بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَٰنِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ

Objectives

IMMUNOGLOBULIN

ANTIBODY (Ab)

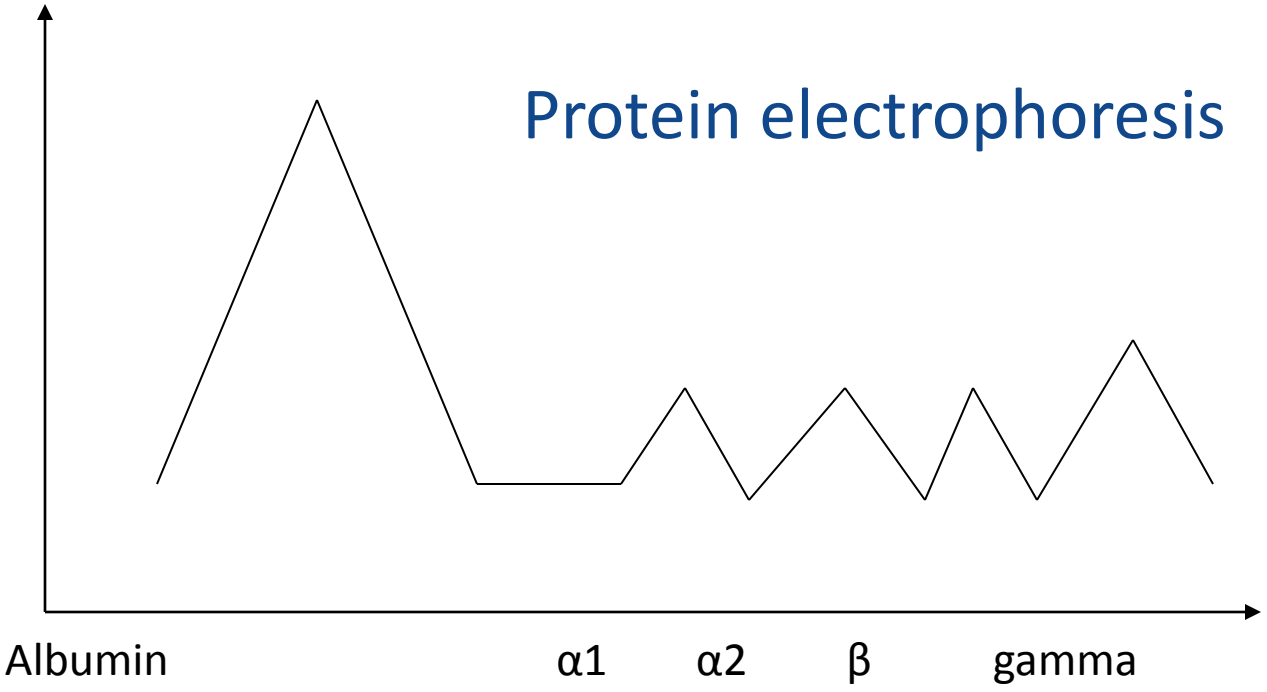
Structure

Functions

Immuneresponse

Blood from an individual and put it in a plain tube without anticoagulant and left it for half an a hour.
Blood will coagulate and you will get serum.

