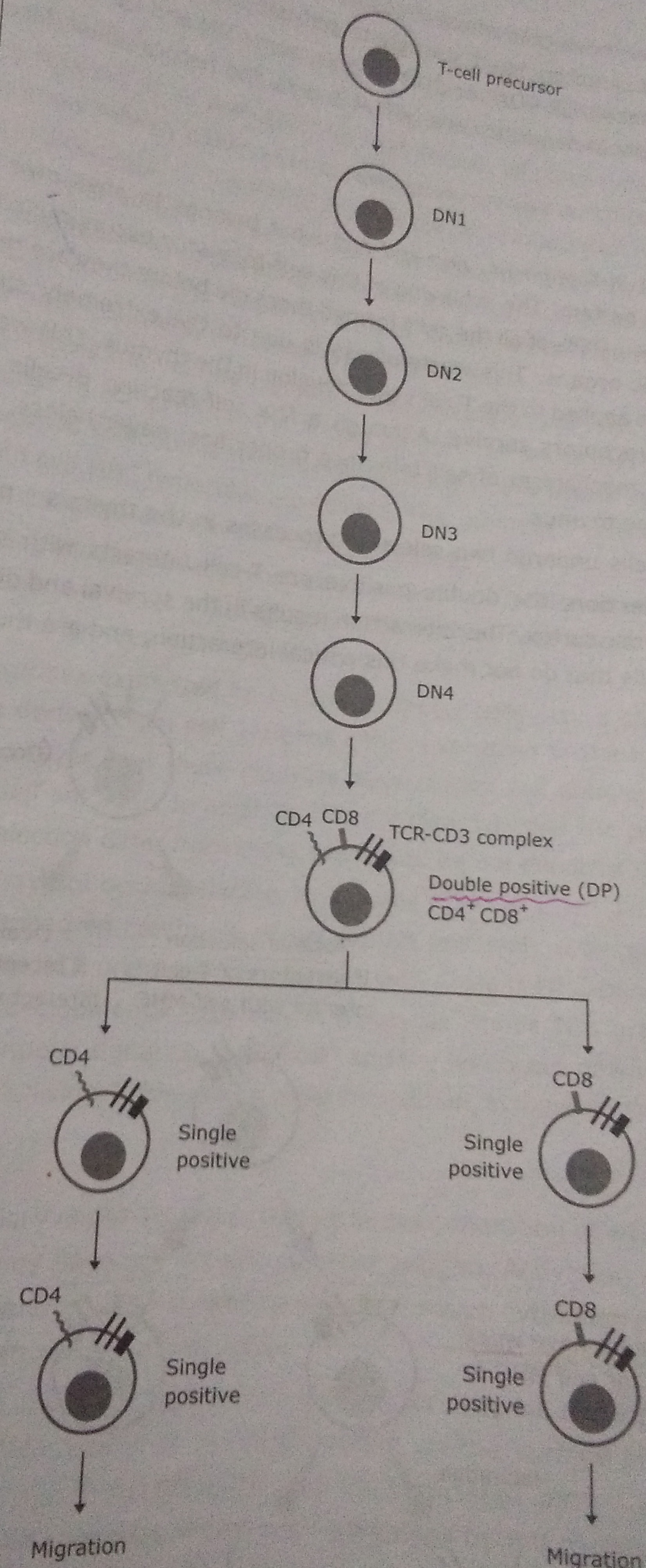


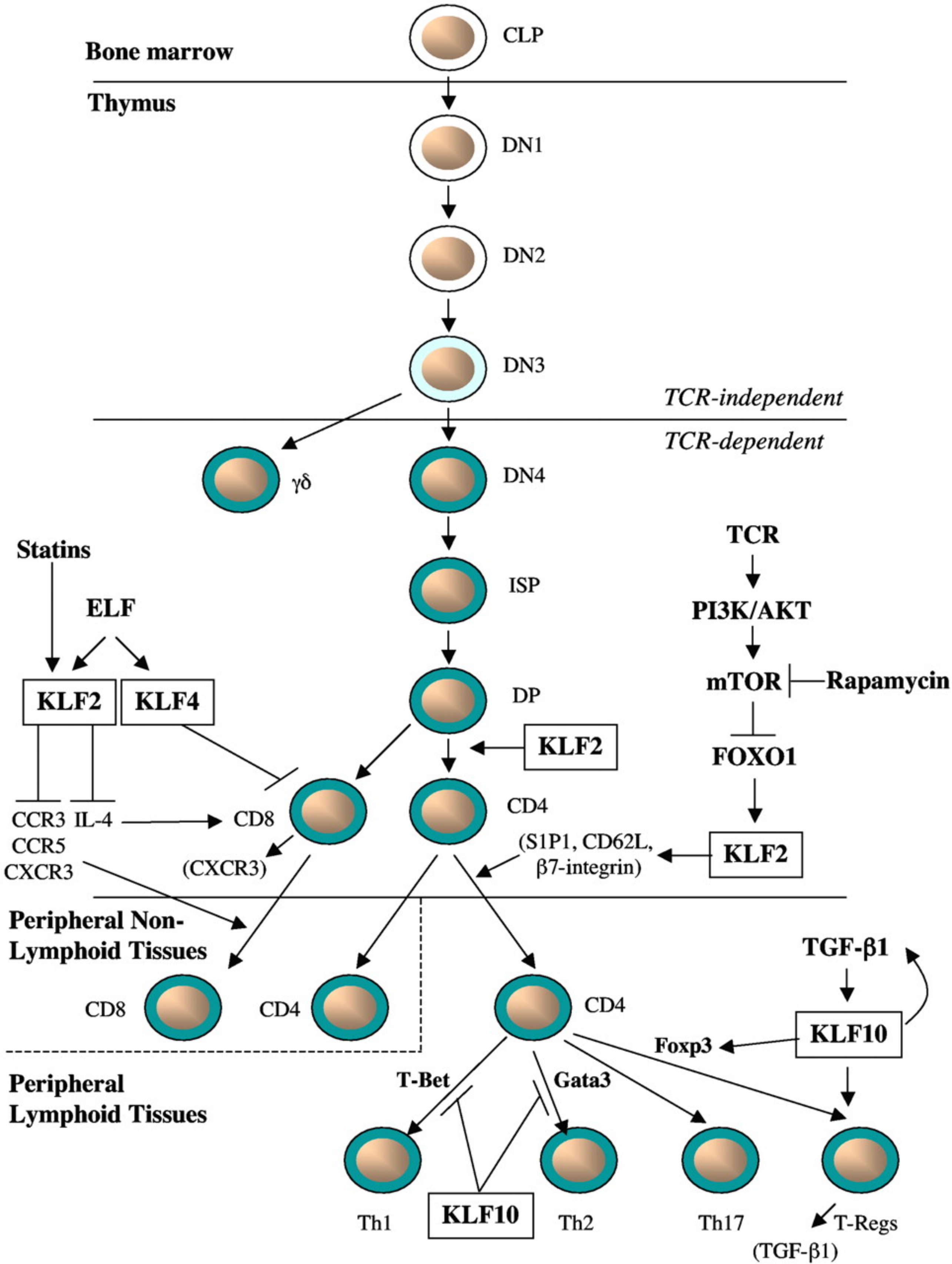
Early thymocyte development  
Double negative (DN)  
CD4<sup>-</sup> CD8<sup>-</sup>  
(Thymic cortex)

