

# Neutrophils are key to harnessing anti-tumor immune response from radiation therapy, study finds

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Dr. Raquibul Hannan. Credit: UT Southwestern Medical Center

Combining targeted radiation therapy with a neutrophil stimulant enhances anti-tumor immunity, according to new research into cancer immunology at UT Southwestern Medical Center.

Radiation therapy is one of three core modalities to treat cancer. Researchers found that radiation therapy targeted against a tumor can act as a "cancer vaccine" by causing neutrophil-mediated tumor cell death that alerts the immune system to fight the cancer cells at other

anatomical sites.

The so-called "abscopal effect," in which radiation therapy delivered to a primary site of cancer also results in shrinkage or elimination of cancer cells in non-irradiated metastatic sites has been observed for decades.

"The abscopal effect is only seen sporadically, but when it does happen, the effect induces a long-lasting, anti-tumor response in patients," said senior author Dr. Raquibul Hannan, Assistant Professor of Radiation Oncology and a member of the Harold C. Simmons Comprehensive Cancer Center. "Our study in mice was designed to understand this phenomenon and identify strategies to enhance it."

Findings from the study are reported in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*.

Researchers discovered what happens inside the tumor after radiation and how these events not only kill tumor cells but also lead to a whole-body anti-tumor response.

Study results show that neutrophils, the most abundant white blood cell in the body, are key players in the radiation-induced anti-tumor immune response. In the absence of radiotherapy, [cancer cells](#) transform neutrophils into tumor-associated neutrophils or TANs to help promote [cancer cell growth](#). Radiation therapy, in addition to destroying TANs, recruits new neutrophils into the tumor. The radiation-induced neutrophils (RT-Ns) attack the [tumor cells](#) by producing molecules that damage them. The study further demonstrates how RT-Ns are also key players in generating a downstream tumor-specific, T cell-mediated anti-tumor immune response.

"To our knowledge this is the first study to identify RT-Ns and to demonstrate their anti-tumor activity via both innate and adaptive

immune responses," said Dr. Tsuguhide Takeshima, Instructor in Radiation Oncology and the lead author on the report.

Importantly, the researchers were able to discover a way to enhance the tumor killing capacity of the RT-Ns by administering G-CSF (Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor), a naturally occurring protein (cytokine) in the body that stimulates bone marrow to produce more white blood cells including neutrophils. In the clinic, G-CSF is widely used to treat blood cell deficiencies in patients receiving chemotherapy. Researchers found that the combination of G-CSF and RT-Ns potentiated the anti-tumor immune response, presumably by inducing a more robust neutrophil response.

"We think these are exciting finding that should be easily translatable to the clinic since G-CSF is routinely used to treat neutropenia," said Dr. Ellen Vitetta, Professor of Immunology and Microbiology, and holder of The Scheryle Simmons Patigian Distinguished Chair in Cancer Immunobiology, and a coauthor on the publication.

"These results provide support for evaluating the combined use of radiation therapy and G-CSF in pre-clinical and clinical settings" said Dr. Hannan. "Our long-term goal is to eliminate the sporadic nature of the abscopal effect of radiation therapy and dependably induce the response every time."

Dr. Hannan is the principal investigator on three ongoing clinical trials at UT Southwestern Medical Center that strategically combine [radiation therapy](#) with immunotherapy for cancer patients.

**More information:** Tsuguhide Takeshima et al. Key role for neutrophils in radiation-induced antitumor immune responses: Potentiation with G-CSF, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2016). [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1613187113](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1613187113)

Provided by UT Southwestern Medical Center

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