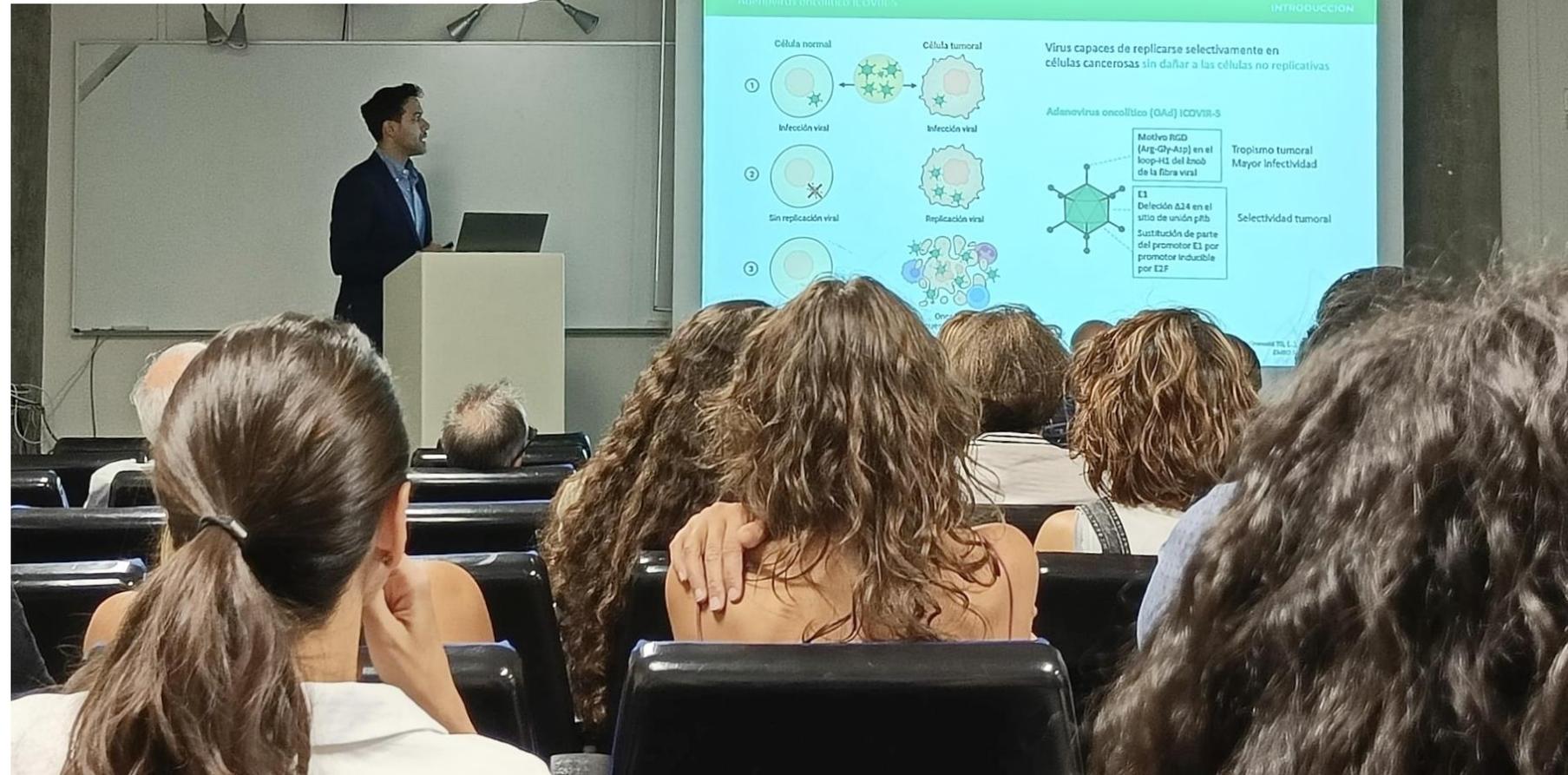


COMUNICACIÓN CIENTÍFICA: Comunicaciones orales y diseño de poster

Álvaro Morales Molina

 @Fesisisimo



FORMATO

Presentación

A screenshot of the PowerPoint ribbon menu for slide size. The menu is open, showing options for slide size and background formatting. The 'Tamaño de diapositiva' option is selected, and its dropdown menu is visible, showing 'Estándar (4:3)' and 'Panorámica (16:9)'. The 'Panorámica (16:9)' option is highlighted. Below the dropdown menu is a link to 'Personalizar tamaño de diapositiva...'.

Tamaño de diapositiva ▾

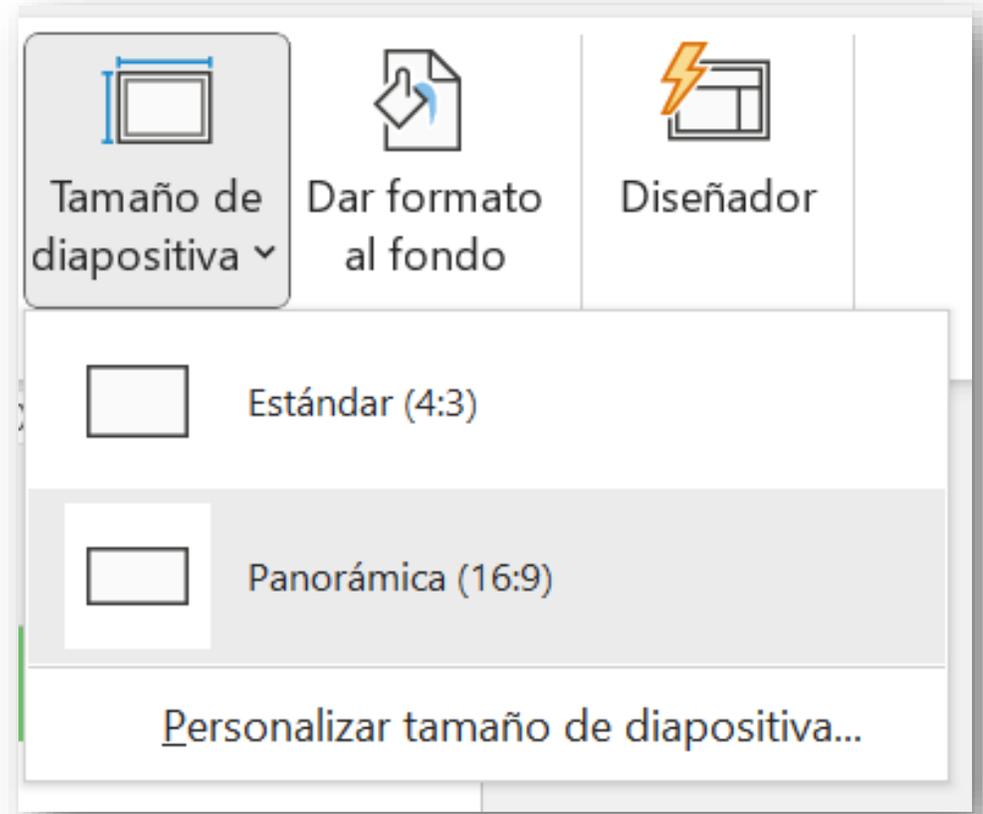
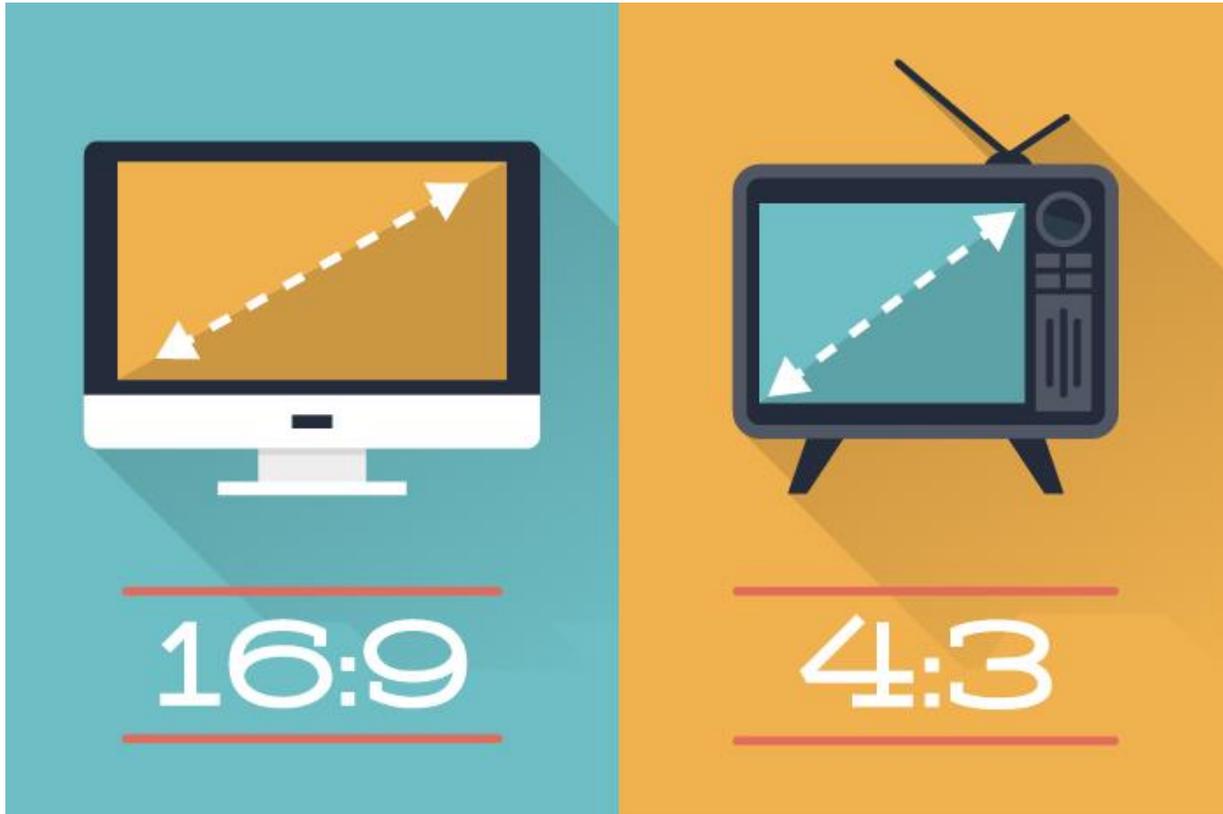
Dar formato al fondo

Diseñador

Estándar (4:3)

Panorámica (16:9)

[Personalizar tamaño de diapositiva...](#)



INTRODUCCIÓN

Presentación

Presenta el problema

Da datos

¿A cuántas personas afecta?



Presenta el problema

Da datos

¿A cuántas personas afecta?

Explica lo necesario

(de lo más grande a lo más pequeño)

Sé visual

Smart.servier, Biorender, profesional...



