Gene expression and IHC analysis showed that GITR is expressed in multiple solid tumors including head and neck tumors, colorectal cancer (i.e., CESC), skin (i.e., SKCM), esophageal cancer, gastric cancer, esophageal cancer, and head and neck squamous cancer (HNSCC). GITR expression in tumors was inversely associated with T cell infiltration, which suggests a possible predictive role of GITR expression in tumors, in parallel with current studies showing GITR expression in tumors and its potential role in tumor immune evasion. We noted a high degree of GITR expression in tumors of the GITRL-/- animal model. However, GITR expression in tumors of GITRL-/- mice was significantly lower than in tumors of wild-type mice. This finding suggests that GITR expression in tumors is influenced by the presence of GITRL. Furthermore, we found that GITR expression in tumors is associated with tumor stage, with tumors at higher stages showing higher levels of GITR expression. This finding is consistent with previous studies showing that tumor stage is a key factor in tumor immunology. In conclusion, we demonstrated that GITR expression in tumors is a potential biomarker for tumor immune status and may have clinical relevance in the prediction and management of tumor immune status.