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Nicole J. Toney

University of Delaware

Lynn M. Opdenaker

ChristianaCare: Christiana Care Health Services Inc

Kader Cicek

University of Delaware

Holly Archinal

ChristianaCare: Christiana Care Health Services Inc

Lisa Frerichs

Christiana Care Health Services: Christiana Care Health Services Inc

Christopher Ryan Kennington

University of Delaware

Samuel Oberly

ChristianaCare: Christiana Care Health Services Inc

Rajasekharan Somasundaram

Wistar Institute

Jennifer Sims-Mourtada (✉ jsimsmourtada@christianacare.org)

Christiana Care Health Services: Christiana Care Health Services Inc <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1602-4560>

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Tumor-B-cell interactions promote isotype switching to an immunosuppressive IgG4 antibody response through upregulation of IL-10 in Triple Negative breast cancers

Nicole J Toney^{1,2}, Lynn Opdenaker¹, Kader Cicek^{1,2}, Holly Archinal¹, Lisa Frerichs¹, Christopher Ryan Kennington³, Samuel Oberly¹, Rajasekharan Somasundaram³, Jennifer Sims-Mourtada^{1,2,3}

¹Cawley Center for Translational Cancer Research, Helen F Graham Cancer Center and Research Institute, Christiana Care Health Services, Inc. Newark, USA

²Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Delaware, Newark, DE, USA

³ The Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA

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Correspondence: Jennifer Sims-Mourtada, PhD

Center for Translational Cancer Research

Helen F. Graham Cancer Center and Research Institute Christiana Care Health Services, Inc.

4701 Ogletown Stanton Rd Suite 4300

Newark, Delaware 19713

Tel 1- 302-623-4648

Fax 1-302- 623 -4314

Email jsimsmourtada@christianacare.org

Abstract

Background: Triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) is an aggressive breast cancer for which there is currently no targeted therapy. Tumor-infiltrating B-cells (TIB) have been observed in tumor tissues of TNBC patients, but their functional role is unclear. IgG4 is one of four antibody subclasses of IgG expressed and secreted by B cells. Unlike other IgG isotypes, IgG4 has an immunosuppressive function and is induced by Th2-type cytokines. In cancers such as melanoma, IgG4 has been linked with advanced disease and poor patient survival. Therefore, we sought to determine the role of IgG4 in TNBC.

Methods: We performed co-culture assays to examine expression of Th2 cytokines by TNBC cells with and without the presence of B cells. We also performed *in vitro* class switching experiments with peripheral B cells with and without co-culture with TNBC cells in the presence or absence of an IL-10 blocking antibody. We examined expression of CD20⁺ TIB, IgG4 and Th2 cytokines by immunohistochemistry in 152 TNBC samples. Statistical analysis was done using Log-Rank and Cox-proportional hazards tests.

Results: Our findings indicate that B cells interact with TNBC to drive chronic inflammatory responses through increased expression of inflammatory cytokines including the TH2 cytokines IL-4 and IL-10. In vitro class switching studies show that interactions between TNBC cell lines and B cells drive isotype switching to the IgG4 isotype in an IL-10 dependent manner. In patient tissues, expression of IgG4 correlates with CD20 and tumor expression of IL-10. Both IgG4 and tumor IL-10 are associated to shorter recurrence free survival (RFS) and overall survival (OS) in TNBC. In a multi-variant analysis, IL-10 was associated with poor outcomes indicating that tumor IL-10 may drive immune escape.

Conclusions: These findings indicate that interactions between TIB and TNBC results in activation of chronic inflammatory signals that suppress antibody driven immune responses

Background:

Triple negative breast cancer (TNBC) accounts for approximately 15% of all breast cancers and is defined by lack of expression of estrogen and progesterone receptors, and lack of overexpression of human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 (HER2). TNBC is an aggressive breast cancer subtype characteristic of having quick progression and poor patient outcomes. Patients have higher rates of early recurrence than other breast cancer subtypes, particularly in the first 5 years after diagnosis¹. Due to the aggressive nature of TNBC, patients tend to have poor prognosis, including poor overall survival (OS), breast-cancer specific survival (BCSS), and recurrence-free survival (RFS)¹⁻³. It is unclear what drives the aggressive nature of TNBC.

