Immune profiling of the tumor microenvironment in classic Hodgkin's lymphoma using high-complexity mass cytometry

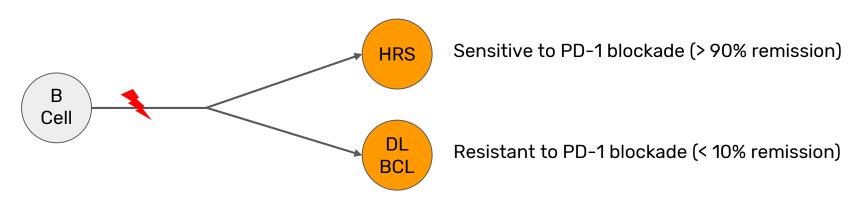
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Classic Hodgkin's Lymphoma (cHL)

- Cancer cells are Hodgkin Reed-Sternberg (HRS) cells
 - Abnormal B lymphocytes
 - Commonly overexpress PD-1 ligands



- Few malignant HRS cells surrounded by a <u>rich immune infiltrate</u>
- High numbers of CD8+ T cells is associated with better outcome

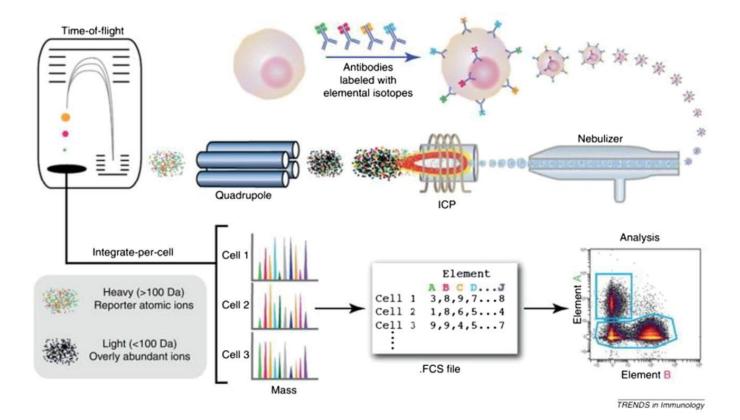
Understanding the immune system is <u>critical</u> for better treatment of cHL

- Biomarker with prognostic value
- Clinical significance as a therapeutic target

Immune Profiling

- Identifying and quantifying immune populations according to their phenotypic and functional features
- Complex and heterogeneous biological system
 - 50+ known immune subsets (just in circulating blood!)
 - o Our knowledge of biological complexity of different populations continues to grow

Mass Cytometry (CyTOF)

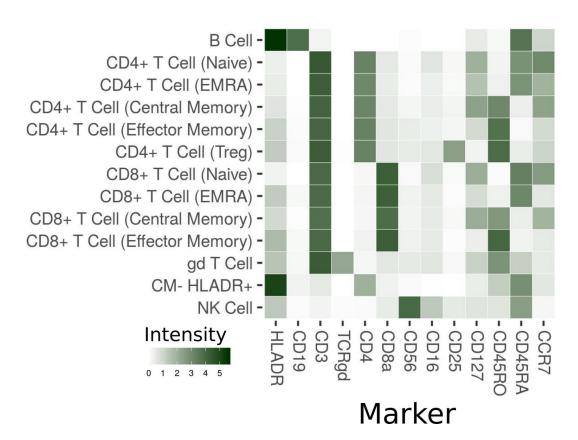


Qualitative/Exploratory Experiment Design

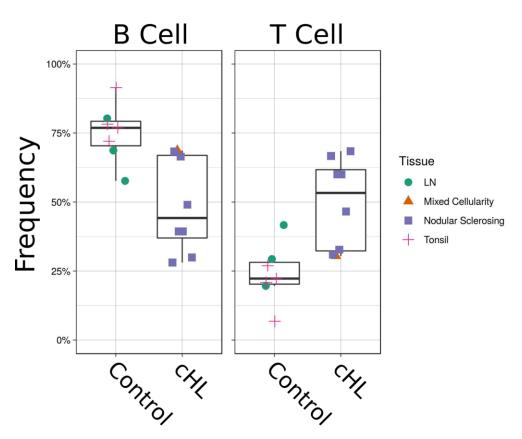
- 8 patient LN samples (7 nodular sclerosing, 1 mixed cellularity)
- 7 donor samples (3 LNs, 4 tonsil)
- Commercial analysis solution (Astrolabe Cytometry Platform)

