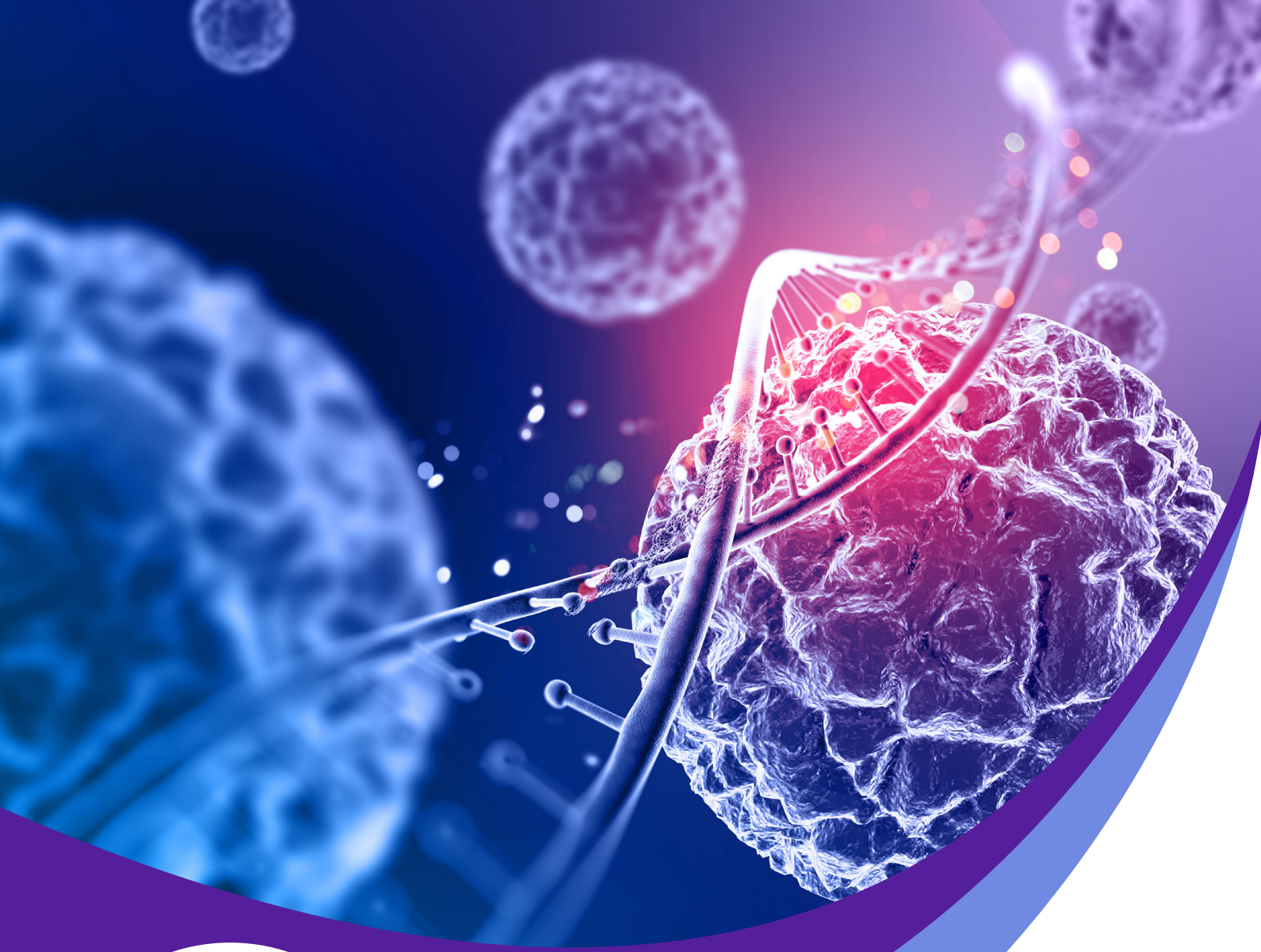

PROCEEDINGS 2023

International Conference on

INNOVATIONS AND ADVANCES IN CANCER RESEARCH AND TREATMENT

NOVEMBER 16-17, 2023 | VIRTUAL EVENT

Theme: Breaking Barriers: The Future of Cancer Research

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PREFACE

Scitechseries is thrilled to announce the successful completion of **International Conference on Innovations and Advances in Cancer Research and Treatment (Cancer 2023)** in virtually held during **November 16-17, 2023**.

