

You and Immunity

Bacteria and Viruses

These are the intruders — antigens — that get into your body and try to make you sick.

Your immune system recognizes these intruders and produces special proteins called antibodies that can lock onto and destroy the antigens.

Trick and Teach

Vaccines use dead or weakened antigens, or parts of them like proteins, to trick your immune system into thinking there's an intruder in your body. As a result, your immune system creates antibodies to fight the antigen. Once your body knows how to make these antibodies, it stores the assembly instructions in "memory cells," and destroys the rest of the antigens present. If the antigen ever makes its way back into your body, your immune system will know how to assemble the antibodies to destroy the intruder quickly.

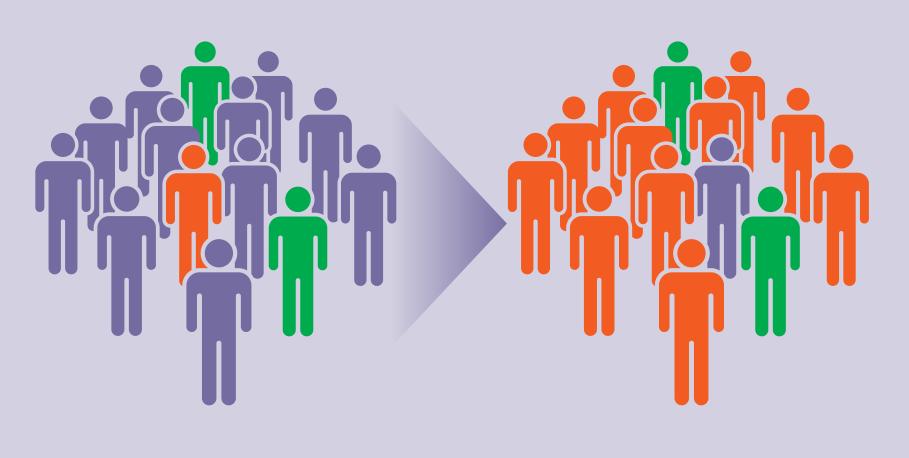


Helping the Herd

Vaccines protect individuals...and entire populations.

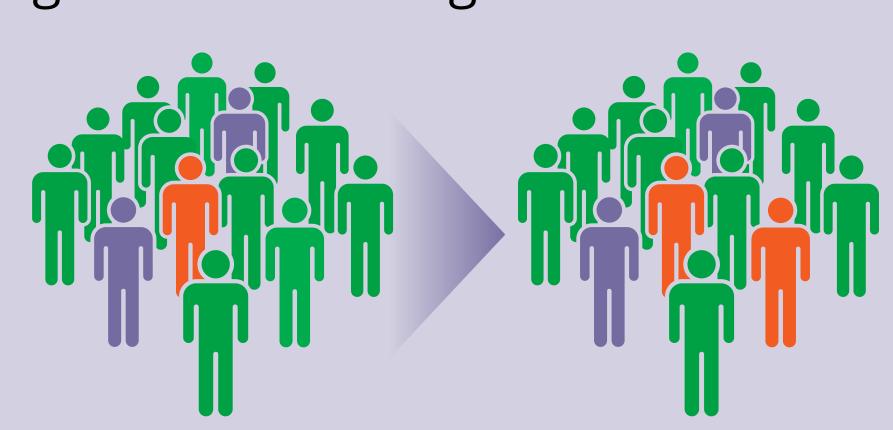
Take the highly infectious measles virus, for example...

If only a **few** people get vaccinated...



...measles can spread to up to 90% of the population.

If 92% to 94% of the population gets vaccinated against measles...



...the virus has nowhere to go and will not spread to the unprotected 6% to 8%.

Healthy, non-vaccinated

Healthy, vaccinated

Non-vaccinated, sick, contagious

Vaccine Variance Here are five common types of vaccines and how they work. How It Triggers Immune Response Example Type **mRNA** Uses messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA) to COVID-19 vaccine cause cells to make a protein or a piece of a protein to mimic the antigen. Live-Attenuated Uses a weakened form of the antigen that Chickenpox vaccine causes disease. **Inactivated** Uses a dead form of the antigen that causes Flu vaccine disease. Subunit, Recombinant, Use a specific piece of the antigen, like a Shingles vaccine **Polysaccharide and Conjugate** protein, sugar or casing around it. **Toxoid** Uses a toxin made by the antigen that causes Tetanus vaccine a disease.

