1. MHC molecules function to:

A. Enable B-lymphocytes to recognize epitopes of antigens.
B. Enable T-lymphocytes to recognize epitopes of antigens.
C. Enable lymphocytes to recognize PAMPs.

2. Made by all nucleated cells of the body; binds peptide epitopes from endogenous antigens. This best describes:

A. MHC-I molecules.

B. MHC-II molecules.

C. CD4 molecules.

D. CD8 molecules.

3. Made by antigen-presenting cells such as dendritic cells, macrophages, and B-lymphocytes; binds peptide epitopes from exogenous antigens. This best describes:

A. MHC-I molecules.

B. MHC-II molecules.

C. CD4 molecules.

D. CD8 molecules.

4. MHC-I molecules present peptide epitopes from endogenous antigens to:

A. TCR and CD4 molecules on naïve T4-lymphocytes and effector T4-lymphocytes.

B. TCR and CD8 molecules on naïve T8-lymphocytes and cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs).

C. BCR molecules on B-lymphocytes.

5. MHC-II molecules present peptide epitopes from exogenous antigens to:

A. TCR and CD4 molecules on on naïve T4-lymphocytes and effector T4-lymphocytes.

B. TCR and CD8 molecules on naïve T8-lymphocytes and cytotoxic T-lymphocytes (CTLs).

C. BCR molecules on B-lymphocytes.

6. Antigens from inside a body cell such as viral antigens, tumor antigens, and antigens from intracellular bacteria are called:

A. Exogenous antigens.

B. Endogenous antigens.

C. PAMPs.

7. Antigens from outside the body cell such as free viruses, fungi, protozoa, and bacteria are called:

A. Exogenous antigens.

B. Endogenous antigens.

C. PAMPs.

8. Exogenous antigens are processed into peptides by organelles called _____ and are bound to _____.

A. Lysosomes; MHC-II molecules.

B. Proteasomes; MHC-I molecules.

C. Lysosomes; MHC-I molecules.

D. Proteasomes; MHC-II molecules.

9. Endogenous antigens are processed into peptides by organelles called _____ and are bound to _____.

A. Lysosomes; MHC-II molecules.

B. Proteasomes; MHC-I molecules.

C. Lysosomes; MHC-I molecules.

D. Proteasomes; MHC-II molecules.