

THE BODY'S TWO-PART Immune System

IDENTIFY



RESPOND



ADAPT



Innate

First Response



Scan & Detect

- First responders scan for all new foreign pathogens



Consume

- Detected pathogens are engulfed and presented to immune cells



Signal

- Cytokines are signaled for release to promote immune cell recruitment

Adaptive

Specific Response



Recognize & Recover

- Immune cells have long-lasting pathogen memory, enhancing recovery after subsequent exposures



B Cells

- Circulate in the bloodstream, interacting with antigen-presenting cells, activating T cells, and ultimately forming antibodies for long-term immunity



Helper T Cells

- Identify foreign antigens and release cytokines
- Stimulate more macrophage, B cell, and T cell activity



Cytotoxic T Cells

- Recognize and utilize foreign antigens via B cells to target those same antigens and induce apoptosis in infected cells



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