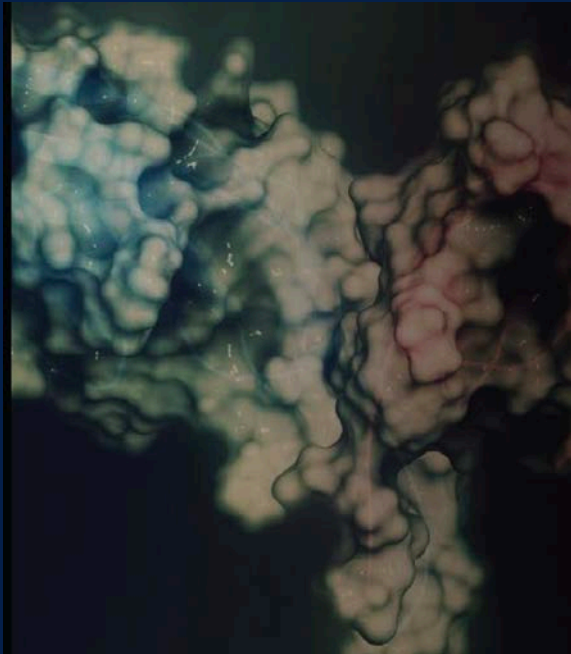


# Understanding and Treating Cancer and Other Diseases through the Immune System

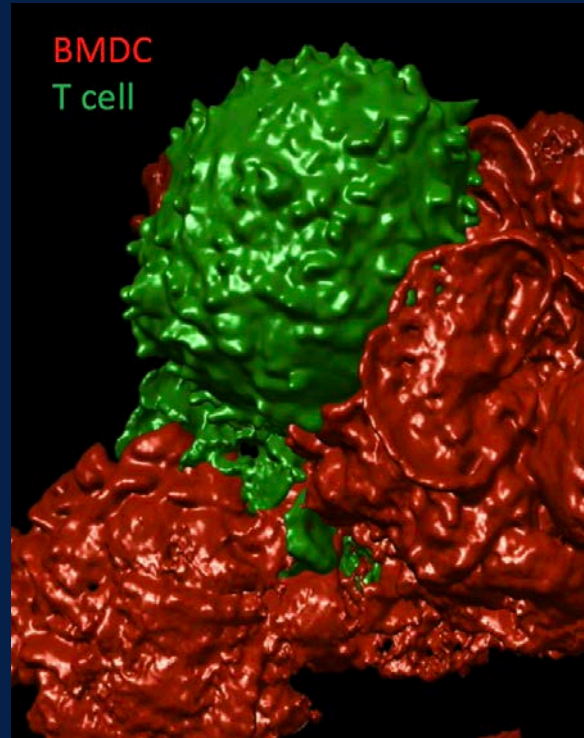
Matthew Krummel, PhD  
Professor, Department of Pathology  
Chair, ImmunoX



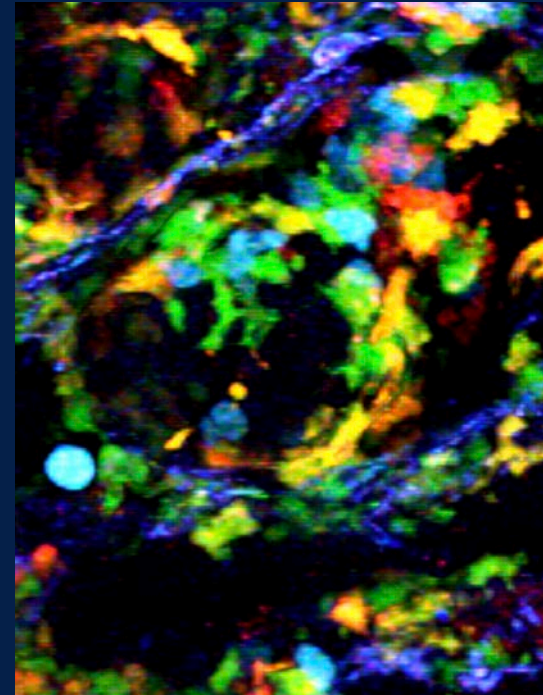
# My Views of the Immune System.



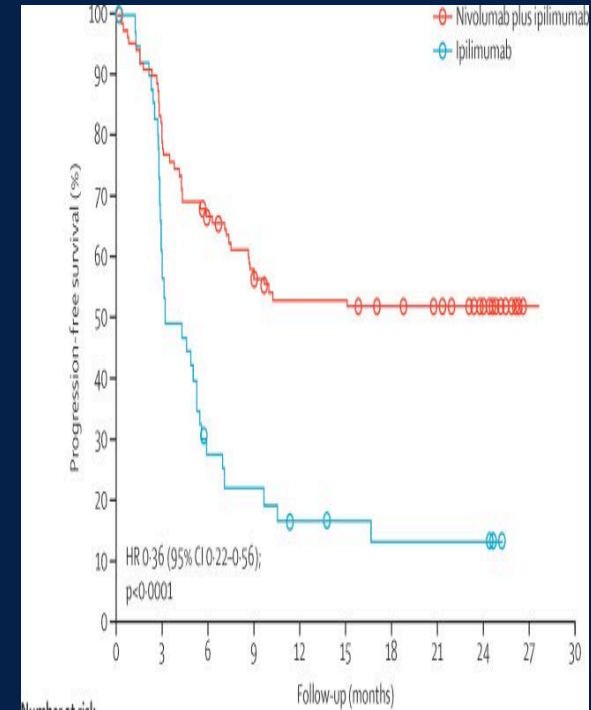
Molecular



Subcellular

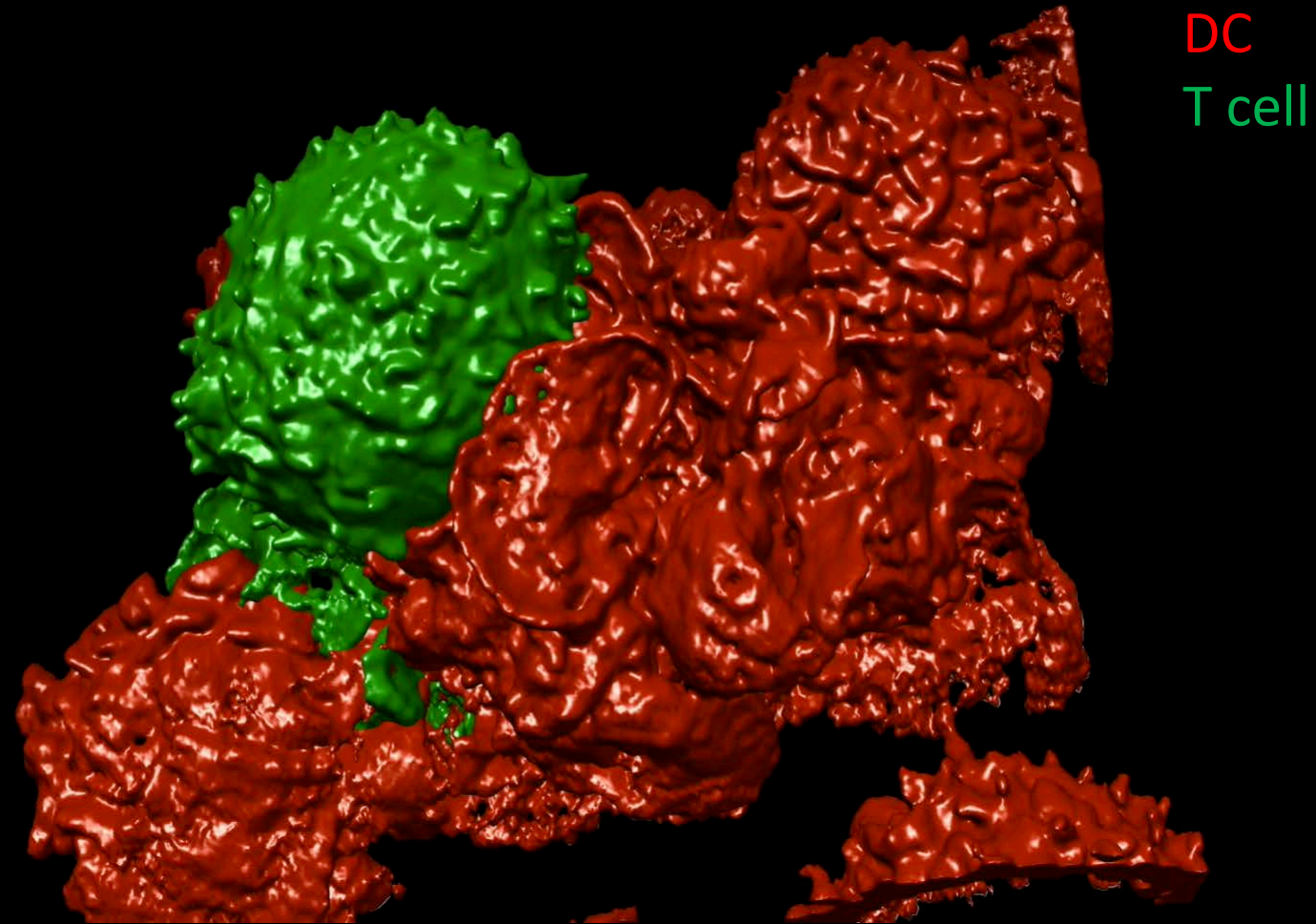


Multicellular



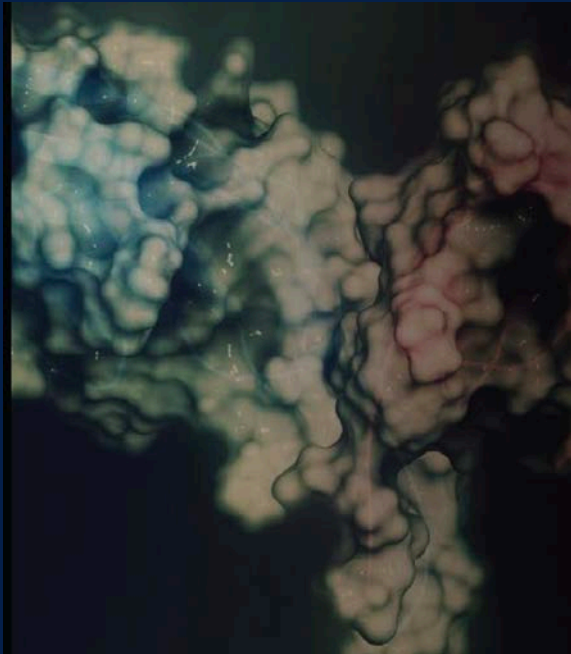
Clinical

# T cell and APC interaction in 4 dimensions

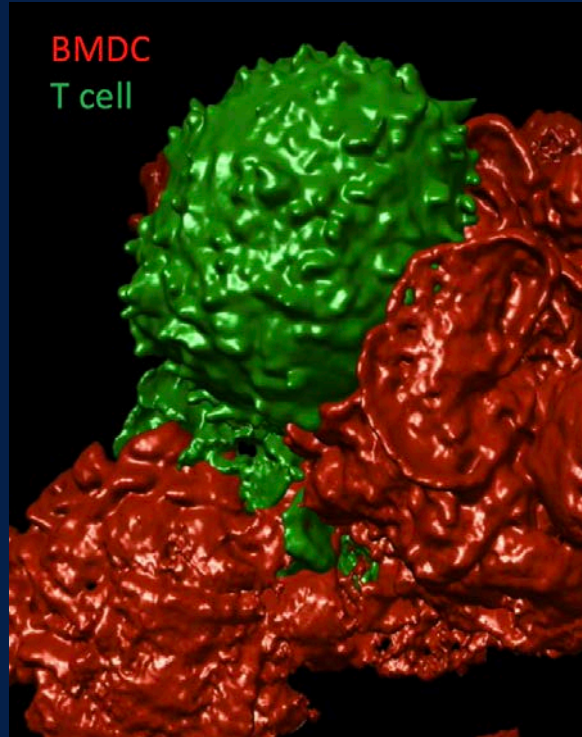




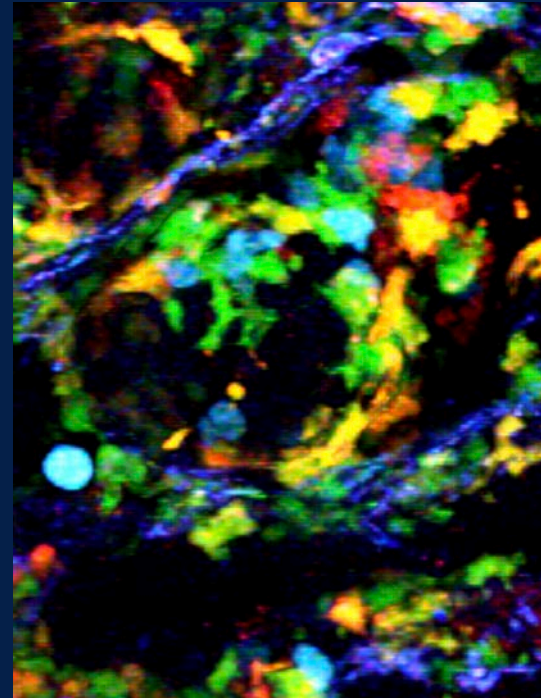
# My Views of the Immune System



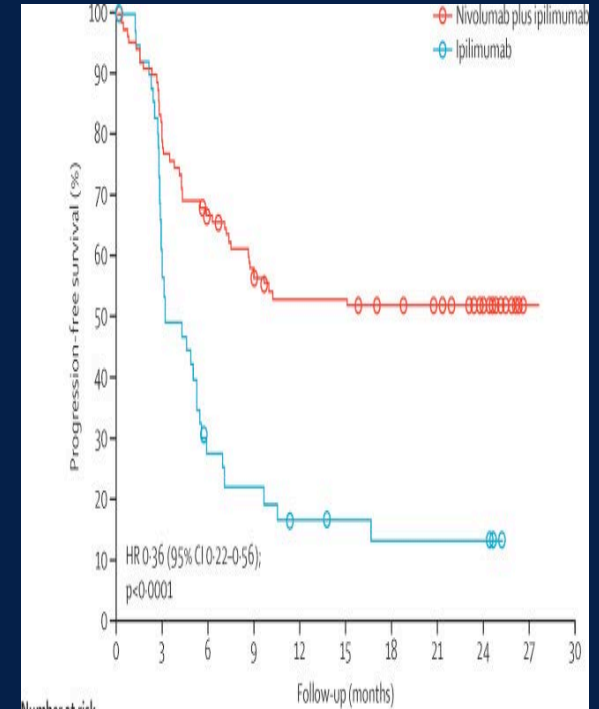
Molecular



Subcellular

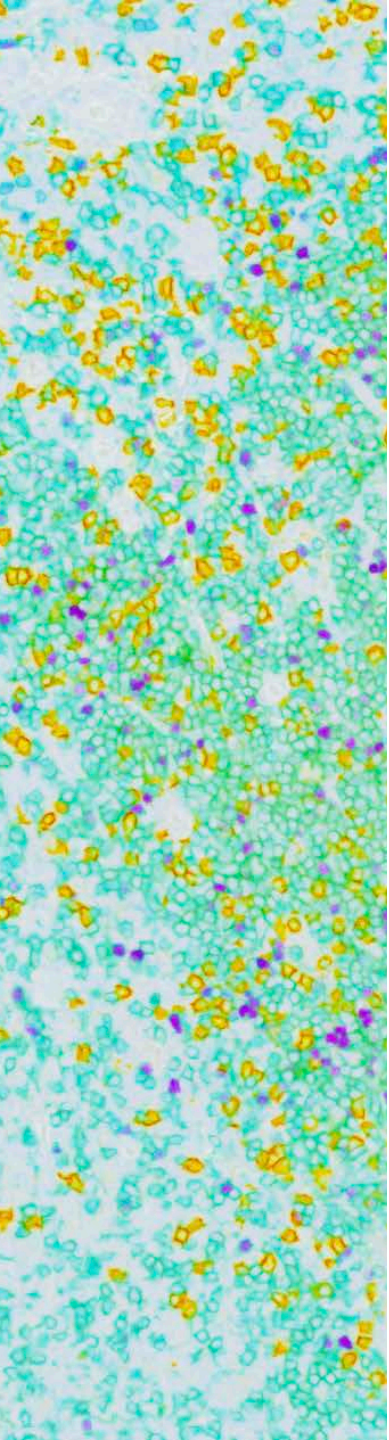
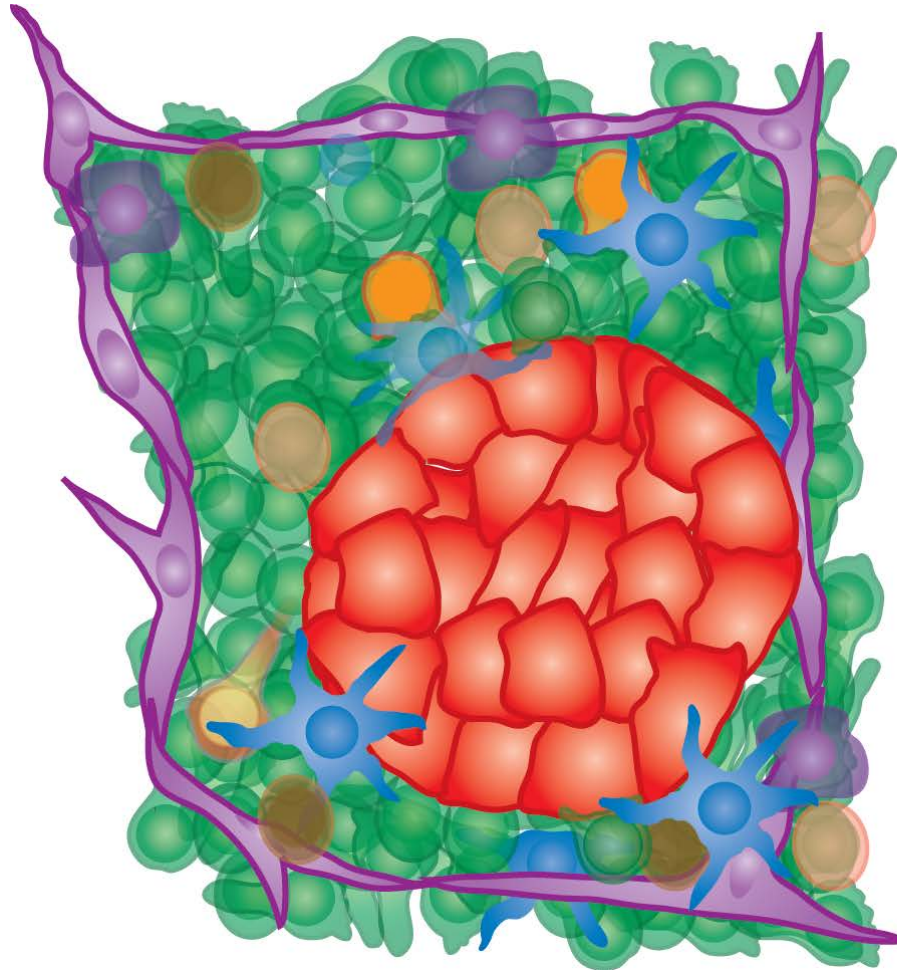


