Immune System Key Words

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| Pathogens | Living things and substances that cause disease. |
| First Line of Defense | The line of defense that keeps pathogens out of your body. Examples: Skin-> physical barrier and sweat and oils are a chemical barrierNose-> Mucus and nose hairs can prevent pathogensStomach-> Stomach(Gastric) juices can destroy pathogens that enter the body |
| Second Line of Defense | The line of defense that attacks the pathogens that enter your body. |
| Innate Immune Response | One of the two types of the second line of defense. It is a quick, general response that everybody is born with. It involves white blood cells and has the body creating more white blood cells. |
| White Blood Cells | Cells that fight infections in the body. They swallow up the invading pathogens. |
| Acquired Immune Response | One of the two types of the second line of defense. This response happens when the body is invaded by a foreign substance called an antigen. This response includes B cells and T cells.  |
| Antigens | Any non-living substance that is foreign to the body and triggers an immune response.  |
| Helper T Cells | Helper T cells find antigens and signal B cells to produce antibodies to attack them.  |
| B Cells | B cells produce antibodies to destroy antigens. |
| Antibodies | Created by B cells. Antibodies bind to antigens to make them harmless or mark them for destruction by other white blood cells. |
| Active Immunity | Occurs when antigens are destroyed and some of the antibodies stay in the body to protect the body from further infections.  |
| Killer T Cells | A type of white blood cell that wipe out antigens and pathogens on their own. |