

# **Disclosure Information**

## **Basic Principles of Tumor Immunology**

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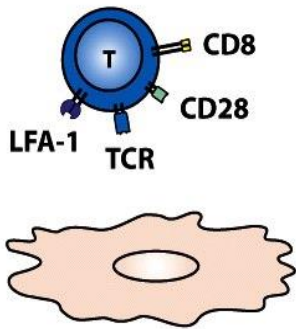
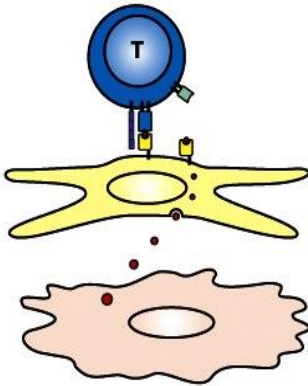
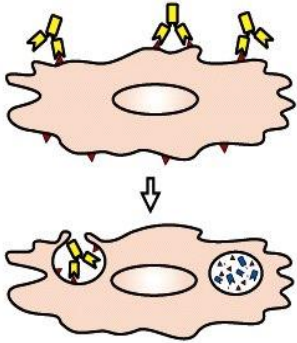
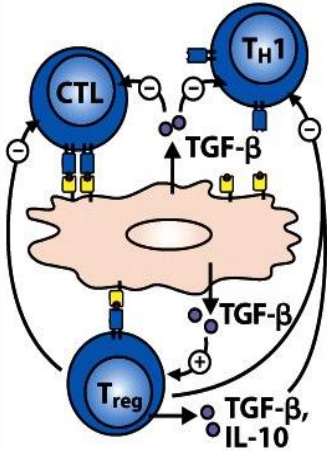
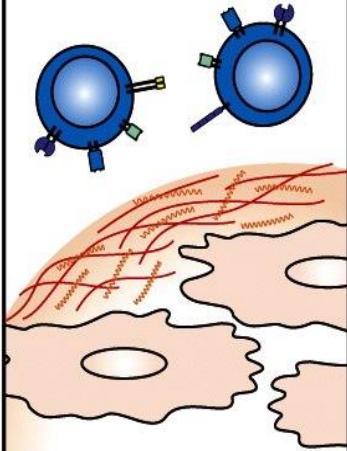
I have the following financial relationships to disclose:

- Consultant: VentiRx
- Speaker's Bureau: N/A
- Grant/Research support from: Seattle Genetics, EMD Serono, Celgene, Janssen
- Stockholder in: VentiRx, EpiThany
- Honoraria from: N/A
- Employee of: University of Washington (inventor named on patents)
- I will not be discussing non-FDA approved treatments

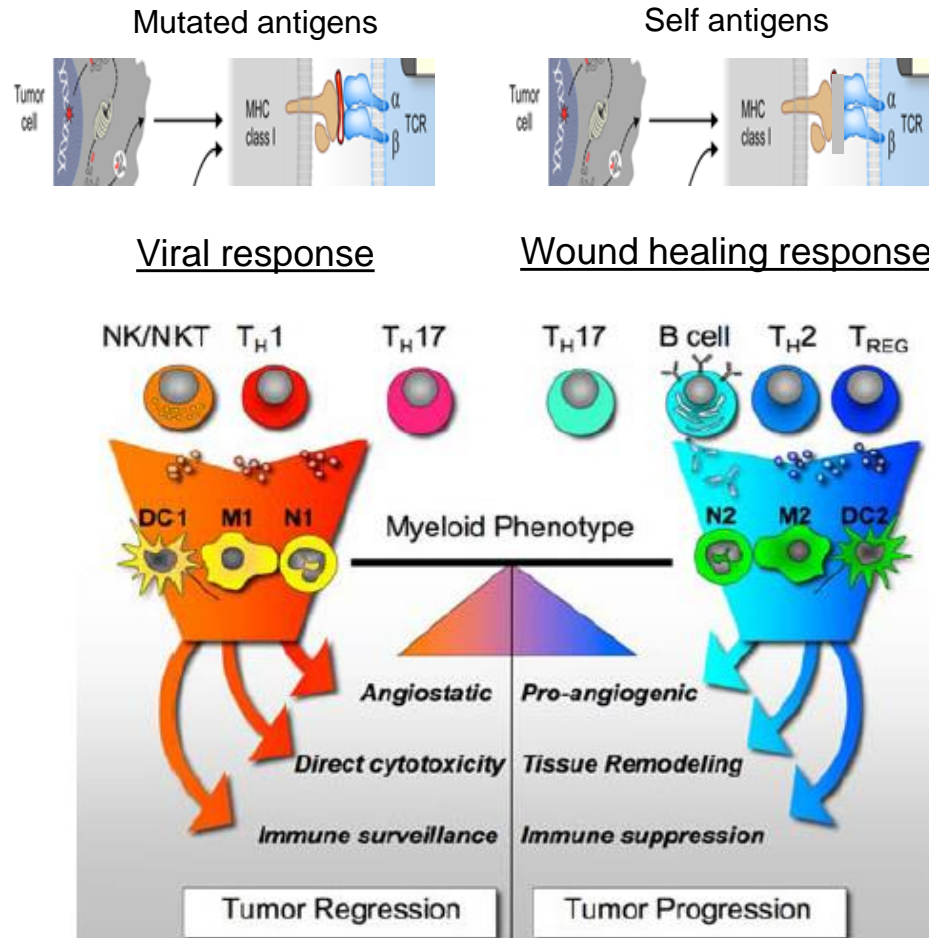
# **Basic Principles of Tumor Immunology**

