



Review

Bioprofiling TS/A Murine Mammary Cancer for a Functional Precision Experimental Model

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Abstract: The TS/A cell line was established in 1983 from a spontaneous mammary tumor arisen in an inbred BALB/c female mouse. Its features (heterogeneity, low immunogenicity and metastatic ability) rendered the TS/A cell line suitable as a preclinical model for studies on tumor–host interactions and for gene therapy approaches. The integrated biological profile of TS/A resulting from the review of the literature could be a path towards the description of a precision experimental model of mammary cancer.

Keywords: TS/A; murine mammary cancer; preclinical models; gene therapy; metastases; immunotherapy

1. Introduction

Precision medicine in clinics is an evolving concept which goes beyond mere genomic medicine and means matching individual patients with medicine [1]. According to these premises, in an experimental environment a precision cancer model should mean matching the appropriate preclinical model with target biology study [2]. Preclinical models of mammary cancer of increasing complexity have been proposed, including transplantable murine tumors, gene-driven mammary carcinogenic models, human cell lines grown in vitro or in vivo as xenografts and patient-derived xenografts and organoids (see Section 6 for a comparative discussion) [3,4]. Each model remains an approximation [2], with advantages and disadvantages depending on the specific aim of the study. The main advantage of transplantable murine mammary tumors consists of allowing mechanistic studies on tumor-host interactions, like those focusing on the role of microenvironment, the metastatic process and the immune response. A deep knowledge of a preclinical model, where literature studies are collected and retrospectively examined as a whole, like an individual patient's medical record, can help in a better design of experimental approaches. The aim of this review is the biological profiling of a popular model of murine mammary cancer (TS/A) for a better understanding and modeling of a complex pathology like human breast cancer [5].

2. The Dawn of Murine Models for Tumor-Host Interactions

At the beginning of the 1980s, metastases and tumor-host interaction studies mostly took advantage of a few tumor cell lines, established and subcultured for many years, such as 3LL Lewis lung carcinoma and B16 murine spontaneous melanoma [6]. Through the intravenous injection of

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B16 cells, metastatic deposits to lungs and other organs could be easily obtained, allowing for important advancements in understanding post-intravasation late phases of the metastatic process. However, the B16 parental cell line was almost incapable of disseminating from a locally-growing tumor, and therefore it did not adequately model the invasion and intravasation phases. Moreover, the non-epithelial origin of B16 melanoma impeded inferences about the behavior of epithelial tumors. At the same time, some rodent cell lines were already being used as models for mammary cancer, but most of them were either carcinogen- or virus-induced [7,8]. These models did not undergo a long natural history in the host, in which they arose, and generally had a high immunogenicity due to the expression of strong tumor-associated antigens. Likely due to these features, they generally gave too optimistic results when used to study antitumor immune responses or immunotherapeutic approaches [9].

In this landscape, in 1983 we described a new cell line, TS/A, derived from a mammary tumor spontaneously arisen in a 20 month-old BALB/c inbred mouse strain [10]. The TS/A cell line exhibited some features typical of human breast cancer, which prompted its use as a preclinical model, such as the low immunogenicity, the ability of local tumors to give rise to distant metastases and the heterogeneity, well evident both of morphology and metastatic ability. The TS/A cell line (also referred to as TSA or TS/A-pc, see [11,12] and below) and its clones were distributed to many laboratories worldwide and were employed for different applications, such as studies on malignant phenotype, pharmacologic therapeutic approaches, antitumor immune response and as a gene therapy model.

A list of research studies exploiting the TS/A cell line or its cell variants is reported in the Supplementary Table S1. It includes (up to 2018) 276 research papers where TS/A was used as model system and 19 papers where it was a control model. Reviews reporting results obtained with TS/A and citations of the TS/A paper are also listed in the Supplementary Table S1.

This review aims at profiling the main biological features of the TS/A model system resulting from literature research papers (Table 1). The two research areas where TS/A-based models yielded important results will be discussed in depth: tumor-host interactions and experimental gene therapy.

| Topics | Cell variants | Features | Refs |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---|------------|
| Cytoskeletal markers | E1 | CK8-positive | [13] |
| Cytokine production | TS/A, clones and variants | CSF | [14–17] |
| | TS/A | TGF-β1 production (about 4 ng/mL) | [18] |
| Cytokine receptors | TS/A | IFN-γ receptor (1000/cell) | [19] |
| Gene alterations | TS/A | Karyotype | [20] |
| | TS/A and E1 | p53 mutated (codon 270 Arg to His) | [13,21] |
| Gene expression | TS/A | TERT (11,000 RNA copies) | [22] |
| Hormone sensitivity | TS/A and E1 | Estrogen receptor positive | [10,13] |
| Immunity | TS/A | Low immunogenicity | [10,23,24] |
| | TS/A and engineered variants | Tumor associated antigen gp70env | [25] |
| | TS/A | Suppressor activity | [26,27] |
| | TS/A | Myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSC) | [28–35] |
| | TS/A | NK resistance | [36] |
| | TS/A | mD52 antigen | [37] |
| Membrane molecules | TS/A | Core 1 O-glycans | [38] |
| | TS/A | Muc-1 | [39] |
| | TS/A | Tag72 | [39] |
| Phenotype | TS/A, clones and variants | Heterogeneity (morphology, metastasis) | [10,40,41] |
| Stem cell markers | TS/A | Sca-1 (Ly6A/E) | [42,43] |

Table 1. TS/A model: main features.

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| Tyrosine Kinase membrane receptors | TS/A | p185erbB2 | [39,44] |
|---------------------------------------|------|---|---------|
| Others | TS/A | Endoglin-negative | [45] |
| | TS/A | Fragile X mental retardation protein (FMRP), low expression | [46] |
| | TS/A | High Mobility Group Box1 (HMGB1)-positive | [47] |
| | TS/A | Lats2 | [48] |
| | TS/A | ST6Gal activity (present, low) | [49] |
| | TS/A | TLR9-negative | [50] |

3. Bioprofiling TS/A Cell Line

The mammary tumor originating the TS/A cell line was isolated in a 20 months-old BALB/c female retired breeder and was described as a moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma [10]. Its first in vivo passage into a healthy BALB/c female was adapted to in vitro culture and named TS/A (Figure 1). Several clones and cell variants were derived from TS/A and distributed worldwide. In particular, a TS/A subline was chosen by Guido Forni (University of Turin) for a large collaborative endeavor as the recipient cell for the systematic transduction of a large series of genes coding for immune modulators; such subline was referred to as TS/A-pc (from "parental cells"). TS/A and TS/A-pc share most features reviewed here, and some kind of drift occurred during the extensive amplification of TS/A-pc. Throughout this review, we will refer to the TS/A model system on the whole, and therefore incorrect terminology (such as TSA, TS/a, and so on) has been systematically corrected to "TS/A". However, the Supplementary Table reports exactly the TS/A cell variant used in each referenced paper.

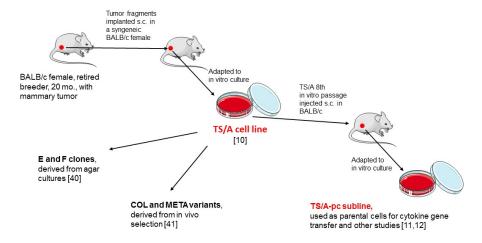


Figure 1. Origin of the TS/A cell line and variants. For pictures see [51].

The tumor from which the TS/A cell line was derived likely had a long natural history in its host of origin. When tested in a growth-excision test, TS/A cells did not confer protection against a second challenge, thus showing a low immunogenicity [10], thereafter confirmed in other studies (see, for example, [23]). Such a low immunogenicity was the basis for a huge number of immunopotentiation studies, most of which exploiting gene therapy approaches (see next section).

TS/A cells express the gp70env product of an endogenous retrovirus whose AH1 immunodominant class I epitope could be recognized by cytotoxic T lymphocytes through presentation by H-2L^d [25]. Gp70env antigen is shared by other murine cell lines, such as the colorectal cancer cell line CT26. The down-regulation of the L^d observed in TS/A cells [52] is likely due to the immunoediting process leading to evasion from the host immune response.

TS/A exerts a suppressive effect on the host immune response through several mechanisms, such as a selective loss of STAT5a/b expression in T and B lymphocytes [26], the production of

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transforming growth factor β 1 (TGF- β 1) [18], the induction of regulatory T cells [27], natural killer resistance [36] and the production of colony stimulating factors (CSFs) that deeply subvert hematopoiesis [14,15], giving rise to splenomegaly, leucocytosis and to tumor-infiltrating myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSC) [29,33,53].

When injected subcutaneously into syngeneic BALB/c mice, TS/A cells gave rise to local tumors rapidly disseminating to the lungs. Metastases could also be obtained after injection of TS/A cells by the intravenous route, thus allowing a comparison between the dynamics of the early and late phases of the metastatic process [10,41]. Metastases to lungs and liver have also been obtained by orthotopic cell injection [54]. Like other mammary carcinoma cell lines, the growth of micrometastases at distant organs was found to involve the formation of filopodium-like protrusions mediated by FAK/ERK and Rif/mDia2 signaling [54].

Heterogeneity of TS/A cells was observed in adherent cultures, with areas of epithelial-like and fibroblast-like morphology (Figure 2), and in anchorage-independent cultures [10,40]. Subcloning from agar cultures allowed the isolation of two types of cell clones, both tumorigenic and metastatic, but with markedly different metastatic power [40]. Unexpectedly high-metastatic clones had a prevalent epithelial morphology, compared to the fibroblast-like pattern of low-metastatic clones. Gene expression profiling of several murine mammary cancer cell lines showed clustering of TS/A-E1 (a high-metastatic clone) with high-claudin expressors [13]. Our data on gene expression profiling of TS/A clones showed that claudin-3 was the top overexpressed gene in high-metastatic clones (about 90-fold expression over low-metastatic clones), while low-metastatic clones overexpressed nme4 and necdin, two putative metastasis suppressor genes (our unpublished results). These data suggest that metastatic ability is not always a consequence of epithelial-mesenchymal transition but can also be acquired in an epithelial-like differentiation context.

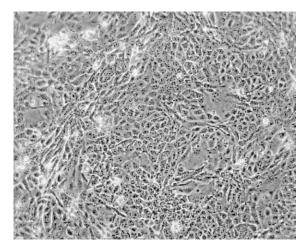


Figure 2. Morphology of the TS/A cell line in adherent culture (phase contrast, ×100).

The TS/A cell line has a triploid karyotype [20] and carries a mutated p53 at codon 270 [21]. About a third of the cells express the cancer stem cell marker Sca-1 [43]. In our laboratory, the expression of Sca-1 (also known as Ly6A) was almost negative, but inducible by IFN- γ [12]. TS/A cells express estrogen receptor [10] and endogenous murine p185-erbB2 product [39]. Its use as a negative HER2/neu mammary cancer cell line in studies on HER2/neu transgenic models relies upon the negativity to the reagent specifically recognizing rat HER2/neu.

4. Tumor-Host Interaction Studies

TS/A-induced tumors have a rich and heterogeneous infiltrate comprising granulocyte and monocyte/macrophage subpopulations, whose relative proportions change during tumor progression [55], in agreement with the known plasticity of myeloid cells. Several subpopulations contribute to maintainance of a tumor-promoting microenvironment in TS/A, as well as in many

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other murine and human tumors [56], with a variety of mechanisms. Alternatively-activated M2 macrophages are strong producer of the immunosuppressive cytokine IL10 and of several chemokines recruiting Treg, Th2, eosinophils and basophils [56]. MDSC are heterogeneous immature CD11b+/Gr-1+ populations [57], with immunosuppressive function. Both M2-polarized macrophages and MDSC have been investigated in the TS/A model system, along with strategies to circumvent tumor promotion, pushing infiltrate cells towards more differentiated, activated cells.

In the TS/A model, the induction of M2 tumor-associated macrophages was mediated by the expression of the CD20 homolog *MS4A8A* gene [58]. In TS/A tumors, M2-polarized macrophages were more abundant and more proangiogenic in hypoxic tumor areas [55]. The M2 immune suppressing phenotype was switched to an anti-tumor M1 phenotype through the in vivo adenoviral gene transfer of the chemokine CCL16 [59]. Alternatively-activated M2 macrophages expressed highly restricted, individual-specific, combinatorial T cell receptor-αβ immunoreceptors, suggestive of an adaptive response of macrophages to the tumor [60]. In TS/A, as well as in a variety of other murine and human tumors, alternatively-activated M2 tumor-associated macrophages expressed a multifunctional scavenger receptor named stabilin-1 involved in endocytic and phagocytic clearance of "unwanted-self" components, including soluble component of extracellular matrix SPARC (a tumor-inhibiting agent). Stabilin-1 was found to play a tumor promoting role in the TS/A model likely through enhanced clearance of SPARC [61].

A major component of TS/A infiltrate consisted of MDSC [53], which correlated with the production of CSFs by TS/A cells [14,29]. Immature myeloid progenitors can be released in the bloodstream, giving rise to peripheral leukocytosis and splenomegaly [14,15]. MDSC suppressed antigen-activated T lymphocytes through apoptosis induction [28,29], and suppressed NK cytotoxicity [62], with mechanisms involving nitric oxide [30]. Impaired anti-tumor immune response in aging can take advantage of an increased MDSC infiltrate [32]. MDSC expressed Fas–FasL and caspases, suggesting that Fas–FasL apoptosis regulated MDSC survival [33,34] and proposing new potential therapeutic options. MDSCs are key drivers of resistance to antiangiogenic therapy, but all-trans retinoic acid was able to induce differentiation of MDSC into mature cells, thus increasing the efficacy of the antiangiogenic therapy [63].

In the TS/A microenvironment, other non-tumoral cell types can play a tumor-promoting role, such as tumor-associated fibroblasts and adipocytes. Through a tumor-stromal cell co-injection model, novel candidate tumor-associated genes were identified in tumor-associated fibroblasts. The most studied gene was tubulin tyrosine ligase: its downregulation in tumor-associated fibroblasts promoted TS/A tumor growth [64]. Co-culture of TS/A cells with adipocytes caused an increased lipid content in TS/A cells and an increased lung colonization ability [65]. The release of free fatty acids from lipid droplets is mediated by an adipose triglyceride lipase-dependent lipolytic pathway, that was proposed as a potential therapeutic target. The metabolic cross-talk between tumor cells and tumor-associated adipocytes could favor epithelial-mesenchymal transition and increase tumor invasiveness.

TS/A cells, like other tumor cell lines, secrete membrane vesicles of endosomal origin called "exosomes", with contradictory roles in tumor biology. Exosomes could have some immunostimulatory effect, since they carry tumor antigens which can be transferred to dendritic cells and cross-prime cytotoxic T lymphocytes [66]. However, exosomes mainly exerted a potent immunosuppressive anti-tumor immune response through suppression of NK cell function [67] and inhibition of differentiation of bone marrow dendritic cells [68]. Tumor-derived exosomes released from irradiated TS/A cells showed an altered molecular composition and were able to transfer dsDNA to dendritic cells and stimulate upregulation of costimulatory molecules and STING-dependent activation of IFN-I [69].

5. Gene Therapy Studies

TS/A cells were easily transduced both with naked DNA and viral systems, generating good and stable transgene expression of secreted factors or membrane molecules. Most gene therapy

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approaches were performed to directly increase TS/A immunogenicity with the purpose to use engineered cells as anticancer vaccines (Table 2).

Table 2. TS/A in gene therapy studies aiming to increase tumor immunogenicity.

| Immune categories | Transgenes | Vector/transfer methods | Refs |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Chemokines | h-CCL16/LEC | Naked DNA + lipofection | [70,71] |
| | | Adenoviral, in vivo | [59,72] |
| Cytokines | m-IL2 | Naked DNA + electroporation | [11,23,73–77] |
| • | m-IL4 | Retroviral | [73,74,78–85] |
| | m-IL5 | Retroviral | [86,87] |
| | m-IL6 | Retroviral | [74,80,87] |
| | m-IL7 | Naked DNA + electroporation | [73,74,80,81,88,89] |
| | m-IL7 | Adenoviral | [90] |
| | m-IL10 | Naked DNA + electroporation | [74,91] |
| | m-IL12 p35 and p40 | Naked DNA, in vivo | [92,93] |
| | 1 1 | Naked DNA + gene gun | [94] |
| | | Naked DNA + lipofection | [95] |
| | | Retroviral | [96,97] |
| | | Canarypox | [98] |
| | | Naked DNA + gene gun, in vivo | [24] |
| | h-IL13 | Naked DNA + calcium phosphate | [99] |
| | m-IL15 | Adenoviral | [100] |
| | IL15 | Naked DNA + lipofection | [95,101] |
| | Pro-IL18 and ICE | Naked DNA + gene gun | [94] |
| | m-IL21 | Naked DNA + lipofection | [102] |
| | m-IFNα1 | Naked DNA + electroporation | [80,82,103–106] |
| | m-IFNα1 | Naked DNA + gene gun | [107] |
| | m-IFNα4 | Naked DNA + polymer | [108] |
| | m-IFNβ | Naked DNA + calcium phosphate | [109] |
| | m-IFNγ | Naked DNA + Calcium phosphate Naked DNA + lipofection | |
| | • | Retroviral | [12,74,80,99,110–113] |
| | m-GMCSF | | [74] |
| Membrane molecules | m-TNFα | Retroviral Naked DNA | [74,80] |
| Membrane molecules | B7-1/CD80 | | [114] |
| | | Naked DNA + electroporation | [115,116] |
| | P7 2/CD0/ | Retroviral | [81,89] |
| | B7-2/CD86 | Naked DNA + electroporation | [115,116] |
| | Allogeneic MHC | Naked DNA + calcium phosphate | [111,117] |
| | CD70 (CD27L) | Retroviral | [118,119] |
| | CD153 (CD30L) | Retroviral | [118] |
| | CD154 (CD40L) | Retroviral | [118,120] |
| | TRAIL/APO2L | Naked DNA + lipofection | [121] |
| | LAG-3 and LAG5 | Naked DNA + electroporation | [122,123] |
| | CCR7 | Naked DNA + calcium phosphate | [124] |
| Suicide genes | Cytosine deaminase | Retroviral | [112,125] |
| | | Naked DNA | [126] |
| | | VSV (oncolytic) | [127,128] |
| | HSV-Thymidine kinase | Naked DNA | [104] |
| | | Retroviral | [129] |
| | | Naked DNA + lipofection | [130] |
| Others | CIITA | Naked DNA + lipofection | [131–133] |
| | GBP1 | Retroviral (conditional) + naked DNA | [134] |
| | m-IRF1 | Adenoviral | [135] |
| | 111-1IXI ¹ 1 | AUCHOVIIAI | [100] |

Genes for a variety of cytokines, costimulatory molecules and major histocompatibility complex (MHC) antigens were inserted and stably expressed in TS/A cells. Cytokine transduction in TS/A cells

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was often performed isolating clones with different levels of cytokine production, and this allowed to study the dose-related effects, such as the minimal cytokine release level required to significantly impact on tumor growth and immunogenicity and the potential side effects of highly-releasing cells. As an example, IFN- γ transduction led to isolate clones with cytokine production ranging from a few IU/ml up to a very high expressor clone (releasing 6000 IU/ml), likely the highest transduced expression ever obtained. Such a panel of IFN- γ releasing clones showed a dose-related growth inhibition and immunogenicity, but also showed potentially important side effects, such as increased lung colonizing ability and other systemic effects [12,136].

