

Immunogenicity of premalignant lesions is the primary cause of general cytotoxic T lymphocyte unresponsiveness

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Cancer is sporadic in nature, characterized by an initial clonal oncogenic event and usually a long latency. When and how it subverts the immune system is unknown. We show, in a model of sporadic immunogenic cancer, that tumor-specific tolerance closely coincides with the first tumor antigen recognition by B cells. During the subsequent latency period until tumors progress, the mice acquire general cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL) unresponsiveness, which is associated with high transforming growth factor (TGF) β 1 levels and expansion of immature myeloid cells (iMCs). In mice with large nonimmunogenic tumors, iMCs expand but TGF- β 1 serum levels are normal, and unrelated CTL responses are undiminished. We conclude that (a) tolerance to the tumor antigen occurs at the premalignant stage, (b) tumor latency is unlikely caused by CTL control, and (c) a persistent immunogenic tumor antigen causes general CTL unresponsiveness but tumor burden and iMCs per se do not.

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Abbreviations used: iMC, immature myeloid cell; LTB, large tumor bearing; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; PML, premalignant lesion; Tag, T-antigen; TIL, tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte.

Cancer usually occurs sporadically, is clonal in origin, and is the result of a stepwise accumulation of mutations that progressively lead to malignancy. Between the initiating oncogenic event and tumor progression, there is a variable and sometimes very long premalignant phase that is clinically unapparent. Most if not all tumors evoke immune reactivity at some point, but when is not clear. Analysis of the tumor-induced CTL response has shown contradictory results in that tumors alternatively induced functional CTLs, anergized or deleted CTLs, induced functional CTLs followed by their inactivation, or were ignored by CTLs (1–8). These data were obtained by exposing the host to a large number of tumor cells at a single time point (e.g., by tumor transplantation experiments or in mice expressing a tumor antigen/ oncogene in an organ-specific fashion), which leaves the question of the relevance for sporadic tumors open. Because in the current sporadic tumor models no defined tumor antigen is known, the adaptive immune response to spo-

radic premalignant lesions (PMLs) has not been previously analyzed.

Defective CTL responses against antigens not expressed by the tumor have been shown in several tumor models. This tumor-induced immune suppression has been attributed to tumor burden (9–11). Tumor burden also induces the expansion of CD11b/Gr-1⁺ cells, termed immature myeloid cells (iMCs) (12, 13). iMCs have been shown to inhibit CTL responses to unrelated antigens in vitro and support tumor growth in vivo, e.g., by promoting tumor angiogenesis (14–21). iMCs are thought to directly inhibit CTL responses by their increased frequency and production of immune-suppressive molecules, but more complex mechanisms have also been proposed (22–25). Again, the role these findings have for sporadic cancer is unknown.

We have previously described a transgenic mouse model of sporadic cancer. The mice, termed LoxP-Tag, harbor the SV40 T-antigen (Tag), which is silent because of a stop cassette separating a ubiquitously active promoter and the oncogene (26). By rare stochastic events,

The online version of this article contains supplemental material.

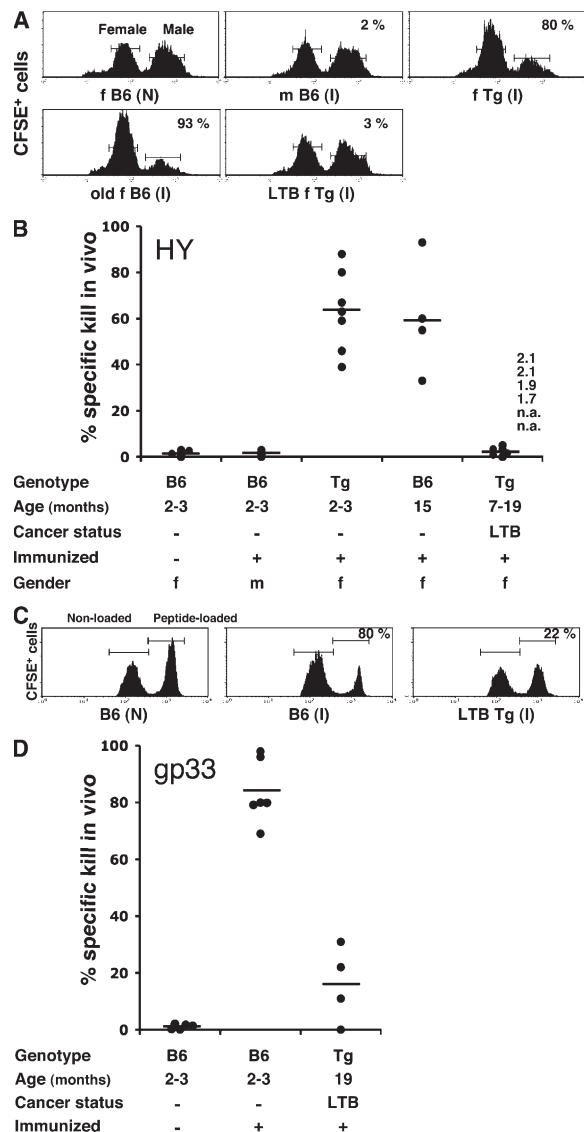


Figure 1. Sporadic immunogenic tumors induce CTL unresponsiveness to unrelated antigens. CTL activity against the minor histocompatibility antigens (HY) and the LCMV peptide epitope gp33 was analyzed in vivo. (A and B) For analysis of HY-specific CTLs, female and male spleen cells (10^7 each) labeled with different amounts of CFSE were injected into the indicated mice, and 18 h later the ratio between both populations in the spleen was determined by flow cytometry. Immunization was performed by a single i.p. injection of 5×10^6 male C57BL/6 spleen cells 2 wk before the assay. The percentage of specific killing of male cells is indicated. One representative example per experimental group is shown in A, and all data are shown in B (horizontal bars indicate mean values). Serum anti-Tag antibody titers (mg/ml) are given for tumor-bearing mice. Genotype (B6, C57BL/6; Tg, LoxP-Tag), age, cancer status (–, no tumor; LTB), treatment (N/–, naive; I/+, immunized), and gender of mice (f, female; m, male) are indicated. Experimental groups were young naive female C57BL/6 mice (B6; 2–3 mo old; $n = 5$), young immunized male C57BL/6 mice (B6; 2–3 mo old; $n = 3$), young immunized female LoxP-Tag mice (Tg; 2–3 mo old; $n = 7$), old immunized female C57BL/6 mice (B6; 15 mo old; $n = 4$), and LTB female LoxP-Tag mice (Tg; 7–19 mo old; $n = 6$). n.a., not analyzed. (C and D) For analysis of LCMV-gp33 peptide-specific CTLs, nonloaded and LCMV-gp33 peptide-loaded spleen cells (10^7 each) labeled

the oncogene is activated in single cells that express Tag as a dominant tumor-specific transplantation rejection antigen. Prophylactic immunization prevented tumors throughout life, indicating that the mice, in principle, can effectively respond to Tag and generate protective T cells. Tumors that appeared after a usually long latency in naive mice did not escape T cell recognition in their primary host and were highly immunogenic; e.g., they were rejected after injection into naive T cell-competent mice. In their primary host, the progressively growing tumors elicited a strong Tag-specific IgG antibody response and the expansion of Tag-specific CD8⁺ T cells with an anergic phenotype (26). These data argued against the assumption that spontaneous tumors escape T cell destruction by losing immunogenicity. However, the time point, mechanism, and specificity of tolerance induction and the potential role of tumor immunogenicity versus tumor burden for impaired T cell function remained unclear.

RESULTS

Sporadic immunogenic tumors induce general CTL unresponsiveness

To begin, we analyzed whether tolerance induced by sporadic immunogenic tumors is specific for Tag, the transplantation rejection antigen expressed by tumors in LoxP-Tag transgenic mice, or is accompanied by CTL hypo- or unresponsiveness against unrelated antigens. Therefore, we analyzed by an in vivo kill assay the ability of female tumor-bearing mice to mount a primary CTL response against male-specific minor histocompatibility antigens, collectively termed HY. Mice were immunized with male spleen cells or left untreated, and were injected 2 wk later with equal numbers of male and female spleen cells labeled with different amounts of CFSE. After 18–24 h, the disappearance of CFSE-labeled cells was analyzed. Although no disappearance of the male spleen cells was observed in nonimmunized female mice and immunized male mice, in immunized old C57BL/6 (B6) and young tumor-free LoxP-Tag mice (Tg), both females, the CFSE-labeled male spleen cells were significantly decreased in comparison to female cells (Fig. 1 A; and Fig. 1 B, all summarized data). In contrast, immunized female LoxP-Tag mice with large tumors did not kill the CFSE-labeled male spleen cells above background. To confirm the data, the CTL response against the LCMV-gp33 peptide was analyzed. B6 and tumor-bearing LoxP-Tag mice were immunized with

with different amounts of CFSE were injected into the indicated mice, and 18 h later the ratio between both populations was determined by flow cytometry. Mice were immunized by a single s.c. injection of 10^7 cells of tumor line MC57-gp33-Hi 8–10 d before the assay. The percentage of specific killing of peptide loaded cells is indicated. Representative examples are shown in C, and all data are shown in D (horizontal bars indicate mean values). Genotype (B6, C57BL/6; Tg, LoxP-Tag), age, cancer status (–, no tumor; LTB), and treatment (N/–, naive; I/+, immunized) are indicated. Experimental groups were young naive C57BL/6 mice (B6; 2–3 mo old; $n = 5$), young immunized C57BL/6 mice (B6; 2–3 mo old; $n = 6$), and LTB LoxP-Tag mice (Tg; 19 mo old; $n = 4$).

