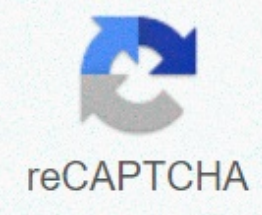




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Ap biology immune system webquest

Redirecting to Download Answers To Ap Bio Immune System Webquest PDF after seconds AP Biology: Immune System Online Scavenger Hunt ANSWERS!!! Enter the answers to the following questions. Be sure to write in your own words and use the perfect sentence. Go to West One Services Human Biological Science Unit 3B: The Future of Humans: Internal Defences website: Use the navigation bar in the left column to click on each topic. Read through The Introduction, Immune System -- three defensive lines and First Line of Defense -- non-specific obstacles and answer questions 1-3. 1. Identify the pathogen and indicate 4 types of pathogens. Organisms that cause diseases such as bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites, which can trigger a specific immune response 2. Identify the antigen and provide 3 cases of common antigens. Any substance that stimulates a particular immune response. Bacteria, fungi, pollen grains, environmental chemicals, certain foods, bee poison. 3. What is the purpose of the first line of defence? Is it general or specific? It is a combination of external physical and chemical barriers that prevent all types of foreign agents from being oused into an outer layer of the body. It's a general defense. Watch the first 2:40 of the next video An introduction to how Great Pacific Media's immune system works, showing an overview of how the body protects itself from microbes and explains how the first and second lines of defense work. 4 4. What are the three defenses of the body? How do you differ from each other? First line: The pathogens should stay outside (general, non-specific defence). Second line: pathogens that have entered the body are fighting with non-specific defenses (NK cells, neutrophils, macrophages, inflammatory response, histamines, supplementation, interferons) Third line: the immune system that fights specific microbes 5. How do the skin, sweat glands, mucous membranes and acids in the stomach protect the body? What level of defense do you go to? The skin, sweat glands, mucous membranes and stomach acid are all parts of the first line of defence that prevent anyone from entering the body. The skin creates an obstacle against pathogens that use hard proteins on its surface. Sweaty glands produce a body fluid containing acids and natural antibiotics (lisosimi) that prevent the growth of bacteria and fungi. Mucosals are licked by the lining of the entrances to the digestive and respiratory systems. Membranes secrete mucous membranes, a sticky substance that traps bacteria and other foreign particles. The mucous membrane also contains antibacterial enzymes that break down the walls of bacterial cells. In the context of the layer, there are cilia that dry the mucous membrane & foreign matter from the body. Acids in the stomach kill bacteria and other microorganisms. 6. What are three non-specific internal defenses? Inflammatory response, fegecytic cells, natural killer cells, fever See the next podcast on Johnny Clore's inflammatory response. 7 7, 2015 When does an inflammatory response occur? What are the three signs of an inflammatory response? When the skin is sliced/damaged. Redness, swelling, pus are signs of an inflammatory response. 8. Which cells release histamine? How does the body respond to histamine release? Damaged mastocytes release histamine. Histamine causes arterioles to open and narrow the scenes, leading to increased blood flow to the area. (Both redness and heat). Capillaries spread and leak to platelets and clotting factors. 9. How do platelets play a role in inflammatory response? Platelets and clotting factors will mplace at the site of capillary damage. These will help close the wound and close the infectious agent to the wound site. Check out the Bozeman Science podcast on the immune system by Mr. Paul Andersen and answer the following questions. NOTE: If you need to search for this podcast from YouTube, be sure to open the IMMUNE SYSTEM and not just the IMMUNE SYSTEM. 10. Describe what a virus, such as small goats, does in the human body. The virus gains entry to cells, using cell machines to make thousands of copies of itself and then kills cells and spreads to infect other cells. 11. What are the 4 ways that the skin protects the body from infection? Is this a specific or non-specific defense? The cell barrier prevents pathogens from passing through the skin Low pH, which inhibits or stops bacterial or fungal growth Chemicals that disrupt viruses Normal bacterial flora, which release pathogenic bacteria. It's a non-specific defense. 12. What is antigen? The antigen is an invader. 13. What did the name of the antigen originate? Explain how the antibody works to protect the body and explain how the structure of the antibody relates to its function. Antigen means a substance that produces antibodies. An antibody is a special Y-shaped protein secreted by specific lymphocytes and has a specific molecular form that matches the molecular form of the antigen. The form of the antibody gives it the ability to combine with antigen inactivation. Antibodies indicate the antigen so that macrophages can find the antigen and prevent it from functioning properly. 14. Please explain what it means that a person has specific immunity to antigen. This person has the ability to produce antibodies specific to these antigens. 15. What are lymphocytes and what are the main Lymphocytes? A type of white blood cell. B and T are the main classes. 