**Specific Immune Response Steps**

1. An antigen is necessary to cause an immune response
2. Macrophages engulfs the pathogen and displays the antigen on its surface of helper T-cells
3. Specific B and T lymphocytes recognize the antigen
4. B and T cells are sensitised and enlarge producing clone cells
5. B-lymphocytes produce plasma cells which are capable of producing antibodies
6. Antibodies move throughout the bloodstream
7. Antibodies bind to antigens to form antigen-antibody complex
8. Antibodies destroy pathogens through agglutination/neutralisation/enhanced phagocytosis
9. T-lymphocytes produce killer T-cells which move to the site of infection to destroy the antigen
10. Actions of killer T-cells sensitives other lymphocytes and enhance phagocytosis
11. Memory B and T cells are also produced for the secondary response to be quicker