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Host B7x Promotes Pulmonary Metastasis of Breast Cancer

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B7x (B7-H4 or B7S1) is an inhibitory member of the B7 family of T cell costimulation. It is expressed in low levels in healthy peripheral tissues, such as the lung epithelium, but is overexpressed in a variety of human cancers with negative clinical associations, including metastasis. However, the function of B7x in the context of cancer, whether expressed on cancer cells or on surrounding “host” tissues, has not been elucidated in vivo. We used the 4T1 metastatic breast cancer model and B7x knockout (B7x<sup>−/−</sup>) mice to investigate the effect of host tissue–expressed B7x on cancer. We found that 4T1 cells were B7x negative in vitro and in vivo, and B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice had significantly fewer lung 4T1 tumor nodules than did wild-type mice. Furthermore, B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice showed significantly enhanced survival and a memory response to tumor rechallenge. Mechanistic studies revealed that the presence of B7x correlated with reduced general and tumor-specific T cell cytokine responses, as well as with an increased infiltration of immunosuppressive cells, including tumor-associated neutrophils, macrophages, and regulatory T cells, into tumor-bearing lungs. Importantly, tumor-associated neutrophils strongly bound B7x protein and inhibited the proliferation of both CD4 and CD8 T cells. These results suggest that host B7x may enable metastasizing cancer cells to escape local antitumor immune responses through interactions with the innate and adaptive immune systems. Thus, targeting the B7x pathway holds much promise for improving the efficacy of immunotherapy for metastatic cancer. The Journal of Immunology, 2013, 190: 000–000.
The localization of B7x and its ability to inhibit activated T cells suggest a role in modulating T cell responses on site in the periphery. Furthermore, there is some clinical evidence linking B7x expression in cancer to reduced T cell infiltration into tumors (7, 10, 19, 21, 28). These data suggest a potential promotor function for B7x through the reduction of antitumor immune responses. B7x overexpression in cancer may be a mechanism of tumor immune evasion that results in increased survival and metastasis of cancer cells. However, this has yet to be proven in an in vivo cancer model.

In addition to B7x overexpression in tumor cells, B7x is expressed at low levels in some normal peripheral tissues. We wondered whether the presence of B7x in particular organs, independent of that expressed on tumor cells themselves, played a role in supporting metastatic growth by biasing the immunological milieu of a metastatic site toward immunosuppression. Therefore, we investigated the role of B7x in a cancer model, focusing specifically on B7x expressed in nontumor, "host" tissue cells. Because B7x is expressed in the lung, we used a B7x knockout (B7x−/−) mouse and 4T1, a B7x negative lung metastasis model, and found that B7x−/− mice had reduced lung metastasis, more potent effector immune responses, and fewer regulatory T cells (Tregs), macrophages, and tumor-associated neutrophils (TANs) compared with wild-type (wt) mice. Surprisingly, we found that B7x strongly bound TANs, which could suppress proliferation of both CD4 and CD8 T cells. This study suggested that host B7x may be a factor in organs, such as lung, which promotes growth of metastases through immunosuppressive functions.

Materials and Methods

Animals

B7x−/− mice, which were described previously (26), were backcrossed to BALB/c mice for >10 generations. Age- and sex-matched BALB/c mice were purchased from the National Cancer Institute (FREDRICK, MD) and The Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, ME). Mice were maintained under specific pathogen-free conditions at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and experiments were performed according to Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee guidelines.

Cell lines and stimulation

The 4T1 cell line was derived from a spontaneous mammary carcinoma in a BALB/c mouse (29) and cultured in DMEM containing 10% FBS and 0.4 U/ml insulin. A total of 107 4T1 cells was injected for experimental metastasis and mechanism experiments. For survival studies, 106 4T1 cells were injected initially, and 2 x 107 4T1 cells were injected for rechallenge. Thy1.1/MSCV vector was used to generate retrovirus and then transfected into 4T1 cells; Thy1.1+ 4T1 cell transfectants, Thy1.1/4T1, were sorted by FACS using an anti-Thy1.1 mAb. A total of 107 Thy1.1/4T1 cells was injected into mice. Human cell lines (HL60, AP-1060, Jurkat, Raji, and HeLa) were cultured in complete RPMI 1640, with the exception of AP-1060 cells, which were cultured in complete RPMI 1640 with 5% A5637 cell-conditioned media (30). For in vitro stimulation, 4T1 cells were incubated with IFN-γ (10 and 100 ng/ml) for 24–72 h. The expression of B7x and PD-L1 was then measured by FACS.

