



INTEGRATION OF IMMUNOTHERAPY INTO TREATMENT FOR HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES

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IMMUNOTHERAPY INTRODUCTION

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Disclosures

Helen E. Heslop, MD, DSc (Hon), has affiliations with Cytosen, Gilead, Novartis (*Consulting Fees*); Cell Medica, Tessa Therapeutics (*Contracted Research*); Marker Therapeutics, Viracyte (*Ownership Interest*).



Immunotherapy for Hematologic Malignancies

- Manipulation of the immune system to treat or prevent disease
 - Innate immunity
 - Immediate defense
 - Alerts and guides adaptive immunity
 - Adaptive immunity
 - Specific
 - Expands
 - Memory



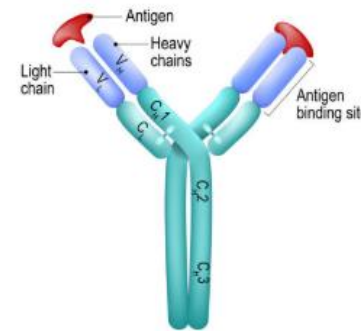
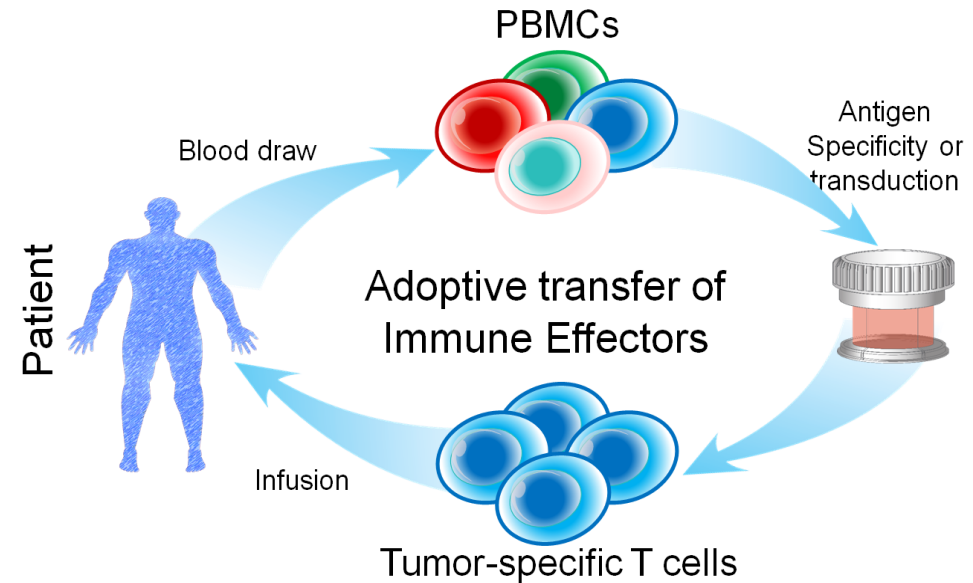
Immunotherapy for Hematologic Malignancies

