



Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

Macrophage Immune Checkpoint CD47 is a Novel Therapeutic Target

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Huntsman Cancer Institute
University of Utah

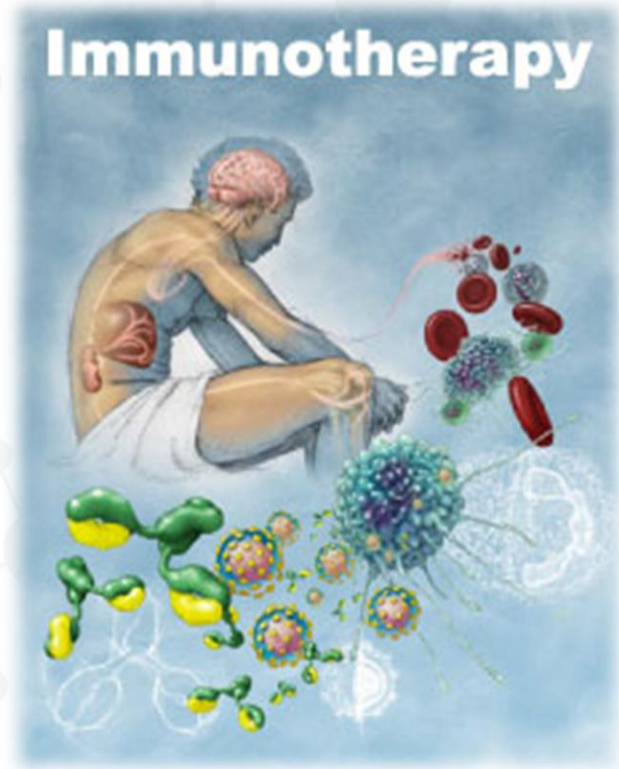


No Disclosures



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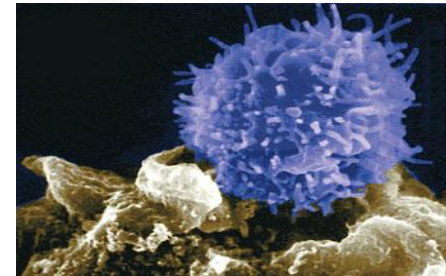
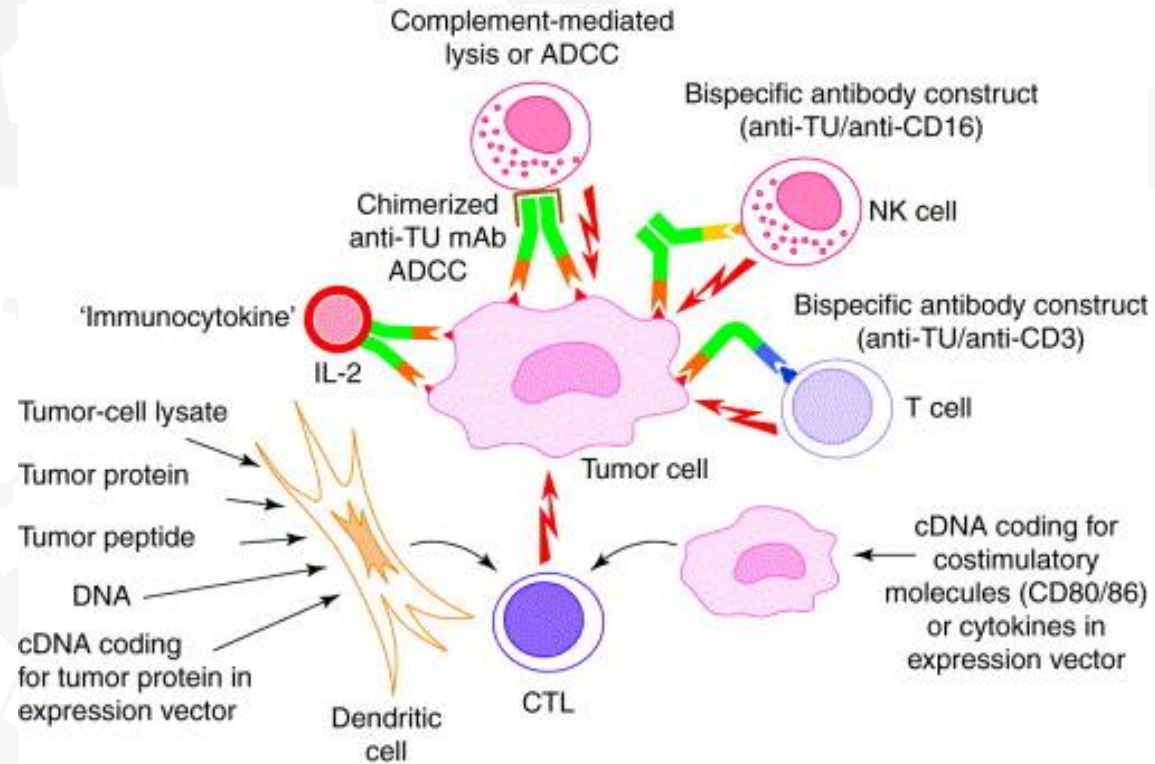
Promise of Immune System Based Cancer Therapies



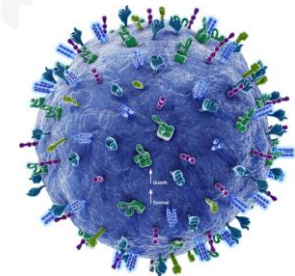
- Use immune system to attack cancer
- Immune system can recognize self and destroy non self
- Cancers are caused by mutations and these mutations are potentially “non-self targets” to the immune system



Cellular Mediators of Anti-Tumor Immunotherapies

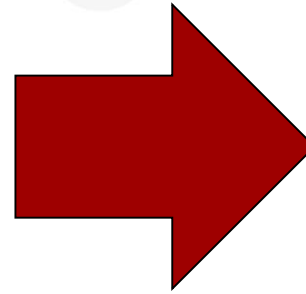
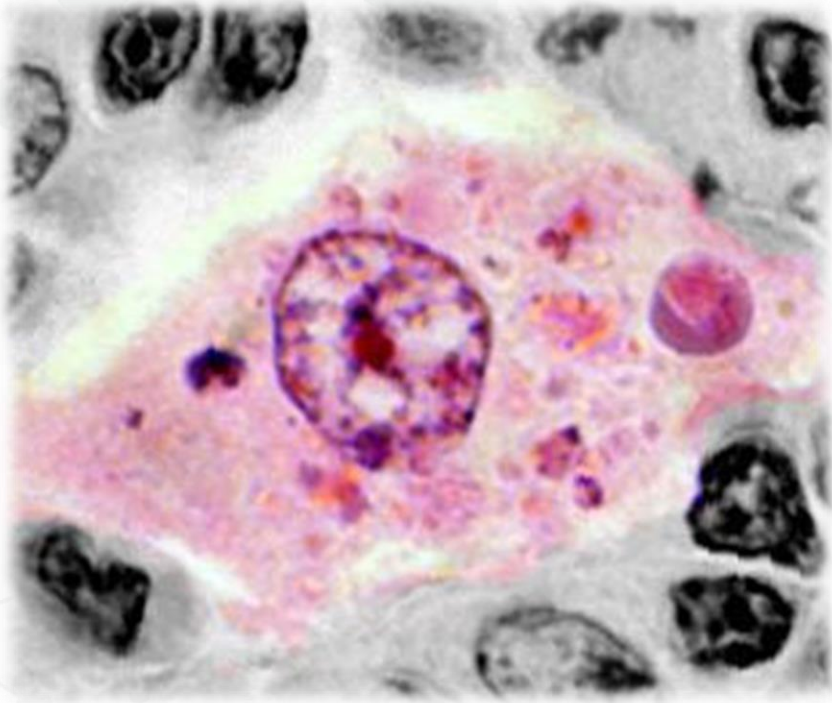


T-Cells

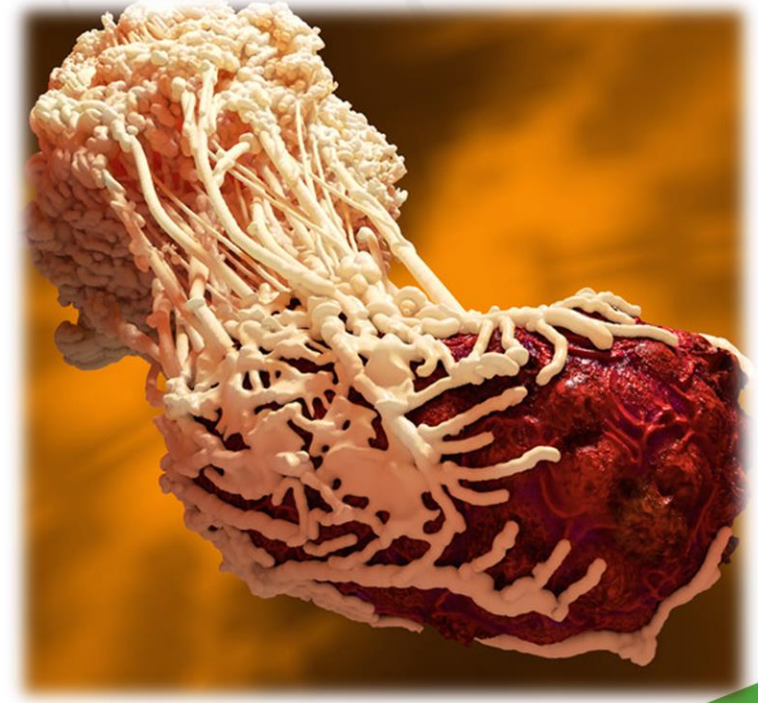


B-Cells

Macrophage: The Not So Boring Cell of the Immune System



Anti-CD47

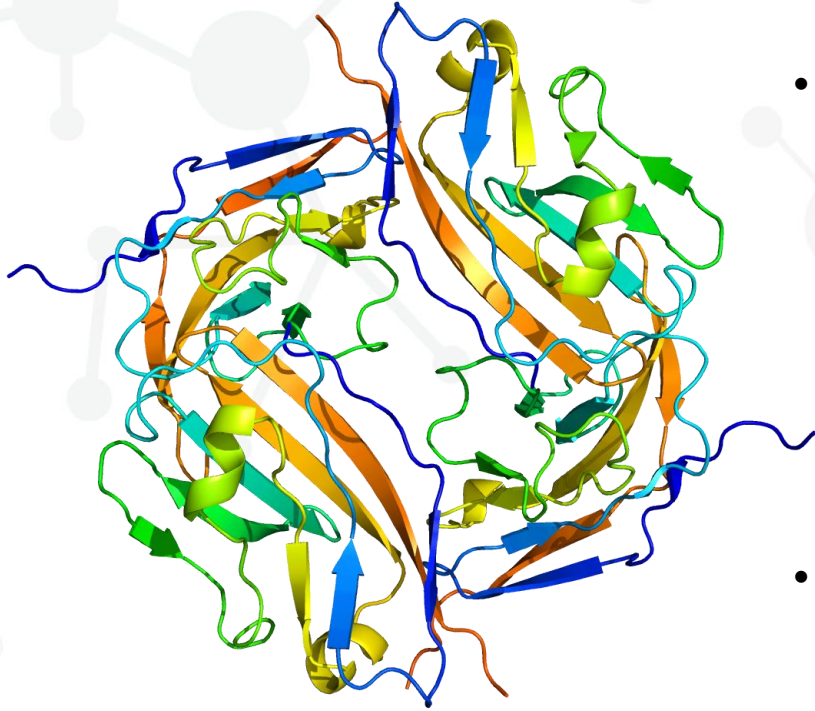


Blocking Monoclonal Antibody to CD47 can stimulate macrophages into “eating” tumor cells



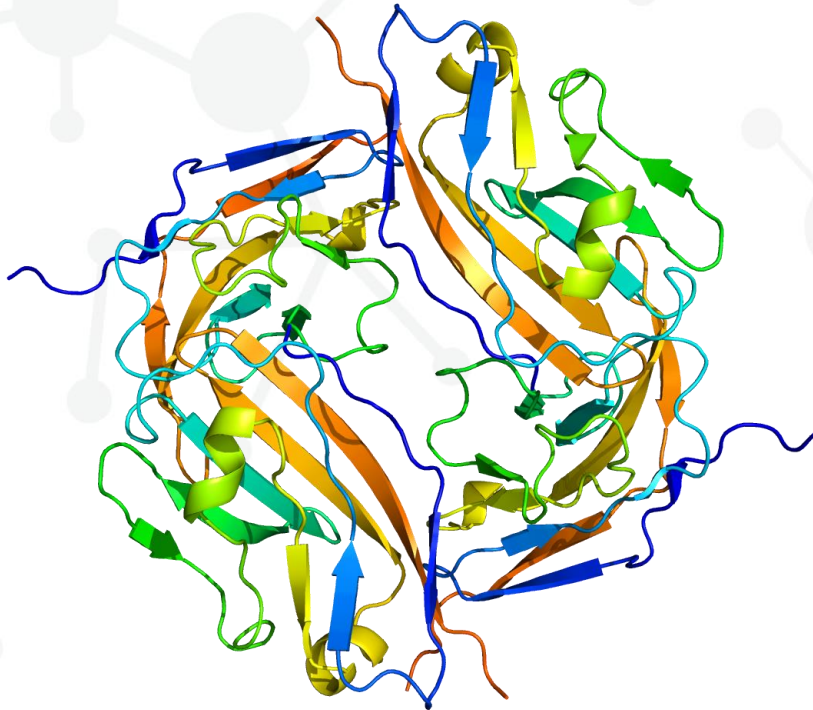
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CD47

