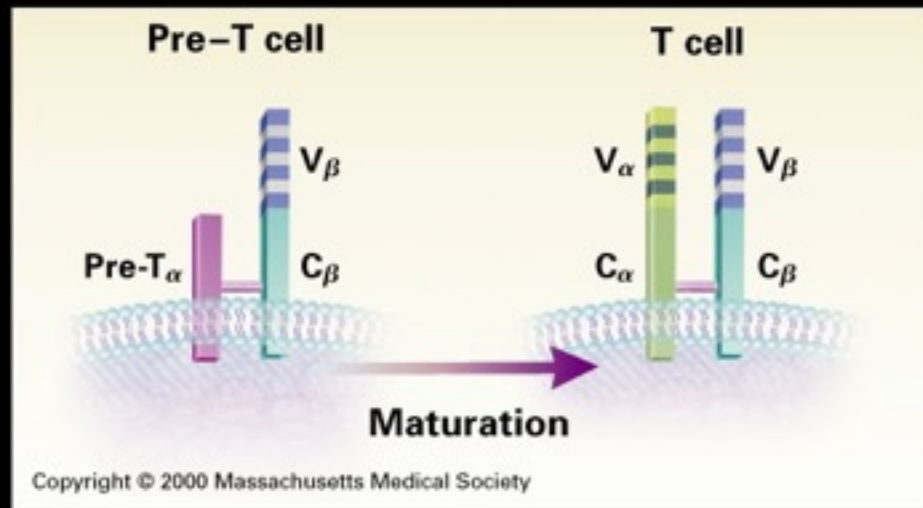
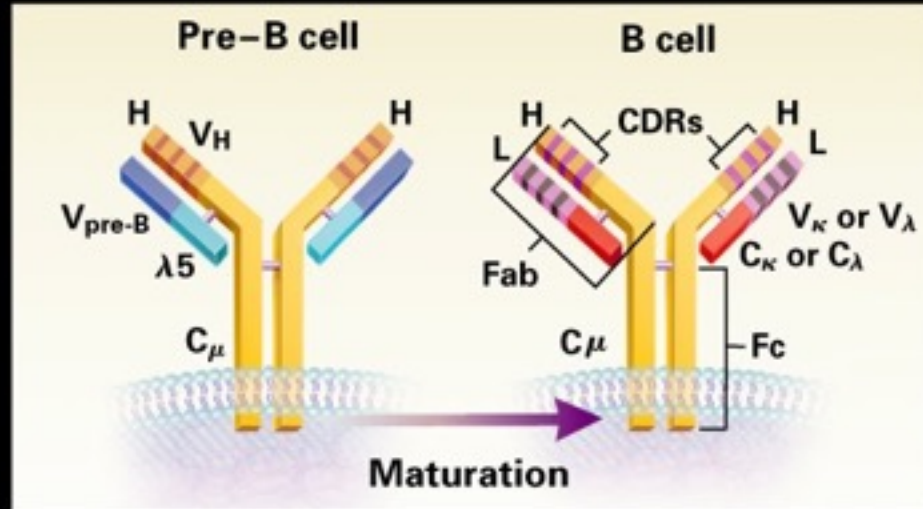


# **Geração de Receptores de Antígenos de Linfócitos T e B**

# Structure of Immature and Mature B-Cell and T-Cell Antigen Receptors



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Delves PJ, Roitt IM.  
The Immune System (Part1).  
N Engl J Med 2000;343:37-49.



The New England  
Journal of Medicine

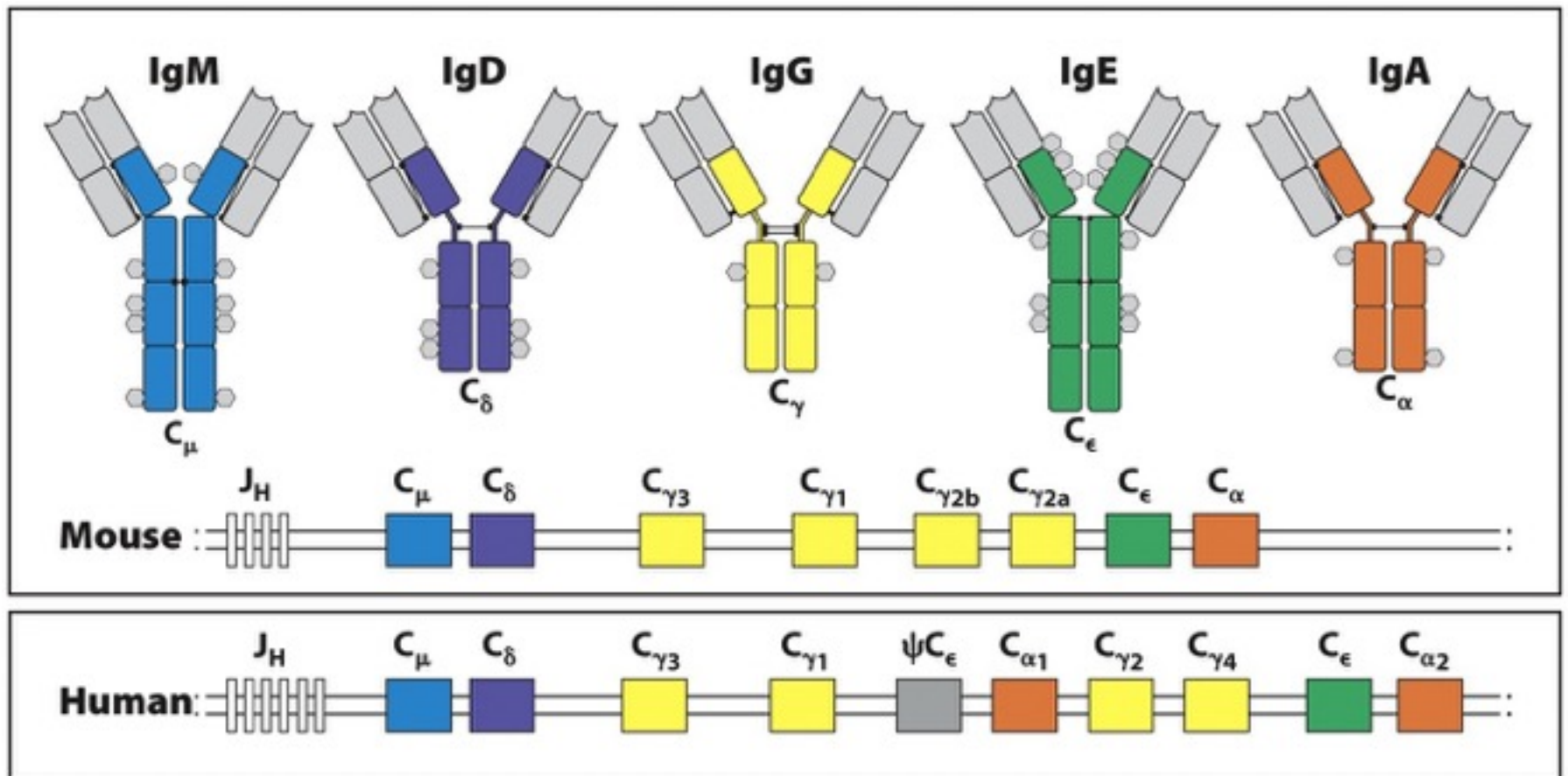


Figure 5.16 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

	Immunoglobulin								
	IgG1	IgG2	IgG3	IgG4	IgM	IgA1	IgA2	IgD	IgE
Heavy chain	$\gamma_1$	$\gamma_2$	$\gamma_3$	$\gamma_4$	$\mu$	$\alpha_1$	$\alpha_2$	$\delta$	$\epsilon$
Molecular weight (kDa)	146	146	165	146	970	160	160	184	188
Serum level (mean adult mg/ml)	9	3	1	0.5	1.5	3.0	0.5	0.03	$5 \times 10^{-5}$
Half-life in serum (days)	21	20	7	21	10	6	6	3	2
Classical pathway of complement activation	++	+	+++	-	++++	-	-	-	-
Alternative pathway of complement activation	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Placental transfer	+++	+	++	-/+	-	-	-	-	-
Binding to macrophage and phagocyte Fc receptors	+	-	+	-/+	-	+	+	-	+
High-affinity binding to mast cells and basophils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++
Reactivity with staphylococcal Protein A	+	+	-/+	+	-	-	-	-	-

Figure 5.15 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

## Mecanismos geradores de diversidade nos receptores BCR e TCR:

- \* recombinação V(D)J → T e B
  - \* diversidade funcional
  - \* adição aleatória de bases
- \* hipermutação somática (maturação de afinidade)  
→ somente B
- \* troca de classe ou isotipo → somente B
- \* conversão fênica → somente B

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  - \* diversidade funcional
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- \* hipermutação somática (maturação de afinidade)  
→ somente B
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- \* conversão fênica → somente B



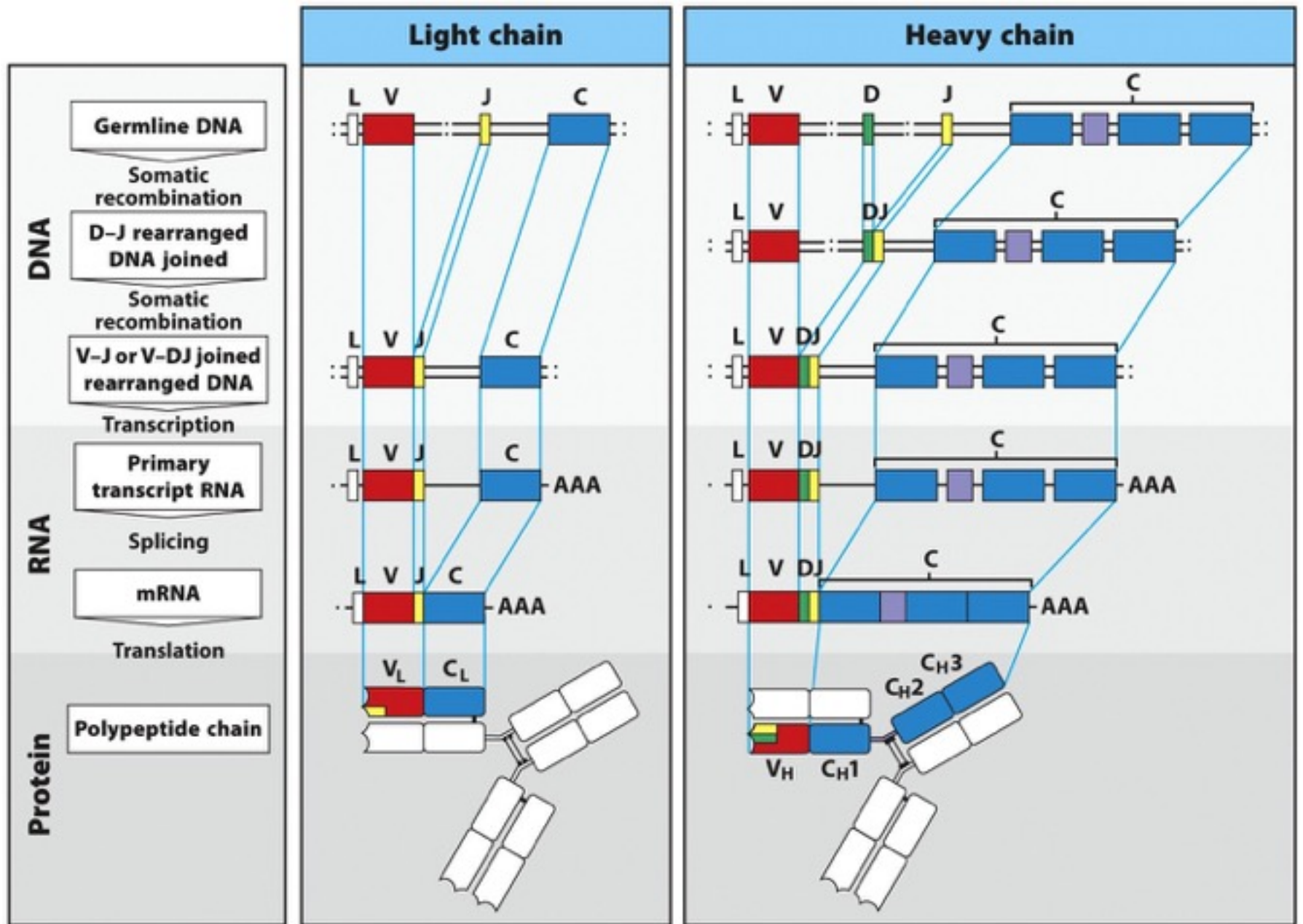


Figure 5.1 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)



Immunology wars: A billion antibodies  
Nature Videos

<https://youtu.be/Na-Zc-xWCLE>

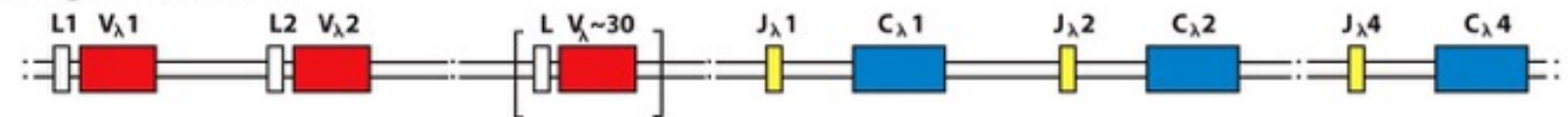
## Number of functional gene segments in human immunoglobulin loci

Segment	Light chains		Heavy chain
	$\kappa$	$\lambda$	H
Variable (V)	34–38	29–33	38–46
Diversity (D)	0	0	23
Joining (J)	5	4–5	6
Constant (C)	1	4–5	9

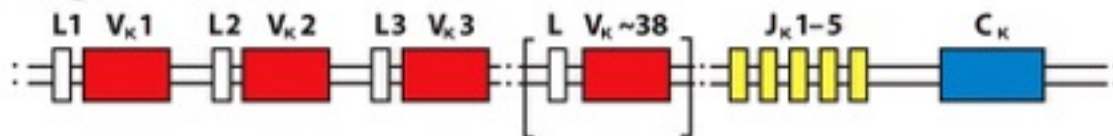
Figure 5.2 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

# BCR

## $\lambda$ light-chain locus



## $\kappa$ light-chain locus



## Heavy-chain locus



Figure 5.3 Janeway's Immunobiology, Bed. (© Garland Science 2012)

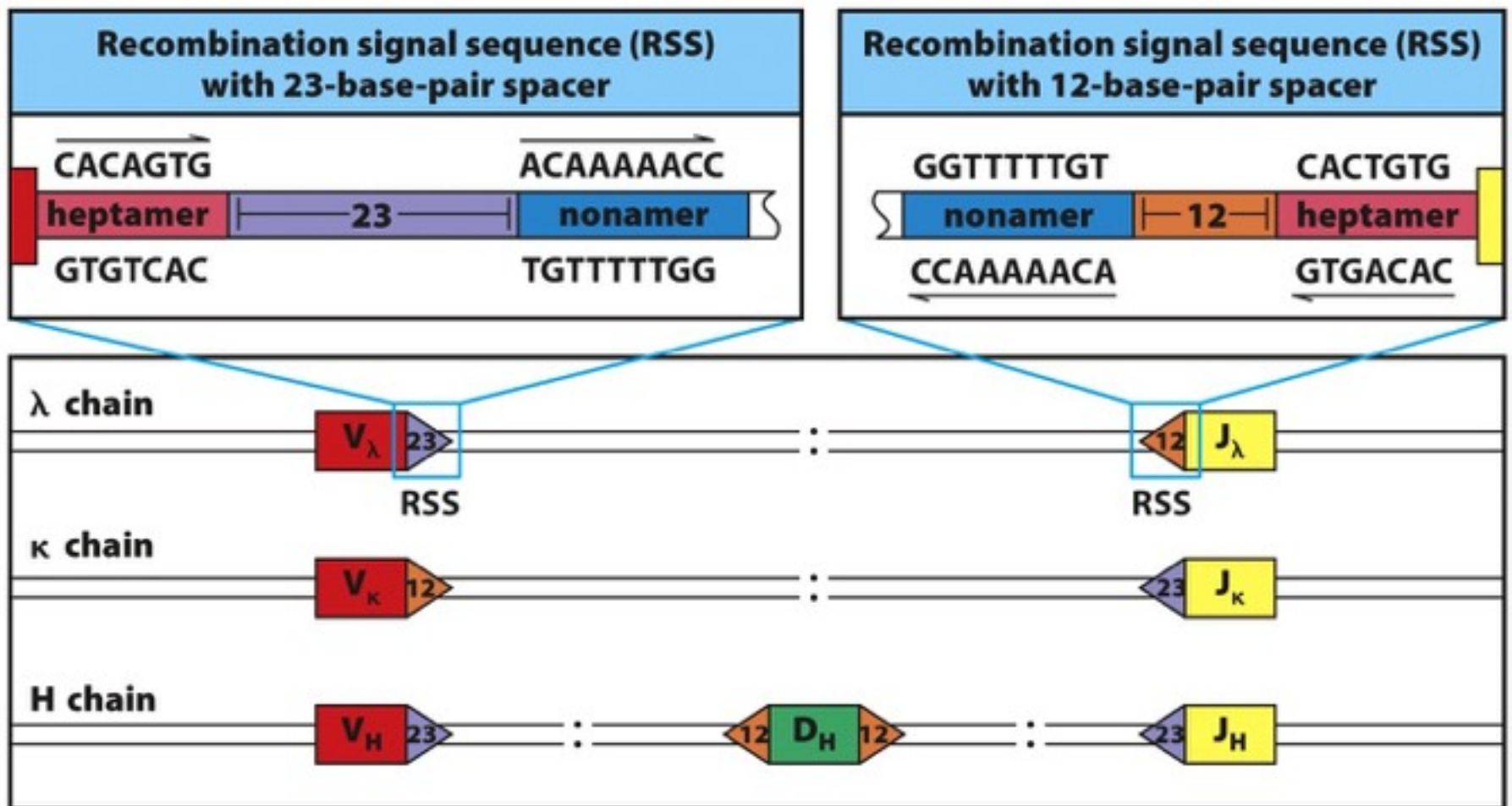


Figure 5.4 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

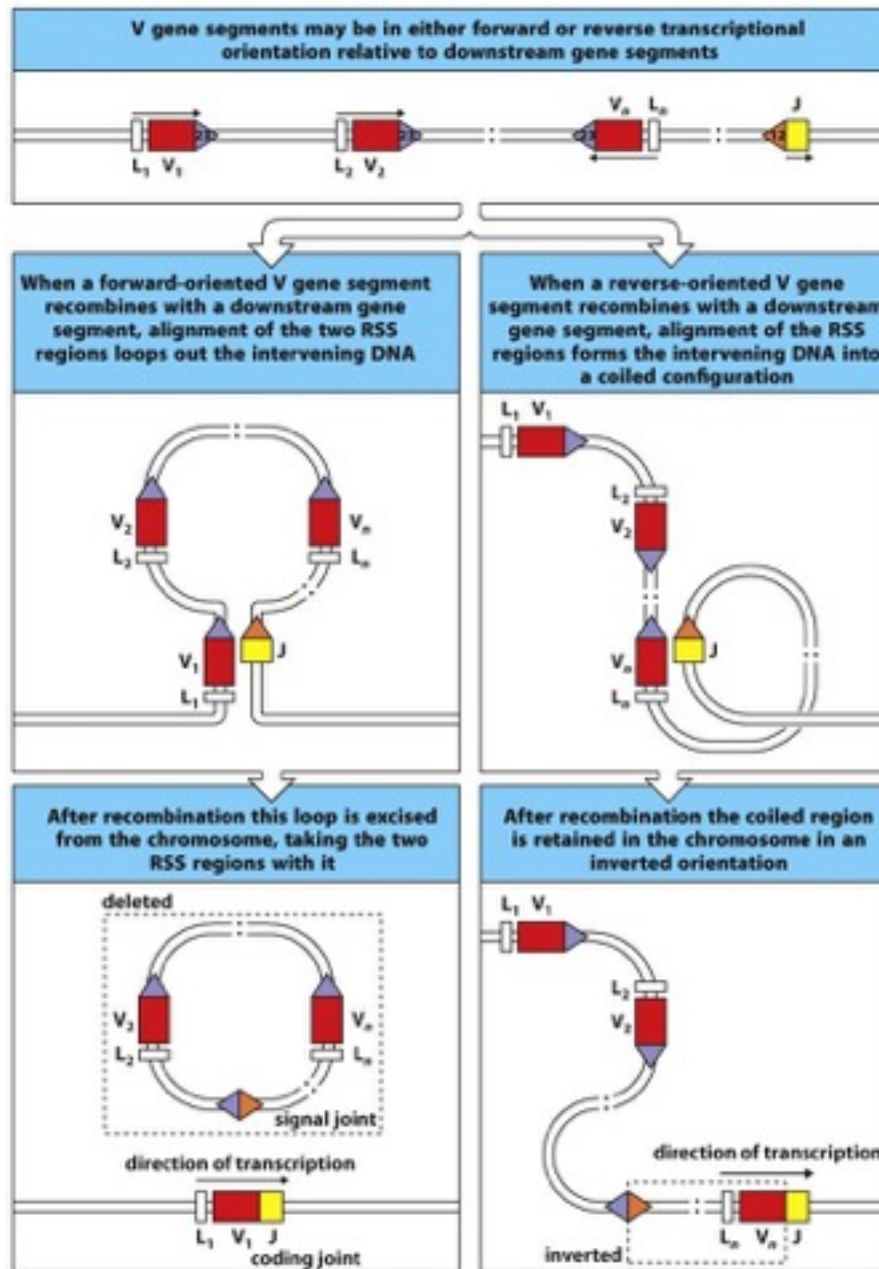


Figure 5.5 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

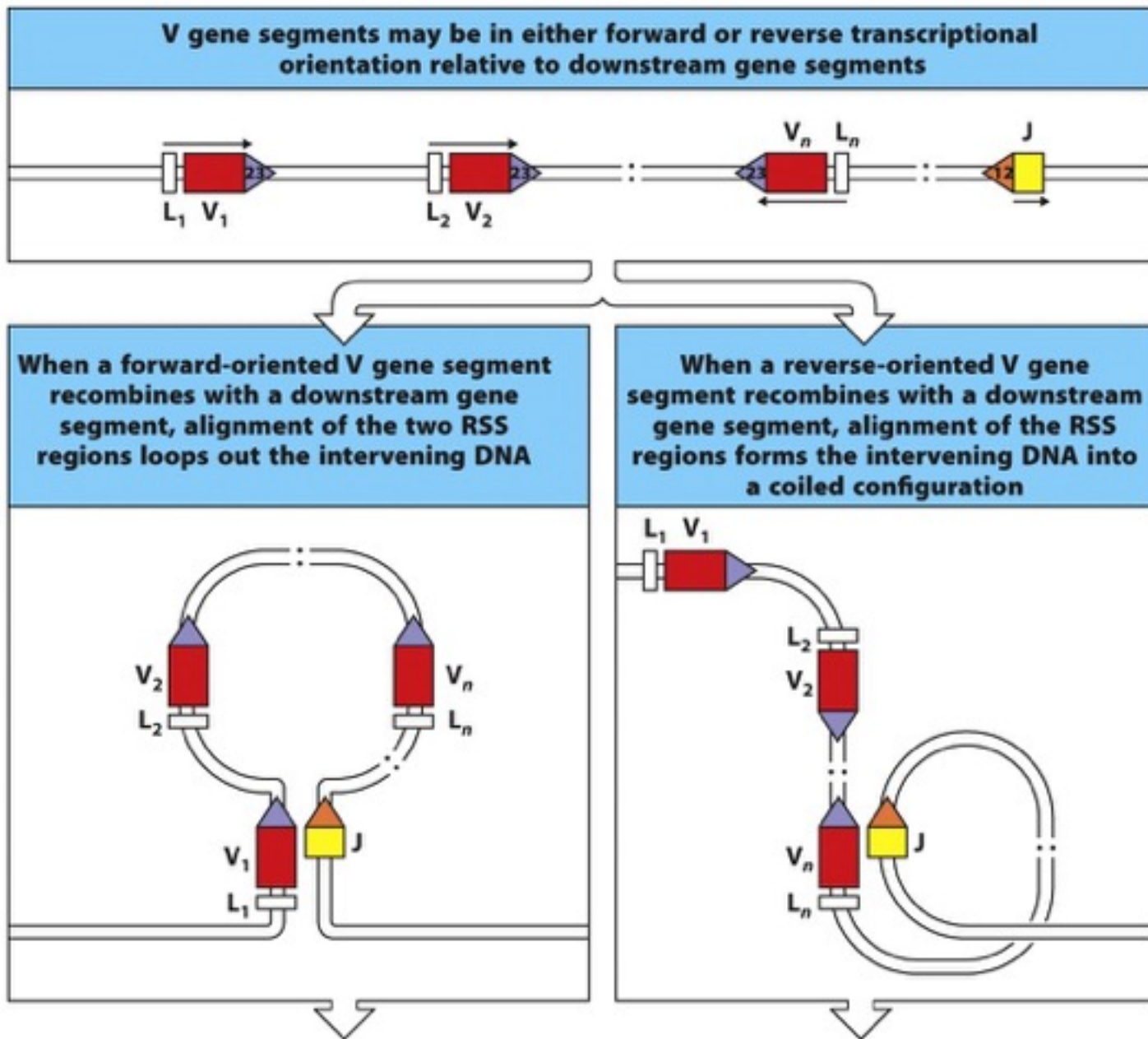


Figure 5.5 part 1 of 2 Janeway's Immunobiology, Bed. (© Garland Science 2012)

