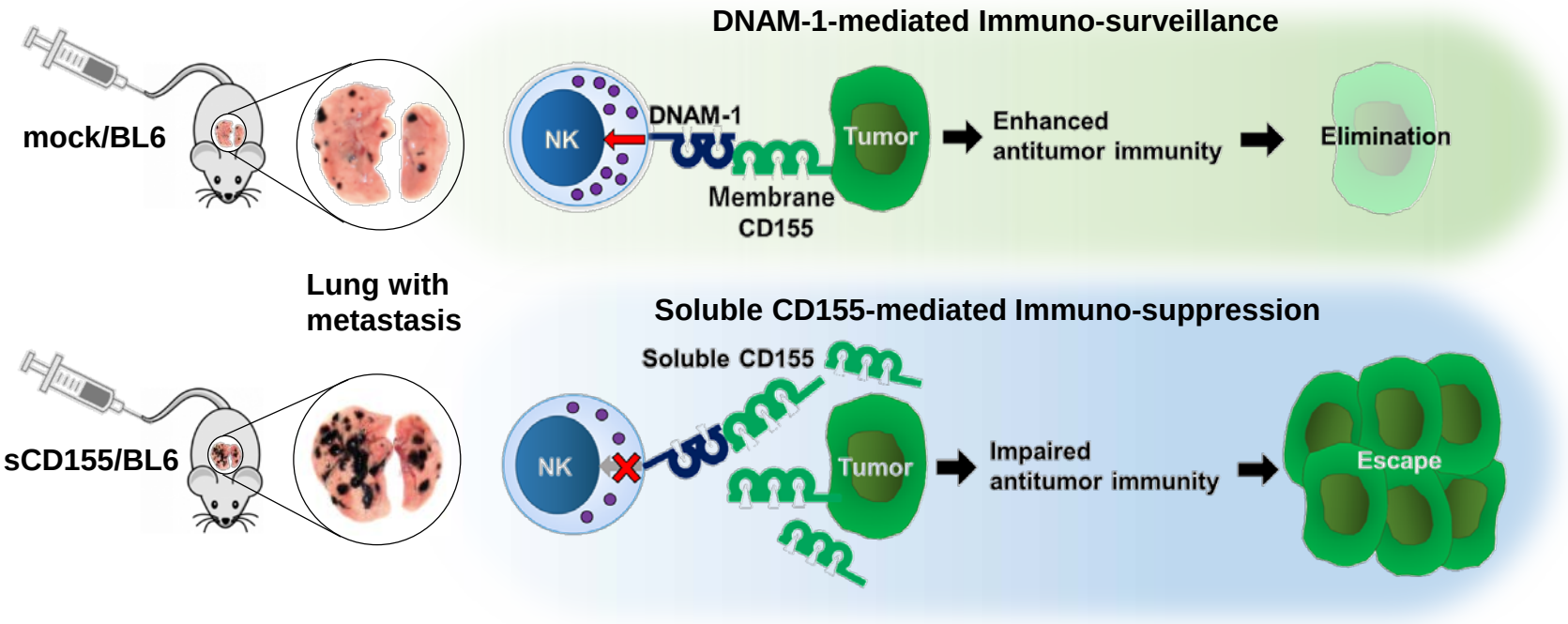
Tumor-derived soluble CD155 inhibits DNAM-1-mediated antitumor activity of natural killer cells.



Membrane CD155 has been reported to regulate antitumor immunity via the interaction with activating receptor DNAM-1 and inhibitory receptors TIGIT (and CD96) which are expressed by T cells and NK cells. In the current study, we demonstrated that soluble CD155 secreted from tumor cells suppressed antitumor immunity by blocking DNAM-1 on NK cells and promoted lung metastasis of melanoma cells. It suggested that soluble CD155 could be a new target for cancer immunotherapy.

References: Okumura G et al. *J Exp Med*. 271 (4):1, 2020. pii: e20191290. doi: 10.1084/jem.20191290.
Contact: Dr. Kazuko Shibuya (kazukos@md.tsukuba.ac.jp)