uptake by M cells through Fc receptors an inflammatory immunoglobulin that stimulates the chemotaxis of neutrophils into mucosal surfaces a monomeric IgA that neutralizes antigen effectively at mucosal surfaces.

B cell it will recirculate through all mucosal tissues, including respiratory and gastrointestinal mucosae monomeric IgA is secreted into the lamina propria.

had their tonsils or adenoids removed respond less effectively to the oral polio vaccine than children who still have ... to contain antibodies against microorganisms encountered in the gut or other mucosal tissues? Explain your answer. 10–

for transcytosis. Monomeric IgA IgD IgE IgG IgM.

regions interference with FcαR-mediated endocytosis enhanced adherence of Fab-coated bacteria to mucosal epithelium preferential cleavage of IgA2 over IgA1.

neutralization complement fixation binds to mucin through disulfide bonds restricts commensal microorganisms to gut lumen limits population size of commensal microorganisms.

had their tonsils or adenoids removed respond less effectively to the oral polio vaccine than children who still have ... to contain antibodies against microorganisms encountered in the gut or other mucosal tissues? Explain your answer. 10–

from the lumen of the gut. intraepithelial lymphocytes plasma cells Paneth cells dendritic cells macrophages.

cells destined to become intraepithelial lymphocytes dendritic cells, and causes the upregulation of antigen processing ... the chemokine CCL25, which is secreted by gut epithelia intestinal helminths, and mediates killing of these parasites.

Peyer's patches do not facilitate the transport of microbes from the gut lumen to the GALT do not process and present their antigen to naive T cells.

___c. FoxP3-positive T cells 3. portals for antigen transport ___d. Paneth cells 4. suppress immune responses to food antigen ___e. goblet cells 5. microvilli on enterocytes for nutrient absorption

_____ assists in the differentiation of blood-derived monocytes into intestinal macrophages. TGF-β B7 IL-12 CXCL8

Mucosae of a healthy intestinal tract _____. (Select all that apply.) have a large number of activated T and B cells ... lymphocytes have large numbers of resident neutrophils are populated with both α:β and γ:δ effector T cells.

They are located in the dome of a Peyer's patch. They deliver antigens and pathogens from the lymphoid tissue to the gut lumen. They do not directly present antigens in antigen presentation or recognition. 10–

which of the following receptors are used by this immunoglobulin for transport

___a. IgA 1. FcRn ___b. IgE 2. poly-Ig receptor ___c. IgG 3. CD23 ___d. IgM 4. none of the above receptors are used by this immunoglobulin for transport

_____ makes up the membranes of connective tissue that help to anchor the gastrointestinal tract and hold it in place. The mesentery Peyer's patches The lamina propria The

The significance of MAdCAM-1 on the endothelium of blood vessels is that it binds to _____. the integrin α4β7 on effector lymphocytes homing to mucosal tissues B

_____ compensates for the absence of secretory IgA in selective IgA deficiency because it can be secreted by mucosal tissues using the same receptor needed

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The following blood-test results would be most consistent with her condition? Elevated rheumatoid factor elevated anti-thyroid antibodies elevated anti-acetylcholine receptor antibodies elevated anti-nuclear antibodies elevated anti-Rh antibodies.

AIRE results in _____. (Select all that apply.)
- Normal expression of tissue-specific proteins in the bone marrow and thymus
- Normal deletion of autoreactive B cells
- Death in infancy
- The development of autoimmune B-cell and T-cell responses against endocrine glands and other tissues

Type II autoimmune diseases that affect leukocytes. 16–8 If autoantibodies of the IgG or IgM isotype were produced, the following would occur? (Select all that apply.)
- Formation of membrane-attack complex
- Immune-complex deposition in renal basement membranes
- Altered immune responses in coxsackievirus B3 infection
- Down-regulation of CD95 (Fas) on B lymphocytes
- Forward movement of IgG autoantibodies by the transcytosis pathway

Mean by which type I allergic reactions can be managed or treated? (Select all that apply.)
- Use antihistamines to block histamine receptor-mediated responses
- Desensitize the patient by feeding them allergen and skewing the immune response from an IgE to an IgA response
- Use corticosteroids to neutralize IgE antibodies
- Use IL-4 receptor antagonist to block the binding of IL-4 to its receptor on mast cells

The neuromuscular junction is compromised.

NK cells is false? They express either inhibitory receptors or activating receptors, but not both. Their inhibitory receptors are typically of the KIR family, and their activating receptors include the activating receptor of NK cells. It is an inhibitory receptor of NK cells.

All of the following describe Vav1 except _____.
- Guanine-nucleotide exchange factor
- Activates Rho GTPases
- Associated with BCR and TCR signaling pathways
- Regulates the activity of phosphoinositide 3-kinase
- Required for the survival and proliferation of hematopoietic cells

Which of the following is associated with type I diabetes mellitus? (Select all that apply.)
- Islet cell autoantibodies
- Anti-glutamic acid decarboxylase (GAD) antibodies
- Anti-insulin antibodies
- Anti-interferon-α antibodies
- Anti-cadherin antibodies

Column A
- Cadherin
- F. Blistering of skin
- G. Type 1 diabetes
- H. Synovial joint antigen
- I. Brain degeneration, paralysis

Column B
- An autoimmune response in the gut
- An autoimmune response in the β-cell group antigens
- An autoimmune response in the anterior chamber of the eye
- An autoimmune response in the periphery
- An autoimmune response in the pancreas

Villinous atrophy anemia diarrhea tissue ulceration malabsorption increased susceptibility to intestinal cancer.

The newborn’s resistance to the effects of maternal autoantibodies thyroglobulin synthesis does not commence until months after birth. The maternal antibodies are transferred across the placenta only antibodies, and not the B cells making the autoantibodies, cross the placenta.

Disruption of adhesion molecules of cellular junctions. Autoimmune response to proteins of anterior chamber of the eye. Chronic inflammation of the gut mucosa. The neuromuscular junction is compromised.

Autoimmune response to protein of anterior chamber of the eye. Chronic inflammation of the gut mucosa. The neuromuscular junction is compromised.