

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Unit 1: Lesson 1 – Organs and Tissues of the Immune System

GLOSSARY

Adenoids

Lymph nodes located in the throat that trap pathogens entering through the nose and mouth.

Appendix

A sac attached to the large intestine that monitors potential pathogens in the intestine.

Bone marrow

A substance inside bones where B and T cells are produced. This is also where B cells mature (hence, the name B cells). T cells migrate to and mature in the thymus.

Lymph nodes

Glands located throughout the body that monitor for pathogens. They store B cells, T cells, and other immune system cells to help the body fight infections.

Lymphatic vessels

Vessels located throughout the body through which lymph travels to and from lymph nodes. Once lymph is filtered through lymph nodes, it is reintroduced into the blood.

Nasal cavity

The area inside and behind the nose leading to the throat. It is lined with mucous membranes that trap and filter potential pathogens from the air.

Pathogen

A disease-causing agent such as a bacterium or virus.

Peyer's patches

Lymph nodes located in the small intestine that contain B and T cells as well as macrophages and dendritic cells; they monitor the intestine to identify potential pathogens.

Skin

The layers of tissue covering the body that serve as a major protective barrier from potential pathogens in the environment.

Spleen

An organ of the immune system located in the abdominal cavity that filters blood, destroys defective red blood cells, helps fight infections and acts as a blood reservoir.

Thymus

An organ located in the upper chest where T cells mature (hence, the name T cells).

Tonsils

Lymph nodes in the throat that trap pathogens that come through the nose and mouth.