

Basic Principles of Cancer Immunotherapy

Chrystal M. Paulos, PhD

January 23rd, 2021

Director of Translational Research, Cutaneous Malignancies

Winship Cancer Institute @ Emory University

Associate Professor of Surgery

Second appointment in Microbiology and Immunology

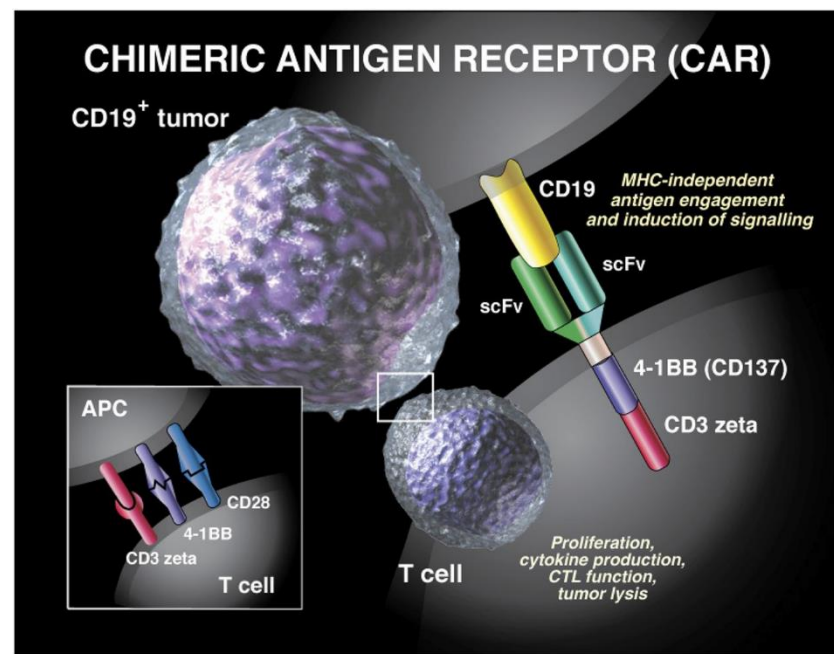
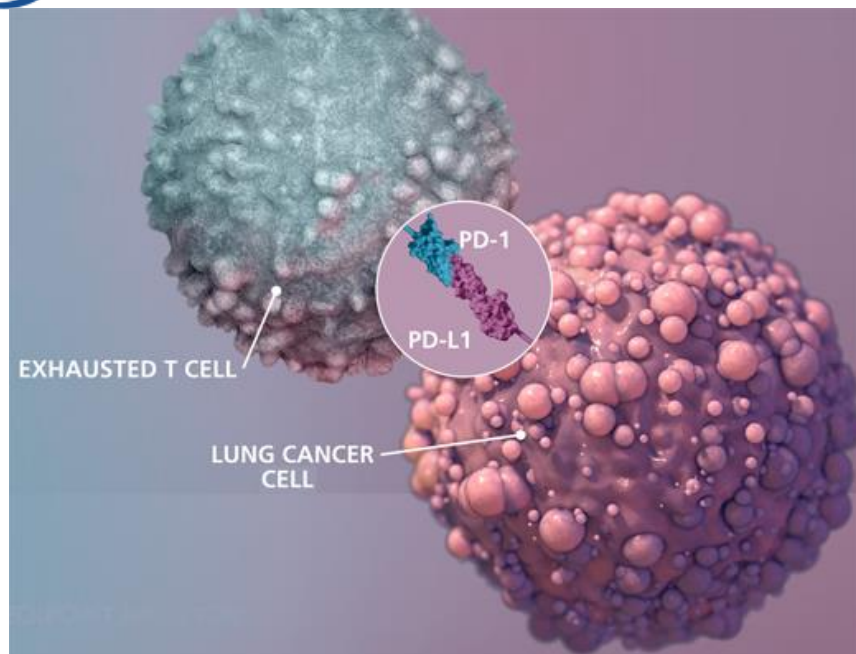
NCI Designated Comprehensive Cancer

Disclosures

- Royalty: Ares Immunotherapy
- IP Rights: Ares Immunotherapy
- Contracted Research: Ares Immunotherapy, Obsidian, Lycera, FisherScientific
- Ownership Interest Greater Than 5 Percent: Ares Immunotherapy

- I will be discussing non-FDA approved indications during my presentation.

Top Breakthrough



Cancer Immunotherapy: Remarkable Success



↑ Anti-PC



↑ T cell therapy (natural)

**Melanoma, Lung Cancer,
 Head/Neck Cancer, Bladder
 Cancer, Kidney Cancer,
 Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Merkel
 Cell Carcinoma, MSI-H or
 dMMR Tumors**



by



CAR-T cell therapy
 (T cell with synthetic
 receptor)
 FDA APPROVED

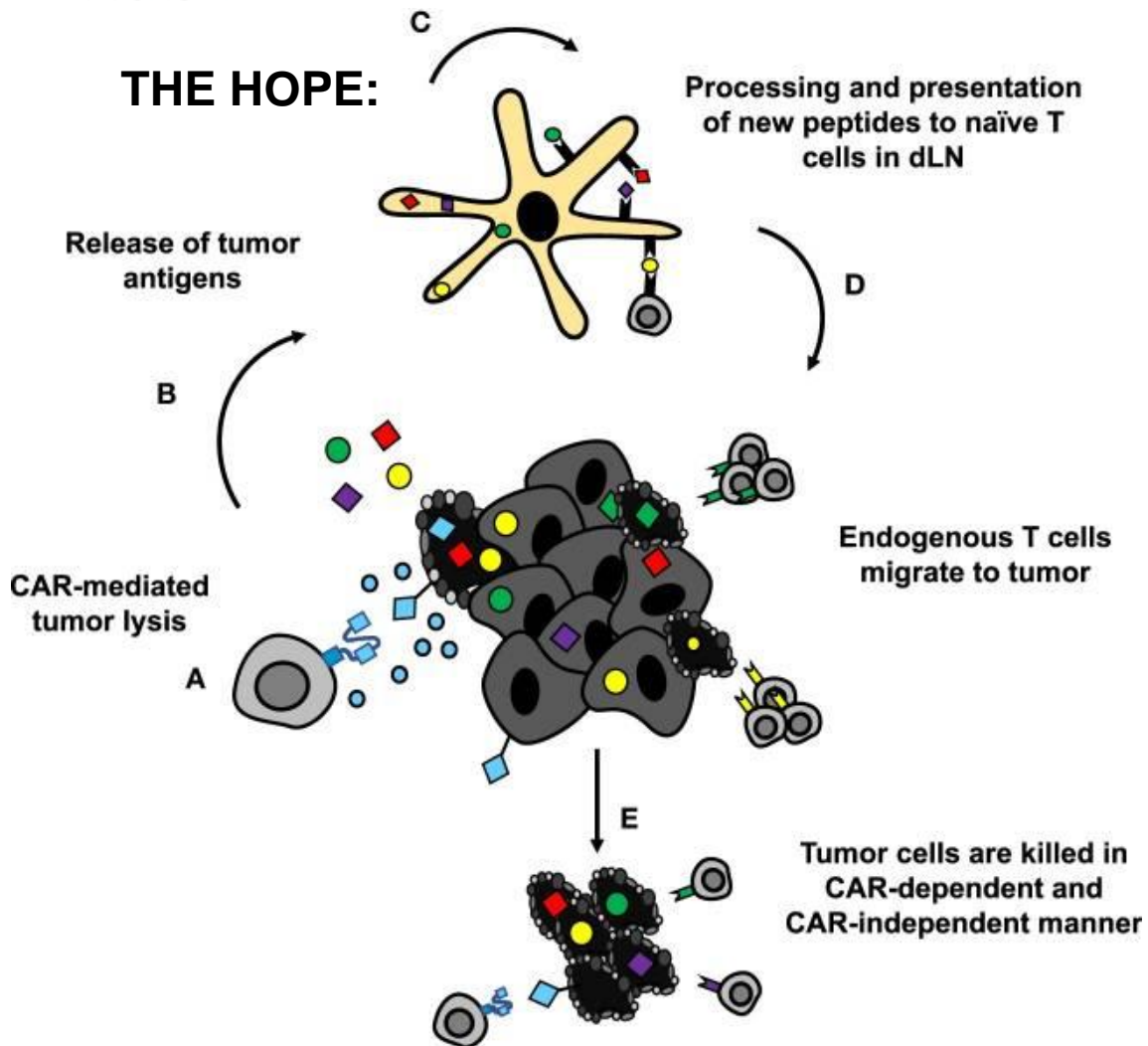
Cancer Immunotherapy Premise

- Normally, the immune system eliminates precancerous and malignant cells
- Tumors evolve mechanisms to locally disable the immune system.