RT-PCR

RNA was isolated from tissue using the TRizol system (Sigma) and converted to cDNA using the ImProm-II system (Promega). Primers for B7x cDNA or β-actin were used in PCR to detect B7x expression.

Experimental lung metastasis quantification

Mice were sacrificed and injected intratracheally with 15% India ink (Sigma). The lungs were excised and fixed/destained overnight in FKecte's solution (31), and surface nodules were enumerated under a dissecting microscope.

Cell isolation and flow cytometry

Following mouse anesthesia and perfusion with PBS, lungs and spleens were digested using GentleMACS (Miltenyi Biotec) or frosted glass. After RBC lysis, filtered cell suspensions were resuspended in FACS buffer (0.5% BSA in PBS) or, for coculture experiments, in sterilized MACS buffer (0.5% BSA, 2 mM EDTA in PBS). In coculture experiments, T cells were purified from lung using Thy1.2 MACS beads (Miltenyi Biotec) in sterile MACS buffer. Cells were incubated with anti-mouse CD16/32 (eBioscience) to block FcRs and then stained with the following biotin- or fluorophore-conjugated anti-mouse mAbs: anti-B220, B7-H4 (clone 9D), PD-L1, CD11b, CD11c, CD4, CD54, CD49b (clone Dx5), CD8a, F4/80, Foxp3 (clone FJK-16s), Gr1 (clone RB6-8C5), IFN-γ, streptavidin, and TNF-α (all from eBioscience); anti-CD4, CD11b, Ly6G (clone 1A8), and Ly6C (all from Becton Dickinson Biosciences); or F4/80–Alexa Fluor 647 (Abd Serotec). For intracellular staining, cells were permeabilized using the Foxp3 staining buffer set (eBioscience). Samples were acquired on a FACS Calibur, LSR II, or LSR II yellow (Becton Dickinson Biosciences) and analyzed with FlowJo software (TreeStar). Cells were gated on live cells using forward scatter and Live/Dead marker (Molecular Probes) and then on CD45+ cells, followed by additional lineage markers.

Intracellular cytokine staining

Cells were stimulated at 37°C for ~6 h with 0.5 or 1 µg/ml PMA (Enzo Life Science International) and 1.87 µg/ml ionomycin (Sigma) in the presence of GolgiStop (Becton Dickinson Biosciences) and monensin (Sigma). Cells were washed; Fc blocked; stained with C4D, CD8, and Live/Dead marker; permeabilized; and stained with anti–IFN-γ, TNF-α, or isotype controls in permeabilization buffer for 30 min.

Tumor-specific cytokine stimulation

Bone marrow cells were isolated from the femur and tibia of naive mice and cultured in complete RPMI 1640 containing GM-CSF and IL-4 (20 ng/ml each; Becton Dickinson Biosciences), which was replaced every other day, for 6 d to generate dendritic cells (DCs). Cells were incubated for an additional day with 200 ng/ml LPS and 4T1 lysate, generated through three freeze/thaw cycles. Loaded DCs were incubated for 18 h with cell suspensions from lungs of day-18 mice injected i.v. with 4T1. GolgiPlug (Becton Dickinson Biosciences) was added during the last 4 h, and cells were stained extracellularly and for cytokine production as above.

T cell and neutrophil coculture assays

T cells were purified from naive spleen using Thy1.2 MACS beads (Miltenyi Biotec) and labeled with CFSE (Invitrogen) at a final concentration of 2.5 µM. Neutrophils were isolated from bone marrow or lung by labeling single-cell suspensions with FITC-conjugated Ly6G Ab (Becton Dickinson Biosciences), followed by positive selection using FITC MACS beads. Purity was generally >90%. Neutrophils and T cells were cocultured in complete RPMI 1640 in 96-well round-bottom plates coated with 5 µg/ml anti-CD3 (145-2C11; eBioscience), followed by positive selection using FITC MACS beads. Purity was generally >90%. Neutrophils and T cells were cocultured in complete RPMI 1640 in 96-well round-bottom plates coated with 5 µg/ml anti-CD3 (145-2C11; eBioscience). After 4 d, cells were labeled and acquired by FACS. Proliferation index was calculated using FlowJo software (32).

