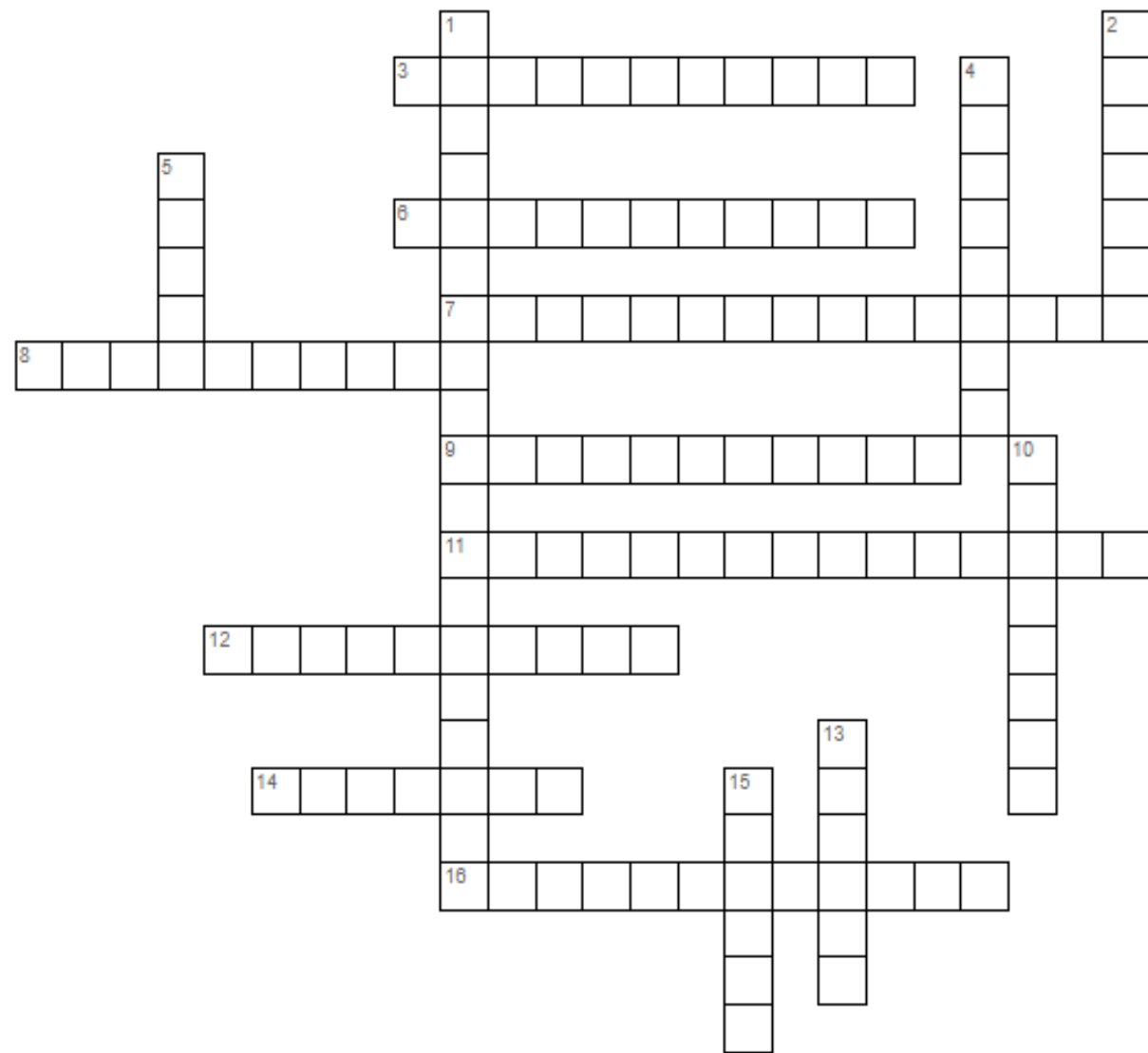


## Biology 2201

### Immune System



- 8 is a type of phagocyte, which is a cell responsible for detecting, engulfing and destroying pathogens and apoptotic cells.
- 9 second line of defence
- 11 is a network of tissues and organs that help rid the body of toxins, waste and other unwanted materials.
- 12 are specialized, Y-shaped proteins that bind like a lock-and-key to the body's foreign invaders
- 14 cells are classified as group I Innate Lymphocytes (ILCs) and respond quickly to a wide variety of pathological challenges.
- 16 is the process in which a damaged tissue is repaired.

- 10 are molecules that are found on the surface of the cells and on pathogens.
- 13 are one of the major components of the adaptive immune system.
- 15 are a type of white blood cell of the lymphocyte subtype. They function in the humoral immunity component of the adaptive immune system by secreting antibodies.

#### Across

- 3 are medicines that fight bacterial infections in people and animals. They work by killing the bacteria or by making it hard for the bacteria to grow and multiply.
- 6 Immune cells called T or B lymphocytes become activated for battle after they encounter foreign proteins that were captured from invading organisms.
- 7 third line of defence

#### Down

- 1 This dilation brings more blood to the site of injury, including more oxygen to sustain the burst of repair activity, and more immune cells to help.
- 2 a substance used to stimulate the production of antibodies and provide immunity against one or several diseases, prepared from the causative agent of a disease, its products, or a synthetic substitute, treated to act as an antigen without inducing th
- 4 first lines of defence
- 5 function is to slow down bacteria and viruses, which do not like high temperatures. This buys more time for the immune cells to find and eliminate the invaders.