



Molecular Events Regulating Solid Tumor Cell Responses to Natural Killer (NK) Cells

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Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

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No Conflicts of Interest to Disclose





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NK Cells - Overview



http://textbookofbacteriology.net/ken_todar.html

- Lymphocytes of the Innate immune system
- CD3⁻/CD56⁺
- Activated by IL2, IL15 and other cytokines
- Secrete IFNγ, TNFα
- Express many activating and inhibitory receptors
- Signaling balance the decision to kill is based on the balance between activating and inhibitory receptors
- Killing is done through secretion of granzymes and perforins, activation of death receptors and Antibody-dependent cellular cytotoxicity (ADCC)



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Why NK Cells?

- Potent killers of tumor cells
- Do not kill healthy cells
- Operate across HLA barriers can be isolated from any healthy donors
- Promising results from clinical trials
- Can be used to treat other types of diseases
- Easy to expand





AIMS

Find Novel regulators of responses to NK cells using high-throughput unbiased approaches in order to:

- better understand mechanisms of immune evasion
- enhance NK immunotherapy



Cytotoxic Assays for Pooled Barcoded Celllines (n=568)



Whole Genome CRISPR Screens





Combined Analysis for CRISPR and PRISM

Mesenchymal-like Tumor Cells are More Sensitive to NK Cell Cytotoxicity



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Chromatin Remodeling Genes are Associated With Response to NK Cells



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NK Cell Sensitivity is Associated with Resistance to Immune Check-point Inhibition (ICI)



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Targeting the Tumor Cells: NK- vs. T-cell



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Summary

- The use of complementary high-throughput platforms PRISM, CRISPR to identify novel and known regulators of response to NK cells
- B7-H6 and HLA-E are major regulatory ligands
- Mesenchymal-like tumors exhibit higher sensitivity to NK cells
- HDAC inhibitors induce resistance to NK cells through up-regulation of the HLA machinery
- Molecular signatures of NK sensitivity are associated with immune check-point inhibition



cancer patients may benefit from a combination of NK immunotherapy and ICI



Thank You!

The Mitsiades lab

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