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Specific cellular immunity and antitumor responses in ...

Immunological and antitumor effects of IL-23 as a cancer ...

Objective: To study the synergic effects of IL-12 and B7-1 transfectant on antitumor immunity in vivo. Methods: The retrovirus vector encoding mL-12 and mB7-1 gene was tranfected into EL-4 thymic lymphoma cells respectively. The cells were used as tumor vaccine and the therapeutic effect was observed. Results: In contrast to the mice immunized with EL-4/Wt or EL-4/Neo groups, the ...
DP7-C-modified liposomes enhance immune responses and the ...
CD4+ T cells and antitumor immunity - Wikipedia

The promising, but modest, clinical results of many human cancer vaccines indicate a need for vaccine adjuvants that can increase both the quantity and the quality of vaccine-induced, tumor-specific T cells. In this study we tested the immunological and antitumor effects of the proinflammatory cytok ...
 Antitumor immunity was enhanced in BKO mice, in that EL-4 gag tumor growth was completely inhibited in immunized mice and even unimmunized BKO mice eliminated tumors by day 30 (Fig. 5B). In vivo depletion of NK-1.1 + or CD8 + cells reversed antitumor immunity in BKO mice (Fig. 5C).
Vaccination with early ferroptotic cancer cells induces ...

Our findings show that the modulation of RNA vaccination-induced immune responses by rapamycin translates into superior antitumor effects. Increased tumor-infiltrating leukocytes and decreased MD-SC frequencies are observed after RNA-rapamycin combination therapy

Immune-checkpoint inhibitors and antitumor vaccines may produce both tumor-inhibitory and tumor-stimulatory effects on growing tumors depending on the stage of tumor growth at which treatment is initiated.

We also measured the therapeutic antitumor effects of the DNA vaccine in animals challenged up to 10 days before the first vaccine dose. As shown in Fig. 5C, mice treated with three pgD-E7E6E5 doses

up to 3 days after the TC-1 cell challenge showed 70% protection to tumor development. When the interval between the tumor challenge and vaccine treatment was increased to 5 or 7 days, the antitumor protection effect was observed in only 50% and 25% of the vaccinated mice, respectively.

Together, these data indicate that sensing of IFN- α / β by pancreatic β cells is a requisite component of diabetes development but is dispensable for the antitumor effect of the same response. Vaccinia virus completely separates antitumor immunity from autoimmune diabetes.

Fig. 1. Immune reconstitution is critical for the induction of antitumor immunity elicited by GM-CSF tumor cell vaccine. B6 mice were transplanted with 5×10^6 BM from syngeneic B6 donor mice after 11 Gy of TBI. A, B6 recipients were immunized with 5×10^5 irradiated, wild-type (, SynBMT, wild-type vaccine; n = 15) or GM-CSF-secreting B16 cells 4 weeks (•, SynBMT (4w), GM-CSF vaccine; n ...

Immune Responses and Therapeutic Antitumor Effects of an ...

Autoimmune Diseases, the Impact of COVID-19 and Vaccine Development

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Tumor Cell Vaccine Elicits Potent Antitumor Immunity after ...

Then, the antitumor effect is exerted by activating antigen-specific lymphocyte reactions. Therefore, we conclude that DOTAP/DP7-C liposomes can increase the antitumor effect of mRNA vaccines by increasing the uptake efficiency of DCs to mRNA and activating a stronger immune response.

The type I IFNs possess direct antitumor and immunomodulatory proper-

ties that may improve the efficacy of antitumor vaccines by several reported mechanisms (9, 10): (a) inhibition of tumor cell growth, (b) suppression of tumor angiogenesis, (c) improved natural killer (NK) cell activity, (d) maturation of dendritic cells and cross-priming of CD8 + T-cell responses, (e) enhanced humoral immunity, (f) up-regulation of MHC expression, and (g) enhanced expression of tumor associated antigens ...

Late ferroptotic cells used either for vaccination experiments or for coculture with BMDCs have already lost some key DAMPs, such as ATP and HMGB1, and so late-stage ferroptotic cells do not present all the necessary elements needed to promote the stimulation of the immune system and cannot trigger a vaccination-like effect . We conclude that the stage of cell death is a key aspect of the immunogenicity of ferroptotic cancer cells and their effect on antitumor immunity.

Glycosylation and Antitumor Immunity - ScienceDirect

They found that GSK3 β -mediated PD-L1 degradation by tyrosine kinase inhibitors can enhance antitumor immunity by reducing PD-L1 expression on

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