CD8+ T cell densities and PD-L1 associated with favorable prognosis in schistosomiasis-associated Colorectal Cancer

Weixia Wang  
Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Hongyan Jing  
Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Jican Liu  
Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Yingyi Zhang  
Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Ting Zhu  
Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Kui Lu  
Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Yanchao Xu  
Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Dacheng Bu  
Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Meihong Cheng  
Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Jing Liu  
Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Junxia Yao  
Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Sinian Huang  
Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Limei Wang  
Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital, Fudan University

Research

Keywords: PD-L1, CD8+ TILs, Colorectal Cancer, Prognosis, Schistosomiasis

DOI: https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-540038/v1
Abstract

**Background:** The expression of programmed cell death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) was correlated with CD8+ T cells, which could producing IFNγ. The effect of infection of *Schistosoma japonicum* on CD8+ tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) and then on PD-L1 expression has rarely been reported and the utility of CD8+ TILs as a biomarker for colorectal cancer (CRC), especially for schistosomal CRC, are still controversial and needing to be determined in CRC.

**Methods:** A total of 338 patients with CRC were enrolled in this study. Immunohistochemical analysis were performed to evaluated the expression of PD-L1 within tumor cells (tPD-L1) and within stromal cells (sPD-L1), infiltration by CD8+ T cells.

**Results:** In the whole cohort, results showed that CD8+ TIL density was positively correlated with tumoral and stromal PD-L1 expression \( p<0.05 \). But there were no correlation between schistosomiasis and PD-L1 and CD8+ TILs. Furthermore, CD8+ TIL density, schistosomiasis, TNM stage, lymph nodes positive for CRC and gender were significantly independent predictive factors for overall survival (OS) \( p<0.05 \). Stromal PD-L1 but not tPD-L1 expression was correlated with OS but was not an independent predictor \( p=0.046 \). In patients without schistosomiasis, sPD-L1 was significantly associated with better OS but was not an independent predictor \( p=0.004 \). However, there were no association between schistosomiasis and OS in patients with schistosomal infection.

**Conclusions:** Our analysis indicated that CD8+ was an independent predictive factor for OS. And the expression of PD-L1 was positively associated with CD8+ TILs density. There were no correlation between schistosomiasis and PD-L1 and CD8+ TILs. Stromal PD-L1 but not tPD-L1 was significantly associated with OS, but was not an independent prognostic factor. It is proposed that PD-L1 expression in combination with CD8+ TIL could be a useful predictive biomarker in CRC patients.

Introduction

Colorectal cancer is one of the most common malignant disease worldwide. Although a variety of anticancer drugs have been developed, the death rates of CRC have not been obviously decreased. Antibody blockade of the programmed death-1 receptor/programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-1/PD-L1) signaling pathway have been used for the treatment of malignant cancers, showing promising outcomes. Expression of PD-L1 in intratumoral compartment has been suggested to influence immune response. Binding of PD-L1 to its receptors PD-1 and B7.1 suppresses T cell migration, proliferation and secretion of cytotoxic mediators, ultimately restricting tumour killing by diminishing effector T cell functioning, showing immunosuppressive effect. However, PD-L1 is not solely considered as a result of an increased immune inhibiting PD/PD-L1 interplay but rather is viewed as a reflection of adaptive antitumor immunity, where tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes are activated in response to tumor antigens. Thus, the role of PD-L1 in tumor microenvironment remains obscure. Recent study showed that tumoral PD-L1 is a favorable prognostic factor in early stage non-small cell carcinoma. It was also reported that there were differences in outcome in triple-negative breast cancer depending on the expression of PD-L1 in the tumour cell membrane, cytoplasm and...
stromal cellular compartments. Yaqi Li et al. reported that tumoral PD-L1 correlates with better prognosis of CRC patients. Whereas some studies found that PD-L1 was associated with deleterious effect on survival, but these studies did not distinguish PD-L1 expression in tumoral or stromal cells. Therefore, PD-L1 expression used as a predictor factor is also controversial.

On the other hand, studies reported that CD8+ TIL induces PD-L1 expression in tumour cells by producing IFNγ. CD8+ T cells are thought to have antitumor functions during tumor development in a tumor microenvironment. Evidence has shown that activated CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes were correlates with favorable survival of CRC patients and gastric cancer patients. Therefore, further detailed analysis is needed to confirm the prognostic significance of PD-L1 and CD8+ TILs in CRC and to investigate the relationship between PD-L1 and CD8+.

Intriguingly, we discovered schistosome eggs in almost 38% of cases in HE-stained slides under the microscope. Qingpu District of Shanghai in China was ever one of endemic areas. Schistosomiasis, which is an infectious disease, is considered a risk factor for CRC. Schistosomiasis is correlated with inflammation. CD8+ TILs are the main force involved in inflammatory response. In addition, PD-L1 was involved in immune microenvironment and upregulated by CD8+ TILs. With these considerations, we wonder to investigate the relationship between schistosomiasis and CD8+ TILs and PD-L1.

In short, this study aimed primarily to investigate the effect of schistosome infection on CD8+ TILs and PD-L1 expression and the relationship between schistosomiasis and CD8+ TILs and PD-L1 expression. Besides, we proposed to further to evaluate the prognostic role of PD-L1 and CD8+ TILs in CRC, especially in schistosomal CRC.

**Methods And Materials**

**Patients**

This retrospective analysis includes 338 patients with resected primary CRC at Qingpu Branch of Zhongshan Hospital affiliated to Fudan University, from January 2008 to August 2016. All of the operations followed the principle described previously. Briefly, adequate resection margins, all circumferential margins were cleared. The number of positive lymph nodes and total number of retrieved lymph nodes were recorded. The inpatient medical records and pathological reports were reviewed from the pathological system and Qingpu District Center for Disease Control and Prevention, and the patients were followed up by telephone. OS is defined as the interval from the surgical operation date to the last follow-up or death caused by CRC. Inclusion criteria included the following: (i) patients with CRC as primary focus, (ii) none of these patients had received any prior anti-tumor therapy, and (iii) patients were diagnosed as adenocarcinoma by pathology after resection of CRC. Exclusion criteria included the following: (i) Tis tumors, (ii) patients who lacked complete information, (iii) patients with synchronous malignancy, and (iv) patients with survival time less than 1 month. Two expert pathologists reviewed HE-stained slides to determine the diagnosis and to restage the tumors according to the eighth edition of American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC). This study approved by the medical ethics
committee of Fudan University, in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975. Prior written informed consent was obtained from all patients.