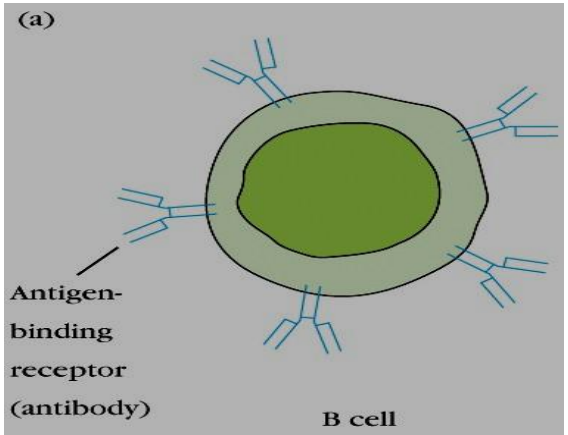
Protein electrophoresis

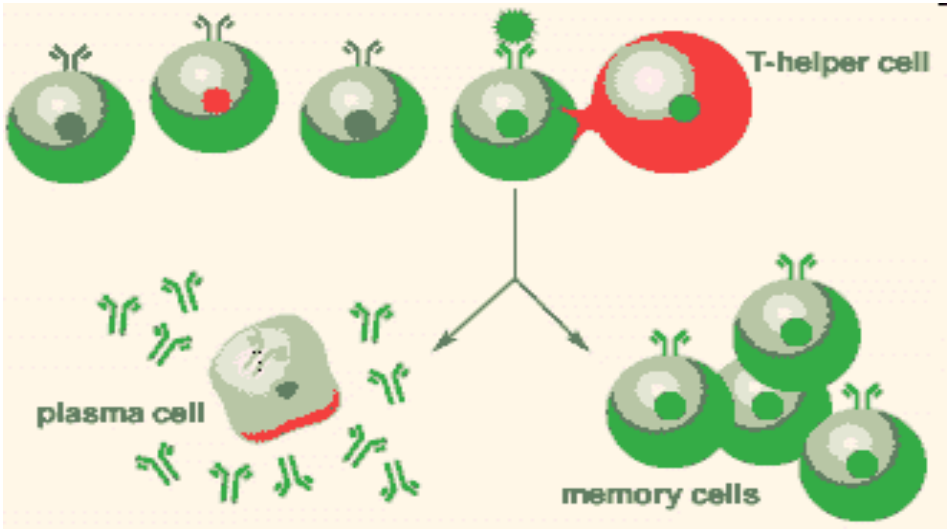


Gamma globulin fraction of protein has antibody activity

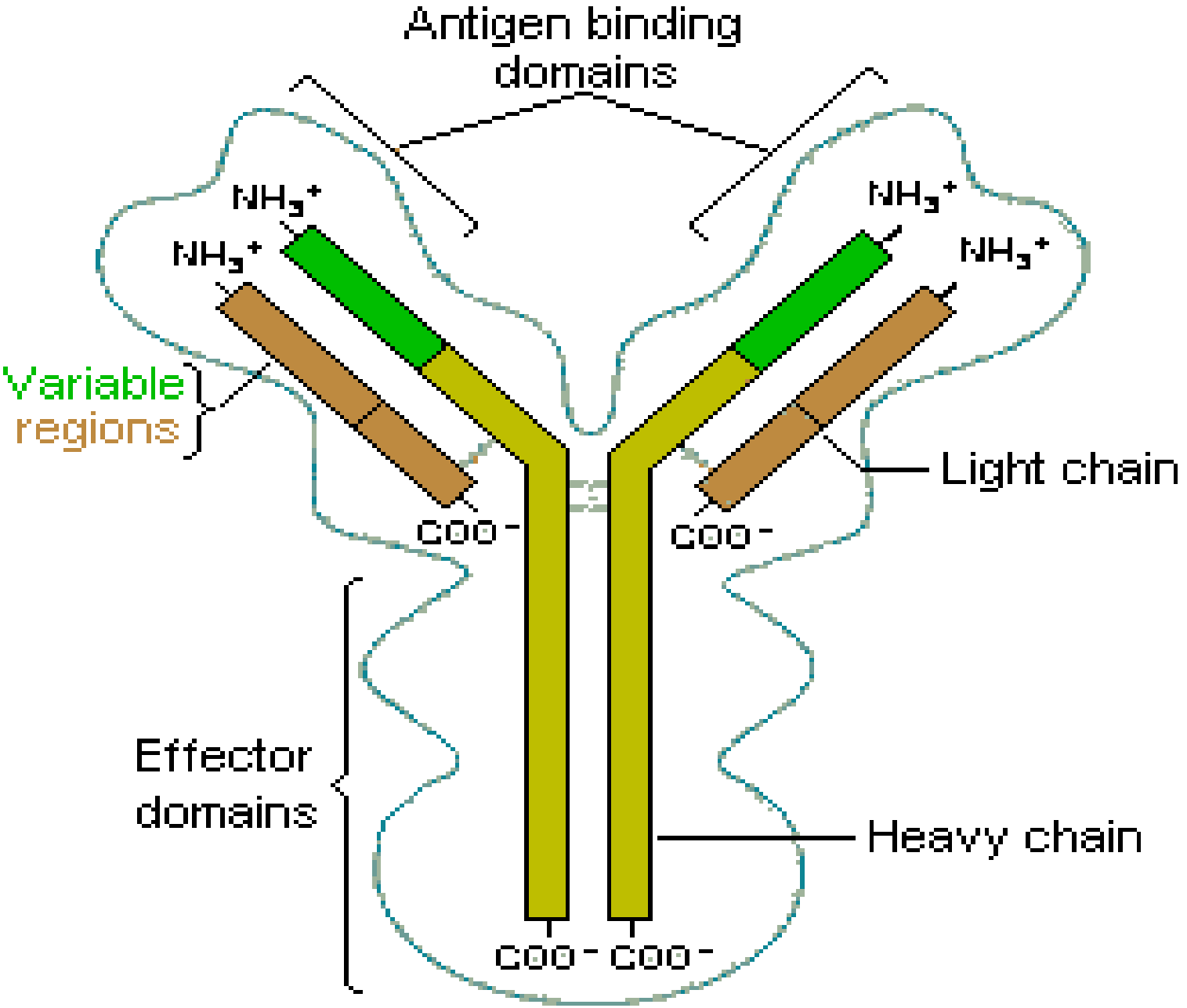
Antibodies are made by B-Cells armed on its surface and act as a surface molecule bind an antigen

B cell when it encountered a specific Ag will differentiate into plasma cell that secrets Abs and memory cell





Structure of Ab



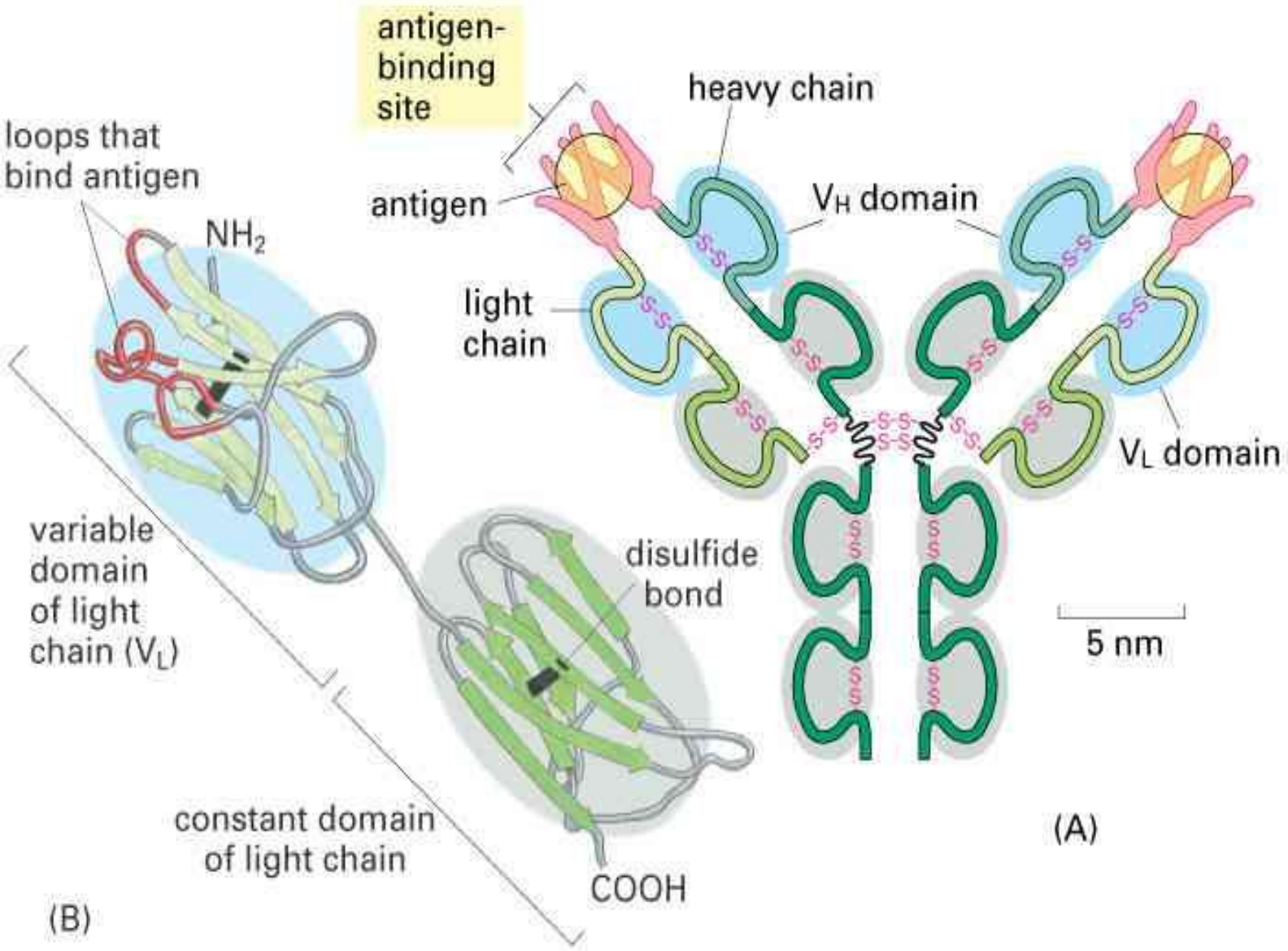


Figure 4-32 Essential Cell Biology, 2/e. (© 2004 Garland Science)

- Each antibody is made up of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains, shaped to form a Y shape. Linked covalently by a disulfide bounds.
- Heavy chain (H) has a molecular weight twice that of light chain (L) , so called heavy and light.
- Each polypeptide chain is not linear but folded to form domes or loops by intrachain disulfide bonds (-s-s) an called domains.

- Light chain had one VL and CL domain
- Heavy chain had one VH and three CH called CH1, CH2 and CH3
- Hinge region : area of heavy chain between CH1 and CH2 domains where the disulfide bond is present. It is a flexible area permits the movement of Ab binding fragment (Fab) from 30-180^{o} .

