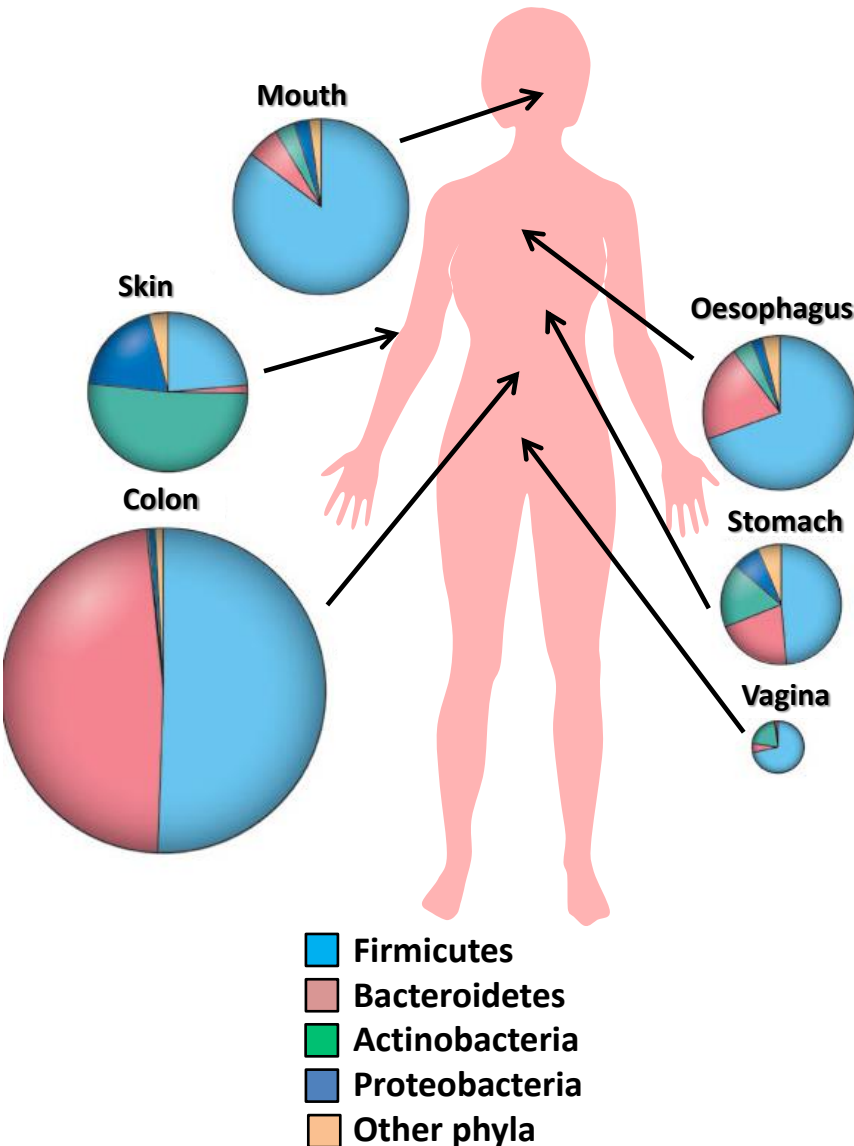


**CANCER AND INFLAMMATION PROGRAM**

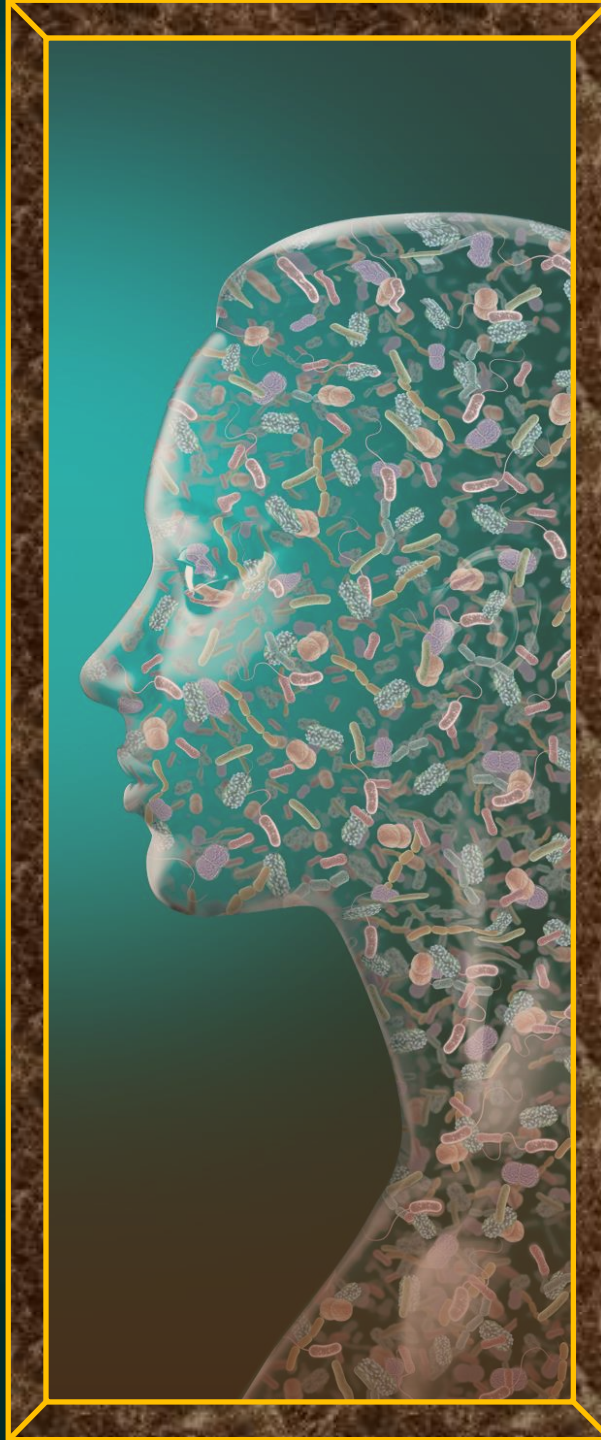
***Giorgio Trinchieri***

***Cancer  
as a Disease of the Metaorganism***

# Humans have co-evolved with microbial partners



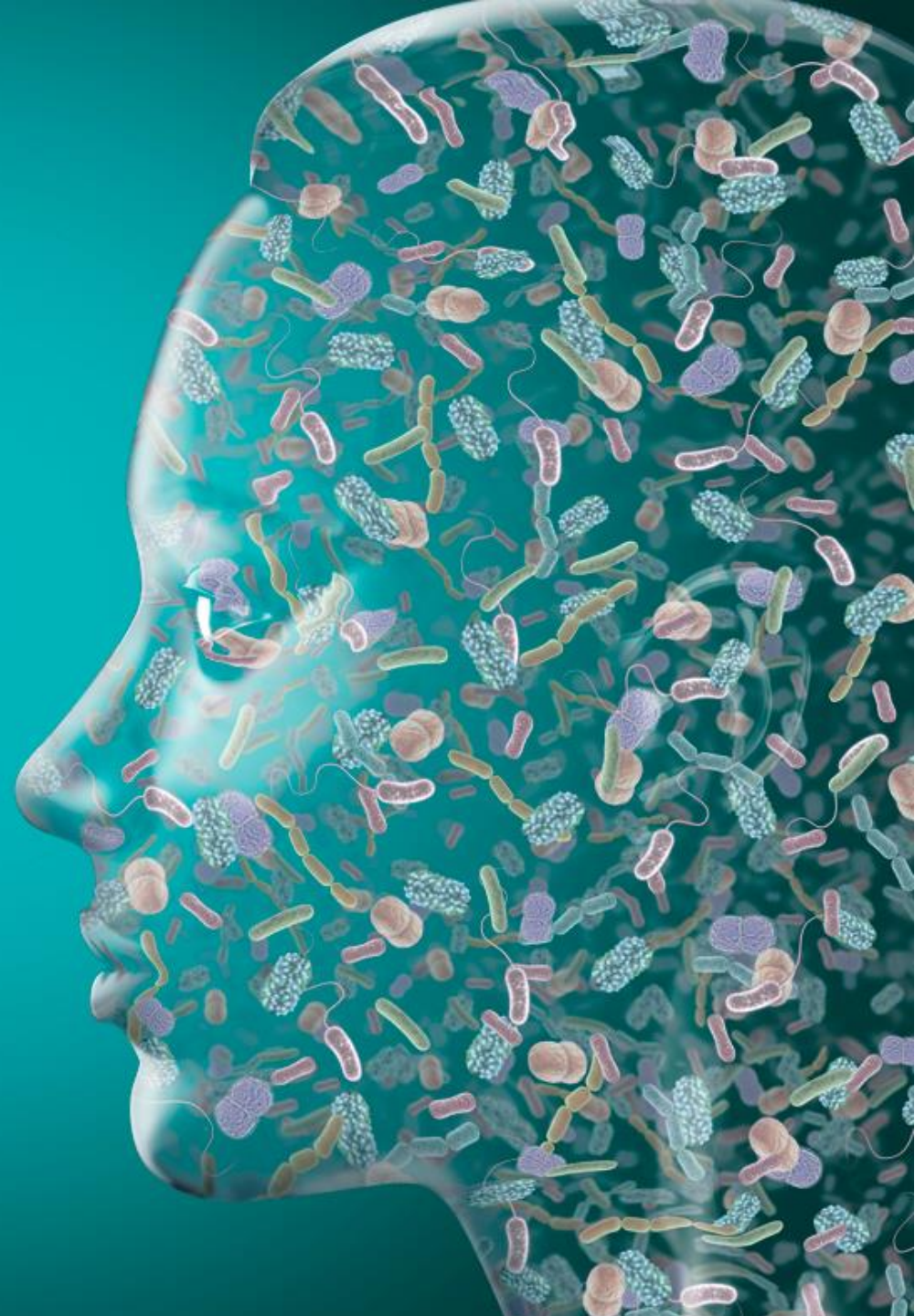
- We are a composite of species: bacteria, fungi, viruses, bacteriophages
- Commensal microorganisms
  - inhabit all barrier surfaces of our organism
  - outnumber the human cells by about 3-10 fold
  - their DNA (the microbiome) contains 100 times more genes than our 'own' human genome
- The microbiome is an integral part of our genetic landscape and plays a central role in the maintenance and control of host homeostasis



**Humans are  
metaorganisms  
(symbionts)  
composed of host  
and microbial cells  
with their own  
genes  
(metagenome) and  
shared metabolic  
processes and  
products  
(metabolome).**

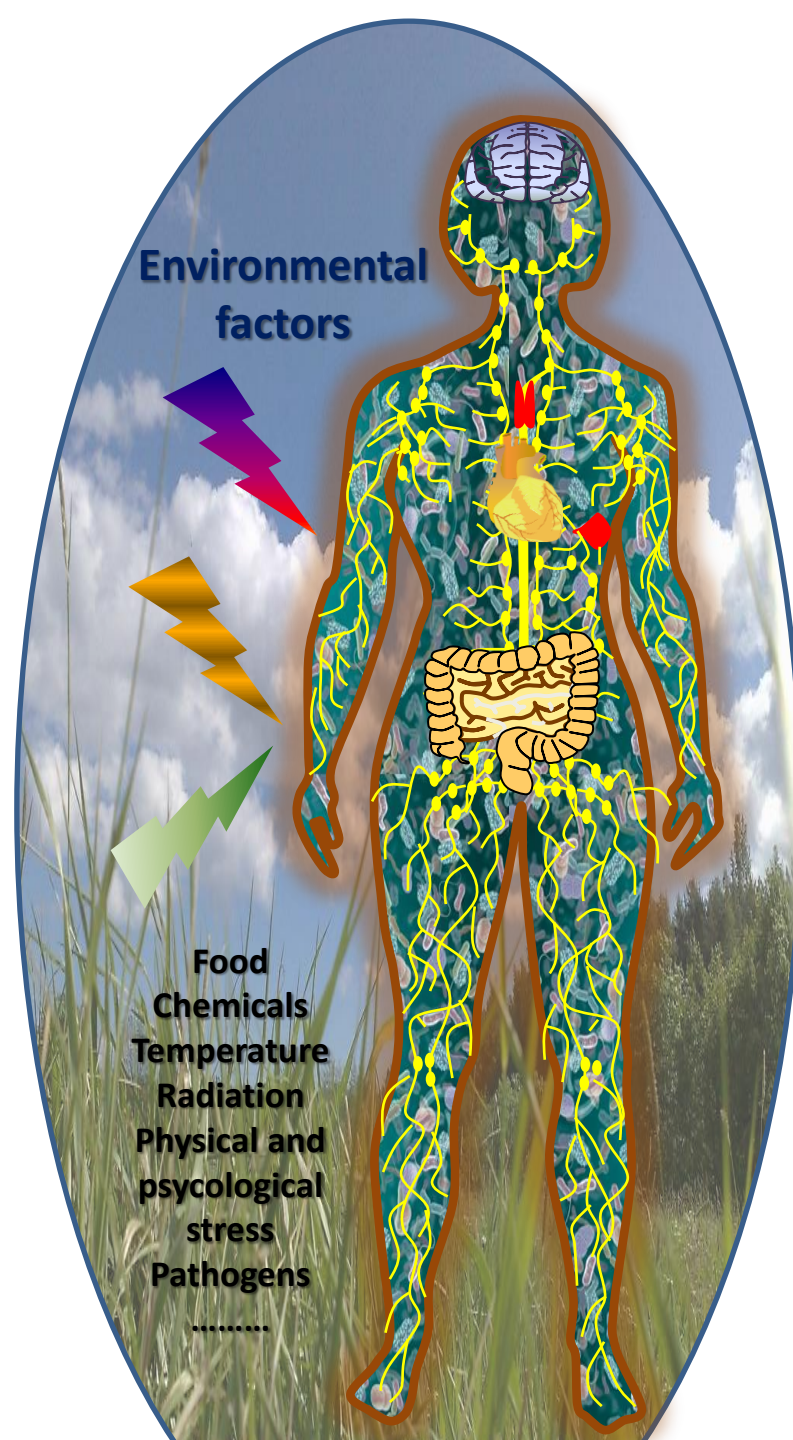
# The human metaorganism

Both microbial and human cells act as sensors for environmental changes communicating reciprocally via signaling pathways that, in part, utilize **innate immunity** mechanisms.