MC57 cells that express large amounts of the gp33 peptide (27), and an *in vivo* kill assay with gp33 peptide-loaded spleen cells was performed 8–10 d later. Although a substantial kill of peptide-loaded spleen cells was observed in B6 mice, no significant kill was observed in tumor-bearing LoxP-Tag mice (Fig. 1 C; and Fig. 1 D, all summarized data). These data show that sporadic immunogenic tumors induce general CTL unresponsiveness.

Taq-specific tolerance in mice with PMLs

We asked when Tag-specific tolerance occurred relative to the time point of the first measurable tumor antigen recognition by the adaptive immune system. This way, we also indirectly addressed the question of whether LoxP-Tag mice developed concomitant immunity (28) at an early stage of tumor growth. Thus far, the best surrogate marker for tumor development in LoxP-Tag mice are Tag-specific IgG antibodies (26). Approximately 90% of the mice had developed anti-Tag IgG antibodies at the time of obvious tumor burden. Usually, these antibodies occurred many months before tumor burden, indicating a long latency between the initiating oncogenic event and tumor progression. By measuring anti-Tag IgG antibodies in the serum of LoxP-Tag mice, we identified a group of mice between 6–14 mo of age that had recently developed low anti-Tag IgG antibody titers (Fig. 2 A). Because macroscopically visible tumors could rarely be detected in such mice, they were termed PML mice. As a control, 15–19-mo-old mice were used that had high anti-Tag IgG antibody titers and macroscopically detectable tumors, termed large tumor-bearing (LTB) mice. Because in most cases tumors grew in internal organs, a fact that makes the judgment of tumor status difficult, the mice were routinely analyzed at the end of the experiment for PML or LTB status. The mice were subjected to an *in vivo* kill assay with spleen cells loaded with peptide IV, the dominant epitope of Tag (29, 30). As a further control, young (tumor-free) LoxP-Tag mice were immunized by a challenge with 16.113 cells, a Tag-positive regressor tumor derived from LoxP-Tag mice (26). Immunized but not naive young LoxP-Tag mice showed a substantial kill of Tag peptide IV-loaded spleen cells (Fig. 2 B). Immunized old (6–19 mo) B6 mice also efficiently lysed Tag peptide IV-loaded target cells. The PML mice with low anti-Tag IgG antibodies (Fig. 2 A) were unable to kill Tag peptide-loaded spleen cells above background (Fig. 2 B). Assuming that the time of recognition of the tumor antigen by CTLs and induction of anti-Tag IgG antibodies do not substantially differ from each other, the data suggest that Tag-specific CTL tolerance occurred almost simultaneously with the first detection of anti-Tag IgG antibodies. This also indicates that we failed to detect a phase of concomitant immunity, during which initially functional CTLs were generated. Even after immunization with 16.113 cells, LTB LoxP-Tag mice were unable to kill Tag peptide IV-loaded spleen cells (Fig. 2 B). This was not caused by the advanced age of the mice, because immunized old (6–19 mo) B6 mice showed lytic activity comparable to that of young (2–3 mo) LoxP-Tag mice (Fig. 2 B).

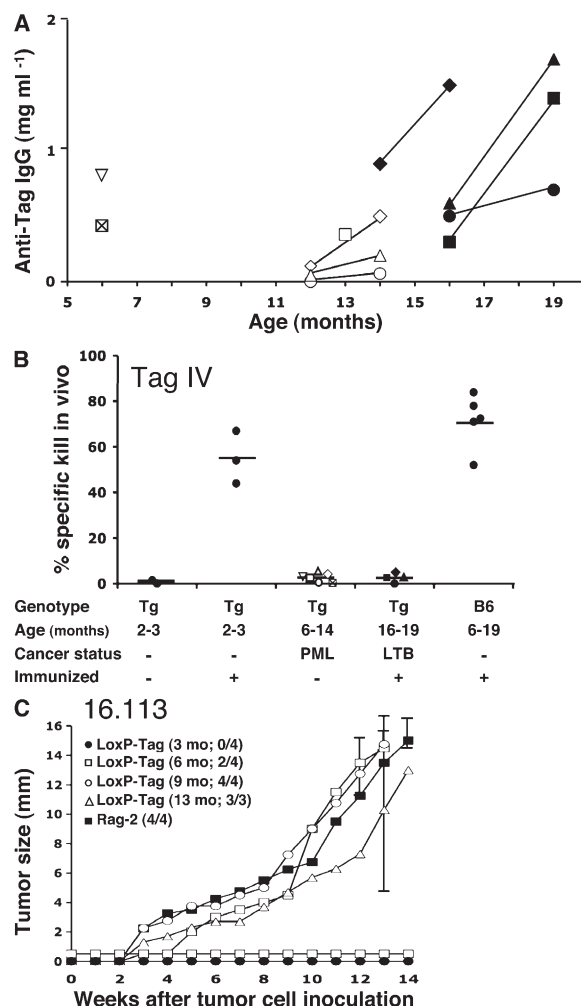


Figure 2. Tag-specific CTL cell tolerance occurs almost simultaneously with the development of Tag-specific antibodies. (A) To identify LoxP-Tag mice that had most recently immunologically recognized PMLs (open symbols; $n = 6$), anti-Tag IgG antibodies were measured as indicated in individual mice. As a control, mice that already had detectable anti-Tag antibodies for several months (LTB mice; closed symbols; $n = 4$) were used. (B) CTL activity against the Tag-specific peptide IV was analyzed in vivo in PML mice (6–14 mo old) and LTB mice (16–19 mo old) shown in A. Therefore, nonloaded and peptide IV-loaded splenocytes labeled with different amounts of CFSE were injected into the respective mice and as a control into young naive (2–3 mo old; $n = 2$) and immunized LoxP-Tag transgenic mice (2–3 mo old; $n = 3$), and aged C57BL/6 mice (B6; 6–19 mo old; $n = 5$). 18 h later the ratio between both populations was determined by flow cytometry of spleen cells. The percentage of specific killing of peptide-loaded cells is indicated (horizontal bars indicate mean values). Genotype (B6, C57BL/6; Tg, LoxP-Tag), age, cancer status (–, no tumor; PML; LTB), and treatment (–, naive; +, immunized) are indicated. (C) LoxP-Tag mice at ~6–9 mo of age have developed Tag-specific tolerance. 10^6 cells of Tag-expressing tumor line 16.113 were s.c. injected into 3-mo-old Rag-2^{-/-} mice ($n = 4$), as well as 3-mo-old (naive) ($n = 4$), 6-mo-old ($n = 4$), 9-mo-old ($n = 4$), and 13-mo-old (immunized) ($n = 3$) LoxP-Tag mice, and tumor growth was observed. Error bars represent SD. The age and number of mice with tumor per number of mice in the experiment are shown in parenthesis.

