Nima Rezaei Editor

Cancer Immunology

Cancer Immunotherapy for Organ-Specific Tumors



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Editor
Nima Rezaei, MD, PhD
Research Center for Immunodeficiencies
Children's Medical Center
Pediatrics Center of Excellence
Tehran University of Medical Sciences
Tehran
Iran

Department of Immunology Molecular Immunology Research Center School of Medicine Tehran University of Medical Sciences Tehran Iran

Universal Scientific Education and Research, Network (USERN) Tehran Iran

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This book would not have been possible without the continuous encouragement by my parents and my wife Maryam. I wish to dedicate it to my daughters, Ariana and Arnika, with the hope that progress in diagnosis and treatment of these diseases may result in improved survival and quality of life for the next generations and at the same time that international collaboration in research will happen without barriers. Whatever I have learned comes from my mentors. This book is therefore dedicated also to all of them but most importantly to the patients and their families, whose continuous support has guided me during the years.

Foreword



Several empirical observations suggested a long time ago that established human tumors could melt away in response to perturbations of the immune system, such as during acute infection. Such regressions of tumors occurred most often but not exclusively when infection occurred at the tumor site and sparked the interest of investigators in identifying the mechanism leading to such occurrences based on the assumption that infection acted as an adjuvant to boost existing but insufficient immune surveillance against neoplasms. These anecdotal observations are not only reflected in the scientific literature such as the classic reports of William Cooley in the late 1800s but even discussed by classic authors such as the doctor–writer Anton Chekhov.

It took time, however, to elevate these concepts derived from empirical observations to a science of molecular precision. Skepticism dominated the scene for a long time, including during the late 1980s, when the introduction of systemic IL-2 therapy for the treatment of advanced melanoma and renal cell carcinoma provided consistent and reproducible evidence that some advanced

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cancers could regress and remain in long-term remission with a treatment that had for sure no direct effect on cancer cells. Retrospectively, as too often occurs in science, this skepticism was unwarranted, and the detractors of cancer immunotherapy made a disservice by slowing the progression of this budding discipline. Common criticisms were not directed against the observation that cancers could regress but rather focused on denial about the overall effectiveness of treatment, the sporadic nature of the regressions, and the relatively high toxicity. In other words, the skeptics confused the clinical effectiveness of a treatment with the value of a promising scientific observation.

I am emphasizing this because it is important to remember those difficult moments now that books as sophisticated and comprehensive are presented on a topic that was not even considered true science by most just a few decades ago. Fortunately, several investigators did not give up but, focusing on the value of an uncommon but reproducible observation, carried the field forward.

Thus, this book! An achievement difficult to predict only two decades ago! It is a book that encompasses more than 75 chapters spanning from biological aspects of innate and adaptive immune responses to systems biology approaches to biomarker discovery to portrayals of clinical successes and discussion of regulatory processes that are about to revolutionize the development and licensing of new investigational agents.

The big change occurred after the identification and molecular characterization of antigens recognized by antibodies and/or T cells. Moreover, the characterization of molecular mechanisms controlling the cross talks between cancer and non-neoplastic somatic cells expanded the field and the understanding of the mechanistic bases of immune-mediated tumor rejection. These unarguable observations gave molecular precision to what was previously perceived as voodoo practice. However, the true revolution came with the clinical demonstration that some of the novel biological agents could significantly improve the survival of patients, receiving, therefore, acceptance and recognition as standard therapies through regulatory licensing.

Yet, challenges remain, and it is not the time to relax. Still, the benefits, though reproducible, are marginal both in terms of number of patients benefiting from the treatment and length of survival for those who benefit. Most importantly, the outcomes are capricious and unpredictable. Predictive and surrogate biomarkers are missing in spite of novel technologies and strategies that could help in the identification and stratification of patients. Still, most clinical trials are designed to look at outcomes rather than comprehensively learn in case of failures. Still, a gap exists between the potentials for what we could do to better understand the biology of immune responsiveness and what we actually do.

This book is written for those who want to move the field forward at both the clinical and the scientific levels. Such a compendium can provide a contemporary overlook at what has happened lately, which is remarkably logarithmic from a time perspective. Yet, we wonder how elemental this edition may seem just within a few years if the field will continue to evolve at the current pace. We hope that a second edition will follow soon. Perhaps the editors should have asked for a clairvoyant's chapter. Hopefully, one of the young readers of this edition may step forward and help define the new frontiers of cancer immunotherapy.