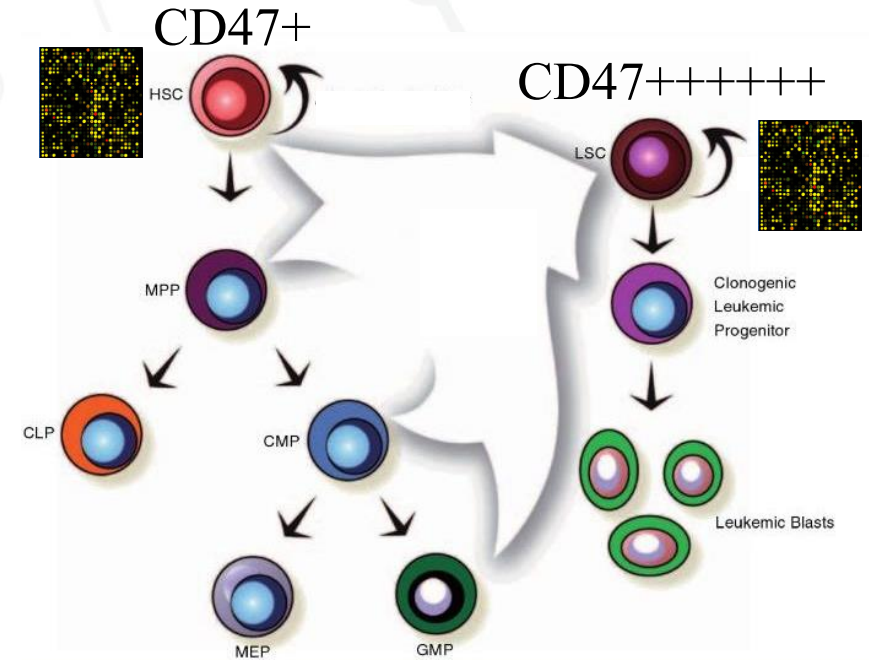


- CD47 is a 50 kDa transmembrane protein that belongs to the **immunoglobulin superfamily** and partners with membrane integrins and also binds the ligands thrombospondin-1 (TSP-1) and **signal-regulatory protein alpha (SIRP α)**.
- CD47 is involved in a range of cellular processes, including apoptosis, proliferation, adhesion, and migration. Furthermore, it plays a key role in immune and angiogenic responses.

Discovery CD47 As Cancer Target: Leukemia



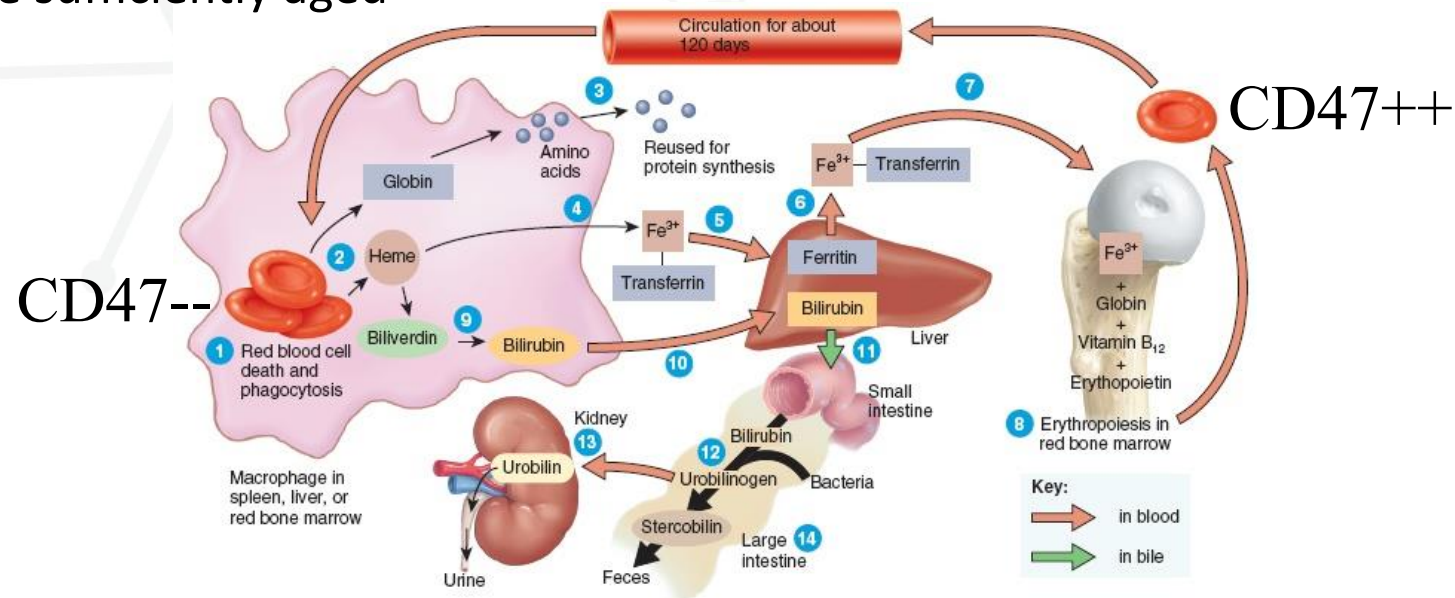
- Higher expression on Leukemia Stem Cells



- Increased expression of CD47 on cancer cells from most human solid tumors: lymphoma, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, colon cancer, bladder cancer, glioblastoma, and many others

CD47 Inhibits Phagocytosis of RBC

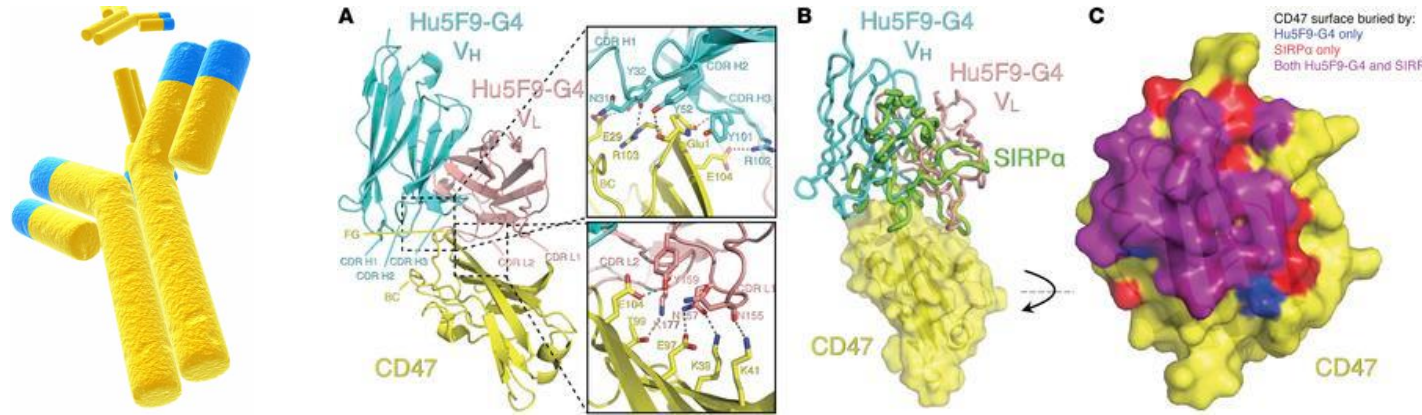
- Expressed on red blood cells and prevents them from being eaten by macrophages in the spleen and liver until they are sufficiently aged



- Since it is expressed on cancers and CD47 degradation results in RBC phagocytosis, **does blocking CD47 interaction lead to tumor cell phagocytosis?**

Humanized Anti-CD47 Antibody – Hu5F9-G4

- A humanized anti-CD47 antibody (Hu5F9-G4) has been developed
- Hu5F9-G4 was engineered as IgG4 variant to reduce Fc function
- Hu5F9-G4 exhibits potent anti cancer properties
- Now in Phase 2 Clinical Trials



Anti-CD47 Eliminates Cancer

Cell

CD47 Is an Adverse Prognostic Factor and Therapeutic Antibody Target on Human Acute Myeloid Leukemia Stem Cells

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DOI 10.1016/j.cell.2009.05.045

The CD47-signal regulatory protein alpha (SIRPα) interaction is a therapeutic target for human solid tumors

Stephen B. Willingham^{a,1}, Jens-Peter Volkmer^{a,b,1}, Andrew J. Gentles^c, Debashis Sahoo^a, Piero Dalerba^{a,d}, Siddhartha S. Mitra^a, Jian Wang^{e,f}, Humberto Contreras-Trujillo^a, Robin Martin^a, Justin D. Cohen^a, Patricia Lovelace^a, Ferenc A. Scheeren^a, Mark P. Chao^a, Kipp Weiskopf^a, Chad Tang^a, Anne Kathrin Volkmer^a, Tejaswitha J. Naik^a, Theresa A. Storm^a, Adriane R. Mosley^a, Badreddin Edris^a, Seraina M. Schmid^a, Chris K. Sun^h, Mei-Sze Chua^h, Oihana Murillo^a, Pradeep Rajendran^a, Adriel C. Cha^a, Robert K. Chin^{a,i}, Dongkyoon Kim^a, Maddalena Adorno^a, Tal Raveh^a, Diane Tseng^a, Siddhartha Jaiswal^a, Per Øyvind Enger^{a,f}, Gary K. Steinberg^l, Gordon Li^j, Samuel K. So^h, Ravindra Majeti^{a,k}, Griffith R. Harsh^{l,1}, Matt van de Rijn^m, Nelson N. H. Tengⁿ, John B. Sunwoo^{a,l}, Ash A. Alizadeh^{a,k}, Michael F. Clarke^{a,d}, and Irving L. Weissman^{a,m,2}

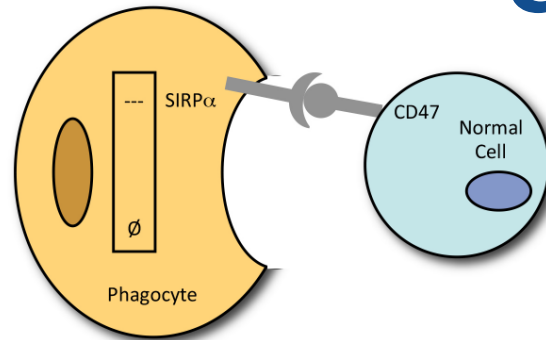
^aInstitute for Stem Cell Biology and Regenerative Medicine and the Ludwig Cancer Center, ^bDepartment of Urology, ^cStanford Research Initiative for Systems Biology of Cancer, ^dDepartment of Internal Medicine, Division of Oncology, ^eAsian Liver Center, ^fDepartment of Radiation Oncology, ^gDepartment of Neurosurgery, ^hDepartment of Internal Medicine, Division of Hematology, ⁱDepartment of Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, ^jDepartment of Pathology, and ^kDepartment of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Stanford University Medical Center, Stanford, CA 94305; ^lDepartment of Neurosurgery, Haukeland University Hospital 5021 Bergen, Norway; ^mDepartment of Biomedicine and Department of Neurosurgery, University of Bergen, 5009 Bergen, Norway; and ⁿDepartment of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University Women's Hospital Basel, 4031 Basel, Switzerland



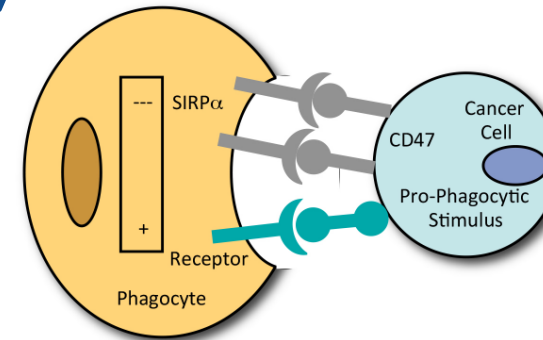
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PNAS PNAS

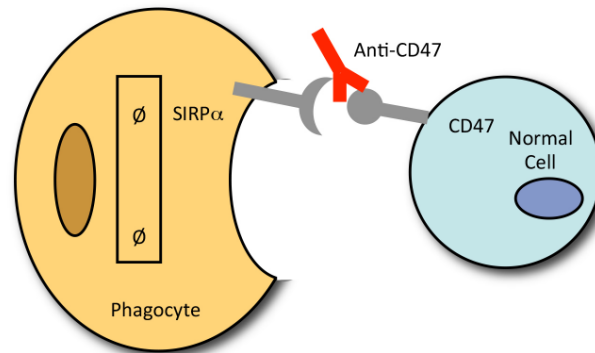
Model for Mechanism of Action in Targeting CD47



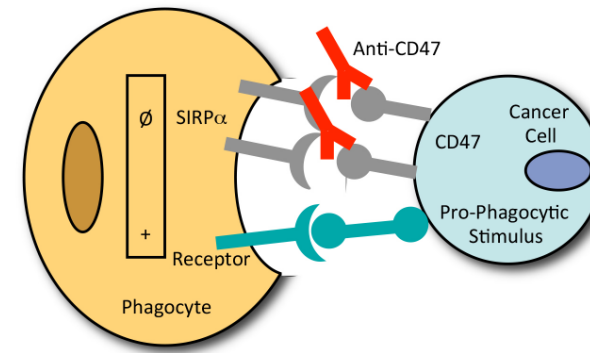
Normal Cell: No Phagocytosis



Cancer Cell: No Phagocytosis



Normal Cell: No Phagocytosis



Cancer Cell: Phagocytosis

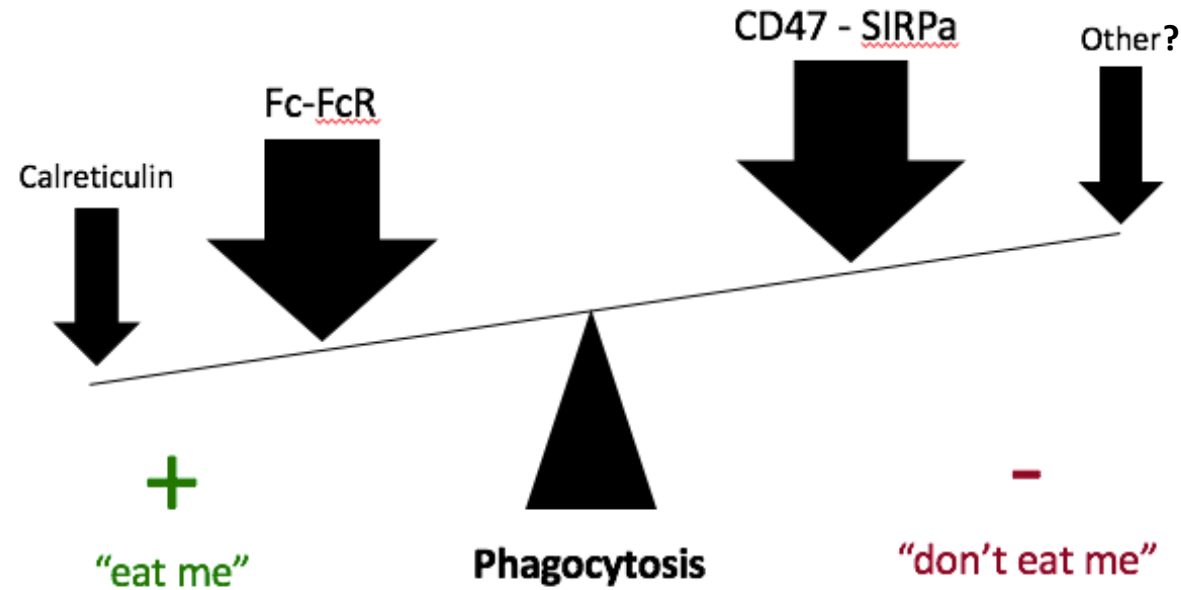


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CD47 serves as a “Don’t Eat Me Signal” that can be dominant over pro-phagocytic signals on cancer cells. Blocking antibodies against CD47 unmask the “Eat Me Signal” leading to phagocytic elimination of cancer cells.

