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Research Article

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Antibody and T Cell Responses of Patients with Adenocarcinoma Immunized with Mannan–MUC1 Fusion Protein

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Abstract

Mucin 1 (MUC1) is a large complex glycoprotein that is highly expressed in breast cancer, and as such could be a target for immunotherapy. In mice, human MUC1 is highly immunogenic, particularly when conjugated to mannan, where a high frequency of CD8⁺ MHC-restricted cytotoxic T lymphocytes is induced, accompanied by tumor protection. On this basis, a clinical trial was performed in which 25 patients with advanced metastatic carcinoma of breast, colon, stomach, or rectum received mannan–MUC1 in increasing doses. After 4 to 8 injections, large amounts of IgG1 anti-MUC1 antibodies were produced in 13 out of 25 patients (with antibody titers by ELISA of 1/320–1/20,480). Most of the antibodies reacted to the epitopes STAPPAHG and PAPGSTAP. In addition, T cell proliferation was found in 4 out of 15 patients, and CTL responses were seen in 2 out of 10 patients. Mannan–MUC1 can immunize patients, particularly for antibody formation, and to a lesser extent, cellular responses. It remains to be seen whether such responses have antitumor activity. (*J. Clin. Invest.* 1997; 100: 2783–2792.) Key words: cancer • vaccine • epitopes • phase I trial • muc1 • immunotherapy

Introduction

Normal and malignant mammary epithelial cells express and secrete high molecular weight mucin glycoproteins that are extensively glycosylated, and are highly immunogenic in mice (1–4). More specifically, in breast cancer, identification of the cDNA for a ubiquitously expressed mucin, Mucin 1 (MUC1; 5–7),¹ led to the investigation of the means of presenting

MUC1 peptides to induce meaningful antitumor responses, the focus being on generating CD8⁺ cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTL). In breast cancer, MUC1 has a 10–40-fold increase in expression, and its structure is altered so that new carbohydrate epitopes are expressed and peptide epitopes are exposed (2, 8). Immunogenicity of MUC1, at least for antibody production in mice, resides in the sequence APDTRPA in the extracellular variable number of tandem repeat region (VNTR), which consists of multiple repeats of 20 amino acid–containing peptides (PDTRPAPGSTAPPAHGVTSA; 9–11). Furthermore, in a study that brought together murine and human studies of MUC1, CTL lines produced from the draining lymph nodes of breast cancer patients could be inhibited with antibodies directed against this APDTR region (12). In other studies, T cells could be isolated from the lymph nodes of patients with breast, pancreatic (13, 14), and ovarian cancer (15), and from a patient with multiple myeloma (16). In these studies, after restimulation *in vitro*, CTLs were generated that could kill, in an MHC-unrestricted manner, breast and pancreatic tumor cells, demonstrating that precursor CTLs exist in the lymph nodes of cancer patients (17). Thus, the aim of MUC1 immunotherapeutic protocols is to stimulate the expansion of the CTL precursors (CTLp) to produce functional and useful immune response against MUC1⁺ cancers.

We have previously used MUC1 fusion protein (consisting of five VNTR repeats linked to conventional carriers) for cancer immunotherapy in mice, and have found that antibodies could readily be generated, but no CTL to VNTR and poor tumor protection (18). By contrast, a high frequency of CTLp occurred when MUC1 fusion protein was chemically conjugated to mannan (4). Furthermore, it was found that H-2–restricted cytotoxic immune responses in mice were generated when the oxidized form of M-FP was used, in contrast to the humoral responses that occurred with the reduced form of M-FP (19, 20). These findings in mice, together with the documented CTL responses in cancer patients against MUC1, led us to investigate the immune responses of patients with adenocarcinoma immunized with oxidized M-FP in a phase I study, in which there was no evidence of toxicity or autoimmunity (Ong et al., manuscript submitted for publication). We report on the nature of the B and T cell responses found.

Methods

Patients and samples. 25 patients with metastatic adenocarcinoma were immunized with M-FP; the cancers were in breast ($n = 8$), colon ($n = 9$), rectum ($n = 7$) and stomach ($n = 1$). Injections were given subcutaneously at weeks 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, and 13, with doses ranging from 10 to 500 μg (Table I), and bleeding at weeks 0, 5, and 14. There were 13 males and 12 females, and the mean age was 68.2 ± 12.5 yr. 9 patients received 4 injections, and 16 received the full course of 8 injections. Serum samples from patients and normal subjects were col-

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1. Abbreviations used in this paper: CTL, cytotoxic T lymphocyte; CTLp, CTL precursors; FP, fusion protein; GM, growth medium; HRP, horseradish peroxidase; M-FP, mannan fusion protein; MUC1, mucin 1; SI, stimulation index; VNTR, variable number of tandem repeats.

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Table I. Details on Patients Receiving M-FP Immunizations

