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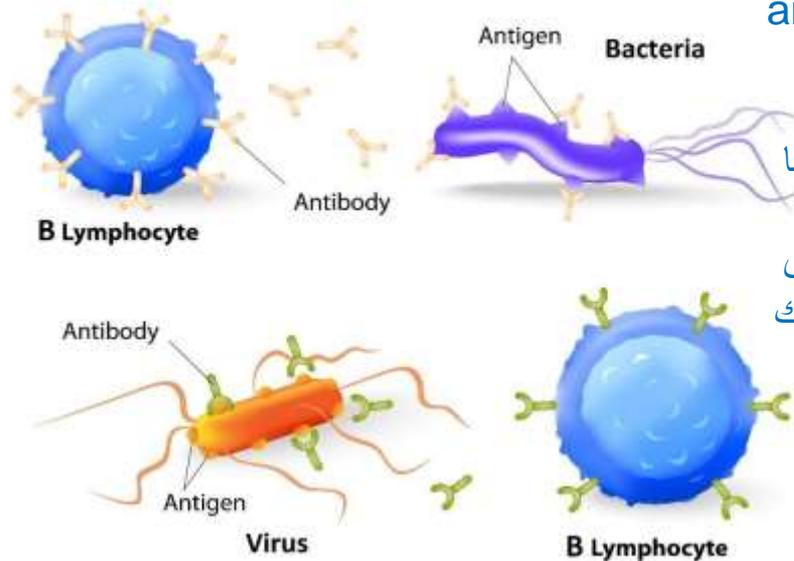
لجان الدفعات

# Adaptive Immunity (Humoral Immunity)

Cellular immunity

أما هاي بتكون جوا  
الخلايا

## HUMORAL IMMUNITY



يعني ال circulating substances  
المسؤولة عن المناعة بتكون موجودة  
بال body fluids + بتعامل مع ال antigen  
وهو circulating بكون بال free form  
يعني ما صار له processing ولا  
presentation فبالتالي بتعامل معه قبل ما  
يفوت جوا الخلية  
لكن مجرد ما يدخل جوا الخلية بكون مسؤول  
عن المناعة ال T lymphocyte عشان هيك  
منسميها (cellular immunity)

by

Dr. Muna Oqal

Assistant professor, Department of Pharmaceutics and Pharmaceutical Technology

College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Hashemite University

# Adaptive Immunity – Humoral and Cellular Immunity

- There are **two main mechanisms** of immunity within the adaptive immune system – humoral and cellular.

من اسمها رح يترتب عليها AB production وهو المسؤول عن  
مواجهة الantigen

Outside the infected cell

- **Humoral immunity** is also called **antibody-mediated immunity**. With assistance from helper T cells, B cells will differentiate into plasma B cells that can **produce** antibodies against a specific antigen. The humoral immune system deals with **antigens from pathogens that are freely circulating, or outside the infected cells**. Antibodies produced by the B cells will bind to antigens, neutralizing them, or causing lysis (dissolution or destruction of cells by a lysin) or phagocytosis.

\*كيف بصيرلها activation أو الprocess of Ab production؟

بكون عنا مساعدة من الhelper T cell بتساعد الB cell ليصيرلها differentiation فبالتالي زي ما  
اخذنا حتتحول للplasma B cells الي عندها القدرة انها تنتج الAbs against specific antigens  
بعد هيك بتروح الAb بترتبط بالantigen وبنهاية المطاف الpathogen رح يصيرله cell lysis او  
phagocytosis

الhumoral بتعامل مع الantigen الي جاي من الpathogen وهو لسا freely circulating  
يعني لساته outside the infected cell ما صارله processing ولا presentation .

- **Cellular immunity** occurs **inside** infected cells and is **mediated** by **T lymphocytes**. The pathogen's antigens are expressed on the cell surface or on an antigen-presenting cell. Helper T cells release cytokines that help activated T cells bind to the infected cells' MHC-antigen complex and differentiate the T cell into a cytotoxic T cell. The infected cell then undergoes lysis.

زي ما منعرف قبل انو ال T lymphocyte ما بتكون جاهزة تواجه ال antigen لازم عن طريق  
ال antigen presenting cell يصير له processing و presentation عالسطح وتتحول  
ال T lymphocyte و يصير لها differentiation ل cytotoxic T cells وبالتالي بعملوا  
ال lysis لل infected cells

# Humoral immunity

سبب تسميتها :

- **Humoral immunity** is named so because it **involves substances found in the humors, or body fluids**.
- Arise and mature in the red bone marrow (RBCs)
- Found primarily in the **spleen**, **lymph nodes**, and **Mucosa-Associated Lymphoid Tissue (MALT)**.
- Small percentage of B cells circulates in the blood
- Major function is the **secretion of antibodies** →
- Humoral immunity helps cellular immunity to perform action through interaction of T helper cells with B cells
- Is the arm of adaptive immunity in killing extracellular microbes and microbial toxins (**Outside the cell**)
- Important in defending against **microbes with capsule**

