

POSTER PRESENTATION

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IRF-1 responsiveness to immune cytokines predicts different cancer phenotypes

Daniela Murtas¹, Dragan Maric², Valeria De Giorgi³, Jennifer Reinboth³, Andrea Worschech⁴, Patricia Fetsch⁵, Armando Filie⁵, Maria Libera Ascierio³, Davide Bedognetti³, Qiuzhen Liu³, Lorenzo Uccellini³, Lotfi Chouchane⁴, Ena Wang³, Francesco M Marincola⁶, Sara Tomei^{4*}

From Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer 28th Annual Meeting
National Harbor, MD, USA. 8-10 November 2013

A dichotomy between immunologically active and quiescent cancer phenotypes has been demonstrated for several types of cancer. Central to such dichotomy is the master regulator of the acute inflammatory process interferon regulatory factor (IRF)-1. Although the relevance of IRF-1 to the immune biology of cancer is emerging, it remains unknown whether the responsiveness of IRF-1 to immune cytokines is able to point out different cancer behaviours. Here, we explored the significance of the IFN- γ - and TNF- α -induced activation of IRF-1 in 15 melanoma cell lines. We measured IRF-1 activation in 15 melanoma cell lines at basal level and after treatment with IFN- γ , TNF- α and a combination of both using ImageStream technique (Amnis Corp). Microarray analysis was applied to compare transcriptional patterns between cell lines characterised by high and low IRF-1 activation. Functional interpretation analysis was performed using the Ingenuity Pathway Analysis system (IPA) tools 3.0. We observed a strong positive correlation between IRF-1 activation at basal level and after IFN- γ and TNF- α treatment ($\rho=0.65$, $p=0.007$ and $\rho=0.66$, $p=0.007$, respectively) suggesting that both the cytokines have a strong effect in inducing IRF-1 activation. Given that different cell lines have different amplitude of response to cytokine stimulation, we next asked whether the inducibility of IRF-1 by IFN- γ and TNF- α was able to distinguish a parallel different behaviour of cancer cells. Toward this aim, we measured the difference of nuclear translocation score between controls and stimulated cells and further selected 3 cell lines with low and 3 cell lines with high delta IRF-1 nuclear translocation. Microarray demonstrated that the 3 cell lines with low and the 3 with high IRF-1 inducible translocation scores differed in the

expression of 597 annotated transcripts. Functional interpretation analysis showed mTOR and Wnt/ β -catenin as the top upregulated pathways in the cell lines with low inducible IRF-1 activation, suggesting that a low IRF-1 inducibility recapitulates a cancer phenotype already described in literature characterised by poor prognosis. In conclusion, our findings suggest that the responsiveness of IRF-1 to IFN- γ and TNF- α is able to point out different cancer phenotypes and support the central role of this transcription factor in influencing different tumor behaviours.

Authors' details

¹Biomedical Sciences, Section of Cyto morphology, University of Cagliari, Cagliari, Italy. ²Flow Cytometry Core Facility, NINDS, NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA. ³Transfusion Medicine, CC, NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA. ⁴Genetic Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar, Doha, Qatar. ⁵Laboratory of Pathology, NCI, NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA. ⁶Sidra Medical and Research Center, Doha, Qatar.

Published: 7 November 2013

doi:10.1186/2051-1426-1-S1-P249

Cite this article as: Murtas et al.: IRF-1 responsiveness to immune cytokines predicts different cancer phenotypes. *Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer* 2013 **1**(Suppl 1):P249.

*Genetic Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical College in Qatar, Doha, Qatar
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article