WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of treating cancer in a subject in need of treatment, wherein the method comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic agent and an intracellular permeation enhancing agent.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein administration of the intracellular permeation agent increases the therapeutic effectiveness of the therapeutic agent.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein administration of the intracellular permeation agent increases the therapeutic effectiveness of the therapeutic agent by at least 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95%, 99% or more as compared to treatment with the therapeutic agent alone.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the cancer is one or more tumors.

5. The method of claim 4, wherein the tumor is selected from the group consisting of a solid tumor, a carcinoma and a sarcoma.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the solid tumor, carcinoma, or sarcoma is of the skin, bone, muscle, breast, oral cavity, colon, organ, kidney, liver, lung, gallbladder, pancreas, brain, esophagus, bladder, large intestine, small intestine, spleen, stomach, prostate, testes, ovaries, cervix, rectum, or uterus.

7. The method of claim 4, wherein the one or more tumors have metastasized.

8. The method of claim 4, wherein the one or more tumors is a carcinoma of the pancreas.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is locally or regionally administered to the subject.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent is locally, regionally, or systemically administered to the subject.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent and/or the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is administered intratumorally.

12. The method of claim 4, wherein the method reduces the growth rate of the one or more tumors, shrinks the one or more tumors, or eradicates the one or more tumors.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the tumor mass does not increase.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein the tumor shrinks by 10%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 85%, 90%, 95%, or 99% or more as compared to its original mass.

15. The method of claim 4, wherein the method prevents tumor metastasis.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the therapeutic agent and/or the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is selected based on the volume and type of the tumor.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent is administered on a first day and further administered on one or more subsequent days.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is administered on a first day and further administered on one or more subsequent days.

19. The method claim 1, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent and the therapeutic agent are coadministered on a first day and further coadministered on one or more subsequent days.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the first day and the one or more subsequent days are separated by between about 1 day and about 3 weeks.

21. The method of claim 19, wherein the therapeutic agent and the intracellular permeation enhancing agent are coadministered in a ratio of about 1:2, 1:4, 1:10, 1:20, 1:25, 1:50, 1:100, or 1:200 (weight ratio of therapeutic agent:intracellular permeation enhancing agent).

22. The method of claim 19, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is administered at a concentration of between about 0.5 mgs per ml of dosing solution and about 50 mgs per ml.

23. The method of claim 19, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is administered at a concentration of between about 10 mgs per ml of dosing solution and about 30 mgs per ml.

24. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent and the intracellular permeation enhancing agent are delivered simultaneously in a single formulation or simultaneously in separate formulations.

25. The method of claim 1, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is administered before the therapeutic agent.

26. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent is an anticancer agent.

27. The method of claim 26, wherein the anticancer agent is a chemotherapeutic agent.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the chemotherapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of Abiraterone Acetate, Afatinib, Aldesleukin, Alemtuzumab, Alitretinoin, Altretamine, Amifostine, Aminoglutethimide Anagrelide, Anastrozole, Arsenic Trioxide, Asparaginase, Azacitidine, Azathioprine, Bendamustine, Bevacizumab, Bexarotine, Bicalutamide, Bleomycin, Bortezomib, Busulfan, Capecitabine, Carboplatin, Carmustine, Cetuximab, Chlorambucil, Cisplatin, Cladribine, Crizotinib, Cyclophosphamide, Cytarabine, Dacarbazine, Dactinomycin, Dasatinib, Daunorubicin, Denileukin diftitox, Decitabine, Docetaxel, Dexamethasone, Doxifluridine, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, Epoetin Alpha, Epothilone, Erlotinib, Estramustine, Etinostat, Etoposide, Everolimus, Exemestane, Filgrastim, Floxuridine, Fludarabine, Fluorouracil, Fluoxymesterone, Flutamide, folate linked alkaloids, Gefitinib, Gemcitabine, Gemtuzumab ozogamicin, GM-CT-01, Goserelin, Hexamethylmelamine, Hydroxyureas, Ibritumomab, Idarubicin, Ifosfamide, Imatinib, Interferon alpha, Interferon beta, Irinotecan, Ixabepilone, Lapatinib, Leucovorin, Leuprolide, Lenalidomide, Letrozole, Lomustine, Mechlorethamine, Megestrol, Melphalan, Mercaptopurine, Methotrexate, Mitomycin, Mitoxantrone, Nelarabine, Nilotinib, Nilutamide, Octreotide, Ofatumumab, Oprelvekin, Oxaliplatin, Paclitaxel, Panitumumab, Pemetrexed, Pentostatin, polysaccharide galectin inhibitors, Procarbazine, Raloxifene, Retinoic acids, Rituximab, Romiplostim, Sargramostim, Sorafenib, Streptozocin, Sunitinib, Tamoxifen, Temsirolimus, Temozolamide,

