

MHC Class I interacts with CD160

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Introduction

Reactome is open-source, open access, manually curated and peer-reviewed pathway database. Pathway annotations are authored by expert biologists, in collaboration with Reactome editorial staff and cross-referenced to many bioinformatics databases. A system of evidence tracking ensures that all assertions are backed up by the primary literature. Reactome is used by clinicians, geneticists, genomics researchers, and molecular biologists to interpret the results of high-throughput experimental studies, by bioinformaticians seeking to develop novel algorithms for mining knowledge from genomic studies, and by systems biologists building predictive models of normal and disease variant pathways.

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Literature references

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- Sidiropoulos, K., Viteri, G., Sevilla, C., Jupe, S., Webber, M., Orlic-Milacic, M. et al. (2017). Reactome enhanced pathway visualization. *Bioinformatics*, 33, 3461-3467. [↗](#)
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Reactome database release: 70

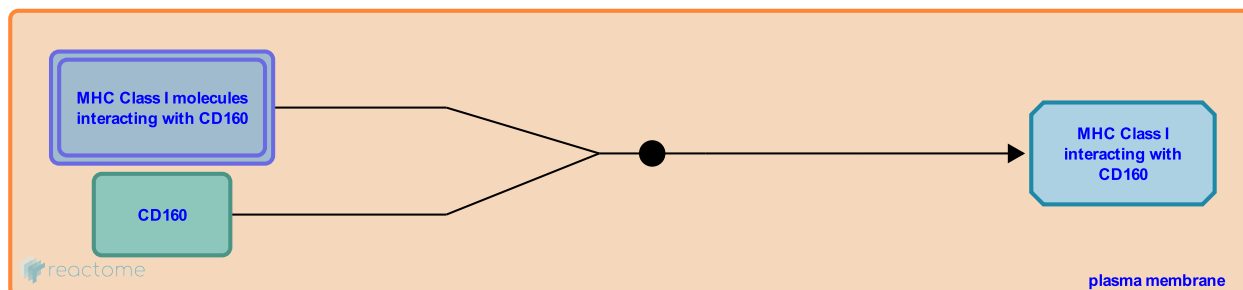
This document contains 1 reaction ([see Table of Contents](#))

MHC Class I interacts with CD160 ↗

Stable identifier: R-HSA-199169

Type: binding

Compartments: plasma membrane



CD160 is a GPI-anchored lymphocyte surface receptor in which expression is mostly restricted to the highly cytotoxic NK cells. MHC class I molecules bind to CD160 receptors on circulating NK lymphocytes and this triggers their cytotoxic activity and cytokine production. NK cells stimulated by IL-15 secrete soluble CD160 protein that binds to MHC-I molecules, resulting in the inhibition of the cytotoxic CD8⁺ T lymphocyte activity and of the CD160-mediated NK cell

cytotoxicity.

Literature references

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Editions

2007-07-08	Authored	de Bono, B.
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