

## Give a brief comparison on the innate and the adaptive defence systems

### 1 INTRODUCTION

The immune system is a complex protective network of molecules, tissues, cells and organs that work closely together and fight against foreign or dangerous invaders such as pathogenic microbe, viruses, parasites, foreign tissue.

The components such as white blood cells, antibodies, the complement system, the lymphatic system are important to immune system, particularly for bone marrow and thymus. Both bone marrow and thymus are belong to primary lymphoid organs where to generate and multiply two main of lymphocytes, which includes B and T cells. Bone marrow is a spongy tissue which responsible to produce all body's blood cells, including B (mature in bone marrow) and T lymphocytes (mature in thymus). Different blood cells will work together within the immune system and move to place needed to defence foreign substances in the body from the bone marrow; while for Thymus is a gland can be found above the heart and between the lungs. The Thymus eventually will replaced by connective tissue and fat, which only active in the stage of puberty and gradually slow down. The thymus is take charge of producing the hormone thym , and thereby assist in the generation of T cells. T cells are borned in the bone marrow and mature in thymus, after multiply in the thymus which will divide into helper, regulatory, or cytotoxic T cells such as (i) CD4 helper T cells: Be a helper cells to guide immune system to attack invaders as rapidly and efficiently as possible, which also communicate with the B cells producing antibodies. (ii)

and equipped with the ability to distinguish the different between foreign antigens and body's own antigens.

plays critical role in making the system works smoothly, is capable of activating and mobilizing forces to prevent any potential harmful substances such as toxic or allergenic substances enter through our mucosal surface.

Before taking action to response and control the pathogen or toxin, it is important for immune system to initial the self from non-self recognition, to differentiate self from non-self, in other words, is to distinguish the antigens belong in our body from foreign antigens such as toxins, chemicals, drugs which may evoking the immune system called immunogens.

immune system has the ability to differentiate self from non-self, in other words, is able to distinguish which antigens are belongs in our body,

detect and prevent our body from infection through the mechanism of self-nonself discrimination, to detect and reduce the possibility of any toxic or allergenic go through mucosal surface.