Preface



The rapid flow of studies in the field of cancer immunology during the last decade has increased our understanding of the interactions between the immune system and cancerous cells. In particular, it is now well known that such interactions result in the induction of epigenetic changes in cancerous cells and the selection of less immunogenic clones as well as alterations in immune responses. Understanding the cross talk between nascent transformed cells and cells of the immune system has led to the development of combinatorial immunotherapeutic strategies to combat cancer.

Cancer Immunology, a three-volume book series, is intended as an up-todate, clinically relevant review of cancer immunology and immunotherapy. Cancer Immunology: A Translational Medicine Context is focused on the immunopathology of cancers; Cancer Immunology: Bench to Bedside Immunotherapy of Cancers is a translation text explaining novel approaches in the immunotherapy of cancers; and finally, Cancer Immunology: Cancer x Preface

Immunotherapy for Organ-Specific Tumors thoroughly addresses the immunopathology and immunotherapy of organ-specific cancers.

In Cancer Immunology: Cancer Immunotherapy for Organ-Specific Tumors, the immunopathology and immunotherapy of various cancers categorized on an organ-specific basis are discussed in detail. Notably, the principal focus is to put the basic knowledge gained on tumor immunology and immunotherapy in the other two volumes into clinical perspective with the aim to educate clinicians on the most recent approaches used in the immunotherapy of various tumors.

Twenty-four chapters are allocated to meet this purpose. At the very beginning, an overview of the beneficial effects of immunotherapy are outlined in Chap. 1; then, in Chaps. 2 and 3, various aspects of the immunotherapy of solid tumors are discussed, including vaccination against solid tumors and immunotherapy for pediatric solid tumors. Thereafter, five chapters are devoted to hematological malignancies, specifically their immune microenvironment as well as the immunotherapeutic approaches; multiple myeloma, myeloid and lymphoid leukemias, as well as Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphomas are discussed in Chaps. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Due to the global prevalence of gastrointestinal tumors, precise discussions are brought up in Chaps. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13; esophageal, gastric, liver, colon, and pancreatic cancers are tackled down one by one, respectively. Skin cancers, including melanoma and squamous-cell carcinoma as well as head, neck, and oral tumors, are illustrated in Chaps. 14, 15, and 16.

A chapter is allocated to the immunopathology and immunotherapy of bone and connective tissue tumors, followed by descriptions of progress made on the immunotherapy of central nervous system and lung tumors, in Chaps. 17 and 18, respectively.

Chapters 19, 20, 21, and 22 aim to educate the reader on the immunopathology and immunotherapy of genitourinary tract tumors. Chapter 23 provides the reader with the most important detail on the application of immunotherapy in breast cancers.

To put an end to this volume and actually to the whole book series, immunology and immunotherapy of graft-versus-host disease as a common complication of organ transplantation would be highlighted.

I hope that this translational book will be comprehensible, cogent, and of special value for researchers and clinicians who wish to extend their knowledge on cancer immunology.

Nima Rezaei, MD, PhD

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I would like to express my gratitude to the technical editor of this book, Maryam Ebadi, MD. With no doubt, the book would not have been completed without her contribution.

Nima Rezaei, MD, PhD

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Contributors

Faouzia Ajili, PhD Laboratory of Human and Experimental Pathology, Pasteur Institute of Tunis, Tunis, Tunisia

Yoshito Akagi Department of Surgery, Kurume University School of Medicine, Fukuoka, Fukuoka, Japan

Andreas E. Albers, MD, PhD Department of Otolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery, Campus Benjamin Franklin, Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Julie A. Alosi, MD Department of Surgical Oncology, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, USA

Kenneth C. Anderson, MD Department of Medical Oncology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

Richard C.E. Anderson, MD The Gabriele Bartoli Brain Tumor Research Laboratory, Department of Neurological Surgery, The Neurological Institute, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY, USA

Department of Neurological Surgery, Morgan Stanley Children's Hospital of New York Presbyterian, New York, NY, USA

Zahra Aryan, MD, MPH Research Center for Immunodeficiencies, Children's Medical Center, Pediatrics Center of Excellence, Tehran, Iran

Endocrinology and Metabolism Research Center, Molecular Immunology Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

David E. Avigan, MD Department of Medicine, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

