Stress Induced Re-Programming of Metabolic Pathways in the Tumor Microenvironment: A Mechanism of Immunosuppression?



Elizabeth A. Repasky, PhD

Professor of Oncology, Department of Immunology Program Leader, Cell Stress and Biophysical Therapies Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center Buffalo NY

sitc

Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

Cancer Immunetherapy CONNECT •

Tumor Immune Microenvironment: A Holistic Approach April 21-22, 2022 San Diego, CA

No financial relationships or disclosures

Increased interest in chronic stress in cancer patients. Many studies from "psychoneuroimmunology" suggest a negative effect on outcome



Systemic stress response is regulated by two major pathways



FIGHT or FLIGHT RESPONSE and psychological forms of stress (anxiety, fear, depression) including thermal stress (heat or cold stress)



New appreciation of the importance of nerves in tumor progression and metastasis

Servick, **"War of Nerves"** *Science 2019*

Pro-tumorigenic function of norepinephrine



Standard ambient temperature (ST) of laboratory animals: a model of chronic β-adrenergic-mediated stress

Thermoneutral temperature (TT) is defined by the ambient temperature (T_a) that does not require *additional* metabolic heat production or evaporative processes to regulate core body temperature – <u>for laboratory mice, TT = ~30°C.</u>







Fischer et al. Molecular Metabolism. 2017; Bucsek et al., Cancer Research, 2017

Standard ambient temperature (ST) of laboratory animals: a model of chronic β-adrenergic-mediated stress



The metabolic drain from adaptive thermogenesis is highly significant!

Eng et al., Nature Comm. 2015; Fischer et al. Molecular Metabolism. 2017; Bucsek et al., Cancer Research, 2017



Hylander, Gordon and Repasky, J. Immunol., 2019

Thermoneutral temperatures (TT) reduce tumor growth



ST (22°C) TT (30°C)

Reduced tumor growth at TT is **immune and β2-AR-dependent**



Kokolus et al. PNAS. 2013; Bucsek et al. Cancer Res. 2017

Adrenergic signaling blockade in mice housed at ST <u>slows</u> tumor growth: depends on adaptive immune system



Propranolol: pan- β-AR antagonist

Eng et al., Nature Comm. 2015 Bucsek, Qiao et al, Cancer Research, 2017

Our models for studying the impact of adrenergic stress in on the immune system and the TME



Beta-blockers improve patients' response to immunotherapy



<u>Retrospective study</u>: Survival is significantly increased in melanoma patients who received at least one immunotherapy (IL-2, α CTLA-4, α PD-1) and a β -blocker K. Kokolus et al. Oncolmmunology. 2018



<u>Phase I clinical trial</u>: treatment-naïve patients with unresectable stage III or IV melanoma \rightarrow pembrolizumab (**aPD-1**) and propranolol (**pan β-blocker**); Objective response rate was 78%; phase II currently ongoing and new trials underway in breast, lung and esophagus cancers. S.

Hypothesis:

Chronic adrenergic stress suppresses anti-tumor immunity/efficacy of immunotherapy through its regulation of metabolic pathways in the tumor

microenvironment.

β-AR signaling impairs T cell metabolic reprogramming



Adrenergic stress suppresses metabolic reprograming and drives exhausted phenotype in CD8⁺ T cells in the TME



Qiao G, Cancer Immunol Res. 2021

The metabolic fitness of MDSCs is key to their function



Wang et al., Cells, 2020

β-AR signaling in human PBMCs promotes MDSC generation



Mohammadpour et al., JCI 2019

β2 adrenergic receptor-mediated signaling regulates the immunosuppressive potential of myeloid-derived suppressor cells <u>The Journal of Clinical Investigation</u>

Hemn Mohammadpour,¹ Cameron R. MacDonald,¹ Guanxi Qiao,¹ Minhui Chen,¹ Bowen Dong,¹ Bonnie L. Hylander,¹ Philip L. McCarthy,² Scott I. Abrams,¹ and Elizabeth A. Repasky¹ ¹Department of Immunology, and ²Department of Medicine, Roswell Park Comprehensive Cancer Center, Buffalo, New York, USA.



