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In its active form p53 exists as a tetramer and is known to be a tumor suppressor protein with cell cycle checkpoint control function [1]. The adapter protein 14-3-3 σ binds to p53 and stabilizes the functional tetramer and thereby enhances anti-tumor activity. Several binding sites for 14-3-3 proteins have been identified in the C-terminus of p53 [2]. We could solve the crystal structure of the C-terminus of p53 (residues 385-393) in complex with 14-3-3 σ at a resolution of 1.2Å. The accommodation of the peptide in the 14-3-3 binding pocket implies a starting point for discussion of binding of 14-3-3 σ to the active p53 tetramer and its stabilization. Furthermore the structure reveals the existence of a pocket for small molecules which could be used to stabilize the 14-3-3/p53 interaction and which could be used as a possible starting point for therapeutic intervention.

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Recognition of the CD1d-Alpha-GalactosylCeramide analogues by the NKT T Cell Receptor. Kwok S. Wun^a, Siew S Pang^a, Garth Cameron^b, Onisha Patel^a, Daniel G Pellicci^b, James McCluskey^b, Dale I Godfrey^b, Steven A Porcelli^c, Jamie Rossjohn^a. ^aDepartment of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Monash University, Clayton, Australia. ^bDepartment of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Australia. ^cDepartment of Microbiology and Immunology, Department of Medicine, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bronx, USA.

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Unlike the Major Histocompatibility molecules (MHC), CD1d molecule is suited to capture and present lipid-based antigen for T cell recognition [1]. One of the diverse range of lipids that CD1d can present includes the potent immune stimulator glycolipid: α -galactosylceramide (α -GalCer) consisting of a galactose sugar head group connected by two lipid tails. This CD1d- α -GalCer molecule can be recognised by a unique class of T cells, termed Type I NKT cells that expresses T cell receptor (TCR) encoding an invariant α chain and a restricted β chain repertoire. Through the crystal structure of the NKT TCR-CD1d- α -GalCer complex, it can be observed that the NKT TCR recognises CD1d- α -GalCer in a very distinct manner when compared to any other TCR-peptide-MHC (TCR-pMHC) complexes [2]. More specifically, the NKT TCR docks the CD1d- α -GalCer molecule in a parallel conformation with its V α domain contacting both the α 1 and α 2 helices of CD1d, a phenomenon that is not observed in any TCR-pMHC complexes. Using the crystal structure as a guide, an alanine scanning mutagenesis of the residues on the NKT TCR and CD1d molecule as well as the use of different α -GalCer analogues enabled the minimal binding requirement of CD1d- α -GalCer restriction to be defined [3]. Collectively,

these results highlight the fundamental differences of the way the immune system recognises peptide and lipid-based antigens. The current focus of the project involves the use of different α -GalCer analogues that the NKT cells can recognise. Importantly, these analogues have been tested *in vivo* to be shown to induce bias cytokine responses, thus, illustrating the potential of using these analogues for future immuno-drug therapy. Here I shall present recent findings pertaining to the recognition of these α -GalCer analogues.

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