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1150P - Transforming growth factor-beta-1 and soluble co-inhibitory immune checkpoints as putative drivers of immune suppression in advanced basal cell carcinoma

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Background

- Basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is the most common malignancy, comprising about 75 % of all cases of skin cancer, and the incidence is rising[1,2].
- BCC rarely metastasizes and the mortality rate is low; however, the disease is associated with substantial morbidity[3].
- The hedgehog intracellular signalling pathway regulates cell growth, and aberrant activation of this pathway leads to BCC development[3]. The hedgehog inhibitors vismodegib and sonidegib are currently approved for systemic therapy of BCC in Europe[3,4,5].
- Hedgehog-dependent tumors are characterized by increased infiltration or the presence of suppressive immune cells, such as M2-like tumor-associated macrophages (M2-TAMs), myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs), regulatory T (Treg) cells, and cancer-associated fibroblasts (CAF)[6-10].
- BCC is associated with increased numbers of regulatory cells (Tregs) and a CAF-induced immunosuppressive microenvironment[11-14].
- Checkpoint proteins are critical for maintaining self-tolerance and modulating the immune responses of effector cells in normal tissues to minimize tissue damage. These proteins also modulate the immune infiltrates in the tumor microenvironment (TME). Cancer cells exploit the up-regulation or down-regulation of these proteins to evade the anti-tumor immune response[15,16].
- Soluble forms of immune checkpoint molecules (ICMs) have recently been identified and can be measured in human plasma; however, their biological and clinical significance remains essentially unknown[17,18]. Co-inhibitory immune checkpoint proteins are primarily involved in promoting inhibitory cell-cell interactions in adaptive immunity, especially tumor immunity.
- The soluble cell-free variants of these molecules are detectable in the circulation of cancer patients where they retain immunosuppressive activity.
- Little is known about the systemic levels of these soluble co-inhibitory and co-stimulatory immune checkpoints in patients with various subtypes of basal cell carcinoma (BCC), which is the most invasive and treatment-resistant type of this most commonly occurring malignancy.
- Our previous research found significantly elevated levels of PD-1, PDL-1, CTLA-4, TIM-3, and LAG-3 in BCC patients and the current study was undertaken to investigate 16 ICM proteins as well as RANTES, FAP, TGF-β1 and arginase.

Methods

Aim

- The study population consisted of a total of 40 South African patients (12F:28M; mean age ±SD: 69.1 ± 11.1 years) with advanced BCC attending the Dermatology Screening Clinic at Steve Biko Academic Hospital, Pretoria, South Africa.
- The cohort was compared with a group of control patients (n=20).
- The circulating levels of 17 immune checkpoint-related proteins panel (B- and T-lymphocyte attenuator (BTLA), Glucocorticoid-Induced TNFR-Related protein (GITR), GITR-ligand (GITRL), Herpes Virus Entry Mediator (HVEM), Lymphocyte activation gene-3 (LAG-3), PD-1, PD-L1, PD-L2, T cell immunoglobulin-3 (TIM-3), CD27, CD28, CD80, CD86, CD40, ICOS, TLR-2, and CTLA-4) were profiled in BCC patients (patient characteristics are summarized in table 1) and compared to those of 20 healthy controls.
- Additionally, we measured plasma levels of arginase, CCL5 (RANTES), TGF-β1 and fibroblast associated protein (FAP).
- A combination of multiplex bead array, laser nephelometry and ELISA technologies were used.
- Ethics approval was granted by the Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Health Sciences,

Statistical Analysis

- The primary hypothesis was that that there was a significant difference in the plasma levels of soluble co-inhibitory immune checkpoints between BCC patients and healthy controls.
- Descriptive statistics were used to tabulate patient characteristics.
- The Mann Whitney U-test was used to compare levels of the various test biomarkers between BCC patients and healthy controls.
- The area under the ROC curve (AUC) was used as a measure of discriminatory ability for the biomarkers. The Youden index, a summary measure of the ROC curve, was used as an agnostic method for choosing an optimal cut-off value on the biomarker value to illustrate potential clinical usefulness.
- A correlation matrix report was used to identify correlations between variables (or subsets of variables) within the subset, using Spearman *p*-values to define significance.
- A *p*-value of less than .05 was considered statistically significant.
- NCSS 2021 software for Windows (USA) was used for statistical analyses.