- Enhance natural anti-tumor immunity

- Cytokines
- Antibodies
- Vaccination
- NK cells
- T cells

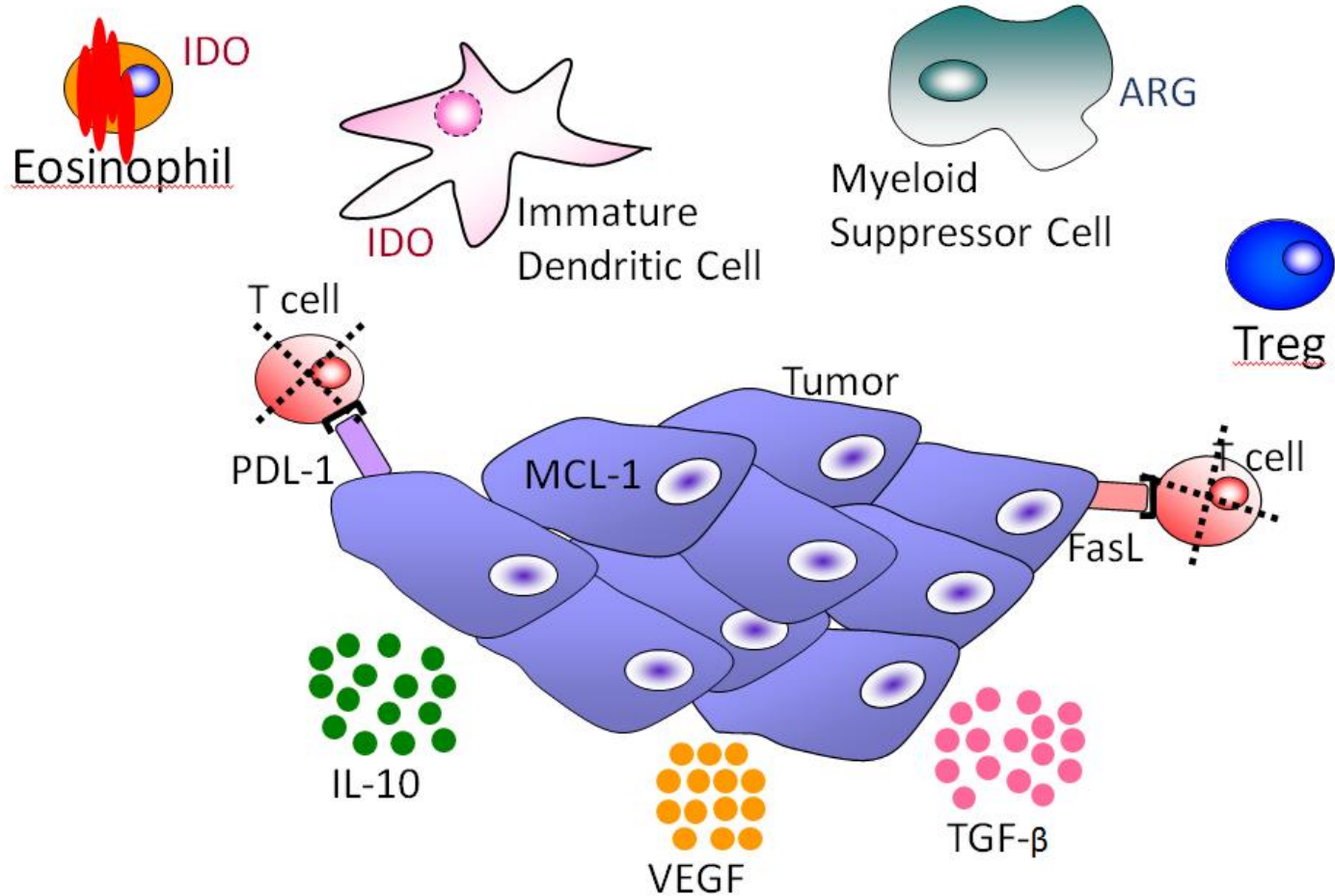
- Enhance immunogenicity of tumors

- Epigenetics
- Tumor vaccines



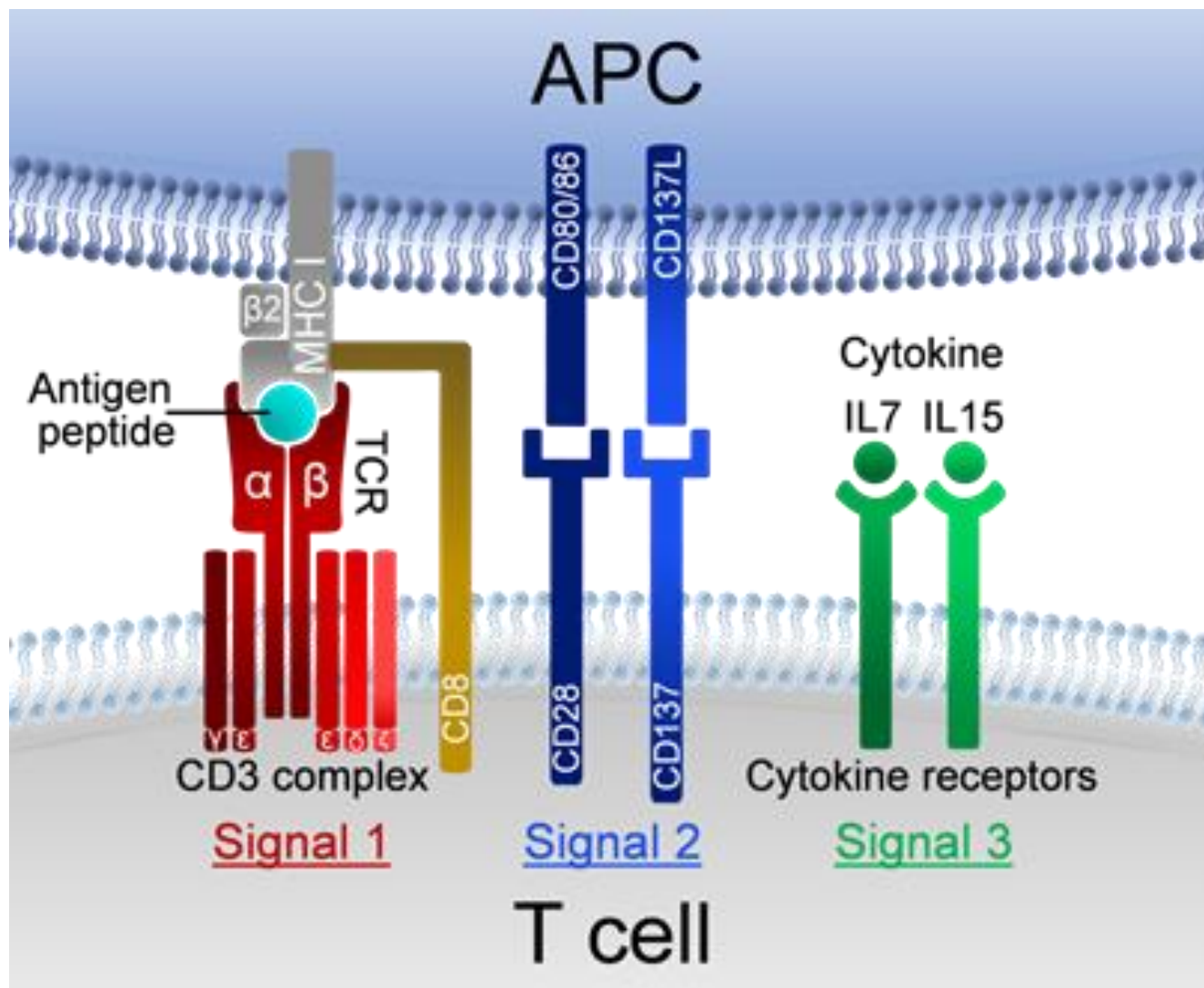


Tumors Actively Inhibit Immune Responses





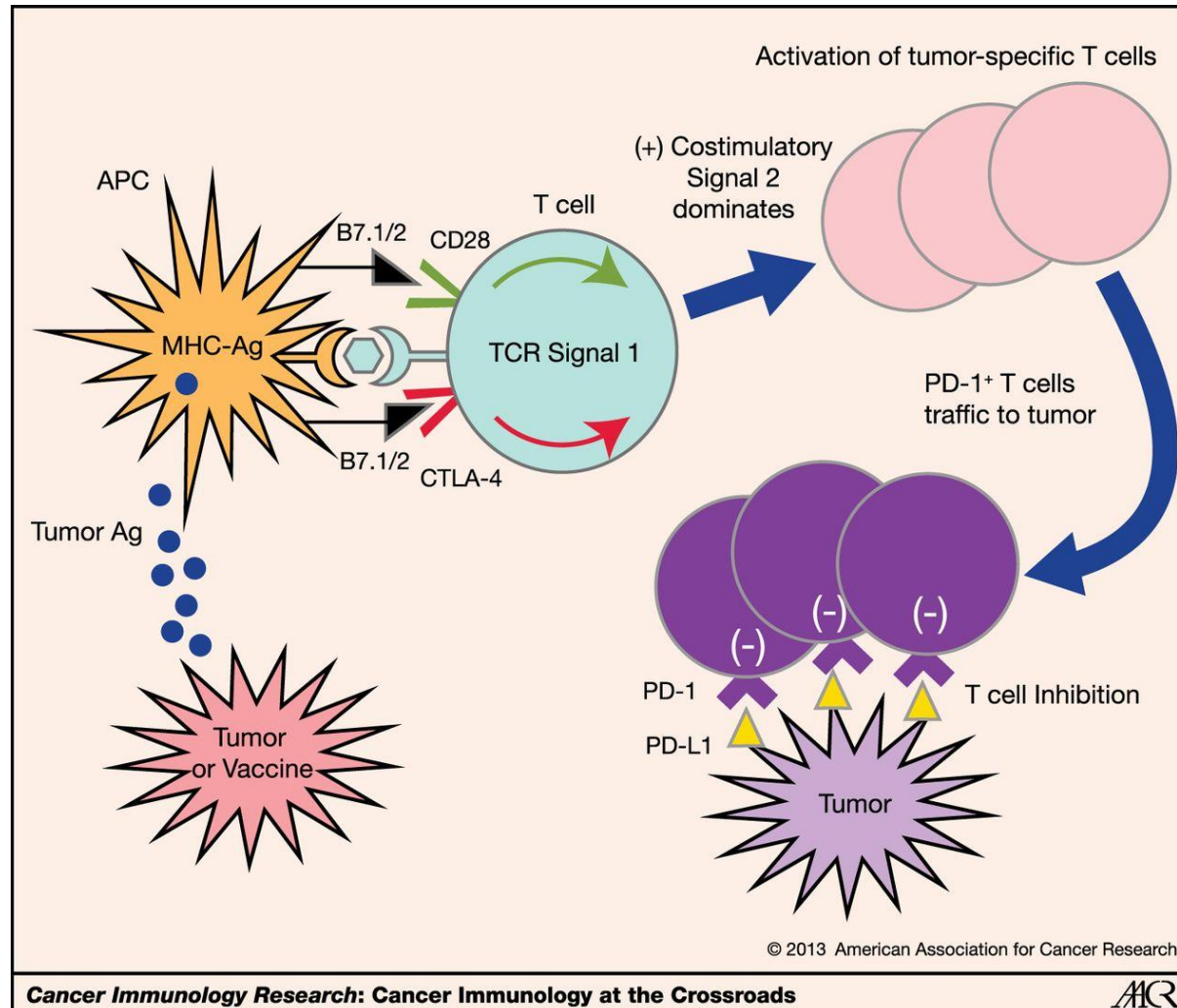
T Cell Activation



Complex process regulated by stimulatory and inhibitory signals

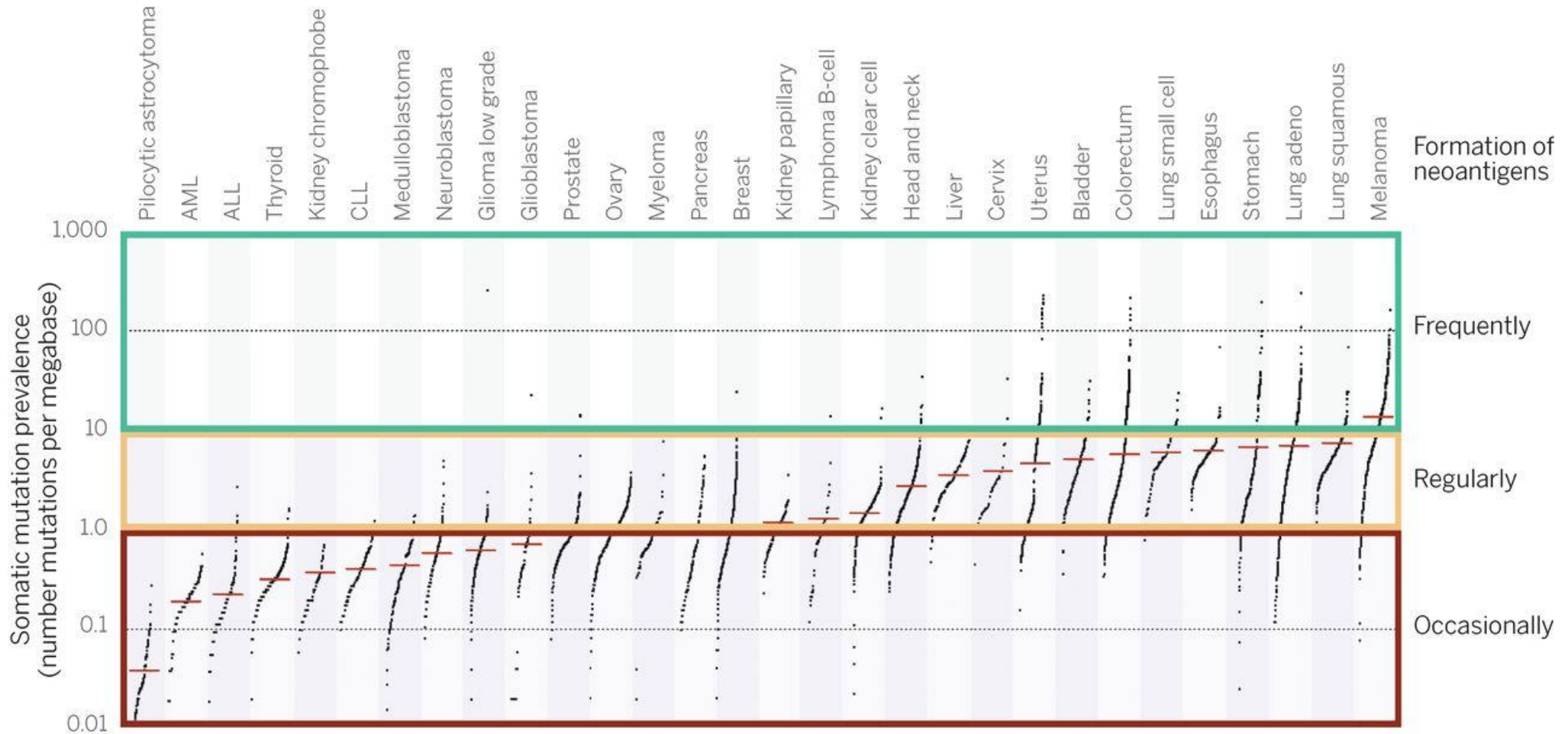


CTLA-4 and PD-1 as Regulators of Antitumor T-cell Responses





Neoantigen Repertoire in Human Cancer



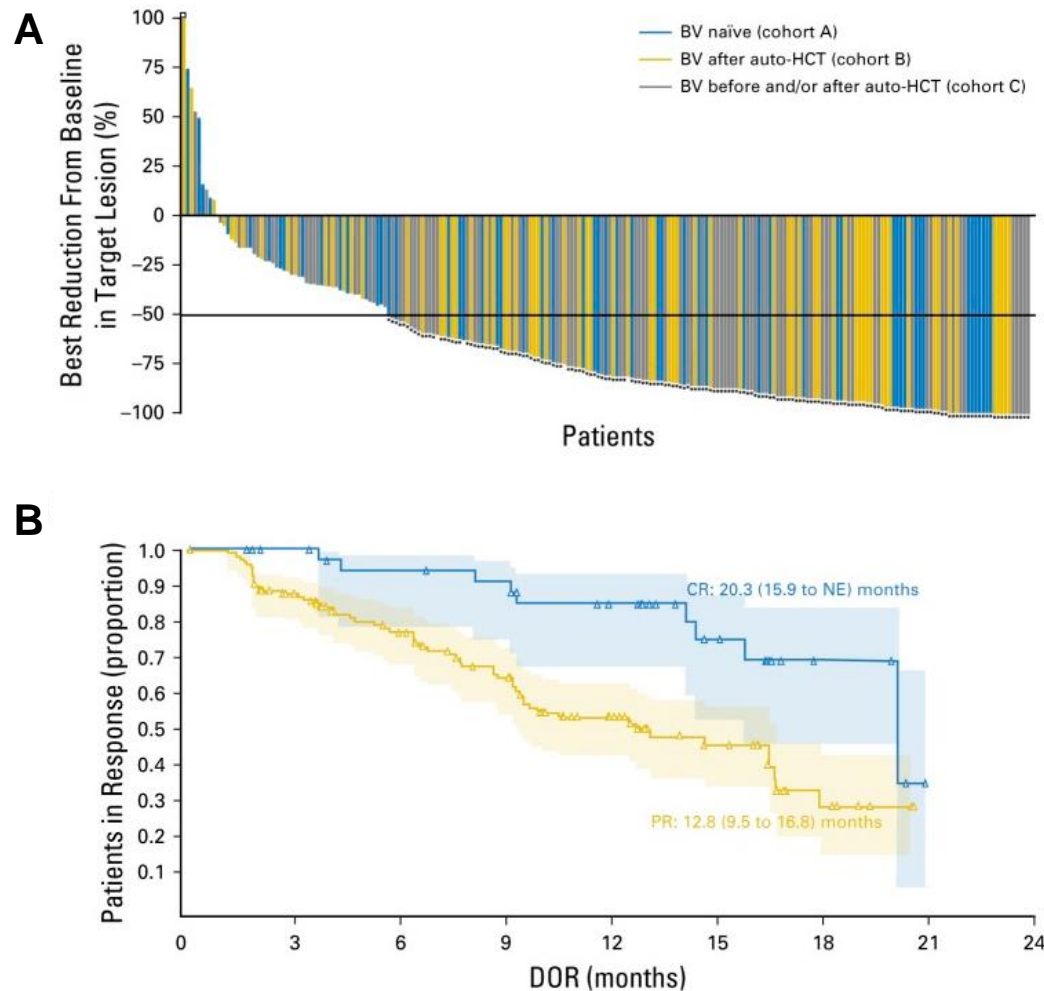


Checkpoint Inhibition in Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Classical Hodgkin lymphoma has chromosome 9p24.1 alterations
 - Leads to overexpression of the PD-L1 and PD-L2 immune checkpoint ligands
- Suggests RS cells are genetically dependent on the PD-1 pathway to evade T-cell attacks



