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The presence of intraepithelial CD45RO + cells in resected lymph nodes with metastases from NSCLC patients is an independent predictor of disease-specific survival

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Background: Operable non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients whose tumours have spread to regional or central lymph nodes at the time of diagnosis have dismal prognoses compared with those who have limited disease. The current TNM staging system for NSCLC poorly distinguishes patients with lymph-node metastases who will succumb to, and those who will eventually be cured from, their disease. This novel study: (1) evaluates the presence of different subsets of intraepithelial tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) in lymph nodes with metastases from NSCLC patients; (2) explores the impact of intraepithelial TILs in lymph nodes on survival; (3) correlates their presence with both intraepithelial and stromal TILs in their corresponding primary tumours.

Methods: Metastatic lymph-node tissue from 143N + NSCLC patients was collected and tissue microarrays were constructed. Immunohistochemistry was used to evaluate the presence of intraepithelial CD3 +, CD4 +, CD8 +, CD20 + and CD45RO + TILs and their impact on survival.

Results: A high level of intraepithelial CD45RO + TILs in lymph-node metastases from N + NSCLC patients was an independent positive prognostic factor for disease-specific survival in all patients (HR = 0.58, $P = 0.029$) and in squamous cell carcinoma (HR = 0.31, $P = 0.006$), but not in adenocarcinoma patients.

Conclusions: The presence of intraepithelial CD45RO + cells in lymph-node metastases from N + NSCLC patients predicts favourable disease-specific survival and outperforms the established TNM staging system in the SCC subgroup.

Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) constitutes one of the most severe forms of cancer with the highest annual death-counts (Siegel *et al*, 2014). NSCLC is staged according to tumour size (T), nodal involvement (N) and the presence of metastases (M), combined into the American Joint Committee on Cancer/Union

Internationale Contre le Cancer (AJCC/UICC)TNM staging system for lung cancer (Goldstraw *et al*, 2007). The TNM system has hitherto proven to be robust, and remains the best predictor of patient outcomes. Thus, providing the best platform for treatment decision-making in NSCLC. Clinical stage I-IIIa NSCLC patients

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are considered candidates for surgical resection, although the prognoses vary highly within this cohort (Goldstraw *et al*, 2007). Stage I patients have limited tumours and no nodal metastases (N0). Stage IIA-IIIa includes patients with T1-T4 tumours. Most, but not all, patients within these stages will be node positive (N+) (Goldstraw *et al*, 2007). As a consequence, both T2bN0 and T2aN1 tumours are classified as the same pStage although they may represent two different clinical problems: the former with extended local infiltration causing problems in obtaining negative surgical margins and the latter having acquired the ability to enter the lymphovascular system with increased chance of regional or distant metastasis.

Extensive efforts are invested in finding tumour intrinsic biomarkers able to predict: (1) the natural course of NSCLC as a disease and (2) the chance of recurrence once the primary tumour and resectable lymph-node metastases have been removed (Kerr *et al*, 2014). However, only a few studies have produced reliable prognostic biomarkers able to assist treatment decision-making whereof none have been able to supplement or surpass the TNM staging system regarding NSCLC prognostication in a curative setting (Kerr *et al*, 2014). Nevertheless, recent advances in tumour immunology have indicated the presence of TILs to have an important role in the regulation and development of malignant neoplasms (Galon *et al*, 2013; Donnem *et al*, 2015). This seems to be a universal concept, demonstrated for several types of cancer including NSCLC, breast- and colorectal cancer (Galon *et al*, 2013). In colorectal cancer, a worldwide task-force has initiated a large-scale study to investigate whether the prognostic impact of an immunoscore holds true in a prospective setting; and in breast cancer, guidelines for the evaluation of TILs have been proposed (Galon *et al*, 2014; Salgado *et al*, 2014). Regarding lung cancer, our group is initiating a large national prospective trial and is currently evaluating different TIL subsets for inclusion in an immunoscore for NSCLC (Donnem *et al*, 2015).

