



Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

Advances in Cancer Immunotherapy™

Immunotherapy Biomarkers in Head and Neck Cancer

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Disclosures

- Research Funds: Merck, Astra Zeneca
- Consulting – Rakuten Medical
- Advisory Board (Uncompensated) - Astra Zeneca
- I will be discussing non-FDA approved indications during my presentation.

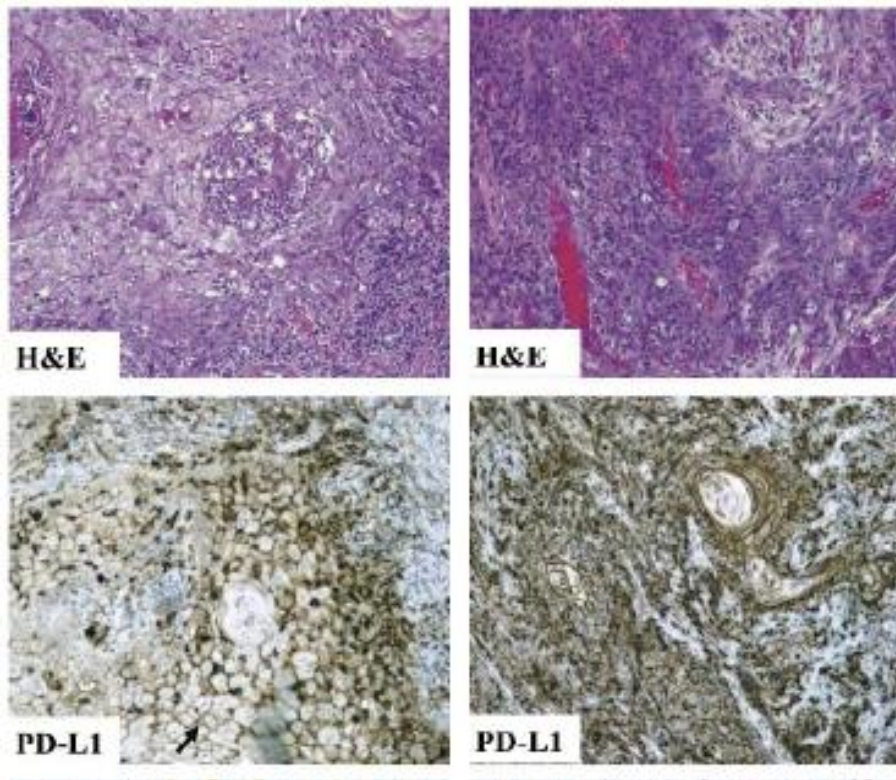
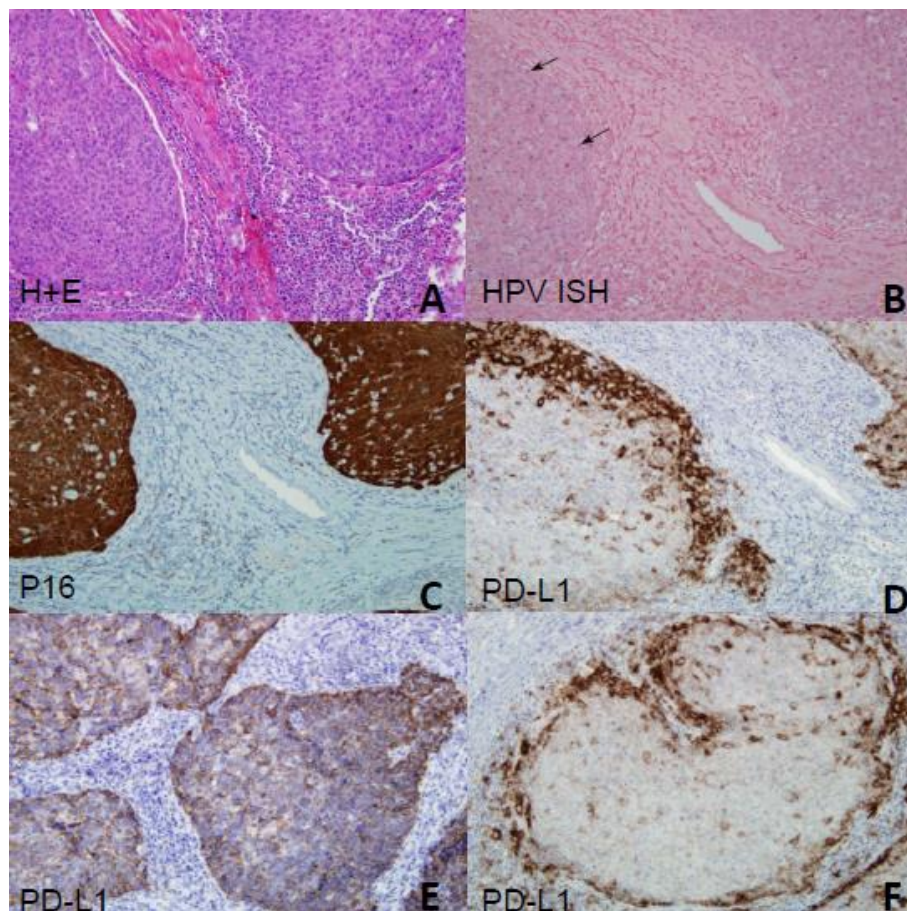
Overview

