

Prof. Dr. Jakob Nikolas Kather, M.Sc.

Else Kröner Fresenius Center for Digital Health

✉ jakob_nikolas.kather@tu-dresden.de

✉ [@jnkath](https://www.instagram.com/jnkath)

[in](https://www.linkedin.com/company/jnkath) /jnkath

🌐 kather.ai

What is immune exclusion?

SITC 2023

Disclosures 2023

Employee: **University Hospital Dresden, University Hospital Heidelberg**

Scientific advisory board member, consulting: **Owkin** (Paris / New York), **Panakeia** (London), **DoMore Diagnostics** (Oslo), **Histofy** (Warwick)

Shareholder: **StratifAI GmbH** (Germany)

Honoraria for lectures: **MSD, Eisai, Fresenius, Roche, Bayer, BMS, Pfizer**

What is immune exclusion?

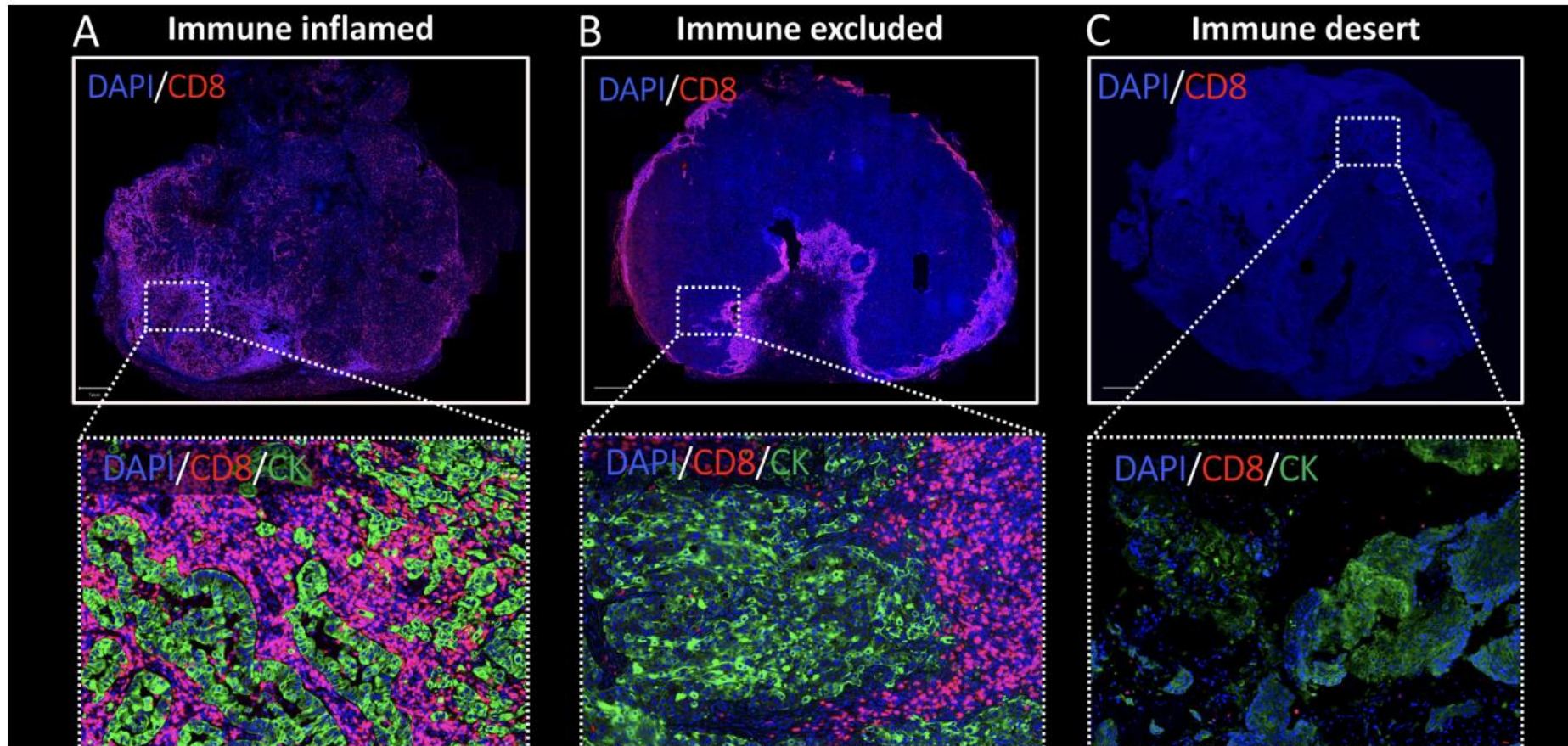
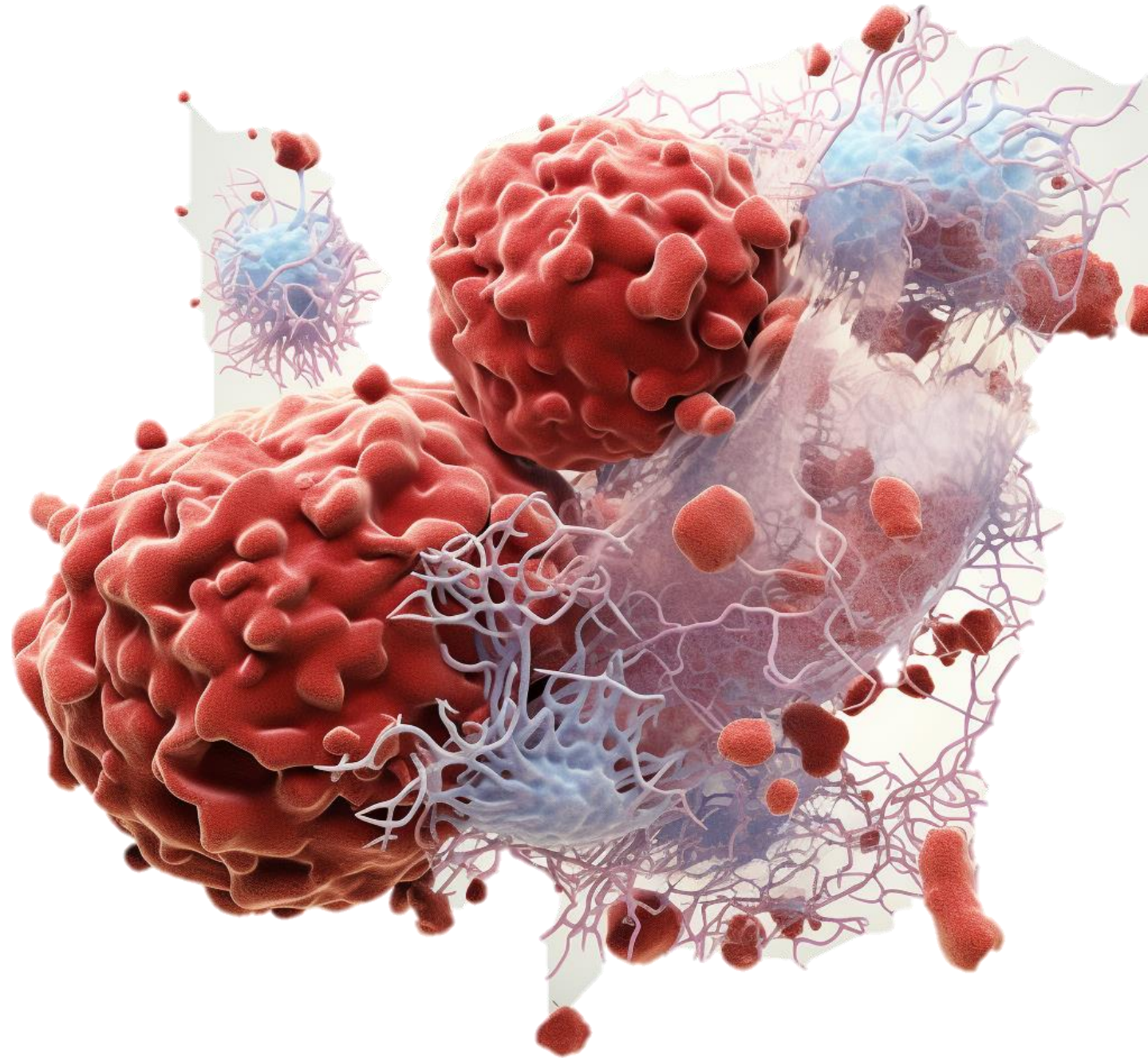
