

# Primer on Dendritic Cells in Cancer

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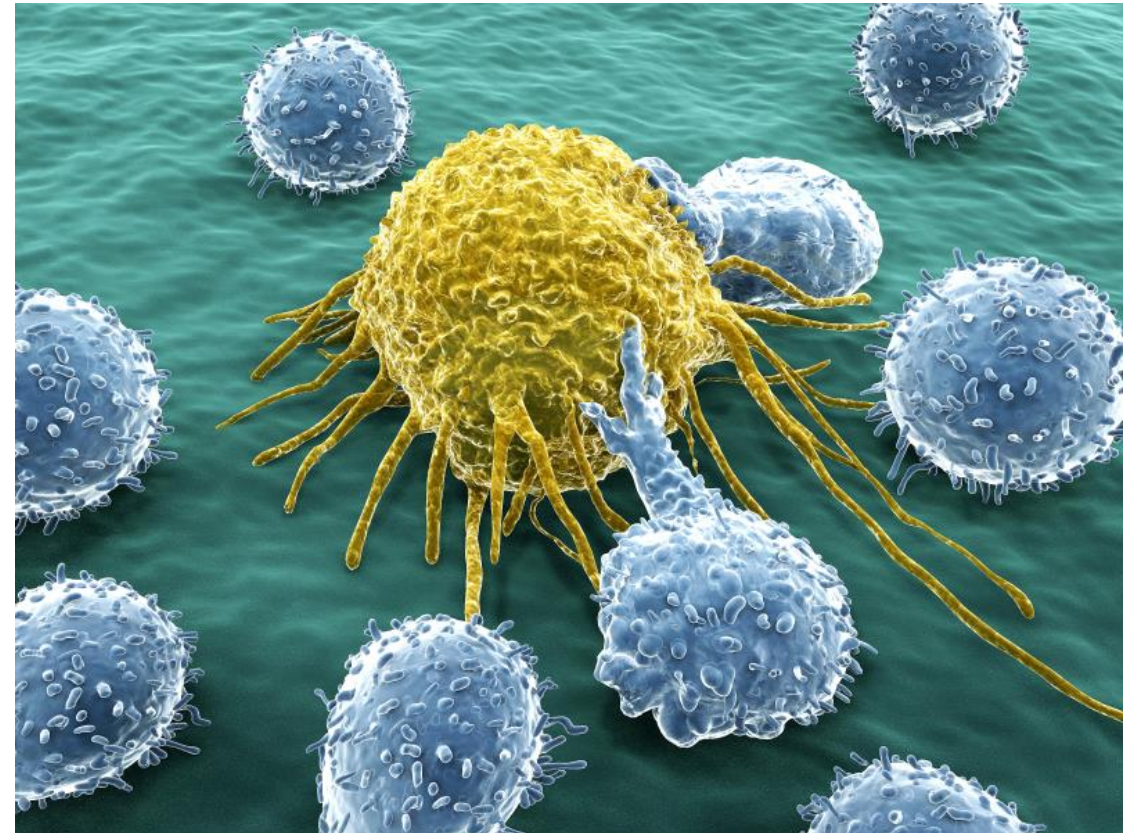
North Star Mall

# **Disclosures**

**Consultant for Xencor, Agenus, Dr. Reddy, Cogen**

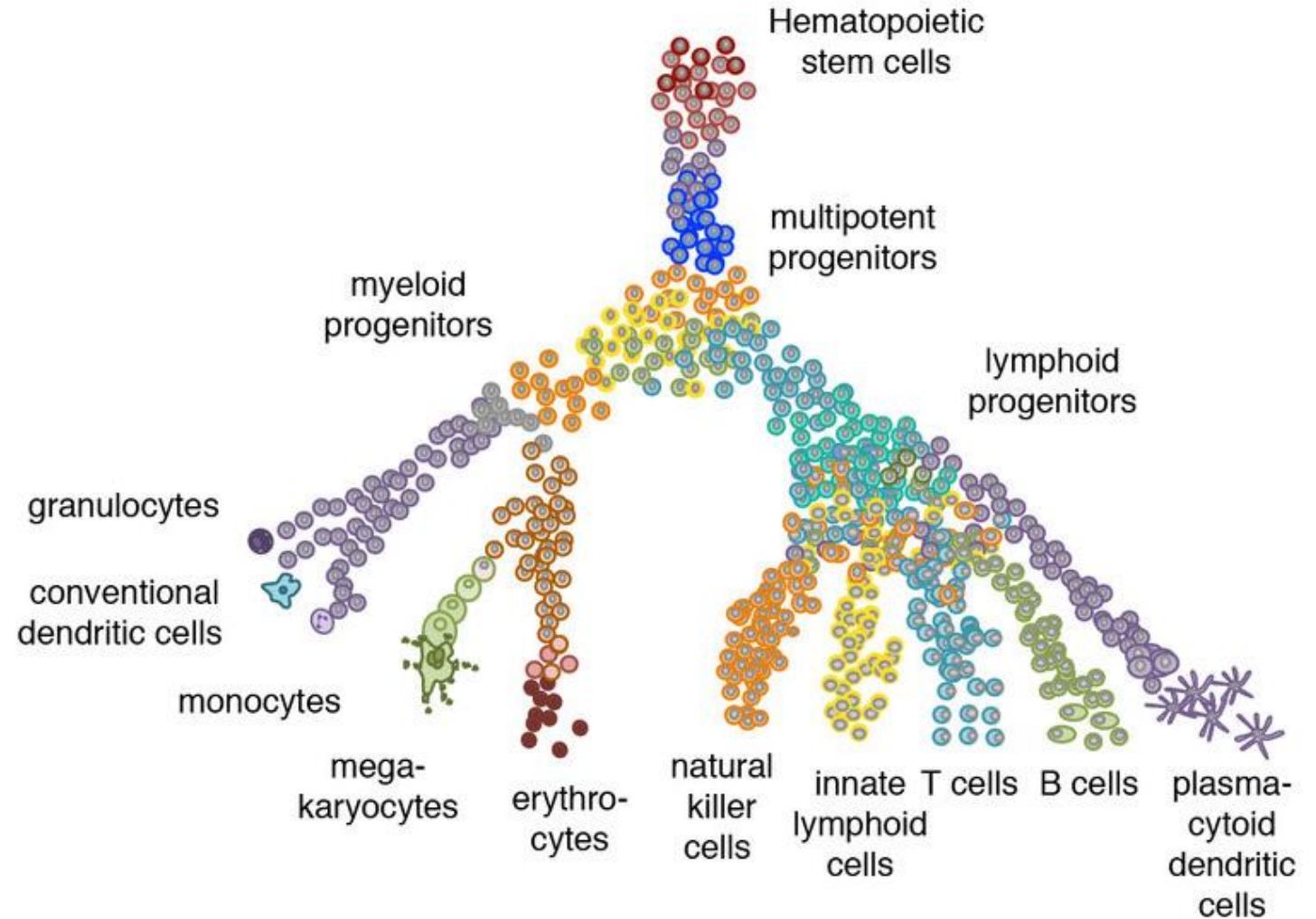
# Overview

- **Normal DC subsets and differentiation**
- **DC subsets in cancer**
- **Tumor microenvironment factors**
- **Tumor DC defects**
- **Will not cover DC immunotherapy**



# Dendritic cells: a diverse group of specialized antigen presenting cells that help instruct and orchestrate immunity

- **Immature DC** sample the environment, maintain tolerance
- **Mature DC** orchestrate immune responses



