Tumor Infiltrating Immune Cells and Outcome of Merkel Cell Carcinoma: A Population-Based Study

Harri Sihto¹, Tom Böhlíng², Heli Kavola³, Virve Koljonen³, Marko Salmi⁵, Sirpa Jalkanen⁵, and Heikki Joensuu¹,⁴

Abstract

**Purpose:** Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) is a rare skin cancer that often harbors Merkel cell polyomavirus (MCPyV) DNA. The clinical importance of intratumoral immune cells and their associations with MCPyV infection are poorly understood.

**Experimental Design:** We identified T lymphocytes (CD3⁺-positive cells), T-cell subsets (CD4, CD8, and FoxP3⁺-positive cells), natural killer cells (small CD16-positive cells), and macrophages (CD68 and CD163-positive cells) in tumors of 116 individuals diagnosed with MCC in Finland from 1979 to 2004 using immunohistochemistry and detected MCPyV DNA with quantitative PCR. The associations between immune cell counts, MCPyV DNA, patient and tumor characteristics, and patient outcome were examined.

**Results:** MCPyV DNA-positive cancers contained higher numbers of CD3⁺, CD8⁺, CD16⁺, FoxP3⁺, and CD68⁺ cells as compared with MCPyV DNA-negative carcinomas (all P values < 0.05). High intratumoral numbers of CD3⁺, CD8⁺, or FoxP3⁺ cells, and high CD8⁺/CD4⁺ or FoxP3⁺/CD4⁺ ratios, were significantly associated with favorable overall survival. Individuals with a high tumor CD3⁺ count had metastases less often and survived longer, irrespective of the tumor MCPyV status. Tumor CD3⁺ count and MCPyV DNA status had independent influence on survival in a Cox multivariable model that also included presence of locoregional metastases at diagnosis and gender as covariates.

**Conclusions:** High intratumoral T-lymphocyte counts are associated with favorable survival in MCC. Although the numbers of T cells are generally higher in MCPyV-positive than in MCPyV-negative MCC, high intratumoral T-cell counts are also associated with favorable survival in MCPyV-negative MCC. Clin Cancer Res; 18(10); 2872–81. ©2012 AACR.

Introduction

Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) is a rare neuroendocrine skin cancer that is frequently lethal (1). Most MCCs harbor Merkel cell polyomavirus (MCPyV) DNA, which is involved in the molecular pathogenesis of the disease (2–4). MCC usually manifests in the elderly and is sometimes associated with immunosuppressive diseases or medications (5–9). Individuals with MCPyV infection-related MCC may have more favorable outcome compared with those with MCPyV-negative cancer. Presence of tumor infiltrating lymphocytes, especially of cytotoxic T cells, is associated with favorable prognosis in a number of human cancers (3, 4, 10, 11). MCPyV-negative MCCs express p53 and harbor TP53 gene mutations more frequently than MCPyV DNA-positive carcinomas (12).

The immune system has likely a role in the genesis and progression of many cancers, and the type of immune system activation may also be associated with patient outcome (13–18). Tumor infiltrating monocytes have different roles depending on the macrophage lineage of differentiation in the target tissue. M1 macrophages activate the immune response against malignant or infected cells, whereas M2 macrophages are anti-inflammatory and down-regulate M1-mediated immune response, and promote angiogenesis and tissue remodeling (18). Tumor-associated macrophages often resemble M2 macrophages and may induce and sustain cancer growth, invasion, and tumor angiogenesis by secreting growth factors and other mediators into the tumor microenvironment (19, 20).