16. In which part of the body are each type created? B in the bone marrow responsible for the humorous response. T in the thymus and responsible for the response to cells. 17. Explain the humorous response. What causes this type of response? What cells and chemicals are involved? Explain the functions of each of these cells and chemicals. Viruses or bacteria free in fluids in the body. B cells produce antibodies specific to this antigen and make memory cells so that you have long-term protection. 18. Explain the response transmitted in the cell. What causes this type of response? What kind of cells are involved? Explain the functions of each of these cells. T cells activate and become killer T cells that connect with infected cells and cancer cells and then kill these cells. 19. What is the role of macrophages in the immune response? Macrophagus is an antigen, chopped and represents antigen particles on the surface inside MHCII. The T-helper cell will be pasted with macrophages and recognize the shape of the antigen presented. 20. What specific type of HIV attack cell? Why is this so risky for the immune system? Be specific. The cells of the T-cell attack HIV. T-Helper cells tell the form of antigen on B cells and activate them, activate macrophages, activate T killer cells to kill virus-infected or cancer cells. 21. In the immune response to antigen, three examples of cellular communication should be reported. Macrophages tells the cells helper T form of antigen and activates the cell of the assister T. The T-cell activates the B cells and killer cells T. 22. Explain how a person can get infected with a disease pathogen and you don't know it. If a person already has memory cells against this pathogen, then the immune response (the production of antibodies and killer T cells) is so rapid that the body does not know that it has been infected before the immune system cleanses the infection. 23. How do viruses and bacteria get around the immune system? Mutijjo and have so many different species that the body does not have antibodies that work against this specific antigen. Then take a look at mcGraw Hill's next animation of Immune Response. Also, do a quiz at the end to check your memory and understanding of the material. 24 24 March 2015 How does the information in this animation compare to Mr. Andersen's podcast? Explain three specific similarities of presentations. Both are tired of macrophagration, processing and display of antigen fragments on their surface. Macrophages that presented antigen activate T-helper cells. Cells B and T are activated by using T cells. Cytotoxic T cells make chemicals that kill infected Activated B cells make antibodies that are released into the bloodstream. Antibodies rely on antigen on their surfaces and are labelled for ingestion by macrophages. 25. How is the information from this animation at odds with mr. Andersen's podcast data? Explain three specific differences between presentations. Note: You may need to watch two presentations again so that you can respond fully to this. These are all examples of information they gave in a McGraw Hill animation that wasn't in Mr. Andersen's podcast: Macrophages that display antigens are called cells representing antigens. Specific names of chemical alarm signals travelling between cells are given: IL -1 macrophagus releases to activate IL-2 T cells that cause proliferation of cytotoxic T cells and B cells. Cytotoxic T cells = killer T cells Infected cell displays antigen particles on its surface. This fragment identifies specific cytotoxic T cells from millions of different types of cytotoxic T cells created by the body. Activated B cells are called plasma cells. A secondary immune response is a name given to a faster immune response, which is caused by activation of memory B cells when the body sees the antigen for the second or the next time or after vaccination. Mr. Andersen's podcast gave an analogy to the castle's advocacy for the defense of the human body. Now, go to West One Services Human Biological Science Unit 3B: The Future of Humans: Internal Defences website Third Line of Defense -- a specific immune response page introduces a specific immune response. Http://t.le.westone.wa.gov.au/content/file/969144ed-0d3b-fa04-2e88-8b23de2a630c/1/human_bio_science_3b.zip/content/004_internal_defence/page_05.htm 26, 2015, in New York Distinguish between self and non-self antigens. Only antigens are part of the body's own structure and do not stimulate the immune response. Foreign substances that stimulate immune response are not-only antigens. Go to West One Services Human Biological Science Unit 3B: The Future of Humans: Internal Defences website's Primary and Secondary Immunity. This website explains the difference between primary and secondary immune responses. 27, 27, 2015, in New York Complete the chart: Primary immune response Secondary immune response When does this response occur? (first or post infection) After initial exposure to antigen After the second or next exposure to the antigen, how long does it take for the body to respond to the antigen? Several days (approximately 14 to install a full response) for 3 days to experience the level of antibodies of the primary response. 14 days to antibody levels approximately 85-100 times higher than the primary antibody level Which immune cells are included? How? T and B cells and plasma B cells T and memory B cells and plasma B cells Does the body normally display symptoms sick? Yes No No No

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