Sequence of events, from entry of pathogen into the body to the formation of antibodies:

1.	Bacteria	enters	tissue	from	a l	break	in	skin.

2. Neutrophils/monocyte.)

- 3. Monocytes = Cell that extravasates from blood vessel into tissue. (is now called an Macrophage)
- = Phagocytic cell in tissue, which finds pathogen, kills it, and puts antigen on its surface.
- = Cell of cell-mediated adaptive immunity, which becomes activated by interaction with (R^{-}) 5. helper T-cell the cell in #4 above.
- 6. Activated cell from #5 above can now activate these cells:
 - A. Cytotoxic T-cell = Cell of cell-mediated adaptive immunity, which directly kills pathogen.

 B. Memoly T-cell = Cell of cell-mediated adapted immunity, which keeps a memory of pathogen.

 C. _______ = Cell that is part of antibody-mediated adaptive immunity)
- 7. Cell from 6C above can make ________(otherwise known as immunoglobulins)
- 8. Cell from 6C above encounters its pathogen and the following happens:
 - A Throw antibodies at pathogen'E cause agglutination
 - B. Clonal replication of plasma B-cells & memory B-cells

Vs

CATEGORIES OF IMMUNITY:

Innate Immunity

(also called non-specific immunity



- 1) External innate
 2) Internal innate
 1) Cell-mediated 2) Antibudy-mediated

 Barriers to pathogen
 WBC's

 WBC's

 - are phagocytic

 belpe (T-cells Ylasma B-cells

 Secrete enrogens memory T-cells Memory B-cells

 secrete cytokines Cytotoxic T-cells
 - tissue as macrophage regulatory T-Cells

- stomach acid . complement proteins can lyse bacteria

 mast cells secrete