# The human metaorganism

Both microbial and human cells act as sensors for environmental changes communicating reciprocally via signaling pathways that, in part, utilize **innate immunity** mechanisms.



**Metabolism**

**Cardiovascular,  
Excretory,  
Musculoskeletal,  
and Adipose tissue  
functions**

**Neurological,  
behavioral  
and cognitive  
functions**

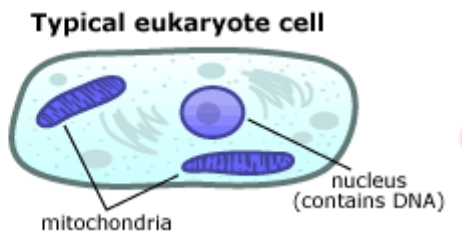
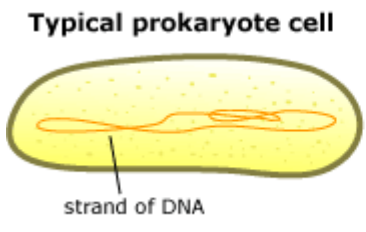
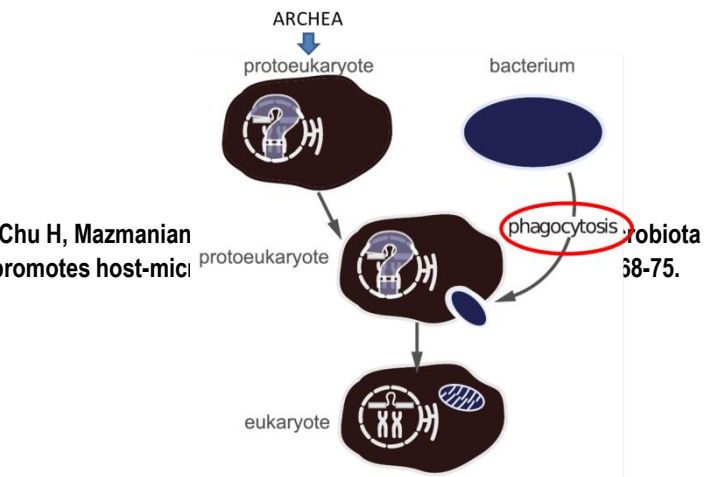
**Aging**

**Hematopoiesis**

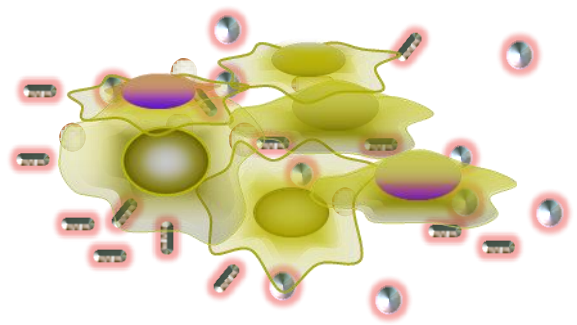
**Circadian rhythm**

**Inflammation and  
Immunity**

**Cancer initiation,  
progression and  
response to  
therapy**



Endosymbiosis of  $\alpha$ -proteobacteria (SAR11 clade)



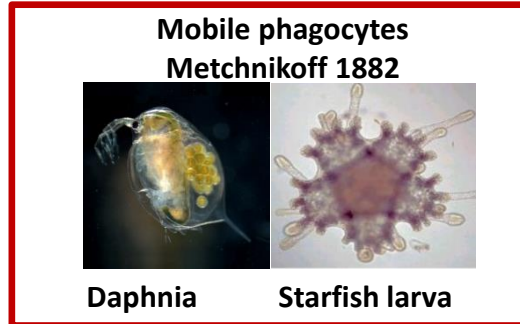
Multicellular symbionts



Commensal microbes

# Pattern recognition (innate) receptors may have evolved to mediate the bidirectional cross-talk between microbial symbionts and their host

Chu H, Mazmanian SK. Innate immune recognition of the microbiota promotes host-microbial symbiosis. Nat Immunol. 2013; 14:668-75.

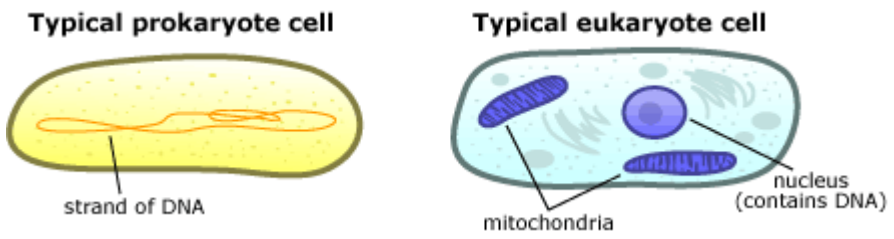


**Pattern recognition receptors**

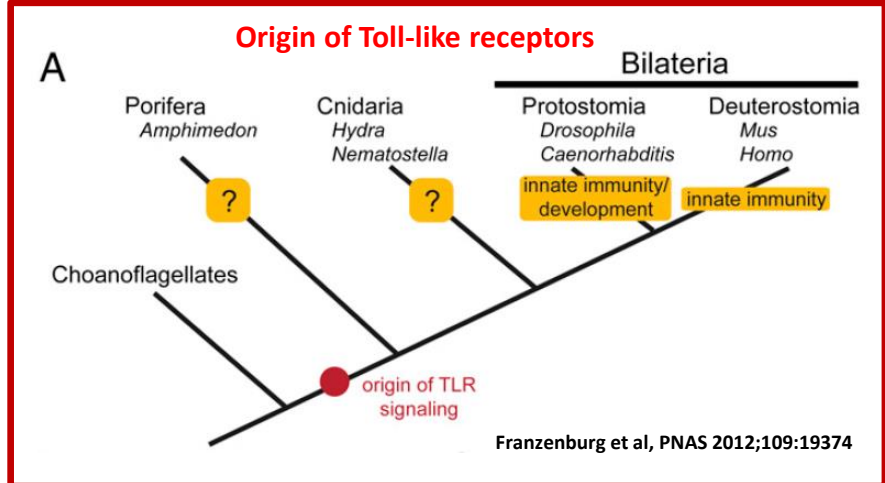
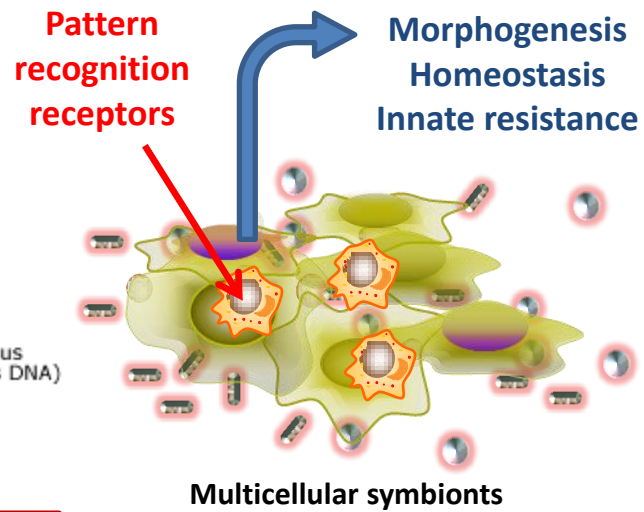
↓

**Innate Resistance & Adaptive Immunity to infections**

**Metabolism Homeostasis (Morphogenesis)**



**Endosymbiosis of  $\alpha$ -proteobacteria (SAR11 clade)**



**Innate resistance (phagocytic, myeloid) cells**

**Commensal microbes**



# Cancer as a disease of the human metaorganism

**TUMOR**

**TUMOR (cancer genetics)**

Intrinsic (oncogene mediated) inflammation



**Extrinsic inflammation  
Microenvironment**

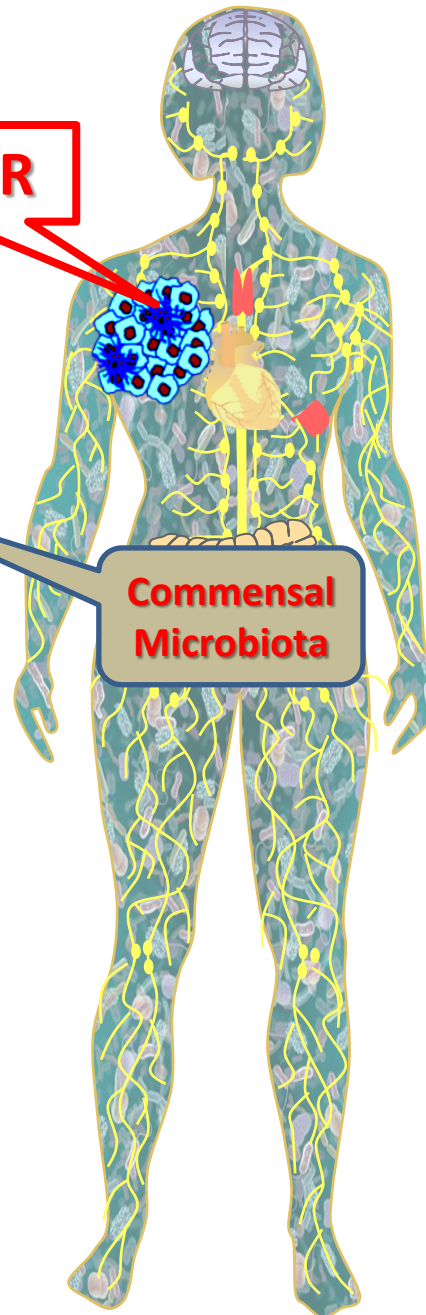
**Innate and adaptive immune response**

**PATTERN RECOGNITION RECEPTORS**

(Toll-like receptors, IL-1 receptors, NOD-like receptors, chemotactic receptors, others)

**INNATE/IMMUNE CELLS**

(myeloid cells, antigen-presenting cells, innate lymphocytes, T and B lymphocytes)



**Commensal  
Microbiota**

**Metabolism**

**Cardiovascular,  
Excretory,  
Musculoskeletal,  
and Adipose tissue  
functions**

**Neurological,  
behavioral  
and cognitive  
functions**

**Hematopoiesis**

**Circadian rhythm**

**Inflammation and  
Immunity**

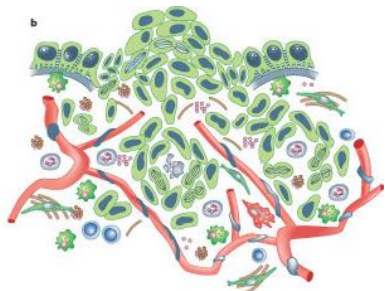
**Cancer initiation,  
progression and  
response to  
therapy**