The effect of different types of immune cells on outcome is of particular interest in MCC, as these tumors can be divided into viral infection-associated and non-associated tumors. MCC may rarely (<2%) regress.
Translational Relevance

Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) is a rare, frequently lethal neuroendocrine skin cancer that often harbors Merkel cell polyomavirus (MCPyV) DNA. This study shows that MCCs that contain MCPyV DNA often contain high numbers of intratumoral immune cells. High intratumoral numbers of CD3+, CD8+, and FoxP3+ lymphocytes were each significantly associated with favorable overall survival of patients diagnosed with MCC, and a high tumor CD3+ cell count had independent influence on survival in a Cox multivariable model. Interestingly, a high intratumoral CD3+ cell count was associated with favorable survival also in the subset of patients whose MCC did not contain MCPyV DNA. The results indicate that tumor CD3+ cell count is a new prognostic factor in MCC and suggest that the host immune defense also influences the outcome of those patients whose MCC is not associated with MCPyV infection.

Patients and Methods

Patients

Individuals diagnosed with MCC in Finland between January 1, 1979 and October 24, 2004 were identified from the files of the Finnish Cancer Registry that covers virtually all cancers diagnosed in Finland (30) and were included in this retrospective, nationwide, population-based cohort study (4). We excluded from the 207 subjects thus identified those who had no clinical data (N = 16) or no archival tumor tissue available (N = 37), subjects whose diagnosis could not be confirmed at histopathologic review (N = 13) or whose tumor site was unknown (N = 8), and individuals whose tumor MCPyV infection status or CD3 expression could not be analyzed because of inadequate tissue sample quality (N = 17). The remaining 116 subjects form the final study cohort (Fig. 1). The diagnosis of MCC was confirmed using immunohistochemistry (4, 12). Tumor histology was classified according to the World Health Organization criteria (31, 32). The cancers were staged according to Lemos and colleagues (1).

Clinical data were extracted from the hospital case records and records of the primary care centers. The date and cause of death were extracted from the files of the Finnish Cancer Registry and the Local Register Office of the city of Helsinki. The primary tumor was removed at surgery in all cases, and 17 (14.7%) subjects received postoperative radiotherapy. The study was approved by an institutional review board, and a permission to use tumor tissue for research purposes was granted by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health of Finland.

Identification of MCPyV DNA

Presence of MCPyV DNA was detected using quantitative PCR (qPCR). In brief, genomic DNA was extracted from tumor tissue sections, and the ratio of MCPyV DNA to a reference gene (protein tyrosine phosphatase gamma receptor, PTPRG) DNA was assessed using qPCR, hydrolysis probes, and a LightCycler 480 instrument (Roche Diagnostics GmbH) as described elsewhere (4). Samples in which the MCPyV DNA to PTPRG DNA ratio was smaller than 0.1 were considered MCPyV infection negative (12).

Immunohistochemistry

Expression of MCPyV large T antigen (LTA), Ki-67, retinoblastoma (RB) protein, phospho-RB, p53, cyclin D1, cyclin E, p21, p27, and CLEVER-1 was analyzed using immunohistochemistry (4, 12). Immunohistochemistry was performed on SuperFrost slides (Menzel-Glaser), deparaffinized in xylene and rehydrated through a decreasing ethanol.

Stabilin-1+ with presence of MCPyV DNA in tumor, cancer histopathologic and clinical features, and patient outcome.
Endogenous peroxidase activity was blocked by incubating the sections in 3% hydrogen peroxide for 30 minutes (for CD4 staining, in 0.5% 
H2O2 in methanol for 10 minutes). Heat-induced epitope retrieval was carried out in sodium citrate (10 mmol/L, pH 6.0) using an autoclave
(120°C for 2 minutes) except for LTA and CD4, for which antigen retrieval was carried out in sodium citrate or in an
EDTA (1 mmol/L, pH 8.0) water bath (98°C, 20 minutes), respectively. Information about the antibody manufacturers and clones, the primary antibody dilutions, and the incubation times and temperatures are provided in
Supplementary Table S1.

