

Development of activated natural killer (NK) cells mediated immunotherapy in cancer

Submission date 15/07/2008	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	<input type="checkbox"/> Prospectively registered
		<input type="checkbox"/> Protocol
Registration date 08/08/2008	Overall study status Completed	<input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan
		<input type="checkbox"/> Results
Last Edited 16/08/2011	Condition category Cancer	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data
		<input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year

Plain English summary of protocol
Not provided at time of registration

Contact information

Type(s)
Scientific

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Additional identifiers

Study information

Scientific Title
Research for the effect of biological response modifiers (BRMs) on natural killer (NK) cell cytotoxicity

Study objectives
Natural killer (NK) cells play an important role in innate immune response by destroying tumours and virus-infected cells without prior stimulation. Because of their attractive features, the

application of NK cell-based immunotherapy has been extended to cancer treatment. This study investigates the function of biological response modifiers (BRMs) on NK cell cytotoxicity and the effect of NK cell mediated immunotherapy in cancer.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Samsung Medical Centre Institutional Review Board. Date of approval: 18/03/2008 (ref: 2008-03-038)

Study design

Single-centre, observational study

Primary study design

Observational

Study type(s)

Treatment

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Immunotherapy in cancer

Interventions

A blood sample will be obtained from each participant. A variety of BRMs (small synthetic peptides, interleukins, natural extracts) will be tested on the blood samples to measure their effect on NK cell cytotoxicity. This will be measured using established assays such as carboxyfluorescein diacetate succinimidylester (CFSE). The BRMs that show high levels of NK cell cytotoxicity will have the potential for use in cancer treatment.

Contact details of Principal Investigator:

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Intervention Type

Other

Phase

Not Specified

Primary outcome(s)

1. To find BRMs that lead to the highest levels of NK cell cytotoxicity in the treated blood samples

2. To find the optimum dose and duration of treatment with the BRMs found to elicit highest levels of NK cell cytotoxicity

Key secondary outcome(s)

Gene expression profiles associated with peripheral blood lymphocyte (PBL) cytotoxicity and related mechanisms in the blood samples.

Completion date

30/04/2010

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Healthy volunteers aged 18 years or older, both males and females
2. Written informed consent

Participant type(s)

Healthy volunteer

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 years

Sex

All

Key exclusion criteria

1. Aged less than 18 years
2. Those who do not speak Korean

Date of first enrolment

01/05/2008

Date of final enrolment

30/04/2010

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Korea, South

Study participating centre

Department of Life Sciences

Seoul
Korea, South
140-742

Sponsor information

Organisation

Sookmyung Women's University (Korea, South)

ROR

<https://ror.org/00vvvt117>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Government

Funder Name

Korea Health Industry Development Institute (KHIDI) (ref: A080363)

Alternative Name(s)

KHIDI

Funding Body Type

Government organisation

Funding Body Subtype

National government

Location

Korea, South

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

IPD sharing plan summary

Not provided at time of registration