**Tissue microarrays (TMA)**

The TMA blocks were manufactured from the most representative areas of individual paraffin blocks, as previously described\(^{27}\). Briefly, reviewed HE-stained slides and marked the represented areas in tumor tissues, and the single core (2 mm wide and 6 mm long) for each case was precisely arrayed in to a new recipient paraffin block. The cores containing more than 20% tumor cells were considered as valid cores.

**Immunohistochemical (IHC)**

All the tissue slides were stained by the fully automated Bond-\(^\text{+}\) system (Leica Microsystems, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, UK) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The following primary antibodies were used: PD-L1 (MXR003; 1:750; MXB Biotechnologies, Fuzhou, China) and CD8 (clone NCL-L-CD8-4B11; 1 : 100; DAKO, Minneapolis, MN, USA). In brief, IHC labeling was performed on 4-mm-thick unstained sections. Slides were deparaffinized with serial xylene treatments and subjected to antigen retrieval using onboard heat-induced antigen retrieval with epitope retrieval solution (pH 9.0) at 100°C for 10 minutes, and incubated with the antibody for 30 min at room temperature. This automated system used a Refine polymer detection kit with horseradish peroxidase-polymer as a secondary antibody and DAB, and incubation with a secondary antibody was performed for 30 min at room temperature.

**Pathological assessment of PD-L1 expression and CD8 + T cell density**

PD-L1 IHC was analyzed independently by two experienced pathologists, who were unaware to the clinical data. The results were evaluated according to the percentage of the stained cells. Scoring was assessed in both the tumoral and stromal compartments: tumoral membranous and stromal immune cell membranous compartments. Tumors were classified as PD-L1 positive if there was \(\geq 1\%\) tumoral membranous PD-L1 expression (tPD-L1\(^+\)), or \(\geq 1\%\) stromal PD-L1 expression (sPD-L1\(^+\)).

The TMA slides were scanned using a scanner system (PRECICE 500B) at 40×magnification. For CD8, the densities of positively stained cells were evaluated on whole section slides using an image analysis system (Image J software, USA) (cells per square millimeter) (Fig. 1C). At least half of the core area was selected randomly, and the results of the calculated densities were extracted and put into an Excel file. Measurements were recorded as the mean number of positive cells per tissue unit in square millimetres as well as the number of positive cells among each 1-mm\(^2\) tissue units.

**Detection of schistosome ova and assessment of tumor budding**

Schistosome ova were observed in all of original HE stained formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded (FFPE) sections (usually 4–6 slides), which were examined at × 10 and × 40 magnification fields using a
conventional light microscope by two pathologists who were blinded to the clinical data. The diagnosis of schistosomiasis was done by finding schistosome eggs in HE-stained slides.

Tumor budding was defined as the presence of dedifferentiated single cells or small clusters of up to 5 cells at the invasive front of CRC. The assessment of tumor budding was conducted as described previously. Briefly, the 10-HPF method was used, the invasive front is first scanned at low magnification (×4 to ×10) to identify areas of highest budding density. Tumor buds are then counted under high magnification (×40), and the tumor budding count is reported. The evaluation of tumor budding was conducted by two pathologists who were blinded to the clinical data. Five tumor budding counts were used as breakthrough point. In brief, tumor bud counts greater than or equal to 5 were defined as the high group, otherwise as the low group.

**Statistical analysis.**

Data were analyzed using SPSS (version 20.0; IBM Corp.) and Graphpad 5.0. Every variable was analyzed using univariate analysis to identify all potentially important predictors and then variables with \( P \leq 0.05 \) in the univariate analysis were included in a multivariate analysis. Clinically relevant variables that may have impacted outcomes, such as age, gender, TNM stage, lymph node metastasis, histological type and so on. Finally, multivariate Cox regression analysis was performed to identify predictive factors for OS. \( P < 0.05 \) was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

**Results**

**Patients characteristics**

The clinical characteristics of the 338 patients are shown in Table 1. The median age of the patients at diagnosis was 67 years (range, 33–91 years). Two hundred and fourteen (61%) of the patients were male. By anatomic site, 27% tumors were in the rectum, 33% in the left colon, and 40% in the right colon. Lymph node metastasis was observed in 41% of patients, and 46% of patients were at late-stage disease. According to AJCC Staging Manual (seventh edition), there were very few highly differentiated cases in the follow-up data. Seventy-six percent cases were well/moderate differentiated, and 24% were poorly differentiated. Vessel invasion was observed in about 36% patients, but only 1.2% patients was lymph nodes positive. Intriguingly, schistosoma infection was observed in 38% (128 out of 338) CRC patients (Supplementary Fig. 1).
| Characteristics                          | All patients (N = 338) |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|
|                                        | N   | %     |
| CD8<sub>low</sub>                       | 104 | 69    |
| tPD-L1<sup>pos</sup>                    | 138 | 41    |
| sPD-L1<sup>pos</sup>                    | 200 | 64    |
| Age (≤60ys)                             | 83  | 24    |
| Gender (Male)                           | 214 | 61    |
| Tumor location                          |     |       |
| Rectum                                  | 91  | 27    |
| Left colon                              | 112 | 33    |
| Right colon                             | 135 | 40    |
| Tumor diameter (≤5cm)                   | 166 | 49    |
| Tumor differentiation                   |     |       |
| Well/moderate diff.                     | 256 | 76    |
| Poor diff.                              | 82  | 24    |
| Vessel invasion (present)               | 120 | 36    |
| Nervous invasion (present)              | 31  | 0.9   |
| Lymph nodes positive for CRC (≥2 nodes) | 42  | 1.2   |
| Bowel perforation (present)             | 13  | 0.4   |
| Tumor budding (≥5 buds)                 | 215 | 64    |
| Ulceration (Yes)                        | 145 | 43    |
| Histological type                       |     |       |
| Adenocarcinoma                          | 297 | 88    |
| Mucinous/SRCC                           | 41  | 12    |
| Pathological T stage                    |     |       |
| T1-2                                    | 80  | 24    |
| T3-4                                    | 258 | 76    |
| Characteristics                  | All patients (N = 338) |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Lymph node metastasis (Yes)      | 140  41                |
| TNM stage                        |                        |
| I + II                           | 184  54                |
| III + IV                         | 154  46                |
| Schistosomiasis (Positive)       | 128  38                |

Note: CD8low = density ≤ 279 cell /mm²; Abbreviation: CRC = Colorectal Cancer; N = Number; SRCC = Signet ring cell carcinoma.