Patient no.	Site of disease	No. of injections	Dose per injection	MHC type			
				HLA-A	HLA-B	HLA-C	HLA-DRB1
			μg				
1	Colon	8	10	2, 24	27, 44	2, 5	NA
2	Breast	4	10	2, 24	7, 57	6, 7	NA
3	Breast	8	10	1, 2	8, 57	6, 7	03, 07
4	Rectum	4	50	2, 11	13, 27	2, 6	04, 13
5	Stomach	8	50	2, 3	7, 27	2, 7	02
6	Colon	4	50	1, 3	7, 8	7, 7, or X	03, 04
7	Colon	4	50	2, 26	13, 55	3	NA
8	Breast	8	100	1, 11	8, 35	4, 7	0103, 03
9	Rectum	4	100	2	NA	27, 44	NA
10	Colon	8	100	1, 24	37, 51	1, 6	04, 11
11	Colon	4	150	2, 25	18, 60	3	NA
12	Rectum	8	150	11.1, 26	27, 44	1	01, 09
13	Colon	8	150	2, 3	7, 51	7, X	02, 07
14	Colon	8	200	1, 3	7, 51	7	03
15	Rectum	8	200	1, 2	8, 60	3, 7	03, 04
16	Colon	4	200	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Breast	8	300	1, 29	44, 44, or X	7	07, 11
18	Rectum	8	300	2, 25	7, 58	7	04, 13
19	Rectum	4	300	3, 26	38, 65	8	NA
20	Breast	8	400	2, 3	7, 27	2, 7	NA
21	Breast	8	400	2, 11.1	27, 55	1, 2	04, 11
22	Rectum	8	400	1, 11.1	8, 44	5, 7	03
23	Breast	8	500	2, 33	7, 65	7, 8	NA
24	Colon	8	500	26, 32	51, 56	1	11, 6, or 11
25	Breast	4	500	1, 33	57, 57, or X	3, 6	NA

NA, not available; X, not typed.

lected, aliquoted, and stored at -20°C . PBMC were purified from heparinized blood by centrifugation with Ficoll-Paque obtained from Pharmacia LKB Biotechnology Inc. (Uppsala, Sweden) and kept frozen.

Peptides and fusion protein. Human MUC1-GST fusion protein (FP) containing five VNTR repeats of sequence (PAHGVTSAP-DTRPAPGSTAP) was expressed in *Escherichia coli*, purified, and chemically conjugated to mannan (M-FP) (4, 21). GST was cleaved from the fusion protein using the site-specific protease factor Xa obtained from Boehringer Mannheim (Mannheim, Germany), and is referred to hereforth as VNTR. The peptides p1-30 (PDTRPAPG-STAPPAHGVTSAPDTRPAPGST) and Cp13-32 (C-PAHGVTS-APDTRPAPGSTAP) were synthesized using a Model 430A automated peptide synthesiser (Applied Biosystems, Inc., Foster City, CA; 22, 23).

ELISA. Anti-MUC1 antibodies were measured by ELISA against VNTR. ELISA plates, supplied by Greiner Laborotechnik (Greiner GmbH, Frickenhausen, Germany), were coated with $50\ \mu\text{l}$ of a $10\ \mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ antigen solution in $0.05\ \text{M}$ carbonate buffer, pH 9.6, for 20 h at 4°C , washed twice with PBS-0.1% Tween 20 and PBS, and nonspecific binding-blocked for 20 h at 37°C with 5% HSA obtained from ICN Biomedicals, Inc. (Irvine, CA) in PBS. Initial difficulties with the presence of high background levels were overcome when the ELISA plates were blocked with 5% HSA rather than with 5% BSA for reasons described previously (24, 25). The plates were washed, and diluted serum (1:40) was added in 1% HSA-PBS. The plates were then incubated for 2 h at 37°C , followed by six washes with PBS-0.1% Tween 20 and four with PBS. Isotype and class-specific sheep anti-

human Ig labeled with horseradish peroxidase (HRP) obtained from Silenus Labs (Hawthorn, Australia) and diluted to 1:1,500 in 1% HSA-PBS were individually added to the plates for 2 h at 37°C . The plates were washed, and anti-MUC1 antibodies were detected using 0.03% 2,2'-azino-di (3-ethylbenzthiozoline sulfonate) in $0.1\ \text{M}$ citrate buffer, pH 4.0, containing 0.02% H_2O_2 . Absorbance was measured at 405 nm using an ELISA plate reader. Sera were considered to be positive when the OD reading was greater than the mean +3 SD of the 99 normal sera samples tested. Serum titers were determined at the highest serum dilution with an absorbance value < 0.12 nm (26).

Epitope mapping. Epitopes were mapped using the pepscan method (27). The following modifications, however, were applied because of the high backgrounds obtained when the method reported by the company was followed. MUC1 peptides were synthesized on polyethylene pins by Chiron Mimotopes (Clayton, Australia) and consisted of 20 overlapping 8-mer peptides of the 20-amino acid VNTR (e.g. PDTRPAPG, DTRPAPGS, TRPAPGST...APDTRPAP). Nonspecific binding by the pins was blocked using 5% HSA, 1% ovalbumin, and 0.1% Tween 20 in PBS for 20 h at 4°C . Serum samples were diluted 1:500 in 1% HSA-PBS, and were incubated with the pins for 2 h on ice. This serum dilution was found to differentiate clearly the nonspecific background seen in polyclonal sera. Pins were washed six times with PBS-0.1% Tween 20 and PBS, and HRP-labeled sheep anti-human IgG diluted 1:1,500 in 1% HSA-PBS was added for 1 h. Bound antibodies were detected by the addition of 0.03% 2,2'-azino-di (3-ethylbenzthiozoline sulfonate) in $0.1\ \text{M}$ citrate

Table II. Levels of Antibody to VNTR and Epitope Specificity from Positive Patients

Patient no. [‡]	Immunization sample*			Titer [§]	Pins
	Prebleed	4 injections	8 injections		
8	0.04	0.38	1.00	1/640	No epitope identified
11	0.18	0.91	NA	1/640	Not tested
12	0.02	0.03	1.16	1/640	No epitope identified
13	0.02	0.06	0.54	1/320	STAPPAHG
14	0.02	0.18	0.90	1/320	No epitope identified
16	0.17	1.54	NA	1/1280	PAPGSTAP
17	0.00	0.01	1.00	1/640	STAPPAHG
18	0.08	0.20	1.09	1/640	No epitope identified
20	0.01	0.71	1.60	1/5120	STAPPAHG, PAPGSTAP
21	0.08	1.32	1.57	1/20480	PGSTAP, HGV TSA
22	0.03	0.08	1.41	1/1280	PAPGST
23	0.07	1.19	1.44	1/2560	No epitope identified
24	0.17	1.45	1.57	1/5120	STAPPAHG, PAPGSTAP, AHGV TSA

*OD reading (405 nm) of sera from each patient at a dilution of 1:40 as tested by ELISA against VNTR. A reading is positive if OD > 0.46 (mean + 3SD of 99 normal sera). [‡]Patients positive for anti-MUC1 antibodies. [§]Antibody titer of the last serum sample obtained from each patient.