Checkpoint Inhibition in Hodgkin Lymphoma



- Nivolumab for relapsed/refractory classic Hodgkin lymphoma after failure of autologous hematopoietic cell transplantation
- Objective response rate was 69% overall
- Median duration of response was 16.6 months
- Median progression-free survival was 14.7 months

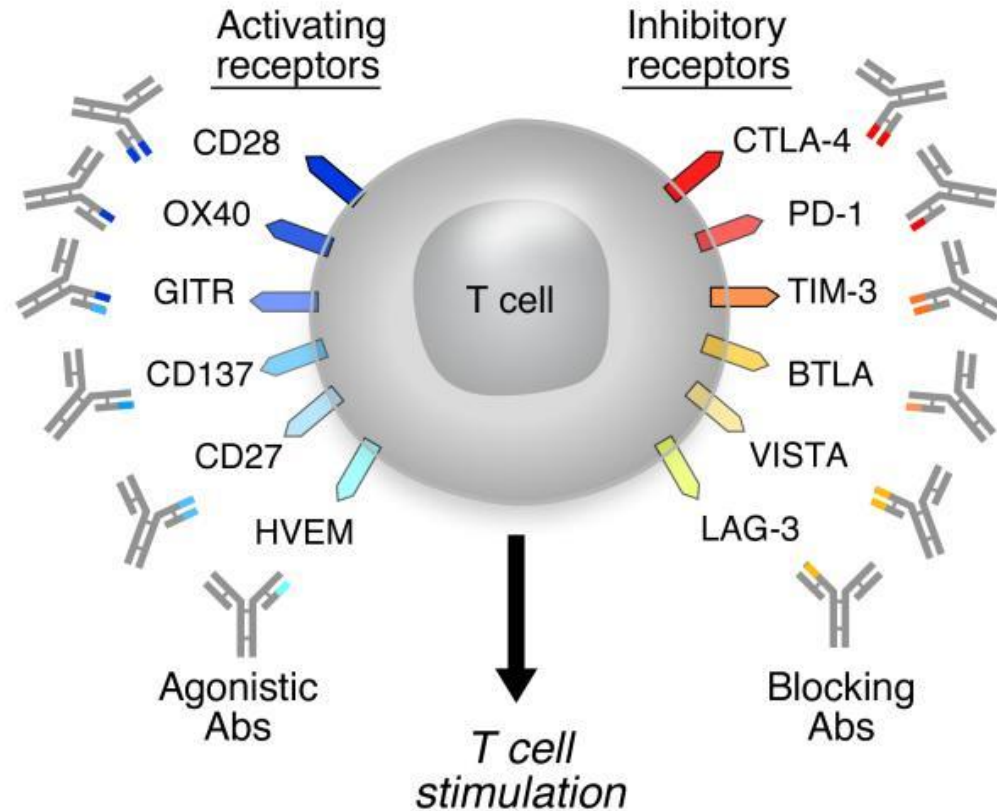


Checkpoint Inhibition in Other Hematologic Malignancies

- NK-T and other lymphoma (Ron Levy)
- Myeloma (Yi Lin)
- Acute myeloid leukemia (Hagop Kantarjian)



Future Directions



- Blocking other checkpoints
- Combinations
 - Radiotherapy
 - Other immune modulators
 - Cellular immunotherapies

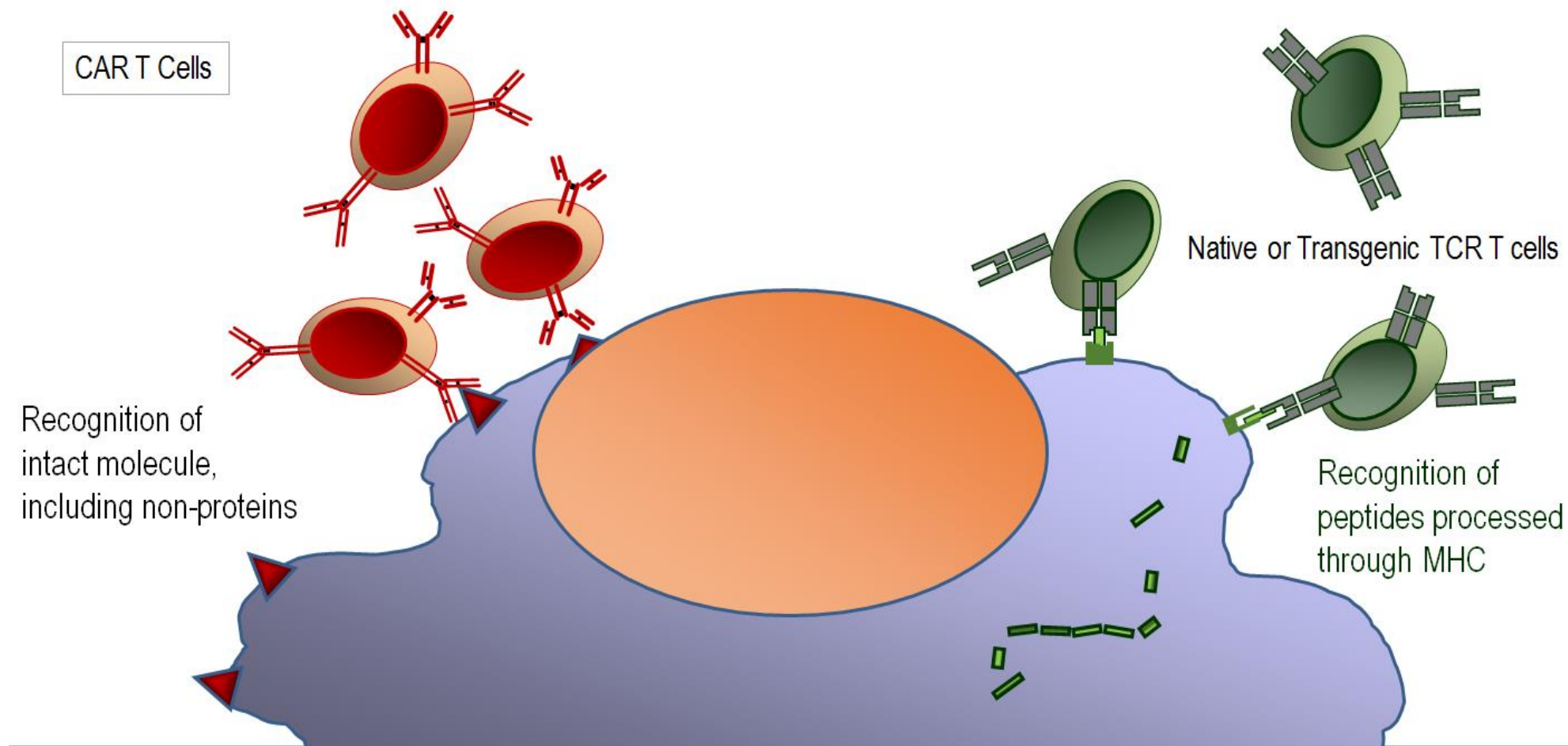


Benefits of T Cells

- Specific receptors give high targeting ability
- Recognize internal antigens (if processed)
- Good bio-distribution
 - Traffic through multiple tissue planes
- Multiple effector mechanisms
- Self amplifying