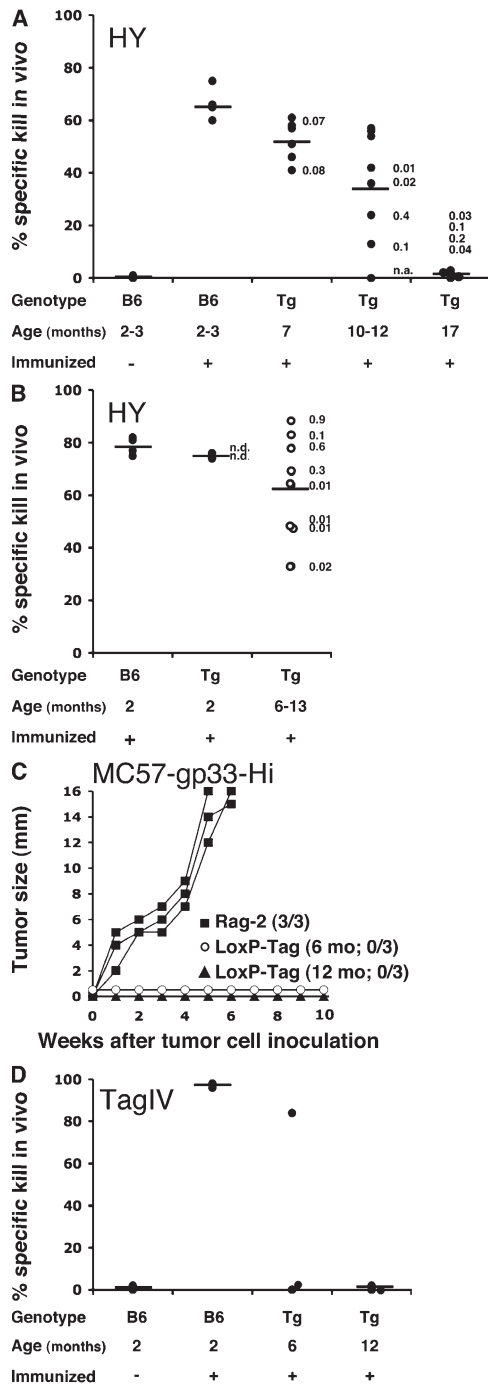


Figure 3. Tag-specific tolerance and general CTL unresponsiveness are induced consecutively. (A) HY-specific CTL activity 2 wk after immunization of female LoxP-Tag mice of different ages (7, 10–12, and 17 mo) with 5×10^6 male spleen cells was determined by in vivo kill assay, as described in Fig. 1. Female and male spleen cells were injected into the indicated mice, and 18 h later the ratio between both populations in the spleen was determined by flow cytometry. The percentage of specific killing of male cells is indicated (horizontal bars indicate mean values), and numbers give the anti-Tag IgG antibody titers (mg/ml) in the serum of corresponding mice. Anti-Tag IgG antibody titers in the serum (mg/ml) are indicated if mice were positive. n.d., not analyzed. (B) 6–13-mo-old LoxP-Tag mice were first immunized with 5×10^6 male spleen cells and 1 wk

To confirm these data, LoxP-Tag mice of different ages (6, 9, and 13 mo) were injected with 16.113 cells that are regularly rejected in 3-mo-old LoxP-Tag mice (Fig. 2 C). In all mice of 9 and 13 mo of age (4 out of 4 and 3 out of 3, respectively) and in 2 out of 4 mice injected at the age of 6 mo, the transplanted tumor was not rejected. In the 6-mo-old mice, it was those with anti-Tag IgG antibodies that did not reject 16.113 cells (unpublished data). These data demonstrate that in the majority of LoxP-Tag mice, Tag-specific tolerance occurred around 6–9 mo of age, coinciding with the initial detection of anti-Tag IgG antibodies. Because in these PML mice usually no macroscopic tumors could be detected, and because of the long latency until obvious tumor burden (due to the stochastic nature of the tumor model between 12 and >24 mo), we conclude that Tag-specific tolerance occurred in mice with PMLs. This also indicates that the tumor latency is unlikely caused by Tag-specific CTL-mediated mechanisms.

Persistent tumor antigen causes general CTL unresponsiveness subsequent to Tag-specific tolerance

We next analyzed when general CTL unresponsiveness occurred relative to Tag-specific tolerance. LoxP-Tag mice of different ages (7, 10–12, and 17 mo) were analyzed for HY-specific CTLs and retrospectively anti-Tag IgG antibodies in the blood were determined. Immunized but not naive female B6 mice specifically killed the CFSE-labeled male spleen cells. Immunized 7-mo-old female LoxP-Tag mice had essentially normal anti-HY CTL responses even though some of the mice already had anti-Tag IgG antibodies (Fig. 3 A). At 10–12 mo of age, anti-HY CTL responses were decreased in several LoxP-Tag mice, mostly those with anti-Tag antibodies in the serum. However, another portion of this group,

later challenged s.c. with 10^6 Tag-expressing 16.113 cells. Mice in which challenge tumors were not rejected and that had a tumor size of 8–10 mm in diameter (open symbols; $n = 8$) were boosted with 5×10^6 male spleen cells and subjected to an HY-specific in vivo kill assay 2 wk later. Identically treated 2-mo-old C57BL/6 mice (B6; $n = 4$) and LoxP-Tag mice (Tg; $n = 2$) were used as controls (closed symbols). The percentage of specific killing of male cells is indicated (horizontal bars indicate mean values). Anti-Tag IgG antibody titers in the serum (mg/ml) are indicated if mice were positive. n.d., not detectable. (C) 6- and 12-mo-old LoxP-Tag mice reject regressor tumor cells expressing gp33. 10^6 cells of gp33-expressing tumor line MC57-gp33-Hi were s.c. injected into 3-mo-old Rag-2 $^{-/-}$ ($n = 3$), 6-mo-old LoxP-Tag ($n = 3$), and 12-mo-old LoxP-Tag ($n = 3$) mice, and tumor growth was observed. The age and number of mice with tumor per number of mice in the experiment is shown in parenthesis. (D) LoxP-Tag mice shown in C that rejected MC57-gp33-Hi regressor tumor cells were immunized with Tag $^+$ 16.113 cells, and 9 d later were analyzed for CTL activity against the Tag-specific peptide IV in vivo. Therefore, nonloaded and peptide IV-loaded splenocytes labeled with different amounts of CFSE were injected into the respective mice and as a control into young naive and immunized C57BL/6 mice (2 mo old; $n = 2$, respectively). 18 h later, the ratio between both populations was determined by flow cytometry of spleen cells. The percentage of specific killing of peptide-loaded cells is indicated (horizontal bars indicate mean values).

not only those without anti-Tag antibodies, showed a normal HY-specific kill. In 17-mo-old LoxP-Tag mice, no HY-specific kill was detected. In another experiment, LoxP-Tag mice between 6–13 mo of age were challenged with 16.113 cells, and those mice that did not reject the transplanted tumor and, thus, had developed Tag-specific tolerance were subjected to an *in vivo* anti-HY kill assay. Several mice with 16.113 tumors had decreased anti-HY CTL activity, but another group of mice that was unable to reject 16.113 cells had normal anti-HY lytic CTL activity (Fig. 3 B). These data indicate that general CTL unresponsiveness occurred subsequent to Tag-specific tolerance and was probably caused by the persistent strong tumor antigen. If this assumption was correct, LoxP-Tag mice that recently had developed Tag-specific tolerance might still be able to reject antigenically unrelated regressor tumor cells. To address this question, LoxP-Tag mice at 6 or 12 mo of age were challenged with MC57-gp33-Hi cells that are rejected in naive B6 mice and elicit gp33-specific CTLs (Fig. 1, C and D) (27). As shown in Fig. 3 C, tumors grew in Rag-2^{-/-} mice but were rejected in LoxP-Tag mice. The latter mice were then immunized by injection of 16.113 cells and analyzed by *in vivo* kill assay for Tag peptide IV-specific CTLs. Two out of three LoxP-Tag mice at 6 mo of age and three out of three mice at 12 mo of age did not show significant peptide IV-specific CTL activity (Fig. 3 D). Thus, shortly after having developed Tag-specific CTL tolerance, LoxP-Tag mice appear to have normal CTL responses against unrelated targets.

Primary but not memory CTL responses are impaired in old LoxP-Tag mice

To distinguish whether anti-HY CTL responses were inhibited in the priming/expansion or effector phase, the frequency of D^b/UTY-tetramer-binding CD8⁺ T cells was analyzed in LoxP-Tag mice with different anti-HY CTL activity, described in Fig. 3 (A and B). UTY is an HY antigen for which the H2-D^b-presented peptide sequence is known (31). In most immunized female B6 and 2-mo-old LoxP-Tag mice, ~2–4% of the CD8⁺ T cells were D^b/UTY-tetramer positive, correlating with high cytolytic activity (Fig. 4, A and B). Non-immunized mice contained <0.03% double-positive cells. In most of the older LoxP-Tag mice, especially the 6–7- and 10–13-mo-old groups, the decrease of anti-HY CTL activity was proportional to the decrease of D^b/UTY-tetramer-binding cells, suggesting that the priming/expansion of anti-HY CTLs was inhibited. However, regardless of tumor burden, in some 17–19-mo-old mice a slight increase in the frequency of D^b/UTY-tetramer-positive CD8⁺ T cells was detected, even though no anti-HY cytolytic activity was detected in these mice (Fig. 4 B). We cannot exclude, therefore, that CTL effector function was also inhibited.

