

# Immunotherapeutic Strategy: Immune Checkpoint Blockade

**Sumit K. Subudhi, MD, PhD**

Assistant Professor

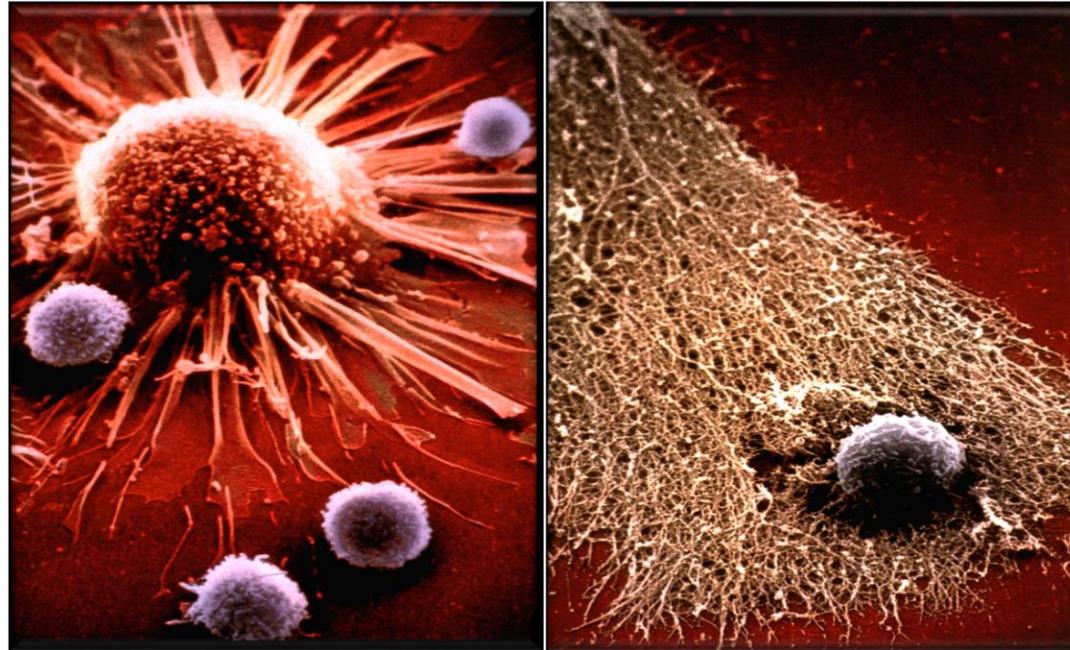
Genitourinary Medical Oncology

# Disclosures

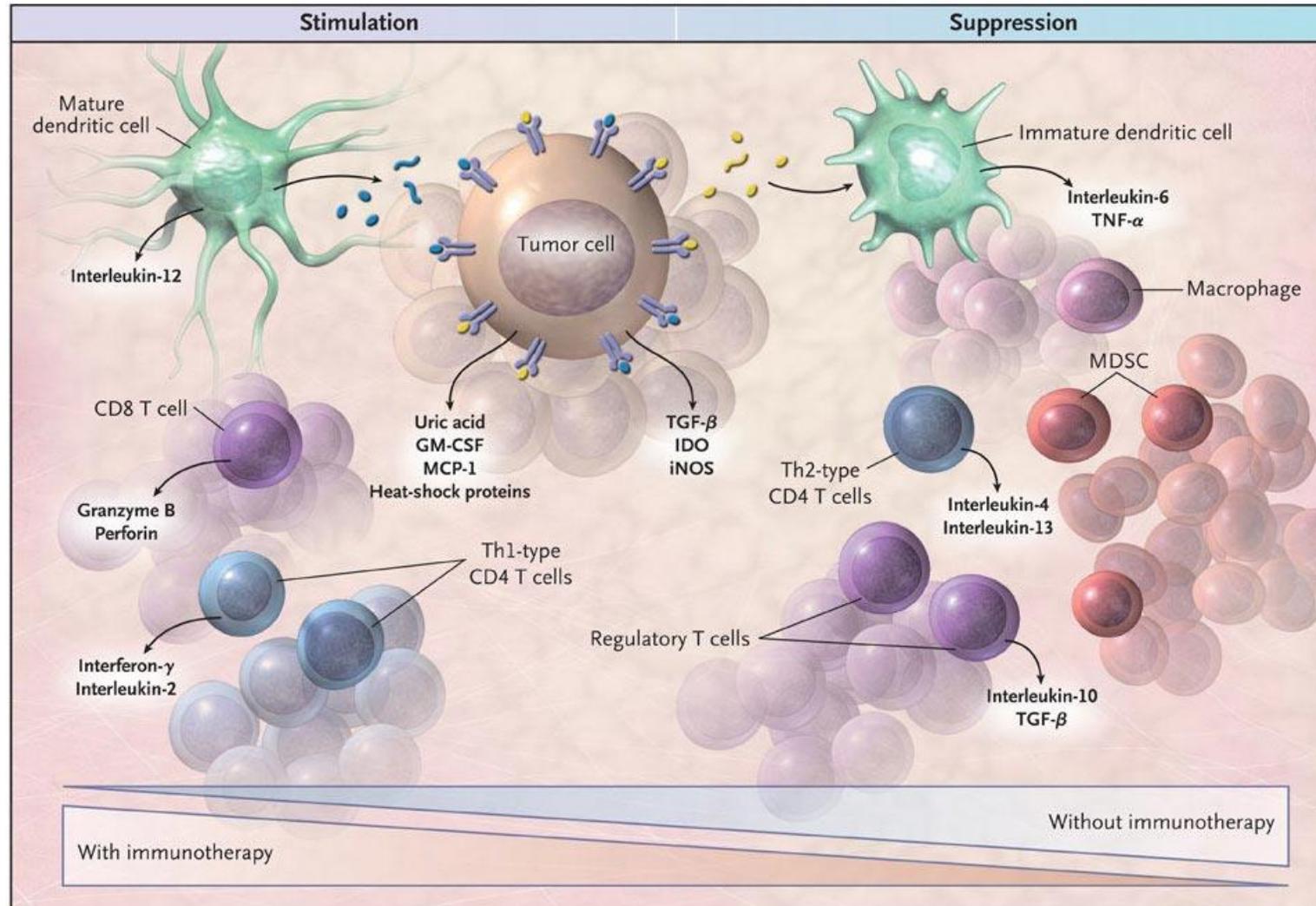
- **Consulting or Advisory Role:** Amgen, Apricity Health, AstraZeneca, Bayer, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Dava Oncology, Dendreon, Exelixis, and Janssen Oncology
- **Research Funding:** AstraZeneca, Bristol-Myers Squibb, and Janssen Oncology
- **Other (Joint Scientific Committee):** Janssen Oncology, Polaris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

# Why Immunotherapy?

- **Immune system can eradicate tumor cells**
  - **Adaptability**
  - **Specificity**
  - **Memory**



