Immunoglobulins (IgG, IgA, IgM) are a type of protein that help your body fight infections. They are produced by the immune system and are found in your blood, tissues, and other body fluids. There are five classes of immunoglobulins: IgG, IgA, IgM, IgD, and IgE.

- **IgG** is the most abundant type of immunoglobulin and is responsible for neutralizing bacteria and viruses. It is also responsible for the secondary immune response.
- **IgA** is found in mucus and saliva and is responsible for protecting the respiratory and digestive tracts. It is also the first immunoglobulin produced in the fetus.
- **IgM** is the largest immunoglobulin and is involved in the primary immune response. It is also the first immunoglobulin produced after an initial infection.
- **IgD** is found on the surface of B lymphocytes and plays a role in the activation of the immune response.
- **IgE** is responsible for hypersensitivity reactions and is involved in providing immunity to allergens.

These antibodies are produced by B cells, which are part of the immune system. The immune system is a complex network of cells and molecules that work together to protect your body from infections and other harmful substances. When your body is exposed to a foreign substance, such as a virus or bacterium, the immune system will recognize it as a threat and respond by producing antibodies.

Immunoglobulins are produced in response to an infection or vaccination, and they help the body to remember the invader for future protection. They are also important for the immune system's ability to fight cancer and other diseases.

Immunoglobulins are measured in a blood test, and the results can help diagnose immunodeficiency, autoimmune diseases, and other conditions. The test can also help determine if you have been exposed to a particular infection or vaccine.

Immunoglobulins play a crucial role in protecting your body and are essential for maintaining a healthy immune system. They help you fight infections and protect you from future exposures.