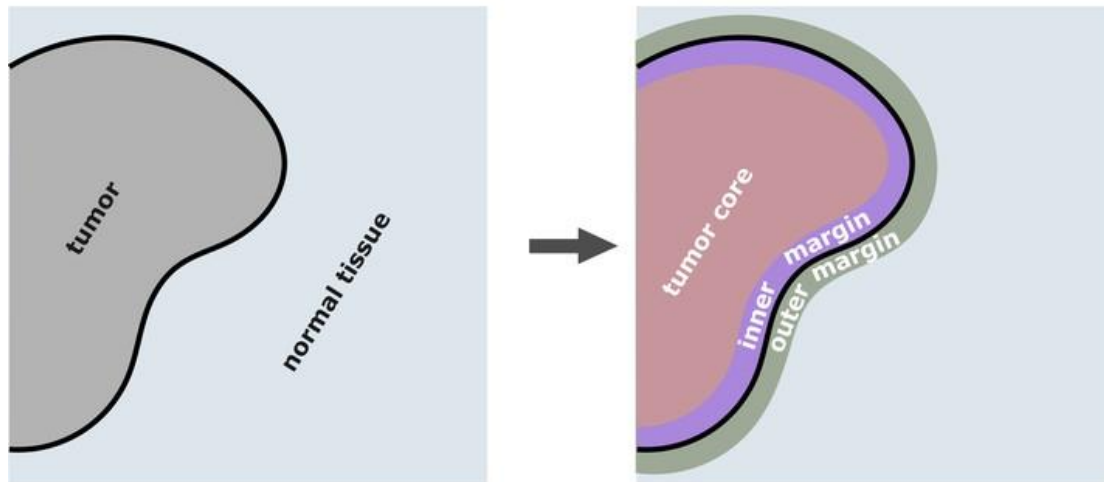
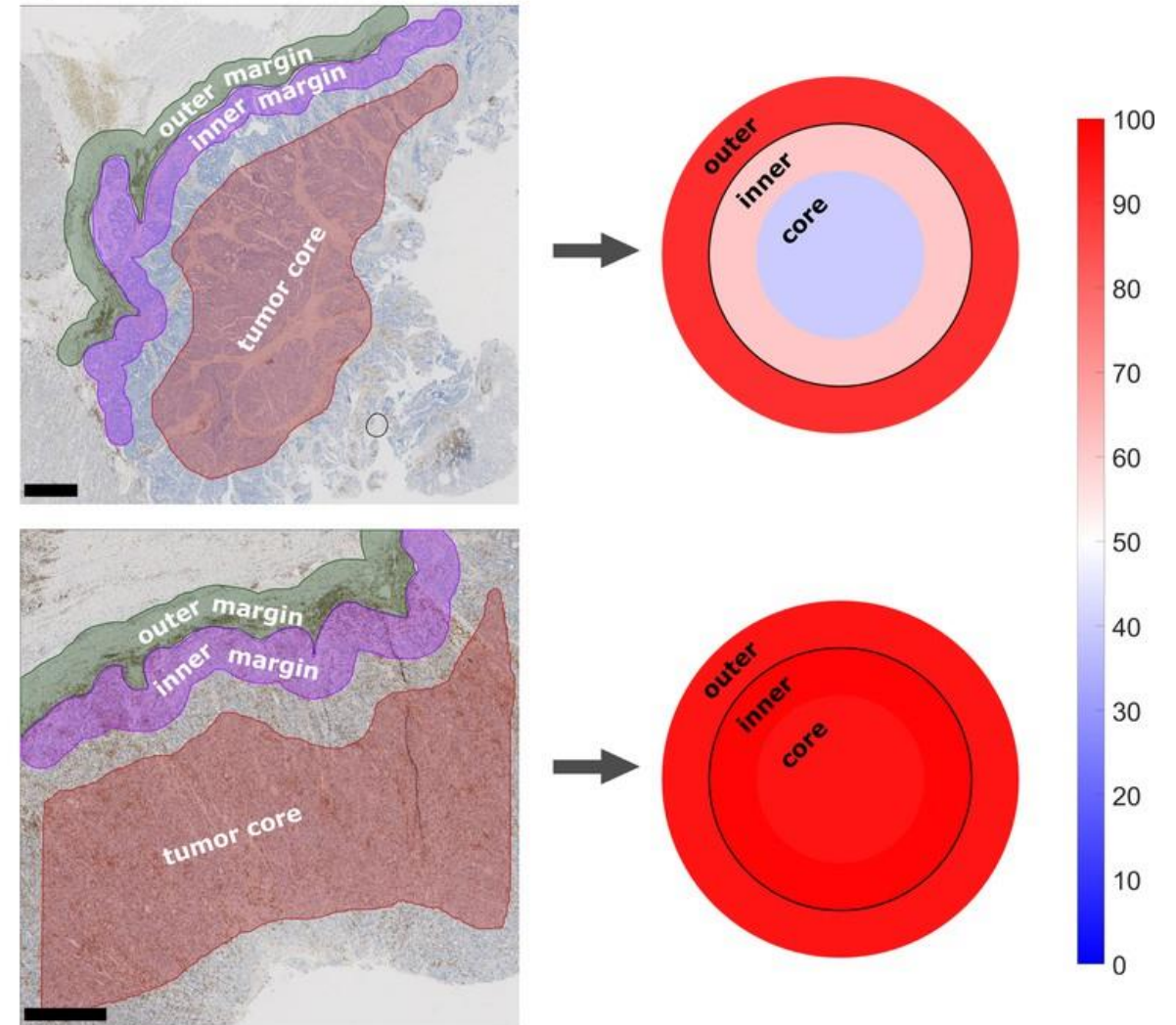
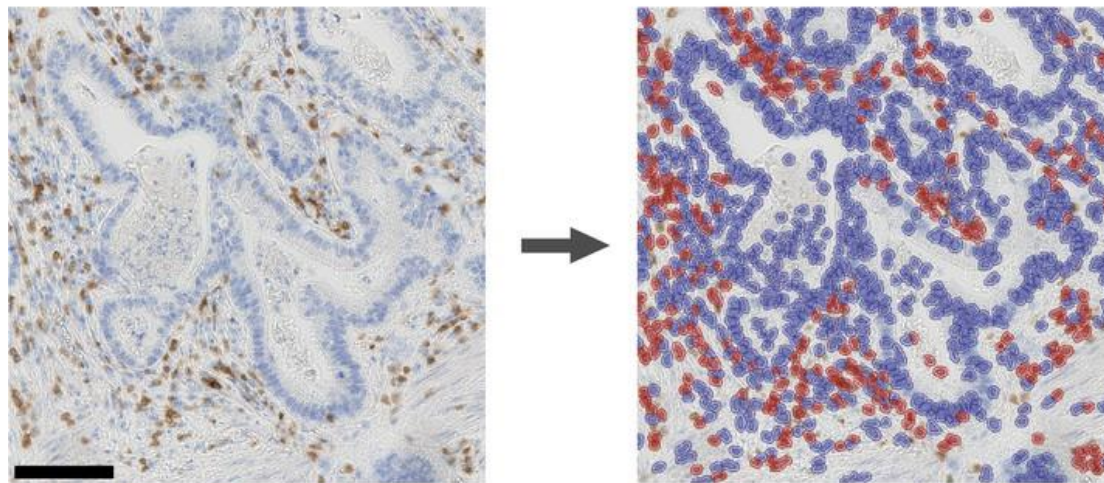


Figure 1 T-cell infiltration patterns in resected human non-small cell lung carcinomas (NSCLCs). (A–C) Representative multicolor immunofluorescence microphotographs of NSCLC sections stained with DAPI for all cells/nuclei (blue), CD8 for cytotoxic T-cells (red) and cytokeratin for tumor epithelial cells (CK, green). The tumor infiltrating lymphocyte patterns represent the extremes of a continuum. Figure was contributed by coauthor Dr Kurt Schalper from Yale University. The multiplexed immunofluorescence staining protocols, including tumor and tumor infiltrating lymphocyte markers, was adapted part of a previously studied retrospective cohort.²⁶ Bar=1 mm.

