

# Focus on Immunotherapy as a Targeted Therapy



Brad Nelson, PhD  
BC Cancer, Victoria, Canada  
FPON, Oct 18 2018

# Disclosures

- I have nothing to disclose that is relevant to this presentation.



# Immunology @ Deeley Research Centre





**BC Cancer Agency**

CARE + RESEARCH

*An agency of the Provincial Health Services Authority*

# Current treatments for cancer

**Surgery**

**Radiation therapy**

**Chemotherapy**

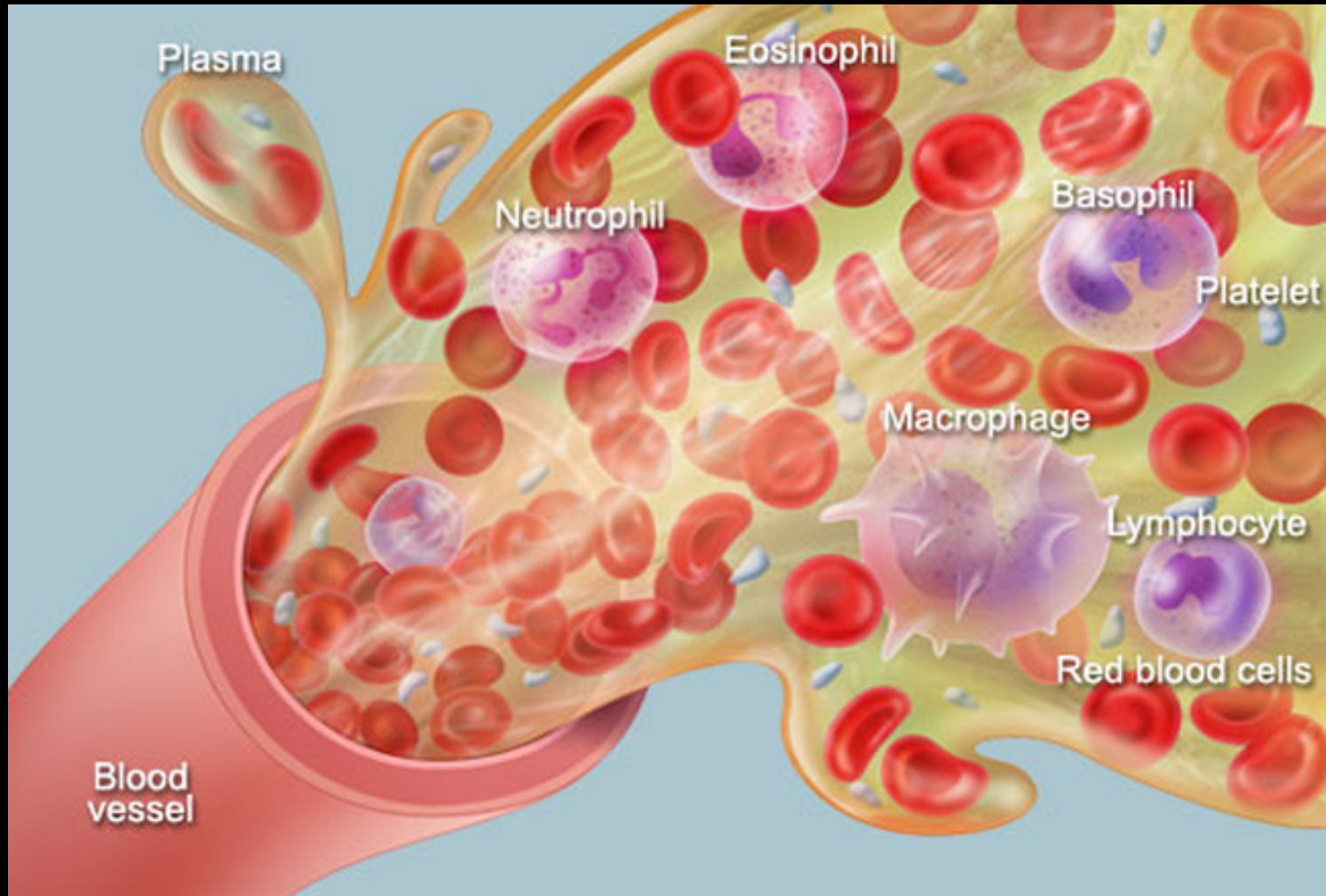
**Hormonal therapy**

**Targeted therapies  
(antibodies, small molecules)**

**New!**

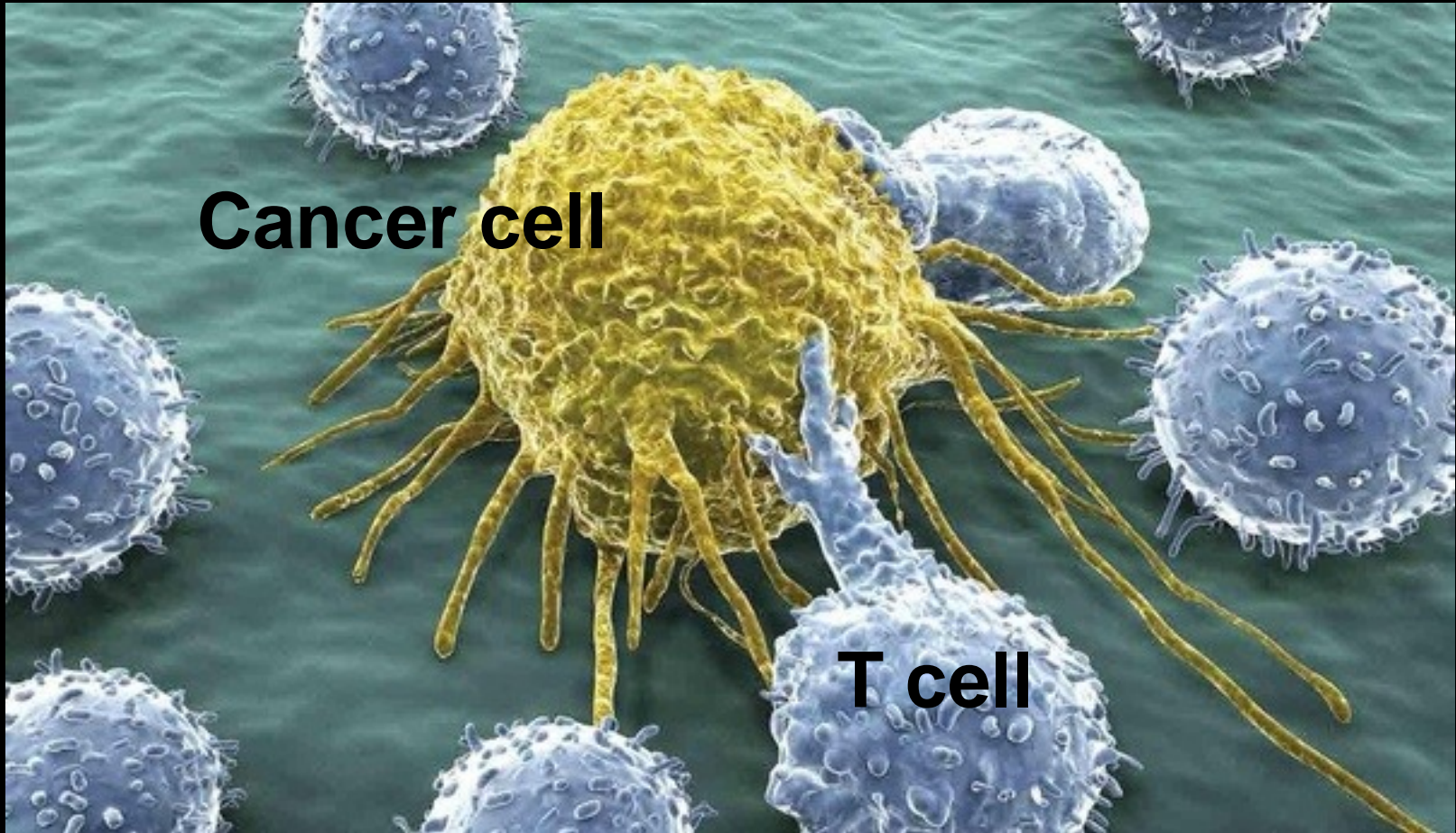
**Immunotherapy**

# The immune system

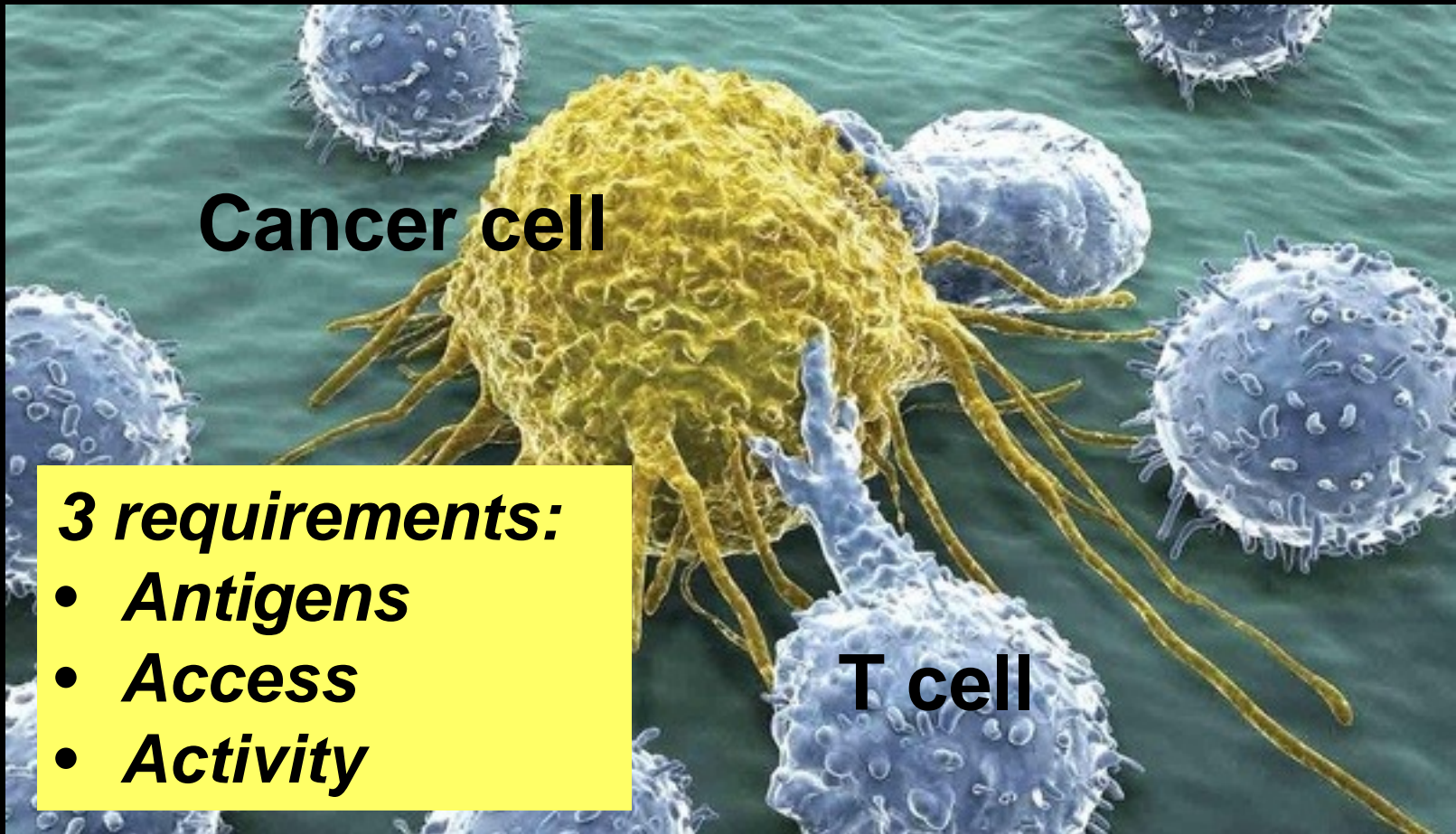




# T cells can recognize and destroy cancer cells



# T cells can recognize and destroy cancer cells

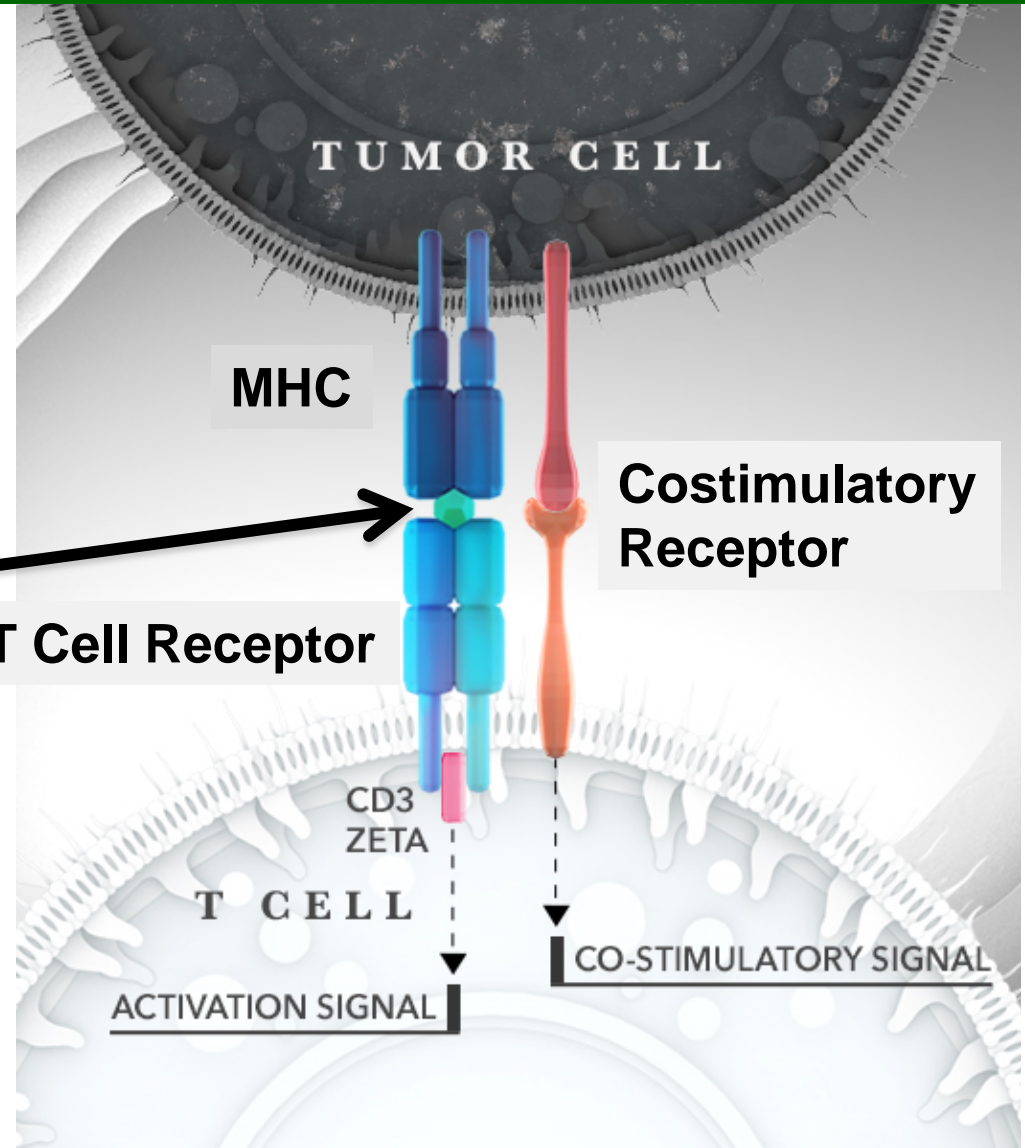




# Recognition of tumor cells by T cells

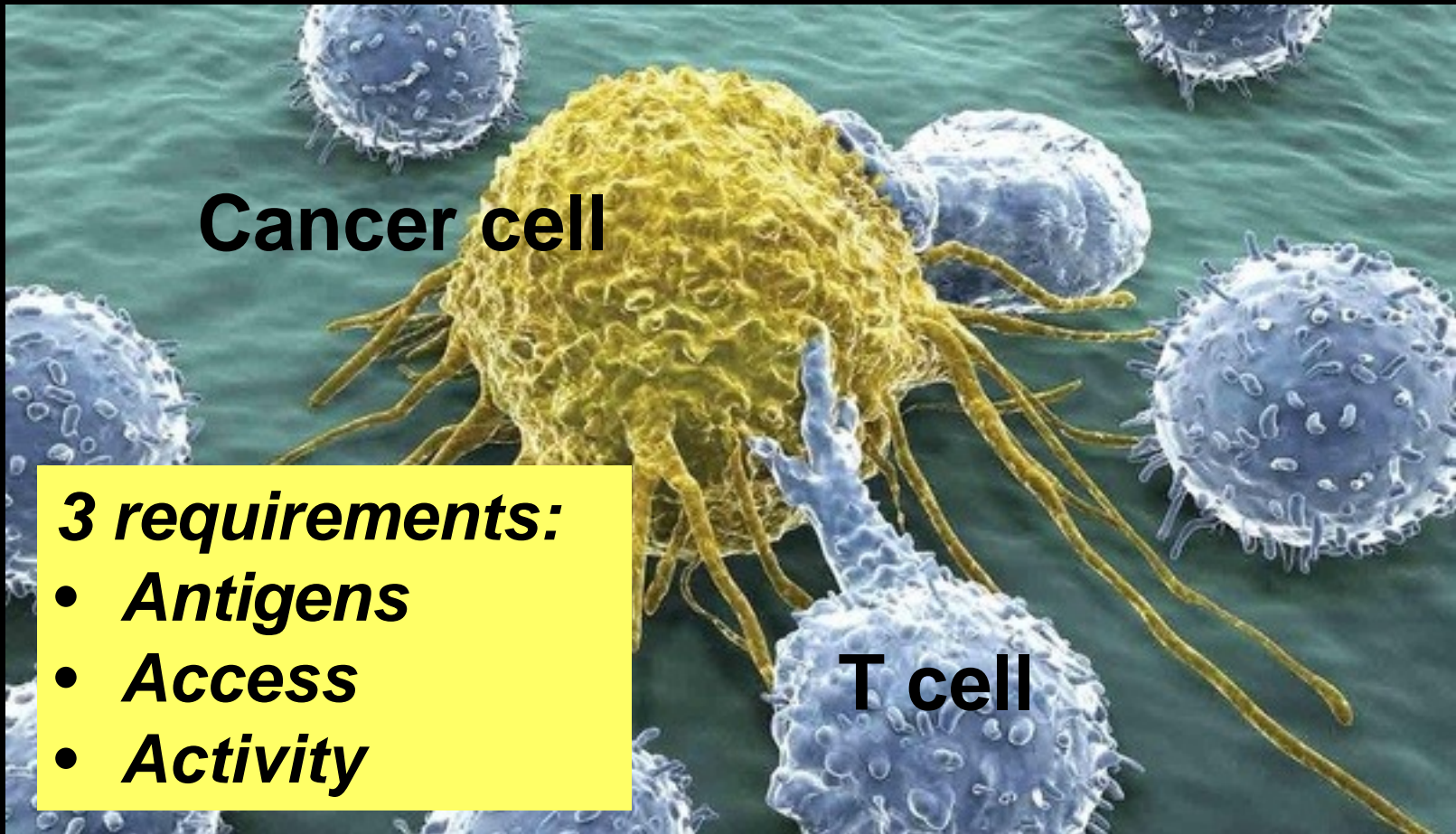