- I. How tumors escape from the immune system
- II. What we can do about it

# Many ways cancer evades the immune system

Mechanisms by which tumors avoid immune recognition				
Low immunogenicity	Tumor treated as self antigen	Antigenic modulation	Tumor-induced immune suppression	Tumor-induced privileged site
<p>No peptide:MHC ligand No adhesion molecules No co-stimulatory molecules</p>	<p>Tumor antigens taken up and presented by APCs in absence of co-stimulation tolerize T cells</p>	<p>Antibody against tumor cell- surface antigens can induce endocytosis and degradation of the antigen. Immune selection of antigen-loss variants</p>	<p>Factors (e.g., TGF-<math>\beta</math>) secreted by tumor cells inhibit T cells directly. Induction of regulatory T cells by tumors</p>	<p>Factors secreted by tumor cells create a physical barrier to the immune system</p>
				

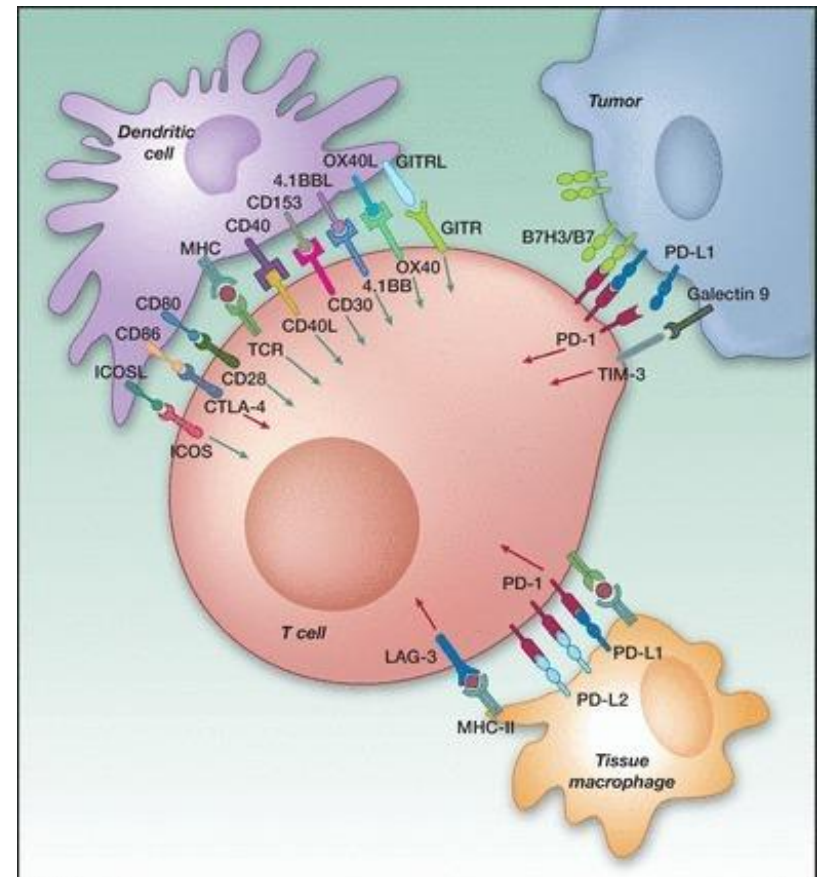
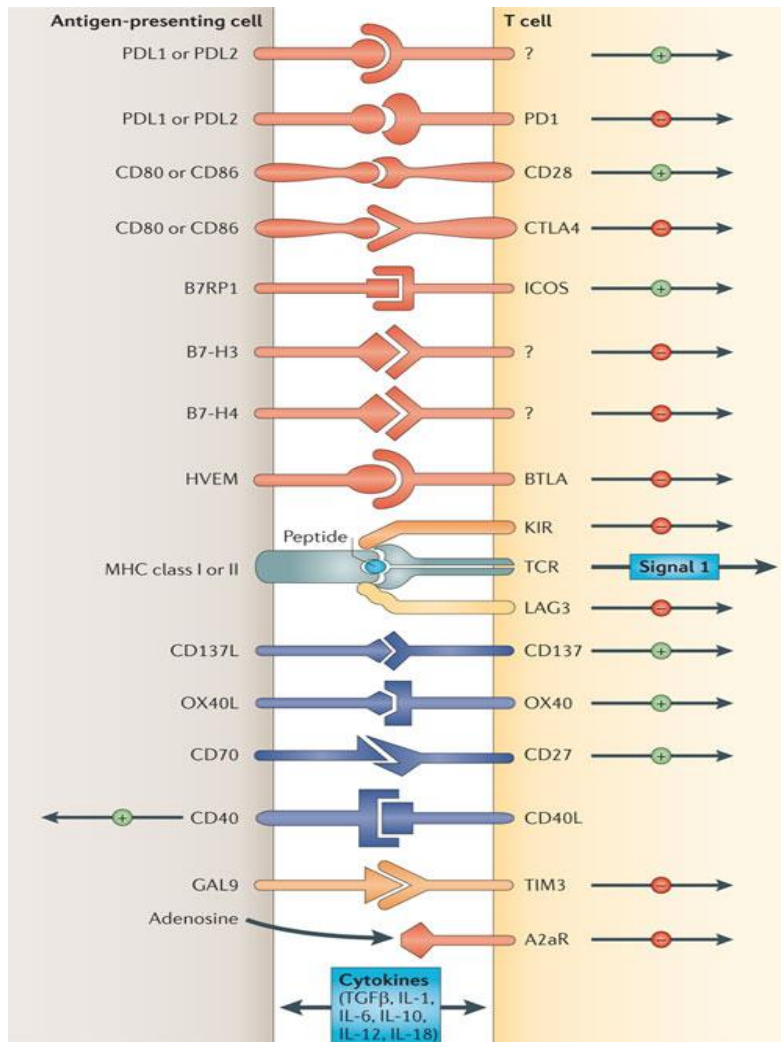
# Interplay of innate and adaptive immunity



