Eosinophilic Fasciitis and Acute Encephalopathy Toxicity from Pembrolizumab Treatment of a Patient with Metastatic Melanoma

Leila Khoja, Catherine Maurice, MaryAnne Chappell, Leslie MacMillan, Ayman S. Al-Habeeb, Nada Al-Faraidy, Marcus O. Butler, Patrik Rogalla, Warren Mason, Anthony M. Joshua, and David Hogg

The patterns and kinetics of toxicity with anti–PD-1 agents are emerging. The incidence of grade 3 or above toxicities is low. We identify an idiosyncratic toxicity, eosinophilic fasciitis, that requires particular clinical vigilance to enable diagnosis and management.

Melanoma Brain Metastasis Pseudoprogression after Pembrolizumab Treatment


This case report documents pseudoprogression in brain metastases treated with antibodies to PD-1. Use of immune checkpoint inhibitors in melanoma and other malignancies is increasing, making it important to recognize and treat effects unique to brain metastases.

Regulatory T Cells from Colon Cancer Patients Inhibit Effector T-cell Migration through an Adenosine-Dependent Mechanism

Patrik Sundström, Hanna Stenstad, Veronica Lanenges, Filip Ahlmanner, Lisa Theander, Bengt Gustavsson, J/C19er/C19emy Bastid, and Marianne Quiding-Järbrink

Regulatory T cells suppress many effector T-cell functions. Tregs from patients with colon cancer were found to inhibit transendothelial migration of conventional T cells, perhaps explaining the paucity of effector T cells within tumors.

PD-1 Blockade Expands Intratumoral Memory T Cells

Antoni Ribas, Daniel Sanghooon Shin, Jesse Zaretsky, Juliet Frederiksen, Andrew Cornish, Earl Avramis, Elizabeth Seja, Christine Kivork, Janet Siebert, Paula Kaplan-Leffko, Xiaoan Wang, Bartosz Chmielewski, John A. Glaspy, Paul C. Tumeh, Thilse Chodon, Dana Pe’er, and Begoña Comín-Anduix

Tumor biopsies from patients treated with antibodies to PD-1 showed that therapy altered tumor composition. T cells, B cells, and myeloid-derived suppressor cells were increased, and patients who responded to anti–PD-1 therapy had increased memory CD8+ T cells.

Identification of T-cell Receptors Targeting KRAS-Mutated Human Tumors

Qiong J. Wang, Zhiya Yu, Kayla Griffith, Ken-ichi Hanada, Nicholas P. Restifo, and James C. Yang

This study identifies HLA-A11*01–restricted T-cell receptors (TCRs) that specifically target mutated KRAS, which is an oncogenic driver mutation found in many types of cancers. These TCRs have antitumor activity and thus show potential for clinical use in multiple cancers.

Phase I Study of Random Healthy Donor–Derived Allogeneic Natural Killer Cell Therapy in Patients with Malignant Lymphoma or Advanced Solid Tumors

Yaewon Yang, Okjae Lim, Tae Min Kim, Yong-Oon Ahn, Hana Choi, Hyejin Chung, Bokkyung Min, Jung Hyun Her, Sung Yoo Cho, Bhumuksh Ream, Se-Hoon Lee, Dong-Wan Kim, Yu Kyong Hwang, and Daeg Seog Heo

Completely allogeneic NK cells could provide a ready source of antitumor activity. This preliminary clinical trial showed that such cells are well tolerated and have potential benefits for cancer patients by upregulating the host immune responses against cancer.

Using Quantitative Seroproteomics to Identify Antibody Biomarkers in Pancreatic Cancer

Darshil T. Jhaveri, Min-Sik Kim, Elizabeth D. Thompson, Lanqing Huang, Rajni Sharma, Alison P. Klein, Lei Zheng, Dung-T. Le, Daniel A. Laheru, Akhilesh Pandey, Elizabeth M. Jaffe, and Robert A. Anders

Serum samples from patients in a phase II pancreas cancer vaccine clinical trial were subjected to quantitative proteomics. Three highly induced proteins in the pancreas after vaccination became targets of antibodies. Patients harboring these antibodies had improved clinical outcomes.

Comprehensive Immune Profiling of Lung Adenocarcinomas Reveals Four Immunosubtypes with Plasma Cell Subtype a Negative Indicator

Yutaka Kurebayashi, Katsura Emoto, Yuichiro Hayashi, Ikku Kaimiyama, Takashi Ohtsuka, Hisao Asamura, and Michiie Sakamoto

Lung cancer is a complex disease with variable outcomes. Immune cells from 114 cases were quantified immunohistochemically, identifying four immunosubtypes of lung adenocarcinoma (CD8, mast cell, macrophage/DC, and plasma cell) that could potentially be useful for therapy selection.
Immunotherapy against Metastatic Melanoma with Human iPS Cell–Derived Myeloid Cell Lines Producing Type I Interferons

Azusa Miyashita, Satoshi Fukushima, Satoshi Nakahara, Yosuke Kubo, Aki Tokuzumi, Junji Yamashita, Jun Aoi, Miwa Haruta, Satoru Senju, Yasuharu Nishimura, Masatoshi Jinnin, and Hironobu Ihn

Human myeloid cell lines derived from iPS cells were genetically modified to express type I IFNs. These cells durably inhibited the growth of human melanoma in xenograft models by infiltrating tumors and providing local antitumor effects.

CAR T Cells Targeting Podoplanin Reduce Orthotopic Glioblastomas in Mouse Brains


The glioblastoma subtypes with the worst prognoses often bear podoplanin. T cells expressing a chimeric antigen receptor that targets podoplanin were specific and effective against PDPN-positive glioblastoma cells in vitro and increased survival time in a mouse model.