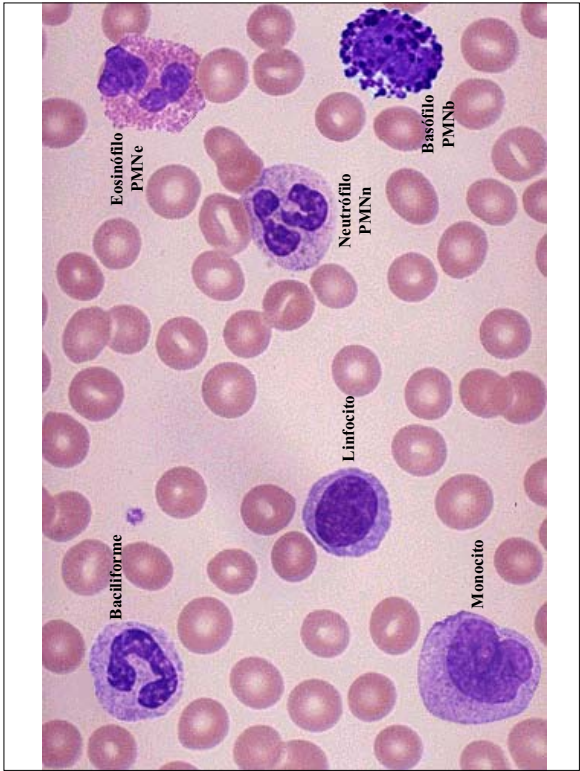
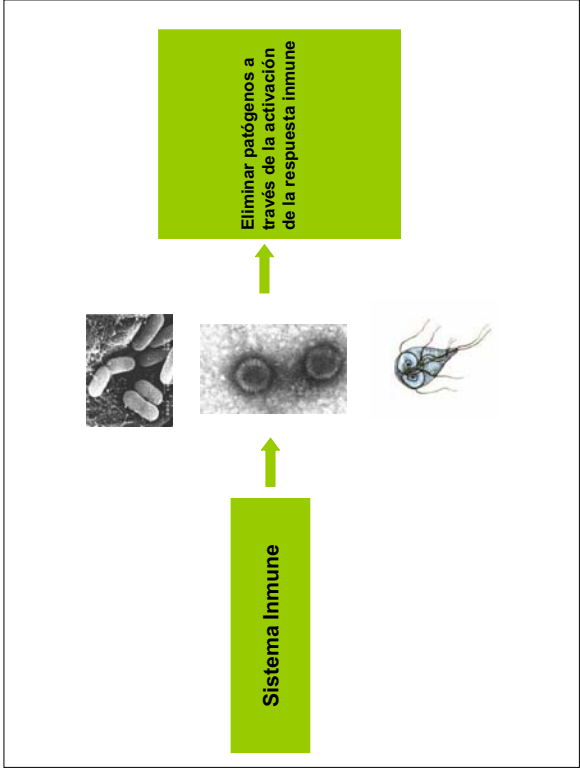
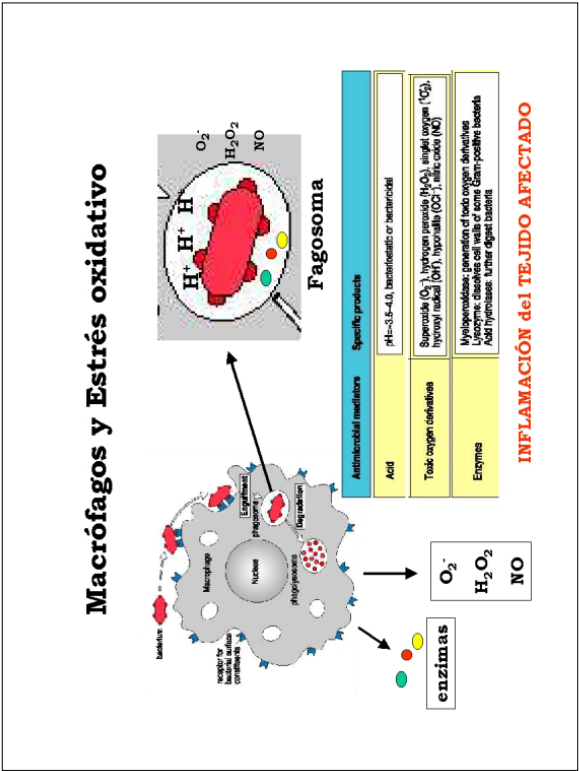
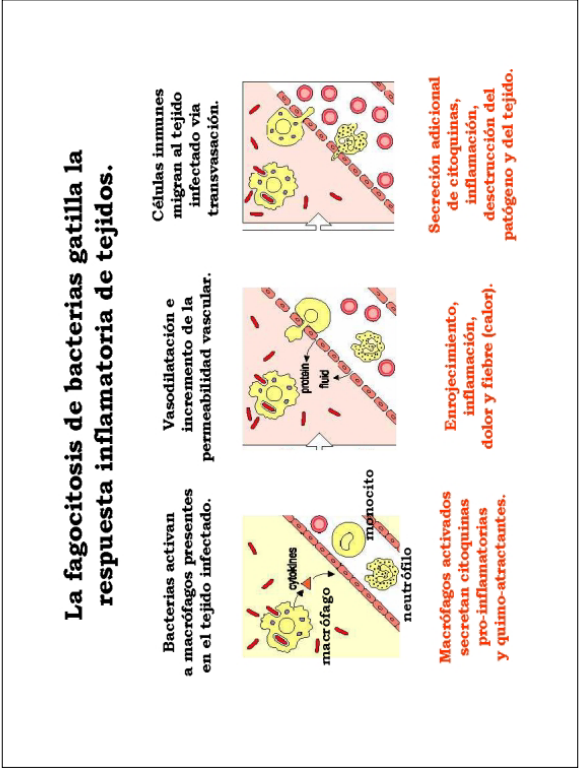
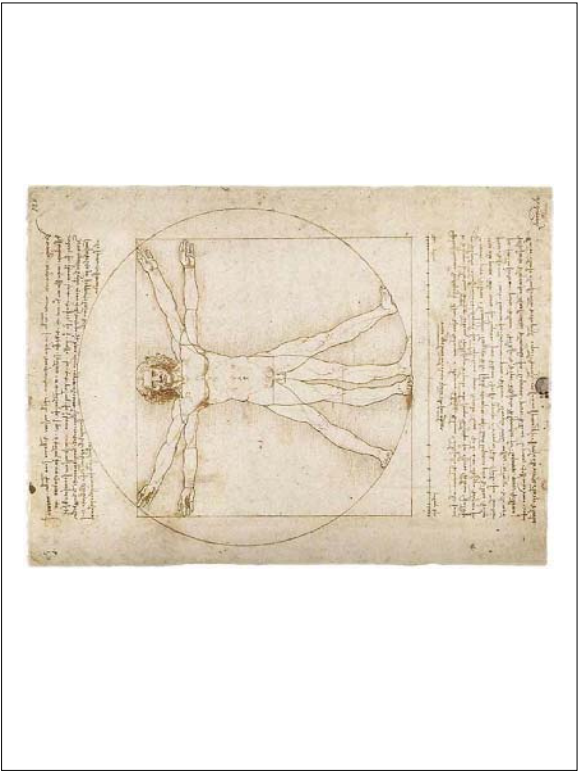
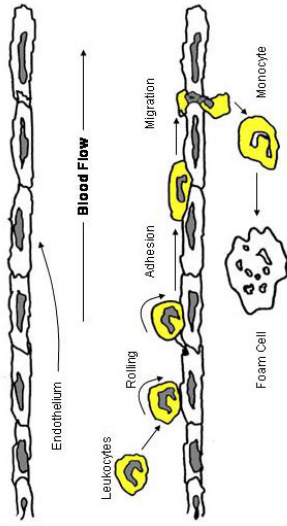