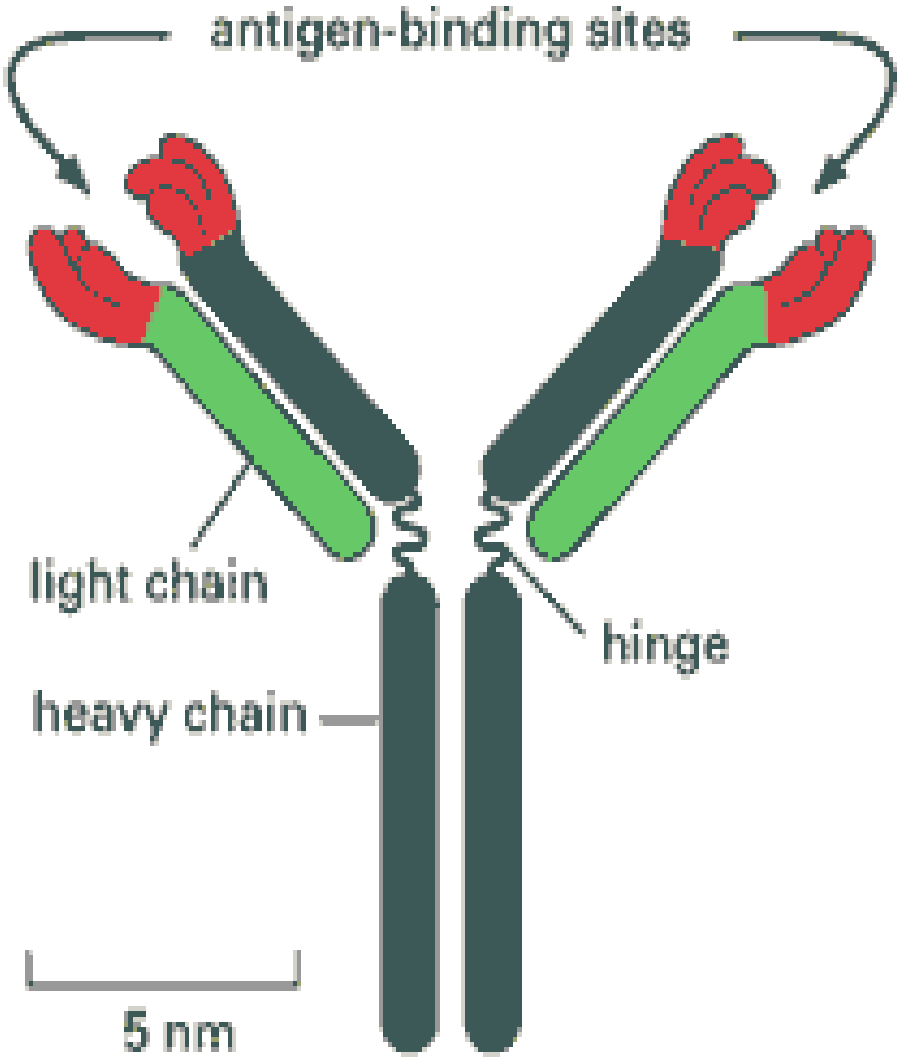
Each chain has two regions:

1- The Variable Region: This sections that makes up the tips of the Y's arms, represent the **amino terminal** of poly peptide chain, varies greatly in contour from one antibody to another. This variation is due to a **change in aa sequence**. for this reason called the variable region .

it has unique contours that "match" antigen to antibody., such as a **lock matches a key**

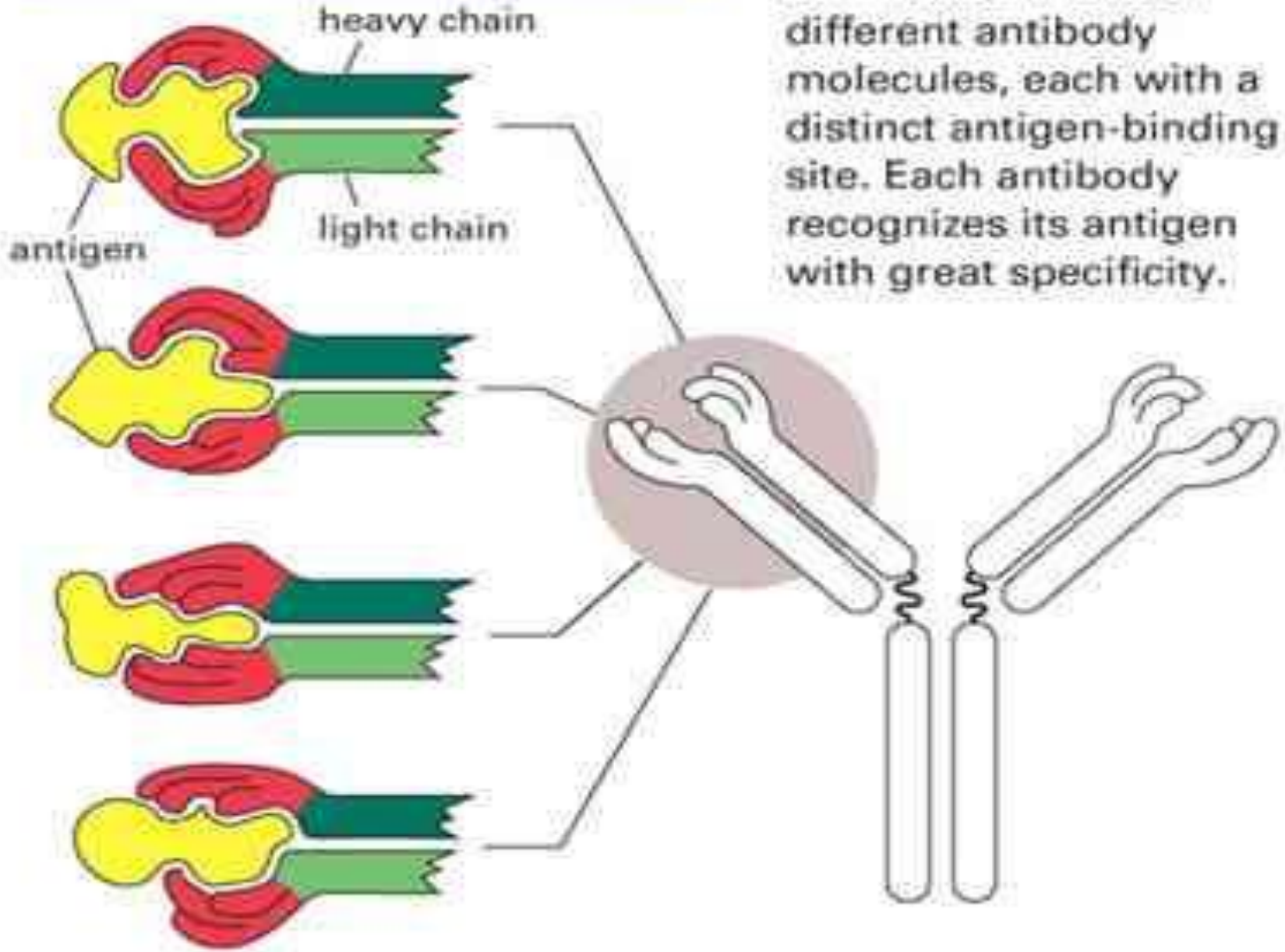
- At the outer end of each arm of the antibody molecule, a specific amino acid sequence exists. This is where the antibody molecule reacts with the antigenic determinant (epitope) that provoked its production. The combining site is known as the **Fab region.** The most common antibody molecules have two Fab regions and are said to be **bivalent** (having two combining sites).