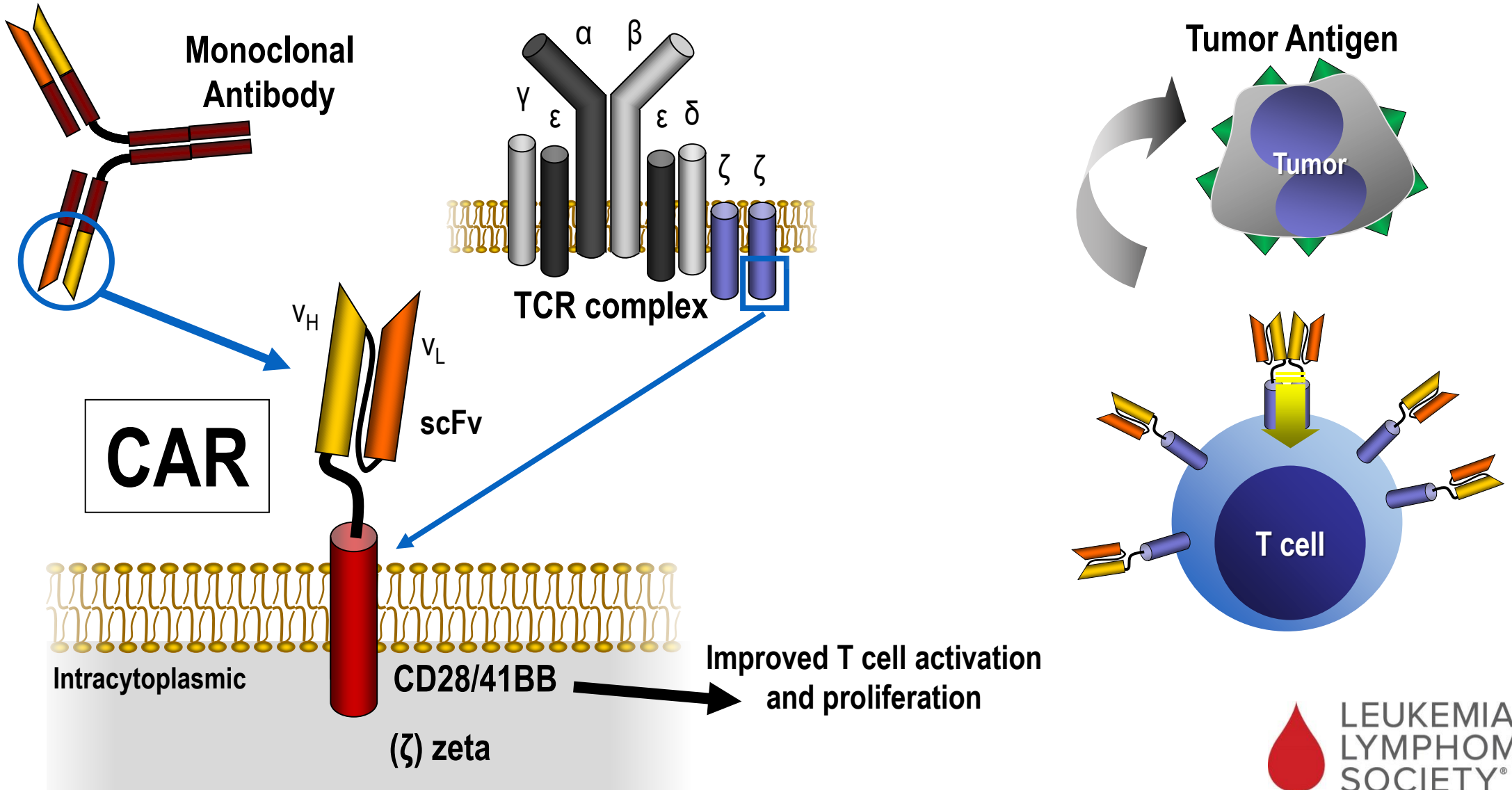


Chimeric versus Native Receptors





Chimeric Antigen Receptors





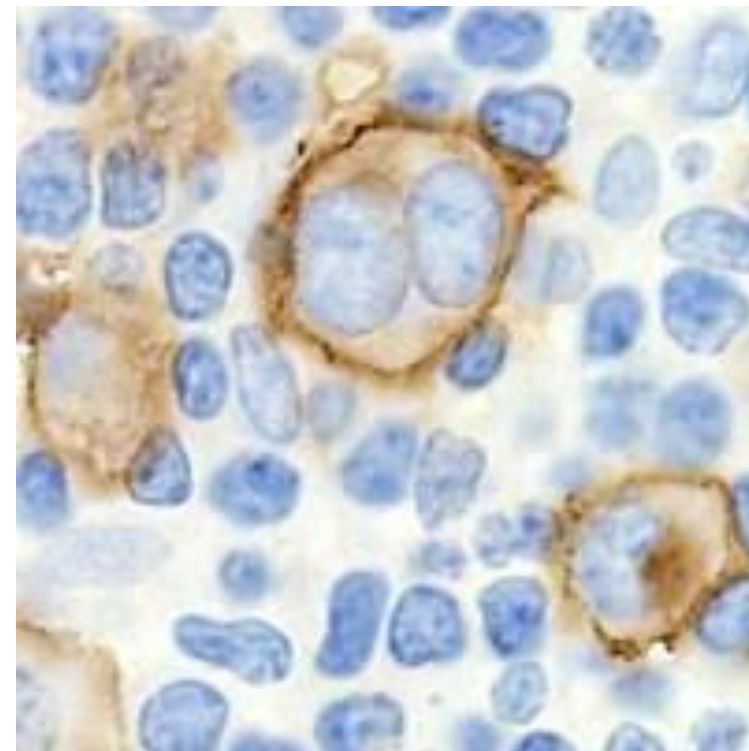
CAR-T Cells in Hematologic Malignancies

- Encouraging response rates with CD19 CARs in ALL and NHL in studies by many groups
- Approvals in 2017/2018
 - Tisagenlecleucel (Kymriah) for relapsed/refractory pediatric ALL and later for DLBCL
 - Axicabtagene ciloleucel (Yescarta) for relapsed DLBCL
- Late phase trials with BCMA



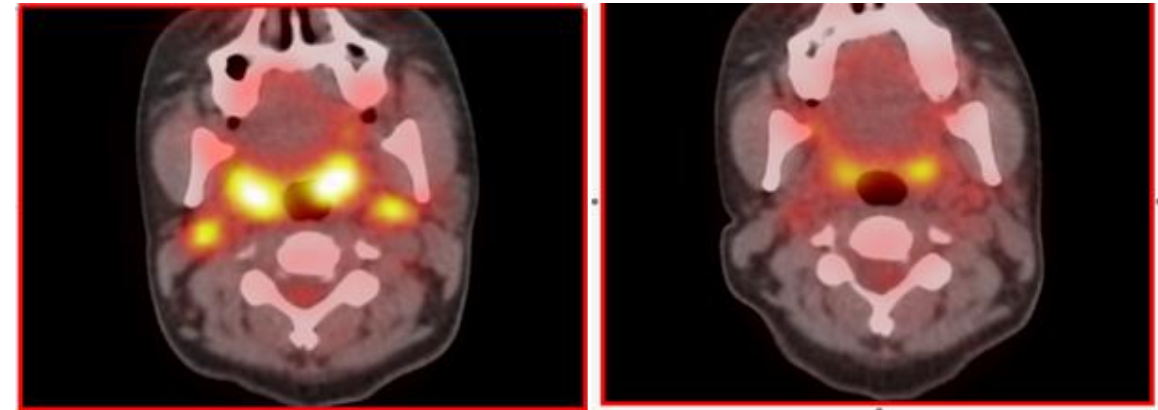
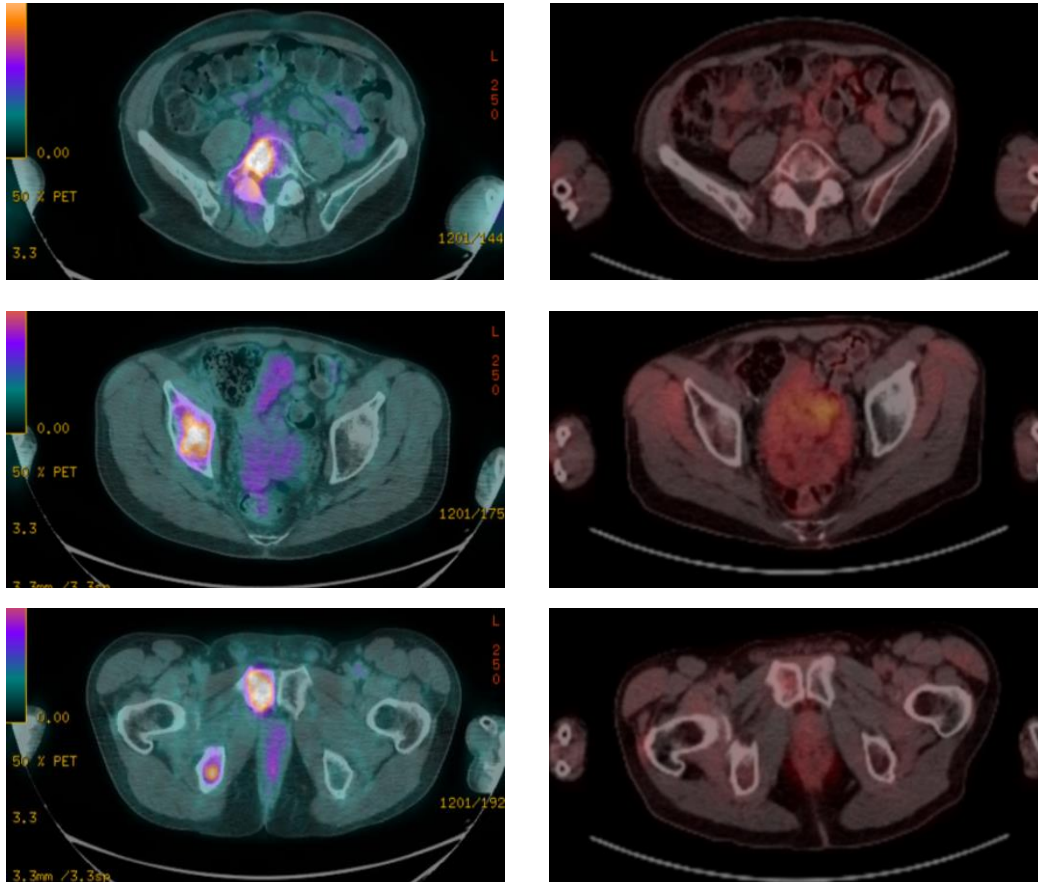
CD30 as a Target