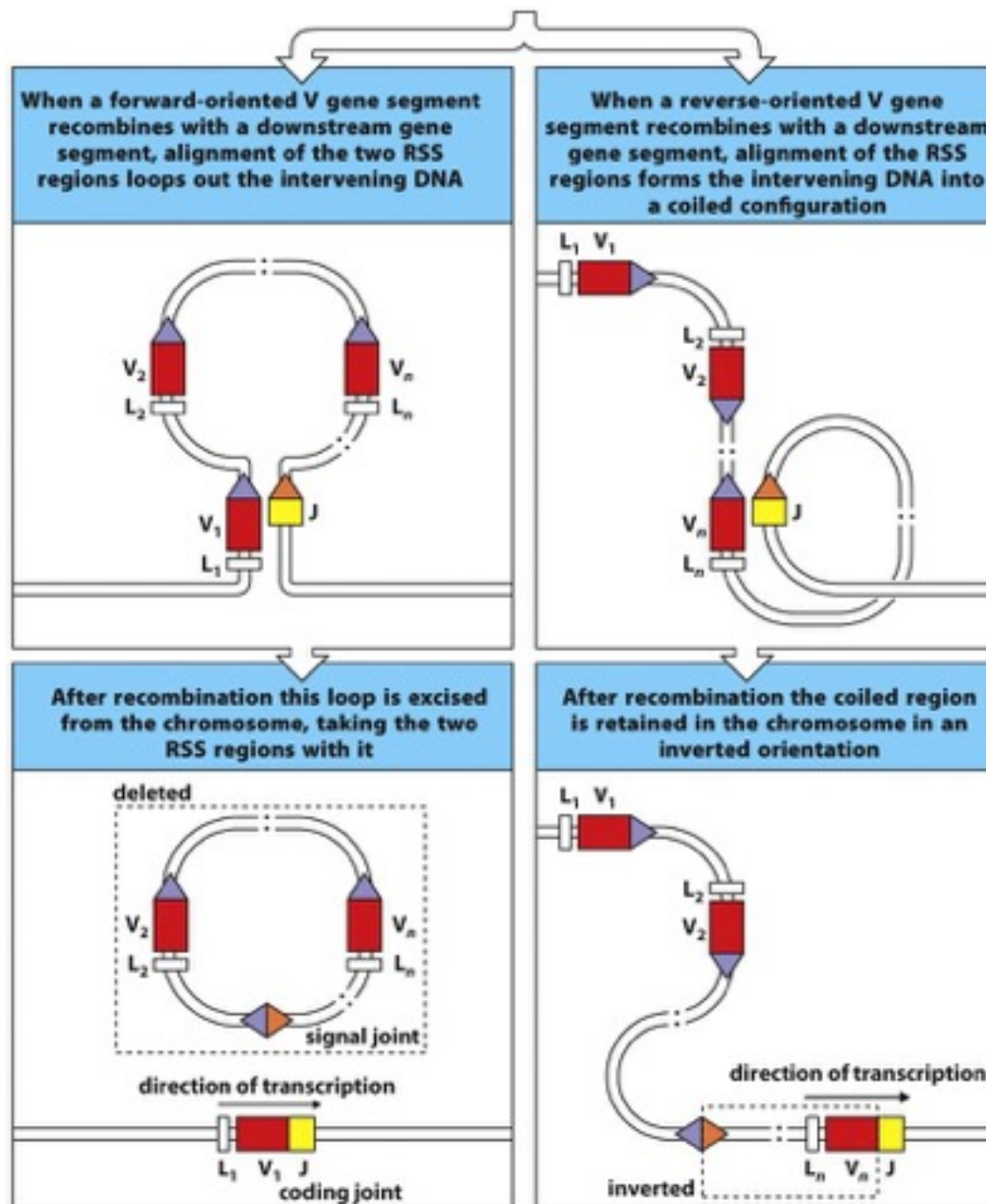


Figure 5.5 part 2 of 2 Janeway's Immunobiology, Bed. (© Garland Science 2012)

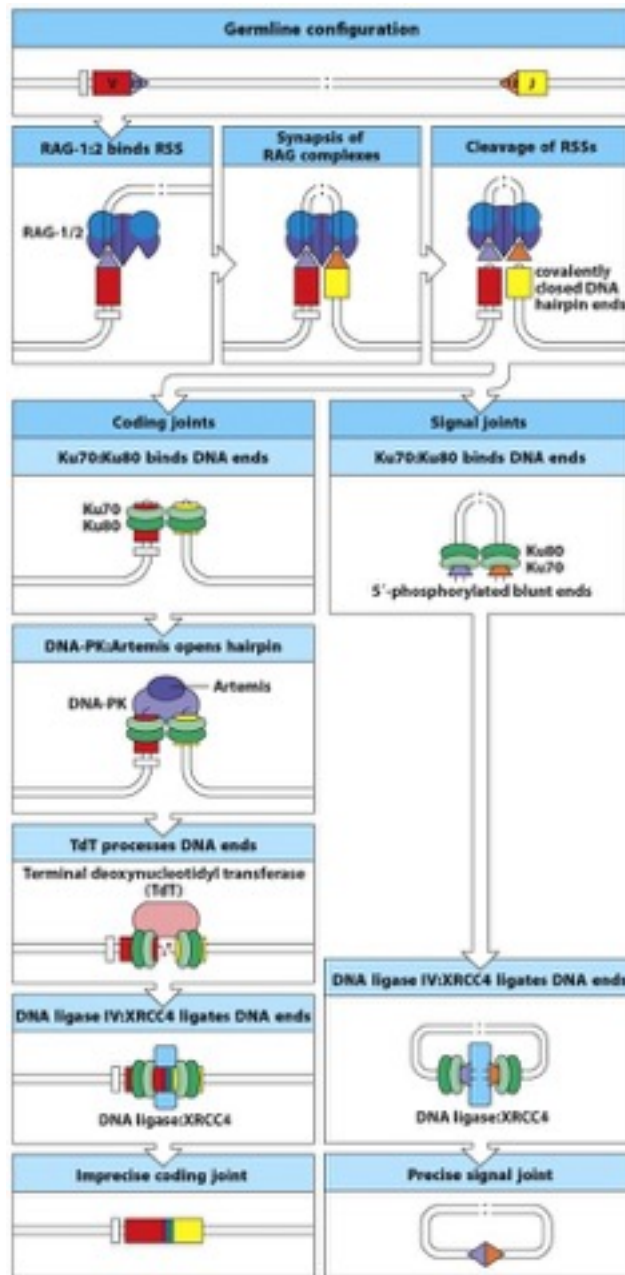


Figure 5.6 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)



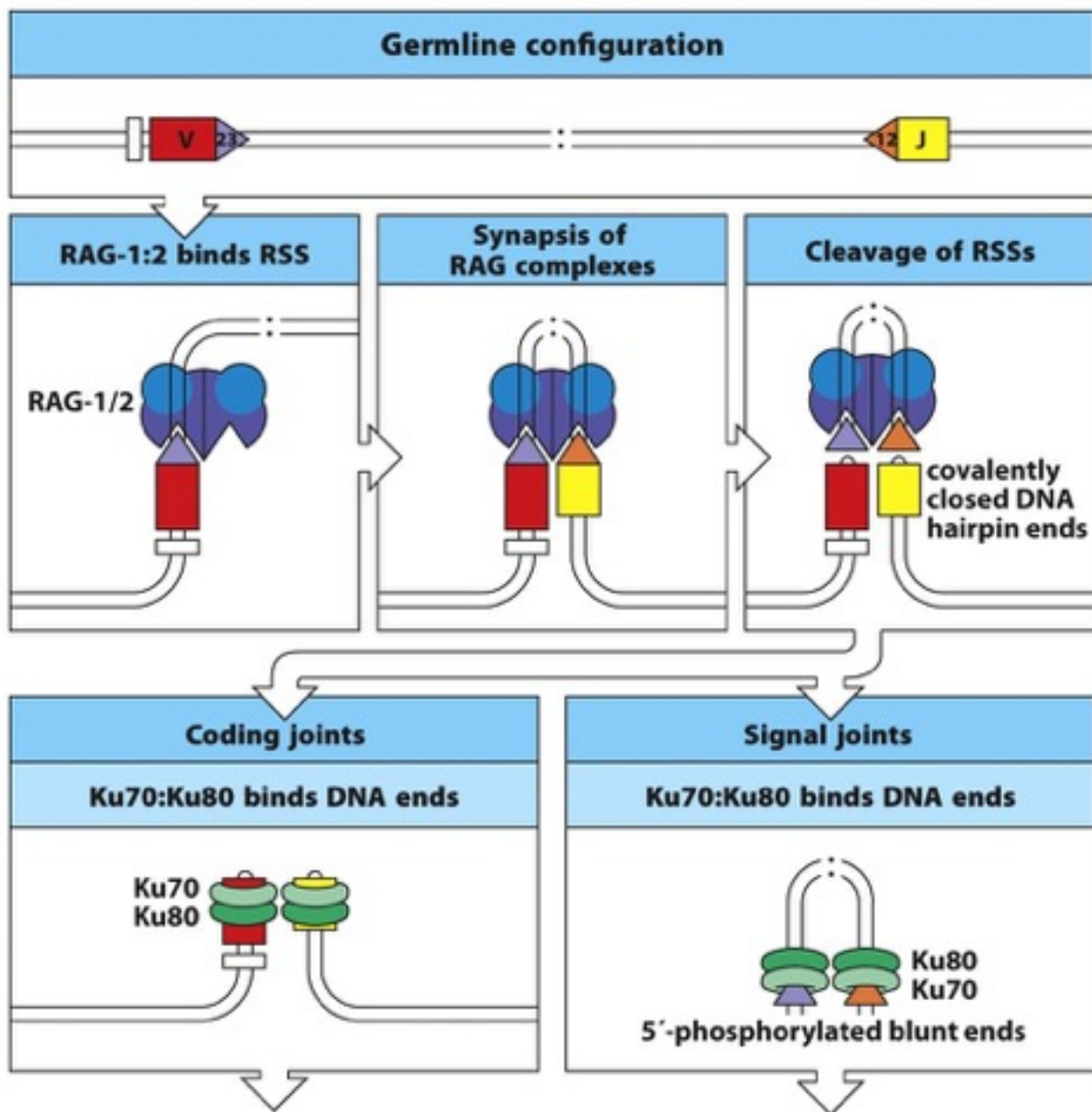


Figure 5.6 part 1 of 2 Janeway's Immunobiology, Bed. (© Garland Science 2012)

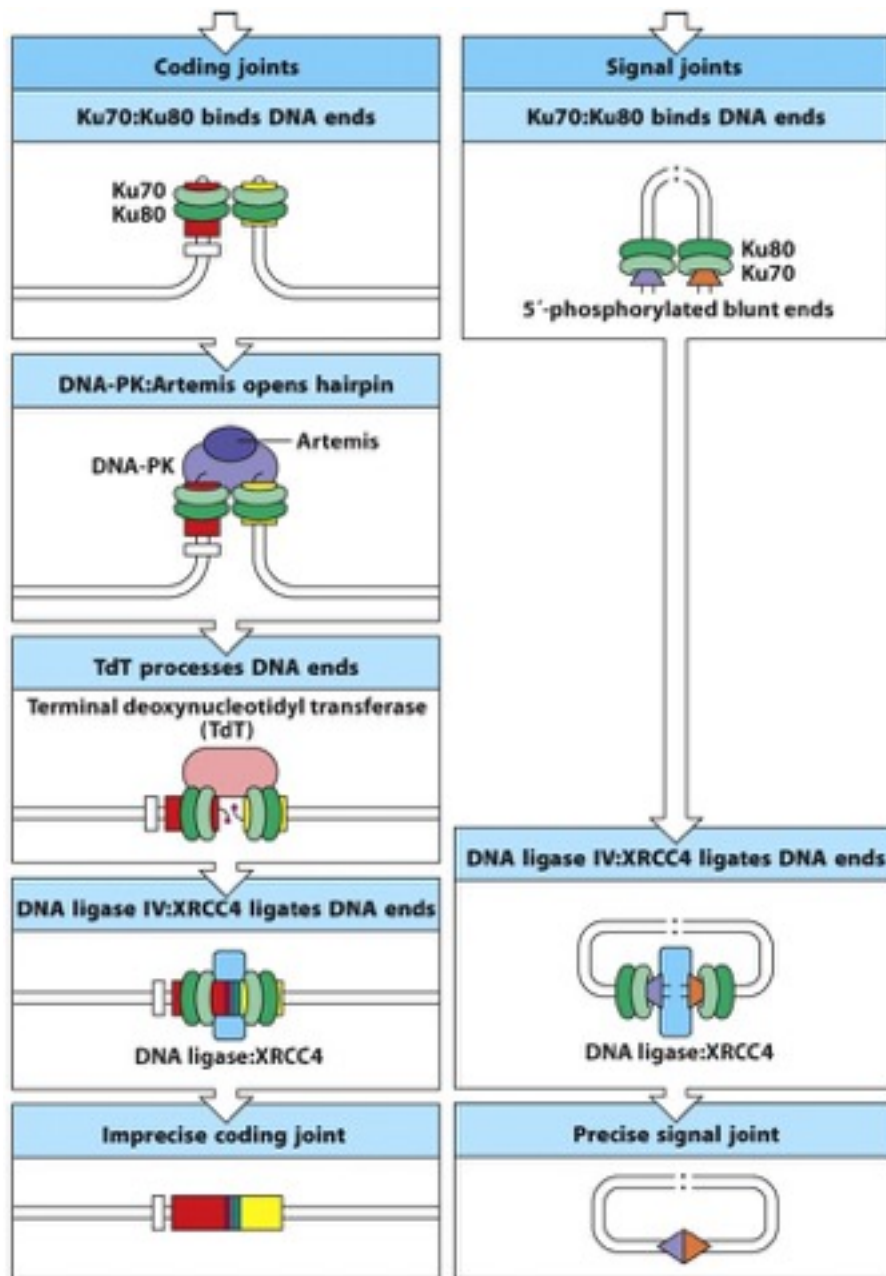


Figure 5.6 part 2 of 2 Janeway's Immunobiology, Bed. (© Garland Science 2012)