<u>31 markers</u>			<u>15 major compartments</u>	<u>Additional resolution</u>
CCR4	CD27	ICOS	B Cell	Unsupervised clustering
CCR5	CD28	LAG3	CD4+ T Cell	identified 43 unique clusters
CCR6	CD44	PD1	CD8+ T Cell	
CCR7	CD45	TCRgd	NK Cell (CD56hi CD16-)	Manual exploration of PD1,
CD3	CD45RA	TIM3	NK Cell (CD56mid CD16+)	ICOS, LAG3, and TIM3
CD4	CD45RO		NKT Cell	
CD5	CD56		Lin- (Myeloids)	
CD7	CD69			
CD8a	CD127		Within the T Cells	
CD11a	CD161		CD4+ T Cell: Treg (memory/naive),	
CD16	CXCR3		Memory (Central/Effector), Naive,	
CD19	CXCR5		EMRA	
CD25	HLADR		CD8+ T Cell: Memory (Central/Effector),	•
			Nation EMPA	

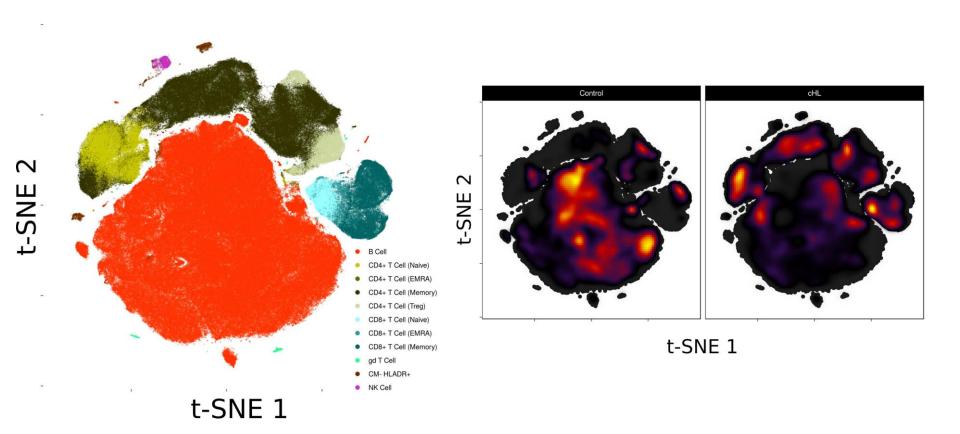
CyTOF Identifies Canonical Subsets



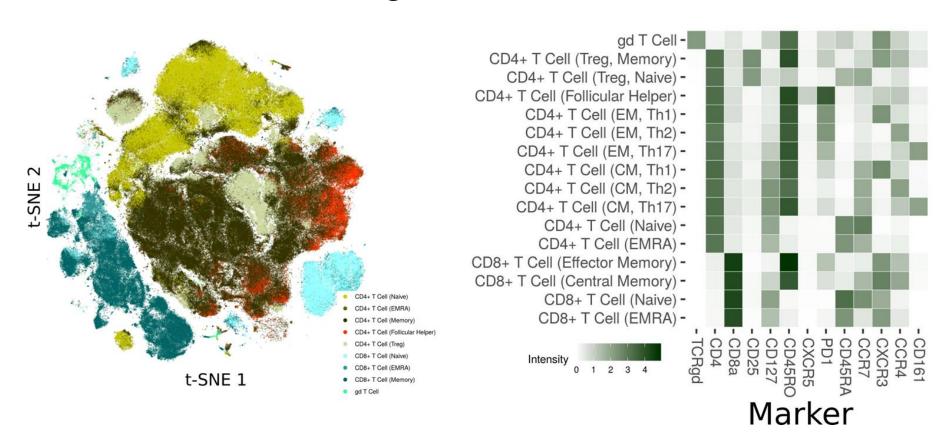
Recapitulation of Known B Cell and T Cell Trends



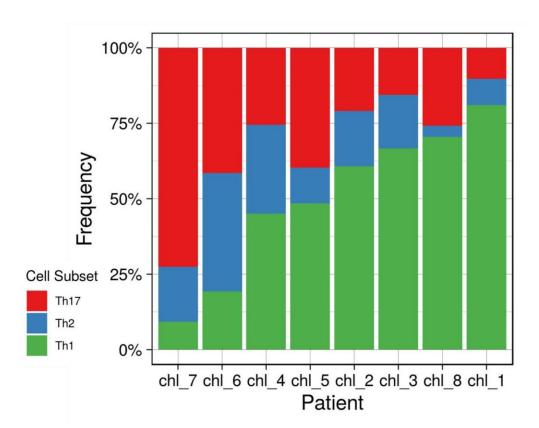
Dimensionality Reduction Reveals Further Structure



