



SITC Winter school, Houston, TX, USA
January 14th, 2020

Immunity and Therapeutic Efficacy

Jérôme GALON

INSERM, Laboratory of Integrative Cancer Immunology, Cordeliers Research Center, Paris, France



UNIVERSITÉ
PARIS
DESCARTES



Disclosures

Co-founder and chairman of the scientific advisory board:

- *HalioDx*

Collaborative Research Agreement (grants) :

- *Perkin-Elmer, IObiotech, MedImmune, Astra Zeneca, Janssen, Imcheck Therapeutics*

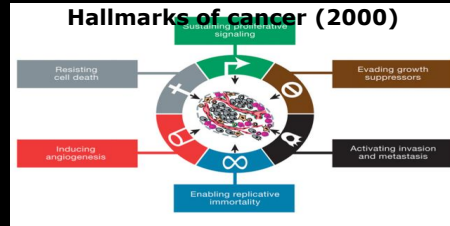
Participation to Scientific Advisory Boards:

- *BMS, MedImmune, Astra Zeneca, Novartis, Definiens, Merck Serono, IObiotech, ImmunID, Nanostring, Illumina, Northwest Biotherapeutics, Actelion, Amgen, Catalym, Merck MSD*

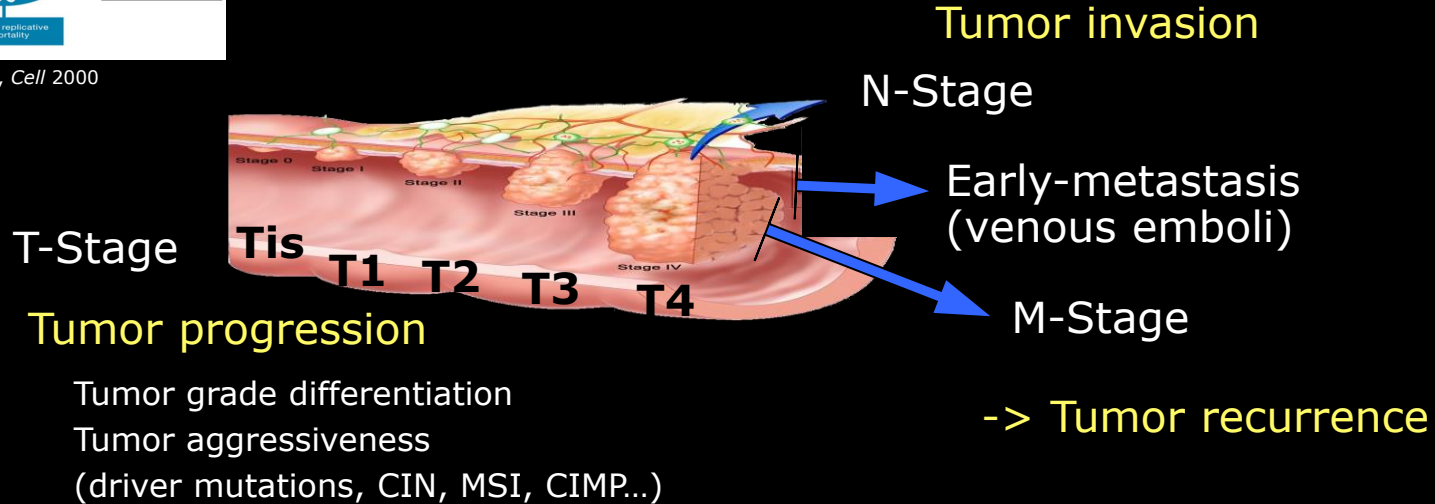
Consultant :

- *BMS, Roche, GSK, Compugen, Mologen, Gilead, Sanofi*

Definition of cancer



Hanahan & Weinberg, *Cell* 2000



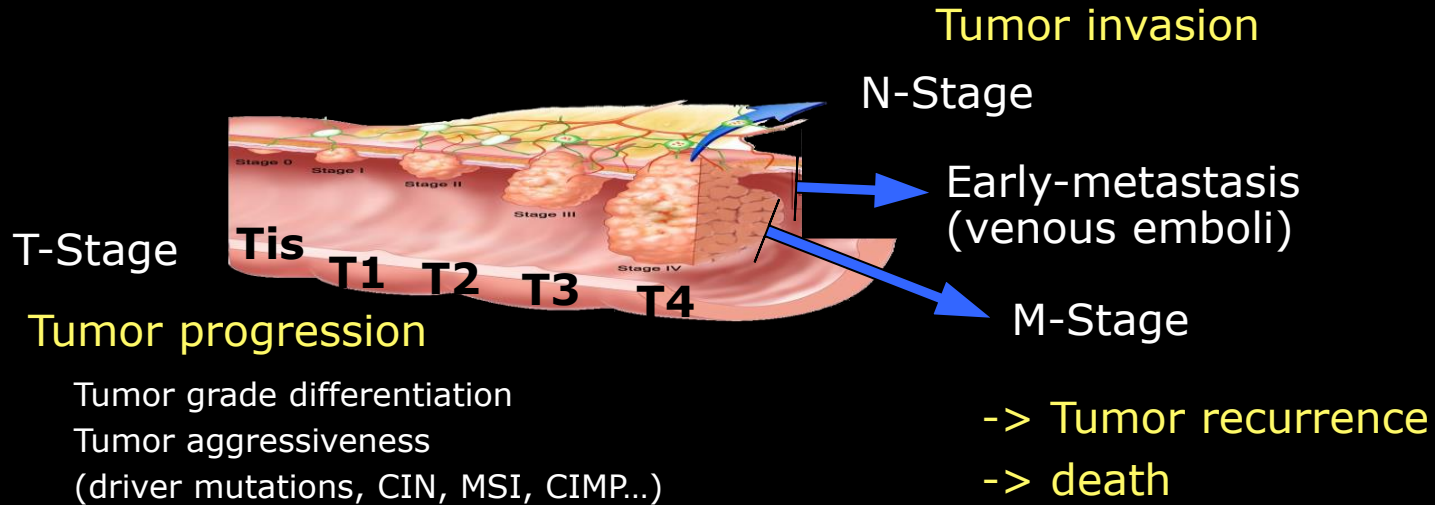
-> Tumor aggressiveness, progression, invasion and recurrence define early and late stage cancers, and the severity of the disease

Novel paradigm

“Hot” Tumor

Immunoscore
Immune contexture

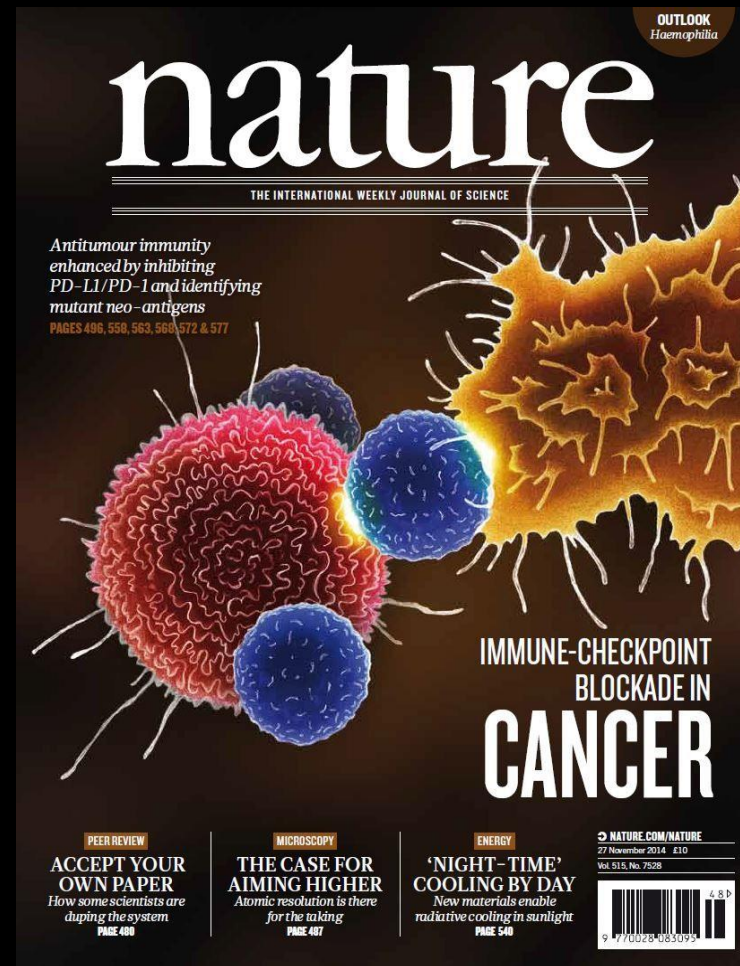
“Cold” Tumor



- ✓ Tumor progression, invasion and recurrence are dependent on pre-existing immunity and on Immunoscore
- ✓ Pre-existing immunity is determining the fate and survival of the patient
- ✓ Pre-existing immunity is determining the likelihood of response to immunotherapy



2013

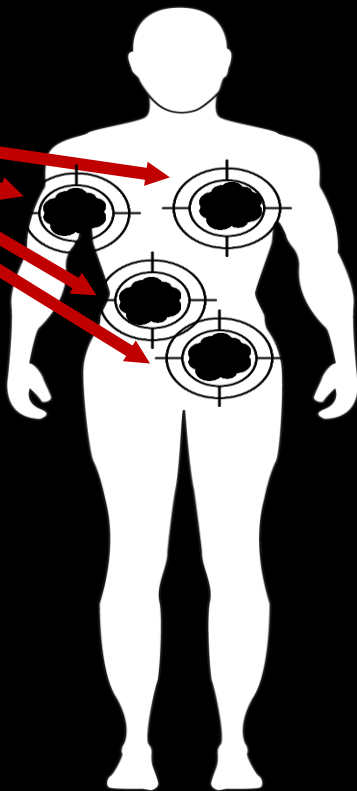


2014

Cancer Treatment

Conventional Therapy

Target: tumor

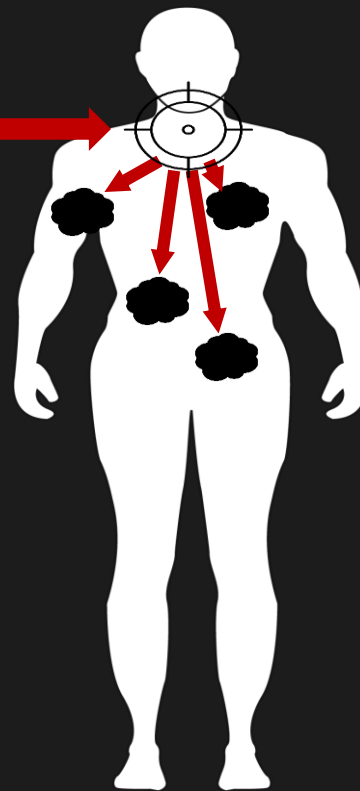


Kill tumor cells

- ✓ Radiotherapy
- ✓ Chemotherapy
- ✓ Targeted therapy

New Paradigm Immunotherapy

Target: host



Successful immunotherapies unleash natural pre-existing T cells

Co-inhibitory receptors (antagonist)

CTLA4
PDL1
TIM3, LAG3, BTLA, ...
PD1



Costimulatory receptors (agonist)

CD40
OX40
CD137



Peptide vaccine
Genetic vaccine
DC vaccine

Costimulatory cytokines

IL-2
IFN
IL-15
IL-21

T-cells

tumor

Adoptive Transfert of T cells

Engineered TCR or CAR-T cells

FDA approved

Immunology and cancer: A successful decade

The Renaissance

2001

- **Demonstration of the immunosurveillance in cancer mouse models**
 - > *multiple deficient mouse models, >100 studies* 2001, 2007, 2011

2005

- **Demonstration of the importance of the immune cells in human cancer**
 - > *Definition of the immune contexture* 2005, 2006, 2007 -> **T cells**
 - > *Definition of the Immunoscore* 2006, 2011, 2014, 2019 -> **Immune > TNM**

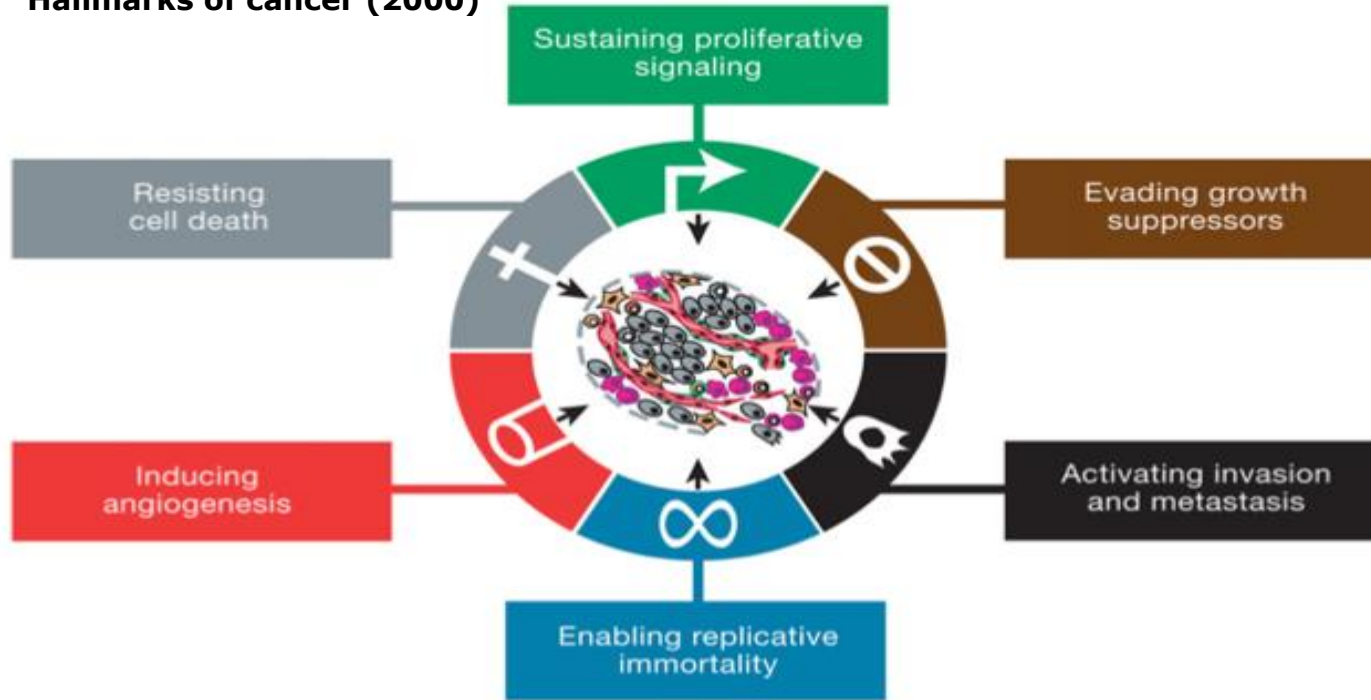


2011

- **FDA approval (or not yet) of immune T-cell modulators to treat cancer patients**
 - > *IpilimumAb (anti-CTLA4, melanoma)* 2010, 2011
 - > *Provenge (immune cell-based therapy)* 2010, 2011
 - > *anti-PD1/PDL1... (melanoma, RCC, NSCLC, Bladder,...)* 2013
 - > *Adoptive Transfert of T cells*
 - > *CAR-T cells* 2011, 2017

Cancer Hallmarks

Hallmarks of cancer (2000)

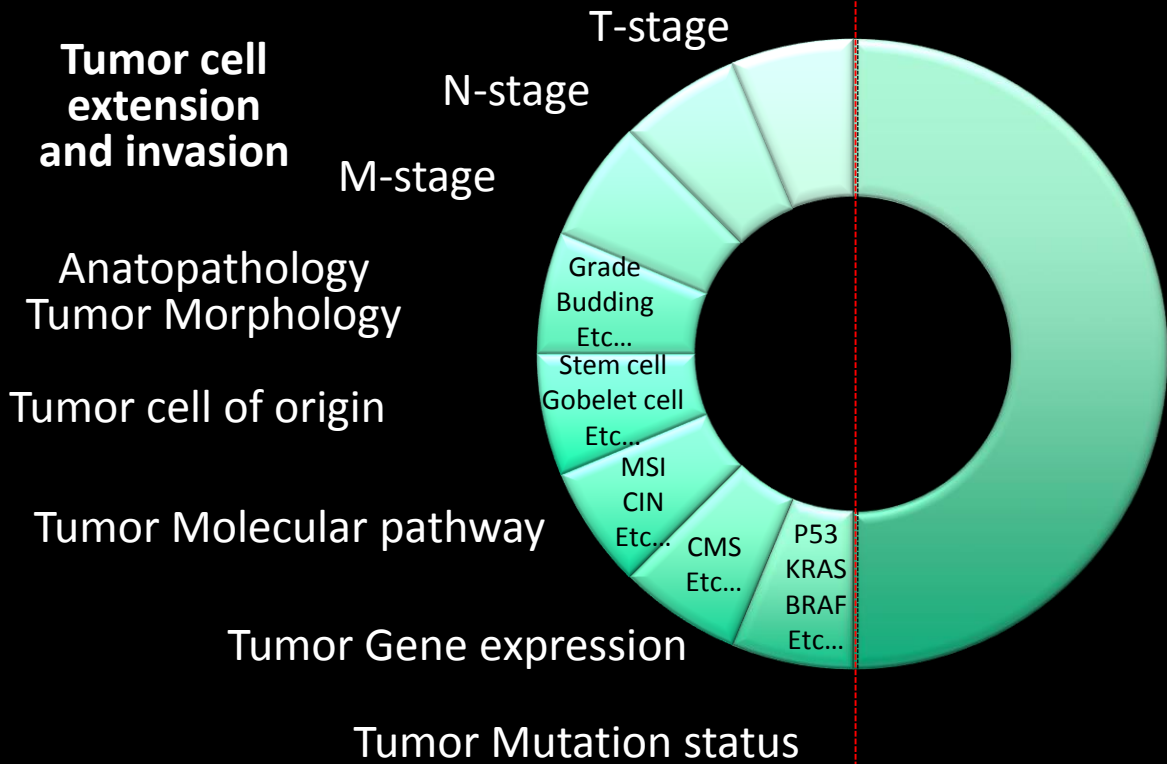




Cancer patient

Current cancer classification
Tumor cell characteristics

Immune-based classification
Host immune response



Currently NONE

Concepts in Immuno-oncology

“Contexture: the act of assembling parts into a whole; an arrangement of interconnected parts”

Concept

“Immune Contexture” :

- ✓Type
- ✓Quality
- ✓Quantity
- ✓Spatial

- ✓Complexity
- ✓Dynamics

Research purposes

Biomarker

“Immunoscore” :

- ✓Digital pathology
- ✓Quantitative
- ✓Location

- ✓Simple
- ✓Powerful

Routine clinical purposes

Galon J et al. **Science** 2006

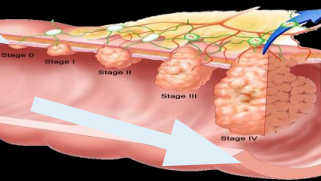
Galon J et al. **Cancer Res.** 2007

The Immune landscape and the importance of the immune contexture

Oncogenesis

Pre-cancer lesions

Progression



T-stage

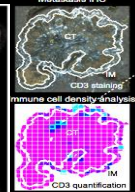
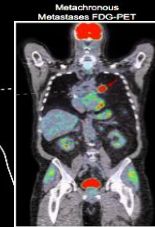
VELIP1+

