HAPTENS ⇦ The Cause of CCSVI*, Multiple Sclerosis and All Autoimmune Diseases

History of Haptens: A, B, H, Le^a, Le^b, I, Sid...

- **In 1901** Karl Landsteiner discovered **antigens of blood groups: A, B, 0, AB.**
- **In 1917** Karl Landsteiner discovered **haptens (smallest antigens).** Then Landsteiner wrote, that **antigens of blood groups are haptens.**
- **In 1932** F. Schiff & H. Sasaki discovered that **blood group haptens: A, B, H are in secretions** (urine, milk, saliva, sweat...) of **78% of people,** named **"secretors" (Se).** The rest **22%** are named **"nonsecretors" (sese).**
- **In 1943** Karl Landsteiner died in a laboratory with pipette in hand. **In 1945** was published second edition of his book about **haptens: *"The Specificity of Serological Reactions".***
- **In 1946-1968** another researchers discovered **haptens: Lewis(a) -- 1946; Lewis(b) -- 1948; Individuality (I) -- 1956; Sid -- 1968.**
- **In 1990** was published article about **haptens,** which can cause multiple sclerosis (MS) and autoimmune diseases (AD): ***"Chimija & Zizn"* 1/1990 p. 34-37, Moscow; then in *"Medical Hypotheses"* (USA) --- 1995, 1997, 1998; *books (in Polish):* 1998, 2004.**

Hapten + Antibody = Autoantibody

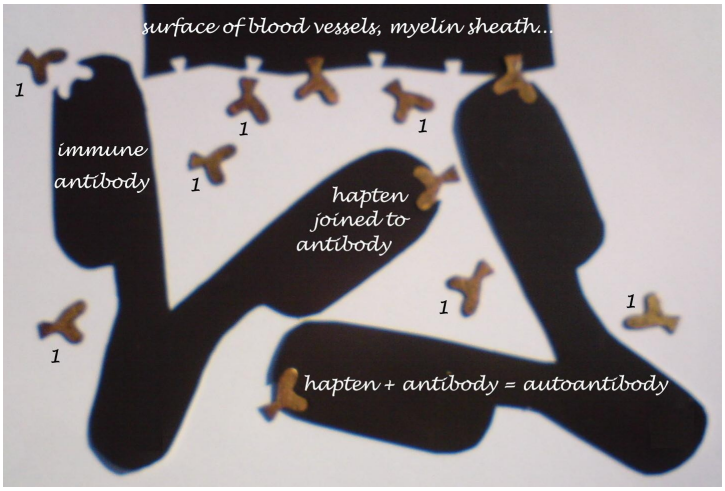

Fig. *Haptens 1 are very small chemicals (free oligosaccharides). Haptens can bind to their corresponding antibodies and to blood vessels, myelin sheath and to other parts of organisms, causing CCSVI, MS and about 130 AD.*

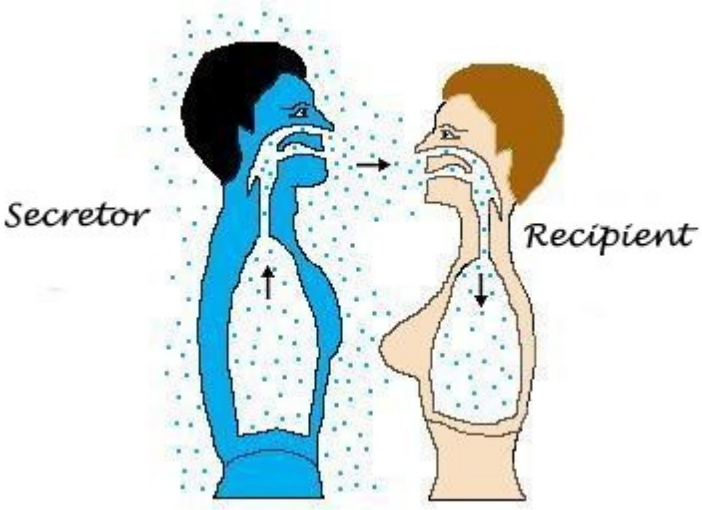

Fig. *Haptens are excreted through the lungs and sweat glands. Haptens of Secretor penetrate into Recipient's blood while respiration. --- Haptens are also in odour of animals, plants and fungi.*

Haptens in secretions {Whites USA %}	Antibodies & blood groups or red cell phenotypes of Recipients {Whites USA %}
H {78%}	anti-H & 0_h Bombay {0%}
A_1 {25.7%}	anti-A_1 & 0_h Bombay {0%}, 0 {44%}, B {9%}, A_2 {10%}, A_2B {1%}
A_2 {7.8%}	anti-A & 0_h Bombay {0%}, 0 {44%}, B {9%}
B {7%}	anti-B & 0_h Bombay {0%}, 0 {44%}, A_2 {10%}, A_1 {33%}
Le^a {94%}	anti-Le^a & Lewis(a-b-) {6%}
Le^b {72%}	anti-Le^b & Lewis(a-b-) {6%}, (Lewis(a+b-){22%}

Table. *Toxic action of haptens, which are in odour of humans. For example: hapten H is toxic for recipients, who have antibody anti-H.*

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www.haptens.republika.pl

*CCSVI = Chronic Cerebral Spinal Venous Insufficiency