



SITC Winter school, Houston, TX, USA
January 16th, 2020

Tumor microenvironment cell analyses: immunopathology

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Disclosures

Co-founder and chairman of the scientific advisory board:

- *HalioDx*

Collaborative Research Agreement (grants) :

- *Perkin-Elmer, IObiotech, MedImmune, Astra Zeneca, Janssen, Imcheck Therapeutics*

Participation to Scientific Advisory Boards:

- *BMS, MedImmune, Astra Zeneca, Novartis, Definiens, Merck Serono, IObiotech, ImmunID, Nanostring, Illumina, Northwest Biotherapeutics, Actelion, Amgen, Catalym, Merck MSD*

Consultant :

- *BMS, Roche, GSK, Compugen, Mologen, Gilead, Sanofi*

Research *versus* clinical routine

Research purposes

- ✓ Complexity
- ✓ Dynamics
- ✓ Multiplex
- ✓ Discovery

Routine clinical purposes

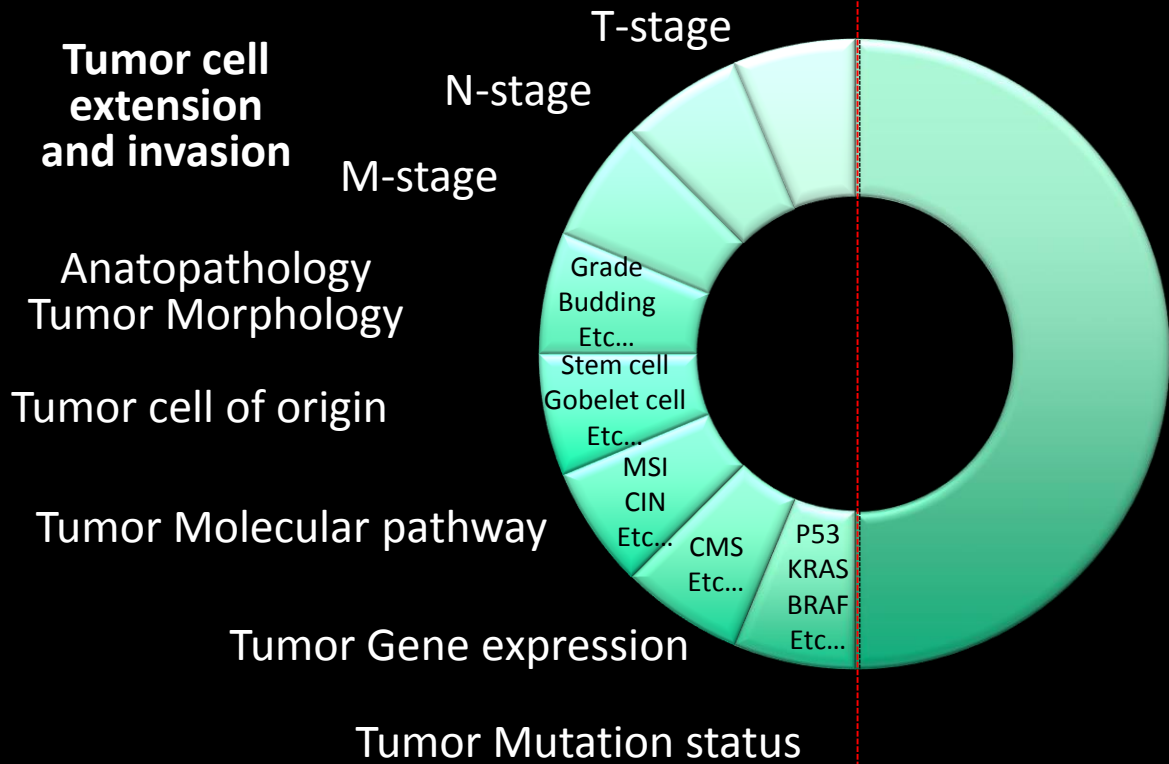
- ✓ Simple
- ✓ Robust
- ✓ Reproducible
- ✓ Clinical Utility
- ✓ Guidelines
- ✓ EMA/FDA approval
- ✓ CLIA certification
- ✓ Reimbursement



Cancer patient

Current cancer classification
Tumor cell characteristics

Immune-based classification
Host immune response



Currently NONE

Concepts in Immuno-oncology

“Contexture: the act of assembling parts into a whole; an arrangement of interconnected parts”

Concept

“Immune Contexture” :

- ✓Type
- ✓Quality
- ✓Quantity
- ✓Spatial

- ✓Complexity
- ✓Dynamics

Research purposes

Concept, not a simple Biomarker

“Immunoscore” :

- ✓Digital pathology
- ✓Quantitative
- ✓Location

- ✓Simple
- ✓Powerful

Routine clinical purposes

Galon J et al. **Science** 2006

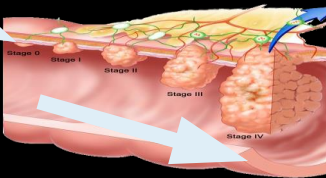
Galon J et al. **Cancer Res.** 2007

The Immune landscape and the importance of the immune contexture

Oncogenesis

Pre-cancer lesions

Progression



T-stage

VELIPI+

Dissemination

N+

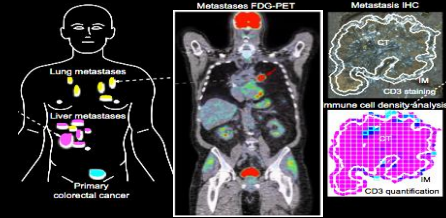
Invasion

M+

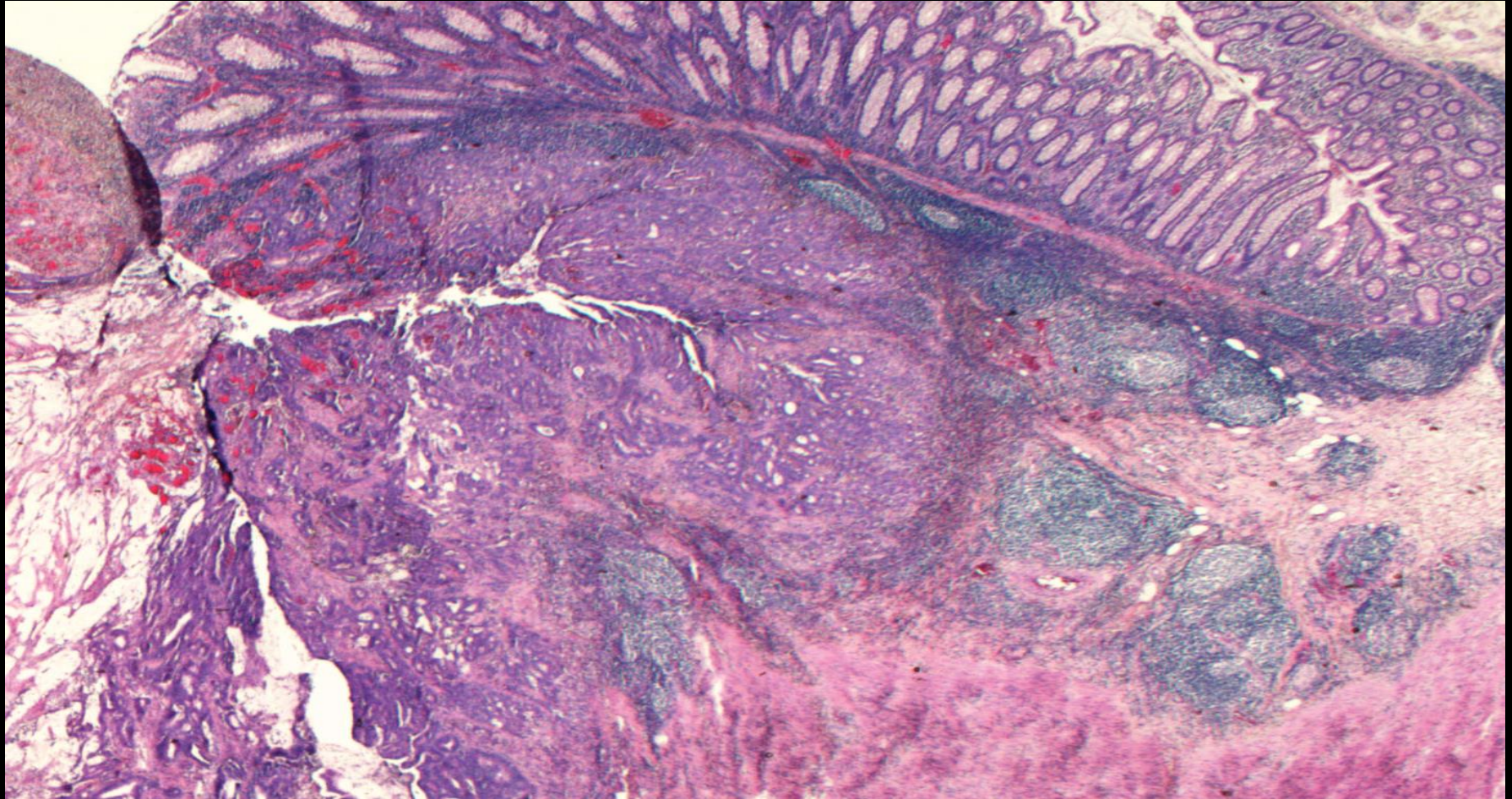
Prognosis

Recurrence
Death

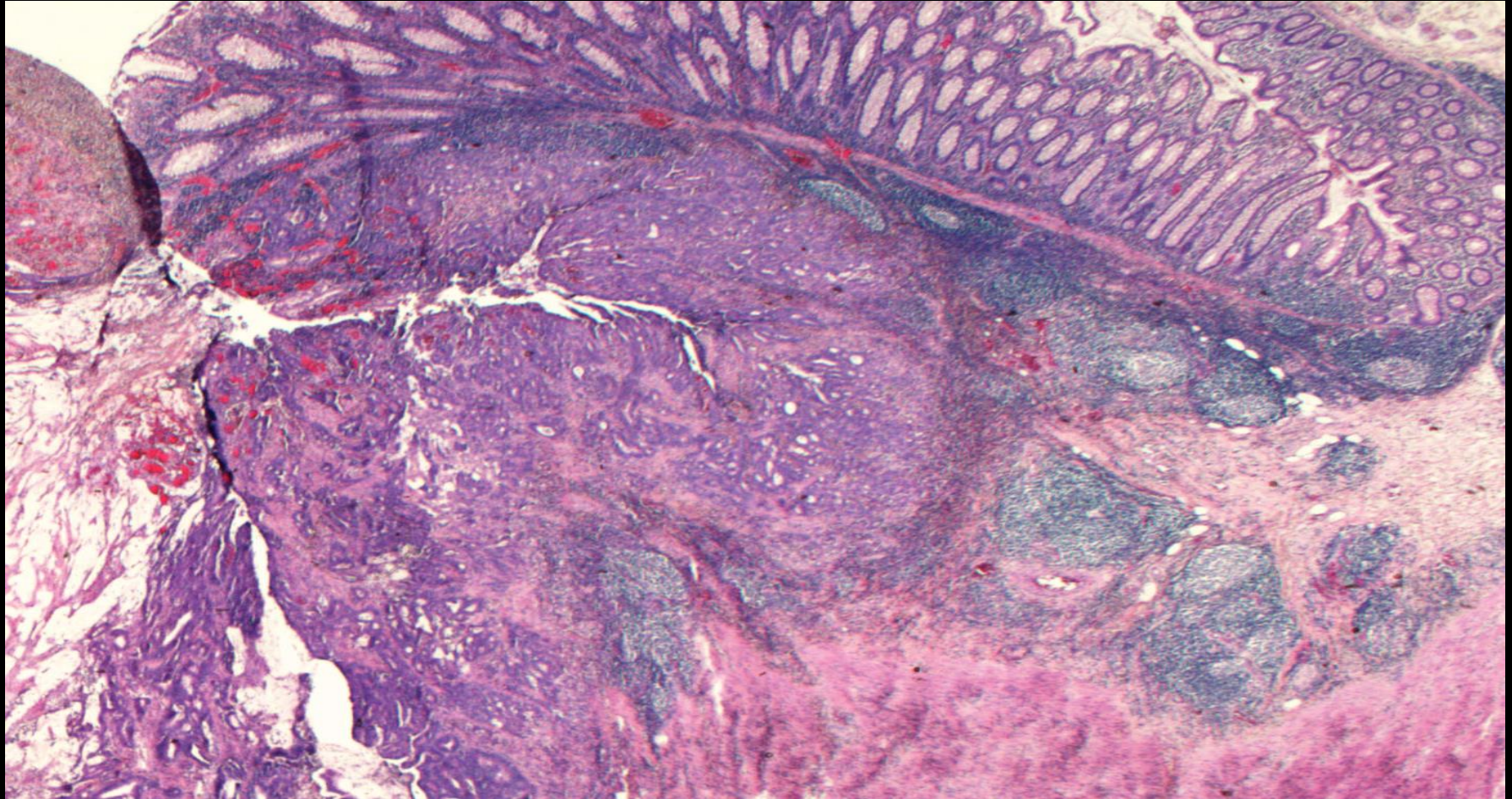
Immunotherapy



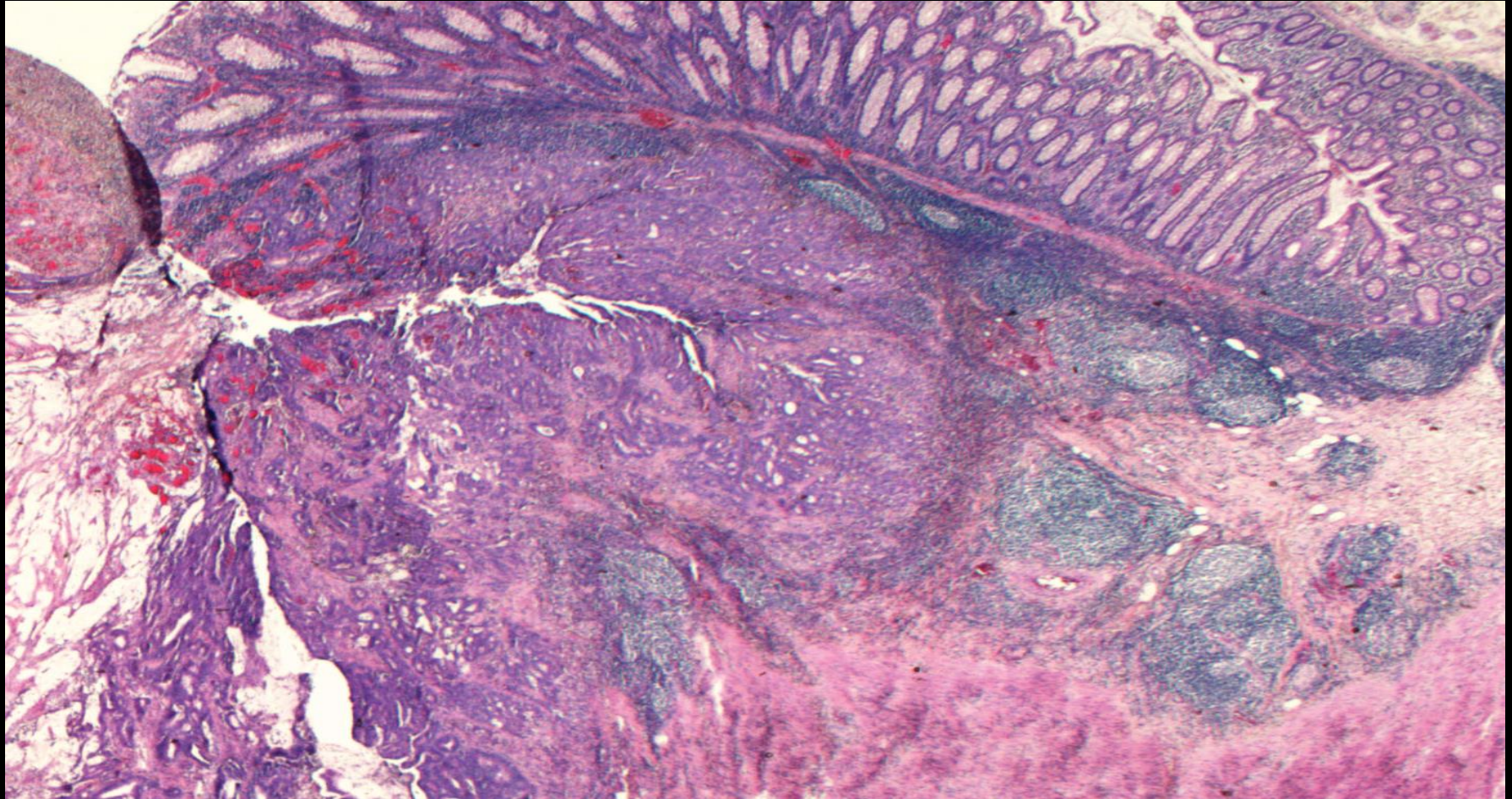
Tumor microenvironment



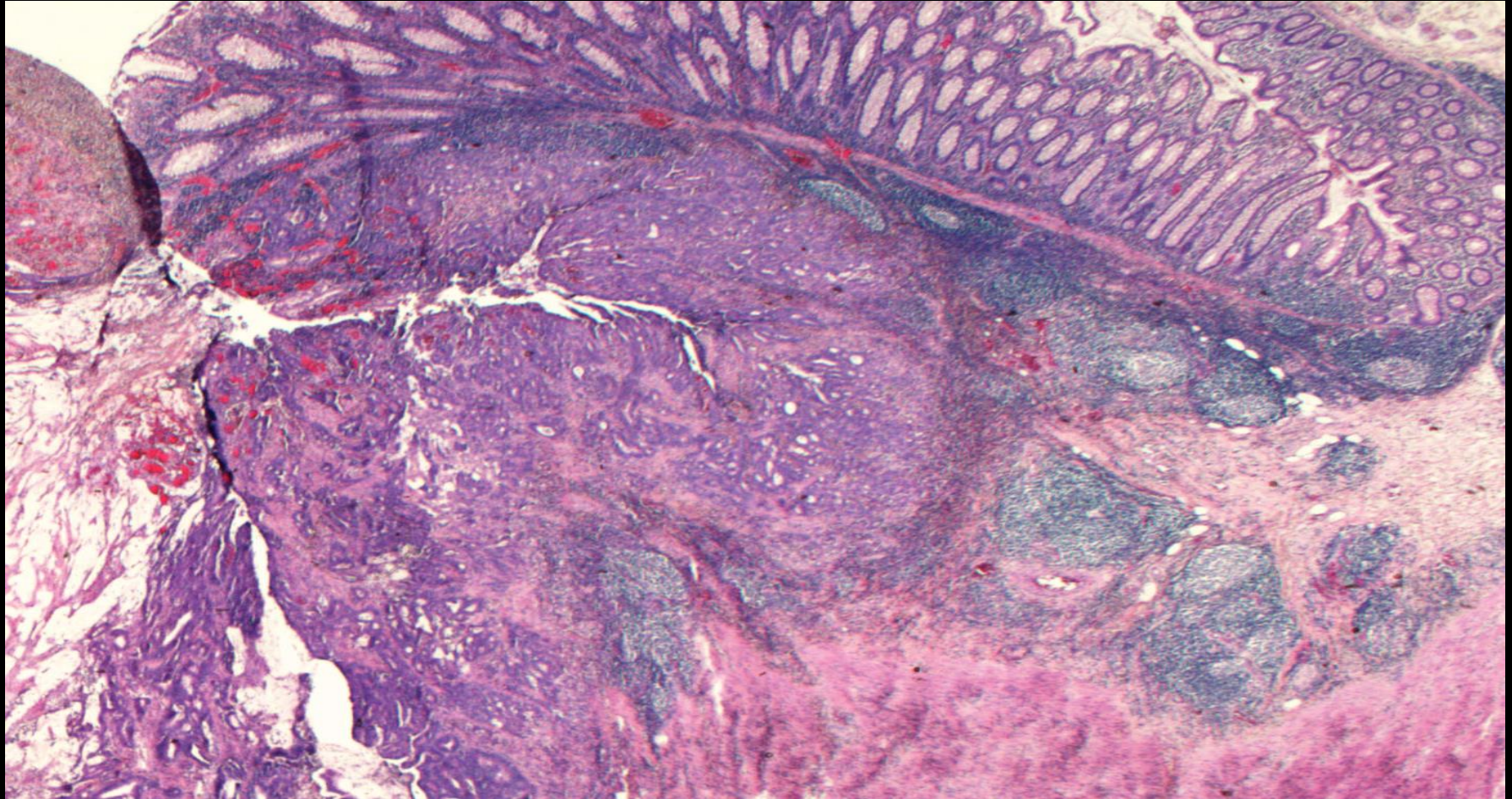
Tumor microenvironment



Tumor microenvironment



Tumor microenvironment



Exploring tumor microenvironment using single cell data

Deconvolution of expression data from mixture of cells to infer single cell population results

- ✓ Tumor cell clones
- ✓ Immune cell subpopulations
- ✓ Bioinformatic software
- ✓ Need single cell validation

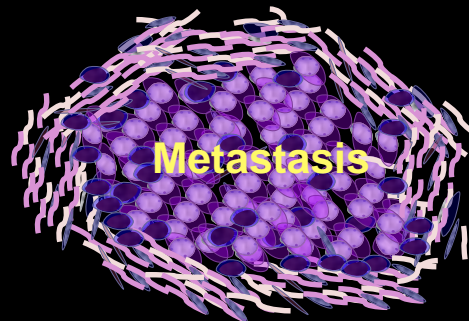
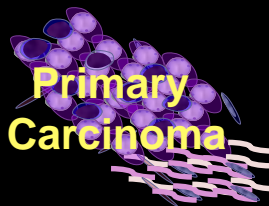
Single cell analysis from isolated cells

- ✓ FACS phenotyping (10-30 markers/cell)
- ✓ CyTOF phenotyping (30-50 markers/cell)
- ✓ scExomeSeq (genome)
- ✓ scRNAseq (genome)

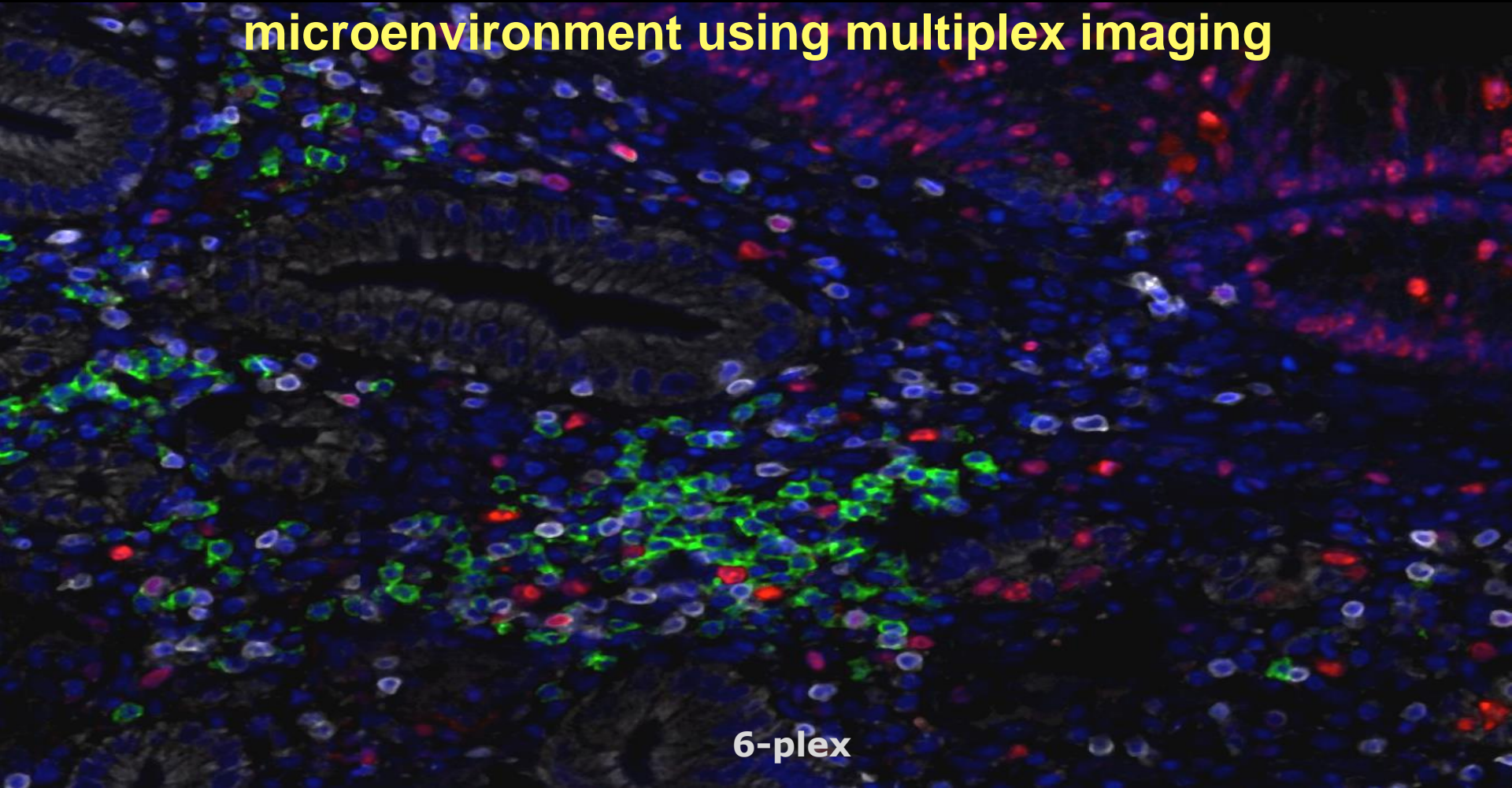
In situ Single cell analysis from tissue

- ✓ IHC (1-10 markers/cell)
- ✓ Multiplex IF/multispectral (4-9 markers/cell)
- ✓ Hyperion phenotyping (30-50 markers/cell)
- ✓ Barecoded DSP (40 markers/cell)
- ✓ Barecoded DSP (700 genes/cell)
- ✓ scRNAseq in situ (genome)

