



T cell-intrinsic and -extrinsic determinants of response to CAR T cell therapy

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Disclosure Information

Jos Melenhorst

I have the following financial relationships to disclose:

Consultant for: Shanghai Unicar Therapy, Simcere Pharmaceutical

Scientific Advisory Board member for: IASO Biotherapeutics

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Honoraria from: None

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Patents: Related to T cell engineering, biomarkers

Employee of: University of Pennsylvania, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

- and -

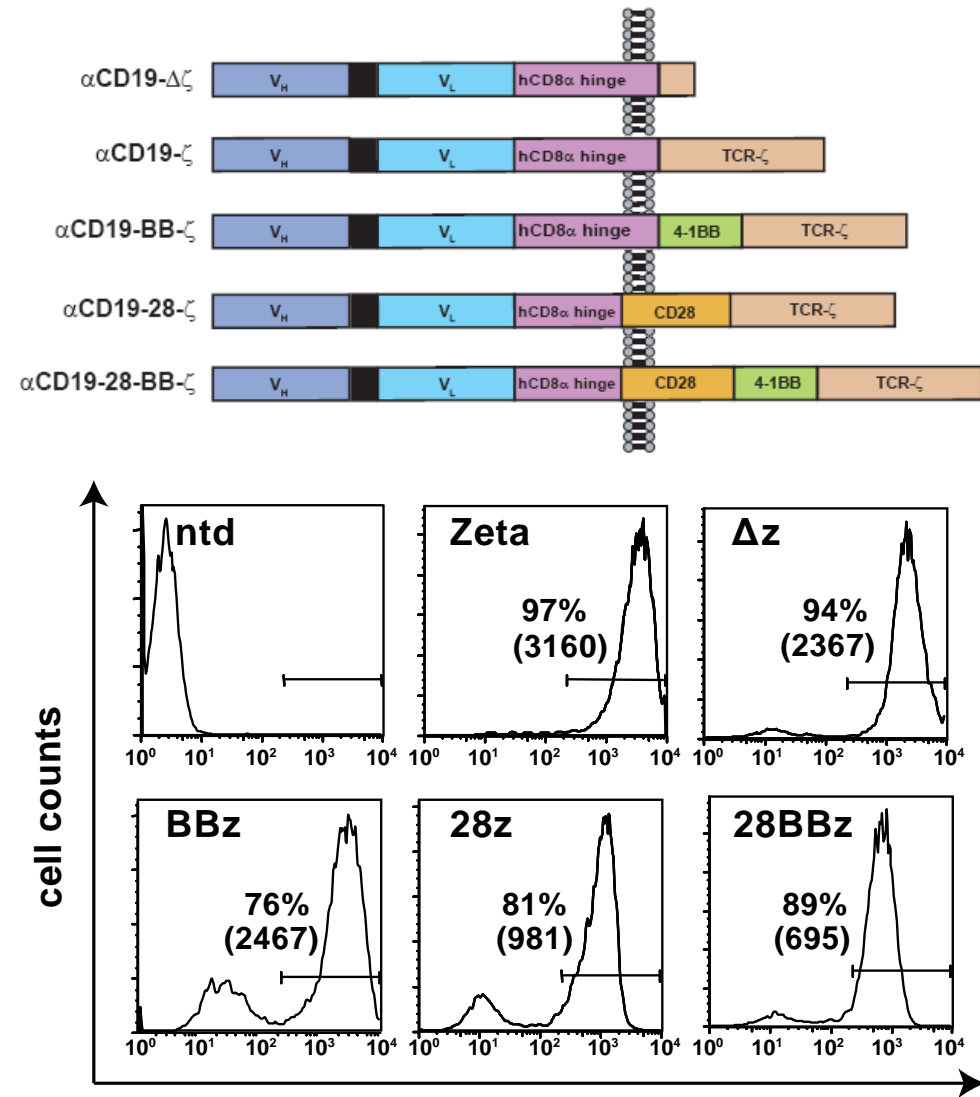
I will discuss investigational use in my presentation: Tisagenlecleucel/Kymriah

CLL Background



- Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) accounts for 25% of all newly diagnosed leukemias, with 20,940 new cases diagnosed in the US in 2018
- Average at diagnosis: 70 years
- Male:female ratio is 2:1
- Current drug-based therapies e.g.
 - first and second generation Bruton's tyrosine kinase inhibitors (e.g. Ibrutinib),
 - PI3K δ inhibition (e.g. Idelalisib),
 - Bcl-2 inhibition (e.g. Venetoclax) or
 - antibody-based therapies (e.g. Rituximab; targets CD20)
- ***are not curative and all come with severe clinical and financial toxicities***
- Cell-based therapies, on the other hand, can be curative

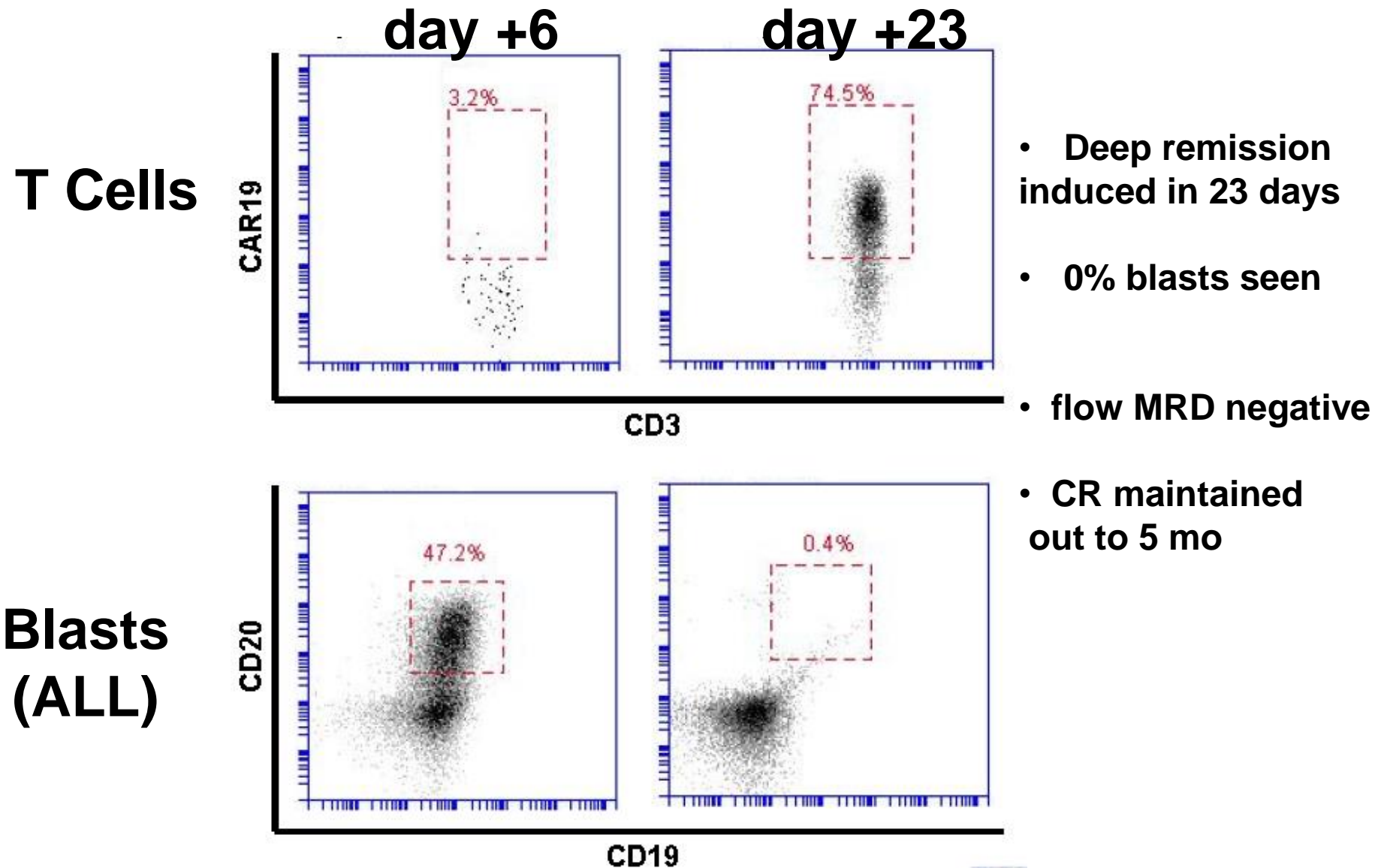
CAR Costimulatory Domains Do Appear to Influence T Cell Engraftment – mouse data



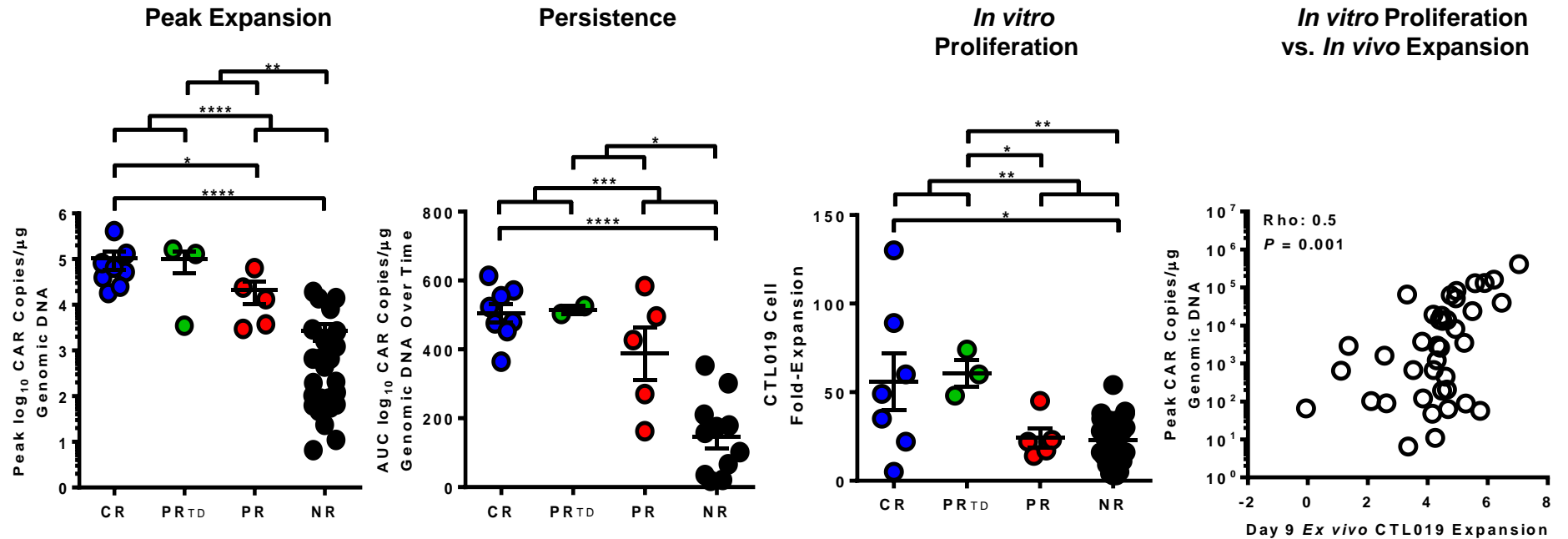
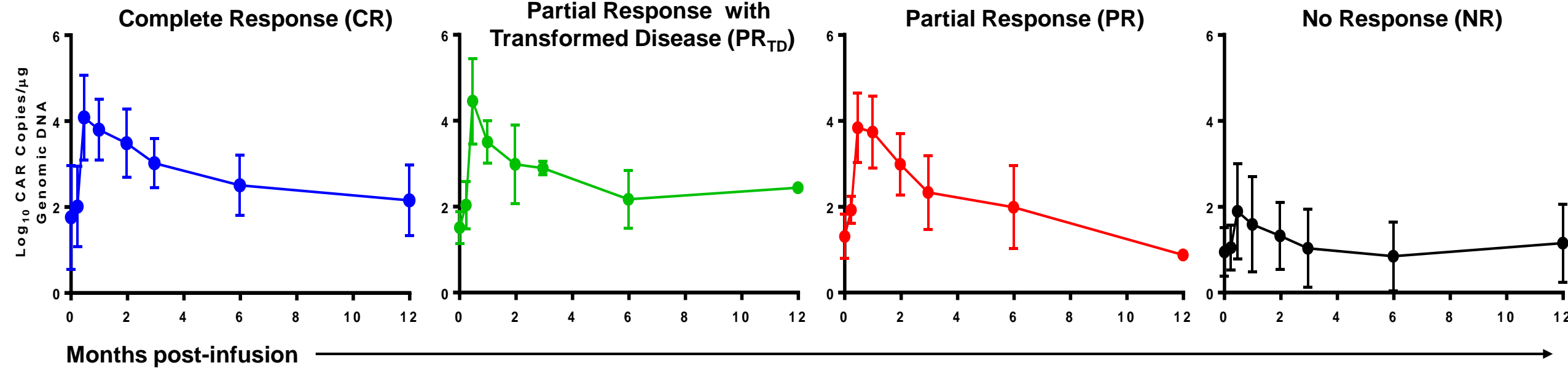
Group	Median Human T-cells/mcL at peak (10/mcL threshold)	Duration of T cell engraftment in peripheral Blood (days)
Mock	26 \pm 8	10 \pm 4
19-zeta	124 \pm 41*	32 \pm 5*
19-28-zeta	102 \pm 70*	36 \pm 5*
19-28-41BB-zeta	327 \pm 72*, **	45 \pm 3*, **
19-41BB-zeta	6494 \pm 1180*, **	35 \pm 4*
Meso-41BB-zeta	18 \pm 5	7 \pm 2
Saline	7 \pm 3	0