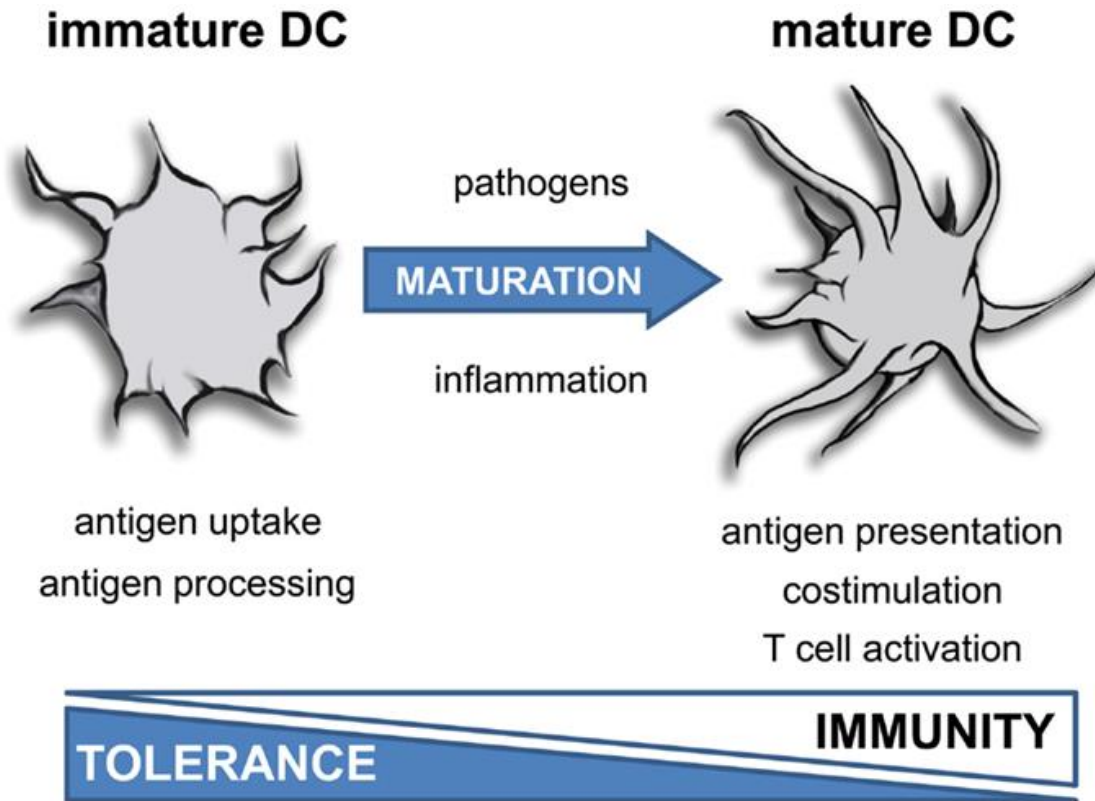






# DC instruct specific T cell differentiation that shapes immune responses:

DC maturation status has a profound effect



**Inflammation and danger signals induce DC maturation**

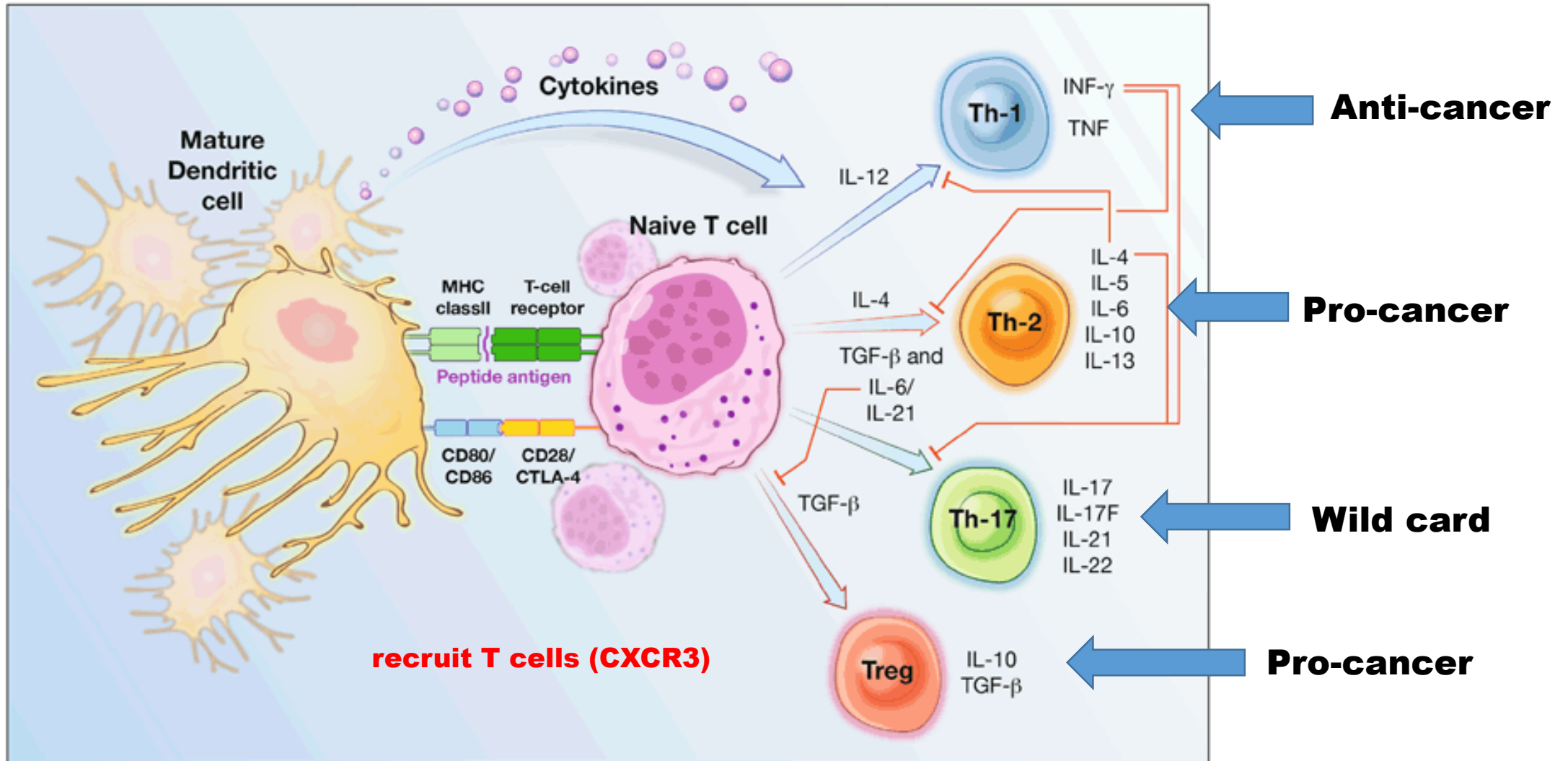
**type I IFNs**  
**inflammatory cytokines**  
**LPS and other TLR agonists**  
**Prostaglandins**  
**HMGB1, HSPs, other**

**Anti-inflammatory factors impede DC maturation**

**IL-10**  
**VEGF**  
**hypoxia, lactate, others**

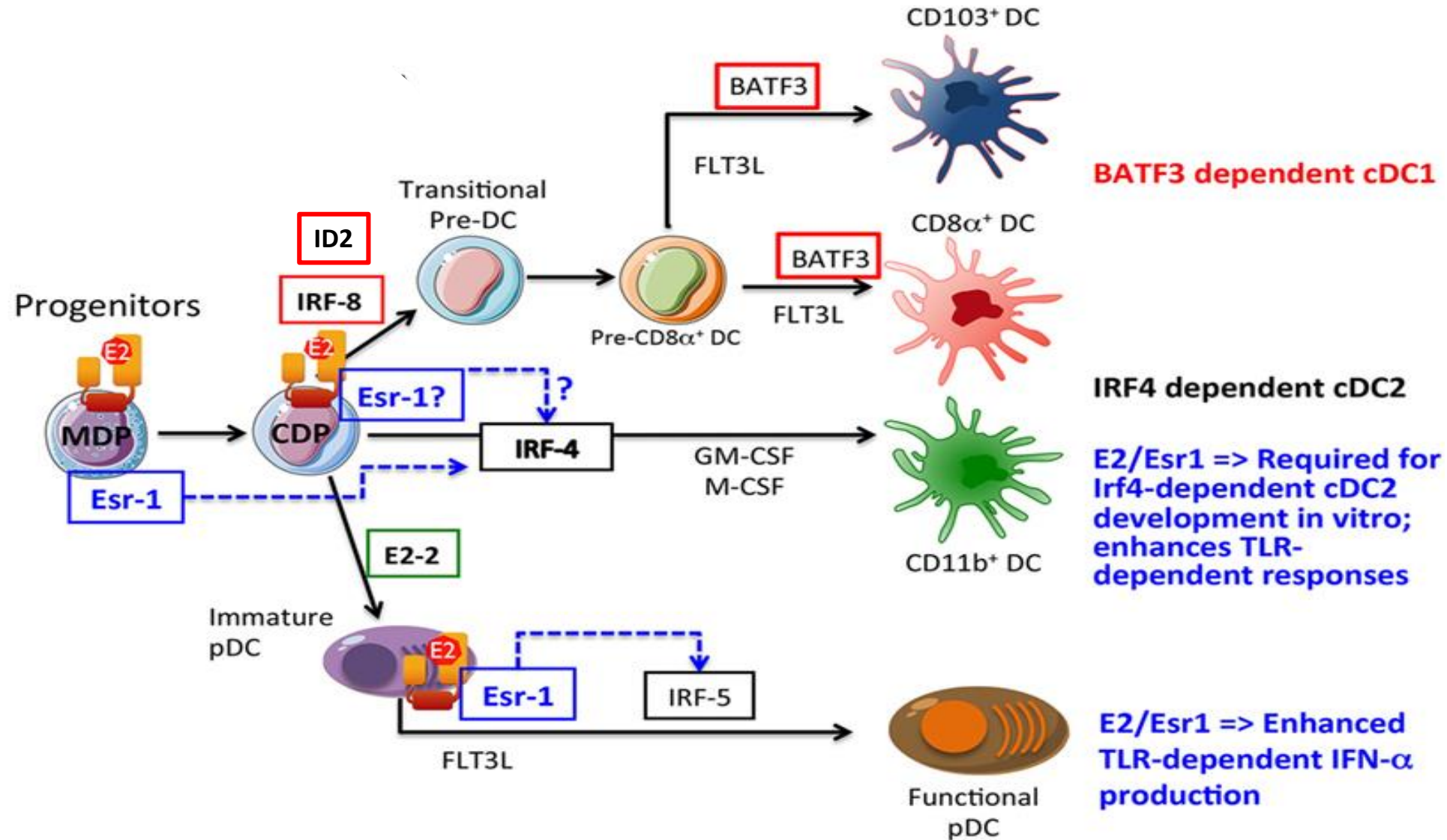
**DC direct tolerance versus immunity  
based on integrating environmental factors**