(69%). This result was significant when compared with normal subjects (OD = 0.12±0.11, $P < 0.001$; Table II). In total, 13 out of 25 injected patients were positive for anti-MUC1 antibodies. The OD values represent the amount of anti-MUC1 antibody at a dilution of 1:40, however, titrations of the serum revealed the antibodies to be of high titer (1/320–1/20,480; Fig. 2 and Table II). In addition, there was a correlation between the level of antibody produced and the immunizing dose of M-FP ($r^2 = 0.72$). Of the 16 patients that received 8 injections, 5 immunized with a dose > 400 µg generated specific antibodies with an OD > 1.40, 6 patients injected with a dose of 100–300

µg generated antibodies with an OD between 0.54 and 1.20, and 5 patients that received a dose of 10–100 µg generated antibodies with an OD < 0.15 (Fig. 3). Hence, mannan MUC1 fusion protein in humans is a powerful immunogen for MUC1 antibody responses.

The strength of anti-MUC1 antibodies binding to MUC1 was examined using the BIAcore™ biosensor. Sera of patients with anti-MUC1 antibodies were tested for binding to FP immobilized on a carboxymethylated dextran matrix-coated gold sensor chip. It was evident that after immunization with M-FP, the antibodies generated bound strongly to MUC1. The half-

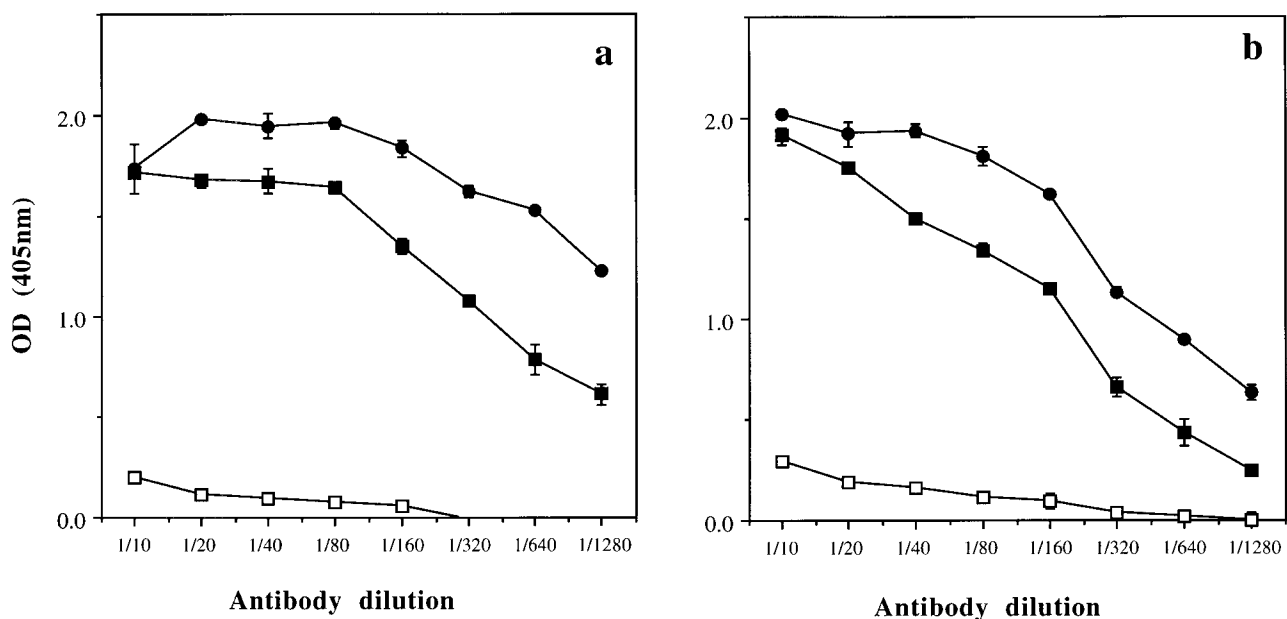


Figure 2. Titration of anti-VNTR antibodies. Serum samples from two immunized patients: (a) patient 21; (b) patient 24. Samples tested are represented as follows: before immunization (□); after four injections (■); and after eight injections (●).