β2-AR signaling promotes MDSC survival & protumorigenic function Bcl-2 Arg1 STAT3 PD-L1 MAN VEGF-a **APOPTOSIS** ANTITUMOR FUNCTION STAT3 β2-AR MDSC • МНС FAS FASL T CELL T CELL IFN-y ACTIVATION → IFN-y PRODUCTION M

The expression of β2-AR on MDSCs increases in human patients with cancer

4T1 Tumor Bearing Mice



Gated from live CD11⁺ CD33⁺ CD14⁺ CD15⁻ HLA-DR^{dim/+}



Gated from live CD11⁺ CD33⁺

CD14⁺ CD15⁻ HLA-DR⁻

The absence of β2-AR signaling decreases oxidative phosphorylation and fatty acid oxidation in MDSCs



The absence of β2-AR signaling decreases CPT1A expression





Raud et al., Cell Metabolism 2018

Mohammadpour et al., Cell Reports, 2021

β2-AR signaling enhances FAO and is associated with increased tumor growth



Etomoxir dose:10 mg/kg (10-15µM)

Mohammadpour et al., Cell Reports, 2021

Fatty acid oxidation in MDSCs increases PGE2 production



Veglia et al., Nature 2019 Yan et al., Cancer research 2018 Adeshakin., Cellular Immunology 2021



Mohammadpour et al., Cell Reports, 2021

Autophagy promotes MDSC suppressor functions



β2-AR signaling increases autophagy



1500-

1000-

500-

0

PMN-MDSC

Cyto-ID signal (MFI) Spleen WT MDSC

M-MDSC

B2-AR^{-/-} MDSC



Mohammadpour et al., Cell Reports, 2021

Summary of myeloid derived suppressor cell data

- Tumor progression increases the expression of β2-AR on MDSCs.
- Activation of β2-Adrenergic signaling increases fatty acid oxidation and oxidative phosphorylation.
- Activation of β2-Adrenergic signaling in MDSCs increases autophagy-mediated PGE2 production.



Mohammadpour et al., Cell Reports, 2021

Implications/Discussion Points

- Chronic stress, through the activity of nerves, acts to suppress immune control of tumors through stressinduced T cell exhaustion and enhanced MDSC function in the TME. *Metabolic pathways in immune cells are targeted!*
- These effects are consistent with an evolutionarily conserved need to conserve energy during the flight or flight response.
- Chronic forms of stress increase in patients following a cancer diagnosis. Is this negatively affecting their response to therapies because of immune suppression and metabolic changes in the TME?



Return to psychoneuroimmunology! Can we utilize biomarkers associated with stress/norepinephrine activity in the TME as a more precise marker for patients at risk for immune suppression and in need of pharmacological or behavioral stress reduction?

Whatever we accomplish is due to the combined effort." Walt Disney

Hemn Mohammadpour, VDM, PhD** Guanxi (Christina) Qiao, PhD

Cameron MacDonald, MSTP program

Sarah Choi, MSTP program Caitlin James, PhD student

Bonnie Hylander, PhD Jeanne Prendergast, BS Minhui (Kate) Chen, PhD (Postdoc) Alumni:

Maegan Capitano, PhD Chen-ting (Kelly) Lee, PhD Katie Kokolus, PhD Jason Eng, MD, PhD Mark Bucsek, MD, PhD Tom Mace, PhD Scott Abrams, PhD Phil McCarthy, MD Scott Olejniczak, PhD

Shipra Gandhi, MD Manu Pandey, MD Marc Ernstoff, MD (NIH) Anurag Singh, MD Igor Puzanov, MD

Herd of Hope!

Christine Ambrosone, PhD Uni Elizabeth Bouchard, PhD Chi-Chen Hong, PhD

Sandra Sexton VDM (DLAR Staff) Mike Moser, PhD (IACUC) Amy Stablewski (PhD)

Edith Lord, URMC; Scott Gerber URMC Christopher Gordon, PhD, David Farrar, PhD, UT Southwest MC Todd Schell , PhD; Penn State Hershey Joe Drabick MD; Penn State Hershey Andrew Lane PhD and Teresa Fan, PhD Univ. of Kentucky

Funding Sources: NIH R01 CA205246; NIH R01 CA099326; NIH R01

CA236390;

F32 NRSA postdoctoral fellowship (Hemn Mohammadpour) F30 NRSA Predoctoral fellowship (Cameron MacDonald) **K99/R00 Pathway to Independence Award (2021-2026) The Roswell Park Alliance Foundation; Herd of Hope Foundation. Breast Cancer Coalition of Rochester, The NYS Peter T. Rowley Breast Cancer Research Grant, The Harry J. Lloyd Charitable Trust,