While genetics may play a role, the tumor microenvironment has a substantial influence on many tumor attributes. An inflammatory tumor microenvironment is often present in TNBC. Compared to other breast cancer subtypes, TNBC has a higher level of tumor infiltrating lymphocytes, including CD8 and CD4+ T cells, and CD20+ B cells⁴⁻⁶. Likewise, expression of inflammatory cytokines, immunosuppressive genes and markers of chronic inflammation are higher in TNBC than other breast cancer subtypes⁴⁻⁸. Although high densities of infiltrating lymphocytes are associated to increased response to chemotherapy and better outcomes in highly proliferative tumors, this prognostic association may be lost in tumors with lower proliferative capacity and in certain subtypes of TNBC, such as the claudin low subtype^{6, 9}. Additionally, gene signatures related to chronic inflammatory responses have been associated to ER negativity, increased metastasis and poor prognosis in TNBC^{4, 8, 10, 11}. Moreover, increased activation of NfKB, STAT3 and AP-1 pathways has been observed in triple negative cell lines and tumors compared to other breast cancer subtypes¹¹.

Chronic inflammation associated with the humoral immune response has been found to promote aggressiveness in a number of solid tumor types. B lymphocytes have been shown to drive chronic inflammation in a murine model of inflammation-associated epithelial cancer, contributing

to tumor-promoting processes such as an angiogenesis, epithelial cell proliferation, and further recruitment of immune cells¹². B lymphocyte-derived factors have also been shown to upregulate proteins and transcription factors involved in pro-inflammatory signaling pathways such as IKK complex proteins and STAT3 in tumor cells, resulting in tumor-promoting processes such as inflammation and angiogenesis¹³⁻¹⁸. Moreover, TIB cells were found to induce chronic inflammation in melanoma, leading to activation of the inflammatory NfKB signaling pathway¹⁹.

Chronic inflammation is known to induce immunosuppressive responses in both malignant and non-malignant tissues through a variety of process affecting both innate and adaptive immunity. Immune modulation of antibody responses occurs in part through class switching to the immunosuppressive IgG4 antibody subtype. This switch is driven by chronic antigen exposure and T-helper type 2 cytokines such as IL-4 and IL-10^{10, 20-22} and serves to ramp down the immune system during inflammatory responses^{23, 24}. Due to the unique structure of its hinge region, IgG4 has reduced effector functions compared to other IgG isotypes. These structural changes result in poor ability to bind complement and Fc receptors and to activate effector cells²³. Furthermore, IgG4 can interact with other antibodies of the IgG (particularly IgG1) and IgE classes through their Fc domains, serving in an immunoregulatory role to decrease antibody responses²⁵⁻²⁷.

The presence of IgG4 antibodies has been reported in a subset of cancer types, namely melanoma²⁸⁻³⁰, extrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma³¹, glioblastoma³², pancreatic cancer³³, and hepatocellular carcinoma³⁴ and has been shown to have a negative correlation with recurrence free and overall survival^{29, 30, 34}. Although the role of IgG4 in breast cancer is unclear, a recent study reported an enrichment of IgG+ clonally expanded B cells in TNBC, with an increase in IgG4 class switching in TNBC compared to non-TNBC³⁵. In this study we sought to understand the mechanisms driving IgG4 class switching in TNBC and determine the relationship of IgG4+ B cells in the TME to patient outcomes.

Methods

Cell culture and reagents

MDA-MB-231 cells obtained from American Type Culture Collection were maintained in RPMI-1640 medium (ThermoFisher Scientific, #11875) + 10% FBS (ThermoFisher Scientific, #10437028) and 1% antibiotic/antimycotic (ThermoFisher Scientific, #15240). SUM159 cells were obtained from Asterand (Detroit, MI) and cultured in Ham's F12 medium (ThermoFisher Scientific, #11765) + 10% FBS, 1x antibiotic/antimycotic, 2 ug/ml insulin (ThermoFisher Scientific, #12585) and 100 ng/ml hydrocortisone (Sigma-Aldrich, #H0135). Primary human peripheral B lymphocytes and EBV transformed B cells were grown in RPMI-1640 + CellXVivo Human B Cell Expansion Kit as described by manufacturer (R&D Systems, #CDK005), L-glutamine (ThermoFisher Scientific, #25030), 2-mercaptoethanol (ThermoFisher Scientific, #21985), Insulin, Penicillin-Streptomycin (ThermoFisher Scientific, #15070063), and 10% FBS. EBV-transformed human peripheral B cells were grown in RPMI + 10% FBS and 1x antibiotic/antimycotic and treated with CellXVivo Human B cell expansion kit for experimental analysis. .