**Can we use
computer-based
image analysis?**



Brightfield microscopy image analysis

A

C

B

CD3 Hematoxylin
positive negative

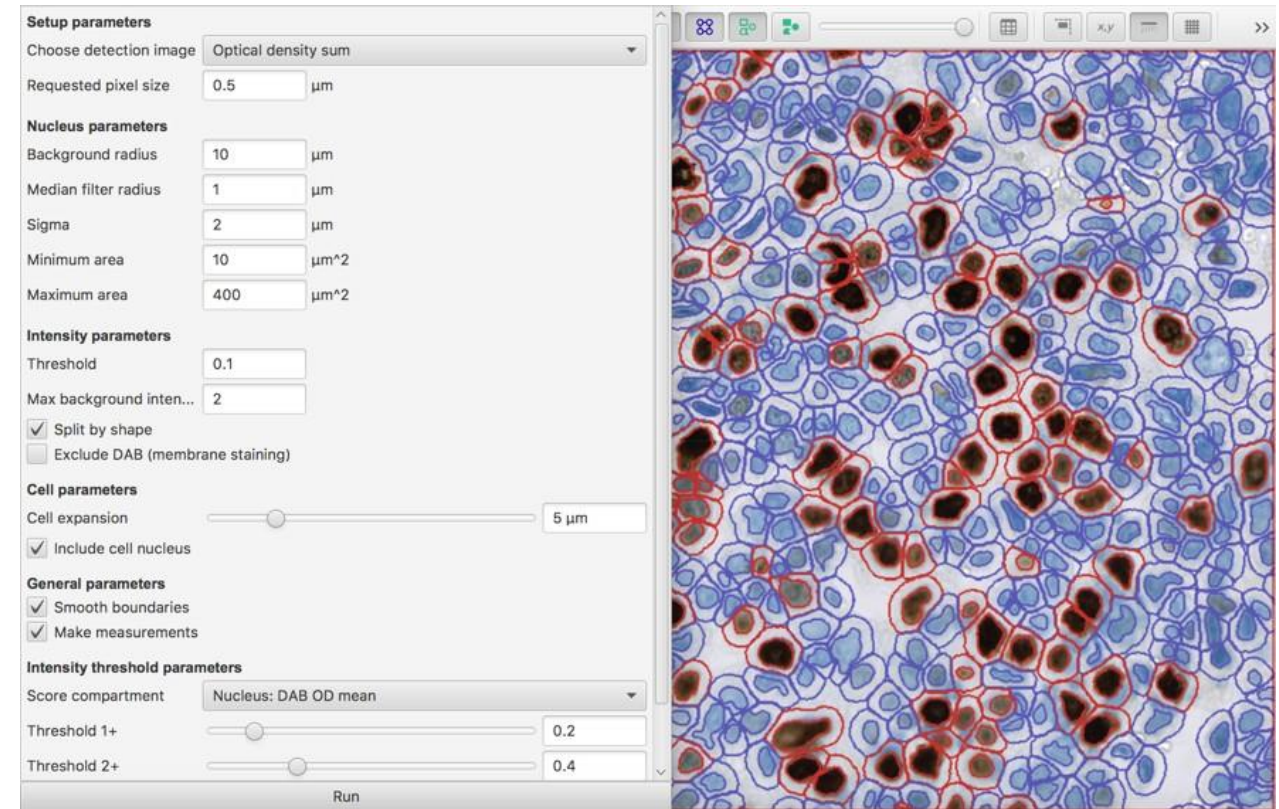
The tool of choice: QuPath

QuPath v0.4.4 is now available!



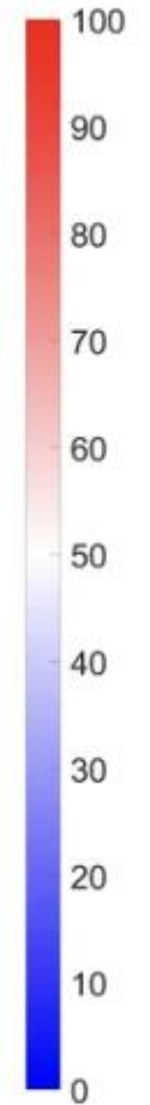
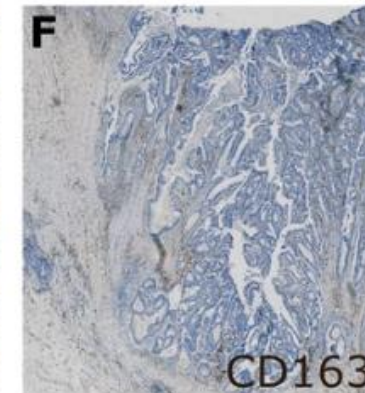
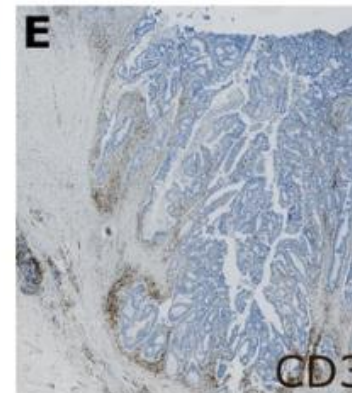
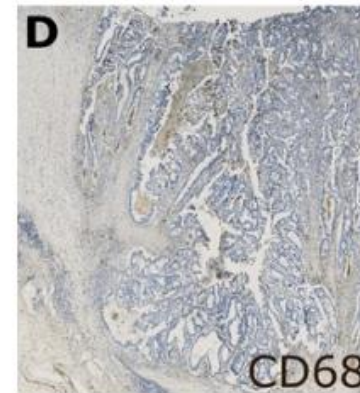
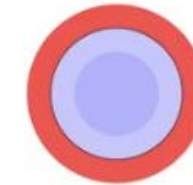
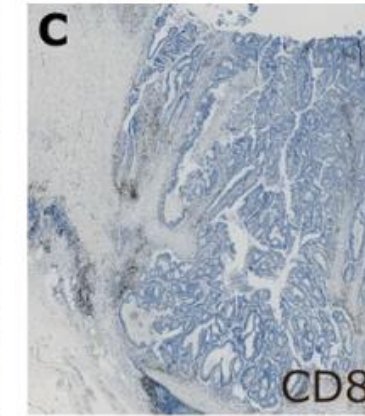
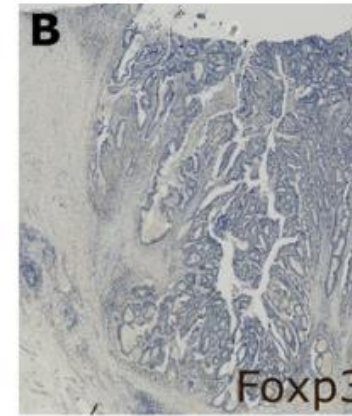
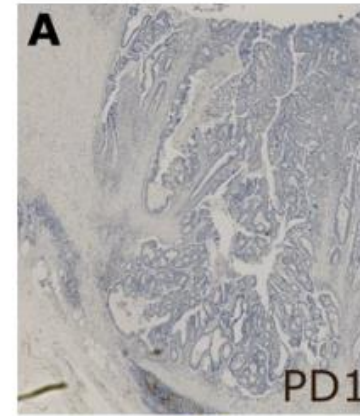
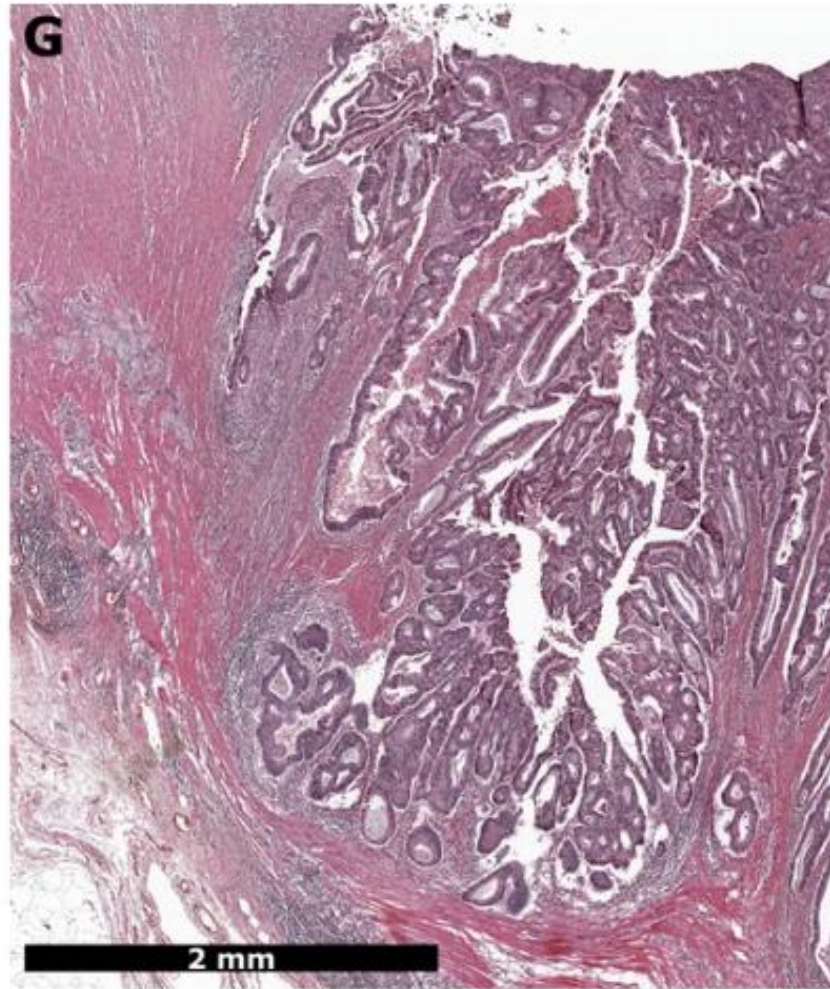
QuPath