Cancer 2023 was a fantastic conference that featured well-known speakers who exchanged knowledge and participated in panel discussions on cutting-edge Cancer 2023. An international audience comprised of young researchers, prominent corporate delegates, and gifted students from many nations was present at this highly renowned conference hosted by Scitechseries.

The theme of the conference was **"Breaking Barriers: The Future of Cancer Research."** The conference brought together leading experts, researchers, academicians, and practitioners from around the globe to discuss the latest advancements and emerging trends in the field of Cancer. In the domain of oncology, we delved into fundamental healthcare practices for cancer patients and explored tailored, industry-specific approaches within the field of Cancer medicine.

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DIANA ANDERSON

UNIVERSITY OF BRADFORD,
UNITED KINGDOM

SESSION SPEAKER

ORESTIS IOANNIDIS

ARISTOTLE UNIVERSITY OF THESSALONIKI, GREECE

Title: Open abdomen and negative pressure wound therapy for acute peritonitis especially in the presence of anastomoses and ostomies

Acute peritonitis is a relatively common intra-abdominal infection that a general surgeon will have to manage many times in his surgical carrier. Usually it is a secondary peritonitis caused either by direct peritoneal invasion from an inflamed infected viscera or by gastrointestinal tract integrity loss. The mainstay of treatment is source control of the infection which is in most cases surgical. In the physiologically deranged patient there is indication for source control surgery in order to restore the patient' s physiology and not the patient anatomy utilizing a step approach and allowing the patient to resuscitate in the intensive care unit. In such cases there is a clear indication for relaparotomy and the most common strategy applied is open abdomen. In the open abdomen technique the fascial edges are not approximated and a temporarily closure technique is used. In such cases the negative pressure wound therapy seems to be the most favourable technique, as especially in combination with fascial traction either by sutures or by mesh gives the best results regarding delayed definite fascial closure, and morbidity and mortality. In our surgical practice we utilize in most cases the use of negative pressure wound therapy with a temporary mesh placement. In the initial laparotomy the mesh is placed to approximate the fascial edges as much as possible without whoever causing abdominal hypertension and in every relaparotomy the mesh is divided in the middle and, after the end of the relaparotomy and dressing change, is approximated as much as possible in order for the fascial edges to be further approximated. In every relaparotomy the mesh is further reduced to finally allow definite closure of the aponeurosis. In the presence of ostomies the negative pressure wound therapy can be applied as usual taking care just to place the dressing around the stoma and the negative pressure can be the standard of -125 mmHg. However, in the presence of anastomosis the available date are scarce and the possible strategies are to differ the anastomosis for the relaparotomy with definitive closure and no further need of negative pressure wound therapy, to low the pressure to -25 mmHg in order to protect the anastomosis and to place the anastomosis with omentum in order to avoid direct contact to the dressing. The objective should be early closure, within 7 days, of the open abdomen to reduce mortality and complications.

Biography

Dr. Ioannidis is currently an Assistant Professor of Surgery in the Medical School of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. He studied medicine in the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and graduated at 2005. He received his MSC in "Medical Research Methodology" in 2008 from Aristotle University of Thessaloniki and in "Surgery of Liver, Biliary Tree and Pancreas" from the Democritus University of Thrace in 2016. He received his PhD degree in 2014 from the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki as valedictorian for his thesis "The effect of combined administration of omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids in ulcerative colitis. Experimental study in rats." He is a General Surgeon with special interest in laparoscopic surgery and surgical oncology and also in surgical infections, acute care surgery, nutrition and ERAS and vascular access. He has received fellowships for EAES, ESSO, EPC, ESCP and ACS and has published more than 180 articles with more than 3000 citations and an H-index of 28.