- PDL1 CPS
- TMB
- GEP
- SEMA4D

PD-L1 expression

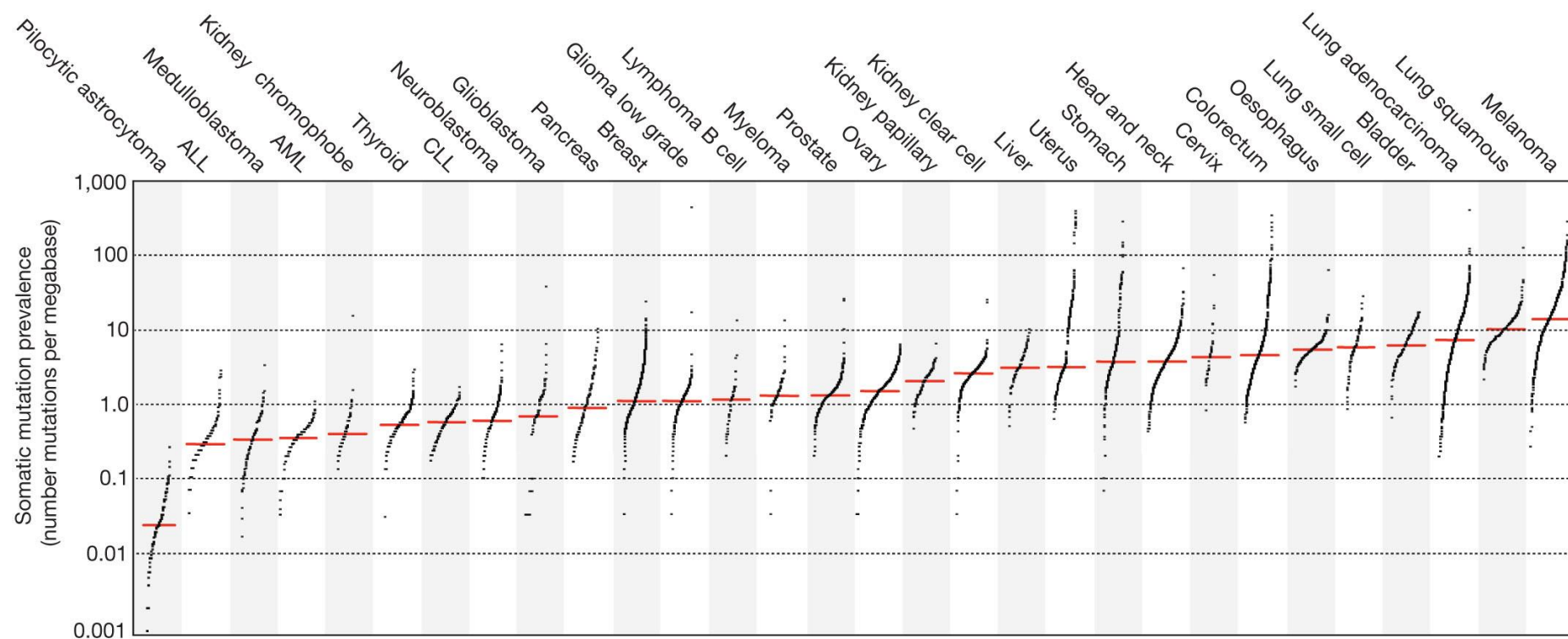
14/20 (70%) of HPV+ HNSCC

HPV- HNC: 2/7 (29%)



Lyford-Pike, et al. Can Res 2013
Malm, et.al. Head Neck, 2013

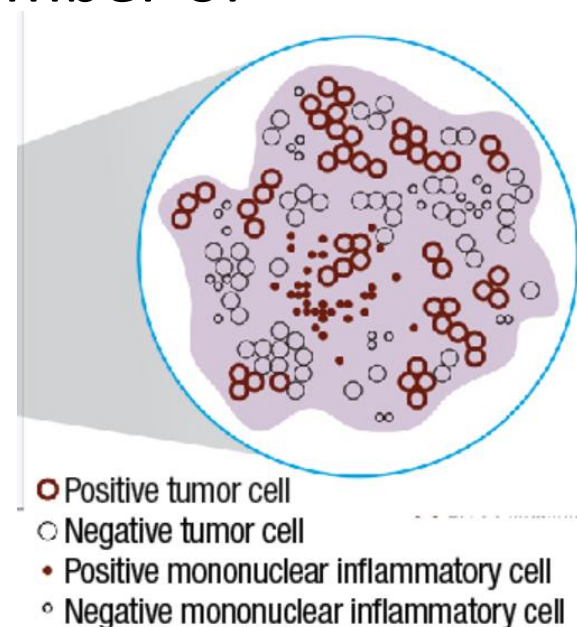
Mutational Load in SCCHN



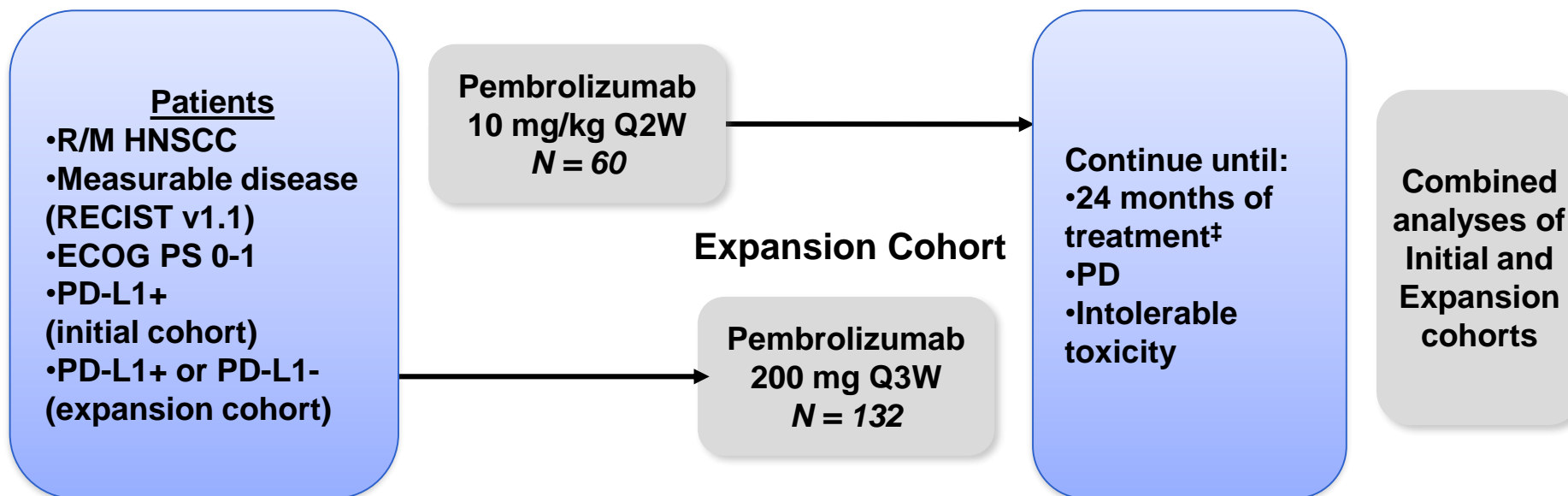
LB Alexandrov *et al.* *Nature* **000**, 1-7 (2013)
doi:10.1038/nature12477

TPS vs. CPS

- TPS – the percentage of tumour cells with membranous PD-L1 expression.
- CPS - the number of PD-L1-positive cells [tumor cells, lymphocytes, and macrophages] divided by the total number of tumor cells times 100.
- scores ranged from 0 to 100
- a cut-off of ≥ 1 is used to define the PD-L1 expression.



