



JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY



Biomaterials: basic biology Reconstruction after tumor resection and modeling the tumor microenvironment

J H Elisseeff
Morton Goldberg Professor

SITC Session 306
Engineering Immunity
November 2020



@JHElisseeff



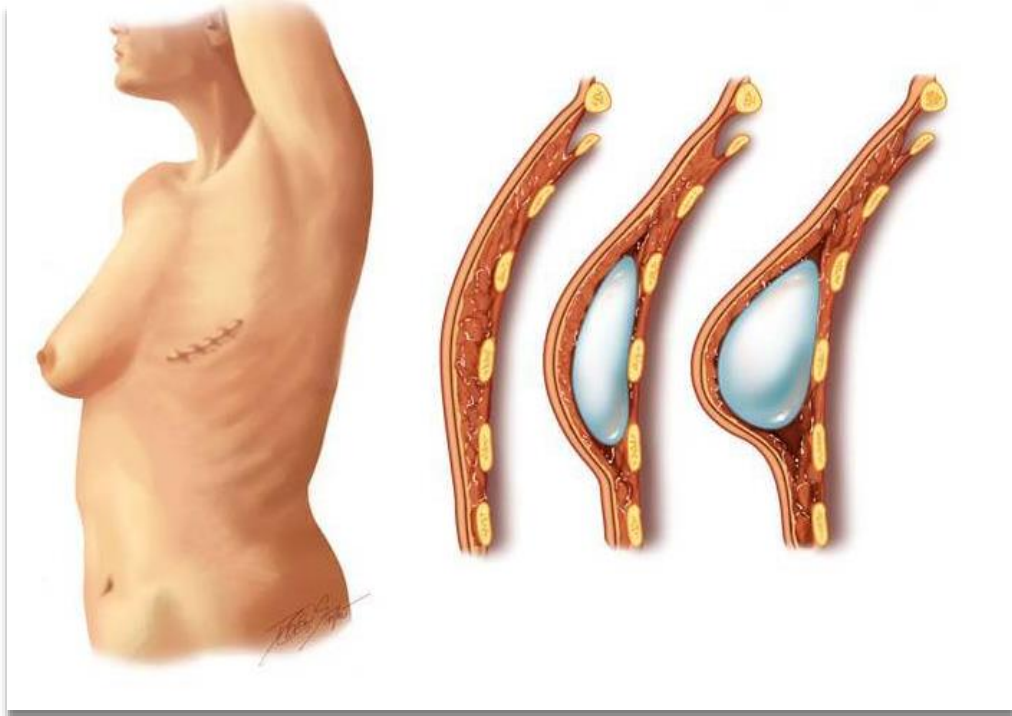
Disclosures

- Founder, Aegeria Soft Tissue
- Former consultant/SAB, Unity Biotechnology and Acell Inc
- Research Funding from BMS and Allergan

BIOMATERIALS FOR RECONSTRUCTION

Rebuilding tissue after tumor resection

SYNTHETIC IMPLANTS



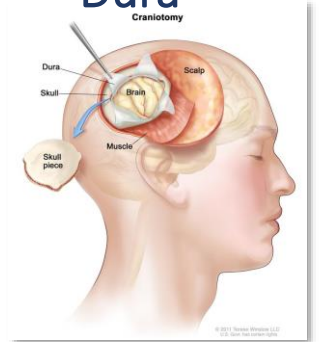
BIOLOGICAL SCAFFOLDS

Breast



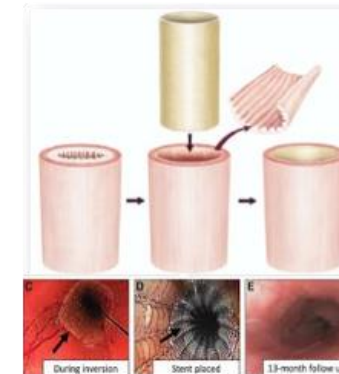
AlloDerm™
Permacol™

Dura



Biodesign® Dural Graft
Durepair™

Esophagus

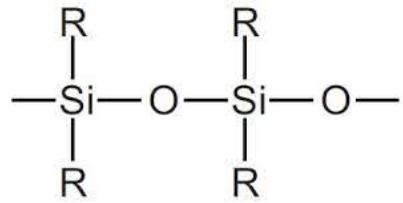


Surgis®

SYNTHETIC AND BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS

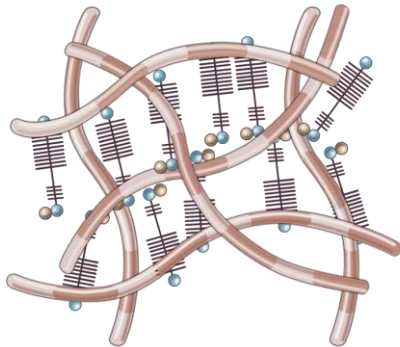
Replacing physical structure versus re-growing tissue

SYNTHETIC



Synthetic implants induce a foreign body response (fibrotic capsule)

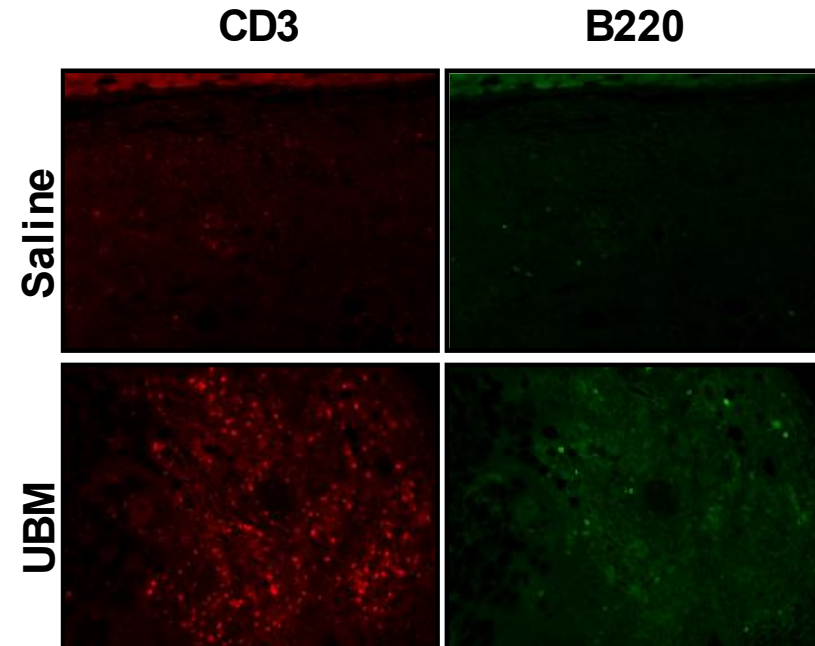
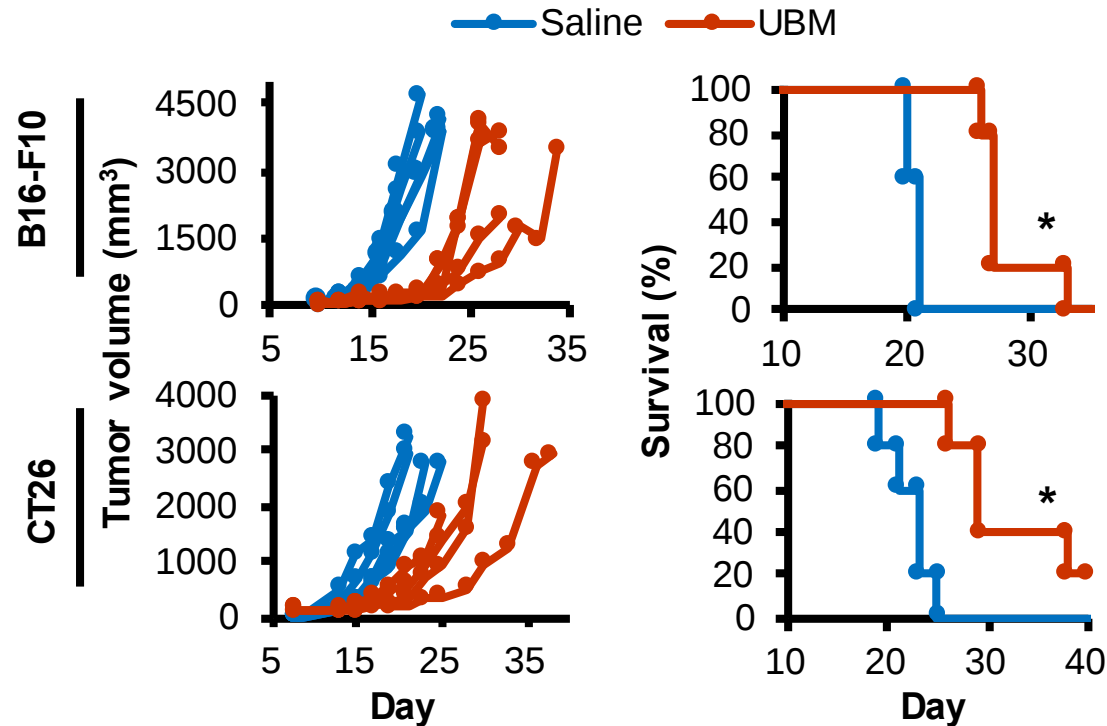
BIOLOGICAL



Do biological scaffolds that support tissue repair promote tumor growth?

Biological scaffold co-implantation with tumor cells

Replacing physical structure versus re-growing tissue

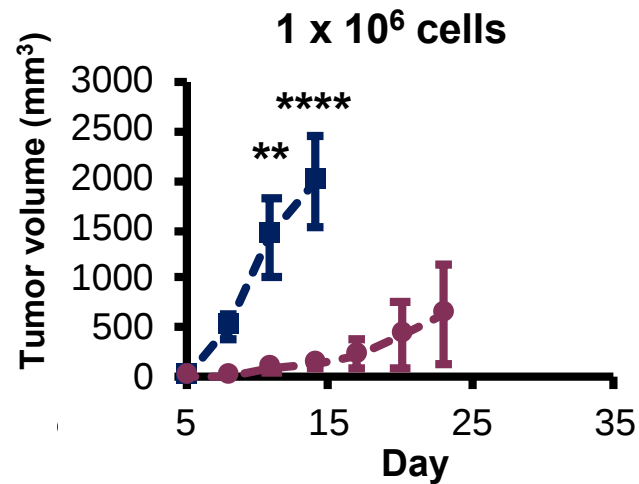


Wolf, et al, *Science Translational Medicine*, 2019

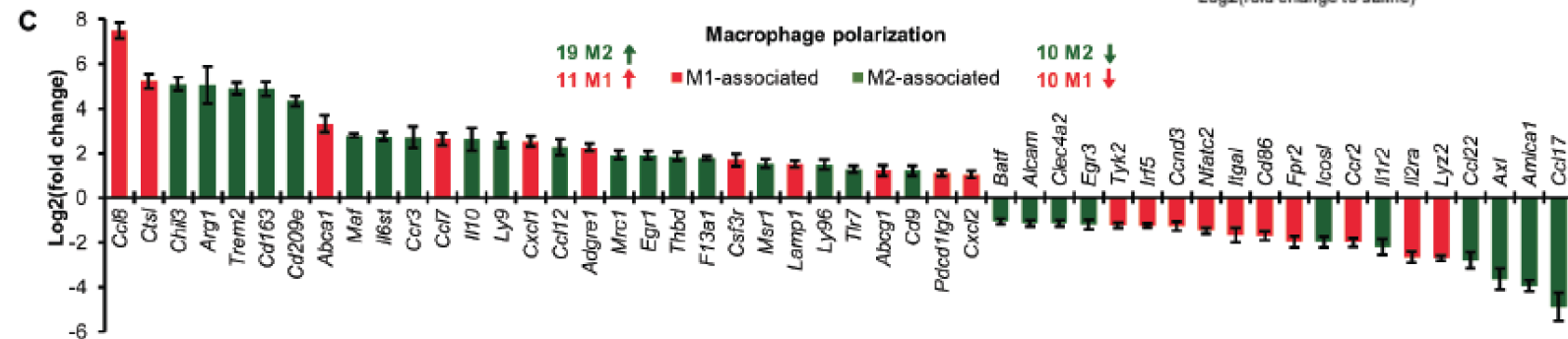
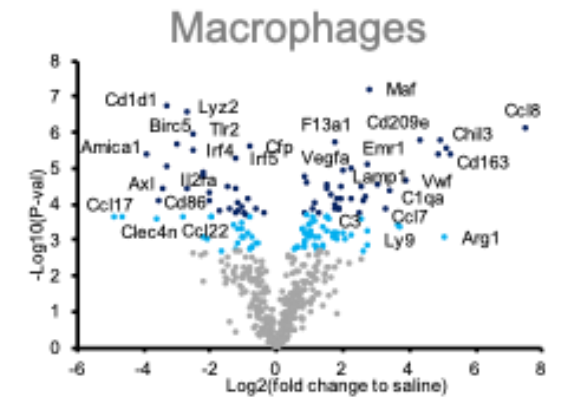
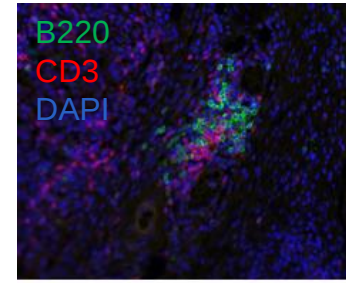
Biological scaffolds reduce tumor growth

T_H2/M2 with biomaterials differs from tumor

—●— UBM + αPD-1



Lymphoid aggregates





Tumors: Wounds That Do Not Heal

Masters of Immunology

Cancer
Immunology
Research

2015

Tumors: Wounds That Do Not Heal—Redux CME

Harold F. Dvorak

Abstract

Similarities between tumors and the inflammatory response associated with wound healing have been recognized for more than 150 years. Our then colleagues, VEGF, IGF, and others, heal. More wound-healing maintenance

plasma proteins; activation of the clotting system outside the vascular system; deposition of an extravascular fibrin gel that

ABSTRACT

Striking similarities between wound healing, epimorphic regeneration and the progression of solid tumors have been uncovered by recent studies. In this Review, we discuss systemic effects of tumorigenesis that are now being appreciated in epimorphic regeneration, including genetic, cellular and metabolic heterogeneity, changes in circulating factors, and the complex roles of immune cells and immune modulation at systemic and local levels. We suggest that certain mechanisms ~~enabling regeneration~~ ^{involved in healing/fibrosis} may be co-opted by cancer to promote growth at primary and metastatic sites. Finally, we advocate that working with a unified approach could complement research in both fields.