عشان هيك حكيها عنها Ab  
mediated immunity

هاي زي بكتيريا بتكون معظم الاوقات ال capsule  
جزء من ال cell wall للبكتيريا

# B Cells Maturation

بتنشأ بالbone marrow لكن بتمر بعملية الmaturation حتى تطلع بالmature B cell

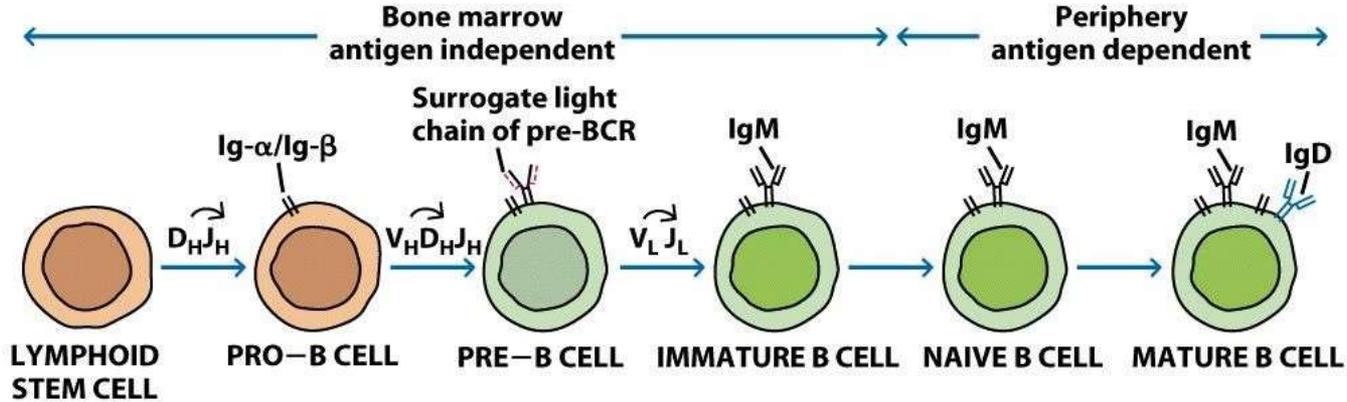
- B cells matures in **bone marrow** independent of antigen, then continue to mature in peripheral lymphoid organs with the presence of antigen

\*هنا الmaturation يبدأ بالbone marrow لكن بس يبدأ فيه ما يعتمد على وجود الantigen لكن الmaturation يستمر بال peripheral lymphoid organs هون يعتمد على وجود الantigen .

## • Three main steps of B cells maturation:

1. Progenitor-B cell
2. Pre-B cell
3. Mature B cell

بختلفوا عن بعض بالgenome content الموجودة بالAb loci .



# B Cell Development

- Immature B cells are produced in the bone marrow of most mammals. Their development occurs through several stages, each representing a change in the genome content at the antibody loci. An antibody is composed of two identical light (L) and two identical heavy (H) chains, and the genes specifying them are found in the V (variable) region and C (constant) region. The heavy-chain V region has three segments, V, D and J. These segments recombine randomly in a process called VDJ recombination to produce a unique variable domain in the immunoglobulin of each individual B cell.

Recombination randomly بعملية اسمها VDJ recombination ← maturation بصيرلهم خلال ال  
حتى يعطينا unique variable domain لكل immunoglobulin من  
كل individual B cell وهاذ يساعد على إنتاج أنواع مختلفة من ال Ig

- Similar rearrangements occur for the light-chain V region but with only two segments involved: V and J. When the B cell fails in any step of the maturation process, it will die by apoptosis, here called clonal deletion. This is a form of positive selection. B cells are also tested for autoreactivity through negative selection. If these B cells have high affinity for binding to self-antigens, they will die by clonal deletion or another pathway such as anergy.

في بعض أنواع ال B cell خلال عملية ال development ما بتقدر تمر بكل ال maturation process فهيا مصيرها بالنهاية رح تموت هاي  
الخلايا بال apoptosis (الي هو program cell death) عن طريق اشي بسموه clonal deletion .  
ال B cell بس يصيرلها activation وتكون ال B cell الصحيحة بتمر برحلة بسموها clonal expansion الي فيها بتصير تتضاعف أعداد ال B  
cells انه بصيرلها cellular division (انقسام خلوي) من ال parent لل daughter cells .  
\*هلا بال clonal expansion مش كل ال B cell الي صارلها reproduction رح تطلع لا .... رح يصيرلها تصفية انه مين الكويسة ومين الي  
عندها autoreactivity (انه بعض أنواع ال B cell بتروح لانها بتعمل antigen detection للموجود بجسمنا وبتتفاعل معها والجسم ما بده اياها  
فبروح بتخلص منها وعملية التخلص منها اسمها clonal detection)

