Accessory cells	All cells that aid in the immune reaction but do not directly mediate specific antigen recognition, e.g. phagocytes, mast cells, natural killer cells.
AGO study	Multicentric study group in the field of gynaecological oncology e.g. ovarian cancer.
aGvHD	Acute phase Graft-versus-Host Disease, caused by T cells in the donor graft that attack the host organism.
Allogeneic	. Taken from different individuals of the same species.
Antibodies	Antibodies are proteins that bind specifically to a particular substance, its antigen. Antibodies are known collectively as immunoglobulins (Igs). Antibodies are produced by B lymphocytes and plasma cells in response to infection or immunization, and bind to and neutralize pathogens thus preparing them for uptake and destruction of phagocytes.
Antigen	Any substance, which is recognized by the body as being foreign so that its presence triggers a specific immune response (e.g. formation of antibodies).
Antigen-presenting cells	Cells of the immune system that internalize and degrade antigens to molecules. These molecules are then presented on the surface of the cells by special surface molecules specifically interacting with T lymphocytes resulting in antigen-specific T-cell responses.
Antiproliferatives	Immunosuppressive drugs that inhibit cell division by interacting with cellular DNA.
Aplastic anemia	Failure of the bone marrow to form all types of blood cells.
Apoptosis	A form of cell death in which the cell activates an internal death program (programmed cell death).
Autoantibodies	Antibodies specific for “self antigens”.
Autoimmunity	Immune response directed against self antigens. These misdirected immune responses are referred to as autoimmunity, which can be demonstrated by the presence of autoantibodies or T-lymphocytes reactive with host antigens.
Bispecific antibodies	Antibodies having two different specificities
Bone marrow transplants	Bone marrow is taken from the patient or from donor by puncture of i.e. iliac crest. The processed bone marrow is applied intravenously to the patient directly or after cryopreservation and thawing.
Calcineurin inhibitors	Potent immunosuppressive drugs that are widely used in clinical transplantation, Graft versus Host Disease, autoimmune and inflammatory diseases.
CD3	Cell surface molecule specific for T cells.
CD4	Cell surface molecule expressed on a subset of T cells (T-helper cells). Major target cells for HIV.
Cellular cytotoxicity	Cell damage caused by cells of the immune system (e.g. T cells, natural killer cells) as a part of immune response.
cGvHD	chronic Graft versus Host Disease is defined as late manifestation of GvHD.

Chemotherapy	Use of chemical therapeutic agents interfering with cell division in order to inhibit tumor growth in the body.
Corticosteroids	Drugs used as immunosuppressives that inhibit immune and inflammatory responses in animals and humans.
Co-stimulatory signals (stimulation):	Molecular cross-talk between T cells and antigen presenting cells as a precondition for T-cell activation.
Cytokines	Proteins made by cells (e.g. cells of the immune system) that affect the behaviour of other cells.
Dendritic cells	Antigen-presenting cells of the immune system.
DLT	**D**ose-**L**imiting **T**oxicity. Adverse event, occurring in such severity, that no higher dose can be administered.
EMEA	**E**uropean **A**gency for the **E**valuation of **M**edicinal **P**roducts European Organization for Drug Approval
Endometrial cancer	Cancer of the corpus of the uterus.
EpCAM	**Ep**ithelial **C**ell **A**dhesion **M**olecule. Expressed on the surface of healthy cells of the epithelium, but also present on the surfaces of malignant epithelial tumor (carcinoma) cells.
Ex vivo	Outside a living organism
FDA	**F**ood and **D**rug **A**dministration. US Organisation for Drug Approval
Fcγ Receptor	A receptor is a protein molecule (most commonly on the surface of a cell), which is stimulated by binding to certain substances. This leads to further biochemical changes within the cell itself. Fcγ Receptor is a surface molecule expressed on white blood cells, dendritic cells and platelets, for unspecific binding of and interaction with antibodies.
GCP	Good Clinical Practice (GCP) is an international ethical and scientific quality standard for designing, conducting, recording and reporting trials that involve the participation of human subjects according to the Declaration of Helsinki.
GvHD	**G**raft **v**ersus **H**ost **D**isease. Immune reaction of allogeneic immunocompetent cells in the graft against the recipient. Severe complication of stem cell transplantation**.**
Hybrid-Hybridoma	Hybrid-Hybridomas are used for the preparation of antibodies having two different specificities, the so-called bispecific antibodies; generated by fusing hybridoma cell lines each producing antibodies having one of the desired specificities.
Hybridoma cell line	Hybridoma cell lines are developed by fusing specific antibody producing B lymphocytes and myeloma cells in order to produce monoclonal antibodies.

