

I have no relationships to disclose

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Contrasted prognostic impact of tumor infiltration by various subsets of immune cells

Wolf Herman Fridman



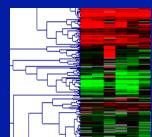
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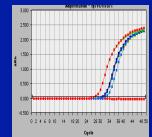
**HEGP “Georges Pompidou
European Hospital”
Paris, France**



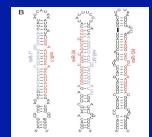
Integrative Cancer Immunology approach



DNA MicroArrays (n=54000)



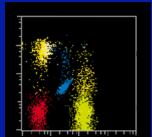
Low Density Arrays (LDA) (n=384)



microRNA expression (n=384)



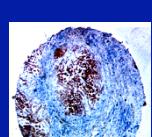
Seldi-Tof
Antibody arrays (proteomic)



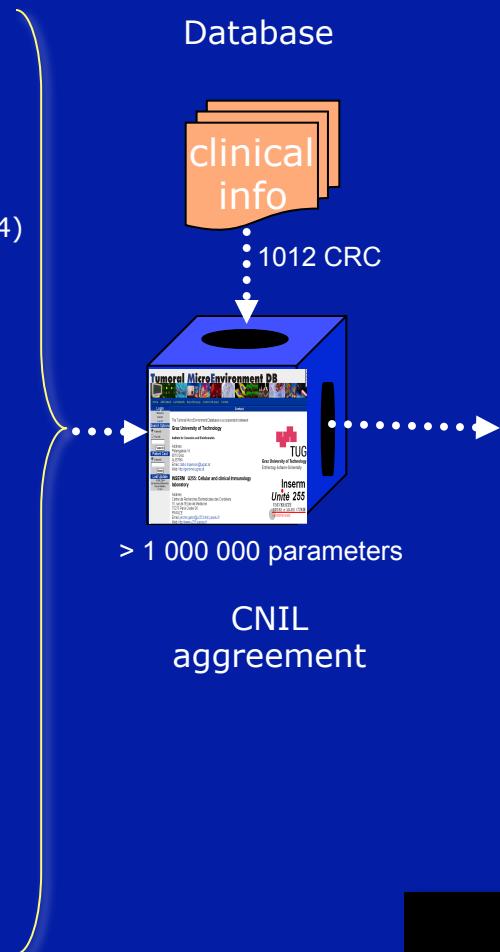
FACS Phenotype Data (n=820)



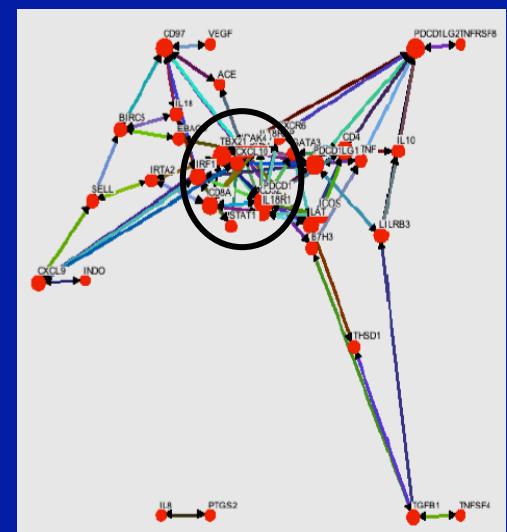
FACS Functional Data (n=980)



Tissue MicroArrays (TMA)
of Colorectal Tumors (n=750)

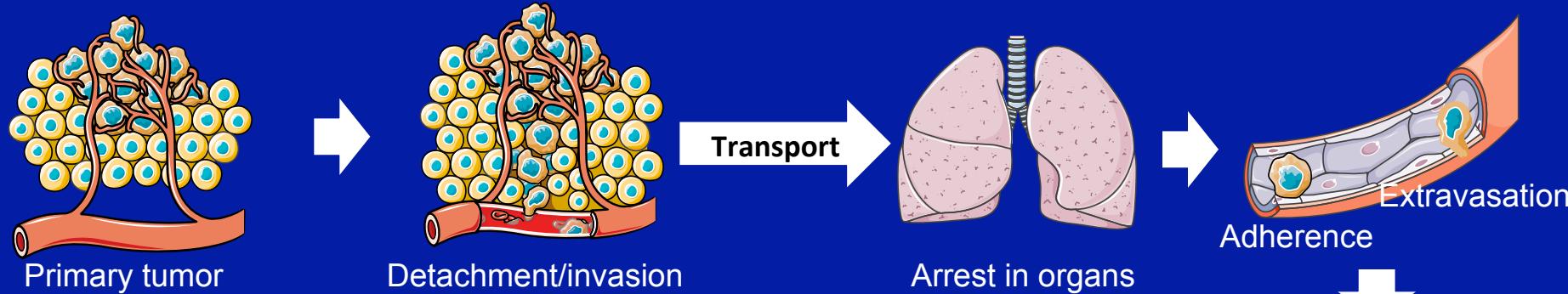


Bioinformatics programs
Statistic and Networks

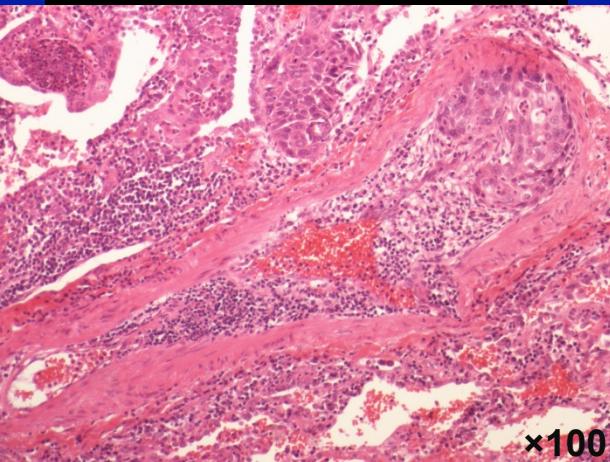


ARACNe (algorithm for the reconstruction of accurate cellular networks)
Basso K, et al. Nat Genet. 2005 (4): 382-90.

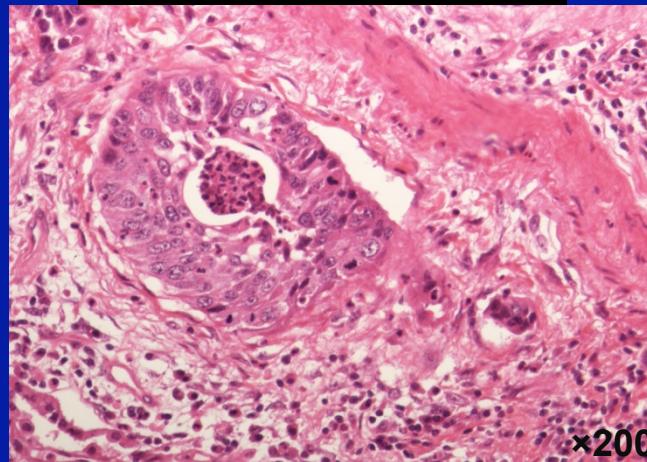
The process of metastasis



Blood stream tumor emboli

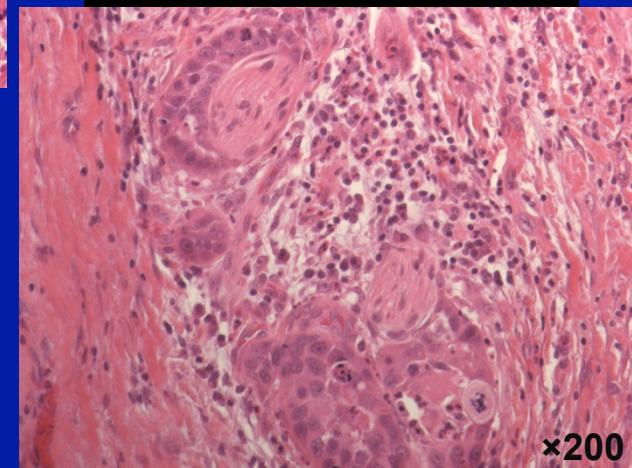


Lymphatic tumor emboli



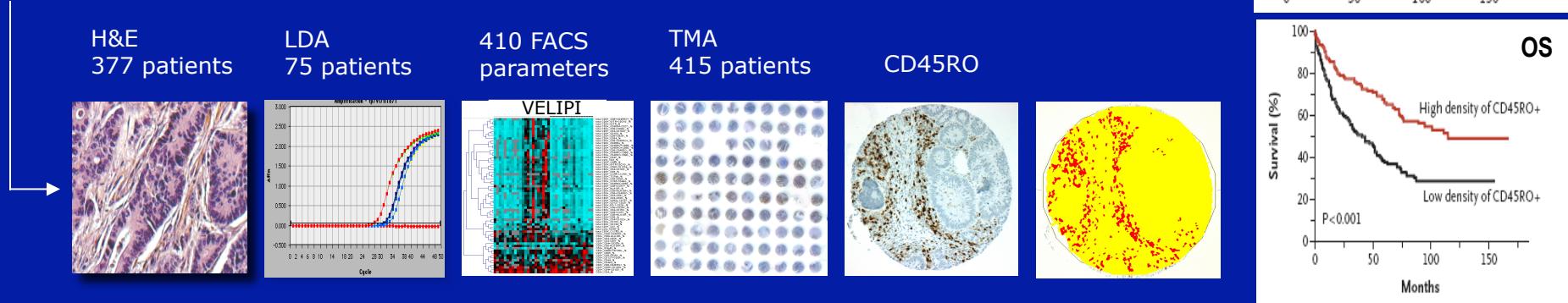
Establishment of a microenvironment

Peri-neural tumor emboli

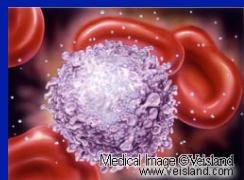


-> Global analysis of tumor microenvironment

VELIPI is prognostic
959 colorectal cancer patients



A high density of Memory T cells (in particular, T_{EM}) in colorectal carcinoma correlates with the absence of metastatic spread, and an improved clinical outcome



Memory T cells found in the tumor
are maintained in the body for long periods

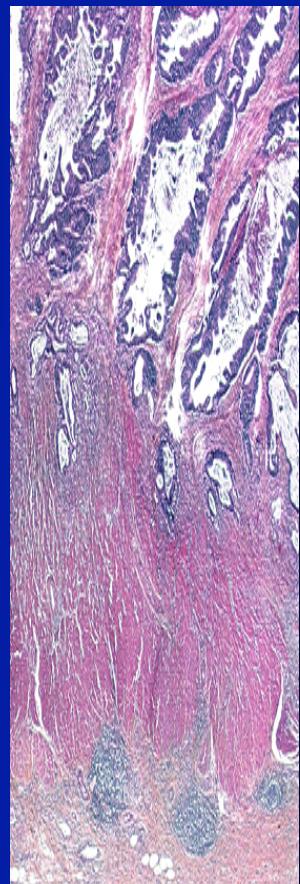
- > could control the tumor cells that disseminate
- > prevent relapse

Pagès F et al, New Engl J Med ,
353, 2654-66, 2005

Immune cells are present in the center of tumors, in their invasive margin and in adjacent lymphoid islets

(colorectal, lung, prostate, breast, kidney, bladder, ovarian, melanoma,.....)