Presenta el problema

Da datos

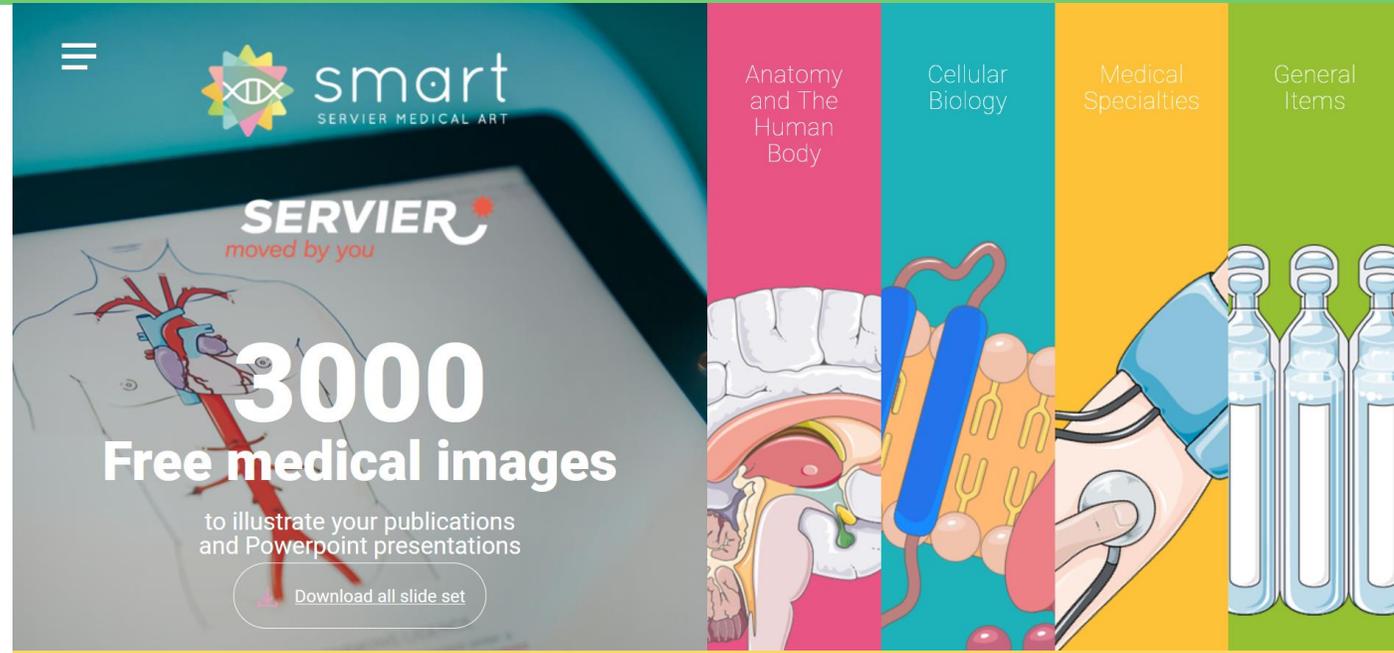
¿A cuántas personas afecta?

Explica lo necesario

(de lo más grande a lo más pequeño)

Sé visual

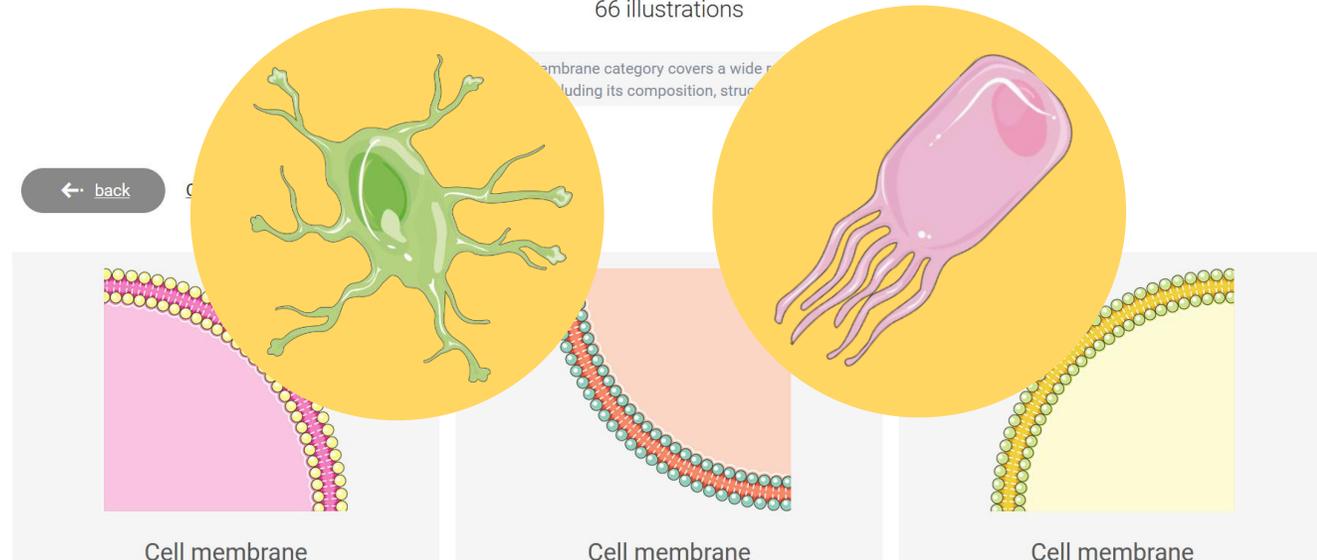
Smart.servier, Biorender, profesional...



Cell membrane

smart.servier.com

66 illustrations



Presenta el problema

Da datos

¿A cuántas personas afecta?

Explica lo necesario

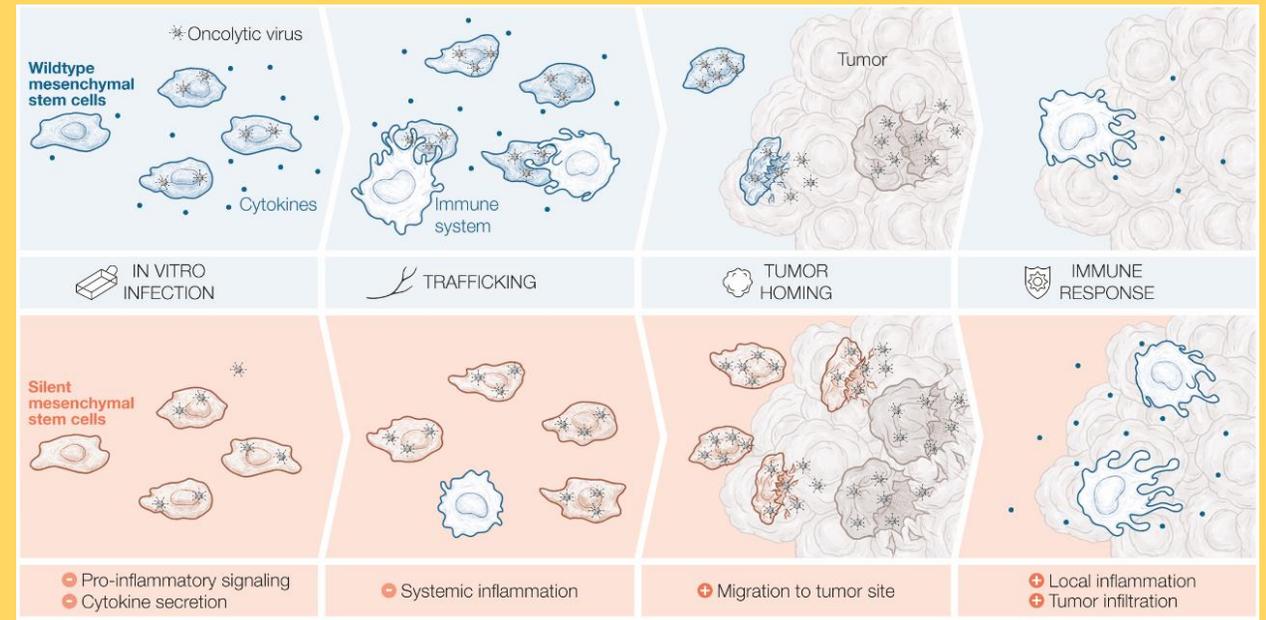
(de lo más grande a lo más pequeño)

Sé visual

Smart.servier, Biorender, profesional...

Dedícale el tiempo necesario

The screenshot shows the Biorender.com website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Features, Webinars, Icon Library, Pricing, Learning Hub, Testimonials, Sign in, and a Sign up free button. The main banner reads "Create Professional Science Figures in Minutes" and "Browse thousands of pre-made icons and templates from more than 30 fields of life sciences." Below this is a "SIGN UP FREE" button and the text "Available online for any computer. No download required." The Biorender.com logo is prominently displayed. On the right, a tablet displays a scientific diagram of an Antigen Presenting Cell (APC) interacting with a T cell. The diagram labels include "MHC Class II", "CD4", "CD3", and "TCR". Below the diagram are tabs for "Immunology", "Microbiology", "Neuroscience", and "And 30+ fields!".



EJEMPLO

Presentación

19,3 millones de casos diagnosticados de cáncer en el mundo

10 millones de muertes relacionadas con cáncer

429.000 nuevos casos diagnosticados de cáncer infantil en el mundo

110.000 de muertes relacionadas con cáncer infantil

Principal causa de muerte en España en **niños de 1-14 años**

(Instituto Nacional de Estadística)

19,3 millones de casos diagnosticados de cáncer en el mundo

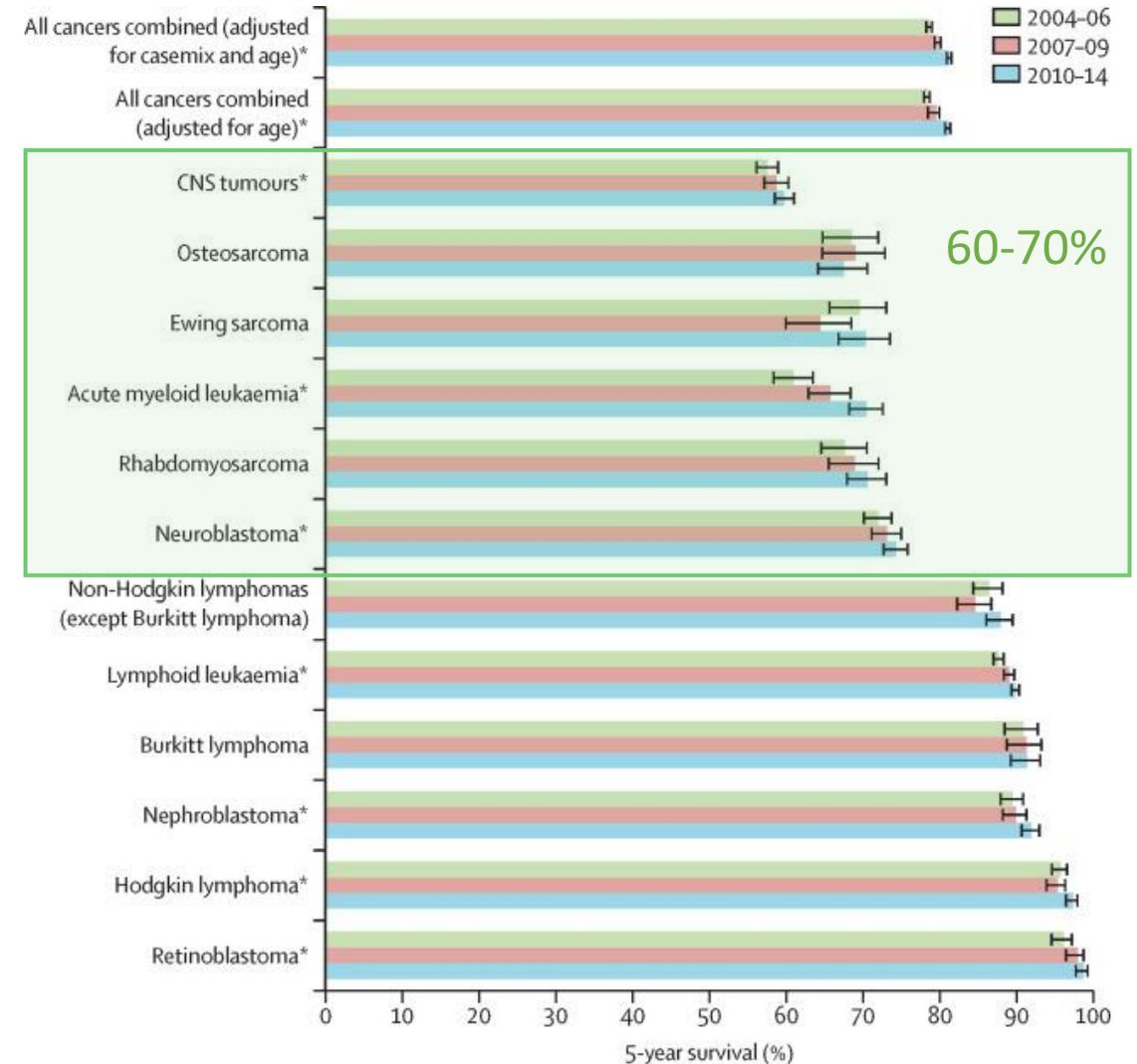
10 millones de muertes relacionadas con cáncer