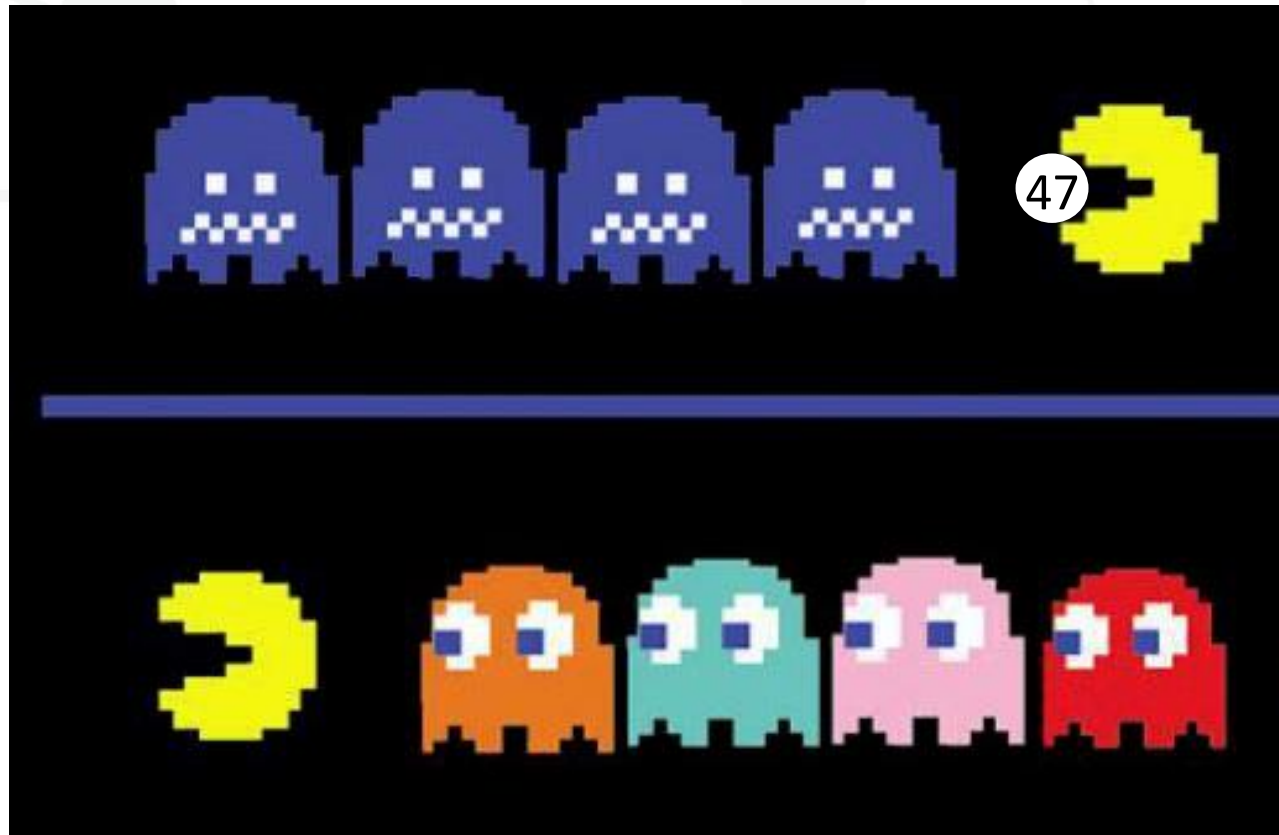
Majeti. Oncogene. 2011

To Eat or Not to Eat: The Balancing Act



- Phagocytosis is the result of a dominance of stimulatory "eat me" signals over inhibitory "don't eat me" signals"
- These signals can be cell intrinsic (CD47, calreticulin) or extrinsic (Fc molecules of cancer-targeting monoclonal antibodies)

Simplified Model for Mechanism of Action in Targeting CD47



+ Anti-CD47

- Anti-CD47



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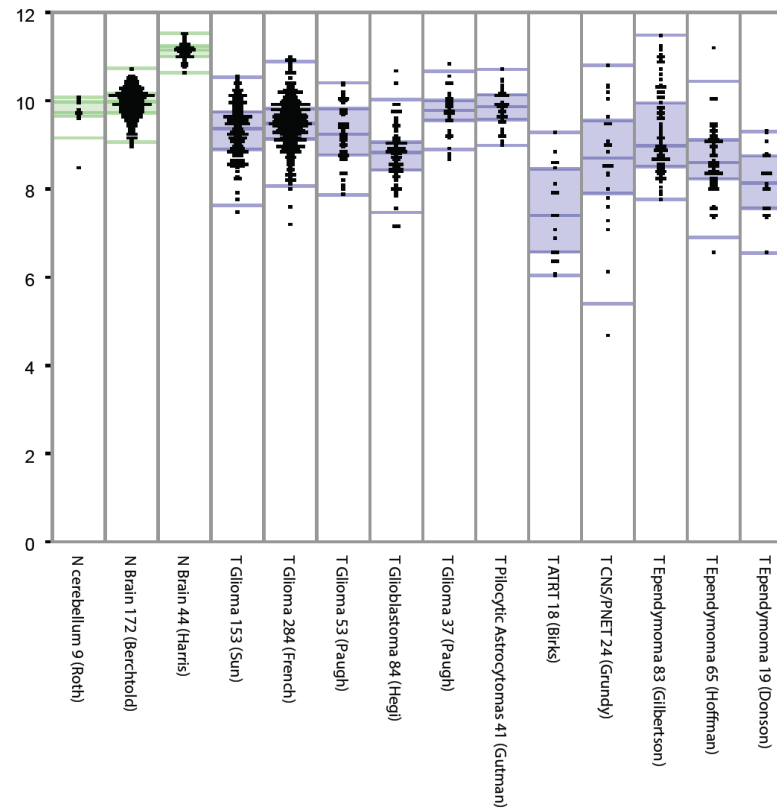
Pediatric Primary Malignant Brain Tumors

- # 1 Solid Tumor in Children
- #1 Cause of Cancer Death in Children
- Many are resistant to therapy
 - Inoperable
 - Resistant to all therapies
- Patients Pay the “Price of Treatment”
 - Diminished neurocognitive function
 - Hydrocephalus
 - Neurologic deficits
 - Organ damage
 - Secondary cancers
- Specific considerations of immune therapy in the brain

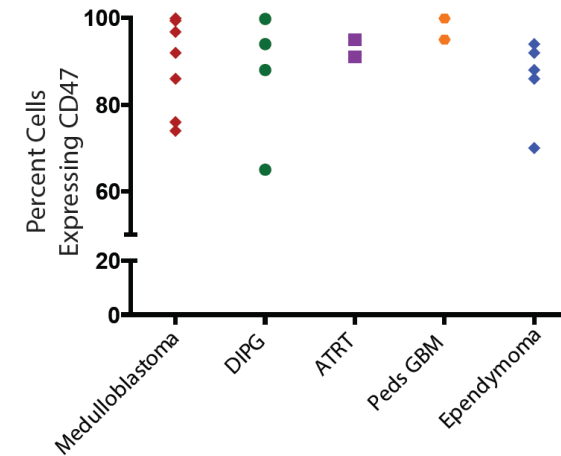


CD47 is Highly Expressed in Pediatric Brain Tumors

A CD47 Expression across Pediatric Brain Tumors



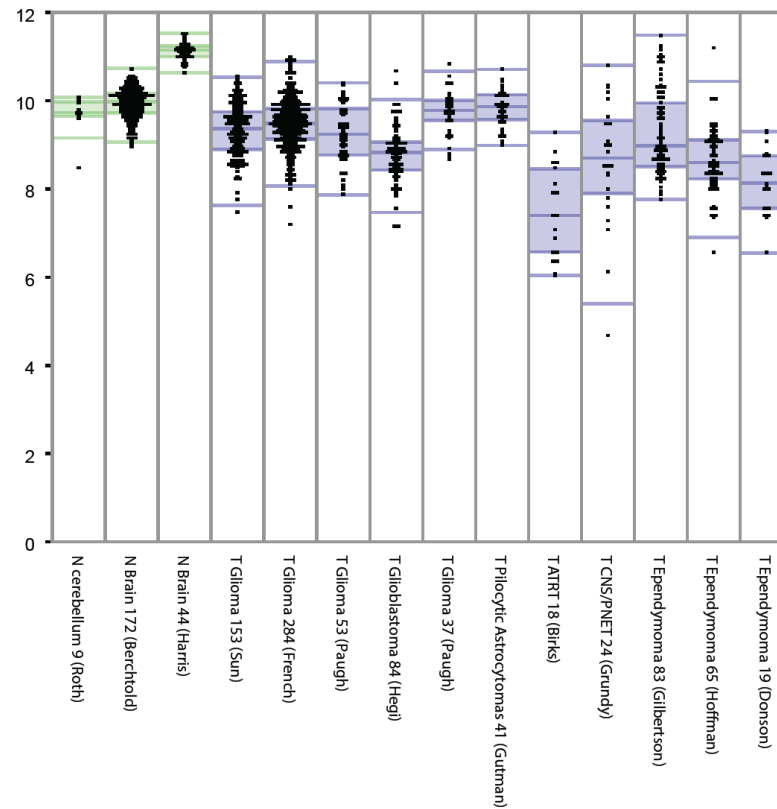
B



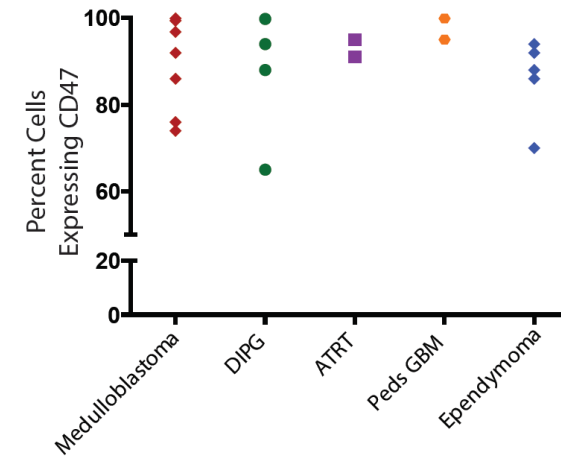
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CD47 is Highly Expressed in Pediatric Brain Tumors

