

Lymphatic System and Immunity Vocab

Antibody-mediated Immunity- activity of B cells that produce antibodies to attack foreign bodies

Cell-mediated Immunity- immune response that involves the activation of phagocytes, NK cells, T lymphocytes (no antibodies)

Clonal selection- the immune system responds to infection with specific B and T lymphocytes based on receptors

Constant regions- the amino acid sequence in an antibody that determines its classification

Differentiate- specialization of a cell by changing form and function

Effector Cell- the muscle, gland, or organ cell capable of responding to a stimulus

Epitope- parts of the antigen recognized by the immune system (antibodies)

Granzymes- cytoplasmic granule vesicles released by NK and T cells to kill virus-infected cells

Hapten- small molecule that can elicit an immune response when attached to a carrier

IgA- antibody that is created in the mucous linings into intestine for protection against microbes

IgD- antibody isotope in immature B-lymphocytes

IgE- dimeric antibody for immunity to parasites

IgG- most abundant antibody isotope to control infection of tissues

IgM- largest antibody produced by B cells that is first responder to antigens

Immunocompetence- ability to produce an appropriate immune response from exposure to an antigen

Immunogenicity- the ability of a substance to produce an immune response

Interferons- proteins released in response to pathogens that allow intercellular communication

Lacteals- lymphatic capillaries that absorb fats in the villi of the small intestine

Memory Cells- cells formed following exposure to an infection to detect infection in future faster

MHC (Major histocompatibility complex)- cell surface molecules that determine organ compatibility for transplants

Perforin- protein in granules of T lymphocytes and NK cells that enters target cell leaving pore in membrane

Plasma Cells- antibody producing cells mostly in lymph nodes

Primary Response- immune response during first exposure to foreign material in the body

Proliferate- reproduces rapidly

Reactivity- working to fight infection

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Secondary Response- immune response from secondary exposure, may be with memory cells and faster terminated

Variable Regions- region on immunoglobulin molecule that shows specificities (binds to antigens)