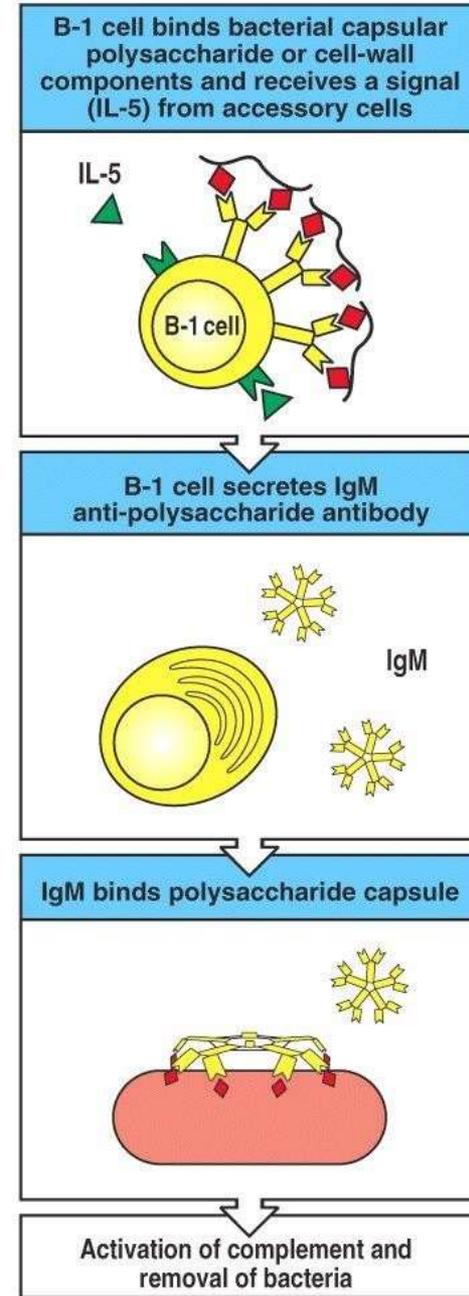
# B-1 B cells

أحد أنواع ال B cell ما بتكوّن memory cells

- B1 cells are a sub-class of B cell lymphocytes that are involved in the **humoral immune response**
- “Innate-like” subset of B cells.
- Appear during fetal life and express IgM but little IgD and display CD5. Are also found in peritoneum.
- Originates from stem cell in bone marrow, but also from proliferation of B-1 cells outside the BM.
- Responds poorly to protein antigen, but strongly to carbohydrate antigens.
- Antibodies produced are of low affinity.

المهم نعرفه عنها : انها ال B-1 B cells بتكون\* موجودة لما يكون الجنين ببطن أمه وبرضو\* موجودة بال stem cell بال bone marrow .  
+ عندها القدرة تعمل لل IgM لكن ال IgD يكون قليل  
وعندها receptors موجودة عال surface الي هو CD5 هاد يساعد بعملية ال regulation لل T cell receptors .

\*فأهميتها فقط لا غير انها بتساعد ال Adaptive immune system حتى يمكّن ال B cell لتقوم بوظائفها المعتادة .  
استجابتها mainly بتكون أكثر لل protein antigen واذا أعطت ال Ab ال Ab الي بتولده طبيعته اله low affinity .



مش مطلوب الجدول



<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Conventional B cells (B-2 B cells)</b>	<b>B-1 B cells</b>
<b>Major sites</b>	Secondary lymphoid organs	Peritoneal and pleural cavities
<b>Source of new B cells</b>	From precursors in bone marrow	Self-renewing (division of existing B-1 cells)
<b>V-region diversity</b>	Highly diverse	Restricted diversity
<b>Somatic hypermutation</b>	Yes	No
<b>Requirements for T-cell help</b>	Yes	No
<b>Isotypes produced</b>	High levels of IgG	High levels of IgM
<b>Response to carbohydrate antigens</b>	Possibly	Definitely
<b>Response to protein antigens</b>	Definitely	Possibly
<b>Memory</b>	Yes	Very little or none
<b>Surface IgD on mature B cells</b>	Present on naive B cells	Little or none

Figure 11-5  
 Kuby IMMUNOLOGY, Sixth Edition  
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ال clonal selection هي نظرية بتحكي 1 انه ال B cells بتعمل expression لل antigen specific receptors قبل ما ال antigen يواجه الجسم .

2 فبتكون ال B cell جاهزة عندها ال antigen specific receptor هلا بعد ما يصير ال B activation لل B cells رح تعمل clone themselves الي حكيها عنها ال clonal expansion رخ تتضاعف ويزيد عددها فبصير cellular division .

\*هلا خلال عملية الانقسام الخلوي حتى تتضاعف ال B cell رح يصير اشي اسمه random mutation هاد فائدته انه بزيد ال binding affinity لل Abs الي يتم انتاجها من ال B cells لل antigen وهاد هو ال basic الي يُعتمد عليه بمبدأ ال vaccines انو ليش احنا لما ناخذ vaccine ضد مرض معين ما مننصاب فيه بغض النظر عن الكورونا احنا منحكي عن ال vaccine الي كنا ناخده واحنا صغار مرة وحدة بالحياة فسبب عدم اصابتنا بالمرض بعد اللقاح بسبب ال random mutation الي بتصير فال memory cells الي بتكون موجودة بجسمي لو جسمي تعرض لنفس ال antigen الي كون هاي ال memory cells ال B cells بتتضاعف وبتعطي Ab اله higher affinity انو يرتبط بال B cells أكثر من ال B cells نفسها الي كونته وهاد بعطي حصانة ومناعة .

# B cells Clonal Selection

شرحها بالاسلايد الي قبل

- Clonal selection is a theory stating that B cells express antigen-specific receptors before antigens are ever encountered in the body. After B cell activation, the B cells clone themselves through clonal expansion, but during each cellular division, random mutations occur that gradually increase the binding affinity for B cell-produced antibodies to antigens.
- For example, memory B cells that differentiate after an adaptive immune response are thought to undergo clonal selection so that **antibodies produced by newer memory B cells have considerably higher binding affinities to their antigens**. This theory may explain why secondary immune responses from memory cells are so effective that repeated infections by the same pathogen are stopped before symptoms even develop. Following the initial infection, random mutations during clonal selection could produce memory B cells that can more easily bind to antigens than can the original B cells.

# B cells Clonal Selection

- Self-reactive B cells are eliminated in bone marrow (BM).
- BM produces  $5 \times 10^7$  B cells/day, but only  $5 \times 10^6$  B cells/day or 10% actually enter the circulation.
- Some of this loss is due to negative selection and elimination or clonal deletion of immature B cells expressing autoantibodies to self-antigens.
- “Cross-linking” of IgM by self Ag may lead to cell death or anergy
- The clones of lymphocytes that can be interacted with corresponding Ag will be selected and lead to activation, proliferation, produce Ab and specific memory cells.