Multicellular



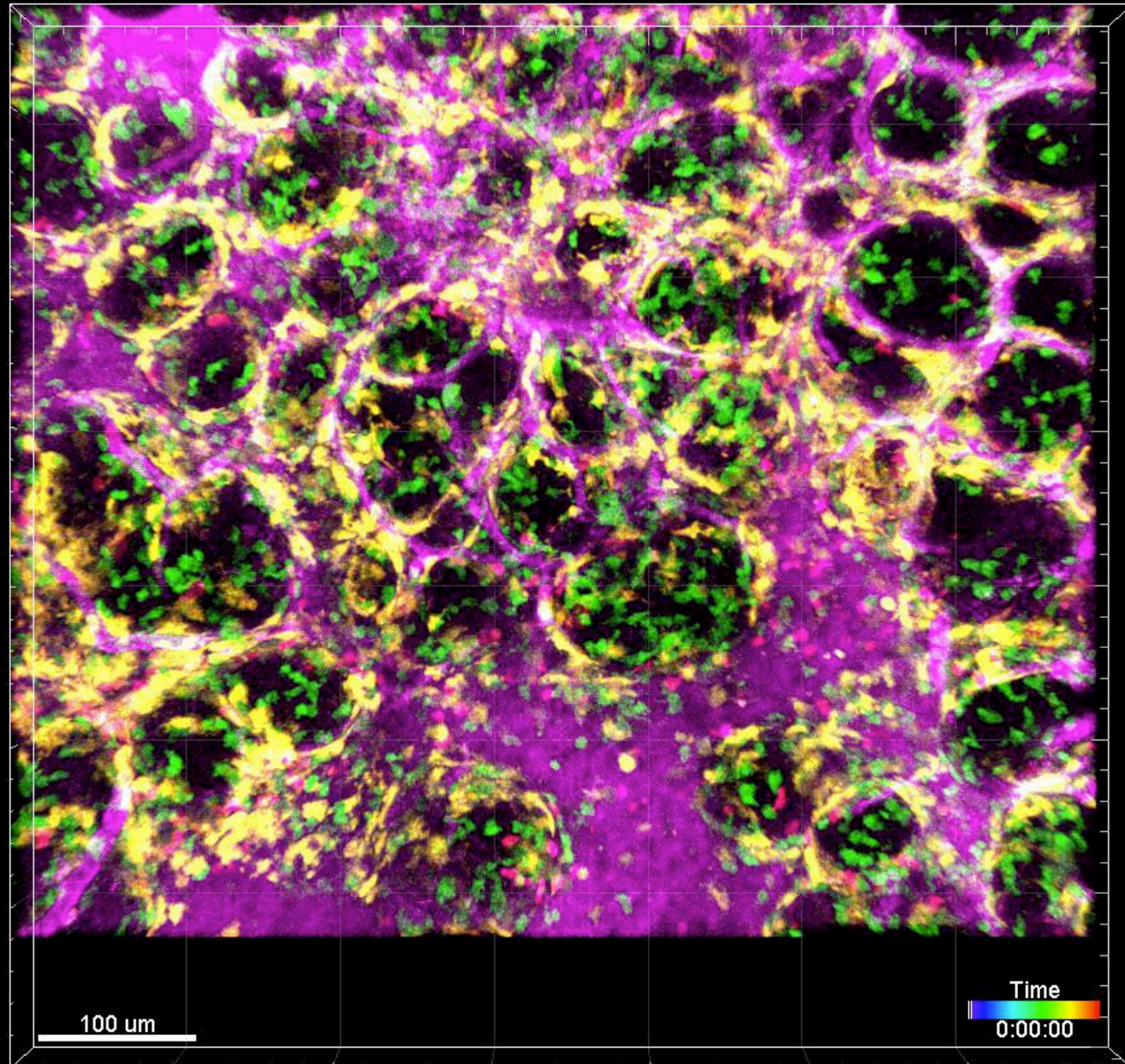
Clinical

# Interactive Immune Systems are at the Center of Cancer (And Other Diseases)



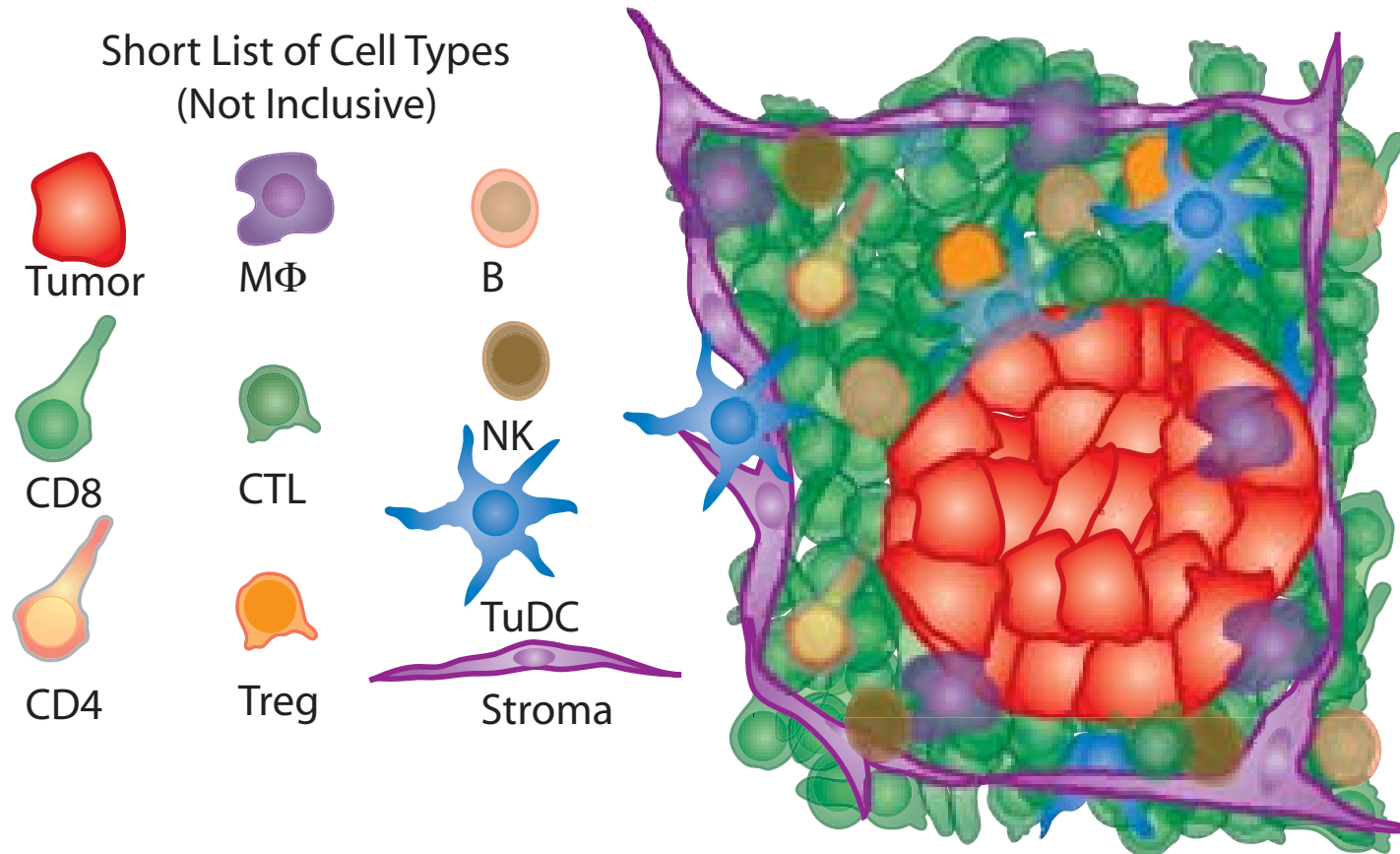


IMMUNE SYSTEMS  
WITHIN ACTIVELY  
GROWING TUMORS

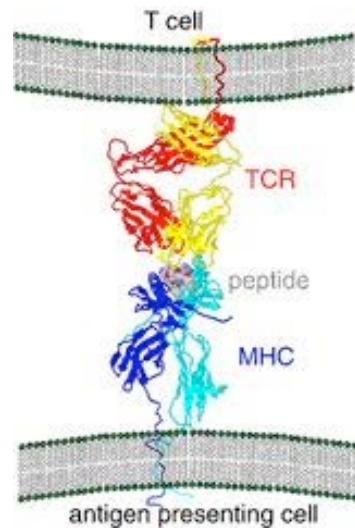
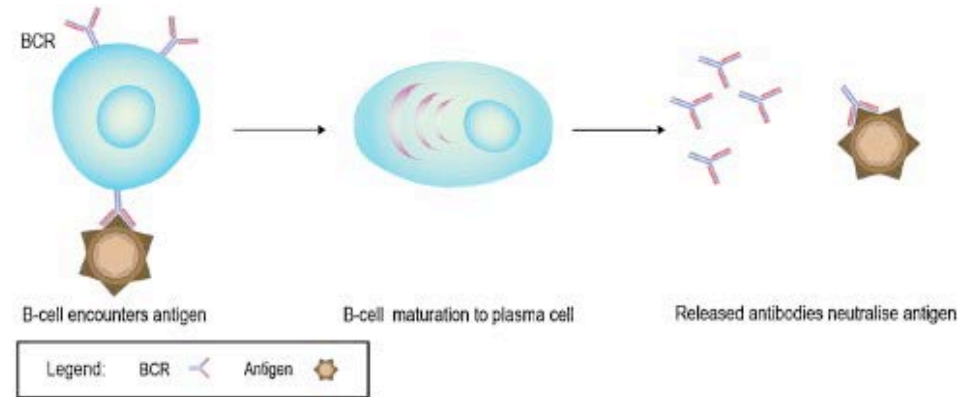


# Can the Immune system regulate Cancer Progression?

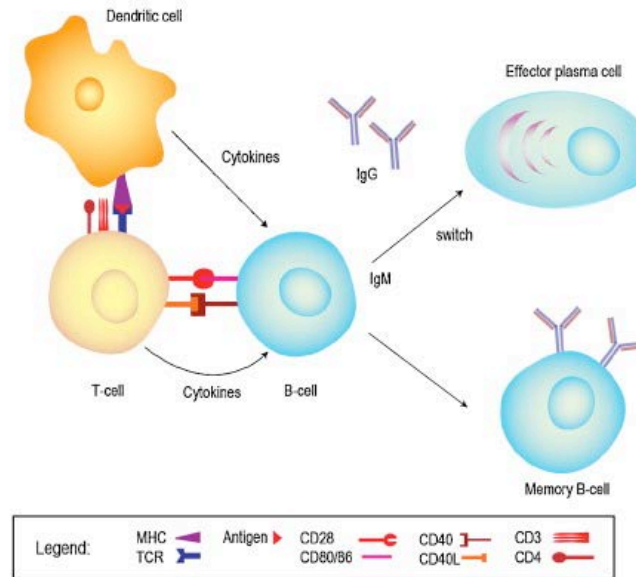
- A primer on adaptive and innate Immunity
- Cells of the Immune system in the context of the tumor microenvironment



# A primer on adaptive Immunity: How do our bodies recognize non-self?



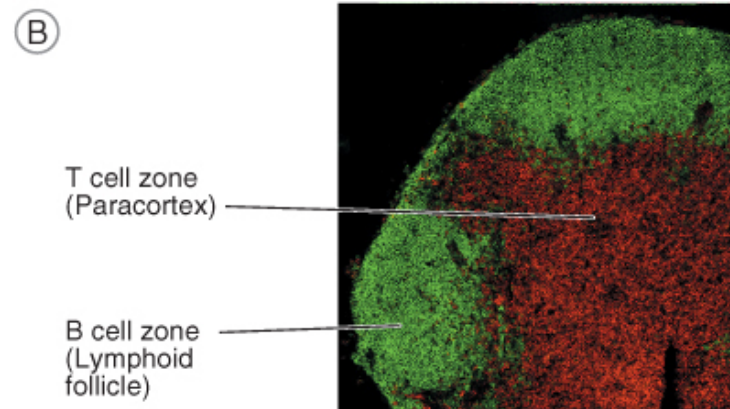
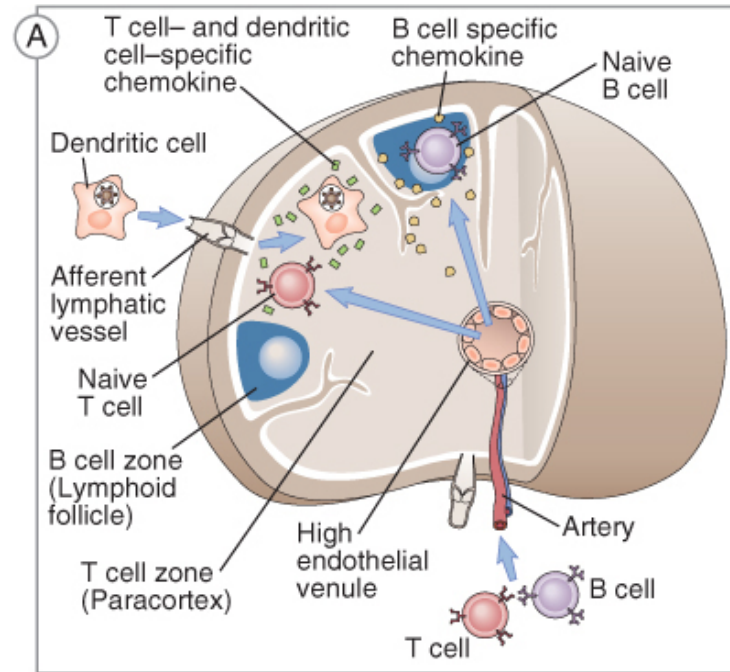
(b) T cell dependent B cell activation



BCRs and TCRs  
are selected  
against self-  
reactivity

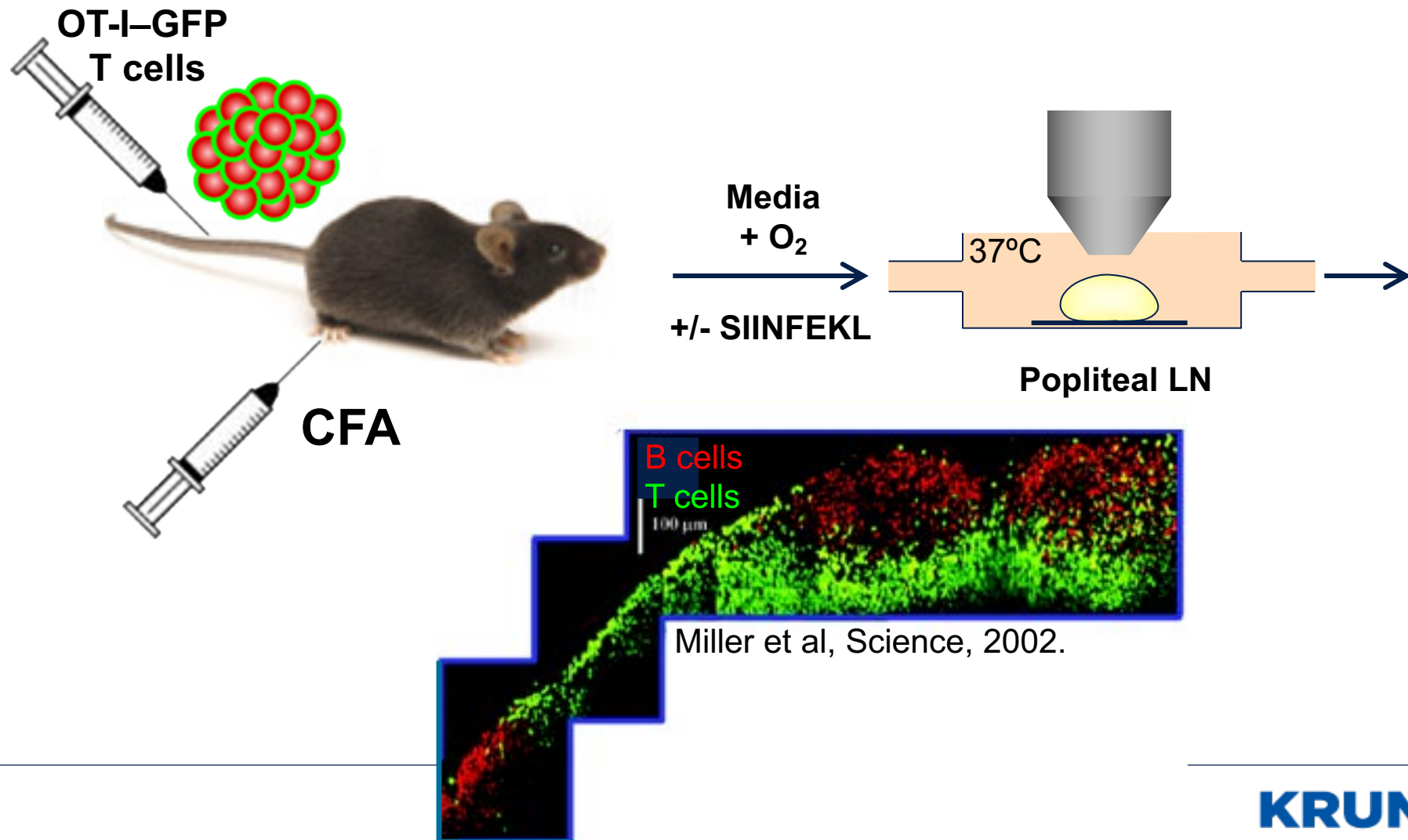


# Organization of the Lymph Node



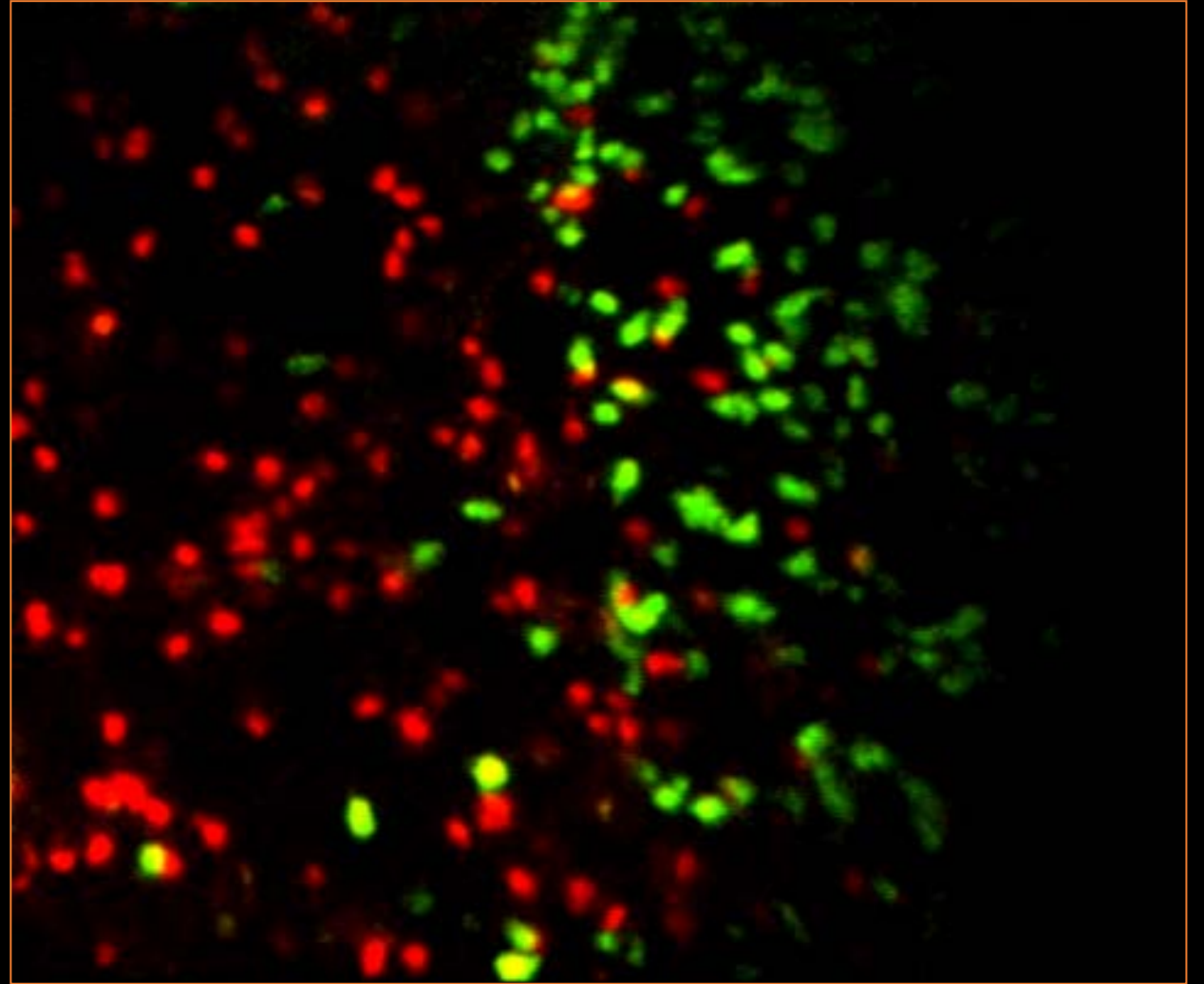
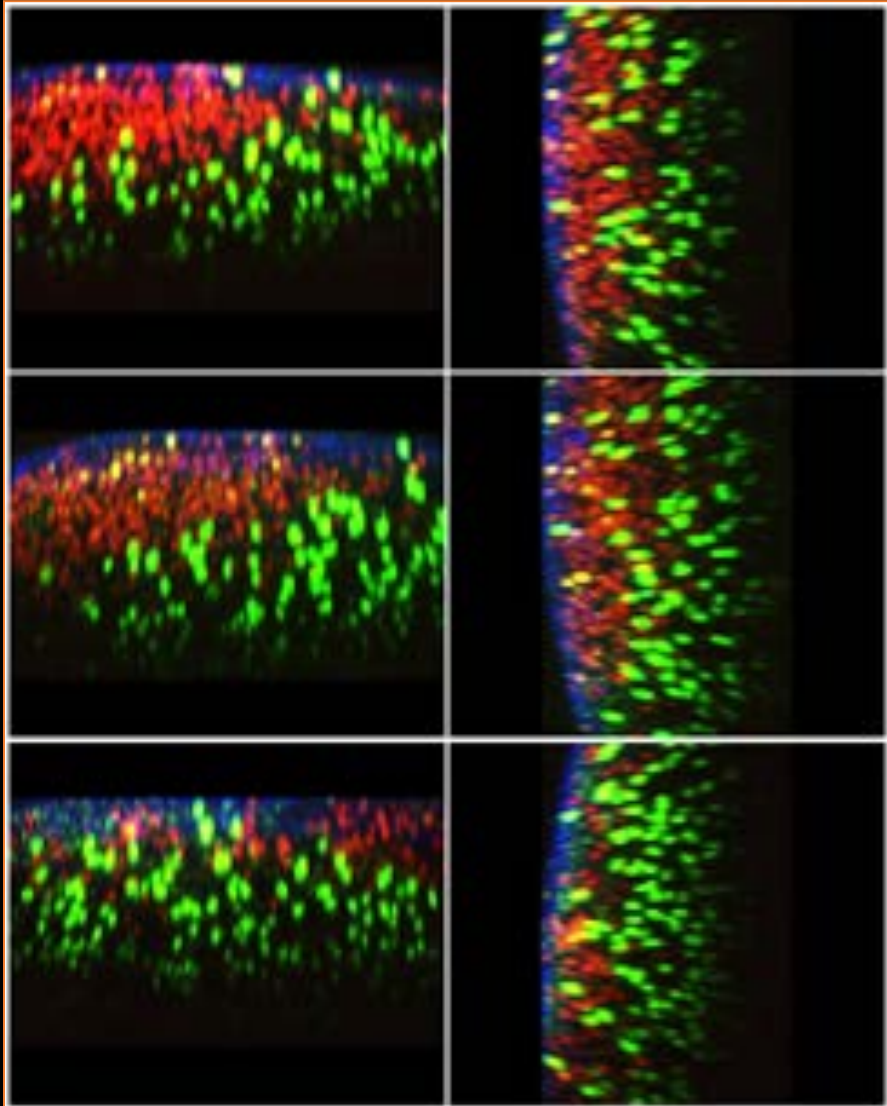
© Elsevier. Abbas & Lichtman: Basic Immunology, Updated 2e - [www.studentconsult.com](http://www.studentconsult.com)

# Experimental system for 2-photon imaging of OTI-GFP





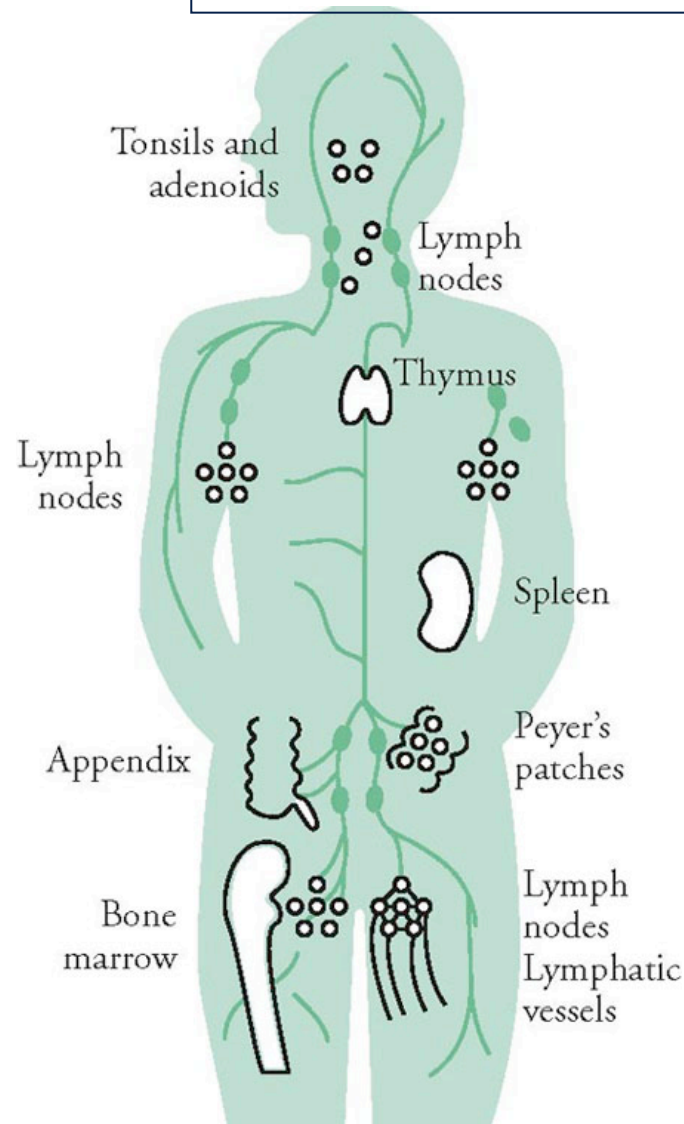
# T cell and B cell Scanning in Lymph Nodes



B

T

# The Motile Nature of the Immune System



Estimates vary but suggest it takes a given lymphocyte 24 hours-1 week to survey all secondary lymphoid organs.

