Answer 10 questions on a separate piece of paper. Typed is nice!

1) What’s the difference between innate and adaptive immunity and what are the major players?

2) Phagocytes comprise a group of cells. Who are the members of the “Phagocyte Club”? Don’t forget cells associated with adaptive immunity.

3) What’s the difference between a Natural Killer cell and a cytotoxic T cell? How are the similar?

4) Imagine…you are batting against a really bad pitcher (let’s say…Joba Chamberlain) and he throws one high and tight and it nails you in the region of your zygomatic arch. With what you now know of inflammation, physiologically what happens? (in this example “bad” does is not slang for good… just plain bad)

5) What are the roles of the plasma complement proteins?

6) The flu and cold season is upon us. How does fever help remove pathogens and how does the body regulate fever? And what’s up with those cold-sweats?

7) What’s the difference between humoral and cellular adaptive immunity and who are the major players in each?

8) How do Helper T cells interact with cytotoxic T cells and B cells and what role does each cell play in immunity? (This is not a simple question…but if you know the answer you know a lot about adaptive immunity!)
9) What is an antigen presenting cell; name some examples and what their function are.

10) What’s clonal selection and how is the original cell unique?

11) What are the structural similarities between T cell receptors and antibodies produced by plasma cells?

12) What do antibodies do?

13) Please, someone help me understand what MHC I & II and CD4 & CD8 proteins are used for!!!!

14) T-cells require co-stimulation prior to clonal expansion. What does this mean?

15) What does the human immunodeficiency do and why is it so dangerous?

16) What are the physiological processes that keep our lungs inflated?

17) Describe inspiration and expiration in terms of pressure gradients and how these gradients are generated.

18) What are the similarities and differences involving internal and external respiration of oxygen and carbon dioxide?

19) What are the four potential paths that a molecule of CO2 may take in traveling from the tissue to the external environment?

20) What is/are the role(s) of the erythrocyte in respiration?

21) We touched on the Haldane Effect in lecture. After reading your text, explain the Haldane Effect to me in more detail?

22) What physiological, anatomical and neurological processes control our rate and depth of breathing?

23) Where does digestion occur and what happens in each locale?
24) How does HCl get into the lumen of the stomach?

25) How does your “tummy” know when to start grinding?

26) Lots of things happen at the level of the duodenum. Tell me about them.

27) What breaks down carbohydrates, fats and proteins?

28) What’s bile and what controls its release?

29) You can live without a colon. Why?

30) You can not live without a pancreas. Why?

31) What occurs in the small intestine?

32) What occurs in the large intestine?