Immunotherapy with checkpoint inhibitors is currently revolutionizing cancer treatment in the clinic, but only a little fraction of patients respond. Triple negative breast cancer is an extremely aggressive subtype that in most cases is not responsive to immunotherapy. There is thus an urgent need for new treatments to cure this disease. To escape cell death, cancer cells secrete survival factors. In our NanoNET project, we will develop a new combinatorial nano-approach to specifically target one of these factors to induce an immune reactivity able to improve the effects of checkpoint inhibitors. Our goal is to improve the standard of care used in the clinic.