

TEACHING OBJECTIVES:

1. To discuss the general properties of all immunoglobulins
2. To describe the basic structure of immunoglobulins
3. To relate immunoglobulin structure with function
4. To define immunoglobulin hypervariable and framework regions
5. To define immunoglobulin classes and subclasses, types and subtypes
6. To describe the structures and properties of immunoglobulin classes

REQUIRED READING:

Male *et al.* Immunology, 7th Ed., Chapter 3
Murray *et al.* Medical Microbiology, 6th Ed., pp 99-103

IMMUNOGLOBULINS: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

I. DEFINITION

- A. **Immunoglobulins (Ig)** - Glycoprotein molecules which are produced by plasma cells in response to an immunogen and which function as antibodies. The immunoglobulins derive their name from the finding that when antibody-containing serum is placed in an electrical field the antibodies, which were responsible for immunity, migrated with the globular proteins (Figure 1).

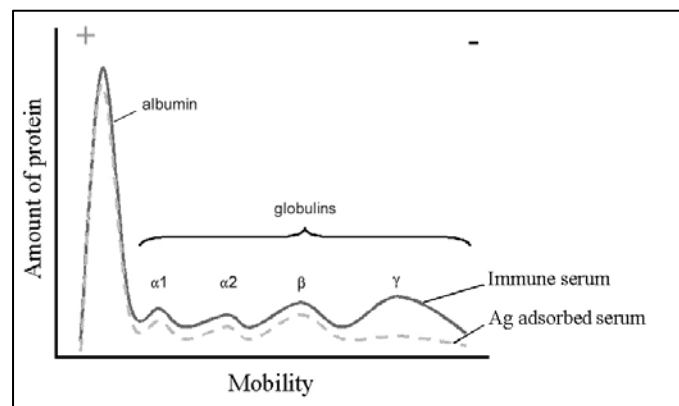


Figure 1

II. GENERAL FUNCTIONS OF IMMUNOGLOBULINS

- A. **Ag binding** - Immunoglobulins bind specifically to one or a few closely related antigens. Each immunoglobulin actually binds to a specific antigenic determinant. Antigen binding by antibodies is the primary function of antibodies and can result in protection of the host.
1. Valency - The valency of antibody refers to the number of antigenic determinants that an individual antibody molecule can bind. The valency of all antibodies is at least two and in some instances more.
- B. **Effector Functions** - Often the binding of an antibody to an antigen has no direct biological effect. Rather, the significant biological effects are a consequence of secondary "effector functions" of antibodies. The immunoglobulins mediate a variety of these effector functions. Usually the ability to carry out a particular effector function requires that the antibody bind to its antigen. Not every immunoglobulin will mediate all effector functions.
1. Fixation of complement - lysis of cells, release of biologically active molecules
 2. Binding to various cell types - phagocytic cells, lymphocytes, platelets, mast cells, and basophils have receptors that bind immunoglobulins and the binding can activate the cells to perform some function. Some immunoglobulins also **bind to receptors on placental trophoblasts**. The binding results in transfer of the immunoglobulin across the placenta and the transferred maternal antibodies provide immunity to the fetus and newborn

III. BASIC STRUCTURE OF IMMUNOGLOBULINS

The basic structure of the immunoglobulins is illustrated in the Figure 2. Although different immunoglobulins can differ structurally they all are built from the same basic unit.

- A. **Heavy and Light Chains** - All immunoglobulins have a four chain structure as their basic unit. They are composed of two identical light chains (23Kd) and two identical heavy chains (50-70Kd)

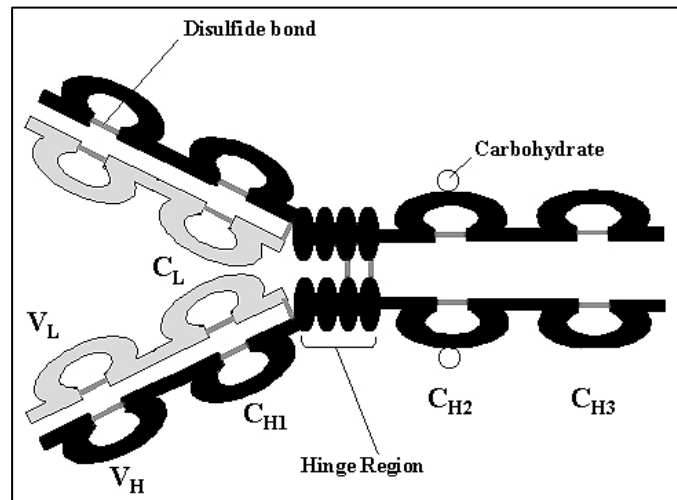


Figure 2

B. Disulfide bonds

1. Inter-chain - The heavy and light chains and the two heavy chains are held together by inter-chain disulfide bonds and by non-covalent interactions. The number of interchain disulfide bonds varies among different immunoglobulin molecules.
2. Intra-chain - Within each of the polypeptide chains there are also intra-chain disulfide bonds.