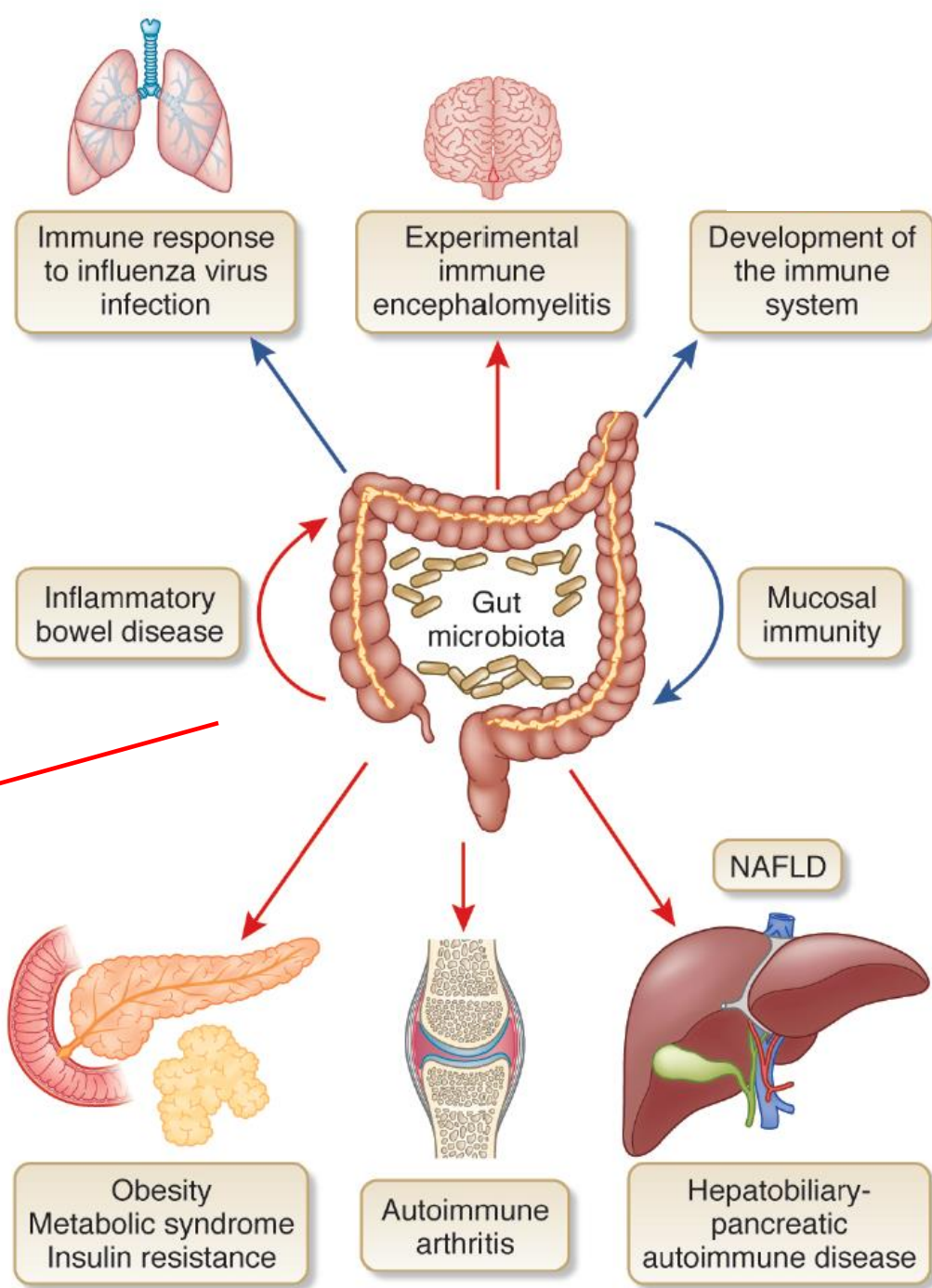
**Colon rectal carcinoma**  
**Stomach cancer**

**Malt lymphoma**  
**Hepatocellular carcinoma**  
**Mammary carcinoma**  
**Thymic lymphoma**

**Cancer progression and response to immunotherapy and chemotherapy**

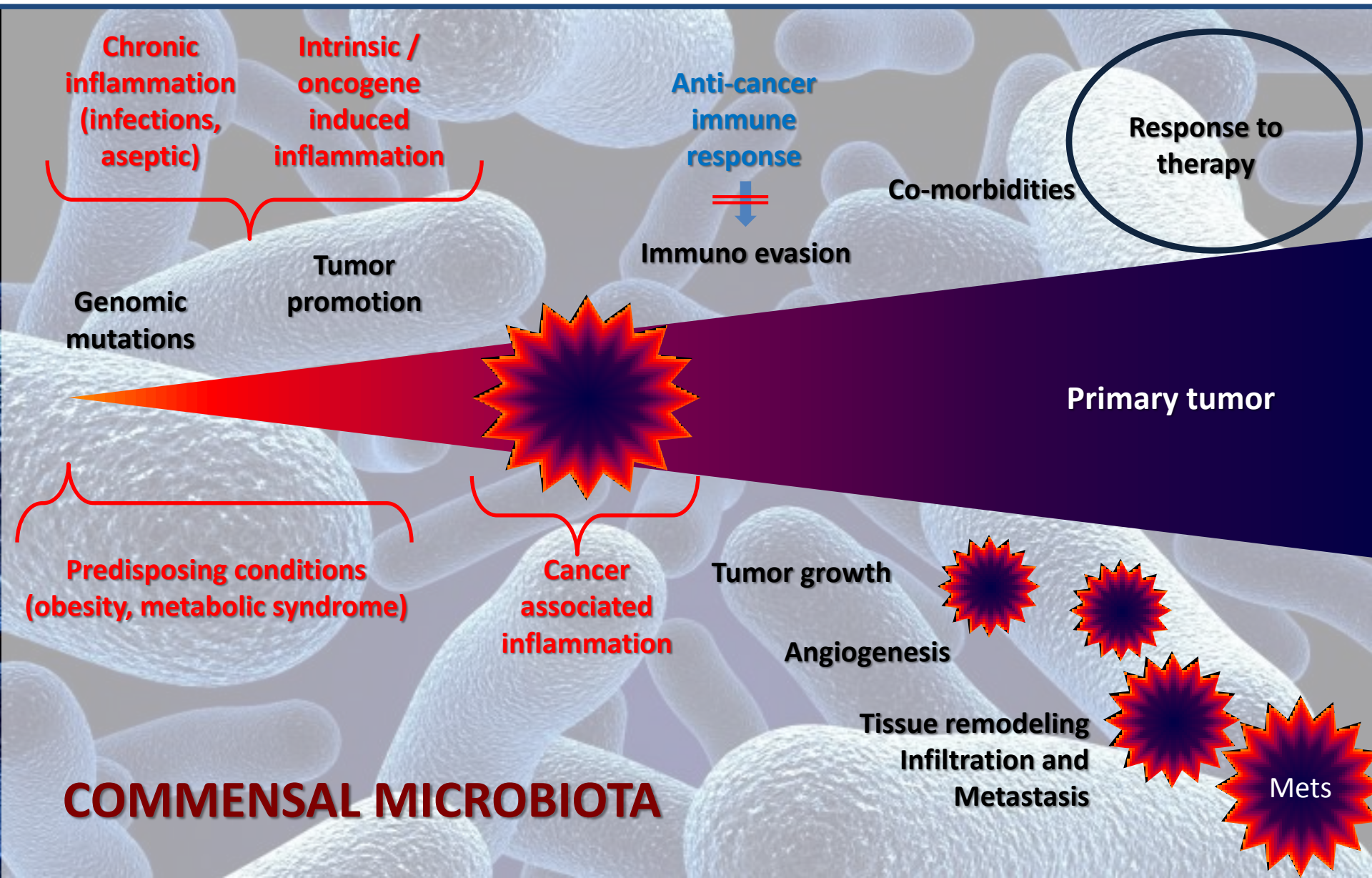


Tumors



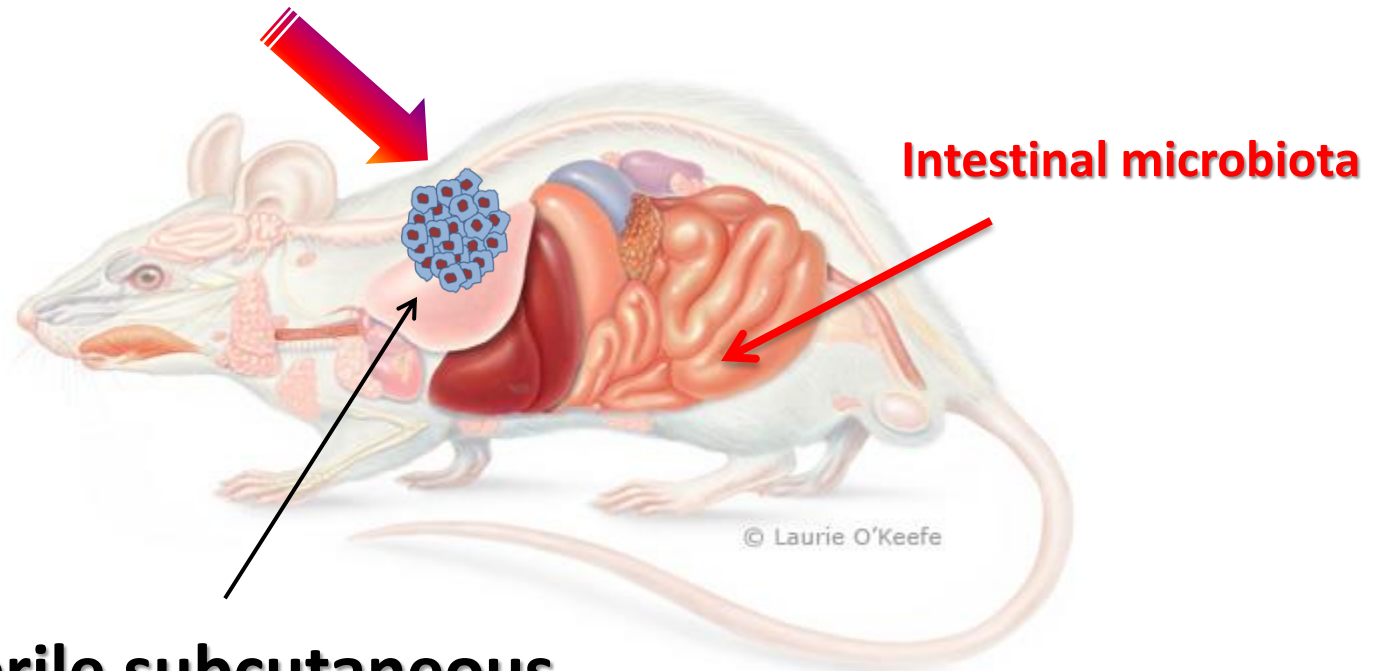
The price of immunity

# Inflammation, immunity and cancer



# Is the response to cancer therapy regulated by the commensal bacteria?

**Systemic anti-IL-10R + Intratumor CpG-OGN immunotherapy**  
**Platinum compound (oxaliplatin, cisplatin) chemotherapy**



**Sterile subcutaneous  
transplanted  
tumor**

Noriho Iida, Amiran Dzutsev, C. Andrew Stewart, ..... Giorgio Trinchieri, Romina S. Goldszmid  
**Commensal bacteria control cancer response to therapy by modulating the tumor microenvironment**  
*Science*, 2013; 342:967-70

# Is the response to cancer therapy regulated by the commensal bacteria?

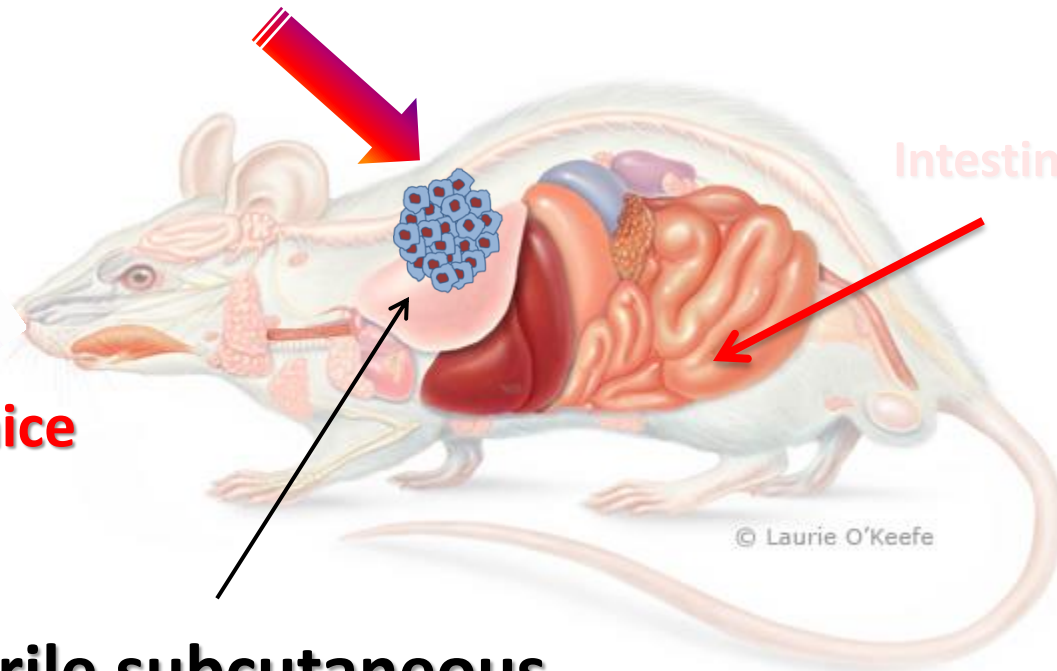
**Systemic anti-IL-10R + Intratumor CpG-OGN immunotherapy**  
**Platinum compound (oxaliplatin, cisplatin) chemotherapy**

