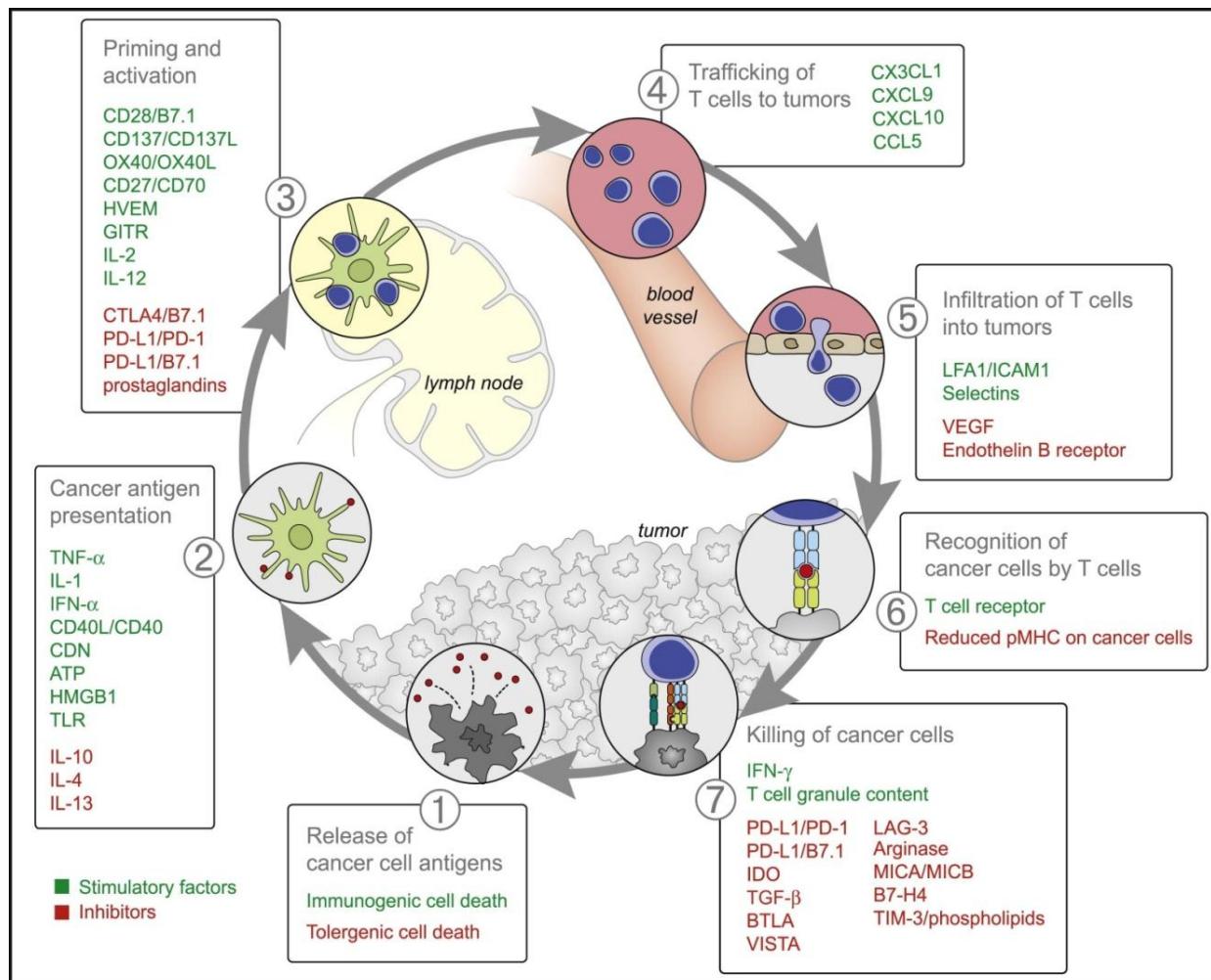


Immunotherapy for Lung Cancer

Scott Antonia
Moffitt Cancer Center

Anti-Tumor Immune Response



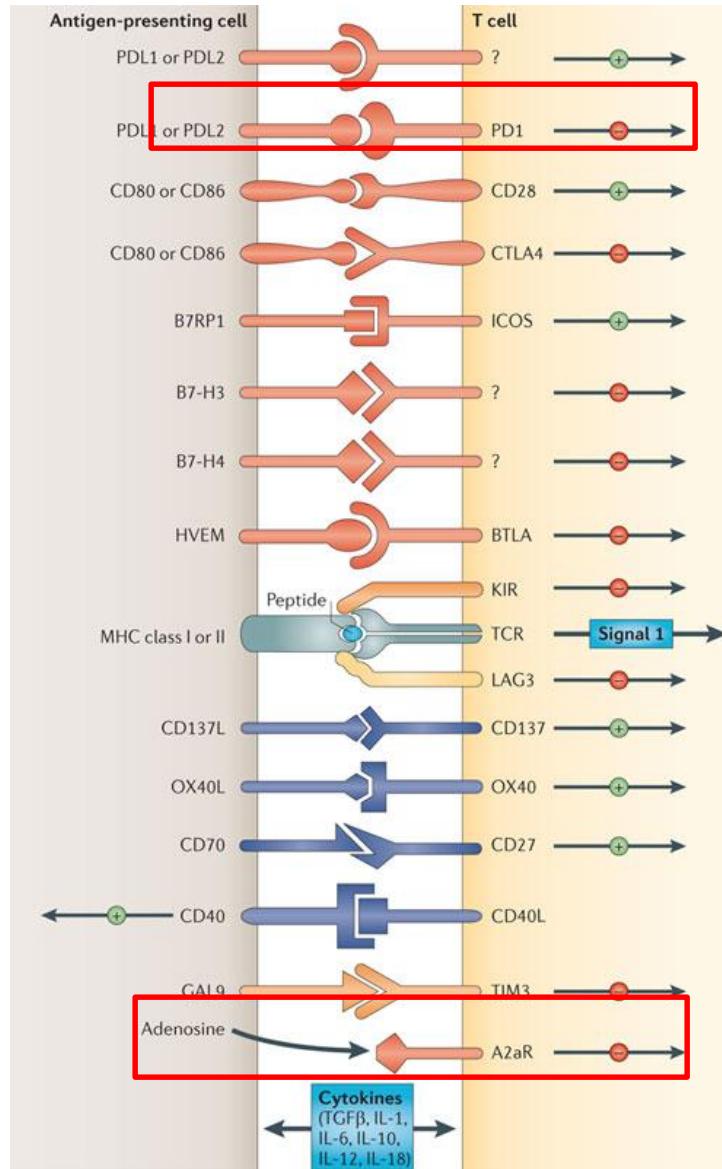
Possible Reasons for Failure of Immune Mediated Rejection of Tumors

1. T cells are inhibited in the tumor microenvironment.
2. Insufficient number of T cells extravasate into the tumor.
3. Insufficient number of T cells are generated within the lymphoid compartment.