- Expressed by all HRS cells
- Antibody-based immunotherapy
 - *Brentuximab vedotin*





CRs After CD30 CAR-T Cells After Flu/CY

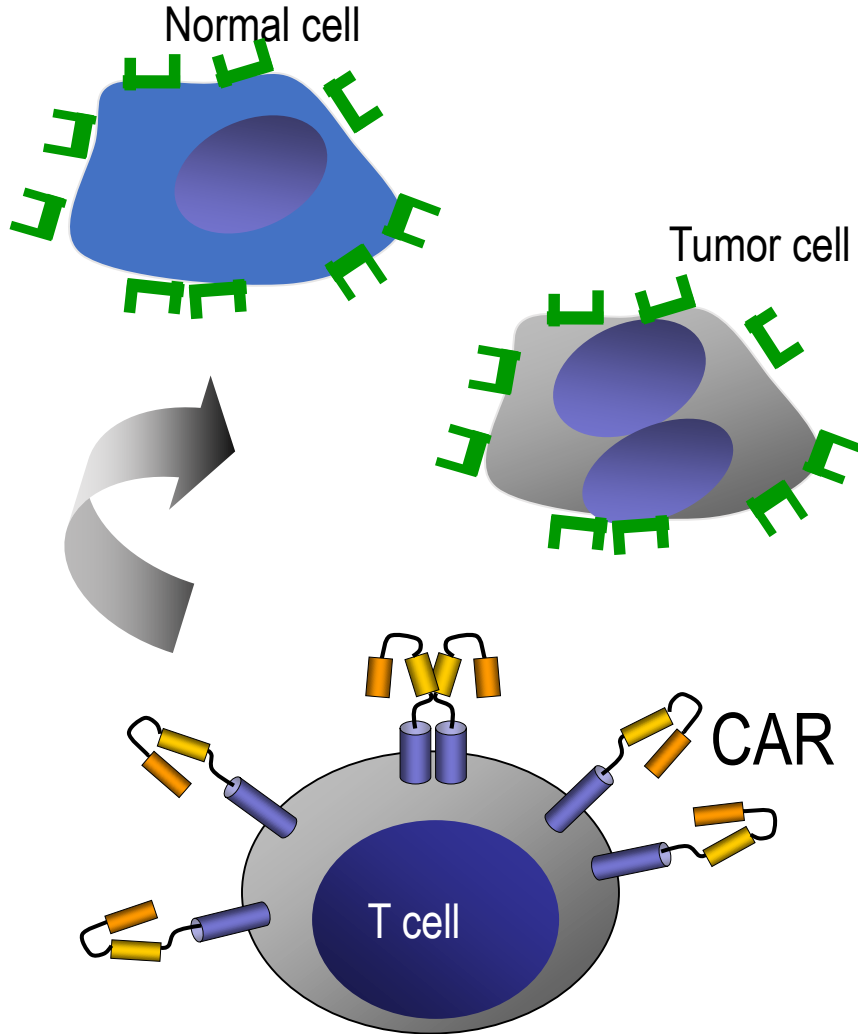


>70% response rates in trials at
Baylor and UNC





Extending CAR Strategies to T and Myeloid Cells



Myeloid Cells

CD33

CLL-1

CD123

CLEC12A

T Cells

CD5

CD7

CD4

All targets also expressed on normal myeloid or T cells



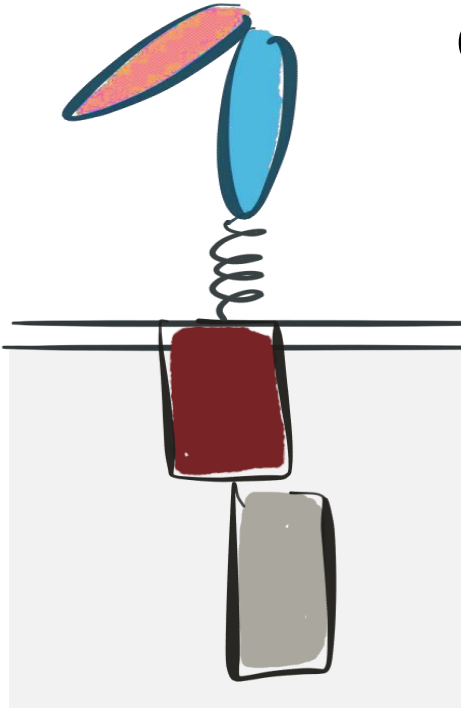
Potential Mitigation Strategies

- CAR T cells as a bridge to transplant
- Incorporate suicide genes or activation switches
- Target T cell receptor β -chain constant region
 - Mutually exclusive expression of T cell receptor β -chain constant domains 1 and 2 (TRBC1 and TRBC2)
 - Targeting variant in malignant clone will spare T cells expressing the other one



Clinical Study of CD5 CAR T Cells

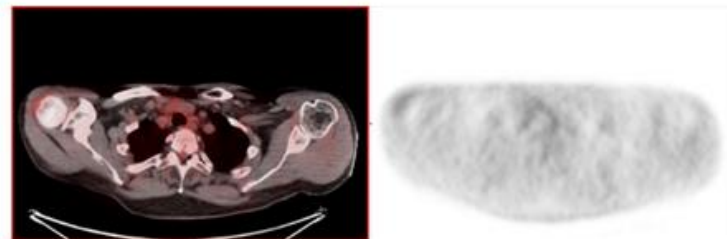
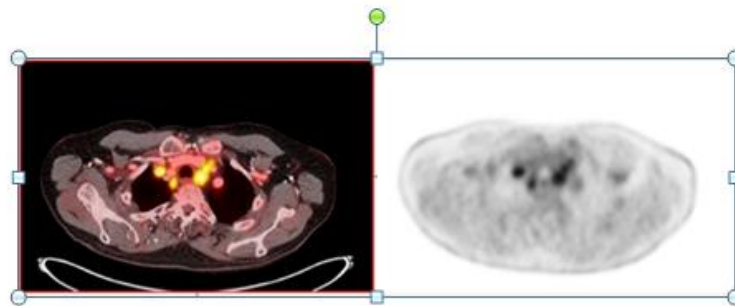
CD5 CAR



CD28
zeta

MAGENTA: Clinical trial of **CD28.zeta** CD5 CAR T cells in patients with r/r T-ALL or T-NHL (NCT03081910).

Pt#2: AITL

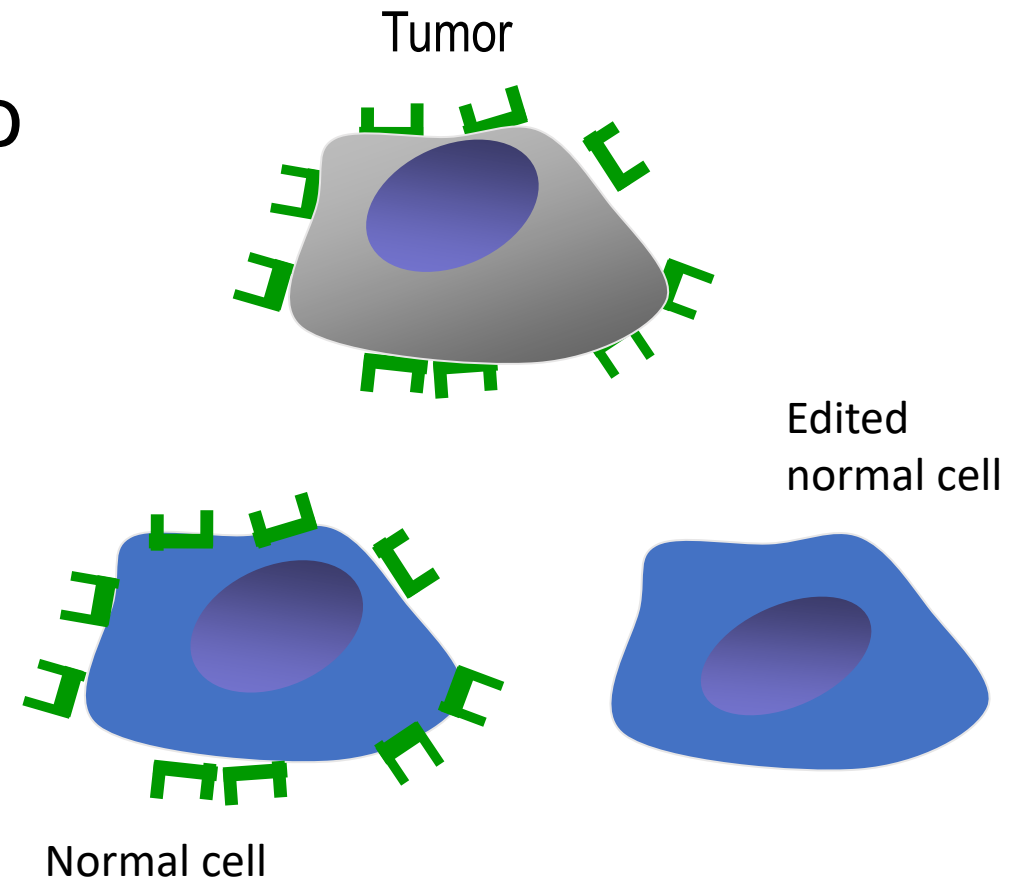


- Bridge to allo-transplant for adult and pediatric patients with CD5+ disease
- Single infusion of CAR T cells after Cy/Flu lymphodepletion



