

Immunological correlates of long-term survival in melanoma patients

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Presenter Disclosure Information

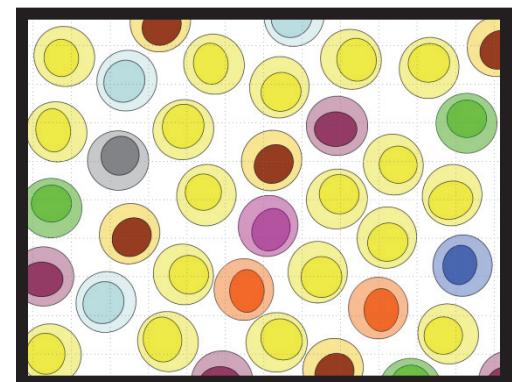
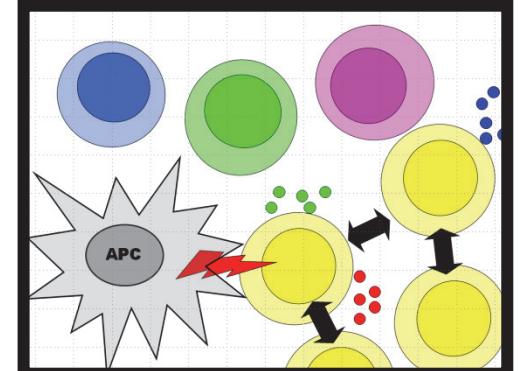
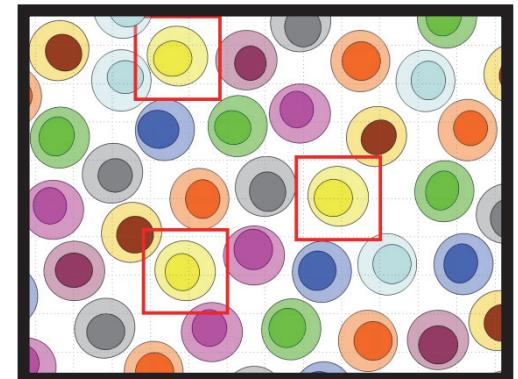
Graham Pawelec

The following relationships exist related to this presentation:

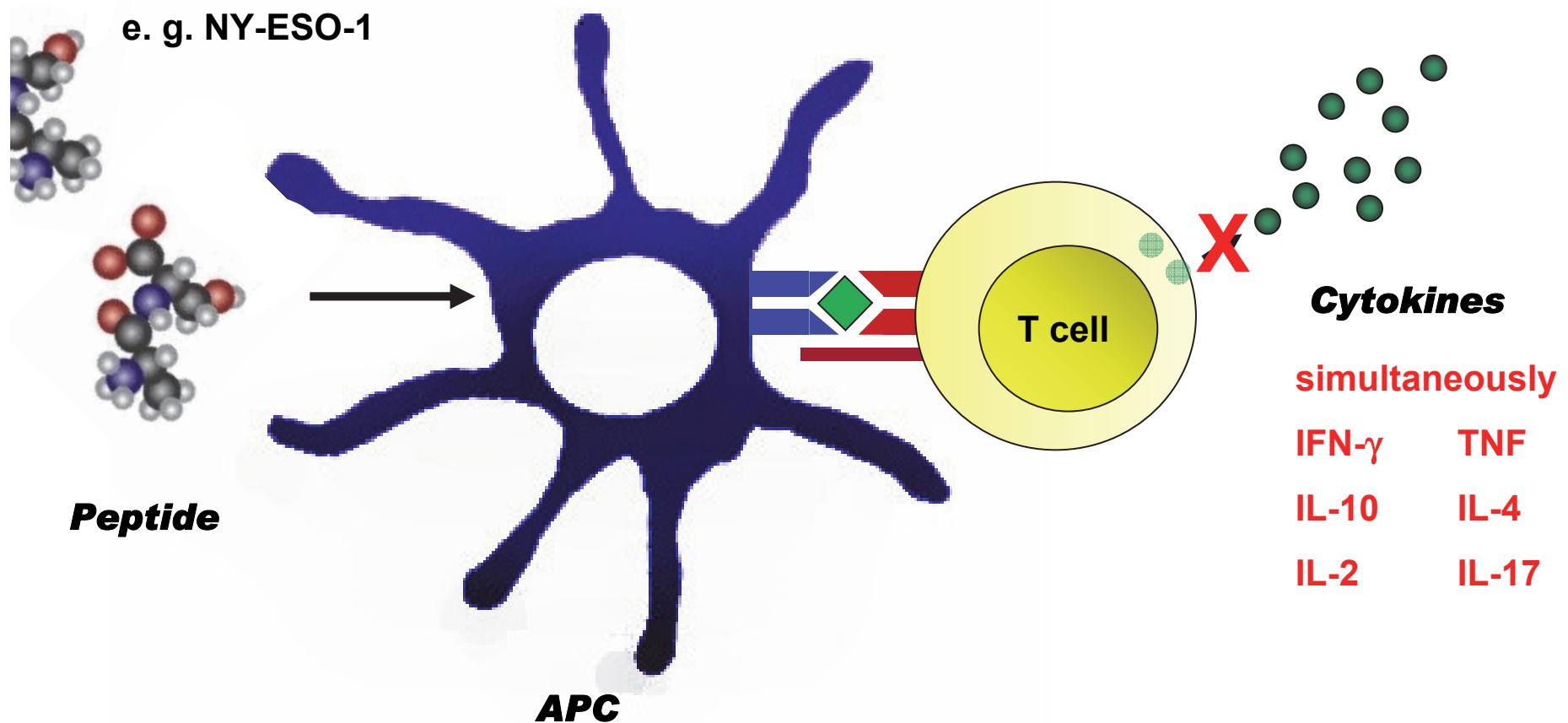
No Relationships to Disclose

Detection of antigen-reactive T-cells

- PBMC/PBL collected from stage IV melanoma patients, cryopreserved
- Day 0: Stimulate cells in vitro with selected candidate target antigens (overlapping peptides, PepMix)
- Day 4: IL-2 added to cultures
- Day 12: Restimulate with CFSE-stained autologous PBMCs/PBLs as APC, and PepMixes in the presence of Brefeldin A



Assay readout: intracellular cytokine staining (ICS)