The wide portfolio of TS/A cells transduced with different cytokine genes allowed to understand the role played by each cytokine in the modulation of tumor infiltrate composition and its impact on tumor growth [137]. A major role for granulocytes in cytokine-induced tumor debulking was unexpectedly found, along with a continuous cross-talk between leukocytes and lymphocytes. The transduced cytokine drove the composition of the reactive cells elicited, the efficacy of the anti-tumor reaction and the immune memory against the non-transduced tumor. The increased memory reaction is the basis for the use of gene-engineered cells as anticancer vaccines. On the whole, data obtained with engineered TS/A vaccines (Table 2) showed that the most effective cytokines were IFN-y and IL-12.

TS/A transduction with GM-CSF was performed only once [74], with almost no effect on tumor growth or immunogenicity. On the contrary, GM-CSF engineering of another murine model (B16 melanoma) gave good results [138] and prompted clinical studies. B16 melanoma did not produce spontaneously GM-CSF whereas TS/A abundantly secreted CSFs [16]. The spontaneous CSF production in TS/A did not hamper tumor growth but likely contributed to the tumor-promoting environment, showing that similar cytokines could play opposite roles in tumors of different origin.

Transduction of genes coding for activating pro-drug enzymes (suicide genes) was performed with the main aim to obtain more immunogenic cancer cell vaccines. It was reported that replicating cells were more immunogenic than dead cells [74], so prodrug activation by suicide gene products could switch off partially replicating cell vaccines after the start of the immune response. However, prodrug-induced cancer cell death itself was found to increase the specific immune response [125]. Suicide genes were also included in oncolytic viruses, to enhance their safety profile [128].

Gene therapy approaches to obtain increased TS/A cancer cell immunogenicity gave interesting but, at the same time, unsatisfactory results. Most approaches actually showed increased immunogenicity, but when challenged in therapeutic set up, a minority of mice could be cured, and only when therapy started at the very early phases of metastatic growth [106,112]. Similar conclusions could be drawn for the variety of gene therapy trials conducted in the last three decades with the purpose of increasing tumor immunogenicity through cytokine or costimulatory gene transduction. Therefore, results obtained with TS/A as well as with other experimental gene therapy models predicted the low efficacy found in trials. Combined gene therapy approaches showed better therapeutic activity and prompted new combination immune-gene therapy approaches [99,111].

Gene transduction was applied to the TS/A model to study cancer biology and cancer gene therapy (Table 3). Transduction of the wild-type p53 gene (p53wt), aiming to restore a correct p53 signaling, was performed in vitro and in vivo with a Canarypox vector carrying p53wt, leading to downstream p21 expression with a proapoptotic effect that caused tumor growth inhibition [21]. Tumor rejection was associated with the generation of a specific antitumor immune response in a sarcoma model but not in TS/A, thus confirming the low immunogenicity of the TS/A model system.

TS/A cells were transduced with luciferase gene and green fluorescent protein (GFP) variants and used in studies on imaging techniques (Table 3). TS/A cells were used as recipient for genes coding exogenous antigens as a surrogate to study features of the corresponding immune response (Table 3).

Silencing approaches were performed with retro- and lenti-viral vectors and recently with CRISPR-Cas9 technology. Through silencing, TGF-β1 released by TS/A cells was found to play a suppressive role on graft-versus-tumor reaction [18].

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Table 3. TS/A in transduction studies of cancer biology.

| Gene categories | Transgenes | Vector/transfer methods | Refs |
|--------------------|--|---|------------------|
| Oncosuppressors | m-p53wt | Canarypox | [21] |
| | m-p53wt/mut | VSV (oncolytic) | [139] |
| Reporter genes | Luciferase | Naked DNA | [140,141] |
| | β-galactosidase | Naked DNA + polyfection | [142] |
| | GFP | Adenoviral | [143] |
| | GFP | Lentiviral | [46] |
| | EGFP | Lentiviral | [54] |
| | EGFP | Naked DNA + electroporation | [50] |
| | EGFP (driven by p21 or CMV promoter) | Naked DNA + electroporation | [144,145] |
| Silencing | antisense m-TGF-β1 | Retroviral | [18] |
| O . | Rab27a | Lentiviral | [146] |
| | Mlh1 | CRISPR-Cas9 | [147] |
| | FoxP3 | Lentiviral siRNA | [44] |
| | fragile X mental retardation protein (FMRP) | Lentiviral shRNA | [46] |
| Surrogate antigens | β-galactosidase | Retroviral | [81,148– 150] |
| | Hemagglutinin | Naked DNA + lipofection | [151,152] |
| | Leishmania receptor for activated C kinase (LACK) | Naked DNA | [153–155] |
| | Mycobacterial cell wall-associated 19- kDa lipoprotein | | [156] |
| | Ovalbumin | Naked DNA | [157,158] |
| Others | Chromogranin A (Vasostatin-1 fragment) | Naked DNA + electroporation | [159–161] |
| | Extracellular domain of receptor tyrosine kinase Tie2/TEK (ex-TEK) | Naked DNA + calcium phosphate precipitation | [162] |
| | Apelin | Naked DNA + polyfection | [163] |
| | Interferon-regulatory factor-1 (IRF-1) | Adenoviral | [43] |
| | α1,2fucosyltransferase | Naked DNA + lipofection | [164] |
| | P27VP22 | Naked DNA + polyfection | [165] |

In search of new genes potentially involved in metastasis of mammary cancer, along with data from human histopathological samples, some studies used TS/A cells for a mechanistic demonstration through silencing approaches. These studies were sometimes performed in parallel with another popular model of murine mammary cancer (4T1), which is more metastatic than TS/A cells (see Section 6). The overexpression of Fragile X mental retardation protein (FMRP) was concordantly related to lung metastases in both models [46]. On the contrary, some disagreement between TS/A and 4T1 was reported concerning the role of the small GTPase Rab27a [146]. Rab27a was involved in exosome secretion. Its silencing inhibited tumor growth and lung metastases in the 4T1 model, but not in TS/A. It should be noted that the authors described TS/A as a non-metastatic tumor model. Since TS/A is actually able to metastasize to lungs, two explanations are possible for such discrepancy: a) Rab27a is not an on/off determinant of metastatic power, but rather a quantitative modulator; b) 4T1 is a clone while TS/A is a polyclonal and heterogeneous cell line. TS/A extensive subculture can have led to drift phenomena with oligoclonal dominance of less metastatic cells, which are well represented in the cell line of origin.

Genetic inactivation through CRISPR/CAS9 technology of the DNA mismatched repair gene *MutL* homologue 1 (MLH1) in TS/A cells, as well as in other non-mammary murine cancer models, led to increased immunogenicity due to accumulation of neoantigens [147]. MLH1-inactivated cells acquired sensitivity to antibodies against checkpoint inhibitors, which now represent the forefront of cancer immunotherapy.

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The expression of murine ErbB2 in TS/A cells was exploited to provide experimental evidence of the oncosuppressor role of FoxP3 in mammary cancers, that downmodulated the expression of the ErbB2 oncogene [44]. TS/A cells was also used as a model to study optimization of parameters of gene electrotransfer [50].

6. Comparison with Other Mammary Cancer Models

Modeling mammary cancer in mouse to study tumor–host interactions took advantage of several model systems [3,4,166]. Reordering models according to their intrinsic complexity, we can mention transplantable murine tumors, gene-driven mammary carcinogenic models, human cell lines grown in vitro or in vivo as xenografts and patient-derived xenografts and organoids.

Concerning transplantable murine mammary cancer, the most popular cell line is 4T1, derived from a spontaneous mammary cancer arisen in a BALB/cfC3H female [167-169]. 4T1 share several features with TS/A and with human mammary cancers, such as low immunogenicity and tumor-host interactions. In fact, several studies were performed using in parallel 4T1 and TS/A (see for example Supplementary Table S1, column N), which were considered as biological replicates and generally gave concordant results. We can focus here on the main differences between the two models. 4T1 is a thioguanine-resistant clone derived from a heterogeneous mammary cancer cell line [167,168]. TS/A is a cell line with heterogeneity spanning from morphology to metastatic ability and to CSF production (and therefore tumor-host interactions), as proven by the in vitro isolation of clones with markedly different features [14,40]. Populations with different abilities to metastasize were also isolated from TS/A through in vivo selection procedures [41]. Heterogeneity is a hallmark of mammary cancer, which comprises morphology, differentiation and metastatic ability, but cloned populations at least partially lose such heterogeneity. 4T1 is a highly aggressive clone, with the ability to give rise to a high number of lung metastases following subcutaneous, intravenous or orthotopic cell injections (see for example [146]). Moreover, 4T1 can metastasize to other organs (such as liver and bone) [170]. TS/A is a cell line provided with metastatic ability but giving rise to moderate number of lung metastases following local growth, subcutaneous and intravenous injections or orthotopic administration [10,54]. The lower metastatic ability of the TS/A model can allow to study a wider range of metastasis modulators.

In the last three decades the research on mammary tumor development and malignancy took advantage of transgenic models. One of the most studied models of gene-driven mammary carcinogenesis was that based on the rat HER2/neu oncogene under the transcriptional control of the Mouse Mammary Tumor Virus (MMTV) promoter [171,172]. Transgenic models recapitulated all the transitions from the normal mammary gland to mammary cancer, both from morphological and molecular points of view, and led to essential advancement in comprehension of the carcinogenic process and development of new therapeutic approaches. The reproducible carcinogenic process observed in transgenic models was exploited to study the prevention of tumor progression, including approaches based on immune strategies [173]. Transgene expression is somewhat artificial, concerning both the xenogeneic origin of the oncogene (rat HER2/neu) and the expression driven by a viral promoter. From an immunological point of view, the fast carcinogenesis and the altered immunoreactivity of mice being tolerant to transgene can be significant differences from the human pathogenetic development of mammary cancer. However, the main problems of transgenic models are time-consuming procedures and costs. Cell lines from spontaneous mammary cancer such as TS/A therefore are still widely employed in studies on biological features and new therapeutic approaches.

Human models for mammary cancer comprise cell lines and xenografts [4,166]. Human breast cancer is a heterogeneous disease that, thanks to biomarkers, can be subdivided in different subtypes with prognostic significance [174,175] and subjected to appropriate treatments. The main advantage of human models is that they can reproduce the heterogeneity among tumors, giving researchers the possibility to choose the correct subtype depending on the aim of the research, while the main constraint of human cell lines and xenografts is the lack of immune tumor–host interactions. To identify which subtypes can be modeled by the different murine mammary cancers, a comparison

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among gene expression profiles of a panel of murine mammary cancer cell lines including a TS/A variant (clone E1) and profiles of the different human subtypes was performed [13]. E1 showed a non-basal profile, with prevalent features of luminal A and HER2 subtypes (about 50% and 20%–30% probability, respectively). Therefore, a single murine model can mimic a peculiar human subtype, but obviously is limited to the fixed genetic setting of the cell line and does not reflect diverse spectrum of personalized genetic and/or epigenetic alterations of human breast cancers.

To better depict individual mammary cancers, patient-derived xenografts (PDX) [176] and patient-derived organoids (PDO) were proposed [177–179]. Such approaches are more compatible with the need of precision oncology and without concern of species difference. PDX do not allow to study immune interactions (since they are grown in immunodeficient mice), and also present other disadvantages such as the low frequency of tumor take, with a bias toward more aggressive subtypes [180], the cost and the time-consuming procedure. PDO are 3D cultures obtained by dissociated tumor tissue which can be co-cultured with human lymphocytes, thus allowing to investigate tumor microenvironment, anticancer immunotherapy, and other aspects including development of novel therapeutics [181,182].

In conclusion, preclinical models of murine mammary cancer cell lines are still widely used thanks to their possibility to focus on tumor–host interactions comprising the role of stroma, the metastatic process and immune responses. The recent burst of immune-based anti-cancer therapies (see for example checkpoint inhibitors [133,147] and CAR-T [183]) likely will take advantage of murine models comprising mammary cancer cell lines. Other advantages are the low cost and time to obtain results. The possibility to study in parallel several cancer cell lines mimicking different breast cancer subtypes could remain a first-line means to study innovative molecular and therapeutic approaches, which will be then tested in individually precise, more complex human models.

7. Conclusions

The analysis of the main studies exploiting TS/A as a pre-clinical model of mammary cancer allows to draft a profile spanning from molecular alterations to malignant phenotype and immune interactions. This profile should be considered when designing experiments based on TS/A model. Knowledge of this profile can allow inference about the complexity of human breast cancer.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1, Table S1: Comprehensive list of papers using TS/A cell variants.

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Conflicts of Interest: The University of Bologna granted to EMD Millipore license for TS/A distribution worldwide. Royalties are destined for oncological research.

