























Non-covalent forces	Origin	
Electrostatic forces	Attraction between opposite charges	-NH ₃ ⊙ 00C-
rdrogen bonds	Hydrogen shared between electronegative atoms (N,O)	$\sum_{\substack{\delta^- \ \delta^+ \ \delta^-}} H^{} O = C$
Van der Waals forces	Fluctuations in electron clouds around molecules oppositely polarize neighboring atoms	$ \begin{array}{c} \delta^+ \\ \delta^- \end{array} \xrightarrow{\delta^-} \\ \delta^+ \end{array} $
Hydrophobic forces	Hydrophobic groups interact unlavorably with water and tend to pack together to exclude water molecules. The attraction also involves van der Waals forces	













Ig Polypeptides Are Encoded by LIGHT CHAIN Multiple Gene Segments						
Variable Constant Light Chain Boly Hardinge V J C Gene Segments Light Chain GENE SEGMENTS HEAVY CHAIN HEAVY CHAIN						
Variable	Const ant			H.C. Polyqrqrtdr e		
V D J	C _{H1}	C _{H2}	С _{Н3} н.с. g	Gene Segments		















SUMMARY

- Antibodies are comprised of 2 heavy and 2 light chain polypeptides.
- 2. N-terminal variable regions of antibodies recognize antigen and C-terminal heavy chain constant regions eliminate antigen.
- 3. Heavy and light chains are comprised of multiple Ig domains that have a characteristic beta pleated sheet structure.
- Hypervariable amino acids in loops between beta sheets of variable regions contact antigen.
- 5.T cell receptors are comprised on one alpha and one beta chain and resemble Fab fragments of antibodies.
- 6. Genes encoding antibodies and TCRs are comprised of multiple V, D, J and C gene segments.