429.000 nuevos casos diagnosticados de cáncer infantil en el mundo

110.000 de muertes relacionadas con cáncer infantil

Principal causa de muerte en España en **niños de 1-14 años**
(Instituto Nacional de Estadística)

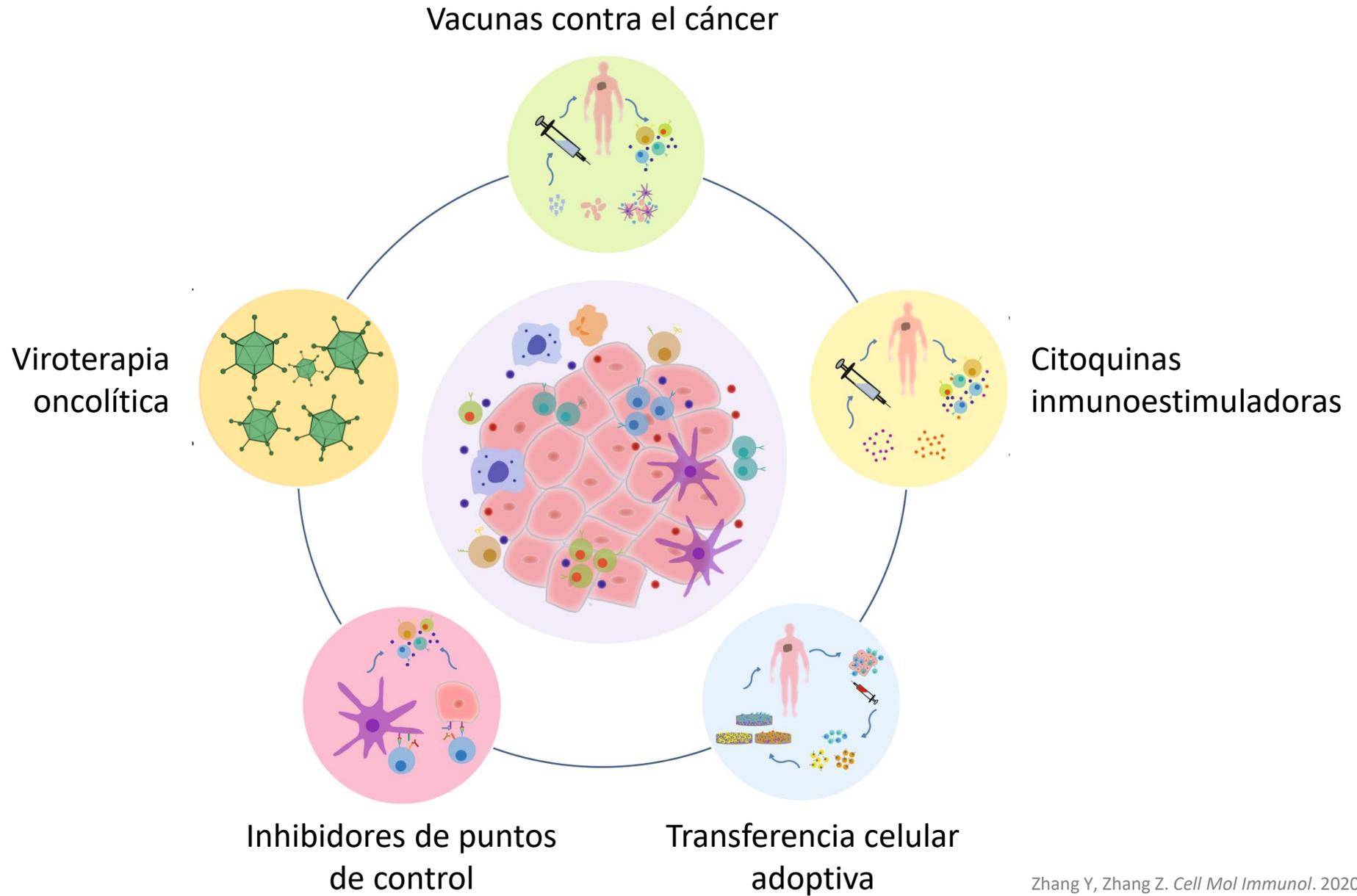
En Europa, la **supervivencia** a 5 años ha aumentado hasta el 80%,
pero la cifra disminuye en casos de tumores sólidos



Estudio EUROCARE-6

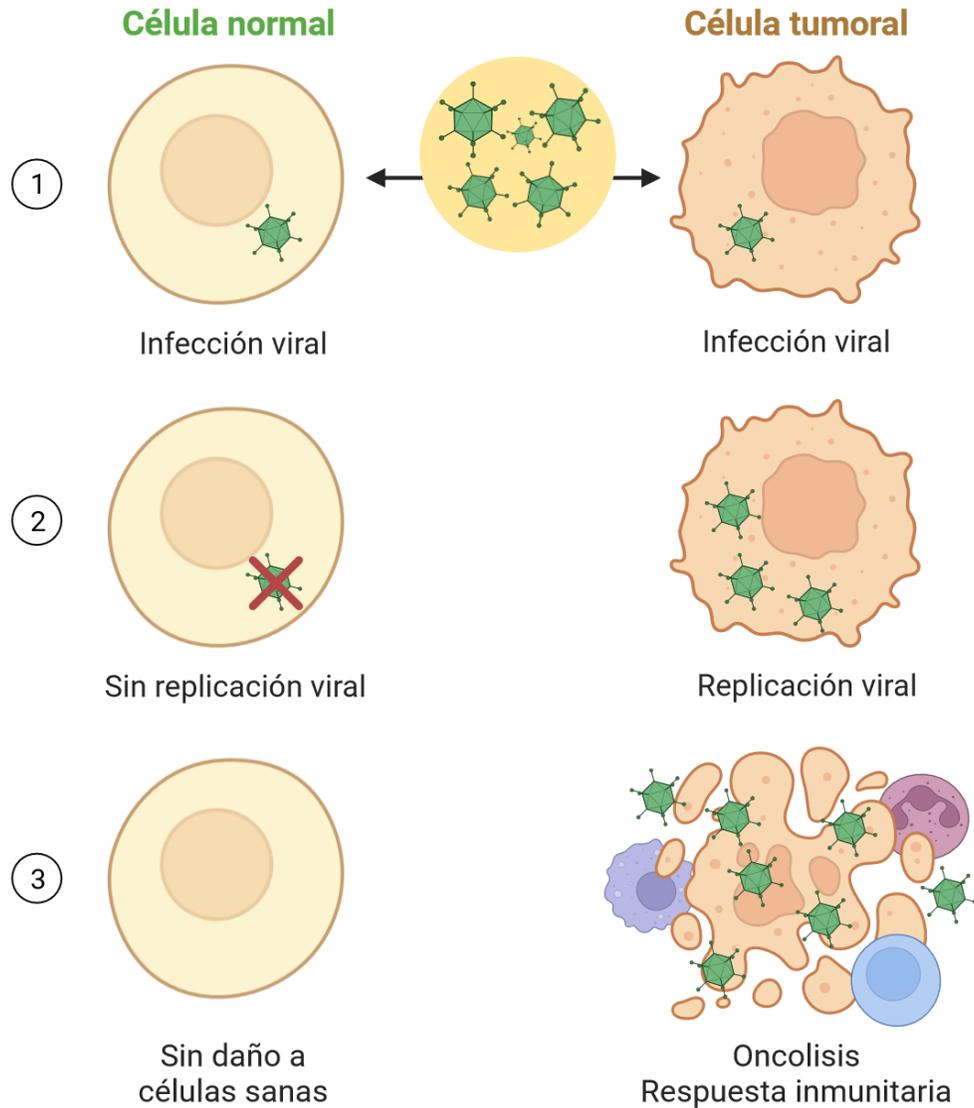
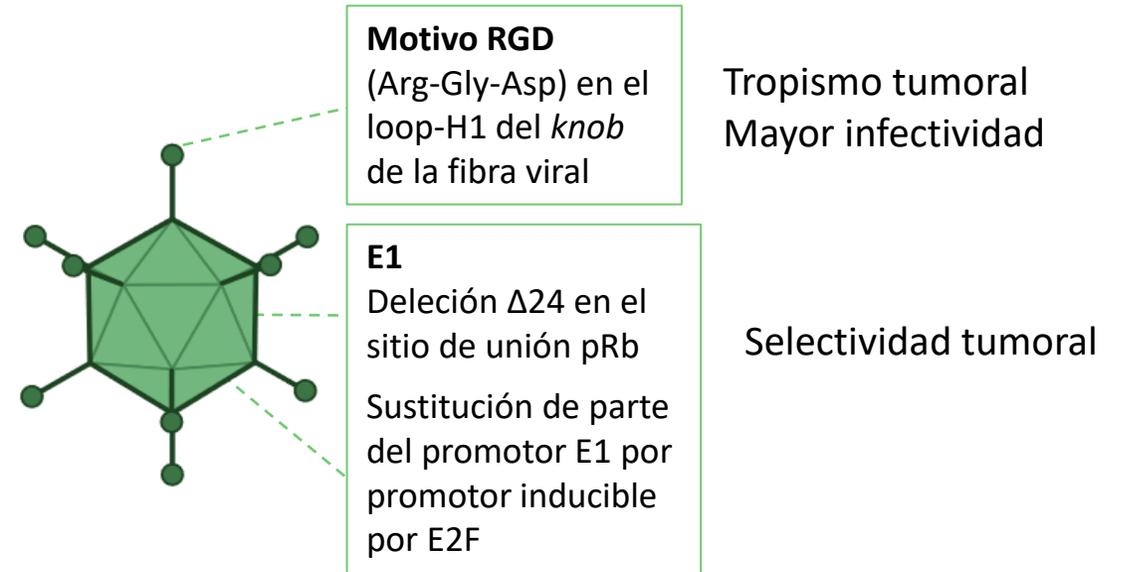
L Botta et al. *Lancet Oncol.* 2022 Dec; 23(12):1525-1536



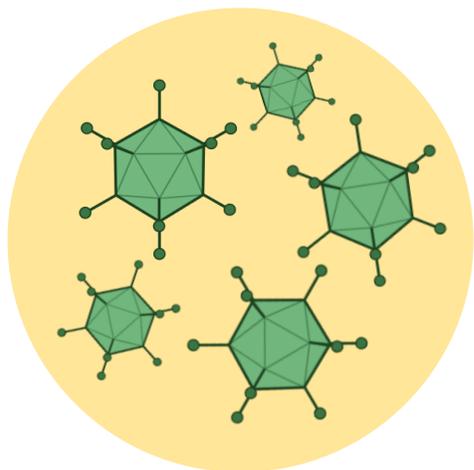


Virus capaces de replicarse selectivamente en células cancerosas **sin dañar a las células no replicativas**

Adenovirus oncolítico (OAd) ICOVIR-5



VIRUS DESNUDO

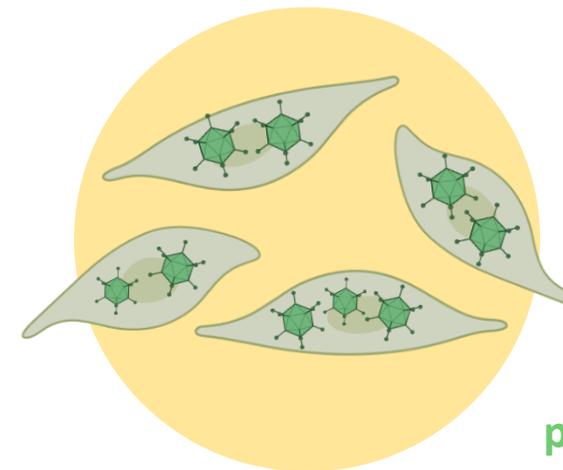


Limitaciones

- Administración intratumoral
- Respuesta antiviral
- Sin tropismo tumoral
- Menor eficacia en metástasis