## Antigen (epitope)

- self protein → tolerance
- mutated protein (neoantigen)
- cancer-testis (CT) antigen
- oncofetal protein
- overexpressed protein
- endogenous retroviral ORFs
- viral protein (e.g. HPV, EBV)



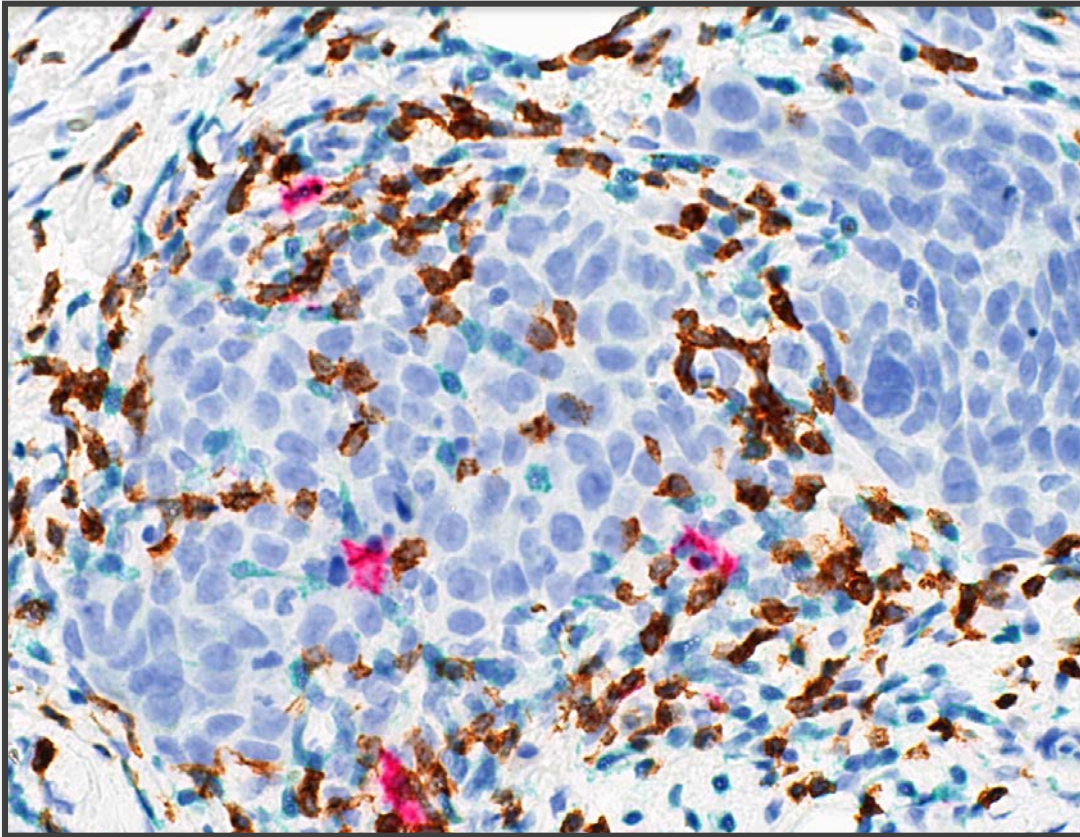


# T cells can recognize and destroy cancer cells



# Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) in ovarian cancer

*Multi-colour IHC with Nuance imaging*



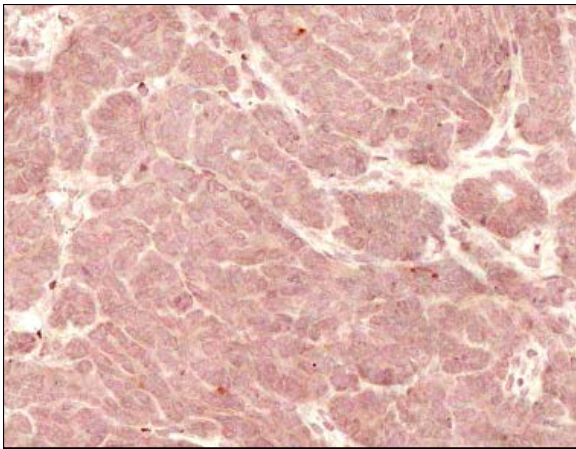
**CD8+ killer T cells**  
**CD4+ T cells**  
**CD20+ B cells**  
**Tumor cells**



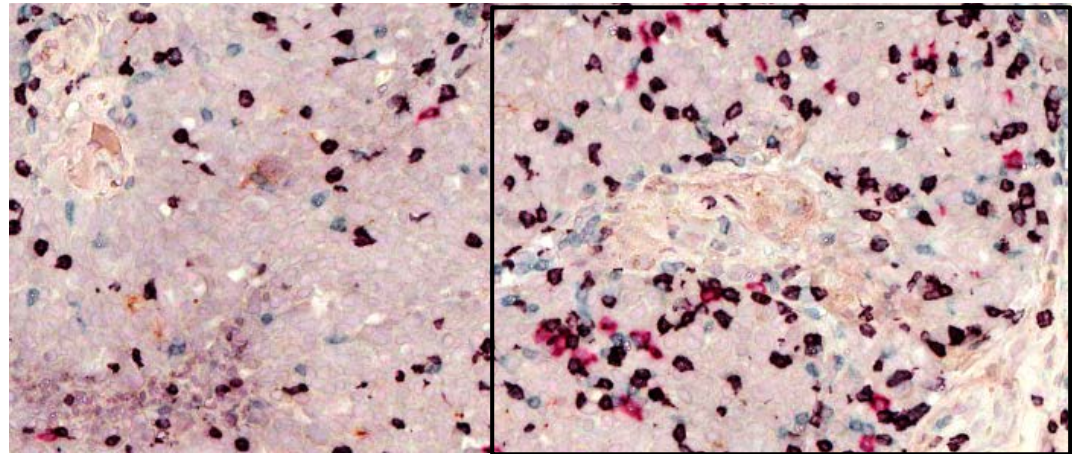
# Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) in ovarian cancer

*Three cases of HGSC:*

CD4+ T cells  
CD8+ T cells  
CD20+ B cells



**Cold**  
Few TIL



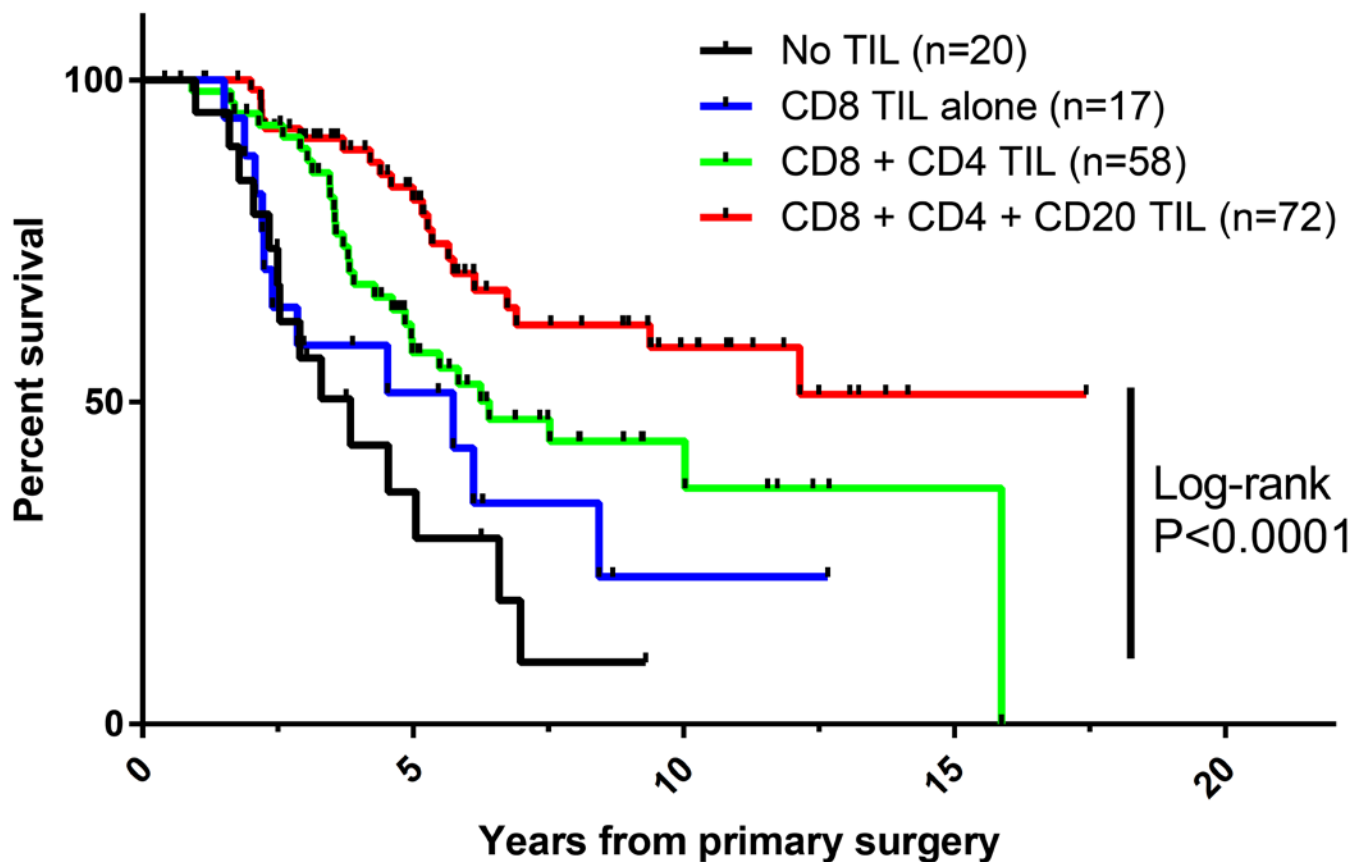
**Warm**  
Weak TIL  
*T cells in stroma*