Teniposide, Thalidomide, Thioguanine, Thiotepa, Tioguanine, Topotecan, Toremifene, Tositumomab, Trametinib, Trastuzumab, Tretinoin, Valrubicin, VEGF inhibitors and traps, Vinblastine, Vincristine, Vindesine, Vinorelbine, Vintafolide (EC145), Vorinostat, a salt thereof, and any combination thereof.

29. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent is a therapeutic antibody or a combination of two or more therapeutic antibodies.

30. The method of claim 29, wherein the therapeutic antibody or combination of two or more therapeutic antibodies is selected from the group consisting of Abagovomab, Alacizumab pegol, Alemtuzumab, Altumomab pentetate (Hybri-ceaker), Amatuximab, Anatumomab mafenatox, anti-PD-1 antibodies, Apolizumab, Arcitumomab (CEA-Scan), Belimumab, Bevacizumab, Bivatuzumab mertansine, Blinatumomab, Brentuximab vedotin, Cantuzumab mertansine, Cantuzumab ravtansine, Capromab pendetide (Prostascint), Catumaxomab (Removab), Cetuximab (Erbitux), Citatuzumab bogatox, Cixutumumab, Clivatuzumab tetraxetan (hPAM4-Cide), Conatumumab, Dalotuzumab, Denosumab, Drozitumab, Edrecolomab (Panorex), Enavatuzumab, Gemtuzumab, Ibritumomab tiuxetan, Ipilimumab (MDX-101), Ofatumumab, Panitumumab, Rituximab, Tositumomab, Trastuzumab, and any combination thereof.

31. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent is a nucleic acid molecule.

32. The method of claim 31, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is an interfering RNA, a gene therapy expression vector, or a gene silencing vector.

33. The method of claim 32, wherein the interfering RNA is an RNAi or shRNA.

34. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent is a radioisotope, a thymidylate synthase inhibitor, or a platinum compound, a vinca alkaloid agent, or any combination thereof.

35. The method of claim 1, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is a chemical compound that enhances passive transport of the therapeutic compound into a cell.

