

Keywords and Phrases for Nutritional Immunity, Fever Acute Phase Response, and Intraepithelial T-lymphocytes and B-1 Cells

a limited diversity of antigen receptors that initially produce a class of antibody molecule called IgM against common polysaccharide and lipid antigens of microbes and against PAMPs

C-reactive protein (CRP)

decreased intestinal absorption of iron from the diet

decreases the loss of heat from the skin and increases body temperature

elevates the temperature of the body increasing the rate of enzyme reactions, and speeding up metabolism within the body

found in the epidermis of the skin and the mucosal epithelia

found mostly in the peritoneal and pleural cavities

makes iron unavailable to microorganisms

mannan-binding lectin (MBL)

PAMPs binding to PRRs stimulate the production of inflammatory cytokines.
the entry of transferrin into the tissue during inflammation

producing cytokines that play a variety of roles in body defense

production of heat shock proteins that are recognized by some intraepithelial T-lymphocytes resulting in the production of inflammation-promoting cytokines

stimulates hepatocytes in the liver to synthesize and secrete acute phase proteins

trigger apoptosis of these stressed or infected cells