

1. Derived from monocytes, located throughout the epithelium of the skin, the respiratory tract, and the gastrointestinal tract, capture and present protein antigens to naive T-lymphocytes. This best describes:

- A. eosinophils.
- B. neutrophils.
- C. dendritic cells.
- D. macrophages.
- E. mast cells.

2. Killing of microbes, infected cells, and tumor cells by phagocytosis, processing antigens so they can be recognized by T-lymphocytes, and secrete cytokines. This best describes:

- A. eosinophils.
- B. neutrophils.
- C. dendritic cells.
- D. macrophages.
- E. mast cells.

3. Located in the connective tissue and throughout the mucous membranes. Contain inflammatory mediators as histamine , eosinophil and neutrophil chemotactic factor, and platelet activating factor. This best describes:

- A. eosinophils.
- B. neutrophils.
- C. dendritic cells.
- D. macrophages.
- E. mast cells.