Open Software for Bioimage Analysis

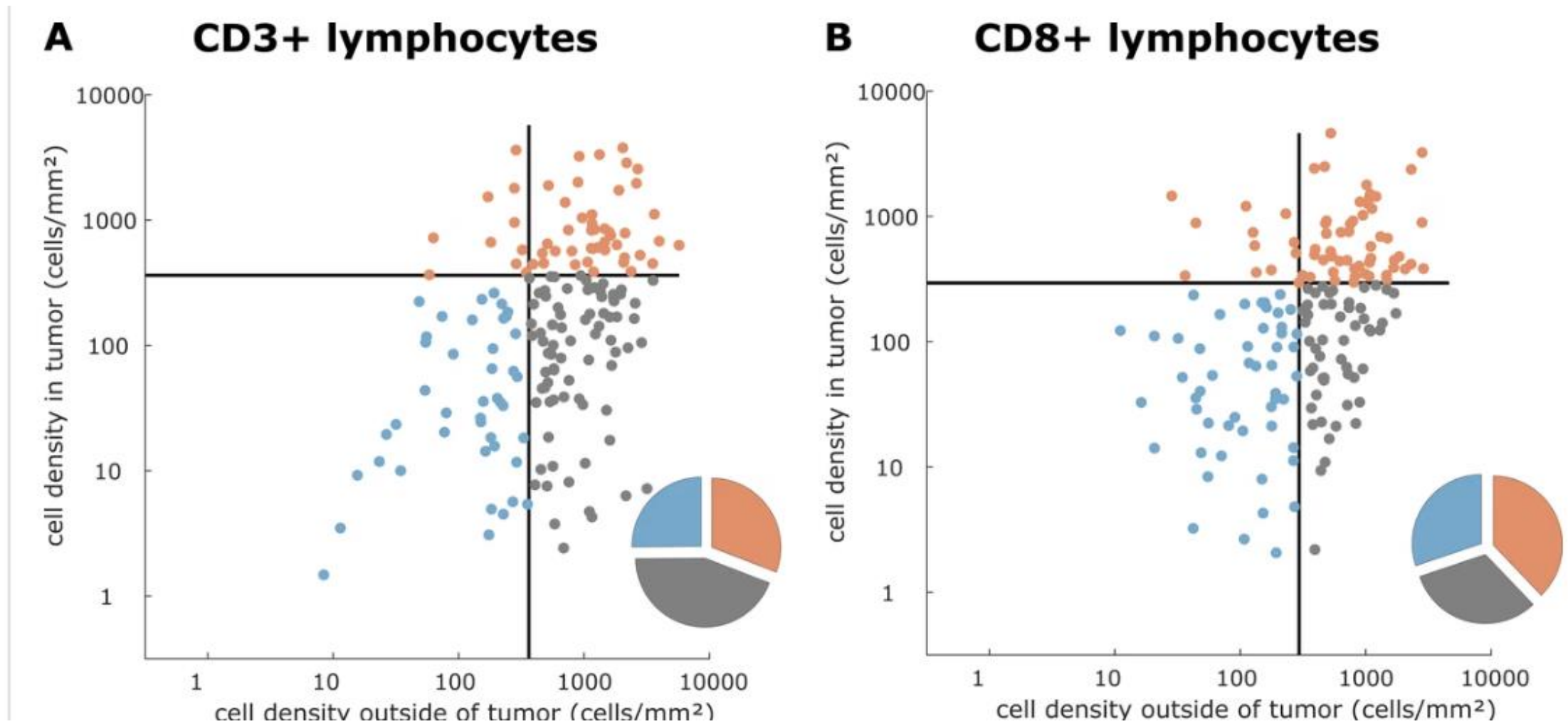


<https://petebankhead.github.io/qupath/tips/2018/03/22/setting-positive.html>

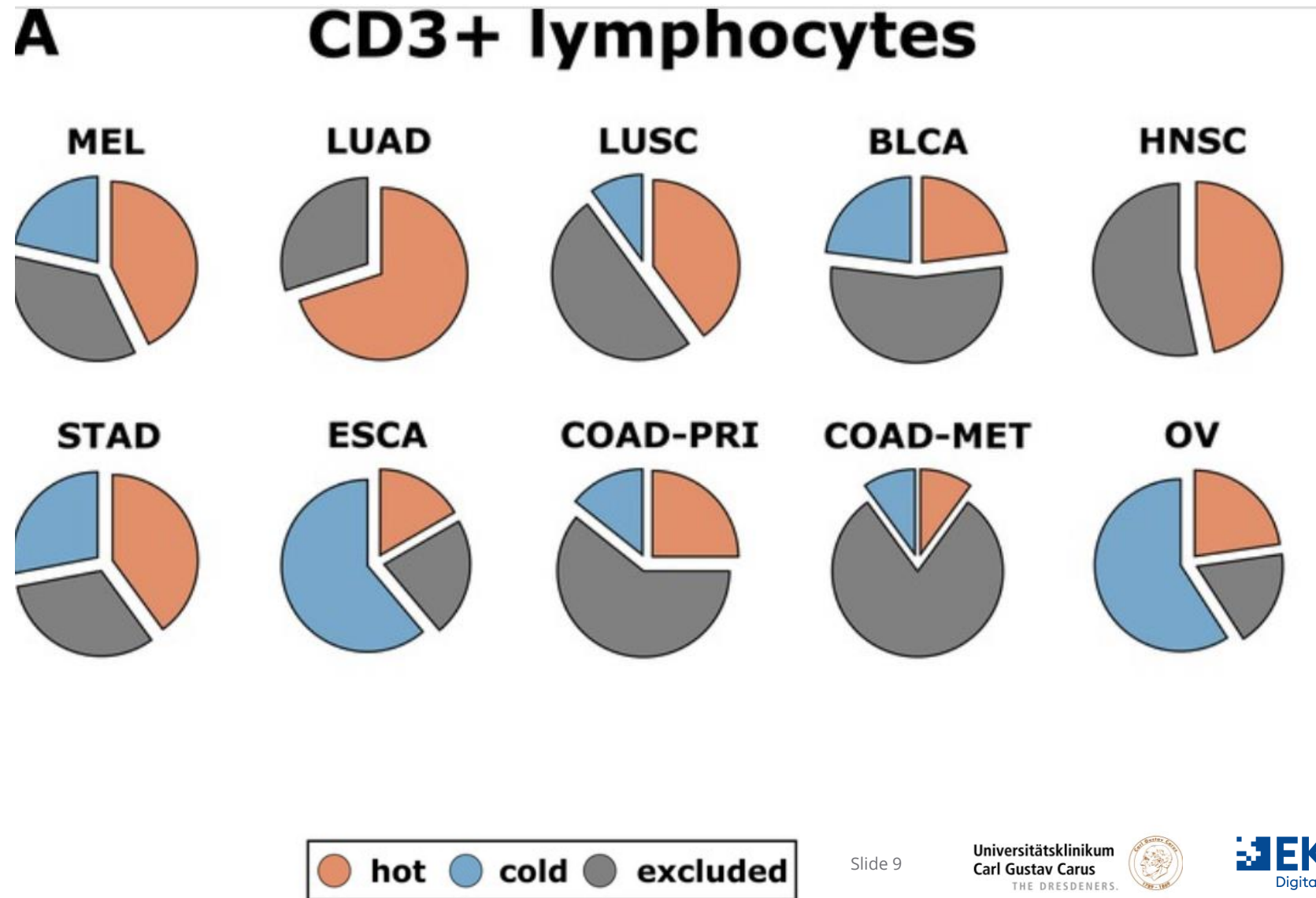
Different immune cells: it is complicated.