36. The method of claim 1, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is selected from the group consisting of functionalized ketoacids, 6-Oxo-6-phenylhexanoic acid, 8-Oxo-8-phenyloctanoic acid, 8-(2,5-Dichlorophenyl)-8-oxooctanoic acid, functionalized ketoesters or aldehydes, modified amino acids, modified amino acids, *N*-[8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)aminooctanoic acid, *N*-[8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)aminodecanoic acid, N-(5-chlorosalicyloyl)-8-aminocaprylic acid, N-[4-(4-chloro- 2hydroxybenzoyl)amino1 butanoic acid, 2-ethylhexyl 2-hydroxybenzoate, 5-Cyclohexyl-5-oxovaleric acid, 6-Cyclohexyl-6-oxohexanoic acid, 7-Cyclohexyl-7-oxoheptanoic acid, 8-Cyclohexyl-8-oxooctanoic acid, 4-Cyclopentyl-4-oxobutyric acid, 5-Cyclopentyl-5-oxovaleric acid, 6-Cyclopentyl-6-oxohexanoic acid, 7-Cyclopentyl-7-oxoheptanoic acid, 8-Cyclopentyl-8-oxooctanoic acid, 4-Cyclobutyl-4-oxobutyric acid, 5-Cyclobutyl-5-oxovaleric acid, 6-Cyclobutyl-6-oxohexanoic acid, 7-Cyclobutyl-7-oxoheptanoic acid, 8-Cyclobutyl-8-oxooctanoic acid, 4-Cyclopropyl-4-oxobutyric acid, 5-Cyclopropyl-5-oxovaleric acid, 6-Cyclopropyl-6-oxohexanoic acid, 7-Cyclopropyl-7-oxoheptanoic acid, 8-Cyclopropyl-8-oxooctanoic acid, 8-[(3-methylcyclohexyl)oxy]octanoic acid, 7-[(3-methylcyclohexyl)oxy]heptanoic acid, 6-[(3-methylcyclohexyl)oxy]hexanoic acid, 5-[(3-methylcyclohexyl)oxy]pentanoic acid, 4-[(3-methylcyclohexyl)oxy]butanoic acid, 3-[(3-methylcyclohexyl)oxy]propanoic acid, octisalate, Diketopiperazines, saponin, Acylcarnitines, Alkanoylcholines, taurodihydrofusidate, sulphoxides, Oxazolidinones, pyrrolidones, alcohols

and alkanols, benzoic acid, glycols, surfactants, terpenes, functionally effective salts of any of the foregoing, derivatives of any of the foregoing, and any combinations thereof.

37. The method of claim 36, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is selected from the group consisting of 6-Oxo-6-phenylhexanoic acid, 8-Cyclohexyl-8-oxooctanoic acid, *N*-[8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)aminooctanoic acid, a functionally effective salt of any of the foregoing, a derivative of any of the foregoing, and any combination thereof.

38. The method of claim 37, wherein the therapeutic agent is cisplatin or other platinum agent, and wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is 6-oxo-6 phenylhexanoic acid, *N*-[8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)aminooctanoic acid, or a salt or derivative thereof.

39. The method of claim 38, wherein the other platinum agent is satraplatin, pcioplatin, nedaplatin, triplatin, carboplatin or oxaplatin.

40. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

administering a therapeutically effective amount of an immunotherapeutic agent.

41. The method claim 40, wherein the immunotherapeutic agent is a cancer vaccine, hormone, epitope, cytokine, tumor antigen, CD4 cell stimulator, NKT cell agonist, or adjuvant.

42. The method claim 40, wherein the immunotherapeutic agent is an interferon, interleukin, tumor necrosis factor, ovalabumin, Neuvenge®, Oncophage, CimaVax-EGF, Mobilan, α-Gal glycolipid, α-Galactosylceramide (α-GalCer), β-mannosylceramide (β-ManCer), adenovirus delivered vaccines, Celldex's CDX1307 and CDX1401; GRNVAC1, viral based vaccines,

