Combined CD44- and CD25-Targeted Near-Infrared Photoimmunotherapy Selectively Kills Cancer and Regulatory T Cells in Syngeneic Mouse Cancer Models

Yasuhiro Maruoka, Aki Furusawa, Ryuhei Okada, Fuyuki Inagaki, Daiki Fujimura, Hiroaki Wakiyama, Takuya Kato, Tadanobu Nagaya, Peter L. Choyke, and Hisataka Kobayashi

ABSTRACT

Near-infrared photoimmunotherapy (NIR-PIT) is a newly developed and selective cancer treatment that induces necrotic and immunogenic cell death and utilizes a mAb conjugated to a photo-absorber dye, IR700DX, activated by NIR light. Although CD44 is a surface cancer marker associated with drug resistance, anti-CD44-IR700 NIR-PIT has been reported to achieve selective and local depletion of FOXP3⁺ CD25⁺ CD4⁺ regulatory T cells (Treg), which are primary immunosuppressive cells in the tumor microenvironment (TME), resulting in activation of local antitumor immunity. Combined NIR-PIT with CD44- and CD25-targeted agents has the potential to directly eliminate tumor cells and also amplify the immune response by removing FOXP3⁺ CD25⁺ CD4⁺ Tregs from the TME. We investigated the differences in therapeutic effects of CD44-targeted NIR-PIT alone, CD25-targeted NIR-PIT alone, and the combination of CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT in several syngeneic tumor models, including MC38-luc, LL/2, and MOC1. The combined NIR-PIT showed significant tumor growth inhibition and prolonged survival compared with CD44-targeted NIR-PIT alone in all tumor models and showed prolonged survival compared with CD25-targeted NIR-PIT alone in MC38-luc and LL/2 tumors. Combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT also resulted in some complete remissions. Therefore, combined NIR-PIT simultaneously targeting cancer antigens and immunosuppressive cells in the TME may be more effective than either type of NIR-PIT alone and may have potential to induce prolonged immune responses in treated tumors.

Introduction

Near-infrared photoimmunotherapy (NIR-PIT) is a newly developed cancer treatment that induces selective cell death in targeted tumor cells. It employs a mAb conjugated to a photo-absorber, silica-phthalocyanine (IRDye700DX: IR700) dye. The conjugate is intravenously injected, allowed to accumulate within the target cells, and then is selectively activated by NIR light application (1). This antibody–photo-absorber conjugate is commonly directed at an antigen expressed on the cell membrane of tumor cells, and after exposure to NIR light, cell death is observed within minutes. NIR-PIT induces rapid necrotic and immunogenic cell death in targeted tumor cells, with minimal or no cytotoxic effects in adjacent normal cells (1–3). Treated tumor cells exhibit rapid volume expansion, blebbing, cell membrane rupture, and extrusion of cell contents into the extracellular space (4), leading to an immunogenic cell death (5). Phase I/II clinical studies of NIR-PIT in patients with inoperable head and neck cancer using a cetuximab (anti-EGFR)–IR700 conjugate have been completed, and a phase III study is underway (https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02422979).

CD44 is a well-known marker of cancer stem cells and is implicated in intercellular adhesion, cell migration, cell spatial orientation, and promotion of matrix-derived survival signals (6–8). Cell transformation, uncontrolled cell growth, resistance to apoptosis, and active cell migration are mediated by CD44 along with other factors (9). High expression of CD44 on the plasma membrane of tumors is associated with tumor aggressiveness, drug resistance, and poor outcome (10–12). CD44 inhibition can impair tumor growth (7, 10), and NIR-PIT, using anti-CD44-IR700, can produce effective therapeutic responses in CD44-expressing syngeneic mouse models (13, 14).

FOXP3⁺ CD25⁺ CD4⁺ suppressive regulatory T cells (Treg) are crucial for immunologic self-tolerance to maintain immune homeostasis and prevent autoimmune disease (15, 16). They are widely regarded as one of the primary mediators of antitumor immunity suppression (17). Tregs induce immunosuppression using a variety of mechanisms, including inhibiting IL10 and TGFβ, suppression of natural killer (NK) cells and effector T cells through secretion of cytotoxic substances, suppression by metabolic disruption of effector T cells because of consumption of IL2, and suppression by modulation of dendritic cell (DC) maturation or function (18). In several types of cancers, it has been reported that decreased ratio of CD8⁺ T cells to FOXP3⁺ CD25⁺ CD4⁺ Tregs in tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) is associated with poor prognosis (19). Although a variety of methods for systemic Treg depletion have been previously attempted (20–22), CD25-targeted NIR-PIT has been demonstrated to selectively deplete tumor-infiltrating Tregs within the tumor without eliminating local effector cells or Tregs in other organs, resulting in reversal of the permissive tumor microenvironment (TME) and subsequent tumor killing (23). Thus, CD25-targeted NIR-PIT has great potential to...
enhance tumor-directed NIR-PIT in that it can eliminate immuno-suppressive cells in the TME. NIR-PIT can simultaneously target two or more kinds of cells by injecting two or more different antibody–photo-absorber conjugates, followed by exposure to NIR light (24, 25). CD44 is expressed on the cell membrane in various types of cancers (9) and FOXP3+CD25+CD4+ Tregs are also frequently found within tumors (26). Therefore, we hypothesized that combining CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT could achieve greater therapeutic benefits compared with NIR-PIT based on either target alone. The purpose of this study was to compare the in vivo therapeutic efficacy of NIR-PIT using CD44-targeted NIR-PIT alone, CD25-targeted NIR-PIT alone, and the combination of both CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT in syngeneic mouse models of cancer.

