

How natural killer cells recognize cancer cells

David H. Raulet

Department of Molecular and Cell Biology, University of California, Berkeley, California

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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