1. T cells are inhibited in the tumor microenvironment

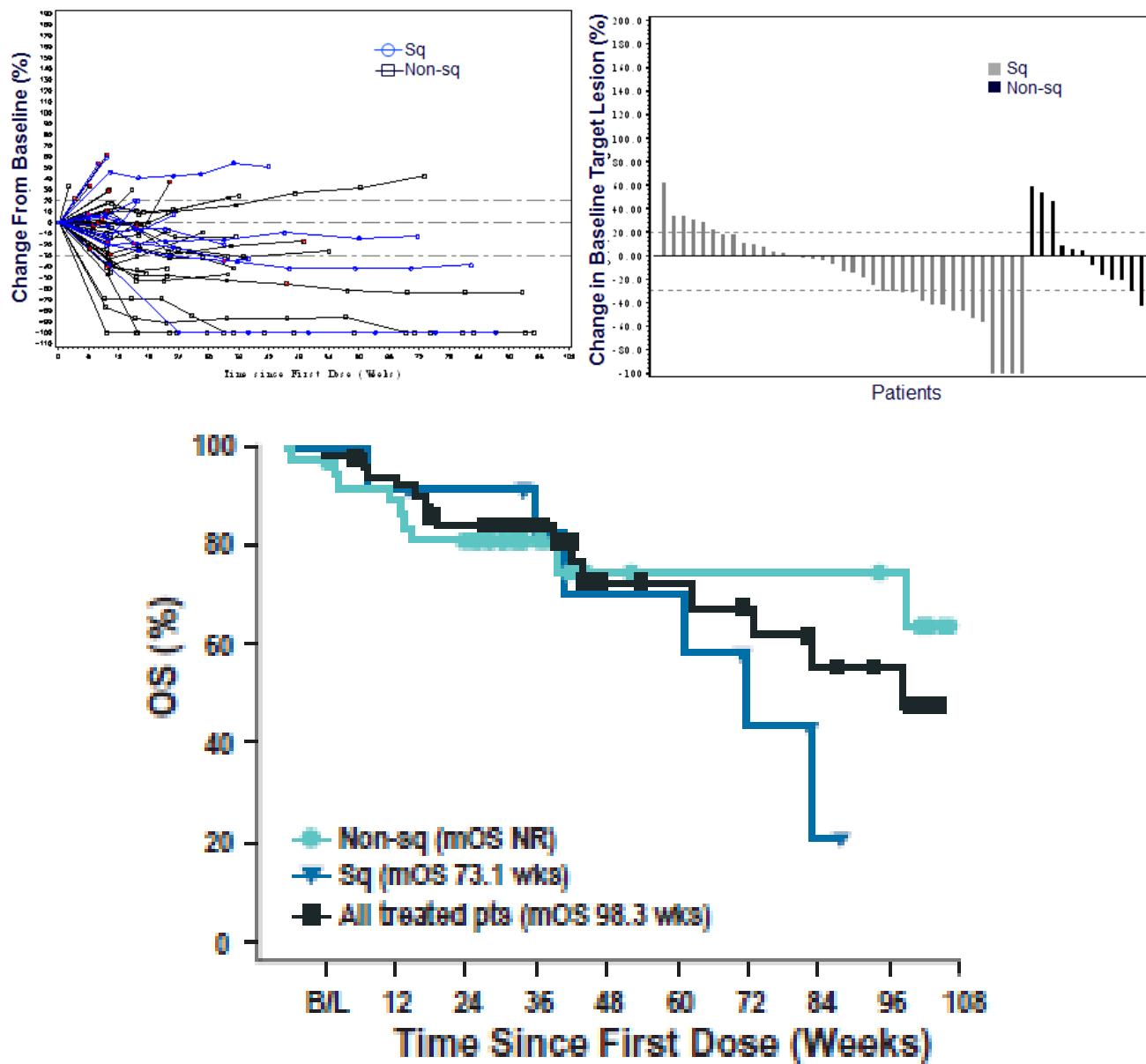
- **Surface membrane proteins- checkpoints**
 - PD1, CTLA4, LAG3, TIM3, BTLA, Adenosine A2AR
- **Soluble factors and metabolic alterations**
 - IL10, TGF β , Adenosine, IDO, Arginase
- **Inhibitory cells**
 - Cancer Associated Fibroblasts, Regulatory T cells, Myeloid Derived Suppressor Cells, Tumor Associated Macrophages

Immune Checkpoints



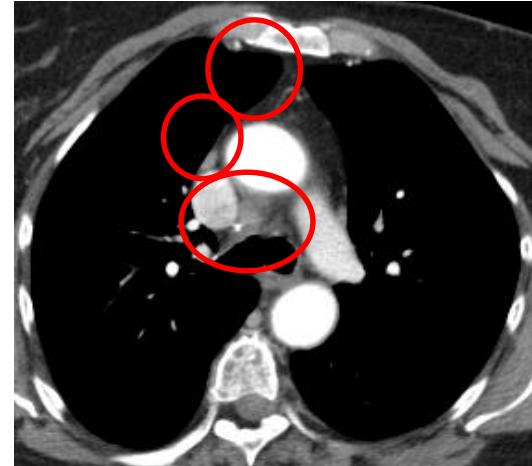
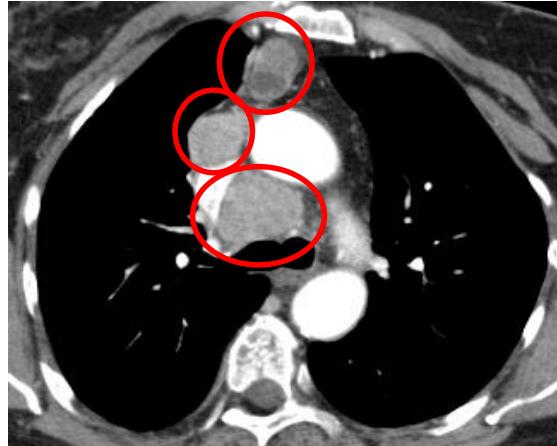
Nature Reviews | Cancer

