

POSTER PRESENTATION

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Tumor mica status predicts the efficacy of immunotherapy with cytokine-induced killer cells for patients with gastric cancer

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Background

Accumulating evidence has demonstrated that cytokine-induced killer (CIK) cell immunotherapy may improve outcomes when used as an adjuvant to current standard treatment. Previous studies showed that cell signaling through MHC I-related Chain A (MICA)-Natural killer group 2, member D (NKG2D) results in CIK cells activation leading to cytolytic activities against tumor cells. In this study, we determine the relationship between the expression of MICA in gastric cancer tumors after D2 gastrectomy and the clinical outcome of a CIK containing adjuvant therapy.

Methods

From January 2009 to March 2012, ninety-five consecutive patients with gastric cancer after D2 gastrectomy who received adjuvant chemotherapy combined with CIK cell therapy were enrolled (Table 1). The MICA expression of their tumors was determined by immunohistochemistry (IHC). The IHC score of was obtained by adding the intensity and percentage scores.

Results

The MICA protein was detected mainly at the cell membrane and in the cytoplasm (Fig.1). High-expression of MICA protein, with IHC scores of 5-7, was documented in 38 of 95 tumor samples (40.0%). The MICA status was significantly association with the age and stage, $p=0.008$ and $p=0.023$, respectively (Table 2). Phenotypic analysis of NKG2D on *in vitro* expanded CIK cells showed that the percentage of NKG2D+ in CD3+/CD56+, CD3-/CD56+, and CD3+/CD8+ cells populations were $97.2\pm 1.4\%$, $97.9\pm 1.8\%$, and $95.6\pm 2.1\%$, respectively.

For the 95 patients, the median DFS was 42.0 months, 95% CI = 40.82-43.18 months, and median OS was 45.0 months, 95% CI = 41.82-48.18 months, the 3-year and 4-year DFS rates were 70.5% and 34.7%, respectively, and the 3-year and 4-year OS rates were 82.1% and 49.5%, respectively (Fig. 2A). For patient with high MICA expressing tumors the median DFS and OS were longer than for the patients with tumors with low expression of MICA; 46.0 months vs. 41.0 months ($p=0.027$), and 48.0 months vs. 42.0 months ($p=0.031$), respectively (Fig. 2B, Table 3). In a multivariate analysis, stage and MICA expression were independent prognostic factors for DFS and OS (Table 4).

Table 1

Variable		N	m DFS	p-value	m OS	p-value
Sex	Male	66	42.0	0.373	44.0	0.229
	Female	29	42.0		50.0	
Age	<65	67	41.0	0.588	48.0	0.464
	≥65	28	43.0		43.0	
Histological grade	G1-G2	48	43.0	0.480	48.0	0.556
	G3-G4	47	31.0		43.0	
Stage	II	44	50.0	0.001	51.0	0.006
	III	51	36.0		41.0	
Adjuvant Chemotherapy	Xelox, Folfox4	57	41.0	0.250	43.0	0.257
	PF	38	42.0		46.0	
CIK cycles	<5	54	40.0	0.046	42.0	0.075
	≥5	41	48.0		50.0	
MICA status	High	38	46.0	0.027	48.0	0.031
	Low	57	41.0		42.0	

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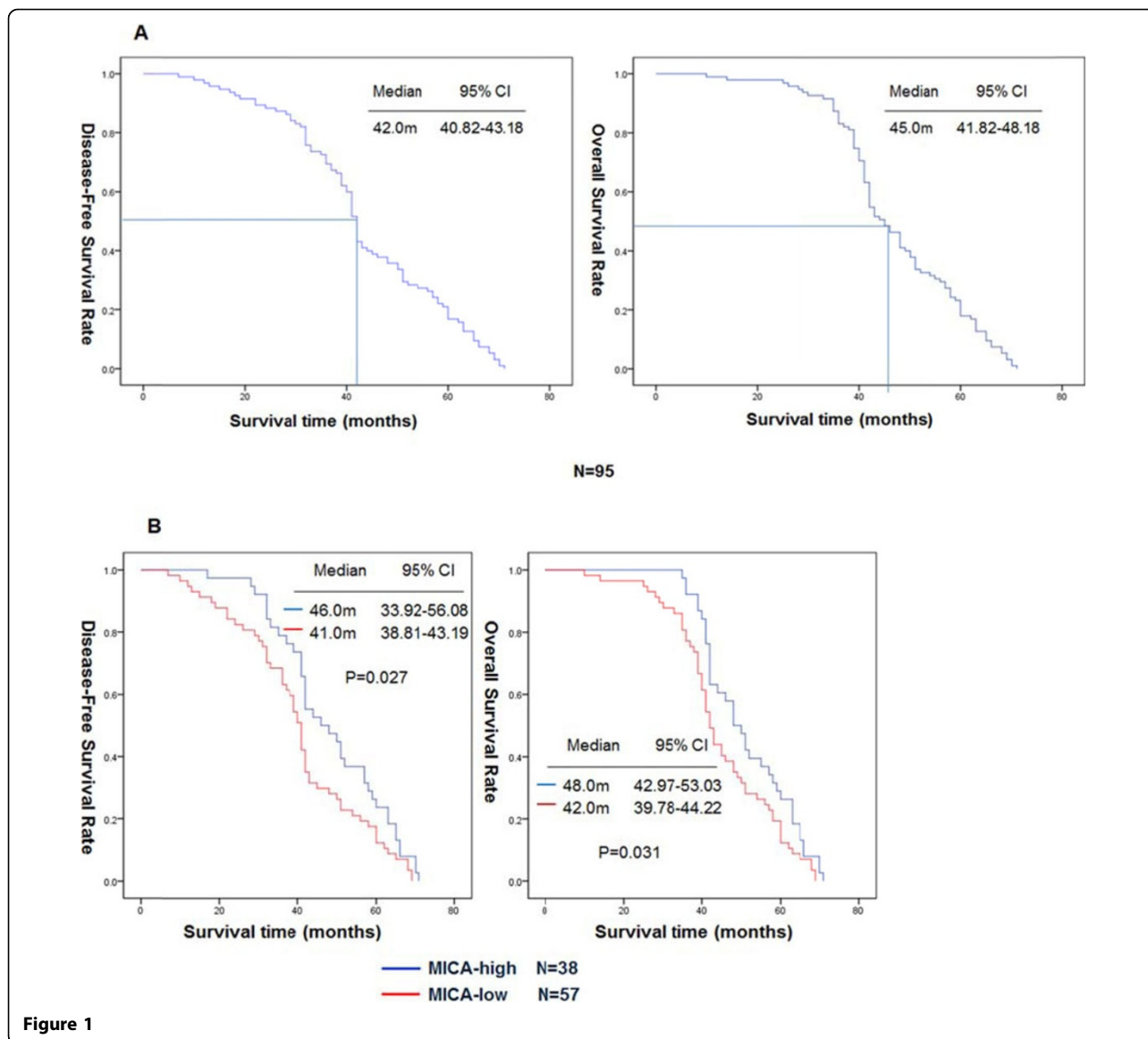