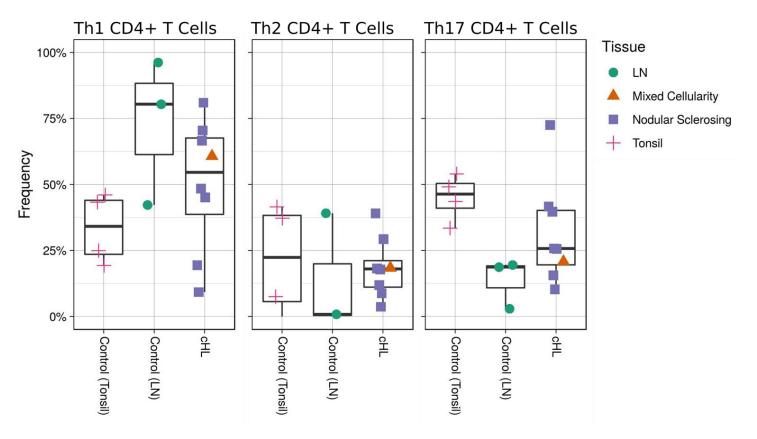
Immunophenotyping of T Cell Compartment



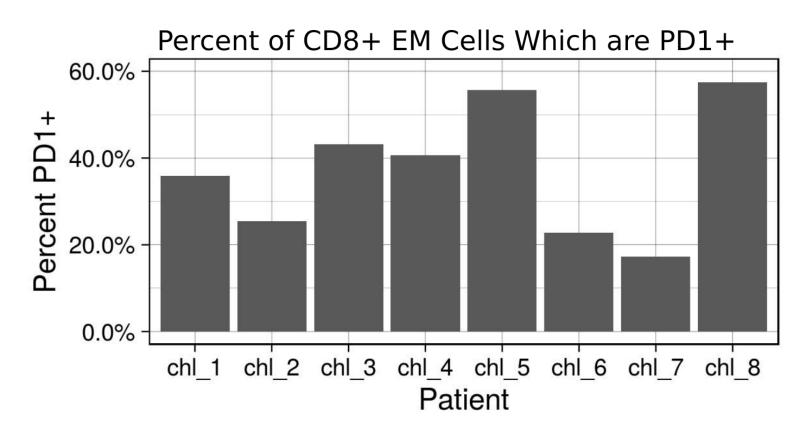
T_h Frequencies Vary Between Patients



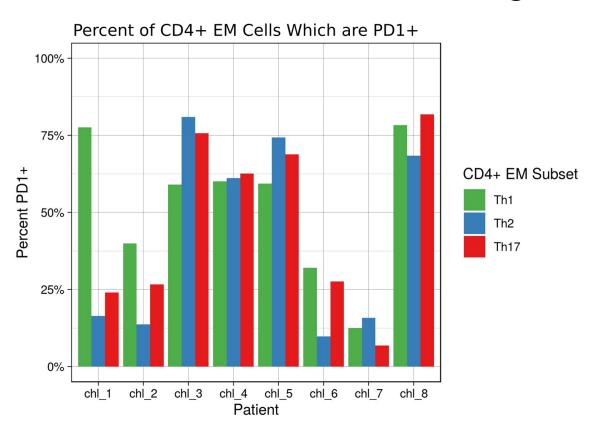
T_h Frequencies Vary Between Patients



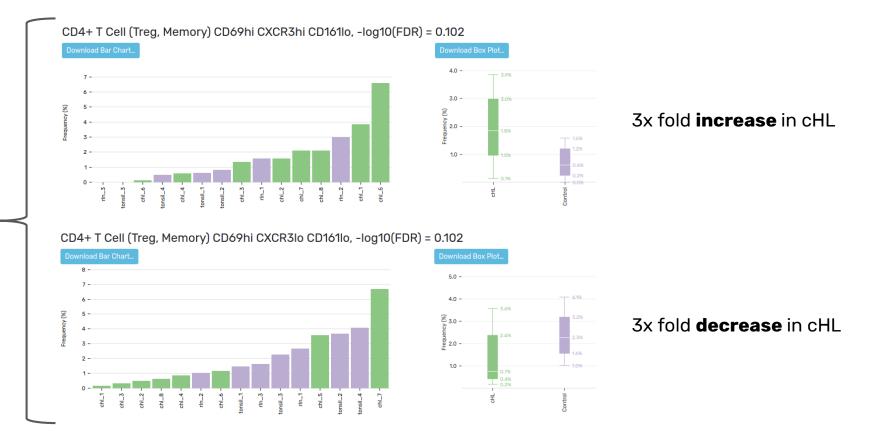
CD8+ T Cell PD-1 Level is Heterogeneous Between Patients