Response defined as Pro-inflammatory: IFN- γ , TNF, IL-2, IL-17

Anti-inflammatory: IL-4, IL-10

Pilot RNA vaccination trial (Garbe & Weide, Dermatology, Tübingen)

| Responses to tumor antigens post-vaccination | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------|----------|------------|---------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Pat. ID | Stage at start | Survival (month) | NY-ESO-1 | Survivin | MAGE-A3 | Melan-A | NY-ESO-1 Expression | Pre Vacc response |
| #10 | IV M1c | 5 | | pro | pro | | | |
| #14 | IIIC | 5 | | | | | | |
| #9 | IIIb | 8 | | | pro | | x | |
| #3 | IIIb | 10 | anti | | | | | |
| #12 | IV M1c | 17 | | pro | pro | pro | | |
| #2 | IV M1a | 19 | | | pro | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| #4 | IV M1c | 21 | pro | | | | | |
| #11 | IV M1c | 23 | pro | | pro | | x | |
| #7 | IV M1c | 24 | | | | | | |
| #1 | IV M1a | >25 | pro | pro | pro | | x | x |
| #6 | IV M1c | >31 | | | | | | |
| #5 | IV M1a | >32 | pro + anti | | pro + anti | | x | x |

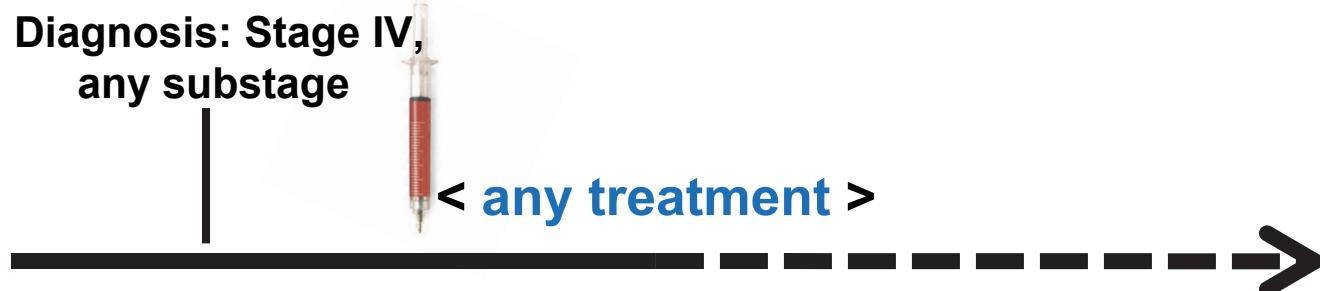
Pilot trial, ipilimumab, (Garbe & Weide, Dermatology, Tübingen)

| | | | | | Responses to | | | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|----------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------|---|
| | Age | sex | CMV | Substage at onset | NY- ESO-1 | Melan- A | MAGE- A3 | Survivin | Survival in stage IV | Response CTLA4 | |
| GFI | 53 | f | neg | M1c | pro | | | | > 7 years (NED) | CR | |
| UST | 41 | m | pos | M1c | | | pro | | > 3 years (NED) | MR | (finally tumorfree after surgery, chemotherapy) |
| HKR | 63 | f | neg | M1c | pro | pro | | | > 5 years (NED) | SD | (finally tumorfree after surgery) |
| WH A | 66 | m | pos | M1c | pro + anti | | pro | | > 3 years (NED) | CR | |
| HSE | 70 | m | neg | M1c | pro + anti | | | | > 3 years (NED) | MR | (finally tumorfree after surgery) |

Long-term survivors: Retrospective - Good Clinical outcome

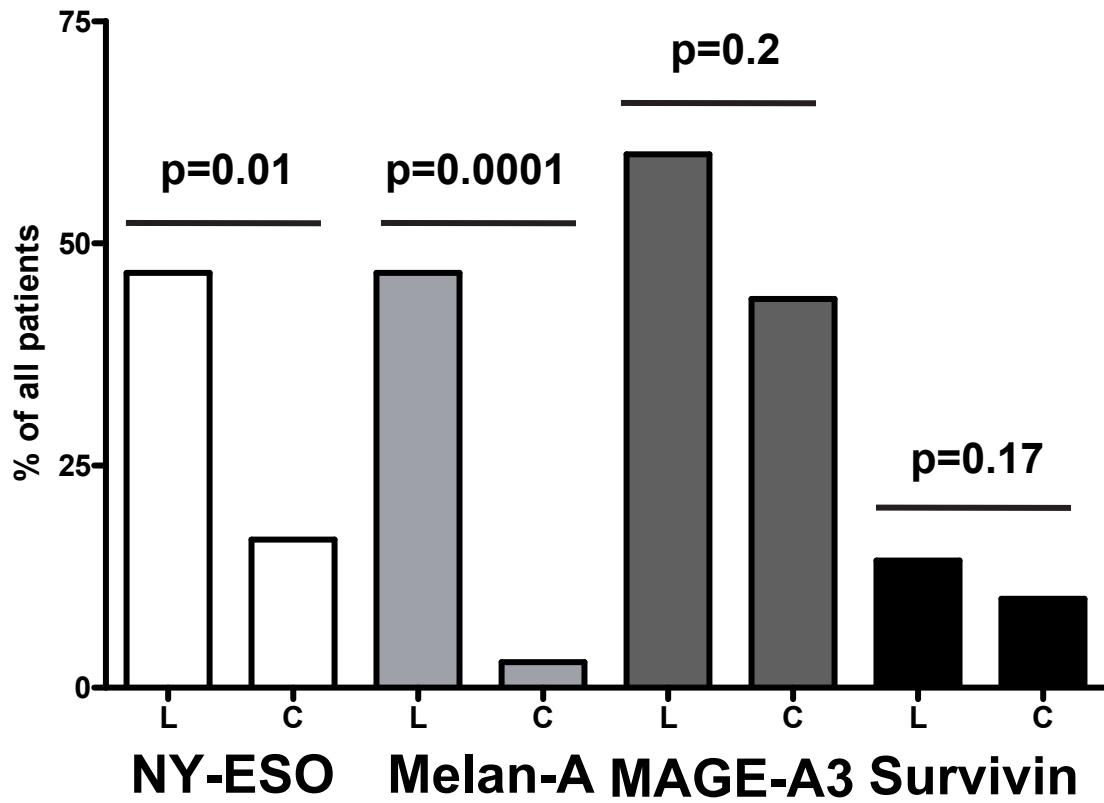


Usual patients:



No control for the LTS, more the mean situation in melanoma patients

Percentages of patients with TAA-specific T-cells in each group

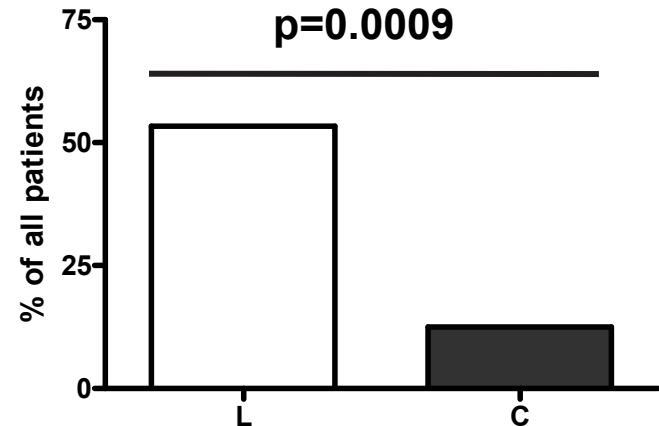


L = Long-term survivors n=15

C = Control patients n=48 for NY-ESO and MAGE-A3, 35 for Melan-A and 30 for Survivin