Results

Table 1. Numbers of patients with distinct clinical types of basal cell carcinoma (BCC).

Clinical subtype of BCC	
Adenoid	(n=1)*
Basosquamous	(n=3)
Infiltrating	(n=22)
Infiltrating with squamous differentiation	(n=4)
Keratotic	(n=1)
Micronodular	(n=2)
Nodular	(n=5)
Pigmented	(n=1)^
Superficial	(n=1)^

Table 2. Numbers of patients with basal cell carcinomas at distinct anatomical sites.

Anatomical site	
Cheek	(n=3)^,^
Chest	(n=2)
Ear	(n=4)
Forearm	(n=4)
Forehead	(n=2)
Lower limb	(n=5)
Neck	(n=2)
Nose	(n=13)^
Shoulder	(n=1)
Temple	(n=2)
Upper anterior chest	(n=2)

**Numbers of patients are shown in parenthesis; ^African patient; ^Asian patient*

Table 3. Comparison of the systemic concentrations of co-inhibitory, and co-stimulatory soluble immune checkpoint proteins in patients with advanced basal cell carcinoma and control participants.

	ICM		BCC (n=40) Median pg/ml (95%CI)	Controls (n=20) Median pg/ml (95%CI)	*p* value
Co-stimulatory	CD27	UP	3360,665 (2363,64 - 4970,73)	1410,54 (1259,16 - 2172,74)	0.0002
	CD28	UP	17047,05 (8487,16 - 30677,1)	11314,17 (7236,45 - 14883,36)	0.2523
	CD40	UP	1308,5 (965,17 - 1779,77)	1222,255 (789,43 - 1349,26)	0.4148
	ICOS	UP	15359,79 (7591,11 - 20308,75)	12902,86 (7980,59 - 15316,53)	0.3428
	GITR	UP	1217,4 (664,31 - 1795,54)	698,205 (228,01 - 1222,24)	0.0538
	GITRL	UP	2527,32 (1470,48 - 3599,4)	2107,325 (1784,1 - 2724,34)	0.3799
	CD86	UP	2215,865 (793,93 - 3292,67)	1636,65 (781,54 - 2144,3)	0.2427
	CD80	UP	1450,26 (863,6 - 2161,26)	1212,29 (781,71 - 1590,1)	0.3428
Co-inhibitory	PD-1	UP	10978,21 (5714,49 - 14351,17)	2524,68 (1832,95 - 3038,34)	0.0000
	PD-L1	UP	1740,25 (773,982 - 1980,649)	228,67 (139,61 - 274,66)	0.0000
	PD-L2	UP	14705,27 (13102,68 - 16375,87)	12008,07 (10670,4 - 14023,9)	0.0011
	CTLA-4	UP	744,92 (422,08 - 1129,16)	126,49 (56,24 - 241,25)	0.0000
	TIM-3	UP	7519,74 (6619,886 - 8157,926)	12008,07 (10670,4 - 14023,9)	0.0000
	LAG-3	UP	386288,90 (243248,3 - 540480,6)	1106,96 (6595,67 - 15093,31)	0.0000
	BTLA	DOWN	12284,97 (8754,07 - 19151,59)	25439,74 (17274,69 - 32427,56)	0.0061
Dual	TLR-2	UP	17696,28 (10473,49 - 24211,18)	15731,88 (12282,72 - 19913,19)	0.6437
	HVEM	UP	2052,45 (1894,5 - 2317,55)	1299,11 (1283,46 - 1458,94)	0.0000
Other	Arginase		25,52 (25,52 - 29,8505)	25,52 (25,52 - 72,15)	0.2897
	RANTES	UP	131,46 (97,25 - 174,9144)	90,83 (70,78 - 148,71)	0.2097
	TGF-β1	UP	7,54 (4,549417 - 10,79543)	5,83 (4,18 - 6,83)	0.1469
	FAP	UP	115,67 (94,02 - 130,19)	109,04 (70,83 - 127,33)	0.2425

Table 4. ROC curve cut-off values (using Youden Index) and AUC (95% CI) for immune checkpoint molecules.

