

Localized oncolytic virotherapy for systemic tumor immunotherapy

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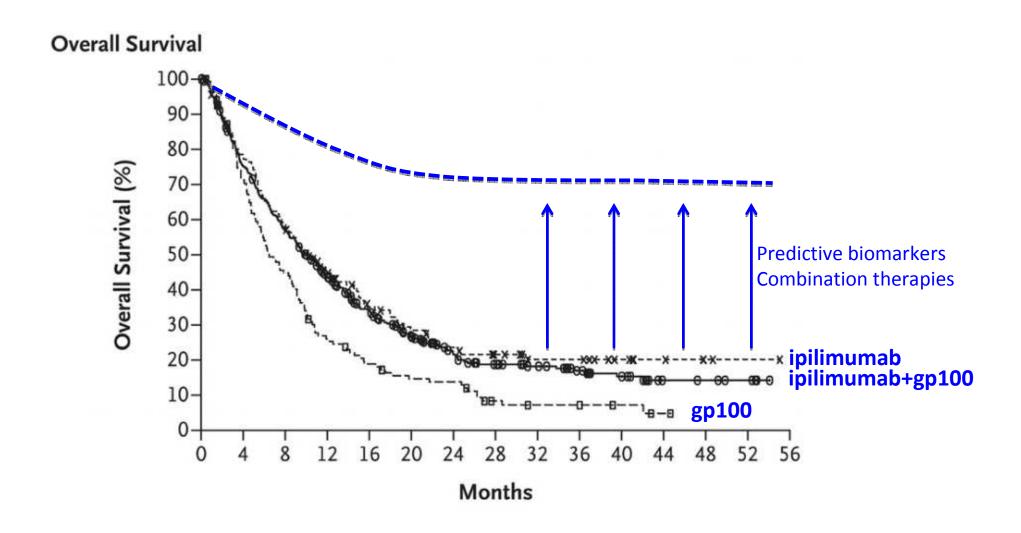
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Presenter Disclosure Information

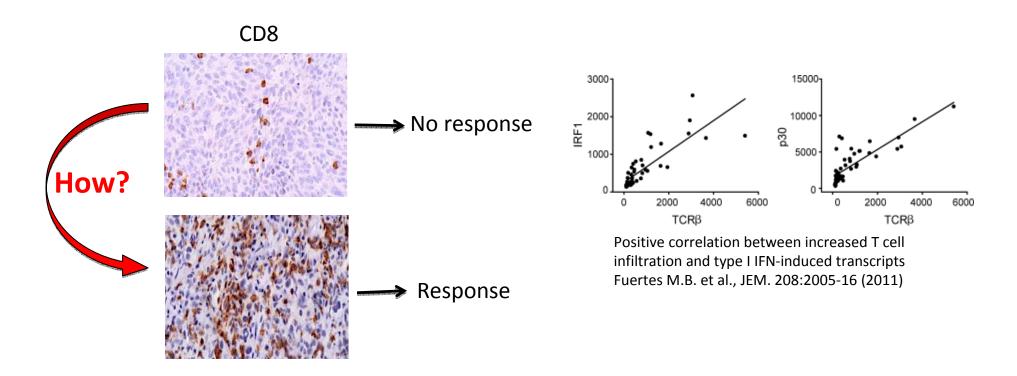
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No Relationships to Disclose

Anti-CTLA-4 antibody ipilimumab improves overall survival in patients with metastatic melanoma



Pre-existing immune infiltration in human melanomas is associated with response to immunotherapies

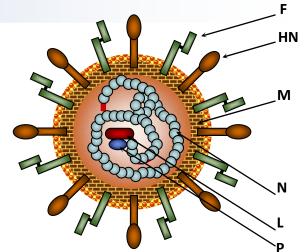


Could an oncolytic virus with strong type I interferon inducing properties drive tumor immune infiltration?