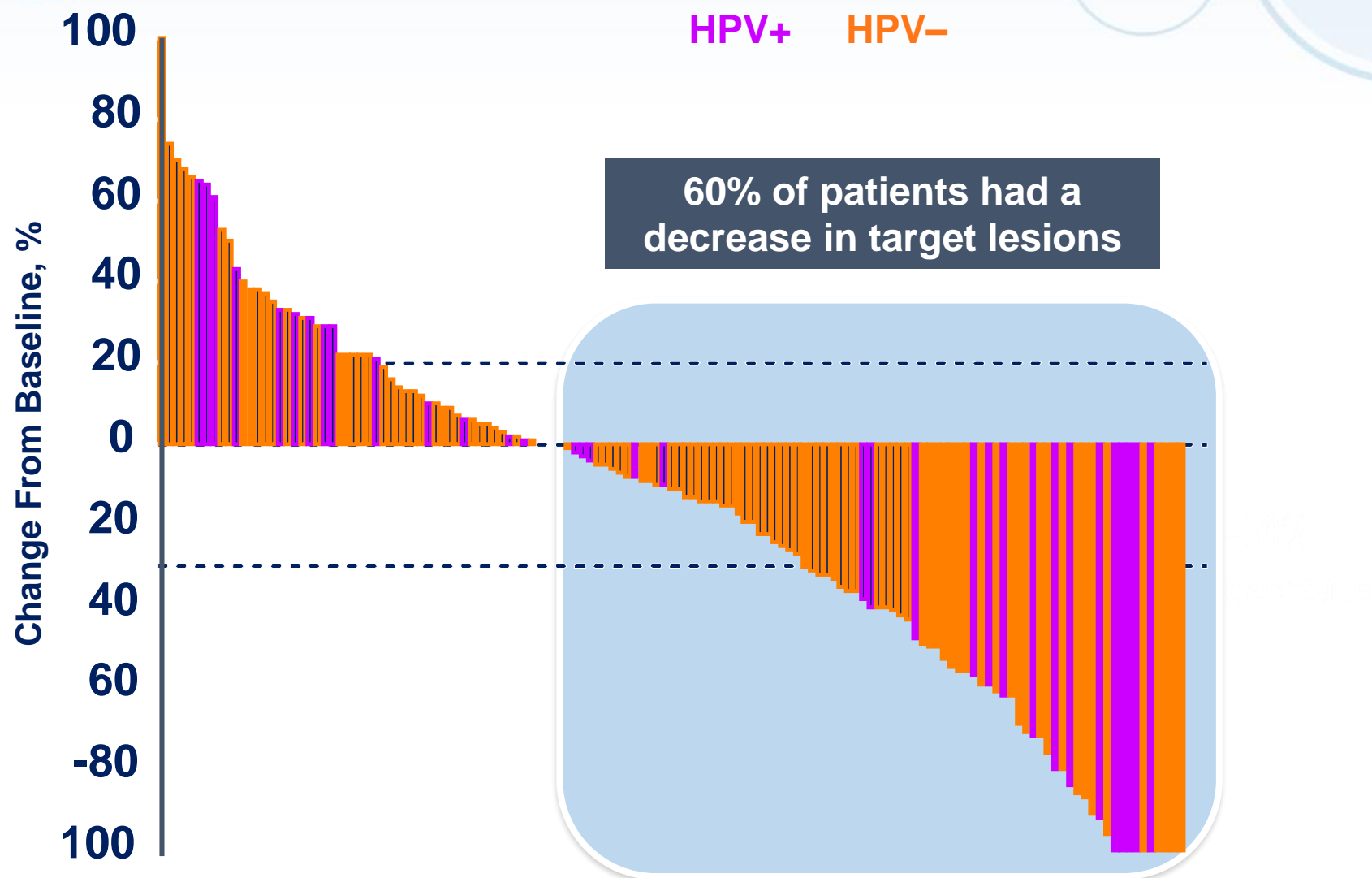
Phase 1b, Multi-cohort KEYNOTE-012 Trial



Response assessment: Every 8 weeks

Primary end points: ORR (RECIST v1.1, central imaging vendor), safety

Secondary end points: ORR (investigator), PFS, OS, response duration, ORR in HPV+ patients§



PDL1 and ORR in KN012

Scoring Method	Expression Status	Number (%) positive	Responders/total n	ORR (%)	P value
TPS	PDL1 +	123 (65%)	22/123	18	0.461
TPS	PDL1-	65 (35%)	12/65	19	
CPS	PDL1 +	152 (81%)	32/152	21	0.023
CPS	PDL1 -	36 (19%)	2/36	6	

Biomarker Analysis of 2 Studies

- 258 patients with HNSCC with available whole exome sequencing (WES) data:
 - KN-012 (phase 1b)^{a,b}:
 - B1, **n=34** (PD-L1⁺, ≥1%, QualTek IHC^c)
 - B2, **n=73** (not PD-L1-selected)
 - KN-055 (phase II)^d:
 - Platinum/cetuximab resistant, **n=151**
- Relationships of PD-L1 expression, GEP and TMB with response (BOR and PFS) to pembrolizumab were assessed
 - All patients and by HPV status (p16 and WES)
 - Other measures: neoantigen load, tumor clonality

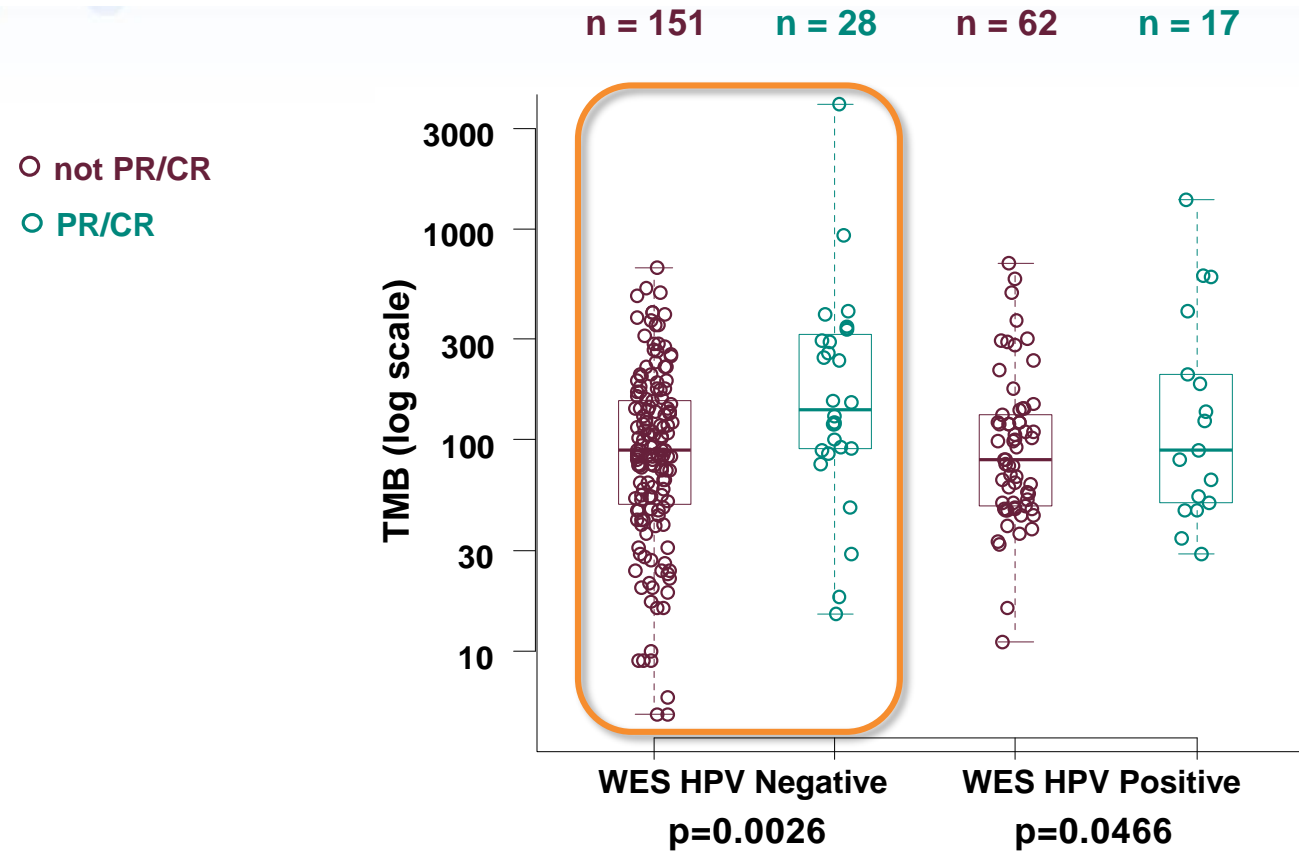
a) Seiwert TY et al. Lancet Oncol 2016 17:956-965; b) Chow LQ et al. J Clin Oncol 2016; 34:3838-384. c) Includes PD-L1 presence in stroma; some patients had modified proportion score = 0 and were enrolled in the study. d) Bauml J et al. J Clin Oncol 35:1542-1549.

