# TLR2/6 Agonists and IFNγ Synergize to Induce Melanoma Cells to Produce T cell-Recruiting Chemokines

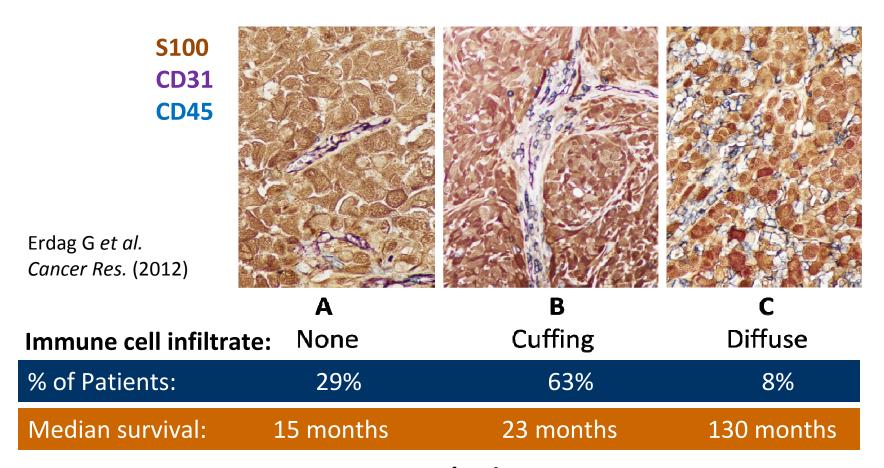
### Ileana S. Mauldin, PhD

Slingluff Laboratory
University of Virginia, Department of Surgery
Charlottesville, Virginia

Presenter Disclosures: No relationships to disclose.



### Immunotypes in Metastatic Melanoma



### Hypothesis

TLR ligation, alone or in combination with IFN  $\gamma$ , induces production of T cell-attracting chemokines directly from melanoma cells



#### **Methods**

#### **Models:**

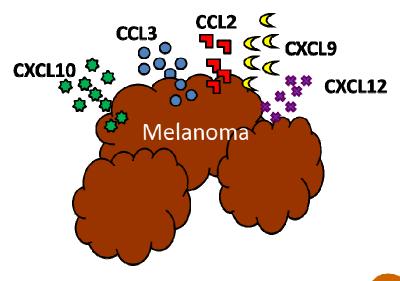
- Patient-derived melanoma cell lines: VMM1, DM13, DM93 & DM122
- Freshly resected melanoma specimens

#### TLR agonists tested +/- IFN $\gamma$

Imiquimod	25 μg/ml
Resiquimod	5 μg/ml
CpG	5 μg/ml
poly-ICLC	20 μg/ml
LPS	10 μg/ml
MALP-2	$0.1\mu g/ml$
FSL-1	5 μg/ml