Materials and Methods

Cell culture
MC38 cells (colon cancer, kind gift from Claudia Palena, NCI, 2015) stably expressing luciferase (MC38-luc, generated via stable transduction with RediFect Red-Fluc lentivirus from PerkinElmer per manufacturer recommendations), LL/2 cells (Lewis lung carcinoma; kind gift of James Hodge, NCI, 2015), and MOC1 cells (murine oral carcinoma, kind gift from Ravindra Uppaluri, Washington University, St. Louis, MO, 2014) were used in this study. High luciferase expression cells were authenticated via Mycoplasma Detection Kit (Lonza) and cultured no more than for 30 passages. Cells were routinely tested to be Mycoplasma free. MC38-luc cells were stably expressing luciferase (MC38-luc, generated via stable transduction with RediFect Red-Fluc lentivirus from PerkinElmer per manufacturer recommendations), LL/2 cells (Lewis lung carcinoma; kind gift of James Hodge, NCI, 2015), and MOC1 cells (murine oral carcinoma, kind gift from Ravindra Uppaluri, Washington University, St. Louis, MO, 2014) were used in this study. High luciferase expression cells were authenticated via Mycoplasma Detection Kit (Lonza) and cultured no more than for 30 passages. Cells were authenticated via in vitro growth characteristics.

Reagents
Water-soluble, silica-phthalocyanine derivative, IRDye700DX NHS ester was obtained from LI-COR Biosciences. Anti-mouse/ human CD44 (IM7) and anti-mouse CD25 (PC-61.5.3) were purchased from Bio X Cell. All other chemicals were of reagent grade.

Synthesis of IR700-conjugated anti-CD44 and anti-CD25
Briefly, anti-CD44-IgG (1 mg, 6.7 nmol/L) and anti-CD25 (1 mg, 6.7 nmol/L) were respectively incubated with IR700 (65.1 μg, 33.3 nmol, 10 nmol/L in DMSO) and 0.1 mol/L Na2HPO4 (pH 8.3) at room temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was purified with a gel filtration column (Sephadex G 25 column, PD-10; GE Healthcare). The protein concentration was determined with Coomassie Plus Protein Assay Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific) by measurement of the absorption at 595 nm with spectroscopy (8453 Value System; Agilent Technologies). We abbreviated IR700-conjugated anti-CD44 and anti-CD25 as anti-CD44-IR700 and anti-CD25-IR700, respectively.

Animal model
All procedures were performed in compliance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and approved by the local Animal Care and Use Committee. Six- to 8-week-old female C57BL/6 mice (strain #000664) were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory. The lower part of the body of the mice was shaved before NIR light irradiation and image analysis. MC38-luc cells (8 million), LL/2 cells (8 million), and MOC1 cells (4 million) were subcutaneously injected in the dorsum of the mice. Mice with tumors reaching approximately 150 mm3 in volume were used for the experiments. Tumor volumes were calculated from the greatest longitudinal diameter (length) and the greatest transverse diameter (width) using the following formula: tumor volume = length × width2 × 0.5, based on caliper measurements. Mice were monitored each day, and tumor volumes were measured three times a week for MC38-luc and LL/2 tumors and twice a week for MOC1 tumors until the tumor volume reached 2,000 mm3, whereupon the mice were euthanized with inhalation of CO2 gas. Tumor disappearance for 4 weeks or longer after treatment was defined as complete remission.

In vivo bioluminescence imaging and IR700 fluorescence imaging
To obtain bioluminescence images in MC38-luc tumor-bearing mice, D-luciferin (15 mg/mL, 150 μL; GoldBio) was intraperitoneally injected to mice. Luciferase activity was analyzed with a bioluminescence imaging system (Photon Imager; Biospace Lab) using relative light units. Regions of interests (ROI) were placed over the entire tumor. The counts per minute of relative light units were calculated using M3 Vision Software (Biospace Lab) and converted to the percentage based on those before NIR-PIT using the following formula: [(relative light units after treatment)/(relative light units before treatment)] × 100 (%); ref. 27). Bioluminescence imaging was performed before and after NIR-PIT (protocol below) on day 0 to day 7.