**Hot**  
Robust TIL  
*T cells and B cells  
in epithelium & stroma*



# T cells and B cells show a combined effect on survival

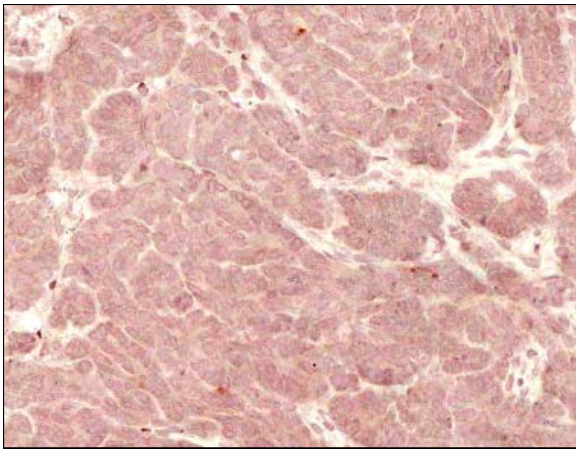
*Kaplan-Meier based on TIL patterns in HGSC (n=167, optimally de-bulked)*



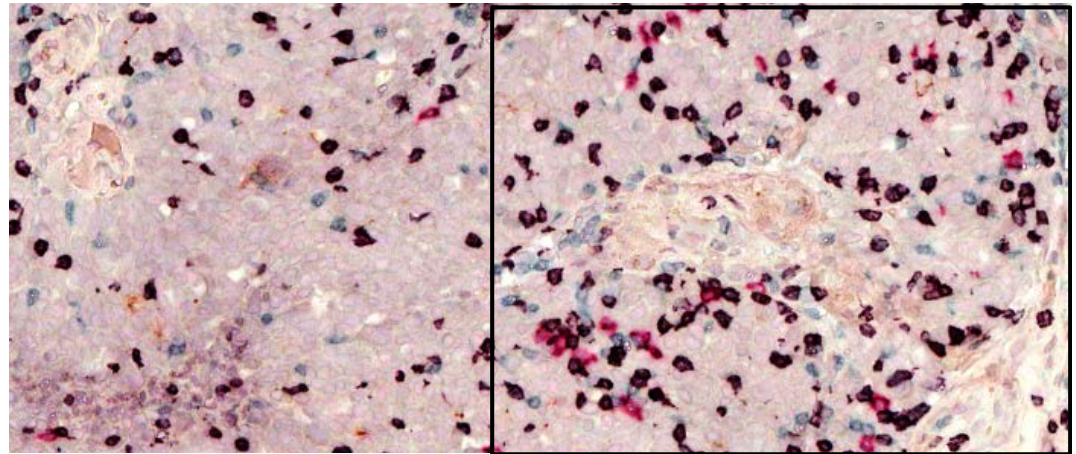
# Why aren't hot tumors rejected?

*Three cases of HGSC:*

CD4+ T cells  
CD8+ T cells  
CD20+ B cells



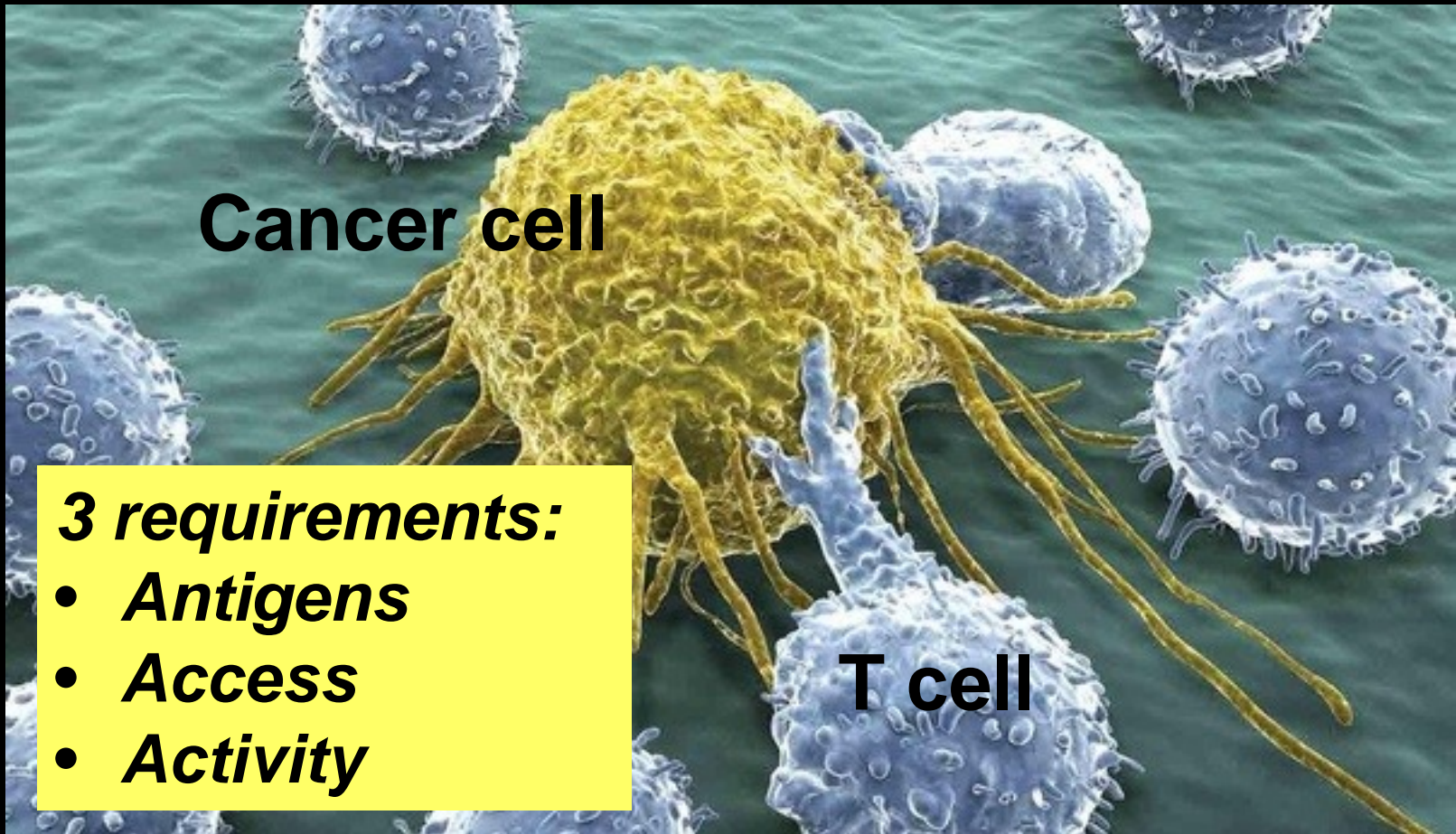
**Cold**  
Few TIL



**Warm**  
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*T cells in stroma*

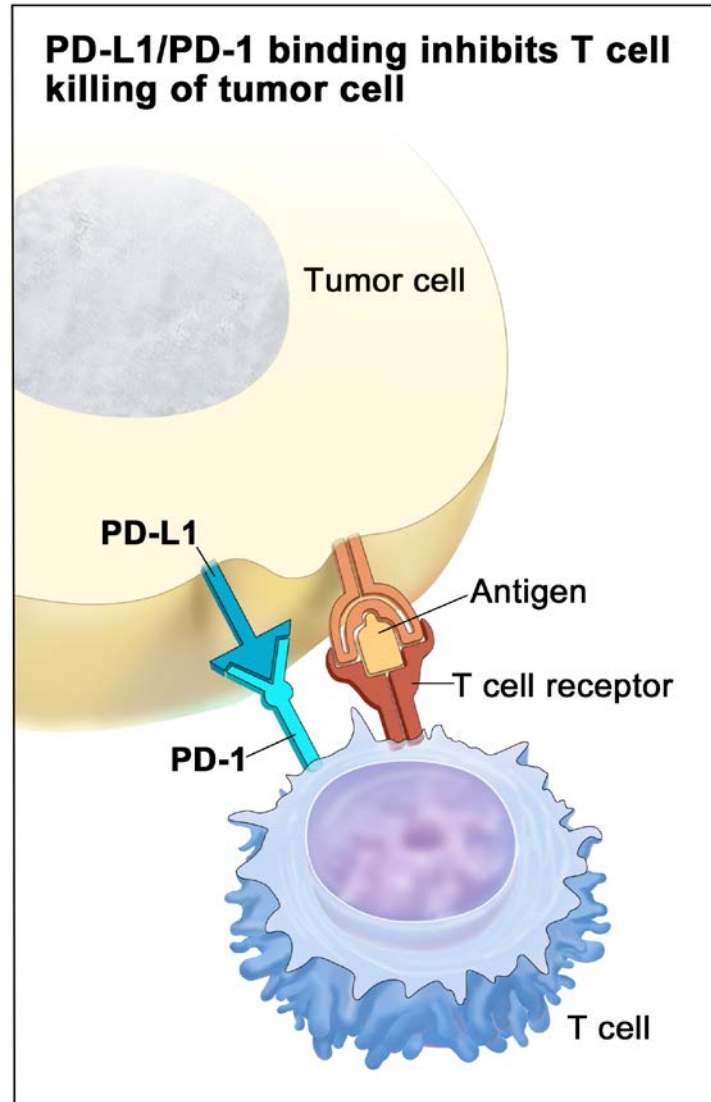
**Hot**  
Robust TIL  
*T cells and B cells  
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# T cells can recognize and destroy cancer cells

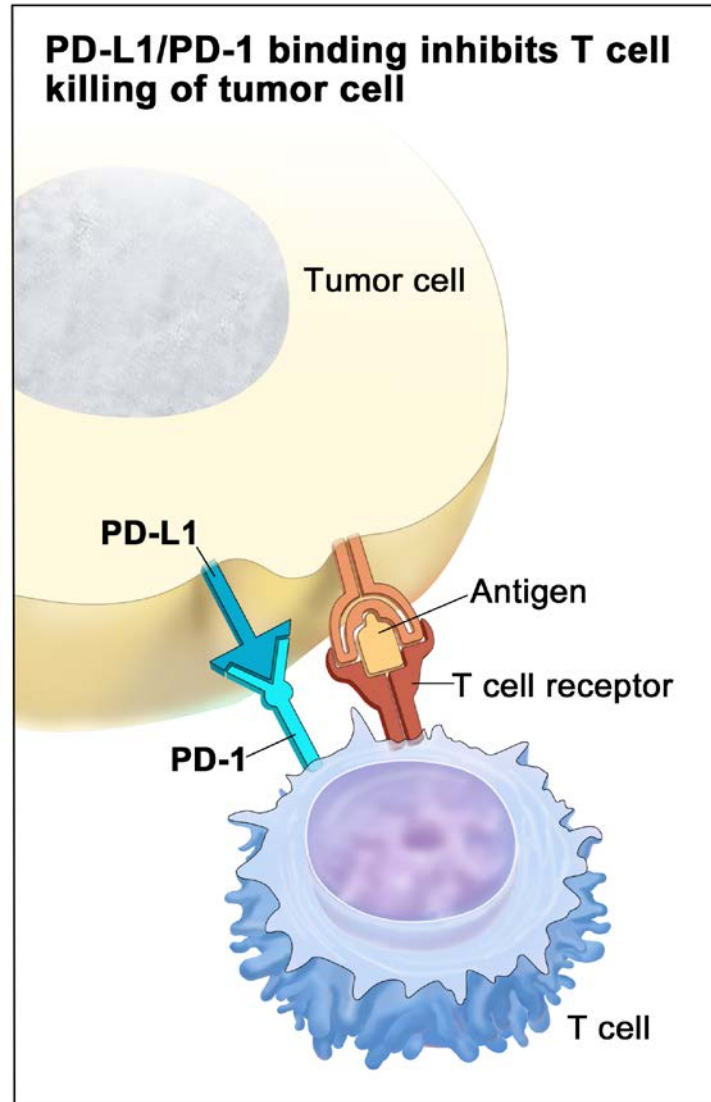




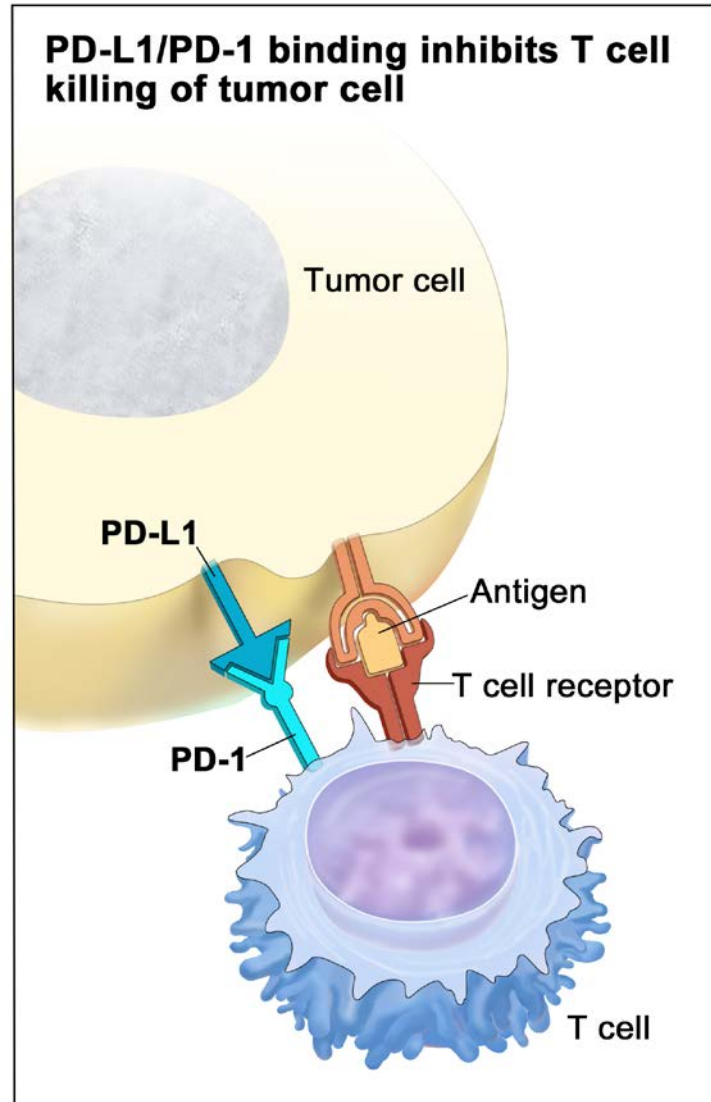
# Immune evasion mechanisms: Inhibitory signals (immune checkpoints)