Sistema inmune innato



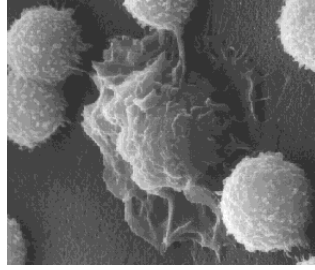
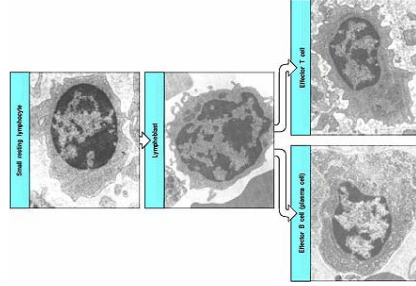


Longitudinal cross section of blood vessel

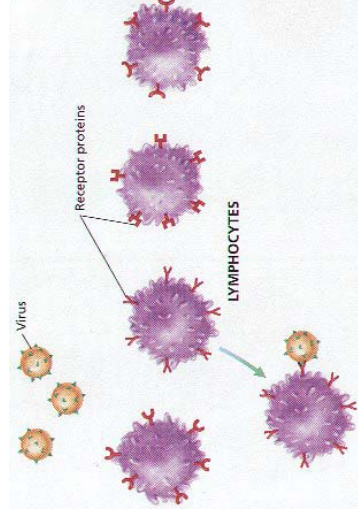
Adhesion molecules produced by endothelial cells cause leukocytes (white blood cells), such as monocytes, to roll and adhere. Once monocytes traverse the endothelium, they become engorged with oxidized lipids and form foam cells, leading to atherosclerosis. Leukocytes are also associated with arterial branching and shear stress.

