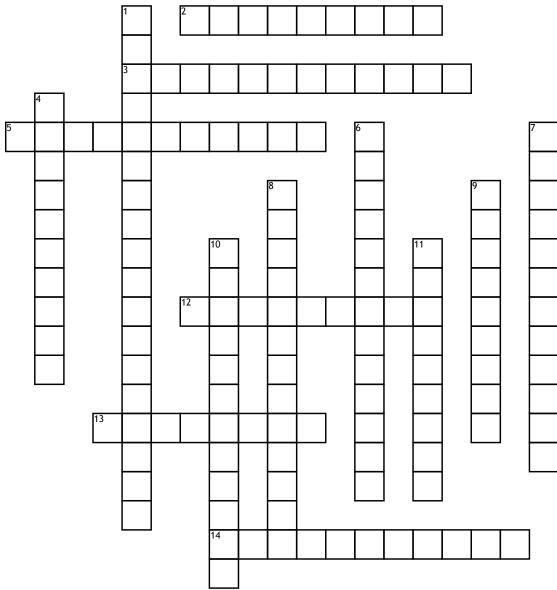
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## Cellular Defenses



## **Across**

- 2. proteases that enter through pores into target cells cytoplasm where they trigger a cascade of protein activation that leads to apoptosis
- 3. platelets
- **5.** have a nucleus with three to five lobes and small, numerous, lilac-colored granules
- **12.** appear to be derived from the same common myeloid progenitor cells as neutrophils, eosinophils, and basophils
- **13.** a protein that creates pores in the target cell

**14.** granulocyte with fewer lobes in the nucleus and larger granules that stain reddish orange

## Down

- 1. mononuclear lymphocytes that use nonspecific mechanisms to recognize and destroy cells that are abnormal in some way
- 4. white blood cells
- **6.** leukocyte or monocyte that lacks visible granules in the cytoplasm
- 7. red blood cells

- **8.** Process of differentiation in which the HSCs differentiate into different type of blood cells that, once mature, circulate in peripheral blood
- **9.** leukocytes that have a nucleus that lacks lobes
- **10.** leukocytes that have numerous granules visible in the cytoplasm
- 11. granulocytes with two-lobed nucleus and large granules that stain dark blue or purple