Cytospin

Ly6G+ cells were sorted using a FACSaria (Becton Dickinson Biosciences), resuspended in PBS with 10% FBS, centrifuged in a Cytospin 2 (Shandon), stained with Harris hematoxylin (Fisher), and photographed using a COOLSCOPE digital camera (Nikon).

Histology

Lungs were fixed in zinc fixative (Becton Dickinson Pharmingen) and embedded in paraffin. Five-micron sections were stained with Harris H&E (all from eBioscience); anti-CD4, CD11b, Ly6G (clone 1A8), and HeLa were cultured in complete RPMI 1640 with 5% A5637 cell-conditioned media (30). For in vitro stimulation, 4T1 cells were incubated with IFN-γ (10 and 100 ng/ml) for 24–72 h. The expression of B7x and PD-L1 was then measured by FACS.

Ig fusion proteins

B7x-Ig and control Hu-IgG were generated as previously described (22). MACS-purified neutrophils or total cell suspensions were incubated with 1 µg/100 µl Ig protein for 45 min on ice. Cells were washed, incubated with fluorophore-conjugated anti-human IgG Fcy (Jackson ImmunoResearch) for 30 min, and acquired by FACS.

Statistics

Statistical analysis was performed with Prism software (GraphPad), using the unpaired Student's t test or the log-rank test (survival studies), with results typically displayed as mean ± SEM. The p values < 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

B7x deficiency protects mice from experimental lung metastasis

We recently showed that B7x protein is detected on the bronchial epithelium of the lung (25) but not on any cells of hematopoietic
model. In agreement with the lung tumor nodule results, B7x knockout mice can survive 4T1 challenge and generate metastatic colonies arising from cancer cells reaching the lungs. B7x expression was sufficient to support and promote the growth of metastatic lung tumor colonies; for example, in the lung, these results suggest that local B7x expression was able to regulate PD-L1 expression on 4T1 cells, it had no effect on B7x expression (Fig. 1B). Furthermore, 4T1 tumors did not express B7x in vitro (Fig. 1A). This did not change upon stimulation with IFN-γ. Although IFN-γ stimulation was able to upregulate PD-L1 expression on 4T1 cells, it had no effect on B7x expression (Fig. 1B). Furthermore, 4T1 tumors did not express B7x in vivo. RT-PCR of mRNA isolated from 4T1 metastatic lung of B7x−/− mice did not detect B7x expression (Fig. 1C). Finally, we injected Thy1.1/4T1 cells i.v. into mice and found that Thy1.1+ cells (4T1) from lungs of wt and B7x−/− mice were B7x+ (Fig. 1D). Thus, 4T1-induced pulmonary metastasis in B7x−/− and wt mice was a suitable model for our study of the effects of B7x expression in the tissue of the metastatic site. B7x−/− and wt mice were injected i.v. in the tail vein with 4T1 in an experimental metastasis study, in which tumor cells deposited in the circulation are transported to the heart and frequently arrest in the lungs. By day 17 or 18 post-i.v. injection, wt mice appeared sick, and all mice were sacrificed. We evaluated the lungs of these mice for metastatic nodules and found that numerous tumor nodules were visible on the surface of the lungs of wt mice, whereas B7x−/− mice had significantly fewer lung nodules (Fig. 1E, 1F). The average number of lung tumor nodules in wt mice was ~9-fold higher than that in B7x−/− mice (64.8 in the wt group versus 7.1 in the B7x−/− group). Because the only difference between these two groups of mice was tissue expression of B7x, such as in the lung, these results suggest that local B7x expression was sufficient to support and promote the growth of metastatic colonies arising from cancer cells reaching the lungs.

**B7x knockout mice can survive 4T1 challenge and generate memory response**

Survival studies were also conducted using the 4T1 tail vein model. In agreement with the lung tumor nodule results, B7x−/− mice had a significantly lower death rate than did wt mice. By day 33 postinjection, 100% of wt mice were dead, whereas only 26% of B7x−/− mice had died. At the end of 10 wk, one third of the B7x−/− mice were still alive and appeared healthy (Fig. 2A). We investigated whether the surviving B7x−/− mice had generated a memory response to 4T1. These B7x−/− mice were rechallenged on day 71 with double the number of 4T1 cells, and all of them remained alive and appeared healthy. Upon sacrifice on day 140, the lungs were found free of visible surface nodules. Furthermore, H&E staining was performed on lung sections of these mice, and the lung tissue appeared free of metastasis (Fig. 2B). The 100% survival rate and tumor-free status in B7x−/− mice after 4T1 rechallenge confirmed a memory response against 4T1.