Sistema inmune adaptativo

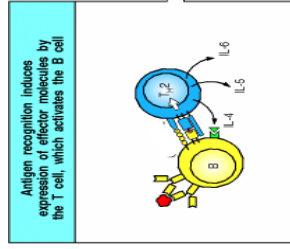
Linfocitos



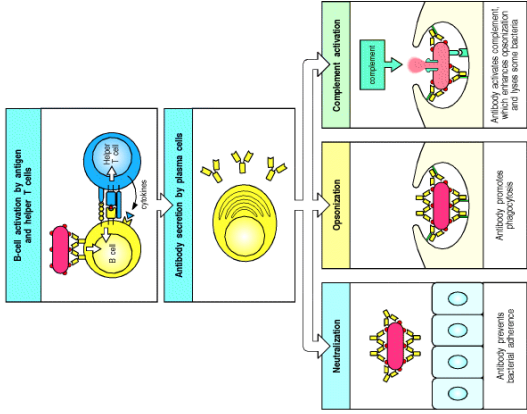
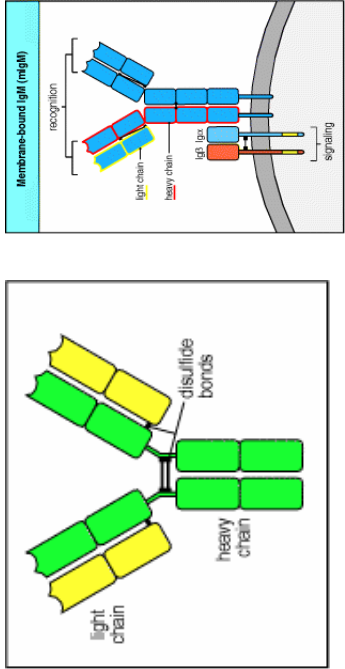
Los linfocitos poseen receptores específicos



RESPUESTA INMUNE HUMORAL



Molécula de anticuerpo ó inmunoglobulina Presente en todos los fluidos corporales y en la superficie celular de los linfocitos B



Respuesta inmune celular

Células presentadoras de antígeno APC

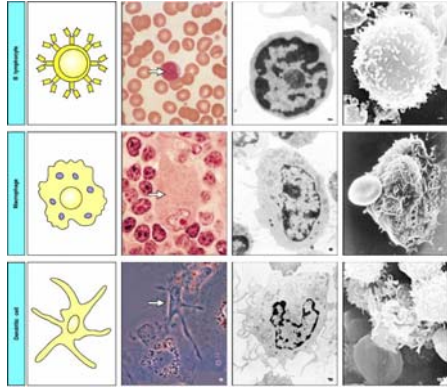
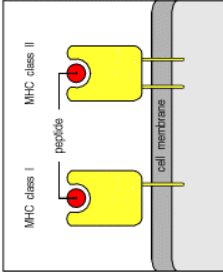
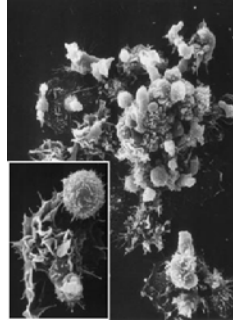
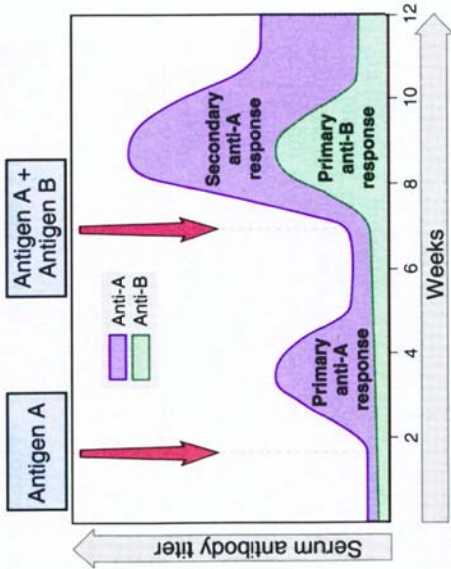


Figure 1–4 Specificity, memory, and self limitation of immune responses.



Los linfocitos T son capaces de reconocer antígenos proteicos asociados a células, sólo en el contexto de otras moléculas llamadas MHC

Interacción MHC con el TCR de los Linfocitos T