Dissemination

N+

Invasion

M+

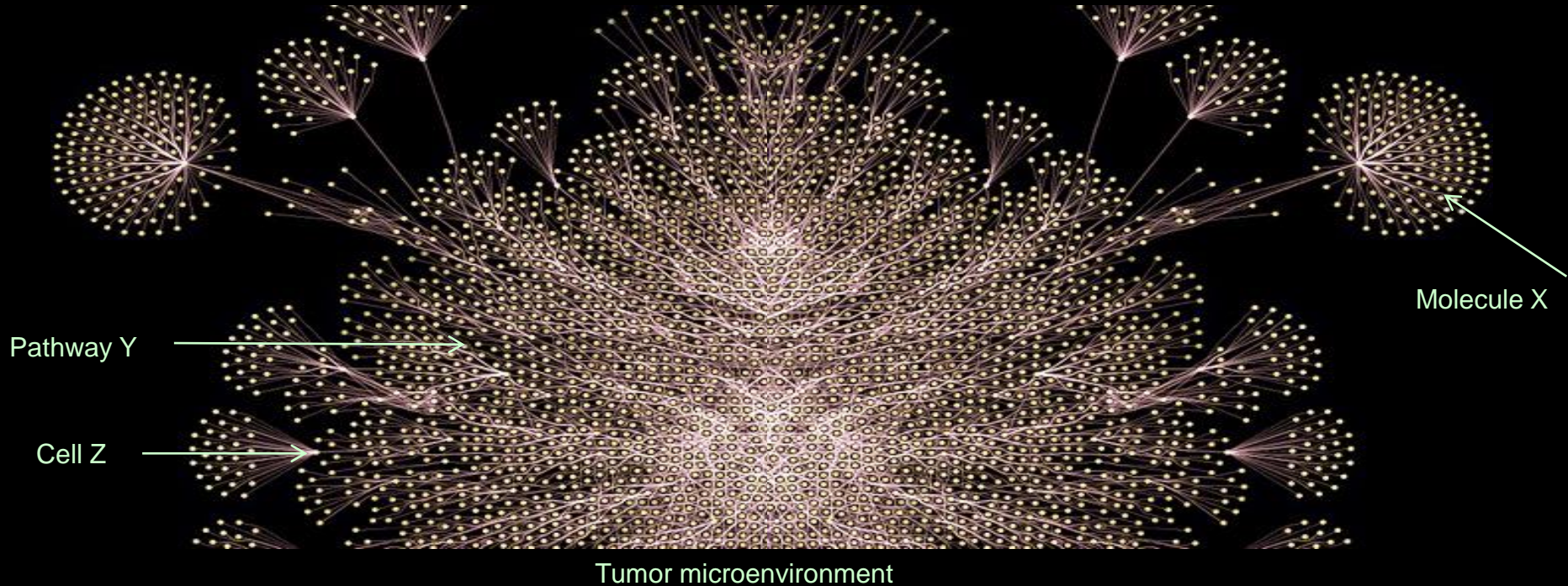


Prognosis

Recurrence
Death

Immunotherapy

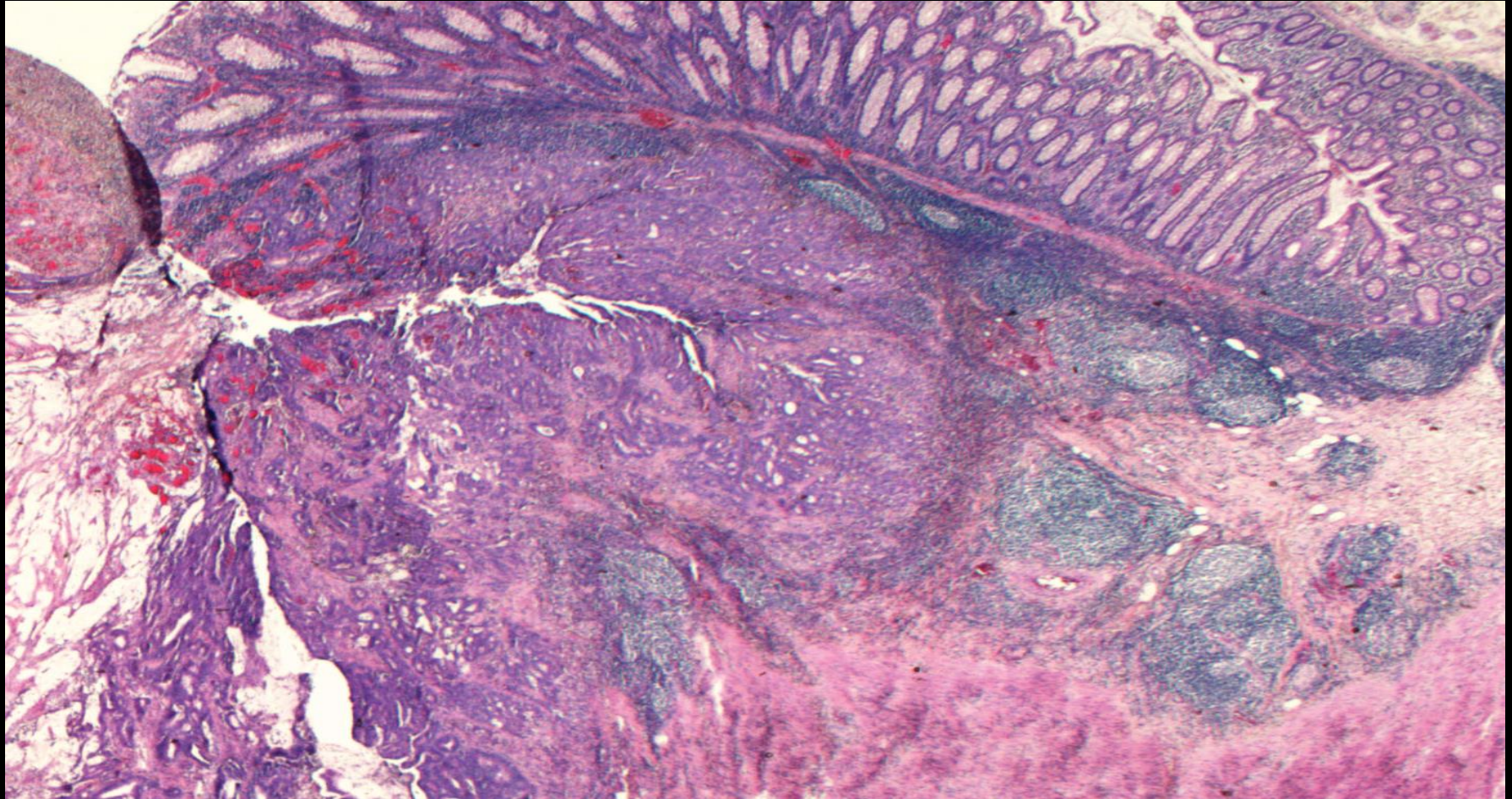
Cancer is one of the most complex biological system of all



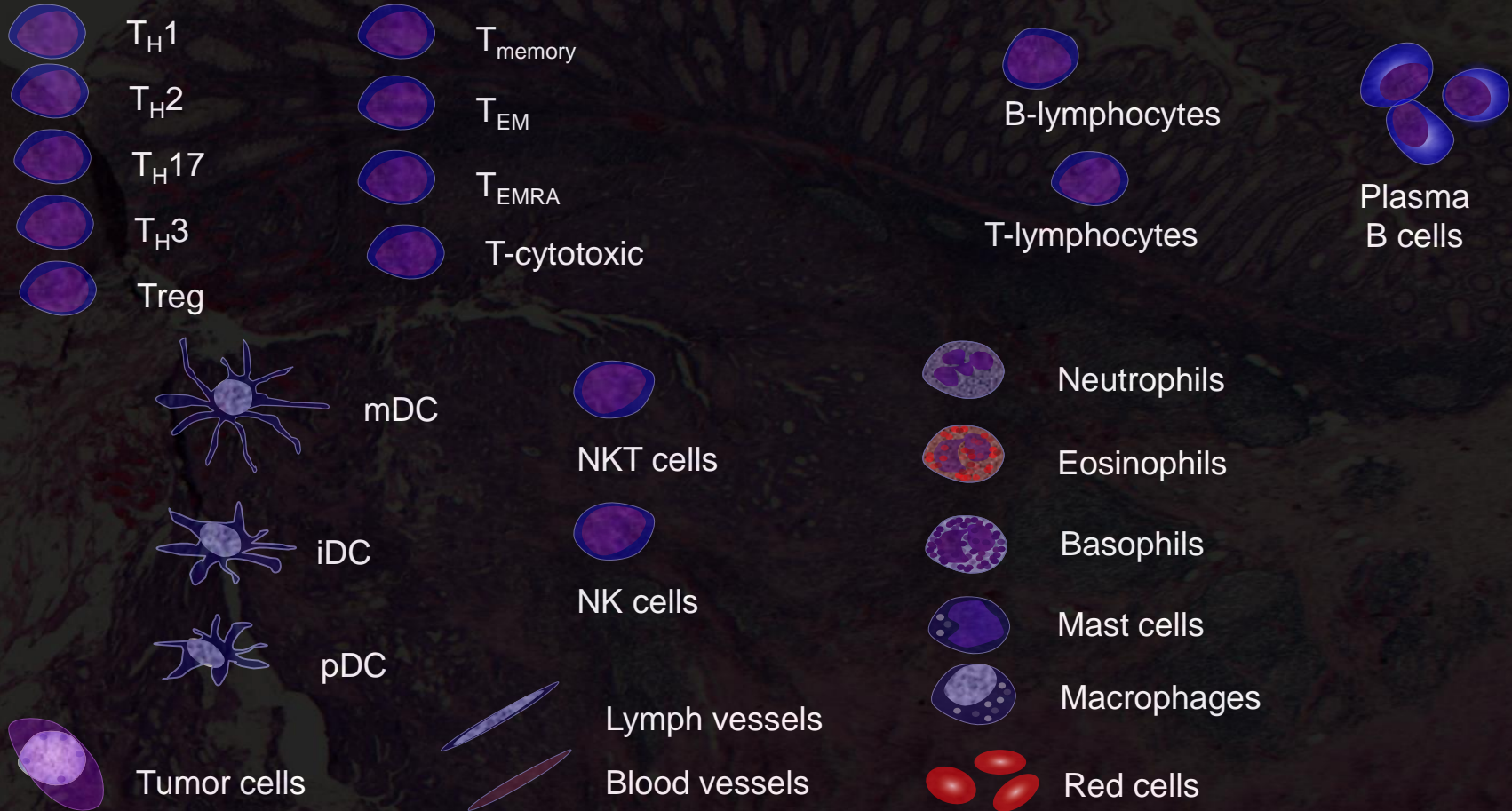
"The whole is greater than the sum of its parts", Aristotle

-> Systems biology in human cancer

Tumor microenvironment



Tumor microenvironment



Immunology and Cancer

Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902)

The origin of cancer is at sites of chronic inflammation

Stephen Paget, *Lancet* 1889

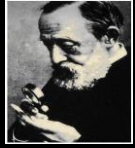
Seed & Soil hypothesis: role of microenvironment

Paul Ehrlich, 1909

Immune system may influence the incidence of cancer

Mac-Farlane Burnett, *Brit Med J* 1957

Immunosurveillance concept



Crosstalk between innate and adaptive immune surveillance:

A balance between protumor and antitumor immunity

Inflammation



Immunity

→ Is the immune system important against cancer ?

Published Today, January 14th, 2020



Immunity
Review

CellPress

Tumor Immunology and Tumor Evolution: Intertwined Histories

Jérôme Galon^{1,*} and Daniela Bruni¹

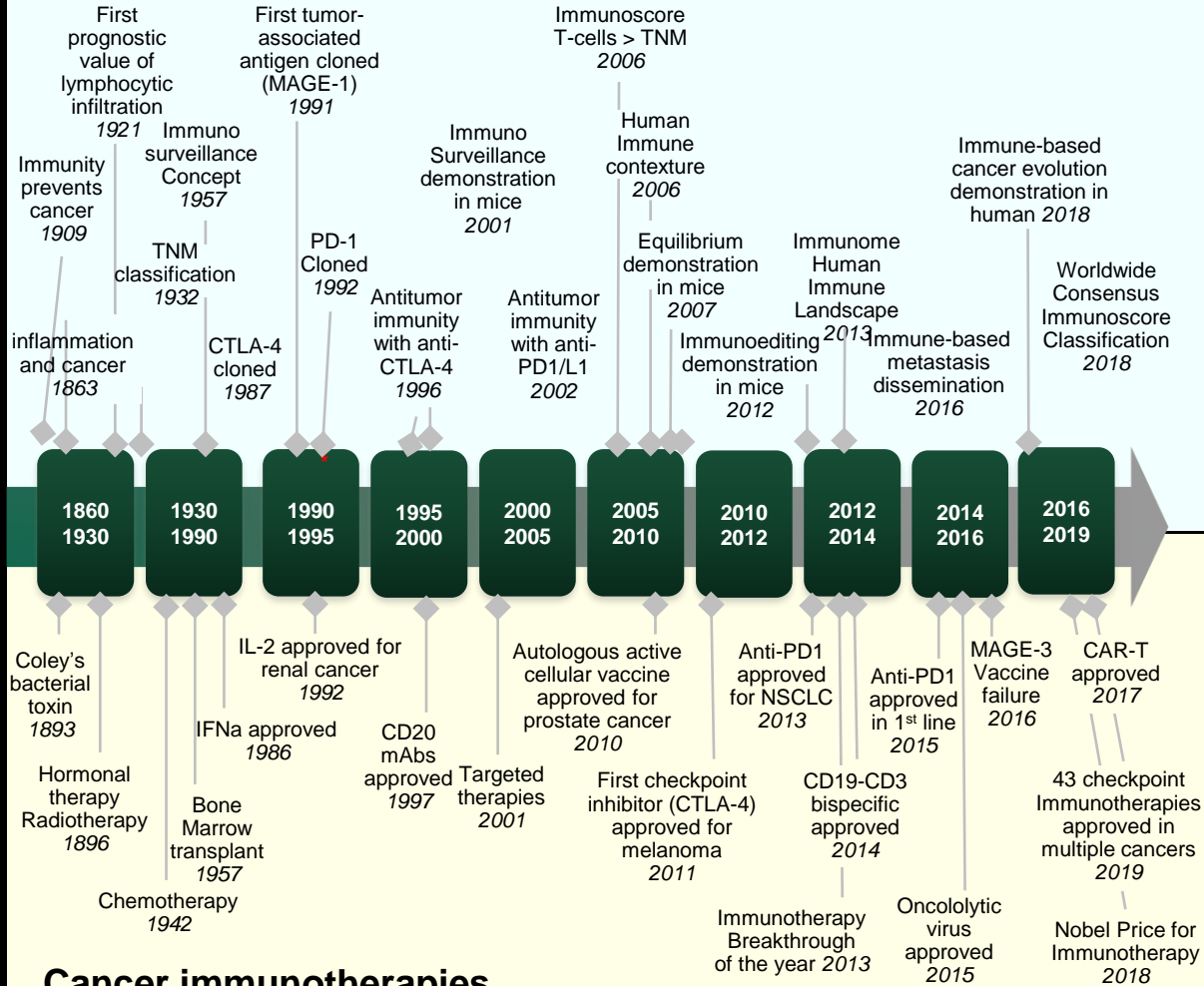
¹INSERM, Laboratory of Integrative Cancer Immunology, Equipe Labellisée Ligue Contre le Cancer, Sorbonne Université, Sorbonne Paris Cité, Université Paris Descartes, Université Paris Diderot; Centre de Recherche des Cordeliers, F-75006 Paris, France

*Correspondence: jerome.galon@crc.jussieu.fr

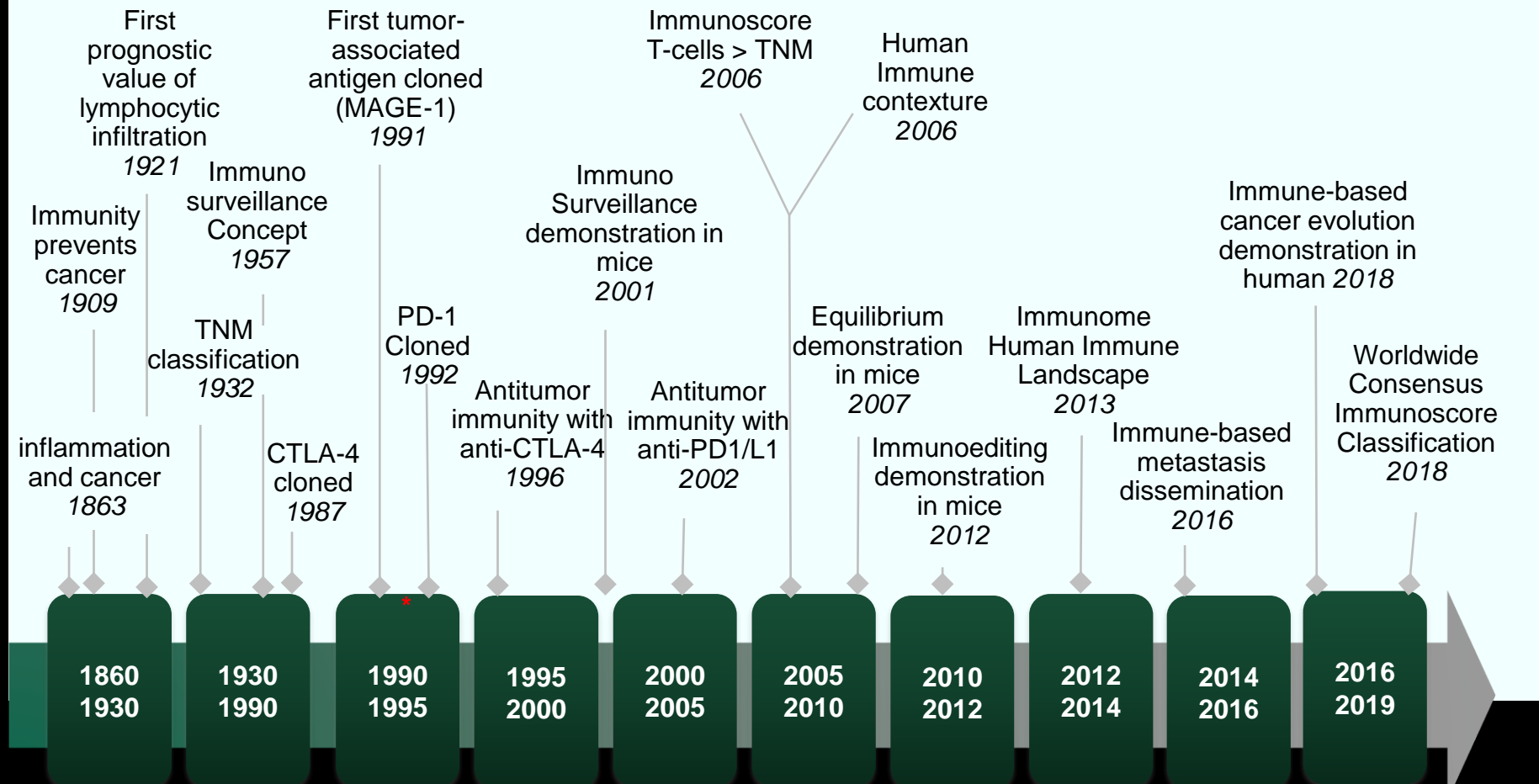
Galon and Bruni review the evolution of the field of tumor immunology, how these advances have shaped our understanding of cancer as a disease, and the importance of revising current cancer stratification system to include immune parameters so as to better guide clinical decisions. The cover illustrates the evolution of tumor clones and of the immune contexture during carcinogenesis, tumor progression, and invasion in space and time, with intratumoral T cells depicted in orange and immunotherapy symbolized by blue antibodies. Image credit: Daniela Bruni and Jérôme Galon.

