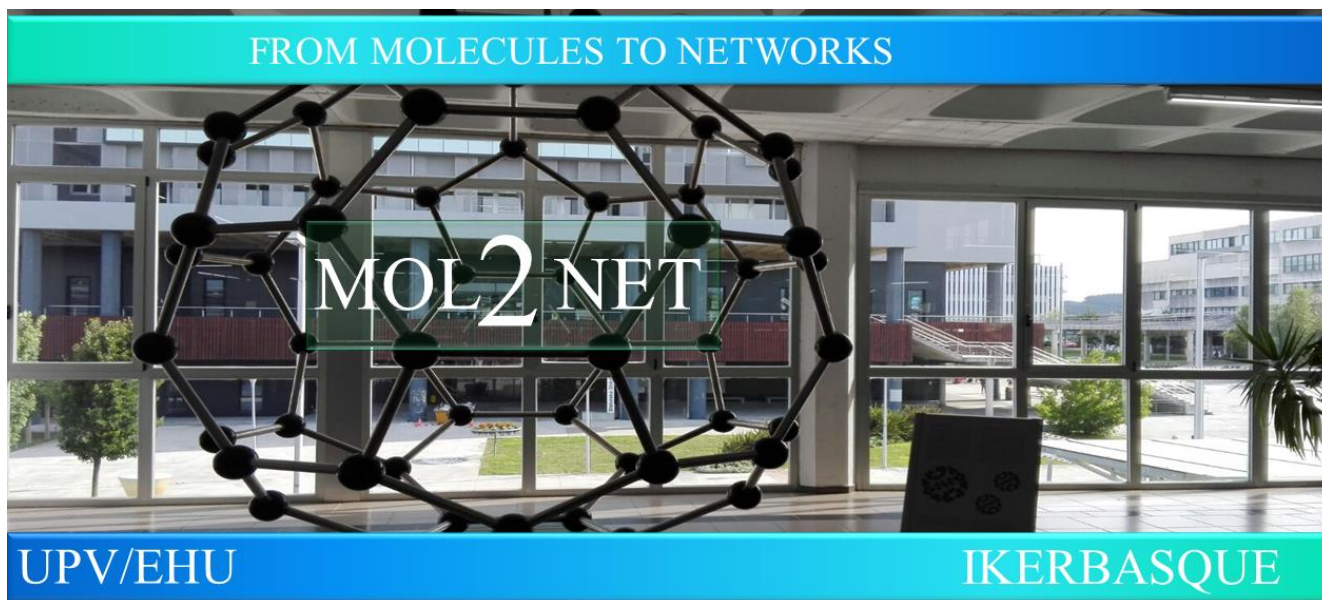




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### **Role of the next-generation immune checkpoint LAG-3 in response and resistance to cancer immunotherapy**

*Luisa Chocarro\*<sup>a</sup>, Ester Blanco<sup>a,b</sup>, Hugo Arasan<sup>a,c</sup>, Leticia Fernández Rubio<sup>a</sup>, Ana Bocanegra<sup>a</sup>, Miriam Echaide<sup>a</sup>, Maider Garnica<sup>a</sup>, Pablo Ramos<sup>a</sup>, Sergio Piñeiro<sup>a</sup>, Ruth Vera<sup>c</sup>, Grazyna Kochan<sup>a</sup>, David Escors<sup>a</sup>*

<sup>a</sup> *Oncology Unit, Navarrabiomed-Fundacion Miguel Servet, Universidad Pública de Navarra (UPNA), Hospital Universitario de Navarra (HUN), Instituto de Investigación Sanitaria de Navarra (IdISNA), Pamplona, Navarra, Spain*

<sup>b</sup> *Division of Gene Therapy and Regulation of Gene Expression, Cima Universidad de Navarra, Instituto de Investigación Sanitaria de Navarra (IdISNA), Pamplona, Spain*

<sup>c</sup> *Medical Oncology Unit, Hospital Universitario de Navarra (HUN), Instituto de Investigación Sanitaria de Navarra (IdISNA), Pamplona, Navarra, Spain*

*\* Corresponding author: lchocard@navarra.es*

## Abstract.

*Lymphocyte activation gene 3 (LAG-3) is a cell surface inhibitory receptor with multiple biological activities over T cell activation and effector functions. LAG-3 plays a regulatory role in immunity and emerged some time ago as an inhibitory immune checkpoint molecule comparable to PD-1 and CTLA-4 and a potential target for enhancing anti-cancer immune responses. LAG-3 is the third inhibitory receptor to be exploited in human anti-cancer immunotherapies, and considered a next-generation target in cancer immunotherapy, right next to PD-1 and CTLA-4. Unlike PD-1 and CTLA-4, the exact mechanisms of action of LAG-3 remain poorly understood. Indeed, PD-1/LAG-3 co-expression is a marker for exhausted T lymphocytes infiltrating tumors. This constitutes a high-risk signature, but also a clinical factor associated to overall survival. The lack of understanding of LAG-3 functions is partly caused by the presence of non-conventional signaling motifs in its intracellular domain, different from others present in classical immune checkpoints. Here we summarize the current understanding on LAG-3 and its role in response and resistance to cancer therapy, from its mechanisms of action to clinical applications (Chocarro de Erauso L et al, Front. Pharmacol. 2020; Zuazo et al, Front Immunol 2020; Bocanegra et al, Int J Mol Sci 2020; Hernández et al, Int J Mol Sci 2020; Arasanz et al, Cancers 2020; Chocarro et al, Int J Mol Sci 2021).*

*Keywords: LAG-3, PD-1, immunotherapy, immune checkpoint*

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