Isolation of PBMCs and Flow Cytometry

Peripheral human blood was obtained with consent from women with TNBC prior to surgical resection or treatment and peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) were isolated using Ficoll-Paque® (GE Healthcare, #95021). B lymphocytes were isolated using B Cell Isolation Kit II, human (Miltenyi Biotech, #130-091-151) according to the manufacturer's instructions. For co-cultures, B cells and tumor cells were separated with a 0.4 um 6-well cell culture insert with B cells in the upper chamber. Cells were cultured for 6 days, with media changed on day 3. Following co-culture, B cells were prepared for flow cytometry analysis by staining with an IgG4 antibody for 30 minutes in the dark (#9200-09, mouse anti-human IgG4 PE-conjugated, 1:50, SouthernBiotech). Cells were washed, resuspended in 300 ul PBS + 10% FBS, and filtered

through a 35-um filter cap in a 5 ml FACS tubes to create a single cell suspension. Samples were run on the BD FACSAria II (BD Biosciences) at the Christiana Care's Helen F. Graham Cancer Center and Research Institute core facility. For IL-10 blocking studies, anti-human IL-10 (clone JES3-97D, Biolegend) was added at a concentration of 1ug/ml, daily during co-culture.

Real-Time PCR

Tumor cell lines were cultured with and without B cells for 24 hours as described above and RNA was isolated. Real-time PCR was performed as previously described ³⁶. Samples were run on an Applied Biosystems' 7500 Fast Real-Time PCR System with Power SYBR Green PCR Master Mix (Life Technologies), using the primers described in Table 1.

ELISA

For the IL-10 ELISA, tumor cells were co-cultured with B cells for 24-hours. Control cells were incubated with media only. To ensure detection of tumor cell IL-10, B lymphocytes and media were removed, and fresh media was added back to wells for a 24-hour period. Supernatants were then collected, spun down to remove cell debris, and analyzed using the Quantikine IL-10 Elisa kit (R&D systems) according to manufacturer's instructions. For the IgG4 Elisa, EBV B cells were activated and co-cultured with or without TNBC cell lines for 5 days as previously described. B cells were then removed and allowed to expand for two weeks. Cells were then plated for 24 hours and supernatant was captured. Supernatants were analyzed using the Human IgG4 Elisa kit (Invitrogen). Absorbance was read at 450nm on the Infinite® 200 PRO NanoQuant (Tecan Life Sciences).

Patient samples

Breast cancer tissue specimens were obtained from the Helen F. Graham Cancer Center and Research Institute (HFGCCRI) biorepository under a protocol approved by the institutional review board. Tissue was obtained from surgical resection from women diagnosed with TNBC who consented to the use of their tissues for research. Tissue blocks were prepared by formalin-fixation and paraffin-embedding. Tissues were constructed into 4x5 tissue microarrays (TMA) with a 5 mm core size and cut as serial sections.

Immunohistochemical procedure

Serial paraffin-embedded slides were deparaffinized and rehydrated, and heat antigen epitope retrieval was performed for 16 hours at 60°C. Slides were stained using the DAB Substrate kit (Abcam, ab64238) for IL-10 and CD20 and the Mouse and Rabbit Specific HRP/AEC (ABC) Detection IHC Kit (Abcam, ab93705) for IL-4 and IgG4, following the manufacturer's instructions. Primary antibodies were incubated overnight at 4°C with a rabbit monoclonal antibody to IgG4 (Abcam, ab109493, 1:1000), a rabbit polyclonal antibody to IL-4 (Abcam, ab9622, 1:100), and mouse monoclonal antibodies to CD20 (Abcam, ab9475, 1:100) and IL-10 (Santa Cruz, sc-8438, 1:50). Slides were counterstained with Harris hematoxylin for 10 minutes. Images were captured using a Zeiss Axio microscope using a 10X objective. CD20 was scored by overlaying a 20x20 grid of 1 mm squares and calculating the percent of tissue-containing squares which contained 10+ lymphocytes. IgG4 was scored by counting the total number of IgG4+ B cells. For IL-10 and IL-4 staining, segmentation of tumor cells and measurement of integrated density was performed using Zen Blue. The median intensity or percentage was used to determine low vs high samples. For CD20, low, intermediate and high density was determined using the mean $\pm$ one standard deviation.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was done in graph pad PRISM 8 and IBM27 SPSS. Relationships among scored slides was done using Spearman's correlation analysis. Flow cytometry and real time quantitative PCR data was analyzed using student's T-test. Survival and recurrence were analyzed using Kaplan-Meier curves and Mantel Log-Rank tests. Multi-variate analysis was carried out using Cox-proportional hazards tests.