Expression of CD4, CD8, CD16, CD163, and FoxP3 was detected using a PowerVision™ Poly-horseradish
peroxidase histostaining kit (Immunovision Technologies Co.) following the manufacturer’s protocol. CD3 and CD68 expression were detected simultaneously
using a double immunohistochemical labeling technique. In brief, after antigen retrieval the slides were
incubated for 20 minutes with normal horse blocking serum (immPRESS Anti-mouse Ig Polymer
detection kit; Vector Laboratories). CD68 antibody was diluted in horse blocking serum, incubated on slides for 30
minutes, and detected using an immPRESS anti-mouse reagent and a NovaRED Peroxidase Substrate Kit (SK4800; Vector Laboratories; 10 minutes at room temperature).
The slides were incubated again in horse blocking serum, followed by incubation with the CD3 primary antibody in serum (30 minutes at room temperature).
Presence of bound CD3 antibody was detected with an anti-rabbit reagent (immPRESS Anti-rabbit Ig Polymer
detection kit; Vector Laboratories) and with a DAB Peroxidase Substrate Kit with Nickel Solution (SK-4100,
Vector Laboratories; 15 minutes at room temperature). The slides were counterstained using hematoxylin.
Lymph node, wound, and tonsil tissues served as positive controls.

The numbers of tumor infiltrating immune cells were assessed by scanning whole tumor sections at 200×
magnification (Olympus BX50 microscope; Olympus). The intratumoral lymphocyte infiltrates were usually
diffuse and relatively uniform throughout the tumors, but we made an attempt to identify the 3 tumor regions
with most abundant immune cell infiltration and counted the mean number of immunostained cells per
1 high power field (HPF) using 400× magnification and an eyepiece grid (150 × 150 μm). Only stained cells with
visible nuclei and located in the tumor tissue were counted, whereas stained cells located in the stromal
tissue surrounding the tumor, in necrotic areas of the tumor or at inside tumor blood vessels were excluded.
Morphologically tumor infiltrating macrophages were frequently multinuclear and the nuclei were lobulated
(Fig. 2). Their cytoplasm was abundant, and in some cases contained dark dots, resembling apoptotic bodies.
When assessing the numbers of NK cells, small CD16 expressing cells with dense cytoplasm were considered to
represent NK cells and were counted, whereas large, often multinuclear CD16 expressing cells with abundant cyto-
plasm were considered macrophages and were not counted. All cell counts were done blinded to the clinicopathologic or survival data.

Statistical methods
Continuous distributions were compared using the Mann–Whitney U test or the Kruskal–Wallis test, and their
correlations were assessed using the Spearman rank correlation test. Overall survival was calculated from the
date of the diagnosis to the date of death due to any cause, censoring subjects who were alive at the time of data
collection. MCC-specific survival was calculated from the date of the diagnosis to the date of death, considered to be
cured by MCC, censoring subjects who were alive or who died from another cause or from an unknown cause.
Survival between the groups was compared using the Kaplan–Meier life table method and an unadjusted Cox
proportional hazards model; the log-rank test was used to confirm the robustness of the analysis. Multivariable sur-
vival analyses were done using the Cox proportional hazard assumptions for covariates were evaluated by examining the log-minus-log plots before their entry into the Cox proportional hazards
model. All P values are 2-sided and not adjusted for multiple testing.

Results
Tumor infiltrating leukocytes and MCPyV infection
The 2 methods to identify MCPyV infection, detection of MCPyV DNA by qPCR and MCPyV LTA expression
by immunohistochemistry, showed high concordance. MCPyV DNA was detected in 85 (73.3%) and MCPyV LTA
in 78 (67.2%) of the 116 tumors. Both methods showed presence of MCPyV infection in 76 (65.5%) cases, absence
in 29 (25.0%) tumors, and the findings were discordant in 11 (9.5%) cases (P < 0.001).

