Recognition of glycans by pattern recognition receptors (PRRs) contributes to anti-pathogen immune responses. C-type lectin receptors (CLRs) have been well defined in human and mice (<u>http://www.imperial.ac.uk/research/animallectins/</u>) and are capable of sensing glycans present in pathogens to activate mainly innate immune responses, such as phagocytosis, antigen processing and presentation, and subsequent T cell activation. The ability of CLRs to elicit and shape adaptive immunity plays a critical role in the inhibition of pathogen spread within the host. However, certain pathogens exploit CLRs for their entry into host cells to avoid immune