SESSION SPEAKER

MIRZA MUHAMMAD FARAN ASHRAF BAIG

THE HONG KONG UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, CHINA

Title: Recent advances of magnetic gold hybrids and nanocomposites, and their potential biological applications

Magnetic gold nanoparticles (mGNP) have become a great interest of research for nanomaterial scientists because of their significant magnetic and plasmonic properties applicable in biomedical applications. Various synthetic approaches and surface modification techniques have been used for mGNP including the most common being the coprecipitation, thermal decomposition, and microemulsion methods in addition to the Brust Schiffrin technique, which involves the reduction of metal precursors in a two-phase system (water and toluene) in the presence of alkanethiol. The hybrid magnetic–plasmonic nanoparticles based on iron core and gold shell are being considered as potential theragnostic agents. Herein, in addition to future works, we will discuss recent developments for synthesis and surface modification of mGNP with their applications in modern biomedical science such as drug and gene delivery, bioimaging, biosensing, and neuro-regenerative disorders. I shall also discuss the techniques based on my research related to the biological applications of mGNP.

Biography

Mirza Muhammad Faran Ashraf Baig research work mainly focuses on the construction and function of DNA nanomachines, which are cutting-edge and challenging topics. He designed and constructed unique DNA motifs using a short circular DNA nanotechnology technique and functionalized these probes with fluorophores, gold nanoparticles, small molecular drugs, and peptide ligands. To achieve plasmon resonance effects, He achieved nano-specific precision in organizing plasmonic nanoparticles on the nano DNA frameworks. His work on the DNA nanomachines provided an efficient fluorescence resonance energy transfer mechanism that realizes the bio-imaging, detection of biological events, and functions of the biomolecules. He has also been working on multilayered hybrid magnetic nanoparticles for applications in nanomedicine for the last three years.

SESSION SPEAKER

KAKALI BHADRA

UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI, INDIA

Title: Novel derivative carboline compounds: Synthesis, binding and anti-proliferative effects on human cancer cell lines

Research in upcoming field of molecular medicine and gene therapy are constantly utilizing DNA as target macromolecules. Hence, various classes of nucleic acid based drugs have evolved to a broad range of diseases including cancer and other genetic disorders. Carboline group of alkaloids are such a large group of natural and synthetic indole molecules, having myriad of proven therapeutic applications, including cancer and tumor treatment.

Three sets of carboline derived compounds (C1-C7) were prepared by Pictet-Spengler cyclization. These tetrahydro β– and γ-carbolines have CF3 group with an additional amino alkyl chains (α- or δ-position) and guanidine alkyl chains (α-position), of varying length.

Binding with DNA resulted in dramatic enhancement and quenching in the fluorescence emission. Gamma-carboline analogs showed maximum DNA binding followed by beta-carboline compounds with amino alkyl chain and least with guanidine alkyl chain compounds. It decreased with increasing chain length. The bindings were entropically driven being more with guanidine alkyl chain analogs. Site preference and mode of binding with partial intercalation and external binding was supported by FTIR and viscosity. Cytotoxic potencies of the compounds were tested on seven different cancer cell lines. The smallest alkyl chain analog attached to gamma position, C3, showed maximum cytotoxicity with GI50 6.2 μM, against HCT-116 causing apoptosis, followed by the guanidine alkyl chain compounds, but amino alkyl chain compounds to beta position showed poor cytotoxicity.

These results may be of prospective use in a framework to design novel carboline derivatives as antitumor drugs for improved therapeutic applications in future.

Biography

Dr. Bhadra has completed her PhD from Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Jadavpur and postdoctoral studies from the same Institute. She joined University of Kalyani in the year 2010. She has supervised many international & national research projects funded by DST, UGC and CSIR, Govt. of India. She has 07 ph.D awardees under her supervision. Dr. Bhadra has presented her papers in several national and international conferences both in India and abroad and has been recognized as best presenter for her work She has received many awards. She is currently life member of many professional societies.