**FIGURE 2.** B7x knockout mice can survive 4T1 and 4T1 rechallenge. (A) Survival of mice injected with 4T1 cells in the tail vein (n = 13–15). Data are representative of two separate experiments. At 71 d postinjection, remaining mice were rechallenged with double the number of 4T1 cells. (B) H&E staining of lung sections of the double-challenged mice at day 140 and other 4T1-injected mice. Lung tissue bearing 4T1 metastasis (left panel). Representative lung tissue from the double-challenged B7x−/− mice (right panel). Scale bar, 25 μm. ****p < 0.0001.
B7x knockout mice generate higher T cell cytokine responses

The 4T1 metastasis and survival results revealed that tissue B7x deficiency resulted in protection from malignancy with the ability to generate immune memory. To investigate the protective mechanism, we isolated the immune cell infiltrate from the lungs of wt and B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice injected with 4T1 i.v. and analyzed the cell populations by flow cytometry. Surprisingly, we did not find a significant difference in the total number of T cells, B cells, NK cells, or DCs (Fig. 3A). However, a functional difference between T cells in the lungs of B7x<sup>−/−</sup> and wt mice was observed in the enhanced ability of T cells derived from the lungs of B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice to produce inflammatory cytokines IFN-γ and TNF-α in response to PMA/ionomycin stimulation (Fig. 3B, 3C). We further tested whether T cells from lungs of B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice had an increased ability to generate a tumor-specific response. DCs were generated from wt bone marrow, loaded with 4T1 lysate, and incubated with total immune cells isolated from lungs of 4T1-injected wt and B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice. We found that the CD8 T cells from B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice produced significantly more IFN-γ in response to 4T1 lysate-loaded DCs than did those from wt mice (Fig. 3D, 3E). Thus, T cells from 4T1-injected B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice appeared to be more functionally competent and tumor responsive than did those from 4T1-injected wt mice, suggesting that T cells from wt, but not B7x<sup>−/−</sup>, lungs may have been in a suppressed state.

B7x knockout mice have a lower immunosuppressive cell infiltrate

Suppression of T cells in the context of cancer often results from tumor recruitment of immunosuppressive cells and factors. Therefore, we investigated the immunosuppressive cell infiltrates in the lungs of wt and B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice. We found that wt mice had a significantly higher percentage and total number of Foxp3<sup>+</sup>CD4<sup>+</sup> Tregs in the lungs than did B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice (Fig. 4A, 4B). F4/80<sup>+</sup> macrophages were also increased in number in lung, as well as spleen, of wt mice (Fig. 4B). Most striking, however, was the huge population of CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>+</sup> cells found infiltrating both lung and spleen of metastatic mice (Fig. 4B, 4C). It was reported that implanted 4T1 tumors induce a leukemoid reaction, resulting in myeloid cell overproduction in bone marrow and high levels of granulocytic cells in peripheral blood and spleen (33). In the tail vein 4T1 model, we too observed a large increase in the percentage and total number of these myeloid cells in spleen, as well as lung, of wt and B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice. However, the percentage and total number were significantly reduced in B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice. Tumor-associated cells double positive for CD11b and Ly6G are often referred to as myeloid-derived suppressor cells (MDSCs) (34). Both Tregs and MDSCs are known to suppress T cell responses. The reduction in both of these cell populations in B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice afforded them a significantly higher ratio of effector CD4 and CD8 T cells to the Tregs and, presumably, suppressive MDSCs (Fig. 4D). These results suggest that the presence of B7x may have resulted in indirect inhibitory effects on T cells through suppressor cell populations.

Metastatic lung-infiltrating CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>+</sup> cells are GR1<sup>hi</sup> TANs

Because of the overwhelming CD11b<sup>+</sup>Ly6G<sup>+</sup> MDSC infiltrate into the lung and spleen of 4T1-injected mice and the significant re-