ex : colorectal cancer

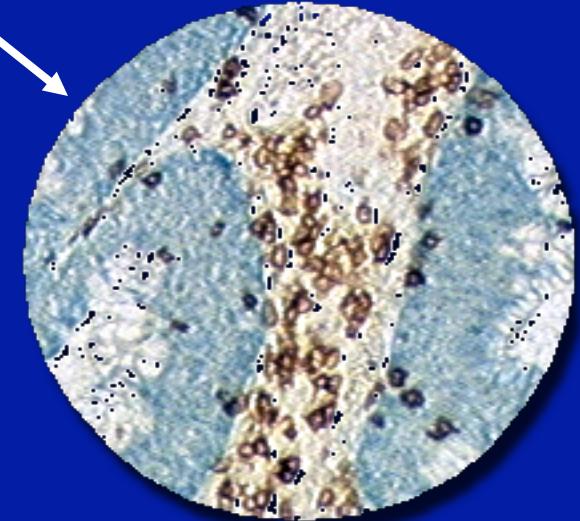
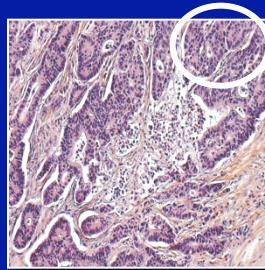
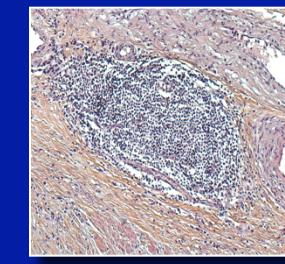
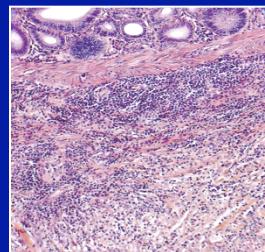
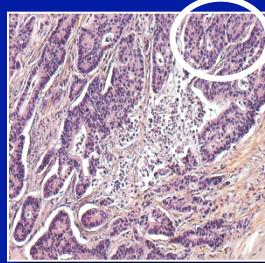


H&E sections

center

invasive margin

at distance

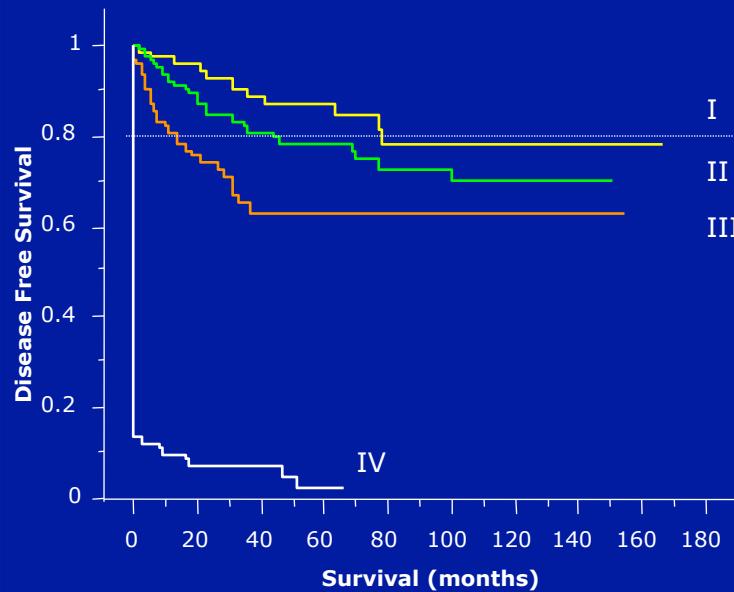


CD3 T cells (brown)
tumor cells (blue)

The adaptive immune response more than tumor stage predicts clinical outcome (959 patients)

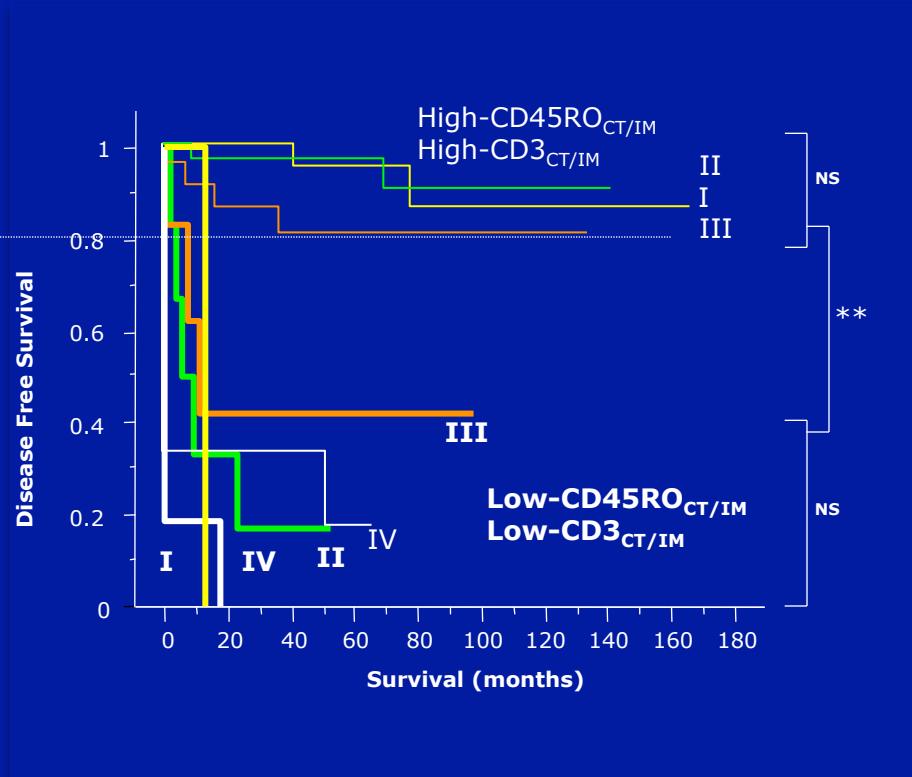
Tumor Histopathologic Findings

UICC-TNM, (Dukes' staging)
Current prognosis classification



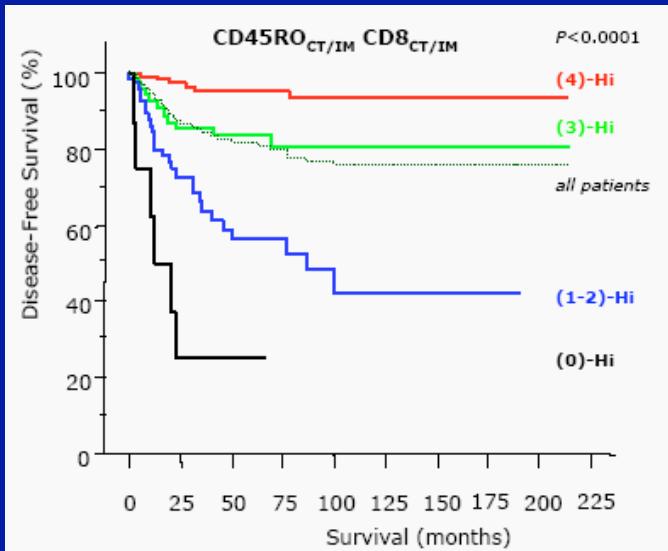
Immune cells analysis

$CD3_{CT}/CD3_{IM}$ evaluation
plus
 $CD45RO_{CT}/CD45RO_{IM}$ evaluation



The local immune score identifies a population of high risk-patients with non-metastatic cancer (stage I-III)

stage I-II colorectal cancers (282 patients)



stage I-III colorectal cancers

COX analysis for DFS	HR	Log Rank P-values
Tumor (T) stage	1.24	0.29
N Stage	1.31	0.17
Gender	1.47	0.18
Number of total lymph nodes	1.13	0.68
Histological grade	0.69	0.29
Mucinous Colloid	1.29	0.47
Occlusion	1.03	0.94
Perforation	4.03	0.0084
Immune Score	0.65	0.0003

AJCC/UICC- TNM classification and the Immune score

COX analysis	DFS		OS		DSS	
	HR	P-value	HR	P-value	HR	P-value
AJCC/UICC-TNM	1.38	0.09 ns	1.18	0.29 ns	1.43	0.10 ns
Immune Score	0.64	<0.0001	0.71	<0.0001	0.63	<0.0001

-> Validation in 2 independent cohorts of colorectal cancer patients

(Pagès F et al, J Clin Oncol 2009; Mlecnik B et al, J Clin Oncol 2011)

Conclusions

- 1) The adaptive immune reaction at the tumor site plays a role in preventing tumor recurrence
- 2) The beneficial effect of the adaptive immunity may persist throughout tumor progression (stage II, III)
- 3) These data provide strong evidence of the importance of the natural anti-tumor adaptive immunity in human cancer
- 4) The local immune score identifies a population of patients with localized cancer (stage I- II) who deserve adjuvant therapy

Galon J et al., *Science*, 313(5795):1960-4, 2006

Pages et al., *J. Clin. Oncol.*, 27, 5944-51, 2009

B. Mlecnik and al, *J Clin Oncol.*, 29, 610-618, 2011

Can an immune gene expression pattern predict disease control?