The **goal** of the immunotherapy field is to develop medicines that restore the capacity of the patients' immune system to recognize and kill cancer.

Two mechanisms of tumor immune escape

THE HOPE:



1: Render immune dysfunction:

- T cells become exhausted via chronic stimulation
- Tumors upregulate molecules that cause T cell dysfunction.

2: Avoiding an immune response:

- Tumor remains **invisible**
- Lack of antigens (**T cells don't "see" tumor**)

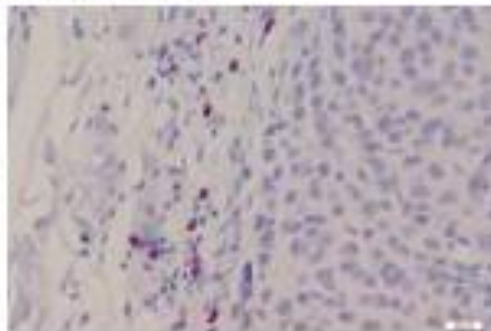
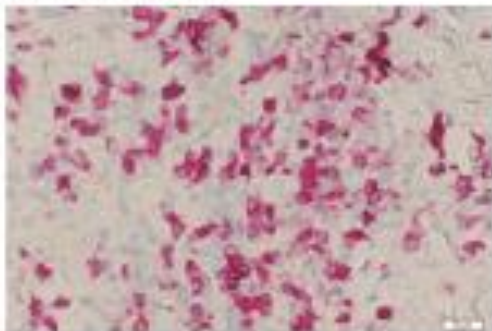
Immune evasion – Hot vs cold tumors

TILs

Patient 1

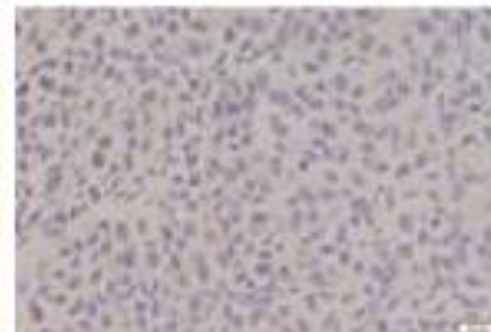
Patient 2

CD8



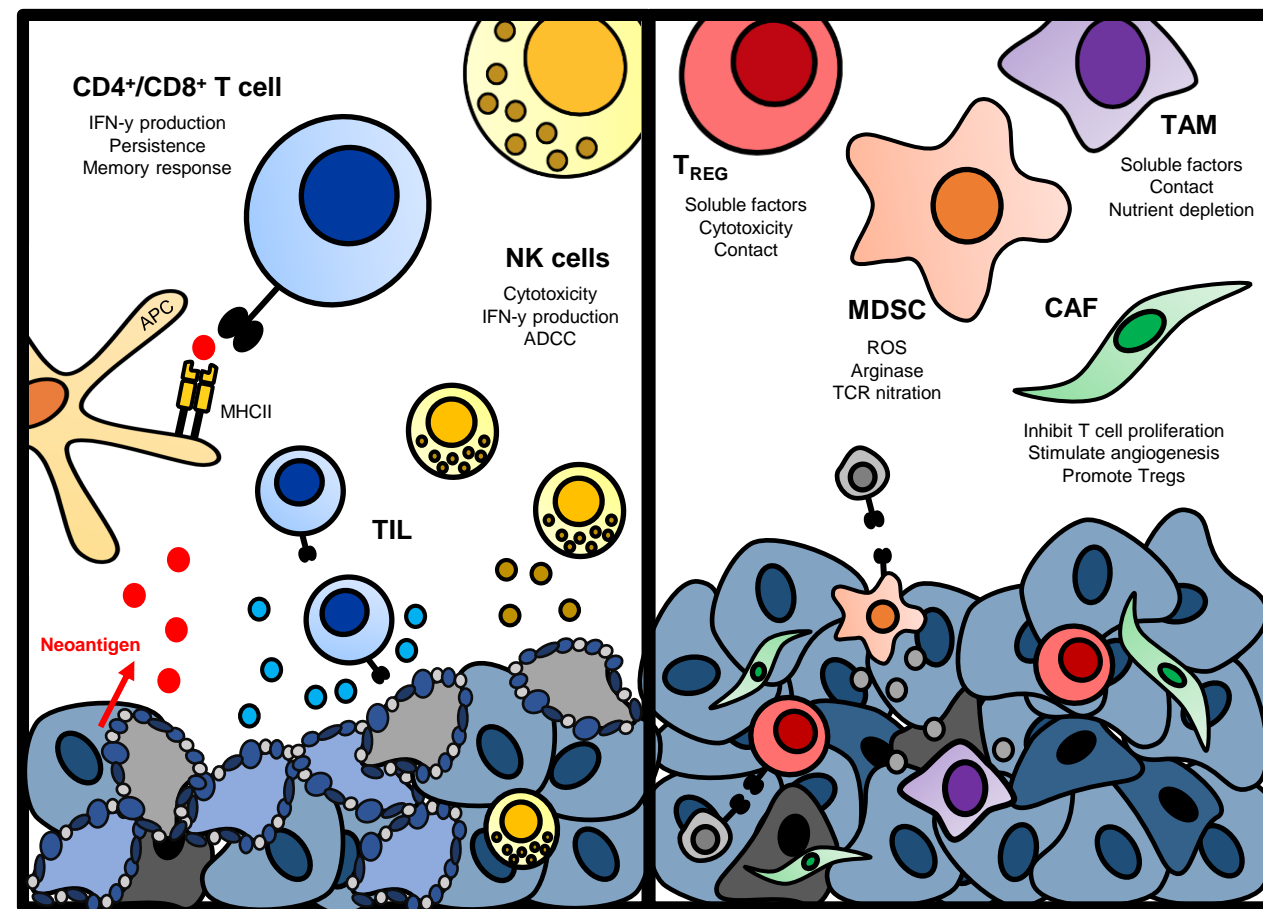
Suppression

PD-L1



FAVORABLE-Hot

UNFAVORABLE-Cold



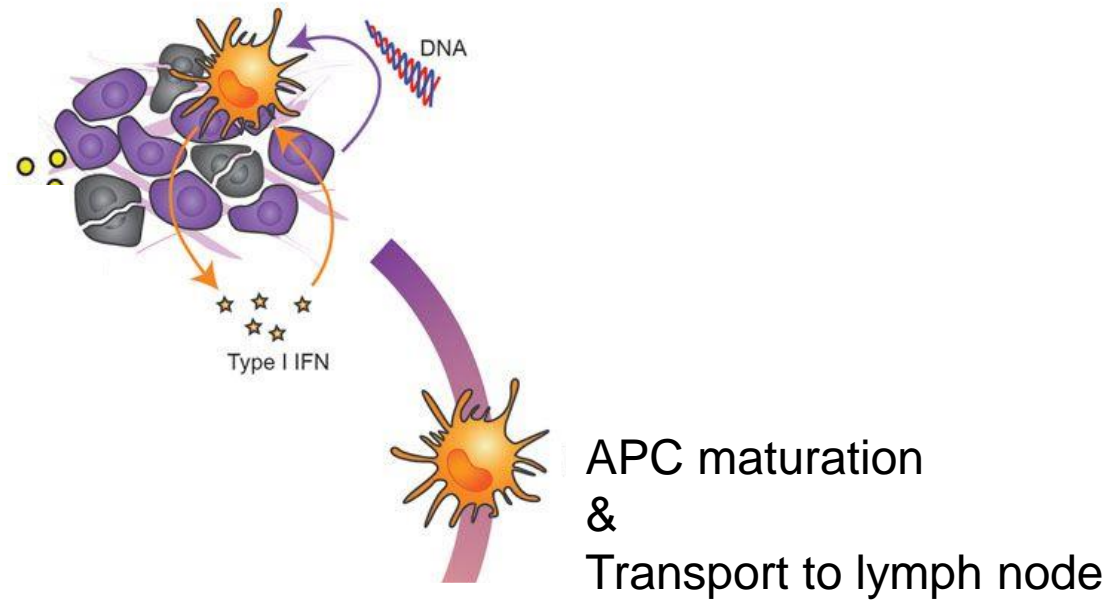
Knochelmann HM, et al. Frontiers in Immunol 2018

