

Corso di Biologia cellulare del Cancro 2020/21

**Cancer immunoediting from immune
surveillance to immune escape**

Federica Benvenuti

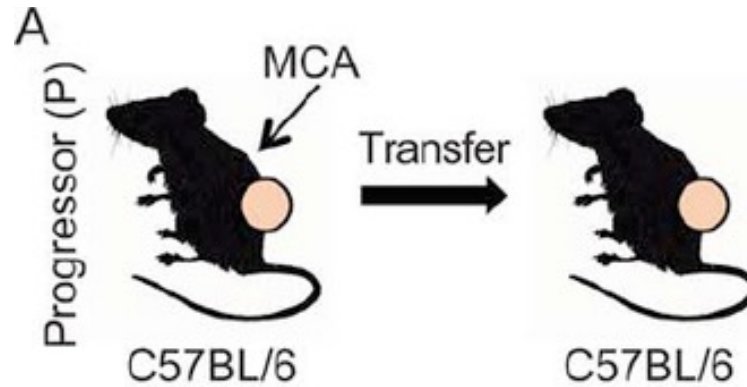
International centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology

Area Science Park

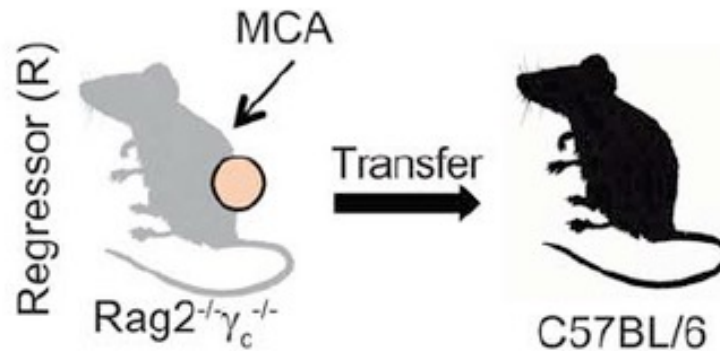
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Immunological Surveillance



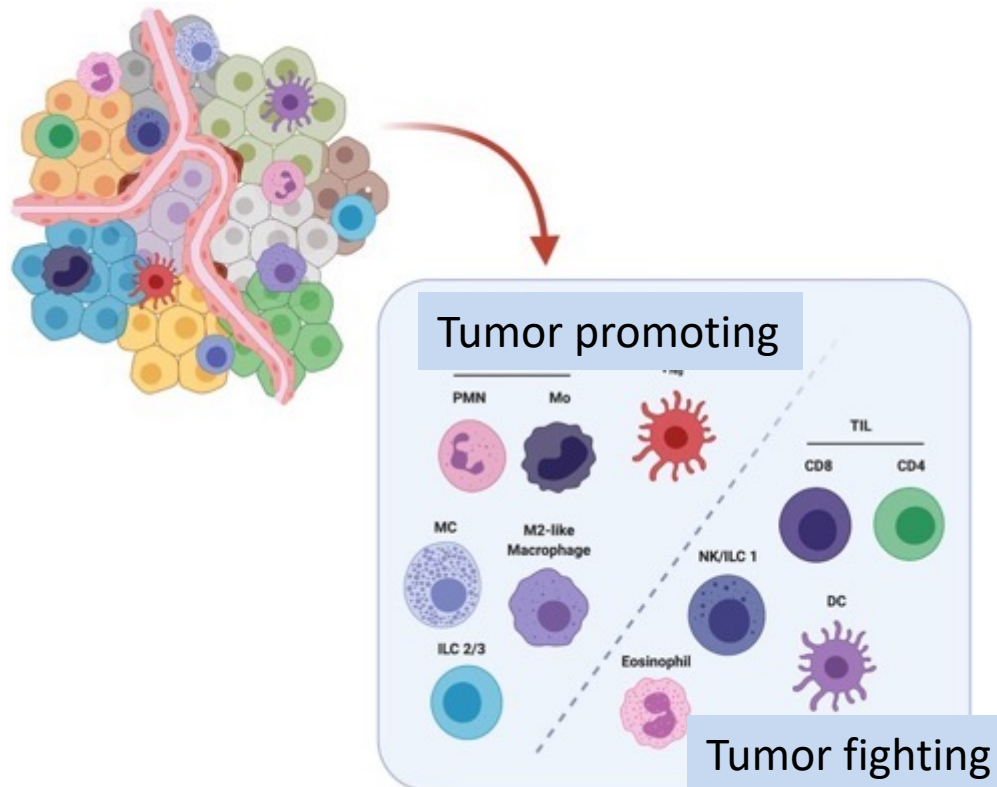
GROWTH



REJECTION

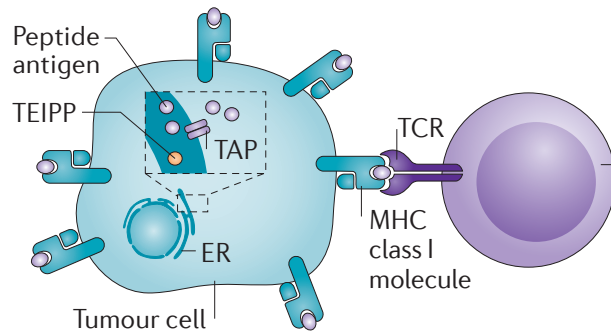
Dual role of the immune system in cancer

- Inflammation (by immune cells) can promote tumorigenesis
- The immune system has potent anti-cancer properties

