



BIOCHEMISTRY: A Structural and Immunological Comparison Between Interferon alpha (A Cytokine) & IgG (Immunoglobulin G, An Immunoglobulin) ©

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The science of Biochemistry is the science that explains life and its functions. The science of Immunology is the science that characterizes the inner workings of a body's immune response to external invaders such as virus, bacteria, protozoa, and, more recently, prions.

Within the structures of these two endeavors of biological phenomena, is found two separate and distinct entities of immune response: (1) Immunoglobulins, and (2) Interferons.

Both Immunoglobulins and Interferons are proteins. In fact, most functions of the body of plant and animal life is done so by proteins. And, while many proteins do exist in the body, their specificity is as varied as the planet Pluto is from the Earth. The differences are vast.

Many venoms are proteins, enzymes that digest your food are proteins, and many other entities that perform functions in the body. However, structurally, and functionally, they are often vastly different.

Immunoglobulins, such as Immunoglobulin G (IgG), is a glycoprotein that is often extracted from expressed Bovine milk. It is only – generally – found in milk within the first 24 – 48 hours postpartum in the cow.

The biochemist, using a form of column chromatography purification, can extract the IgG from the milk in a purified form, which may then be placed in an instrument to be used in a health utility.

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