Potential Mitigation Strategies

- Render normal cells resistant to CAR by gene editing with CRISPR/Cas9
 - CD7¹
 - CD33²



1. Gomes-Silva D, et al. *Blood*. 2017;130(3):285-296.
2. Kim MY, et al. *Cell*. 173(6):1439-1453.



CAR T Cells: Summary

- 2nd generation CD19 CARTs can have remarkable activity against B-cell malignancies (Carl June)
- CARs can successfully travel beyond CD19
 - BCMA in myeloma (Yi Lin)
 - CD30 in Hodgkin lymphoma (Ramos et al, Grover et al ASH 2018)
- Extension to myeloid and T cell disease requires strategy to mitigate effects on normal progenitors



T Cells Transduced with TCRs

- Autologous T cells expressing an affinity-enhanced TCR recognizing a peptide shared by NY-ESO-1 and LAGE-1 infused to 20 patients post autograft for myeloma
- Expansion and persistence
- Median progression-free survival of 19.1 months
- Disease progression was associated with loss of T cell persistence or antigen escape



Requirements for T Cell Targets

- Possess target antigens
 - Viral antigens, eg, EBV, CMV, HPV
 - Tumor-associated antigens, eg, survivin, PRAME
 - Neoantigens (Cathy Wu)



EBV-Associated Malignancies

Latent Malignancy

Type 3

Post transplant lymphoma
HIV-associated lymphoma

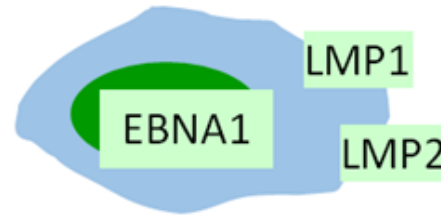
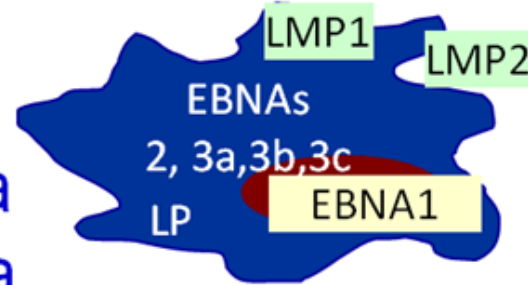
Type 2

Hodgkin's lymphoma
NHL

Type 1

Burkitt's lymphoma

Latent Gene Expression



Immunogenicity

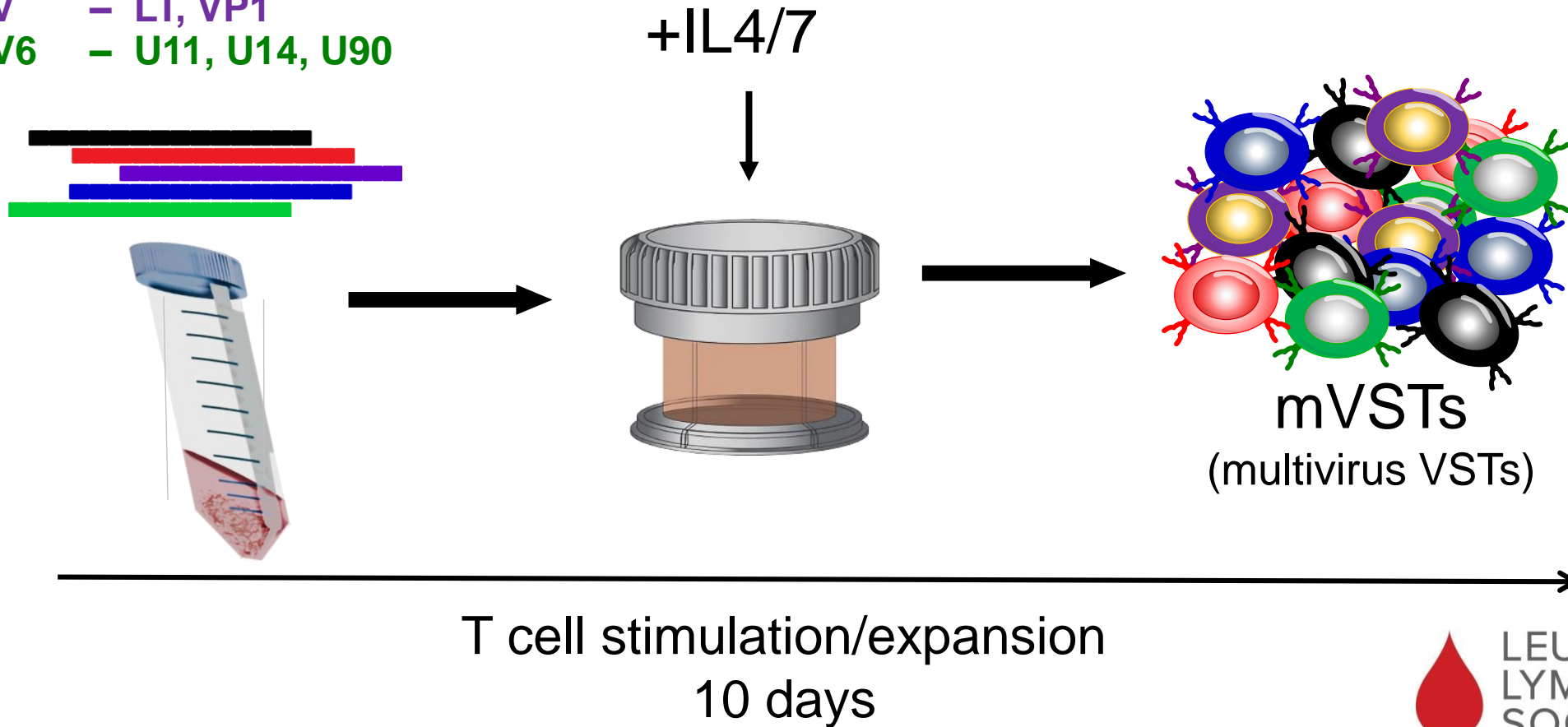




VST Manufacture

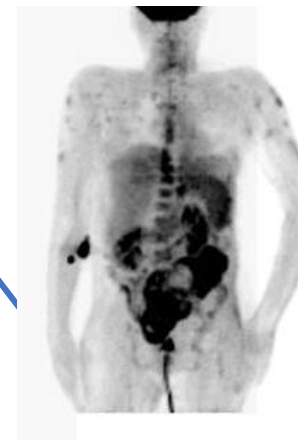
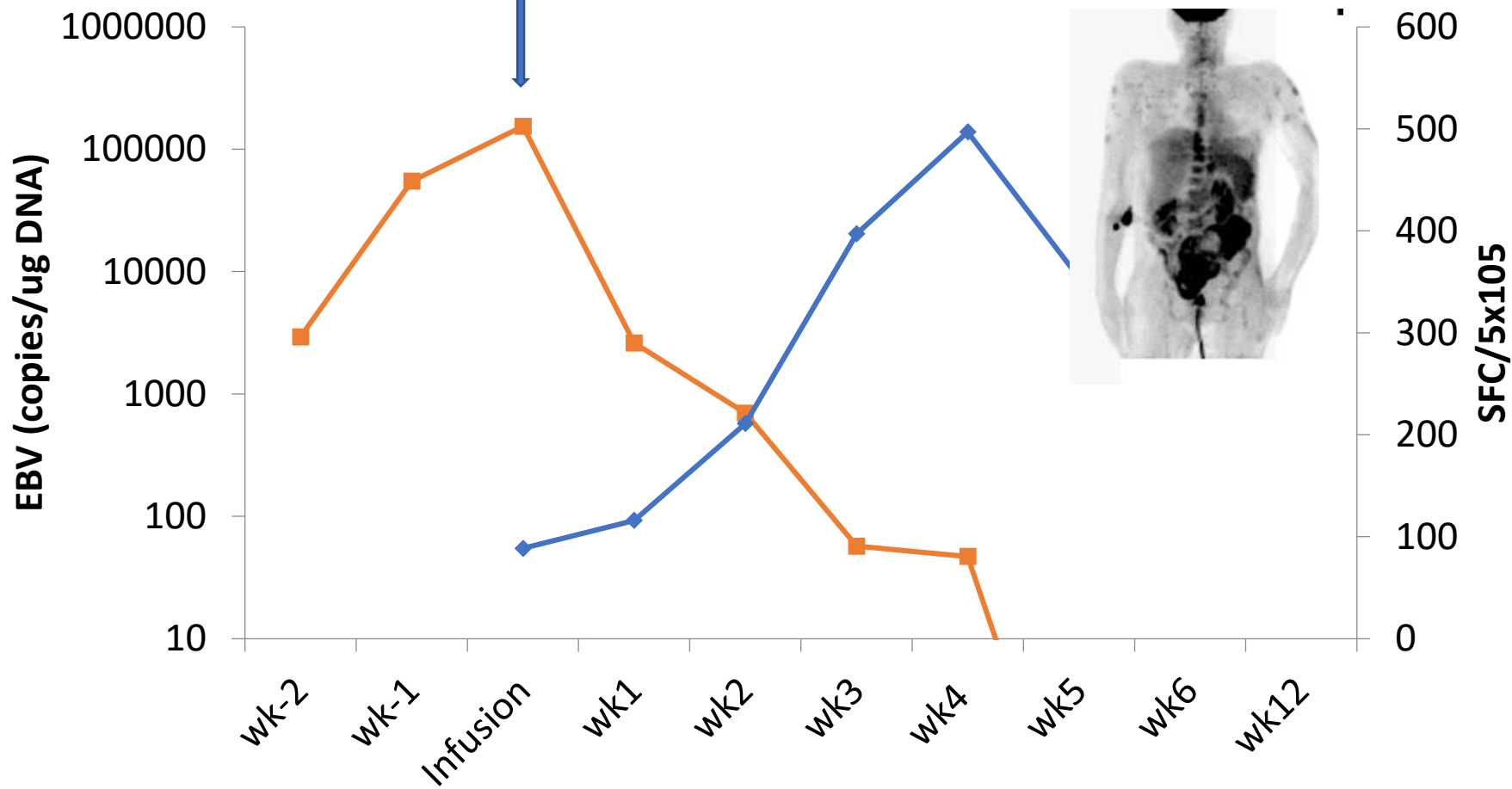
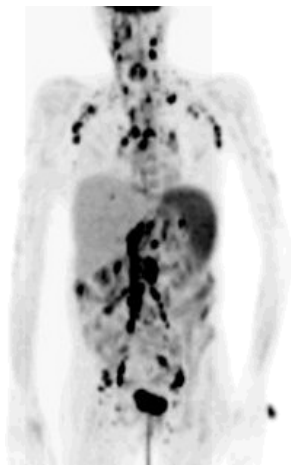
- AdV - Hexon, Penton
- EBV - EBNA1, LMP2, BZLF1
- CMV - IE1, pp65
- BKV - LT, VP1
- HHV6 - U11, U14, U90