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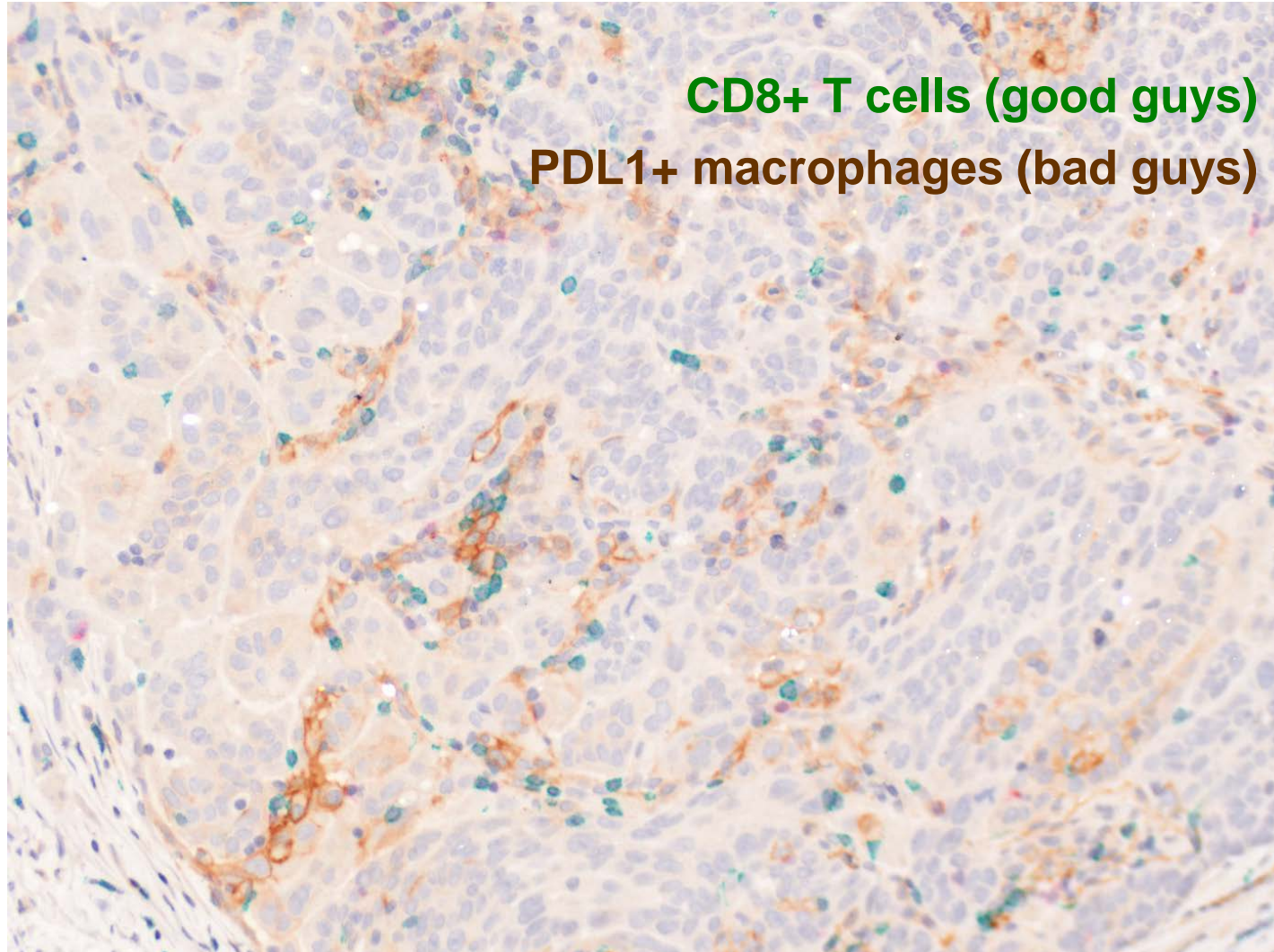


# Immune evasion mechanisms: Inhibitory signals (immune checkpoints)





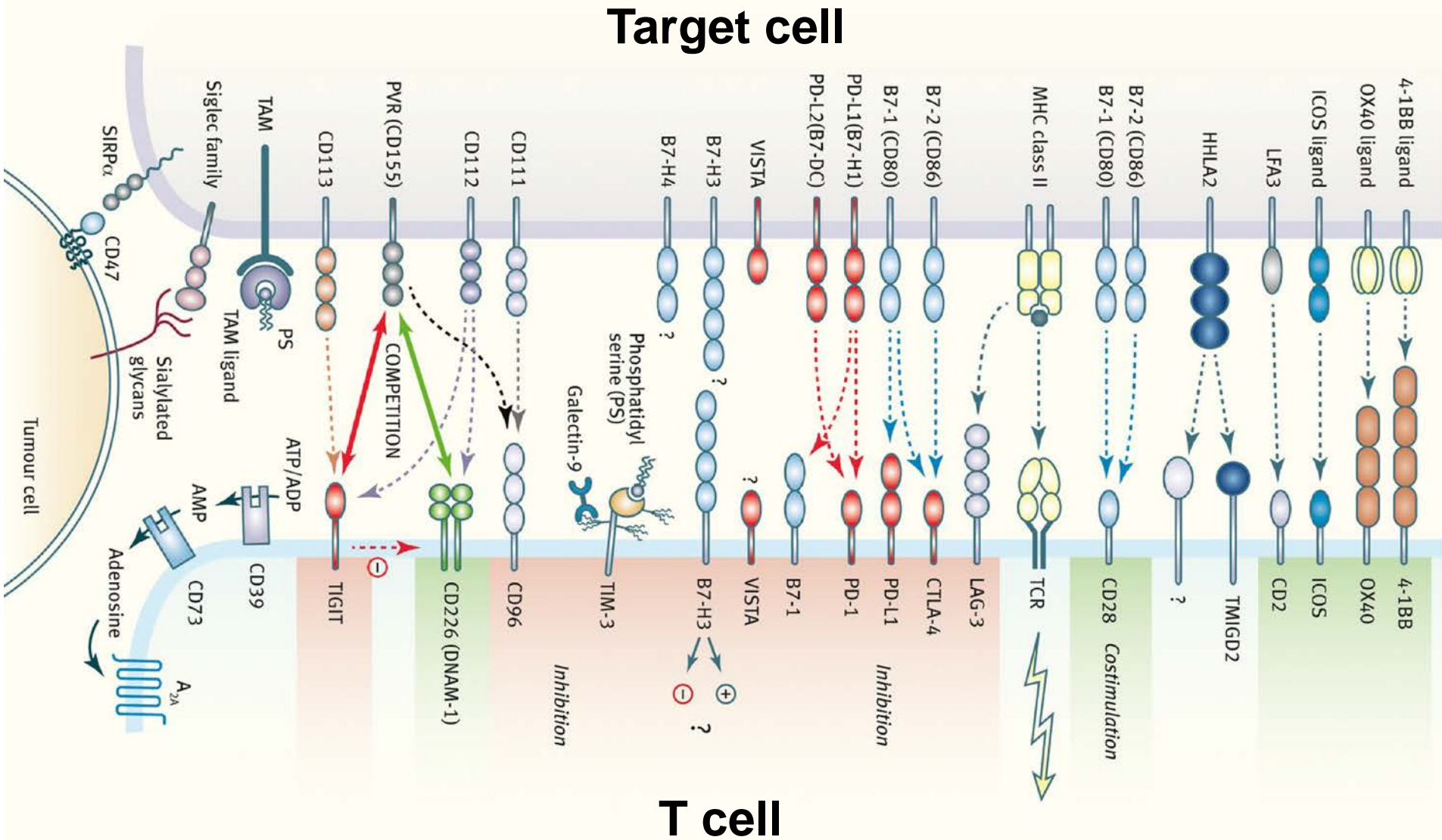
# Immune evasion mechanisms: Inhibitory signals (immune checkpoints)



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# Stimulatory and inhibitory pathways in T cells





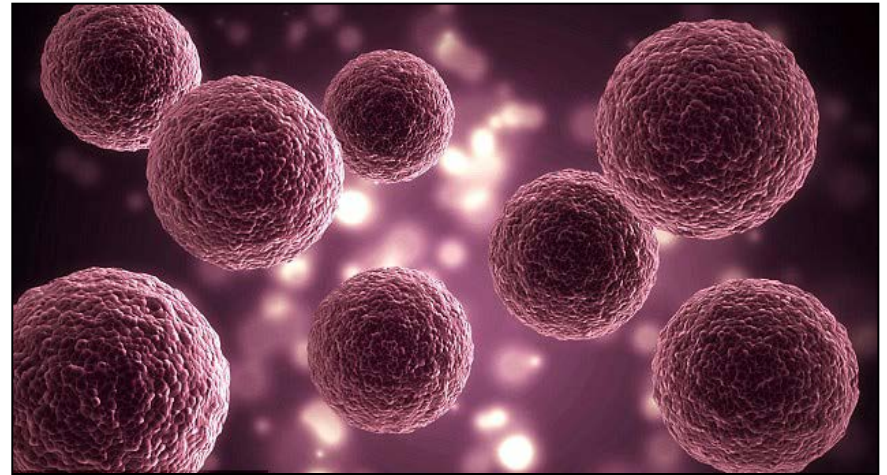
# T cells have very sophisticated control mechanisms



# Immunotherapy modalities



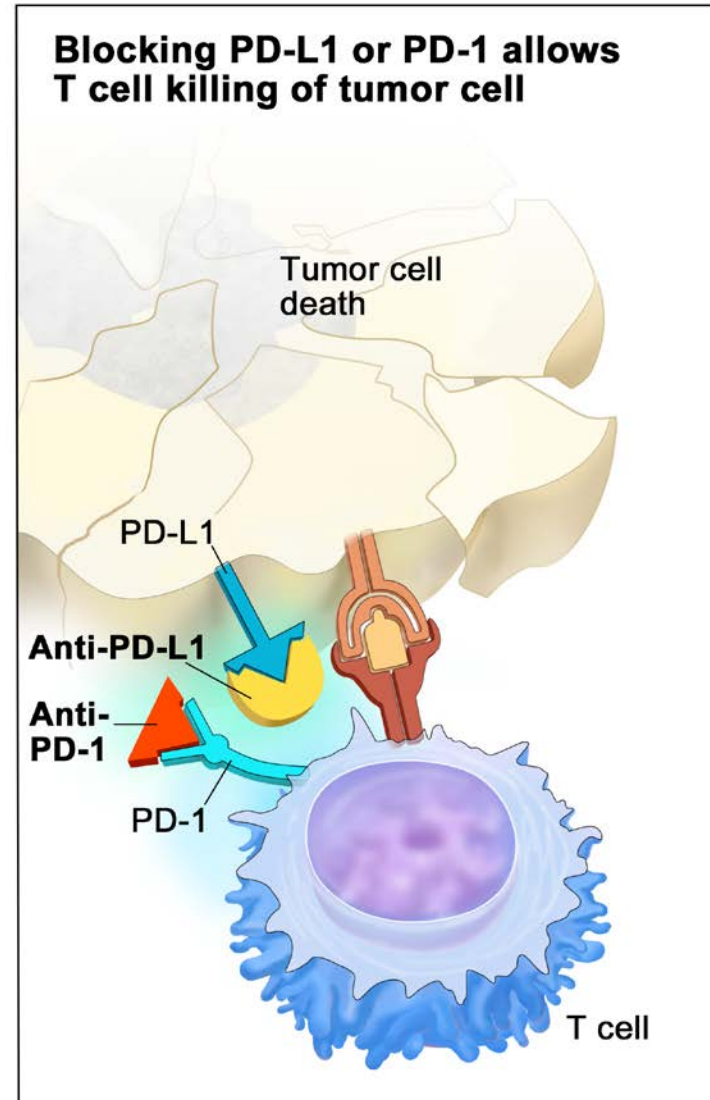
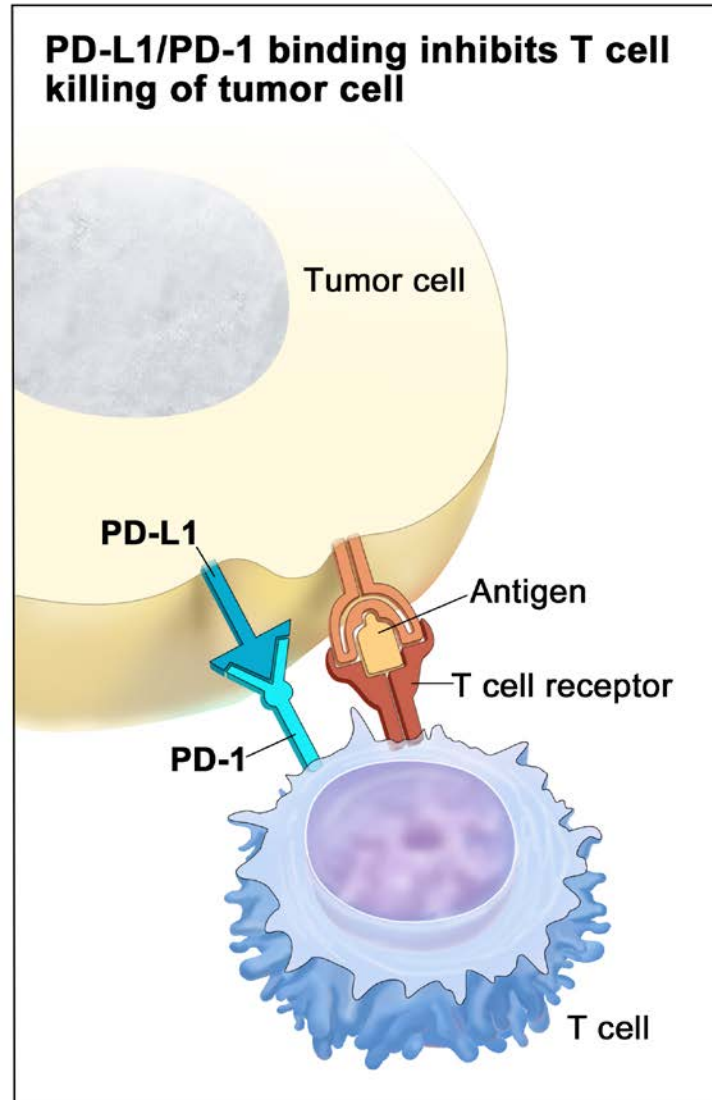
**Antibodies (e.g. anti-PD-1)**  
**Other immune modulators**  
**Vaccines**  
**Oncolytic viruses**