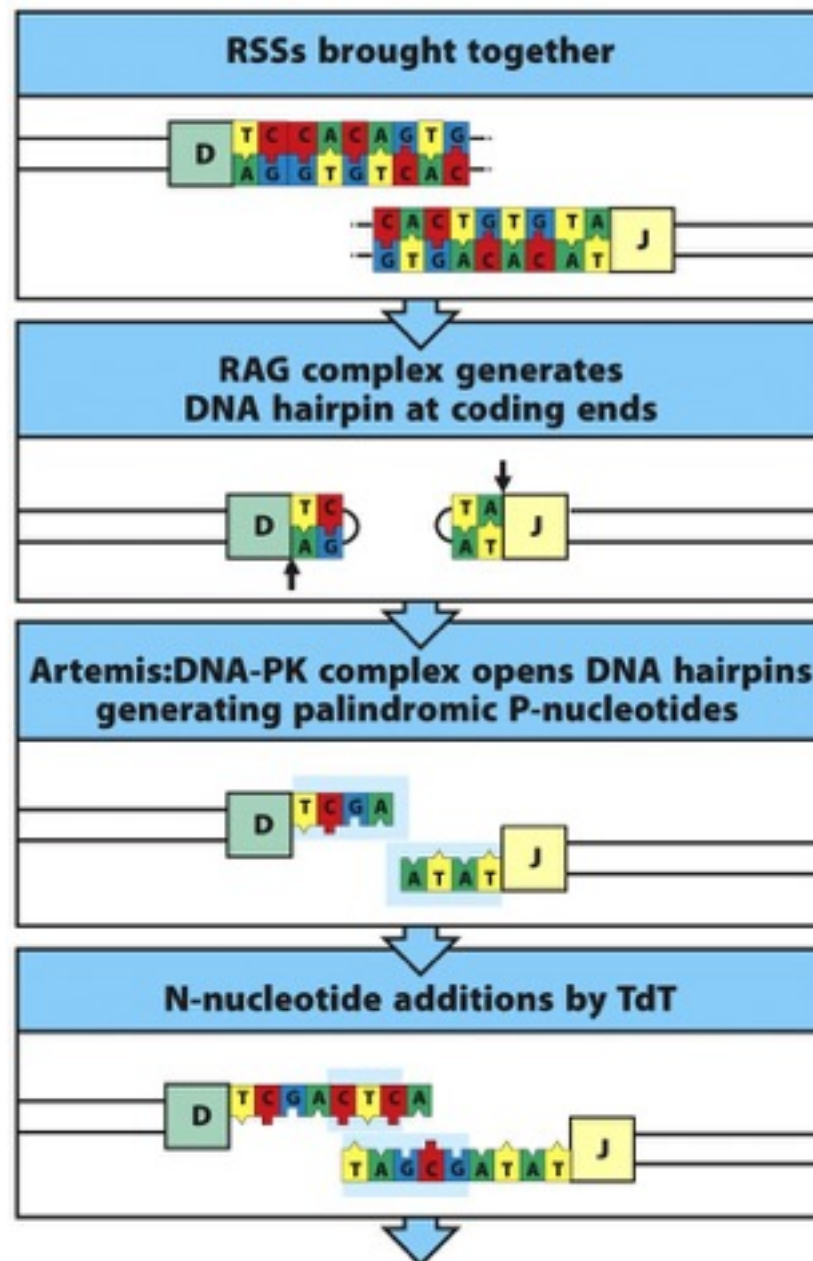


Figure 5.7 part 1 of 2 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

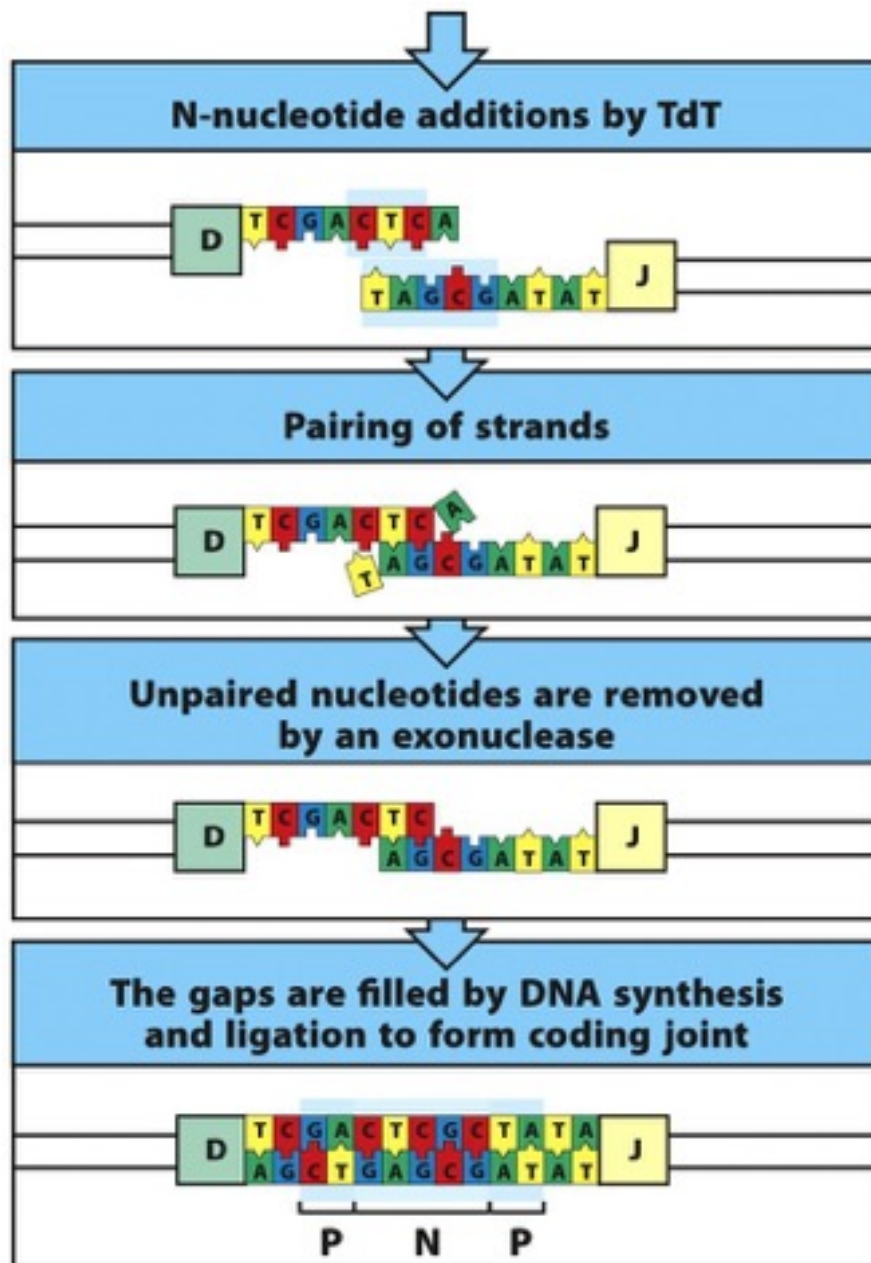


Figure 5.7 part 2 of 2 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

# TCR

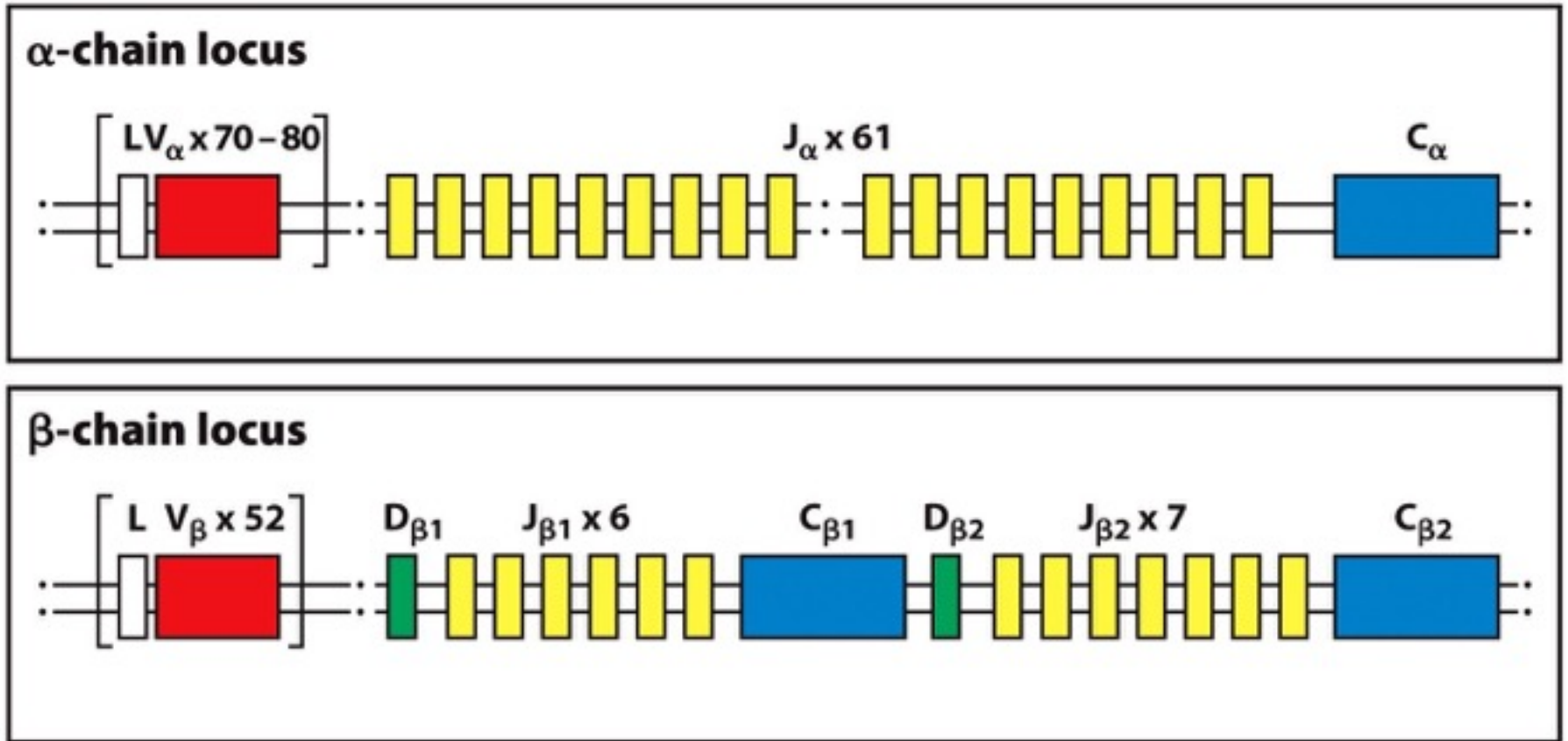


Figure 5.8 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

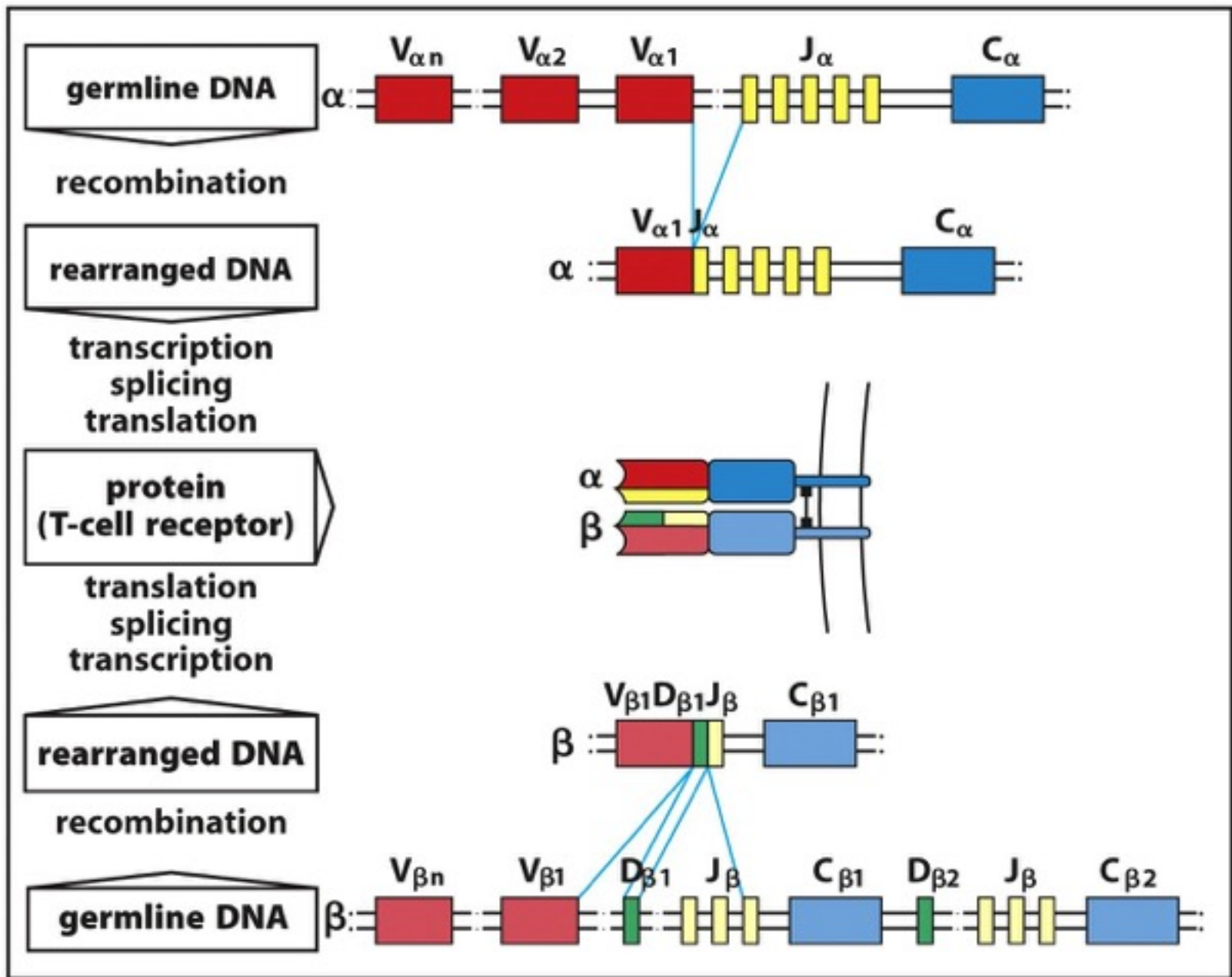


Figure 5.9 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

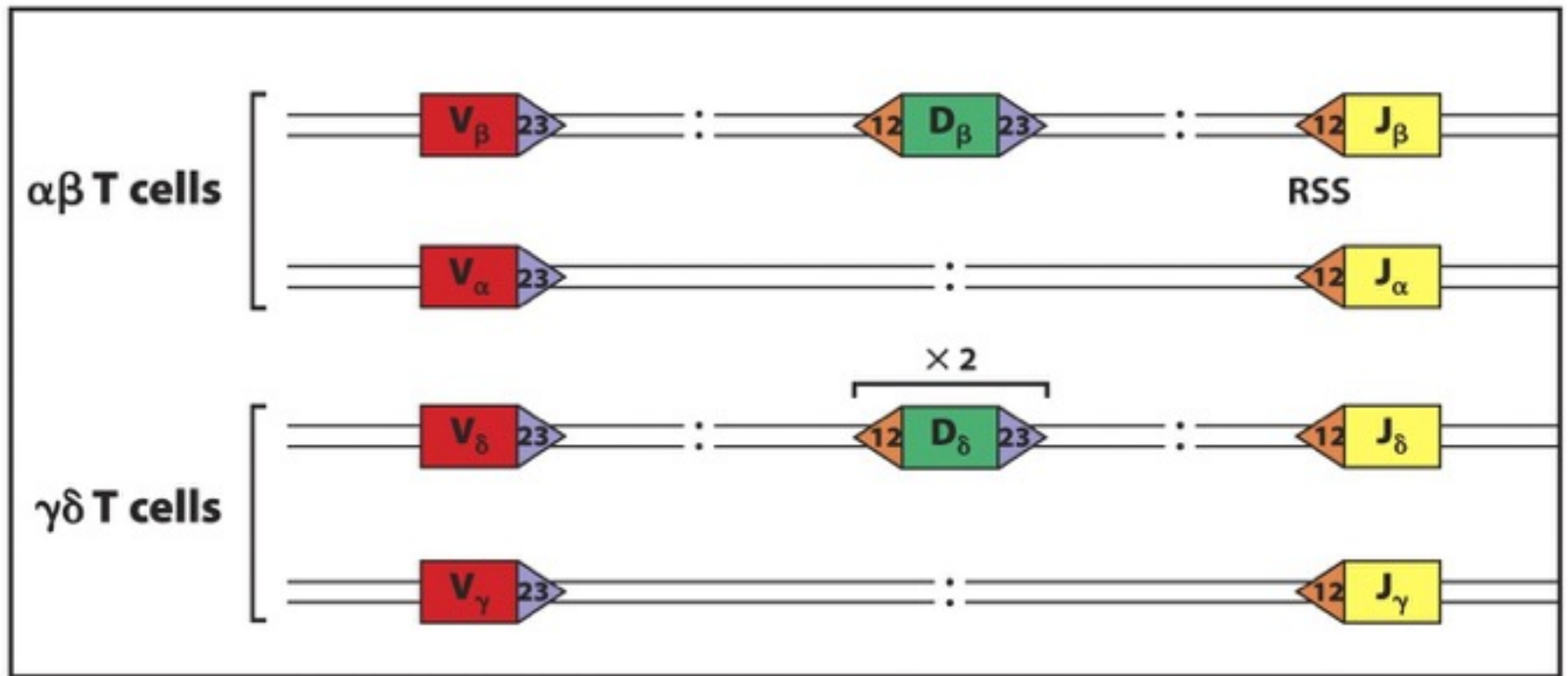


Figure 5.10 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

Element	Immunoglobulin		$\alpha:\beta$ T-cell receptors	
	H	$\kappa+\lambda$	$\beta$	$\alpha$
Variable segments (V)	~40	~70	52	~70
Diversity segments (D)	23	0	2	0
D segments read in three frames	rarely	–	often	–
Joining segments (J)	6	5( $\kappa$ ) 4( $\lambda$ )	13	61
Joints with N- and P-nucleotides	2	50% of joints	2	1
Number of V gene pairs	$1.9 \times 10^6$		$5.8 \times 10^6$	
Junctional diversity	$\sim 3 \times 10^7$		$\sim 2 \times 10^{11}$	
Total diversity	$\sim 5 \times 10^{13}$		$\sim 10^{18}$	

Figure 5.11 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)



### RAG-1 Gene Organization



splicing alternativo gera a forma secretada da IgM

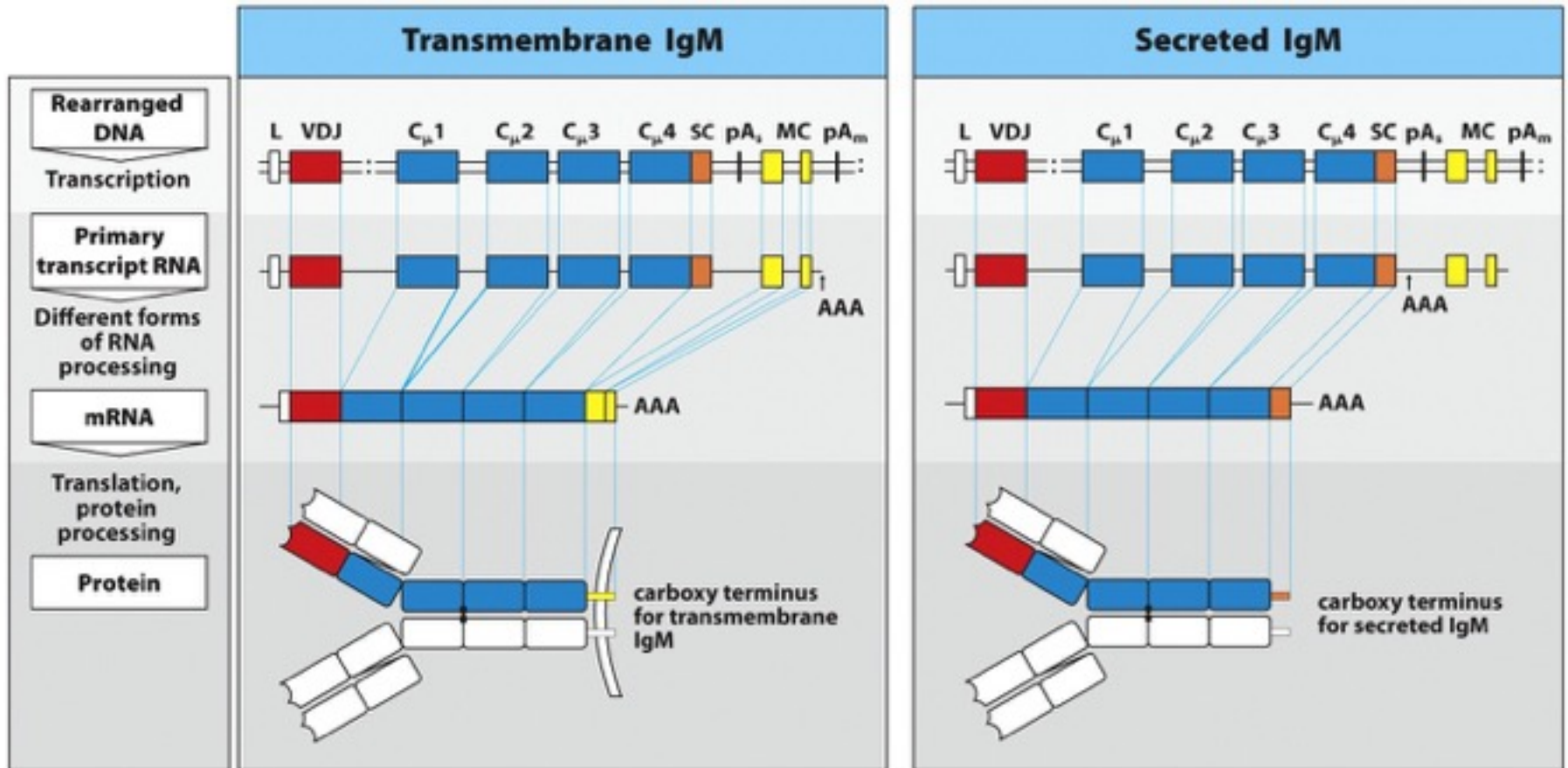


Figure 5.18 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

splicing alternativo gera a IgD (também transmembrana)

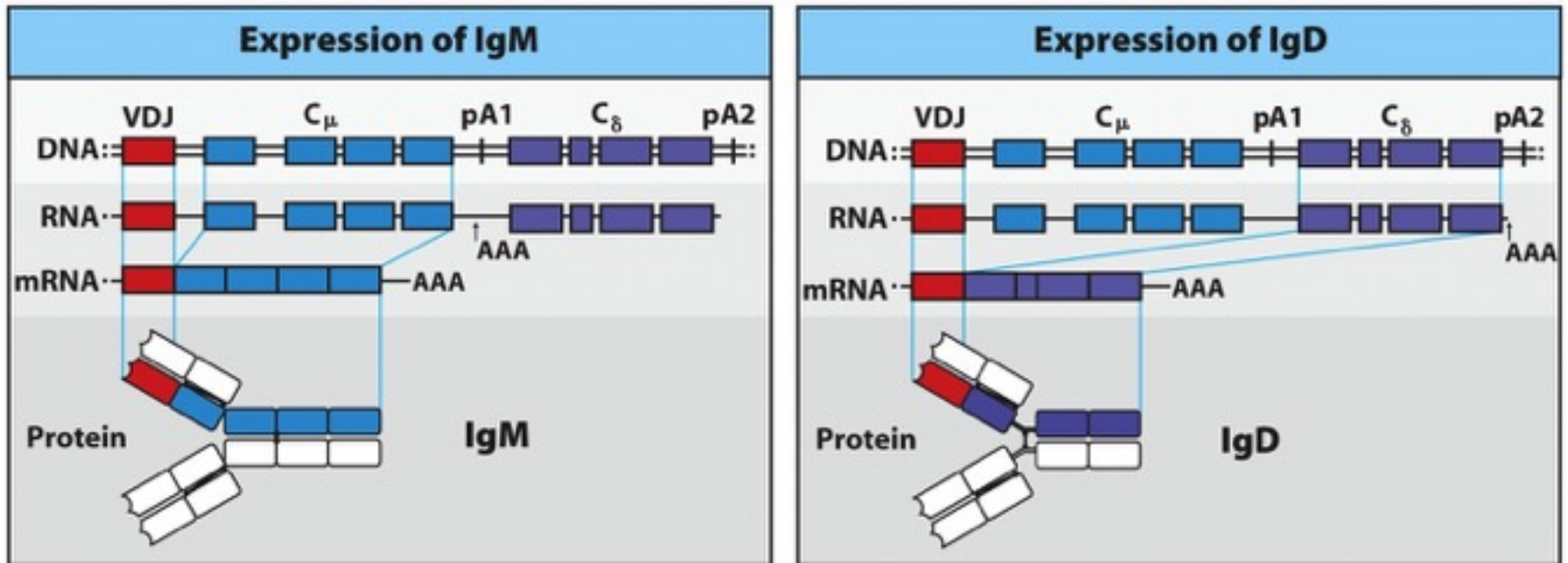
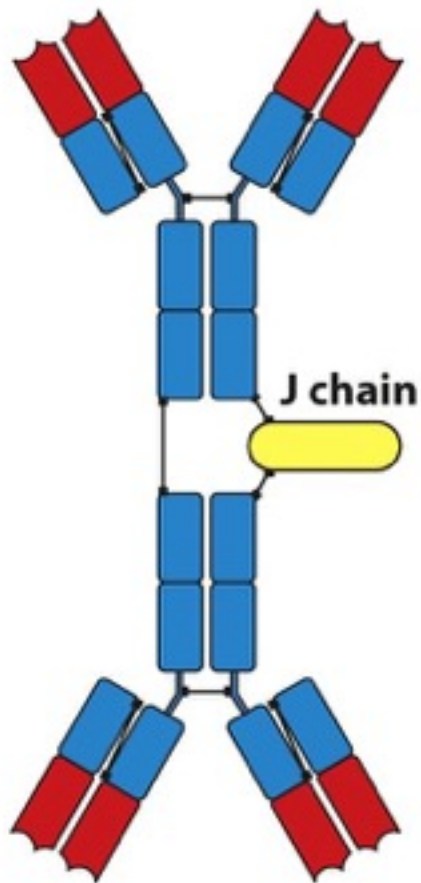
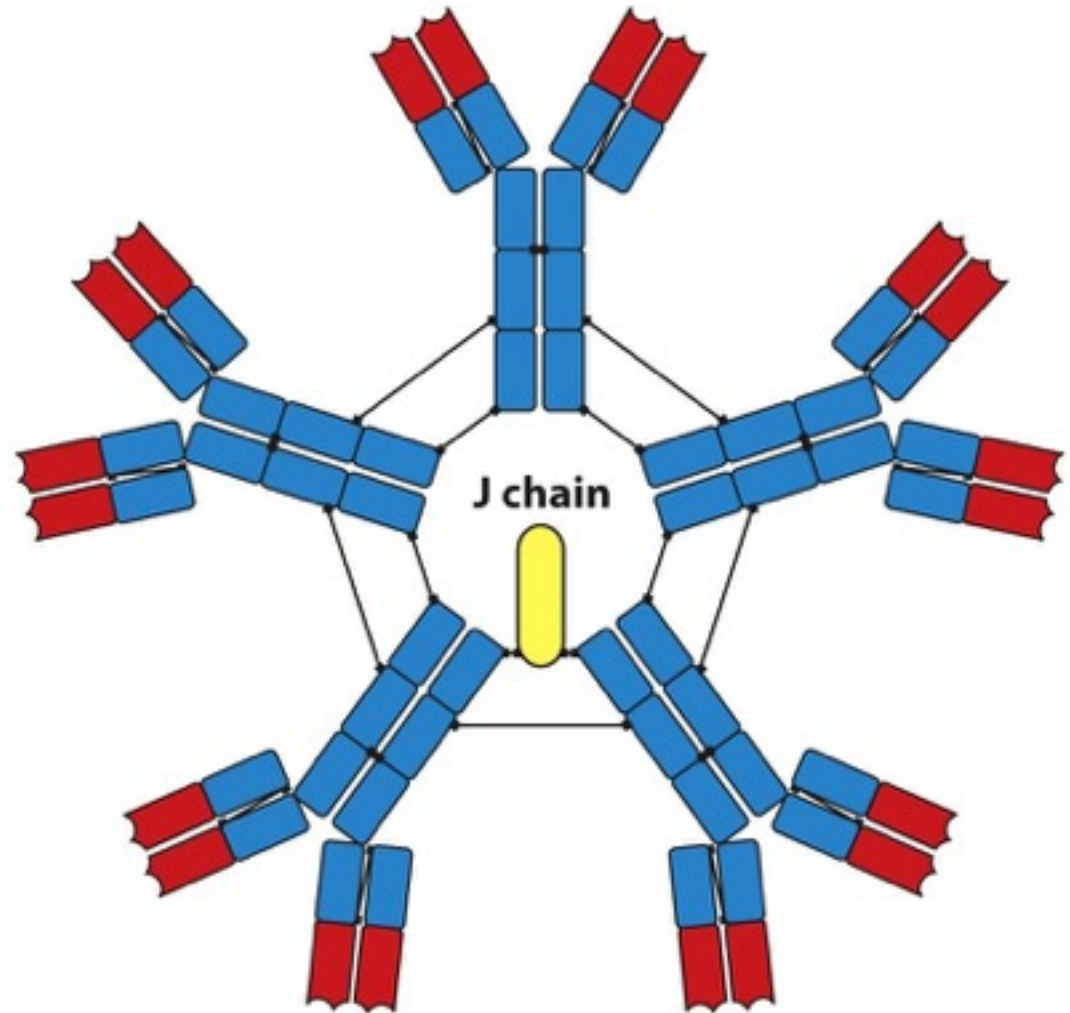


Figure 5.17 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

## Dimeric IgA



## Pentameric IgM



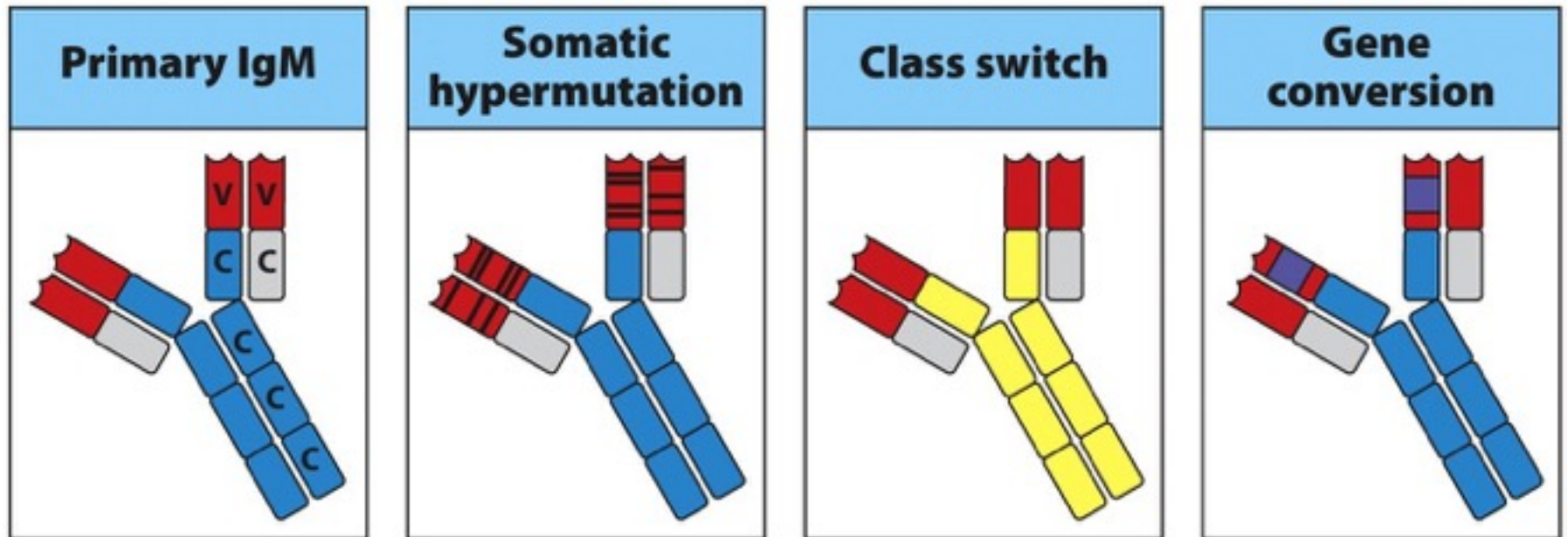


Figure 5.20 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

## Mecanismos geradores de diversidade nos receptores BCR e TCR:

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- \* hipermutação somática (maturação de afinidade)  
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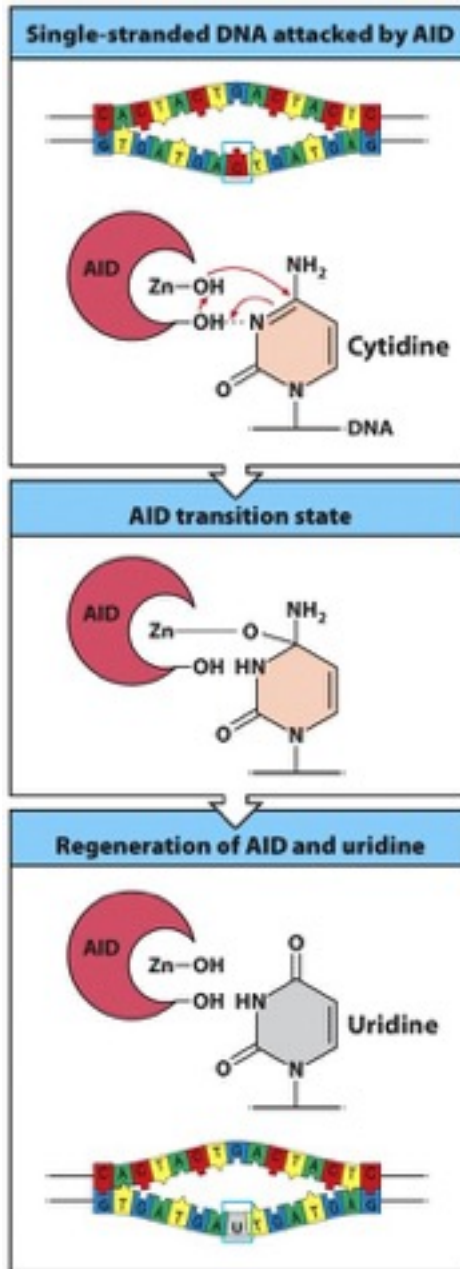
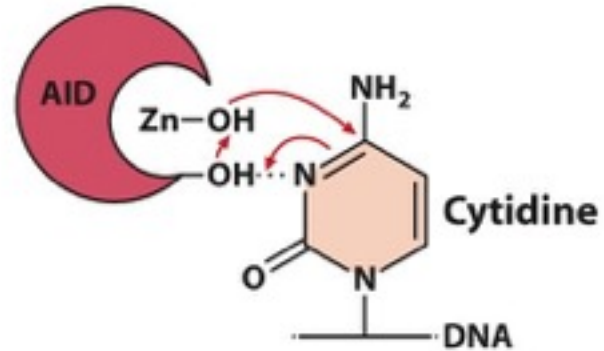
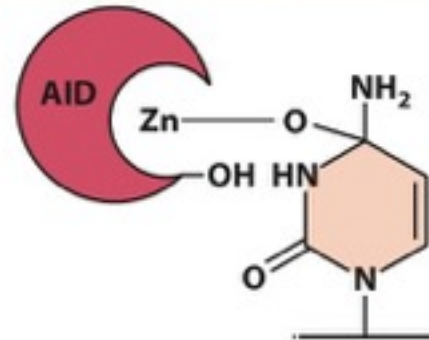


Figure 5.21 Janeway's Immunobiology, Bed. (© Garland Science 2012)

