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Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #46: Immune System – Part 2

Name: _____ Date: _____

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1. The immune system has two major parts: the innate defenses and the _____ immune system.
2. The adaptive immune system remembers specific _____ so it can respond faster next time.
3. Adaptive immunity is _____, meaning it can protect the whole body, not just a local area.
4. The two cooperating defenses of the adaptive system are humoral immunity and _____ defenses.
5. Humoral immunity works by sending out proteins called _____.
6. An _____ is a large signaling molecule not normally found in the body that triggers the adaptive immune response.
7. B lymphocytes mature in the _____ marrow.
8. As B cells mature, they develop immunocompetence and _____ tolerance.
9. Each mature B lymphocyte displays thousands of _____-bound antibodies on its surface.
10. Activated B cells clone themselves and produce active fighters called _____ cells.
11. Some cloned B cells become long-lived _____ cells to preserve the successful antibody.
12. Antibodies can block viruses or toxins from attaching to tissues in a process called _____.
13. When antibodies bind multiple antigens and clump them together, the process is called _____.
14. Passive humoral immunity can be naturally obtained by babies through the _____.
15. A temporary passive immunity can also be gained artificially by receiving exogenous antibodies from a donor's _____.

Crash Course Anatomy & Physiology #46: Immune System – Part 2 KEY

1. The immune system has two major parts: the innate defenses and the **adaptive** immune system.
2. The adaptive immune system remembers specific **pathogens** so it can respond faster next time.
3. Adaptive immunity is **systemic**, meaning it can protect the whole body, not just a local area.
4. The two cooperating defenses of the adaptive system are humoral immunity and **cellular** defenses.
5. Humoral immunity works by sending out proteins called **antibodies**.
6. An **antigen** is a large signaling molecule not normally found in the body that triggers the adaptive immune response.
7. B lymphocytes mature in the **bone** marrow.
8. As B cells mature, they develop immunocompetence and **self**-tolerance.
9. Each mature B lymphocyte displays thousands of **membrane**-bound antibodies on its surface.
10. Activated B cells clone themselves and produce active fighters called **effector** cells.
11. Some cloned B cells become long-lived **memory** cells to preserve the successful antibody.
12. Antibodies can block viruses or toxins from attaching to tissues in a process called **neutralization**.
13. When antibodies bind multiple antigens and clump them together, the process is called **agglutination**.
14. Passive humoral immunity can be naturally obtained by babies through the **placenta**.
15. A temporary passive immunity can also be gained artificially by receiving exogenous antibodies from a donor's **plasma**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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