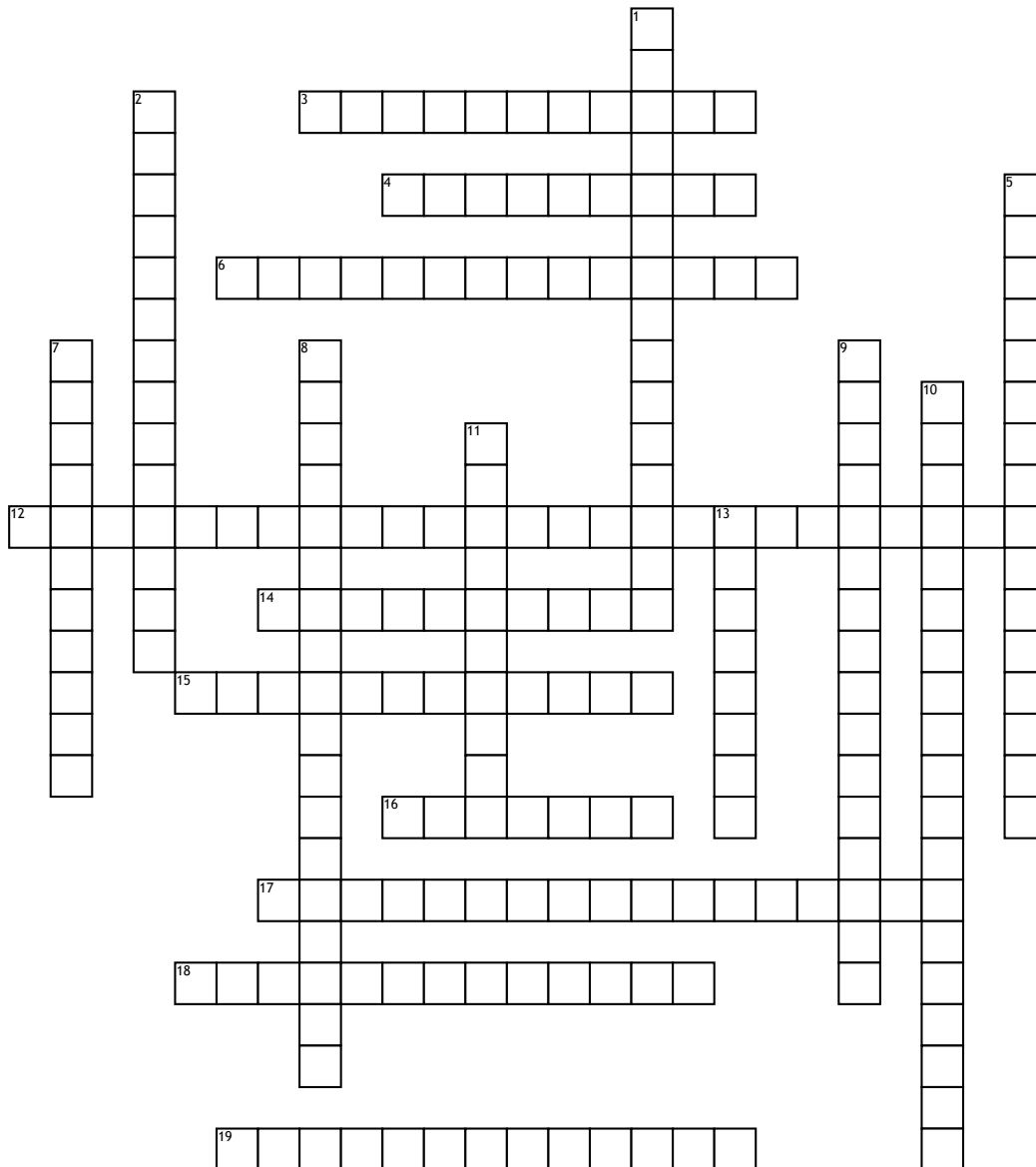


Immunity



Across

3. natural killer cells are a type of
 4. these single nucleated immune cells complete their differentiation in the tissues
 6. C3 and C5 are potent
 12. leukocytes exit the blood stream by this mechanism to reach the site of infection.
 14. plasma cells are responsible for producing
 15. alteration in tissues due to vasodilation and increased vascular permeability leading to redness, pain, heat, swelling and loss of function.

16. If iC3b coats the pathogen thereby helping the neutrophil to recognize and phagocytose it, then iC3b is
 17. inflammatory reaction in the first 24 hrs of infection is
 18. a second signal required after antigen presentation, for the activation of T cells is
 19. B cell interaction with T cell activates the

Down

1. CD8+ T cells are also known as
 2. inherent immune response of the body that does not change with repeated exposures to pathogens.

5. 30 interrelated proteins that maybe cell bound or serum associated and are a part of innate immunity
 7. these immune cells differentiate completely within the bone marrow
 8. mast cells and langerhans cells are examples of.
 9. neutrophils use the enzyme myeloperoxidase to produce toxic metabolites for bacteria, this mechanism is
 10. the function of langerhans cells in the gingiva
 11. movement of leukocytes along a chemical gradient in the tissues to reach the site of action
 13. body's response to pathogens.