Myeloid cell

- Interrogation of macrophage-related prognostic signatures reveals a potential immune-mediated therapy strategy by histone deacetylase inhibition in glioma
- Pro-repair macrophages driven by CGRP rescue white matter integrity following intracerebral hemorrhage
- Adoptive cell therapy with macrophage-drug conjugates facilitates cytotoxic drug transfer and immune activation in glioblastoma models
- Exploring the causal relationship between immune cell characteristics and melanoma: A two-way Mendelian randomization study
- EGFRvIII-positive glioblastoma contributes to immune escape and malignant progression via the c-Fos-MDK-LRP1 axis
- Single-cell transcriptome profiling reveals dynamic cell populations and immune infiltration in cerebral cavernous malformation
- Ugonin P mitigates osteolytic bone metastasis by suppressing MDK via upregulating miR-223-3p expression
- Radio-chemotherapy and metformin selectively modulate the heterogeneous landscape of glioma with ribosome biogenesis, long non coding RNA and immune-escape markers as major player

Myeloid cells are a type of white blood cell that is produced in the bone marrow and are involved in the immune response, as well as other important functions in the body. Myeloid cells include various cell types such as:

Neutrophils: These are the most abundant type of white blood cell in the body and are the first responders to infections. Neutrophils can engulf and destroy bacteria and other harmful substances. Eosinophils: These cells are involved in the immune response against parasites and are also involved in allergic reactions. Basophils: These cells are involved in the immune response to parasites and are also involved in allergic reactions. Monocytes: These are larger white blood cells that can differentiate into macrophages, which are specialized cells that can engulf and destroy pathogens and other foreign substances. Dendritic cells: These cells are important for presenting antigens to T cells, which are an important part of the adaptive immune response. Megakaryocytes: These cells are involved in the production of platelets, which are important for blood clotting. Myeloid cells play a critical role in the immune response by detecting and responding to infections, as well as other potential threats to the body. In addition to their immune function, myeloid cells also play a role in tissue repair, blood clotting, and other physiological processes. Dysfunction or abnormal proliferation of myeloid cells can lead to a variety of diseases, including various types of cancer and autoimmune disorders.