**Type 1**

**Type 2**

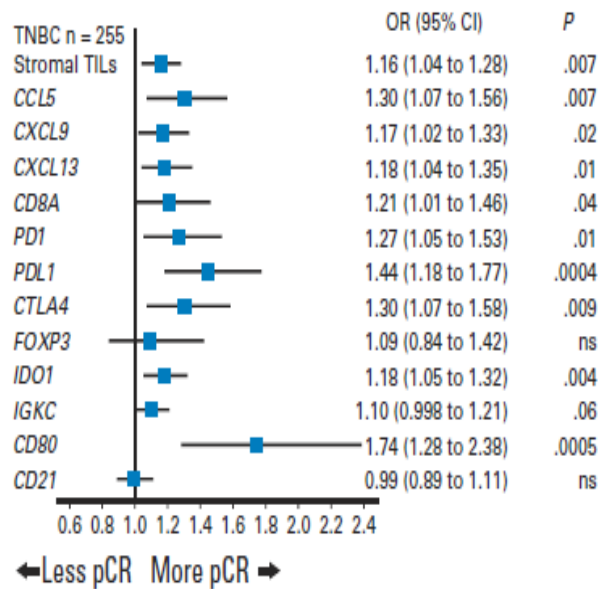
# T-cell function is orchestrated by stimulatory and inhibitory signals



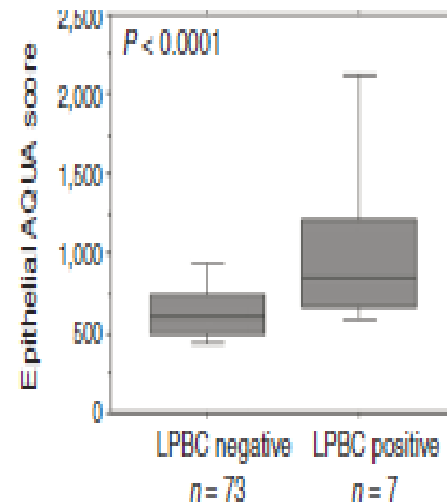
Pardoll, Nat Rev Ca, 2012; Ott et al, Clin Ca Res, 2013

# High TIL is associated with increased PD-1 expression

## TNBC

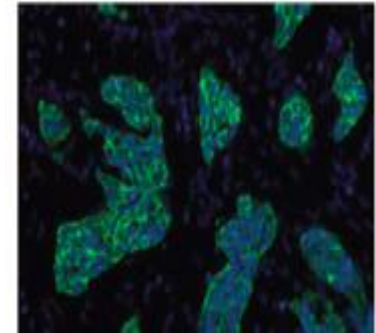


Denkert C et al, JCO, 2015

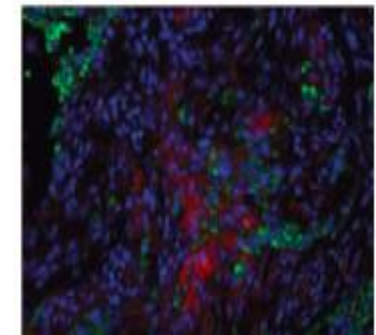


Wimberly H et al, JCO, 2015

High PD-1

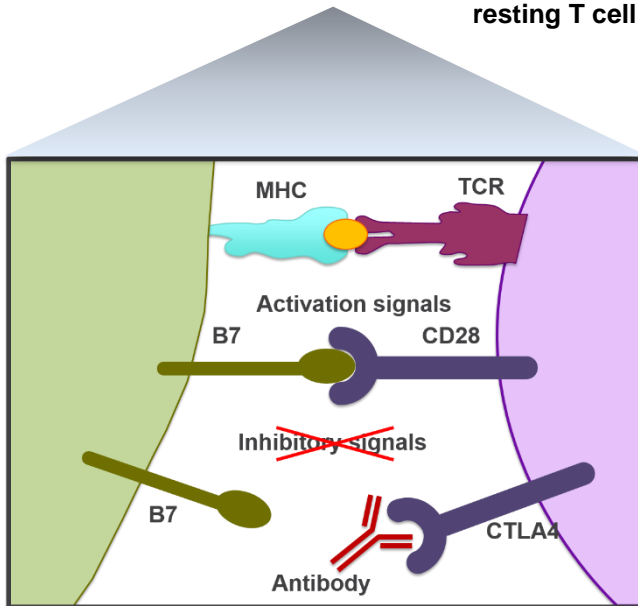
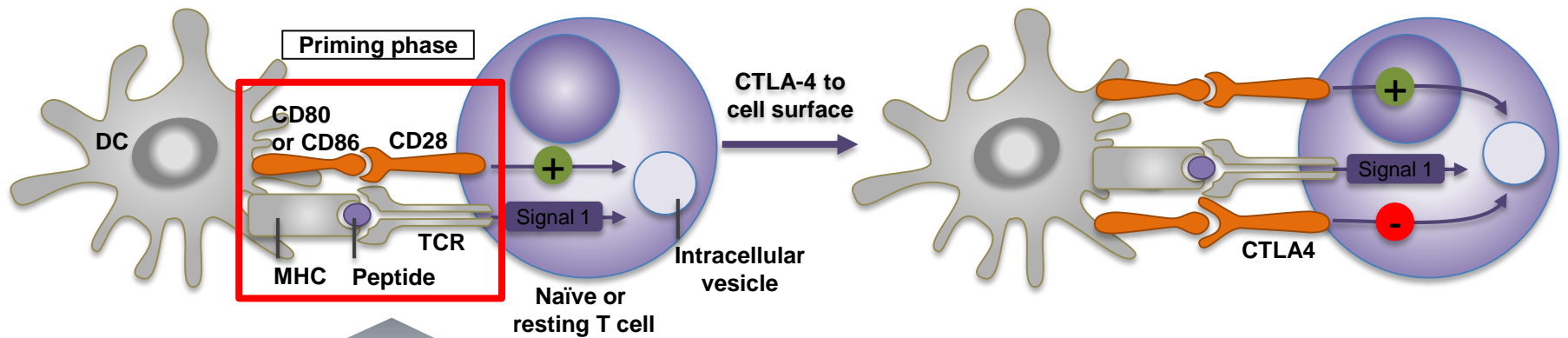