(Zelba, 2010) H

Fraction of patients
with T-cells against >1
TAA:



Slide 8

H9 maybe you should delete this slide. the control patients are actually the prospective samples.
so we see the same (but with more patients) on slide 10 and 12! you can show the right graph...
Henning, 5/1/2011

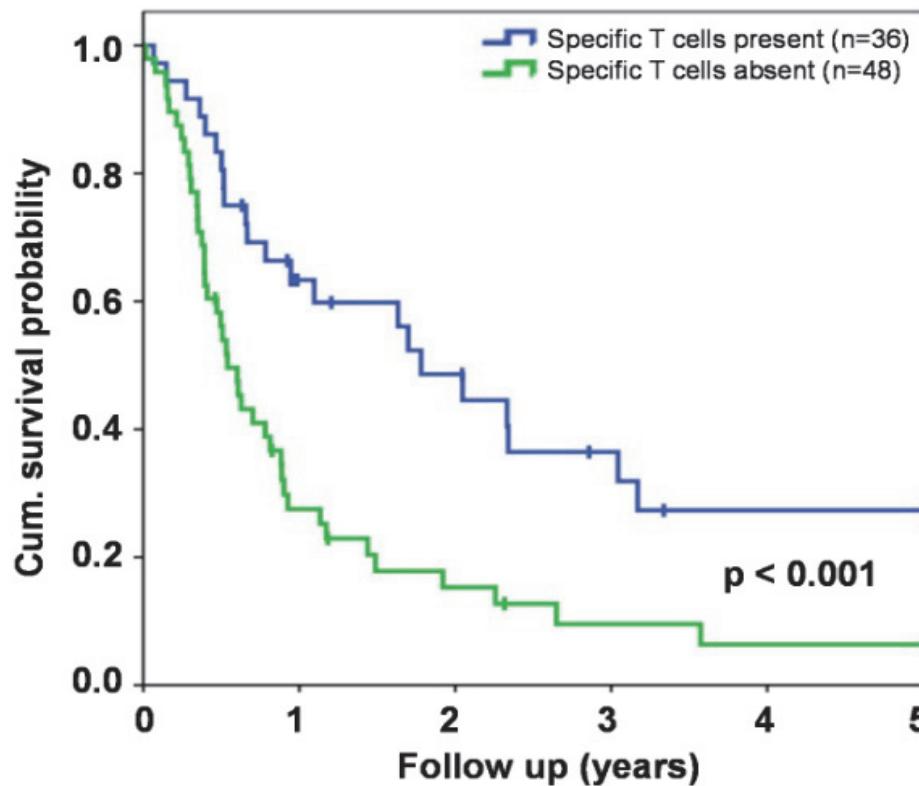
Summary retrospective and prospective analyses

| | | | | | Responses to | | | | |
|---|------|-----|------|----------|--------------|---------|----------|-----------|--|
| | | Age | Male | NY-ESO-1 | Melan A | MAGE A3 | Survivin | Influenza | |
| Retrospective Long term survivors | n=26 | 57 | 64% | 62% | 48% | 68% | 13% | 100% | |
| Prospective good (>18 months survival) | n=19 | 50 | 57% | 63% | 47% | 69% | 27% | 100% | |
| Prospective middle (6-18 months survival) | n=24 | 58 | 79% | 38% | 26% | 63% | 19% | 100% | |
| Prospective bad (<6 months survival) | n=23 | 49 | 67% | 13% | 17% | 42% | 0% | 100% | |

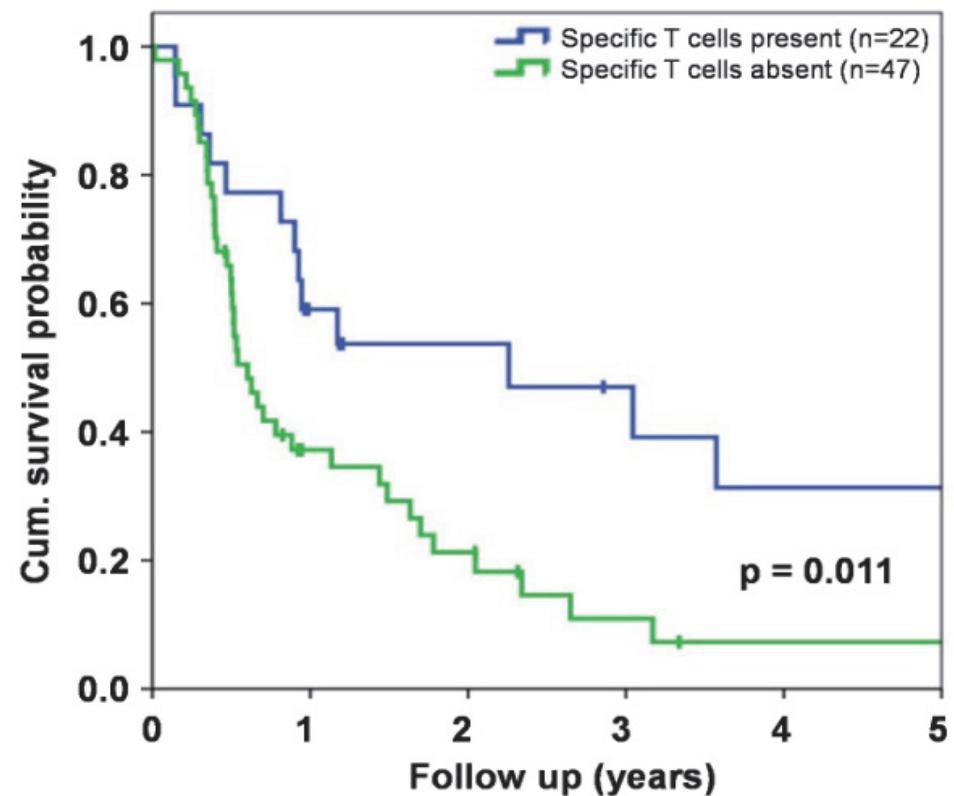
(Zelba 2011)

Significant association between survival of unresectable stage IV patients and the presence of T cells responding to NY-ESO-1 or Melan-A peptides