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| | | В | C | D | Е | | G H | 1 1 | T 1 | Гк | 1 | I м | l n |
|------|----------------------------|--------|---|----------------------------|--------|------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Supplementary Table Compr | | ive list of papers using TS /A call yearing | | С | Г | G H | <u> </u> | J | , N | L L | IVI | IN |
| 1 | Supplementary Table. Compr | renens | ive list of papers using TS/A cell variant | .S. | | | | | | | | | Other murine cell |
| 2 | Authors | Year | Title | Source title | Volume | Page start | Page end Type of study | Category | Keyword 1 | Keyword 2 | Keyword 3 | TS/A cell variant | lines |
| | | | TS/A: a new metastasizing cell line from a BALB/c | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 3 | Nanni et al. | | spontaneous mammary adenocarcinoma | Clin Exp Metastas | 1 | 373 | 380 paper | BIOLMET | heterogeneity | immunogenicity | metastasis | TS/A | |
| | | | High-metastatic clones selected in vitro from a recent | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 4 | Lollini et al. | 1984 | spontaneous BALB/c mammary adenocarcinoma cell line | Clin Exp Metastas | 2 | 251 | 259 paper | BIOLMET | heterogeneity | in vitro selection | metastasis | TS/A clones | |
| | | | Lymphokine-activated tumor inhibition in vivo. I. The local | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | administration of interleukin 2 triggers nonreactive lymphocytes from tumor-bearing mice to inhibit tumor | | | | control | | | | | | |
| 5 | Forni et al. | 1985 | | J Immunol | 134 | 1305 | 1311 model | TUMIMM | immune activation | IL2 | growth inhibition | TS/A | CE-2 |
| | | | Alloantigen-activated lymphocytes from mice bearing a | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 6 | Giovarelli et al. | | spontaneous "nonimmunogenic" adenocarcinoma inhibit its growth in vivo by recruiting host immunoreactivity | J Immunol | 135 | 3596 | 3603 paper | TUMIMM | immune activation | alloantigens | growth inhibition | TS/A | CE-2 |
| | Giovareni et al. | 1303 | is giothern the by reading not immunor caccivity | 3 1111111111111 | 133 | 3330 | control | TOWNING | minute delivation | unountigens | Brower immortant | 13/71 | CL Z |
| 7 | Lollini et al. | 1085 | In vivo reexpression of H-2 antigens in B16 melanoma cells | Exp Clin Immunogenet | 2 | 14 | 23 model | TUMIMM | H-2 | interferon | in vivo growth | TS/A | B16 variants |
| | Lonnin et al. | 1905 | III WWO reexpression of 11 2 unagens in 510 metanoma cens | Exp ciiii iiiiiiidilogenet | | 14 | | TOWNIVIIVI | 11-2 | interreron | III VIVO GIOWUI | | DIO Valiants |
| | l | | Colony-stimulating activity from the new metastatic TS/A | | | | research | | 1 | | | TS/A, TS/A | |
| 8 | Nicoletti et al. | 1985 | cell line and its high- and low-metastatic clonal derivatives | Br J Cancer | 52 | 215 | 222 paper | BIOLMET | microenvironment | CSF | metastasis | clones | |
| | l | | Adhesion and spreading characterization of a rat tumor cell | | | | control | | | | | | |
| 9 | Werling et al. | 1985 | system exhibiting different metastatic behavior | Invas Metast | 5 | 270 | 294 model | BIOLMET | rat tumor cell system | adhesion | metastasis | TS/A | |
| | 1 | | Binding of murine 125I-labelled natural interferon-gamma | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 10 | Cofano et al. | | to murine cell receptors Dexamethasone modulation of in vitro growth pattern and | J Gen Virol | 67 | 1205 | 1209 paper | BIOLMET | IFNgamma | | growth inhibition | TS/A | L1210, L-929 |
| | 1 | | of lung colonization ability in clones of a metastatic BALB/c | | | | research | | | | | TS/A, TS/A | |
| 11 | De Giovanni et al. | | mammary carcinoma cell line | Clin Exp Metastas | 4 | 13 | 23 paper | BIOLMET | heterogeneity | dexamethasone | metastasis | clones | |
| | | | Effect of prolonged administration of low doses of dietary | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 12 | Forni et al. | | retinoids on cell-mediated immunity and the growth of transplantable tumors in mice | J Natl Cancer I | 76 | 527 | 533 paper | TUMIMM | immune activation | retinoids | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| | Tomice di. | 1300 | | 3 Hati Cancer I | ,,, | 327 | 333 paper | TOWNING | minute delivation | retinolos | Brower immortant | TS/A in vivo | |
| | 1 | | | | | | research | | | | | selected | |
| 13 | Nanni et al. | | Clones with different metastatic capacity and variant selection during metastasis: a problematic relationship | J Natl Cancer I | 76 | 527 | 533 paper | BIOLMET | heterogeneity | in vivo selection | metastasis | variants | |
| - 13 | Nami et al. | | RMZ: A new cell line from a human alveolar | J Nati Cancer i | 70 | 327 | JJJ paper | DIOLIVIET | neterogeneity | III VIVO SCICCLIOII | metastasis | variants | |
| | 1 | | rhabdomyosarcoma. in vitro expression of embryonic | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Nanni et al. | 1986 | myosin | Br J Cancer | 54 | 1009 | 1014 citation | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | Morphological and metastatic murine melanoma variants: | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Clark et al. | 1987 | Motility, adhesiveness, cell surface and in vivo properties | Br J Cancer | 56 | 577 | 584 citation | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | Heterogeneity and clonal interactions in the TS/A murine | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 16 | De Giovanni et al. | 1987 | mammary adenocarcinoma | Adv Exp Med Biol | 233 | 5 | 14 paper | BIOLMET | heterogeneity | clonal interactions | metastasis | TS/A clones | |
| | 1 | | In vitro and in vivo immunomodulatory activity of an N-9 | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 17 | Giovarelli et al. | 1987 | arginyl hypoxanthine derivative (PCF-39) | Int J Immunopharmaco | 9 | 659 | 667 paper | TUMIMM | immune activation | PCF39 | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| 10 | Lollini et al. | | Interferon-mediated modulation of metastasis and MHC antigens | Adv Exp Med Biol | 233 | 129 | 139 citation | | | | | | |
| 18 | Lonnil et al. | 130/ | Interferon-mediated enhancement of metastasis. Are MHC | Auv Exp Ivieu BIOI | 233 | 129 | TOS CITATION | | | | | | |
| 19 | Lollini et al. | 1987 | antigens involved? | Clin Exp Metastas | 5 | 277 | 287 citation | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | TS/A in vivo | |
| | | | Are colony-stimulating factor-producing cells facilitated in | | | | research | | | | | selected | |
| 20 | Nicoletti et al. | 1987 | the metastatic process? | Anticancer Res | 7 | 695 | 700 paper | BIOLMET | heterogeneity | CSF | metastasis | variants | |
| | 1 | | Functional characterization of murine cell lines expressing | | | | research | | | | | | EL-4, L1210, K- |
| 21 | Fassio et al. | | high, intermediate, or negative levels of surface receptors for interferon- gamma | J Interferon Res | 8 | 333 | 341 paper | BIOLMET | IFNgamma | antiviral activity | growth inhibition | TS/A | BALB |
| | 1 222.5 00 0 | | Different metastatic aggressiveness by murine TS/A clones: | | - 3 | 333 | | | | | 0. 3 | | |
| 22 | Cartina at al | | ultrastructure, extracellular glycoproteins and type IV | Im 8 4 - 4 - 1 | _ | | research | DIOLNET | h - t '' | t IV/ II | | TC /A -I | DALD /272 |
| 22 | Garbisa et al. | | collagenolytic activity Mechanisms of organ selective tumour growth by | Invas Metast | 8 | 177 | 192 paper | BIOLMET | heterogeneity | type IV collagenase | metastasis | TS/A clones | BALB/3T3 |
| 23 | Murphy et al. | | bloodborne cancer cells | Br J Cancer | 57 | 19 | 31 citation | | | | | | |
| | | | Modulation by IFN-gamma of the metastatic ability of | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 24 | Lollini et al. | | murine, human, and H-2-transfected tumor cells | Tumori | 75 | 383 | 388 paper | BIOLMET | H-2 | IFNgamma | metastasis | TS/A clones | B16, B78H1 |
| | | | Human rhabdomyosarcoma cells in nude mice as a model | | | | | | | | | <u> </u> | · · |
| 25 | Nanni et al. | | for metastasis and differentiation In vivo and in vitro production of haemopoietic colony- | Invas Metast | 9 | 231 | 241 citation | | | | | | |
| | | | stimulating activity by murine cell lines of different origin: a | | | | research | | | | | | B16 and |
| 26 | Nicoletti et al. | | frequent finding | Eur J Cancer Clin Oncol | 25 | 1281 | 1286 paper | BIOLMET | microenvironment | CSF | leukocytosis | TS/A-E1 | others |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | A | В | С | D I | Е | F | G | Н | I 1 | I 1 | Тк | T 1 | I м | I N |
|------|--------------------------|------|--|--------------------|--------|------------|----------|-------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | ^ | ь | C | U | L | ' ' | | | <u>'</u> | , | IX. | - | 141 | Other murine cell |
| 2 | Authors | Year | Title Low doses of IL-4 injected perlymphatically in tumor- | Source title | Volume | Page start | Page end | Type of study | Category | Keyword 1 | Keyword 2 | Keyword 3 | TS/A cell variant | lines |
| | | | bearing mice inhibit the growth of poorly and apparently | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | D | 1000 | nonimmunogenic tumors and induce a tumor-specific | Hmmunol | 1.45 | 2126 | 242 | research | TUNAINANA | i | 11.4 | i | TC /A | CE 3 |
| 27 | Bosco et al. | 1990 | immune memory | J Immunol | 145 | 3136 | 343 | paper research | TUMIMM | immune activation engineered cancer | IL4 | immune memory | TS/A | CE-2 |
| 28 | Hock et al. | 1991 | Interleukin 7 induces CD4+ T cell-dependent tumor rejection | J Exp Med | 174 | 1291 | 1200 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cells | IL7 | growth inhibition | TS/A | J558L |
| 20 | HOCK Et al. | 1331 | Role of neutrophils and CD4+ T lymphocytes in the primary | J EXP IVICU | 1/4 | 1291 | 1236 | paper | TOWNWIN | cciis | IL/ | Browth minibition | 13/1 | 33362 |
| | | | and memory response to nonimmunogenic murine | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 29 | Cavallo et al. | 1992 | mammary adenocarcinoma made immunogenic by IL-2 gene | J Immunol | 149 | 3627 | 3635 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cells | IL2 | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| | | | Ly-6A/E gene is widely expressed among transformed | | | | | research | | | | | | B16 and |
| 30 | Lollini et al. | 1992 | nonhematopoietic cells. Autocrine modulation by interferon | Anticancer Res | 12 | 2245 | 2252 | paper | TUMIMM | autocrine production | IFNalpha/beta | Ly-6A/E | TS/A | others |
| - 50 | 20 | | Protective and curative potential of vaccination with | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | -7 7 - | | |
| 31 | Cavallo et al. | 1002 | interleukin-2-gene-transfected cells from a spontaneous mouse mammary adenocarcinoma | Cancer Res | 53 | 5067 | 5070 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | IL2 | growth inhibition | TS/A-pc | CE-2 |
| 31 | Cavallo et al. | 1555 | | Califer Nes | 33 | 3007 | 3070 | research | TOWNING | engineered cancer | ILZ | growth minibition | 13/А-рс | CE-Z |
| 32 | Krüger-Krasagakes et al. | 1993 | Eosinophils infiltrating interleukin-5 gene-transfected tumors do not suppress tumor growth | Eur J Immunol | 23 | 992 | 995 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cells | IL5 | infiltrating leukocytes | TS/A | J558L |
| - 52 | Kruger Krusugukes et al. | 1333 | | Lui 3 illilliulioi | 23 | 332 | 333 | research | TOWNING CT | engineered cancer | | minerating reakocytes | 13/71 | 33302 |
| 33 | Lollini et al. | 1993 | Inhibition of tumor growth and enhancement of metastasis after transfection of the y-interferon gene | Int J Cancer | 55 | 320 | 329 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cells | IFNgamma | metastasis | TS/A | |
| - 55 | 20 | | Ultrastructural evidence of the mechanisms responsible for | | | 020 | 525 | research | , | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 34 | Modesti et al. | 1002 | interleukin-4-activated rejection of a spontaneous murine adenocarcinoma | Int J Cancer | 53 | 988 | 003 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cells | IL4 | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| 34 | Wodesti et al. | 1993 | Immunizing and curative potential of replicating and | int i cancer | | 300 | 333 | papei | TOWNIVIIVI | ceiis | IL4 | growth minibition | 13/A | |
| | | | nonreplicating murine mammary adenocarcinoma cells | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | engineered with interleukin (IL)-2, IL-4, IL-6, IL-7, IL-10, tumor necrosis factor alpha, granulocyte- macrophage | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | colony-stimulating factor, and gamma-interferon gene or | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 35 | Allione et al. | 1994 | admixed with conventional adjuvants | Cancer Res | 54 | 6022 | 6026 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | cytokines | immune therapy | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | IFN-alpha 1 gene expression into a metastatic murine | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | adenocarcinoma (TS/A) results in CD8+ T cell-mediated tumor rejection and development of antitumor immunity. | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 36 | Ferrantini et al. | | Comparative studies with IFN-gamma-producing TS/A cells | J Immunol | 153 | 4604 | 4615 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | IFNalpha | immune therapy | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | Nature and potential of the reactive response to mouse | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | ., | | |
| 37 | Musiani et al. | 1994 | mammary adenocarcinoma cells engineered with interleukin-2, interleukin-4 or interferon-gamma genes | Nat Immun | 13 | 93 | 101 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | cytokines | immune therapy | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | An efficient Th2-type memory follows CD8+ lymphocyte- | | | | | p-p | , | | -, | | , | |
| | | | driven and eosinophil-mediated rejection of a spontaneous mouse mammary adenocarcinoma engineered to release IL- | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 38 | Pericle et al. | 1994 | | J Immunol | 153 | 5659 | 5673 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | IL4 | immune therapy | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | Comments of D7.4 and ICANA 4 and Icana 4 | | | | | research | | multi-engineered | costimulatory | | | J558L, EL-4, |
| 39 | Cavallo et al. | | Co-expression of B7-1 and ICAM-1 on tumors is required for rejection and the establishment of a memory response | Eur J Immunol | 25 | 1154 | 1162 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cancer vaccines | molecules | immune therapy | TS/A-pc | RMA, B16-F1 |
| | | | Tumor cells cotransfected with interleukin-7 and B7.1 | - | | | | research | | multi-engineered | | 1, | | |
| 40 | Cayeux et al. | 1995 | genes induce CD25 and CD28 on tumor-infiltrating T lymphocytes and are strong vaccines | Eur J Immunol | 25 | 2325 | 2331 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cancer vaccines | IL7, B7 | immune therapy | TS/A | J558L |
| 70 | ca, can ce ai. | | 5-Fluorocytosine-induced eradication of murine | 207 3 11111101101 | 23 | 2323 | 2331 | Paper | | and received | , | ane and apy | | 13332 |
| | | | adenocarcinomas engineered to express the cytosine deaminase suicide gene requires host immune competence | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 41 | Consalvo et al. | | and leaves an efficient memory. | J Immunol | 154 | 5302 | 5312 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | cytosine deaminase | immune therapy | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | Local release of IL-10 by transfected mouse mammary | - | | | | | | | | ., | | |
| | | | adenocarcinoma cells does not suppress but enhances antitumor reaction and elicits a strong cytotoxic | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 42 | Giovarelli et al. | 1995 | lymphocyte and antibody-dependent immune memory | J Immunol | 155 | 3112 | 3123 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | IL10 | immune therapy | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | Systemic effects of cytokines released by gene-transduced | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | tumor cells: marked hyperplasia induced in small bowel by | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 43 | Lollini et al. | 1995 | gamma-interferon transfectants through host lymphocytes | Int J Cancer | 61 | 425 | 430 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cells | IFNgamma | systemic effects | TS/A-pc | |
| 44 | Lollini and Nanni | 1995 | Minimal requirements for characterization of cytokine gene- transduced tumor cells: a proposal | J Natl Cancer I | 87 | 1717 | 1718 | review | | | | | | |
| | | | | 2.340.04.10011 | | 1,1, | 1,10 | | | | | | | |
| | | | Transduction of genes coding for a histocompatibility (MHC) antigen and for its physiological inducer interferon- | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | gamma in the same cell: efficient MHC expression and | | | | | research | | multi-engineered | | | | |
| 45 | Lollini et al. | 1995 | inhibition of tumor and metastasis growth | Hum Gene Ther | 6 | 743 | 752 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cancer cells | MHC, IFNgamma | growth inhibition | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | Oxytocin and oxytocin-analogue F314 inhibit cell proliferation and tumor growth of rat and mouse | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 46 | Cassoni et al. | | mammary carcinomas | Int J Cancer | 66 | 817 | 820 | paper | PHARM | oxytocin | | growth inhibition | TS/A | C26 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | А | В | С | D | E | F | G | Н | 1 | J | К | L | M | N |
|------|------------------------|------|--|-----------------|--------|------------|----------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 2 | Authors | Year | Tielo | Course title | Valuma | Dago stort | Dago and | Time of study | Catagoni | Konnard 1 | Keyword 2 | Vanuard 2 | TS /A cell verient | Other murine cell lines |
| | Authors | Year | Re:Randomized trial of adjuvant human interferon gamma | Source title | Volume | Page start | Page end | Type of study | Category | Keyword 1 | Keyword 2 | Keyword 3 | TS/A cell variant | lines |
| 47 | Lollini et al. | 1006 | versus observation in high-risk cutaneous melanoma: a Southwest Oncology Group study. | J Natl Cancer I | 88 | 926 | 027 | review | | | | | | |
| 47 | LOIIIII et al. | 1990 | Heterogeneous effects of B7-1 and B7-2 in the induction of | J Nati Cancer i | 00 | 920 | 927 | | | | | | | |
| | | | both protective and therapeutic anti-tumor immunity | F | 2.5 | 4054 | 4050 | research | TUD ALD AD A /CT | multi-engineered | costimulatory | | TC /A | |
| 48 | Martin-Fontecha et al. | 1996 | against different mouse tumors. Role of Neutrophils and Lymphocytes in Inhibition of a | Eur J Immunol | 26 | 1851 | 1859 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cancer vaccines | molecules | immune therapy | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | Mouse Mammary Adenocarcinoma Engineered to Release | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 49 | Musiani et al. | 1996 | IL-2, IL-4, IL-7, IL-10, IFN-α, IFN-γ, and TNF-α | Lab Invest | 74 | 146 | 157 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | cytokines | immune therapy | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | Therapy of murine mammary carcinoma metastasis with | | | | | research | | multi-engineered | | | | |
| 50 | Nanni et al. | 1996 | interferon gamma and MHC gene-transduced tumour cells | Br J Cancer | 74 | 1564 | 1569 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cancer vaccines | IFNgamma, MHC | metastasis | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | Direct killing of interleukin-2-transfected tumor cells by | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 51 | Pericle et al. | 1996 | human neutrophils | Int J Cancer | 66 | 367 | 373 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cells | IL2 | immune therapy | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | CD44 Is a Cytotoxic Triggering Molecule on Human | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 52 | Pericle et al. | 1996 | Polymorphonuclear Cells | J Immunol | 157 | 4657 | 4663 | paper | TUMIMM | CD44 | hyaluronic acid | cytotoxicity | TS/A | MC1 |
| | Markari at at | 4006 | Interleukin 12 potentiates the curative effect of a vaccine | C | F.C | 467 | 470 | research | TUD ALD AD A /CT | engineered cancer | | | TC / A | 6.26.6.54 |
| 53 | Vagliani et al. | 1996 | based on interleukin 2-transduced tumor cells Therapy of murine tumors with tumor peptide-pulsed | Cancer Res | 56 | 467 | 4/0 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | IL2 | systemic rIL12 | TS/A | C-26, C-51 |
| 1 | | | dendritic cells: Dependence on T cells, B7 costimulation, | | | | | research | L | peptide-pulsed | | | | |
| 54 | Zitvogel et al. | 1996 | and T helper cell 1-associated cytokines Interleukin-12 and B7.1 co-stimulation cooperate in the | J Exp Med | 183 | 87 | 97 | paper | TUMIMM | dendritic vaccine | tumor antigens | growth inhibition | TS/A | MCA205 |
| 1 | | | induction of effective antitumor immunity and therapy of | | | | | research | | multi-engineered | | | | |
| 55 | Zitvogel et al. | | established tumors | Eur J Immunol | 26 | 1335 | 1341 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cancer vaccines | IL12, B7 | growth inhibition | TS/A | MCA207 |
| | | | Antitumor efficacy of adenocarcinoma cells engineered to produce interleukin 12 (IL-12) or other cytokines compared | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 56 | Cavallo et al. | 1997 | with exogenous IL-12 | J Natl Cancer I | 89 | 1049 | 1058 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | Cytokines | systemic rIL12 | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | Influence of gene-modified (IL-7, IL-4, and B7) tumor cell | | | | | research | | multi-engineered | | | | |
| 57 | Cayeux et al. | 1997 | vaccines on tumor antigen presentation | J Immunol | 158 | 2834 | 2841 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cancer vaccines | B7, IL7, IL4 | antigen presentation | TS/A | MCA205 |
| | | | Interleukin 6 gene-transfected mouse mammary adenocarcinoma: Tumour cell growth and metastatic | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 58 | Di Carlo et al. | 1997 | potential | J Pathol | 182 | 76 | 85 | paper | BIOLMET/GT | cells | IL6 | metastasis | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | Protective immunity induced by tumor vaccines requires | | | | | research | | | costimulatory | | | B16-F10, MCA- |
| 59 | Mackey et al. | 1997 | interaction between CD40 and its ligand, CD154 | Cancer Res | 57 | 2569 | 2574 | paper | TUMIMM | cancer cell vaccine | molecules | immune therapy | TS/A | 105 |
| 60 | Mayordomo et al. | 1997 | Bone marrow-derived dendritic cells serve as potent adjuvants for peptide-based antitumor vaccines | Stem Cells | 15 | 94 | 103 | review | | | | | | |
| - 00 | iviayoraomo et an | | Cytokines, tumour-cell death and immunogenicity: a | Stem cens | | | 103 | TCVICV | | | | | | |
| 61 | Musiani et al. | 1997 | question of choice | Immunol Today | 18 | 32 | 36 | review | | | | | | |
| | | | Immunocompromised tumor-bearing mice show a selective | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 62 | Pericle et al. | 1997 | loss of STAT5a/b expression in T and B lymphocytes | J Immunol | 159 | 2580 | 2585 | paper | TUMIMM | Immune suppression | STAT5 | tumor-bearing mice | TS/A | |
| | | | Down-regulation of the expression and function of the transporter associated with antigen processing in murine | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 63 | Salazar-Onfray et al. | 1997 | tumor cell lines expressing IL-10 | J Immunol | 159 | 3195 | 3202 | citation | | | | | | |
| | | | Local and systemic antitumor response after combined therapy of mouse metastatic tumors with tumor cells | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | expressing IFN-α and HSVtk: Perspectives for the | | | | | research | | multi-engineered | | | | |
| 64 | Santodonato et al. | 1997 | generation of cancer vaccines Extracellular matrix remodelling in a murine mammary | Gene Ther | 4 | 1246 | 1255 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cancer vaccines | suicide gene | growth inhibition | TS/A-pc | |
| 1 | | | adenocarcinoma transfected with the interferon-alpha 1 | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 65 | Scarpa et al. | 1997 | | J Pathol | 181 | 116 | 123 | paper | BIOLMET/GT | cells | IFNalpha | microenvironment | TS/A-pc | MMF1 |
| | | | Genetic modification of a carcinoma with the IL-4 gene increases the influx of dendritic cells relative to other | | | | | control | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 66 | Stoppacciaro et al. | 1997 | cytokines | Eur J Immunol | 27 | 2375 | 2382 | model | TUMIMM/GT | cells | IL4 | antitumor immunity | TS/A | C26 |
| | | | Interferon-alpha gene therapy for cancer: retroviral transduction of fibroblasts and particle-mediated | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | transfection of tumor cells are both effective strategies for | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 67 | Tuting et al. | 1997 | gene delivery in murine tumor models The induction of in vivo proliferation of long-lived CD44(hi) | Gene Ther | 4 | 1053 | 1060 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cells | IFNalpha | growth inhibition | TS/A | MC38, B16 |
| 1 | | | CD8+ T cells after the injection of tumor cells expressing | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 68 | Belardelli et al. | 1998 | IFN-α <inf>1</inf> into syngeneic mice | Cancer Res | 58 | 5795 | 5802 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | IFNalpha | immune therapy | TS/A-pc | C26 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | | Is mts1 (S100A4) gene involved in the metastatic process | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 69 | Chiaramonte et al. | 1998 | modulated by gamma-interferon? | Pathobiology | 66 | 38 | 40 | paper | BIOLMET | mts1 | IFNgamma | metastasis | TS/A | B16, B78H1 |
| | | | Nonviral interferon α gene therapy inhibits growth of established tumors by eliciting a systemic immune | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 70 | Coleman et al. | 1998 | response | Hum Gene Ther | 9 | 2223 | 2230 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | in vivo gene therapy | IFNalpha | immune therapy | TS/A | RENCA |
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| Part Carlor of al. | 71 | Courders et al | | | Cancer Gene Ther | 5 | 163 | 175 | | TUMIMM/GT | _ | i i | immune therany | TS/A | MCA207 |
| Carbot et al. | /1 | couderc et al. | 1330 | morecules in tumor cens | cancer dene mer | | 103 | 1/3 | paper | TOWNWINGT | vaccines | morceares | initialic therapy | 13/14 | WICAZO |
| Discrimination of the continuation of the co | | | | Local release of interlaukin-10 by transfected mouse | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The content of the | | | | | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| Part of the process of the control | 72 | Di Carlo et al. | 1998 | | Eur Cytokine Netw | 9 | 61 | 68 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | IL10 | growth inhibition | TS/A-pc | |
| Partical and Publishea. Partical and Publishea. Partical and Publ | | | | cytokine drives the fate of an IL4- or an IL5-transduced | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| Average And Pulseaux 1998 from experience date to control processors with a second control processor of the processors o | 73 | Di Carlo et al. | 1998 | | J Pathol | 186 | 390 | 397 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | IL4, IL5 | microenvironment | TS/A-pc | |
| Secretarion of conduction of the inferiore page Secretarion of the conduction of the inferiore page Secretarion of the conduction of the secretarion of the sec | 74 | Favrot and Puisieux | 1998 | | Adv Exp Med Biol | 451 | 539 | 541 | review | | | | | | |
| Progression et al. 1996 improvement unity mentalements by controlling production accordance and the progression of the progresi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commonweight Comm | | | | | | | | | research | | multi-engineered | IFNgamma, cytosine | | | |
| Petersson et al. | 75 | Nanni et al. | | | Hum Gene Ther | 9 | 217 | 224 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cancer vaccines | deaminase | metastasis | TS/A-pc | |
| Peterson et al. 399 Evertocome et al. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Part | 7. | Potorsson et al | | | Hmmunol | 161 | 2000 | | | TUDAIDANA/CT | _ | II 10 | antitumor immunita | TS/A | D16 DN44 and |
| 2481 2482 2492 2492 2492 2492 2492 2492 2493 | 76 | Petersson et al. | | | J IIIIIIulioi | 101 | 2099 | 2105 | | TUMINIMIGI | | ILIU | antitumor immunity | 13/A | B16, KIVIA and |
| Anti-habit foundation of the Authorities of the designation of the Authorities of the Aut | | Duisious et al | | murine mammary adenocarcinoma induces tumor | Hum Cara The | _ | 3404 | 2402 | | TUDADA A A | _ | II 12 | canan manai | TC/A | |
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| International Programme of the geotroped considered for the geotroped considered for the geotroped considered for the geotroped production of geotroped with the development of the geotroped with the ge | 78 | Oin et al | 1998 | | Nat Med | 1 | 627 | 630 | | THMIMM | Immune sunnression | B cell-deficient mice | antitumor immunity | TS/A | |
| Rossi et al. 1998 gene-troduced union or dis 1995 gene troduced union or displayed function of the part bulgard function of the part | 76 | QIII et al. | | Inhibition of lung colonisation of a mouse mammary | IVAL IVICA | | 027 | 030 | | TOWNING | | D cen dencient mice | antitumor inimianity | 13/14 | |
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| Anticancer Res 18 2.181 2.186 paper PHARM oyotoon growth inhibition TS/A Control of the contr | /3 | NOSSI Et al. | | | CIIII EXP IVICtuatua | 10 | 123 | 120 | | TOWNWIN | vaccines | ii ivaipiia | metastasis | 13/A pc | |
| State Stat | 80 | Sapino et al. | | | Anticancer Res | 18 | 2181 | 2186 | | PHARM | oxvtocin | | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| Base Discover et al. 1998 deciration of timor crists in Nature Part | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | , | |
| 2 Zilocchi et al. 1998 demandered prictions of interteixia paramin independent regional paramin independent regional paramin interteixia paramin paramin paramin interteixia paramin param | 81 | Uckert et al. | 1998 | | Hum Gene Ther | 9 | 855 | 865 | | TUMIMM/GT | · · | suicide gene | growth inhibition | TS/A-pc | |
| 2 Zilocchi et al. 1998 Canulosche/Macrophise colony-remindante factor 1 1998 Canulosche/Macrophise colony-remindante factor 1998 Canulosche/Macrophise colony-remindante factor 1998 Canulosche/Macrophise colony-remindante factor 1998 Canulosche/Macrophise colony-remindante factor 1999 Canulosche/Macrophise colony-remindante factor 1999 Canulosche/Macrophise colony-remindante factor 1999 Canulosche/Macrophise colony-remindante factor 1999 Canulosche/Macrophise 1999 Canulosche/Ma | <u> </u> | | | Interferon gamma-independent rejection of interleukin 12- | | | | | P-P | | | Tanana gana | 8 | , | |
| 2 Zitvogel et al. 1998 fine vaccine dendification of established murine tumors using a novel cell. 1998 fine vaccine dendificated dentified encourage. Nat Med 4 594 600 model TUMIMM exosomes dendificated antitumor immunity TS/A P815 Lewis lung carcinoma, and host toolking of the understanding tumors, and host toolking of the Unopposed production of granufoxyle-macrophage colon-stitumdating factor by tumors inhibits CRE-T cell responses 11999 antimicratisatic dump of production of granufoxyle-macrophage colon-stitumdating factor by tumors inhibits CRE-T cell responses 11999 by developating antimicratisatic dump of production of granufoxyle-macrophage colon-stitumdating factor by tumors inhibits CRE-T cell responses 11999 interlockin 12 state of the care of established murine tumors events associated with the care of established murine tumors events associated with the care of established murine tumors events associated with the care of established murine tumors events associated with the care of established murine tumors events associated with the care of established murine tumors events associated with the care of established murine tumors events associated with the care of established murine tumors events associated with the care of established murine tumors events associated with the care of established murine tumors events associated with the care of established murine tumors events associated with the care of established murine tumors event associated with the care of established murine tumors event associated with the care of established murine tumors event associated with the care of established murine tumors event associated with the care of established murine tumors event associated with the care of established murine tumors event associated with the care of established murine tumors event associated with the care of established murine tumors event associated with the care of established murine tumors event associated with the care of established murine tumors event associated with the care of establish | 82 | Zilocchi et al. | | | J Exp Med | 188 | 855 | 865 | citation | | | | | | |
| 83 Zitvogel et al. 1998 free vaccine dendritic cell dendretic cell sense dendritic cell sense dendritic cell sense dendritic cells antitumor immunity TS/A P815 Research PHARM ruthenium NAMI-A, cisplatin metastasis TS/A MCA Levis lung carcinoma, metastasis (my kMM-in and origidin metastasis) metastasis (my kMM-in and origidin metastasis (my kMM-in and origidin metastasis) metastasis (my kMM-in and origidin metastasis (my k | <u> </u> | | | | · P | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Bergamo et al. 1999 antimestatic drug MAMF- and cisplatin J Pharmacol Exp Ther 289 559 564 paper PHARM ruthenium NAMI-A, cisplatin metastasis TS/A MCA MCA MCA MCA MCA MCA MCA MCA MCA MC | | | | In vitro cell cycle arrest in vivo action on solid | | | | | | | | | | | Lewis lung |
| Unopposed production of granulocyte-macrophage colonistimulating factor by tumors inhibits CBR T-cell responses 85 Bronte et al. 1999 by dysreguisting antigen-presenting cell maturation 86 Cavallo et al. 1999 interleukin 12 87 Cayeux et al. 1999 Direct and indirect T cell priming by dendritic cell vascines 88 Giovarelli et al. 1999 Direct and indirect T cell priming by dendritic cell vascines 88 Giovarelli et al. 1999 reactions 89 Moro et al. 1999 Constitution of the preputic T-cell immunity by tumor targeting with souble recombinant 87 immunoglobulin 89 Moro et al. 1999 Constitution of the preputic T-cell immunity by tumor targeting with souble recombinant 87 immunoglobulin 89 Moro et al. 1999 Constitution of tumor growth in a murine mammary adenocarizonana del by combinational gene therapy whops and pittalis 80 Shikawa et al. 1999 Constitution of furnor growth in a murine mammary adenocarizonana del by combinated gene therapy hopes and pittalis 80 Fig. 1990 Constitution of furnor growth in a murine mammary adenocarizonana del by combinated gene therapy hopes and pittalis 81 Fig. 10 Fig. 1 | | | | metastasizing tumors, and host toxicity of the | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| Stimulating factor by tumors inhibits CD8-T cell responses Simulating factor by tumor inhibits CD8-T cell shibits of tumor period and systemic cell vacine Simulating CD8-T cell responses Simula | 84 | Bergamo et al. | 1999 | antimetastatic drug NAMI-A and cisplatin | J Pharmacol Exp Ther | 289 | 559 | 564 | paper | PHARM | ruthenium | NAMI-A, cisplatin | metastasis | TS/A | MCA |
| 85 Bronte et al. 1999 by devergulating antique-presenting cell maturation Jimmunol 162 5728 5737 paper TUMIMM Immune suppression GM-CSF tumor-bearing mice TS/A CT26 | | | | | | | | | rocoarch | | | | | | |
| minune events associated with the cure of established tumors and spontaneous metastases by local and systemic functions and systemic functions and spontaneous metastases by local and systemic functions and systemic | Q5 | Bronte et al | | | Ummunol | 162 | 5729 | 5727 | | THAINANA | Immune cuppression | GM-CSE | tumor-hearing mice | TC/A | CT26 |
| 86 Cavallo et al. 1999 interleukin 12 Cancer Res 59 414 421 paper TUMIMM tumor-bearing mice rilL12 immune therapy TS/A-pc F1F Cayeux et al. 1999 brect and indirect T cell priming by dendritic cell vaccines and allogeneit T cell priming by dendritic cell vaccines beta Gal immune therapy TS/A MCA205, M | 85 | DIOIILE EL al. | 1999 | | J IIIIIIIIIIIII | 102 | 3120 | 3/3/ | | TOTALIMIN | mmune suppression | CIVI COI | tumor-bearing mice | 13/1 | C120 |
| CT26, MCA205, 87 Cayeux et al. 1999 Direct and indirect T cell priming by dendritic cell vaccines | 86 | Cavallo et al | | | Cancer Pec | 50 | 111 | 121 | | THMIMM | tumor-hearing mice | rll 12 | immune therapy | TS/A-nc | F1F |
| Robin Cayeux et al. 1999 Direct and indirect T cell priming by dendritic cell vaccines Eur J Immunol 29 225 234 paper TUMIMM dendritic cell vaccine betaGal immune therapy TS/A MCA57 A 'stealth effect'. Adenocarcinoma cells engineered to express TRAIL elude tumor-specific and allogeneic T cell engineered to express TRAIL elude tumor-specific and allogeneic T cell immunity by tumor targeting with soluble recombinant 87-immunoglobulin Induction of therapeutic T-cell immunity by tumor targeting with soluble recombinant 87-immunoglobulin and the soluble recombinant 87-i | 80 | Cavano et al. | 1999 | meneum 12 | Cancel Nes | 39 | 414 | 421 | paper | TOTALIMIN | tumor-bearing mile | 11644 | minute therapy | 13/M-pc | |
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| express TRAIL elude tumor-specific and allogeneic T cell 1999 reactions 89 Moro et al. 1999 Cytokine gene therapy: hopes and pitfalls 90 Nanni et al. 1999 Cytokine gene therapy: hopes and pitfalls 91 Oshikawa et al. 1999 enzyme cDNA 1999 enzyme cDNA 1999 enzyme cDNA 1999 enzyme cDNA P Natl Acad Sci U S A 96 13351 13356 paper 100 Nami et al. 100 Na | 87 | Cayeux et al. | 1999 | Direct and indirect T cell priming by dendritic cell vaccines | Eur J Immunol | 29 | 225 | 234 | | TUMIMM | dendritic cell vaccine | betaGal | immune therapy | TS/A | |
| 88 Giovarelli et al. 1999 reactions J Immunol 163 4886 4893 paper TUMIMM/GT vaccines TRAIL antitumor immunity TS/A-pc | | | | - | | | | | | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| with soluble recombinant 87-immunoglobulin 89 Moro et al. 1999 costimulatory molecules Ann Oncol 3 2650 2656 paper TUMIMM molecules Fesearch paper TUMIMM/GT cancer vaccines Fesearch paper TUMI | 88 | Giovarelli et al. | 1999 | | J Immunol | 163 | 4886 | 4893 | | TUMIMM/GT | _ | TRAIL | antitumor immunity | TS/A-pc | |
| 89 Moro et al. 1999 costimulatory molecules Cancer Res 59 2650 2656 paper TUMIMM molecules recombinant B7 immune therapy TS/A RMA 90 Nanni et al. 1999 Cytokine gene therapy: hopes and pitfalls Ann Oncol 3 261 266 review Synergistic inhibition of tumor growth in a murine mammary adenocarcinoma model by combinational gene therapy using IL-12, pro-IL-18, and IL-1beta converting line therapy using IL-12, pro-IL-18, and IL-1beta converting line therapy using IL-12, pro-IL-18, and IL-1beta converting line therapy using IL-12, pro-IL-18 combined gene therapy TS/A COS7 In vitro down regulation of ICAM-1 and E-cadherin and in vivor eduction of lung metastases of TS/A adenocarcinoma vivor reduction of lung metastases of TS/A adenocarcinoma vivor eduction of the lung vivor eduction of the | | | | | | | | | research | | costimulatory | | | | |
| 90 Nanni et al. 1999 Cytokine gene therapy: hopes and pitfalls Ann Oncol 3 261 266 review synergistic inhibition of tumor growth in a murine mammary adenocarcinoma model by combinational gene therapy using IL-12, pro-IL-18, and IL-1beta converting enzyme cDNA 1999 enzyme cDNA In vitro down regulation of ICAM-1 and E-cadherin and in vivo reduction of lung metastases of TS/A adenocarcinoma | 89 | Moro et al. | | | Cancer Res | 59 | 2650 | | | TUMIMM | · · | recombinant B7 | immune therapy | TS/A | RMA |
| 91 Oshikawa et al. Manuary adenocarcinoma model by combinational gene therapy using IL-12, pro-IL-18, and IL-1beta converting | | | 1999 | | Ann Oncol | | | | | | | | | | |
| 91 Oshikawa et al. 1999 therapy using IL-12, pro-IL-18, and IL-1beta converting P Natl Acad Sci U S A 96 13351 13356 paper TUMIMM/GT cancer vaccines enzyme, pro-IL18 combined gene therapy TS/A COS7 In vitro down regulation of ICAM-1 and E-cadherin and in vivo reduction of lung metastases of TS/A adenocarcinoma | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| In vitro down regulation of ICAM-1 and E-cadherin and in vivo reduction of lung metastases of TS/A adenocarcinoma | | | | therapy using IL-12, pro-IL- 18, and IL-1beta converting | | | | | | | | , , | | | |
| vivo reduction of lung metastases of TS/A adenocarcinoma research | 91 | Oshikawa et al. | 1999 | | P Natl Acad Sci U S A | 96 | 13351 | 13356 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cancer vaccines | enzyme, pro-IL18 | combined gene therapy | TS/A | COS7 |
| 92 Pacor et al. 1999 by a lysozyme derivative Int J Mol Med 4 369 375 paper BIOLMET lysozyme adhesion metastasis TS/A | | | | vivo reduction of lung metastases of TS/A adenocarcinoma | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 92 | Pacor et al. | 1999 | by a lysozyme derivative | Int J Mol Med | 4 | 369 | 375 | paper | BIOLMET | lysozyme | adhesion | metastasis | TS/A | |