**Adoptive T cell therapy**

- **Natural (e.g. TIL)**
- **Engineered (e.g. CAR-T cells)**

# Immune modulation: Checkpoint blockade





# Checkpoint blockade: clinical successes

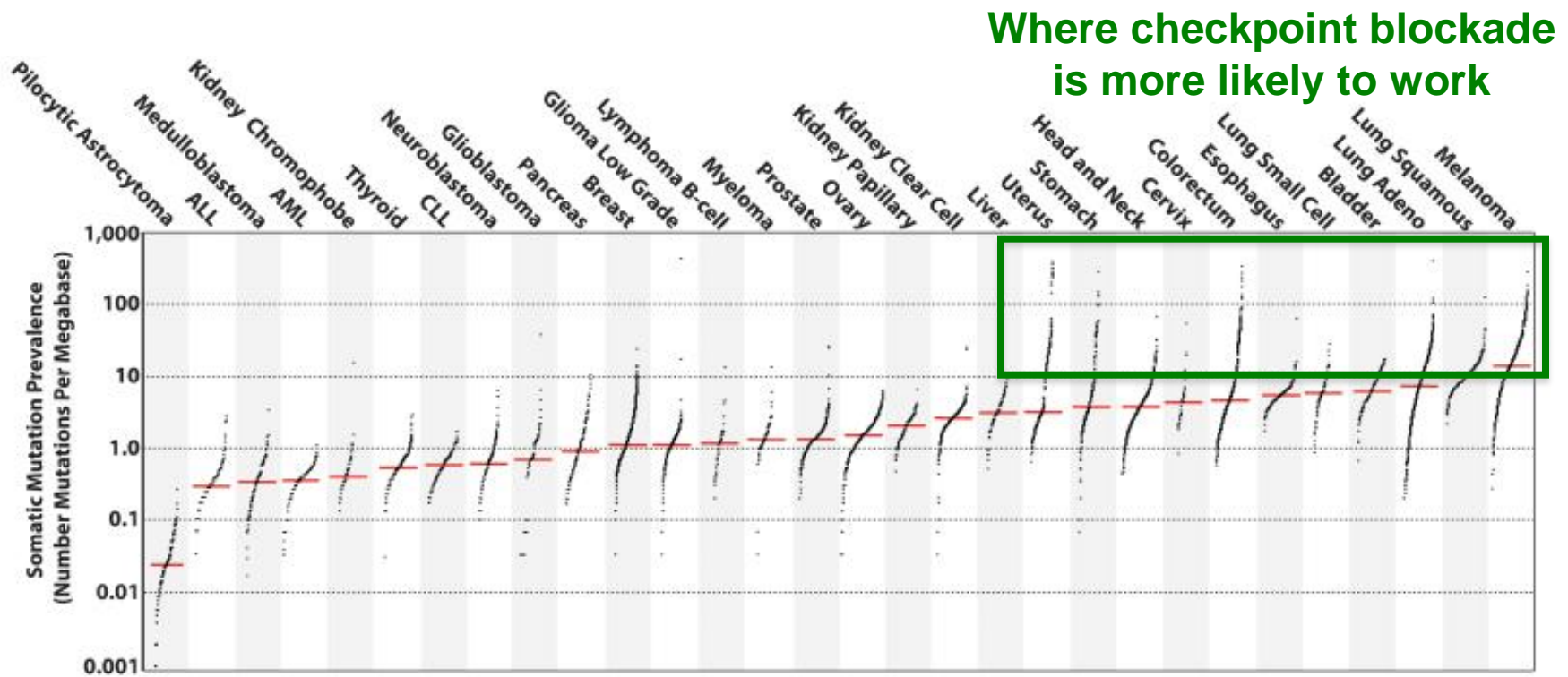
## anti-CTLA-4 (eg, Ipilimumab)

- Metastatic melanoma – **FDA approval**

## anti-PD-1 (eg, Nivolumab, Pembrolizumab, others):

- Metastatic melanoma – 38% Objective Responses (Hamid, NEJM 2013), 53% Objective Responses with Ipilimumab (Wolchok, NEJM 2013) and **FDA approval**
- Non-small cell lung cancer – 18% Objective Responses and **FDA approval**
- Kidney cancer – 27% Objective Responses (Topalian, NEJM 2012); 52% ORR nivolumab + sunitinib (Amin, JCO abstract, 2014), **FDA approval**
- Bladder cancer – 52% Objective Responses (Powles, Nature 2014), **FDA approval**
- Hodgkin's Lymphoma – 87% Objective Responses (Ansell, NEJM 2015), **FDA approval**
- Colorectal cancer (MSI) – 40% Objective Responses (Le, NEJM 2015), **FDA Breakthrough Status 2015**
- Any adult or pediatric metastatic solid tumor with mismatch repair deficiency (dMMR), **FDA approval**
- **Replacing frontline chemotherapy** for melanoma, lung cancer and renal cell cancer (so far)

# Mutation load predicts response to checkpoint blockade (imperfectly)

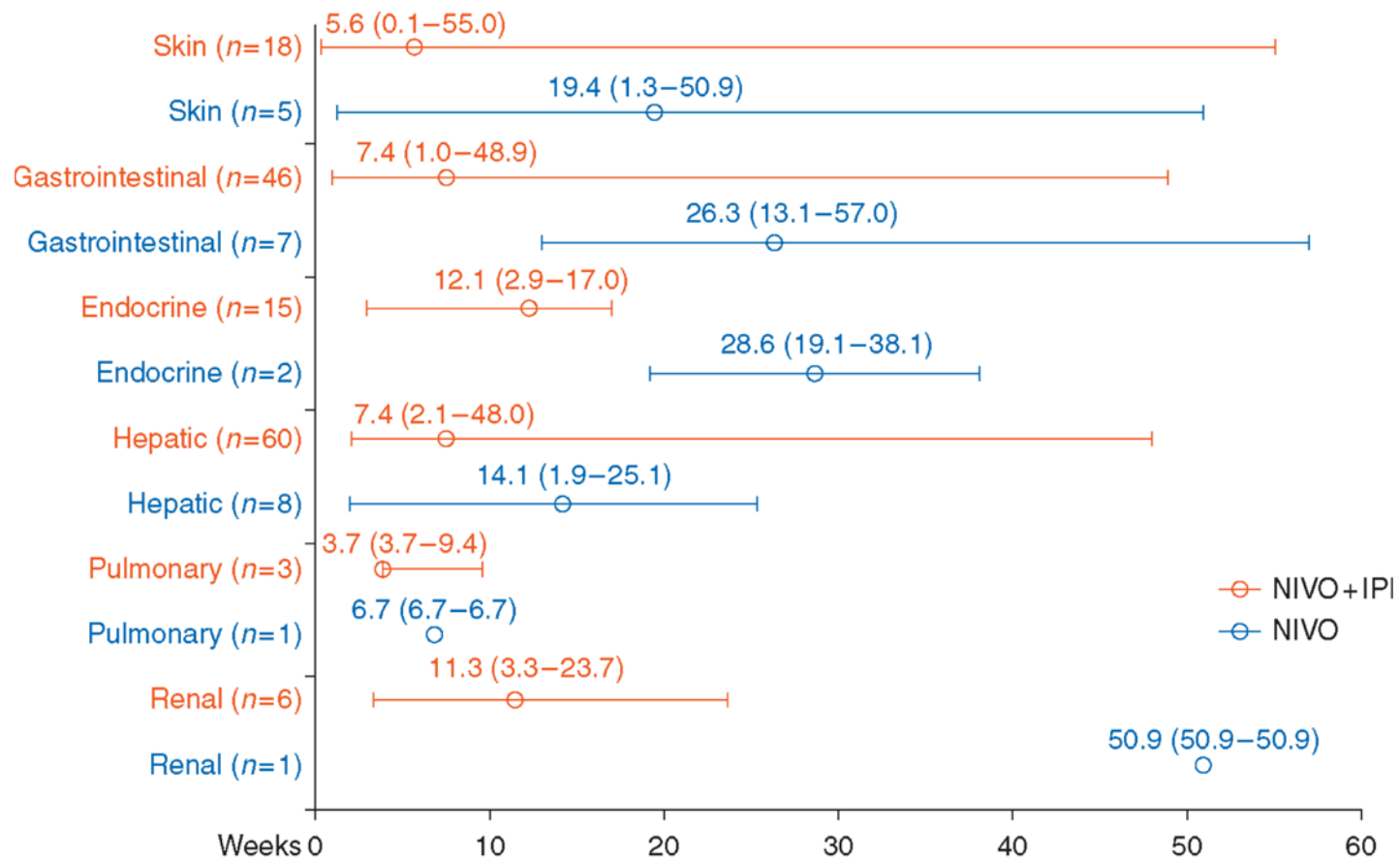


# Immune modulation: current challenges

## **Toxicities**

Haanen et al. ESMO Guidelines Committee. Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. Ann Oncol. 2017 Jul 1;28(suppl\_4). PubMed PMID: 28881921.





Circles represent medians; bars signify ranges

Combination ipilimumab + nivolumab: —○—

Single agent nivolumab: —○—

Management of toxicities from immunotherapy: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up<sup>†</sup>

Ann Oncol. 2017;28(suppl\_4):iv119-iv142. doi:10.1093/annonc/mdx225

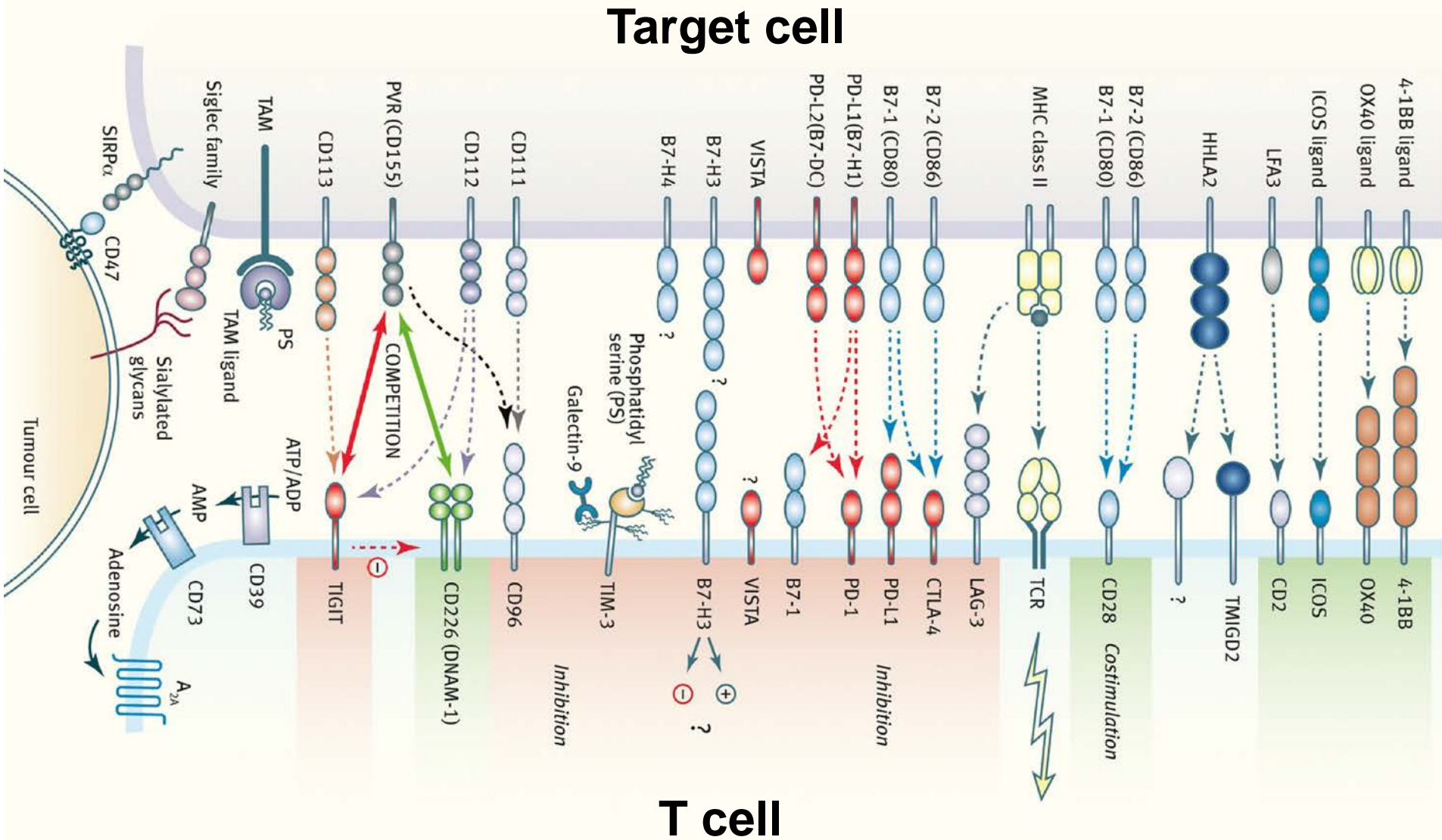
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# Immune modulation: current challenges

