Immunotherapeutic Strategy: Immune Checkpoint Blockade

Sumit K. Subudhi, MD, PhD

Associate Professor

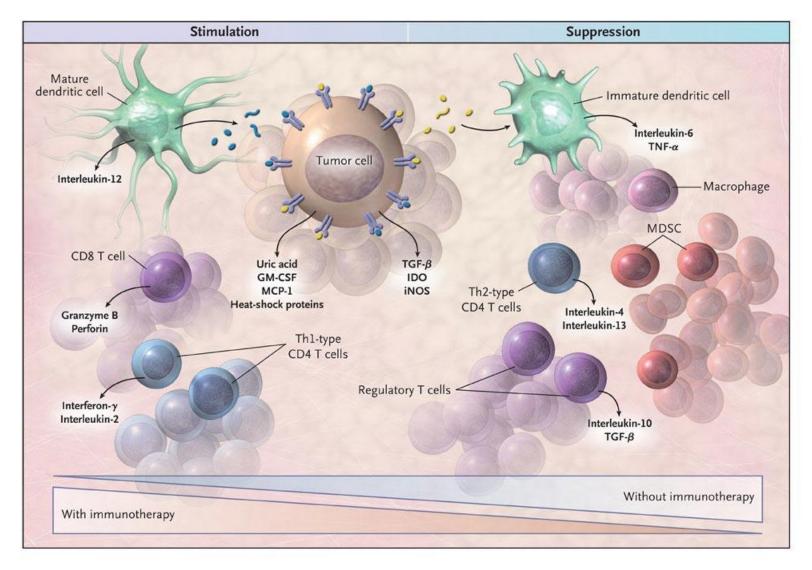
Genitourinary Medical Oncology



Disclosures

- Consulting or Advisory Role: Amgen, Apricity Health, AstraZeneca, Bayer,
 Bristol-Myers Squibb, Cancer Expert Now, Dava Oncology, Dendreon, Exelixis,
 Janssen Oncology, Javelin Oncology, Kahr Bio, and MD Education Limited
- Research Funding: AstraZeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, and Janssen Oncology
- Other (Joint Scientific Committee): Amgen, Janssen Oncology, and Polaris
- I will be discussing non-FDA approved indications during my presentation.

Immune Tumor Microenvironment



Immunotherapies

Not all the same!

- Vaccines
 - Directs immune system to focus on tumor antigen(s)
- Cellular therapies
 - CAR T cells target the tumor cells
- Immune checkpoint therapies
 - Increases T cell activation and function

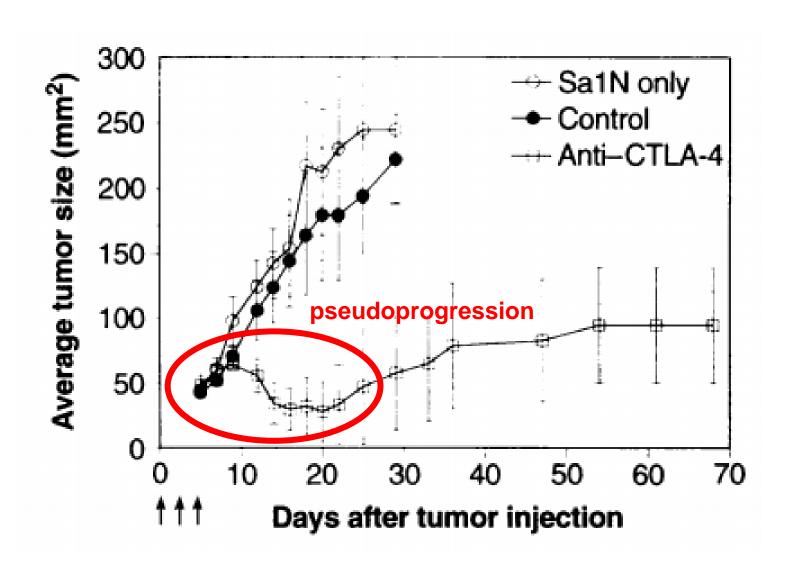
New Understanding of T Cell Regulation: Positive/Negative Signals Govern Responses

Negative Positive TCR Signal Only Costimulation Coinhibition No Proliferation **Proliferation** Attenuation T Cell **CD28 TCR APC APC**

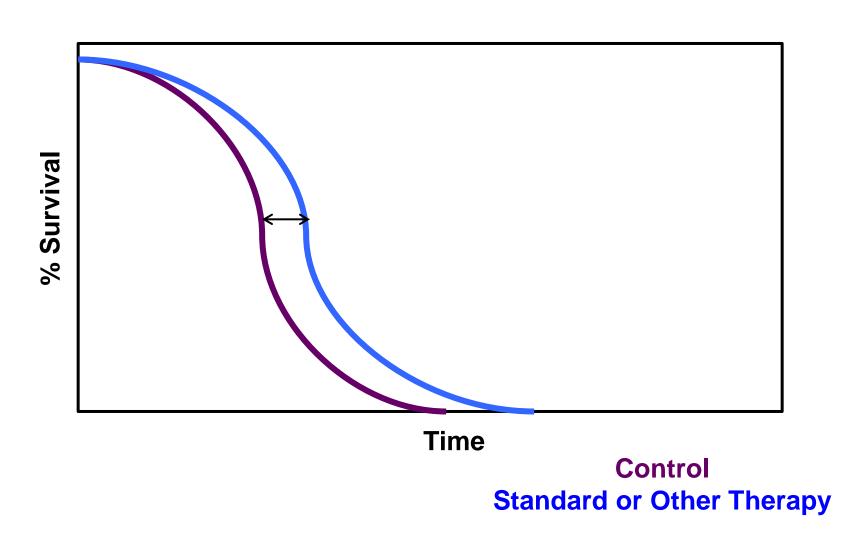
Epithelial Cells Tumor Cells

Antigen Presenting Cell (Dendritic Cells, Macrophages)

