(gene therapy) OR (cell therapy)

	NCT Number	Title	Authors	Description	Identifier	Dates
1	pubmed:36115066	Effect of cumulative daunorubicin dose on cardiotoxicity after allogeneic stem cell transplantation	Shin-Ichiro Fujiwara Rui Murahashi Hirotomo Nakashima Sae Matsuoka Takashi Ikeda Yumiko Toda Shoko Ito Shin-Ichiro Kawaguchi Takashi Nagayama Kento Umino Daisuke Minakata Kaoru Morita Hirofumi Nakano Masahiro Ashizawa Chihiro Yamamoto Kaoru Hatano Kazuya Sato Ken Ohmine Yoshinobu Kanda	Cardiotoxicity after allogeneic stem cell transplantation (SCT) is associated with a high rate of mortality and worsening quality of life. The relation between daunorubicin dose and post- allogeneic stem cell transplantation (SCT) cardiotoxicity remains unclear. We retrospectively evaluated 171 patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) who underwent their first allogeneic SCT at our institution between 2005 and 2021. High-dose daunorubicin (50 mg/m²/day for 5 days) and cytarabine were usually	pmid:36115066 doi:10.1016/j.leukres.2022.106951	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
2	pubmed:36115073	Combined HASPIN and mTOR inhibition is synergistic against KRAS-driven carcinomas	Chenyue Xu Qiongmei Gao Zhengming Wu Weijuan Lou Xiaoyan Li Menghui Wang Nianhong Wang Qingquan Li	CONCLUSIONS: These findings indicate that increased DNA damage and mitotic catastrophe are the basis for the effective synergistic effect observed with mTOR and HASPIN inhibition, and support the clinical evaluation of this dual therapy in patients with KRAS-mutant tumors.	pmid:36115073 doi:10.1016/j.tranon.2022.101540	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
3	pubmed:36115112	A designed peptide-based vaccine to combat Brucella melitensis, B. suis and B. abortus: Harnessing an epitope mapping and immunoinformatics approach	Hossein Tarrahimofrad Javad Zamani Michael R Hamblin Maryam Darvish Hamed Mirzaei	Vaccines against Brucella abortus, B. melitensis and B. suis have been based on weakened or killed bacteria, however there is no recombinant vaccine for disease prevention or therapy. This study attempted to predict IFN- epitopes, T cell cytotoxicity, and T lymphocytes in order to produce a multiepitope vaccine based on BtpA, Omp16, Omp28, virB10, Omp25, and Omp31 antigens against B. melitensis, B. abortus, and B. suis. AAY, GPGPG, and EAAAK peptides were used as epitope linkers, while the	pmid:36115112 doi:10.1016/j.biopha.2022.113557	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
4	pubmed:36115314	Responses of melanoma cells to photobiomodulation depend on cell pigmentation and light parameters	Carolina Gouvêa de Souza Contatori Camila Ramos Silva Saulo de Toledo Pereira Maria Fernanda Setúbal Destro Rodrigues Arthur Cássio de Lima Luna Marcia Martins Marques Martha Simões Ribeiro	Melanoma is a highly aggressive skin cancer that requires new approaches for its management. Low-level laser therapy, currently named photobiomodulation therapy (PBM), has been used to improve different conditions but its effects and safe use on melanoma remain unexplored. Herein, we investigated the PBM impact on melanoma cells differing by pigmentation using near-infrared (NIR) and red lasers in vitro. In vivo, we evaluated the effects of the red laser on melanoma-bearing mice. Amelanotic	pmid:36115314 doi:10.1016/j.jphotobiol.2022.112567	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400

	NCT Number	Title	Authors	Description	Identifier	Dates
5	pubmed:36115514	Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethoxy-5-(2-methyl-1-propen-1-yl), a new neuroprotective agent, treats intracerebral hemorrhage by inhibiting apoptosis, inflammation, and oxidative stress	Huiyuan Yang Qingrui Hu Peng Yang Xiaofeng Gao Lijun Luo Di Zhang Qi Liu Shengjun Mao	The highest disability rates and mortality among neurodegenerative diseases were caused by intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH). We previously proved that Benzene, 1,2,4-trimethoxy-5-(2-methyl-1-propen-1-yl) (BTY) has an inhibitory effect on sodium ion channel and an activation effect on GABA(A) receptor, which were related to the brain injury. Based on this, we aimed to investigate BTY's neuroprotection on intracerebral hemorrhage and its underlying mechanism. In the in vivo study, a stereotactic	pmid:36115514 doi:10.1016/j.neuroscience.2022.09.011	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
