CLAIMS

~~WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:~~

1. A method of making a lymphocyte composition for administration to a recipient comprising:

a) obtaining a peripheral blood cell composition from a donor, wherein the donor is optionally vaccinated against an antigen present in the recipient, and wherein the peripheral blood cell composition contains CD8+ T-cells, CD4+ T-cells-, and natural killer cells;

b) depleting the peripheral blood cell composition of the CD8+ T-cells, wherein depleting the peripheral blood cell composition of the CD8+ T-cells is reducing the number of CD8+ T-cells in the peripheral blood cell composition by at least one order of magnitude; and

c) expanding the CD4+ T cells specific to the antigen by culturing the CD4+ T cells with the antigen, wherein the donor is human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-matched, partially HLA-matched, or -haploidentical to the recipient, thereby making a lymphocyte composition.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the antigen is selected from the group consisting of a neoplastic antigen, a neoplastic idiotype, a viral antigen, a bacterial antigen, a fungal antigen, a parasitic antigen, a non-human animal antigen, a tumor neoantigen, and a combination thereof.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the viral antigen is selected from the group consisting of a human papillomavirus (HPV) E6 antigen, a HPV E7 antigen and a combination thereof.

4. The method of claim 2, wherein the viral antigen is selected from the group consisting of an Epstein-Barr virus latent membrane protein 1 (LMP1), a latent membrane protein 2a (LMP 2a) and a combination thereof.

5. The method of claim 2, wherein the antigen is a neoplastic antigen or a tumor neoantigen.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the tumor neoantigen is an antigen from a recipient’s tumor.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the donor is a cancer-free donor.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the partially HLA-matched or HLA-haploidentical donor has at least one human leukocyte antigen (HLA) Class II allele match relative to the recipient and the HLA Class II allele match is at a gene selected from the group consisting of HLA-DRB1, HLA-DQB1, and HLA-DPB1.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the donor has at least one HLA Class II allele mis-match relative to the recipient in the donor anti-recipient (graft-versus-host direction) and the HLA Class II allele mis-match is at a gene selected from the group consisting of HLA-DRB1, HLA-DQB1, and HLA-DPB1.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein a donor vaccinated against an antigen present in the recipient is a donor having CD4+ T-cell immunity against the antigen present in the recipient.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the recipient does not have detectable antibodies reactive against human leukocyte antigens of the donor.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein reducing the CD8+ T-cells in the peripheral blood cell composition comprises using an anti-CD8+ antibody associated with magnetic particles or an anti-CD8+ antibody plus complement.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein a subject selected from the group consisting of the recipient, the donor and one or more potential allogeneic donor(s) has been screened for serological reactivity to an infectious agent antigen selected from the group consisting of a Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) antigen, a Hepatitis Virus antigen, Epstein-Barr virus and a Cytomegalovirus antigen.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein the number of CD4+ T-cells in the allogeneic lymphocyte composition differs from the number of CD4+ T-cells in the peripheral blood cell composition by less than about 50%.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the number of donor CD4+ T-cells based on an ideal body weight of the recipient in kilograms (kg) is between about $1X10^5$ CD4+ T-cells/kg and about $1X10^9$ CD4+ T-cells/kg~~,~~.

16. Use of a lympho-depleting chemotherapeutic agent and a lymphocyte cell composition in the manufacture of a medicament for ~~A method of treating~~the treatment of cancer in a subject~~, comprising:~~wherein

~~a) administering a lympho-depleting chemotherapy to the subject; and~~

~~b) administering~~ the~~a~~ lymphocyte cell composition ~~to the subject,~~ ~~wherein the lymphocyte composition~~ is obtained from a peripheral blood cell composition of a~~n~~ human leukocyte antigen (HLA)-matched, partially HLA-mismatched, or HLA-haploidentical donor, wherein the donor is optionally vaccinated against a viral antigen and/or a tumor neoantigen present in the subject,
wherein the composition is depleted of CD8+ T cells, and
wherein the composition comprises an expanded population of CD4+ T cells specific to the viral and/or tumor neoantigen present in the subject.

17. The ~~method~~ use of claim 16, wherein the lympho-depleting ~~chemotherapy~~ chemotherapeutic agent is for a lympho-reductive non-lympho-ablative treatment; a treatment that induces transient lymphopenia; a treatment to deplete or inhibit myeloid-derived suppressor cells; a treatment to deplete or inhibit tumor associated macrophage cells or a treatment to deplete regulatory T cells.

18. The ~~method~~ use of claim 16, wherein the lympho-depleting ~~chemotherapy~~ chemotherapeutic agent is selected from the group consisting of dasatinib, 5-fluorouracil, taxotere, clodronate, gemcitabine, cyclophosphamide, fludarabine, denileukin diftitox, and daclizumab.

19. The method of claim 1 or the use of claim 16, wherein the peripheral blood cell composition is a whole blood product or an apheresis product.

20. A cell bank comprising several different cell lines, each line from a single donor and containing an expanded population of CD4+ T cells specific for a viral antigen, a tumor neoantigen, or a combination thereof.

21. The cell bank of claim 20, wherein the viral antigen is a HPV antigen.

22. The cell bank of claim 20, wherein the viral antigen is an antigen of the Epstein-Barr virus.