Soluble Immune Checkpoint Molecule (pg/mL)		AUC (CI 95%)	Cut-off point (pg/mL)	Sensitivity (TPR) %	Specificity (TNR) %	*p* ≤
Co-stimulatory	CD27	0,204	≤ 2989,38	40	100	1,0000
	CD28	0,591	≥ 20005,17	48	75	0,1066
	CD40	0,565	≥ 1701,52	40	90	0,1971
	ICOS	0,576	≥ 17225,11	48	85	0,1505
	GITR	0,654	≥ 2001,53	33	100	0,0158
	GITRL	0,570	≥ 4107,31	33	100	0,1692
	CD86	0,593	≥ 2609,66	45	90	0,0998
	CD80	0,576	≥ 2200,90	33	100	0,1491
Co-inhibitory	PD-1	0,874	≥ 4849,52	73	95	0,0000
	PD-L1	0,926	≥ 404,54	89	95	0,0000
	PD-L2	0,761	≥ 11788,96	90	50	0,0000
	CTLA-4	0,889	≥ 292,80	73	95	0,0000
	TIM-3	0,996	≥ 3774,69	98	100	0,0000
	LAG-3	1,000	≥ 33502,53	100	100	0,0000
	BTLA	0,281	≥ 15585,46	43	20	0,9991
Dual	TLR-2	0,537	≥ 22496,86	40	90	0,3091
	HVEM	0,916	≥ 1524,59	90	90	0,0000
Other	Arginase	0,420	≥ 36,62	23	55	0,8537
	RANTES	0,600	≥ 198,72	33	95	0,0861
	TGF-β1	0,616	≥ 8,21	43	100	0,0542
	FAP	0,593	≥ 141,20	33	100	0,1047

Figure 1. Comparison of plasma levels of inhibitory immune checkpoints between BCC patients and healthy controls.

Figure 1a: PD-1 levels of BCC patients vs healthy controls (*p*<0.0000)

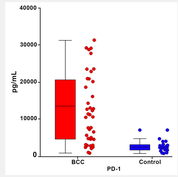


Figure 1b: PD-L1 levels of BCC patients vs healthy controls (*p*<0.0000)

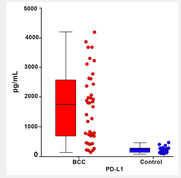


Figure 1c: LAG-3 levels of BCC patients vs healthy controls (*p*<0.0000)

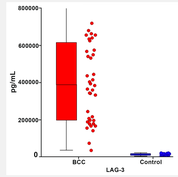


Figure 1d: CTLA-4 levels of BCC patients vs healthy controls (*p*<0.0000)

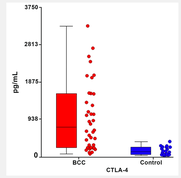


Figure 1e: TIM-3 levels of BCC patients vs healthy controls (*p*<0.0000)

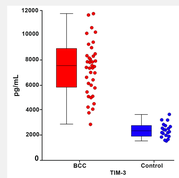


Figure 2. ROC curves of inhibitory immune checkpoints.