The aforementioned experiments addressed the question of whether primary unrelated CTL responses were impaired in old LoxP-Tag mice. Next, we asked whether memory CTL responses were also inhibited in old LoxP-Tag mice. A group of female LoxP-Tag mice were immunized at the age

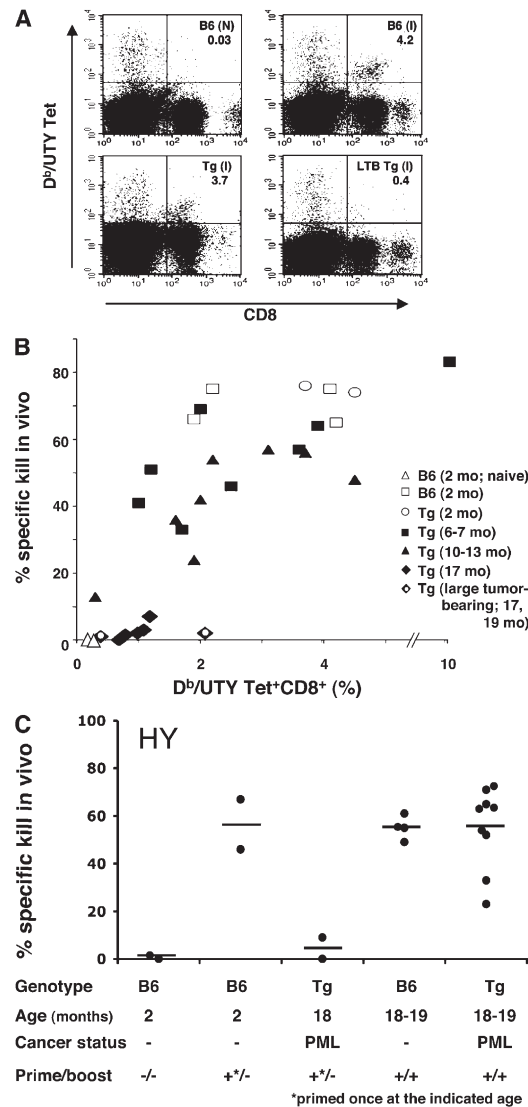


Figure 4. Primary but not memory CTL responses are suppressed in old LoxP-Tag mice. (A) HY-immunized mice shown in Fig. 3 (A and B) were analyzed for the presence of UTY-specific T cells by staining spleen cells with anti-CD8 mAbs and H-2D^b/UTY tetramers. One representative example of flow cytometric analysis for each experimental group is shown. The percentage of UTY-specific tetramer-positive CD8⁺ T cells is indicated. (B) The percentage of UTY-specific killing is plotted against the percentage of UTY-specific tetramer-positive CD8⁺ T cells from experiments shown in Fig. 3 (A and B). (C) Memory CTL responses against unrelated antigens are not generally inhibited in aged LoxP-Tag mice. 2-mo-old female LoxP-Tag and C57BL/6 mice were immunized three times with 5×10^6 male spleen cells (prime). At the age of 18–19 mo, these mice were reimmunized with 5×10^6 male spleen cells (boost), and HY-specific CTL activity was determined 2 wk later by *in vivo* kill assay, as described in Fig. 1. CFSE-labeled female and male spleen cells were injected into the indicated mice, and as a control into 2-mo-old naive C57BL/6 (B6; $n = 2$), immunized C57BL/6 mice (B6; $n = 2$), and immunized 18-mo-old LoxP-Tag mice (Tg; $n = 2$). 18 h later, the ratio between both populations was determined by flow cytometry. The percentage of specific killing of male cells is indicated (horizontal bars indicate mean values). Genotype (B6, C57BL/6; Tg, LoxP-Tag), age, cancer status (–, tumor-free; PML), and treatment (–, naive; +/-, immunized once at the indicated age; +/+, primed at 2 mo/boosted at the indicated age) are indicated.

of 2 mo with male spleen cells, as above. At 18 mo, when most LoxP-Tag mice were unable to respond to male spleen cell immunization in the previous experiments (Fig. 1 B and Fig. 3 A), the mice were subjected to an *in vivo* anti-HY CTL kill assay 2 wk after booster immunization. As before,

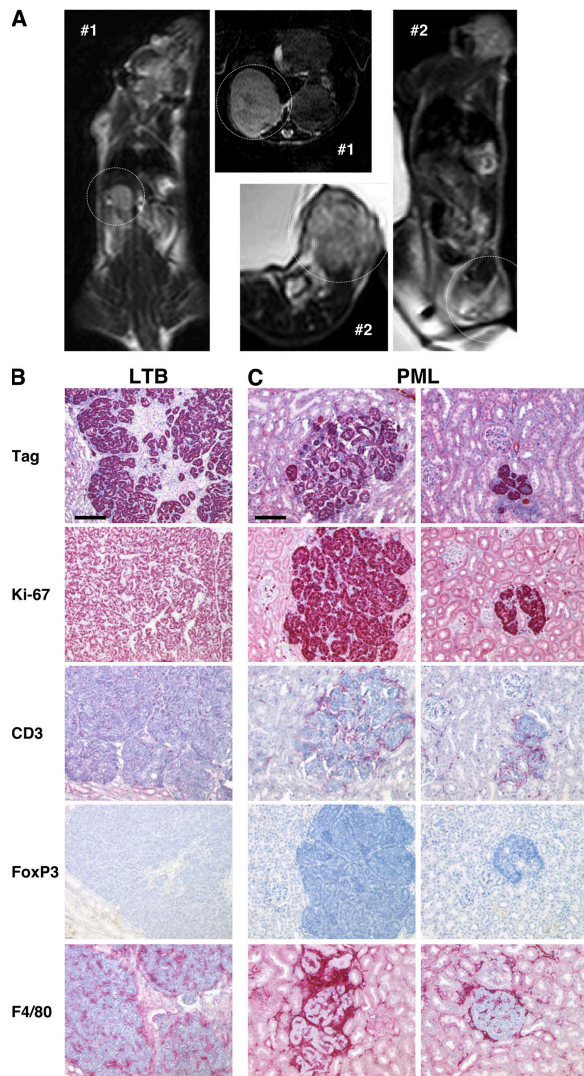


Figure 5. Detection of tumors and PMLs in LoxP-Tag mice. (A) Tumors in LTB mice were detected by MRI. Shown are representative transversal and coronal MR images of a kidney tumor (#1) and a tumor in the bone (#2); tumors are indicated by white circles. (B) Immunohistology of tissue sections in LTB mice. Tissues were stained for Tag, Ki-67, CD3 (red), FoxP3 (brown), and F4/80 (red) expression and counterstained with hematoxylin. Bar, 200 μ m. (C) Representative PMLs in mice that recently developed anti-Tag antibodies but without macroscopically detectable tumors. Kidneys of 6–7-mo-old LoxP-Tag mice, which were shown to have developed tumor-induced tolerance, were cross sectioned in 4- μ m steps and examined for the presence of PMLs by staining with hematoxylin and eosin (not depicted). Consecutive sections of identified PMLs were stained with mAbs as in B. In four out of seven mice analyzed, PMLs were detected in the kidney. Lymph nodes obtained from tumor-free mice served as a positive control for FoxP3 staining (Fig. S2, available at <http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20072016/DC1>). Staining of additional PMLs is shown in Fig. S1. Bar, 100 μ m.

LoxP-Tag mice that had not been immunized at the age of 2 mo failed to mount anti-HY CTL responses after primary immunization at the age of 18 mo (Fig. 4 C). In contrast, old LoxP-Tag mice that had been immunized at 2 mo showed normal anti-HY cytolytic activity, comparable to age-matched nontransgenic control mice. Thus, the persistent tumor antigen inhibits primary but not memory CTL responses against unrelated antigens.

Detection of premalignant immunogenic lesions in Tag-tolerant mice

In those mice designated as LTB mice, obvious tumor burden was detected by magnet resonance tomography (Fig. 5 A) that was confirmed by immunohistology with an anti-Tag antibody (Fig. 5 B). However, in the majority of mice that were tolerant for Tag and/or had shown general CTL unresponsiveness, no macroscopically visible or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)-detectable primary tumor could be detected. Detection of PMLs was difficult; because of the stochastic nature of the model, not only the tumor latency but also tumor location can be variable from mouse to mouse. Because LoxP-Tag mice frequently develop renal cancer, the kidneys of several mice were analyzed for PMLs. To not miss any small PMLs, the entire kidneys of seven mice were cross sectioned in 4- μ m steps; every 10th section was analyzed for pathological alterations and, if early lesions were detected, consecutive sections were stained with different antibodies. Comparable to the frequency of renal cell carcinoma in four out of seven mice, microscopically small cell clusters that stained positive with an anti-Tag antibody were detected in the kidneys (Fig. 5 C; and Fig. S1, available at <http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20072016/DC1>). These cell clusters that were not larger than 1 mm in diameter were defined as premalignant because they additionally stained positive for the proliferation marker Ki-67 (Fig. 5 C and Fig. S1). In the kidneys of the four mice, between two and five Tag-positive lesions were detected, for which we do not know whether they were clonally related or independent lesions. According to the age of the analyzed mice (6–7 mo) and the mean time until obvious tumor burden (between 12 and >24 mo), these premalignant lesions may have been unapparent for a long time. Remarkably, proportionally to the size of the PMLs a strong T cell infiltrate (CD3⁺) was detected (Fig. 5 C and Fig. S1). Because these mice were shown either to fail to reject 16.113 tumor cells or to be unable to kill Tag peptide IV-loaded spleen cells and, therefore, were tolerant for Tag, the role of these T cells, whose phenotype and antigen specificity are unknown, remains to be analyzed. However, the T cells infiltrating PMLs were negative for FoxP3, a marker for regulatory T cells (Fig. 5 C, Fig. S1, and Fig. S2). Even though we cannot exclude that further Tag-positive lesions in other organs escaped our attention, the data demonstrate that the PMLs have the appearance of being highly immunogenic despite Tag-specific CTL tolerance, because they contain a strong T cell infiltrate and the mice produce anti-Tag IgG antibodies. Furthermore, general CTL unresponsiveness appears to be initiated in mice

with PMLs, with no indication of local FoxP3⁺ T cell involvement. PMLs were also infiltrated by F4/80-positive cells (Fig. 5 C and Fig. S1), representing the major inflammatory component of the developing stroma in these lesions.

