

Review of: "The Intriguing Role of TLR Accessory Molecules in Cardiovascular Health and Disease"

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This review raises the central question of the role of TLRs accessory molecules in cardiovascular diseases. It is well-organized beginning with a brief introduction about TLRs (signaling, ligands and their accessory molecules) and then it focused exclusively on the surface accessory molecules of TLRs. The only issue that I could raise is that in this review it is not described the role of soluble CD36 in the section of CD36 which has been described its presence in human plasma (1) and could modulate inflammation in the same way as soluble CD14 (2). Finally, I completely agree that a novel therapeutics for COVID-19 will be the design of inhibitors that binds TLR2 (3) with the aim of preventing coagulation and other cardiovascular diseases caused by the pro-inflammatory activation of TLR2 by the spike of SARS-CoV-2.

References

1 [Plasma sCD36 is associated with markers of atherosclerosis, insulin resistance and fatty liver in a nondiabetic healthy population.](#)

Handberg A, Højlund K, Gastaldelli A, Flyvbjerg A, Dekker JM, Petrie J, Piatti P, Beck-Nielsen H; RISC Investigators. J Intern Med. 2012 Mar;271(3):294-304. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2796.2011.02442.x.

2 [Soluble CD36 ectodomain binds negatively charged diacylglycerol ligands and acts as a co-receptor for TLR2.](#)

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3 [Soluble human TLR2 ectodomain binds diacylglycerol from microbial lipopeptides and glycolipids.](#)

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