THE ANTIBODY MOLECULE



Antibodies are proteins that bind very tightly to their targets (antigens). They are produced in vertebrates as a defense against infection. Each antibody molecule is made of two identical light chains and two identical heavy chains, so the two antigen-binding sites are identical.

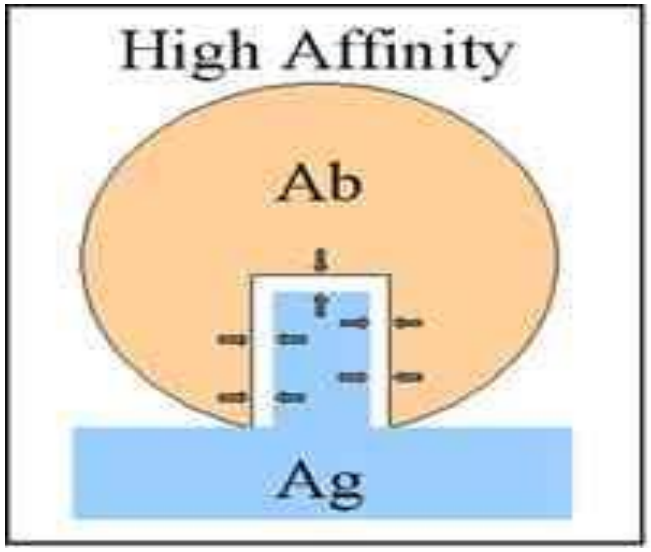
ANTIBODY SPECIFICITY

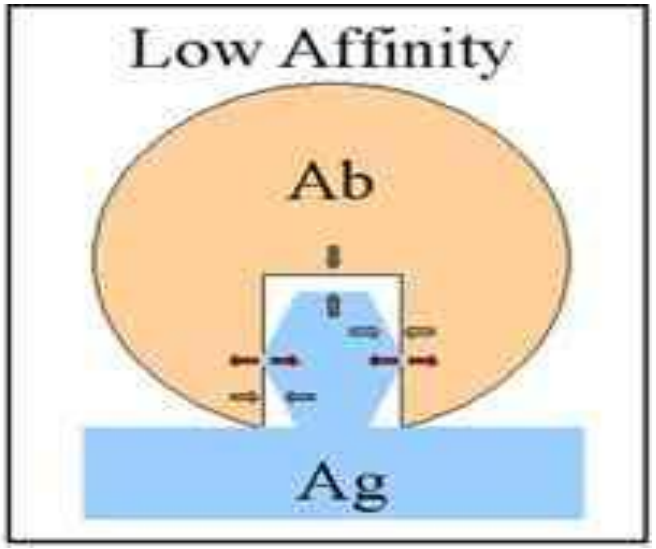


An individual animal can make billions of different antibody molecules, each with a distinct antigen-binding site. Each antibody recognizes its antigen with great specificity.

Paratope: It is a small region (of 15–22 amino acids) of the antibody's Fv region and contains parts of the antibody's heavy and light chains

- Affinity: Strength of interaction between single epitope and single paratope.





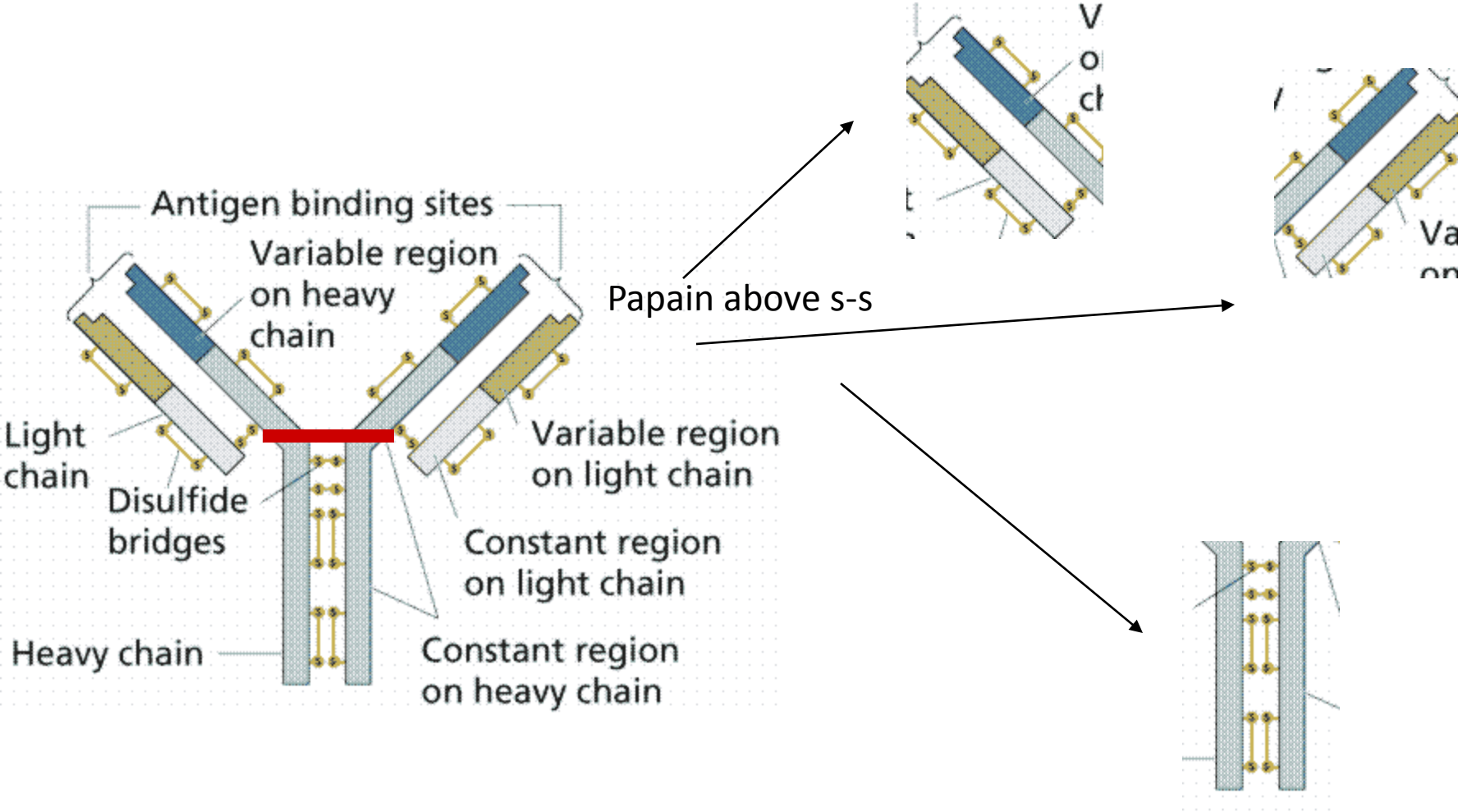
2- The Constant Region: The stem of the Y links the antibody to other participants in the immune defenses. This area is identical in all antibodies of the **same class** and it's called the constant region.It represent the carboxy terminal of polypeptide chain.

