Keywords and Phrases for Ways In Which Cell-Mediated Immunity Protect The Body.

ADCC lysis of cells

anamnestic response

CTLs use their TCR and CD8 to bind to and kill infected cells and tumor cells by inducing apoptosis

increased production of toxic oxygen radicals, nitric oxide, and hydrolytic lysosomal enzymes

Macrophages process epitopes from endogenous antigens, attach those epitopes to MHC-II molecules, and anchor them to their cytoplasmic membrane.

naive T4-lymphocytes

produce cytokines that promote the production of opsonizing antibodies that enhance phagocytosis

produce cytokines that promote diapedesis of macrophages and attract macrophages to the infection site

proliferation of activated T4-lymphocytes

Proteasomes degrade viral, bacterial, or tumor proteins in the cytosol into a variety of peptide epitopes.

recognize peptides from endogenous antigen bound to MHC-I molecules on the surface of all nucleated cells

recognize peptides from exogenous antigen bound to MHC-II molecules on the surface of antigen-presenting cells (APCs)

T8-lymphocytes that have not yet reacted with an epitope of an antigen.

TH2 cells

TH17 cells

Treg cells

their differentiation into effector T8-lymphocytes

The MHC-I/peptide complexes become anchored to the cytoplasmic membrane of that cell.

The peptide epitopes enter the endoplasmic reticulum where they bind to the grooves of various newly made MHC-I molecules.

used by the body to regulate both humoral immunity and cell-mediated immunity through cytokines they produce