First Line Therapy with Nivolumab for NSCLC



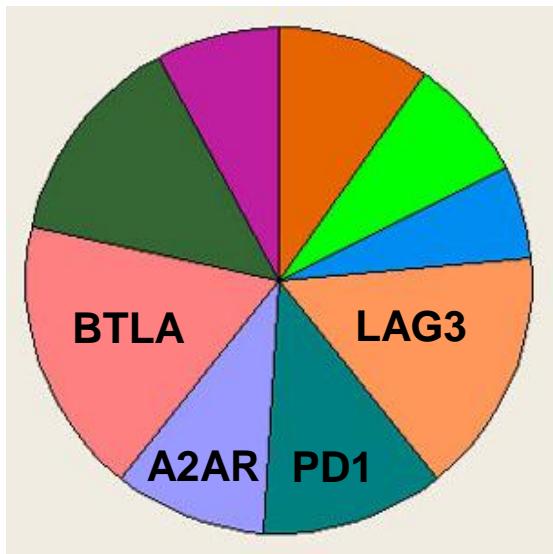
PDL1 Can be a Driver Immunosuppressor

Single Agent Anti-PD1/PDL1 can Produce Durable Responses

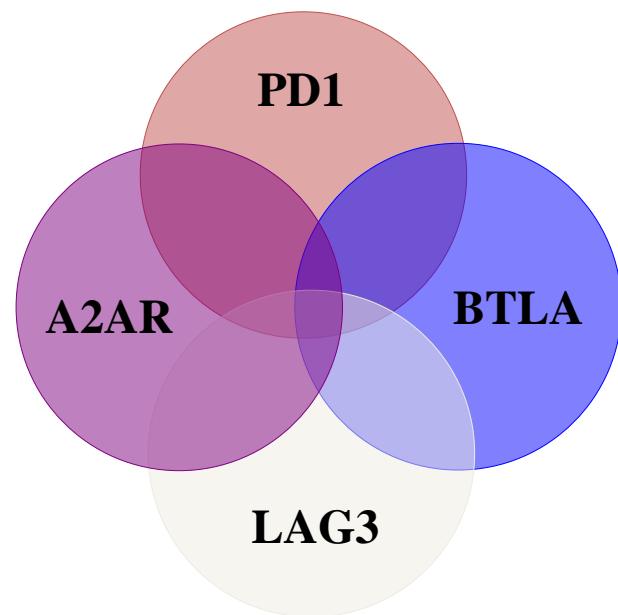


Possibilities for the Non-Responders (80% “Primary Resistant”)

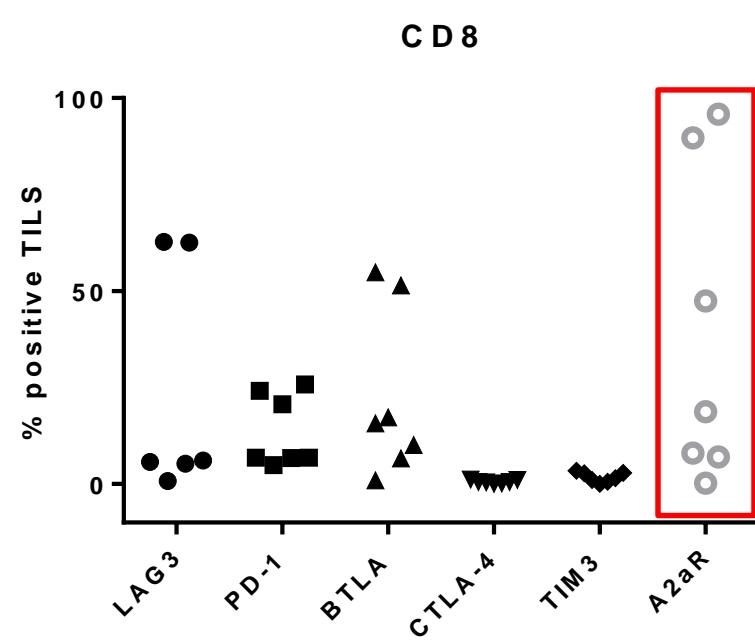
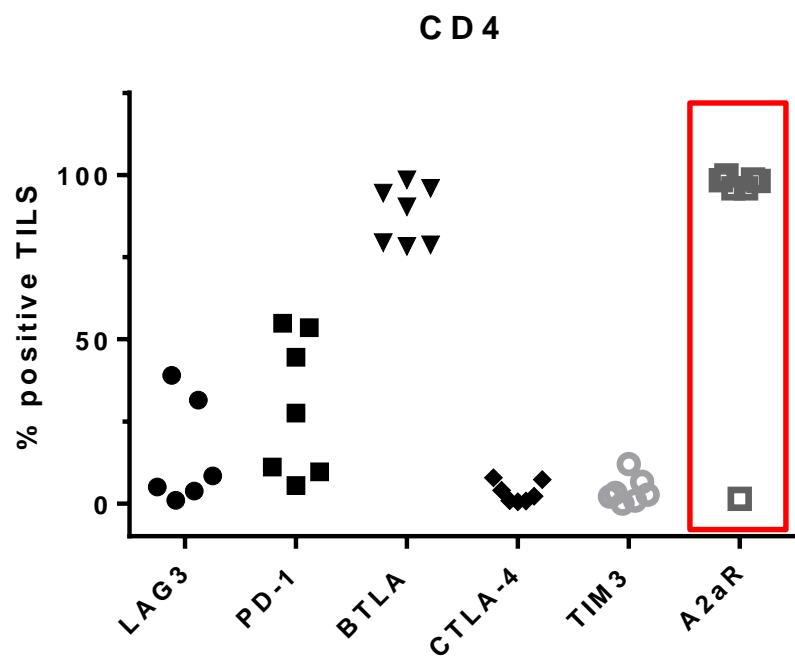
1. Multiple Drivers



