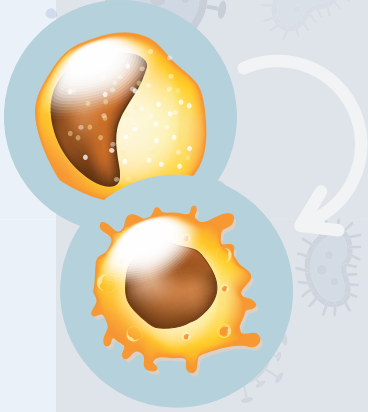


Celloedd y System Imiwnedd

Niwtroffilau

Mae'r rhain yn brif ddsbarth o gelloedd gwyn yn y gwaed. Mae ganddynt niwclews aml-glustennog a gronynnellau neutroffilig. Maent yn ffagocytau a chanddynt rôl bwysig mewn amlyncu a lladd pathogenau allgellog.

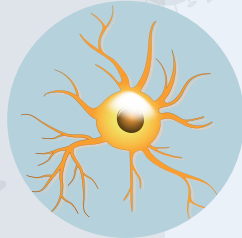


Monocytau a Macroffagau

Celloedd ffagocytig mawr sydd ag un niwclews, mae ganddynt rôl bwysig mewn imiwnedd amhenodol, yng nghyfnodau cynnar a diweddar amddiffyn organeb. Maent yn cyflwyno antigenau i gelloedd-T neu'n chwarae rhan uniongyrchol mewn imiwnedd cyfryngol y gell. Mae monocytau yn gwahaniaethu i facroffagau wrth iddynt fudo i feinweoedd y corff.

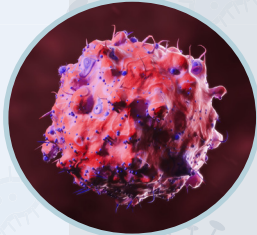
Celloedd Dendritig

Celloedd â morffoleg canghennog (neu dendritig) sy'n ysgogyddion grymus o gelloedd-T. Gallant weithredu fel negeseuwyr rhwng y systemau imiwnedd penodol ac amhenodol.



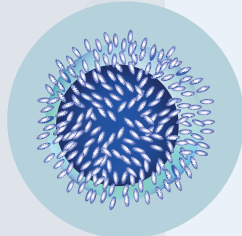
Celloedd Lladd Naturiol

Celloedd gronynnog mawr sy'n gallu lladd celloedd tiwmor penodol. Maent yn bwysig yn ymatebion y system imiwnedd amhenodol i firysau, nifer o bathogenau mewngellol, yn ogystal ag yn ninistr celloedd heintiedig sydd wedi eu rheoli gan y gell ac yn ddibynnol ar wrthgyrff.



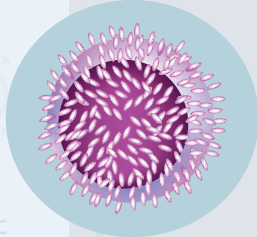
Lymffocytâu-T

Diffinnir y rhain yn ôl eu datblygiad yn y thymws. Maent yn chwarae rhan bwysig yn imiwnedd cyfryngol y gell. Gellir eu gwahaniaethu oddi wrth mathau eraill o lymffocytâu yn ôl presenoldeb derbynnnydd cell-T ar wyneb y gell.



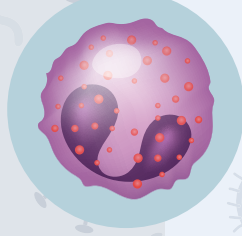
Lymffocytâu-B

Diffinnir y rhain yn ôl presenoldeb derbynnnydd cell-B ar wyneb y gell. Mae celloedd-B yn dod yn weithredol ar ôl dod i gysylltiad ag antigen, byddant wedyn yn gwahaniaethu i gelloedd sy'n cynhyrchu moleciwlau gwrthgyrff sy'n cynorthwyo niwtraliad a gwarediad pathogenau.



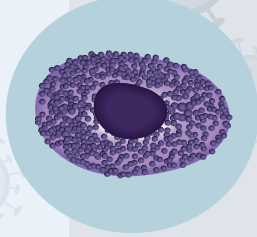
Eosinoffilau

Mae'r rhain yn bwysig wrth amddiffyn yn erbyn heintiau parasitig. Maent yn cael eu hactifadu gan lymffocytâu sy'n rhan o ymateb yr imiwnedd penodol. Mae ganddynt rôl hanfodol mewn adweithiau alergaidd.



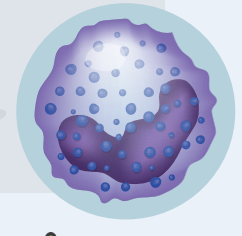
Mastgelloedd

Celloedd mawr a geir mewn meinweoedd cyswllt (fel y submucosa a'r dermis) drwy'r corff i gyd. Maent yn cynnwys gronynnau mawr sy'n storio amrywiaeth o foleciwlau cyfryngol gan gynnwys histamin. Mae ganddynt rôl hanfodol mewn adweithiau alergaidd.