Carpenito; Milone; Barrett

Expansion CAR T Cells & Clinical Efficacy go Hand-in-Hand

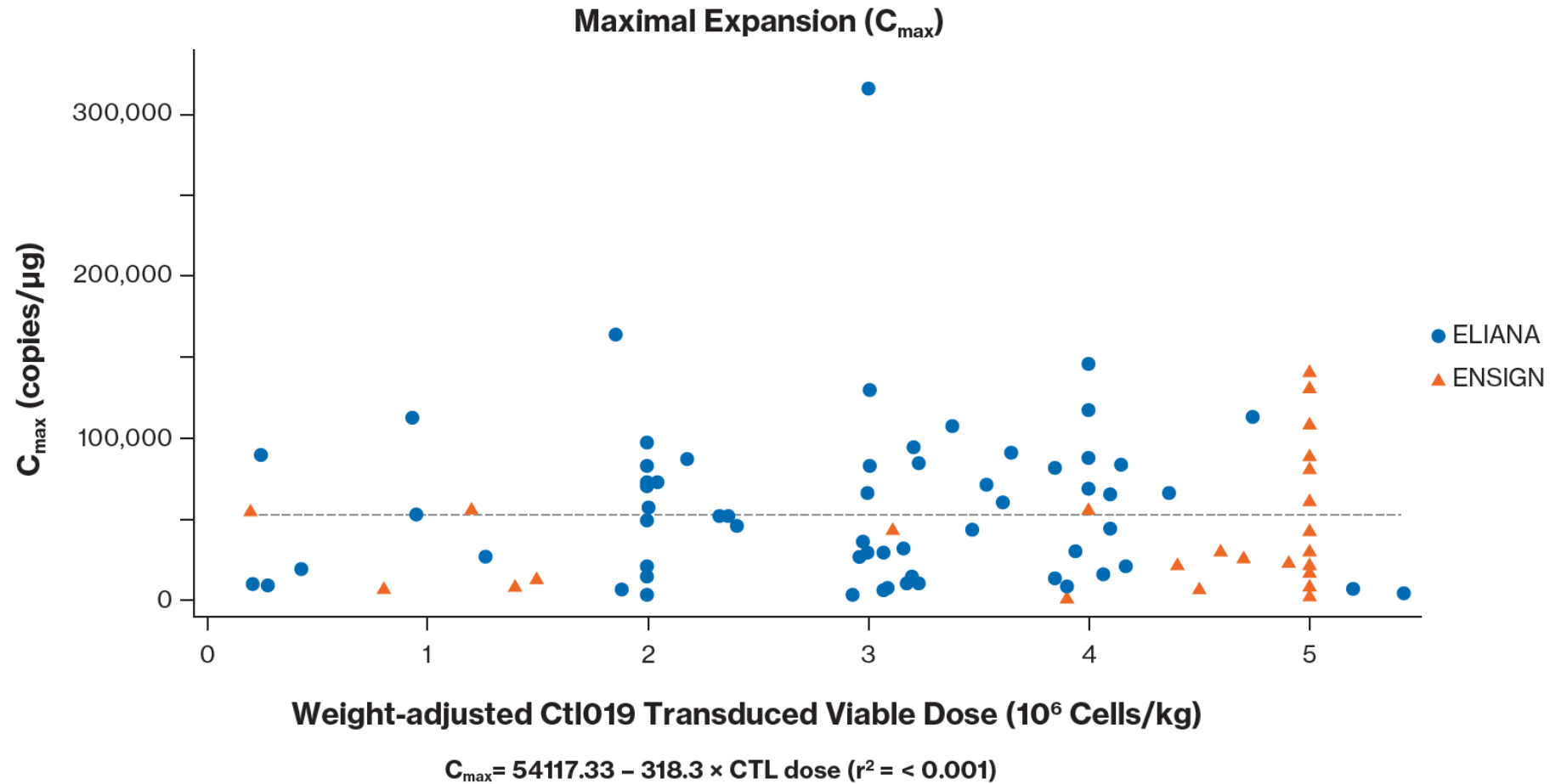


Longest Persistence of Functional CAR T-Cells

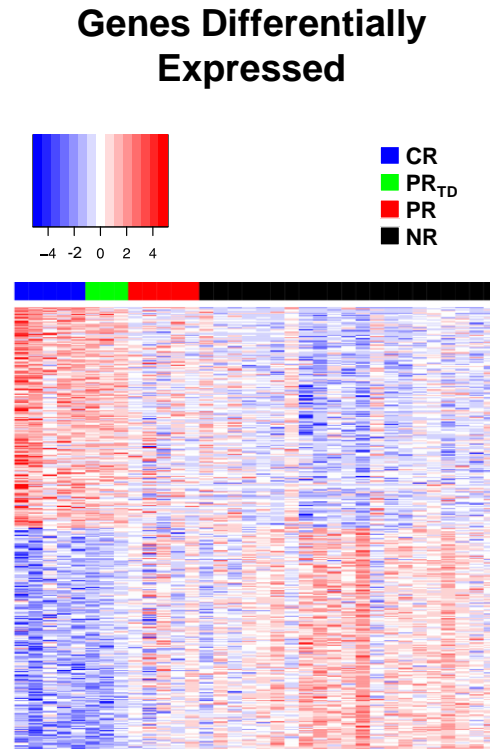


Tisagenlecleucel Expansion and Dose

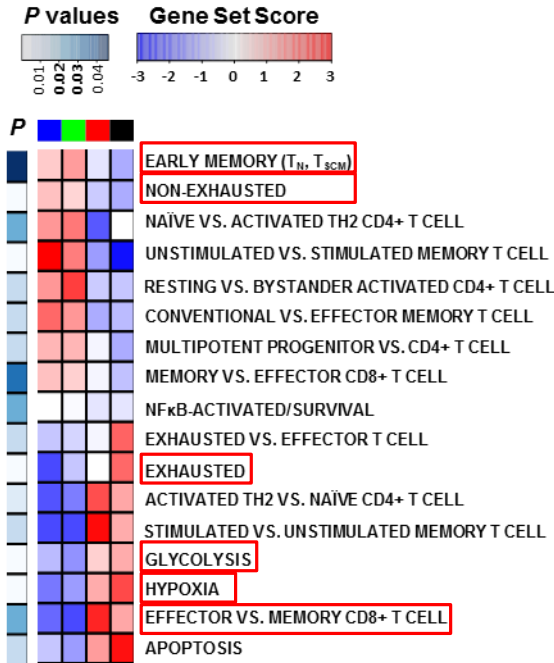
- Across a wide range of doses, in vivo expansion and dose are independent



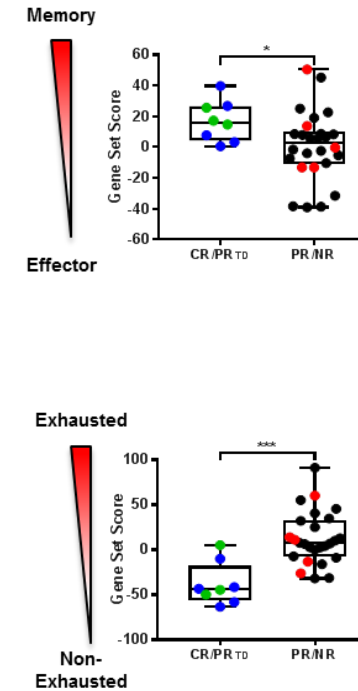
Mechanism(s) of Response to CAR T-Cell Therapy



Selected Pathways

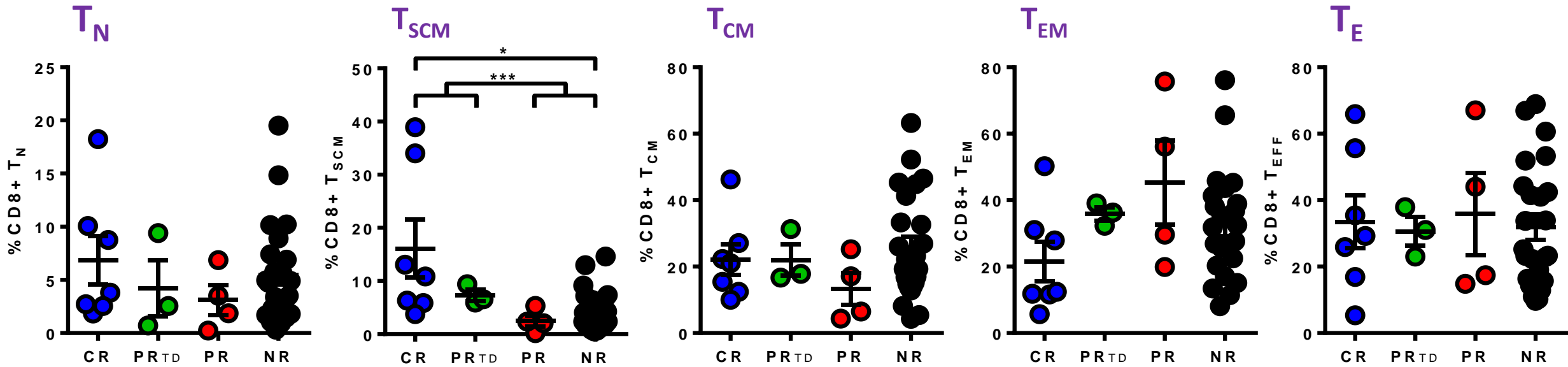


GSEA: T cell Memory and Exhaustion



- Gene expression profiles of CTL019 cells generated from CR and PR_{TD} patients exhibit **marked differences** compared to those from PR and NR patients
- Gene set enrichment analysis (GSEA) revealed that CTL019 cells from CR and PR_{TD} patients were enriched in gene expression profiles involved in **early memory differentiation**
- CTL019 cells from PR and NR patients exhibited increased expression levels of key regulators of late **memory** cell as well as effector differentiation, pro-**apoptotic** signaling and **exhaustion**

Frequencies of Canonical CD8+ T cell Subsets in Pre-manufactured Cells and Response to CTL019