International Conference on

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ACCEPTED ABSTRACTS

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Nanomaterial-mediated systemically administered m-RNA-based gene therapy directed exclusively to cancer, resulting in eradication of implanted orthotopic tumors with no side effects

A. C. Matin

Stanford School of Medicine, USA

The presentation focuses on systemically administered targeted gene therapy using mRNA instead of DNA; why the former is superior for this purpose will be discussed. Lipid nanoparticles (LNPs) and, more recently, extracellular vesicles (EVs, aka exosomes) have proven effective vectors. An example of LNP-mediated directed mRNA delivery is that of Cas9 gene for editing of PTEN by the CRISPR/Cas system. Also, an mRNA-LNP drug, NTLA-2001, is in clinical trial for treating transthyretin amyloidosis. EVs are nature' s own antigen delivery system, posing minimal immunogenicity/toxicity risk and their surface integrins confer intrinsic tissue tropism. They have been engineered to display targeting moieties, which are fused to EV anchor domains. Emphasis here will be on the lactadherin C1-C2 anchor domain (which binds to the EV surface) and its fusion to a high affinity anti-HER2 scFv, resulting in HER2 receptor targeting EVs. These were loaded with mRNA that encodes the enzyme HChrR6, which can activate several prodrugs, including CNOB and CB1954 (tretazicar). (The loaded and targeted EVs are called 'EXODEPTs' .) Systemic delivery of EXODEPTs along with either CNOB or tretazicar resulted in the killing of HER2+ breast cancer orthotopic xenografts in mice without any off-target effects, indicating gene delivery exclusively to the cancer. HER2+ (and other) tumor ablation elicits strong anti-tumor immune response; thus, it is likely that recruiting immunity will enhance the effectiveness of our GDEPT; this is being tested in immune-competent mice that spontaneously develop HER2+ breast cancer. Attaining specific tumor targeting and loading of the EVs with the HChrR6 mRNA were greatly facilitated by the fact that the activated drug of CNOB, MCHB, is highly fluorescent and can be visualized non-invasively in living mice. Tretazicar (whose activation could also be visualized vicariously by MCHB) was effective at its safe dose; the EVs needed to be delivered only twice; and there were no side effects. Thus, the results augment clinical transfer potential of this regimen. Examples of EV targeting using other anchor proteins, e.g., Lamp2b and CD47, will also be briefly discussed. As the EV anchor domains can be fused to other targeting moieties, the approach is generic for specific gene delivery also in other diseases. Several collaborators contributed to this work; they will be identified in the presentation.

Biography

Dr. A. C. Matin is a pioneering Indian-American microbiologist and immunologist, renowned for his contributions to bio-molecular engineering, cellular resistance and virulence, drug discovery, and more. He currently holds the esteemed position of Kwoh-Ting Li Professor in the Department of Microbiology & Immunology at Stanford University School of Medicine.

The growing role of Personalized and Precision Medicine (PPM): Finding the right balance between precision medicine and personalized care to drive Personalized & Precision Oncology (PPO) adoption and to get cancer cured

Sergey Suchkov

Institute for Global Health of RosBioTech National, Russia

A new systems approach to diseased states and wellness result in a new branch in the healthcare services, namely, personalized and precision medicine (PPM). To achieve the implementation of PM concept, it is necessary to create a fundamentally new strategy based upon the subclinical recognition of biomarkers (biopredictors) of hidden abnormalities long before the disease clinically manifests itself.

It would be extremely useful to integrate data harvesting from different databanks for applications such as prediction and personalization of further treatment to thus provide more tailored measures for the patients resulting in improved patient outcomes, reduced adverse events, and more cost ef-fective use of health care resources.

Individualizing patient treatment is a core objective of the medical field. Meanwhile, the inherent variability of cancer illustrating the molecular differences between tumors, securing the linkages of those differences to an effective drug and resulting in immense patient benefits, lends itself to the growing field of PPM. Personalized cancer treatment in particular stands to highly benefit from PPM therapies, since extensive variability between tumors presents a need to target each case in a personalized manner.

At this point, personalized cancer therapy is considered to be a treatment strategy centered on the ability to predict which patients are more likely to respond to specific cancer therapies. This ap-proach is founded upon the idea that cancer biomarkers are associated with patient prognosis and tumor response to therapy. And personalized tumor molecular profiles (tumor biomarkers can be OMICS-profiles that predict therapy response.), tumor disease site and other patient characteristics are then potentially used for determining optimum individualized therapy options.

We are entering an era of rapidly evolving transformation in translational cancer research as it re-lates to PPM-related practice, and a shifting paradigm of standardized health care in which detailed molecular information regarding a patient' s cancer is being used for individualized treatments. PPO describes a diverse set of strategies in cancer medicine tailored to the unique biology of a patient' s disease. And strategies range from the use of targeted and/or smart therapies to the use of data from genomic profiling to select treatments independent of cancer type, and hence go beyond traditional organ-based oncology. Patients, healthcare systems, and economies all stand to benefit.