General CTL unresponsiveness is associated with an increase of iMCs and TGF- β 1

To search for a mechanism of the general CTL unresponsiveness we analyzed iMCs, a cell population known to nonspecifically inhibit CTL responses (15, 18, 24). An analysis of spleens from LTB LoxP-Tag mice showed that iMCs, detected by antibodies specific for CD11b/Gr-1 or Gr-1/c-kit, were significantly expanded in comparison to young tumor-free LoxP-Tag and old B6 mice (Fig. 6 A; and Fig. 6 B, all summarized data). Spleen cells from young LoxP-Tag and old B6 mice contained 5–7% CD11b/Gr-1-positive and 0.5–3% c-kit/Gr-1-positive cells, with those from LTB mice containing means of 22 and 8%, respectively. iMCs were already slightly increased in mice with PMLs (mean of 10% CD11b/Gr-1-positive cells). Despite variability between mice of the same group, it appeared that iMC expansion correlated with progressive tumor growth (Fig. 6 B). Substantial numbers of iMCs were also detected in tumors (Fig. 6, A and B). LTB LoxP-Tag mice had substantially elevated serum TGF- β 1 concentrations of between 90–150 ng/ml, with a mean of 120 ng/ml (Fig. 6 C) (26). Young tumor-free mice had 50 ± 10 ng/ml TGF- β 1 in the serum. Old B6 mice had slightly increased TGF- β 1 levels compared with young LoxP-Tag mice. LoxP-Tag mice with PMLs (defined by the presence of anti-Tag IgG antibodies in the serum) revealed TGF- β 1 concentrations almost as high as LTB mice (106 ± 25 ng/ml; Fig. 6 C). In essence, tumor-induced tolerance and CTL unresponsiveness against unrelated antigens is associated with tumor-specific IgG antibodies, high serum levels of TGF- β 1, and large numbers of iMCs in the spleen and tumor. The source of the elevated TGF- β 1 is difficult to identify because many cell types are able to express TGF- β 1. Because we found a good correlation between serum Tag-specific IgG antibodies and elevated TGF- β 1 levels, and TGF- β 1-IgG complexes have been implicated in CTL suppression (23, 24), we evaluated TGF- β 1-producing IgG⁺ B cells. By immunohistology, a substantially increased number of IgG/TGF- β 1 double-positive cells were detected in perihilar lymph nodes of kidneys of tumor-bearing LoxP-Tag compared with young tumor-free LoxP-Tag mice (Fig. 6 D; and Fig. S3, available at <http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20072016/DC1>). However, we also found anti-TGF- β 1 immune reactivity that did not overlap with anti-IgG reactivity. This result suggested that IgG-producing B cells are at least one potential source for the elevated TGF- β 1 levels in tumor-bearing LoxP-Tag mice.

Large nonimmunogenic tumors do not induce general CTL unresponsiveness

Finally, we asked whether nonimmunogenic tumors also induce CTL unresponsiveness to unrelated antigens. LoxP-Tag

mice were crossed to Alb-Cre transgenic mice that express the Cre recombinase in a liver-specific fashion. Because of the early deletion of the stop cassette and Tag expression in a Cre-LoxP-mediated fashion, the mice are tolerant for Tag. They do not produce anti-Tag antibodies, accept Tag-positive tumor grafts that are rejected in young tumor-free LoxP-Tag mice (26), and cannot kill Tag peptide IV-loaded spleen cells after immunization (Fig. 7 A). At approximately weeks 12–16, they have developed large liver tumors, as analyzed by MRI (Fig. 7 B) and immunohistology (Fig. 7 C), that are non- (or low-) immunogenic, because Tag is the dominant transplantation rejection antigen (26). Female LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre double-transgenic mice were analyzed for HY-specific CTLs as above. Immunized mice with large tumors killed transferred CFSE-labeled male spleen cells almost as efficiently as normal B6 mice (Fig. 7 D). These data demonstrate that although small immunogenic PMLs induce general CTL unresponsiveness, large nonimmunogenic tumors do not. Surprisingly, LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre double-transgenic mice had by far the highest frequency of iMCs in the spleen (means of 45% CD11b/Gr-1- and 22% c-kit/Gr-1-positive; Fig. 6, A and B), but they had normal serum TGF- β 1 concentrations (Fig. 6 C). These data support the notion that tumor burden increases iMCs (15, 32), but also show that large numbers of tumor-induced iMCs per se are not sufficient to inhibit CTL responses against unrelated antigens. Based on a few additional indicative markers (F4/80, IL-4 receptor, and Fc γ receptor), no significant phenotypic difference of CD11b-positive cells from LoxP-Tag compared with LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre mice was observed, with the exception that based on higher F4/80 expression, CD11b-positive cells from aged single-transgenic mice appeared to have a more mature phenotype (Fig. S4, available at <http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20072016/DC1>). The tumor-induced expansion of iMCs without an obvious need to inhibit CTL responses indicates that their primary function is the direct support of tumor growth, as previously suggested (16).

DISCUSSION

When are cancer cells recognized by adaptive immune cells? What is the outcome of the initial recognition? And what are the consequences of long-term tumor antigen reactivity? Answers to these questions are the key to the question of whether T cells spontaneously control autochthonous tumors, termed cancer immunosurveillance. Previous studies did not allow these questions to be addressed because of the lack of suitable models (33).

Antigen-defined sporadic cancer model

Most data on antitumor T cell responses have been obtained by exposing the host to an artificially large number of tumor cells at a single time point, e.g., by tumor transplantation experiments or in transgenic models with tissue-specific oncogene/tumor antigen expression. In other models (e.g., chemical carcinogenesis), it is not possible to analyze specific T cell responses because no tumor antigen is known. Additionally,

