

1. During normal phagocytosis, unenhanced attachment binds bacteria to the cell membrane of phagocytes by:

1. antibody molecule such as IgG and complement proteins such as C3b.
2. bacterial PAMPs binding to endocytic pattern recognition receptors.

2. Inducing inflammation, promoting chemotaxis, opsonization, and MAC lysis of biological membranes are all innate benefits of:

1. bacterial PAMPs.
2. enhanced attachment during phagocytosis.
3. proteins produced during the complement pathways.