Presence of tumor MCPyV DNA was significantly associated with a high number of several types of tumor
infiltrating leukocytes. MCPyV DNA-positive cancers contained higher numbers of CD3+ cells (P = 0.014), CD8+
cells (P = 0.048), small CD16+ cells (P = 0.019), FoxP3+ cells (P = 0.037), and CD68+ cells (P = 0.026) as com-
pared with MCPyV-negative tumors (Table 1). The results remained largely similar when the associations between
the tumor immune cell counts and tumor MCPyV LTA expression were examined, except that a higher number of
CD4+ cells was found in MCPyV LTA-positive tumors as compared with MCPyV LTA-negative cancers (median,
3.9 vs. 2.3 per 1 HPF, respectively; P = 0.008), and the association between high CD3+ cell counts and MCPyV
infection became more evident (median, 5.9/HPF vs. 2.7/HPF, P < 0.001), whereas the association between
small CD16+ cells and MCPyV LTA was no longer statistically significant (median, 1.9/HPF vs. 1.0/HPF, P = 0.125).
A high tumor MCPyV DNA copy number was associated with a high tumor CD4+ leukocyte count
(P = 0.010) and tended to be associated with a high


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CD8\(^+\) and CD16\(^+\) cell count (\(P = 0.071\) and 0.064, respectively), whereas no association was found between the MCPyV DNA copy number and the counts of CD3\(^+\), CD68\(^+\), FoxP3\(^+\), or CD163\(^+\) cells (each \(P > 0.10\)). CLEV-ER1-positive tumor infiltrating macrophages were rare and were identified only in 5 tumors (median, 0/HPF; range, 0–0.67/HPF), although they were frequently present in the tissues that surrounded the tumors.

**Figure 2.** Examples of immunohistochemical stainings and Kaplan–Meier survival analyses. A, immunostainings for intratumoral CD3\(^+\) lymphocytes (T cells) and CD68\(^+\) cells (macrophages, the gray and brown cells, respectively). B, immunostaining for CD8\(^+\) lymphocytes. C and D, association between tumor CD3\(^+\) cell count and survival (C) and MCC-specific survival (D). E and F, association between CD8\(^+\) cell count (cytotoxic T lymphocytes, E) and FoxP3\(^+\) cell count (Tregs, F) and survival. The lymphocyte counts were divided into quartiles, where quartile 1 stands for the smallest count and quartile 4 for the highest count.

**Tumor infiltrating leukocytes and cancer features**

None of the leukocyte antigens examined (CD3, CD8, CD4, FoxP3, CD16, CD68, and CD163) was significantly associated with gender, the median age at presentation, tumor site, or the tumor proliferation rate, as assessed with Ki-67 expression, phospho-RB expression, or with tumor cyclin E or cyclin D1 expression. MCCs with a higher than the median number of CD3\(^+\) cells were more often
classified as stage I or stage II cancers, as compared with tumors with a lower than the median number of CD3 cells (i.e., they gave rise to either nodal or distant metastases at the time of the diagnosis less frequently, \( P = 0.006 \), Table 2). High counts of CD8, FoxP3, and CD163 expressing cells were associated with a larger than the median tumor size at the time of the diagnosis (Table 2 and Supplementary Table S2). High counts of CD3+, CD8+, and FoxP3+ cells were associated with tumor RB expression, and high counts of CD16-positive leukocytes with phospho-RB expression, whereas tumor p53 expression was associated with low counts of CD3, CD8, and FoxP3 expressing cells. Tumors with high counts of CD3 expressing cells stained frequently with high counts of CD8, FoxP3, and CD163 expressing cells. Tumors with high counts of CD3 expressing cells stained frequently positive for p27, and tumors with high counts of small CD16 expressing cells for p21.

### Survival analyses

The median age at the time of the diagnosis was 79 years, and 91 (78.4%) of the 116 subjects were followed up to death. The median follow-up time of the subjects alive was 11.0 years (range, 5.1–22.5 years). MCC was considered to be the cause of death in 26 (28.6%) cases, a competing cause in 17 (18.7%) cases the cause of death. The median follow-up time of the subjects alive was 11.0 years (range, 5.1–22.5 years). MCC was considered to be the cause of death in 26 (28.6%) cases, a competing cause in 17 (18.7%) cases.