Baseline Characteristics

Characteristic, n (%)	Overall study cohort ^a (N=363)	WES ^b (N = 258)
Age, years, median (range)	61 (20, 90)	61 (25, 90)
Male	297 (82)	208 (81)
ECOG status (1 & 2)	258 (71)	178 (69)
Metastatic staging (M1)	321 (88)	231 (90)
Prior therapy		
0	37 (10)	25 (10)
1	80 (22)	49 (19)
2	113 (31)	93 (36)
≥3	133 (37)	91 (35)
HPV-positive p16 IHC	82 (23)	57 (22)
HPV-positive WES	-	79 (31)

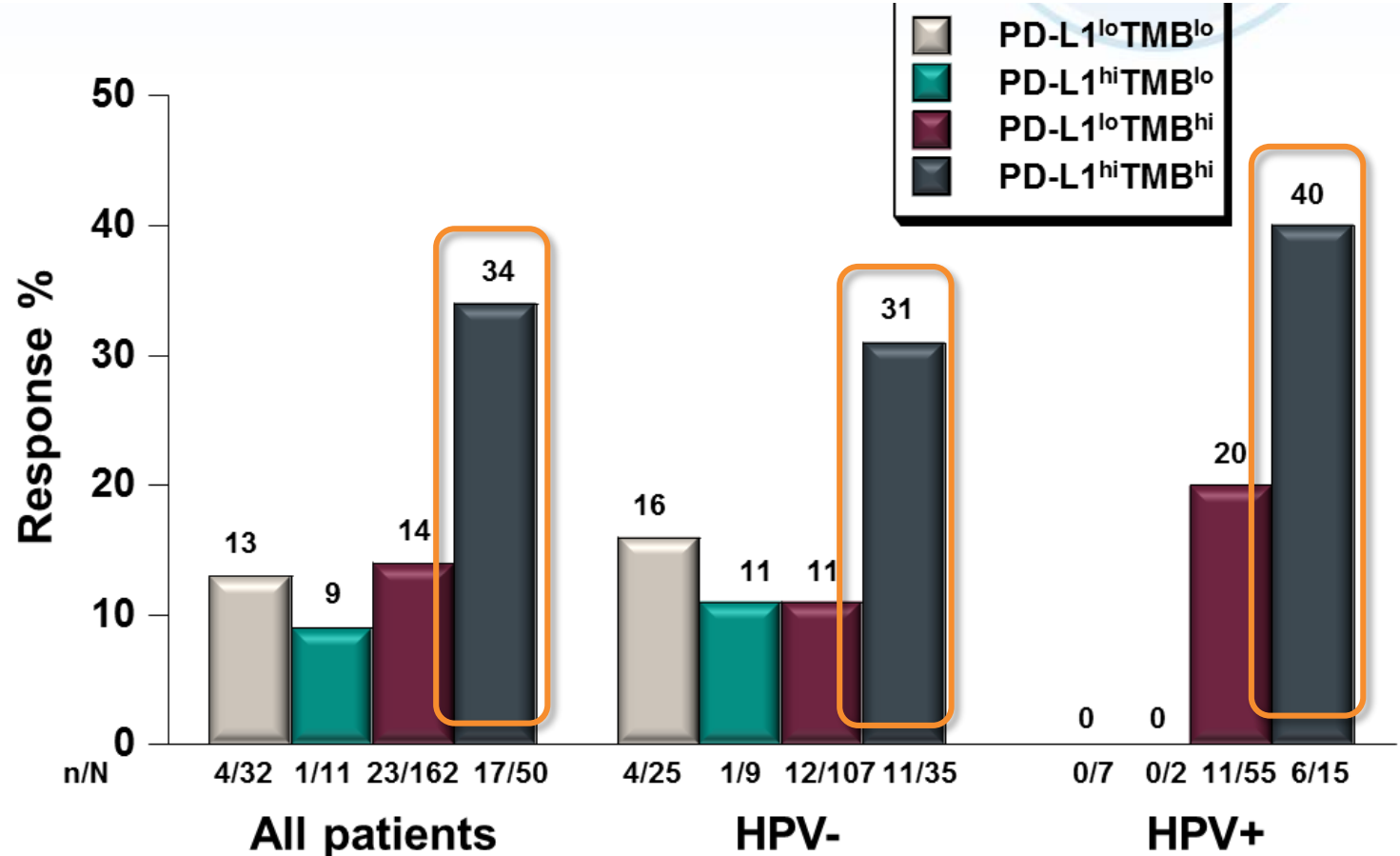
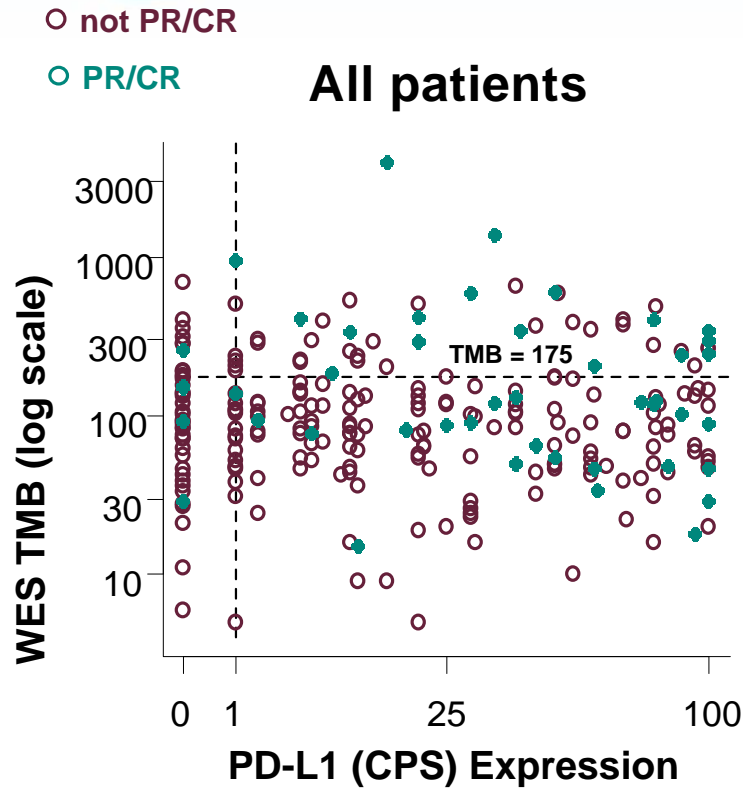
• Patients with WES data had similar baseline characteristics to those in the overall population

Tumor mutational burden (TMB) vs Response



- TMB was significantly associated with BOR in all patients ($p=0.0006$)
- TMB association appears stronger in HPV negative patients

PD-L1 and TMB response rates (BOR)



- Response rates were higher in those who had PDL1+ and TMB across all patients and in both HPV subgroups than those with low levels of both

