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Intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIg) can exert beneficial effects in autoimmune and inflammatory diseases via several mutually non-exclusive mechanisms. While, IVIg can directly modulate the functions of both innate and adaptive immune cells such as dendritic cells (DC), macrophages, B and T cells, several reports have also highlighted that the regulation of immune responses by IVIg can be indirect. In view of these results, we aimed at exploring whether indirect regulation of immune cells by 'IVIg-educated' innate cells is a universal phenomenon. We addressed this question by deciphering the modulation of B cell functions by 'IVIg-educated' DC. Our results indicate that human B cells are resistant to immunomodulation by 'IVIg-educated' DC. However, IVIg at therapeutic concentrations can directly inhibit B cell activation and proliferation. These results thus suggest that, indirect modulation of immune cells by IVIg is not a universal phenomenon.