Newcastle disease virus (NDV) as an oncolytic agent

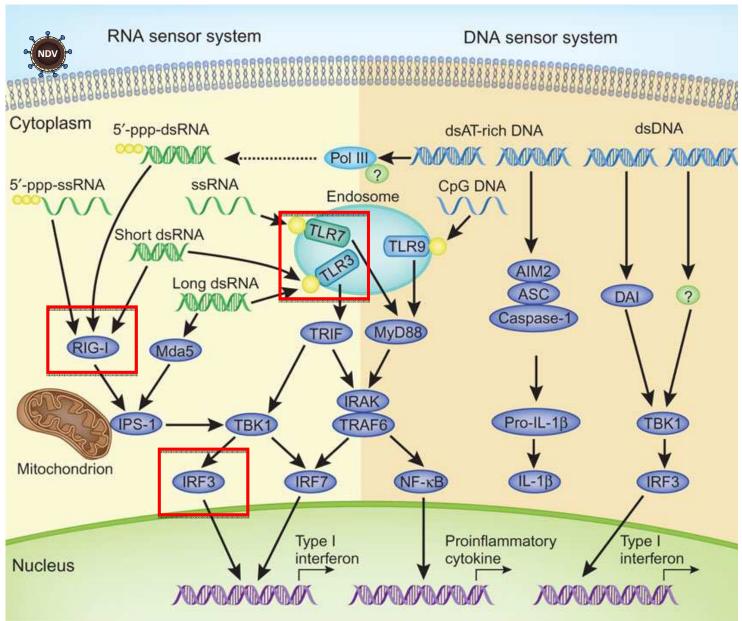
- Member of Paramyxoviridae family (same as mumps, measles), which do not integrate into human genome
- Birds are a natural host, thus humans do not have
 pre-existing immunity to the virus
- Readily infects the majority of cancer cells due to ubiquity of the receptor (sialic acid)
- Specificity for cancer cells is mediated by selective viral replication in cells with deficient innate immune responses and cells resistant to apoptosis





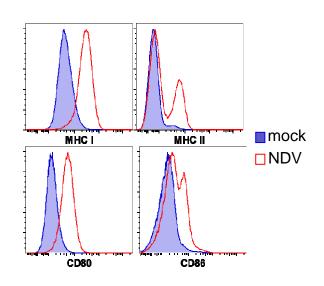


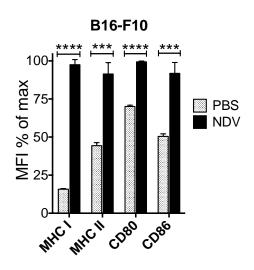
NDV is a strong inducer of type I interferon through activation of TLR7 and RIG-I pathways



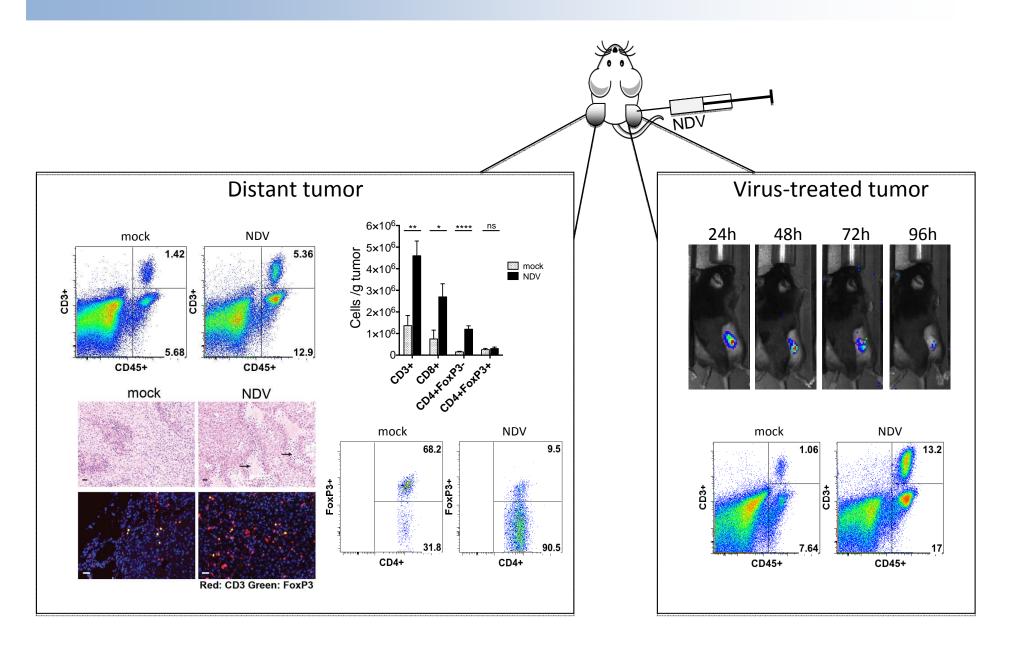
Nature Immunology **10**, 1049 - 1051 (2009)

