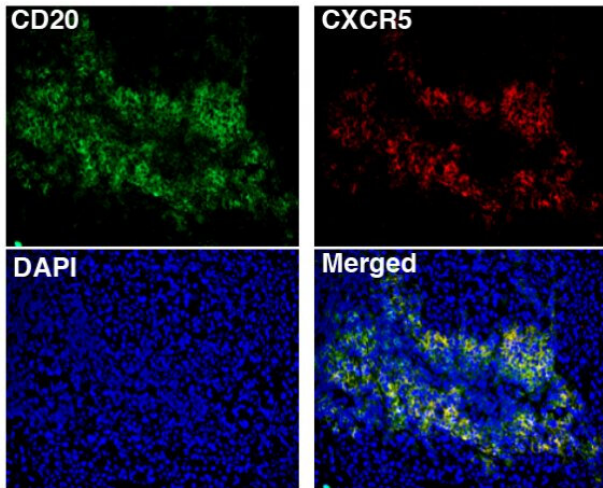


B cells linked to effective cancer immunotherapy

16 January 2020, by Göran B Jönsson



Immunofluorescence analysis of a melanoma tumor showing that B cells in B cell clusters express CXCR5, a marker for tertiary lymphoid structures. Credit: Göran Jönsson

Cancer patients responded better to immunotherapy and had a better prognosis if their melanoma tumors contained specific clusters of B cells, according to new research from Lund University in Sweden. The study is published in *Nature*.

Immunotherapy strengthens the [immune system](#) so that it can fight cancer more effectively. One type of [immunotherapy](#) is checkpoint therapy, that targets the checkpoints that exist to prevent the immune system from becoming too active. However, releasing these brakes on the immune system is necessary to fight certain types of cancer, something that can be done with antibodies.

But far from all patients are being helped by the treatment, and intensive research is underway to understand who benefits the most from checkpoint

therapy, and how it can be made even more effective. A great deal of focus so far has been on the [immune cells](#) called T [cells](#).

The new study sheds light on the role of another immune cell in immunotherapy: B cells. Researchers at Lund University, together with several other international research groups, have shown that clusters of B cells in melanoma tumors, so-called tertiary lymphoid structures, are linked to the prognosis.

"By studying [tissue samples](#) from 177 melanoma patients, we have been able to see that when these B-cell structures were present in the tumor, the patient had a better prognosis and responded better to immunotherapy," says Göran Jönsson, the professor at Lund University who led the study.

It has previously been known that these structures are sometimes found in tumors, but it is only now that they have been linked to prognosis and treatment response. In the same issue, *Nature* has published two other [research articles](#) that involve the same B-cell structures, albeit in other tumors—soft tissue sarcoma and kidney cancer—where there was also an association with improved response to immunotherapy.

The results of the Lund study confirm that it is not only the T-cells that are important, but that the B-cells also play a role in the immune response against cancer cells.

"Now we want to continue with prospective studies and investigate whether it is possible to stimulate the immune system to form these structures in tumors, and thus improve the effect of immunotherapy," concludes Ana Carneiro, chief physician at Skåne University Hospital and associate professor at Lund University, who also participated in the study.

More information: Rita Cabrita et al. Tertiary

lymphoid structures improve immunotherapy and survival in melanoma, *Nature* (2020). DOI: [10.1038/s41586-019-1914-8](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-1914-8)

Provided by Lund University

APA citation: B cells linked to effective cancer immunotherapy (2020, January 16) retrieved 28 April 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-01-cells-linked-effective-cancer-immunotherapy.html>

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