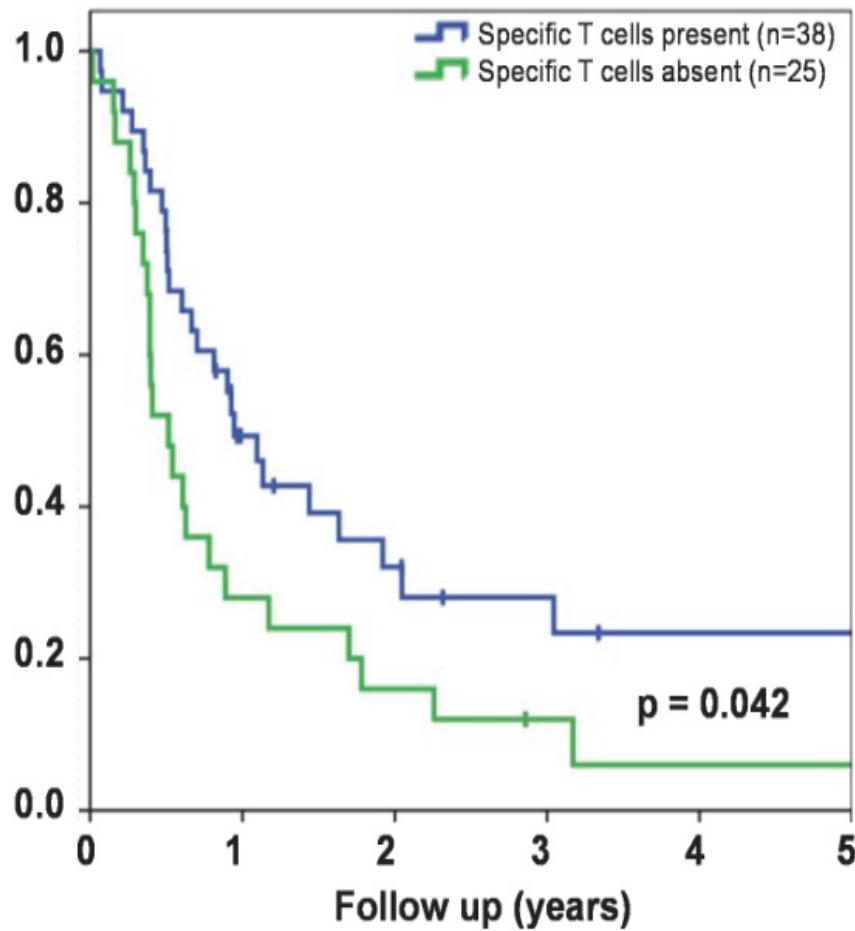
A
NY-ESO-1



B
Melan-A

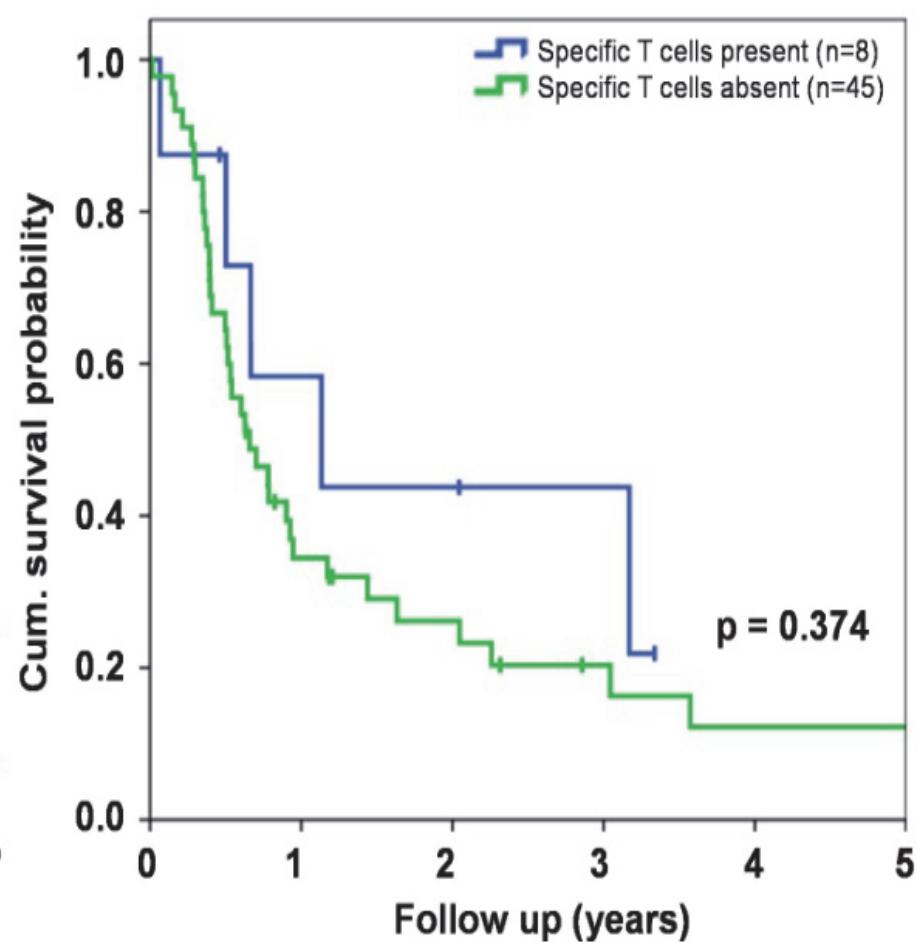


Mage-3



D

Survivin

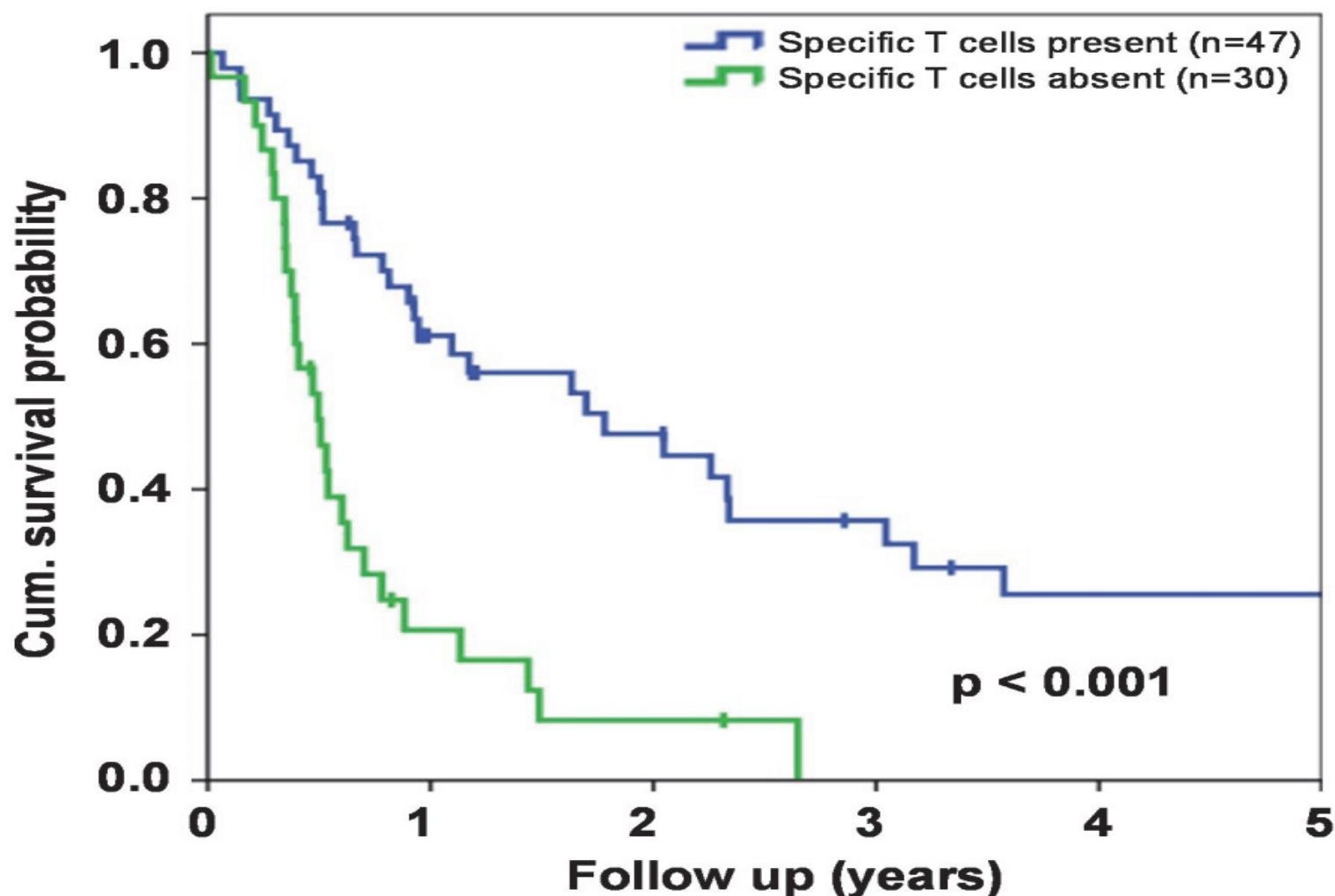


But no significant association between survival of unresectable stage IV patients and the presence of T cells responding to MAGE-A3 or survivin

