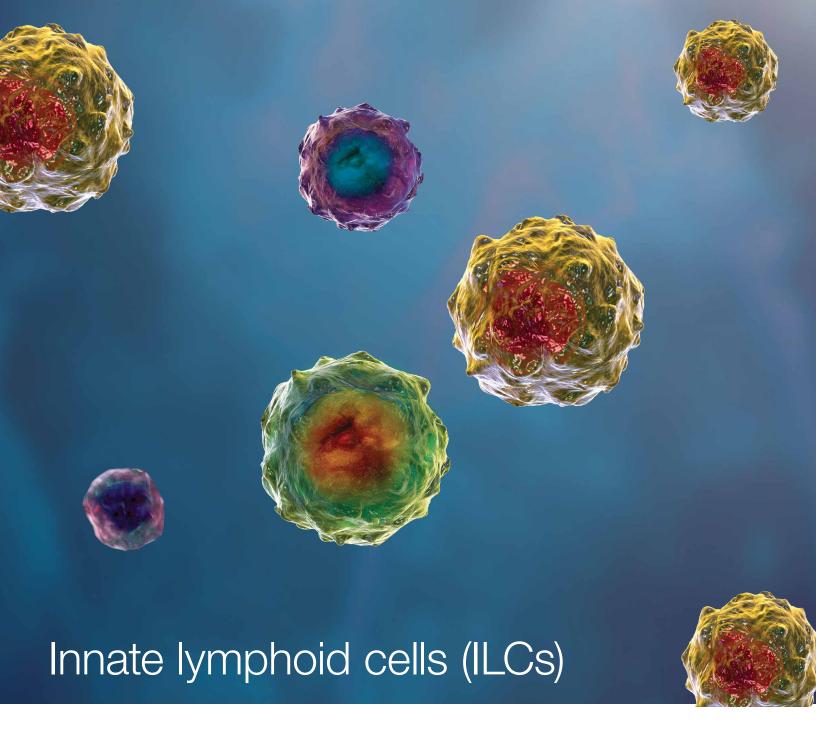
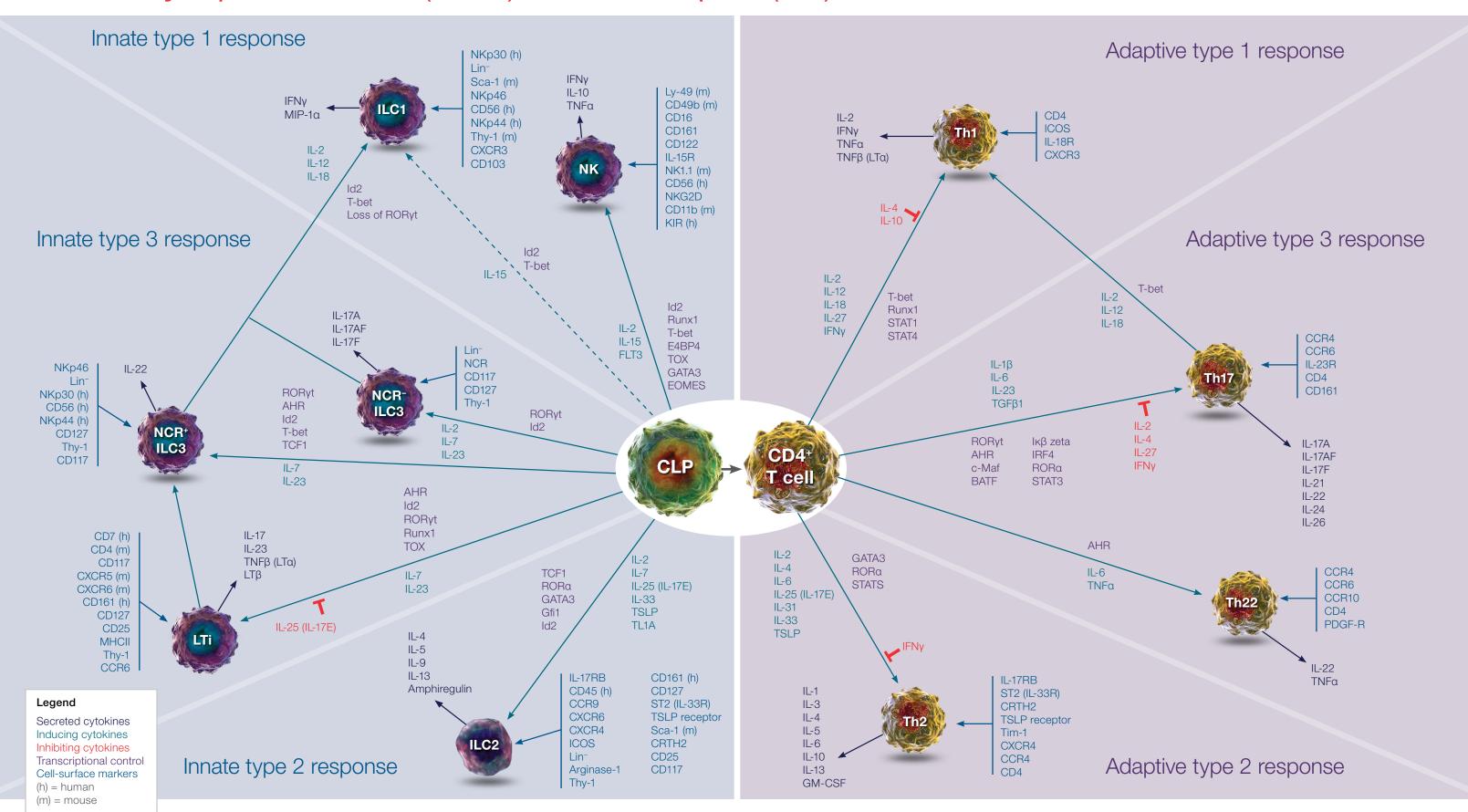
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ILCs are immune cells derived from common lymphoid progenitors (CLPs) and defined by the absence of antigen-specific B or T cell receptors. There are cytotoxic natural killer (NK) cells, which are the most well characterized, as well as noncytotoxic ILCs: ILC1, ILC2, and ILC3. ILCs are grouped based on the cytokines they can produce and the transcription factors that regulate their development and function. They can rapidly secrete immunoregulatory cytokines to enable early immune responses to infection. They often reside in mucosal surfaces, where they are exposed to infectious pathogens in the environment.



Innate lymphoid cells (ILCs) and T helper (Th) cells



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