REVIEW

Parallels
and solid

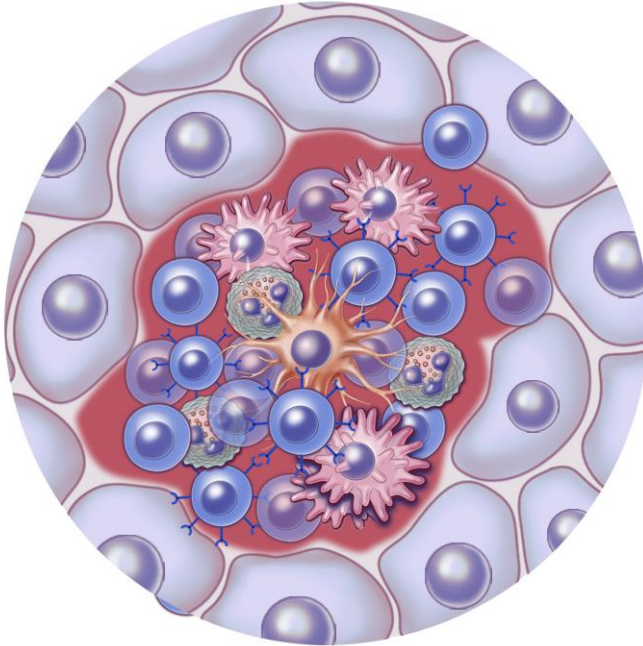
Alan Y. Wong¹

147, dev181636

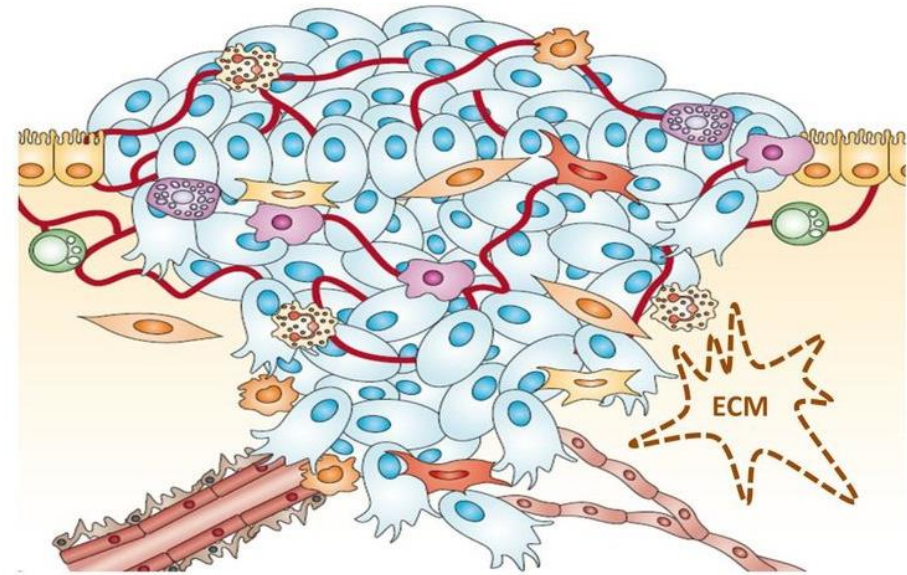
neration

BIOMATERIALS AS MODELS FOR THE TUMOR MICROENVIRONMENT

Wound microenvironment



Tumor microenvironment

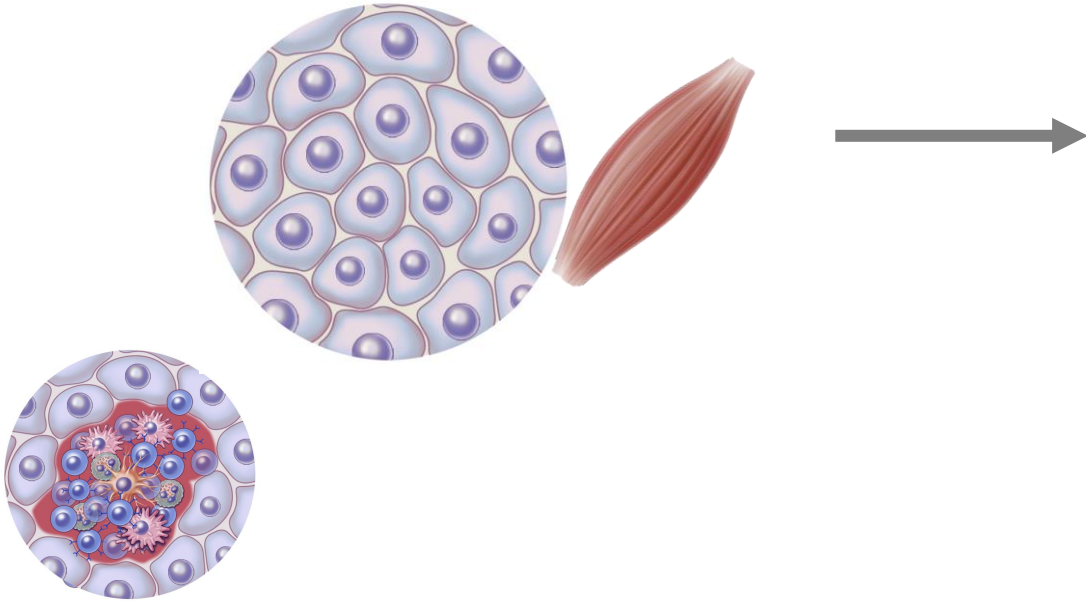


There is a continuum of wounds - from healing to non-healing - that are regulated by intrinsic and extrinsic factors that correlate with tumor properties

New discoveries in wound environment → implications for tumors and immunotherapy

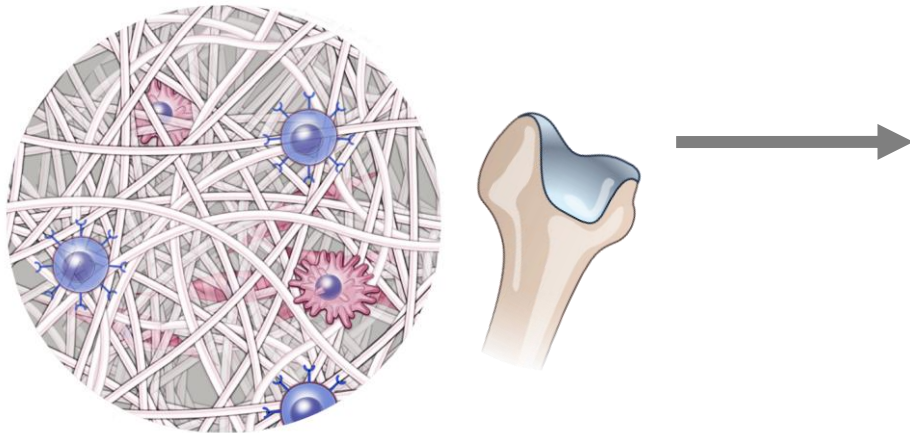
Healing wound

Inflammation → resolution

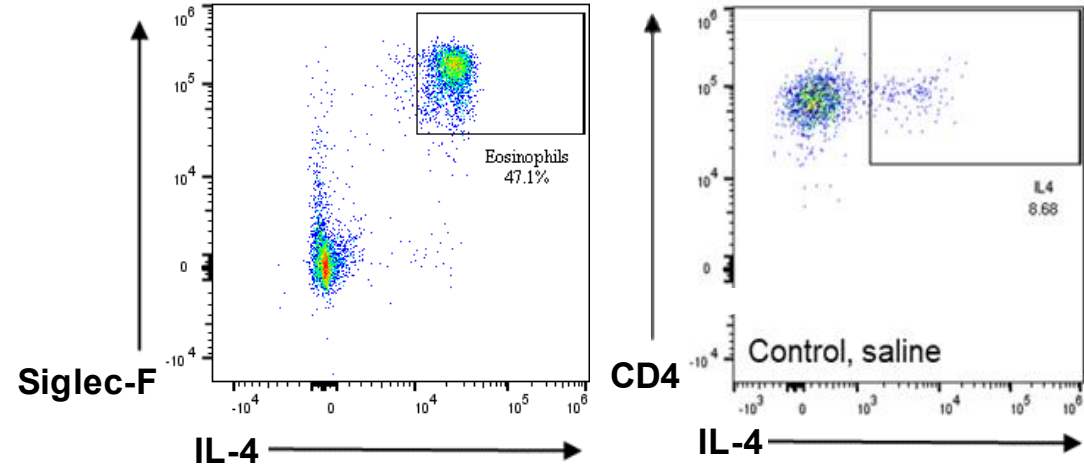


Non-healing wound

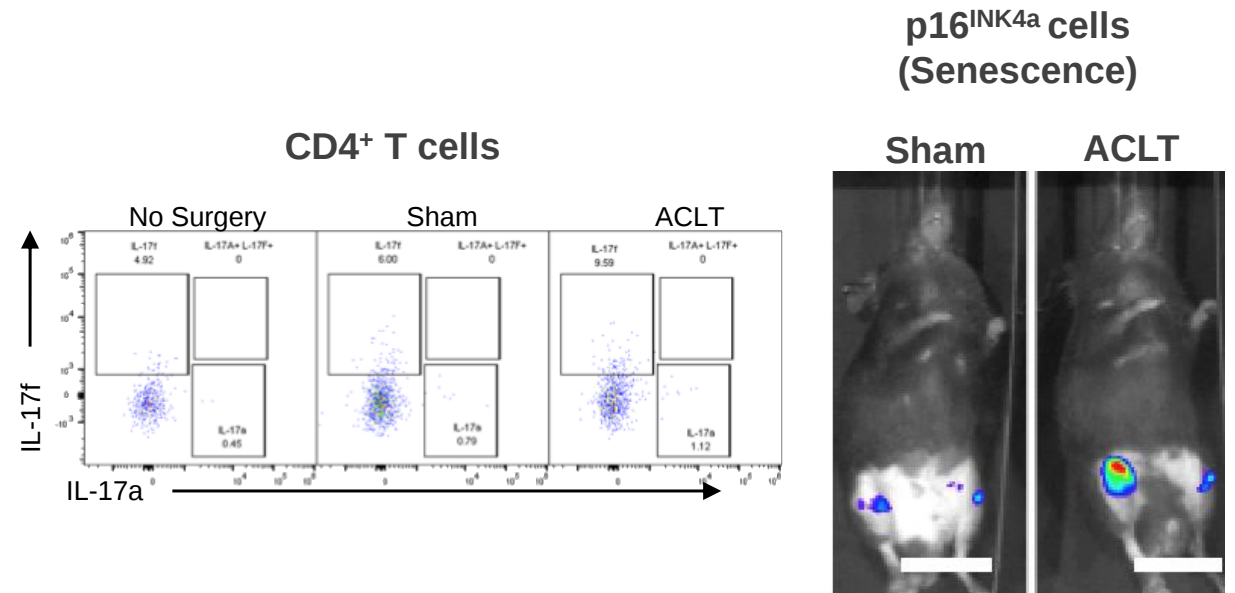
Fibrosis, chronic inflammation



Muscle wound



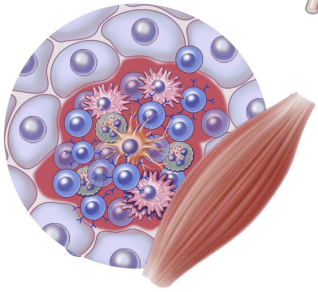
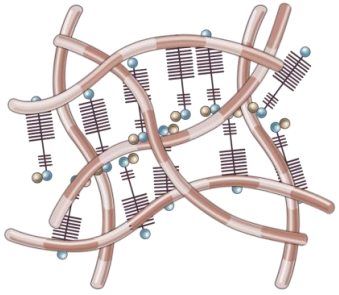
Articular joint /cartilage



