

Name _____

Chapter 14 Vocabulary

1. Antibody-mediated immunity—immunity conferred to an individual through the activity of B cells and circulating antibodies.
2. B cell—lymphocyte that produces and secretes antibodies to fight foreign substances in body; B lymphocytes
3. Cell-mediated immunity—immune response mediated by antigen specific T cells and nonspecific accessory cells.
4. Clone—a group of cells that originate from a single cell and are therefore genetically identical.
5. Complement—a group of enzymes activated by the combination of antibody with antigen; enhances reaction against a foreign substances with in body
6. Hapten—A small molecule that combines with a larger one; forms an antigenic substance.
7. Humoral immunity—circulating antibodies destruction of cells bearing foreign (nonself) antigens.
8. Immunoglobulin—Globular plasma proteins that function as antibodies.
9. Lacteal—a lymphatic capillary associated with a villus of the small intestine.
10. Lymph—Fluid that the lymphatic vessels carries.
11. Lymphatic pathway—A pattern of vessels that transport lymph.
12. Lymph node—A mass of lymphoid tissue.
13. Memory cell—B lymphocyte or T lymphocyte produced in the primary immune response that can be activated rapidly if the same antigen is encountered in the future.
14. Pathogen—a disease causing agent.
15. Pepsin—protein-splitting enzyme that the stomach gastric glands secrete.
16. Vaccine—a substance that contains antigens used to stimulate an immune response.
17. Allograft
18. Asplenia
19. Autograft
20. immunocompetence
21. immunodeficiency
22. lymphadenectomy
23. lymphadenopathy
24. lymphadenotomy
25. lymphocytopenia
26. lymphocytosis
27. lymphoma
28. lymphosarcoma
29. splenectomy
30. splenitis

31. splenomegaly
32. splenotomy
33. thymectomy
34. thymitis