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230 A Mechanism of Resistance to Antibody-Targeted Immune Attack
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244 Mouse PVRIG Has CD8⁺ T Cell–Specific Coinhibitory Functions and Dampens Antitumor Immunity

Expression of PVRIG, an immune checkpoint target, is upregulated on activated and tumor-infiltrating CD8⁺ T cells in mice. Disrupting the PVRIG (receptor)/PVRL2 (ligand) pathway using PVRIG-deficient mice or monoclonal antibodies inhibited tumor growth.

See related article, p. 257.
PVRIG and PVRL2 Are Induced in Cancer and Inhibit CD8⁺ T-cell Function
Sarah Whelan, Eran Ophir, Maya F. Kotturi, Ofer Levy, Sudipto Ganguly, Ling Leung, Ilan Vaknin, Sandeep Kumar, Liat Dassa, Kyle Hansen, David Bernados, Benjamin Murter, Abba Soni, Janis M. Taube, Amanda Nickles Fader, Tian-Li Wang, Ie-Ming Shih, Mark White, Drew M. Pardoll, and Spencer C. Liang

PVRIG acts as an immune checkpoint in human tumors that express its ligands. A PVRIG antagonistic antibody, COM701, may be useful as monotherapy or combined with other immunotherapies. COM701 is in clinical trials for patients with solid tumors.

See related article, p. 244.

Late-Stage Tumor Regression after PD-L1 Blockade Plus a Concurrent OX40 Agonist
Fanny Polesso, Andrew D. Weinberg, and Amy E. Moran

PD-L1 blockade with concurrent OX40 agonism enhanced frequency and functionality of antigen-specific CD8⁺ T cells in mouse models of large tumors. Th1 skewing, CD8⁺ T cell metabolism, and antitumor immunity were augmented, and tumor regression was promoted.

Semaphorin4D Inhibition Improves Response to Immune-Checkpoint Blockade via Attenuation of MDSC Recruitment and Function
Paul E. Clavijo, Jay Friedman, Yvette Robbins, Ellen C. Moore, Ernest Smith, Maurice Zauderer, Elizabeth E. Evans, and Clint T. Allen

Neutralization of Semaphorin4D within the tumor microenvironment inhibited recruitment and function of myeloid-derived suppressor cells, sensitizing carcinomas to CTLA-4 or PD-1 blockade. Semaphorin4D mAb may be useful as an adjuvant for immune checkpoint immunotherapies.

LncRNA-MM2P Identified as a Modulator of Macrophage M2 Polarization
Ji Cao, Hong Dong, Li Jiang, Yanling Gong, Meng Yuan, Jieqiong You, Wen Meng, Zhanlei Chen, Ning Zhang, Qinjue Weng, Hong Zhu, Qiaojun He, Meidan Ying, and Bo Yang

A long noncoding RNA (lncRNA), called lncRNA-MM2P, is specifically expressed in M2 macrophages, and its knockdown prevents polarization. This lncRNA could serve as a marker for protumoral tumor-associated macrophages and highlights the role of lncRNAs in macrophage polarization.

Autocrine TGFβ Is a Survival Factor for Monocytes and Drives Immunosuppressive Lineage Commitment
Alba Gonzalez-Junca, Kyla E. Driscoll, Ilenia Pellicciotta, Shisuo Du, Chen Hao Lo, Ruu Roy, Renate Parry, Iliana Tenvooren, Diana M. Marquez, Matthew H. Spitzer, and Mary Helen Barcellos-Hoff

TGFβ1 expression in lung adenocarcinoma correlates with myeloid markers and poor prognosis in patients. TGFβ promotes immunosuppressive myeloid cell differentiation at the expense of DCs, and inhibition of TGFβ reverses this effect, promoting antigen-presenting DC maturation.

IL13-Mediated Dectin-1 and Mannose Receptor Overexpression Promotes Macrophage Antitumor Activities through Recognition of Sialylated Tumor Cells
Mohamad Alaeddine, Mélissa Prat, Vérona Poinsoot, Valérie Gouazé-Andersson, Hélène Authier, Etiennne Meunier, Lise Lefèvre, Camille Alric, Christophe Dardenne, José Bernad, Laurent Aliche, Bruno Segui, Patricia Balard, François Coudere, Bettina Coudere, Bernard Pipy, and Agrès Coste

Cytotoxicity of tumor-associated macrophages may be enhanced through IL13 activation, enhanced expression of C-type lectin receptors (CLRs), and subsequent recognition of tumor cells through sialic acid. These results identify CLRs as potential therapeutic targets to improve antitumor responses.

Lactate-Mediated Acidification of Tumor Microenvironment Induces Apoptosis of Liver-Resident NK Cells in Colorectal Liver Metastasis
Cathal Harmon, Mark W. Robinson, Fiona Hand, Dalal Almuaili, Keno Mentor, Diarmaid D. Houlihan, Emir Hoti, Lydia Lynch, Justin Geoghegan, and Cliona O’Farrelly

In colorectal liver metastasis, liver-resident NK cells are depleted from the tumor microenvironment. NK-cell apoptosis is induced by metabolic changes resulting from tumor-derived lactate. Targeting tumor metabolism represents a promising therapeutic avenue to restore liver NK-cell activity.
ABOUT THE COVER

Complement is known to play a role in antitumor immunity. However, specific complement molecules can be enriched in the tumor microenvironment where they can regulate the function of tumor and immune cells to promote tumor progression, and thus, interfere with immune-checkpoint blockade efficacy. Zha et al. show that expression and activation of complement C3 in murine tumor cells created an immunosuppressive milieu by facilitating the accumulation and suppressive function of tumor-associated macrophages, mediated by signaling through the C3a receptor. Deletion of C3 in the tumor cells enhanced the efficacy of checkpoint blockade, illustrating the potential of targeting tumor cell-derived complement to boost responses to immune-checkpoint blockade. Read more in this issue on page 193. Original image from Fig. 1D. Artwork by Lewis Long.