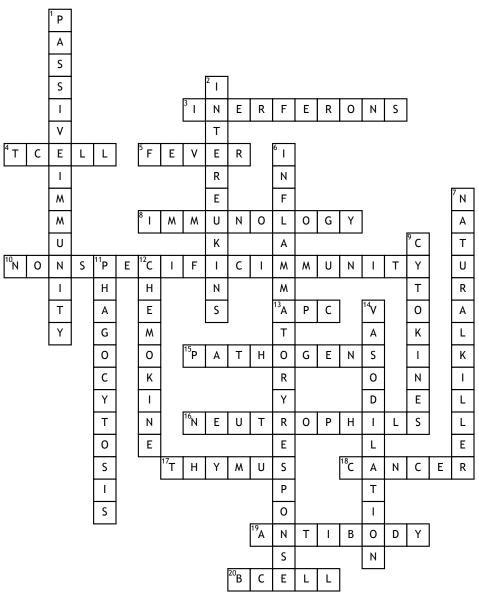
## Immunity



## <u>Across</u>

**3.** Nonspecific cytokine that warns neighboring cells when infected by a virus

**4.** Involved in cell mediated immunity, able to differentiate to destroy and remember pathogens

**5.** A common clinical symptom of widespread inflammation that helps the body fight infection

**8.** Is the study of internal defense systems

**10.** Immunity where you do not know what is being fought, first line of defense

**13.** Display foreign antigen, inactive until activated by pathogens, presents the pathogens to t-cells

**15.** Include certain viruses, bacteria, and fungi that enter the body and cause disease

16. The most common white blood cell17. Creates both t and b-cells as well

as differentiating them

**18.** Number one cause of death worldwide

19. Labels antigens for destruction
20. Involved in antibody mediated immunity, mature into plasma cell that create free floating antibodies
<u>Down</u>

 Antibody obtained by actively being produced by another organism
 Nonspecific cytokine that gives a status update of cells and helps mediate inflammation **6.** Response to pathogens entering the body where vasodilation occurs, increased capillary permeability and increased phagocytosis to take out all bad pathogens

7. Large granular lymphocytes that are active against tumor cells and have perforin to pop holes in bad cells
9. Nonspecific immunity message made up of a large diverse group of peptides and proteins

 Ingestion of a pathogen by a cell like, basophils and macrophages
 Nonspecific cytokine that directs traffic of white blood cells and points

out where problems are 14. When mast cells release histamine

14. When mast cells release histamine to increase blood flow