NDV infection upregulates MHC and co-stimulatory molecules on the surface of tumor cells

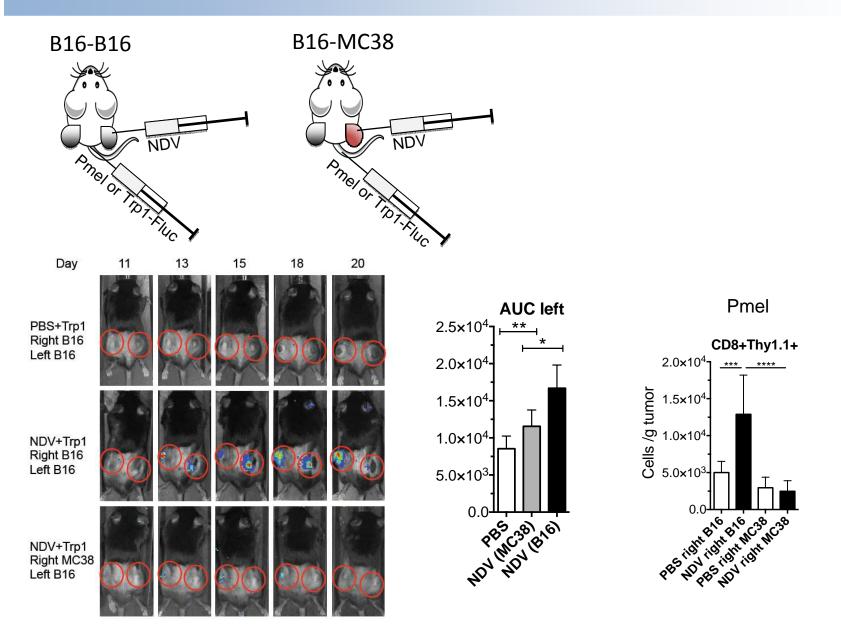




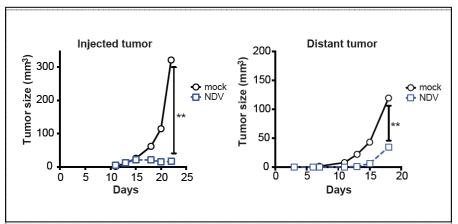
NDV treatment leads to B16 melanoma lymphocyte infiltration and decreases the frequency of Tregs in both virus-injected and distant tumors

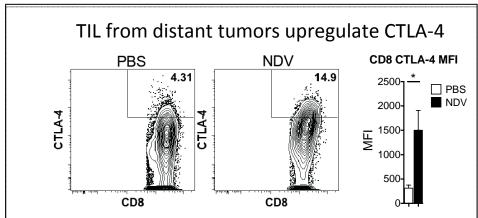


NDV therapy induces distant tumor infiltration with antigen-specific cells



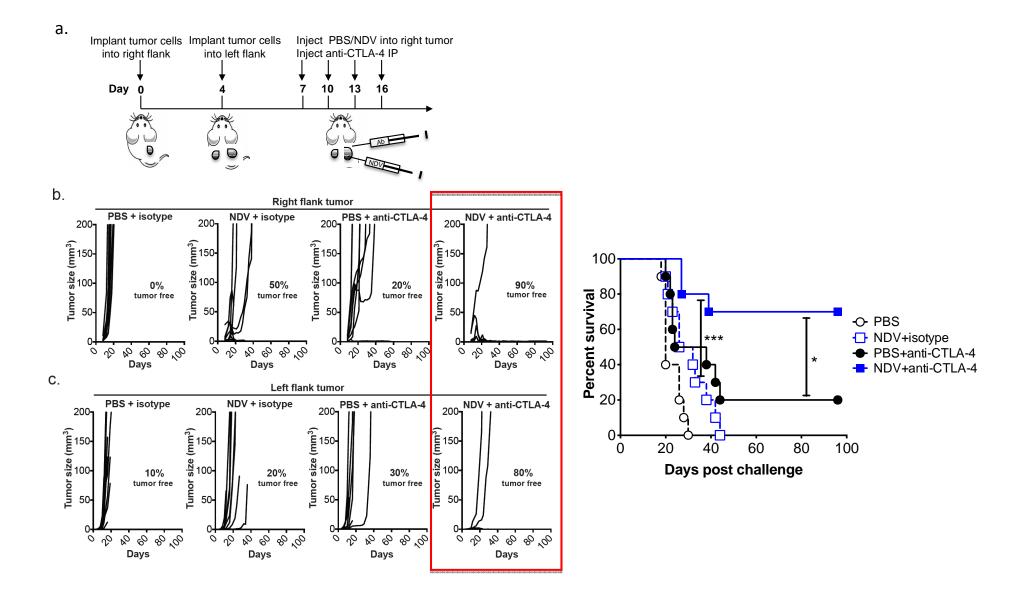
NDV induces distant tumor growth delay, but few complete regressions