# DC prime T cells and help direct their differentiation





# DC subpopulations are also driven by transcription factors





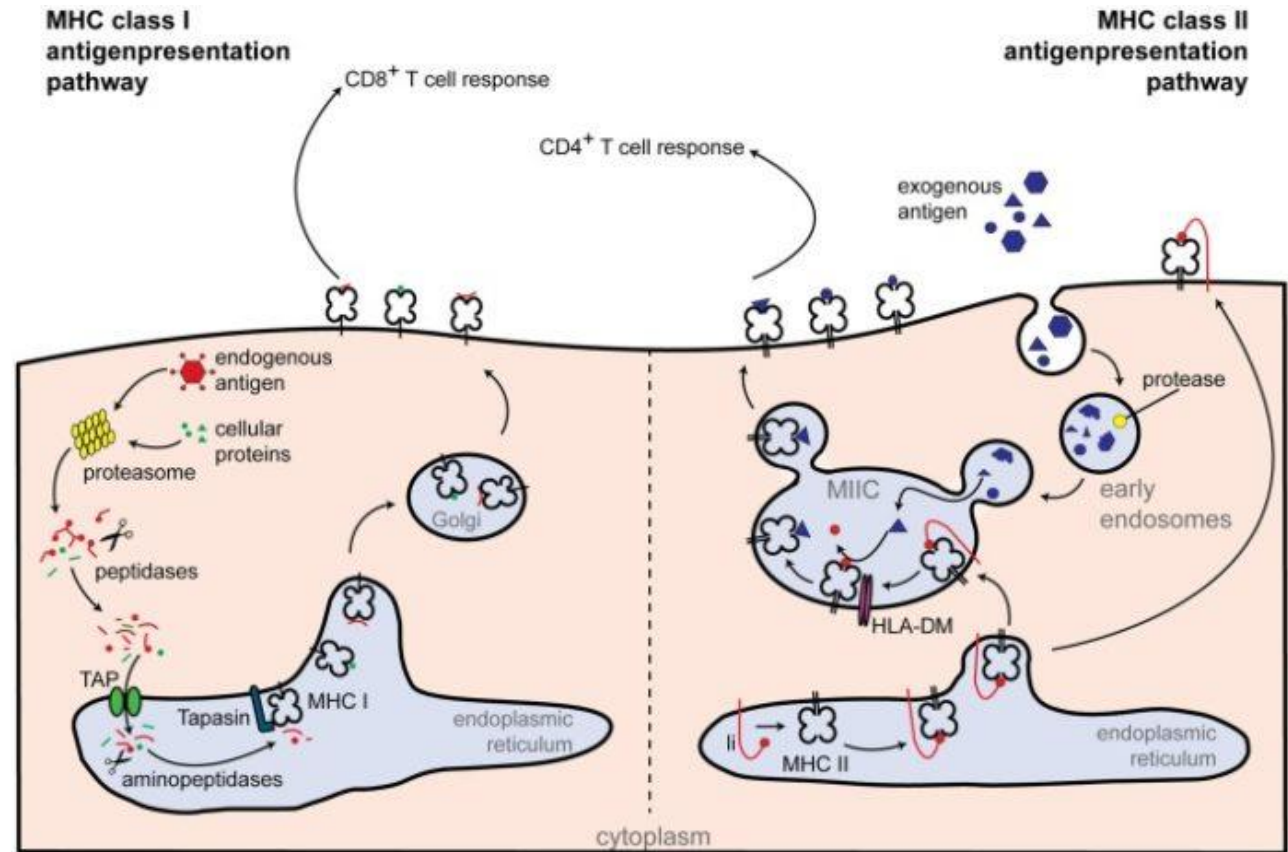
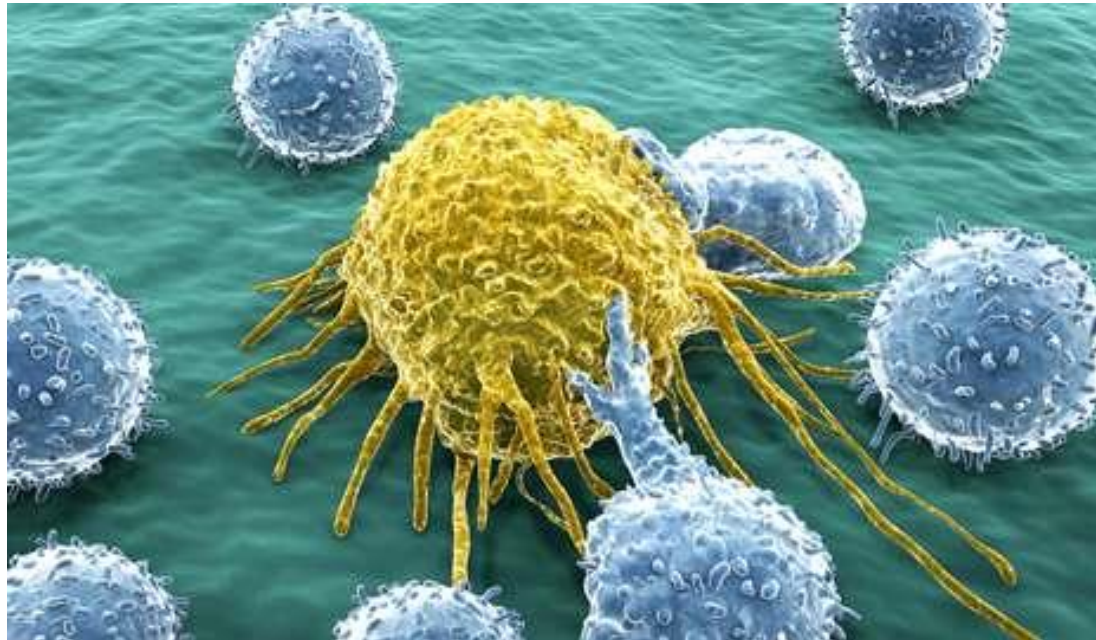
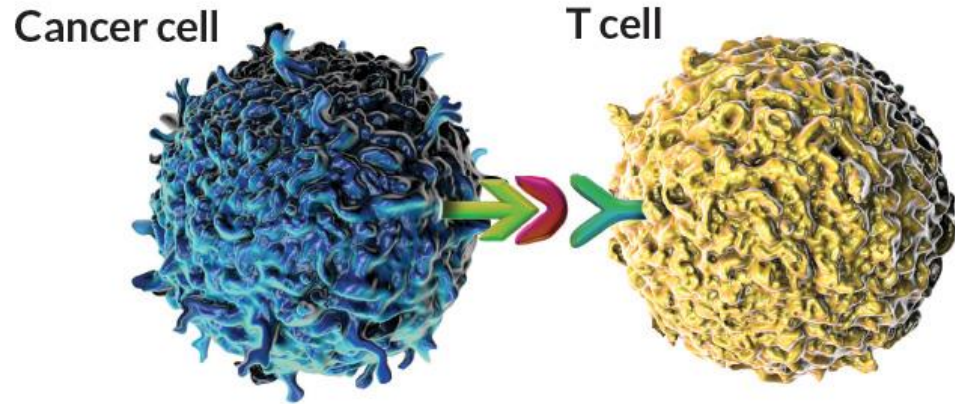
*Nature* 393 478-80 1998

