

Bench, bedside, toolbox: t-cells deliver on every level

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Decades of research have shed light on many aspects of T-cells, spawning a myriad of diagnostic and therapeutic applications in the process. Chief among those properties is the unique ability of T-cells to scan the intracellular protein content to detect anomalies in tissues, be it the presence of pathogens or cellular transformation. The tri-partite interaction between the T-cell receptor (TCR), its co-receptor CD4 or CD8, and peptide-major histocompatibility (pMHC) ligands determines the outcome of an encounter between a T-cell and an antigen presenting cell and can result in ignorance or trigger a cellular activation program central to adaptive immunity. Over the years, tremendous insights into the rules that govern this interaction have been gained at the molecular and cellular levels, resulting in the development of technologies and tools that improve our understanding of the dynamics of antigen-specific T-cell responses *in vivo* as well as therapeutic modalities aimed at harnessing the power of T-cells through vaccines, cellular therapies, and biologics. The selection of 18 articles that constitute this Research Topic reflects these advances in many ways and provides a snapshot of the current focus in the field, with an emphasis on the efforts made in order to translate our knowledge of T-cell biology into tools for therapy, diagnosis, and immune-monitoring.

From a fundamental point of view two primary research articles examine how T-cells discriminate between pMHC antigens and integrate signals that result in different cellular outcomes. Schaft et al. tested a panel of altered peptide ligands of human glycoprotein (gp)100 and identified a partial agonist that dissociates signaling networks downstream of TCR triggering ([1](#)). The altered peptide ligand they identified elicits cytotoxicity but negligible

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or no cytokine secretion nor NFAT-mediated transcription, an intriguing observation that appears related to the extent of binding by TCR and CD8 α and reveals the intricacies of signal transduction downstream of the TCR. In an extensive study of T-cell activation, van den Berg et al. examined the response of a human CD8⁺ T-cell clone against several agonists of different affinities for the TCR ([2](#)). Their results support a model of epitope discrimination at the cellular level based on the integration of TCR signals, whereby the sum of signals read by a T-cell determines the functional response, rather than by the individual properties of receptor-ligand interactions. These two reports further highlight the analog nature of signal processing in T-cells, which enables diverse functional outcomes based on the concatenation of input signals rather than a binary response mediated via a simple on/off switch mechanism.

Also in the domain of basic research the articles by Li et al. and Szomolay et al. offer comprehensive insights into the roles of the co-receptors CD4 and CD8. In the former article, the authors summarize the literature on the structural and biophysical properties of the pMHC/co-receptor interaction and discuss the implications on the topological organization of the entire antigen receptor machinery on the T-cell membrane, a parameter that likely influences the initiation and transduction of TCR signals ([3](#)). Szomolay et al. focus on the modulation of antigen recognition and ligand specificity by the co-receptor CD8 ([4](#)). Based on existing experimental data they formulate mathematical models that predict dynamic variations of T-cell response specificity and magnitude as a function of pMHC/CD8 binding kinetics and of CD8 expression levels on the cell surface, the latter phenomenon likely

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constituting an adaptive mechanism tuning responsiveness at different developmental stages. On the subject of antigen specificity, Wooldridge describes in details the extent of the cross-reactivity inherent to the TCR and the consequent degeneracy of T-cell antigen recognition ([5](#)). These parameters have clear implications when it comes to the pre-clinical development of T-cell based therapies, especially with respect to safety issues that relate to potential off-target effects.

Moving closer to translational research Burrows and Miles discuss the different parameters to consider when selecting TCRs for use in cellular therapy or as biologics ([6](#)). Again this article emphasizes the importance of assessing the antigen specificity and degeneracy profiles of therapeutic TCR candidates both in syngeneic and allogeneic systems. On the flip side of the TCR/pMHC interaction, Pentier et al. propose strategies to optimize T-cell epitopes in the context of therapeutic vaccination, including the design of synthetic antigen mimics that could circumvent the labile nature of native L - amino-acid peptides ([7](#)). Also relevant to the optimization of peptide ligands, Holland et al. provide fascinating insights into peculiar- and little-appreciated aspects of MHC class II epitope presentation, namely the influence of flanking residues that extend outside the MHC groove, on the interaction between the TCR and its antigen as well as T-cell activation ([8](#)).

A remarkable technological advance of molecular immunology has been the use of recombinant pMHC molecules to monitor T-cell responses by flow cytometry. Schmidt et al. review the development of these tools in detail from their initial description as monomeric reagents used to probe T-cell

clones by photo-affinity labeling to their popularization as tetramers and higher order multimers for accurate and detailed *ex vivo* analysis of polyclonal T-cell responses ([9](#)). The authors also give an extensive account of recent technical improvements made in the manufacture of “ switchable ” class I pMHC multimers for the isolation of “ untouched ” antigen-specific T-cells and class II pMHC molecules and the challenges inherent to antigen-specific analysis of CD4+ T-cell responses by flow cytometry. As further illustration of the great strides made in pMHC technology Evavold and colleagues summarize the groundbreaking 2-dimension adhesion frequency assay they have developed and that allows monitoring TCR/pMHC interactions in their natural membrane environment ([10](#)). They also define new ways this technology can be used to advance our understanding of T-cell biology, for instance the detection and characterization of elusive CD4+ T-cells.

