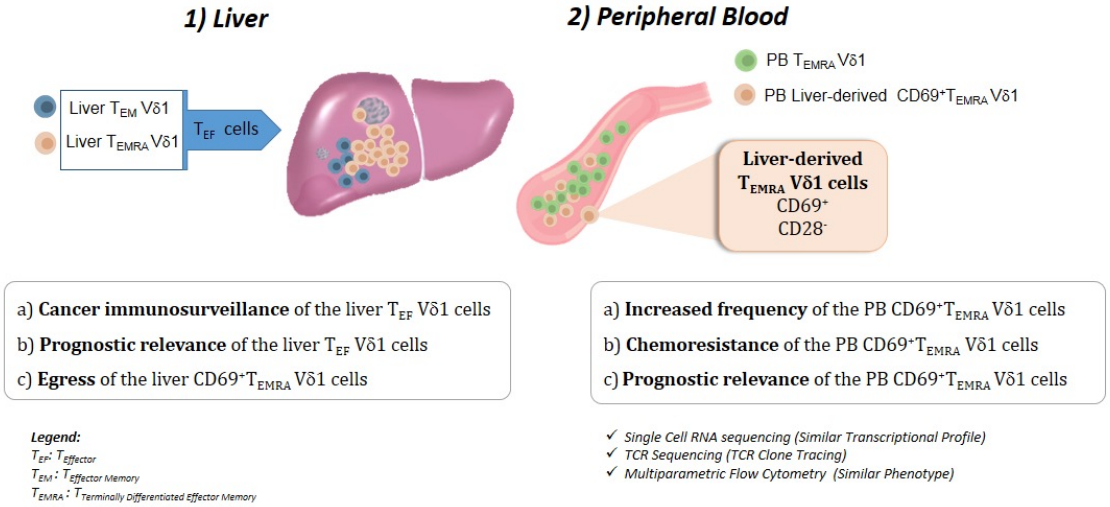
Intrahepatic CD69⁺ Vδ1 T cells re-circulate in the blood of metastatic colorectal cancer patients and limit tumor progression.



Bruni E. et al. - Graphical Abstract

Authors

Bruni E., Cimino M, Donadon M., Carriero R., Terzoli S., Piazza R., Ravens S., Prinz I., Cazzetta V., Marzano P. Kunderfranco P., Peano C., Soldani C., Franceschini B., Colombo F.S., Garlanda C., Mantovani A., Torzilli G., Mikulak J and Mavilio D.

Correspondence: *domenico.mavilio@unimi.it*

In Brief

- *The microenvironment of colon liver metastatic cancer (CLM) is characterized by a heterogeneous distribution of distinct subsets of Tumor Infiltrating (TI) γδ T lymphocytes (TILs) with high anti-tumor effector-functions.*
- *Intrahepatic CD69⁺Vδ1 T cells in CLM represent the predominant TIL subset that is also able to egress tumor and re-circulate in peripheral blood (PB).*
- *Higher frequencies of both TI and PB CD69⁺ T_{EMRA} Vδ1 cells predict better better clinical outcomes and longer overall survivals of CLM patients.*
- *The prognostic values of Vδ1 T cells in CLM are independent from neo-adjuvant chemotherapy and immunotherapy regimens.*