Can you match the definition to the Adult Immune System component?

1. Skin, Airways & Gastrointestinal Tract
   - A. This component is produced by specialized white blood cells; B-cells in the lymph nodes and also in the spleen, and are mainly secreted in your blood as IgM and IgG; and in the respiratory and the gastrointestinal tract as IgA.

2. Antibodies
   - B. The largest lymphoid organ in the lymphatic system, it is located to the left of your stomach. It also removes pathogens from the blood as it passes through.

3. Lymph Nodes
   - C. Your body’s largest internal organ, it contains white blood cells. These cells destroy bacteria in the blood as it passes through and also processes nutrients found in the blood and produces bile used in digestion.

4. Bone Marrow
   - D. These organs are continuously exposed to intruders. The presence of healthy micro-organisms at all these sites is essential to fight attacks by pathogens.

5. Spleen
   - E. Red and white cells travel throughout your body’s vessels. While white blood cells defend against pathogens, your red blood cells nourish your body.

6. Liver
   - F. Small, bean-shaped nodules on the lymphatic vessels, they are located primarily in your armpits and groin regions. They filter pathogens out of the lymphatic system.

7. Blood
   - G. Located inside your body’s bones, it produces red and white blood cells. Red blood cells carry oxygen to other cells and body parts, and remove carbon dioxide. White blood cells look for and destroy pathogens. The different types of white blood cells are phagocytes, B-cells and T-cells.