A CD47 Expression across Pediatric Brain Tumors

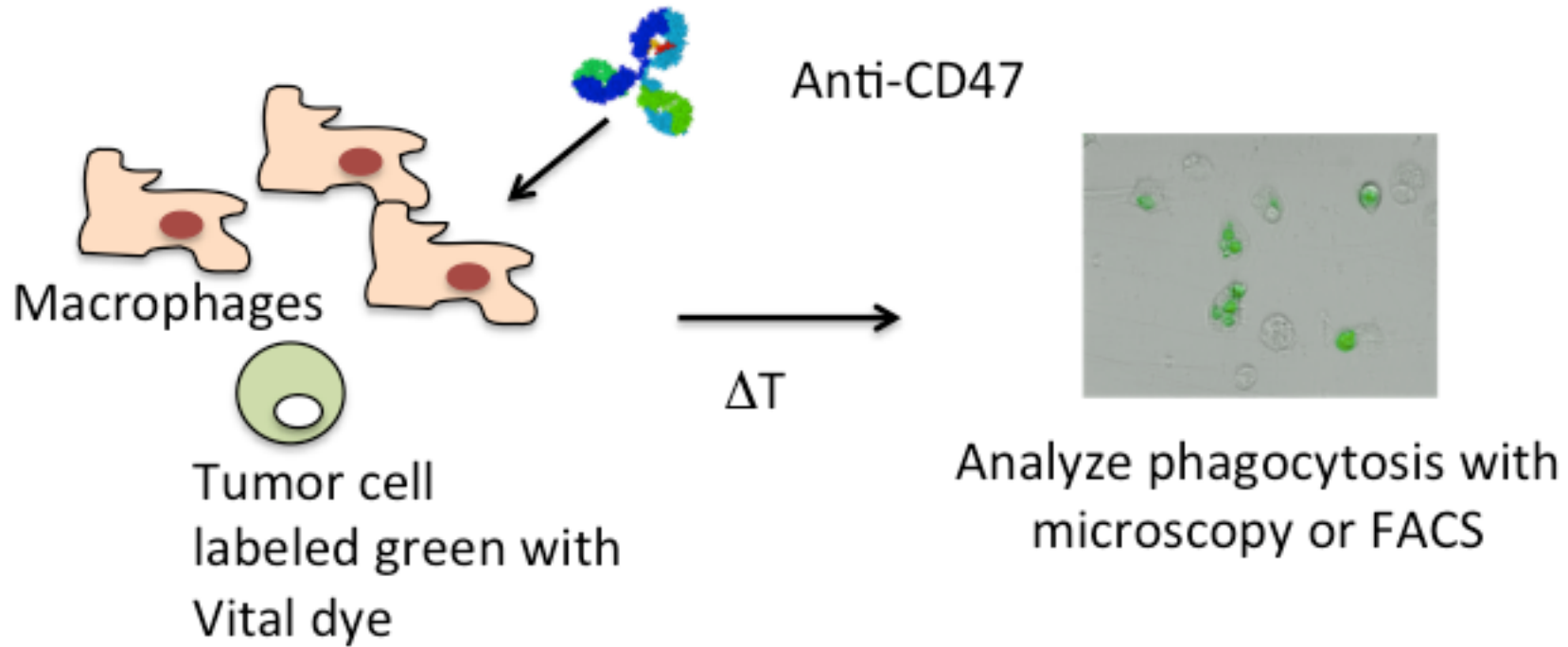


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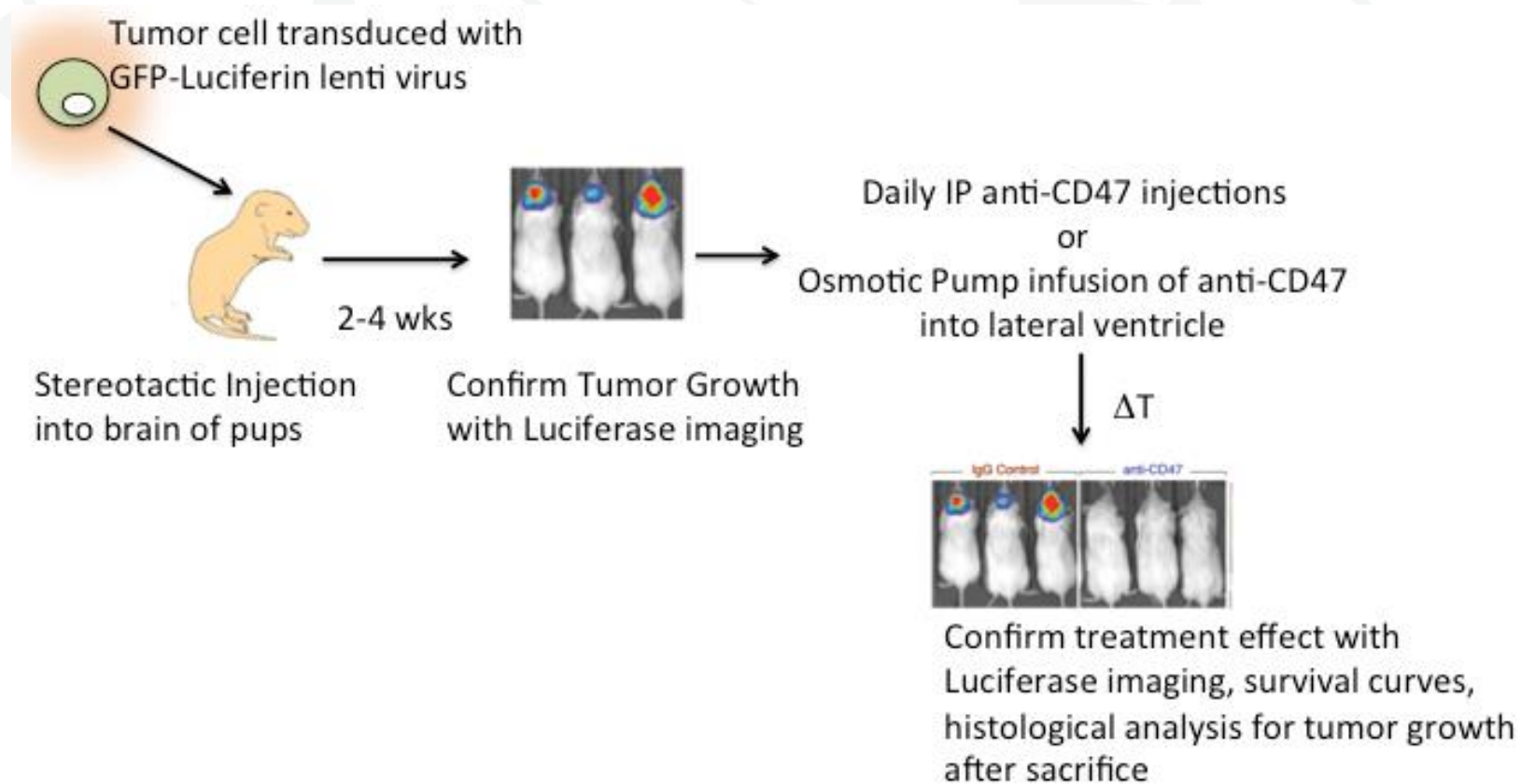


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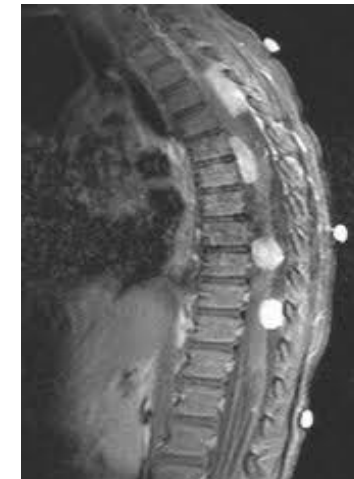
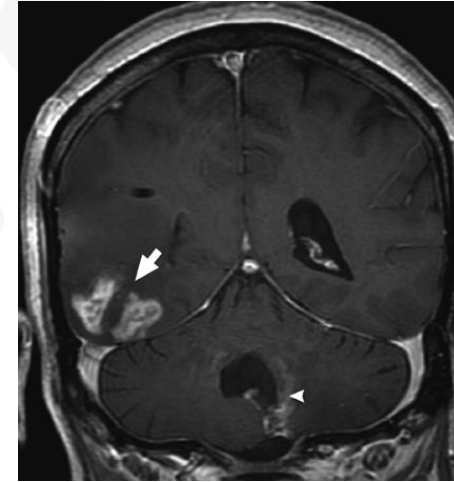
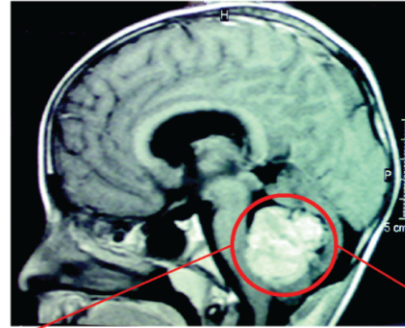
In vitro Phagocytosis Assay



In vivo Effect of Anti-CD47 Treatment



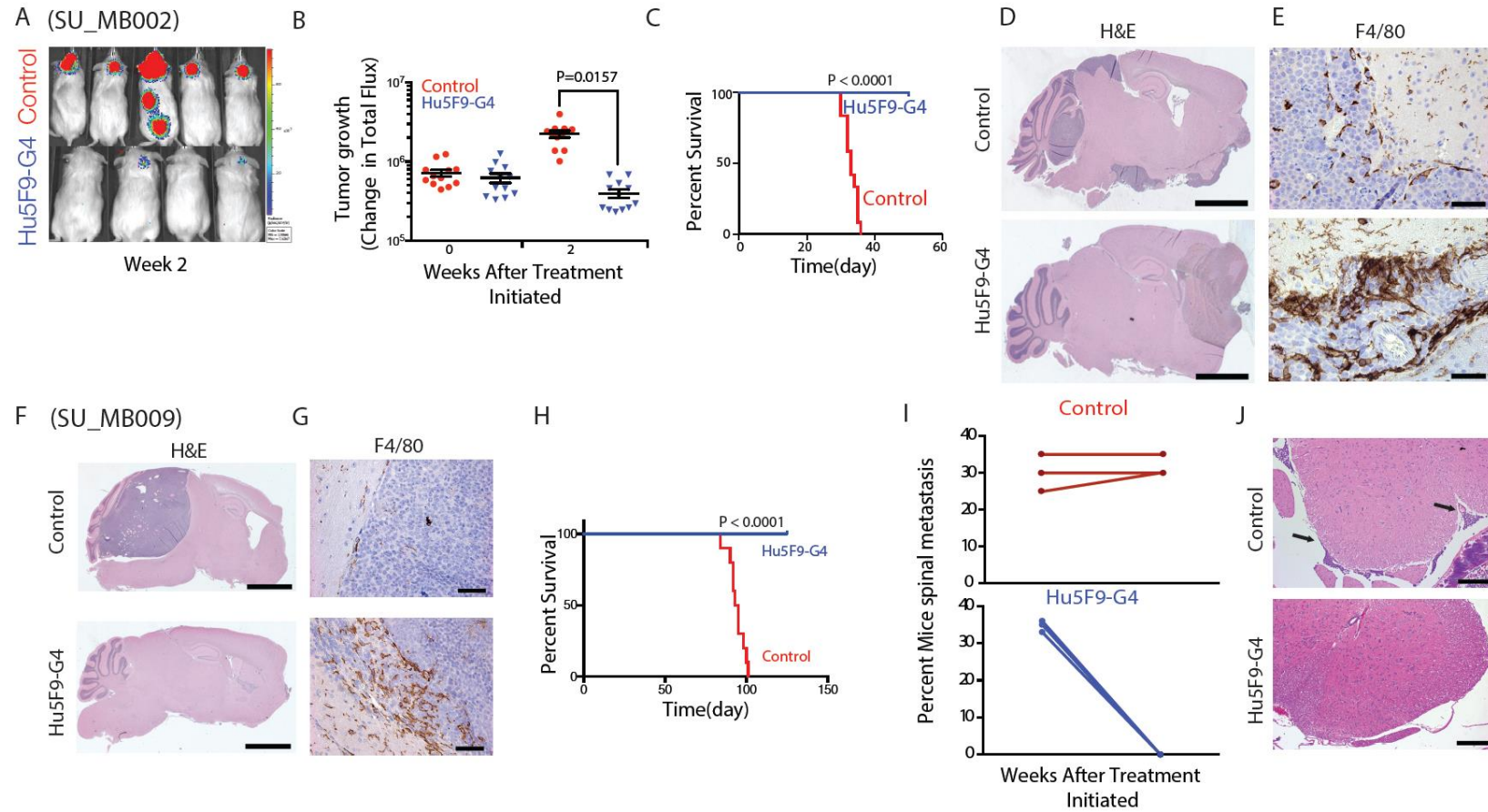
Medulloblastoma



WNT (10%)	SHH (30%)	Group 3 (25%)	Group 4 (35%)
CTNNB1 mutation Monosomy 6	PTCH1/SMO/SUFU mutation MYCN amplification	MYC amplification PVT1-MYC fusion	CDK6 amplification Isochromosome 17q SNCAIP duplication
WNT signaling	SHH signaling PI3K signaling	Photoreceptor/GABAergic signaling TGF-β signaling	Neuronal/Glutamatergic signaling NF-κB signaling
MYC +	MYCN +	MYC +++	Minimal MYC/MYCN
5y OS 94% Rare M+	5y OS 87% Uncommon M+	5y OS 32% Very frequent M+	5y OS 76% Frequent M+

Hu5F9-G4 Inhibits Pediatric Brain Cancer Growth

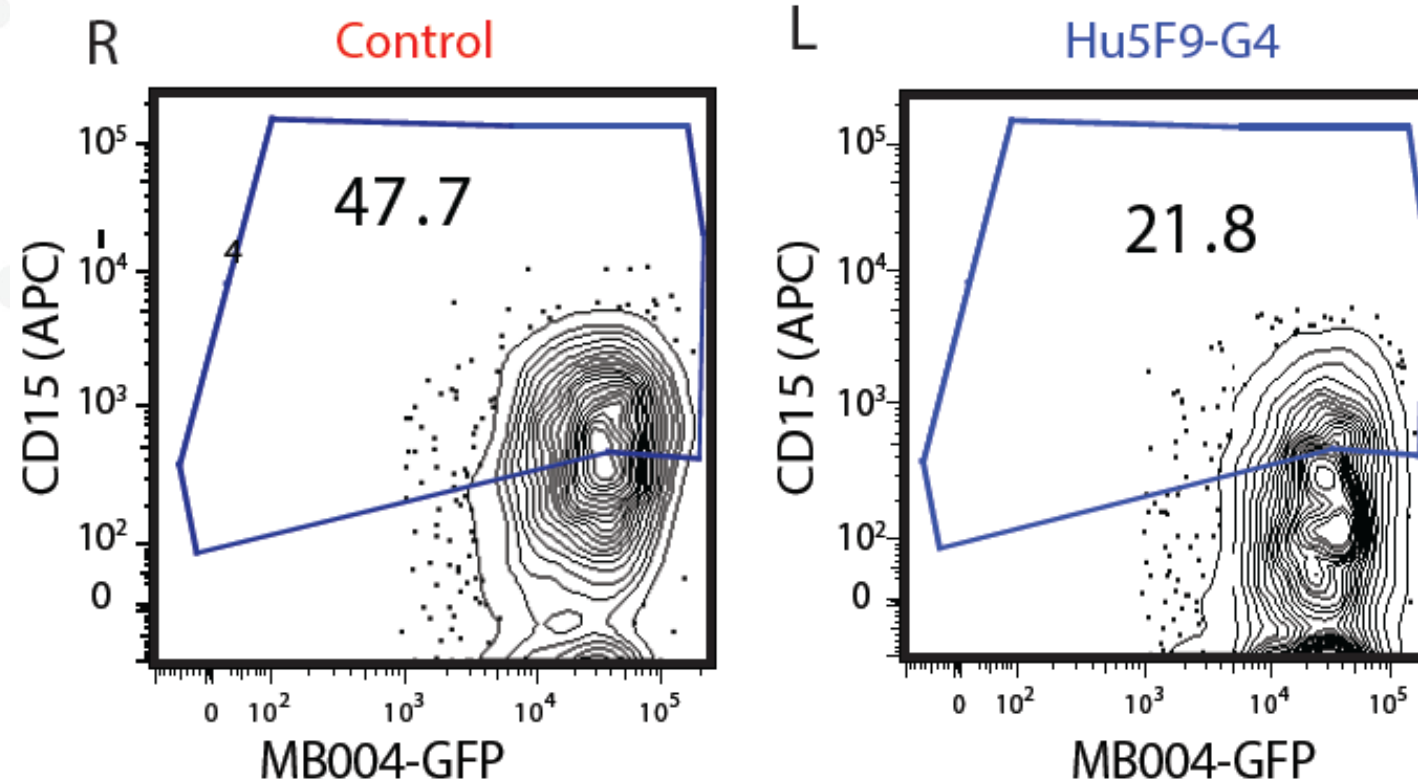
C-Myc Medulloblastoma (Group 3)