2. Overlapping

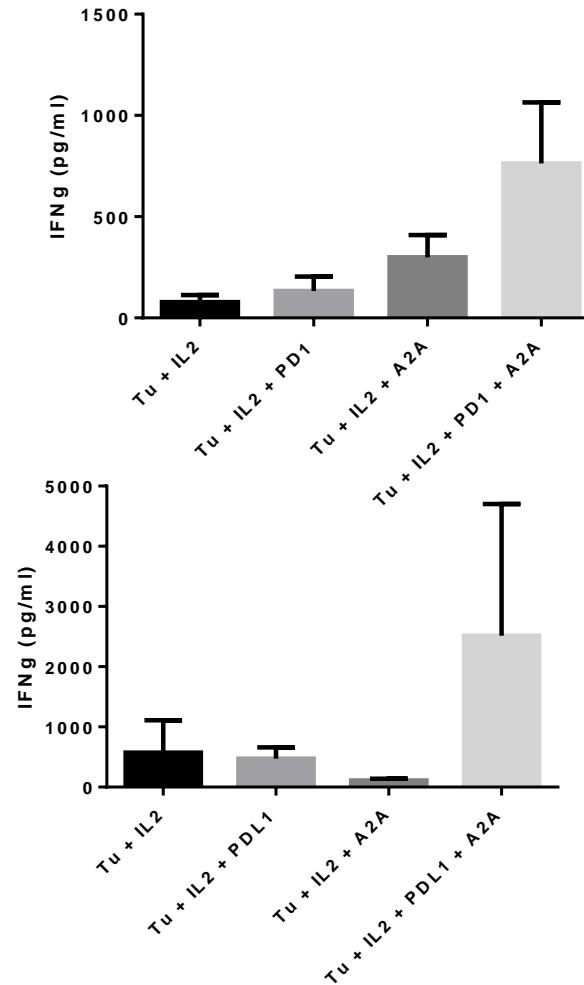
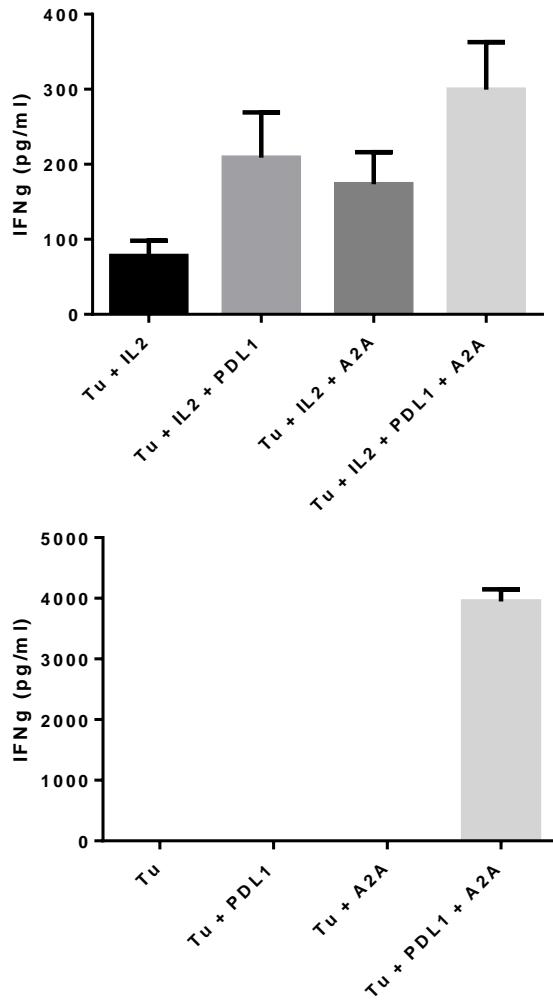


Checkpoint Protein Expression on TILs in NSCLC Tumors



TIL Responses Enhanced with an A2AR Antagonist

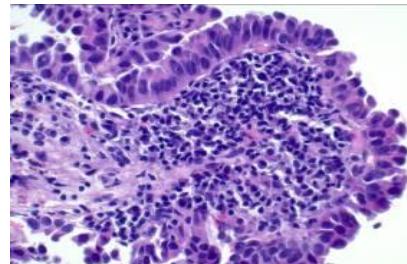
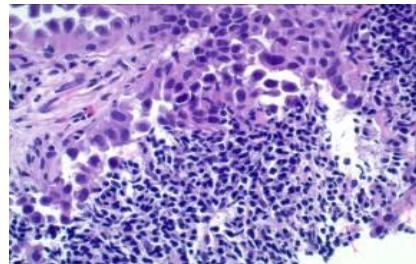
NSCLC tumors disaggregated and cultured for 3 days



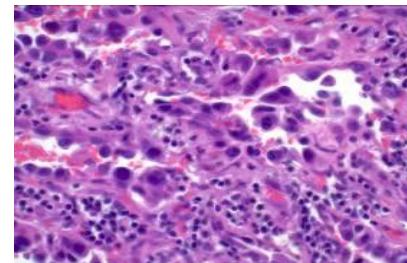
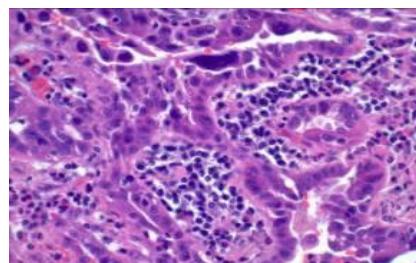
Adenosine A2AR Antagonist Clinical Trial

- Anti-PDL1 + A2AR antagonist phase 1.
- Anti-PDL1 vs Anti-PDL1 + A2AR antagonist randomized phase 2.

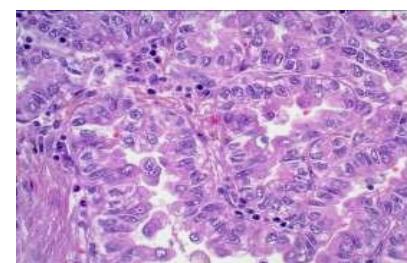
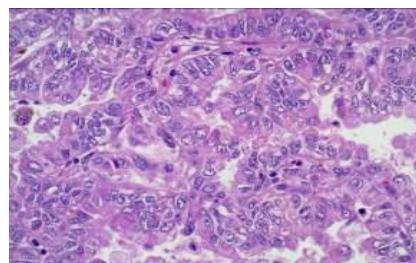
2. Insufficient number of T cells extravasate into the tumor.