Simplified, TILs can be divided into four subsets, namely, (1) effector cells, (2) memory cells, (3) regulatory cells and (4) other TILs, each subset expressing distinctive surface receptors. Although both intraepithelial and/or stromal CD3+ (pan-lymphocyte marker, Al-Shibli *et al*, 2010; Schalper *et al*, 2015), CD8+ (cytotoxic, Al-Shibli *et al*, 2008; Donnem *et al*, 2015; Schalper *et al*, 2015), CD4+ (T helper, Al-Shibli *et al*, 2008; Schalper *et al*, 2015) and CD20+ (B cell, Al-Shibli *et al*, 2008; Schalper *et al*, 2015) TILs have been established as positive indicators of prognosis in NSCLC, little is known of intraepithelial TILs in metastatic lymph nodes from N+ NSCLC patients. This study (1) evaluates the presence of different subsets of intraepithelial tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) in lymph nodes with metastases from NSCLC patients; (2) explores the impact of intraepithelial TILs in lymph nodes on survival; (3) correlates their presence with both intraepithelial and stromal TILs in their corresponding primary tumours.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients and clinical samples. An unselected population of 172 patients with N+ NSCLC resected in 1990–2010 at the University Hospital of North-Norway and Nordland Hospital were included in this study. This represents a subpopulation of a cohort comprising 536 unselected stage IA-IIIa NSCLC patients previously described by our group (Kilvaer *et al*, 2015). Of these 172 patients, 39 did not have adequate paraffin-embedded tumour specimens from tumour-positive lymph nodes, leaving 143 patients available for analyses.

This report includes follow-up data as of 1 October 2013. The median follow-up of survivors was 71 months (range 34–199).

Tissue micro-array construction and immunohistochemistry. All lymph-node samples were reviewed by an experienced pathologist (SAS or KAS). The most representative area containing tumour tissue was marked on the haematoxylin and eosin slide and sampled for tissue micro-array (TMA) blocks. The TMAs were assembled using a tissue-arranging instrument (Beecher Instruments, Silver Springs, MD, USA). The methodology is well documented (Bremnes, 2002). Two duplicate cores from each patient were included in the TMAs. In case of more than one available positive LN, the one deemed most suitable for TMA by the pathologist was chosen. Multiple 4- μ m sections were cut with a Micron micro-tome (HM355S).

The immunohistochemistry (IHC) procedures for the investigated markers are supplied in Supplementary Table S1. Briefly, all assays were performed on the Ventana Discovery Ultra or XT automated immunostainers (Ventana Medical Systems, Tucson, AZ, USA) with different procedures for each marker.

Scoring of IHC. Representative and viable tissue sections were reviewed using a Leica DM 2500 microscope (Leica Microsystems Ltd., CH9435 Heerbrugg, Switzerland). On the basis of initial review, author Al-Saad established a semi-quantitative score for each marker. The TMA slides were scored for CD3+, CD4+, CD8+, CD20+ and CD45RO+ intraepithelial TILs by two of the authors (MRK and EEP or MRK and RJ). Intra-epithelial TILs were defined as TILs clearly interacting with, or surrounded by malignant epithelial cells. A five-category scale with the following levels was used to score the TMA cores according to percentage of positive cells compared with the total number of cells in the intra-epithelial compartment and divided into five groups: 0 = <1%, 1 = 1–5%, 2 = 6–25%, 3 = 26–50% and 4 = >50%. When assessing a given core, the observers were blinded to each other, clinical variables and outcome.

High expression was defined as \geq 1% positive cells for CD3, CD4 and CD20 and >5% positive cells for CD8 and CD45RO. Cutoffs for CD3, CD4, CD8 and CD20 were chosen based on previously defined cutoffs for TIL expression in the primary tumour of the same cohort. Cutoff for CD45RO was based on a minimal *P*-value approach.

Statistical methods. All statistical analyses were conducted using RStudio 0.98.486 with R version 3.2.2 (R Core Team, 2014) and libraries 'survival' (Therneau and Grambsc, 2000), 'car' (Fox and Weisberg, 2011), 'ggplot2' (Wickham, 2009), 'gridExtra' (Auguie, 2012), 'Hmisc' (Jr FEH and Charles Dupont, 2015) and 'irr' (Gamer *et al*, 2012).

The IHC scores from each observer were compared for interobserver reliability using a two-way random effects model with absolute agreement definition and Cohen's kappa-statistics with equal weights. The intraclass correlation coefficient (reliability coefficient) and Cohen's kappa were obtained from these results.

The Chi-square and Fischer's exact tests were used to examine the association between molecular marker expression and clinicopathological variables. Spearman's rank-correlation was used to examine between marker correlations. Owing to the large number of correlation analyses, Bonferroni corrections were conducted for these analyses.