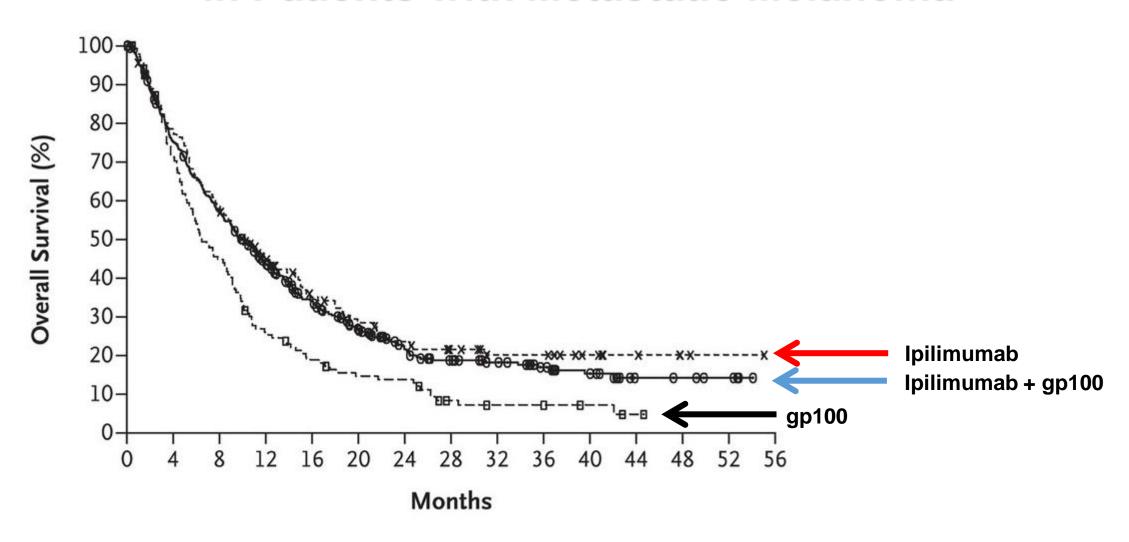
Anti-CTLA-4 Reduces Tumor Growth Rate



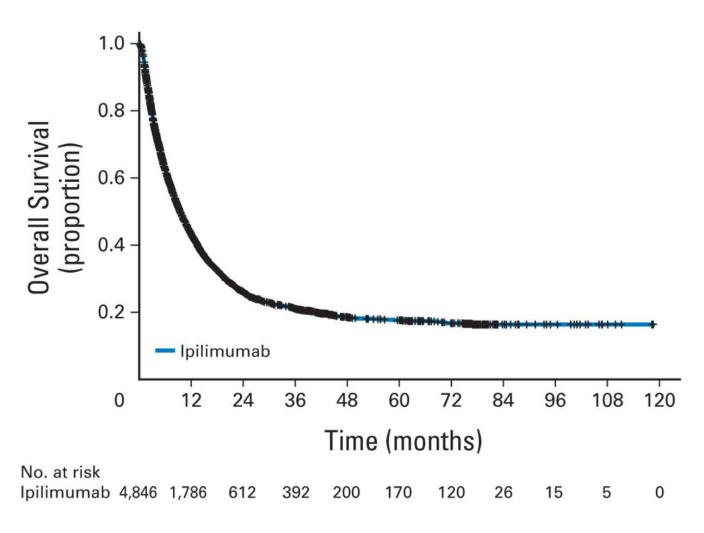
Improving Survival with a New Drug



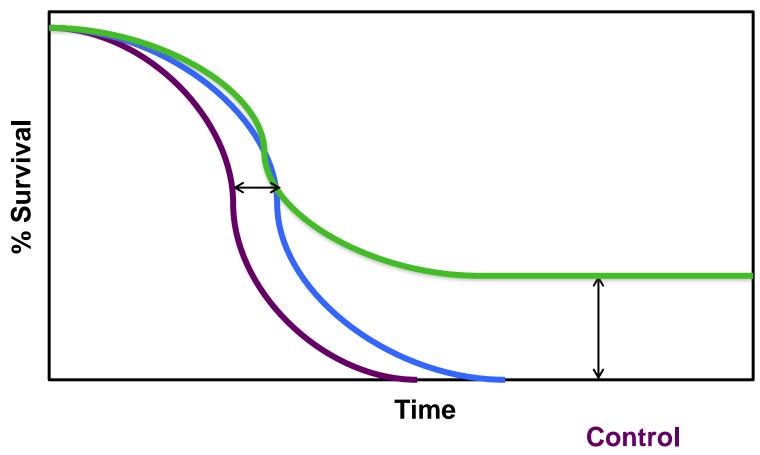
Anti-CTLA-4 (Ipilimumab) Improves Survival in Patients with Metastatic Melanoma



Anti-CTLA-4 Induces Durable Anti-Tumor Responses in Patients with Metastatic Melanoma

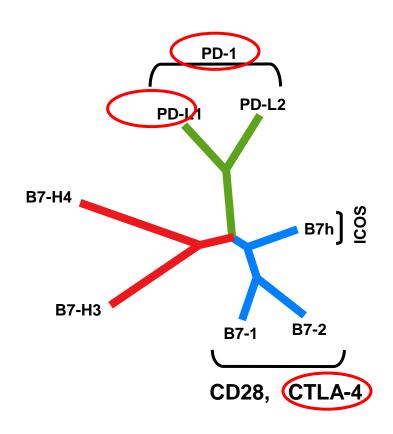


Improving Survival with Immune Checkpoint Therapy



Standard or Other Therapy Immunotherapy (e.g.anti-CTLA-4)

2018: Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine



Zang X et al., Proc Natl Acad Sci, 2003



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Differences Between Anti-CTLA-4 and Anti-PD-1

Anti-CTLA-4

Anti-PD-1

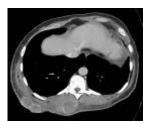
Challenges/Limitations of Immune Checkpoint Therapies

- Measuring disease burden / treatment response
 - Immune-related response criteria (irRC)
- Subset of patients benefit
- Toxicities
 - Immune-related adverse events (irAEs)

Delayed Responses with Ipilimumab

Screening





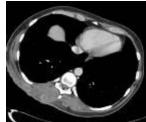
Week 12
Initial increase in
total tumour burden (mWHO PD)





Week 16 Responding





Week 72
Durable & ongoing response





Moving Forward with Immune Checkpoint Therapies

Improving patient selection

Turning "cold" tumors "hot" / Resistance mechanisms

Understanding toxicities

Moving Forward with Immune Checkpoint Therapies

Improving patient selection

Turning "cold" tumors "hot" / Resistance mechanisms

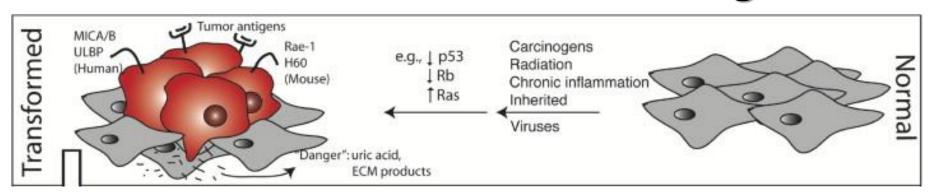
Understanding toxicities

Ways to Improve Patient Selection

Identify patients who will more likely respond

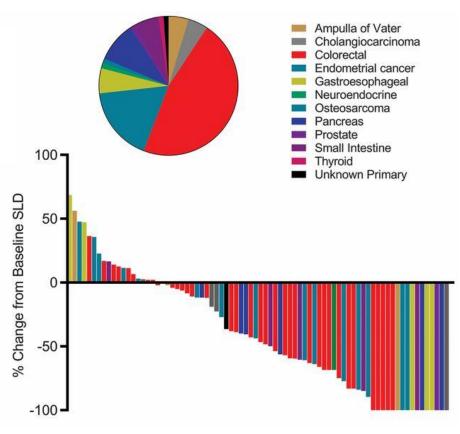
Exclude patients who will most likely not respond

