

Acronym/Defense Molecule Full Name/ Function

AID Activation-induced cytidine deaminase/ SHM/gene conversion/CSR
APOBEC Apolipoprotein B mRNA editing enzyme catalytic polypeptide/Innate immunity (antiviral)
AGM Aorta-gonad-mesonephros /Intraembryonic origin of hematopoietic cells
AMP Antimicrobial peptide /Innate immunity (eg, defensins)
APAR Agnathan paired antigen receptor Similarities to Ig/TCR and NKR
ASC Apoptosis-associated Speck like protein containing a CARD domain./Inflammasome.
AVR Avirulence protein /Pathogen effector recognized by plant NLR
Bf Factor B /Enzyme of C' cascade
B1-3GNP Beta 1-3 glucan-recognizing protein /Binds to bacteria
C' Complement /Innate/adaptive immunity
CARD Caspase-recruitment domain/ Domain in intracellular defense molecules
Caspase: Cysteine aspartic protease.
CATERPILLER or CLR CARD, transcription enhancer, R(purine)-binding, pyrin, lots of leucine repeats/
Apoptosis, immunity, inflammation
CD Cluster of differentiation/a protocol used for the identification of cell surface molecules with antibodies
CDR Complementarity-determining region/ Portion of Ig or TCR that binds to antigen
CSR Class switch recombination/ Adaptive humoral immunity modification
DD Death domain/ Cytosolic interacting domain
DSCAM Down syndrome cell adhesion molecule/ Insect immune defense and neuron specification.
ECM Extracellular matrix
ER Endoplasmic reticulum
ETI Effector-triggered immunity/ Immunity in plants triggered by NLR
Fab The fragment antigen-binding / the region on an antibody that binds to antigens
FBA F box-associated domain/ Intracellular domain
Fc The fragment crystallizable region. The tail region of an antibody.
FcRN Fc receptor neonatal/ MHC-like FcR
FN3 Fibronectin type III repeat /Domain found in many innate molecules
FREP Fibrinogen-related protein /Mollusk (adaptive?) defense
FuHC Fusion histocompatibility/ Histocompatibility locus in tunicates
GALT Gut-associated lymphoid tissue
GPI Glycophosphatidylinositol/Lipid linkage to cell membrane (eg, VLR)
ICE Interleukin-converting enzyme/ IL-1 β processing
Ig Immunoglobulin/ Adaptive immunity
IgSF Immunoglobulin superfamily /Innate/adaptive immunity
IFN Interferon /Innate (type I)/adaptive (type II) immunity
IL Interleukin
IMD Immune deficiency /Insect innate defense pathway
IRF Interferon regulatory factor /Innate (transcription factor)
IRG Immunity-related GTPases./ Innate immunity
ITAM Immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motif /Signaling motif for NK and antigen receptors
ITIM Immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibitory motif /Signaling motif for NK and antigen receptors
JAK Janus kinase /Signaling molecule associated with cytokine receptors
KIR Killer inhibitory IgSF receptor./NK cell receptor
Lectins: Essentially carbohydrate-binding (but also protein binding) proteins/For example, galectin, C-type, S-type/ Many (eg, NKR, selectins)
LITR Leukocyte immune-type receptors/ Fish NK-like receptors of the IgSF
LMP Low-molecular-weight protein /Proteasome subunit
LRC Leukocyte receptor complex Gene complex containing KIR and many IgSF molecules
LRR Leucine-rich repeat Innate/adaptive immunity module
MAC Membrane-attack complex C'/pore-forming
MACPF MAC-perforin domain/ Potential pore former
MASP MBP-associated serine protease Lectin C' pathway
MBP (or MBL) Mannose-binding protein (lectin)/ Lectin C' pathway
MDM Mollusk defense molecule/ IgSF defense molecule
MHC Major histocompatibility complex/ T-cell recognition
MIF Macrophage inhibitory factor/ Innate immunity; inflammation
MyD88 (also dMyD88) (*Drosophila*) Myeloid differentiation primary response gene 88/TLR adaptor
NITR Novel immune-type receptors /Teleost fish NK-like receptors of the IgSF
NAR Nurse shark antigen receptor
NK cell Natural killer cell /Vertebrate innate cellular immunity