**Staining Results of Each Marker**

It has been reported that PD-L1 on either tumor cells or host immune cells contributes to tumor escape, and the relative contributions of PD-L1 on these cells seem to be context-dependent\(^3\)\(^0\). Thus, the immunostaining for PD-L1 was observed in the membrane of the tumor cells and stromal lymphocytes. Figure 1 shows representative PD-L1-stained images on both tumor cells and tumor-infiltrating mononuclear cells. Among 338 cases analyzed, 41% of cases showed tumoral PD-L1 expression (tPD-L1\(^+\): defined as ≥ 1%), and 64% showed PD-L1 expression within the immune stroma (sPD-L1\(^+\): defined as ≥ 1%) (Table 1 and Fig. 1A-B). The median of CD8\(^+\) density was 405 cell/mm\(^2\) (range, 0-2466 cell/mm\(^2\)) (Table 1 and Fig. 1C).

**Relationship between Schistosomiasis and CD8\(^+\) TIL Density and PD-L1 Expression**

Previous studies indicated that schistosomiasis was a risk factor for CRC\(^2\)\(^6\),\(^3\)\(^1\),\(^3\)\(^2\). And chronic schistosomal infection was related with inflammation. Thus, we further made subgroups according to whether the patient has schistosomiasis: patients with schistosomiasis (CRC-S) and without schistosomiasis (CRC-NS). As shown in Fig. 2A, there were no significant correlation between CD8 + TILs density and schistosomiasis (p>0.05).

We next compared the density of CD8\(^+\) T cells in CRC with or without expression of PD-L1 on the tumour cells or in the immune stroma, respectively. As shown in Fig. 2B and Table 2, CD8\(^+\) T cell density was significantly higher within sPD-L1\(^+\) group than sPD-L1\(^-\) group (sPD-L1\(^-\) group versus sPD-L1\(^+\) group, median 347 versus 460 cell/mm\(^2\), p< 0.0001), and it was also obviously higher within the tPD-L1\(^+\) group than in the tPD-L1\(^-\) group (tPD-L1\(^+\) group versus tPD-L1\(^-\) group, median 371 versus 454 cell/mm\(^2\), p = 0.0102).
| Variables                   | No. | sPD-L1 expression | P   | iPD-L1 expression | P  |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|-------------------|----|
|                             |     | Negative (N = 196) |     | Positive (N = 142) |    |
|                             |     |                   |     |                   |    |
| Age                         |     |                   | 0.898 |                   | 0.698 |
| ≥ 60                        | 80  | 47(24%)           | 33(23%) | 80                | 49(25%) | 31(22%) |
|                             | 258 | 149(76%)          | 109(77%) | 258               | 151(75%) | 107(78%) |
| Gender                      |     |                   | 0.599 |                   | 0.429 |
| Male                        | 205 | 120(61%)          | 85(60%) | 133               | 125(62%) | 80(58%) |
| Female                      | 133 | 76(39%)           | 57(40%) | 205               | 75(38%) | 58(42%) |
| Tumor site                  |     |                   | 0.518 |                   | 0.216 |
| Rectum                      | 91  | 49(25%)           | 42(30%) | 91                | 52(26%) | 39(28%) |
| Left colon                  | 112 | 68(35%)           | 44(31%) | 112               | 74(37%) | 38(28%) |
| Right colon                 | 135 | 79(40%)           | 56(39%) | 135               | 74(37%) | 61(44%) |
| Tumor diameter              |     |                   | 0.123 |                   | 0.077 |
| ≤ 5cm                       | 166 | 89(45%)           | 77(53%) | 166               | 90(45%) | 76(55%) |
| ≥ 5cm                       | 172 | 107(55%)          | 65(47%) | 172               | 110(55%) | 62(45%) |
| Tumor differentiation       |     |                   | 0.797 |                   | 0.521 |
| Moderate                    | 256 | 147(75%)          | 109(77%) | 256               | 154(76%) | 102(75%) |
| Poor                        | 82  | 49(25%)           | 33(23%) | 82                | 46(24%) | 36(25%) |
| Pathological T stage        |     |                   | 0.001* |                   | 0.177 |
| I-II                        | 77  | 28(14%)           | 49(35%) | 65                | 39(20%) | 26(19%) |
| Ill                         | 261 | 168(86%)          | 93(65%) | 231               | 161(80%) | 70(81%) |
| Lymph node metastasis       |     |                   | 0.034* |                   | 0.370 |
| No                          | 198 | 105(54%)          | 93(65%) | 198               | 113(57%) | 85(62%) |
| Yes                         | 140 | 91(46%)           | 49(35%) | 140               | 87(43%) | 53(38%) |
| Tumor budding               |     |                   | 0.039* |                   | 0.563 |
| Variables                                      | No. | sPD-L1 expression | P | iPD-L1 expression | P |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|---|-------------------|---|
|                                               |     | Negative (N = 196) |   |                    |   |
| Negative (≤5 buds)                           | 123 | 62(32%)           |   |                    |   |
| Positive (≥5 buds)                           | 215 | 134(68%)          |   |                    |   |
| Vessel invasion                              |     |                   | 0.250 |                   | 0.425 |
| No                                            | 218 | 121(62%)          | 97(68%) | 272 | 126(63%)          | 91(66%) |
| Yes                                           | 120 | 75(38%)           | 45(32%) | 67 | 74(37%)           | 47(34%) |
| Nerve invasion                                |     |                   | 0.849 |                   | 0.614 |
| No                                            | 307 | 177(90%)          | 130(92%) | 307 | 181(91%)          | 126(91%) |
| Yes                                           | 31  | 19(10%)           | 12(8%) | 31 | 19(9%)            | 12(9%) |
| Lymph nodes positive for CRC                  |     |                   | 0.018* |                   | 0.866 |
| No                                            | 297 | 165(84%)          | 132(93%) | 297 | 174(87%)          | 123(89%) |
| Yes                                           | 41  | 31(16%)           | 10(7%)  | 41 | 26(13%)           | 15(11%) |
| Histological type                             |     |                   | 0.314 |                   | 0.471 |
| Adenocarcinoma                                | 297 | 169(86%)          | 128(90%) | 297 | 175(88%)          | 122(88%) |
| Mucinous/SRCC                                  | 41  | 27(14%)           | 14(10%) | 41 | 25(12%)           | 16(12%) |
| Bowel perforation                             |     |                   | 0.001* |                   | 0.859 |
| No                                            | 325 | 185(94%)          | 140(99%) | 332 | 192(96%)          | 133(96%) |
| Yes                                           | 13  | 11(6%)            | 2(9%)   | 13 | 8(4%)             | 5(4%) |
| Ulceration                                    |     |                   | 0.825 |                   | 0.738 |
| No                                            | 193 | 113(58%)          | 80(56%) | 193 | 116(58%)          | 77(56%) |
| Yes                                           | 145 | 83(42%)           | 62(44%) | 145 | 84(42%)           | 61(44%) |
| TNM Stage                                     |     |                   | 0.037* |                   | 0.020* |
| I                                             | 185 | 97(49%)           | 88(61%) | 184 | 104(52%)          | 80(58%) |
| II                                            |     |                   |       |                   |     |
| III                                           | 155 | 99(51%)           | 56(39%) | 138 | 96(48%)           | 42(42%) |
| IV                                            |     |                   |       |                   |     |
### Variables