Tumor Neoantigens

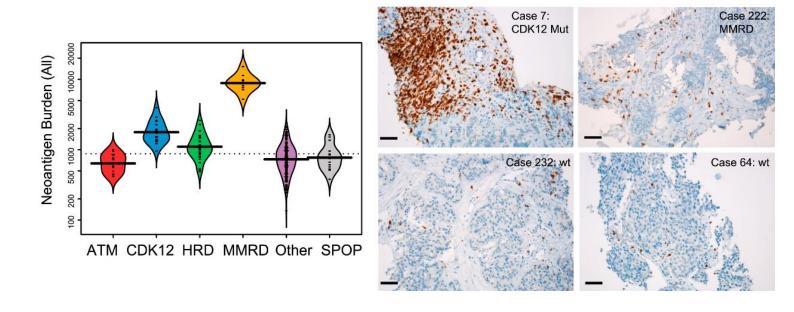


Genomic Defects that Increase Neoantigen Burden

Mismatch Repair (MMR) Defects



CDK12 Mutations



Le DT et al., Science, 2017

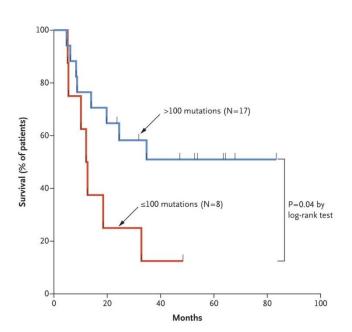
Neoantigens and Mutational Load Linked to Efficacy of Immune Checkpoint Therapies

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Genetic Basis for Clinical Response to CTLA-4 Blockade in Melanoma

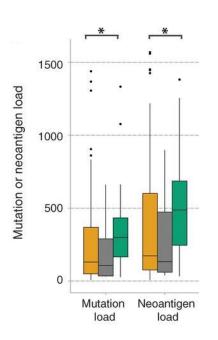
Alexandra Snyder, M.D., Vladimir Makarov, M.D., Taha Merghoub, Ph.D., Jianda Yuan, M.D., Ph.D., Jesse M. Zaretsky, B.S., Alexis Desrichard, Ph.D., Logan A. Walsh, Ph.D., Michael A. Postow, M.D., Phillip Wong, Ph.D., Teresa S. Ho, B.S., Travis J. Hollmann, M.D., Ph.D., Cameron Bruggeman, M.A., Kasthuri Kannan, Ph.D., Yanyun Li, M.D., Ph.D., Ceyhan Elipenahli, B.S., Cailian Liu, M.D., Christopher T. Harbison, Ph.D., Lisu Wang, M.D., Antoni Ribas, M.D., Ph.D., Jedd D. Wolchok, M.D., Ph.D., and Timothy A. Chan, M.D., Ph.D.



ONCOLOGY

Genomic correlates of response to CTLA-4 blockade in metastatic melanoma

Eliezer M. Van Allen, ^{1,2,3*} Diana Miao, ^{1,2*} Bastian Schilling, ^{4,5*} Sachet A. Shukla, ^{1,2} Christian Blank, ⁶ Lisa Zimmer, ^{4,5} Antje Sucker, ^{4,5} Uwe Hillen, ^{4,5} Marnix H. Geukes Foppen, ⁶ Simone M. Goldinger, ⁷ Jochen Utikal, ^{5,8,9} Jessica C. Hassel, ¹⁰ Benjamin Weide, ¹¹ Katharina C. Kaehler, ¹² Carmen Loquai, ¹³ Peter Mohr, ¹⁴ Ralf Gutzmer, ¹⁵ Reinhard Dummer, ⁷ Stacey Gabriel, ² Catherine J. Wu, ^{1,2} Dirk Schadendorf, ^{4,5}† Levi A. Garraway, ^{1,2,3}†



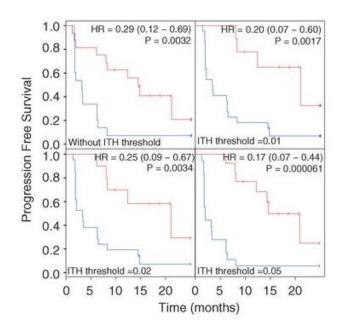
Science

REPORTS

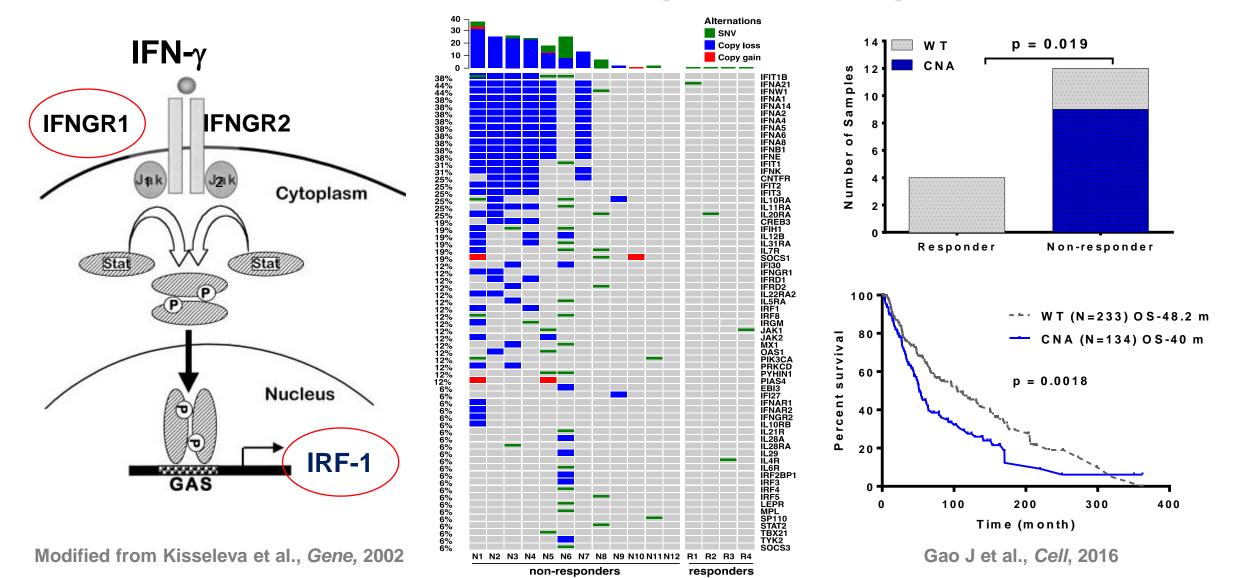
Cite as: N. McGranahan et al., Science 10.1126/science aaf490 (2016)

Clonal neoantigens elicit T cell immunoreactivity and sensitivity to immune checkpoint blockade

Nicholas McGranahan, ^{3,238} Andrew J. S. Furness, ^{5,48} Rachel Rosenthal, ³⁸ Sofie Ramskoy, ⁵ Rikke Lyngaa, ⁵ sunil Kumar Saini, ⁵ Maria Hanjani, ⁵ Gareth A. Wilson, ¹⁸ Nicolai J. Birkbak, ⁵⁰ Citspin T. Hiley, ^{1,38} Thomas B. K. Watkins, ¹³ Seema Shafi, ⁵ Nirupa Murugaesu, ⁸ Richard Mitter, ¹ Ayse U. Akarca, ^{5,6} Joseph Linares, ^{5,6} Teresa Maraffoti, ^{5,6} Jake Y. Henry, ^{5,6} Eleizer M. Van Allen, ^{5,60} Diana Miao, ^{5,7} Bastian Schilling, ^{5,60} Dirk Schadendorf, ^{5,60} Levi A. Garraway, ^{5,60} Yeldnim Makarov, ¹⁸ Nalyer A. Rizvi, ¹⁸ Alexandra Snyder, ^{5,61} Matthew D. Hellmann, ^{5,61} Taha Merghoub, ^{5,61} Jedd D. Wolchok, ^{5,61,61} Sachet A. Shukla, ^{5,6} Catherine J. Wu, ^{7,61,76} Karl S. Peggs, ^{5,61} Timothy A. Chan, ^{5,61} Sine R. Hadrup, ⁵ Sergio A. Quezada, ^{5,61} Charles Swanton ^{5,61}