| | A | В | C | D I | Е | Е | G | Н | I 1 | T 1 | Тк | T 1 | I м | l N |
|----------|----------------------------|------|--|----------------------|--------|------------|----------|---------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
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| 2 | Authors | Year | Title | Source title | Volume | Page start | Page end | Type of study | Category | Keyword 1 | Keyword 2 | Keyword 3 | TS/A cell variant | lines |
| | | | Paracrine effects of IL-4 transfection on TS/A | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 93 | Pacor et al. | 1999 | adenocarcinoma cells mediate reduced in vivo growth | Pathol Oncol Res | 5 | 110 | 116 | paper | BIOLMET/GT | cells | IL4 | in vitro growth | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | Lymphocyte activation gene-3 induces tumor regression | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | MCA205, |
| 94 | Prigent et al. | 1999 | and antitumor immune responses | Eur J Immunol | 29 | 3867 | 3876 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | LAG3 | growth inhibition | TS/A | RENCA |
| | | | Interferon (IFN)-β gene transfer into TS/A adenocarcinoma cells and comparison with IFN-α. Differential effects on | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 95 | Rozera et al. | 1999 | tumorigenicity and host response | Am J Pathol | 154 | 1211 | 1222 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | IFNbeta | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| | | | Treatment of metastases of solid mouse tumours by NAMI- | | | | | research | , | | | | | Lewis lung |
| 96 | Sava et al. | | A: comparison with cisplatin, cyclophosphamide and dacarbazine | Anticancer Res | 19 | 969 | 072 | paper | PHARM | ruthonium | NAMI-A | metastasis | TS/A | carcinoma |
| 90 | Sava et al. | | T helper cell type 1-associated and cytotoxic T lymphocyte- | Anticancer kes | 19 | 303 | 3/2 | | FHARIVI | ruthenium | INAIVII-A | metastasis | 13/A | Carcinoma |
| | | | mediated tumor immunity is impaired in interleukin 4- | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 97 | Schüler et al. | 1999 | deficient mice Molecular characterization of dendritic cell-derived | J Exp Med | 189 | 803 | 810 | paper | TUMIMM | immune activation | IL4 | immune therapy | TS/A | CT26 |
| | | | exosomes. Selective accumulation of the heat shock | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 98 | Thery et al. | 1999 | protein hsc73. | J Cell Biol | 147 | 599 | 610 | paper | TUMIMM | exosomes | hsc73 | dendritic cells | TS/A | |
| | | | Immortalized myeloid suppressor cells trigger apoptosis in | | | | | research | | | | | | CT26, L1210, |
| 99 | Apolloni et al. | 2000 | antigen- activated T lymphocytes. | J Immunol | 165 | 6723 | 6730 | paper | TUMIMM | immune suppression | MDSC | apoptosis | TS/A | C26 |
| | | | THE AMERICAN AND A STATE OF THE | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 100 | Bergamo et al. | | Effects of NAMI-A and some related ruthenium complexes on cell viability after short exposure of tumor cells | Anti-Cancer Drugs | 11 | 665 | 672 | paper | PHARM | ruthenium | NAMI-A | in vitro growth | TS/A | |
| 100 | zergamo er an | | Antitumoral effect of a nonviral interleukin-2 gene therapy | | | 000 | | control | | | | | 10/11 | |
| 101 | Bishop et al. | 2000 | is enhanced by combination with 5-fluorouracil | Cancer Gene Ther | 7 | 1165 | 1171 | model | TUMIMM/GT | combination therapy | IL2 | antitumor immunity | TS/A | RENCA |
| | 2.5.1.0 Ct a.i. | | Identification of a CD11b(+)/Gr-1(+)/CD31(+) myeloid | | | 1100 | | | | у | | , | 1.0711 | |
| 102 | Dunanta at al | | progenitor capable of activating or suppressing CD8(+) T | Diagal | 0.0 | 2020 | | research | TI IN AIN AN A | | MDCC | CD0 - T II- | TC /A | CTOC MADE O |
| 102 | Bronte et al. | 2000 | Eradication of murine mammary adenocarcinoma through | Blood | 96 | 3838 | 3846 | paper | TUMIMM | immune suppression | MDSC | CD8+ T cells | TS/A | CT26, MBL-2 |
| | | | HSVtk expression directed by the glucose-starvation | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 103 | Chen et al. | 2000 | inducible grp78 promoter The expression of CD70 and CD80 by gene-modified tumor | Breast Cancer Res Tr | 59 | 81 | 90 | paper | BIOLMET/GT | cells | suicide gene | immune memory | TS/A | |
| | | | cells induces an antitumor response depending on the | | | | | research | | multi-engineered | costimulatory | | | |
| 104 | Douin-Echinard et al. | 2000 | MHC status | Cancer Gene Ther | 7 | 1543 | 1556 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cancer vaccines | molecules | immune therapy | TS/A | B16.F10 |
| | | | Towns and the second form of the | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Tumor rejection and immune memory elicited by locally released LEC chemokine are associated with an impressive | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 105 | Giovarelli et al. | 2000 | recruitment of APCs, lymphocytes, and granulocytes. | J Immunol | 164 | | 3206 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | CCL16 | immune therapy | TS/A-pc | F1F |
| | | | Combined chemotherapy of murine mammary tumors by | | | | | research | | engineered | | | | |
| 106 | Kammertoens et al. | | local activation of the prodrugs ifosfamide and 5- fluorocytosine | Cancer Gene Ther | 7 | 629 | 636 | paper | BIOLMET/GT | xenogeneic cells | suicide gene | growth inhibition | TS/A | GR |
| 100 | Rammer toens et al. | | | cancer dene mer | | 023 | 030 | research | 5.02.0.2.70. | Actiogeticio cens | Suidide Beile | B. 0 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1 | 1.5/7. | Lewis lung |
| 107 | Magnarin et al. | 2000 | Increase of tumour infiltrating lymphocytes in mice treated with antimetastatic doses of NAMI-A | Anticancer Res | 20 | 2939 | 2944 | paper | PHARM | ruthenium | NAMI-A | metastasis | TS/A | carcinoma |
| 107 | Wagnarii ee ai. | 2000 | Vaccination with mouse mammary adenocarcinoma cells | / inticuried ines | | 2333 | 2544 | puper | TTDUUN | rutiiciiiuiii | 10/00/17 | metastasis | 13/71 | carcinoma |
| | | | coexpressing B7-1 (CD80) and B7-2 (CD86) discloses the | | | | | research | | multi-engineered | costimulatory | | | |
| 108 | Martin-Fontecha et al. | | dominant effect of B7-1 in the induction of antitumor immunity | J Immunol | 164 | 698 | 704 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cancer vaccines | molecules | immune therapy | TS/A | |
| 100 | a. ciri i oritecina et al. | _555 | Gene transfer of a secretable form of IL-15 in murine | 3 | 104 | 0.76 | , 04 | | | | | | | |
| 100 | NACCOURT OF ST | 2000 | adenocarcinoma cells: effects on tumorigenicity, metastatic | Just I Camero | 0- | | E01 | research | TUDAINANA/CT | engineered cancer | 11.15 | motostosis | TC / A . ~ ~ | F1F |
| 109 | Meazza et al. | 2000 | potential and immune response Combination of interleukin 12 and interferon alpha gene | Int J Cancer | 87 | 574 | 581 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | IL15 | metastasis | TS/A-pc | F1F |
| | | | therapy induces a synergistic antitumor response against | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 110 | Mendiratta et al. | 2000 | colon and renal cell carcinoma | Hum Gene Ther | 11 | 1851 | 1862 | citation | | | | | | |
| | | | In vitro growth of TS/A adenocarcinoma and of the gene | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 111 | Pacor et al. | 2000 | transfected TS/A- IL4 line on biological substrates | Anticancer Res | 20 | 191 | 196 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cells | IL4 | in vitro adhesion | TS/A | |
| | | | Efficacy of cancer gene therapy in aging adenocarcinoma | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | cells engineered to release IL-2 are rejected but do not | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 112 | Provinciali et al. | 2000 | induce tumor specific immune memory in old mice | Gene Ther | 7 | 624 | 632 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | IL2 | aging | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | Interleukin-12 gene therapy of a weakly immunogenic mouse mammary carcinoma results in reduction of | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | spontaneous lung metastases via a T-cell- independent | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 113 | Rakhmilevich et al. | 2000 | mechanism | Cancer Gene Ther | 7 | 826 | 838 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | in vivo gene therapy | IL12 | metastasis | TS/A | 4T1 |
| | | | DNA vaccination against rat Her-2/Neu p185 more effectively inhibits carcinogenesis than transplantable | | | | | control | | | | | | |
| 114 | Rovero et al. | 2000 | carcinomas in transgenic BALB/c mice | J Immunol | 165 | 5133 | 5142 | model | TUMIMM/GT | DNA vaccine | HER2 | antitumor immunity | TS/A-pc | TUBO |
| | | | Interleukin-7/B7.1-encoding adenoviruses induce rejection | | | | | research | | | | , | | |
| 115 | Willimsky and Blankenstein | 2000 | of transplanted but not nontransplanted tumors | Cancer Res | 60 | 685 | 692 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | in vivo gene therapy | IL7, B7 | adenoviral vector | TS/A | CT26 |
| | | | | | | | | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | 1 | | |