C. Variable (V) and Constant (C) Regions - After the amino acid sequences of many different heavy chains and light chains were compared, it became clear that both the heavy and light chain could be divided into two regions based on variability in the amino acid sequences.

1. Light Chain - V_L (110 aa) and C_L (110 aa)
2. Heavy Chain - V_H (110 aa) and C_H (330-440 aa)

D. Hinge Region - The region at which the arms of the antibody molecule forms a Y is called the hinge region because there is some flexibility in the molecule at this point.

E. Domains - 3D images of the immunoglobulin molecule shows that it is not straight as depicted in Figure 2. Rather, it is folded into globular regions each of which contains an intra-chain disulfide bond. These regions are called domains.

1. Light Chain Domains - V_L and C_L
2. Heavy Chain Domains - V_H , C_{H1} - C_{H3} (or C_{H4})

F. Oligosaccharides - Carbohydrates are attached to the C_{H2} domain in most immunoglobulins. However, in some cases carbohydrates may also be attached at other locations.

IV. STRUCTURE OF THE VARIABLE REGION

A. Hypervariable (HVR) or complementarity determining regions (CDR)

Comparisons of the amino acid sequences of the variable regions of Ig's show that most of the variability resides in three regions called the hypervariable regions or the complementarity determining regions as illustrated in Figure 3. Antibodies with different specificities (i.e. different combining sites) have different CDR's while antibodies of the exact same specificity have identical CDR's (*i.e.* CDR --> Ab Combining site). CDR's are found in both the H and the L chains.

B. Framework regions

The regions between the CDR's in the variable region are called the framework regions (FR) (Figure 3). Based on similarities and differences in the framework regions the immunoglobulin heavy and light chain variable regions can be divided into groups and subgroups. These represent the products of different variable region genes.

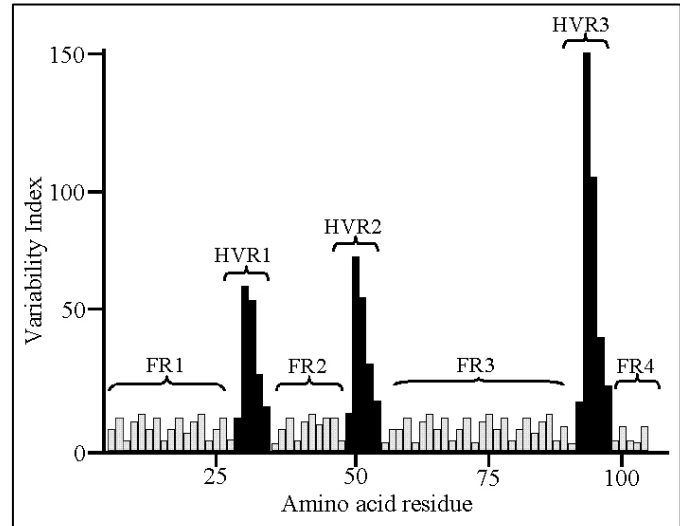


Figure 3

V. IMMUNOGLOBULIN FRAGMENTS: STRUCTURE/FUNCTION RELATIONSHIPS

Immunoglobulin fragments produced by proteolytic digestion have proven very useful in elucidating structure/function relationships in immunoglobulins.

A **Fab** - Digestion with papain breaks the immunoglobulin molecule in the hinge region before the H-H inter-chain disulfide bond Figure 4. This results in the formation of two identical fragments that contain the light chain and the V_H and C_{H1} domains of the heavy chain.

1. Antigen binding - These fragments were called the Fab fragments because they contained the antigen binding sites of the antibody. Each Fab fragment is monovalent whereas the original molecule was divalent. The combining site of the antibody is created by both V_H and V_L . An antibody is able to bind a particular antigenic determinant because it has a particular combination of V_H and V_L . Different combinations of a V_H and V_L result in antibodies that can bind a different antigenic determinants.

