**TABLE 1*.* SEVERAL FUNCTIONS OF PROTEINS OF THE MICROVESICLES PRODUCED BY THE NK-92 NATURAL KILLER CELL LINE**

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| **Protein** | **Function** | **Presence in NK cells. References** |
| CCR2 | CCL2 (MCP-1) receptor, control of cell migration | [33] |
| CCR3 | CCL5, CCL7, CCL11, CCL13, CCL15, CCL24, CCL26, and CCL28 receptor | N/A |
| CCR7 | CCL19 and CCL21 receptor, control of cell migration into the lymph node | [25] |
| Interleukin-15 receptor (IL15RA, CD215) | IL-15 receptor, regulation of cell activity and proliferation | [3] |
| Integrin α6 (CD49f) | integrin receptor, integrin-mediated cell adhesion to extracellular matrix components (laminin, collagen, and fibronectin) | [6] |
| Low affinity immunoglobulin gamma Fc region receptor III-A (Fc-gamma RIIIα, CD16a) | IgG receptor, antibody-dependent cell cytotoxicity | [23] |
| Prostaglandin E2 receptor EP4 subtype (EP4) [63] | PGE2 receptor, inhibition of cell cytotoxicity | [5] |
| Signaling lymphocytic activation molecule (SLAMF1, CD150) | receptor found on NKT cells, differentiation, bacterial antigen binding | N/A |
| Thyroid hormone receptor α1 (THRA) | T3 receptor, enhancing of cell cytotoxicity and response to IFNγ | [35] |
| Triiodothyronine receptor | same as Thyroid hormone receptor alpha 1 (THRA; according to https://www.uniprot.org) |  |
| Dual specificity mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase 6 (MAP2K6) | intracellular signaling (the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK)/ERK-signaling pathway), control of viability, control of activating receptor expression, inhibition of activated cell proliferation | [20] |
| Rho family GTPase 3 isoform CRA (RND3) | intracellular signaling, control of cytoskeletal rearrangement, control of interactions of actin filaments and microtubules in cell cytotoxicity implementation process | [19] |
| Tyrosine-protein kinase ITK/TSK (ITK) | intracellular signaling, cell cytotoxicity control | [10] |
| Tyrosine-protein kinase Lyn isoform 1 (LYN) | intracellular signaling, signaling via CD94 and NKR-P1, control of cell cytotoxicity | [24] |
| C-C motif chemokine 5 (CCL5, RANTES) [79] | chemokine, inflammatory mediator | [13] |
| C-X-C motif chemokine 10 (CXCL10, IP-10) | chemokine, inflammatory mediator control of cell migration | N/A |
| C-X-C motif chemokine 11 (CXCL11) | chemokine, inflammatory mediator, control of cell migration | N/A |
| Interferon β | cell activation | N/A |
| Interleukin-7 | enhancing of cell viability | N/A |
| Interleukin-12 | pro-inflammatory cytokine, cell activation | [38] |
| Semaphorin-4D isoform 1 (SEMA4D, CD100) | activated cell surface receptor, mediating of cell cytotoxicity by binding to CD72 on the target cell | [21] |
| Transforming growth factor β | control of cell activity, regulation of differentiation | [40] |
| Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 4 (TNFSF4, CD252) | activation of cytotoxicity | [14] |
| Serpin B5 isoform 1 (SERPINB5) | regulation of cell adhesion and apoptosis; inhibition of cell invasion, migration, and angiogenesis | N/A |
| Granzyme A | triggering of apoptosis | [7] |
| Galectin-3 | enhancing of cell viability and proliferation, suppression of cell cytotoxicity | [1] |