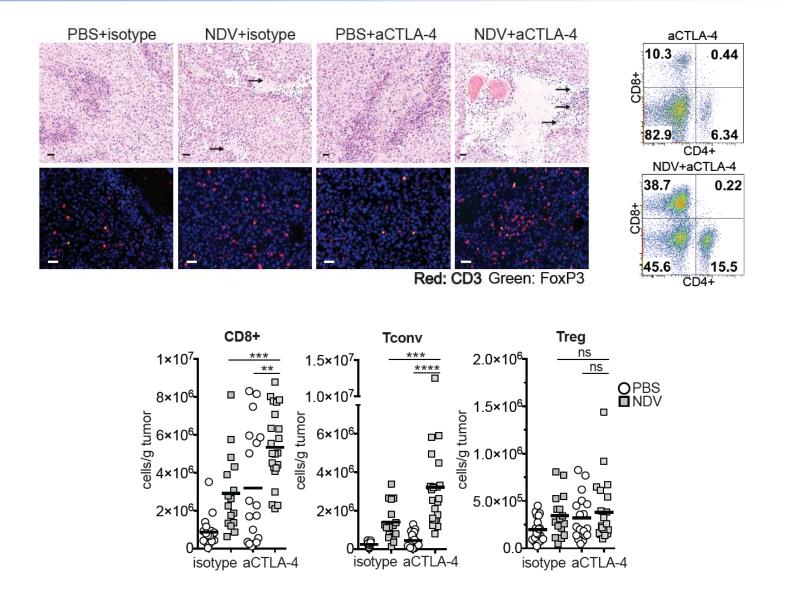


Can NDV-induced tumor inflammatory response increase tumor sensitivity to CTLA-4 blockade?

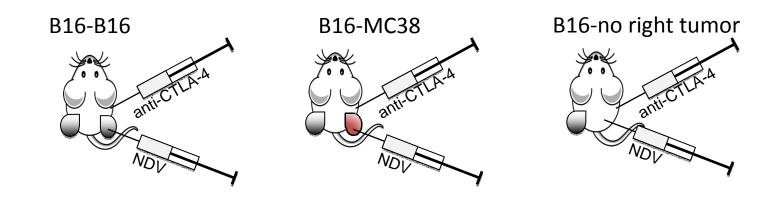
Combination therapy with NDV and CTLA-4 blockade leads to rejection of injected and distant B16-F10 tumors and long-term survival

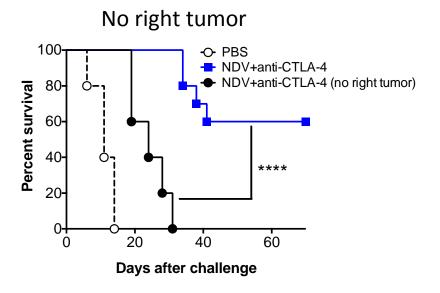


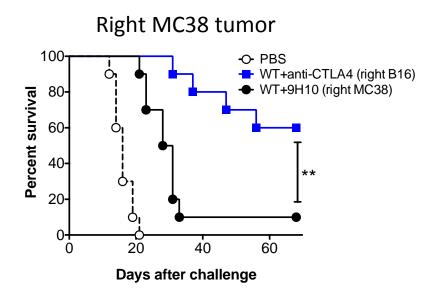
Combination therapy with NDV and CTLA-4 blockade induces inflammatory changes in distant tumors