Ascierto P.A., Paulos CM, JITC 2019

Horton J, Knochelmann HM, et al. Trends in Cancer 2018

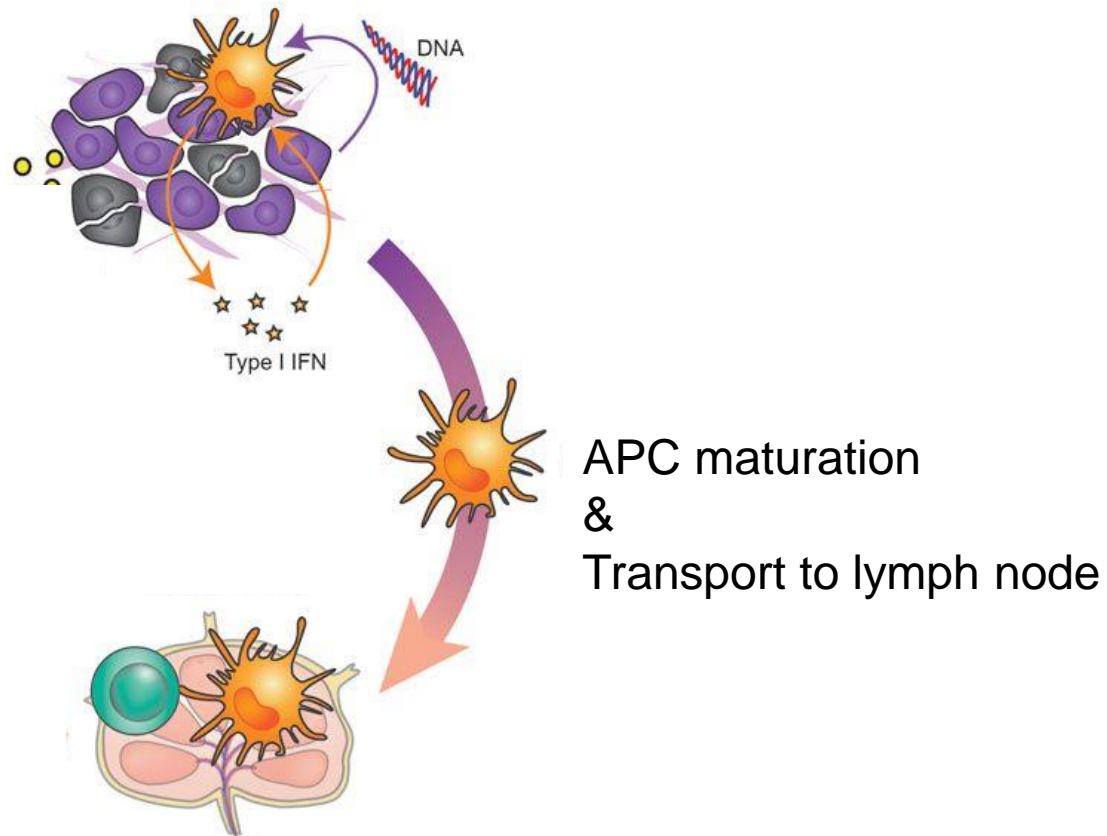
Initiating innate immunity

Innate immune sensing (i.e. Sting activation)



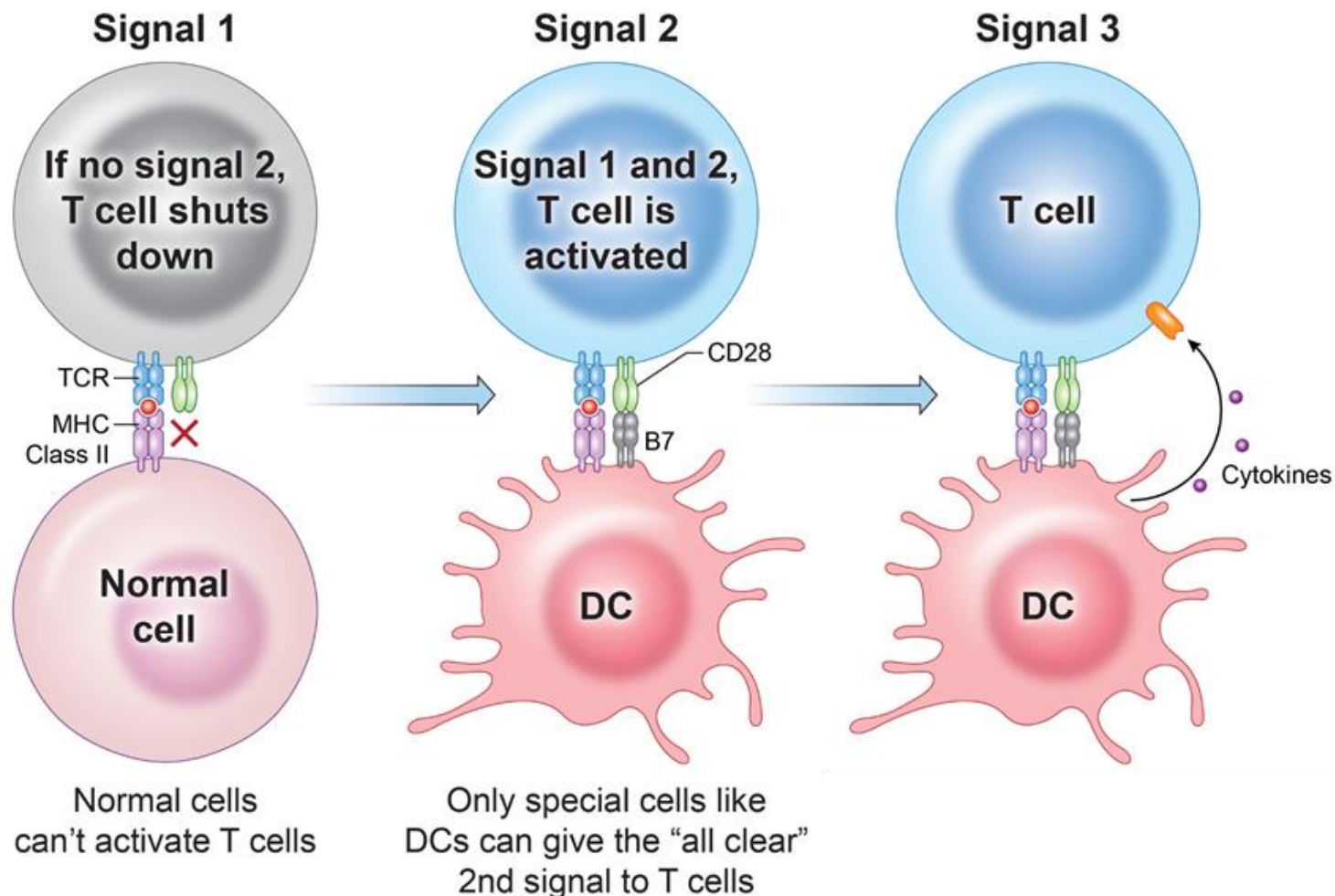
Results in T cell activation

Innate immune sensing (i.e. Sting activation)