Galon & Bruni *Immunity* 2020

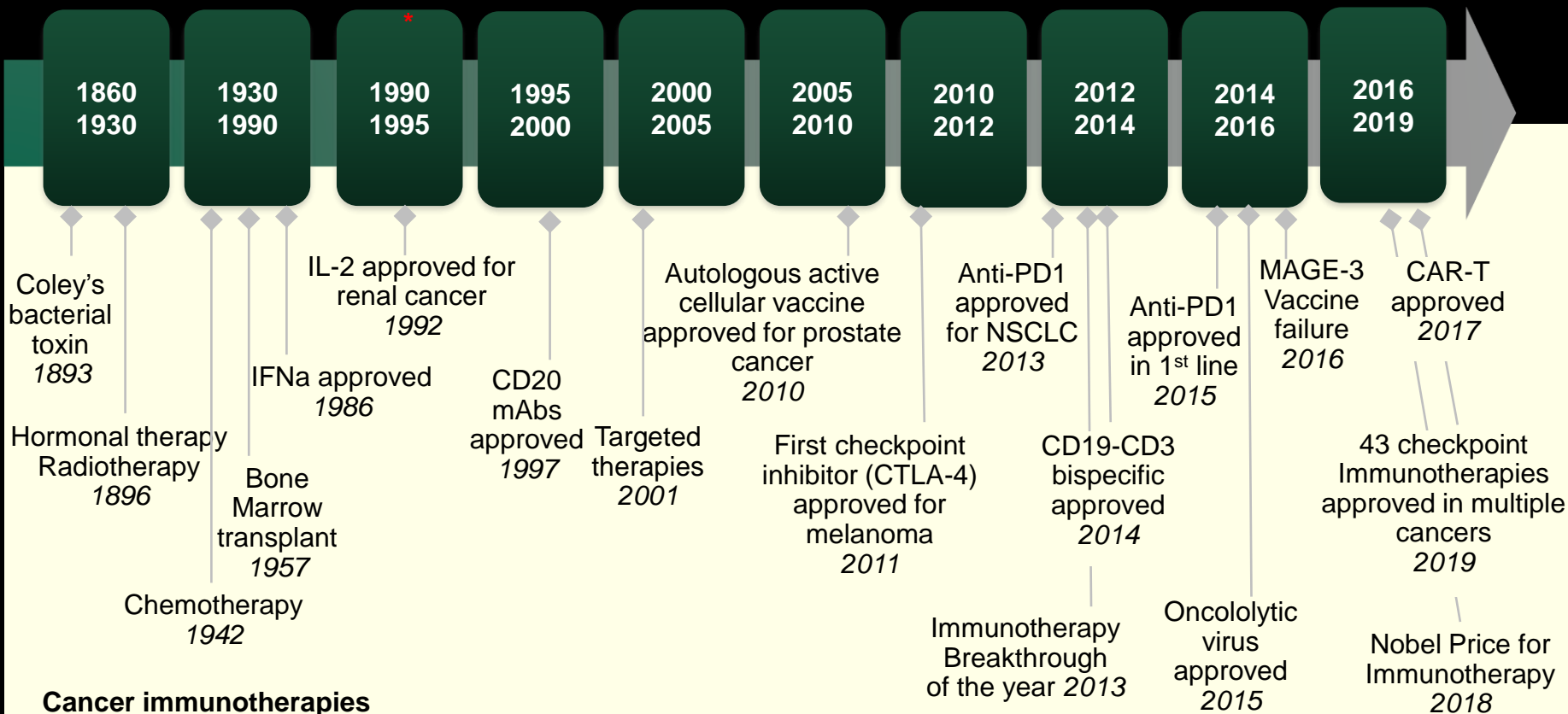
Tumor-Immunology



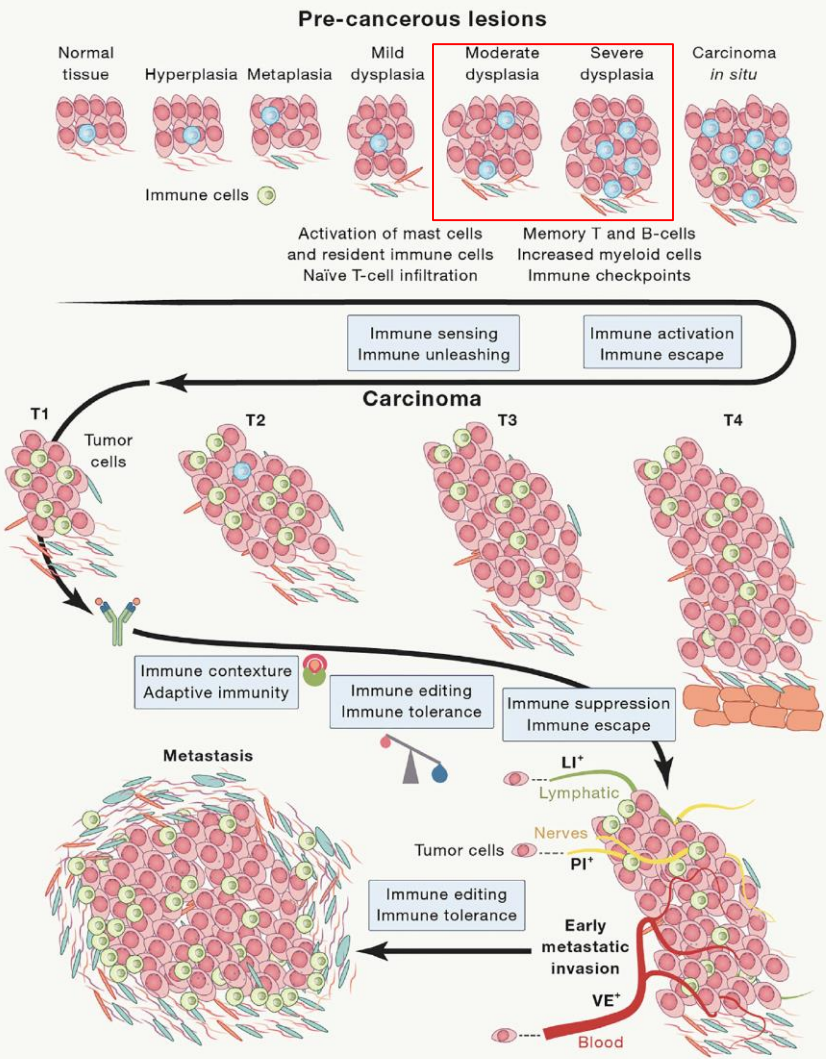
Cancer immunotherapies



Cancer immunotherapies



CANCER EVOLUTION

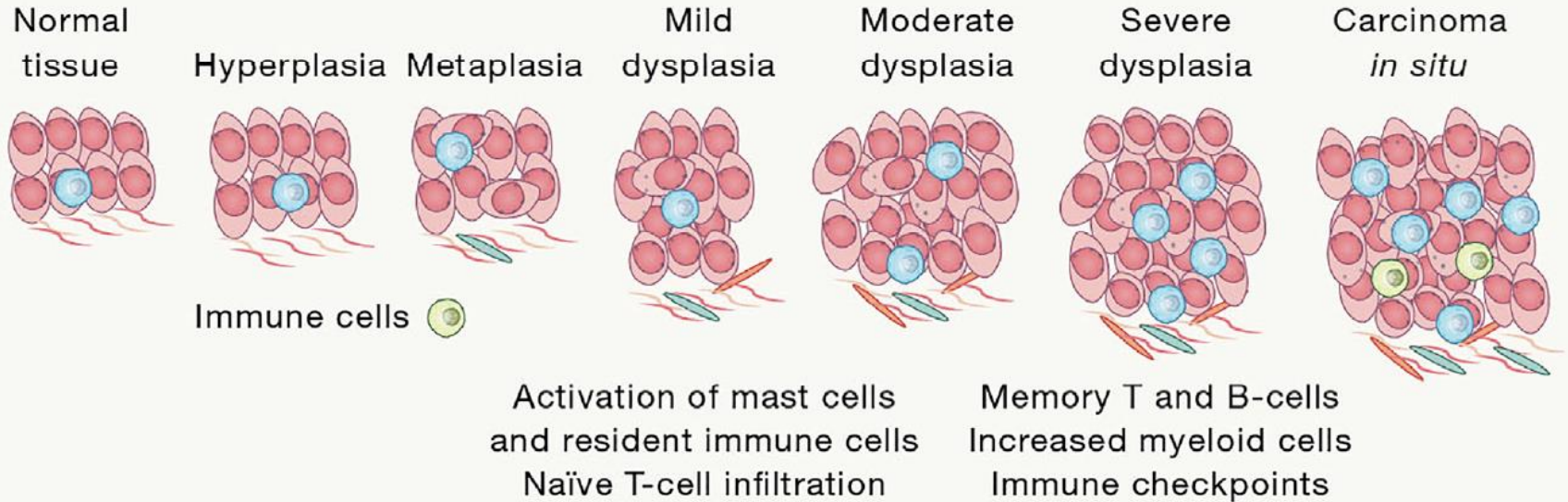


Innate Immunity (hours)
Adaptive immunity (1-3 days)

Cancer evolution (decades)

CANCER EVOLUTION

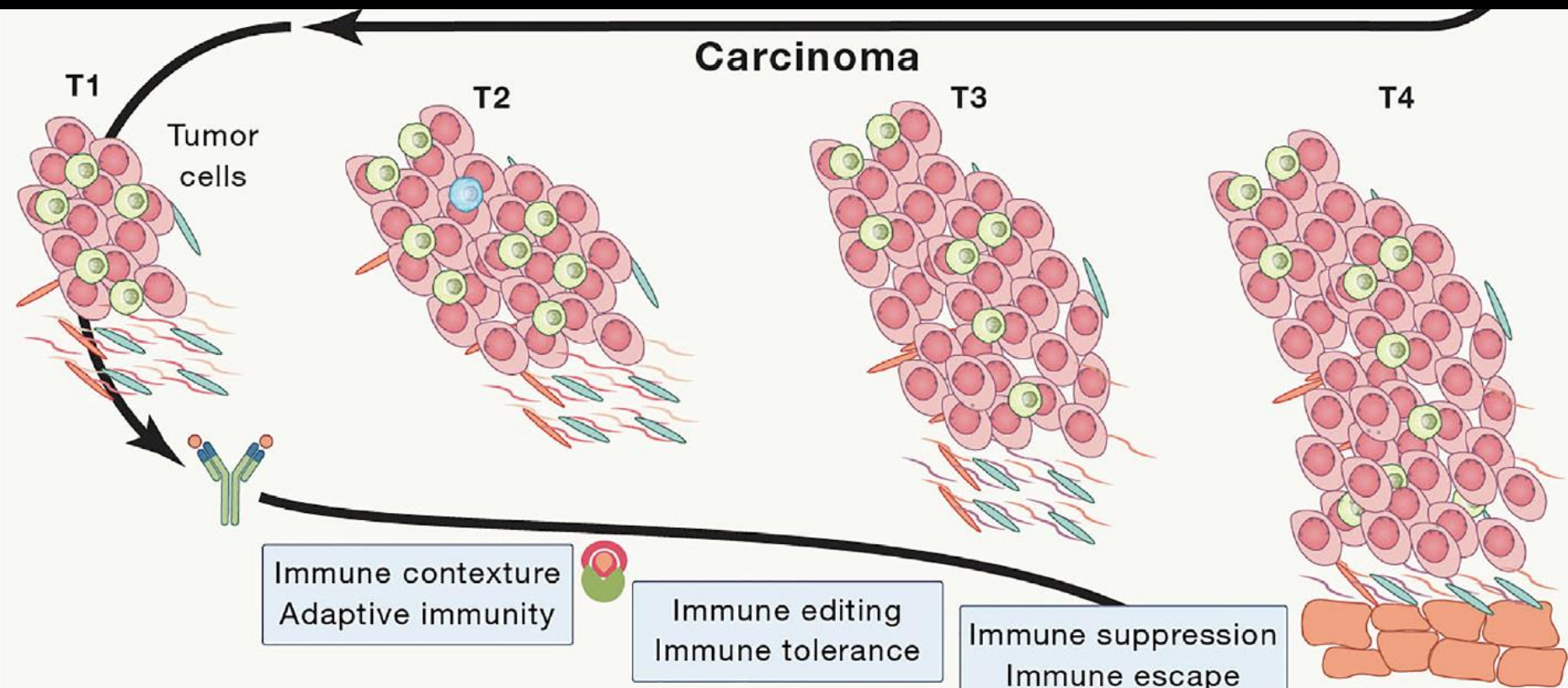
Pre-cancerous lesions



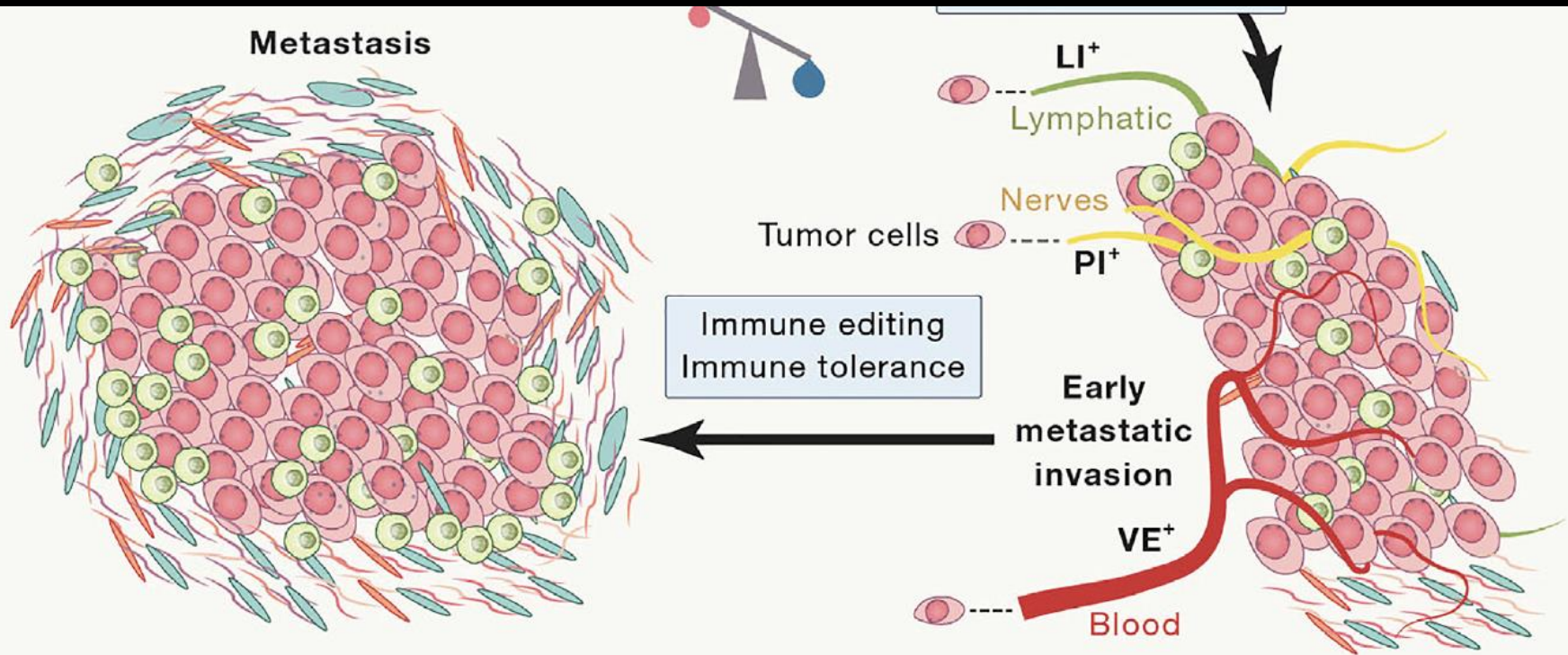
Immune sensing
Immune unleashing

Immune activation
Immune escape

CANCER EVOLUTION



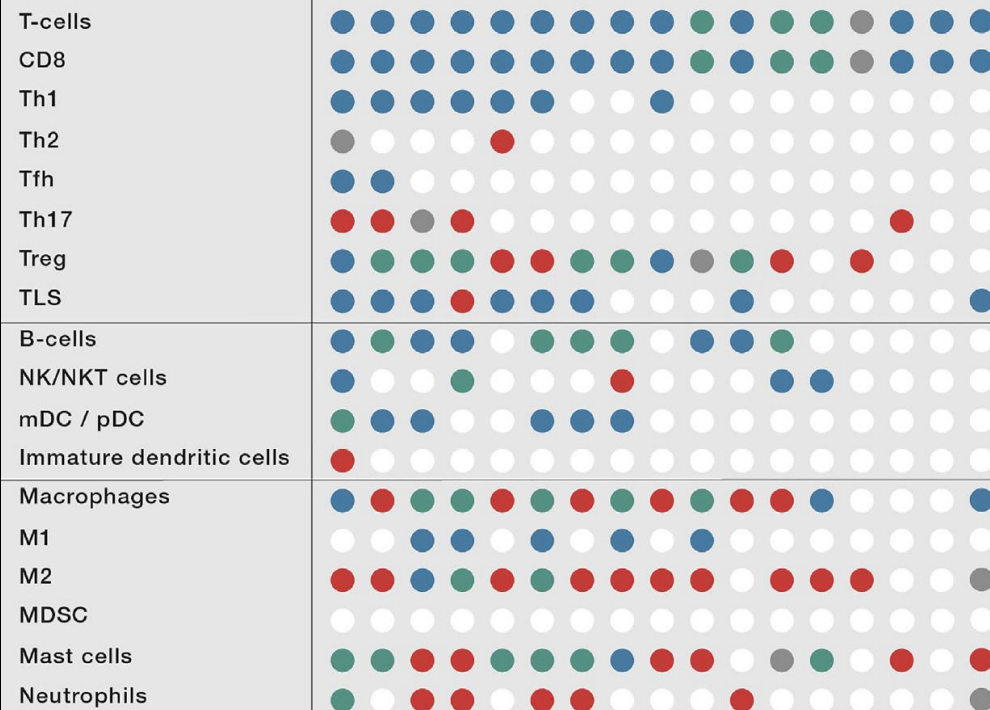
CANCER EVOLUTION



A

- Positive prognosis
- Negative prognosis
- Mixed prognosis
- No effect on prognosis
- Not evaluated

Colorectal cancer
Breast cancer
Gastric cancer
Hepatocellular carcinoma
Pancreatic cancer
Lung carcinoma
Melanoma
Ovarian cancer
Bladder cancer
Oesophageal cancer
Head and neck cancers
Renal cell cancer
Prostate cancer
Glioma
Thyroid cancer
Biliary tract cancer
Merkel cell carcinoma



Prognostic impact of immune cells

A

Immune contexture - Pre-existing natural intratumor immunity



Adaptive immunity

Inflammation

Suppression

Tolerance

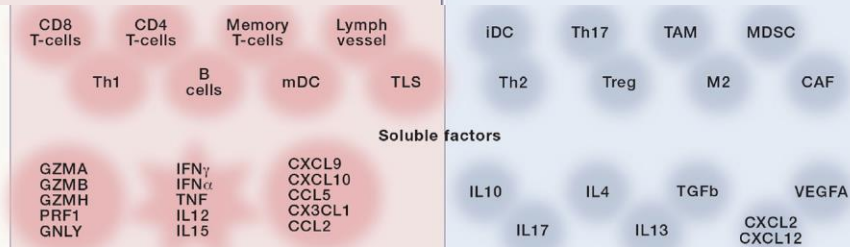
Immune priming

Recruitment

T-cell expansion

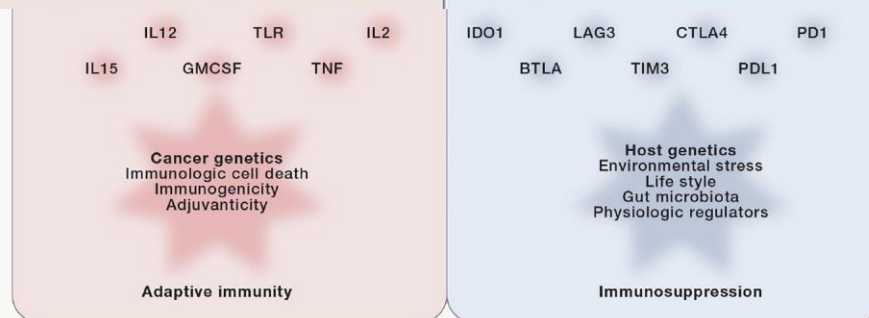
checkpoint

Exclusion



Modulating immunity

Breaking tolerance



What is the importance of the pre-existing immunity within tumors ? Does it matter ?

MacCarty WC, Mahle AE.

Relation of differentiation and lymphocytic infiltration to postoperative longevity in gastric carcinoma.

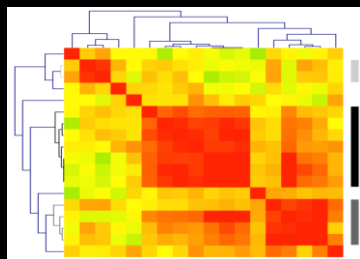
J Lab Clin Med 1921 ; 6:473.

Type, Density, and Location of Immune Cells Within Human Colorectal Tumors Predict Clinical Outcome

Jérôme Galon,^{1*} Anne Costes,¹ Fatima Sanchez-Cabo,² Amos Kirilovsky,¹ Bernhard Mlecnik,² Christine Lagorce-Pagès,³ Marie Tosolini,¹ Matthieu Camus,¹ Anne Berger,⁴ Philippe Wind,⁴ Franck Zinzindohoué,⁵ Patrick Bruneval,⁶ Paul-Henri Cugnenc,⁵ Zlatko Trajanoski,² Wolf-Herman Fridman,^{1,7} Franck Pagès^{1,7}†

29 SEPTEMBER 2006 VOL 313 SCIENCE www.sciencemag.org

- ✓ Gene expression profiling
- ✓ Qualitative immune signature



Survival

Inflammation

Adaptive immunity

Immune suppression

Optimized
Immunosign

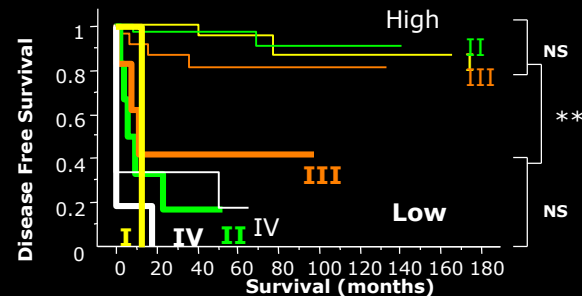
Quality

The foundation a new concept



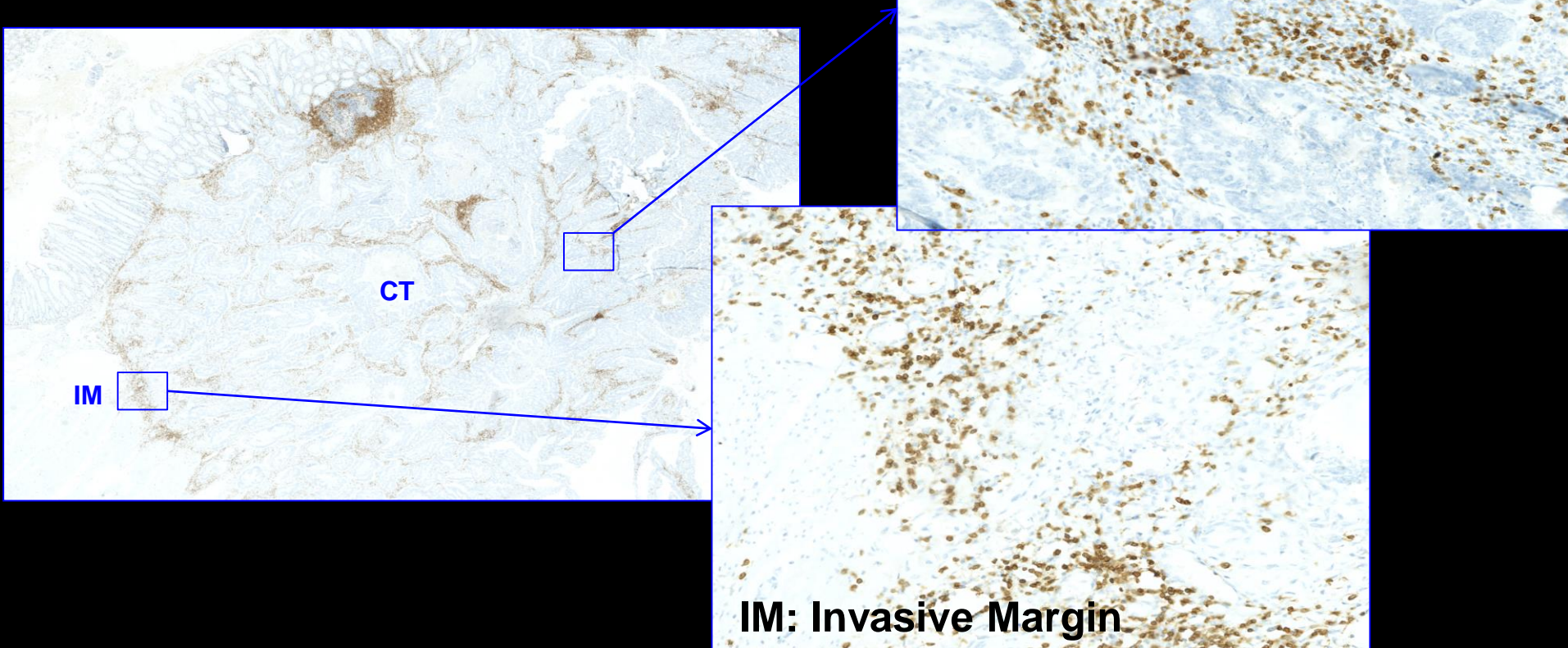
Immune contexture

- ✓ Immunohistochemistry (IHC)
- ✓ Digital Pathology
- ✓ Quantitative immune cell infiltration