VEHÍCULOS CELULARES

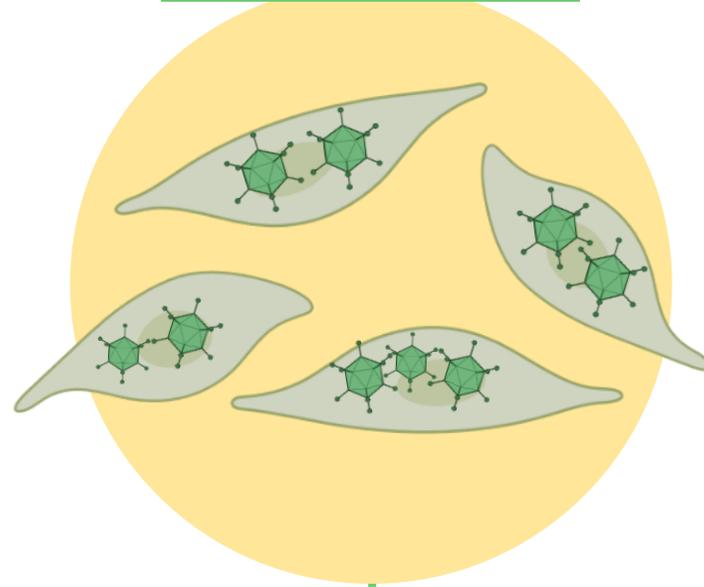


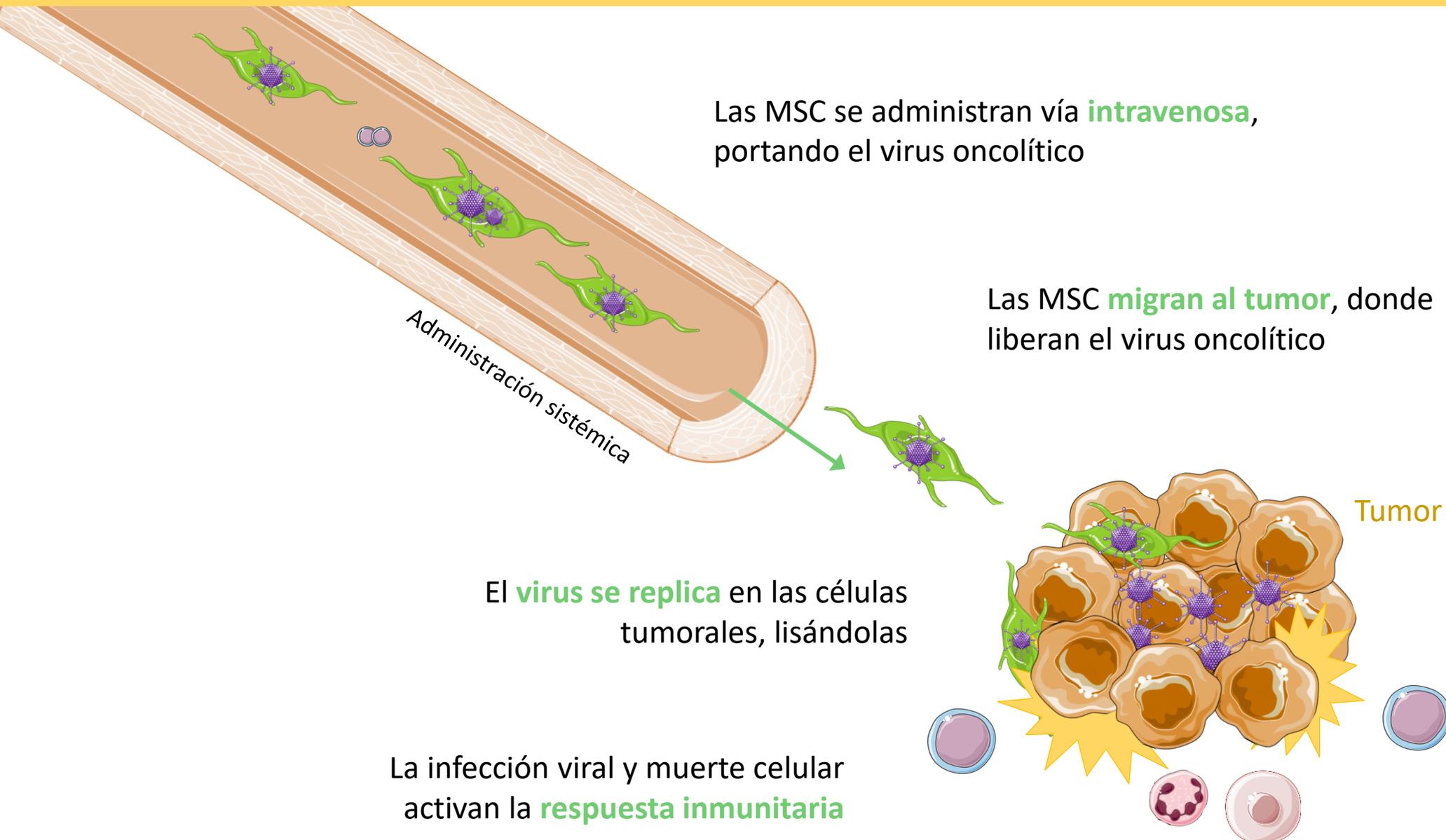
MSC
(Células
progenitoras
mesenquimales)

Ventajas

- Administración sistémica (i.v.)
- MSC protege al virus del sistema inmunitario
- MSC presentan tropismo por el tumor
- Mayor posibilidad de eficacia en metástasis

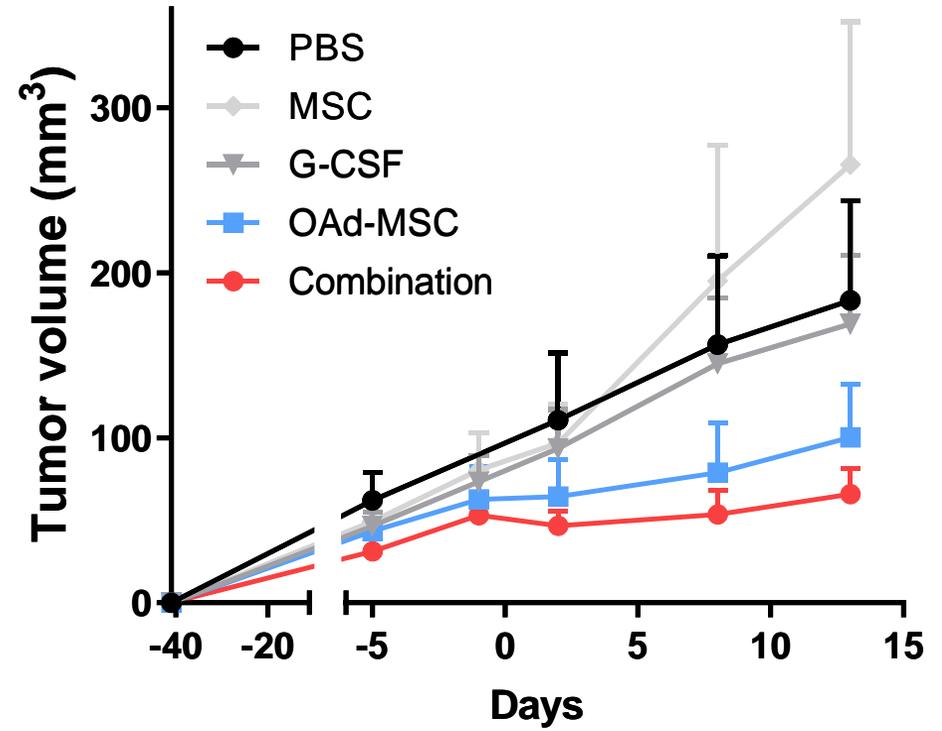
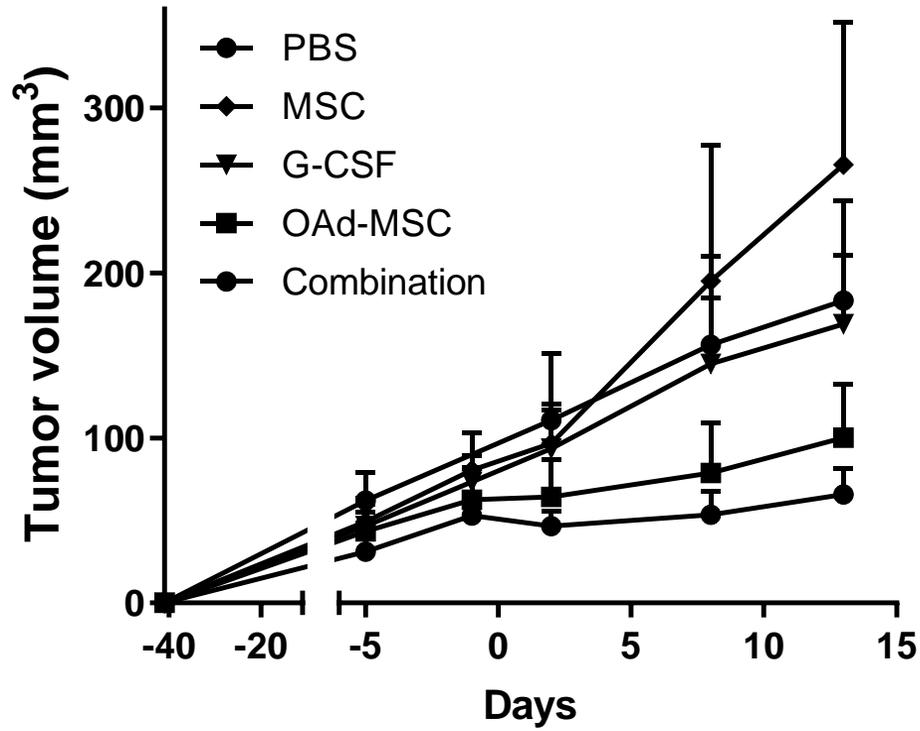
CELYVIR

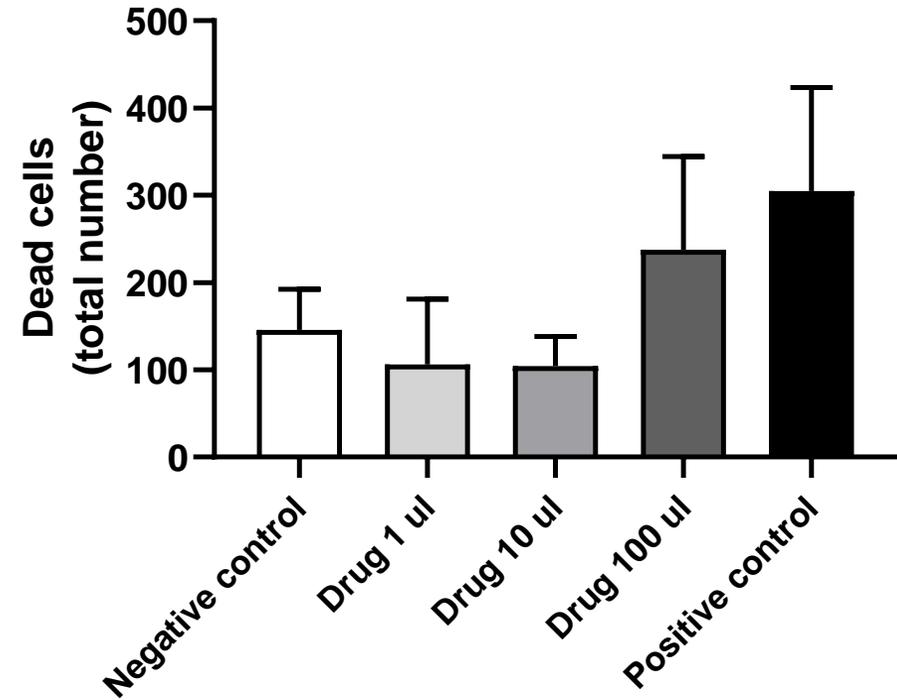
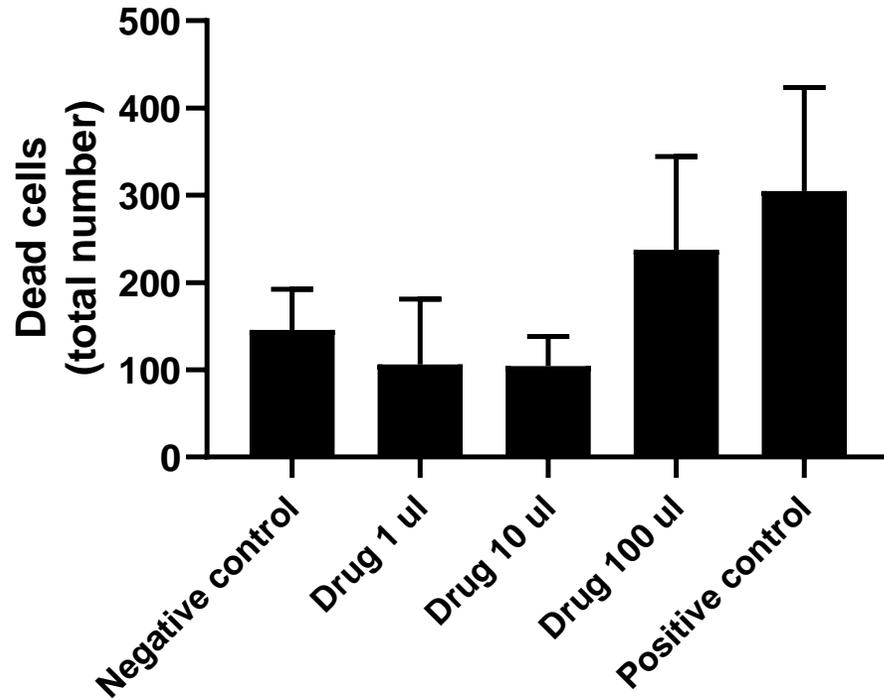