IFN	Interferons: Immunomodulators that can induce cells resist to viral infections. IFNα and β are produced by leukocytes and fibroblasts, whereas IFNγ is a product of T-cell subsets and Natural Killer cells
IgG	Immunoglobuline G: Subset of antibodies.
IL-2	Interleukin-2; T-cell growth factor (immunomodulator)
Immunomodulators	Immunomodulators are substances, released from immune and accessory cells, that modulate the immune systems response, e.g. IL-2, TNF, IFN
Immunosuppressives	Drugs that suppress the immune system are given to organ transplanted patients to protect the body from organ rejection.
Incident cases	Newly diagnosed patients with a particular disease per year.
Insomnia	The perception or complaint of inadequate or poor-quality sleep.
Intraperitoneal	Within the peritoneal cavity, the area that contains the abdominal organs.
Investigator Driven Study	A clinical trial in which the investigator (usually a medical doctor) is responsible for the performance of the study and analysis of results.
In vitro	Outside of a living organism in a test tube, often used as a model system instead of a living organism in vivo
In vivo	Inside of a living organism
Jurkat cells	Human T-cell line
Macrophages	Phagocytosing and antigen presenting cell of the immune system.
Malignant ascites	Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the peritoneal cavity due to malignant processes.
Malignant Pleural Effusion	Abnormal accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity (cavity in the thorax that contains the lungs) due to malignant processes.
Metastases	“Offsprings” of the primary tumor due to the spread of tumor cells to other body regions.
MHC antigens	**M**ajor Histocompatibility **C**omplex: Histocompatibility antigens on the surface of cells, defining “own” and “foreign”.
Monoclonal antibodies	A monoclonal antibody is produced by a single clone of B-lymphocytes. All molecules from one clone have the same specificity.
MTD	**M**aximal **T**olerated **D**ose. Dose-level on which a DLT occurs. This dose is the maximum dose a patient can tolerate.

Murine	Relating to a member of the Muridae (rats and mice)
Myelodysplastic syndrome	Hematologic malignancy originating from stem cells.
National Advice	National advice is an authorizational consultation given by National authorities, e.g. Paul-Ehrlich-Institute (Germany). The advice is focussed on non-clinical and clinical development and quality aspects of human medicinal products that are not ruled in marketing authorization relevant guidelines.
Natural killer (NK) cells	Cytotoxic cells of the immune system.
Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer	Most common type of lung cancer accounting for 80 % of all cases.
Oncology	A discipline in the field of internal medicine dealing with the development and treatment of cancer.
Organ recipients	Patients who receive an organ from a foreign donor.
PBMC	**P**eripheral **b**lood **m**ononuclear **c**ells. Circulating white blood cells with one nucleus. All white blood cells excluding granulocytes (polymorph nuclear cells).
Perforin	A protein produced by cytotoxic T cells and natural killer cells that causes lysis of target cells on contact.
Peripheral blood leukocytes	All white cells of the peripheral blood. All these cells are part of the immune system.
Peripheral blood stem cells	Stem cells that are circulating in the peripheral blood. Stem cells located in the bone marrow can be induced to migrate from the bone marrow into the peripheral blood by hematopoietic growth factors or chemotherapy. It is possible to collect them from the blood by leukapheresis
Peritoneal cavity	The cavity within the abdomen, the space between the abdominal wall (peritoneum) and the spine.
Peritoneal carcinomatosis	Metastatic spread of tumors to the surfaces of the peritoneal cavity, mainly caused by abdominal tumors.
Phagocytosis	The internalization of particles (bacteria, cell fragments) by cells. The main function of phagocytes (usually macrophages and neutrophils) is the destruction of pathogens. The internalized material is destroyed by a special system of enzymes and degraded to small molecules.
Platinum refractory	Unresponsiveness of ovarian cancer to platinum containing chemotherapy representing as early relapses (< 6 months after chemotherapy); incurable and associated with a poor prognosis.
Polyclonal antibodies	Antibodies produced by different B lymphocytes in response to the same antigen recognizing different parts of it. For that reason polyclonal antibodies offer a broader therapeutic spectrum.
Rejection	Immunologic reaction of the recipient against the donor organ causing failure of engraftment
Relapse	Recurrent disease

SCID	**S**evere **C**ombined **I**mmunodeficiency **D**isease. The SCID mouse is used as an in vivo model of the human immune system. Lacking an enzyme necessary to fashion a functional immune system SCID mice are unable to fight against infections and to reject transplants.
SCT	**S**tem **C**ell **T**ransplantation. Transplantation of hematopoietic stem cells into myeloablatively pretreated donors in order to substitute the hematopoietic system
SOT	**S**olid **O**rgan **T**ransplantation Transplantation of solid organs e.g. Kidney, Liver, Heart, Lung, Pancreas, and Intestine
T cell	A small lymphocyte developed in the thymus. It conducts the immune responses against infected or malignant cells.
Thrombocytes	Blood platelets. Small cell fragments that are crucial for blood clotting.
TNF-α	Tumor necrosis factor--α is a cytokine produced by macrophages and → T cells that has multiple functions in the immune response
TOR inhibitors	Immunsuppressive drugs that inhibit the signal for lymphocyte proliferation and prevent acute organ rejection after transplantation.
Tumor cell antigens	Specific structures on the surface of tumor cells that usually do not belong to the basic configuration of the individual organism and can be recognized as being foreign by the immune system.
Tx	Abbreviation for Transplantation
VEGF	**V**ascular **E**ndothelial **G**rowth **F**actor: Responsible for the growth of blood vessels and modulator of blood vessel permeability