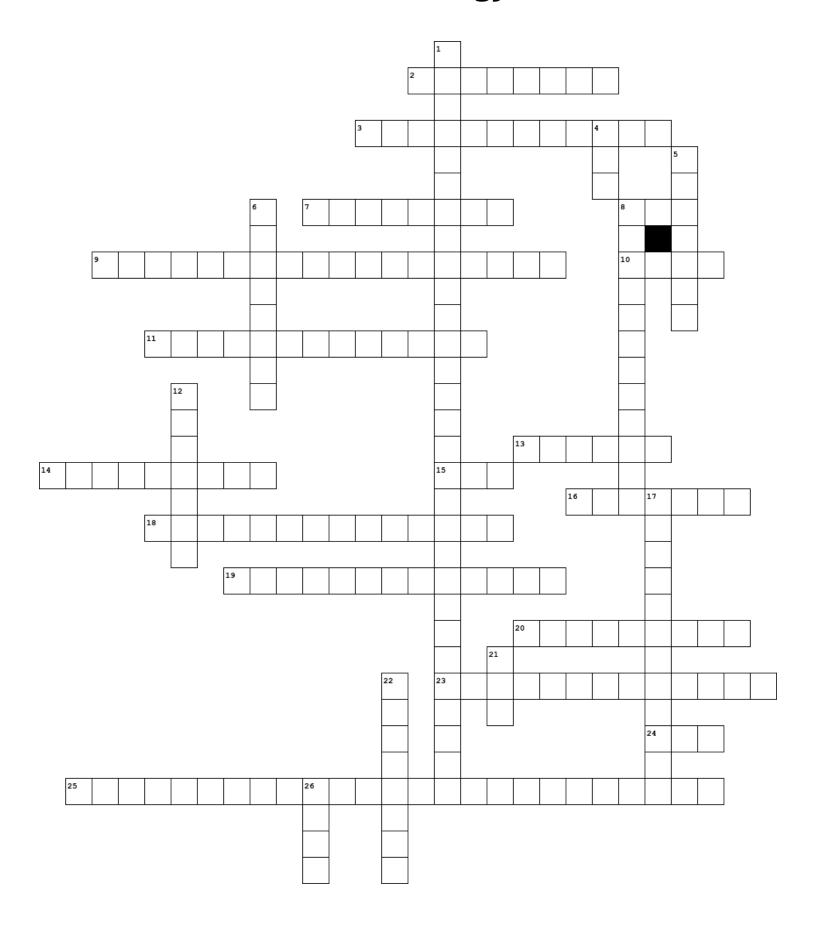
Immunology



Across

- **2.** Any organism with the potential to cause an infection
- 3. Histamine causes
- 7. Signaling protein that induces a response
- **8.** Immunoglobulin that helps activate B cells. Much of its function is unknown
- **9.** Proteins produced by the liver that are key in signal cascades of the innate immune response
- **10.** Will present antigen fragments to adaptive immune system
- **11.** Really fast replication
- **13.** The type of immunity that has a faster, generic response
- 14. What are helminths
- **15.** Immunoglobulin in breast milk, protects GI tract of young animals from pathogens
- **16.** Type of adaptive immunity in which B cells will produce antibodies against a specific antigen. Deals with feely circulating pathogens
- **18.** Antibodies bind to binding sites on antigen, making it unable to bind with any body cell
- **19.** Type of adaptive immunity that focuses on the destruction of infected cells by T cells
- **20.** Type of innate immunity that produces a localized response
- **23.** Cause of clumps of antigen, limiting their mobility
- **24.** Immunoglobulin that deals with microbial infection and antigen invasion. Is that first antibody produced in response to antigen presence
- **25.** Signaling proteins produced by macrophages that create a state of inflammation in an infected tissue

Down

- Tags all of the cells in the body as 'good' or 'bad' (MHC)
- 4. Immunoglobulin that focuses on innate immunity, can pass thru the placenta, most plentiful antibody, detoxes, important for recognition of antigenantibody complexes by neutrophils, macrophages
- **5.** Type of innate immunity that recruits more cells (cytokines)
- **6.** The body's ability to combat deviation from 'normal' through production of an effective and efficient immune response
- **8.** The body's mechanism of maintaining homeostasis, distinguishing harmful from non-harmful organism, and producing an appropriate response
- **12.** Has the ability to cause an immune response
- **17.** Process of tagging a cell or antigen so it can be identified by the immune system
- **21.** Immunoglobulin that deals with helminths and allergy response. Least common
- **22.** The type of immunity that has a slower, more specific response. Causes a systemic whole body response
- **26.** Produced by the body cells. Tags them as 'good'