Basoffilau

Celloedd sy'n cynnwys gronynnau y credir eu bod â swyddogaeth debyg i fastgelloedd. Maent yn ymwneud ag ymatebion alergaidd.



Cells of the Immune System

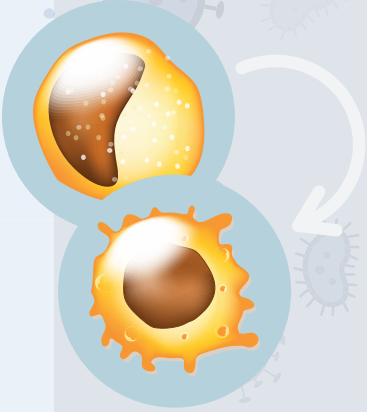
Neutrophils

A major class of white blood cells in the blood. They have a multi-lobed nucleus and neutrophilic granules. They are phagocytes and have an important role in engulfing and killing pathogens outside of cells.



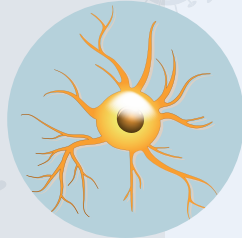
Monocytes and Macrophages

Large mononuclear phagocytic cells, important in innate immunity in both early and late phases of host defense. They present antigens to T-cells or play a direct role in cell-mediated immunity. Monocytes become macrophages as they migrate into the tissues of the body.



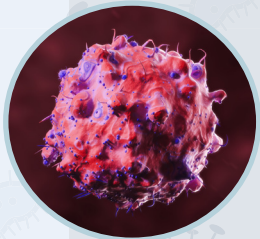
Dendritic Cells

Cells with a branched morphology that are potent stimulators of T-cells. They can act as messengers between the innate and adaptive immune systems.



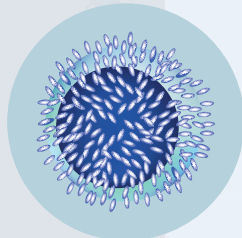
Natural Killer Cells

Large granular cells that can kill certain tumor cells. They are important in innate immunity responses to viruses, several intracellular pathogens, as well as in the antibody-dependent cell-mediated destruction of infected cells.



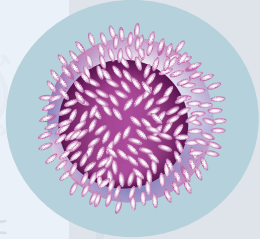
T-Lymphocytes

These are defined by their development in the thymus. They play an important role in cell-mediated immunity. They can be distinguished from other types of lymphocytes by the presence of a T-cell receptor on the cell surface.



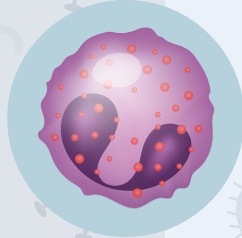
B-Lymphocytes

A subset of lymphocytes defined by the presence of a B-cell receptor on the cell surface. B-cells become active after coming into contact with an antigen, they then convert into cells that produce antibody molecules which aid the neutralization and removal of pathogens.



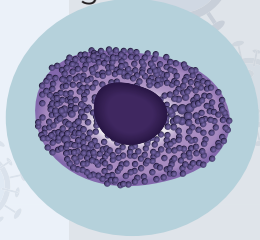
Eosinophils

These are important in defense against parasitic infections; they are activated by the lymphocytes of the adaptive immune response. They have a crucial role in allergic reactions.



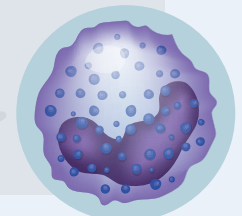
Mast Cells

Large cells found in connective tissues (such as the submucosa and dermis) throughout the body. They contain large granules that store a variety of mediator molecules including the histamine. They have a crucial role in allergic reactions.



Basophils

Cells that contain granules which are thought to have a function similar to mast cells. They are involved in allergic responses.



CWESTIYNAU CELLOEDD Y SYSTEM IMIWNEDD

Beth yw celloedd imiwnedd?

What are immune cells?

Ym mha ffordd mae celloedd dendritig yn gallu gweithio yn y corff?

In which way can dendritic cells act within the body?

Sut mae modd gwahaniaethu rhwng celloedd Lymffocytâu-T a chelloedd eraill?

How can you differentiate between T-Lymphocyte cells and other cells?

Sut mae celloedd Lymffocytâu-B yn dod yn weithredol?

How are Lymphocyte-B cells activated?

Pa gell sy'n bwysig wrth ein hamddiffyn rhag heintiau parasitig?

Which cell is important in our defense against parasitic infections?

Pa gelloedd sydd â rôl allweddol mewn adweithiau alergedd?

Which cells have a key role in allergic reactions?