Defects in the IFN-γ Signaling Pathway Promote Resistance to Immune Checkpoint Therapies



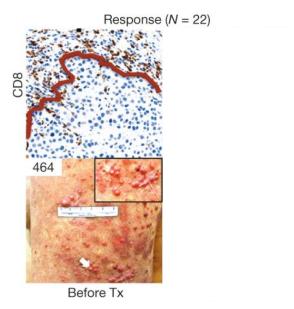
Moving Forward with Immune Checkpoint Therapies

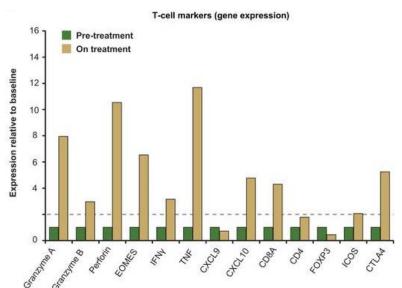
Improving patient selection

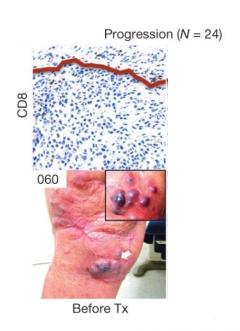
Turning "cold" tumors "hot" / Resistance mechanisms

Understanding toxicities

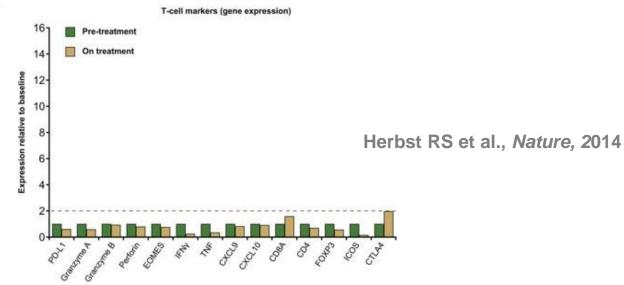
More CD8 T Cells Makes Anti-PD-1/PD-L1 Work Better



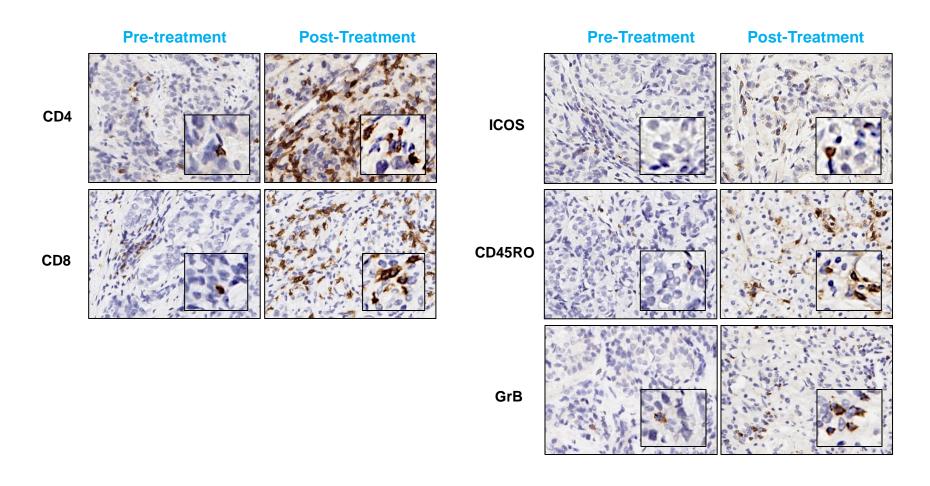




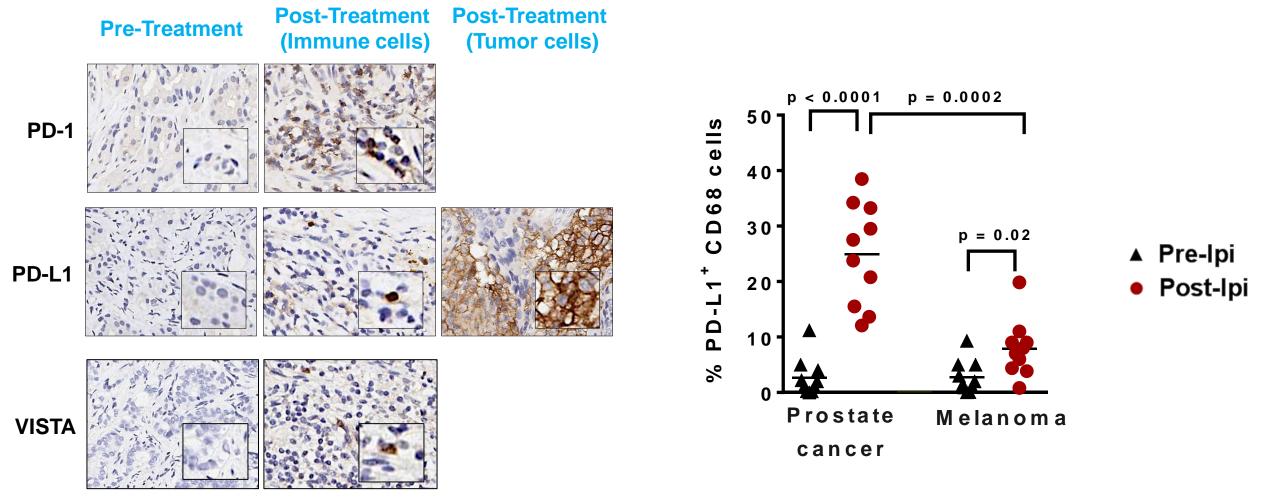
Tumeh PC et al., Nature, 2014



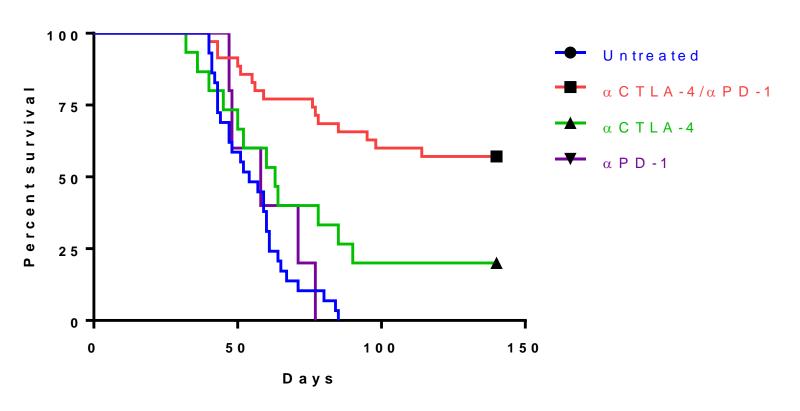
Ipilimumab Increases Immune Infiltration Within the Primary Prostate Tumor Microenvironment