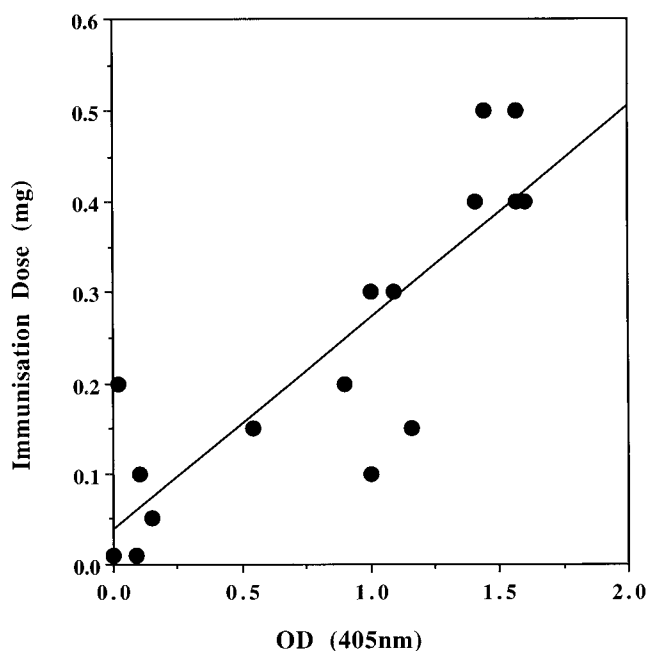
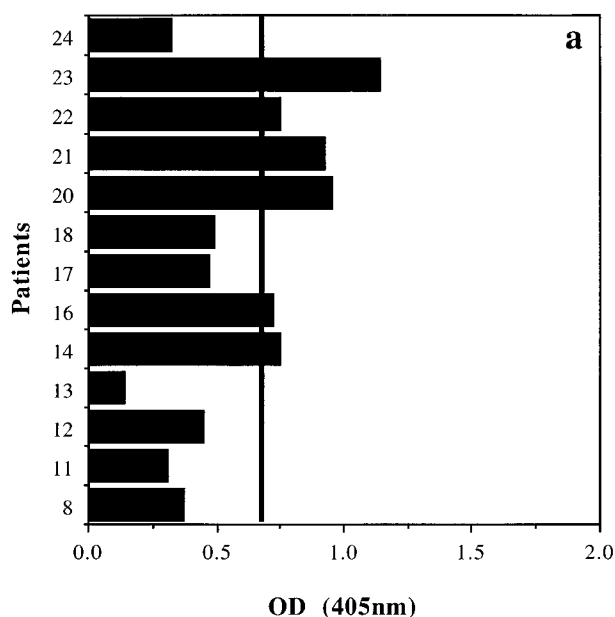


Figure 3. Correlation of the immunization dose (μg ; y axis) with the OD value of serum sample (1:40 dilution; x axis); $r^2 = 0.72$.

life of the dissociation ranged from 12.3 to 167.4 min, which compared favourably with the half-life generated for BC2 (109 min), a known monoclonal antibody that binds with high affinity to MUC1. Binding to FP on the BIAcore™ was only demonstrable in sera from immunized patients, and not from normal subjects (not shown). The time taken for half of the antibody to dissociate is a measure of the tightness of antibody binding to the immunogen, and is independent of the level of antibody in the serum.



Isotype of the antibody response. The immunoglobulin class and subclasses were measured in patients with anti-MUC1 antibody responses: 6 out of 13 patients made low amounts of IgM antibodies after 4 injections, and there was weak IgM reactivity after 8 injections (Fig. 4a). Patients made IgG antibodies (data not shown), and in 12 out of 13 patients, most of the antibodies were of the $\gamma 1$ isotype (Fig. 4b). In particular, there were no $\gamma 2$, $\gamma 3$, or $\gamma 4$ antibodies found (data not shown). Furthermore, there were no IgA antibodies detected (data not shown). Thus, the predominant antibodies made were $\gamma 1$, the subclass mostly associated with TH2-type responses, which is in contrast with the TH1 type of responses seen in mice injected with oxidized M-FP (4).

Detection of amino acid epitopes by MUC1 antibodies. Although the antibody response of the patients to VNTR was polyclonal, discrete MUC1 peptide epitopes could be identified in seven patients. This identification was done using the pepscan method, wherein overlapping 8-mer peptides were synthesized and tested on 20 pins; each containing one amino acid different from the preceding pin (Table II). All 13 patients positive for anti-MUC1 antibodies were tested.

Three types of reactivity could be identified. First, in sera from patients 8, 12, 14, 18, and 23, no reactivity could be detected. Most likely the antibodies in these sera were conformational and could not recognise the peptide structure as presented on the pins (Table II). Second, in sera from patients 13, 16, 17, and 22, reactivity could be detected against at least one MUC1 peptide, such as STAPPAHG, PAPGSTAP, or PAPGST (Table II). Finally, the third pattern of reactivity was seen in sera from patients 20, 21, and 24, where the epitopes identified were the ones identified by the other sera in addition to PGSTAP, AHGVTSA, and HGVTSA. This reactivity could only be seen after immunization with M-FP, and not in the preimmunisation samples (Fig. 5).

Proliferative responses. The induction of IgG1 anti-MUC1 antibodies suggested the involvement of T cell help in the im-

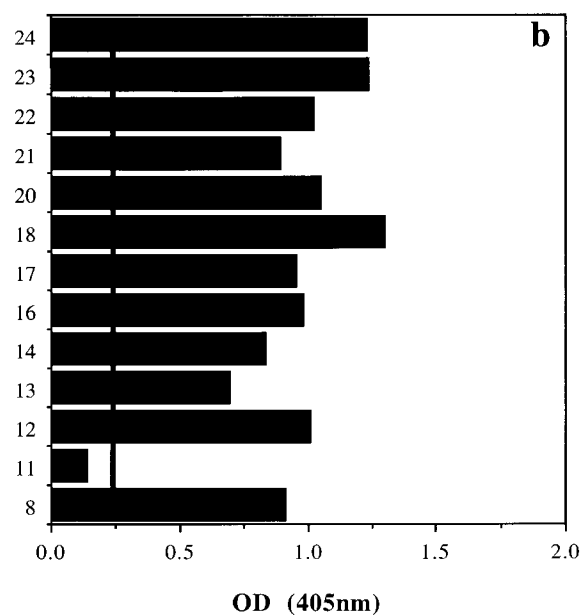


Figure 4. Anti-MUC1 antibody class. y axis, patient no.; x axis, OD (405 nm). The line for each graph represents the mean + 3 SD of 19 normal sera. (a) IgM; (b) IgG1.

