



Across

3. The surface of dry skin is, because the water in perspiration evaporates leaving salt behind.

Down

1. Immunity acquired after exposure to an antigen; it is specific.

2. Innate proteins named for their ability to interfere with cytolytic virus life cycles.

Across

6. Class of antibody as determined by the amino acid sequences in the constant regions of light and heavy polypeptide chains.
8. Branch of adaptive immunity involving T-lymphocytes and the release of cytokines.
9. Tough, leather-like layer beneath the epidermis; made of dense connective tissue.
11. Antigenic determinant group; a chemically defined site on the surface of an antigen.
13. Sticky substance produced by mucous membranes; catches bacteria in nasal passages and pharynx.
15. Globular and quaternary proteins released into the circulation in large quantities by plasma cells.
16. Powerful vasodilatory substance released by mast cells; increases blood flow and capillary wall permeability.
17. Endogenous substance that raises temperature locally and induces fever; tumor necrosis factor is a prime example.
18. Lymphocytes that kill other cells by releasing granzymes and perforin; these are natural killers.
19. Immunity that is built in (what you are born with); it is non-specific.
20. Innate proteins that react in sequence to cause opsonization and to make holes in cell membranes.
22. Increase in redness, swelling and temperature in an area of traumatized tissue.
23. An incomplete antigen; can bind with antibody, but cannot stimulate antibody production.

Down

4. Stratified squamous on dry skin surfaces; upper most cells are dead, highly keratinized and shed regularly.
5. Cover epithelial surfaces of airways; sweep potential pathogens up and out of the respiratory system.
7. Found in tears, saliva and mucus; breaks down peptidoglycan.
10. T-cells that form the "fighting arm" of cell-mediated immunity; these kill infected cells, tumor cells and eukaryotic pathogens.
12. Branch of adaptive immunity involving B-lymphocytes and the release of antibodies.
14. Response characterized by a rapid increase in antibody titer following a second or subsequent exposure to the same antigen.
15. Released by helper-T lymphocytes, these stimulate the proliferation of other immune cells.
21. About 5.5 on dry skin surfaces, 1-2 in the stomach.