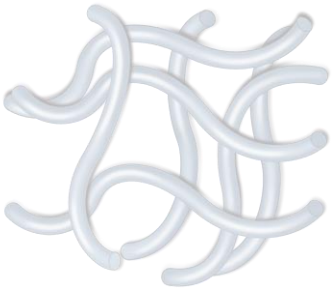
MODELS OF HEALING AND NON-HEALING TISSUE ENVIRONMENTS

Different biomaterials create unique immune and tissue environments

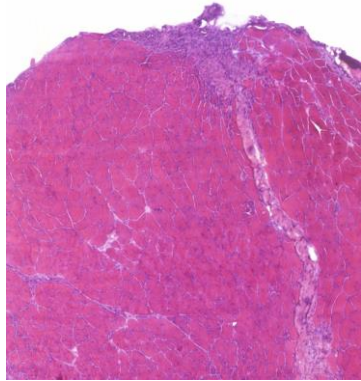
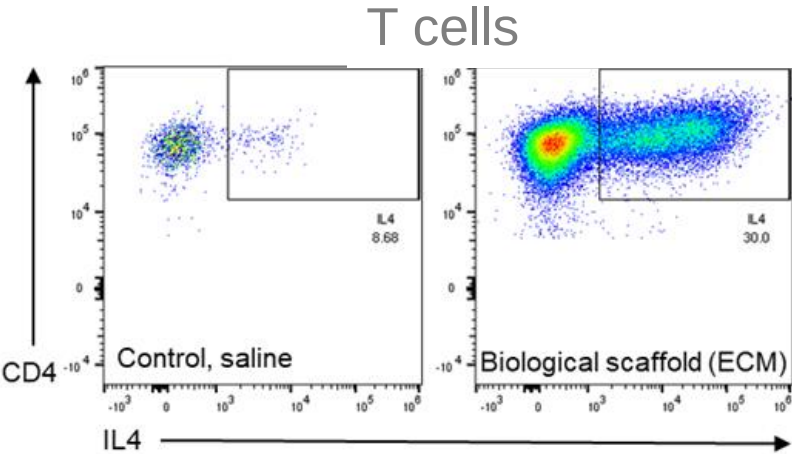
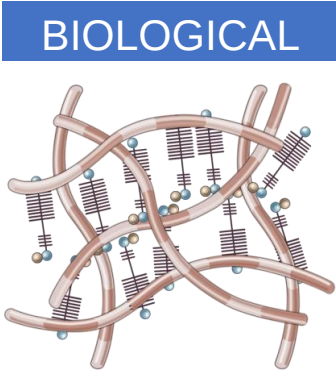
BIOLOGICAL



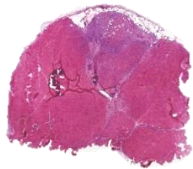
SYNTHETIC



MODELS OF HEALING AND NON-HEALING TISSUE ENVIRONMENTS



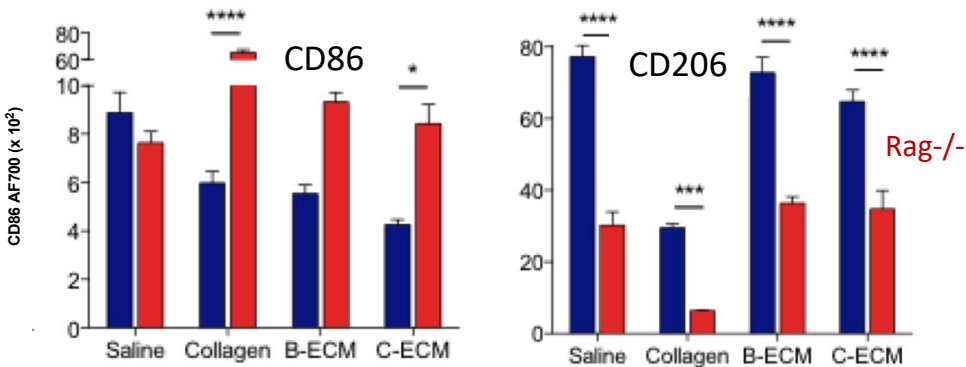
Material



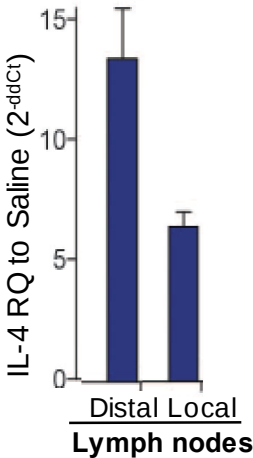
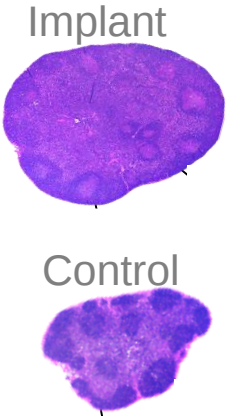
No Treatment



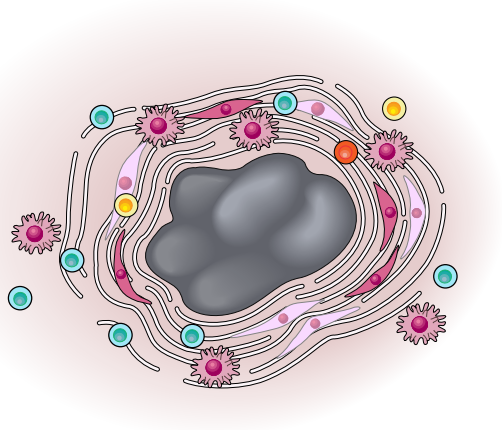
Macrophages



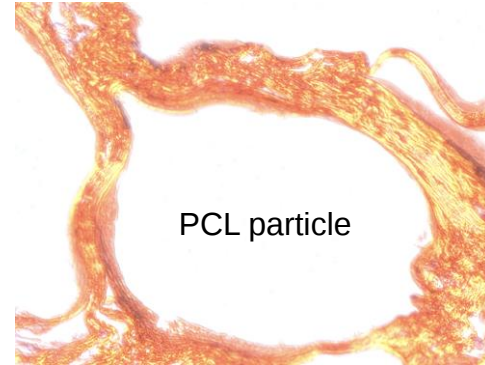
Systemic Changes



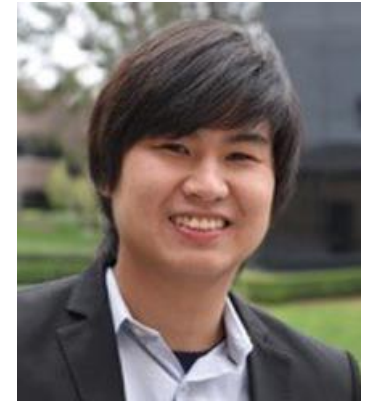
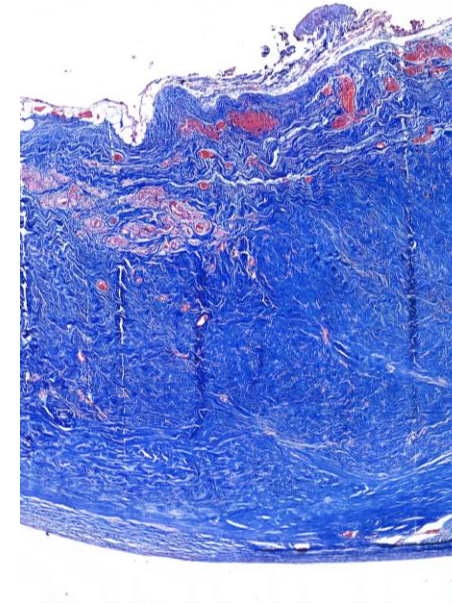
MODELS OF HEALING AND NON-HEALING TISSUE ENVIRONMENTS



