

Shicheng Guo <shg047@eng.ucsd.edu>

Heather Cunliffe via Frontiers: Invitation to Review a Manuscript

1 message

Frontiers < noreply@frontiersin.org>

Mon, Feb 8, 2016 at 2:51 PM

Reply-To: Heather Cunliffe <heather.cunliffe@otago.ac.nz>

To: scguo@ucsd.edu

Heather Cunliffe has sent you a message. Please click 'Reply' to send a direct response

Dear Dr Guo,

You are invited to review the following manuscript submitted recently. Please, click the link to accept if this work falls within your area of expertise, you are interested and available to review the paper within 10 days, and have no conflict of interest (see policies on http://frontiersin.org/Journal/ReviewGuidelines.aspx? s=129&name=cancer_genetics#COIAERE); otherwise, please click on the decline link.

Note that, should you endorse publication after the review process, your name will be disclosed on the final publication. Read below for more information.

Journal: Frontiers in Genetics, section Cancer Genetics

Article type: Mini Review

Title: The impact of KIR polymorphism on the risk of developing cancer: not as strong as imagined?

Manuscript ID: 168136 Authors: Danillo G Augusto

Submitted on: 21 Sep 2015 Edited by: Heather Cunliffe

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Thank you for considering to review this manuscript.

With best regards,

Heather Cunliffe Specialty Chief Editor, www.frontiersin.org

The polymorphism of killer cell immunoglobulin-like receptors (KIR) has been associated with several diseases, including infection, autoimmunity and cancer. KIR molecules are superfamily of receptors expressed on the surface of natural killer cells (NK), frontline defense of innate immunity against microorganisms and neoplastic cells. Some studies have shown conflicting results concerning the role that KIR polymorphism plays in tumor susceptibility, particularly in leukemia and lymphoma. Interestingly, the presence of HLA ligands is sometimes strongly associated with several types of cancer and apparently is not related with their interaction with KIR. This manuscript briefly reviews the uncommon polymorphism of KIR and critically summarizes the recent

findings with regards of the importance of KIR variation for cancer susceptibility.

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