## **ANTIBIOTICS**

Neomycin  
Vancomycin  
Imipenem



**or Germ-free mice**

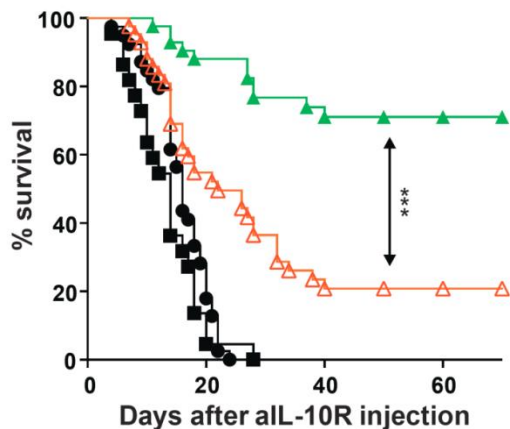
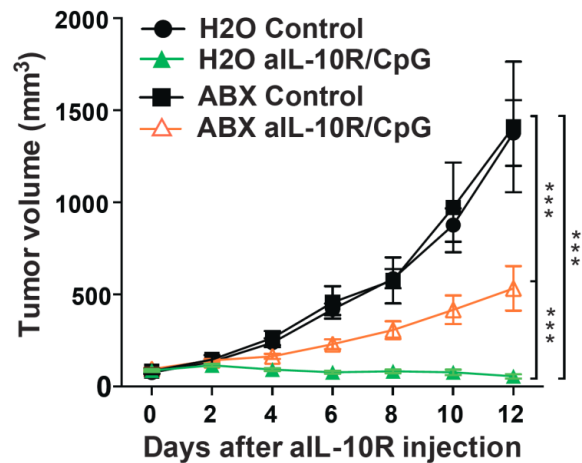


**Sterile subcutaneous  
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Noriho Iida, Amiran Dzutsev, C. Andrew Stewart, ..... Giorgio Trinchieri, Romina S. Goldszmid  
**Commensal bacteria control cancer response to therapy by modulating the tumor microenvironment**  
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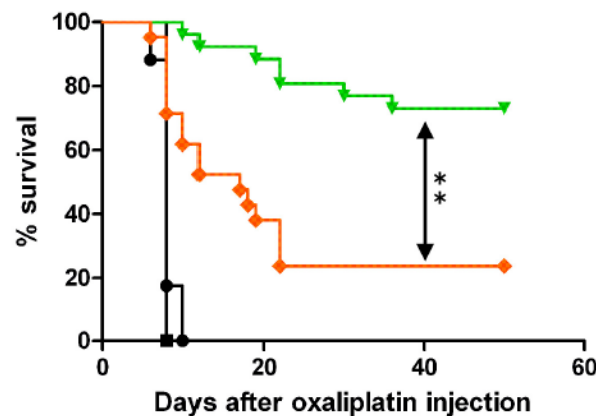
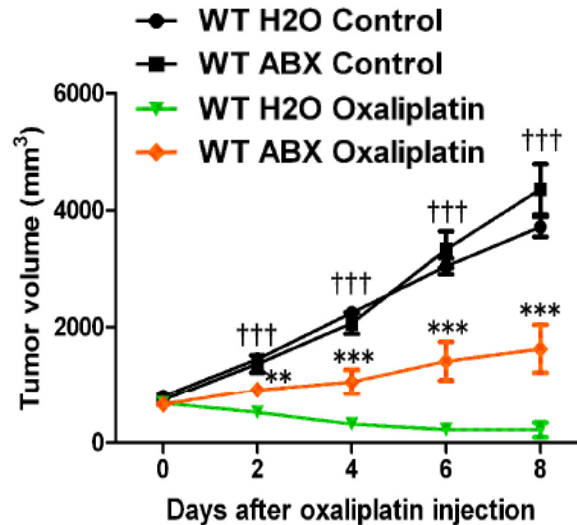
# Antibiotics (ABX) suppress the anti-tumor effect of immune and chemo therapy

## Anti-IL-10R/CpG



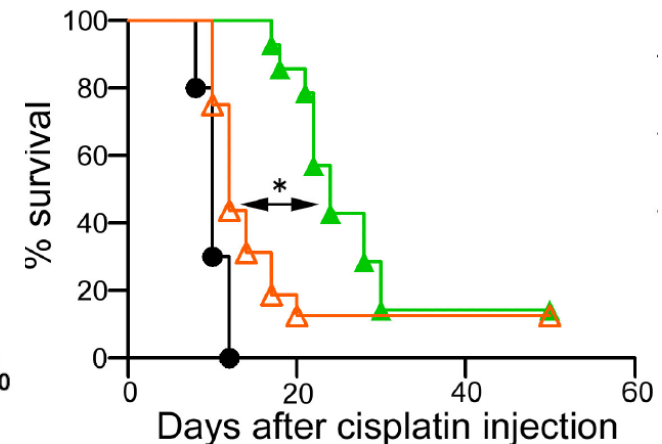
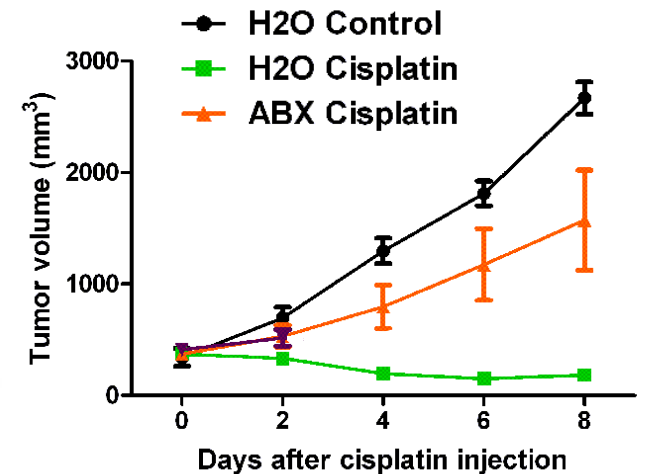
MC38 subcutaneous tumor

## Oxaliplatin



EL4 subcutaneous tumor

## Cisplatin



# Antibiotics (ABX) suppress TNF-mediated early necrosis of the tumor and decrease inflammatory cytokine production following anti-IL-10R/CpG

ABX decrease TNF and IL-12 production by tumor-infiltrating myeloid cells following aIL-10R/CpG

WT (BL6Ncr)

TNFKO

H2O untreated



H2O aIL-10R CpG



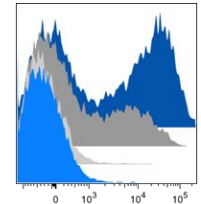
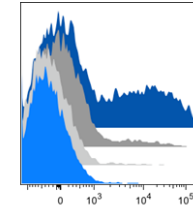
ABX aIL-10R CpG



1 cm

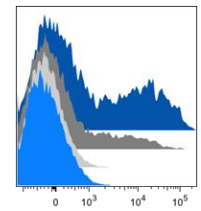
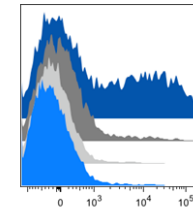
Mono-derived DCs

CD11c<sup>hi</sup> MHCII<sup>hi</sup>



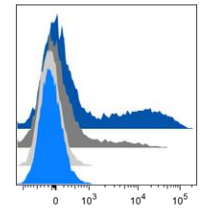
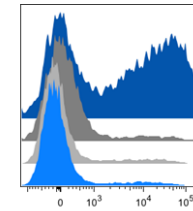
Mono-derived Mφs

MHCII<sup>+</sup> F4/80<sup>+</sup>



Monocytes

Ly6C<sup>hi</sup> MHCII<sup>+</sup>



TNF

IL-12

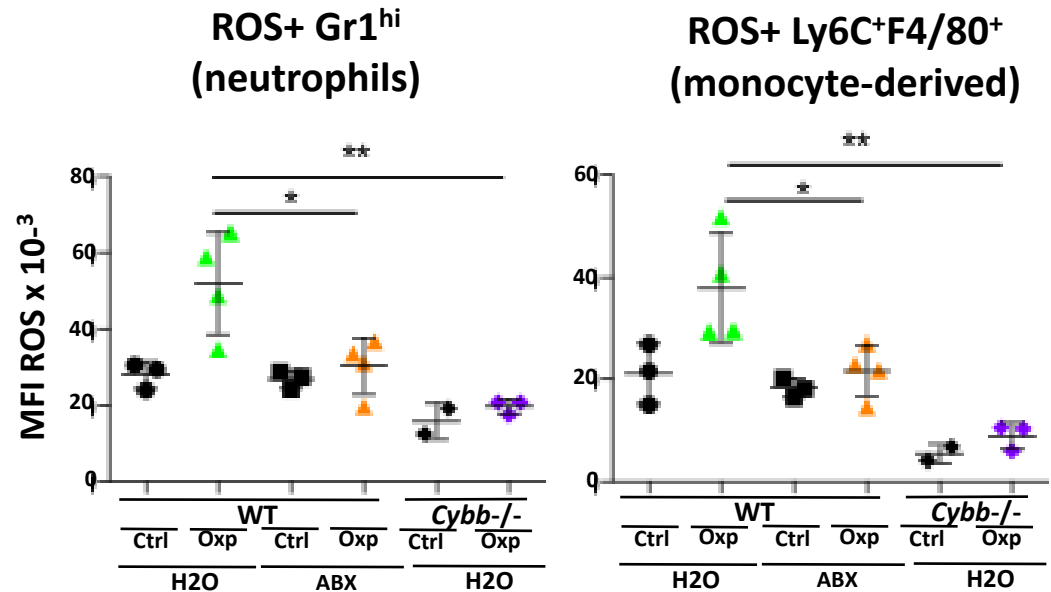
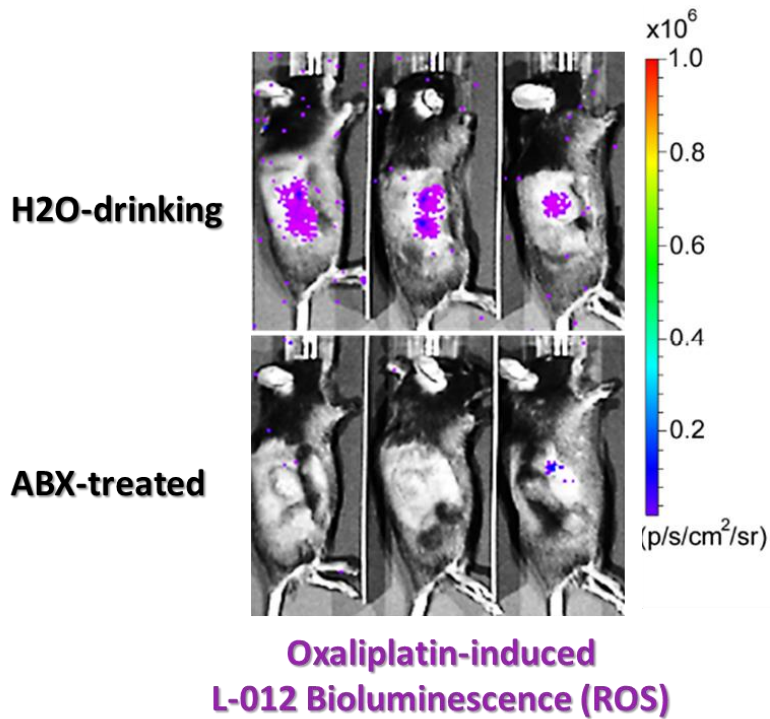
- █ H<sub>2</sub>O aIL-10R/CpG
- █ ABX aIL-10R/CpG
- █ ABX untreated
- █ H<sub>2</sub>O untreated

MC38 tumor, 72 h after CpG treatment

# Antibiotics (ABX) impair oxaliplatin chemotherapy by preventing ROS production from NOX2 (*Cybb*) expressing myeloid cells

