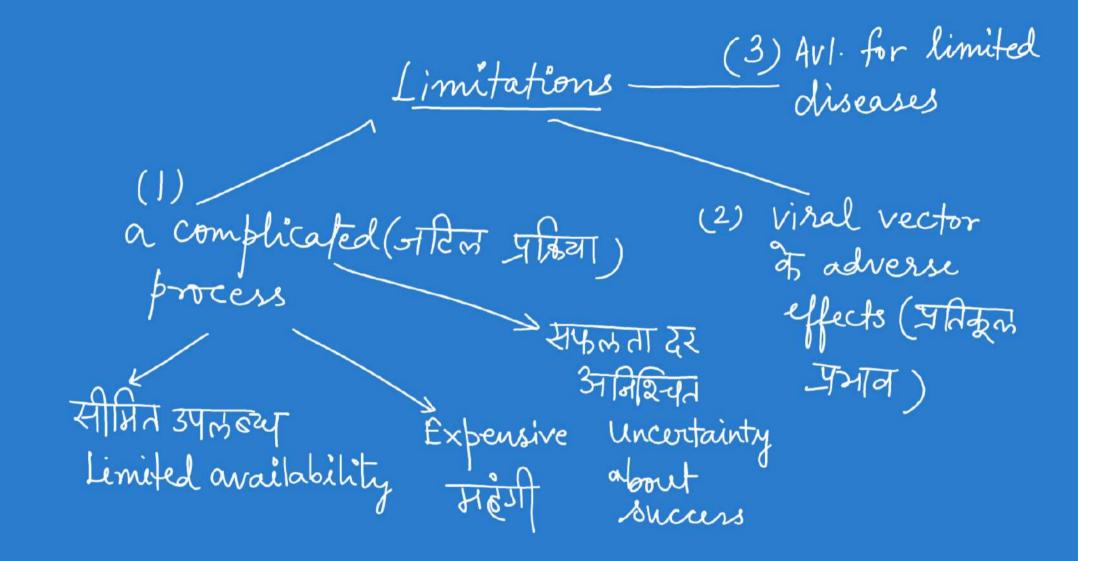
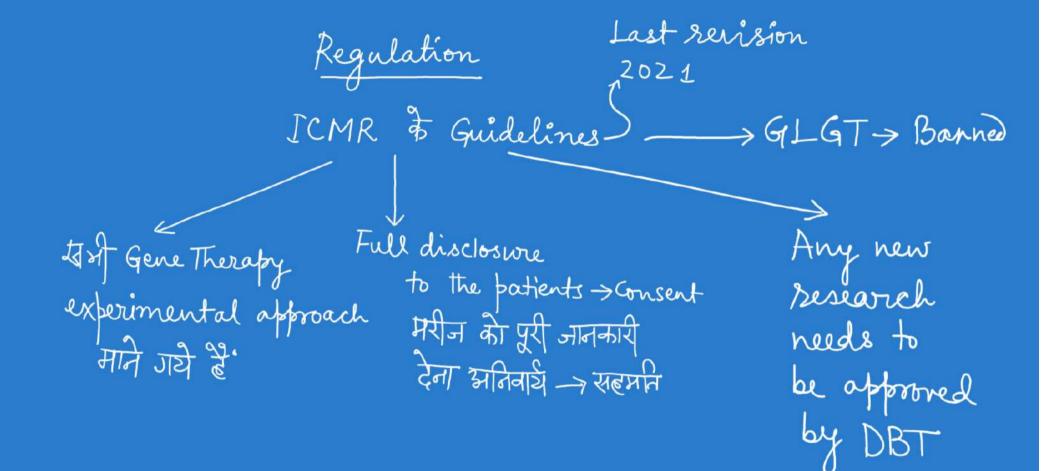
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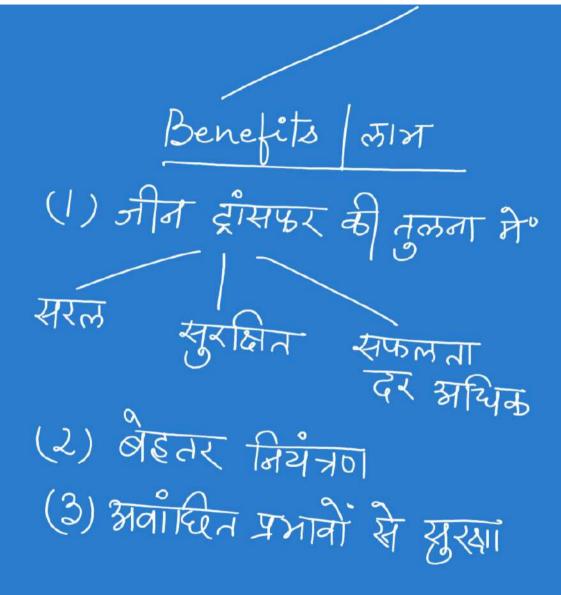
Gene Therapy (... Continued) - approaches (3191-4) - application & success – Concerns (चिंतनीय मुद्द) अफलताएँ) - Regulation in India (मारन में निनियम्ल)

Applications & Success (1) Single gene diseases L>ADA-SCID under expt. La Cystic fibrosis Duchenne's L> Leukemias Muscular Dystrophy L> Colowr blindness L> Blood clotting disorders





