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A review on generation of novel human cancer vaccines testing in phase III clinical trials

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Discovery of a potential anticancer therapy is still a challenge to the scientists. Though many different kinds of therapies are developed none of them has lived up to the task to cure cancer completely. Cancer vaccines are found to be the latest discovery in the field of cancer. Although till date only one cancer vaccine is approved by FDA, there are number of vaccines undergoing preclinical & clinical trials which are promising to be an effective anticancer therapy. This article reviews some of the basic aspects of different types of cancer vaccines along with their drawbacks & future development. Novel vaccines produce specific immune responses and objective clinical responses with minimal toxicity in phase I/II trials. Advances in gene transfer technology, tumor immunology and better methods of monitoring specific anti tumor immune responses allow the hope that tumor vaccines will be introduced into the clinic, at least in some malignancies resistant to systemic therapy so far such as melanoma and renal cell carcinoma. The first generation of human cancer vaccines has been tested in phase III clinical trials, but only a few of these have demonstrated sufficient efficacy to be licensed for clinical use. This article reviews some of the mechanisms that could contribute to these limited clinical responses, and highlights the challenges faced for development of future vaccines.

Biography

Parth B. Patel has completed his B. Pharm at the age of 20 years from Gujarat Technological University and postgraduation studies from Gujarat Technological University. He has published two papers in reputed journals and one international book in Lambert Academic Publishing, Germany as well.

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