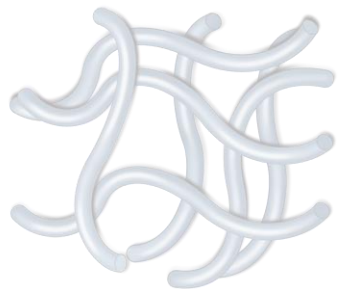
Fibrosis Picrosirius Red



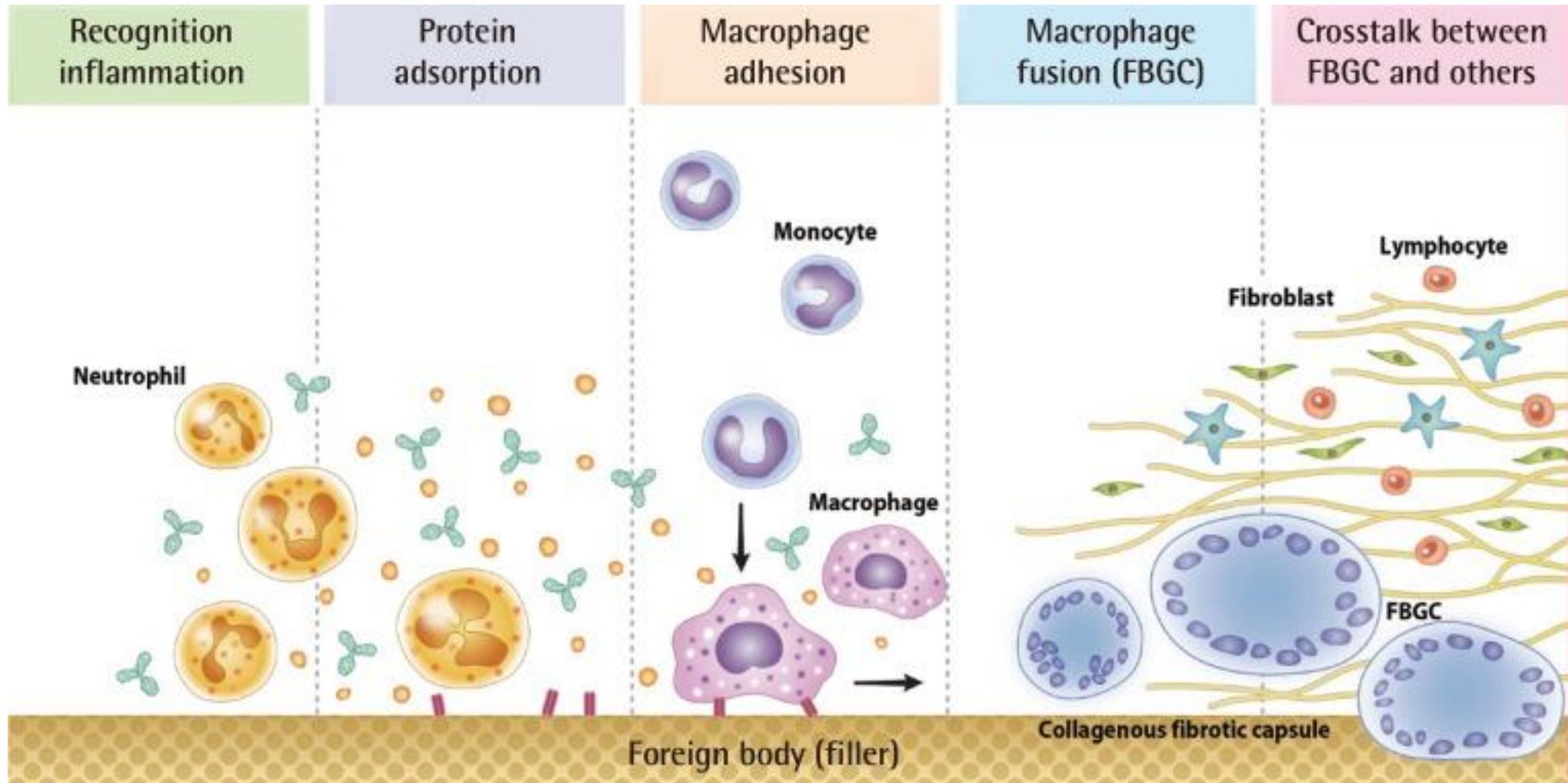
Breast implant Fibrosis



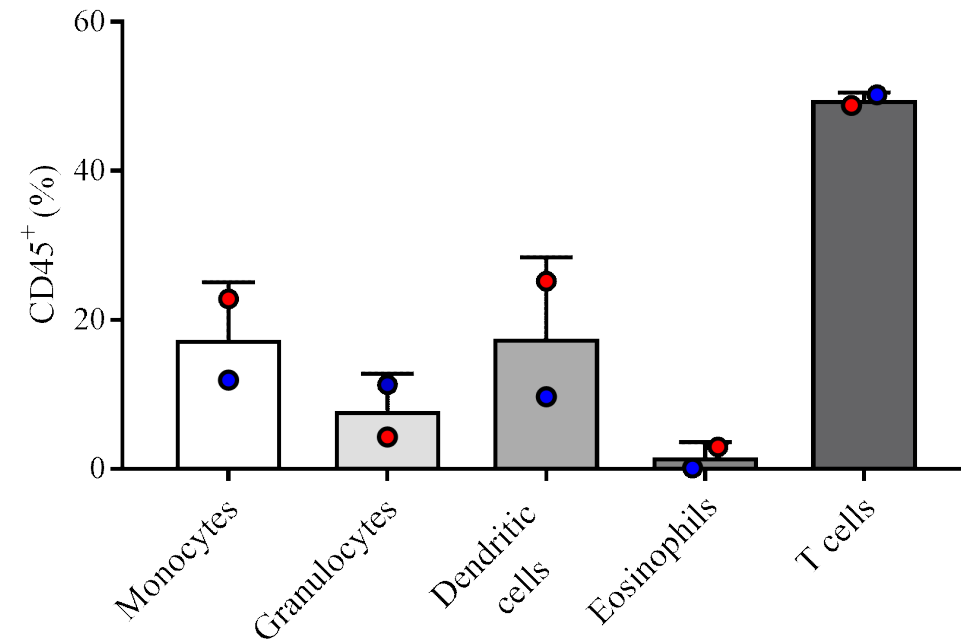
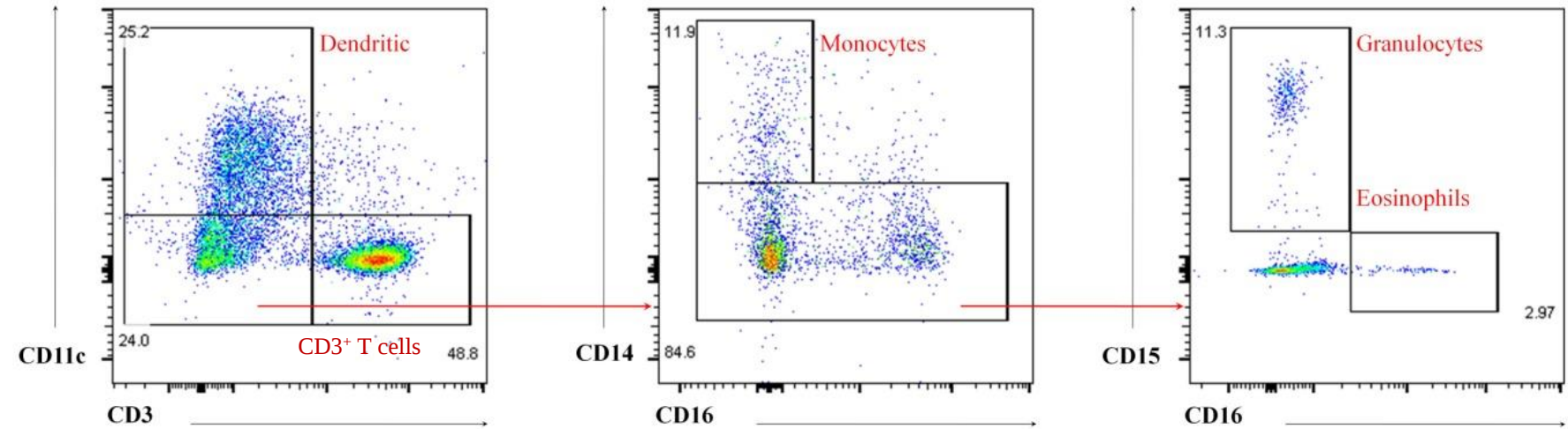
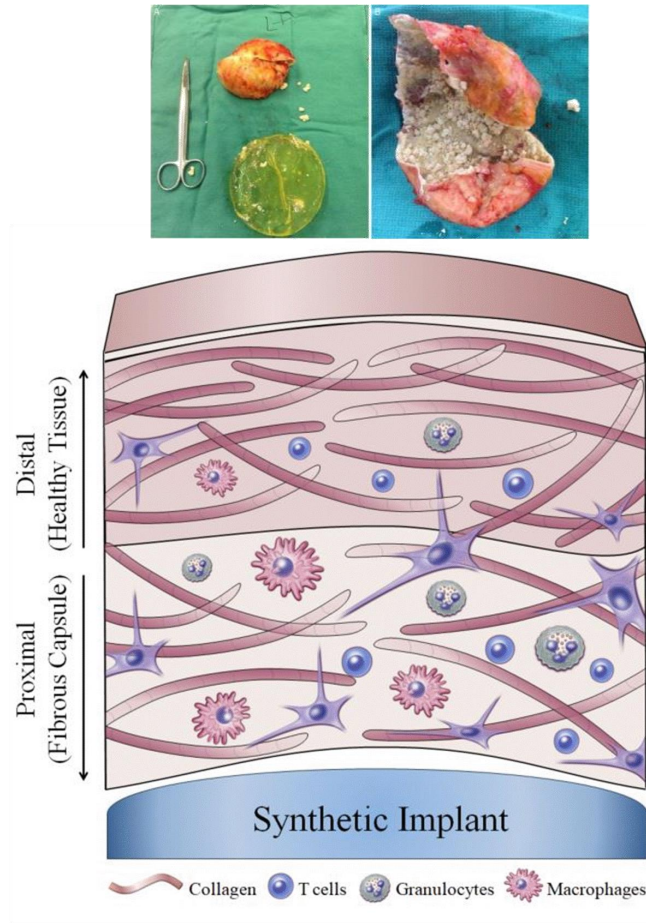
SYNTHETIC



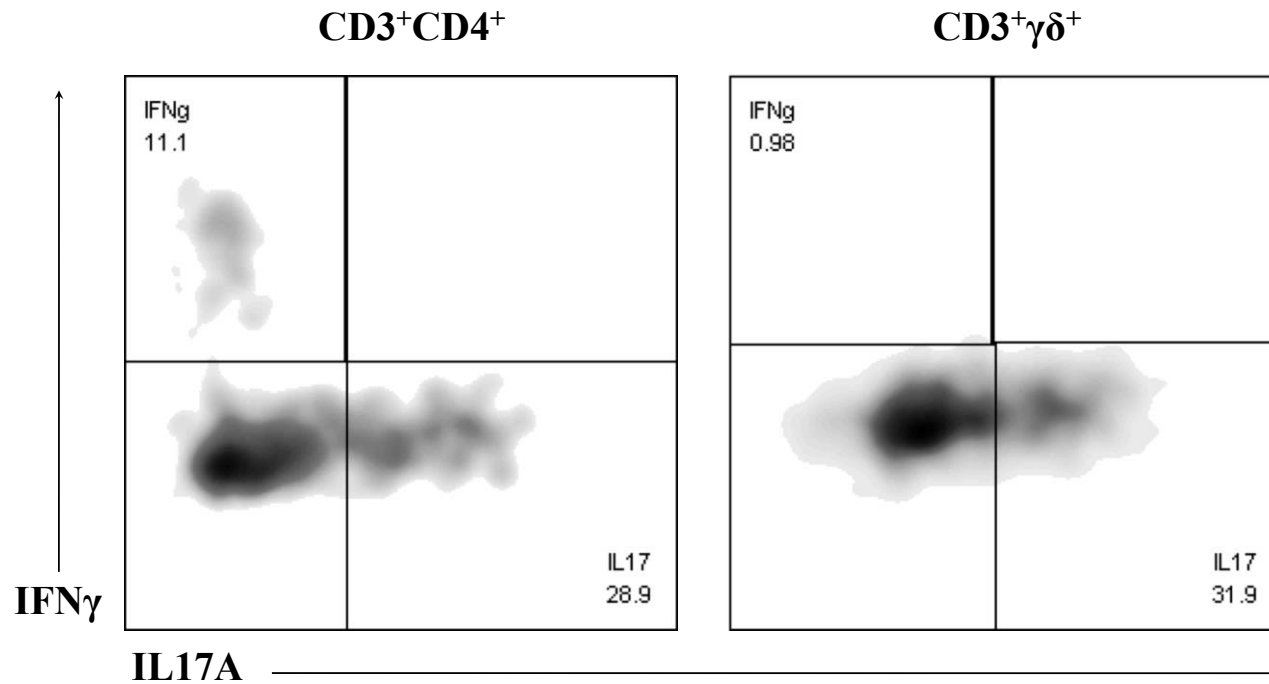
THE IMMUNE RESPONSE TO SYNTHETIC MATERIALS



THE SYNTHETIC IMPLANT RESPONSE



T CELL RESPONSE TO BREAST IMPLANTS

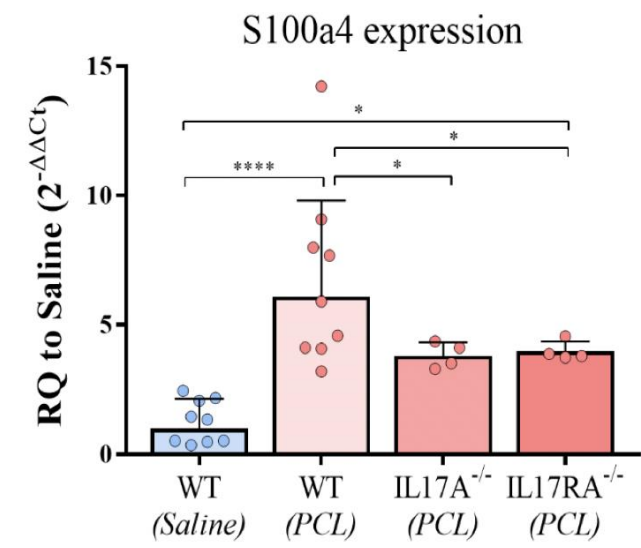
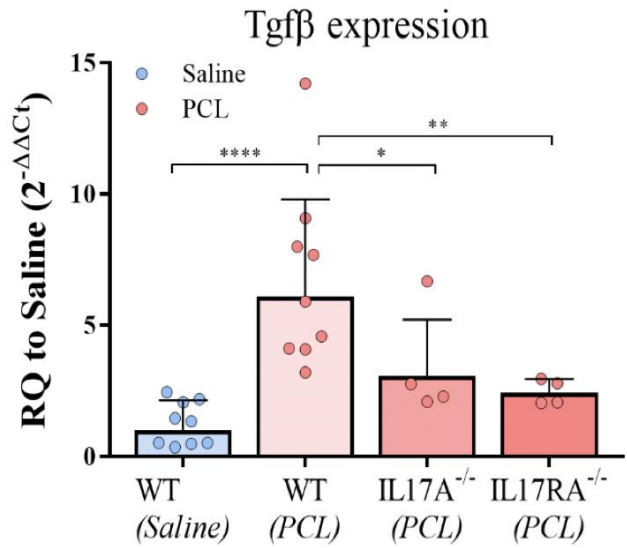
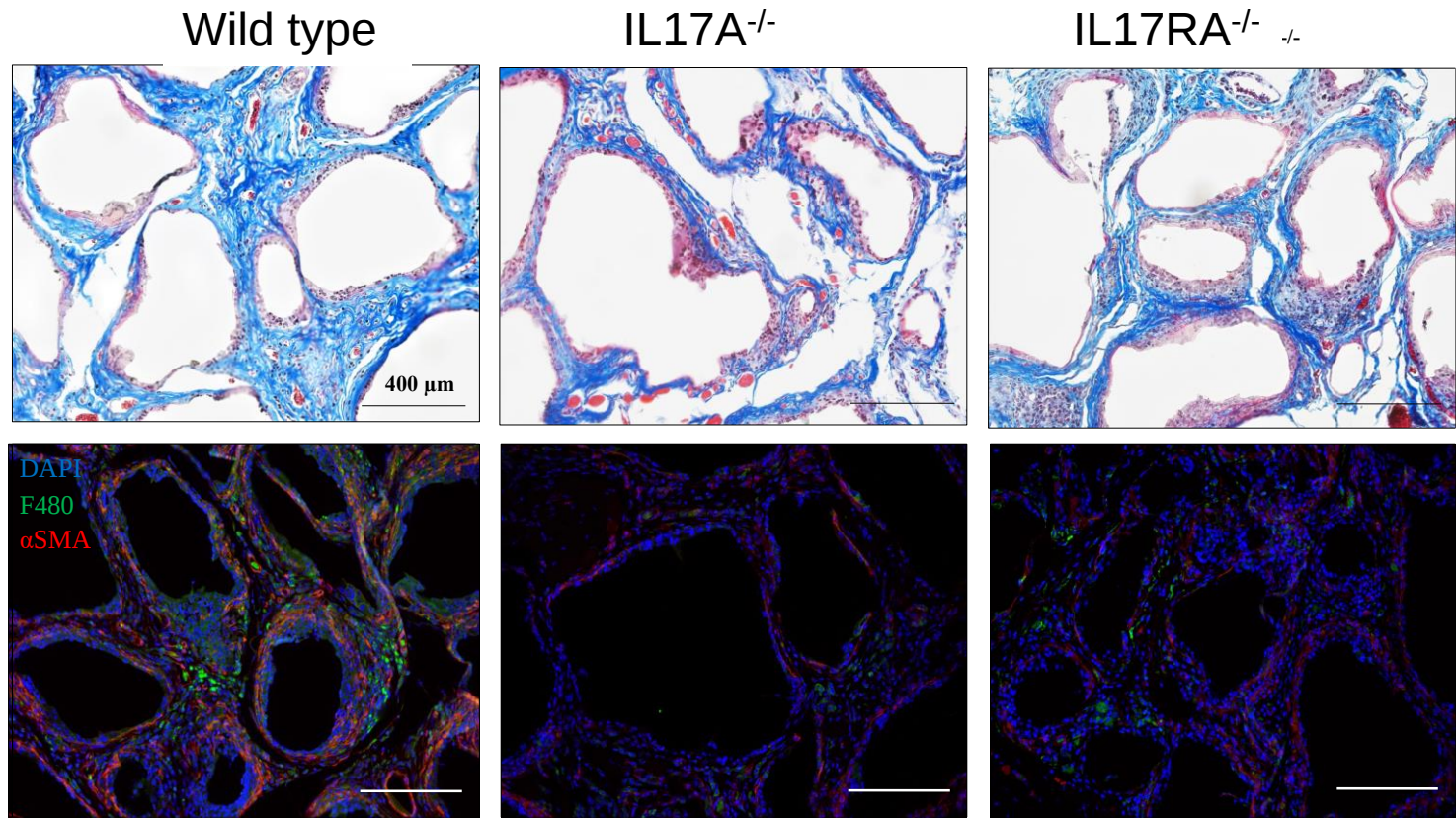


Average patient age was 56 (range of 41-70 years)

Average implant residence time was 41 months (range of 1-360 months).