### Single-stranded DNA attacked by AID



### AID transition state





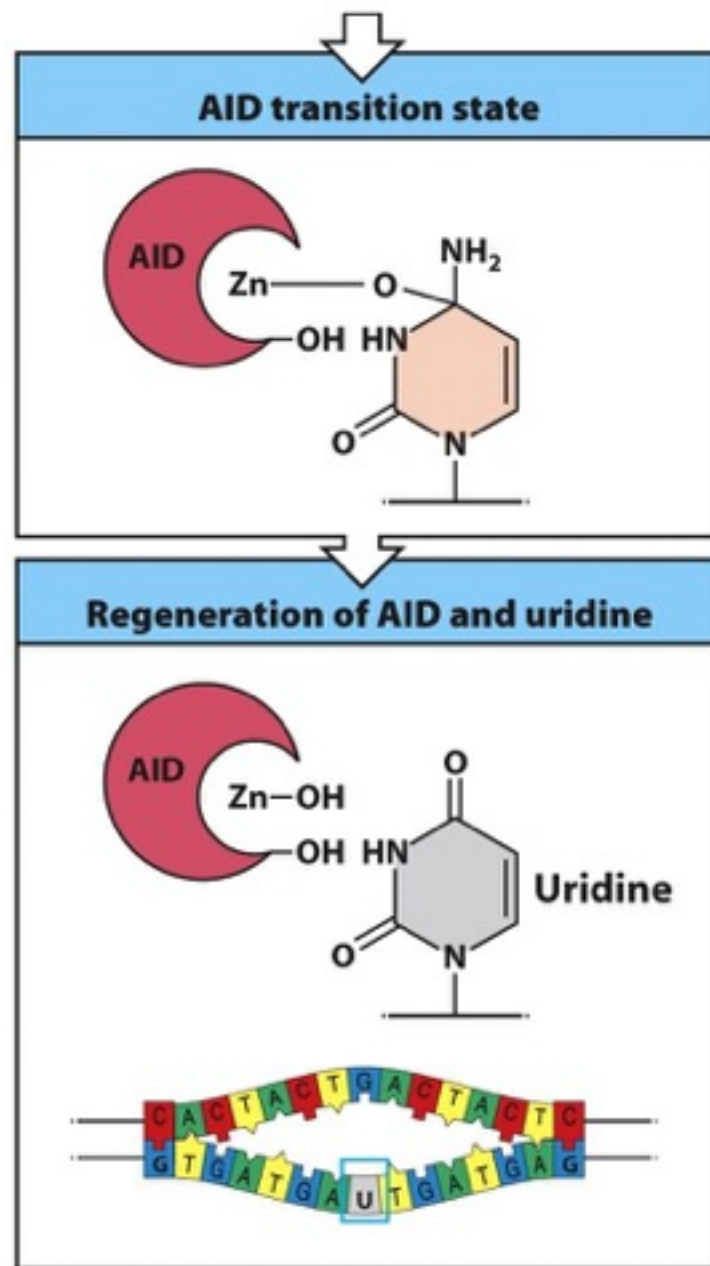


Figure 5.21 part 2 of 2 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

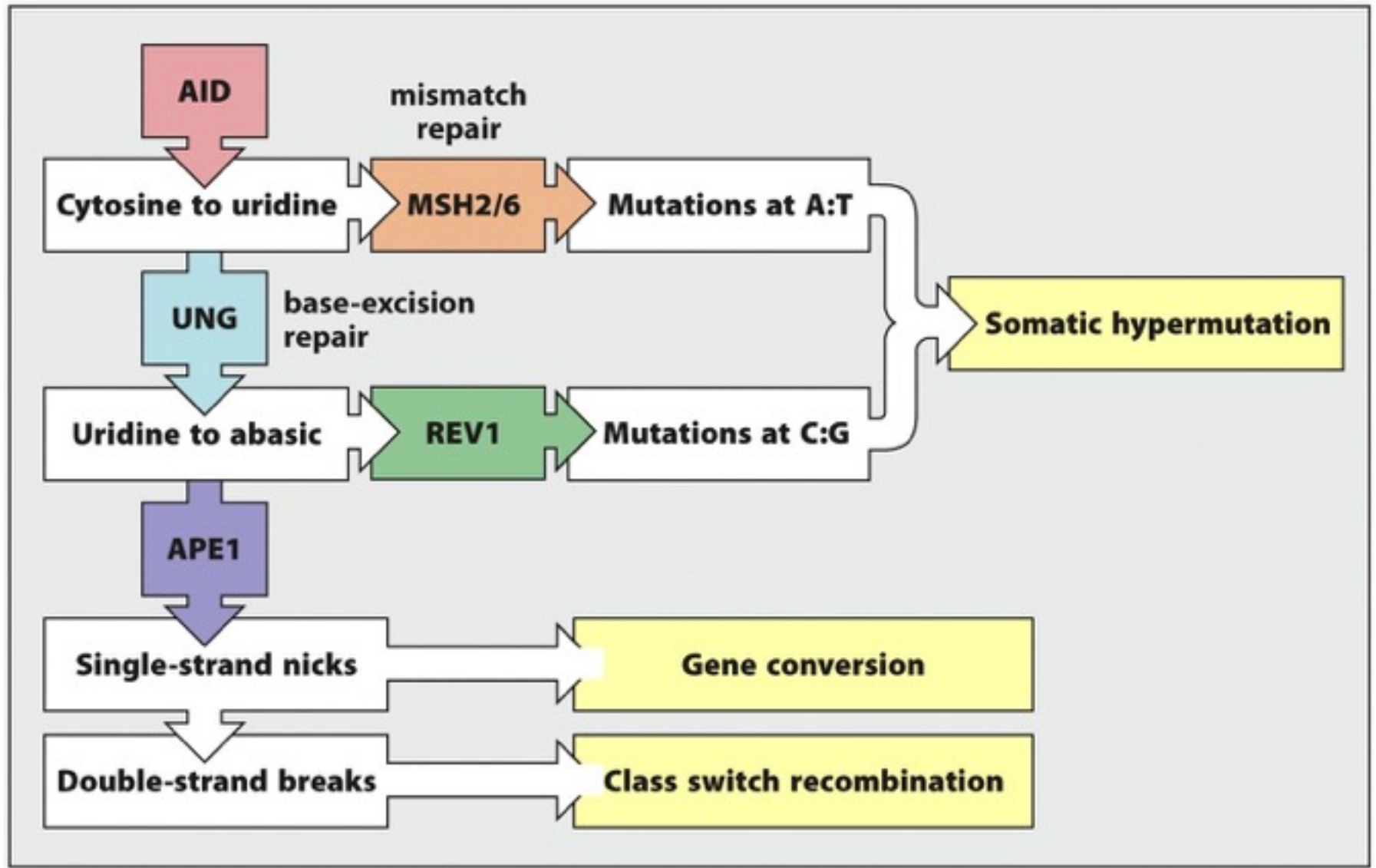
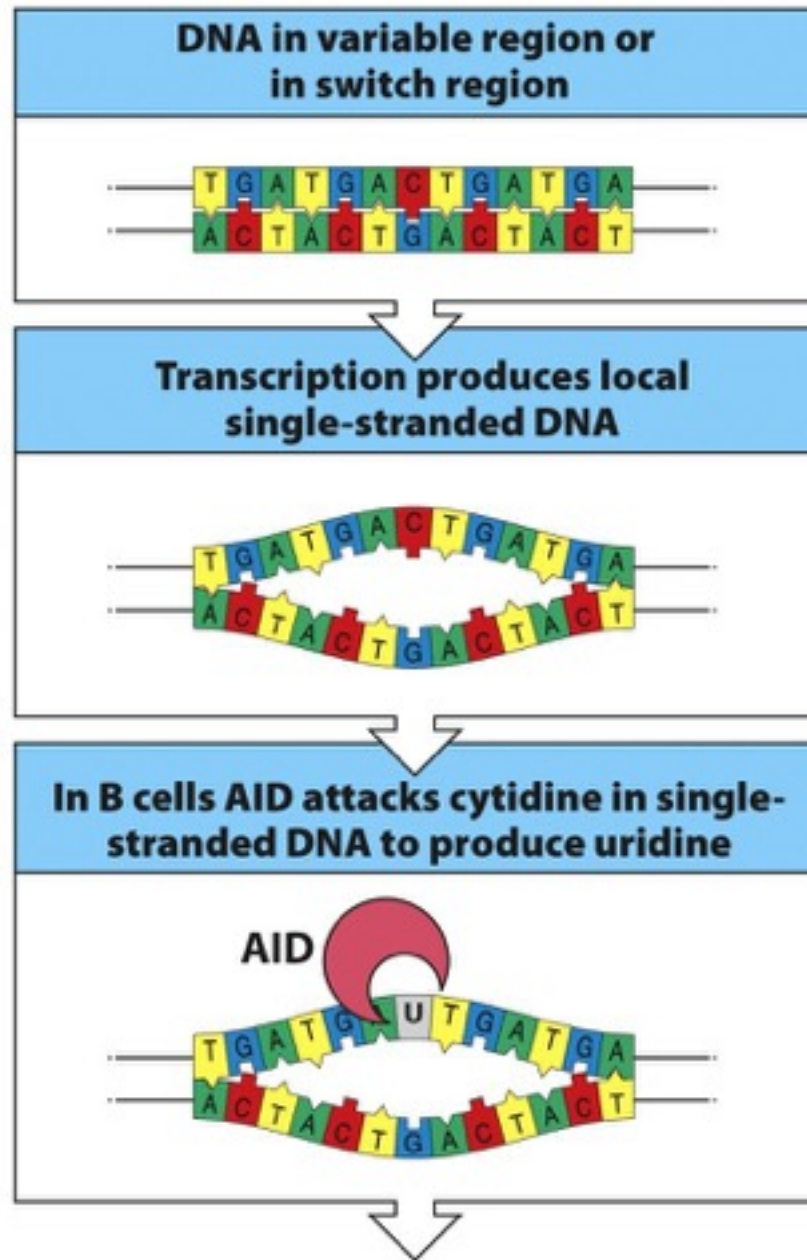
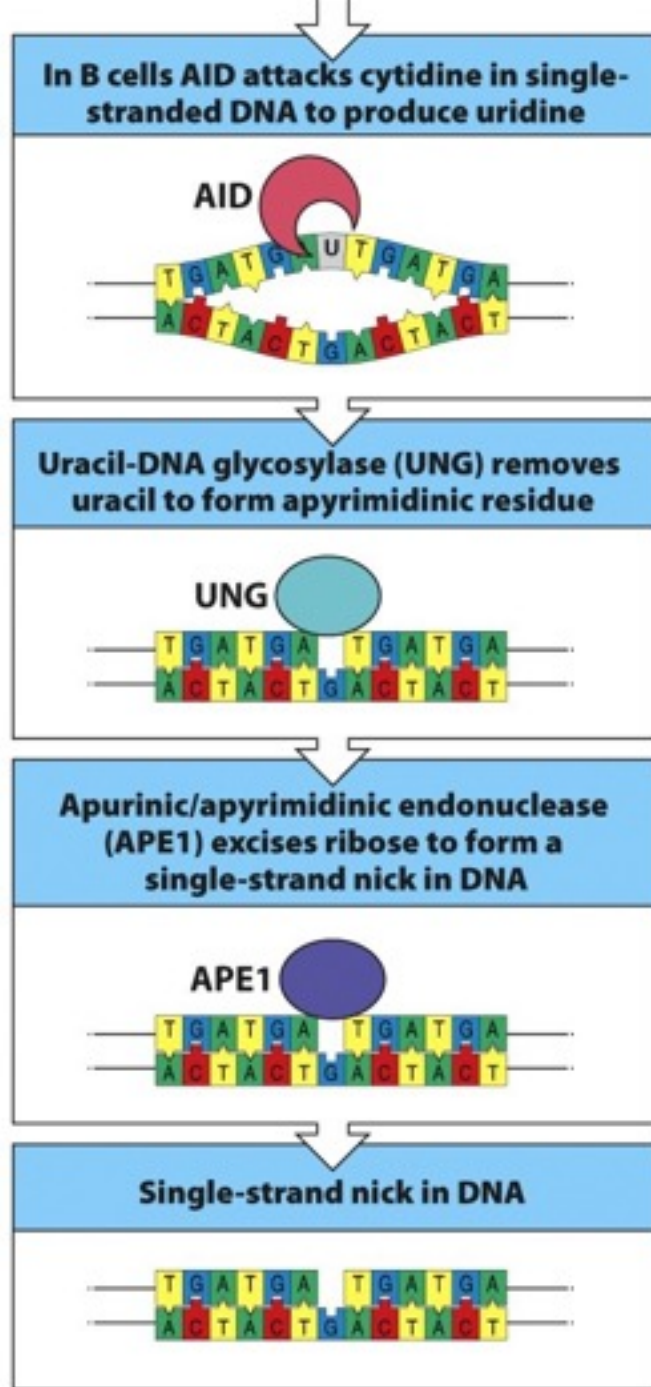


Figure 5.22 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)



Hipermutação  
Somática  
ou  
Maturação de  
Afinidade

Figure 5.23 part 1 of 2 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)



Hipermutação  
Somática  
ou  
Maturação de  
Afinidade

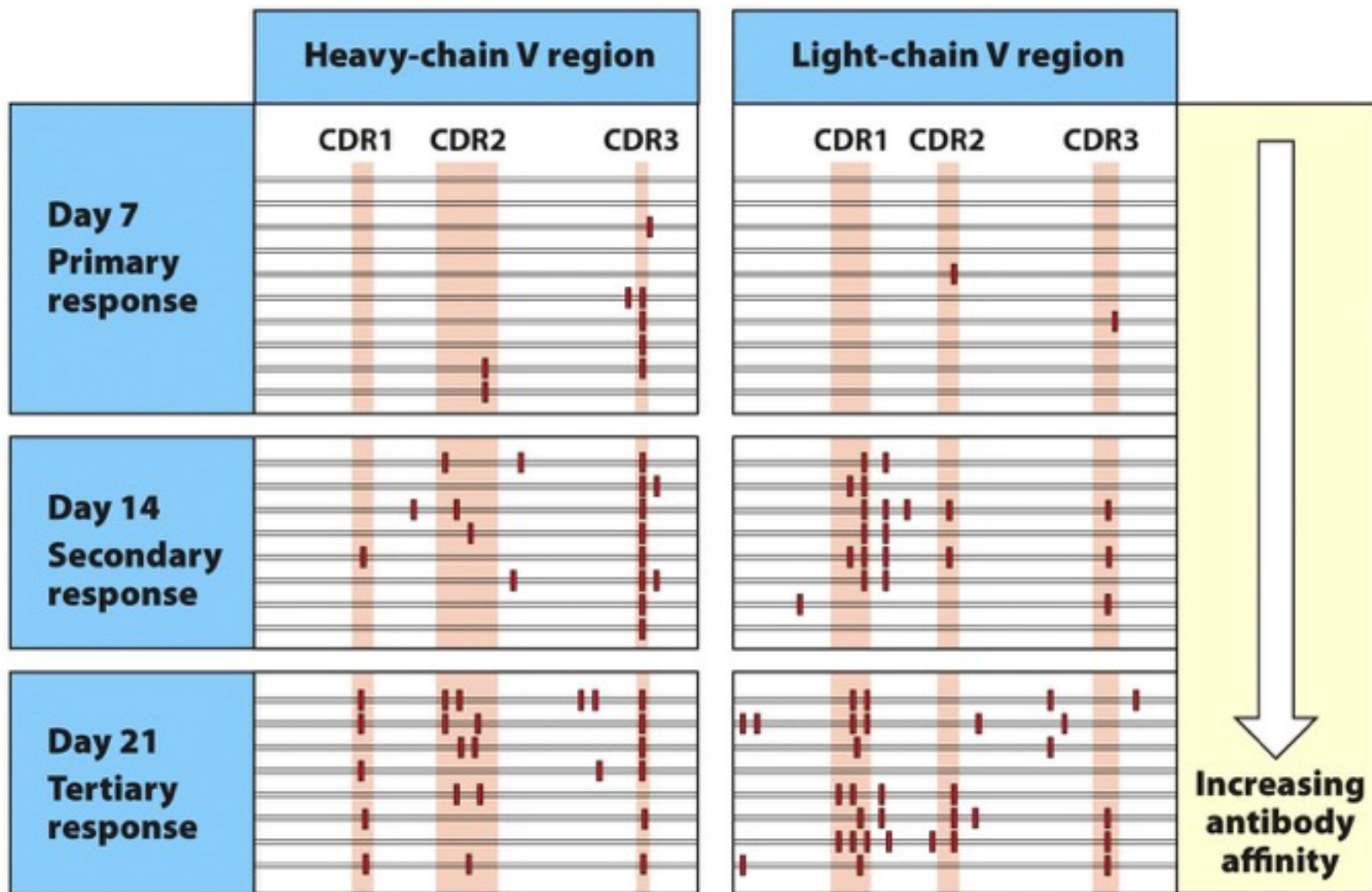
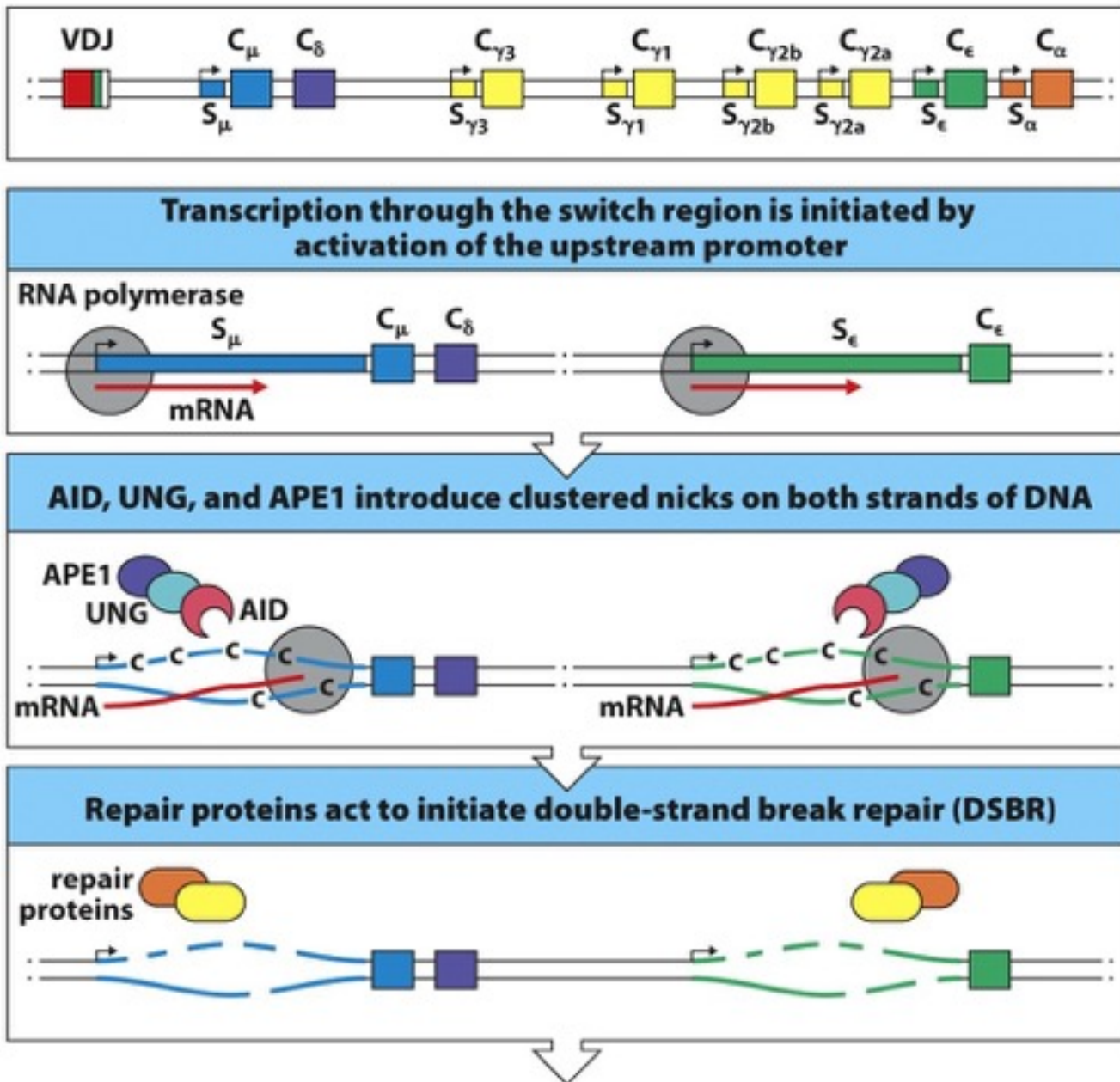


Figure 5.24 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

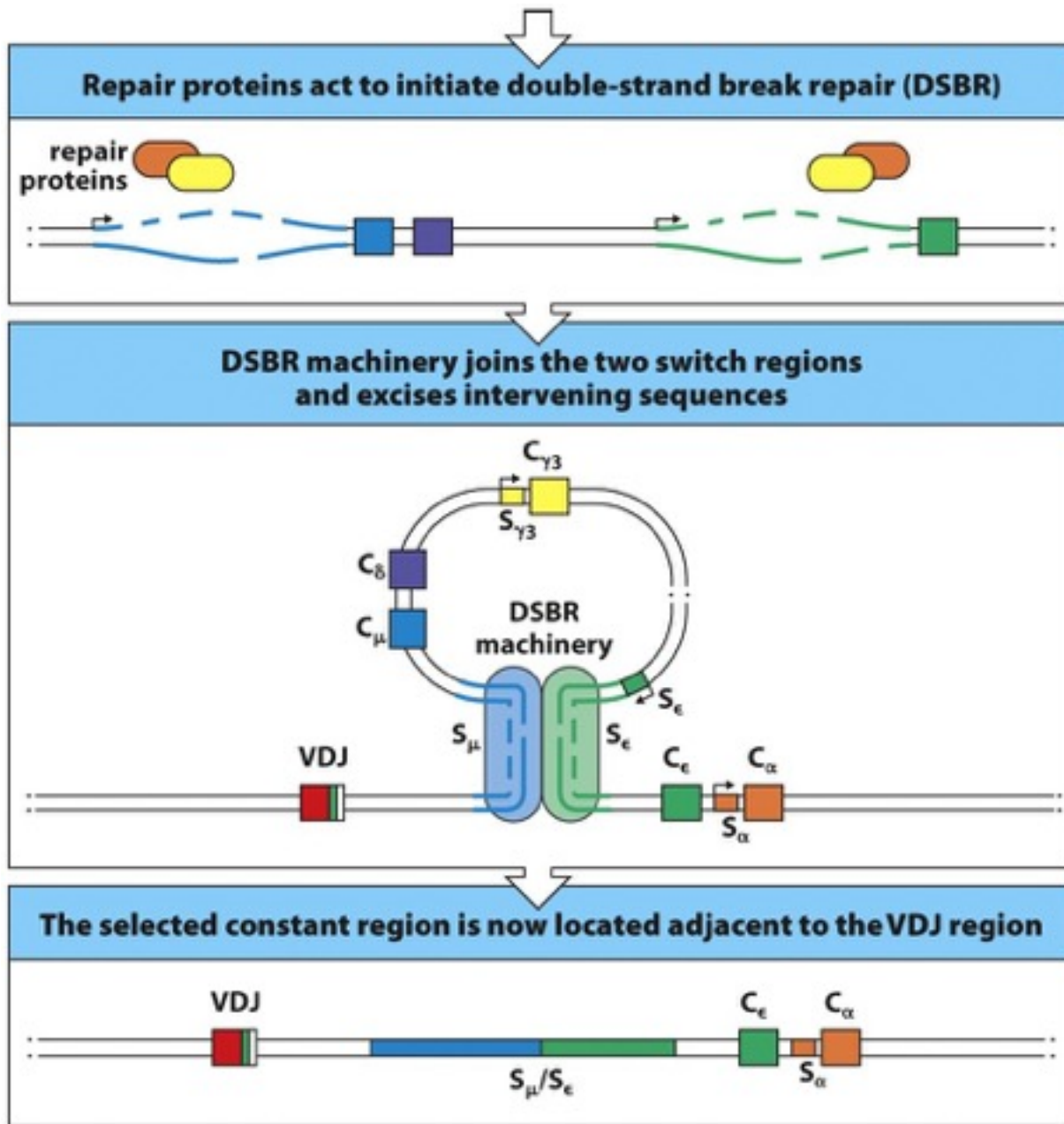
## Mecanismos geradores de diversidade nos receptores BCR e TCR:

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- \* hipermutação somática (maturação de afinidade)  
→ somente B
- \* troca de classe ou isotipo → somente B
- \* conversão fênica → somente B



Troca de  
Classe  
ou  
Troca de  
Isotipo

Figure 5.25 part 1 of 2 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)



Troca de  
Classe  
ou  
Troca de  
Isotipo

Figure 5.25 part 2 of 2 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)



## Mecanismos geradores de diversidade nos receptores BCR e TCR:

- \* recombinação V(D)J → T e B
  - \* diversidade funcional
  - \* adição aleatória de bases
- \* hipermutação somática (maturação de afinidade)  
→ somente B
- \* troca de classe ou isotipo → somente B
- \* conversão gênica → somente B