In vivo fluorescence imaging studies
Tumor-bearing mice were imaged after tumors reached volumes of approximately 150 mm3. Serial dorsal fluorescence images of the IR700 signal were obtained with a Pearl Imager (LI-COR Biosciences) using a 700-nm fluorescence channel 1, 4, 6, 12, 24, and 48 hours after intravenous injection of 100 μg of anti-CD25-IR700 via the tail vein. ROIs were placed on the tumor and the adjacent nontumor region as background. The mean value of fluorescence intensity was calculated for each ROI. Target-to-background ratio was calculated from fluorescence intensity of tumor and fluorescence intensity of background by the following formula: (mean fluorescence intensity of tumor) – (mean fluorescence intensity of background)/(mean fluorescence intensity of background).

Immunohistochemistry staining
Immunohistochemical (IHC) assays for CD44 were performed using BOND Rxm automated stainer (Leica Biosystems). The paraffin-embedded tumor samples were sliced into 4-μm thickness. Dewaxed sections were incubated in BOND ER2 solution (EDTA based, pH 9.0; Leica Biosystems) at 95°C for 20 minutes, followed by incubation with anti-CD44 (clone IM7; Bio X Cell; 1:5,000 dilution) and ImmPRESS HRP Anti-Rat IgG (Peroxidase) Polymer Detection Kit (Vector Laboratories). Visualization by DAB and counterstain with hematoxylin were performed using the Bond Polymer Refine Detection Kit (Leica Biosystems) according to the manufacturer's
instructions. Stained slides were mounted with PermMount mounting medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific) and then pictures were taken using Mantra Quantitative Pathology Workstation (PerkinElmer).

**Multicolor immunofluorescence**

Multicolor immunofluorescence for tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) in tissue sections was performed using Opal 7-Color Automation IHC Kit (Acyo Bioscience) and BOND Rxm auto stainer (Leica Biosystems). The following antibodies were used: anti-CD8 (clone EPR20305; Abcam, 1:500 dilution), anti-CD4 (clone EPR19514; Abcam, 1:1,000 dilution), anti-FoxP3 (clone 1054C; Novus Biologicals, 1:1,000 dilution), anti-pan cytokeratin (rabbit poly; Bioss, 1:500 dilution). The staining was performed according to the Opal 7 color protocol provided by manufacturer with following modification: (i) antigen retrieval was performed using BOND ER2 solution (Leica Biosystems) for 20 minutes and (ii) the ImmPRESS HRP anti-Rabbit IgG (Peroxidase) Polymer Detection Kit (Vector Laboratories) was used instead of anti-mouse/human secondary antibody provided in the kit. Stained slides were mounted with VECTASHIELD Hardset Antifade Mounting Medium (Vector Laboratories) and then images using Mantra Quantitative Pathology Workstation (PerkinElmer). Images were analyzed with inForm software (Acyo Biosystems). InForm software was trained to automatically detect tissues and cell phenotype according to following criteria: areas with pan-cytokeratin expression = tumor, other areas = stroma, CD4⁺FoxP3⁻ cells = Tregs, CD4⁺FoxP3⁺ = CD4 T cells, or CD8⁺ = CD8⁺ T cells, respectively. Cell count of each phenotype was exported and shown as count per megapixel area. Three tumor samples were tested for each group. Five pictures were taken for each specimen and cell count and tissue area were combined for all five pictures.

**NIR-PIT**

The mice with tumors that reached volumes of approximately 150 mm³ were selected and divided randomly into four experimental groups for the following treatments: (i) no treatment (control); (ii) intravenous injection of 100 µg anti-CD25-IR700, followed by external NIR light irradiation at 100 J/cm² on day 0 (CD25-targeted NIR-PIT); (iii) intravenous injection of 100 µg anti-CD44-IR700, followed by external NIR light irradiation at 100 J/cm² on day 0 (CD44-targeted NIR-PIT); and (iv) intravenous injection of 50 µg anti-CD25-IR700 and 50 µg anti-CD44-IR700, followed by external NIR light irradiation at 100 J/cm² on day 0 (combined NIR-PIT). For the mice with MC38-luc tumors, LL2 tumors, and MOC1 tumors in the NIR-PIT–treated groups, intravenous injection of the antibody–photo-absorber conjugates was performed 5, 5, and 28 days after tumor inoculation, respectively, followed by external NIR light irradiation at 100 J/cm² 1 day after injection. NIR light was administered to tumor-bearing mice using a red light–emitting diode (LED), which emits light in the range of 670 to 710 nm (L690-66-60; Marubeni America Co.) at a power density of 50 mW/cm² as measured with an optical power meter (PM 100; Thorlabs). IR700 absorbs light at approximately 690 nm. IR700 fluorescence images were obtained before and after NIR light irradiation at the timepoints indicated in each experiment.

