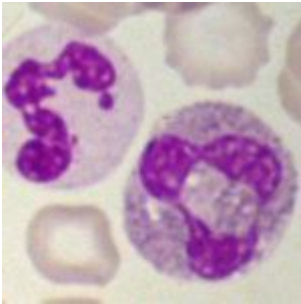


# Can neutrophils adopt antigen-presenting cell functions, and if so how?



Neutrophils are well known for their pro-inflammatory properties and neutrophil associated extracellular traps. However, studies have demonstrated that neutrophils also express molecules associated with antigen-presenting cells (APCs) such as MHC-Class II, CD11c and T cell stimulatory marker. These neutrophils termed *neutrophil-derived APCs* (*nAPCs*) have transcriptional profiles similar to monocyte-derived dendritic cells (DCs). Though they possess APC like properties and can promote T cells responses, not much is known about how neutrophils become nAPCs and whether nAPCs can effectively present to T cells. In this summary, we highlight recent research that investigated whether conversion to nAPCs requires the engagement of their Fcγ receptor (FcγRs) and explore the therapeutic potential of nAPCs.

Using a murine model, authors (Mysore et al., 2021) demonstrated that uptake (endocytosis) of antibody-antigen complexes via binding to the FcγRs converts neutrophils to nAPCs. These nAPCs are fully immunogenic with immunomodulatory properties and can directly activate T cells. Analysis of nAPC frequencies during Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) suggested that nAPC are associated with SLE severity demonstrated by higher frequencies of nAPC in SLE compared with healthy individuals.

*Additionally, researchers demonstrated that antigen-specific nAPCs that activate T cells with anti-tumorigenic properties can be generated by administering anti-FcγRIII conjugated to a defined antigen, and clonal neutrophils harbouring neoantigens from patients with myeloid neoplasms can be converted to immunogenic nAPCs that activate T cells in an antigen-agnostic manner. Both of these approaches may be deployed as T cell-based immunotherapeutic strategies for the treatment of cancer.*

**Journal Article: Mysore et al., 2021. [FcγR engagement reprograms neutrophils into antigen cross-presenting cells that elicit acquired anti-tumor immunity.](#) Nature Communications.**

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