Univariable survival analyses were done using the Kaplan–Meier method. Statistical difference between survival curves was assessed by the log-rank test. Disease-specific survival (DSS) was defined as the time from diagnosis to cancer-related death. Multivariable analysis, using the Cox proportional hazards model, was carried out to assess the independent value of pretreatment variables in the presence of other variables. Only variables with *P*<0.25 from the univariate analyses, or deemed important, were explored in multivariable analyses.

The significance level used was *P*<0.05.

Ethical clearance. This study was approved by the Regional Committee for Medical and Health Research Ethics (Northern Norway, UNN; protocol ID: 2011/2503) and the need for patient consent waived. The collection and storing of the clinical database was approved by the National Data Inspection Board. The reporting of clinicopathological variables, survival data and biomarker expressions was conducted in accordance with the REMARK guidelines (McShane *et al*, 2006).

RESULTS

Clinicopathological variables. Clinicopathological variables are summarised in Table 1. Median age at diagnosis was 66 years. Twenty-seven percent of the patients were female and ninety-two percent had a performance status ≤ 1 . All patients underwent surgical resection; 52% received a wedge or lobectomy and 48% a pneumonectomy. The histological distribution comprised 91 (53%) squamous cell carcinomas (SCC), 68 (40%) adenocarcinomas (ADC) and 13 (8%) undifferentiated carcinomas (NOS). In all, 27% of the patients received adjuvant radiotherapy alone, 18% chemotherapy alone and 5% both adjuvant radiotherapy and chemotherapy.

Expression of CD3+, CD4+, CD8+, CD20+ and CD45RO+ cells in resected lymph nodes of LN+ NSCLC patients, their correlations and inter-observer variability. In all observed cores, the malignant epithelial cells either dominated the entire core or grew in a lens shape from the capsule of the LN. Intraepithelial TILs were distinguished from normal lymphocytes based on histological evaluation of spatial location of the TILs. A minority of LN metastases incorporated stromal areas comparable to the original tumour. Unfortunately, it was not possible to determine where this stromal area stopped and the normal lymphatic tissue started using the available methods. Hence, this finding was not explored further in the current study. CD3, CD4, CD8, CD20 and CD45RO were expressed on the surface and in the cytoplasm of immune cells (Supplementary Figure S1). Between-scanner agreement was excellent with ICC > 0.80 for all markers (Supplementary Table S2).

After Bonferroni correction, no significant associations between intraepithelial TILs and clinicopathological variables were discovered (Supplementary Table S3). There were extensive correlations between CD3+, CD4+, CD8+, CD20+ and CD45RO+ intraepithelial TILs in lymph-node metastases while no significant correlations to their stromal and intraepithelial counterparts in the primary tumours were observed (Supplementary Table S4).

Univariable analyses. Table 1 summarises the clinicopathological variables and their impact on disease-specific survival (DSS). Increasing tStage, nStage, pStage and the presence of vascular infiltration were significant negative prognostic indicators of DSS in the overall cohort and in the SCC subgroup. Only tStage and age ≤ 65 were significant negative prognostic factors in the ADC subgroup.

Table 2A and Supplementary Figure S2 summarise the investigated markers, their impact on DSS in the overall cohort and in the SCC and ADC subgroups. The presence of CD45RO+ TILs was a significant positive prognostic factor in the overall cohort (HR = 0.58, $P = 0.024$) and in the SCC subgroup (HR = 0.31, $P = 0.003$), but not in the ADC subgroup (Figure 1).

Multivariable analyses. Table 2B summarises the multivariable models for DSS in the overall cohort and in the SCC subgroup. The presence of CD45RO+ cells (HR = 0.58, $P = 0.029$) and tStage were significant independent indicators of DSS in the overall cohort, while only the presence of CD45RO+ cells (HR = 0.31,

$P = 0.006$) was a significant independent indicator of DSS in the SCC subgroup.

