



Immune System

Mammals are constantly exposed to pathogens (typically microorganisms) which cause disease. For protection from these pathogens, the immune system evolved to constantly monitor the body and combat disease.

Innate Vs. Adaptive Immune System

	Innate	Adaptive
Specificity		
Speed		
Memory		
Response		



B-cells Vs. T-cells

	B-cells	T-cells
Origin		
Maturation		
Types		
Relationship to Antibodies		

Types of T-cells

	Helper T-cells	Cytotoxic T-cells
Marker		
Function		
MHC		
Mechanism		



Antibodies are Y-shaped proteins that are produced by plasma cells and form the foundation of humoral immunity. They can be present in blood, gastric and mucous secretions, and breast milk.

Functions of Antibodies

Neutralization	
Opsonization	
Complement Activation	
Agglutination/Aggregation	
Immobilization	