# Immune Tumor Microenvironment

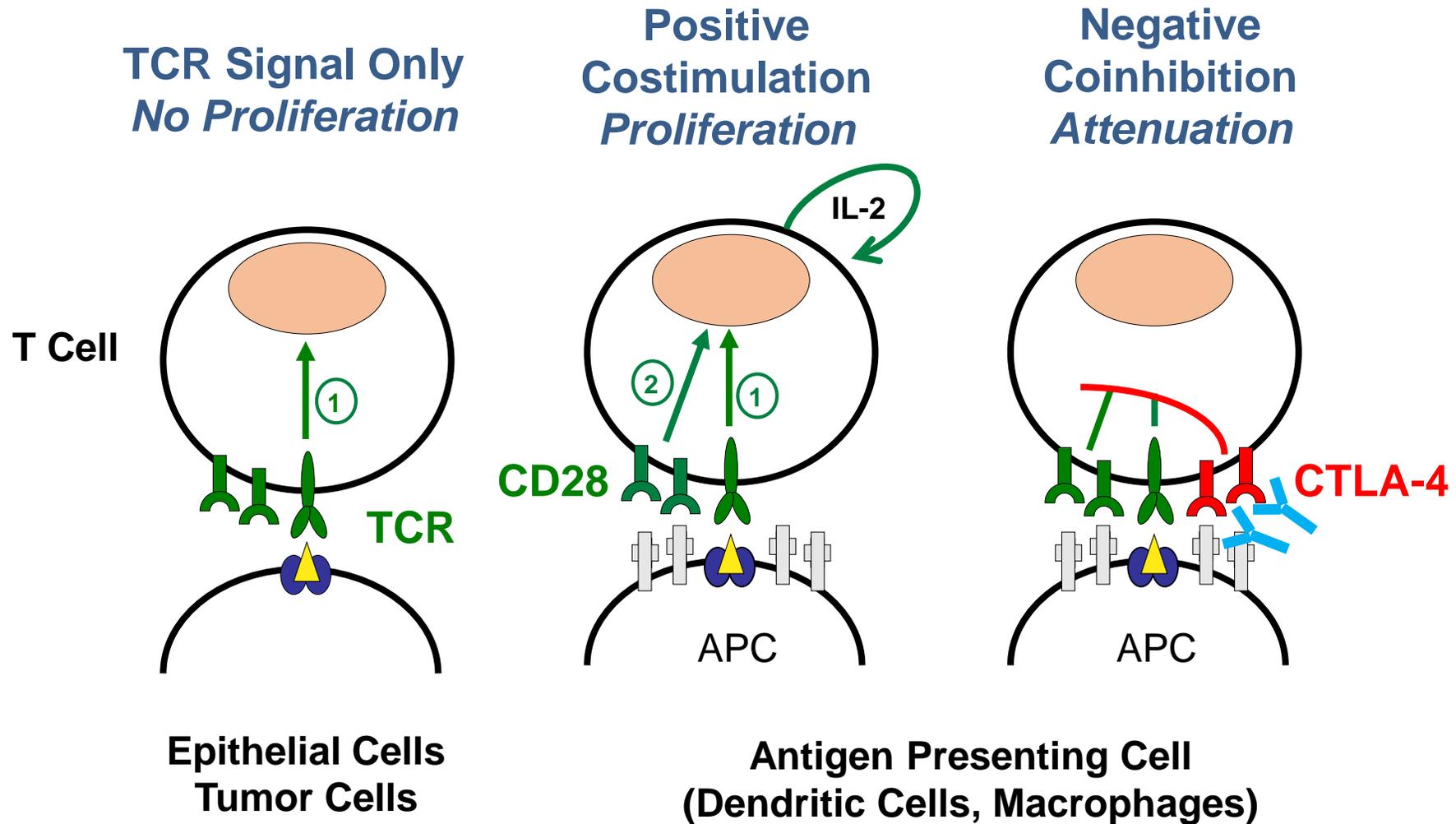


# Immunotherapies

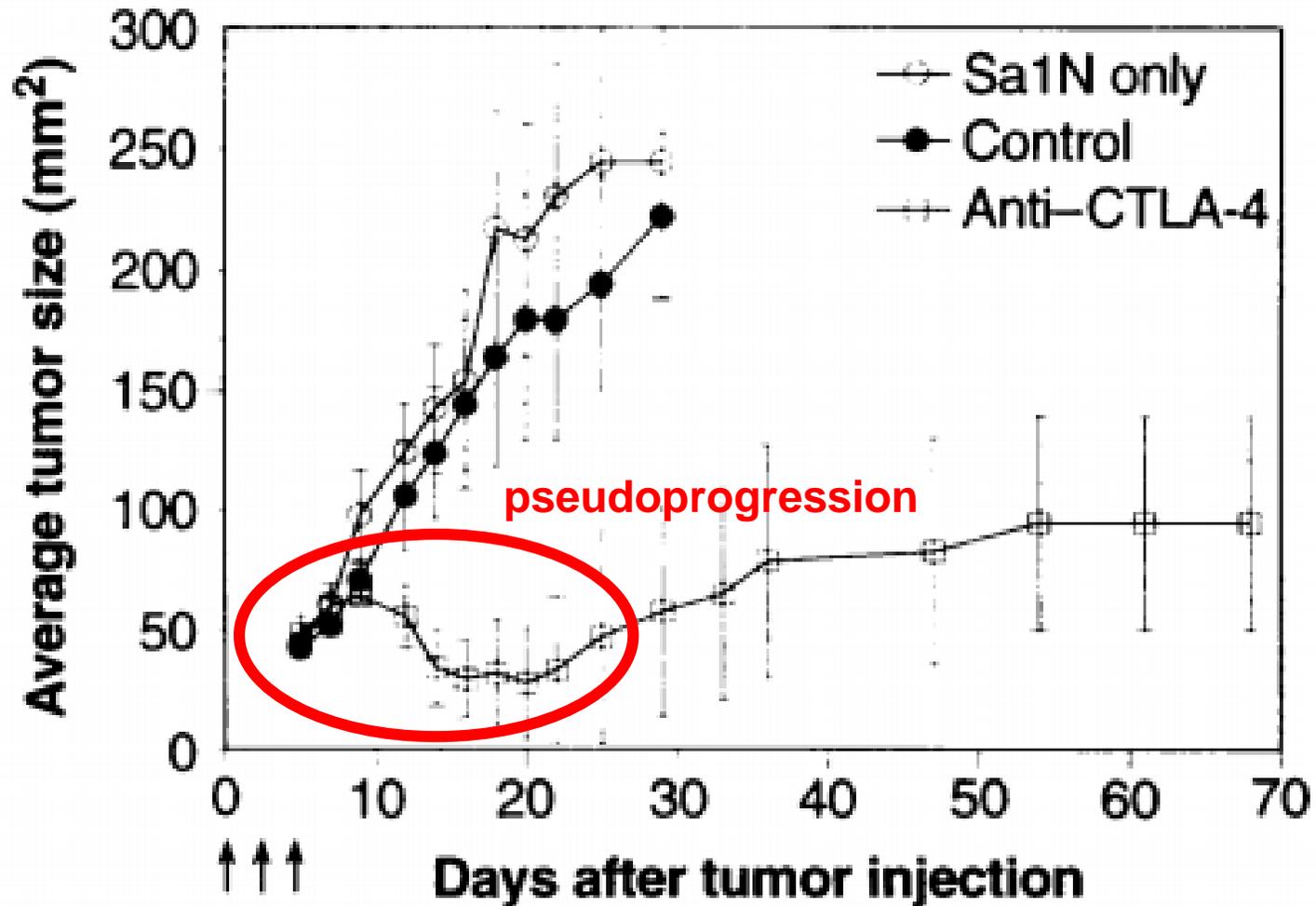
**Not all the same!**

- **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

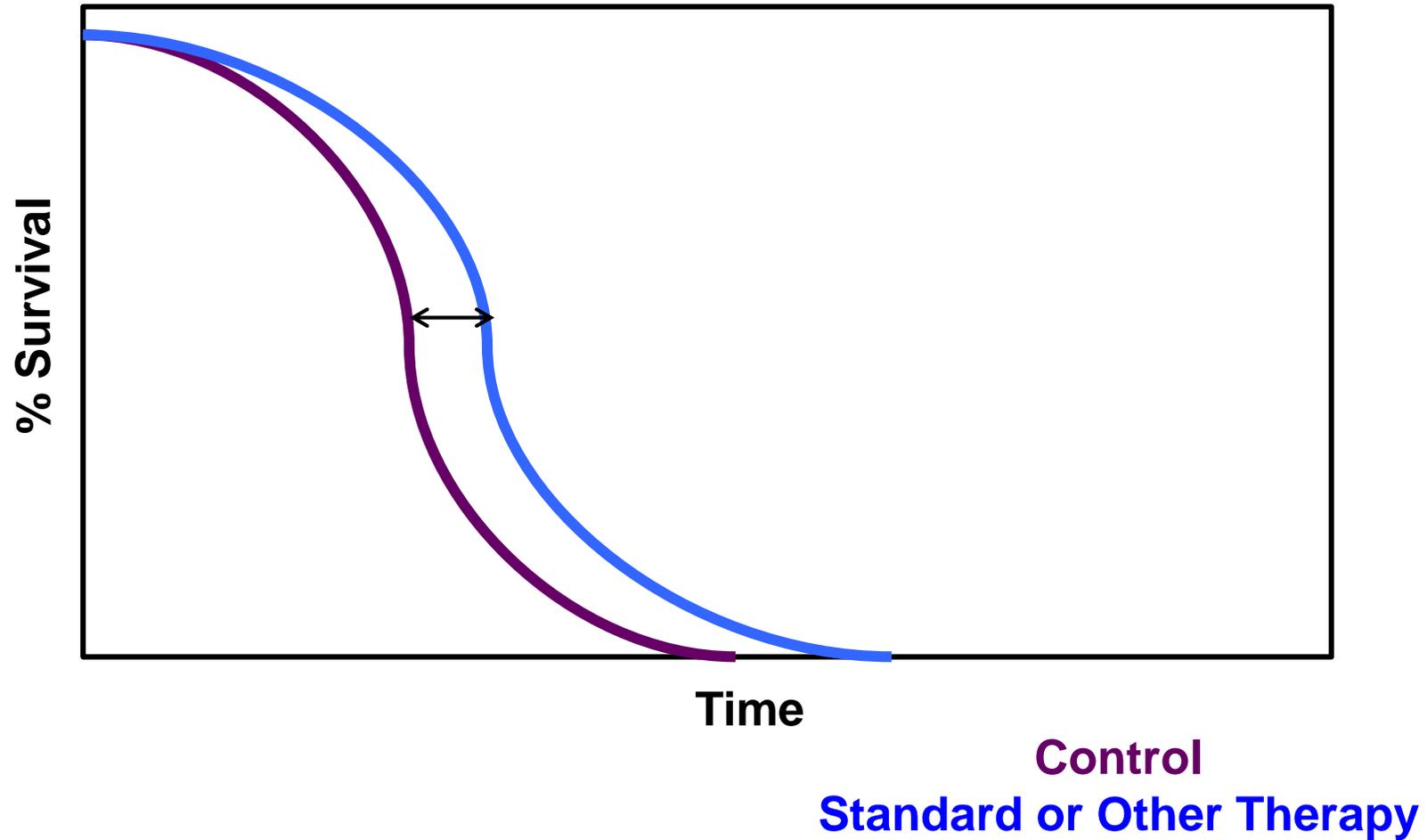
# New Understanding of T Cell Regulation: Positive/Negative Signals Govern Responses