Survival of patients possessing T cells responding to NY-ESO-1 and/or Melan-A

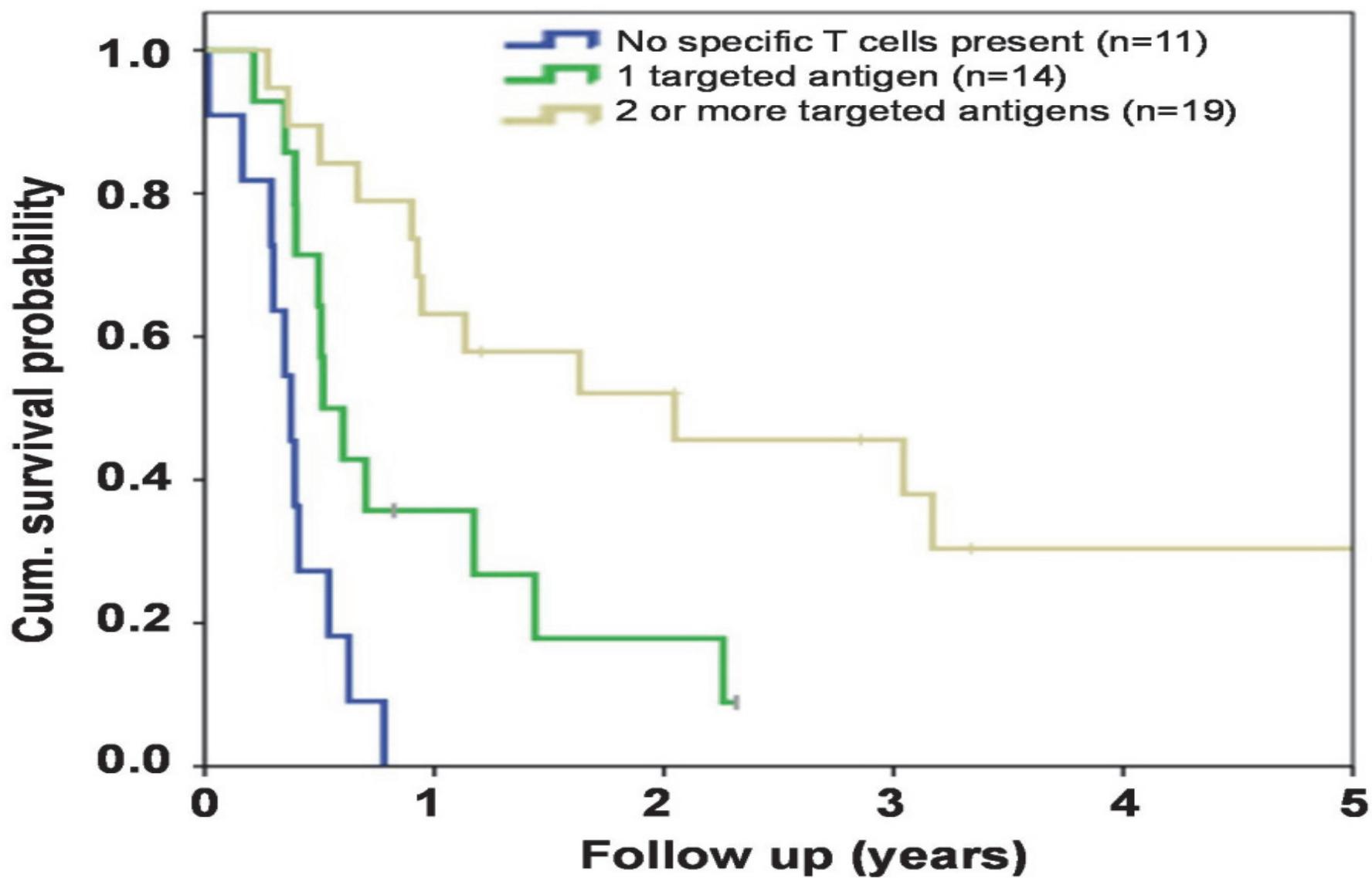
A

Melan-A or NY-ESO-1



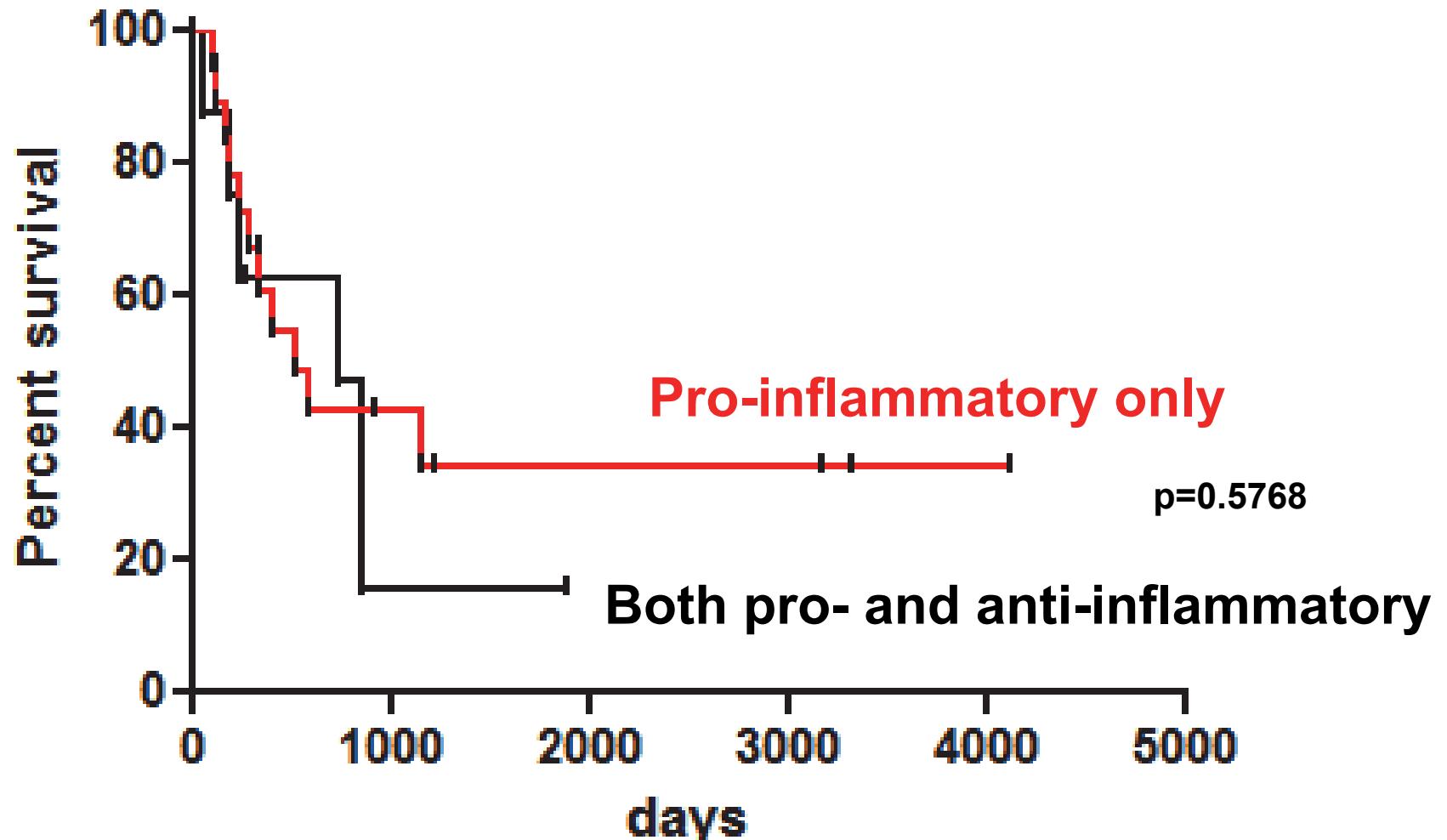
B

Number of targets

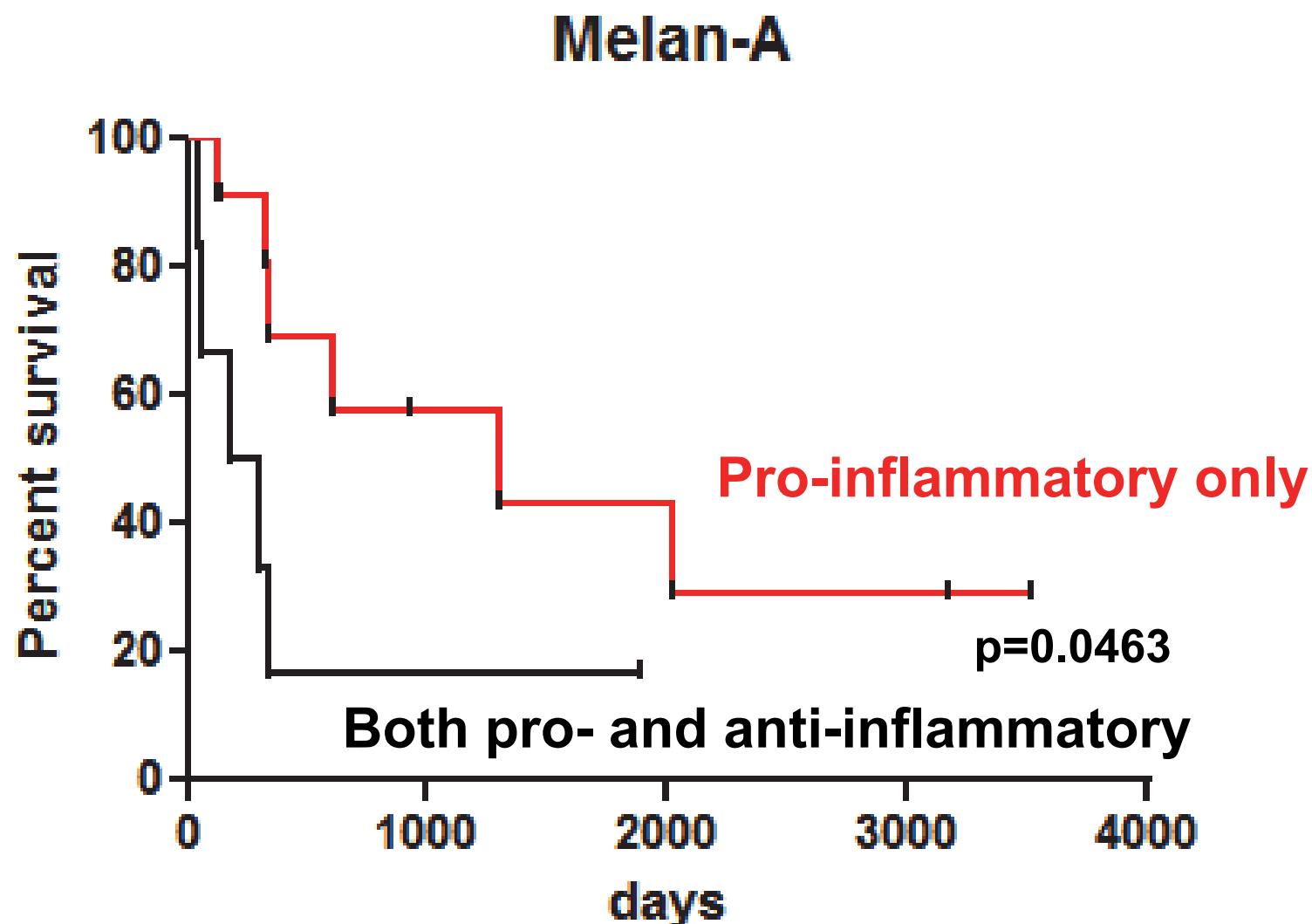


Survival according to type of response