Increased Tumor-Infiltrating T Cells are Insufficient Due to Adaptive Resistance (PD-L1 Upregulation)



CTLA-4 and PD-1/PD-L1 Targeting in a Mouse Model of Prostate Cancer



Combination of "immune checkpoint targets" will improve efficacy

Study Design for CheckMate 650 in Prostate Cancer

Open-label, multicenter, phase 2 study (NCT02985957)

Patients with mCRPC

- Ongoing ADT confirmed by testosterone level ≤1.73 nmol/L (50 ng/dL)
- ECOG performance status ≤1

Cohort 1: Asymptomatic or minimally symptomatic patients who progressed after ≥1 second-generation hormone therapy and had not received chemotherapy in the mCRPC setting (N = 45)^a

Cohort 2: Patients who progressed after cytotoxic chemotherapy in the mCRPC setting (N = 45)^a

NIVO
1 mg/kg IV

+
IPI
3 mg/kg IV

Q3W for up
to 4 doses

- Treatment continued until progression or unacceptable toxicity
- Treatment beyond progression was permitted^b

Co-primary endpoints:

- Investigator-assessed ORR (per RECIST 1.1)
- rPFS (per PCWG2 criteria)

Secondary endpoints:

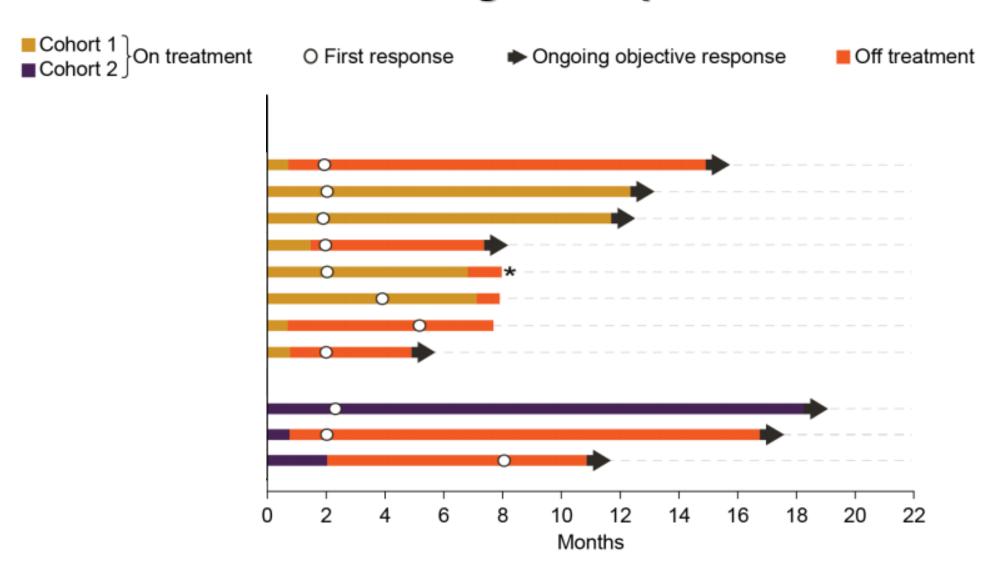
- OS
- Safety

Exploratory endpoints:

- PSA response rate
- Correlation of biomarkers (PD-L1, HRD, DDR, TMB) with efficacy

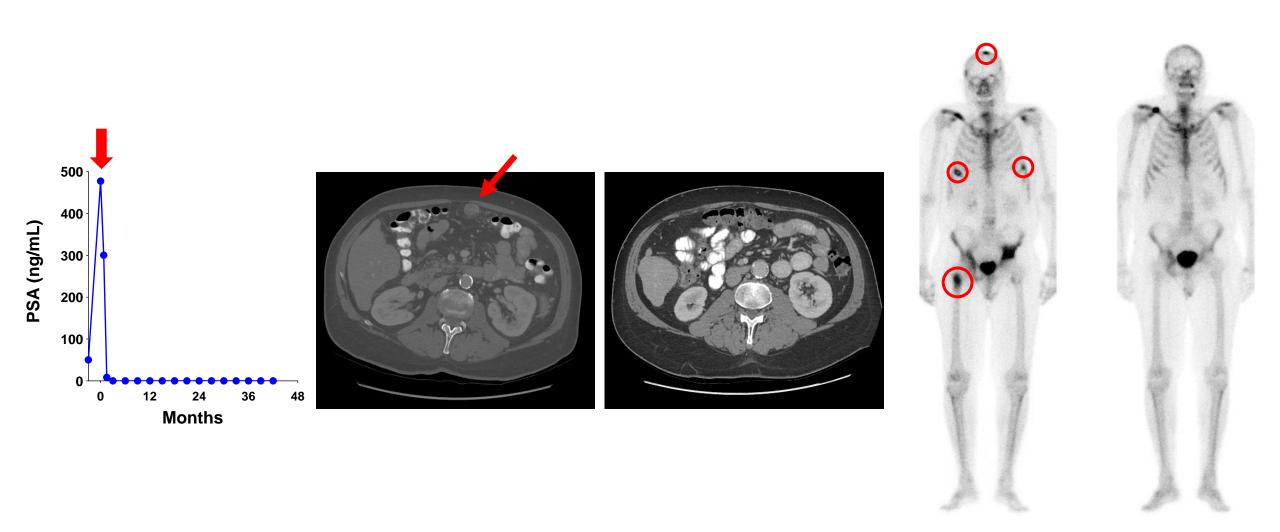
 Patients who had received ≥1 combination dose and who had toxicity that did not meet discontinuation criteria were permitted to begin NIVO maintenance before completion of all 4 combination doses

