

Table: Antimicrobial substance of host origin present in body fluids and tissues

Substance	Common Sources	Chemical composition	Activity
Lysozyme	Serum, saliva, sweat, tears	Protein	Bacterial cell lysis
Complement	Serum	Protein-carbohydrate lipoprotein complex	Cell death or lysis of bacteria; participates in inflammation
Basic proteins and polypeptides (histones, β -lysins and other cationic proteins, tissue polypeptides)	Serum or organized tissues	Proteins or basic peptides	Disruption of bacterial plasma membrane
Lactoferrin and transferrin	Body secretions, serum, organized tissue spaces	Glycoprotein	Inhibit microbial growth by binding (withholding) iron
Peroxidase	Saliva, tissues, cells (neutrophils)	Protein	Act with peroxide to cause lethal oxidation of cells
Fibronectin	Serum and mucosal surfaces	Glycoprotein	Clearance of bacteria (opsonization)
Interferons	Virus-infected cells, lymphocytes	Protein	Resistance to virus infections
Interleukins	Macrophages, lymphocytes	Protein	Cause fever, promote activation of immune system

Selectin-mediated adhesion to leukocyte sialyl-Lewis^x is weak, and allows leukocytes to roll along the vascular endothelial surface

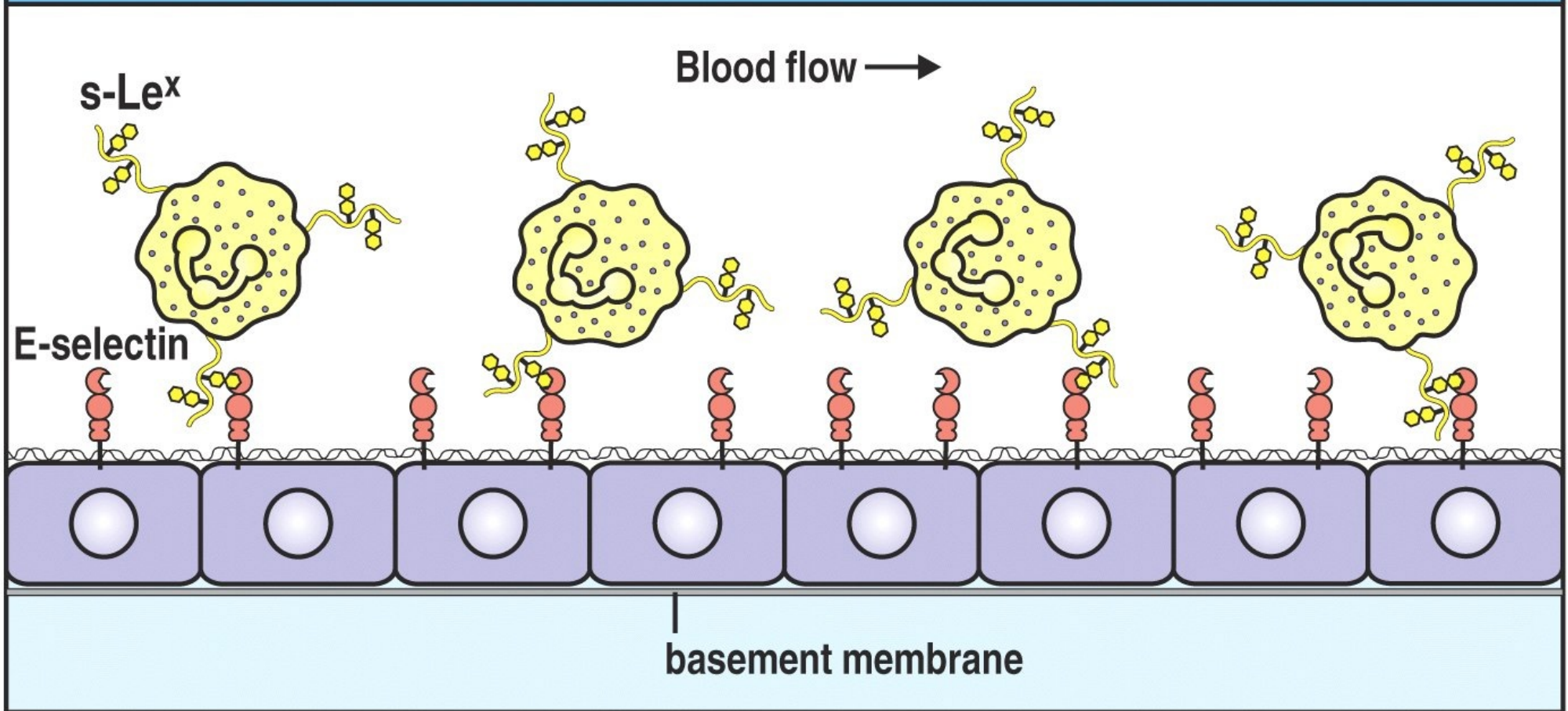


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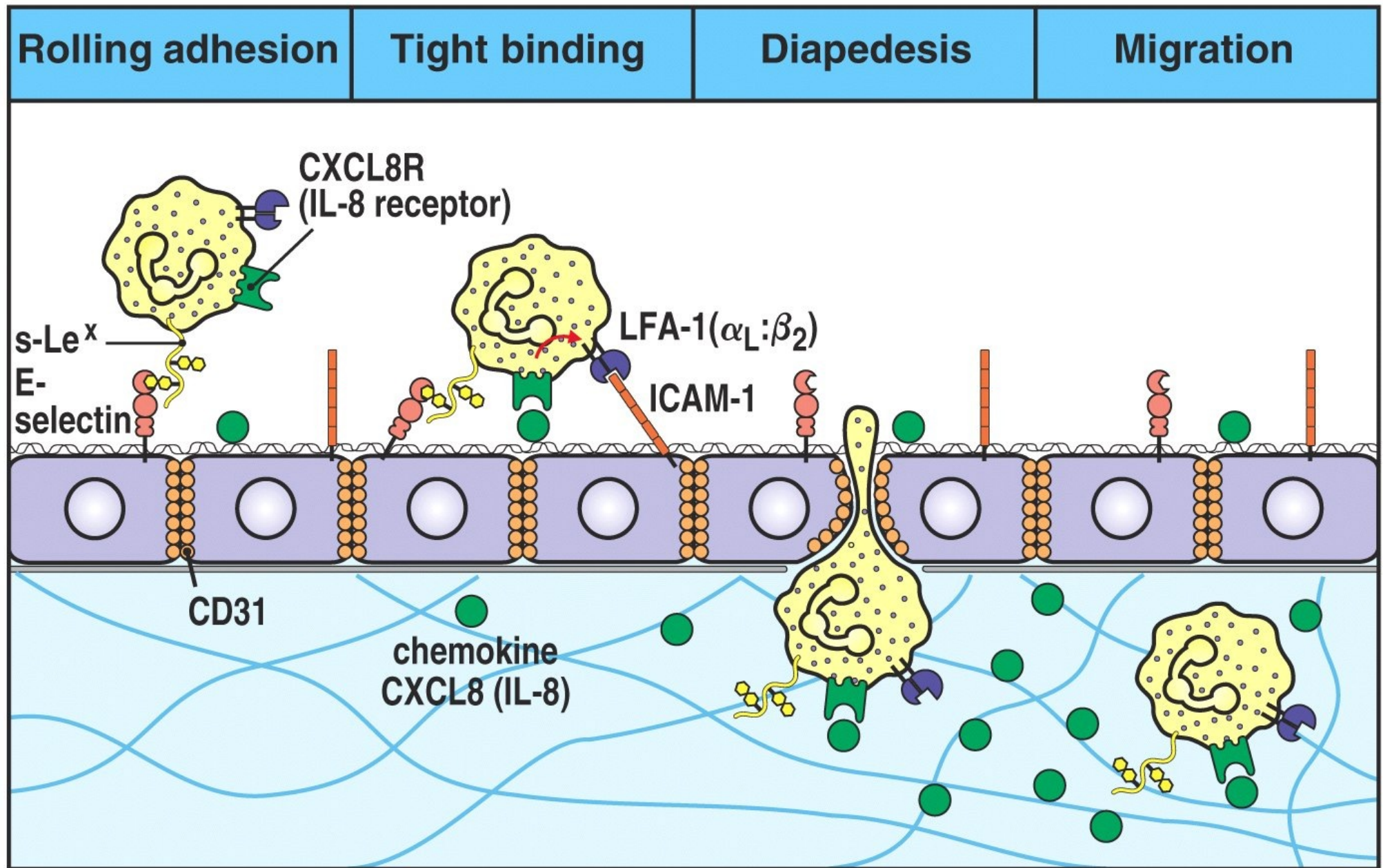


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