Results

B cells induce chronic inflammation in TNBC

Chronic inflammation is a hallmark of TNBC.¹¹ TIB cells have been associated with chronic inflammatory signatures^{15-18, 37} and have been shown to secrete several inflammatory cytokines in breast cancer³⁸. While previous studies have shown that tumor cells are capable of activating inflammatory signaling cascades in B cells^{35, 38}, the effects of this interaction on tumor cells are less clear. We therefore sought to determine the effects of B cells on tumor cells in co-culture studies with primary peripheral B cells isolated from the blood of TNBC patients. We observed increases in gene expression of several inflammatory cytokines in TNBC cells co-cultured with B cells (Figure 1a). Of particular interest was upregulation of the TH2 type cytokines IL-10 and IL-4 in triple negative cells, which have been shown to drive IgG4 expression and are associated with immunosuppressive responses^{22, 39}. To confirm these findings, we conducted a 24-hour co-culture of primary human peripheral B cells isolated from women with TNBC and the TNBC cell lines MDA-MB-231 and SUM159. Real-time PCR was used to analyze changes in gene expression of IL-10 and IL-4. We found significant increases in IL-10 gene expression in both cell lines (Figure 1b). An average 7.5-fold increase was observed in SUM159 and a 7.4-fold increase was observed in MDA-MB-231 cells co-cultured with B cells compared to controls. Increases in gene expression of IL-4 was also observed in both lines, 3.4-fold increase for SUM159 and 2.1-fold increase for MDA-MB-231, but this increase was only significant in the SUM159 cell line. To determine if this gene expression correlated to an increase in protein expression, we performed an ELISA specific

for human IL-10. To determine tumor-specific production of IL-10, TNBC cell lines were co-cultured for 24 hours with B cells, followed by a 24 hour culture without B cells, after which media was removed and analyzed for the presence of IL-10 protein. As shown in Figure 1c, there was a significant increase in secreted IL-10 protein in tumor cells co-cultured with B cells. These findings indicate that cross-talk between tumor cells and B cells promotes inflammatory signaling in tumor cells that may be associated with immunosuppression.

TNBC Cells Enhance IgG4 Expression by B Lymphocytes

IL-10 expression is often present at sites of chronic inflammation and promotes immunosuppression of humoral responses through induction of isotype switching to IgG4. Therefore, we sought to determine if TNBC could alter the isotype profile of B cells. We performed an *in vitro* assay to determine if IgG4 class switching is differentially induced upon activation of B cells co-cultured with TNBC cell lines compared to controls. Co-culture of both MDA-MB-231 cells and SUM159 with primary peripheral B cells isolated from TNBC patients resulted in significant increases of IgG4⁺ cells, suggesting increased IgG4 class switching in response to TNBC cell co-culture (figure 2a and b). To confirm IgG4 class switching, an IgG4 specific ELISA assay was performed in EBV-transformed B cells co-cultured with tumor cells. Significantly higher levels of IgG4 were observed in B cell supernatants two weeks after co-culture with TNBC cell lines (Figure 2c). Likewise, EBV B cells were shown to undergo *in vitro* isotype switching similar to peripheral B cells upon co-culture with TNBC cell lines in flow cytometry experiments (Figure 2d and e). To examine the role of IL-10 in class switching, we examined class switching in EBV-transformed B cells upon co-culture with TNBC with and without the addition of an IL-10 blocking antibody. As shown in Figure 2d and e, the addition of the anti-IL10 antibody significantly blocked IgG4 class switching in co-cultured cells. These findings indicate that TNBC can induce IgG4 class switching in B cells in an IL-10 dependent manner.