لكن فقط 10% يدخل الـ circulation ليش؟ لانه بصير عنا clonal selection ( انه الي ما بتقدر تعمل mutation بصيرلها death عن طريق الـ apoptosis وبرضو الي بكون عندها self reactivity للـ self antigen الموجود بجسمنا برضو بصيرلها death وبتروح من جسمنا فبتضل بس الـ B cells الي قادرة ترتبط بالـ antigen ويصيرلها activation و proliferation وتنتج الـ Ab والـ memory cells فقط بس هاي الي بتضل .

اذن الـ memory cells الي صارلها differentiation بعد ما صار عنها adaptive immune response رح تخضع لـ clonal selection ليش؟

حتى الـ memory cells الجديدة يكون عندها قدرة تصنع Abs عندها higher binding affinity to their antigen فهاي الـ affinity هي الي بتعطي الحصانة انو اذا انصبنا بالـ antigen مرة ثانية حتى الاعراض ممكن ما تظهر بسرعة الجسم بقاوم لانه الـ Ab الموجودة عندها high affinity والـ memory b cells الي تكونت او بدها تتكون بكون عندها binding affinity أسرع بتروح ترتبط بالـ B cells .

# Stages of B cells Activation

- B cells development involve three main stages
  1. B cells recognition and binding → ال B cell بدھا اول اشي تتعرف عال antigen ويصير ارتباط
  2. B cells undergo Ag-induced activation, proliferation and differentiation in the periphery وبعد ما ارتبطت بال antigen رح يصير لها (بالاصفر)
  3. Activated B cells give rise to Ab-secreting plasma cells and memory cells
  4. Effector B cells start to function
  5. Shut down of immune response

# 1. Antigen Recognition

ما تعرضت لantigen من قبل بتعمل expression

- Naive B lymphocyte <sup>ال(بالازرق)</sup> two express membrane bound antibodies IgM and IgD that function as antigen receptors (B cells receptors – BCR)
- Protein antigen only processed by APCs and recognized by helper T cells that play important role in B cells activation this is referred to as T dependent B cell activation التي يعتمد عال helper T cells منحكي عنه
- Non protein antigen including lipids and polysaccharides activate B cells directly without involvement of helper T cells (T-independent activation). B cells in return can activate T helper cells

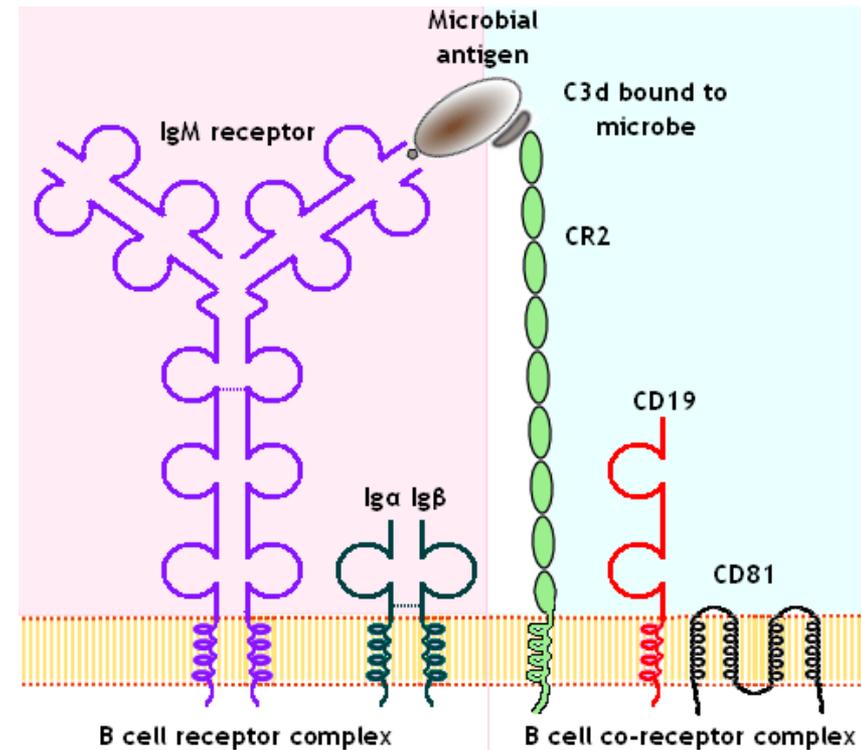
هاد بسرعة (directly) بعمل activation لل B cells بدون  
ال Helper T cells منحكي عنه (T dependent activation)  
بعدين ال B cells بصير عنجها القدرة انها تعمل activation  
لل helper T cells ونشوف دورها بال cellular immunity .

\* طبيعة ال antigen الي بدخل جسمنا احيانا بكون عنده اكثر من نوع **repeated epitope molecule** بعمل اشى اسمه **clustering** انو بخلي ال antigen تتجمع الي عندها اكثر من **repeated epitope molecule** وبالتالي بتعمل **clustering** ل **membrane Ig receptor** هاد ال **Ig clustering** عنده القدرة انه يعمل **signaling** عن طريق ال **Igα** و **Igβ** الموجودين عال **B cell receptor** فبالتالي صار بساعد يعطي **signal** لل **B cell** انه يصير لها **activation** .