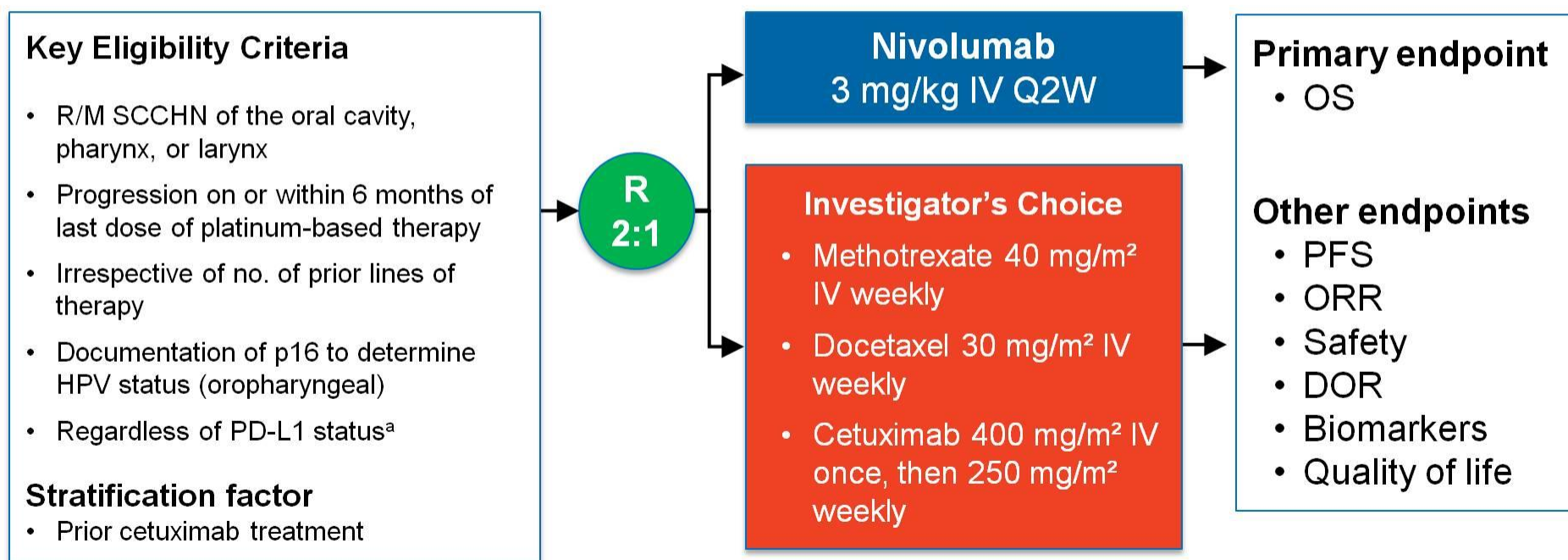
Combined GEP/ML



Phase 3 CheckMate 141 Study Design

Nivolumab in R/M SCCHN After Platinum Therapy

Randomized, global, phase 3 trial of the efficacy and safety of nivolumab vs investigator's choice in patients with R/M SCCHN



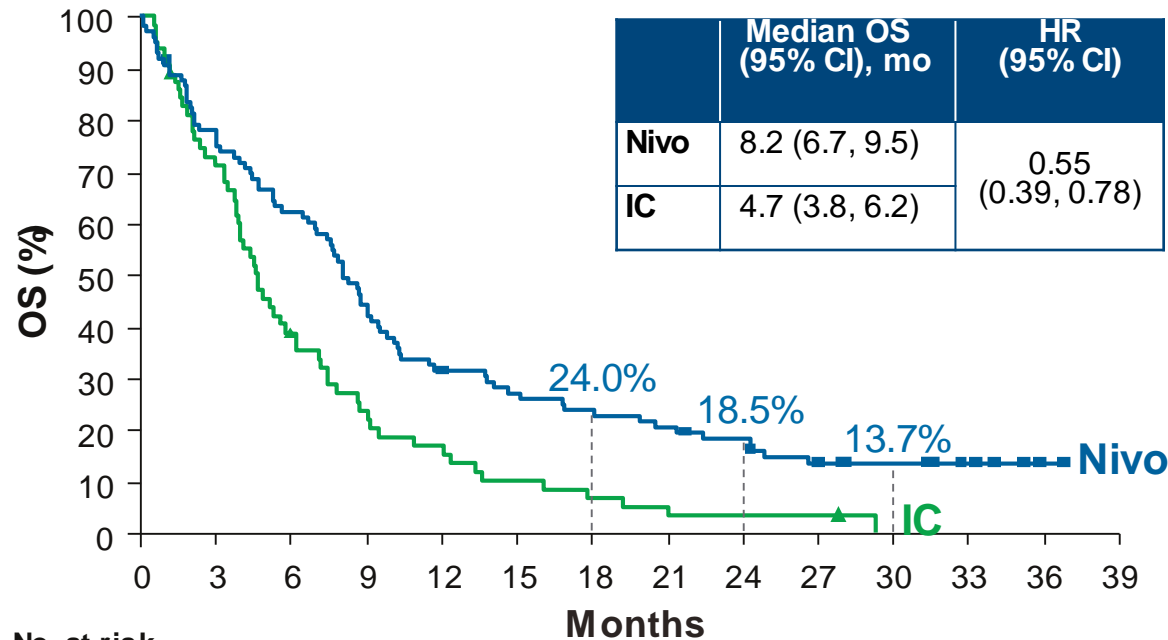
^aTissue required for testing

DOR = duration of response; IV = intravenous; ORR = objective response rate; PFS = progression-free survival; Q2W = once every 2 weeks; R = randomized. Clinicaltrials.gov NCT02105636.

OS Benefit Across PD-L1 Expressors and Non-Expressors

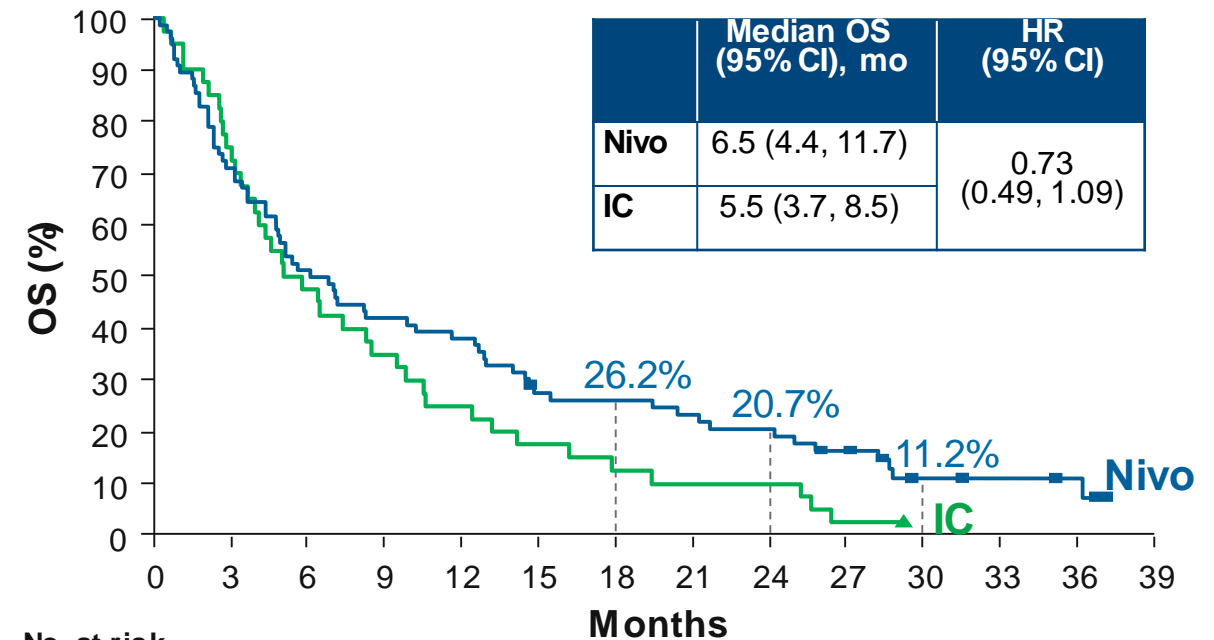
- OS rates at 18, 24, and 30 months were similar in both groups
 - PD-L1 expressors: nivolumab continued to provide OS benefit, with 45% reduction in risk of death vs IC
 - PD-L1 non-expressors: nivolumab resulted in 27% reduction in risk of death vs IC