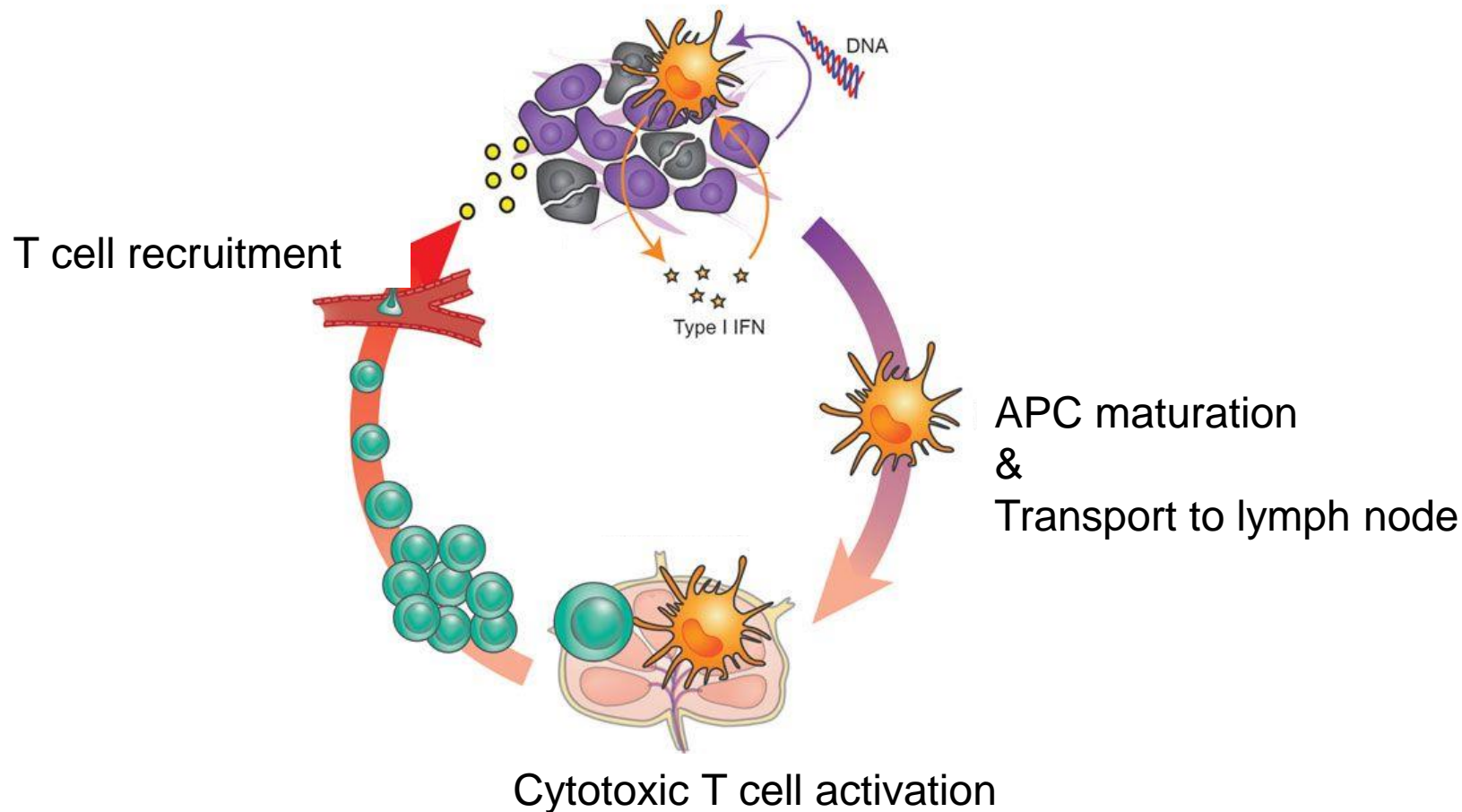
Cytotoxic T cell activation

T cell are activated if there are 3 signals

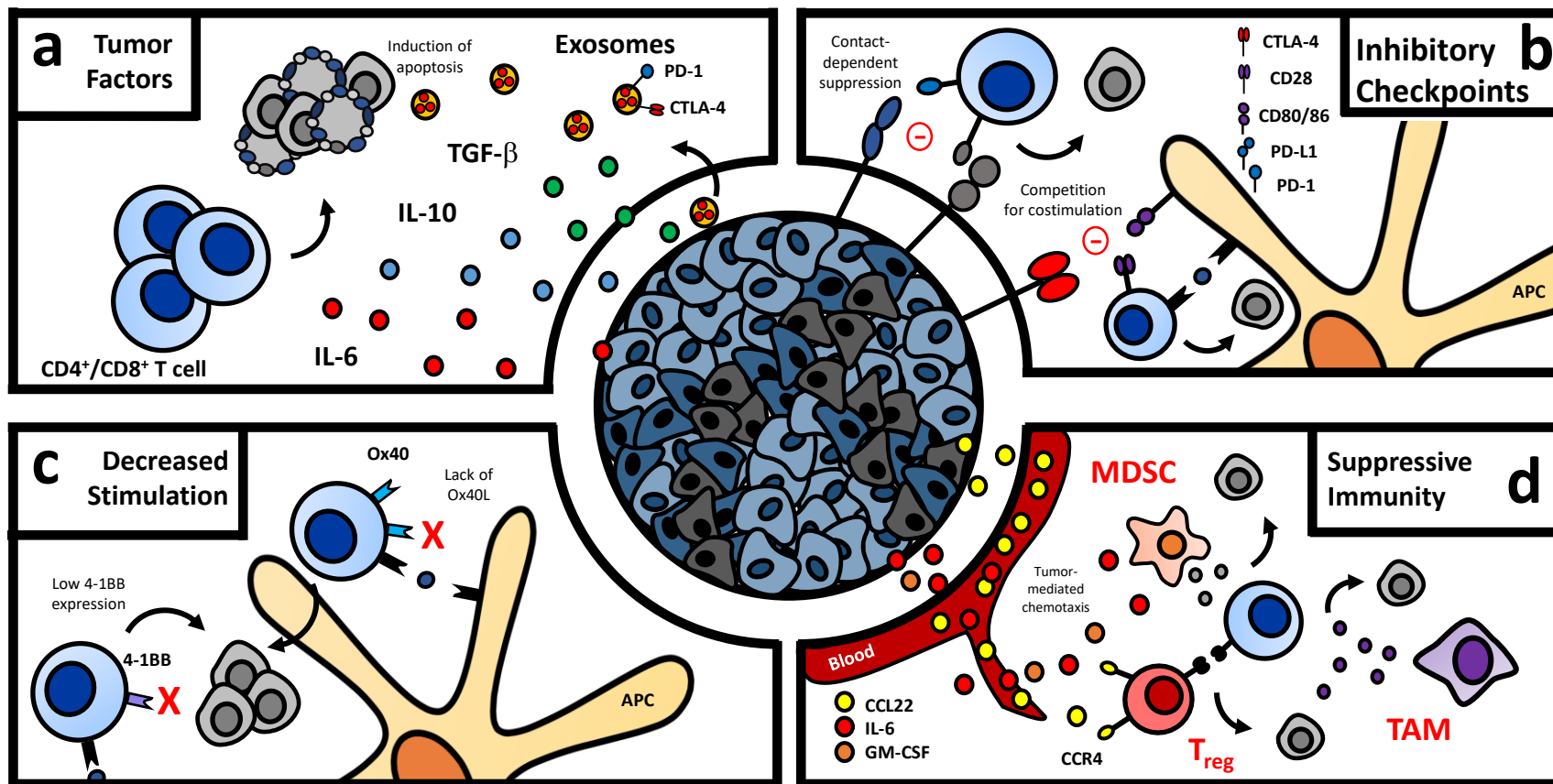


Mediating T cell proliferation & migration to tumor

Innate immune sensing (i.e. Sting activation)



Many problems remain....