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**Figures:**

**A** Numbers of immune effector cells infiltrating lungs at 17–18 d after 4T1 injection. Data are pooled from two to five experiments (n = 8–22). **(B and C)** PMA/ionomycin-stimulated T cells from lungs of 4T1-injected mice were analyzed for cytokine production. Percentages of IFN-γ<sup>+</sup> or TNF-α<sup>+</sup> cells are shown in representative FACS plots (B) and pooled from three independent experiments; each symbol represents an individual mouse (C) (n = 11–12). CD8 T cell cytokine response after stimulation with 4T1 lysate-loaded DCs shown as representative FACS plots (D) and percentages of IFN-γ<sup>+</sup> cells (E) (n = 4). *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01.
production in B7x−/− mice, we took a closer look at the phenotype and function of these cells. MDSCs have been reported as a heterogeneous group of cells that can include monocytic and/or granulocytic cells at various stages of maturity. The Ly6G marker on MDSCs can help to identify the MDSC subtype, depending on the Ab clone. The Ly6G Ab clone RB6-8C5, also called GR1, recognizes the Ly6C epitope on monocytic cells, as well as a granulocytic epitope called Ly6G (35). In contrast, the Ly6G Ab clone 1A8 only recognizes the granulocyte-specific Ly6G epitope (36). We used the 1A8 clone in the experiments evaluating the percentage and number of CD11b+Ly6G+ cells infiltrating the lung and spleen, as well as in all subsequent experiments. We found, using flow cytometry, that the cells expressing CD11b and Ly6G clone 1A8 were GR1hi and Ly6Clo/int and that the overwhelming majority of myeloid cells (CD11b+) and CD11b+GR1+ cells in this model were Ly6Ghi granulocytes (Fig. 5A).

To further identify these cells morphologically, we separated Ly6Ghi cells from wt and B7x−/− 4T1-metastatic lungs using FACS, adhered them to slides using Cytospin, and stained them with hematoxylin. We found that the sorted cells showed the characteristic morphology of neutrophils, with ring-shaped and/or segmented nuclei (Fig. 5B), confirming that the myeloid cell influx in this model was predominantly neutrophilic. Therefore, our results suggest that host B7x affected TANs in pulmonary metastasis.

Neutrophils isolated from tumor-bearing lungs suppress T cell proliferation

MDSCs were reported to inhibit T cell responses in various models (37–39). Therefore, we tested whether the neutrophilic MDSCs, or TANs, in the 4T1-metastatic lungs were indeed capable of suppressing T cell responses. We designed an in vitro coculture system, stimulating CFSE-labeled T cells from naive wt spleen with plate-bound anti-CD3 in the presence of neutrophils purified from either naive bone marrow (control) or metastatic lung (TANs) from wt or B7x−/− mice. We found that TANs from metastatic lungs, but not naive bone marrow neutrophils, suppressed T cell proliferation, as observed by CFSE dilution, when plated at a neutrophil/T cell ratio ≥1:1 (Fig. 6A). After 4 d in culture with stimulation, CFSE dilution revealed that ~90% or more of T cells plated alone or with bone marrow–naive neutrophils were in divisions 1–7, whereas only 30–70% of T cells cocultured with TANs were in division; in many cases, the majority of T cells cocultured with TANs had not divided at all. Correspondingly, the proliferation index of T cells cultured with lung TANs was significantly lower in both CD4 and CD8 T cells compared with those cultured with control neutrophils (Fig. 6B). Surprisingly, TANs from B7x−/− mice, as well as wt mice, could suppress T cell proliferation, suggesting that the TANs infiltrating both wt and B7x−/− mice were suppressive and differed in number (Fig. 4C) but not in function (Fig. 6B).

B7x-Ig strongly binds TANs

The ability of neutrophils from 4T1-metastatic lungs to suppress the proliferation of T cells suggested a mechanism by which T cell responses against growing metastases in the lung were kept limited. We next investigated the role of B7x expression in lung tissue in this process. We asked whether B7x was directly involved in regulating immune cell responses through expression on the surface of immune cells or through interactions with these cells. B7x protein expression has been reported inconsistently, with some reports showing that B7x is induced on some immune cells (23, 24) and others reporting that immune cells are B7x negative (26, 27, 40). We found that all CD45+ immune cells infiltrating 4T1-metastatic lungs of wt mice, including APCs and neutrophils, were negative for B7x expression (Fig. 7A). Therefore, we turned our attention to immune cells that could bind B7x. Because the B7x receptor is unknown, we looked for cells that might express the B7x receptor using an engineered fusion protein consisting of the extracellular domain of B7x and the Fc portion of human IgG1