CRISPR applications & benefits

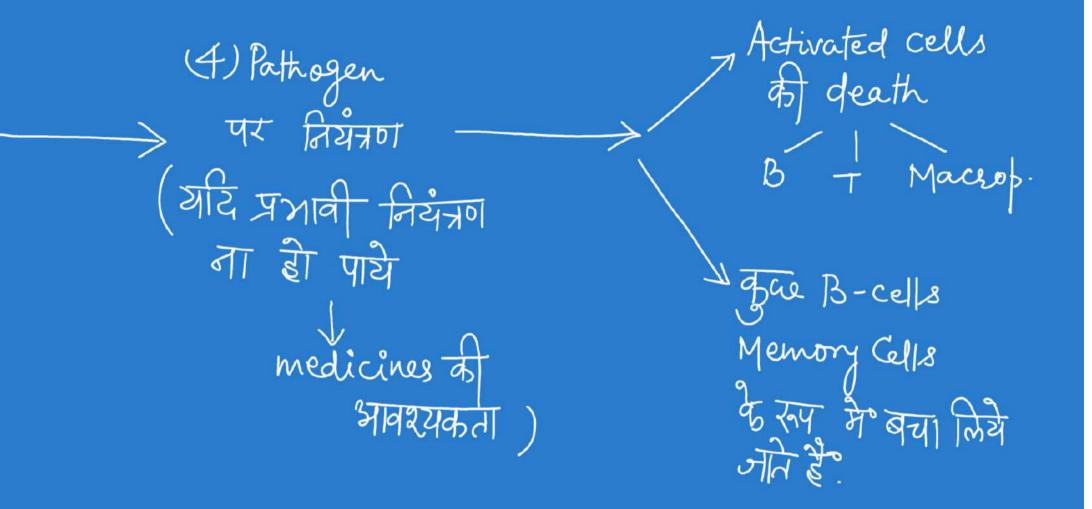


Vaccine Development

AIDINE FAZEROT JAJEI Normal Immune Response

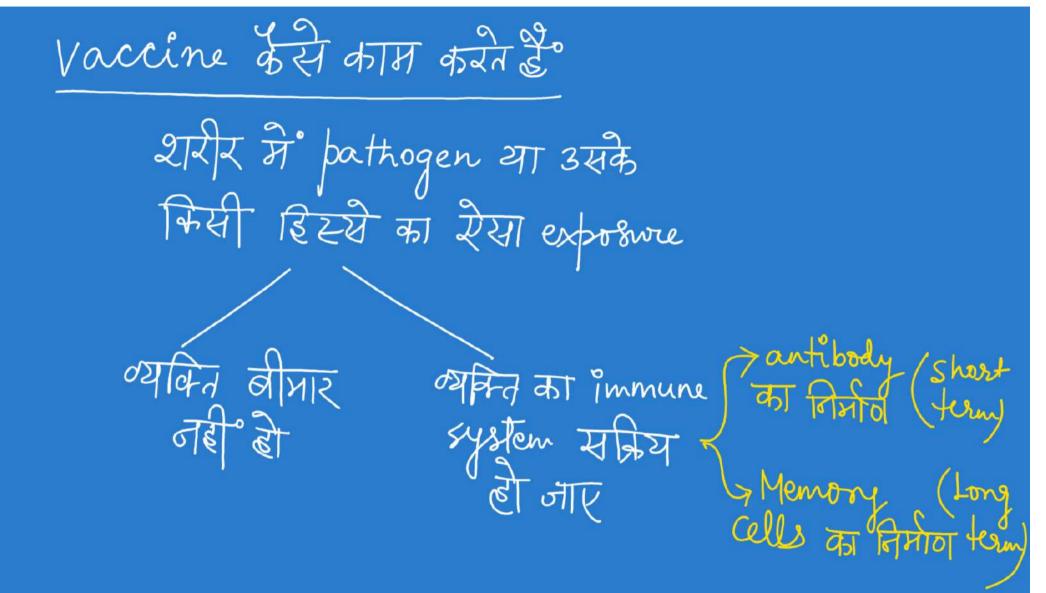
(1) Pathogen का 21रीर में प्रवेश Entry of the pathogen into the body

(2) Immune system > as ziri pathogen af yeur Recognition of the pathogen by the immune system

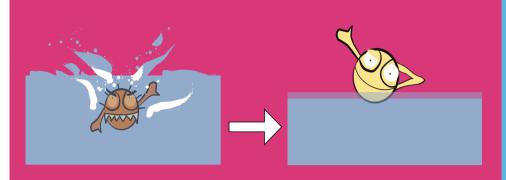


Role of Memory Cells Pathogentz भविष्य में, इसी पूरा नियंत्रव pathogen of पुतः आक्रमन की 7 B-cell >T-cell का तज + > Macsofhages Inat active का तेज + स्थिति मे॰-

Purpose of vaccine थोड़े समय के जिए Antibody का निर्मान े लेने समय के लिए menong cells का जिमीग.



WEAKEN THE VIRUS



Viruses are weakened so they reproduce poorly inside the body.

INACTIVATE THE VIRUS



Viruses are completely inactivated (killed) with a chemical.

TYPES OF VACCINES

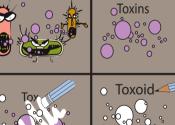
USE PART OF THE PATHOGEN

USE PART OF THE PATHOGEN

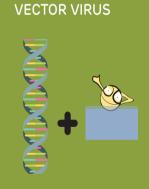


Part of the virus or bacteria is used as the vaccine.

INACTIVATE THE TOXIN



A harmful protein made by the bacteria (toxin) is inactivated (killed) with a chemical. The inactivated toxin is called a toxoid.



The gene from the pathogen is put into a itself but can still enter cells and deliver the gene.



mRNA that is the blueprint for a protein from the pathogen is used as the vaccine.

DNA, the genetic code made, is used as the

DNA

USE PART OF THE GENETIC CODE

mRNA