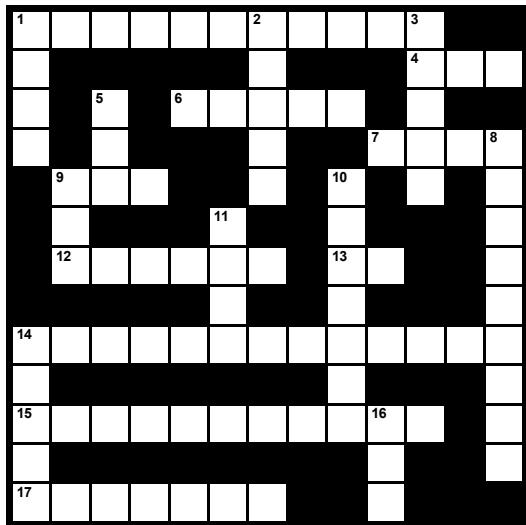


## Blood 13x13 2003-04-06

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### Across

- 1 An animal sterol that is normally synthesized by the liver; the most abundant steroid in animal tissues. (11)
- 4 One of the five major classes of immunoglobulins; present in blood serum in small amounts. (3)
- 6 A lymphocyte derived from bone marrow that provides humoral immunity; it recognizes free antigen molecules in solution and matures into plasma cells that secrete immunoglobulin (antibodies) that inactivate the antigens. (1,4)
- 7 A blood vessel that carries blood from the capillaries toward the heart; all veins except the pulmonary carry unaerated blood. (4)
- 9 One of the five major

classes of immunoglobulins; involved in fighting blood infections and in triggering production of immunoglobulin G. (3)

- 12 A blood vessel that carries blood from the heart to the body. (6)
- 13 A blood group antigen possessed by Rh-positive people; if an Rh-negative person receives a blood transfusion from an Rh-positive person it can result in hemolysis and anemia. (2)
- 14 Apart from carrying oxygen to body cells, the RBCs also help removing XXXXXX XXXXXX (CO<sub>2</sub>) from the body. (6,7)
- 15 A conjugated protein having a lipid component; the principal means for transporting lipids in the blood. (11)

- 17 The contraction of the chambers of the heart (especially the ventricles) to drive blood into the aorta and pulmonary artery. (7)

### Down

- 1 A lump of material formed from the content of a liquid. (4)
- 2 A small lymphocyte developed in the thymus; it orchestrates the immune system's response to infected or malignant cells (1,4)
- 3 Large and complicated reddish-brown glandular organ located in the upper right portion of the abdominal cavity. (5)
- 5 One of the five major classes of immunoglobulins; the main antibody defense against
- 7 bacteria. (3)
- 8 Every cell in our body gets oxygen and XXXXXXXXX from the blood. (9)
- 9 One of the most common of the five major classes of immunoglobulins; the chief antibody in the membranes of the gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts. (3)
- 10 An endocrine secretion that is transmitted by the blood to the tissue on which it has a specific effect. (7)
- 11 The red colour of blood is attributed to presence of XXXX in hemoglobin. (4)
- 14 XXXXX and plasma constitute the blood. (5)
- 16 One of the five major classes of immunoglobulins; present primarily in the skin and mucous membranes. (3)