Focusing and sustaining the antitumor CTL effector killer response by agonist anti-CD137 mAb

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B16-derived OVA-expressing melanomas resist curative immunotherapy with either adoptive transfer of activated anti-OVA OT1 cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) or agonist anti-CD137 (4-1BB) mAb. However when acting in synergistic combination, these treatments consistently achieve tumor eradication. Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes that accomplish tumor rejection exhibit enhanced effector function in both transferred OT-1 and endogenous CTLs. This is consistent with higher levels of expression of eomesodermin in CTLs and with confocal microscopy evidence for more efficacious tumor-cell killing. Combined immunotherapy of tumors monitored by intravitral live-cell two-photon microscopy reveals persistence of the OT1 CTL-effector phenotype over prolonged periods of time. Anti-CD137 mAb delayed loss of function with focused and confined interaction kinetics of OT-1 CTL with target cells lasting up to ten days post-transfer. The synergy of adoptive T cell therapy and anti-CD137 mAb thus results from in-vivo enhancement of effector functions.

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