DISCUSSION

The lymphatic system comprises a network of ducts and nodules able to drain excess fluid and waste products due to cellular breakdown, inflammation or infection from the peripheral tissues (Alitalo, 2011). As a consequence, the lymphatic fluid filtered through secondary lymphoid organs (SLOs), such as lymph nodes, is rich in potential antigens which is why adaptive immune responses are initiated here (Alitalo, 2011). Recent discoveries and novel treatment strategies have emphasised the adaptive immune-system's role in cancer development and control (Schreiber *et al*, 2011; Galon *et al*, 2013). Strong evidence support a theory of a multi-step interaction between the immune-system and initiation of cancer, leading to (1) elimination of cancer cells, (2) equilibrium and containment of the developing cancer or (3) cancer cells' evasion of the immune-system and subsequent clinical cancer with the potential of locally advanced disease or distant metastases (Schreiber *et al*, 2011; Galon *et al*, 2013). In metastatic NSCLC, therapy with immune-checkpoint inhibitors has recently proven a feasible option, with durable responses seen in some patients (Borghaei *et al*, 2015; Brahmer *et al*, 2015; Garon *et al*, 2015). These studies provide circumstantial evidence for an ongoing, although in-efficient, immune response in the metastatic sites, which can be further exploited. What initiates, drives and controls these responses remains largely unknown, but immune cells are undoubtedly involved. We hypothesised that immune cell infiltration into lymph-node metastases would prove prognostic in N+ NSCLC patients.

NSCLC patients presenting with lymph-node metastases comprise a group whose expected outcome is adverse compared with those with N0 disease. This is reflected in the AJCC/UICC TNM staging where N+ translates into more advanced stage and worse survival compared with N0 (Goldstraw *et al*, 2007). If assessed as resectable, then patients with stage II-IIIa disease undergo treatment with curative intent, though the majority eventually succumb to their disease. In this study, we observe that intraepithelial CD45RO+, and not CD3+, CD4+, CD8+ or CD20+, TILs in the metastatic lymph nodes, represent an independent positive prognostic factor in this patient group.

With the exception of T memory-stem cells, CD45RO is generally considered to mark all subsets of memory T-cells, including those of the bone marrow and SLOs, circulating and tissue-resident subtypes (Farber *et al*, 2013). Memory T cells are known to undergo proliferative expansion upon re-stimulation with antigen and thus soliciting a robust immune response (Farber *et al*, 2013). Whether memory T cells develop and become activated in the NSCLC patient's lymph nodes, travel from the primary tumours or derive from the tertiary lymphoid structures (TLS), remains unknown. They may arise in the lymph nodes before the arrival of tumour cells due to exposure to tumour antigens from apoptotic or necrotic tumour cells (Figure 2A) or they may form after the arrival of tumour cells (Figures 2B and C). It would be highly interesting to further elucidate these mechanisms through studies in patient sentinel node biopsies.

While 26% and 51% of patients in the CD45RO- group succumb to their disease within the first 12 and 24 months after diagnosis, this was seen in only 16% and 33% in CD45RO+ group. In the SCC subgroup, this was more pronounced, with 27% and 56% and 5% and 19% lung cancer-specific deaths after 12 and 24 months in the CD45RO- and CD45RO+ groups, respectively. Experiments show naive T cells may survive for several years while memory T cells have a half-life of 1–12 months (Farber *et al*, 2013).

Table 1. Clinicopathological variables as predictors of disease-specific survival in LN + NSCLC patients in the overall cohort and stratified into the SCC and ADC subgroups (univariate analyses, log-rank test, N = 172, 91 and 68, respectively)