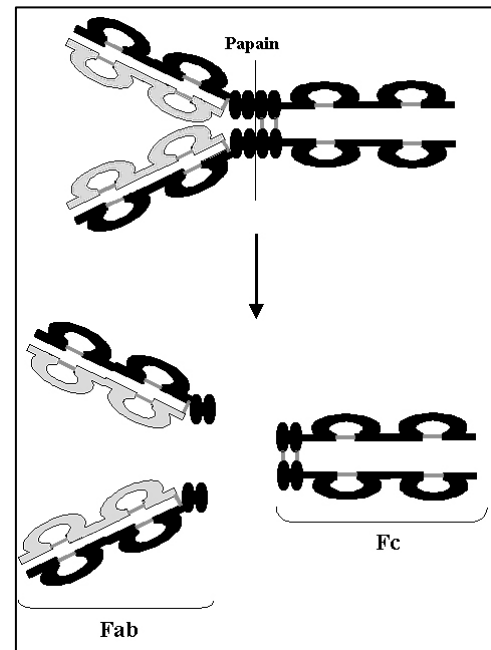


Figure 4

B. **Fc** - Digestion with papain also produces a fragment that contains the remainder of the two heavy chains each containing a C_{H2} and C_{H3} domain. This fragment was called Fc because it was easily crystallized.

constant region of the heavy chains. All immunoglobulins within a subclass will have very similar heavy chain constant region amino acid sequences. Again these differences are most commonly detected by serological means.

1. IgG Subclasses

- a) IgG1 - Gamma 1 (γ 1) heavy chains
- b) IgG2 - Gamma 2 (γ 2) heavy chains
- c) IgG3 - Gamma 3 (γ 3) heavy chains
- d) IgG4 - Gamma 4 (γ 4) heavy chains

2. IgA Subclasses

- a) IgA1 - Alpha 1 (α 1) heavy chains
- b) IgA2 - Alpha 2 (α 2) heavy chains

C. **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. These differences are detected by serological means.

- 1. Kappa light chains (κ)
- 2. Lambda light chains (λ)

D. **Immunoglobulin Subtypes** - The light chains can also be divided into subtypes based on differences in the amino acid sequences in the constant region of the light chain.

1. Lambda subtypes

- a) Lambda 1 (λ 1)
- b) Lambda 2 (λ 2)
- c) Lambda 3 (λ 3)
- d) Lambda 4 (λ 4)

E. **Nomenclature** - Immunoglobulins are named based on the class, or subclass of the heavy chain and type or subtype of light chain. Unless it is stated precisely you are to assume that all subclass, types and subtypes are present. IgG means that all subclasses and types are present.

F. **Heterogeneity** - Immunoglobulins considered as a population of molecules are normally very heterogeneous because they are composed of different classes and subclasses each of which has different types and subtypes of light chains. In addition, different immunoglobulin molecules can have different antigen binding properties because of different V_H and V_L regions.

B. IgM

1. Structure - The structure of IgM is presented in Figure 8. IgM normally exists as a pentamer (19S immunoglobulin) but it can also exist as a monomer. In the pentameric form all heavy chains are identical and all light chains are identical. Thus, the valence is theoretically 10. IgM has an extra domain on the μ chain (C_{H4}) 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.

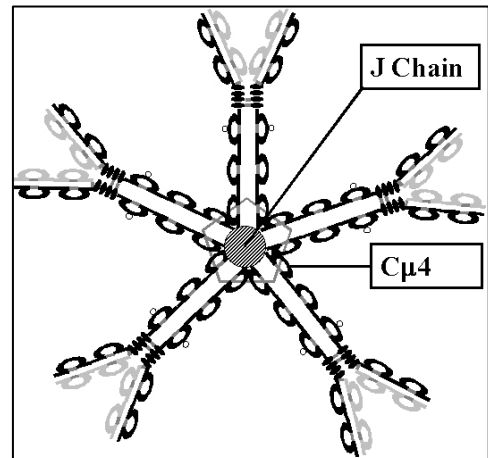


Figure 8

2. Properties

- a) IgM is the 3rd most common serum Ig.
- b) IgM is the first Ig to be made by the fetus and the first Ig to be made by a virgin B cells when it is stimulated by antigen.
- c) As a consequence of its pentameric structure, IgM is a good complement fixing Ig. Thus, IgM antibodies are very efficient in leading to the lysis of microorganisms.
- d) As a consequence of its structure, IgM is also a good agglutinating Ig. Thus, IgM antibodies are very good in clumping microorganisms for eventual elimination from the body.
- e) IgM binds to some cells via Fc receptors.