Scott W. Baldwin, MD Department of Surgical Oncology, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, USA

Michal Bar-Natan, MD Department of Hematology/Oncology, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

xxviii Contributors

Shahe Boghossian, MD, PhD Department of Surgery, University Hospital of Worcester, Worcester, UK

Department of Surgery and Vascular Surgery, University Hospital of North Staffordshire, West Midlands Deanery, Stoke on Trent, West Midlands, UK

Maurizio Chiriva-Internati, PhD Division of Oncology and Hematology, Department of Internal Medicine, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX, USA

Kiromic LLC, Lubbock, TX, USA

Laura W. Bush Institute for Women's Health and Center for Women's Health and Gender-Based Medicine, Amarillo, TX, USA

Carolina Cimminiello, MD Unit of Immuno-biotherapy of Melanoma and Solid Tumors, San Raffaele Foundation Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy

Department of Medical Oncology, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy

Everardo Cobos, MD Department of Oncology and Hematology, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX, USA

Kiromic LLC, Lubbock, TX, USA

Oscar J. Cordero, PhD Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, Galicia, Spain

Scott W. Dahlbeck, MD Department of Oncology and Hematology, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX, USA

Kiromic LLC, Lubbock, TX, USA

Zhen-Yu Ding, MD State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, Cancer Center, West China Hospital, West China Medical School, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China

Martin J. D'Souza, MD Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mercer University, College of Pharmacy, Atlanta, GA, USA

Maryam Ebadi, MD Department of Immunology, Molecular Immunology Research Center, Children's Medical Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Jose A. Figueroa, MD Department of Oncology and Hematology, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX, USA

Kiromic LLC, Lubbock, TX, USA

Maria Gkotzamanidou, MD, PhD Department of Medical Oncology, Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA

Martin Goodman, MD Department of Hematology/Oncology, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, USA

Fabio Grizzi, PhD Department of Immunology and Inflammation, Humanitas Research and Clinical Center, Milan, Rozzano, Italy

Doreen Haase, PhD (SIgN) Singapore Immunology Network, (A*STAR) Agency for Science, Technology and Research, Singapore, Singapore

Peter Hyckel, PhD em, MD, DMD Department of Oral Maxillary and Facial Surgery/Plastic Surgery, Jena University, Jena, Thuringia, Germany

Kyogo Itoh, MD, PhD Department of Immunology and Immunotherapy, Kurume University School of Medicine, Fukuoka, Fukuoka, Japan

Naveena B. Janakiram, PhD Hematology Oncology Section, Department of Medicine, Center for Cancer Prevention and Drug Development, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, USA

Department of Medicine, PCS Cancer Center, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, USA

Marjorie R. Jenkins, MD Laura W. Bush Institute for Women's Health and Center for Women's Health and Gender-Based Medicine, Amarillo, TX, USA

Emmanuel Katsanis, MD Department of Pediatrics, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA

Andreas M. Kaufmann, PhD Department of Gynecology, Campus Benjamin Franklin and Campus Mitte, Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Tessa Kerre, MD, PhD Department of Clinical Chemistry, Microbiology and Immunology, Ghent University, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium

Department of Hematology – Immunology, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium

Lisa M. Kopp, DO Department of Pediatrics, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA

Nicolaus Kröger, MD Department of Stem Cell Transplantation, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf (UKE), Hamburg, Germany

Mark L. Lang, PhD Department of Microbiology and Immunology, PCS Cancer Center, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, USA

Sherene Loi, MBBS (Hons), FRACP, PhD Division of Cancer Medicine, Group Leader, Translational Breast Cancer Genomics Lab, Cancer Therapeutics Program, Division of Research, Peter MacCallum Cancer Centre, East Melbourne, VIC, Australia

Cristina Maccalli, PhD Unit of Immuno-biotherapy of Melanoma and Solid Tumors, San Raffaele Foundation Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy

Department of Medical Oncology, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy

Kai Masur, PhD ZIKplasmatis, Leibniz Institute for Plasma Science and Technology, INP Greifswald e.V., Greifswald, Germany

Håkan Mellstedt, MD, PhD Department of Oncology, Cancer Centre Karolinska, Karolinska University Hospital Solna, Stockholm, Sweden

Hans-Robert Metelmann, MD, DDS, PhD Department of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery/Plastic Surgery, Greifswald University, Greifswald, Germany

