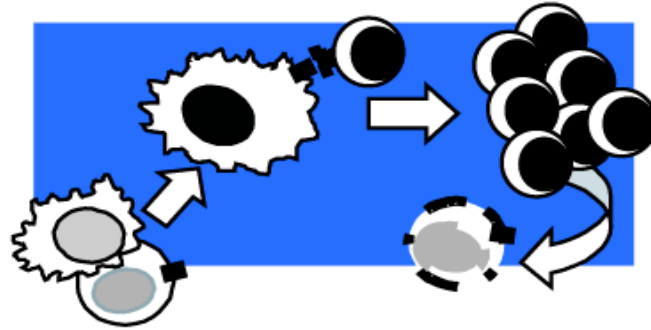


# EXPLANATION OF THE LOGO



There are four events taking place in sequence representing a normal “in-the-body” immune response. They are as follows:

1. the dendritic cell is overlapping the cancer cell. The cancer cell is depicted by the smooth-edged cell with a grey nucleus. The dendritic cell is a cell that “eats” the cancer cell. It is depicted as a jagged-edged cell because in Latin, “dendritic” means “branch.” The first step in an immune reaction is that an immune cell (dendritic cell) locates and subsequently eats (phagocytizes) the cancer cell



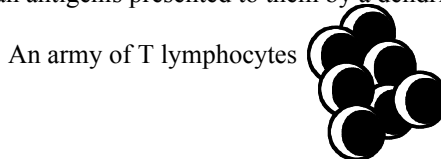
2. arrow

3. the dendritic cell is now represented as a larger jagged-edged cell because the dendritic cell has now gone through a maturation phase (akin to the human puberty) and has become an “adult” dendritic cell. The adult cell has literally *stripped* the antigen (represented as a black rectangle) from the cancer cell, has processed it and has transported the antigen to the surface of itself. The purpose of this is to “present” the antigen in such a way that the next cell, a T lymphocyte, can recognize it. The T lymphocyte is the rounded-edged-but-black-nucleated cell. Sticking off of the T lymphocyte is a receptor for the antigen being presented by the dendritic cell. The T cell needs this receptor in order to “see” the antigen being presented by the dendritic cell



4. arrow

5. After 3. occurs, the T lymphocytes automatically multiply (proliferate) to become greater in number. T lymphocytes will automatically start an immune-cascade after an antigen is presented to them by a dendritic cell.



6. arrow

7. Once this proliferation has occurred, the T cells are now able to stage a war against the tumor cells and fight the cells, to the death. The last picture is a cancer cell with a disrupted and fragmented membrane and an abnormal nucleus showing that the cancer cell was killed by the onslaught of the T cells on the cancer cells. When this occurs, the cancer cell will automatically become recognized by even more immune cells so that the cascade continues



8. Note: all the steps depicted in this diagram are crucial to the immune response. When creating this logo, I was careful to only include those steps most crucial to the embodiment of the message I am trying to convey.