Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICI) block PD-1/PD-L1.

ICI reactivate immune response to tumor cells by inhibiting the interaction action of PD-L1 and PD-1.

Efficacy: **primary outcome**: Objective response rate (ORR) to anti-PD-1/anti-PD-L1 therapies ~ 24%.

Clinical benefit (CB) if ORR is not available.

Adverse Events (AE): 16% patients experience significant toxicity (colitis and endocrine organ dysfunction).

Responses: determined using Response evaluation criteria in solid tumors (RECIST) or modified RECIST

<https://recist.eortc.org/>

Discriminate responders and nonresponders:

1. Whether PD-L1/PD-1 protein expression
2. Tumor mutational burden (TMB)
3. Immune-mediated AE (imAEs)
4. Microbiome signature

Results are inconsistent.

1. Patient Population
2. Sample collection and processing
3. Technology platforms
4. Biomarker thresholds
5. Specific ICI used
6. Limited sample size

Meta-analysis: 100 studies and 18792 patients.

Biomarkers: 9 classes, 3 frequently observed: (PD-L1 protein expression, TMB, multimodal biomarkers.)

* **PD-L1 protein expression**: greater than the expression threshold > more likely to respond to treatment
* **TMB**: DNA mutations across tumor genome. Median TMB was a commonly reported threshold for assessing response to ICIs. Above the threshold was indicative of an increased likelihood of response to treatment.
* **T cell-related gene signatures (TGSs)**:

Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICI): a type of immunotherapy that block immune checkpoint proteins from binding with partner proteins.

PD-1: receptor often on the surface of immune cells, inhibitor of both adaptive and innate immune responses

PD-L1: protein that has a broader presence, including on the tumor cells.

PD-1/PD-L1 pathway controls the induction and maintenance of immune tolerance within the tumor microenvironment.