For reprint orders, please contact: reprints@futuremedicine.com

Immunotherapy: a 10-year anniversary issue

Mike Gregg*,¹

¹Future Science Group, Unitec House, 2 Albert Place, London N3 1QB, UK

*Author for correspondence: m.gregg@futuremedicine.com

Keywords: antibodies • dendrite • immunotherapy • mAb • microbiome • monoclonal antibodies • PD-L1 • programmed death ligand 1 • vaccines

In the 10 years since our launch, this diverse field has evolved dramatically and *Immunotherapy* has strived to present and highlight all the latest advances across the whole research spectrum. This exciting decade for the field has seen remarkable developments in the applications of immunotherapy which has led to a range of new treatments for autoimmune diseases, allergies and cancer. In particular, the emergence and advancement in the study and application of genetically engineered chimeric antigen receptor T cells (CAR-T cells) and checkpoint inhibitors for the treatment of cancer have been key areas of research in recent years.

This special decennial anniversary issue celebrates a decade since the launch of *Immunotherapy*. Compiled with the help of members of the journal's editorial board and regular contributors, this issue includes a variety of short editorials, commentaries, reviews and research articles. It aims to provide a broad representation of the progress made in particular areas of immunotherapy, detailing the past, present and future possibilities in the diagnosis and treatment of cancers, allergies and autoimmune diseases.

In a commentary by Siebert *et al.* [1] the authors explore how each patient has a specific immune phenotype, which is based on the interaction of their gut microbiome and their immune system. This immune phenotype and the presence of certain gut microbes act as biomarkers to help establish what treatment will work best for patients with cancer. This need to make treatments more personalized is an area of immunotherapy which is growing in importance and we welcome any future submissions in this area.

An interesting commentary by Baxevanis *et al.* [2] debates on what future immunotherapy has in the treatment of prostate cancer. The article provides a summary of the different types of treatments that are available and evaluates their effectiveness and whether future research in this area is beneficial.

Another commentary by Cannon *et al.* [3] looks at the past, present and future of dendrite cell vaccines in cancer immunotherapy. The article provides an important overview of the topic and attempts to establish the direction current research is taking in this area.

A short communication by Apte *et al.* [4] evaluates the safety and efficacy of 10% intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIg; Flebogamma® 10% DIF) in individuals with chronic immune thrombocytopenic purpura.

Another interesting article by Zhang *et al.* [5] provides a comparison on the prognosis of cutaneous versus mucosal melanoma patients when treated with immunotherapy.

A research article written by Wang and colleagues [6], entitled 'α-PD-L1 mAb enhances the radiation induced abscopal effect by attenuating PD-L1 expression', investigates the combination of radiotherapy and programmed death ligand 1 (PD-L1) monoclonal antibodies (mAb) in both local and abscopal tumors.

The special report by Kanta Tsumoto and colleagues [7] discusses the increasing importance of therapeutic antibodies in immunotherapy. Their article provides an insight into the challenges and benefits of using different types of therapeutic antibodies and what the future holds for this type of treatment.

The final article is a perspective written by Robinson *et al.* [8] entitled 'The role of glial-neuronal metabolic cooperation in modulating progression of multiple sclerosis and neuropathic pain'. The article reviews the mechanisms of metabolic cooperation between glia and neurons and outlines areas for future research in exploring metabolic support of neurons by glia.

Although the past decade has provided many significant discoveries across all specialties in immunotherapy, we hope the coming decade will provide many further opportunities to advance our understanding and develop more effective diagnostic methods and treatments. The *Immunotherapy* Editorial department would like to take this

opportunity to thank all readers, authors, editorial board members and other contributors over the past 10 years and we look forward with excitement to the next decade.

Financial & competing interests disclosure

The author is an employee of Future Science Group. The author has no other relevant affiliations or financial involvement with any organization or entity with a financial interest in or financial conflict with the subject matter or materials discussed in the manuscript apart from those disclosed.

No writing assistance was utilized in the production of this manuscript.

References

1. Siebert JC, Görg C, Palmer B, Lozupone C. Visualizing microbiome-immune system interplay. *Immunotherapy* 11(2), 63–67 (2019).
2. Baxevanis CN, Fortis SP, Perez SA. Prostate cancer: any room left for immunotherapies? *Immunotherapy* 11(2), 69–74 (2019).
3. Cannon MJ, Block MS, Morehead LC, Knutson KL. The evolving clinical landscape for dendritic cell vaccines and cancer immunotherapy. *Immunotherapy* 11(2), 75–79 (2019).
4. Apte S, Navarro-Puerto J, Damodar S *et al.* Safety and efficacy of intravenous immunoglobulin (Flebogamma® 10% DIF) in patients with immune thrombocytopenic purpura. *Immunotherapy* 11(2), 81–89 (2019).
5. Zhang Y, Fu X, Qi Y, Gao Q. Clinical characteristics and prognosis of advanced mucosal and cutaneous melanoma. *Immunotherapy* 11(2), 91–99 (2019).
6. Wang H, Lin X, Luo Y *et al.* α -PD-L1 mAb enhances the abscopal effect of hypo-fractionated radiation by attenuating PD-L1 expression and inducing CD8⁺ T cell infiltration. *Immunotherapy* 11(2), 101–118 (2019).
7. Tsumoto K, Iozaki Y, Yagami H, Masahiro T. Future perspectives of therapeutic monoclonal antibodies. *Immunotherapy* 11(2), 119–127 (2019).
8. Robinson RR, Dietz AK, Maroof A, Asmis R, Forsthuber TG. The role of glial–neuronal metabolic cooperation in modulating progression of multiple sclerosis and neuropathic pain. *Immunotherapy* 11(2), 129–147 (2019).