



An Immunogram for the Cancer-Immunity Cycle: Towards Personalized Cancer Immunotherapy

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Presenter Disclosure Information

Takahiro Karasaki

The following relationships exist related to this presentation:

<No Relationships to Disclose>



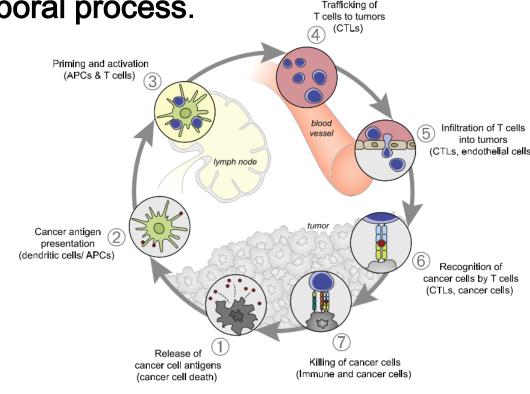
Objectives

• Anti-tumor immunity is a dynamic spacio-temporal process.

→ The Cancer-Immunity Cycle (CIC)

 Comprehensive assessment of "CIC status" is important for successful cancer immunotherapy.

 We recently developed an "Immunogram for CIC" to evaluate and visualize "CIC status" in each patient.



The Cancer-Immunity Cycle

Chen DS & Mellman I. Immunity 2013;39:1-10



"The Cancer-Immunity Cycle"

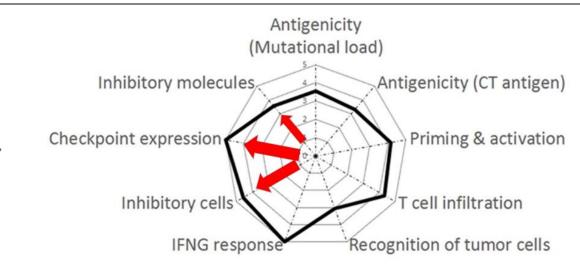
Trafficking of T cells to tumors (CTLs) Priming and activation (APCs & T cells) Cancer antigen presentation (dendritic cells/ APCs) Release of cancer cell antigens (cancer cell antigens (cancer cell antigens (cancer cell antigens) (cancer cell antigens)



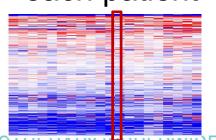
Describe the status of cancer immunity cycle in each patient using NGS data

Modified from *Karasaki T, et al. J Thorac Oncol 2017;12:791-803*

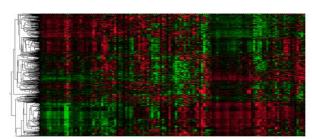
Immunogram for the Cancer-Immunity Cycle