| Variables                  | No. | sPD-L1 expression | P    | iP-D1 expression | P    |
|----------------------------|-----|-------------------|------|------------------|------|
|                            |     | Negative (N = 196) |      | No. (N = 200)    |      |
| Schistosomiasis            |     | Positive (N = 142) | 0.650| Negative (N = 138) | 0.210|
| Negative                   | 210 | 124(63%)          |      | 210              |      |
| Positive                   | 128 | 72(37%)           |      | 128              |      |
|                            |     |                   | 0.001*|                   |      |
| CD8+ T cell density        |     | Low group         |      | High group       |      |
|                            | 1044| 74(38%)           |      | 234              |      |
|                            | 104 | 71(36%)           | 0.001*| 129(64%)         | 0.023*|
|                            | 234 | 122(62%)          |      | 105(76%)         |      |
|                            |     | 112(79%)          |      |                  |      |

---

Data is not applicable; Abbreviation: sTILs = stromal tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes; CRC-NS = patients without schistosomiasis; CRC-S = patients with schistosomiasis; N = Number; LN = Lymph node. The association between schistosomiasis and clinicopathological characteristics was evaluated by using the Chi square and Fisher’s exact tests.

### Correlation between PD-L1 Expression and Patient Characteristics

The relationships between tPD-L1 and sPD-L1 expression with clinicopathologic features are detailed in Table 3. A ROC analysis showed that the optimal cut-off value of tPD-L1 and sPD-L1 were both 2% for CRC OS. One hundred and thirty-eight patients (41%) and 142 (42%) were placed in the tPD-L1 high (expression level ≥ 2%) and sPD-L1 high group (expression level ≥ 2%) based on the optimum cutoff point, respectively. Stromal PD-L1 positivity were significantly associated with less aggressive tumor features, including early pathological T stage (p < 0.001), absence of lymph node metastasis (p = 0.031), absence of lymph nodes positive for CRC (p = 0.012), early TNM Stage (p = 0.034), less tumor budding (p = 0.039) and less bowel perforation (p < 0.001). Meanwhile, tumoral PD-L1 positivity were significantly associated with early TNM Stage (p = 0.020), but there were no correlation between tPD-L1 expression and other clinicopathological factors (Table 2). It was suggested that higher PD-L1 expression lever both in tumoral cells and stromal cells were along with less aggressive features of tumors.
| Variables                                | Univariate analysis | Multivariate analysis |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
|                                          | P       | HR(95%CI)             | P       | HR(95%CI)             |
| Age (≥60ys)                              | 0.012   | 1.754(1.129–2.726)    |         |                     |
| Gender (male)                            | 0.011   | 1.590(1.112–2.272)    | 0.005   | 1.626(1.133–2.335)    |
| Tumor diameter (5cm)                     | 0.881   | 0.975(0.669–1.360)    |         |                     |
| Tumor site                               |         | Refer                 |         |                     |
| Rectum                                   |         |                       |         |                     |
| Left colon                               | 0.906   | 1.026(0.673–1.562)    |         |                     |
| Right colon                              | 0.438   | 0.849(0.561–1.284)    |         |                     |
| Pathological T stage                     | ¥0.001  | 2.453(1.477–4.074)    | ¥0.001  | 2.755(1.887–4.022)    |
| Lymph node metastasis                    | ¥0.001  | 2.891(2.058–4.060)    |         |                     |
| TNM stage                                | ¥0.001  | 3.273(2.305–4.649)    | ¥0.001  | 2.102(1.351–3.270)    |
| Tumor differentiation                    | 0.002   | 1.775(1.242–2.537)    |         |                     |
| Vessel invasion                          | ¥0.001  | 1.925(1.376–2.692)    |         |                     |
| Nerve invasion                           | 0.133   | 1.509(0.882–2.584)    |         |                     |
| Lymph nodes positive for CRC             | ¥0.001  | 4.095(2.724–6.156)    | ¥0.001  | 2.102(1.351–3.270)    |
| Bowel perforation                        | 0.815   | 0.888(0.328–2.401)    |         |                     |
| Tumor budding                            | ¥0.001  | 1.856(1.274–2.705)    |         |                     |
| *Schistosomiasis*                        | 0.048   | 1.388(0.994–1.940)    | 0.042   | 1.424(1.016–1.996)    |
| Ulceration                               | 0.554   | 0.903(0.644–1.266)    |         |                     |
| Histological type                        | 0.521   | 1.168(0.727–1.875)    |         |                     |
| CD8 density                              | ¥0.001  | 0.424(0.294–0.611)    | 0.010   | 0.635(0.449–0.897)    |
| sPD-L1                                   | 0.046   | 0.702(0.496–0.993)    |         |                     |
| iPd-L1                                   | 0.540   | 0.637(0.326–1.266)    |         |                     |

