Tumor Immunology

Introduction

- The concept of immune surveillance
- Lymphocytic infiltrates around some tumors and enlargement of draining lymph nodes correlate with better prognosis
- Immunodeficient individuals have an increased incidence of some types of tumors
- Therapeutic blockade of inhibitory receptors such as PD-1 and CTLA-4 leads to tumor remission
- Evasion of host immunity is indeed a hallmark of many, if not all, human cancers



Tumor cells expressing different types of tumor antigens

Examples

= passenger mutations

Mutated self protein that does not contribute to tumorigenesis

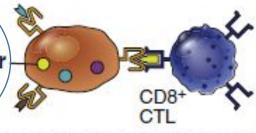


Various mutant proteins in carcinogen or radiation-induced animal tumors and in human tumors

Tumor antigens

= driver mutations

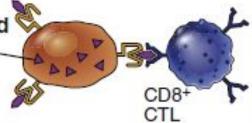
Product of oncogene or mutated tumor suppressor gene



Oncogene products: mutated Ras, Bcr/Abl fusion proteins

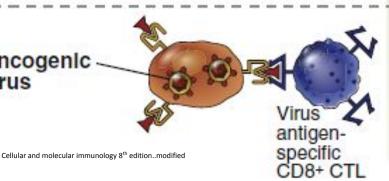
Tumor suppressor gene products: mutated p53 protein

Overexpressed or aberrantly expressed self protein



Tyrosinase, gp100, cancer/testis antigens in various tumors





Human papilloma virus E6, E7 proteins in cervical carcinoma; EBNA proteins in EBVinduced lymphomas

Tumor antigens, cont'd

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...also: oncofetal antigens...-carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)-α-fetoprotein (AFP)
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...also: altered cell surface glycolipids and glycoproteins

...also: cell type-specific differentiation antigens

HPV

Cervix, anogenital & oropharyngeal (esp., tonsils)

• <u>E6</u> & <u>E7</u> gene products

So it will become free and induce cell proliferation

-binds RB and release E2F from it

-also inactivates p21 & p27 (CDKIs)

degrades p53 (p53 is a tumor suppressor gene)

= cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors ...when inactivated: cyclin-dependent kinases will induce cell proliferation

TSTA & **TATA** ???

Mechanisms

...like any cytoplasmic protein, tumor antigens may enter the class I MHC antigen-processing pathway and be recognized by CD8+ T cells

...these antigens may enter the class II antigen-processing pathway in antigen presenting cells that have phagocytosed dead tumor cells, and thus be recognized by CD4+ T cells also

Mechanisms, cont'd

- Natural killer cells:
 - ...induced by IL-2 and IL-15
 - ...these cytokines may be used for treatment

Role of macrophages

Escape from immune system

Selective outgrowth of antigen-negative variants

Loss or reduced expression of MHC molecules.

...but may trigger NK cells

Activation of immunoregulatory pathways

...downregulation of costimulators on APCs

...as a result: CTLA-4 is engaged more than CD28

...PD-L1 and PD-L2 surface proteins These are expressed more on tumor cells ...will activate PD-1 receptor on T cell

Escape from immune system, cont'd

Secretion of immunosuppressive factors by cancer cells

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-TGF-beta
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-Galectins

-IL-10

...etc.

Induction of regulatory T cells (Tregs)

Therapies

Cytokines

Monoclonal antibodies

Vaccines

Thank You