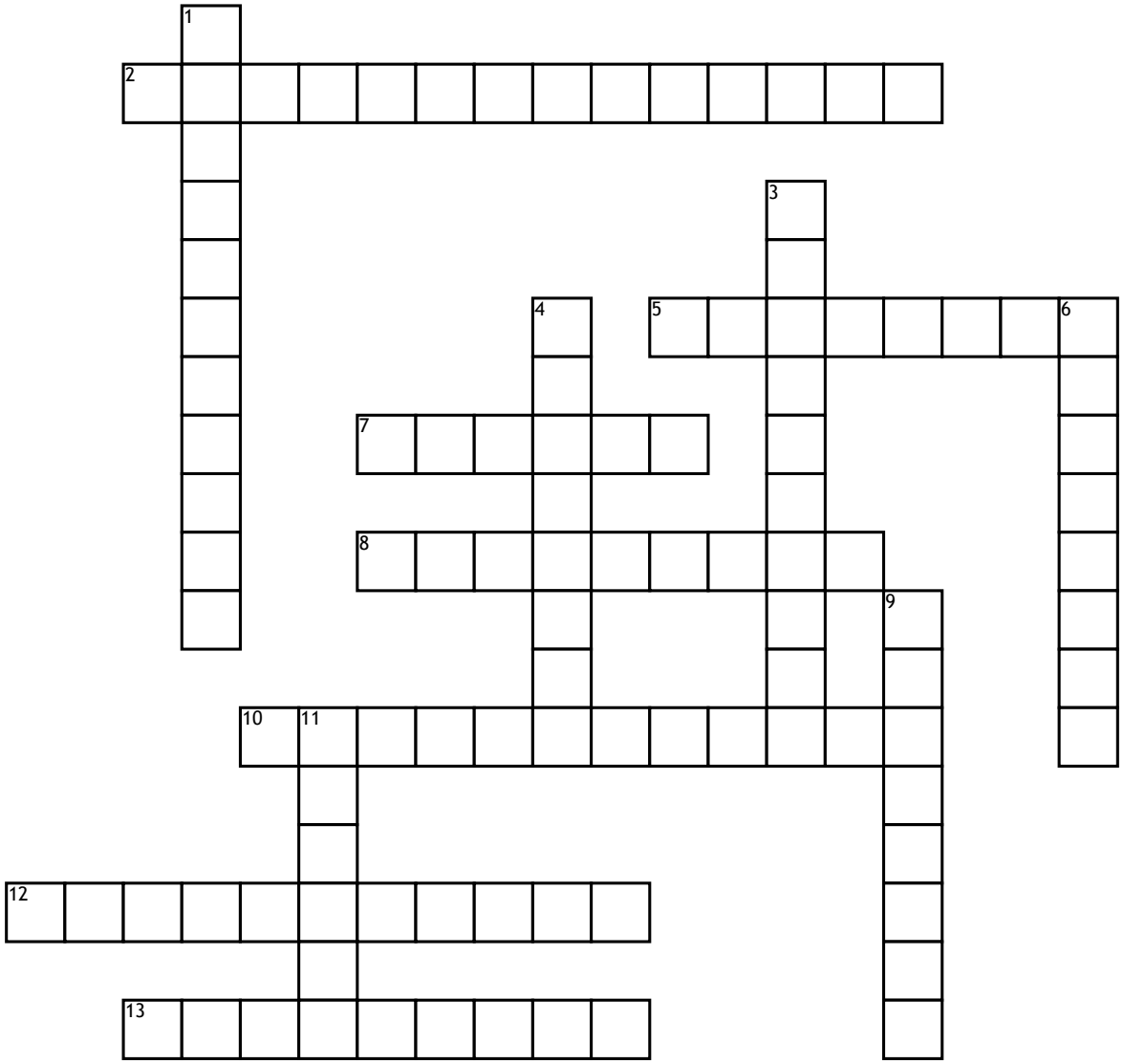
Immune Defenses of the Mammary Gland



Across

2. ____ of bacteria is when antibodies bind to bacteria and inhibit them from producing harmful toxins

5. in this type of immunity, the response is directed only to the agents that initiated it AKA it has a high specificity

7. this type of immunity does not have a lag phase; it has an immediate response

8. in the release step of inflammation, ____ are released which enter the blood for activation & recruitment of phagocytes

10. this is one of the most important processes during innate immunity and inflammation

12. in the "resolve" stage, what cells come into the tissue and "clean up" dying neutrophils?

13. this is the final step of neutrophil extravasation

Down

1. step of inflammation where the bacteria is recognized by macrophages & mammary epithelial cells

3. this step of neutrophil extravasation is when neutrophils squeeze through loosened gaps as a result of inflammation

4. this type of innate immunity barrier includes the skin and teat end

6. in which phase is there a big transition from an innate response to an adaptive response?

9. this enzyme that is considered a physiologic barrier digests the outer layer of bacteria and exposes the lipid bilayer

11. these types of T cells orchestrate an immune response; they do NOT destroy cells