

Innate Immunity

Chapter 4

I. Background

- A. Innate
- B. What do
- C. Advantages & disadvantages

II. External Barriers

- A. Skin
- B. Mucus
- C. Other washing action
- D. Antimicrobial peptides in secretions
 - 1.lactoperoxidase
 - 2.lysozyme
 - 3.defensins
 - 4.collectins
 - 5.cathelicidin
 - 6.SLPI
- E. Gastric pH
- F. Normal flora
- G.Tissue resident sentinel cells

III.Phagocytosis

- A. Process
 - 1.phagosome
 - 2.phagolysosome
- B. Recognition
 - 1.PAMPs
 - 2.DAMPs
 - a. alarmins
 - 3.PRRs
 - a. Toll-like receptors
 - 1)name
 - 2)protein structure
 - 3)cell surface
 - 4)lysosomal
 - b. NOD-like receptors
 - 1)structure
 - 2)subfamilies
 - 3)examples
 - gout
 - c. RIG-like receptor
 - d. CDS
 - e. Lectin receptors
 - C. Killing
 - 1.reactive oxygen species (ROS)
 - 2.nitric oxide
 - 3.proteolytic enzymes

IV.Humoral Mechanisms

A. Complement

1.alternative pathway

- a. C3
- b. C3b
- c. MAC

2.additional Complement activities

- 1)opsonization

3.released fragments

B. Pentraxins

- a. CRP

C. Collectins

1.structure

2.family members

- a. MBL
- b. surfactant protein A & D

D. Ficolins

1.structure, action

V.Inflammation

A. Signs

B. Purpose

C. Initiation

D. Process

1.vasodilation

- a. permeability

2.leukocyte recruitment

- a. adhesion molecules
 - 1)ICAM-1
 - 2)selectins
- b. tumbling
- c. integrins
- d. diapedesis

3.pus

E. Hallmarks

1.localized

- a. acute inflammation

2.healing

3.chronic inflammation

F. Outcomes

VI.Antiviral

A. Interferons

1.family, source, actions

B. NK cells

1.function / detection

2.killing

- a. perforin
- b. granzymes -> apoptosis

VII.Fever

VIII.Stimulating Adaptive Immune Responses

1)adjuvants

A. Costimulators

B. Cytokines

C. Complement