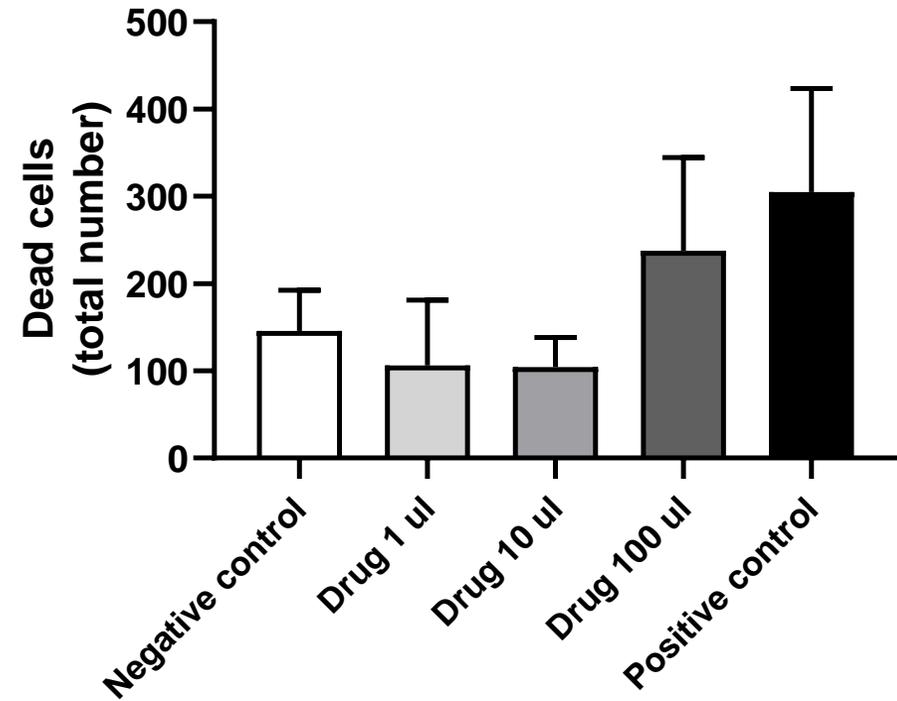
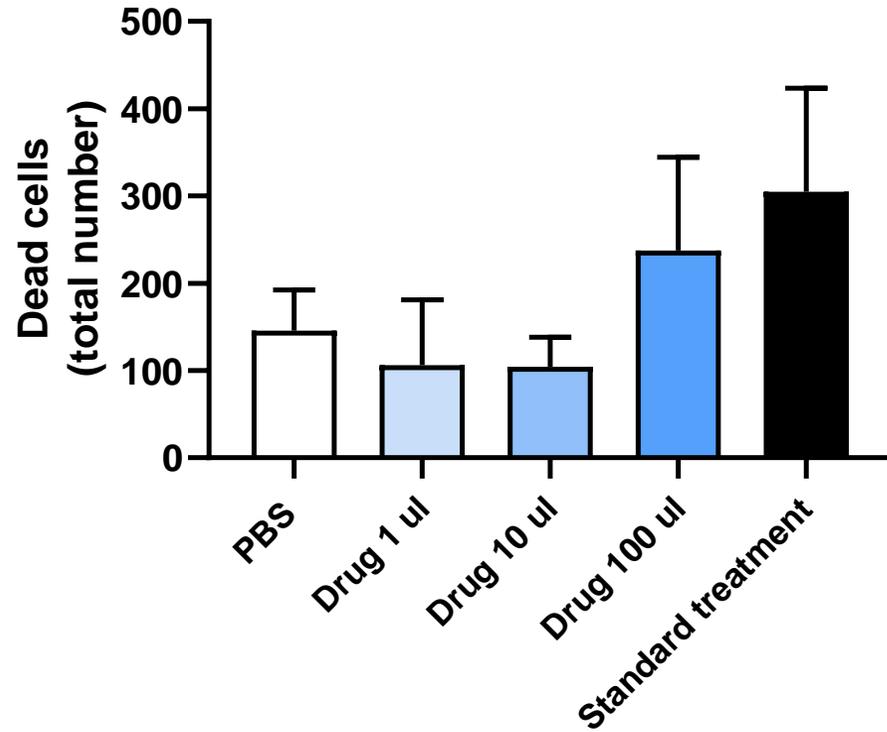