*Nature* 393 480-483 1998

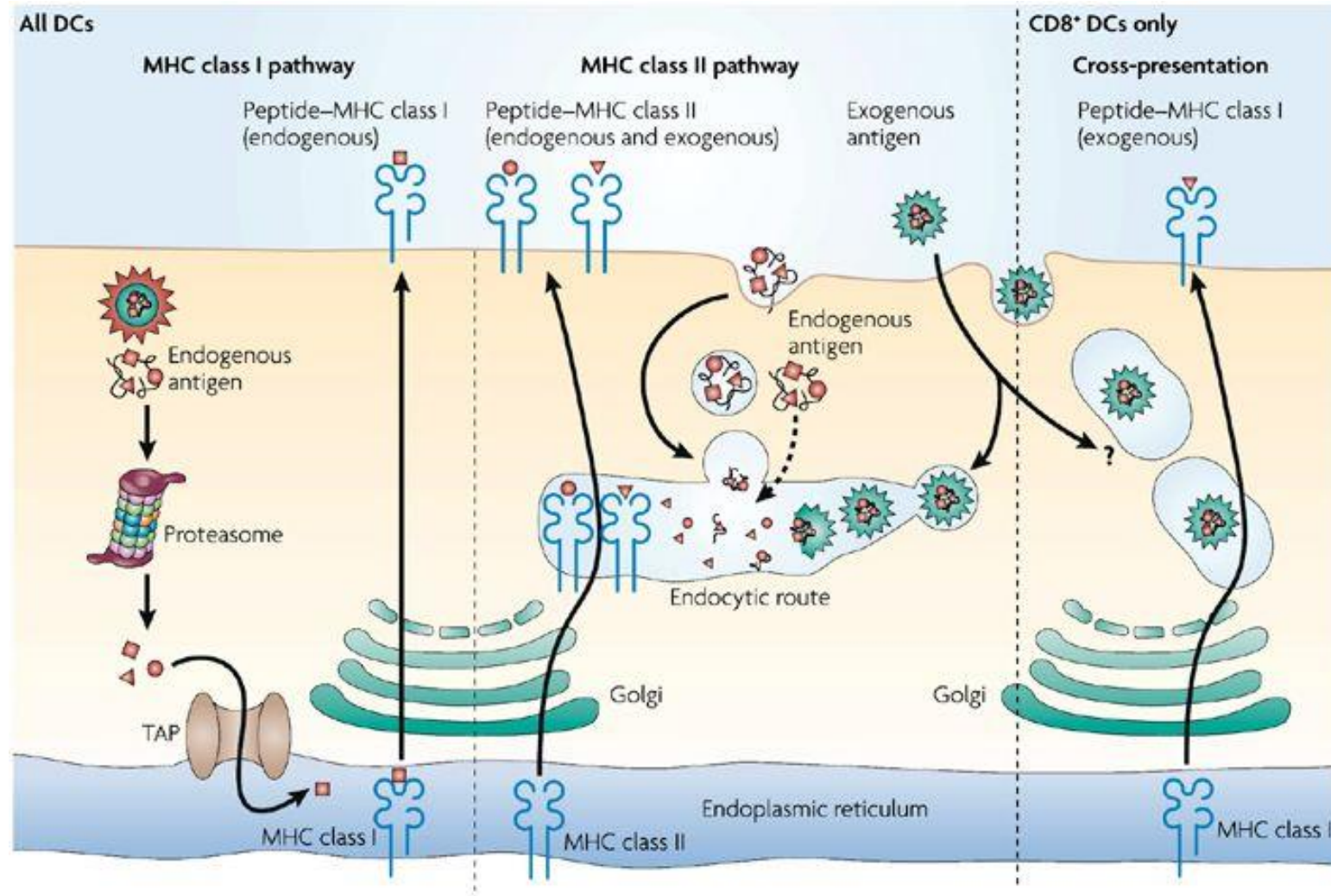
Priming: Martin-Fontecha, *et al. J Exp Med* **205**, 2561-2574 2008



# Tumor antigens are exogenous to DC



# DC are excellent at antigen cross presentation and cross priming

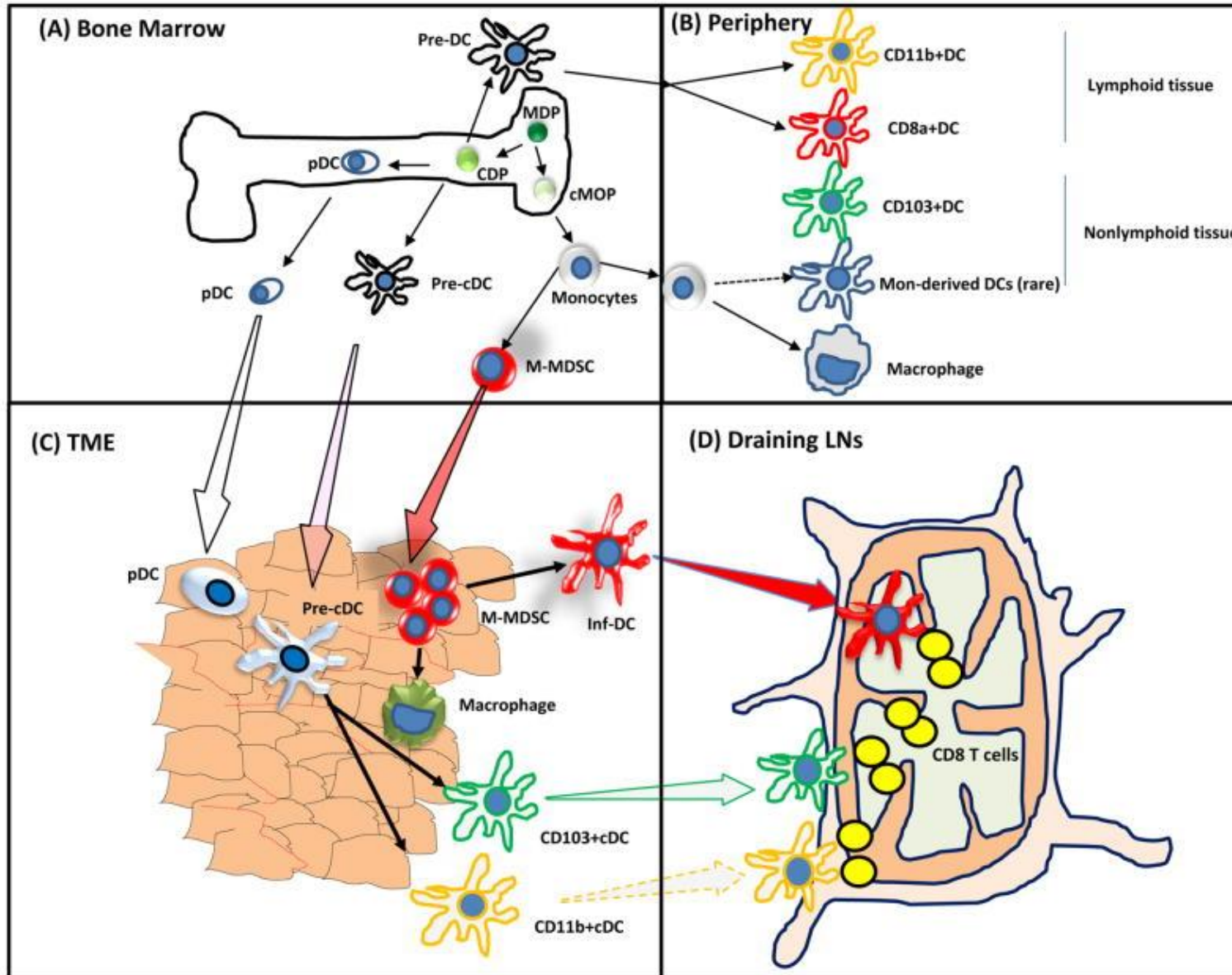


DNGR1 limits tissue damage  
Del Fresno, *et al.*  
*Science* **362**, 351-356 (2018)

Gubin, *et al.* *Nature* **515**, 577-581 (2014)  
Salmon, *et al.* *Immunity* **44**, 924-938 (2016)