Ulrike Gerdemann
Ann Leen





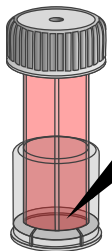
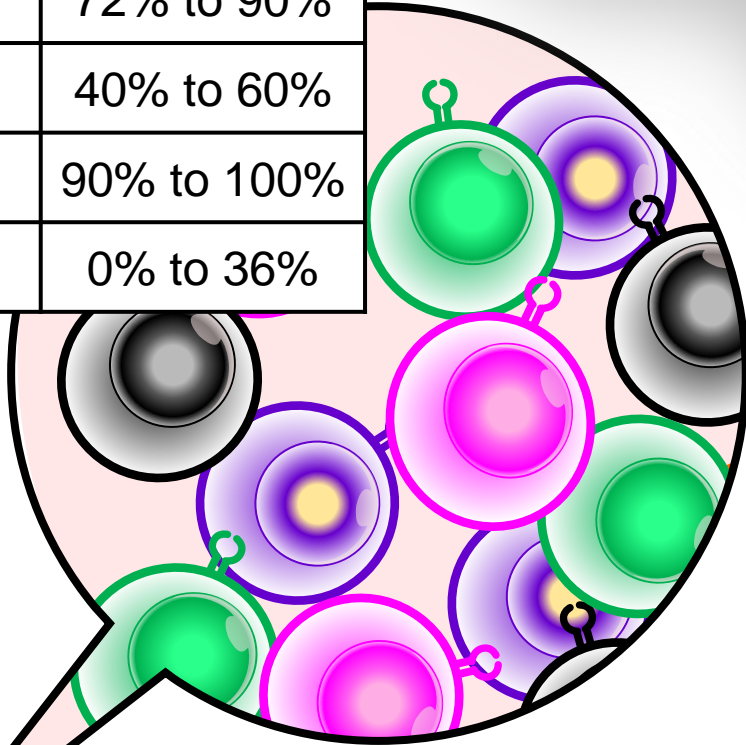
Activity in EBV-PTLD