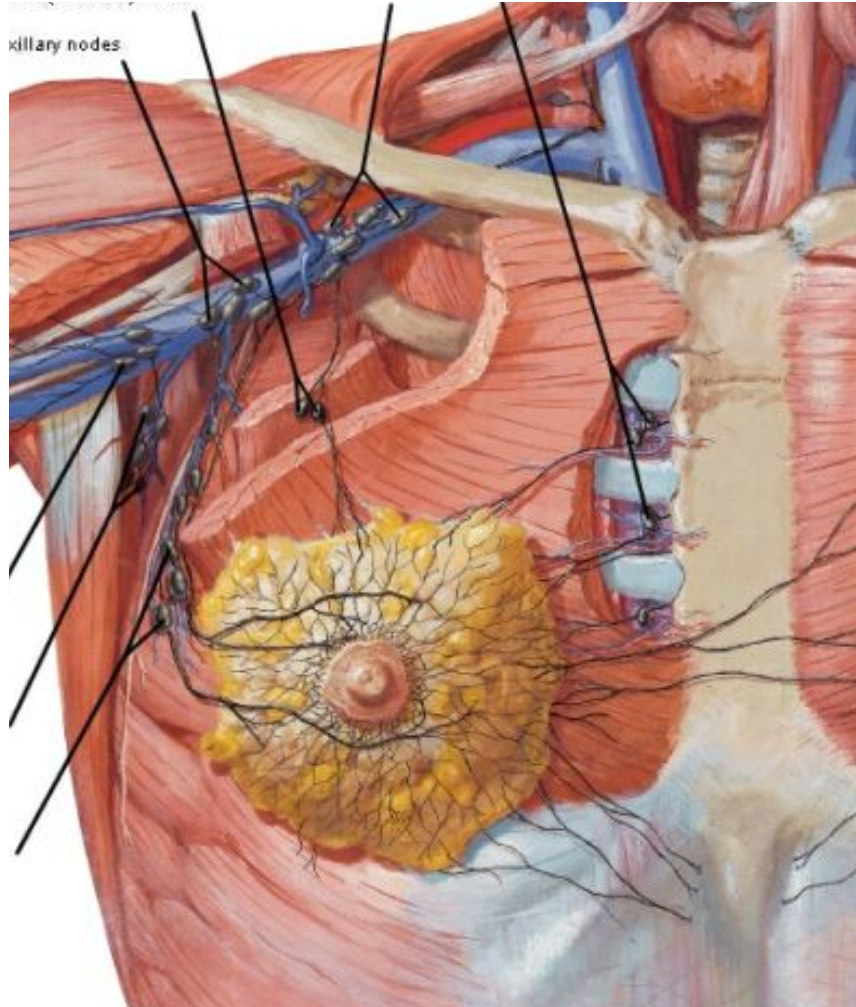
An insult to the host (e.g. infection) requires response ASAP.

An insult does not necessarily occur within the secondary lymphoid organ but much of the action happens in secondary lymphoid organs (spleen, lymph nodes, peyers patches) as well as some specialized sites (such as in the gut).

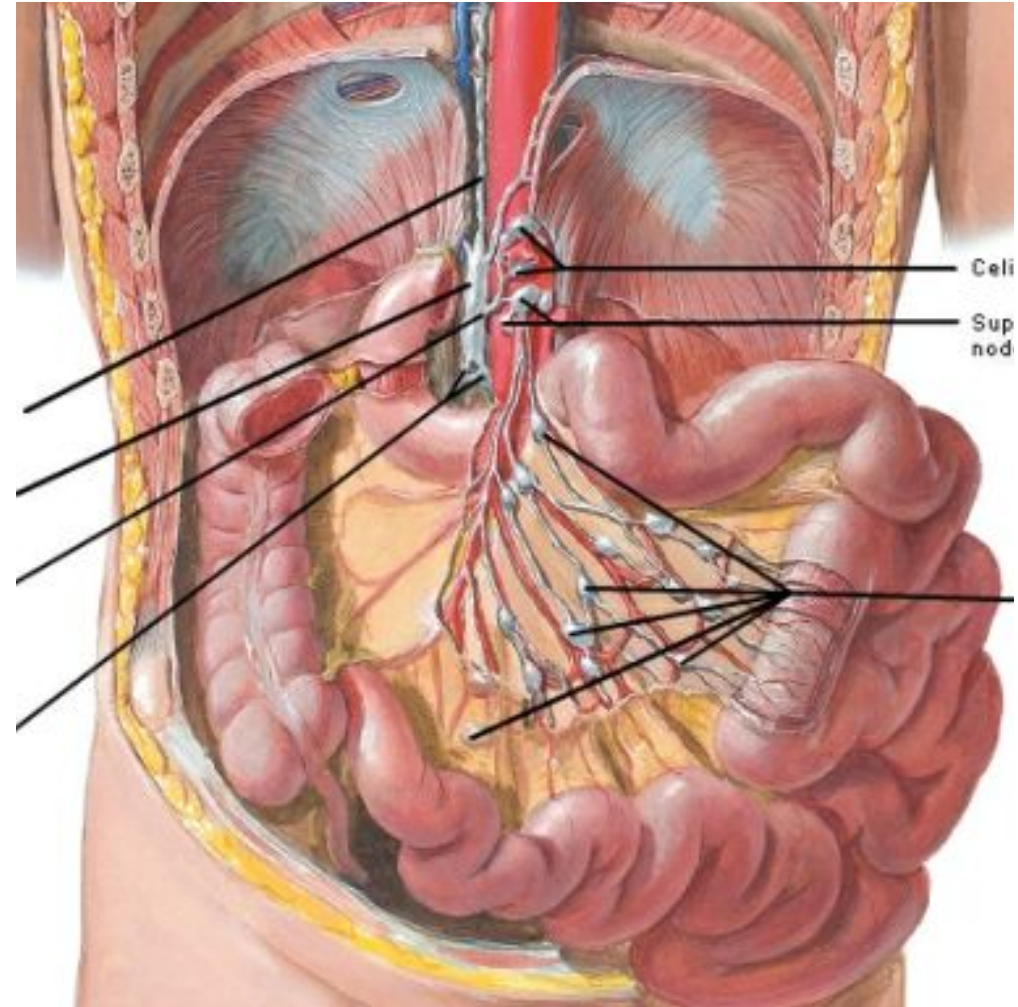


# Lymph Nodes

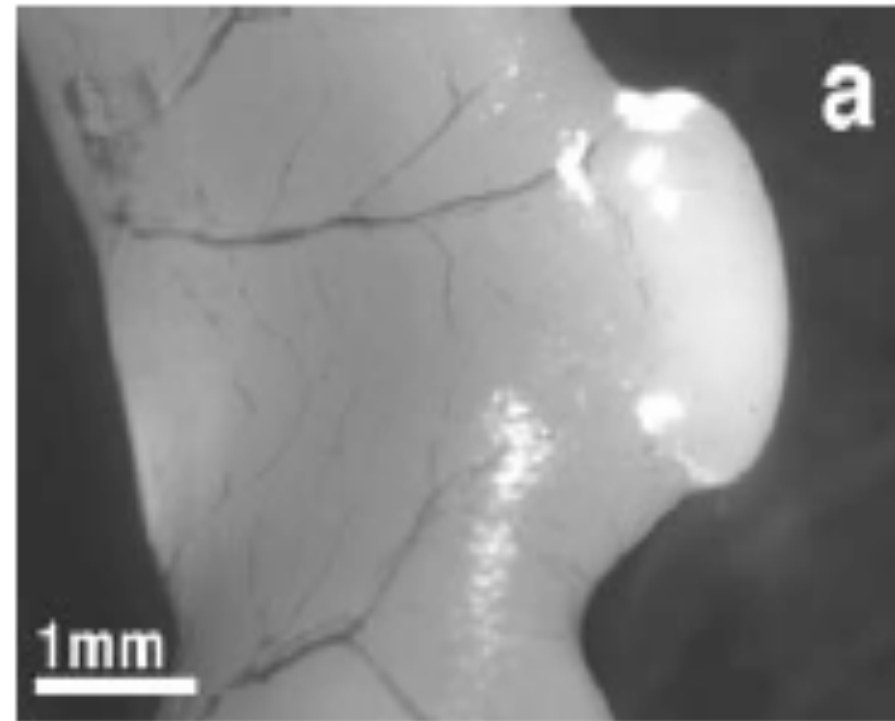
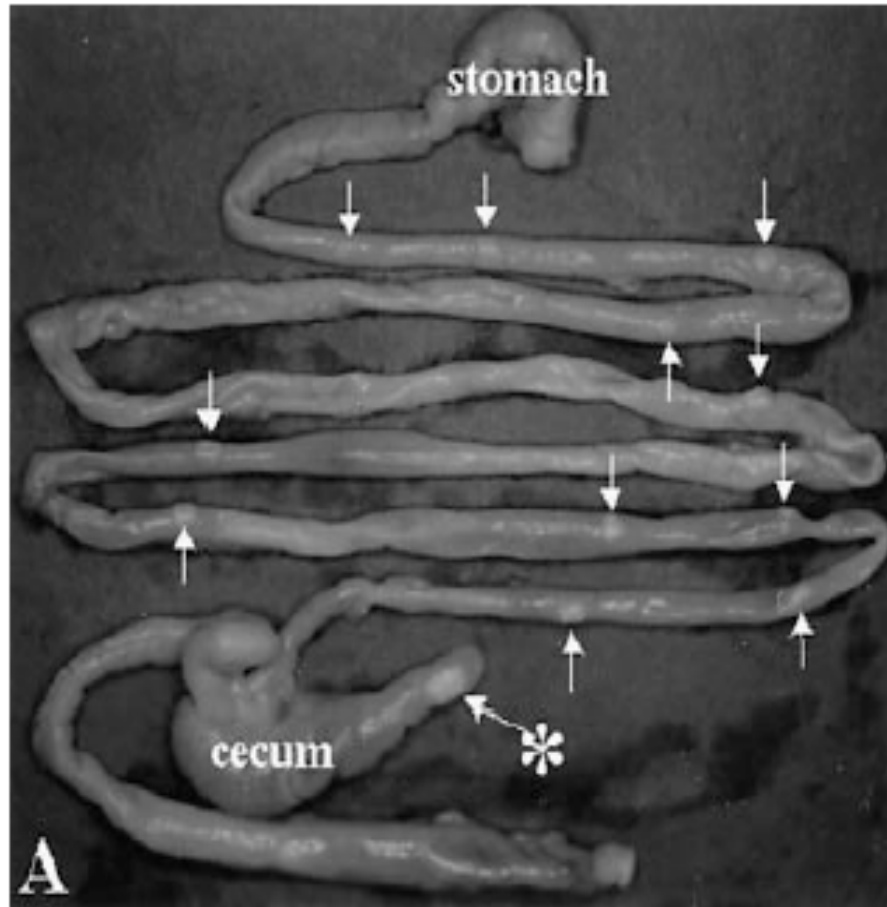
## Axillary



## Mesenteric

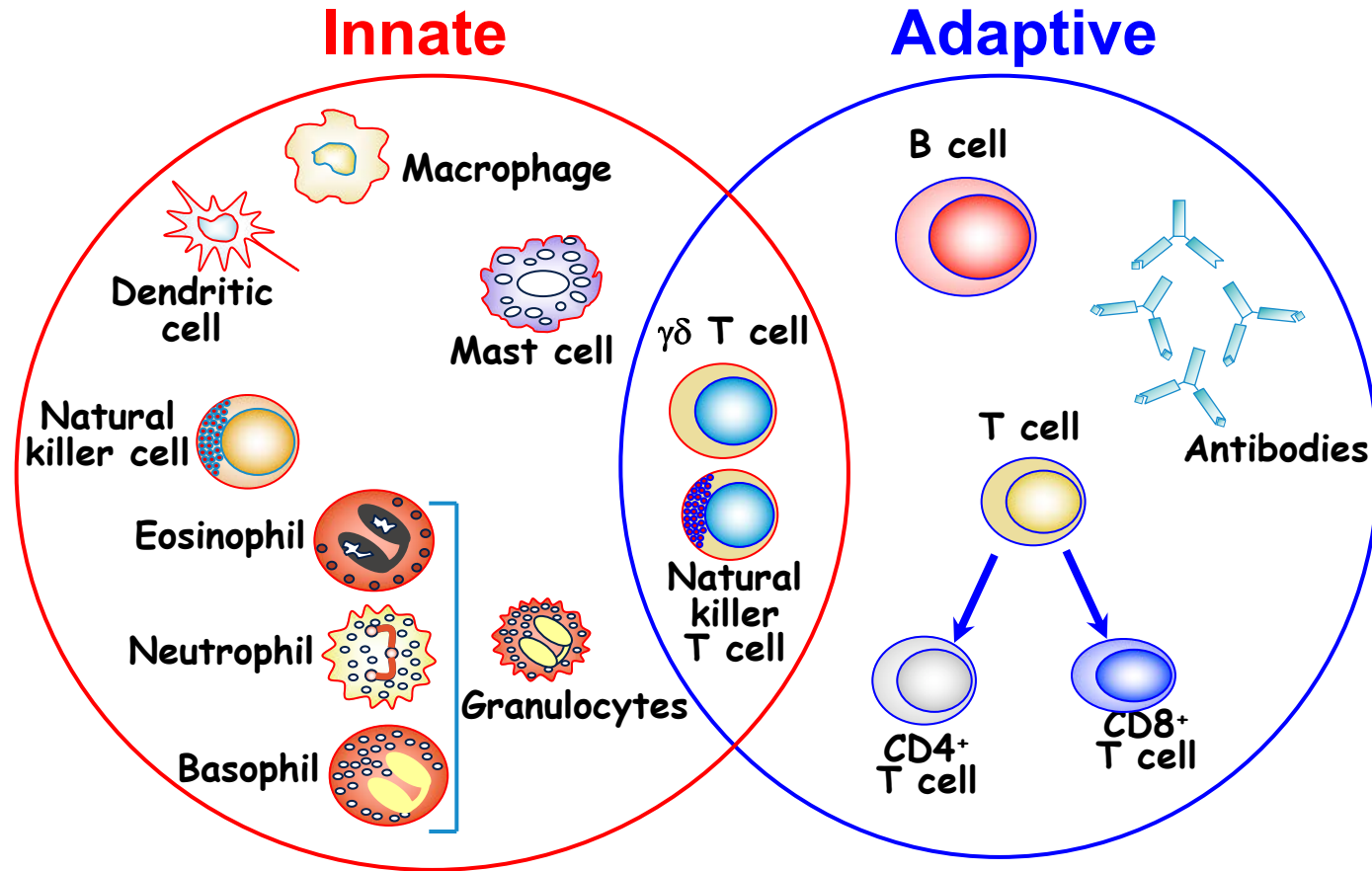


# Peyers Patches





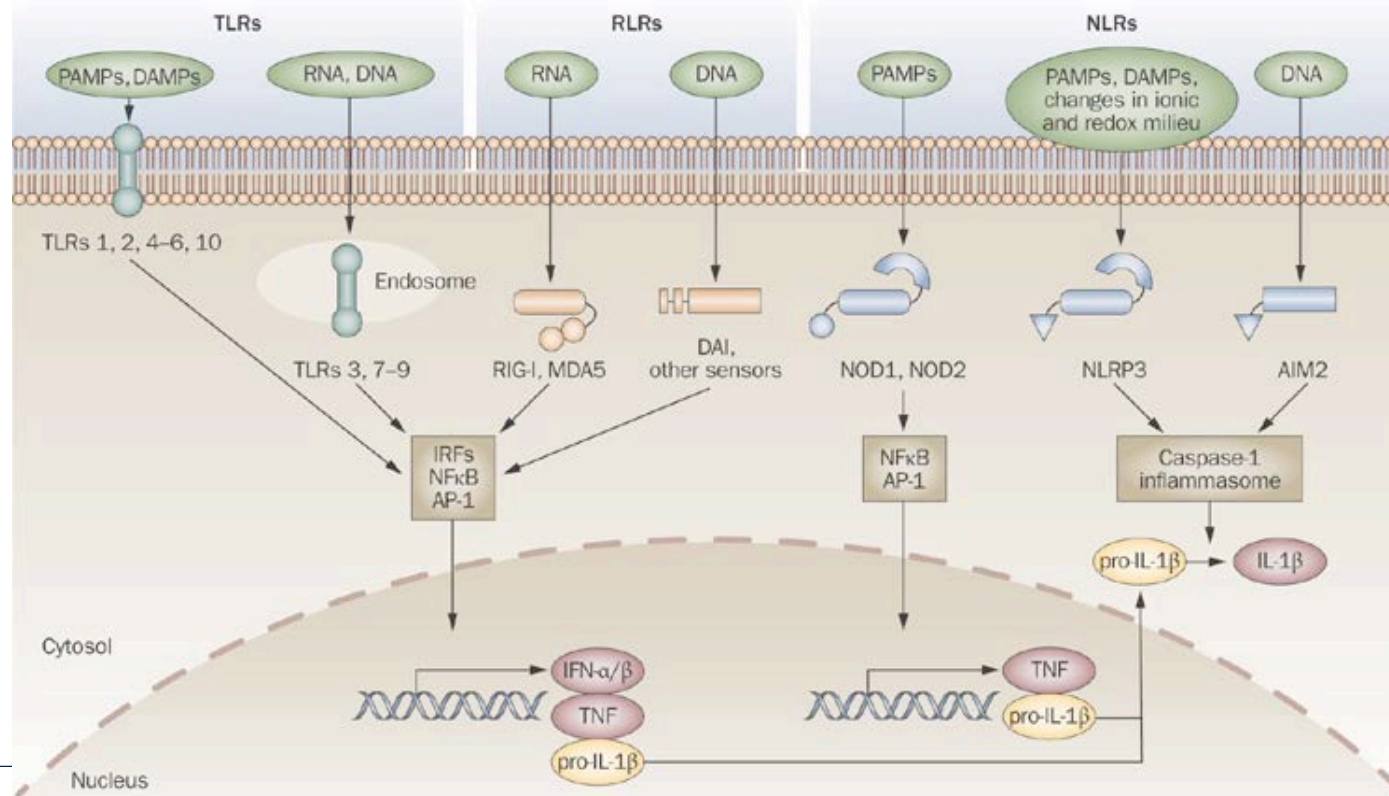
# Immune Components of Host Response



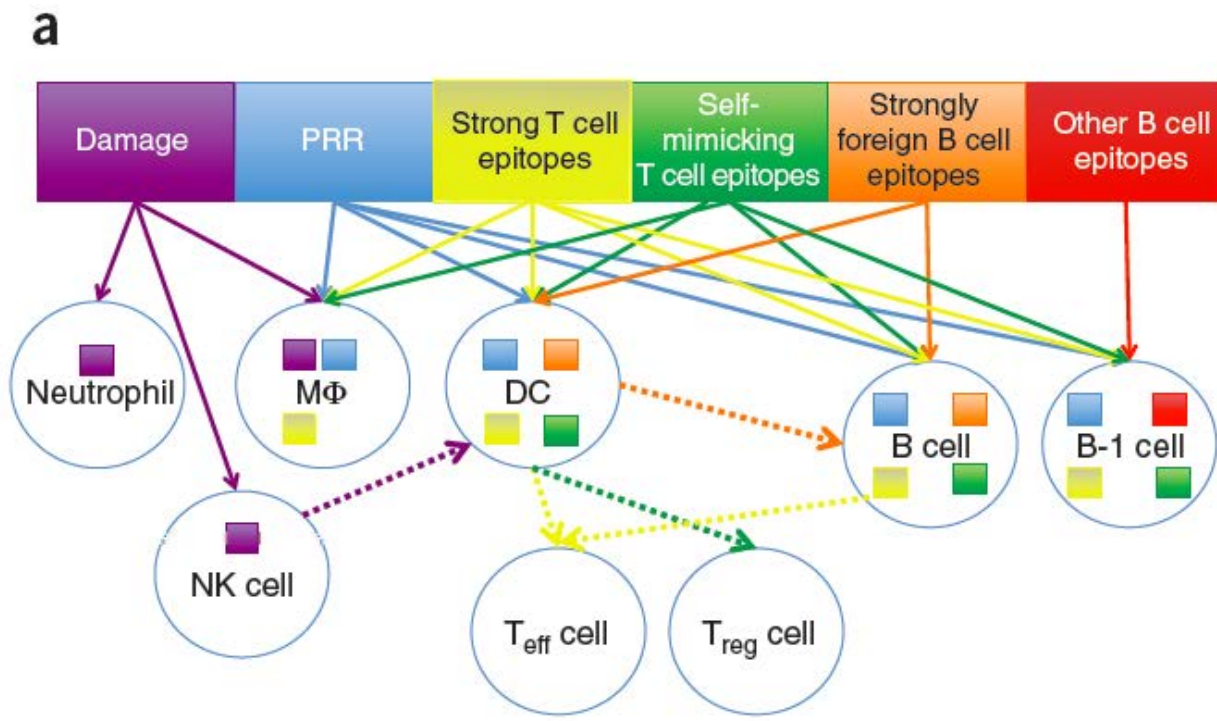
# ■ A primer on Innate Immunity

Blood Neutrophils + Myeloid Cells (Macrophages, Dendritic Cells) + Epithelium/Endothelium

Can all recognize patterns that initiate 'innate' programs within these cells.  
PAMPs (Pathogen-Associated Molecular Pattern)



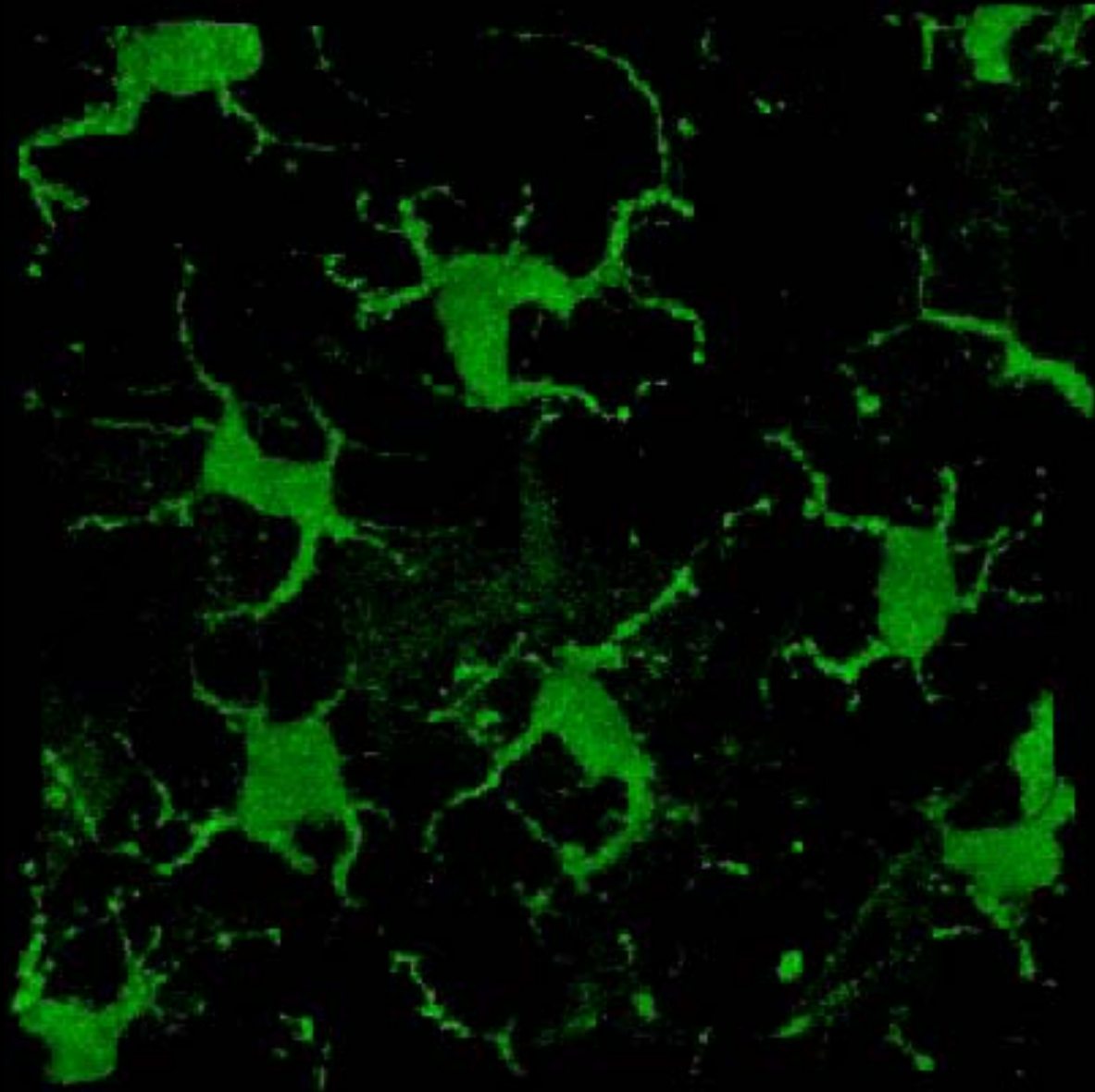
# The Immune System as a Spatiotemporal Information System and a Spatial Coincidence Detector?