# DC differentiation in cancer



# Conventional DC

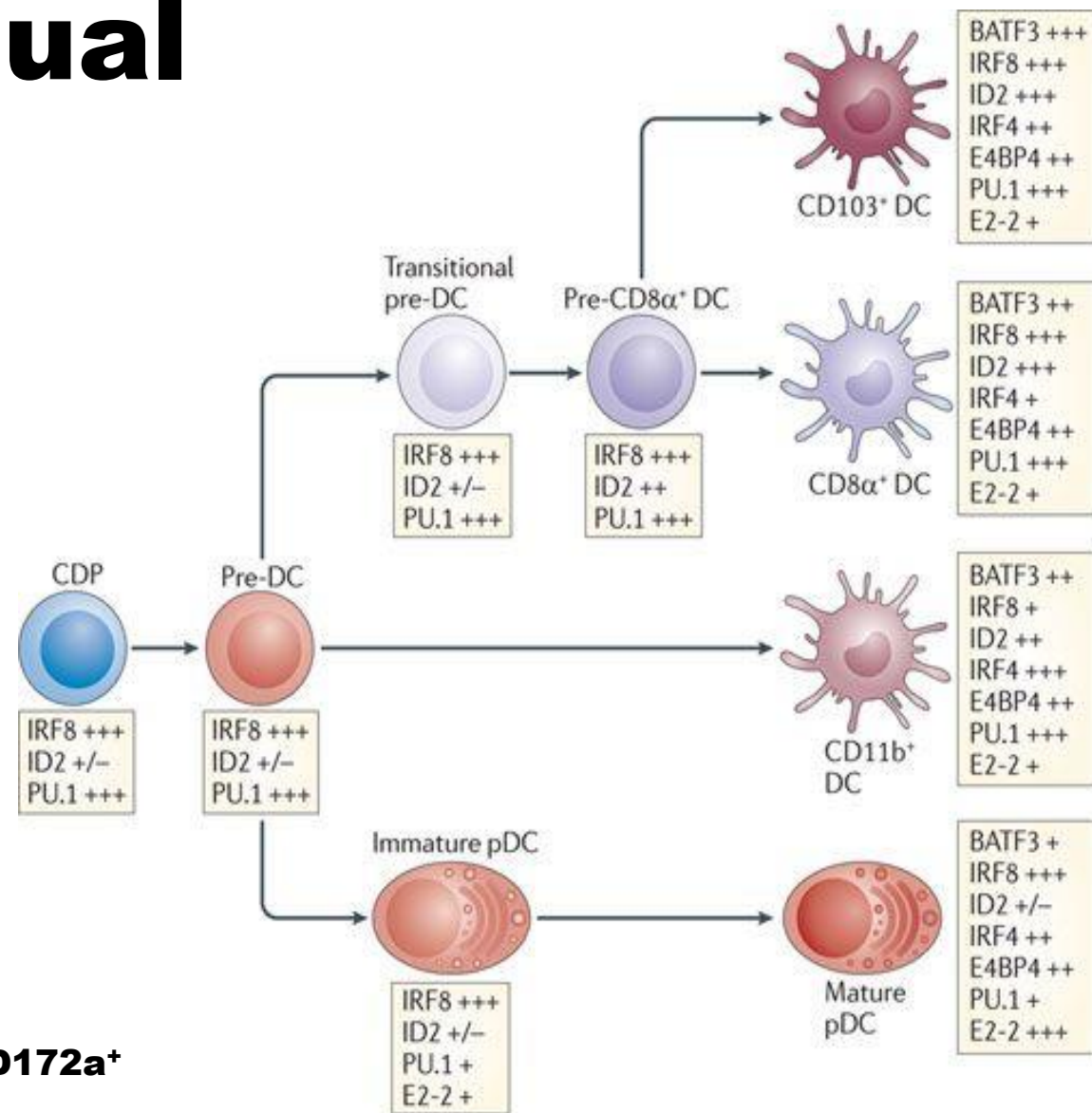
## It helps to be bilingual

### Mouse

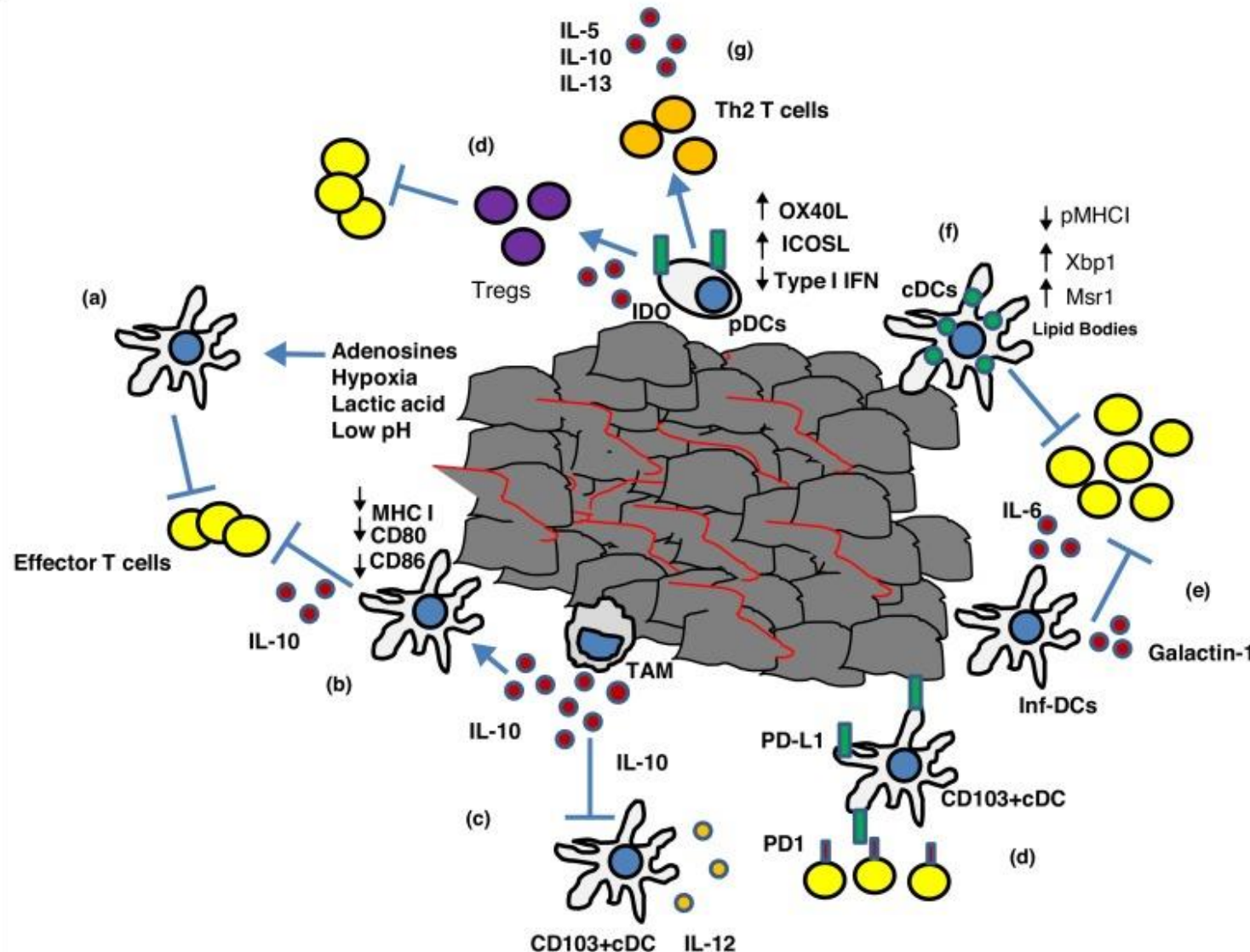
- Divided into **CD11b<sup>+</sup>** and **CD11b<sup>-</sup>**
  - **CD11b<sup>-</sup>**
    - **CD8a<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>-</sup>** (lymphoid tissue)
      - **CD11c<sup>+</sup>Clec9a/DNGR-1<sup>+</sup>XCR1<sup>+</sup>**
    - **non-lymphoid tissue (including cancer) CD103<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>-</sup>**
      - **CD11c<sup>+</sup>Clec9a/DNGR-1<sup>+</sup>XCR1<sup>+</sup>CD103<sup>+</sup>**
    - These are **Batf3<sup>+</sup>** DC and are the best at cross presenting
  - **CD11b<sup>+</sup>**
    - **IRF4-dependent**
    - **CD11c<sup>+</sup>CD172a<sup>+</sup>**
    - Present ag on MHC class II to **CD4<sup>+</sup>** T cells

### Human

- Divided into **CD11c<sup>+</sup>** and **CD11c<sup>-</sup>**
  - **BDCA3<sup>+</sup>** similar to mouse **CD103<sup>+</sup>** (**CD11b<sup>-</sup>**)
  - **BDCA1<sup>+</sup>** similar to mouse **CD11b<sup>+</sup>**
- **CD141/BDCA3<sup>+</sup>** equivalent to **Batf3<sup>+</sup>** (**CD11c<sup>+</sup>** **Clec9a/DNGR1<sup>+</sup>XCR1<sup>+</sup>**)
- **Irf4-dependent DCs** are **CD11c<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup>CD1c/BDCA1<sup>+</sup>CD172a<sup>+</sup>**
- Other rare subsets await better definitions