High TIL

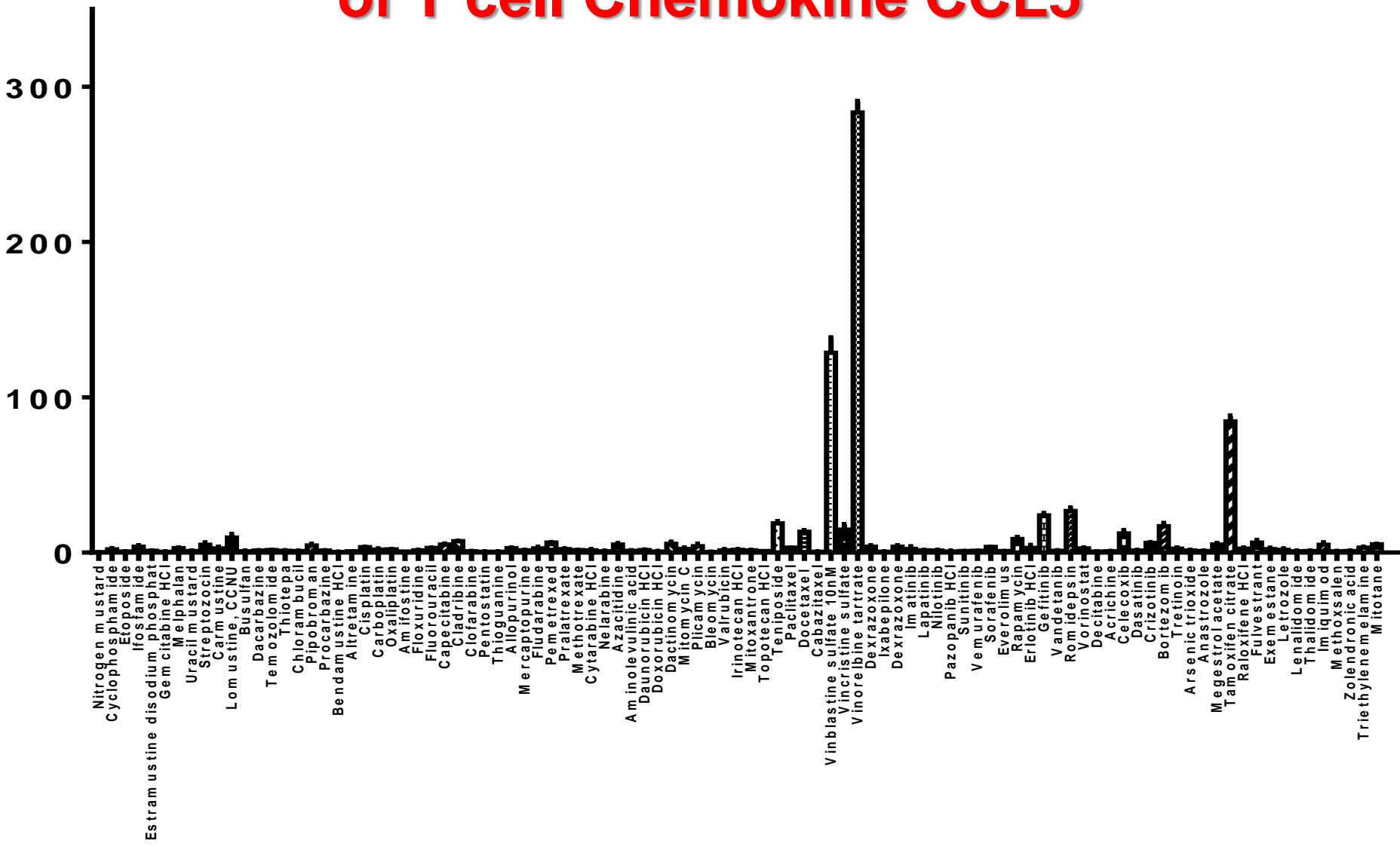


Moderate TIL

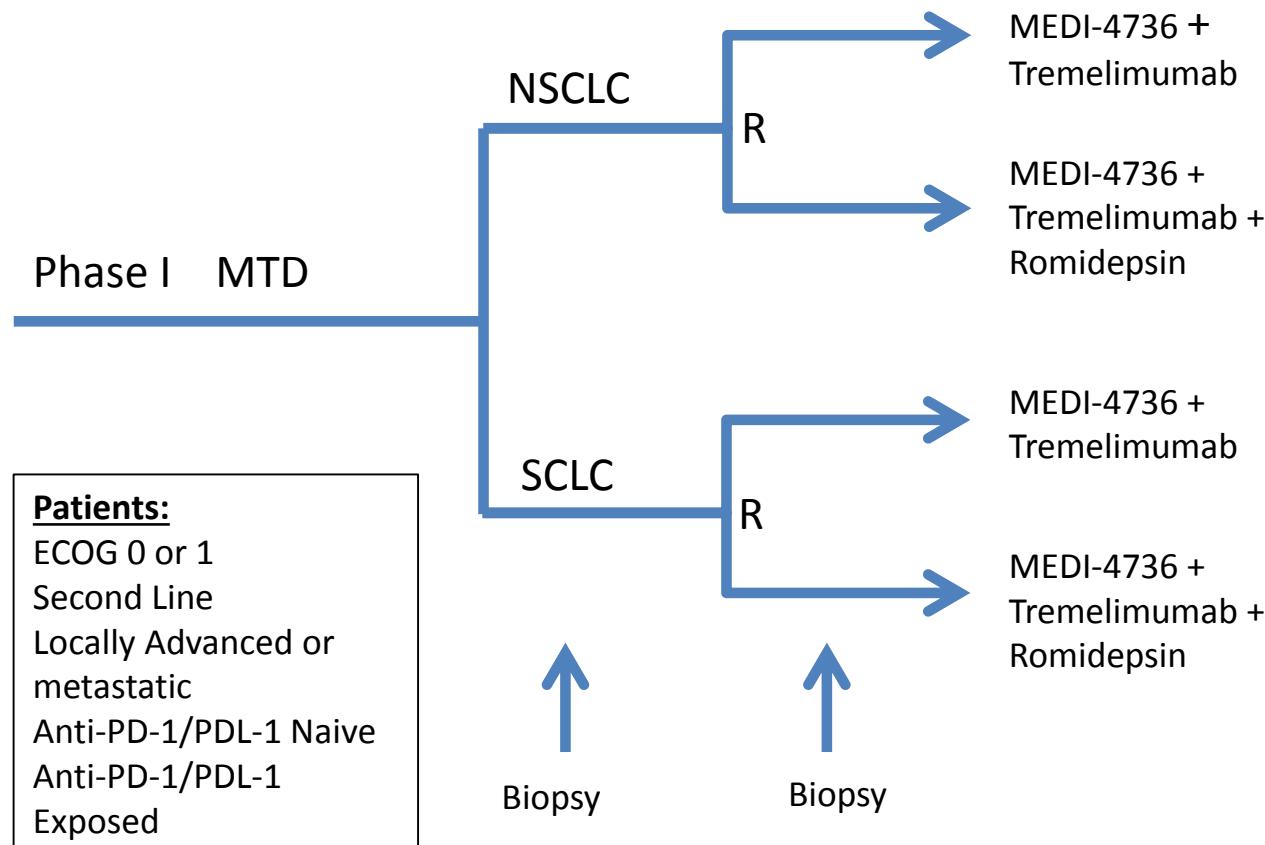


Low TIL

Several Oncology Drugs Induce Expression of T cell Chemokine CCL5



HDACi Clinical Trial



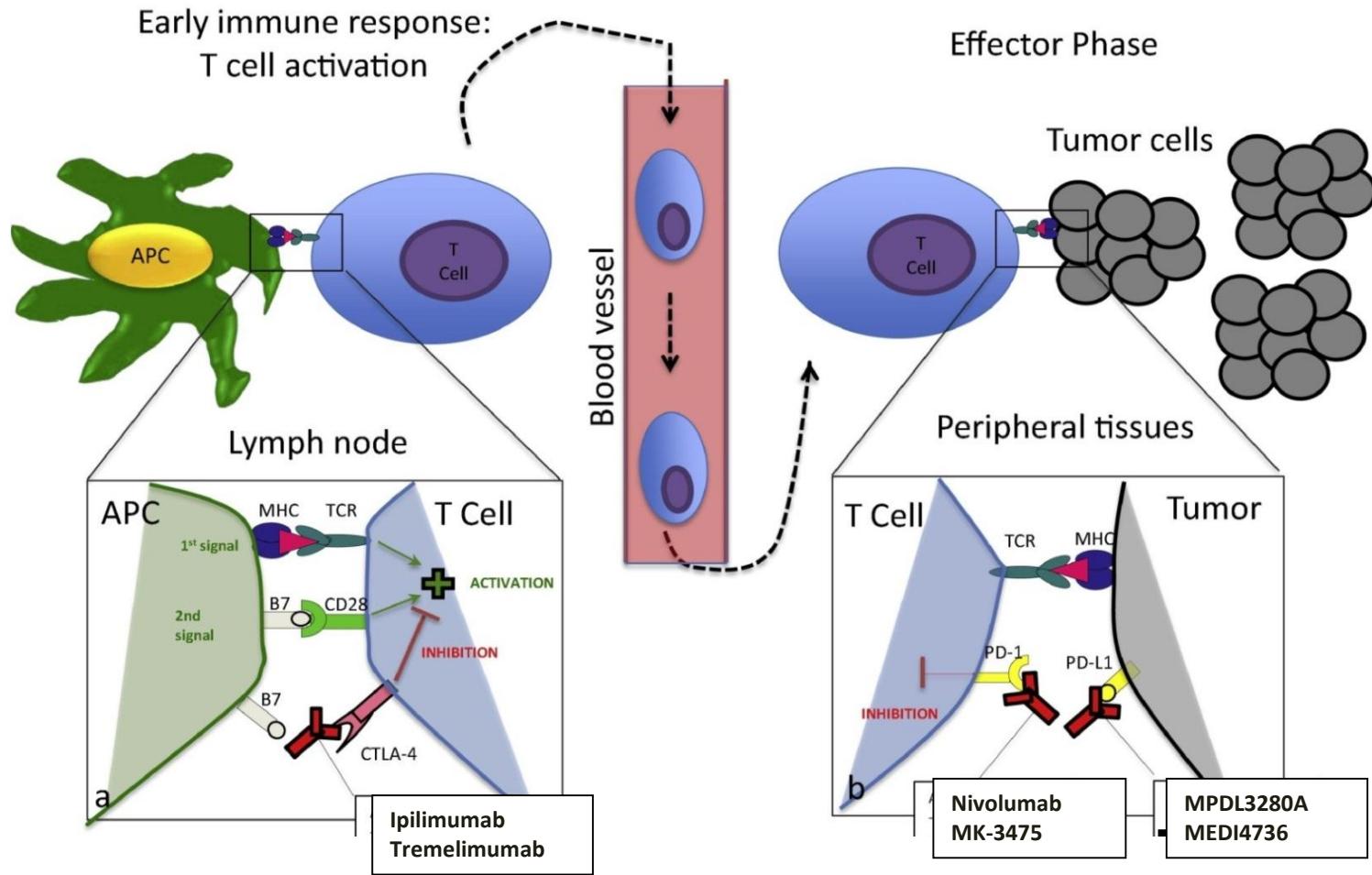