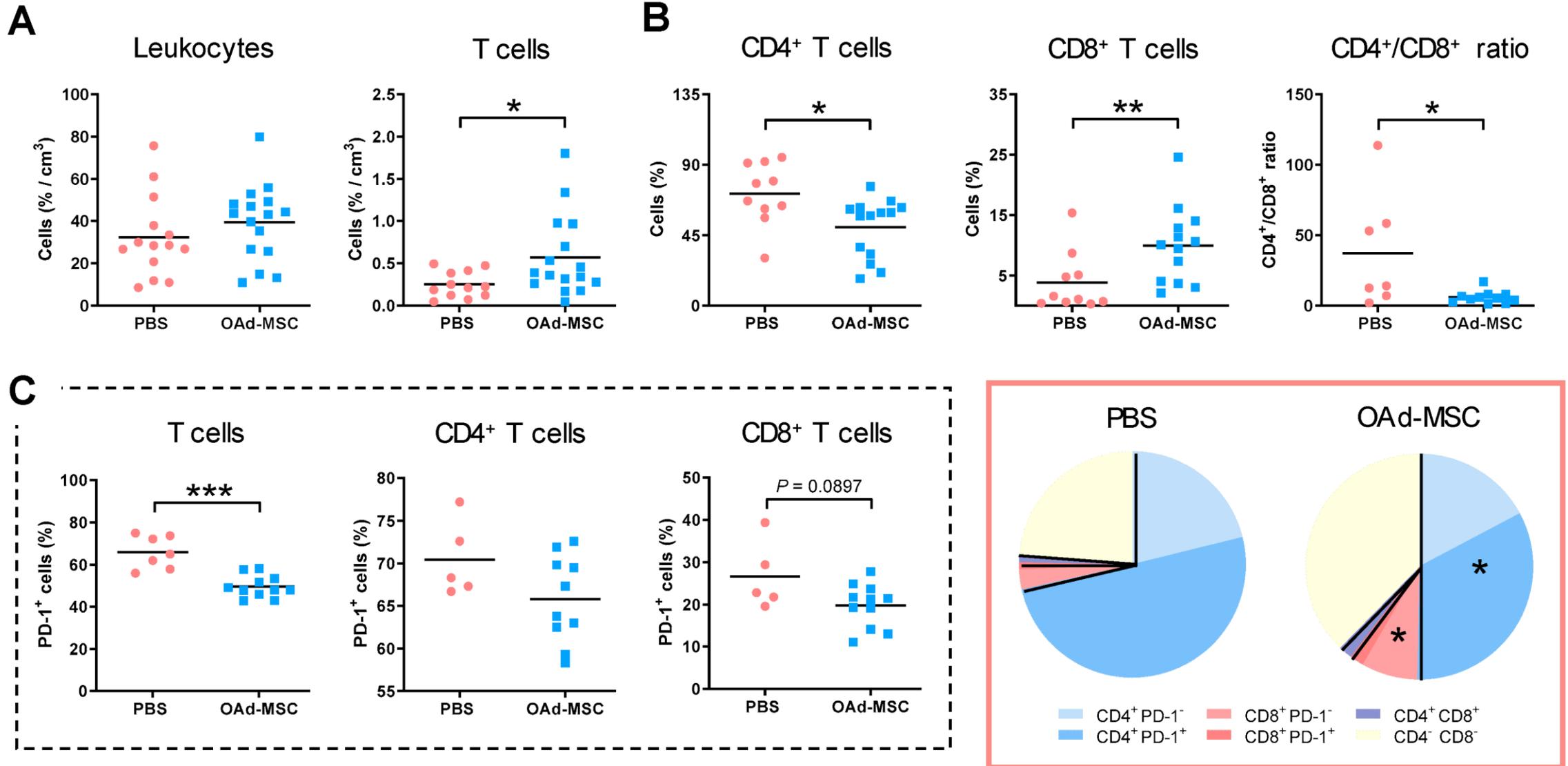
RESULTADOS

Presentación



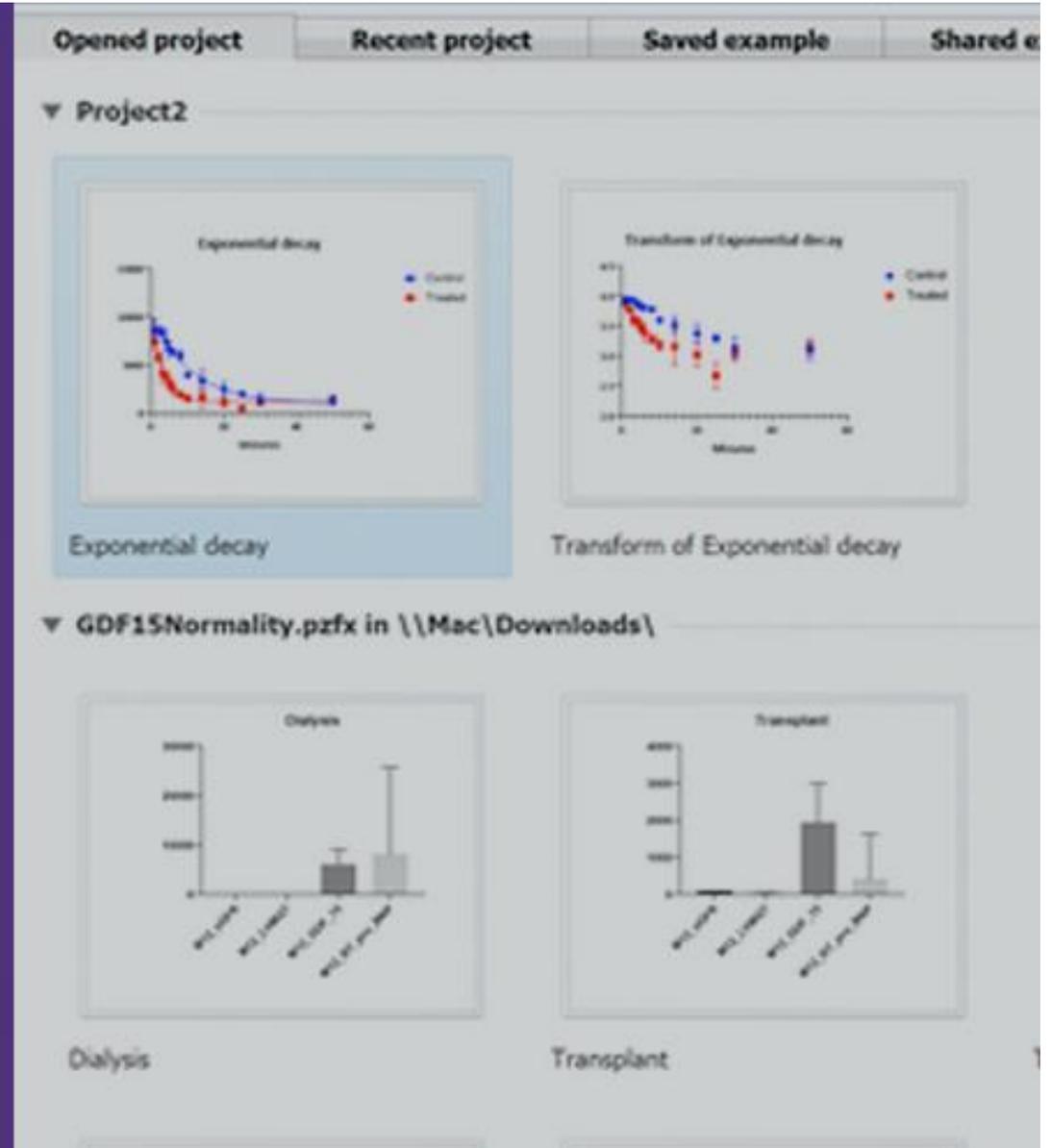


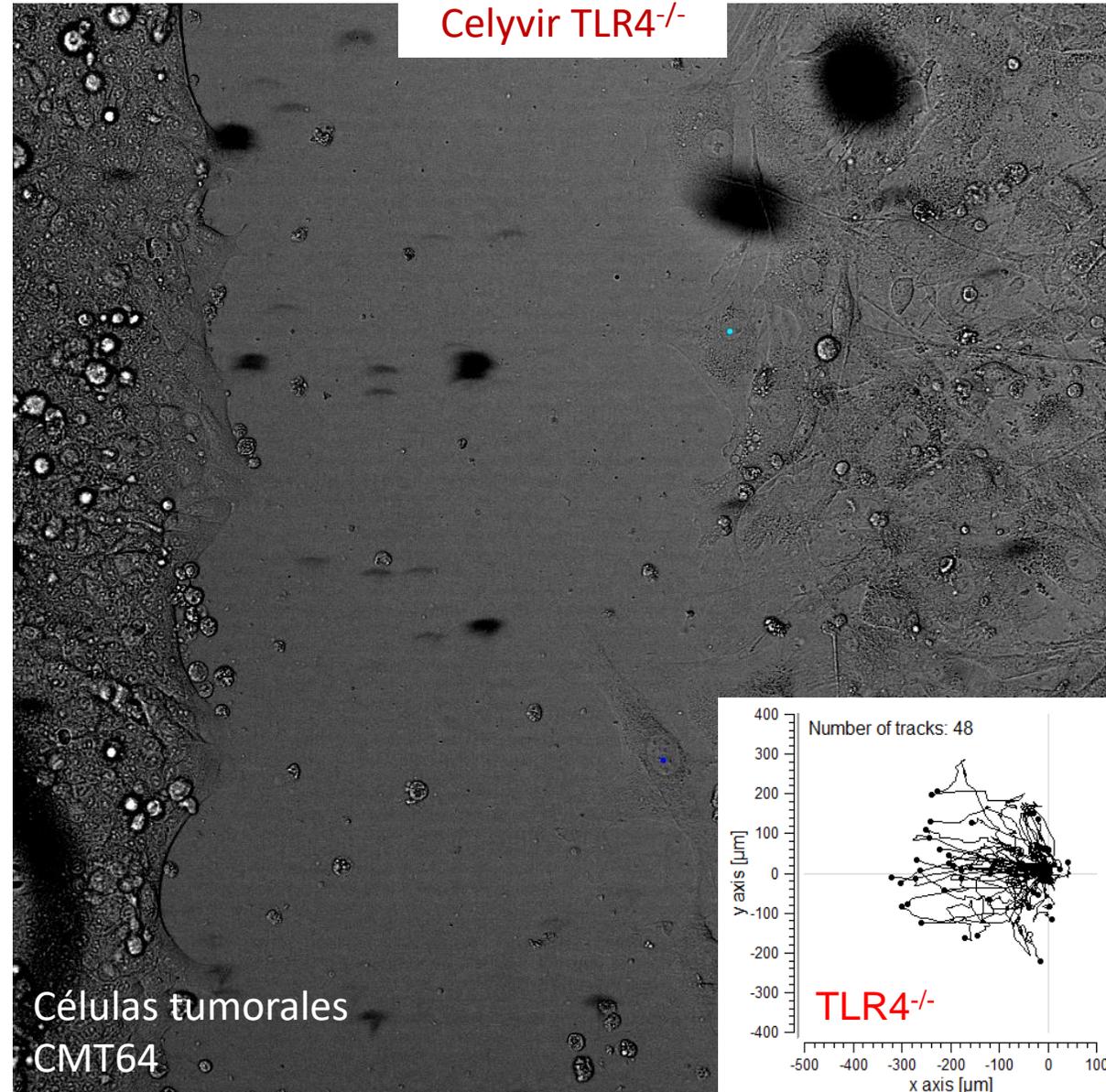
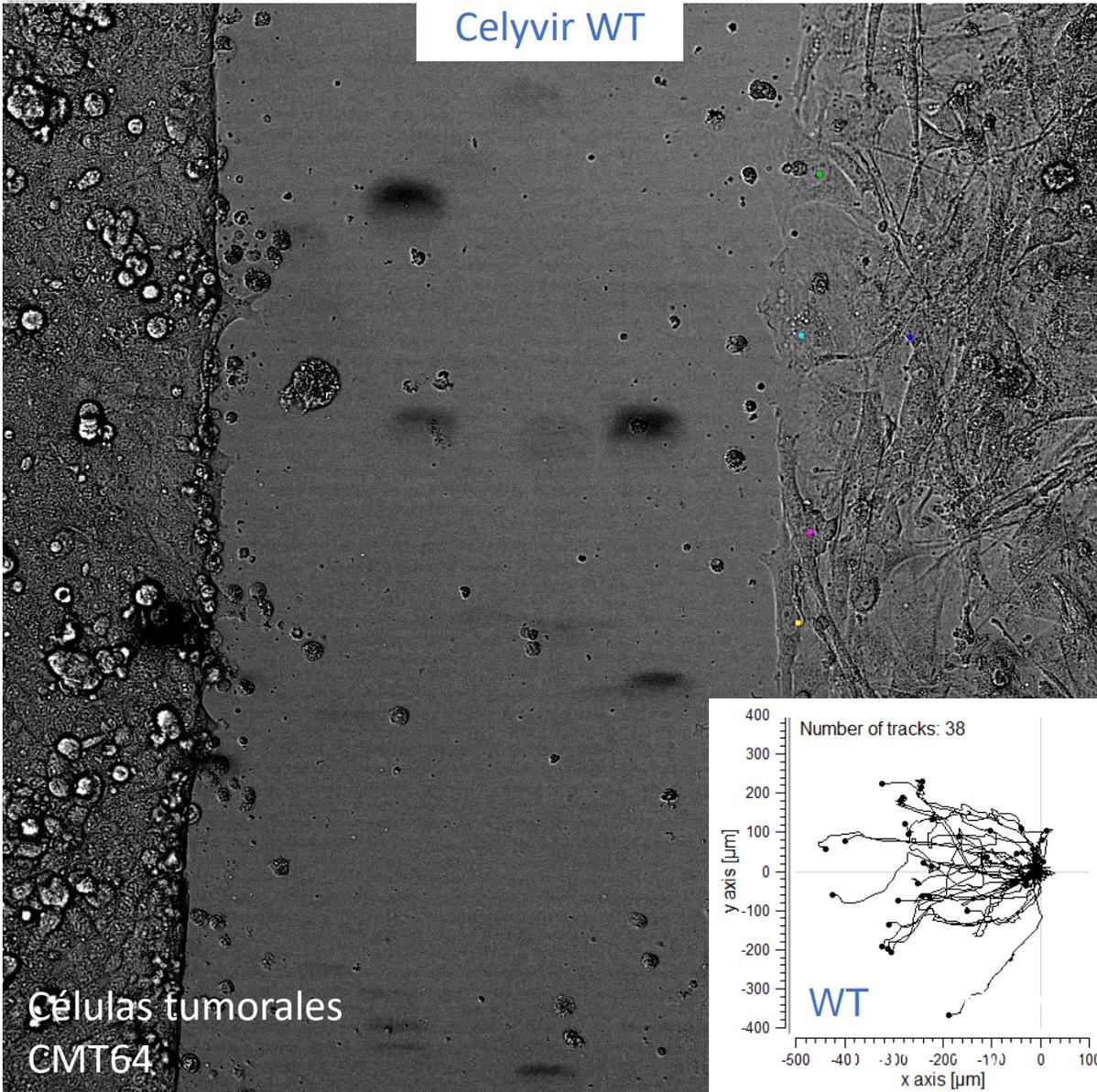






Prism





ANIMACIONES

¿SÍ O NO?

FINAL
Presentación

Conclusiones

Si es necesario / Recopila



Agradecimientos

Sin dedicar 3 minutos / Contacto

¿Preguntas?



ESTILO Y DISEÑO

Presentación

*graphic design is
my passion.*



Hazlo sencillo

Formato adaptable

Reutiliza material

Utiliza fondo blanco

COMUNICACIÓN ORAL

frente al público

Libera tensión

Sitúate, coge aire

Sonríe



Libera tensión

Sitúate, coge aire

Sonríe

El power point va a fallar
(no es tu culpa)

Apréndete bien tu primera diapositiva

Dale emoción, hazlo personal
(lanza preguntas, cambia de tono, cuenta tu historia)

Practica, practica, practica
(y no te irás del tiempo)

COMUNICACIÓN ORAL

Preguntas y respuestas

Papel y boli

Date tiempo, piensa tu respuesta

“No lo sé”

El truquito de las diapos extra

POSTERS CIENTÍFICOS

'I can hardly read this poster'



'Cool research, tell me more!'

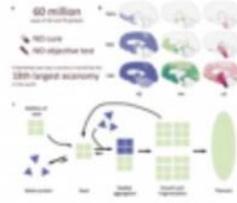
Novel Analytical Methods for Capture and Screening of Transient Oligomeric Species Responsible for Neurodegeneration

Dr BrightCarbon

In an increasingly aging population, the economic, social and societal burdens of neurodegenerative diseases are set to intensify. At the heart of neurodegenerative pathology are toxic oligomeric proteins whose formation through seeded aggregation is statistically more likely as age increases. The nature of their formation brings a significant barrier to their detection, since levels being at incredibly low concentrations in a typical patient sample, they are transient and dynamic. Single-molecule methods, particularly nanopore sensing, are an appropriate tool to apply to protein-oligomer detection due to the stochastic sensing mechanism. Protein detection using nanopores is improved by employing DNA carriers, armed with molecular beacons tuned to bind specifically to the target analyte. Herein, we show the first steps for developing such a sensing device. Specifically, synchronised detection of an ideal analyte, expression and aggregation of a protein, and testing of an aptamer targeting molecular beacon.