6	pubmed:36115525	Nanotechnology-based chimeric antigen receptor T-cell therapy in treating solid tumor	Yi-Han Zuo Xiao-Ping Zhao Xing-Xing Fan	Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR) T cells have changed the therapeutic landscape of hematological malignancies with overwhelming success. The clinical success of CAR T-cell therapy in hematologic malignancies has fueled interest in exploring the technology in solid tumors. However, the treatment of solid tumors presents a unique set of challenges compared to hematological tumors. The biggest impediments to the success of CAR T cell treatment are the paucity of tumor-specific antigens that are	pmid:36115525 doi:10.1016/j.phrs.2022.106454	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
7	pubmed:36115581	Pyroptosis-based nanotherapeutics: Possible mechanisms for cancer treatment	Veda Muppala Batoul Farran Ganji Purnachandra Nagaraju	Pyroptosis represents an inflammatory cell death form induced by inflammasomes and performed by gasdermins. It is characterized by swelling, pore formation, release of cellular content and the activation of innate immunity leading to inflammation. Hence, pyroptosis contributes to inflammatory conditions like cancer and has emerged as a promising immuno-strategy for treating cancer. The advent of nanotechnology, which overlaps with the discovery of pyroptotic cell death, has enabled the	pmid:36115581 doi:10.1016/j.lfs.2022.120970	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
8	pubmed:36115593	NEK2 inactivates the Hippo pathway to advance the proliferation of cervical cancer cells by cooperating with STRIPAK complexes	Yan-Ru Zhang Peng-Sheng Zheng	The never in mitosis gene A (NIMA)-related kinase 2 (NEK2) protein has been reported to be an oncoprotein that plays different oncogenic roles in multiple cancers. Here, we confirmed that NEK2 highly expressed in cervical cancer cells rather than in normal epithelial basal layer cells in cervical tissues and correlated with worse outcomes. We also demonstrated that NEK2 promoted the in vivo growth of subcutaneous xenograft tumors stemming from cervical cancer cells and the in vitro cell	pmid:36115593 doi:10.1016/j.canlet.2022.215917	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
9	pubmed:36115652	Polymeric photothermal nanoplatform with the inhibition of aquaporin 3 for antimetastasis therapy of breast cancer	Luo Zhong Yang Xia Tan He Shi Wenjie An Jinxia Yang Lijun Gao Hui	Metastasis, as one of major challenges in the cancer treatment, is responsible for the high mortality of breast cancer. It has been reported that breast cancer cell invasion and metastasis are related to aquaporin 3 (AQP3), which is the transmembrane transport channel for H(2)O(2) molecules. Moreover, there is agreement that preventing the metastasis of breast tumor cells in combination with inhibiting the tumor growth is a promising strategy for cancer chemotherapy. Herein, we constructed a	pmid:36115652 doi:10.1016/j.actbio.2022.09.026	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400

	NCT Number	Title	Authors	Description	Identifier	Dates
10	pubmed:36115655	Targeted co-delivery of a photosensitizer and an antisense oligonucleotide based on an activatable hyaluronic acid nanosystem with endogenous oxygen generation for enhanced photodynamic therapy of hypoxic tumors	Yanni Wu Lei Ding Cheng Zheng Hongsheng Li Ming Wu Yupeng Sun Xiaolong Liu Xiaolong Zhang Yongyi Zeng	Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a promising cancer treatment modality with advantages of minimal invasiveness, repeatable therapy, and mild systemic toxicity. However, the limited bioavailability of photosensitizer (PS), tumor hypoxia, and the presence of antiapoptotic proteins in cancer cells, has hampered the efficiency of PDT. To address these limitations, herein, we developed a hyaluronic acid (HA) based nanosystem (HA-Ce6-Hemin@DNA-Protamine NPs, HCH@DP) loaded with chlorin e6 (Ce6, as PS),	pmid:36115655 doi:10.1016/j.actbio.2022.09.025	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