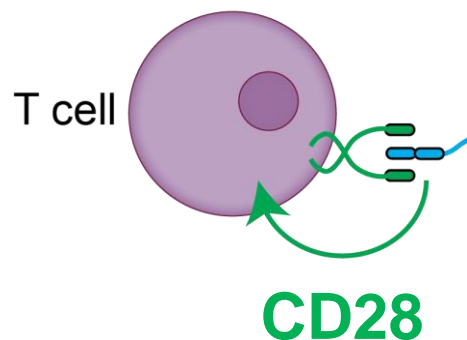
Knochelmann HM, et al. Frontiers in Immunol 2018

But there are some solutions...

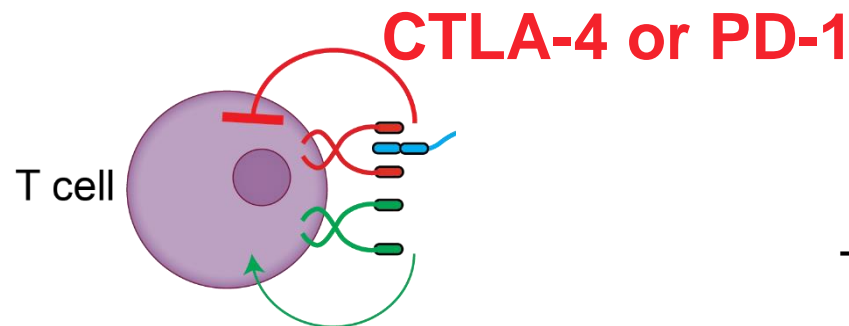
- Checkpoint blockade immunotherapy
- Cancer vaccines
- Adoptive cell transfer
- Oncolytic viruses

Checkpoint blockade unleashes the “brakes”

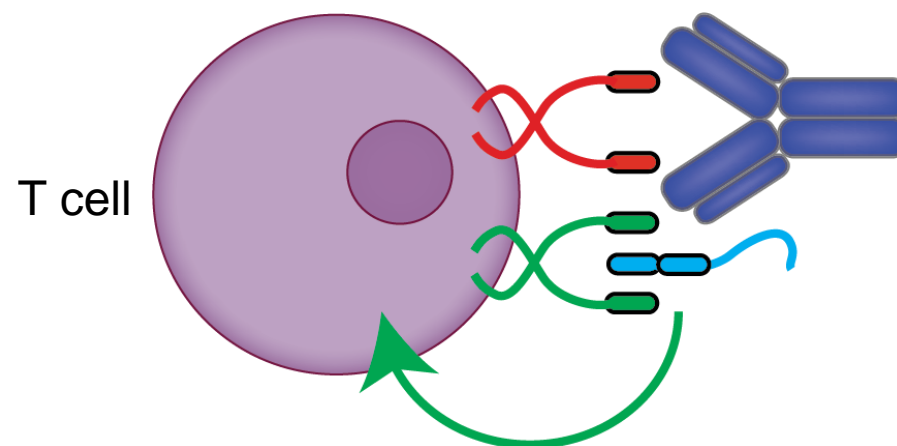
Activation



Inhibition

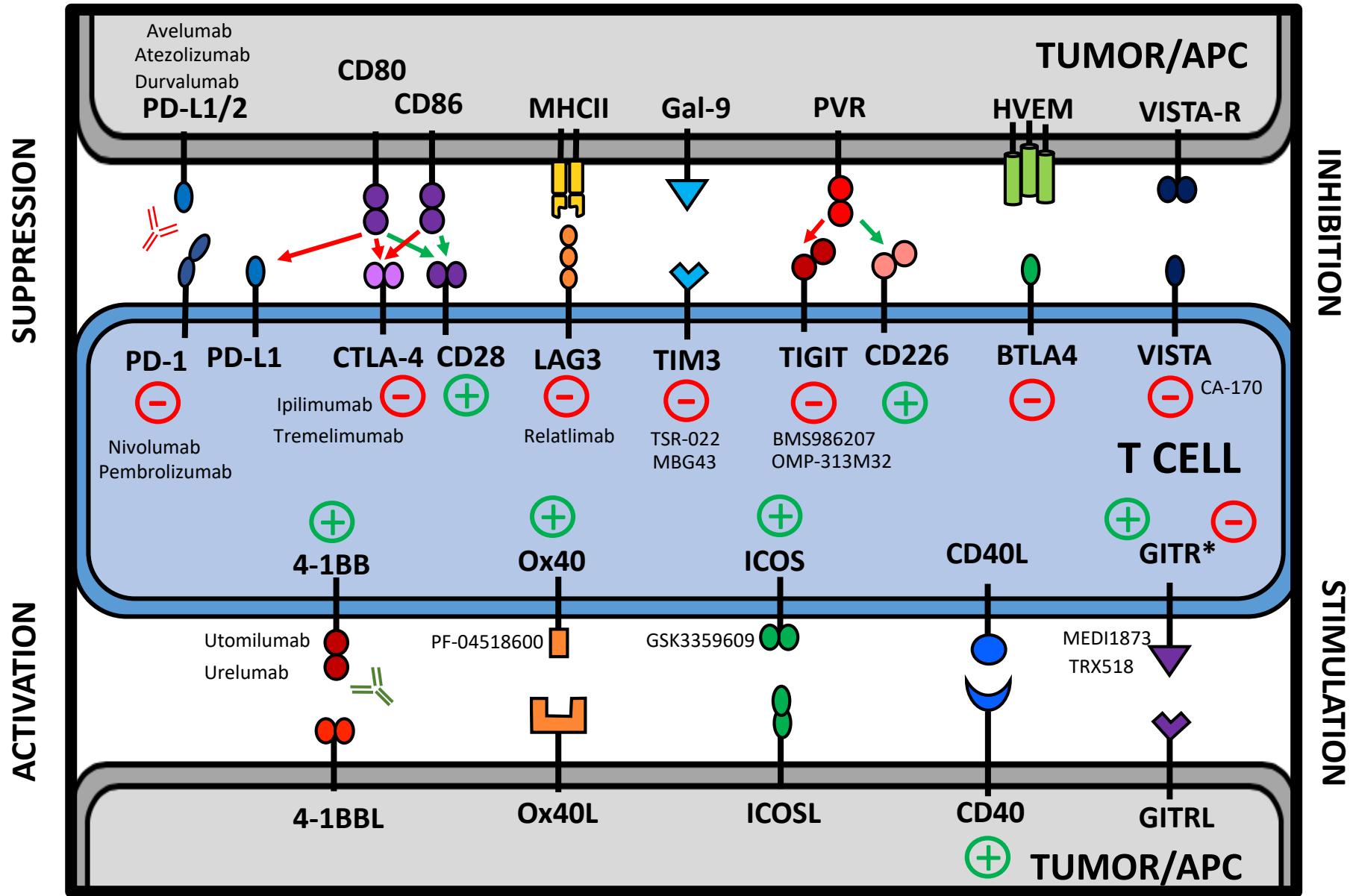


Re-Activation



Goal:

Regain effector T cell activity by reducing inhibitory signals and/or enhance stimulatory signals