# Dendritic cell dysfunction in the TME



**Hypoxia, adenosine, lactate, low pH, accumulation of lipids impair DCs. IL-10 can inhibit IL-12<sup>+</sup> CD103<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup> DCs. IL-12 and anti-tumor responses restored with IL-10R. Anti-IL-10R and CpG restore tumor DC function.**

**pDC are immature and make little type I IFN but can induce Treg through IDO.**

**Veglia and Gabrilovich**

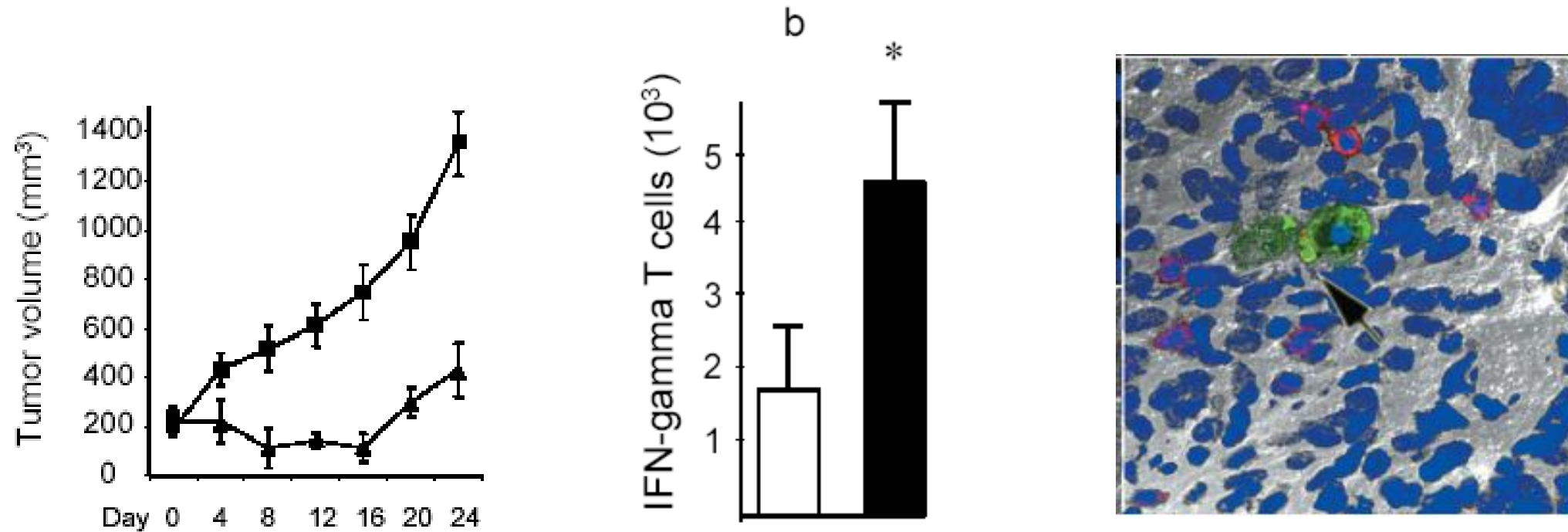
***Curr Opin Immunol* 2017;45:43-51**

*Current Opinion in Immunology*

**Punch Line:** Much DC dysfunction appears to be from dysfunctional maturation

# Tumor myeloid DC induce IL-10<sup>+</sup> T cells through PD-L1 signals

Curiel, *et al.*, *Nature Medicine* 2003; 9(5):562-567



VEGF and IL-10 from the tumor induce PD-L1 expression



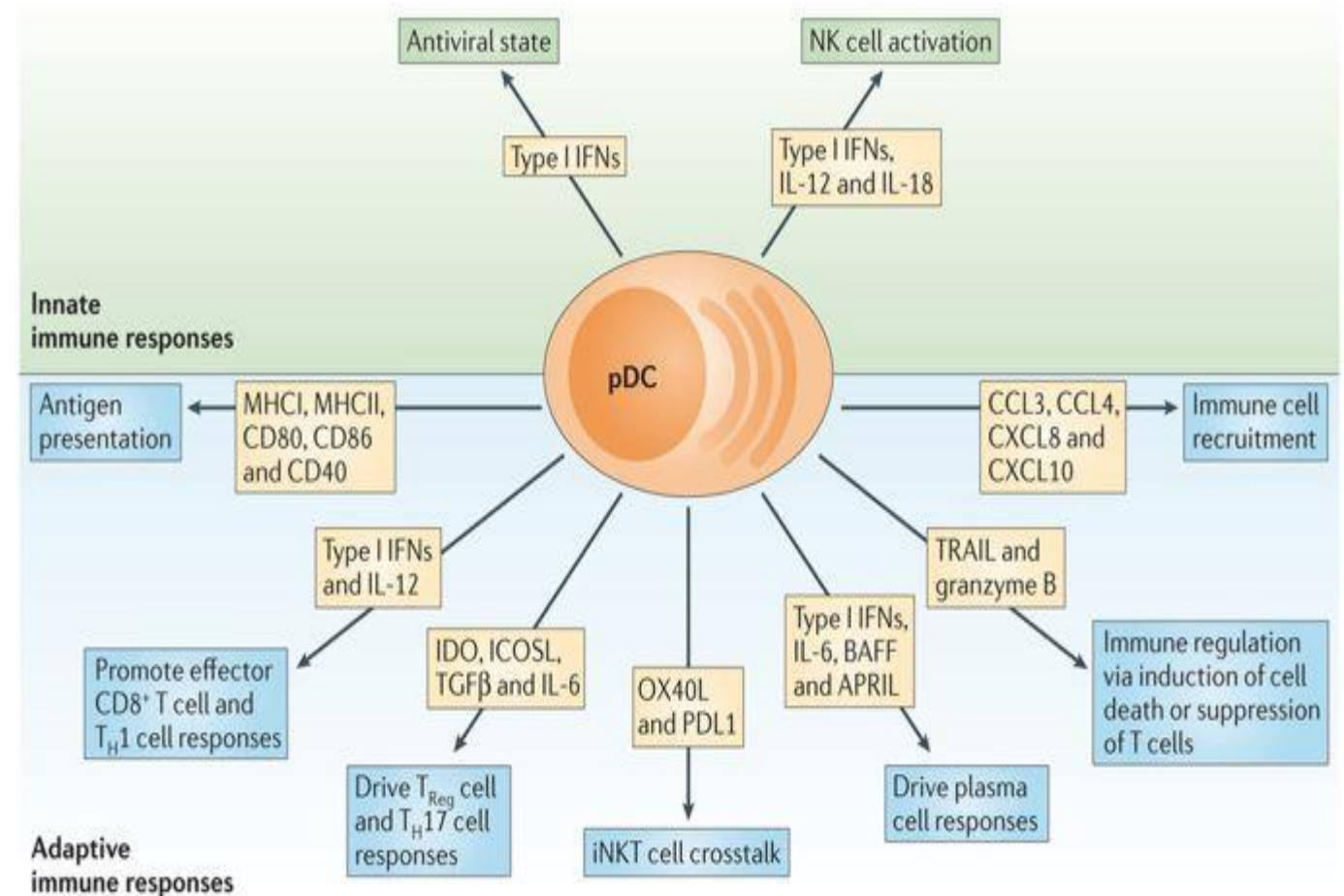
# Plasmacytoid Dendritic Cells

- **Mouse**

- Express Siglec-H, B220, Ly6c,
- Low CD11c, variable CD8 $\alpha$ , CD4

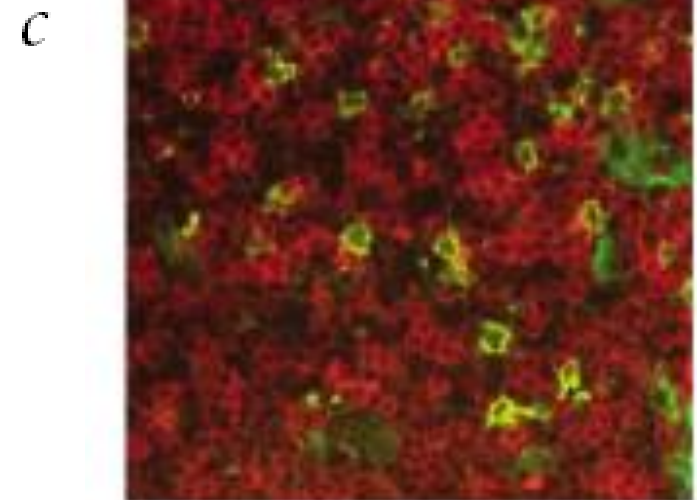
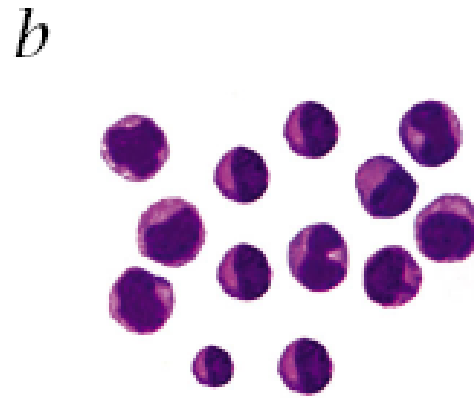
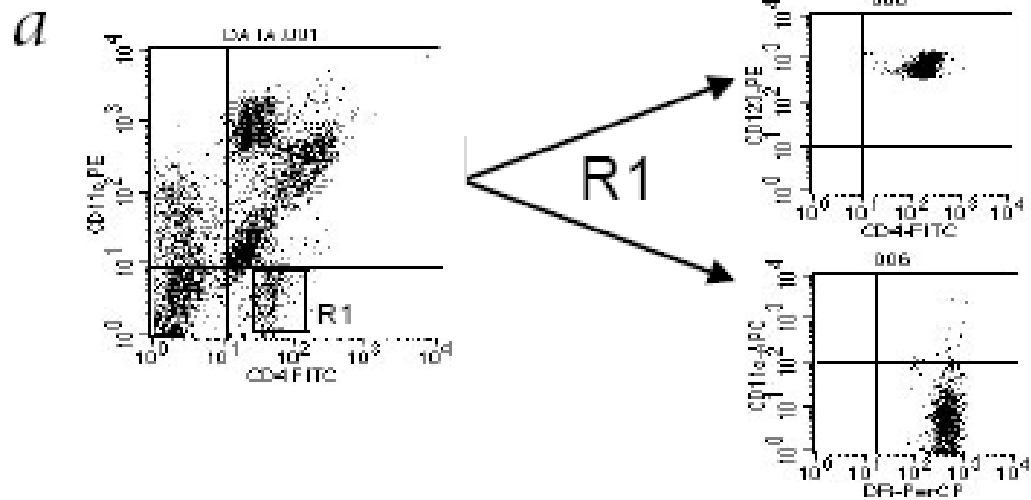
- **Human**

- Express DR, CD123, CD4, PDCA-2, TLR7/9
- TLR7/9 induces type I IFN, IL-12, IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , other pro-inflammatory factors
- Poor APC versus cDC and can be tolerogenic

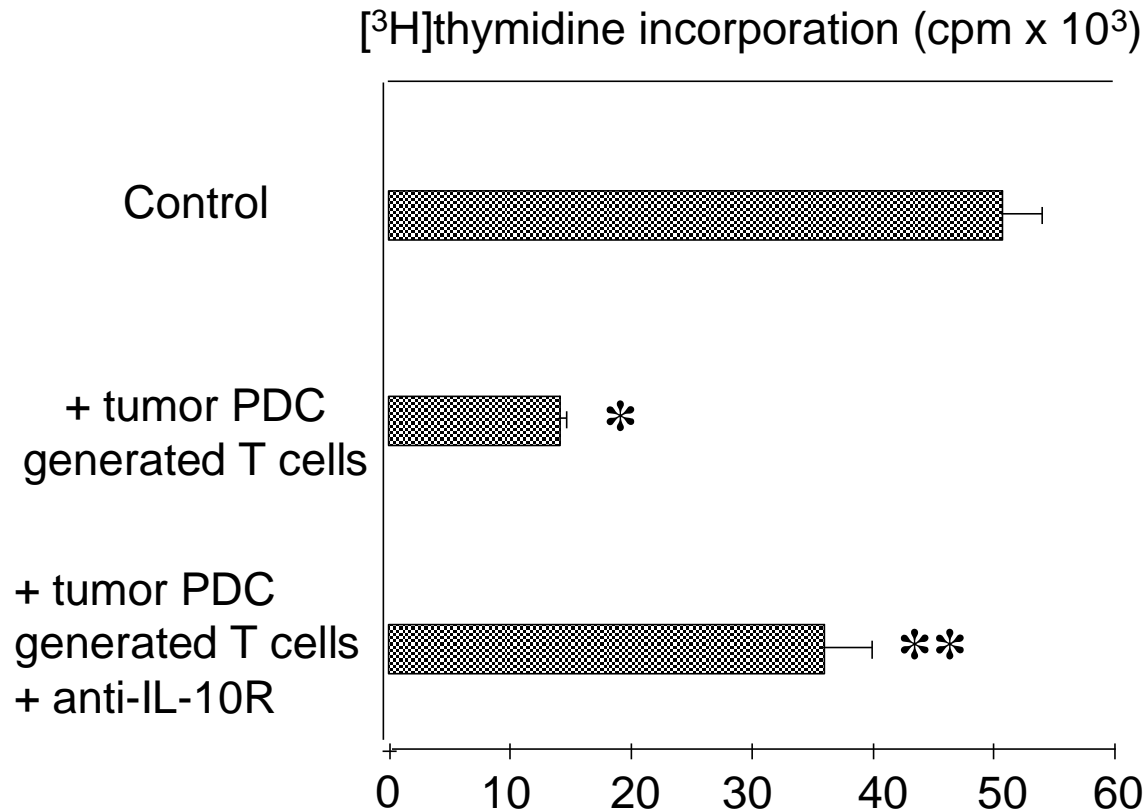


# PDC are abundant in human ovarian cancer

Zou, et al., *Nature Medicine* 2001; 7(12):1339-1346