	All					SCC					ADC				
	N (%)	5Y	M	HR (95% CI)	P	N (%)	5Y	M	HR (95%CI)	P	N (%)	5Y	M	HR (95%CI)	P
Age															
≤65	80 (47)	29	24	1	0.591	43 (47)	45	33	1	0.384	34 (50)	5	23	1	0.008
>65	92 (53)	34	27	0.9 (0.62–1.32)		48 (53)	33	25	1.26 (0.74–2.16)		34 (50)	40	47	0.46 (0.25–0.83)	
Gender															
Female	46 (27)	34	44	1	0.280	15 (16)	43	28	1	0.967	25 (37)	32	44	1	0.122
Male	126 (73)	30	24	1.27 (0.84–1.92)		76 (84)	39	25	1.02 (0.5–2.07)		43 (63)	17	24	1.62 (0.9–2.94)	
ECOG															
0	97 (56)	31	27	1	0.854	45 (49)	33	21	1	0.519	43 (63)	29	43	1	0.206
1	61 (35)	34	23	1.12 (0.74–1.68)		38 (42)	44	33	0.94 (0.54–1.63)		20 (29)	14	15	1.62 (0.82–3.22)	
2	14 (8)	38	25	0.97 (0.43–2.18)		8 (9)	57	NA	0.44 (0.16–1.24)		5 (7)	25	17	2.02 (0.45–9.13)	
Smoking															
Never	5 (3)	0	14	1	0.094	3 (3)	0	12	1	0.252	2 (3)	0	15	1	0.266
Previous	103 (60)	31	29	0.36 (0.07–1.86)		53 (58)	39	29	0.33 (0.03–3.75)		43 (63)	18	25	0.4 (0.04–3.93)	
Present	64 (37)	35	25	0.34 (0.06–1.8)		35 (38)	43	28	0.31 (0.03–3.59)		23 (34)	32	36	0.32 (0.03–3.17)	
Weight loss															
<10%	154 (90)	32	25	1	0.477	81 (89)	40	28	1	0.593	61 (90)	26	27	1	0.410
≥10%	18 (10)	16	15	1.25 (0.63–2.48)		10 (11)	44	11	1.28 (0.46–3.56)		7 (10)	0	15	1.43 (0.53–3.84)	
Surgical procedure															
Wedge/Lobectomy	89 (52)	32	41	1	0.326	38 (42)	41	28	1	0.970	45 (66)	26	43	1	0.116
Pulmonectomy	83 (48)	31	20	1.21 (0.82–1.78)		53 (58)	38	21	1.01 (0.59–1.73)		23 (34)	20	15	1.62 (0.83–3.19)	
Margins															
Free	148 (86)	34	27	1	0.195	77 (85)	42	28	1	0.364	59 (87)	25	27	1	0.626
Not free	24 (14)	16	23	1.41 (0.78–2.53)		14 (15)	26	25	1.37 (0.64–2.94)		9 (13)	0	23	1.24 (0.49–3.15)	
T stage															
IA	12 (7)	89	127	1	0.009	6 (7)	100	127	1	0.026	6 (9)	83	NA	1	0.018
IB	21 (12)	25	28	6.43 (3–13.76)		9 (10)	44	33	4.95 (1.64–14.87)		9 (13)	0	24	9.99 (3.26–30.62)	
IIA	69 (40)	34	25	6.58 (3.56–12.15)		36 (40)	42	29	6.22 (2.58–15)		30 (44)	23	24	8.14 (3.49–18.98)	
IIB	29 (17)	21	20	7.99 (3.84–16.62)		18 (20)	21	16	9.5 (3.4–26.52)		10 (15)	22	47	5.28 (1.88–14.8)	
III	37 (22)	18	16	9.1 (4.45–18.61)		19 (21)	33	17	7.06 (2.55–19.56)		13 (19)	0	12	14.51 (4.71–44.69)	
IV	4 (2)	0	15	15.61 (2.52–96.52)		3 (3)	0	10	27.6 (1.37–556)						
N stage															
1	118 (69)	36	35	1	0.035	73 (80)	45	35	1	0.010	39 (57)	25	30	1	0.542
2	54 (31)	21	19	1.52 (0.99–2.34)		18 (20)	18	13	2.14 (1.02–4.51)		29 (43)	23	24	1.2 (0.65–2.22)	
P stage															
IIA	72 (42)	44	43	1	0.016	43 (47)	55	71	1	0.035	26 (38)	28	30	1	0.416
IIB	16 (9)	32	28	1.27 (0.66–2.46)		12 (13)	31	19	1.59 (0.7–3.61)		4 (6)	38	47	0.67 (0.21–2.09)	
IIIA	84 (49)	19	17	1.79 (1.19–2.68)		36 (40)	23	15	2.09 (1.15–3.83)		38 (56)	11	24	1.37 (0.74–2.53)	
Histology															
SCC	91 (53)	39	25	1	0.869										
ADC	68 (40)	23	25	1.1 (0.74–1.65)											
NOS	13 (8)	17	19	1.12 (0.52–2.41)											
Differentiation															
Poor	94 (55)	25	24	1	0.417	41 (45)	32	20	1	0.399	40 (59)	19	27	1	0.851
Moderate	68 (40)	38	33	0.84 (0.57–1.25)		45 (49)	46	35	0.75 (0.43–1.31)		23 (34)	24	21	0.96 (0.51–1.81)	
Well	10 (6)	43	41	0.56 (0.25–1.26)		5 (5)	38	41	0.47 (0.15–1.43)		5 (7)	60	NA	0.66 (0.2–2.22)	
Vascular infiltration															
No	128 (74)	37	30	1	0.018	68 (75)	46	35	1	0.007	54 (79)	22	24	1	0.808
Yes	43 (25)	18	18	1.65 (1.02–2.68)		23 (25)	17	18	2.16 (1.05–4.44)		13 (19)	30	36	0.91 (0.43–1.92)	
Missing	1 (1)										1 (1)				

