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| **Clonal selection** | Selection of correct B / T lymphocyte |
| **Agglutination** | Antibodies bind many pathogens together |
| **Pathogen** | An organism (usually a microorganism) which can cause disease |
| **Immune response** | The reaction of the cells and fluids of the body to the presence of a substance that is not recognized as a constituent of the body itself |
| **Antigen** | A toxin or other foreign substance that induces an immune response in the body, especially the production of antibodies |

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| **Antibody** | A blood protein produced by B cells in response to and counteracting a specific antigen |
| **B lymphocyte** | A white blood cell that causes a humoral response to infections by secreting antibodies; matures in the bone marrow. |
| **T lymphocyte** | A white blood cell that causes a cellular response to infection; matures in the thymus. |
| **Humoral response** | Term given to describe the way in which B lymphocytes produce antibodies in response to infection. |
| **Cell mediated response** | Term which describes the way in which T lymphocytes respond to an antigen-presenting cell. |

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| **Plasma cell** | Type of B lymphocyte which releases antibodies; formed when a B lymphocyte divides and produces clones. |
| **Memory cell** | Type of B lymphocyte that remains dormant in the blood and recognises antigens if they enter the blood again so that antibody-producing cells are produced faster than before. |
| **Antigen presenting cell** | A ‘self’ cell that has been infected; now has the pathogen’s antigens on its cell surface. |
| **Lysosomes** | Organelles present in large amounts inside phagocytes; contain enzymes to digest the pathogen |
| **Phagocyte** | Type of white blood cell that ingests and digests pathogens. |
| **Clonal expansion** | Lymphocytes divide by mitosis |

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