number back to the baseline. Consistent with an effect of IL-8 blockade on the increase of CD15+CD14- myeloid cells, single-nucleus RNA sequencing analysis of the tumor tissues showed that the innate immune response and cytokine response pathways in the myeloid cell cluster were activated by IL-8 blockade.

Conclusions This result suggested that IL-8 blockade did not simply inhibit myeloid cells as previously anticipated, but potentiated myeloid cells for the innate immune response and concomitant production of type I cytokines. Such immune responses may subsequently activate the effector T cells as the single nuclear RNA sequencing analysis demonstrated enhanced activation signals in the T-cell cluster from the tumors treated by anti-IL-8 antibodies. Taken together, this study supports further testing of anti-IL-8 antibodies including B108-IL8 and HuMax-IL8 in combination with anti-PD-1 antibodies for PDAC treatment.

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**Conclusions**

This study thus supports the clinical development of CCR2/5i in combination with RT and ICIs for PDAC treatment.

**Disclosure Information**


**PO8.03 NEOANTIGEN CANCER VACCINE AUGMENTS ANTI CTLA-4 EFFICACY**

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Background Immunotherapy based on anti-CTLA-4 and anti PD1 is being tested in combination with different therapeutic approaches including other immunotherapy approaches such as neoantigen cancer vaccines (NCV). Here we explored, in two cancer murine models, different therapeutic combinations of αCTLA-4 and/or αPD1 with a plasmid DNA vaccine expressing neoantigens and delivered by electroporation (EP).

Materials and Methods To evaluate the impact of NCV in the MC38 and in the CT26 tumor model three plasmid vaccines were generated with or without CD4 epitopes. Therapeutic DNA vaccines were delivered by EP in different therapeutic protocols including large tumors. Flow cytometry was utilized to measure CD8, CD4, T-reg, and B cells as well as neoantigen-specific immune responses, which were also measured by IFN-γ ELISPOT.

Results Immune responses were augmented in combination with αCTLA4 but not with αPD1 in the MC38 tumor model with significantly impacting tumor growth. Similarly, neoantigen-specific T cell immune responses were observed in the CT26 tumor model where large tumors regressed in all mice treated with αCTLA-4 and NCV. In line with previous evidence, we observed an increased switched memory B cells in the spleen of mice treated with αCTLA-4 alone or in combination with NCV.