Low PD-1



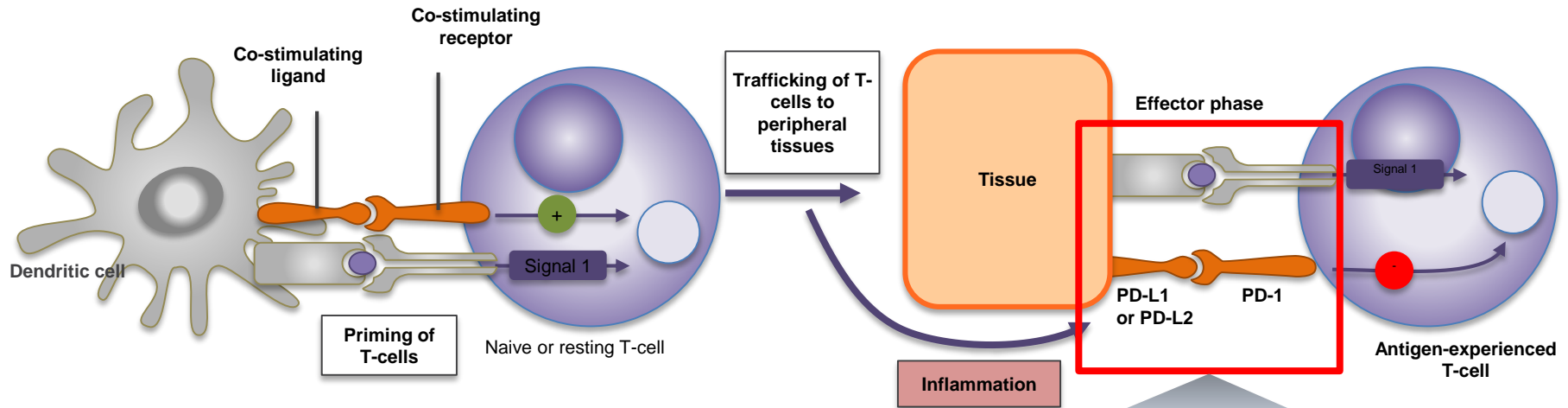


# CTLA-4 pathway regulates T-cell activation

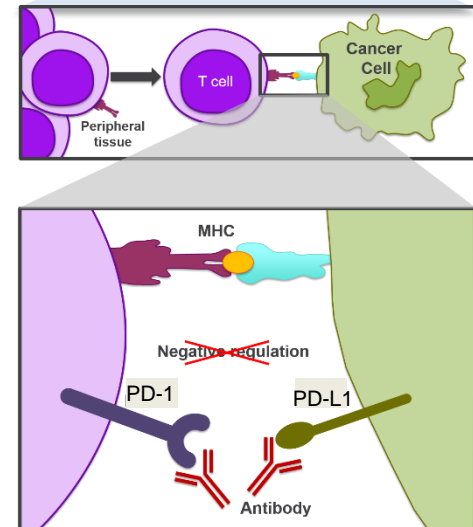


- Impacts T-cell priming
- Occurs during initial interaction of T-cells with APC
- Blocks activation in the lymph nodes
- Regulates amplitude of early activation of naïve and memory T-cells
- Antibodies targeting CTLA-4