- This region of the antibody molecule is called the **Fc region** because it can be crystallized. Its amino acid content and sequence is relatively constant and characteristic for its class. This portion of the molecule activates the complement system and encourages phagocytosis.

- According to constant region of heavy chain, we have five classes of Abs (isotypes) (IgG,IgM,IgA,IgE and IgD)
- The constant region of light chain either kappa (κ) or lambda (λ)

Proteolysis enzymes degrade Ab into different fragments:

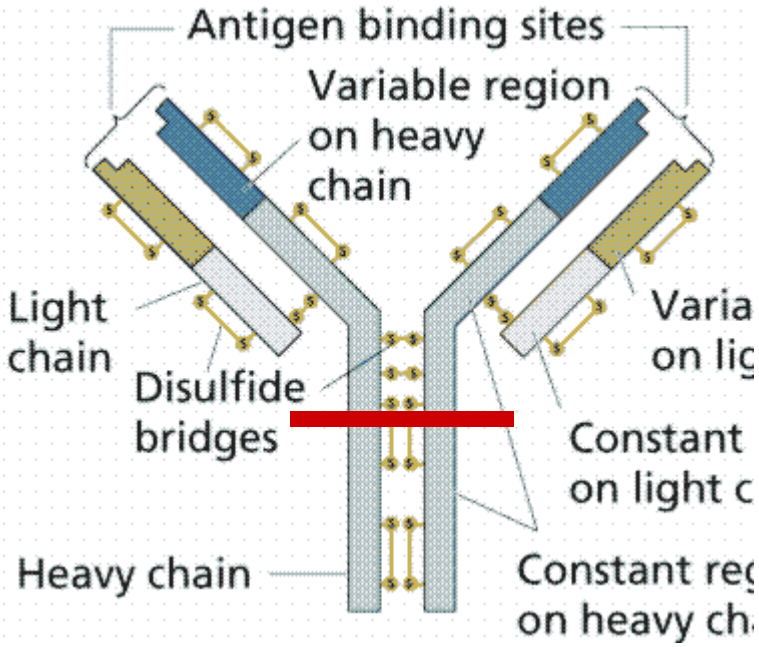
1- Papain: split Ab at hinge region above interchain disulfide bonds into 3 fragments (Two Fab and one Fc)



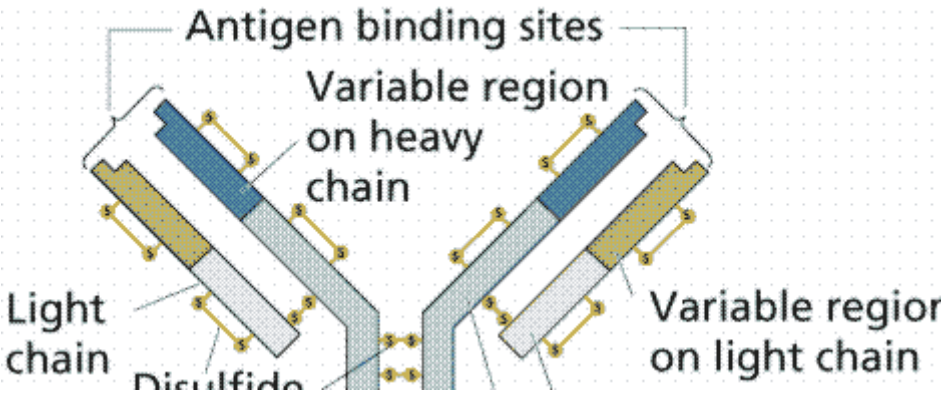
Pepsin: digest Ig below the interchain disulfide bonds at hinge region into two fragments: F(ab)2

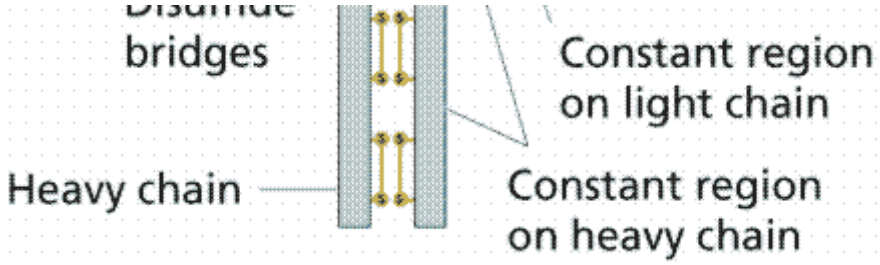
a- large one fragment (Fab2) which consist of two Fab fragments joine by disulfide bonds and has two Ag binding sites.

b-one Fc fragment



Pepsin below disulfide bonds





Functions of Igs

1. Activation of complement
2. Opsonization
3. Ab dependent cell mediated cytotoxicity

   ADCC by NK cell

4- Neutralization of toxins

5- Agglutination of RBC

Immunoglobulin classes(Isotypes)

- **Immunoglobulin classes**
  The immunoglobulins can be divided into five different classes, based on differences in the amino acid sequences in the constant region of the heavy chains.
- 1. IgG - Gamma heavy chains
- 2. IgM - Mu heavy chains
- 3. IgA - Alpha heavy chains
- 4. IgD - Delta heavy chains
- 5. IgE - Epsilon heavy chains

Immunoglobulin Subclasses

- The classes of immunoglobulins can de divided into subclasses based on small differences in the amino acid sequences in the constant region of the heavy chains. All immunoglobulins within a subclass will have very similar heavy chain constant region amino acid sequences.
- **1. IgG Subclasses**
- a) IgG1 - Gamma 1 heavy chains
- b) IgG2 - Gamma 2 heavy chains
- c) IgG3 - Gamma 3 heavy chains
- d) IgG4 - Gamma 4 heavy chains
- **2. IgA Subclasses**
- a) IgA1 - Alpha 1 heavy chains
- b) IgA2 - Alpha 2 heavy chains

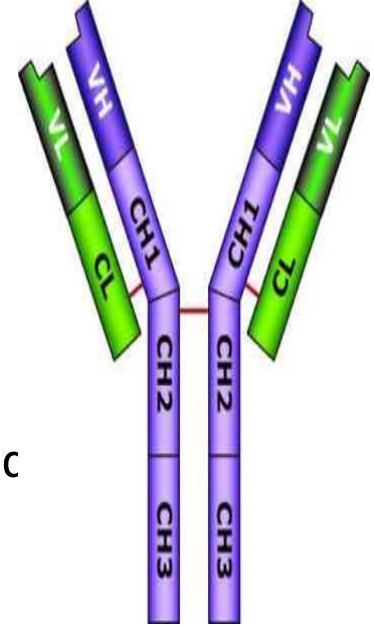
Immunoglobulin Types

- Immunoglobulins can also be classified by the type of light chain that they have. Light chain types are based on differences in the amino acid sequence in the constant region of the light chain.

1-Kappa light chains

2- Lambda light chains

IgG



Structure

The structures of the IgG are made up of two identical heavy chains and two identical light chains .

All IgG's are monomer .

MW=150 000 d.

called so because of its gamma heavy chain

The subclasses (IgG1,IgG2,IgG3, IgG4)differ in the number of disulfic and length of the hinge region.

