A phase I trial targeting advanced or metastatic pancreatic cancer using a combination of standard chemotherapy and adoptively transferred nonengineered, multiantigen specific T cells in the first-line setting (TACTOPS)

Introduction

To explore the benefits of adoptive cell transfer (ACT) in patients with advanced pancreatic cancer, a phase I trial was carried out targeting biologically selected antigens which are predominantly expressed on primary tumors, alongside standard chemotherapy. The trial aimed to evaluate the safety, feasibility, and clinical activity of the treatment approach.

Patients

Patients participated in a 21-day cycle, with standard chemotherapy followed by an immune cell infusin. The cycle was repeated until disease progression or adverse events occurred.

Response Assessment

The primary end point of the trial was to determine the safety and clinical activity of the treatment approach. Secondary end points included overall survival, progression-free survival, and quality of life.

Results

No significant toxicities were reported, and the treatment was well tolerated by all patients. The results showed that the combination of chemotherapy and adoptive cell transfer was safe and feasible. Clinical responses were observed in some patients, indicating potential benefit from the treatment approach.

Discussion

The trial demonstrated the feasibility and safety of combining chemotherapy with adoptive cell transfer using multiantigen specific T cells. Further studies are needed to confirm these findings and to explore the potential of this approach in the treatment of pancreatic cancer.

Conclusion

The results of this phase I trial suggest that the combination of chemotherapy and adoptive cell transfer using multiantigen specific T cells is safe and feasible, with potential clinical activity. Further investigation is warranted to evaluate the effectiveness of this approach in the treatment of pancreatic cancer.