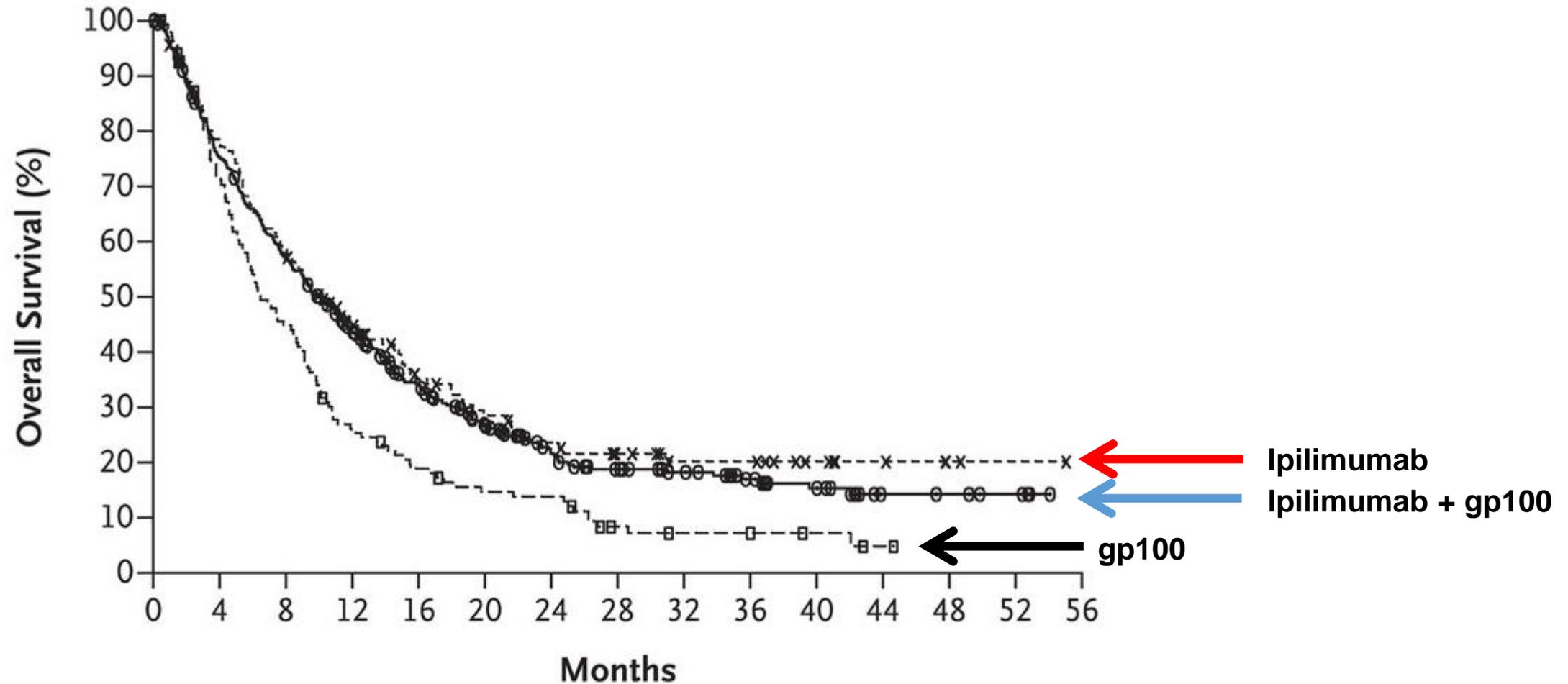
# Anti-CTLA-4 Reduces Tumor Growth Rate



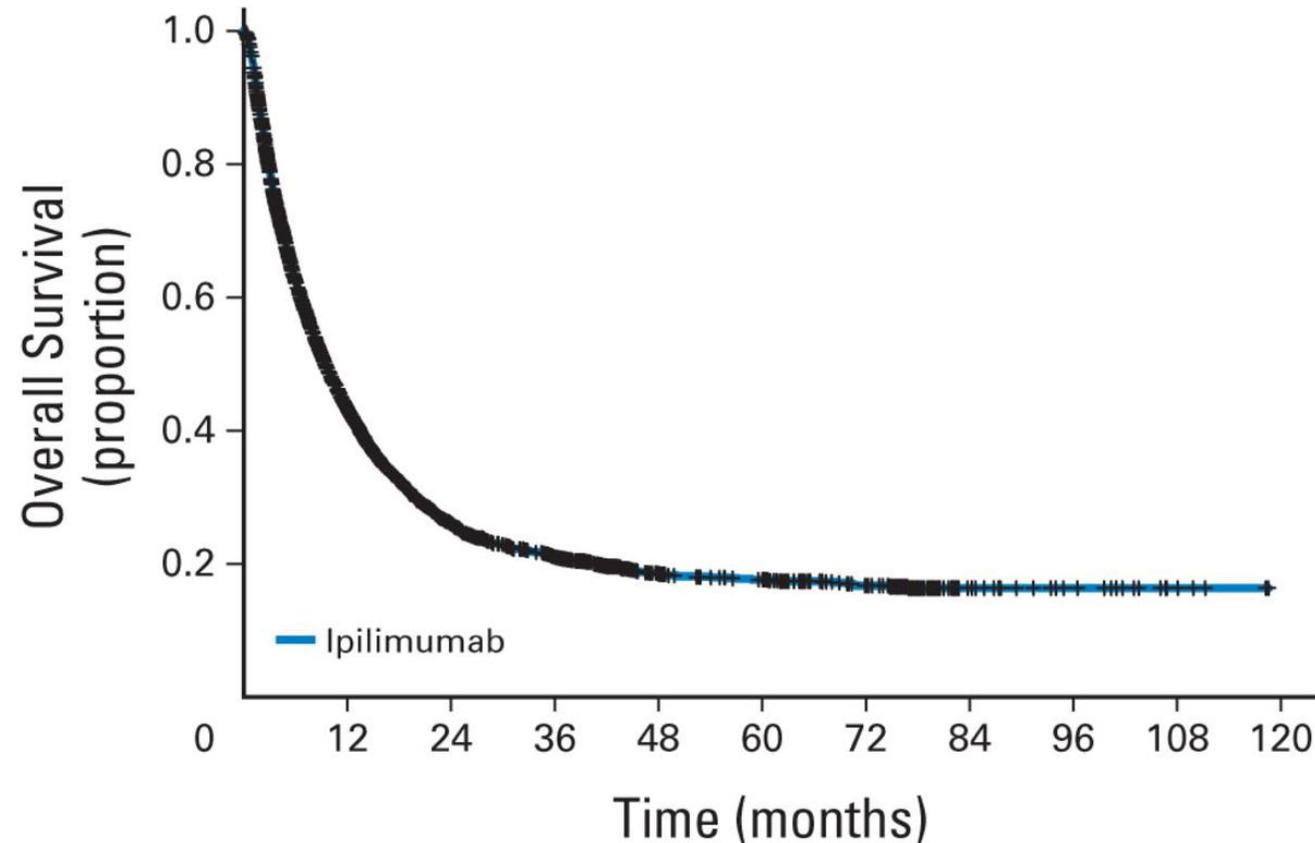
# Improving Survival with a New Drug



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

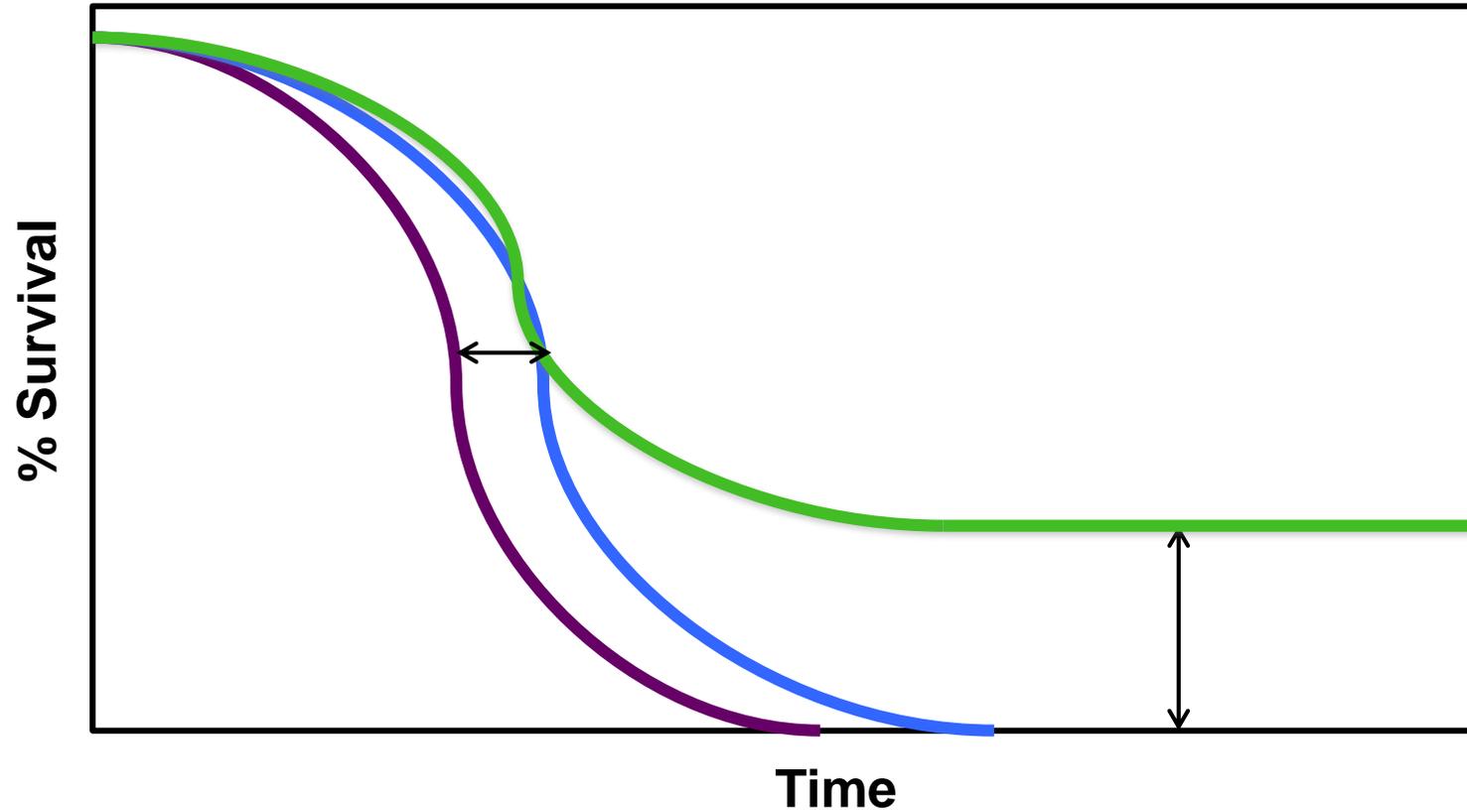


# Anti-CTLA-4 Induces Durable Anti-Tumor Responses in Patients with Metastatic Melanoma



No. at risk  
Ipilimumab 4,846 1,786 612 392 200 170 120 26 15 5 0

# Improving Survival with Immune Checkpoint Therapy



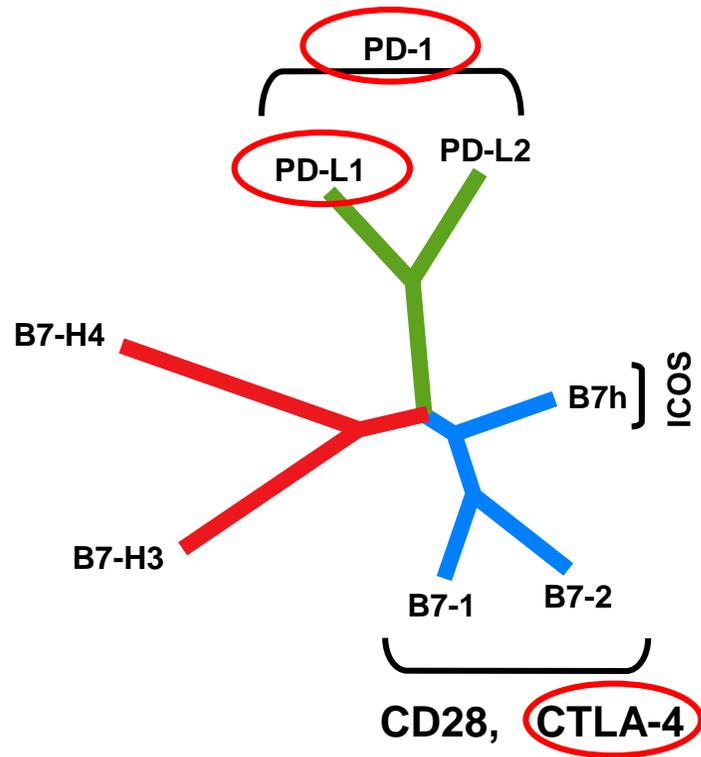
Control  
Standard or Other Therapy  
Immunotherapy (e.g.anti-CTLA-4)

# 2013: Breakthrough of the Year



**December 20, 2013**

# FDA-Approved Immune Checkpoint Therapies



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

## Urothelial Carcinoma

- Atezolizumab (2016)
- Avelumab (2017)
- Durvalumab (2017)
- Nivolumab (2017)
- Pembrolizumab (2017)

## Melanoma

- Ipilimumab (2011)
- Nivolumab (2014)
- Ipilimumab + Nivolumab (2015)
- Pembrolizumab (2019)

## Lung Carcinoma

- Nivolumab (2015)
- Pembrolizumab (2015)
- Atezolizumab (2016)
- Durvalumab (2018)

## Renal Cell Carcinoma

- Nivolumab (2015)
- Ipilimumab + Nivolumab (2018)
- Avelumab (2019)

## Colorectal Carcinoma

- Nivolumab (2017)
- Pembrolizumab (2017)
- Ipilimumab + Nivolumab (2018)

## Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma

- Nivolumab (2016)
- Pembrolizumab (2016)

## Lymphoma

- Nivolumab (2016)
- Pembrolizumab (2017)

## Hepatocellular Carcinoma

- Nivolumab (2017)
- Pembrolizumab (2018)

## Merkel Cell Carcinoma

- Avelumab (2017)
- Pembrolizumab (2018)

## Gastric/Gastroesophageal Adenocarcinoma

- Pembrolizumab (2017)

## Cervical Carcinoma

- Pembrolizumab (2018)

## Cutaneous Squamous Cell Carcinoma

- Cemiplimab (2018)

## Breast Carcinoma

- Atezolizumab (2019)

## Esophageal Carcinoma

- Pembrolizumab (2019)

## Uterine Carcinoma

- Pembrolizumab (2019)

# 2018: Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine



© Nobel Media AB. Photo: A. Mahmoud

**James P. Allison**



© Nobel Media AB. Photo: A. Mahmoud

**Tasuku Honjo**

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

Anti-CTLA-4

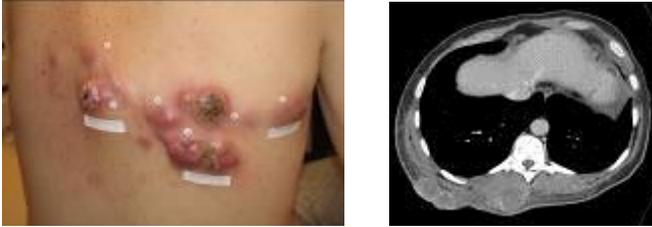
Anti-PD-1

# **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



Courtesy of K. Harmankaya

# **Moving Forward with Immune Checkpoint Therapies**

- **Improving patient selection**
- **Turning “cold” tumors “hot”**
- **Understanding toxicities**