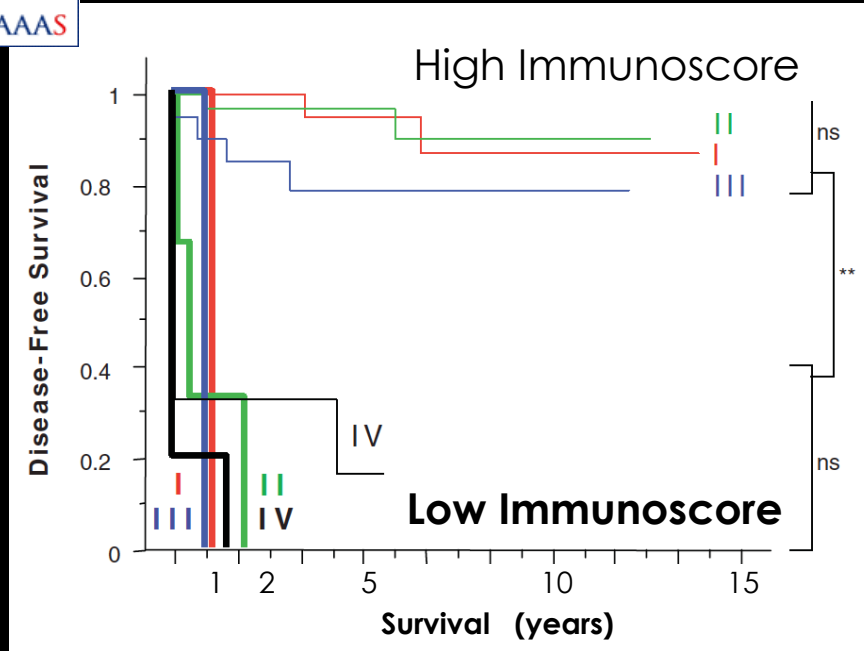


Type/Density/Location

Digital quantification of immune cells infiltrating tumors: *Immunoscore*



Immunoscore: a novel paradigm for cancer



- ✓ High Immunoscore
 - ✓ Inflamed tumors
 - ✓ Strong pre-existing adaptive immunity
-
- ✓ Low Immunoscore
 - ✓ Non-Inflamed tumors
 - ✓ Weak/absent pre-existing adaptive immunity

Coordinated adaptive immune reaction (Immunoscore) more than tumor invasion predicts clinical outcome

A Novel Paradigm for Cancer

Multivariate Cox Analysis

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>HR</i>	<i>P value</i>
• T-stage	1.2	0.25
• N-stage	1.4	0.15
• Differentiation	1.1	0.84
• Immunescore	1.9	0.00001

"Immune Contexture" :

Cells ->	✓ Type	}	-> Immunescore
Quantity ->	✓ Density		
Spatial ->	✓ Location		
Quality ->	✓Immune functional orientation		-> Immunosign

Assessment of a novel marker for prognosis

multivariate analysis (COX)

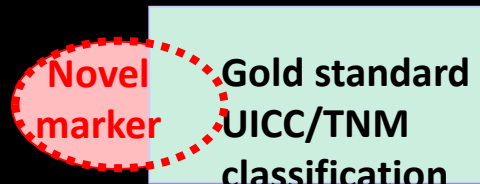
Not good marker



$P: ns$

No improvement for prediction

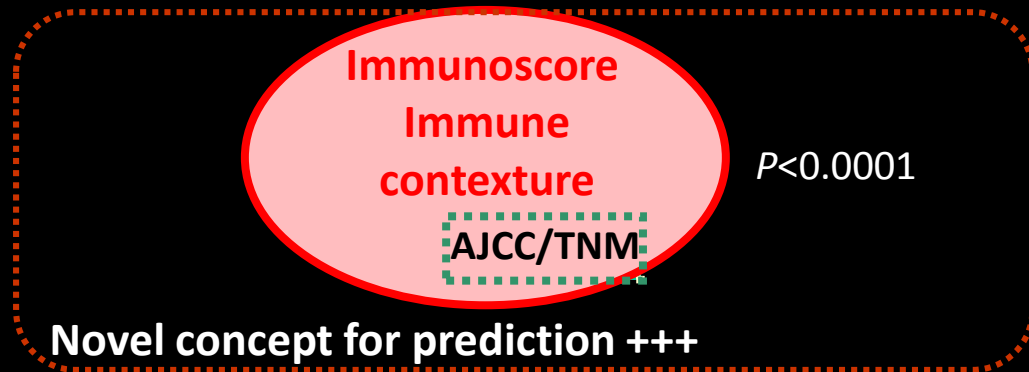
Good marker



$P < 0.05$

Better accuracy for prediction +

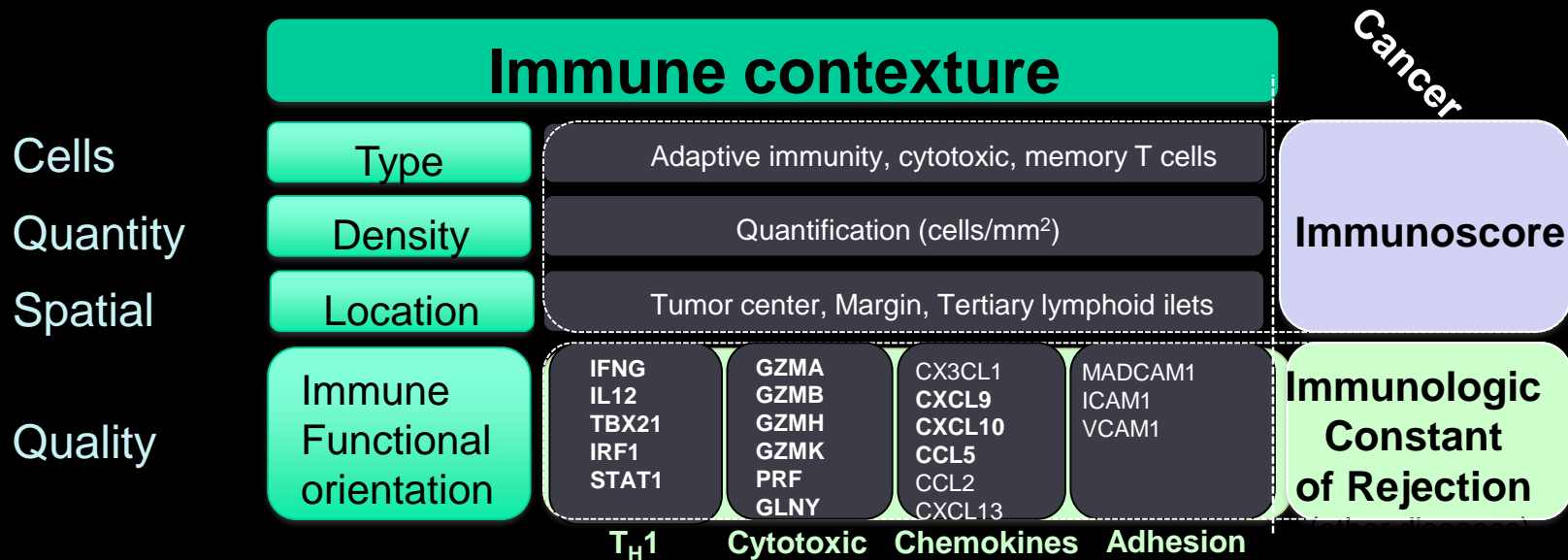
Novel concept



$P < 0.0001$

Novel concept for prediction +++

The overlap between the immunologic constant of rejection, the immune contexture and the Immunoscore



Galon et al. **Science** 2006

Galon J et al. **Cancer Res** 2007

Galon J et al. **Immunity** 2013

Cox Multivariate analysis including Immunoscore

COX analysis for DPS	HR	Log Rank P-Values	
Tumor (T) stage	1.24	0.29	
N Stage	1.31	0.17	
Gender	1.47	0.18	
Number of total Lymph nodes	1.13	0.68	
Histological grade	0.69	0.29	
Mucinous Colloide	1.29	0.47	
Occlusion	1.03	0.94	
Perforation	4.03	0.0084	
Immunoscore	0.65	0.0003	

VOLUME 29 • NUMBER 6 • FEBRUARY 20 2011

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

EDITORIALS

TNM Staging in Colorectal Cancer: T Is for T Cell and M Is for Memory

Elizabeth K. Broussard and Mary L. Disis, *Tumor Vaccine Group, Center for Translational Medicine in Women's Health, University of Washington, Seattle, WA*

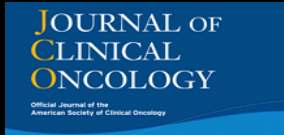
JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ORIGINAL REPORT

Histopathologic-Based Prognostic Factors of Colorectal Cancers Are Associated With the State of the Local Immune Reaction

Bernhard Mlecnik, Marie Tosolini, Amos Kirilovsky, Anne Berger, Gabriela Bindea, Tchao Meatchi, Patrick Bruneval, Zlatko Trajanoski, Wolf-Herman Fridman, Franck Pagès, and Jérôme Galon

“TNM staging: T is for T cell and M is for Memory”



Editorial: Broussard et al. JCO 2011

Multivariate Analysis

Cox Analysis	DFS		OS		DSS	
	HR	P-value	HR	P-value	HR	P-value
AJCC/UICC-TNM	1.38	0.09 ns	1.18	0.29 ns	1.43	0.10 ns
Immunoscore	0.64	<0.0001	0.71	<0.0001	0.63	<0.0001

Galon et al. *Science* 2006, Mlecnik et al. *JCO* 2011

- ✓ An immune classification of cancer
- ✓ The power of the pre-existing immunity
- ✓ The possibility to unleash the immune response with immunotherapy

Essential role of the pre-existing immunity: The Immune contexture

Major immune categories of tumors

2

Absent

Immunoscore Low
Non-Inflamed
COLD

Optimal

Immunoscore High
Inflamed
HOT

Galon et al. Science 2006
Galon et al. Cancer Res 2007

3

Absent

Immunoscore Low
Non-Inflamed
COLD

Altered

Immunoscore Int.

Optimal

Immunoscore High
Inflamed
HOT

Galon et al. Science 2006
Camus & Galon Cancer Res 2009

4

Absent

Immunoscore Low
Non-Inflamed
COLD

Altered

Immunoscore Int.
Exclusion

Altered

Immunoscore Int.
*Immuno
supressed*

Optimal

Immunoscore High
Inflamed
HOT

Camus & Galon Cancer Res 2009



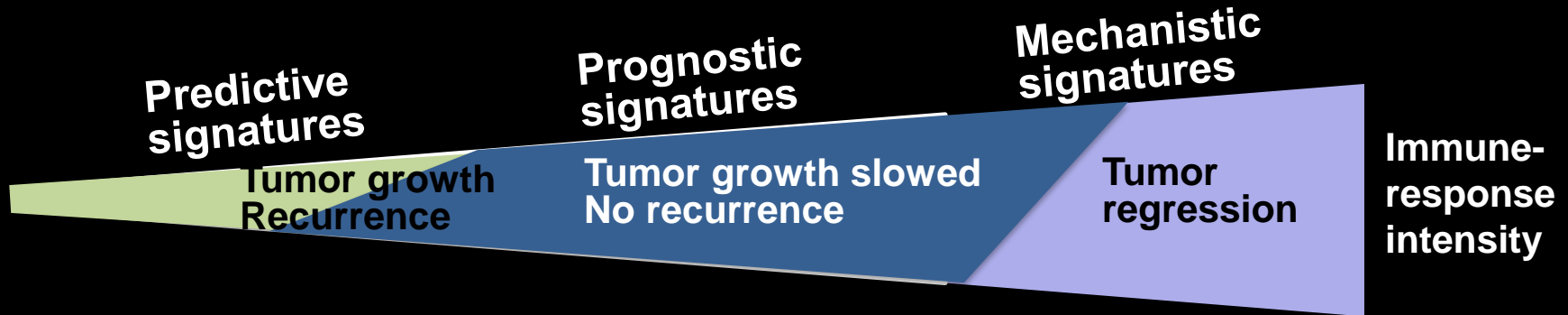
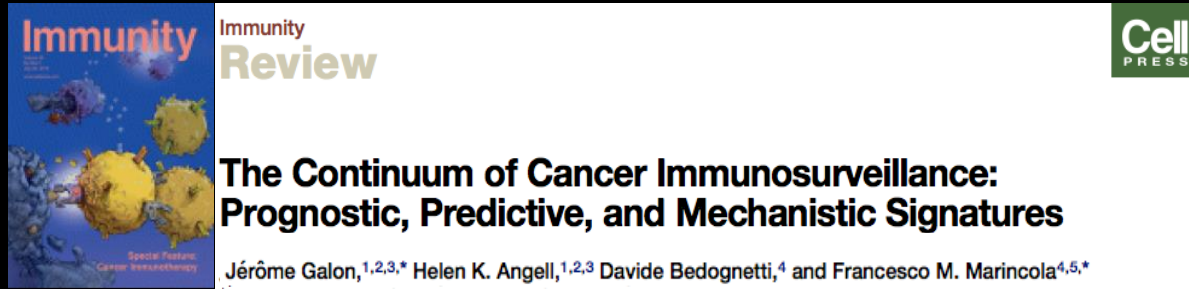
Immunity
Review

Cell
PRESS

The Continuum of Cancer Immunosurveillance: Prognostic, Predictive, and Mechanistic Signatures

Jérôme Galon,^{1,2,3,*} Helen K. Angell,^{1,2,3} Davide Bedognetti,⁴ and Francesco M. Marincola^{4,5,*}

The continuum of cancer immunosurveillance

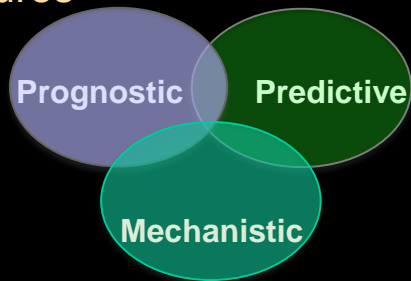


The overlap between prognostic, predictive and mechanistic immune signatures

- **Prognostic signatures:** better disease-free and overall survival
- **Predictive signatures:** increased likelihood to respond to therapy
- **Mechanistic signatures:** cancers studied during treatments that subsequently undergo complete regression

The overlap between prognostic, predictive and mechanistic immune signatures

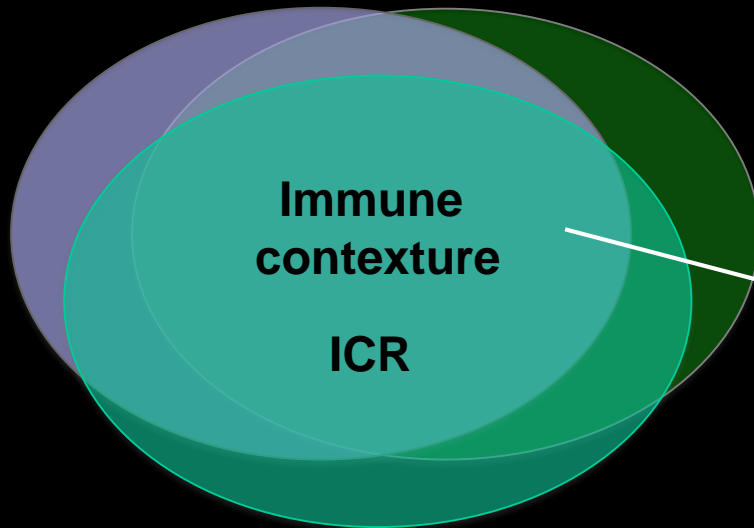
NON-Immune signatures



IMMUNE signatures

Prognostic

Predictive



Immunoscore
Th1
Cytotoxicity
Chemokines
Cytokines
Adhesion

The overlap between prognostic, predictive and mechanistic immune signatures

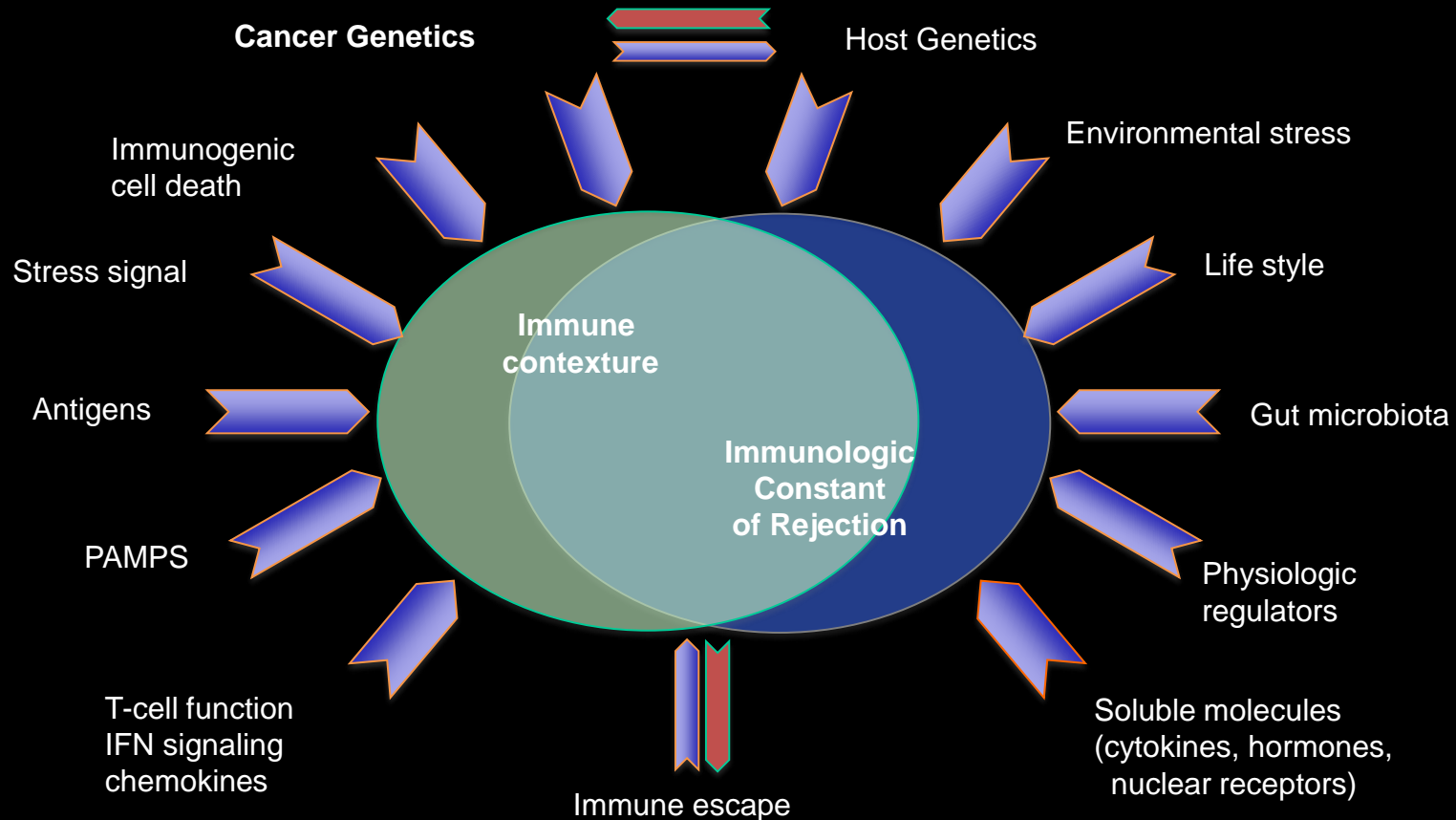
IMMUNE signatures

		Immune contexture					
		STAT-1 IRF-1/IFN- γ -SG Pathway	CXCR3/ CXCL9-11 Pathway	CCR5/ CCL3-5 Pathway	Granzyme Perforin Granulysin/ TIA-1/CASP8 Pathway	Adhesion Molecules	References
Prognostic							
Breast	+	+	+	+	+		Ascierto et al., 2012
Ovarian	+		+	+			Curtis et al., 2012
	+	+				+	Leffers et al., 2010
Melanoma	+	+	+				Zhang et al., 2003
	+	+					Messina et al., 2012
	+	+					Mann et al., 2013
Colorectal	+	+	+	+	+		Mlecnik et al., 2010
	+			+			Galon et al., 2006
	+			+			Pages et al., 2005
	+		+	+			Tosolini et al., 2011
		+					Jiang et al., 2010
Lung			+				Moran et al., 2002
Hepatocellular	+	+	+			+	Chew et al., 2012
	+		+	+	+	+	Chew et al., 2010
Predictive							
		+					Denkert et al., 2010
Breast (Chemo)	+	+					Desmedt et al., 2008
	+	+					Teschendorff et al., 2007
	+	+					Ignatiadis et al., 2012
Melanoma	+						Wang et al., 2002
(IL-2/ vaccine/ adoptive therapy/anti- CTLA-4)	+		+			+	Weiss et al., 2011
	+	+					Gajewski et al., 2010
	+	+	+				Bedognetti et al., 2012
	+	+	+	+			Ji et al., 2012
	+	+	+	+			Ulloa-Montoya et al., 2013
Lung	+	+	+	+			Ulloa-Montoya et al., 2013
Mechanistic							
		+	+	+	+	+	Panelli et al., 2002
Melanoma	+						Wang et al., 2002
(IL-2/ vaccine/anti- CTLA-4)	+		+			+	Weiss et al., 2011
	+				+		Aarntzen et al., 2012
	+	+	+	+	+		Ji et al., 2012
Basal Cell (Imiquimod)	+	+	+	+			Panelli et al., 2007

Galon J et al.

Immunity 2013

Mechanisms associated with proper immune contexture and immunologic constant of rejection



Memory T cells: Remember to stay alive



Persistence of Memory,
Dali S. 1931

Persistence of memory T cells at the tumor site plays a role in preventing tumor recurrence

Correlation analyses may not reflect a direct activity

However, several arguments support this hypothesis

- Mouse models of immunosurveillance
- Many adaptive immune genes are associated with prognosis
- Signs of T cell activation, proliferation, maturation, cytotoxicity
- Tumor antigens recognized by T lymphocytes
- Specific CTLs efficiently lysed colon carcinoma cells

Attest a cytotoxic lymphocyte priming of sufficient quality
Attest a general process extending behind primary tumor

-> **Persistence of Memory in the periphery**

Camus M, & Galon J.