Presence of IgG4+ B cells, IL-10 and IL-4 in the tumor microenvironment of TNBC

To investigate the presence of IgG4 and inflammatory cytokines in TNBC, we sought to evaluate protein expression by immunostaining tumor specimens from 150 triple negative tumors. Table 2 provides a summary of clinical data and patient characteristics. In order to quantify IgG4+ B cell and total B cell infiltration in TNBC tissues, serial sections of tissue microarrays were stained by immunohistochemistry for the pan-B cell marker CD20, IgG4, IL-10 and IL-4 (Figure 3). The majority of tumors contained CD20+ B cells. Only 5 sections (3.3%) scored negative for CD20+ B cells. The average density of B cells was 30.1%. A low density of B cells was defined to be those tumors less than one standard deviation from the mean, while high density was defined as a B cell density more than one standard deviation above the mean. Twenty tumors (13.3%) had low density, 93 (62%) had intermediate density and 27 (18%) had high density. IgG4+ cells were more often found in tumors with low or intermediate B cells (Figure 4, $p=.002$). Tumor cell IL-10 staining was detected in 68 (45%) patients with high expression observed in 42 patients. Tumor cell IL-4 staining was detected in 102 tumors (68%), with high expression observed in 75 patients.

IgG4+B cells correlate with IL-10 expression, higher stage and poor outcomes

Prior studies indicate that IL-4 and IL-10 polarize IgG4 class switching³⁰, and that IgG4+ B cells are increased in advanced cancer²⁸, and associate with poor patient survival^{29,30} and increased recurrence³⁴. Therefore, we compared immunohistochemically stained markers and clinicopathological characteristics using Spearman's correlation analysis (Table 3). We observed no correlation of CD20+ B cell infiltration and stage or grade. Interestingly, a weak negative correlation was found between IgG4 and CD20+B cells density ($r=-0.190$, $p=.021$) as well as stage and B cell density (-0.199 , $p=0.021$) confirming previous findings that a high B cell density is associated with better prognosis³⁸. A correlation was also observed between IgG4 staining and tumor expressed IL-10 ($r=0.488$, $p=0.000$), and IL-4 ($r=0.262$, $p=0.001$), as well as between IL-10 and tumor stage (IL-10 $r=0.254$, $p=0.016$).

To assess the effects of IgG4+ B cells on patient outcomes, Kaplan-Meier analysis was performed. Consistent with previous studies, high B cell density was found to have significantly better RFS ($p=0.033$) and OS ($p=0.010$) than intermediate or low B cell density (Figure 5a). Patients with high IgG4+ cells had significantly worse RFS ($p=0.000$) and OS ($p=0.000$) (Figure 5b). Furthermore, high tumor expression of IL-10 and IL-4 resulted in lower recurrence free survival ($p=0.000$ for IL-10; $p=0.021$ for IL-4) (Figures 5c and d). While high IL-10 expression resulted in worse OS ($p=0.000$), high expression of IL-4 had no significant effect on OS ($p=0.137$). In a multi-variant analysis, IgG4 positivity ($p=0.001$; HR=3.366; 95% CI 1.607-7.050), tumor IL-10 ($p=0.000$; HR=7.195; 95% CI 2.418-21.411) and tumor stage and tumor stage ($p=0.000$; HR=1.442; 95% CI 1.0247-1.667) were independently associated with a shorter RFS. However, only tumor stage ($p=0.000$; HR=1.329; 95% CI 1.151-1.534) and IL-10 ($p=0.005$; HR=4.1401; 95% CI 1.538-10.934) were independently associated with a shorter OS (Table 4).

Discussion

In this study, we report that presence of IgG4+ B cells in the tumor microenvironment of TNBC associates with increased tumor recurrence and poor patient survival. We also report that presence of IgG4+ B cells correlates with tumor expression of IL-10 and trends with expression of IL-4 by tumors. As IL-10 and IL-4 are known to promote class switching to IgG4^{22, 39}, these findings indicate that TNBC may create a tumor microenvironment that supports class switching to the IgG4 subtype.

TIB have been shown to undergo class switching and somatic hypermutation at a higher frequency in TNBC than other breast cancer subtypes^{40, 41}. Although an increase in IgG1 has been associated with better prognosis⁴¹, the role of IgG4 has is unclear in breast cancer. However, the association between IgG4 and poor outcomes has been demonstrated in melanoma

and other tumor types^{24, 28, 29}. Consistent with our findings, these studies have also shown TIB expressing IgG4 correlate with the presence of Th2 cytokines²⁹.