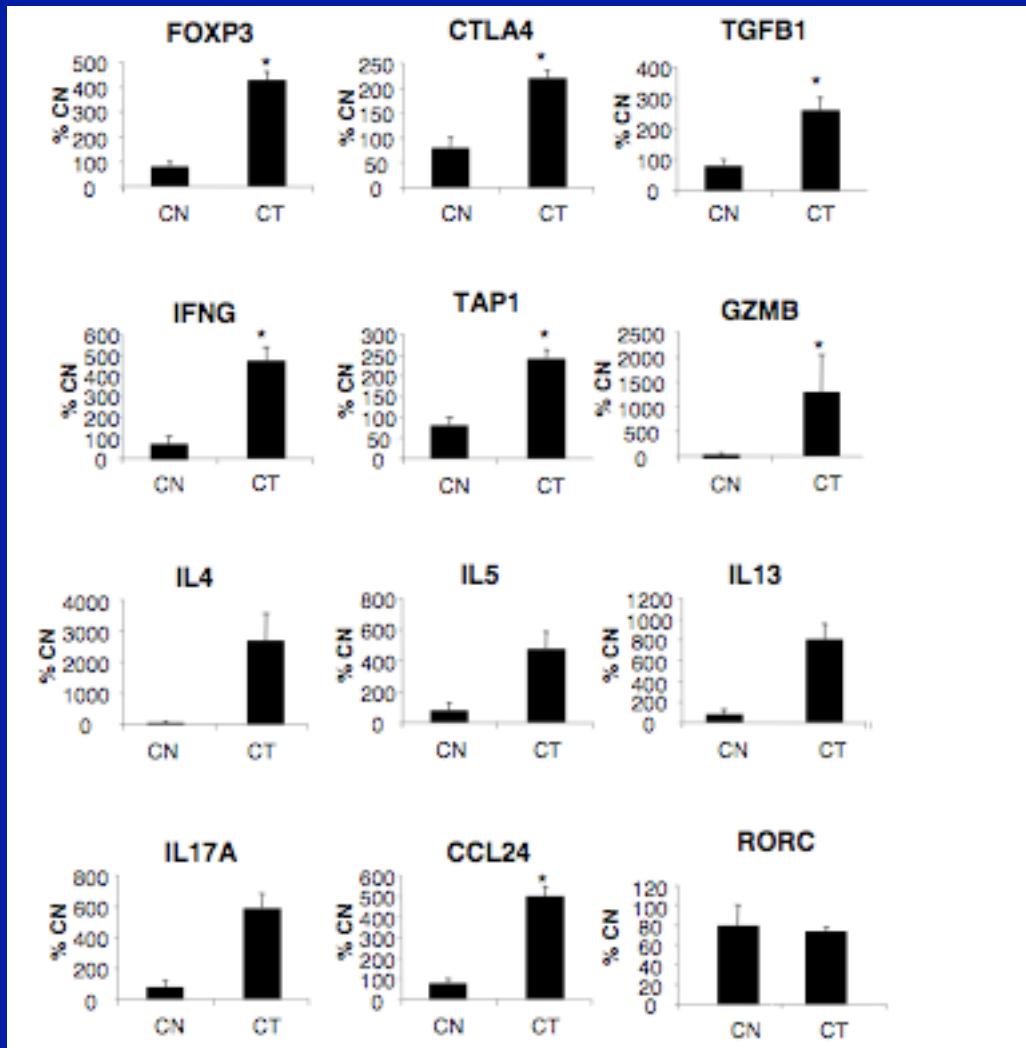
Genes overexpressed in the tumors

Immunosuppression

Th1

Th2

Inflammation



mRNA correlation matrix

M. Tosolini et al., Cancer Res. , 714, 1263-71, 2011

126 patients

Th1/Cytotoxic

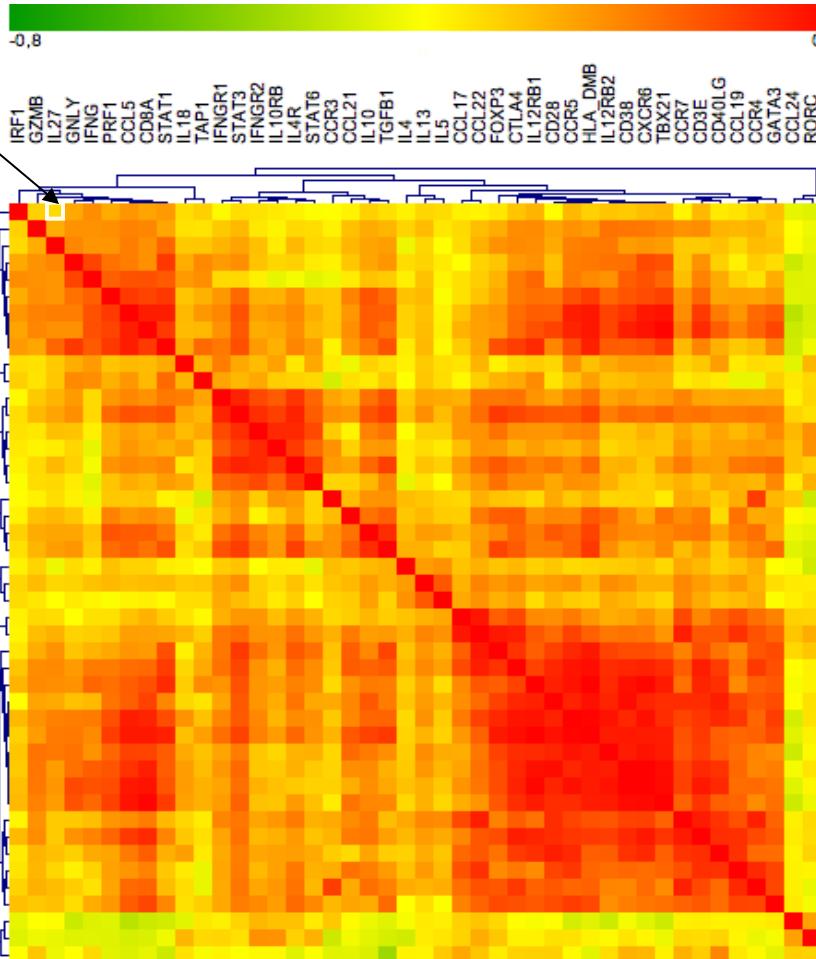
Th2

Treg
Th2

Th1

Th2

Th17

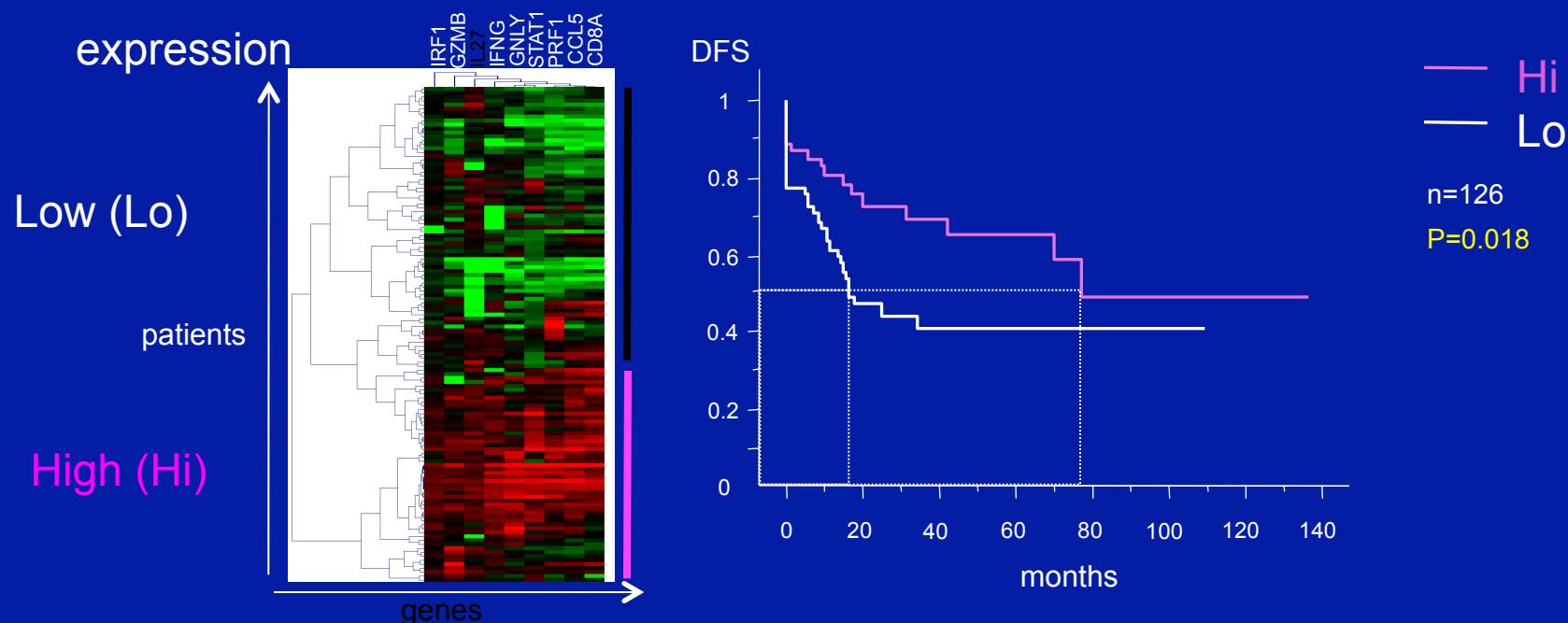


Gene function

- Th1
- Th2
- Treg
- Th17
- T cells
- Cytotoxicity

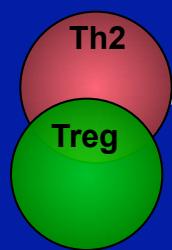
Th1/cytotoxic cluster

Th1

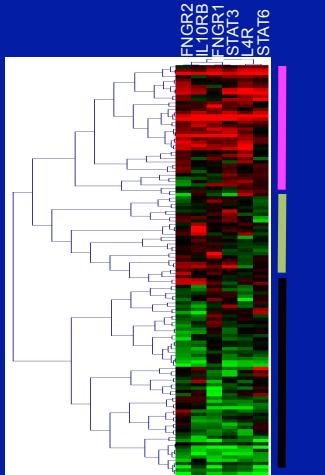


Patients presenting with high expression of Th1/cytotoxic genes in their primary tumor have a better disease free survival (M. Tosolini et al, Cancer Research, 71, 1263-71, 2011)

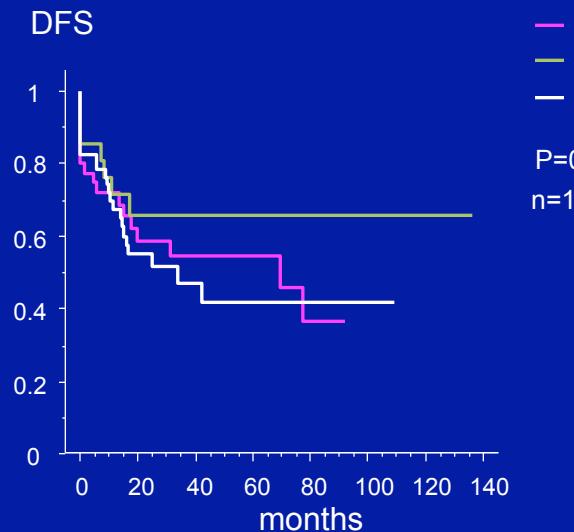
Th2 and T reg clusters



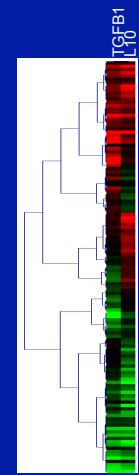
Th2



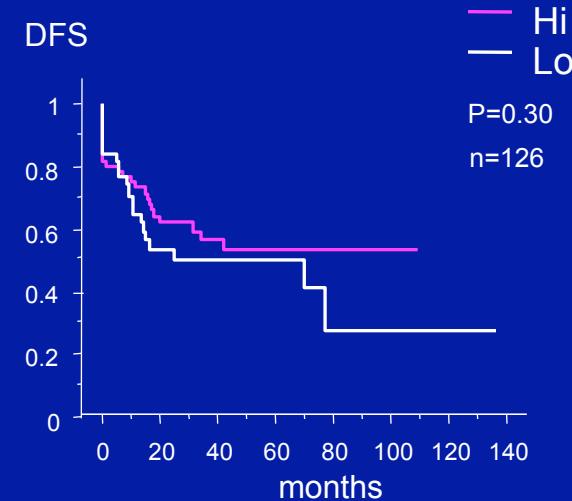
DFS



Treg



DFS



No association of Th2 and Treg clusters with clinical outcome
(M. Tosolini et al, Cancer Research, 71, 1263-71, 2011)

Th17 cluster

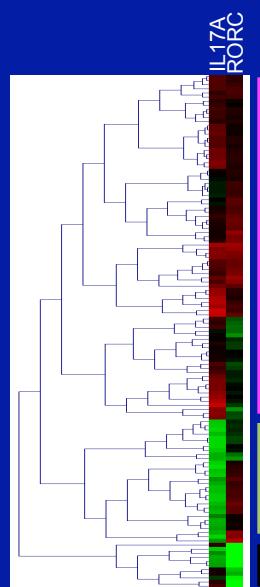
Th17

expression

High (Hi)

Heterogeneous (het)

Low (Lo)