\* هلا في **signal** تانية موجودة عسطح ال **B cell** الي هي انه ال **antigen** بس يرتبط بال **Ab** بروح ال **complement protein** يرتبط بال **antigen** و هاد ال **complement protein** يرتبط بسطح ال **B cell** عن طريق ال **CR2** (موجودة بالرسمه بالسلايد الجاي) ف بس يربطها بالسطح هاد بعطي **another signal** لل **B cells** بتحكيها انها تتنشط و يصير لها **activation** وبالتالي بصير عنا **activation** لكثير من ال **biochemicals** و ال **enzymes** الي تؤدي لتكوّن ال **transcription factor** و هاد مهم ليصير عنا **Expansion , proliferation , differentiation** .

## 2. B Cell Activation and Signaling

- Antigen induce clustering (cross linking- or bring together ) of membrane Ig receptors. Ig clustering occurs when antigen molecules forms aggregates or antigen have repeated epitopes molecules
- Ig clustering induce signaling through  $Ig\alpha$  and  $Ig\beta$  proteins in the B cell receptor complex
- Furthermore, microbes can activates complement system including C3 to form C3d. C3d can directly bind to B cells through CR2 and other receptors which enhance B cells activation (second signal)
- Later on signal from Ig and CR2 activates many biochemicals and enzymes that ends by formation of different transcription factors