Oxaliplatin induces ROS production in tumors of control but not ABX-treated mice

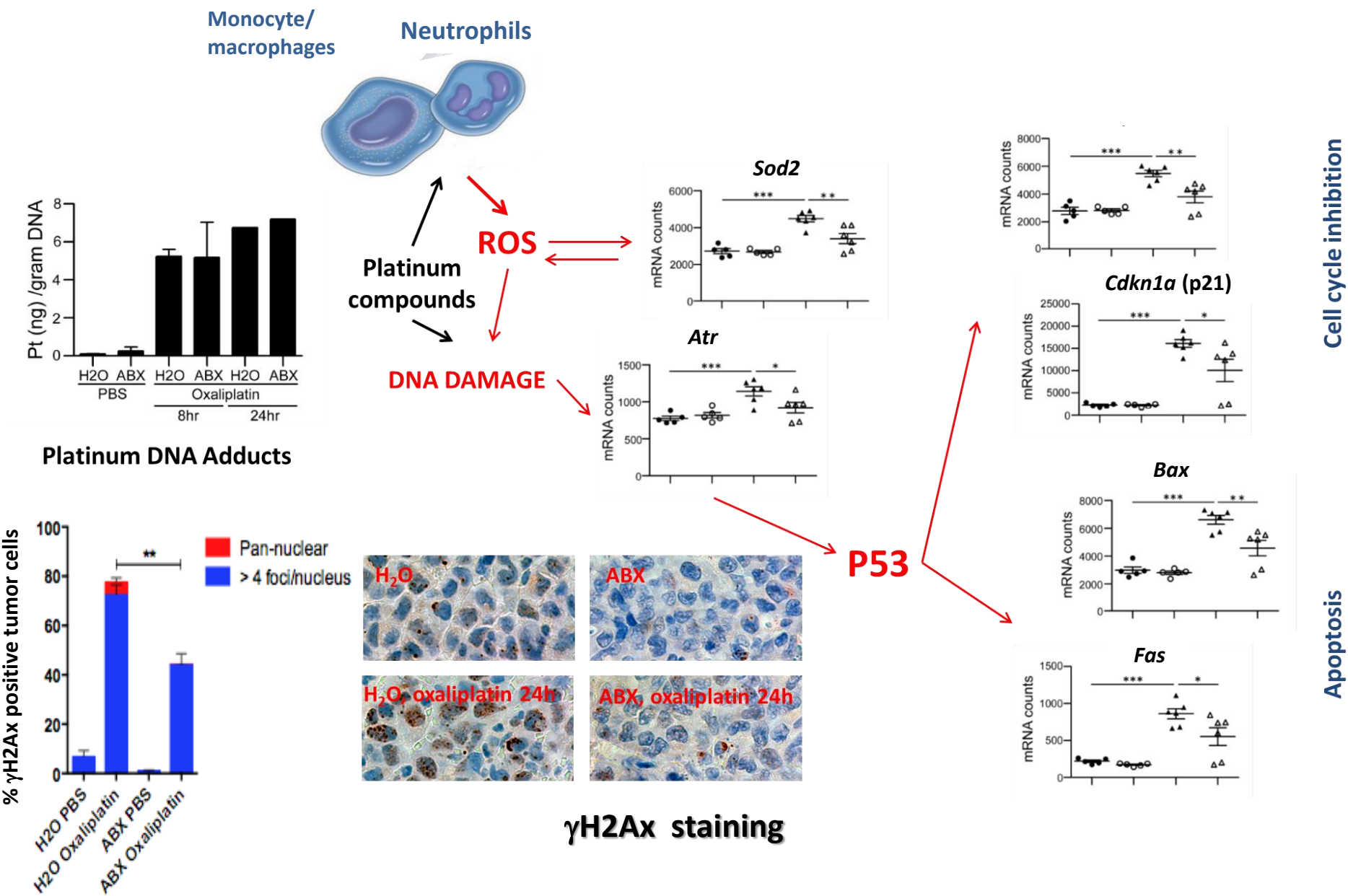
Oxaliplatin induces NOX2 (*Cybb*)-mediated ROS production in tumor-associated myeloid cells



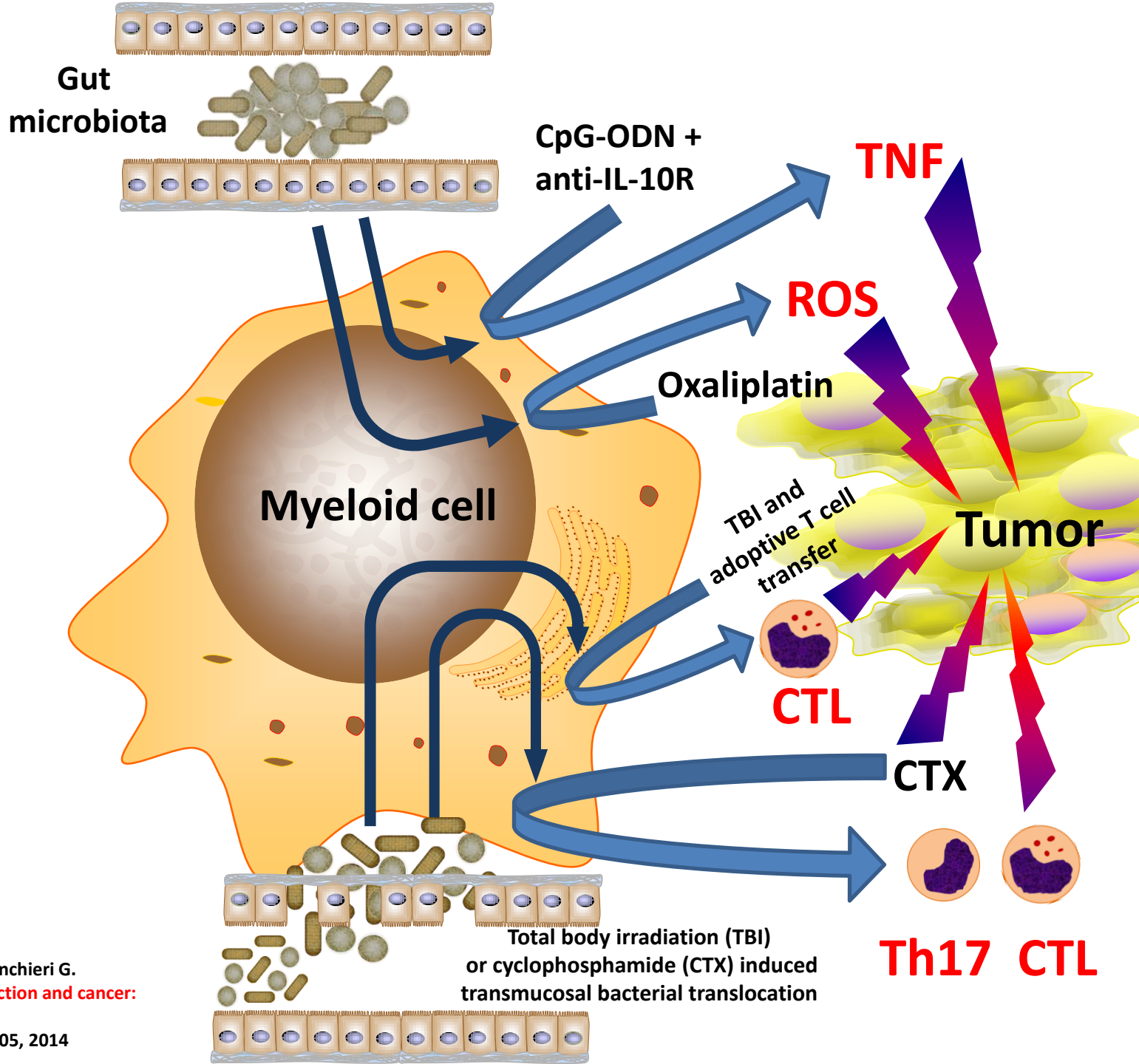
- EL4 tumors-bearing B6 mice were treated with 10mg/kg oxaliplatin
- ROS-induced bioluminescence using the L-012 probe was analyzed 24 hours after oxaliplatin injection

ROS- production analyzed by flow cytofluorimetry in EL-4 tumor-infiltrating myeloid cells *ex-vivo* 24 hours after oxaliplatin injection

# ROS production in oxaliplatin treated tumors is blocked by ABX and it is required for DNA damage after formation of platinum DNA adducts







1. Identification of bacterial species



2. Identification of receptors, factors, cell types

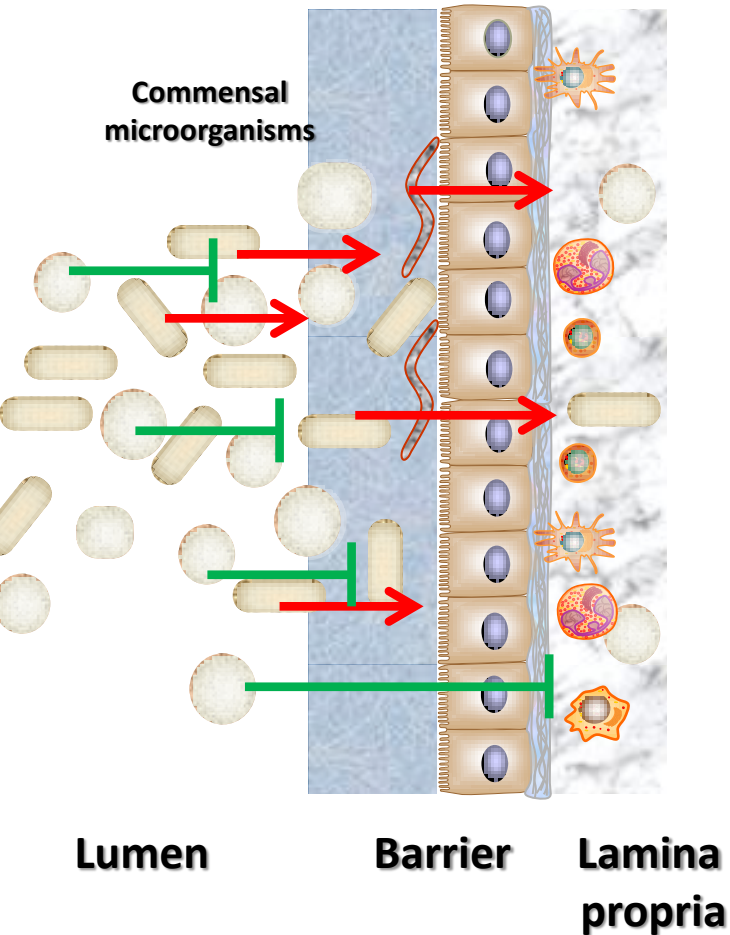


**Local barrier homeostasis and immunity**

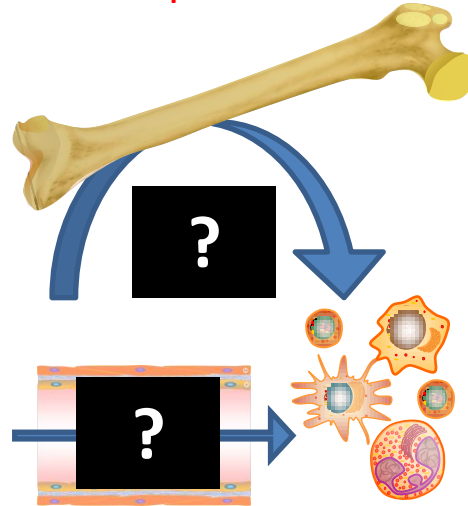
3. Cellular and molecular characterization of myeloid cells



**Systemic "inflammatory tone" and immune response**



**Myelopoiesis**  
**DCpoiesis**  
**Neutrophil homeostasis**



**Myeloid cells**  
Migration  
Differentiation  
Activation  
Epigenetic regulation

**Cancer therapy**

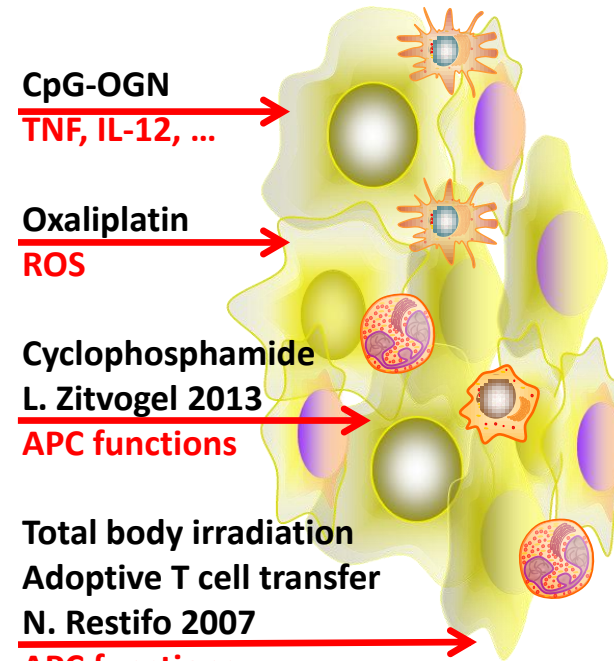
**CpG-OGN**  
**TNF, IL-12, ...**

**Oxaliplatin**  
**ROS**

**Cyclophosphamide**  
**L. Zitvogel 2013**  
**APC functions**

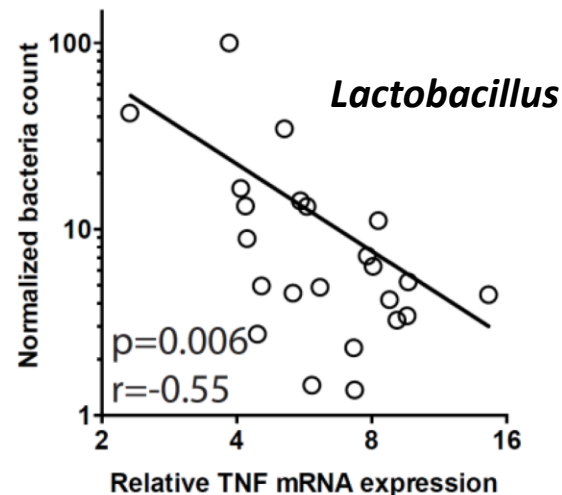
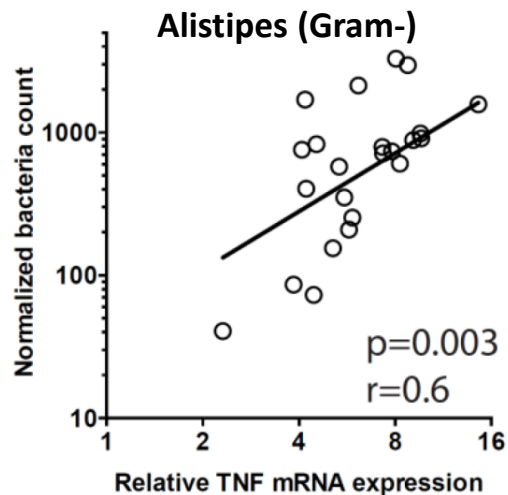
**Total body irradiation**  
**Adoptive T cell transfer**  
**N. Restifo 2007**  
**APC functions**