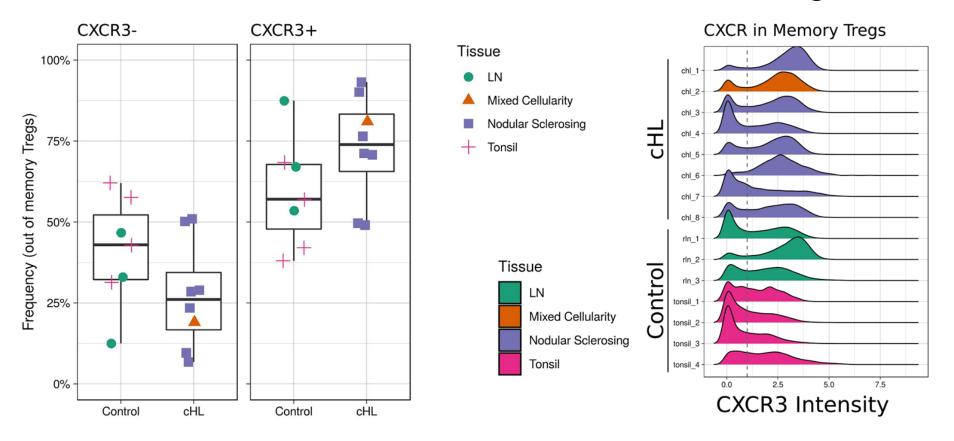
CD4+ T Cell PD-1 Level is Also Heterogeneous



CXCR3-Dependent Differences Between Tregs



CXCR3-Dependent Differences Between Tregs



Detection of HRS Cells using CyTOF + Semi-Supervised DR

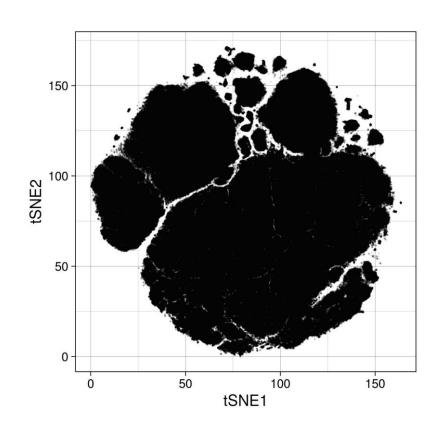
31 markers

CCR4 **CD27 ICOS** CCR5 **CD28** LAG3 **CD44** PD1 CD45 **TCRgd**

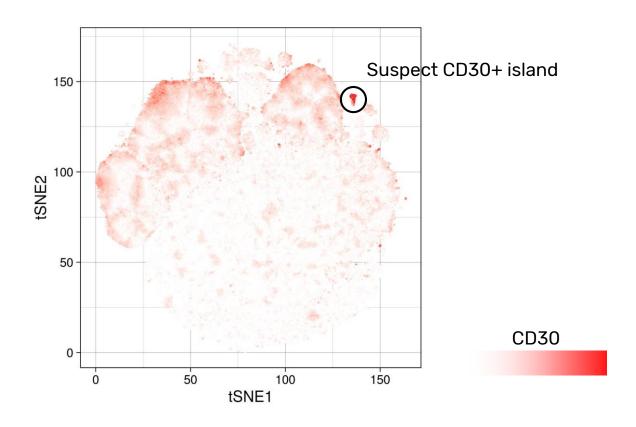
... and CD30, PD-L1, and PD-L2

CCR6 CCR7 CD3 CD45RA TIM3 CD4 **CD45R0** CD5 **CD56** CD7 CD69 CD8a **CD127** CD11a CD161 CD16 CXCR3 **CD19** CXCR5 **CD25 HLADR**

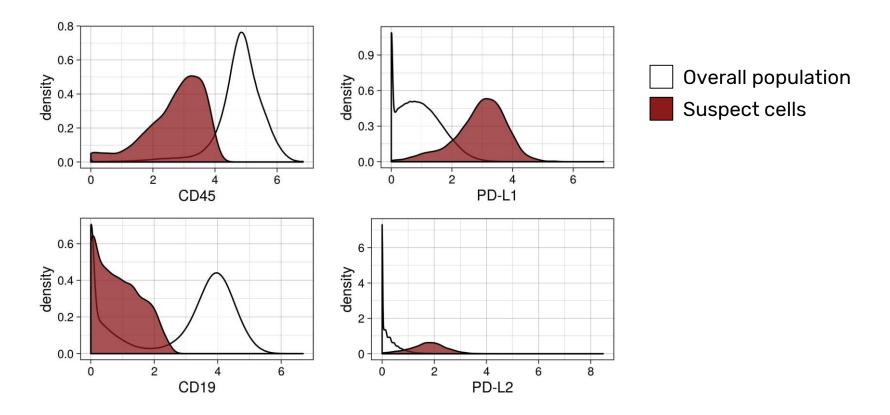
Detection of HRS Cells using CyTOF + Semi-Supervised DR



Detection of HRS Cells using CyTOF + Semi-Supervised DR



Further Investigation Confirms HRS Phenotype



Summary

- The combination of high-complexity cytometry and sophisticated analytics enables immune profiling of cHL
- PD-1 expression on cytotoxic T cells might be only part of the story, other subsets are potentially involved
- Semi-supervised analysis can identify HRS cells

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