

	Pathogens (such as bacteria, fungi, and viruses)
 INNATE IMMUNITY (all animals) Recognition of traits shared by broad ranges of pathogens, using a small set of receptors Rapid response 	Barrier defenses: Skin Mucous membranes Secretions Internal defenses: Phagocytic cells Natural killer cells Antimicrobial proteins Inflammatory response
 ADAPTIVE IMMUNITY (vertebrates only) Recognition of traits specific to particular pathogens, using a vast array of receptors Slower response 	Humoral response: Antibodies defend against infection in body fluids. Cell-mediated response: Cytotoxic cells defend against infection in body cells.





