--- Data is non-significant; Abbreviation: CRC-NS = patients without schistosomiasis; CRC-S = patients with schistosomiasis; CI = confidence interval; HR = Hazard ratio; LN = Lymph node; P < 0.05 was defined as the criterion for variable deletion when performing backward stepwise selection.
Prognostic Significance of PD-L1 Expression and CD8+ T cells Density

Mean and median time to OS was 62.54 and 62.85 (1.25–134.4) months, respectively. During the follow-up, there were 42% (141 out of 338) patients who died. PD-L1 expression on both tumour cells (expression level ≥ 2%, tPD-L1 high) and in the immune stroma (expression level ≥ 2%, sPD-L1 high) was associated with better OS in CRC patients, but only the association with immune stromal expression of PD-L1 reached the level of statistical significance (p = 0.0023, Fig. 3A for sPD-L1; p = 0.3693, Fig. 3B for tPD-L1).

With regard to CD8+ T cell, the optimum cutoff value of CD8+ T cell density were determined by X-tile program, which were 279 cell/mm² (Supplementary Fig. 2). Patients were divided into 2 groups for further analysis (CD8low ≤ 279 and CD8high ≥ 279 cell/mm²). Tumours with higher CD8+ T cell density had better OS compared with tumours with lower CD8+ T cell densities (p < 0.0001, respectively, Fig. 3C).

The univariate Cox regression model indicated that age, gender, pathological T stage, lymph node metastasis, TNM stages, tumor differentiation, vessel invasion, lymph nodes positive for CRC, tumor budding, Schistosomiasis, CD8+ T cells and sPD-L1 were significantly associated with CRC OS (p < 0.05, Table 3), whereas none of the other factors examined were significantly associated with OS. Multivariate analysis after adjustment indicated that gender, TNM stage, lymph nodes positive for CRC, Schistosomiasis, CD8+ T cells were independent prognostic factors for OS of CRC patients (p < 0.05, Table 3), but sPD-L1 was not an independent predictor.

Survival analysis based on subgroups

Kaplan-Meier analysis demonstrated that merely sPD-L1 expression level was associated with favorable OS in the CRC-NS group (p = 0.0040) (Fig. 4A), sPD-L1 expression level in the CRC-S group and tPD-L1 in the both groups were not correlated with OS (p ≥ 0.05) (Fig. 4B, C and D). In the CRC-NS set, the univariate Cox regression model revealed that gender, TNM stage, pathological T stage, lymph node metastasis, tumor differentiation, tumor budding, vessel invasion, lymph nodes positive for CRC, sPD-L1 expression level and CD8+ T cells density were associated with OS (p < 0.05) (Supplementary Table 1), and the multivariate Cox regression analysis showed that gender, lymph node metastasis, vessel invasion, lymph nodes positive for CRC, sPD-L1 expression level and CD8+ T cells density were independent prognosis factors (p < 0.05) (Supplementary Table 1). In the CRC-S set, the univariate analysis demonstrated that lymph node metastasis, TNM stage, tumor differentiation, lymph nodes positive for CRC and CD8+ T cell density were associated with OS (p < 0.05), and multivariate analysis results showed that only TNM stage, lymph nodes positive for CRC and CD8+ T cell density were independent factors for OS (p < 0.05).

Discussion

Various tumor entities with elevated immune response, including MSI-H CRC, have dense CD8 pos T-cell infiltrates in common, which are responsible for a local production of interferon gamma (IFNγ) 33,34. IFNγ, in turn, provokes the adaptive upregulation of PD-L1 on nearby tumor cells via NFkB35, thereby mediating a
negative feedback mechanism that ultimately leads to T-cell exhaustion in tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes. Emerging data in other tumor types suggest that negative immune checkpoint proteins are usually upregulated in tumor tissues with a "T cell inflamed phenotype" and that infiltration of tumours by effector T cells is necessary to drive upregulation of immune checkpoints. Our results showed that PD-L1 expression in tumoral cells and stromal cells were positively correlated with CD8+ TILs density.

In this study, the expression of PD-L1 in tumour cells and immune stroma were associated with less aggressive tumor features and translated into favorable OS in patients with CRC cancer. However, only the association with immune stroma cell expression was statistically significant. Consistent with our findings, J Wyss et al showed that merely stromal PD-L1 were associated with less aggressive features of colon cancer and with better OS in colon cancer, although they had excluded rectal cancer patients given disease's different tumor biology, treatment, and prognosis. The association of PD-L1 expression with beneficial clinical outcome has been reported in a diverse set of tumour types, such as NSCLC, melanoma, breast cancer and including CRC. This might seem inconsistent with the immunosuppressive function of PD-L1. However, this might be explained that PD-L1 expression within tumor microenvironment is not only as a immunosuppression factor, but rather acts as a reflection of adaptive antitumor immunity, where tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes are activated in response to tumor antigens. Contrary to our findings, Thompson et al showed that in patients with locally advanced gastric cancer, both tumoral and stromal PD-L1 expression and CD8+ TILs were associated with unfavorable outcome. These opposite results might because the interaction between tumor and tumor-associated stroma and TILs might be different among different tumor types.

