Keywords and Phrases for Ways In Which Antibodies Protect The Body.

Bacteria cannot adhere to host cell and are flushed away.

can activate the classical complement pathway to produce inflammatory mediators, opsonins, and chemoattractants

can bind to mast cells and basophils and trigger the release of inflammatory mediators

damage to viral envelope; incomplete virion

Fab of antibody binds to adhesin, adhesive tip of pilus, or to glycocalyx

Fab of IgG binds to epitopes of antigen; Fc portion binds to receptors on phagocytes.

Fab of IgG binds to epitopes of foreign cell; Fc portion binds to receptors on NK cells.

Fab of IgE binds to epitopes of helminths; Fc portion binds to receptors on eosinophils.

Fab of IgM and IgA clumps microbes together

Fab of antibody binds to the attachment site of the virus.

If the antigen is a cell too large to be ingested, the phagocyte empties the contents of its lysosomes directly on the cell.

IgG or IgM activate the classical complement pathway; C3b and C4b bind microbe or cell to the phagocyte.

lysis of gram-negative bacterium

lysis of tumor cell, infected cell, RBC, transplanted cell, etc.

Microorganisms are placed in phagosomes where they are ultimately digested by lysosomes.

NK cell releases perforins and granzymes to trigger apoptosis of infected cell or cancer cell.

The eosinophil empties the contents of its lysosomes directly on the helminth.

to activate the classical complement pathway and enable MAC lysis of membrane-bound cells and viral envelopes

to prevent exotoxins from binding to host cell receptors

Virus cannot bind to host cell receptor. Therefore, it cannot penetrate or replicate within the host cell.