### Table 1: This table highlights emerging immune checkpoints, their associated ligands, and how they influence immune responses.

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| **Immune Checkpoint** | **Ligand(s)** | **Mode of Action** |
| LAG-3 | MHC Class II, Galectin-3 | Inhibits T-cell activation and proliferation by binding to MHC Class II. |
| TIGIT | CD155, CD112, CD113 | Suppresses T-cell and NK cell activity through interaction with its ligands. |
| TIM-3 | Galectin-9, CEACAM1, HMGB1 | Promotes T-cell exhaustion and immune tolerance by interacting with ligands. |
| VISTA | VSIG-3 | Negatively regulates T-cell activation and cytokine production. |
| B7-H3 | Unknown (Possible CD276) | Inhibits T-cell function and may promote tumor immune evasion. |
| BTLA | HVEM | Inhibits T-cell and B-cell activation, contributing to immune tolerance. |
| CD160 | HVEM, MHC Class I | Inhibits T-cell and NK cell activation through binding to ligands. |
| CD96 | CD155 | Competes with TIGIT for ligand binding, suppressing NK cell activity. |
| 2B4 (CD244) | CD48 | Modulates NK and T-cell activity through receptor-ligand interaction. |
| PD-1H (VISTA) | VSIG-3 | Inhibits T-cell responses, contributing to immune evasion. |
| HHLA2 | TMIGD2, CD28H | Regulates T-cell function, potentially inhibiting immune responses. |
| SIRPα | CD47 | Acts as a "don't eat me" signal, inhibiting phagocytosis by macrophages. |