Is immune exclusion a continuum?

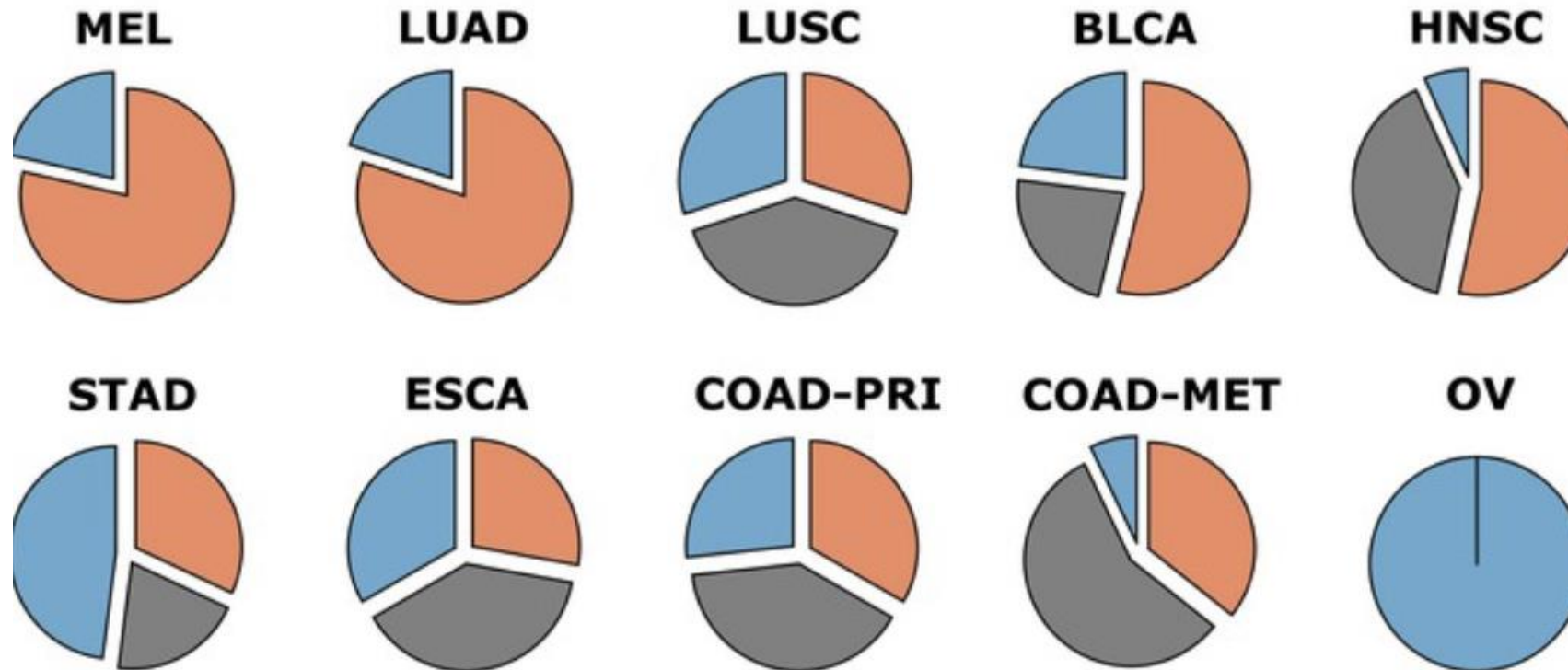


It depends on the tumor type!