# Tumor PDC generate IL-10<sup>+</sup> T cells (Tr1 Tregs)



Zou, et al., *Nature Medicine*  
2001; 7(12):1339-1346

## Mouse

- TLR-activated PDC kill B16 melanoma through TRAIL and GzB/C.
- Type I IFN activates CTL and NK cells.
- Anti-tumor in breast cancer model.

## Human

- Activated PDCs bearing tumor Ags induced Ag-specific CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells
- PDC in ovarian, head and neck, breast and melanoma are poor prognostic.
- PDC ICOSL predicts breast cancer progression (induces IL-10<sup>+</sup> Tregs).
- OX40L+/ICOSL+ PDC associated with Th2 cytokine+ T cells (IL-5, IL-10, IL-13) in melanoma, and these PDC associated with melanoma progression

# Monocyte-derived inflammatory DC (inf-DC)

- Induced by inflammation from monocytes

## Mouse

- From Ly6C<sup>hi</sup> monocytes
- MHC II<sup>+</sup> CD11b<sup>+</sup> CD11c<sup>+</sup> F4/80<sup>+</sup> Ly6c<sup>+</sup>, and CD206<sup>+</sup>, GM-CSFR<sup>+</sup> (CD115), CD107b<sup>+</sup> (Macb), FcεRI<sup>+</sup>, CD64<sup>+</sup>
- Activate CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells
- FcεR1 distinguishes inf-DC from cDC and macrophages

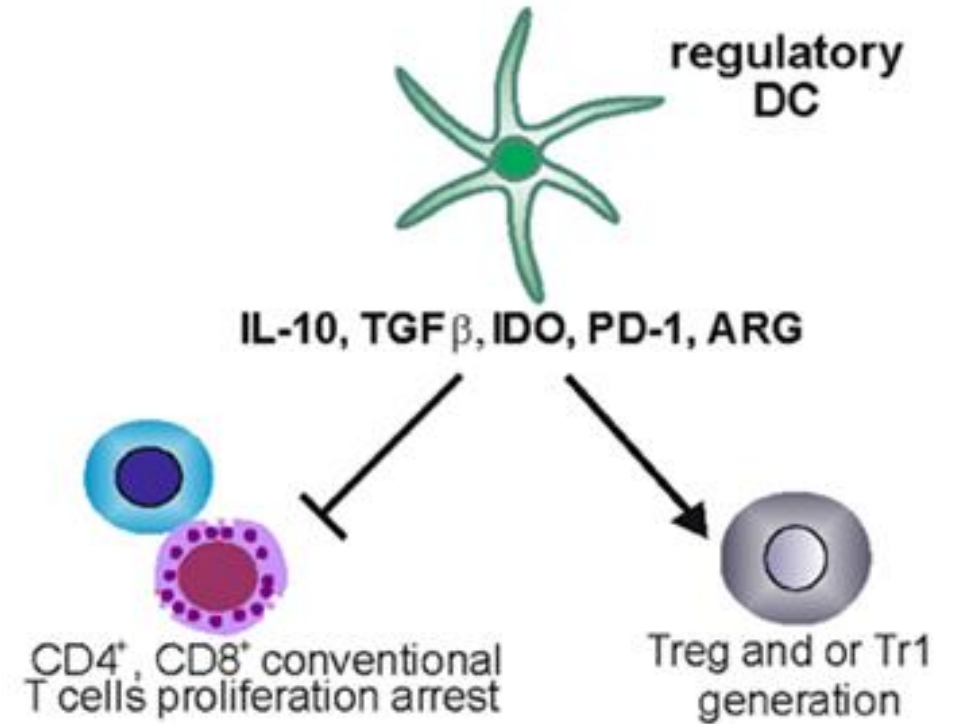
## Human

- Similar to mice
- HLA-DR, CD11c, BDCA1, CD1a, FcεRI, CD206, CD172a, CD14 and CD11b. Express M-CSFR and ZBTB46 like mouse inf-DC
- Seen in human cancers. Can induce Th17 in ovarian cancer
- TIP-DC (Cell 2016)