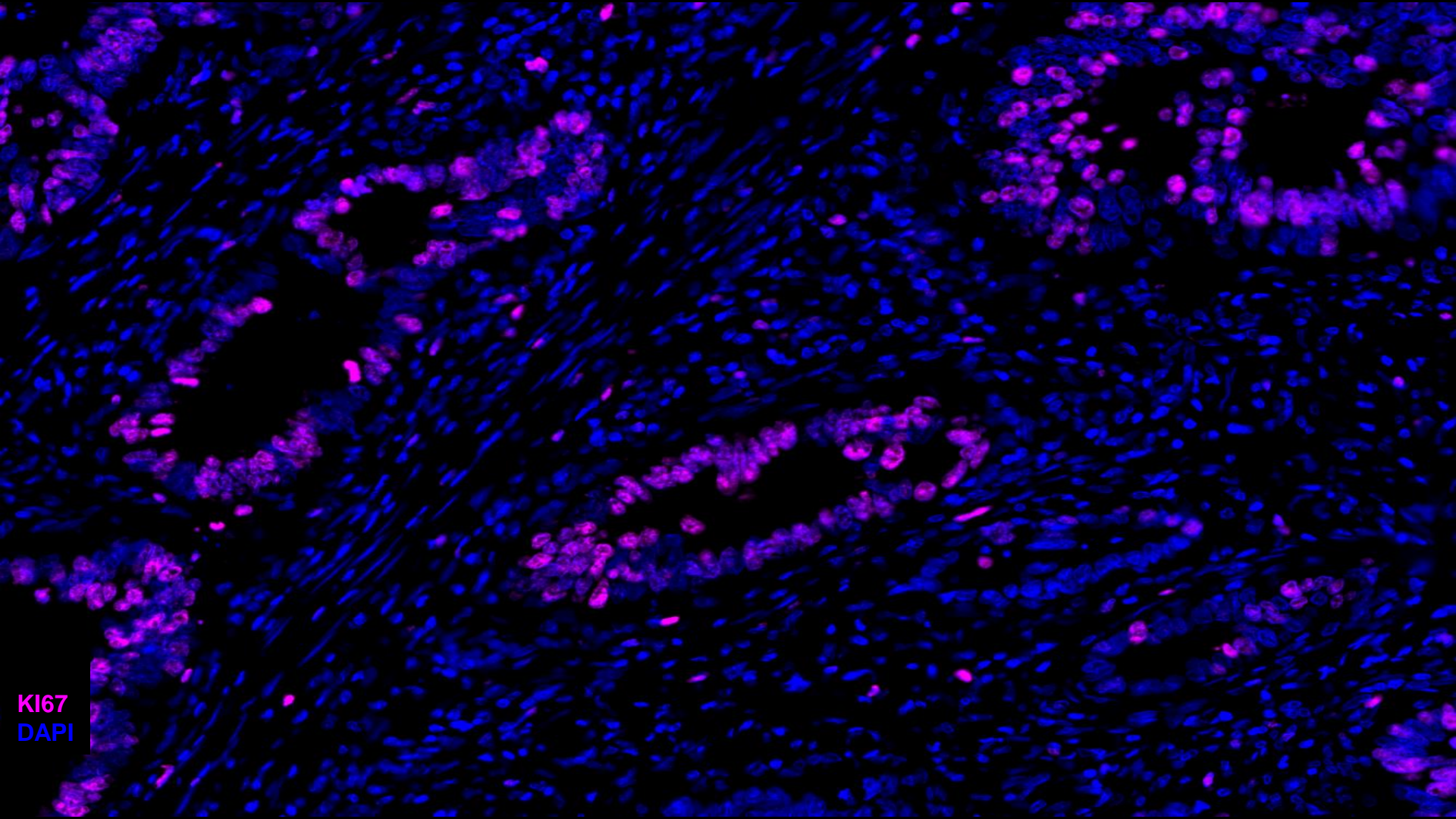
**Pre
Cancer lesions**



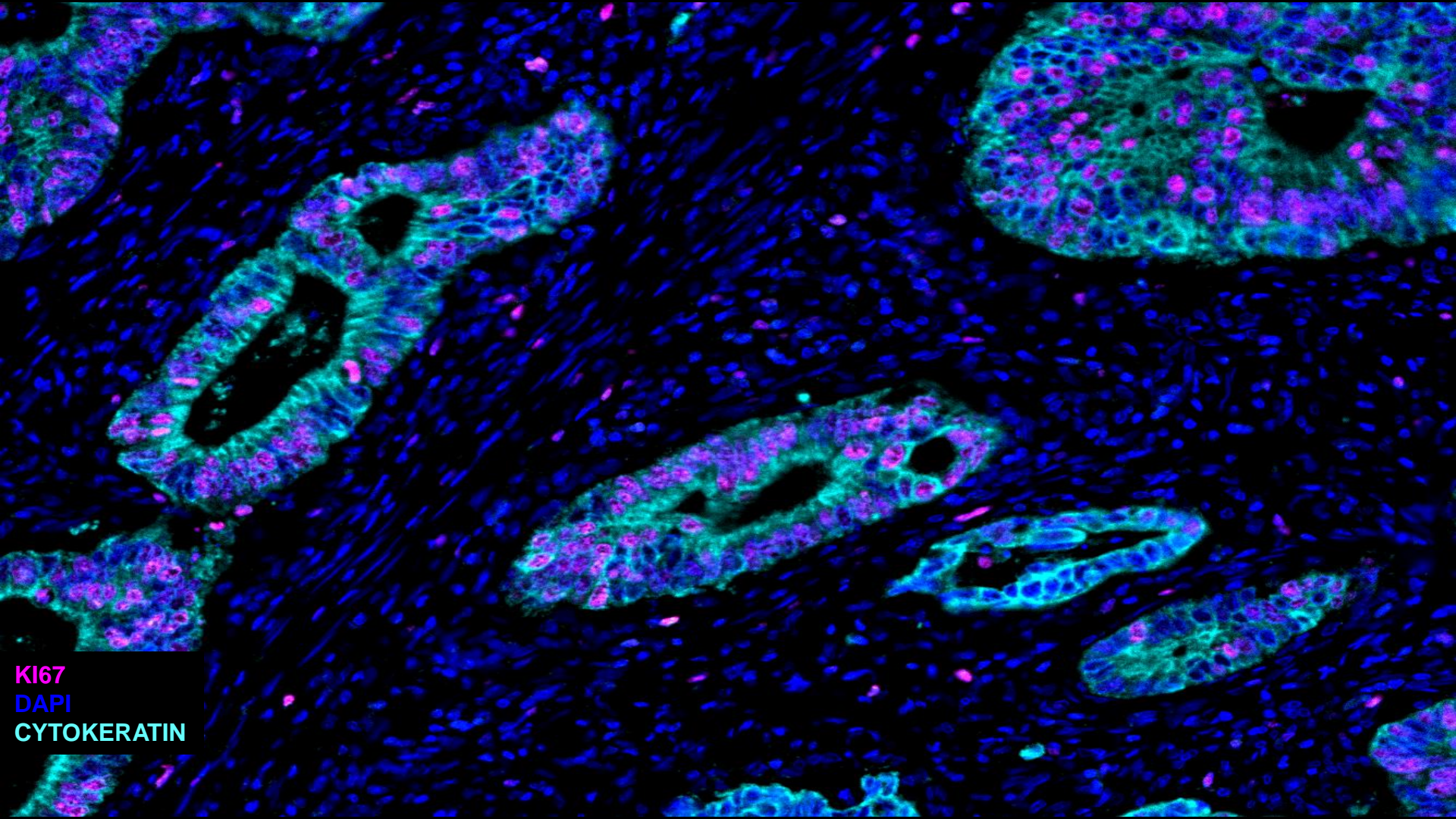
Deeper spatial resolution of the tumour immune microenvironment using multiplex imaging



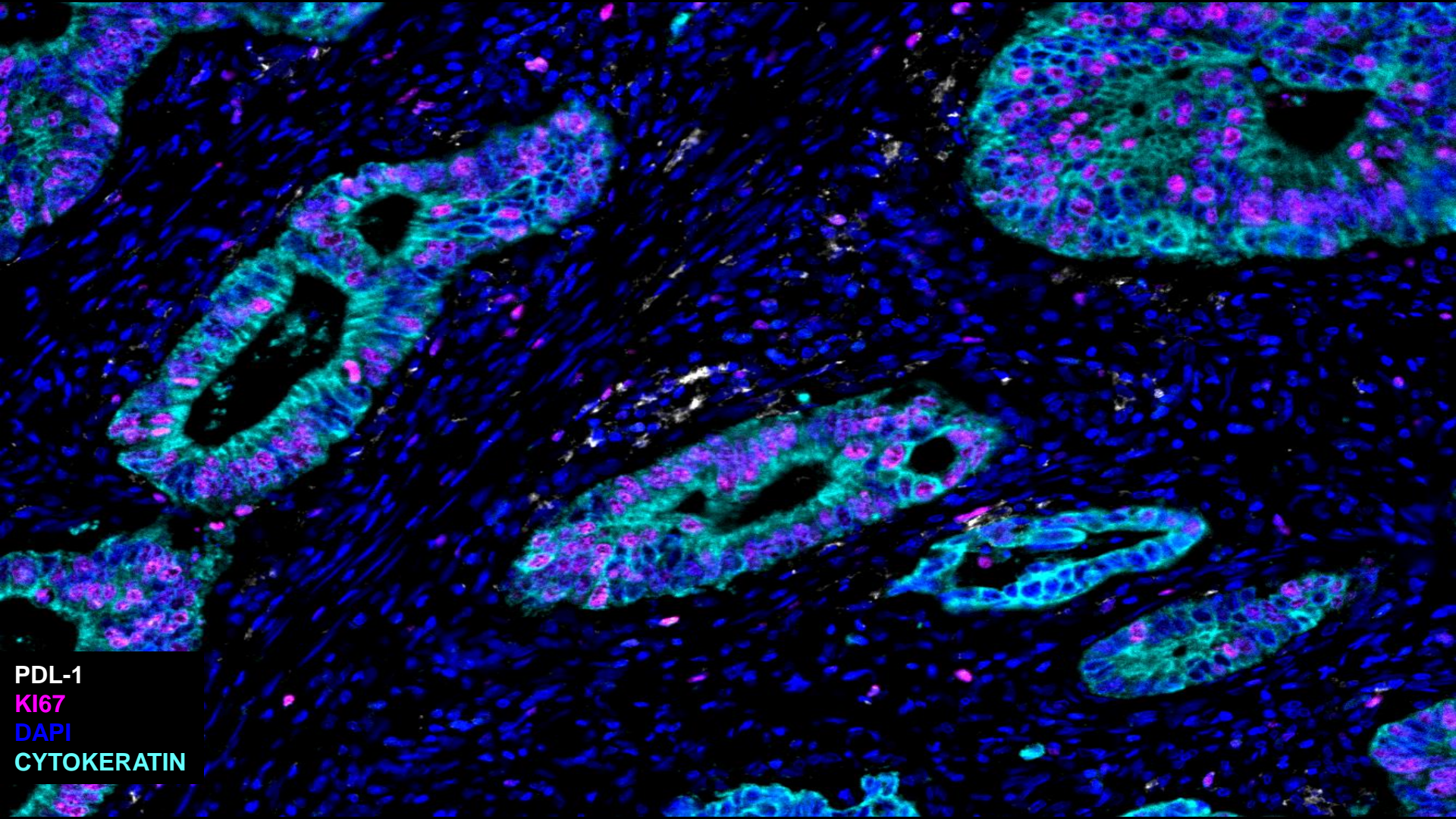
6-plex



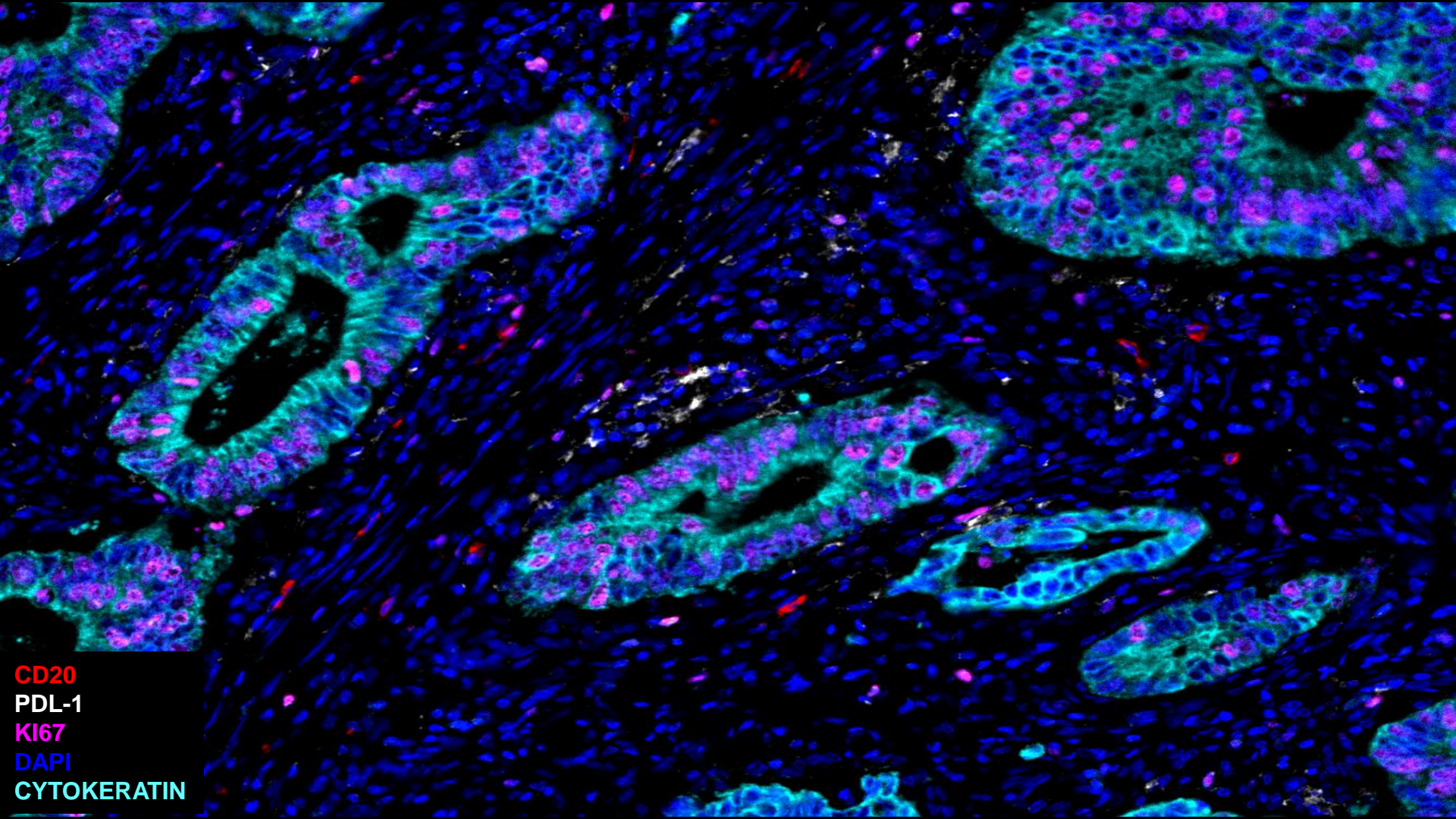
KI67
DAPI



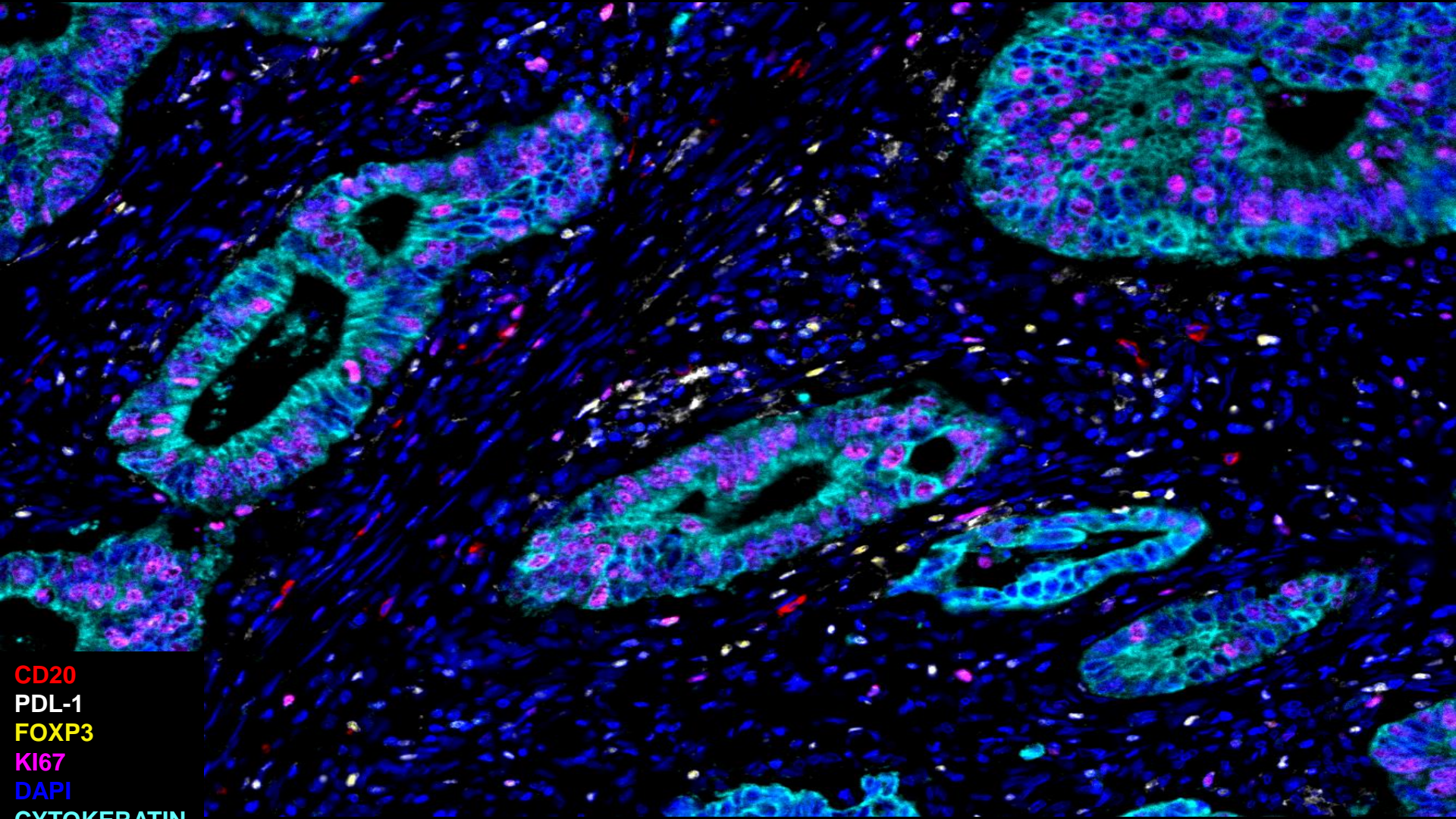
KI67
DAPI
CYTOKERATIN



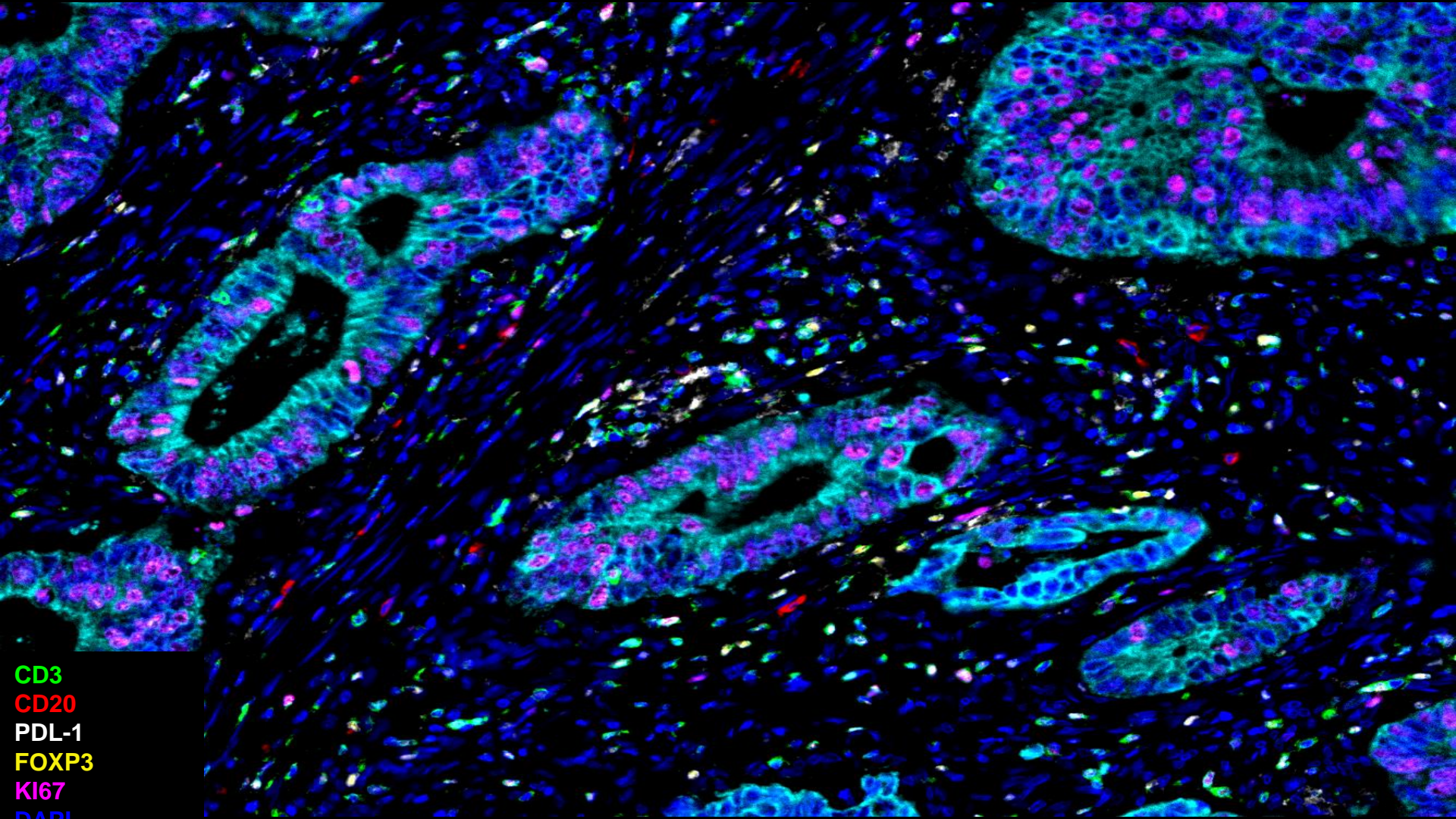
PDL-1
KI67
DAPI
CYTOKERATIN



CD20
PDL-1
KI67
DAPI
CYTOKERATIN



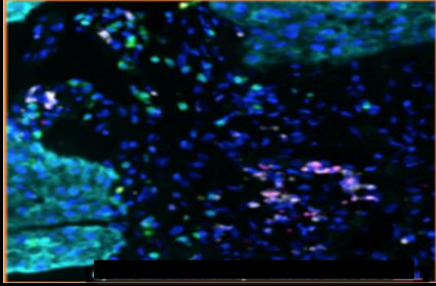
CD20
PDL-1
FOXP3
KI67
DAPI
CYTOKERATIN



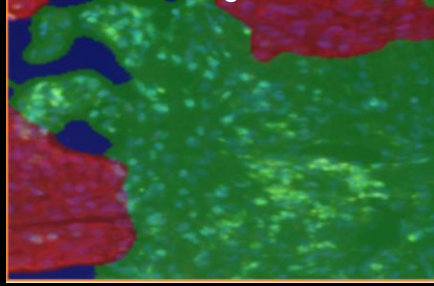
CD3
CD20
PDL-1
FOXP3
KI67
DAPI

Multispectral analysis using 7-Plex phenotyping

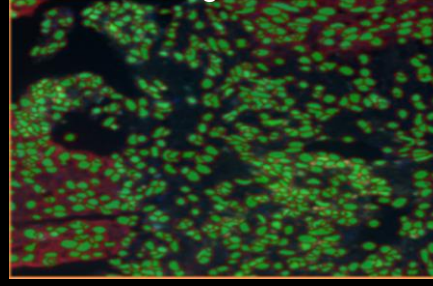
Fluorescent unmixed image



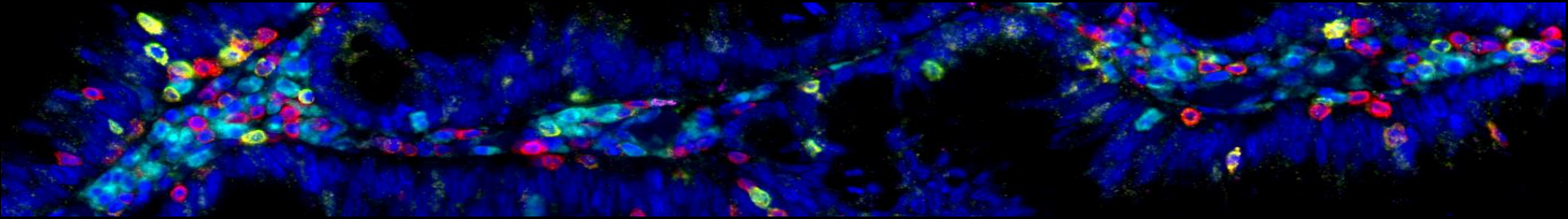
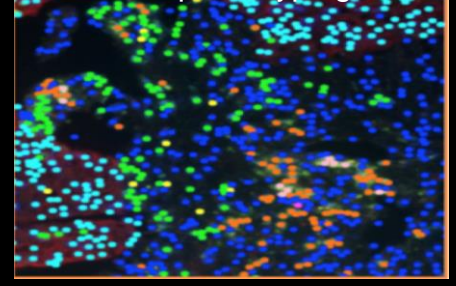
Tissue segmentation



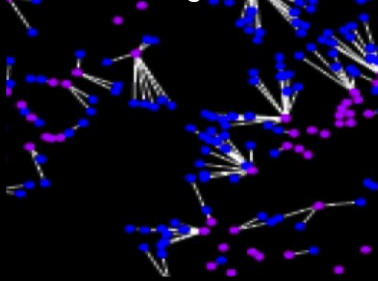
Cell segmentation



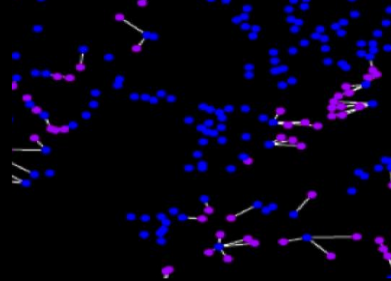
Cell phenotyping



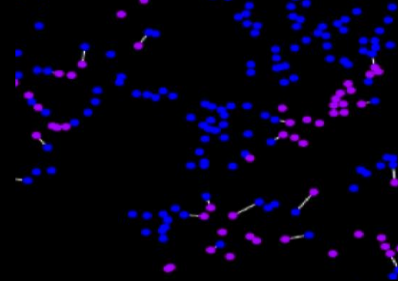
Nearest neighbour A -> B



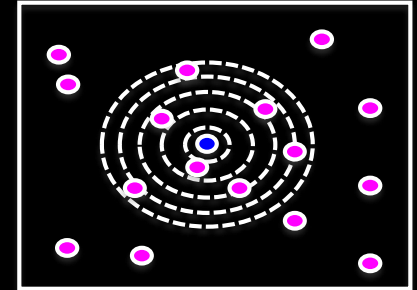
Nearest neighbour B -> A



Mutual neighbours



G fraction





Immunity Review

CellPress

Tumor Immunology and Tumor Evolution: Intertwined Histories

Jérôme Galon^{1,*} and Daniela Bruni¹

¹INSERM, Laboratory of Integrative Cancer Immunology, Equipe Labellisée Ligue Contre le Cancer, Sorbonne Université, Sorbonne Paris Cité, Université Paris Descartes, Université Paris Diderot; Centre de Recherche des Cordeliers, F-75006 Paris, France

*Correspondence: jerome.galon@crc.jussieu.fr

What is the importance of the pre-existing immunity within tumors ? Does it matter ?