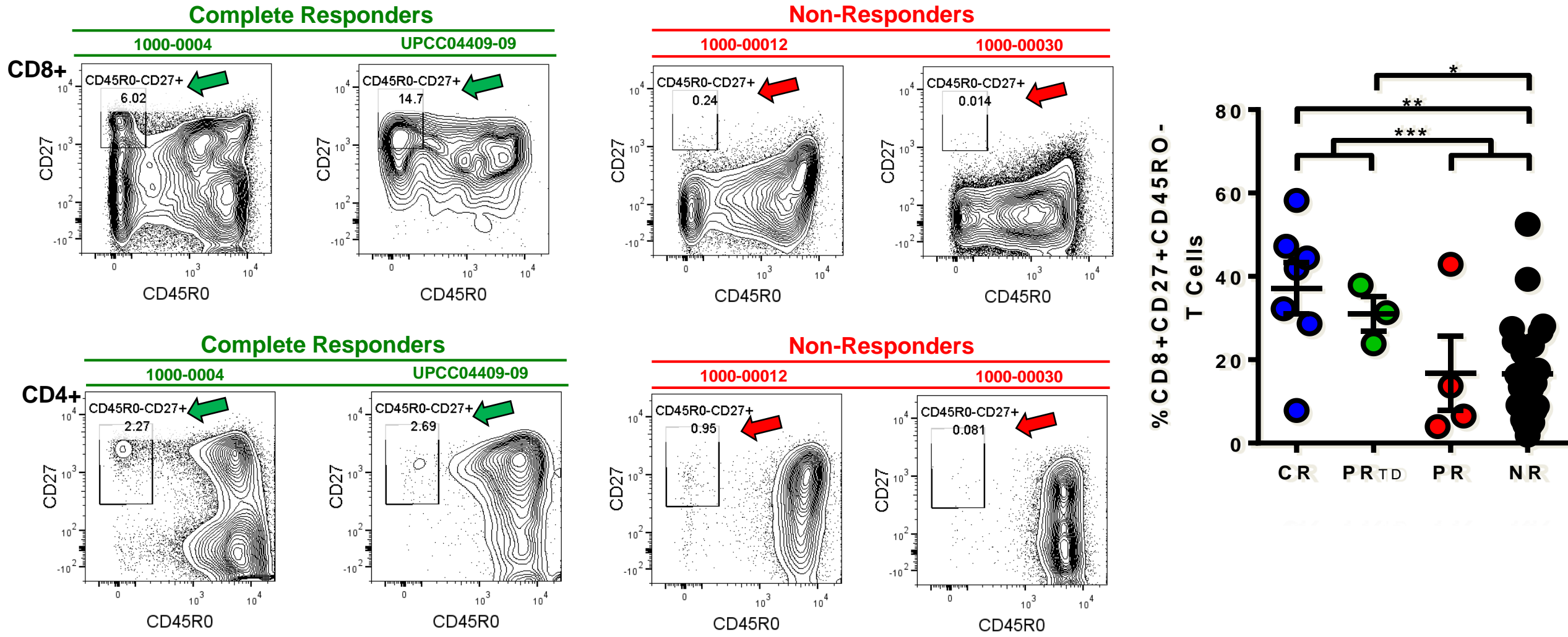


Memory T cell differentiation

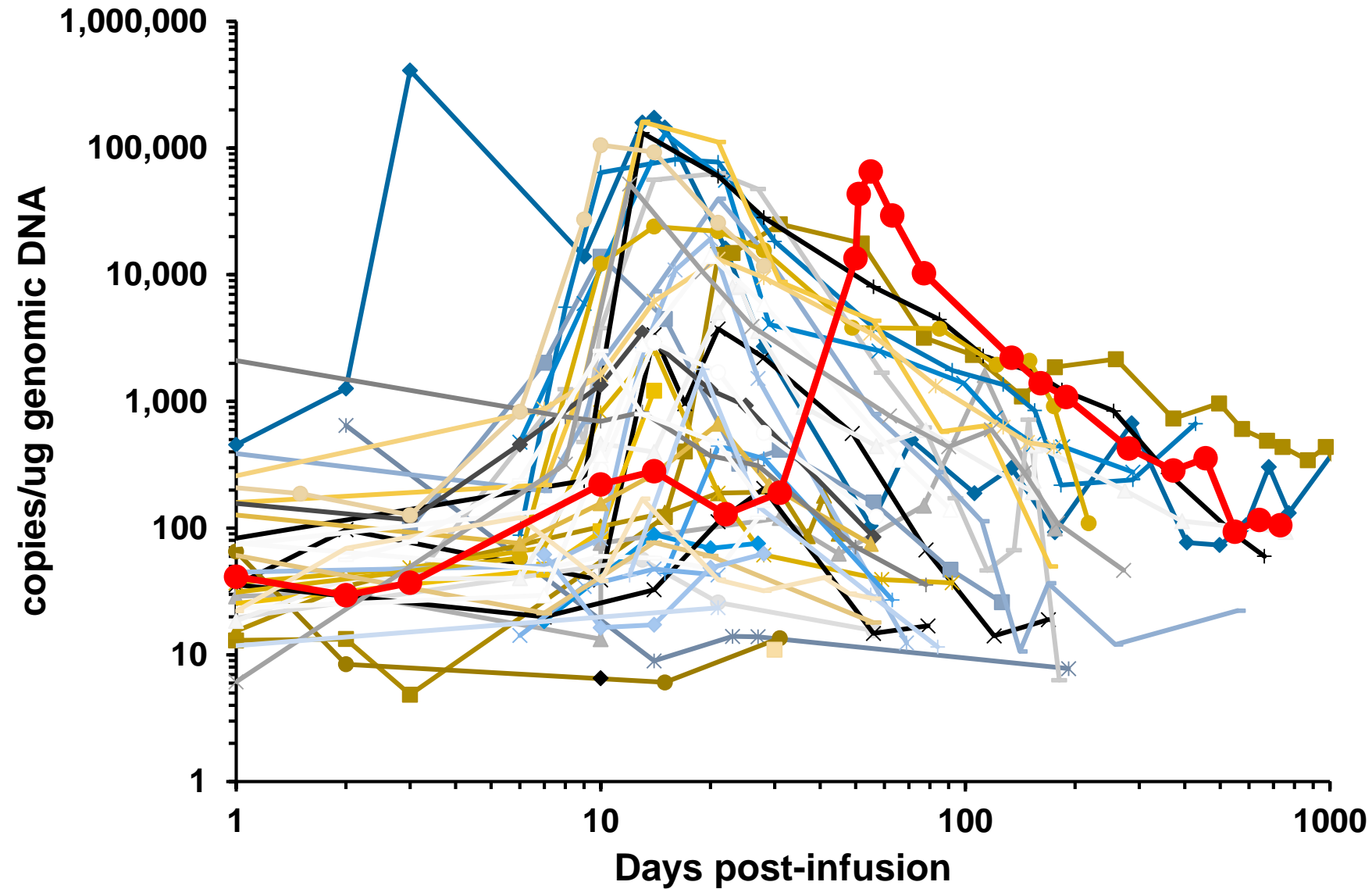
Proliferation
Persistence
Memory function

Cytokine production
Target lysis

Analysis of Pre-Manufacturing T Cells Identifies an Immunophenotype Predictive of Response to CTL019

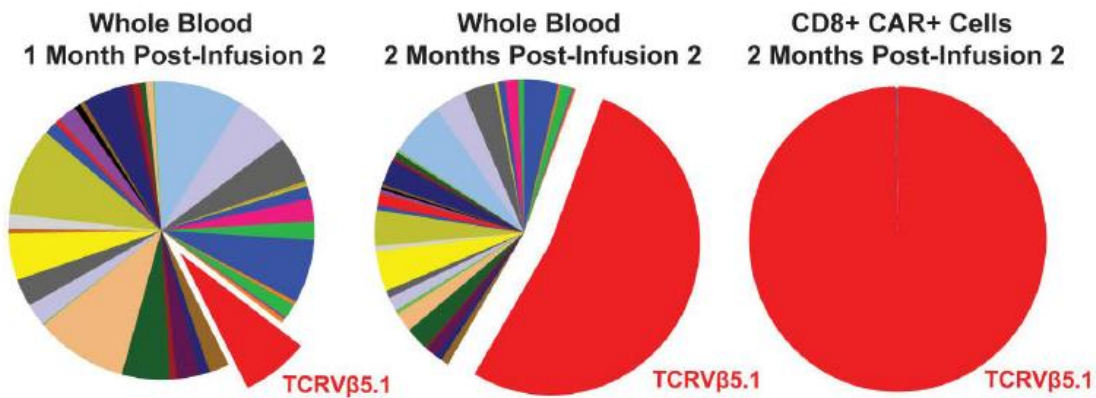


Lessons Learned From Exceptional Cases: CLL Patient 10

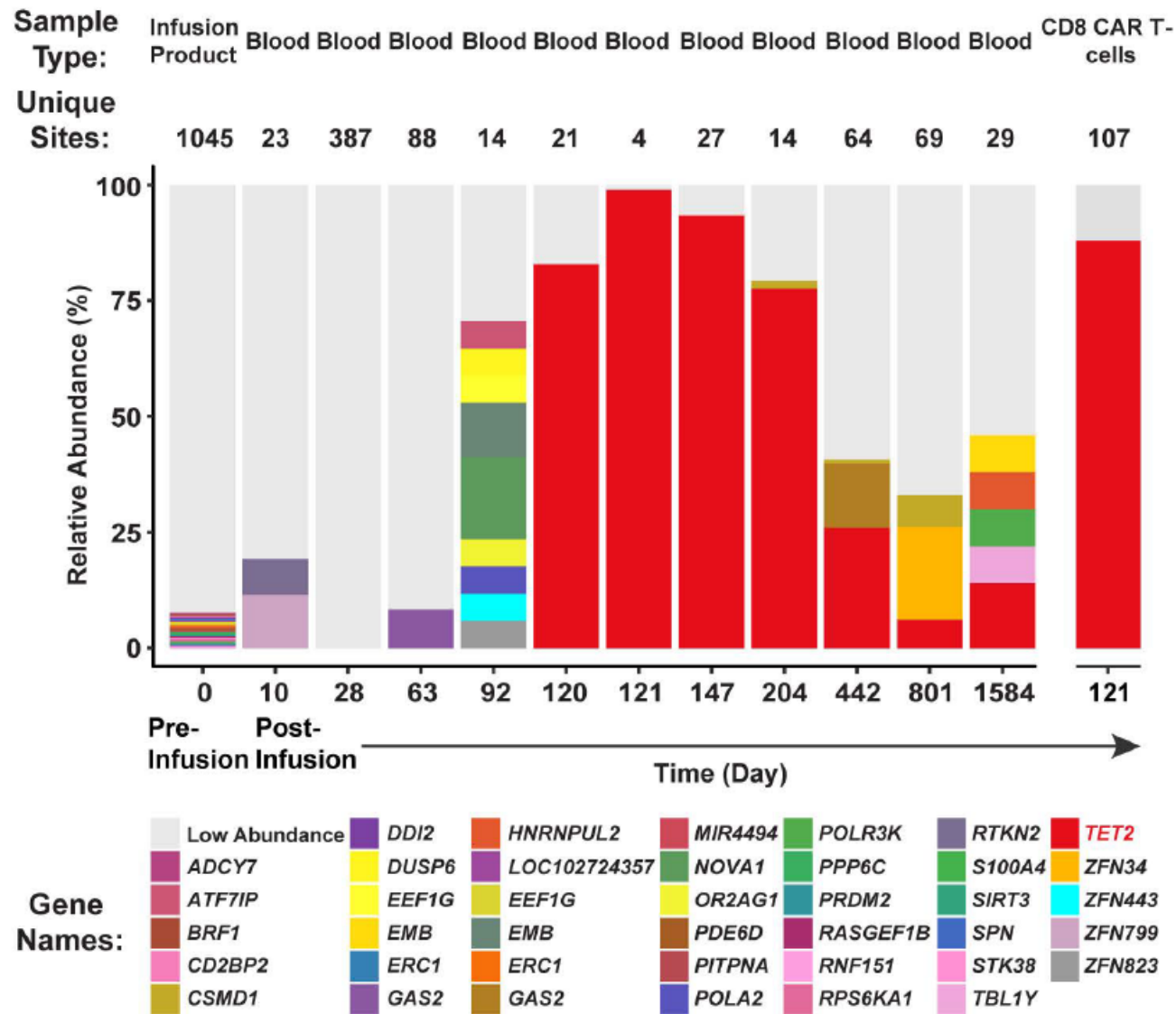
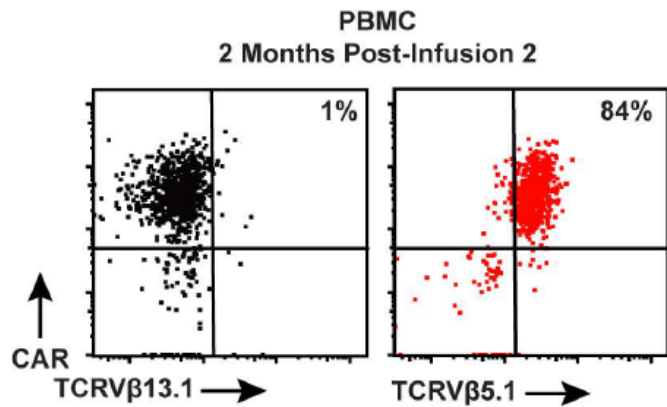


