HAPTENS ⇦ The Cause of MS

78 percent of population are secretors (Se) of blood group antigens: A, B, H, which are in secretions: sweat, urine, saliva, milk...

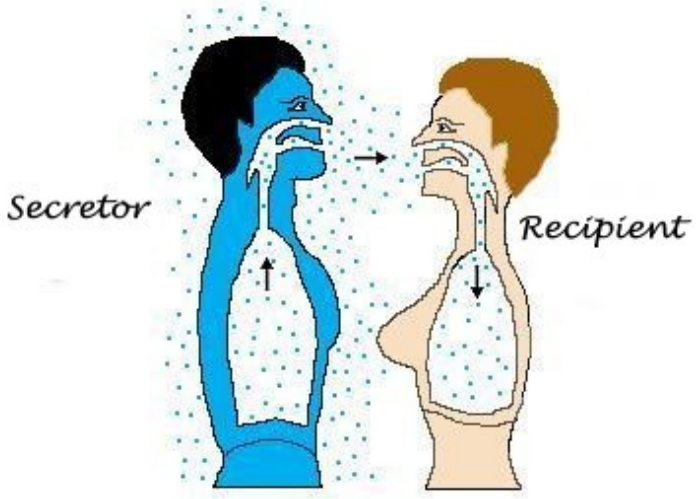

Fig. 1. *Antigens are excreted through the lungs and sweat glands. Secretor's antigens penetrate into Recipient's blood while respiration. Antigens are also in body odour of animals, plants and fungi.*

Antigens in secretions (% in Poland)	Antibodies & blood groups or red cell phenotypes of Recipients
H (78%)	anti-H & 0_h Bombay
A_1 (28,4%)	anti-A_1 & 0_h Bombay, 0, B, A_2, A_2B
A_2 (9%)	anti-A & 0_h Bombay, 0, B
B (21,8%)	anti-B & 0_h Bombay, 0, A_2, A_1
Le^a (94%)	anti-Le^a & Lewis(a-b-)
Le^b (72%)	anti-Le^b & Lewis(a-b-), Lewis(a+b-)
I (99,98%)	anti-I & "adult i" (0.02%)
Super Sid (rare)	anti-Sd^a & (96%)

Table 1. *Toxic action of antigens, which are in body odour of people. For example, antigen H is toxic for recipients, who have antibody anti-H & blood group 0_h Bombay.*

Foreign antigen in Recipient's blood can trigger multiple sclerosis (MS) and many other autoimmune diseases (AD).

History of Blood Group Antigens

In 1901 Karl Landsteiner discovered blood groups: **A, B, 0, AB.**

In 1917 Karl Landsteiner discovered **HAPTENS (smallest antigens).** Landsteiner wrote, that **blood group antigens are HAPTENS.**

In 1932 F. Schiff & H. Sasaki discovered blood group **HAPTENS: A, B, H** in secretions of **78 percent of people,** named **"secretors" (Se).** The rest **22%** are named **"nonsecretors" (sese).**

In 1943 Karl Landsteiner died in a laboratory with pipette in hand. After his death, **in 1945** was published his book about **HAPTENS: *"The Specifity of Serological Reactions".***

In 1946-1968 another researchers discovered **HAPTENS: Lewis(a) -- 1946; Lewis(b) -- 1948; Individuality (I) -- 1956; Sid -- 1968.**

Since 1990 have been published articles and books about **HAPTENS,** which can cause MS and many other AD: ***"Chimija & Zizn"* (Moscow) 1990; *"Medical Hypothesis"* (USA) --- 1995, 1997, 1998;** books (in Polish): ISBN 83-87790-05-2 --- **1998**, ISBN 83-87790-05-2 --- **2004.**

Foreign Haptens in Recipient's Blood

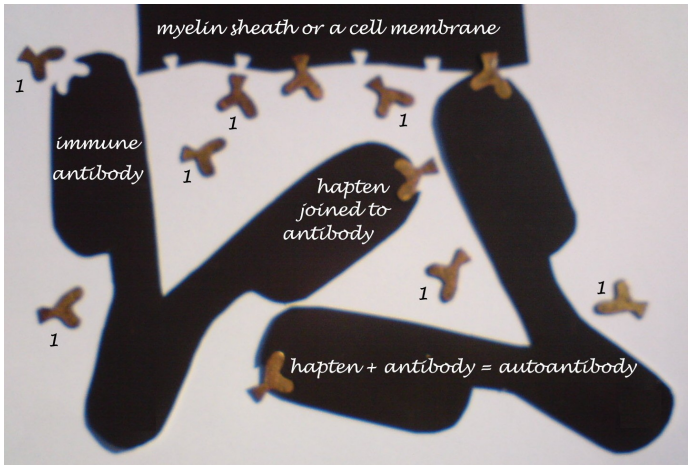

Fig. 2. *Haptens 1 are very small chemicals (free oligosaccharides). Haptens can penetrate through blood-brain barrier, bind to myelin sheath and to immune antibodies. Hapten and antibody "attack" myelin sheath.*

MS and AD are caused by foreign haptens (environmental factor) and immune antibodies (genetic factor).

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