Meanwhile, a lack of medical guidelines has been identified by the majority of responders as the predominant barrier for adoption, indicating a need for the development of best practices and guidelines to support the implementation of PPM!

Implementation of PPM and PPO, in particular, require a lot before the current model "physician-patient" could be gradually displaced by a new model "medical advisor-healthy person-at-risk". This is the reason for developing global scientific, clinical, social, and educational projects in the area of PPM to elicit the content of the new branch.

Biography

Sergey Suchkov was born in the City of Astrakhan, Russia. In 1980, graduated from Astrakhan State Medical University and was awarded with MD. In 1985, maintained his PhD at the I.M. Sechenov Moscow Medical Academy and Inst of Med Enzymology. In 2001, and then his Doctor Degree at the Nat Inst of Immunology in Russia.

From 1989 through 1995, was being a Head of the Lab of Clin Immunology, Helmholtz Eye Research Inst in Moscow. From 1995 through 2004 - a Chair of the Dept for Clin Immunology, Moscow Clin Research Institute (MONIKI). In 1993-1996, was a Secre-tary-in-Chief of the Editorial Board, Biomedical Science, an international journal published jointly by the USSR Academy of Sci-ences and the Royal Society of Chemistry, UK.

At present, Dr Sergey Suchkov, MD, PhD, is a Professor and Chair of the Dept for Personalized Medicine, Precision Nutriciology & Biodesign of the Institute for BioTech & Global Health of RosBioTech and Professor of Dept for Clinical Immunology of A.I. Evdokimov MGMSU, Russia

RNF126-mediated ubiquitination of FSP1 affects its subcellular localization and ferroptosis

Wanqun Xie

Xin Hua Hospital, China

Medulloblastoma (MB) is a prevalent malignant brain tumor among children, which can be classified into four primary molecular subgroups. Group 3 MB (G3-MB) is known to be highly aggressive and associated with a poor prognosis, necessitating the development of novel and effective therapeutic interventions. Ferroptosis, a regulated form of cell death induced by lipid peroxidation, has been identified as a natural tumor suppression mechanism in various cancers. Nevertheless, the potential role of ferroptosis in the treatment of G3-MB remains unexplored. In this study, we demonstrate that RNF126 acts as an anti-ferroptotic gene by interacting with ferroptosis suppressor protein 1 (FSP1, also known as AIFM2) and ubiquitinating FSP1 at the 4KR-2 sites. Additionally, the deletion of RNF126 reduces the subcellular localization of FSP1 in the plasma membrane, resulting in an increase in the CoQ/CoQH2 ratio in G3-MB. The RNF126-FSP1-CoQ10 pathway plays a pivotal role in suppressing phospholipid peroxidation and ferroptosis both in vivo and in vitro. Our findings indicate that RNF126 regulates G3-MB sensitivity to ferroptosis by ubiquitinating FSP1, which provides new evidence for the potential G3-MB therapy.

Biography

Wanqun Xie, aged 29, is currently pursuing a doctoral degree at the School of Medicine in Shanghai Jiao Tong University. His research findings have been published in reputable journals such as Neuro-oncology.

Prognostic biomarker BCL10 and its correlation with immune infiltrates in Colorectal Cancer

Yang Changjiang

Peking University People's Hospital, China

Objective: To investigate the expression and clinical significance of B-cell CLL-lymphoma 10 (BCL10) in colorectal cancer (CRC).

Methods: The differential expression of BCL10 in pan-cancer was analyzed through the TIMER database. The gene expression data and corresponding clinical information of CRC and adjacent normal tissues were downloaded from TCGA. The expression information of BCL10 was extracted to analyze its correlation with clinicopathological parameters and prognosis of CRC patients. The expression of BCL10 in CRC was verified in clinical sample through immunohistochemistry. The possible signal pathways of BCL10 involved in the occurrence and development of CRC was detected by gene co-expression analysis.

