

Personalized Immunology in Cancer: Paving the Way Towards a Better Quality of Life

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Conventionally, in specific diseases, patients receive similar therapies; relying on a "one size fits all" approach. The discovery of P5 (Predictive, Preventive, Personalized, Participatory, and psycho-cognitive) improves personalized diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis. Considering the high prevalence, mortality rate, and complexity of cancers, there is a critical necessity to choose specific and individualized therapies in each case. In this point of view, immunology has a vital role in the biological variability of the patient-to-patient system and tumor microenvironment heterogeneity. Thus, it is required to improve personalized immunology in various diseases and cancers as well. Notably, personalized immunology will develop personalized cancer treatments and improve clinical outcomes. In this study, we proposed to review the essential roles of personalized immunology in cancer personalized therapies. Also, we can suggest the transformation of P5 medicine into P6 medicine, with the sixth P standing for personalized immunology.

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INTRODUCTION

A conventional treating method in medicine is based on signs and symptoms. A so-called term "one size fits all" relates to this approach, and it does not take the patients into account individually [1]. As a consequence, the P4 medicine theory was proposed in 2010; containing "Predictive, Preventive, Personalized, and Participatory" components [2]. Gorini et al., transformed P4 medicine to P5 medicine in 2011. They announced the fifth P, which was the psycho-cognitive dimension, to consider the behavioral features of individuals, such as prevention

activities, interaction with healthcare workers, choosing a therapy among different treatments, and adherent to their selected treatment process [3]. The most examined field for personalized medicine is cancer. Common cancer treatment methods are chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and conservative surgery. It is worth noting that each cancer requires specific treatment. Hence, it is essential to be familiar with each tumor microenvironment, genetic mutations, immunological abnormalities, and signaling pathways to achieve the most

appropriate therapies for cancerous patients, separately. It seems that the mutations in tumors would not result in the same therapeutic outcomes in different patients with various genetical abnormalities. All of the patient-specific factors, such as inheritance, past medical histories, smoking, clinical and molecular heterogeneity, and various immune system will influence the dynamic of the tumor, so we cannot anticipate the successful clinical improvement in all patients. However, the application of personalized medicine and personalized immunology is more complicated for particular conditions, such as malignancies. The modern personalized cancer therapies are almost based on common genetic mutations and targeting conventional biomarkers in types of cancers. An example of this approach is imatinib, which is used to treat chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) with the BCR-ABL translocation [4]. The latest advances in technologies and bioinformatics could discover novel targeting biomarkers based on immunogenetical abnormalities in tumor cell lines and immunological characteristics of the patients. It is substantial for scientists to be accustomed to immunological variability in each patient, to obtain the most accurate therapy. Herein, according to the differences in immunology and genetics in patients, there will be a need to design personalized cancer treatment methods to improve the clinical outcomes. Hence, in this article, we proposed to define the effects of personalized immunology on cancer treatment.

P4 Medicine

All the individual-specific data would be achievable in the next ten years for the research activities to improve the predictive section of the P4 theory. Indeed, preventive medicine indicates that the focus of researches should be on diseases, not medicine. To evaluate the health state of each case, all the people should have a regular check-up for preventing specific disease progression. Personalized medicine believes that everyone is different in genome sequences and the environment. So monitoring for health-being and wellness should be performed individually based on patient-specific documents. The well-established opinion of personalized medicine is administered in diabetic patients in whom the dosage of insulin or their regimen could be set regarding the measured blood glucose level. Additionally, the process of

patient management is better to be patient-derived in participatory medicine. In short, the P4 medicine considers each patient separately to achieve the appropriate diagnosis and proper treatment choices. The P4 medicine and system biology endeavor to create novel advancements to overcome disease complexities, develop the health state, and decrease the costs of healthcare for individuals [5-8].

Personalized/Precision Medicine

One of the recent scopes in patients' management is personalized medicine which is being extended. The latest progression in personalized fields demonstrated that personalized medicine and precision medicine are equivalent and can be administered interchangeably; however, there are some trivial differences. The precision medicine method categorizes the population into different subsets; each subpopulation would be dissimilar regarding the predisposition to particular diseases. The subpopulation selection would be feasible by considering the variability of the patients and the mechanism of the diseases. It should be pointed out that the "personomics" term is essential to dedicate the specialized health care facilities for each individual [9]. Also, we should consider that all the personalized methods have to be more implementable; based on time schedules and cost-effectiveness for the cases [10]. Every single case is different in regards to its signs and symptoms; also, patients vary in style of living, environment, and genes. Furthermore, the studies have revealed that the response of the patients to certain drugs is not only at a different level in all individuals, but also it may have disadvantages in some patients. Researches represented that the progression of the personalized drug screening (PDS) approach could be able to target specific molecules in each patient. In addition, PDS can define targeted therapies even in diseases without distinct treatments. Moreover, the combination of PDS, genetics, and immunology would develop personalized therapeutic strategies [11, 12]. For instance, the response to antiretroviral therapy is not at the same level in HIV/AIDS patients. The documents have indicated the association between CCR5 gene polymorphisms and the natural resistance of the patients to HIV. Thus, recognizing the CCR5 gene polymorphisms, and genetic profile of the HIV/AIDS patients could help the scientists towards appropriate antiretroviral therapies. In this

