



## Generation of Cancer Fighting Cells (CFCs): A Cell Engineering Approach

Hojjat Naderi-Meshkin

Stem Cell and Regenerative Medicine Research Group, Iranian Academic Center for Education, Culture and Research (ACECR), Khorasan Razvi Branch, Mashhad, Iran

## SUMMARY

Engineering cells is a novel approach to enhance efficacy of cell therapy in which therapeutic cells like mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), T-Cells etc are engineered to enhance their specific therapeutic features. These cells because of their specific therapeutic features, can also be termed as cancer fighting cells (CFCs). For example, tumour-directed migration capabilities of MSCs have been enhanced by engineering MSCs for targeted cancer therapy. MSCs have also been engineered to express anti-proliferative, pro-apoptotic, anti-angiogenic agents. A number of T cells have also been engineered to express TCRs (T-cell receptors) or CAR (chimeric antigen receptors) and have shown promising results in clinical trials. A number of diseases such as leukaemia have been treated using engineered cells, successfully. Further clinical trials are required to justify the hypothesis and to improve engineering approaches for regular clinical practices.

Keywords: Mesenchymal Stem Cells, T-Cells, Engineering Cells, Targeted Cancer Therapy, Cell Therapy

Cell therapy is a decades old practice which has revolutionized the ways to treat diseases (1, 2). A number of diseases have been treated successfully using different types of cells. According to the registered data, more than 28000 studies are registered in the US registry of clinical trials (www.clinicaltrials.gov) and cancer is ranked top diseases being treated by cell therapy. Engineering cells is a valuable novel approach where a number of cells like MSCs, T-Cells have been engineered resulting in very promising response especially targeting cancer (3-5). As these cells have been engineered to fight cancer, such cells can be named as cancer fighting cells (CFCs). MSCs have been engineered to enhance their tumourdirected migration capability, to express antiproliferative, pro-apoptotic, anti-angiogenic agents to introduce MSC-mediated anticancer strategy as MSCs have been considered as an ideal carriers to deliver anticancer agents (4). Engineering approaches have also been applied on T-cells to enhance their cancer cell

\* **Correspondence**: Email: hojjat\_naderi@jdm.ac.ir identification capabilities via modifying transgenes in T-cells to encoding TCRs (Tcell receptors) or CAR (chimeric antigen receptors) to enhance T-cells functioning (6). These engineering approaches are viral based techniques which is facing a number of challenges and hurdles in becoming their approved clinical agents. Successful engineering without having unwanted mutations, is a hope for cancer patients in near future.

## Acknowledgement

I would like to thank iMaQ digital publishing incorporation and iMaQ Journals for their invitation to write this note on cancer fight.

## References

1. Gage FH. Cell therapy. Nature. 1998 Apr 30;392(6679 Suppl):18-24. PMID: 9579857.

2. Karantalis V, Schulman IH, Balkan W, Hare JM. Allogeneic cell therapy: a new paradigm in therapeutics. Circulation research. 2015 Jan 2;116(1):12-5. PMID: 25552688. DOI: 10.1161/CIRCRESAHA.114.305495.

3. Stuckey DW, Hingtgen SD, Karakas N, Rich BE, Shah K. Engineering toxin-resistant therapeutic stem cells to treat brain tumors. Stem cells. 2015 Feb;33(2):589-600. PMID: 25346520. DOI: 10.1002/stem.1874.

4. Shah K. Mesenchymal stem cells engineered for cancer therapy. Advanced drug delivery reviews. 2012 Jun 1;64(8):739-48. PMID: 21740940. DOI: 10.1016/j.addr.2011.06.010.

5. Yang ZS, Tang XJ, Guo XR, Zou DD, Sun XY, Feng JB, Luo J, Dai LJ, Warnock GL. Cancer cell-oriented migration of mesenchymal stem cells engineered with an anticancer gene (PTEN): an imaging demonstration. OncoTargets and therapy. 2014;7:441-6. PMID: 24669193. DOI: 10.2147/OTT.S59227.

6. Rosenberg SA, Restifo NP. Adoptive cell transfer as personalized immunotherapy for human cancer. Science. 2015 Apr 3;348(6230):62-8. PMID: 25838374. DOI: 10.1126/science.aaa4967.