Massive expansion of clonal CART cell population in patient #10

a

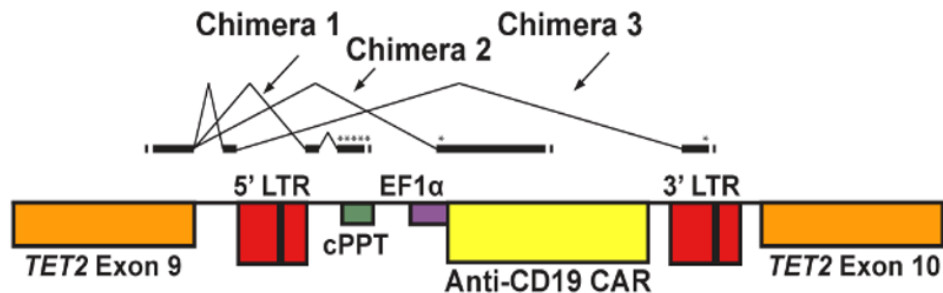


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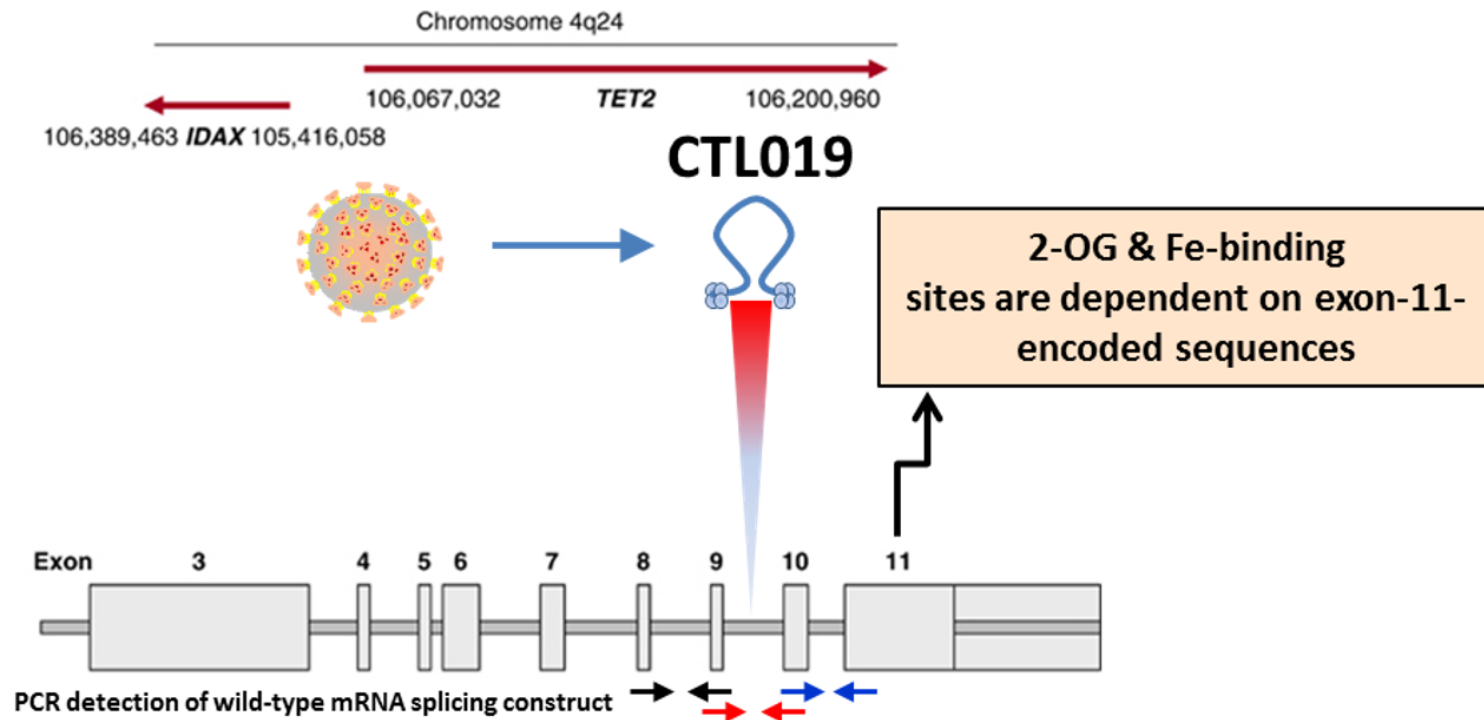


Mapping CAR Integration Site in Pt #10

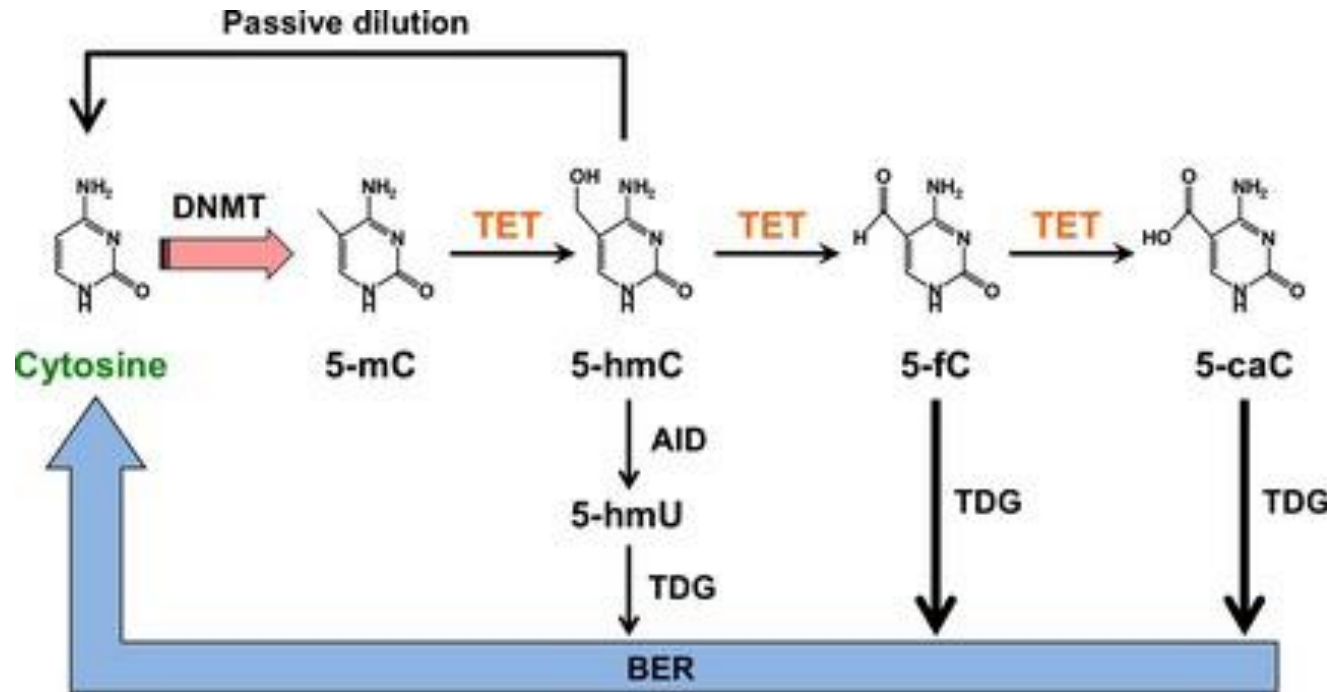
Single copy of integrated CAR: 4q24



Chimera	Splice Site	Donor Sequence	Sequence	Acceptor Sequence	Sequence
1	1 st	ACAUUG	<u>GUAAGU</u>	CUCUAG	CAGUGG
1	2 nd	GACUGG	UGAG <u>UA</u>	GUUAGG	CAGGGA
2	1 st	ACAUUG	<u>GUAAGU</u>	UUUCAG	GUGUCG
3	1 st	ACAUUG	<u>GUAAGU</u>	UAACAG	GUAGGA
3	2 nd	CAACUA	AUG <u>UAG</u>	GGGGAC	UGGAAG

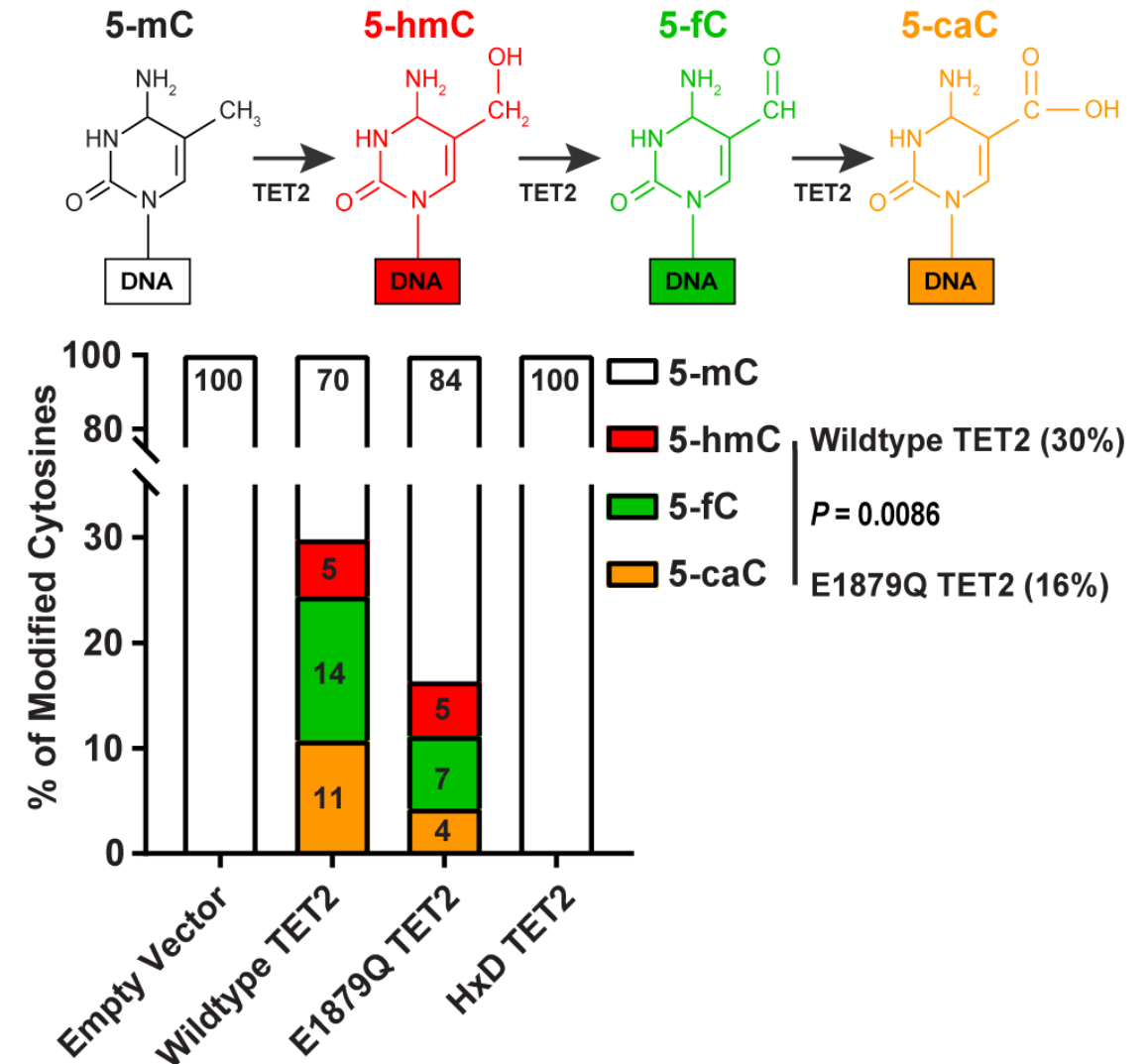
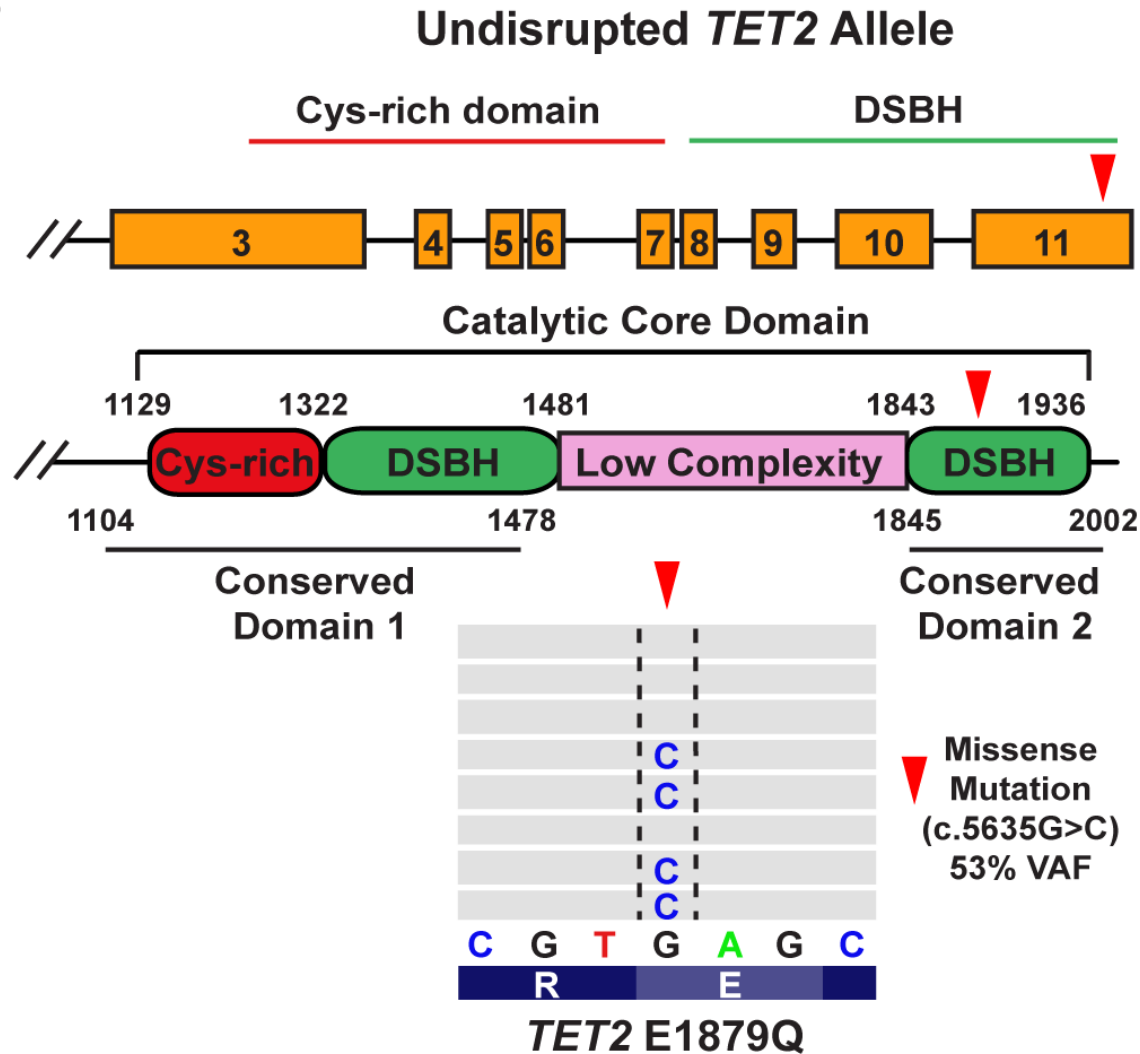