11	pubmed:36115656	Tumor pH-functionalized and charge-tunable nanoparticles for the nucleus/cytoplasm-directed delivery of oxaliplatin and miRNA in the treatment of head and neck cancer	Yu-Li Lo Hua-Ching Lin Wei-Hsuan Tseng	Prospective tumor pH-responsive and charge-convertible nanoparticles have been utilized to reduce side effects and improve the active tumor-targeting ability and nuclear/cytoplasmic localization of chemo-and gene therapeutics for the treatment of head and neck cancer (HNC). Oxaliplatin (Oxa) is a third-generation platinum compound that prevents DNA replication. miR-320 may regulate cancer cell apoptosis, resistance, and progression. Innovative nanoparticles incorporating miR-320 and Oxa were	pmid:36115656 doi:10.1016/j.actbio.2022.09.027	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
12	pubmed:36115690	Clonality in immune aplastic anemia: Mechanisms of immune escape or malignant transformation	Jibran Durrani Emma M Groarke	Aplastic anemia (AA) is the prototypic bone marrow failure syndrome and can be classified as either acquired or inherited. Inherited forms are due to the effects of germline mutations, while acquired AA is suspected to result from cytotoxic T-cell mediated immune attack on hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells. Once thought to be a purely "benign" condition, clonality in the form of chromosomal abnormalities and single nucleotide variants is now well recognized in AA. Mechanisms underpinning	pmid:36115690 doi:10.1053/j.seminhematol.2022.08.001	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
13	pubmed:36115728	Biochemical and Physiological Events Involved in Responses to the Ultrasound Used in Physiotherapy: A Review	Ayala Nathaly Gomes da Silva João Ricardhis Saturnino de Oliveira Álvaro Nóbrega de Melo Madureira Wildberg Alencar Lima Vera Lúcia de Menezes Lima	Therapeutic ultrasound (TUS) is the ultrasound modality widely used in physical therapy for the treatment of acute and chronic injuries of various biological tissues. Its thermal and mechanical effects modify the permeability of the plasma membrane, the flow of ions and molecules and cell signaling and, in this way, promote the cascade of physiological events that culminate in the repair of injuries. This article is a review of the biochemical and physiological effects of TUS with parameters	pmid:36115728 doi:10.1016/j.ultrasmedbio.2022.07.009	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
14	pubmed:36115746	The Use of Palliative Radiotherapy in the Treatment of Lung Cancer	J King K Patel D Woolf M Q Hatton	There have been significant advances in the systemic treatment of stage IV lung cancer, which is now recommended first line in patients with adequate fitness. This includes some patients with brain metastases due to the increased understanding of the central nervous system penetration of targeted therapies. The trials evidence base for palliative radiotherapy pre-dated this routine use of systemic therapy in our practice, which means that the sequence and role of palliative radiotherapy are not	pmid:36115746 doi:10.1016/j.clon.2022.08.032	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400

	NCT Number	Title	Authors	Description	Identifier	Dates
15	pubmed:36115765	Under the hood: The molecular biology driving gene therapy for the treatment of sickle cell disease	Evan Waldron Yvette C Tanhehco	Gene therapy will soon become the dominant modality for treating of sickle cell disease (SCD). Currently, three technologies are the most promising: expression of transgenic globin genes via a lentiviral vector, controlled mutation of the -globin control cluster by transgenic CRISPR-based ribonucleoprotein, and suppression of BCL11a mRNA by shRNA. In this review, we discuss the mechanism of each technology and how they correct the SCD pathology at the molecular level. We conclude by discussing	pmid:36115765 doi:10.1016/j.transci.2022.103566	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
16	pubmed:36115807	Current and emerging immunotherapeutic approaches for biliary tract cancers	Zhen-Gang Yuan Tian-Mei Zeng Chen-Jie Tao	CONCLUSIONS: The role of immunotherapy in BTCs is currently under investigation and the results of ongoing studies are eagerly anticipated. Several studies have demonstrated the safety and efficacy of ICIs in combination with chemotherapy in treatment-naive patients, such as the phase III TOPAZ-1 trial, which will change the standard care of first-line chemotherapy for advanced BTCs. However, further research is needed to understand the best combination with immunotherapy and to discover more	pmid:36115807 doi:10.1016/j.hbpd.2022.08.015	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400