.Properties:

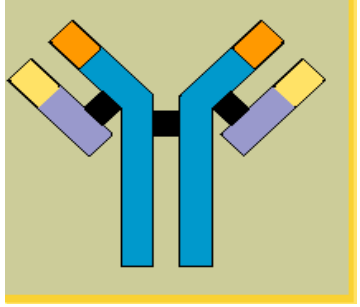
1- **IgG is the major Ig in serum - 75% of serum Ig**

2- **IgG is the only class of Ig that crosses the placenta. IgG2 does not cross well.**

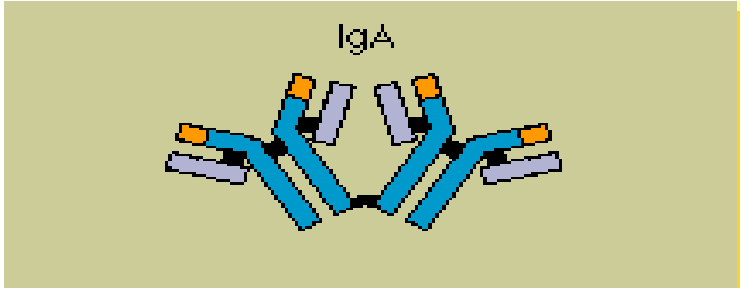
3- **Fixes complement and mediate ADCC by NK cell . IgG4 does not fix complement**

4- **Binding to cells like Macrophages ،PMN by Fc region of IgG . The antibody has prepared the antigen for eating by the phagocytic cells called opsonin**

5- **) main Ig in the secondary immune response**



IgA



Structure

Serum IgA is a monomer but IgA found in secretions is a dimer - MW=150 000- 600 000 d

When IgA exits as a dimer, a J chain is associated with it.

- **When IgA is found in secretions is also has another protein associated with it called the secretory piece , the secretory piece is made in epithelial cells and is added to the IgA as it passes into the secretions**
- **J chain:** linked to the carboxy terminal portions of heavy chains.
- **Properties**
- **a) IgA is the 2nd most common serum Ig. constitutes 10-15 % of serum Ig**
- **b) IgA is the major class of Ig in secretions - tears, saliva, colostrum, mucus. Since it is found in secretions secretory IgA is important in local (mucosal) immunity.**
- **c) IgA does not fix complement**
- **d) IgA can binding to some cells - PMN's and NKT and mediate ADCC**

- J chain: small glycoprotein that are covalently linked to the carboxy terminal portions of heavy chains.
- Secretary component: is a polypeptide chain synthesized by exocrine epithelial cells that enables IgA to pass through mucosal tissues into secretions and protect IgA from protease enzymes.

IgM

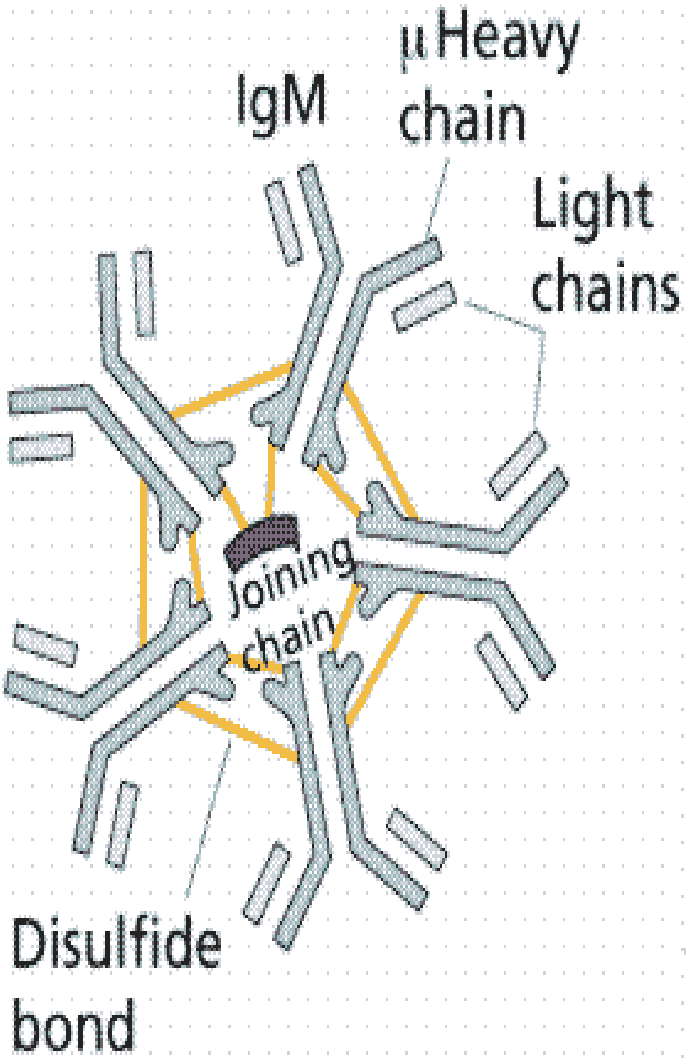
Structure

IgM normally exists as a pentamer but it can also exist as a monomer. MW=900 000 d

In the pentameric form all heavy chains are identical and all light chains are identical. Thus, the valence is theoretically 10 times.

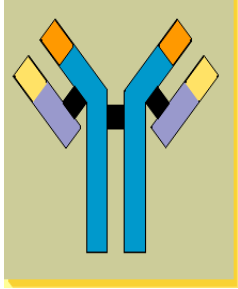
IgM did not has a hing region and replaced by an extra domain on the mu chain (CH4) , so it has 4 constant heavy domains and it has another protein covalently bound via a S-S bond called the J chain. This chain functions in polymerization of the molecule into a pentamer.

Present as monomer on the membrane of mature B cells.



- **Properties**
- **a) IgM is the third most common serum Ig.Constitute 5-10% of total serum Ig .**
- **b) IgM is the first Ig to be made by the fetus and the first Ig to be made by primary immune response**
- **c) As a consequence of its pentameric structure, IgM is a good complement fixing Ig.**
- **d) IgM is also a good hemagglutinating Ig .**
- **e) IgM binds to some cells via Fc receptors.**

IgE



Structure

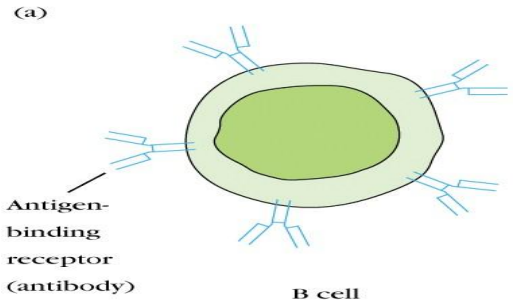
-IgE exists as a monomer and has an extra domain in the constant region , had four CH domains

-MW=190 000 d.

