LUXEMBOURG INSTITUTE OF HEALTH
RESEARCH DEDICATED TO LIFE

UNIVERSITÉ DU LUXEMBOURG

LECTURE SERIES & WORKSHOPS

CANCER RESEARCH

01

JUNE 2017
Thursday

LECTURE
CHL *Strassen Amphitheatre*
11.00 - 12.00 pm

MEET & EAT *
light lunch provided
BAM
Room Mc Clintock
12.30 - 14.00 pm

9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4

*Please register sending a mail to florence.henry@lih.lu

SPEAKER
Wolf Hervé FRIDMAN
Professor Emeritus of Immunology at the University of Paris - Descartes, President Canceropole Ile de France

HOST:
Department of Oncology
RESPONSIBLE LIH SCIENTIST:
Bassam JANJI
(bassam.janji@lih.lu)

www.lih.lu

INTEGRATING IMMUNE AND MOLECULAR CLASSIFICATIONS OF CANCERS TO GUIDE IMMUNOTHERAPIES

ABSTRACT

Tumors grow within a complex microenvironment composed of immune cells, fibroblasts, endothelial cells and other non-malignant cells. The study of the composition of tumor microenvironments has led to classifications with prognostic and theranostic values, as well as to treatments modulating its composition and its functional orientation.

Immunotherapy is aimed to substitute or activate the patient's immune reactions to its tumor in order to control the disease in the long run. It has already revolutionazed the management of several deadly and major cancers.

Evaluating the tumor microenvironments allows the most appropriate selection of patients for an immunotherapeutic approach, to unveil mechanisms of resistance and provides novel therapeutic targets. In Colorectal Cancer, the molecular and immune classifications confirmed that not only Microsattelite instable (MSI) tumors, but also a subgroup of Microsattelite Stable (MSS) tumors, are characterized by a favorable immune contexture with high Th1/cytotoxic infiltration. Other subtypes exhibited poor immune infiltation or, in the worst prognostic case, high T cell infiltration in the context of a major inflammatory, angiogenic and desmoplastic reaction which should be addresed differently in terms of immunotherapy. In clear cell Renal Cell Cancer, we identified a poor prognosis subgroup with high infiltration of CD8 T cells which express check-point inhibitors in the presence of PDL-1 and/or PDL-2 expressing tumor cells. We characterized the lymphocyte populations that concur to poor prognosis and could be targeted by appropriate immunotherapeutic approaches.

Supported by:

Fonds National de la Recherche Luxembourg