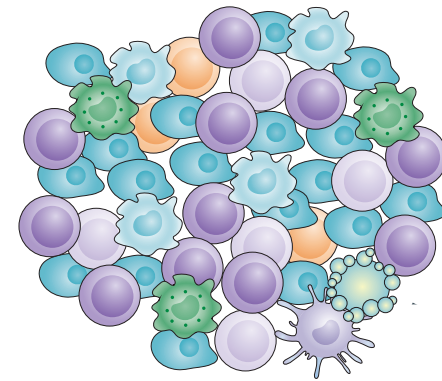


Generation of a tumor promoting/immunosuppressive environment

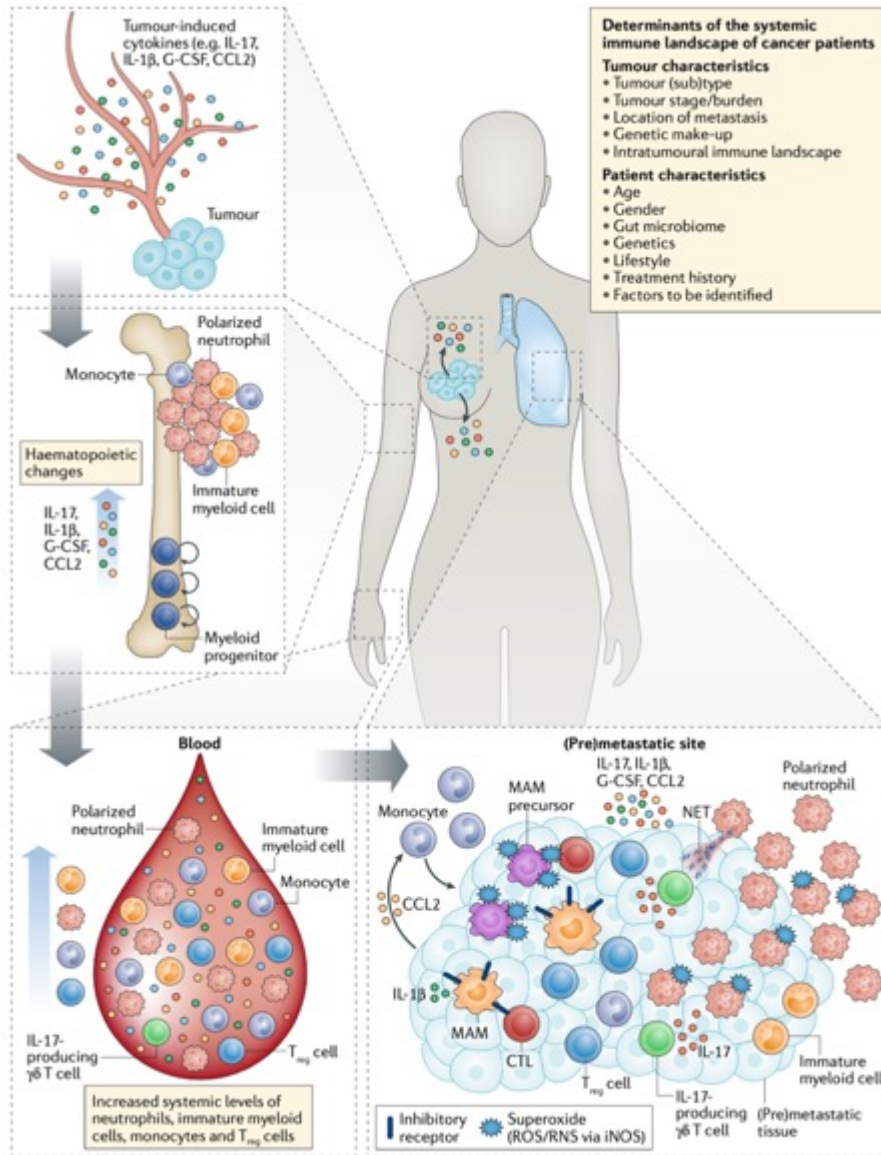
CELL AUTONOMOUS MODIFICATIONS



INFLAMMATION AND IMMUNE SUPPRESSIVE NETWORK



Immune cells in metastasis



- Tumor induced systemic inflammation is a key feature of disease progression associated to metastasis formation
- **IL-17, IL-1 β , CCL2, G-CSF** reprogram hematopoiesis towards the myeloid lineage (monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils)



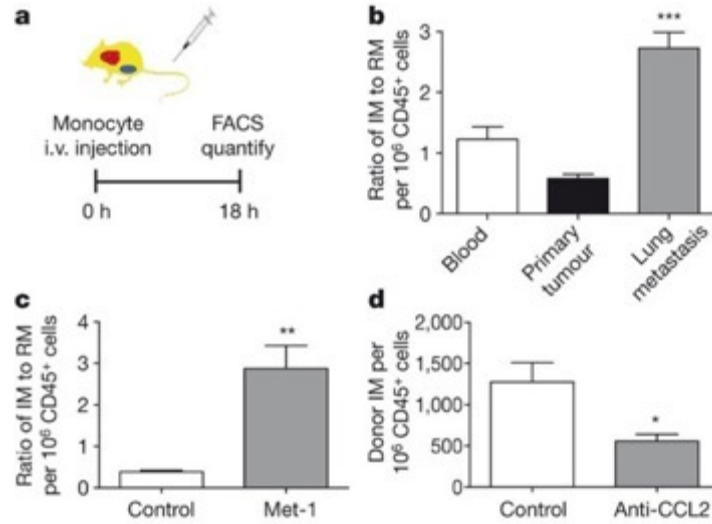
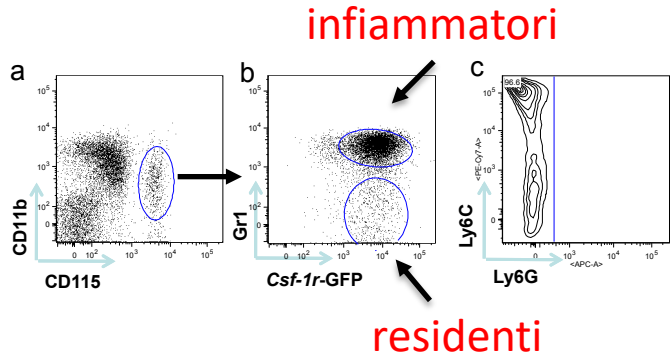
Systemic accumulation of suppressive neutro and Treg
CCL2: drives accumulation of mono in the premetastatic niche

Published: 08 June 2011

CCL2 recruits inflammatory monocytes to facilitate breast-tumour metastasis

Bin-Zhi Qian, Jiufeng Li, Hui Zhang, Takanori Kitamura, Jinghang Zhang, Liam R. Campion, Elizabeth A. Kaiser, Linda A. Snyder & Jeffrey W. Pollard ✉

Fluorescent monocytes csf1r-GFP

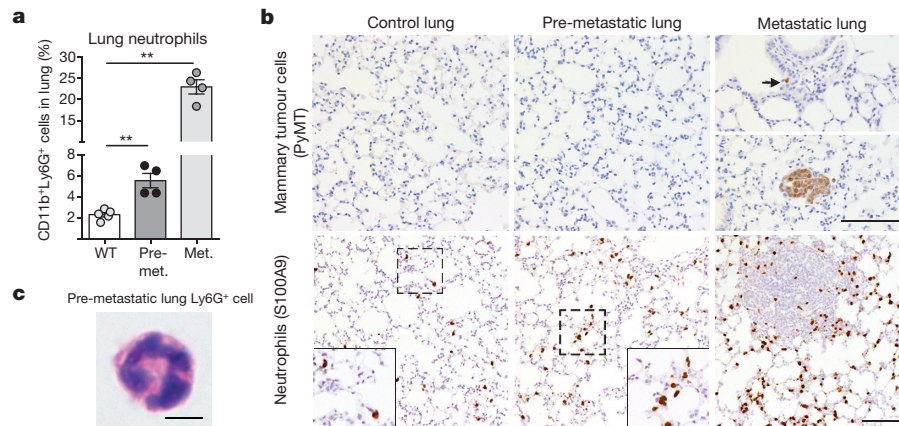


Neutrophils support lung colonization of metastasis–initiating breast cancer cells

Stefanie K. Wculek¹ & Ilaria Malanchi¹

MMTV-polyoma middle T antigen tumor model (spontaneous breast cancer model)

Question: leukocytes composition at distant sites favour metastatic growth? focus on neutrophils



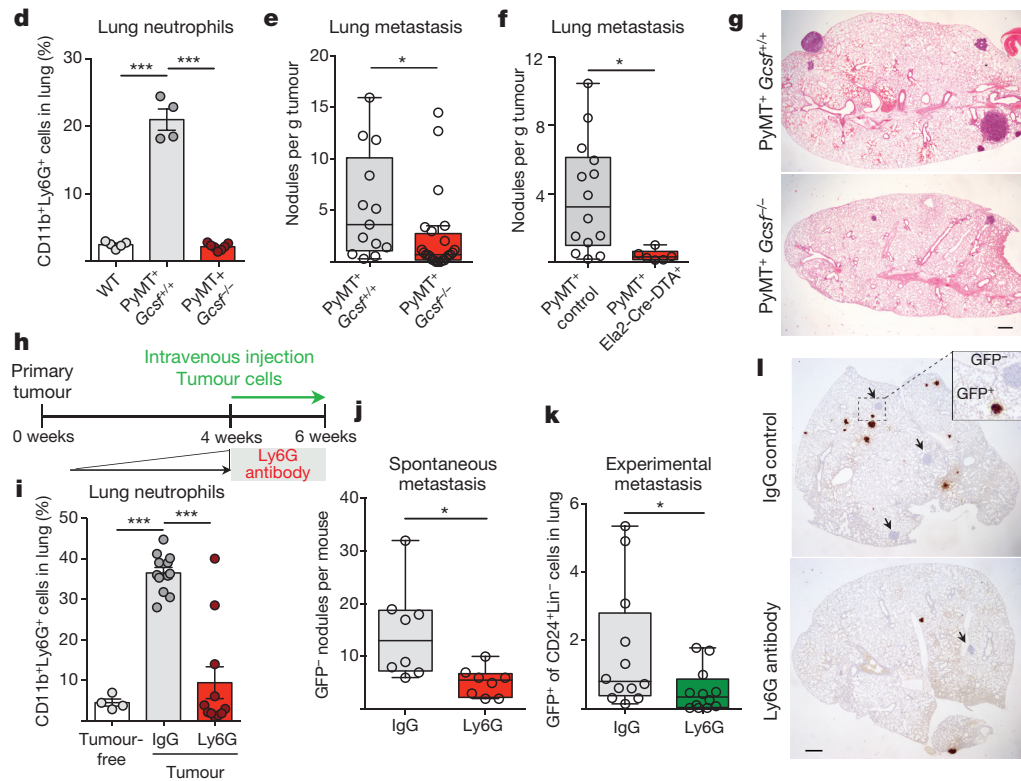
Neutrophils accumulate in the lung BEFORE arrival of cancer cells