NCT Number	Title	Authors	Description	Identifier	Dates
NCT Number pubmed:36115809	Title Digitalized transcranial electrical stimulation: A consensus statement	Andre R Brunoni Hamed Ekhtiari Andrea Antal Paradee Auvichayapat Chris Baeken Isabela M Benseñor Marom Bikson Paulo Boggio Barbara Borroni Filippo Brighina Erome Brunelin Sandra Carvalho Wolnei Caumo Patrick Ciechanski Leigh Charvet Vincent P Clark Roi Cohen Kadosh Maria Cotelli Abhishek Datta Zhi-De Deng Rudi De Raedt Dirk De Ridder Paul B Fitzgerald Agnes Floel Flavio Frohlich Mark S George Peyman Ghobadi-Azbari Stephan Goerigk Roy H Hamilton Shapour J Jaberzadeh Kate Hoy Dawson J Kidgell Arash Khojasteh Zonoozi Adam Kirton Steven Laureys Michal Lavidor Kiwon Lee Jorge Leite Sarah H Lisanby Colleen Loo Donel M Martin Carlo Miniussi Marine Mondino Katia Monte-Silva	CONCLUSIONS: Panelists recognized the potential of tES for scalability, generalizability, and leverage of digital trials processes; with no consensus about aspects regarding methodological biases.	Identifier pmid:36115809 doi:10.1016/j.clinph.2022.08.018	Dates Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
		Carlo Miniussi Marine Mondino			
		Walter Paulus Christian Plewnia Alberto Priori Tarek K Rajji Lais B Razza Erik M Rehn Giulio Ruffini Klaus Schellhorn Mehran Zare-Bidoky Marcel Simis			
		Pawel Skorupinski Paulo Suen Aurore Thibaut Leandro C L Valiengo Marie-Anne Vanderhasselt Sven Vanneste Ganesan Venkatasubramanian Ines R Violante Anna Wexler Adam J Woods			

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18	pubmed:36115836	The immune landscape of human thymic epithelial tumors	Zhongwei Xin Mingjie Lin Zhixing Hao Di Chen Yongyuan Chen Xiaoke Chen Xia Xu Jinfan Li Dang Wu Ying Chai Pin Wu	Human thymic epithelial tumors (TET) are common malignancies in the anterior mediastinum with limited biological understanding. Here we show, by single cell analysis of the immune landscape, that the developmental pattern of intra-tumoral T-cells identify three types within TETs. We characterize the developmental alterations and TCR repertoires of tumor-infiltrating T cells in the context of the distinguishing epithelial tumor cell types. We demonstrate that a subset of tumor cells, featuring	pmid:36115836 doi:10.1038/s41467-022-33170-7	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
19	pubmed:36115838	Spatio-temporal analysis of prostate tumors in situ suggests pre-existence of treatment-resistant clones	Maja Marklund Niklas Schultz Stefanie Friedrich Emelie Berglund Firas Tarish Anna Tanoglidi Yao Liu Ludvig Bergenstråhle Andrew Erickson Thomas Helleday Alastair D Lamb Erik Sonnhammer Joakim Lundeberg	The molecular mechanisms underlying lethal castration-resistant prostate cancer remain poorly understood, with intratumoral heterogeneity a likely contributing factor. To examine the temporal aspects of resistance, we analyze tumor heterogeneity in needle biopsies collected before and after treatment with androgen deprivation therapy. By doing so, we are able to couple clinical responsiveness and morphological information such as Gleason score to transcriptome-wide data. Our data-driven analysis	pmid:36115838 doi:10.1038/s41467-022-33069-3	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
20	pubmed:36115843	PFKFB4 interacts with FBXO28 to promote HIF-1 signaling in glioblastoma	Emma Phillips Jörg Balss Frederic Bethke Stefan Pusch Stefan Christen Thomas Hielscher Martina Schnölzer Michael N C Fletcher Antje Habel Claudia Tessmer Lisa-Marie Brenner Mona Göttmann David Capper Christel Herold-Mende Andreas von Deimling Sarah-Maria Fendt Violaine Goidts	Glioblastoma is a highly aggressive brain tumor for which there is no cure. The metabolic enzyme 6-Phosphofructo-2-Kinase/Fructose-2,6-Biphosphatase 4 (PFKFB4) is essential for glioblastoma stemlike cell (GSC) survival but its mode of action is unclear. Understanding the role of PFKFB4 in tumor cell survival could allow it to be leveraged in a cancer therapy. Here, we show the importance of PFKFB4 for glioblastoma growth in vivo in an orthotopic patient derived mouse model. In an evaluation of	pmid:36115843 doi:10.1038/s41389-022-00433-3	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