Leonardo Mirandola, PhD Department of Oncology and Hematology, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX, USA

Altaf Mohammed, PhD Hematology Oncology Section, Department of Medicine, Center for Cancer Prevention and Drug Development, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, USA

Department of Medicine, PCS Cancer Center, University of Oklahoma Health Science Center, Oklahoma City, OK, USA

Diane D. Nguyen, MD Department of Oncology and Hematology, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX, USA

Kiromic LLC, Lubbock, TX, USA

Marek Nowak, MD, PhD Gynecology Department with Gynecologic Oncology Unit, Polish Mother's Health Center Research Institute, Lodz, Poland

Jacqueline Oxenberg, DO Department of Surgical Oncology, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, USA

Department of Surgical Oncology, Geisinger Wyoming Valley Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, PA, USA

Giorgio Parmiani, MD Unit of Immuno-biotherapy of Melanoma and Solid Tumors, San Raffaele Foundation Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy

Department of Medical Oncology, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy

Fred Podmelle, MD, DDS Department of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery/Plastic Surgery, Greifswald University, Greifswald, Germany

Xu Qian, MD Department of Otolaryngology and Head and Neck Surgery, Campus Benjamin Franklin, Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Chinthalapally V. Rao, PhD Hematology Oncology Section, Department of Medicine, Center for Cancer Prevention and Drug Development, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, USA

Department of Medicine, PCS Cancer Center, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, USA

Nishitha M. Reddy, MBBS, MSCI Hematology and Stem Cell Transplantation Section, Division of Hematology/Oncology, Department of Medicine, Vanderbilt-Ingram Cancer Center, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN, USA

Nima Rezaei, MD, PhD Research Center for Immunodeficiencies, Children's Medical Center, Pediatrics Center of Excellence, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Department of Immunology, Molecular Immunology Research Center, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Universal Scientific Education and Research Network (USERN), Tehran, Iran

Vincenzo Russo, MD Unit of Cancer Gene Therapy, San Raffaele Foundation Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy

Department of Medical Oncology, San Raffaele Scientific Institute, Milan, Italy

Amene Saghazadeh, MD Department of Immunology, Molecular Immunology Research Center, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Mahdia Saghazadeh, MD Department of Immunology, Molecular Immunology Research Center, School of Medicine, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Muhammad Wasif Saif, MD, MBBS Department of GI Oncology, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, USA

Tetsuro Sasada, MD, PhD Department of Immunology and Immunotherapy, Kurume University School of Medicine, Kurume, Fukuoka, Japan

Joseph J. Skitzki, MD Department of Surgical Oncology, Geisinger Wyoming Valley Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, PA, USA

Department of Immunology, Roswell Park Cancer Institute, Buffalo, NY, USA

Christopher R. Showers, BS The Gabriele Bartoli Brain Tumor Research Laboratory, Department of Neurological Surgery, The Neurological Institute, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY, USA xxxii Contributors

Department of Neurological Surgery, Columbia University Medical Center, New York, NY, USA

Sylvia Snauwaert, MD, PhD Department of Clinical Chemistry, Microbiology and Immunology, Ghent University, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium

Adam M. Sonabend, MD The Gabriele Bartoli Brain Tumor Research Laboratory, Department of Neurological Surgery, The Neurological Institute, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY, USA

John Stagg, PhD Centre de Recherche du Centre Hospitalier de l'Université de Montréal, Montreal, QC, Canada

Ryan Stevenson, MD Department of Hematology/Oncology, Tufts University School of Medicine, Boston, MA, USA

Thomas Stübig, MD Department of Stem Cell Transplantation, University Medical Center Hamburg-Eppendorf (UKE), Hamburg, Germany

Ryuji Takahashi, MD, PhD Department of Surgery, Kurume University School of Medicine, Kurume, Fukuoka, Japan

Gianluigi Taverna, MD Department of Immunology and Inflammation, Humanitas Research and Clinical Center, Milan, Rozzano, Italy

Uhi Toh, MD, PhD Department of Surgery, Kurume University School of Medicine, Kurume, Fukuoka, Japan

Bart Vandekerckhove, MD, PhD Department of Clinical Chemistry, Microbiology and Immunology, Ghent University, Ghent University Hospital, Ghent, Belgium

Rubén Varela-Calviño, PhD Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, University of Santiago de Compostela, Santiago de Compostela, A Coruña, Spain

