October 1, 2020 | Volume 8 | Number 10

CANCER IMMUNOLOGY RESEARCH

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WHAT WE'RE READING

CANCER IMMUNOLOGY AT THE CROSSROADS

CANCER IMMUNOLOGY MINIATURES

RESEARCH ARTICLES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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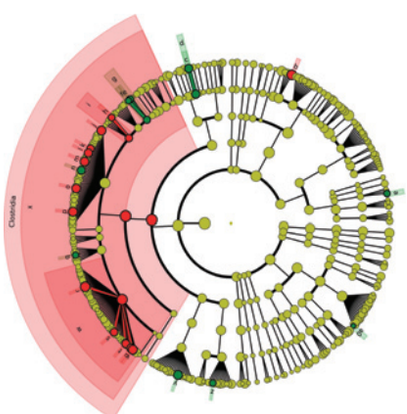
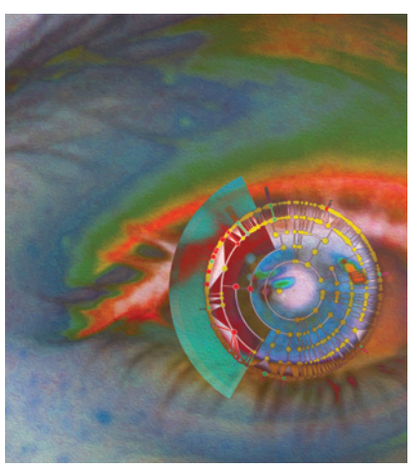
ABOUT THE COVER

The gut microbiome contributes to antitumor immune responses and the efficacy of immune checkpoint inhibition (ICI) in cancer patients. Here, the Okuma, Routy, and Zitvogel labs study how previous antibiotic treatment impacts ICI efficacy in 70 non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients. Performing 16S rRNA V3–V4 sequencing of fecal samples, they found that NSCLC patients with pre-ICI antibiotic treatment had less bacterial alpha-diversity, but enrichment of *Ruminococcaceae* UCG 13 and *Agathobacter*, in the gut. These alterations correlate to dampened ICI efficacy. Thus, antibiotic treatment negatively impacts ICI efficacy in NSCLC patients. To read more, Hakozaki et al. begins on page 1243. Taxonomic cladogram of the gut microbiota of patients treated with or without antibiotics from the Okuma laboratory. Artwork by Lewis Long.





Cancer Immunology Research

8 (10)

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