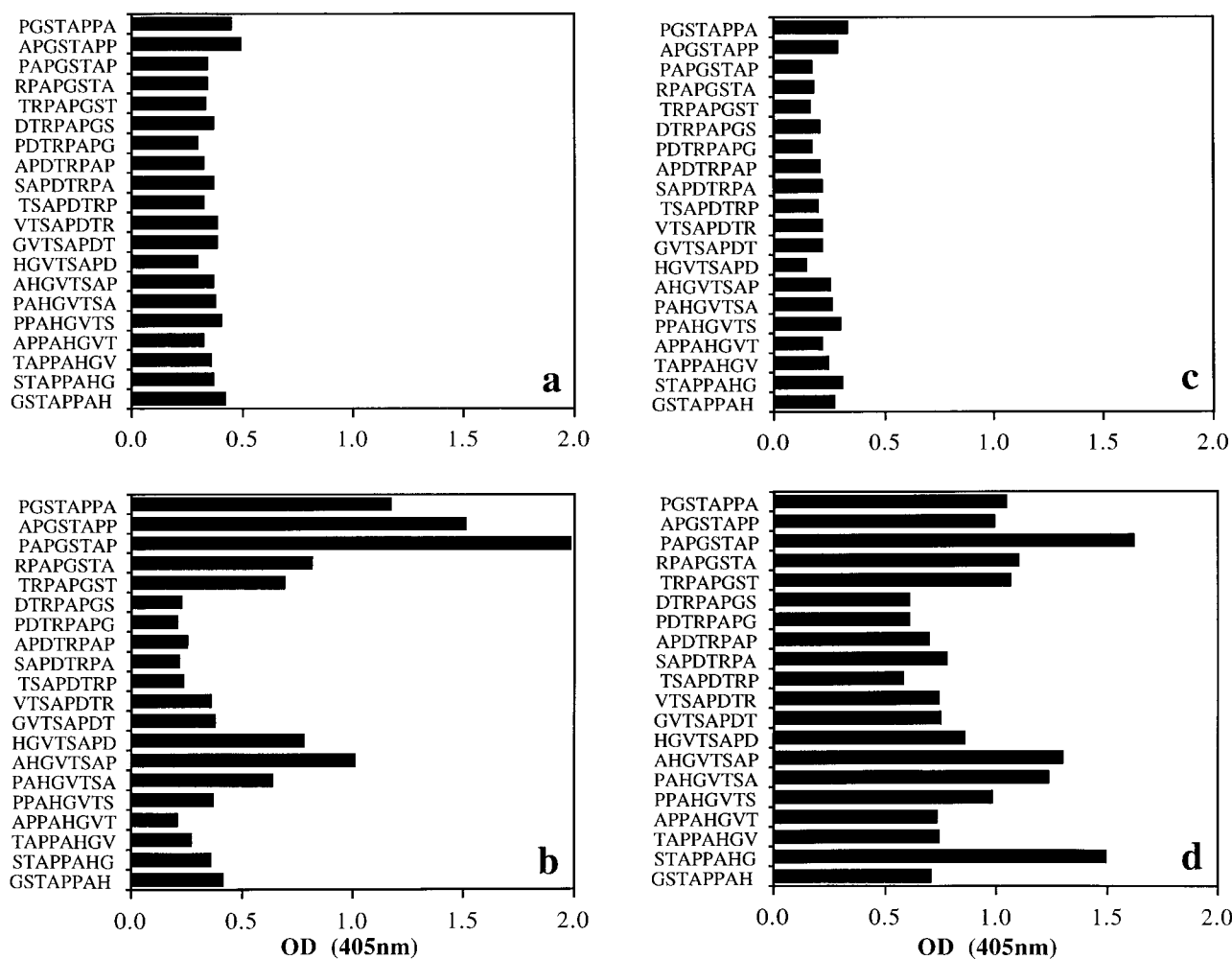


Figure 5. Testing of sera against overlapping 8-mer peptides synthesized on pins. OD (405 nm) of sera at 1:500 dilution is shown. Reactivity of serum from two patients. (a) pre-bleed sample of patient 21; (b) after eight injections, sample of patient 21; (c) pre-bleed sample of patient 24; (d) after eight injections, sample of patient 24.

munological response of the patients. T cell proliferation was sought by examining the ability of PBMC (from immunized patients that received eight injections) to proliferate in vitro against MUC1 peptides.

PBMC from 4 out of 15 patients proliferated in response to MUC1 antigens with an increase in the stimulation index (Fig. 6). The SIs were quite variable; up to 120 in some cases, and 4 in others. Patient 15 generated very strong responses against all peptides after 4 injections. The SI ranged from 57 to 129 U, and these responses were significantly different from those generated by the cells from the prebleed sample ($P < 0.005$). The response, however, unexplainably disappeared after eight injections, and the patient currently has no evidence of recurrent disease (Ong et al., manuscript submitted for publication). Since all proliferation experiments were performed only once because of insufficient cell numbers, we were unable to repeat the experiment. Patient 8, after 4 and 8 injections, generated proliferative responses against all peptides, and the SI ranged from 10 to 25 U (Fig. 6a). When we compared the SI obtained against Cp13-32, a significant increase was found ($P < 0.005$) between the sample obtained after 8 injections compared with

that after 4 injections. This patient has currently stable disease (Ong et al., manuscript submitted for publication). Patients 14 and 22 generated moderate proliferative responses. Proliferation was detected only after 8 injections, and this was against all antigens for patient 14 or against Cp13-32 for patient 22 (Fig. 6, b and c). Interestingly, patient 22 showed signs of stable disease with improvement on their tumor loading.