21	pubmed:36115852	Protein tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance in malignant tumors: molecular mechanisms and future perspective	Yang Yang Shuo Li Yujiao Wang Yi Zhao Qiu Li	Protein tyrosine kinases (PTKs) are a class of proteins with tyrosine kinase activity that phosphorylate tyrosine residues of critical molecules in signaling pathways. Their basal function is essential for maintaining normal cell growth and differentiation. However, aberrant activation of PTKs caused by various factors can deviate cell function from the expected trajectory to an abnormal growth state, leading to carcinogenesis. Inhibiting the aberrant PTK function could inhibit tumor growth	pmid:36115852 doi:10.1038/s41392-022-01168-8	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400

	NCT Number	Title	Authors	Description	Identifier	Dates
22	pubmed:36115869	An international working group consensus report for the prioritization of molecular biomarkers for Ewing sarcoma	David S Shulman Sarah B Whittle Didier Surdez Kelly M Bailey Enrique de Álava Jason T Yustein Adam Shlien Masanori Hayashi Alexander J R Bishop Brian D Crompton Steven G DuBois Neerav Shukla Patrick J Leavey Stephen L Lessnick Heinrich Kovar Olivier Delattre Thomas G P Grünewald Cristina R Antonescu Ryan D Roberts Jeffrey A Toretsky Franck Tirode Richard Gorlick Katherine A Janeway Damon Reed Elizabeth R Lawlor Patrick J Grohar	The advent of dose intensified interval compressed therapy has improved event-free survival for patients with localized Ewing sarcoma (EwS) to 78% at 5 years. However, nearly a quarter of patients with localized tumors and 60-80% of patients with metastatic tumors suffer relapse and die of disease. In addition, those who survive are often left with debilitating late effects. Clinical features aside from stage have proven inadequate to meaningfully classify patients for risk-stratified therapy	pmid:36115869 doi:10.1038/s41698-022-00307-2	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
23	pubmed:36115931	Multiparametric immune profiling of advanced cervical cancer to predict response to programmed death-1 inhibitor combination therapy: an exploratory study of the CLAP trial	Yin Wang Yuerong Lai Hongyu Peng Shumei Yan Zhimin Liu Chongjie Tong Xin Huang	CONCLUSIONS: Multiparametric immune profiling of CD8^(+) T cells, PD-L1^(+) cells, CD68^(+) macrophages and PANCK^(-)PD-L1^(+) immune cells at the invasive margin may help identify patients with cervical cancer who may benefit from anti-PD-1 combination therapy.	pmid:36115931 doi:10.1007/s12094-022-02945-1	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
24	pubmed:36115937	GBP2 acts as a member of the interferon signalling pathway in lupus nephritis	Yuan Zhang Yinping Liao Qing Hang Dong Sun Ya Liu	Lupus nephritis (LN) is a common and serious clinical manifestation of systemic lupus erythematosus. However, the pathogenesis of LN is not fully understood. The currently available treatments do not cure the disease and appear to have a variety of side effects in the long term. The purpose of this study was to search for key molecules involved in the LN immune response through bioinformatics techniques to provide a reference for LN-specific targeted therapy. The GSE112943 dataset was downloaded	pmid:36115937 doi:10.1186/s12865-022-00520-5	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400
25	pubmed:36115986	TGF- signaling in the tumor metabolic microenvironment and targeted therapies	Xueke Shi Jin Yang Shuzhi Deng Hongdan Xu Deyang Wu Qingxiang Zeng Shimeng Wang Tao Hu Fanglong Wu Hongmei Zhou	Transforming growth factor- (TGF-) signaling has a paradoxical role in cancer progression, and it acts as a tumor suppressor in the early stages but a tumor promoter in the late stages of cancer. Once cancer cells are generated, TGF- signaling is responsible for the orchestration of the immunosuppressive tumor microenvironment (TME) and supports cancer growth, invasion, metastasis, recurrence, and therapy resistance. These progressive behaviors are driven by an "engine" of the metabolic	pmid:36115986 doi:10.1186/s13045-022-01349-6	Sat, 17 Sep 2022 06:00:00 -0400