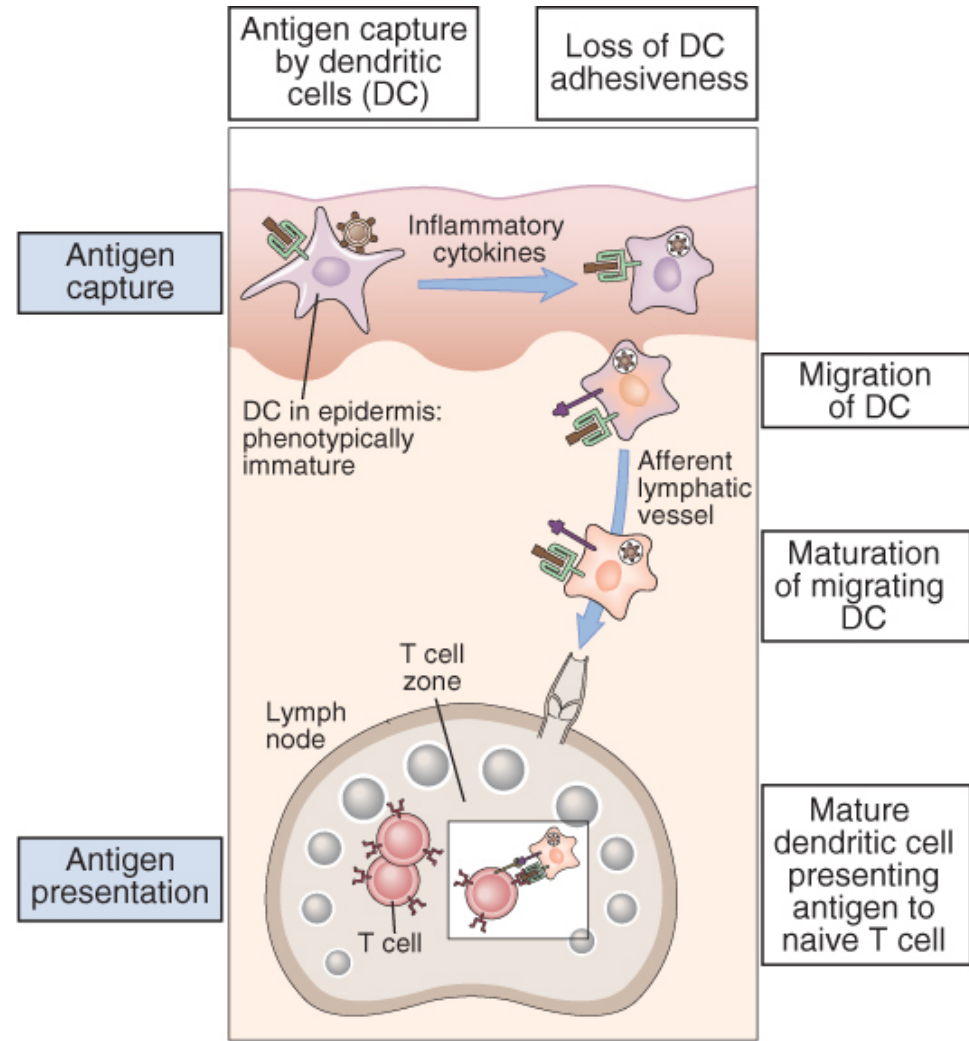
“The Insult”



# Langerhan Cells Interspersed in the skin (Langerin-GFP). Sentinels

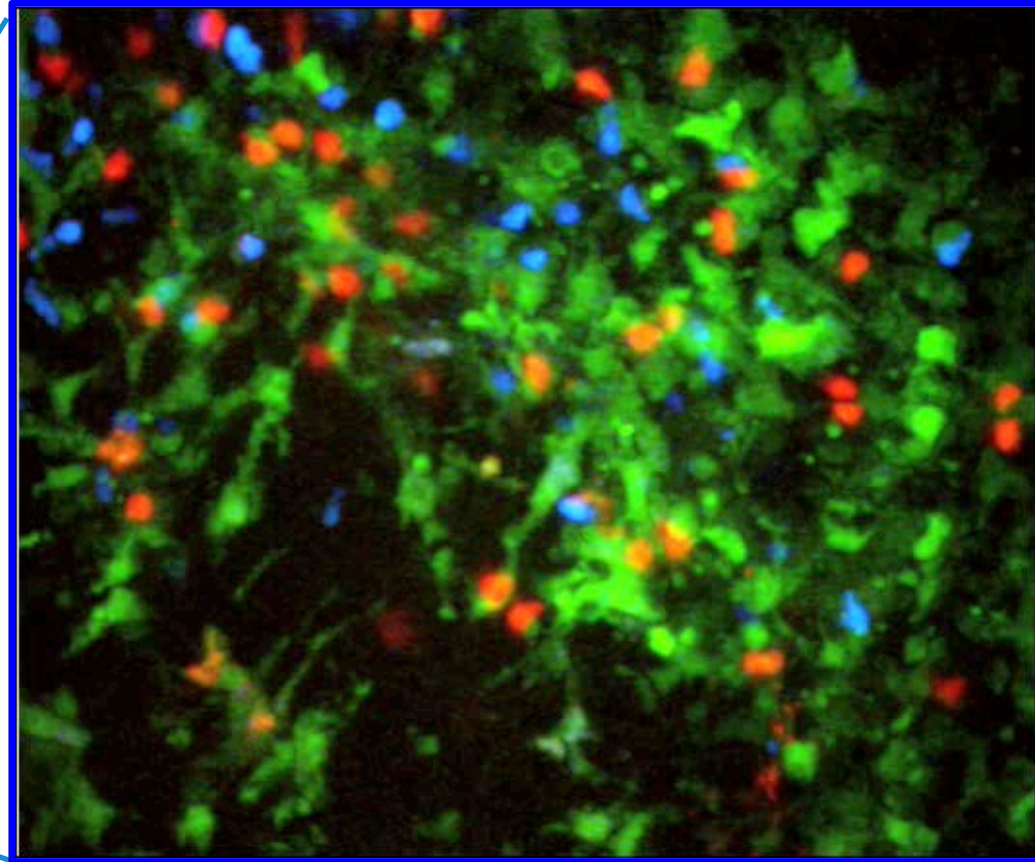
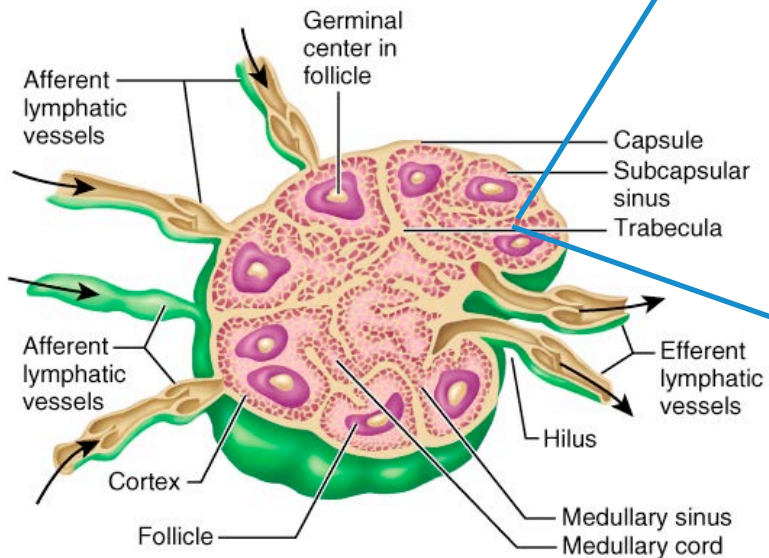


# Innate Cells Carry Material from Tissue to Lymph Node



© Elsevier. Abbas & Lichtman: Basic Immunology, Updated 2e - [www.studentconsult.com](http://www.studentconsult.com)

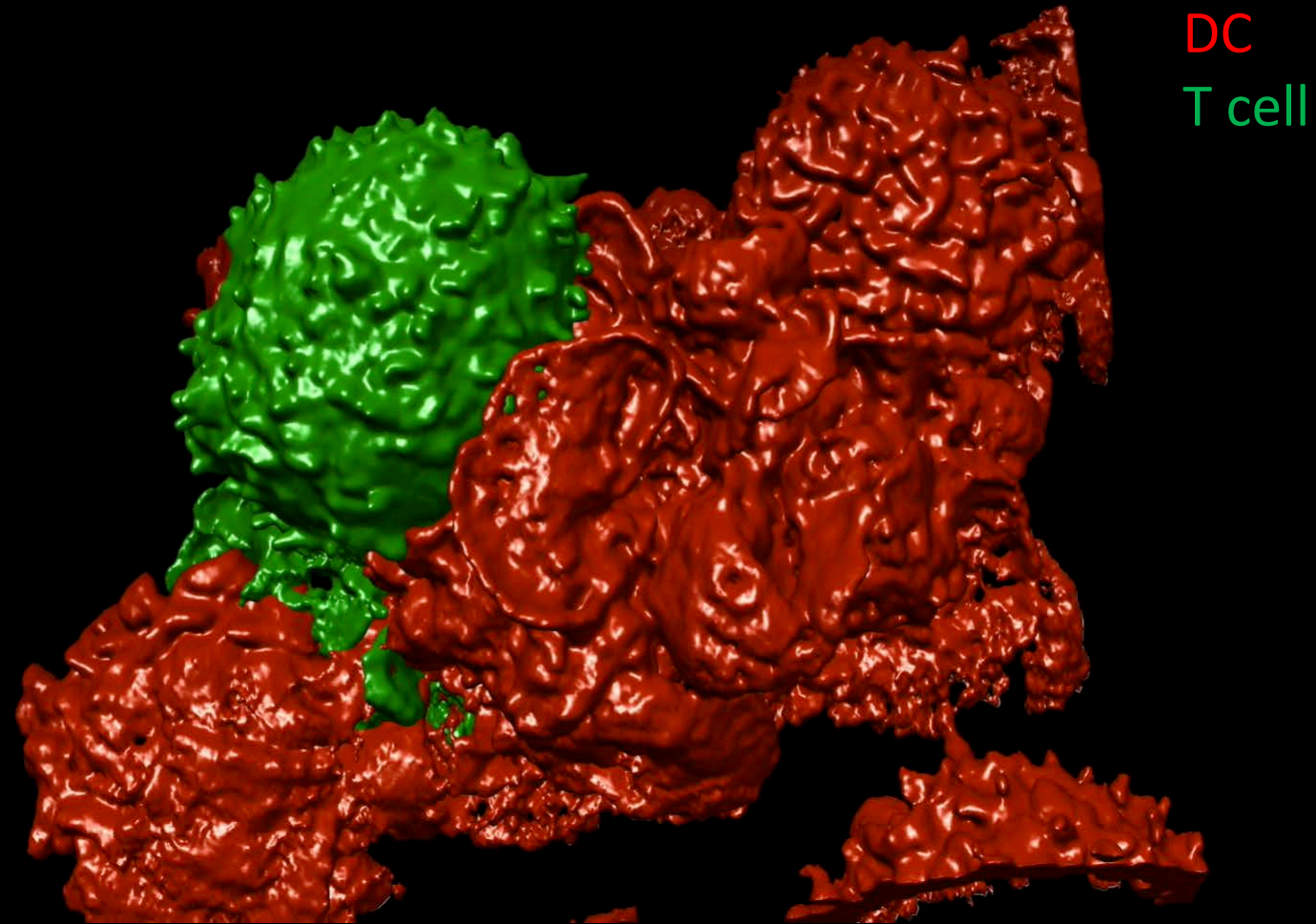
# The principle of random motility → recognition: synapse formation



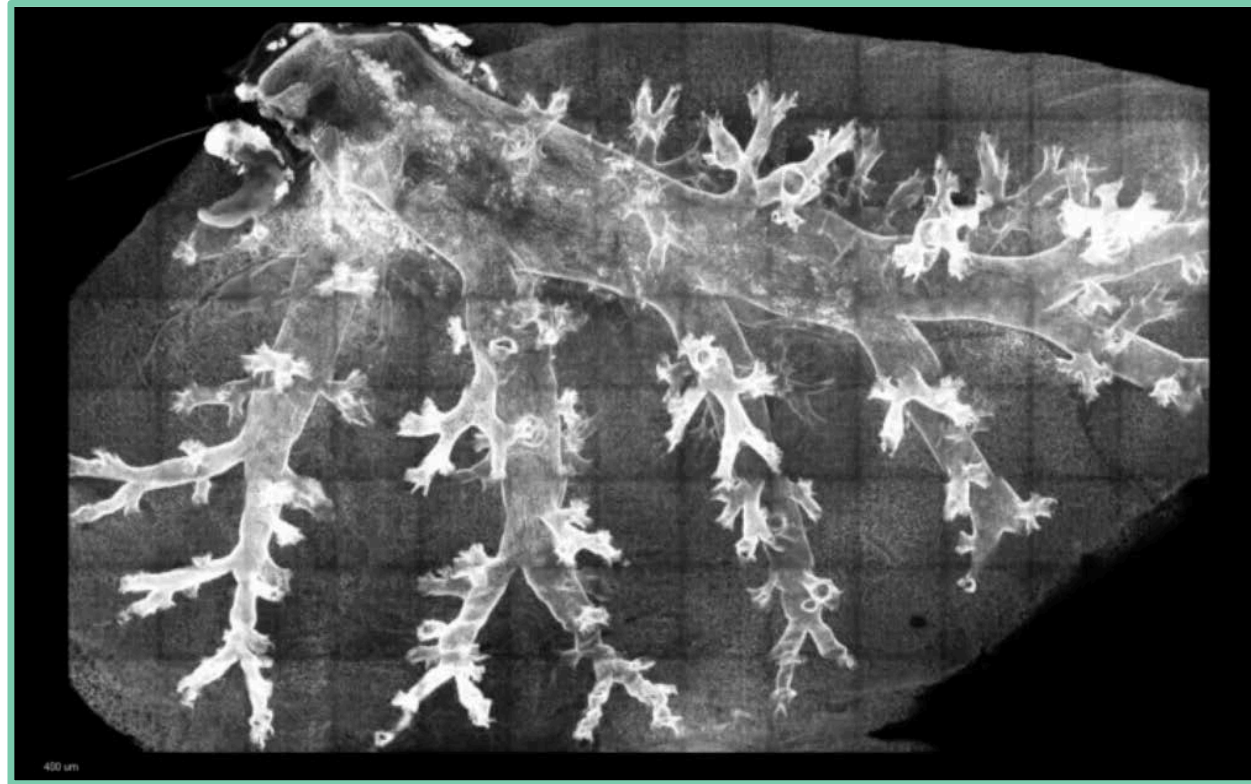
CD11c+ Dendritic Cells OTI polyclonal T cells



# T cell and APC interaction in 4 dimensions

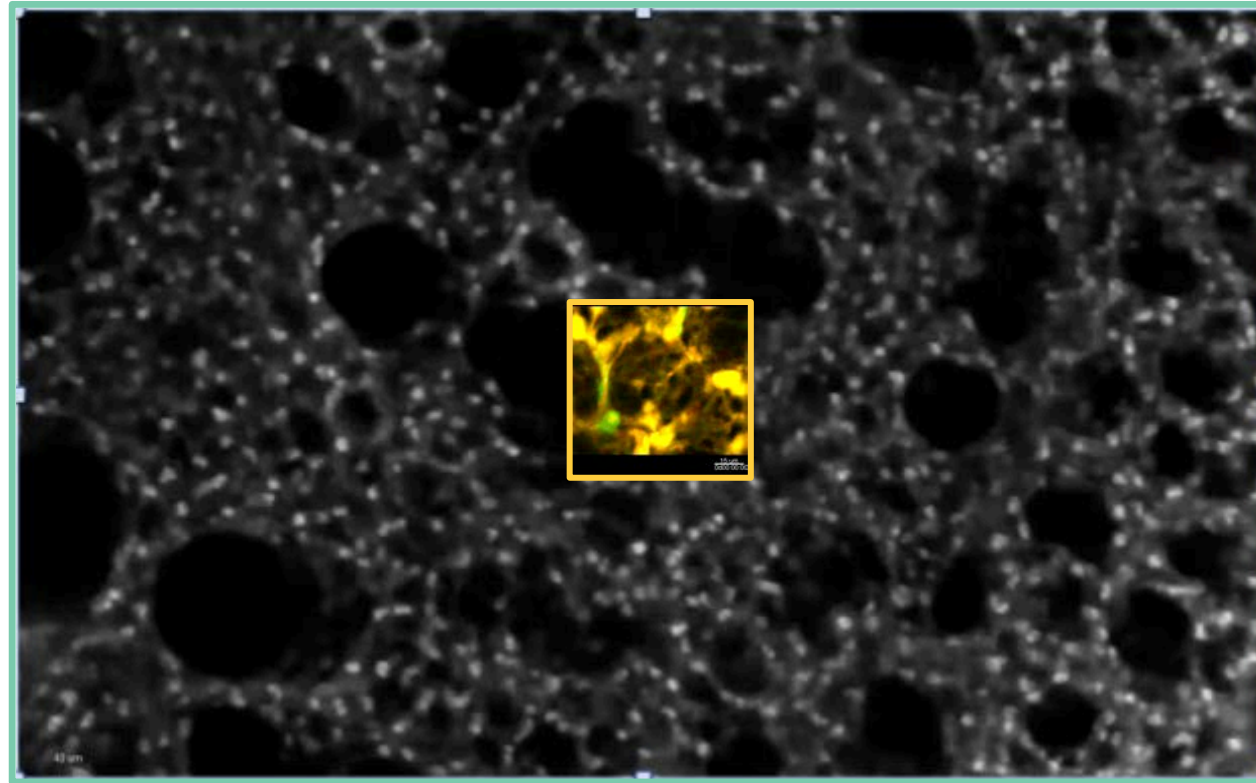
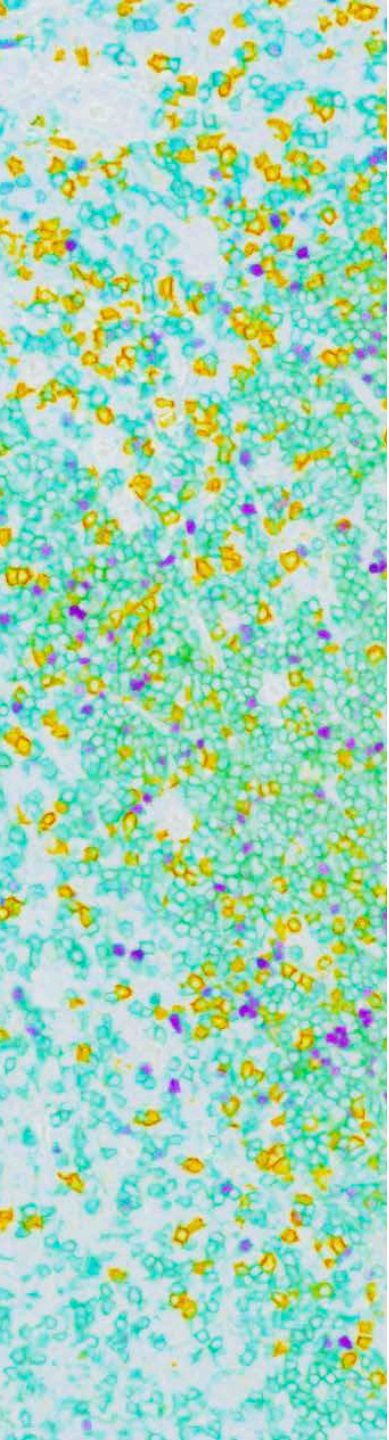


