

How natural killer cells recognize cancer cells

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Natural killer (NK) cell receptors regulate the capacity of NK cells and in some cases T cells to attack tumor cells and infected cells. Diseased cells in the body become susceptible to NK cells by down-regulating inhibitory ligands such as MHC class I molecules, and/or up-regulating stimulatory ligands, such as the Rae1 family proteins recognized by the NKG2D receptor. This presentation will discuss the role of NKG2D in tumor surveillance *in vivo*, the role of NKG2D in stimulating T cells, and the molecular mechanisms responsible for induction of NKG2D ligands in diseased cells.

References:

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