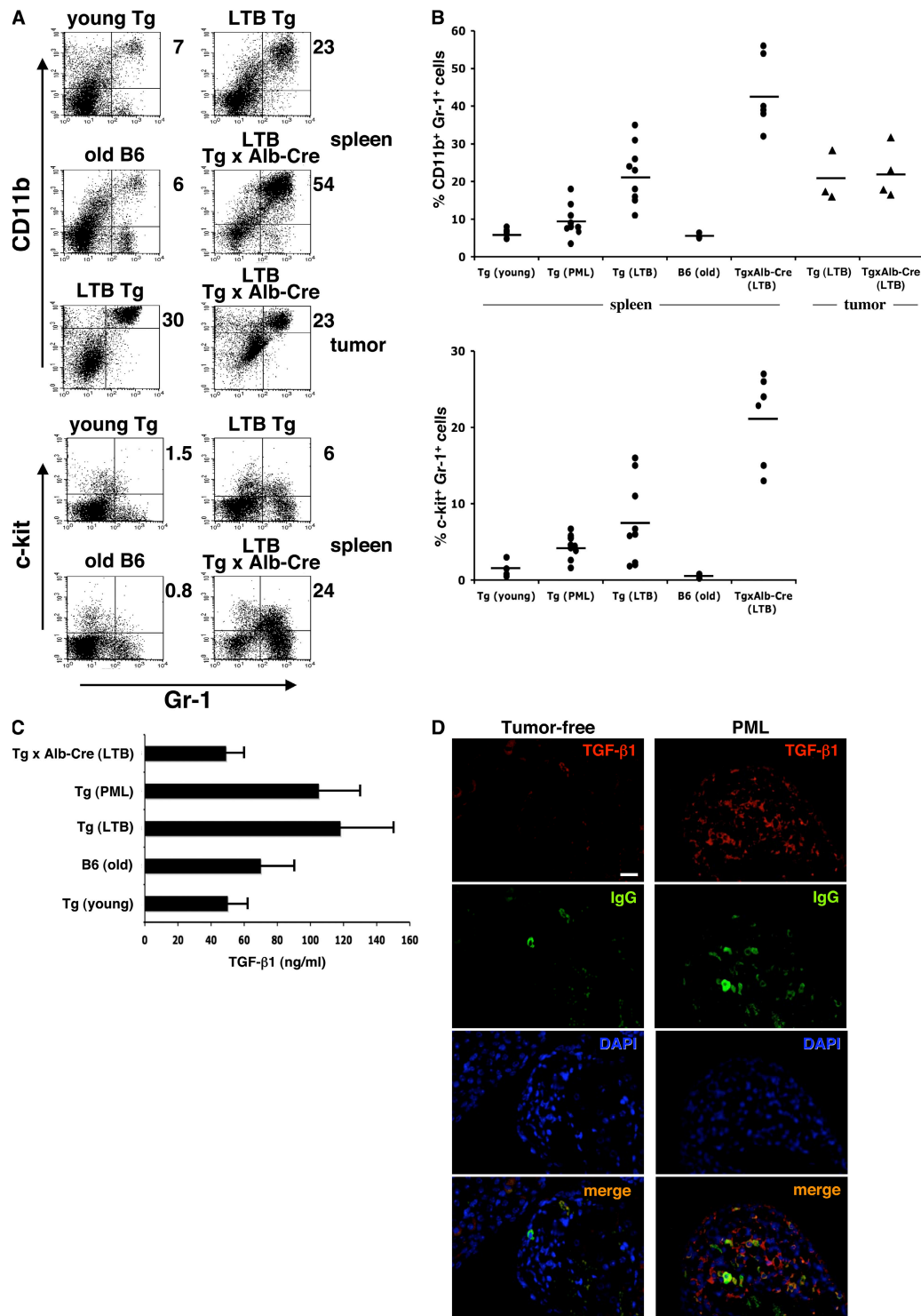


Figure 6. Tumors in LoxP-Tag mice induce an increase in iMCs and serum TGF- β 1 levels. (A and B) For analysis of iMCs, single-cell preparations of spleen and tumor were double stained with antibodies against Gr-1 and CD11b or Gr-1 and c-kit, respectively, to assess CD11b⁺/Gr-1⁺ (top) and c-kit⁺/Gr-1⁺ (bottom) cells in spleens of 2–3-mo-old LoxP-Tag mice (young Tg), 14–17-mo-old wild-type mice (old B6), 6–13-mo-old tumor-bearing LoxP-Tag mice with PMLs, 7–19-mo-old LTB LoxP-Tag mice, and 3–4-mo-old LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre double-transgenic mice (TB Tg \times Alb-Cre) with large liver tumors. Numbers show the percentage of double-positive cells of nonlymphocytes. One representative example per experimental group is shown in A, and all data for splenic CD11b⁺/Gr-1⁺ and c-kit⁺/Gr-1⁺ cells (●) and tumor-infiltrating CD11b⁺/Gr-1⁺ cells (▲) are shown in B (horizontal bars indicate mean values). (C) Serum obtained from individual young LoxP-Tag (Tg; 3 mo old; $n = 5$), old C57BL/6 mice (B6; 12–23 mo old; $n = 5$), LoxP-Tag transgenic mice with PMLs (PML Tg; 6–13 mo old; $n = 4$), LTB LoxP-Tag transgenic mice (LTB Tg; 7–19 mo old; $n = 4$), and LTB

chemical carcinogenesis is strongly influenced by nonspecific inflammatory responses that may be altered in immune-deficient mice. Unfortunately, altered chemical carcinogenesis in immune-deficient compared with immune-competent mice has been erroneously attributed to T cell-specific anti-tumor effects (33). Several sporadic cancer models have been developed, e.g., by oncogene activation in the adult mouse through Cre recombinase-mediated deletion of a stop cassette (34) or by spontaneous recombinations (hit and run) (35). In these models, the antitumor immune response has not been analyzed. LoxP-Tag mice provide a unique sporadic cancer model because the oncogene is stochastically activated in individual cells without experimental manipulation. Because young LoxP-Tag mice effectively respond to Tag, the initiating oncogene (e.g., shown by the rejection of transplanted Tag-positive tumor cells in young mice), the immune response against the developing tumor can be analyzed throughout the long process leading to malignancy. Tumor initiation and progression may be variable from mouse to mouse because of the stochastic nature of the model. It showed, as based on the induction of anti-Tag antibodies and verified in several cases histologically, that LoxP-Tag mice contain PMLs at around 6–9 mo but obvious tumor burden occurred between 12 and >24 mo. In this regard, sporadic cancer in LoxP-Tag mice closely resembles cancer in humans that may persist in a premalignant state long before clinical appearance (36, 37). However, a caveat of the model is that because of the stochastic nature of oncogene activation, we do not know in how many cells and at which level Tag is expressed in the lifetime of LoxP-Tag mice. One can assume, as verified in several mice, that several PMLs occur in the same mouse, but only few or often only one finally progressed. Even though multiple cancers have been observed in humans (38) (e.g., induced by chemical carcinogens, a phenomenon termed field cancerization; reference 39), these lesions unlikely share the same tumor-specific antigens. In contrast, PMLs in LoxP-Tag mice share Tag as antigen. The early time point of Tag-specific tolerance (~6–9 mo), when mice reveal PMLs, could therefore be caused by the multiplicity of Tag-positive lesions. Whether mice with a single cancerous lesion develop tolerance at a later time point remains to be analyzed. It should be noted that the number of PMLs in the kidney, a frequent site of tumor development, at the time when Tag-specific tolerance had already manifested was low. By complete sectioning of the kidneys of 6–7-mo-old Tag-tolerant LoxP-Tag mice, between two and five lesions were detected in four out of seven analyzed mice, all of which were microscopically small. Because the premalignant cells appeared to proliferate (i.e., were Ki-67⁺) without apparent progression for an extended time period,

we assume abundant cell death of Tag-expressing cells (40) and chronic tumor antigen release under CTL tolerogenic conditions.

Split tolerance and no necessity of immune escape

The time point of first detection of anti-Tag IgG antibodies in the serum of LoxP-Tag mice marked the time point of tolerance. This sounds paradoxical. Tolerance was measured by the inability to kill Tag peptide IV-loaded spleen cells and the failure to reject Tag-positive tumor cells that were rejected in young LoxP-Tag mice. On the other hand, the anti-Tag IgG antibodies, the generation of which likely involves functional CD4⁺ T cell help, indicates a productive anti-Tag immune response. Therefore, it is debatable whether Tag in LoxP-Tag mice is immunogenic or antigenic. The split tolerance is remarkable because some investigators proposed that nascent tumors are unable to induce functional T cells (e.g., because of the lack of co-stimulation; reference 41), whereas others suggested that nascent tumors are able to do so (42). Even though the Tag-specific CD4⁺ T cells have to be analyzed, our data support the former hypothesis with regards to CTLs and the latter hypothesis with regards to CD4⁺ T cells, yet they are deviated to a phenotype that does not allow them to support CTL generation. What is often considered as tumor immunity should in fact be regarded as innocent tumor reactivity. Thus, the net effect of the split tolerance is tolerance of the cancer cells: it is unlikely that the humoral immune response has tumoricidal activity, because Tag is a nuclear antigen and not accessible to antibodies.

The long latency is probably caused by the multistage process of carcinogenesis and not CTL-mediated tumor control, because the mice had acquired Tag-specific tolerance upon or close to the first recognition of the PMLs. As has been mentioned before, the anti-Tag IgG antibodies might involve CD4⁺ T cell help; therefore, their occurrence might indicate the time point when CTLs become aware of Tag. Because we failed to detect a window of functional CTL activation, our data suggest that sporadic cancer in our model is unable to induce functional CTLs. Instead, CTLs with an anergic phenotype expand in tumor-bearing LoxP-Tag mice (26). This may explain why highly immunogenic tumors progressively grow. Our data argue strongly against immunoediting or immune escape (42), direct evidence of which is lacking (33, 43, 44). If spontaneous tumors, even if very immunogenic, are unable to induce a protective T cell response, then there is no need for tumor cells to escape T cell recognition or destruction. Potentially immune-suppressive mechanisms like increased levels of serum TGF- β 1 or expansion of iMCS could be the consequence, not the cause, of the default immune response.

LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre double-transgenic mice (LTB Tg \times Alb-Cre; 3–4 mo old; $n = 4$) was analyzed for TGF- β 1 by ELISA. Error bars represent SD. (D) Perihilar lymph nodes of kidneys obtained from young tumor-free LoxP-Tag mice and mice with PMLs were double stained for TGF- β 1 (red) and IgG (green); nuclei were counterstained with DAPI. Cells that are double positive for IgG antibodies and TGF- β 1 are shown in orange (merge). Additional stainings for PML and LTB mice are shown in Fig. S3 (available at <http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20072016/DC1>). Bar, 20 μ m.