PD-L1 Expressors (≥1%)



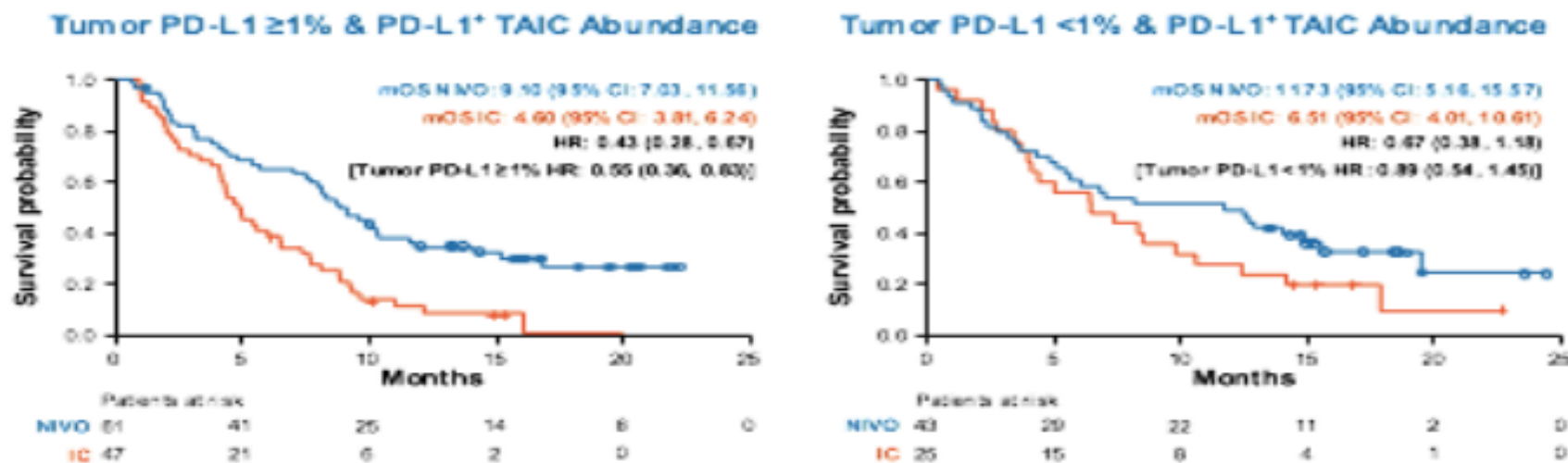
No. at risk		Months													
Nivo	96	74	59	42	30	25	22	19	16	11	8	5	1	0	
IC	63	45	24	14	10	6	4	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	

PD-L1 Non-Expressors (<1%)



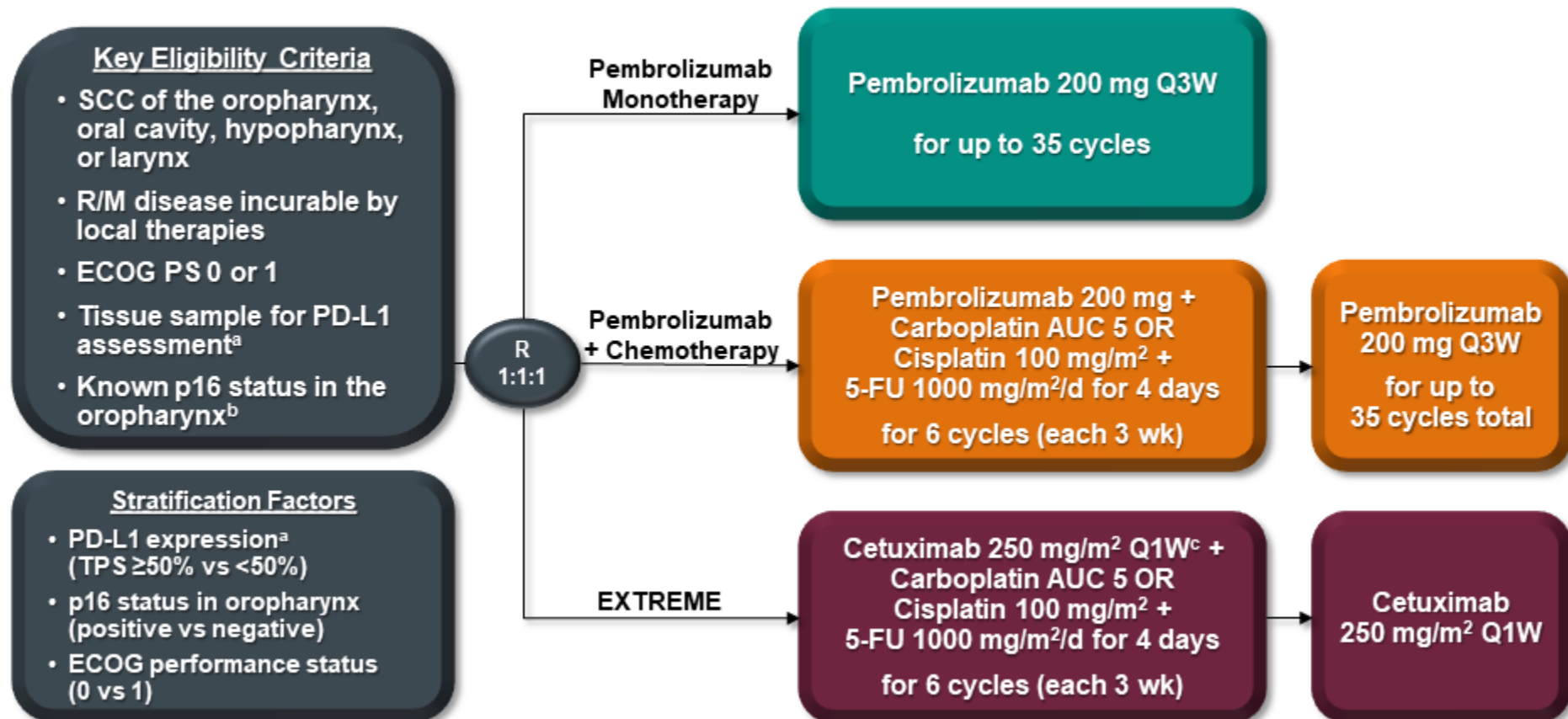
No. at risk		Months													
Nivo	76	54	39	32	29	20	19	17	15	11	5	4	3	0	
IC	40	30	19	14	10	7	5	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	