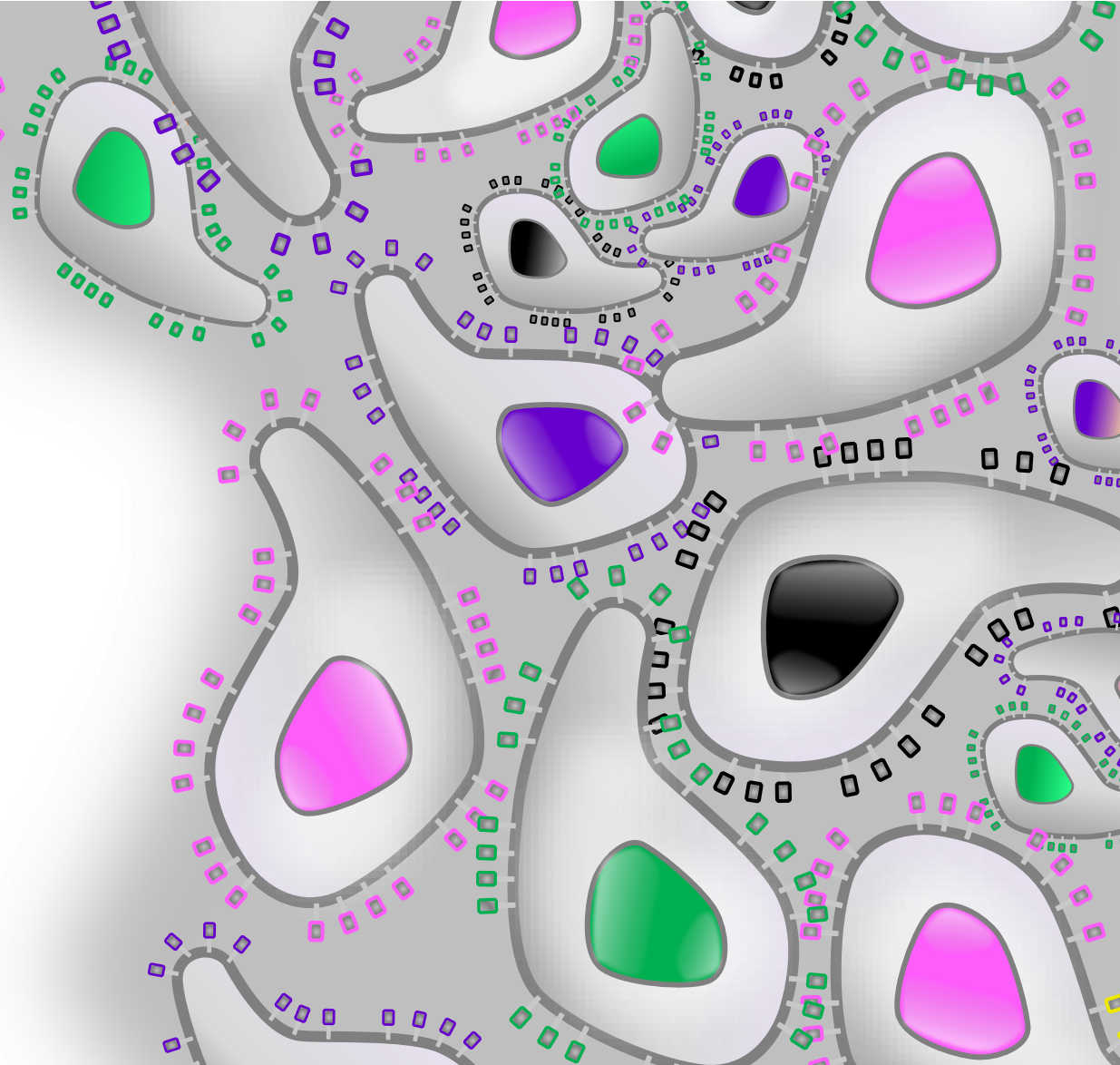


MultiTAA T Cell Therapy for AML

TAA	Freq.
WT1	72% to 90%
PRAME	40% to 60%
Survivin	90% to 100%
NY-ESO1	0% to 36%



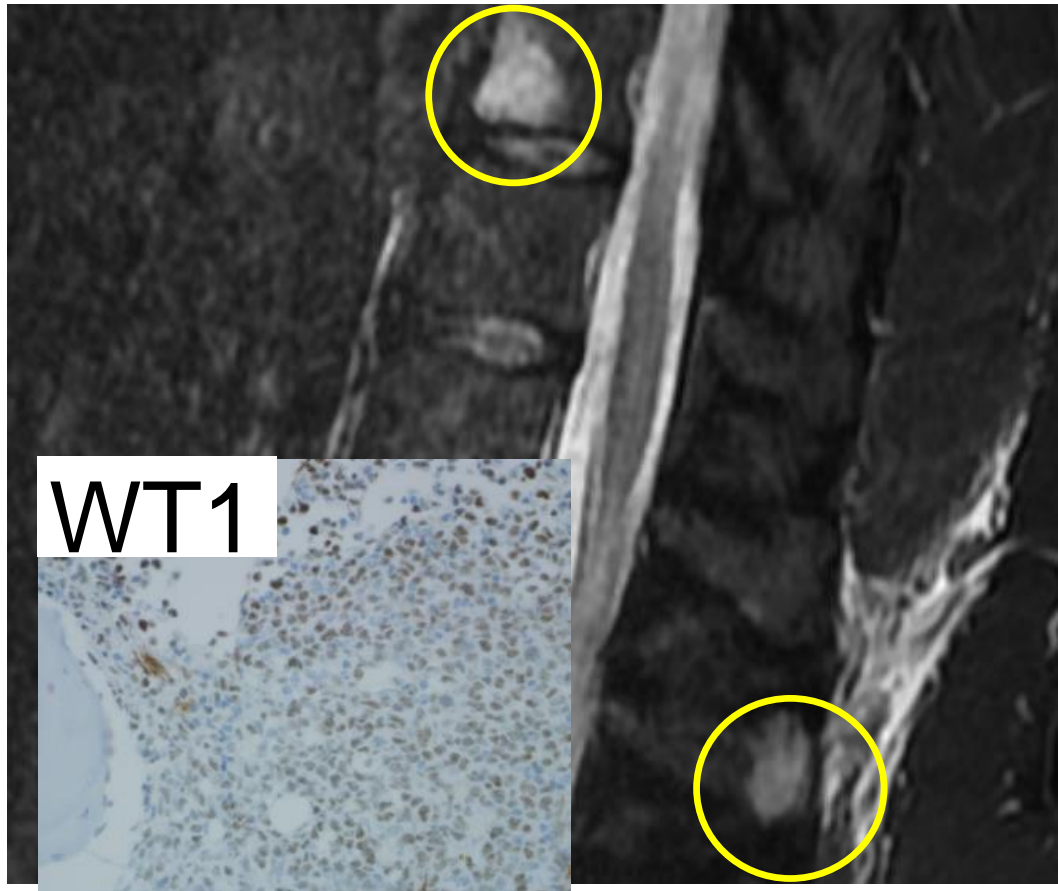
Ann Leen and Premal Lulla



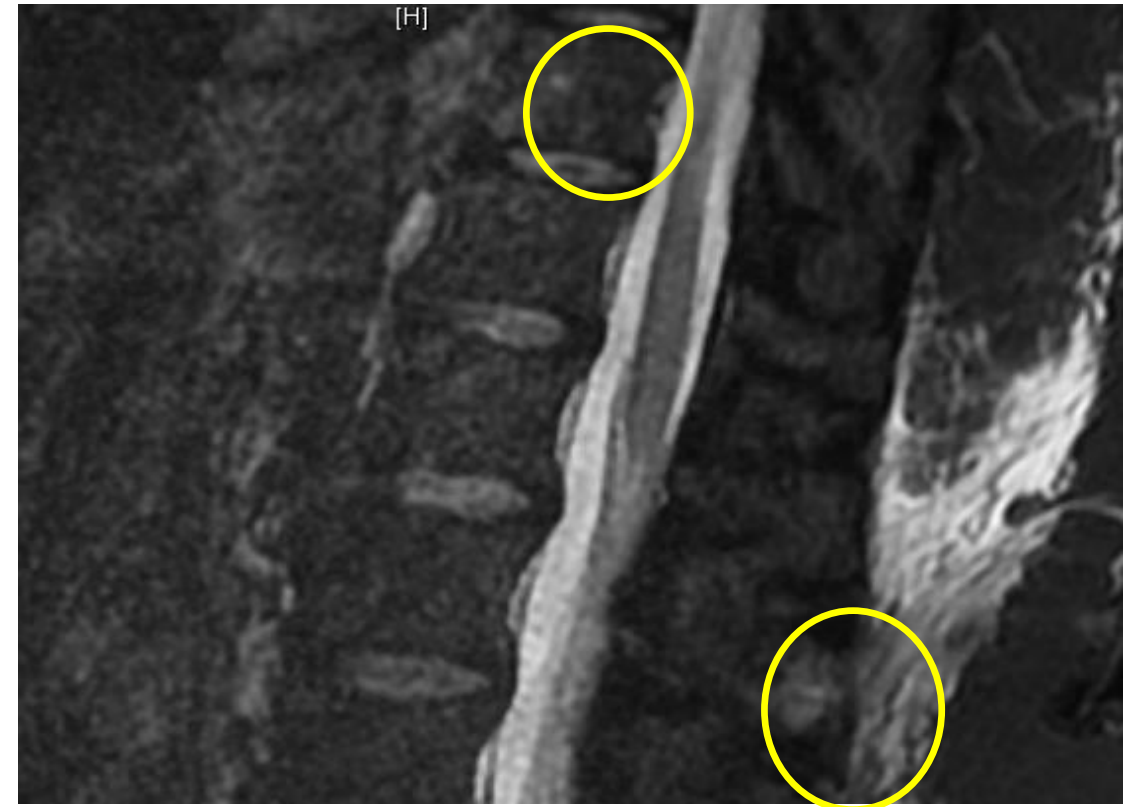


Relapse of AML

Disease Relapse



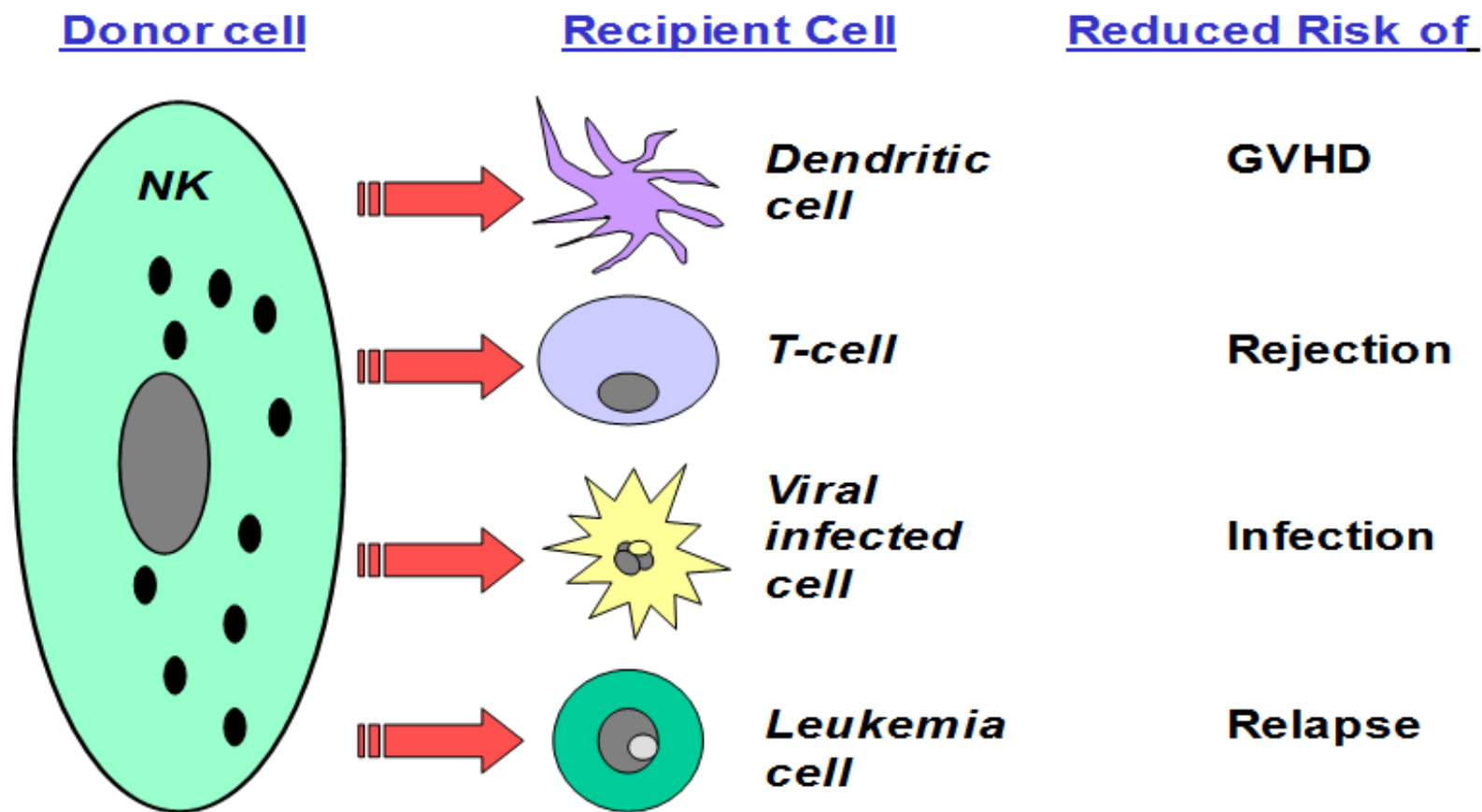
Resolution



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NK Cell Infusions





How Can Immune Effector Therapies be More Broadly Available?

- “Off-the-shelf” products
- Immediately available
- Lower cost of goods

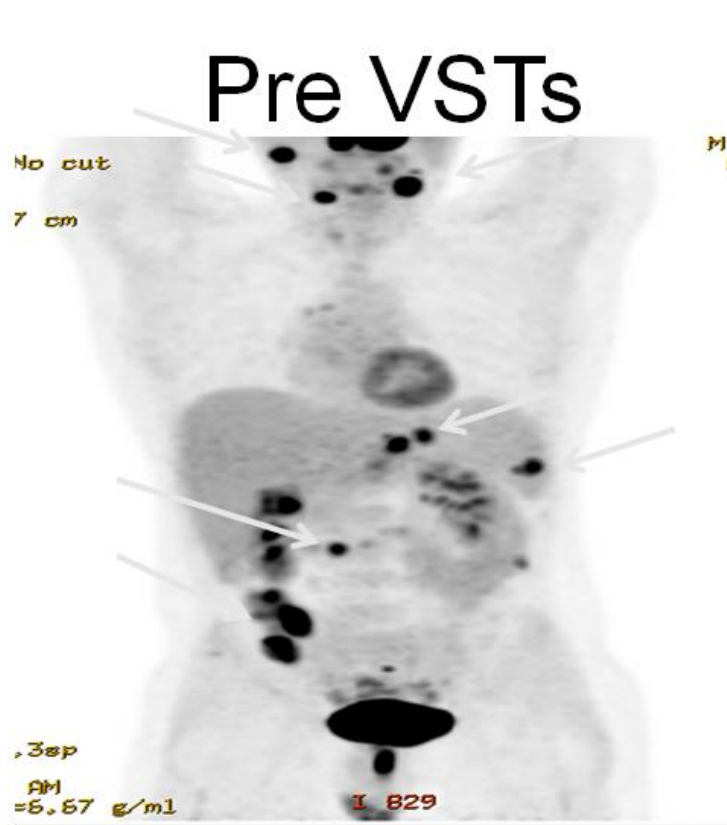


Requirements for an “Off-the-Shelf” Product

- Not alloreactive
- Can be cryopreserved
- Candidates
 - Gene edited normal cells
 - Closely matched VSTs
 - NK cells
 - NK-T cells
 - $\gamma\delta$ T cells



Clinical Responses: EBV





Future Directions

- Combination expanded \pm transduced cells, and
 - Checkpoint inhibitors
 - Other immunomodulatory agents
 - Oncolytic viruses
- Genetic strategies to enhance function and overcome tumor evasion mechanisms
- Targeting multiple antigens