General CTL unresponsiveness

Over time and subsequent to Tag-specific tolerance, LoxP-Tag mice developed a profound general CTL unresponsiveness. It was associated with increased serum levels of TGF- β 1, expansion of iMCs, and the presence of anti-Tag IgG antibodies. Because we have seen in the previous paragraph that escape from immune surveillance is likely not the reason for the immune suppression, the question arises why and by which mechanism is the general CTL unresponsiveness induced? Our data suggest that the chronic and persistently immunogenic tumor antigen sustains the default CTL response that cannot be turned down, resulting in general CTL unresponsiveness. Whether TGF- β 1, which has consistently been shown to suppress CTL responses (45–47), is the cause of the Tag-specific tolerance or the symptom of the persistent tumor antigen remains unclear. However, because TGF- β 1 levels were already elevated in mice with PMLs and persisted at high levels for a very long time, it likely contributed to the general CTL unresponsiveness. This is supported by the normal anti-HY CTL responses and normal TGF- β 1 levels in Tag-tolerant LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre mice. This was rather

unexpected, because the double-transgenic mice had the highest frequency of iMCs that was considered to be sufficient to inhibit CTL activation. Because LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre mice had developed tolerance for Tag early in life and Tag is the dominant transplantation rejection antigen, tumors in the double-transgenic mice are nonimmunogenic in comparison to tumors that grow in single transgenic LoxP-Tag mice. Immunogenicity, not tumor burden is, therefore, the primary cause for the general CTL unresponsiveness. Tumor burden in double-transgenic LoxP-Tag occurred very fast because Tag was activated in the whole liver. We cannot exclude, therefore, that the longer latency with the continuously present Tag expression in single-transgenic LoxP-Tag mice contributed to the general CTL unresponsiveness. Collectively, we suggest that the degree of general CTL unresponsiveness directly reflects the degree of tumor immunogenicity.

At the current time, we can only speculate about the cellular and molecular mechanisms of how general CTL unresponsiveness is mediated. Recently, iMCs were suggested to be renamed as myeloid-derived suppressor cells, a definition that implies that they always act immune suppressive (48).

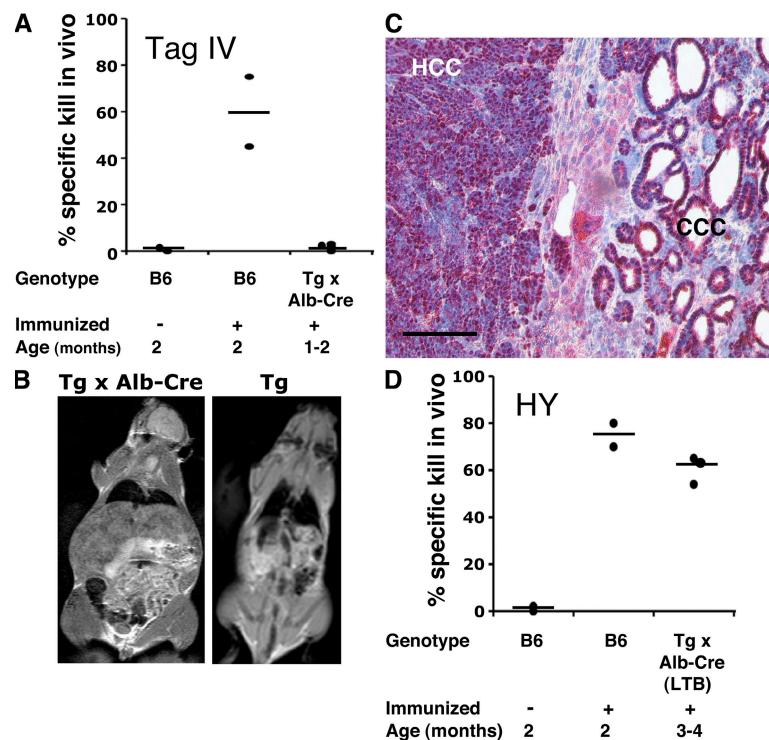


Figure 7. Large nonimmunogenic tumors in LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre double-transgenic mice do not induce general CTL unresponsiveness.

(A) LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre double-transgenic mice are tolerant for Tag. LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre double-transgenic mice (1–2 mo old; $n = 3$) were immunized s.c. with 10^6 Tag $^{+}$ 16.113 cells and subjected to a Tag-specific peptide IV in vivo kill assay 2 wk later. As a control, naive mice (2 mo old; $n = 2$) and immunized wild-type mice (2 mo old; $n = 2$) were used. The percentage of specific killing of Tag-specific peptide IV-loaded spleen cells is shown (horizontal bars indicate mean values). (B) LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre double-transgenic mice (Tg \times Alb-Cre) develop large tumors in the liver at 3–4 mo of age. MRI analysis revealed livers to be four to five times larger in size in comparison to livers from 3–4-mo-old LoxP-Tag mice (Tg). (C) Immunohistochemical analysis using Tag-specific antibody shows strong Tag expression in liver tumors that consist of hepatocellular and cholangiocellular cell carcinoma (HCC and CCC, respectively). Bar, 200 μ m. (D) LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre mice with large liver tumors at 3–4 mo of age ($n = 3$) were immunized with 5×10^6 male spleen cells and subjected to an HY-specific in vivo kill assay 2 wk later, as described in Fig. 1. Naive and HY-immunized C57BL/6 (B6) mice served as controls. The percentage of specific killing of male cells is shown (horizontal bars indicate mean values).

The experimental systems to analyze their immune-suppressive potential were restricted to an *in vitro* analysis in which the addition of iMCs inhibited the activation of CTLs against tumor and unrelated antigens (15, 17, 49). Indeed, the iMCs appeared to consistently inhibit CTL responses *in vitro* (18). However, the dramatic expansion of iMCs and tumor burden in LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre mice did not cause CTL unresponsiveness *in vivo*. Whether iMCs in our model suppress CTL responses *in vitro* is not known, but even if they do, the *in vivo* data may be more relevant. Therefore, we prefer to call them iMCs rather than myeloid-derived suppressor cells, because they obviously do not always suppress unrelated CTLs.

The question remains as to why CTL responses against unrelated antigens were suppressed in LoxP-Tag but not in LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre mice even though iMCs were expanded to high frequencies in both mouse lines. One possibility is that the iMCs, known to be a heterogeneous cell population, are phenotypically different in the two mouse lines. They could, for instance, differ in the production of immune-suppressive molecules such as nitric oxide or arginase (17, 19, 50). However, an alternative possibility is one reminiscent of a mechanism suggested by Rowley et al. (22–24). They proposed that chronic exposure of a first antigen, in this case sheep red blood cells, induced B cells to secrete IgG-latent TGF- β 1 complexes. Through Fc receptors, this complex is taken up by myeloid-derived cells that activate the latent form of TGF- β 1, which then, in turn, is used to inhibit activation of CTLs against unrelated antigens (22–24). Specific antibodies, non-dissociated IgG-TGF- β 1 complexes, monocytes/macrophages, and Fc receptors were all necessary for inhibition of CTL priming *in vitro*. Several lines of evidence indicate that general CTL unresponsiveness in LoxP-Tag mice is mediated by a similar mechanism: (a) iMCs alone were not sufficient to inhibit unrelated CTL responses, as observed in LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre mice; (b) inhibition of unrelated CTL responses correlated with an increase in TGF- β 1 and anti-Tag IgG antibodies, as seen in LoxP-Tag but not LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre mice; (c), iMCs expressed Fc-receptors; and (d) IgG-TGF- β 1 double-positive cells were detected in Tag-tolerant LoxP-Tag mice. Future studies are needed to elucidate the precise mechanism of general CTL unresponsiveness in old LoxP-Tag mice.

Relevance of LoxP-Tag mice for human cancer

It is difficult to judge how the immunogenicity of tumors in humans compares with that in our tumor model. On the one hand, human tumors are often assumed to be less immunogenic than mouse tumors. On the other hand, increased iMC frequencies (32), elevated TGF- β 1 serum levels (51), tumor-reactive antibodies (52, 53), and strongly increased tumor-reactive CTLs without apparent regression (54–56) have all been detected in cancer patients but are not yet analyzed in the same patients. Additionally, memory CTL responses that might be the most frequent in (usually elderly) cancer patients are normal in tumor-bearing LoxP-Tag mice. Therefore, one would not expect frequent general CTL deficiency or cancer-induced opportunistic infections in humans. Perhaps

the best indication that human cancers are not dramatically different in terms of immunogenicity compared with those in LoxP-Tag mice comes from the observation that PMLs in LoxP-Tag mice and primary carcinomas in humans are both often infiltrated by T cells. In humans, these tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) have been associated with a good prognosis, which has been interpreted as a tumoricidal T cell response (57, 58). Our data support the observation but not the interpretation. Mice with PMLs and a strong T cell infiltrate at the age of 6–7 mo had a comparably good prognosis, yet they had already acquired Tag-specific tolerance. The TILs, therefore, probably reflect a cancer-promoting inflammatory response (59, 60) induced by the PMLs, not a tumor-eradicating T cell response. Whether the TILs in PMLs of LoxP-Tag mice are innocent bystander cells of the inflammatory response or cancer-promoting remains to be determined.