CM141 – Tumor and Immune cells



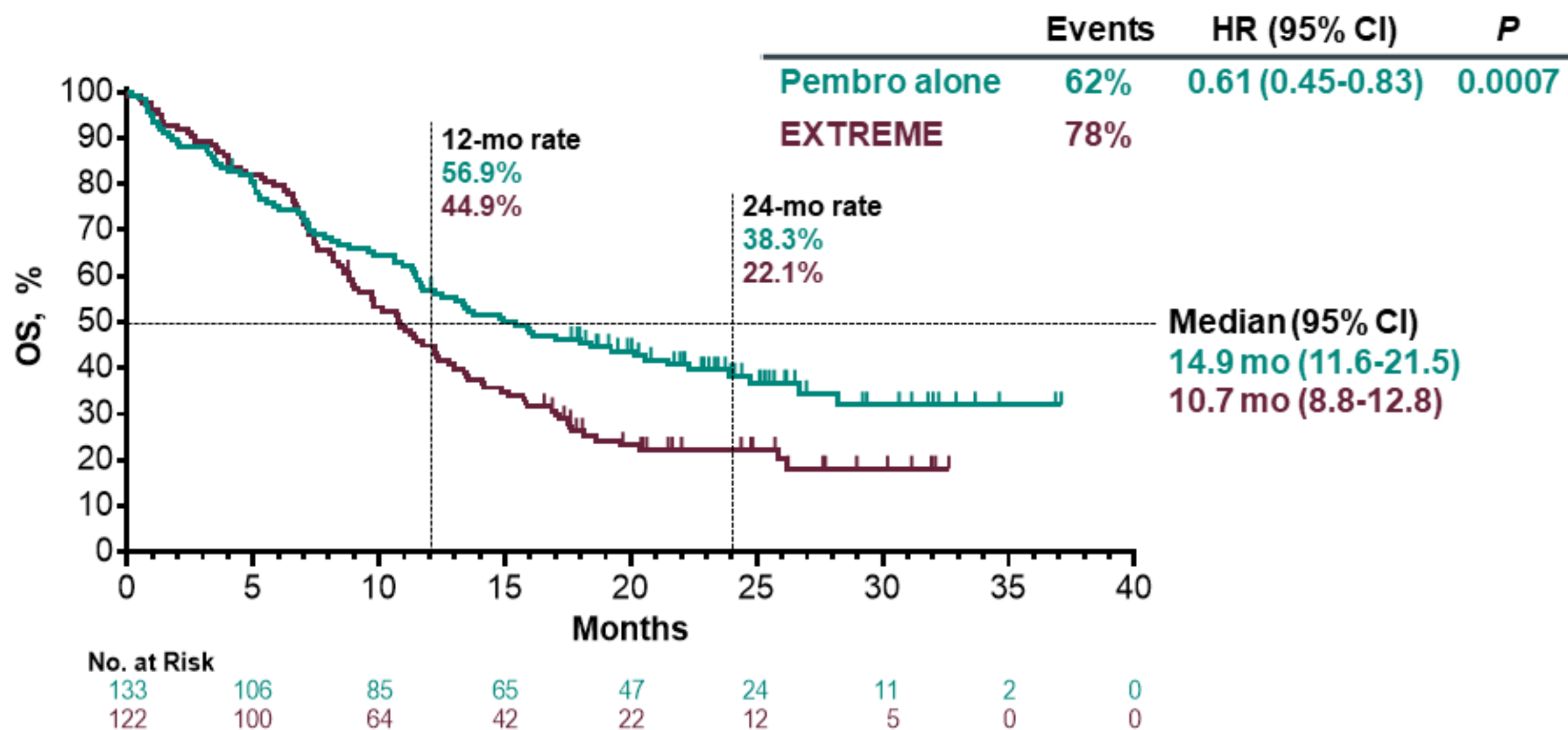
Ferris et al AACR 2017

KEYNOTE-048 Study Design (NCT02358031)

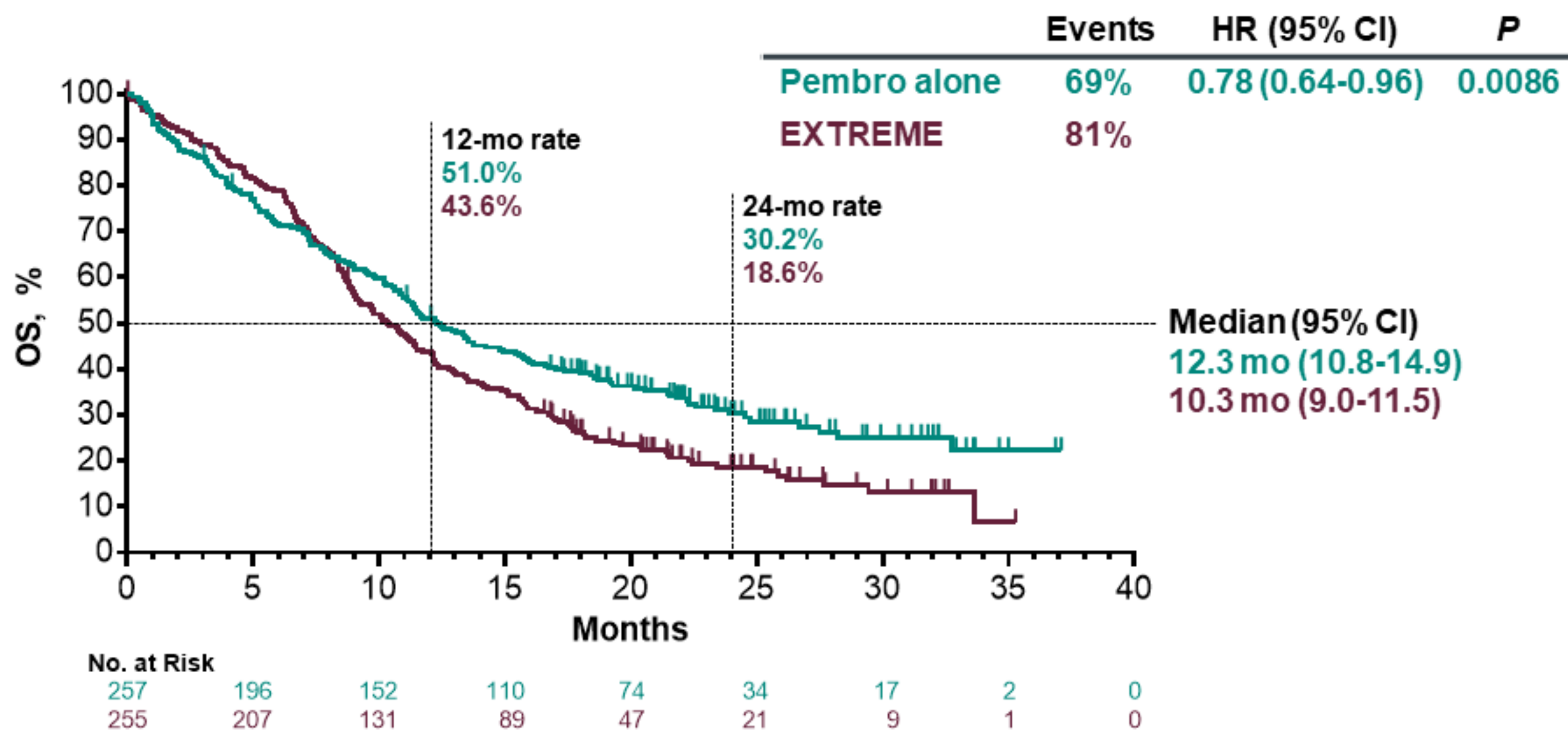


^aAssessed using the PD-L1 IHC 22C3 pharmDx assay (Agilent). TPS = tumor proportion score = % of tumor cells with membranous PD-L1 expression. ^bAssessed using the CINtec p16 Histology assay (Ventana); cutpoint for positivity = 70%. ^cFollowing a loading dose of 400 mg/m².

