Cancer Immunology Research

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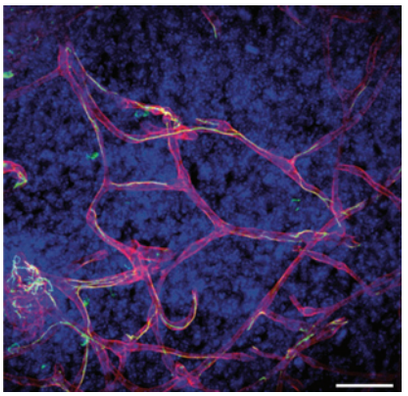
## ABOUT THE COVER

Glioblastoma is considered to be a non-T cell–inflamed cancer and has an immune suppressive tumor microenvironment (TME), creating a hurdle for the efficacy of immunotherapy. Glioblastoma also has high expression of angiogenic factors such as VEGF (vascular endothelial growth factor) and Ang-2 (angiopoietin-2). Di Tacchio et al. demonstrate that targeting VEGF and Ang-2 in combination with anti–PD-1 can overcome glioblastoma's suppressive TME and allows for enhanced antitumor responses in preclinical models. This triple therapy increases cytotoxic immune cell infiltration and reduces myeloid-derived suppressor cell and regulatory T-cell numbers. Microvessel assessment of tumors shows that triple therapy globally normalizes the tumor vasculature, facilitating immune cell infiltration. These data highlight the importance of targeting angiogenic factors to improve the efficacy of immune checkpoint therapy for glioblastoma. Read more in this issue on page 1910. Original image from Supplementary Fig. S3A. Artwork by Lewis Long.



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