Table 2

Characteristics	Total95	MICA highN=38	MICA lowN=57	p-value
Sex	Male	25	41	0.524
	Female	29	16	
Age	<65	21	46	0.008
	≥65	17	11	
Histological grade	G1-G2	23	25	0.111
	G3-G4	15	32	
Stage	II	23	21	0.023
	III	15	36	
Adjuvant Chemotherapy	Xelox, Folfox4	25	32	0.347
	PF	13	25	
CIK cycles	<5	18	36	0.128
	≥5	20	21	

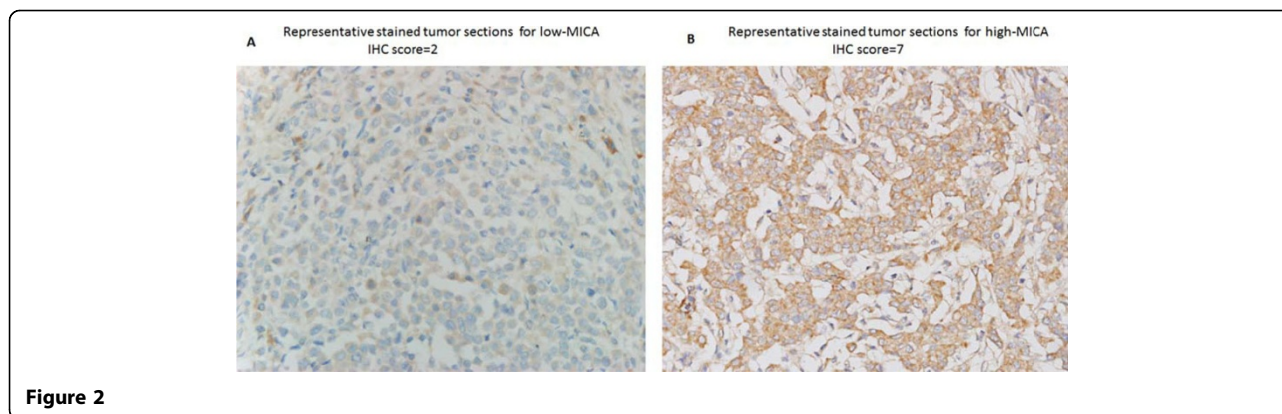


Figure 2

Table 3

Characteristics		Number	Constituent ratio
Sex	Male	66	69.5%
	Female	29	30.5%
Age	<65	67	70.5%
	≥65	28	29.5%
Histological grade	G1-G2	48	50.5%
	G3-G4	47	49.5%
Stage	II	44	46.3%
	III	51	53.7%
Adjuvant Chemotherapy	Xelox, Folfox4	57	60.0%
	PF	38	40.0%
CIK cycles	<5	54	56.9%
	≥5	41	43.2%

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Table 4

Variable	DFS			OS		
	P value	Hazard ratio	95%Ci	P value	Hazard ratio	95%Ci
Stage	0.001	1.915	1.270-2.886	0.010	1.713	1.138-2.577
MICA	0.035	1.578	1.033-2.409	0.040	1.557	1.020-2.376

Conclusion

Our findings show that adjuvant chemotherapy plus CIK therapy treatment is a promising modality for treating gastric cancer patients after D2 gastrectomy. Especially, those who have tumors with high-expression of MICA were more likely to benefit from such a treatment strategy. Subsequent studies in clinical trial cohorts will be required to confirm the clinical utility of these markers.

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