TET (Ten-eleven translocation) Proteins

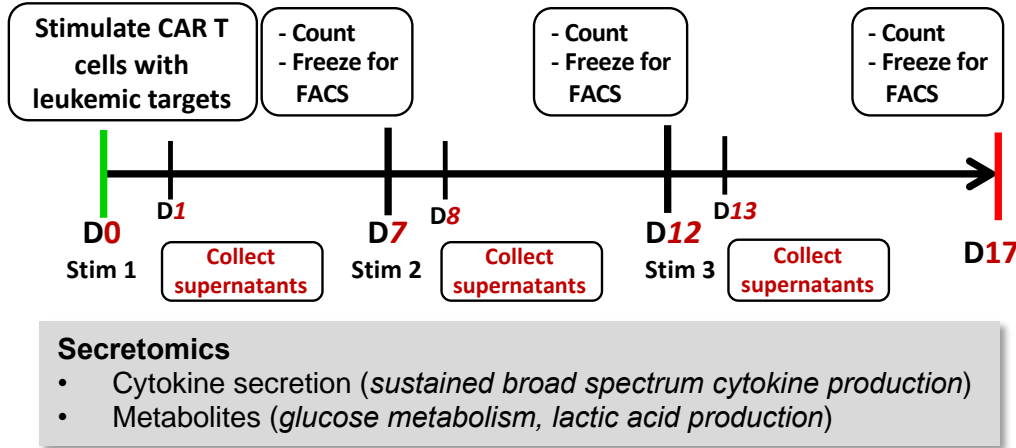


- All TET enzymes contain a C-terminal catalytic domain (CD) that belongs to the dioxygenase superfamily and oxidizes 5mC in a 2-oxoglutarate- (2-OG) and Fe(II)-dependent manner
- TET2 mutations frequently occur in hematological malignancies, including myeloid malignancies, T cell lymphomas and adult T cell leukemia
- TET2 mutation not sufficient for transformation
- TET2 LOF mutations frequent in clonal hematopoiesis

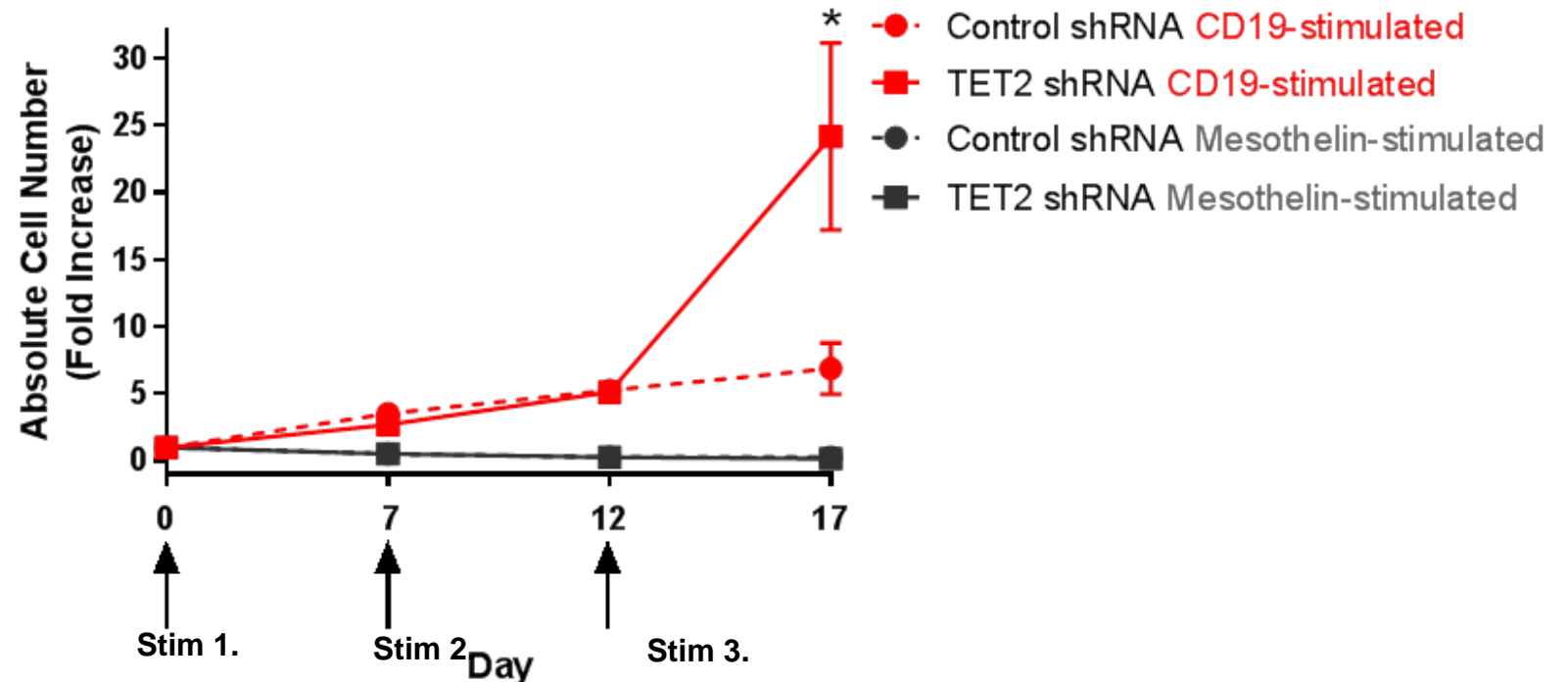
TET2 SNP on Non-Disrupted Allele Creates Hypomorphic Enzyme



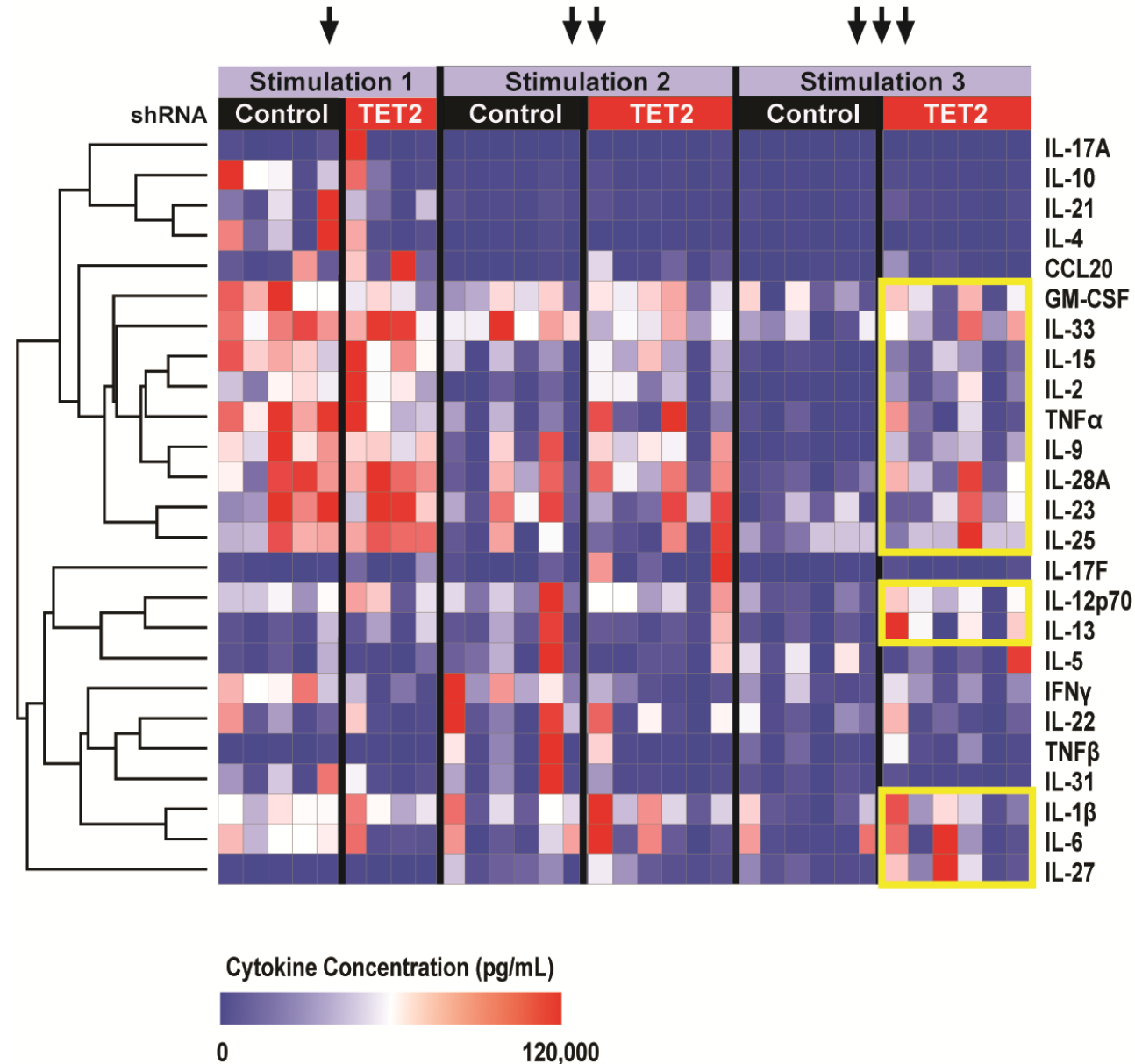
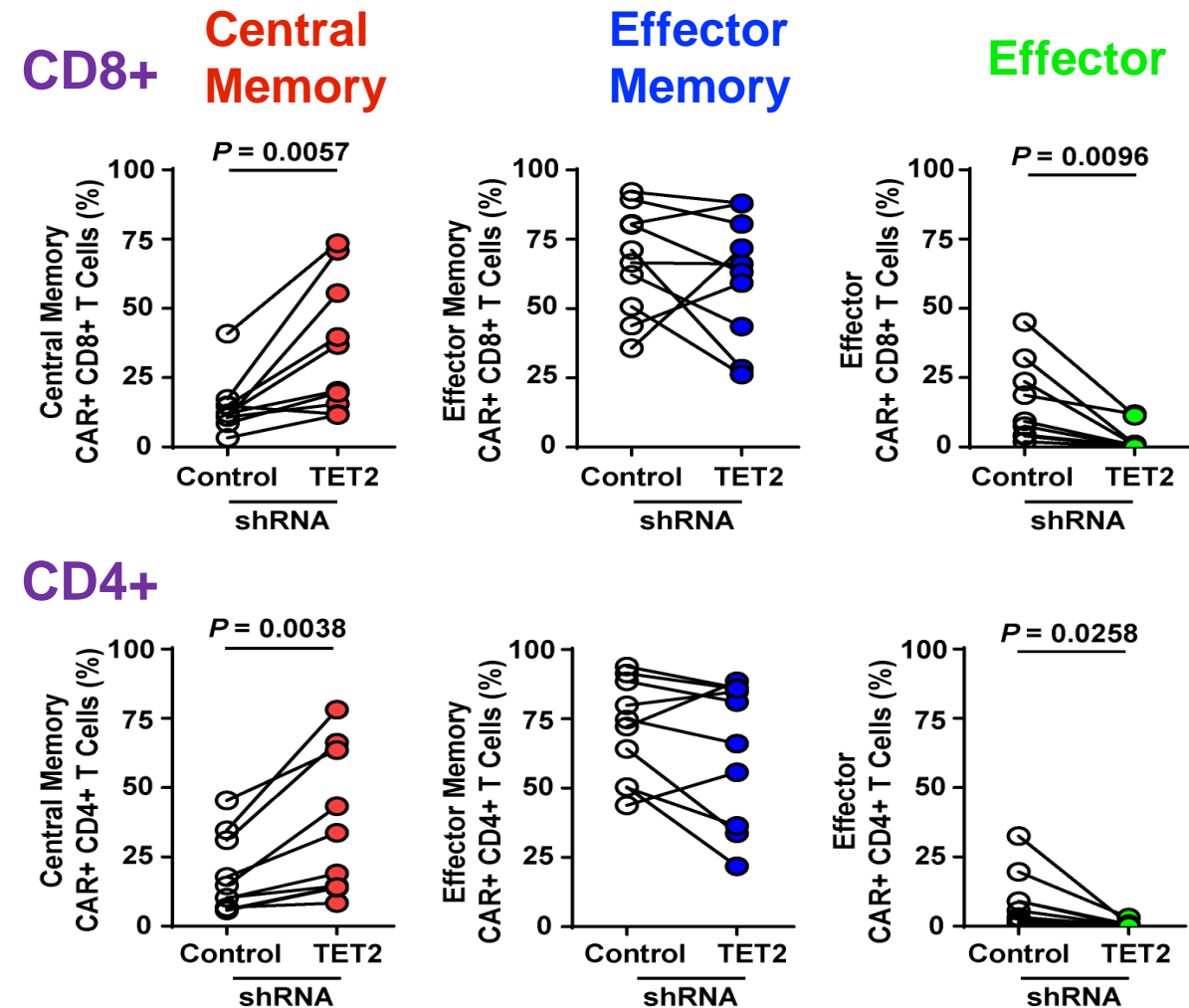
TET2 Deficiency Increases CAR T-Cell Proliferative Capacity



