CONCEPT: INTRODUCTION TO IMMUNITY

●When our bodies are attacked by microbes, we have various _____ mechanisms called **immunity.**

□ _____: ability to eliminate disease-causing microbes & protect against environment (ex. pollen).

□ Susceptibility: the _____ of immunity to something.

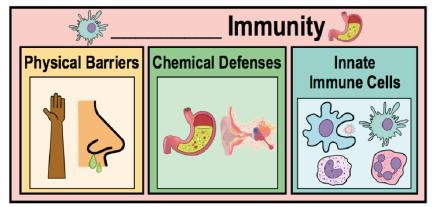
Innate & Adaptive Immunity

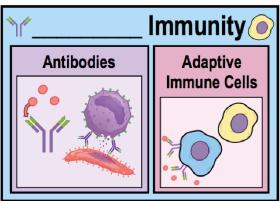
•There are ____ general types of immunity:

1) Innate (Non-Specific) Immunity: routine protection (present at *birth*) against a _____ range of pathogens.

2) Adaptive (Specific) Immunity: components that *adapt* over time & protect against _____ pathogens.

•Although generally taught separately, some parts of innate immunity *complement* adaptive immunity (and vice versa).





PRACTICE: Factors that work generically against any foreign substance entering the host are described as:

- a) Innate immunity.
- b) Specific immunity.
- c) Irregular immunity.
- d) Immune metabolism.

Antigens & Antibodies

Antigens & antibodies play a significant role in adaptive immunity.

□ _____: any toxin or foreign substance that induces an antibody immune response.

□ **Antibody:** Y-shaped protein that recognizes & ______ to an antigen.