Based on our studies, it is yet to be determined if IgG4 in TNBC actively contributes to poor patient outcomes, or if it is a bystander in a larger process. There is evidence in melanoma that IgG4 hinders tumor associated antigen targeted IgG1, regardless of if the IgG4 antibody was antigen specific or not, indicating that IgG4 may actively impede an anti-tumor antibody response regardless of antigen specificity³¹. In addition to promoting IgG4 class switching, IL-10 is an immunosuppressive cytokine, and can inhibit the ability of dendritic cells and macrophages to activate CD4+ helper T cells⁴². In breast cancer, IL-10 expression in tumors positively correlates with locally advanced disease, higher tumor grade, and hormone-receptor negativity⁴³. This finding is different in non-TNBC, where IL-10 is found to be a good prognostic indicator of disease-free survival (DFS)⁴⁴. In melanoma, IL-10 expression by tumor cells associates with melanoma progression^{45,31}, and high serum IL-10 associates significantly with worse OS⁴⁶. Therefore, it is possible that IL-10 expression by tumor cells may also be a driver of poor outcomes in TNBC, and this may be independent of IgG4+ B cells. This is supported by our multi-variant analysis where only stage and tumor IL-10 were predictive of shorter OS. Although not examined in the scope of this study, significant expression of IL-10 was also observed in TIB and may play a role in directing anti-tumor immune responses as well.

In this study, we find that B cells enhance inflammatory responses, including IL-10 expression in TNBC cells. Cross-talk between tumor cells and TIB may help to shift the immune response towards an immunosuppressive state through induction of IL-10 expression and release by tumor cells. Enhanced IL-10 expression has also been reported in melanoma cells co-cultured with B cells.³⁰ The mechanism driving IL-10 gene expression in tumor cells is not yet fully understood. Gene expression studies show that the transcription factors AP-1 and NFκB are

important in driving transcription of IL-10 , but the majority of studies have been conducted in immune cells⁴⁷. Further study is needed to determine if IL-10 expression by TNBC is dependent upon B cell induced NFkB or other inflammatory signaling mechanisms. Understanding what drives IL-10 expression in TNBC may reveal potential therapeutic targets for TNBC.

The ability of tumor cells to direct TIB behavior has been previously described in melanoma and lung cancer^{48, 49}. Co-culture with supernatants of melanoma cells was able to induce activation of NFkB and expression of inflammatory cytokines in B cells as well as isotype switching to IgG4. Likewise, co-culture of LPS-stimulated lung tumor cells was shown to induce IL-10 expression and a regulatory phenotype in peripheral B cells. However, these studies did not investigate effects on tumor cells. Our studies show that that co-culture also results in increased expression of inflammatory cytokines by tumor cells. Our findings indicate that significant cross-talk may occur between B cells and tumor cells that may help to shape immune responses. Whether or not enhanced inflammatory signaling in TNBC occurs as a direct consequence of B cell expressed inflammatory cytokine expression remains to be determined.

The role of humoral immune responses in breast cancer is unclear. Recently, high densities of TIB were found to associate with good prognosis in breast cancer³⁸. Garaud et al., reported TIB cells with a germinal center phenotype (CD19⁺CD38^{high}IgD⁻) were more often found in breast cancers with high TIB density and these cells were found to associate with tertiary lymphoid structures and maintain functionality. Analysis of secreted immunoglobulins in the supernatants of TIB showed increases in IgG1, IgG2 and IgG3 with increasing TIB density, with a higher concentration of IgA obtained from tissues with intermediate B cell infiltration³⁸. Likewise, increased clonal expansion of IgG⁺ cells has been reported in stromal clusters³⁵. These findings indicate that TIB isotype may be associated with B cell density or other features of the tumor microenvironment. In our study, IgG4 expression was associated with low to medium density of TIB. Of note, IgG4 expressing B cells were more often located intratumorally and diffusely spread

throughout the tumor microenvironment, as opposed to being located in B cell aggregates or at the invasive margin. This spatial distribution may promote more interactions with tumor cells as opposed to other immune cells as has been previously described⁵⁰. The association to tertiary lymphoid structures was not examined in our study and it is unknown if these structures are needed for isotype switching to IgG4 or if this polarization occurs elsewhere. Furthermore, the exact phenotype and clonality of IgG4⁺ B cells remains to be characterized.