MVA-BN, PROSTVAC®, Advaxis'; ADXS11-001, ADXS31-001, ADXS31-164, BiovaxID, folate binding protein (E39), Granulocyte macrophage colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) with and without E75 (NeuVax) or OncoVEX, trastuzumab, Ae-37, IMA901, SC1B1, Stimuvax, peptides that can elicit cytotoxic lymphocyte response, peptide vaccines including telomerase peptide vaccine (GV1001), survivin peptide, MUC1 peptide, ras peptide, TARP 29-37-9V Peptide epitope enhanced peptide, DNA Vector pPRA-PSM with synthetic peptides E-PRA and E-PSM; Ad.p53 DC vaccine, NY-ESO-1 Plasmid DNA (pPJV7611), genetically modified allogeneic (human) tumor cells for the expression of IL-1, IL-7, GM-CSF, CD80 or CD154, HyperAcute(R)-Pancreatic cancer vaccine (HAPa-1 and HAPa-2 components), Melaxin (autologous dendritoma vaccine) and BCG, GVAX (CG8123), CD40 ligand and IL-2 gene modified autologous skin fibroblasts and tumor cells, ALVAC-hB7.1, Vaximm Gmbh's VXM01, Immunovative Therapies' AlloStim-7, ProstAtak™, TG4023 (MVA-FCU1), Antigenic's HSPPC-96, Immunovaccine Technologies' DPX-0907 which consists of specific HLA-A2-restricted peptides, a universal T Helper peptide, a polynucleotide adjuvant, a liposome and Montanide (ISA51 VG), GSK2302032A, Memgen's ISF35, Avax's OVax: Autologous, DNP-Modified Ovarian vaccine, Theratope®, Ad100-gp96Ig-HLA A1, Bioven's recombinant Human rEGF-P64K/Montanide vaccine, TARP 29-37, or Dendreon's DN24-02.

43. The method of claim 40, wherein the immunotherapeutic agent is an α-Gal glycolipid.

44. The method of claim 42, wherein the immunotherapeutic agent is a β-ManCer comprising a sphingosine moiety and a fatty acid moiety comprising a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic hydrocarbon group having from about 8 to about 49 carbon atoms.

45. The method of claim 44, wherein the fatty acid moiety comprises a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic hydrocarbon group having from about 8 to about 15 carbon atoms.

46. The method of claim 44, wherein the fatty acid moiety comprises a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic hydrocarbon group having from about 18 to about 30 carbon atoms.

47. The method of claim 44, wherein β-ManCer comprises the following structure:



48. The method of claim 40, wherein the immunotherapeutic agent enhances the therapeutic effects of the therapeutic agent.

49. The method of claim 48, wherein the immunotherapeutic agent further reduces the growth of the tumor or further shrinks the tumor.

50. The method of claim 40, wherein the immunotherapeutic agent is administered after administration of the therapeutic agent and the intracellular permeation enhancing agent.

51. The method of claim 40, wherein the immunotherapeutic agent is administered simultaneously with the first administration of the therapeutic agent and the intracellular permeation enhancing agent.

52. The method of claim 40, wherein the immunotherapeutic agent is administered intraperitoneally.

53. The method of claim 40, wherein the immunotherapeutic agent is administered locally, regionally, or systemically.

54. The method of claim 40, wherein the immunotherapeutic agent is administered intratumorally.

55. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent and the intracellular permeation enhancing agent are coupled.

56. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

administering a standard of care therapy to the subject.

57. The method of claim 56, wherein the standard of care therapy is surgery, radiation, radio frequency, cryogenic, ultranoic ablation, systemic chemotherapy, or a combination thereof.

58. The method of claim 1, wherein administration of the therapeutic agent and/or the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is conducted with the aid of an imaging system.

59. The method of claim 58, wherein the dose of the therapeutic agent and/or the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is determine with the aid of the imaging system.

60. The method of claim 40, wherein administration of the immunotherapeutic agent is conducted with the aid of an imaging system.

61. The method of claim 58, wherein the imaging system is X-ray computed tomography (CT), fluoroscopy, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), ultrasound, or positron emission tomography (PET) / computed tomography (CT).

62. The method of claim 4, further comprising:

imaging the one or more tumors with an imaging system selected from the group consisting of X-ray computed tomography (CT), fluoroscopy, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), ultrasound, and positron emission tomography (PET) / computed tomography (CT);

determining the volume of the one or more tumors; and

calculating, based on the determined tumor volume, a therapeutically effective tumor-specific dose of the therapeutic agent and the intracellular permeation enhancing agent.

63. The method of claim 62, wherein each of the one or more tumors is intratumorally co-administered the therapeutically effective tumor-specific dose of the therapeutic agent and the intracellular permeation enhancing agent calculated for that tumor.

64. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is a mammal.