Figure 4.
(22), which could be detected with an anti-human IgG fluorophore–conjugated Ab. To our surprise, we found that this B7x-Ig fusion protein bound very strongly to neutrophils isolated from 4T1-metastatic lungs (Fig. 7B), suggesting that neutrophils express a receptor for B7x. The B7x-Ig also could slightly bind naive neutrophils, from lungs of wt and B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice (Fig. 7C) and two human cell lines of neutrophilic lineage HL60 and AP-60, but not from other human cell lines, such as Jurkat, Raji, and HeLa cells (Fig. 7D). However, the strongest binding was observed in neutrophils from the lungs, spleen, and blood of mice whose lungs were highly metastatic, suggesting that the neutrophils in these mice upregulate their putative B7x receptor in response to growing 4T1 metastases or that they may be a different type of neutrophil that has a receptor with a stronger affinity for B7x. These findings suggest an unexpected mechanism of immunosuppression in metastatic mice, whereby B7x on local lung tissue binds TANs, which, together with Tregs, suppress T cells. Perhaps together with inhibition of T cells by direct binding of lung B7x, TAN-induced suppression results in reduced antitumor immunity and increased metastasis.

Discussion

This study revealed that host B7x promotes metastatic tumor growth in an in vivo cancer model. Although many clinical studies showed B7x overexpression in human cancers and a strong correlation with metastasis, cancer recurrence, and/or cancer-related death (6–17), it was unclear whether B7x was causative or merely correlational. In this study, B7x deficiency in mice resulted in significant protection from lung metastases and increased survival in the 4T1 tumor model.

Using 4T1 in an experimental metastasis model highlighted the effect of lung B7x specifically on the growth and establishment of metastasized cells. Tumor cells were deposited directly into the circulation, bypassing primary tumor and the early stages of metastasis. Because lung is the first organ receiving blood supply from the circulation, tumor cells in the circulation preferentially extravasate there and, if the conditions are right, establish metastases (41). Therefore, this model did not allow for exploration of the effect of B7x on most steps of the metastatic cascade, but it did directly evaluate the connection between the presence of host B7x and growth of metastatic colonies from cells that have successfully metastasized to lung tissue. Because B7x is present in the lungs of wt mice, but not in B7x<sup>−/−</sup> mice, the highly increased growth of lung metastases in wt mice supported the notion that B7x was a factor in the lungs promoting metastatic growth.

It was hypothesized that B7x upregulated on cancer cells protects them from tumor-infiltrating CTLs by binding and inhibiting them, thus enabling tumor progression (22, 42, 43). We found that the T cells in B7x<sup>−/−</sup> lungs appeared to be more functional and tumor responsive than were those in wt mice, because they produced...
more inflammatory cytokines in response to general and tumor-specific stimulation. One explanation for this is that B7x expressed on lung tissue cells in wt mice acted directly on T cells by binding them and inhibiting their function. Because T cells were less functional in wt mice, tumors grew and recruited more Tregs and TANs, which had further suppressive effects on T cells. This cycle...
was reduced in B7x−/− mice because their T cells remained functional and were more capable of controlling tumor growth. A second explanation is that the TANs recruited into tumor-bearing lungs had a more dominant role in inhibiting T cell function, and this was enhanced by the presence of B7x. An association between B7x expression and neutrophils was reported in the context of infection. In one study, B7x−/− mice infected i.p. with *Listeria monocytogenes* had an increased neutrophil response compared with wt mice (44). In contrast, B7x−/− mice intranasally infected with *Streptococcus pneumoniae* had a reduced neutrophil response (25). Although neither study describes the nature of the link between B7x and neutrophils, a connection between B7x and neutrophil density is nonetheless highlighted. In the current study, we found that TANs were highly increased in the lungs of wt mice, corresponding to the extent of lung metastasis. We found that these TANs were capable of suppressing T cell proliferation in vitro, suggesting that they functioned to reduce antitumor immune responses in the lungs, thereby supporting metastatic growth. These results are consistent with other studies demonstrating various protumor effects of TANs (45), including a recent study in which depletion of TANS with anti-Ly6G improved survival, in B7x−/− mice (44). In contrast, B7x+ mice had an increased neutrophil response to ex vivo stimulation, as well as the reduced 4T1 metastasis and improved survival, in B7x−/− mice. Further study is necessary to clarify the exact functional relationship between B7x expressed in nontumor tissue, MDSCs, effector T cells, and Tregs, as well as to identify the receptor for B7x both on T cells and myeloid cells.

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**Disclosures**

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