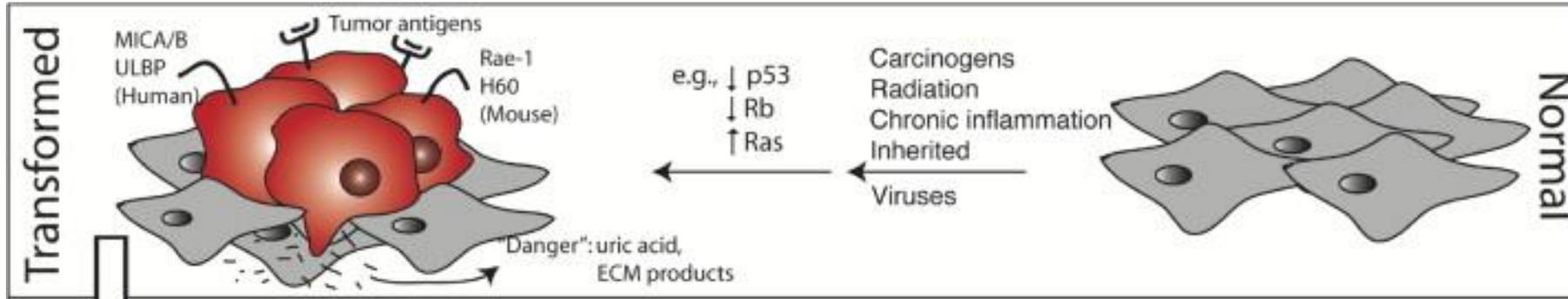
# Moving Forward with Immune Checkpoint Therapies

- Improving patient selection
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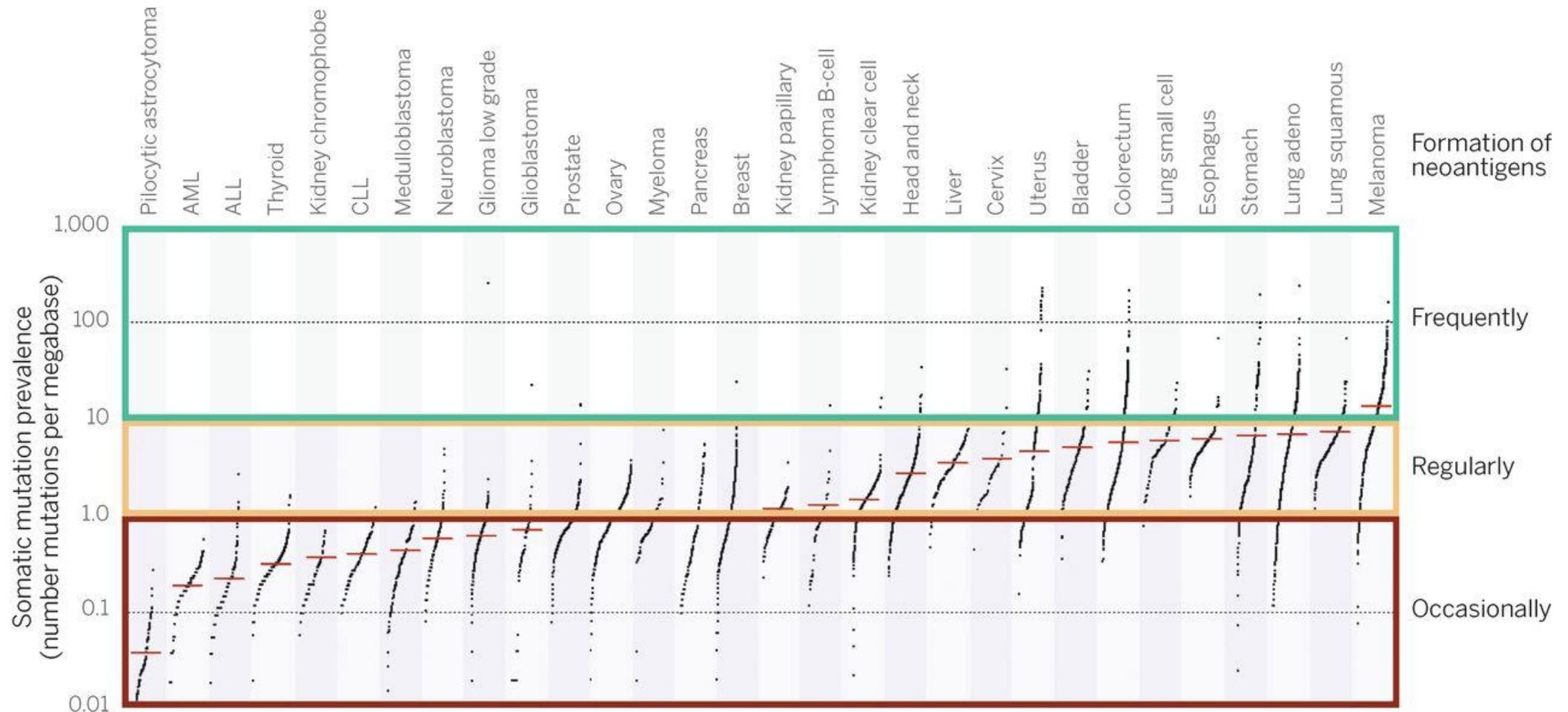
# **Ways to Improve Patient Selection**

- **Identify patients who will more likely respond**
- **Exclude patients who will most likely not respond**

# Tumor Neoantigens



# Tumor Mutational Load and Frequency of Neoantigens



Schumacher TN and Schreiber RD, *Science*, 2015.

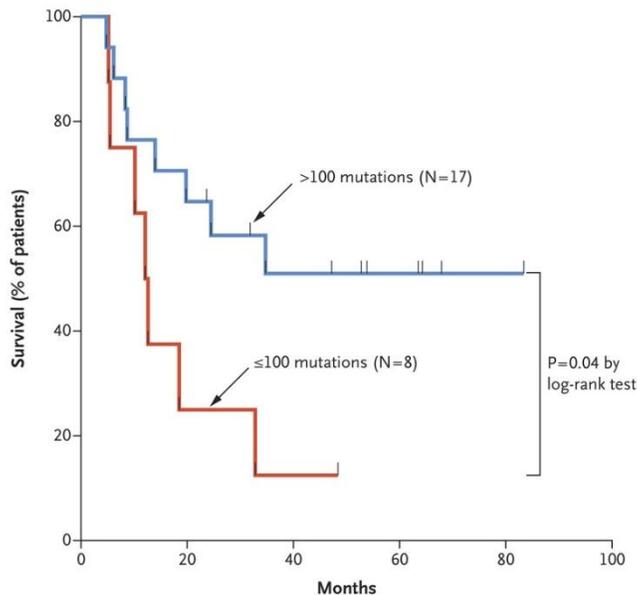
# Neoantigens and Mutational Load Linked to Efficacy of Immune Checkpoint Therapies

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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

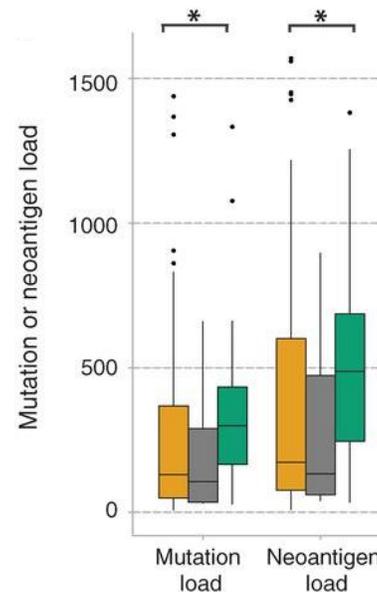
Alexandra Snyder, M.D., Vladimir Makarov, M.D., Taha Merghoub, Ph.D., Jianda Yuan, M.D., Ph.D., Jesse M. Zaretsky, B.S., Alexis Desrichard, Ph.D., Logan A. Walsh, Ph.D., Michael A. Postow, M.D., Phillip Wong, Ph.D., Teresa S. Ho, B.S., Travis J. Hollmann, M.D., Ph.D., Cameron Bruggeman, M.A., Kasthuri 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,<sup>1,2,3\*</sup> Diana Miao,<sup>1,2\*</sup> Bastian Schilling,<sup>4,5\*</sup> Sachet A. Shukla,<sup>1,2</sup> Christian Blank,<sup>6</sup> Lisa Zimmer,<sup>4,5</sup> Antje Sucker,<sup>4,5</sup> Uwe Hillen,<sup>4,5</sup> Marnix H. Geukes Foppen,<sup>6</sup> Simone M. Goldinger,<sup>7</sup> Jochen Utikal,<sup>5,8,9</sup> Jessica C. Hassel,<sup>10</sup> Benjamin Weide,<sup>11</sup> Katharina C. Kaehler,<sup>12</sup> Carmen Loquai,<sup>13</sup> Peter Mohr,<sup>14</sup> Ralf Gutzmer,<sup>15</sup> Reinhard Dummer,<sup>7</sup> Stacey Gabriel,<sup>2</sup> Catherine J. Wu,<sup>1,2</sup> Dirk Schadendorf,<sup>4,5,†</sup> Levi A. Garraway<sup>1,2,3,†</sup>



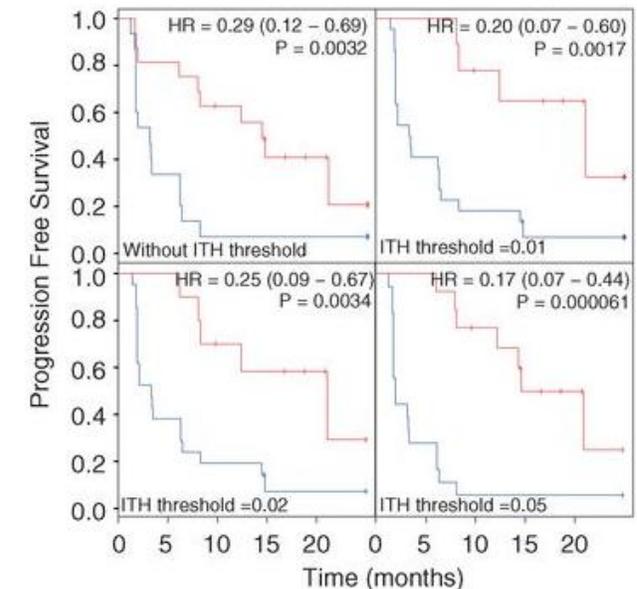
Science

REPORTS

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

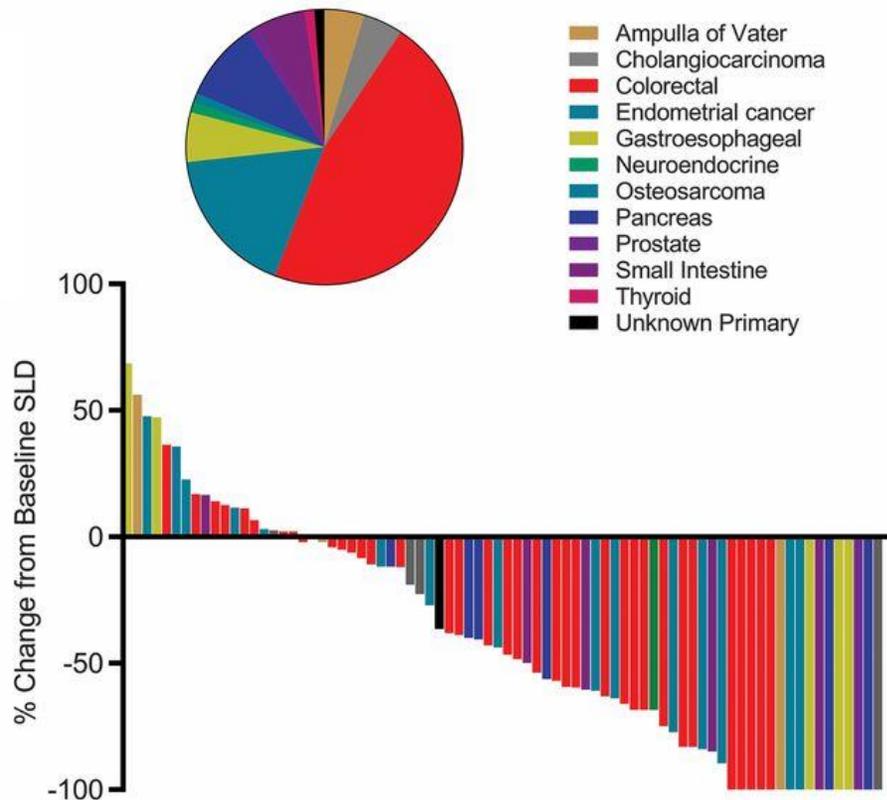
## Clonal neoantigens elicit T cell immunoreactivity and sensitivity to immune checkpoint blockade

