CLAIMS TO ORIGINALITY AND CONTRIBUTION TO KNOWLEDGE

1) It has been shown in sequential rabbit sera samples that initial antigenic stimulation leads to the production of IgM antibodies which are predominantly found in the primary response sera. These findings indicated that there is a sequential rather than simultaneous appearance of antibodies belonging to different classes of immunoglobulins. The IgM antibodies appeared to be more related to an infection of recent origin.

2) The results of the present investigations also indicated that immunoglobulin IgA does not appear to have an antibody role in the humoral immune responses in amebiasis.

3) Experimental animals immunised with ameba antigen preparations in combination with nonspecific vaccine antigens (BCG and Tetanus Toxoid) were found to generate protective antibodies. Such protective antibodies were not detectable in animals inoculated with ameba antigens only. Such antigenic stimulations of the host's immune mechanisms were found to invoke a combined humoral and cellular immune responses which were found capable of protecting the animals against the lethal challenging doses of the causative organism.

4) About 30 per cent immune serum or an equal concentration of
gamma globulin from thereof was found to materially alter the ameba growth curve characteristics. The formation of \textit{in vitro} immune complex appeared to be mediated by serum complement. The immune cytolysis, brought about with the help of complement, appeared as a possible mechanism involved in the neutralization of pathogenecity.