## *Efficacy*

- many cancers (e.g., ovarian, breast) have low response rates (10-20% range)
- responses are often transient (e.g., lung)

# Stimulatory and inhibitory pathways in T cells





# Immune modulation: current challenges

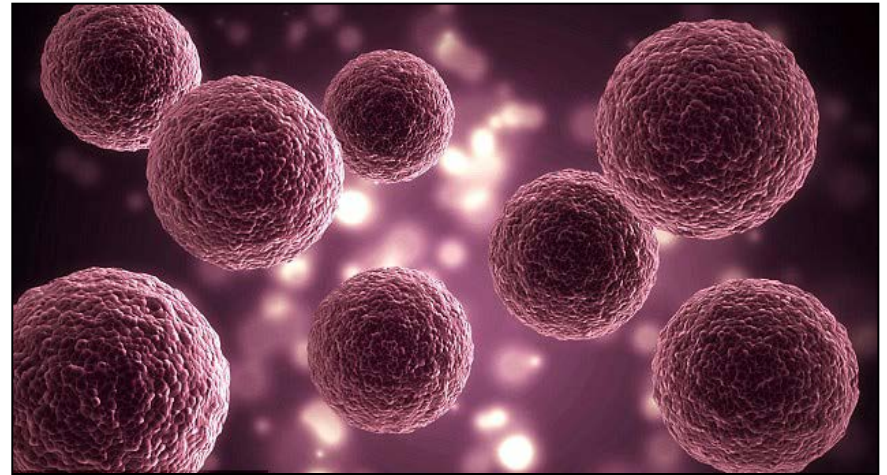
## Cost

- approx. \$100k/treatment cycle
- combinations may be required for some cancers (e.g., Ipi + Nivo for melanoma)
- long-term use may be required for some cancers

# Immunotherapy modalities



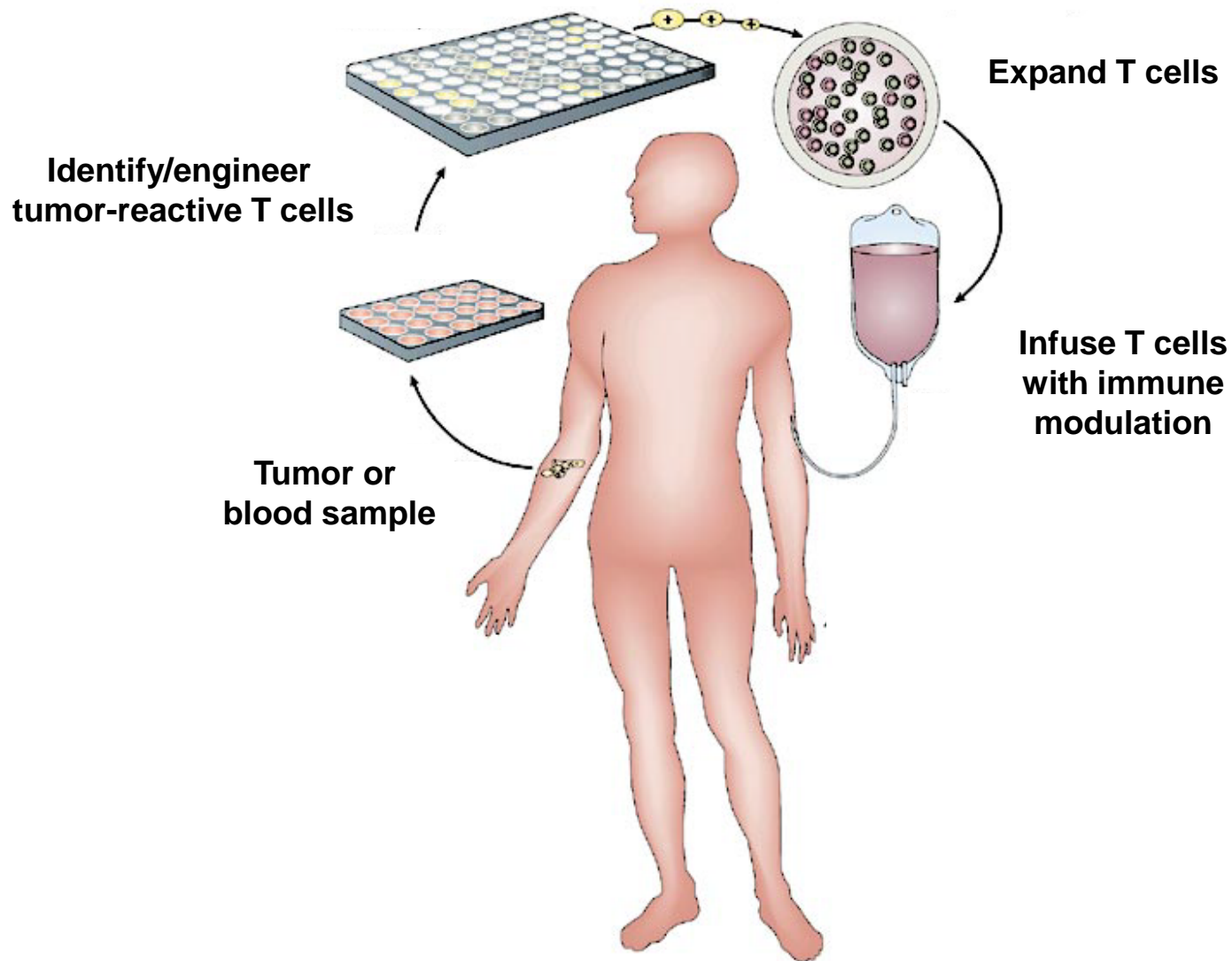
**Antibodies (e.g. anti-PD-1)**  
**Other immune modulators**  
**Vaccines**  
**Oncolytic viruses**



**Adoptive T cell therapy**

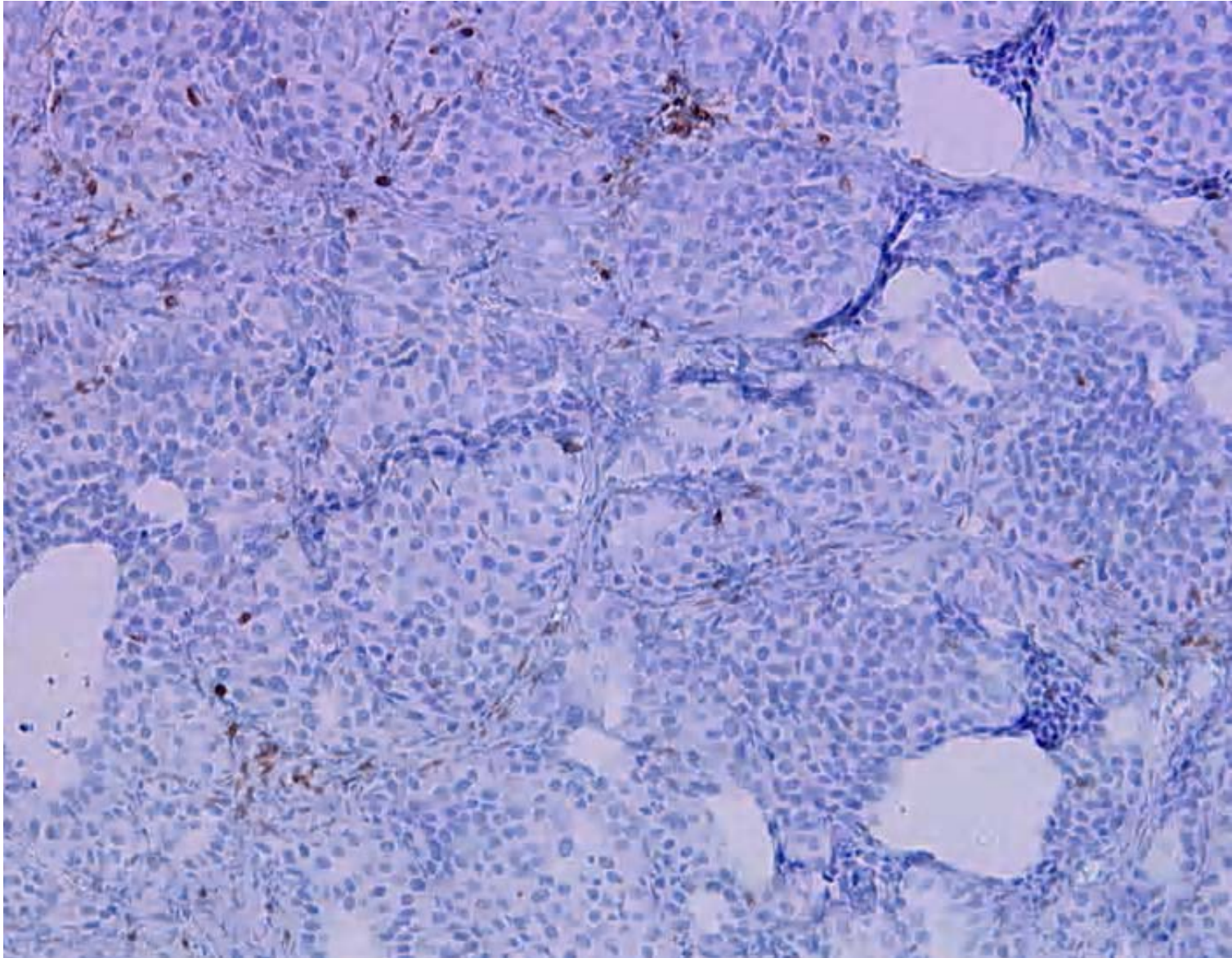
- **Natural (e.g. TIL)**
- **Engineered (e.g. CAR-T cells)**

# Adoptive T cell therapy





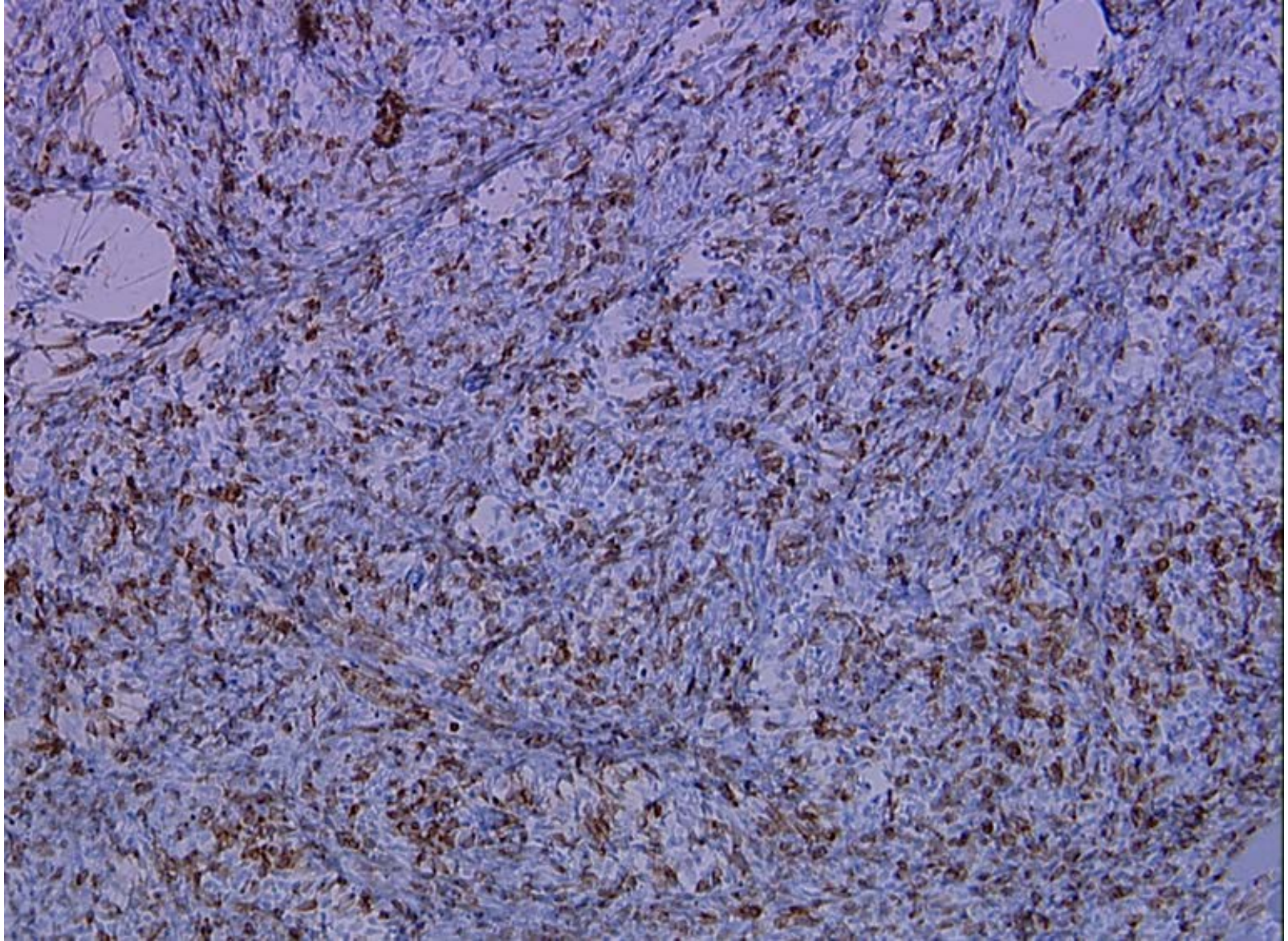
# Mouse breast tumour before T cell therapy