# Regulatory DC

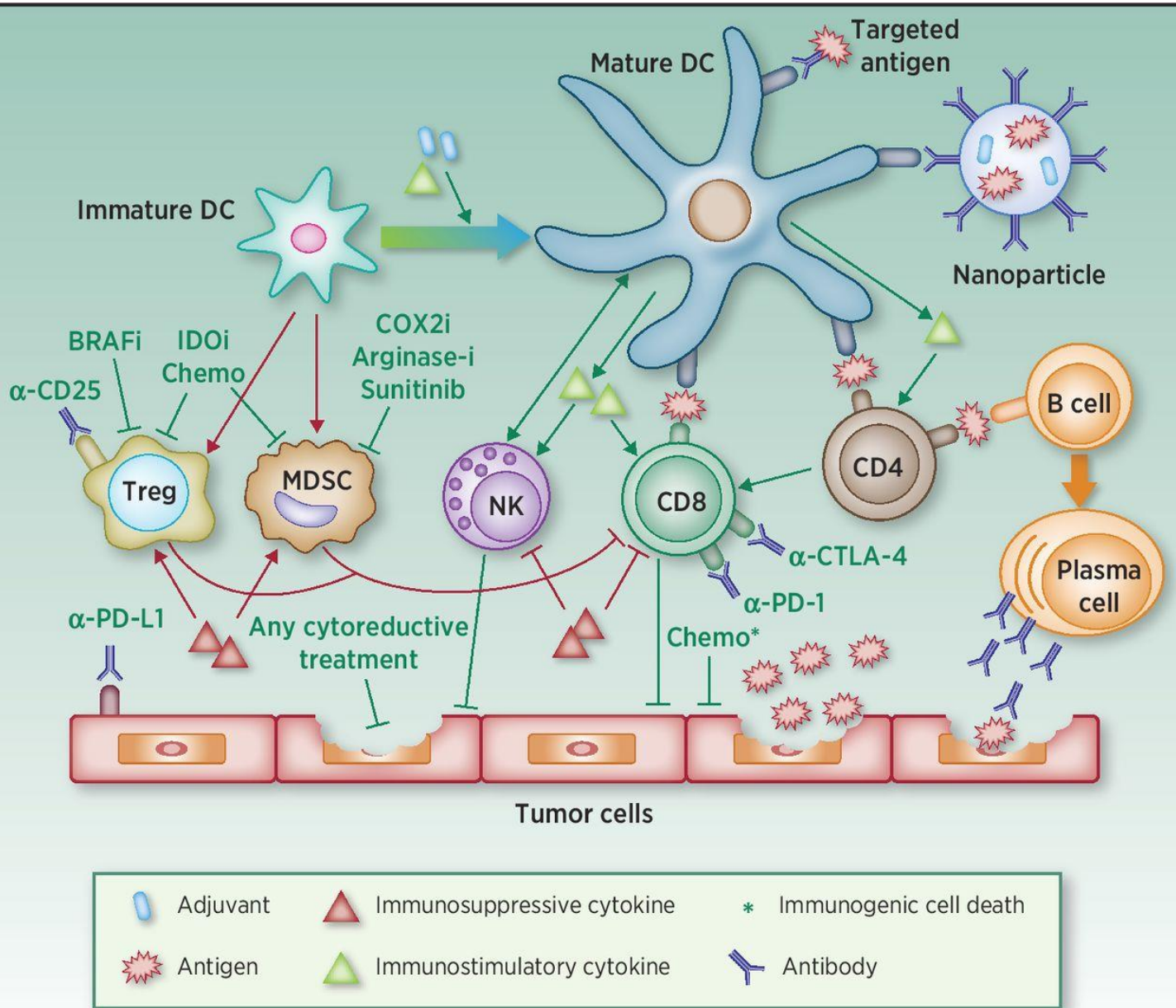
- Tumors can convert DC into immunosuppressive regulatory DC
- Produce IL-6 and galectin-1
- Express CD11c, MHCII, Dngr1/Clec9, Zbt46, FcεRI, CD11b and CCR7
- Can overexpress STAT3 to inhibit DC maturation



# DC in cancer immunotherapy

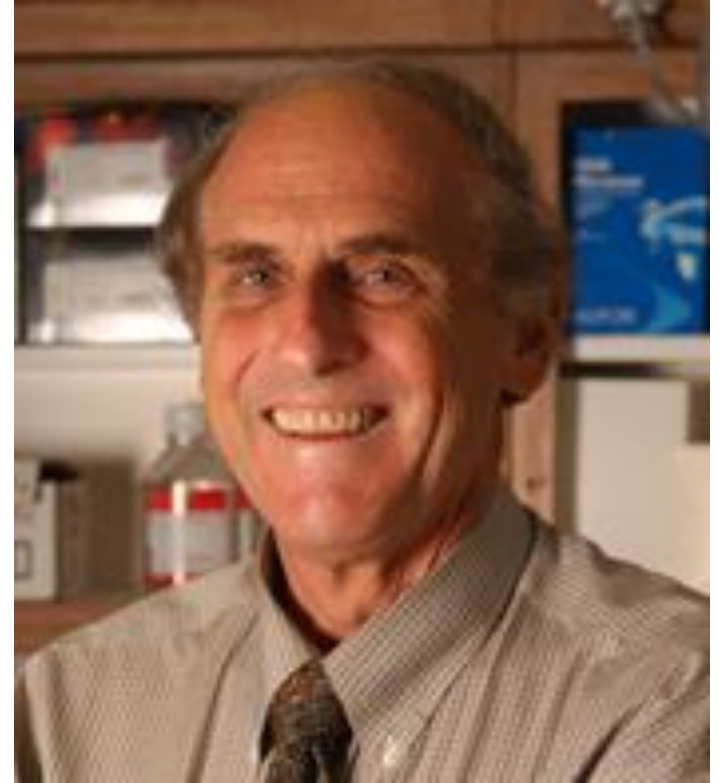
Obermayer, *et al. Nat Protoc* **13**, 335-357 2018

Kalinski & Talmadge. *Adv Exp Med Biol* **1036**, 1-18 2017

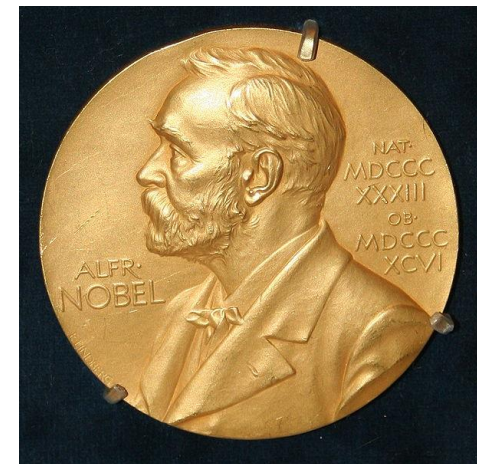


# Summary

- **DC play various roles (stimulatory/inhibitory/regulatory) in cancers**
- **All DC subsets can participate in cancer defense or immunopathology**
- **Means to improve DC function or reduce inhibition can improve cancer immunotherapy**
- **Improved research methods still needed**



Ralph Steinman  
*In vivo veritas*



## Curiel Team

- **Vincent Hurez, PhD**
- Rob Svatek, MD,  
MSc
- Harshita Gupta, PhD
- Álvaro Padrón, PhD
- Justin Drerup, PhD
- **Curtis Clark, PhD**
- Myrna Garcia
- Anand Kornepati
- **Harshita Gupta,  
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- Ryan Reyes
- Yilun Deng, PhD
- Jennifer Garcia, MS
- Heather Hambright,  
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