**Table 1. Associations between tumor leukocyte subpopulations with presence of MCPyV DNA in tumor**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cell type or ratio</th>
<th>Number of tumors studied(^a)</th>
<th>DNA positive DNA negative</th>
<th>DNA positive DNA negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of tumors studied(^a)</td>
<td>Median (range)/HPF; (No.)(^b)</td>
<td>Median (range)/HPF; (No.)(^b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD3+</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>5.3 (0.0–56.0); (85)</td>
<td>3.3 (0.3–61.7); (31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD4+</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>3.7 (0–25.0); (65)</td>
<td>2.7 (0–8.3); (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD8+</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>3.7 (0–18.0); (69)</td>
<td>2.3 (0–14.0); (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD16+ (small)</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>2.3 (0–24.7); (69)</td>
<td>1.0 (0–7.0); (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FoxP3+</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>2.0 (0–63.3); (70)</td>
<td>1.3 (0–64.0); (27)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD68+</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>5.3 (0–17.7); (85)</td>
<td>4.0 (0.3–14.0); (31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD163+</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>3.7 (0–11.0); (84)</td>
<td>3.0 (0–7.7); (31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD8+ /CD4+ ratio</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0.9 (0–15.3); (65)</td>
<td>0.6 (0–6.4); (25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD8+ /FoxP3+ ratio</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1.7 (0–50.0); (70)</td>
<td>1.4 (0–50.0); (27)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Data was missing or not interpretable for 26, 20, 20, 19, 21, and 1 tumor in immunostaining for CD4, CD8, CD16, FoxP3, and CD163, respectively.

\(^b\) Number of tumors studied.

When the influence of tumor CD3+ cells on survival was investigated separately in MCPyV DNA-negative and DNA-positive cancers, a higher than the median tumor CD3+ count was significantly associated with favorable overall survival in MCPyV DNA-negative cancer (HR = 0.33, 95% CI = 0.13–0.85, \( P = 0.022 \)) and tended to be associated with favorable survival in MCPyV DNA-positive cancer (HR = 0.64, 95% CI = 0.39–1.05, \( P = 0.074 \); Fig. 3, panels A and B). A low tumor CD8+ cell count was significantly associated with poor survival in MCPyV DNA-positive cancer (tested the lowest quartile vs. the rest; HR = 2.19, 95% CI = 1.09–4.43, \( P = 0.028 \)), but not in MCPyV DNA-negative cancer (HR = 1.51, 95% CI = 0.64–3.59, \( P = 0.351 \); Fig. 3, panels C and D).

In a stratified univariate survival analysis, subjects who had a higher than the median tumor CD3+ count and MCPyV DNA-positive cancer had the best outcome (Fig. 3E). Similarly, subjects who had intratumoral CD8+ count above the threshold for the lowest quartile (>1/HPF) and MCPyV DNA-positive tumor survived longer as compared with subjects with MCPyV DNA-negative cancer or those with a low tumor CD8+ cell count (Fig. 3F). Subjects with MCPyV DNA-positive cancer and higher than the median tumor FoxP3+ cell count survived longer than the rest of the...
metastases, and presence of MCPyV DNA). Individuals who
were excluded from these analyses. The factors associat-
ed with for the risk of death were old age (entered as a
continuous covariate; HR = 1.07, 95% CI = 1.05–1.10,
P < 0.001), a low tumor CD3 cell count (HR = 1.87, 95% CI = 1.19–2.92, P = 0.006), presence of nodal metastases (HR = 3.99, 95% CI = 1.96–8.14, P < 0.001), and male
gender (HR = 2.28, 95% CI = 1.39–3.73, P = 0.001), and a
nonsignificant trend was found for absence of MCPyV
DNA in tumor (HR = 1.52, 95% CI = 0.94–2.45, P = 0.085). When
MCC-specific survival was used as the end-
point instead of overall survival, the presence of nodal
metastases (HR = 17.40, 95% CI = 5.85–51.77, P <
0.001), male gender (HR = 5.09, 95% CI = 1.88–13.77,
and a low tumor CD3 count (HR = 3.45, 95% CI = 1.27–9.35, \( P = 0.015 \)) were associated with poor MCC-specific survival, whereas age (HR = 1.03, 95% CI = 0.99–1.08, \( P = 0.094 \)) and absence of MCPyV DNA (HR = 1.37, 95% CI = 0.51–3.71, \( P = 0.535 \)) were not.