A large part of the Research Topic focuses on T-cell based cellular cancer therapies, perhaps the most promising domain of therapeutic application of T-cell biology at the moment. This approach has seen recent remarkable clinical success and is currently actively pursued around the globe. Kerkar starts by giving a general overview of T-cell based therapies for cancer and other disease indications ([11](#)). In addition to classical T-cell re-direction using viral vectors expressing TCRs or chimeric antigen receptors (CARs) the author discusses different therapeutic strategies using T-cells as vehicles such as the delivery of cytokines to diseased tissues. Kunert et al. remind us of the recent clinical successes of T-cell adoptive therapies by offering a comparative overview of clinical trials evaluating different experimental

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therapies in development, including immune checkpoint blocking antibodies and small molecule inhibitors ([12](#)). The authors proceed to define what parameters likely determine the success rates of TCR gene therapy, from the choice of target antigens to the cues that influence T-cell fitness or pre-conditioning patient treatment, and suggest strategies to overcome current challenges in the field.

Since the vast majority of tumor-associated antigens are directly derived from self proteins most naturally occurring peripheral TCRs bind to tumor pMHC with low affinity compared to microbial epitopes. Consequently, antigen receptor engineering that seeks to optimize and improve the recognition of tumor epitopes by increasing the affinity of the TCR is an important focus in the field of cancer cellular therapies. Stone and Kranz review in detail the TCR affinity-optimization efforts to date, mostly based on *in vitro* protein evolution platforms such as yeast and phage display, highlighting the benefits of the approach in terms of enhanced anti-tumor reactivity but also its pitfalls, in particular risks of autoimmune adverse effects in the case of high-affinity TCRs cross-reacting with non-tumor self epitopes ([13](#)). The authors further suggest strategies to identify potential off-target cross-reactive epitopes during the pre-clinical development of affinity-optimized TCRs. On the same topic Zoete et al. argue in favor of a rational, structure-guided approach to TCR/pMHC affinity-optimization ([14](#)). The authors describe their *modus operandi* to this endeavor, which is based on the *in silico* modeling of mutations within the complementary determining region loops of the TCR based on solved and modeled structures of TCR/pMHC complexes. An important take home message of these articles is <https://assignbuster.com/bench-bedside-toolbox-t-cells-deliver-on-every-level/>

that affinity enhancement should be within the physiological range of affinities observed for natural TCRs as supra-normal affinities seem to both result in inefficient activation as well as enhanced cross-reactivity. However, with respect to cross-reactivity, this view is somewhat counterbalanced by the article of Cole et al. who report the first structure of a high-affinity TCR generated by random mutagenesis and isolated by phage display ([15](#)). This TCR only bears mutations within the hypervariable CDR3 β loop and owes its enhanced binding properties to additional contacts with the peptide rather than the MHC molecule, explaining the relative lack of increase in affinity for known cross-reactive ligands compared to the index epitope. Directed mutations that seek to mimic this design may be the way forward for TCR affinity-optimization.

Even though the articles of this topic focus heavily on the use of TCRs for cancer cellular therapy this shouldn't play down the promises of CARs, which have also shown spectacular clinical results. This small injustice is repaired thanks to the article of Hombach and Abken, who review recent CAR engineering principles intended to promote long-term persistence and functionality of re-directed T-cells *in vivo* by triggering co-stimulatory signaling pathways subsequent to antigen engagement ([16](#)).

In addition to receptor engineering, a complementary and promising avenue to improve the efficacy of T-cell based cancer cellular therapies lies in the inactivation of immune-suppressive mediators of the tumor milieu. Recent clinical successes obtained with blocking antibodies targeting CTLA-4 or PD-1 as monotherapies raise the question of whether combining such approaches

with T-cell adoptive transfer would provide additional clinical benefit, as it is hoped it will with vaccines. In accordance, Rufer and colleagues discuss TCR affinity-optimization along with other potential therapeutic strategies that include targeting co-inhibitory receptors with blocking monoclonal antibodies, impairing downstream inhibitory signaling and second messenger pathways with small molecule inhibitors or activating co-stimulatory receptors with agonistic antibodies ([17](#)). Generally speaking the combination of T-cell therapy with the inactivation of co-inhibitory receptors expressed by T-cells is a recurrent theme in the articles of the research topic and in the broader literature. The implementation of such therapeutic interventions is also a matter of discussion. Co-administration of blocking monoclonal antibodies or recombinant proteins with cellular therapies is usually the most popular option. However, recent progress in genome engineering technologies offers new angles for co-inhibitory receptor inactivation in the context of cellular therapies. Lloyd et al. briefly review the literature on protein-guided and RNA-guided endonucleases as a means to inactivate specific genes in human cells ([18](#)). They hypothesize that the co-delivery of anti-tumor antigen receptors with genome editing agents targeting immune checkpoint receptor genes may represent a cost-efficient and safe way of improving cancer ACTs without the need for combining different therapeutic modalities such as the adoptive transfer of cells as well as the infusion of biologics.

In summary, these 18 articles give an overview of several themes currently under investigation, and of their challenges, in the field of human T-cell biology. It is noteworthy that a large part of the Research Topic addresses <https://assignbuster.com/bench-bedside-toolbox-t-cells-deliver-on-every-level/>

applied aspects of T-cell immunology; this might be an indication that decades of intense fundamental research might be about to pay off and translate into effective treatments as well as viable commercial products.

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