Models of neutrophils deficiency: gcsf-null background

Second model of neutro depletion: Cre sotto promotore neutro specifico incrociati a differia

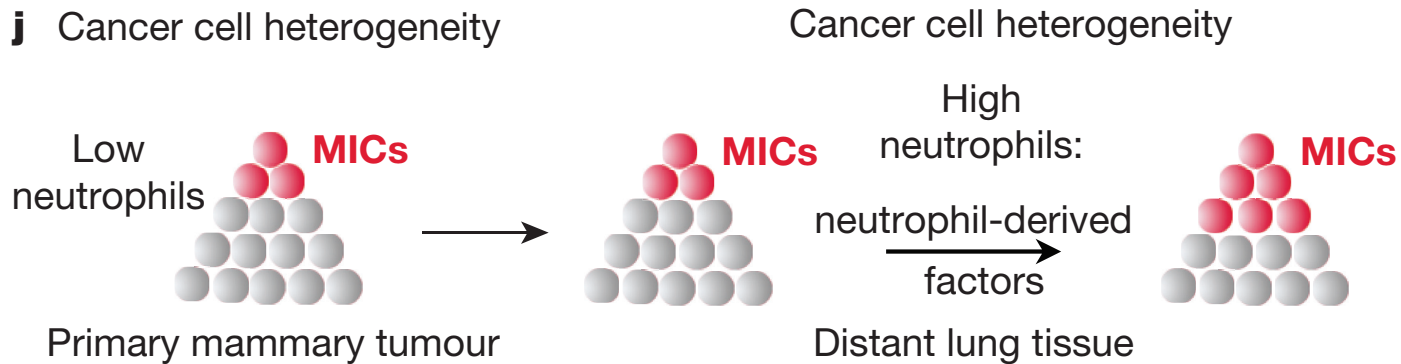
Toxic flozed

(elimino selettivamente i neutro)



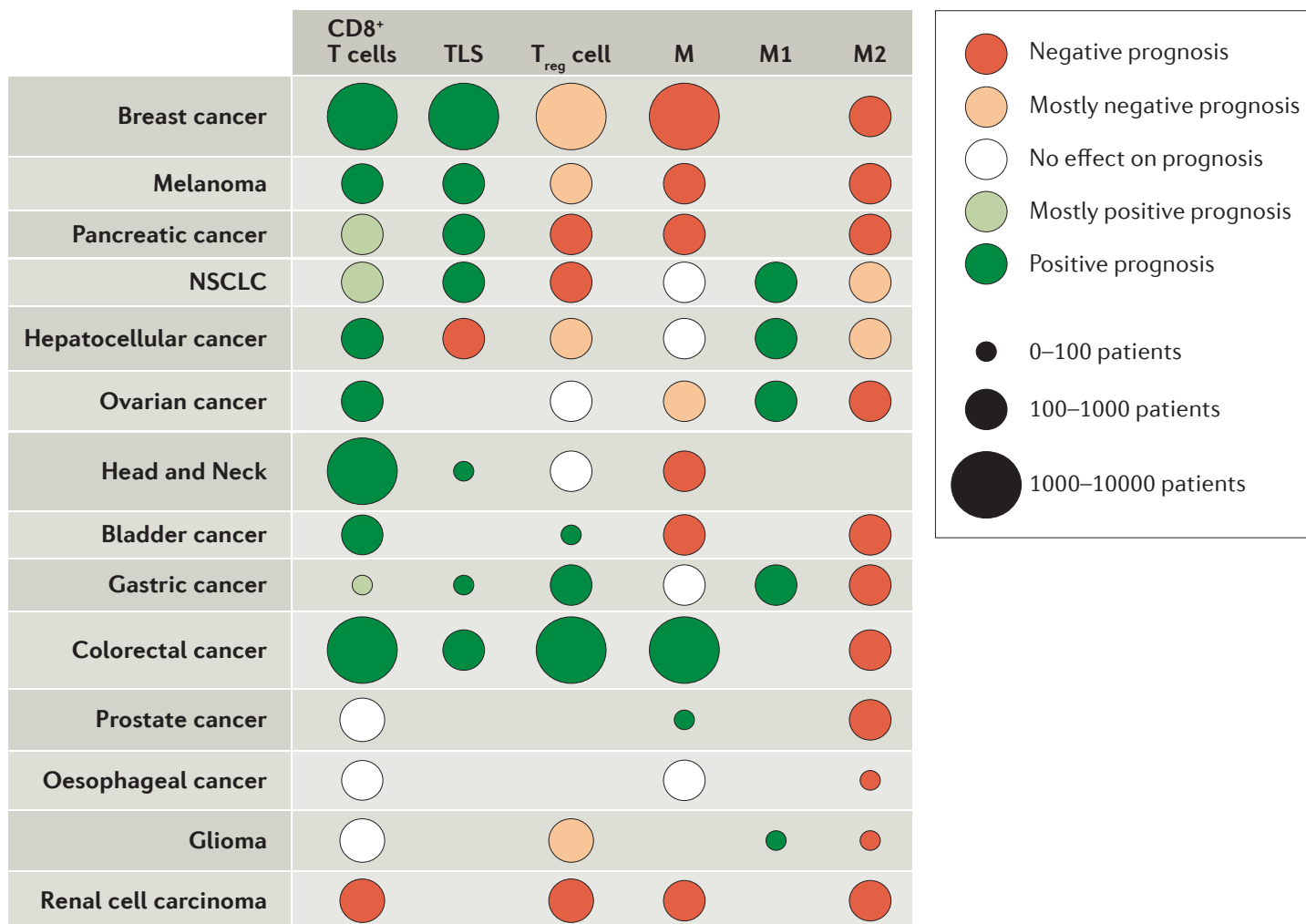
Rag- background, neutro depletion by antibodies

- Conclusions: neutrophils specifically support metastatic initiation. Neutro derived leukotrienes aid the colonization of distal tissues by expanding the sub-pools of cancer cells that retain tumorigenic potential