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Hu5F9-G4 Inhibits Pediatric Brain Cancer Growth

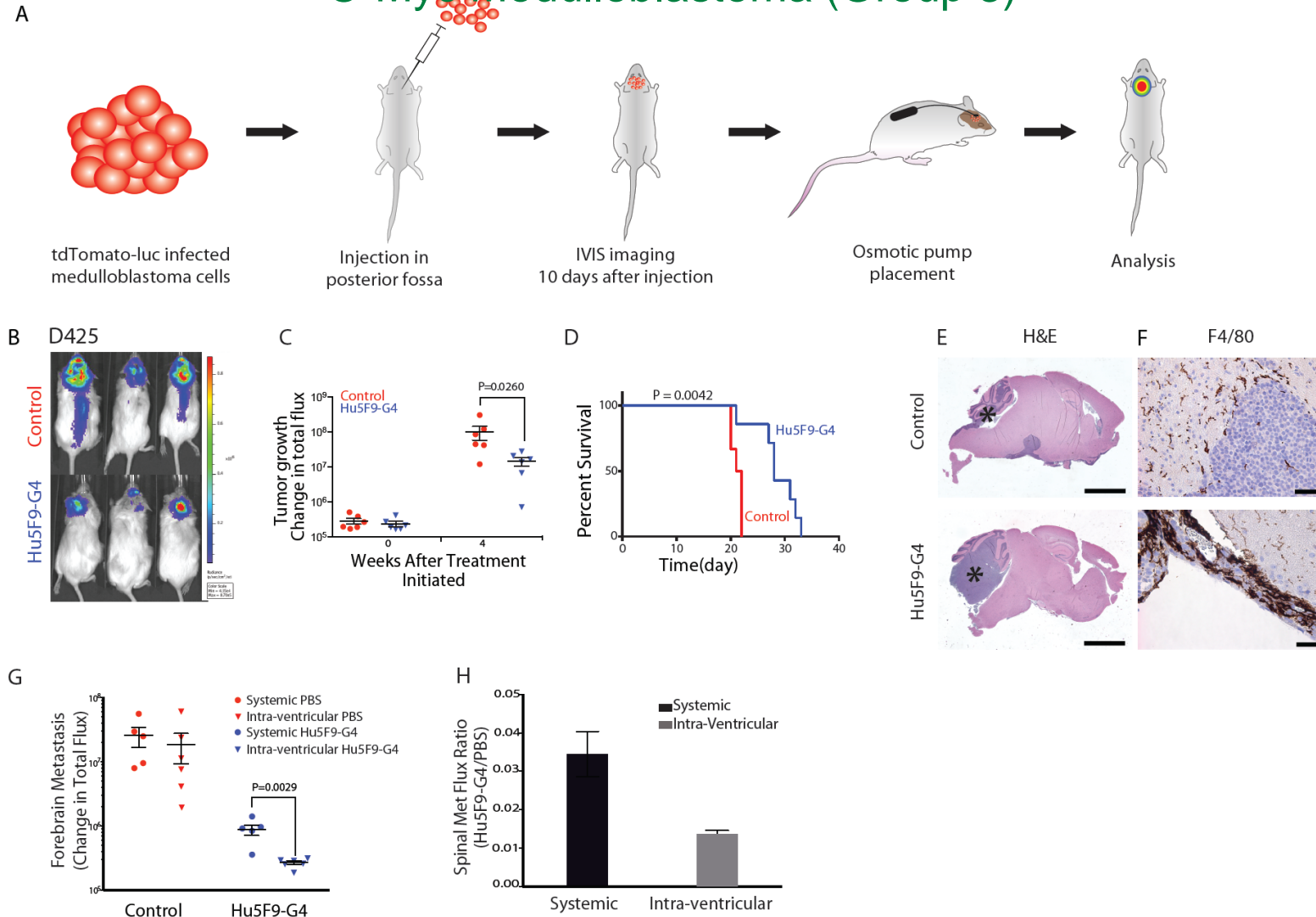
C-Myc Medulloblastoma (Group 3)



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Intraventricular infusion of Hu5F9-G4 accelerates Spinal and Leptomeningeal Metastasis Treatment

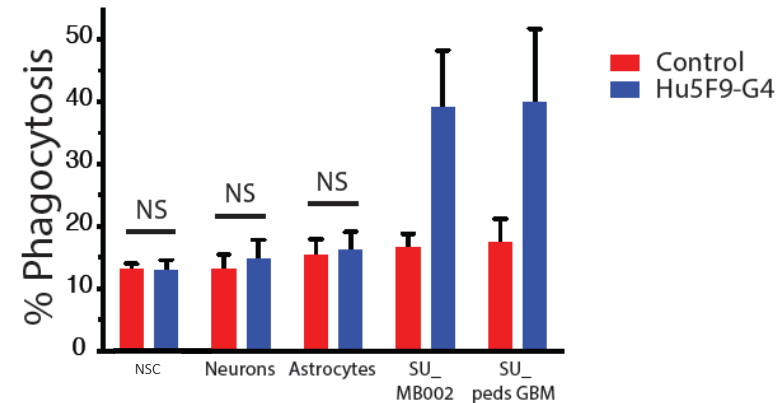
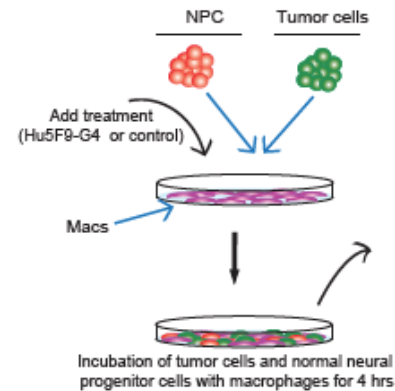
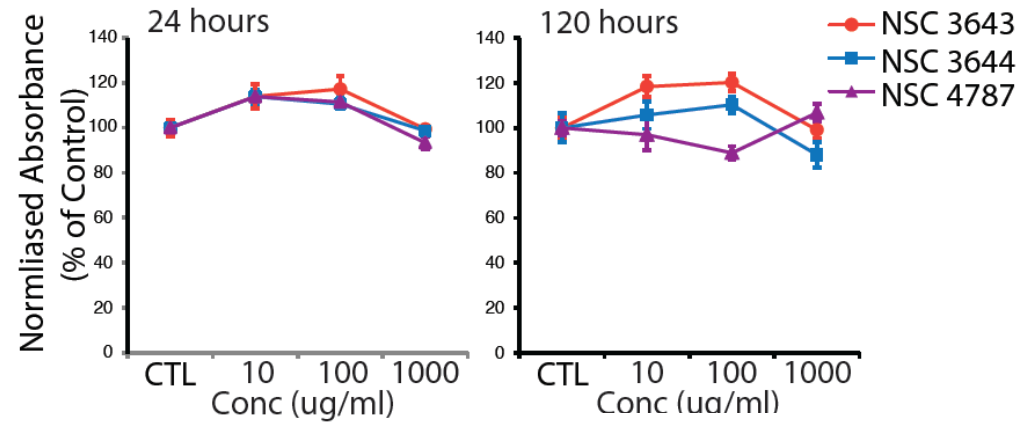
C-Myc Medulloblastoma (Group 3)



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Hu5F9-G4 Does Not Promote Phagocytosis of Normal Nerual Tissues Including NSC

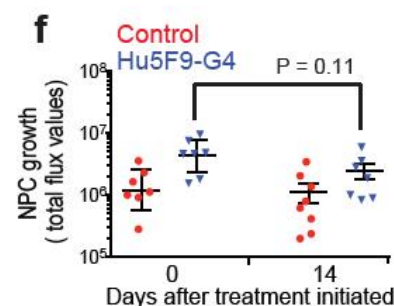
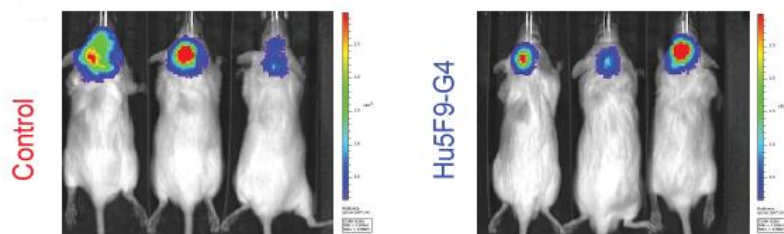
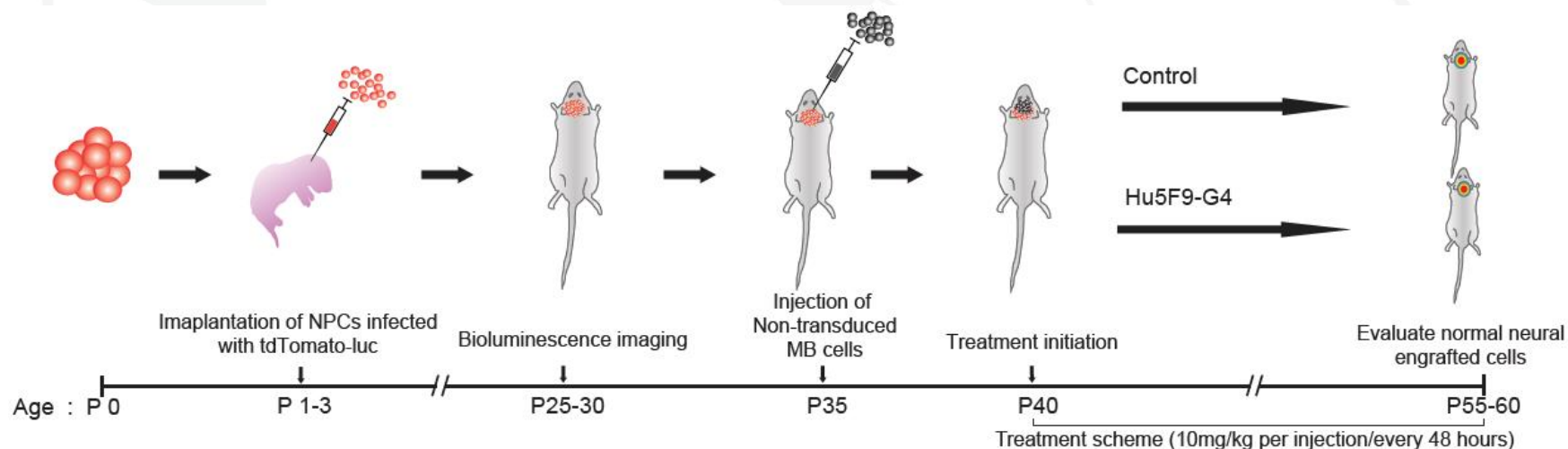
C-Myc Medulloblastoma (Group 3)



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Hu5F9-G4 Does Not Promote Phagocytosis of Normal Neural Tissues Including NSC

C-Myc Medulloblastoma (Group 3)