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| 2 | Authors | Year | Title | Source title | Volume | Page start | Page end | Type of study | Category | Keyword 1 | Keyword 2 | Keyword 3 | TS/A cell variant | Other murine cell lines |
| | Authors | | Lack of in vitro cytotoxicity, associated to increased G <inf>2</inf> -M cell fraction and inhibition of matrigel | 554.60 | Volume | 1 age see | r ugo cir.a | Type or state, | Category | REYWOOD | Reyword 2 | Reyword 5 | Toy A cell variance | illics |
| 1 | | | invasion, may predict in vivo-selective antimetastasis | in de arte. | 205 | | | research | | | | | | |
| 116 | Zorzet et al. | 2000 | activity of ruthenium complexes | J Pharmacol Exp Ther | 295 | 927 | 933 | paper research | PHARM | ruthenium | NAMI-A | in vitro invasion | TS/A | |
| 117 | Bergamo et al. | 2001 | Tumour cell uptake G2-M accumulation and cytotoxicity of NAMI-A on TS/A adenocarcinoma cells | Anticancer Res | 21 | 1893 | 1898 | paper | PHARM | ruthenium | NAMI-A | in vitro toxicity | TS/A | |
| | | | 111In-labeled 1, 4, 7, 10-tetraazacyclododecane- N, N', N", N"'-tetraacetic acid-Lys8-vasotocin: A new powerful | | | | | research | | | | , | - | |
| 118 | Bussolati et al. | | radioligand for oxytocin receptor-expressing tumors | Cancer Res | 61 | 4393 | 4397 | paper | IMAGING | oxytocin | | targeted therapy | TS/A | |
| | | | Interleukin 12-activated lymphocytes influence tumor | | | | | research | | | | gene expression | | |
| 119 | Cavallo et al. | 2001 | genetic programs | Cancer Res | 61 | 3518 | 3523 | paper research | TUMIMM | immune activation engineered cancer | IL12 | profiling intrasplenic | TS/A | TUBO |
| 120 | Cayeux et al. | 2001 | Decreased generation of anti-tumor immunity after intrasplenic immunization | Eur J Immunol | 31 | 1392 | 1399 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | surrogate antigen | immunization | TS/A | MCA205 |
| | , | | Mouse ST6Gal sialyltransferase gene expression during | | | | | research | | | <u> </u> | | TS/A-MC (alias | |
| 121 | Dalziel et al. | 2001 | mammary gland lactation | Glycobiology | 11 | 407 | 412 | paper | BIOLMET | ST6Gal | sialyltransferase | mammary cancer | TS/A-pc) | |
| | | | Therapy of lung metastases through combined vaccination | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 122 | De Giovanni et al. | | with carcinoma cells engineered to release IL-13 and IFN-y The intriguing role of polymorphonuclear neutrophils in | Gene Ther | 8 | 1698 | 1704 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | IFNgamma, IL13 | metastasis | TS/A-pc | |
| 123 | Di Carlo et al. | | antitumor reactions | Blood | 97 | 339 | 345 | review | | | | | | |
| | | | A combination of interleukin-2 and 60 nm cationic | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 124 | El mir et al. | 2001 | supramolecular biovectors for the treatment of established tumours by subcutaneous or intranasal administration | Eur J Cancer | 37 | 1053 | 1060 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | combination therapy | IL2 | immune therapy | TS/A | |
| | | | Modulation of graft-versus-tumor effects in a murine | | | | | research | | у при | | , | 7.7 | |
| 125 | Kummar et al. | 2001 | allogeneic bone marrow transplantation model by tumor- derived transforming growth factor-betal | Biol Blood Marrow Tr | 7 | 25 | 30 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | Immune suppression | TGFβ1 | graft-versus-tumor | TS/A | JC |
| | | | Intranodal immunization with tumor lysate-pulsed | | | | | research | | | | intranodal | _ | |
| 126 | Lambert et al. | 2001 | dendritic cells enhances protective antitumor immunity | Cancer Res | 61 | 641 | 646 | paper | TUMIMM | dendritic cell vaccine | tumor lysate | immunization | TS/A | MCA-105 |
| 127 | Martino et al. | | Effective anti-tumor immunity induced in mice by a two- step vaccination protocol | In Vivo | 15 | 425 | 428 | research paper | TUMIMM/GT | engineered cancer vaccines | mycobacterial antigen | immune memory | TS/A | |
| | martino et an | | Canarypox virus expressing wild type p53 for gene therapy | | | | 120 | research | | | yoodaatana anagan | , | , | |
| 128 | Odin et al. | | in murine tumors mutated in p53 | Cancer Gene Ther | 8 | 87 | 98 | paper | GT | cancer gene therapy | p53 | canarypoxvirus vector | TS/A | |
| 420 | Bara da sa sa sa | 2001 | Generation of high-titer retroviral vector-producing | Conn. Then | | 424 | 444 | research | CT | engineered | T.C.E.D. | | TC /A | Neuro2A, CE- |
| 129 | Pastorino et al. | 2001 | macrophages as vehicles for in vivo gene transfer IL-12 inhibition of endothelial cell functions and | Gene Ther | 8 | 431 | 441 | paper | GT | macrophages | EGFP | in vivo gene transfer | TS/A | 2, NIH3T3 |
| 130 | Strasly et al. | 2001 | angiogenesis depends on lymphocyte-endothelial cell cross- talk | J Immunol | 166 | 3890 | 3899 | research paper | TUMIMM | microenvironment | rIL12 | angiogenesis | TS/A | |
| 150 | oriusiy ee aii | | Tumor-derived exosomes are a source of shared tumor | | 200 | 3030 | 3033 | research | | | | | | |
| 131 | Wolfers et al. | | rejection antigens for CTL cross-priming | Nat Med | 7 | 297 | 303 | paper | TUMIMM | exosomes | CTL | antitumor immunity | TS/A | MC38 |
| | | | Ruthenium-based NAMI-A type complexes with in vivo selective metastasis reduction and in vitro invasion | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 132 | Bergamo et al. | 2002 | inhibition unrelated to cell cytotoxicity Murine Nr4a1 and Herpud1 are up-regulated by Wnt-1, but | Int J Oncol | 21 | 1331 | 1338 | paper | PHARM | ruthenium | NAMI-A | metastasis | TS/A | B16-F10, Lewis |
| 122 | Charabana at al | 2002 | the homologous human genes are independent from β | Dio ch I | 267 | 722 | 720 | control | DIOLMET | asll signaling | Mn+1 | tumor boaring mi | TC /A | CEZ MC |
| 133 | Chtarbova et al. | | catenin activation | Biochem J | 367 | 723 | /28 | model | BIOLMET | cell signaling | Wnt1 | tumor-bearing mice | TS/A | C57-MG |
| 134 | Colombo and Trinchieri | 2002 | Interleukin-12 in anti-tumor immunity and immunotherapy | Cytokine Growth F R | 13 | 155 | 168 | review | | angingorod | | | | |
| 135 | Colombo et al. | | Chromogranin A expression in neoplastic cells affects tumor growth and morphogenesis in mouse models | Cancer Res | 62 | 941 | 946 | research paper | BIOLMET/GT | engineered cancer cells | chromogranin A | growth inhibition | TS/A | RMA |
| 133 | 20.0.1150 et al. | 2002 | IFN-y-independent synergistic effects of IL-12 and IL-15 | Caricer Nes | 02 | 341 | 340 | research | 5.06.0.6.7.01 | multi-engineered | o omogramii A | D. SWEIT IIIIIDICIOII | .5// . | |
| 136 | Comes et al. | 2002 | induce anti-tumor immune responses in syngeneic mice | Eur J Immunol | 32 | 1914 | 1923 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cancer vaccines | IL12, IL15 | antitumor immunity | TS/A-pc | F1F |
| | B | 2000 | Phenotype, antigen-presenting capacity, and migration of | F | | 400- | | research | TI IN AIN CO C | | | | TC /A | TUDO |
| 137 | Donnini et al. | | antigen-presenting cells in young and old age Efficacious immunomodulatory activity of the chemokine | Exp Gerontol | 37 | 1097 | 1112 | paper | TUMIMM | immunogenicity | antigen presentation | aging | TS/A | TUBO |
| | | | stromal cell-derived factor 1 (SDF-1): local secretion of SDF- 1 at the tumor site serves as T-cell chemoattractant and | | | | | control | | | | | | |
| 138 | Dunussi-Joannopoulos et al. | | mediates T-cell-dependent antitumor responses | Blood | 100 | 1551 | 1558 | model | TUMIMM | hSDF1 | CXCR4 | antitumor immunity | TS/A | C1498, B16F1 |
| 400 | E d d. d | 2000 | Genetically engineered vesicular stomatitis virus in gene | 130 1 | | - | | research | DIOLMET CT | anaahata stoothoo | II 4/TV | VCV | TC /A | D16 516 |
| 139 | Fernandez et al. | | therapy: application for treatment of malignant disease In vivo induction of antitumor immunity and protection | J Virol | 76 | 895 | 904 | paper | BIOLMET/GT | oncolytic virotherapy | IL4/TK | VSV | TS/A | B16-F10 |
| 140 | Grangeon et al | 2002 | against tumor growth by injection of CD154-expressing tumor cells | Cancer Gene Ther | 9 | 282 | 288 | research paper | TUMIMM/GT | engineered cancer vaccines | costimulatory molecules | antitumor immunity | TS/A | B16-F10 |
| 140 | Grangeon et al | 2002 | tumor cells | Cancer Gene Hilef | 9 | 202 | 200 | hahei | 1 O IVIIIVIIVIIVI G I | vaccines | indictules | anditumor illillumity | 13/1 | P10-I 10 |

| | А | В | С | D | Е | F | G H | ı | J | К | L | М | N |
|------|-------------------------|------|---|----------------------|--------|------------|------------------------|------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 2 | Authors | Year | Title | Source title | Volume | Page start | Page and Type of study | Catagony | Volumerd 1 | Konnyord 2 | Konword 2 | TS/A cell variant | Other murine cell lines |
| | Authors | | Antitumor effect of interleukin (IL)-12 in the absence of | Source title | volume | Page start | Page end Type of study | Category | Keyword 1 | Keyword 2 | Keyword 3 | TS/A Cell Variant | iines |
| 1.11 | Cri at al | | endogenous IFN-γ: A role for intrinsic tumor immunogenicity and IL-15 | Cancor Pos | 62 | 4200 | research | TUMIMM/GT | engineered cancer | IL12 | growth inhibition | TS/A | C26 |
| 141 | Gri et al. | | | Cancer Res | 02 | 4390 | 4397 paper research | TOWNWINGT | vaccines | ILIZ | growth inhibition | 13/A | C20 |
| 142 | Grizzle et al. | | BXD recombinant inbred mice represent a novel T cell- mediated immune response tumor model | Int J Cancer | 101 | 270 | 279 paper | TUMIMM | immunogenicity | BXD mice | metastasis | TS/A | |
| 172 | GHZZIC CC di. | 2002 | mediated miniatic response tamor mode. | me y cuncer | 101 | 270 | | TOTALIVITA | minunogementy | DAD TITLE | metastasis | 13/11 | |
| 143 | Marionneau et al. | | Norwalk virus binds to histo-blood group antigens present on gastroduodenal epithelial cells of secretor individuals | Gastroenterology | 122 | 1967 | control 1977 model | BIOLMET | ABH antigens | fucosyltransferase | Norwalk virus | TS/A | |
| 143 | ivianonneau et al. | | | dastroenterology | 122 | 1907 | research | BIOLIVIET | ADIT diffigers | Tucosyittansierase | INOI Walk VII us | 13/A | |
| 144 | Mazzoni et al. | | Myeloid suppressor lines inhibit T cell responses by an NO- dependent mechanism | J Immunol | 168 | 689 | 695 paper | TUMIMM | immune suppression | MDSC | nitric oxide | TS/A | |
| | azze et a | | Reactive oxygen species modulate Zn2+-induced apoptosis | 7 | 100 | 003 | research | | reactive oxygen | | THE CAME | .5//. | |
| 145 | Provinciali et al. | | in cancer cells | Free Radic Biol Med | 32 | 431 | 445 paper | BIOLMET | species | zinc | Apoptosis | TS/A | |
| 446 | 0 | 2002 | Immunological prevention of spontaneous tumors: A new | | 00 | 75 | 70 | | | | | | |
| 146 | Quaglino et al. | | prospect? | Immunol Lett | 80 | 75 | 79 review | | | | | | |
| 147 | Sava et al. | | Influence of chemical stability on the activity of the antimetastasis ruthenium compound NAMI-A | Eur J Cancer | 38 | 427 | research 435 paper | PHARM | ruthenium | NAMI-A | metastasis | TS/A | |
| 147 | Java et al. | | Reversal of tumor-induced dendritic cell paralysis by CpG | Eur y caricer | 36 | 427 | | THAMI | rutiiciiidiii | IVAIVII A | metastasis | 13/14 | C2C D01F |
| 140 | Vicari et al | | immunostimulatory oligonucleotide and anti-interleukin 10 | | 100 | E 4.1 | research | TUDAINANA | antigan procentation | CnC 1110 | antitumar immurit | TC /A | C26, P815, |
| 148 | Vicari et al. | | receptor antibody Synthesis, catalytic properties and biological activity of new | J Exp Med | 196 | 541 | 549 paper | TUMIMM | antigen presentation | CpG, IL10 | antitumor immunity | TS/A | B16, MC38 |
| | | | water soluble ruthenium cyclopentadienyl PTA complexes | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 149 | Akbayeva et al. | | [(C5R5)RuCl(PTA)2] (R = H, Me; PTA = 1,3,5-triaza-7- phosphaadamantane) | Chem Commun (Camb) | | 264 | 265 paper | PHARM | ruthenium | | in vitro toxicity | TS/A | |
| | , mou, eva evan | | Distinct effects of dinuclear ruthenium(III) complexes on | (00.00) | | | research | | | | | | |
| 150 | Bergamo et al. | | cell proliferation and on cell cycle regulation in human and murine tumor cell lines | J Pharmacol Exp Ther | 305 | 725 | 732 paper | PHARM | ruthenium | | in vitro toxicity | TS/A | B16-F10 |
| 150 | Deiganio et al. | | Improved radiotracing of oxytocin receptor-expressing | 31 Harmacor Exp Ther | 303 | 723 | | THARW | rutiiciiidiii | | III VILIO LOXICILY | 13/1 | D10110 |
| 151 | Chini et al. | | tumours using the new [111In]-DOTA-Lys8-deamino- vasotocin analogue | Br J Cancer | 89 | 930 | research | IMAGING | oxytocin | DOTA | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| 151 | Cilili et al. | 2003 | vasotociii analogue | Di J Cancei | 63 | 930 | 936 paper | IIVIAGING | engineered | DOTA | growth minbition | 13/A | |
| | | | Targeting exogenous genes to tumor angiogenesis by | | | | research | | hematopoietic stem | | | | LLC, B16, |
| 152 | De Palma et al. | 2003 | transplantation of genetically modified hematopoietic stem cells | Nat Med | 9 | 789 | 795 paper | BIOLMET/GT | cells | Tie2/Tek | angiogenesis | TS/A | N202.1A |
| | | | Involvement of CD70 and CD80 intracytoplasmic domains | | - | | research | | engineered cancer | costimulatory | | | |
| 153 | Douin-Echinard et al. | | in the co-stimulatory signal required to provide an antitumor immune response | Int Immunology | 15 | 359 | 372 paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | molecules | antitumor immunity | TS/A | |
| 155 | Bouil Edilliara et al. | | Seven-fluorochrome mouse M-FISH for high-resolution | Cytogenet Genome | 13 | 333 | research | | Tubernes . | morecures | interchromosomal | .5/1. | |
| 154 | Jentsch et al. | | analysis of interchromosomal rearrangements | Res | 103 | 84 | 88 paper | BIOLMET | karyotype | multiplex-FISH | rearrangements | TS/A | TUBO-AG12 |
| | | | CD3/CD28-costimulated T1 and T2 subsets: differential in | | | | research | | | costimulatory | | | |
| 155 | Jung et al. | 2003 | vivo allosensitization generates distinct GVT and GVHD effects | Blood | 102 | 3439 | 3446 paper | TUMIMM | graft-versus-tumor | molecules | antitumor immunity | TS/A | |
| | O and | | Tumor rejection by gene transfer of the MHC class II | | - | | research | | engineered cancer | | , | | |
| 156 | Meazza et al. | | transactivator in murine mammary adenocarcinoma cells | Eur J Immunol | 33 | 1183 | 1192 paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | CIITA | antitumor immunity | TS/A-pc | C26, F1F |
| | | | The Oncolytic Effect of Recombinant Vesicular Stomatitis Virus Is Enhanced | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | by Expression of the Fusion Cytosine Deaminase/Uracil | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 157 | Porosnicu et al. | | Phosphoribosyltransferase Suicide Gene Low effectiveness of DNA vaccination against HER-2/neu in | Cancer Res | 63 | 8366 | 8376 paper | TUMIMM/GT | oncolytic virotherapy | VSV | growth inhibition | TS/A | B16F10 |
| 158 | Provinciali et al. | 2003 | | Vaccine | 21 | 843 | 848 citation | | | | | | |
| | | | Hyperthermia inhibits angiogenesis by a plasminogen | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 159 | Roca et al. | 2003 | activator inhibitor 1-dependent mechanism | Cancer Res | 63 | 1500 | 1507 paper | BIOLMET | hyperthermia | PAI1 | angiogenesis | TS/A | |
| | | | The cytotoxic T-lymphocyte response against a poorly immunogenic mammary adenocarcinoma is focused on a | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | single immunodominant class I epitope derived from the | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 160 | Rosato et al. | | gp70 Env product of an endogenous retrovirus Dual Action of NAMI-A in inhibition of solid tumor | Cancer Res | 63 | 2158 | 2163 paper | TUMIMM | antigen presentation | gp70 | antitumor immunity | TS/A-pc | CT26, J558 |
| | | | metastasis: selective targeting of metastatic cells and | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 161 | Sava et al. | 2003 | binding to collagen | Clin Cancer Res | 9 | 1898 | 1905 paper | PHARM | ruthenium | NAMI-A | metastasis | TS/A | |
| | | | Intercellular trafficking and enhanced in vivo antitumour | | | | research | | | | | | 3T3, B16 and |
| 162 | Zavaglia et al. | 2003 | activity of a non-virally delivered P27-VP22 fusion protein | Gene Ther | 100 | 314 | 325 paper | GT | cancer gene therapy | p27/HSV-VP22 | non viral delivery | TS/A-pc | others |
| | | | Synthesis, characterization and biological activity of copper | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.50 | . | | complexes with pyridoxal thiosemicarbazone derivatives. X- | | | 25: | research | DUADA | | | and the trade the trade of | TC / A | |
| 163 | Belicchi Ferrari et al. | 2004 | ray crystal structure of three dimeric complexes | J Inorg Biochem | 98 | 301 | 312 paper | PHARM | in vitro toxicity | copper complexes | growth inhibition | TS/A | |