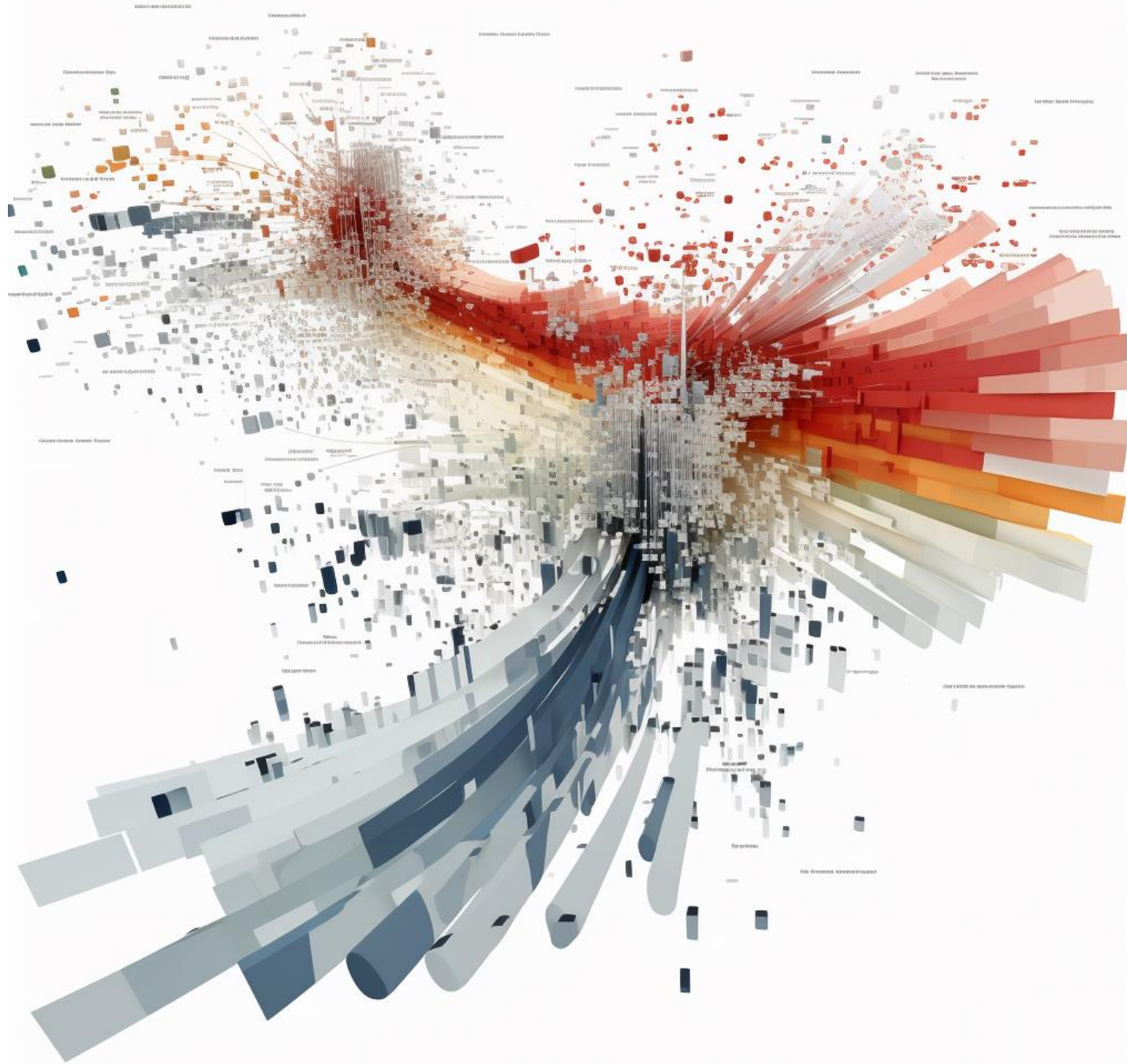


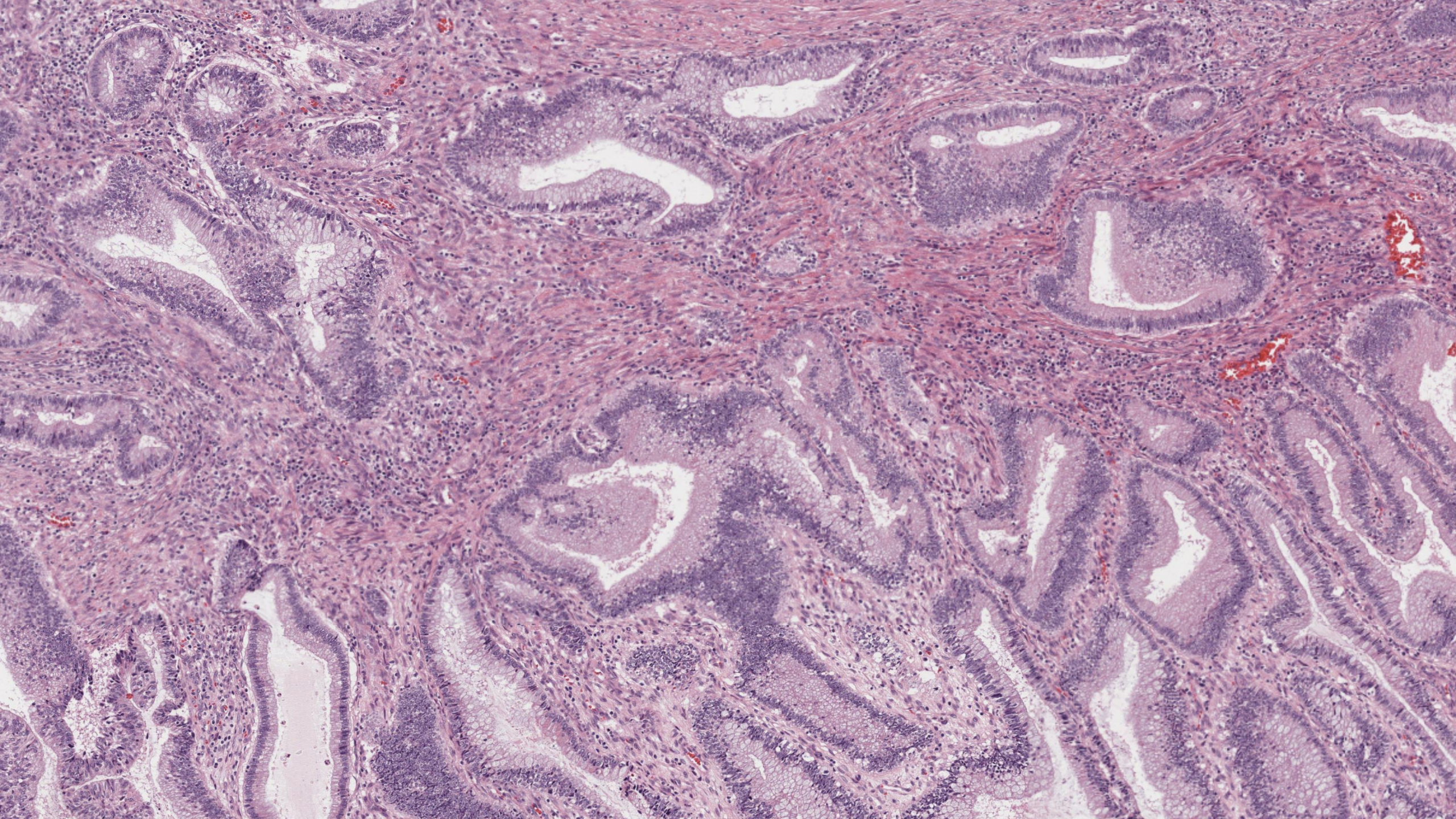
It depends on the tumor type!

E CD68+ macrophages



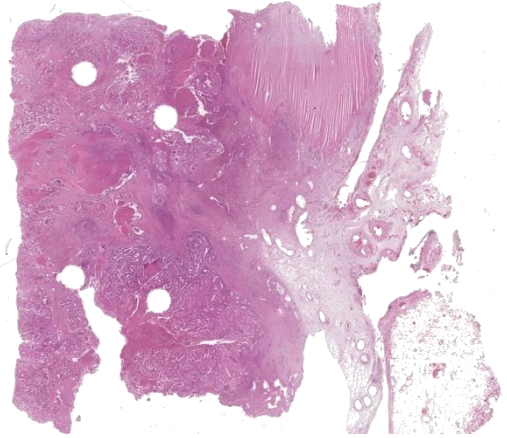
**How can
computational
pathology help?**



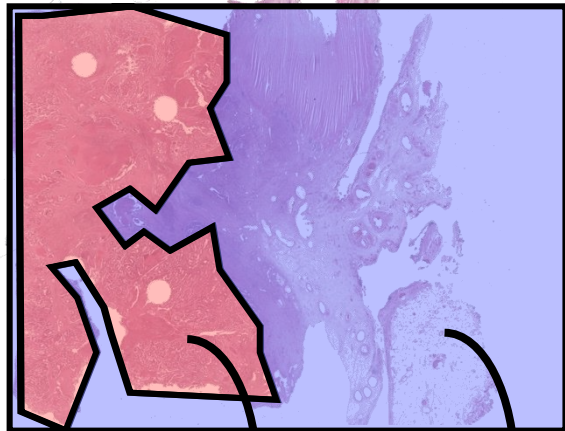


Strong supervision

original
image



strong
labels



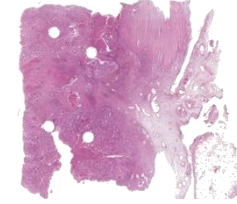
Class A

Class B

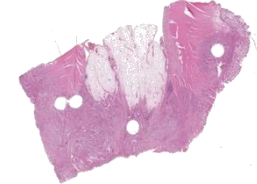
Weak supervision

weak
labels

Negative



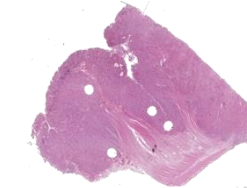
Positive



Negative



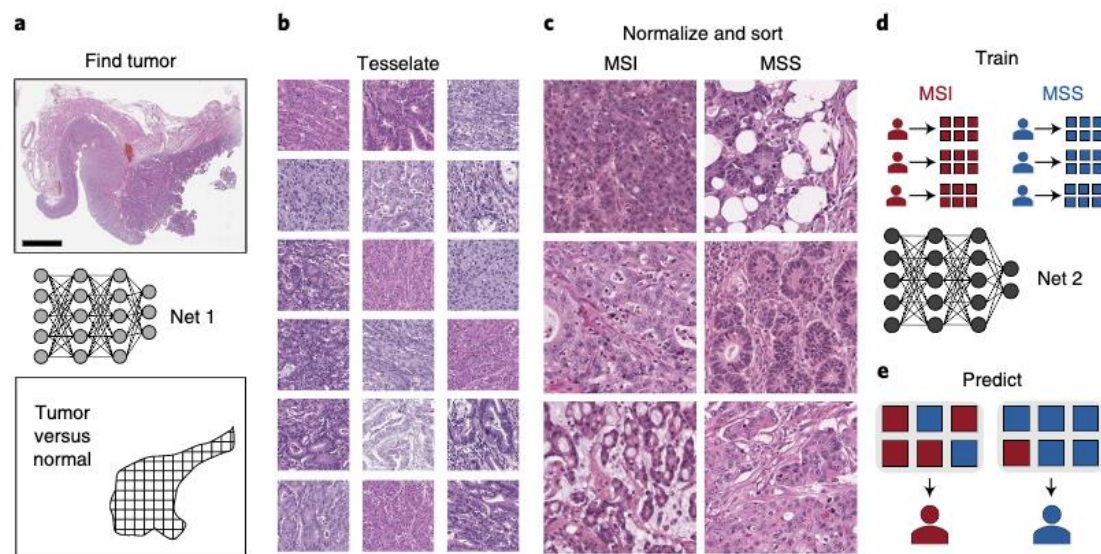
Positive



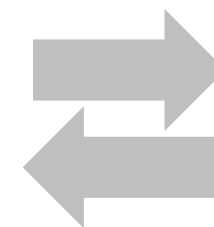
Deep Learning yields surprisingly
good results when trained on
weakly labeled data