Thomas von Woedtke, PhD Department of Plasma Medicine, Leibniz Institute for Plasma Science and Technology, INP Greifswald e.V., Greifswald, Germany

Yu-Quan Wei, MD, PhD State Key Laboratory of Biotherapy, Cancer Center, West China Hospital, West China Medical School, Sichuan University, Chengdu, China

Jacek R. Wilczyński, MD, PhD Gynecology Department with Gynecologic Oncology Unit, Polish Mother's Health Center Research Institute, Lodz, Poland

Yi Zeng, MD, PhD Department of Pediatrics, Steele Children's Research Center, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, USA

Abbreviations

5-ASA 5-Aminosalicylic acid

5-FU 5-Fluorouracil

AA Anaplastic astrocytoma
AA Arachidonic acid
ACT Adoptive cell therapy

ADCC Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity

ADCP Ag-dependent cellular phagocytosis

ADCs Antibody-drug conjugates

AFP Alpha-fetoprotein

Ag Antigens

AIDS Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome

AIM Antigen isolated from immunoselected melanoma

AJCC The American Joint Committee on Cancer

AKAP4 A-kinase anchor protein 4
ALCL Anaplastic large cell lymphoma
ALDH1 Aldehyde dehydrogenase-1
ALK Anaplastic lymphoma kinase
ALL Acute lymphatic leukaemia

Allo SCT Allogeneic stem cell transplantation

AML Acute myeloid leukemia
AMP Adenosine monophosphate
AO Anaplastic oligodendroglioma
AOA Anaplastic oligoastrocytoma

AOM Azoxymethane AP-1 Activating protein-1

APC Adenomatosis polyposis coli APC Antigen-presenting cells APLs Aspirin-triggered lipoxins APM Antigen-processing machinery

AS04 Adjuvant system 04

ASCT Autologous stem cell transplantation

ATCs Autologous tumor cells
ATF Activating transcription factor

ATG Anti-thymocyte globulin ATR Antitumor responses

ATRTs Atypical teratoid-rhabdoid tumors

xxxiv Abbreviations

BAFF B-cell-activating factor
BBB Blood-brain barrier
BCC Basal cell carcinoma
BCG Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
BCMA B-cell maturation antigen
bFGF Basic fibroblast growth factor
BID Bowel inflammatory disease

BM Bone marrow
BMI Body mass index
BMSCs BM stromal cells

BMT Bone marrow transplantation
B-NHLs B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphomas
BTLA B- and T-lymphocyte attenuator

C Chemotherapy

CAC Colitis-associated cancer
CAFs Cancer-associated fibroblasts
CAK Cytokine activated cells
CAR Chimeric antigen receptor
CD Cytosine deaminase

CDC Complement-dependent cytotoxicity
CDR Complementary-determining region
CEA Carcinoembryogenic antigen

cHL Classical HL

CHP Cholesterol-bearing hydrophobized pullulan

CI Confidence interval
CIK Cytokine-induced killer
cILCs Colonic innate lymphoid cells
CIN Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia

CIS Carcinoma in situ

CLL Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
CLP Common lymphoid progenitor
CMC Complement-mediated cytotoxicity

CML Chronic myeloid leukaemia

CMP Common myeloid progenitor cells

CMV Cytomegalovirus

CNS Central nervous system
COG Children's Oncology Group

COX Cyclooxygenase COX-2 Cyclooxygenase-2

CPG ODN CpG oligodeoxynucleotides

CR Complete remission
CR Complete response
CRC Colorectal cancer

CRI Cancer-related inflammation

CRP C-reactive protein

CRPC Castration-resistant prostatic carcinoma

CSCs Cancer stem cells

CSF-1 Colony-stimulating factor

Abbreviations xxxv

CTAs Cancer/testis antigens CTL Cytotoxic T lymphocyte

CTL4 Cytotoxic T lymphocyte antigen-4 CTLA Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated

CTLA-4 Cytotoxic T lymphocyte-associated antigen 4

CTLs Cytotoxic T lymphocytes *CTTNB1* Beta-catenin gene

DALY Disability-adjusted life year

DAMPs Damage-associated molecular patterns

DAPK Death-associated protein kinase

DC Dendritic cell

DFI Disease-free interval **DFS** Disease-free survival DHA Docosahexaenoic acid DHFR Dihydrofolate reductase DKK1 Dickkopf-related protein 1 DLBCL Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma DLI Donor lymphocyte infusion **DMFI** Distant-metastasis-free interval