#### **Analyzed for chemokines known to recruit T cells:**

- CCL2
- CCL3
- CCL4
- CCL5
- CXCL9
- CXCL10
- CXCL12

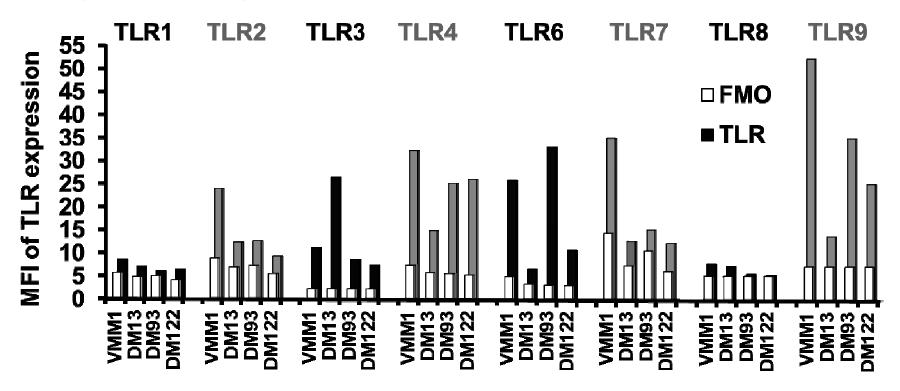




### Melanoma cells express TLRs

**Gene Array:** evidence of TLR expression by human melanoma cells

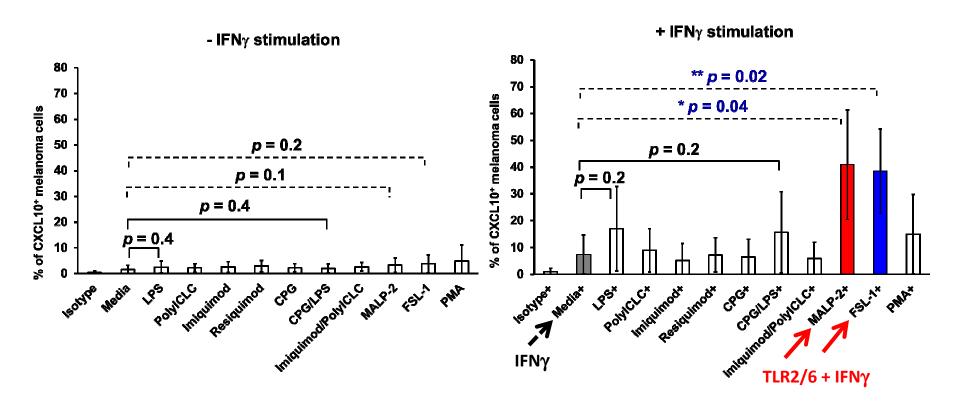
#### Flow cytometric analysis



- CCL2, 4, 5, CXCL9, and 12 were weakly expressed and expression did not increase with TLR agonist stimulation +/- IFN $\gamma$ .
- CCL3 had high basal expression in melanoma cell lines, and was enhanced with TLR 2/6 stimulation (data not shown).

