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Details of the Collaborative Activity

2020-21

Name of the Collaborating Institute: Gulf Medical University, Ajman, UAE

Year of MoU: 2019

Activities:

Joint Research and Publication

- Khouzam RA, Rao RSP, Venkatesh GH, Zeinelabdin NA, Buart S, Meylan M, Nimmakayalu M, Terry S, Chouaib S. An 8-gene hypoxia signature predicts survival in pancreatic cancer and is associated with an immunosuppressed tumor microenvironment. *Frontiers in Immunology*, 2021; 12:680435.

ATTESTED


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OPEN ACCESS

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Specialty section:

This article was submitted to
Cancer Immunity
and Immunotherapy,
a section of the journal
Frontiers in Immunology

Received: 14 March 2021

Accepted: 04 May 2021

Published: 20 May 2021

Citation:

Abou Khouzam R, Rao SP,
Venkatesh GH, Zeinelabdin NA,
Buart S, Meylan M, Nimmakayalu M,
Terry S and Chouaib S (2021) An
Eight-Gene Hypoxia Signature
Predicts Survival in Pancreatic
Cancer and Is Associated With
an Immunosuppressed
Tumor Microenvironment.
Front. Immunol. 12:680435.
doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2021.680435

An Eight-Gene Hypoxia Signature Predicts Survival in Pancreatic Cancer and Is Associated With an Immunosuppressed Tumor Microenvironment

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Intratumoral hypoxia is a widely established element of the pancreatic tumor microenvironment (TME) promoting immune escape, tumor invasion, and progression, while contributing to treatment resistance and poor survival. Despite this critical role, hypoxia is underrepresented in molecular signatures of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDA) and concurrent investigations into the hypoxia-immune status are lacking. In this work a literature-based approach was applied to derive an eight-gene hypoxia signature that was validated in fourteen cancer cell lines and in a cohort of PDA. The eight-gene hypoxia signature was significantly associated with overall survival in two distinct PDA datasets and showed independent prognostic value in multivariate analysis. Comparative analysis of tumors according to their hypoxia score (high versus low) determined that tumors with high hypoxia were significantly less enriched in cytotoxic T-cells, and cytolytic activity. In addition, they had lower expression of cytokines and tumor inflammatory markers, pointing to the signature's ability to discern an immune "cold", hypoxic TME. Combining the signature with an immune metric highlighted a worse survival probability in patients with high hypoxia and low immune reactivity, indicating that this approach could further refine survival estimates. Hypoxia as determined by our signature, was significantly associated with certain immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICI) biomarkers, suggesting that the signature reflects an aspect of the TME that is worth pursuing in future clinical trials. This is the first work of its kind in PDA, and our findings on

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