

Glossary

Anergy	A specific resistance to repeated stimulations
Antigen	Something recognised by the immune system (usually foreign proteins)
Arginase	An enzyme that regulates the immune system by breaking down the essential amino acid arginine
Autoimmune disease	A disease caused by the immune system "rejecting" self tissues
B lymphocyte	A lymphocyte derived from the bone marrow that makes antibody
Bystander suppression	Suppression, due to tolerance, of an immune response to an unrelated, new (bystander) antigen
Co-stimulation	Activation signals in addition to those through the antigen receptor that are required for full T lymphocyte
Enzymes:	Enzymes are biological catalysts - substances that increase the rate of chemical reactions without being used up. Enzymes are proteins folded into complex shapes that allow smaller molecules to fit into them.
Lipids:	Any of a group of organic (carbon-containing) compounds, including fats, oils and waxes, that are insoluble in water, oily to the touch and, together with carbohydrates and proteins, constitute the principal structural material of living cells.
Lymph-node	A lymph organ draining tissues where immune responses are initiated
Memory	The basis of adaptive immunity such that T or B lymphocyte responses to previously encountered antigens are more vigorous on subsequent exposure

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Molecules:	A molecule is the smallest particle in a chemical element or compound that has the chemical properties of that element or compound. Molecules are made up of atoms that are held together by chemical bonds.
Proteins:	Any of a large class of complex compounds that are essential for life. Proteins play a central role in biological processes and form the basis of living tissues. They have distinct and varied three-dimensional structures. Enzymes, antibodies and haemoglobin are examples of proteins.
Suppressor T-cell	T lymphocyte that suppresses (turns off) specific immune response
Thymus	The organ that generates T-lymphocytes found just above the heart