65. The method of claim 64, wherein the mammal is a dog, cat, horse, cow, sheep, goat, pig, mouse, rat, guinea pig, monkey, or human.

66. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is human.

67. A method of inhibiting growth of one or more tumors in a subject, wherein the method comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic agent and an intracellular permeation enhancing agent.

68. A method of treating one or more tumors in a subject comprising locally or regionally coadministering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic agent and an intracellular permeation enhancing agent.

69. An immunogenic composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic agent and an intracellular permeation enhancing agent.

70. A method of inducing immunity against a cancer in a subject comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of a therapeutic agent and an intracellular permeation enhancing agent to the subject.

71. The method of claim 70, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent and the therapeutic agent are coadministered intratumorally.

72. The method of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent is a combination of two or more selected from the group consisting of a chemotherapeutic agent, an antibody, and a nucleic acid molecule.

CLAIMS

1. Use of an intratumorally adminstrable therapeutic agent and an intracellular permeation enhancing agent, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of cancer in a subject, wherein the therapeutic agent is not covalently bound to the intracellular permeation enhancing agent.

2. The use of claim 1, wherein the administration of the intracellular permeation agent increases the therapeutic effectiveness of the therapeutic agent and the subject is a mammal selected from the group consisting of a dog, cat, horse, cow, sheep, goat, pig, mouse, rat, guinea pig, monkey and a human.

3. The use of claim 1, wherein the cancer is one or more tumors selected from the group consisting of a solid tumor, a carcinoma and a sarcoma.

4. The use of claim 3, wherein the solid tumor, carcinoma, or sarcoma is of the skin, bone, muscle, breast, oral cavity, colon, organ, kidney, liver, lung, gallbladder, pancreas, brain, esophagus, bladder, large intestine, small intestine, spleen, stomach, prostate, testes, ovaries, cervix, rectum, or uterus.

5. The use of claim 3, wherein the one or more tumors have metastasized.

6. The use of claim 3, wherein the medicament reduces the growth rate of the one or more tumors, shrinks the one or more tumors, eradicates the one or more tumors, or prevents new tumors.

7. The use of claim 3, wherein the medicament prevents tumor metastasis.

8. The use of claim 1, the therapeutic agent and/or the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is selected based on the volume and type of the tumor.

9. The use of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent and/or the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is to be administered on a first day and further to be administered on one or more subsequent days.

10. The use of claim 9, wherein the first day and the one or more subsequent days are separated by between about 1 day and about 3 weeks.

11. The use of claim 9, wherein the therapeutic agent and the intracellular permeation enhancing agent are to be coadministered in a ratio of about 1:2, 1:4, 1:10, 1:20, 1:25, 1:50, 1:100, or 1:200 (weight ratio of therapeutic agent:intracellular permeation enhancing agent).

12. The use of claim 9, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is to be administered at a concentration of between about 0.5 mgs per ml of dosing solution and about 50 mgs per ml.

13. The use of claim 9, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is to be administered at a concentration of between about 10 mgs per ml of dosing solution and about 30 mgs per ml.

14. The use of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent and the intracellular permeation enhancing agent are delivered simultaneously in a single formulation or simultaneously in separate formulations.

15. The use of claim 1, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is to be administered before the therapeutic agent.