Nicholas McGranahan,<sup>1,2,3\*</sup> Andrew J. S. Furness,<sup>2,4\*</sup> Rachel Rosenthal,<sup>3\*</sup> Sofie Ramskov,<sup>2</sup> Rikke Lyngaa,<sup>2</sup> Sunil Kumar Saini,<sup>2</sup> Mariam Jamal-Hanjani,<sup>2</sup> Gareth A. Wilson,<sup>1,5</sup> Nicolai J. Birkbak,<sup>1,3</sup> Crispin T. Hiley,<sup>1,2</sup> Thomas B. K. Watkins,<sup>1,5</sup> Seema Shafi,<sup>2</sup> Nirupa Murugaesu,<sup>2</sup> Richard Mitter,<sup>1</sup> Ayse U. Akarca,<sup>4,6</sup> Joseph Linares,<sup>4,6</sup> Teresa Marafioti,<sup>4,6</sup> Jake Y. Henry,<sup>2,4</sup> Eliezer M. Van Allen,<sup>7,8,9</sup> Diana Miao,<sup>7,8</sup> Bastian Schilling,<sup>10,11</sup> Dirk Schadendorf,<sup>10,11</sup> Levi A. Garraway,<sup>7,8,9</sup> Vladimir Makarov,<sup>12</sup> Nalayer A. Rizvi,<sup>12</sup> Alexandra Snyder,<sup>14,15</sup> Matthew D. Hellmann,<sup>14,15</sup> Taha Merghoub,<sup>14,16</sup> Jedd D. Wolchok,<sup>14,15,16</sup> Sachet A. Shukla,<sup>7,8</sup> Catherine J. Wu,<sup>7,8,17,18</sup> Karl S. Peggs,<sup>2,4</sup> Timothy A. Chan,<sup>18</sup> Sine R. Hadrup,<sup>2</sup> Sergio A. Quezada,<sup>2,4,†</sup> Charles Swanton<sup>1,2,†</sup>



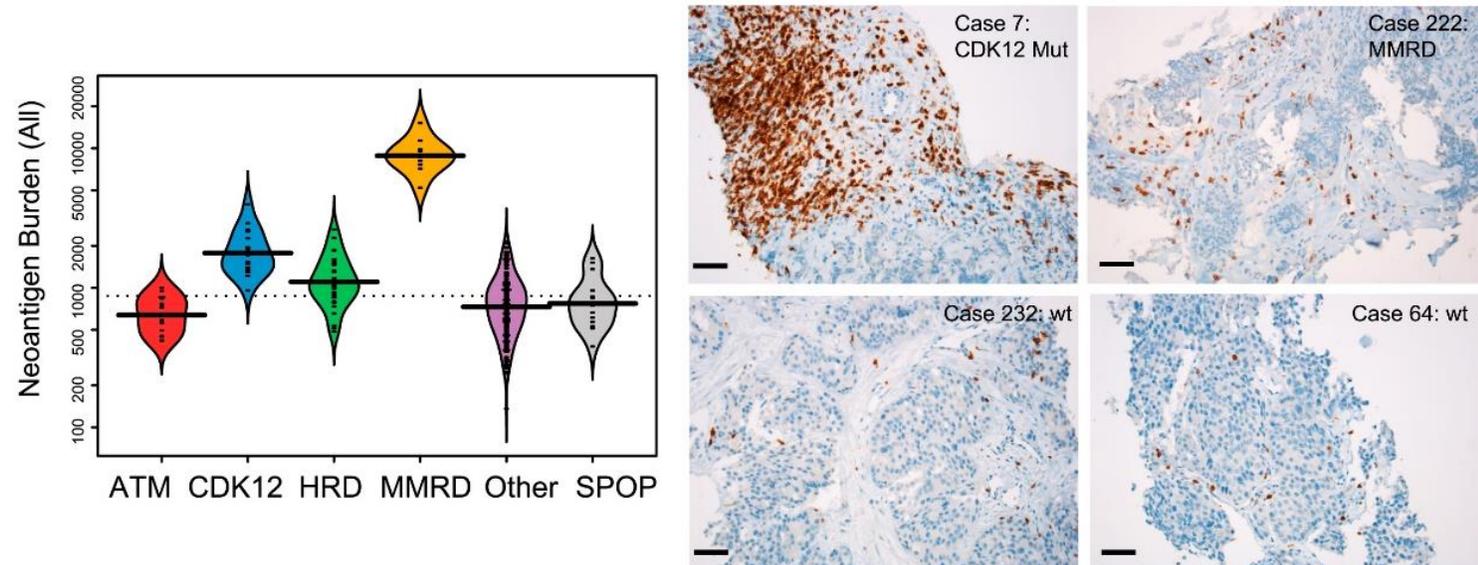
# Genomic Defects that Increase Neoantigen Burden

## Mismatch Repair (MMR) Defects



Le DT et al. *Science*, 2017.

## CDK12 Mutations



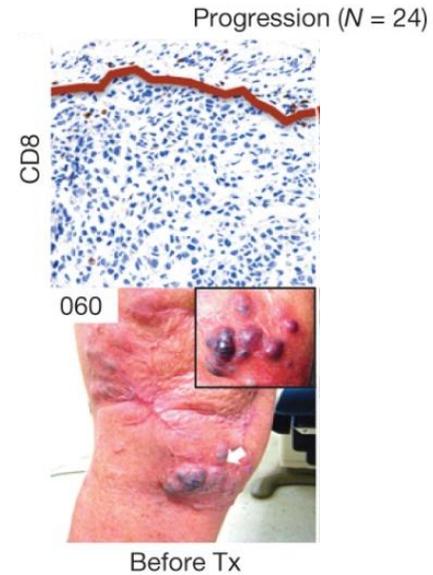
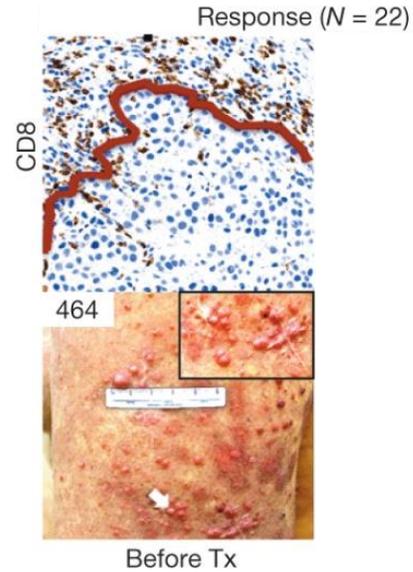
Wu YM et al. *Cell*, 2018.



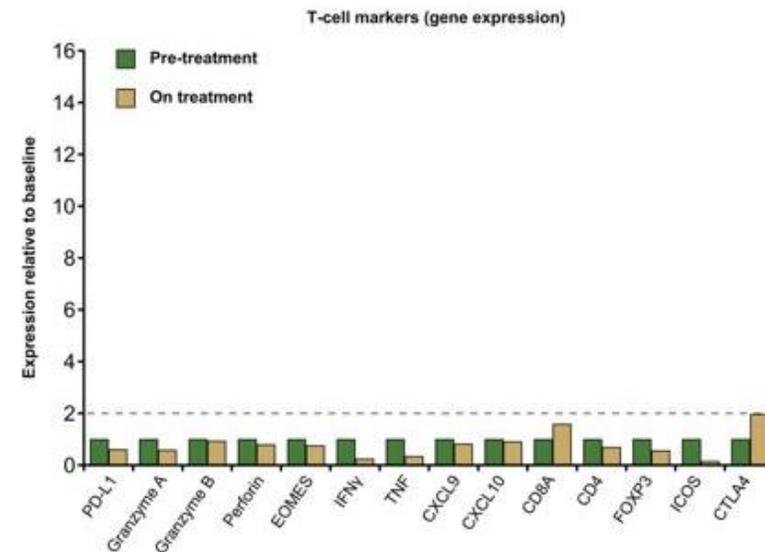
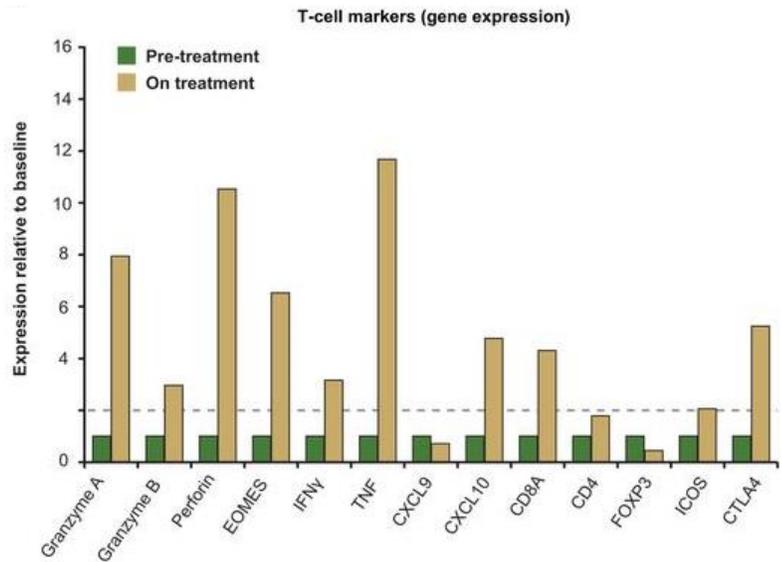
# Moving Forward with Immune Checkpoint Therapies

- Improving patient selection
- **Turning “cold” tumors “hot”**
- Understanding toxicities

