KEY WORDS AND PHRASES FOR
Ability to Resist Adaptive Immunity

Antibodies, such as IgG, IgA, and IgM, can bind to bacterial adhesins, pili, and capsules and block their attachment to host cells.

Antibodies such as IgG and IgE function as opsonins and stick bacteria to phagocytes.

Change molecular shape of pili, adhesins, capsules, flagella, etc. so antibodies no longer fit.

Degrade the body's protective antibodies that are found in mucus (IgA)

Change molecular shape of pili, adhesins, capsules, flagella, etc. so antibodies no longer fit.

IgA and IgM can clump bacteria together enabling them to be more readily removed by phagocytes.

Produce proteins that bind to the Fc portion of antibodies preventing opsonization

The ability to resist adaptive immunity

Ways in which antibodies protect the body against bacteria