# Article information:

Personal neoantigen vaccines induce persistent memory T cell responses and epitope spreading in patients with melanoma | Nature Medicine  
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41591-020-01206-4>

# Article summary:

1. Cytotoxic and helper T cells play a critical role in controlling tumors, making cancer vaccines an attractive therapeutic approach.

2. Recent breakthroughs in the ability to identify personal neoantigens have brought increased attention to neoantigen cancer vaccines.

3. This article reports on the long-term clinical courses of eight high-risk patients with melanoma treated with NeoVax, examining single-cell phenotypes and clonotypes of neoantigen-specific T cells during the vaccination phase and following subsequent anti-PD-1 therapy.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

This article is a reliable source of information about the efficacy of personalized neoantigen vaccines for treating melanoma. The authors provide evidence from multiple studies that demonstrate the safety and immunogenicity of these vaccines, as well as their potential to induce robust neoantigen-specific T cell responses. Furthermore, they present data from their own study showing long-term clinical outcomes in eight high-risk patients with melanoma who were treated with NeoVax, providing evidence for the durability of vaccine-induced neoantigen-specific T cell responses over time.

The article does not appear to be biased or one sided, as it presents both positive and negative results from various studies on personalized neoantigen vaccines for treating melanoma. It also acknowledges potential risks associated with these treatments, such as transient flu-like symptoms and injection site reactions. Additionally, it provides detailed descriptions of methods used in each study so that readers can assess the reliability of the data presented.

The only potential issue is that some counterarguments are not explored in depth; for example, there is no discussion about alternative treatments or therapies that may be more effective than personalized neoantigen vaccines for treating melanoma. However, this does not detract from the overall trustworthiness and reliability of this article as a source of information about personalized neoantigen vaccines for treating melanoma.

# Topics for further research:

* Alternative treatments for melanoma
* Immunotherapy for melanoma
* Adjuvant therapies for melanoma
* Side effects of personalized neoantigen vaccines
* Long-term outcomes of personalized neoantigen vaccines
* Clinical trials of personalized neoantigen vaccines

# Report location:

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