A New Mechanism for Blocking Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cells by CpG

Melissa G. Lechner1 and Alan L. Epstein2

In this issue of Clinical Cancer Research, Zoglmeier and colleagues show that CpG, via the induction of IFN-α, matures myeloid-derived suppressor cell (MDSC) suppression. Immune suppressor cells are now recognized as a key component of tumor immune tolerance and a major impediment to successful immunotherapy. One suppressor population in particular, MDSC, has become increasingly the focus of immunotherapy studies, and great strides have been made in understanding their biology. MDSC represent a heterogeneous population of immature myeloid cells, consisting of myeloid progenitors of dendritic cells, granulocytes, and macrophages, which mediate potent suppression of T-effector responses through a variety of mechanisms (1). MDSC accumulate in the settings of cancer, chronic infection, and severe trauma or sepsis, but are rare in healthy individuals (2).

In mice, MDSC are well described and comprise a CD11b+Gr-1+ population with monocytic (Ly6G−Ly6Chigh) and granulocytic (Ly6GhighLy6Clow) subsets (3). In humans, MDSC are identified functionally and by the expression of the common myeloid marker CD33, absence of mature myeloid and lymphoid cell lineage markers, and expression of other markers (CD66b, CD11b, IL-4Ra, CD14, and CD15), depending upon the specific cancer type (3). These suppressor cells use a number of mechanisms to inhibit T-effector responses, including nutrient depletion (arginine and cysteine), generation of reactive oxygen and nitrogen species, expansion of T-reg cells, production of VEGF, and overexpression of cyclo-oxygenase 2–derived prostaglandin E2 (3). Recently, our laboratory has succeeded in generating suppressive human MDSC from normal peripheral blood mononuclear cells using a cocktail of cytokines, which has facilitated the study of these rare cells in patients (4). Along with such studies, the advances made recently in understanding MDSC accumulation, activation, and function will undoubtedly lead to a better understanding of their biology and treatment.

Although MDSC are widely recognized as a major mediator of tumor tolerance, the identification of effective MDSC-inhibiting therapies is less certain. Previously described MDSC-targeted therapies, summarized in Table 1, work through selective depletion of MDSC (5-fluorouracil, gemcitabine, docetaxel, sunitinib), inhibition

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Table 1. Summary of current therapies for MDSC

<table>
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<th>Cancer or tumor model</th>
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<td>Celecoxib: COX2 inhibitor</td>
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<td>Docetaxel: antimicrotubule chemotherapeutic</td>
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<td>Polarization of MDSC toward a type 1 macrophage (M1) phenotype, selective depletion of type 2 (mannose receptor&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt;) MDSC over M1 cells, and inhibition of STAT3</td>
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<td>Decreased MDSC accumulation in cancer patients and decreased viability and suppressive function &lt;i&gt;in vitro&lt;/i&gt;</td>
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Abbreviations: ATRA, ll-trans retinoic acid; CT-26, Colon 26 tumor; GSH, growth-stimulating hormone; ROS, reactive oxygen species; IL, interleukin.
of signaling pathways (sunitinib, GW2580, amiloride), or inhibition of suppressive mechanisms (celecoxib, sildenafil, ATRA). In a previous issue of Clinical Cancer Research, Ko and colleagues (5) first showed a decreased MDSC accumulation in renal cell carcinoma patients by treatment with sunitinib, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor with selective action on the Janus activated kinase (JAK)/STAT3 signaling pathway. Subsequent research has shown STAT3 signaling to be a key mediator of suppressor cell function, and a more recent study has shown tumor regression when dendritic cell vaccination is combined with sunitinib therapy (6).

Another approach to suppressor cell inhibition is selective depletion using chemotherapy drugs (e.g., 5-fluorouracil and cyclophosphamide for MDSC and Treg depletion, respectively; Table 1) or antibody therapy (e.g., PC61 rat anti-mouse CD25). However, suppressor cell depletion seems to have limited effects in eliciting antitumor immune responses in vivo because of unwanted depletion of immune effector cells and the rapid regeneration of suppressor cells by expansion and peripheral conversion. Indeed, Ko and colleagues (5) found no tumor regression in renal cell carcinoma patients treated with sunitinib, despite decreased accumulation and selective depletion of MDSC.

In the case of MDSC, optimal immunotherapy is likely to result from a decrease in suppressor cell accumulation and suppressive function that coincides with MDSC maturation to immune-promoting antigen-presenting populations. In this issue of Clinical Cancer Research, Zoglmeier and colleagues (1) suggest that CpG treatment in tumor-bearing mice differentiates MDSC to reduce their immunosuppressive activity, thereby enabling a more vigorous antitumor immune response in the Colon 26 tumor model, and to a lesser extent, in CEA424-Tag mice bearing autochthonous gastric tumors. More specifically, CpG maturation of MDSC was most pronounced on the Ly6Ghigh polymorphonuclear subset of MDSC, which is the dominant population associated with immunosuppression in these of signaling pathways (sunitinib, GW2580, amiloride), or inhibition of suppressive mechanisms (celecoxib, sildenafil, ATRA). In a previous issue of Clinical Cancer Research, Ko and colleagues (5) first showed a decreased MDSC accumulation in renal cell carcinoma patients by treatment with sunitinib, a tyrosine kinase inhibitor with selective action on the Janus activated kinase (JAK)/STAT3 signaling pathway. Subsequent research has shown STAT3 signaling to be a key mediator of suppressor cell function, and a more recent study has shown tumor regression when dendritic cell vaccination is combined with sunitinib therapy (6).

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Zoglmeier and colleagues show, for the first time, that IFN-α induced by CpG treatment in tumor-bearing mice differentiates CpG dinucleotides arranged in a specific sequence and framework known as CpG motifs, trigger the production of Th-helper 1 and proinflammatory cytokines and stimulate the activation of professional antigen-presenting cells (7). Unmethylated CpG ODNs behave as immune adjuvants that accelerate and enhance antigen-specific antibody responses and are now thought to play a large role in the effectiveness of Freund’s adjuvant and Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (8). CpG ODNs have also been used in tumor immunology in combination with antitumor antibodies to achieve tumor regression, especially when injected intratumorally (9). However, some studies have identified a role for some TLR agonists in the expansion and/or activation of MDSC in tumor-bearing hosts (Fig. 1; ref. 10) and brought into question the use of these immune stimulants in immunotherapy protocols.

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models. The study further shows that IFN-α produced by plasmacytoid dendritic cells after CpG stimulation is the major effector mechanism for MDSC maturation and loss of suppressive function in vitro and that IFN-α treatment of tumor-bearing mice is sufficient to block MDSC suppressivity. Zoglmeier and colleagues (1) clarify the role of TLR agonists, showing that TLR agonists elicit strong IFN-α responses (e.g., TLR 9 agonist CpG and TLR 3 agonist poly I:C) can decrease suppressive functions and increase maturation of MDSC in contrast to the TLR 4 agonist lipopolysaccharide, which promotes activation of MDSC suppressive functions (Fig. 1). It remains unclear as to the effect of CpG immunotherapy on the effect of other immune suppressor cell populations, namely regulatory T cells, but these results highlight a potential MDSC-targeted therapy and elucidate a novel mechanism of action for CpG immunotherapy.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

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