| | А | В | С | D | Е | F | G | Н | I | J | K | L | М | N |
|-----|--------------------|------|--|------------------|--------|------------|----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 2 | Authors | Year | | Source title | Volume | Page start | Page end | Type of study | Category | Keyword 1 | Keyword 2 | Keyword 3 | TS/A cell variant | Other murine cell lines |
| | | | Global Gene Expression Profiling in Interleukin-12-Induced | | | | | research | | | | gene expression | | |
| 164 | Cao et al. | | Activation of CD8+ Cytotoxic T Lymphocytes against Mouse Mammary Carcinoma | Cell Mol Immunol | 1 | 357 | 366 | paper | TUMIMM | immune activation | IL12 | profiling | TS/A | |
| 104 | cao et al. | | CCL16/LEC powerfully triggers effector and antigen- | cen wormmanor | | 337 | 300 | | TOTALITA | minute activation | ILIZ | proming | 13/71 | |
| | | | presenting functions of macrophages and enhances T cell | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 165 | Cappello et al. | | cytotoxicity | J Leukocyte Biol | 75 | 135 | 142 | paper | TUMIMM | antigen presentation | CCL16 | apoptosis | TS/A | F1F |
| | | | TGFbeta1 regulation and collagen-release-independent connective tissue re-modelling by the ruthenium complex | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 166 | Casarsa et al. | | NAMI-A in solid tumours | J Inorg Biochem | 98 | 1648 | 1654 | paper | PHARM | ruthenium | TGFbeta1 | metastasis | TS/A | NIH3T3 |
| | | | Expression of sialyl-Tn epitopes on β1 integrin alters | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 167 | Clément et al. | | epithelial cell phenotype, proliferation and haptotaxis | J Cell Sci | 117 | 5059 | 5069 | paper | BIOLMET/GT | cells | sialyltransferase | in vitro invasion | TS/A | |
| 107 | olement et un | | Induction of T-cell antitumor immunity and protection | | | 3033 | 3003 | | | | • | | , | |
| | _ | | against tumor growth by secretion of soluble human CD70 | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | costimulatory | | | |
| 168 | Cormary et al. | | molecules. APC10.1: An ApcMin/+ intestinal cell line with retention of | Cancer Gene Ther | 11 | 497 | 507 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | molecules | antitumor immunity | TS/A | |
| 169 | De Giovanni et al. | | heterozygosity | Int J Cancer | 109 | 200 | 206 | citation | | | | | | |
| 100 | | | | 23.1001 | 203 | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 170 | Di Carlo et al. | | IL-21 Induces Tumor Rejection by Specific CTL and IFN-γ- Dependent CXC Chemokines in Syngeneic Mice | J Immunol | 172 | 1540 | 15/17 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | IL21 | antitumor immunity | TS/A-pc | C26 |
| 1/0 | Di Carlo et al. | 2004 | Dependent Che enemokines in Syngeneic wine | J IIIIIIullOl | 1/2 | 1340 | 134/ | hahei | 1 O IVIIIVIIVI/G I | vaccines | 1121 | antitumor illimunity | 13/Α-μι | C20 |
| | | | Synthesis, characterization and biological activity of copper | | | | | rocoorch | | | | | | |
| | | | complexes with pyridoxal thiosemicarbazone derivatives. X- | Liver Breeker | | | 242 | research | DUADA | | | and the first of t | TC /A | |
| 171 | Ferrari et al. | | ray crystal structure of three dimeric complexes Intralesional Injection of Adenovirus Encoding CC | J Inorg Biochem | 98 | 301 | 312 | paper | PHARM | in vitro toxicity | copper complexes | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| | | | Chemokine Ligand 16 Inhibits Mammary Tumor Growth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | and Prevents Metastatic-Induced Death after Surgical | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 172 | Guiducci et al. | | Removal of the Treated Primary Tumor | J Immunol | 172 | 4026 | 4036 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | in vivo gene therapy | CCL16 | adenoviral vector | TS/A | 4T1 |
| | | | Viral vector-mediated transduction of a modified thrombospondin-2 cDNA inhibits tumor growth and | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 173 | Hahn et al. | | angiogenesis | Gene Ther | 11 | 739 | 745 | paper | BIOLMET/GT | cancer gene therapy | Nftsp2 | angiogenesis | TS/A | NIH3T3 |
| | | | | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | , | |
| 474 | VC 1 - 1 | | IRF-1 expression induces apoptosis and inhibits tumor | 0 | 22 | 4425 | 4425 | | DIOLNATT/CT | _ | IRF1 | | TC /A | C3-L5 |
| 174 | Kim et al. | | growth in mouse mammary cancer cells in vitro and in vivo A synthetic peptide homologous to functional domain of | Oncogene | 23 | 1125 | 1135 | paper | BIOLMET/GT | cells | IKLT | apoptosis | TS/A | C3-L3 |
| | | | human IL-10 down-regulates expression of MHC class I and | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Transporter associated with Antigen Processing 1/2 in | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 175 | Kurte et al. | 2004 | human melanoma cells | J Immunol | 173 | 1731 | 1737 | citation | | | | | | |
| | | | Dense-core granules: a specific hallmark of the | | | | | control | | engineered cancer | | neurosecretory | | |
| 176 | Malosio et al. | | neuronal/neurosecretory cell phenotype | J Cell Sci | 117 | 743 | 749 | model | BIOLMET | cells | chromogranin A | phenotype | TS/A | PC12 |
| | | | Antiviral properties and cytotoxic activity of platinum(II) complexes with 1,10-phenanthrolines and acyclovir or | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 177 | Margiotta et al. | | penciclovir | J Inorg Biochem | 98 | 1385 | 1390 | paper | PHARM | platinum complexes | Me ₂ phen | cytotoxicity | TS/A | |
| | . 0 | | Angiopoietin decoy secreted at tumor site impairs tumor | Camaratan | | | | | | | 21: - | , | | |
| l l | | | growth and metastases by inducing local inflammation and | Cancer Immunol | | | | research | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 178 | Melani et al. | | altering neoangiogenesis Regulation of interleukin-12 gene expression and its anti- | Immunother | 53 | 600 | 608 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cancer gene therapy | angiopoietin decoy | metastasis | TS/A | C26 |
| | | | tumor activities by prostaglandin E2 derived from | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 179 | Mitsuhashi et al. | | mammary carcinomas | J Leukocyte Biol | 76 | 322 | 332 | paper | TUMIMM | immune activation | PGE2 | systemic rIL12 | TS/A | 4T1 |
| | | | Prevention of angiogenesis by naked DNA IL-12 gene | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 180 | Morini et al. | | transfer: angioprevention by immunogene therapy | Gene Ther | 11 | 284 | 291 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | in vivo gene therapy | IL12 | angiogenesis | TS/A | |
| | | | | | | | | research | , | J | | J J 12 2 | <u>'</u> | |
| 181 | Reome et al. | | Type 1 and type 2 tumor infiltrating effector cell subpopulations in progressive breast cancer | Clin Immunol | 111 | 69 | Ω1 | paper | TUMIMM | TIL | NKT | antitumor immunity | TS/A | |
| 101 | | | Crucial role for interferon y in the synergism between | S | 111 | 03 | - 01 | | . 5 | | | | , | |
| l l | | | tumor vasculature-targeted tumor necrosis factor α (NGR- | | | | | research | l | tumor vascular | | | | |
| 182 | Sacchi et al. | | TNF) and doxorubicin | Cancer Res | 64 | 7150 | 7155 | paper | BIOLMET/GT | targeting | IFNgamma | doxorubicin | TS/A | B16 |
| | | | Vaccination by genetically modified dendritic cells expressing a truncated neu oncogene prevents | | | | | control | | | | | | TUBO, |
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| 104 | Scrainii et di. | | Solution, solid state and biological characterization of | minunomer | 33 | 04 | 72 | | | | | | | |
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| 185 | Turel et al. | 2004 | derivatives | J Inorg Biochem | 98 | 393 | 401 | paper | PHARM | ruthenium | adhesion | in vitro growth | TS/A | |

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| 204 Richards et al. 2006 bone marrow Blood 108 246 252 paper TUMIMM immune suppression NK antitumor imm | | B16-F1 |
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| | | | Phosphodiesterase-5 inhibition augments endogenous | | | | | | | | | | CT26, |
| 207 | Constitution of | | antitumor immunity by reducing myeloid-derived | 1 F 1 4 a d | 202 | 2604 | research | TUDADADA | | MDCC | | TC /A | MCA203, B16- |
| 207 | Serafini et al. | | suppressor cell function Tumor-induced expansion of regulatory T cells by | J Exp Med | 203 | 2691 | 2702 paper | TUMIMM | immune suppression | MDSC | antitumor immunity | TS/A | GM, 4T1-HA |
| | | | conversion of CD4+CD25- lymphocytes is thymus and | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 208 | Valzasina et al. | 2006 | proliferation independent | Cancer Res | 66 | 4488 | 4495 paper | TUMIMM | immune escape | Treg | antitumor immunity | TS/A | CT26, 4T1 |
| 200 | | | Synthesis, characterization, and in vitro evaluation of novel | | | | research | | | | | === /* | |
| 209 | Vock et al. | 2006 | ruthenium(II) η6-arene imidazole complexes | J Med Chem | 49 | 5552 | 5561 paper | PHARM | ruthenium | | cytotoxicity | TS/A | |
| | | | Comparative analysis of antitumor activity of CD40L, | | | | rosoarch | | | | | | |
| 210 | Yurkovetsky et al. | | RANKL, and 4-1BBL in vivo following intratumoral administration of viral vectors or transduced dendritic cells | J Gene Med | 8 | 129 | research 137 paper | TUMIMM/GT | in vivo gene therapy | cancer vaccines | growth inhibition | TS/A | MC38 |
| 210 | Turkovetsky et al. | 2000 | auministration of viral vectors of transduced dendritic tens | J delle ivieu | 0 | 123 | | TOWNWINGT | iii vivo gene therapy | cancer vaccines | growth minibition | 13/A | IVIC38 |
| 244 | B It al | | New anti-CD30 human pancreatic ribonuclease-based | La Laurella de la compania | 40 | 4470 | research | T. 15 415 45 4 | | | | TC /A | |
| 211 | Braschoss et al. | | immunotoxin reveals strong and specific cytotoxicity in vivo Expression of a functional CCR7 chemokine receptor | Leukemia Lymphoma | 48 | 1179 | 1186 paper | TUMIMM | immunotoxin | | antitumor immunity | TS/A | |
| | | | inhibits the post-intravasation steps of metastasis in | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 212 | Croci et al. | 2007 | malignant murine mammary cancer cells | Oncol Rep | 18 | 451 | 456 paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | CCR7 | metastasis | TS/A | N202.1A |
| | | | Evaluation of the antitumoral effect mediated by IL-12 and | Biochim Biophys Acta - | | | research | | | | | | |
| 213 | Faneca et al. | | HSV-tk genes when delivered by a novel lipid-based system | Biomembranes | 1768 | 1093 | 1102 paper | GT | in vivo gene therapy | lipid-based system | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| | | | A cleavable molecular adapter reduces side effects and concomitantly enhances efficacy in tumor treatment by | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 214 | Fuchs et al. | | targeted toxins in mice | J Control Release | 117 | 342 | 350 paper | PHARM | targeting | saporin | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| | | | Age-related increase of tumor susceptibility is associated | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | with myeloid-derived suppressor cell mediated suppression | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 215 | Grizzle et al. | 2007 | of T cell cytotoxicity in recombinant inbred BXD12 mice | Mech Ageing Dev | 128 | 672 | 680 paper | TUMIMM | immune suppression | MDSC | aging | TS/A | |
| | | | Non-invasive in vivo optical imaging of the lacZ and luc | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 216 | Josserand et al. | 2007 | gene expression in mice | Gene Ther | 14 | 1587 | 1593 paper | IMAGING | cells | luciferase, betaGal | in vivo imaging | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | Cross-talk between T cells and innate immune cells is | | | | research | | | | | | MCA205, |
| 217 | Li et al. | 2007 | crucial for IFN-γ-dependent tumor rejection | J Immunol | 179 | 1568 | 1576 paper | TUMIMM | immune activation | IFNgamma | antitumor immunity | TS/A | J558L |
| 240 | | | Expansion of spleen myeloid suppressor cells represses NK | Dis. of | 400 | 4006 | research | T. 15 415 45 4 | | MDCC | | TC / A | V4.6.4 |
| 218 | Liu et al. | | cell cytotoxicity in tumor-bearing host Experimental therapeutic approaches to adenocarcinoma: | Blood | 109 | 4336 | 4342 paper | TUMIMM | immune suppression | MDSC | antitumor immunity | TS/A | YAC-1 |
| | | | the potential of tumor cells engineered to express MHC | | 16, | | | | | | | | |
| 219 | Mortara et al. | | class II molecules combined with naked DNA interleukin-12 gene transfer | Surg Oncol | | S33 | S36 review | | | | | | |
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| | obeia et al. | | - | andirectives | 220 | | | | | | | | |
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| 221 | Sancey et al. | | Tuning the hydrophobicity of ruthenium(II)-arene (RAPTA) | Lui J ivaci ivieu ivioi i | 54 | 2037 | 2047 paper | INIAGING | iii vivo iiiiagiiig | aipiia vueta 3 | angiogenesis | 13/A-pt | 21010 |
| 222 | Coolara et al | | drugs to modify uptake, biomolecular interactions and | Dolton Transaction | | 5005 | research | DUADAG | ruth anium | hydronhob:-:+- | autotovioit: | TC /A | |
| 222 | Scolaro et al. | 2007 | епісасу | Dalton Transactions | | 5065 | 5072 paper | PHARM | ruthenium | hydrophobicity | cytotoxicity | TS/A | |
| 223 | Sorli et al. | 2007 | Apelin is a potent activator of tumour neoangiogenesis | Oncogene | 26 | 7692 | research 7699 paper | BIOLMET/GT | engineered cancer cells | apelin | angiogenesis | TS/A | |
| 223 | Join Ct al. | 2007 | Immunocompetent syngeneic cotton rat tumor models for | Oncogene | 20 | 7032 | | DIOLIVIL 1/01 | CCII3 | арсііі | angiogenesis | 13/1 | |
| 224 | Stool at al | | the assessment of replication-competent oncolytic | Visalass | 360 | 124 | research | DIOLMET | oncolutio virothoro | adopovirus | growth inhibition | TC /A | 15-12RM |
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| 225 | Yamano et al. | | Immunity against breast cancer by TERT DNA vaccine primed with chemokine CCL21 | Cancer Gene Ther | 14 | 451 | 459 paper | TUMIMM/GT | DNA vaccine | TERT | antitumor immunity | TS/A | B16, 4T1 |
| 223 | Tamano et al. | | | current dent filet | 14 | 401 | research | . 51441141/ 01 | 2. W. Vaccinic | | aacamor minianty | .5// . | 210, 411 |
| 226 | Yu et al. | | Tumor exosomes inhibit differentiation of bone marrow dendritic cells | J Immunol | 178 | 6867 | 6875 paper | TUMIMM | exosomes | dendritic cells | antitumor immunity | TS/A | B16 |
| | | | Curcumin reverses breast tumor exosomes mediated | | | | research | | | | | -7 | |
| 227 | Zhang et al. | | immune suppression of NK cell tumor cytotoxicity | Biochim Biophys Acta | 1773 | 1116 | 1123 paper | TUMIMM | exosomes | NK | antitumor immunity | TS/A | 4T1 |
| | ū | | Tumors hamper the immunogenic competence of CD4+T | | | | research | | | | • | | |
| 228 | Zimmermann et al. | | cell-directed dendritic cell vaccination | J Immunol | 179 | 2899 | 2909 paper | TUMIMM | dendritic cell vaccine | CD4+ | antitumor immunity | TS/A | |
| | | | FOXP3 is an X-linked breast cancer suppressor gene and an | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 229 | Zuo et al. | | important repressor of the HER-2/ErbB2 oncogene | Cell | 129 | 1275 | 1286 paper | BIOLMET/GT | cells | HER2, FOXP3 | growth inhibition | TS/A | 4T1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | A | В | С | D I | Е | F | G | Н | I 1 | l ı | Тк | 1 | I м | I N |
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| | | | C | J | - | · | | | | , | | _ | | Other murine cell |
| 2 | Authors | Year | Title Ag-specific type 1 CD8 effector cells enhance methotrexate- | Source title | Volume | Page start | Page end | Type of study | Category | Keyword 1 | Keyword 2 | Keyword 3 | TS/A cell variant | lines |
| | | | mediated antitumor responses by modulating | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 230 | Dobrzanski et al. | 2008 | differentiated T cell localization, activation and chemokine production in established breast cancer | Clin Immunol | 37 | 315 | | paper | TUMIMM | antigen presentation | methotrexate | antitumor immunity | TS/A | |
| 250 | DODIZATISKI CT di. | 2000 | CD8+ T-cell responses against hemoglobin-beta prevent | | 3, | 313 | 330 | research | | engineered dendritic | methot exace | arretearrior miniarrey | .5,7. | CMS4, |
| 231 | Komita et al. | 2008 | solid tumor growth | Cancer Res | 68 | 8076 | 8084 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cell vaccine | hemoglobin-beta | growth inhibition | TS/A | MethA, CT26 |
| | | | OX40 triggering blocks suppression by regulatory T cells | | | | | research | | | | | | CT26, N2C, |
| 232 | Piconese et al. | | and facilitates tumor rejection | J Exp Med | 205 | 825 | 839 | paper | TUMIMM | Treg | OX40 | growth inhibition | TS/A | MCA203 |
| | | | Inhibition of tumor growth by targeted toxins in mice is dramatically improved by saponinum album in a synergistic | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 233 | Bachran et al. | 2009 | | J Immunother | 32 | 713 | 725 | paper | PHARM | targeting | saporin | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| 234 | Bierer, B.E. | 2009 | Animal models for tumor immunology | Curr Prot Immunol | 85 | 20.0.1 | 20.0.9 | review | | | | | | |
| | | | Optimized systemic dosing with CpG DNA enhances dendritic cell-mediated rejection of a poorly immunogenic | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 235 | Cai et al. | | mammary tumor in BALB/c mice | Clin Transl Sci | 2 | 62 | 66 | paper | TUMIMM | dendritic cell vaccine | CpG | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| | | | Fractionated but not single-dose radiotherapy induces an immune-mediated abscopal effect when combined with | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 236 | Dewan et al. | 2009 | anti-CTLA-4 antibody | Clin Cancer Res | 15 | 5379 | 5388 | paper | PHARM | radiotherapy | abscopal effect | growth inhibition | TS/A | MCA38 |
| | | | Activation of the NLRP3 inflammasome in dendritic cells | | | | | | | | | | | EG7, EL4, |
| | Charles III and a | | induces IL-1beta-dependent adaptive immunity against | | | | | research | TI IN AIR CO. | | | | TC /A | MCA2, CT26, |
| 237 | Ghiringhelli et al. | 2009 | tumors | Nat Med | 15 | 1170 | 1178 | paper | TUMIMM | immune activation | inflammasome | antitumor immunity | TS/A | B16F10 |
| 238 | Hirsch et al. | | Anti-CD30 human IL-2 fusion proteins display strong and specific cytotoxicity In Vivo | Curr Drug Targets | 10 | 110 | 117 | research paper | TUMIMM/GT | fusion protein | CD30 | antitumor immunity | TS/A | J558L |
| 236 | Till Scil et al. | 2003 | specific cytotoxicity iii vivo | Cull Diug laigets | 10 | 110 | 117 | papei | TOWNWIN | rusion protein | CD30 | antitumor inimumity | 13/A | FH32, |
| | | | Responsiveness of stromal fibroblasts to IFN-y blocks | | | | | control | | | | | | MCA205, |
| 239 | Lu et al. | 2009 | tumor growth via angiostasis | J Immunol | 183 | 6413 | | model | TUMIMM | TAF | IFNalpha | angiogenesis | TS/A | J558L |
| | | | Overlapping synthetic peptides encoding TPD52 as breast | | | | | research | | peptide-based | | | | |
| 240 | Mirshahidi et al. | 2009 | cancer vaccine in mice: prolonged survival | Vaccine | 27 | 1825 | 1833 | paper | TUMIMM | vaccines | tumor protein D52 | antitumor immunity | TS/A | P815 |
| | | | Irradiated CIITA-positive mammary adenocarcinoma cells act as a potent anti-tumor-preventive vaccine by inducing | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | tumor-specific CD4+T cell priming and CD8+T cell effector | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | 0 | | /· | 000 545 |
| 241 | Mortara et al. | 2009 | functions | Int Immunology | 21 | 655 | 665 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | CIITA | antitumor immunity | TS/A | C26, F1F |
| 242 | Sancey et al. | | Drug development in oncology assisted by noninvasive optical imaging | Int J Pharm | 379 | 309 | 216 | research paper | PHARM | imaging | lipid-based system | apoptosis | TS/A-pc | |
| 242 | Sancey et al. | 2003 | | me 3 i naim | 3/3 | 303 | 310 | research | THARW | шавшв | iipia basca system | ароргозіз | 13/A pc | |
| 243 | Texier et al. | 2009 | Cyanine-loaded lipid nanoparticles for improved in vivo fluorescence imaging | J Biomed Opt | 14 | 54005-1 | 54005-11 | | IMAGING | targeting | lipid-based system | cyanine dyes | TS/A-pc | |
| 244 | Accolla et al. | 2010 | New strategies of mammary cancer vaccination | Breast J | 16 | | | review | | 0 0 | , | , , | · · | |
| | | | CIITA-driven MHC-II positive tumor cells: preventive vaccines and superior generators of antitumor CD4+ T | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | C51, RENCA, |
| 245 | Frangione et al. | 2010 | lymphocytes for immunotherapy | Int J Cancer | 127 | 1614 | 1624 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | CIITA | antitumor immunity | TS/A | WEHI-164 |
| | | | Tumor targeting of functionalized lipid nanoparticles: | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 246 | Goutayer et al. | | assessment by in vivo fluorescence imaging | Eur J Pharm Biopharm | 75 | 137 | 147 | paper | PHARM | targeting | lipid-based system | imaging | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | Deoxyelephantopin, a novel multifunctional agent, suppresses mammary tumour growth and lung metastasis | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 247 | Huang et al. | 2010 | and doubles survival time in mice | Br J Pharmacol | 159 | 856 | 871 | paper | PHARM | chemoprevention | deoxyelephantopin | metastasis | TS/A | |
| | | | Ras activation contributes to the maintenance and expansion of Sca-1poscells in a mouse model of breast | | | | | research | | | | | | 4T1, EMT6 |
| 248 | Kim et al. | 2010 | | Cancer Lett | 287 | 172 | 181 | paper | BIOLMET | cancer stem cells | Ras | Sca1 | TS/A | and CT26 |
| | | | Differential proteomic profiling identifies novel molecular | | | | | _ | | | | | | |
| 340 | 1 | | targets of paclitaxel and phytoagent deoxyelephantopin | I Day I | _ | 227 | 252 | research | DUADA4 | d | paclitaxel, | anatanaia Cli | TC /A | |
| 249 | Lee et al. | | against mammary adenocarcinoma cells | J Proteome Res | 9 | 237 | | paper | PHARM | drug activity | deoxyelephantopin | proteomic profiling | TS/A | |
| 250 | Lipnik et al. | | Interferon y-Induced human guanylate binding protein 1 inhibits mammary tumor growth in mice | Mol Med | 16 | 177 | | research paper | TUMIMM/GT | engineered cancer cells | hGBP1 | angiogenesis | TS/A | |
| | | | Contribution of MyD88 to the Tumor Exosome-Mediated | | | | | | . Oltilitility G1 | 55113 | | a6108c11c313 | 15// | |
| 251 | Liu et al. | 2010 | Induction of Myeloid Derived Suppressor Cells Different Tumor Microenvironments Contain Functionally | Blood | 176 | 2490 | 2499 | citation | | | | | | |
| | | | Distinct Subsets of Macrophages Derived from | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 252 | Movahedi et al. | 2010 | Ly6C(high)Monocytes | Cancer Res | 70 | 5728 | 5739 | paper | TUMIMM | immune suppression | MDSC | microenvironment | TS/A | 4T1, 3LL-R |
| 250 | California | 2015 | Antigen-experienced CD4+ T cells limit naïve T-cell priming | | | | | research | TI IN AIR CO. | | | | TC /A | |
| 253 | Schiering et al. | 2010 | in response to therapeutic vaccination in vivo | Cancer Res | 70 | 6161 | 6170 | paper | TUMIMM | cancer cell vaccine | surrogate antigen | antitumor immunity | TS/A | |