- CAR T cells expressing TET2-targeting or non-targeting shRNA generated in 9d culture
- Cells were sorted prior to restimulation assay



TET2 Deficiency Alters T-Cell Differentiation



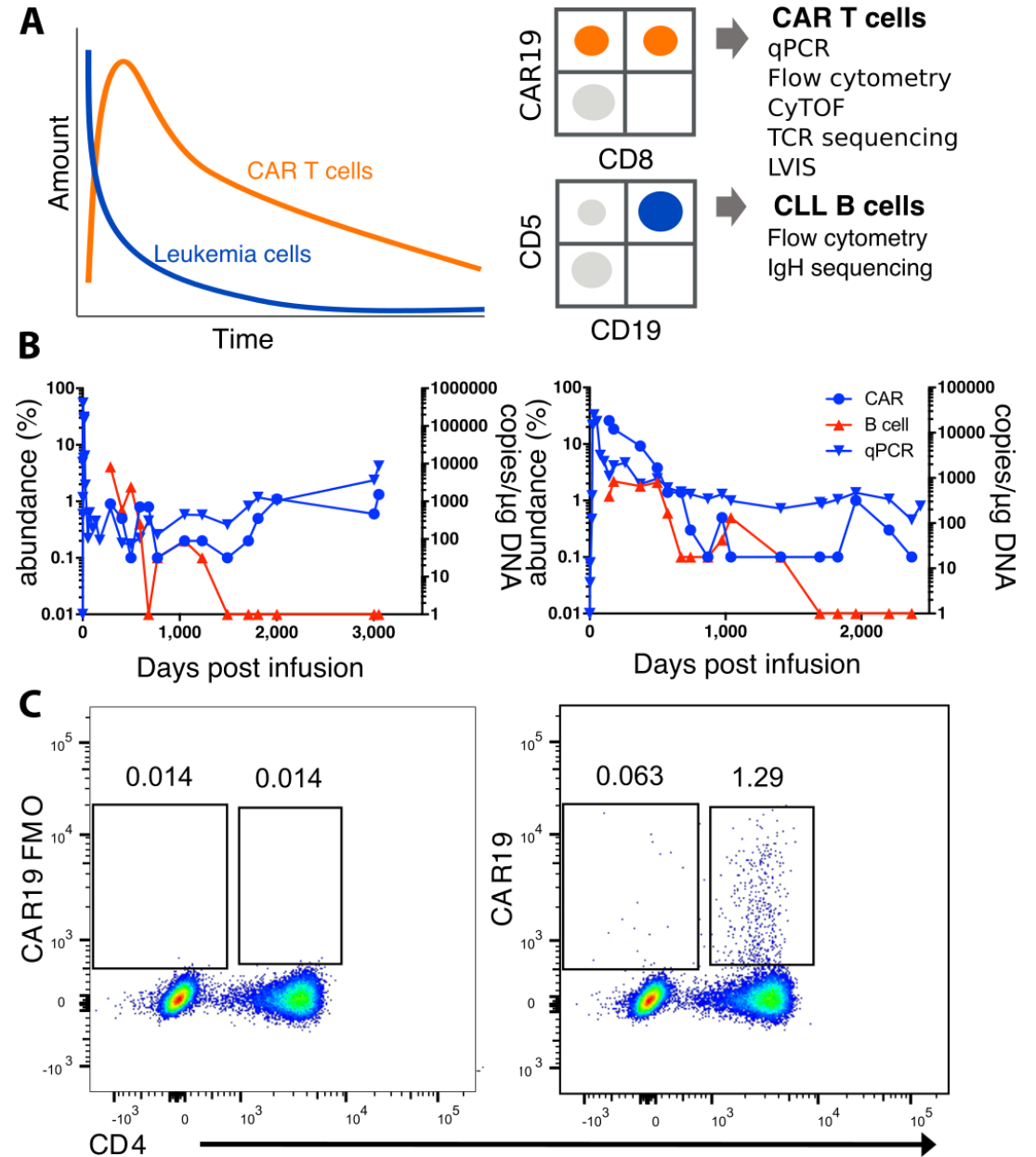
TET2 Disruption in CAR T Cells: Tumor Tamed by Clonal CAR T-Cells¹

- A CLL patient developed delayed response to CAR T cell re-infusion, 2 months after the first
- CAR T cells peaked by day 50, coincident with significant tumor reduction and cytokine release syndrome
- CAR T cells at the peak of expansion displayed early memory T cell phenotype, unlike typical responders who are predominantly effector-memory T cells
- This CAR T cell population was a) clonal and b) carried a disrupted TET2 allele; second allele was hypomorphic
- Knock-down of TET2 in normal donor T cells recapitulated phenotype and enhanced memory function of T cells
- Q: Does TET2 knockdown prevent T cell differentiation/exhaustion, or possibly reprogram to early memory/non-exhausted state?

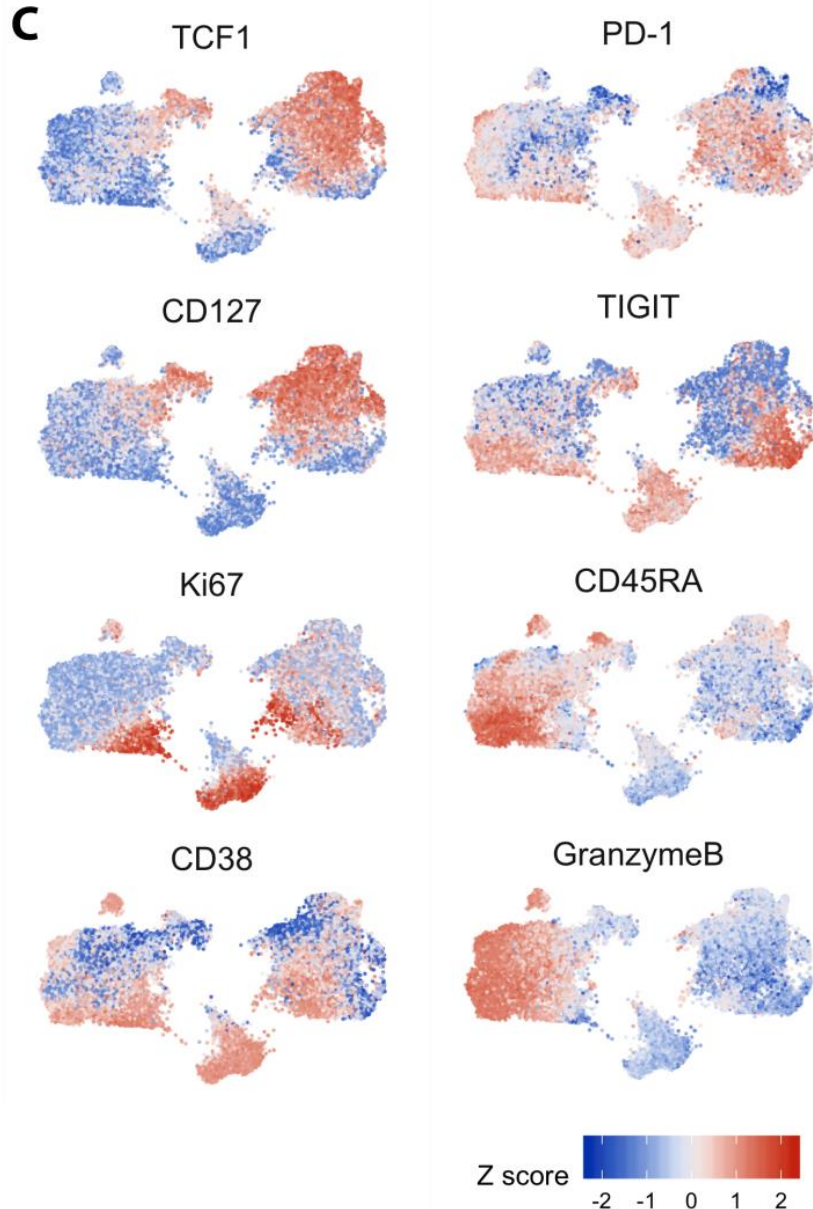
¹Marcela Maus, *New & Views* with Fraietta et al. *Nature* 2018

Fate Mapping of CAR T Cells

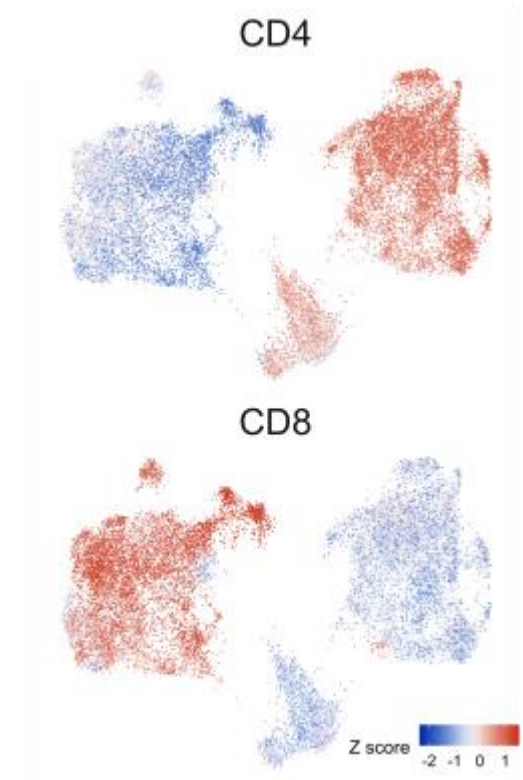
- Patients with longest follow-up (7-8 years) and persistence studied
 - Both patients had advanced, chemotherapy-resistant CLL, treated with CTL019 in July, 2010
 - Patient 1: 1.1×10^9 CAR T cells
 - Patient 2 1.4×10^7 CAR T cells; delayed kinetics
 - Both patients in remission
- 40-marker cyTOF panel designed to interrogate T cell differentiation, activation (status), and exhaustion plus anti-CAR19 idiotype mAb
- Use Spearman correlation matrix, UMAP, and Phenograph



