- Immunity

How the body makes antibodies

The Citizen (KZN) · 31 Aug 2021 · 3

A vaccine is nothing more than the spike proteins that the virus would use to evade the immune system and gain access to cells in your body. It is injected to help you make antibodies without the need of getting the virus first in order to do so.
Where are the The process B-cells made? of making
These cells can be produced antibodies
by the following organs: If you feel sick after the jab, it's a sign your body is responding to an invader and your immune system is functioning, meaning it's natural to have a fever and feel tired as the body uses heat and other methods to destroy the invader. Besides pain on the injection site, you may experience headaches, muscle pains, chills and diarrhoea during the process.
How do the antibodies work?
To protect the body from invaders, your body's B-cells will develop antibodies within seven days to combat the invader and stop its spread.
The next time the invader returns, the body will be ready to combat it faster because it has learned how to make the antibodies to fight it.
Graphic: Costa Mokola |Source:
Adenoids: Two glands located at the back of the nasal passage.
Bone marrow: The soft, spongy tissue found in bone cavities.
Lymph nodes: Small bean-like organs located throughout the body and connected via the lymphatic vessels.
hopkinsmedicine.org, who.int
Lymphatic vessels: A network of channels throughout the body that carries lymphocytes to the lymphoid organs and bloodstream.
Tonsils: Two oval masses in the back of the throat.
Peyer's patche: Lymphoid tissue in the small intestine.
Spleen: A fist-sized organ in the abdominal cavity.
Thymus: Two lobes that join in front of the trachea behind the breastbone.