16. The use of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent is an anticancer agent selected from the group consisting of Abiraterone Acetate, Afatinib, Aldesleukin, Alemtuzumab, Alitretinoin, Altretamine, Amifostine, Aminoglutethimide Anagrelide, Anastrozole, Arsenic Trioxide, Asparaginase, Azacitidine, Azathioprine, Bendamustine, Bevacizumab, Bexarotine, Bicalutamide, Bleomycin, Bortezomib, Busulfan, Capecitabine, Carboplatin, Carmustine, Cetuximab, Chlorambucil, Cisplatin, Cladribine, Crizotinib, Cyclophosphamide, Cytarabine, Dacarbazine, Dactinomycin, Dasatinib, Daunorubicin, Denileukin diftitox, Decitabine, Docetaxel, Dexamethasone, Doxifluridine, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, Epoetin Alpha, Epothilone, Erlotinib, Estramustine, Etinostat, Etoposide, Everolimus, Exemestane, Filgrastim, Floxuridine, Fludarabine, Fluorouracil, Fluoxymesterone, Flutamide, folate linked alkaloids, Gefitinib, Gemcitabine, Gemtuzumab ozogamicin, GM-CT-01, Goserelin, Hexamethylmelamine, Hydroxyureas, Ibritumomab, Idarubicin, Ifosfamide, Imatinib, Interferon alpha, Interferon beta, Irinotecan, Ixabepilone, Lapatinib, Leucovorin, Leuprolide, Lenalidomide, Letrozole, Lomustine, Mechlorethamine, Megestrol, Melphalan, Mercaptopurine, Methotrexate, Mitomycin, Mitoxantrone, Nelarabine, Nilotinib, Nilutamide, Octreotide, Ofatumumab, Oprelvekin, Oxaliplatin, Paclitaxel, Panitumumab, Pemetrexed, Pentostatin, polysaccharide galectin inhibitors, Procarbazine,

Raloxifene, Retinoic acids, Rituximab, Romiplostim, Sargramostim, Sorafenib, Streptozocin, Sunitinib, Tamoxifen, Temsirolimus, Temozolamide, Teniposide, Thalidomide, Thioguanine, Thiotepa, Tioguanine, Topotecan, Toremifene, Tositumomab, Trametinib, Trastuzumab, Tretinoin, Valrubicin, VEGF inhibitors and traps, Vinblastine, Vincristine, Vindesine, Vinorelbine, Vintafolide (EC145), Vorinostat, a salt thereof, and any combination thereof.

17. The use of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent is a therapeutic antibody or a combination of two or more therapeutic antibodies selected from the group consisting of Abagovomab, Alacizumab pegol, Alemtuzumab, Altumomab pentetate (Hybri-ceaker), Amatuximab, Anatumomab mafenatox, anti-PD-1 antibodies, Apolizumab, Arcitumomab (CEA-Scan), Belimumab, Bevacizumab, Bivatuzumab mertansine, Blinatumomab, Brentuximab vedotin, Cantuzumab mertansine, Cantuzumab ravtansine, Capromab pendetide (Prostascint), Catumaxomab (Removab), Cetuximab (Erbitux), Citatuzumab bogatox, Cixutumumab, Clivatuzumab tetraxetan (hPAM4-Cide), Conatumumab, Dalotuzumab, Denosumab, Drozitumab, Edrecolomab (Panorex), Enavatuzumab, Gemtuzumab, Ibritumomab tiuxetan, Ipilimumab (MDX-101), Ofatumumab, Panitumumab, Rituximab, Tositumomab, Trastuzumab, and any combination thereof.

18. The use of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent is a nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of an interfering RNA, a gene therapy expression vector, and a gene silencing vector.

19. The use of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent is a radioisotope, a thymidylate synthase inhibitor, or a platinum compound, a vinca alkaloid agent, or any combination thereof.

20. The use of claim 1, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is a chemical compound that enhances passive transport of the therapeutic compound into a cell.