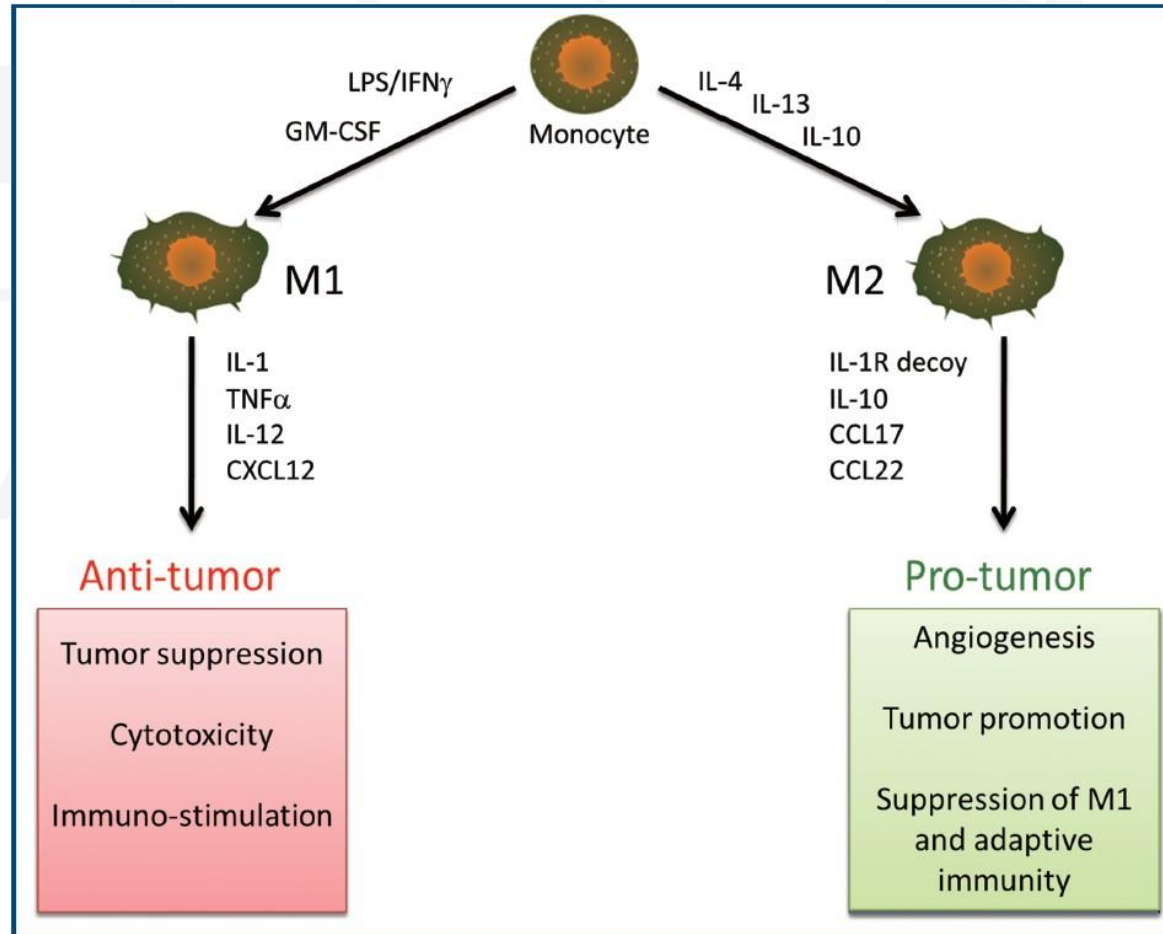
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Summary

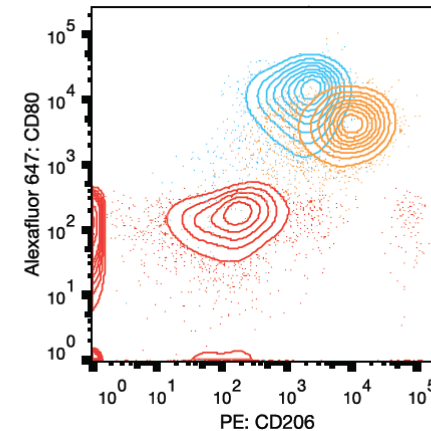
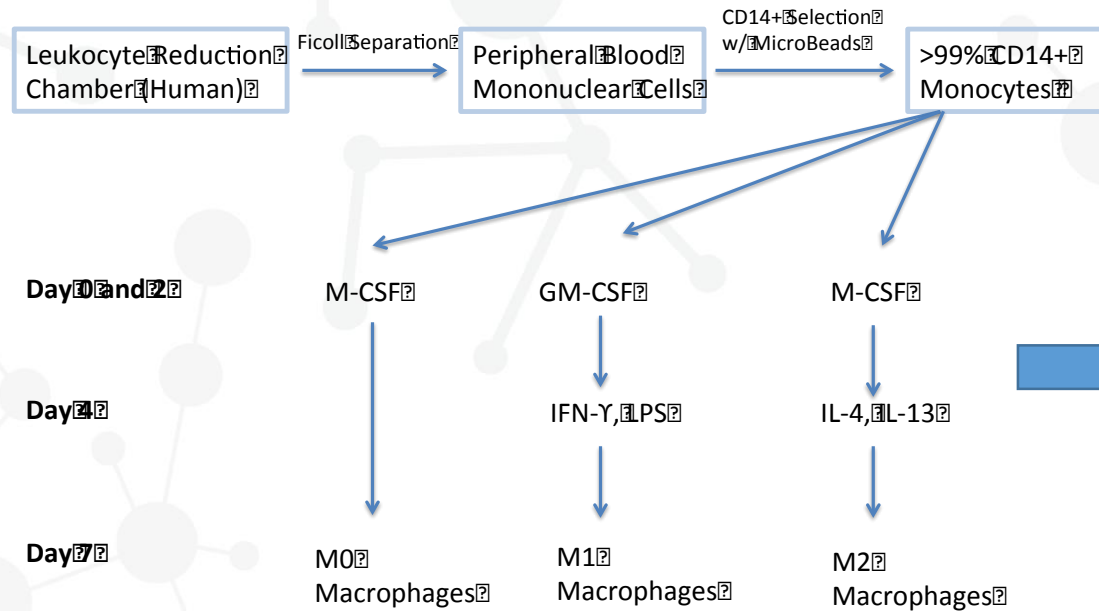
- *CD47 Expressed on all tumors*
- *Anti-CD47 highly efficacious in vitro and in vivo in all leukemias and solid tumors tested in the preclinical setting*
- *Anti-CD47 highly efficacious in vitro and in vivo in all brain cancers tested in the preclinical setting (Medulloblastoma, Pediatric Glioblastoma, Adult Glioblastoma, DIPG, ATRT, PNET)*
- *No toxicity to normal CNS tissue including progenitors*



Macrophage Activation Subtypes



Enforced Macrophage Polarization to Generate M0, M1, and M2 Macrophages



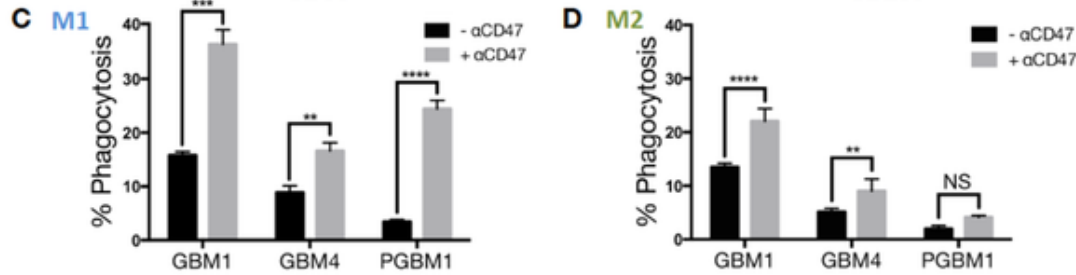
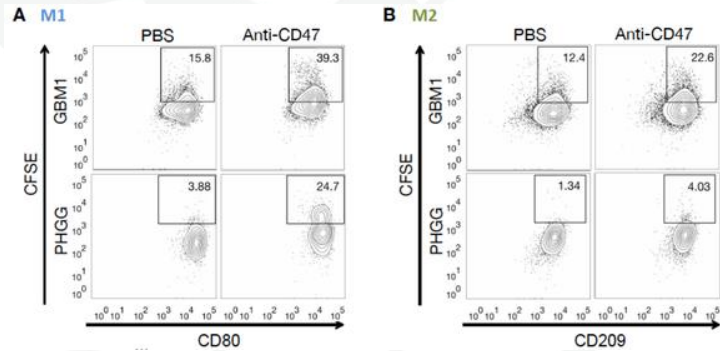
	Subset Name
■	M1 Macrophages
■	M2 Macrophages
■	GBM Cells



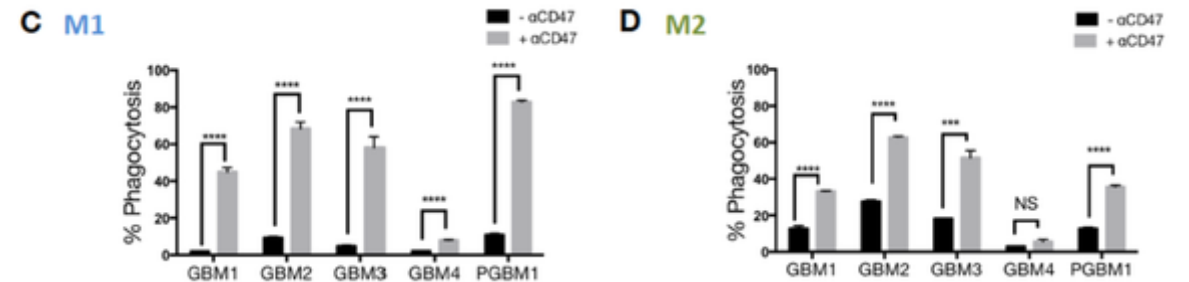
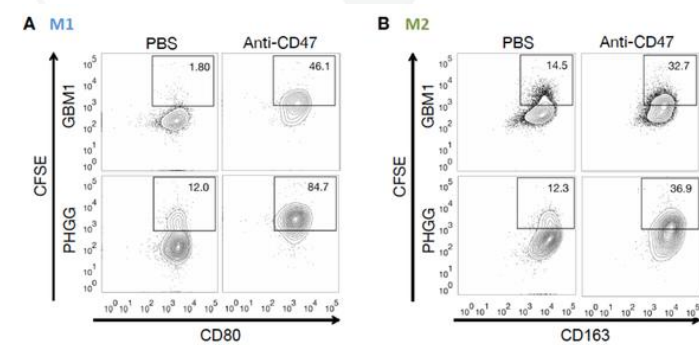
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Anti-CD47 Promotes Tumor Phagocytosis by M1 and M2 Polarized Mouse and Human Macrophages

Mouse



Human

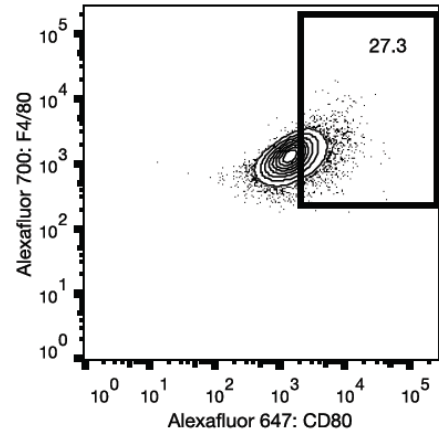


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Anti-CD47 Promotes an M1 Phenotype of Macrophages within Brain Tumors In Vivo

Figure 5C

Control



Treated

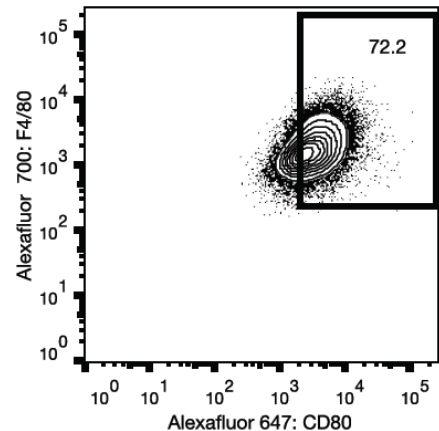
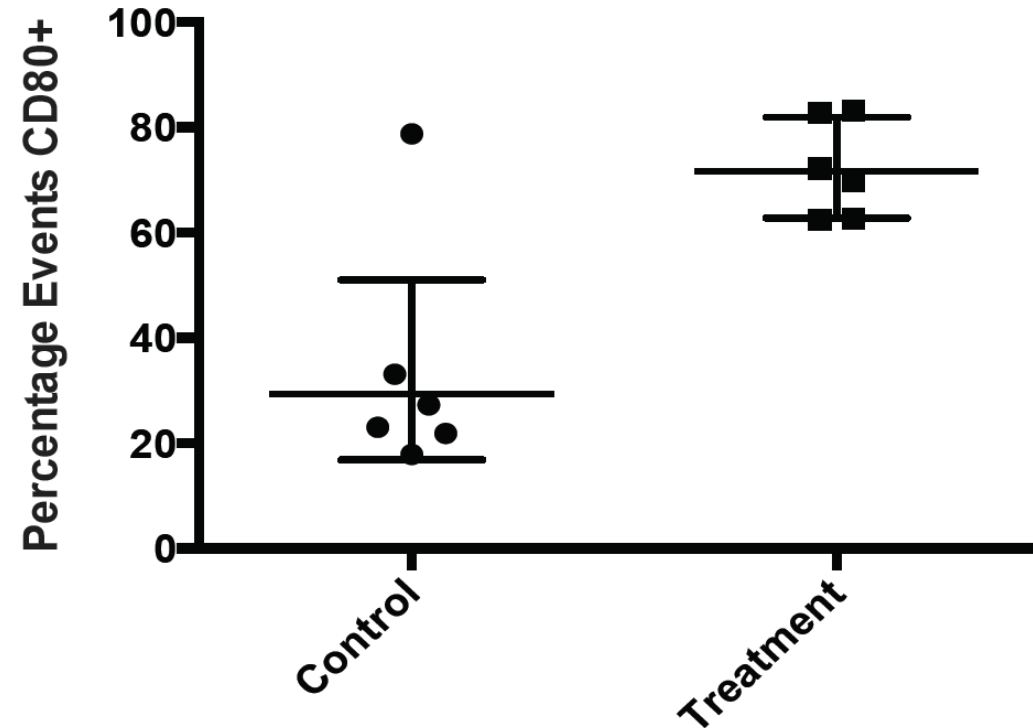