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

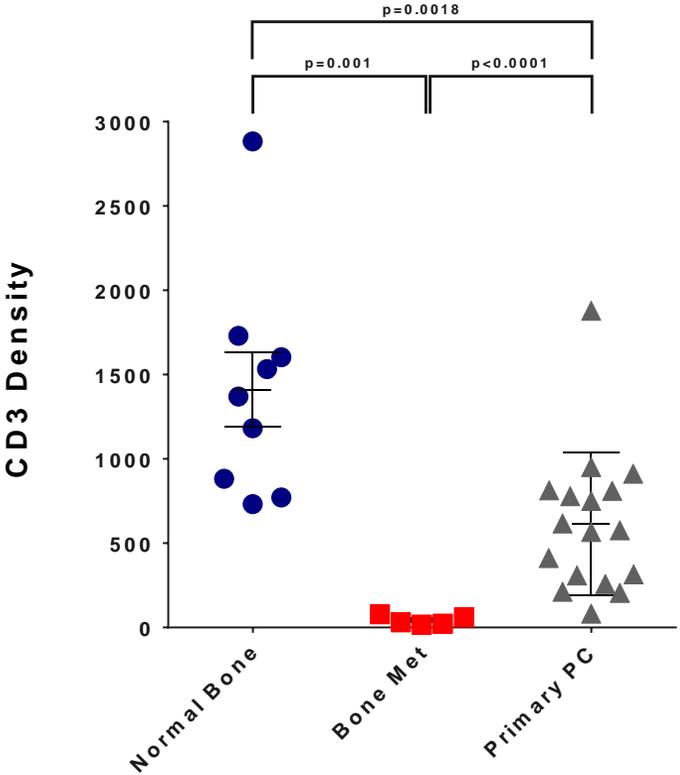
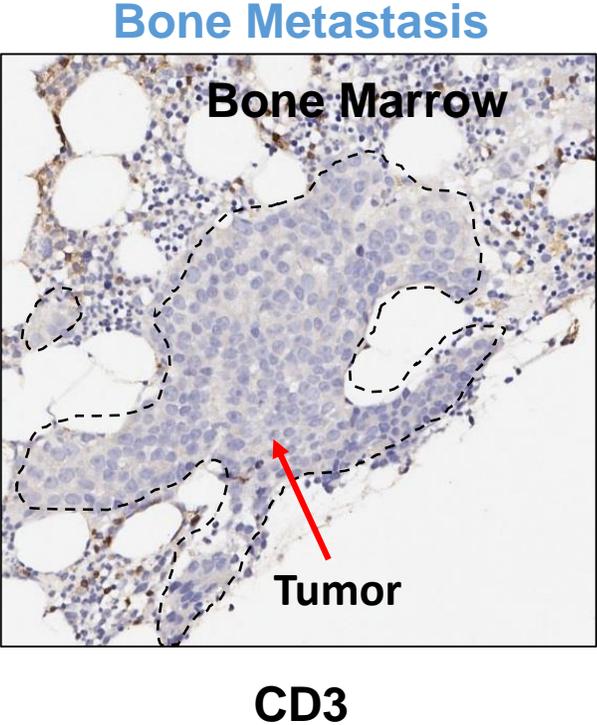
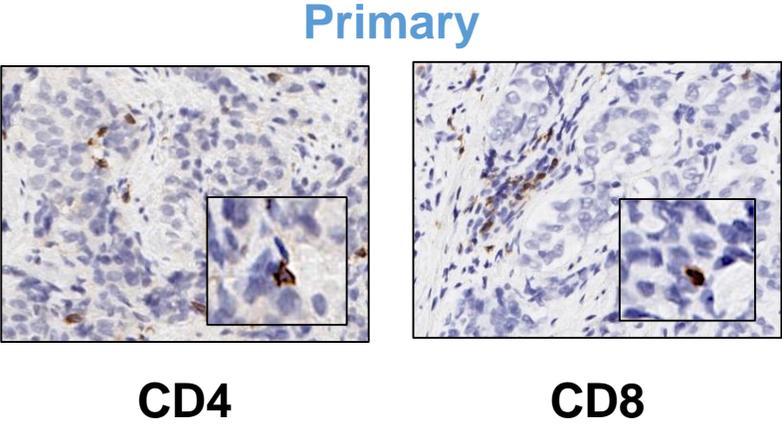


Tumeh PC et al. *Nature*. 2014.



Herbst RS et al. *Nature*. 2014.

# Few T Cells Within the Prostate Tumor Microenvironment



Original Article

# Safety, Activity, and Immune Correlates of Anti-PD-1 Antibody in Cancer

Suzanne L. Topalian, M.D., F. Stephen Hodi, M.D., Julie R. Brahmer, M.D., Scott N. Gettinger, M.D., David C. Smith, M.D., David F. McDermott, M.D., John D. Powderly, M.D., Richard D. Carvajal, M.D., Jeffrey A. Sosman, M.D., Michael B. Atkins, M.D., Philip D. Leming, M.D., David R. Spigel, M.D., Scott J. Antonia, M.D., Ph.D., Leora Horn, M.D., Charles G. Drake, M.D., Ph.D., Drew M. Pardoll, M.D., Ph.D., Lieping Chen, M.D., Ph.D., William H. Sharfman, M.D., Robert A. Anders, M.D., Ph.D., Janis M. Taube, M.D., Tracee L. McMiller, M.S., Haiying Xu, B.A., Alan J. Korman, Ph.D., Maria Jure-Kunkel, Ph.D., Shruti Agrawal, Ph.D., Daniel McDonald, M.B.A., Georgia D. Kollia, Ph.D., Ashok Gupta, M.D., Ph.D., Jon M. Wigginton, M.D., and Mario Sznol, M.D.

N Engl J Med

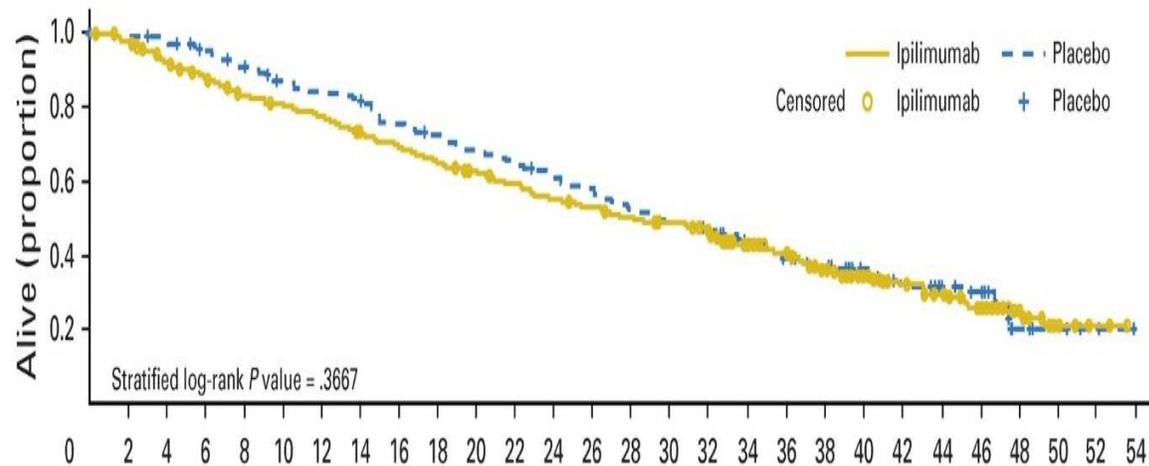
Volume 366(26):2443-2454

June 28, 2012

**0/17 prostate cancer patients  
with objective responses**

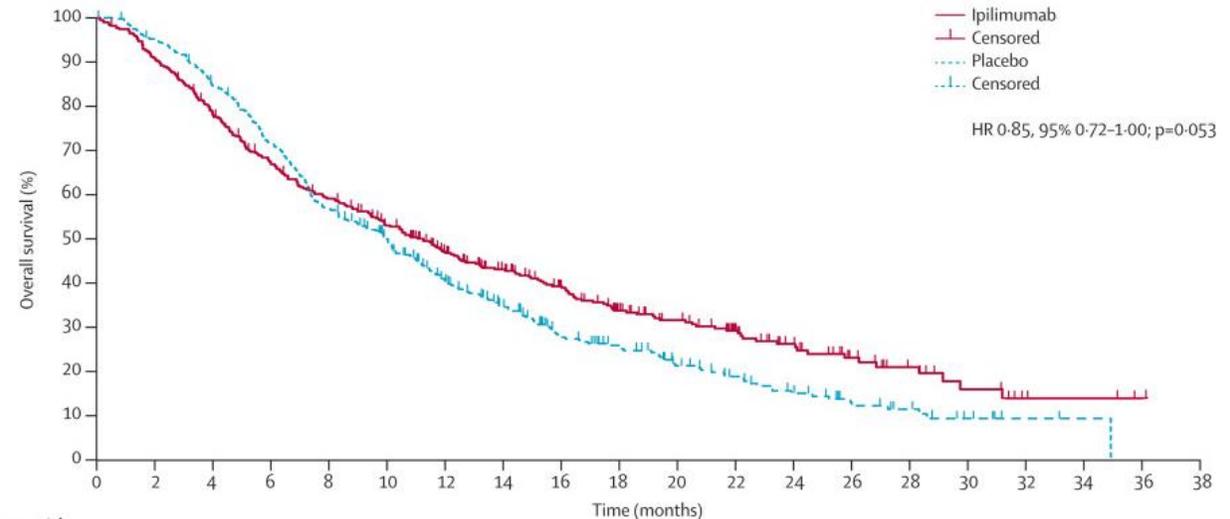
# Ipilimumab Does Not Improve Overall Survival Metastatic Prostate Cancer

## Pre-Chemotherapy



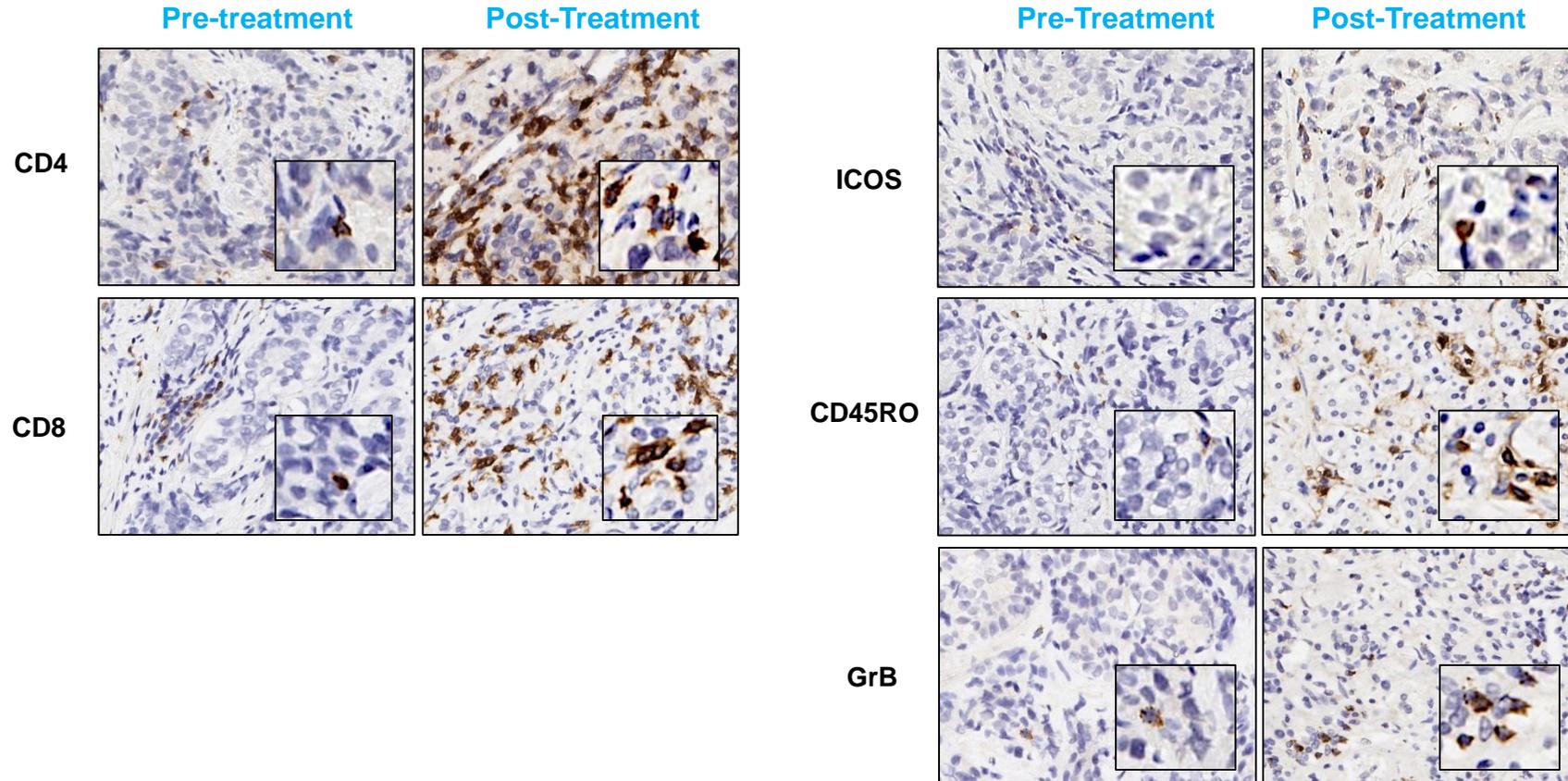
Beer, TM et al. *J Clin Oncol*, 2016.