Memory T-cell responses and survival in human cancer: remember to stay alive. **Adv Exp Med Biol.** 2010

Memory T cells

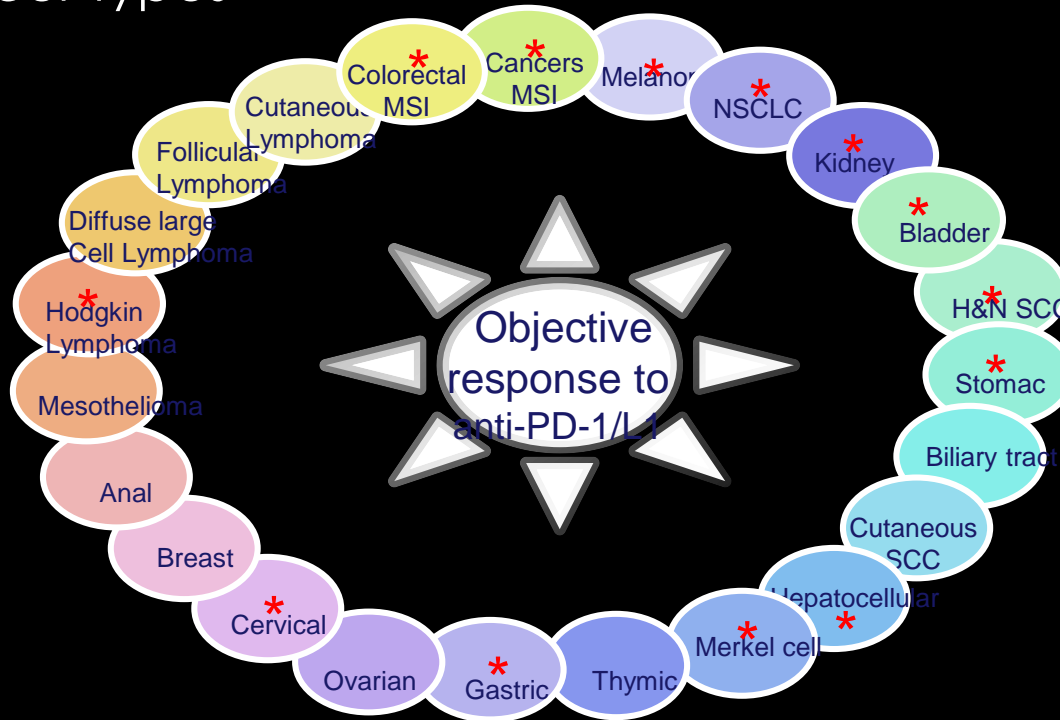


Disintegration of the Persistence
of Memory,
Dali S. 1952

- > “Disintegration of the Persistence of Memory”
- > Absence of Memory T cells generated *in situ*
- > Absence of Memory T cells in the periphery
- > Tumor recurrence
 - hallmarks of tumor cells
 - absence of danger signal
 - immunosuppression
- > • absence of appropriate T cells (chemokines)
- > • absence of cytotoxicity
- > • incorrect orientation (T_H1 , T_H2 , T_H3 , T_H17 , TAM...)
- > • absence of immune coordination
 - lethargic memory (without CD4 and CD8)
 - T-Reg
 - coinhibition
 - APC / presentation
 - loss of MHC molecules
 - etc ...

Objective responses to anti-PD-1/L1

Multiple cancer types





Approved Immunotherapies

Melanoma

Ipilimumab
monotherapy

2011

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017

2018

Other cancers

Immunotherapy:
Breakthrough
of the year

Pembrolizumab
2nd line

Nivolumab
2nd line

T-VEC oncolytic V

Nivo/Ipi Combo

Ipilimumab
adjuvant

Nivolumab
1st line
Pembro
1st line

Nivolumab
biomarker

Pembro
All cancers
biomarker
MSI-H

Multiple
immunotherapies
In multiple cancers

Nivo NSCLC squamous
2nd line

Pembro NSCLC
Squamous 2nd line
biomarker

Nivo NSCLC
Non-squamous
2nd line
biomarker

Nivo
RCC
2nd line

Nivo
CHL
4th line
Pembro
SCCHN
2nd line
Atezo
Bladder
2nd line
biomarker
Atezo
NSCLC
2nd line

Pembro
NSCLC
1st line
biomarker
Nivo
SCCHN
2nd line

Nivo
Bladder
2nd line

Durva
Bladder
Biomarker
comp
Avelu
Merkel
2nd line
Atezo
Bladder
1st line
Biomarker
comp

Immunogram of response to immunotherapy

CANCER IMMUNOLOGY

The “cancer immunogram”

Visualizing the state of cancer–immune system interactions may spur personalized therapy

By **Christian U. Blank,^{1,2} John B. Haanen,^{1,2} Antoni Ribas,³ Ton N. Schumacher²**

Blank et al. *Science* 2016

Review about all published biomarkers of response to immunotherapy

Predictive markers to immunotherapies: the cancer Immunogram

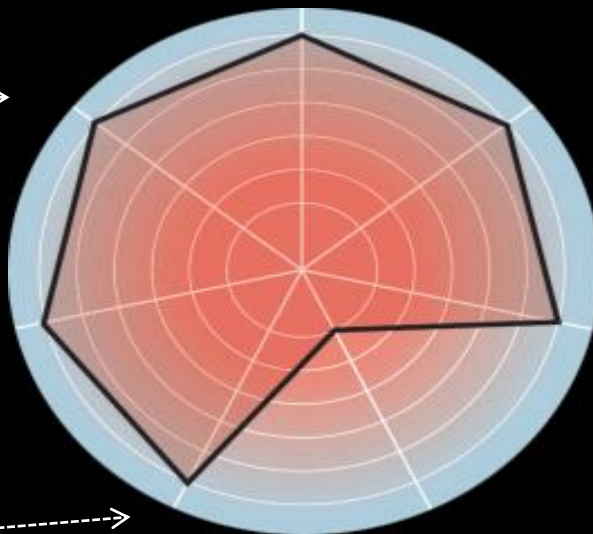
Peripheral

Peripheral immune status ----->
Lymphocyte count

Absence of inhibitory
tumor metabolism ----->
LDH, glucose

Absence of soluble
inhibitors ----->
IL-6, CRP

Tumor foreignness
*Mutational load, MSI **



Intra-tumoral

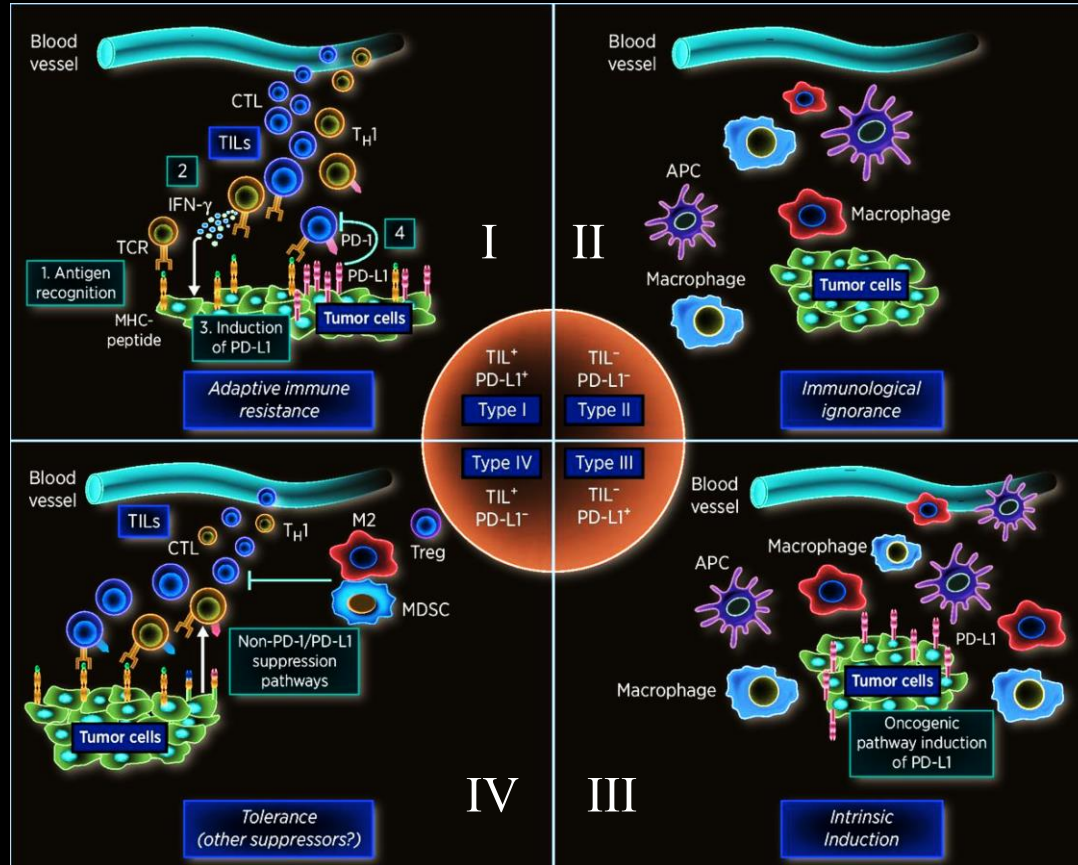
Tumor sensitivity to immune
effectors
*IFNG, MHC, cytokines,
chemokines,*

Immune cell infiltration
Immunoscore

Absence of checkpoint
*PD-L1 **

** FDA approved*

Classifying cancers based on cytotoxic T-cells & PDL-1 expression



Types

- I: CD8+PD-L1+
- II: CD8-PD-L1-
- III: CD8-PD-L1+
- IV: CD8+PD-L1-

- I: Adaptive resistance
- II: Immune ignorance
- III: Intrinsic induction
- IV: Tolerance (other suppressors)

Teng MW, Ngio SF, Ribas A, Smyth MJ.
Cancer Res. 2015

Teng MW, **Galon J**, Fridman WH, Smyth MJ.
J Clin Invest. 2015

Predictive immune biomarkers for immunotherapy response in melanoma

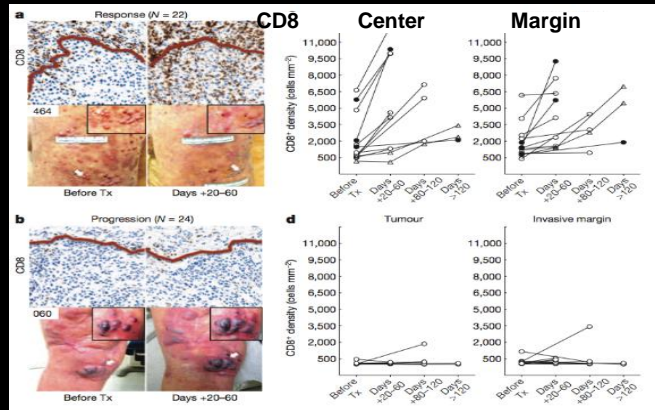
n = 46 meta. melanoma biopsies from pts treated with an anti-PD-1

Selection of best predictors of response to anti-PD1 (stepwise procedure)

CD8+ density in IM best predictive marker:

CD8_{IM} ($p < 0.0001$) > **CD8_{CT}** ($p < 0.0001$) > **PD1** ($p < 0.001$) > **PDL1** ($p < 0.01$) > **CD4**_{ns}

Validation on an independent cohort:

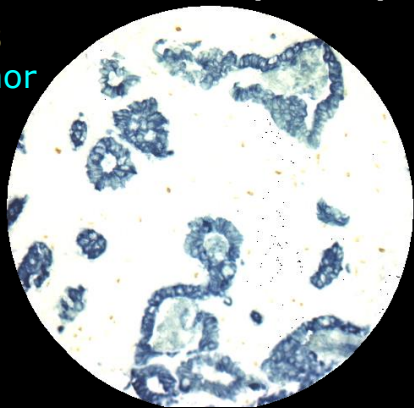


Patient ID	CD8+ Density, Before Tx (Invasive Margin)	Predicted Probability of Response (Logistic Model)	Blinded Prediction	True Clinical Response (RECIST 1.1)
IGR - A	58	0.35	Progression	Progression
IGR - B	159	0.37	Progression	Progression
IGR - C	329	0.40	Progression	Progression
IGR - D	341	0.41	Progression	Progression
IGR - E	2120	0.75	Response	Stable
IGR - F	5466	0.98	Response	Progression
IGR - G	2211	0.76	Response	Response
IGR - H	3810	0.92	Response	Response
IGR - I	4294	0.95	Response	Response
IGR - J	4948	0.97	Response	Response
IGR - K	5565	0.98	Response	Response
IGR - L	6004	0.99	Response	Response
IGR - M	5951	0.99	Response	Complete Response
IGR - N	7230	0.99	Response	Complete Response
IGR - O	6320	0.99	Response	Complete Response

Is the quantification of the pre-existing immunity with Immunoscore clinically relevant ?

Patient 1 (weak)

CD3
Tumor

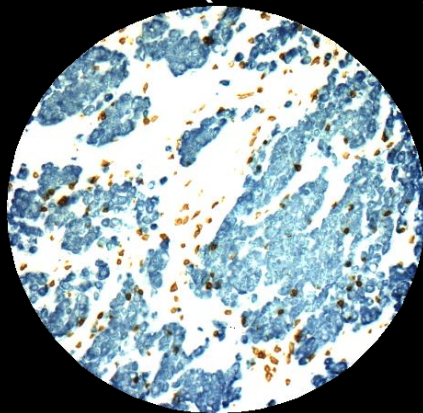


Immunoscore **I 0**

CD3/CD8
Center/Margin

Median OS < 2 years
(death)

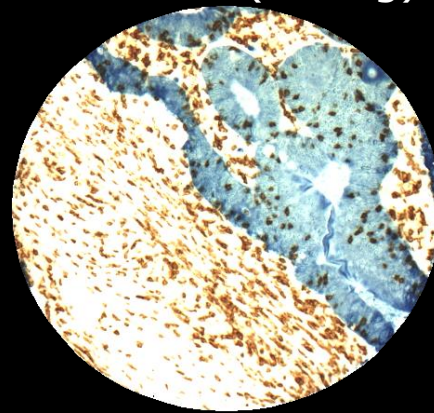
Patient 2 (moderate)



I 2

4.9 years

Patient 3 (strong)



I 4

> 15 years

Colorectal cancer classifications

Tumor cell extension and invasion	T-STAGE	N-STAGE	M-STAGE		
Ways to classify	Morphology	Cell of origin	Molecular pathway	Mutation status	Gene expression
Tumor cell characteristics	Mucinous	Enterocyte	CIN	BRAF	CMS1
	Medullary	Goblet-like	MSI	APC	CMS2
	Adeno. NOS	Transit-amplifying-R	CIMP	KRAS	CMS3
	Serrated	Transit-amplifying-S		TP53	CMS4
	Signet ring cell	Inflammatory		CTNNB1	
	Micropapillary	Stem-like			
	Cribriform comedo - type				
Host immune response	Immunoscore	CD3+ T cells	CD8+ T cells	Density	Location (CT, IM)

The Immunoscore as a New Possible Approach for the Classification of Cancer



World Immunotherapy Council inaugural meeting (Feb 2012)

Support (moral) from the World Immunotherapy Council (WIC), and support from societies including, EATI, BDA, CCIC, CIC, CRI, CIMT, CSCO, TIBT, DTIWP, ESCII, NIBIT, JACI, NCV-network, PIVAC, ATTACK, TVACT...

Worldwide Immunoscore consortium (PI: J Galon)

(17 countries: >3000 Stage I/II/III Colon cancer patients)

Assay
harmonization



Immunoscore meetings :

- Feb 2012, Italy
- Dec 2012, Italy
- Nov 2013, SITC, USA
- Dec 2013, Italy
- Jan 2014, Qatar
- Jul 2014, Paris, France
- Nov 2014, SITC, USA
- Nov 2015, SITC, USA
- Dec 2015, Italy
- Feb 2016, USCAP, USA
- April 2016, USA
- Nov 2016, SITC, USA
- Dec 2016, Italy
- Feb 2017, USCAP, USA
- Dec 2017, Italy

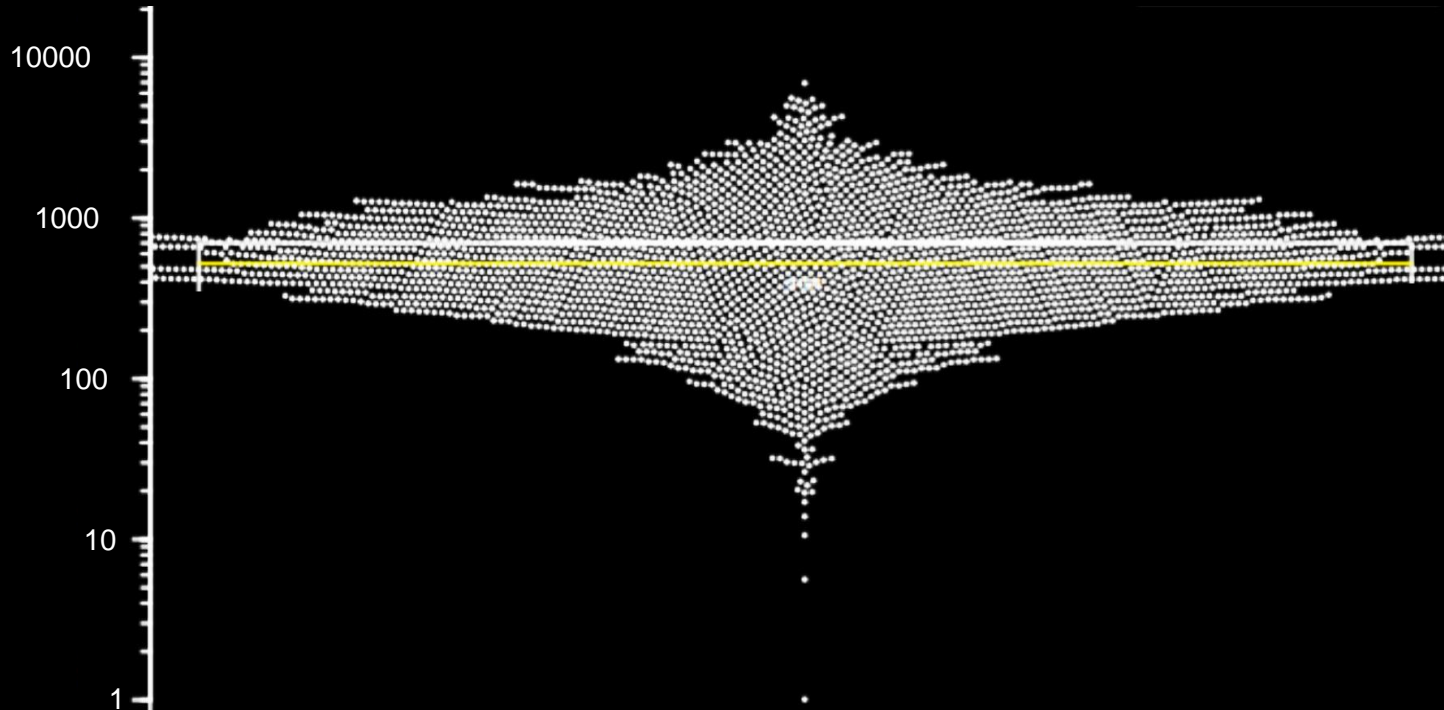
International validation of the consensus Immunoscore for the classification of colon cancer: a prognostic and accuracy study

Franck Pagès, Bernhard Mlecnik, Florence Marliot, Gabriela Bindea, Fang-Shu Ou, Carlo Bifulco, Alessandro Lugli, Inti Zlobec, Tilman T Rau, Martin D Berger, Iris D Nagtegaal, Elisa Vink-Börger, Arndt Hartmann, Carol Geppert, Julie Kolwelter, Susanne Merkel, Robert Grützmann, Marc Van den Eynde, Anne Jouret-Mourin, Alex Kartheuser, Daniel Léonard, Christophe Remue, Julia Y Wang, P Bavi, Michael H A Roehrl, Pamela S Ohashi, Linh T Nguyen, SeongJun Han, Heather L MacGregor, Sara Hafezi-Bakhtiari, Bradly G Wouters, Giuseppe V Masucci, Emilia K Andersson, Eva Zavadova, Michal Vocka, Jan Spacek, Lubos Petruzelka, Bohuslav Konopasek, Pavel Dundr, Helena Skalova, Kristyna Nemejcova, Gerardo Botti, Fabiana Tatangelo, Paolo Delrio, Gennaro Ciliberto, Michele Maio, Luigi Laghi, Fabio Grizzi, Tessa Fredriksen, Bénédicte Buttard, Mihaela Angelova, Angela Vasaturo, Pauline Maby, Sarah E Church, Helen K Angell, Lucie Lafontaine, Daniela Bruni, Carine El Sissy, Nacilla Haicheur, Amos Kirilovsky, Anne Berger, Christine Lagorce, Jeffrey P Meyers, Christopher Paustian, Zipei Feng, Carmen Ballesteros-Merino, Jeroen Dijkstra, Carlijn van de Water, Shannon van Lent-van Vliet, Nikki Knijn, Ana-Maria Muşină, Dragos-Viorel Scripcariu, Boryana Popivanova, Mingli Xu, Tomonobu Fujita, Shoichi Hazama, Nobuaki Suzuki, Hiroaki Nagano, Kiyotaka Okuno, Toshihiko Torigoe, Noriyuki Sato, Tomohisa Furuhashi, Ichiro Takemasa, Kyogo Itoh, Prabhu S Patel, Hemangini H Vora, Birva Shah, Jayendrakumar B Patel, Kruti N Rajvik, Shashank J Pandya, Shilin N Shukla, Yili Wang, GuanJun Zhang, Yutaka Kawakami, Francesco M Maricola, Paolo A Ascierto, Daniel J Sargent, Bernard A Fox, Jérôme Galon*