Abbreviations: ADC = adenocarcinoma; CI = confidence interval; ECOG = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; HR = hazard ratio; LN, lymph node; NOS = not otherwise specified; NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer; SCC = squamous cell carcinoma.

Our results may indicate that, although present at the time of diagnosis, memory T cells and subsequently the immune response fail for a subgroup of patients. Whether this is the effect of memory T-cell depletion and/or abrogated immune responses due to immune evasion, immunoediting or some other mechanism(s), remains unknown. Nevertheless, we may speculate that for this subgroup of patients, peripheral working checkpoint inhibitors,

such as anti-PD-1 or PD-L1 may constitute a promising treatment, as the patients harbour an immune capacity that may be revived. Another potential clinical application lies in choosing which patients should undergo surgery. This has to be elucidated through further prospective trials utilising the expression of CD45RO in LN as a prognosticator. A starting point could be to select stage IIIB patients and stage IIIA patients with borderline resectable disease,

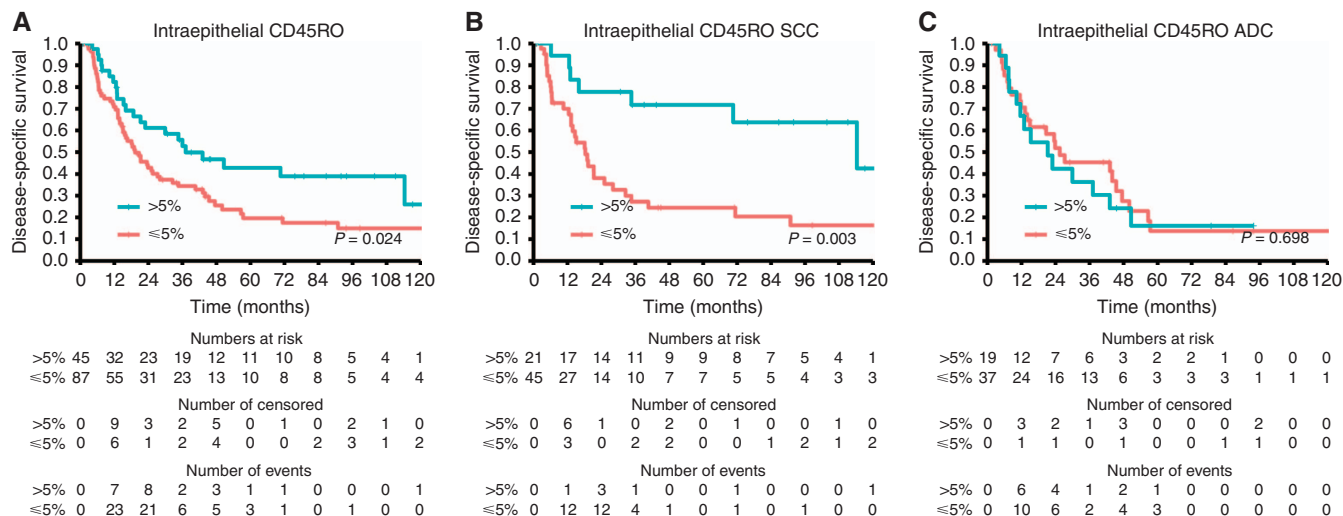


Figure 1. Disease-specific survival curves for (A) CD45RO in the overall cohort; (B) CD45RO in SCC; (C) CD45RO in ADC. Abbreviations: SCC = squamous cell carcinoma; ADC = adenocarcinoma.