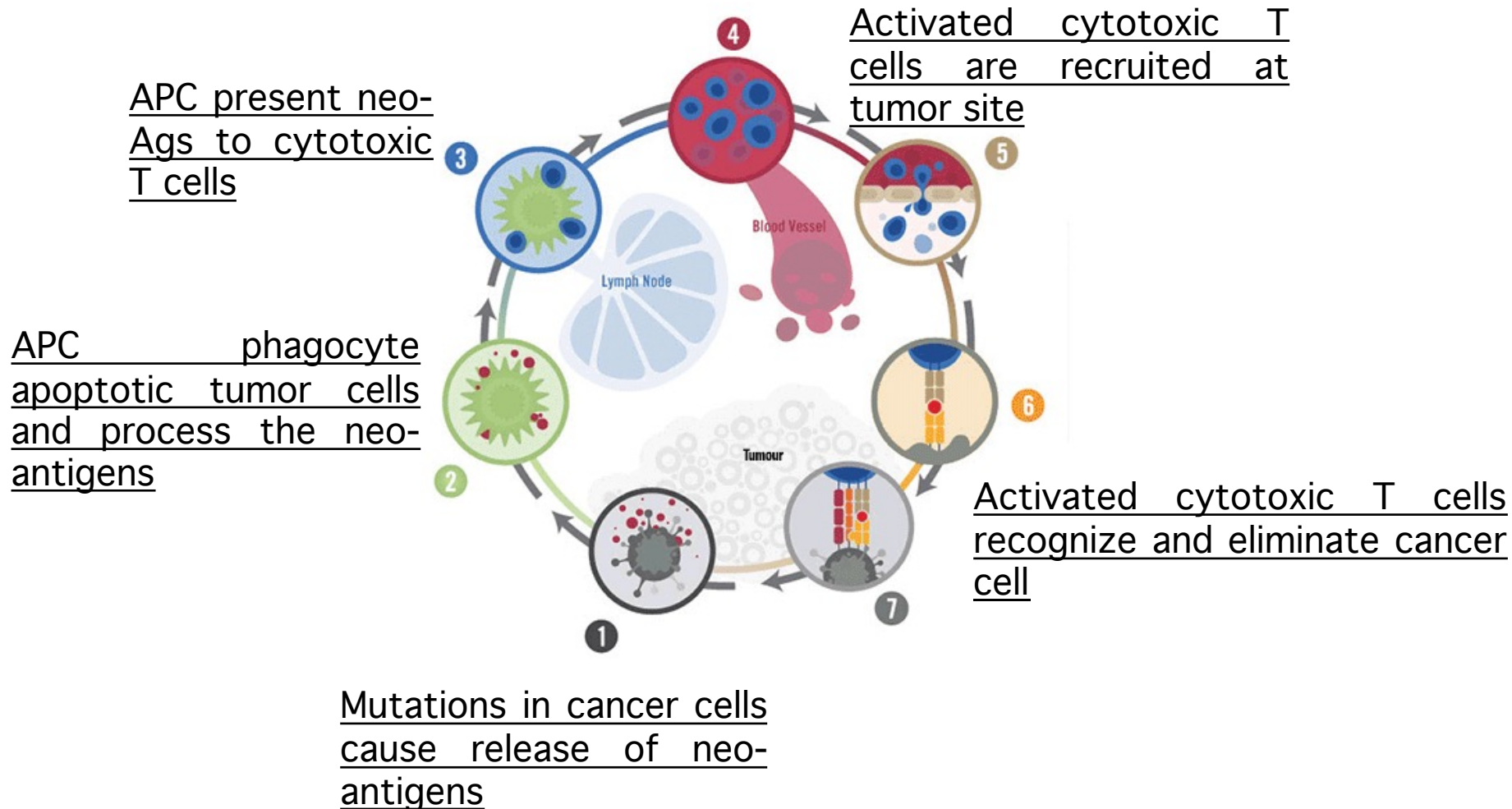


MIC: metastasis initiating cells

Effect of the immune infiltrate on the prognosis of patients

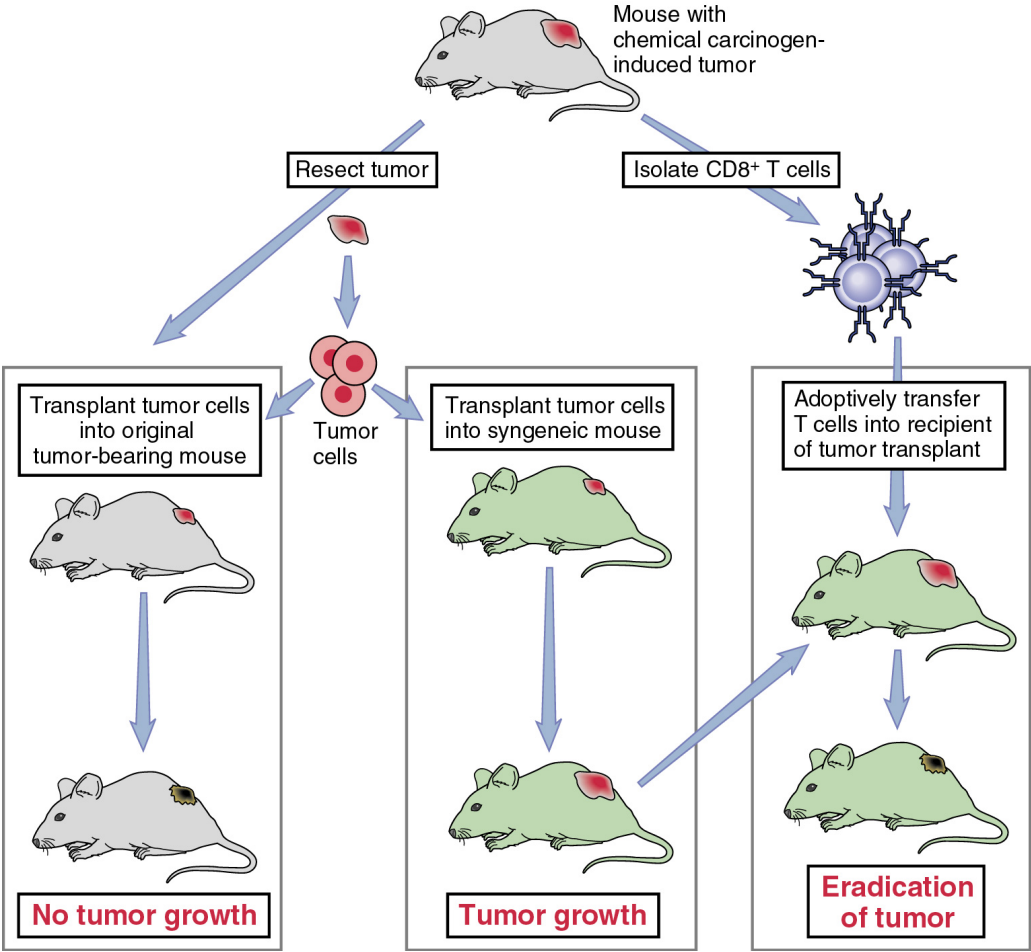


Cancer-immunity cell cycle and immunotherapy

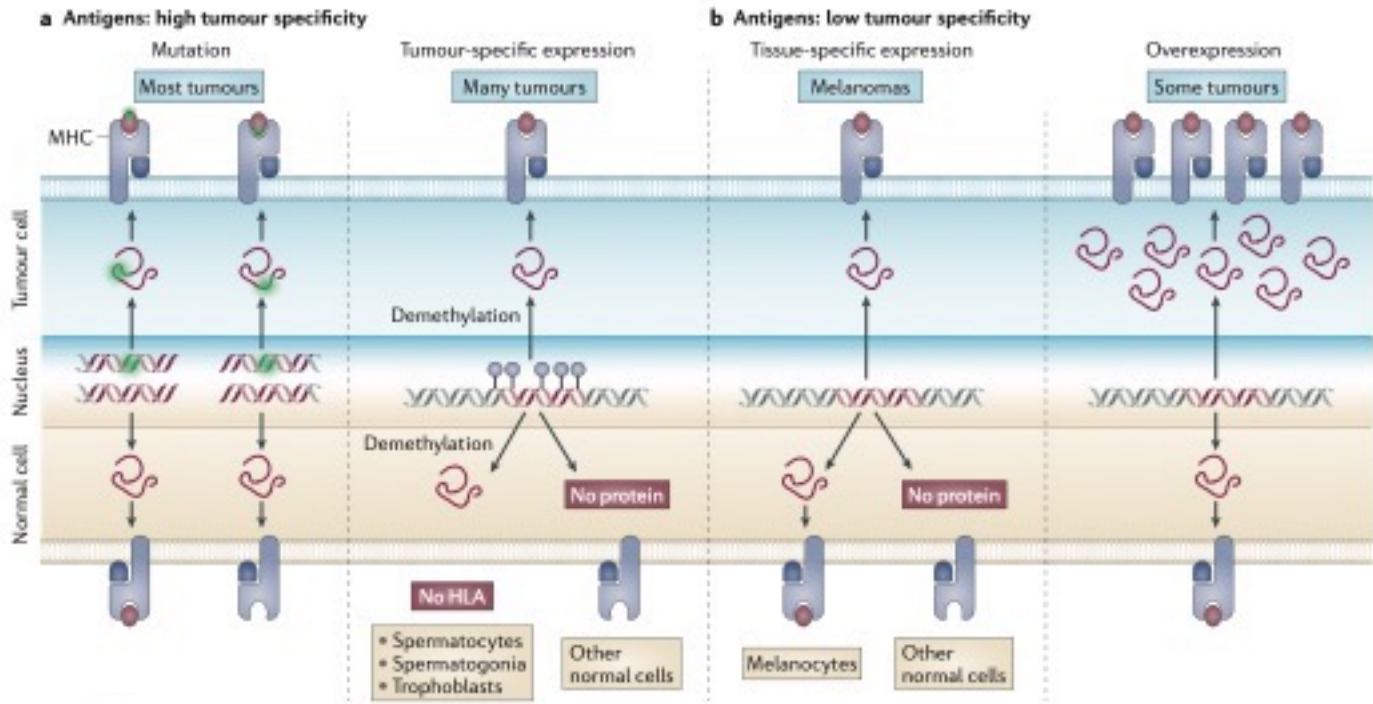


Tumor Antigens Discovery & Definition