MacCarty WC, Mahle AE.

Relation of differentiation and lymphocytic infiltration to postoperative longevity in gastric carcinoma.

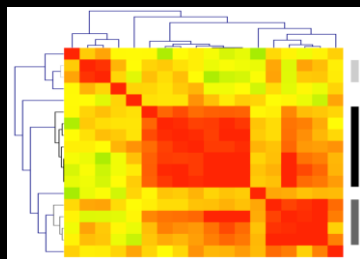
J Lab Clin Med 1921 ; 6:473.

Type, Density, and Location of Immune Cells Within Human Colorectal Tumors Predict Clinical Outcome

Jérôme Galon,^{1*} Anne Costes,¹ Fatima Sanchez-Cabo,² Amos Kirilovsky,¹ Bernhard Mlecnik,² Christine Lagorce-Pagès,³ Marie Tosolini,¹ Matthieu Camus,¹ Anne Berger,⁴ Philippe Wind,⁴ Franck Zinzindohoué,⁵ Patrick Bruneval,⁶ Paul-Henri Cugnenc,⁵ Zlatko Trajanoski,² Wolf-Herman Fridman,^{1,7} Franck Pagès^{1,7}†

29 SEPTEMBER 2006 VOL 313 SCIENCE www.sciencemag.org

- ✓ Gene expression profiling
- ✓ Qualitative immune signature



Survival

Inflammation

Adaptive immunity

Immune suppression

Quality

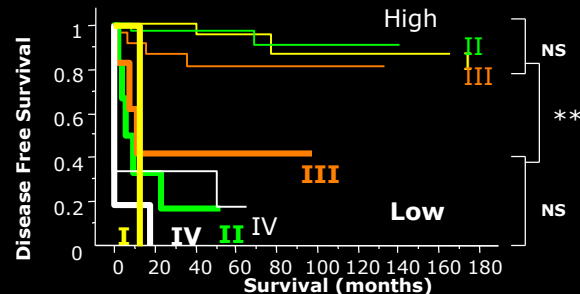
Optimized Immunosign

The foundation a new concept



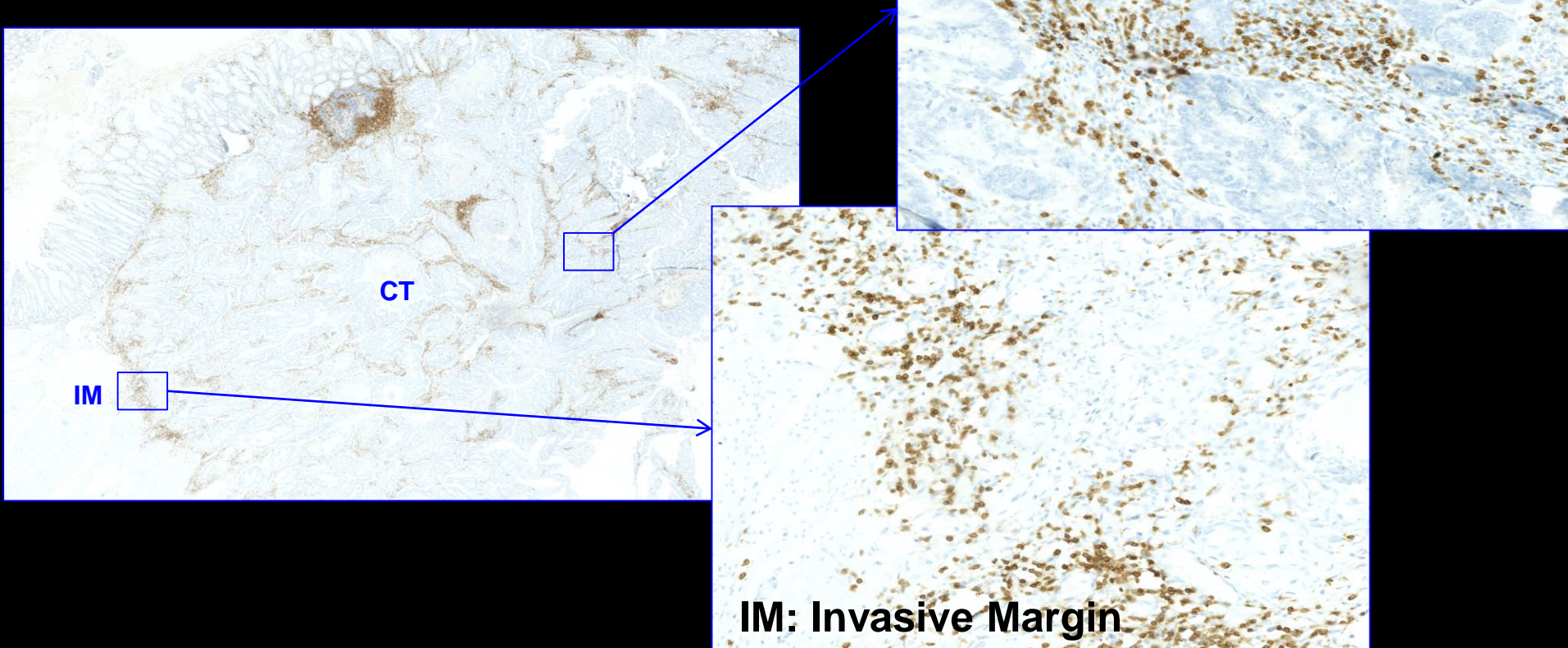
Immune contexture

- ✓ Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
- ✓ Digital Pathology
- ✓ Quantitative immune cell infiltration

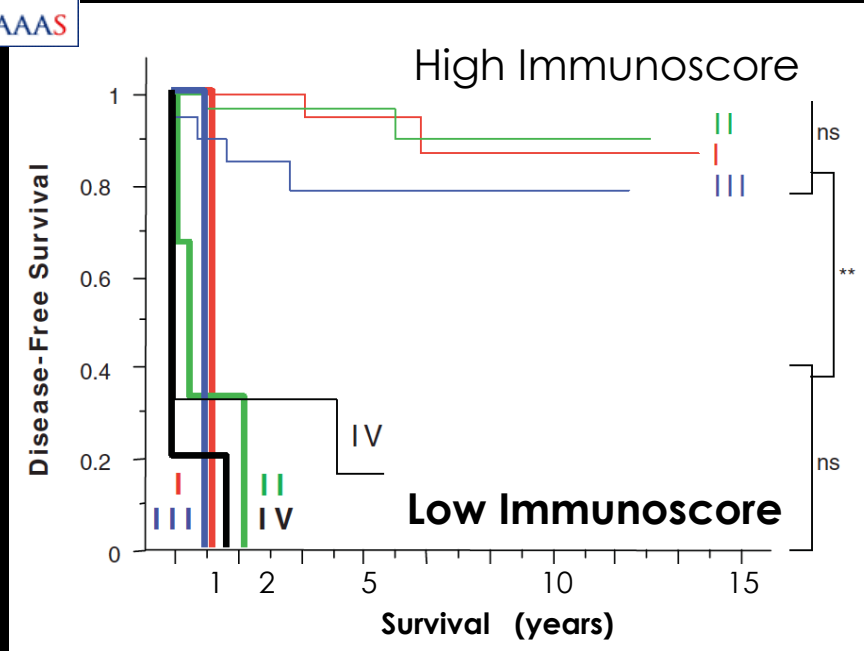


Type/Density/Location

Digital quantification of immune cells infiltrating tumors: *Immunoscore*



Immunoscore: a novel paradigm for cancer



- ✓ High Immunoscore
 - ✓ Inflamed tumors
 - ✓ Strong pre-existing adaptive immunity
- ns
- **
- ✓ Low Immunoscore
 - ✓ Non-Inflamed tumors
 - ✓ Weak/absent pre-existing adaptive immunity
- ns

Coordinated adaptive immune reaction (Immunoscore) more than tumor invasion predicts clinical outcome

A Novel Paradigm for Cancer

Multivariate Cox Analysis

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>HR</i>	<i>P value</i>
• T-stage	1.2	0.25
• N-stage	1.4	0.15
• Differentiation	1.1	0.84
• Immunescore	1.9	0.00001

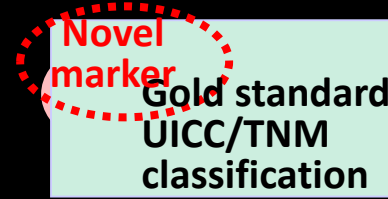
"Immune Contexture" :

Cells ->	✓ Type	}	-> Immunescore
Quantity ->	✓ Density		
Spatial ->	✓ Location		
Quality ->	✓Immune functional orientation		-> Immunosign

Assessment of a novel marker for prognosis

multivariate analysis (COX)

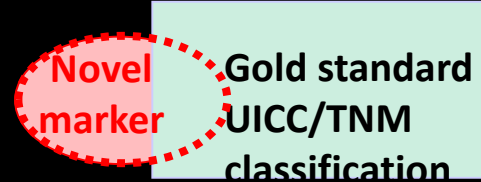
Not good marker



$P: ns$

No improvement for prediction

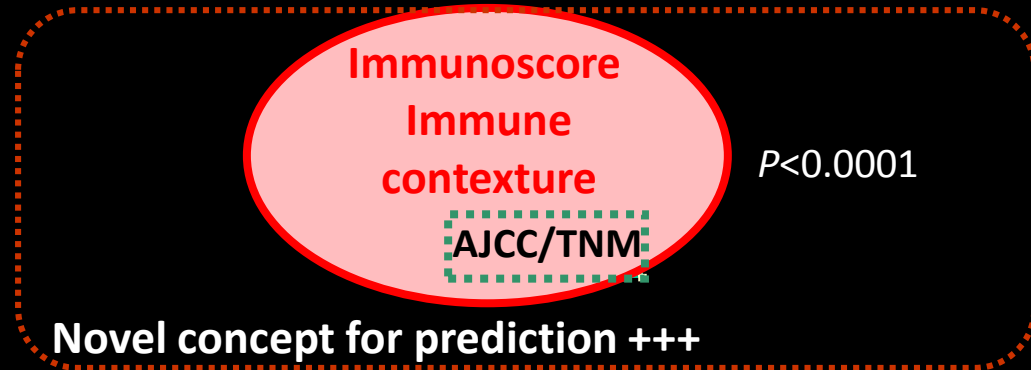
Good marker



$P < 0.05$

Better accuracy for prediction +

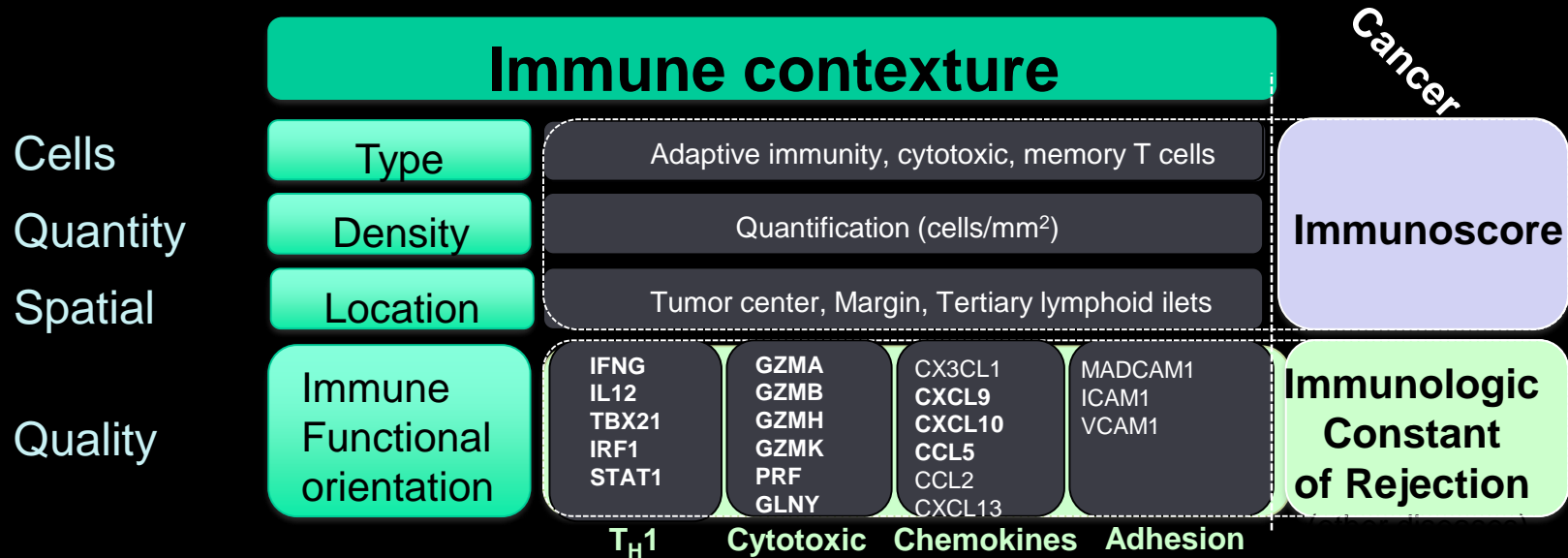
Novel concept



$P < 0.0001$

Novel concept for prediction +++

The overlap between the immunologic constant of rejection, the immune contexture and the Immunoscore



Cox Multivariate analysis including Immunoscore

COX analysis for DPS	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 Colloide	1.29	0.47	
Occlusion	1.03	0.94	
Perforation	4.03	0.0084	
Immunoscore	0.65	0.0003	

VOLUME 29 • NUMBER 6 • FEBRUARY 20 2011

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

EDITORIALS

TNM Staging in Colorectal Cancer: T Is for T Cell and M Is for Memory

Elizabeth K. Broussard and Mary L. Disis, *Tumor Vaccine Group, Center for Translational Medicine in Women's Health, University of Washington, Seattle, WA*

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ORIGINAL REPORT

Histopathologic-Based Prognostic Factors of Colorectal Cancers Are Associated With the State of the Local Immune Reaction

Bernhard Mlecnik, Marie Tosolini, Amos Kirilovsky, Anne Berger, Gabriela Bindea, Tchao Meatchi, Patrick Bruneval, Zlatko Trajanoski, Wolf-Herman Fridman, Franck Pagès, and Jérôme Galon

“TNM staging: T is for T cell and M is for Memory”



Editorial: Broussard et al. JCO 2011

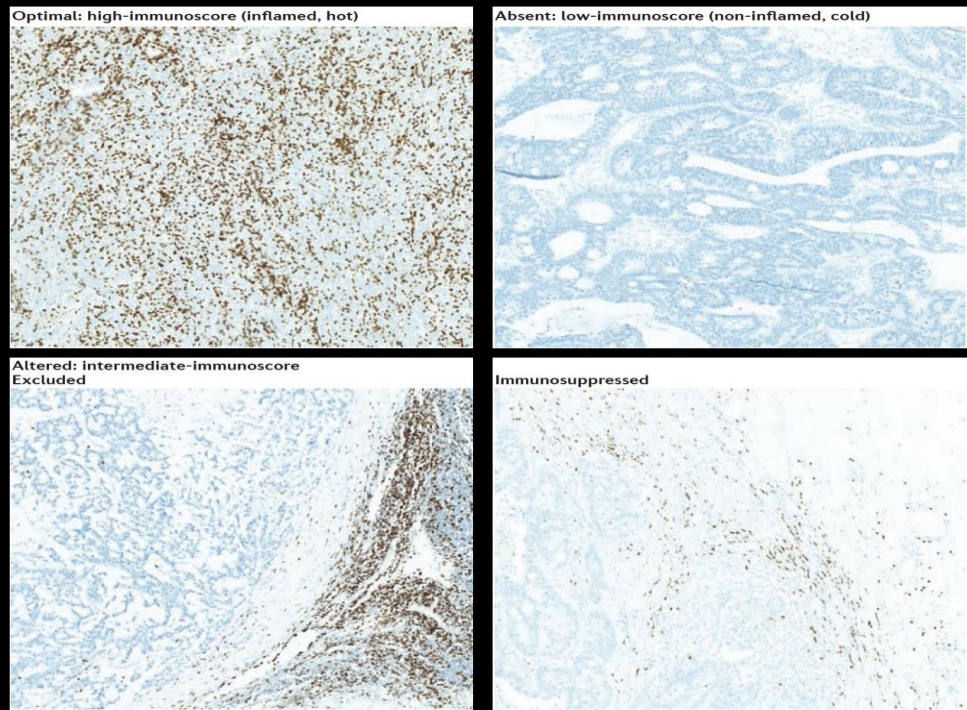
Multivariate Analysis

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
Immunoscore	0.64	<0.0001	0.71	<0.0001	0.63	<0.0001

Galon et al. *Science* 2006, Mlecnik et al. *JCO* 2011

- ✓ An immune classification of cancer
- ✓ The power of the pre-existing immunity
- ✓ The possibility to unleash the immune response with immunotherapy

Essential role of the pre-existing immunity: The Immune contexture



Major immune categories of tumors

- ✓ Immune infiltrated (Hot)
- ✓ Altered: Immune-excluded
- ✓ Altered: Immune suppressed
- ✓ Immune desert (Cold)

Original publications

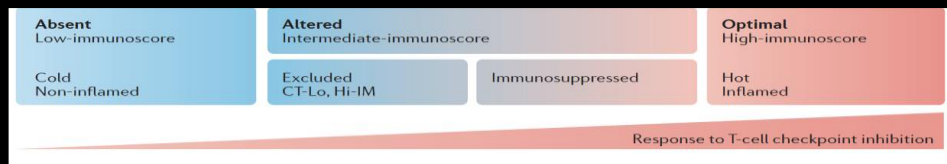
Galon et al. *Science* 2006

Camus & Galon *Cancer Res* 2009

Review

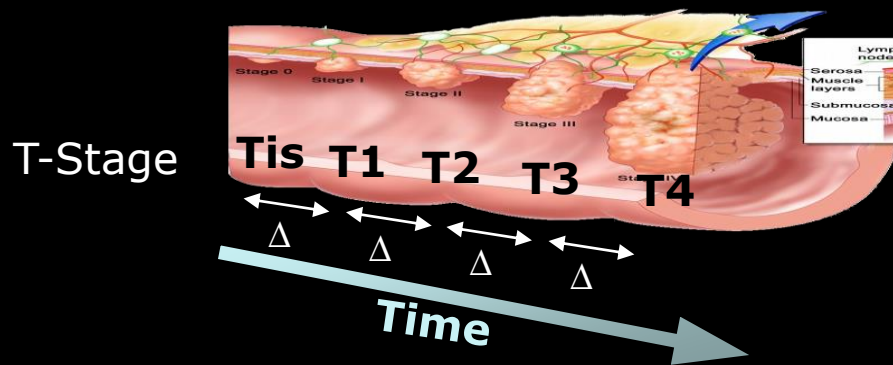
Galon J. & Bruni D.

Nature Reviews Drug Discovery 2019



Understanding the evolution of the immune response with tumor progression using systems biology

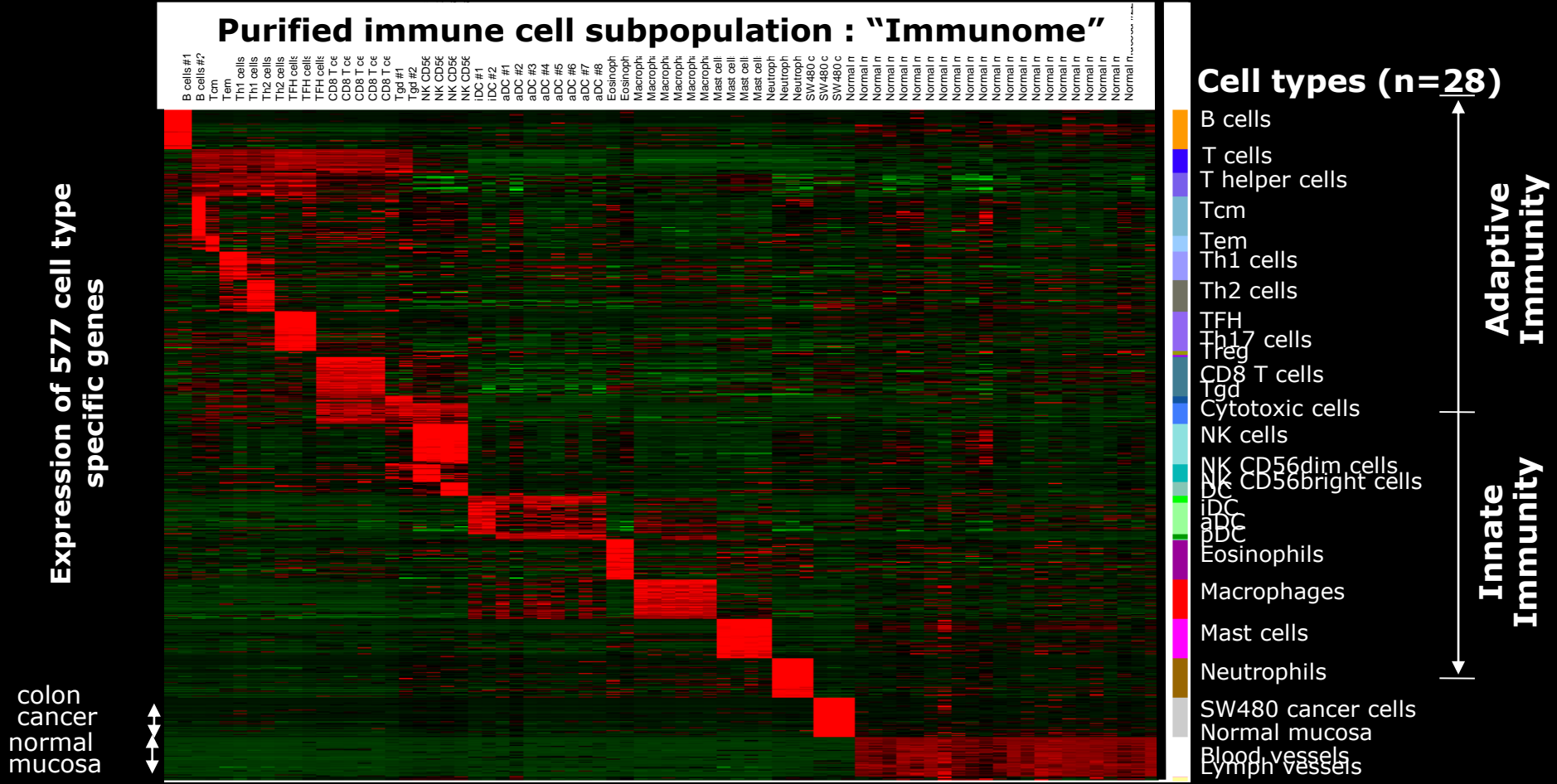
- **The Immune Landscape in human cancer**
- Evolution of the tumor microenvironment with tumor progression?
- Immune escape mechanisms in human tumors?



-> **Spatio-temporal dynamics**
of the immune response with tumor progression

Bindea G et al. *Immunity*, 2013

"Immunome" of purified immune cell subpopulations



tumor progression

Cell density

x-y-Force

Topology

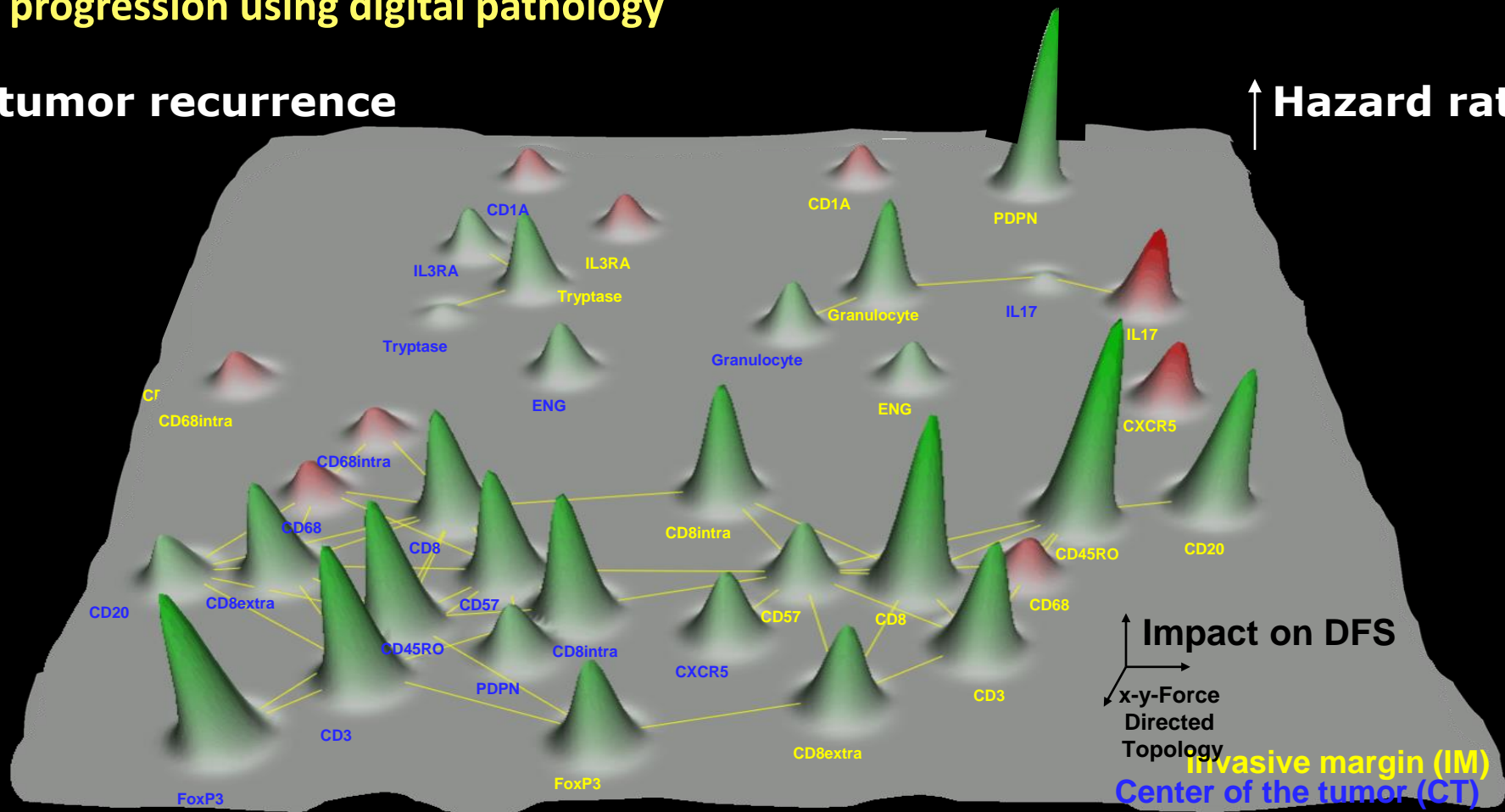
Invasive margin (IM)

Center of the tumor (CT)

Understanding the evolution of the immune response along with tumor progression using digital pathology

tumor recurrence

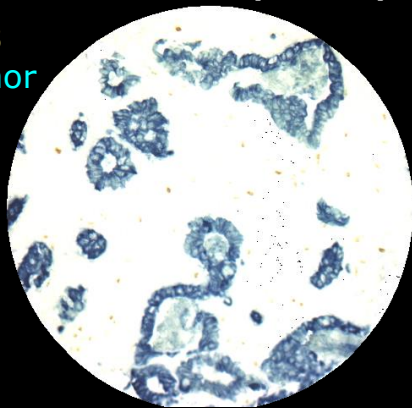
↑ Hazard ratio



Is the quantification of the pre-existing immunity with Immunoscore clinically relevant ?

