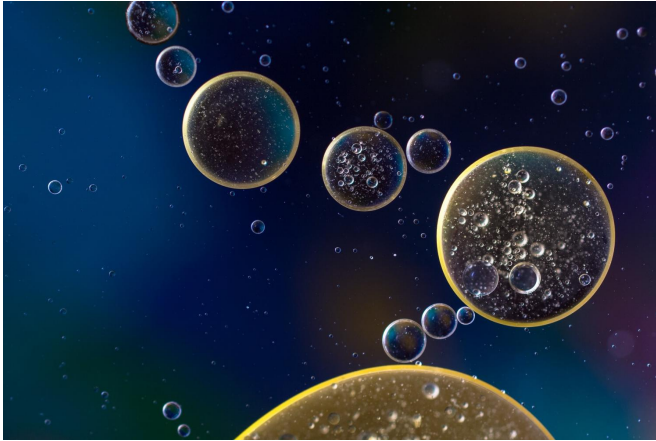


Boosting the power of immunotherapy for more effective cancer treatment

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Adoptive T cell therapies, including chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T cell therapy, which use genetically engineered killer immune T cells, are emerging forms of immunotherapy that redirect the immune system to target cancer.

This treatment approach can allow treatments to be tailored to each individual, and has been used very successfully to treat certain blood cancers, such as some types of leukaemia.

However, CAR T cell therapy has had limited success in [solid tumours](#) such as those of the breast and lung.

Researchers have now found a way to add a new tool to the immunotherapy arsenal, by boosting the activity of immune [cells](#) called [dendritic cells](#) (DCs) to aid in the recognition and attack of [cancer cells](#).

This new approach, developed by researchers at the Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, led by Dr. Junyun Lai, Dr. Sherly Mardiana, Prof Phillip Darcy and Dr. Paul Beavis, can overcome many of the issues with conventional immunotherapy.

"One of the major impediments to effective T cell therapy is that in many cases not all cancer cells within a single tumour look the same. In fact, it is common to have high variability of the target protein recognised by the CAR T cells inside the same tumour, an effect known as heterogeneity," explains senior author on the study Dr. Paul Beavis.

"Engineered CAR T cells are very effective at killing the cancer cells that express the target protein. But, unfortunately they are not very good at finding cancer cells that lack this target protein."

The key to overcoming this issue, Dr. Beavis says, could be to recruit and boost other immune cells, including DCs, to lend the T cells a hand.

"Activating the DC immune cells could overcome cancer cell heterogeneity, as DCs are specialised in activating the body's own immune system. By boosting immune DCs, these DCs are then able to orchestrate a new immune response against the cancer," says Dr. Beavis.

To test this, study co-leads Dr. Lai and Dr. Mardiana engineered in the laboratory specialised T cells capable of producing a powerful molecule that can expand DCs at the tumour site.

"When we placed these engineered T cells into mice with tumours we found they were able to trigger an influx of DCs into tumours. When we combined the engineered T cells with drugs that further activate [immune cells](#), we found that we could shrink tumours far more effectively," says Dr. Lai.

"What was really exciting about this approach is that we were able to stimulate the body's [immune system](#) to attack multiple targets on cancer cells, helping to overcome the issue of heterogeneity."

Prof Darcy, co-senior lead on the research, says

that this is an important advancement in overcoming tumour heterogeneity that could lead to immunotherapies that are far more effective in the future.

"Our data suggest that augmenting DCs is a promising strategy to overcome the clinical problem of tumour cell escape due to lack of immune cell recognition following adoptive cell therapy," say Prof Darcy.

"This is an exciting time for [cancer](#) immunotherapy. Our research shines a light on DCs as an important new component in the next generation of immune-targeting therapies for the treatment of solid cancers," says Dr. Beavis.

The paper, titled "Adoptive cellular [therapy](#) with T cells expressing the dendritic cell growth factor Flt3L drives epitope spreading and antitumor immunity," was published in the journal *Nature Immunology*.

More information: Junyun Lai et al. Adoptive cellular therapy with T cells expressing the dendritic cell growth factor Flt3L drives epitope spreading and antitumor immunity, *Nature Immunology* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41590-020-0676-7](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41590-020-0676-7)

Provided by Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre

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