Experimental Demonstration of Antigen-specific Tumor Immunity



What antigens are recognized by the immune response



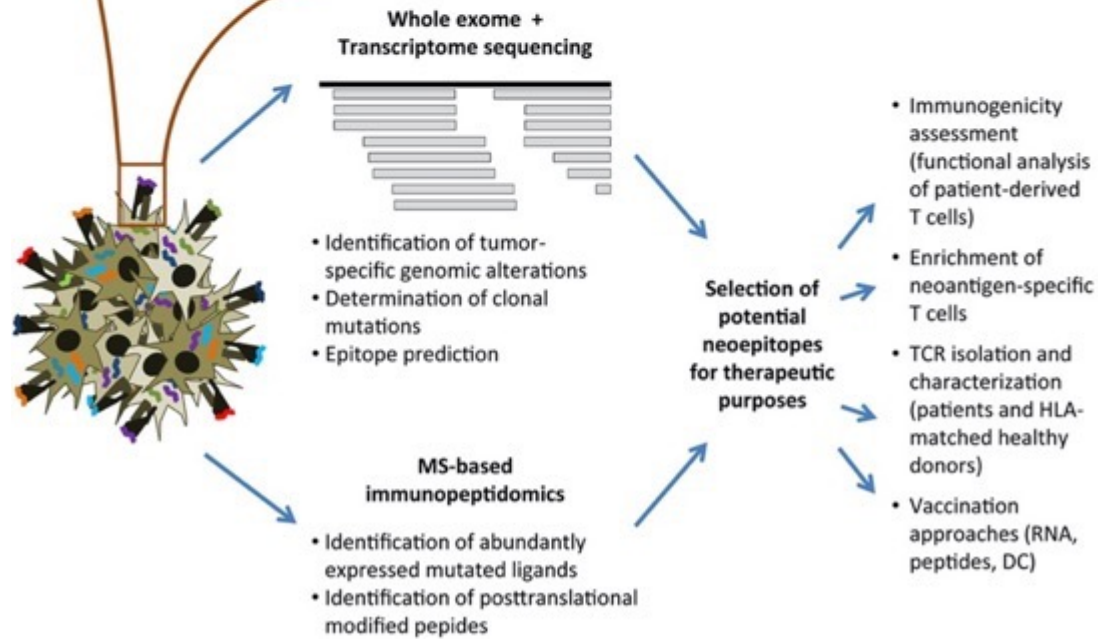
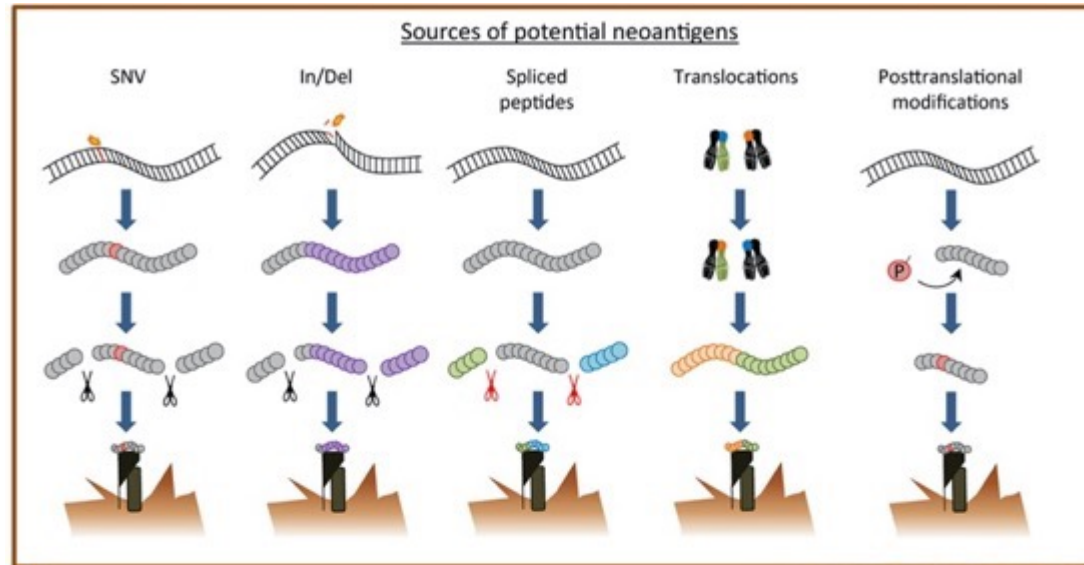
Point mutations that modify a peptide binding to MHC class-I, generation of new epitopes

