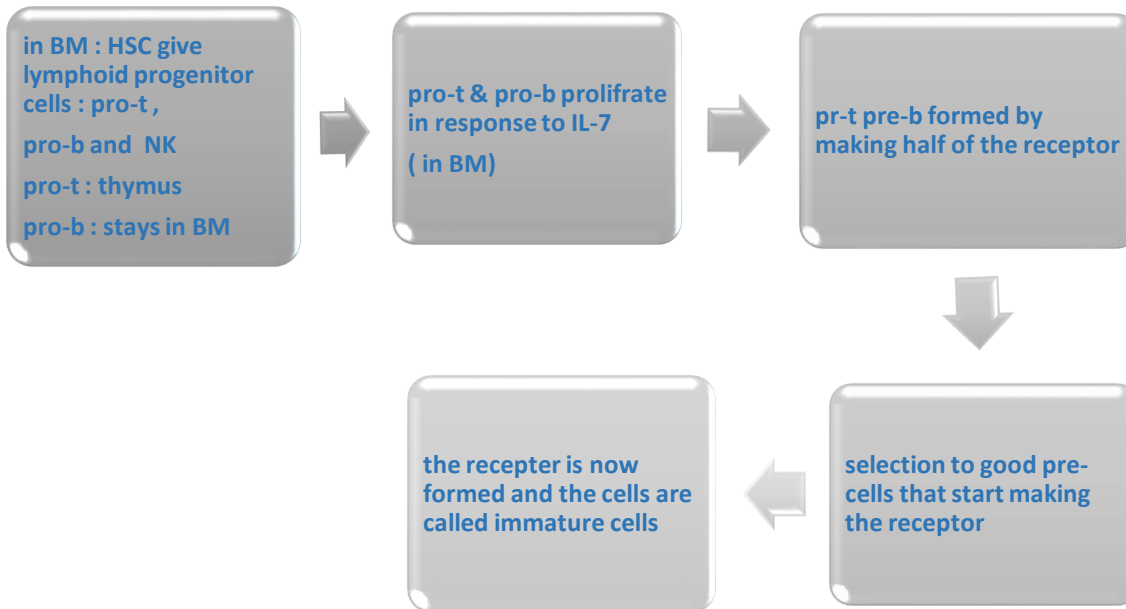


Lymphocyte development and migration

Steps of lymphocytes development



Regarding the last step: another selection point to the immature cells

- Select functional *antigen receptor proteins* and eliminate *potentially dangerous cells that strongly recognize self-antigens*, cells that remain after selection called **mature cells**
- Then: differentiation of **T cells develop into CD4+ (Th) and CD8+ (Tc) $\alpha\beta$ T lymphocytes in thymus**
- Then to peripheral lymph nodes where they're activated by **macrophages**

$\alpha\beta$ TCR

<u>Structure</u>	
<u>Two chains :</u>	<u>Alpha & beta</u>
<u>Each has 1 constant</u>	<u>And 1 variable</u>
<u>Hyper variable regions</u>	<u>At 3 sites</u>
<u>Also hinge region</u>	<u>Transmembrane</u>
<u>And cytoplasmic tail</u>	<u>With single Ag binding site</u>
<u>It must be processed and presented</u>	<u>By MHC molecules</u>
<u>MHC 1 for TC / CD8+</u>	<u>MHC2 for TH / CD4+</u>

Lower affinity

Than AB

B cell Receptor

It is a transmembrane antibody molecule (**2 heavy and 2 light chains**) associated with two signaling chains called Ig α and Ig β

Constant of light chain is either both kappa or lambda protein type

Constant of heavy chain (there are 5 constant regions (**C γ for IGG, C δ for IGD, C ϵ for IGE, C μ for IGM and C α for IGA**), For BCR the constant is C μ for IGM