| | A | В | C | D I | Е | F | G | Н | 1 1 | Τ ι | Ι κ | Ι ι | Тм | N |
|-----|--------------------------|------|---|---------------------|--------|------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | В | C | D | | Г | G | П | ' | J | N. | L L | IVI | Other murine cell |
| 2 | Authors | Year | | Source title | Volume | Page start | Page end | Type of study | Category | Keyword 1 | Keyword 2 | Keyword 3 | TS/A cell variant | lines |
| | 1 | | Evaluation of the role of tumor-associated macrophages in an experimental model of peritoneal carcinomatosis using | | | | | research | | | | peritoneal | | |
| 254 | Cottone et al. | 2011 | 18F-FDG PET | J Nucl Med | 52 | 1770 | 1777 | paper | IMAGING | PET | TAM | carcinomatosis | TS/A | |
| | | | Peptide-conjugated PAMAM dendrimer as a universal DNA | | | | | research | | DNA-peptide- | | | -, | B16-F10, MBL- |
| 255 | Daftarian et al. | 2011 | vaccine platform to target antigen-presenting cells | Cancer Res | 71 | 7452 | 7462 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | dendrimer vaccines | gp70 | antitumor immunity | TS/A | 2, CT26 |
| | Januarian et an | | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , | 323 | ,- | 7.52 | , .02 | F-F-: | | | OF - | | 10711 | mouse |
| | | | | | | | | research | | | | | | embryonic |
| 256 | Heiber and Barber | 2011 | Vesicular stomatitis virus expressing tumor suppressor p53 is a highly attenuated, potent oncolytic agent | J Virol | 85 | 10440 | 10450 | | BIOLMET/GT | oncolytic virotherapy | p53 | VSV | TS/A | fibroblasts |
| 230 | Tielber and Barber | 2011 | HCG hastens both the development of mammary | 3 71101 | 65 | 10440 | 10430 | | BIOLIVICI/G1 | oncorytic virotherapy | p55 | VSV | 13/A | IIDIODIasts |
| | | | carcinoma and the metastatization of HCG/LH and ERBB-2 | | | | | control | | | | | | |
| 257 | lezzi et al. | 2011 | receptor-positive cells in mice Irradiation, cisplatin, and 5-azacytidine upregulate | Int J Immunopath Ph | 24 | 621 | 630 | model | BIOLMET | HER2+ breast cancer | hCG | metastasis | TS/A | TUBO |
| | | | cytomegalovirus promoter in tumors and muscles: | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 258 | Kamensek et al. | 2011 | Implementation of non-invasive fluorescence imaging | Mol Imaging Biol | 13 | 43 | 52 | paper | GT | cancer gene therapy | GFP | CMV promoter | TS/A | LPB |
| | | | Vesicular stomatitis virus oncolytic treatment interferes | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 259 | Leveille et al. | 2011 | with tumor-associated dendritic cell functions and abrogates tumor antigen presentation | Cancer Gene Ther | 85 | 12160 | 12169 | | TUMIMM/GT | oncolytic virotherapy | antigen presentation | VSV | TS/A | PC3, B16-F10 |
| 233 | zara.ne et un | 2011 | Identification of a tumor suppressor relay between the | Cancer Gene men | 0.5 | 12100 | 12103 | | . Olvinivily G1 | checiyae virodiciapy | aagen presentation | | .5// | . 03, 510 110 |
| | l | | FOXP3 and the Hippo pathways in breast and prostate | _ | _ | | | research | D.O | | 50,400 | | | |
| 260 | Li et al. | 2011 | cancers | Cancer Res | 71 | 2162 | 2171 | paper | BIOLMET/GT | tumor suppressor | FOXP3 | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| | 1 | | Synergistic activation by p38MAPK and glucocorticoid | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | l | | signaling mediates induction of M2-like tumor-associated | | | | | research | | | | Gene expression | | |
| 261 | Schmieder et al. | 2011 | macrophages expressing the novel CD20 homolog MS4A8A. | Int J Cancer | 129 | 122 | 132 | paper | BIOLMET | TAM | CD20 | profiling | TS/A | B16F1 |
| | 1 | | Myeloid-derived suppressor cells express the death receptor Fas and apoptose in response to T cell-expressed | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 262 | Sinha et al. | 2011 | | Blood | 117 | 5381 | 5390 | paper | BIOLMET | immune suppression | MDSC | apoptosis | TS/A | 4T1, AT3 |
| | | | The vasostatin-1 fragment of chromogranin A preserves a | | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 263 | Veschini | 2011 | quiescent phenotype in hypoxia-driven endothelial cells and regulates tumor neovascularization. | FASEB J | 25 | 3906 | 2014 | paper | BIOLMET/GT | cells | vasostatin1 | angiogenesis | TS/A | |
| 203 | Vesciiiii | 2011 | Rab27a supports exosome-dependent and -independent | TASEBI | 23 | 3900 | 3314 | | BIOLIVICI/G1 | CEIIS | Vasostatiiii | angiogenesis | 13/A | |
| | | | mechanisms that modify the tumor microenvironment and | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 264 | Bobrie et al. | 2012 | can promote tumor progression | Cancer Res | 72 | 4920 | 4930 | paper | BIOLMET | exosomes | microenvironment | tumor progression | TS/A | 4T1 |
| | | | Epigenetic remodelling of gene expression profiles of neoplastic and normal tissues: Immunotherapeutic | | | | | research | | | gene expression | | | |
| 265 | Coral et al. | 2012 | implications | Br J Cancer | 107 | 1116 | 1124 | paper | TUMIMM | epigenetic modulation | profiling | antitumor immunity | TS/A | |
| | | | Synergy of topical toll-like receptor 7 agonist with radiation | | | | | research | | | | , | | |
| 266 | Down et al | 2012 | and low-dose cyclophosphamide in a mouse model of cutaneous breast cancer. | Clin Cancer Res | 18 | 6668 | 6670 | | BIOLMET | combination therapy | TLR7 | metastasis | TS/A | |
| 266 | Dewan et al. | 2012 | Deoxyelephantopin impedes mammary adenocarcinoma | Cilli Calicel Nes | 10 | 0008 | 0078 | paper | DIOLIVILI | combination therapy | TLIV7 | IIICtastasis | 13/A | |
| | | | cell motility by inhibiting calpain-mediated adhesion | | | | | rocoorch | | | | | | |
| 267 | l | 2012 | dynamics and inducing reactive oxygen species and | Free Dedie Diel Med | | 4.422 | 4.426 | research | DUADA | !:- | d | | TC /A | |
| 267 | Lee and Shyur | 2012 | aggresome formation. | Free Radic Biol Med | 52 | 1423 | 1436 | paper | PHARM | calpain | deoxyelephantopin | motility | TS/A | |
| | 1 | | Dendritic cell editing by activated natural killer cells results | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 268 | Morandi et al. | 2012 | in a more protective cancer-specific immune response | PLoS ONE | 7 | e39170 | | paper | TUMIMM | immune activation | dendritic cells | antitumor immunity | TS/A | YAC-1 |
| | 1 | | Regulating the suppressors: apoptosis and inflammation govern the survival of tumor-induced myeloid-derived | Cancer Immunol | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 269 | Ostrand-Rosenberg et al. | 2012 | suppressor cells (MDSC) | Immunother | 61 | 1319 | 1325 | paper | TUMIMM | immune suppression | MDSC | proteomic profiling | TS/A | 4T1, AT3 |
| | | | Potentiation of electrochemotherapy by intramuscular IL- | | | | | research | | PP | | | · · | |
| 270 | Sodlar et al | 2012 | 12 gene electrotransfer in murine sarcoma and carcinoma | Radiol Oncol | 46 | 302 | 211 | | GT | electrochemothers | IL12 | growth inhibition | TS/A | SA-1 |
| 270 | Sedlar et al. | 2012 | with different immunogenicity | Naului UllCul | 40 | 502 | 511 | paper | G1 | electrochemotherapy | | growth minipition | 13/A | 3A-1 |
| 274 | Shihua at al | 2012 | The outgrowth of micrometastases is enabled by the | Cancer Discour | 3 | 700 | 724 | research | DIOLMET | motility | filopodium-like | motastasis | TC /A | D2 |
| 271 | Shibue et al. | 2012 | formation of filopodium-like protrusions | Cancer Discov | 2 | 706 | /21 | paper | BIOLMET | motility | protrusions | metastasis | TS/A | D2 |
| | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | CT26, 4T1, |
| | la | 201- | Tumor-induced myeloid-derived suppressor cell function is | | | 20 | 20 | research | | | | | | B16, MC38, |
| 272 | Sinha et al. | | independent of IFN-γ and IL-4Rα MiR-135b coordinates progression of ErbB2-driven | Eur J Immunol | 42 | 2052 | 2059 | paper | TUMIMM | immune suppression | MDSC | antitumor immunity | TS/A | 3LL |
| | 1 | | mammary carcinomas through suppression of MID1 and | | | | | control | | | | | | |
| 273 | Arigoni et al. | 2013 | MTCH2 | Am J Pathol | 182 | 2058 | 2070 | model | BIOLMET | HER2+ breast cancer | miR-135b | tumor progression | TS/A | 4T1, TUBO |
| | | | Triptolide-mediated inhibition of interferon signaling | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 274 | Ben Yebdri et al. | 2013 | enhances vesicular stomatitis virus-based oncolysis. | Mol Ther | 21 | 2043 | 2053 | paper | BIOLMET | oncolytic virotherapy | triptolide | VSV | TS/A | PC3 |
| | | | Systemic delivery of sticky siRNAs targeting the cell cycle for | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 275 | Bonnet et al. | 2013 | lung tumor metastasis inhibition | J Control Release | | | | paper | GT | non viral carrier | siRNA | metastasis | TS/A | |
| | | | Dendrogenin A arises from cholesterol and histamine | | | | | research | | | | | <u> </u> | |
| 276 | Do Modina et al | 2012 | metabolism and shows cell differentiation and anti-tumour properties | Nat Commun | , | 1040 | | | DHADM | differentiation thereas | dendrogenin A | growth inhibition | TS/A | B16F10 |
| 276 | De Medina et al. | 2013 | properties | Nat Commun | 4 | 1840 | | paper | PHARM | differentiation therapy | uenurogenin A | growth inhibition | 13/A | DIOLIO |