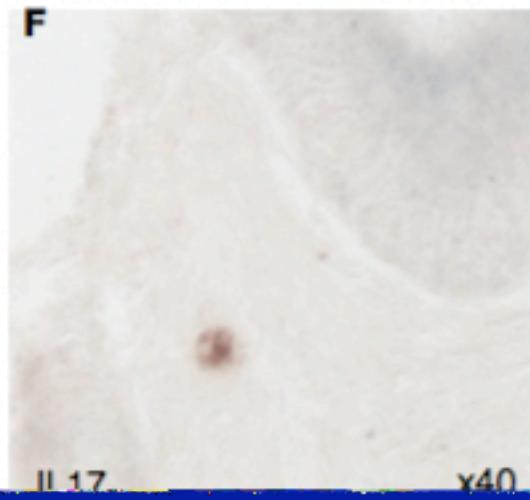
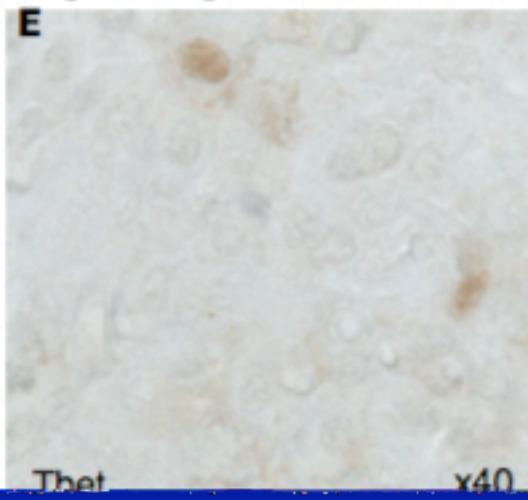
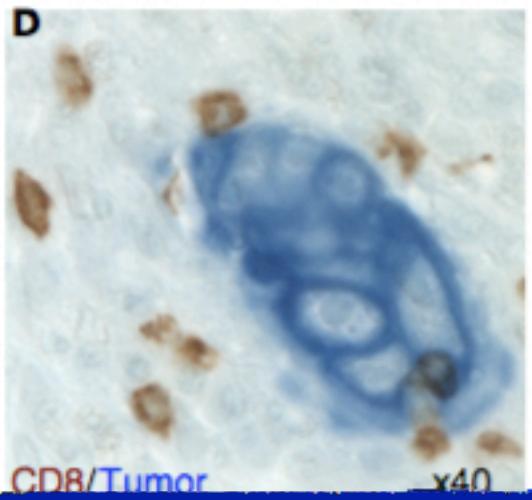
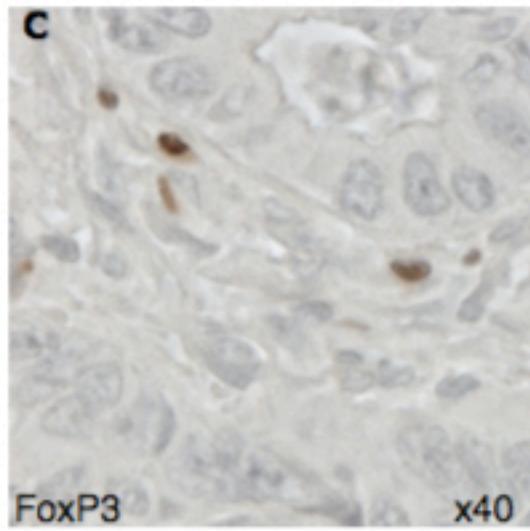
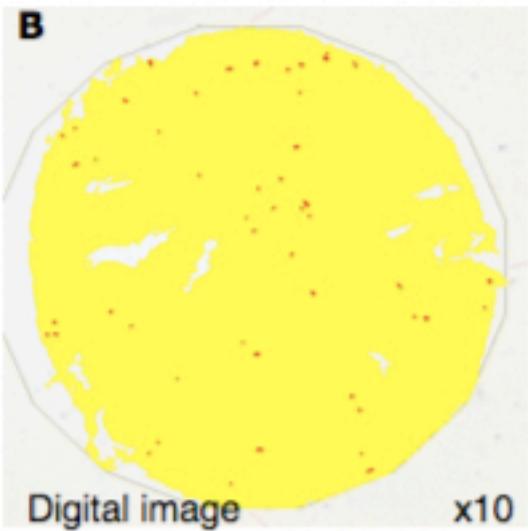
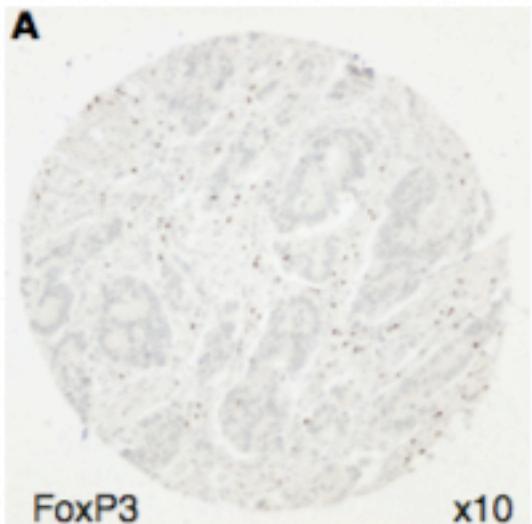
DFS

1
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140
months

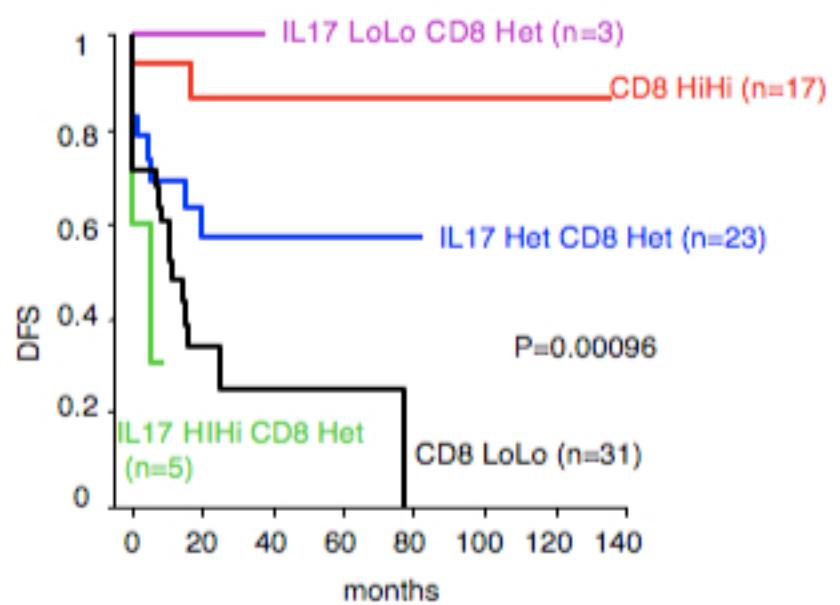
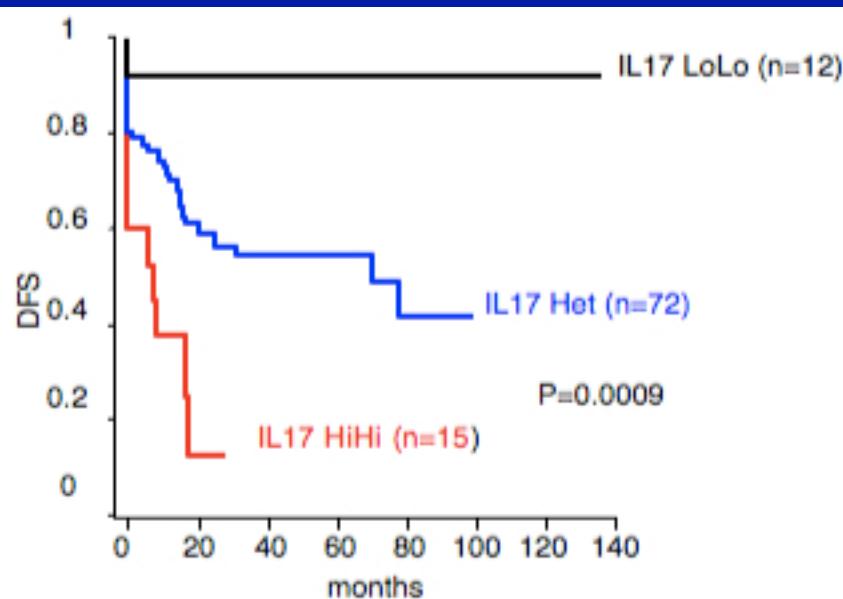
— Hi
— het
— Lo
n=126
P=0.17

Patients presenting with low expression of genes from the Th17 cluster in their primary tumor have a better disease free survival (M. Tosolini et al, Cancer Research, 71, 1263-78, 2011)

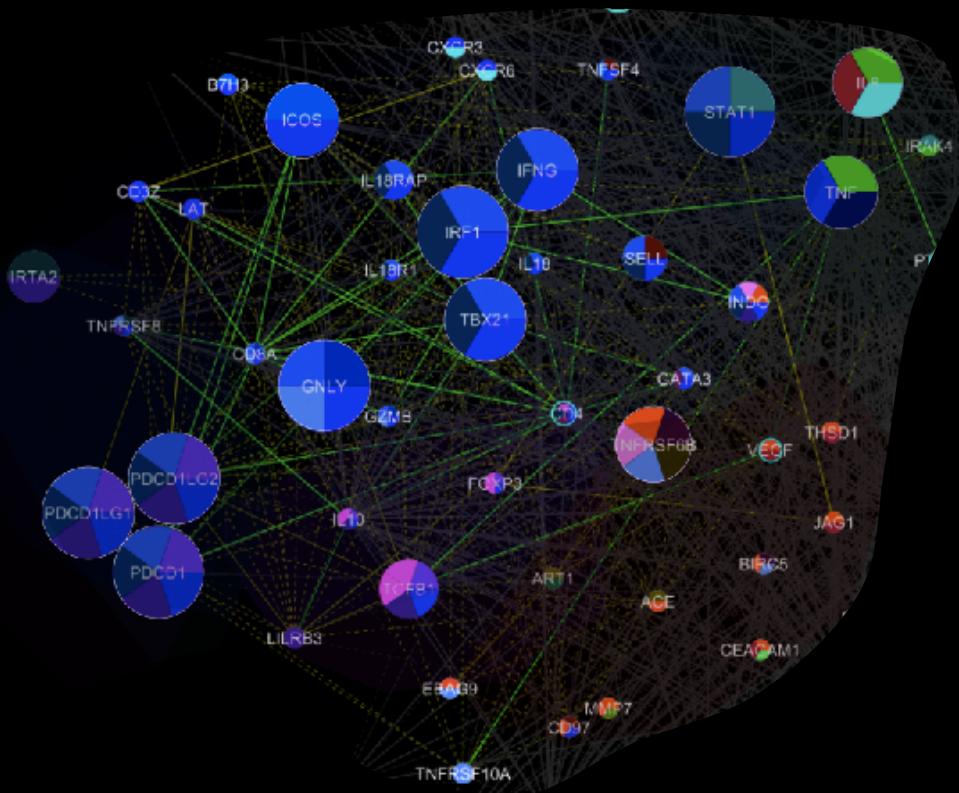


Impact of the densities of IL-17 and CD8 positive cells on Disease Free Survival

(M. Tosolini et al, Cancer Research, 71, 1263-71, 2011)



In silico prediction



- Search on 730 000 proteins
- 180 fully sequenced organisms
- 19 millions references PubMed (littérature)