Patient 1 (weak)

CD3
Tumor

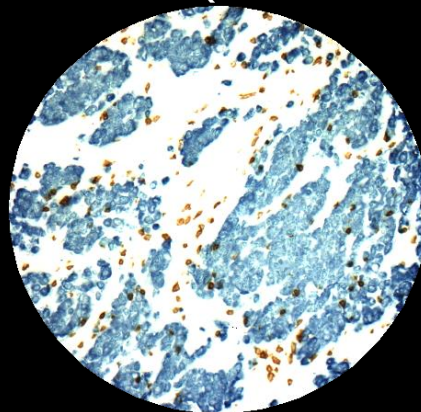


Immunoscore **I 0**

CD3/CD8
Center/Margin

Median OS < 2 years
(death)

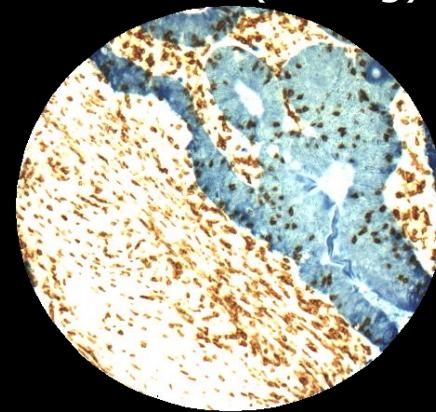
Patient 2 (moderate)



I 2

4.9 years

Patient 3 (strong)



I 4

> 15 years

Colorectal cancer classifications

Tumor cell extension and invasion	T-STAGE	N-STAGE	M-STAGE		
Ways to classify	Morphology	Cell of origin	Molecular pathway	Mutation status	Gene expression
Tumor cell characteristics	Mucinous	Enterocyte	CIN	BRAF	CMS1
	Medullary	Goblet-like	MSI	APC	CMS2
	Adeno. NOS	Transit-amplifying-R	CIMP	KRAS	CMS3
	Serrated	Transit-amplifying-S		TP53	CMS4
	Signet ring cell	Inflammatory		CTNNB1	
	Micropapillary	Stem-like			
	Cribriform comedo - type				
Host immune response	Immunoscore	CD3+ T cells	CD8+ T cells	Density	Location (CT, IM)

The Immunoscore as a New Possible Approach for the Classification of Cancer



World Immunotherapy Council inaugural meeting (Feb 2012)

Support (moral) from the World Immunotherapy Council (WIC), and support from societies including, EATI, BDA, CCIC, CIC, CRI, CIMT, CSCO, TIBT, DTIWP, ESCII, NIBIT, JACI, NCV-network, PIVAC, ATTACK, TVACT...

Worldwide Immunoscore consortium (PI: J Galon)

(17 countries: >3000 Stage I/II/III Colon cancer patients)

Assay
harmonization

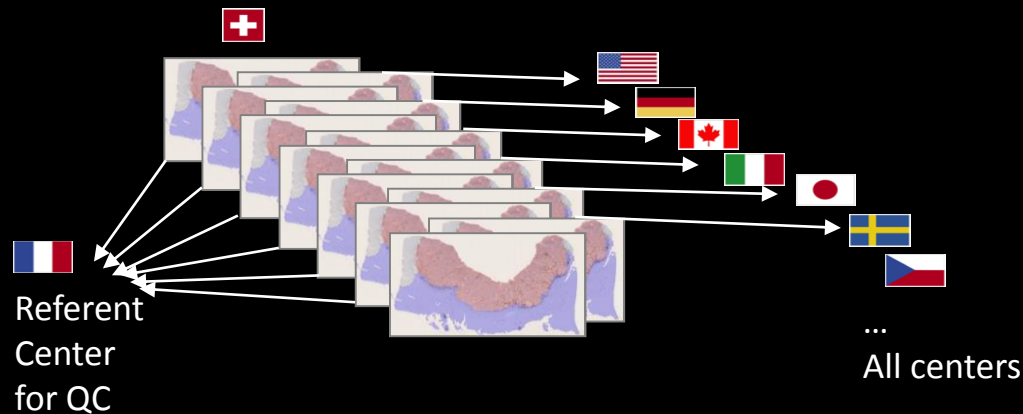
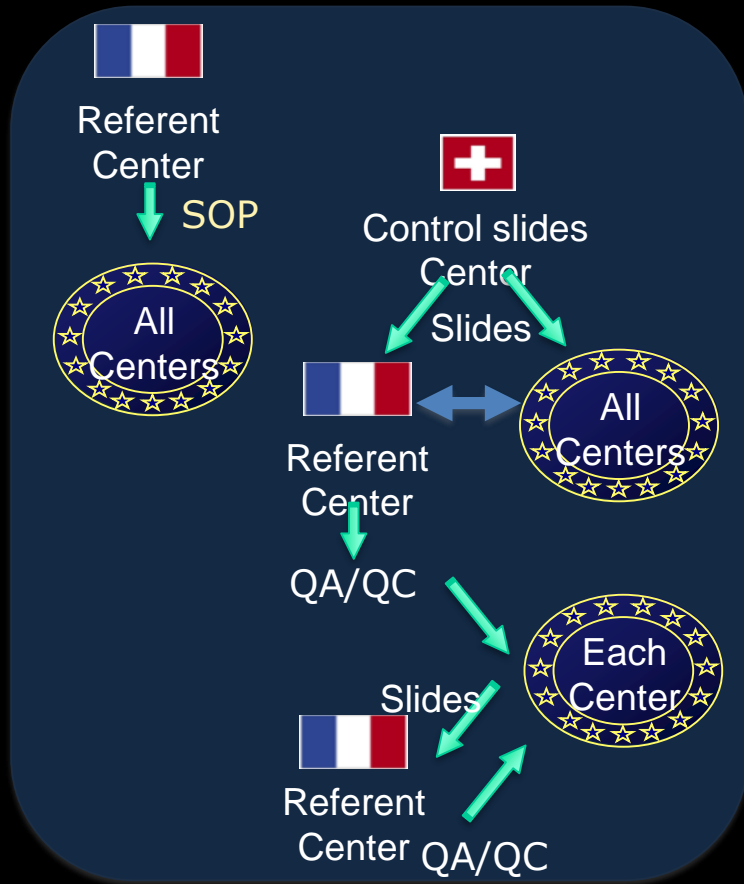


Immunoscore meetings :

- Feb 2012, Italy
- Dec 2012, Italy
- Nov 2013, SITC, USA
- Dec 2013, Italy
- Jan 2014, Qatar
- Jul 2014, Paris, France
- Nov 2014, SITC, USA
- Nov 2015, SITC, USA
- Dec 2015, Italy
- Feb 2016, USCAP, USA
- April 2016, USA
- Nov 2016, SITC, USA
- Dec 2016, Italy
- Feb 2017, USCAP, USA
- Dec 2017, Italy

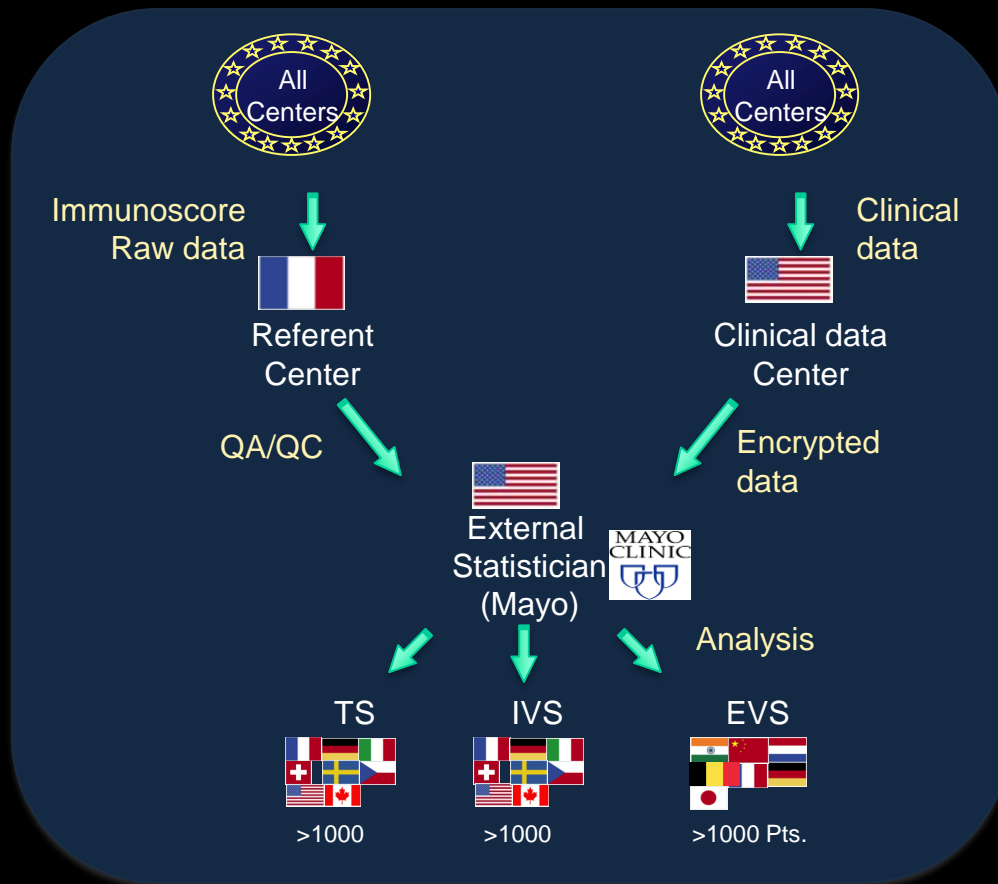
Worldwide Immunoscore consortium (PI: J Galon)

Study design



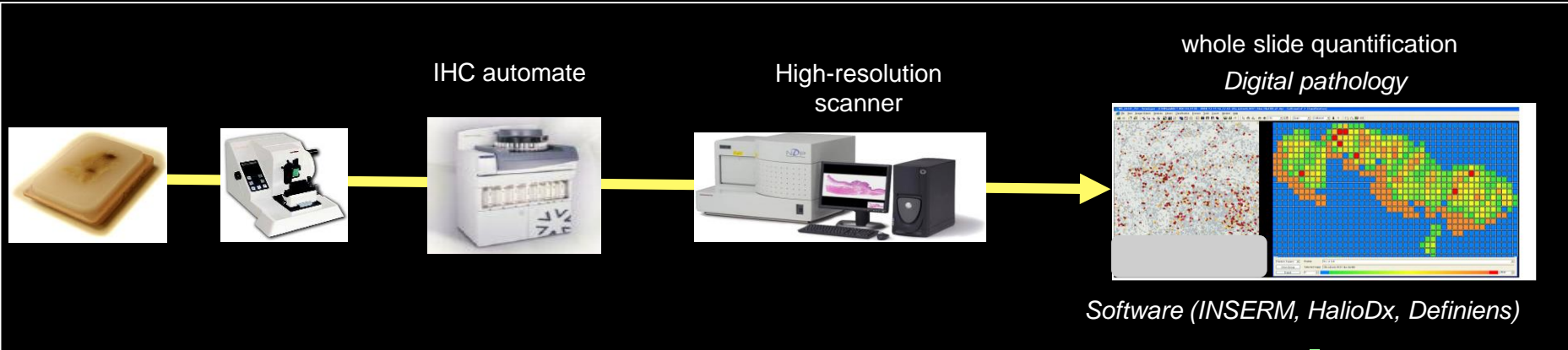
Worldwide Immunoscore consortium (PI: J Galon)

Study design



IMMUNOSCORE : METHODS

- > Standardized Operating Procedure
- > Today's tools for modern pathologists



-> Quantitative Immuno-Pathology

Immunoscore

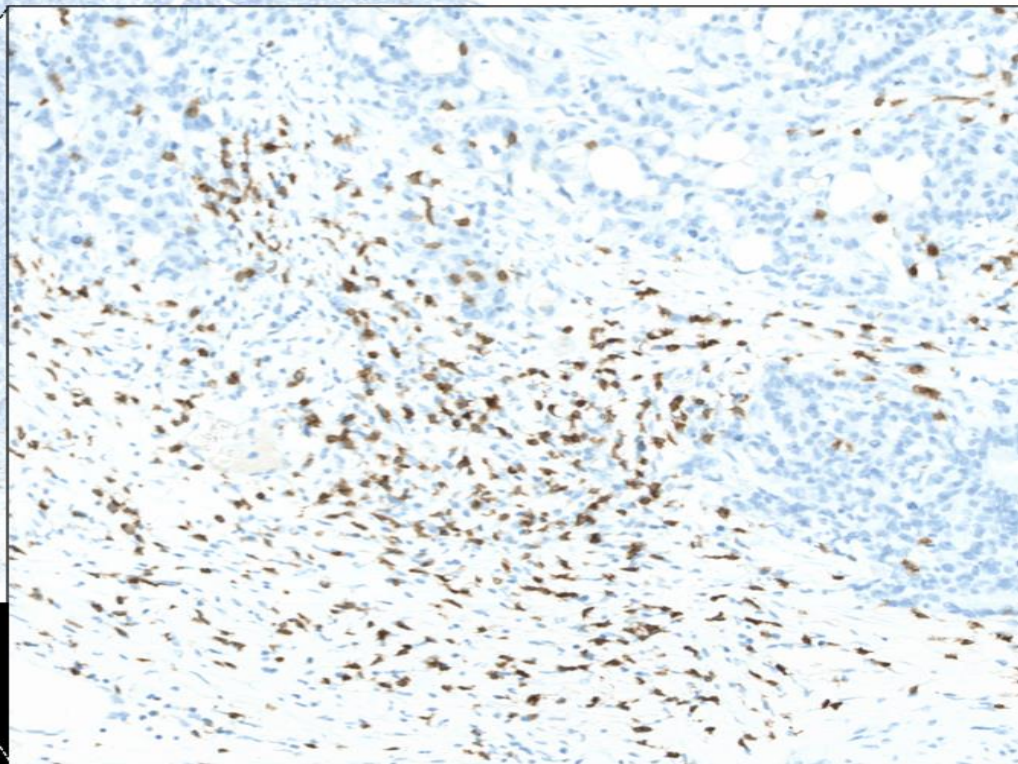
Galon J et al. **J. Transl. Med.** 2012
Galon J et al. **J. Pathol.** 2014
Pages F et al. **Lancet** 2018

Immunoscore using whole slide FFPE

Routine whole slide stainings & full image quantification

CD3

<100? CD3+
>100? CD3+
>500? CD3+
>1000? CD3+
>5000? CD3+
>10000? CD3+
>50000? CD3+

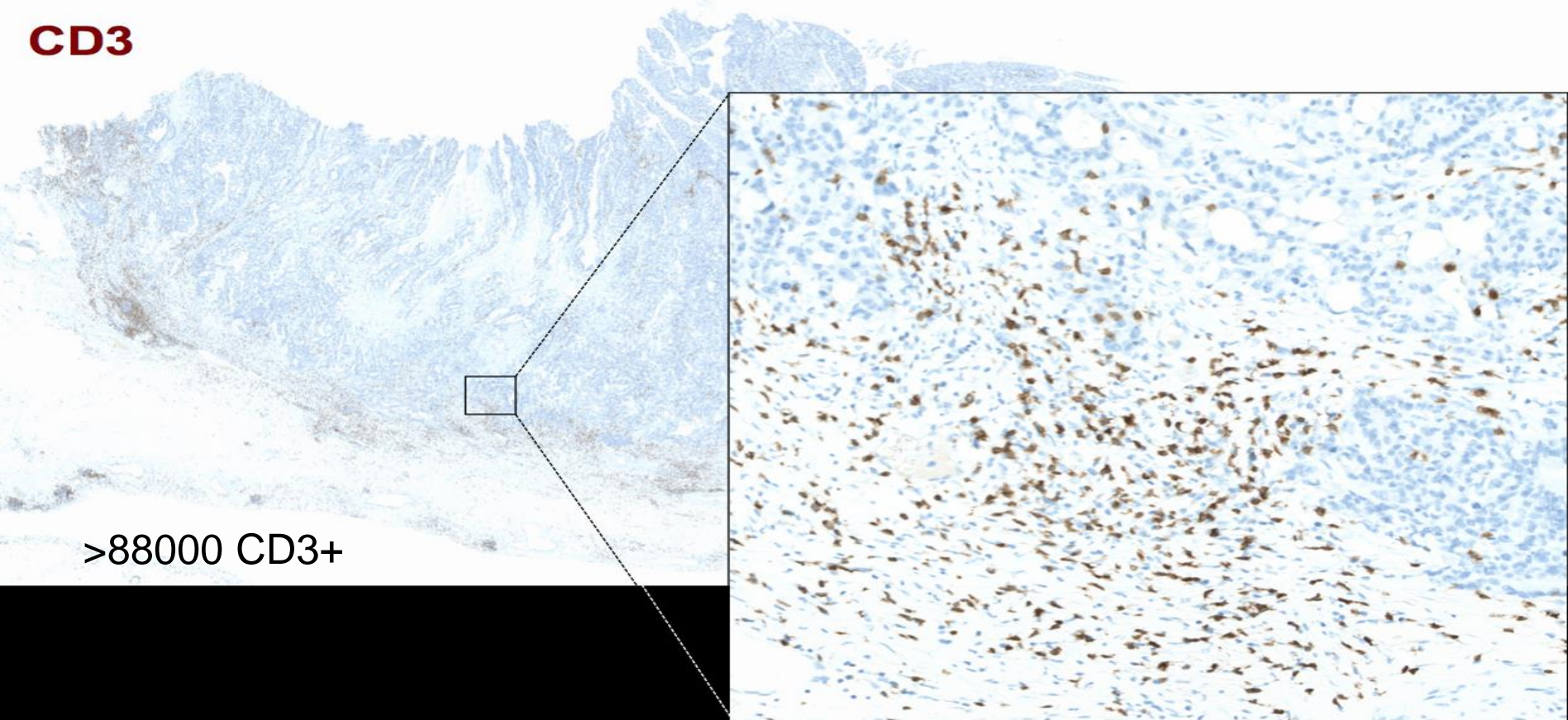


Immunoscore using whole slide FFPE

Routine whole slide stainings & full image quantification

CD3

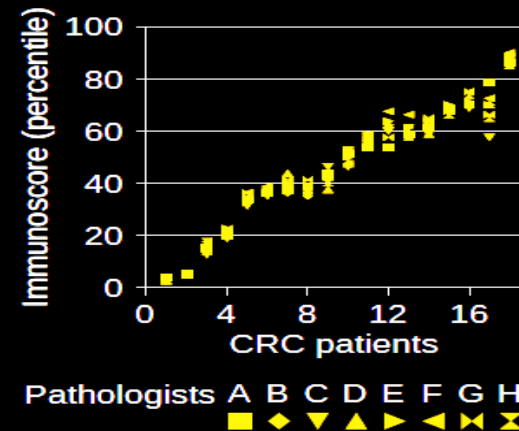
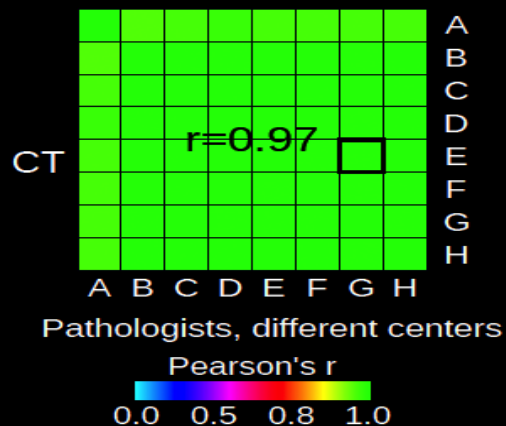
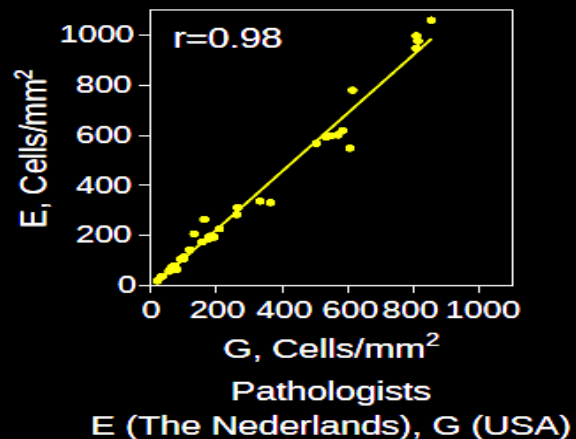
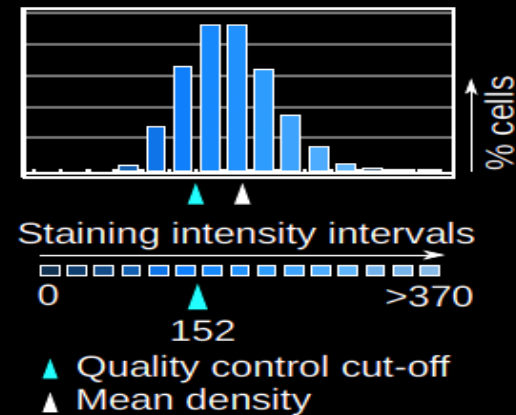
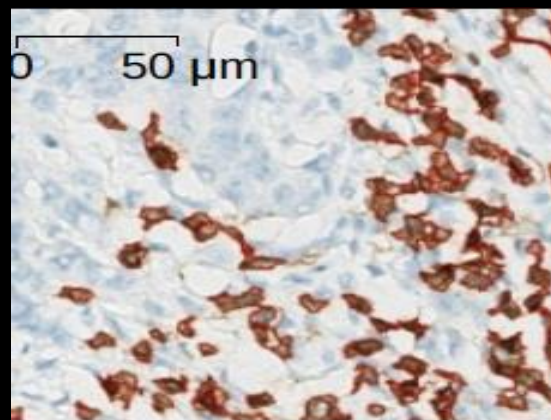
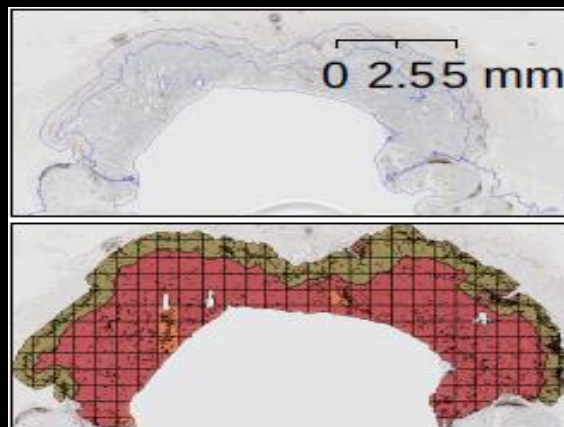
>88000 CD3+



International validation of the consensus Immunoscore for the classification of colon cancer: a prognostic and accuracy study

Franck Pagès, Bernhard Mlecnik, Florence Marliot, Gabriela Bindea, Fang-Shu Ou, Carlo Bifulco, Alessandro Lugli, Inti Zlobec, Tilman T Rau, Martin D Berger, Iris D Nagtegaal, Elisa Vink-Börger, Arndt Hartmann, Carol Geppert, Julie Kolwelter, Susanne Merkel, Robert Grützmann, Marc Van den Eynde, Anne Jouret-Mourin, Alex Kartheuser, Daniel Léonard, Christophe Remue, Julia Y Wang, P Bavi, Michael H A Roehrl, Pamela S Ohashi, Linh T Nguyen, SeongJun Han, Heather L MacGregor, Sara Hafezi-Bakhtiari, Bradly G Wouters, Giuseppe V Masucci, Emilia K Andersson, Eva Zavadoa, Michal Vocka, Jan Spacek, Lubos Petruzelka, Bohuslav Konopasek, Pavel Dundr, Helena Skalova, Kristyna Nemejcova, Gerardo Botti, Fabiana Tatangelo, Paolo Delrio, Gennaro Ciliberto, Michele Maio, Luigi Laghi, Fabio Grizzi, Tessa Fredriksen, Bénédicte Buttard, Mihaela Angelova, Angela Vasaturo, Pauline Maby, Sarah E Church, Helen K Angell, Lucie Lafontaine, Daniela Bruni, Carine El Sissy, Nacilla Haicheur, Amos Kirilovsky, Anne Berger, Christine Lagorce, Jeffrey P Meyers, Christopher Paustian, Zipei Feng, Carmen Ballesteros-Merino, Jeroen Dijkstra, Carlijn van de Water, Shannon van Lent-van Vliet, Nikki Knijn, Ana-Maria Muşină, Dragos-Viorel Scripcariu, Boryana Popivanova, Mingli Xu, Tomonobu Fujita, Shoichi Hazama, Nobuaki Suzuki, Hiroaki Nagano, Kiyotaka Okuno, Toshihiko Torigoe, Noriyuki Sato, Tomohisa Furuhashi, Ichiro Takemasa, Kyogo Itoh, Prabhu S Patel, Hemangini H Vora, Birva Shah, Jayendrakumar B Patel, Kruti N Rajvik, Shashank J Pandya, Shilin N Shukla, Yili Wang, GuanJun Zhang, Yutaka Kawakami, Francesco M Maricola, Paolo A Ascierto, Daniel J Sargent, Bernard A Fox, Jérôme Galon*

