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IMMUNE INFILTRATION EVALUATION INDUCED BY PEPTIDES IN THE TEST OF DTH

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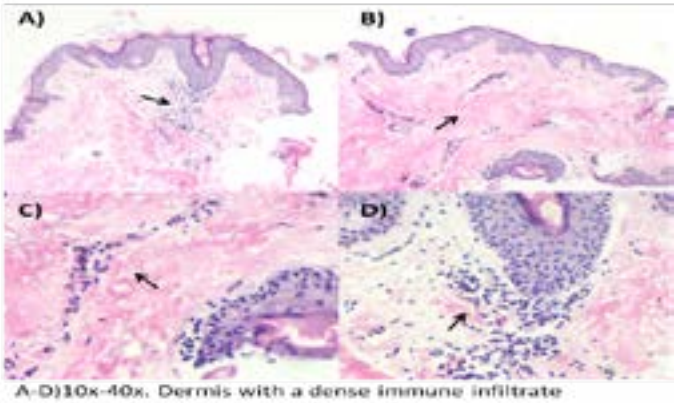
The delayed-type hypersensitivity (DTH) is a test where we can measure the immune response using active immunotherapy antigen specific (AIAE); these peptides are able to stimulate the immune response against proteins that are present in the tumor cells, with the expectation is that such answers may alter the natural history of the disease. DTH response is one of the few measurements used to determine the effective immunization against the tumor. However, little is known about the ability of DTH to really reflect the development of specific systemic immunity against tumor in patients with cancer. We have studied the proteins: APE-1, Fascin-1, RCAS-1, SOX-2, EGFR, VCP, Bcl-2 and Survivin, which we have been applied for purposes of active immunotherapy. The immune response has been evaluated through cell proliferation *in vitro* techniques and indirect ELISA Antigen specific, obtaining favorable results of cellular and humoral response. This study will measure the tissue immunological response by a skin biopsy, this response generated by our peptides after several immunizations and which type of infiltrated lymphocyte (Th1/CD8) are found in the area of the DTH, we also compare the immune contexture (plasma cells, eosinophil's, neutrophils) of the skin biopsy against the primary tumor. We have performed DTH on patients with tumor progression, relapse prevention and refractories, to see how we can modulate their immune response to peptide immunizations. We have found that cancer patients immunized (AIAE) presented more positive DTH, and more CD8 infiltrate. This could be the result of the modulation of the immune system by poor prognosis protein peptides designed to be recognized by HLA-I and Th1, cells that would be generating a greater area of DTH by lymphocyte infiltration and cells antigen presenting previously stimulated with AIAE.



A-D)10x-40x. Dermis with a dense immune infiltrate Lymphocytic predominance (arrows).

Biography

Jose Antonio Matute Briceño is currently the Co-director, Chief Pathologist and Investigator from the Binational Sonora Cancer Research Center (CICS) in Seattle/Sonora. One of its main functions is to carry out immuno-advanced cancer reports, molecular pathology and immunological studies such as ELISA, ELISPOT, T cell expansion, and immunogram. In the research area he develops scientific projects with clinic relevance and performed experiments focused on patient's immune response against cancer. He received specialist training in Pathology at the University of Monterrey, and in 2014 he began training in Immuno-Oncology at the OMA/CICS group, where he developed a diagnostic chart for the immuno-oncopathology evaluation with prognostic and therapeutic implications. He has participated in numerous international conferences of molecular pathology, oncology, USCAP, ASCO, ESMO, where he has made oral and posters presentations. He has been involved in some published scientific articles of the OMA group / CICS and at least five more in preparation.

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