***anti-CD3 (T cell marker)***



# Mouse breast tumour 5 days after T cell therapy



*anti-CD3 (T cell marker)*



# Clinical grade T cell production unit

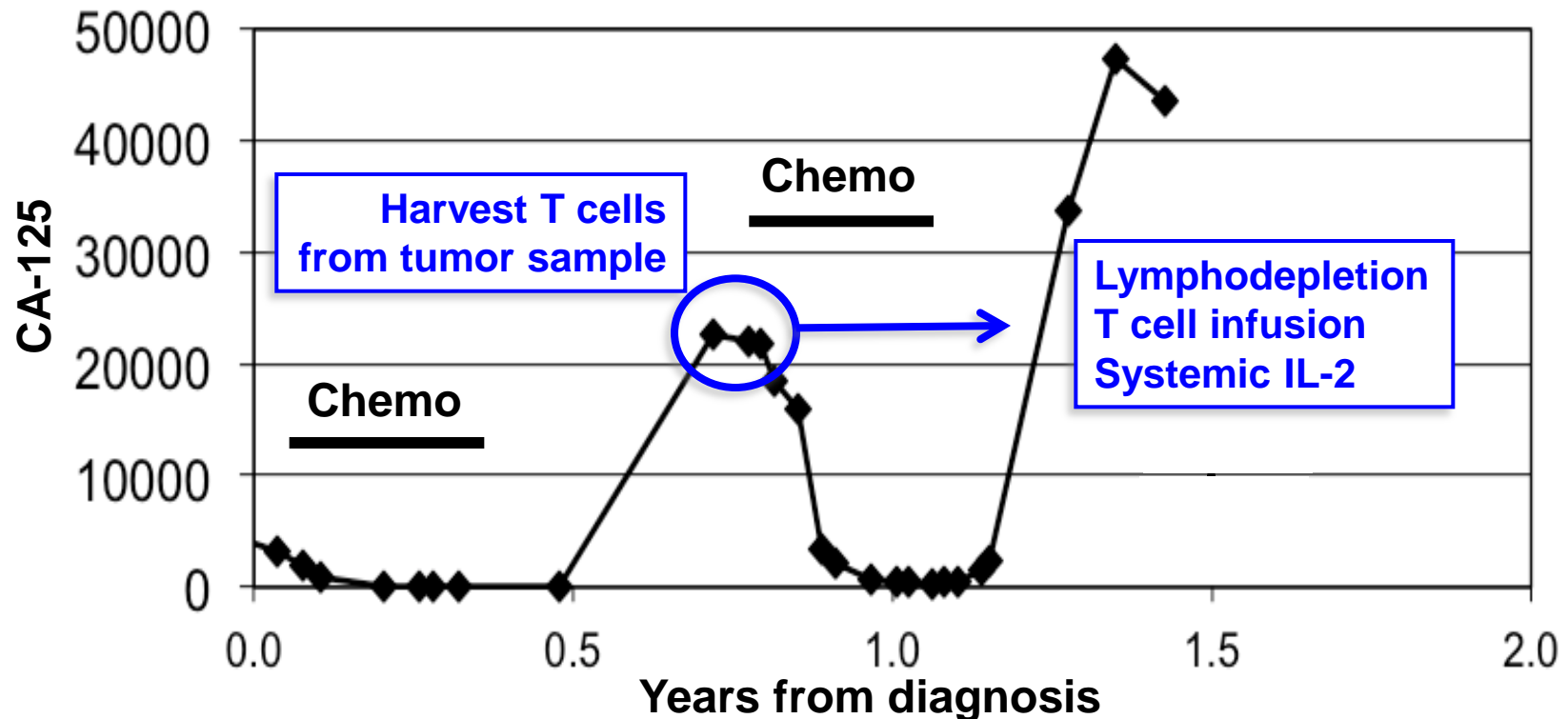
*BCCA's Deeley Research Centre, Victoria*





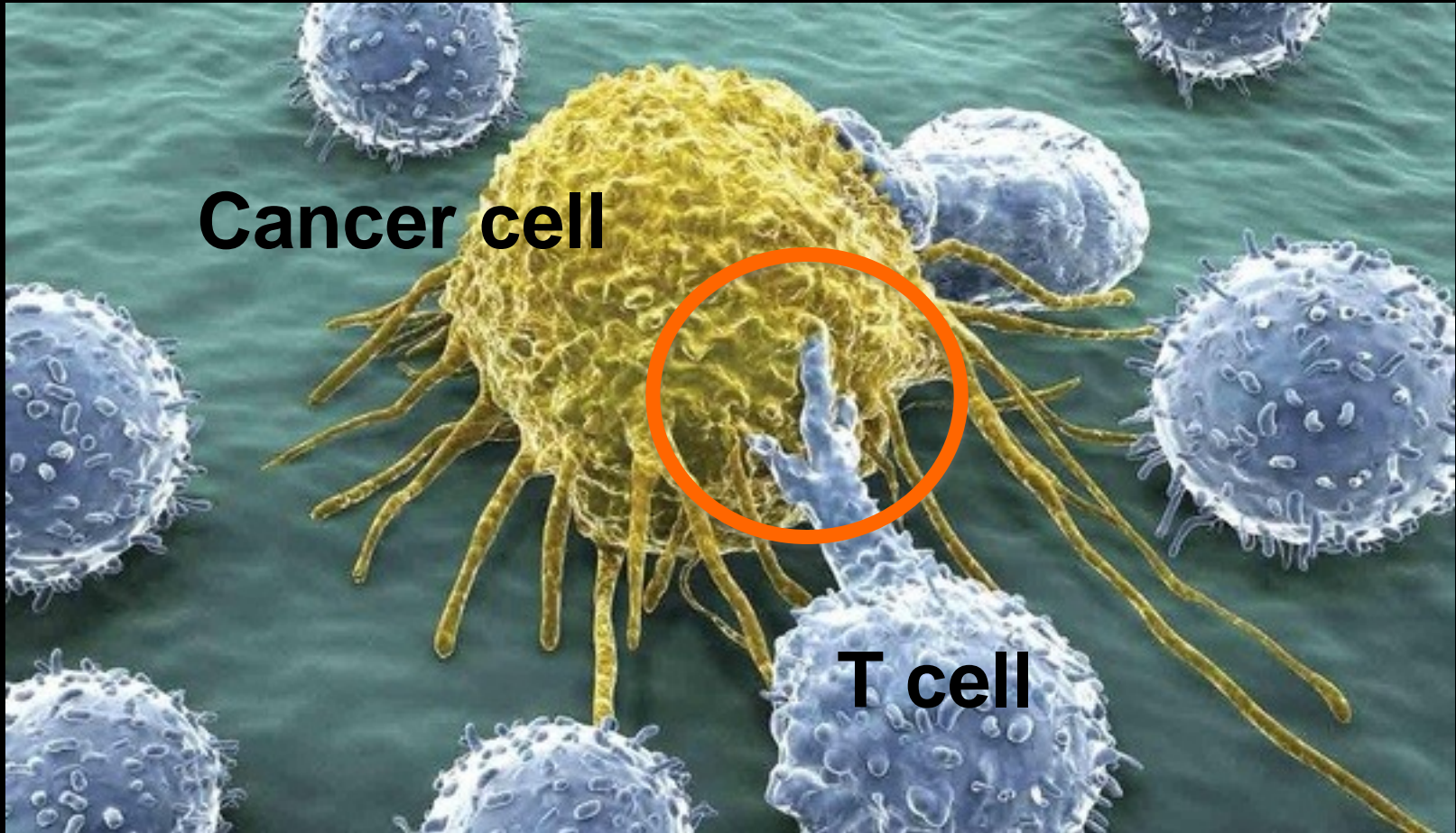
# BC Cancer Gyne TIL Trial (2019)

*Relapsed cervical and MMR deficient ovarian and endometrial cancers*



*Anna Tinker, MD  
Raewyn Broady, MD  
Brad Nelson, PhD  
John Webb, PhD  
Rob Holt, PhD*

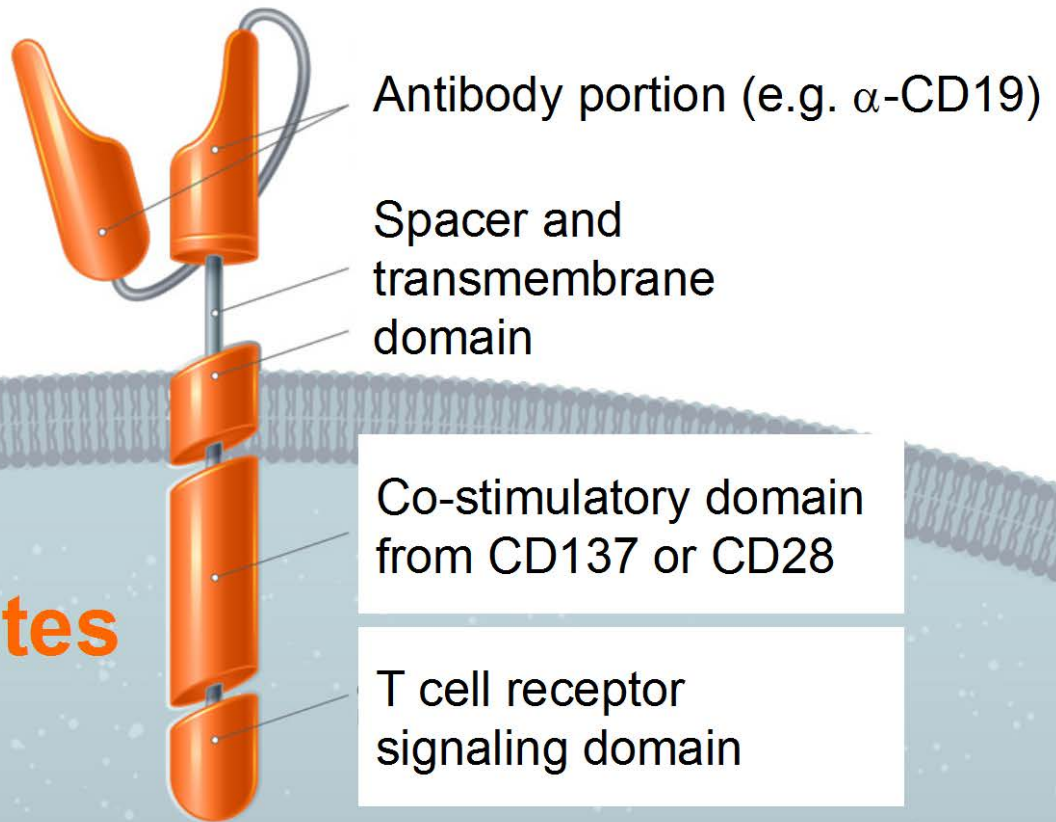
# Engineering T cells to better recognize and destroy cancer cells



