A model novel design for prostate cancer suggests enzalutamide utilization through the immune system to diminish metastatic growth.

**EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN**

**PURPOSE**

The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of the immune system in mediating the effects of enzalutamide therapy in a human-derived model of prostate cancer metastasis.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The study utilized a mouse model of human prostate cancer metastasis, where human prostate cancer cells were implanted into the flanks of immunocompromised NOG mice treated with enzalutamide (10mg/kg-MDV3100) or vehicle control (vehicle), which was also given intravenously. No significant changes were observed in the tumor sizes within each of the treatment groups, with either donor, immunocompromised control, nor AR-antagonist treatment; however, there is variability in the tumor sizes within each of the treatment groups.

**RESULTS**

The study revealed that enzalutamide treatment leads to an increase in detectable metastases seen in immunocompromised mice treated with enzalutamide, suggesting a potential role for the immune system in mediating the effects of enzalutamide therapy.

**CONCLUSIONS**

The findings of this study suggest that enzalutamide treatment may lead to an increase in detectable metastases seen in immunocompromised mice, highlighting the potential role of the immune system in mediating the effects of enzalutamide therapy in human prostate cancer metastasis.

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**IMMUNOPROFILING OF 22RV1 SUBTUMOROUS CELLS IN huNOG MICE CARRIED AND OR TREATED WITH ENZALUTAMIDE (MDV).**