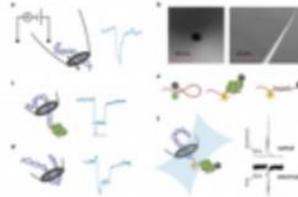
Neurodegenerative Disease

Neurodegeneration is the progressive atrophy and loss of function of neurons that leads to a range of downstream effects such as personality changes, memory loss and movement disorders.¹ Alzheimer's Disease (AD) and Parkinson's Disease (PD) are by far the most common neurodegenerative diseases, with a global prevalence of 50 million and 85 million respectively (Figure 1a).² Indeed, this translates to 3.7% of the population over 60 years of age having AD, and 1.2% having PD.² However, neurodegenerative diseases are incurable and untreatable. The drug L-DOPA is used to treat PD by replacing dopamine lost through death of dopaminergic neurons, however, it has no effect on the progression of the disease, it only suppresses the symptoms temporarily.³ Notwithstanding economic, societal and emotional burden, the number of people aged over 60 is expected to double by the next 30 years.⁴ Furthermore, a large proportion of these cases will be in developing countries, where access to the necessary care facilities is more difficult. Hence, research developments in neurodegeneration are both timely and crucial.



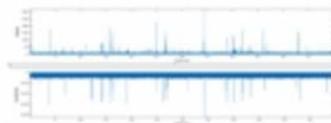
Nanopore Sensing

Nanopore sensing is a label-free method of single-molecule detection based on the transport of an analyte (e.g. a piece of dsDNA) in electrolytic solution between two chambers, via a hole of nanometric dimensions. Application of voltage to the analyte solution triggers passage of ions through the pore, and perturbations of ionic current flow (resistive pulses) indicate the translocation of a single analyte molecule through the pore (Figure 2a). Further analysis of the properties of the translocation event reveals information on the nature of the molecule through dwell time, peak current and area. Nanopore sensing is a stochastic process, so many single-molecule events must be recorded and analysed together to build meaningful statistics. Quartz-based nanopores are extraordinarily low cost and rapid to produce. The detection of disease biomarkers or artificial factors is a potentially lucrative use of nanopore technology. Seminal work by Liu et al. demonstrated the simultaneous selective detection of three proteins in human serum, by introducing a DNA-based carrier functionalised with oligonucleotide aptamers tuned to the target proteins (Figure 2b).⁵ Not only did they open the door to detection of biologically relevant biomolecules in complex media, the authors also introduced the issue of detecting proteins in nanopores.



Results

To demonstrate the sensing mechanism, Figure 3a shows a typical trace for 300 pM 55 kbp DNA in a nanopore, with a 300 mV bias applied. Each spike from the baseline represents a single DNA molecule exiting the nanopore. From visual inspection of the trace, one can conclude that two identical molecules can lead to several different pulse shapes. This is caused by the hiding effect as discussed previously. The effect is reinforced by the histograms in Figure 3b - whilst dwell time and peak amplitude both have secondary populations, charge has only one. Typically, the charge is a measure of the excluded charge from the nanopore during a translocation and is intrinsically linked to the change of the molecule passing through.⁶ Hence, charge is a useful parameter to discriminate between different analytes or conformations of the same analyte.⁶ So, the shape of the distributions are logical when analysed together: the major population for dwell time is for longer times, which compensates for the major population for amplitude being lower currents. The combination of width and height to give area leads to a uniform population with a single component.



Conclusion

Encouraging work has been presented thus far. The synchronised platform, though technically difficult, shows significant promise. As described above, a single batch of Y2V0-1 has been designed to prevent misalignment due to drift, and a new batch of Y2V0-1 has been purchased to prevent potential sample degradation. These steps, along with improved techniques through practice, should see a dramatic increase in the synchronised percentage in the 55 kbp-Y2V0-1 experiments.

References

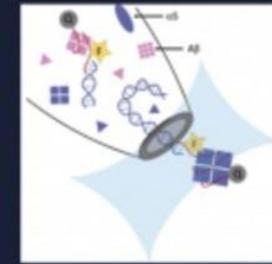
1. Alzheimer's Disease International, *World Alzheimer Report 2015* (London, 2015).
 2. Alzheimer's Disease International, *World Alzheimer Report 2016* (London, 2016).
 3. J. J. Olanow, *Journal of Neurology*, **254**, 10 (2007).
 4. United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2014* (New York, 2014).
 5. Liu, Y., et al., *Nature Nanotechnology*, **5**, 258 (2010).
 6. BrightCarbon, *Single-Molecule Sensing* (BrightCarbon, 2018).



Revolutionising the Study of Neurodegenerative Disease

Dr. BrightCarbon

Single-molecule two-point detection shows the potential to change the way we think about Parkinson's and Alzheimer's Disease



1. Introduction

- Neurodegenerative diseases are caused by abnormal aggregation of proteins such as α S and A β in the brain
- Aggregated proteins become toxic and start destroying neurons

2. Methods

- Aggregated proteins are transient, so are best detected using single-molecule methods
- Nanopore current and confocal fluorescence are used in tandem to produce synchronised signals (Fig 1)

3. Results

- Using a molecular beacon carrier with a matching target sequence we show synchronised detection is possible (Fig 2)

4. Discussion

- Further validity testing is required to confirm if the method works in clinical samples
- We taken a major step towards proving the viability of this sensing mechanism

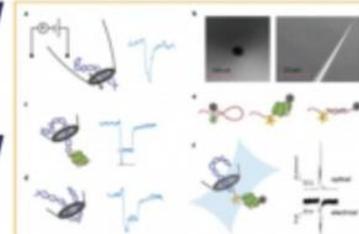


Figure 1. (a, b) nanopore sensing with a DNA carrier; (c, d) nanopore sensing with a molecular beacon carrier for synchronised detection

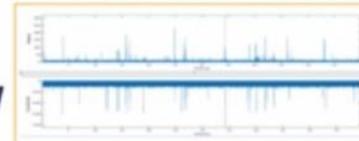


Figure 2. Proof of concept result for a molecular beacon carrier with matching target sequence

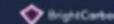
References

1. Alzheimer's Disease International, *World Alzheimer Report 2015* (London, 2015).
 2. Alzheimer's Disease International, *World Alzheimer Report 2016* (London, 2016).
 3. J. J. Olanow, *Journal of Neurology*, **254**, 10 (2007).
 4. United Nations, *World Population Prospects 2014* (New York, 2014).
 5. Liu, Y., et al., *Nature Nanotechnology*, **5**, 258 (2010).
 6. BrightCarbon, *Single-Molecule Sensing* (BrightCarbon, 2018).

Dr. BrightCarbon
 PhD, DPhil, FRCGS



https://doi.org/10.1039/C8PY00000A



Enhanced antitumor efficacy of CAR T cell therapy

The best treatment in the world, trust me, this is the best



Á Morales-Molina¹, MA Rodríguez-Milla¹, García-Rodríguez P¹, Hidalgo L¹, R Alemany² and J García-Castro¹



In addition to inducing cytolytic effects, immunotherapies like oncolytic virotherapy can activate the immune response in patients, presenting a synergistic potential when combined with advanced therapies like CAR T cells. Here we have developed and validated a new human oncolytic adenovirus, named ISC301, that induces early activation of the pro-inflammatory pathways and enhances the antitumor effect of CAR T cell therapy. The new virus, based in the oncolytic adenovirus ICOVIR-5, incorporates different modifications in the RGD motifs.

Interestingly, the combination of NKG2D CAR T cells with ISC301 showed significant higher antitumor effect *in vitro* and *in vivo* than in combination with ICOVIR-5. In conclusion, the new oncolytic adenovirus ISC301 induces antitumor efficacy and enhances the antitumor effect of CAR T cell therapy. This improvement seems to be based on the intratumoral activation of the immune system.

RESULTS

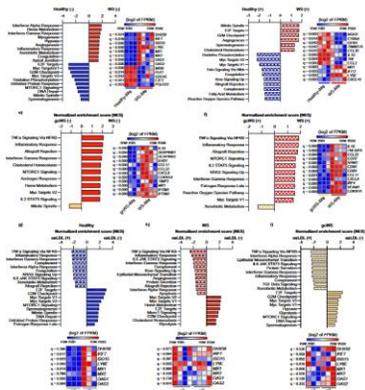


Fig 2. *In vivo* antitumor efficacy of ISC301 is significant at day 3. a) Immunocompetent C57BL/6 mice were s.c. inoculated with CMT64 tumors. When tumor volume was measurable, a single dose of 3×10^{10} viral particles of ISC301 or ICOVIR-5 was i.v. administered. At day 3 post-inoculation, tumor growth of ISC301 group was decreased compared to both the PBS and ICOVIR-5. At day 3 post-inoculation, tumor growth of ISC301 group was decreased compared to both the PBS and ICOVIR-5 groups. **b)** At end point, tumors treated with ISC301 showed increased density of general T cells and CD8⁺ T cells. Moreover, their CD4⁺/CD8⁺ ratio is decreased, particles of ISC301 or ICOVIR-5 was i.v. administered. At day 3 post-inoculation, tumor growth of ISC301 group was decreased compared to both the PBS and ICOVIR-5 groups. **b)** At end point, tumors treated

CAR T cells were administered one day after virus administration in order to take advantage of the induced pro-inflammatory immune response. Tumor growth showed as group and individuals.

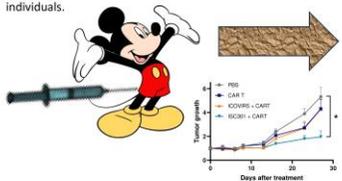


Fig 3. *In vivo* antitumor efficacy of ISC301 is significant at day 3. a) Immunocompetent C57BL/6 mice were s.c. inoculated with CMT64 tumors. When tumor volume was

Mi terapia es la mejor del mundo, hazte caso

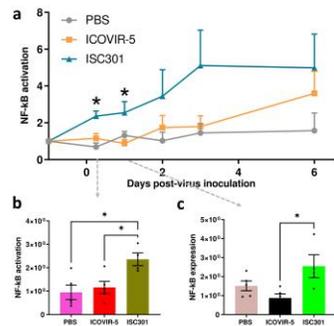


Fig 4. *In vivo* activation of NF-kB in the tumor. CMT64-NFK-Luc tumor cells were inoculated in C57BL/6 mice, so *in vivo* activation of the NF-kB pathway is translated into luminescence. NF-kB activation was monitored during 6 days (a).

Only 6 hours after virus administration (b), tumors treated with ISC301 presented higher activation of NF-kB than those treated with PBS or ICOVIR-5. This tendency was also observed at 24 hours (c).

Combination of NKG2D CAR T cells with ISC301 induces significant higher antitumor effect *in vivo* than in combination with ICOVIR-5

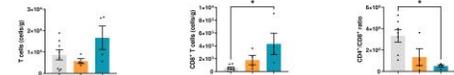


Fig 2. *In vivo* antitumor efficacy of ISC301 is significant at day 3. a) Immunocompetent C57BL/6 mice were s.c. inoculated with CMT64 tumors. When tumor volume was measurable, a single dose of 3×10^{10} viral particles of ISC301 or ICOVIR-5 was i.v. administered. At day 3 post-inoculation, tumor growth of ISC301 group was decreased compared to both the PBS and ICOVIR-5 groups. **b)** At end point, tumors treated with ISC301 showed increased density of general T cells and CD8⁺ T cells. Moreover, their CD4⁺/CD8⁺ ratio is decreased, particles of ISC301 or ICOVIR-5 was i.v. administered. At day 3 post-inoculation, tumor growth of ISC301 group was decreased compared to both the PBS and ICOVIR-5 groups. **b)** At end point, tumors treated with ISC301 showed increased density of general T cells and CD8⁺ T cells. Moreover, their CD4⁺/CD8⁺ ratio is decreased, particles of ISC301 or ICOVIR-5 was i.v. administered. At day 3 post-inoculation, tumor growth of ISC301 group was decreased compared to both the PBS and ICOVIR-5 groups. **b)** At end point, tumors treated

CONCLUSIONS

- ISC301 and ICOVIR-5 induce a different panel of pro-inflammatory cytokines in blood two days after systemic administration.
- ISC301 induces an early activation of NF-kB in the tumors (6 and 24 h), not observed in tumors treated with ICOVIR-5 or PBS.

