

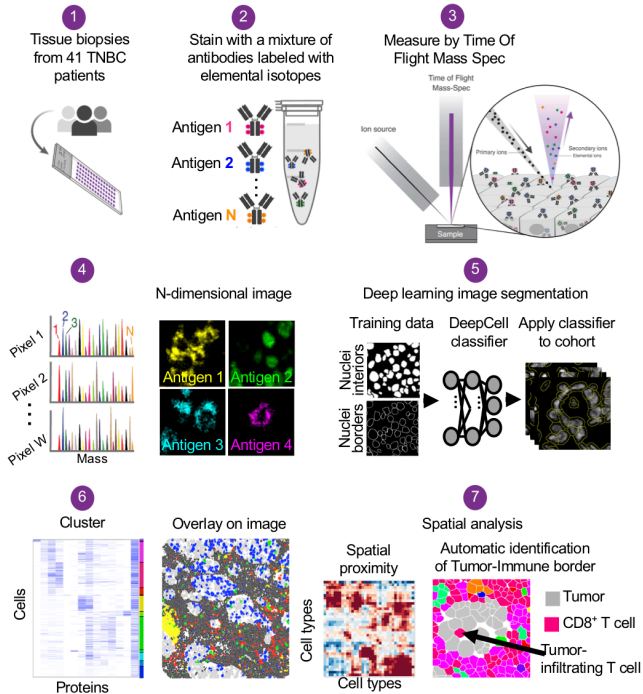
# A Structured Tumor Immune Microenvironment in Triple Negative Breast Cancer Revealed by Multiplexed Imaging

Leeat Keren<sup>1</sup>, Marc Bosse<sup>1</sup>, Robert West<sup>1</sup>, Sean C. Bendall<sup>1\*</sup>, Michael R. Angelo<sup>1\*</sup>  
1 Department of Pathology, Stanford University, California, USA

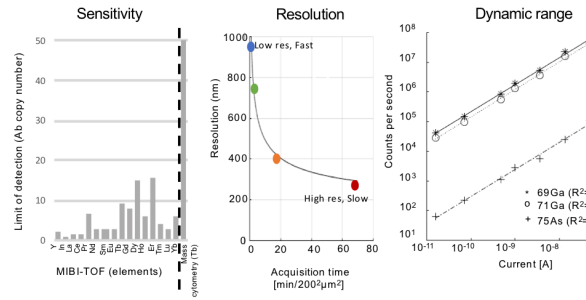
## Abstract

The immune system is critical in modulating cancer progression, but knowledge of immune composition, phenotype, and interactions with tumor is limited. We used Multiplexed Ion Beam Imaging by Time-of-Flight (MIBI-TOF) to simultaneously quantify *in-situ* expression of 36 proteins covering identity, function and immune regulation at sub-cellular resolution in 41 triple-negative breast cancer patients. Multi-step processing, including deep-learning-based segmentation, revealed variability in the composition of tumor-immune populations across individuals, reconciled by overall immune infiltration and enriched co-occurrence of immune subpopulations and checkpoint expression. Spatial enrichment analysis showed immune *mixed* and *compartmentalized* tumors, coinciding with expression of PD1, PD-L1 and IDO in a cell-type- and location-specific manner. Ordered immune structures along the tumor-immune border were associated with compartmentalization and linked to survival. These data demonstrate organization in the tumor-immune microenvironment that is structured in cellular composition, spatial arrangement, and regulatory-protein expression and provide a framework to apply multiplexed imaging to immune oncology (Keren et al., Cell 2018).

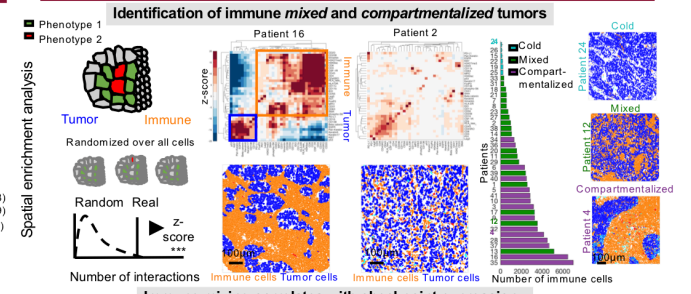
## MIBI Experimental & Analytical Pipeline



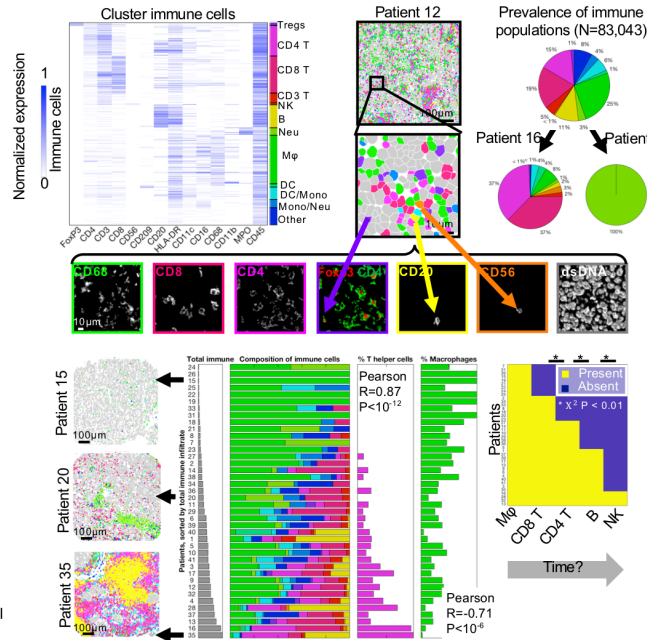
## MIBI Analytical Properties



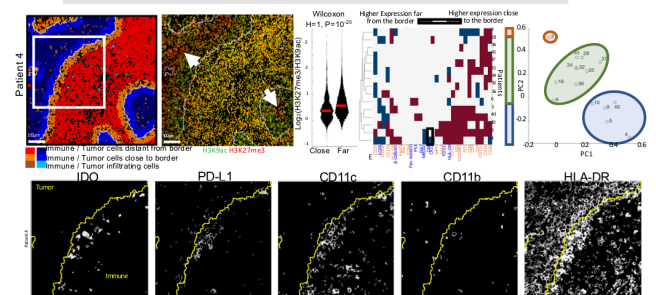
## Tumor-Immune Mixing Correlates to Checkpoint Expression & Survival



## Structured Immune Composition in TNBC



## Unique expression on tumor-immune border identifies patient clusters



## Tumor-immune architecture is correlated with survival

