



Clinical Immunology Services Section Home

History

The origins of clinical immunology can be traced back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries when scientists began unraveling the complexities of immune responses. The discovery of antibodies by Emil von Behring and Paul Ehrlich laid the foundation for understanding humoral immunity. Landmark events like the development of vaccines by Louis Pasteur and the discovery of T cells by Rolf Zinkernagel and Peter Doherty further expanded our knowledge of immunology.

Emil von Behring

Known for his work on diphtheria antitoxin and pioneering serum therapy.

2.

César Milstein

Noted for his role in developing monoclonal antibody technology.

4.

James Allison and Tasuku Honjo

Awarded the Nobel Prize for discoveries in cancer immunotherapy.

Autoimmunity Research

Advancements in understanding autoimmune diseases like rheumatoid arthritis and lupus.

2.

Immunotherapy

Revolutionizing cancer treatment through immune checkpoint inhibitors and CAR-T cell therapy.

4.

Vaccine Development

Advanced techniques for vaccine design and development, such as mRNA vaccines.

Diagnostic Laboratories

Testing for immune disorders, allergies, and autoimmune diseases.
2.

Biotechnology Companies

Production of monoclonal antibodies and therapeutic proteins.
4.

Research Institutions

Studying immune responses to develop new treatments and therapies.
6.

Diagnostic Kit Manufacturers

Producing kits for detecting antibodies, antigens, and immune markers.
8.

Infectious Disease Research

Studying immune responses to pathogens for drug and vaccine development.
10.

Future Prospects

The future of clinical immunology holds significant promise:
1.

Microbiome-Immune Connection

Exploring the link between gut microbiota and immune responses.
3.

Advanced Vaccines

Development of innovative vaccines against emerging infectious diseases.
5.

Neuroimmunology

Understanding the immune system's role in neurological disorders.
7.