# PD-1/PD-L1 limits the activity of activated T-cells

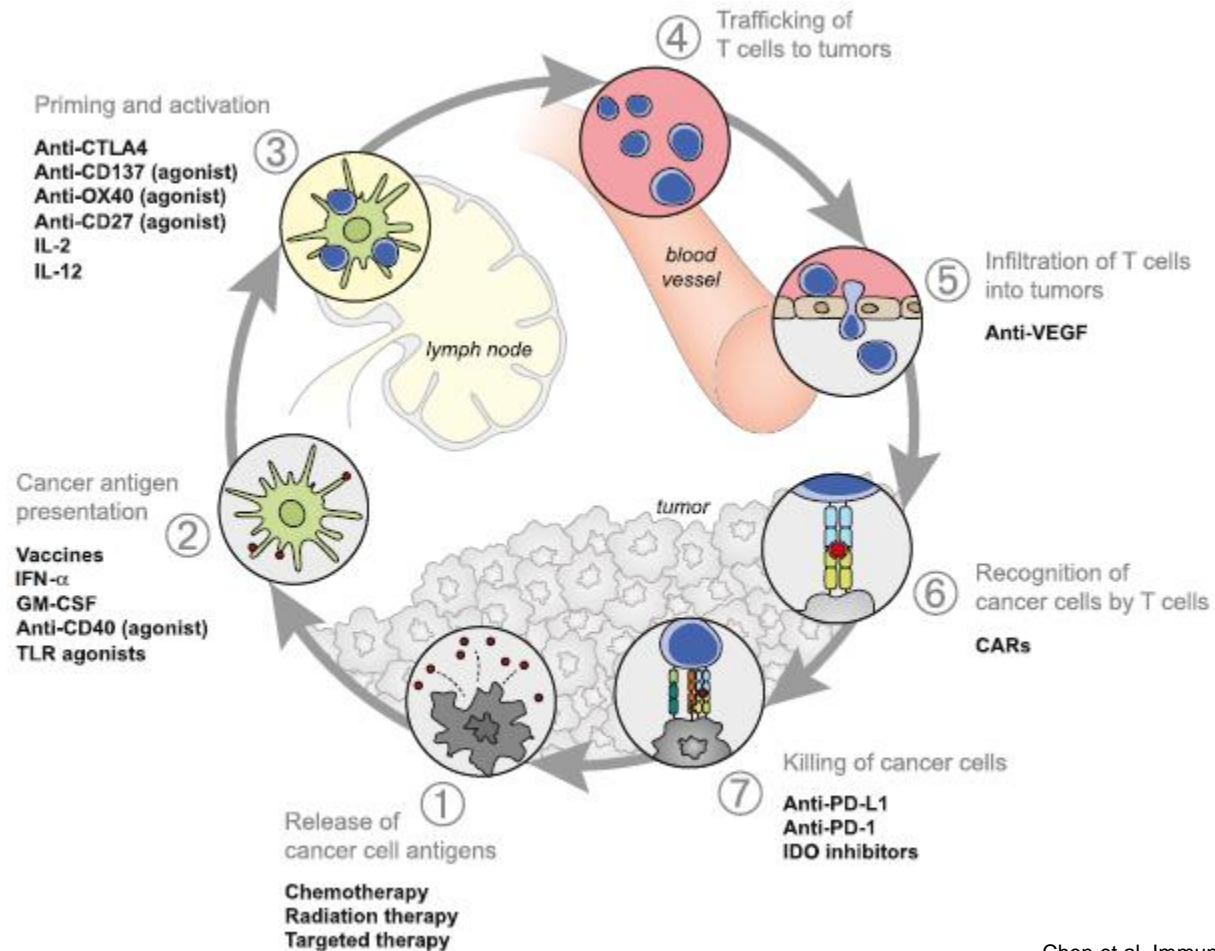


- Impacts activation during inflammation
- Prevents T-cell expansion
- Blocks activation in the peripheral tissue
- Mechanism that limits autoimmunity
- More broadly expressed than CTLA-4





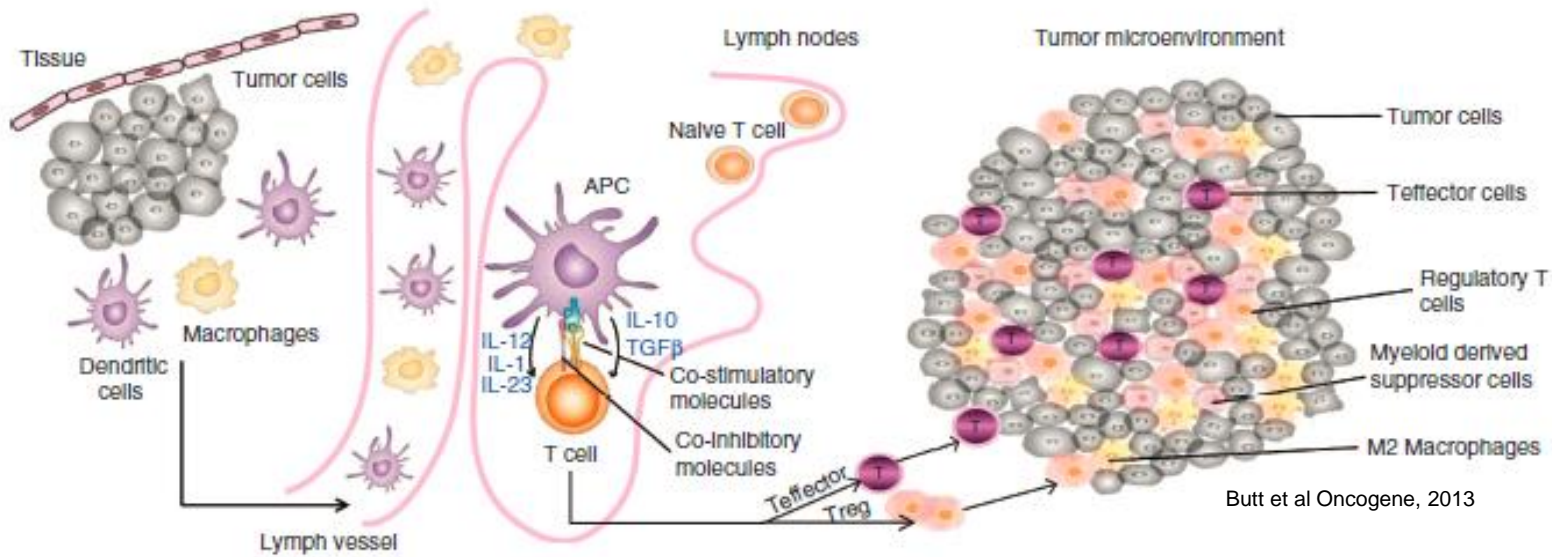
# Immuno-oncology drugs focus on escape mechanisms



# **Basic Principles of Tumor Immunology**

- I. How tumors escape from the immune system
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# Approaches to immunotherapy



