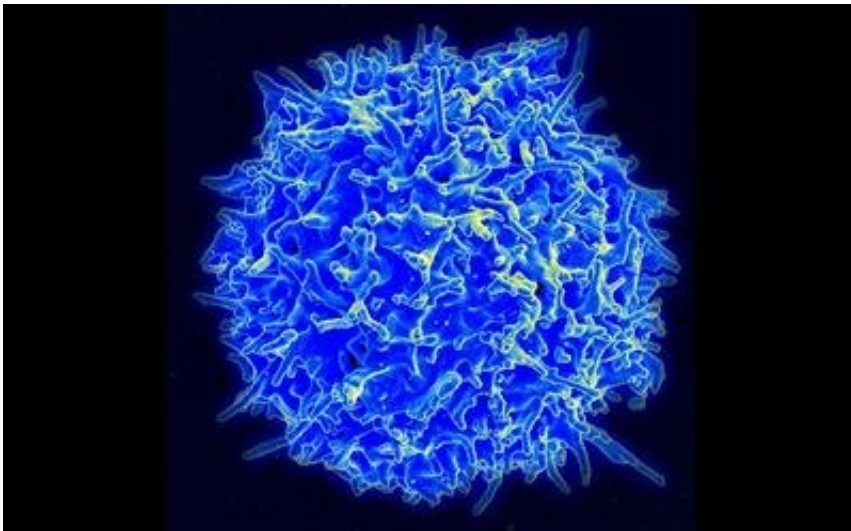


Understanding how to improve antibodies targeting treatment of cancer

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Human T-cell. Credit: NIAID

Scientists at the University of Southampton's Centre for Cancer Immunology have gained new insight into how the immune system can be better used to find and kill cancer cells.

Working with BioInvent International, a team led by Professor Mark Cragg and Dr. Jane Willoughby from the Antibody and Vaccine Group, have shown that antibodies, designed to target the molecule OX40, give a more active immune response when they bind closer to the [cell membrane](#) and can be modified to attack cancer in different ways.

OX40 is a 'co-receptor' that helps to stimulate the production of helper and killer T-cells during an immune response. One of the ways cancer avoids detection is by suppressing immune responses to stop functional tumor specific T-cells from being produced.

In the study, which has been published in the *Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer*, the team also discovered that switching the antibody's isotype (the part of the antibody that engages with cells of the [immune system](#)) could change the way the antibody worked.

When the mIgG2a isotype was used, the antibody could delete cells called Treg cells which are suppressive in the immune system. When the mIgG1 isotype was present, the antibody could stimulate killer T-cells to increase and therefore kill more cancer cells.

Professor Cragg said: "Clinical trials with anti-OX40 antibodies have shown that the body can tolerate these drugs but unfortunately have also shown disappointing clinical responses. We need to understand why this is.

"This new data shows us that when there is a cancer with lots of Tregs we could use the equivalent of the m2IgGa isotype and in patients where we feel we need better cytotoxic T cells we could use the equivalent of a mIgG1 isotype to boost the immune response. This information is important for developing the next generation of OX40 [antibodies](#) that we hope will be more effective in treating patients with cancer."

More information: Jordana Griffiths et al. Domain binding and isotype dictate the activity of anti-human OX40 antibodies, *Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer* (2020). [DOI: 10.1136/jitc-2020-001557](https://doi.org/10.1136/jitc-2020-001557)

Provided by University of Southampton

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