

## 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 the 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 in the neck 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.