Increase effector T-cells

Enhance existing immunity



Modulate the tumor microenvironment

# Vaccines and adjuvants

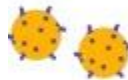
## Delivery systems



Peptides



Proteins



Viruses



DNA



Prime boost



Dendritic cells



Tumor lysates

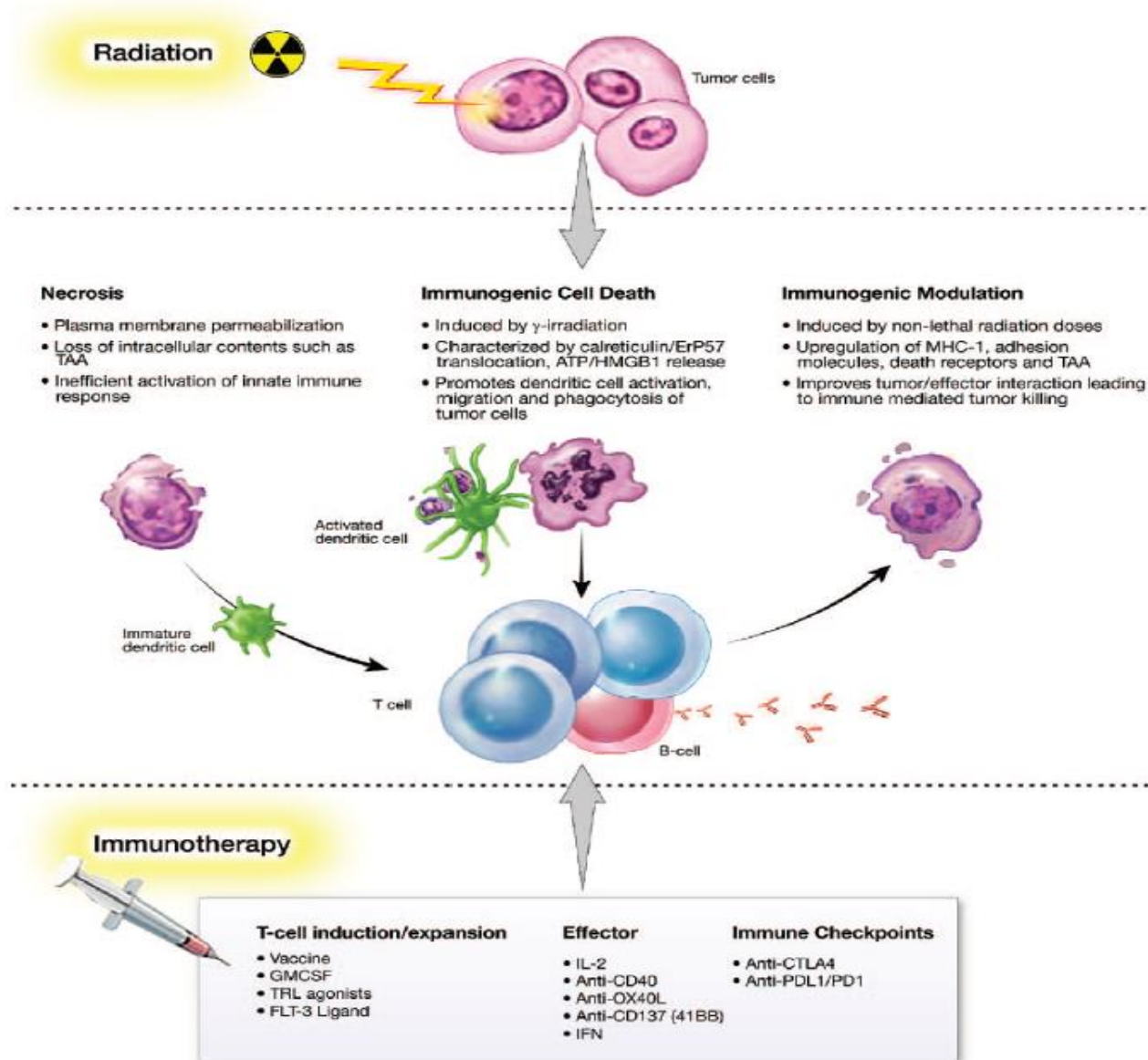


Tumor cells

## Adjuvant in Clinical Trials

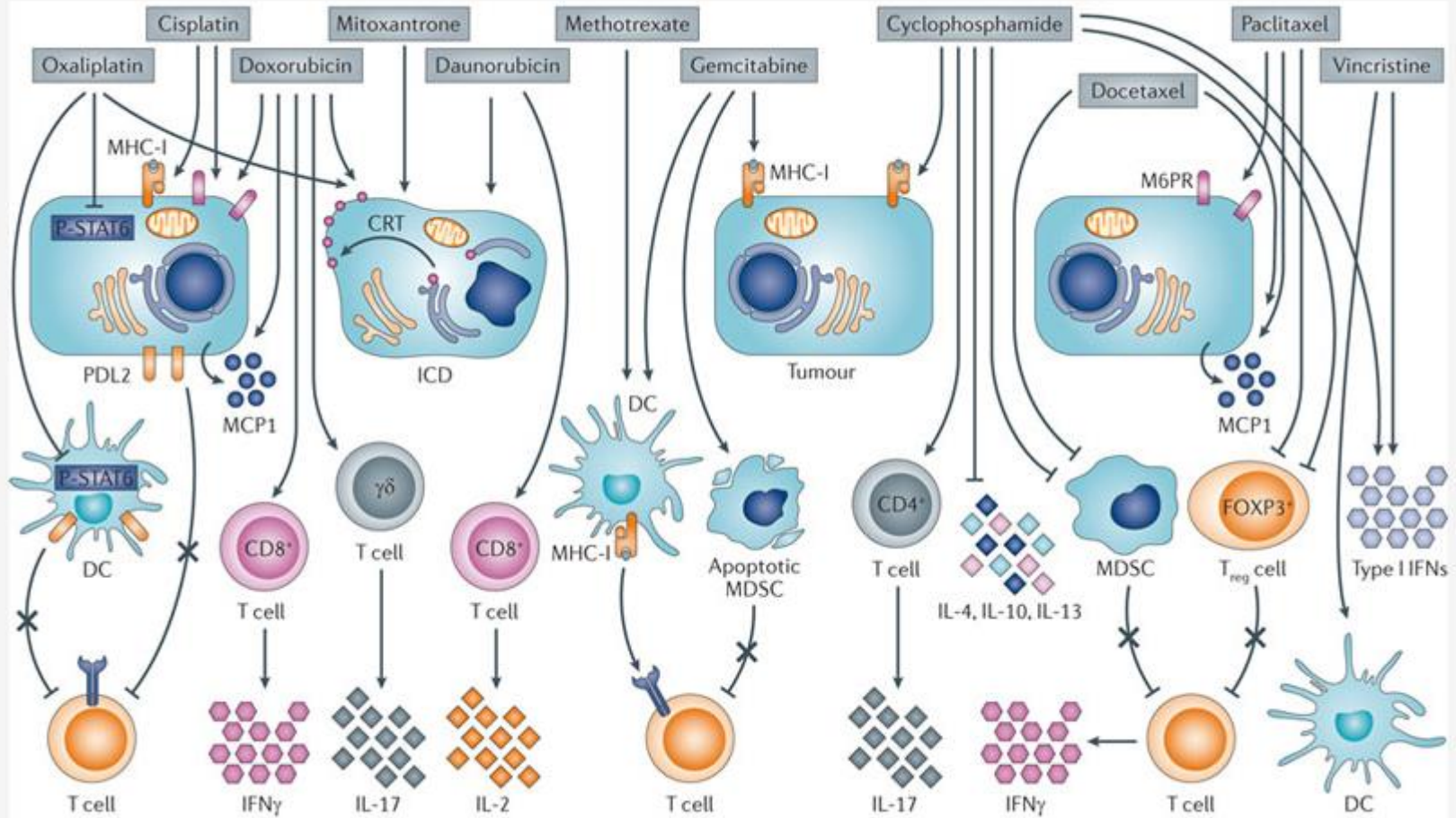
Adjuvant name	Class	Mechanism or receptor	Type of immune response	Clinical phase or licensed product name
dsRNA analogues (for example, poly(I:C))	IM	TLR3	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1, CD8 <sup>+</sup> T cells	Phase 1
Lipid A analogues (for example, MPL, RC529, GLA, E6020)	IM	TLR4	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1	Cervarix, Supravax, Pollinex Quattro, Melacine
Flagellin	IM	TLR5	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1, T <sub>H</sub> 2	Phase 1
Imidazoquinolines (for example, Imiquimod, R848)	IM	TLR7 and TLR8	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1	Aldara
CpG ODN	IM	TLR9	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1, CD8 <sup>+</sup> T cells	Phase 3
Saponins (for example, QS21)	IM	Unknown	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1, T <sub>H</sub> 2, CD8 <sup>+</sup> T cells	Phase 3
C-type lectin ligands (for example, TDB)	IM	Mincle, Nalp3	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1, T <sub>H</sub> 17	Phase 1