# Conversão Gênica

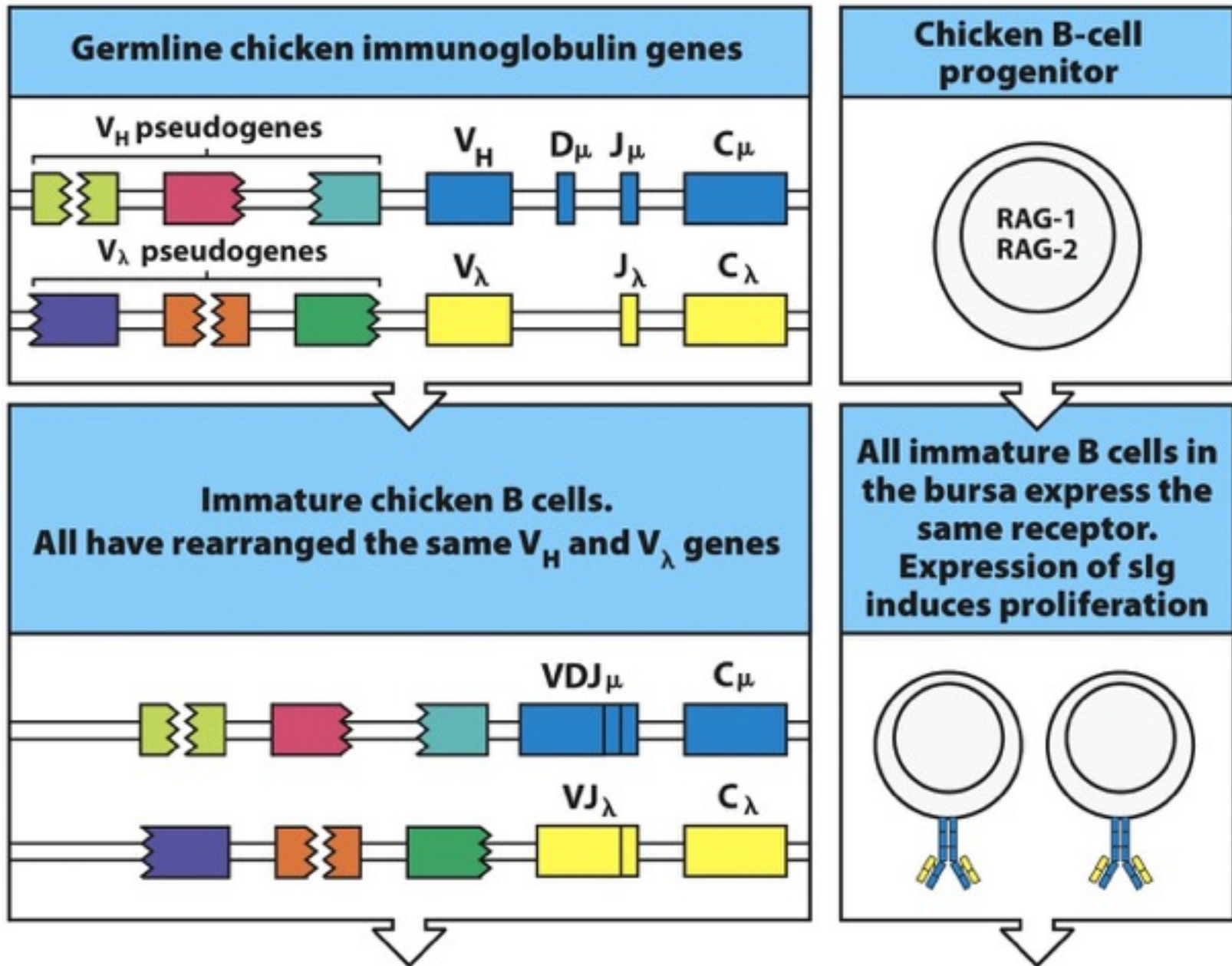


Figure 5.30 part 1 of 3 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

# Conversão Gênica

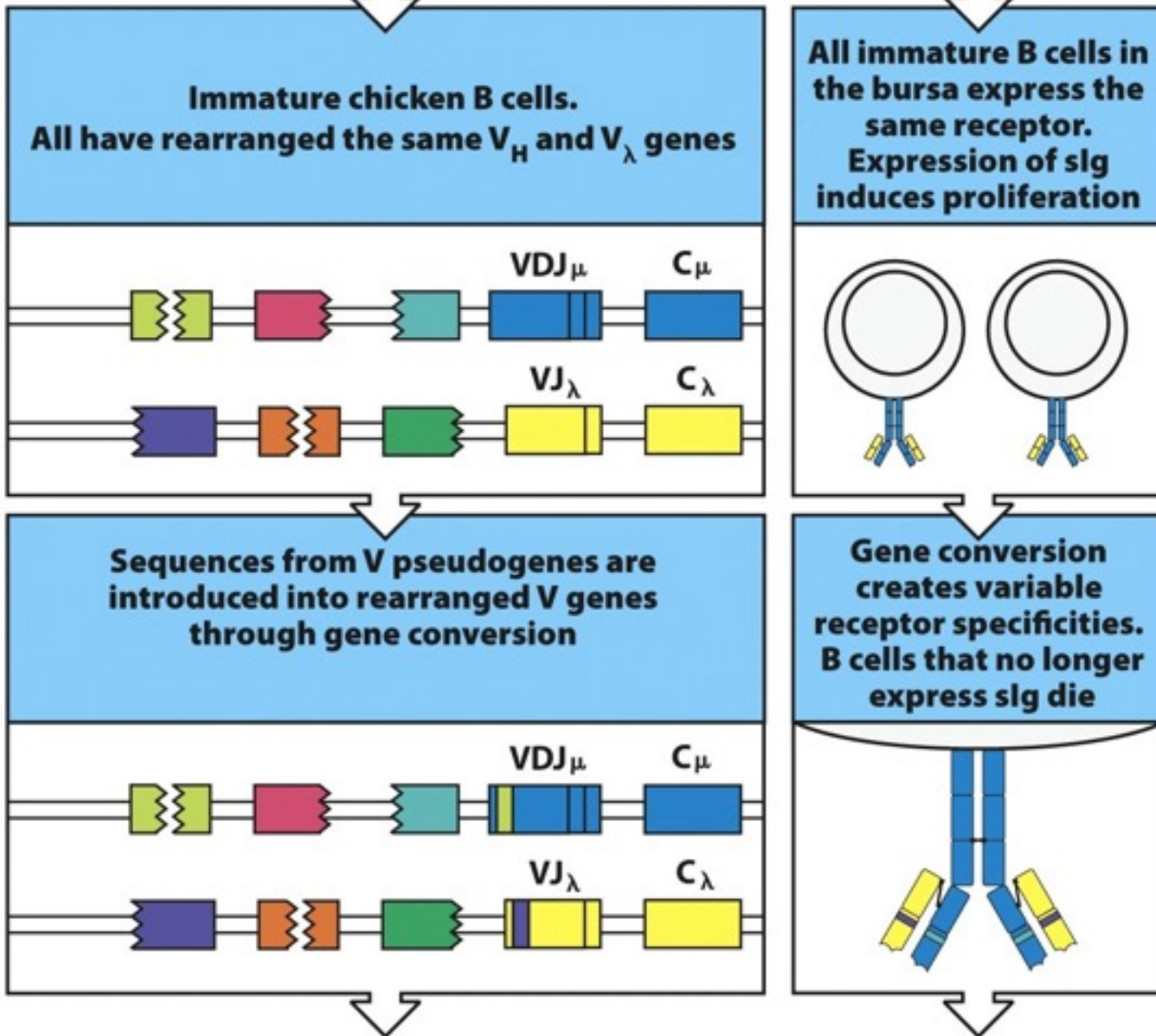


Figure 5.30 part 2 of 3 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

# Conversão Gênica

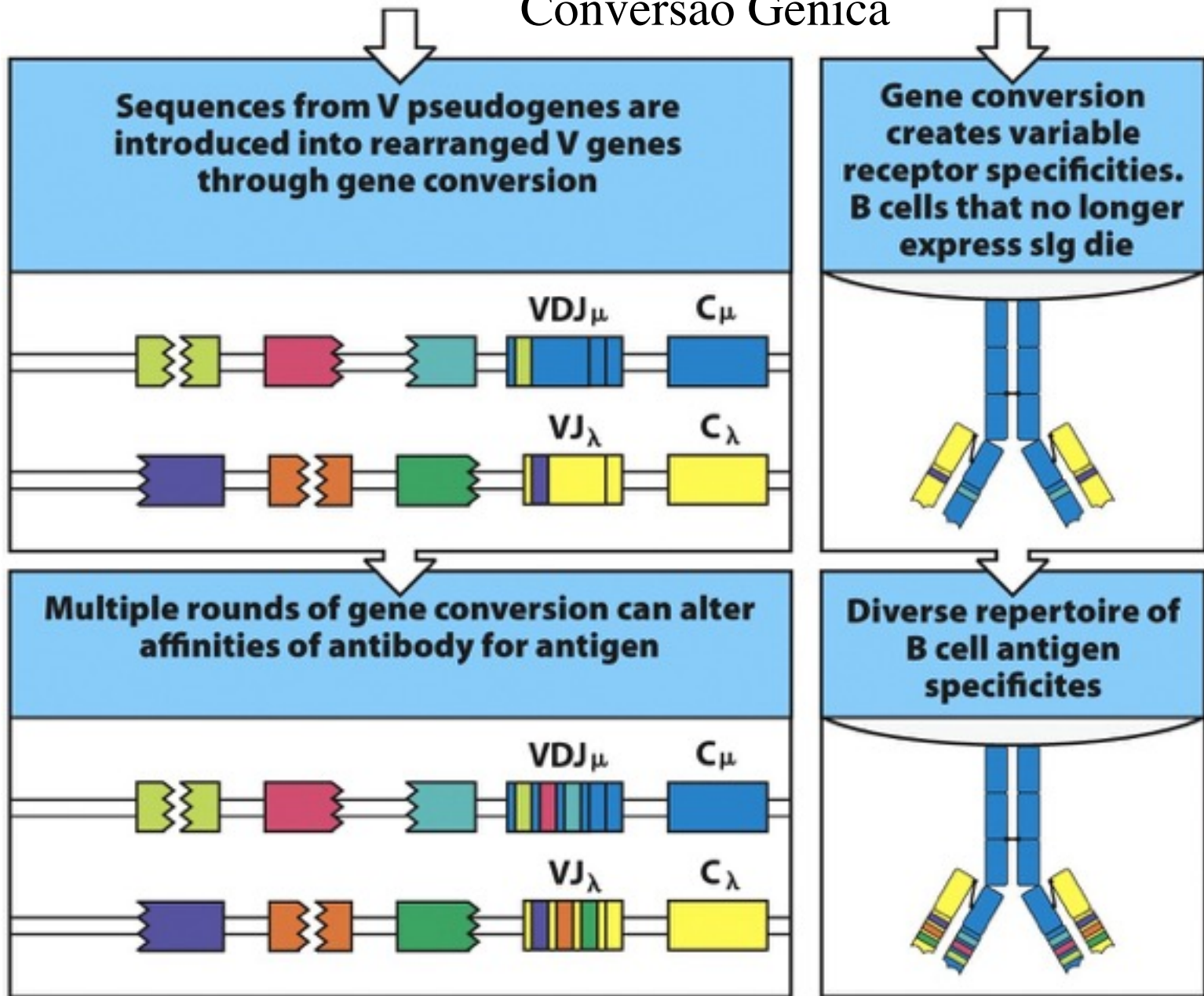




Figure 5.30 part 3 of 3 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

Espécie	Orgão da diversificação	Configuração	Mecanismo	Rearranjo na idade adulta?
	Fígado fetal, MO	Translocon, famílias VH	Rearranjo	Sim
	GALT	Translocon	Rearranjo e conversão gênica (VH)	Não
		slo		
	Pronefro	Transloco cluster famílias		
	Orgão de Leydig	Clust		

Espécie	Orgão da diversificação	Configuração	Mecanismo	Rearranjo na idade adulta?
	Fígado fetal, MO	Translocon, famílias VH	Rearranjo	Sim
	<b>GALT</b>	<b>Translocon</b>	<b>Rearranjo e conversão gênica (VH)</b>	<b>Não</b>
		Translocon	Rearranjo e mutação (VL)	Não
		Translocon	Rearranjo e conversão gênica (VH e VL)	Não
		anslocon (H), cluster (L), famílias VH	Rearranjo	Sim
		Cluster	Rearranjo	Sim



**Eastern cottontail rabbit**  
*(Sylvilagus floridanus)*

Espécie	Orgão da diversificação	Configuração	Mecanismo	Rearranjo na idade adulta?
	Fígado fetal, MO	Translocon, famílias VH	Rearranjo	Sim
	GALT	Translocon	Rearranjo e conversão gênica (VH)	Não
	Placas de Peyer	Translocon	Rearranjo e mutação (VL)	Não




			Rearranjo e conversão gênica (VL)	Não
			Rearranjo	Sim
			Rearranjo	Sim

Espécie	Orgão diversificado	Organização	Mecanismo	Rearranjo na idade adulta?
	Fígado f		Rearranjo	Sim
	GA		Rearranjo e conversão gênica (VH)	Não
	Placas c		Rearranjo e conversão (VL)	Não
	Bursa de Fabricius	Translocon	Rearranjo e conversão gênica (VH e VL)	Não
	Pronefro	Translocon (H), cluster (L), famílias VH	Rearranjo	Sim
	Orgão de Leydig	Cluster	Rearranjo	Sim





Espécie	Orgão da diversificação	Configuração	Mecanismo	Rearranjo na idade adulta?
			Rearranjo	Sim
			Rearranjo e conversão gênica (VH)	Não
			Rearranjo e mutação (VL)	Não
			Rearranjo e conversão gênica (VH e VL)	Não
	Pronefro	Translocon (H), cluster (L), famílias VH	Rearranjo	Sim
	Orgão de Leydig	Cluster	Rearranjo	Sim

# organização de segmentos em translocon x cluster (peixes ósseos e cartilagosos)

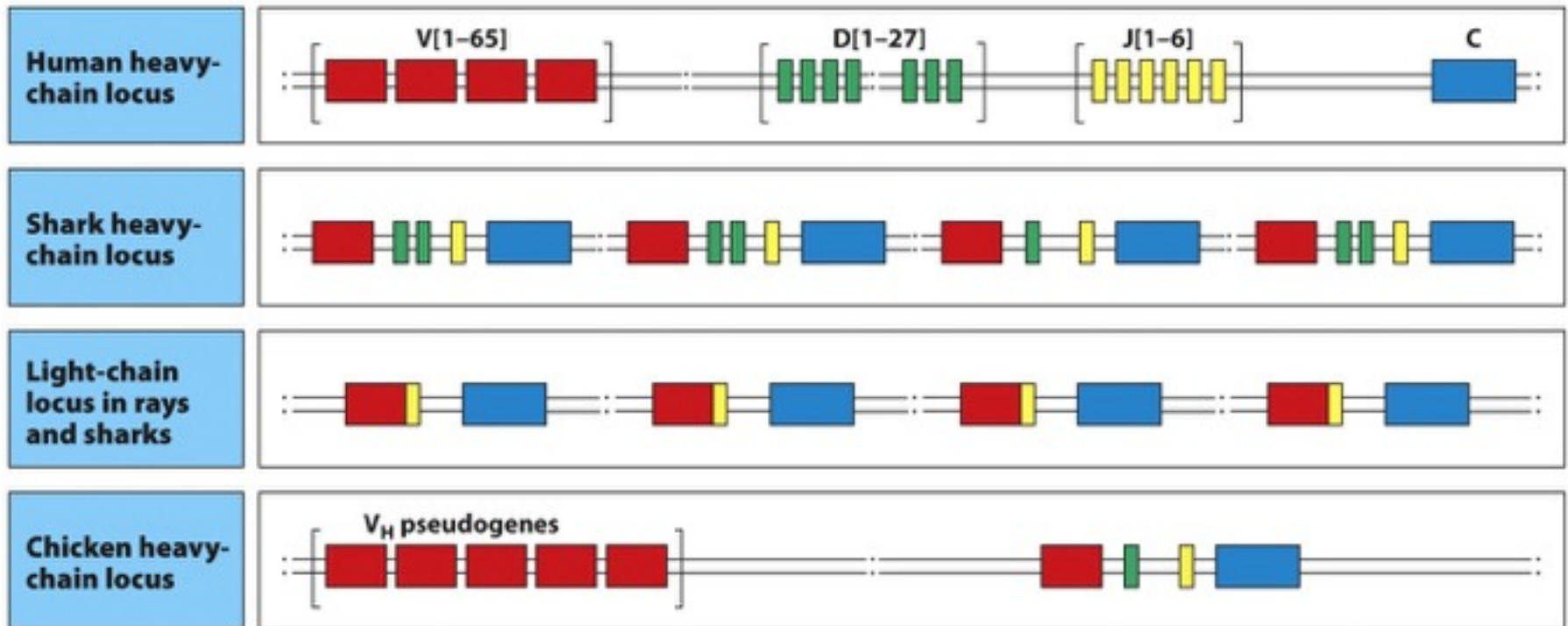

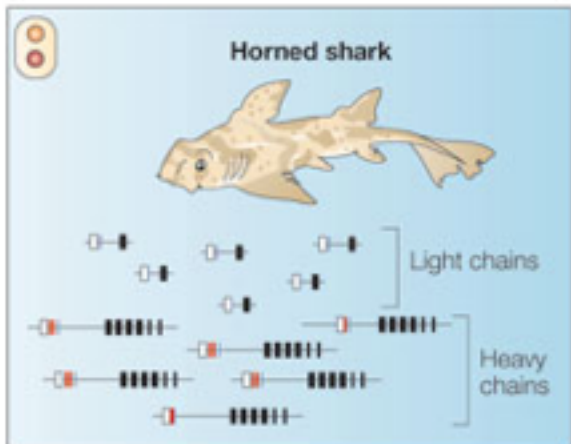
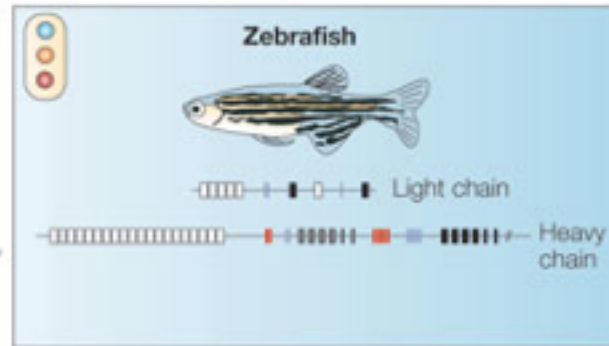
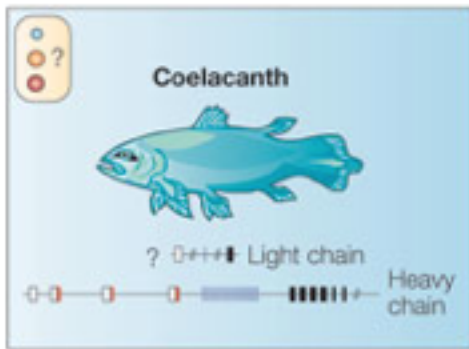
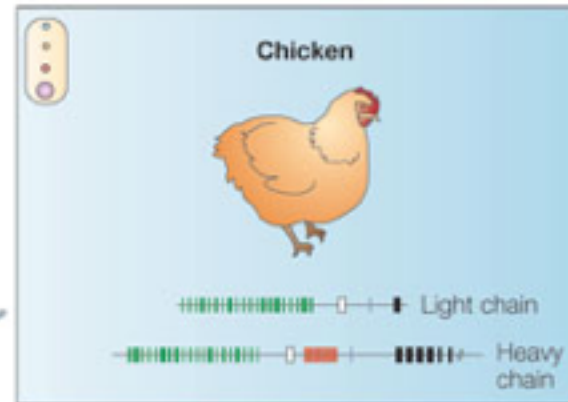
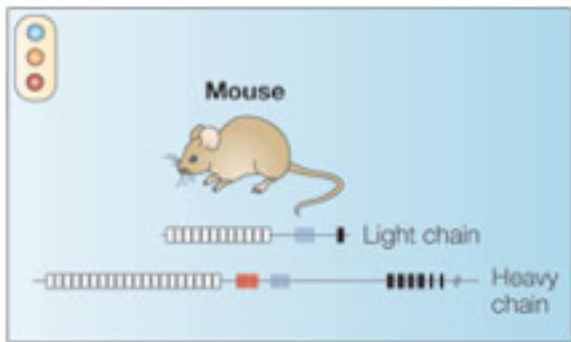


Figure 5.31 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

Espécie	Orgão da diversificação	Configuração	Mecanismo	Rearranjo na idade adulta?
	Fígado fetal, MO	Translocon, famílias VH	Rearranjo	Sim
				Não
				Não
				Não
				Pronefro
	Orgão de Leydig	Cluster	Rearranjo	Sim



300 million years

400 million years

470 million years

- Combinatorial rearrangement
- Junctional diversity
- Somatic hypermutation
- Gene conversion

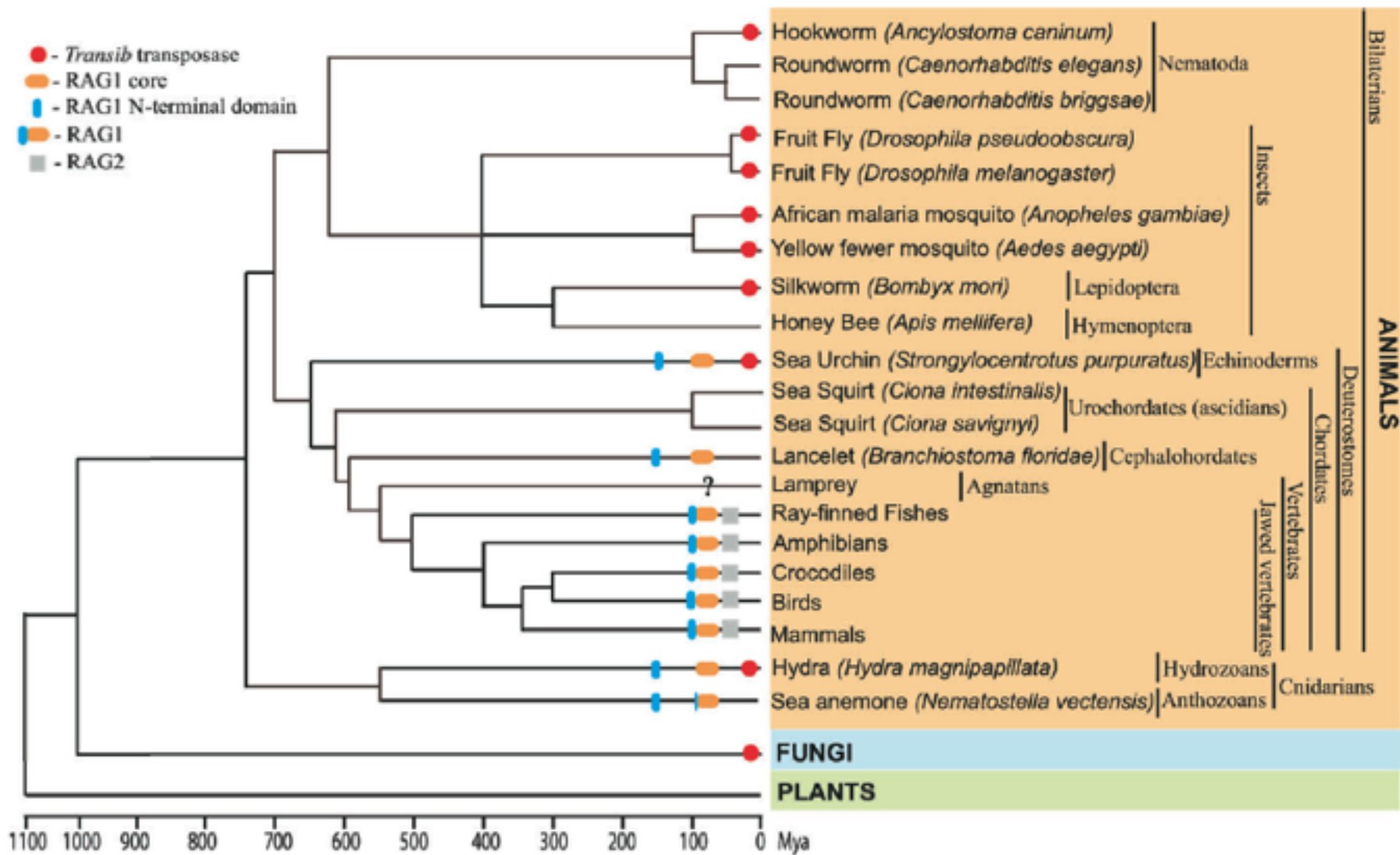
variable

diversity

joining

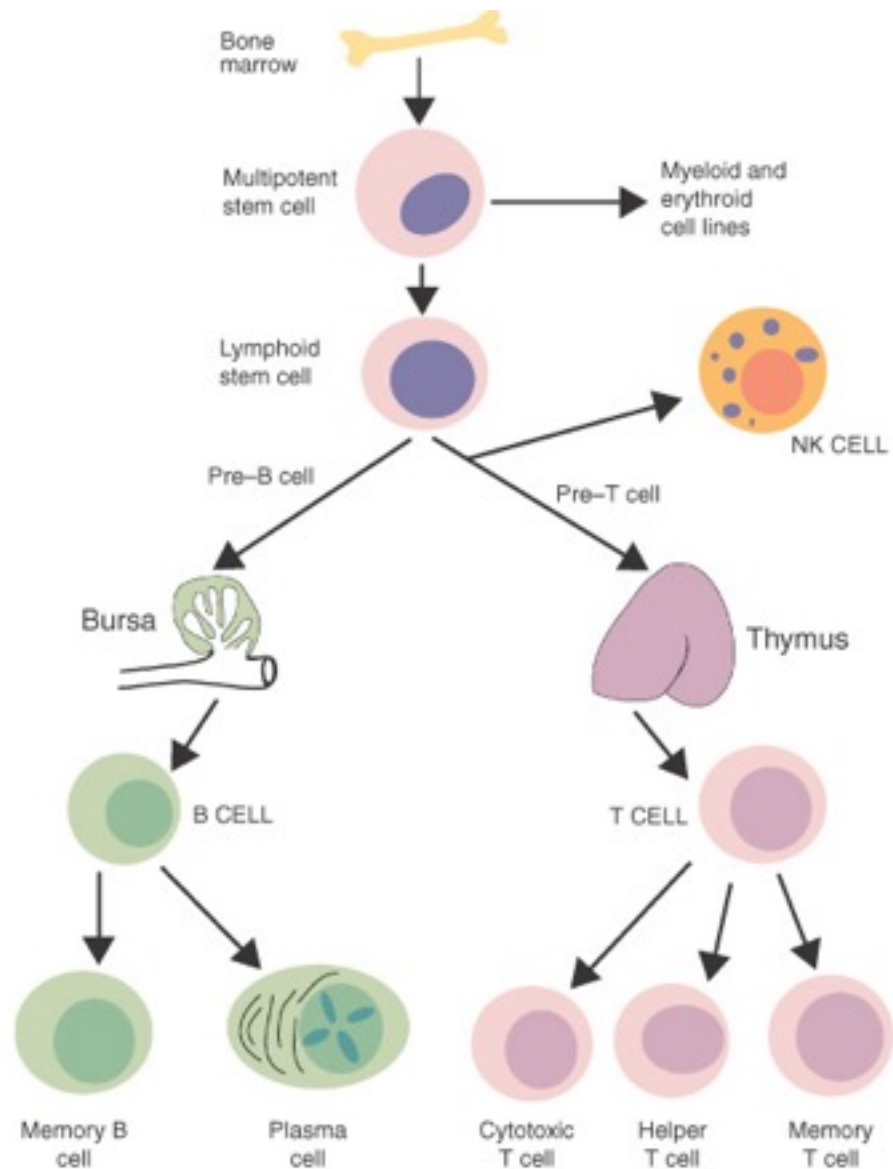
pseudogene

exon



Event	Process	Nature of change	Process occurs in:	
			B cells	T cells
V-region assembly	Somatic recombination of DNA	Irreversible	Yes	Yes
Junctional diversity	Imprecise joining, N-sequence insertion in DNA	Irreversible	Yes	Yes
Transcriptional activation	Activation of promoter by proximity to the enhancer	Irreversible but regulated	Yes	Yes
Switch recombination	Somatic recombination of DNA	Irreversible	Yes	No
Somatic hypermutation	DNA point mutation	Irreversible	Yes	No
IgM, IgD expression on surface	Differential splicing of RNA	Reversible, regulated	Yes	No
Membrane vs secreted form	Differential splicing of RNA	Reversible, regulated	Yes	No

Figure 5.26 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)



**FIGURE 11-6** Development of T and B lymphocytes. Both arise from bone marrow precursors. B cells develop in the bursa, Peyer's patches, or bone marrow. T cells develop in the thymus. Natural killer (*NK*) cells are a third population of lymphocytes that are distinct from T cells and B cells.