Properties

- **IgE is the least common serum Ig - about 0.002% of total serum Ig**
- **since it binds very tightly to Fc receptors on basophils and mast cells even before interacting with antigen.**
- **Involved in allergic reactions - As a consequence of its binding to basophils an mast cells, Binding of the allergen to the IgE on the cells results in the release of various pharmacological mediators that result in allergic symptoms.**
- **It is called homocytotropic (bind cell) and called reagenic Ab**
- **IgE also plays a role in parasitic helminth and protozoal diseases.**
- **Eosinophils have Fc receptors for IgE and binding of eosinophils to IgE-coated helminths results in killing of the parasite.**
- **IgE does not fix complement.**

IgD



Structure

IgD exists only as a monomer. MW=150 000 D

Properties

- **IgD is found in low levels in serum; constitutes about 0.2% of total serum Ig**
- **its role in serum uncertain.**
- **IgD is primarily found on B cell surfaces where it functions as a receptor for antigen.**
- **c) IgD does not bind complement**

Variation of Igs

- Isotypes: All classes and subclasses of Ig that are present in normal individuals (IgG,IgM,IgA,IgE,IgD)
- Allotype: there is a single aa difference in the peptide chain in CH and CL chain.
- Idiotype :The unique aa diference in the sequence of VH and VL chain

Immune response

- The first contact of an exogenous Ag with an individual leads to generation a primary humoral immune response.
- Characteristics:

1- longer lag phase: during this period , the naive B cells undergo clonal selection, clonal expansion and differentiation into memory and plasma cells

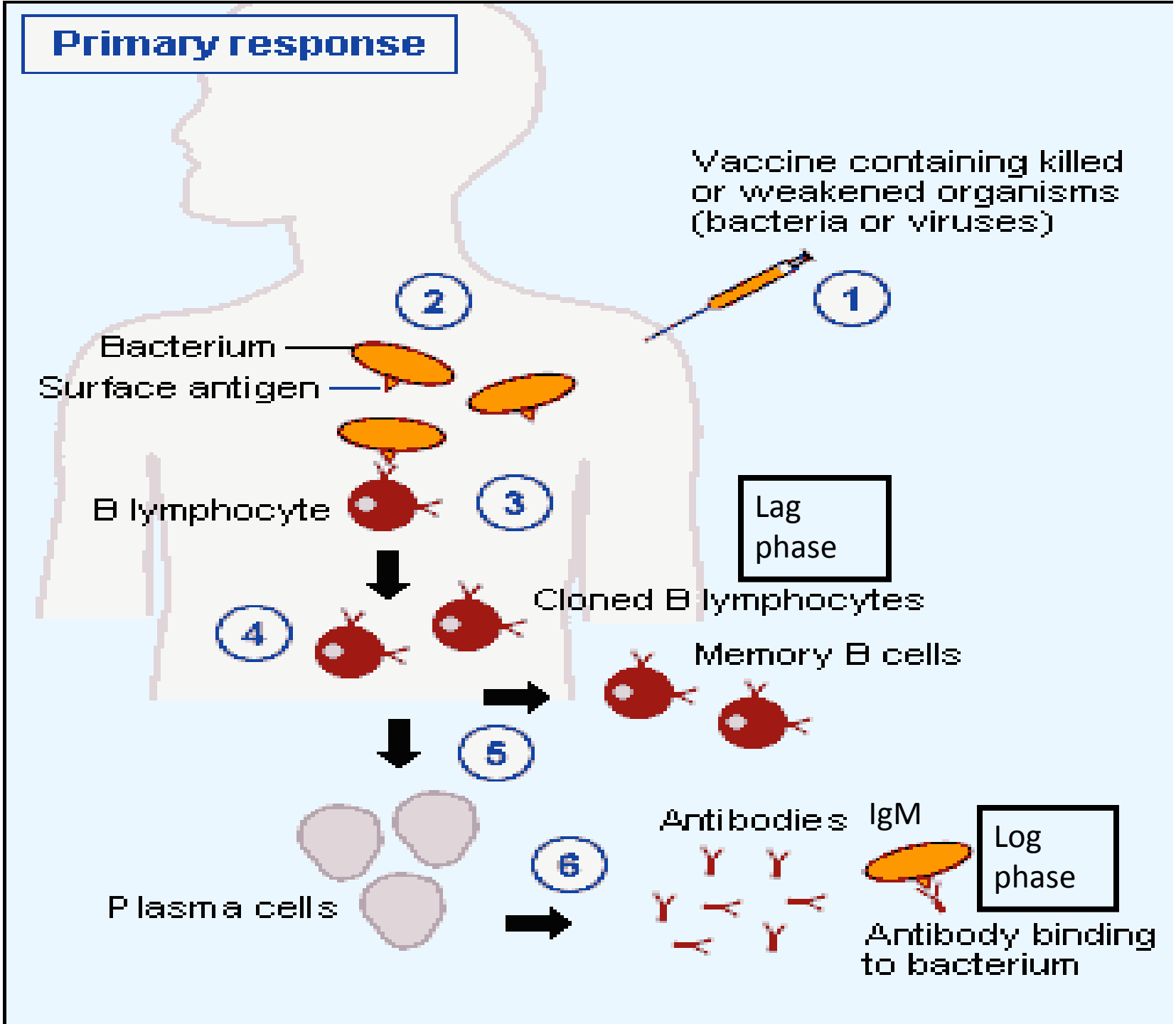
2- Log phase (logarithmic): increase in IgM concentration.

