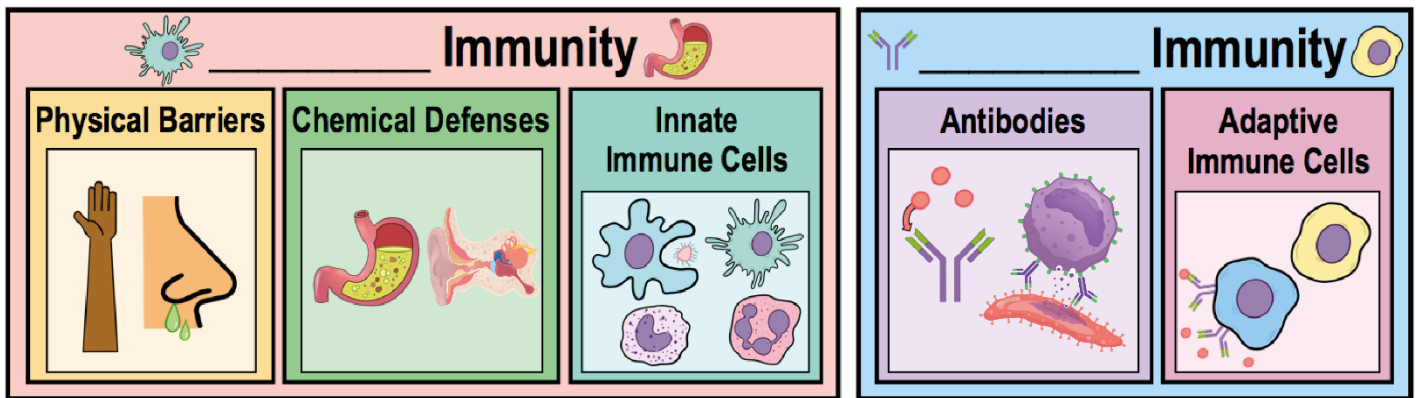


CONCEPT: INTRODUCTION TO IMMUNITY

- 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*.