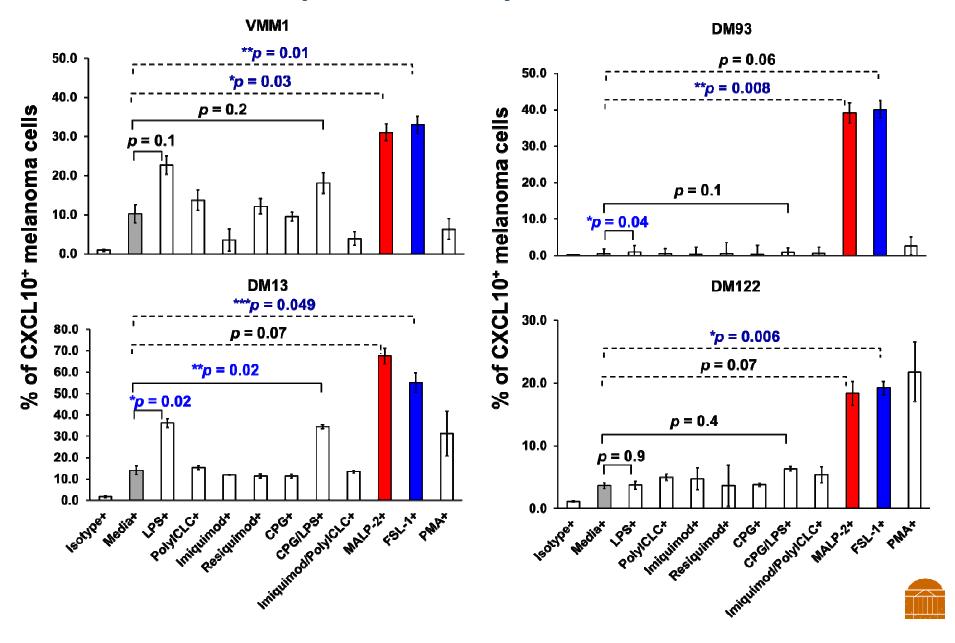


### TLR2/6 agonist and IFN $\gamma$ stimulation synergistically increase the % of melanoma cells that produce CXCL10

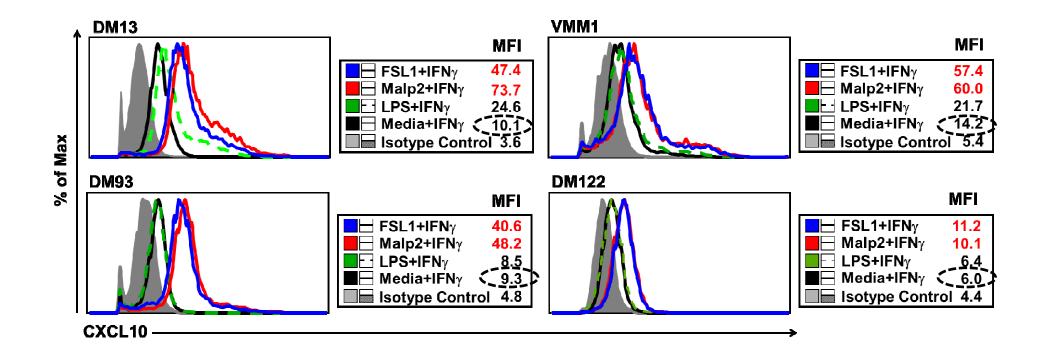


- CXCL10 was induced by IFN $\gamma$ , but production was significantly upregulated when melanoma cells received TLR2/6 agonist + IFN $\gamma$  stimulation.
- High CXCL10 expression in the melanoma microenvironment is associated with better T cell infiltration, tumor control (reduced proliferation, metastasis, angiogenesis), and disease-free survival.