**Flow cytometric analysis after NIR-PIT**

MC38-luc tumors or regional lymph nodes were harvested after NIR-PIT at various timepoint indicated in each experiment. Single-cell suspensions from tumor samples were prepared using following protocol. Whole tumors were incubated in the DMEM (Thermo Fisher Scientific) containing collagenase type IV (1 mg/mL; Worthington Biochemical) and DNase (20 µg/mL; Millipore Sigma) in 37°C for 30 minutes, then gently mashed with the back of the plunger of 3 mL syringe. The tissues were passed through 70-µm mesh filters by pipetting. A total of 1.0 × 10⁶ cells were stained and data for 1.0 × 10⁶ cells were collected for each tumor. The cells were stained with following antibodies: anti-CD3e (clone 145–2C11), anti-CD4 (clone RM4-5), anti-CD25 (clone 3C7), anti-CD11b (clone M1/70), and anti-MHCII (clone 10–3.6) were obtained from BioLegend; anti-CD11c (clone N418), anti-CD69 (clone H1.2F3), anti-Foxp3 (clone FJK-16s), and anti-IFNγ (clone XMG1.2) were obtained from eBioscience. Foxp3 was stained after fixation and permeabilization using the Foxp3 Transcription Factor Staining Buffer Set (eBioscience). For IFNγ staining, cells were cultured with or without stimulation with cell activation cocktail containing PMA and ionomycin (81 nmol/L and 1.3 pmol/L, respectively; BioLegend) for 4 hours in medium supplemented with brefeldin A (5 µg/mL; BioLegend), followed by fixation/permeabilization with Intracellular Fixation & Permeabilization Buffer Set (eBioscience) before the anti-IFNγ staining. The stained cells were analyzed in a FACsCalibur flow cytometer (BD Biosciences) and data were analyzed with the FlowJo software (FlowJo, LLC). Dead cells were removed from analysis based on fsc, ssc, and staining with LIVE/DEAD Fixable Dead Cell Stain (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Treg population was defined by gating for CD25⁺Foxp3⁺ cells among CD3e⁺CD4⁺ cells.

**Statistical analysis**

Quantitative data were expressed as means ± SEM. The Mann–Whitney U test was used to compare differences between two groups. For multiple comparisons (≥3 groups), a one-way ANOVA followed by the Tukey–Kramer test was used. The cumulative probability of survival was analyzed by the Kaplan–Meier survival curve analysis, and the results were compared with the log-rank test. Statistical analysis was performed with JMP 13 software (SAS Institute) or Prism software (GraphPad). A P value of less than 0.05 was considered significant.

**Results**

**In vivo fluorescence imaging after administration of anti-CD25-IR700**

High fluorescence intensity was observed in MC38-luc, LL2, and MOC1 tumors 1 hour after anti-CD25-IR700 injection, and fluorescence in all tumor types gradually increased until 24 hours postinjection (Fig. 1A and B). The fluorescence intensity 48 hours after injection decreased compared with the fluorescence intensity at 24 hours. The target-to-background ratio of anti-CD25-IR700 in all tumor types also gradually increased until 24 hours and decreased 48 hours after injection (Fig. 1C). The highest mean fluorescence intensity and target-to-background ratio were observed 24 hours after injection. MC38-luc and LL2 tumors showed higher mean fluorescence intensity and target-to-background ratio than MOC1 tumors (Fig. 1B and C). These data demonstrated the delivery of therapeutic NIR light exposure 1 day after injection of the antibody–photo-absorber conjugate for both CD25– and/or CD44-targeted NIR-PIT.

**Comparison of CD44 expression among MC38-luc, LL2, and MOC1 tumors**

To compare differences in CD44 expression in vivo among different types of tumors, size-matched MC38-luc, LL2, and MOC1 tumors were assessed by means of IHC staining (Fig. 2A–C). CD44 expression within the tumors was observed in MC38-luc and LL2 tumors, which
expressed greater CD44 compared with MOC1 tumors. This suggested whole tumor accumulation of anti-CD44-IR700 1 day after injection as a target antigen was lower in MOC1 tumors compared with MC38-luc or LL/2 tumors.

CD25-targeted NIR-PIT induces selective and effective depletion of Tregs
To verify the effect of in vivo local CD25-targeted NIR-PIT with anti-CD25-IR700 against FOXP3+ CD25+ CD4+ Tregs within tumors, MC38-luc tumors were harvested 1 day after NIR-PIT and were assessed for Treg depletion via flow cytometry (Fig. 3A and B). FOXP3+ CD25+ CD4+ Treg counts in MC38-luc tumors treated both with CD25-targeted NIR-PIT and with combined NIR-PIT showed significantly lower counts compared with those without treatment (Fig. 3A and B). These data demonstrated CD25-targeted NIR-PIT is effective in depleting FOXP3+ CD25+ CD4+ Treg populations.

Combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT induces activation of CD8+ T cells
To investigate how combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT activated antitumor immunity, we examined whether intratumoral CD8+ T cells were activated after NIR-PIT. Tumors or regional lymph
nodes in MC38-luc tumor-bearing mice were harvested 3 hours, 1 day, and 2 days after NIR-PIT to assess CD8⁺ T-cell activation at early stages via flow cytometry. Intratumoral CD8⁺ T cells 1 day after combined NIR-PIT showed significantly higher IFNγ production compared with control tumors, although it was not seen 3 hours after NIR-PIT (Supplementary Fig. S1). Two days after NIR-PIT, a significant increase in CD8⁺ T cells producing IFNγ and expressing upregulated activation marker CD69 were identified within the tumors treated with combined NIR-PIT (Supplementary Fig. S1). These data suggested that the combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT induced activation of CD8⁺ T cells in TME.

In the regional lymph nodes, we examined whether DCs were activated after NIR-PIT. DCs in TME are known to migrate to regional lymph nodes upon their activation and then activate CD8⁺ T cells. Conventional type-1 DCs (cDC1) are thought to have major roles in this process (28). cDC1s are included in the CD11b⁺CD11c⁻ population and activated DCs express MHCIIl. In the regional lymph nodes, we observed a significant increase of MHCI⁻ cells within CD11b⁻CD11c⁺ cells 3 hours after combined NIR-PIT. A slight increase of MHCI⁺ expression was observed in CD11b⁻CD11c⁻ population. Conventional type-2 DCs (cDC2) are thought to have minor roles in TIL activation (Supplementary Fig. S2). These results suggested that the CD8⁺ T-cell activation after combined NIR-PIT was induced through rapid DC maturation in the regional lymph nodes.

To assess durable TIL infiltration into tumors, MC38-luc tumors 7 days after NIR-PIT were harvested for IHC analysis. To evaluate CD4⁺ T cells, CD8⁺ T cells, and Tregs within tumors quantitatively, cell counts per megapixel in immunofluorescence images were performed and compared among control, CD25-targeted NIR-PIT, CD44-targeted NIR-PIT, combined CD4- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT groups. Cell counts of tumor-infiltrating CD8⁺ T cells in the combined NIR-PIT group showed significantly higher infiltration than the other groups (Fig. 3C and D). This result suggested that CD8⁺ T-cell infiltration into tumors was significantly enhanced with the combination of CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT. On the other hand, no significant difference in CD8⁺ T-cell counts within stromal tissues was seen, which underscores the importance of tumor-infiltrating CD8⁺ T cells for durable host antitumor immune responses.

**Efficacy of combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT for MC38-luc tumors**

MC38 tumors have high CD44 expression on the cell membrane (Fig. 2), also known to have relatively high CD8⁺ T-cell infiltration compared with LL/2 and MOC1 tumors (29, 30). The NIR-PIT regimen and imaging protocol are depicted in Fig. 4A. One day after
injection of anti-CD25- and/or anti-CD44-IR700, the tumors were exposed to NIR light via LED light. IR700 fluorescence signal in tumors decreased due to dispersion of fluorophore from dying cells and partial photo-bleaching in all cases (Fig. 4B). To investigate tumor-killing efficacy after NIR-PIT, bioluminescence imaging was performed before and after NIR-PIT up to day 7 (Fig. 4C). In most mice, in the NIR-PIT–treated groups, luciferase activity decreased shortly after NIR-PIT and then gradually increased (Fig. 4C). This change pattern in luciferase activity was likely due to a large amount of initial cancer cell killing, followed by slower outgrowth of cells not originally killed. In contrast, in some mice in the CD25-targeted NIR-PIT and combined NIR-PIT groups, luciferase activity decreased shortly after NIR-PIT and disappeared thereafter (Fig. 4C). This change in luciferase activity was likely due to a large amount of initial cancer cell killing, followed by complete remission of treated tumors due to an enhanced immune response. Luciferase activity after treatment in all NIR-PIT–treated groups was significantly lower at all time points after NIR-PIT than in the control group (Fig. 4D). Combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT showed significantly lower luciferase activity 7 days after NIR-PIT compared with CD44-targeted NIR-PIT alone (Fig. 4D). Tumor volume in all the NIR-PIT–treated groups was significantly inhibited 5, 7, and 10 days after NIR-PIT compared with the control group (Fig. 4E), but the combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT showed significantly greater tumor reduction compared with CD44-targeted NIR-PIT alone at 7 and 10 days after NIR-PIT (Fig. 4E). No significant tumor inhibition was observed in the other groups. These data showed that combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT led to the slowest rate of tumor regrowth compared with other NIR light exposure groups. Combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT also was associated with significantly prolonged survival compared with CD25-targeted NIR-PIT alone and CD44-targeted NIR-PIT alone (Fig. 4F). Two of 15 mice in the CD25-targeted NIR-PIT group and 9 of 14 mice in the combined NIR-PIT group achieved complete remission after a single round of NIR-PIT. Our results showed that combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT enables superior in vivo therapeutic

Figure 4. 
Cancer Immunol Res; 8(3) March 2020
CANCER IMMUNOLOGY RESEARCH

Published OnlineFirst January 17, 2020; DOI: 10.1158/2326-6066.CIR-19-0517
responses compared with the other two monotherapies of NIR-PIT for MC38-luc tumors.