Because age at diagnosis was a strong prognostic factor for death in this elderly patient group, we carried out a further multivariate analysis deleting age from the covariates tested. In this analysis a low tumor CD3 count remained a significant prognostic factor for unfavorable survival (HR = 2.96, 95% CI = 1.46–6.01, \( P = 0.003 \)), absence of tumor MCPyV DNA (HR = 1.93, 95% CI = 1.20–3.10, \( P = 0.007 \)), and male gender (HR = 1.78, 95% CI = 1.10–2.87, \( P = 0.018 \)).

Discussion

We found that high numbers of several types of tumor infiltrating leukocytes, T cells (CD3\(^+\)), cytotoxic T cells (CD8\(^+\)), helper T cells (CD4\(^+\)), regulatory T cells (Treg, FoxP3\(^+\)), NK cells (small CD16\(^+\) cells), and macrophages (CD68\(^+\)) were linked with presence of MCPyV DNA in...
MCC. A high number of tumor infiltrating T cells was also associated with favorable survival, but we found no evidence that this was restricted to the subset of patients whose carcinoma harbored MCPyV DNA. Patients whose cancer contained a high number of tumor infiltrating T cells had favorable survival, even when cancer did not harbor MCPyV DNA and both high intratumoral T-cell count and presence of MCPyV DNA were independent prognostic factors in a multivariable analysis. These novel findings suggest that MCPyV infection enhances immune cell infiltration into the tumor, but other factors also maintain the host antitumor response. The generally favorable prognosis of MCCs with a high T-cell count is thus not explained by presence of MCPyV infection alone.

MCPyV DNA-negative MCCs contains a higher number of genomic aberrations as compared with MCPyV DNA-positive cancers (34) and are associated with a higher cell proliferation rate (12), which might in part explain their poorer outcome. It could be hypothesized that MCPyV infection and that the host immune defense eradicates the virus from some cancers to the extent that MCPyV DNA is no longer detectable. The available evidence lends little support to this hypothesis. MCPyV DNA-positive and MCPyV DNA-negative MCCs have several distinct molecular features; in a recent study (12) TP53 mutations were found only in MCPyV DNA-negative MCCs and most MCPyV DNA-negative cancers did not express RB (a target of the MCPyV LTA; ref. 35), whereas MCPyV DNA-positive carcinomas are usually RB positive and p53 protein negative (3, 12). Such striking molecular differences between MCPyV DNA-positive and DNA-negative cancers suggest that all MCCs are not caused by MCPyV infection.

The findings in MCC with MCPyV infection share similar features with head and neck carcinoma and human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. Up to 65% of oropharyngeal head and neck carcinomas are infected with HPV, often with the high-risk HPV16 strain (36, 37). HPV encodes oncoproteins E6 and E7 that bind and inactivate p53 and RB, respectively, which likely maintains tumor growth (38). HPV-positive head and neck cancers are associated with favorable survival (36, 37) and only infrequently harbor TP53 mutations (37). Although some genomic alterations in HPV-negative and HPV-positive head and neck carcinomas are similar, HPV-negative tumors contain further genomic aberrations that are not present in HPV-positive tumors (39). A high number of tumor CD3+ cells is associated with a low frequency of metastasis and favorable disease outcome in HPV-positive head and neck cancer (40).