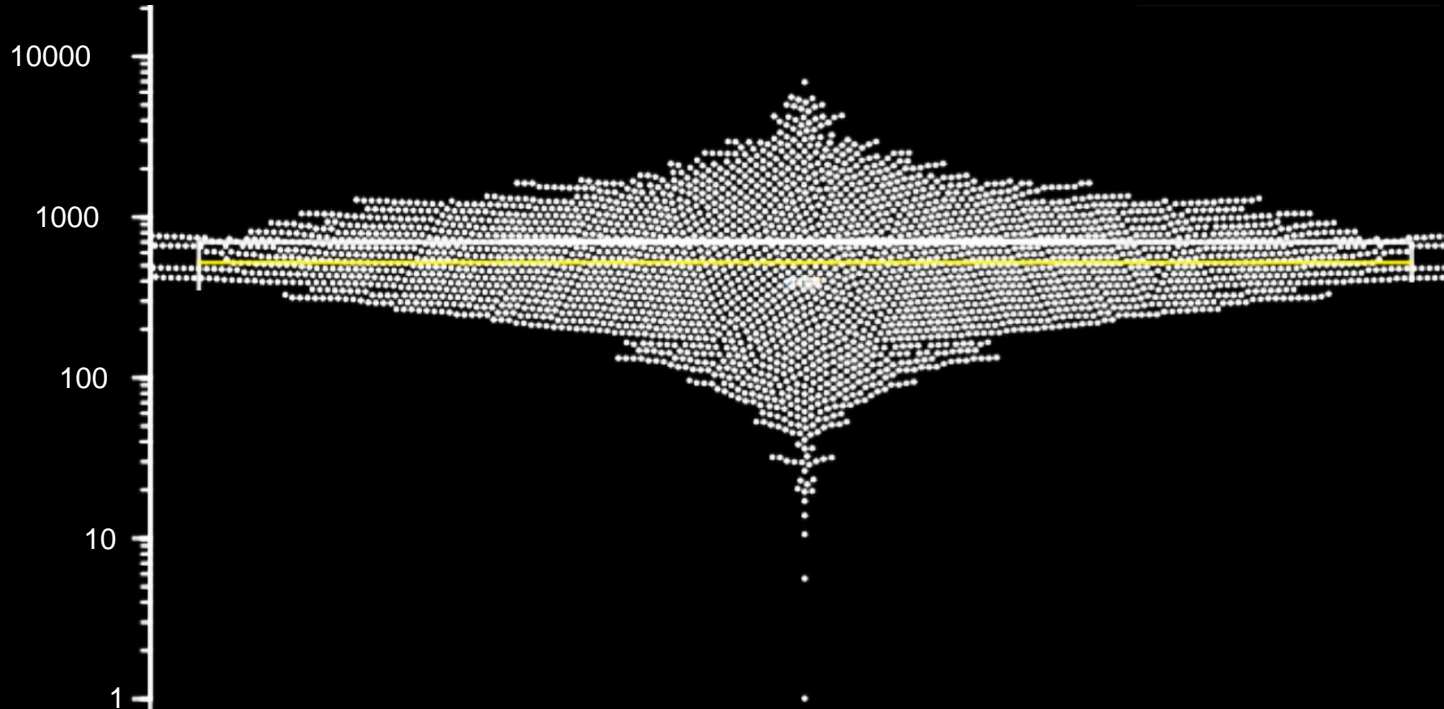
Immunoscore quality controls



Densities of CD3_{CT} (cells/mm²) within tumors

CD3_{CT}
cells/mm²

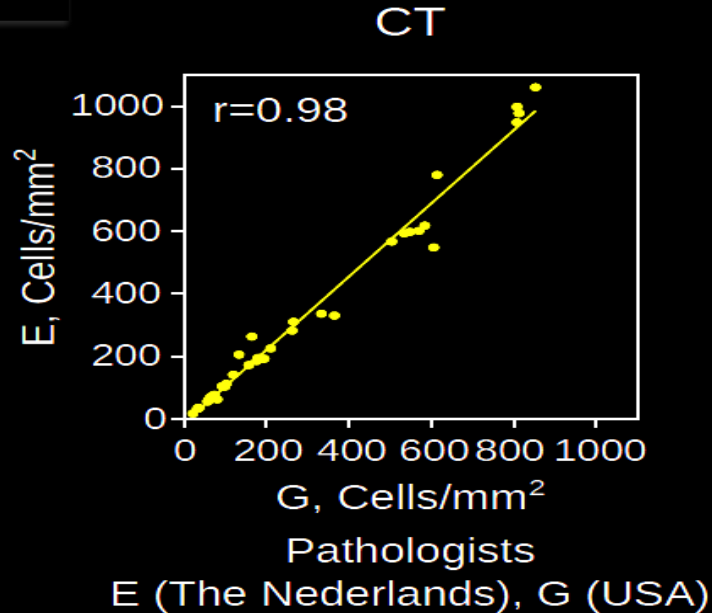
Quantification of 3855 patients



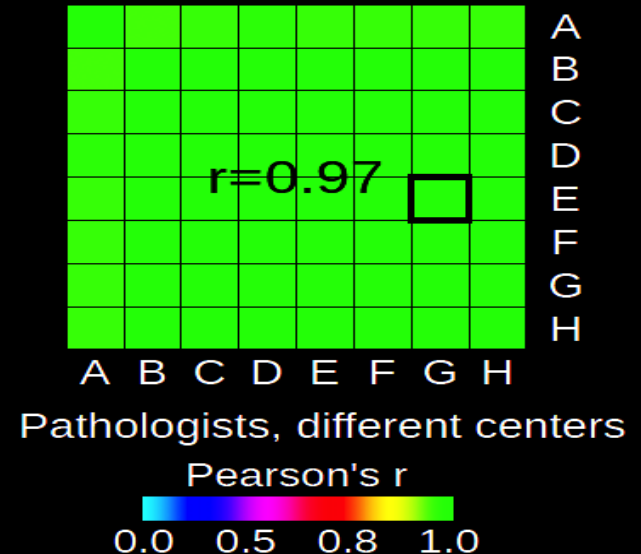
- ✓ Whole slide quantification within the CT region
- ✓ Similar quantification were performed for CD3_{CT}, CD3_{IM}, CD8_{CT}, CD8_{IM}

Immunoscore quality controls

Correlation between 8 pathologists from different countries using the software for the digital quantification of Immunoscore



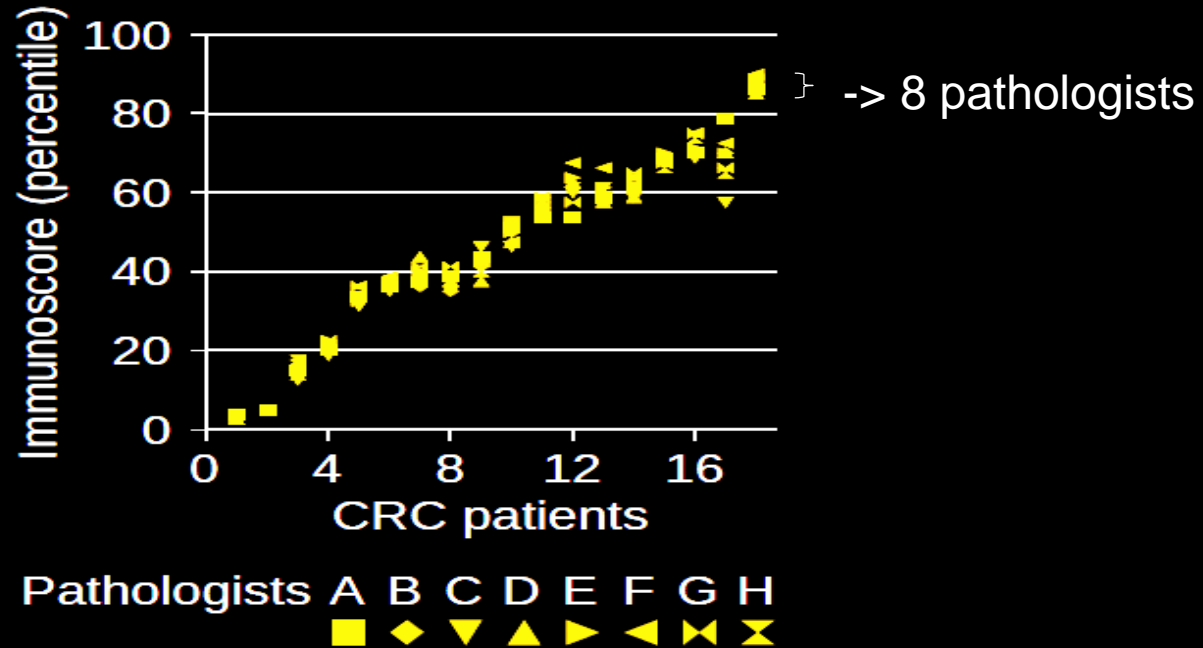
CD3 and CD8
Whole slide, CT



Very good correlation ($R=0.97$, $P<0.0001$) between independent digital quantification of Immunoscore (Immunoscore software) by 8 pathologists

Immunoscore quality controls

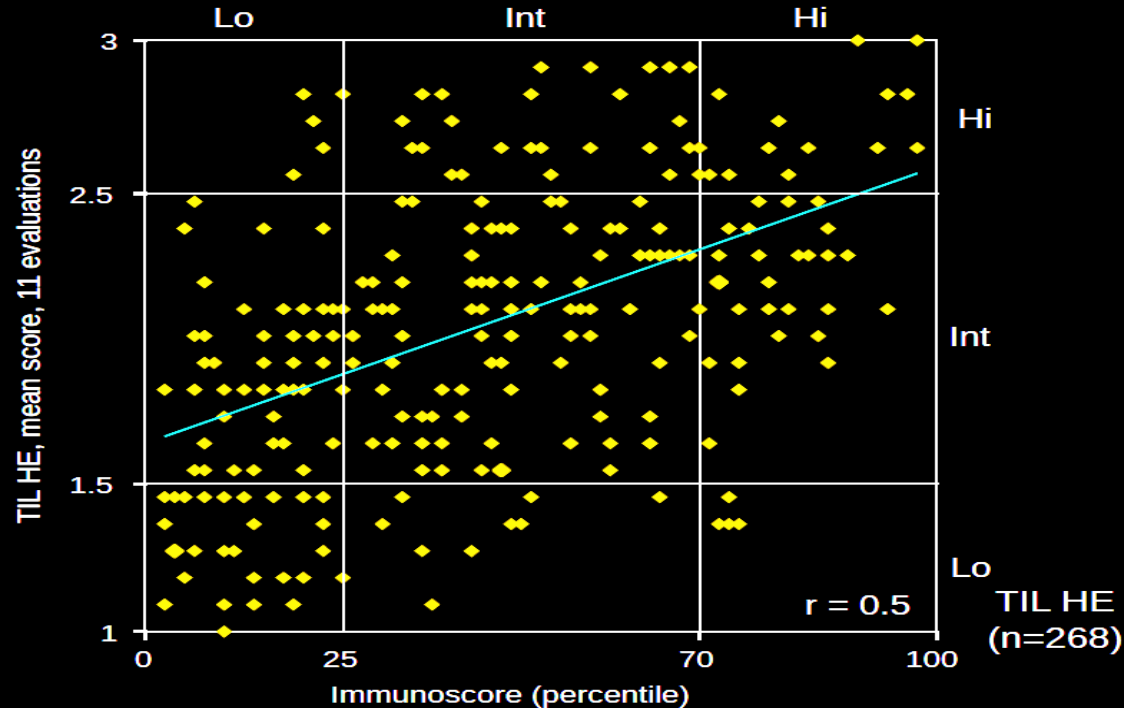
Immunoscore quantification with digital pathology performed by 8 independent pathologists



Very good concordance between independent digital quantification of Immunoscore (Immunoscore software) by 8 pathologists

TIL evaluation on H&E slides quality controls

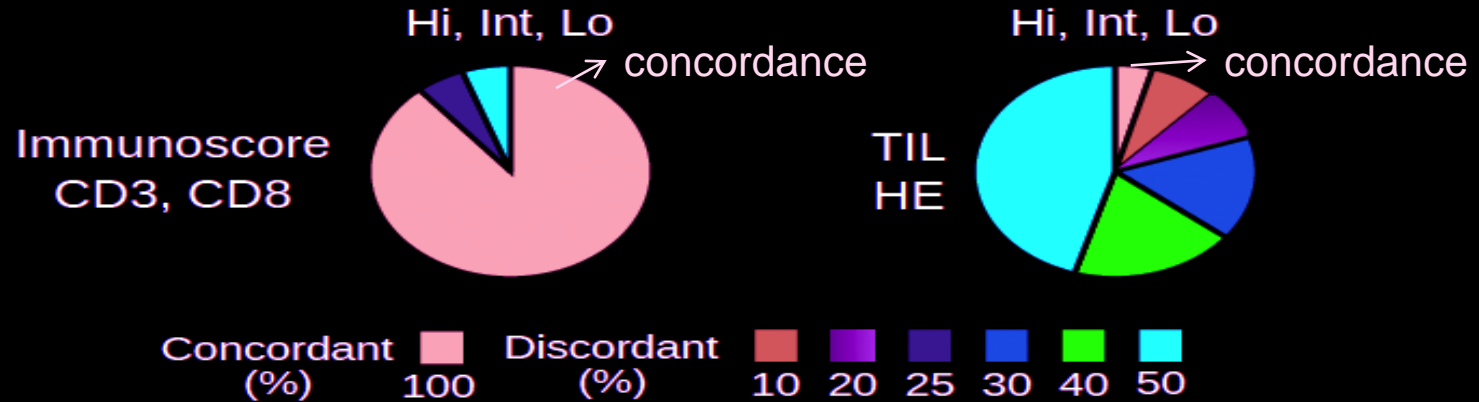
Comparison between and 11 independent TIL evaluation on H&E slides (mean score) and Immunoscore quantification by digital pathology



Poor correlation between Immunoscore quantification and TIL evaluation on H&E

Immunoscore quality controls

Comparison of the concordance between independent evaluation of TIL on H&E slides and Immunoscore quantification

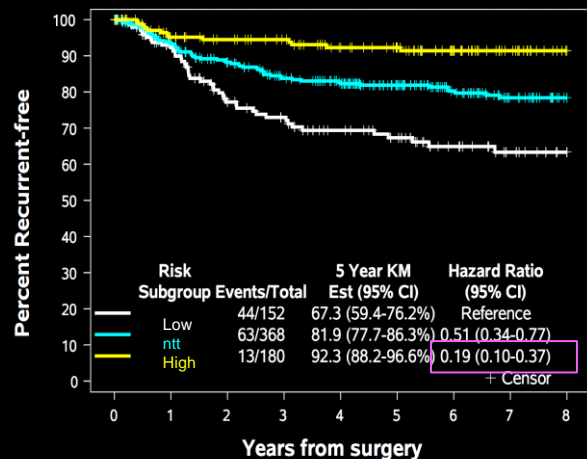


TIL HE: Tumor infiltrating lymphocytes
n=268 Haematoxylin & Eosin slides, 11 evaluators

- Discordance between 11 independent TIL evaluation on H&E slides
- Concordance between 8 independent Immunoscore quantification by digital pathology
- High Robustness and reproducibility of the Immunoscore quantification Pages et al. *The Lancet* 2018

Time to recurrence for Immunoscore (High/Int/Low)

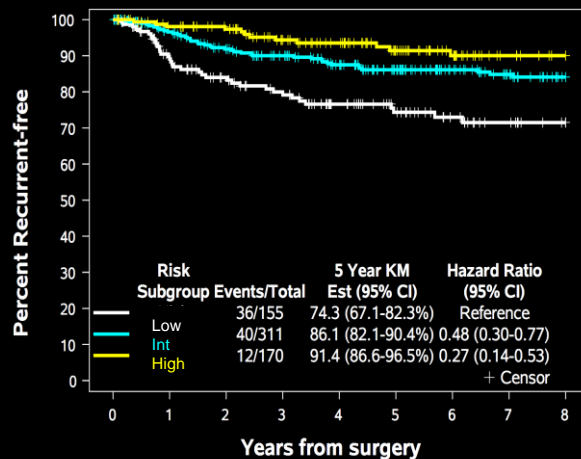
TS



Subgroup	152	92	71	48	31
Low	152	92	71	48	31
Int	368	269	218	144	92
High	180	140	118	86	53

$P < 0.0001$
 HR (0-2)= 0.19
 C-index= 0.64

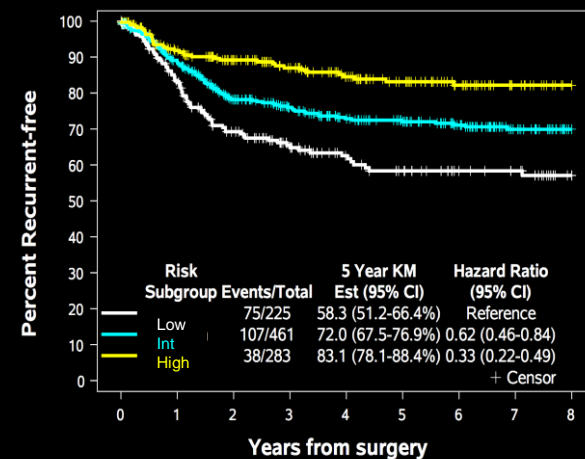
IVS



Subgroup	155	109	79	52	34
Low	155	109	79	52	34
Int	311	248	204	139	104
High	170	139	104	64	41

$P = 0.0001$
 HR (0-2)= 0.27
 C-index= 0.63

EVS



Subgroup	225	120	75	53	35
Low	225	120	75	53	35
Int	461	268	191	142	76
High	283	182	129	84	51

$P < 0.0001$
 HR (0-2)= 0.33
 C-index= 0.60

Primary and Secondary objectives are reached

Immunoscore 3 groups (and 2 or 5 groups) predicted time to recurrence on Training Set (TS), and on 2 independent validation sets (IVS and EVS), blinded to clinical outcome.

Multivariate analyses for Immunoscore

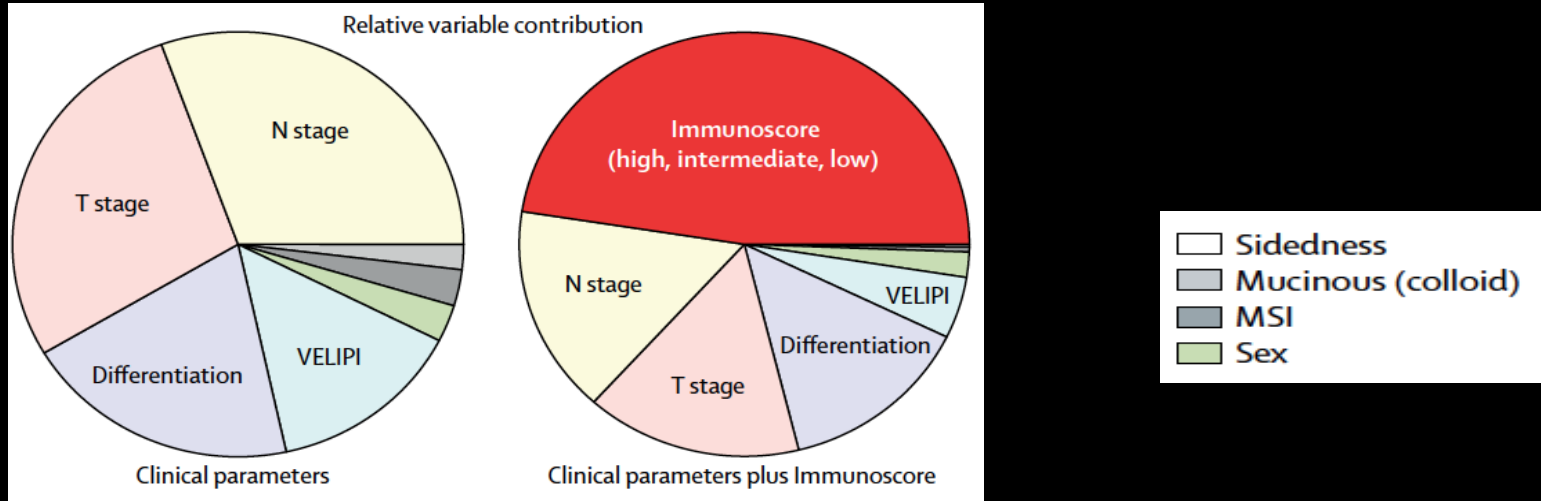
Multivariate Overall Survival (OS) analysis stratified by center

Individual Parameters	Hazard ratio (95%CI)	P-value
Gender Female vs Male	0.90 (0.72-1.12)	0.34
T Stage T2 vs T1	1.49 (0.62-3.57)	0.37
T Stage T3 vs T1	1.91 (0.84-4.38)	0.12
T Stage T4 vs T1	2.36 (1.01-5.55)	0.0484
N Stage N1 vs N0	1.16 (0.89-1.52)	0.28
N Stage N2 vs N0	1.58 (1.15-2.17)	0.0052
MSI Status MSI vs MSS	0.93 (0.68-1.27)	0.64
VELIPI Yes vs No	1.20 (0.94-1.54)	0.15
Diferentiation moderate vs Well	0.91 (0.66-1.24)	0.54
Diferentiation poor-undif vs Well	1.37 (0.9-2.08)	0.14
Mucinous (Colloid) Yes vs No	1.02 (0.78-1.33)	0.87
Sidedness distal vs proximal	0.96 (0.76-1.21)	0.74
Immunoscore Int vs Lo	0.67 (0.52-0.86)	0.0014
Immunoscore Hi vs Lo	0.47 (0.33-0.65)	<0.0001

- ✓ Cox multivariate regression model for OS stratified by center, combining Immunoscore with T-stage, N-stage, gender, VELIPI, histological grade, mucinous-colloide type, sidedness, and microsatellite status (MSI).
- ✓ Immunoscore is the most significant parameter in multivariate analysis

Relative variable contribution to risk

Chi squared proportion (χ^2) test for clinical parameters



Cox Multivariate

All patients

Immunoscore	P-values	c-index
2 groups	<0.0001	0.73 (0.66-0.80)
3 groups	<0.0001	0.73 (0.67-0.80)
5 groups	<0.0001	0.73 (0.67-0.80)

Characteristics of good biomarkers

Hurdles for biomarker

Immunoscore quantification

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| • Routine | ☑ |
| • Feasible | ☑ |
| • Simple | ☑ |
| • Rapid | ☑ |
| • Robust | ☑ |
| • Objective | ☑ |
| • Specific | ☑ |
| • Reproducible | ☑ |
| • Quantitative | ☑ |
| • Standardized | ☑ |
| • Powerful | ☑ |
| • Pathology-based | ☑ |

International validation of the consensus Immunoscore for the classification of colon cancer:

irAEs: immune-related Adverse Effects.

irRC: immune-related Response Criteria
(Wolchock et al. Clin Can Res 2009).

irRECIST: immune-related Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumor
(Wong et al. NEJM 2017).

**Strong arguments for introducing a “I” for Immune
into the classification of cancer: TNM-I**

Exemple: Standard of care in colon cancer

Surgery

Chemotherapy

Stage I

X



Stage II
Low-risk

X



Stage II
high-risk

X

No recommendation
Often done

Stage III
Low-risk

X



Short course

Stage III
High-risk

X



Long course

Stage
IV

+/-



+ targeted therapy (immunotherapy in MSI patients)

Immunoscore in early-stage colon cancer

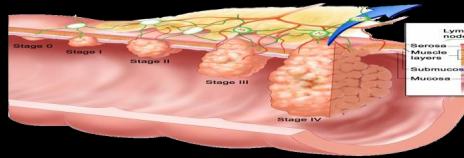
Stage I

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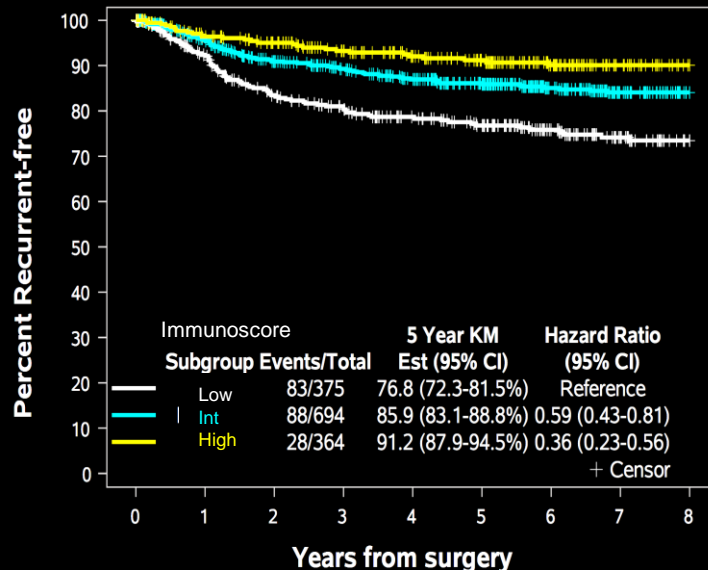
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Immunoscore in Stage II colon cancer



Secondary Objective: Time to recurrence for Immunoscore (High/Int/Low) in Stage II

Stage II patients
(n=1433)



HR(0-2)= 0.36 (0.23-0.56)

$P < 0.0001$

Subgroup					
Low	-	375	273	219	148
Int	-	694	518	434	284
High	-	364	280	220	144
					83
					168
					80

Objective is reached

Pre-specified consensus Immunoscore predicted time to recurrence in all Stage II colon cancer