Activation of genes not expressed in normal tissue, by demethylation

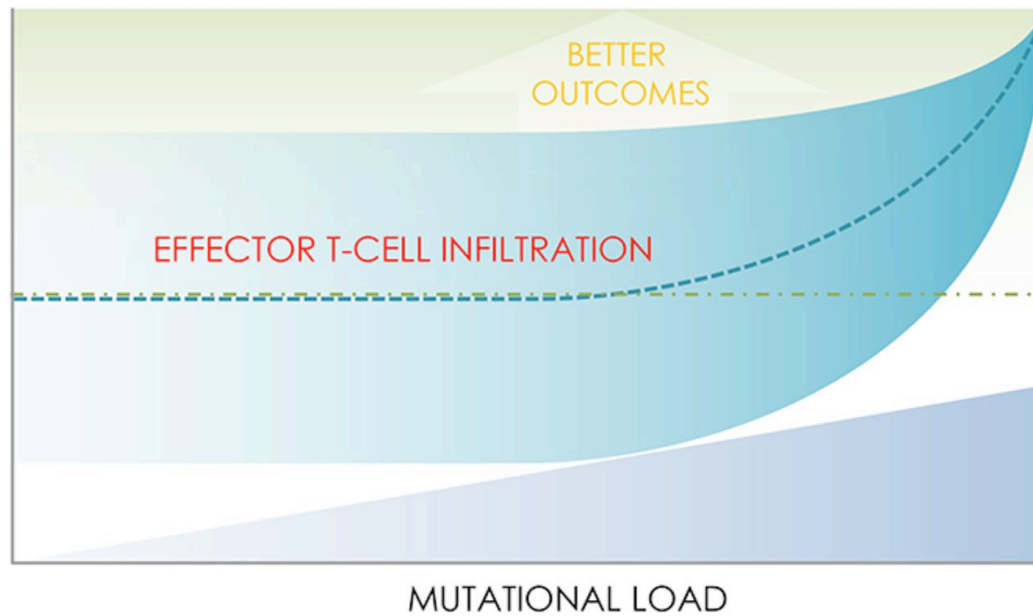
Tissue specific expression

Overexpression
WT1:leukemia

Neoantigens: discovery and definition

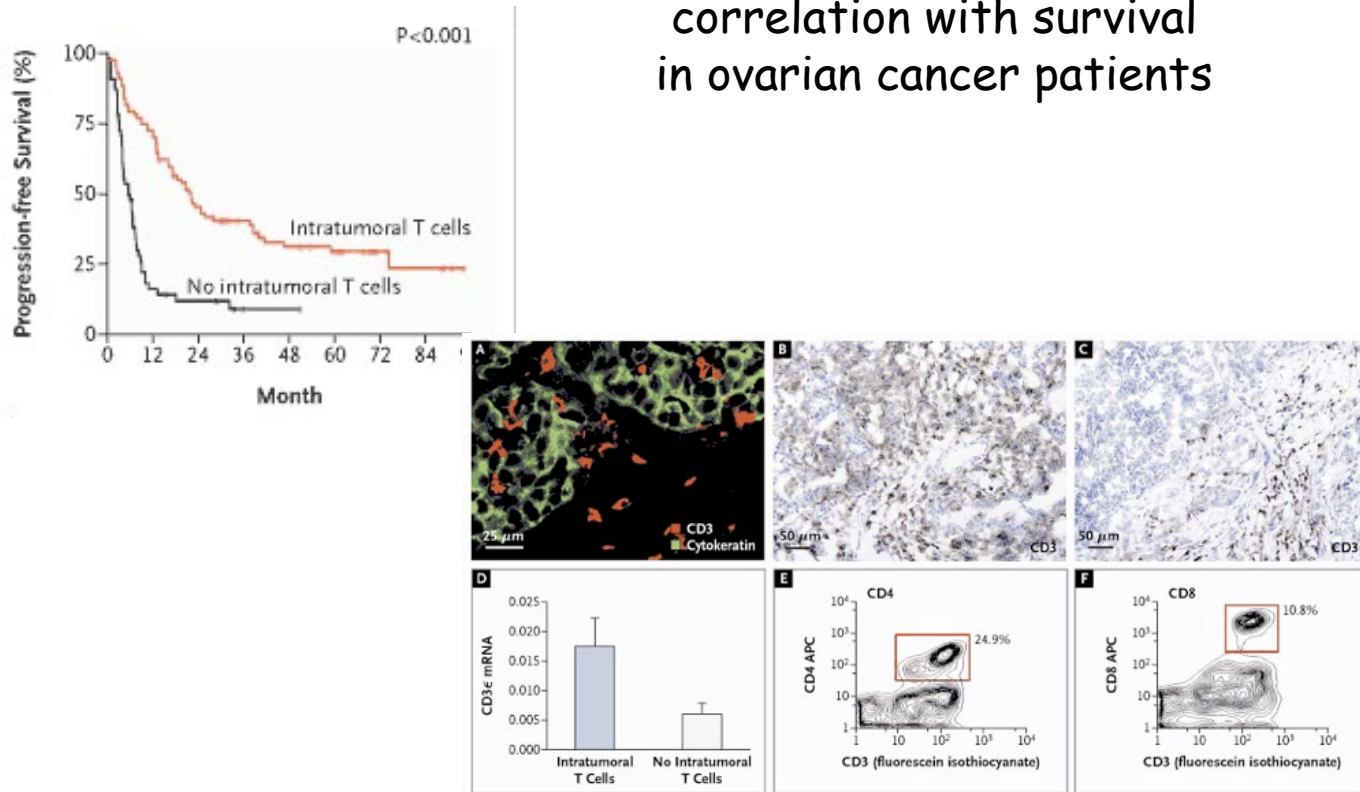


- More mutations → more neoantigens → more T cell infiltration



The presence of tumor antigens is demonstrated by the enrichment of T cells in antigenic tumors

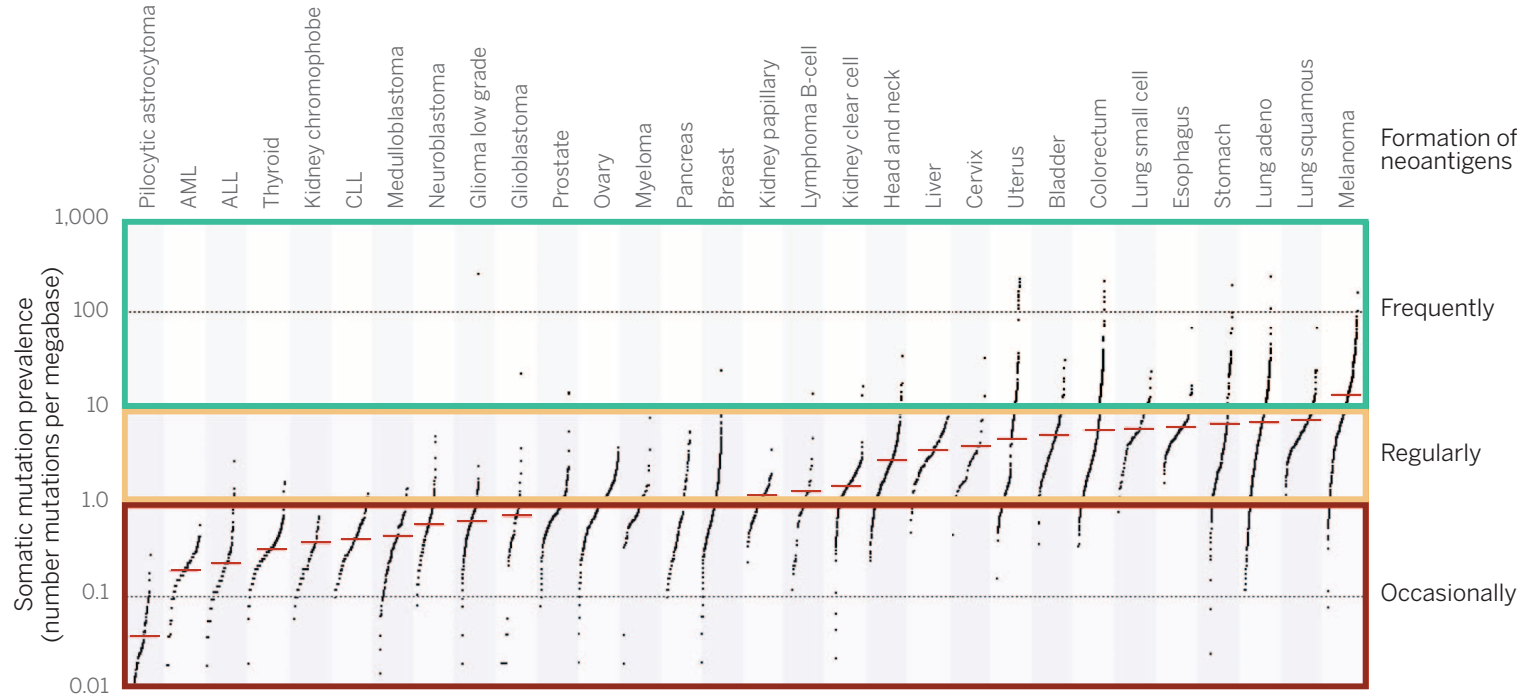
Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes correlation with survival in ovarian cancer patients