Our results showed that CD8 density was also associated with a good OS and it was also an independent predictor for CRC patients. CD8, which is predominantly expressed on cytotoxic T cells, is a crucial component of the cellular immune system and pivotal for cell-mediated anti-tumor immune response. Previous studies of association between CD8 and prognosis have reported that patients whose tumors contained infiltrating CD8+ TIL showed better survival in non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). These results further suggest that PD-L1 expression may reflects an association with a TIL-mediated antitumour inflammatory response, rather than always being associated with tumour immune evasion. Anti-PD-L1 antibody MPDL3280A elicited a response in patients with tumours expressing high levels of PD-L1 and tumor-infiltrating immune cells, suggesting that patients who have PD-L1-positive tumors with CD8+ TILs might achieve a better outcome through blocking of PD-1/PD-L1 pathway. These results further confirmed that CD8 plays crucial role in the immune microenvironment, and the association of CD8+ TIL density with PD-L1 expression may be more important than PD-L1 expression alone predicting survival. Unexpectedly, there were no correlation between CD8+ TILs and PD-L1 and schistosomiasis. It was possible that the patients in the cohort with schistosomiasis are obviously older than patients without schistosomiasis. And the vigour of immunity of older people is weak. In order to confirm this speculation, we excluded patients younger than 60 years old, then to analysis the relationship between schistosomiasis and CD8+ TILs. However, the small percentage of CRC-S patients did not allow us to perform further analysis stratified by age. Thus, further work in larger cohort are still needed to investigate the impact of *S. japonicum* on CD8+ TILs density and PD-L1 expression.
Our retrospective study had several limitations. First, we do recognized the limitation of utilizing a TMA approach to assess expression of a biomarker that may only be locally present in samples, raising the possibility of false negatives, which could possibly change the significance of PD-L1 expression in CRC. Second, we speculated that IFNγ which secreted by CD8 + T cells upregulated the expression of PD-L1. However, further studies needed to clarify the association between PD-L1 expression and CD8 + TILs, and to determine whether this combination has predictive relevance as a biomarker for selecting individual patients for treatment involving PD-1/PD-L1 blockade or for selection of certain tumour types for development. Third, determination of PD-L1 expression in tumour samples was generally performed by immunohistochemistry using various antibodies. Fifth, the threshold for positivity was not formally assessed.

In conclusion, results in present study demonstrated that stomal PD-L1 expression, but not tumoral PD-L1 expression in the whole cohort and in the CRC-NS set were associated with less aggressive tumor feature and translated into better OS. And the expression of PD-L1 was positively associated with CD8 + TILs density.

**Abbreviations**

programmed cell death-ligand 1=PD-L1; tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes=TILs; colorectal cancer=CRC; expression of PD-L1 within tumor cells =tPD-L1; expression of PD-L1 in stromal cells=sPD-L1; overall survival=OS; American Joint Committee on Cancer =AJCC; TMA= Tissue microarray; Immunohistochemical =IHC; formalin fixed paraffin-embedded =FFPE; colorectal cancer patients with schistosomiasis =CRC-S; patients without schistosomiasis=CRC-NS; non-small cell lung cancer=NSCLC

**Declarations**

*Ethics approval and consent to participate:*

This study was approved by the medical ethics committee of Fudan University, in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration of 1975. Prior written informed consent was obtained from all patients.

*Consent for publication* Written informed consent was obtained from each participant.

*Availability of data and materials:*

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding authors on reasonable request.

*Conflict of interest:*
The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

*Funding:*

This work is supported by China Shanghai Municipal Commission of Health and Family Planning(Grant No. 2019Y0162) and by The fourth round talent training plan of Qingpu District Health System (WY2019-14 and WD2019-37 and QKY2018-16)

*Authors’ contributions*
Weixia Wang contributed data analysis, manuscript editing, article revision. Jican Liu and Limei Wang assessed all the dyeing slices. Hongyan Jing, Xi Yu and Yeying Gu contributed to the research design, data analysis, and manuscript writing. Yingyi Zhang, Kui Lu, Ting Zhu, Yanchao Xu, Dacheng Bu, Meihong Cheng, Jing Liu, Weidong Shen, Yingyi Zhang and Junxia Yao contributed to the data collection and perform experiments. Sinian Huang and Limei Wang contributed to the data analysis and manuscript editing. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgements: None

References

1. Papamichael D, Audisio RA, Glimelius B, et al. Treatment of colorectal cancer in older patients: International Society of Geriatric Oncology (SIOG) consensus recommendations 2013. *Ann Oncol.* 2015;26(3):463-476.

2. Elez E, Argiles G, Tabernero J. First-Line Treatment of Metastatic Colorectal Cancer: Interpreting FIRE-3, PEAK, and CALGB/SWOG 80405. *Curr Treat Options Oncol.* 2015;16(11):52.

3. Brahmer JR, Tykodi SS, Chow LQ, et al. Safety and activity of anti-PD-L1 antibody in patients with advanced cancer. *N Engl J Med.* 2012;366(26):2455-2465.

4. Rizvi NA, Mazieres J, Planchard D, et al. Activity and safety of nivolumab, an anti-PD-1 immune checkpoint inhibitor, for patients with advanced, refractory squamous non-small-cell lung cancer (CheckMate 063): a phase 2, single-arm trial. *Lancet Oncol.* 2015;16(3):257-265.

5. Kumar S, Sharawat SK. Epigenetic regulators of programmed death-ligand 1 expression in human cancers. *Transl Res.* 2018;202:129-145.

6. Park JJ, Omiya R, Matsumura Y, et al. B7-H1/CD80 interaction is required for the induction and maintenance of peripheral T-cell tolerance. *Blood.* 2010;116(8):1291-1298.

7. Butte MJ, Keir ME, Phamduy TB, Sharpe AH, Freeman GJ. Programmed death-1 ligand 1 interacts specifically with the B7-1 costimulatory molecule to inhibit T cell responses. *Immunity.* 2007;27(1):111-122.

8. Wyss J, Dislich B, Koelzer VH, et al. Stromal PD-1/PD-L1 Expression Predicts Outcome in Colon Cancer Patients. *Clin Colorectal Cancer.* 2019;18(1):e20-e38.

9. Cooper WA, Tran T, Vilain RE, et al. PD-L1 expression is a favorable prognostic factor in early stage non-small cell carcinoma. *Lung Cancer.* 2015;89(2):181-188.