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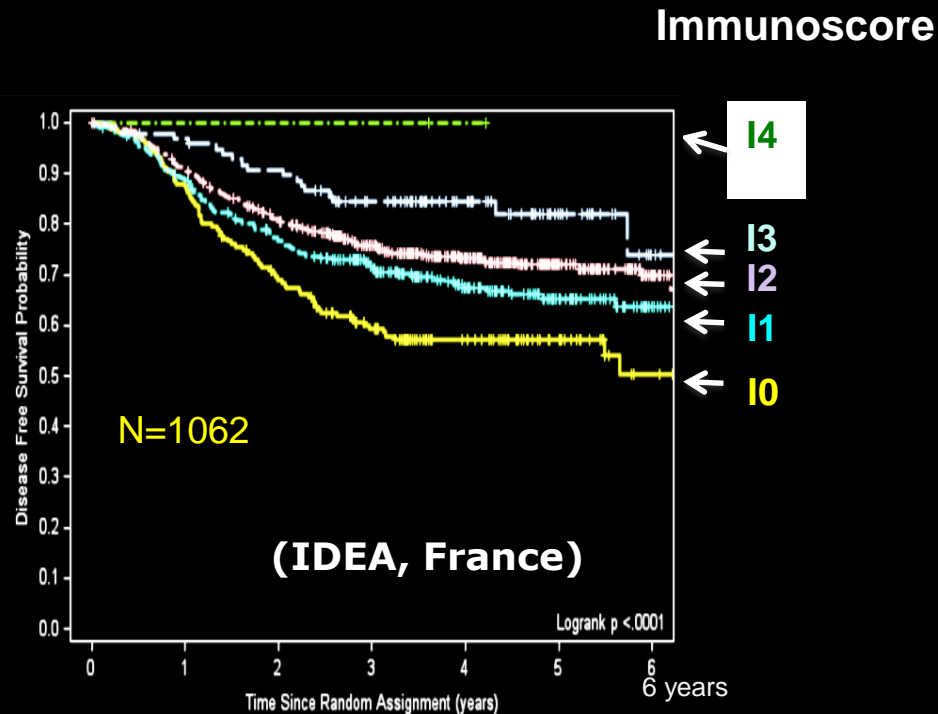
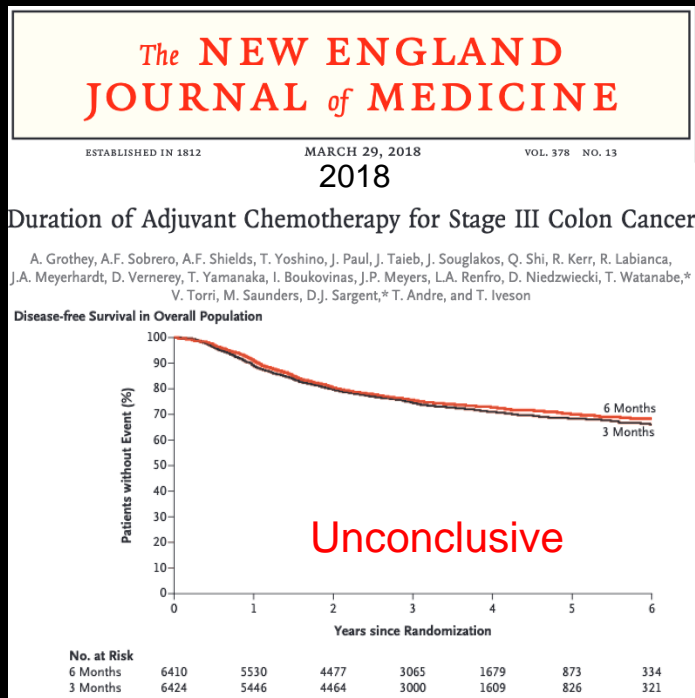
Immunoscore in locally advanced colon cancer

Stage III

Immunity and chemotherapeutic Efficacy

Phase 3 randomized study of stage III colon cancer patients (IDEA)

3 vs 6 months of chemotherapy



Clinical Utility (1): Immunoscore for defines patients at high-risk and NO risk in Stage III

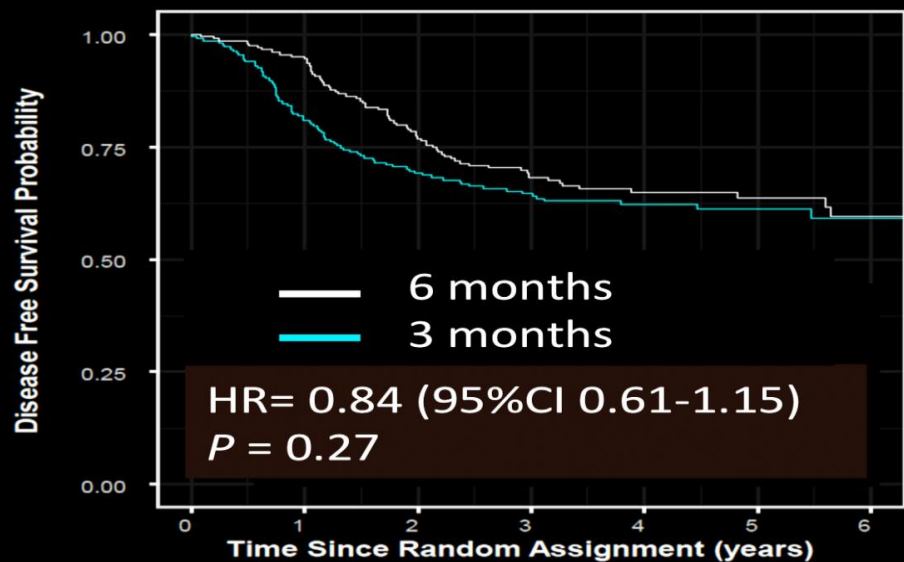
Phase 3 randomized study of stage III colon cancer patients (IDEA) 3 vs 6 months of chemotherapy (n=1062)

All Stage III treated with FOLFOX

High Immunoscore



Low Immunoscore



Clinical Utility (2): High Immunoscore significantly **predicts** response to 6 months FOLFOX chemotherapy in all Stage III patients

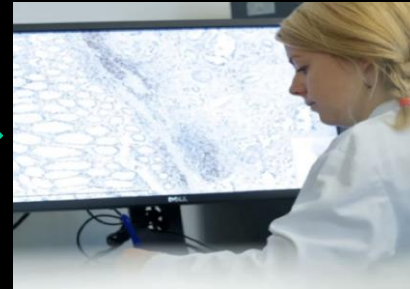
Immunoscore



Marseille France, January 2018
Richmond, USA, January 2019



Wet lab:
Stainer / Scanner



Digital Pathology:
Immunoscore Analyzer

Immunoscore is CE-IVD (In Vitro Diagnostic for clinical use) in colon cancer

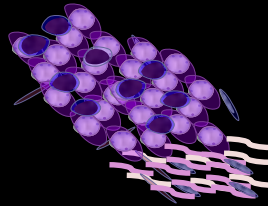
The continuum of cancer immunosurveillance

Pre-cancerous lesions



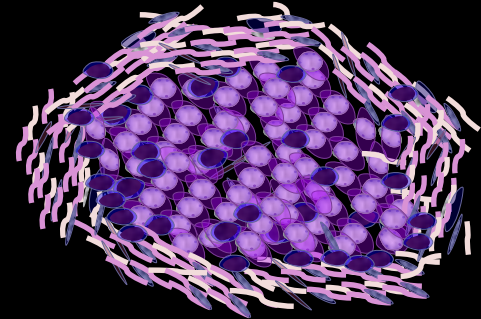
Mascaux C. ... Galon J.
Nature 2019

Primary Carcinoma



Pagès F. ... Galon J.
Lancet 2018

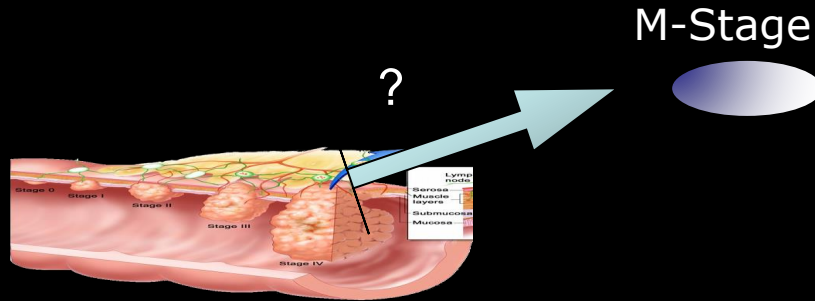
Metastasis



Van den Eynde. ... Galon J.
Cancer Cell 2018

Angelova M. ... Galon J.
Cell 2018

What are the parameters associated with the dissemination to distant metastasis? What is driving metastasis ?





ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effector Memory T Cells, Early Metastasis, and Survival in Colorectal Cancer

Franck Pagès, M.D., Ph.D., Anne Berger, M.D., Ph.D., Matthieu Camus, M.Sc.,
Fatima Sanchez-Cabo, Ph.D., Anne Costes, B.S., Robert Molitor, Ph.D.,
Bernhard Mlecnik, M.Sc., Amos Kirilovsky, M.Sc., Malin Nilsson, B.S.,
Diane Damotte, M.D., Ph.D., Tchao Meatchi, M.D., Patrick Bruneval, M.D., Ph.D.,
Paul-Henri Cugnenc, M.D., Ph.D., Zlatko Trajanoski, Ph.D.,
Wolf-Herman Fridman, M.D., Ph.D., and Jérôme Galon, Ph.D.*

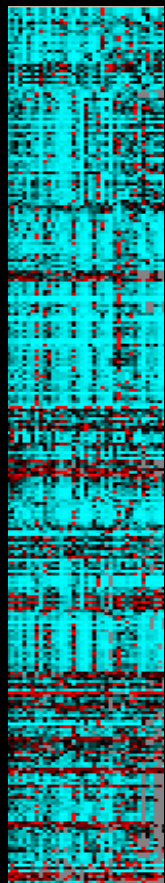
Memory T cells, in particular, T_{EM} correlate with the absence of early-metastatic invasion, and improved clinical outcome in colorectal carcinoma.

Pagès F, et al. ***N Engl J Med.*** 2005

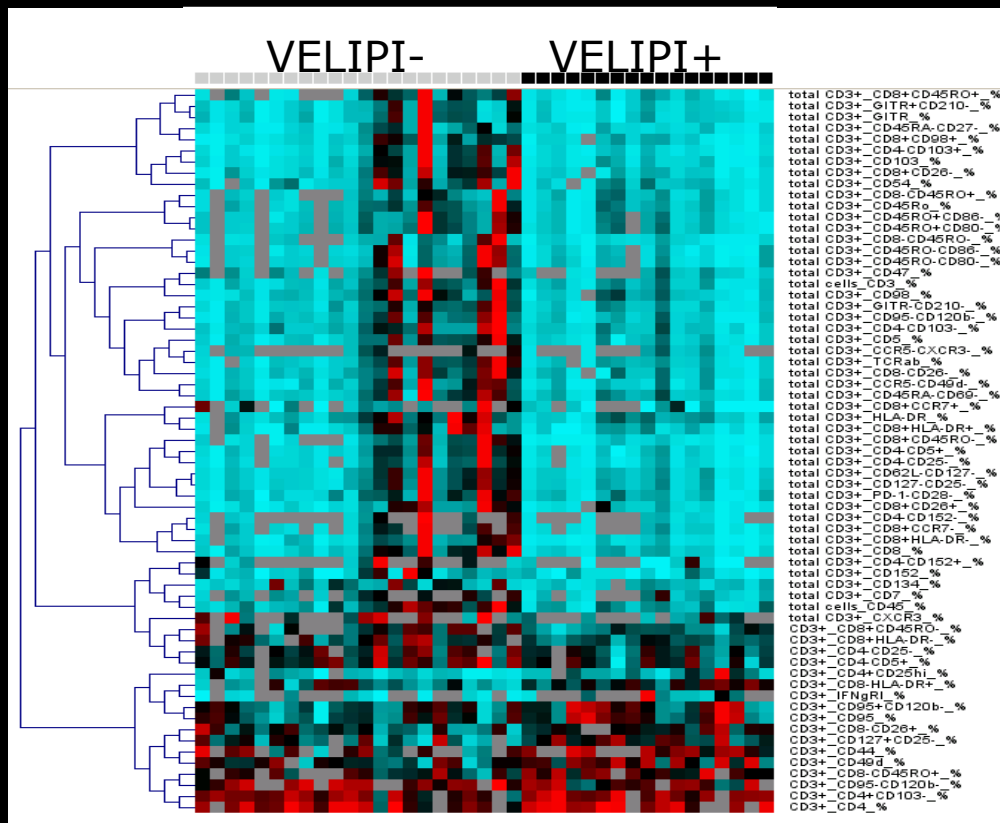
Pagès F & Galon J. ***N Engl J Med.*** 2006

Large-scale investigation of infiltrating immune cells

Flow cytometry phenotypic analysis (n=410 parameters)



Patients (n=39)



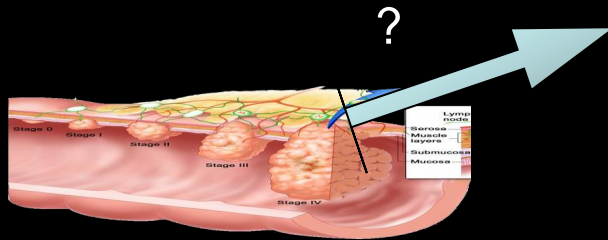
410 FACS parameters
Analyzed

65 significant parameters

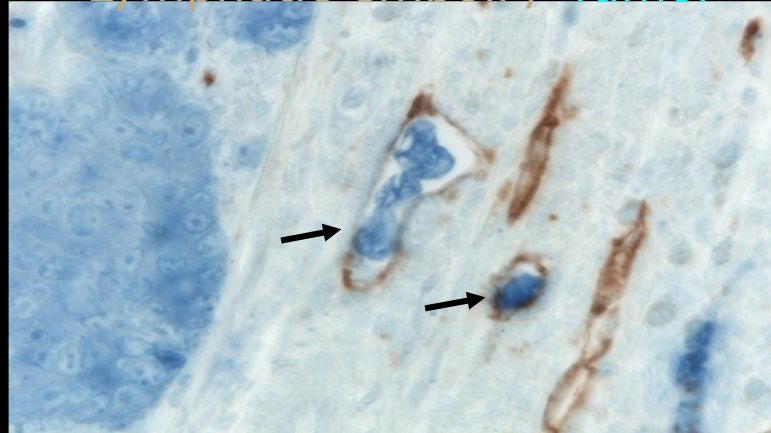
- T cells
- Activation
- Migration
- Differentiation
- . Th1
- . **Memory cells**

What are the mechanisms of early-metastatic dissemination ?

VELIPI: Venous Emboli, Lymphatic Invasion, Perineural Invasion



Lymphatic emboli / Tumor





ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Effector Memory T Cells, Early Metastasis, and Survival in Colorectal Cancer

Franck Pagès, M.D., Ph.D., Anne Berger, M.D., Ph.D., Matthieu Camus, M.Sc.,
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Memory T cells, in particular, T_{EM} correlate with the absence of early-metastatic invasion, and improved clinical outcome in colorectal carcinoma.

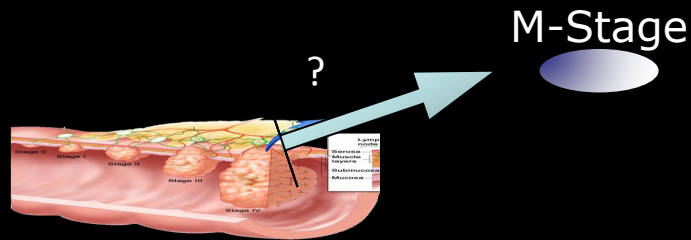
Pagès F, et al. **N Engl J Med.** 2005

Pagès F & Galon J. **N Engl J Med.** 2006

CANCER

The tumor microenvironment and Immunoscore are critical determinants of dissemination to distant metastasis

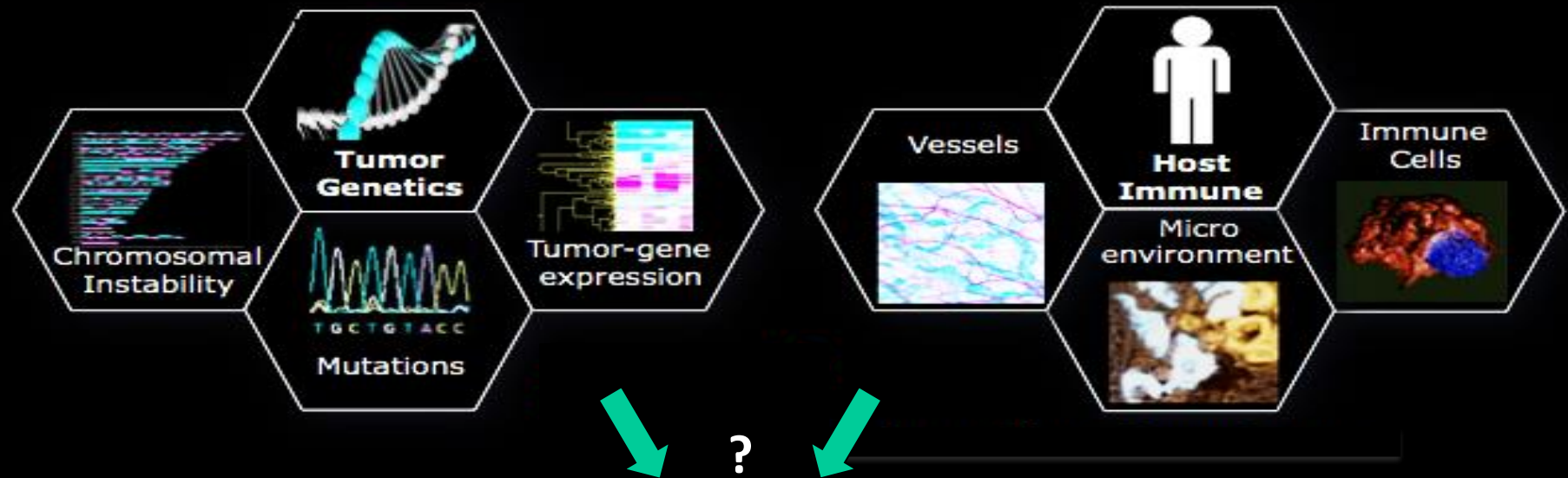
Bernhard Mlecnik,^{1,2,3*} Gabriela Bindea,^{1,2,3*} Amos Kirilovsky,^{1,2,3*} Helen K. Angell,^{1,2,3,4} Anna C. Obenauf,⁵ Marie Tosolini,^{1,2,3} Sarah E. Church,^{1,2,3} Pauline Maby,^{1,2,3} Angela Vasaturo,^{1,2,3} Mihaela Angelova,^{1,2,3} Tessa Fredriksen,^{1,2,3} Stéphanie Mauger,^{1,2,3} Maximilian Waldner,⁶ Anne Berger,⁷ Michael R. Speicher,⁵ Franck Pagès,^{1,2,3,8} Vïia Valge-Archer,⁹ Jérôme Galon^{1,2,3†}



ONLINE COVER: Protecting Against Metastasis. Notre Dame de Paris gargoyles guard over the city of Paris to frighten off and protect from any evil or harmful spirits. In this issue of Science Translational Medicine, Mlecnik et al. describe the protective role of cytotoxic immune infiltrate, Immunoscore, and lymphatic vessels against metastatic invasion in human cancer. These results support the use of T cell based immunotherapy at early stage disease.

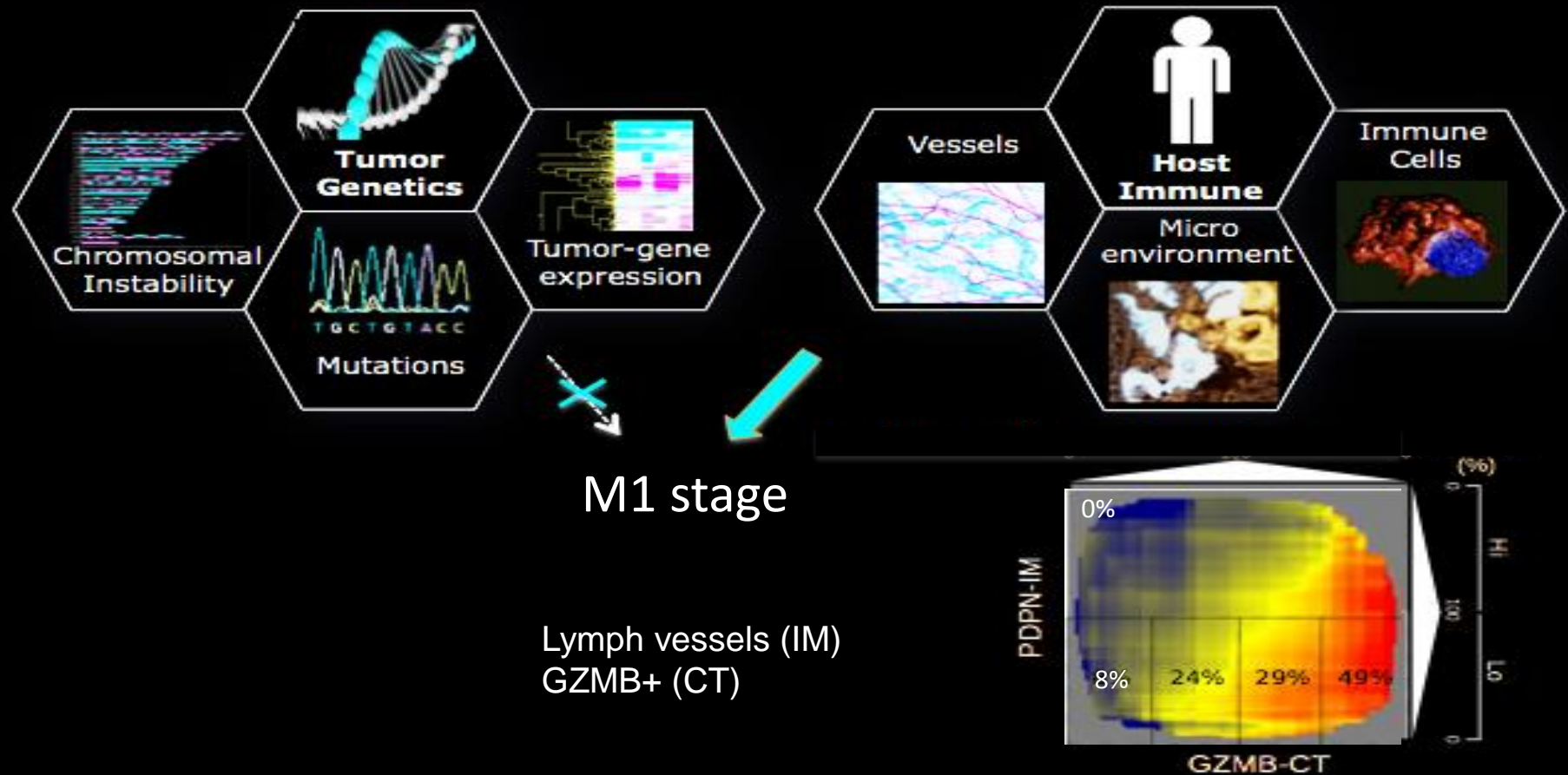


What drives metastasis?



Tumor cell dissemination to distant metastasis
M1 stage

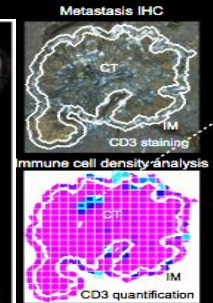
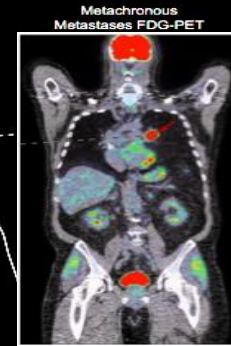
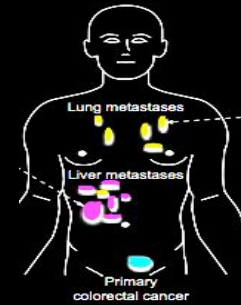
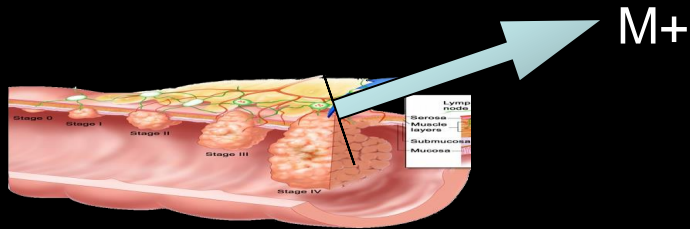
What drives metastasis?



Is there an immune escape at the metastatic stage
?