In conclusion, sporadic cancers do not sneak through and do not induce concomitant immunity but are recognized at the premalignant stage and induce a default immune response. The data argue strongly against immunoediting (42), direct evidence of which is lacking (33, 43, 44). Provided that similar mechanisms that we observe in the mouse model also occur in cancer patients, our data have to be seen as a cautionary note for therapeutic cancer vaccines: the more immunogenic the target antigen, the higher the preexisting immune suppression. However, they also have to be seen as a positive note for adoptive T cell therapy: the best target antigens are retained on the cancer cells; methods to eliminate immune suppression before T cell transfer have been developed (61, 62).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals. LoxP-Tag transgenic mice were described previously (26). C57BL/6 mice were obtained from Charles River Laboratories, Alb-Cre transgenic mice (B6.Cg-Tg(Alb-cre)21Mgn/J) were purchased from the Jackson Laboratory, and Rag-2^{-/-} mice (129S6(B6)-Rag2tm1Fwa) mice were obtained from Taconic. Mice were housed at the animal facilities of Charité (Campus Benjamin Franklin) and Max-Delbrück-Center for Molecular Medicine. All experiments were in accordance with institutional, state, and federal (Landesamt für Arbeitsschutz, Gesundheitsschutz und technische Sicherheit, Berlin) guidelines.

Immunization/tumor transplantation. Mice were immunized at the ages indicated in the figures either by s.c. injection of 10⁶ Tag⁺ 16.113 cells (Tag-specific immunization; reference 26) or 10⁷ MC57-gp33-Hi cells (LCMV-gp33 peptide-specific immunization; reference 27), or i.p. injection of 5 \times 10⁶ male spleen cells (HY-specific immunization). In tumor challenge experiments, 10⁶ Tag⁺ 16.113 or MC57-gp33-Hi cells were injected s.c. Animals that rejected 16.113 cells were monitored for at least 60 d. In the tumor transplantation experiments, mice were scored tumor bearing when the tumor size was \geq 10 mm in diameter. At this size, tumors had a mean volume of 425 \pm 75 mm³, which is best approximated by use of the formula for hemi-ellipsoids: vol = lwh(1/2).

In vivo kill assays. Tag-specific peptide IV (VVYDFLKL; reference 5) and gp33-41 peptide-specific (KAVYNFATM; reference 63) *in vivo* cytotoxicity assays were performed as previously described (26). For gp33 peptide, assays were performed 8–10 d after immunization. For analysis of CTL activity against the HY antigens, spleen cells from male and female C57BL/6 mice were labeled with CFSE in a final concentration of 0.75 μ M (CFSE^{high}) or 0.075 μ M (CFSE^{low}), respectively, for 15 min at room temperature. Cells were

washed once in ice-cold RPMI 1640 medium with 10% FCS and twice in ice-cold PBS. A total of 2×10^7 mixed male and female cells at a 1:1 ratio were injected i.v. into the mice indicated in the figures that were either left untreated (naïve) or that had been immunized 2 wk earlier with 5×10^6 male spleen cells. 18 h later, CFSE-labeled cells in the spleens of recipient mice were analyzed by flow cytometry. Naïve controls were set as 0%, and the specific cytolytic activity was calculated as previously described (26).

ELISA. Serum samples were collected from the mice indicated in the figures. For detection of anti-Tag antibodies, ELISA plates coated with SV40 Tag protein were used as described previously (26). Mouse anti-SV40 large Tag antibody (pAb 100; BD Biosciences) was used as the standard. TGF- β 1 serum levels were determined by commercial ELISA (R&D Systems) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Histology and immunohistochemistry. Complete autopsies of LoxP-Tag mice at the end of the experiments were performed, and whole organs or macroscopically detectable tumor tissues were embedded in paraffin. 2–4 μ m serial sections were mounted on slides and stained with hematoxylin/eosin. For the detection of PMLs, whole organs were step sectioned, and hematoxylin/eosin-stained sections were analyzed for pathological alterations at a distance of $\sim 50 \mu$ m from each other. For immunostaining, consecutive slides were subjected to a heat-induced epitope retrieval step before incubation with the following antibodies: mouse anti-SV40 large T, small t antigen (pAb 108; BD Biosciences); Ki-67 (TEC-3; Dako); CD3 (N1580; Dako); FoxP3 (FJK-16s; eBioscience); and F4/80 (BM8; eBioscience). For detection, the streptavidin AP kit (Dako) alone, or biotinylated donkey anti-rat (Dianova) or rabbit anti-rat (Dako) secondary antibodies were used, followed by the streptavidin AP kit or the EnVision peroxidase kit (Dako). Alkaline phosphatase was revealed by Fast Red (Dako) as chromogen, and peroxidase was developed with a highly sensitive diaminobenzidine chromogenic substrate. For double immunofluorescence labeling, sections were incubated first with goat anti-mouse IgG antibody (Sigma-Aldrich), followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated anti-goat antibody (Invitrogen). After washing three times in PBS, sections were incubated with monoclonal rabbit anti-TGF- β antibody (56E4; Cell Signaling Technology), followed by Alexa Fluor 555-conjugated anti-rabbit antibody (Invitrogen). Nuclei were counterstained with DAPI (Roche), and slides were mounted in Fluoromount-G (SouthernBiotech). Images were acquired using a fluorescence microscope (AxioImager Z1) equipped with a charge-coupled device camera (AxioCam MRm) and processed with Axiovision software (all from Carl Zeiss, Inc.).

Flow cytometric analysis. Single-cell suspensions of spleen cells were stained with antibodies against Gr-1 (RB6-8C5; BD Biosciences) and CD11b (M1/70; BD Biosciences) or c-kit (ack45; BD Biosciences), or APC-labeled D^b/UTY tetramers (WMHHNMDLI [31]; Beckman Coulter) and FITC-labeled rat anti-mouse CD8a (53-6.7; BD Biosciences). For analysis of tumor-infiltrating myeloid cells, tumors were collagenase digested (1 mg/ml for 4 h at 37°C), washed twice, and subsequently incubated with Gr-1 and CD11b antibodies. For phenotypic analysis of iMCs, spleens were positively selected using CD11b MACS beads (Miltenyi Biotec). Purified iMCs (>95% CD11b-positive cells) were then stained with antibodies against Gr-1, c-kit, F4/80 (A3-1; AbD Serotec), CD124 (IL-4 receptor α chain; mIL4R-M1; BD Biosciences), and CD16/CD32 (Fc γ III/II receptor; 2.4G2; BD Biosciences), and isotype-matched control mAbs.

In vivo MRI. MRI experiments were performed with a 1.5-T clinical MRI instrument (MAGNETOM Symphony Maestro; Siemens) with either a CP Breast Array Coil or a Loop Flex Coil (small surface; Siemens). For T2-weighted MR imaging, a turbo spin echo sequence with the following parameters was used: resolution, 0.7×0.6 mm; section thickness, 2 mm; repetition time (TR), 3,900 ms; time to echo (TE), 92 ms; number of acquisitions (NEX), 8; and field of view (FOV), 150. T1-weighted images were performed with gradient echo sequences with the following parameters:

TR, 308 ms; TE, 4.7 and 10 ms; flip angle, 70°, NEX, 22; FOV, 150×75 mm; matrix, 256×128 ; and slice thickness, 3 mm with a resolution of 0.7×0.6 mm for the CP Breast Array Coil and 1 mm with a resolution of 0.2×0.2 mm for the Loop Flex Coil (small surface).

Online supplemental material. Fig. S1 shows additional representative PMLs in mice that recently developed anti-Tag antibodies but without macroscopically detectable tumors. Fig. S2 shows FoxP3 control staining of lymph nodes. Fig. S3 shows the analysis of IgG and TGF- β 1-expressing cells in draining lymph nodes of mice with PMLs and tumors. Fig. S4 shows a phenotypic analysis of CD11b-positive cells obtained from young LoxP-Tag mice, LoxP-Tag mice with PMLs, and tumor-bearing LoxP-Tag \times Alb-Cre mice. Online supplemental material is available at <http://www.jem.org/cgi/content/full/jem.20072016/DC1>.

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