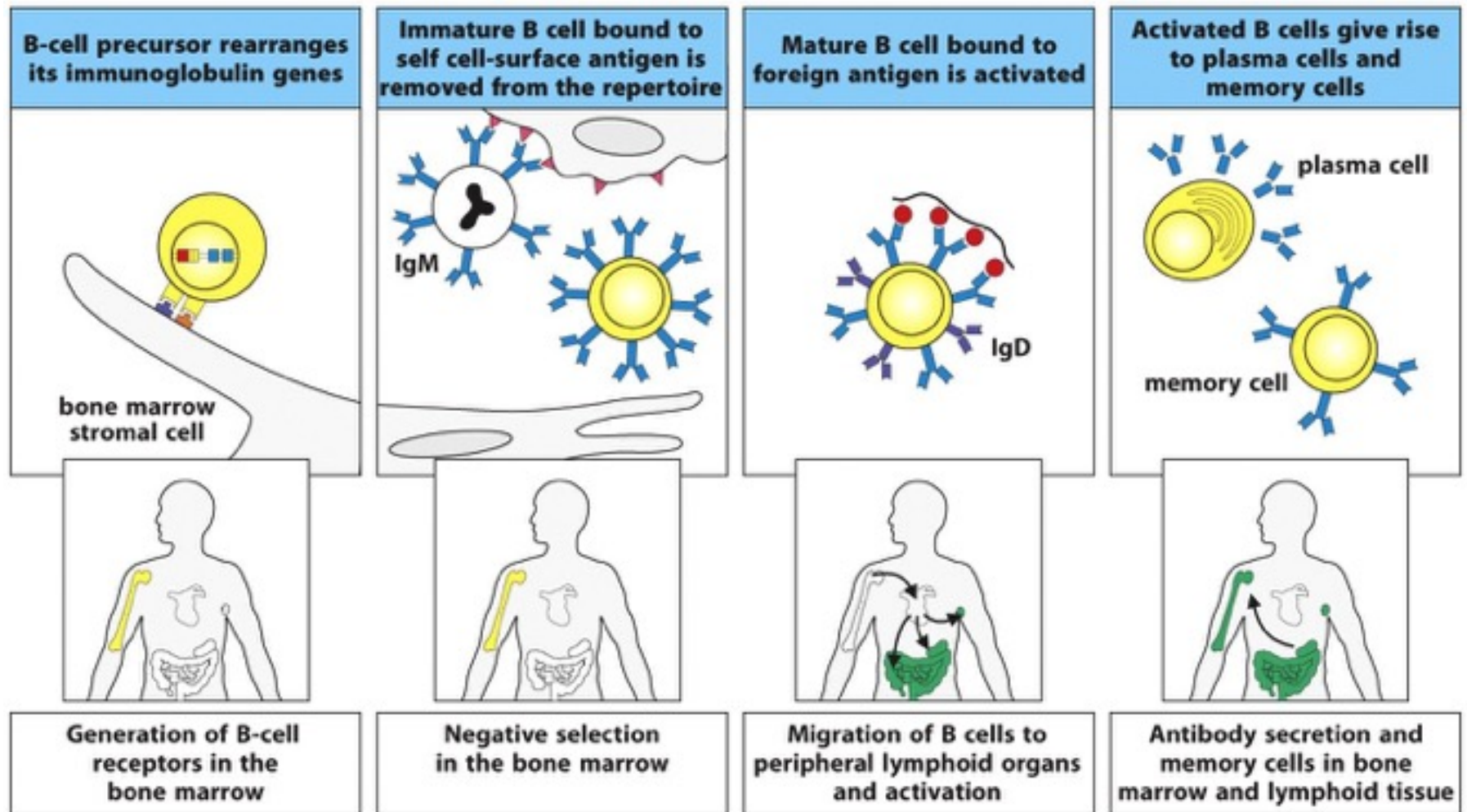


Figure 8.1 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)



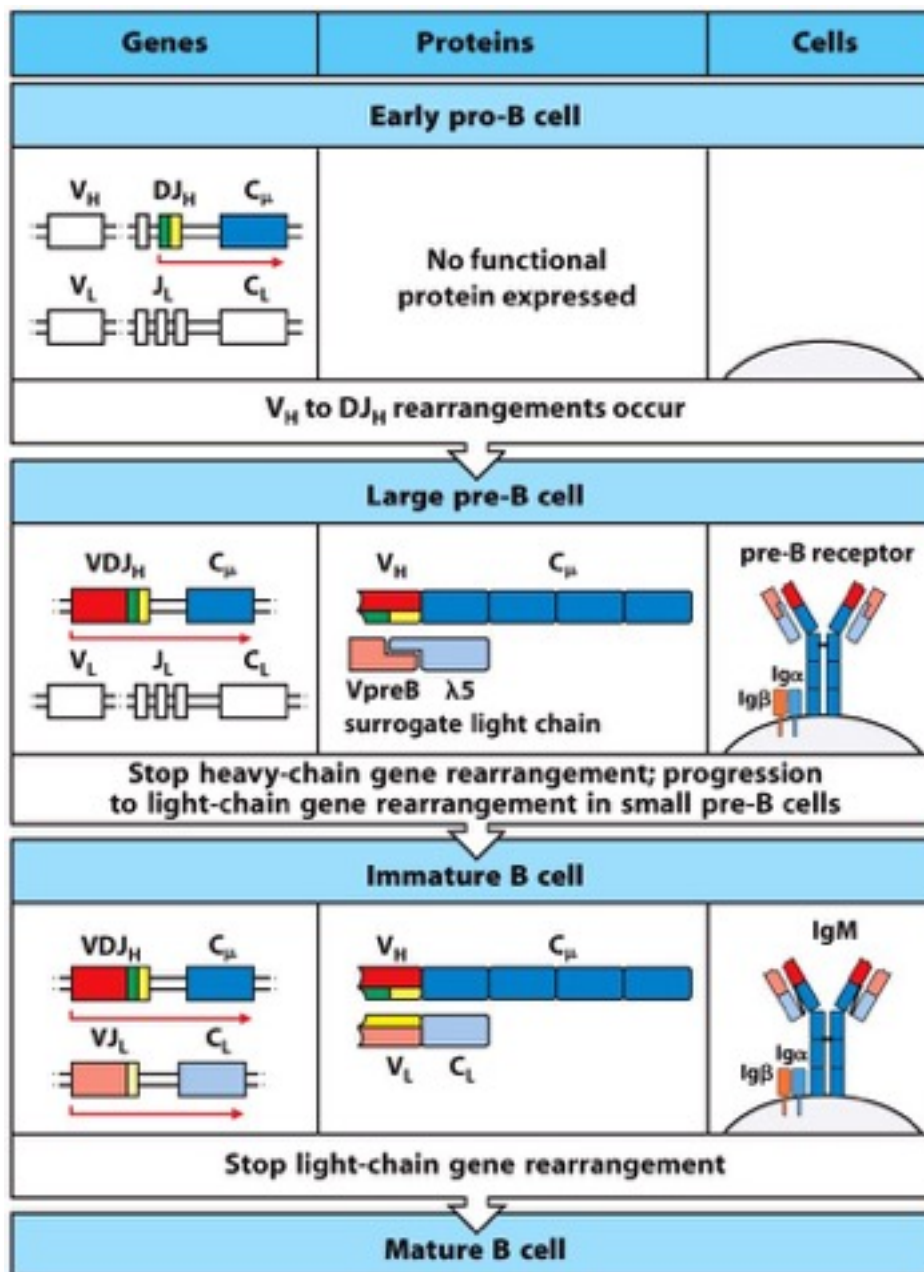


Figure 8.6 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

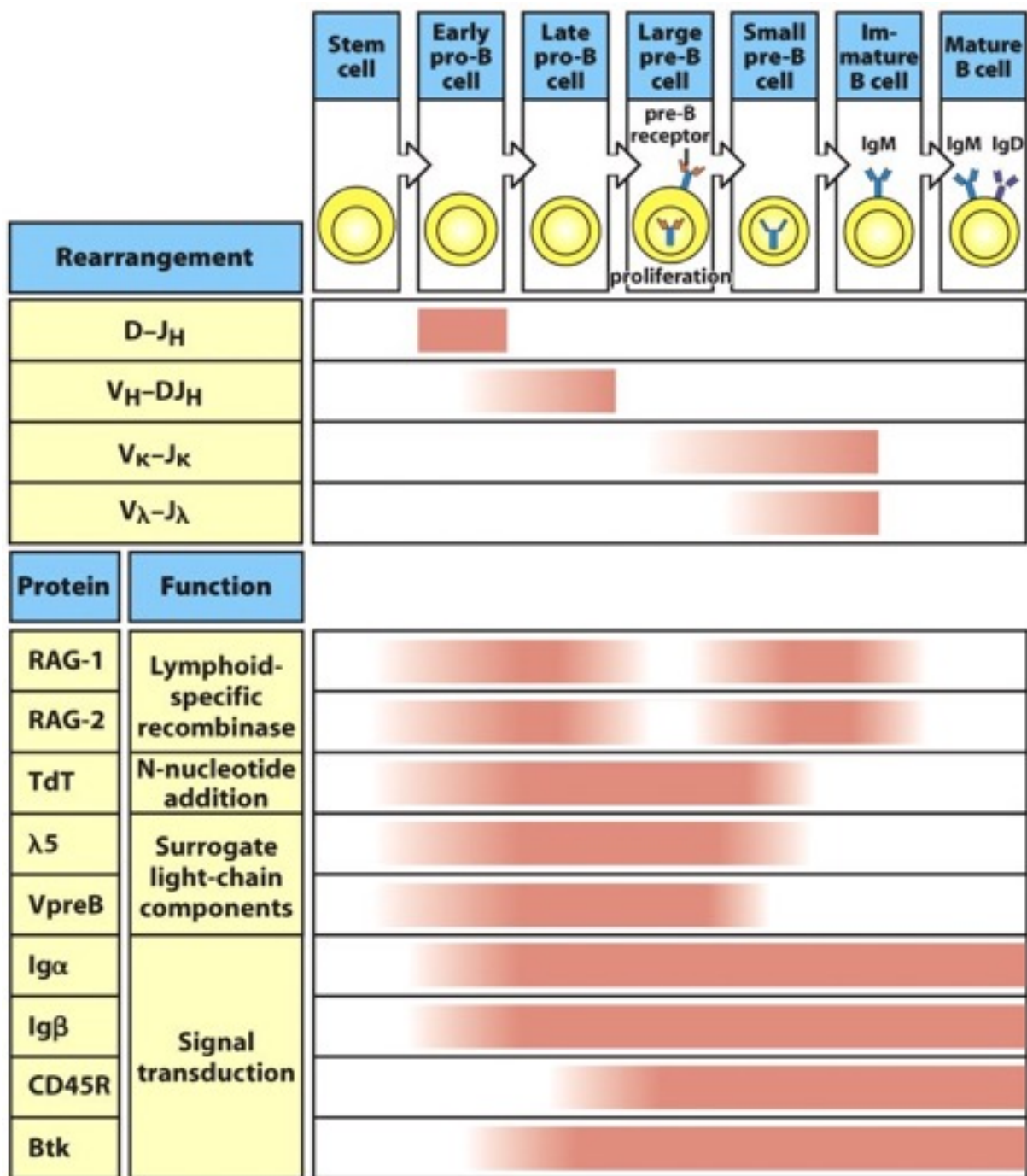


Figure 8.10 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

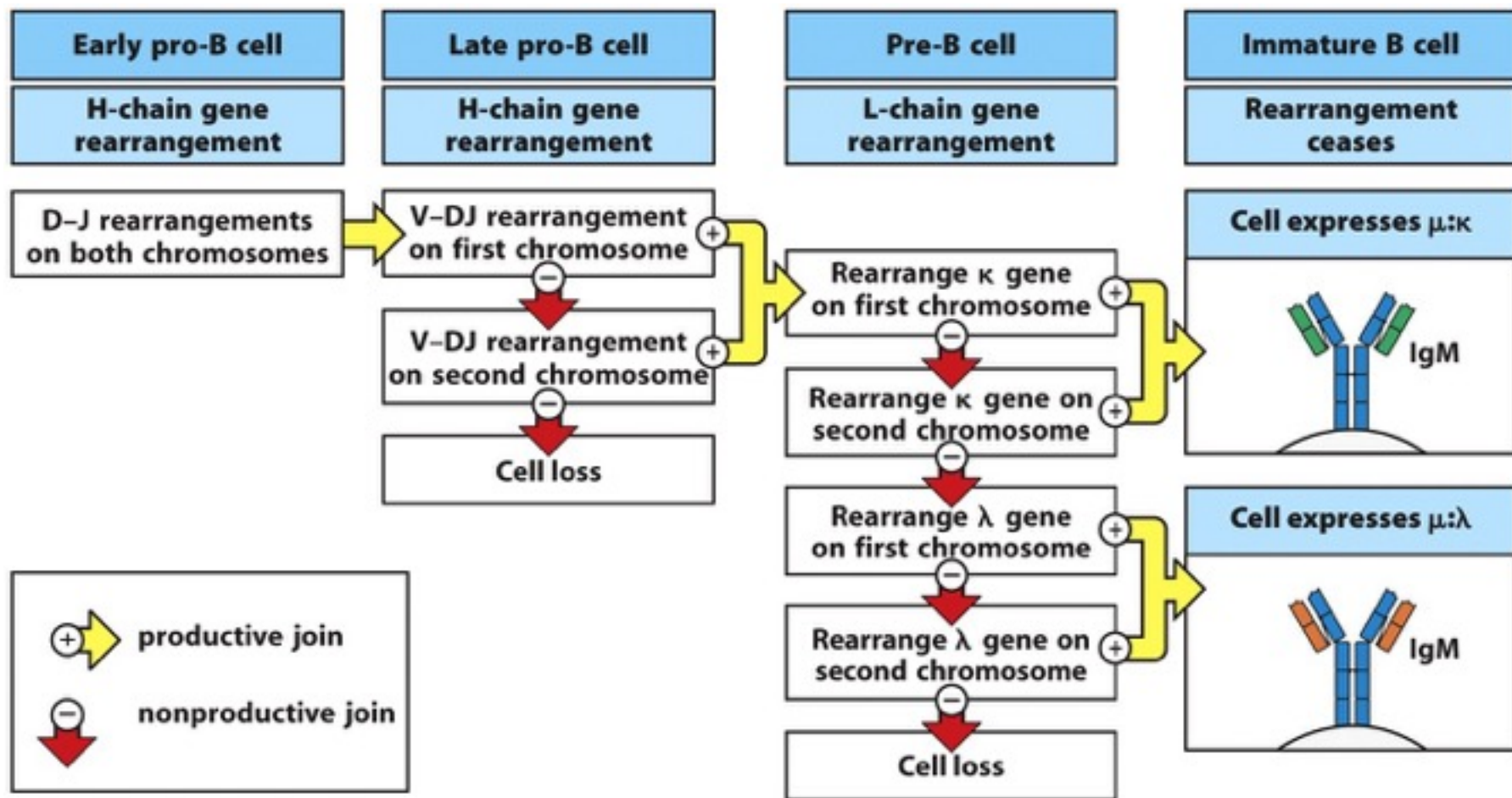


Figure 8.11 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

## Repeated rearrangements are possible at the light-chain loci

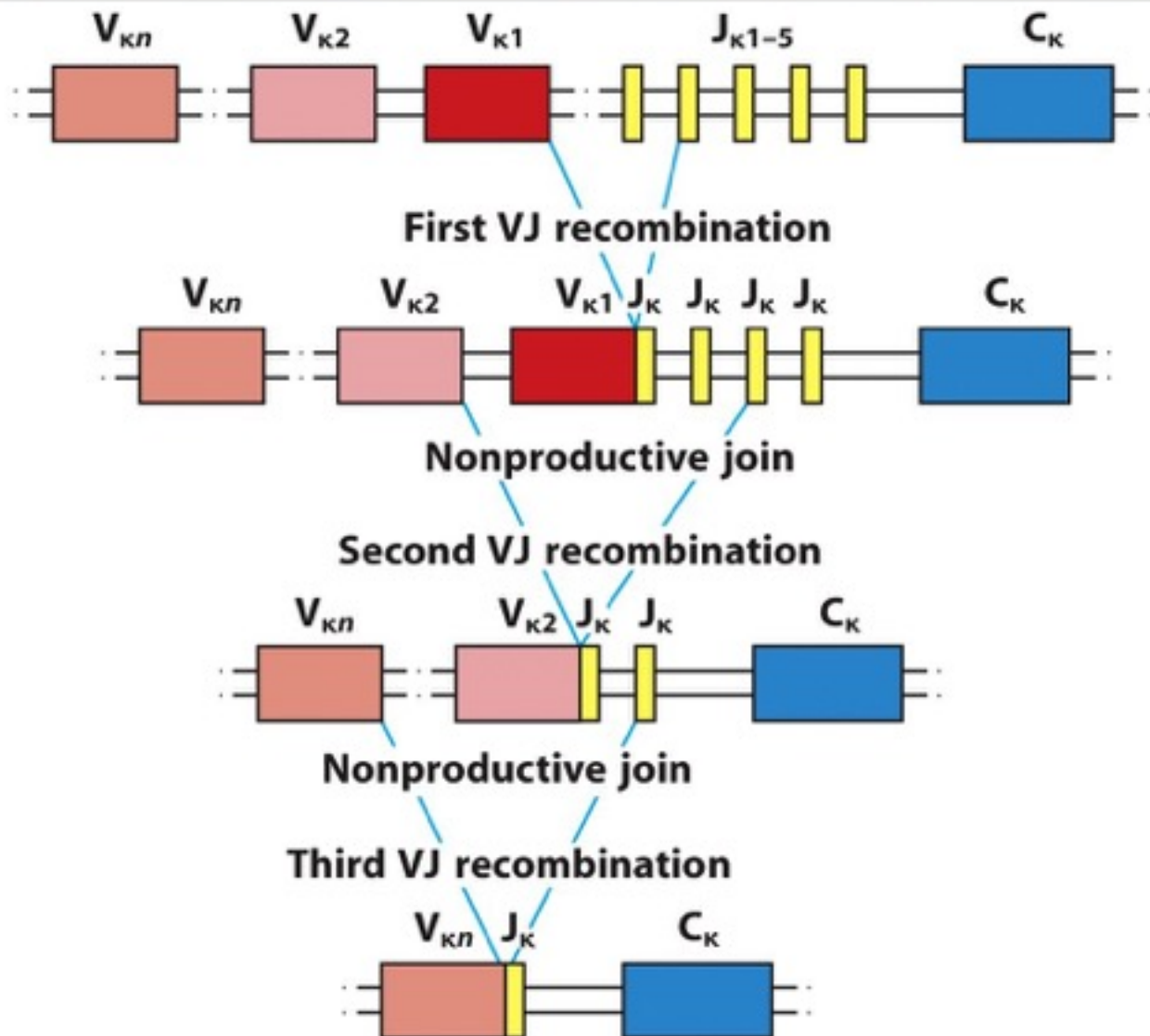


Figure 8.9 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

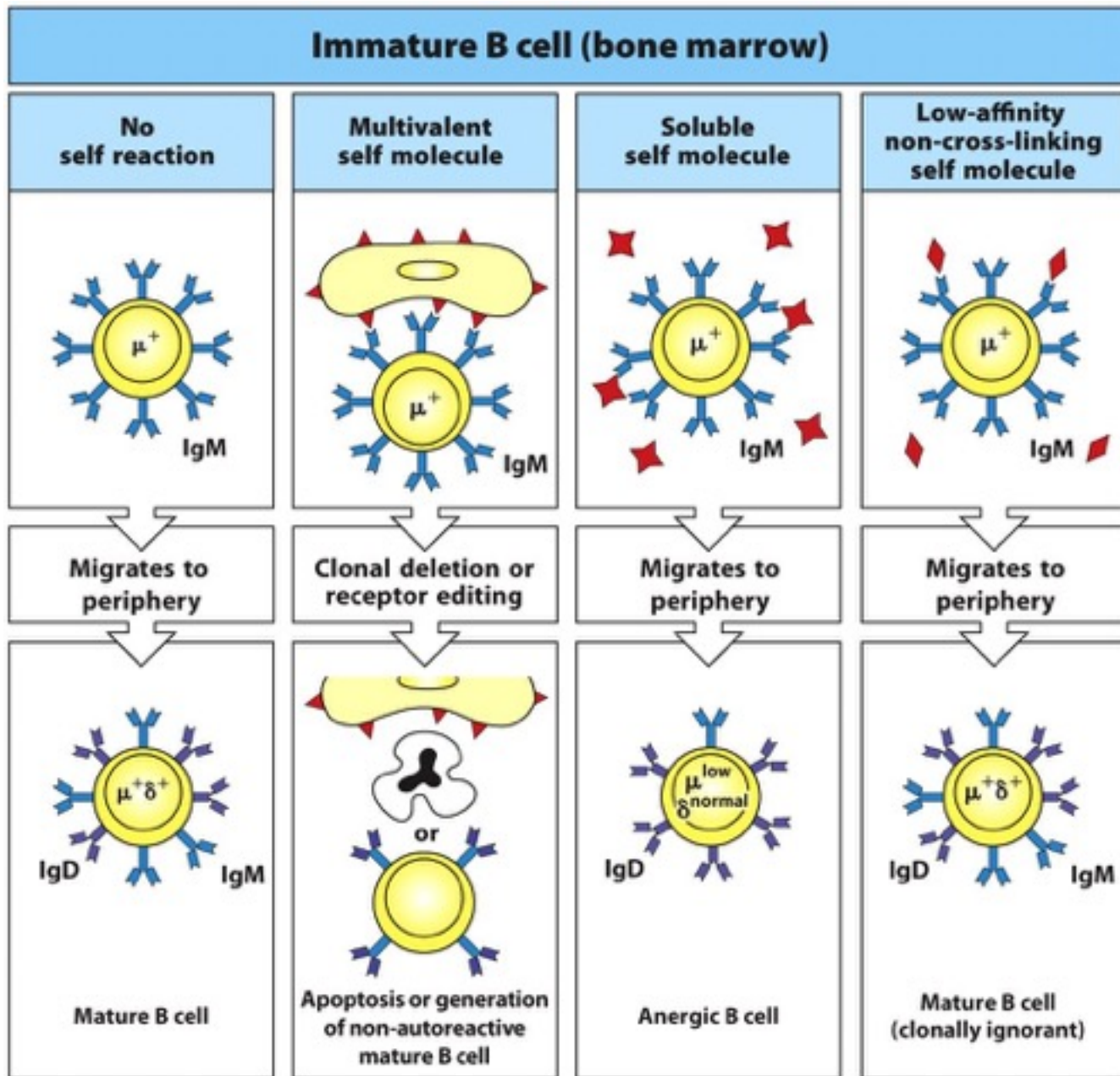


Figure 8.12 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

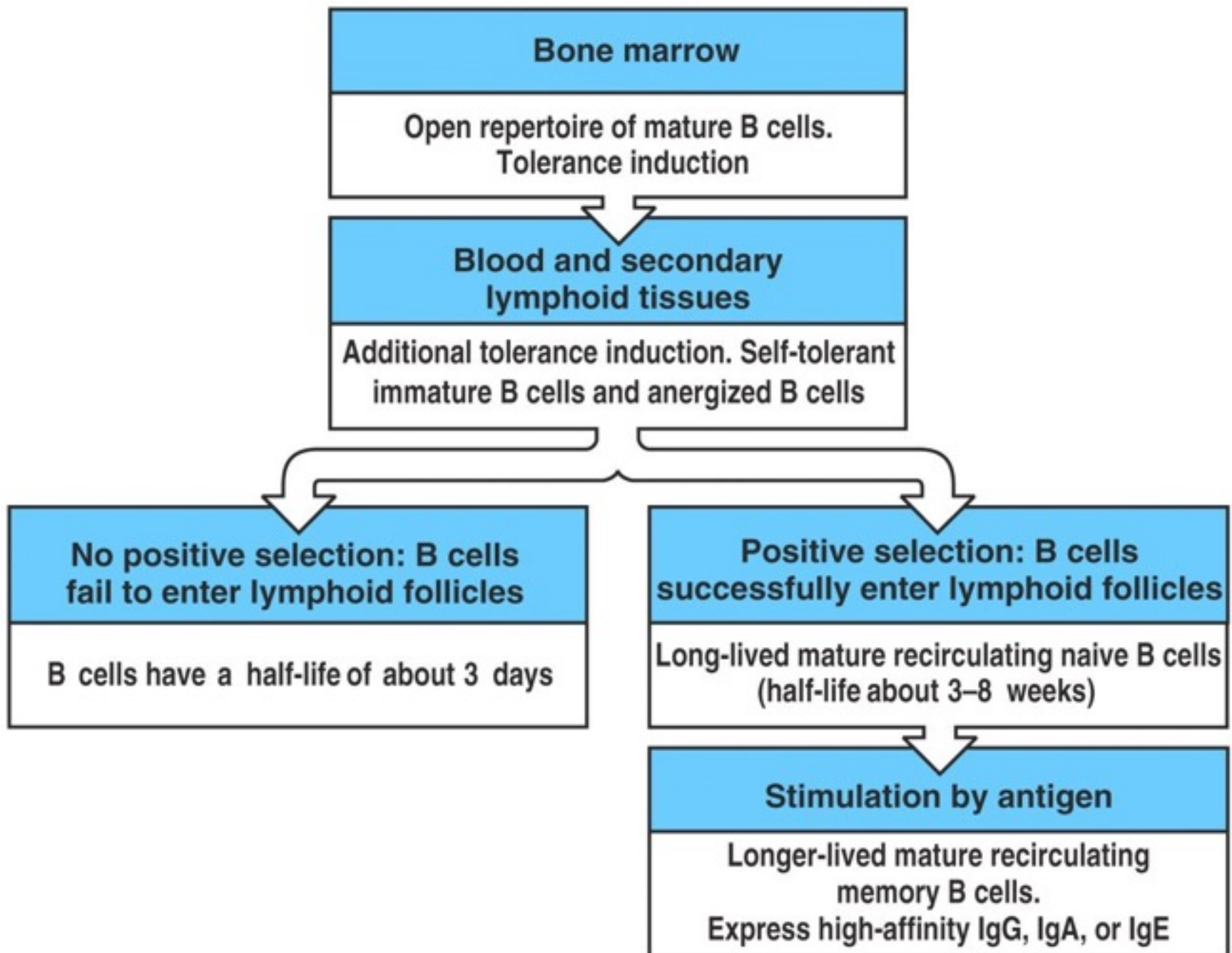


Figure 7-40 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)