# The Immune System is Embedded in your tissues





# The Immune System is Embedded in your tissues



Lung epithelium  
Immune cells

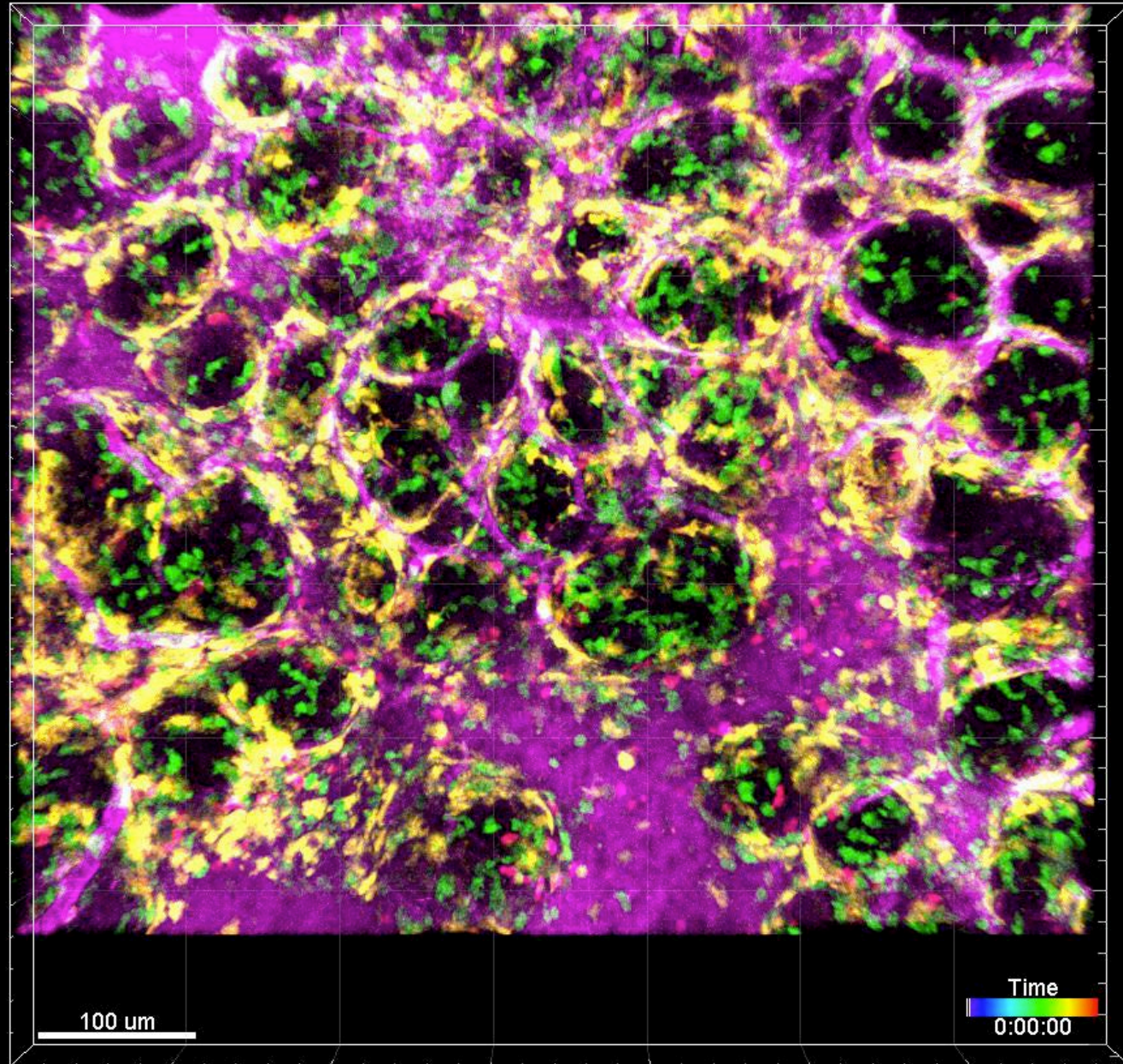


REVEAL

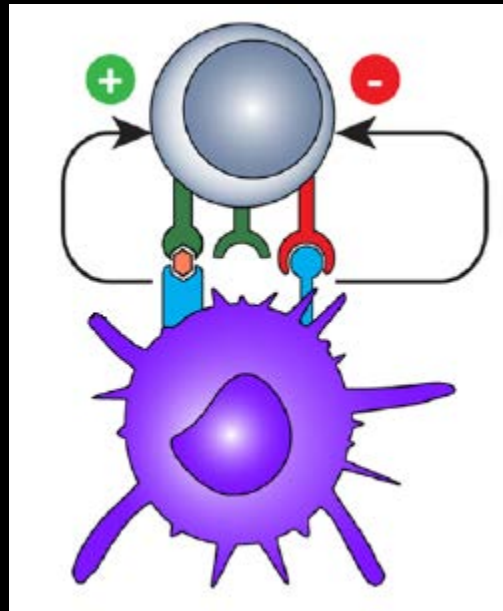
INNATE AND ADAPTIVE  
IMMUNE CELLS CAN  
ALSO LIVE 'PERMANENTLY'  
WITHIN TISSUES

—WITHIN TUMORS.

IMMUNE SYSTEMS ARE PART  
OF ALL YOUR TISSUES.



# IMMUNE CELLS COMMUNICATE PRIMARILY THROUGH MAKING CONTACT

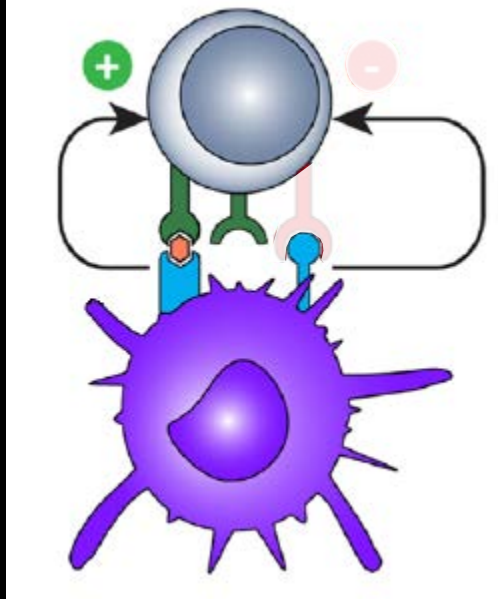


T cells—  
Executioners

Instructive Cell  
(Interprets the Tissue)

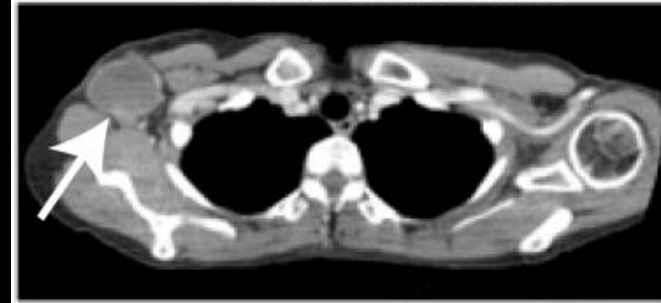
# IMMUNOTHERAPY REMOVES THE BRAKES AND CURES CANCERS.

## “CHECKPOINT BLOCKADE”



2016 Stage 4:  
3 months typical survival, historical

Before treatment



After treatment



Anti-CTLA-4 plus Anti-PD1: 6 weeks



# THE IMPORTANT ROLE OF BASIC QUESTIONS & LOOK-SEE EXPERIMENTS.

Frasier, Straus, et al.

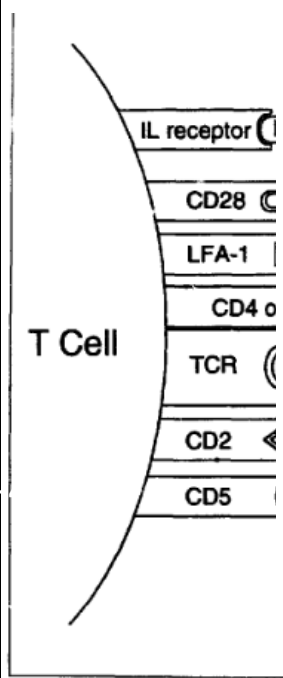
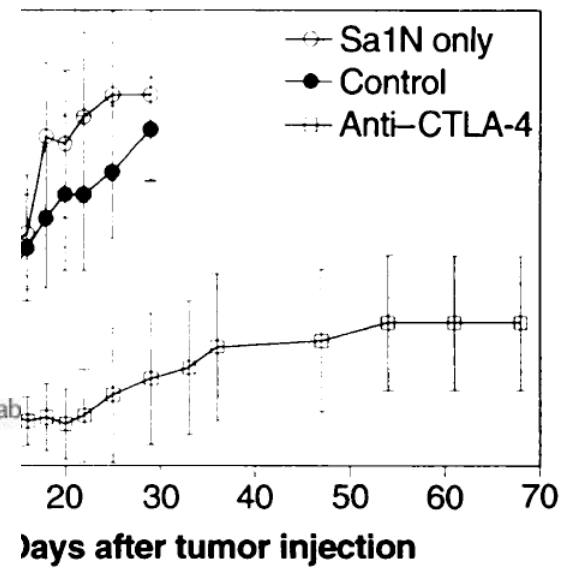
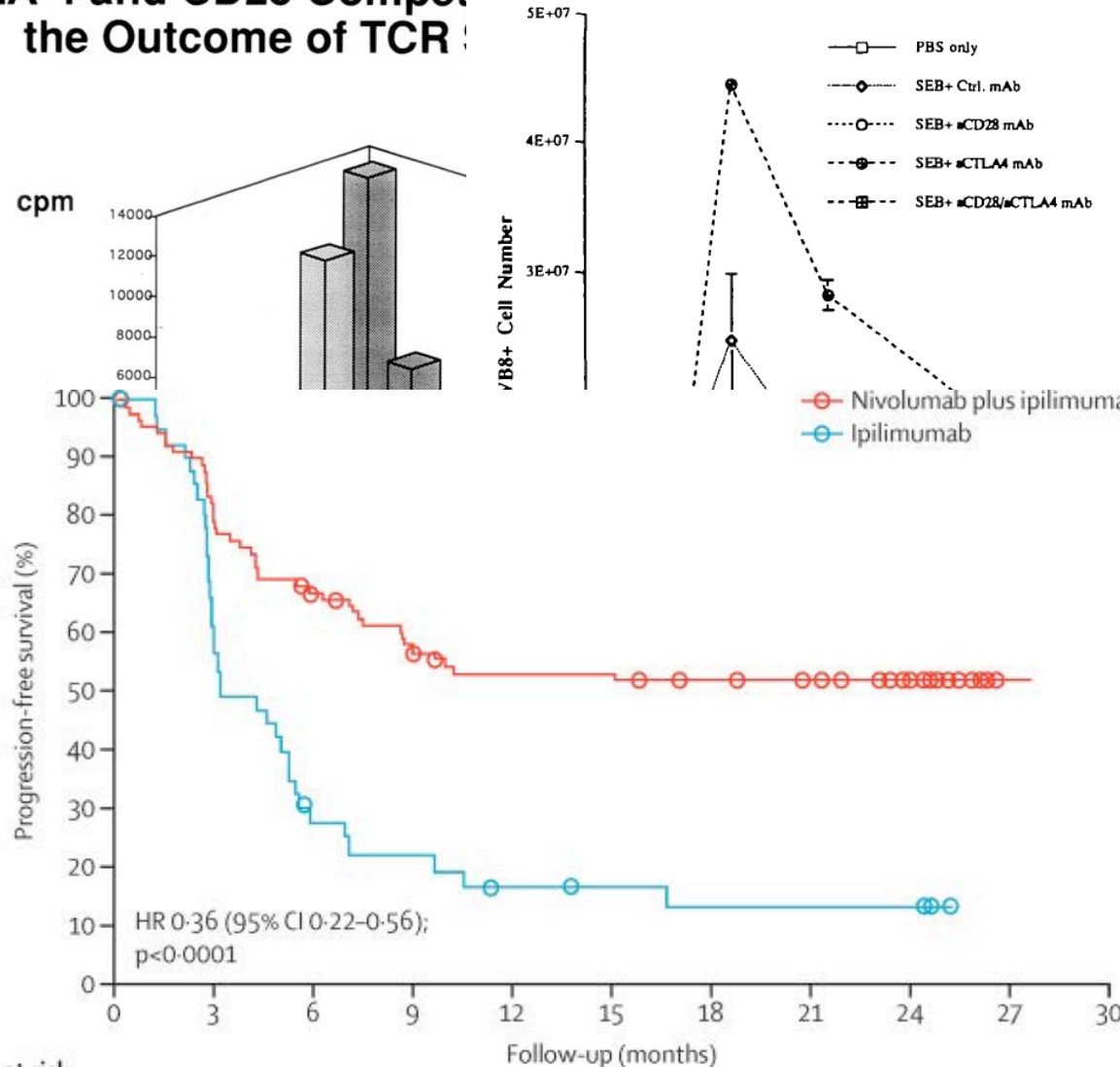


Fig. 1. Schematic representation of the interactions that occur during antigen recognition at the interface between a T cell and an antigen-presenting cell (APC).

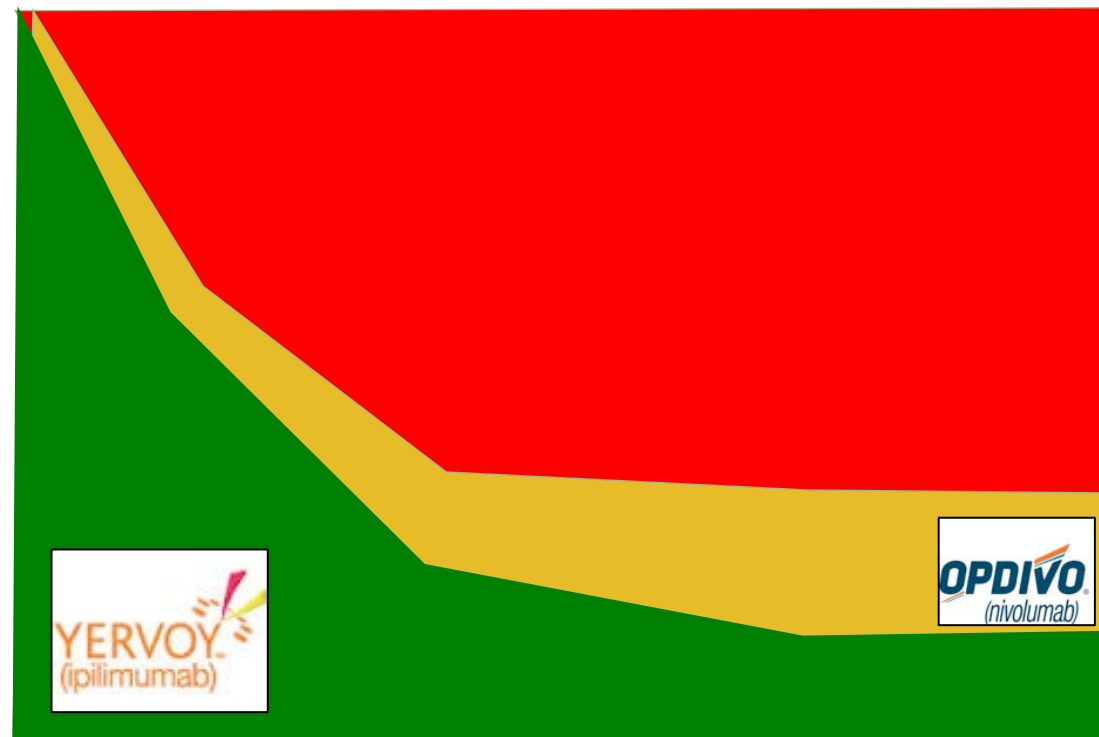
## CTLA-4 and CD28 Compete to Determine the Outcome of TCR



CTLA-4

# Checkpoint Inhibitors: Breakthrough, Not a Panacea

% Survival:  
Metastatic  
Melanoma



Non-responders

anti-PD-1

Responders

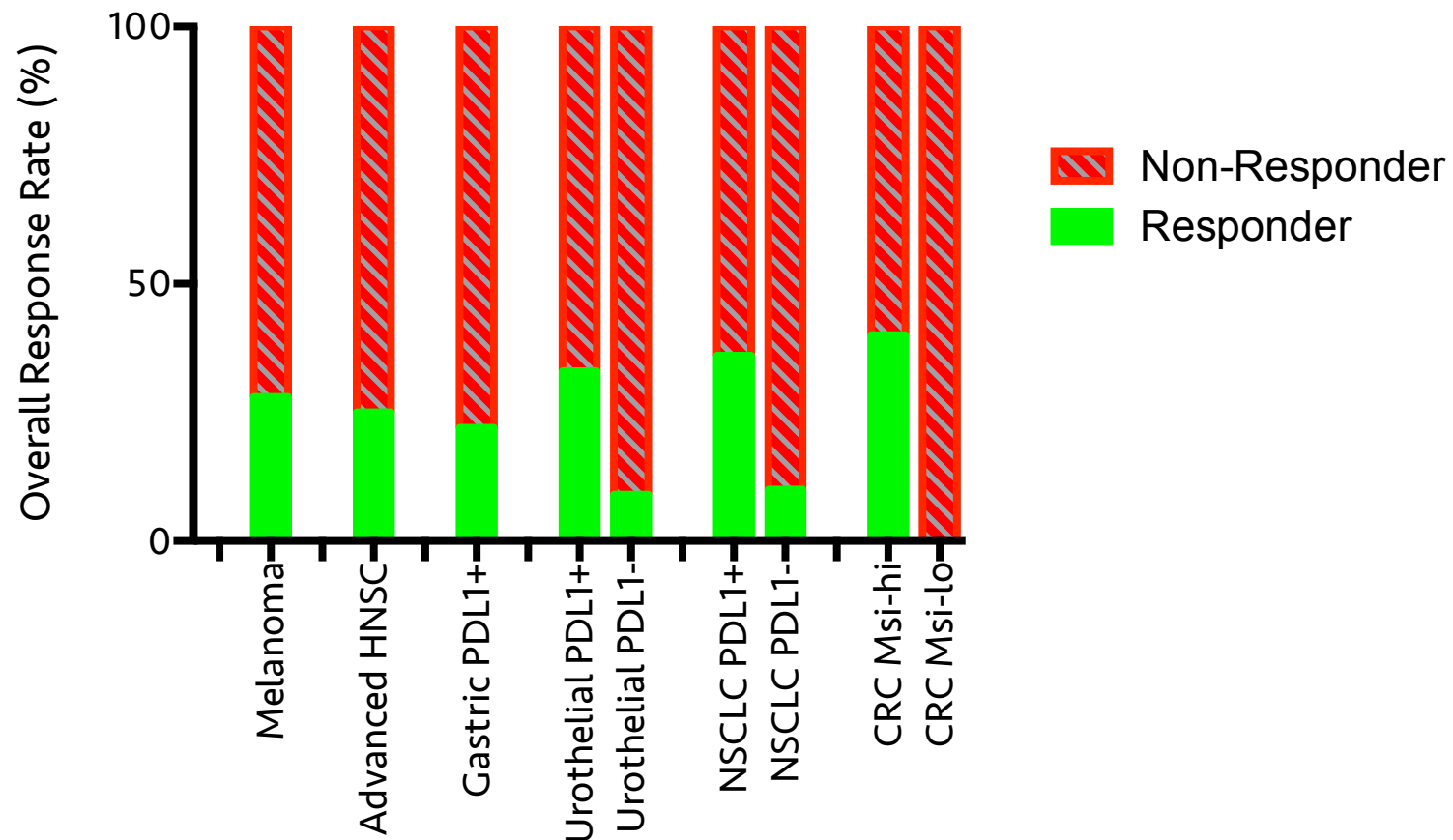
anti-CTLA-4

Time



Graphic based on: Hodi. PMID: 20525992, Postow, PMID: 25891304

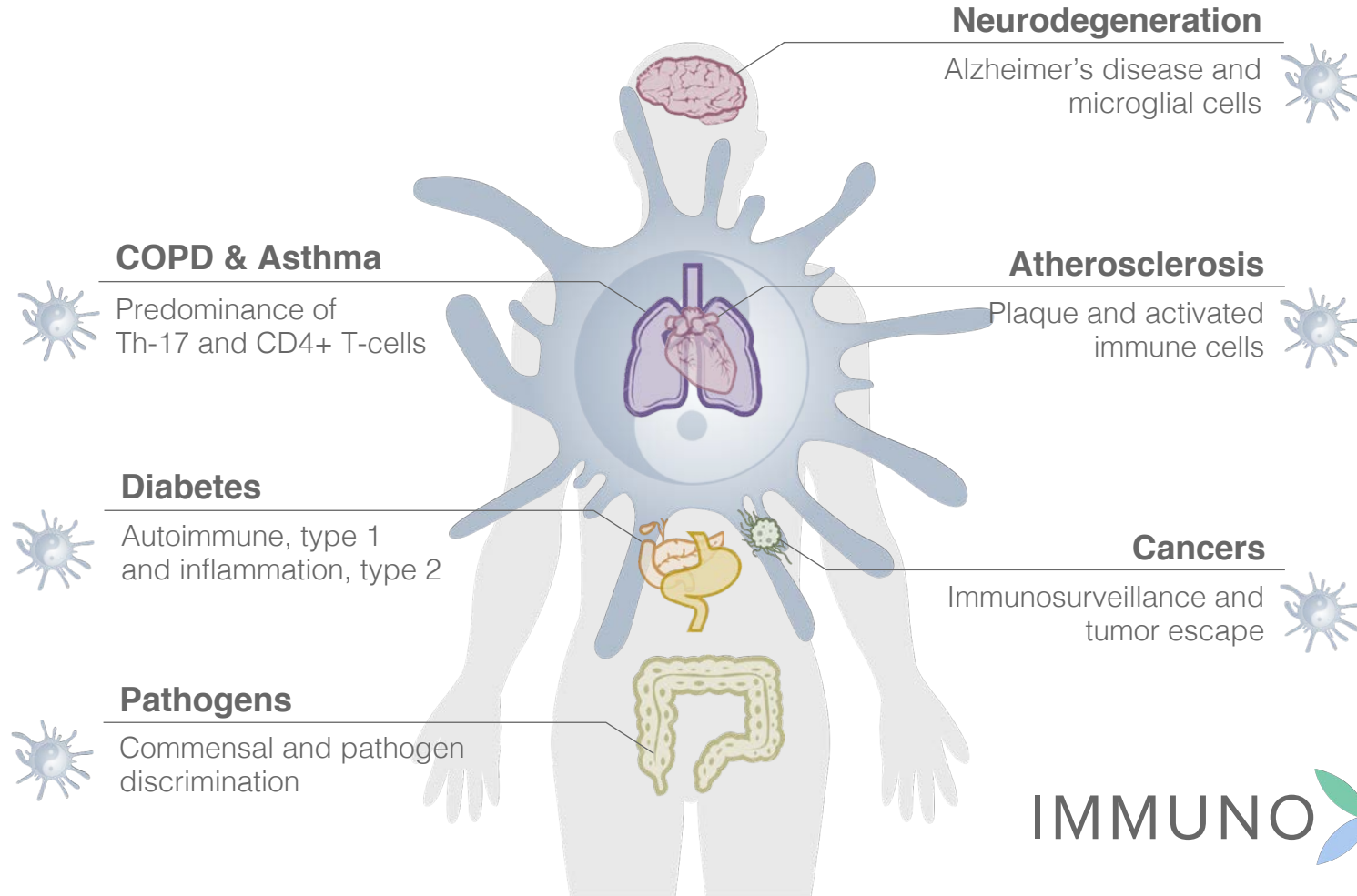
# Different Tumor Types Respond Differently to Immunotherapy