Dosing:

Fixed MEDI/TREME
with escalating
Romidepsin

3. Insufficient number of T cells generated within the lymphoid compartment.

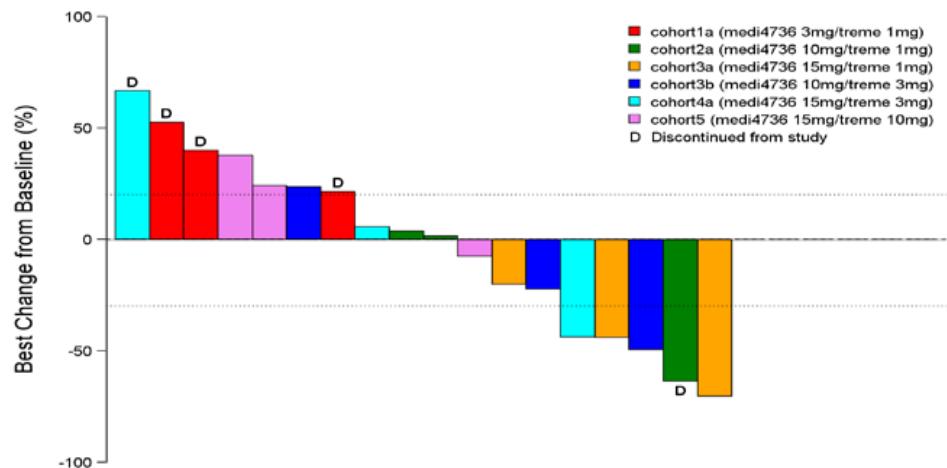
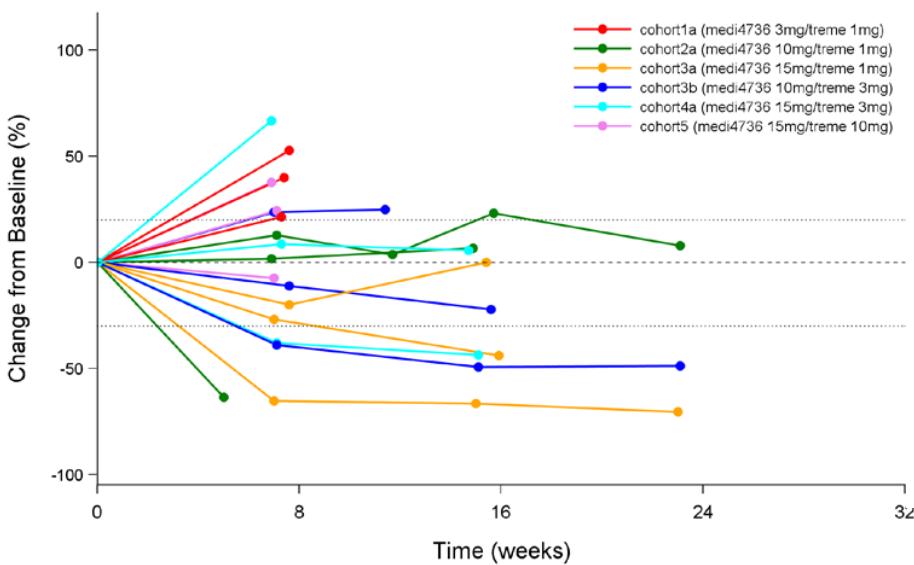
1. Anti-CTLA.4.
2. Vaccines.
3. ACT with TILs.