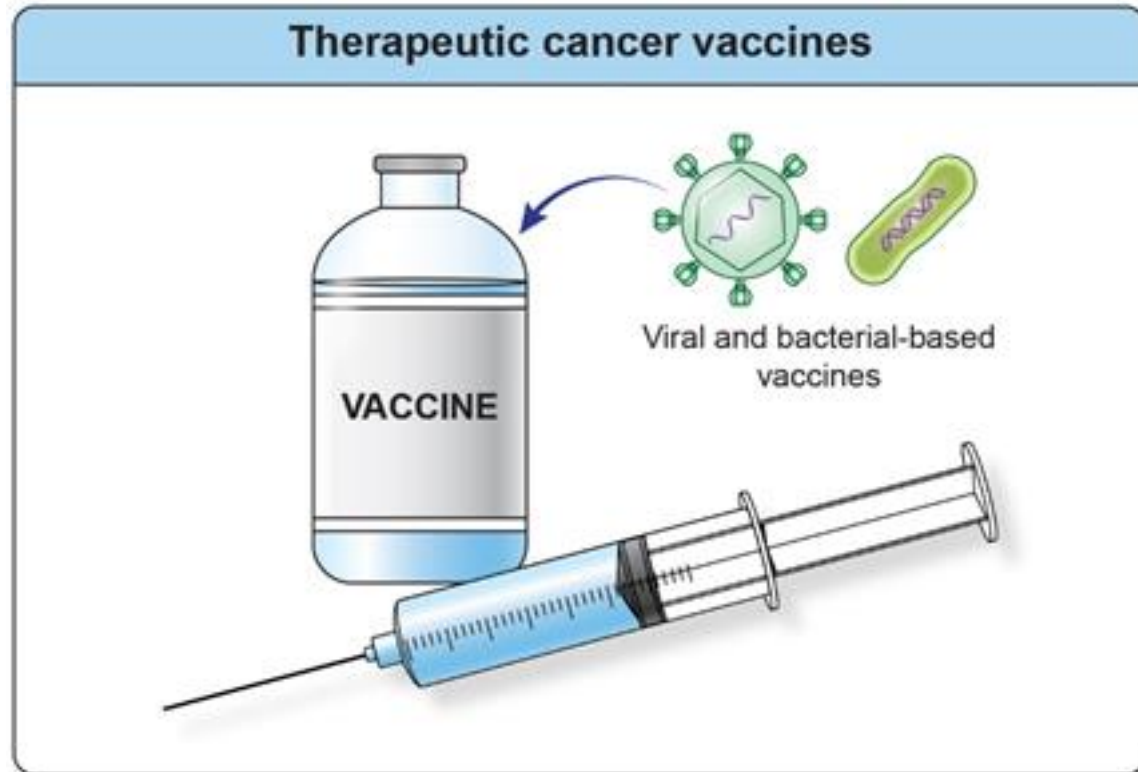


Horton J, Knochelmann HM, et al. Trends in Cancer, 2019

Therapeutic Cancer Vaccines

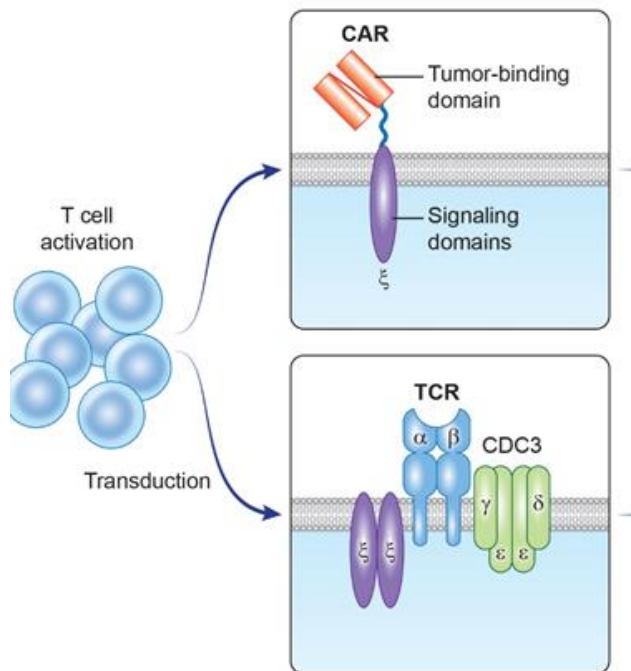
Goal:

To increase the immunogenicity of antigens to generate more tumor-specific T cells.

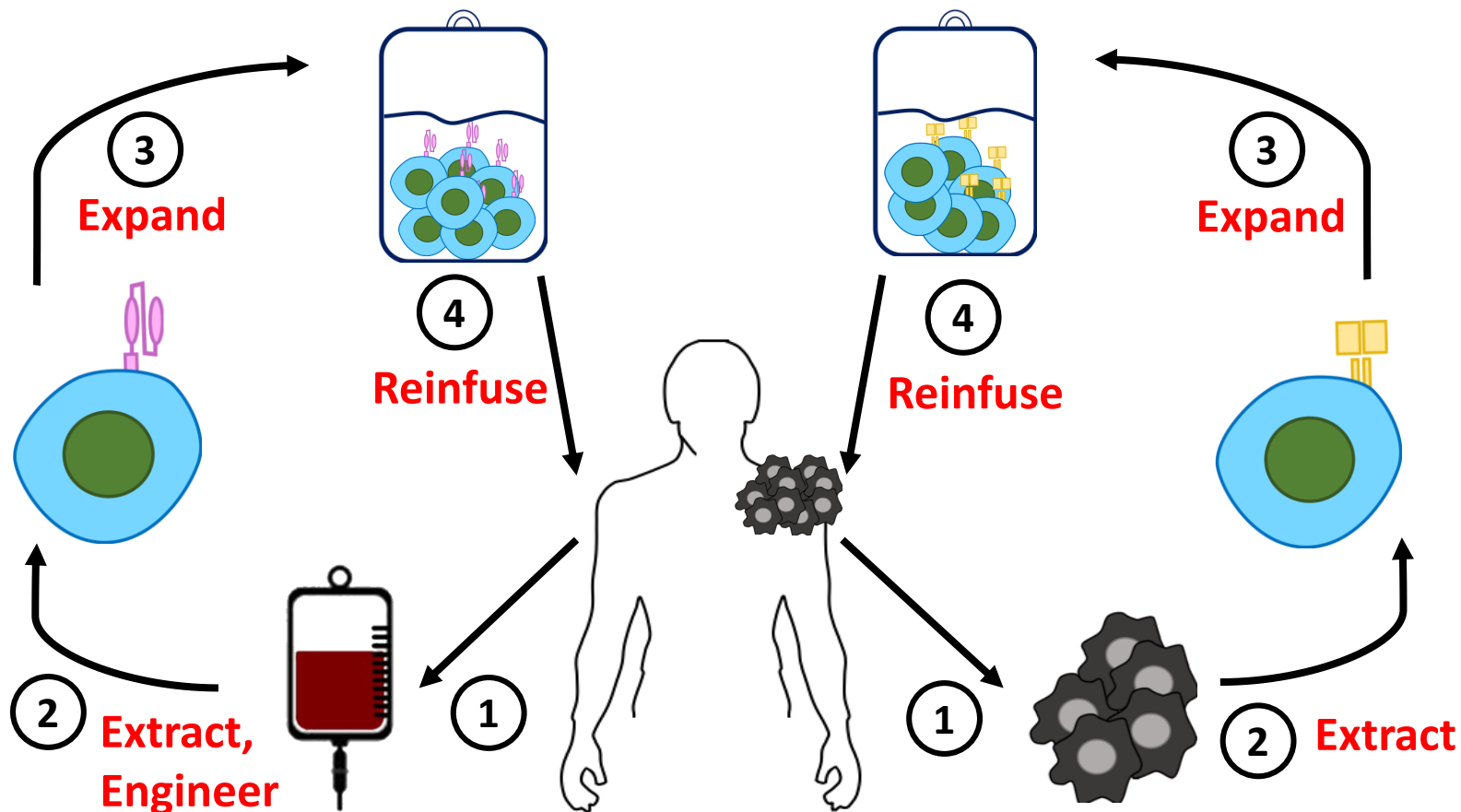


Goal:

Overwhelm the tumor with a higher frequency of antigen-specific T cells and/or engineer immune cells to cancer.