Densities of CD3_{CT} (cells/mm²) within tumors

CD3_{CT}
cells/mm²

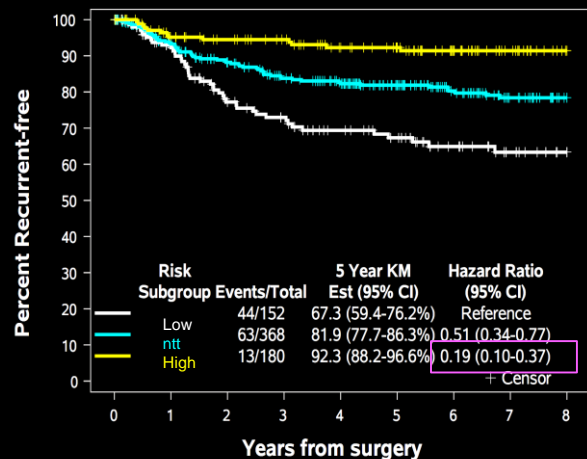
Quantification of 3855 patients



- ✓ Whole slide quantification within the CT region
- ✓ Similar quantification were performed for CD3_{CT}, CD3_{IM}, CD8_{CT}, CD8_{IM}

Time to recurrence for Immunoscore (High/Int/Low)

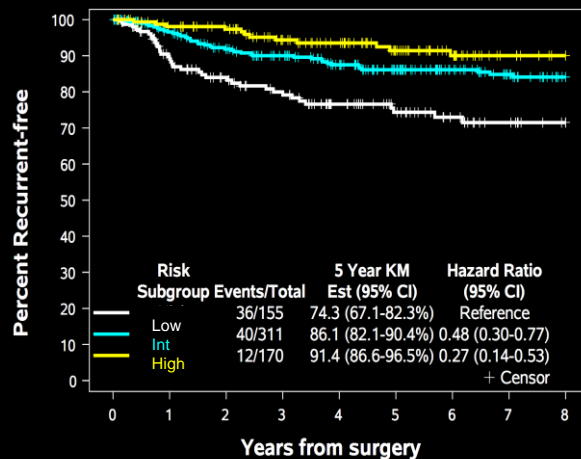
TS



Subgroup	152	92	71	48	31
Low	152	92	71	48	31
Int	368	269	218	144	92
High	180	140	118	86	53

$P < 0.0001$
 HR (0-2)= 0.19
 C-index= 0.64

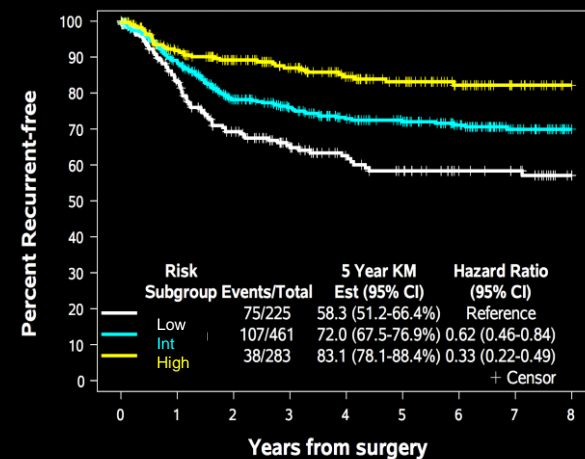
IVS



Subgroup	155	109	79	52	34
Low	155	109	79	52	34
Int	311	248	204	139	104
High	170	139	104	64	41

$P = 0.0001$
 HR (0-2)= 0.27
 C-index= 0.63

EVS



Subgroup	225	120	75	53	35
Low	225	120	75	53	35
Int	461	268	191	142	76
High	283	182	129	84	51

$P < 0.0001$
 HR (0-2)= 0.33
 C-index= 0.60

Primary and Secondary objectives are reached

Immunoscore 3 groups (and 2 or 5 groups) predicted time to recurrence on Training Set (TS), and on 2 independent validation sets (IVS and EVS), blinded to clinical outcome.

Multivariate analyses for Immunoscore

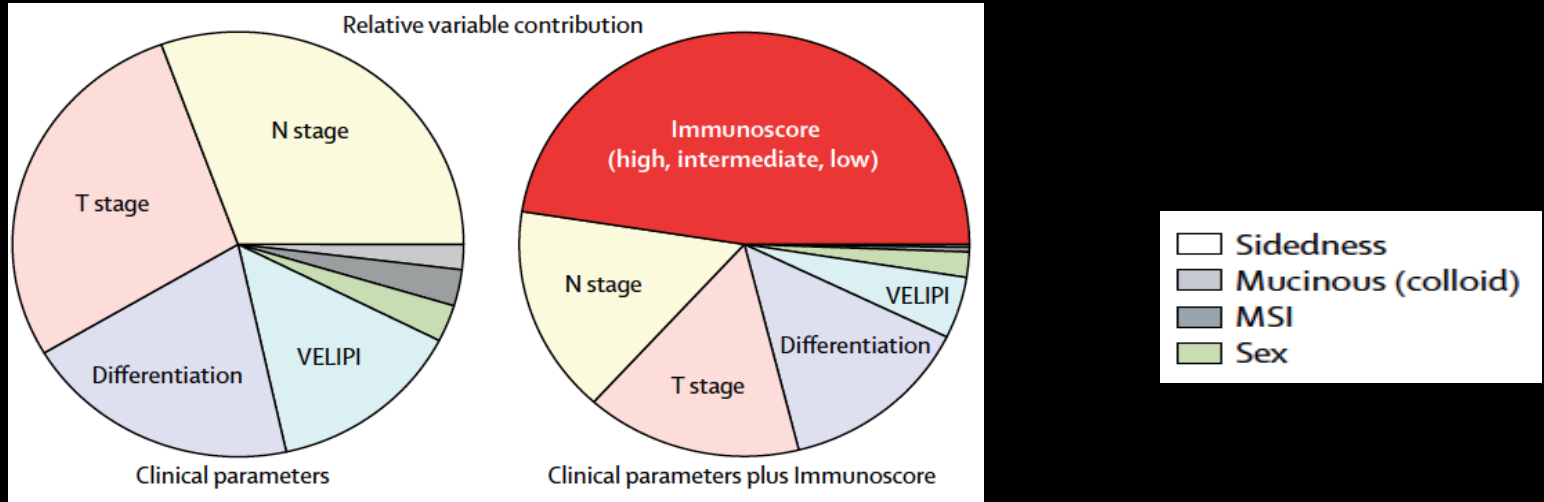
Multivariate Overall Survival (OS) analysis stratified by center

Individual Parameters	Hazard ratio (95%CI)	P-value
Gender Female vs Male	0.90 (0.72-1.12)	0.34
T Stage T2 vs T1	1.49 (0.62-3.57)	0.37
T Stage T3 vs T1	1.91 (0.84-4.38)	0.12
T Stage T4 vs T1	2.36 (1.01-5.55)	0.0484
N Stage N1 vs N0	1.16 (0.89-1.52)	0.28
N Stage N2 vs N0	1.58 (1.15-2.17)	0.0052
MSI Status MSI vs MSS	0.93 (0.68-1.27)	0.64
VELIPI Yes vs No	1.20 (0.94-1.54)	0.15
Diferentiation moderate vs Well	0.91 (0.66-1.24)	0.54
Diferentiation poor-undif vs Well	1.37 (0.9-2.08)	0.14
Mucinous (Colloid) Yes vs No	1.02 (0.78-1.33)	0.87
Sidedness distal vs proximal	0.96 (0.76-1.21)	0.74
Immunoscore Int vs Lo	0.67 (0.52-0.86)	0.0014
Immunoscore Hi vs Lo	0.47 (0.33-0.65)	<0.0001

- ✓ Cox multivariate regression model for OS stratified by center, combining Immunoscore with T-stage, N-stage, gender, VELIPI, histological grade, mucinous-colloide type, sidedness, and microsatellite status (MSI).
- ✓ Immunoscore is the most significant parameter in multivariate analysis

Relative variable contribution to risk

Chi squared proportion (χ^2) test for clinical parameters



Cox Multivariate

All patients

Immunoscore	P-values	c-index
2 groups	<0.0001	0.73 (0.66-0.80)
3 groups	<0.0001	0.73 (0.67-0.80)
5 groups	<0.0001	0.73 (0.67-0.80)

International validation of the consensus Immunoscore for the classification of colon cancer:

irAEs: immune-related Adverse Effects.

irRC: immune-related Response Criteria
(Wolchock et al. Clin Can Res 2009).

irRECIST: immune-related Response Evaluation Criteria In Solid Tumor
(Wong et al. NEJM 2017).

**Strong arguments for introducing a “I” for Immune
into the classification of cancer: TNM-I**

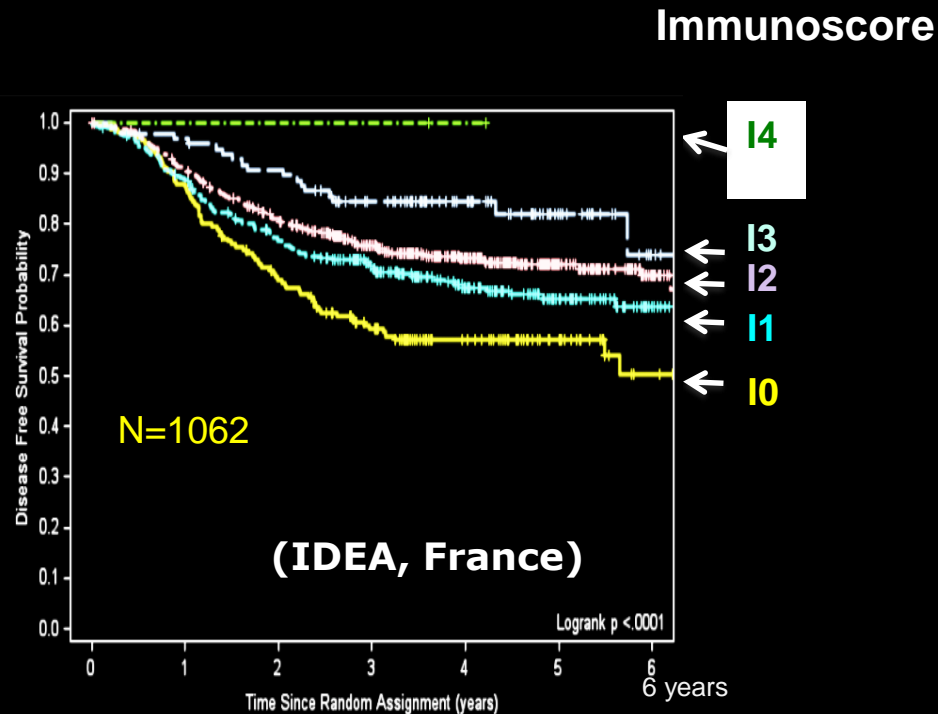
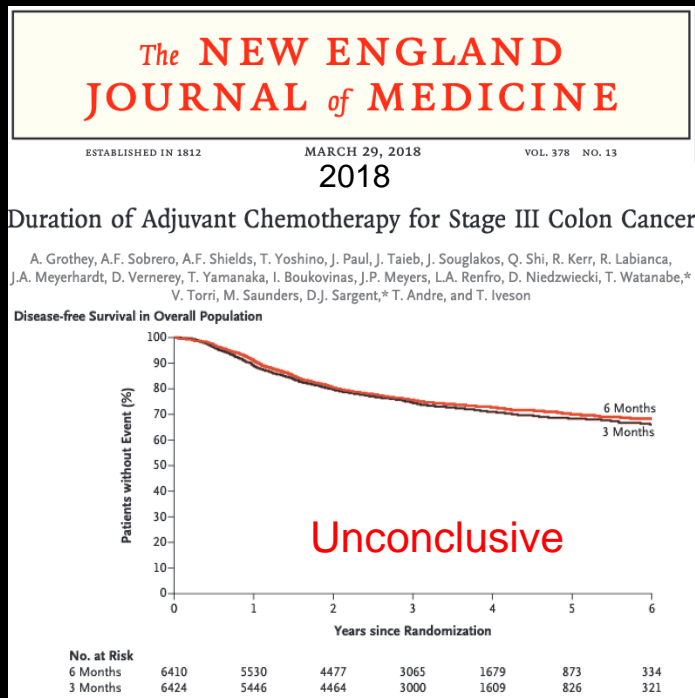
Immunoscore in locally advanced colon cancer

Stage III

Immunity and chemotherapeutic Efficacy

Phase 3 randomized study of stage III colon cancer patients (IDEA)

3 vs 6 months of chemotherapy

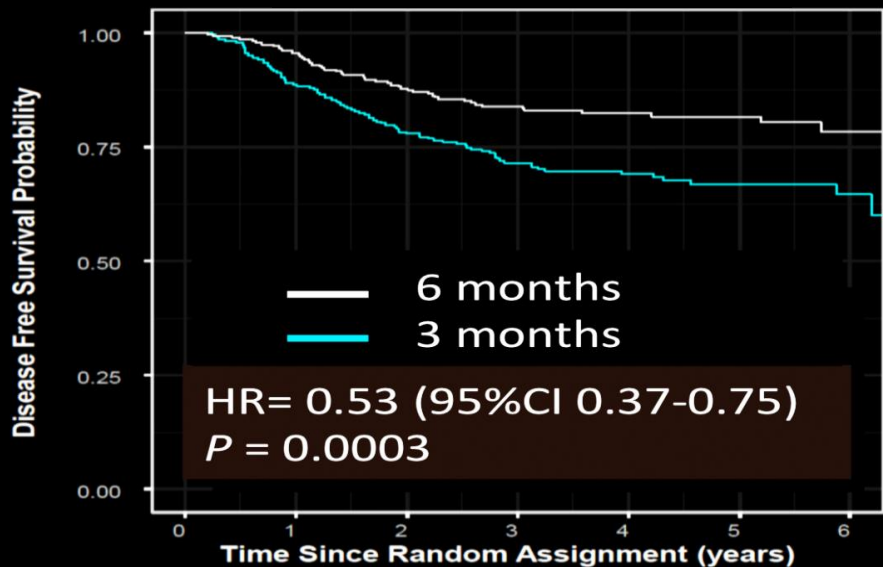


Clinical Utility (1): Immunoscore for defines patients at high-risk and NO risk in Stage III

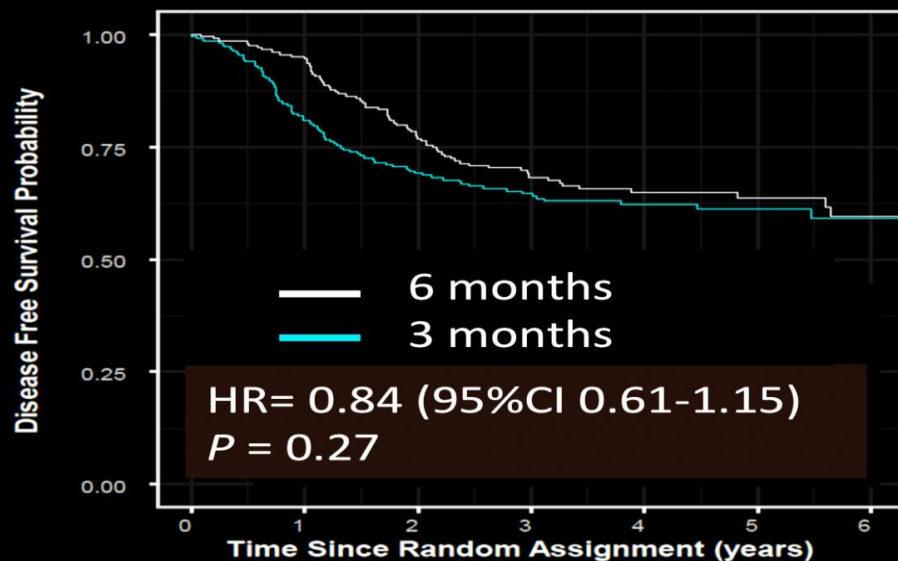
Phase 3 randomized study of stage III colon cancer patients (IDEA) 3 vs 6 months of chemotherapy (n=1062)

All Stage III treated with FOLFOX

High Immunoscore



Low Immunoscore



Clinical Utility (2): High Immunoscore significantly **predicts** response to 6 months FOLFOX chemotherapy in all Stage III patients

CAR-T cells



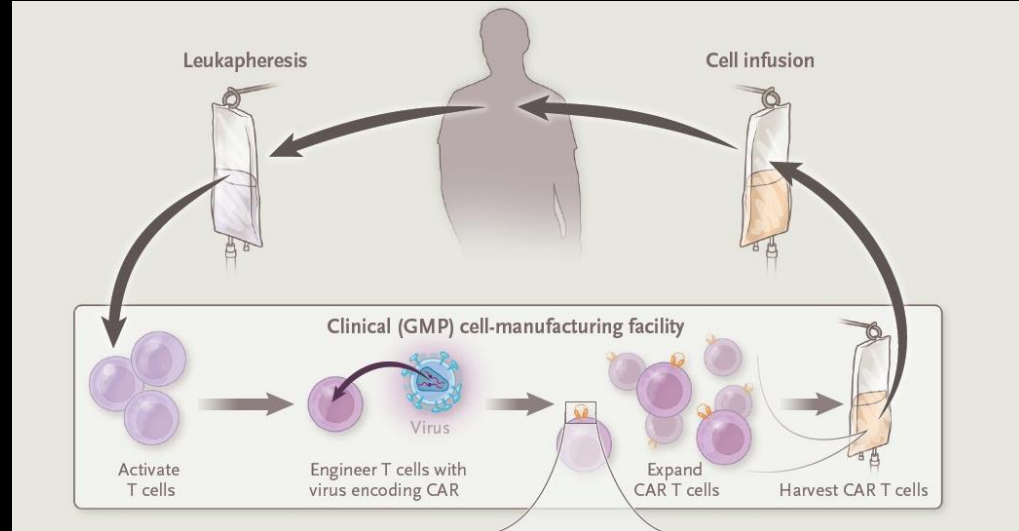
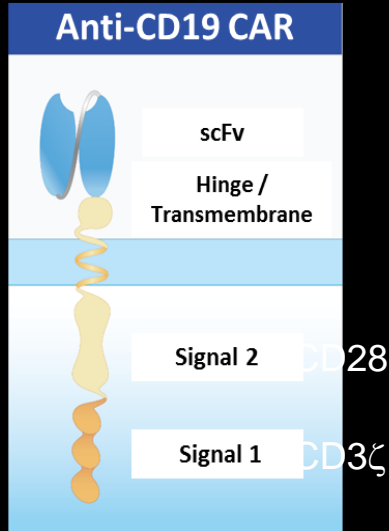
The NEW ENGLAND
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Axicabtagene Ciloleucel CAR T-Cell Therapy in Refractory Large B-Cell Lymphoma

S.S. Neelapu, F.L. Locke, N.L. Bartlett, L.J. Lekakis, D.B. Miklos, C.A. Jacobson,
I. Braunschweig, O.O. Oluwole, T. Siddiqi, Y. Lin, J.M. Timmerman, P.J. Stiff,
J.W. Friedberg, I.W. Flinn, A. Goy, B.T. Hill, M.R. Smith, A. Deol, U. Farooq,
P. McSweeney, J. Munoz, I. Avivi, J.E. Castro, J.R. Westin, J.C. Chavez, A. Ghobadi,
K.V. Komanduri, R. Levy, E.D. Jacobsen, T.E. Witzig, P. Reagan, A. Bot, J. Rossi,
L. Navale, Y. Jiang, J. Ayccock, M. Elias, D. Chang, J. Wieszorek, and W.Y. Go

CAR-T Design and Product Manufacturing



Adapted from Tran et al, NEJM 2017

The CAR-T was approved by the US FDA and European Commission for the treatment of adult patients with relapsed/refractory large B cell lymphoma after ≥ 2 lines of systemic therapy

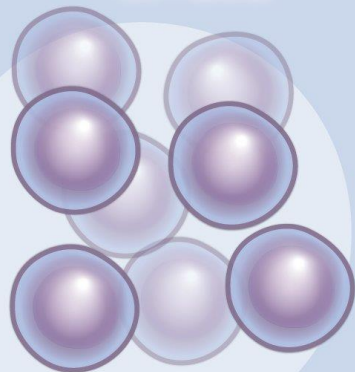
ZUMA-1 Trial: Clinical Outcomes

CAR T-Cell Therapy for Refractory Large B-Cell Lymphoma

MULTICENTER, PHASE 2 CLINICAL TRIAL

**CAR T-cell
Therapy**

N=101



**82% Objective
response**

54% Complete response

**(20% Objective response
in historical controls)**

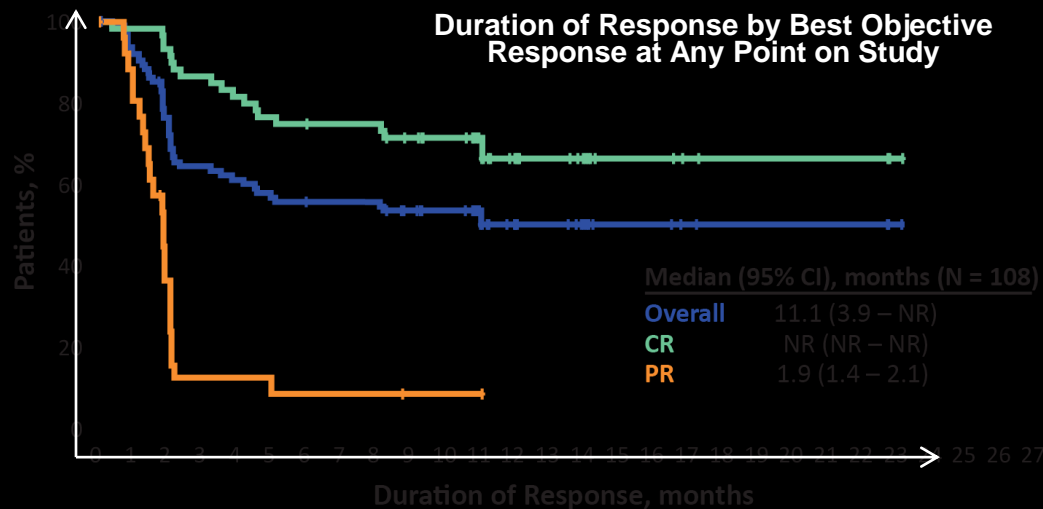
**52% Overall survival
at 18 months**

96 Patients
Had grade ≥ 3
adverse events:

13 Patients
Had cytokine
release syndrome
(including 2 deaths)

28 Patients
Had neurologic
events

ZUMA-1 Trial: Long-Term Follow Up

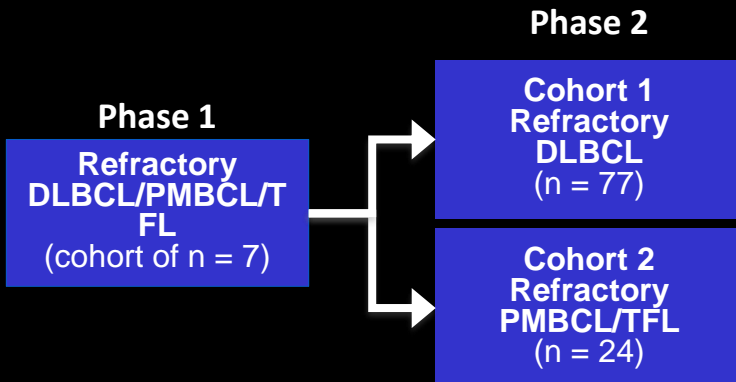
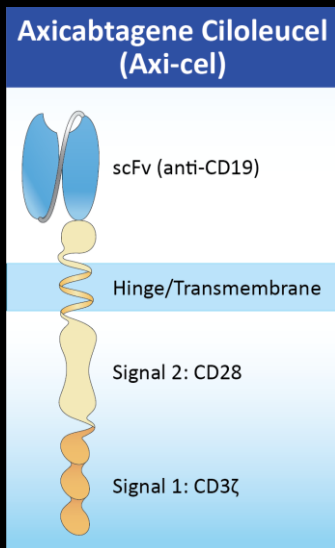


Overall	89	82	67	56	53	49	48	47	47	42	38	31	19	16	12	6	6	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	0
CR	63	61	58	53	50	47	46	45	45	41	37	30	19	16	12	6	6	4	3	3	3	3	3	1	0
PR	26	21	9	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0												

CR, complete response; PR, partial response; NR, not reached; CI, confidence interval.

