

Keywords and Phrases for T-Lymphocytes

activate antigen-presenting macrophages

amnestic response

antigen-presenting dendritic cells

block the production of Th1 cells

block the production of Th2 cells

cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs)

induce inflammatory reactions rich in neutrophils

kill infected cells and tumor cells by inducing apoptosis

Natural Killer T-lymphocytes (NKT Cells)

produce large quantities of both Th1 cell and Th2 cell cytokines

promote cell-mediated immunity

promote responses against helminths and allergens

promote the production of antibodies that promote phagocytosis

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)

T4-lymphocytes that have not yet reacted with an epitope of an antigen.

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

T-cell receptors (TCRs) and CD4 molecules

T-cell receptors (TCRs) and CD8 molecules

T-regulatory cells (T-reg cells)

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

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