A correlation among the proliferative response, the immunizing dose, the antibody response, and the HLA phenotype was sought (Table III). No particular pattern emerged when the proliferative response was compared with the dose of immunization or the levels of anti-MUC1 antibodies produced. All four patients, however, had HLA-A1 and DR3 MHC antigens, and HLA-B8 was present in three out of four patients.

Cytotoxic T cell responses. CTL responses of PBMC from immunized patients were examined initially with protocol 1 as described in Methods. No CTL, however, were detected in samples from all 25 patients (not shown), and it became evident that only one stimulation in vitro was not sufficient to detect the low CTLp frequency present in peripheral blood cells of patients. When protocol 2 was used, specific CTL responses

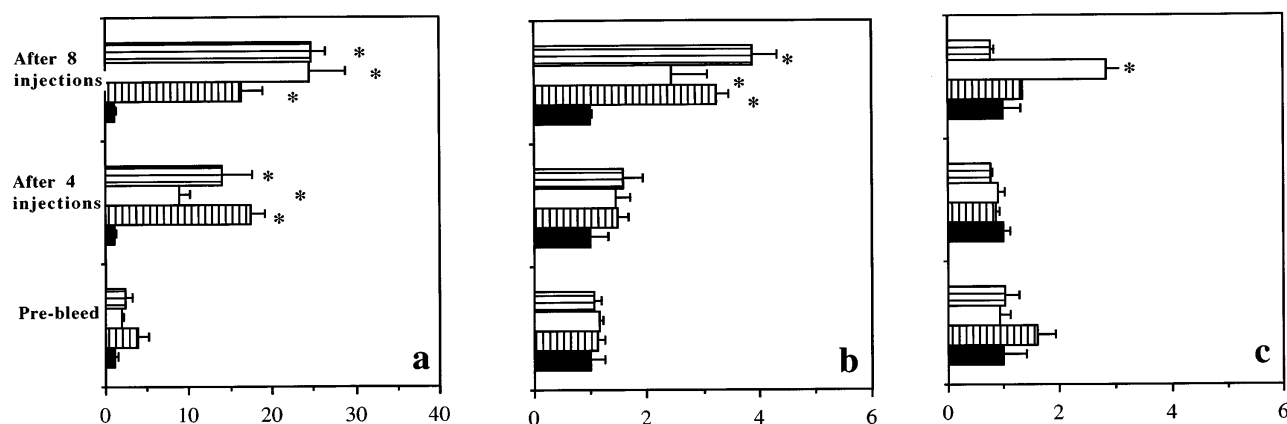


Figure 6. SI units shown in patient 8 (a), patient 14 (b), and patient 24 (c). PBMC were exposed to p1-30 (horizontally hatched bars), Cp13-32 (white bars), VNTR (vertically hatched bars), or no antigen (black bars). Samples were tested before immunization (pre-bleed), after four injections, and after eight injections. Proliferation was assessed after 6 d. The data represent SI units at the following concentrations of antigen: VNTR, 10 ng/ml; p1-30, 25 μ g/ml, and Cp13-32, 25 μ g/ml. * $P \leq 0.005$ when compared with the pre-bleed sample.

were generated in two patients (Fig. 7). Only 10 patients could be assessed, since there were insufficient numbers of PBMC from all. In 2 out of 10 patients (patients 4 and 13), CTL killed autologous PHA-blast targets pulsed with MUC1 antigens (29.1 and 18.4%, respectively, at an effector-to-target ratio of 36:1) and both patients were HLA-A2. The CTL were specific as there was no killing in the absence of peptides, and killing by NK was blocked with unlabeled K562 cells. Furthermore, responses could only be generated from the patients, and only after immunization, since preimmunization samples and samples from normals tested under the same conditions did not generate any CTL (data not shown).

Discussion

In adenocarcinomas, and in particular breast cancer, mucin molecules have been recognized as potential targets for immunotherapy. MUC1, found in cancers of the gastrointestinal tract, ovary, breast, pancreas, kidney, and lung, shows a 10–40-fold increase in expression, and there can be substantial alterations so that new carbohydrate and protein epitopes appear (for review see reference 31). Our laboratory has previously demonstrated that MUC1 can be immunogenic in mice, and depending on the chemical form used, either antibody- or MHC-restricted CTL responses can be generated. We have in the past conducted a phase I clinical trial using a MUC1 peptide (Cp13-32) coupled to diphtheria toxoid (32); weak antibody and proliferative responses were detected, indicating the need for improving the immunogen used and its form of delivery. Recently we demonstrated that conjugating MUC1 to mannan leads to improved cellular responses (4), and now we report our findings in the generation of immune responses in patients with adenocarcinoma injected with M-FP.

Our clinical study indicated that M-FP is highly immunogenic in humans, since patients generated humoral responses to MUC1 as 13 of 25 patients showed significant levels of high-titered, high-binding anti-MUC1 antibodies. The levels of IgG1 antibody showed a significant correlation with the immunization dose; the higher the dose, the more antibody found. The amount of antibody produced to MUC1 was greater than

that previously described in trials involving MUC1 carbohydrate immunogens (26, 33–36), although all of these antibodies are against carbohydrate epitopes, not MUC1 peptides, as in our study. It was of interest to note that the anti-MUC1 antibodies in our study were found in similar amounts to those found in autoimmune diseases such as primary biliary cirrhosis and insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (37, 38). Furthermore, antibodies were found to be of the IgG1 subclass, and titers were up to 1/20,480. This subclass of antibody is found predominantly in a TH2-type response (39), and includes a predominant feature of this response in humans as further discussed below.