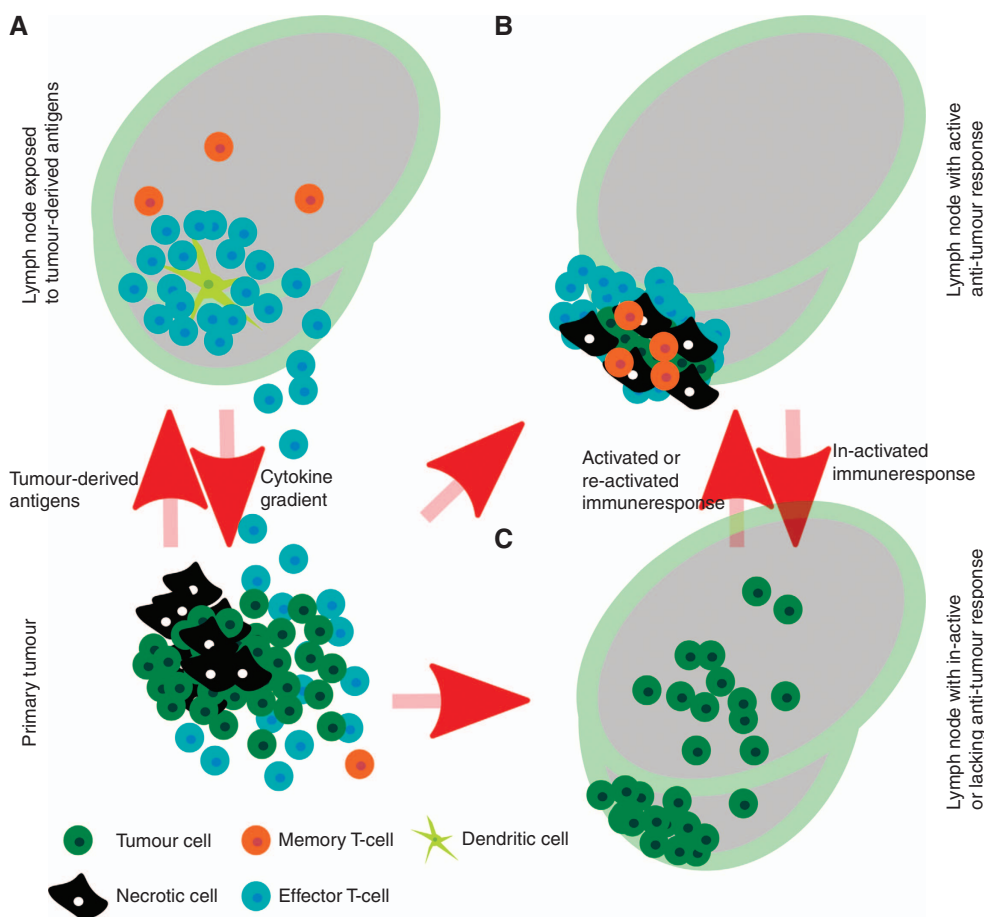


Figure 2. During tumour development some tumour cells will eventually die, either through apoptosis or necrosis, and provide degradation products that may be picked up by antigen-presenting cells such as dendritic cells (DCs). DCs may subsequently present the antigens to T cells and potentially elicit an immune response (A). Once an immune response is initiated, a subset of T cells might differentiate into memory T cells (A and B). When presented to antigen, memory T cells have the potential to quickly respond, proliferate and attack their target eliciting a strong immune response controlling and possibly eradicating the metastatic cancer cells (B). In the absence of a durable immune response, either due to lack of antigen-specific T cells, tumour cell immune evasion or immunoediting, tumour cells spreading to the lymph nodes are free to multiply and form secondary distant organ metastases (C).

that otherwise would receive palliative radiochemotherapy, for potential radical/curative treatment. Clearly, this approach presupposes LNs availability for biopsies. However, before any clinical implementations of the presented results are considered, studies to

confirm both inter- and intra-patient PPV and NPV of CD45RO + TILs in LNs have to be instigated.