Prolonged Responses

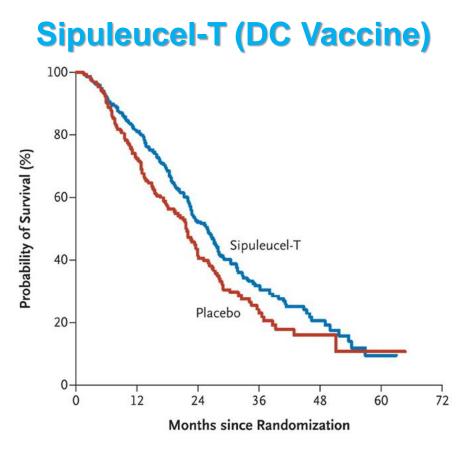


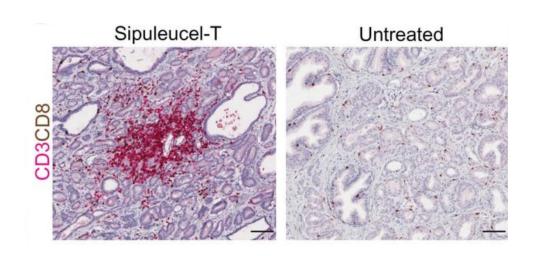
Sharma P et al., Cancer Cell, 2020

Responder at MD Anderson

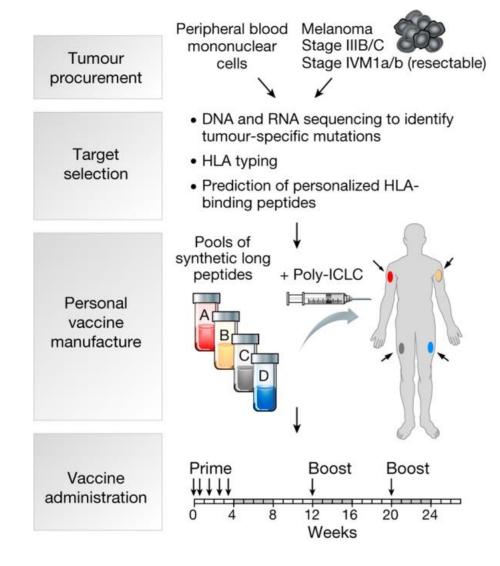


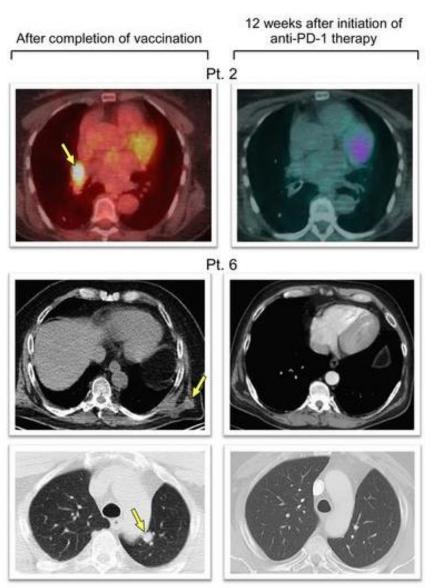
Targeting a Conventional Prostate Cancer Antigen Induces T Cell Infiltration into the Tumor Microenvironment





Personal Multi-Peptide Neoantigen Vaccine for Patients with High-Risk Melanoma





Making Immune Checkpoint Therapies More Effective

- 1. Increase T cell infiltration
- 2. Increase T cell function
- 3. Inhibit immunosuppressive cells
- 4. Increase antigen presentation
- 5. Metabolism

Microenvironment

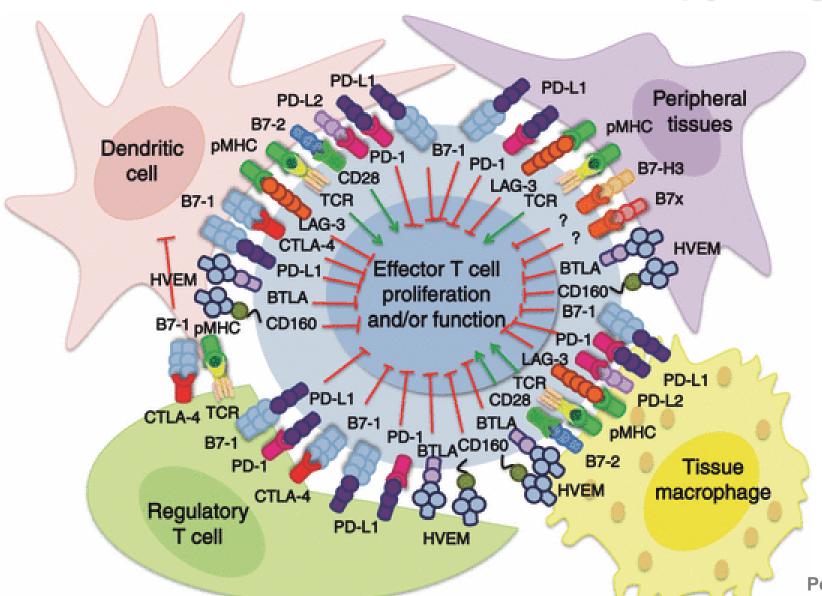
- 1. Increase tumor antigens
- 2. Change tumor phenotype
- 3. Exploit tumor genomic defects

Tumor

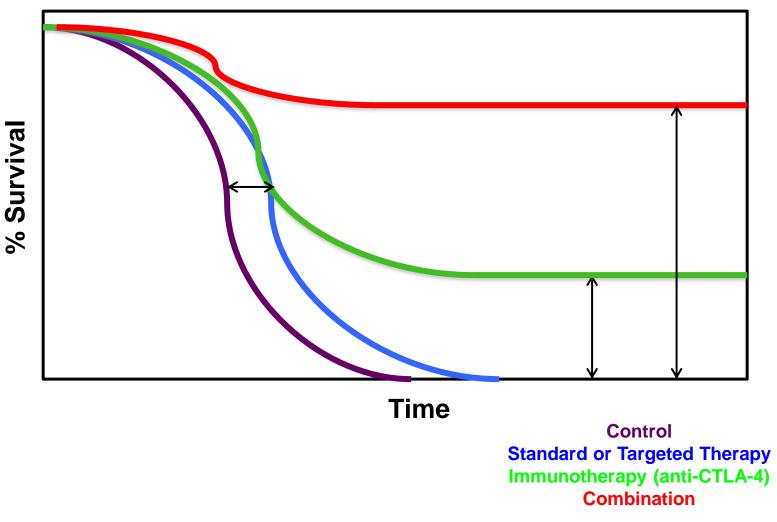
Targeting Strategies

- Immune checkpoints
- Chemotherapy
- XRT
- Hormone therapy
- PARP inhibitors
- Vaccines
- Cytokines
- Epigenetic modulators
- Metabolites

Novel Immunotherapy Targets



Improving Survival with Combination Therapy



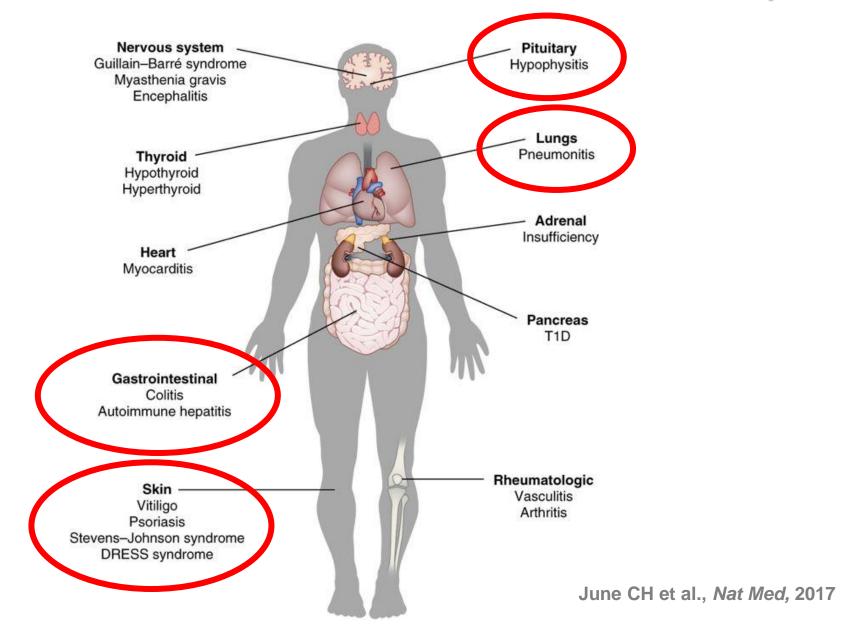
Moving Forward with Immune Checkpoint Therapies

