



Radiotherapy as an adjuvant to immunotherapy: clinical translation

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DISCLOSURES

Consultant/Speaker: Bristol Myers Squibb Varian GlaxoSmithKline Regeneron

Recipient of research support Janssen Regeneron Bristol Myers Squibb



- RT induces immunogenic cell death
- In combination with different forms of immunotherapy RT converts the tumor into an *in situ* vaccine









CRT, "eat me" signal, translocation to membrane (Obeid et al., Nat Med 2007, 13:54-61)

HMGB-1, a damage associated molecular pattern (DAMP) binds to TLR4 to promote cross-presentation of tumor-derived antigens (Apetoh et al., Nat Med 2007, 13:1050)

ATP released by dying cells binds to P2RX7 purinergic receptor leading to inflammasome activation and IL-1 β production (Ghiringhelli et al., Nat Med 2009, 15:1170)



In vitro assay for RT-induced ICD





Clinical study design to test for abscopal responses



Abscopal effects are rare

IJROBP 2004; Lancet Oncology 2009



IMMUNOSUPPRESSION DOMINATES IN ESTABLISHED TUMORS



Vesely MD, 2011, Annu.Rev.Immunol 29:235-71





Mouse model of immunotherapy-refractory tumor

4T1 mouse model of metastatic breast cancer



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Generation of anti-tumor T cell responses requires tumor irradiation + CTLA-4 blockade



Demaria et al., Clin Cancer Res 2005



RT-induced Rae-1: NKG2D engagement and stabilization of immune synapse between CD8 T and tumor cells







Ruocco et al., J Clin Invest 2012



Blocking NKG2D abrogates effect of RT+CTLA-4 blockade





Clinical study design to test for abscopal responses



-Or a trial of radiation with an immunotherapy proven ineffective when used alone

IJROBP 2004; Lancet Oncology 2009



Limited objective response rate to CTLA-4 Blockade (without and with chemo) in NSCLC

Reference	Stage	Study Design	# PTS	OR
Zatloukal et al ASCO 2009	LOCALLY ADV/MET S	-TREMELIMUMAB (15 mg/kg) VERSUS BSC	87	4.5% (2 PRs)
Lynch et al JCO 2012	Stage III/IV	Carbo/Taxol vs Carbo/T with Ipi (10mg/kg) Carbo/T and Ipi sequential (10mg/kg)	204	NS PFS

No CRs in either studies

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Patient with Refractory Metastatic NSCLC

Progressing after 3 lines of chemo and chest RT: Multiple lung, bone and liver metastasis



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RT to one liver met 6 Gy X 5 (TD 30 GY) Ipilimumab, 3 mg/Kg, after first RT q3 weeks, X 4 cycles

Golden et al Cancer Immunology Research, 2014



Same patient, response to RT+ ipilimumab



- August 2012 PET/CT
- January 2013 PET/CT







August 2012 PET/CT



January 2013 PET/CT



Clinical and radiological CR at one year: currently NED at 36 m



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Comparison of SCV node biopsy at diagnosis and after IPI/RT



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Same patient: PDL-1 up-regulation as a marker for the induction of an effective anti-tumor T cell response



Demaria and Stack, (PerkinElmer)



NYU S14-00208 Ipilimumab and localized RT in chemo-refractory metastatic NSCLC

Eligibility

- Metastatic NSCLC
- Chemo-refractory
- Measurable disease in at least 2 sites
- Controlled brain metastases
- ECOG PS 0-2



NYU S14-00208 Ipilimumab and localized RT in chemo-refractory metastatic NSCLC

Study Design

- Phase II, optimal two-stage Simon design
- If ≥1 abscopal responses in stage 1, the trial to proceed to enroll an additional 19 patients
- Primary endpoint : response per RECIST v1.1 (baseline and post treatment PET/CT)
- Secondary endpoint = best abscopal response, immunologic biomarkers



NYU S14-00208 Ipilimumab and localized RT in chemo-refractory metastatic NSCLC

Responses (RECIST v1.1)

- CR = 2
- PR = 5
- SD = 5
- PD = 9

Response rates (CR + PR)

Intent to treat = 18 % Pts completing 4 Ipi = 33%

• Total = 39

Non Eval = 18 (<4 lpi cycles)



NYU S14-00208 Ipilimumab and localized RT in chemo-refractory metastatic NSCLC





NYU S14-00208 Ipilimumab and localized RT in chemo-refractory metastatic NSCLC



Median follow-up: 10.9 monthsLog-rank test: p = 0.0161HR = 9.174Median survival: CR/PR/SD = not reachedPD = 9 months



Patient #4





Increased Ki67⁺ CD4 and CD8 T cells (baseline versus day 22)





Regulatory T cells significantly increase in non-responders (baseline versus day 22)





MDSC significantly decrease in responders (baseline versus day 22)





TCR repertoire changes in PBMC of NSCLC patients treated with RT+Ipi (baseline versus day 22)



Adaptive Biotechnologies ImmunoSEQ platform



Conclusions

- Radiation and Flt-3L / GM-CSF resulted in preclinical and clinical abscopal effects/objective responses (OR=27%)
- Radiation and CTLA-4 blockade resulted in preclinical and clinical abscopal effects/ objective responses (OR=33%)
- Radiation is a valuable and accessible adjuvant to immunotherapy



Radiotherapy and immune-mediated rejection: a balancing act



Formenti & Demaria, J Natl Cancer Inst 2013



Radiation and Immunity research



Sandra Demaria M.D.





Our patients



Mary Helen Barcellos-Hoff Ph.D.



- C. Vanpouille-Box, Ph.D.
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