



# PRESS RELEASE

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## Allies or enemies of cancer: the dual fate of neutrophils

An international team including scientists from the UNIGE and Harvard has discovered a new type of immune cell whose action is essential for the success of immunotherapies.

**Why do cancer immunotherapies work so extraordinarily well in a minority of patients, but fail in so many others? By analysing the role of neutrophils, immune cells whose presence usually signals treatment failure, scientists from the University of Geneva (UNIGE), from Harvard Medical School, and from Ludwig Cancer Center have discovered that there is not just one type of neutrophils, but several. Depending on certain markers on their surface, these cells can either promote the growth of tumours, or fight them and ensure the success of a treatment. By boosting the appropriate factors, neutrophils could become great agents of anti-tumour immunity and reinforce the effects of current immunotherapies. These results can be read in *Cell*.**

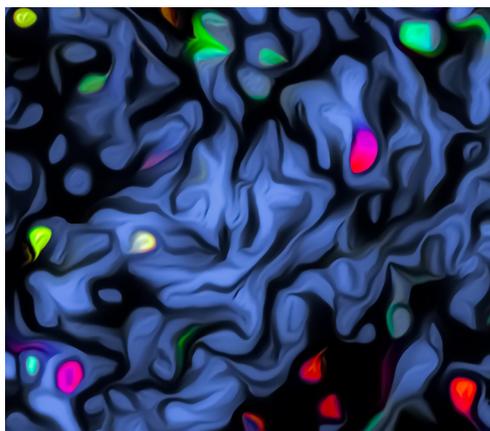
Immunotherapy involves activating immune cells - mainly T cells - to recognise and destroy cancer cells. While this treatment is very efficient for some patients, and sometimes even exceeds expectations, it is unfortunately not the case in most cases. “The reasons for these failures remain largely unknown,” says Mikaël Pittet, full professor at the UNIGE Faculty of Medicine, holder of the ISREC chair in immuno-oncology, director of the Centre for Translational Research in Onco-Haematology and member of the Ludwig Cancer Center, who directed this work. “This is why deciphering the immune components involved is key to develop more advanced treatments and make immunotherapies a real therapeutic revolution.”

Neutrophils are the most abundant immune cells in the blood and are very useful in infections or injuries by being quickly mobilised to the affected area and releasing antimicrobial factors. In the context of cancer, however, their presence is generally bad news as they promote vascularisation and tumour progression.

### Not one but several types of neutrophils

To understand the exact role of neutrophils in cancer, the scientists observed what happened when mice with lung or colorectal cancer were given anti-tumour treatments. In tumours that responded well to treatments, the number of neutrophils increased significantly.

“This first result was in contradiction with what was known about the role of neutrophils in cancer, pushing us to go further to understand why,” explains Allon Klein, associate professor of systems biology at Harvard Medical School, who co-directed this work. The Genevan



The image shows artistic rendering of a lung tumor nodule (in blue) infiltrated by various neutrophil types (shown in green, orange and red) including some (in red) that are expanded by immunotherapy and are required for tumor elimination.

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**High resolution pictures**

and American scientists developed novel experimental protocols to compare successful and unsuccessful cancer treatments, then to analyse individual cells of interest in greater detail. “We discovered that neutrophils are in fact much more diverse than previously thought. Those we observe in response to immunotherapies are very different from those detected in progressing tumours and carry distinct markers. Furthermore, if we block the response of these particular neutrophils, the benefits of the treatment disappear.” These results are even more surprising as the treatments administered did not directly target neutrophils, uncovering a previously unknown indirect effect.

Therefore, neutrophils do not constitute a homogeneous population but can be pro- or anti-tumour depending on the circumstances. Moreover, anti-tumour neutrophils seem to share with neutrophils fighting bacterial infection or repairing wounds a strong cytotoxic power, i.e. the ability to destroy other cells. Their capacity of generating and releasing molecules right into a tumour could thus be of therapeutic interest.

### **Favouring the good over the bad**

Neutrophils are produced in the bone marrow before circulating in the blood and tissues. “It seems that the fate of pro- or anti-tumour neutrophils is already determined in the bone marrow. Would it then be possible to manipulate them fight tumours? This what we now want to explore,” explains Mikaël Pittet. These promising results, which demonstrate that neutrophils can be mobilised to fight cancer, open the way to new therapeutic approaches that could make current immunotherapies much more effective.

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