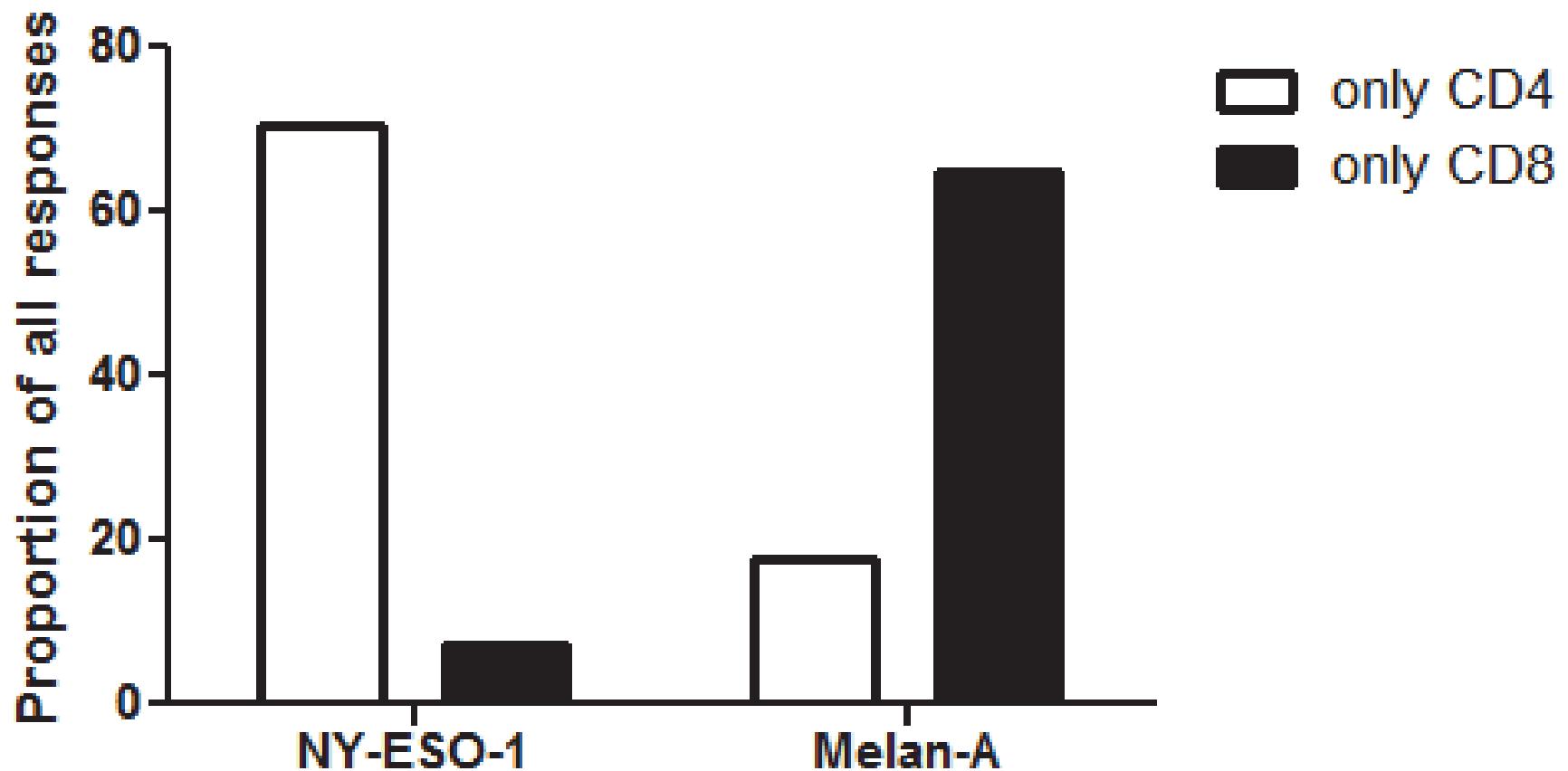
NY-ESO-1



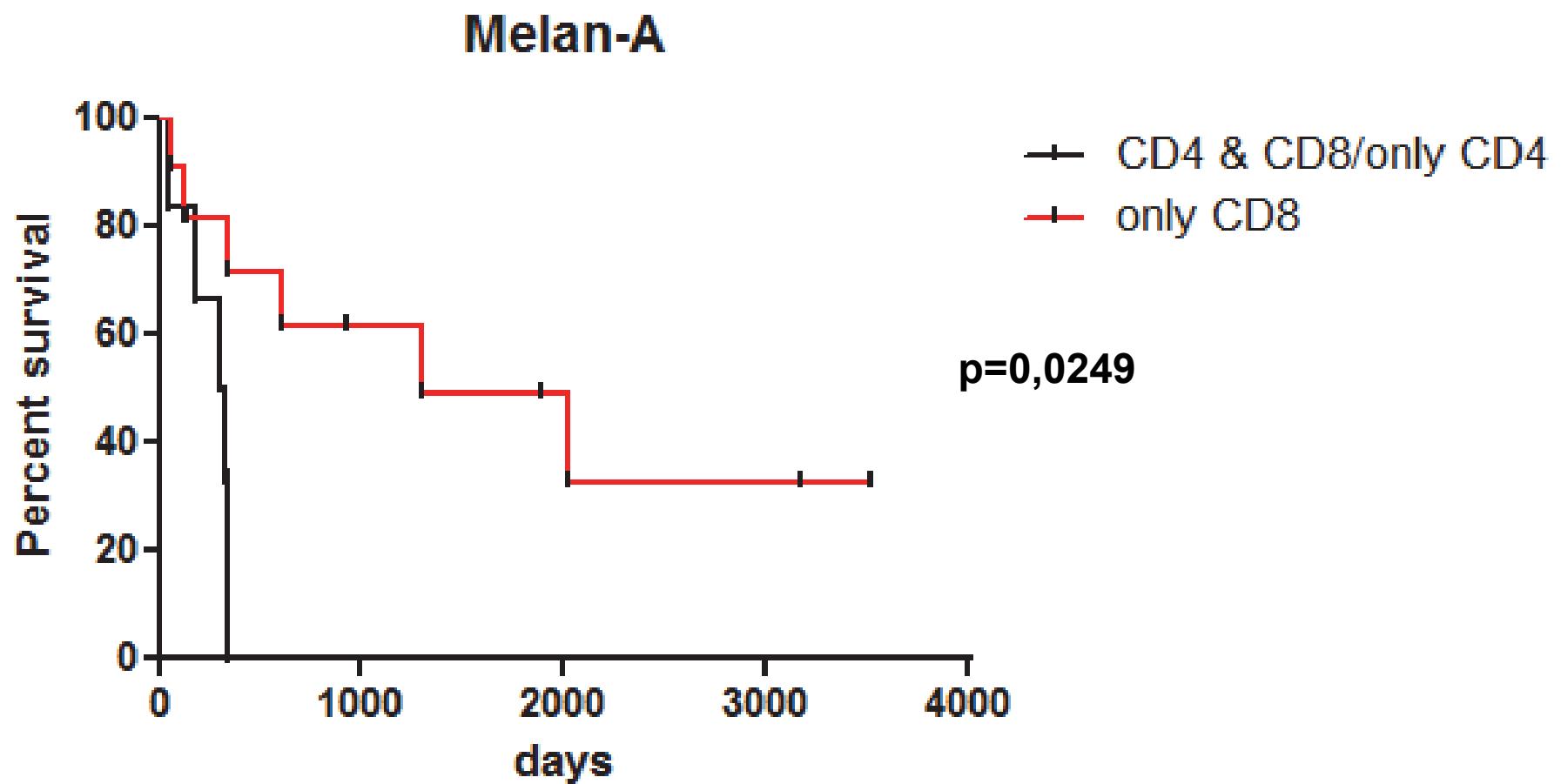
Survival according to type of response



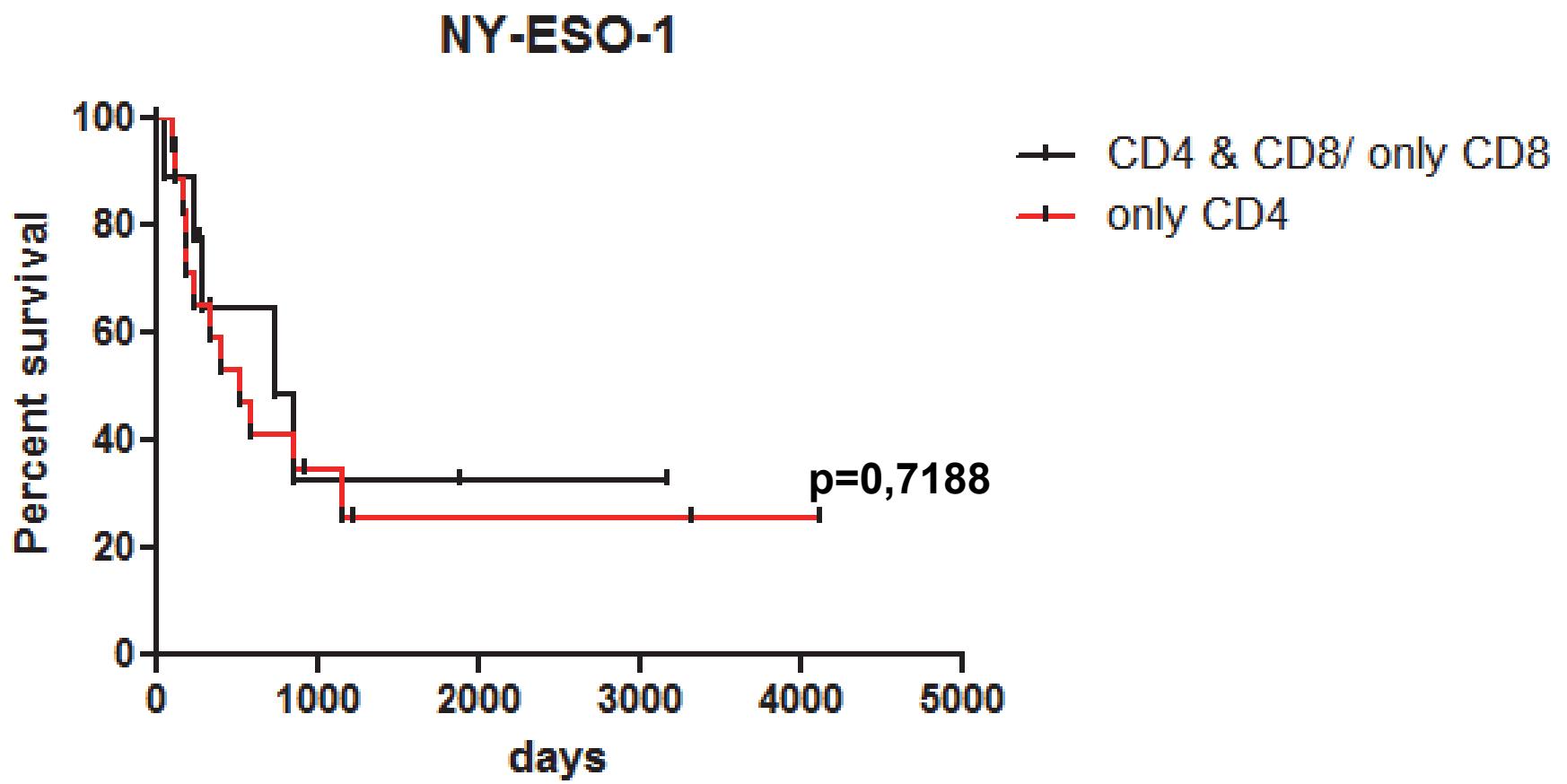
Preponderance of CD4 and CD8 responses to NY-ESO-1 and Melan-A differs



Only CD8 cell reactivity to Melan-A correlates with survival



Both CD4 and CD8 reactivity to NY-ESO-1 correlate equally well with survival



Conclusions

Prospective studies show that an unopposed pro-inflammatory CD4 or CD8 T cell response to NY-ESO-1 is associated with long-term survival in stage IV melanoma

Only CD8 T cell responses to Melan-A are associated with extended survival

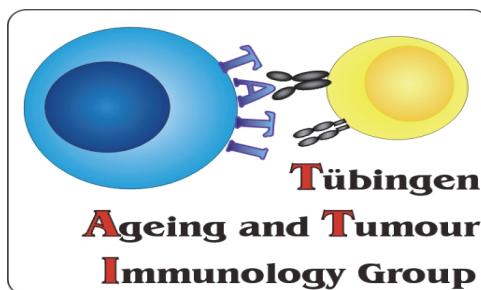
No associations with survival are seen for any responses to MAGE-A3 or survivin

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