

Unit 3 Video Worksheet 4
Activation of the Immune Response

1. When does the activation of the immune response start?
2. What WBC is able to engulf a pathogen, process the pathogen, and insert a portion of the pathogen into the WBC plasma membrane?
3. What do we call the part of the pathogen that is inserted into the WBC?
4. After the WBC processes the pathogen, what new name do we assign to this WBC?
5. What WBC has a receptor matched to the antigen on the APC?
6. What cell secretes Interleukin-I? What is the effect?
7. What cell secretes Interleukin-II? What cells are stimulated by Interleukin-II?
8. What do normal cells (host cells) do with pathogen after they enter the cell's cytoplasm?
9. What will happen to a host cell displaying pathogen antigen if a cytotoxic T cell has a receptor matching the pathogen's antigen?
10. What type of cell activates B cells?
11. After a B cell is activated, what two new cell types are formed? Functions for each cell type?
12. What happens to a pathogen in the fluids of the body if a matched antibody binds to the surface of the antigen?
13. What is the benefit of memory B cells?
14. So _____ morph into _____ that make _____ to neutralize _____ in the fluids of the body.
15. Bacteria infecting a host cell will place the bacteria's _____ into the host cell's plasma membrane so a stimulated _____ may bind to the _____. The _____ will secrete chemicals to kill the _____.
16. B cells are responsible for _____ adaptive immunity.
17. Cytotoxic T cells are responsible for _____ adaptive immunity.
18. What cell is required to activate both #16 and #17.