UMAP-Based Dimensionality Reduction Visualization

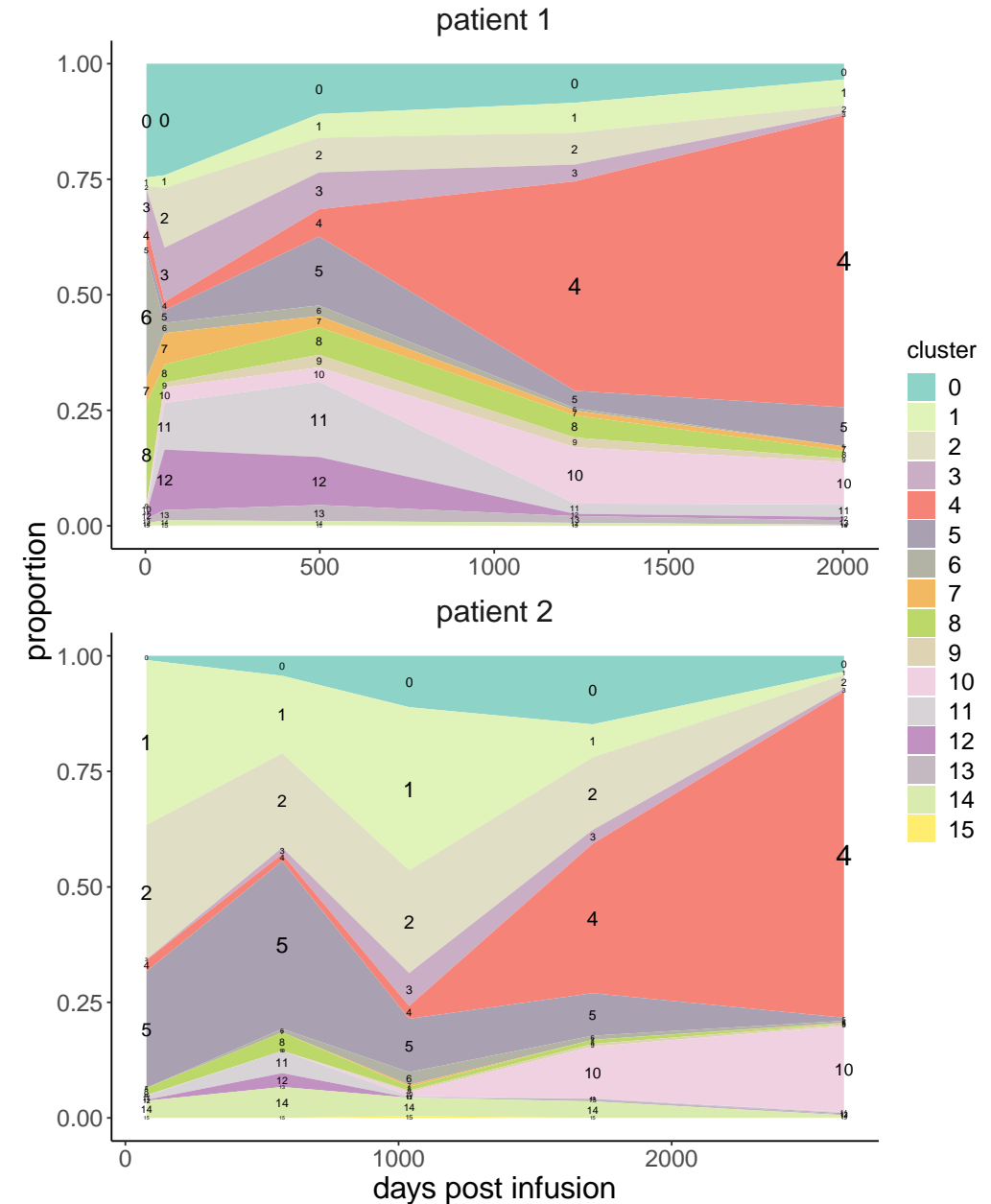
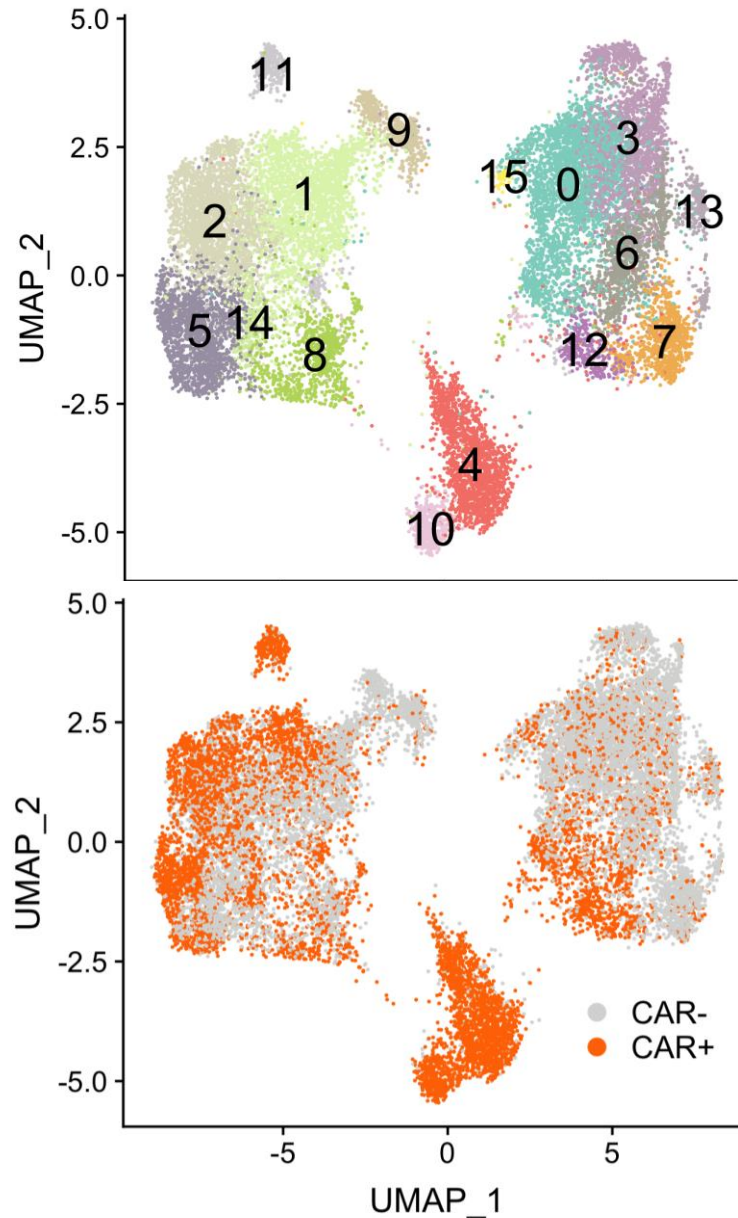


- Clustering of TCF1 with CD127 away from Ki67 and CD38, confirming correlation matrix analysis
- Granzyme B and CD45RA mostly found in the same domain, and some of CD45RA in CD127/TCF1 domain, highlighting bimodal expression pattern for CD45RA during T cell differentiation
- Granzyme B and Ki67 non-overlapping molecules

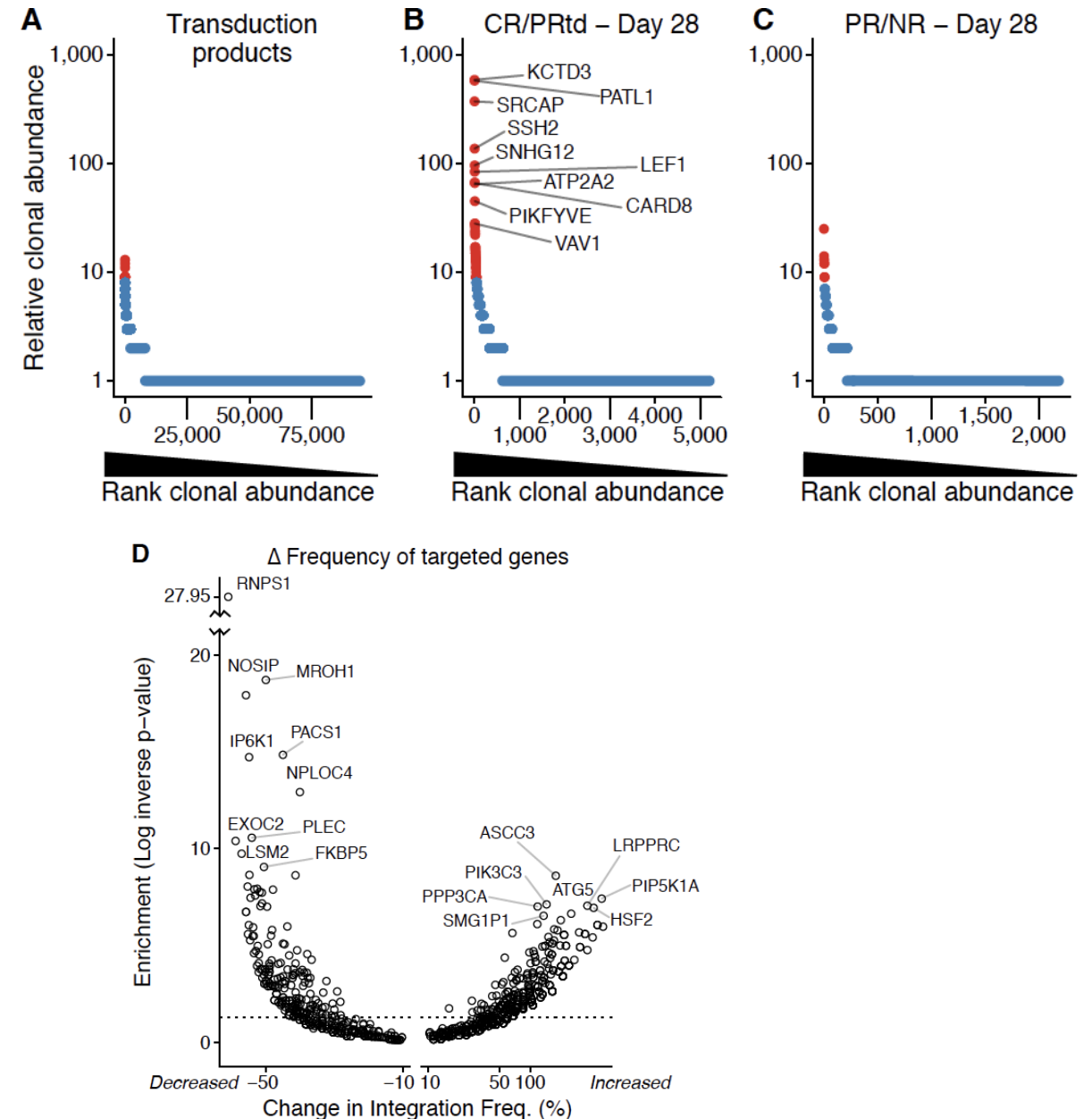
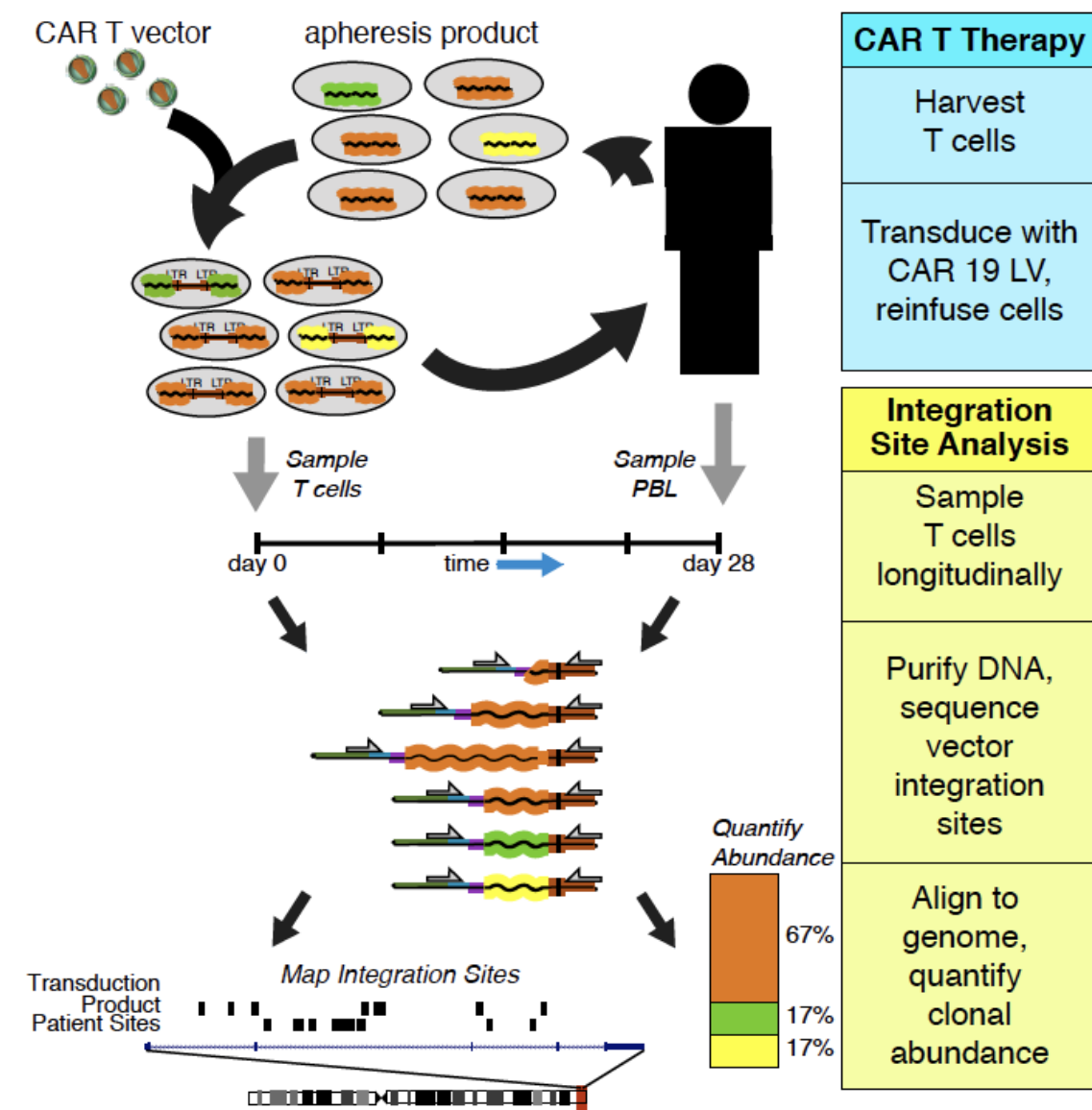