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| 2 | Authors | Year | Title | Source title | Volume | Page start | Page end Type of study | Category | Keyword 1 | Keyword 2 | Keyword 3 | TS/A cell variant | Other murine cell lines |
| | Autiors | | Multiple Delivery of siRNA against Endoglin into Murine | Source title | volume | rage start | | Category | Reyword 1 | Reyword 2 | Reyword 3 | 13/A Celi Vallant | illies |
| | | | Mammary Adenocarcinoma Prevents Angiogenesis and | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 277 | Dolinsek et al. | 2013 | Delays Tumor Growth | PLoS ONE | 8 | e58723 | paper | GT | gene silencing | endoglin | angiogenesis | TS/A | 2H11 |
| | | | Influence of size, surface coating and fine chemical composition on the | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | in vitro reactivity and in vivo biodistribution of lipid | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | nanocapsules | Nanomed- | | | research | | | | | | |
| 278 | Hirsjarvi et al. | 2013 | versus lipid nanoemulsions in cancer models | Nanotechnol | 9 | 375 | 387 paper | IMAGING | targeting | lipid-based system | biodistribution | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | | | | | | | radiation-induced | | | | |
| | | | Evaluation of p21 promoter for interleukin 12 radiation | | | | research | | transcriptional | | | | |
| 279 | Kamensek et al. | | induced transcriptional targeting in a mouse tumor model | Mol Cancer | 12 | 136 | paper | GT | targeting | p21 promoter | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| | | | The dual offect of mass on tumous grouth and tumous | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 280 | Kéramidas et al. | | The dual effect of mscs on tumour growth and tumour angiogenesis | Stem Cell Res Ther | 4 | 41 | paper | BIOLMET | hMSCs | imaging | angiogenesis | TS/A | |
| 281 | | | | Expert Rev Vaccines | | | | DIOLIVIET | IIIVISCS | шидше | angiogenesis | 13/14 | |
| 281 | Lollini et al. | 2013 | Preclinical vaccines against mammary carcinoma | expert key vaccines | 12 | 1449 | 1463 review | | | | | | |
| | | | The Fragile X Protein binds mRNAs involved in cancer | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 282 | Lucá et al. | | progression and modulates metastasis formation | EMBO Mol Med | 5 | 1523 | 1536 paper | BIOLMET/GT | cells | FMRP | Metastasis | TS/A | 4T1 |
| | | | FRET Imaging Approaches for in Vitro and in Vivo Characterization of | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 283 | Gravier et al. | | Synthetic Lipid Nanoparticles | Mol Pharmaceut | 11 | 3133 | 3144 paper | IMAGING | targeting | lipid-based system | FRET | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | | | | | | | | , | | T | |
| 204 | | | A general MRI-CEST ratiometric approach for pH imaging: | LA Ch C | 425 | 4.4333 | research | IN AA CINIC | | 1.120.24.1 | | TC /A | |
| 284 | Longo et al. | 2014 | Demonstration of in vivo pH mapping with iobitridol | J Am Chem Soc | 136 | 14333 | 14336 paper | IMAGING | magnetic resonance | Iobitridol | рН | TS/A | |
| | | | Vaccination with tumor cells expressing IL-15 and IL- | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | TUBO, TRAMP |
| 285 | Morris et al. | | 15Ralpha inhibits murine breast and prostate cancer | Gene Ther | 21 | 393 | 401 paper | TUMIMM/GT | vaccines | IL15 | antitumor immunity | TS/A | C2 |
| | | | Targeted radionuclide therapy with RAFT-RGD radiolabelled with (90)Y or (177)Lu in a mouse model of | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 286 | Bozon-Petitprin et al. | | alphavbeta3-expressing tumours | Eur J Nucl Med Mol I | 42 | 252 | 263 paper | PHARM | radiotherapy | alphaVbeta3 | growth inhibition | TS/A-pc | |
| | Dozon i ducpim de an | | Antitumor activity of epigenetic immunomodulation | | | 232 | | | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | | 8 | , με | |
| | | | combined with CTLA-4 blockade in syngeneic mouse | | _ | | research | | | | | | |
| 287 | Covre et al. | 2015 | models Sensitive MRI detection of internalized | Oncolmmunology | 4 | e1019978 | paper | TUMIMM | Epigenetic modulation | CTLA4 | antitumor immunity | TS/A | |
| | | | T <inf>1</inf> contrast agents using magnetization transfer | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 288 | Delli Castelli et al. | | contrast | NMR Biomed | 28 | 1663 | 1670 paper | IMAGING | magnetic resonance | MTC | in vivo imaging | TS/A | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | - | |
| 200 | Di Conserie et al | | An MRI Method to Map Tumor Hypoxia Using Red Blood | ACC None | | 0220 | research | INAACINIC | | la con a colo | to the toronto | TC /A | |
| 289 | Di Gregorio et al. | | Cells Loaded with a pO <inf>2</inf> -Responsive Gd-Agent Endoglin silencing has significant antitumor effect on | ACS Nano | 9 | 8239 | 8248 paper | IMAGING | magnetic resonance | hypoxia | in vivo imaging | TS/A | |
| | | | murine mammary adenocarcinoma mediated by vascular | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 290 | Dolinsek et al. | | targeted effect | Curr Gene Ther | 15 | 228 | 244 paper | GT | gene silencing | endoglin | angiogenesis | TS/A | 2H11 |
| | | | Autologous cellular vaccine overcomes cancer | | | | | | | | | | |
| 291 | Mazzocco et al. | 2015 | immunoediting in a mouse model of myeloma | Immunology | 146 | 33 | 49 citation | | | | | | |
| | | | Sonosensitive theranostic liposomes for preclinical in vivo | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | MRI-guided visualization of doxorubicin release stimulated | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 292 | Rizzitelli et al. | | by pulsed low intensity non-focused ultrasound | J Control Release | 202 | 21 | 30 paper | IMAGING | magnetic resonance | lipid-based system | targeting | TS/A | |
| | | | Gene electrotransfer of plasmid with tissue specific | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | promoter encoding shRNA against endoglin exerts antitumor efficacy against murine TS/A tumors by vascular | | | | research | | | | | | B16F1, |
| 293 | Stimac et al. | | targeted effects | PLoS ONE | 10 | e0124913 | paper | GT | gene silencing | endoglin | angiogenesis | TS/A | B16F10, 2H11 |
| | | | In vivo targeting of cutaneous melanoma using an | | | | | | | | | | · · |
| | | | melanoma stimulating hormone-engineered human | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 294 | Vannucci et al. | | protein cage with fluorophore and magnetic resonance imaging tracers | J Biomed Nanotechnol | 11 | 81 | 92 paper | IMAGING | magnetic resonance | nanoparticles | drug delivery | TS/A | |
| 234 | varinacei et al. | | | 3 Dioillea Natiotecilloi | 11 | 01 | | IIVIAGIIVG | | nanoparticies | ar ag activery | 13/15 | MC 20 CT26 |
| 205 | Cattons at al | | Leukocytes recruited by tumor-derived HMGB1 sustain | Ongoine | - | 01122000 | control | DIOLMET/CT | inflammatory | LIMCD1 | grouth inhibition | TC /A | MC-38, CT26, |
| 295 | Cottone et al. | | peritoneal carcinomatosis | Oncoimmunology | 5 | | model | BIOLMET/GT | leukocytes | HMGB1 | growth inhibition | TS/A | C26, RMA |
| 296 | Falls et al. | 2016 | Murine tumor models for oncolytic rhabdo-virotherapy An MRI-based classification scheme | ILAR Journal | 57 | 73 | 85 review | | | | | | |
| | | | to predict passive access of 5 to | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 50-nm large nanoparticles to | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 297 | Karageorgis et al. | 2016 | tumors | Sci Rep | 6 | 21417 | paper | IMAGING | magnetic resonance | nanoparticles | targeting | TS/A-pc | |
| | | | In Vivo Imaging of Tumor Metabolism and Acidosis by | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 298 | Longo et al. | 2016 | Combining PET and MRI-CEST pH Imaging | Cancer Res | 76 | 6463 | 6470 paper | IMAGING | magnetic resonance | PET | tumor metabolism | TS/A | |
| | - | | In Vitro and In Vivo Assessment of Nonionic Iodinated | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Radiographic Molecules as Chemical Exchange Saturation Transfer Magnetic Resonance Imaging Tumor Perfusion | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 299 | Longo et al. | 2016 | | Invest Radiol | 51 | 155 | 162 paper | IMAGING | magnetic resonance | CEST | in vivo imaging | TS/A | |
| 233 | 2000 00 01. | 2010 | U | mvest Radioi | 71 | 133 | TOT Pupel | | apricale resonance | 020. | | .5// | |

| | А | В | С | D | Е | F | G | Н | 1 | J | К | L | М | N |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Other murine cell |
| 300 | Authors Maru | Year 2016 | Title Whole-Body Matter | Source title Inflamm Metast | Volume 12 | Page start | | Type of study review | Category | Keyword 1 | Keyword 2 | Keyword 3 | TS/A cell variant | lines |
| 300 | iviai u | | | iiiiaiiiii ivietast | 12 | | 303 | research | | LIM Kinase Inhibitor | | | | |
| 301 | Prunier et al. | | LIM kinase inhibitor Pyr1 reduces the growth and metastatic load of breast cancers | Cancer Res | 76 | 3541 | 3552 | paper | BIOLMET | Pyr1 | taxan | metastasis | TS/A | MEF |
| 301 | Trumer et al. | 2020 | Stabilin-1 is expressed in human breast cancer and | carreer ries | ,, | 3341 | 3332 | | 5.02.112. | . , | Cartair | THE COSCOSIO | , | 11121 |
| 302 | Riabov et al. | 2016 | supports tumor growth in mammary adenocarcinoma mouse model | Oncotarget | 7 | 31097 | 31110 | research | BIOLMET | TAM | stabilin1 | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| 302 | Nidbov et al. | 2010 | mouse mouer | Oncotarget | , | 31037 | 31110 | papei | BIOLIVILI | IAW | Stabiliti | growth minibition | 13/A | |
| | | | The release of Doxorubicin from liposomes monitored by | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 303 | Rizzitelli et al. | | MRI and triggered by a combination of US stimuli led to a complete tumor regression in a breast cancer mouse model | J Control Release | 230 | 57 | 63 | paper | PHARM | magnetic resonance | doxorubicin | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| 505 | THE LETTER OF U.S. | | Standardized Extract from Caesalpinia spinosa is Cytotoxic | | 200 | | | research | | | | 8 | | |
| 304 | Sandoval et al. | | over Cancer Stem Cells and Enhance Anticancer Activity of Doxorubicin | Am J Chinese Med | 44 | 1693 | 1717 | paper | PHARM | combination therapy | doxorubicin | chinese medicine | TS/A | B16, 4T1 |
| 304 | Sandovai et al. | 2010 | BOXOTOBICIT | Am 3 chinese Wieu | 44 | 1093 | 1/1/ | research | TTAKIVI | combination therapy | doxorabiciii | crimese medicine | 13/A | 510, 411 |
| 305 | Stimac et al. | 2016 | Tumor radiosensitization by gene therapy against endoglin | Cancer Gene Ther | 23 | 214 | 220 | paper | GT | gene silencing | endoglin | angiogenesis | TS/A | |
| - 505 | otimad et an | 2020 | In vivo evaluation of tumour acidosis for assessing the early | cancer cene men | | | | pape. | | gene sherronig | cuog | ungrogenesis | 1.5/7.1 | |
| | | | metabolic response and onset of resistance to dichloroacetate by using magnetic resonance | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | pHdichloroacetate by using magnetic resonance pH | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 306 | Anemone et al. | 2017 | imaging | Int J Oncol | 51 | 498 | 506 | paper | IMAGING | magnetic resonance | glycolytic phenotype | tumor metabolism | TS/A | |
| | | | MRI-CEST assessment of tumour perfusion using X-ray iodinated agents: comparison with a conventional Gd- | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 307 | Anemone et al. | 2017 | based agent | Eur Radiol | 27 | 2170 | 2179 | paper | IMAGING | magnetic resonance | CEST | tumor perfusion | TS/A | 4T1 |
| | | | 13C MR Hyperpolarization of Lactate by Using | | | | | research | | metabolic | | | | |
| 308 | Cavallari et al. | 2017 | ParaHydrogen and Metabolic Transformation in Vitro | Chem-Eur J | 23 | 1200 | 1204 | paper | IMAGING | transformation | ParaHydrogen | tumor metabolism | TS/A | |
| | | | A combinatorial alpha-beta T cell receptor expressed by | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 309 | Fuchs et al. | 2017 | macrophages in the tumor microenvironment | Immunobiology | 222 | 39 | 44 | paper | TUMIMM | TAM | TCRalpha/beta | antitumor immunity | TS/A | |
| 24.0 | | 2047 | Inactivation of DNA repair triggers neoantigen generation | | | ء ا | _ | research | | | | 00,000 | /· | CT26, MC38, |
| 310 | Germano et al. | 2017 | and impairs tumour growth | Nature | 552 | 1 | 5 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | neoantigens | DNA repair | CRISPR | TS/A | PDAC |
| | | | A cytotoxic Petiveria alliacea dry extract induces ATP | | | | | rocoarch | | | american traditional | | | |
| 311 | Hernández et al. | | depletion and decreases β-F1-ATPase expression in breast cancer cells and promotes survival in tumor-bearing mice | Braz J Pharmacogn | 27 | 306 | 21.4 | research paper | PHARM | tumor metabolism | medicine | growth inhibition | TS/A | 4T1, 3T3 |
| 311 | Herriandez et al. | 2017 | | Braz J Friarmacogn | 21 | 300 | 314 | research | FIIAMVI | tumor metabonsm | Semliki Forest viral | growth minibition | 13/A | 411, 313 |
| 312 | Kurena et al. | 2017 | Magnetic nanoparticles for efficient cell transduction with SemlikiForest virus | J Virol Meth | 245 | 28 | 3/1 | paper | GT | magnetofection | vectors | in vitro gene therapy | TS/A | |
| 312 | Rai cha ce ai. | | | 3 711 01 111 0111 | 2-13 | 20 | 34 | research | | magnetoreation | 7000015 | in the gene the upy | , | |
| 313 | Longo et al. | 2017 | EXCI-CEST: Exploiting pharmaceutical excipients as MRI- CEST contrast agents for tumor imaging | Int J Pharm | 525 | 275 | 281 | paper | IMAGING | magnetic resonance | CEST | excipients | TS/A | B16-F10 |
| | Ü | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Identifying tumor promoting genomic alterations in tumorassociated fibroblasts via retrovirus-insertional | | | | | research | | | | | | CT26, J558LFB- |
| 314 | Rong et al. | | mutagenesis | Oncotarget | 8 | 97231 | 97245 | paper | BIOLMET | TAF | insertional mutagenesis | tumor progression | TS/A | 61, MCA-205 |
| | | | DNA exonuclease Trex1 regulates radiotherapy-induced | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 315 | Vanpouille-Box et al. | 2017 | tumour immunogenicity | Nat Commun | 8 | 15618 | | paper | TUMIMM | radiotherapy | abscopal effect | Trex1 | TS/A | 4T1, MCA38 |
| | | | Mammary adipocytes stimulate breast cancer invasion | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 316 | Wang et al. | 2017 | through metabolic remodeling of tumor cells | JCI Insight | 2 | e87489 | | paper | BIOLMET | mammary adipocytes | microenvironment | metastasis | TS/A | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4T1, 6DT1, |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | D2A1, E0771, |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | MT6, F311, |
| | | | Immunocompetent mouse allograft models for | | | | | | | | | | | HRM-1, M6, |
| | | | development of therapies to target breast cancer | | | | | research | | murine mammary | | | | Met-1, MVT1, |
| 317 | Yang et al. | 2017 | metastasis. Blockade of Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cell Expansion | Oncotarget | 8 | 30621 | 30643 | | BIOLMET | models | genomic profiling | metastasis | TS/A-E1 | r3T |
| | | | with All-Trans Retinoic Acid Increases the Efficacy of | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 318 | Bauer et al. | 2018 | Antiangiogenic Therapy. Electrotransfer of different control plasmids elicits different | Cancer Res | 78 | 3220 | 3232 | paper | TUMIMM | retinoids | MDSC | angiogenesis | TS/A | 4T1 |
| 319 | Bosnjak et al. | 2018 | antitumor effectiveness in B16.F10 melanoma | Cancers | 10 | E37 | | citation | | | | | | |
| | | | Hyperthermic treatment at 56 degrees C induces tumour- | | | | | | | | | | | TRAMP-C1, CT |
| | | | specific immune protection in a mouse model of prostate cancer in both prophylactic and therapeutic immunization | | | | | research | | | | | | 26, C-51, |
| 320 | De Sanctis et al. | | regimens | Vaccine | 36 | 3708 | 3716 | paper | TUMIMM | hyperthermia | HMGB1 | antitumor immunity | TS/A | N202.1A |
| | | | Exosomes Shuttle TREX1-Sensitive IFN-Stimulatory dsDNA | | | | | research | | | | , | | |
| 321 | Diamond et al. | 2018 | from Irradiated Cancer Cells to DCs | Cancer Immunol Res | 6 | 910 | 920 | paper | TUMIMM | exosomes | abscopal effect | Trex1 | TS/A | A20, B16 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | A | В | С | D | Е | F | G | Н | l ı | J | К | L | М | l N |
|-----|---------------------|------|--|-----------------------|--------|------------|----------|---------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | ., | | | | | | | | | | | | Other murine cell |
| | Authors | Year | Vascularization of the tumours affects the | Source title | Volume | Page start | Page end | Type of study | Category | Keyword 1 | Keyword 2 | Keyword 3 | TS/A cell variant | lines |
| | | | pharmacokinetics of | Basic Clin Pharmacol | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 322 | Groselj et al. | 2018 | bleomycin and the effectiveness of electrochemotherapy | Toxicol | 123 | 247 | 256 | paper | PHARM | electrochemotherapy | Bleomycin | angiogenesis | TS/A | B16F1 |
| | | | The expression of MHC class II molecules on murine breast tumors delays T-cell exhaustion, expands the T-cell | Cancer Immunol | | | | research | | engineered cancer | | | | |
| 323 | McCaw et al. | 2018 | repertoire, and slows tumor growth | Immunother | 68 | 175 | 188 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | cells | CIITA | antitumor immunity | TS/A | |
| | | | Evidence for the Role of Intracellular Water Lifetime as a Tumour Biomarker Obtained by In Vivo Field-Cycling | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 324 | Ruggiero et al. | | Relaxometry | Angew Chemie Int Ed | 57 | 7468 | 7472 | paper | IMAGING | magnetic resonance | intracellular water | tumor biomarker | TS/A | 4T1 |
| | | | Involvement of Prokineticin 2-expressing Neutrophil | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| | L | | Infiltration in 5-Fluorouracil-induced Aggravation of Breast | | | | | | | . 60 | | | /· | |
| 325 | Sasaki et al. | 2018 | Cancer Metastasis to Lung. | Mol Cancer Ther | 17 | 1515 | 1525 | paper | BIOLMET | infiltrating neutrophils | 5-FU | tumor progression | TS/A | 4T1 |
| | | | Intravital Monitoring of Vasculature After Targeted Gene | Technol Cancer Res | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 326 | Savarin et al. | | Therapy Alone or Combined With Tumor Irradiation | Treat | 17 | 1 | 8 | paper | GT | gene silencing | endoglin | angiogenesis | TS/A | |
| | | | TPEN exerts antitumor efficacy in murine mammary adenocarcinoma through an H2O2 signaling mechanism | Anticancer Agents Med | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 327 | Soto-Mercado et al. | 2018 | dependent on caspase-3 | Chem | 18 | 1617 | 1628 | paper | PHARM | caspase | TPEN | growth inhibition | TS/A | |
| | | | Functionalization of Gadolinium Chelates Silica Nanoparticle through Silane Chemistry for Simultaneous | Contrast Media Mol | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 328 | Tran et al. | 2018 | MRI/(64)Cu PET Imaging | Imaging | 2018 | 7938267 | | paper | IMAGING | magnetic resonance | nanoparticles | biodistribution | TS/A | |
| | | | Cripto-1 Plasmid DNA Vaccination Targets Metastasis and | | | | | research | | | | | | TUBO, 4T1, |
| 329 | Witt et al. | | Cancer Stem Cells in Murine Mammary Carcinoma | Cancer Immunol Res | 6 | 1417 | 1425 | paper | TUMIMM/GT | DNA vaccine | Cripto1 | metastasis | TS/A | D2F2 |
| | | | Tumor cell death after electrotransfer of plasmid DNA is | | | | | research | | | | | | |
| 330 | Znidar et al. | | associated with cytosolic DNA sensor upregulation | Oncotarget | 9 | 18665 | 18681 | paper | GT | electrotransfer | cytosolic DNA sensors | tumor cell death | TS/A | WEHI164 |
| | | | Immune targeting of autocrine IGF2 hampers | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 331 | De Giovanni et al. | 2019 | rhabdomyosarcoma growth and metastasis | BMC Cancer | 19 | 126 | | citation | | | | | | |