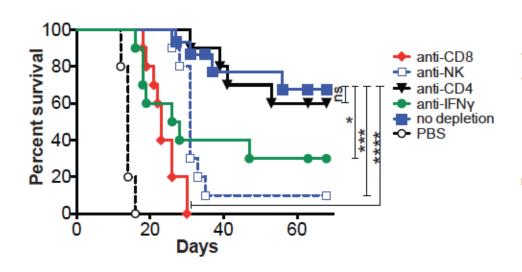
Systemic anti-tumor effect is specific to the injected tumor type

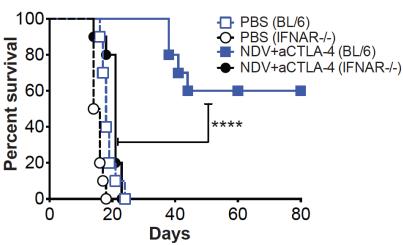




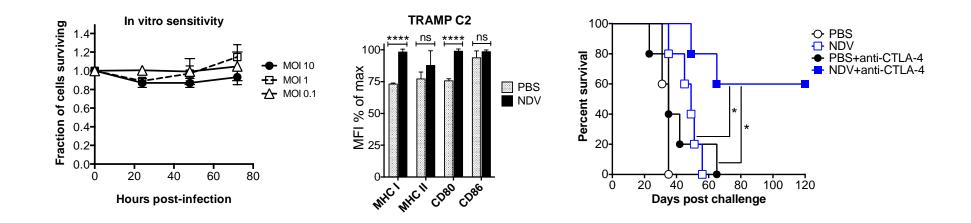


Anti-tumor activity of NDV combination therapy is dependent on CD8 cells, NK cells, and type I and II interferons



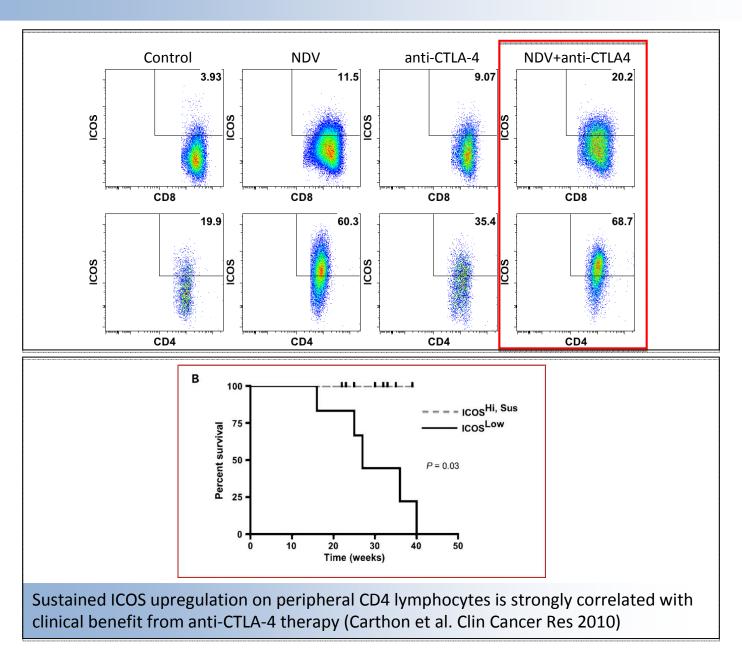


Combination therapy with NDV and anti-CTLA-4 is effective systemically against <u>non-virus-permissive</u> prostate TRAMP tumors

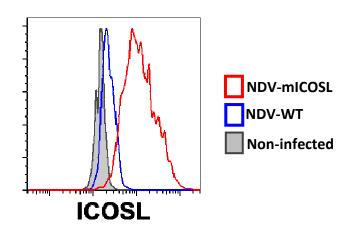


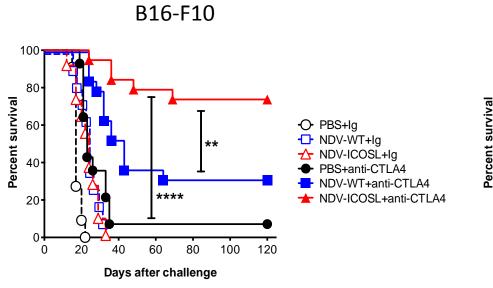
Success of combination therapy does not require strong tumor sensitivity to virusmediated lysis, highlighting the importance of NDV-induced immune response in antitumor effect.