Stage IV

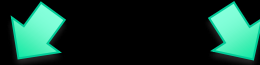
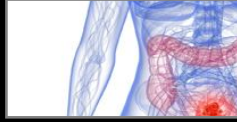
Immunoscore in Stage IV metastatic colon cancer



Metastasis analysis

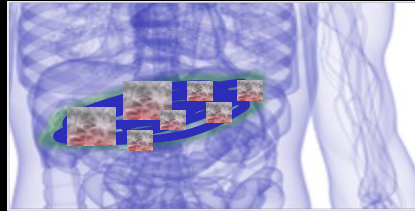
One primary tumor

Colorectal cancer



Multiple metastatic sites

Liver Metastasis



Lung Metastasis



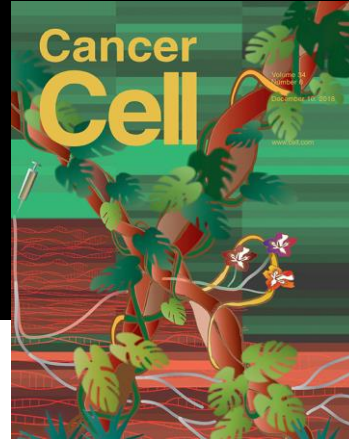
N=603 metastases

- Immunoscore within multiple metastases at different sites

Mlecnik et al. *JNCI* 2018

Van den Eynde M. et al. *Cancer Cell* 2018

Metastasis analysis



CellPress

Cancer Cell
Article

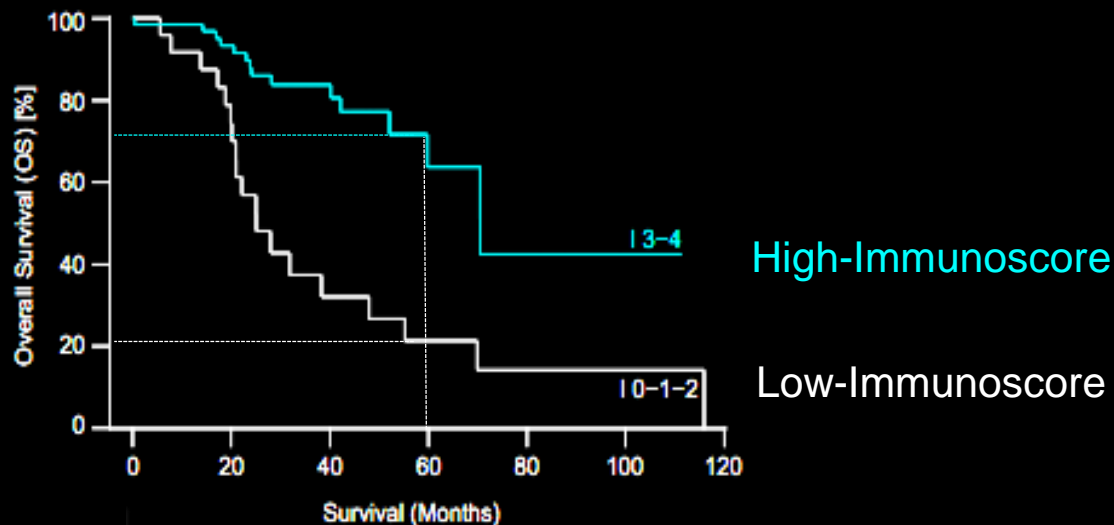
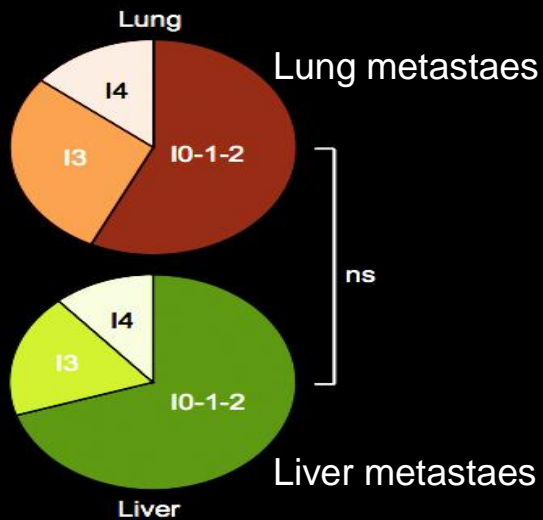
The Link between the Multiverse of Immune Microenvironments in Metastases and the Survival of Colorectal Cancer Patients

Marc Van den Eynde,^{1,2,9} Bernhard Mlecnik,^{2,3,9} Gabriela Bindea,^{2,9} Tessa Fredriksen,² Sarah E. Church,² Lucie Lafontaine,² Nacilla Haicheur,⁴ Florence Marliot,^{2,4} Mihaela Angelova,² Angela Vasaturo,² Daniela Bruni,² Anne Jouret-Mourin,¹ Pamela Baldin,¹ Nicolas Huyghe,¹ Karin Haustermans,^{5,6} Annelies Debucquoy,⁵ Eric Van Cutsem,⁷ Jean-Francois Gigot,¹ Catherine Hubert,¹ Alex Kartheuser,¹ Christophe Remue,¹ Daniel Léonard,¹ Viia Valge-Archer,⁸ Franck Pagès,^{2,4} Jean-Pascal Machiels,¹ and Jérôme Galon^{2,10,*}

➤ Immunoscore within multiple metastases at different sites

Van den Eynde et al. **Cancer Cell** 2018

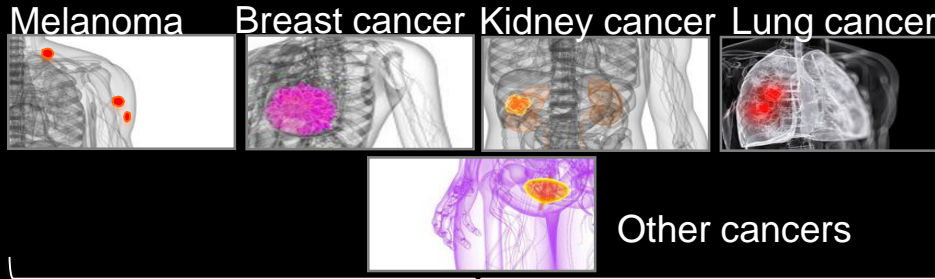
High-Immunoscore within metastasis predicts prolonged survival



- Similar Immunoscore frequency in lung and liver metastases

Metastasis analysis

Multiple primary tumors



One metastatic site

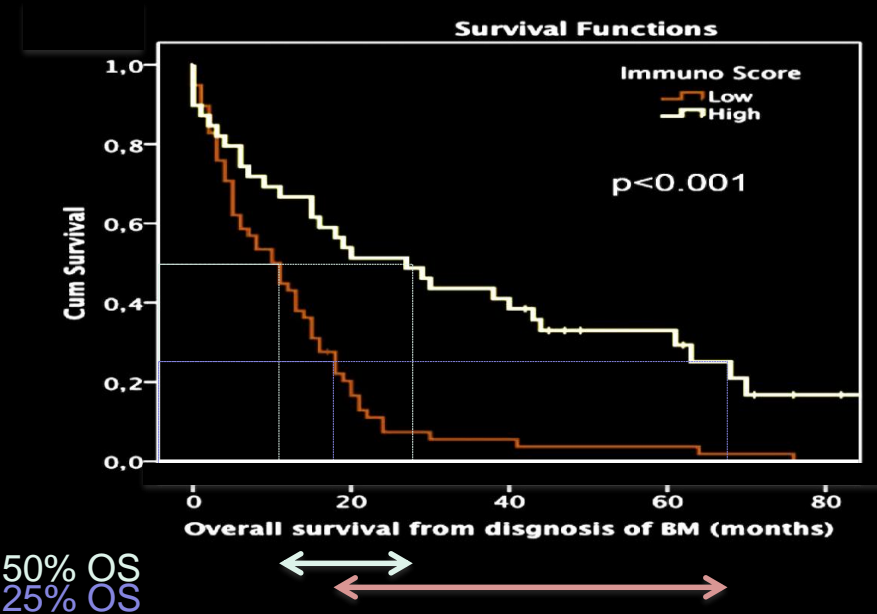
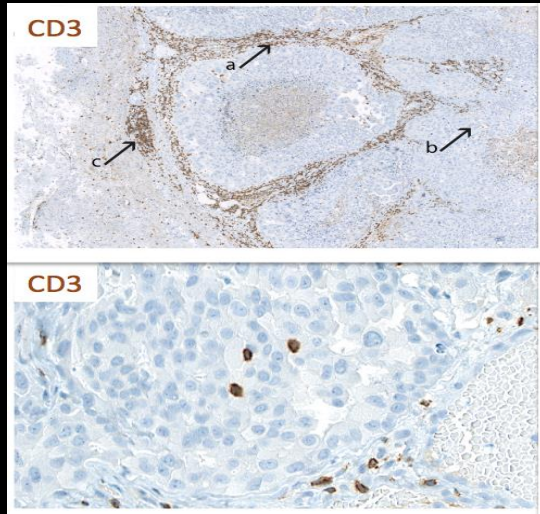
Brain Metastasis



➤ Immunoscore within brain metastasis

Immunoscore in brain metastasis and survival

Immunoscore quantification (CD3, CD8, in CT and IM regions) within Brain Metastases (n=116 patients)



Immunoscore predicts overall survival and long-term survival in patients with Brain Metastases

What drives metastasis ?

What are the metastatic escape mechanisms ?

A Novel theory of cancer evolution ?

Current theories of cancer evolution

Models

LINEAR



NEUTRAL



BIG-BANG



BRANCHED



Immune pressure from Darwinian selection

NO

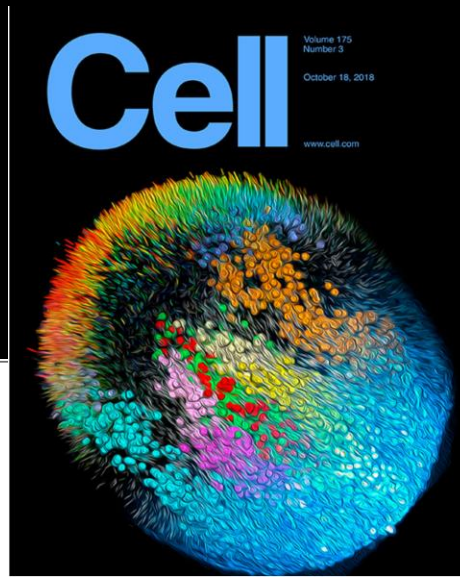
NO

NO

NO

- The 4 proposed theories of cancer evolution
- All theories are tumor cell-centric. None involves a role of the immune system.

Article



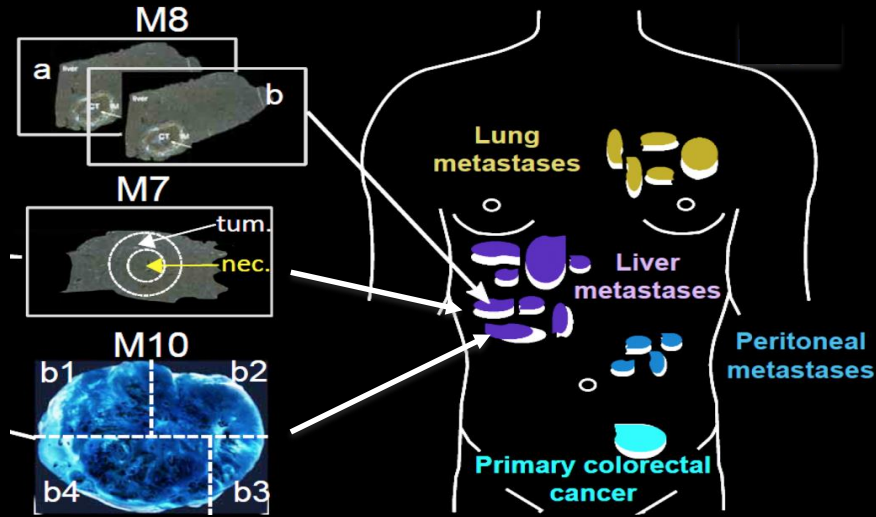
Cell

Evolution of Metastases in Space and Time under Immune Selection

Mihaela Angelova,¹ Bernhard Mlecnik,^{1,2} Angela Vasaturo,¹ Gabriela Bindea,¹ Tessa Fredriksen,¹ Lucie Lafontaine,¹ Bénédicte Buttard,¹ Erwan Morgand,¹ Daniela Bruni,¹ Anne Jouret-Mourin,³ Catherine Hubert,³ Alex Kartheuser,³ Yves Humblet,³ Michele Ceccarelli,^{4,5} Najeeb Syed,⁶ Francesco M. Marincola,^{7,8} Davide Bedognetti,^{9,10} Marc Van den Eynde,^{1,3,10} and Jérôme Galon^{1,11,*}

Angelova M. *et al.* **Cell** 2018

What drives metastasis?



Primary tumors

↓
Synchronous metastases

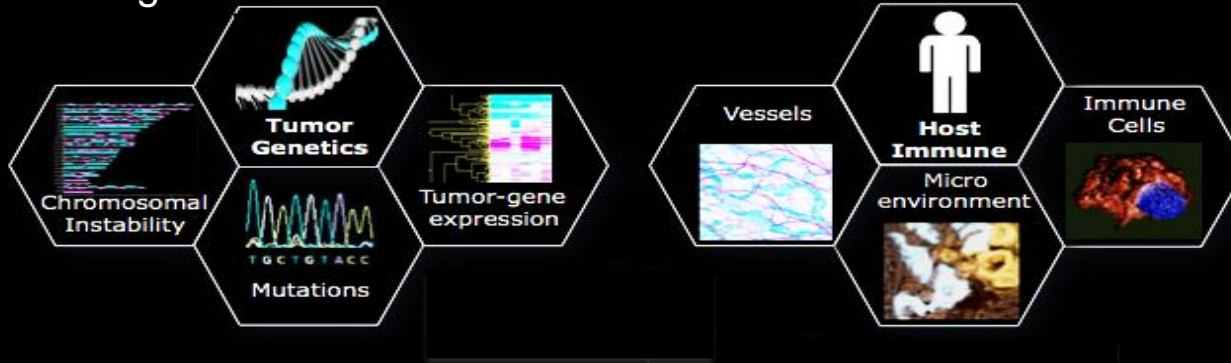
↓
Metachronous metastases

↓
Metachronous metastases

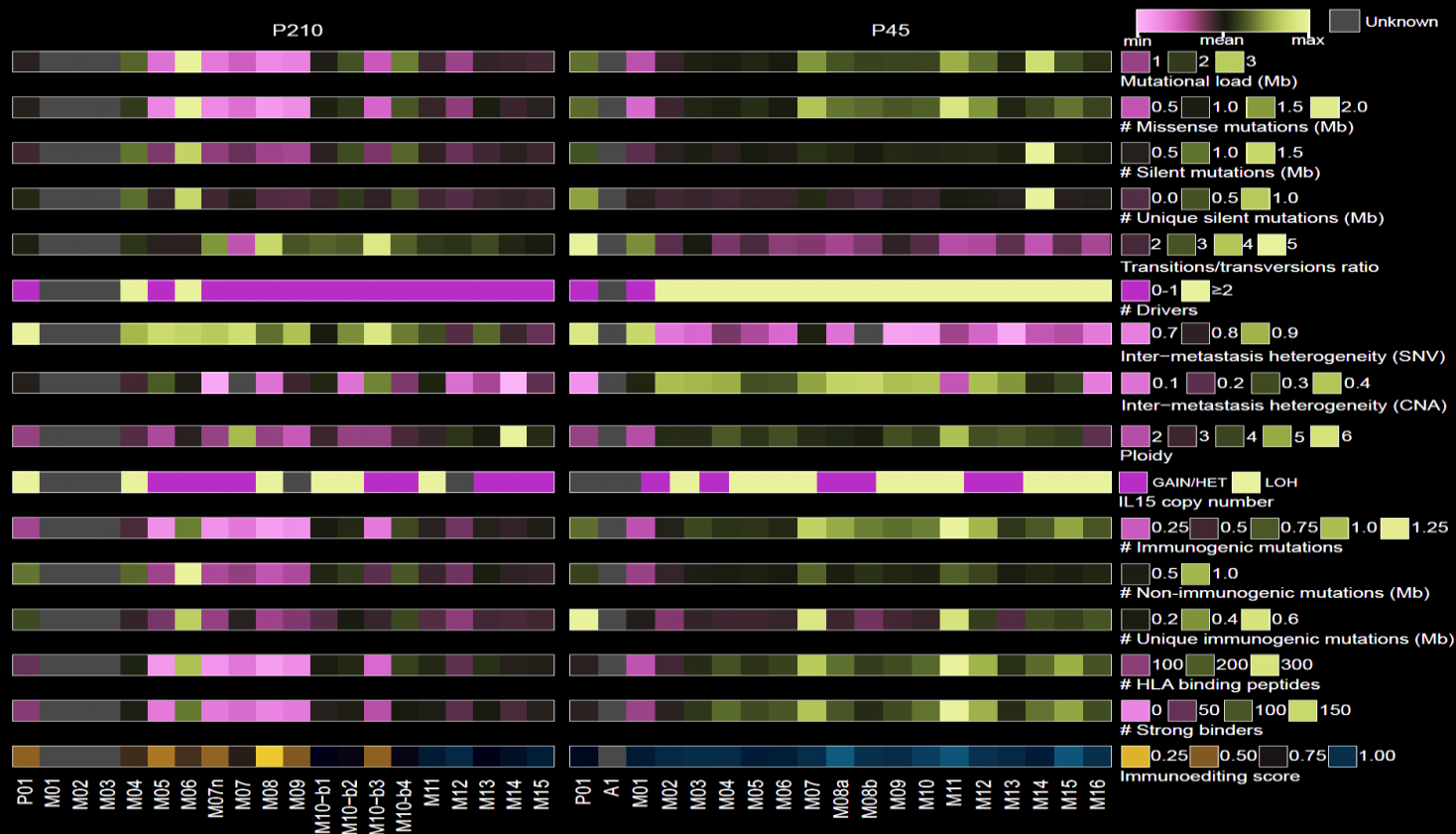
↓
Metachronous metastases

↓
> 11 years

Multi-Omics technologies



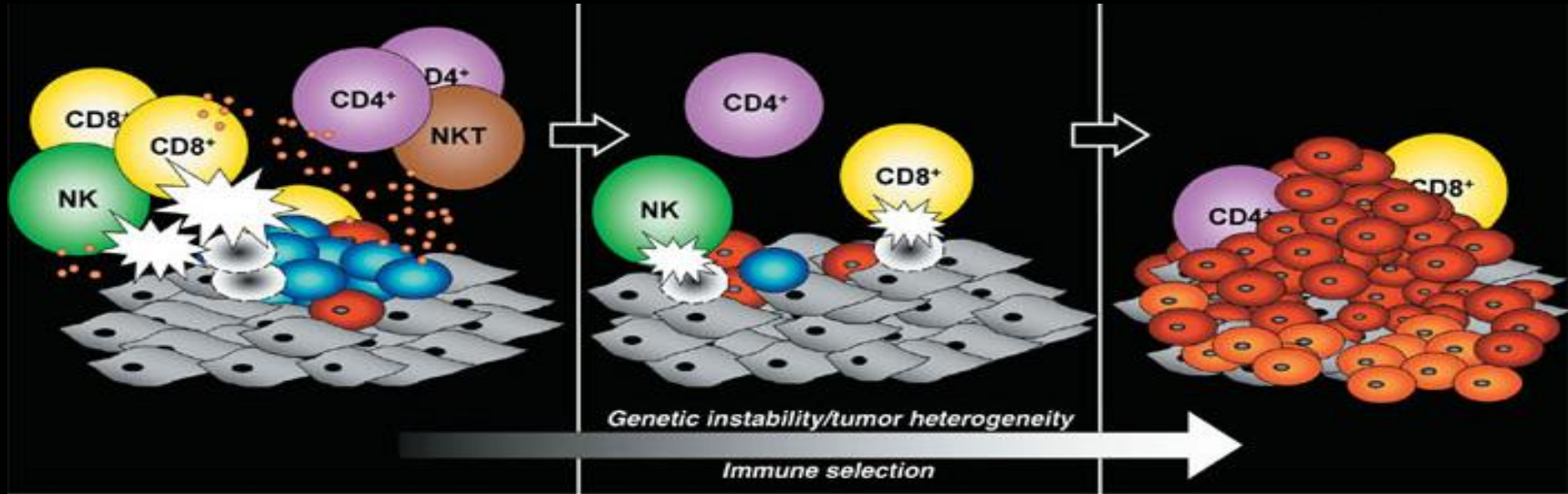
Genomics of primary tumors and metastases



✓ Highly heterogeneous genomic patterns between metastases

Immunoediting of cancer cells

Schreiber et al. *Science* 2011



Elimination

refers to effective immune surveillance for clones that express TSA

Shankaran et al. *Nature* 2001
Immunosurveillance RAG-/- STAT1-/-

Equilibrium

refers to the selection for resistant clones (red)

Koebel et al. *Nature* 2007
Immunoediting / Equilibrium

Escape

refers to the rapid proliferation of resistant clones in the immunocompetent host

Matsushita et al. *Nature* 2012
Immunoediting / Escape

Tumor and microenvironment evolution: immunoediting in Human

Genetic evidence for immunoediting in tumors and tumor-intrinsic resistance to cytolytic activity
Rooney MS et al. *Cell* 2015

Demonstration of the existence of immunoediting in Human with genetic evidence for missense and frameshift mutations
Mlecnik B et al. *Immunity* 2016

Anti-PD1 immunotherapy induces changes in the mutational burden of tumors, with loss of certain neoantigens, clonal T-cell expansion, and changes in immune contexture (mechanistic signature)
Riaz N et al. *Cell* 2017

First demonstration that Immunoscore and immunoediting in Human shape the evolution of specific tumor clones. Darwinian selection of immune-escape variant tumor clones through parallel immune selection model.
Angelova M et al. *Cell* 2018

Observed compared to expected frameshift and missense epitopes (immunogenic mutations) using ExomeSeq data

Genetic analysis of missense and frameshift immunogenic mutations (epitopes)

- ✓ ExomeSeq
- ✓ RNAseq
- ✓ Mutations detection
- ✓ Variant calling
- ✓ HLA haplotypes prediction
- ✓ Epitopes prediction
- ✓ HLA / TCR peptide binding prediction
- ✓ Immunogenicity scores

Silent mutations



PanCancer rate (n=3659 Pts.)



Non-immunogenic mutations



Expected immunogenic mutations



Observed immunogenic mutations

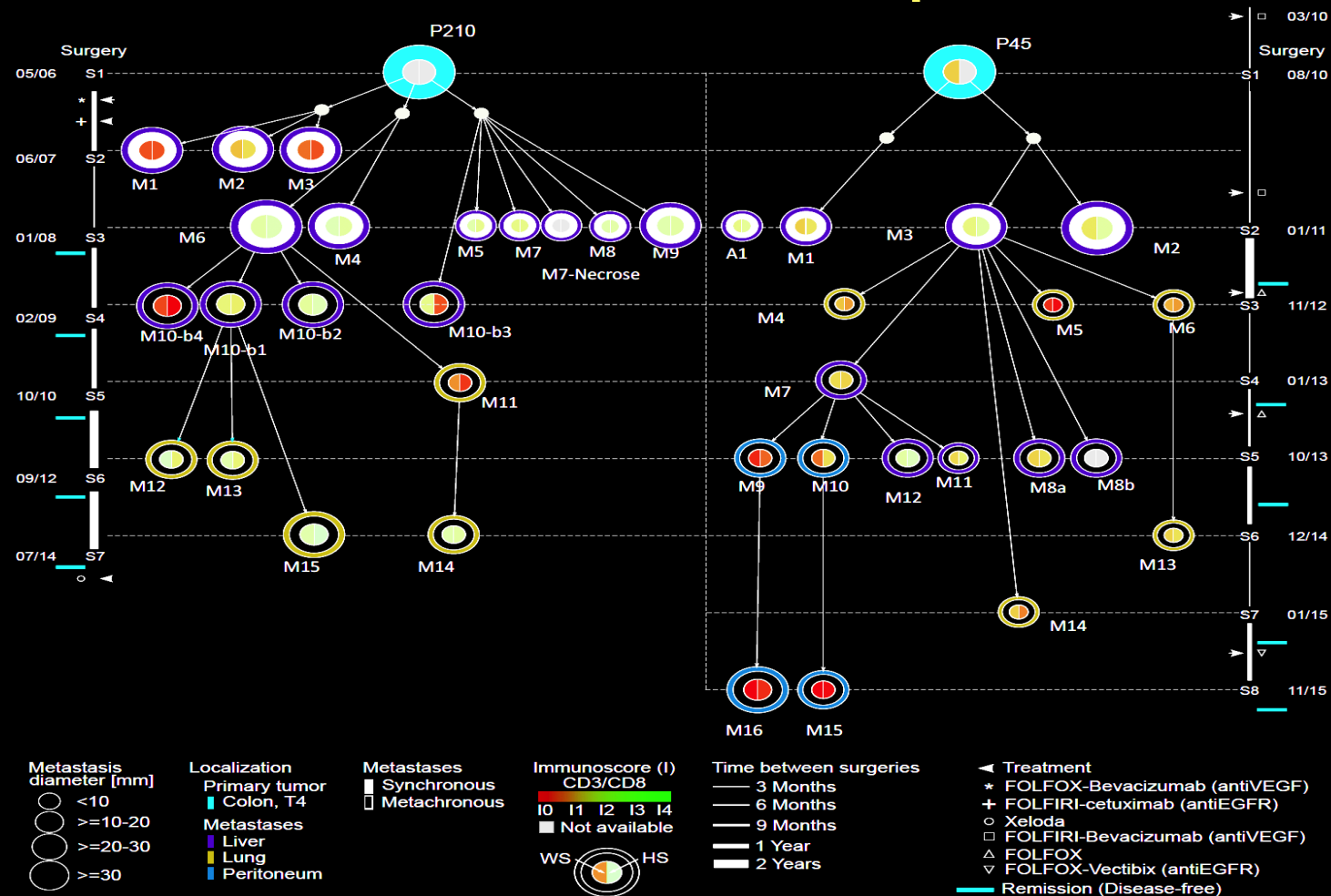
Clonal dissemination – Parent/child-relationship

Primary tumors

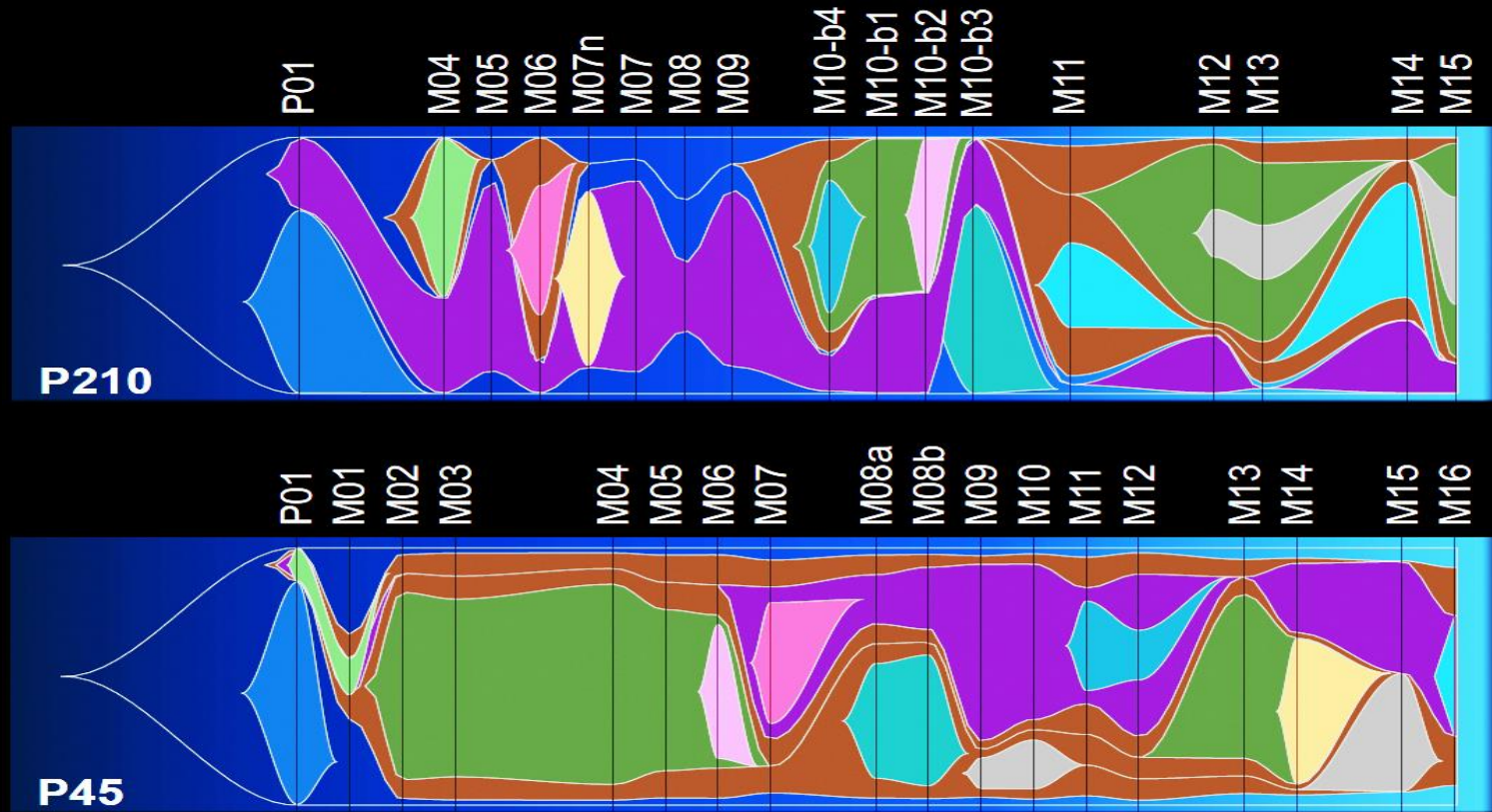
Synchronous meta

Metachronous meta

11 years



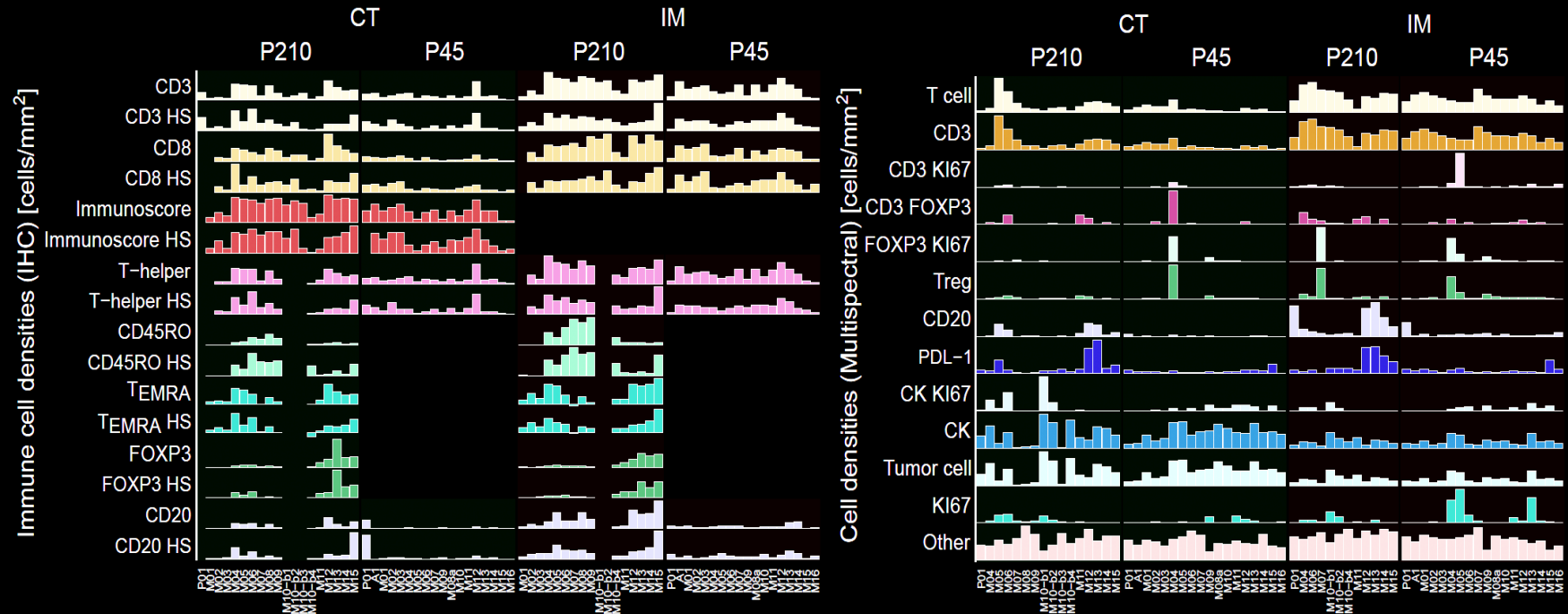
Evolvogram of tumor clones



- ✓ Clonal evolution and cancer evolvogram
- ✓ Non-recurrent clones are immunoedited. Progressing clones are immune privileged