### TLR2/6 agonist and IFNγ stimulation synergistically induce CXCL10 production by melanoma cells

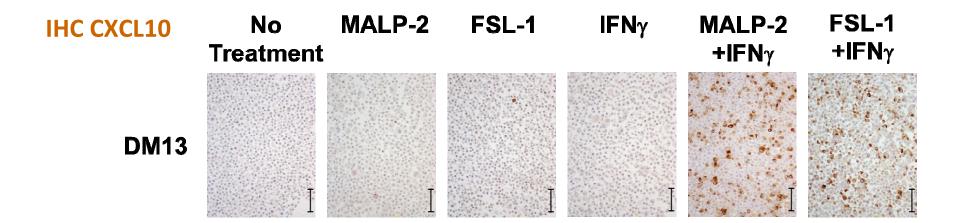


### CXCL10 is synergistically upregulated from TLR2/6 agonist and IFN $\gamma$ stimulated melanoma cells.

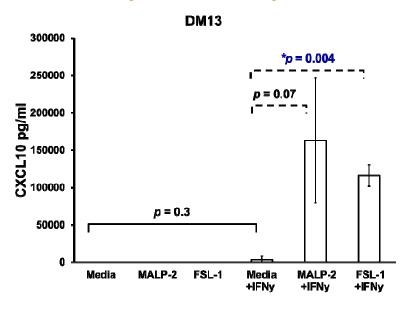


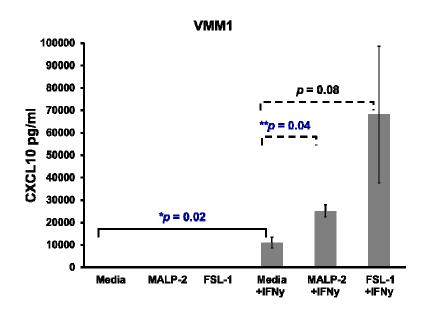


### CXCL10 is synergistically upregulated from TLR2/6 agonist and IFN $\gamma$ stimulated melanoma cells.



#### **ELISA** assay for CXCL10 production

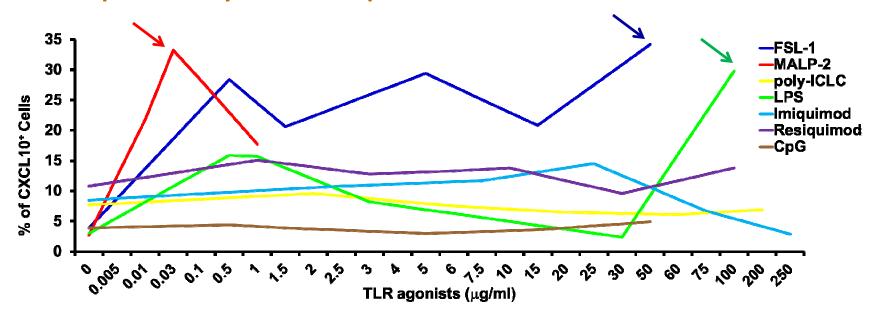






### TLR2/6 agonists effectively increase CXCL10 production from melanoma cells.

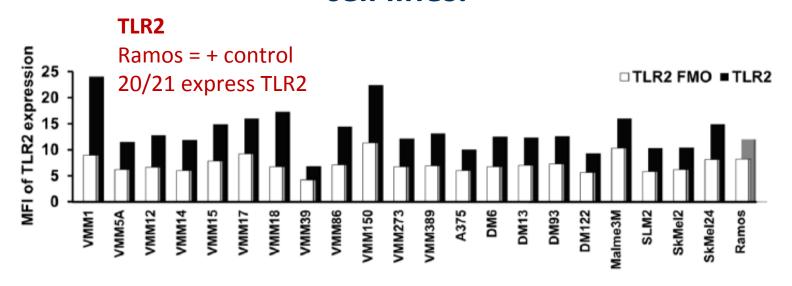
#### Dose response assay for CXCL10 production

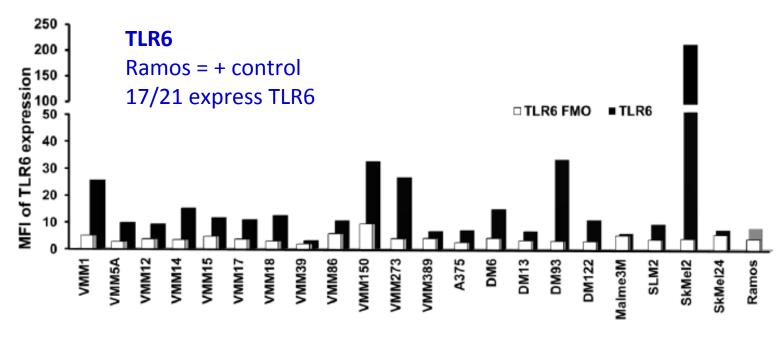


- TLR2/6 agonists outperform all others.
- 2 logs less MALP-2 needed than LPS to have a similar effect on CXCL10 production.



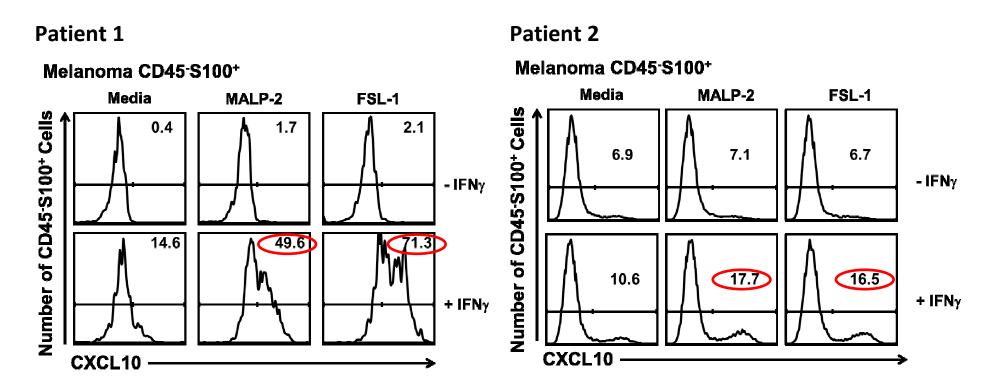
### TLR2 & TLR6 are expressed broadly on human melanoma cell lines.







## CXCL10 production is upregulated from freshly resected melanoma cells after stimulation with TLR2/6 agonists and IFN $\gamma$ , with patient- or site-specific variation