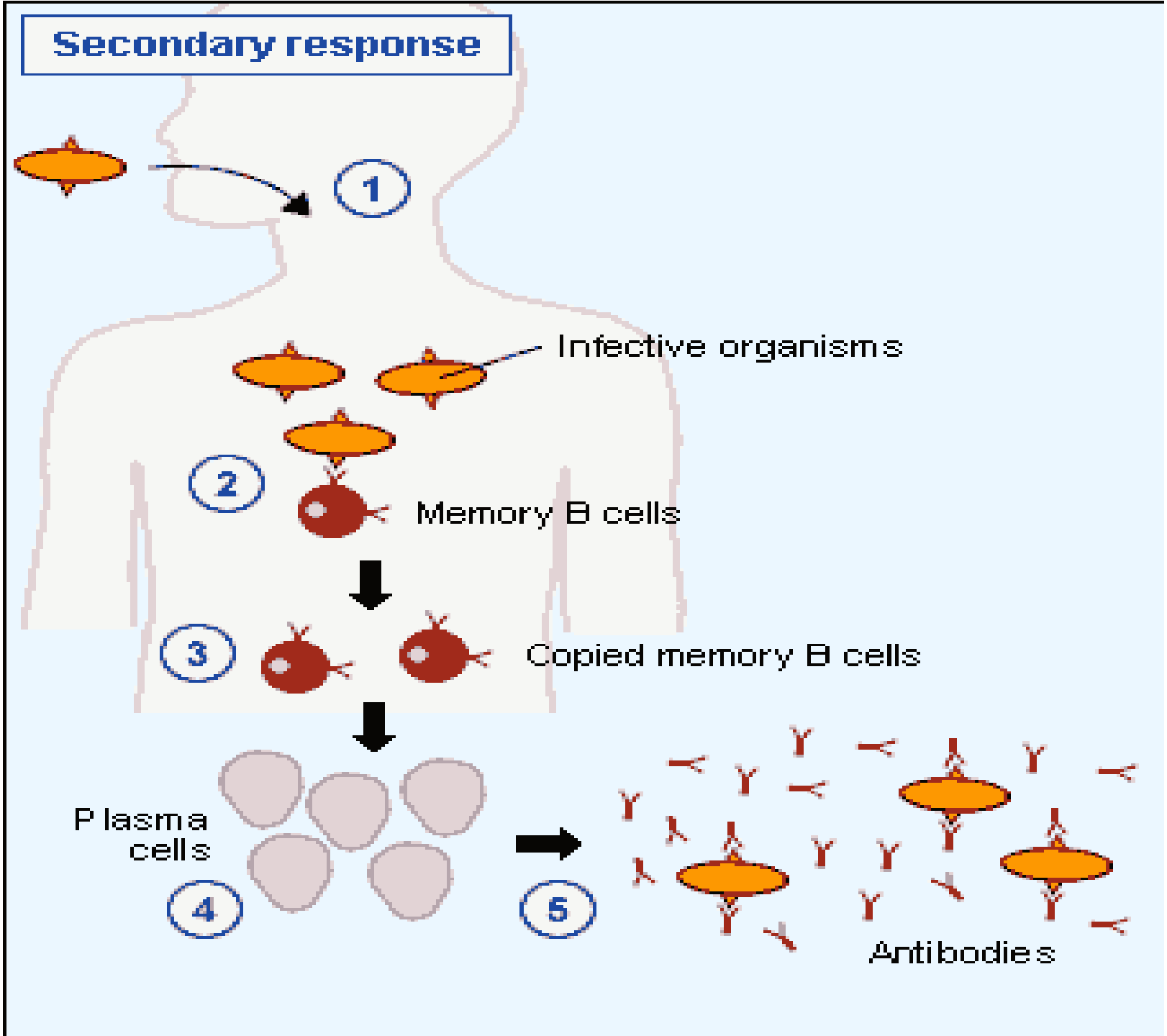
Secondary immune response

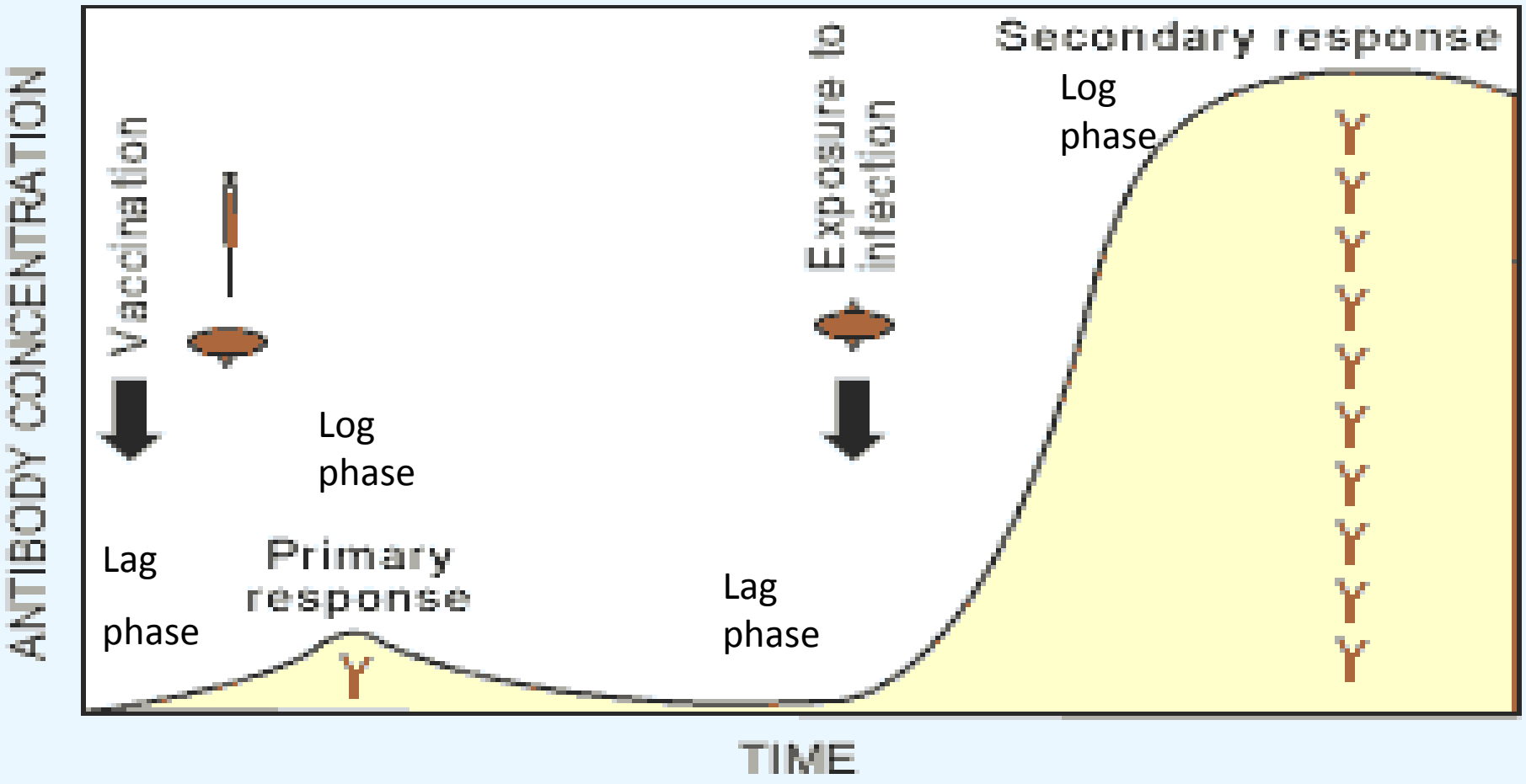
- Second contact with same exogenous antigen, generates secondary humoral immune response.
- Characterization:

1-shorter lag phase

2-Rapid reaches a greater magnitude of IgG and last for longer time. This is because of memory B-cells specific for this Ag are existed. The processes of affinity maturation and class switching are responsible for higher affinity to Ag and different isotype


Primary response
Vaccine containing killed or weakened organisms (bacteria or viruses)
1
2
Bacterium
Surface antigen
B lymphocyte
3
Lag phase
4
Cloned B lymphocytes
Memory B cells
5
Plasma cells
6
Antibodies
IgM
Log phase
Antibody binding to bacterium


Secondary response
1
Infective organisms
2
Memory B cells
3
Copied memory B cells
Plasma cells
4
5
Antibodies



Primary antibody response: the antibody concentration rises gradually and peaks about 2 weeks after vaccination.

Secondary antibody response: the antibody concentration rises quickly, and the response is more intense. The antibody concentration remains higher for longer.

Vaccination (immunization)

- Used to provoke a positive immune response by an individual to various pathogenic microorganisms to confer protection.
- 1- natural(passive like maternal Abs and active like natural infection)
- 2-artificial (passive like Abs against hepatitis B virus and active like vaccination with tetanus vaccine)

Comparism between active and passive immunization

- Active immuization

1-Delay before protection

2-long lived

3-stimulate immune system

- Passive

1- acts immediately

2-short-lived

3-no stimulation to immune system

polyclonal antibody

- Most Ags possess multiple epitopes and each one of them induce different B cells to proliferate into a clone of cells that recognize different epitopes, these B cells secret Abs, resulting into a mixture of Abs called polyclonal Abs

Monoclonal antibody

- A clone of single B-cells that recognize a single epitope that secret Abs spesific to a single epitope so its called monoclonal Abs. Its used for diagnostic and theraputic purposes .

Thank you