Adoptive T cell transfer (ACT) therapy

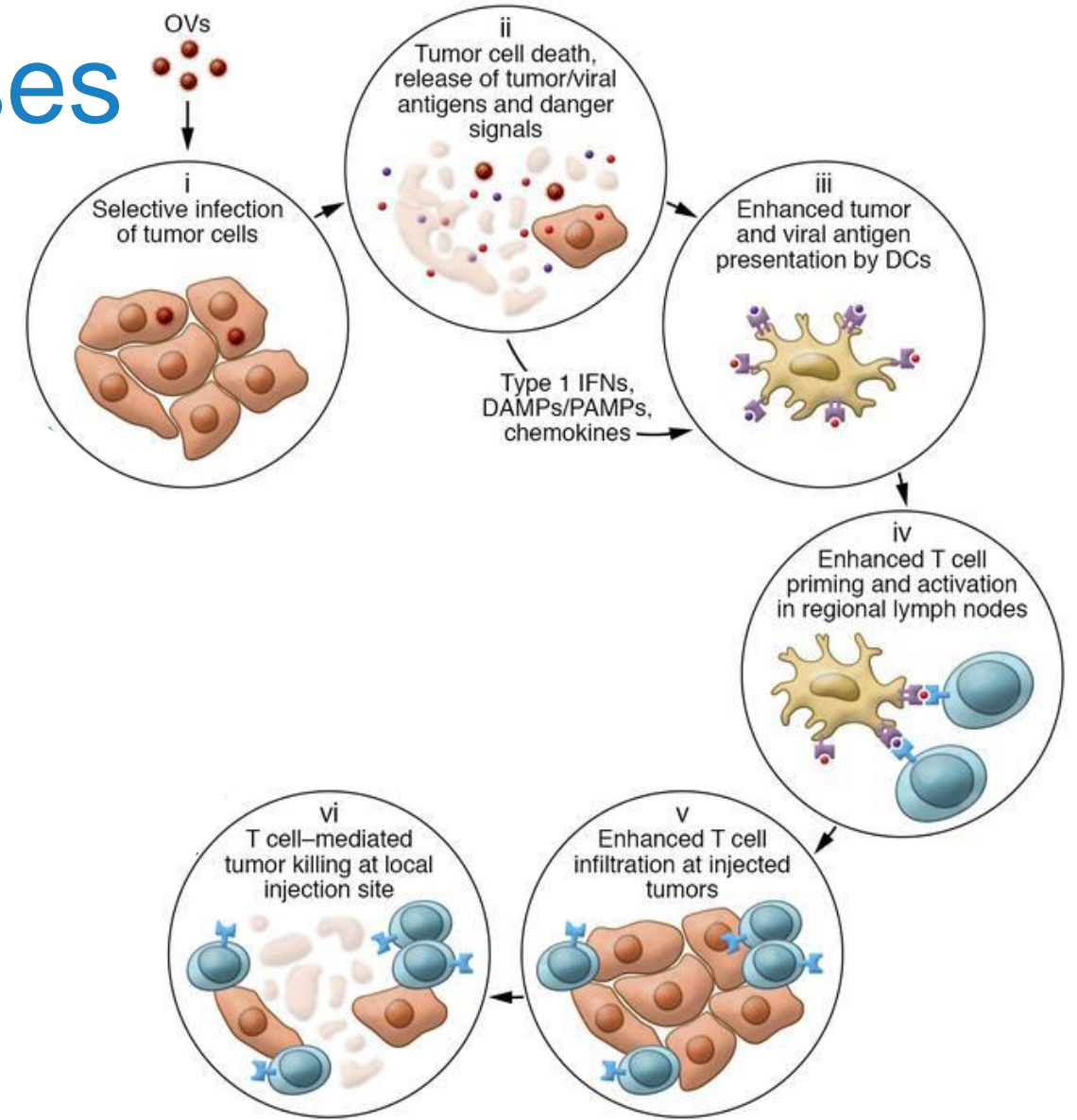


Made by Aubrey Smith, Senior Grad Student in Paulos Lab

Oncolytic Viruses

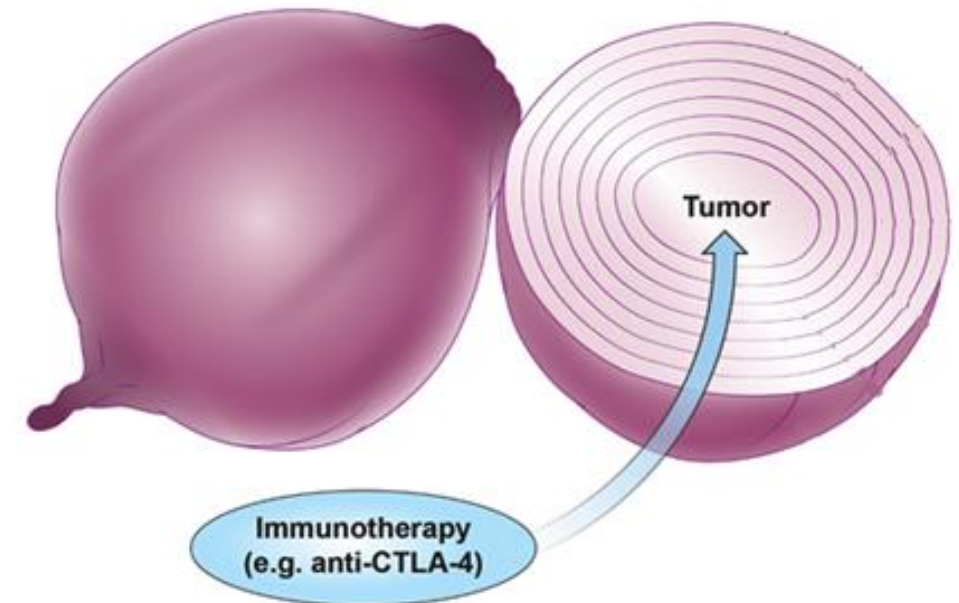
Goal:

Specifically target and kill tumor cells through viral replication AND release innate immune activators and tumor antigens