- conserved genomic neighborhood

- phylogenetic profile

- protein-protein interaction

- functional genomics

- littérature co-occurrence

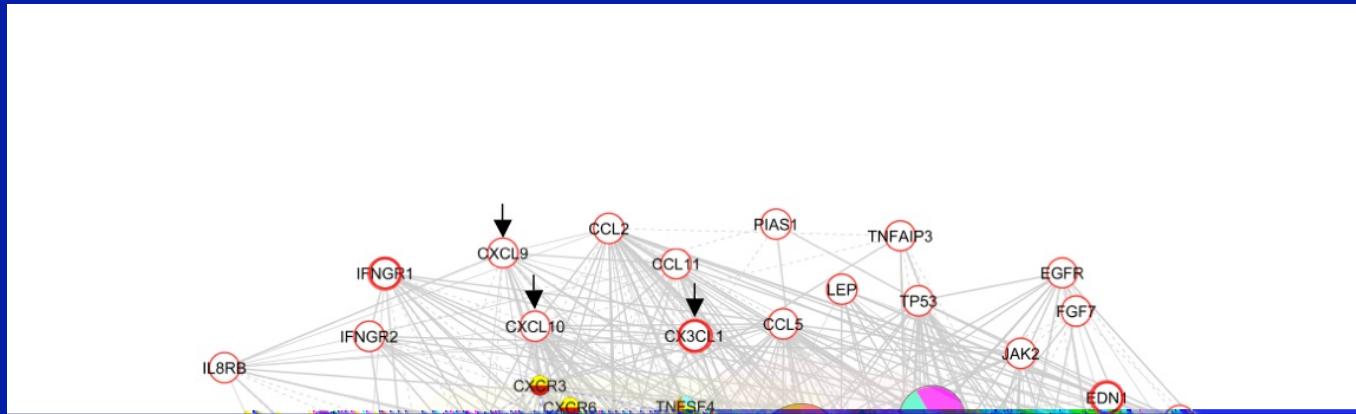
-> prediction score *in silico*

Mlecnik, B. et al. *Gastroenterology* 2010;138, 1429-40

Bindea G, et al. *Bioinformatics* 2009;25:1091-3

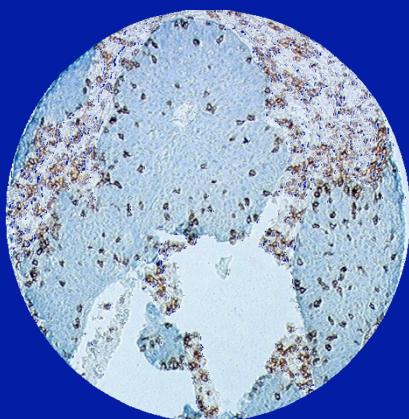
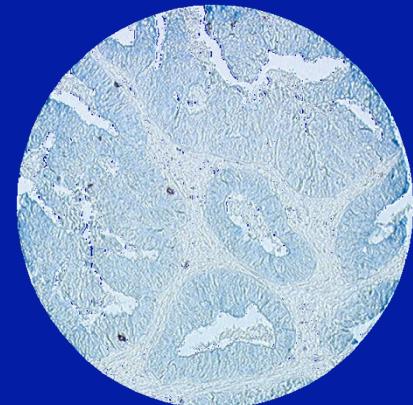
von Mering C, et al. *Nucleic Acids Res* 2005;33:D433-7

Top predictive genes associated with tumor recurrence (experimental data + in silico information)



Experimental validation of *in silico* predictions

In situ TMA



tumor (blue)
CD8 (brown)

CX3CL1-Lo
CXCL9-Lo
CXCL10-Lo

Validation

Flow cytometry
Immunohistochemistry

High expression of CX3CL1, CXCL10 and CXCL9 correlate with high densities of CD3 T cells.

CX3CL1 correlates with Th1 and CTL

CXCL10 and CXCL9 correlate with memory T cells

High expression of CX3CL1, CXCL10 and CXCL9 correlate with good clinical outcome

CONCLUSIONS

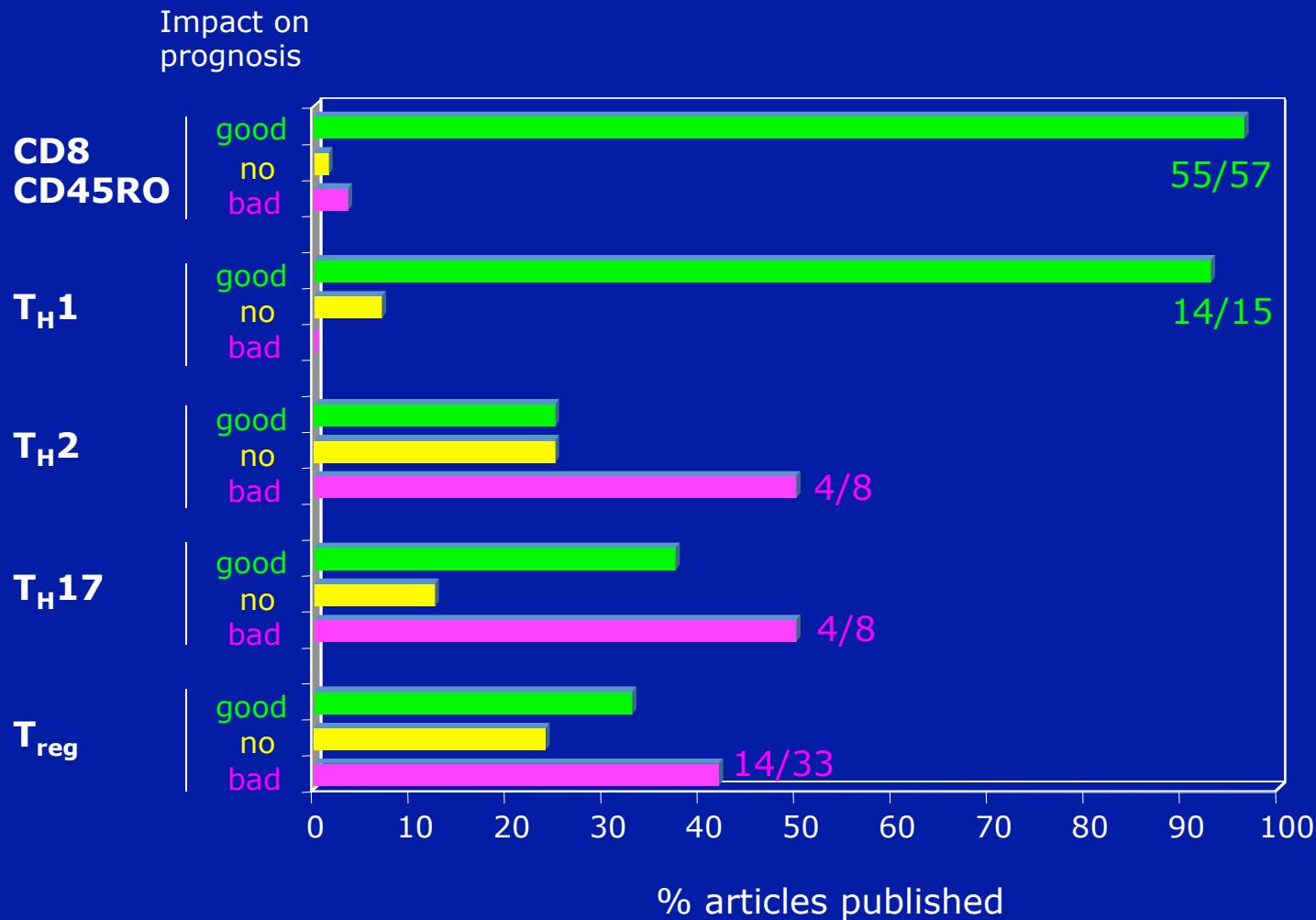
The immune pattern (high infiltration of T memory cells with Th1 and cytotoxic orientation) is the strongest prognostic factor for cancer recurrence in human.

A coordinated immune reaction keeps potentially metastatic cells on hold as long as other microenvironmental factors (neovascularization, tissue destruction) do not allow tumor cell immigration.

CX3CL1, CXCL9 , CXCL10 produced in the tumor appear to be essential chemokines to shape an efficient immune reaction, associated with specific T cell populations.

B. Mlecnik et al., Gastroenterology, 138, 1429-40, 2010

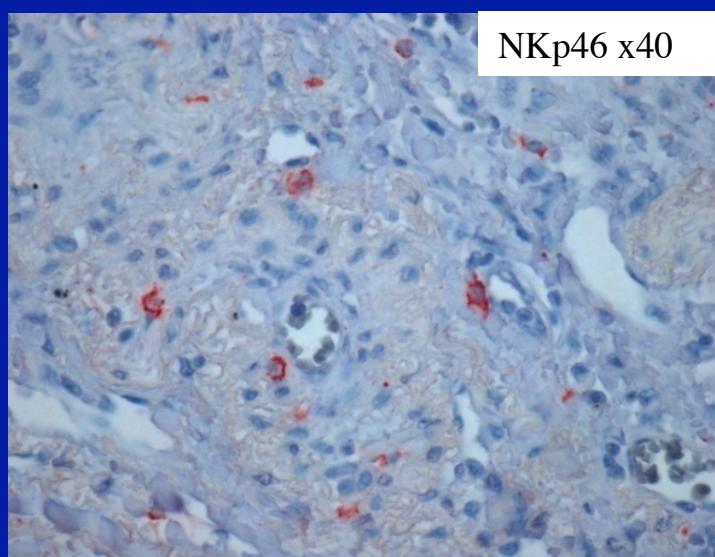
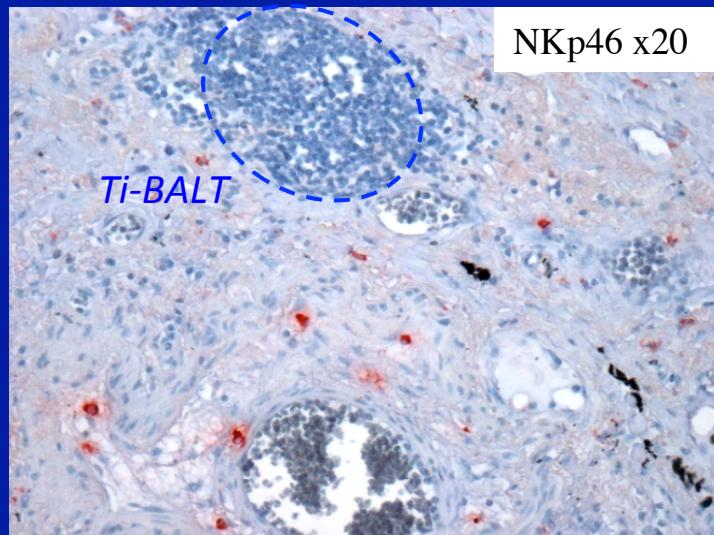
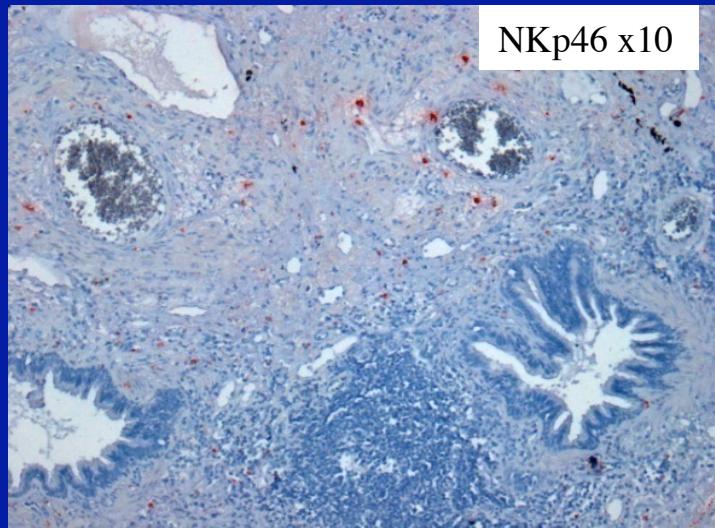
Meta-analysis of 121 published articles studying the impact of cytotoxic T cells, memory T cells, and T-helper subpopulations with regards to prognosis of patients with cancer (20 cancer types analyzed)



What is the function of NK cells which do not show up as a prognostic factor?

