HAPTENS

ENVIRONMENTAL TRIGGERS, WHICH CAN BE VERY IMPORTANT TO MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS AND AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

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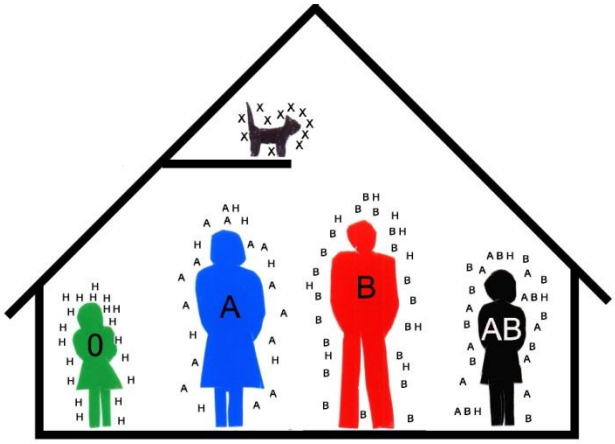


Every person in this family has another blood group: 0, A, B, AB. They are secretors of blood group antigens --- **haptens: H, A, B** (free oligosaccharides), which are in body fluids, secretions or excretions (e.g. sweat, tears, saliva, milk, urine or sperm) and in **odour of their bodies.**

Hapten H of blood group 0 is not toxic for all family members.

Hapten A is toxic for persons with blood groups 0 and B.

Hapten B is toxic for persons with blood groups 0 and A.

In indoor spaces where ventilation is limited there are lot of **haptens,** which can get into blood through inhalatory route and make harmful biochemical changes, **autoimmune diseases (AD)**, even sudden death of previously healthy person.

Blood group	Lewis phenotype	**HAPTENS** in odour	**ANTIBODIES** (genetic factor of AD)
Bombay 0_h			Anti-H, anti-A, anti-B, anti-A,B
0		78% H	Anti-A, anti-B, anti-A,B
B		78% B, H	Anti-A
A_1		78% A, H	Anti-B, occasionally anti-H
A_2		78% A, H	Anti-B, 1-8% anti-A_1
A_1B		78% A, B, H	Occasionally anti-H
A_2B		78% A, B, H	22-35% anti-A_1
	5% Le(a-b-)		Anti-Le^a, anti-Le^b
	22% Le(a+b-)	Le^a	Anti-Le^b
	72% Le(a-b+)	Le^a, Le^b	

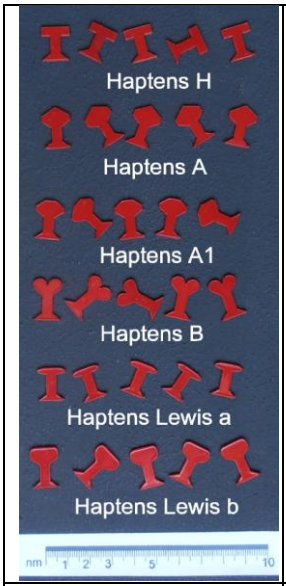
Foreign Hapten + Antibody = Autoantibody

First step to multiple sclerosis and AD (e.g. autism, schizophrenia, rheumatoid arthritis, epilepsy, diabetes, glaucoma, hysteria, allergy, migraine…) **is immunization (production of antibodies).**

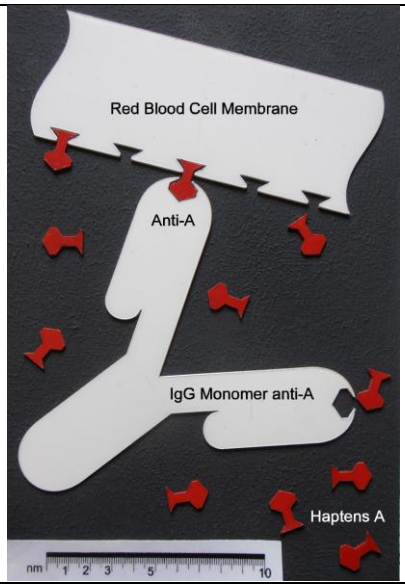
Second step to AD is inhalation of specific haptens.

AD, post-vaccination (immunization) phenomena, "Gulf War Syndrome" (GWS), "Sick Building Syndrome" (SBS), "Sudden Infants Death Syndrom" (SIDS), unhappy family life, divorces and even murders can be triggered by: **1) specific antibodies (genetic factor) and 2) foreign haptens (environmental factor).**

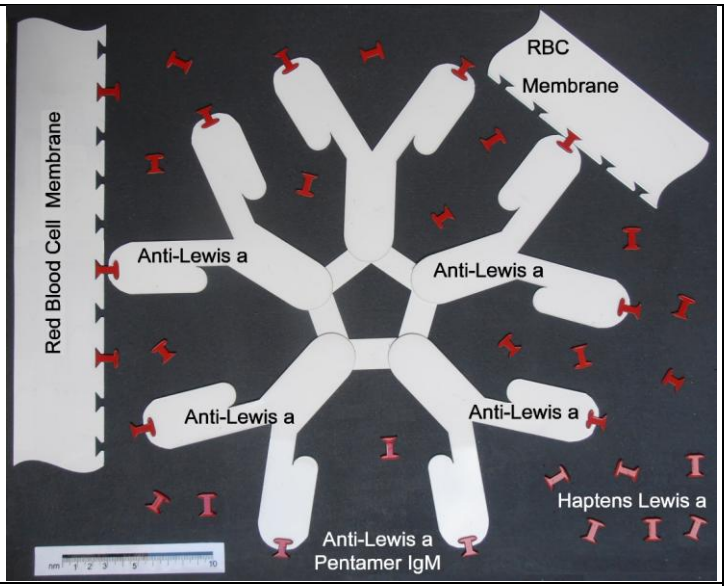
Fresh air is best remedy for autoimmune diseases.



Haptens: **H, A, A_1, B, Le^a, Le^b** have various shapes.



Foreign haptens **A** in blood can bind to IgG antibody **anti-A** and to red blood cell membrane.



Foreign haptens **Le^a** in blood can bind to IgM antibody **anti-Le^a**. Such changed antibody is agglutinating its own red blood cells, causing passive hemagglutination.