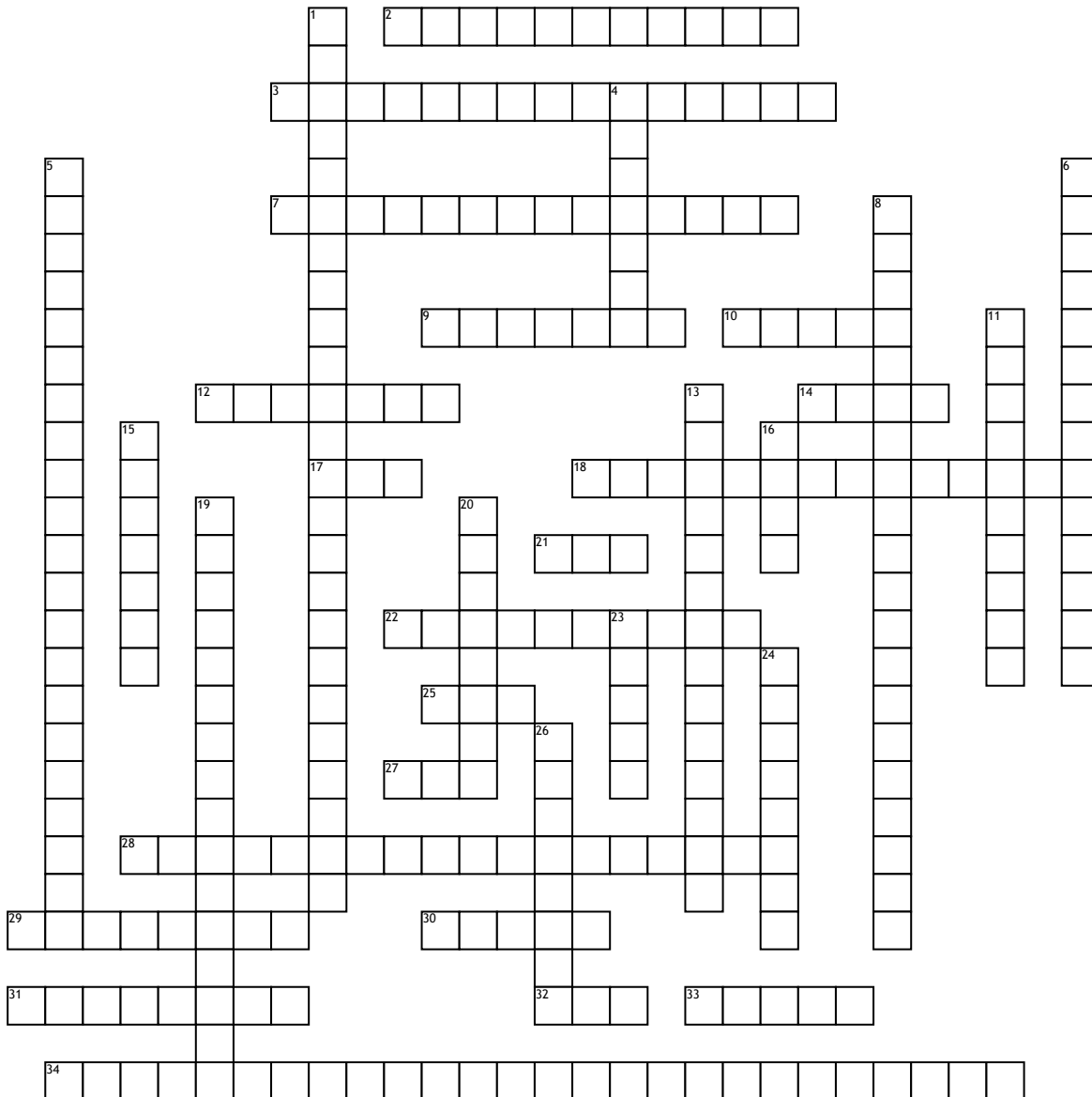


# BC 6107 Acronym



## Across

2. General designation of many of the different cytokines, chemical messengers secreted by immune cells that help in their communication with other cells (IL)
3. transcription factor that helps activate the expression of many pro-inflammatory genes (NFκB)
7. a type of APC that presents antigen in the context of MHC to T cells (DC)
9. large granular lymphocyte that serves as an innate effector cell by inducing apoptosis of target cells (virally infected cells or tumor cells)
10. B lymphocyte that upon activation can differentiate into plasma cells secreting antibody molecules or B memory cells
12. molecule that is recognized in native structure by antibodies or B cell receptors; peptide that is presented by MHC molecules to T cell receptor (ag)
14. end of stage of disease in HIV infection- answer is acronym
17. The part of an antibody (that can be isolated by protease digestion) responsible for antigen binding, consisting of the light chain and amino-terminal half of the heavy chain disulfide-bonded together (acronym)
18. Cell surface receptors that bind to the Fc portion of IgG molecules. Expressed on phagocytes, B cells, and NK cells, among others; transmit activating signals in innate immunity, humoral immunity and ADCC
21. a cytokine produced by macrophages and T cells that is highly pro-inflammatory (acronym)

22. large mononuclear phagocyte that takes residence in many different tissues and organs and contributes to innate immune responses and can act as an effector cell in adaptive immune responses (mΦ)
25. autoimmune disease where autoantibodies (against DNA, RNA, and proteins associated with nucleic acids) form immune complexes
27. Member of TNF receptor family expressed on certain cells that makes them susceptible to being killed by cells expressing the Fas ligand
28. A cell wall component of gram negative bacteria which can be bound by TLR-4 on macrophages and dendritic cells (LPS)
29. Immunoglobulin secreted by plasma cells (ab)
30. thymus-derived lymphocyte that are comprised of two different subsets, CD4 T cells and CD8 T cells
31. T cells that express the co-receptor protein CD8 which upon activation differentiate into cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs)
32. Surface immunoglobulin: an immunoglobulin that is expressed on B cell surface
33. Transcription factor expressed in Treg cells that is needed for Treg cell function
34. What does HIV stand for?

## Down

1. designation for specific cell-surface molecules on immune cells that help to differentiate one immune cell from another (CD)
4. Family names of chemokines, chemicals that are a sub-class of cytokines with cell-attractant properties (2 answers)
5. Name of MHC gene complex and proteins in humans (HLA)
6. What does IR stand for?

## 8. CAM

11. Family name for cytokines that help cells to resist viral infections; type 1 interferons include IFN-alpha and IFN-beta, as distinguished from IFN-gamma. (IFN)
13. Immunoglobulin, protein family to which antibodies and B-cell receptors belong (Ig)
15. Family names of chemokine receptors, the receptors that chemokines bind to all cell attraction to specific areas in the body
16. Regulatory CD4+ T cells, regulatory T cells: a T cell subset that is responsible for suppressing or limiting immune responses
19. acute phase protein that binds to phosphocholine, a constituent of certain bacteria, that can trigger Complement activation and acts as an opsonin
20. Subset of CD4+ T cells characterized by the cytokines they produce; involved in stimulating B cells to produce antibody against extracellular pathogens
23. Drug treatment for HIV infection acronym
24. T cells that express the co-receptor protein CD4 which upon activation differentiate into distinct Thelper phenotypes with different roles in adaptive immunity
26. Subset of CD4+ T cells characterized by the cytokines they produce; involved in fully activating macrophages and promoting CTL responses against intracellular pathogens