Zhang et al. NEJM 348:203, 2003

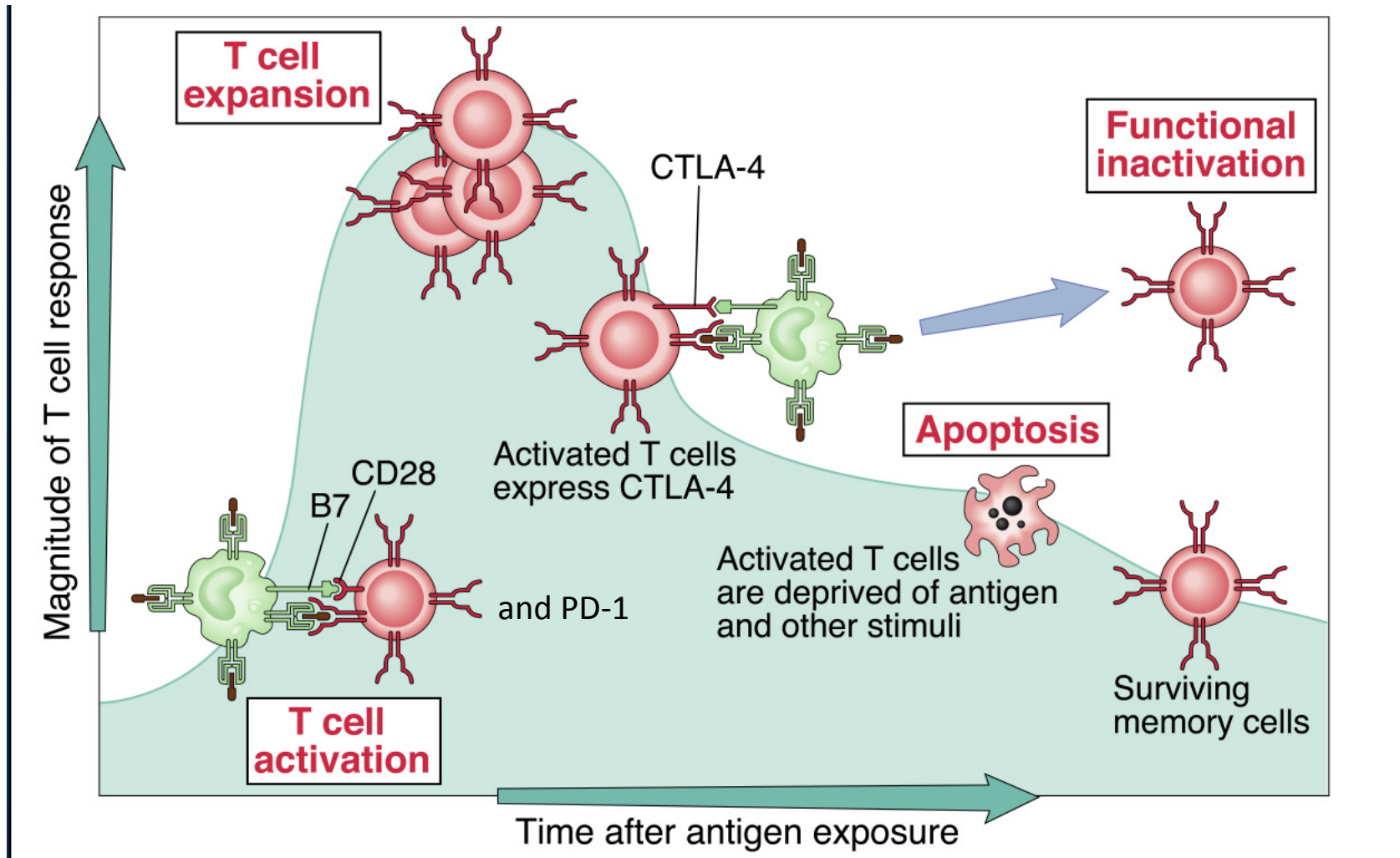
Frequencies of neoantigens across human cancers

~~Frequencies of neoantigens across human cancers~~



“The genetic damage that on the one hand leads to oncogenic outgrowth can also be targeted by the immune system to control malignancies.”

T cell activation is integrated with signals to restrain and dampen the immune response



The PD-1 inhibitory pathway

- PD-1 recognizes two ligands (PD-L1, PD-L2)
- Upregulated on T cells after activation
- Knockout of PD-1 leads to autoimmune disease (different manifestations in different strains)
- PD-1 expression in T cells suppress chronic infections

Exhaustion of CD8 T cells is reversible: the first report of PD-1/PD-L1 blockade to restore T cells responses in infection

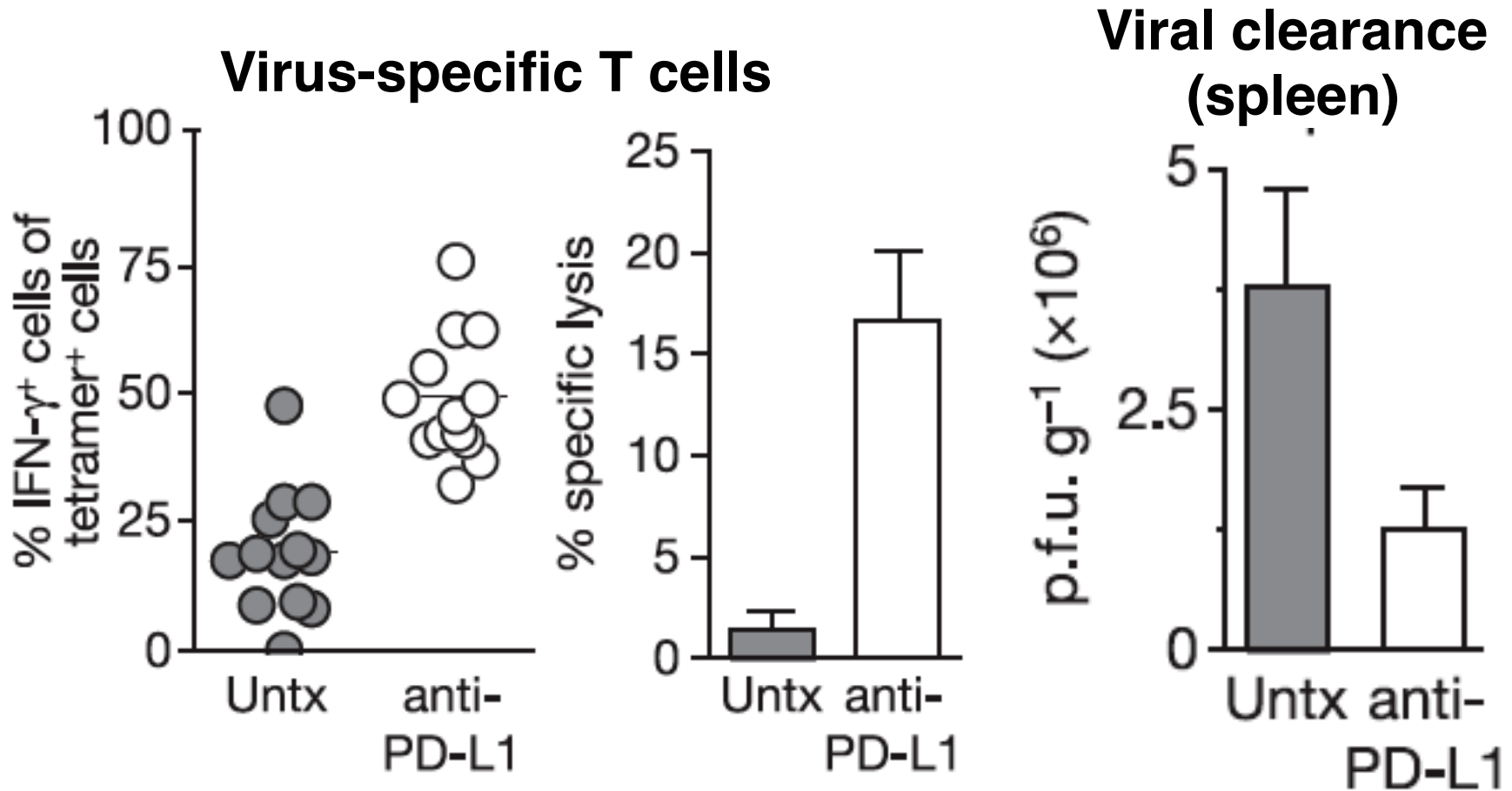
ARTICLES

Restoring function in exhausted CD8 T cells during chronic viral infection

Daniel L. Barber¹, E. John Wherry², David Masopust¹, Baogong Zhu³, James P. Allison⁴, Arlene H. Sharpe⁵, Gordon J. Freeman³ & Rafi Ahmed¹