Immunotherapies must be specific for the cancer biology



# The Immune System and Disease— Not Just Cancers



# How Do We Proceed to Study these?



IMMUNO 

UCSF



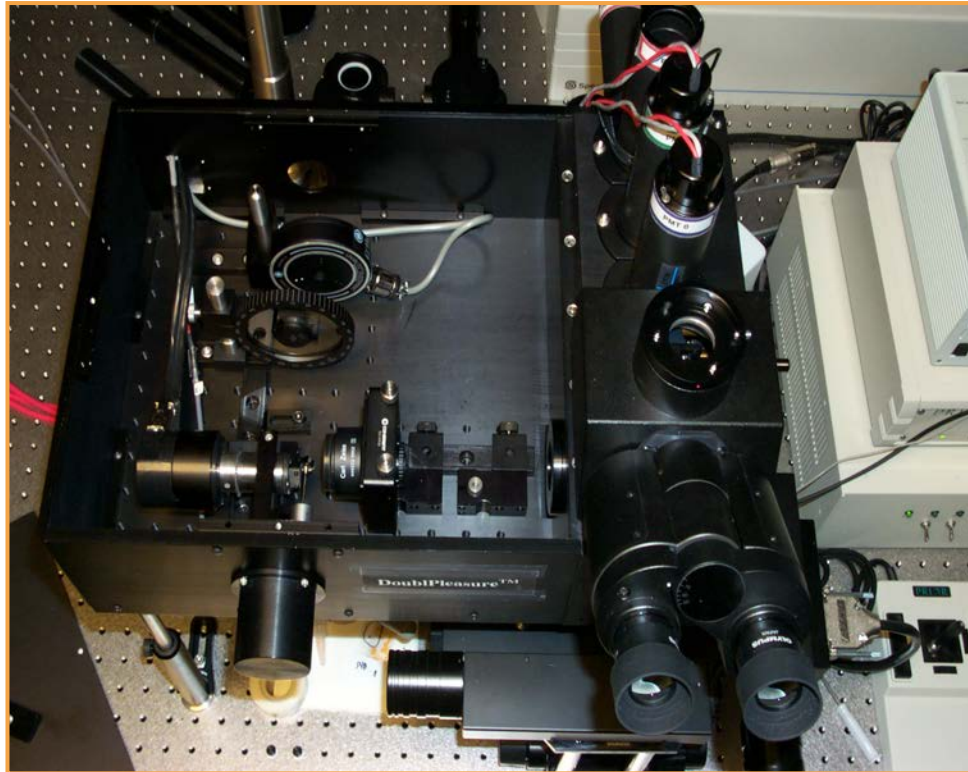
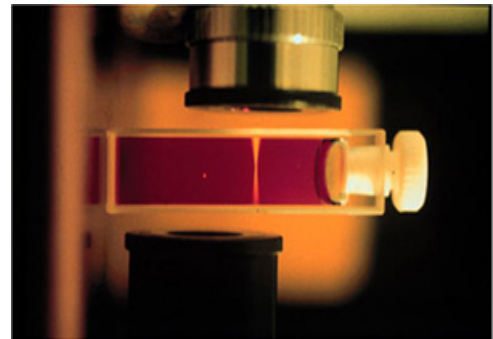
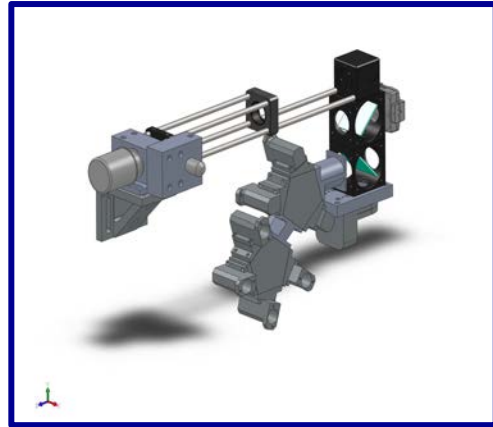
# Linking Studies through Shared Data and CoLabs





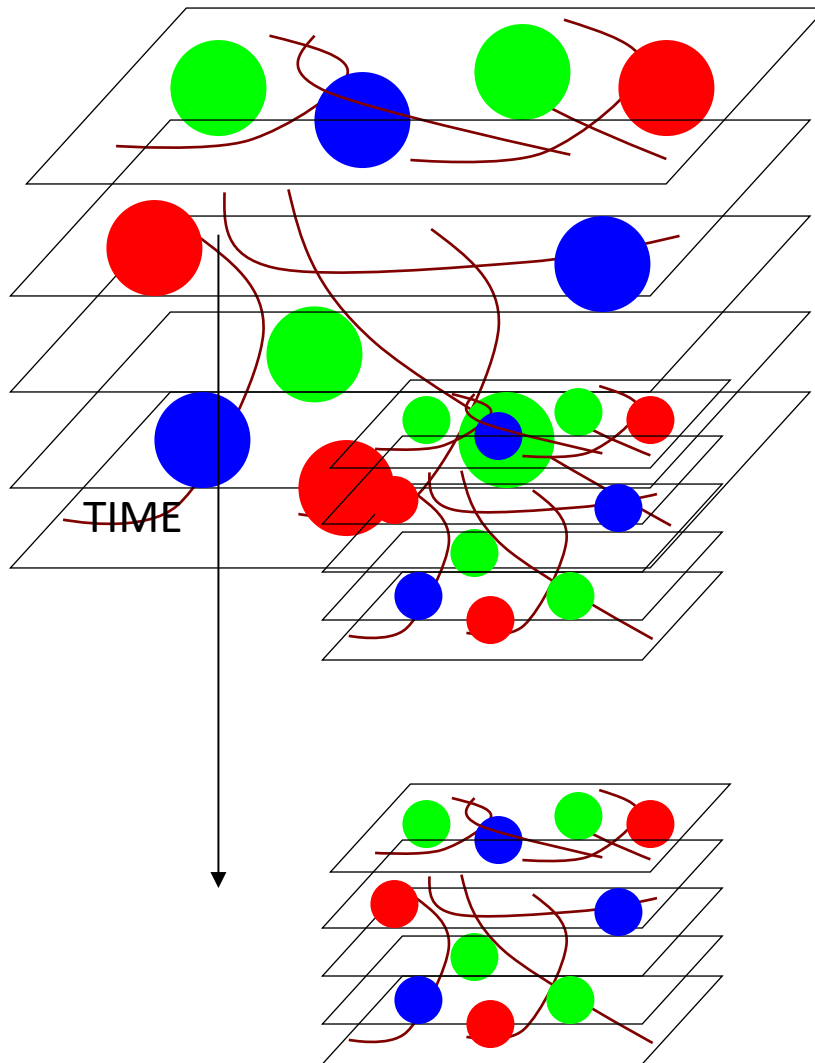


# Discovery is Sometimes by Looking. High-Resolution View of the Biology



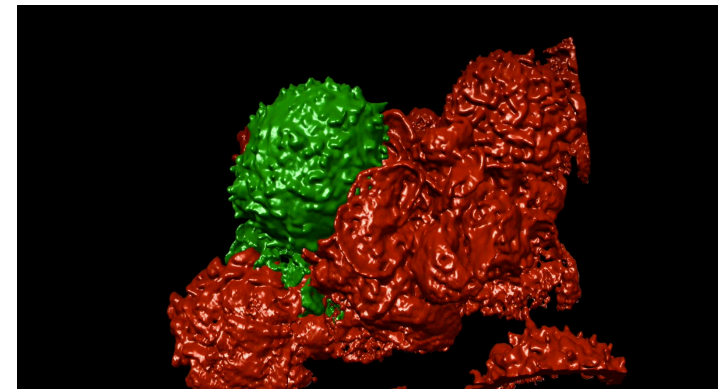


# Making Movies



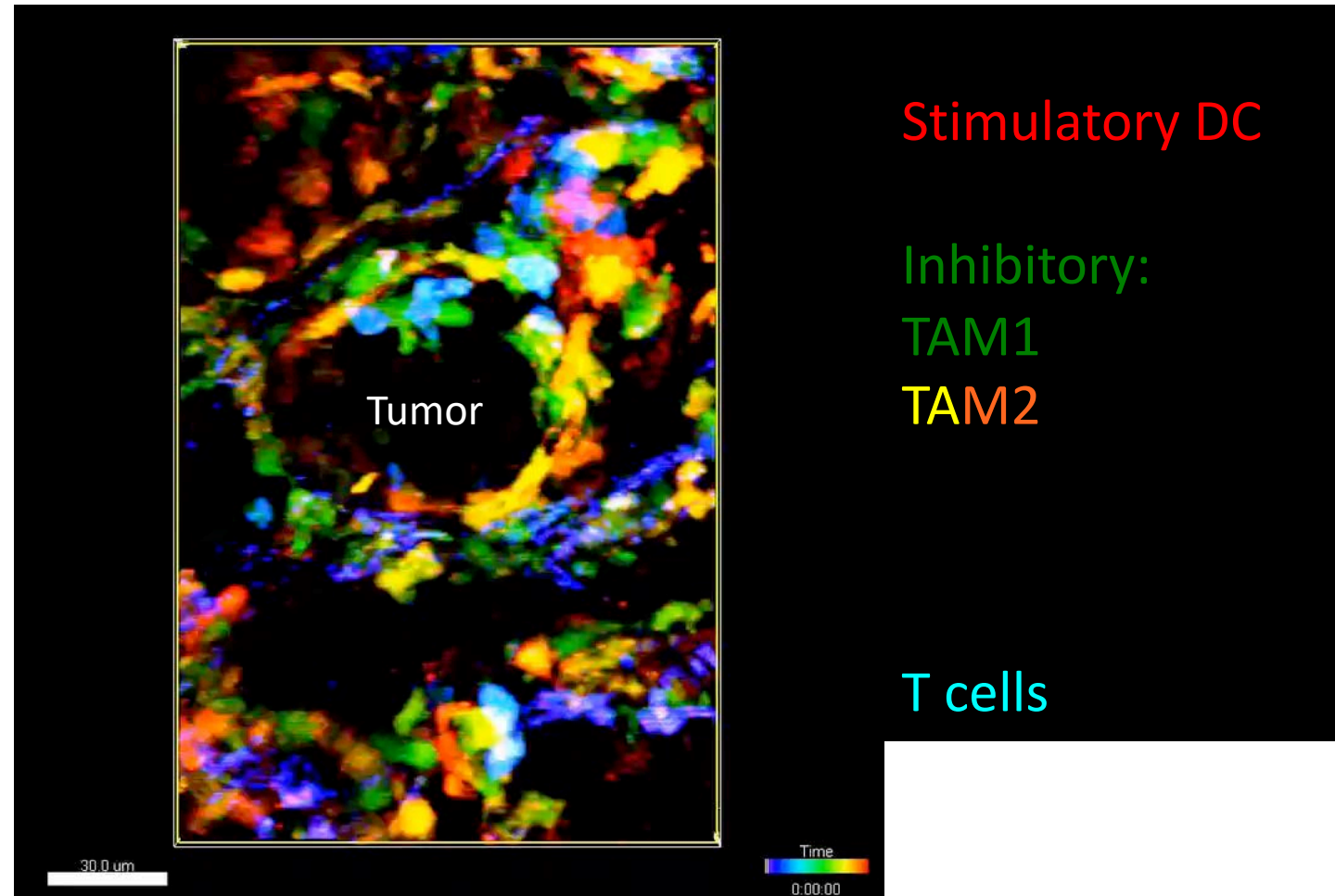
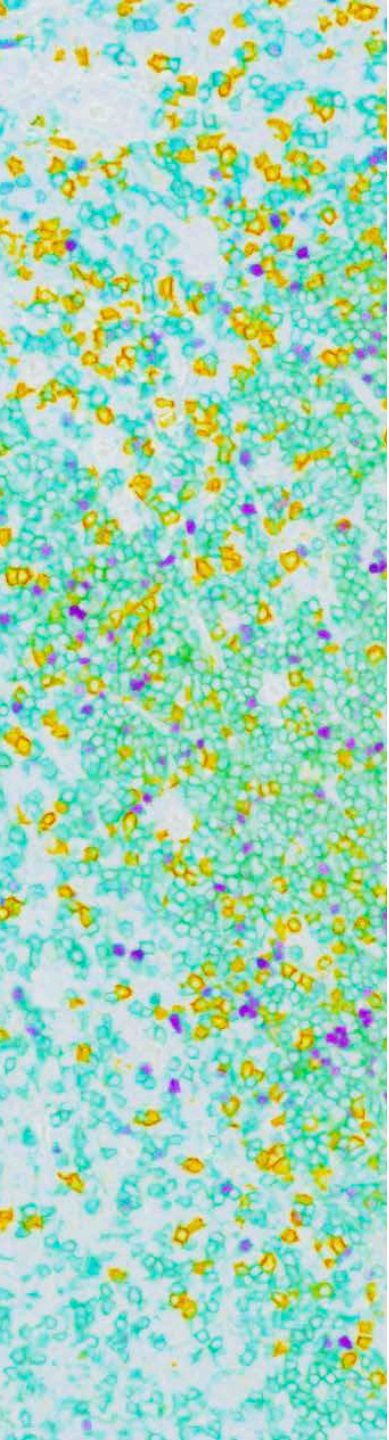
*“...like the billowing dancing figures in a brightly lit ballroom that you gaze into from outside in the dark—and from a distance so great that you can no longer hear the music... the turning and twisting movement of the couples seems senseless.”*

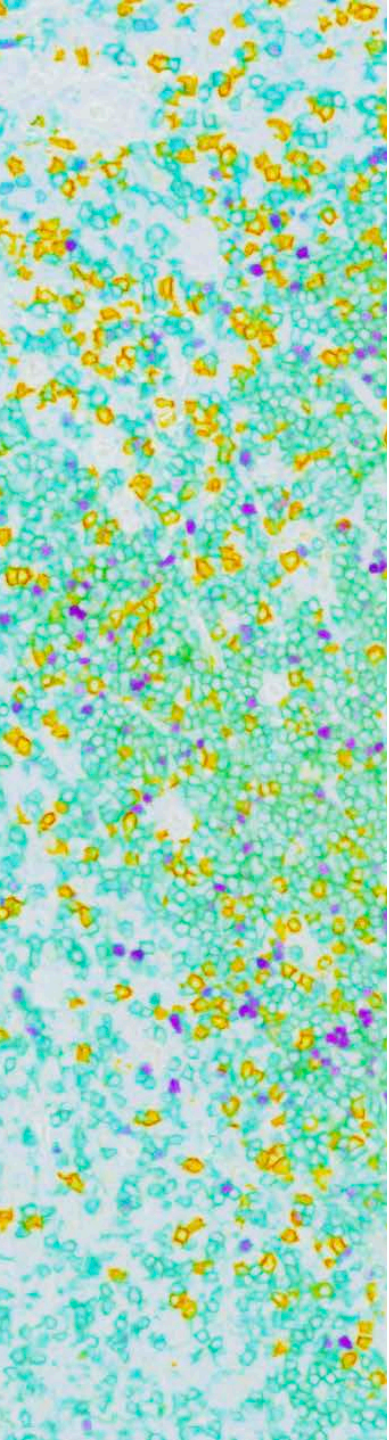
Gustav Mahler, on the third movement of his second symphony



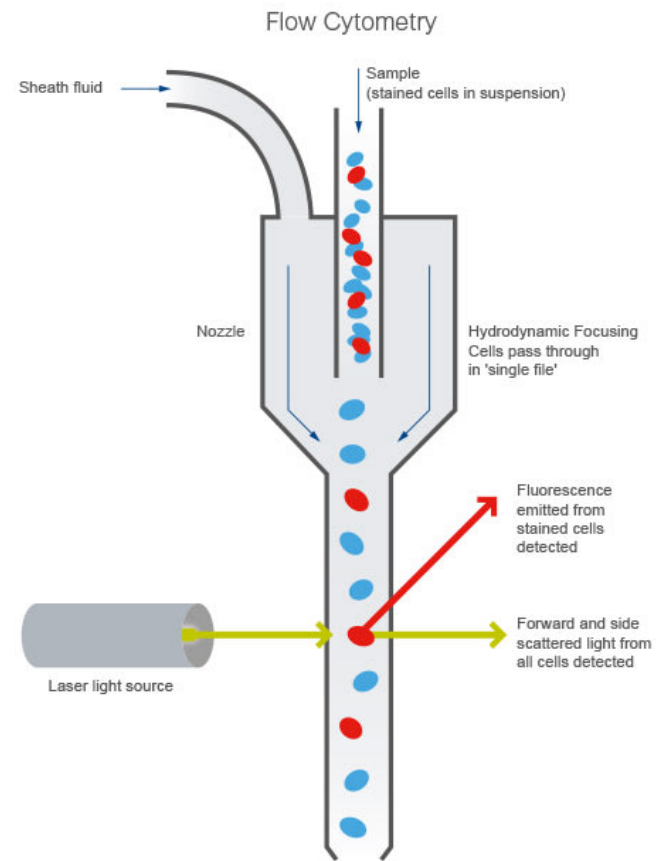


# Inhibitory and Stimulatory Immune Landscapes Co-Exist within Cancers





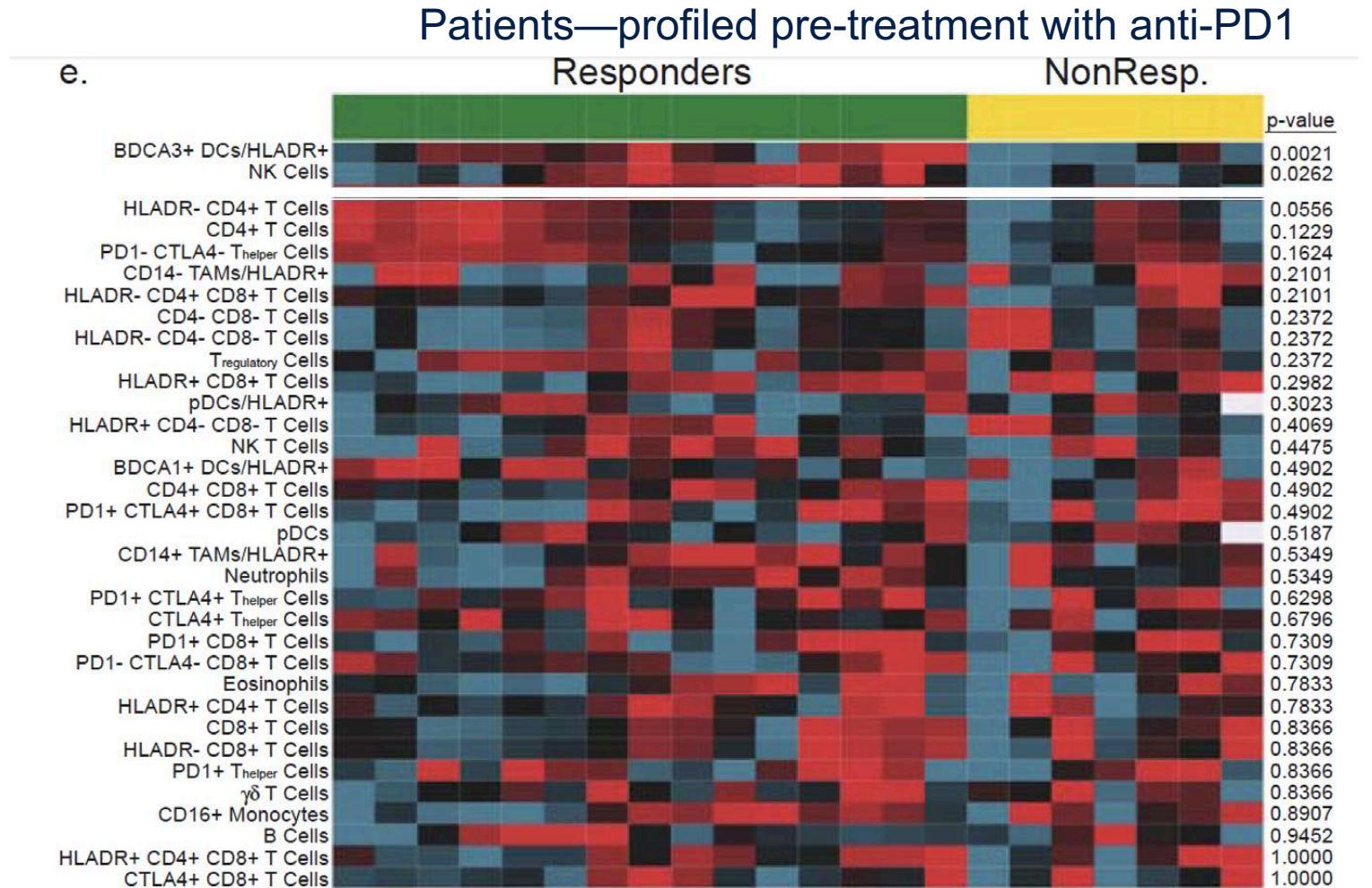
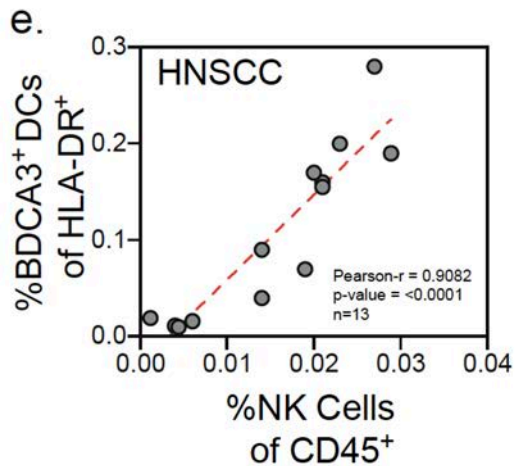
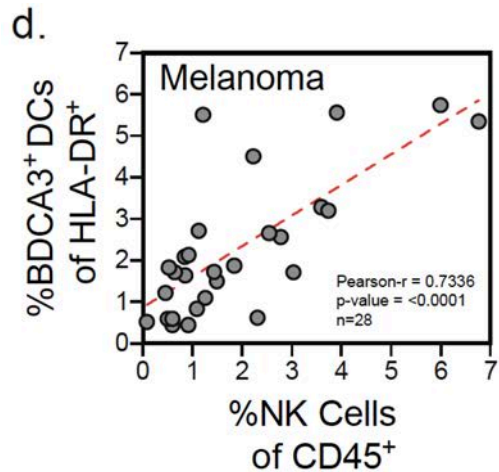
# FLOW CYTOMETRY: COUNTING AND MEASURING CELLS FROM TISSUES