**Tumor**

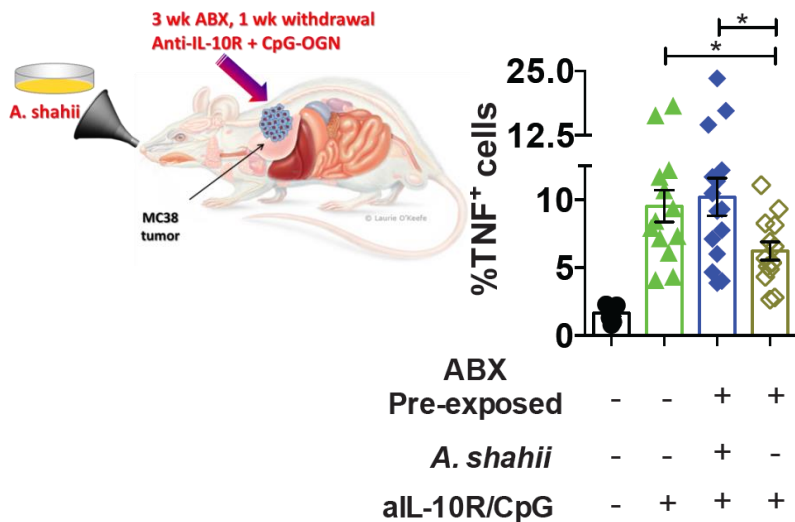




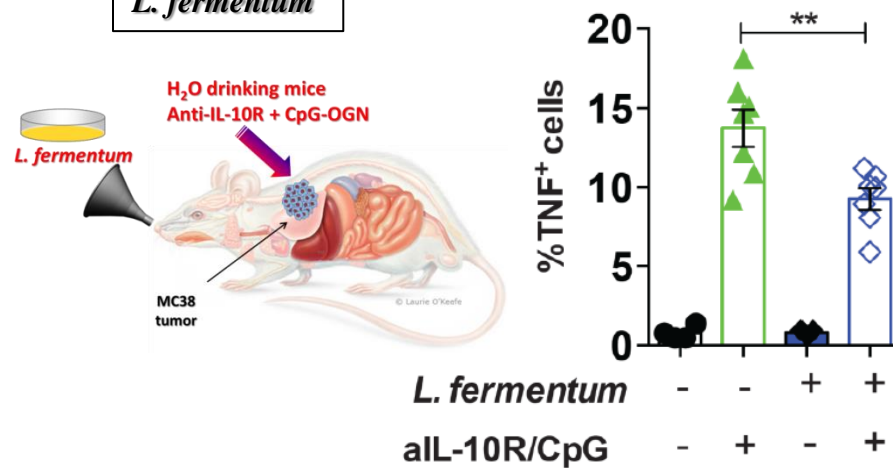
# Identification of bacterial genera **positively and negatively correlating** with intratumoral TNF levels after CpG in microbiota perturbation experiments



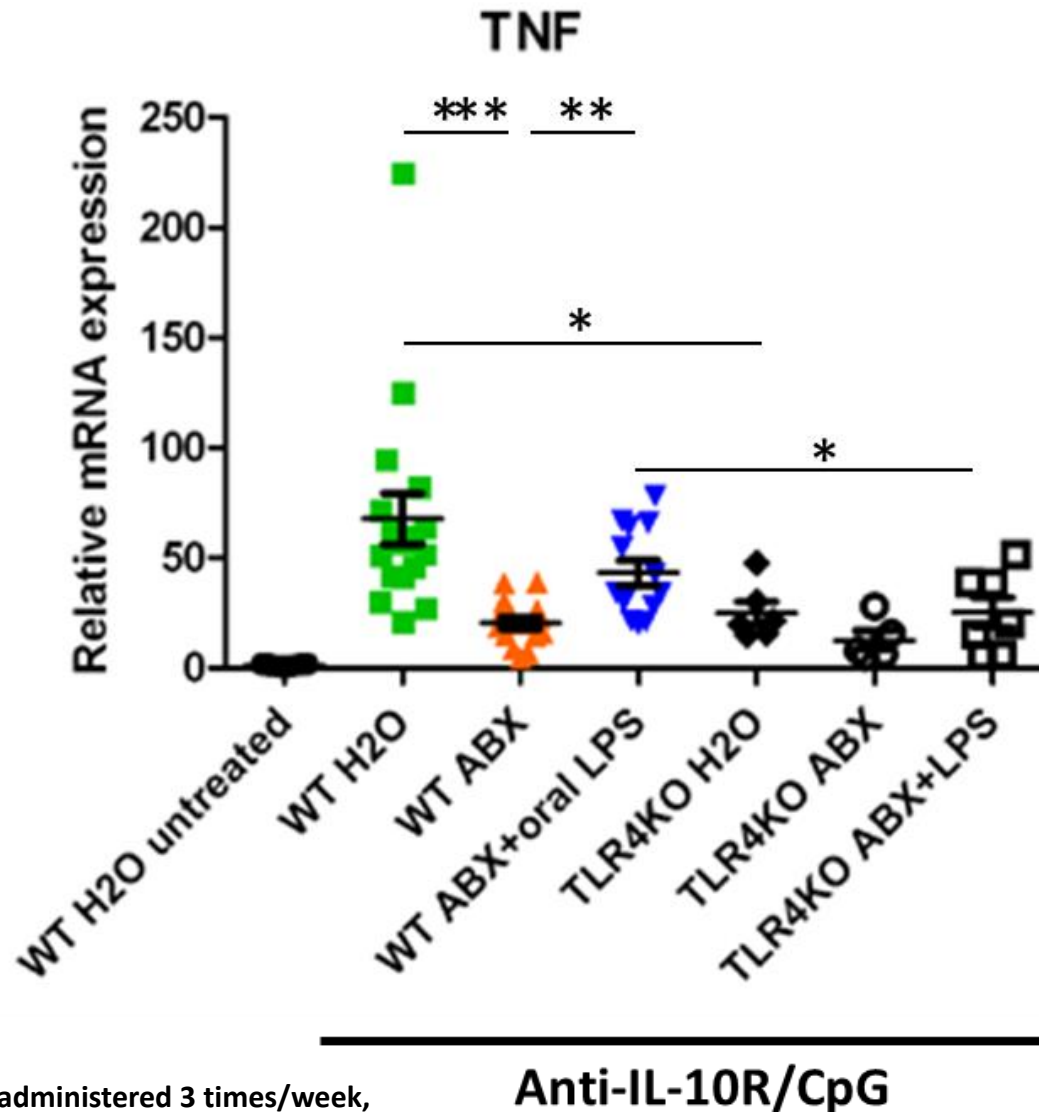
## *A. shahii*



## *L. murinum* *L. intestinalis* *L. fermentum*

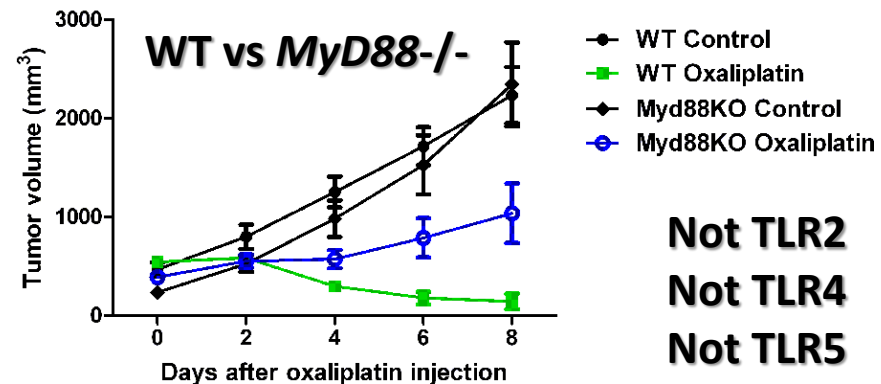
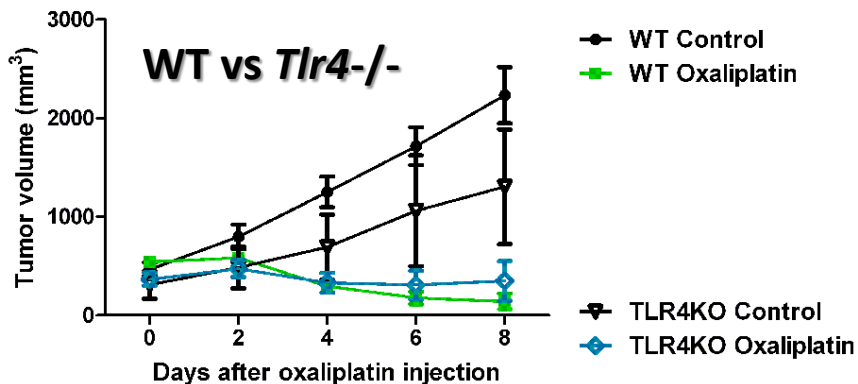
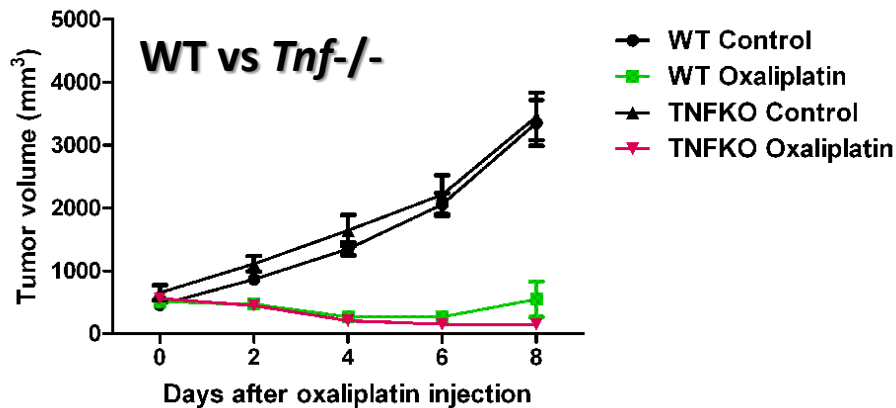


# Oral LPS restores the TNF production impaired by ABX and TLR4 is required for optimal response to i.t. CpG



25 mg/kg BW of LPS was orally administered 3 times/week, 2 weeks prior and 1 week after MCA38 injection

