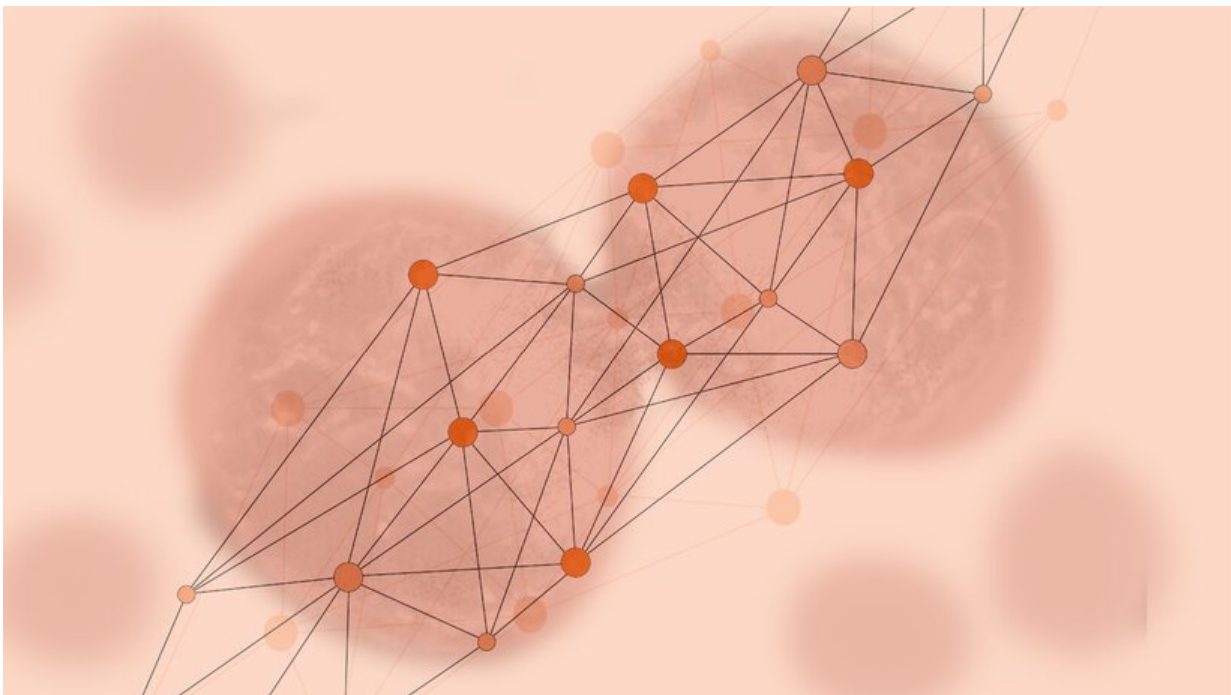


# Scientists unravel the effects of new medication for advanced melanoma with the help of AI

March 2 2023

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T cells recognise harmful invaders in the body from their molecular signatures and are able to form an immunological memory for future incursions. Credit: Matti Ahlgren/Aalto University

Researchers at Aalto University, the University of Helsinki and Helsinki University Hospital Comprehensive Cancer Center have studied how a

completely new treatment option affects the immune system in patients with advanced melanoma.

Melanoma is the most dangerous form of skin cancer. Boosting the body's own [immune system](#), especially its T cells, has been a particularly effective treatment option. The challenge is that although some patients benefit from the treatment, about half of patients do not. [Prior research](#) by scientists at Aalto University, the University of Helsinki and HUS has shown that the T cells of non-responsive patients simply don't recognize cancer cells as an enemy.

"The correct targeting of therapies is extremely important, since drug therapies are expensive and serious adverse effects fairly common," says Jani Huuhtanen, a physician and doctoral researcher at the University of Helsinki and Aalto University's Department of Computer Science. "Our research has shown that better cancer therapies should utilize other parts of the immune system, and not just the T cells."

The research group has now studied how patients, that are not responding to treatment, could be helped with a novel combination of two cancer drugs called nivolumab and relatlimab. The group set out to uncover the effects of relatlimab on the immune system's cells, which had never been studied before.

The study showed that while relatlimab boosted the effectiveness of T cells in combating invasive cancer cells, it was especially effective in activating so-called natural killer cells (NK cells). These cells are the immune system's first responders.

"In this particular case, the task of the NK cells is to help when [cancer cells](#) try to hide from T cells," says Satu Mustjoki, professor of translational hematology and head of the translational immunology research program at the University of Helsinki and HUS. "This finding

was unexpected but extremely interesting. NK cells will be at the forefront of cancer therapies in the coming years."

"There is currently no therapy in clinical use that utilizes NK cells specifically," says Huuhtanen. "It was the close collaboration between our project participants that enabled us to uncover this new treatment option."

## **Exploring new frontiers in cancer treatment with AI**

The team employed the latest single-cell sequencing techniques and [deep learning](#) methods to gather and interpret the data. The team used open-source machine learning models, called scVI and TCRGP, to monitor and validate the effect of relatlimab on T cells in the study. The TCRGP was developed by the research team members in 2021.

"In the past, cells in blood samples were analyzed in bulk. The new single-cell techniques refer to our ability to now analyze individual cells in a sample," says Harri Lähdesmäki, associate professor of bioinformatics and machine learning at Aalto University's Department of Computer Science.

"This of course, leads to [exponential growth](#) in the amount of data, which we can investigate with deep learning and machine learning techniques. Most of the conclusions drawn from this study are based on the insights that these techniques uncovered."

The advance of computational biology has also had an impact on the way medical research is conducted.

"Single-cell technologies and deep learning methods have enabled researchers to carry out these type of research projects in a data-driven manner, that is, without strong prior assumptions. Such a hypothesis-free

approach will be important in discovering novel biology as well as new treatment options in various diseases," says Lähdesmäki.

**More information:** Jani Huuhtanen et al, Single-cell characterization of anti-LAG3+anti-PD1 treatment in melanoma patients, *Journal of Clinical Investigation* (2023). [DOI: 10.1172/JCI164809](https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI164809)

Provided by Aalto University

Citation: Scientists unravel the effects of new medication for advanced melanoma with the help of AI (2023, March 2) retrieved 24 March 2023 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2023-03-scientists-unravel-effects-medication-advanced.html>

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