

Abstract

Large granular lymphocyte (LGL) leukemia is a rare disorder of mature cytotoxic T or natural killer cells. Large granular lymphocyte leukemia is characterized by the accumulation of cytotoxic cells in blood and infiltration in the bone marrow, liver, and spleen. Herein, we review clinical features of LGL leukemia. We focus our discussion on known survival signals believed to play a role in the pathogenesis of LGL leukemia and their potential therapeutic implications.