Deep learning can predict microsatellite instability directly from histology in gastrointestinal cancer

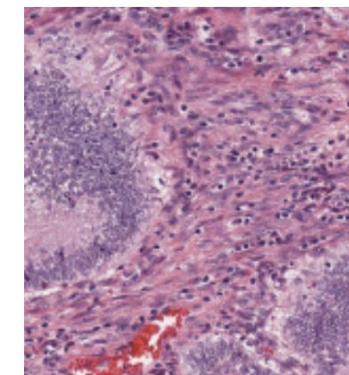
Jakob Nikolas Kather^{1,2,3,4,5*}, Alexander T. Pearson⁴, Niels Halama^{1,2,5,6}, Dirk Jäger^{2,3,5}, Jeremias Krause¹, Sven H. Loosen¹, Alexander Marx⁷, Peter Boor^{1,8}, Frank Tacke⁹, Ulf Peter Neumann¹⁰, Heike I. Grabsch^{11,12}, Takaki Yoshikawa^{13,14}, Hermann Brenner^{2,15,16}, Jenny Chang-Claude^{17,18}, Michael Hoffmeister¹⁵, Christian Trautwein¹ and Tom Luedde^{1*}



Genotype determines
the phenotype



Deep Learning
predicts genotype



OWKIN

MSIntuit CRC

MSIntuit™ CRC is a CE-marked AI diagnostic that optimizes MSI testing for colorectal cancer through a prescreening approach with digital H&E slides.

CE IVD

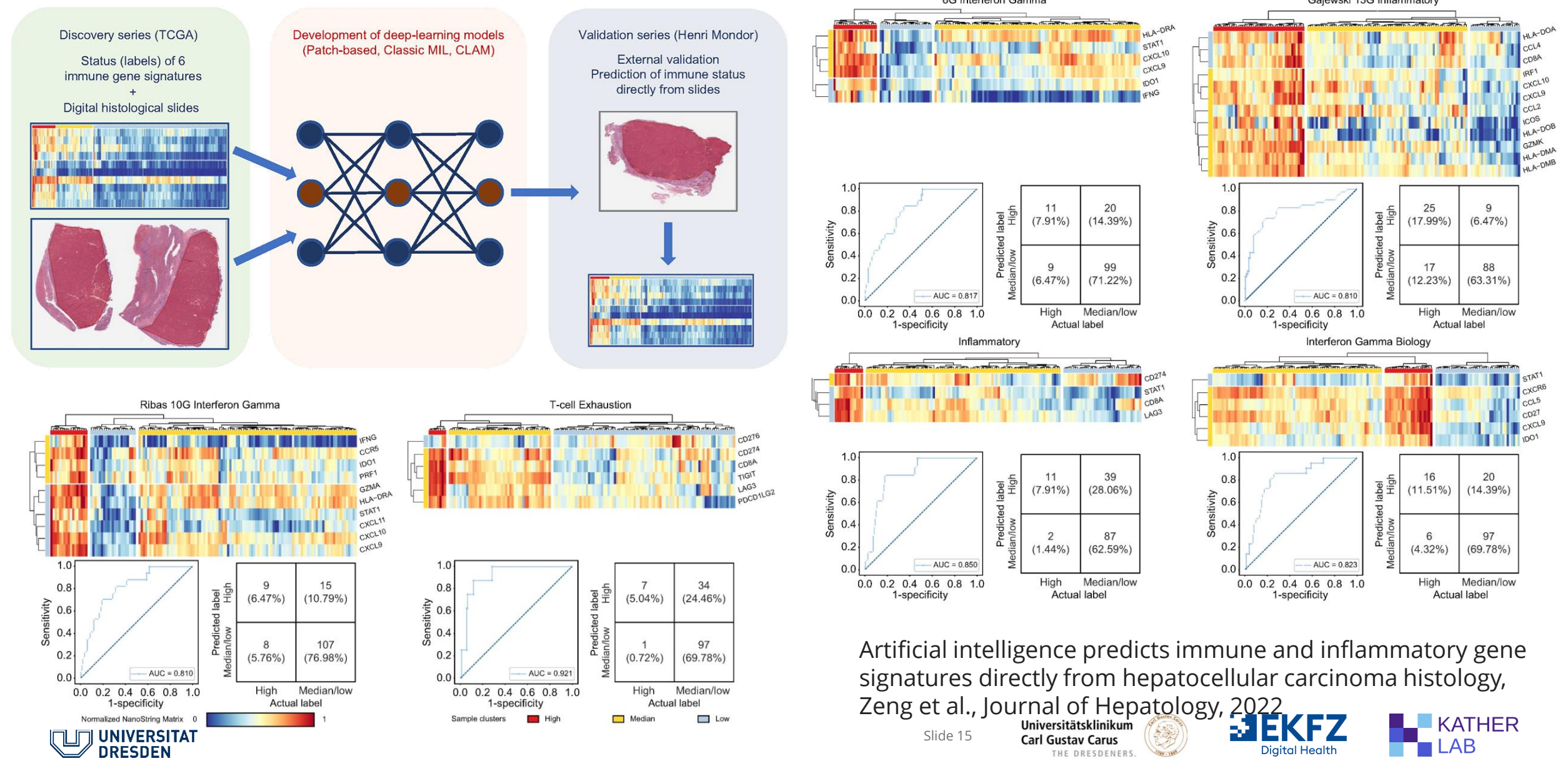
Contact →



AI is trained with retrospective patient clinical data paired with WGS.

now available as a
product for clinical
use in the EU

Immunotherapy response prediction from pathology (in HCC)



Artificial intelligence predicts immune and inflammatory gene signatures directly from hepatocellular carcinoma histology, Zeng et al., Journal of Hepatology, 2022

nature medicine

Article

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-022-02134-1

Multistain deep learning for prediction of prognosis and therapy response in colorectal cancer