**Efficacy of combination CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT for LL/2 tumors**

LL/2 tumors have high CD44 expression on the cell membrane (Fig. 2) but known to have relatively low CD8+ T-cell infiltration compared with MC38 tumors (28). The NIR-PIT regimen and imaging protocol are depicted in Fig. 5A. One day after injection of anti-CD25- and/or anti-CD44-IR700, the tumors were exposed to NIR light. IR700 tumor fluorescence signal decreased due to dispersion of fluorophore from dying cells and partial photo-bleaching (Fig. 5B). Tumor volume in all the NIR-PIT–treated groups was significantly inhibited 5, 7, 10, and 12 days after NIR-PIT compared with the control group (Fig. 5C). Among the three NIR-PIT–treated groups, combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT showed significantly greater tumor reduction compared with CD44-targeted NIR-PIT alone 17 days after NIR-PIT (Fig. 5C). In the long-term follow-up, mice treated with combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT had significantly prolonged survival compared with those treated with CD44-targeted NIR-PIT alone or CD44-targeted NIR-PIT alone (Fig. 5D). In 3 of 9 mice in the combined NIR-PIT group, complete remission of tumors was achieved after only a single round of NIR-PIT. Thus, combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT was therapeutically superior to the other two single target NIR-PITs in LL/2 tumors.

**Efficacy of combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT for MOC1 tumors**

MOC1 tumors have extremely low CD44 expression on the cell membrane (Fig. 2) and baseline expression of tumor-associated antigens is low relative to MC38 and LL/2 (14). The NIR-PIT regimen and imaging protocol are depicted in Fig. 6A. One day after injection of anti-CD25- and/or anti-CD44-IR700, the tumors were exposed to NIR light. IR700 tumor fluorescence signal decreased due to dispersion of fluorophore from dying cells and partial photo-bleaching (Fig. 6B). Tumor volume in all the NIR-PIT–treated groups was significantly inhibited at all time points after NIR-PIT compared with the control group (Fig. 6C). Combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT showed significantly greater tumor reduction 28 days after NIR-PIT compared with CD44-targeted NIR-PIT. In the long-term follow-up, mice administered combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT showed significantly prolonged survival compared with those that received CD44-targeted NIR-PIT (Fig. 6D). On the other hand, no significant difference in tumor volume and survival between CD25-targeted NIR-PIT alone and CD44-targeted NIR-PIT alone, and between CD25-targeted NIR-PIT alone and the combined NIR-PIT was seen (Fig. 6D). One of 9 mice in the combined NIR-PIT group achieved complete remission after a single round of NIR-PIT. Combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT was superior therapeutically to CD44-targeted NIR-PIT alone in MOC1 tumors but...
did not exhibit significantly greater benefit compared with CD25-targeted NIR-PIT.

Discussion

A variety of new cancer treatment strategies rely on enhancing immune cell function against tumors, for instance, immune checkpoint inhibitors and immunosuppressive cell-depleting drugs. Although these approaches demonstrably enhance immune responses, they have not always resulted in clinically meaningful outcomes. To improve therapeutic efficacy, cancer therapies must combine direct tumor cell killing and enhanced antitumor immunity. NIR-PIT is a new therapy that can selectively kill cancer cells by targeting tumor antigens and also simultaneously eliminate immunosuppressive cells, such as Tregs, to optimize integrated “cancer” and “immune” therapy. We selected CD44 and CD25 as targets for cancer and Treg cells, respectively, in this study because they are versatile targets in a variety of tumors.

In order for NIR-PIT to be successful, there must be adequate accumulation and retention of the antibody–photo-absorber conjugate within targeted tumors. The pharmacokinetics of the anti-CD44-IR700 has been previously reported and requires approximately 24 hours to accumulate in the tumor after intravenous injection (13). In vivo IR700 fluorescence after administration of anti-CD25-IR700 showed selective uptake in the targeted tumors. The conjugation of IR700 to the anti-CD25 and CD44 minimally alters the pharmacokinetics of the unconjugated antibody alone. Thus, both anti-CD44- and anti-CD25-IR700 have predictable uptake in target tumors.