Positive and negative selection  
(Thymic cortex)

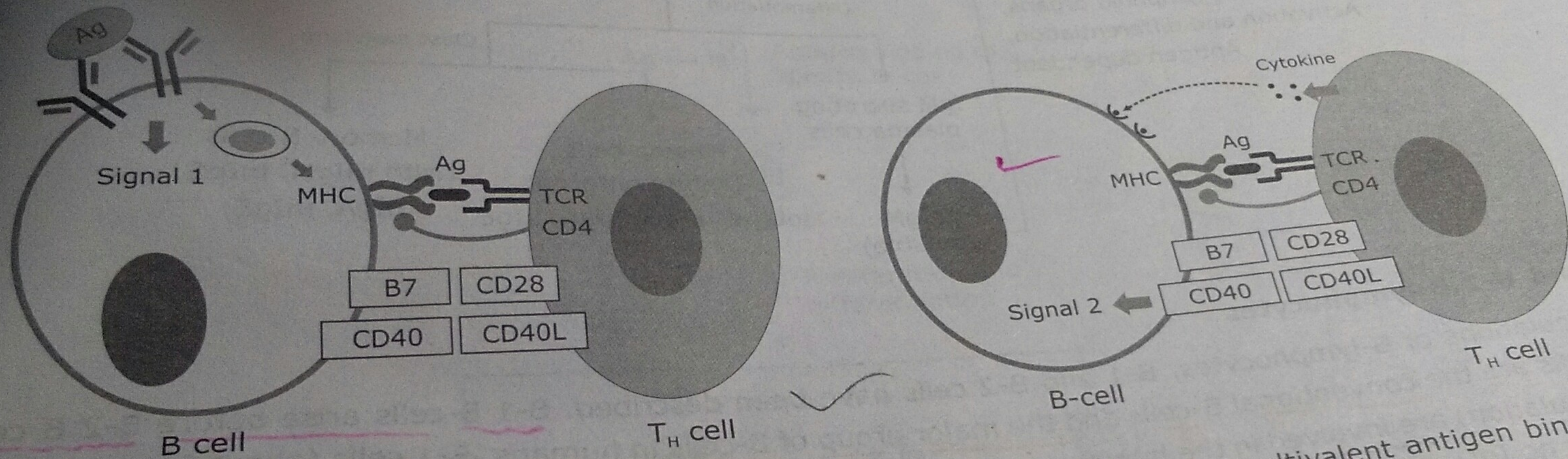
Negative selection  
(Thymic medulla)











**Figure 5.22** Two signals that activate a B-cell. The first is generated when a multivalent antigen binds and cross-links mIg. The second signal is provided by an activated T-cell, which binds to the B-cell both through its antigen receptor and via a separate interaction between CD40 on the B-cell and CD40L on the activated T<sub>H</sub> cell. The bound T-cell then delivers cytokines and other signals to its partner B-cell to complete the activation process.

The B-cells after receiving the activating signals move into specialized regions of the lymph node or spleen to begin the process of differentiation into an antibody secreting plasma cells and memory B-cells. Some of these cells die after the initial primary response is completed, whereas others take up long-term residence in the lymph node as long-lived plasma cells. Some antigen-stimulated B-cells migrate into the lymph node to differentiate. As the follicle fills with proliferating B-cells, class switching, and



☑️ Facing Ag into body leads to activation of

① APC to MHC I → T<sub>C</sub> or T<sub>H1</sub> for endogenous

Ag → leads to CMI.

② APC to MHC II → T<sub>H2</sub> for exo. Ag → leads to

humoral immunity.



