

## Errata

### **Page 12:**

#### **Ig rearrangement**

Ig molecules comprise heavy (H) and light (L) chains with both constant (C) and variable (v) regions that are encoded by genes residing in three loci. The possible rearrangement combinations of the heavy chain with the addition of the variability of the light chains provide an enormous capacity of Ig repertoire (Dudley et al, 2005). Assembly of the Ig  $\mu$  heavy chain and one of the light chains results in the formation of IgM that is expressed on the immature B cell surface. ***Thus, a naïve B cell expresses IgM on its surface, constituting the BCR, and IgD that is frequently associated with the B cell's immature developmental stage.*** It is noteworthy to bear in mind that one certain B cell can only gain one certain epitope specificity through its lifetime and therefore the Ig heavy chain can only be of one allotype in a B cell. (Shapiro-Shelef et al, 2005).

Erased:

***Upon antigen encounter, from foreign invaders or from endogenous cells such as tumours, the B cells undergo a transition as described above and gene rearrangement within the Ig locus occurs, which enables them to generate a diverse repertoire of Igs in order to eliminate and neutralize the antigens (Tonegawa et al, 1983).***

#### **Attachment II, figure 2C:**

#### **C Elution of the unknown receptor**

