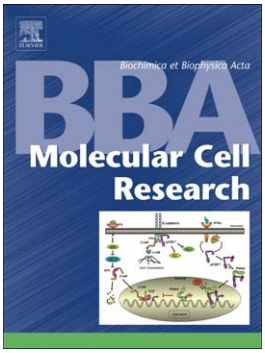

Microenvironment interactions and B-cell receptor signaling in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: Implications for disease pathogenesis and treatment

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Microenvironment interactions and B-cell receptor signaling in Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: implications for disease pathogenesis and treatment

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Highlights:

- CLL cells are dependent on interactions with their microenvironment for survival
- Nurselike cells, T and stromal cells are key components of the CLL microenvironment
- B-cell receptor signaling has a central pathogenetic role in CLL
- BCR signaling inhibitors are the most successful new therapeutics for CLL

Keywords: CLL, nurselike cells, stromal cells, BCR, BCR signaling, BCR signaling inhibitors