Owing to the current understanding of the adaptive immune response (Alitalo, 2011), a close correlation between intraepithelial

Table 2. (A) Intraepithelial expression of CD3, CD4, CD8, CD20 and CD45RO in resected lymph nodes of LN + NSCLC patients as predictors of disease-specific survival in the overall cohort and stratified into the SCC and ADC subgroups. (B) Multivariable models summarising significant independent prognostic factors in the total cohort and in the SCC subgroup (univariate analyses, log-rank test and Cox regression analyses, N = 172, 91 and 68, respectively)

	All					SCC					ADC				
	N (%)	5Y	M	HR (95%CI)	P	N (%)	5Y	M	HR (95%CI)	P	N (%)	5Y	M	HR (95%CI)	P
A															
CD3					0.875					0.794					0.608
< 1%	14 (8)	30	29	1		9 (10)	43	33	1		5 (7)	0	23	1	
≥ 1%	113 (66)	30	24	1.06 (0.54–2.09)		56 (62)	44	35	1.13 (0.46–2.8)		47 (69)	17	24	0.77 (0.24–2.43)	
Missing	45 (26)					26 (29)					16 (24)				
CD4					0.209					0.740					0.097
< 1%	54 (31)	39	25	1		29 (32)	47	25	1		23 (34)	30	25	1	
≥ 1%	63 (37)	21	27	1.34 (0.84–2.14)		29 (32)	42	35	1.12 (0.55–2.28)		29 (43)	0	21	1.73 (0.91–3.29)	
Missing	55 (32)					33 (36)					16 (24)				
CD8					0.277					0.321					0.410
≤ 5%	37 (22)	18	23	1		21 (23)	33	25	1		14 (21)	0	23	1	
> 5%	88 (51)	33	21	0.77 (0.47–1.27)		43 (47)	45	27	0.71 (0.35–1.46)		37 (54)	21	21	0.75 (0.36–1.56)	
Missing	47 (27)					27 (30)					17 (25)				
CD20					0.681					0.312					0.954
< 1%	40 (23)	29	25	1		21 (23)	34	29	1		17 (25)	19	15	1	
≥ 1%	82 (48)	30	24	0.91 (0.57–1.46)		39 (43)	46	21	0.71 (0.36–1.41)		35 (51)	16	24	1.02 (0.5–2.07)	
Missing	50 (29)					31 (34)					16 (24)				
CD45RO					0.024					0.003					0.698
≤ 5%	87 (51)	20	19	1		45 (49)	25	18	1		37 (54)	14	25	1	
> 5%	45 (26)	43	37	0.58 (0.37–0.9)		21 (23)	72	114	0.31 (0.16–0.6)		19 (28)	16	21	1.14 (0.58–2.22)	
Missing	40 (23)					25 (27)					12 (18)				
B															
CD45RO															
≤ 5%				1					1						
> 5%				0.58 (0.35–0.95)	0.029				0.31 (0.14–0.71)	0.006					
T stage															
IA				1											
IB				7.42 (0.96–57.3)	0.055										
IIA				8.7 (1.19–63.64)	0.033										
IIB				7.12 (0.93–54.65)	0.059										
III				9.89 (1.32–74.01)	0.026										
IV				20.26 (2.09–196.9)	0.010										
Vascular infiltration															
No									1						
Yes									1.92 (0.96–3.82)	0.065					

Abbreviations: ADC = adenocarcinoma; CD = cluster of differentiation; ECOG = Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; HR = hazard ratio; LN = lymph node; NOS = not otherwise specified; NSCLC = non-small cell lung cancer; SCC = squamous cell carcinoma.

and stromal immune infiltrates in both primary tumours and metastatic lymph nodes was anticipated. In this study, however, no such relationships were observed, perhaps indicating a distinction between immune responses taking place in the primary tumour vs metastatic lymph nodes. During the last decade TLSs have gained momentum as a provider of anti-tumour immune response (Goc *et al*, 2014). As NSCLC is associated with TLSs formation (Dieu-Nosjean *et al*, 2008), the lack of correlation between TILs in the primary tumour and metastatic lymph nodes suggests that the primary adaptive immune response in NSCLC patients form in TLSs. These results may shed light on why reliable biomarkers for the efficacy of immune check-point inhibitors in NSCLC have proven difficult to establish, as efforts have focused on biopsies from the primary tumours and not the metastatic sites (Borghaei *et al*, 2015; Garon *et al*, 2015).

CONCLUSIONS

The presence of intraepithelial CD45RO + TILs in lymph-node metastases is a good candidate marker for an immunoscore in SCC N + NSCLC patients, for which the current TNM staging system is lacking a real prognostic value. In addition, the presence

of intraepithelial CD45RO + TILs may predict the SCC N + NSCLC patients most likely to benefit from adjuvant cancer immunotherapy.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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