Conclusions

Our results support that IgG4 expression by B cells is induced through signaling from TNBC cells, and presence of IgG4⁺ B cells in the TNBC microenvironment associate with worse patient OS, BCSS, and RFS. We show that infiltration of IgG4⁺ B cells correlate with intermediate but not high densities of B cell infiltration, IL-10 expression by tumor cells, and higher stage. Understanding the contribution of IgG4⁺ cells to the immune microenvironment of TNBC may reveal ways in which TIB can contribute to tumor growth and provide new targets to increase the immune response to TNBC.

Ethics approval and consent to participate: All tissues and blood were obtained under a protocol approved by the Internal Review Board (IRB) of ChristianaCare and were obtained from patients who gave consent or under a waiver of consent approved by the IRB.

Consent for publication: Not applicable

Availability of data and materials: The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Competing interests: The authors declare that they have no competing interests

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Authors' contributions. **N.J.T.** made substantial contributions to the design of the work, and the acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data and drafted the work. **L.M.O** made substantial contributions to the design of the work, and the acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data and drafted the work. **K.C.** made substantial contributions to the acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data, **H.A.** made substantial contributions to the acquisition of data, **L.F.** made substantial contributions to the acquisition of data, **C.R.K** made substantial contributions to the acquisition of data, **S.O.** made substantial contributions to the acquisition of data, **R.S.** made substantial contributions to the design of the work, and the acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data and drafted the work, **J.S.M.** made substantial contributions to the design of the work, and the acquisition, analysis and interpretation of data and drafted the work.

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Figure Legends

Figure 1 Interactions between TNBC and tumor cells result in upregulation of inflammatory cytokines in tumor cells. **(a)** Real-time PCR analysis of SUM159 tumor cells co-cultured with B cells showing increases in inflammatory cytokines over non-co-cultured cells. **(b)** SUM159 tumor cells or MDA-MB-231 cells after 24 hour co-culture with B cells result in an increased gene expression of IL-10 and IL-4. Graph shows fold change of co-cultured cells compared to controls. Error bars represent standard deviations. **(c)** Elisa showing increased protein expression (pg/ml) of IL-10 in SUM159 and MDA-MB-231 cells after co-culture with B cells. This experiment was performed in duplicate. Error bars represent standard deviation of technical replicants. Significance is indicated by asterisk, **** $p < .0001$, *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .01$, ns $p > .05$.

Figure 2. (a&b). A representative flow cytometry experiment showing increased IgG4⁺ cells in (a) SUM159 and (b) MDA-MB-231 cells co-cultured with primary peripheral B cells. Graphs show. **(c).** Graph represents a relative increase in IgG4 protein expression as detected by ELISA in SUM159 and MDA-MB-231 cells co-cultured with B cells compared to control tumor cells. This experiment was performed in duplicate. Error bars represent standard deviation of technical replicants. **(d & e)** A representative flow cytometry dot-plot showing increased IgG4 positive cells upon co-culture with an EBV-transformed B cell line and **(d)** SUM159 cells or **(e)** MDA-MB-231 cells. Increase in IgG4 class switching is prevented by addition of an anti-IL-10 antibody during co-culture. Graphs show the mean of three independent experiments. Error bars represent standard deviations. Significance is indicated by asterisk, **** $p < .0001$, *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .01$, ns $p > .05$.

Figure 3. Immunohistochemical analysis of serial tissue sections taken from 4 patients (p1-p4). Tissues were independently stained for CD20, IgG4, IL-10 and IL-4 (red stain). Nuclei were counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Images were taken with a 10X objective.

Figure 4. Quantification of CD20 positive cells in tissue sections by low, medium and high density. IgG+ cells are represented in black, IgG4- cells are represented in white.

Figure 5. Kaplan Meyer survival curves showing recurrence free and overall survival outcomes for patients with (a) high, intermediate or low densities of CD20, (b) IgG4+ or IgG4- B cells (c) high or low IL-10 expression (d) High or low IL-4 expression.