Results: Compared with normal tissues, BCL10 was down-regulated in CRC. The expressionof BCL10 was correlated with the T stage, N stage, M stage and TNM tumor stage. The overall survival of patients with high expression of BCL10 were significantly better than those of patients with low expression. Multivariate analysis showed that BCL10 expression were independent factors affecting the prognosis of colorectal cancer. The enrichment analysis of co-expressed genes showed that BCL10 may participate in the regulation of sterol transport, cholesterol transport, exocytosis, cadherin binding, GTPase binding, G protein activity, Rap1 signaling pathway, cytokine signaling pathway, etc.. TIMER database analysis showed a positive correlation between BCL10 expression and CD8+T cells, neutrophils, DC cells, B cells, and macrophages ($P<0.05$).

Conclusion: BCL10 is down-regulated and associated with poor prognosis of colorectal cancer. It may be a potential prognostic marker and therapeutic target of colorectal cancer.

Biography

Yang Changjiang received the bachelor of medicine degree in clinical medicine from Central South University, XiangYa School of Medicine, Changsha, China in 2019 and the master degree in Surgery from Peking University Health Science Center, Beijing, China, in 2022. He is currently working toward the Ph.D. degree in Surgery in the Peking University People' s Hospital, Beijing, China. His research interests include the mechanism of metastasis and immune microenvironment in gastrointestinal cancer.

Mitochondrial glutathione depletion nanoshuttles for oxygen-irrelevant free radicals generation: A cascaded hierarchical targeting and theranostic strategy against hypoxic tumor

Bing Liang

Chongqing Medical University, China

An oxygen-irrelevant free radicals generation strategy has shown great potential in hypoxic tumor therapy. However, insufficient tumor accumulation, nonspecific intracellular localization, and the presence of highly reductive mitochondrial glutathione (GSH) dramatically hamper the free radicals therapeutic efficacy. Herein, a hierarchical targeting system was constructed by Fe-doped polydiaminopyridine nanoshuttles, indocyanine green (ICG), and an oxygen-irrelevant radicals generator (AIPH) to possess a negative charge. An acid-specific charge-reverse capability of the shuttles was achieved to enhance cell uptake in the tumor microenvironment (TME). In addition, the iron release occurs only in the acidic TME, which can be used as acidity enhancers to strengthen the charge-reverse process, thereby leading to more efficient tumor internalization and deep penetration. Moreover, such a nanosystem has significantly improved the delivery efficiency of nanoshuttles (16.06%) in the tumor tissues at 24 h postinjection, much higher than that of naked Fe-doped polydiaminopyridine (6.59%). More importantly, the nanoshuttles enable simultaneously mitochondria targeting and corresponding GSH depleting capability to show advantages in free radicals-based therapy after charge reversion, leading to a powerful tumor inhibition rate (>95%). The prescence of iron could allow for magnetic resonance imaging, while ICG allowed for photoacoustic imaging and fluorescence imaging to guide the therapeutic process. The remarkable features of the nanoshuttles may open a new avenue to explore an oxygen-irrelevant free radicals generating system for accurate cancer theranostics.

Biography

Bing Liang has completed her PhD at the age of 30 years from Chongqing Medical University. She is the associate researcher of College of Basic Medicine, Department of Pathology. She has published more than 15 papers in reputed journals.

Oral cancer: An enigma to diagnosis & hidden myths of a giant killer

Vineet Alex Daniel

Malabar Dental college and Research Center, India

The World Health Organization has a definitive set of protocols for identification and prevention of the oral cancer worldwide. Presently, screening for oral cancer, as well as its early detection, is still largely based on visual examination of the oral cavity. Evidence suggests that visual inspection and identification of potentially malignant lesions is effective in reducing the risk of oral cancer and its subsequent treatment at an early stage. Simple visual examination is very limited by subjective interpretation and inter observer variability.