CD1d ligands (for example, $\alpha$ -galactosylceramide)	IM	CD1d	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1, T <sub>H</sub> 2, CD8 <sup>+</sup> NKT cells	Phase 1
Aluminum salts (for example, aluminum oxyhydroxide, aluminum phosphate)	PF	Nalp3, ITAM, Ag delivery	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 2	Numerous licensed products
Emulsions (for example, MF59, AS03, AF03, SE)	PF	Immune cell recruitment, ASC, Ag uptake	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1, T <sub>H</sub> 2	Fluad, Pandemrix
Virosomes	PF	Ag delivery	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1, T <sub>H</sub> 2	Epaxal, Inflflexal V
AS01 (MPL, QS21, liposomes)	C	TLR4	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1, CD8 <sup>+</sup> T cells	Phase 3
AS02 (MPL, QS21, emulsion)	C	TLR4	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1	Phase 3
AS04 (MPL, aluminum salt)	C	TLR4	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1	Cervarix
AS15 (MPL, QS21, CpG, liposomes)	C	TLR4 and TLR9	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1, CD8 <sup>+</sup> T cells	Phase 3
GLA-SE (GLA, emulsion)	C	TLR4	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1	Phase 1
IC31 (CpG, cationic peptide)	C	TLR9	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1, T <sub>H</sub> 2, CD8 <sup>+</sup> T cells	Phase 1
CAF01 (TDB, cationic liposomes)	C	Mincle, Ag delivery	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1, CD8 <sup>+</sup> T cells	Phase 1
ISCOMs (saponin, phospholipid)	C	Unknown	Ab, T <sub>H</sub> 1, T <sub>H</sub> 2, CD8 <sup>+</sup> T cells	Phase 2