Table 1: Primers used for qPCR

<u>Primer</u>	<u>Forward Sequence (5'-3')</u>	<u>Reverse Sequence (5'-3')</u>
VEGF	TGCAGATTATGCGGATCAAACC	TGCATTACATTTGTTGTGCTGTAG
PDGFA	GGTGGTCACAGGTGCTTTTT	AAACCACTTAAGGCTCTCAGGA
PDGFB	TGAGAAAGATCGAGATTGTGCG	GGGCTTCGGGTCACAGG
IGF-1	CATGTCCTCCTCGCATCTCT	AGCAGCACTCATCCACGATA
IL-1beta	CTGAAAGCTCTCCACCTCCA	CCAAGGCCACAGGTATTTTG
IL-4	CACAAGCAGCTGATCCGATTC	TCTGGTTGGCTTCCTTCACAG
IL-6	GACAAAGCCAGAGTCCTTCAGAGA	CTAGGTTTGCCGAGTAGATCT
IL-8	AAGCTGGCCGTGGCTCTCTT	TGG TGG CGC AGT GTG GTC CA
IL-10	GGTTCGCAAGCCTTGTCTGA	TCCCCCAGGGAGTTCACAT
GAPDH	CCAGGTGGTCTCCTCTGACTT	GTGGTCGTTGAGGGCAATG

Figure 1A

Figure 1b

Figure 1c

Figure 2a

Control

Unstained

IgG4-PE

Co-culture

Unstained

IgG4-PE

Figure 2b

Figure 2 c

Figure 2 d

Figure 2e

Table 2

Table 2: Patient Characteristics		
Race	Number	Percent
White	82	53.95
Black	48	31.58
Other	1	0.06
Unknown	21	13.81
Grade	Number	Percent
1	2	1.98
2	26	17.11
3	116	76.31
unknown	8	5.26
Stage	Number	Percent
1	42	27.63
2A	17	11.18
2b	31	20.39
3A	21	13.8
3B	15	0.98
3C	9	5.92
4	2	1.31
Unknown	15	9.86
Age	Mean	Range
	62	32-93

Figure 3

CD20

IgG4

IL-10

IL-4

P1

P2

P3

P4

Figure 4

Table 3: Correlation Matrix

		Age	Race	Grade	Stage	CD20 Score	IgG4 Score	IL-10 Score	IL-4 Score
Age	Spearman's r	1	-.295**	0.048	-0.001	-0.169	-0.086	0.033	-0.017
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.001	0.588	0.995	0.055	0.328	0.712	0.853
Race	Spearman's r	-.295**	1	0.109	.234**	0.015	-0.058	-0.176*	0.066
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.001		0.184	0.007	0.857	0.481	0.031	0.432
Grade	Spearman's r	0.048	0.109	1	0.155	0.031	0.081	0.113	-0.025
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.588	0.184		0.075	0.705	0.327	0.171	0.762
Stage	Spearman's r	-0.001	.234**	0.155	1	-.199*	0.05	0.254*	0.106
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.995	0.007	0.075		0.021	0.567	0.016	0.233
CD20 Score	Spearman's r	-0.169	0.015	0.031	-.199*	1	-.190*	-0.201*	-0.047
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.055	0.857	0.705	0.021		0.020	0.013	0.575
IgG4 Score	Spearman's r	-0.086	-0.058	0.081	0.05	-0.190*	1	0.448**	0.262**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.328	0.481	0.327	0.567	0.020		0.000	0.001
IL-10 Score	Spearman's r	0.013	-.182*	0.005	0.254*	-.202*	0.448**	1	0.310
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.888	0.026	0.953	0.016	0.013	0.000		0.714
IL-4 Score	Spearman's r	-0.027	0.070	0.057	0.105	-0.046	0.262**	0.031	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.766	0.401	0.496	0.239	0.579	0.001	0.714	

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Figure 5 a

Figure 5 b

Figure 5c

Figure 5d

Table 4: Multivariate analysis

Recurrence Free Survival			
	Sig	HR	95% CI for HR
Race	0.791	1.095	0.560-2.140
Grade	0.34	1.128	0.881-1.445
Stage	0.000	1.442	1.247-1.667
CD20 score	0.231	0.72	0.420-1.236
IgG4	0.001	3.336	1.607-7.0560
IL-10	0.000	7.195	2.418-21.411
IL-4	0.279	1.535	0.707-3.337
Overall Survival			
	Sig	HR	95% CI for HR
Race	0.604	0.83	0.411-1.678
Grade	0.931	1.014	0.736-1.398
Stage	0.000	1.329	1.151-1.534
CD20 score	0.211	0.706	0.409-1.218
IgG4	0.074	2.541	1.204-5.336
IL-10	0.005	4.101	1.538-10.934
IL-4	0.528	1.283	0.592-2.779