Loss of IL-17 signaling reduces macrophages and fibrosis

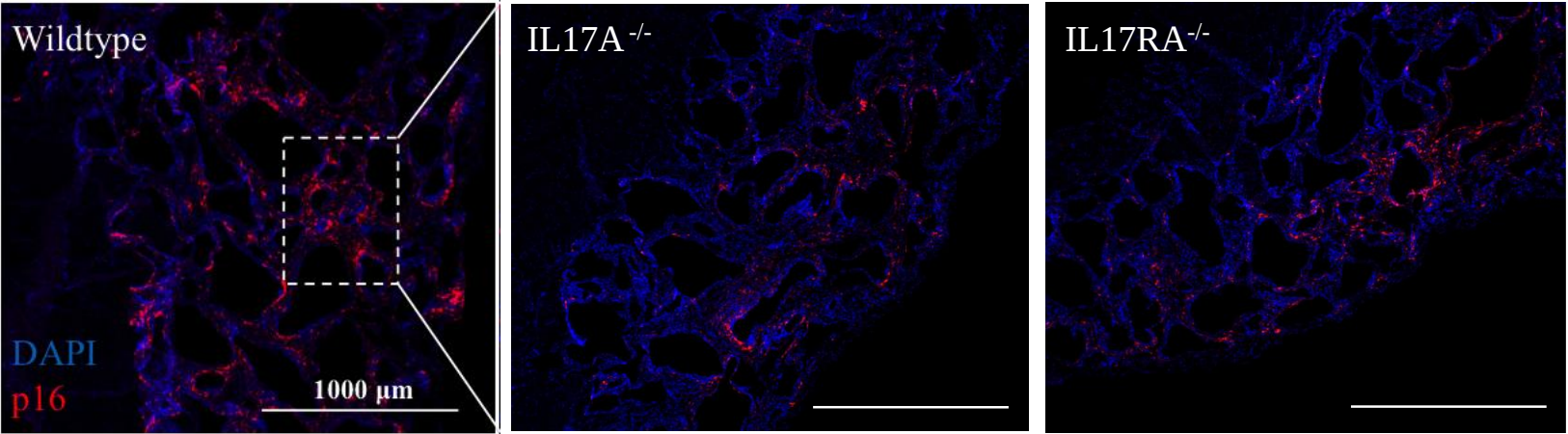
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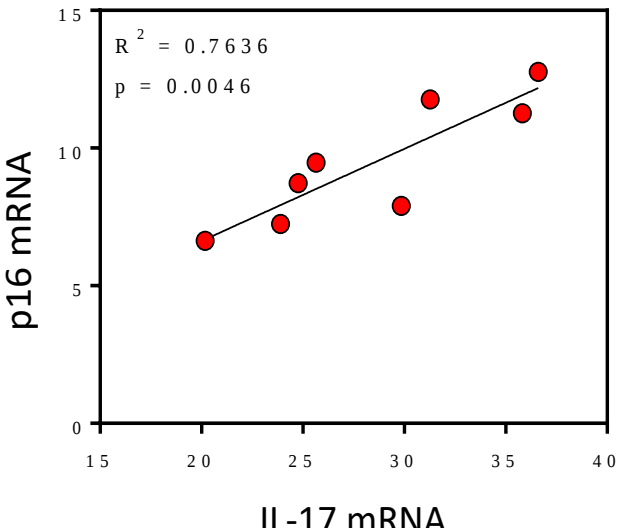
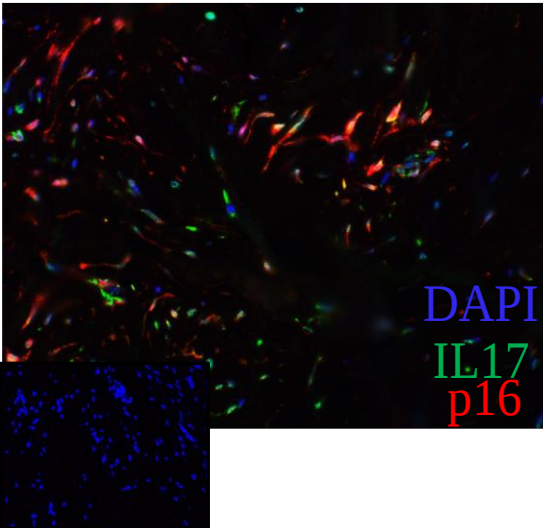
Senescent cells associated with synthetic implants during chronic Th17

IL-17, fibrosis, and senescent cells

p16 positive cells present in WT but not IL17 transgenic animals

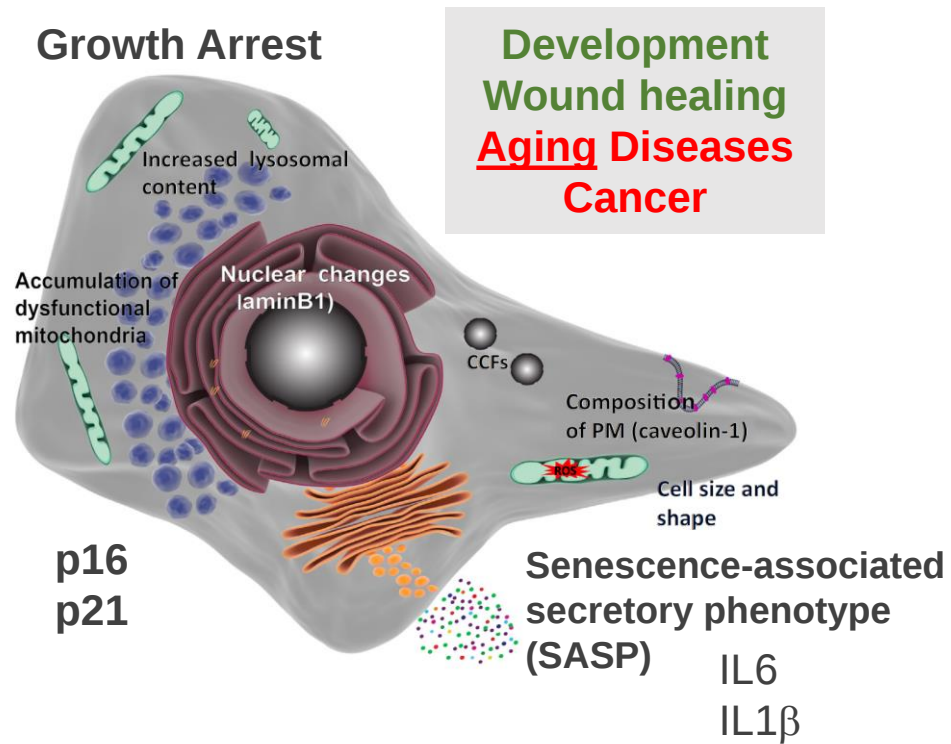


p16 positive cells also present around breast implants



SENESCENT CELLS: a key factor in a non-healing wound?

What is a SnC?

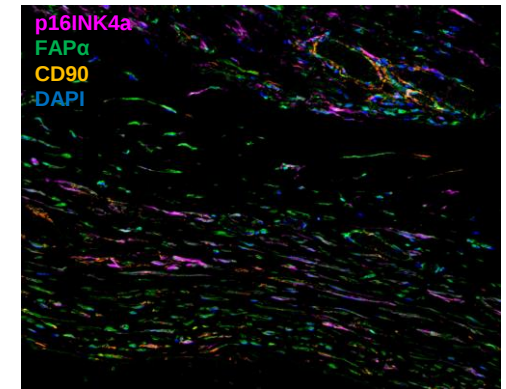
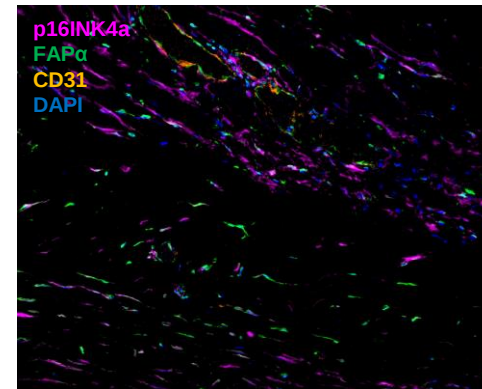


Replicative senescence

Oncogenic senescence

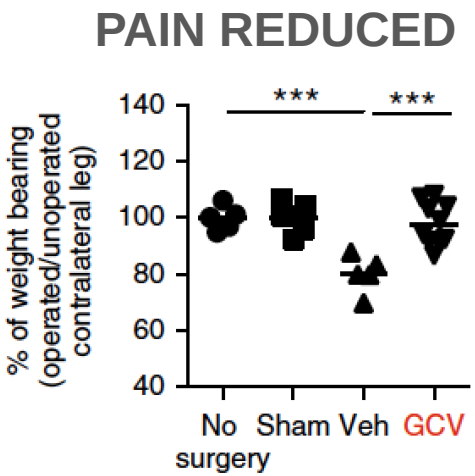
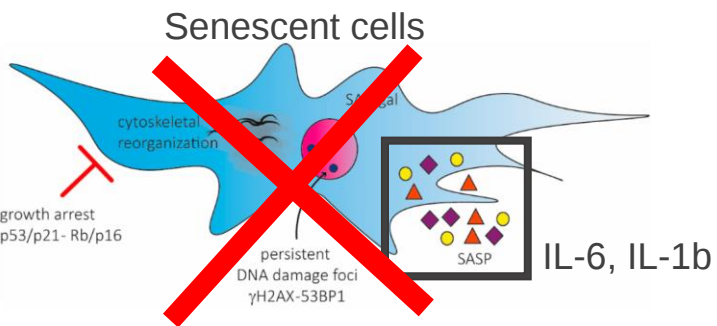
Redox senescence

Immunologically-induced senescence?

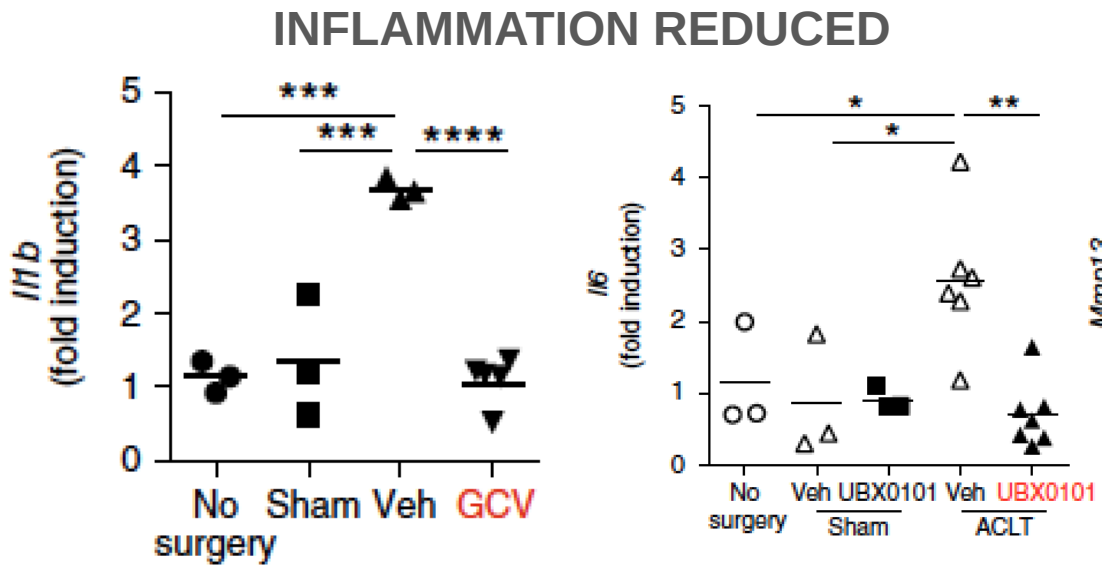
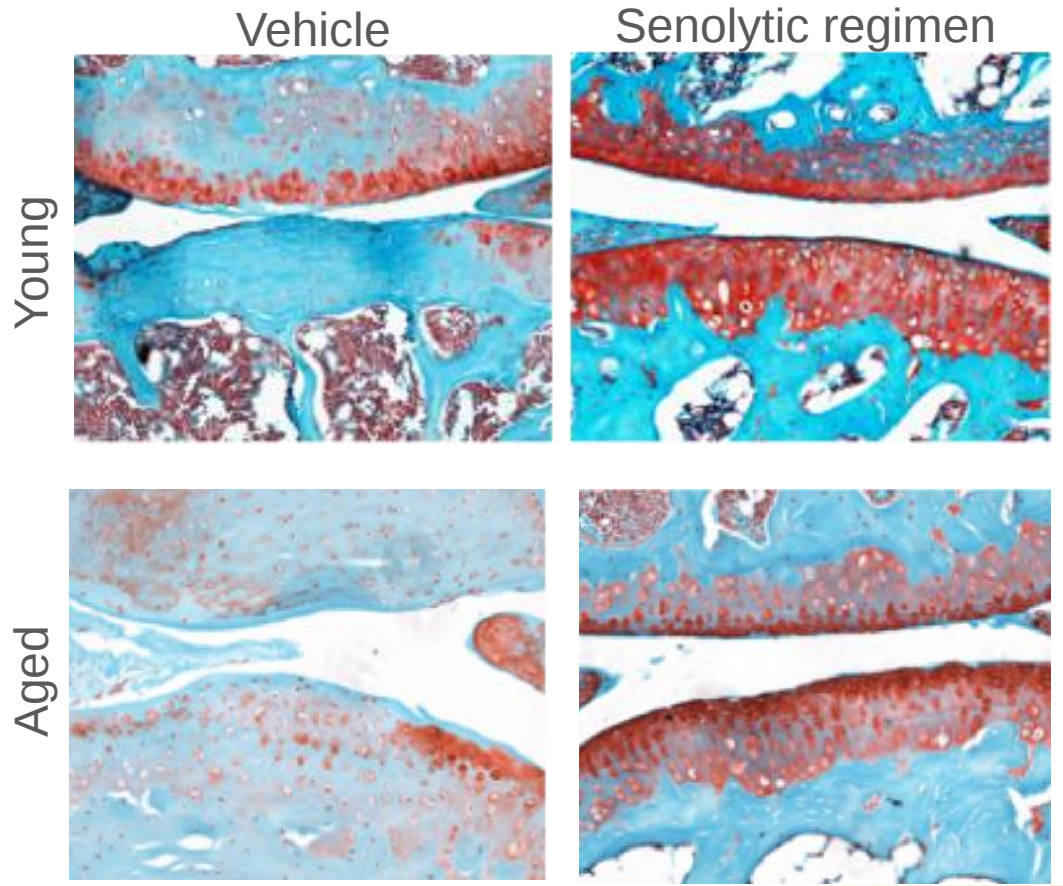