Figure 2a. ROC curve of PD-1 with AUC=0.87, confidence interval (95%): 73-95, *p*<0.0000

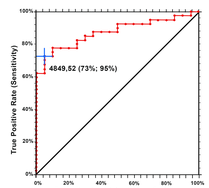


Figure 2b. ROC curve of PD-L1 with AUC=0.93, confidence interval (95%): 89-95, *p*<0.0000

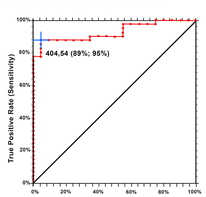


Figure 2c. ROC curve of LAG-3 with AUC=1.00, *p*<0.0000

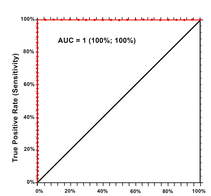


Figure 2d. ROC curve of CTLA-4 with AUC=0.89, confidence interval (95%): 73-95, *p*<0.0000

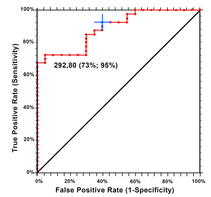


Figure 2e. ROC curve of TIM-3 with A UC=0.99, confidence interval (95%): 98-100, *p*<0.0000

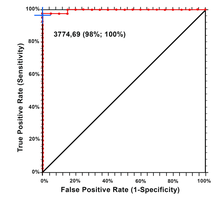


Figure 3. Correlation plots of significant correlations between TGF-β1 and other ICM plasma levels in BCC patients.

Figure 3a: Correlation of TGF-β1 and PD-1 in BCC patients (*p*<0.0000, Spearman 0.75)

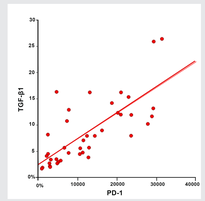


Figure 3b: Correlation of TGF-β1 and LAG-3 in BCC patients (p<0.0000, Spearman 0.80)

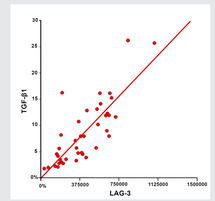


Figure 3c: Correlation of TGF-β1 and PD-L1 in BCC patients (*p*<0.0000, Spearman 0.76)

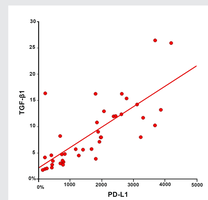


Figure 3d: Correlation of TGF-β1 and GIRTL in BCC patients (*p*<0.0000, Spearman 0.77)

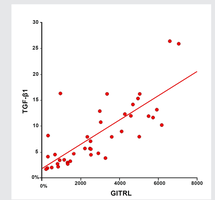


Figure 3e: Correlation of TGF-β1 and GITR in BCC patients (*p*<0.0000, Spearman 0.81)

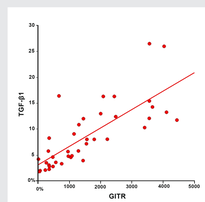
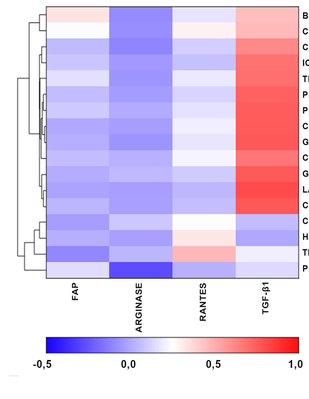


Figure 3. Clustered Heat Map.



Conclusions

- These seemingly novel findings not only identify the existence of significant systemic immunosuppression in BCC, but also underscore the therapeutic promise of immune checkpoint targeted therapy.
- The study demonstrates the potential of these proteins to serve as prognostic/predictive biomarkers in BCC.
- The therapeutic potential of triple targeting of PD-1 and TIM-3 or LAG-3 in this condition, as well as treatment with checkpoint inhibitors early in the course of the disease, is warranted.
- We found plasma levels of TGF-β1, as a biomarker for Tregs, showing significant positive correlations with GITR, GITRL, LAG-3 PD-1, PD-L1, CD80, and CD86.
- There were no correlations found between any of the ICMs and FAP, arginase or RANTES respectively.

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