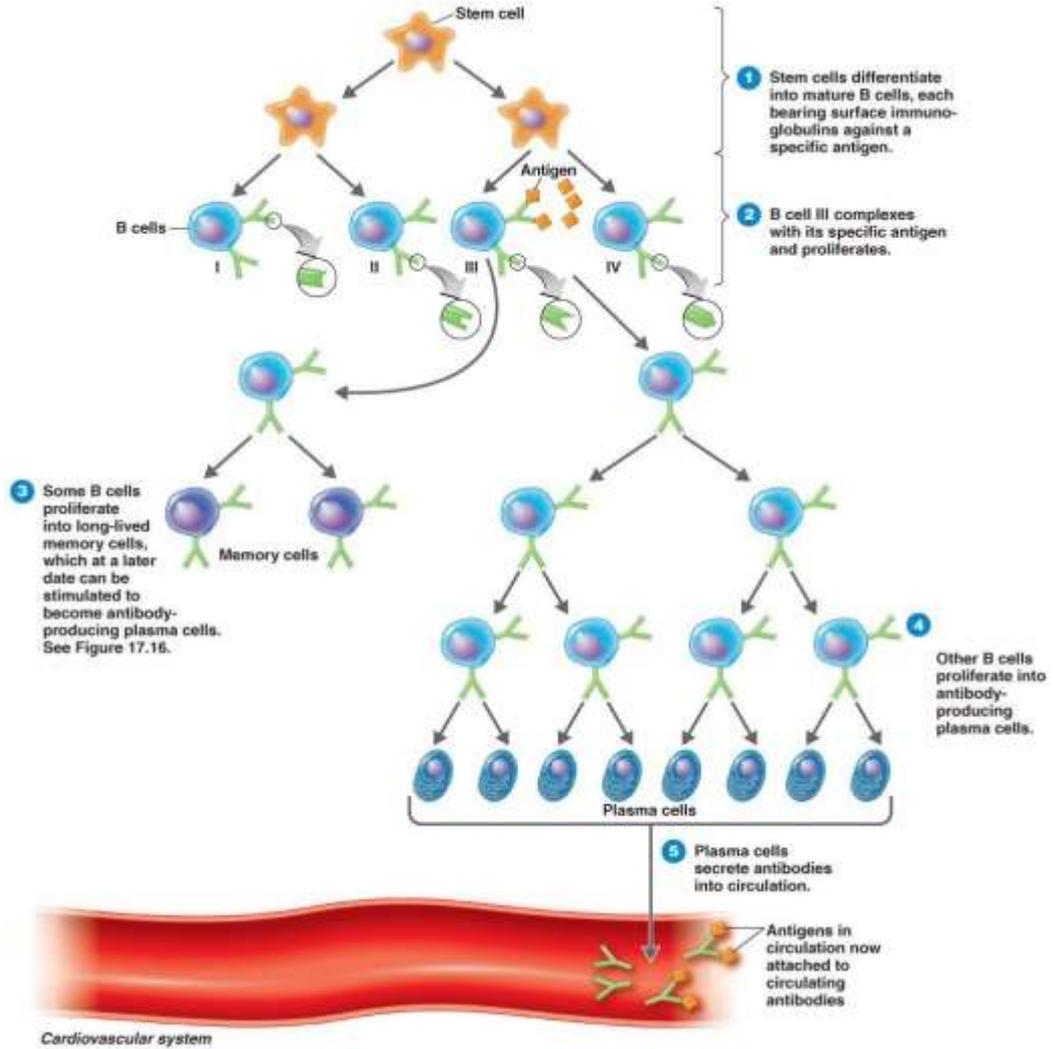


# 3. Clonal Expansion, proliferation and differentiation

Antigen specific B cells expand in numbers to produce specific antibodies

B cells differentiate into

- 1. Antibody-producing plasma cells
- 2. Memory cells



## 4. Antibodies Production (Affinity Maturation and isotype switching)

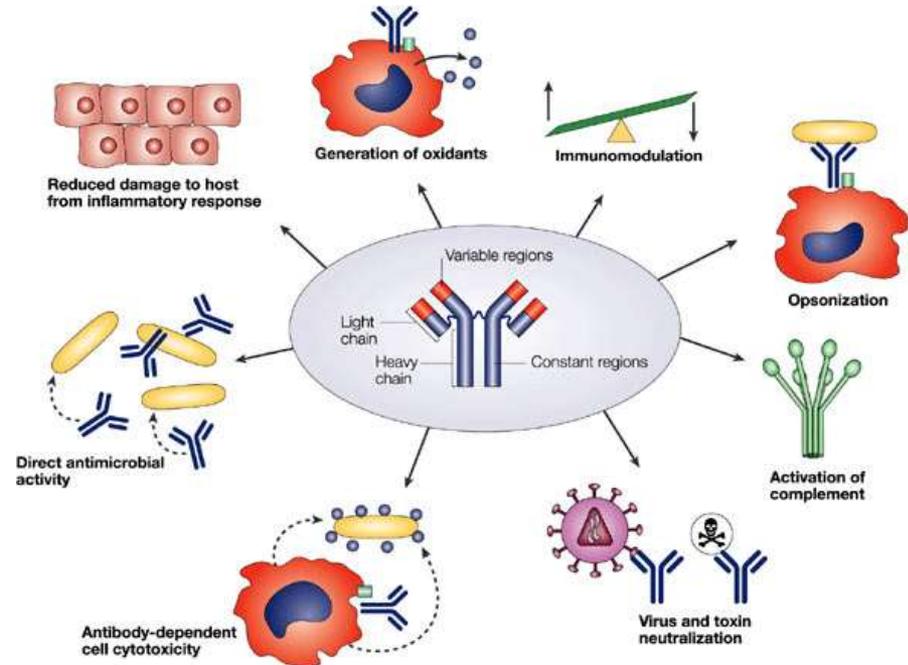
- Activated B cells start to produce different classes of antibodies in large amount to eliminate infection
- Antigen stimulates B cells which may differentiate into IgM producing antibodies, however, later on, under the influence of CD40L and cytokines, B cells can differentiate into cells producing other classes of heavy chain antibodies (antibody switching)   
هدول بخلوا ال B cell يصير لها differentiation وتتحول لخلايا تصنع other heavy chain Abs
- Repeated exposure to antigen leads to increase the binding abilities of antibodies through **affinity maturation**, where high affinity B cells are selected to produce antibodies   
التي هي زيادة ال affinity لارتباط ال Ab بال antigen وهي التي بتعطي حصانة لل antigen التي تعرضته مرة ثانية .

# 5. Effector Mechanisms

حكينا عنهم بالفيرست

- Neutralization
- Opsonization
- Complement activation
- Antibody dependent cell mediated toxicity (ADCC)
- Transcytosis- movement across epithelial cells

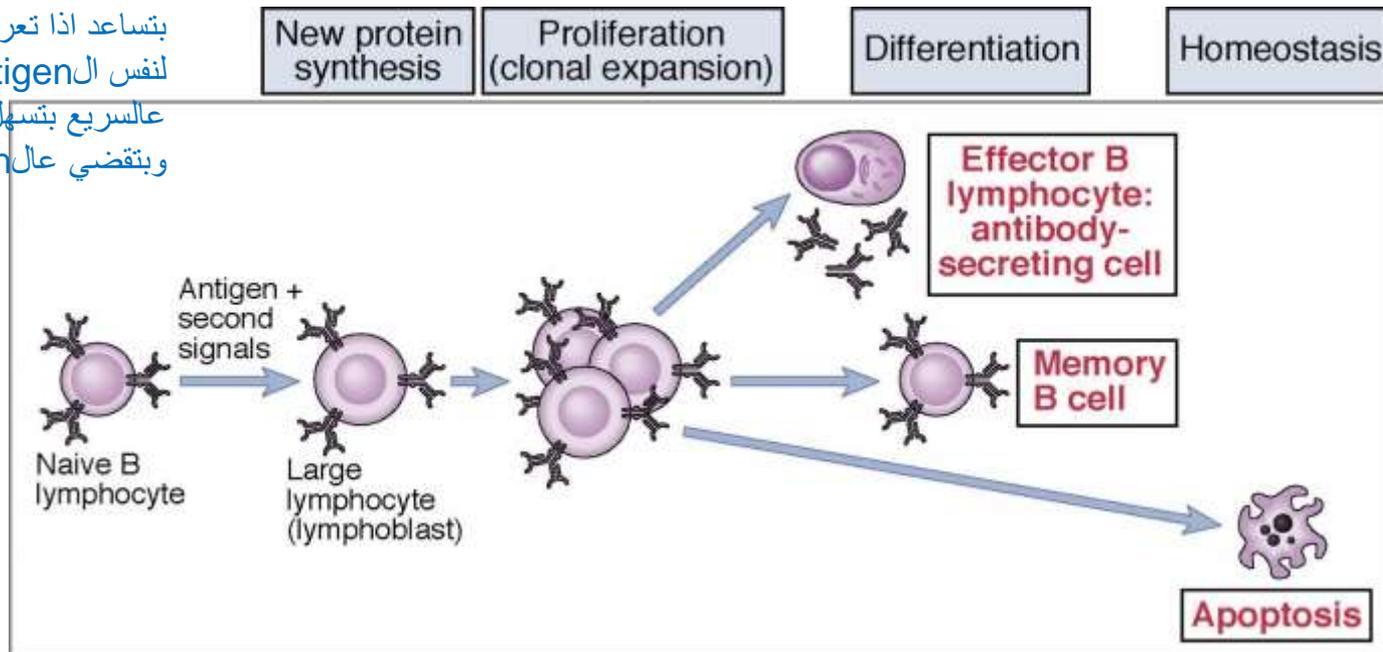
ال activated B cells ما رح تضل  
active وتصنع more Ab بصير لها  
program cell dedath (apoptosis)  
وينقضى عليها .



