Dendritic cells (DCs) are important immune cells linking innate and adaptive immune responses. As myeloid immune cell sentinels, DCs are specialized in the sensing of pathogen challenges and cancer. They translate the latter for T cells into peptide form.

Development And Function Of Dendritic Cell Subsets

Classical dendritic cells (cDCs) form a critical interface between innate and adaptive immunity. As myeloid immune cell sentinels, cDCs are specialized in the sensing of pathogen challenges and cancer. They translate the latter for T cells into peptide form. Moreover, cDCs provide additional critical information on the local and general state of the immune system.

Development and function of dendritic cell subsets

Dendritic cells (DCs) are antigen-presenting cells (also known as accessory cells) of the mammalian immune system. Their main function is to present antigen material and present it to the cell surface in the T cells of the immune system. They act as messengers between the innate and the adaptive immune systems.

Development and function of human dendritic cells

Dendritic cells (DCs) are antigen-presenting cells that migrate to lymphoid organs from the blood. They are key players in the immune system, particularly in the adaptive immune response.

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Epigenetic Regulation of Dendritic Cell Development and Function

Abstract The nervous system is populated by numerous types of neurons, each bearing a dendritic arbor with a characteristic morphology. These type-specific features influence many aspects of a neuron's function, including the number and identity of presynaptic inputs and how inputs are integrated to determine firing properties.

Development and function of dendritic cell subsets

Dendritic cells (DCs) are antigen-presenting cells that initiate the immune response by presenting antigenic peptides to T cells. The development and function of DC subsets are crucial for the proper functioning of the immune system.

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