



Glossary

Term	Meaning
Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	A type of blood cancer where there is a development of immature lymphocytes; a type of white blood cell.
Blast cells	Immature cells that grow and differentiate to specialised cells.
Cerebrospinal fluid	A clear fluid that surrounds brain and spinal cord. It cushions brain from skull when head moves.
Collagen	Protein found in tendons, skin, bone, cartilage and ligaments. It provides tensile strength.
Embryogenesis	The process of producing an embryo.
Fibroblasts	A cell in the connective tissue that help produce elastic fibres and collagen.
Innate immune response	It is the pre-existing defence mechanisms that help prevent infection by pathogens.
Interferon gamma	They are proteins produced by viruses and can inhibit their growth. Gamma are produced by fibroblasts.
Isosyme	A distinct form of an enzyme. They catalyse the same reaction.
Lipopolysaccharide	A sugar molecule attached to a lipid. It is produced by hepatocytes. It is involved in the innate immune response
Mast cell	A large cell in connective tissue with granules that contain chemicals e.g. histamine and heparin. It is released during inflammation and allergy.
Natural killer cell	A type of lymphocyte that can kill cancer cells and viral cells.
Photoreceptor	Light receptors in the eyes.
Platelets	They are fragments that clot the blood to avoid excessive bleeding.
Regulatory T cells	A regulatory cell that suppresses immune responses
Scaffolding protein.	A molecule that binds to a minimum of two other signalling molecules



Glossary

STAT3	Transcriptional factor that regulates cellular function in normal and disease states. It positively regulates cellular growth, survival and immune response. It negatively regulates cancer, inflammation and infection.
Synergizes	Joins with other substances to produce a greater effect