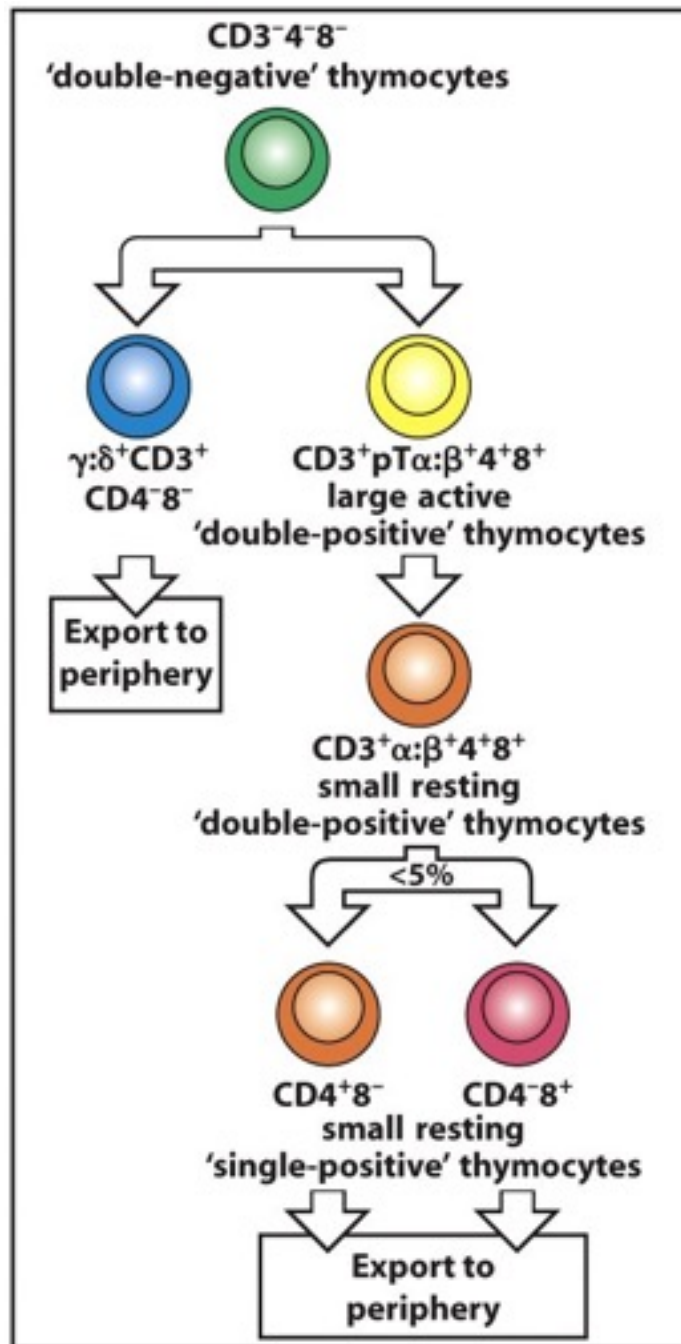


Figure 8.19 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

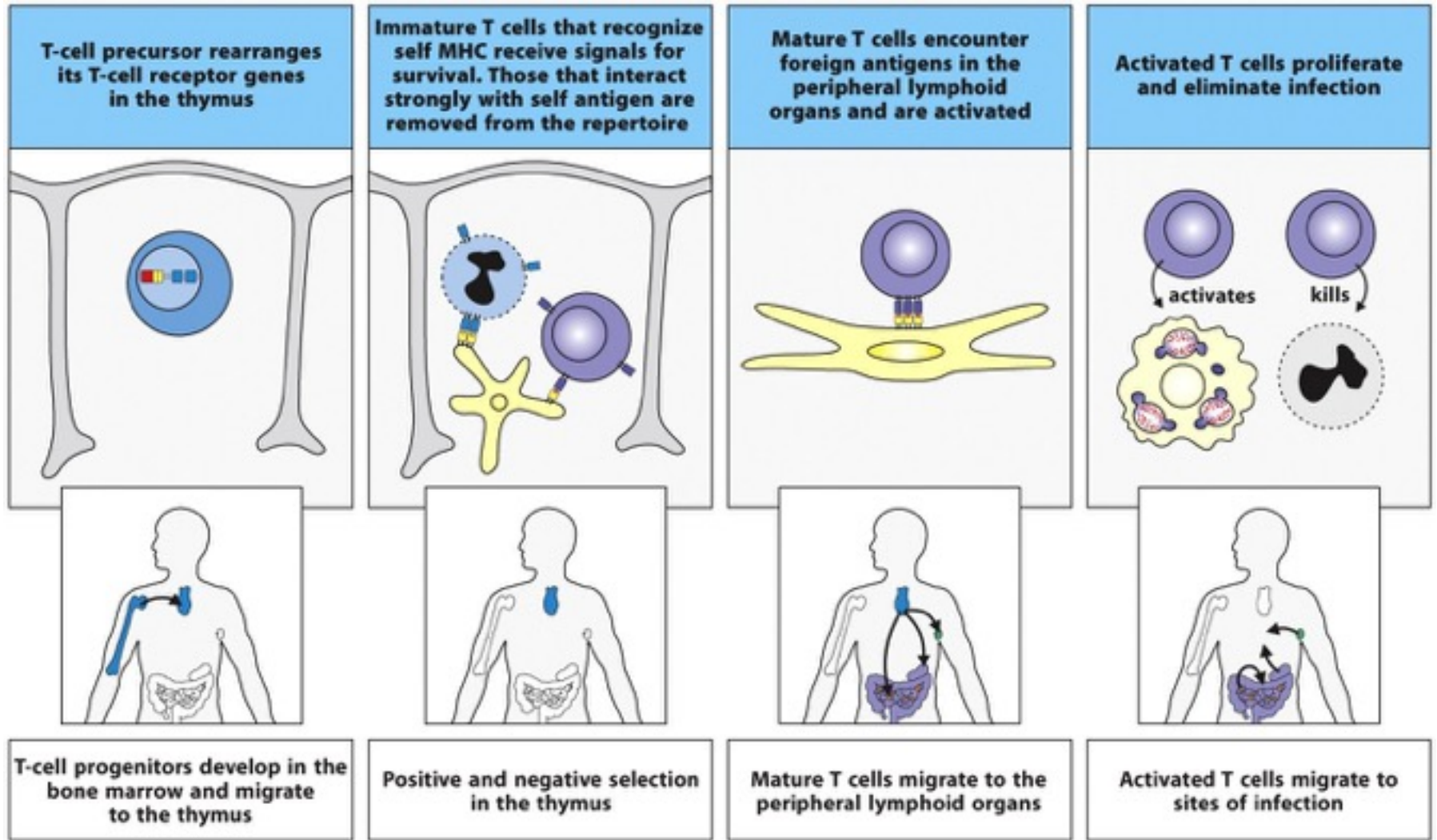


Figure 8.14 Janeway's Immunobiology, Bed. (© Garland Science 2012)



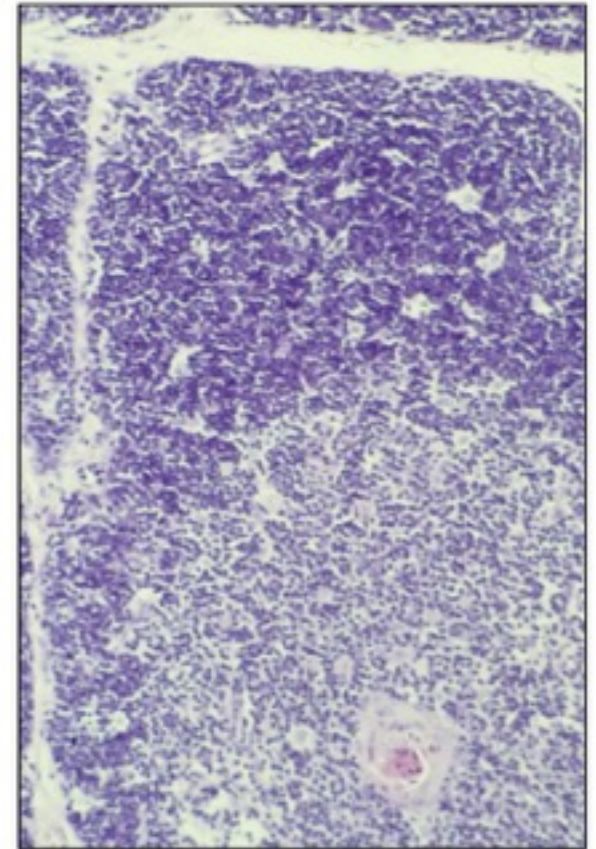
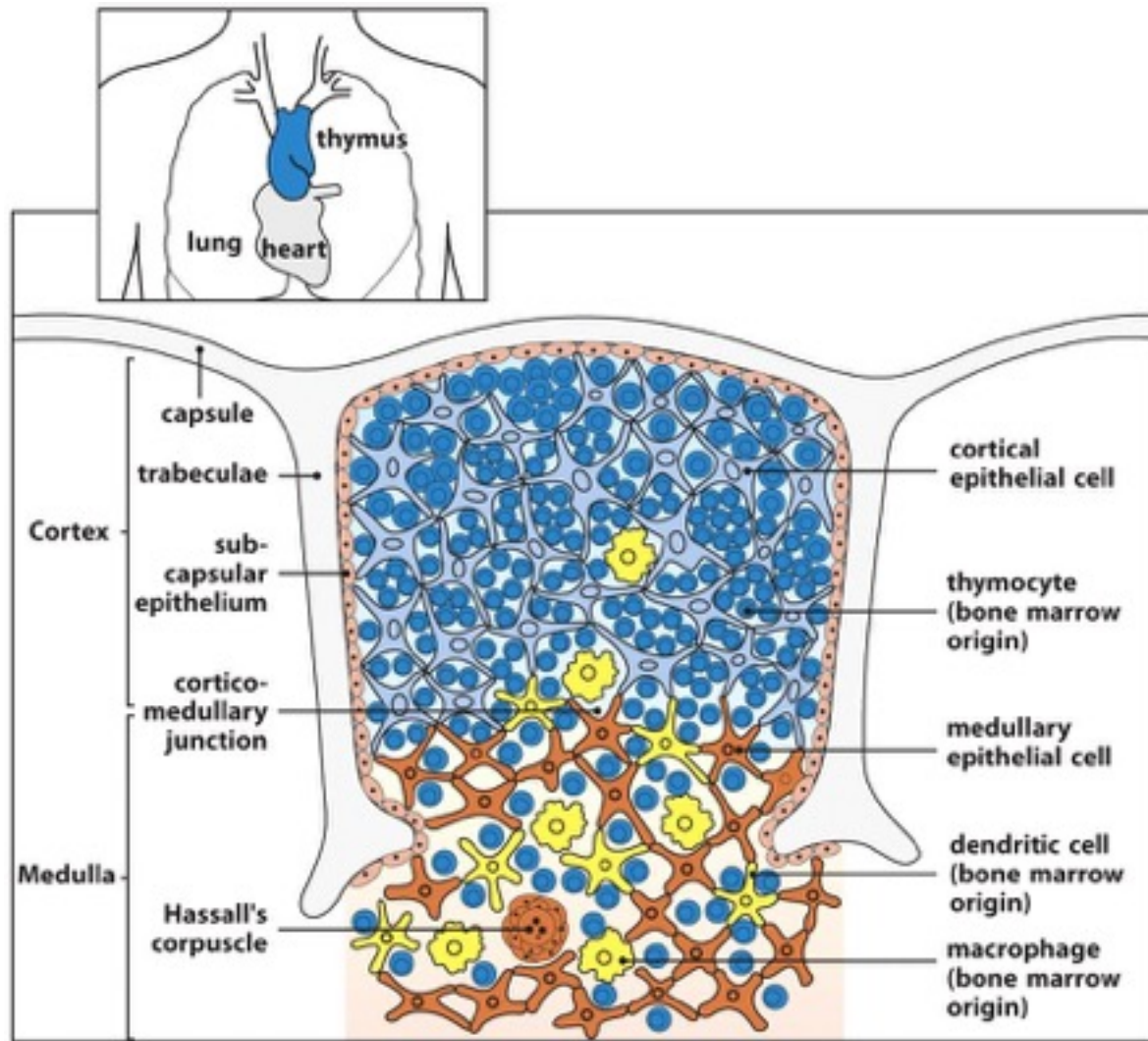
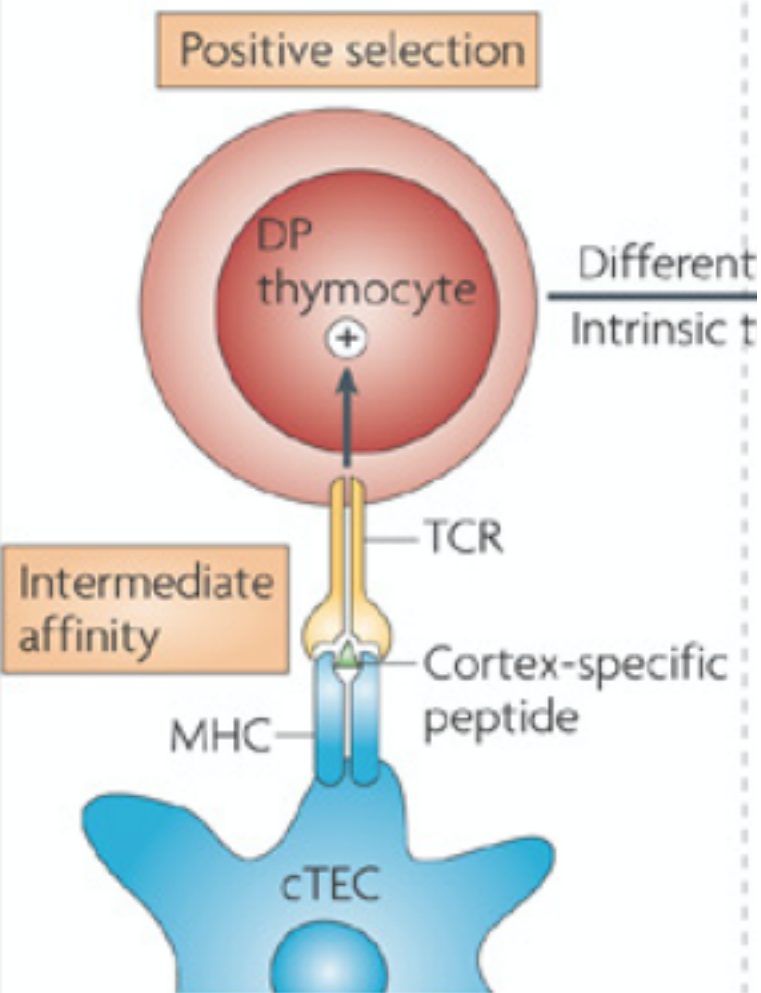


Figure 8.15 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

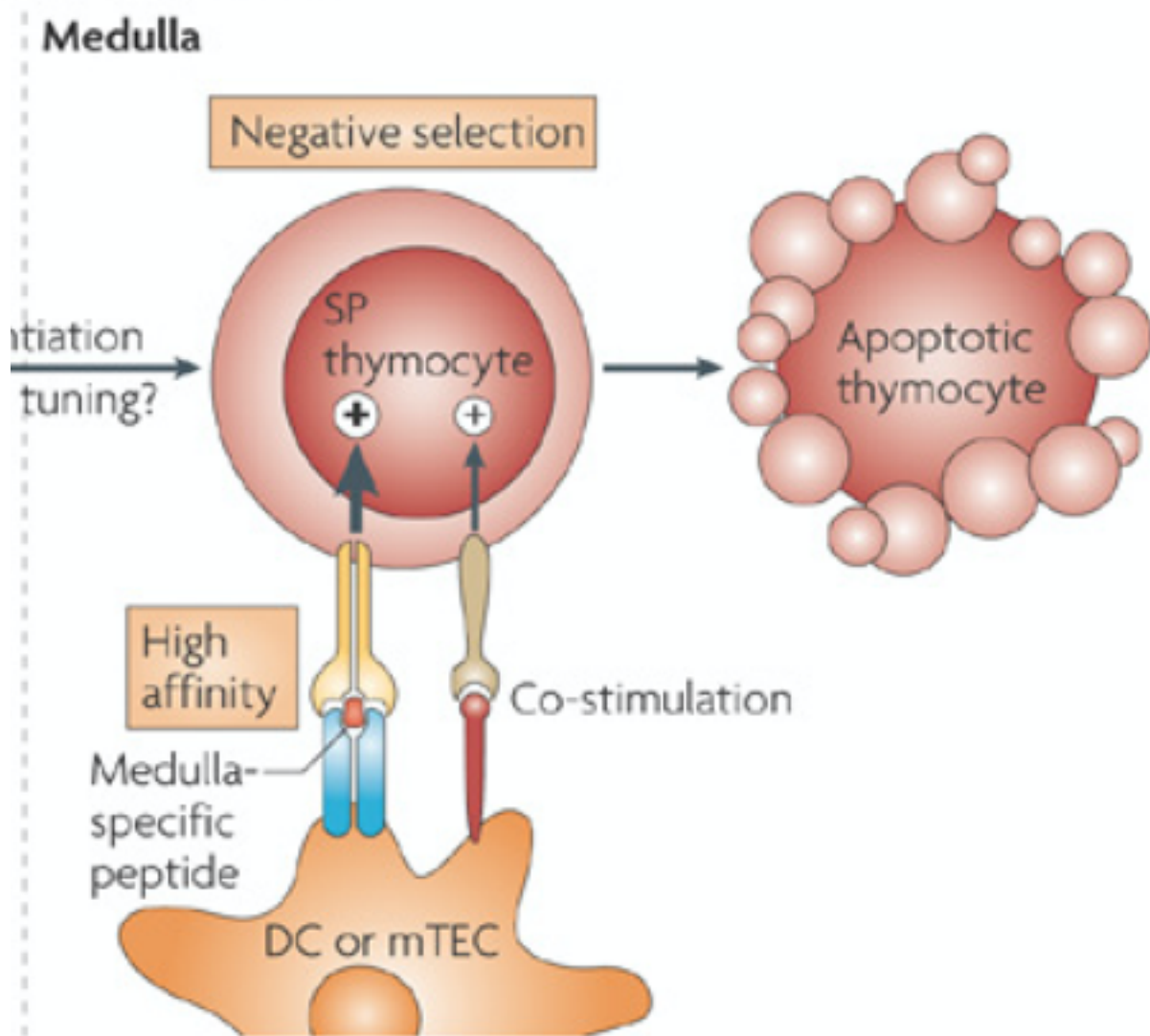
# a Deletion by high-affinity medulla-specific peptide

Cortex



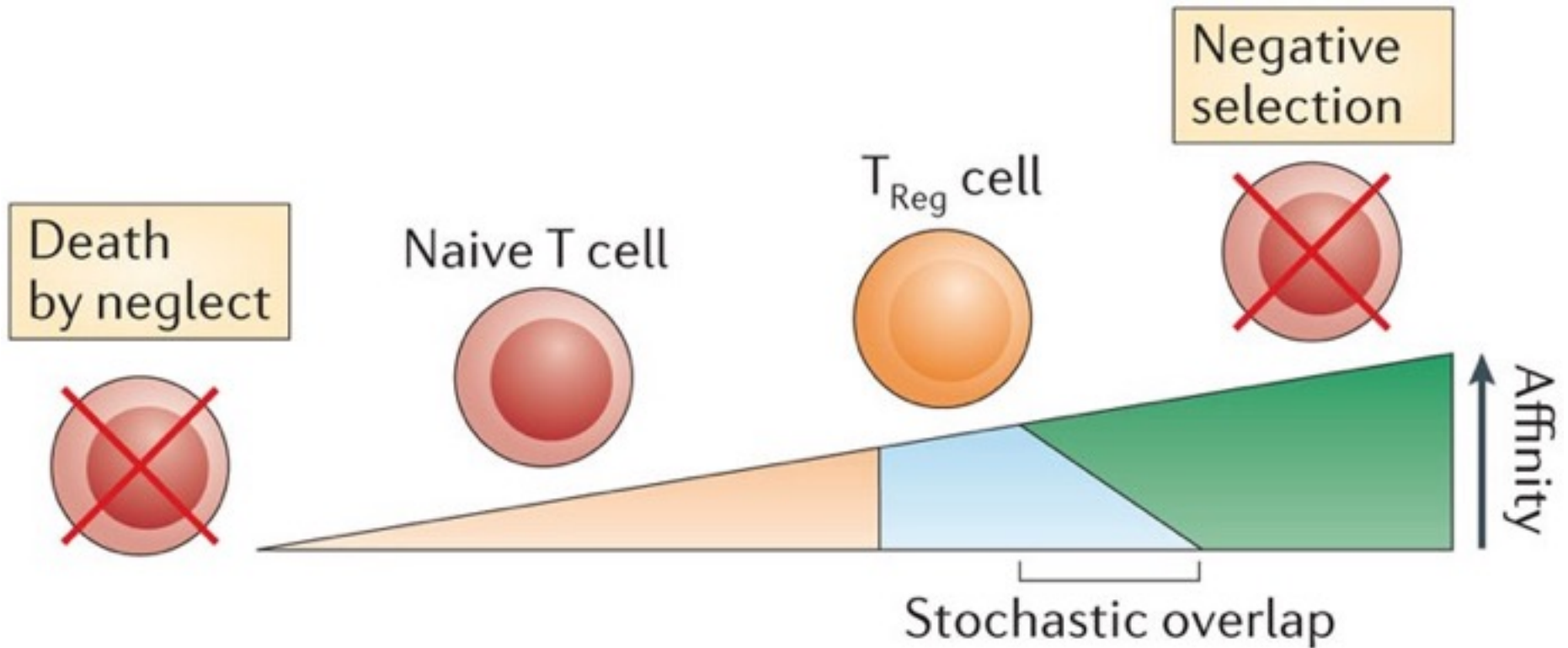
Seleção Positiva  
determinada pelo  
MHC próprio