CAR-T cell therapy

CAR Design and Schematic Representation of ZUMA-1 Trial



Of 101 patients in Phase 2 ZUMA-1 with refractory large B cell lymphoma treated with axi-cel :

ORR, 83%
CR, 58%

Ongoing responses: 39% including 37% CR

CRS and NE were mostly reversible (n = 108 from Phases 1 & 2):

Grade ≥ 3 CRS, 11%
Grade ≥ 3 NE, 32%

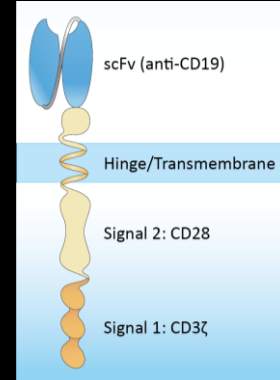
4 Grade 5 AEs (2 axi-cel related and 2 unrelated)

Axi-Cel Maintained Ongoing Responses at Median Follow-Up of 27.1 Months

AE, adverse event; axi-cel, axicabtagene ciloleucel; CR, complete response; CAR, chimeric antigen receptor; CRS, cytokine release syndrome; DLBCL, diffuse large B cell lymphoma; NE, neurologic event; NHL, non-Hodgkin lymphoma; ORR, objective response rate; PMBCL, primary mediastinal B cell lymphoma; TFL, transformed follicular lymphoma.

Improval of CAR-T cell therapy

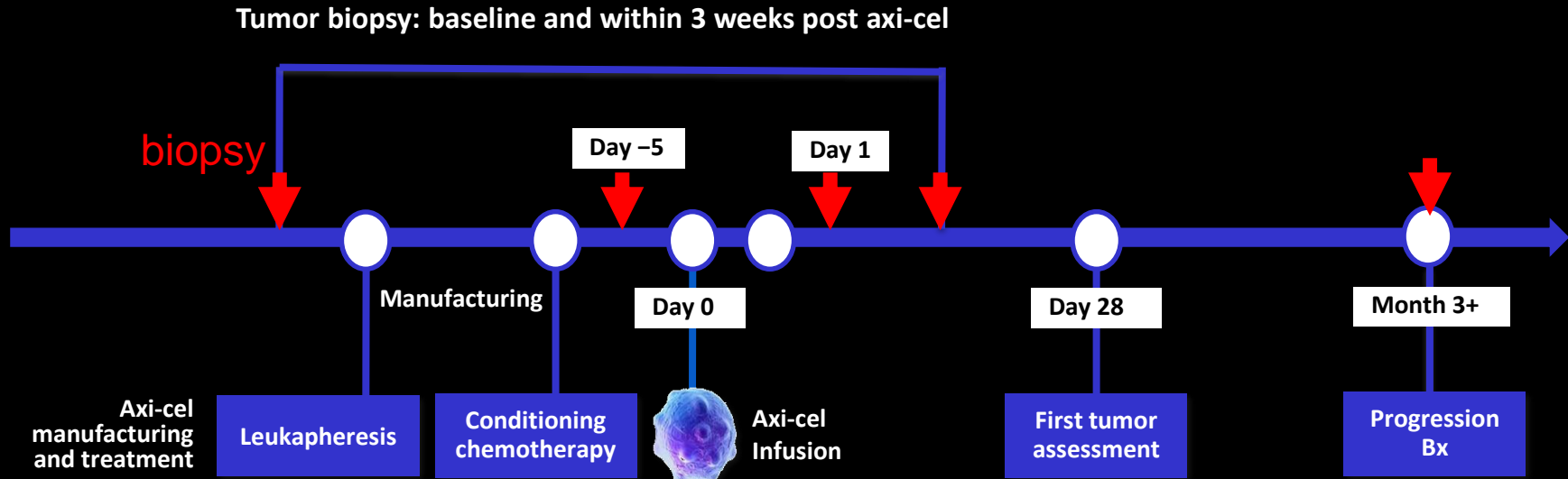
- ✓ Improved CAR constructs
- ✓ Get better intracellular CAR signalling (1st, 2nd, 3rd generation CARs)
- ✓ Get better target (especially for solid tumors)
- ✓ Get dual targets, inducible CAR, killing-construct CAR
- ✓ Select subtypes of T-cells for infusion



But again,

- ✓ Ignoring the fact that a cancer is not tumor cells in a test-tube
- ✓ and that adoptive CAR-T cells are not working alone, but within a patient

Tumor microenvironment analysis: Zuma 1 - Protocol and Timing of Paired Biopsies



ZUMA-1 clinical trial Translational Biomarkers analysis

- *What are the changes in TME Post-CAR-T?*
- *Which patients are responding to CAR-T?*
- *What are the mechanisms of relapse?*
- *Can we predict toxicities?*

TME: Tumor MicroEnvironment

Slide Removed Per Presenter Request

Slide Removed Per Presenter Request

Slide Removed Per Presenter Request

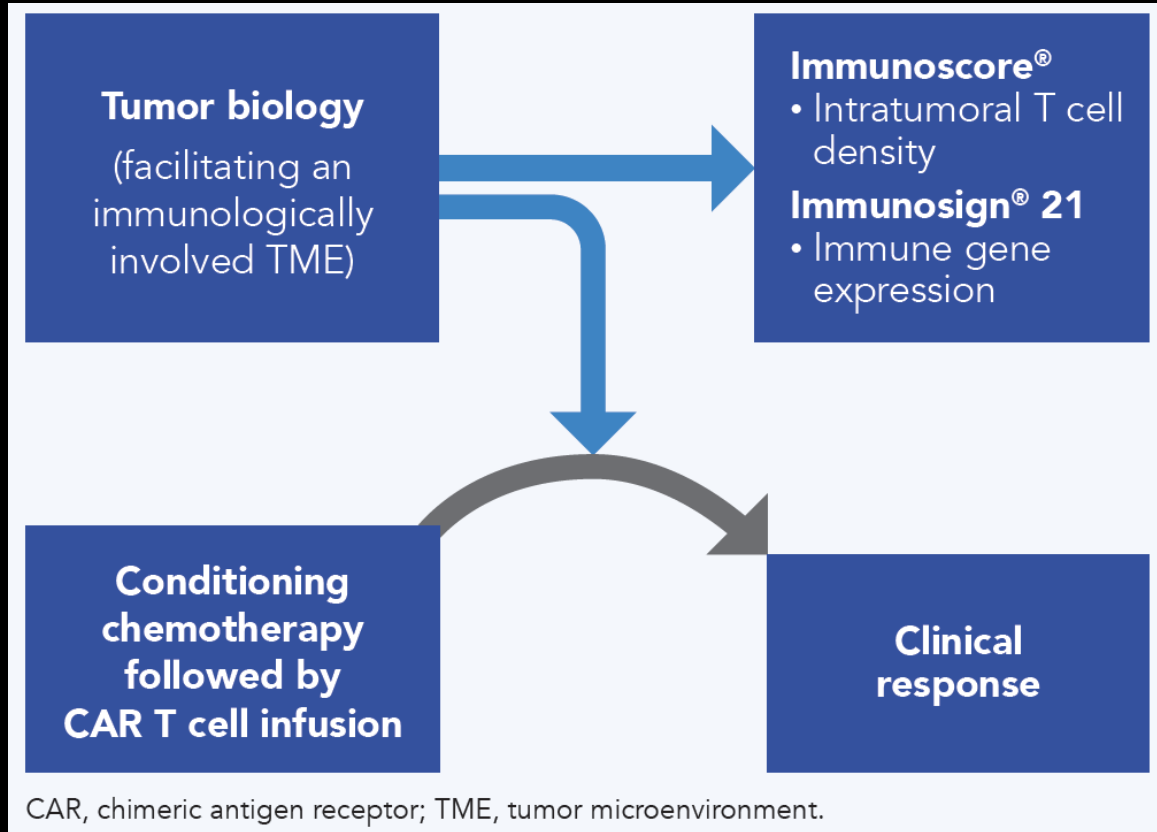
Slide Removed Per Presenter Request

Slide Removed Per Presenter Request

CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ Pre-existing T cell-involved features of the TME (High Immunoscore, High Immunosign) may be associated with a response to CAR-T
- ✓ Factors intrinsic to tumor biology may influence CAR T cell efficacy through the immune microenvironment (Pre-treatment TME enriched in T cell and innate immune-related genes)
- ✓ CAR-T could overcome an unfavorable TME (low Immunoscore) in a subset of patients
- ✓ CAR T cell treatment is associated with rapid and profound changes in the TME
 - Increase of immune checkpoints, IFN-related genes and chemokines
 - Elevation of IL-15 and PD-L1 gene expression in CR and PR
- ✓ These results support anti-CD19 CAR T cell treatment optimizations designed to overcome an immune-detrimental TME

Model Linking Tumor Biology Features With TME and Response to CAR T Cell Therapy



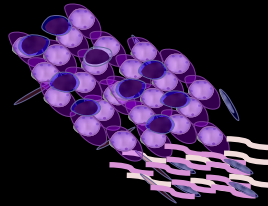
The continuum of cancer immunosurveillance

Pre-cancerous
lesions



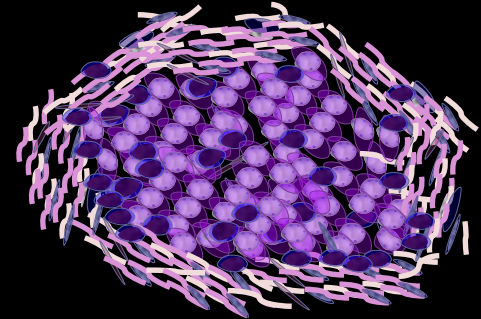
Mascaux C. ... Galon J.
Nature 2019

Primary
Carcinoma



Pagès F. ... Galon J.
Lancet 2018

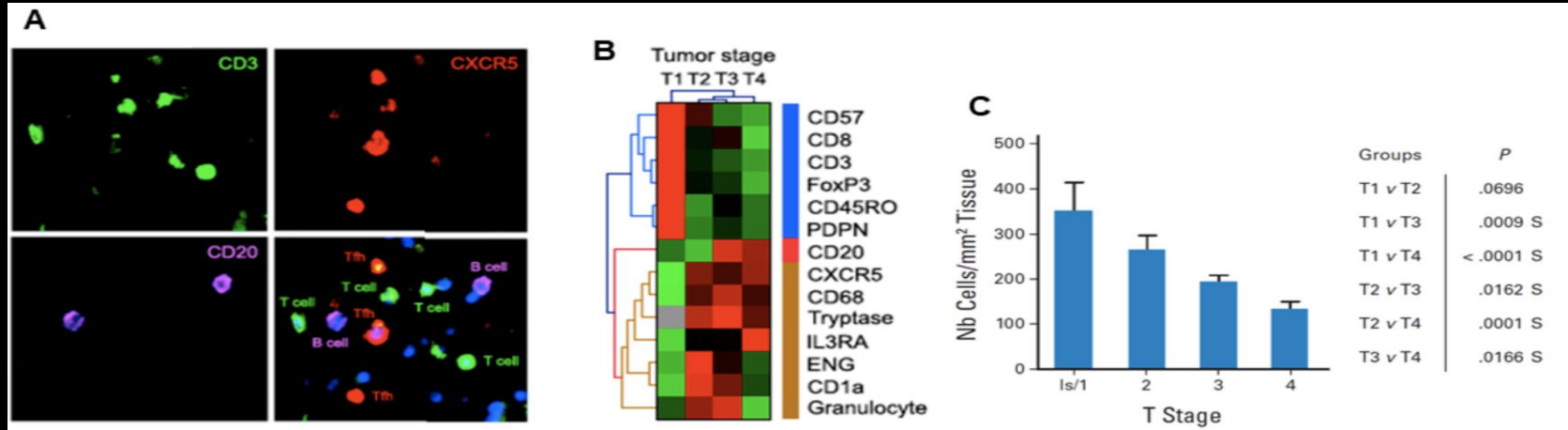
Metastasis



Van den Eynde. ... Galon J.
Cancer Cell 2018

Angelova M. ... Galon J.
Cell 2018

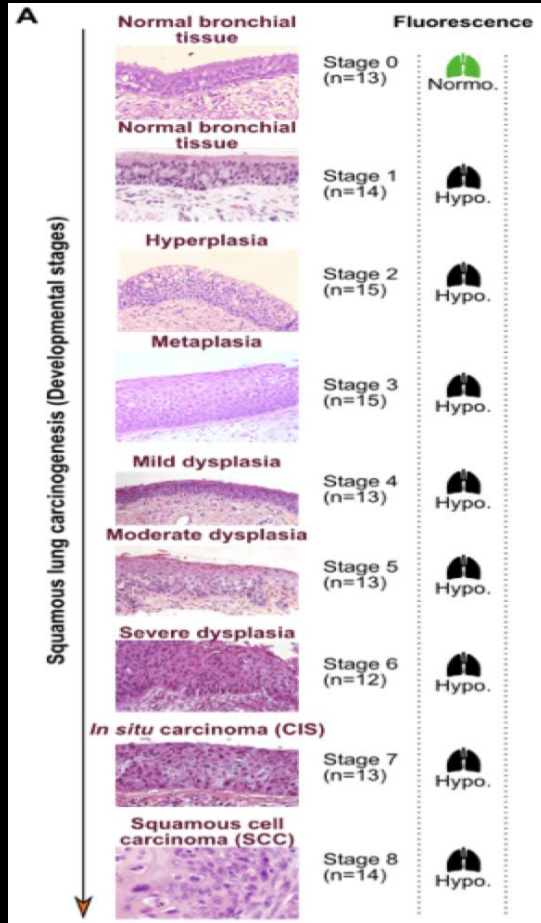
Adaptive immunity decreases with tumor progression



Bindea G. et al. *Immunity* 2013

Mlecnik B. et al. *J Clin Oncol* 2011

Oncogenesis of lung squamous cell carcinoma



- ✓ Analysis of 122 pre-cancer lesions across 9 developmental stages

Main gene expression patterns across 9 developmental stages

Ascending

Ascending from
High-Grade

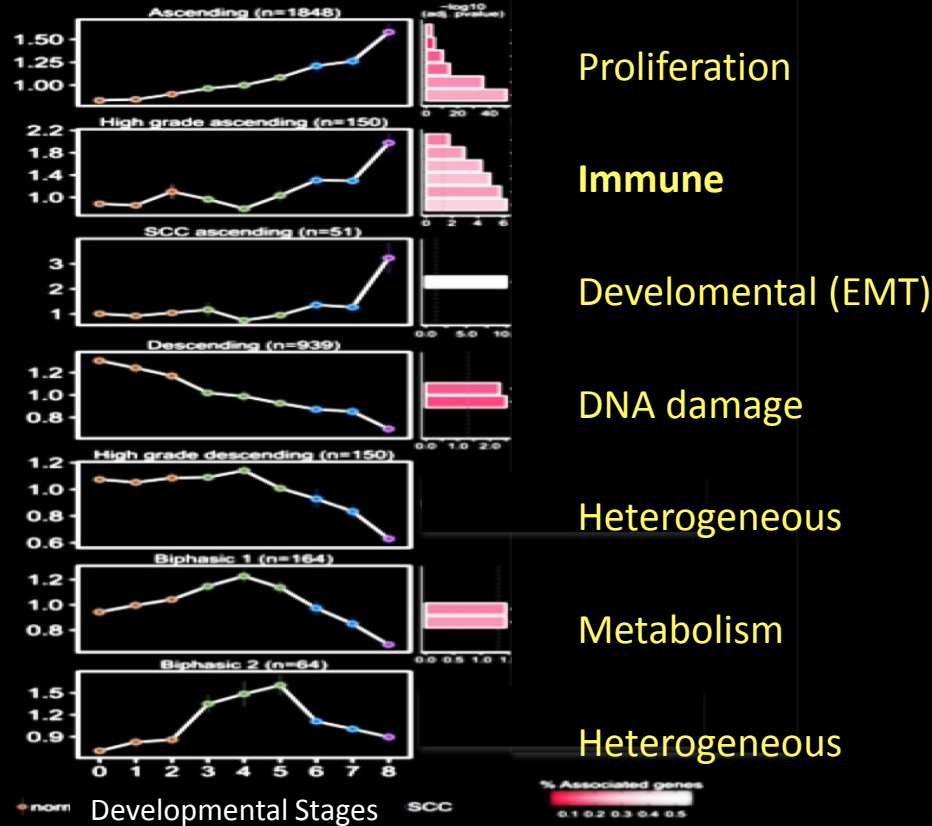
SCC Ascending

Descending

Descending from
High-Grade

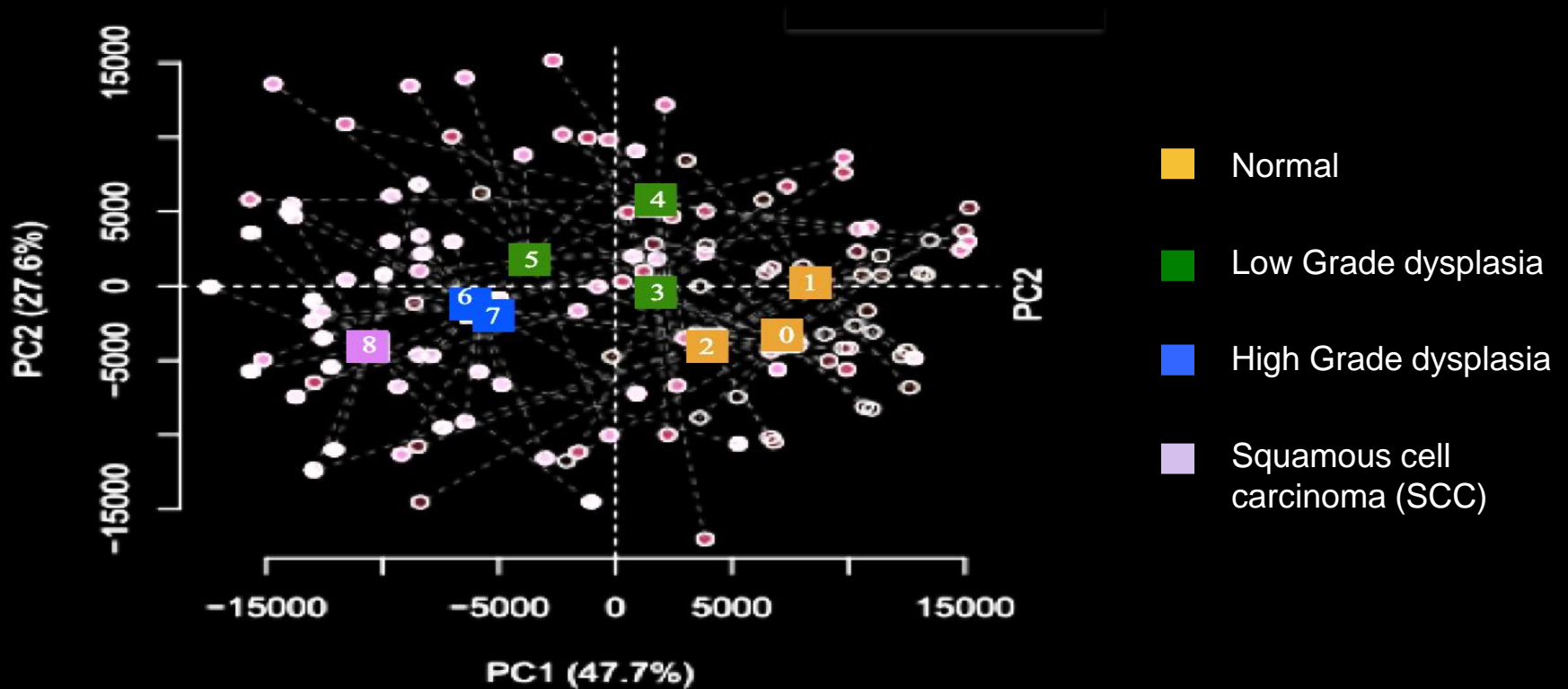
Biphasic 1

Biphasic 2

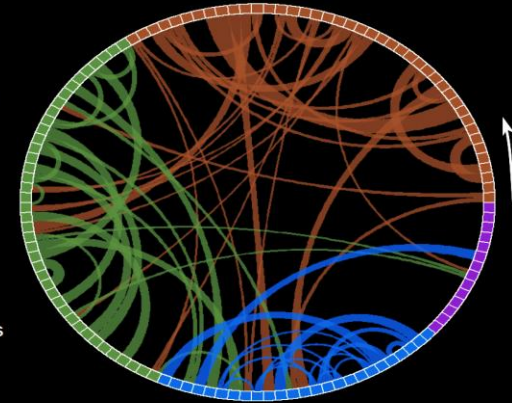
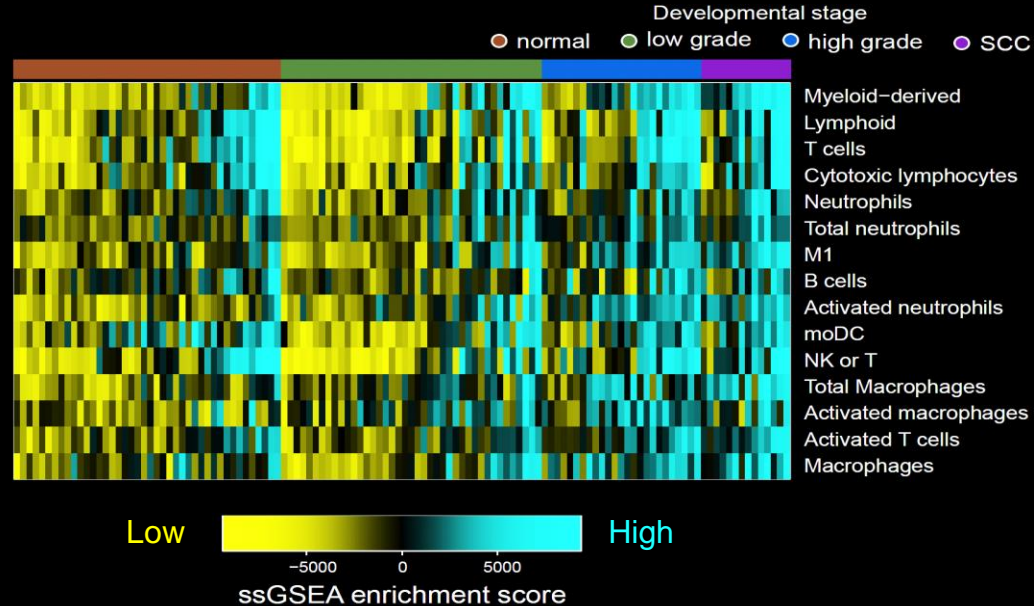


