

## TEXT SUPPLEMENT (Ch 15): B Cell Activation

When a B cell binds to an antigen, it becomes activated and starts to divide repeatedly, forming a clone of genetically identical B cells. Some of these cells become antibody-secreting cells (A), while others

become memory cells (M). Both types of B cell have receptors that bind to the same antigen that was originally encountered, and this is the basis of antigen-specific immunity.

Cell division producing a clone of antigen-specific B lymphocytes.