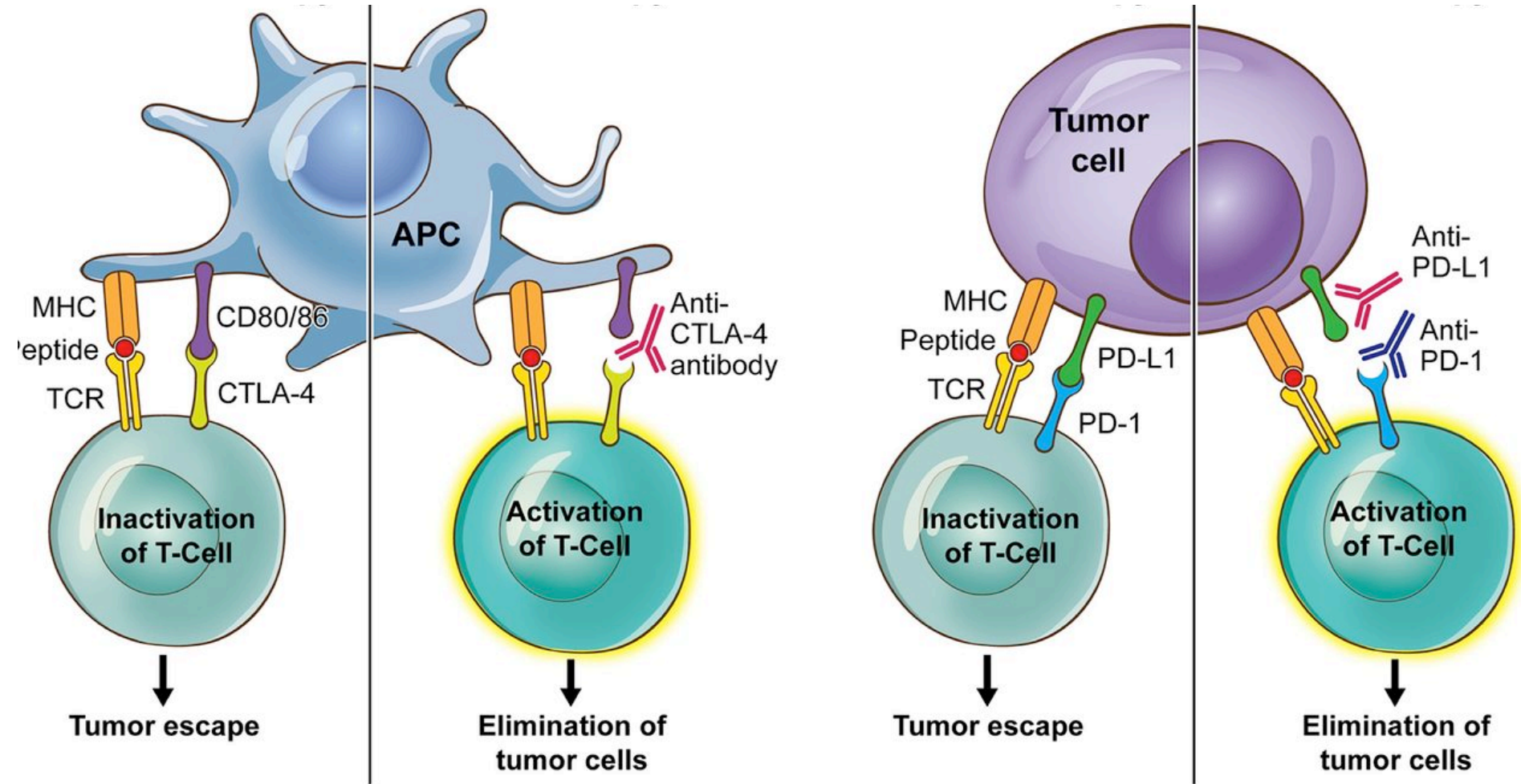
Functional impairment of antigen-specific T cells is a defining characteristic of many chronic infections, but the underlying mechanisms of T-cell dysfunction are not well understood. To address this question, we analysed genes expressed in functionally impaired virus-specific CD8 T cells present in mice chronically infected with lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus (LCMV), and compared these with the gene profile of functional memory CD8 T cells. Here we report that PD-1 (programmed death 1; also known as Pdc1) was selectively upregulated by the exhausted T cells, and that *in vivo* administration of antibodies that blocked the interaction of this inhibitory receptor with its ligand, PD-L1 (also known as B7-H1), enhanced T-cell responses. Notably, we found that even in persistently infected mice that were

T cell exhaustion is reversible by blockade of inhibitory receptor

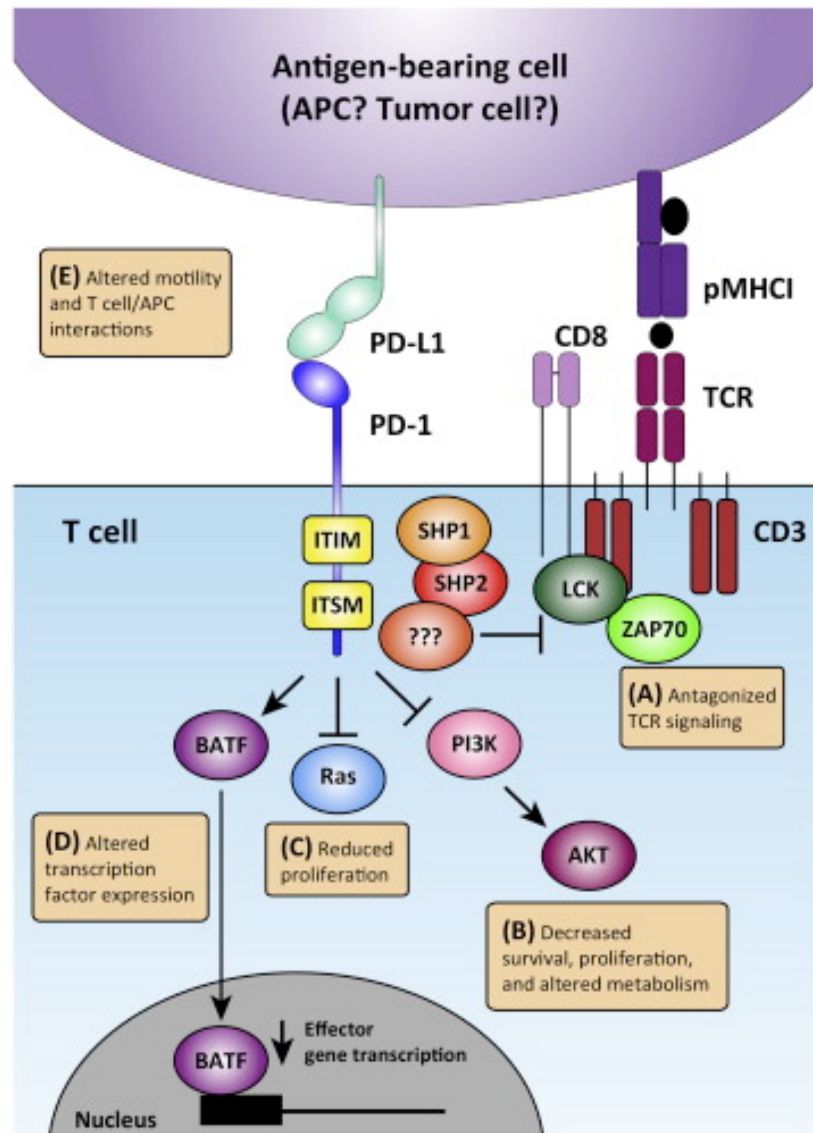


In chronic LCMV infection in mice, virus-specific T cells become paralyzed; express high levels of PD-1; function restored by blocking the PD-1 pathway. Barber et al (Ahmed lab) Nature 2006

PD-1/PDL1 blockade in cancer



Mechanism of PD-L1/PD-1 blockade



Mutational landscape determines sensitivity to PD-1 blockade in non-small cell lung cancer

Naiyer A. Rizvi,^{1,2,*}† Matthew D. Hellmann,^{1,2,*} Alexandra Snyder,^{1,2,3,*} Pia Kvistborg,⁴ Vladimir Makarov,³ Jonathan J. Havel,³ William Lee,⁵ Jianda Yuan,⁶ Phillip Wong,⁶ Teresa S. Ho,⁶ Martin L. Miller,⁷ Natasha Rekhtman,⁸ Andre L. Moreira,⁸ Fawzia Ibrahim,¹ Cameron Bruggeman,⁹ Billel Gasmı,¹⁰ Roberta Zappasodi,¹⁰ Yuka Maeda,¹⁰ Chris Sander,⁷ Edward B. Garon,¹¹ Taha Merghoub,^{1,10} Jedd D. Wolchok,^{1,2,10} Ton N. Schumacher,⁴ Timothy A. Chan^{2,3,5,†}