Anti-PD1/PDL1 plus Anti-CTLA.4 to Influence the Lymphoid Compartment



Anti-CTLA.4 Plus Anti-PDL1

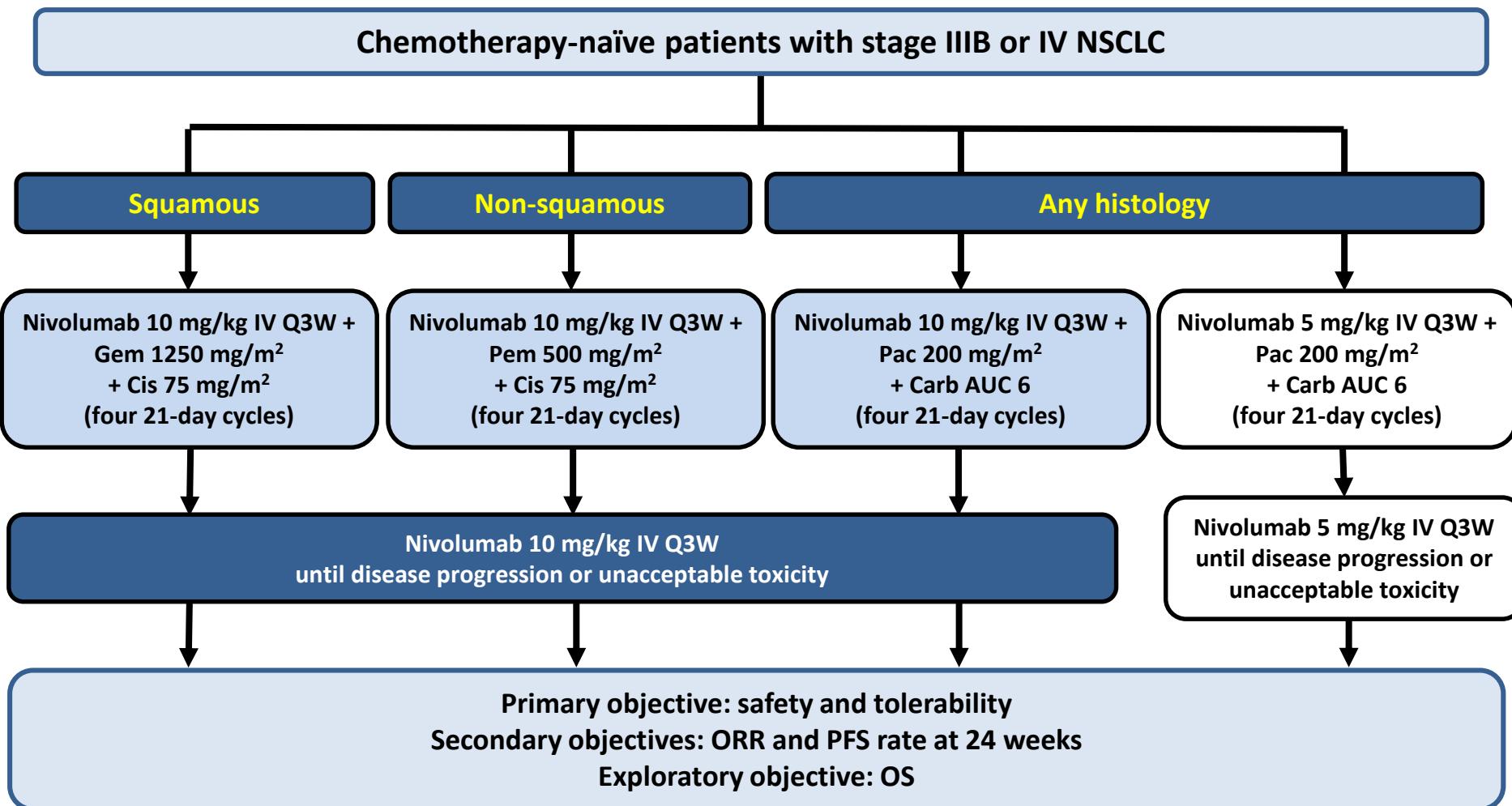
MEDI4736 plus Tremelimumab



Other Combinations and Clinical Settings

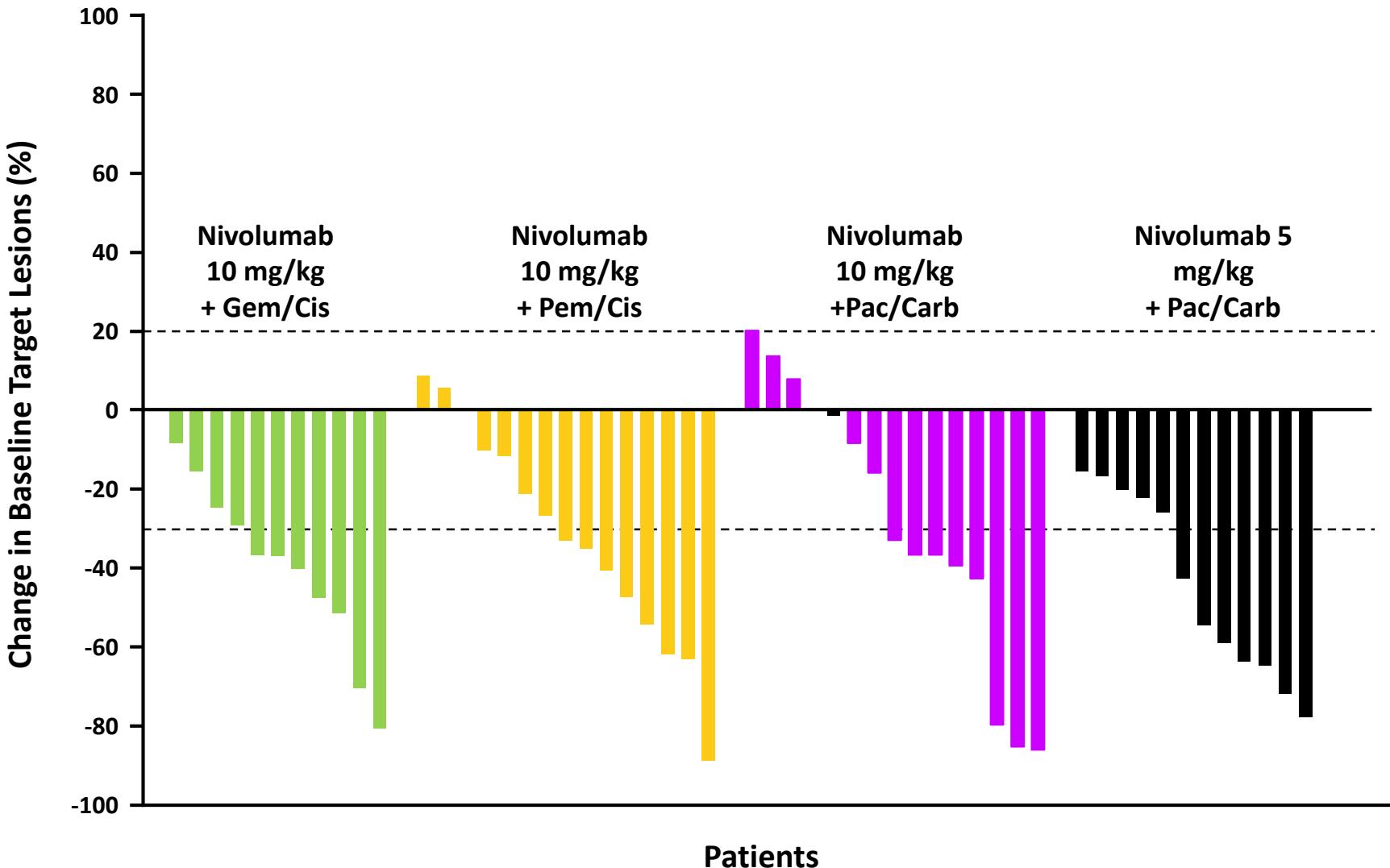
- Chemotherapy.
- TKIs.
- Bevacizumab.
- Other immunotherapeutics.
- First, second, third line.
- Adjuvant for resected.
- Consolidation after chemo/XRT for locally advanced.

