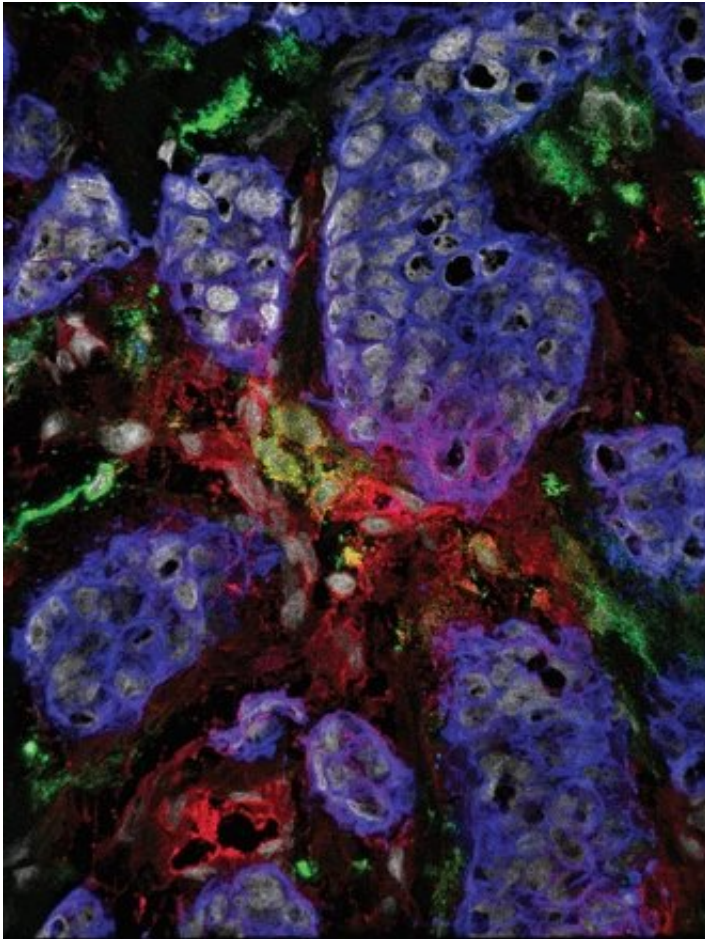


New way to target advanced breast cancers

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Human breast cancer tissue stained by immunofluorescence illustrates the interplay between secreted and surface-bound TGF β (red) expressed by cancer cells (blue), which primes tumor-infiltrating myeloid cells to produce IL1 β (green). This in turn will lead to chronic inflammation associated with breast cancer progression. Gray, nuclei. Credit: Jackson Laboratory

A cytokine signature found in certain kinds of breast cancer cells can not only serve as a diagnostic tool for HER2-negative cancers but also offer an effective treatment target.

A research team led by Karolina Palucka, M.D., Ph.D., a professor at The Jackson Laboratory (JAX), has collaborated with researchers at The Baylor Institute for Immunology Research to show that IL1b, a member of the interleukin 1 family of cytokines (proteins released by certain cells of the immune system) drives the inflammation often found in [cancer](#), and appears as an "IL1 signature" in women with HER2-negative [metastatic breast cancer](#).

"We found that IL1b orchestrates tumor-promoting inflammation in breast cancer," Palucka says, "and its presence corresponds with poor clinical outcomes. We show that it can be effectively targeted in patients using anakinra, a naturally occurring IL1 receptor antagonist."

Anakinra is already widely used to treat autoimmune and autoinflammatory diseases, and is being tested as an adjunct therapy to reduce the inflammation of [metastatic cancer](#), including [metastatic colorectal cancer](#). In the new study, 11 women with advanced metastatic HER2-negative [breast cancer](#) received anakinra treatment, and after just two weeks showed reduced gene expression of IL1b and other cytokines and signaling pathways.

The patients then received anakinra in combination with standard chemotherapeutics for HER2-negative cancers for a median duration of four months. Some patients reported less pain and increased quality of life during this combination treatment, and three of them are still alive.

The team's report appears as the cover article in the journal *Cancer Research*, along with a commentary by Charles A. Dinarello, Ph.D., of the University of Colorado Denver Anschutz Medical Campus, who

discovered, cloned and characterized the essential biology of a human "fever molecule," which was later named Interleukin-1 (IL-1).

"The study represents several years of dedicated research on cancer by Palucka and colleagues," Dinarello writes. "Although there are several advantages of knowing a transcriptional signature, including risk and prognosis, a real benefit is the exploitation of the signature to develop specific, targeted therapies. In the case of patients with cancer with IL-1 signature genes, one could simply block IL1. In fact, this is exactly what the study accomplished."

More information: *Cancer Research* (2018). [DOI: 10.1158/0008-5472](https://doi.org/10.1158/0008-5472)

Provided by Jackson Laboratory

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