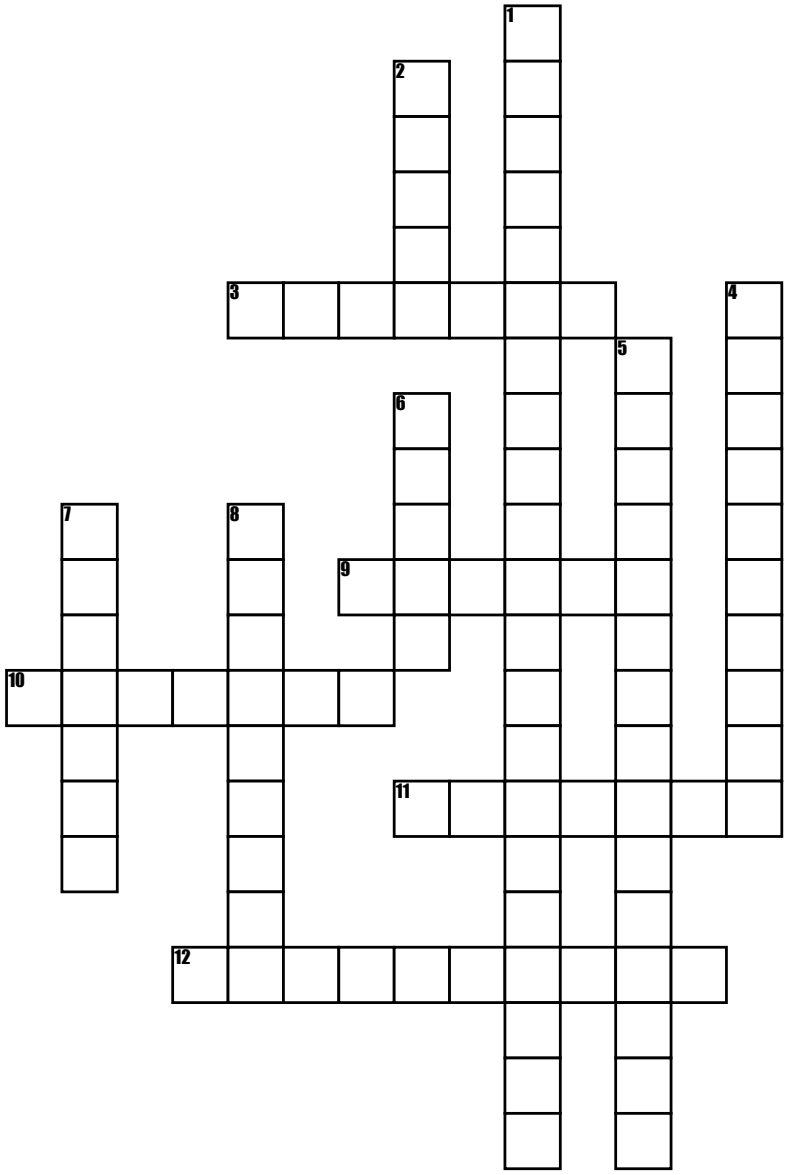
Name: _____ Date: _____

# Specific Immune Response



**Across**

**3.** produce interleukins and stimulate B cells

**9.** derivatives of B cells that produce lots of antibodies to a particular antigen

**10.** retain the information of a specific antigen so the body can make a rapid response when a pathogen with the same antigen is encountered again

**11.** produce perforin which kills the pathogen by making holes in the host cell membrane

**12.** White blood cells that make up the specific immune system

**Down**

**1.** what does APC stand for

**2.** produced and mature in the bone marrow

**4.** suppress the immune system, acting to prevent the immune system from attacking healthy cells after the pathogen has been eliminated

**5.** The process where the correct antibody is selected for cloning.

**6.** produced in the bone marrow however mature in the thymus gland

**7.** The relatively slow production of a small quantity of the correct antibodies the first time a pathogen is encountered.

**8.** The relatively fast production of a very large quantity of the correct antibodies the second time a pathogen is encountered as a result of immunological memory