Immune microenvironment

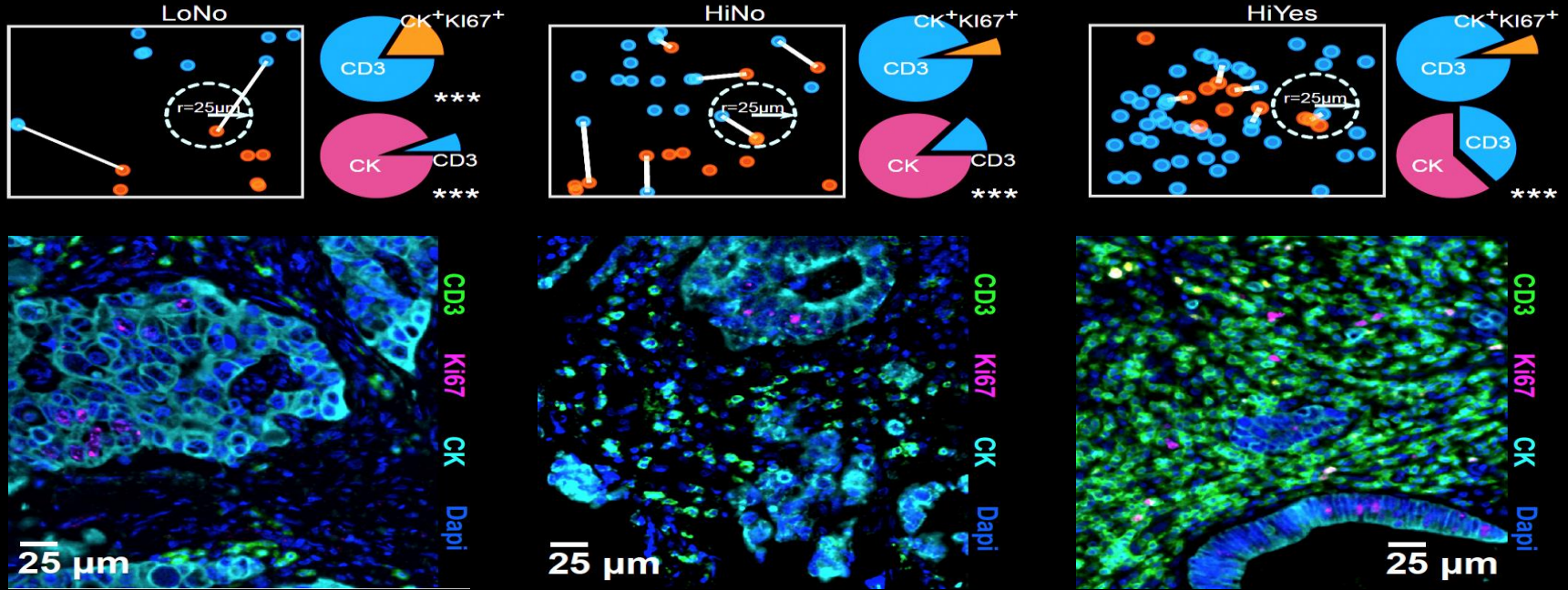
Immune cell densities (cells/mm²)



- ✓ Highly heterogeneous Immunomics patterns and immune cell infiltration between metastases

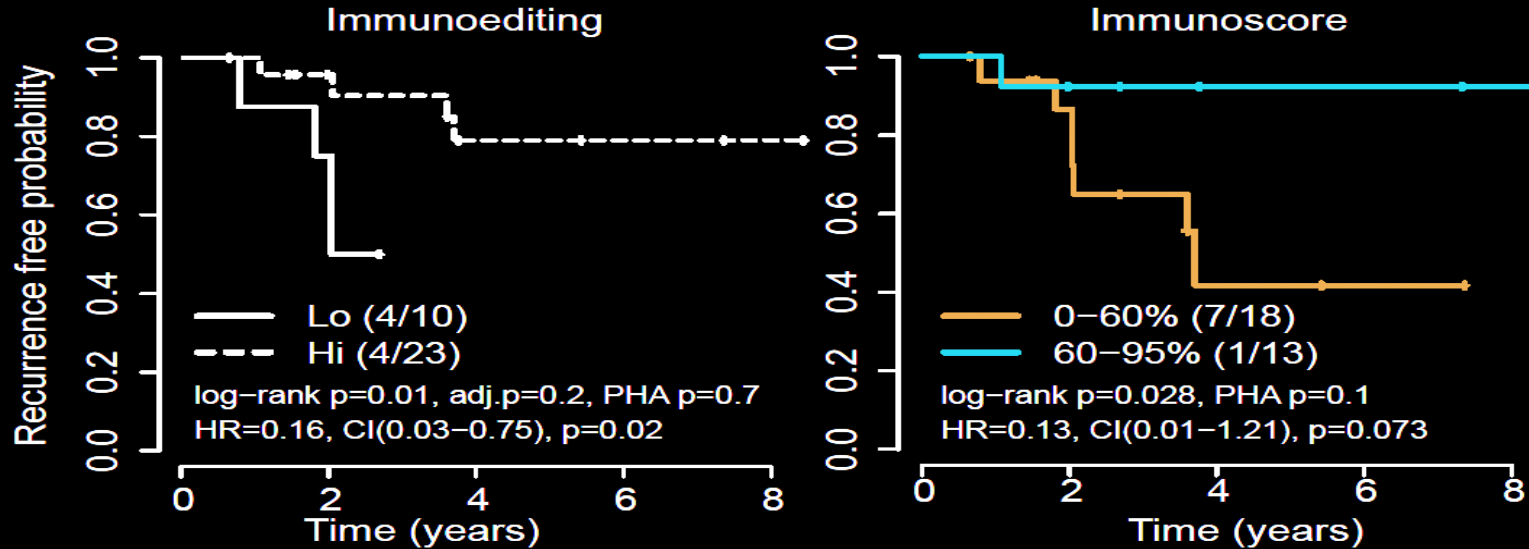
What drives metastasis?

Spatial mapping of the metastatic microenvironment



- Distance between CD3 + cells and tumor cells Ki67+ are associated with Immunoscore and Immunoediting groups, and with metastasis recurrence.

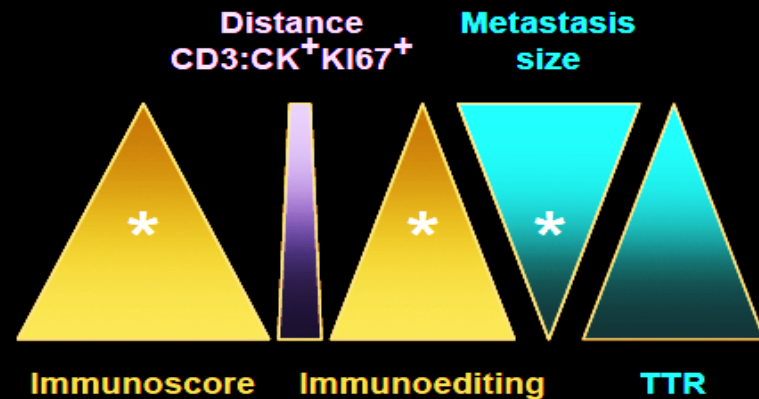
Metastasis recurrence



- ✓ Immunoediting and Immunoscore are associated with metachronous metastasis recurrence

Multivariate analysis of all genomics and immunomics parameters

Excluded variable	Df	First recurrence		Multiple recurrences	
		AIC	log(HR)	AIC	log(HR)
<none>		43.3		124	
CD3 to CK+KI67+ mutual neighbor distance (Hi)	1	43.7	-2.2	124.1	-1.6
Immunoscore (>60%)	1	46.2	-3.1	124.8	-1.8
Immunoediting (Low)	1	48.1	-3.1	133	-1.9
Meta Size (log)	1	45.9	2.5	133.7	2.6

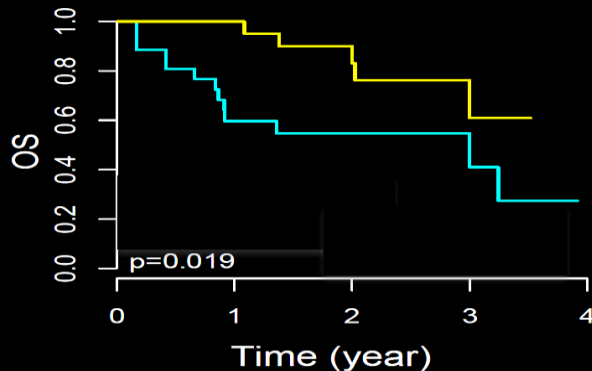
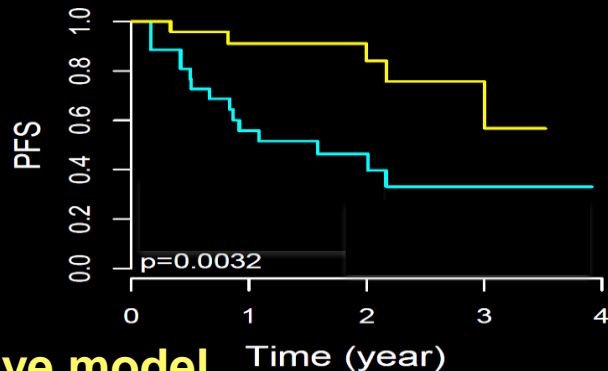


- ✓ Cox multivariate analysis revealed 4 parameters associated with metastatic dissemination:
- ✓ Immunoscore, Immunoediting, the distance between CD3 T-cells and Ki67+ tumor cells, and the size of the parent metastasis

Validation Study

CRC Primary tumor recurrence (n=132 patients)

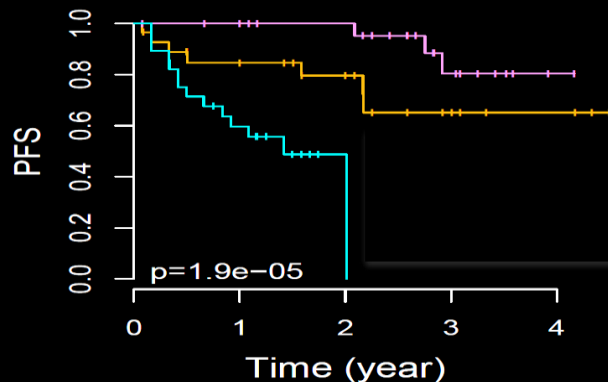
Immunoediting



Immunoediting

No Immunoediting

Predictive model



Predictive model

Recurrence probability

Low

Int

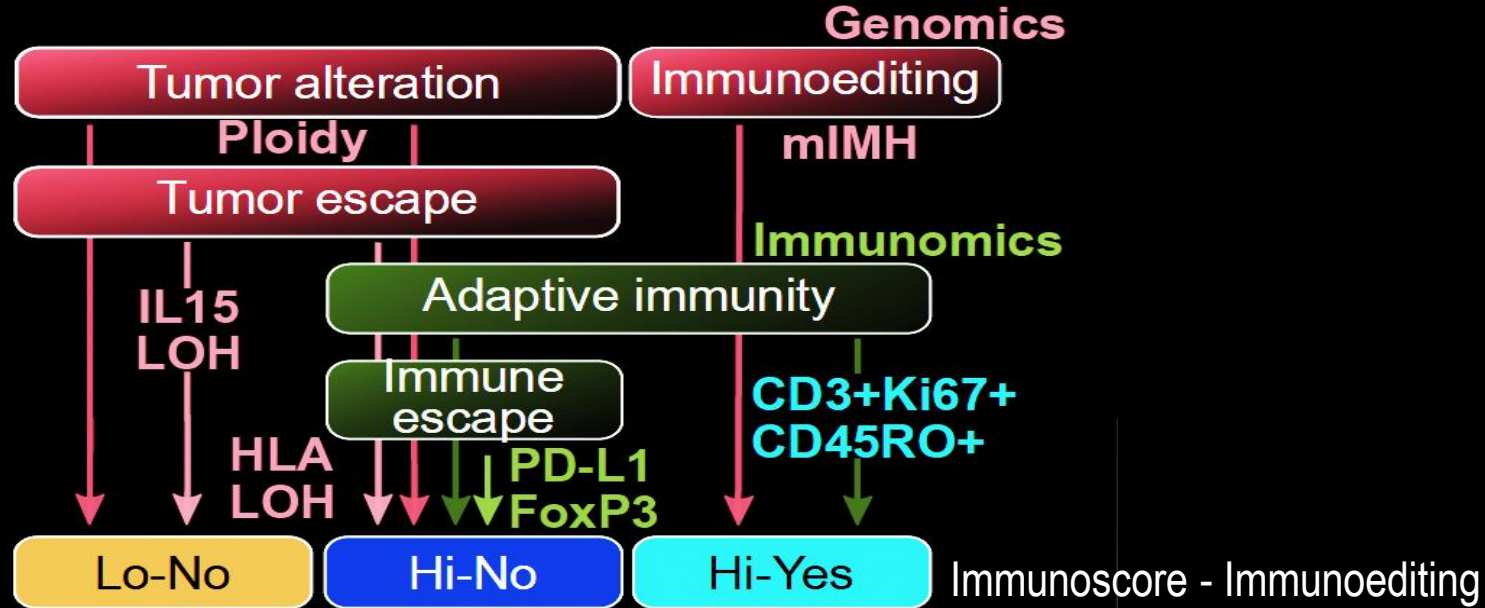
High

➤ Immunoediting and Predictive model are predictive factors of recurrence.

Angelova M. et al. *Cell* 2018

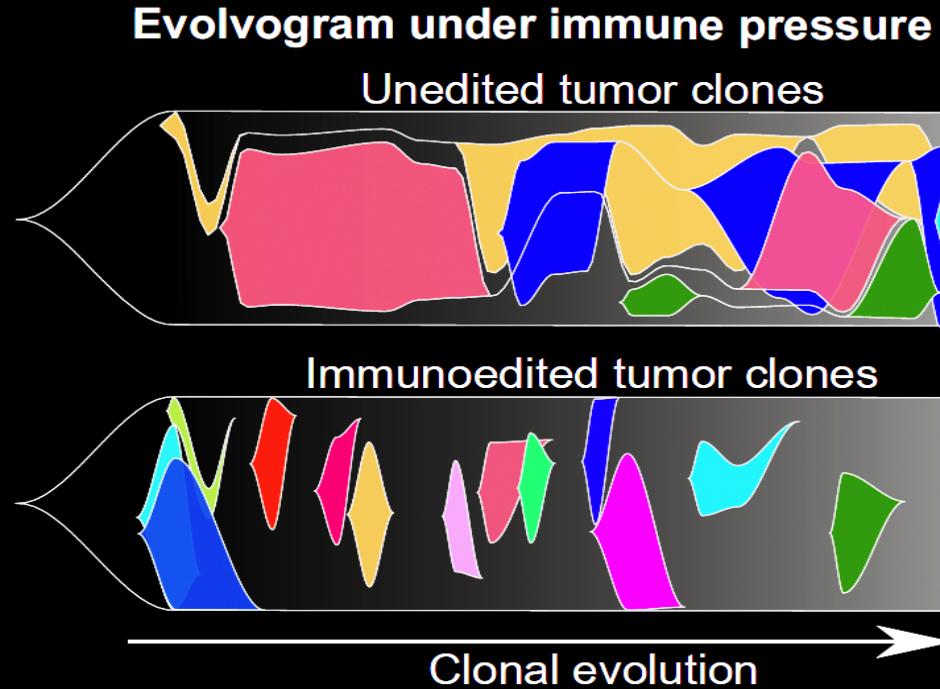
What drives metastasis? Conclusions

Immune escape mechanisms



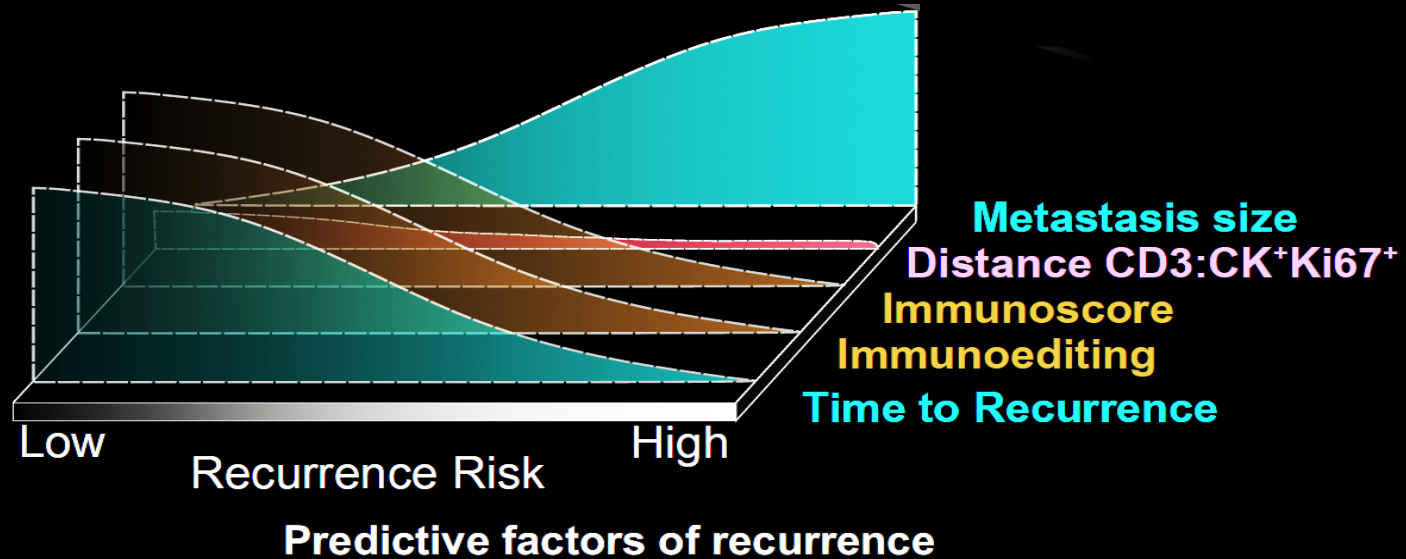
- Different escape mechanisms delineated by lack of adaptive immunity or immunoediting.

What drives metastasis? Conclusions (2)



- Multiverse of metastases evolution in space and time under immune selection
- Evolution of tumor clones is linked to the intra-metastatic immune contexture.
- Non-recurrent clones are immunoedited. Progressing clones are immune privileged.

What drives metastasis? Conclusions (3)



- Parallel selection model describes tumor evolution during the metastatic process.
- Immunoediting and Immunoscore are predictive factors of metastasis recurrence.
- Distance between CD3 + cells and tumor cells Ki67+ and metastasis size are also associated metastasis recurrence.

A Novel theory of cancer evolution

Models

LINEAR



NEUTRAL



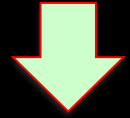
BIG-BANG



BRANCHED



SELECTION



Immune pressure from Darwinian selection

NO

NO

NO

NO

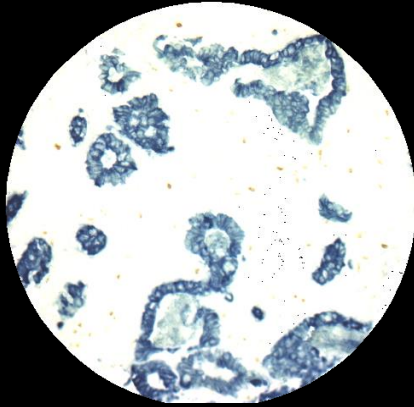
YES

➤ **Parallel immune selection model**

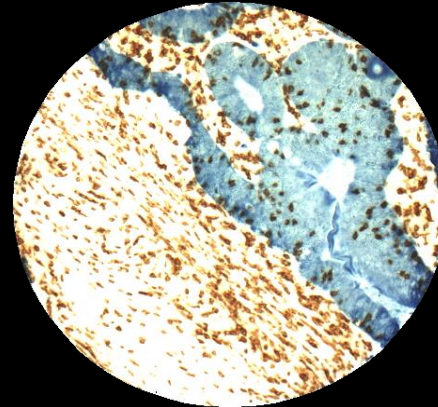
➤ Dynamic interaction of tumor-cells with immune-cells and Darwinian selection of immune escape variant, with parallel evolution and multiverse of metastases.

Deciphering the tumor immune microenvironment: Clinical implications

"Cold" Tumor
I 0



CD3
Tumor



"Hot" Tumor
I 4

Clinical implications



Predictions


Need T-cell priming
Cancer vaccine



Response to immunotherapies
(CTLA4, PD1, PDL1, ...)

But it is not as simple since biology is complex and is not dichotomized in good & bad

Approaches to treat immune hot, altered and cold tumours with combination immunotherapies

Jérôme Galon * and Daniela Bruni

2019

Absent
Low Immunoscore

Cold
Non-inflamed

Altered
Intermediate Immunoscore

Excluded
CT-Lo, Hi-IM

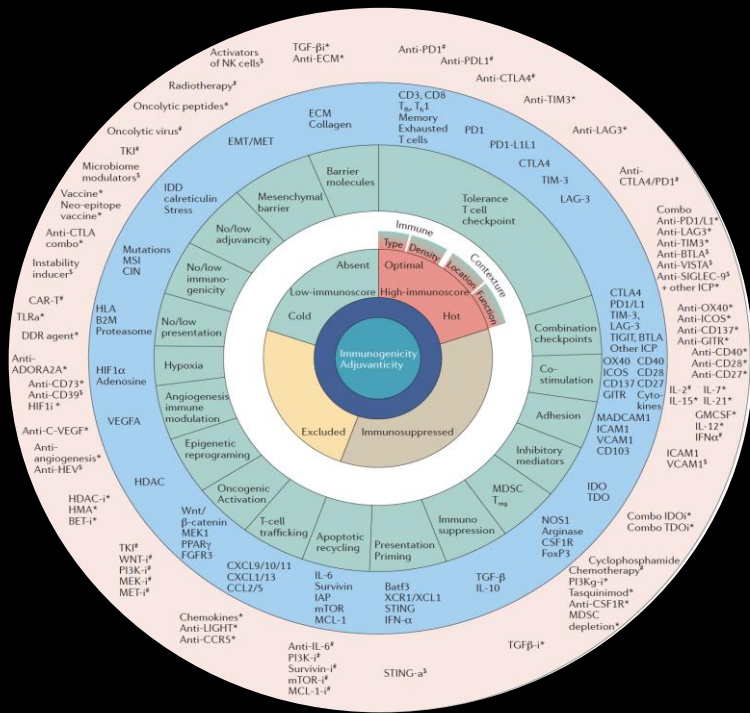
Immunosuppressed

Optimal
High Immunoscore

Hot
Inflamed

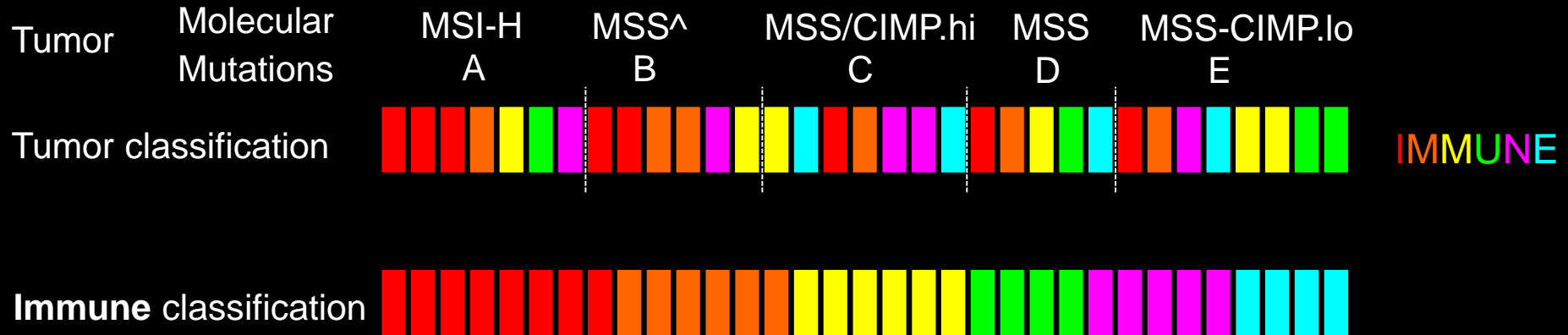
Response to T cell checkpoint inhibition

Treating hot, altered and cold immune tumors with immunotherapy



Galon J. & Bruni D.
Nature Reviews Drug Discovery 2019

Stratification of cancer based on the immune status



-> Importance of having standardized immune Assays

Galon lab.

INSERM, CRC, Paris, France

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