# Chimeric Antigen Receptors (CARs)

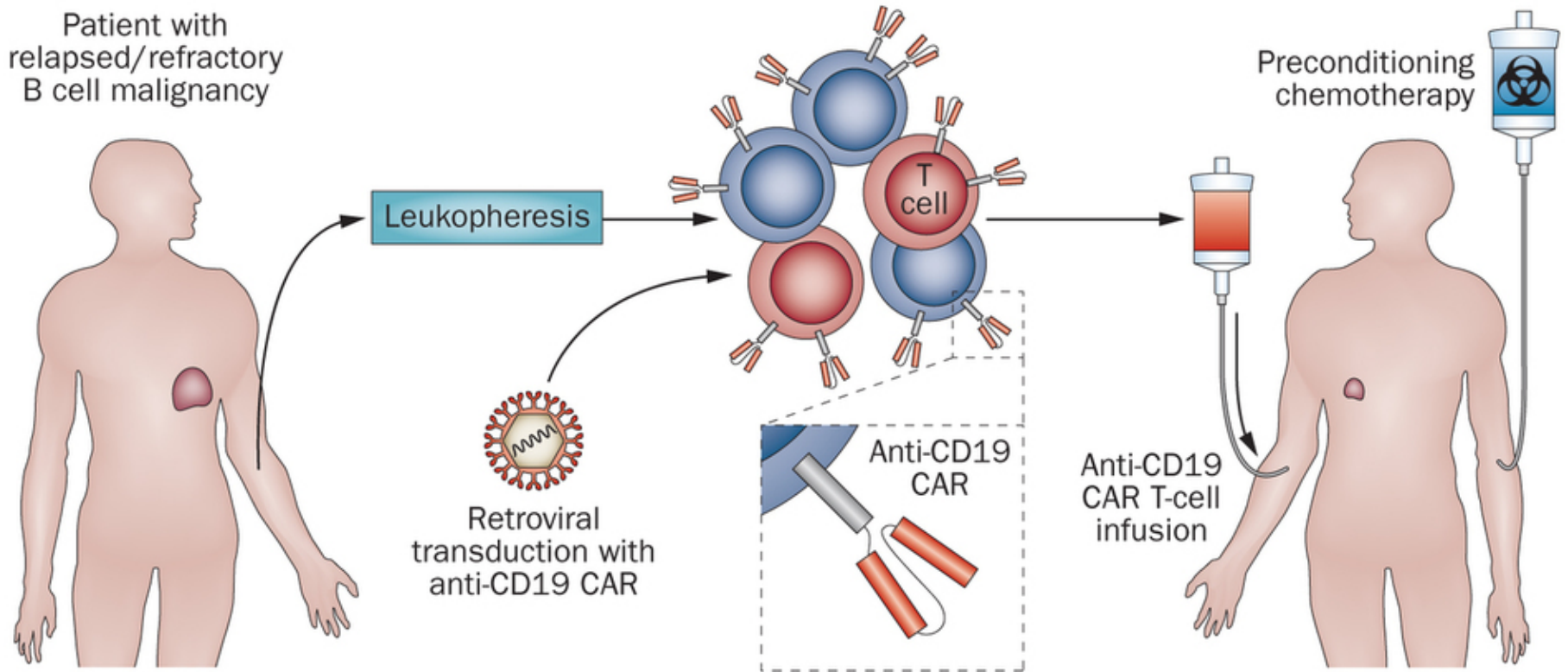
**Antibody binds  
the tumor cell**

**Receptor activates  
the T cell**

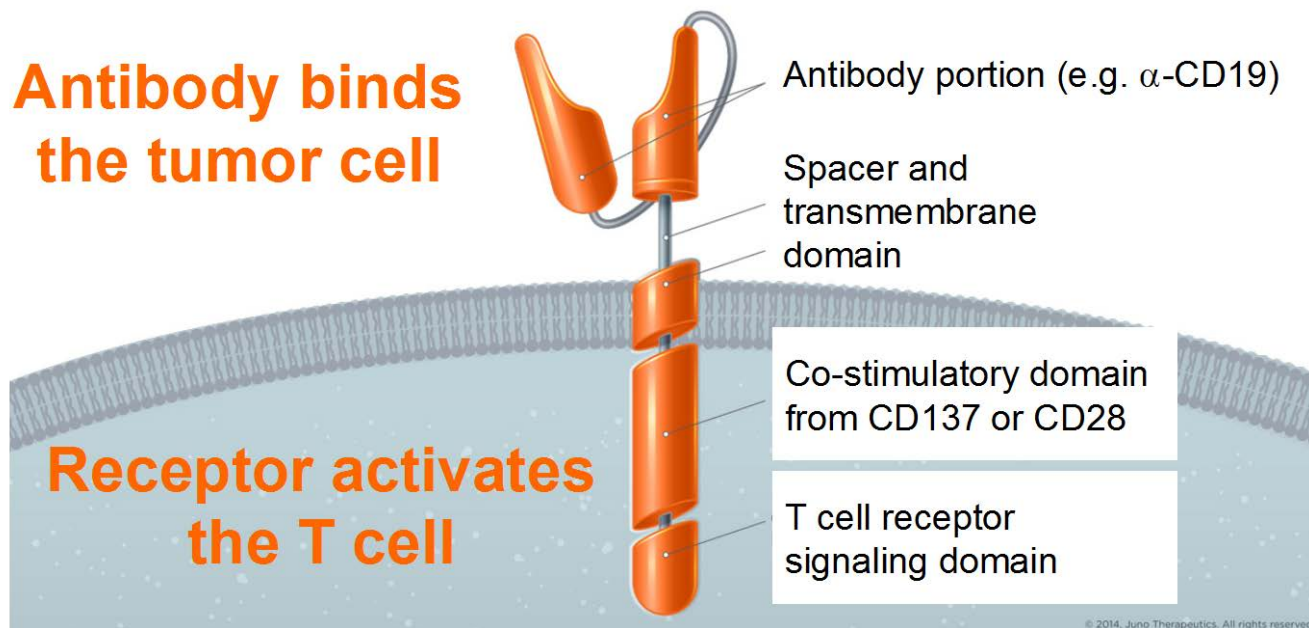




# CAR-T cell therapy

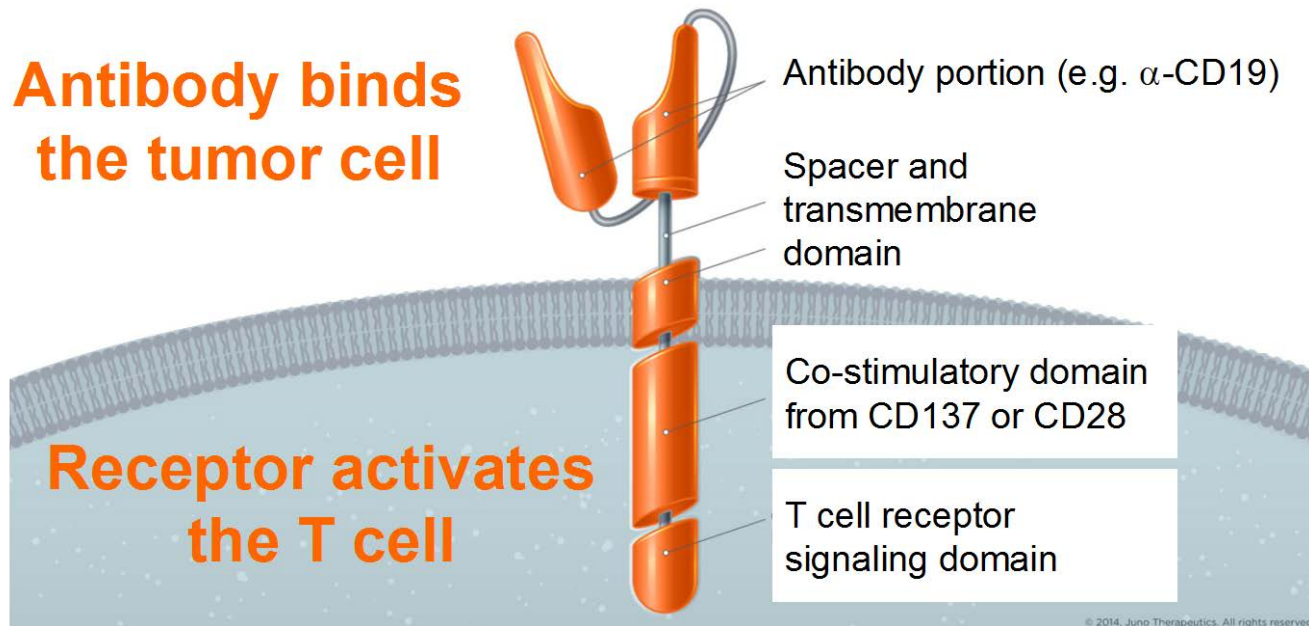


# CD19 CAR-T cell clinical results



- 90% Complete Responses (67% sustained) in pediatric and adult B-ALL (*Davila, Sci Trans Med 2013; Maude, NEJM 2014*)
- 50-80% Objective Responses in lymphoma (*Kochenderfer, JCO 2014*)
- FDA approved for pediatric B-ALL (2017) and adult B cell lymphoma (2017, 2018)

# CD19 CAR-T cell challenges



- Cytokine release syndrome
- Neurotoxicities of unclear etiology, with some fatalities
- Loss of healthy B cells for as long as the CAR-T cells are present
- About 1/3 of patients relapse, often with CD19-negative tumors
- Cost: US\$400-500,000 per patient, just for the T cells

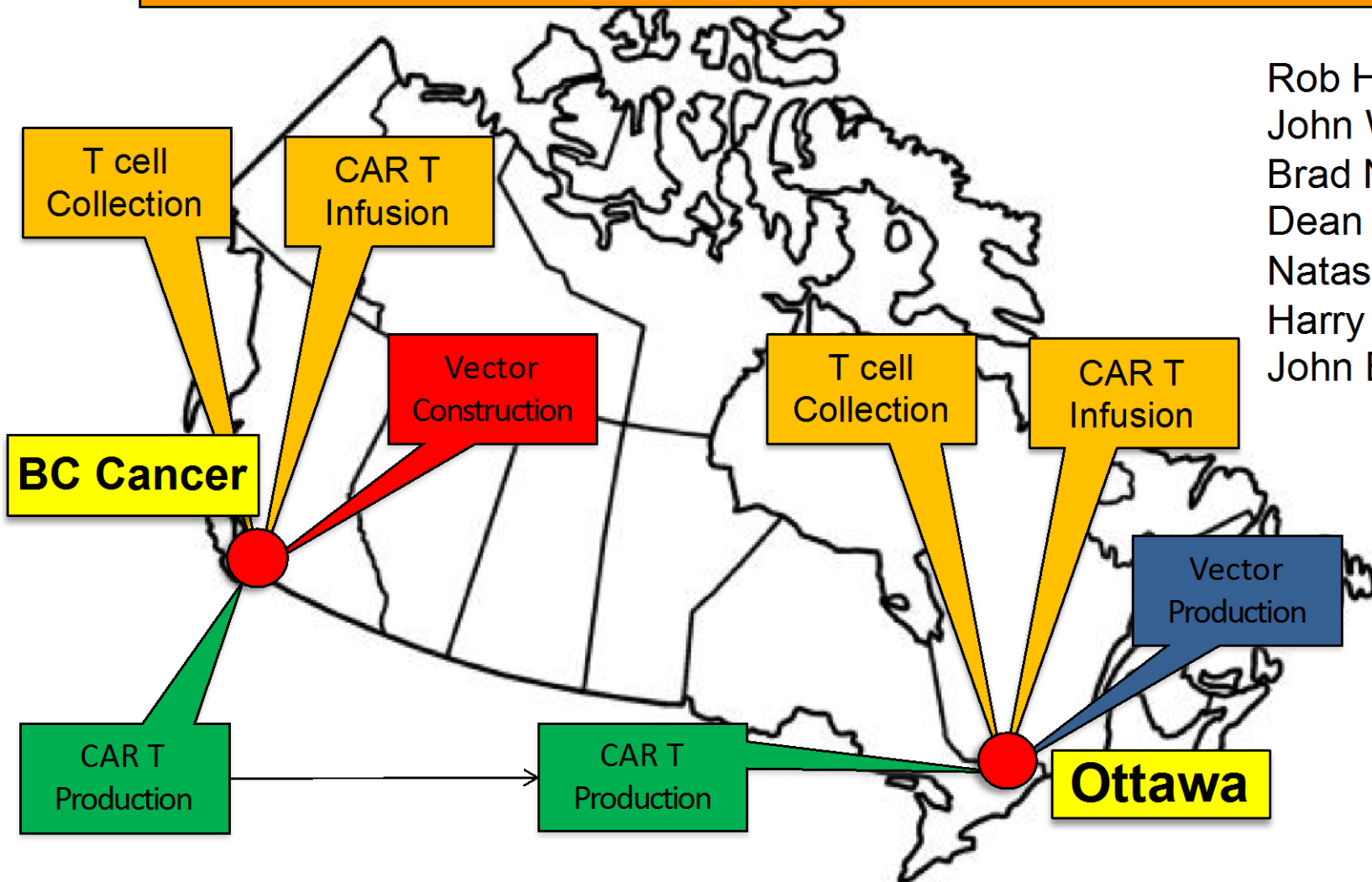


# CAR-T Cell Wish List

- Lower toxicity
- Apply to other types of cancer
- Better penetration of solid tumours
- Fine-tuned control
- Failsafe stop mechanisms
- Affordable, feasible, sustainable

# Canadian CAR-T Program

First trial: CD19 CAR-T cell for B cell malignancies (2019)



Rob Holt  
John Webb  
Brad Nelson  
Dean Fergusson  
Natasha Kekre  
Harry Atkins  
John Bell

# Automated CAR-T Cell Manufacturing

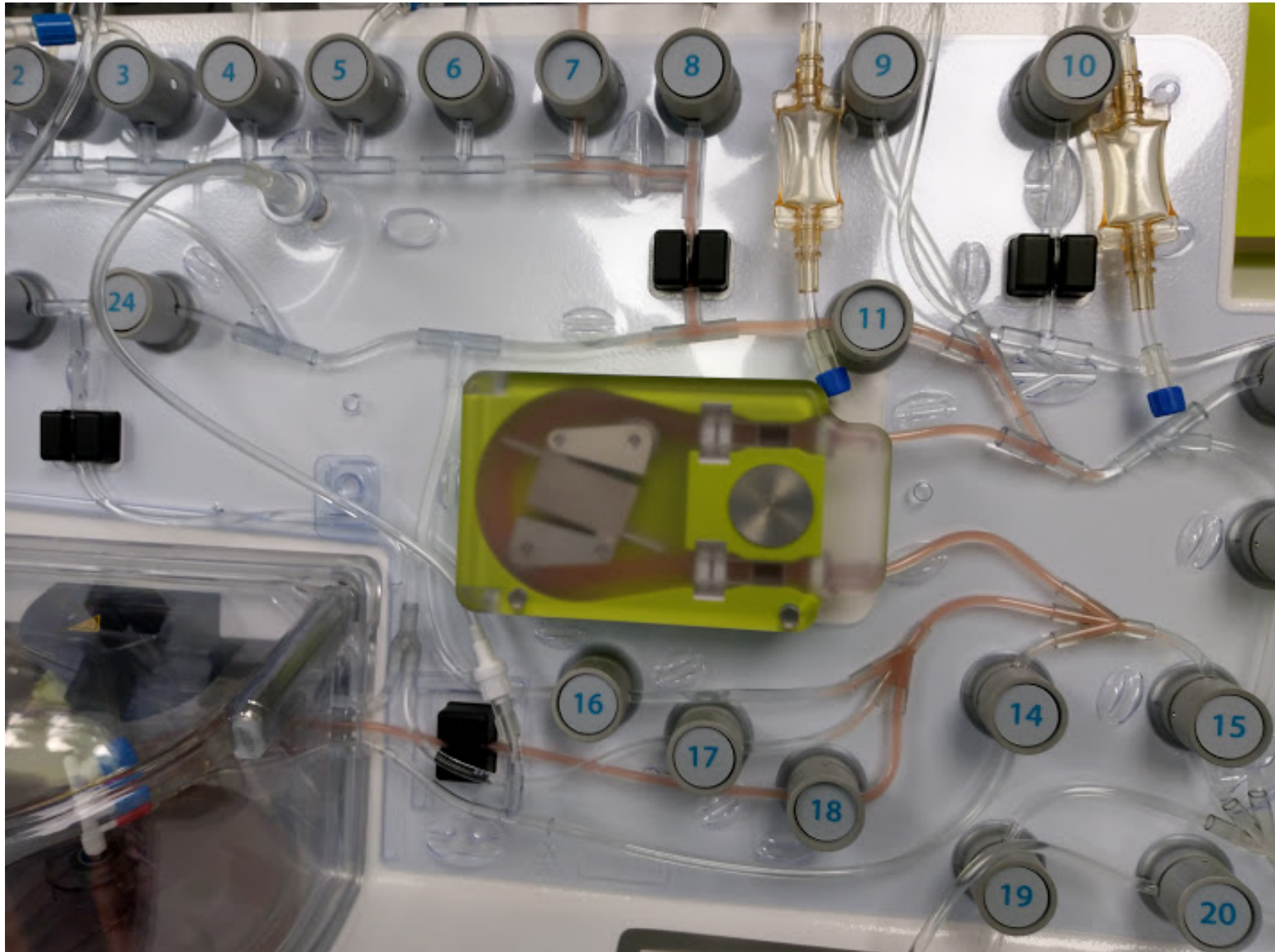
*BC Cancer's Deeley Research Centre, Victoria*





# Automated CAR-T Cell Manufacturing

*BC Cancer's Deeley Research Centre, Victoria*





# The first cars...



...100 years later





# Immunotherapy Program