## Post-Chemotherapy



Kwon, ED et al. *Lancet Oncol*. 2014.

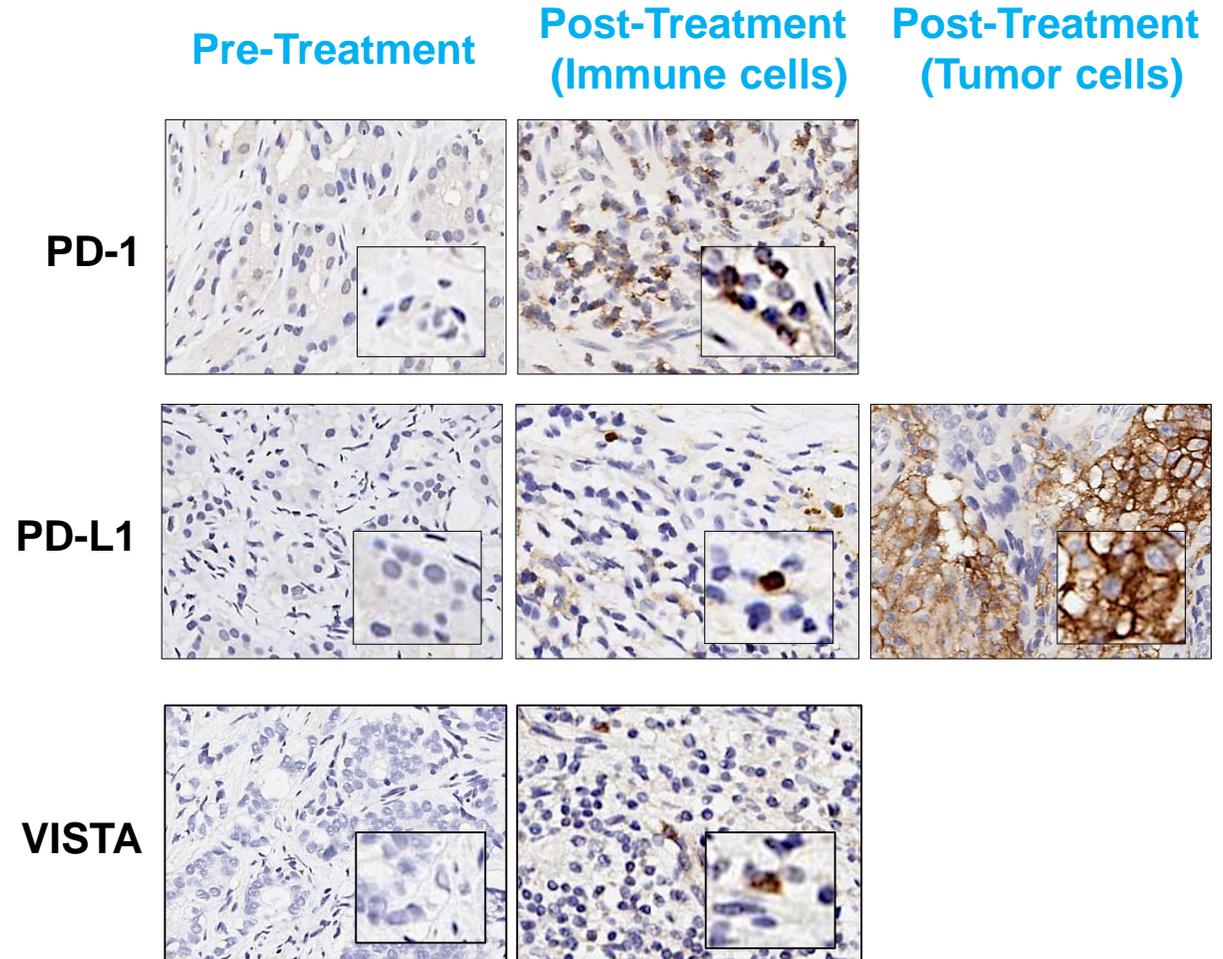
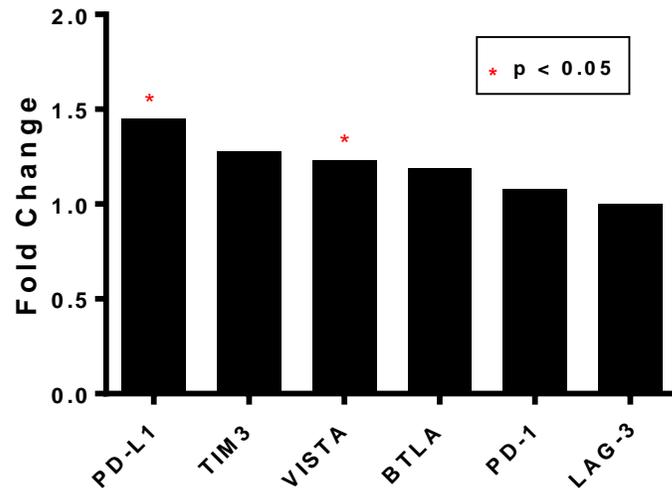
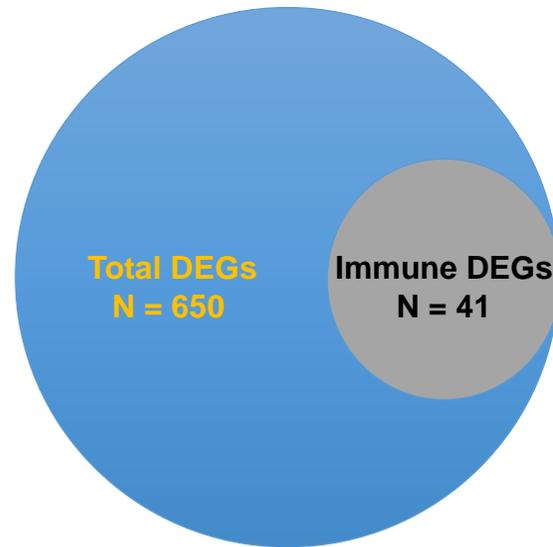
# Ipilimumab Increases Immune Infiltration Within the Primary Prostate Tumor Microenvironment



Gao JJ et al. *Nature Med*, 2017.

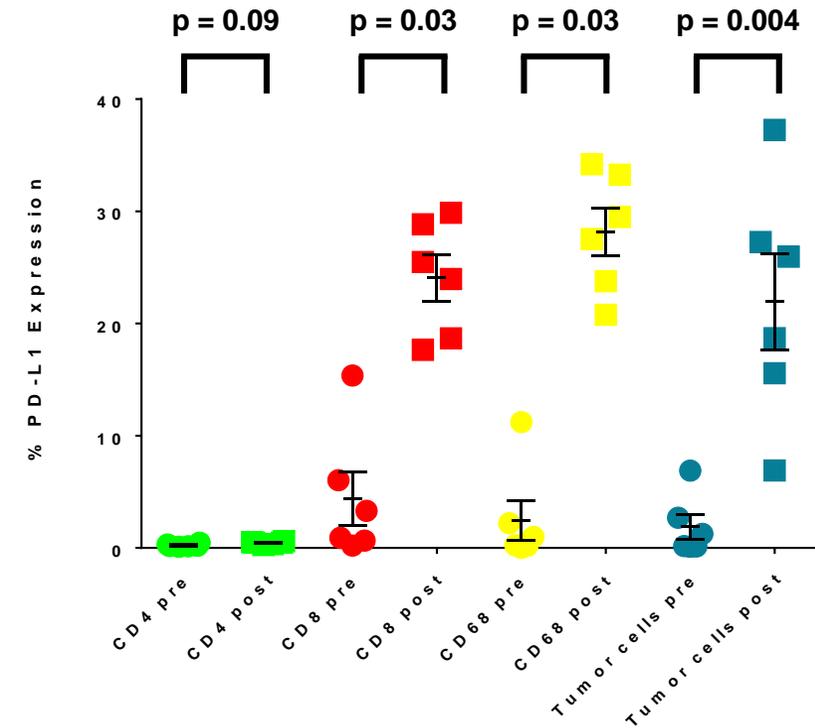
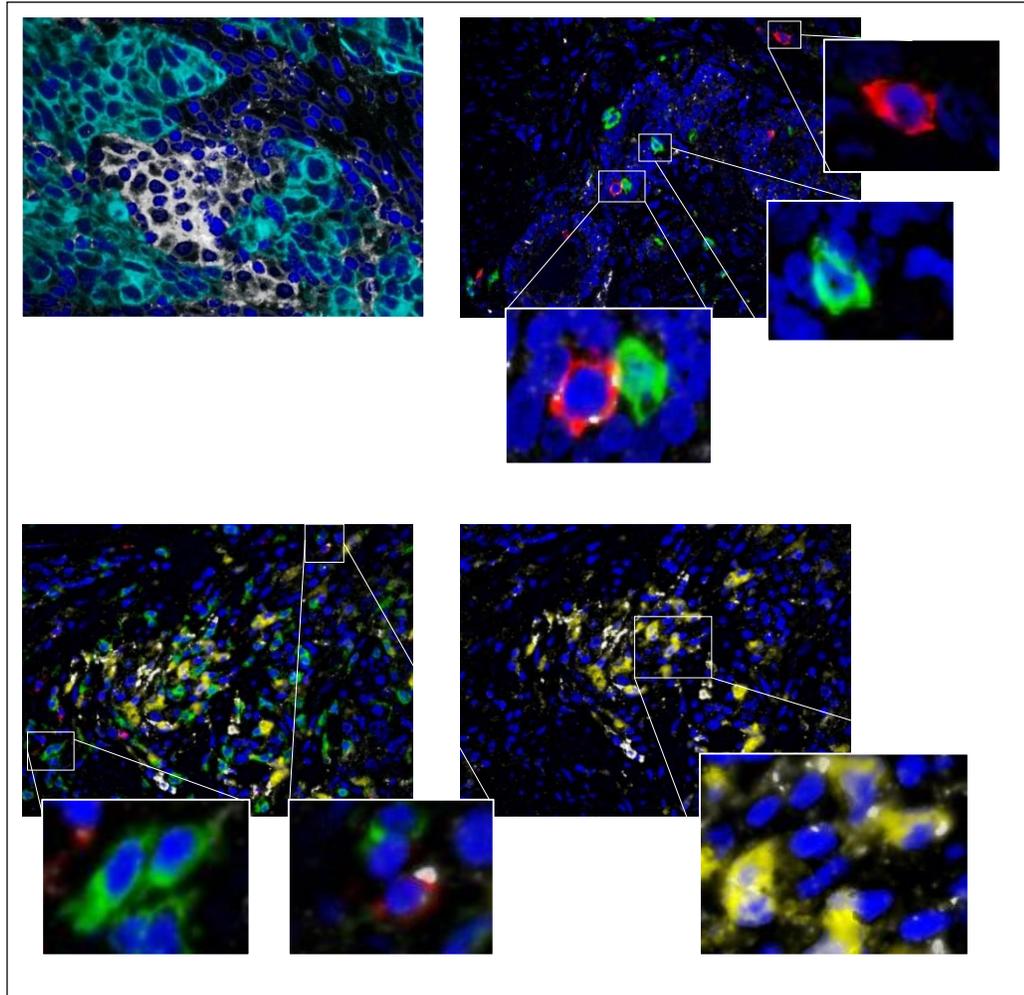
# Increased Tumor-Infiltrating T Cells are Insufficient Due to Adaptive Resistance