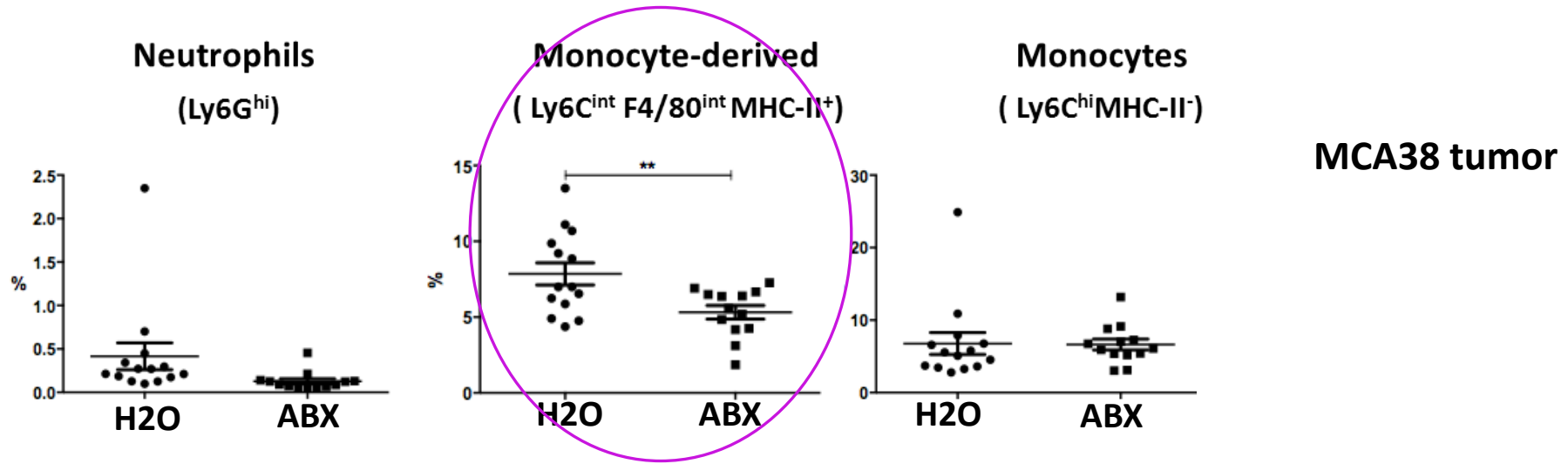
# Oxaliplatin tumor treatment requires MyD88 but, unlike CpG, neither TLR4 nor TNF



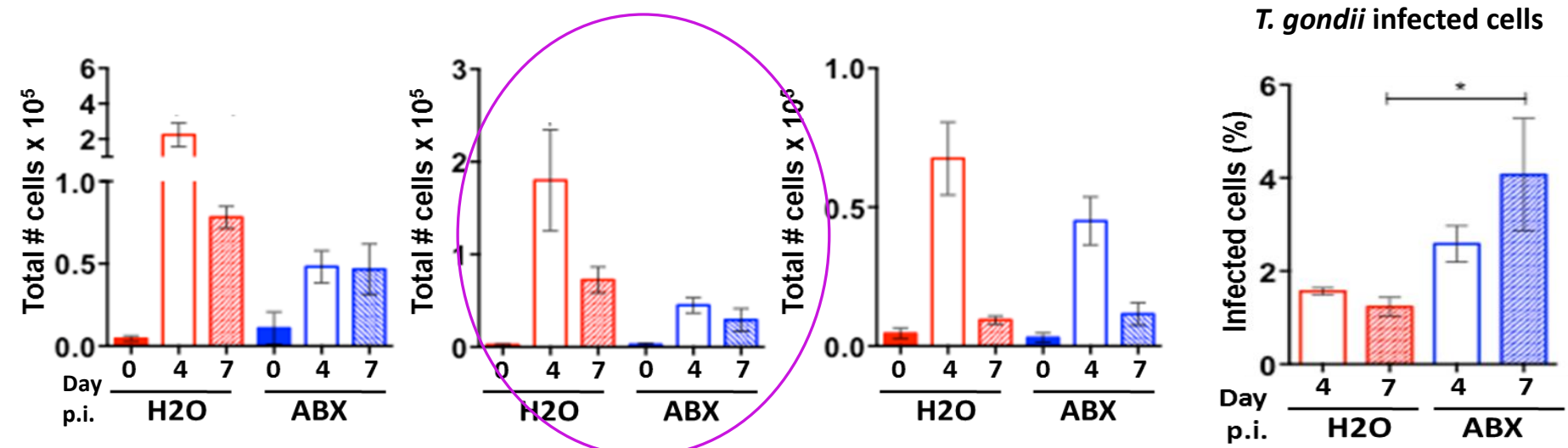
**Not TLR2**  
**Not TLR4**  
**Not TLR5**  
**Not TLR9**  
**Not IL-1R**  
**Not IL-18R**

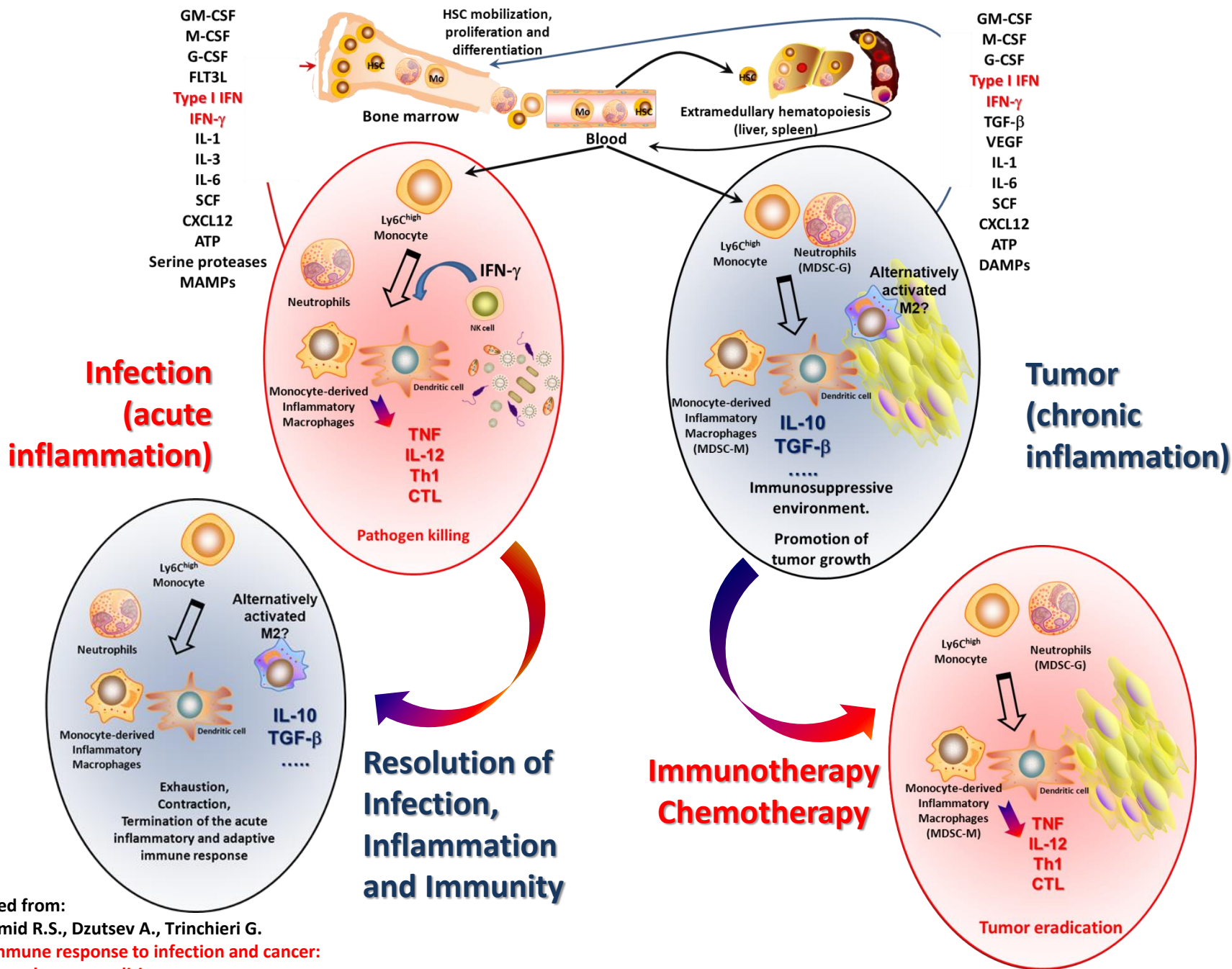
*Oxaliplatin (10mg/kg) was i.p. injected on day 7 after EL4 s.c. tumor inoculation*

# Changes in tumor-infiltrating myeloid cells in ABX treated mice



## *Toxoplasma gondii* I.P. infection in ABX treated mice: changes in inflammatory myeloid cells in the infected tissue and decreased resistance to infection

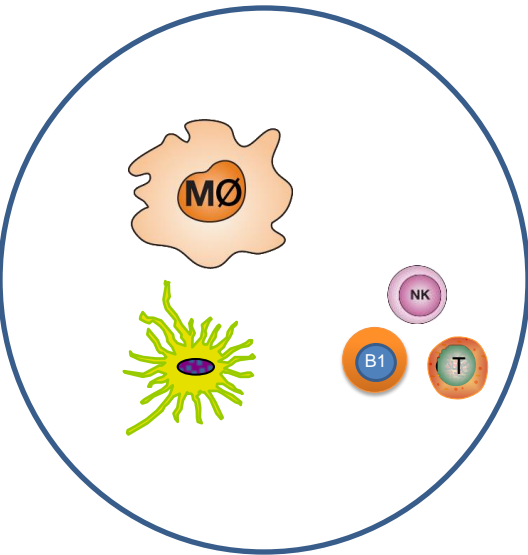




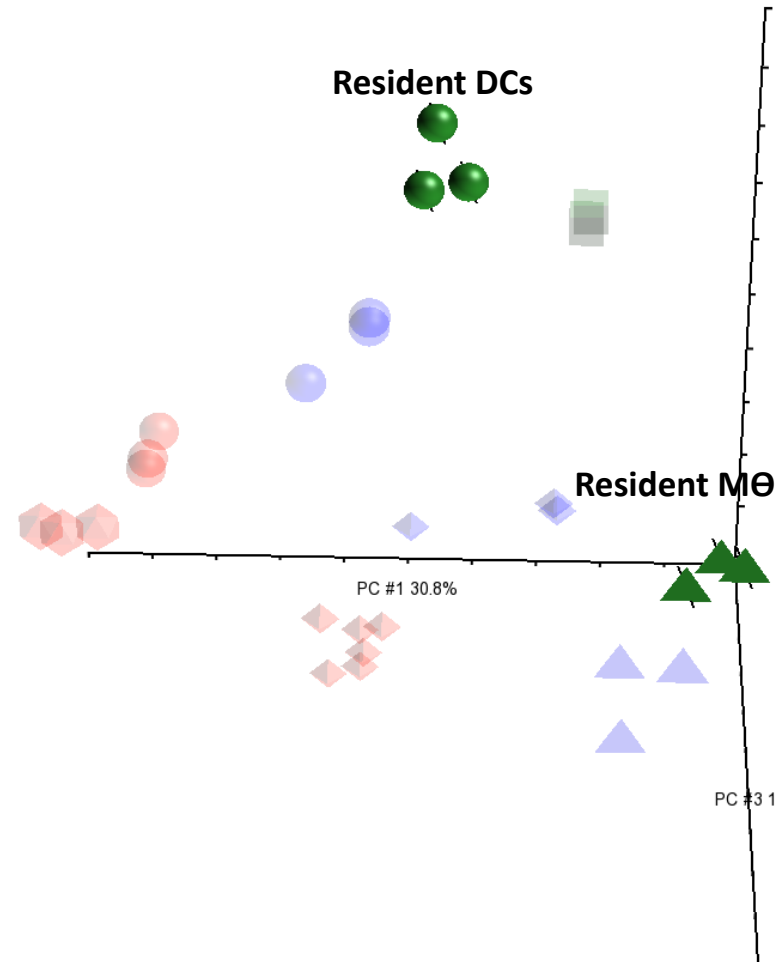
Modified from:  
 Goldszmid R.S., Dzutsev A., Trinchieri G.  
 Host immune response to infection and cancer:  
 unexpected commonalities  
 Cell Host & Microbe, 15, 295-305, 2014



# *Toxoplasma gondii* peritoneal infection allowed a molecular characterization of inflammatory monocyte differentiation in infected tissues