NKC Natural killer cell complex/ Gene complex with many C-type lectin genes (especially NK cells)
NKR Natural killer cell receptor/ Receptor on NK cells
NALP NACHT leucine-rich repeat and PYD-containing protein/ Intracellular PRR.
NBD-LRR Nucleotide-binding domain/LRR Motif of intracellular defense molecules
NFκB Nuclear factor-κB (Rel homology domain)/ Evolutionarily conserved transcription factor
NLR NACHT leucine-rich repeat protein, or NOD like receptors/ Intracellular PRR
NOD Nucleotide oligomerization domain protein/ Intracellular PRR
NOS Nitric oxide synthase/ Intracellular killing innate defense molecule
PAMP Pathogen-associated molecular pattern /Conserved target epitopes on pathogens
PCD Programmed cell death/ Many pathways
Penaedins: Defense molecule in shrimp
PGRP Peptidoglycan-recognition protein /Gram-positive bacteria defense family; receptor and effector.
PPO Propolyphenol oxidase/ Plant-invertebrate defense (melanization)
PRR Pattern-recognition receptor/ Recognize PAMP, innate/adaptive immunity
PSMB Proteasome subunit beta subunit/ Proteolytic member of 20S proteasome
Polμ DNA polymerase μ /Error-prone polymerase (related to TdT)
PYD Pyrin domain/ Domain in intracellular defense molecules
PRY N terminus extension of the B30-2 domain. PRY is a domain associated with SPRY domains./ involved in TRIM recognition
RAG Recombination-activating gene /Ig/TCR rearrangement
RFP-Y Restriction fragment polymorphism-Y/ Chicken nonclassical MHC gene cluster
RFX Regulatory factor X /Transcription factor, class I regulation
RIG Retinoic acid-inducible gene /Intracellular double-stranded RNA recognition
RIP2 Receptor interactin protein2/. NLR pathways.
RNAi RNA interference. A biological process in which RNA molecules inhibit gene expression
RSS Recombination signal sequence/ DNA element next to Ig/TCR gene segments necessary for RAG-mediated rearrangement
RXR Retinoid X receptor /Transcription factor encoded in MHC
SHM Somatic hypermutation/ Adaptive humoral immunity
SOCS suppressor of cytokine signaling
SPE Spaetzle-processing enzyme /Insect defense molecule in toll cascade
SPRY from dual specificity kinase spore lysis A and in the Ca²⁺-release channel ryanodine receptors, domain-containing **SOCS box**/ Present in B30.2 domains of TRIMs and Butyrophilins/suppressor of cytokines
SRCR Scavenger receptor cysteine-rich/ Innate immunity recognition molecule
TAK TGF-β activated kinase/ ubiquitin-dependent kinase of innate pathways
TAP (and TAP-L) Transporter associated with antigen processing/ Transports peptides from cytosol to ER lumen
TAPBP TAP-binding protein(Tapasin)/ Tethers TAP to class I
TCR T-cell receptor/ Adaptive defense
TdT Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase /Involved in Ig/TCR rearrangement
TEP Thioester-containing protein/ Opsonization (like C3)
TGF Transforming growth factor /Immunosuppressive cytokine
TNF Tumor necrosis factor/ Proinflammatory cytokine (and family)
UPD Unpaired./Protostome cytokine induced by viral infection
TLR Toll-like receptor/ Innate receptor on the cell surface or in endosomes
TM Transmembrane
TRIM Tripartite motif-containing proteins/ Large family of cytosolic innate defense molecules
V-, C1-, C2-, I- Variable, constant 1 and 2, intermediate IgSF domain/IgSF domain types
VAV Guanine exchange factor, the "onc F" proto-oncogene/ Encoded in MHC, involved in adaptive signaling pathways
VCBP Variable domain chitin binding /Amphioxus defense molecule
VLR Variable lymphocyte receptor /Agnathan adaptive defense molecule
WKRY The almost invariant WRKY amino acid sequence at the N-terminus /Plant transcription factor used to upregulate defense genes (analog of NF-κB)
XMIV *Xenopus* MHC-linked IgSF V region /*Xenopus* MHC-linked NKR-like genes
XNC *Xenopus* nonclassical *Xenopus* class Ib cluster
185/333 Sea urchin defense molecule/ (Adaptive?) Defense now called Transformers.