

combination with individually dose adapted interleukin 2 (IL-2) treatment under taurolidine protection and locoregional- and whole body hyperthermia.

Results The overall response (OR) rate of the 129 stage IV patients was 49.6% with an objective response (ORR) of 31.8%. In 15 stage I-III cancer patients, the overall response (OR) rate and objective response (ORR) were 93%, respectively. The entire treatment was performed as outpatient therapy which was mostly associated with a toxicity of grade 1–2 (24.4 and 14.9%, respectively), including nausea, diarrhea, skin rash and pruritus, and elevation of liver transaminases during the first 24 hours. Only 4,76% of the patients developed grade III and 1,79% grade IV irAEs, such as autoimmune hepatitis, thyroid problems, acute kidney injury and/or diabetes mellitus. There were no signs of late adverse events from this treatment with follow-up greater than 5 years post therapy.

Conclusions In comparison to the commonly known rates of response and side effects in ICI, we were able to show relatively high response rates in parallel with low toxicity profile by the aid of immune response modifiers.

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P08.02

BERBERINE-LOADED LIPOSOME FORMULATION ENHANCE THE PHAGOCYtic ACTIVITY OF LIPOSOMAL IMIQUIMOD TOWARDS COLON CANCER CELL LINES

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Background Colorectal cancer is the third most commonly diagnosed malignant tumor, taking fourth place in terms of cause of cancer deaths worldwide.¹ Unfortunately, the ability of the immune system to distinguish its own from foreign cells is often limited. One of the overexpressed receptors is receptor CD47 - widely distributed glycoprotein on the cell surface of various kind of tumors. It plays a role as 'don't eat me' signal by binding with receptor SIRP α , presents on the cell surface of macrophages.² Calreticulin, protein occurring on the surface of tumor cells and phagocytes, acts as protein with pro-phagocytic properties. Several natural bioactive substances are predicted to induce immunogenic cell death by translocation calreticulin on the surface of cancer cells which significantly increases the efficiency of their phagocytosis. Moreover, one of the well-known TLR-7 receptor agonists - imiquimod, is involved in phosphorylation of Bruton's tyrosine kinase leading to the appearance of calreticulin on the surface of macrophages, which increases the efficiency of phagocytosis of tumor cells.³ Combination therapy composed of berberine and imiquimod can be highlighted as effective immunotherapy for colon cancer. However, such an approach remains very limited. Liposomes can serve as promising carriers for targeting delivery and controlled release of anti-cancer agents.

Material and Methods Liposomes were prepared by the thin-film hydration method followed by extrusion. Human colon cancer cell line (LS180 I SW620) and human monocytic cell line (THP-1) were used for experiments. Calreticulin was detected by using confocal microscopy.

Results The work presented aimed to develop novel liposomal formulations of berberine and imiquimod which were examined for their efficacy in combination against colorectal cancer cell lines. Liposomal formulations of both compounds were successfully prepared using active loading method with different pH generating agents. All loading methods showed desired characteristics in terms of mean liposome size and polydispersity. The encapsulation efficiency was higher than 95% for almost all used formulations. The *in vitro* study proved cytotoxicity of berberine loaded liposomal formulations on tested colon cancer cell lines. The results of the immunofluorescence staining indicated that the both compounds triggered calreticulin on the cell surface (colon cancer or macrophages).

Conclusions The combination of both substances in the liposomal form may generate a synergistic effect on phagocytosis of colon cancer cells.

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COMBINING PD-1/PD-L1 BLOCKADE AND RANKL INHIBITORS TO TREAT BREAST CANCERS UNRESPONSIVE TO STANDARD THERAPY

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Background In the past decade, immunotherapy using immune checkpoint inhibitors (especially targeting the PD-1/PD-L1 axis) has been demonstrated as a promising strategy for the treatment of cancers that do not respond to classical chemoradiotherapy. Given that cancer cells have the potential to express many immunosuppressive molecules other than PD-L1, the combination of immune checkpoint inhibitors with other drugs thwarting tumor immunosuppressive microenvironment could represent a promising strategy. Among these immunosuppressive molecules, RANKL, a member of the TNF superfamily, which mainly affects the immune system and bone remodeling, has been shown to be a key factor promoting the progression of breast cancer. In addition, RANKL induces the formation of tolerogenic dendritic cells and Treg cells, which promotes immunotolerance to the tumor.

The aim of this research project is to study the impact of several RANKL inhibitors on triple negative breast cancer and to analyze the efficiency of their association with anti-PD-1/PD-L1 agents.

Materials and Methods We studied RANKL and PD-L1 expression in several murine and human breast cancer cell lines by immunohistochemistry. The secretion of RANKL was analyzed