10. Beckers RK, Selinger CI, Vilain R, et al. Programmed death ligand 1 expression in triple-negative breast cancer is associated with tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes and improved outcome. *Histopathology.* 2016;69(1):25-34.

11. Li Y, Liang L, Dai W, et al. Prognostic impact of programed cell death-1 (PD-1) and PD-ligand 1 (PD-L1) expression in cancer cells and tumor infiltrating lymphocytes in colorectal cancer. *Mol Cancer.* 2016;15(1):55.

12. Shi SJ, Wang LJ, Wang GD, et al. B7-H1 expression is associated with poor prognosis in colorectal carcinoma and regulates the proliferation and invasion of HCT116 colorectal cancer cells. *Plos One.*
13. Zhu J, Chen L, Zou L, et al. MiR-20b, -21, and -130b inhibit PTEN expression resulting in B7-H1 over-expression in advanced colorectal cancer. *Hum Immunol.* 2014;75(4):348-353.

14. Kim MY, Koh J, Kim S, Go H, Jeon YK, Chung DH. Clinicopathological analysis of PD-L1 and PD-L2 expression in pulmonary squamous cell carcinoma: Comparison with tumor-infiltrating T cells and the status of oncogenic drivers. *Lung Cancer.* 2015;88(1):24-33.

15. Sanmamed MF, Chen L. Inducible expression of B7-H1 (PD-L1) and its selective role in tumor site immune modulation. *Cancer J.* 2014;20(4):256-261.

16. Thompson ED, Zahurak M, Murphy A, et al. Patterns of PD-L1 expression and CD8 T cell infiltration in gastric adenocarcinomas and associated immune stroma. *Gut.* 2017;66(5):794-801.

17. Galon J, Costes A, Sanchez-Cabo F, et al. Type, density, and location of immune cells within human colorectal tumors predict clinical outcome. *Science.* 2006;313(5795):1960-1964.

18. Mantovani A, Romero P, Palucka AK, Marincola FM. Tumour immunity: effector response to tumour and role of the microenvironment. *Lancet.* 2008;371(9614):771-783.

19. Lee HE, Chae SW, Lee YJ, et al. Prognostic implications of type and density of tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes in gastric cancer. *Br J Cancer.* 2008;99(10):1704-1711.

20. Kim HI, Kim H, Cho HW, et al. The ratio of intra-tumoral regulatory T cells (Foxp3+)/helper T cells (CD4+) is a prognostic factor and associated with recurrence pattern in gastric cardia cancer. *J Surg Oncol.* 2011;104(7):728-733.

21. Vos T, Flaxman AD, Naghavi M, et al. Years lived with disability (YLDs) for 1160 sequelae of 289 diseases and injuries 1990-2010: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *Lancet.* 2012;380(9859):2163-2196.

22. Ye C, Tan S, Jiang L, et al. Endoscopic characteristics and causes of misdiagnosis of intestinal schistosomiasis. *Mol Med Rep.* 2013;8(4):1089-1093.

23. Mantovani A. Cancer: Inflaming metastasis. *Nature.* 2009;457(7225):36-37.

24. H SO, Hamid HK, Mekki SO, Suleiman SH, Ibrahim SZ. Colorectal carcinoma associated with schistosomiasis: a possible causal relationship. *World J Surg Oncol.* 2010;8:68.

25. Chen MG. Assessment of morbidity due to Schistosoma japonicum infection in China. *Infect Dis Poverty.* 2014;3(1):6.

26. Wang W, Lu K, Wang L, et al. Comparison of non-schistosomal colorectal cancer and schistosomal colorectal cancer. *World J Surg Oncol.* 2020;18(1):149.

27. Pan W, Wang W, Huang J, et al. The prognostic role of c-MYC amplification in schistosomiasis-associated colorectal cancer. *Jpn J Clin Oncol.* 2020;50(4):446-455.

28. Koelzer VH, Zlobec I, Lugli A. Tumor budding in colorectal cancer-ready for diagnostic practice? *Hum Pathol.* 2016;47(1):4-19.

29. Horcic M, Koelzer VH, Karamitopoulou E, et al. Tumor budding score based on 10 high-power fields is a promising basis for a standardized prognostic scoring system in stage II colorectal cancer. *Hum Pathol.* 2013;44(5):697-705.
30. Tang F, Zheng P. Tumor cells versus host immune cells: whose PD-L1 contributes to PD-1/PD-L1 blockade mediated cancer immunotherapy? Cell Biosci. 2018;8:34.

31. Pan W, Wang W, Huang J, et al. The prognostic role of c-MYC amplification in schistosomiasis-associated colorectal cancer. Jpn J Clin Oncol. 2020;50(4):446-455.

32. Colley DG, Bustinduy AL, Secor WE, King CH. Human schistosomiasis. Lancet. 2014;383(9936):2253-2264.

33. Wu X, Zhang H, Xing Q, et al. PD-1(+) CD8(+) T cells are exhausted in tumours and functional in draining lymph nodes of colorectal cancer patients. Br J Cancer. 2014;111(7):1391-1399.

34. Topalian SL, Taube JM, Anders RA, Pardoll DM. Mechanism-driven biomarkers to guide immune checkpoint blockade in cancer therapy. Nat Rev Cancer. 2016;16(5):275-287.

35. Chen J, Jiang CC, Jin L, Zhang XD. Regulation of PD-L1: a novel role of pro-survival signalling in cancer. Ann Oncol. 2016;27(3):409-416.

36. Spranger S, Spaapen RM, Zha Y, et al. Up-regulation of PD-L1, IDO, and T(regs) in the melanoma tumor microenvironment is driven by CD8(+) T cells. Sci Transl Med. 2013;5(200):116r-200r.

37. Velcheti V, Schalper KA, Carvajal DE, et al. Programmed death ligand-1 expression in non-small cell lung cancer. Lab Invest. 2014;94(1):107-116.

38. Taube JM, Anders RA, Young GD, et al. Colocalization of inflammatory response with B7-h1 expression in human melanocytic lesions supports an adaptive resistance mechanism of immune escape. Sci Transl Med. 2012;4(127):127r-137r.

