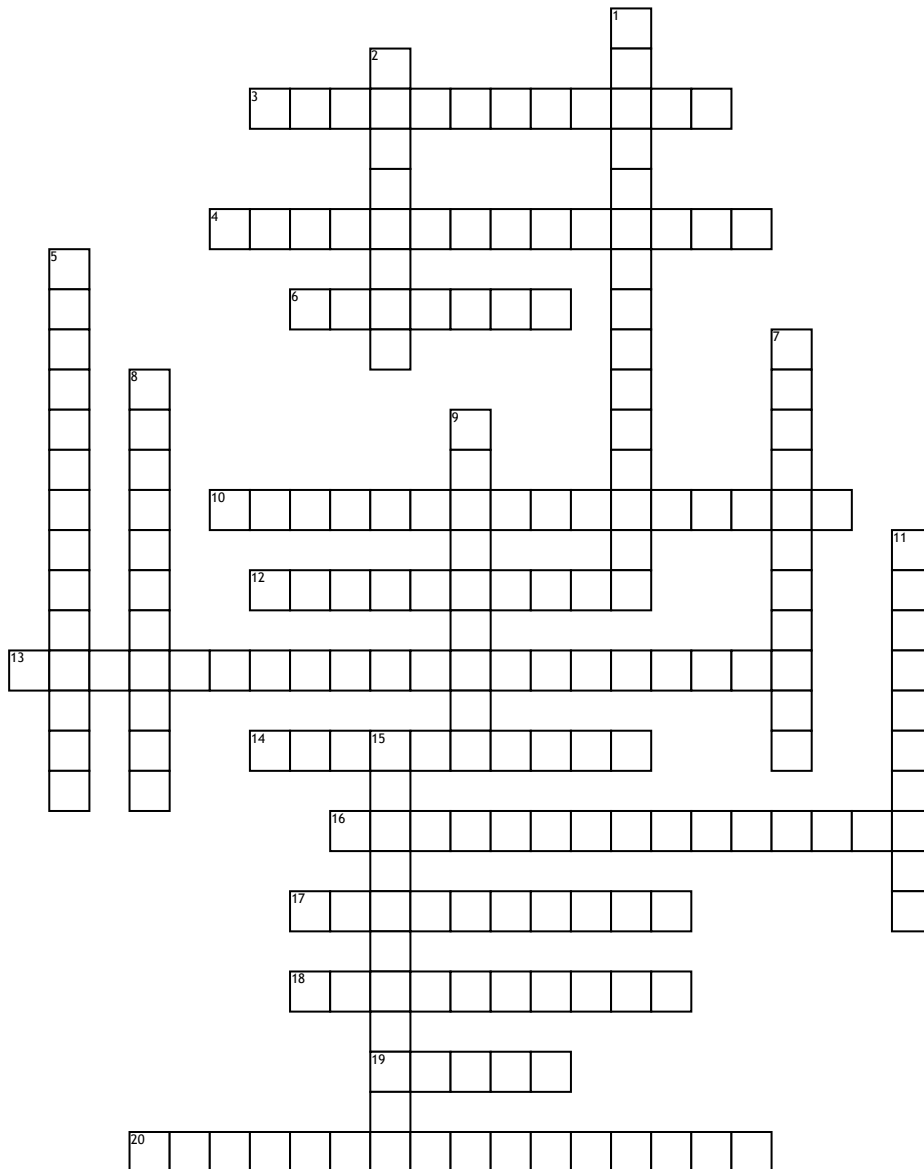


# Chapter 4



## Across

3. Another term for B cells; responsible for producing antibodies
4. Antigen specific defenses mounted by activated T cells and B cells.
6. A substance or part of a substance that is recognized as foreign by the immune system.
10. Tiny, thin-walled vessels located in the spaces between cells which serve to drain and process extra-cellular fluid.
12. Proteins that are released by plasma cells that bind to a specific antigen
13. Occurs when tissues are injured by things such as bacteria, trauma, etc.
14. A group of blood-borne proteins. When activated, enhance inflammatory and immune responses.

16. Short-lived immunity resulting from the introduction of "borrowed antibodies" obtained from an immune animal or human donor
17. A number of small swellings in the lymphatic system where lymph is filtered and lymphocytes are formed.
18. A large phagocytic cell found in stationary form in the tissues or as a mobile white blood cell, especially at sites of infection.
19. A colorless fluid containing white blood cells
20. Regulatory T lymphocytes that suppress the immune response.

## Down

1. Effector T cells that directly kill foreign cells, etc.

2. Ability of the body to resist agents that can cause disease; resistance to disease.
5. Immunity produced by an encounter with an antigen; Provides immunologic memory
7. T cell that orchestrates cellular immunity by contact with other immune cells and/or releasing chemicals.
8. Endocrine gland active in immune response.
9. A cell capable of engulfing and digesting particles or cells harmful to the body.
11. Agranular white blood cell that arises from bone marrow and becomes functionally mature in the lymphoid organs of the body.
15. Members of a B cell clone; specialized to produce and release antibodies.