Many alternative techniques have been developed to increase our ability to differentiate between benign abnormalities and dysplastic/malignant changes as well as to identify areas of dysplasia/early OSCC that are invisible in visual examination. Cancer of the head and neck (H&N cancer), accounts for sixth most common cancer worldwide. Prevalence of oral squamous cell carcinoma is 40%. The major risk factors being tobacco and alcohol misuse and use of smokeless tobacco has been strongly linked to oral cancer. Usually oral squamous cell carcinomas (OSCCs) are preceded by visible changes in the oral mucosa, which appear by way of white (leukoplakia) and red patches (erythroplakia). As subtle lesions may pass undetected in visual examination and dysplasia or micro-invasive carcinoma can occur in clinically normal-appearing mucosa. Use of adjunctive aids for early detection should be employed. dysplasia or micro -invasive carcinoma can occur in clinically normal-appearing mucosa. These new advanced detecting aids can provide a vital breakthrough in detecting premalignant or early cancer at a very initial and in an embryonic stage.

Biography

Dr Vineet Alex, has over15 Years Of teaching Experience as a professor and Head of the Department and holds Diplomate in Laser Science Degree From University Of Genova, Italy. He is actively Involved in Research Activities Regarding Oral Cancer and Effects of Tobacco and its products on Oral cavity and related systems. He has lectured worldwide on the effects and harms of cigarette smoke on non-communicable diseases. There are many National and International Indexed Publications to his credit

Dr. Vineet Alex has been a Resource Faculty in Various International Conference and Webinars, a Highly Skilled and Trained Professional in Academic, Clinical And Research Activities with excellent coordination with team members. In brief, he is a hardworking, ambitious, academically and clinically skilled top notch dental professional with standards at par to global progression in Dentistry.

The effect of exosomes derived from trained and non-trained natural killer cells on proliferation and apoptosis of the chronic myeloid leukemia cell line.

Shaban Alizadeh

Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Background: Natural killer (NK) cells are cytotoxic lymphocytes of the innate immune system, which are capable of killing virally infected and cancerous cells. NK cell-mediated immunotherapy has remarkably changed the current paradigm of cancer treatment in recent years. It emerged as a safe and effective therapeutic approach for patients with advanced-stage leukemia. Several immune-escape mechanisms can be enacted by cancer cells to avoid NK-mediated killing. Exosomes released by NK cells that carry proteins and miRNAs are able to exert an antitumoral effect, even within a highly immune-suppressive tumor microenvironment. Indeed, the exosomes are endogenous nanocarriers that can deliver biological information between compartments.

Methods: PBMC was separated by the Ficoll method, cultured with IL-2 for 21 days caused NK cells expanded. NK cells co-cultured with K562 cell line for 72 hours. Natural killer cells-derived exosomes (as non-trained), and exosomes derived co-cultured (as trained) were extracted by Exo kit. Confirming testing of exosomes such as Dynamic light scattering (DLS), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), flow cytometry, and western blot were performed. K562 cells were treated by both trained and non-trained exosomes which followed by functional assay tests such as: MTT, apoptosis, and real-time PCR.

Results: Based on flow-cytometry, CD56 marker was 89.7% and 49% for NK cells and NK-derived exosomes, respectively. CD63 and CD9 were positive for exosomes by western blot. The morphology of exosome was confirmed by TEM. Treated the K562 by trained exosomes indicated the diminished cell viability and induction of apoptosis. Furthermore, the trained group defined the up-regulated in both P53 and caspase3 genes compared to the non-trained group.

Biography

Shaban Alizadeh has completed his PhD at the age of 28 years from Tarbiat Modares university and Fellowship from Mashad University of Medical Sciences, School of Medicine. He is the dean of school f allied medicine and head of hematology and transfusion sciences department at Tehran university of medical sciences. He has published more than 150 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an examination board member of hematology.

UPCOMING CANCER CONFERENCE

We express our gratitude to all the participants for their outstanding contributions to the event, which greatly aided us in achieving a successful outcome.

Following the success of **Cancer 2023**, **Scitechseries** is pleased to announce the **"2nd International Conference on Innovations and Advances in Cancer Research and Treatment" (Cancer 2024)** is scheduled to take place in **Boston, USA** during **November 06-07, 2024**.

URL: https://www.scitechseries.com/cancer

The theme chosen for this year's conference is **"Shaping Tomorrow's Cancer Landscape: Collaborate, Discover, Deliver"**

SUPPORTING JOURNAL

Journal Name: **Archives in Oncology Research**

URL: **https://www.scitechjournals.com/archives-in-oncology-research**

We hope that with your cooperation, the next annual event will be even more successful