

The Innate Immune Response is Under Genetic Control

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Origin

The innate immune response is a rapid, non-specific response to pathogens and tissue damage. It is the first line of defense against infection and is controlled by a complex network of genetic and molecular factors. The innate immune response is under genetic control, with many genes involved in its regulation. These genes encode for proteins that recognize and respond to pathogens, as well as for signaling molecules that coordinate the immune response. The genetic control of the innate immune response is a highly conserved feature of all animals, and its study has provided important insights into the evolution of the immune system and the development of new therapies for infectious diseases.