39. Schalper KA, Velcheti V, Carvajal D, et al. In situ tumor PD-L1 mRNA expression is associated with increased TILs and better outcome in breast carcinomas. Clin Cancer Res. 2014;20(10):2773-2782.

40. Beckers RK, Selinger CI, Vilain R, et al. Programmed death ligand 1 expression in triple-negative breast cancer is associated with tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes and improved outcome. Histopathology. 2016;69(1):25-34.

41. Li Y, Liang L, Dai W, et al. Prognostic impact of programmed cell death-1 (PD-1) and PD-ligand 1 (PD-L1) expression in cancer cells and tumor infiltrating lymphocytes in colorectal cancer. Mol Cancer. 2016;15(1):55.

42. Thompson ED, Zahurak M, Murphy A, et al. Patterns of PD-L1 expression and CD8 T cell infiltration in gastric adenocarcinomas and associated immune stroma. Gut. 2017;66(5):794-801.

43. Barry M, Bleackley RC. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes: all roads lead to death. Nat Rev Immunol. 2002;2(6):401-409.

44. Fridman WH, Pages F, Sautes-Fridman C, Galon J. The immune contexture in human tumours: impact on clinical outcome. Nat Rev Cancer. 2012;12(4):298-306.

45. Al-Shibli KI, Donnem T, Al-Saad S, Persson M, Bremnes RM, Busund LT. Prognostic effect of epithelial and stromal lymphocyte infiltration in non-small cell lung cancer. Clin Cancer Res. 2008;14(16):5220-5227.

46. Dieu-Nosjean MC, Antoine M, Danel C, et al. Long-term survival for patients with non-small-cell lung cancer with intratumoral lymphoid structures. J Clin Oncol. 2008;26(27):4410-4417.

47. Hiraoka K, Miyamoto M, Cho Y, et al. Concurrent infiltration by CD8+ T cells and CD4+ T cells is a favourable prognostic factor in non-small-cell lung carcinoma. Br J Cancer. 2006;94(2):275-280.
48. Kawai O, Ishii G, Kubota K, et al. Predominant infiltration of macrophages and CD8(+) T Cells in cancer nests is a significant predictor of survival in stage IV nonsmall cell lung cancer. Cancer-Am Cancer Soc. 2008;113(6):1387-1395.

49. Schalper KA, Brown J, Carvajal-Hausdorf D, et al. Objective measurement and clinical significance of TILs in non-small cell lung cancer. J Natl Cancer Inst. 2015;107(3).

50. Donnem T, Hald SM, Paulsen EE, et al. Stromal CD8+ T-cell Density-A Promising Supplement to TNM Staging in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer. Clin Cancer Res. 2015;21(11):2635-2643.

51. Kershaw MH, Teng MW, Smyth MJ, Darcy PK. Supernatural T cells: genetic modification of T cells for cancer therapy. Nat Rev Immunol. 2005;5(12):928-940.

52. Koh J, Kim S, Kim MY, Go H, Jeon YK, Chung DH. Prognostic implications of intratumoral CD103+ tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes in pulmonary squamous cell carcinoma. Oncotarget. 2017;8(8):13762-13769.

53. Beckers RK, Selinger CI, Vilain R, et al. Programmed death ligand 1 expression in triple-negative breast cancer is associated with tumour-infiltrating lymphocytes and improved outcome. Histopathology. 2016;69(1):25-34.

54. Herbst RS, Soria JC, Kowanetz M, et al. Predictive correlates of response to the anti-PD-L1 antibody MPDL3280A in cancer patients. Nature. 2014;515(7528):563-567.

55. Kovaiou RD, Herndler-Brandstetter D, Grubeck-Loebenstein B. Age-related changes in immunity: implications for vaccination in the elderly. Expert Rev Mol Med. 2007;9(3):1-17.

**Figures**

**Figure 1**

Immunohistochemical staining of representative programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) expression (×200) and CD8 (×200) positivity. A. PD-L1 expression positivity on tumor cells. B. PD-L1 expression positivity on tumor-infiltrating mononuclear cells. C. Immunohistochemical staining of representative CD8 positivity (×200).
Figure 2

A. The relationship between schistosomial infection and CD8+ TILs density. B. PD-L1 expression by both immune stroma (p = 0.0001) and tumour cells (p = 0.0102) increased with increasing CD8 density in each location; Correlation between CD8 density and PD-L1 expression by location were examine using the unpaired t test. The optimum cutoff value of CD8+ T cell density were determined by X-tile program, which were 279 cell/mm². CD8low group was defined as CD8+ T cells density < 279, and CD8high group was defined as CD8+ T cells density ≥ 279 cell/mm².

Figure 3

Kaplan-Meier curves for overall survival (OS) of CRC patients, OS was calculated using the Kaplan–Meier method and analyzed using the log-rank test. A. OS of CRC patients with expression of PD-L1 on the immune stroma cells (sPD-L1 positive expressing ≥ 2%) (p = 0.0023); B. OS of CRC patients with expression of PD-L1 on tumoral cells (tPD-L1 positive expressing ≥ 2%) (p = 0.3693); C. OS of CRC patients with CD8+ cells density (p < 0.0001). The optimum cutoff value of CD8+T cell density were determined by X-tile program, which were
279 cell/mm². CD8low group was defined as CD8+ T cells density ≤ 279, and CD8high group was defined as CD8+ T cells density ≥ 279 cell/mm².

Figure 4

Kaplan-Meier curves for overall survival OS of CRC patients, OS was calculated using the Kaplan–Meier method and analyzed using the log-rank test. A. PD-L1 expressing on the immune stroma cells (sPD-L1 positive expressing ≥ 2%) for OS of schistosomiasis-associated CRC patients (CRC-S) (p=0.0040); or for OS of CRC patients without schistosomiasis (CRC-NS) (B) (p=0.1949); C. PD-L1 expressing on the tumoral cells (tPD-L1 positive expressing ≥ 2%) for OS of CRC-S patients (p=0.8926), or for OS of CRC-NS patients (D) (p=0.8228).

Supplementary Files

This is a list of supplementary files associated with this preprint. Click to download.

- SupplementaryFiguresandtables.docx