Figure 5D

In Vivo Presence of M1-Like Cells



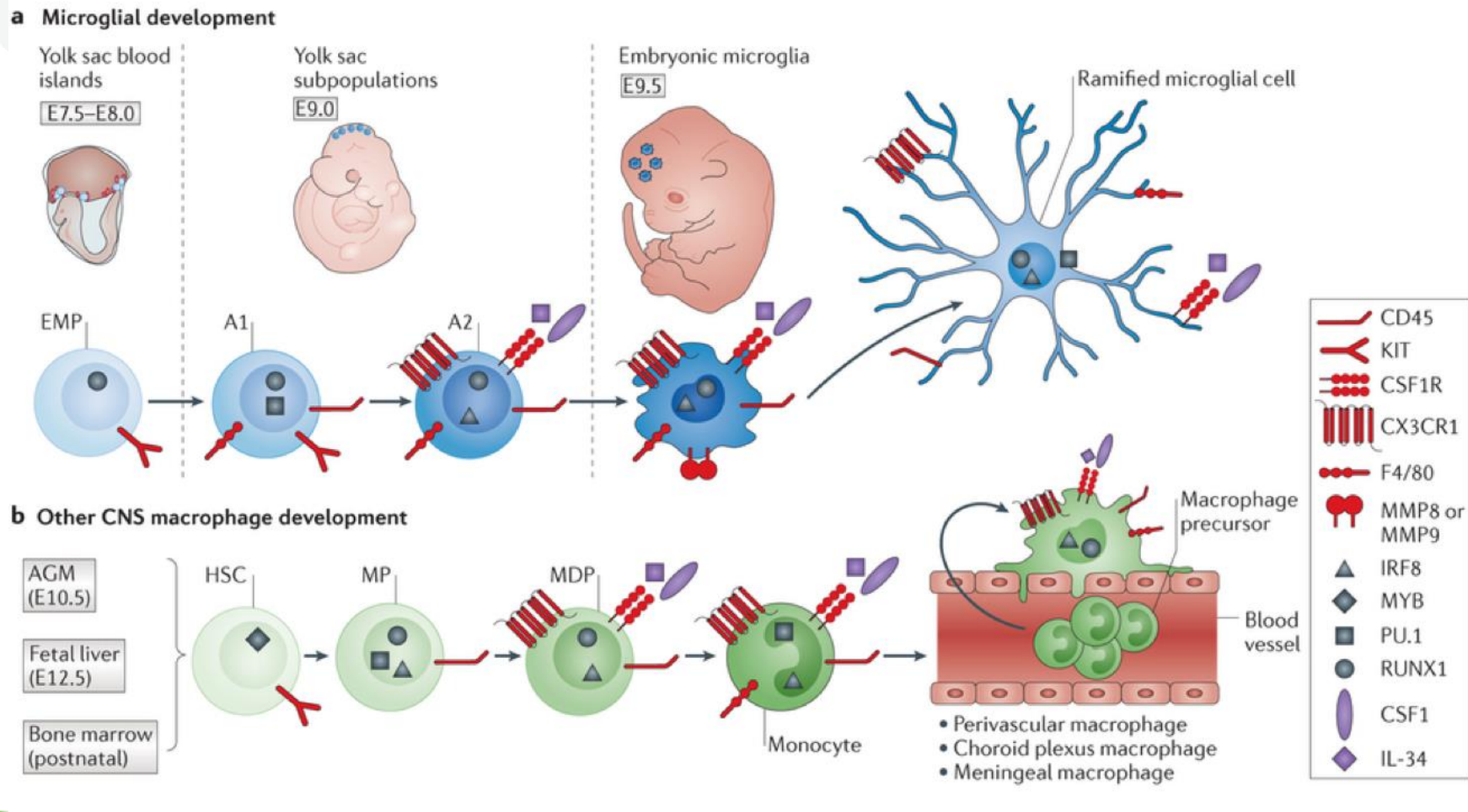
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Summary

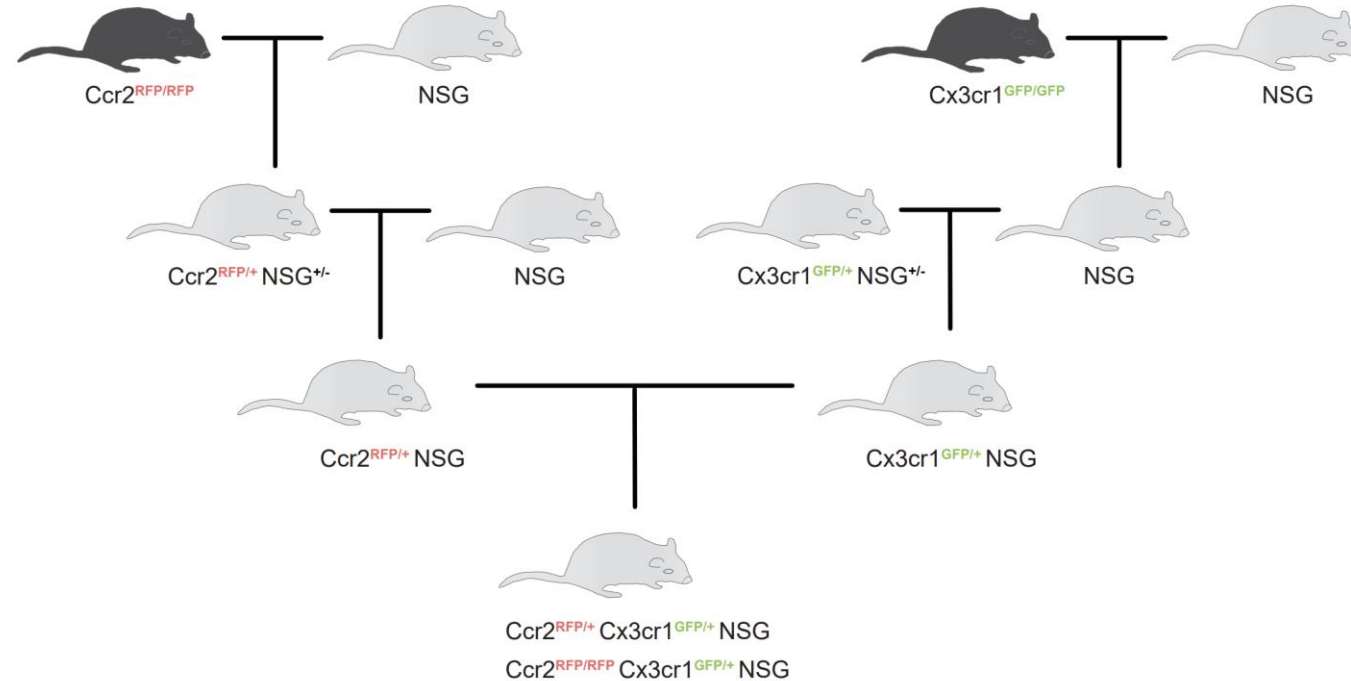
- *M1 and M2 polarized macrophages are capable of responding to anti-CD47 with increased tumor phagocytosis*
- *Tumor associated macrophages in the setting of in vivo anti-CD47 treatment possess the M1 phenotype*



Macrophages vs. Microglia

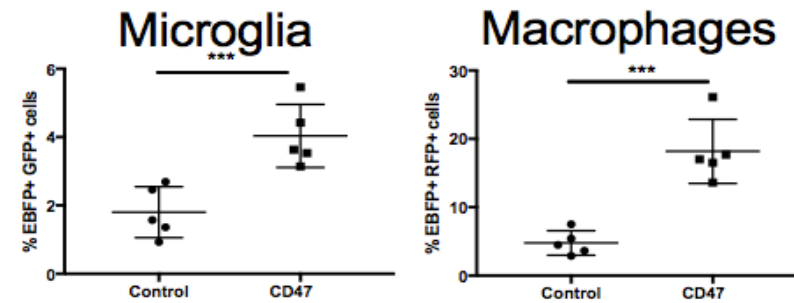
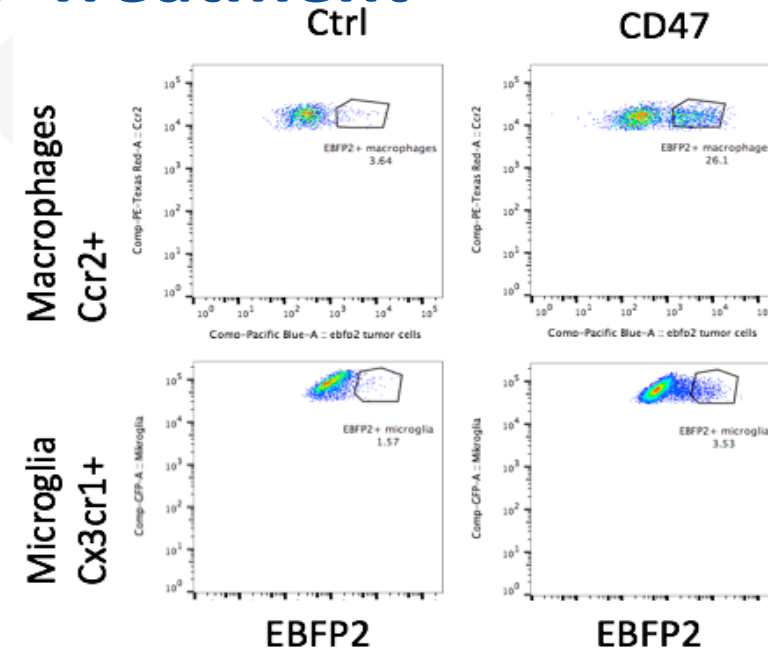
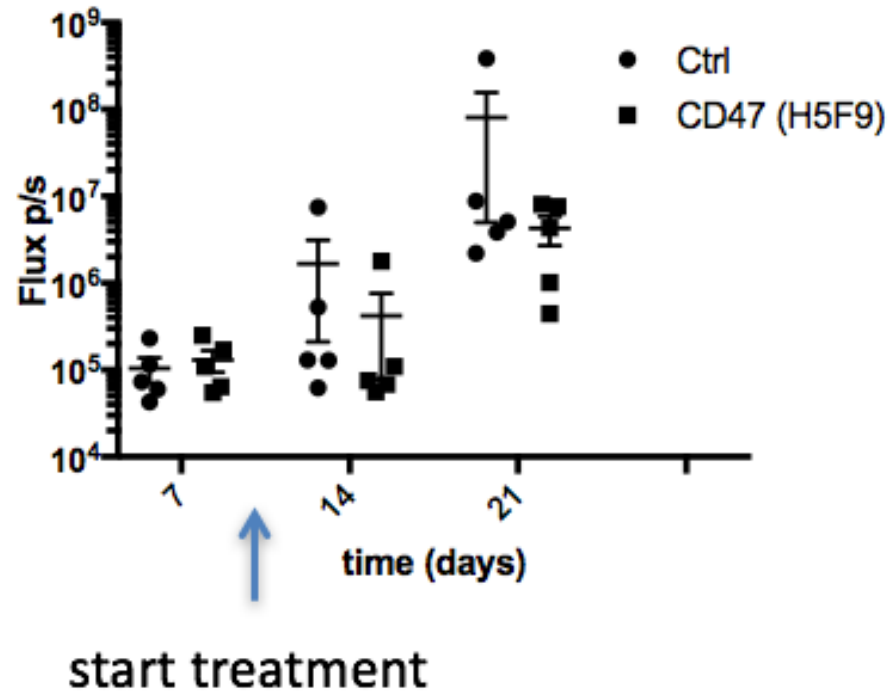


Generation of Mice to Distinguish Macrophages from Microglia

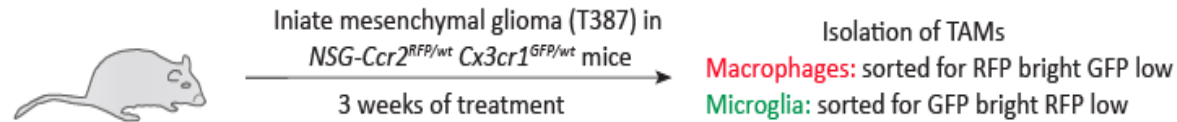


- Graft intracranially with human brain tumors
- Definitive separation of microglia from macrophages
- Direct *in vivo* assessment of phagocytosis modulation

Macrophage and Microglia Within Implanted GBM Respond to Anti-CD47 Treatment

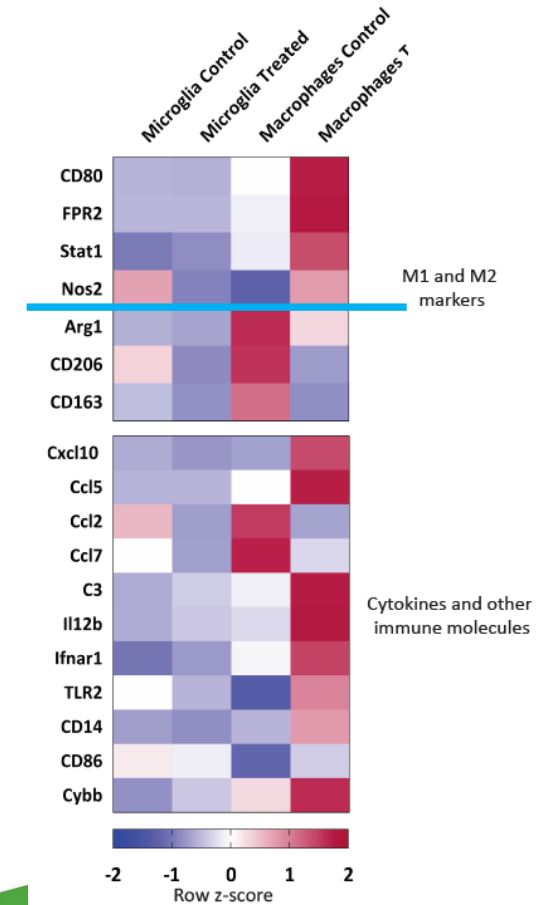
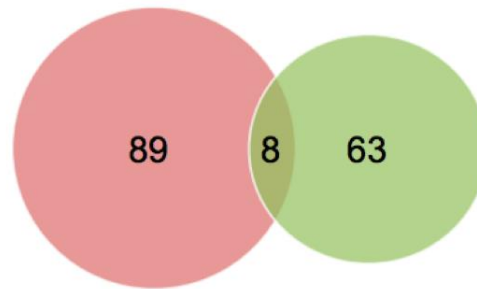