Improving patient selection

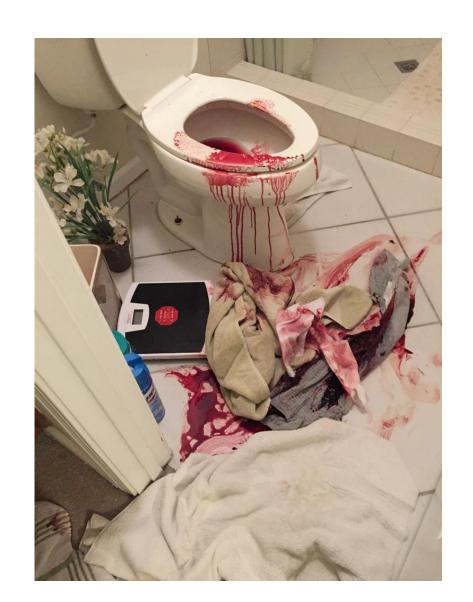
Turning "cold" tumors "hot"

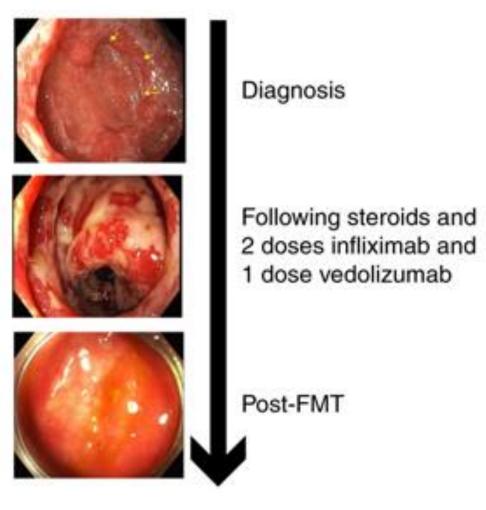
Understanding toxicities

Organ-Specific Immune-Related Adverse Events (irAEs)