# a Deletion by high-affinity medulla-specific peptide



Seleção Negativa  
determinada pelos  
antígenos próprios

# Quatro destinos para linfócitos T



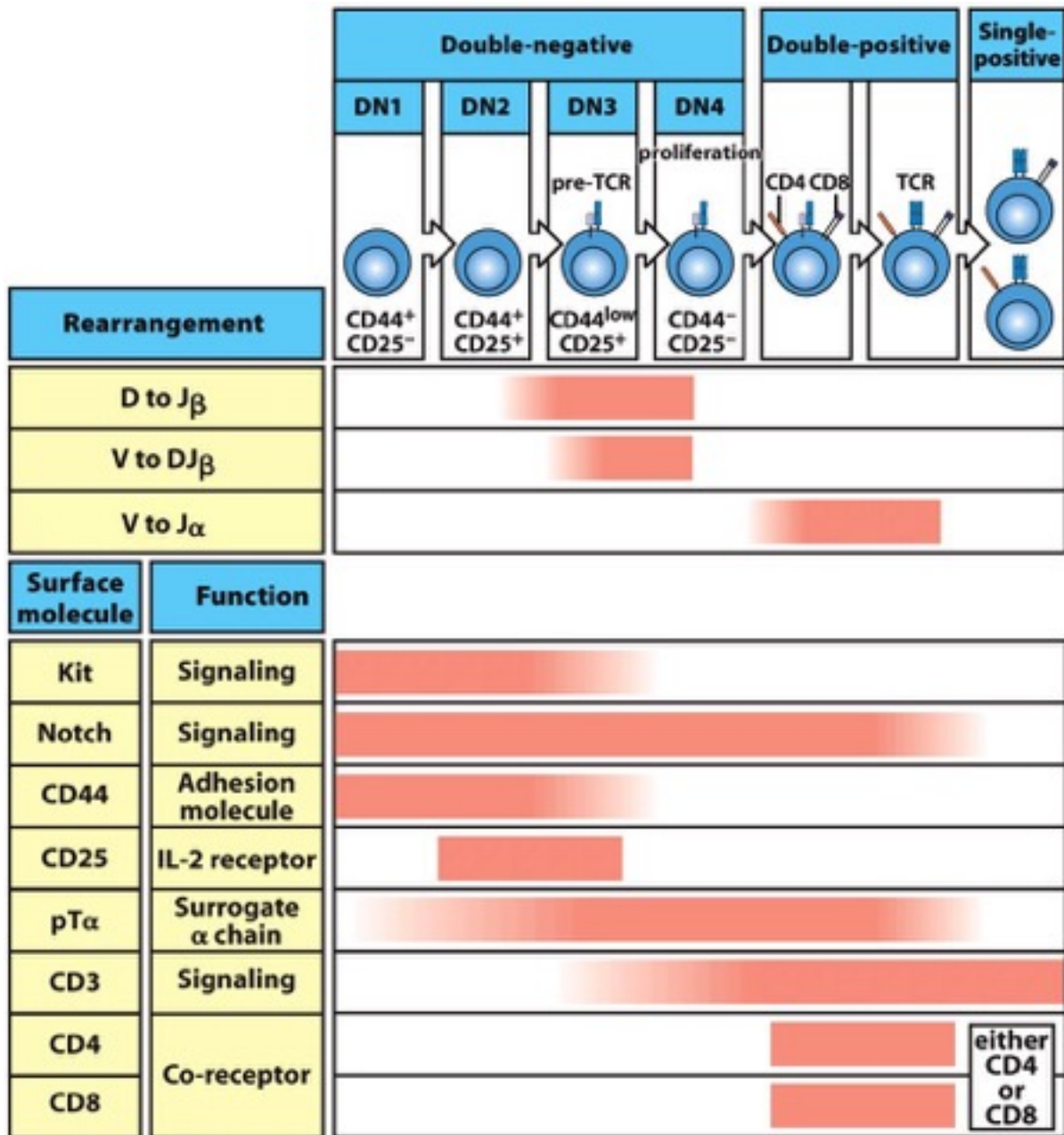


Figure 8.20 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

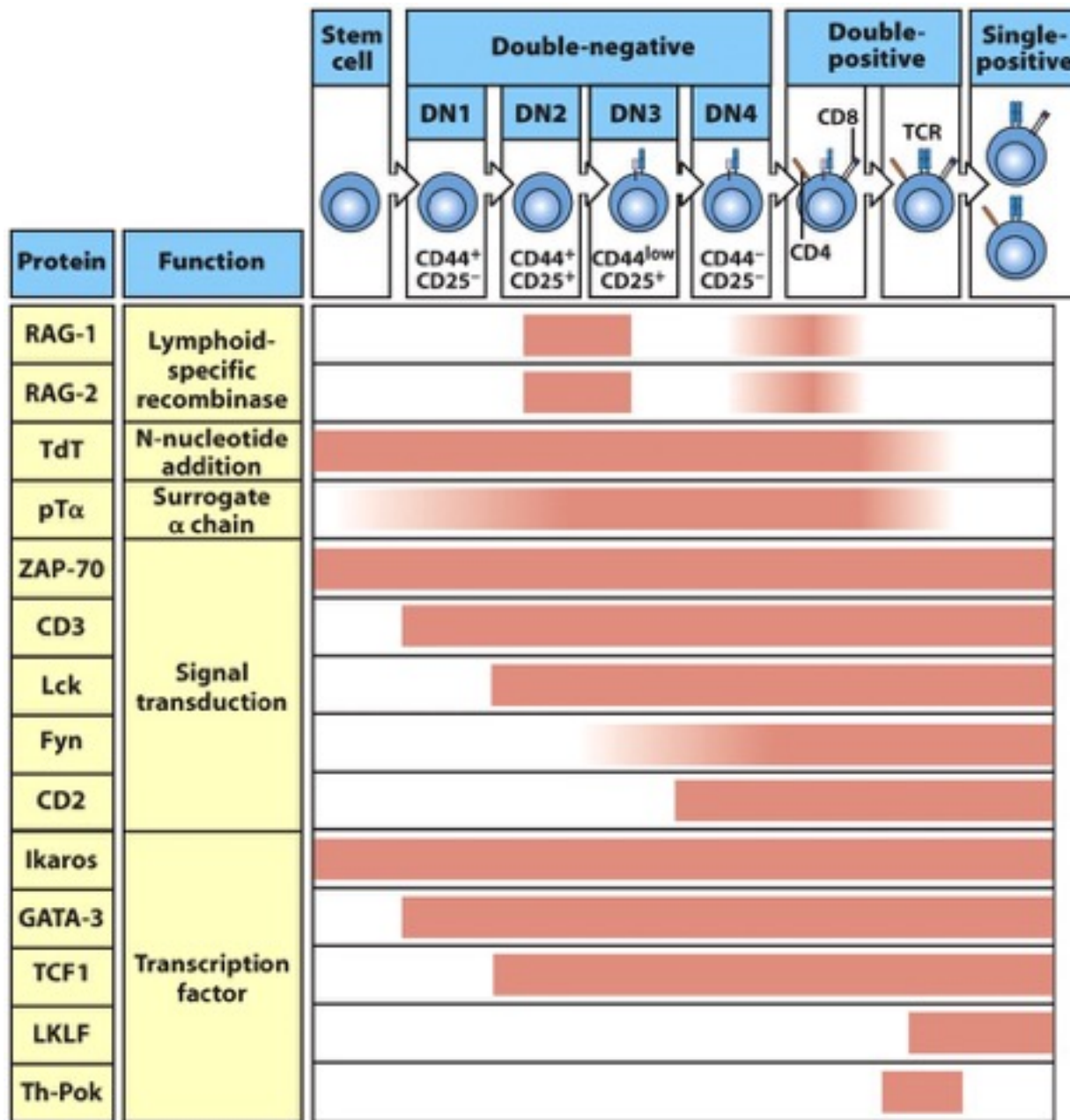


Figure 8.26 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

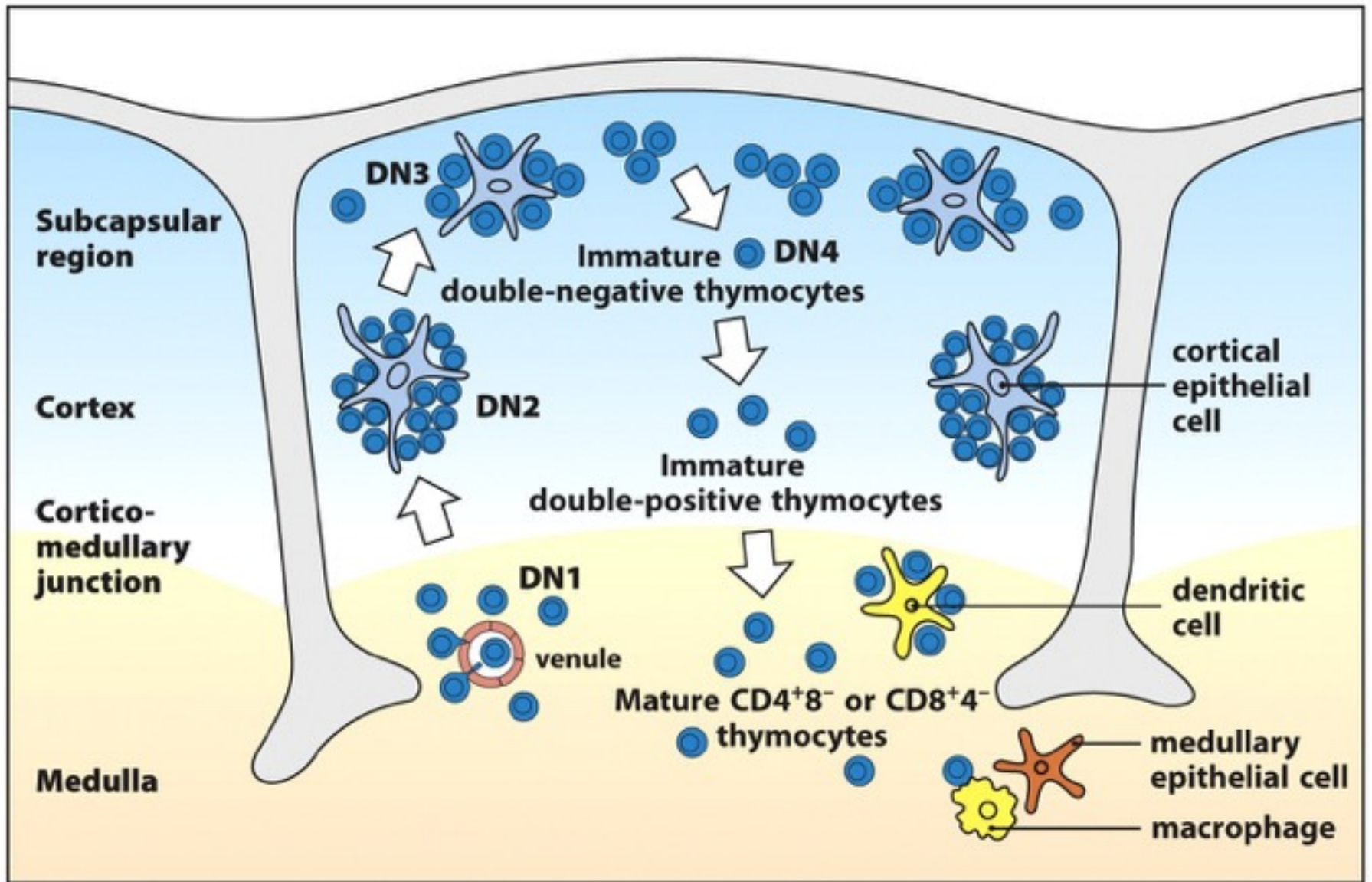


Figure 8.21 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

E o TCR gamma-delta?

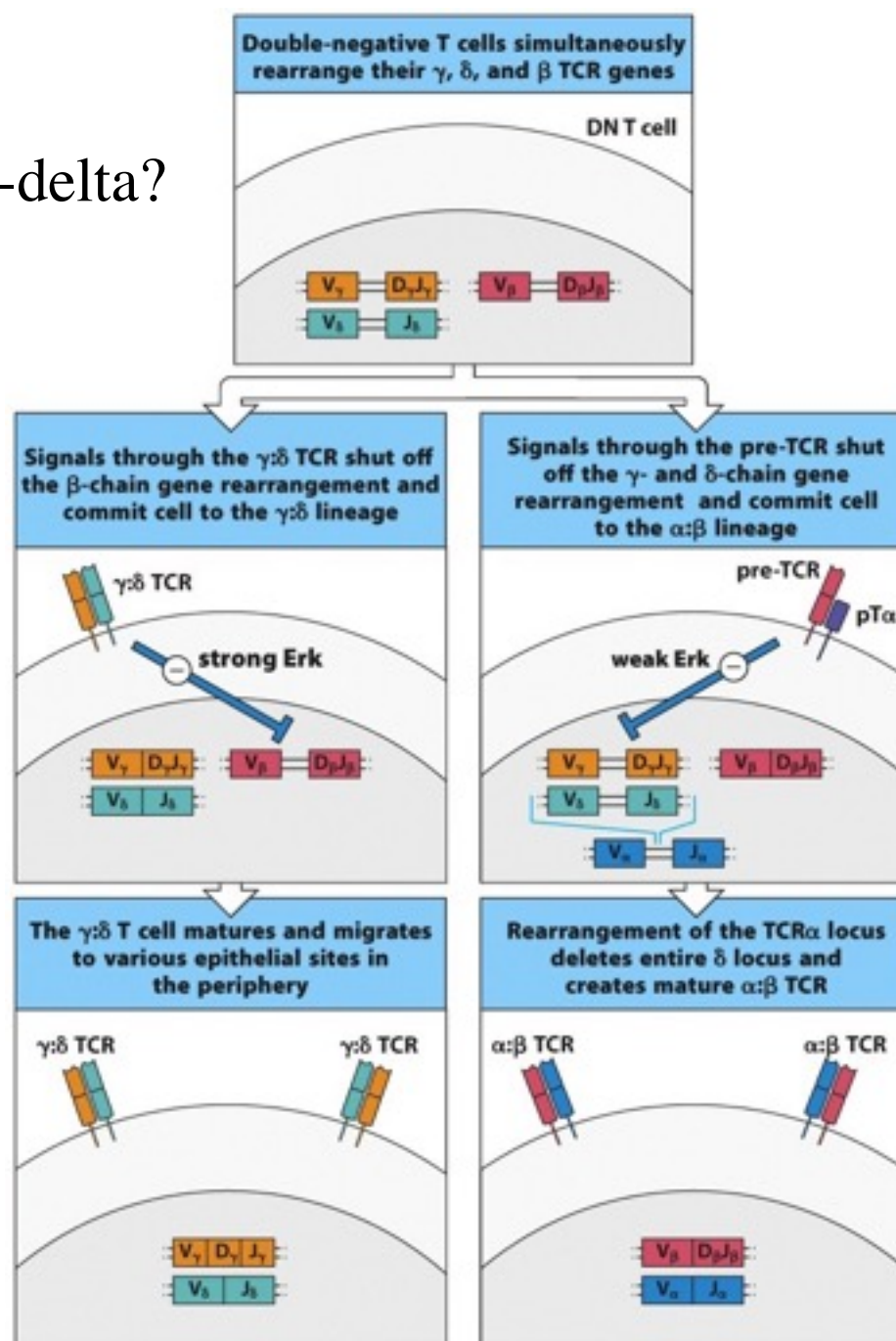


Figure 8.22 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)



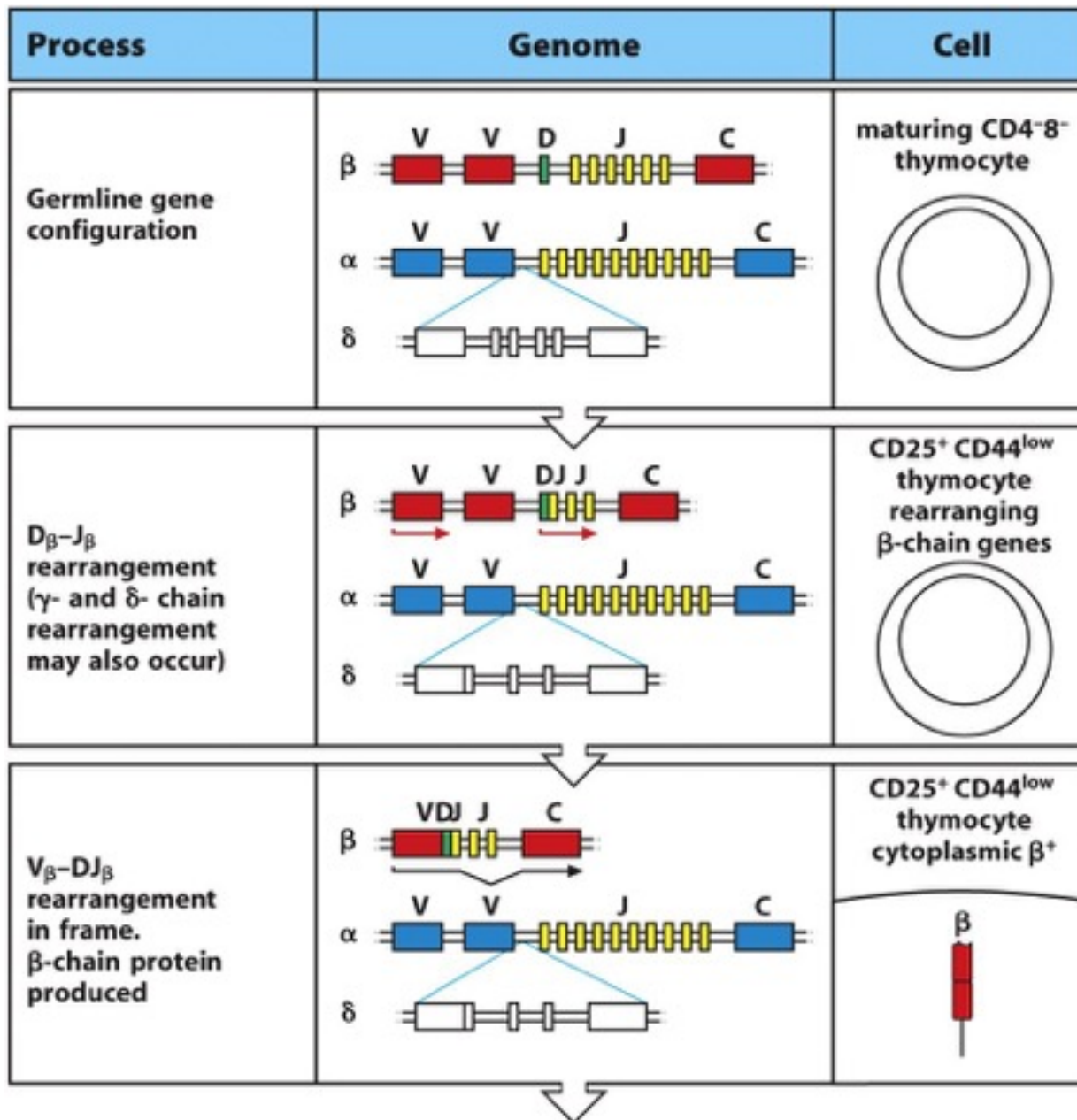


Figure 8.25 part 1 of 2 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

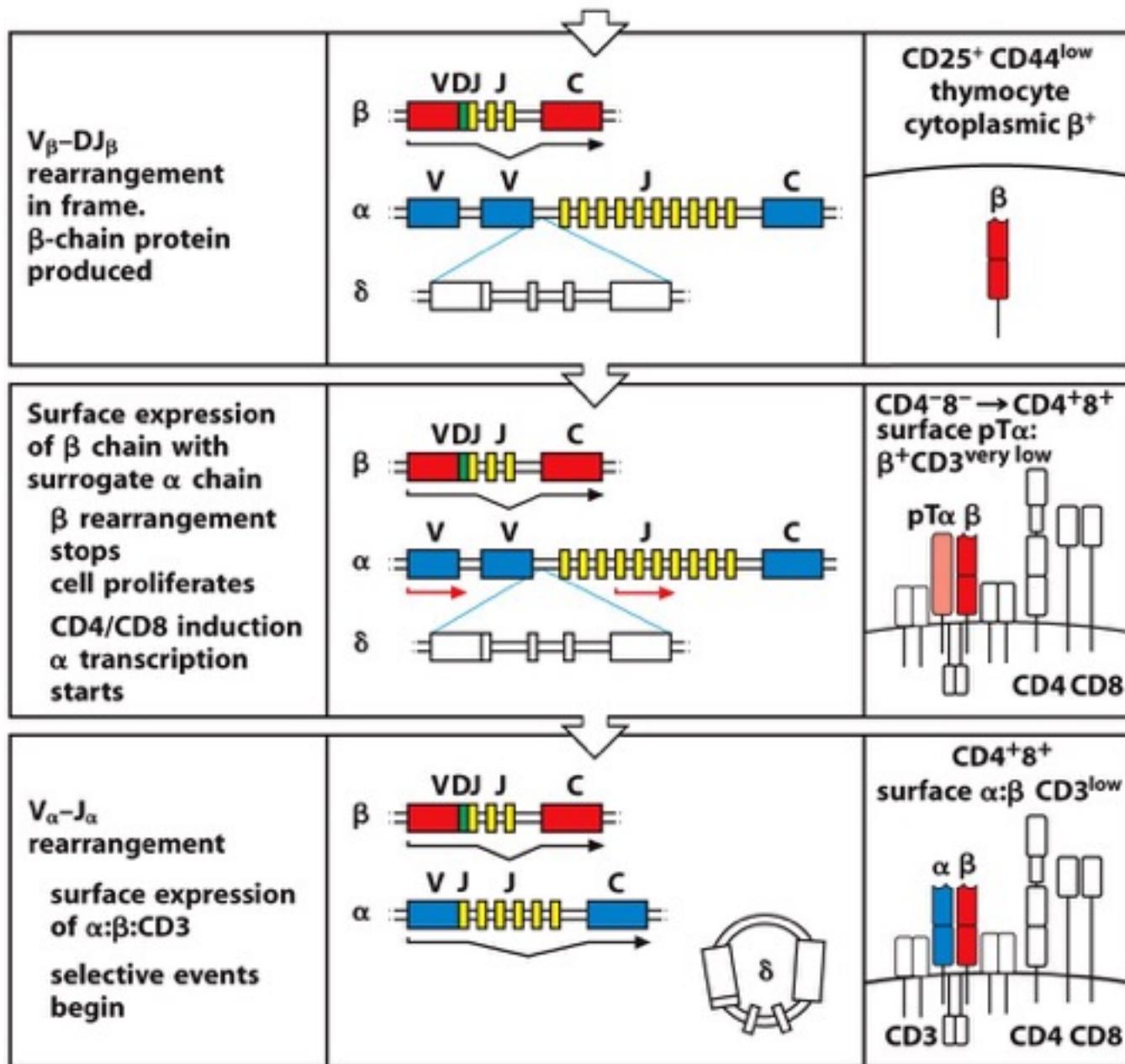


Figure 8.25 part 2 of 2 Janeway's Immunobiology, 8ed. (© Garland Science 2012)

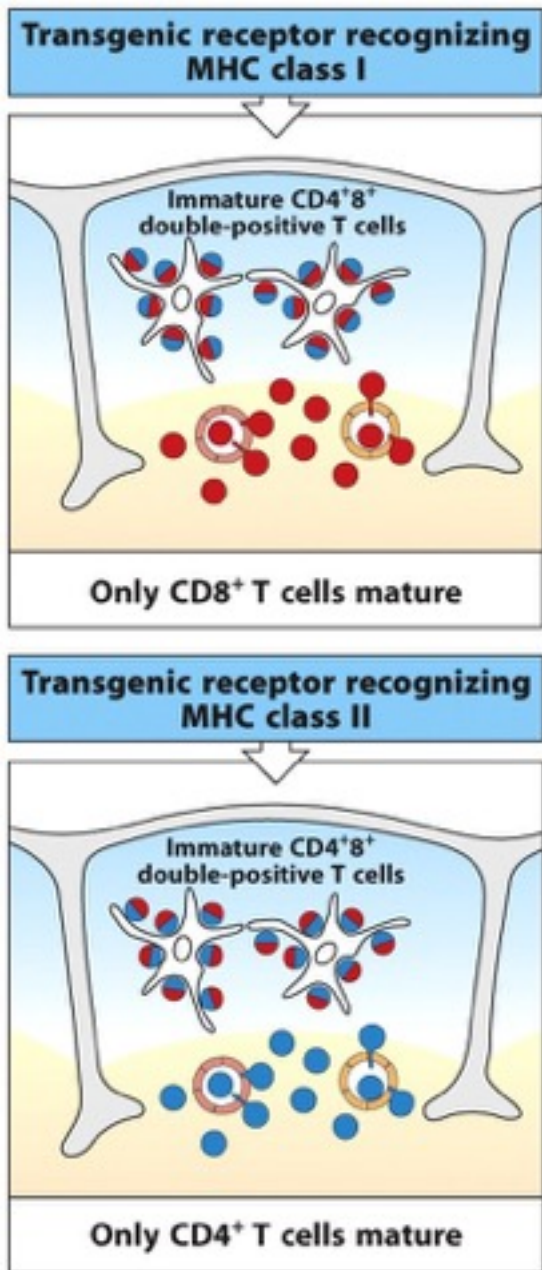


Figure 8.30 Janeway's Immunobiology, Bed. (© Garland Science 2012)