DMH Dimethylhydrazine
DR5 Death receptor 5
DSS Dextran sulfate sodium

DTH Delayed-type hypersensitivity EAU European Association of Urology

EBV Epstein-Barr virus

ECAD E-cadherin

ECM Extracellular matrix

ECP Extracorporeal photochemotherapy

EFS Event-free survival

EGCs Esophageal and gastric cancers

EGF Epidermal growth factor EGFR Epidermal growth factor

EGFR Epidermal growth factor receptor EMEA European Medicines Agency EMT Epithelial-mesenchymal transition

EOC Epithelial ovarian cancer

EORTC European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer

EP1 Prostaglandin E receptor-1 EPA Eicosapentaenoic acid

Eph Ephrin

ER Estrogen receptor

ERK1/2 Extracellular signal-regulated kinase 1/2
ESCC Esophageal squamous cell carcinoma

ESHAP Etoposide, doxorubicin, methylprednisolone, cytarabine, and

cisplatin

ET-1 Endothelin-1

ET_AR Endothelin A receptor

EWSR1 Ewing's sarcoma breakpoint region 1 FAP Familial adenomatous polyposis xxxvi Abbreviations

FasL Fas ligand FcR Fc receptor

FDA Federal Drug Administration

FFS Failure-free survival FGF Fibroblast growth factor FGF2 Fibroblast growth factor 2

FGFR 4 Fibroblastic growth factor receptor 4

FIGO International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics

FL Follicular lymphoma

FLI1 Friend leukemia virus integration 1 FOLFIRI 5-Fluorouracil, leucovorin, irinotecan FOLFOX 5-Fluorouracil, leucovorin, oxaliplatin

FOXp3 Forkhead box P3 FR α Folate receptor α

GAA Glioblastoma-associated antigen GBM Glioblastoma multiforme GC Gemcitabine and carboplatin

G-CSF Granulocyte-CSF GCT Germ cell tumors GI Gastrointestinal

GISTs Gastrointestinal stromal tumors

GITR Glucocorticoid-induced tumor necrosis factor receptor

GLSG German low-grade lymphoma study group

Gly Glycine

GM-CSF Granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor

GMP Good manufacturing practice

GPC3 Glypican-3

GPI Glycosylphosphatidylinositol GPR9 G protein-coupled receptor 9

GSC Glioma stem cells

GSTP1 Glutathione S-transferase P1 GSTP1 Glutathione S-transferase p1 gene

GVH Graft-versus-host

GVHD Graft versus host disease GVL Graft-versus-leukaemia GVT Graft-versus-tumor

HAART Highly active antiretroviral treatment

HAMA Human anti-mouse antibody

HBV Hepatitis B virus

HCC Hepatocellular carcinomaHDI Human development indexHDL High-density lipoprotein

HER2 Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2

HETE Hydroperoxyeicosatetraenoic acid

HGG High-grade glioma HHV8 Human herpesvirus 8 HIF Hypoxia-inducible factor

HIV Human immunodeficiency virus

Abbreviations xxxvii

HL Hodgkin's lymphoma
HLA Human leukocyte antigen
HLA-G Human leukocyte antigen G
HMG High-mobility group
HMGB1 High-mobility group box 1

HNSCC Squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck

HOX Homeobox

HPCs Hematopoietic progenitor cells

HPV Human papillomavirus
HRS Hodgkin and Reed-Sternberg
HRT Hormone replacement therapy
HSC Hematopoietic stem cells

HSCT Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation

HSP Heat shock protein

HSPPCs Heat shock protein peptide complexes

HSPs Heat shock proteins

HTLV-I Human T-lymphotropic virus-I

HVG Host-versus-graft

IAP Inhibitor of apoptosis protein IBD Inflammatory bowel disease

ICE Ifosfamide, carboplatin, and etoposide

IDH Isocitrate dehydrogenase IDO Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase

IEDB Immune Epitope Database and Analysis Resources

 $\begin{array}{ll} IFN & Interferon \\ IFN-\alpha & Interferon-\alpha \\ IFN\gamma & Interferon \ gamma \end{array}$