# 6. Humoral immunity shut down and formation of memory B cells

- After antibodies are capable of killing invading microorganisms, most of activated B cells die by **programmed cell death (apoptosis)**
- Furthermore, circulating IgG antibodies that binds to antigen in periphery induce negative feedback mechanism to inhibit further antibody production
- **Memory B cells** are formed and stay for long time to facilitate faster antibodies production when the body is exposed to same antigen next time

بتساعد اذا تعرض الشخص  
لنفس ال antigen مرة ثانية  
عالسريع بتسهل انتاج ال Ab  
ويتقضي عال antigen



ال IgA بروج يرتبط بال antigen حتى يعمل negative feedback mechanism  
انه خلص . no more production

TABLE 11-6 Comparison of naive and memory B cells		
Property	Naive B cell	Memory B cell
Membrane markers		
Immunoglobulin	IgM, IgD	IgM, IgD(?), IgG, IgA, IgE
Complement receptor	Low	High
Anatomic location	Spleen	Bone marrow, lymph node, spleen
Life span	Short-lived	May be long-lived
Recirculation	Yes	Yes
Receptor affinity	Lower average affinity	Higher average affinity due to affinity maturation*
Adhesion molecules	Low ICAM-1	High ICAM-1

\*Affinity maturation results from somatic mutation during proliferation of centroblasts and subsequent antigen selection of centrocytes bearing high-affinity mlg.

ما تعرضت  
ولا  
antigen ل

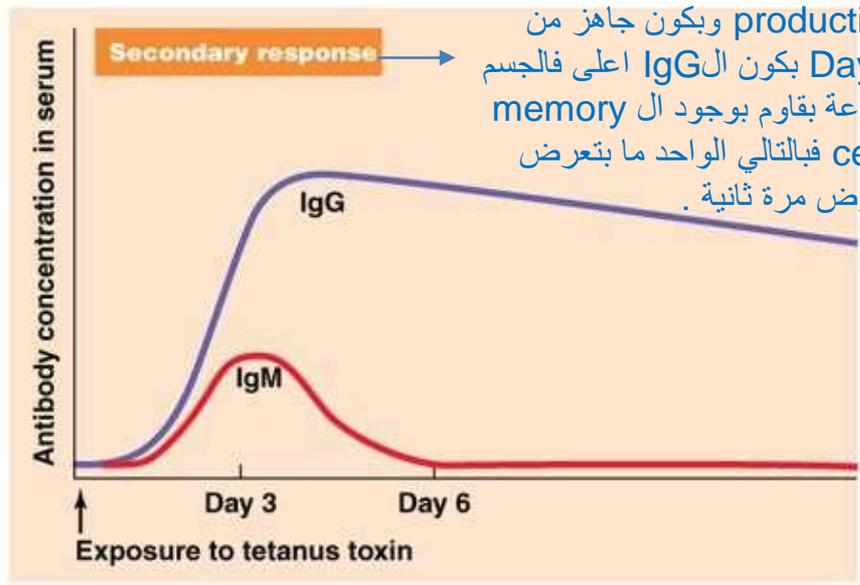
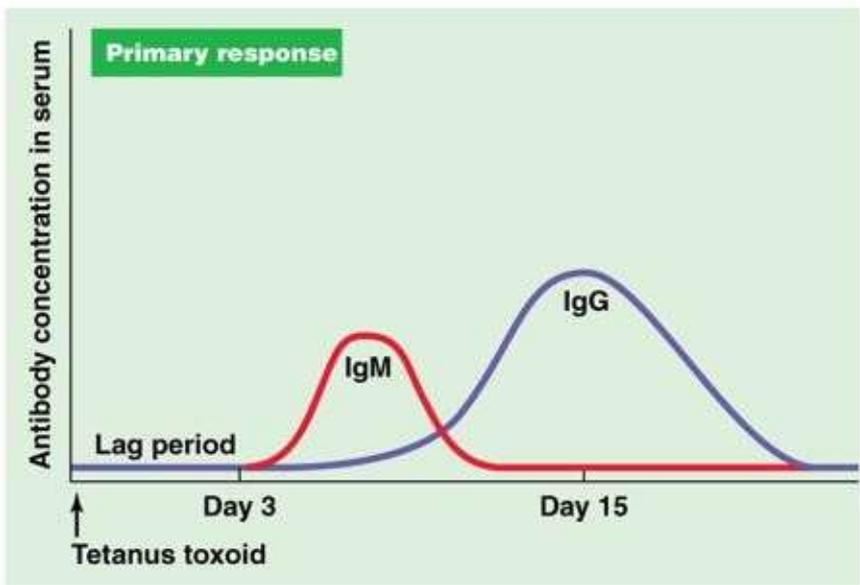
تكونت اصلا  
بعد ما تعرضت  
antigen ل

مش  
مطلوب

للكل ما عدا ال IgD

### Primary and secondary humoral immunity

هون لانه عنا memory cells  
عالسريع ال Ab بصيرله  
production ويكون جاهز من  
Day 3 يكون ال IgG اعلى فالجسم  
بسرعة بقاوم بوجود ال memory  
cells فبالتالي الواحد ما بتعرض  
للمرض مرة ثانية .



