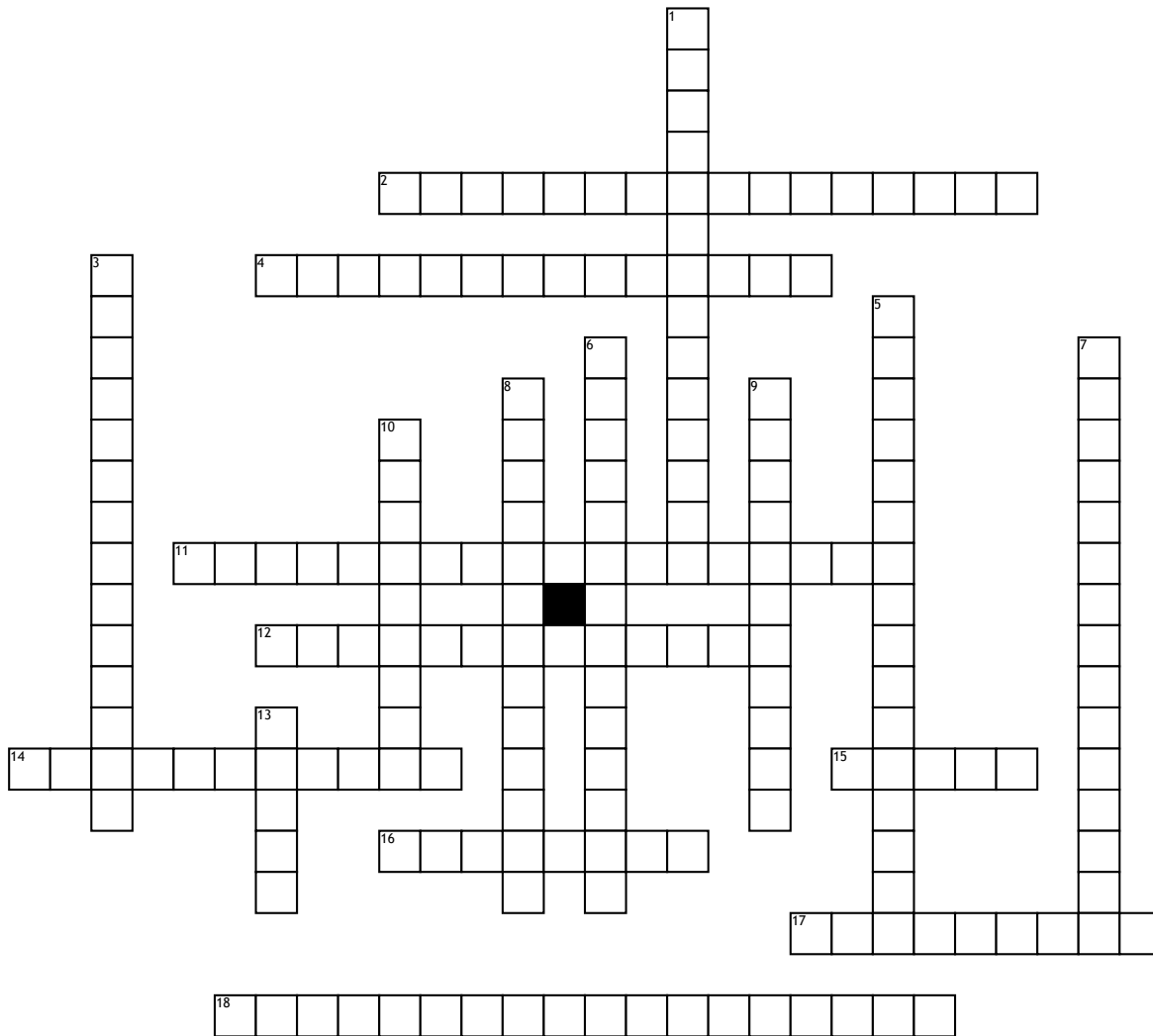


Name: _____

Date: _____

Unit 3



Across

2. The unusual or exaggerated allergic reaction to antigen that leads to severe respiratory and cardiac complication.

4. The process of combining an acid and base until they reach a balanced proportion, with a pH value close to 7.

11. Antibodies labeled with fluorescent dyes.

12. A process that matches complementary strands of nucleic acid (DNA-DNA, RNA-DNA, RNA-ENA). Used for locating specific sites or types of nucleic acids.

14. In immunity, the concept that some parts of the immune system only react with antigens that originally activated them.

15. Abbreviation for enzyme-linked-immunosorbent assay, a very sensitive serological test used to detect antibodies in diseases such as AIDS.

16. The branch of immunology that deals with in vitro diagnostic testing of serum.

17. A cytokine released when mast cells and basophils release their granules. An important mediator of allergy, its effects include smooth muscle contraction, increased vascular permeability, and increased mucus secretion.

18. Is an acute skin inflammation at the injection site appearing within 24 to 48 hours.

Down

1. An "anti-self" antibody having an affinity for tissue antigens of the subject in which it is formed.

3. Flow charts that offer two choices or pathways at each level.

5. A disease involving compromise in insulin function. In one form, the pancreatic cells that produce insulin are destroyed by autoantibodies; in another, the pancreas does not produce sufficient insulin.

6. In blood grouping and transfusion, a group O individual whose erythrocytes bear neither agglutinin A nor B.

7. A tentative exposure to known allergens designed to build tolerance and eventually prevent allergic reaction.

8. The aggregation by antibodies of suspended cells or similar-size particles into clumps that settle.

9. A procedure for separating and identifying antigen or antibody mixtures by two-dimensional electrophoresis in polyacrylamide gel, followed by immune labeling.

10. Relatively compatible tissue exchange between nonidentical members of the same species.

13. In immunochemistry, a measure of antibody level in a patient, determined by agglutination methods.