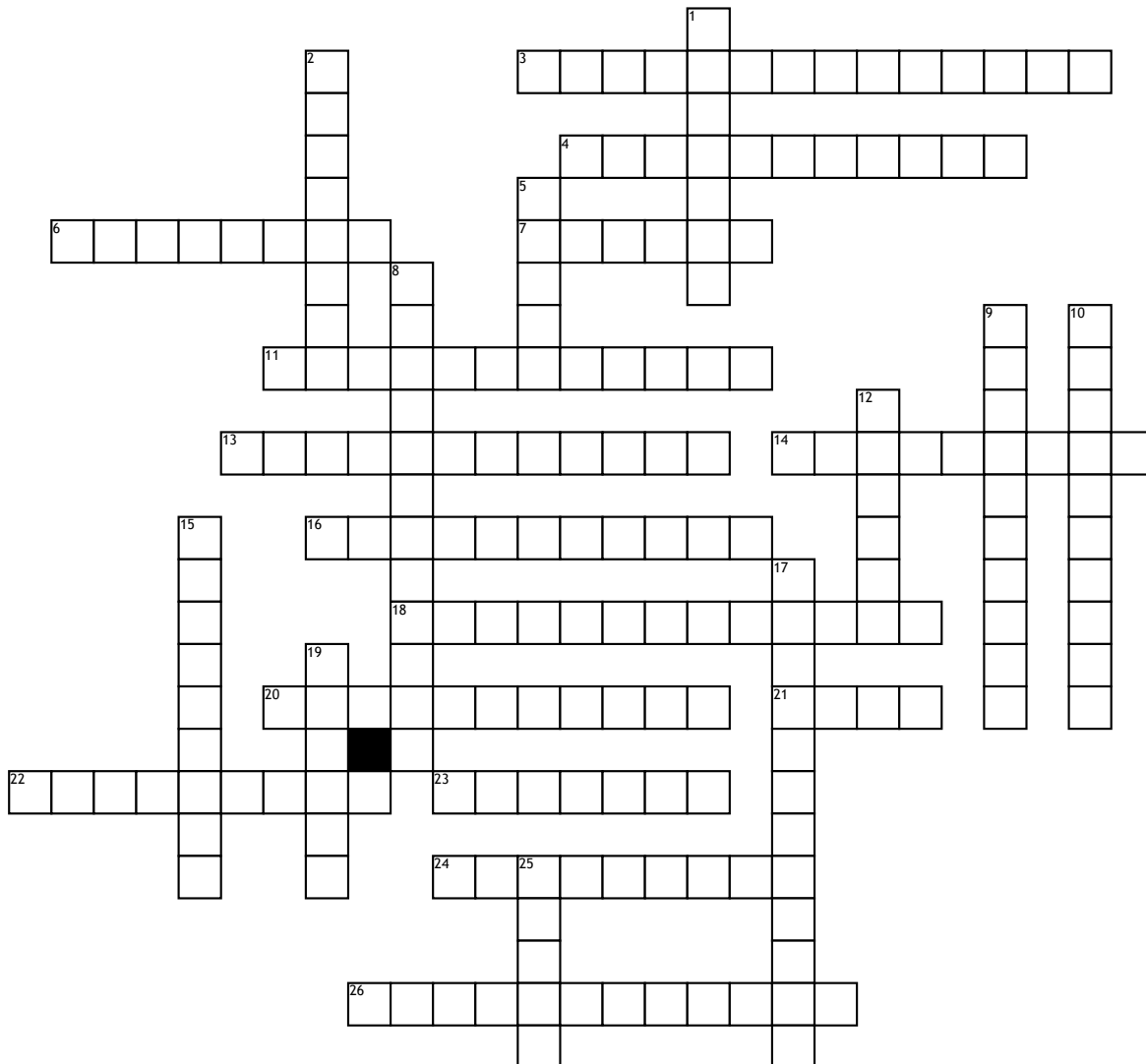


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Altered Immunity



## Across

3. Another name for antibodies.  
 4. These offer greatest protection against parasites.  
 6. The process by which the body recognizes foreign substances and neutralizes them.  
 7. These T lymphocytes activate other cells of the immune response.  
 11. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes are the primary cells involved in \_\_\_\_\_ immunity.  
 13. This happens when the body cannot recognize "self" from "nonself".  
 14. These are "antigen presenting" cells.  
 16. These are produced and differentiated in the central organs of the lymphatic system.  
 18. These non-specific cells circulate until destroying a threatening cell they come into contact with.

20. These rapidly respond to bacterial infections.  
 21. Basophils and \_\_\_\_\_ cells work to establish an allergic reaction.  
 22. These T lymphocytes limit the immune response  
 23. This is given to a person to stimulate immunity through exposure to an antigen.  
 24. These T lymphocytes destroy antigen carrying cells.  
 26. These develop in the bone marrow.  
**Down**  
 1. A substance that induces a state of sensitivity or an immune response.  
 2. This type of immunity is specific and has a memory of antigens.  
 5. The immune response is the body's \_\_\_\_\_ line of defense.

8. The happens when there is an immune response due to the presense of cells from another individual.  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_ are essential components of humoral immunity.  
 10. After B lymphocytes bind with an antigen, they diferentiate into plasma cells and produce \_\_\_\_\_.  
 12. This type of immunity is a rapid, first responder.  
 15. These are common antigens that are usually harmless.  
 17. These mature and fully differentiate in the thymus  
 19. Due to the action of \_\_\_\_\_ cells the body has a much more rapid response when re-exposed to the same antigen.  
 25. The lymphatic system \_\_\_\_\_ antigens captured by the cells of the immune system.