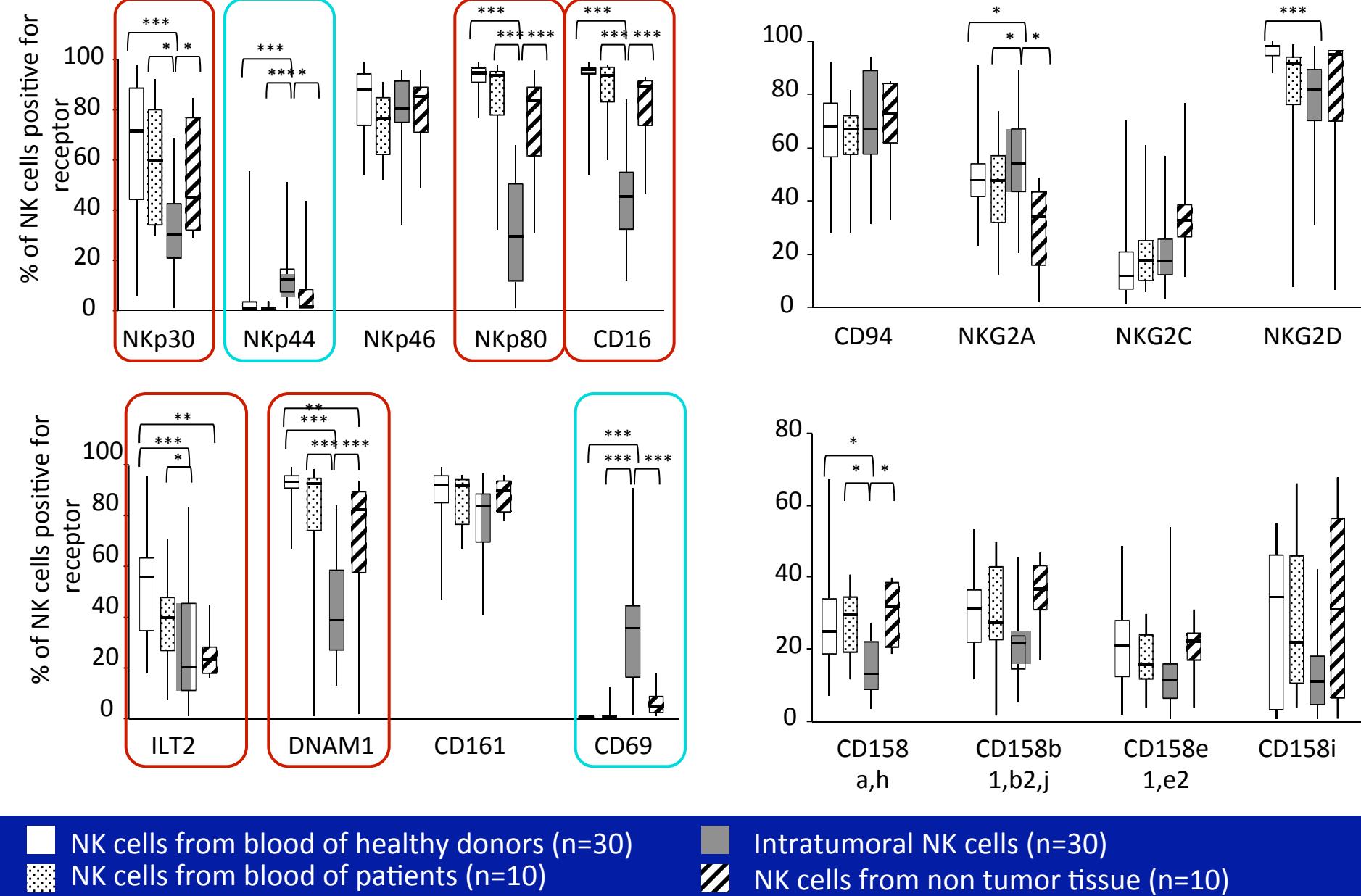
Study in Non Small Lung Cancer

Presence of NKp46+ Cells in NSCLC

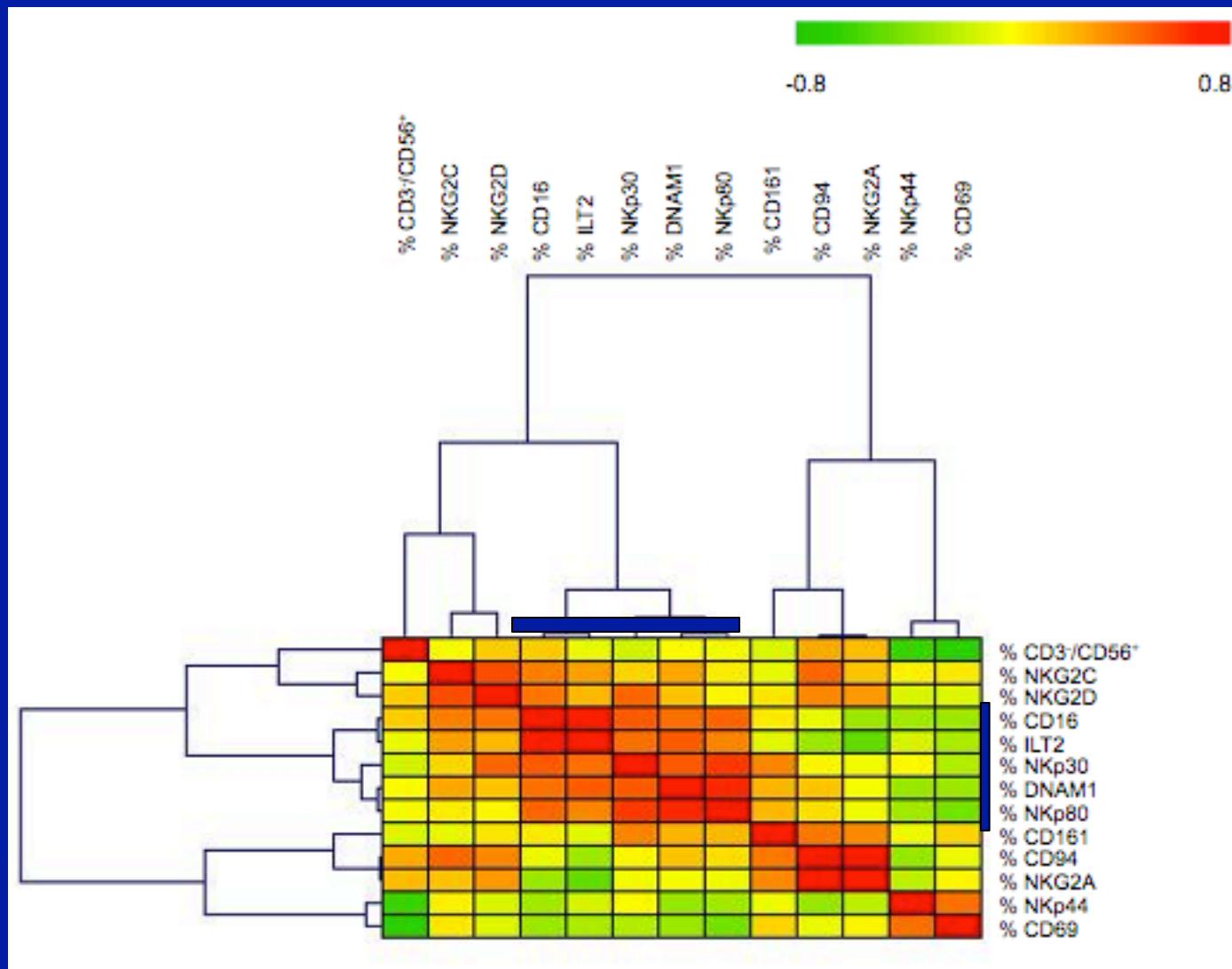


Adenocarcinoma

Intratumoral NK cells display a profound down regulation in 5 NK R

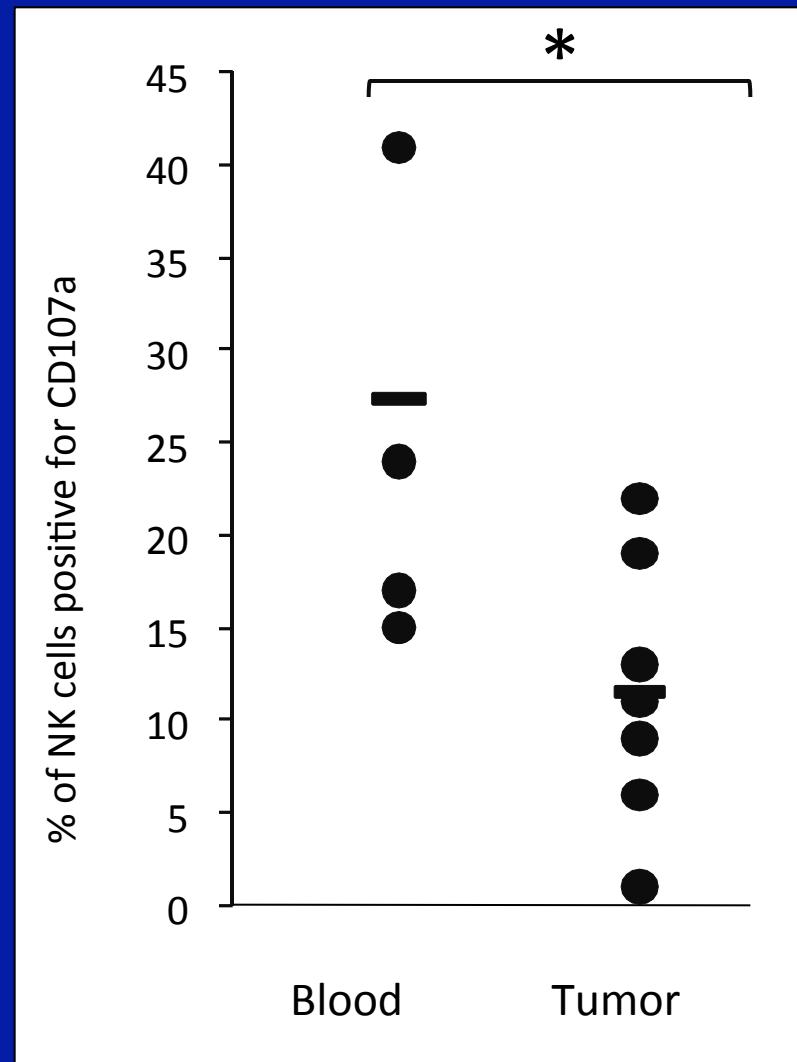
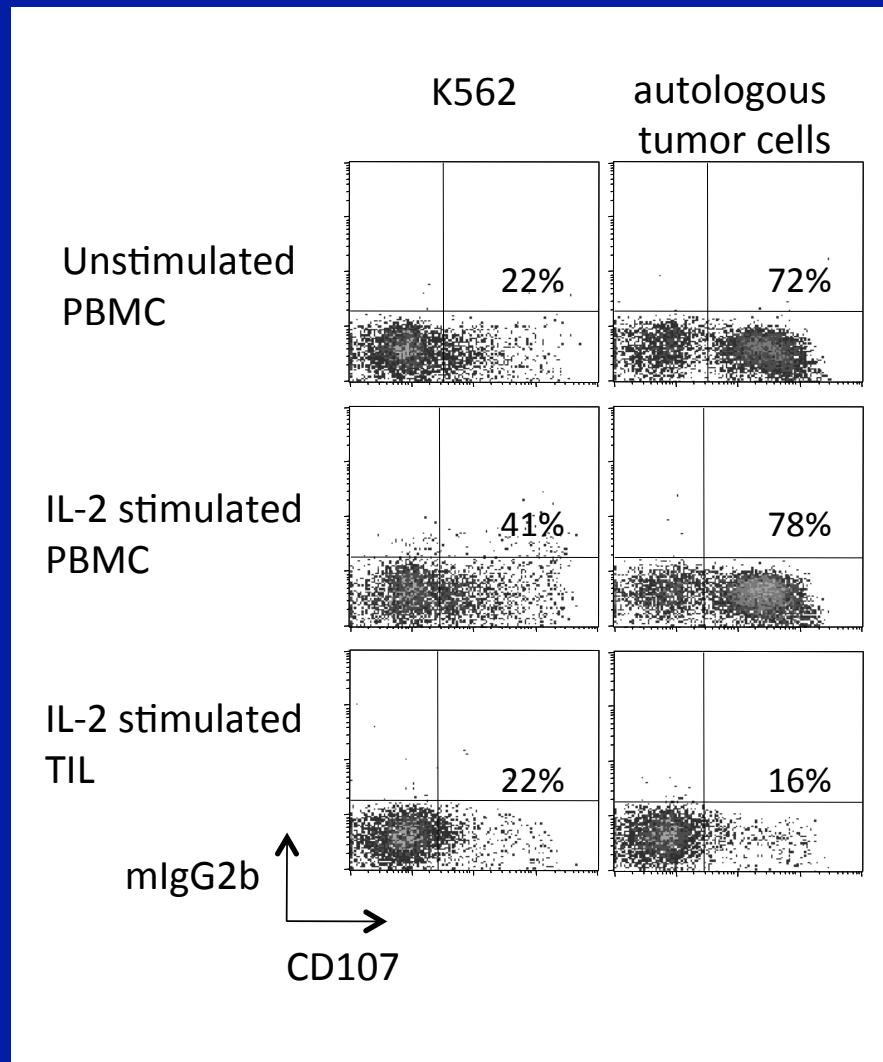