CD44-IR700 NIR-PIT targets a cancer antigen and initiates necrotic and immunogenic cell death (3), unlike apoptotic cell death that most other cancer therapies induce (31). Selective immunogenic cell death of cancer cells releases damage-associated signals, including ATP, calreticulin, and high-mobility group box 1, that promote maturation of immature DCs adjacent to dying cancer cells. Cell membrane rupture after NIR-PIT releases tumor-specific antigens in their intact forms into the TME. Therefore, antigen-presenting mature DCs process and present cancer-specific antigens to naive T cells for priming (3, 14, 32). However, in some syngeneic mouse models, FOXP3⁺CD25⁺CD4⁺ Tregs suppress host antitumor immunity by inhibiting DC function through the CTLA4 axis or effector T- or NK-cell activation (33–35). FOXP3⁺CD25⁺CD4⁺ Tregs have been reported to be better at recognizing tumor-associated antigens because their T-cell receptor repertoires are more self-reactive than conventional T cells and they have higher expression of T-cell accessory molecules (36, 37). Increased exposure to tumor antigens in the TME in the presence of Tregs may preferentially activate antigen-specific Tregs rather than antigen-specific effector T cells (38). To overcome this, we proposed simultaneously targeting cancer cells and Tregs using combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT, which resulted in superior antitumor effects and prolonged survival compared with NIR-PIT using either target alone. In comparison, CD44-targeted NIR-PIT alone was less effective in all three syngeneic tumor models investigated. Although Tregs mediate tumor immune escape using this mechanism, the combined anti-CD44- and anti-CD25-IR700 regimen can overcome this evasion by releasing intact tumor antigens for presentation to activated T cells.
various immunosuppressive mechanisms, CD25-targeted NIR-PIT can disable these mechanisms through selective Treg depletion. Our results suggested that combined NIR-PIT resulted in superior in vivo therapeutic benefits over conventional cancer antigen-targeted NIR-PIT or elimination of immunosuppressive cell function alone.

Combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT prolonged survival compared with CD25-targeted NIR-PIT alone in both MC38-luc and LL/2 models. This suggests that adding cancer antigen-targeted NIR-PIT to Treg depletion is associated with improved long-term outcome. Indeed, successful depletion of FOXP3⁺CD25⁺CD4⁺ Tregs restores local antitumor immunity (23), but its efficacy is limited in the absence of localized immunogenic death of tumor cells and subsequent antigen release and processing. In contrast, cancer antigen–targeted NIR-PIT induces tumor cell killing both directly and by activation of host immune cells, resulting in rapid reduction of tumor viability after NIR light exposure (13, 14). Immunogenic cell death enhances immunogenicity through increased exposure to tumor-specific antigens, which acts as a trigger of DC maturation promoting activation of antitumor effector cells, especially tumor-infiltrating CD8⁺ T cells. It is important for long-term tumor control to provoke immunogenic cell death with tumor antigen–targeted NIR-PIT, which was increased when Tregs were also targeted. However, this effect was not present in all tumor types. For instance, combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT did not show significantly prolonged survival compared with CD25-targeted NIR-PIT alone in the MOC1 model. In our study, MOC1 tumors showed lower CD44 expression than MC38-luc and LL/2 tumors, yet the infiltration of CD8⁺ T cells into MOC1 tumors was similar to that in MC38 or LL/2 tumors (29, 30). Our previous study also demonstrated that there was no significant increase in tumor MHC class II⁺ DCs or lymphocyte infiltration following CD44-targeted NIR-PIT of MOC1 tumors as there was in LL/2 and MC38, indicating a lack of DC priming (14). Therefore, CD44 expression within tumors can be one of factors related to therapeutic effects with combined NIR-PIT. An alternative cell surface marker may be needed for successful NIR-PIT in tumors with low CD44 expression. However, variation of immune cell composition in different types of tumors could also affect treatment outcome with combined NIR-PIT. Further research would require elucidation of the association between therapeutic effects with NIR-PIT and immune cell composition among the different tumor types.

Complete remission of tumors was observed in several mice but only after a single round of combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT. This occurred in all three types of tumors but not in every mouse, indicating variability in immune responses. In those tumors in which it occurred, long-term antitumor immunity was achieved by combined NIR-PIT. The presence of FOXP3⁺CD25⁺CD4⁺ Tregs has been reported to hinder development of tumor-specific, high-avidity effector T cells, although low-avidity effector T cells can function and

Figure 7.
Proposed mechanism of combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT–induced immunotherapy. FOXP3⁺CD25⁺CD4⁺ Tregs limit antitumor immunity through suppression of effector T and NK cells by inhibitory cytokines and cytolyis, as well as by metabolic disruption with IL2 consumption and modulation of DC maturation or function. Combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT induces immunogenic cell death in CD44⁺ tumors and selectively depletes Tregs with high CD25 expression. Step 1: The process of immunogenic cell death caused by CD44-targeted NIR-PIT induces DC maturation. Step 2: Treg depletion induces activation and expansion of effector T cells and simultaneously, differentiation into tumor-specific T cells. Taken together, this combined NIR-PIT results in effective tumor killing and promotion of long-lasting antitumor immunity.
expansion (39, 40). Immunogenic cell death by CD44-targeted NIR-PIT induces DC maturation (3), and Treg depletion enables activation and expansion of tumor-specific, high-avidity T cells from naïve T-cell precursors, allowing their differentiation into high-avidity effector T cells capable of mediating potent antitumor immune responses (33). When this occurs, long-term antitumor immunity might be induced due to activation of tumor-specific, high-avidity effector, or memory T cells (Fig. 7). NIR-PIT can be repeatedly performed because it causes minimal damage to surrounding normal adjacent cells (1, 4). Repeated NIR-PIT has been previously reported to improve efficacy of NIR-PIT (41, 42), increasing the frequency of complete remission in targeted tumors.