way, the patients that are homozygous for the CCR5 gene are naturally resistant to HIV penetration, and HIV could not be able to enter the host immune cells [13, 14]. Researches have represented the HIV remission in “Berlin patient” and “London patient” after transplanting the homozygous CCR5 delta 32 bp allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell to them [15, 16]. These documents are indicating the stunning roles of CCR5 gene polymorphisms in HIV immunopathogenesis. There is a requirement for the genome and molecular analysis to determine personalized biomarkers associated with endotype (a subtype of a condition which is defined by a distinct functional or pathobiological mechanism), genotype, the complexity of diseases, and specific “omics” information. Although conventional immunology implicates in basic and clinical aspects, personalized immunology is based on targeting downstream practical molecular factors, extending personalized genetic biomarkers, and stratifying cases; based on “omics” data [17].

Immune-Oncology

Immune-related disorders, such as auto-immune diseases, infectious diseases, inflammatory conditions, atopic dermatitis, and psoriasis are being discussed in personalized immunology strategy [18, 19]. Furthermore, immune-oncology and personalized cancer medicine are novel issues in recent topics. Besides tumor proliferation, angiogenesis, and metastasis, some microscopic changes such as chromosomal abnormalities and genetic mutations cause tumor progression, so understanding the precise mechanisms of genetics and immunological signaling pathways of tumors would guide the physicians toward developing novel targeted therapies to destroy tumor cells without affecting adjacent and healthy tissues in each tumor microenvironment (TME) [17, 20].

Tumor microenvironment

TME is a complex cell-cell interaction that includes various types of cells; some of them are crucial for promoting the immune response against tumor proliferation, and some of the cells are acting as immunosuppressors. This situation provides a profound inter and intratumor heterogeneity, so the molecular discovery of each TME could improve the field of cancer treatment. Thus, personalized immunology would help to improve clinical

outcomes. The main goal of personalized treatment is targeting the proper molecules according to the patient-specific “omics” data. Thereby, there is an essential need to analyze the “omics” approach in each case including; immunoproteomics, immunogenomics, immune metabolomics, and immune personomics that are expressed in the personalized immunology. Taken together, the omics data analysis and whole-genome sequencing will assist the scientists to identify the different TMEs in every single case and also to discover personalized neo-antigen cancer vaccines. Likewise, single-cell DNA sequencing such as cancer stem cells and circulating cancer cells (CTCs) have the potentials to determine the TME heterogeneity and tumor invasion. Generally, the latest technologies could provide an approach to discover different omics data from a single cell of TME. Consequently, this method could enable researchers to determine the inter and intratumor heterogeneity, neo-antigen mutations, unusual signaling pathways, and all the immunopathological conditions that have occurred in individuals [21, 22]. Considerably, there are some cancer immunotherapy strategies including the blockage of immune-checkpoints, cancer vaccines, and adoptive cell therapy. Indeed, different TMEs can inhibit the anti-tumor immune responses that are various in each patient. Thus, further investigations are required to determine the anti-tumor immune responses toward designing more accurate personalized cancer immunotherapy approaches.

Immune-checkpoint inhibitors

The blockage of immune-checkpoints is the application of immunology in oncology. Studies have demonstrated that interaction between CD80/86 on DCs and the cytotoxic T-lymphocyte-associated protein 4 (CTLA-4) on T cells leads to some inhibitory signals to the T cells. Moreover, the interaction between the programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1) on activated T cells and its ligand (PD-L1) on tumor cells impairs the function and the proliferation of the T cells. Nowadays, one of the standard treatments in cancers is blocking the abovementioned immune-checkpoint inhibitors, such as PD-1, PD-L1, and CTLA-4 by monoclonal antibodies (mAbs). Notably, in 2011, an anti-CTLA-4 mAb (Ipilimumab) was approved by the FDA for treating melanoma [23]. Additionally, an anti-PD-1 mAb (Nivolumab) had demonstrated

appropriate responses in treating some solid cancers [24]. Nivolumab was approved in Japan for treating lung cancer and malignant melanoma. It is expected that the abovementioned approvals would happen for other types of cancers, such as lymphoma, bladder cancer, triple-negative breast cancer, and renal cell carcinoma (RCC). It should be noted that immune-checkpoints are different in each individual and TMEs; therefore, identifying the patients' genotypes and phenotypes would be practical. The cancer vaccines would act appropriately if they target the specific molecules in each case with their exclusive TME. Accordingly, targeting immune-checkpoint inhibitors could be a precious method in personalized immunotherapy [25].

