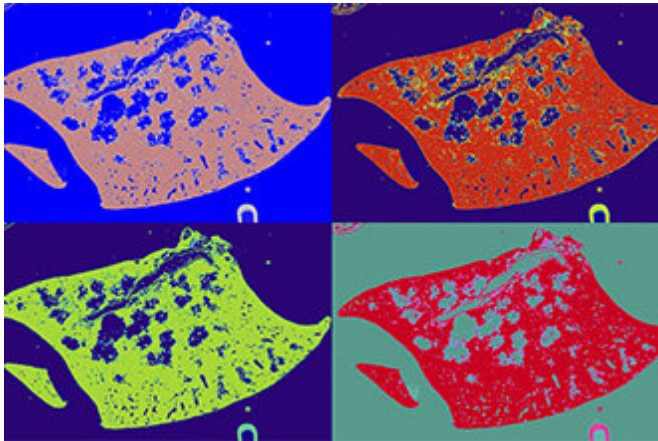


# 'RethiNKing' which immune cells are the best weapon against lung cancer

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Australian researchers have identified 'natural killer' cells as an important component of anti-tumour immunity to lung cancer. Image: sections of lung containing tumours, by Dr Karen Doggett Credit: Walter and Eliza Hall Institute

Immune cells called 'natural killer' (NK) cells could be a powerful weapon for fighting lung cancer, according to Australian researchers.

Studying preclinical and patient samples of small cell lung [cancer](#) (SCLC), the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute team revealed that NK [cells](#)—but not T cells—are essential for slowing the aggressive spread of the cancer. 'Supercharging' the NK cells further boosted their cancer-fighting abilities.

The discovery offers hope for better treatments for people with SCLC, many of whom only survive a few months after their diagnosis because of the cancer's aggressive spread.

The research was published in the *Journal of Thoracic Oncology* by a team led by Walter and Eliza Hall Institute researchers Dr. Sarah Best, Mr Jonas Hess and Dr. Kate Sutherland in collaboration with Associate Professor Melissa

Davis and Professor Nick Huntington (now at Monash Biomedicine Discovery Institute) and Dr. Daniel Steinfort, a respiratory physician at The Royal Melbourne Hospital.

## At a glance

- NK and T cells are immune cells that can fight cancer, and were shown by our researchers to infiltrate the tumors of some patients with SCLC, an aggressive form of lung cancer.
- Using preclinical models, the team showed that NK cells—but not T cells—were critical for limiting SCLC spread, and 'supercharging' the NK cells enhanced their effectiveness.
- The findings suggest that immunotherapies that harness NK cells might be effective treatments for SCLC.

## Harnessing the immune system

SCLC is the most aggressive type of lung cancer, and is often detected after the disease has begun to spread, or metastasise. While people with SCLC will initially benefit from chemotherapy, these cancers rapidly develop resistance and the average patient survival is only a matter of months, Dr. Best said.

"New treatments are urgently needed for SCLC," she said. "There had been interest in harnessing the [immune system](#) to fight lung cancer—a line of treatment called immunotherapy. To date, T cell immunotherapies have been most investigated but unfortunately these do not seem to help in SCLC.

"T cells are not the only cancer-fighting immune cell—NK cells can also attack tumor cells. Therefore we decided to investigate which forms of immunotherapy might hold most promise for people with SCLC."

The team started by looking at markers of anti-

cancer immunity in patient SCLC samples.

"We looked at tumors to understand which immune cells were present," Dr. Best said.

"These analyses revealed that there is a wide variability between patients in the relative amounts of NK and T cells within tumors. The presence of these cells in tumors suggests there is an anti-cancer response underway."

### **The importance of NK cells**

To understand whether NK or T cells could slow the spread of SCLC, the team looked at laboratory models of the disease that lacked either NK or T cells, said Mr Hess, who is a Ph.D. student.

"We discovered that the loss of NK cells made SCLC tumors spread more, while the loss of T cells did not impact disease spread," he said. "This suggested that NK cells, but not T cells, are important for limiting metastasis of SCLC. Indeed, if we activated—or 'supercharged' - NK cells by adding the cytokine IL-15, they were even better at limiting SCLC spread.

"Activating T cells as well as NK cells further reduced SCLC spread, suggesting these two cell types can work together," Mr Hess said.

Dr. Sutherland said the research provided a clear rationale for pursuing NK cell-based immunotherapies as a potential treatment for SCLC. "To date, T cell-based immunotherapies have been advanced more for other cancers, but not for SCLC," she said.

"Our study suggests that immunotherapies that harness NK cell's tumor-fighting capabilities might be more effective for SCLC. We think NK cell-based immunotherapies could be an effective supplement to chemotherapy, slowing disease spread and extending the survival of SCLC patients."

Some patients may benefit more from NK cell-based immunotherapies than others, Dr. Sutherland said.

"Bioinformatic analyses revealed a lot of variability in the amount of [immune cells](#) infiltrating patient SCLC tumors. We think this could mean that some SCLCs—those with more immune cell infiltration—could be particularly sensitive to NK cell-based immunotherapies," she said.

**More information:** Sarah A. Best et al, Harnessing Natural Killer Immunity in Metastatic SCLC, *Journal of Thoracic Oncology* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.jtho.2020.05.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jtho.2020.05.008)

Provided by Walter and Eliza Hall Institute

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