NGS data of each patient



TCGA data for standardization

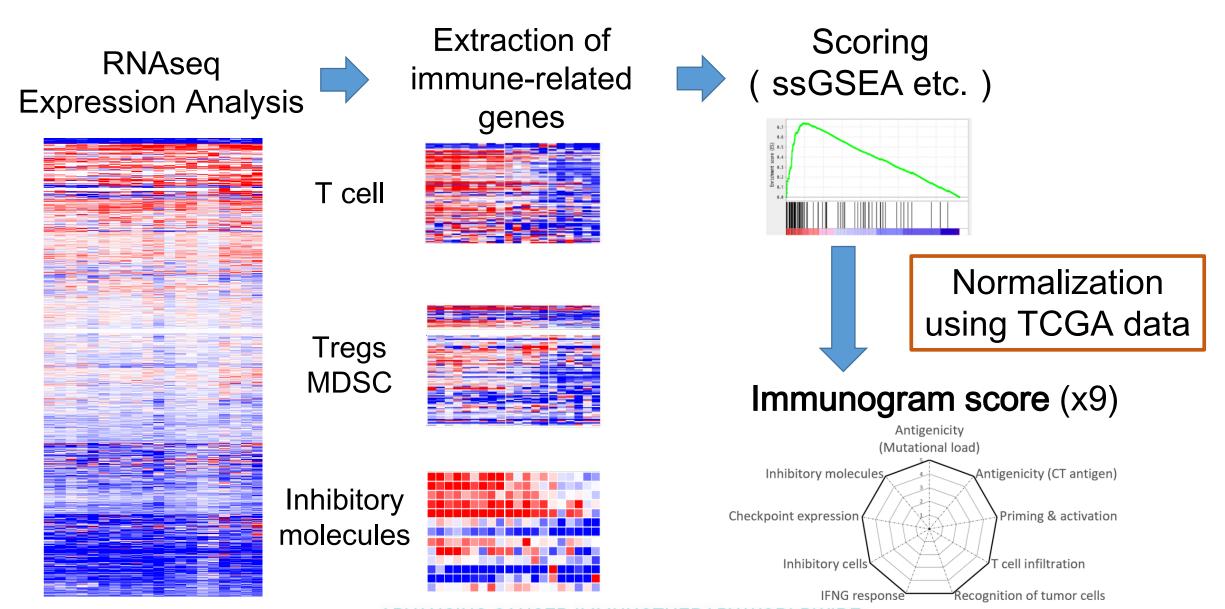




Methods

- Surgically resected non-small cell lung carcinoma:
 N=25 (13 Ad, 11 Sq, 1 LCNEC)
- NGS data analyses
 RNA-Seq (tumor) -> expression analyses
 Whole-exome sequencing (tumor & normal) -> somatic mutation analysis
- TCGA-LUAD & LUSC data (n=1035) for standardization





ADVANCING CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY WORLDWIDE



Calculation of Immunogram Scores

Antigenicity:

- 1. Missense mutational load
- 2. Expressed CT-Antigen load

Priming & activation (activated DC enrichment

T cell infiltration (activated CD8 T cell" enrichment),

IFNG response, Recognition of tumor cells (antigen presentation),

Inhibitory cells (enrichment of Tregs & MDSC):

→ scoring by ssGSEA

Checkpoint & inhibitory molecule expression:

→ scoring by mean FPKM (geometric)

Methods modified from Karasaki T, et al.

Antigenicity
(Mutational load)

Inhibitory molecules

Cancer

Priming & activation

Inhibitory cells

T cell infiltration

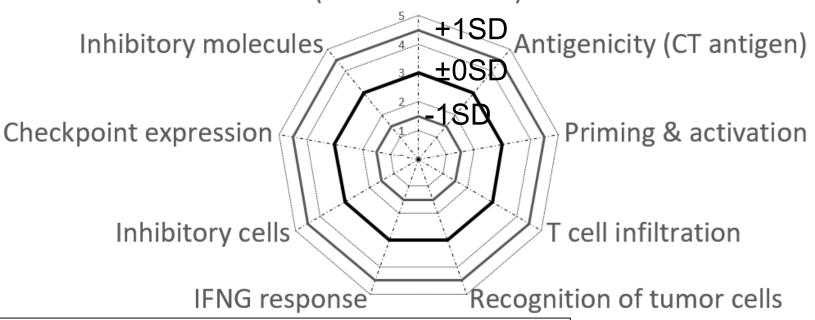
IFNG response

Recognition of tumor cells



Immunogram for the Cancer-Immunity Cycle

Antigenicity (Mutational load)



3 : Mean score of TCGA LUAD/LUSC cohort

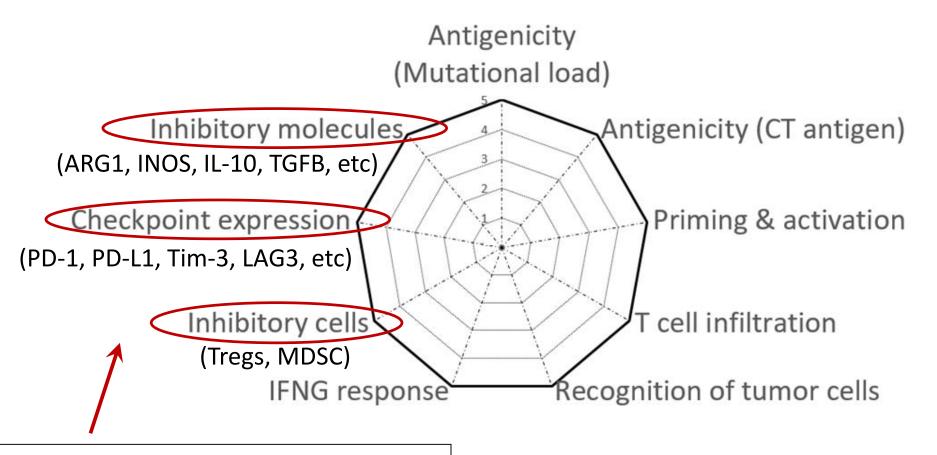
>3: higher than TCGA mean (max:5)

<3: lower than TCGA mean (min:1)

Methods modified from Karasaki T, et al.