Cancer vaccine

The documents have shown that the investigations for finding more efficient cancer vaccines are going on [26]. One of the recent discoveries in the cancer vaccine is the usage of dendritic cells. To improve the efficacy of dendritic cell-based vaccines, checking the subsets of dendritic cells in individuals will be required [19, 27]. It is worth noting that dendritic cell-based vaccines are the most powerful strategies in personalized immunotherapy which could be followed by personalized responses. Other studies have found cancer neoantigens that could be targeted by immunotherapy methods such as cancer vaccines. Cancer neoantigens are the results of mutations in somatic cells in each patient. Accordingly, increasing the knowledge about cancer neoantigens in each case is needed [20, 28]. Indeed, Exosomes are cell-free mediators of the immune system which act for intercellular connection. The administration of allogeneic exosome cancer vaccines would lead to a roadmap toward personalized immunology therapies [29, 30]. Some other studies demonstrated the therapeutic potentials of autologous heat shock protein (HSP) for cancer vaccines. HSPs can bind to the peptides and transporting them through the cells [25]. For cancer vaccine production, HSP-peptide complexes are isolated from resected tumors. In 2008, HSP-peptide complex-96 (HSPPC-96) was approved in Russia for early-stage kidney cancers [31]. Altogether, analyzing the patient-to-patient immune system variation would help scientists to

discover efficacious personalized cancer vaccines.

Adoptive cell therapy

One of the latest approaches in personalized immunotherapy is adoptive cell therapy (ACT) with the usage of tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes or T cells expressing chimeric antigen receptor (CAR). Equipped T cells with CAR (CAR T cells) are one of the novel immunotherapeutic approaches in personalized cancer treatment. In this strategy, the T cells that are obtained from each patient peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs), are genetically modified to express CAR on their cell surface. CAR is designed to target specific antigens in each TME. Of note, this approach has led to complete remission in some B cell lymphoid malignancies; however, many clinical trials in this field are going on to achieve prosperities in cancer therapeutic strategies [32-35].

Biomarkers

One of the most complicated fields in personalized immunology is various types of cancer. Notably, personalized cancer medicine would be effective in detecting more suitable biomarkers for immunotherapy usage and improving the clinical outcomes. Since finding appropriate biomarkers in the individual patient has a substantial role in personalized therapies. So, detecting the biomarkers with high efficiency is the fundamental approach in personalized cancer medicine [36]. The examples of administrating biomarkers in cancers are as follows: the usage of cancer antigen 19-9 (CA19-9) has shown to be useful in predicting the prognosis and recurrence of the tumor with 80% sensitivity and 90% specificity in pancreatic cancer models [37, 38]. Some of the other detectable markers in specific conditions are the application of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) in prostate cancer [39], carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA) in colorectal cancer [40], and CD20 in relapsed and/or refractory follicular lymphoma [41]. Moreover, we should consider that the measured levels of the proteomics will be influenced by the age of the patients, concomitant medical conditions, smoking, nationality, and inheritance [42, 43]. It seems that the simultaneous utilization of the biomarker analysis and individual immuno-genetical and pharmacogenetics analysis would be a considerable outlook in personalized cancer therapies (Figure.1).

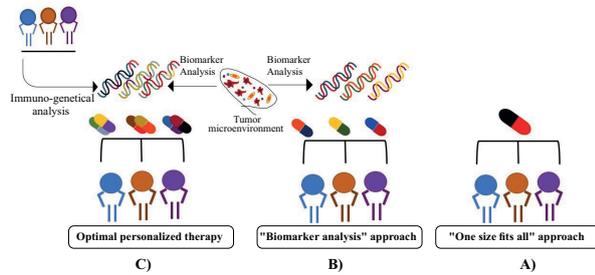


Figure 1: The Perspective on the Previous, Recent, and Personalized Immunology Treatment in Cancer

A) One size fits all approach: in this approach, all the patients receive similar drugs; B) Biomarker analysis approach: in this approach, the patients receive personalized drugs based on molecular analysis of the tumor microenvironment; C) Optimal personalized therapy: in this approach, patients receive the most accurate and specific therapies according to biomarker analysis of the tumor microenvironment and immune-genetical evaluation of the patients.

