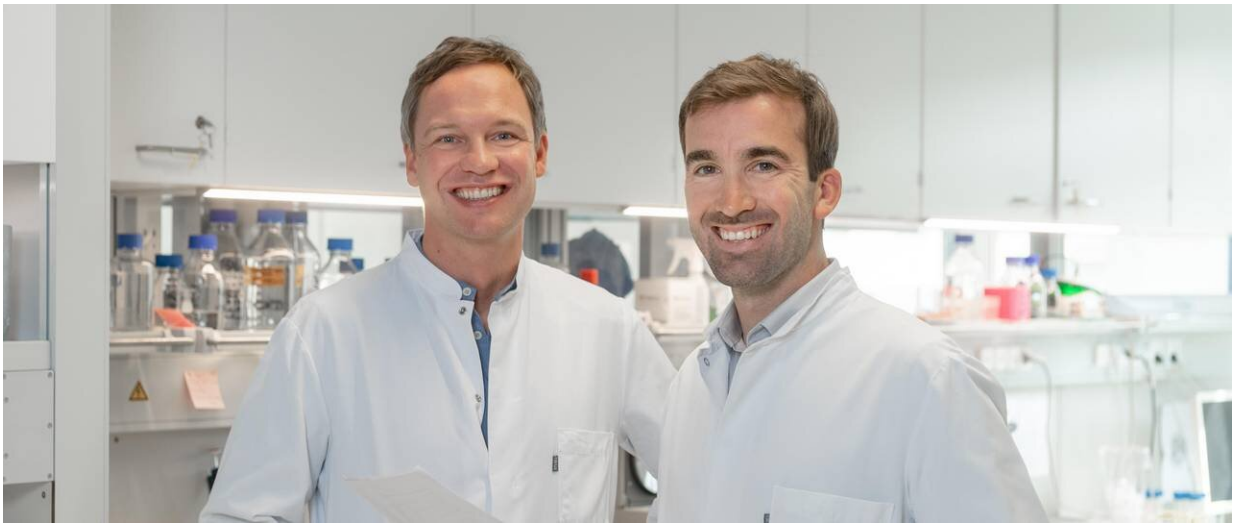


# Inactive receptor renders cancer immunotherapies ineffective

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Patients respond much better to immunotherapies based on checkpoint inhibitors when receptor protein RIG-I is active in cancer cells. This was shown lately by a team surrounding PD Dr. Simon Heidegger (right) and PD Dr. Hendrik Poeck (left). Credit: Andreas Heddergott / TUM

The aim of immunotherapies is to enable the immune system to fight cancer on its own. Drugs known as checkpoint inhibitors are already in clinical use for this purpose. However, they are only effective in about one-third of patients. Based on analysis of human tissue samples, a team from the Technical University of Munich (TUM) has now discovered one reason why this is so: An inactive receptor in cancer cells prevents

the drugs from reactivating the immune system.

An overactive [immune system](#) can be nearly as dangerous as an inactive one, triggering inflammation that attacks the body's own tissues. To counter this, the immune system has what are known as [checkpoint](#) molecules, which, when switched on, act like a brake on the immune system. However, [cancer cells](#) can exploit this mechanism: By switching on their checkpoint molecules, they are able to elude attacks by the immune system. The weakened immune response that results is then no longer robust enough to fight off the cancer cells.

A new approach to [cancer therapy](#) therefore involves the use of drugs known as checkpoint inhibitors. These substances release the "brake" applied by cancer cells, thus restoring the immune system's ability to combat cancer. Checkpoint inhibitors are already being used successfully in [skin cancer](#) and many other malignancies.

## **The RIG-I receptor is a key factor**

"Unfortunately, checkpoint inhibitors aren't effective in all patients. Thanks to our recent study, we now understand why that is the case in some forms of cancer, and using experimental approaches, we have even been able to reverse the situation," says Dr. Simon Heidegger, researcher in Medical Unit III at TUM and lead author of the paper published in *Science Immunology*.

RIG-I is a receptor protein that is known to play a role in the body's defense against viruses. Heidegger and a team headed by his colleague Dr. Hendrik Poeck have now discovered that RIG-I also plays a key role in cancer control. In a number of mouse models for skin, pancreatic and bowel cancer, they showed that mice with cancer cells in which RIG-I is active responded much better to checkpoint inhibitors than mice with RIG-I-inactive cancer cells. Fortunately, a drug already exists that

activates RIG-I, and it is already undergoing initial tests in clinical trials with humans. The team has used it successfully in mouse models. Mice that received the [drug](#) responded significantly better to treatment with checkpoint inhibitors.

## Human skin cancer samples confirm the findings

The team then studied around 450 tissue samples from skin cancer patients to determine what effect RIG-I activity in the patients' [cancer cells](#) had on their survival. In cases where RIG-I was active, the patients lived significantly longer despite their cancer. The team showed in 20 tested individuals that such patients also responded better to treatment with checkpoint inhibitors.

The researchers now plan to confirm their findings in large-scale trials on patients. "We hope to be able to use RIG-I as a marker as well for predicting how well a patient is likely to respond to therapy. This would avoid unnecessary treatments," says Heidegger. In addition, they plan to test drugs that activate the RIG-I signal pathway in other mouse models and to investigate the effects of additionally administered checkpoint inhibitors.

**More information:** Simon Heidegger et al, RIG-I activation is critical for responsiveness to checkpoint blockade, *Science Immunology* (2019). [DOI: 10.1126/sciimmunol.aau8943](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciimmunol.aau8943)

Provided by Technical University Munich

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