# Radiation therapy and systemic immunity



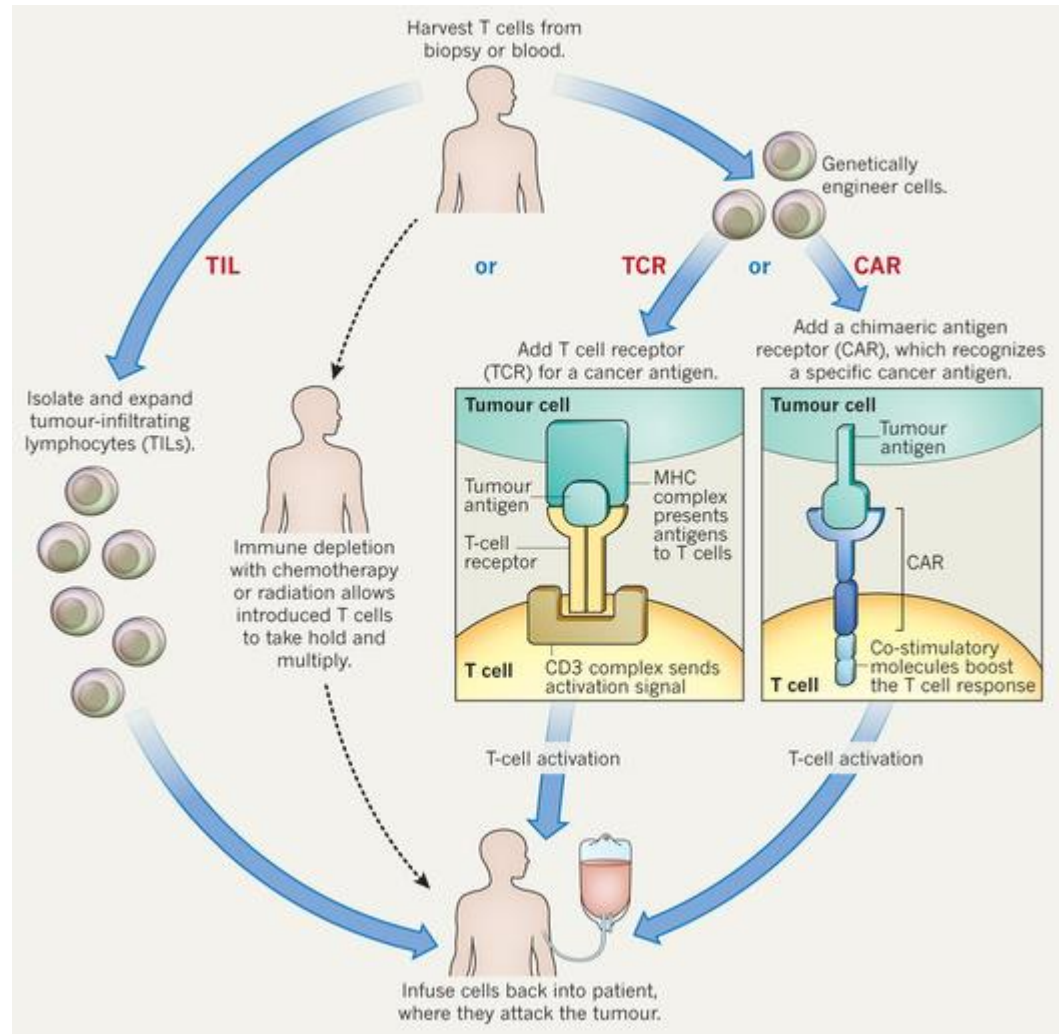


# Immunologic effects of chemotherapy

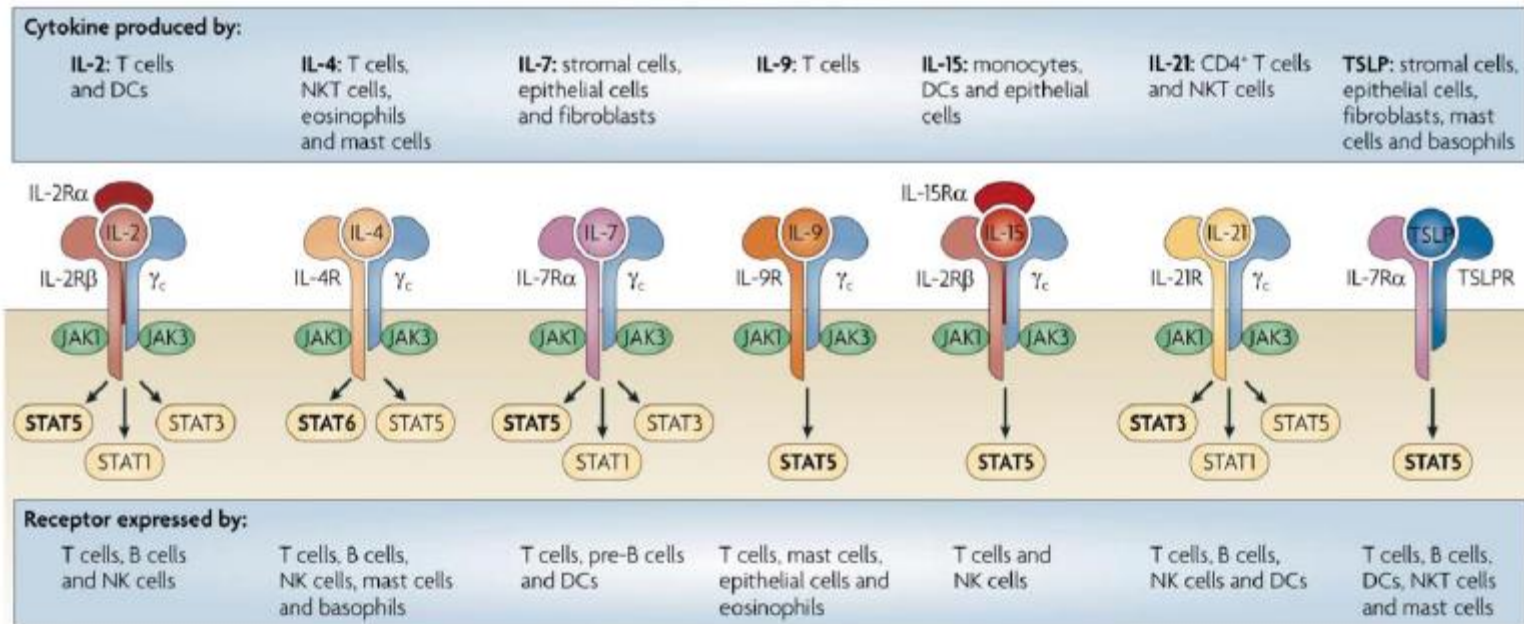




# Adoptive T cell approaches



# Cytokines that act on T-cells



# Future is combination immunotherapy