Immunogram for the Cancer-Immunity Cycle



High scores of these axes reflect immune **suppression**



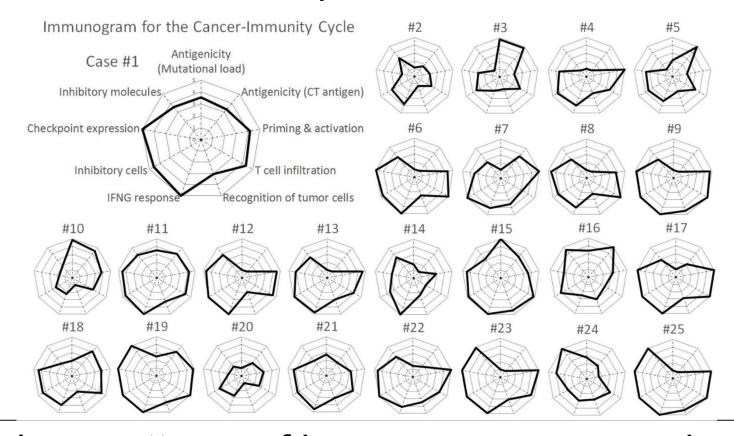




Results



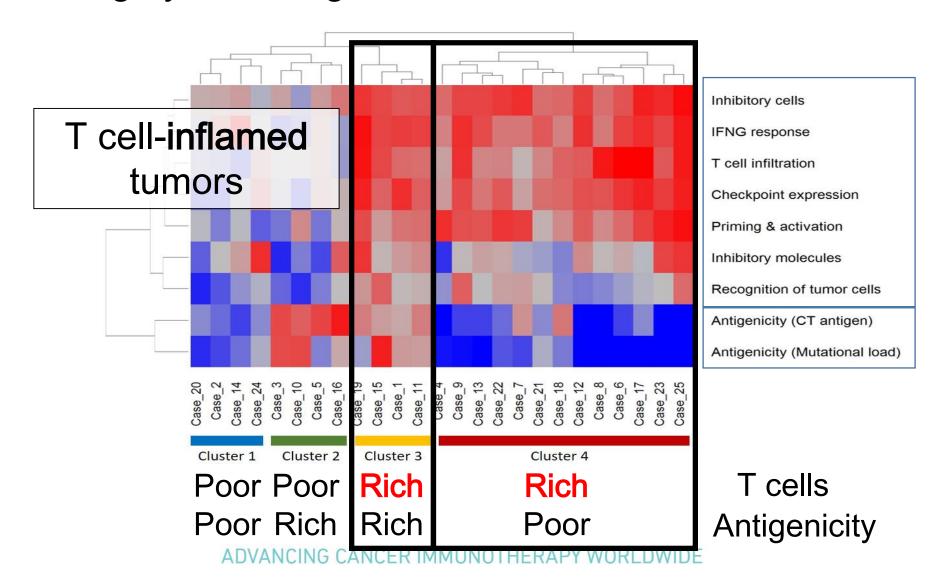
Immunograms of 25 NSCLC patients



Various patterns of immunograms were observed
 → Each patient has their own pattern of immunosuppressive microenvironment

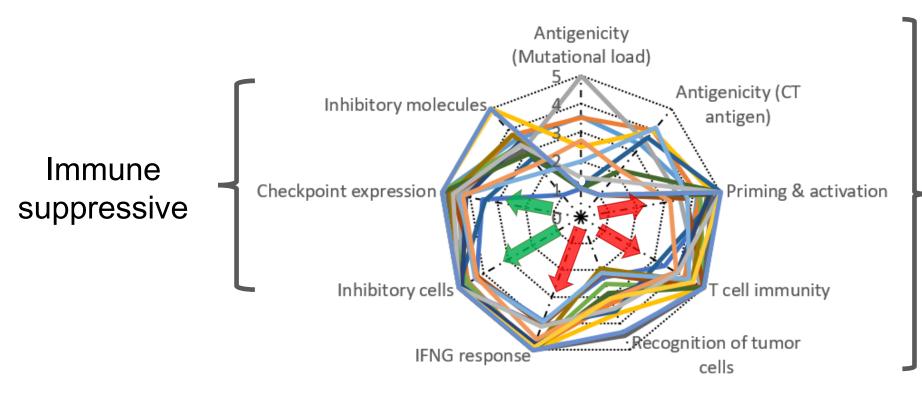


Clustering by immunogram scores demonstrated 4 clusters





T cell-inflamed tumors



Favorable for development of T cell-immunity

Gene signatures of:

activated DCs, abundant T cells, IFNy response

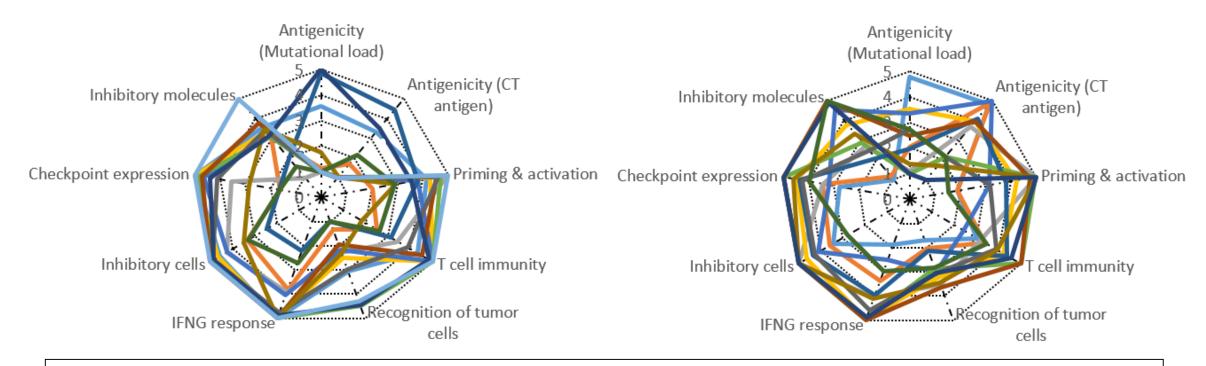
- ⇔ inhibitory cells (Treg & MDSC) and checkpoint molecules
- → Existence of counter regulatory immunosuppressive microenvironment



Each immunogram score had **no** correlation with histology

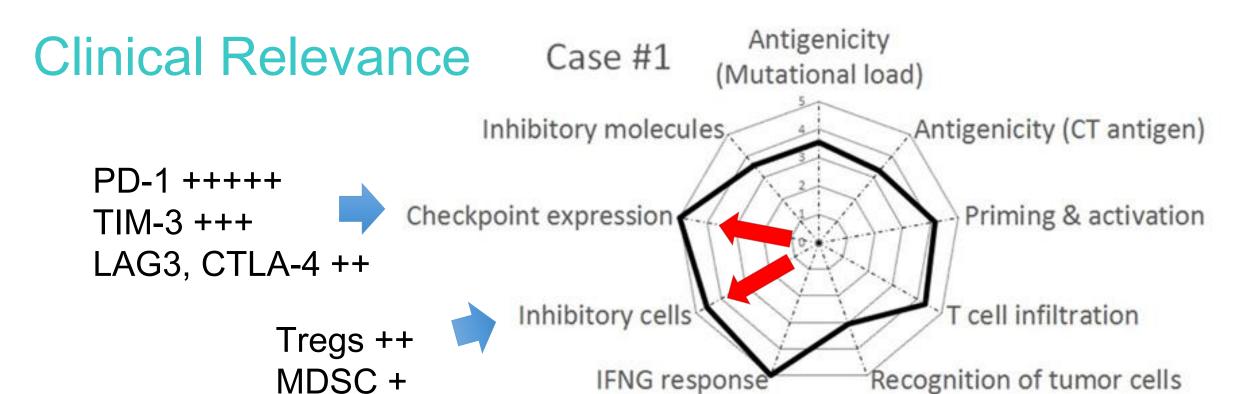
Adenocarcinoma

Non-adenocarcinoma



Age, gender and TNM stage also did **not** correlate with each immunogram scores.





Agents that unleash counter regulations may be beneficial:

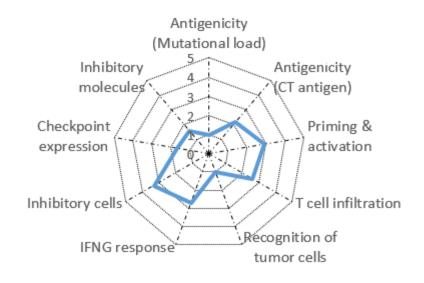
Deprivation of Treg/MDSC

Anti-PD1/PDL1

Anti-TIM3



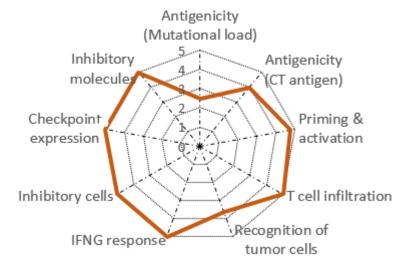
Non-T cell-inflamed



- ✓ Induce immunogenic cell death
- ✓ Neoantigen vaccine
- ✓ Anti-CTLA4
- ✓IFNα, CD40-agonist, microbiota
- ✓ Epigenetic therapy
- √CAR-T cell therapy



T cell-inflamed



- ✓ Deprivation of Treg/MDSC
- ✓ Anti-PD1/PDL1
- ✓IDO/arginase inhibitor
- √ Control of glucose metabolism



Optimal cancer control



Lessons and Take Home Messages

Immunogram for the cancer-immunity cycle

- can visualize the landscape of cancer-immunity interaction in each patient.
- can translate cumbersome omics data into easily comprehensible "report cards" of immune status for clinicians.
- can be used as an integrated biomarker.
- may thus become a valuable resource for personalized immunotherapy.