It should be noted that no anti-MUC1 antibodies were detected in any of the preimmunization samples using our ELISA protocol, but only after immunization with M-FP. In

Table III. Comparison of Cellular Responses with Immunization Dose, HLA, and Antibody Levels

Patient	Immunization dose	HLA			Ab*	Stimulation index [‡]	CTL [§]
		A	B	DR			
	μ g						
8	100	1 11	8 35	3	1.00	16.0–25.0	–2.0
14	200	1 3	7 51	3	0.90	2.5–4.0	NT
15	200	1 2	8 60	3	0.02	57.0–129.0 [¶]	7.9
22	400	1 11.1	8 44	3	1.41	0.8–2.9	–2.0
4	50	2, 11	13, 27	4, 13	0.33	NT	29.1
13	150	2, 3	7, 51	2, 07	0.54	0.8–1.2	18.4

*Antibody reactivity to VNTR by ELISA. Numbers represent OD reading (405 nm). [‡]Range of stimulation index (SI units) of PBMC against MUC1 antigens as represented in Fig. 6. [¶]Percent specific chromium release of PHA blast autologous targets pulsed with MUC1 peptides as described in Methods. E/T is 36:1. [§]This patient generated a proliferative response after only four vaccinations that disappeared after eight vaccinations. The reasons for this result are presented in the text. NT, not tested.

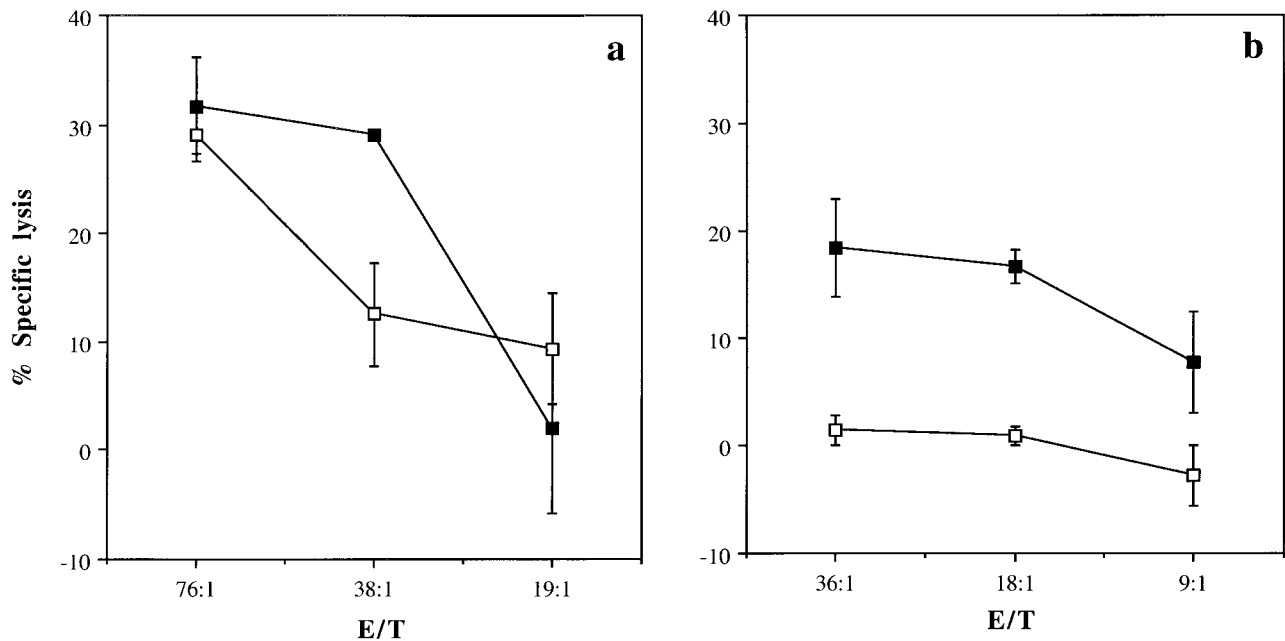


Figure 7. CTL responses of PBMC from immunized patient 4 (a) and patient 13 (b). Autologous PHA blasts were loaded with peptide (■) or no peptide (□). E/T ratio, x axis; % specific lysis, y axis.

this regard, our findings differ from others whereby antibodies from patients with adenocarcinoma were detected either in a free state (30, 40), or were complexed with MUC1 as an immune complex (41). These MUC1 antibodies have been identified to be either of the IgM class (30 and Richards et al., manuscript submitted for publication), or both IgG and IgM (42).

The anti-MUC1 antibodies we found detected at least two adjacent regions in the tandem repeat of MUC1 (STAPPAHG and PAPGSTAP peptide epitopes), and recently IgM antibodies that reacted with STAPPAHG or shorter peptides of it were found in ovarian cancer patients (43). Furthermore, in our study, some patients also showed reactivity to PGSTAP, HGVTS A, PAPGST, and AHGVTS A. Our findings differ from those recognizing APDTR as the immunodominant region identified by mouse antibodies to human MUC1 (44), and of antibodies generated in monkeys immunized with human M-FP (Vaughan et al., manuscript submitted for publication). Although APDTR can be the most immunogenic region of MUC1 when used in mice, variation in antibody reactivity against multiple epitopes suggests that MUC1 peptides are not equally immunogenic to all individuals. The most likely reason for this fact is the way that these peptides are presented by HLA-DR molecules to helper T cells for inducing antibodies. There was, however, no correlation of antibody response and HLA-DR alleles. Furthermore, when the sera were tested for reactivity against breast cancer sections by immunoprecipitation or for binding to breast cancer cell lines by FACS, we could not identify any difference in the intensity of binding between the preimmunization and postvaccination samples (not shown). We attribute this finding to the presence of the natural anti-Gal antibodies present in humans that can cross-react with MUC1 (24, 25), suggesting the existence of strongly tolerant mechanisms regulating the immune response in vivo. We also note that the MUC1 epitopes recognized by the patients'

antibodies could be detected in phenyl GalNAc-treated breast cancer cell lines (9, 21).