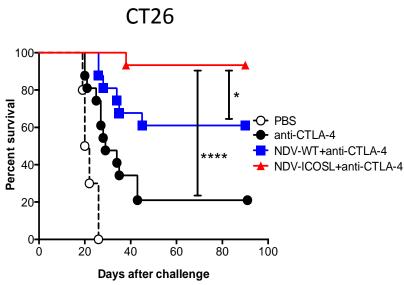
Therapy with NDV induces upregulation of inducible costimulator (ICOS) on TILs



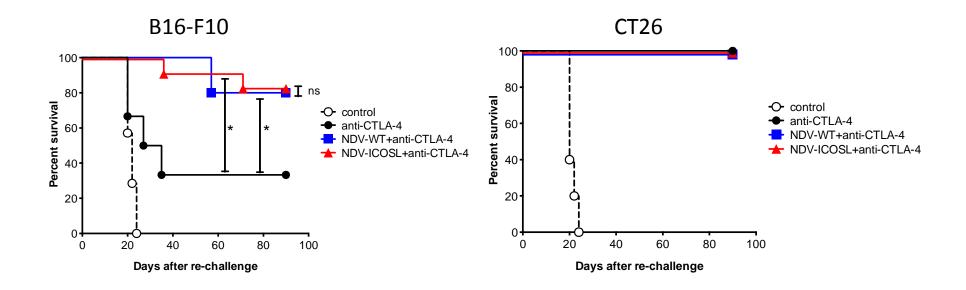
Engineered NDV expressing ICOSL (NDV-ICOSL) results in superior therapeutic efficacy



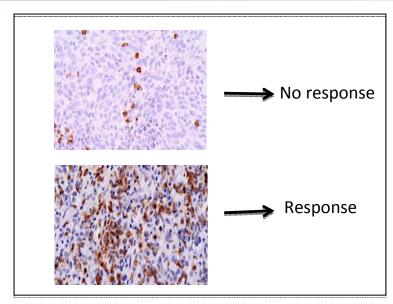


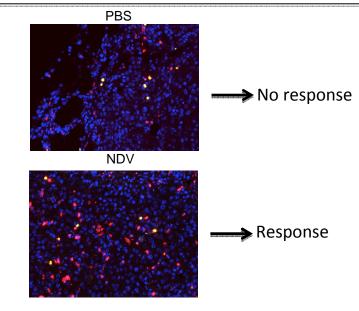


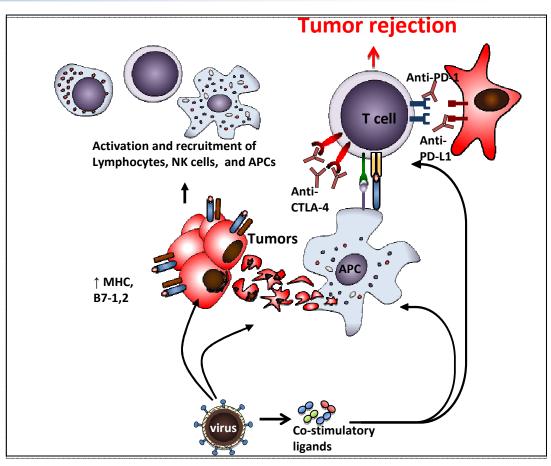
Animals cured by combination therapy are protected from further tumor challenge



Summary and model







Potential impact on the field

Combination therapies of engineered oncolytic viruses and immunomodulatory antibodies present an attractive therapeutic strategy for clinical exploration in different tumor types

Acknowledgements

Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, New York, NY

- Jedd D. Wolchok
- Taha Merghoub
- Rikke Holmgaard
- David Schaer
- Daniel Hirschhorn-Cymerman
- Sadna Budhu
- Maggie Callahan
- Alex Lesokhin
- Judith Murphy
- Nicole Malandro
- Roberta Zappasodi

MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Tx

James P. Allison

Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY

- Peter Palese
- Adolfo Garcia-Sastre
- Mena Mansour
- Quinshan Gao

Funding

- D.Z. is the Dr. Bart A. Kamen Fellow of the Damon Runyon Cancer Research Foundation
- Conquer Cancer Foundation

Damon Runyon
Cancer Research
Foundation