SnCs do NOT overlap with CAF subsets and cannot be detected by single cell

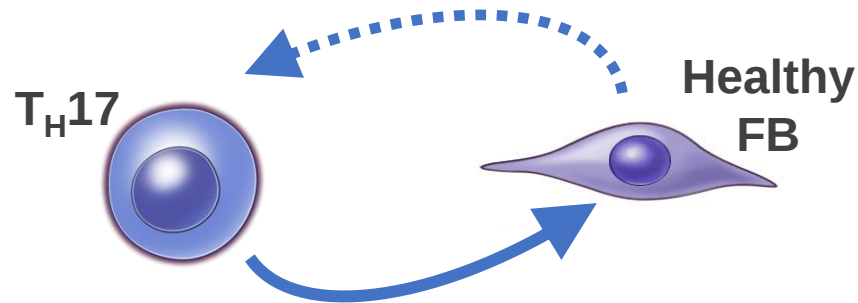
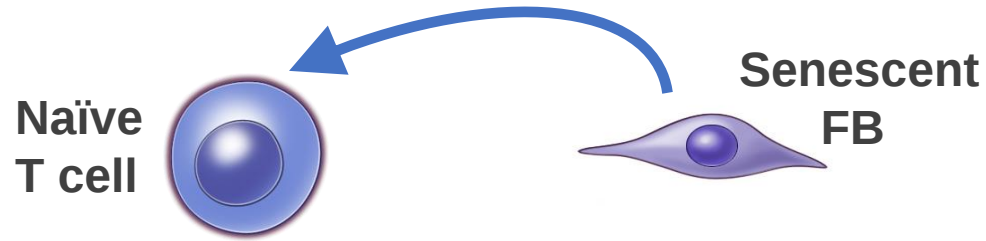
CLEARANCE OF SNC PROMOTES HEALING AND REDUCES FIBROSIS



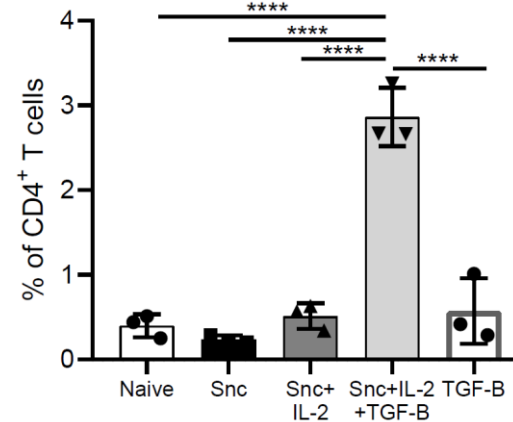
TISSUE REPAIR AFTER SENOLYSIS



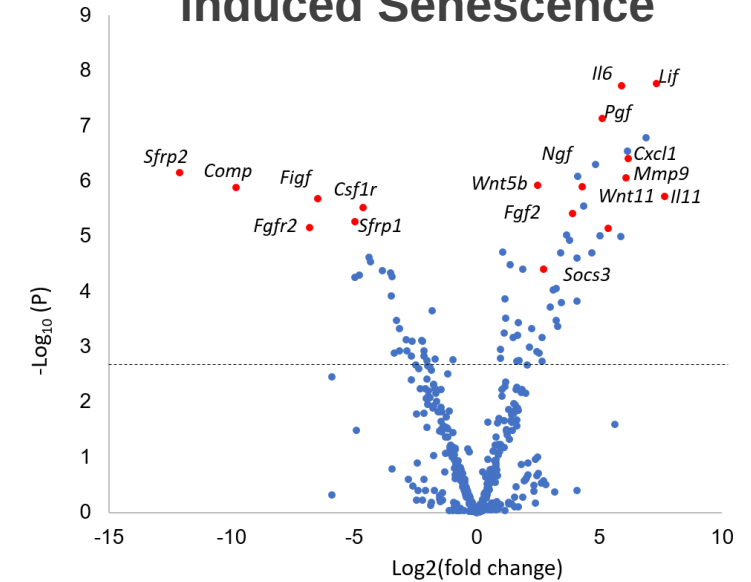
IMMUNOLOGICALLY-INDUCED SENESCENCE



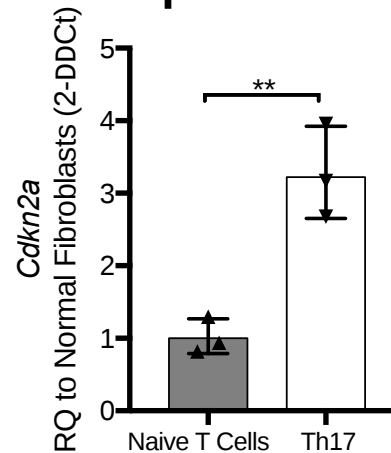
IL17⁺CD4⁺T cells



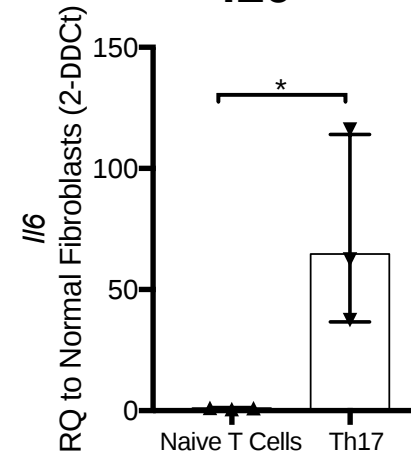
Inflammatory-induced Senescence



p16



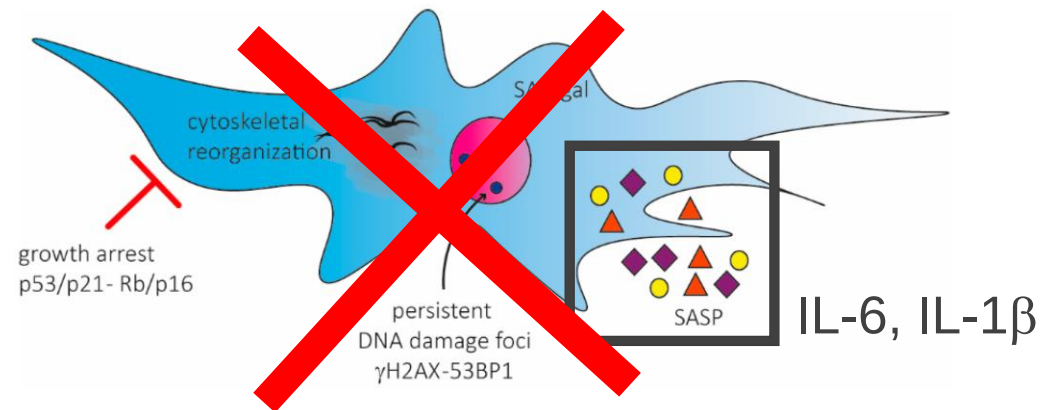
IL6



New therapeutic targets for FBR



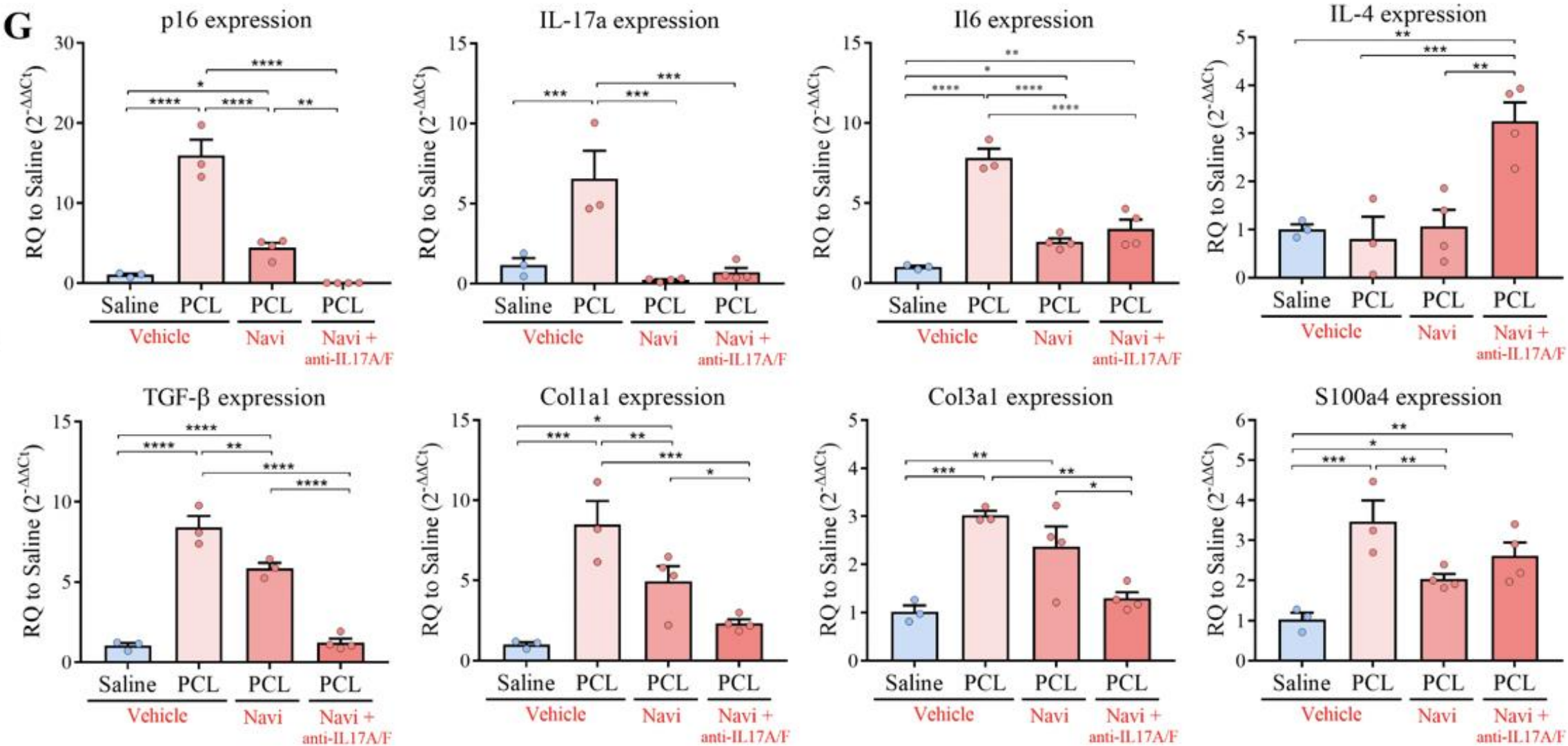
Senescent cells



Th17



Reduction in the FBR with treatment



WHICH CELL TYPES ARE SENESCENT IN WOUND AND TUMOR?

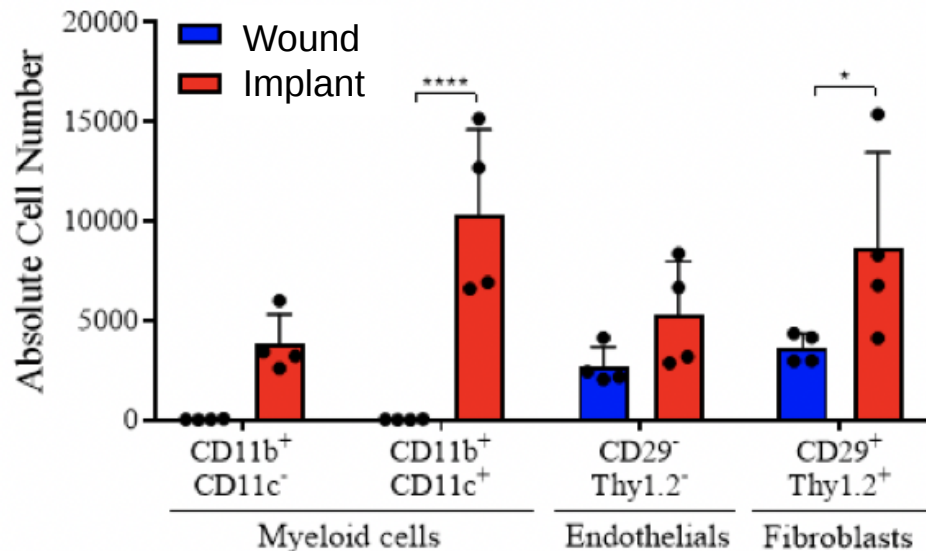


Cdkn2a^{CreErt2}:LSLtdTomato
(p16INK4a-tdTomato)