The reasons why patients with high intratumoral immune cell counts have favorable survival as compared with those with low counts remain speculative, but this study provides some clues. None of the leukocyte antigens examined was associated with the tumor cell proliferation rate when assessed by immunostaining for ki-67, phospho-RB, cyclin E, or cyclin D1, and high CD8+, FoxP3+, and CD163+ cell counts were associated with a large primary tumor size, whereas MCCs with higher than the median number of CD3+ cells had infrequently given rise to metastases at the time of the diagnosis. Taken together, these findings suggest that tumor infiltrating lymphocytes might reduce the rate of metastasis more than the rate of tumor cell proliferation.

The immune response may sometimes greatly influence progression of MCC, as several case reports describe MCCs that regressed spontaneously probably due to a local inflammation reaction in the tumor (21–26). Yet, such responses are not robust enough in most cases to prevent tumor growth. Circulating serum antibodies against a MCPyV major capsid protein (VP1) are present in most patients with MCC and in more than half of the general population (41, 42). High serum capsid–specific antibody titers may reflect the overall MCPyV DNA load in tissues, particularly in the skin (43). Although antibodies recognizing the MCPyV large and small tumor antigens (T-Ag) are more specific than anti-VP1 antibodies in predicting presence of MCC, they do not effectively protect against disease progression (42). Virus-reactive CD8+ and CD4+ T cells have been isolated from MCPyV-positive MCCs, and MCPyV-specific T-cell responses were detected in the blood of both MCC patients and control subjects, suggesting that MCCs often develop despite the presence of T cells that are specific for MCPyV T-oncoproteins (44).

In accordance with the present findings, 2 earlier studies found that patients with in MCC with lymphocytic infiltration have better prognosis than patients whose tumor is not infiltrated by lymphocytes (27, 28). In a recent study addressing gene expression arrays prepared from MCCs, expression of immune response genes was overrepresented within a cluster of genes that were associated with favorable prognosis (29). The immune gene cluster included CD8a and, in line with this study, patients with MCC with a high number of intratumoral CD8+ cells in immunohistochemical analysis of tumor tissue had favorable prognosis. However, no association was found between the presence of intratumoral CD8+ cell infiltration and tumor MCPyV status (29).

A high tumor Treg (FoxP3+) count was associated with favorable outcome. Prior studies in other types of human cancer have linked high FoxP3+ cell counts with either favorable (46) or unfavorable survival, and a recent systematic review and meta-analysis of the literature found no association between tumor FoxP3+ cell counts and survival in human cancer (47). The role of the Tregs may vary in different types of cancer, and our observation is thus likely best confirmed or refuted in another large series of MCC.

To identify reliably the tumor MCPyV infection status, we used 2 independent methods to detect MCPyV infection, a qPCR analysis to detect the viral DNA, and immunohistochemistry to detect the viral LTA protein. The results were concordant in 91% of the cases suggesting that both
methods are reasonably accurate in the detection of MCPyV infection. The reasons for the discordant findings between the 2 methods remain speculative, but not all MCPyV DNA-positive MCCs express the LTA, and some of the MCPyV DNA-positive but the LTA-negative carcinomas express the viral small T antigen (48).

We conclude that individuals with MCC with a high number of intratumoral T cells have more favorable prognosis than patients whose tumor is T cell poor. A high number of tumor infiltrating immune cells is associated with presence of MCPyV DNA in tumor tissue. Patients with MCC with a high intratumoral CD3+ cell count have favorable survival regardless of whether cancer is MCPyV DNA-positive or negative, and a high tumor CD3+ cell count is an independent prognostic factor for overall survival in a multivariable analysis that accounts for the major prognostic factors in MCC, such as tumor stage, age, gender, and tumor MCPyV infection status.

Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest
No potential conflicts of interest were disclosed.

References
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