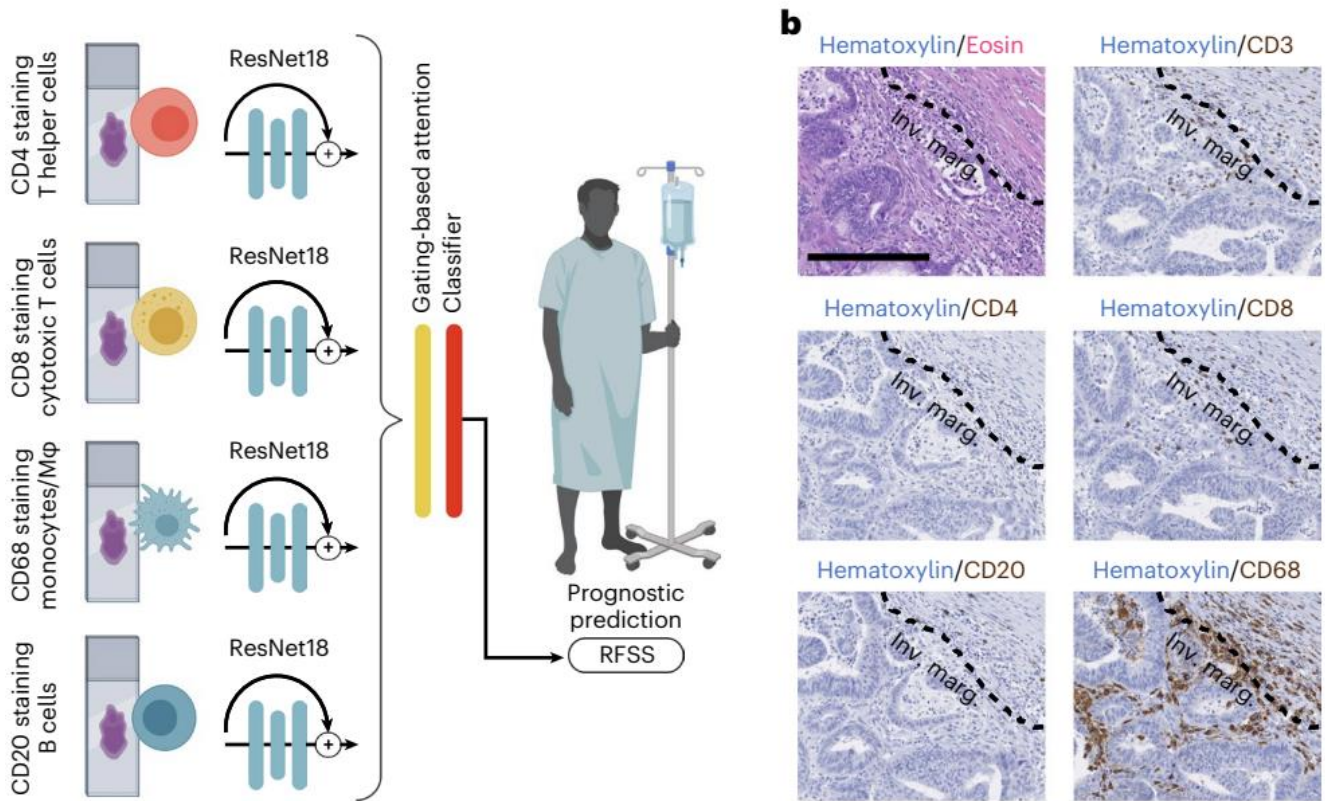
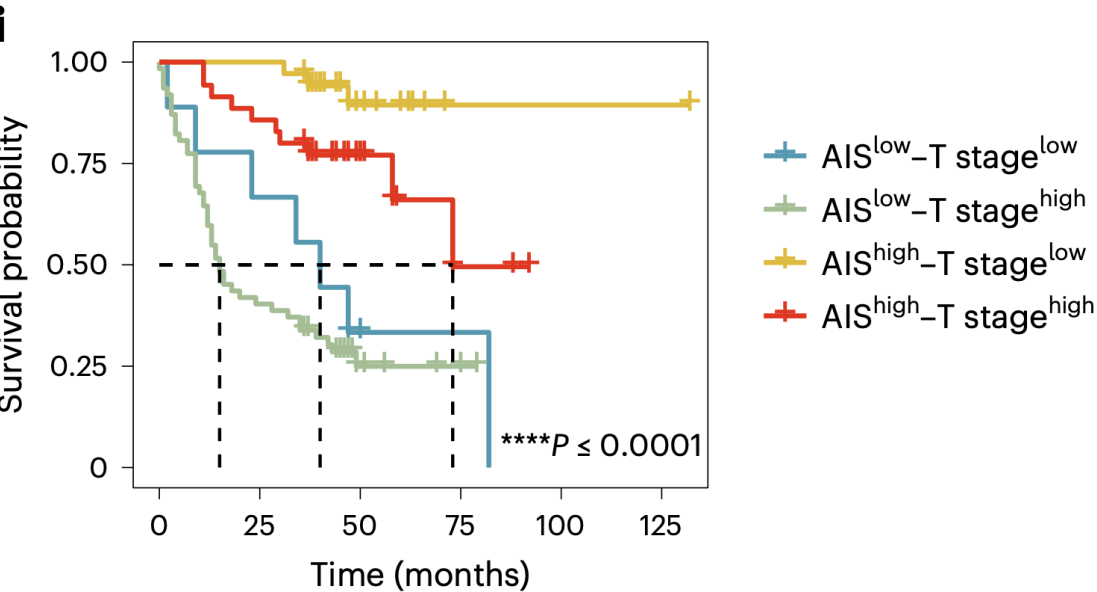
Received: 18 May 2022

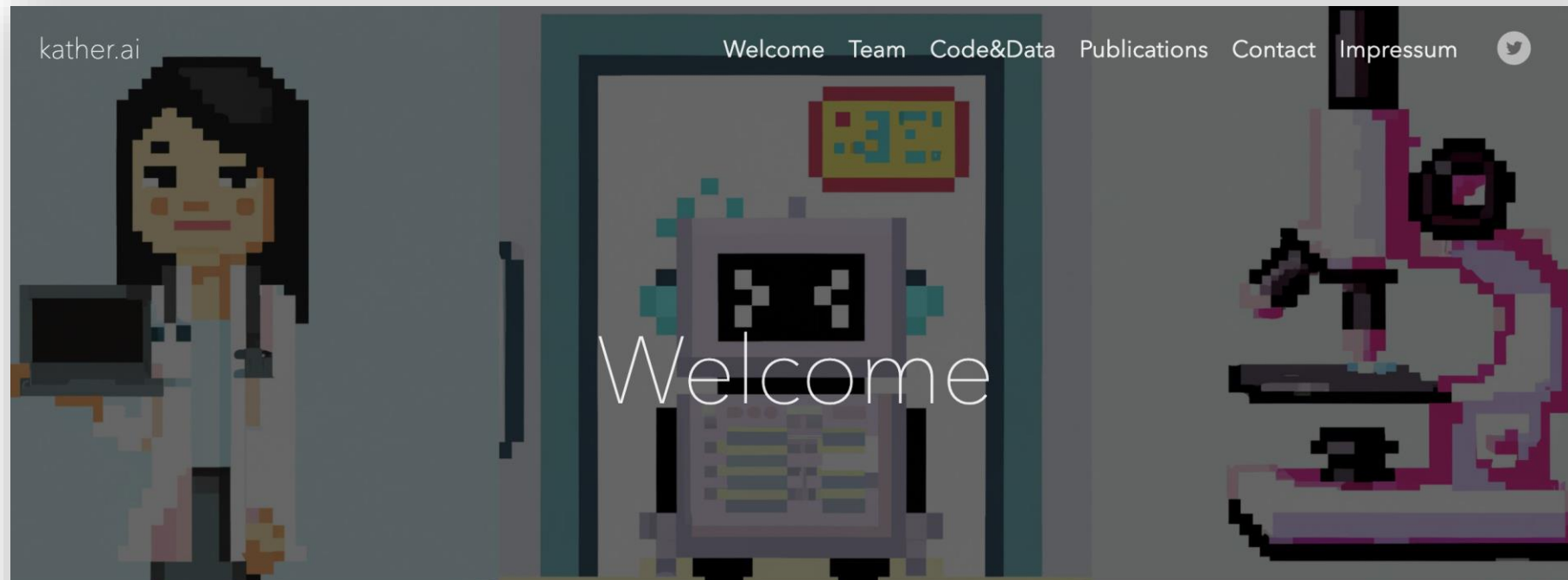
Accepted: 17 November 2022

Published online: 9 January 2023

Sebastian Foersch¹, Christina Glasner¹, Ann-Christin Woerl^{1,2}, Markus Eckstein³, Daniel-Christoph Wagner¹, Stefan Schulz¹, Franziska Kellers^{1,4}, Aurélie Fernandez¹, Konstantina Tserea¹, Michael Kloth¹, Arndt Hartmann³, Achim Heintz⁵, Wilko Weichert⁶, Wilfried Roth¹, Carol Geppert³, Jakob Nikolas Kather^{7,8,9} & Moritz Jesinghaus^{6,10}

Check for updates





About us

We are the research group "**Clinical Artificial Intelligence**":
a young, diverse, and interdisciplinary group of scientists.

We use computational methods to extract actionable knowledge from clinical routine data. Our main tools are **Artificial Intelligence** and **Computational Modeling**. We combine these tools with a **clinical perspective** on health and disease. Our main area of expertise is precision



 jakob_nikolas.kather@tu-dresden.de

 kather.ai  [@katherlab](https://twitter.com/katherlab)

**CONTACT
US** 

WE WANT
YOU

**Researcher
All Levels**



Be part of a young,
interdisciplinary group
of scientists.



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