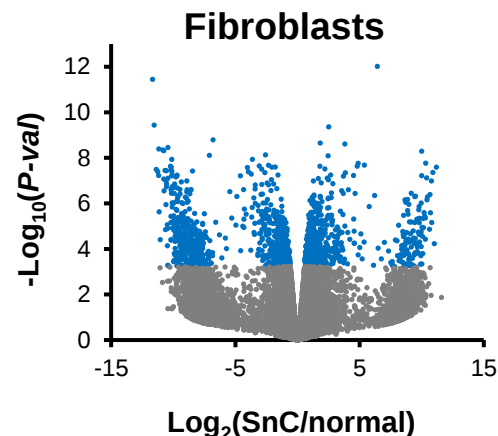
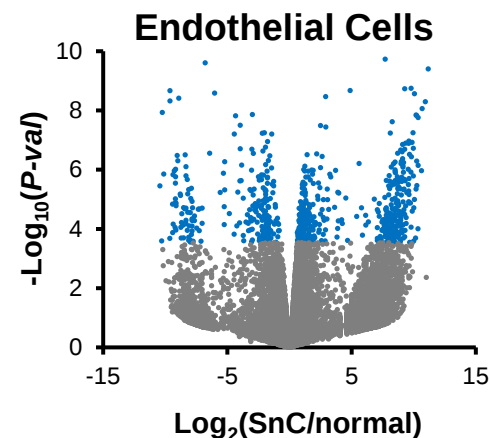
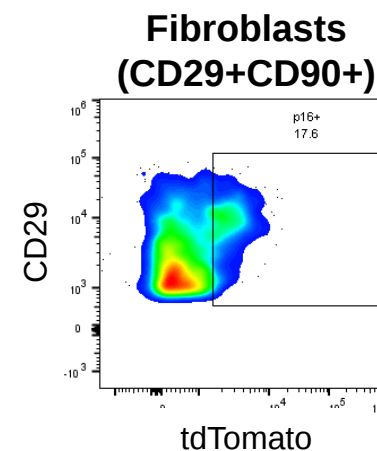
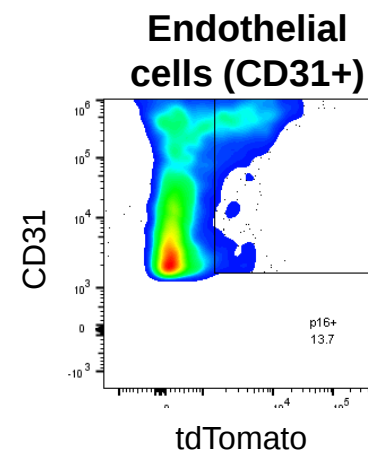
Jan van Deursen

Chronic Wound Model

tdTomato p16⁺ cells

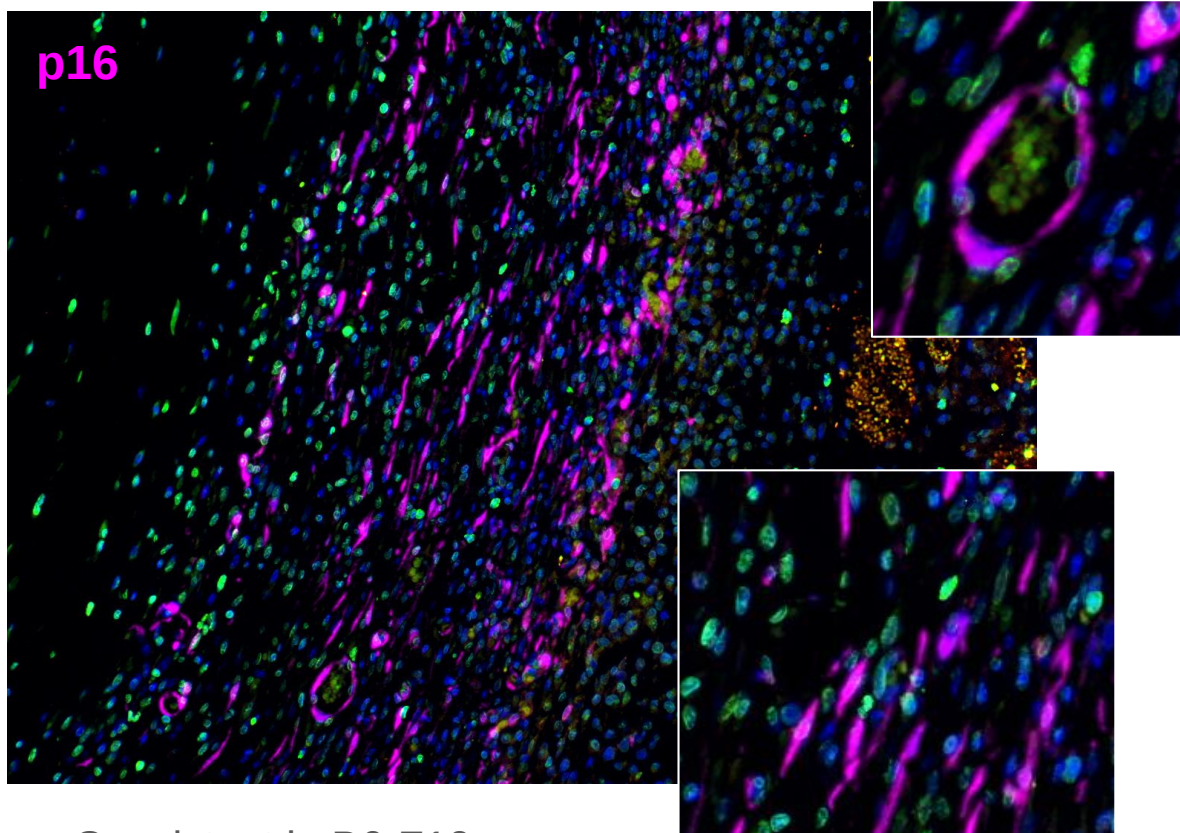


Tumor Model (B16-F10)



SENESCENCE IN THE TUMOR MICROENVIRONMENT

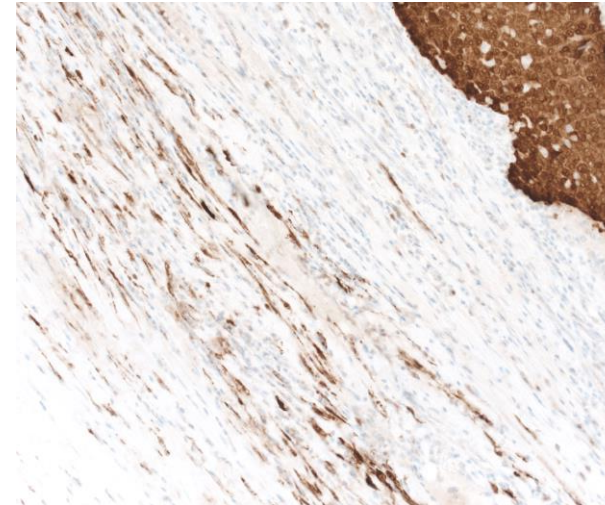
Senescence formation in the TME



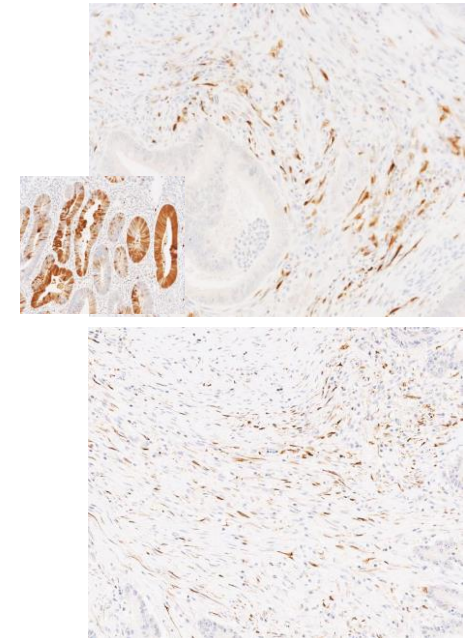
Consistent in B6-F10
Variable in young MC38
Consistent in aged MC38

Human p16

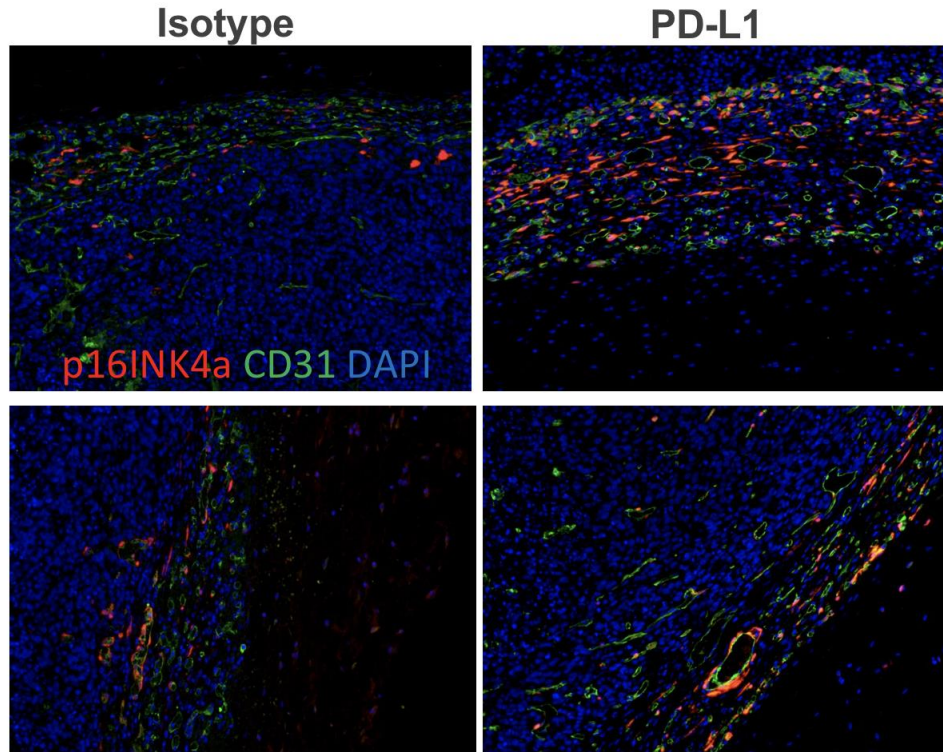
HPV+ head/neck
metastasis in lymph node



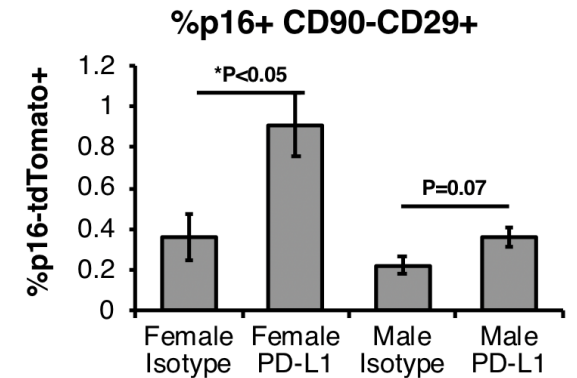
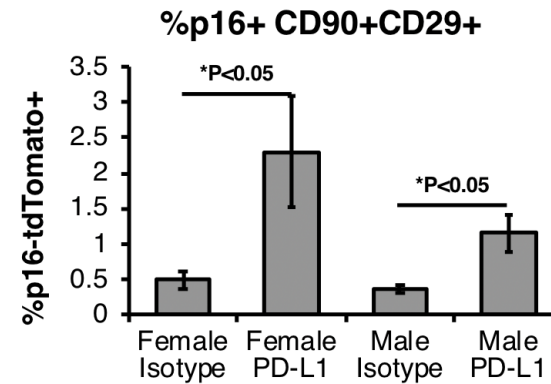
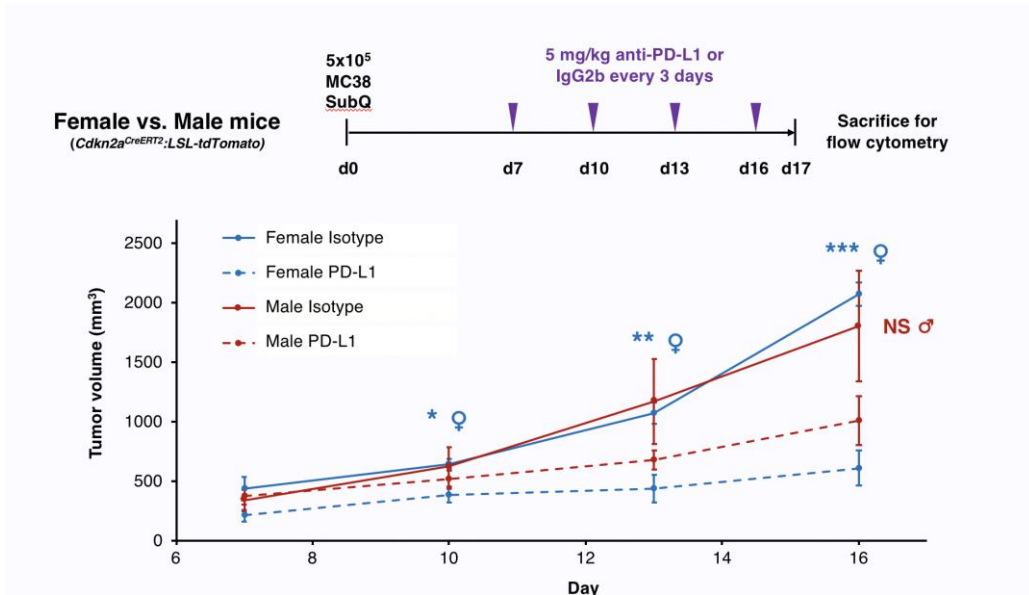
Colon cancer