Co-modulation of a cluster of 5 NK R in NSCLC in the 30 patients

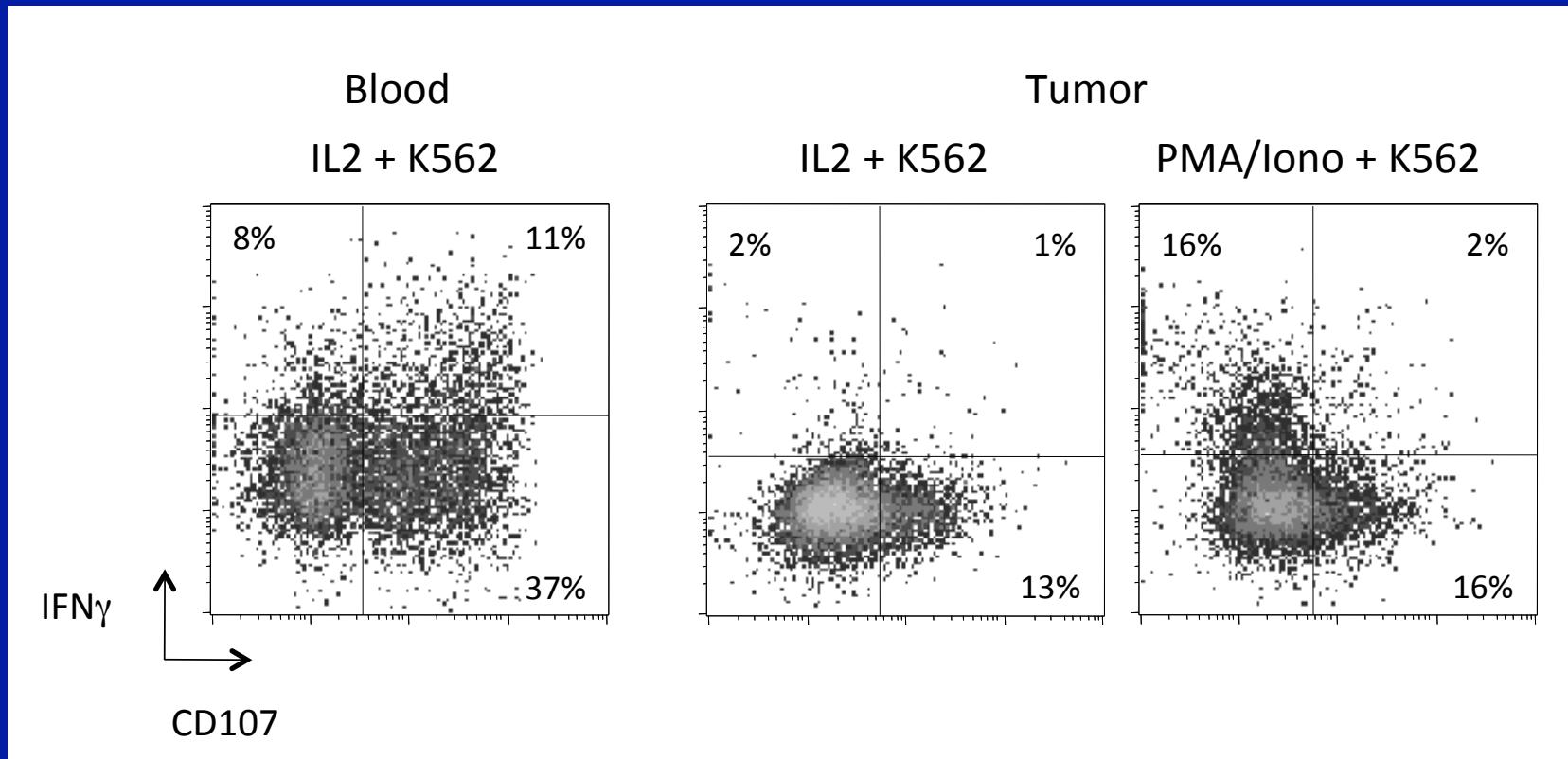


Pairwise comparisons of the markers : Pearson correlation coefficient (r) measures and related P values

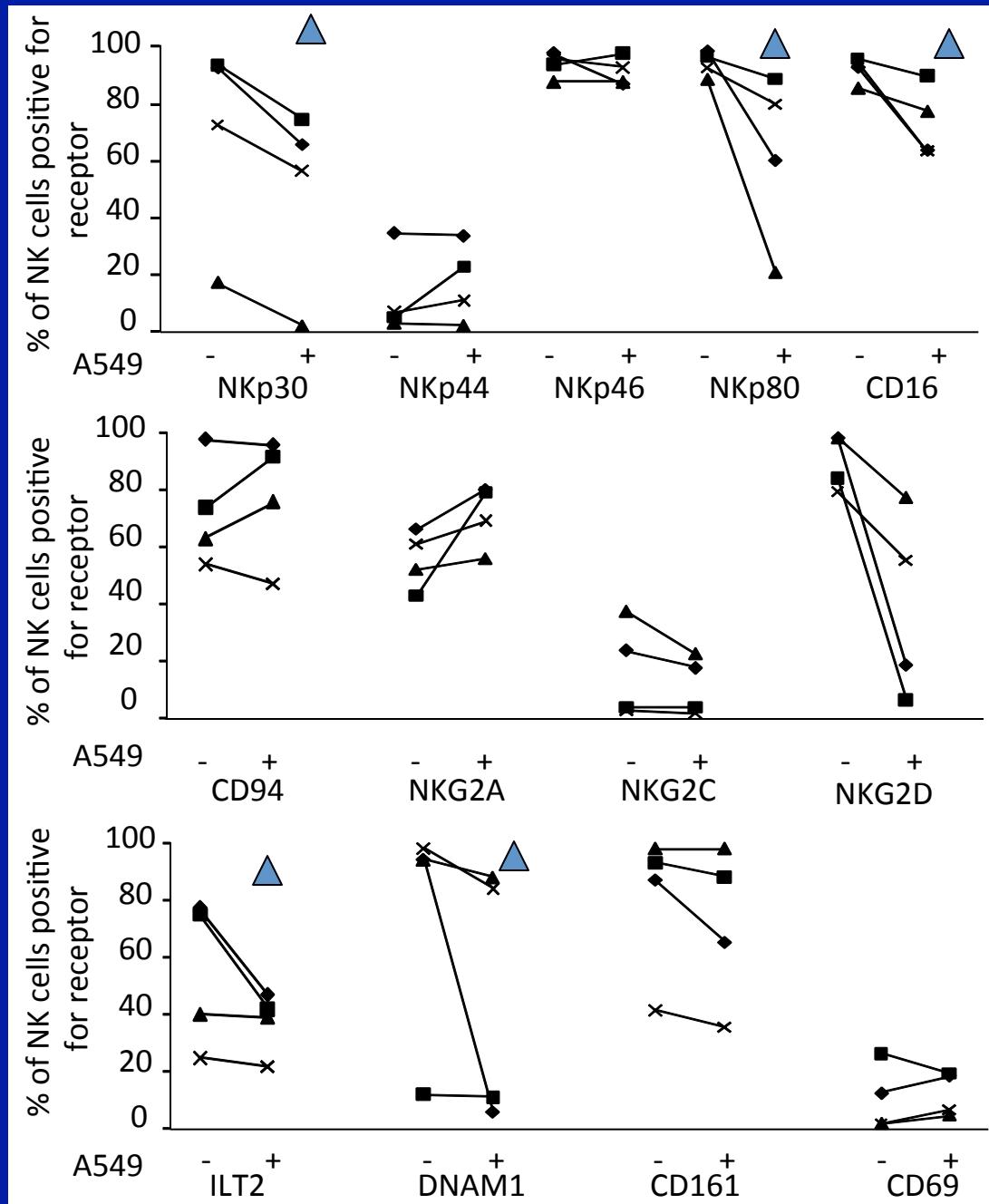
Impaired CD107a degranulation by intratumoral NK cells



Impaired IFN γ secretion by intratumoral NK cells



The impaired
NK phenotype
is induced
by the tumor
(5 days coculture)

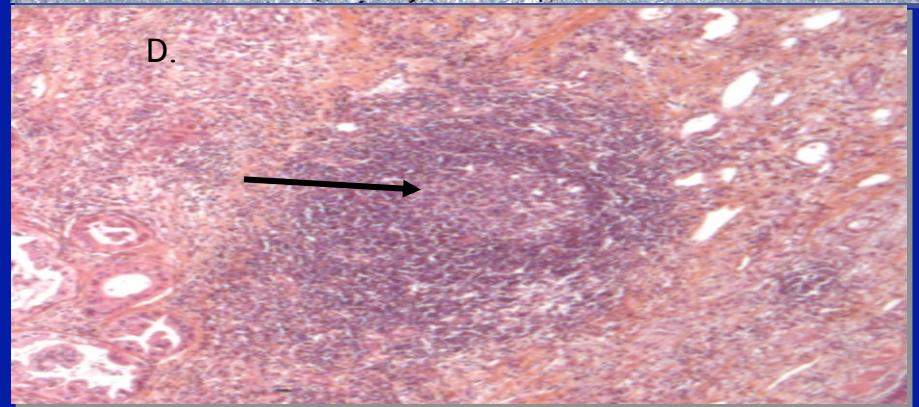
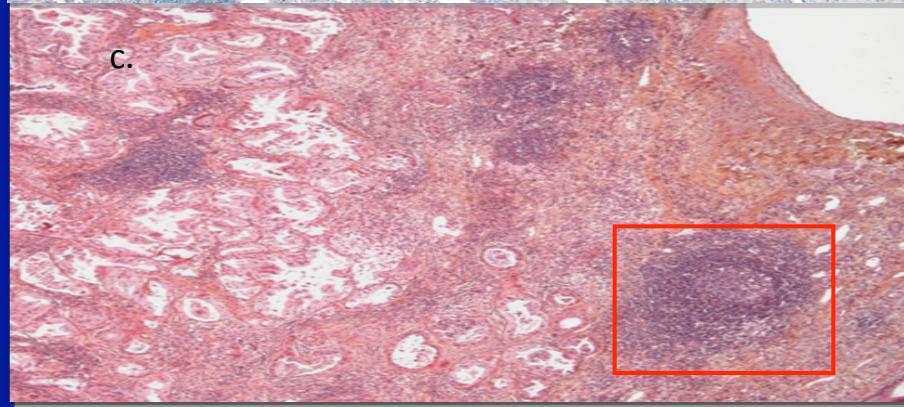
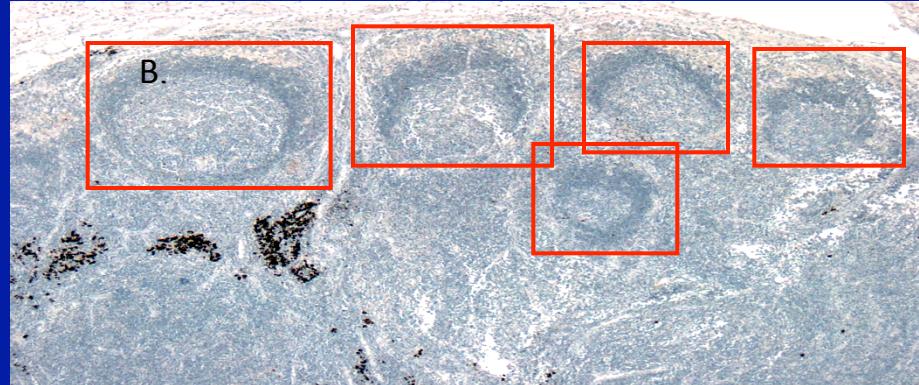
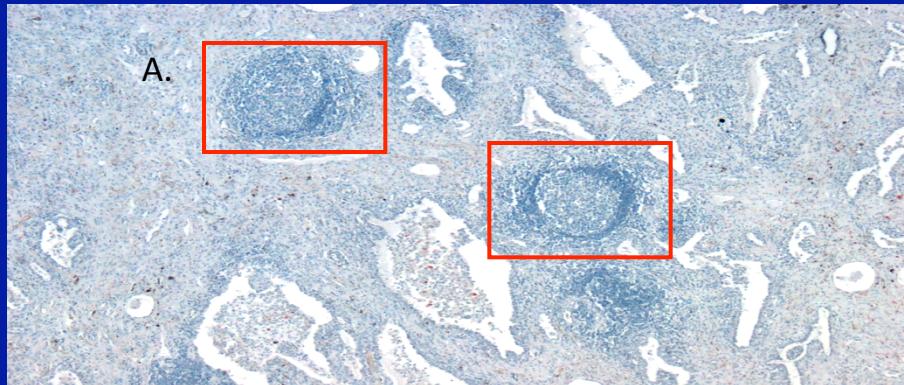