Título demasiado grande
 Tipografía pasada de moda y de gusto
 Elección de título

Contraste de colores
 Combinación de colores

Figura de paper copiada y pegada
 Inconsistencia en los gráficos

Espectacular uso de dibujitos
 Gráficos no visibles

Más pie de figura que propia figura
 Ah, sí, voy a poner alguna conclusión



Enhanced antitumor efficacy of CAR T cell therapy

The best treatment in the world, trust me, this is the best



Á Morales-Molina¹, MA Rodríguez-Milla¹, García-Rodríguez P¹, Hidalgo L¹, R Alemany² and J García-Castro¹



In addition to inducing cytolytic effects, immunotherapies like oncolytic virotherapy can activate the immune response in patients, presenting a synergistic potential when combined with advanced therapies like CAR T cells. Here we have developed and validated a new human oncolytic adenovirus, named ISC301, that induces early activation of the pro-inflammatory pathways and enhances the antitumor effect of CAR T cell therapy. The new virus, based in the oncolytic adenovirus ICOVIR-5, incorporates different modifications in the RGD motifs.

Interestingly, the combination of NKG2D CAR T cells with ISC301 showed significant higher antitumor effect *in vitro* and *in vivo* than in combination with ICOVIR-5. In conclusion, the new oncolytic adenovirus ISC301 induces antitumor efficacy and enhances the antitumor effect of CAR T cell therapy. This improvement seems to be based on the intratumoral activation of the immune system.

RESULTS

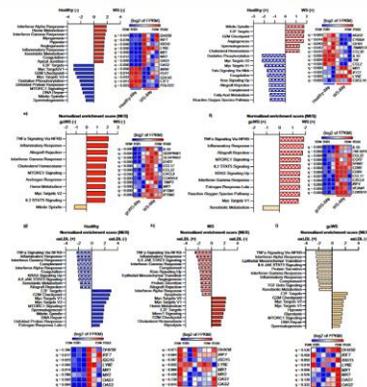


Fig 2. *In vivo* antitumor efficacy of ISC301 is significant at day 3. a) Immunocompetent C57BL/6 mice were s.c. inoculated with CMT64 tumors. When tumor volume was measurable, a single dose of 3×10^{10} viral particles of ISC301 or ICOVIR-5 was i.v. administered. At day 3 post-inoculation, tumor growth of ISC301 group was decreased compared to both the PBS and ICOVIR-5 groups. b) At end point, tumors treated with ISC301 showed inoculated with CMT64 tumors. When tumor volume was measurable, a single dose of 3×10^{10} viral particles of ISC301 or ICOVIR-5 was i.v. administered. At day 3 post-inoculation, tumor growth of ISC301 group was decreased compared to both the PBS and ICOVIR-5 groups. b) At end point, tumors treated

CAR T cells were administered one day after virus administration in order to take advantage of the induced pro-inflammatory immune response. Tumor growth showed as group and individuals.

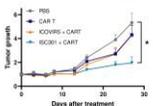


Fig 2. *In vivo* antitumor efficacy of ISC301 is significant at day 3. a) Immunocompetent C57BL/6 mice were s.c. inoculated with CMT64 tumors. When tumor volume was measurable, a single dose of 3×10^{10} viral particles of ISC301 or ICOVIR-5 was i.v. administered. At day 3 post-inoculation, tumor growth of ISC301 group was decreased compared to both the PBS and ICOVIR-5 groups. b) At end point, tumors treated

CONCLUSIONS

- ISC301 and ICOVIR-5 induce a different panel of pro-inflammatory cytokines in blood two days after systemic administration.
- ISC301 induces an early activation of NF- κ B in the tumors (6 and 24 h), not observed in tumors treated with ICOVIR-5 or PBS.

Mi terapia es la mejor del mundo, hazte caso

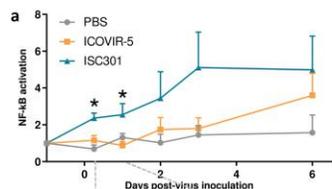
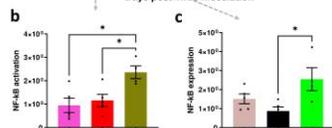


Fig 4. *In vivo* activation of NF- κ B in the tumor. CMT64-NF- κ B-Luc tumor cells were inoculated in C57BL/6 mice, so *in vivo* activation of the NF- κ B pathway is translated into luminescence. NF- κ B activation was monitored during 6 days (a).



Only 6 hours after virus administration (b), tumors treated with ISC301 presented higher activation of NF- κ B than those treated with PBS or ICOVIR-5. This tendency was also observed at 24 hours (c).

Combination of NKG2D CAR T cells with ISC301 induces significant higher antitumor effect *in vivo* than in combination with ICOVIR-5

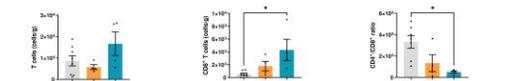


Fig 3. Heatmap of peripheral blood pro-inflammatory cytokines at day two. Serum was obtained from adenovirus-treated mice and an array of 40 cytokines was performed. **Fig 2. *In vivo* antitumor efficacy of ISC301 is significant at day 3.** a) Immunocompetent C57BL/6 mice were s.c. inoculated with CMT64 tumors. When tumor volume was measurable, a single dose of 3×10^{10} viral particles of ISC301 or ICOVIR-5 was i.v. administered. At day 3 post-inoculation, tumor growth of ISC301 group was decreased compared to both the PBS and ICOVIR-5 groups. b) At end point, tumors treated with ISC301 showed inoculated with CMT64 tumors. When tumor volume was measurable, a single dose of 3×10^{10} viral particles of ISC301 or ICOVIR-5 was i.v. administered. At day 3 post-inoculation, tumor growth of ISC301 group was decreased compared to both the PBS and ICOVIR-5 groups. b) At end point, tumors treated

Enhanced antitumor efficacy of CAR T cell therapy by combination with a new oncolytic adenovirus, ISC301

Á Morales-Molina¹, MA Rodríguez-Milla¹, P García-Rodríguez¹, L Hidalgo¹, R Alemany² and J García-Castro¹

¹ Cellular Biotechnology Unit, Instituto de Salud Carlos III (Madrid, Spain)

² ProCure Program, IDIBELL-ICO (l'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Spain)

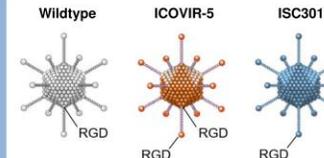


Fig 1. Wildtype adenovirus presents RGD motifs in the penton base. Oncolytic adenovirus **ICOVIR-5** also includes an RGD motif in the H1-loop of the fiber knobs. The new **ISC301** presents RGD motifs in the fiber as well, but not in the penton base.

In addition to inducing cytolytic effects, immunotherapies like oncolytic virotherapy can activate the immune response in patients, presenting a synergistic potential when combined with advanced therapies like CAR T cells. Here we have developed and validated a new human oncolytic adenovirus, named ISC301, that induces early activation of the pro-inflammatory pathways and enhances the antitumor effect of CAR T cell therapy. The new virus, based in the oncolytic adenovirus ICOVIR-5, incorporates a deletion of the RGD motif located in penton bases.

Interestingly, the combination of NKG2D CAR T cells with ISC301 showed significant higher antitumor effect *in vitro* and *in vivo* than in combination with ICOVIR-5. In conclusion, the new oncolytic adenovirus ISC301 induces antitumor efficacy and enhances the antitumor effect of CAR T cell therapy. This improvement seems to be based on the intratumoral activation of the immune system.

RESULTS

ISC301 induces higher antitumor effect *in vivo* than ICOVIR-5 and increases tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes

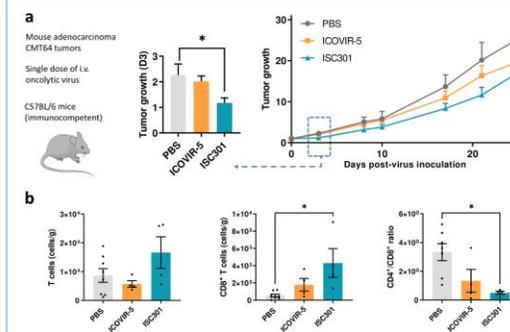


Fig 2. *In vivo* antitumor efficacy of ISC301 is significant at early days. (a) Immunocompetent C57BL/6 mice were s.c. inoculated with CMT64 tumors. When tumor volume was measurable, a single dose of 3×10^{10} viral particles of ISC301 or ICOVIR-5 was i.v. administered. At day 3 post-inoculation, tumor growth of ISC301 group was decreased compared to both the PBS and ICOVIR-5 groups. (b) At end point, tumors treated with ISC301 showed increased density of total T cells and CD8⁺ T cells. Moreover, their CD4⁺/CD8⁺ ratio was decreased.

In vivo treatment with ISC301 and ICOVIR-5 present different profile of pro-inflammatory cytokines in peripheral blood

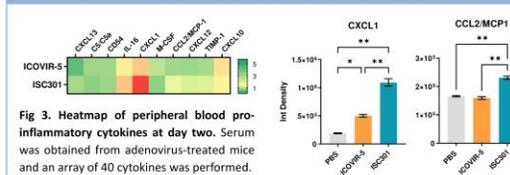


Fig 3. Heatmap of peripheral blood pro-inflammatory cytokines at day two. Serum was obtained from adenovirus-treated mice and an array of 40 cytokines was performed.

ISC301 induces *in vivo* an early NF- κ B activation in the tumor

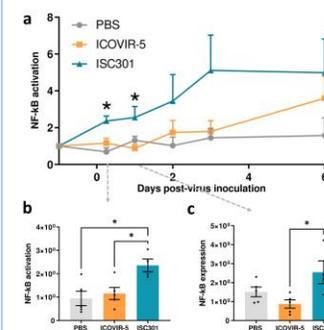


Fig 4. *In vivo* activation of NF- κ B in the tumor. (a) CMT64-NF- κ B-Luciferase tumor cells were inoculated in C57BL/6 mice, so *in vivo* activation of the NF- κ B pathway is detected by luminescence. NF- κ B activation *in vivo* was monitored during 6 days.

(b) Only 6 hours after *in vivo* virus administration, tumors treated with ISC301 presented higher activation of NF- κ B than those treated with PBS or ICOVIR-5. (c) This tendency was also observed at 24 hours.

In vivo combination of NKG2D CAR T cells with ISC301 induces significant higher antitumor effect than in combination with ICOVIR-5

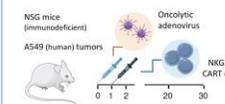
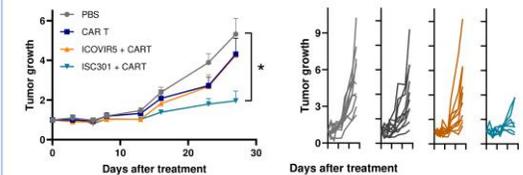


Fig 5. *In vivo* antitumor effect of ISC301 in combination with NKG2D CAR T cells. CAR T cells were i.v. administered one day after i.v. virus administration in order to take advantage of the induced pro-inflammatory immune response. Tumor growth showed as groups and individuals.



CONCLUSIONS

- The antitumor efficacy of ISC301 –whose RGD motifs in the penton base are deleted– is higher than the observed with ICOVIR-5.
- ISC301 and ICOVIR-5 induce different pro-inflammatory cytokines in peripheral blood two days after systemic administration.
- ISC301 induces an early activation of NF- κ B in the tumors (6 and 24 h), compared with ICOVIR-5 or PBS.
- ISC301 enhances *in vivo* antitumor efficacy of NKG2D CAR T when administered in combination.

CONTACT

Javier García Castro, PhD
jgcastro@isciii.es

Álvaro Morales Molina
a.morales@isciii.es



COMUNICACIÓN CIENTÍFICA: Comunicaciones orales y diseño de poster

MUCHAS GRACIAS

Álvaro Morales Molina

 @Fesisisimo

alvaromorales
@impulsa4cure.com


Instituto de Salud Carlos III