SnC's INCREASE IO-RESPONSIVE TUMORS IN A SEX-DEPENDENT MANNER

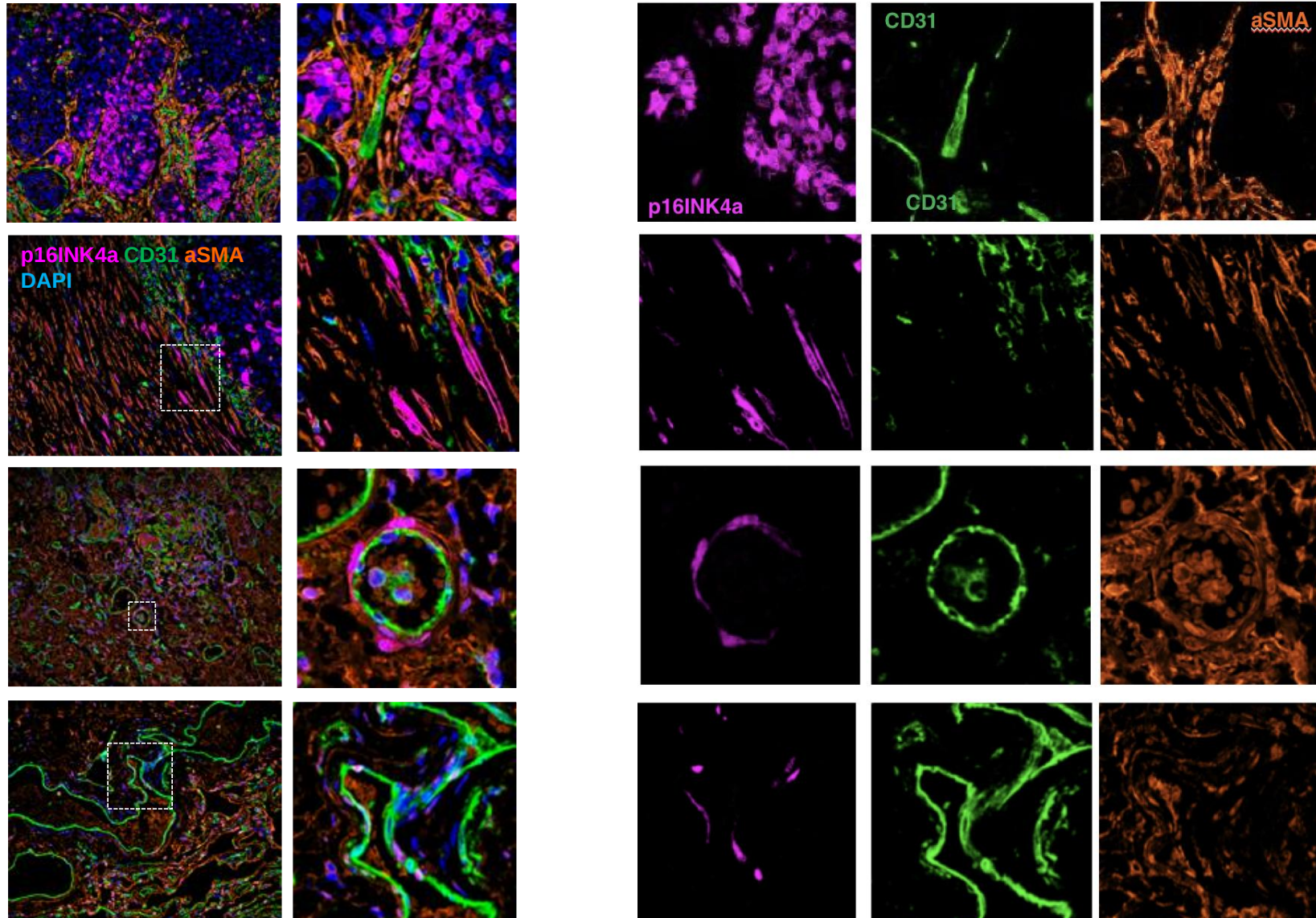


MC38 tumors +/- PD-L1, 74 wk old mice



WHAT IS THE SnC PHENOTYPE AND REQUIREMENT FOR RESPONSES?

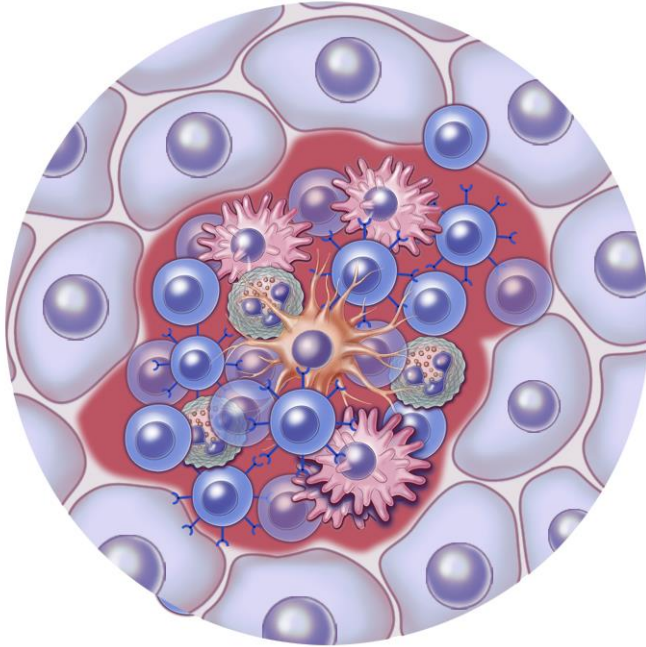
Clinical relevance: SnCs in lung tumor neoadjuvant PD-1 clinical studies



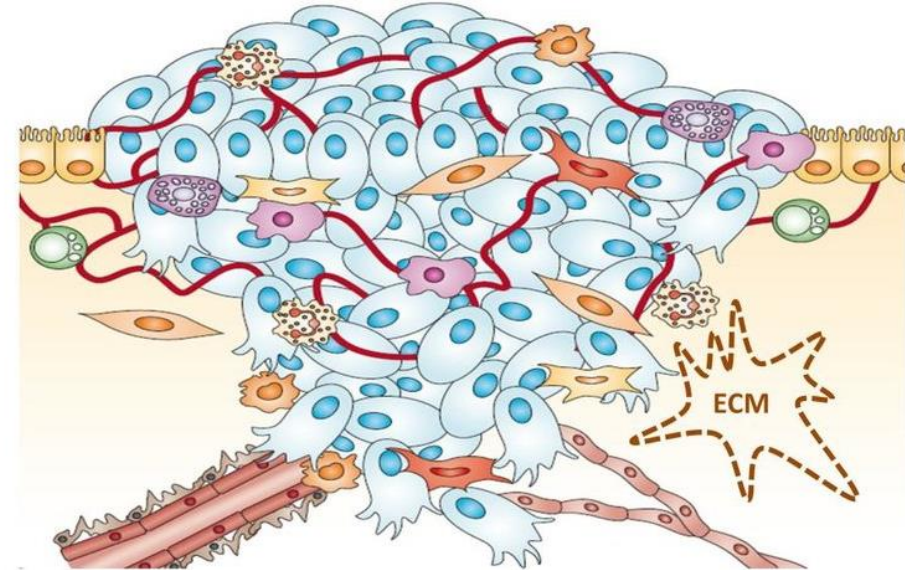
Janis Taube
Tricia Cotrell
Franck Housseau
(colon cancer)

Do SnCs correlate with response/resistance and how does location impact response?

Wound microenvironment



Tumor microenvironment



Healing and non-healing wounds and biomaterial models to define the tumor microenvironment and IO responsiveness

Acknowledgements



Liam Chung
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Xiaokun Wang, PhD
Sven Sommerfeld, PhD
Jim Andorko
Chris Cherry
Hong Zhang
David Maestas

Powell Lab

Drew Pardoll
Franck Housseau
Hongni Fan
Ada Tam

Clifton Bingham
Judy Campisi, Buck Inst
Morton Goldberg Chair



**Bloomberg~Kimmel
Institute for Cancer
Immunotherapy**



Bristol-Myers Squibb



SUPPORTED BY



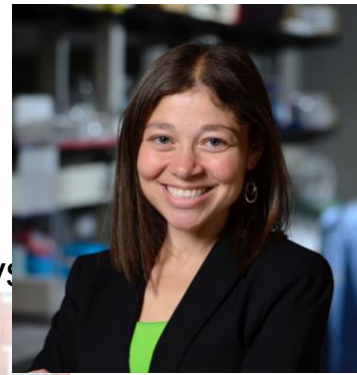
Research to Prevent Blindness

@JHElisseff

TTEC: Translational Tissue Engineering Center



Warren Grays



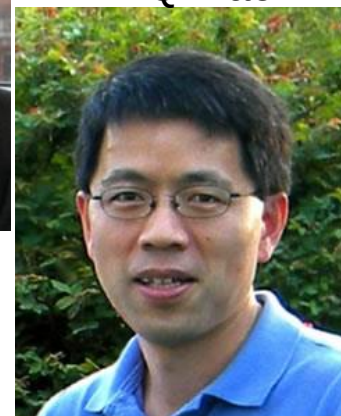
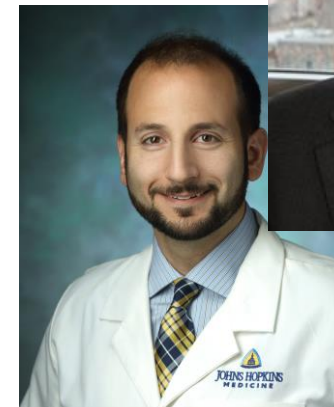
Zandy Hillel



Jordan Green

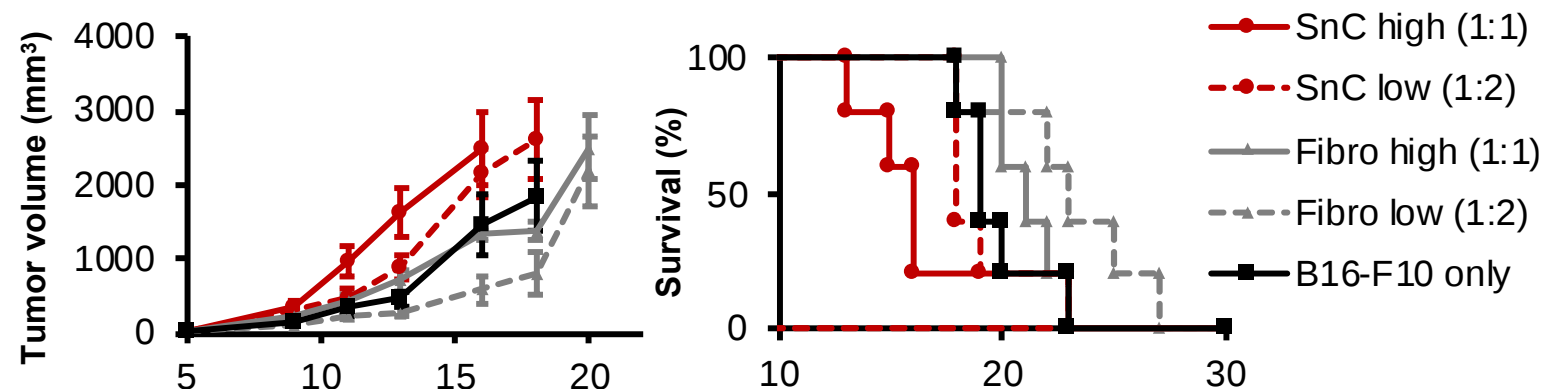


HQ Mao

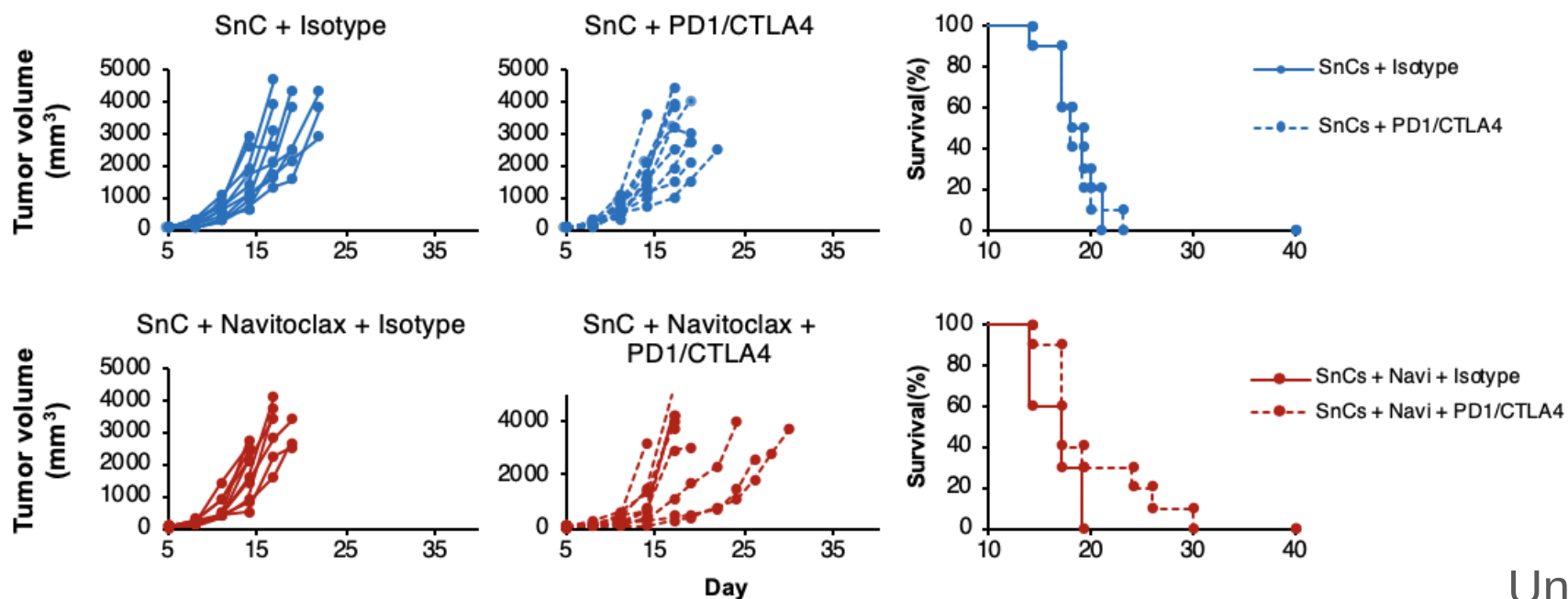


POSTDOC POSITIONS AVAILABLE!
LAB MANAGER/TECH POSITIONS AVAILABLE!

Adding senescent cells (artificial) increases tumor growth



SnC doping and IO responsiveness



Unpublished data