Keywords and Phrases for General Steps in Adaptive Immunity.

anamnestic response (heightened secondary response to that same antigen upon re-exposure

antibody-secreting B-lymphocytes and plasma cells

attract and activate eosinophils and mast cells

B-cell receptor (BCR)

blocking bacterial adherence

cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs)

help to limit immune responses and prevent autoimmunity by suppressing T-lymphocyte activity

neutralization of exotoxins

neutralization of viruses

pattern-recognition receptors (PRRs)

production of antibodies that neutralize microbes and toxins preventing their attachment to host cells

proliferation of B-lymphocytes

proliferation T4-lymphocytes and their differentiation into T4-effector cells

proliferation of T8 lymphocytes

promote a local inflammatory response to stimulate a strong neutrophil response and promote the integrity of the skin and mucous membranes

promote cell-mediated immunity against intracellular pathogens, especially by activating macrophages

promote diapedesis and chemotaxis of macrophages

promote humoral immunity by stimulating antibody production and antibody isotype switching by B-lymphocytes; located in lymphoid follicules

promote the production of the antibody isotype IgE in response to helminths and allergens

promote the production of opsonizing antibodies that enhance phagocytosis

recognition of epitopes by naive T4-lymphocytes

recognition of epitopes by naive T8-lymphocytes

simultaneously cross-linking a number of B-cell receptors

the secondary lymphoid organs of the lymphoid system