21. The use of claim 1, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is selected from the group consisting of functionalized ketoacids, 6-Oxo-6-phenylhexanoic acid, 8-Oxo-8-phenyloctanoic acid, 8-(2,5-Dichlorophenyl)-8-oxooctanoic acid, functionalized ketoesters or aldehydes, modified amino acids, *N*-[8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)aminooctanoic acid, *N*-[8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)aminodecanoic acid, N-(5-chlorosalicyloyl)-8-aminocaprylic acid, N-[4-(4-chloro-2hydroxybenzoyl)amino1 butanoic acid, 2-ethylhexyl 2-hydroxybenzoate, 5-Cyclohexyl-5-oxovaleric acid, 6-Cyclohexyl-6-oxohexanoic acid, 7-Cyclohexyl-7-oxoheptanoic acid, 8-Cyclohexyl-8-oxooctanoic acid, 4-Cyclopentyl-4-oxobutyric acid, 5-Cyclopentyl-5-oxovaleric acid, 6-Cyclopentyl-6-oxohexanoic acid, 7-Cyclopentyl-7-oxoheptanoic acid, 8-Cyclopentyl-8-oxooctanoic acid, 4-Cyclobutyl-4-oxobutyric acid, 5-Cyclobutyl-5-oxovaleric acid, 6-Cyclobutyl-6-oxohexanoic acid, 7-Cyclobutyl-7-oxoheptanoic acid, 8-Cyclobutyl-8-oxooctanoic acid, 4-Cyclopropyl-4-oxobutyric acid, 5-Cyclopropyl-5-oxovaleric acid, 6-Cyclopropyl-6-oxohexanoic acid, 7-Cyclopropyl-7-oxoheptanoic acid, 8-Cyclopropyl-8-oxooctanoic acid, 8-[(3-methylcyclohexyl)oxy]octanoic acid, 7-[(3-methylcyclohexyl)oxy]heptanoic acid, 6-[(3-methylcyclohexyl)oxy]hexanoic acid, 5-[(3-methylcyclohexyl)oxy]pentanoic acid, 4-[(3-methylcyclohexyl)oxy]butanoic acid, 3-[(3-methylcyclohexyl)oxy]propanoic acid, octisalate, Diketopiperazines, saponin, Acylcarnitines, Alkanoylcholines, taurodihydrofusidate, sulphoxides, Oxazolidinones, pyrrolidones, alcohols and alkanols, benzoic acid, glycols, surfactants, terpenes,

functionally effective salts of any of the foregoing, derivatives of any of the foregoing, and any combinations thereof.

22. The use of claim 21, wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is selected from the group consisting of 6-Oxo-6-phenylhexanoic acid, 8-Cyclohexyl-8-oxooctanoic acid, *N*-[8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)aminooctanoic acid, a functionally effective salt of any of the foregoing, a derivative of any of the foregoing, and any combination thereof.

23. The use of claim 22, wherein the therapeutic agent is cisplatin or other platinum agent, and wherein the intracellular permeation enhancing agent is 6-oxo-6 phenylhexanoic acid, *N*-[8-(2-hydroxybenzoyl)aminooctanoic acid, or a salt or derivative thereof and the other platinum agent is satraplatin, picoplatin, nedaplatin, triplatin, carboplatin or oxaplatin.

24. The use of claim 1, further comprising the administration of an immunotherapeutic agent.

25. The use of claim 24, wherein the immunotherapeutic agent is a cancer vaccine, hormone, epitope, cytokine, tumor antigen, CD4 cell stimulator, NKT cell agonist, Programmed Cell Death -1 inhibitor, CTLA-4 inhibitor or adjuvant.

26. The use of claim 25, wherein the immunotherapeutic agent is a β-ManCer comprising a sphingosine moiety and a fatty acid moiety comprising a linear or branched, saturated or unsaturated, aliphatic hydrocarbon group having from about 8 to about 49 carbon atoms.

27. Use of a therapeutic agent and an intracellular permeation enhancing agent, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of cancer, comprising the aqueous intratumoral administration of the medicament, wherein the formulation is dosed at between 0.1 ml per cc of tumor volume and 1 ml per cc of tumor volume and contains 0.5 mg/ml of cisplatin and 10 mg/ml of N-(8[2-hydroxybenzoyl]amino)octanoic acid or 0.1 mg/ml of vinblastine and 10 mg/ml of N-(8[2-hydroxybenzoyl]amino)octanoic acid.

28. The use of claim 1, wherein the therapeutic agent and the intracellular permeation enhancing agent stimulate an immune response against the cancer.