CA209-012 Study Design: Nivolumab in Combination With Chemotherapy



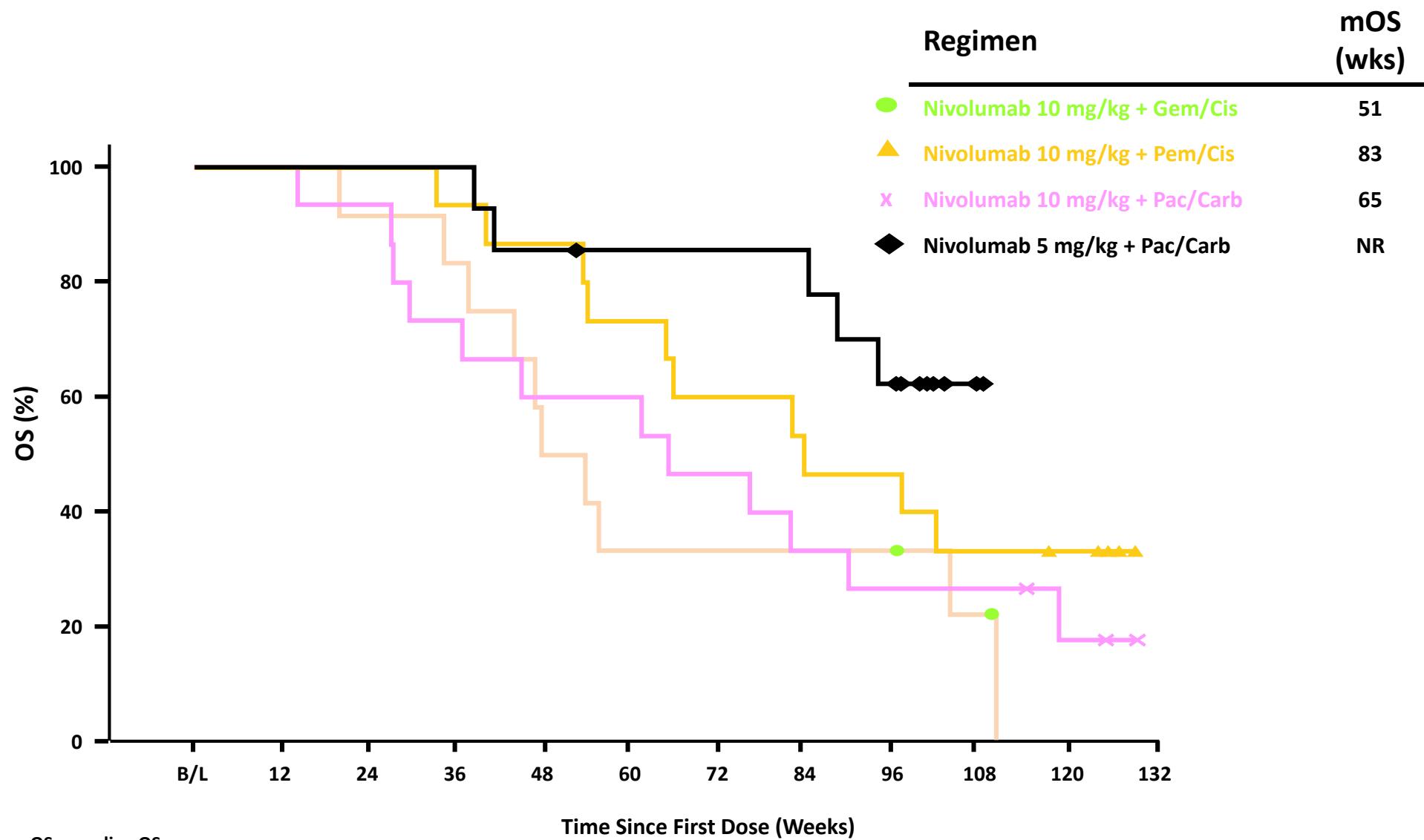
Carb = carboplatin; Cis = cisplatin; Gem = gemcitabine; ORR = objective response rate; OS = overall survival; Pac = paclitaxel; Pem = pemetrexed; PFS = progression-free survival; Q3W = every three weeks

Percent Change in Target Lesions



Only includes patients with baseline target lesions and at least one post-baseline target lesion assessment with non-missing value

Overall Survival by Treatment Arm



mOS = median OS

Optimizing Immunotherapy

- Tumors develop multiple potential mechanisms whereby they evade rejection by the immune system.
 - Strategies need to be developed to thwart these evasive mechanisms.
- “Driver” versus multiple mechanisms.
- Biomarker driven selection of appropriate therapeutic strategy for individual patients.

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- Jhanelle Gray

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- Joyson J. Karakunnel
- Naiyer Rizvi