RNAseq of Macrophage and Microglia in Response to Anti-CD47 Treatment



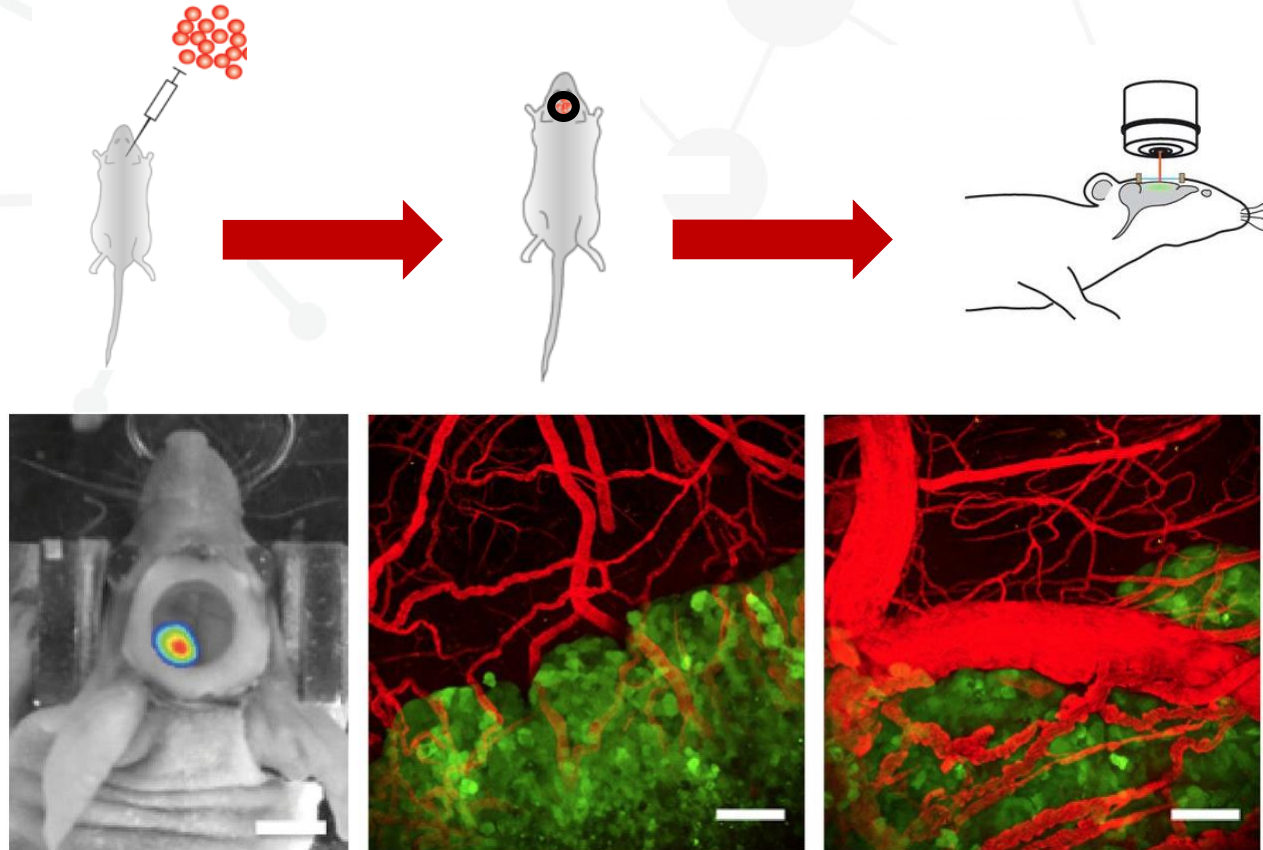
Macrophages
Control vs Treated

Microglia
Control vs Treated



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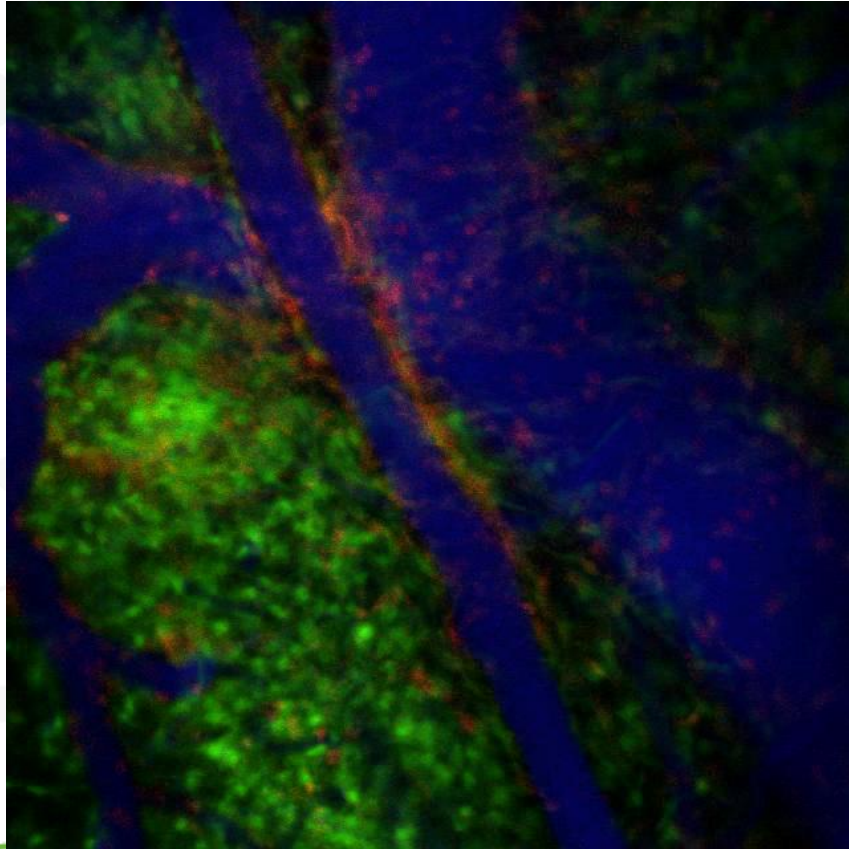
Cranial Windows Allow for Live Videos of Macrophages and Microglia within Implanted Human Malignant Glioma



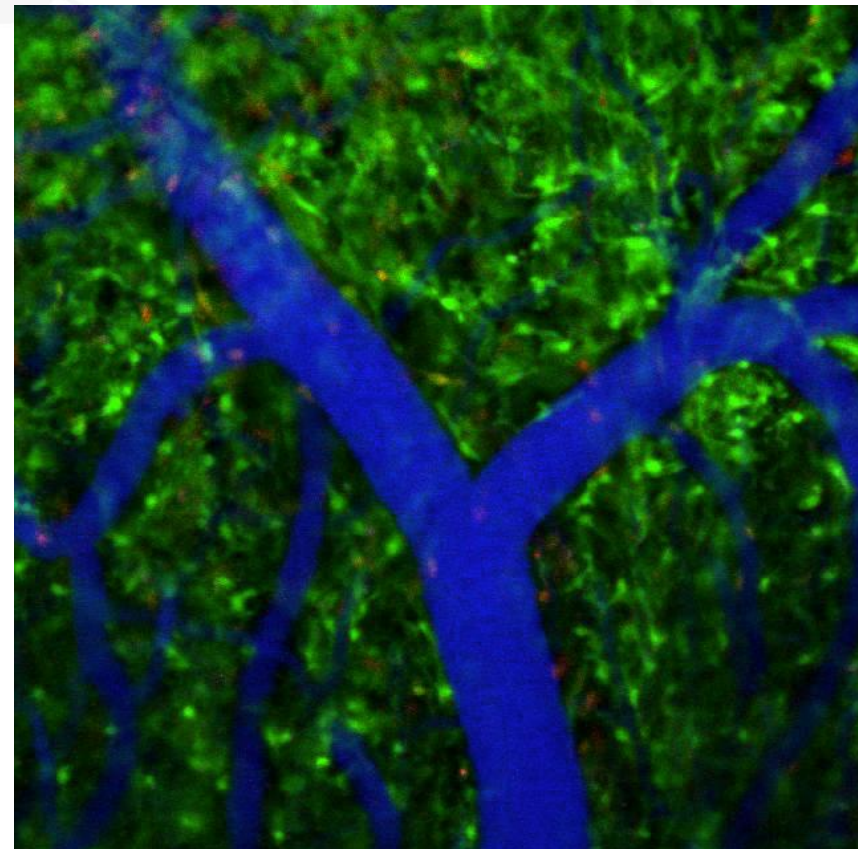
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Live Videos of Macrophages in Human Malignant Glioma

+ Anti-CD47



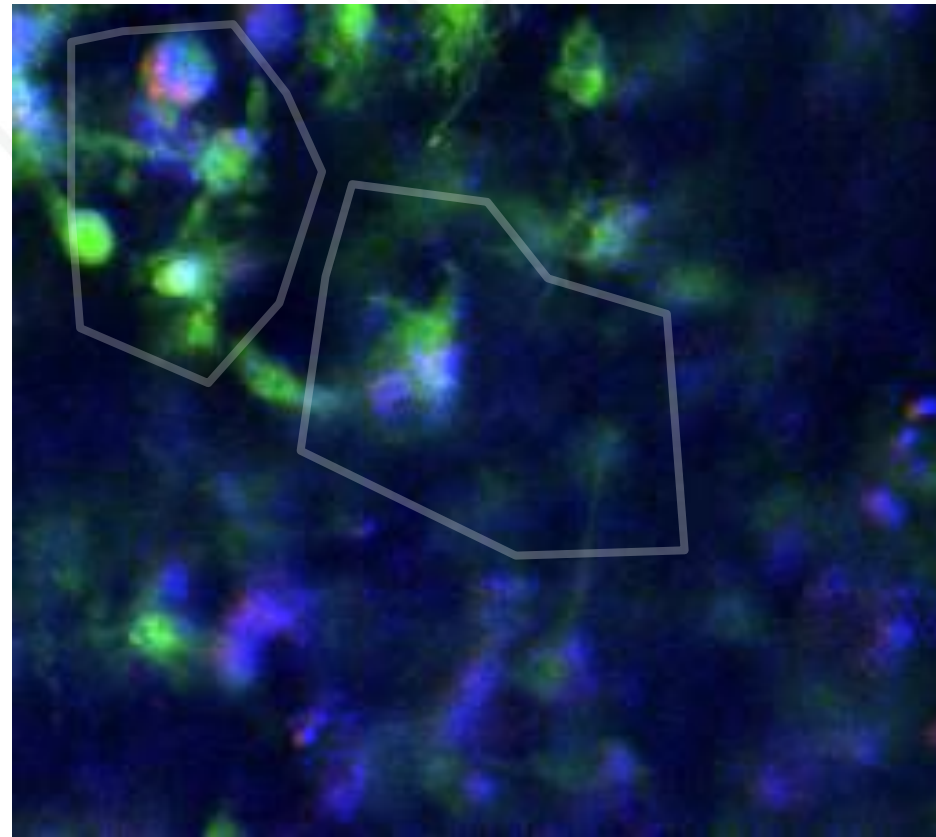
- Anti-CD47



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Live Videos of Microglia in Human Malignant Glioma

Microglia (Green) Eating Tumor (Blue)



+ Anti-CD47



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Summary

- *Macrophages and Microglia can be isolated from brain tumors of xenografted mice using the Cx3cr1 X CCL2 mouse model*
- *Macrophages and Microglia can respond to anti-CD47 treatment with increased tumor phagocytosis*
- *Macrophages and Microglia display very different gene expression changes in response to anti-CD47 with macrophages being more pro-inflammatory*



CD47 Clinical Trials

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

CD47 Blockade by Hu5F9-G4 and Rituximab in Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

Ranjana Advani, M.D., Ian Flinn, M.D., Ph.D., Leslie Popplewell, M.D.,
Andres Forero, M.D., Nancy L. Bartlett, M.D., Nilanjan Ghosh, M.D., Ph.D.,
Justin Kline, M.D., Mark Roschewski, M.D., Ann LaCasce, M.D.,
Graham P. Collins, M.D., Thu Tran, B.S., Judith Lynn, M.B.A.,
James Y. Chen, M.D., Ph.D., Jens-Peter Volkmer, M.D., Balaji Agoram, Ph.D.,
Jie Huang, Sc.D., Ravindra Majeti, M.D., Ph.D., Irving L. Weissman, M.D.,
Chris H. Takimoto, M.D., Ph.D., Mark P. Chao, M.D., Ph.D.,
and Sonali M. Smith, M.D.

NEJM 2019

First-in-Human, First-in-Class Phase I Trial of the Anti-CD47 Antibody Hu5F9-G4 in Patients With Advanced Cancers

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JCO 2019



View this pipeline for a comprehensive look at work in progress with existing therapies to enhance the potency of both innate and adaptive immunity.

CD47
Pipeline
Publications
Posters and
Presentations

Pipeline

Preventing Innate Immune Suppression

			Discovery	Pre-Clinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
SF9 Anti-CD47 Antibody	Monotherapy	Solid Tumor & Ovarian	PHASE 1				
		Acute Myeloid Leukemia & Azacitidine	PHASE 1				
	Combination Therapy: Tumor Targeting Antibodies	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma: Rituximab	PHASE 2				
		Colorectal Cancer: Cetuximab	PHASE 2				
	Combination Therapy: T Cell Checkpoint Inhibitors	Ovarian: Avelumab	PHASE 1				
		Bladder: Atezolizumab	P1 PENDING				
		Acute Myeloid Leukemia: Atezolizumab	P1 PENDING				
FSI-189 Anti-SIRPα Antibody			PRE-CLINICAL				

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19 Anti-CD47 Clinical Trials



Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

Thank You