Immune functions mostly associated with genes ascending from high-Grade

Principal components evolution of the 9 developmental stages

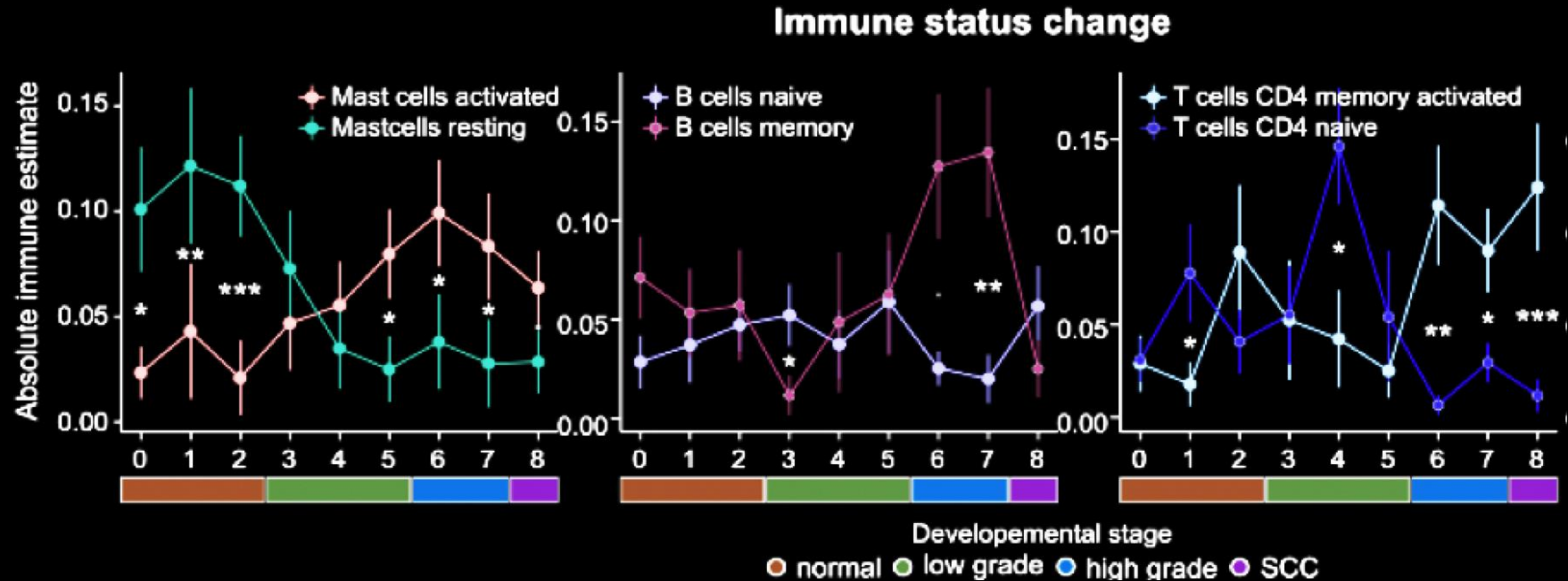


Immune cell infiltration across the main 4 developmental stages



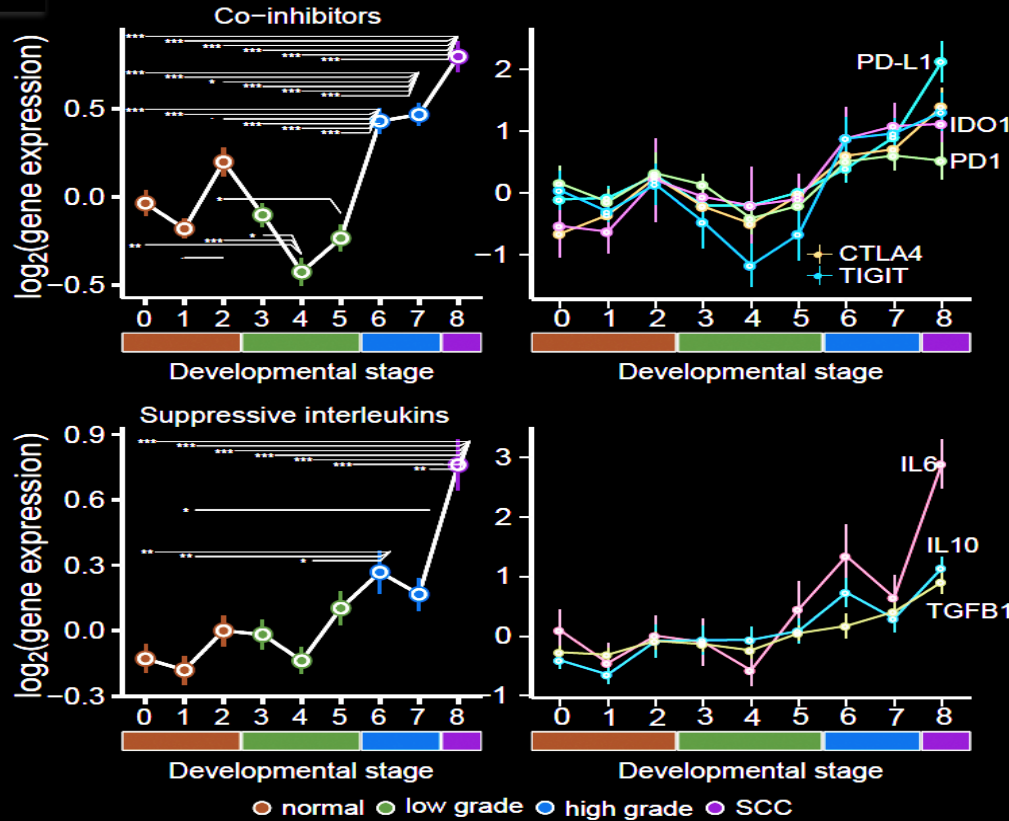
Sample order from (A)

Immune activation across developmental stages



- ✓ Early Immune activation in Low-Grade dysplasia (Immune sensing)
- ✓ Adaptive immune activation and memory in High-Grade dysplasia

Immune escape mechanisms in pre-cancer lesions

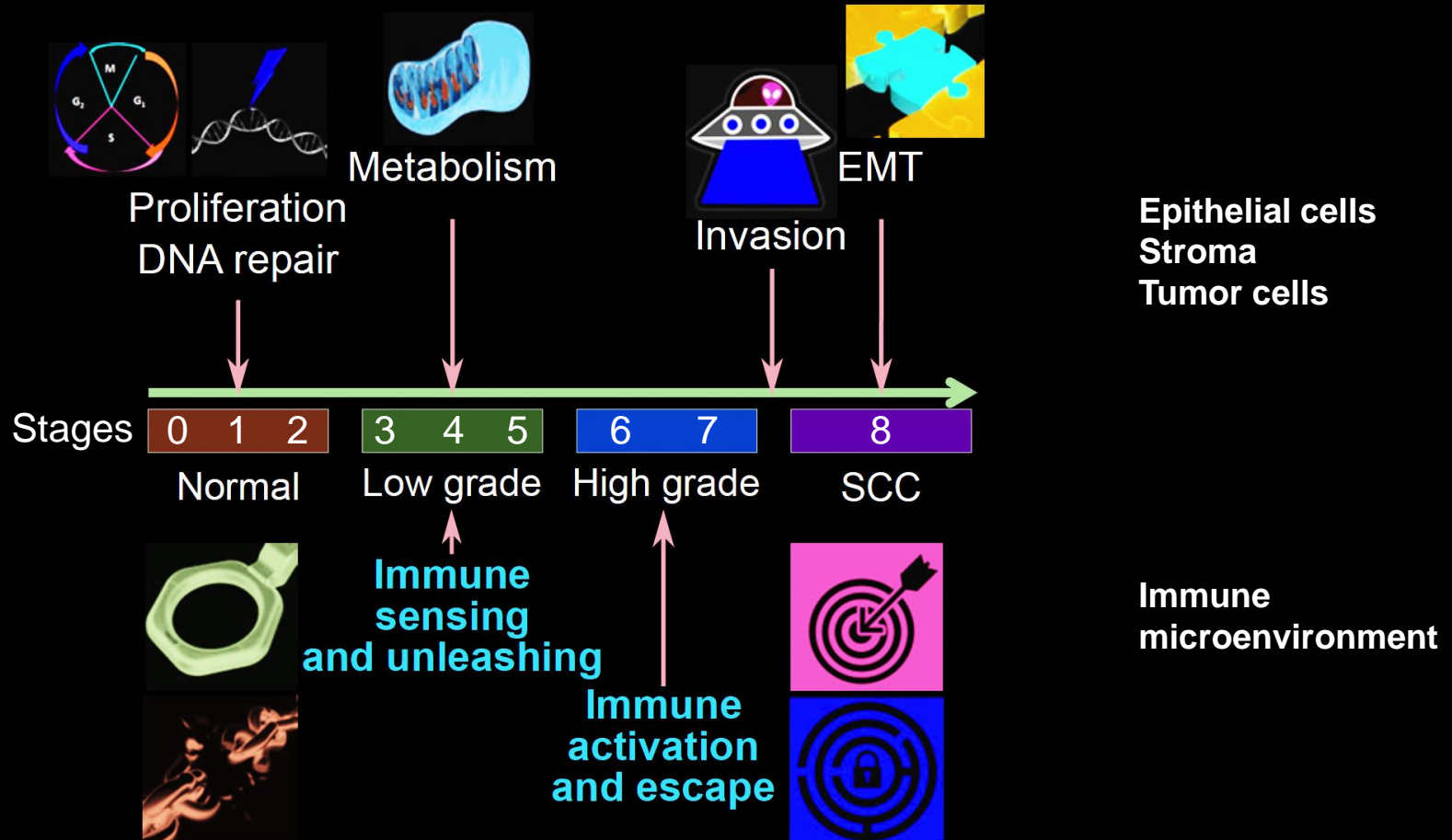


- ✓ Decreased expression of co-inhibitors in Low-Grade
- ✓ Increased expression of co-inhibitors in High-Grade
- ✓ Increased expression of suppressive cytokines in High-Grade

-> Immune evasion before tumor invasion (SCC)

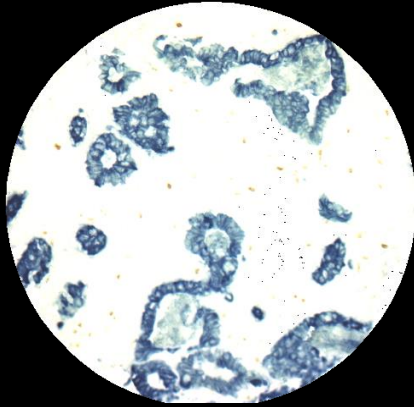
Pre-Neoplastic / Pre-Cancer Lesion evolution

n=122 lesions

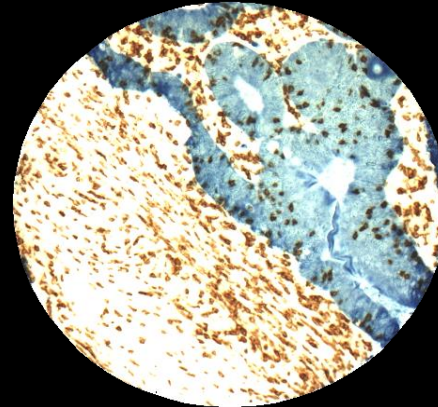


Deciphering the tumor immune microenvironment: Clinical implications

"Cold" Tumor
I 0



CD3
Tumor



"Hot" Tumor
I 4

Clinical implications



Predictions

Need T-cell priming
Cancer vaccine

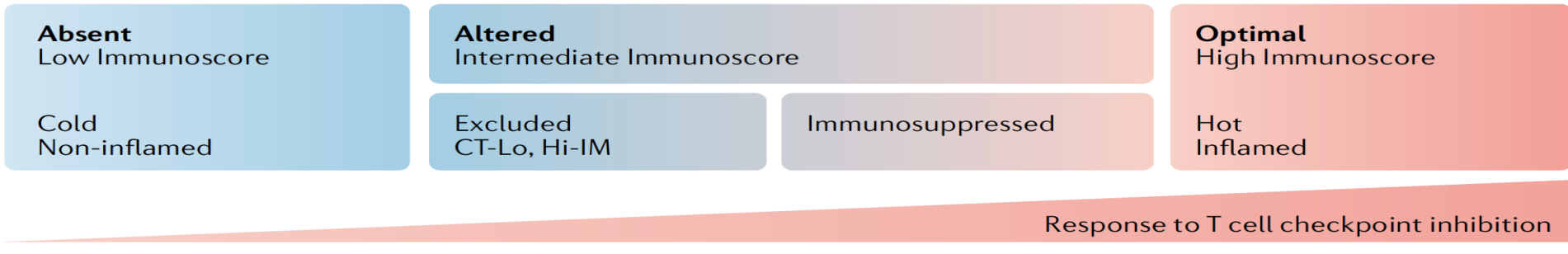


Response to immunotherapies
(CTLA4, PD1, PDL1, ...)

But it is not as simple since biology is complex and is not dichotomized in good & bad

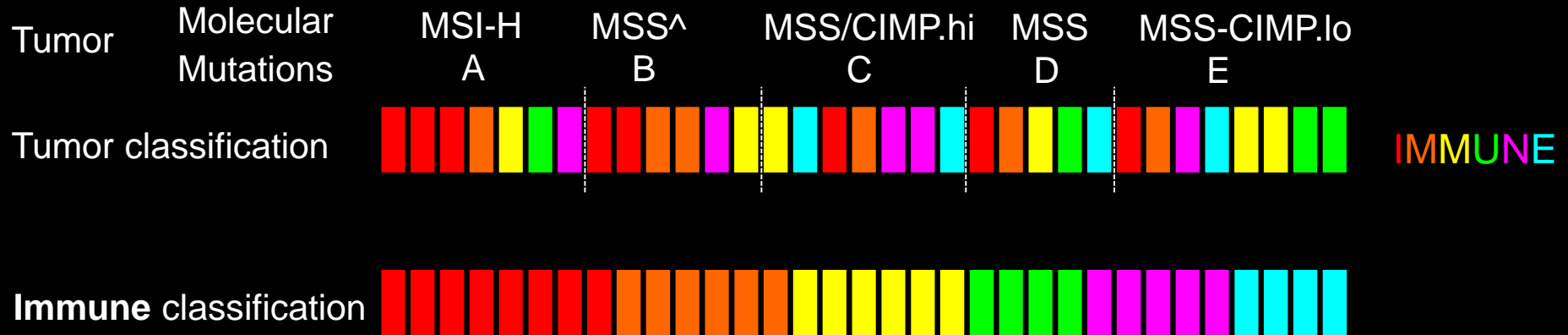
Approaches to treat immune hot, altered and cold tumours with combination immunotherapies

Jérôme Galon * and Daniela Bruni 2019



Galon J. & Bruni D.
***Nature Reviews Drug Discovery* 2019**

Stratification of cancer based on the immune status



-> Importance of having standardized immune Assays

Galon lab.

INSERM, CRC, Paris, France

Franck Pagès

Tessa Fredriksen

Florence Marliot

Lucie Lafontaine

Stéphanie Mauger

Amélie Bilocq

Bénédicte Buttard

Amos Kirilovsky

Marie Tosolini

Maximilian Waldner

Sarah Church

Pauline Maby

Helen Angell

Mihaela Angelova

Angela Vasaturo

Bernhard Mlecnik

Gabriela Bindea

Daniela Bruni

**Institute for Bioinformatics,
Innsbruck, Austria**

Pornpimol Charaoetong

Zlatko Trajanoski

LabEx Immuno-oncology

Kroemer G, Zitvogel L, Tartour E, Sautès-

Fridman C, Fridman H, Zucman-Rossi J,

Institut Curie, Paris, France

Hervé Brisse

Sylvie Bonvalot

University Clinic, Erlangen, Germany

Christopher Becker

Institute for Genetics,

Graz, Austria

Anna Obenaus

Michael Speicher

Rouen University, France

Jean Baptiste Latouche

**Dpt. of General and Digestive Surgery, HEGP,
Paris, France**

Anne Berger

Dpt. of Pathology, HEGP, Paris, France

Tchao Meatchi

Christine Lagorce

Patrick Bruneval

CHU Strasbourg, France

Celine Mascaux

Kite Pharma, Gilead

Adrian Bot, John Rossi

Clinic St Luc, Bruxelles,

Marc Van den Eynde





Galon lab.

INSERM, Cordeliers Research Center, Paris, France

Franck Pagès, Tessa Fredriksen, Florence Marliot, Lucie Lafontaine, Bénédicte Buttard, Sarah Church, Pauline Maby, Helen Angell, Mihaela Angelova, Angela Vasaturo, Bernhard Mlecnik, Gabriela Bindea



Dpts. of Pathology *, Surgery \$, Immunology #, HEGP, Paris, France

*Christine Lagorce *, Patrick Bruneval *, Anne Berger \$, Franck Pagès #, Florence Marliot #, Nacilla Haicheur #*



Department of Pathology, Providence Portland Medical Center, Portland, OR, USA

Carlo Bifulco



Laboratory of Molecular and Tumor Immunology, Earle A. Chiles

Research Institute, Robert W. Franz Cancer Center, Portland, OR, USA
Bernard Fox



Princess Margaret Hospital, University Health Network,

Department of Pathology , Toronto, ON, Canada

Pamela S. Ohashi, Michael Roehrl, Prashant Bavi, Sara Hafezi-Bakhtiari, Bradly G. Wouters, Linh Nguyen



Department of Pathology and Oncology, Istituto Nazionale per lo Studio e la Cura dei Tumori, "Fondazione G.Pascale" Naples-Italy

Paolo A Ascierto, Gerardo Botti, Fabiana Tatangelo, Paolo Delrio, Gennaro Cilberto



Humanitas Clinical and Research Center, Rozzano, Milan, Italy

Fabio Grizzi, Luigi Laghi



Institute of Pathology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Alessandro Lugli, Inti Zlobec, Tilman Rau



Research Branch, Sidra Medical and Research Centre, Doha, Qatar

Francesco M. Marincola



Institut Roi Albert II, Cliniques universitaires St-Luc, Université Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belgium

Marc Van den Eynde, Jean-Pierre Machiels



Department of Pathology, University of Erlangen, Erlangen, Germany

Arndt Hartmann, Tilman Rau, Carol Geppert



Pathology Department, Radboud University Nijmegen

Medical Center, Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Iris D. Nagtegaal, Elisa Vink-Borger



Department of Oncology-Pathology, Karolinska Institutet, Karolinska University, Stockholm, Sweden

Giuseppe V. Masucci, Emilia K. Andersson



Department of Oncology, Medical School and general hospital, Prague, Czech Republic

Eva Zavadova, Michal Vocka



Institute for Cancer Research, Center of Translational medicine, Xi'an Jiaotong university, Xian, China

Yili Wang



The Gujarat Cancer & Research Institute, Asarwa, Ahmedabad, India

Prabhu S. Patel, Shilin N. Shukla, Hemangini H. Vora, Birva Shah, Jayendrakumar B. Patel, Kruti N. Rajvik, Shashank J. Pandya



Institute for Advanced Medical Research, Keio University School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan

Yutaka Kawakami, Shoichi Hazama, Kiyotaka Okuno, Kyogo Itoh, Boryana Papivanova



Department of Pathology, Sapporo Medical University School of Medicine, Sapporo, Japan

Toshihiko Torigoe, Noriyuki Sato