Conclusions

- NK cells are present in NSCLC, with higher density in stroma of tumor than in non tumoral area
 - Intratumoral NK cells display a unique phenotype with a drastic down-regulation of a cluster of 5 NK Cell R
 - The 5 NK Cell R are co-modulated
 - Intratumoral NK cells display an impaired CD107a degranulation and IFNg secretion
 - The reduced expression of NK cell R is induced by the tumor
- S Platanova et al., Cancer Res., 71, 5412-5422, 2011

Where could the immune response be shaped?

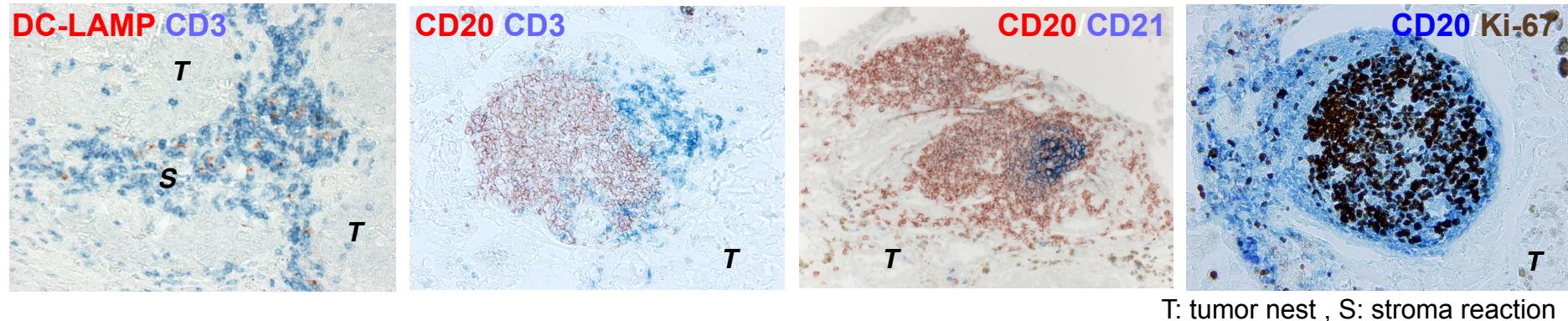
Lymphoid Structures in NSCLC (Ti-BALT) and in lymph node



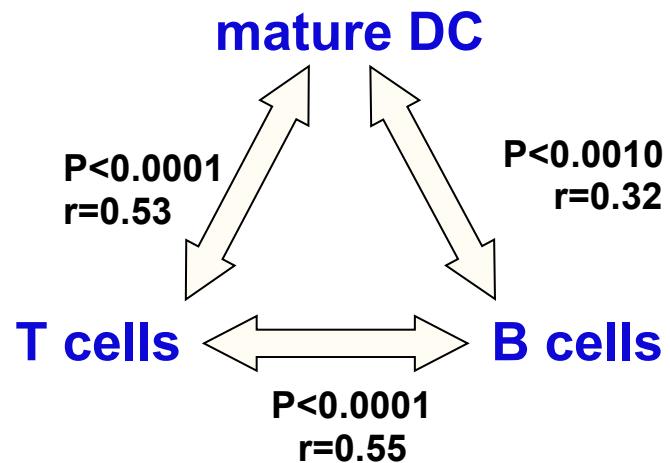
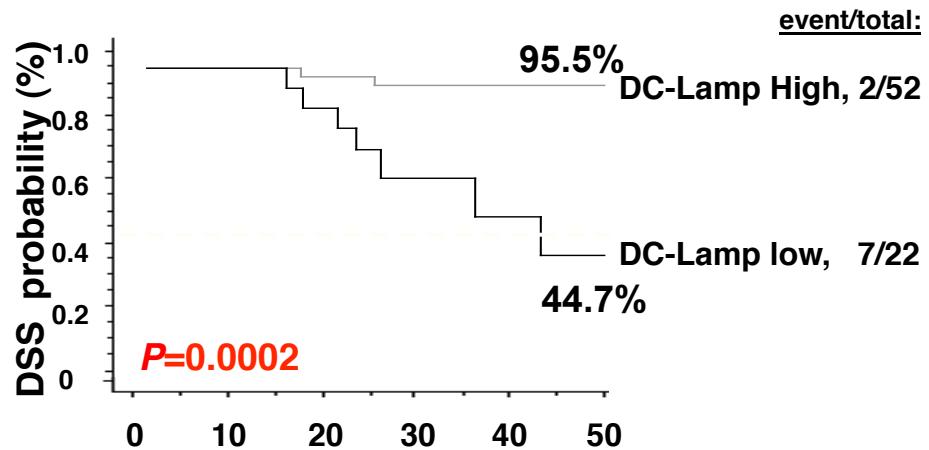
Hematoxylin staining of tumor (A) and lymph node (B)

Hematoxylin and Eosin staining of tumor (C: X100, D: X200)

Long-term survival for patients with lung cancer with intra-tumoral lymphoid structures



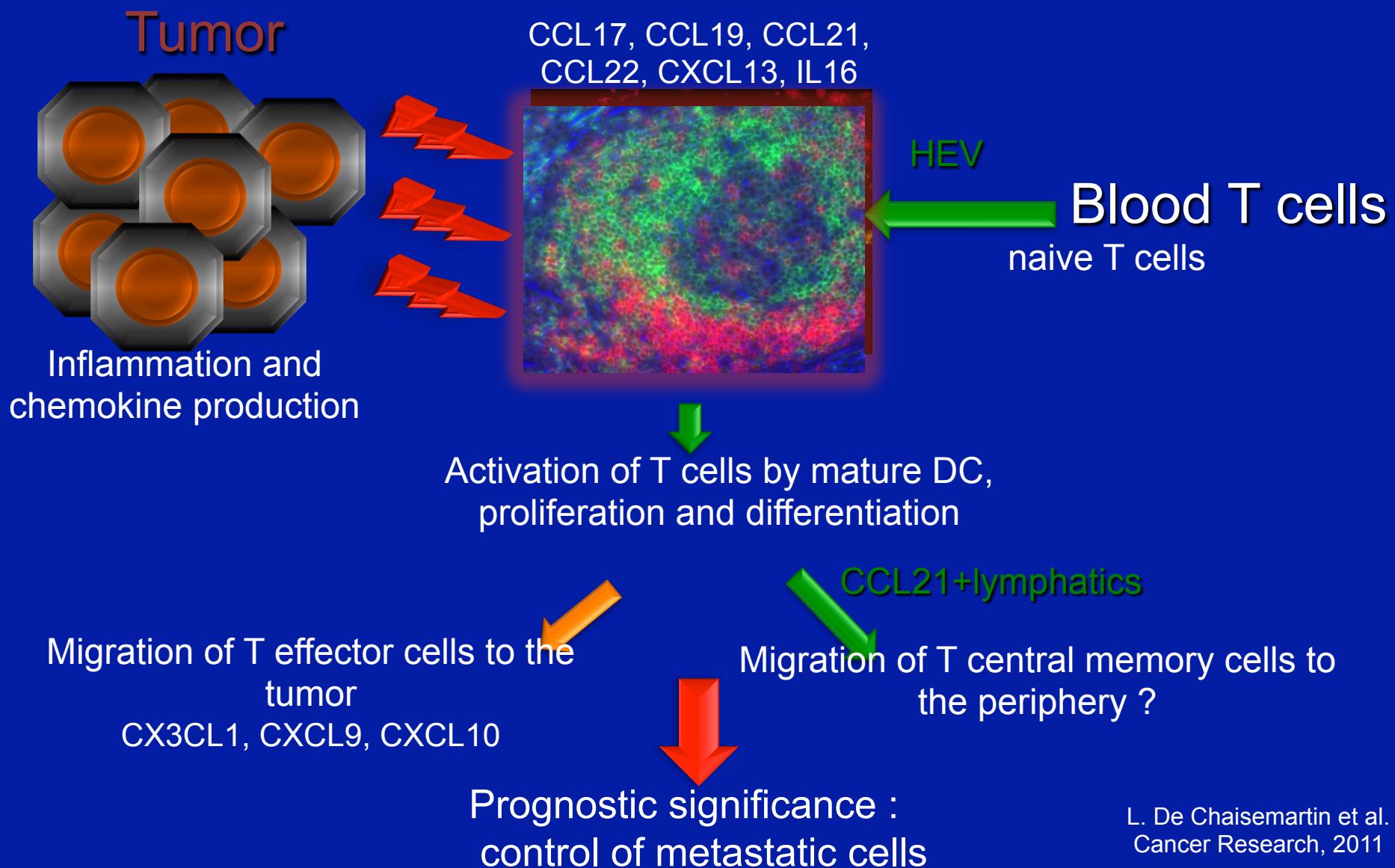
T: tumor nest , S: stroma reaction



The immune pattern (high or low density of mature DC, memory T and B cells, Th1 and CTL) is independent of:

- Age
 - Gender
 - Smoking history
 - Tumor histological type
 - Tumor stage and differentiation
-
- High numbers of mature DC correlate with high numbers of T effector/memory, B memory cells and favorable prognosis

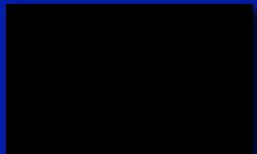
Tumor-induced TLS as a conductor of local and systemic anti-tumoral responses



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- Franck ZINZINDOHOUÉ
- Tchao MEATCHI



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- Christine LAGORCE-PAGES

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 - M. Antoine
 - J. Cadranel

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 - D. Damotte
 - M. Alifano
 - P.Magdaleinat