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287 Cancer Immunology Essentials: A Preface

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288 The Biology and Medical Implications of Interleukin-6
Toshio Tanaka and Tadamitsu Kishimoto

CANCER IMMUNOLOGY AT THE CROSSROADS: EXPERIMENTAL IMMUNOTHERAPIES
295 Oncolytic Viruses and Their Application to Cancer Immunotherapy
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CANCER IMMUNOLOGY MINIATURES
301 JAK2 Expression Is Associated with Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocytes and Improved Breast Cancer Outcomes: Implications for Evaluating JAK2 Inhibitors
Synopsis: Miller and colleagues analyzed archived annotated breast tumors and evaluated patient data in three public cohorts; they found an inverse association between JAK2 mRNA and risk of recurrence and a correlation between JAK2 expression, improved outcomes, and infiltrating T cells.

RESEARCH ARTICLES
307 Apoptosis-Regulated Low-Avidity Cancer-Specific CD8+ T Cells Can Be Rescued to Eliminate HER2/neu-Expressing Tumors by Costimulatory Agonists in Tolerized Mice
Chelsea M. Black, Todd D. Armstrong, and Elizabeth M. Jaffee
Synopsis: Black and colleagues identify, for the first time, that low-avidity antitumor T cells are ineffective due to increased expression of proapoptotic proteins promoting activation-induced T-cell death, which can be overcome by TNFR agonists, implicating their use in cancer immunotherapy.

320 PD-1 Expression on Peripheral Blood Cells Increases with Stage in Renal Cell Carcinoma Patients and Is Rapidly Reduced after Surgical Tumor Resection
Alexander W. MacFarlane IV, Mowafaq Jillab, Elizabeth R. Plimack, Gary R. Hudes, Robert G. Uzzo, Samuel Litwin, Essel Dalaimi, Tahseen Al-Saleem, and Kerry S. Campbell
Synopsis: MacFarlane and colleagues show that tumor resection reverses PD-1 expression on peripheral blood (PB) immune cells and suggest that PD-1 blockade for renal cell carcinoma patients with PD-1 expression on PB cells would be most effective prior to surgery, especially in early-stage cancer.

332 Large-Scale Evaluation of Common Variation in Regulatory T Cell–Related Genes and Ovarian Cancer Outcome
Mary Anne Rossing, Georgia Chenevix-Trench, for the AOCS group, ACS, Paul D.P. Pharoah, Simon A. Gayther, Roberta B. Ness, Kunle Odunsi, Lara E. Sucheston, Keith L. Knutson, and Ellen L. Goode

Synopsis: Charbonneau and colleagues analyzed the genotypes and outcomes of 10,084 women from Ovarian Cancer Association Consortium studies and identified polymorphisms in regulatory T-cell genes associated with the survival of patients with endometrioid (IL2RA) and clear cell (CTLA4) invasive epithelial ovarian cancer.

341 Nonclassical Antigen-Processing Pathways Are Required for MHC Class II–Restricted Direct Tumor Recognition by NY-ESO-1–Specific CD4+ T Cells
Junko Matsuzaki, Takemasa Tsuji, Immanuel Luescher, Lloyd J. Old, Protul Shrikant, Sacha Gnjatic, and Kunle Odunsi

Synopsis: Matsuzaki, Tsuji, and colleagues show that a unique subset of NY-ESO-1–specific CD4+ T cells directly recognize cancer cells and short 8-9-mer peptides via nonclassical pathways involving proteasomal degradation, transporter-associated antigen processing (TAP)–mediated peptide transport, and endosomal recycling.

351 MEK Inhibition, Alone or in Combination with BRAF Inhibition, Affects Multiple Functions of Isolated Normal Human Lymphocytes and Dendritic Cells

Synopsis: Vella and colleagues show that inhibition of BRAF (dabrafenib) had no effect on healthy donor T cells and monocye-derived dendritic cells (MoDC), but that MEK inhibition (trametinib) suppressed T-cell proliferation, cytokine production, antigen-specific expansion, and MoDC cross-presentation.
ABOUT THE MASTER

Tadamitsu Kishimoto, MD, PhD, is an endowed chair professor at the Immunology Research Center of the Osaka University Graduate School of Frontier Biosciences. He is currently Japan’s leading scientist in the life sciences, specifically in immunology. Dr. Kishimoto has made fundamental contributions to our understanding of cytokine functions through a comprehensive and elegant series of studies on interleukin (IL)-6, its transcription regulatory factors, its receptor and signal-transduction system, and their utilization by the IL-6 family of cytokines. He has developed humanized monoclonal antibodies to the IL-6 receptor and treatments for immune disorders, including Castleman disease, rheumatoid arthritis, and juvenile idiopathic arthritis.

Dr. Kishimoto was born in Osaka, Japan, in 1939 and was named an honorary citizen of Tondabayashi City in the Osaka Prefecture in 1992. He received an MD (1964) and a PhD in medicine (1969) from Osaka University. During this period, inspired by Dr. Yuichi Yamamura’s work on immunology and medicine, Dr. Kishimoto purified and characterized the structure of human IgM from a patient with Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia. He was a research fellow in Dr. Kimishige Ishizaka’s laboratory at the Johns Hopkins University, where he studied the regulation of antibody response in an in vitro rabbit lymphocyte system and demonstrated the presence of soluble factors in primed rabbit lymphocytes that enhance antibody production. He showed that the activity inducing the different classes of antibodies is distinct. Dr. Kishimoto returned to his alma mater as a professor and chair of the Department of Medicine, where he discovered and cloned the genes encoding IL-6 and its receptor and delineated the signaling pathway used by the IL-6 family of cytokines. He became the dean of faculty of Osaka University Medical School in 1995. Dr. Kishimoto was the president of Osaka University from 1997 to 2003 and a cabinet member of the Council for Science and Technology Policy Office from 2004 to 2006.

Dr. Kishimoto has received numerous awards, which include the Imperial Prize of the Japan Academy, the Sandoz Prize for Immunology from the International Union of Immunological Society, the Avery-Landsteiner Prize from the German Immunology Society, the Robert Koch Gold Medal, the Crafoord Award from the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, and the Japan Prize. He was elected as a Foreign Associate member of both the Institute of Medicine and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences. He is also a member of the Japan Academy and the Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina and an honorary member of the American Association of Immunologists and the American Society of Hematology. In 1998, Dr. Kishimoto was awarded the Order of Culture from the Emperor of Japan.