Week 4

1)A T cell located at the epithelial barrier of the gut is a

(MRS)

(A) (γδ) T cell
(B) Helper T cell
(C) Cytotoxic T cell
(D) Regulatory T cell
(E) Natural killer T cell

We already learned a lot of the material in this week so this test bank won't be as long as the ones before it):

2)A cell found in the circulation that secretes INFα and INFβ is a

(MRS)

(A) Neutrophil
(B) Basophil
(C) Eosinophil
(D) Plasmacytoid cell
(E) Mast cell

3)An anti-inflammatory cytokine is a

(MRS)

(A) INF-γ
(B) IL-4
(C) IL-6
(D) IL-10
(E) IL-17

4)Which one of the following is NOT a primary function of phagocytes? (Medical microbiology and immunology)

(A) Engulfing and killing invading microbes
(B) Expression of proinflammatory cytokines and chemokines
(C) Attacking cells with perforins and granzymes
(D) Production of free oxidative radicals
(E) Presentation of antigen peptides in complex with MHC to T cells

5)Regarding chemokines, which one of the following is the most accurate? (Medical microbiology and immunology)

(A) Chemokines penetrate the membranes of target cells during attack by cytotoxic T cells.
(B) Chemokines bind to the T-cell receptor outside of the antigen- binding site and activate many T cells
(C) Chemokines attract neutrophils to the site of bacterial infec- tion, thereby playing a role in the inflammatory response.
(D) Chemokines induce gene switching in B cells, which increases the amount of IgE synthesized, thereby predisposing to allergies.

6) A workup on an ill child revealed low levels of complement C3 in her blood. Which one of the following presentations did this child most likely manifest? (Lippincott QandA)

(A) Chronic eczema
(B) Immune hemolytic anemia
(C) Incomplete recovery from viral infections
(D) Poor response to vaccination
(E) Recurrent infections with extracellular bacteria

7) The interaction of which molecule on the membrane of cells with its ligand signals apoptosis? (Lippincott QandA)

(A) B7 (CD80/86)
(B) CD40
(C) CTLA-4 (CD152)
(D) Fas (CD95)
(E) Fc receptor (CD16)

8) Which one of the following cytokines plays the most important role in protection against intracellular growth (reactivation) of Mycobacterium tuberculosis? (Lippincott QandA)

(A) Interferon-γ
(B) Interleukin-2
(C) Interleukin-5
(D) Interleukin-10
(E) Tumor necrosis factor

9) Neutrophils are attracted to the sites of extracellular bacterial infections by which two important chemotactic substances? (Lippincott QandA)

(A) Bacterial mannose and lipopolysaccharide
(B) Complement C5a and interleukin-8 (CXCL-8)
(C) Histamine and complement C3b
(D) Interleukin-7 and interleukin-16
(E) Leukotriene B4 and granulocyte colonystimulating factor (G-CSF)

10) A 66-year-old man with advanced pancreatic cancer develops cachexia (loss of mass) Which cytokine is primarily responsible for the cachexia seen in certain patients with cancer or debilitating infections? (Lippincott QandA)

(A) Interferon-α
(B) Interleukin-7
(C) Interleukin-17
(D) Transforming growth factor-β
(E) Tumor necrosis factor-α

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
A	D	D	C	C
Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
E	D	A	B	E

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