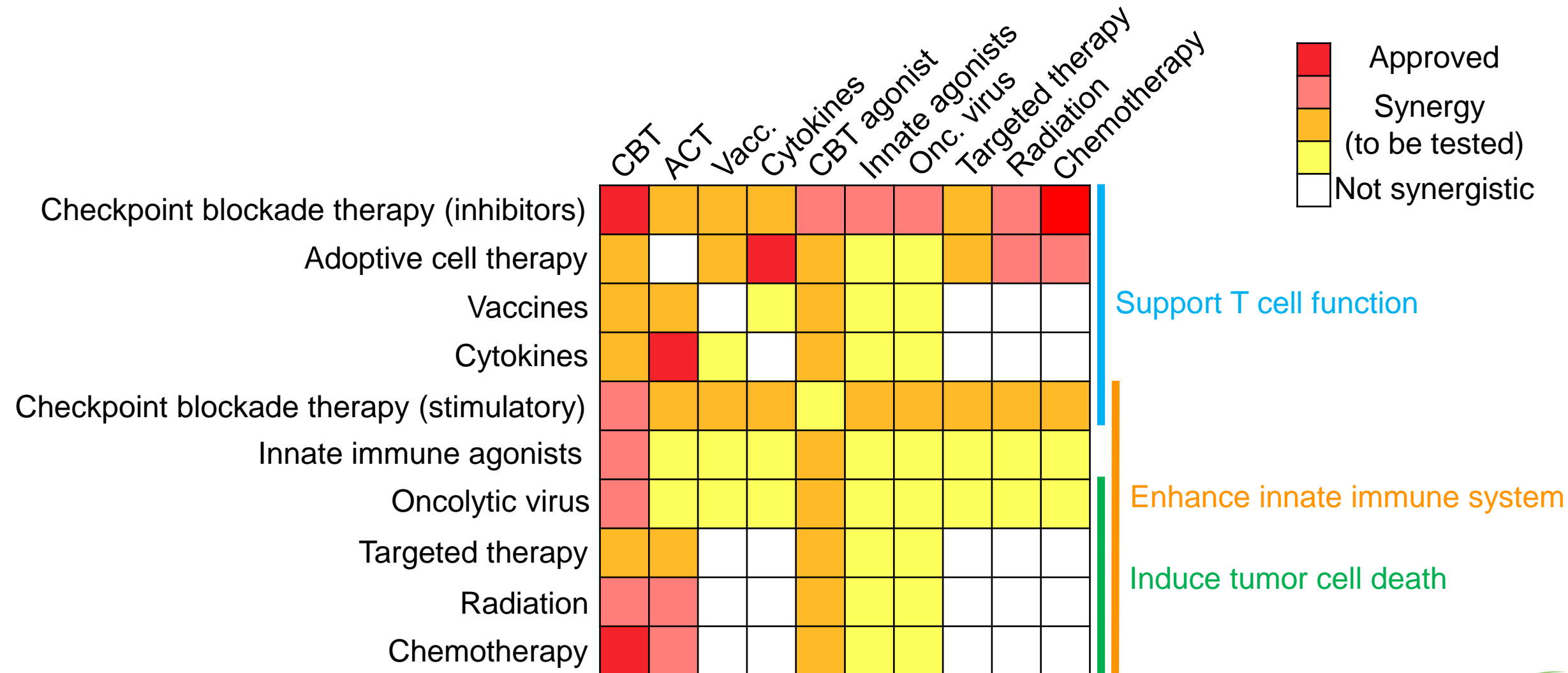


Multi-layered Immunosuppression

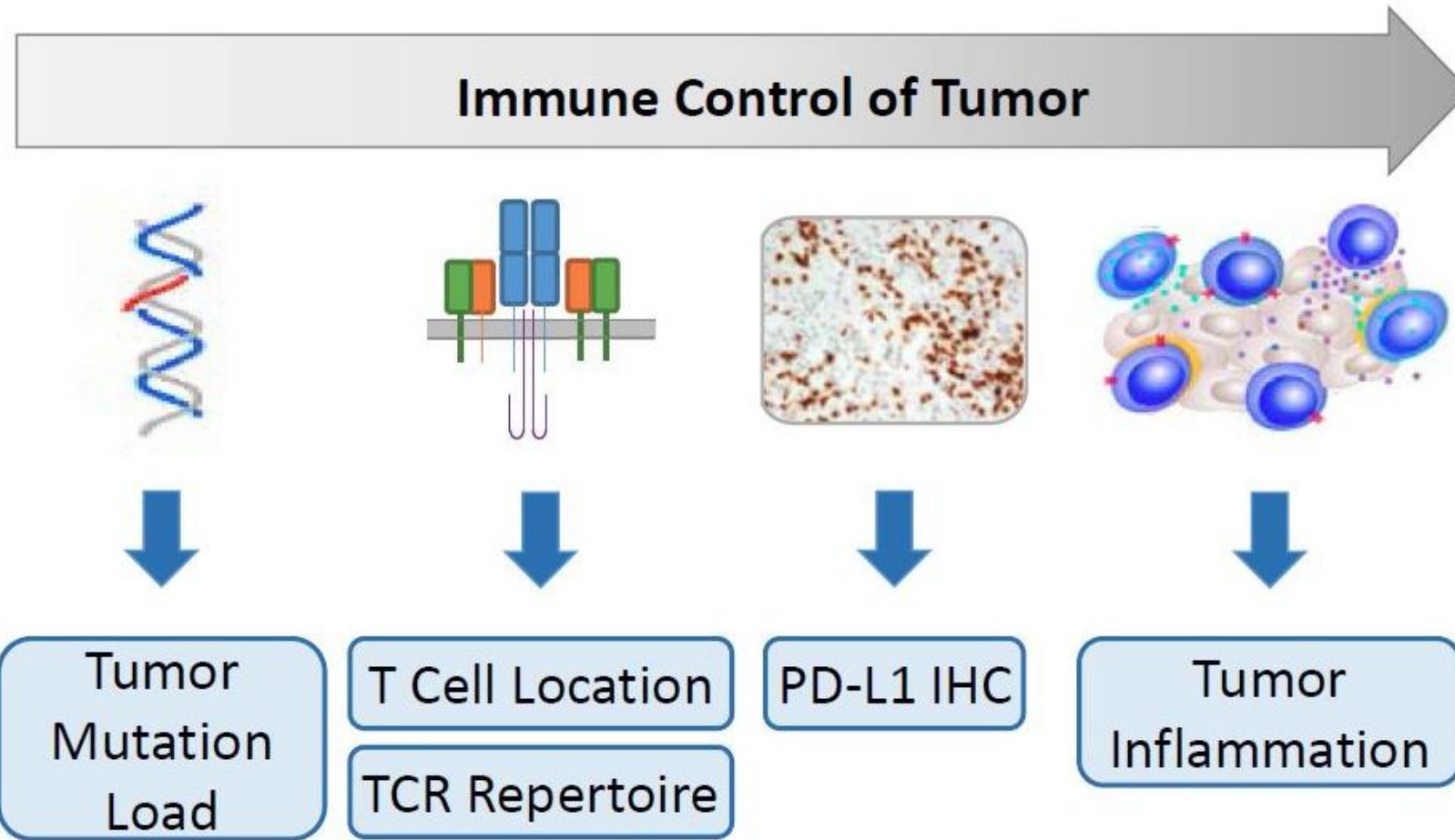
- Tumors insulate themselves
- Overcoming suppression in the tumor is a daunting challenge for T cells
- Immunotherapy can “peel back” layers
- Combination therapy might be needed



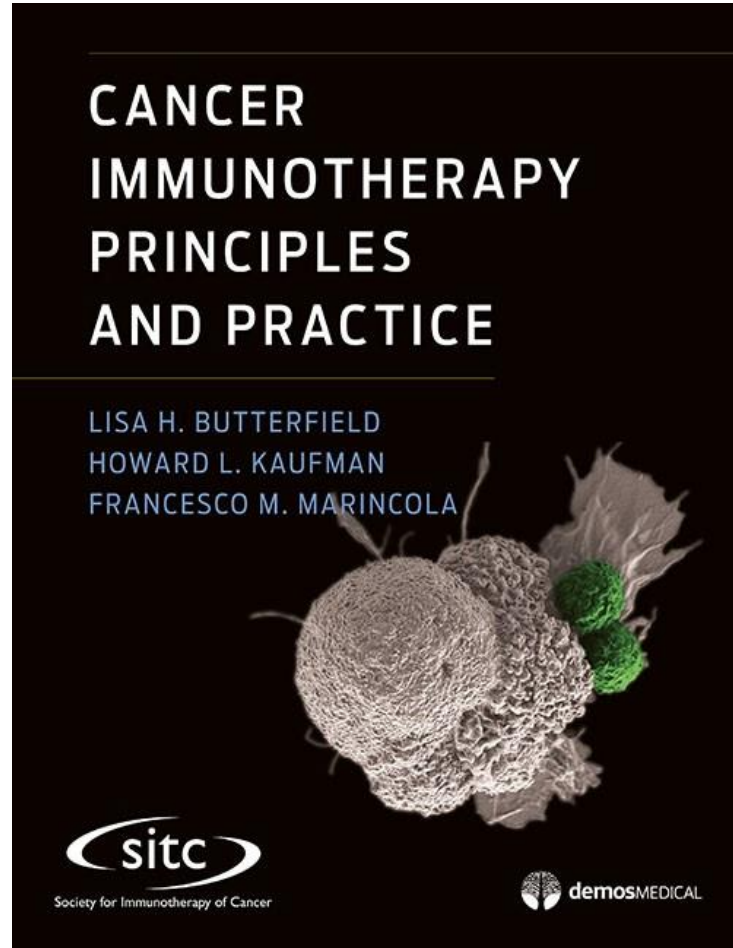
Combination Immunotherapies



Immunotherapy Biomarkers



Further Resources



SOCIETY FOR IMMUNOTHERAPY OF CANCER