# NK and cDC1 numbers are tightly linked and are correlated with response to Checkpoint Blockade



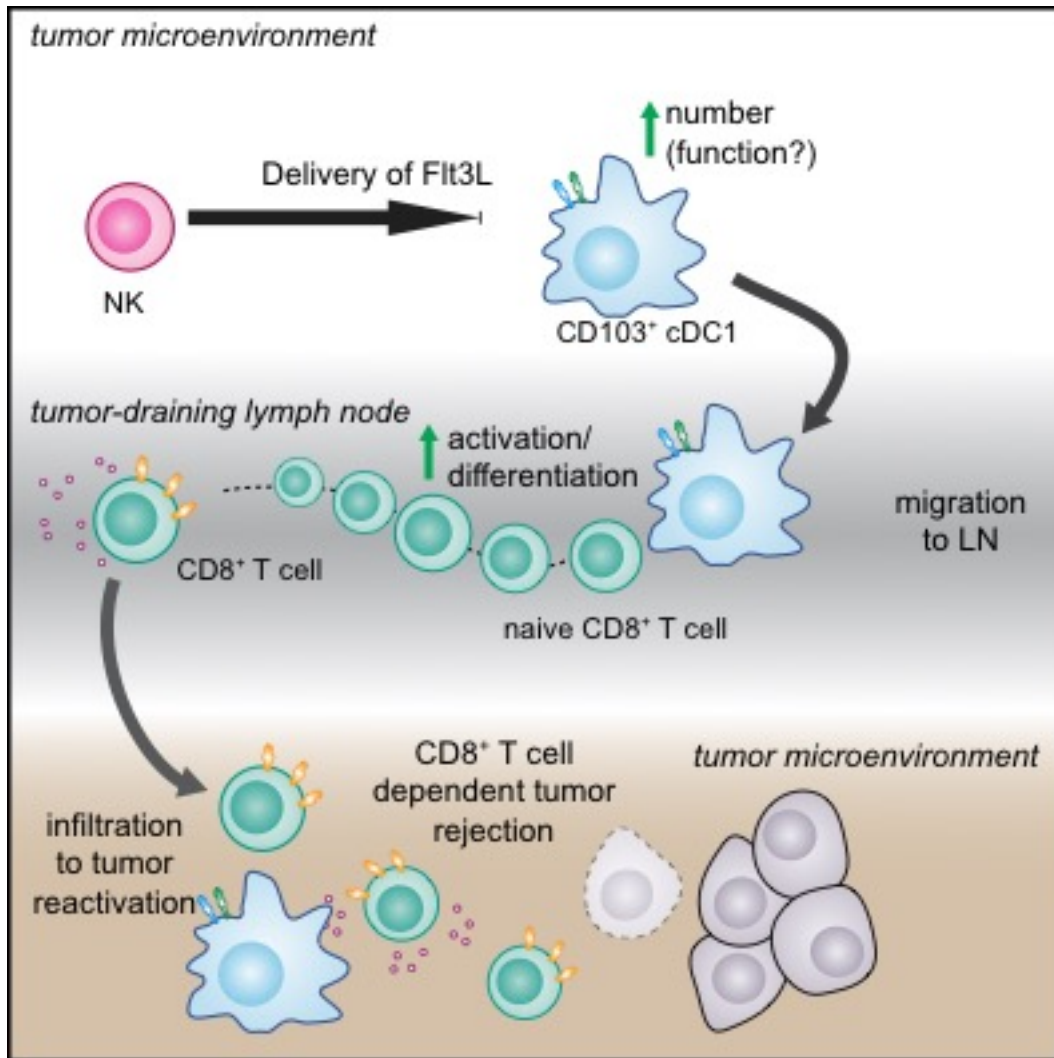
# Archetypes Of Immune Systems in Tumors-Generally

Archetype here defined as:

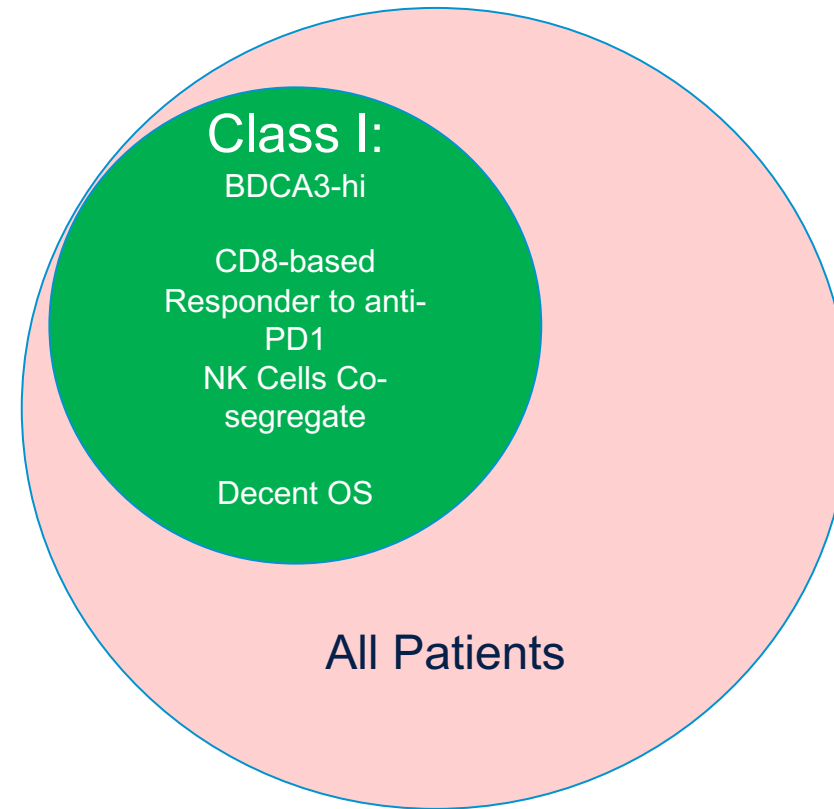
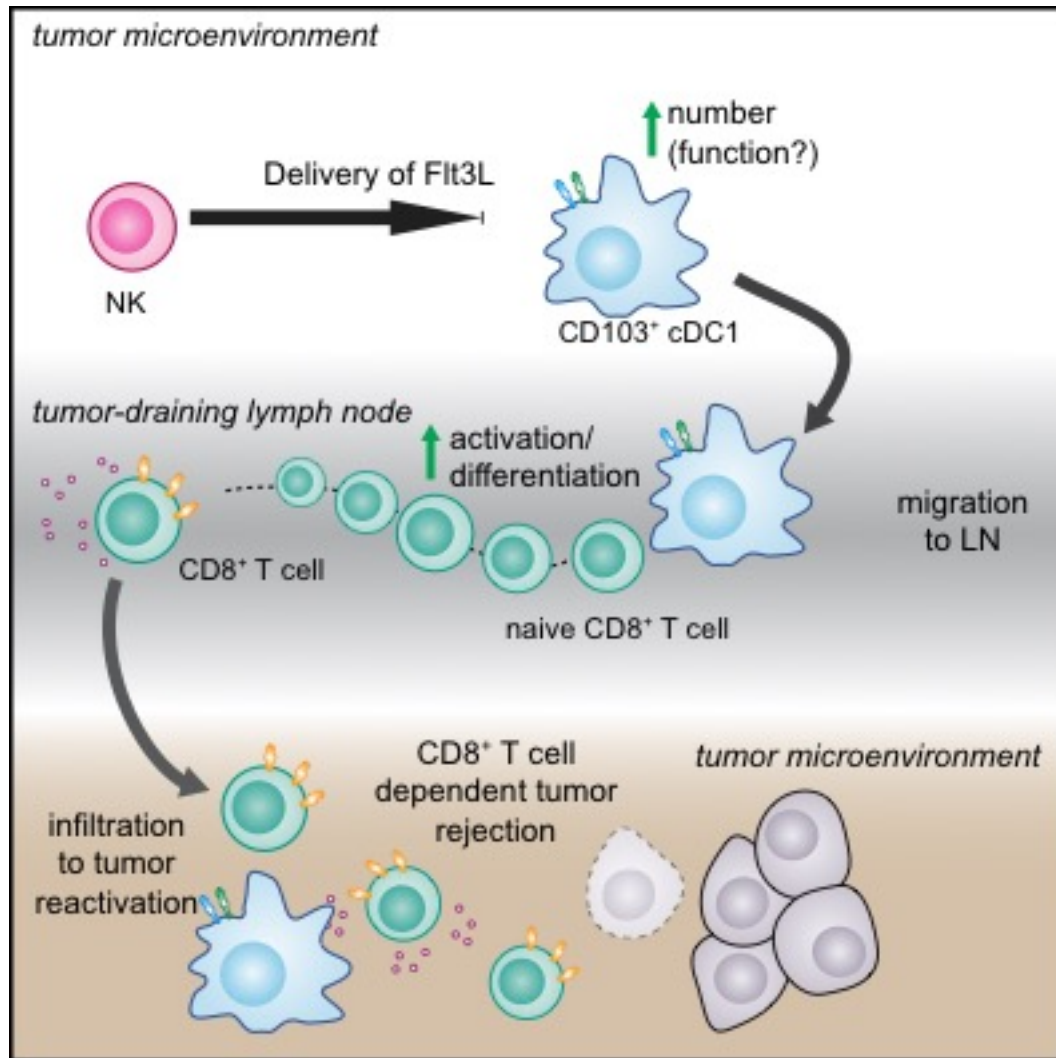
Collections of cells in linked states, across tissue types, typically following an evolutionary design

CD8 T cells  
cDC1 Dendritic Cells  
NK Cells

Are all part of a key 'Archetype' of responsiveness to tumors



# Archetypes Of Immune Systems in Tumors-Generally



## *A "Better" Immune System in Human Cancer*

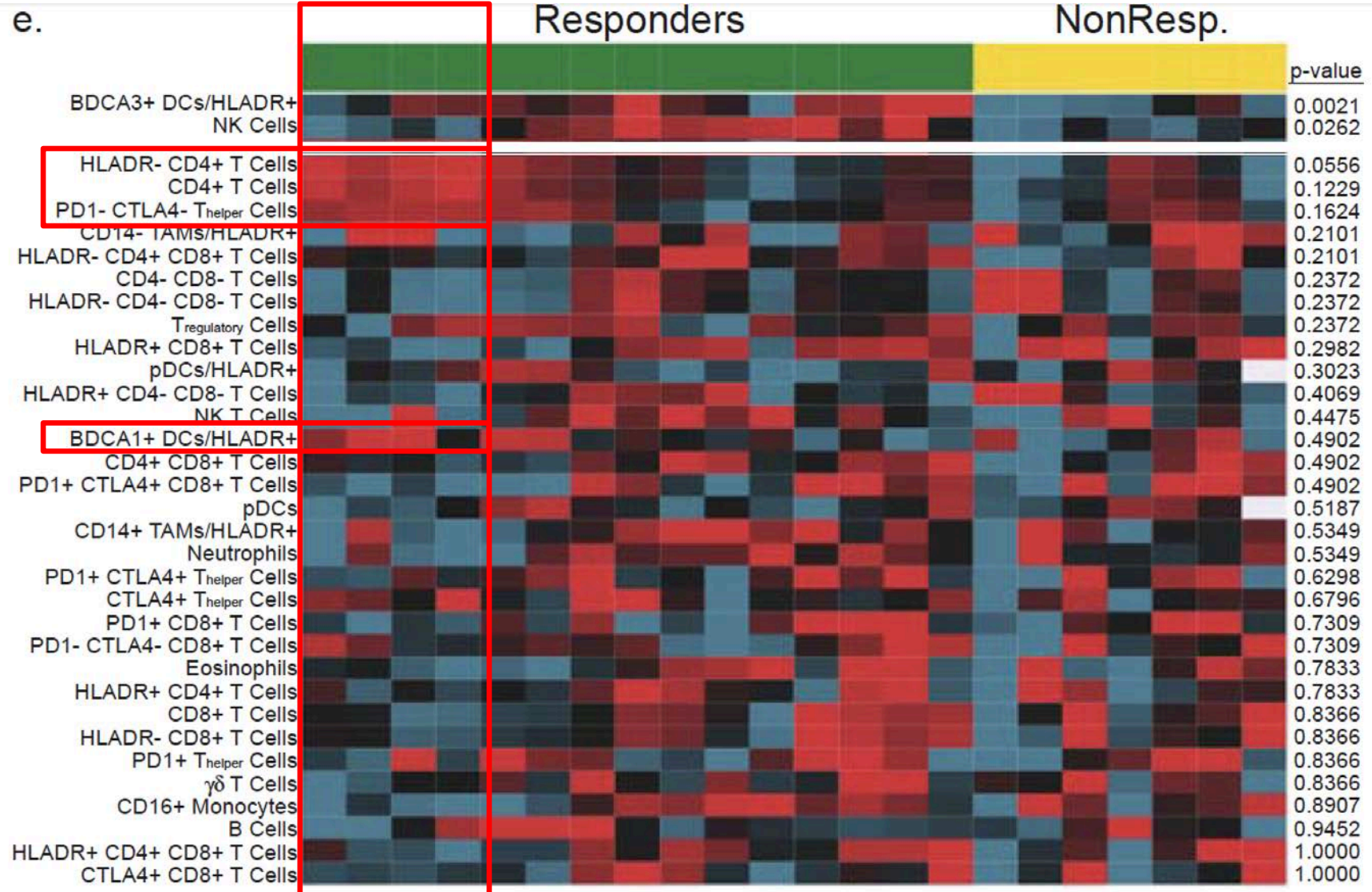
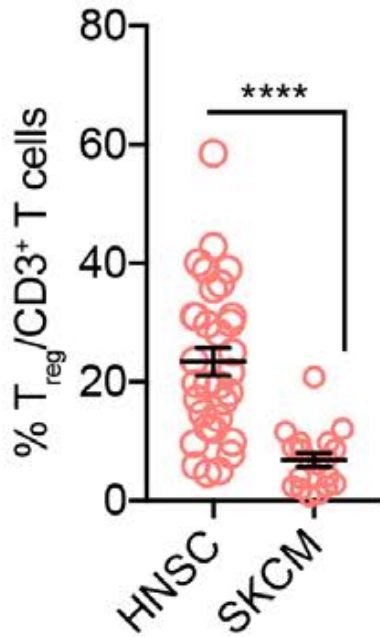
This partnership appears to define a 'better' immune system that harnesses CD8 immunity that is more receptive to Checkpoint Blockade.



# A CD4-Enhanced Class of Melanoma Patients Also Can be Checkpoint Responders.

Patients—profiled pre-treatment with anti-PD1

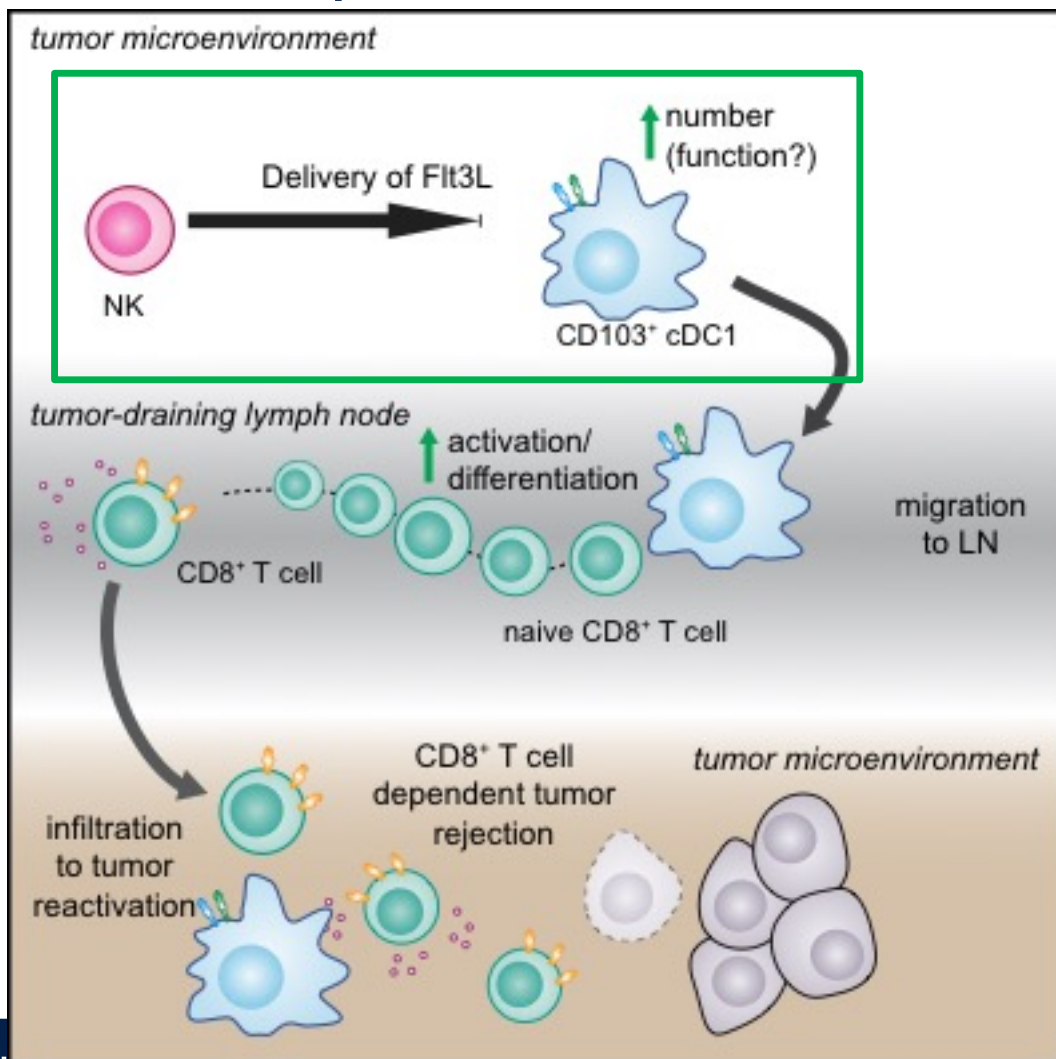
H



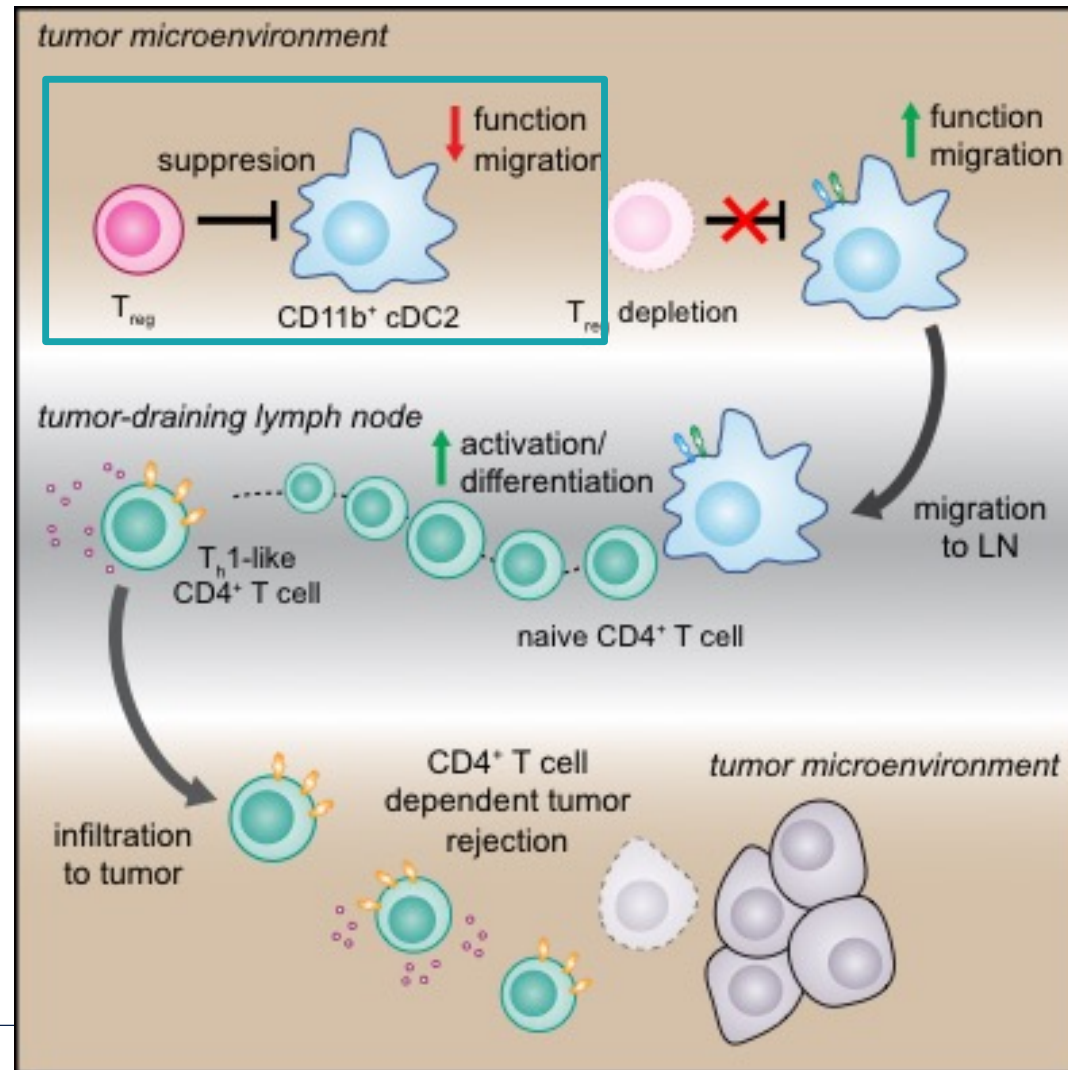
# Tumoral Immunity Axes

## CD8 Responses

Nature Med 2018



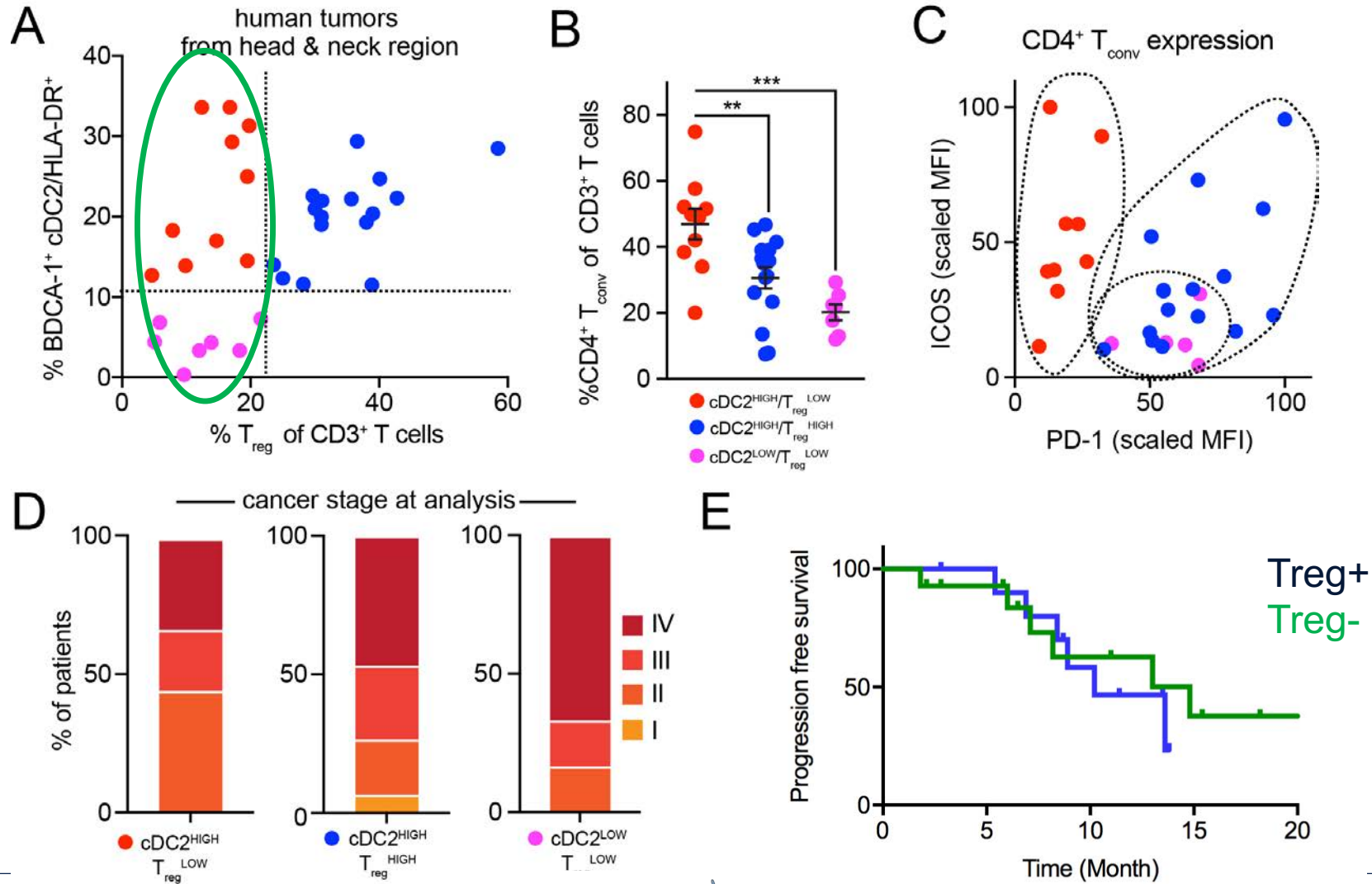
## CD4 Responses



Ce



# The Paired presence of Treg, together with cDC2 numbers classifies patients with a 'better' CD4 Response





# Archetypes Of Immune Systems in Tumors-Generally

## Class II

BDCA1-hi  
Treg-lo

CD4-based  
Responder to anti-  
PD1

Decent OS

## Class I:

BDCA3-hi

CD8-based  
Responder to anti-  
PD1

Decent OS

## Class II.reg

BDCA1-hi  
Treg-hi

Responder to  
Checkpoint with Treg  
depletion on-board?