Identification of Phenotypically Stable Clusters with Phenograph

- 16 phenotypically distinct T cell clusters
- Distinct clusters dominated T cell repertoire in both patients
- CD4+ CAR T cells gradually dominated CAR T cell repertoire in both patients, suggesting a prominent role for CD4+ CAR T cells in sustained remissions
- In both patients, clusters 4 and 10 most prominent: Actively cycling, negatively regulated CD4+ CAR T cells
- Low-level persistence of CD8 CAR T cell clusters 2 and 5

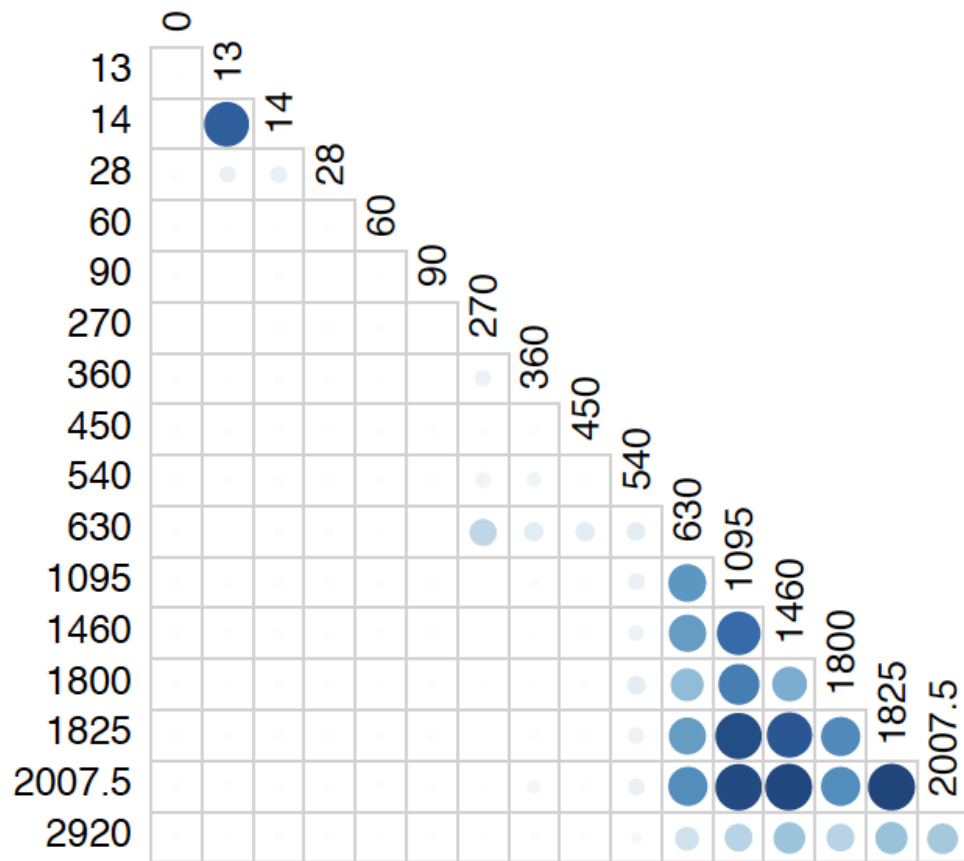


Fate Mapping of CAR T-Cells via Vector Integration Site Sequencing

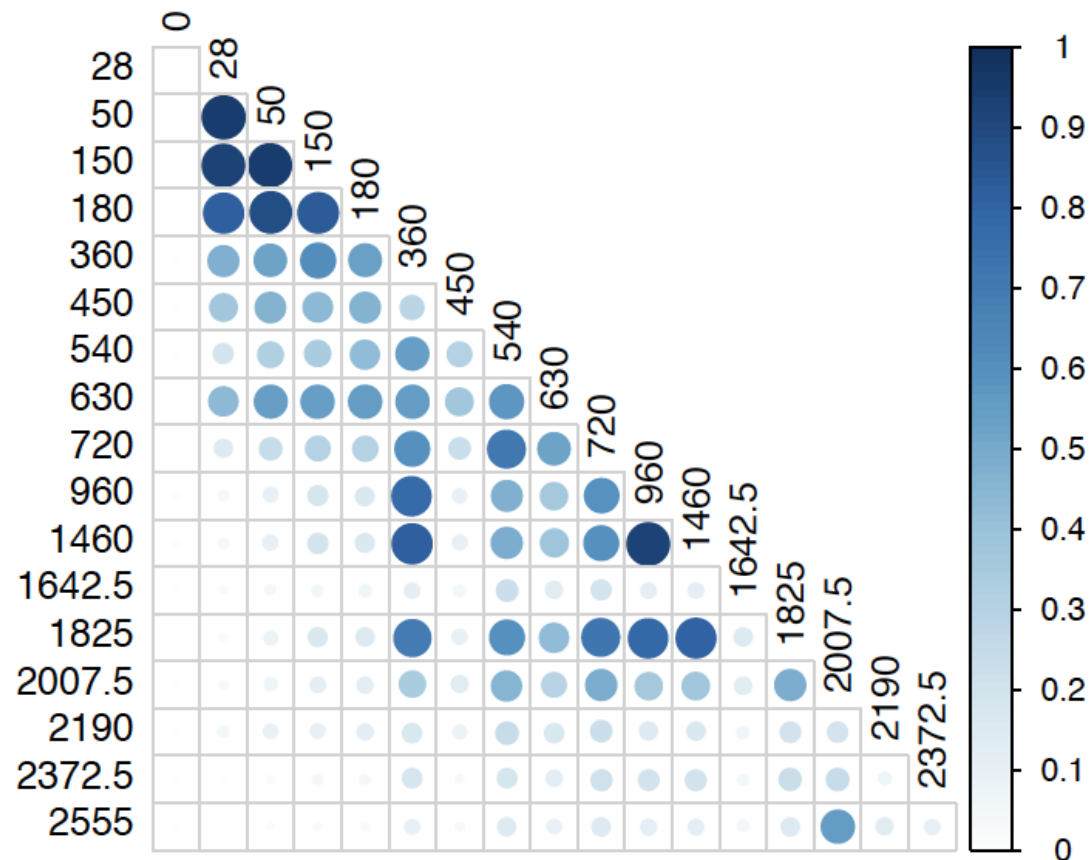


Sustained Remission in Pts 1, 2 by Few Persisting CAR T Cell Clones

CLL patient 1

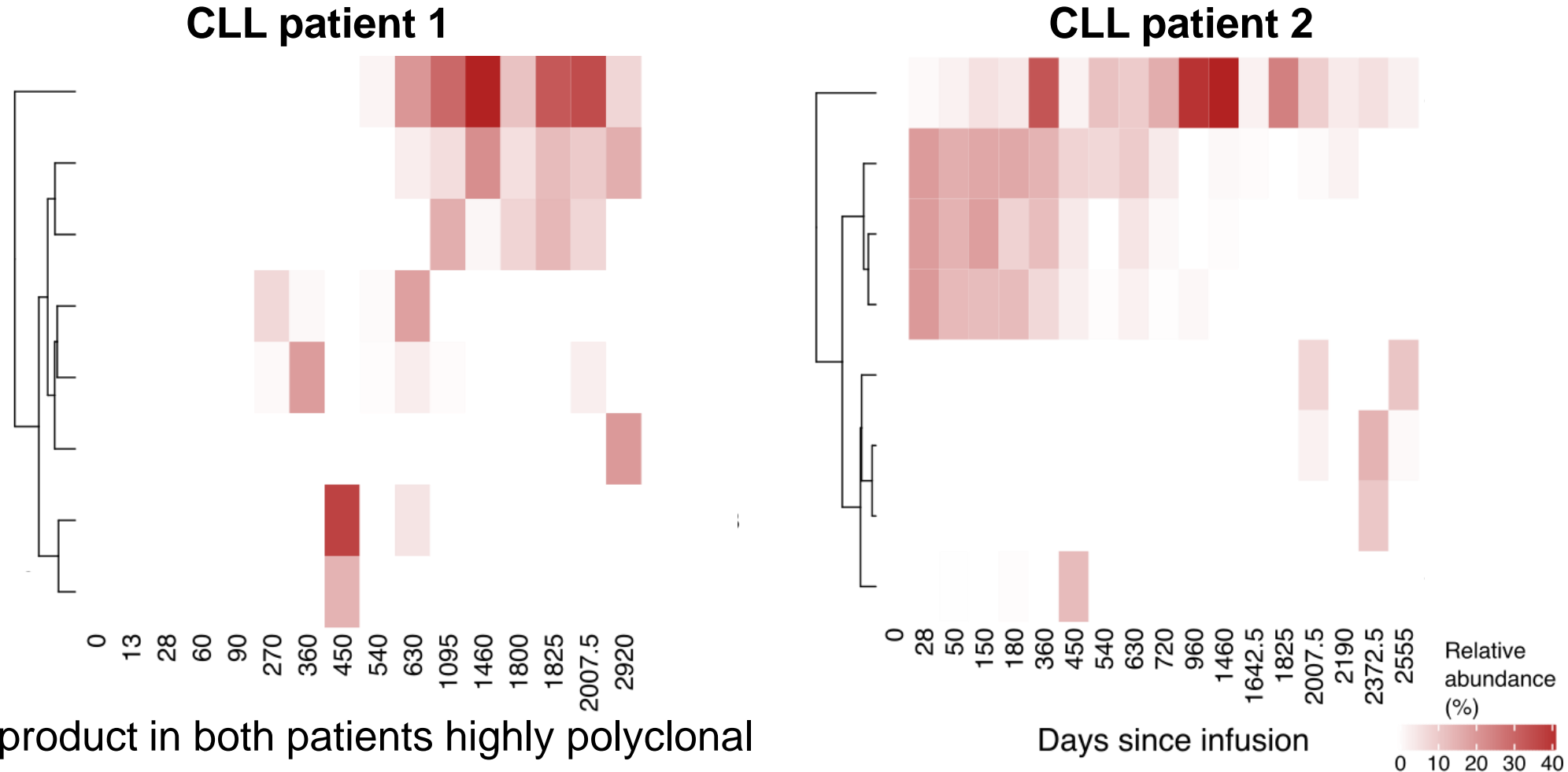


CLL patient 2



- High degree of sharing of the integration sites within each patient but not between
- Same CAR T cells continue to control the tumor

Oligoclonal Composition of Memory CAR-T Cells



- Infusion product in both patients highly polyclonal
- CAR integration site landscape in both patients demonstrates selective clonal expansion and persistence
- CAR integration site repertoire in both patients appears to come in two separate waves, coincident with switch from CD8 to CD4 dominance

Sustained Remission of CLL Following CART19 Therapy

- Two patients infused 9 years ago with anti-CD19 CAR T cells with durable molecular remission, B cell aplasia
- Memory function of CAR T cells critical for this clinical efficacy
- Mass cytometry with UMAP and Phenograph-based data analyses revealed initial dominant role of effector CD8+ CAR T cells, followed by CD4+ CAR T cells
- Initial 2-3 years post-infusion showed diverse phenotypes, which converged on actively proliferating, immune checkpoint inhibitor molecule-expressing CD4+ CAR T cells
- CAR T cells sustain high level of activation throughout, but also expression of negative regulatory molecules such as CTLA4, PD1, and TIGIT
- Fate mapping experiments demonstrates rapid clonal focusing after infusion with maintenance of some of the same clones
- This data suggest that remission in CTL019 treated CLL patients is induced and sustained by a pauciclonal repertoire of CAR T cells

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