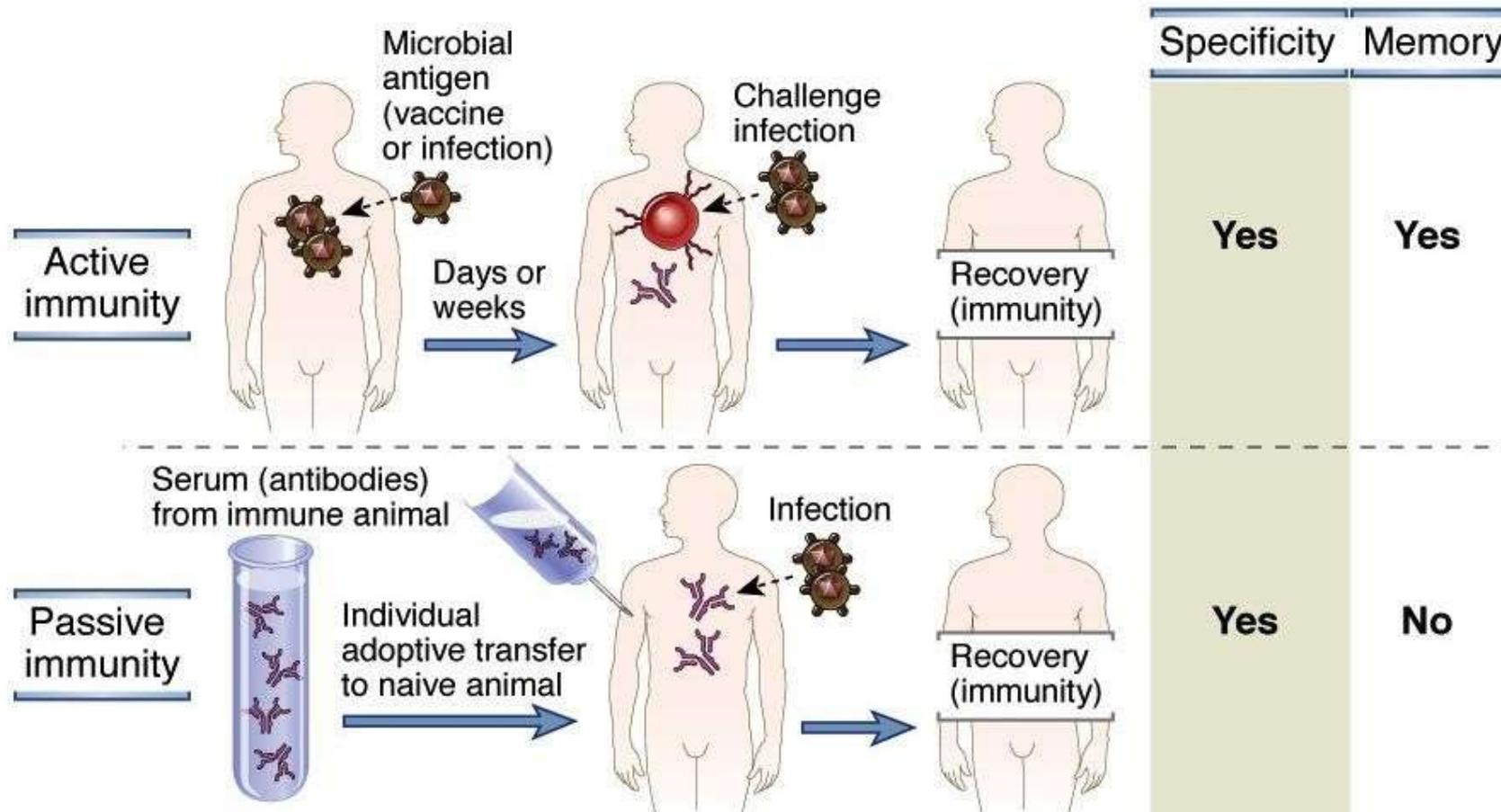
هاد الي حكينا عنه بمادة الفيرست انه عشان نعرف احنا بال early stage من ال infection ولا late stage  
(اول اشئ يرتفع ال IgM وبعد حوالي 10 ايام لاسبوعين ال IgG يرتفع)  
\* المناعة بتبلاش تستجيب بعد 10 ايام لاسبوعين من اخذ اللقاح عشان هيك لما كنا ناخذ لقاح الكورونا ما بصير كنا نعمل فحص لل Abs بعد 3 ايام من اخذ اللقاح لازم بعد اسبوعين اقل اشئ منفحص ال IgG .

**Adaptive immunity**\* الAdaptive immunity يحصل عليها من خلال اني اتعرض للmicrobial antigen او اخذ vaccine وبحتاج من Days ل Weeks حتى يكون موجود وبالنهاية بصير عنا immunity recovery لل recovery وعنده specificity عالية وعنده memory cells .

**Passive immunity**\* الPassive immunity هون انا باجي بنقل للمريض serum جاهز فيه الAb مكونة وجاهزة وأعطيها لمريض ثاني وبهاي الحالة رح يصير immunity recovery لل immunity وفي specificity لكنها ما بتعيش فترة طويلة يعني لو تعرض المريض للantigen مرة ثانية ما رح يقدر يقاوم لانه ما عنده active immunity .

# Active and Passive Immunity

شرحها ورا



**Active immunity: long-lasting protection (memory), multiple effector mechanisms activated, lag time**  
**Passive immunity: rapid protection, short duration**