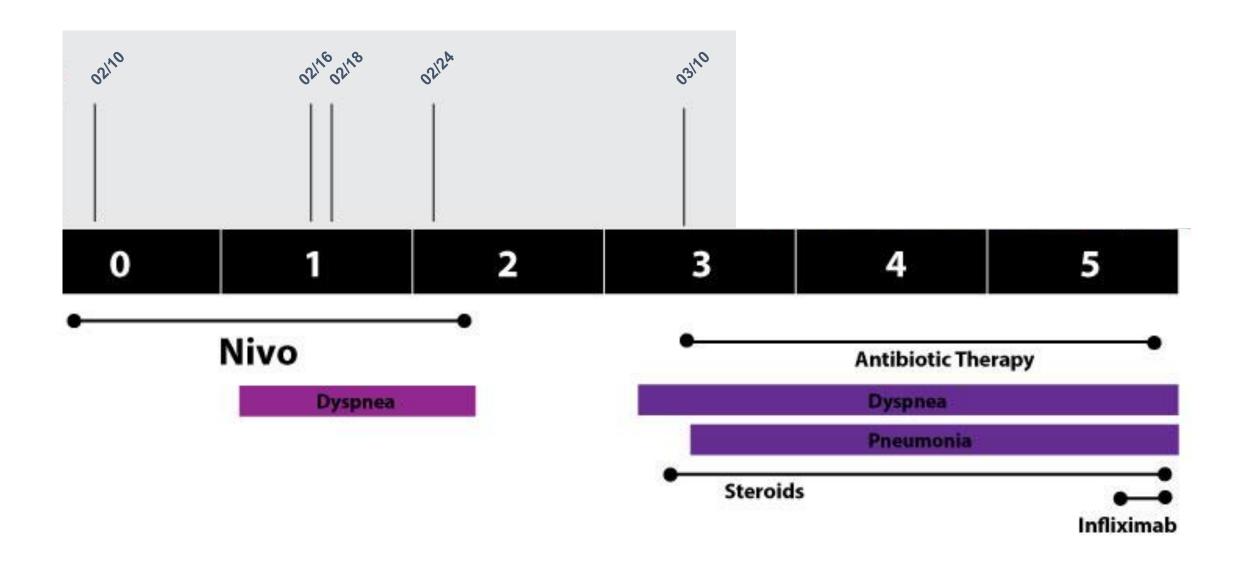
Immune-Related Colitis/Diarrhea



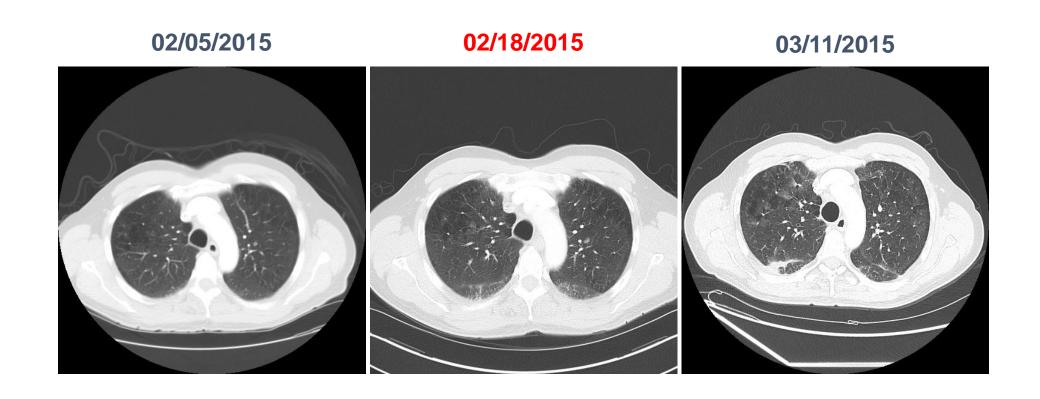


Wang Y et al., Nat Med, 2018

Immune-Related Pneumonitis



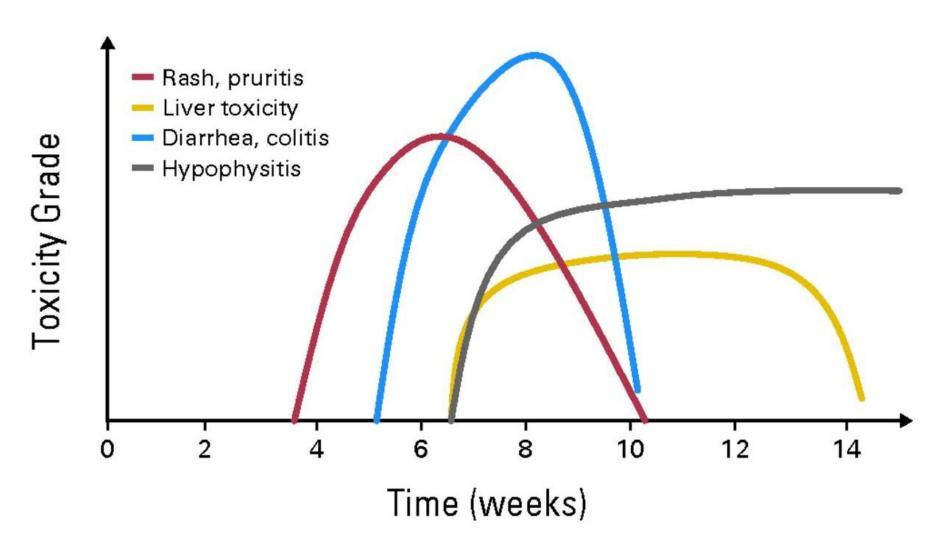
Monday Morning Quarterback



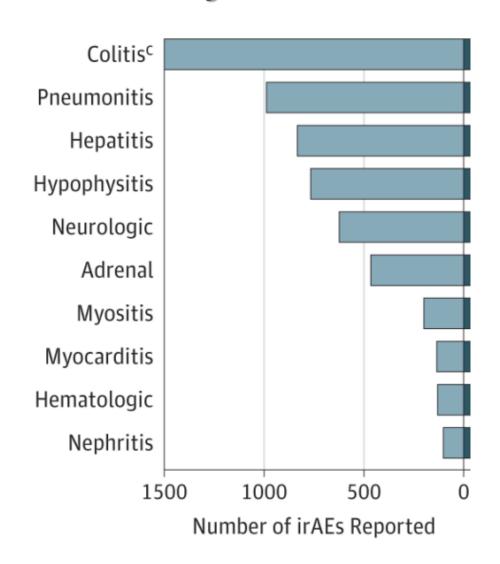
Safety Considerations

- irAEs appear to be under-reported
- Early recognition/intervention with immunosuppressive/biological agents
 - Medical team
 - Patient/Family
 - Laboratory tests
 - Consult teams

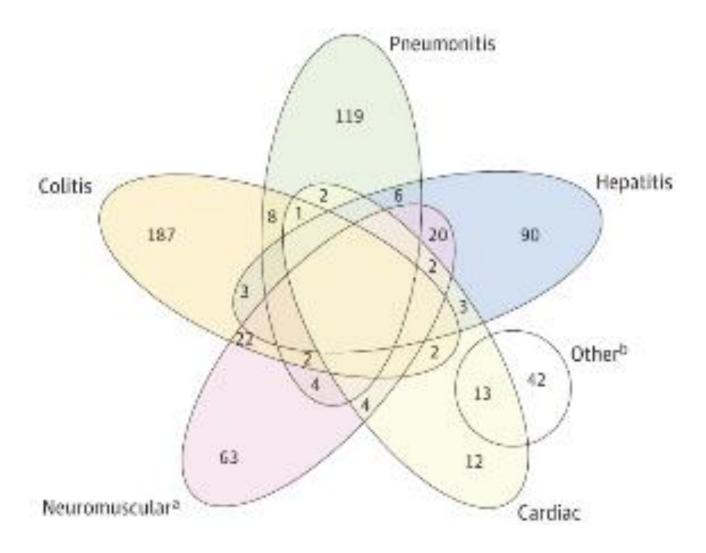
Kinetics of Appearance of irAEs



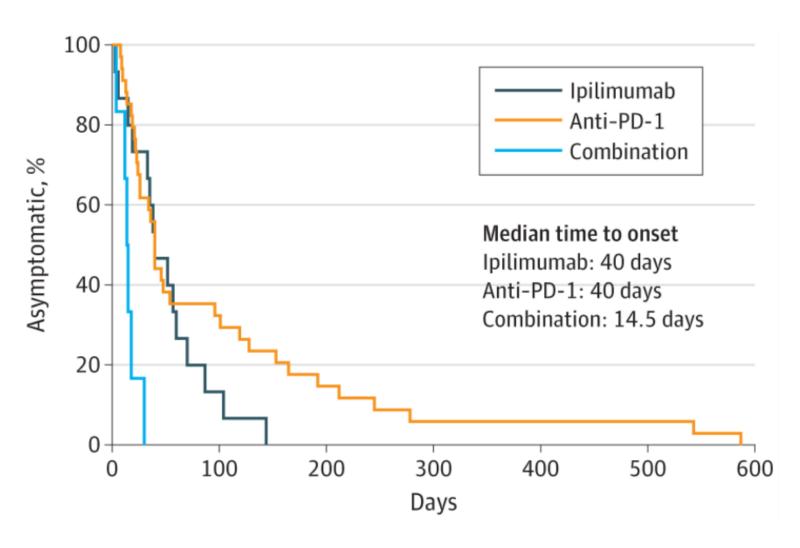
Cases and Fatality Rates for Different Types of irAEs



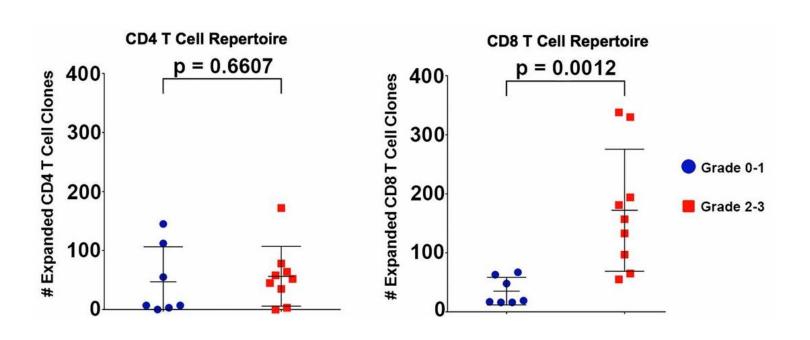
Co-Occurring Fatal irAEs

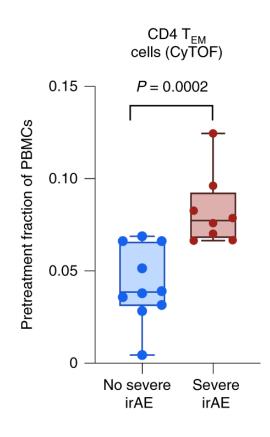


Time to Symptom Onset for irAEs



T Cell Subsets in Systemic Circulation Associated with irAEs





Management of irAEs

VOLUME 38 · NUMBER 17 · JUNE 10, 2018

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ONCOLOGY

ASCO SPECIAL ARTICLE

Management of Immune-Related Adverse Events in Patients Treated With Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy: American Society of Clinical Oncology Clinical Practice Guideline

Julie R. Brahmer, Christina Lacchetti, Bryan J. Schneider, Michael B. Atkins, Kelly J. Brassil, Jeffrey M. Caterino, Ian Chau, Marc S. Ernstoff, Jennifer M. Gardner, Pamela Ginex, Sigrun Hallmeyer, Jennifer Holter Chakrabarty, Natasha B. Leighl, Jennifer S. Mammen, David F. McDermott, Aung Naing, Loretta J. Nastoupil, Tanyanika Phillips, Laura D. Porter, Igor Puzanov, Cristina A. Reichner, Bianca D. Santomasso, Carole Seigel, Alexander Spira, Maria E. Suarez-Almazor, Yinghong Wang, Jeffrey S. Weber, Jedd D. Wolchok, and John A. Thompson in collaboration with the National Comprehensive Cancer Network

Conclusions for Immune Checkpoint Therapies

- Each target has a different mechanism of action
- Induce durable responses in a subset of patients
- Responses are associated with TMB in some malignancies
- Can be used to turn "cold" tumors "hot"
- Toxicities can be fatal
- Better biomarkers are required to maximize efficacy and minimize toxicities