**Before *T. gondii* infection**



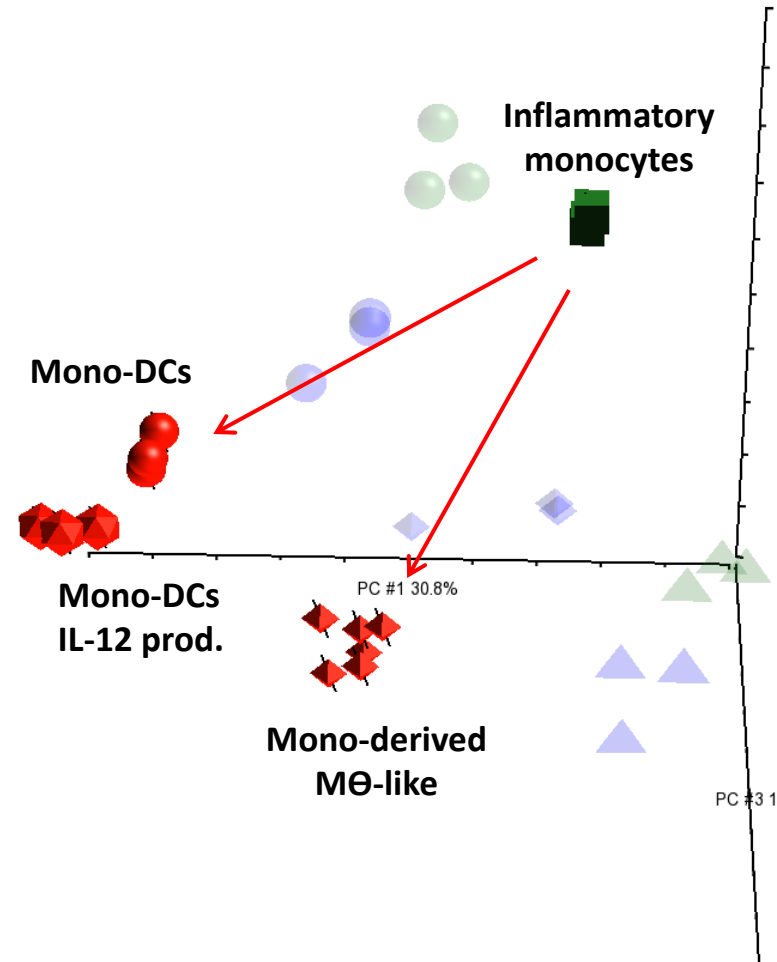
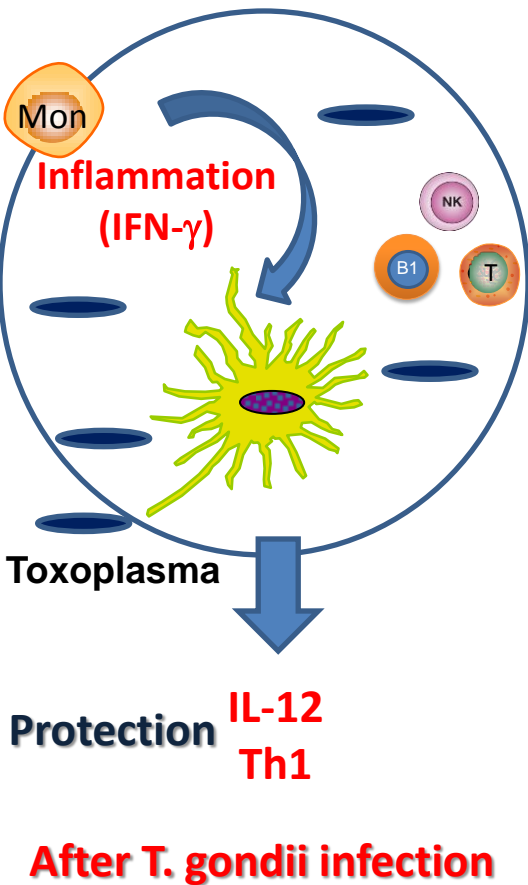
Goldszmid RS, Caspar P, Rivollier A, White S, Dzutsev A, Hieny S, Kelsall B, Trinchieri G, Sher A.

**NK cell-derived interferon- $\gamma$  orchestrates cellular and the differentiation of monocytes into dendritic cells at the site of infection.**

Immunity. 2012;36:1047-59

Principal component analysis of expression of 125 genes relevant for myeloid cell differentiation and function as determined by Nanostring in sorted cell subsets.

# *Toxoplasma gondii* peritoneal infection allowed a molecular characterization of inflammatory monocyte differentiation in infected tissues



Goldszmid RS, Caspar P, Rivollier A, White S, Dzutsev A, Hieny S, Kelsall B, Trinchieri G, Sher A.

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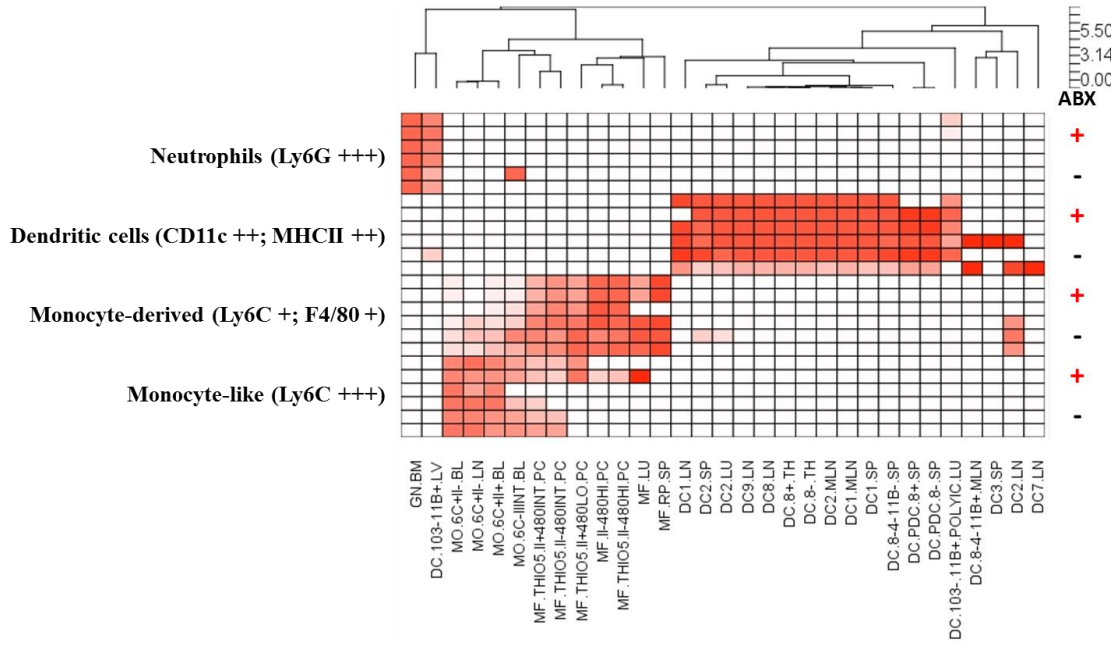
Immunity. 2012;36:1047-59

Principal component analysis of expression of 125 genes relevant for myeloid cell differentiation and function as determined by Nanostring in sorted cell subsets.



# Cellular and molecular characterization of tumor-associated myeloid cells:

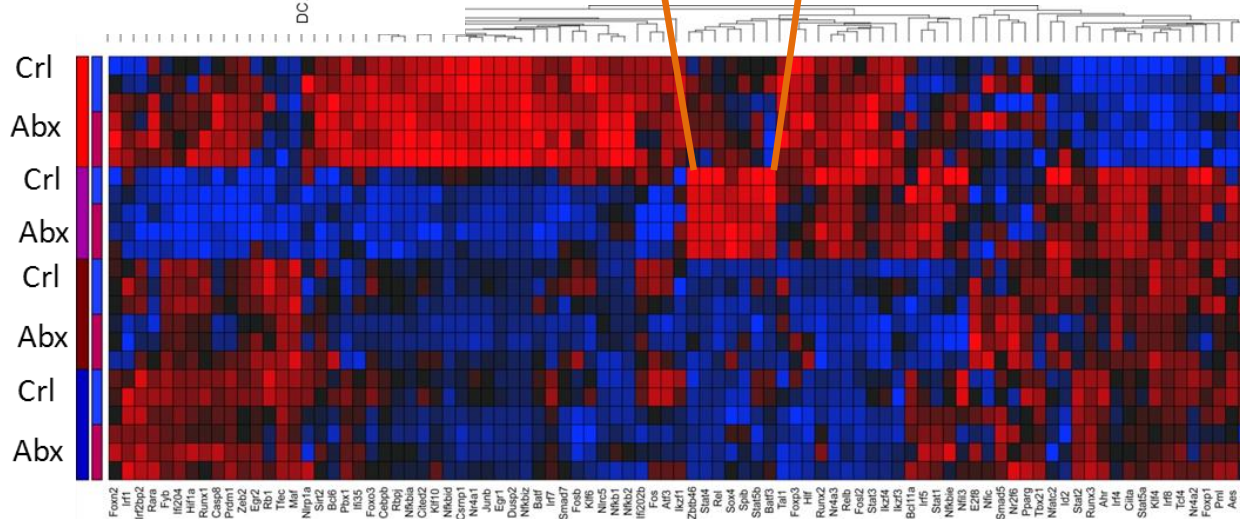
Immgen cell populations identified by the complete NanoString geneset using Gene Set Enrichment Analysis (GSEA) analysis



The CD11c<sup>++</sup>, MHCII<sup>++</sup>DC population consists of a mixture of DC types, majority of whom have CD103-CD11b<sup>+</sup> phenotype, however there is a visible signature of CD8 $\alpha$ <sup>+</sup> DCs and pDCs.

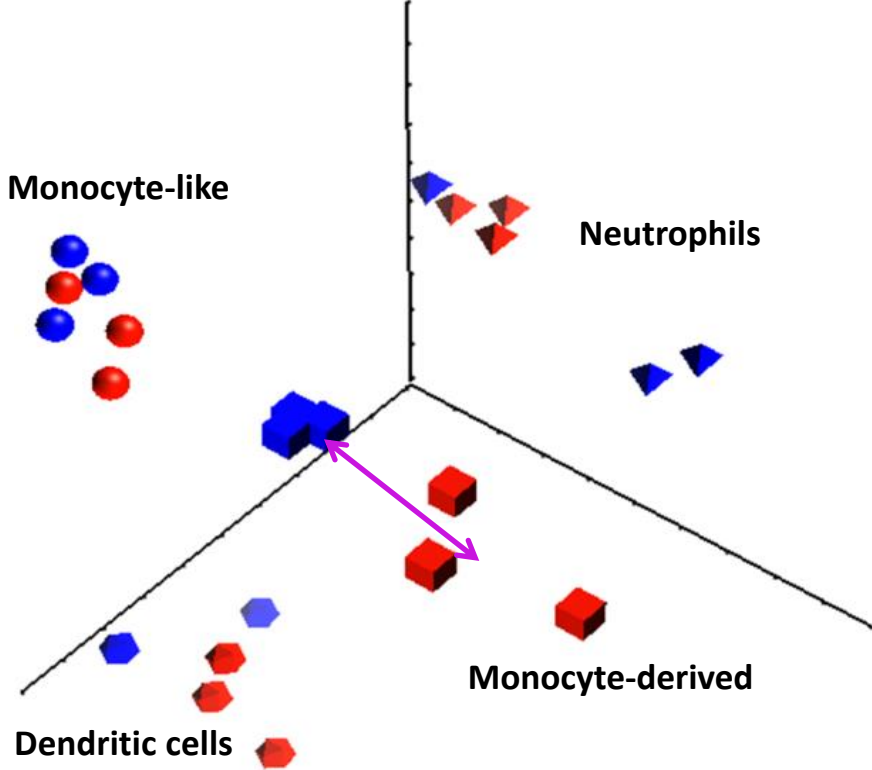
ZBTB46  
STAT4  
REL  
SOX4  
SPIB  
STAT5B  
BATF3

Neutrophils (Ly6G +++)  
Dendritic cells (CD11c ++; MHCII ++)  
Monocyte-derived (Ly6C +; F4/80 +)  
Monocyte-like (Ly6C +++)



EL4 tumor (Nanostring, 500 genes)

# Gene expression changes in tumor-infiltrating myeloid cells in ABX treated mice



- Monocyte-derived (Ly6C int; F4/80 int)
- Monocyte-like (Ly6C high)
- ▲ Neutrophil-like (Ly6G high)
- ⬡ Dendritic cells (CD11c high; MHCII high)

- ▲ Untreated
- ⬡
- ▲ Antibiotics
- ⬡

EL-4 tumor, Nanostring , 500 gene expression (PCA analysis)

## Commensal Microbiota



## Pathogens & Pathobionts

### Patter Recognition (Innate) Receptors

TLRs  
IL-1Rs  
SCFA-Rs  
NODs  
NRLPs  
AHR  
FXR  
.....

### Microbial & Host Factors

LPS  
Formyl-Met-Leu-Phe  
SCFA  
DNA, RNA  
.....  
IL-18  
IL-1  
IL-10  
IL-23  
IL-22  
IL-33  
TGF- $\beta$   
Vitamin A  
Serum Amyloid A  
IFNs  
.....

### Innate & Adaptive Immunity Effector Cells

Macrophages  
Neutrophils  
Monocytes  
Dendritic Cells  
.....  
Th17  
Th1  
Treg  
NK cells  
ILC3  
.....

Tumor initiation, growth progression and dissemination, response to therapy



Tissue homeostasis, metabolism, innate and adaptive immunity



**Medicine's battlefield strategy:  
Human body as a battleground**



**Medicine as park management:  
Humans as habitat (targeted removal of  
invasive, restoration, promotion of  
native species)**

# THANKS to:



**Our friendly gut bacteria**



**Franco Marincola  
Ena Wang**

**Sidra Research Center, Doha, Qatar**



**Amiran Dzutsev  
Noriho Iida  
Andy Charles Stewart  
Romina Goldszmid  
Rosalba Salcedo**

**Cancer and Inflammation  
Program,  
CCR, NCI, Frederick, MD**

**Shruti Naik  
Nicolas Bouladoux  
Yasmine Belkaid  
Rebecca Weingarten  
Karen Frank**

**NIH, Bethesda, MD**