IGF-1 Insulin-like growth factor-1

IGF-1R Insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor

IGF-BPs Insulin-like growth factors binding proteins

IGFs Insulin-like growth factors
IGKC Immunoglobulin κ C
IHC Immunohistochemistry

 Π Interleukin IL-10 Interleukin-10 IL-18 Interleukin-18 IL-18R IL-18 receptor IL-2 Interleukin-2 IL-4 Interleukin-4 IL-6 Interleukin-6 IL-8 Interleukin-8

IMSCs Immature myeloid suppressor cells
IMTs Inflammatory myofibroblastic tumors

INF-γ Gamma interferon

INGR International Neuroblastoma Risk Group

iNOS Inducible nitric oxide synthase

INSS International Neuroblastoma Staging System

Ipb Ipilimumab

xxxviii Abbreviations

IPI International prognostic index IRC Immune-related criteria

irPFS Immune-related progression-free survival

irRC Immune-related response criteria IRS Intergroup Rhabdomyosarcoma Study

I-TAC Interferon-inducible T-cell α-chemoattractant

ITK Inducible T cell kinase

IV Intravenous

IVIG Intravenous immunoglobulin

kg Kilogram

KHL Keyhole limpet hemocyanin KIF Kinesin superfamily protein

KIR Killer-cell immunoglobulin-like receptor

KLH Keyhole limpet hemocyanin

KO Knockout

KRAS Kristin rat sarcoma KS Kaposi's sarcoma

KSHV Kaposi's sarcoma herpesvirus LAA Leukemia-associated antigen LAK Lymphokine-activated killer

LCMC Lung Cancer Mutation Consortium

LDH Lactate dehydrogenase LDL Low-density lipoprotein LMP1 Latent membrane protein 1 LOH Loss of heterozygosity

LOX Lipoxygenase

LPA Lysophosphatidic acid LPS Lipopolysaccharide LSA Leukemia-specific antigen

LSC Leukemic stem cell
LT Lymphotoxins
LTs Leukotrienes
M Months

mAb Monoclonal antibody

MALP-2 Macrophage-activating lipopeptide MAPKs Mitogen-activated protein kinases

MCA Methylcholanthrene MCL Mantle cell lymphoma

MCP-1 Monocyte chemotactic protein 1
 MCP-3 Monocyte chemoattractant protein-3
 MCPs Macrophage chemotactic proteins
 M-CSF Monocyte colony-stimulating factor

MDS Myelodysplasia

MDSCs Myeloid-derived suppressor cells MFH Malignant fibrous histiocytoma

mg Milligram

MGMT Methylguanine-DNA-methyltransferase MGMT O(6-methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase Abbreviations xxxix

MGUS Monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance

MHC Major histocompatibility complex
 MHC I Major histocompatibility complex I
 MHC II Major histocompatibility complex II
 MIATA Minimal information about T cell assays

MIF Migration inhibitory factor

MiHA Minor histocompatibility antigens MIP-3α Macrophage inflammatory protein-3

MLL Mixed lineage leukemia
MM Multiple myeloma
MMAE Monomethyl auristatin E
MMP Matrix metalloproteinases
MP Myeloid progenitors

MPIF-1 Myeloid progenitor inhibitory factor-1

MPL Monophosphoryl lipid A

MR Minor response

MRD Minimal residual disease MSC Mesenchymal stem cells

MSI-H High-level microsatellite-unstable

MTD Maximum tolerated dose

mTOR Mammalian target of rapamycin

MTP-PE Muramyl tripeptide phosphatidylethanolamine

MTX Methotrexate

MUC Mucin

MVD Microvessel density

N Nodes

NA Not available

NCI The National Cancer Institute

NF Nuclear factor NF-κB Nuclear factor-κB

NHL Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

NK Natural killer
NKT Natural killer T
NKTCs Natural killer T cells

NLPHL Nodular lymphocyte predominant HL NMIBC Nonmuscle, invasive bladder cancer NMSCs Non-melanocytic skin cancers

NO Nitric oxide

NRAS Neuroblastoma RAS oncogene

NRSTS Non-rhabdomyosarcoma soft tissue sarcomas

NSAIDs Nonsteroid anti-inflammatory drugs NSCLC Non-small cell lung carcinoma NTS Nuclear targeting sequence

OFA Ofatumumab

ORR Overall response rate

OS Osteosarcoma OS Overall survival

OT 18α -Olean-12-ene-3 β -23,28-triol