Immunology Refresher

Immune System

A coordinated system of cells, tissues, and soluble molecules that constitute the body's defense against invasion by nonself entities, including infectious and inert agents and tumor cells.¹

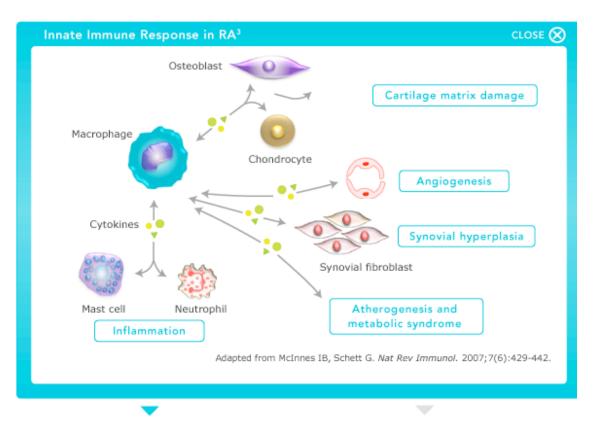
The immune system has 4 key tasks²:

- 1. Recognition: Detect infection or harm
- 2. Effector function: Contain and eliminate infection
- 3. Regulation: Control activity to avoid damage to the body
- 4. Memory: Remember exposure; react immediately and strongly upon re-exposure

Innate and Adaptive Immunity²

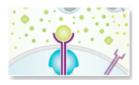
Immune System

INNATE IMMUNITY	ADAPTIVE IMMUNITY	
• Nonspecific	• Develops in response to infection	
 Present at all times Immediate but general protection 	 Protective against specific pathogens Leverages components of the innate response Develops memory, which may provide lifelong immunity to reinfection with 	
 Activates adaptive immune response Does not improve with repeated 		
exposure to a pathogen	the same pathogen	



COMPONENTS	FUNCTION	COMPONENTS	FUNCTION
Macrophage	 Phagocytosis Activation of bactericidal activity Antigen presentation 	T lymphocytes	T cells fall into 2 broad classes according to function • CD4* T helper cells (Th) that orchestrate and regulate
Dendritic cell	 Antigen uptake in the periphery Antigen presentation 		immune responses • CD8 ⁺ cytotoxic T cells (CTL) kill cells infected with viruses or other intracellular
Neutrophil	 Phagocytosis Activation of bactericidal activity 		 All T cells secrete cytokines
Other myeloid cells (eg, eosinophils, basophils, mast cells)	 Kill antibody- coated parasites Release histamine granules and other pro-inflammatory mediators 	B lymphocytes	 Produce antibodies in response to antigens Antigen presentation Cytokine secretion
Natural Killer cells	• Release lytic granules to kill some virus-infected cells	Antibodies	 Bind to antigens to neutralize
Complement	 Soluble proteins that form a complex to destroy microorganisms 	1	them or facilitate destruction of microorganisms
Cytokines	 Proteins secreted by cells that affect the behavior of nearby cells bearing appropriate receptors 	Cytokines	 Proteins secreted by cells that affect the behavior of nearby cells bearing appropriate receptors

Take Action to Learn More



Understanding JAK Pathways

Discover more about JAK pathways and how they are related to inflammatory and autoimmune diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis (RA).



Behind the Science >

Watch leading scientists discuss the JAK pathways.