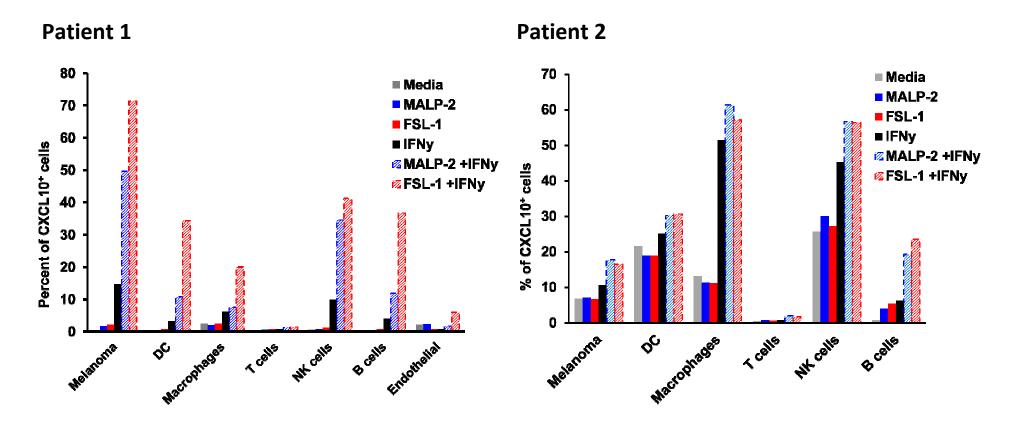


Metastasis to R axillary node 9 years after surgery and vaccine trial for stage IIIA melanoma - Immunotype A.

Metastasis to small intestine (with bleeding) 3 years after surgery and IL-2 for stage IV melanoma - Immunotype C.



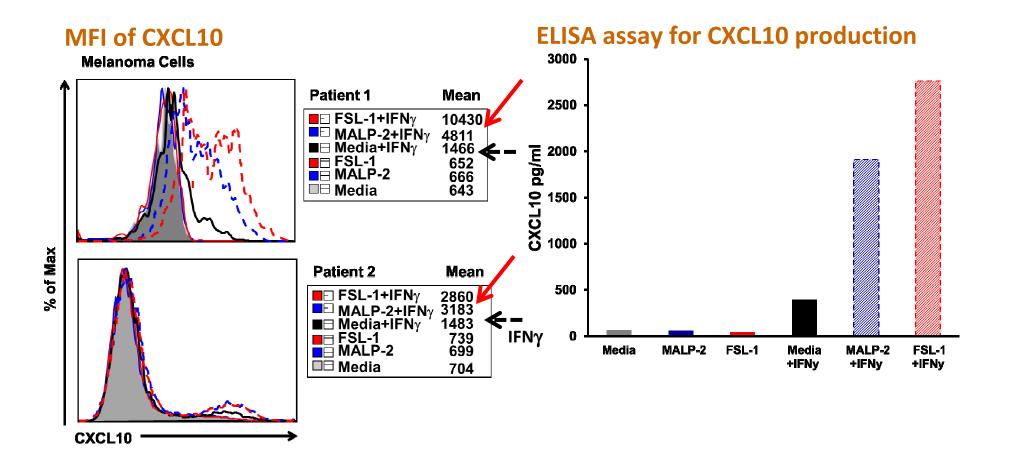
### CXCL10 production is upregulated from some immune cell types in patient tumors after stimulation with TLR2/6 agonists and IFN $\gamma$



- Some constitutive production of CXCL10 by cells in patient 2 small bowel metastasis, may be due to bacterial presence of intraluminal ulcerated tumor.
- Not shown: CCL3 was not detected from freshly resected tumor specimens.



### CXCL10 production is upregulated from freshly resected melanoma cells after stimulation with TLR2/6 agonists and IFNγ





#### **Conclusions**

- •TLR2/6 agonist MALP-2 or FSL-1 and IFN $\gamma$  stimulation significantly improves CXCL10 production from melanoma cells.
- •TLR2 and TLR6 are widely expressed on human melanoma cells.
- •Freshly resected melanoma specimens also upregulate CXCL10 production with TLR2/6 agonists and IFN $\gamma$  stimulation observed from melanoma cells and immune cells subsets (DCs, macrophages), with some variability seen in the intensity of upregulation of CXCL10 observed.
- •These data identify a novel synergy of TLR2/6 agonists and IFN $\gamma$  for inducing CXCL10 production directly from melanoma cells.
- •Suggest that intralesional administration TLR2/6 agonists+IFN $\gamma$  may have value in combination with other immune therapies, by supporting T cell migration into melanoma tumors.





Support by the UVA Cancer Center Grant P30 CA044579, the Farrow Fellowship (ISM), & Rebecca Harris Fellowship (ISM)