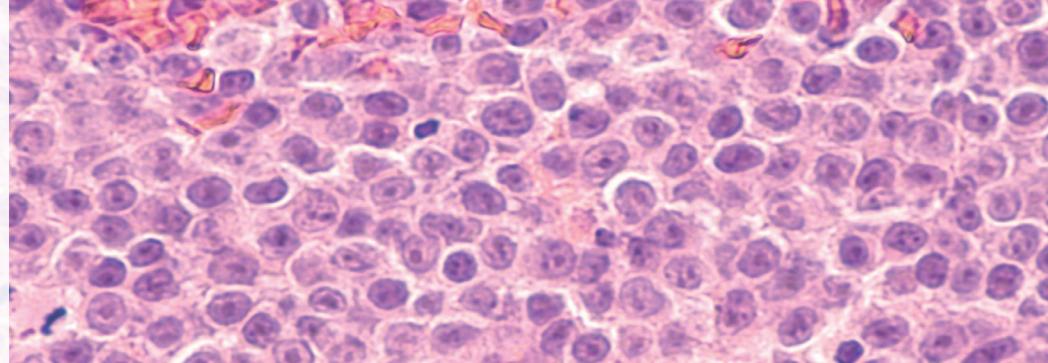


1. BÖLÜM



NORMAL LENFOİD DOKULAR VE LENFOSİT ONTOGENEZİ

Çiğdem ÖZDEMİR¹

GİRİŞ

Vücumuzdaki lenfoid dokular; kemik iliği, timus, lenf nodları, dalak, mukoza ilişkili lenfoid dokular (MILD) olarak gruplandırılabilir. Tüm lenfoid hücreler kemik iliğinden kaynaklanırlar, B lenfositler kemik iliğinde olgunlaşırken, T lenfositler olgunlaşmak için timusa göç ederler. Kemik iliği ve timus B lenfositler ve T lenfositleri kolonize ederler. Bu nedenle kemik iliği ve timusa primer lenfoid organlar denir. Lenf nodu, vücuttaki抗jenlere cevap verilen yer, dalak dolaşımındaki抗jenlerin monitör yeri, MILD ise mukoza ve ciltte抗jenlere karşı savunma bariyeri yapan bölge dir. Bu nedenle geri kalan dokulara da sekonder lenfoid organlar denir (1).

KEMİK İLİĞİ

Kemik iliği, hematopoetik kök hücrelerin, kendi kendini yenileyen kök hücrelerin, tüm erken lenfoid B hücreler ve T hücre prekürsörleri için ana kaynaktır. Erken B hücre faktlilaşması kemik iliğinde devam ederken, T hücreleri olgunlaşmasına devam etmek için timusa göç ederler. Kemik iliği ayrıca periferik organ ve dokularda oluşup geri kemik iliğine göç eden plazma hücreleri için depo görevi yapar. Kemik iliğindeki tüm

olgunlaşması sürecinde mezenkimal kök/stromal hücreler çok önemli görevler üstlenirler (2,3).

LENF NODU

Normal lenf nodu, oval, yuvarlak ya da fasulye şeklinde, 0,2cm-2cm arasında değişen boyutlarındadır. Normalde lenf nodları palpabl değildir. Periferal lenf nodları yeni doğanda yokken, gençlerde sayı olarak yaşlılardan daha fazladır (4). Lenf nodu yapısal olarak üç bölgeden oluşur, korteks, parakarteks, medulla.

Korteks, lenfoid foliküller içerir. Lenfoid foliküller lenf nodundaki B hücrelerinin bölgesidir ve asıl olarak humorall immunite ile ilişkilidir. Lenfoid foliküller primer ve sekonder folikül olarak ayrırlırlar. Primer foliküller yuvarlak şekilli olup ortalama 1 mm çapındadır. Genellikle her birinin uzun ekseni lenf nodu kapsülüne dik olarak yerlesir. Primer folikül, küçük, koyu boyanan, monoton görünümde sakin lenfositler ve foliküler dendritik hücrelerin (FDH) oluşturduğu küçük ağ yapısından oluşur. Primer folikül hücreleri, pan-B hücre belirteçleri yanında IgM, IgD, CD21 ve CD23 ekspres ederler. Sekonder folikül ya da reaktif folikül, primer folikülün抗jenik stimülasyona maruz kalmasından sonra gelişir,

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fonksiyonel yolaklar mevcuttur. Bu fonksiyonel karmaşılık kendi içinde acayıp bir hiyerarşiji barındırmakta ve hayatı kalmamızı sağlamaktadır. Lenfoid sistemin dokularının ve hücrelerinin olgunlaşma süreçlerinin anlaşılması lenfoid malignitelerini anlamamızı kolaylaştıracaktır.

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