Poor OS

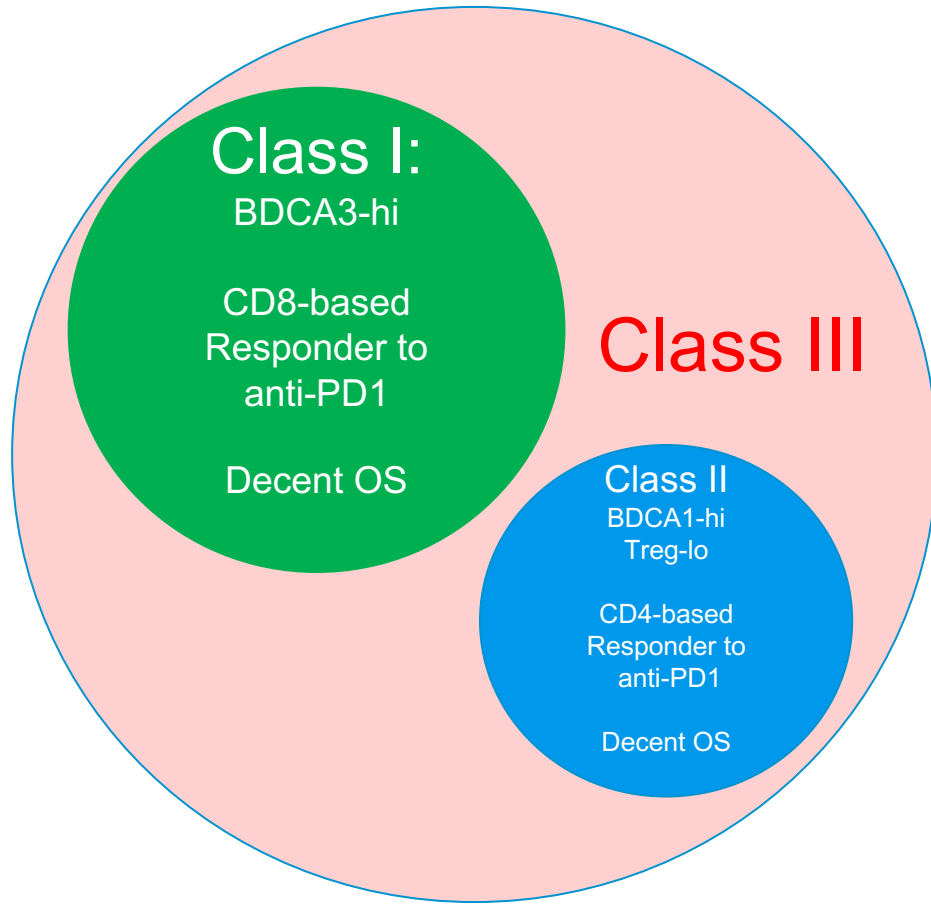
## Class III:

Limited BDCA1  
Limited BDCA3

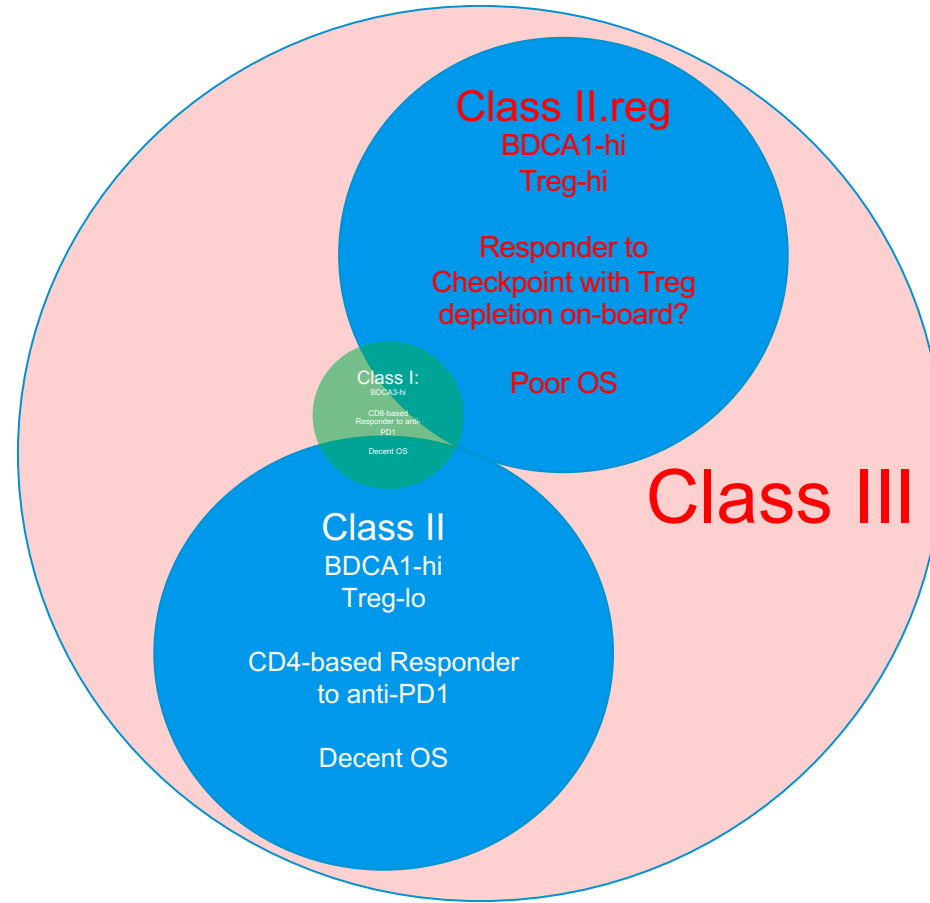
Poor Response to Checkpoint

Worst OS

# Archetypes Of Immune Systems in Tumors-By Indication

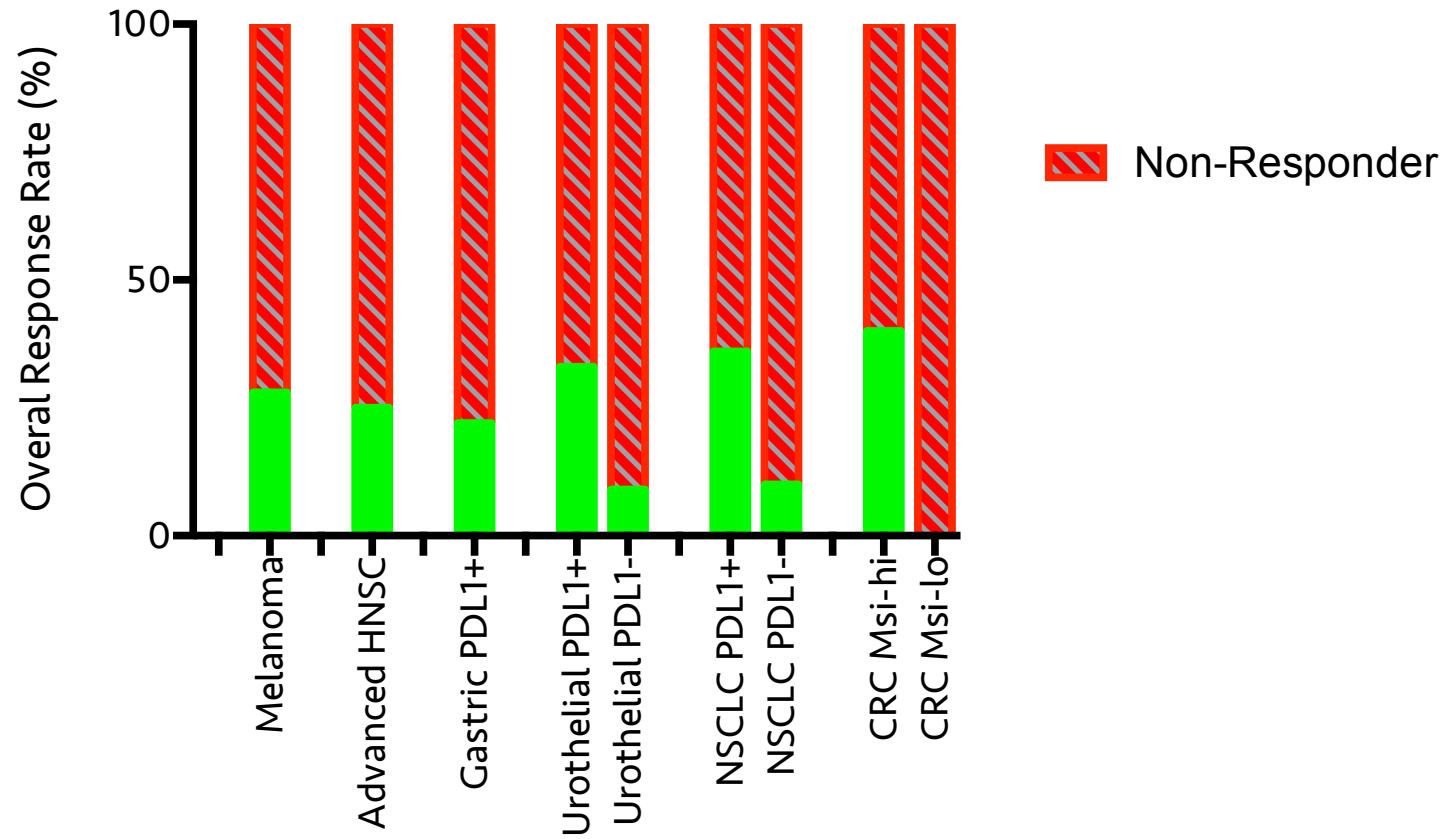


Melanoma



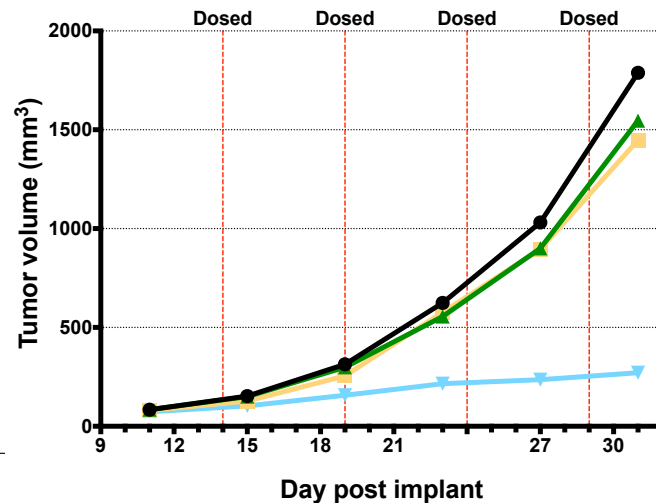
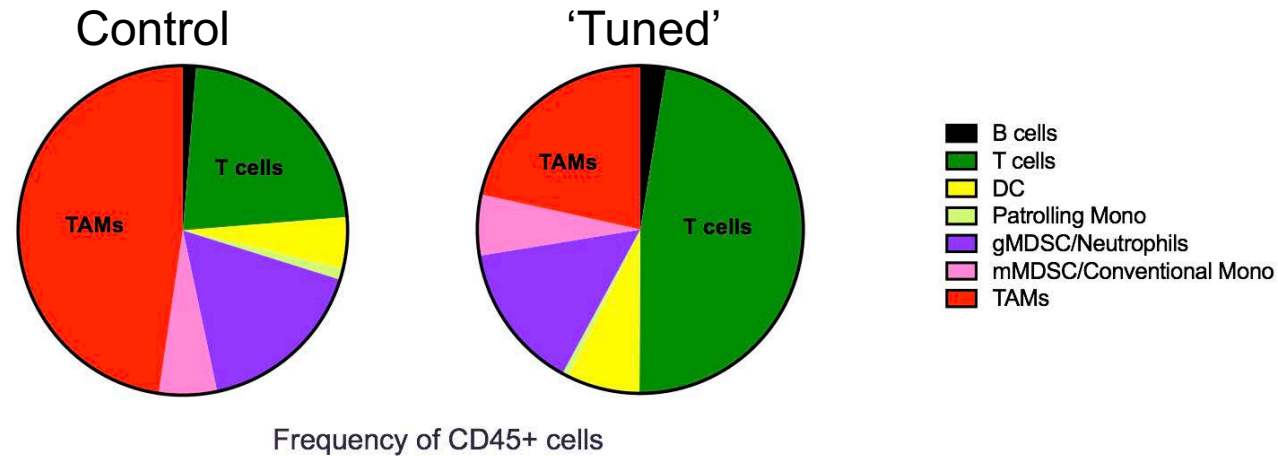
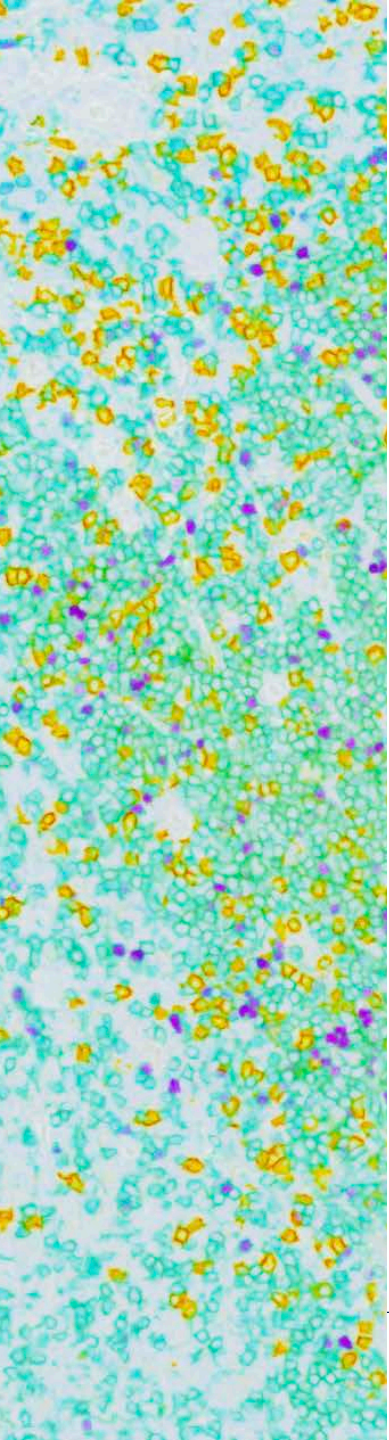
HNSC

# What to do for the Non-responders?



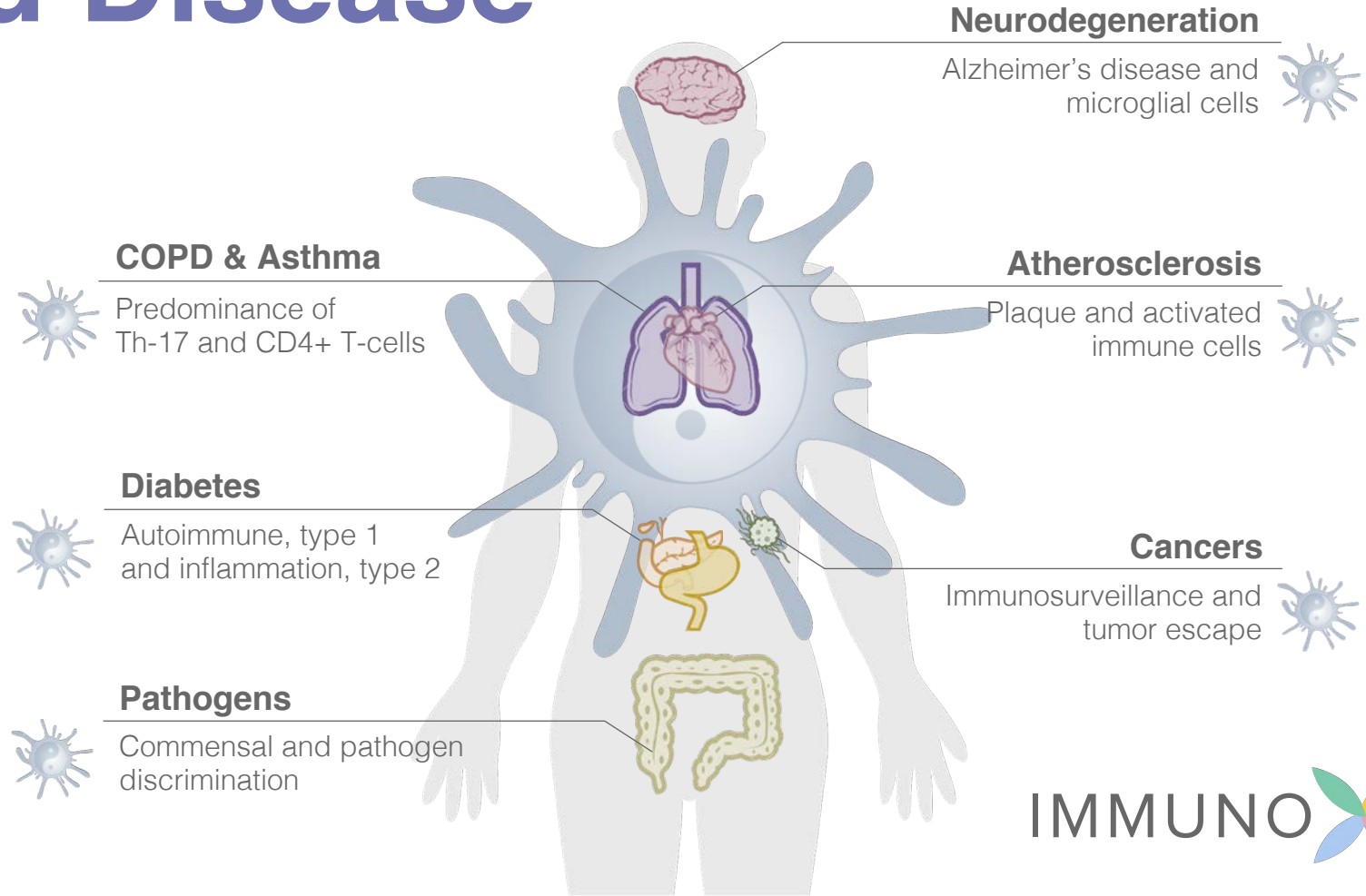
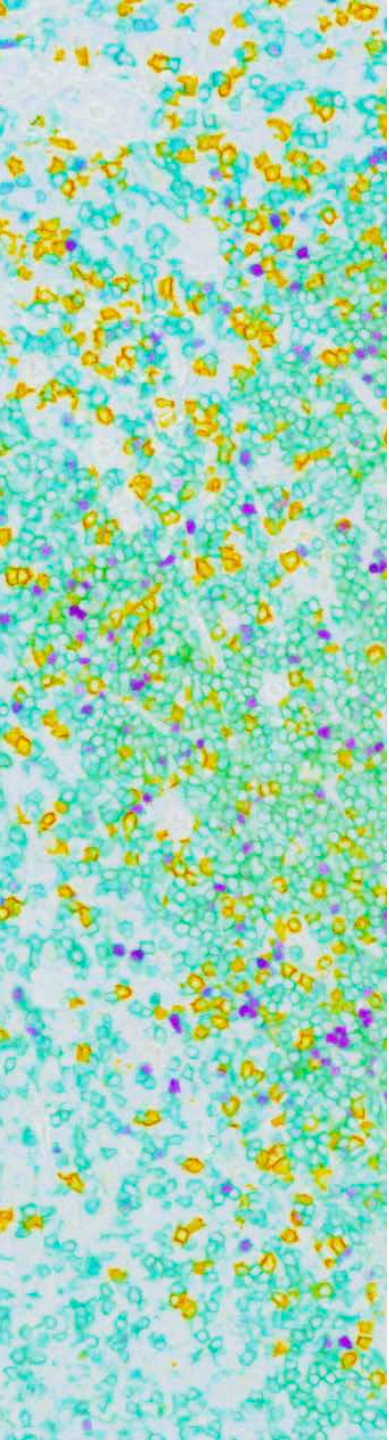


# The Next Generation of Cures: Modulate the Biology of Type II Patients...



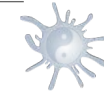
Control  
 Checkpoint Blockade  
 'Tuned'  
 'Tuned'+Checkpoint Blockade

# The Immune System and Disease



## Neurodegeneration

Alzheimer's disease and microglial cells



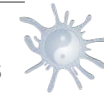
## COPD & Asthma

Predominance of Th-17 and CD4+ T-cells



## Atherosclerosis

Plaque and activated immune cells



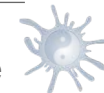
## Diabetes

Autoimmune, type 1 and inflammation, type 2



## Cancers

Immunosurveillance and tumor escape



## Pathogens

Commensal and pathogen discrimination