Tools

To date, scientists and clinicians have administered microarray analysis and next-generation sequencing (NGS) to determine the tumor cell progression, the exclusive inter and intratumor heterogeneity, the concomitant genetics, and epigenetics abnormalities in every single case. The mentioned tools could make a chance to promote personalized immunology in the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of the cancers [44, 45].

The Potential of Personalized Cancer Medicine and Its Limitations

The latest advancements in cancer field research have discovered the particular molecular pathways in each TMEs which could facilitate and expand the specific targeted therapies in each cancer. The ongoing studies on the genetics, immunological, and molecular pathways in the TME have led the researchers and scientists toward personalized cancer medicine. The targeted therapies will improve the outcomes of cancer treatment, patient survival, and quality of life. Studies have revealed that the specimens from different parts of the same tumor in patients have shown that some mutations in signaling pathways are identical, but some of them are unique in each microenvironment. So the exclusive mutations that influence the proliferation or the survival of the tumor cells would be advantageous in personalized cancer medicine. However, there are some obstacles in the progression process of personalized cancer medicine. Inter and intratumor heterogeneity is the

most challenging pitfall of cancer treatment which can affect the selection of the targeted molecules. Another problem in targeted therapy is inadequate tumor samples for determining the appropriate targeted therapy. Since the targeted molecules should be expressed in the majority of tumor cells and have a role in the proliferation of the cancer cells, it is so difficult to recognize the confined genes, cellular, and molecular markers, signaling pathways, and specific proteomics based on “omics” data analysis to be targeted by personalized immune gene therapy approach. Likewise, we should consider that the targeted metabolites may be unsteady, irreproducible, and unreliable. High economic costs, disunited, unregulated, non-digitalized, and continuously increasing data are other restrictions of personalized immunology applications. Indeed, there is insufficient information about mechanisms of the disease as well as various immune cells’ properties in exposure to environmental factors. Hence, the evaluation of the molecular characteristics in individual tumors and overcoming the existing limitations would assist the scientists to enhance personalized immunology in cancer treatment [17, 46].

CONCLUSION

Generally, the administration of immunotherapy is applied in the treatment of various human malignancies, auto-immune, infectious diseases, and inflammatory skin disorders. However, there are some boundaries in the usage of immunotherapy as a treatment method. Hence, there is a need to comprehend the whole genetics and epigenetics issues of individuals to go beyond the limitations. As mentioned earlier, there are some challenges and difficulties in the immunology field, in which the response of some patients to immunotherapy is low. The different responses of patients can be related to their specific TMEs which are expressing particular tumor antigens. Taken together, more studies and researches are required to improve personalized immunology in individuals. Personalized immunology will assess the scientists to distinguish patient-specific molecular mechanisms in particular diseases. Categorizing the population watchfully would be so beneficial towards personalized immunology and personalized treatment. Personalized immunology is a precious chance to promote human well-being; thus, the advantages of this approach will guarantee personalized treatment

and our healthiness, accordingly. Furthermore, one of the points of view in the improvement of personalized medicine could be suggesting personalized immunology as the sixth P of the previous theories (Figure 2).

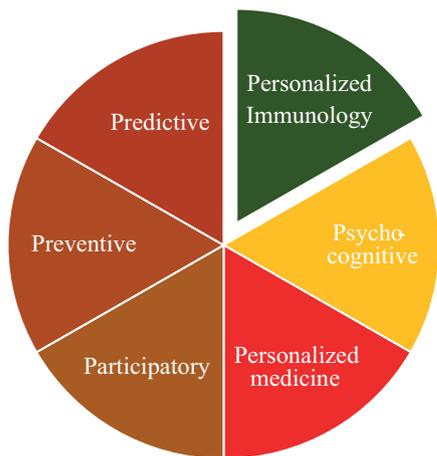


Figure 2: Personalized immunology as the sixth P of the previous P5 theory

Up to now, many therapeutic trials have been designed in mouse and human models to recognize and envision patient-to-patient system biology variability, as well as inter and intratumor heterogeneity. These trials promote personalized immunology toward more successful therapies in various types of malignancies. Notably, personalized cancer medicine will have a higher price; however, maybe it is the only way to escape from unnecessary treatments, inappropriate costs, and to achieve better survival and quality of life.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

ETHICS APPROVAL

This review article contains no ethical consideration.

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