Induction of H-2-restricted CTL responses in mice to MUC1 conjugated to mannan was recently described (4, 19, 45), and in these studies 2 out of 10 patients generated CTL responses. These responses were peptide-specific and restricted to self MHC molecules in patients with HLA-A2 (patient 4, A2 A11; patient 13, A2 A3). Inhibition of NK killing with K562 cells ensured that lysis was specific for the HLA-A2 peptide complex. Although the sample number is too small to conclude that the response to HLA-A2 was restricted, we note that CTL from HLA-A2.1 transgenic mice can recognize two MUC1 peptides (STAPPAHG V- and APDTRPA-containing peptides) presented by human EBV cells expressing HLA-A2, and also endogenously produced peptides in the MCF-7 cell line (46). The low number of patients generating a CTL response was possibly due to the technique used, whereby only two stimulations in vitro were used, combined with long delays in obtaining the samples for processing. Other groups assessing clinical trials using tumor antigens such as MAGE or measuring CTL responses in cancer patients, undergo multiple in vitro restimulation cycles to select for the preexisting CTLs (47, 48).

A proliferative cellular response to MUC1 occurred in 4 out of 15 patients, indicating that M-FP could stimulate both CD4 and CD8 T cells in vivo. Furthermore, there was a significant HLA association in that all of the patients showing a proliferative response were HLA-A1 and DR3, compared with 20% in the community and 40% of patients in this study. Also, HLA-B8 was present in 75% of the patients with a proliferative response compared with 9% in the patients that did not proliferate. Thus, the HLA-A1, B8, and DR3 alleles are associated with proliferative T cell responses, and appear to occur together. The implications of these relationships are twofold.

First, since we were unable to measure the phenotype of the responding cells, the presence of these particular MHC I antigens suggests that the proliferating cells are CD8 T cells. Second, the association with DR3 indicates that there might be restrictive elements in the type of immune response generated by patients with adenocarcinoma, as is the case with the MAGE antigen in patients with melanoma (49). No particular region of the MUC1 antigen, however, could be selected as an MHC class II epitope according to known binding motifs (50).

Induction of immune responses in phase I trials using peptide-based immunogens has been very difficult, with the exception of one trial for HIV (51). In that trial, patients received recombinant gp160 in alum and made antibodies to various epitopes of gp160. T cell proliferative responses, but no CTLs, were obtained against gp160 in 70% of the patients. In other studies where melanoma patients were injected with MAGE-3.A1 peptide (52), antitumor responses were detected in 3 out of 6 patients, but no evidence of a humoral or CTL response was observed. In a recent study 63 patients with adenocarcinoma were immunized with an 105-amino acid MUC1 peptide mixed with BCG (53). DTH responses were detected in 37 out of 55 patients, but no evidence presented for an antibody or CTL response. Thus, our study is the only one demonstrating that MUC1 conjugated to mannan can generate a humoral response, a T cell response, and tumor responses (Ong et al., manuscript submitted for publication).

The implications of both humoral and cellular responses in these patients are of interest with respect to tolerance. The studies clearly indicate that humans can make an anti-MUC1 response of both T and B cell nature, and that tolerance appears to be broken. In mice, immunization with a self molecule such as Ro and La can break B cell tolerance with more ease than what would be required for breakdown of T cell tolerance (54); in addition, cancer patients were found to exhibit both humoral and cellular autoreactivity to antigens such as HER-2/neu and p53 (55, 56). The mechanisms controlling such a stringent regulation in the T cell compartment, however, are not yet understood (57). Perhaps the affinity of the peptide-MHC interaction is an important parameter in self tolerance induction, since low-affinity peptide-MHC interactions can lead to sufficient stabilization of MHC class I complexes exported to the cell surface. This interaction, however, may not lead to tolerance induction during early thymic development (58). In this context, we note that MUC1 peptides presented by HLA-A2 have been identified to be of low affinity (46), thus enabling potential autoreactive T cells to escape deletion and remain in the periphery as tightly regulated autoreactive effector cells that may generate autoimmunity when released from these controlling mechanisms (59).

It is interesting to note that contrary to the strong cellular and weak antibody responses seen in mice after immunization with M-FP, the patients generated strong antibody responses and moderate cellular responses, findings similar to those generated when monkeys were immunized with human M-FP. We also note that human and monkey MUC1 are similar in 15 of 20 amino acids of the VNTR (Vaughan et al., manuscript submitted for publication). The reasons for the major differences are not clear, but we draw attention to our recent finding that the natural anti-Gal antibodies of humans and monkeys cross-react with human MUC1 (24, 25). If this finding is relevant, then it is likely that an ongoing humoral response is further boosted by our immunization to the exclusion of a cellular re-

sponse. This finding may have major implications for immunizing patients, however, we have recently found that immunizing mice with primed macrophages can overcome the deviation of the response to antibodies, and we are accordingly planning to use this observation in a clinical setting.

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