Currently, a phase III clinical trial of NIR-PIT using cetuximab-IR700 for patients with head and neck cancer is underway. In phase II studies, to overcome limited depth of penetration by NIR light in tissue, cylindrical diffusing optical fibers are inserted in the tumor to deliver light throughout the tumor (43, 44). Both anti-human CD44 (RG7356) and anti-human CD25 (basiliximab or daclizumab) have been approved by the FDA. Thus, clinical translation of the combined NIR-PIT regimen performed in this study is possible, which may permit extension of NIR-PIT to a range of cancer types in a variety of anatomic locations.

Besides NIR-PIT, another approach utilizing light to treat cancer called photodynamic therapy (PDT) has been reported (45). NIR-PIT differs from PDT in several aspects. First, in NIR-PIT, cell killing is selectively induced to cells that antibody–photo-absorber conjugates bind based on the unique photo-induced ligand release reaction rather than reactive oxygen species production (46). Second, NIR-PIT rationally induces rapid and effective activation of antitumor host immuno-

In conclusion, combined CD44- and CD25-targeted NIR-PIT showed superior in vivo therapeutic efficacy to either CD44- or CD25-targeted NIR-PIT alone. This combined regimen of NIR-PIT is an effective method, especially for tumors with high target antigen expression and with abundant Tregs, to induce long-term antitumor immunity because: (i) direct tumor cell killing induced by cancer antigen–targeted NIR-PIT; (ii) host immunity initiated by immunogenic cell death; and (iii) effective activation of naïve T cells and acquired antitumor immunity induced by selective Treg depletion. These three events, working together have potential to elicit long-term tumor responses in otherwise resistant tumors.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest
No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

Authors’ Contributions
Conception and design: Y. Maruoka, P.L. Choyke, H. Kobayashi
Development of methodology: Y. Maruoka, H. Kobayashi
Acquisition of data (provided animals, acquired and managed patients, provided facilities, etc.): Y. Maruoka, A. Furusawa, R. Okada, F. Inagaki, H. Wakiyama, T. Kato, T. Nagaya, H. Kobayashi
Analysis and interpretation of data (e.g., statistical analysis, biostatistics, computational analysis): Y. Maruoka, A. Furusawa, R. Okada, D. Fujimura, P.L. Choyke, H. Kobayashi
Writing, review, and/or revision of the manuscript: Y. Maruoka, A. Furusawa, P.L. Choyke, H. Kobayashi
Administrative, technical, or material support (i.e., reporting or organizing data, constructing databases): P.L. Choyke, H. Kobayashi
Study supervision: P.L. Choyke, H. Kobayashi

Acknowledgments
This research was supported by the Intramural Research Program of the NIH, NCI, Center for Cancer Research (ZIA BC011513).

The costs of publication of this article were defrayed in part by the payment of page charges. This article must therefore be hereby marked advertisement in accordance with 18 U.S.C. Section 1734 solely to indicate this fact.

Received July 8, 2019; revised November 6, 2019; accepted January 10, 2020, published first January 17, 2020.

References


Combined CD44- and CD25-Targeted Near-Infrared Photoimmunotherapy Selectively Kills Cancer and Regulatory T Cells in Syngeneic Mouse Cancer Models

Yasuhiro Maruoka, Aki Furusawa, Ryuhei Okada, et al.


Updated version
Access the most recent version of this article at: doi:10.1158/2326-6066.CIR-19-0517

Supplementary Material
Access the most recent supplemental material at: http://cancerimmunolres.aacrjournals.org/content/suppl/2020/01/17/2326-6066.CIR-19-0517.DC1

Cited articles
This article cites 47 articles, 12 of which you can access for free at: http://cancerimmunolres.aacrjournals.org/content/8/3/345.full#ref-list-1

E-mail alerts
Sign up to receive free email-alerts related to this article or journal.

Reprints and Subscriptions
To order reprints of this article or to subscribe to the journal, contact the AACR Publications Department at pubs@aacr.org.

Permissions
To request permission to re-use all or part of this article, use this link http://cancerimmunolres.aacrjournals.org/content/8/3/345. Click on "Request Permissions" which will take you to the Copyright Clearance Center's (CCC) Rightslink site.