- f) B cell surface Ig - Surface IgM exists as a monomer and lacks J chain but it has an extra 20 amino acids at the C-terminal end to anchor it into the membrane (Figure 9). Cell surface IgM functions as a receptor for antigen on B cells. Surface IgM is noncovalently associated with two additional proteins in the membrane of the B cell called Ig- α and Ig- β as indicated in Figure 10. These additional proteins act as signal transducing molecules since the cytoplasmic tail of the Ig molecule itself is too short to transduce a signal. Contact between surface immunoglobulin and an antigen is required before a signal can be transduced

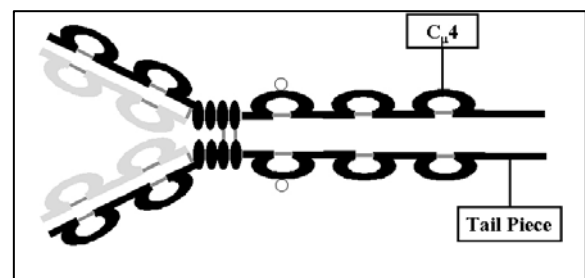


Figure 9

by the Ig- α and Ig- β chains. In the case of T-independent antigens, contact between the antigen and surface immunoglobulin is sufficient to activate B cells to differentiate into antibody secreting plasma cells. However, for T-dependent antigens, a second signal provided by helper T cells is required before B cells are activated.

C IgA

1. Structure - Serum IgA is a monomer but IgA found in secretions is a dimer as presented in Figure 11. When IgA exists 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 or T piece; sIgA is sometimes referred to as 11S immunoglobulin. Unlike the remainder of the IgA which is made in the plasma cell, the secretory piece is made in epithelial cells and is added to the IgA as it passes into the secretions (Figure 12). The secretory piece helps IgA to be transported across mucosa and also protects it from degradation in the secretions.

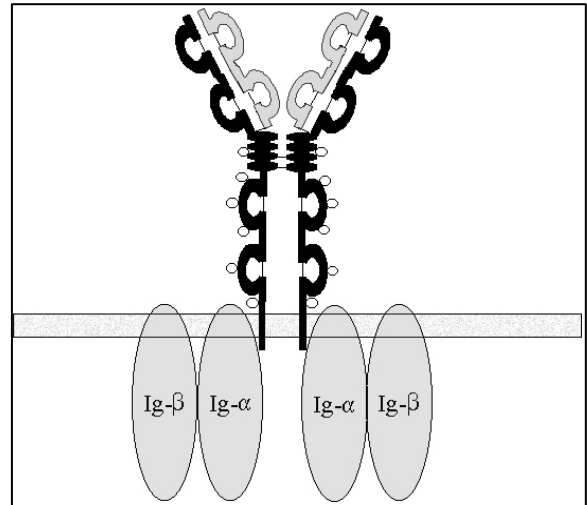


Figure 10

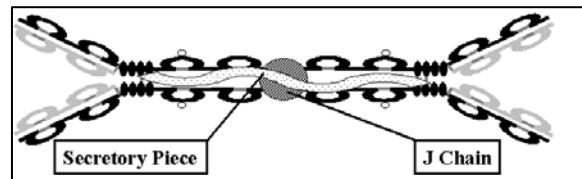


Figure 11

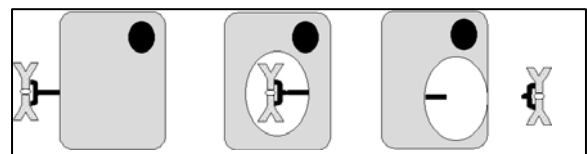


Figure 12

2. Properties
 - a) IgA is the 2nd most common 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) Normally IgA does not fix complement, unless aggregated.
 - d) IgA can binding to some cells - PMN's and some lymphocytes.

D. IgD

1. Structure - The structure of IgD is presented in the Figure 13. IgD exists only as a monomer.

2. Properties

- a) IgD is found in low levels in serum; its role in serum uncertain.
- b) IgD is primarily found on B cell surfaces where it functions as a receptor for antigen. IgD on the surface of B cells has extra amino acids at C-terminal end for anchoring to the membrane. It also associates with the Ig- α and Ig- β chains.
- c) IgD does not bind complement.

