



S47. Tumour infiltrating lymphocytes - a predictive marker?

Jérôme Galon

► To cite this version:

Jérôme Galon. S47. Tumour infiltrating lymphocytes - a predictive marker?. 1st Immunotherapy of Cancer Conference (ITOC1), 2014, Germany. pp.I10. inserm-00971616

HAL Id: inserm-00971616

<https://inserm.hal.science/inserm-00971616>

Submitted on 3 Apr 2014

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

INVITED SPEAKER PRESENTATION

Open Access

S47. Tumour infiltrating lymphocytes - a predictive marker?

J Galon

From 1st Immunotherapy of Cancer Conference (ITOC1)
Munich, Germany. 12-14 March 2014

Introduction

To date the anatomic extent of tumor (TNM classifications) has been by far the most important factors to predict the prognosis of cancer patients. However, this classification provides limited prognostic information in estimating the outcome in cancer and does not predict response to therapy.

Materials and methods

large-scale approaches, and quantitative measurements, we evaluated the importance of the host-immune response within human tumors.

Results

We showed that tumors from human colorectal cancer with a high density of infiltrating memory and effector memory T-cells (TEM) are less likely to disseminate to lymphovascular and perineural structures and to regional lymph-nodes. We showed that the combination of immune parameters associating the nature, the density, the functional orientation and the location of immune cells within the tumor was essential to accurately define the impact of the local host immune reaction on patients prognosis. We defined these parameters as the “immune contexture”, and factors modulating it will be discussed. Based on the *immune contexture*, a standardized, simple and powerful immune stratification system, termed the “*Immunoscore*”, was delineated that may bear a prognostic power superior to that of the currently used cancer staging system. Tumor invasion parameters were statistically dependent on the host-immune reaction. A worldwide Immunoscore consortium is testing the prognostic value of the Immunoscore, using a standardized assay to routinely measure the immune status of a cancer patient.

Conclusions

The functional orientation of the *immune contexture* is characterized by immune signatures qualitatively similar to those predicting response to immunotherapy. Thus, the continuum of immune response existing, spanning a balance between tumor cell growth and elimination, will be discussed.

Published: 12 March 2014

doi:10.1186/2051-1426-2-S2-I10

Cite this article as: Galon: S47. Tumour infiltrating lymphocytes - a predictive marker? *Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer* 2014 **2**(Suppl 2):I10.

**Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central
and take full advantage of:**

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit



INSERM U872, Cordeliers Research Center, Paris, France



© 2014 Galon; licensee BioMed Central Ltd. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. The Creative Commons Public Domain Dedication waiver (<http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>) applies to the data made available in this article, unless otherwise stated.