Overall Survival: P vs E, CPS ≥ 20 Population



Overall Survival: P vs E, CPS ≥ 1 Population



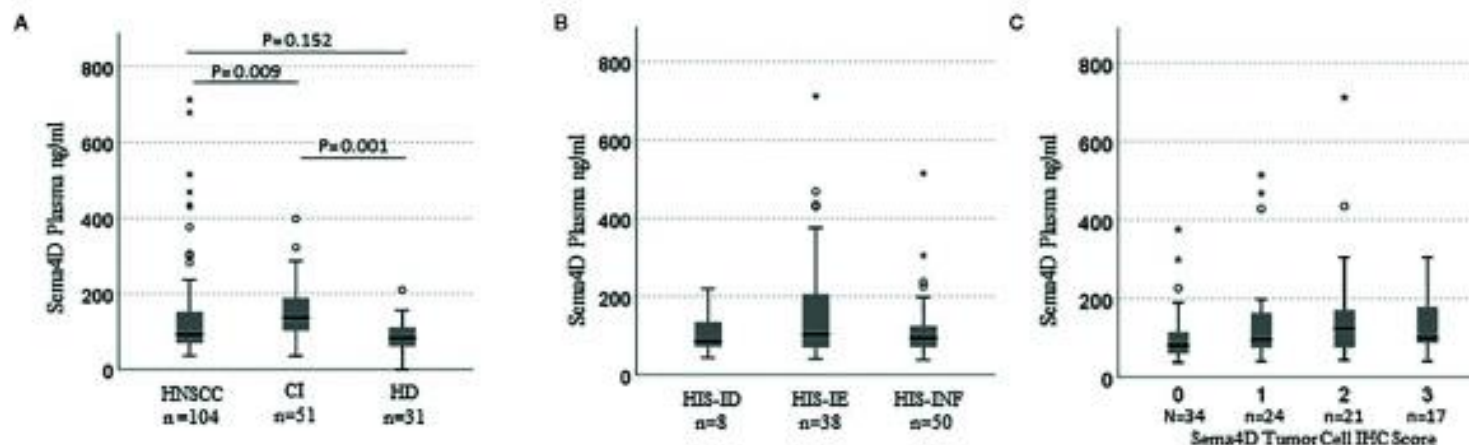
Sema4D

- Semaphorin D – glycoprotein on tumor and immune cells which is membrane bound or soluble
- Expressed by T cells
- Enhances B cell responses and maturation of APCs
- High levels of soluble Sema4D is noted in chronic inflammatory conditions

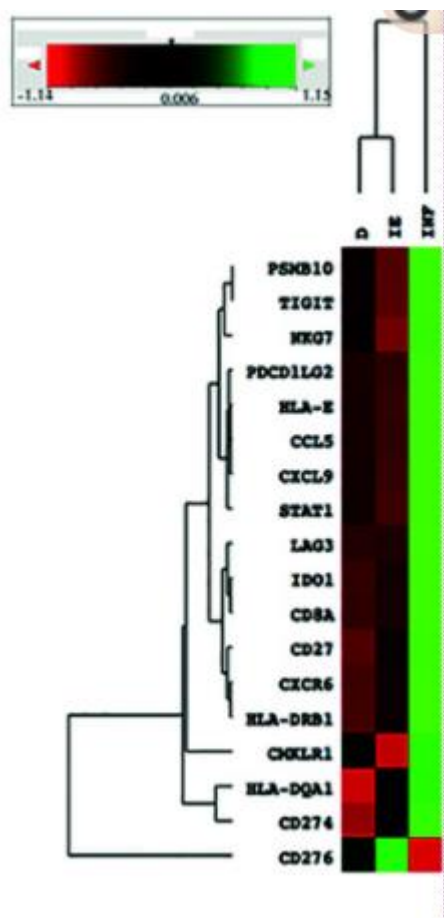
Kikutani et al Nat Rev Immunol 2003

Yoshida et al. Arthritis Rheumatol. 2015 Jun; 67(6):1481-90.

sSema4D and tissue expression



Sema4D is associated with non-inflamed profile



HsS4D in plasma is associated with HIS-IE.

		Plasma		Total	p-value
		LsS4D	*HsS4D		
HIS	ID	7	1	8	0.007
		87.5%	12.5%	100.0%	
	IE	22	16	38	
		57.9%	42.1%	100.0%	
	INF	43	7	50	
		86.0%	14.0%	100.0%	
	Total	72	24	96	
		75.0%	25.0%	100.0%	

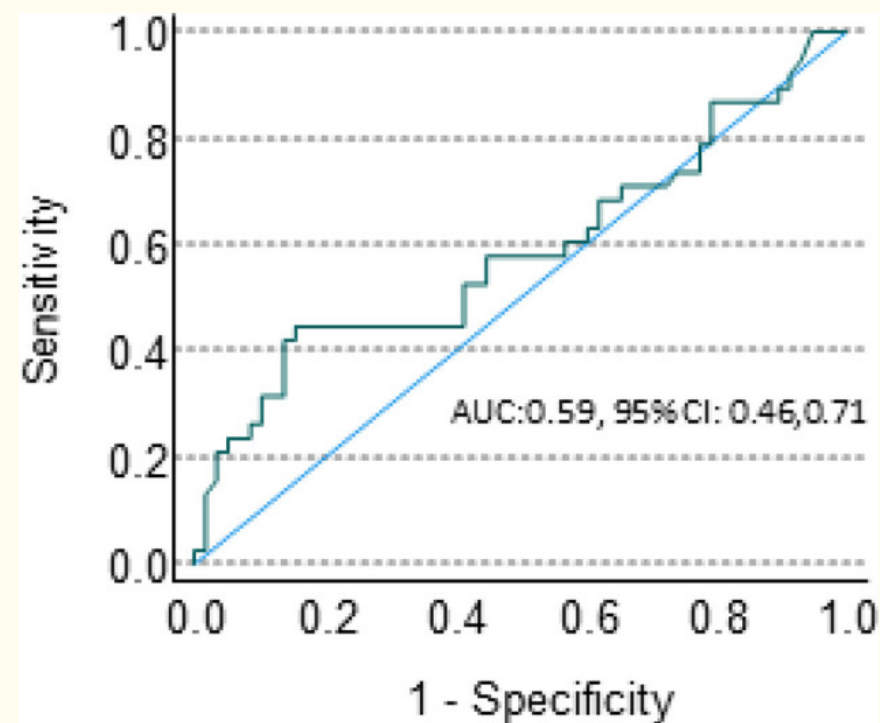


Figure 7

Conclusions

- PDL1 CPS is the current clinically validated biomarker for determining immunotherapy based treatment selection for SCCHN
- Mutation burden and GES signatures are active areas of further study and based on retrospective data is associated with a response
- Novel biomarkers of immune response are under study for head and neck cancer.