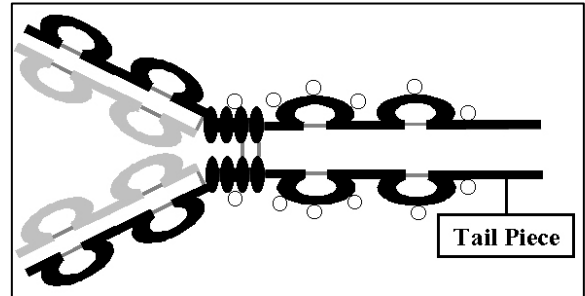


Figure 13

E. IgE

1. Structure - The structure of IgE is presented in Figure 14. IgE exists as a monomer and has an extra domain in the constant region.

2. Properties

- a) IgE is the least common serum Ig since it binds very tightly to Fc receptors on basophils and mast cells even before interacting with antigen.
- b) Involved in allergic reactions - As a consequence of its binding to basophils and mast cells, IgE is involved in allergic reactions. Binding of the allergen to the IgE on the cells results in the release of various pharmacological mediators that result in allergic symptoms.
- c) IgE also plays a role in parasitic helminth diseases. Since serum IgE levels rise in parasitic diseases, measuring IgE levels is helpful in diagnosing parasitic infections. Eosinophils have Fc receptors for IgE and binding of eosinophils to IgE-coated helminths results in killing of the parasite.
- d) IgE does not fix complement.

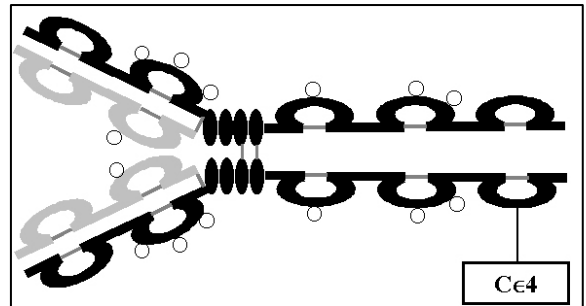


Figure 14

Clinical Implications of Human Immunoglobulin Classes

F.T. Fischbach in "A Manual of Laboratory Diagnostic Tests," 2nd Ed., J.B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, PA, 1984.

IgG

1. Increases in:

- a) Chronic granulomatous infections
- b) Infections of all types
- c) Hyperimmunization
- d) Liver disease
- e) Malnutrition (severe)
- f) Dysproteinemia
- g) Disease associated with hypersensitivity granulomas, dermatologic disorders, and IgG myeloma
- h) Rheumatoid arthritis

2. Decreases in:

- a) Agammaglobulinemia
- b) Lymphoid aplasia
- c) Selective IgG, IgA deficiency
- d) IgA myeloma
- e) Bence Jones proteinemia
- f) Chronic lymphoblastic leukemia

IgM

1. Increases (in adults) in:

- a) Waldenström's macroglobulinemia
- b) Trypanosomiasis
- c) Actinomycosis
- d) Carrión's disease (bartonellosis)
- e) Malaria
- f) Infectious mononucleosis
- g) Lupus erythematosus
- h) Rheumatoid arthritis
- i) Dysgammaglobulinemia (certain cases)

Note: In the newborn, a level of IgM above 20 ng./dl is an indication of *in utero* stimulation of the immune system and stimulation by the rubella virus, the cytomegalovirus, syphilis, or toxoplasmosis.

2. Decreases in:
- a) Agammaglobulinemia
 - b) Lymphoproliferative disorders (certain cases)
 - c) Lymphoid aplasia
 - d) IgG and IgA myeloma
 - e) Dysgammaglobulinemia
 - f) Chronic lymphoblastic leukemia

IgA

1. Increases in:
- a) Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
 - b) Cirrhosis of the liver (most cases)
 - c) Certain stages of collagen and other autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and lupus erythematosus
 - d) Chronic infections not based on immunologic deficiencies
 - e) IgA myeloma
2. Decreases in:
- a) Hereditary ataxia telangiectasia
 - b) Immunologic deficiency states (*e.g.*, dysgammaglobulinemia, congenital and acquired agammaglobulinemia, and hypogammaglobulinemia)
 - c) Malabsorption syndromes
 - d) Lymphoid aplasia
 - e) IgG myeloma
 - f) Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
 - g) Chronic lymphoblastic leukemia

IgD

1. Increases in:
- a) Chronic infections
 - b) IgD myelomas

IgE

1. Increases in:
- a) Atopic skin diseases such as eczema
 - b) Hay fever
 - c) Asthma
 - d) Anaphylactic shock
 - e) IgE-myeloma
2. Decreases in:
- a) Congenital agammaglobulinemia
 - b) Hypogammaglobulinemia due to faulty metabolism or synthesis of immunoglobulins