Differentially-Expressed Genes (DEGs)

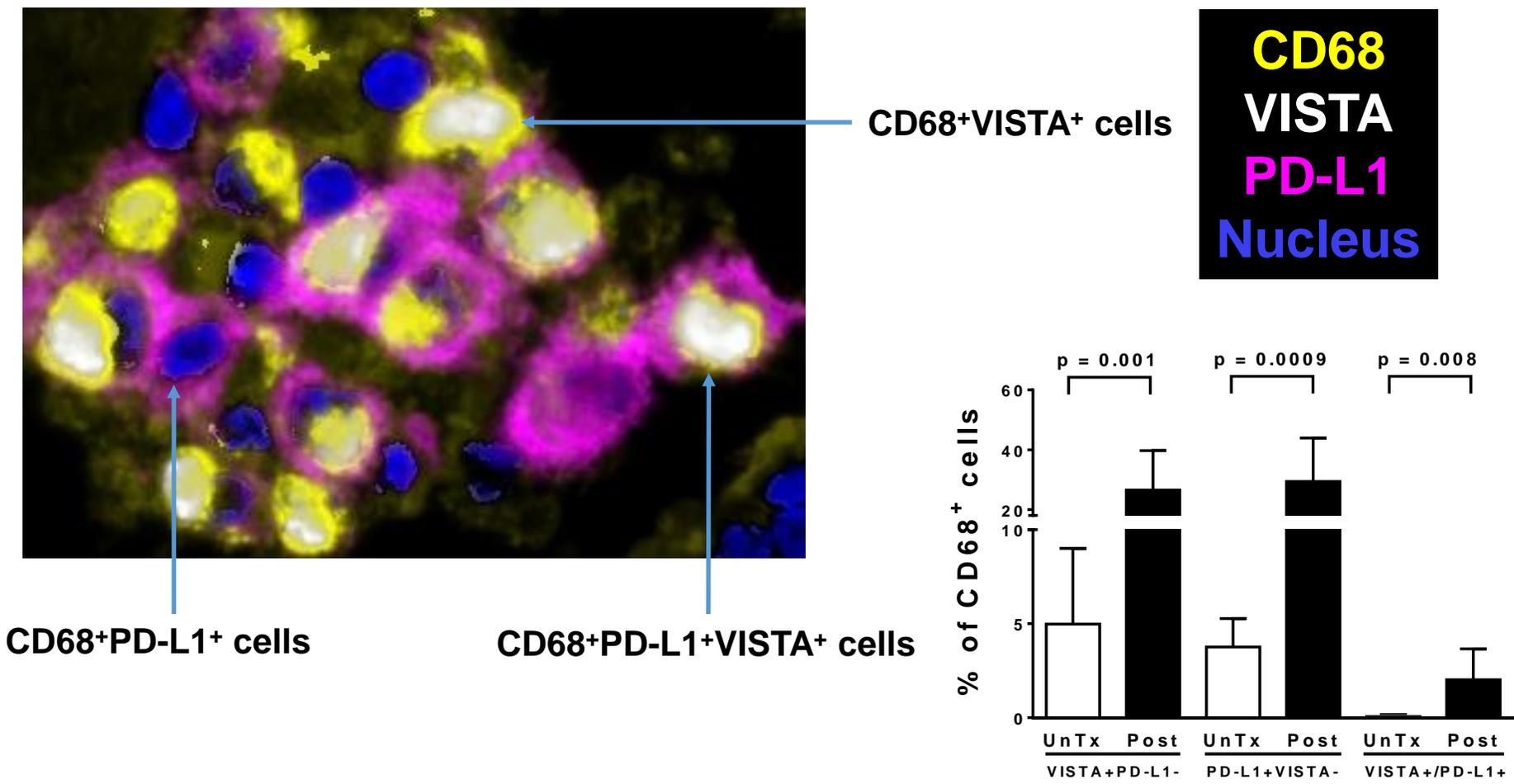


# Ipilimumab Increases PD-L1 Expression on CD8<sup>+</sup>, CD68<sup>+</sup>, and Tumor Cells

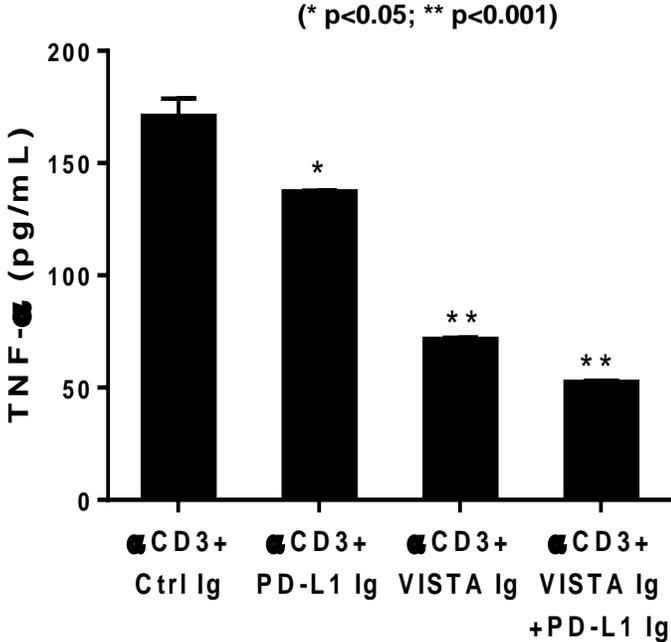
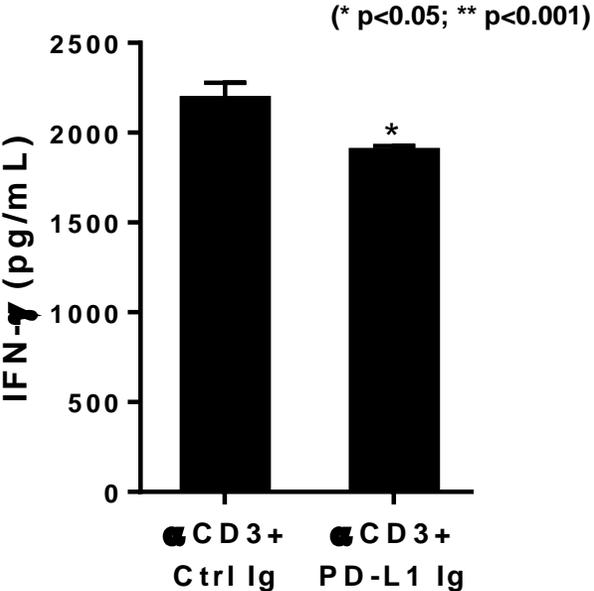
Nucleus  
 Tumor/Epithelial cells  
 PD-L1  
 CD4  
 CD8  
 CD68



# VISTA and PD-L1 Expression on Macrophages

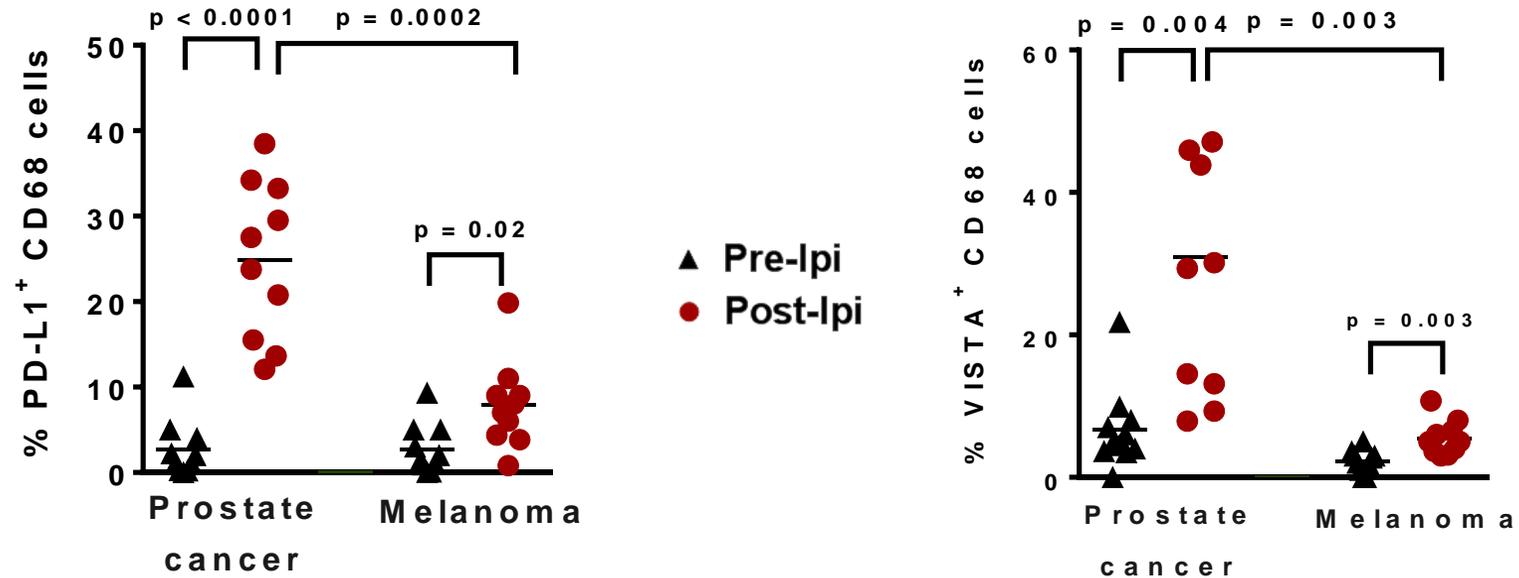


# PD-L1 and VISTA Inhibit T Cell Cytokine Production

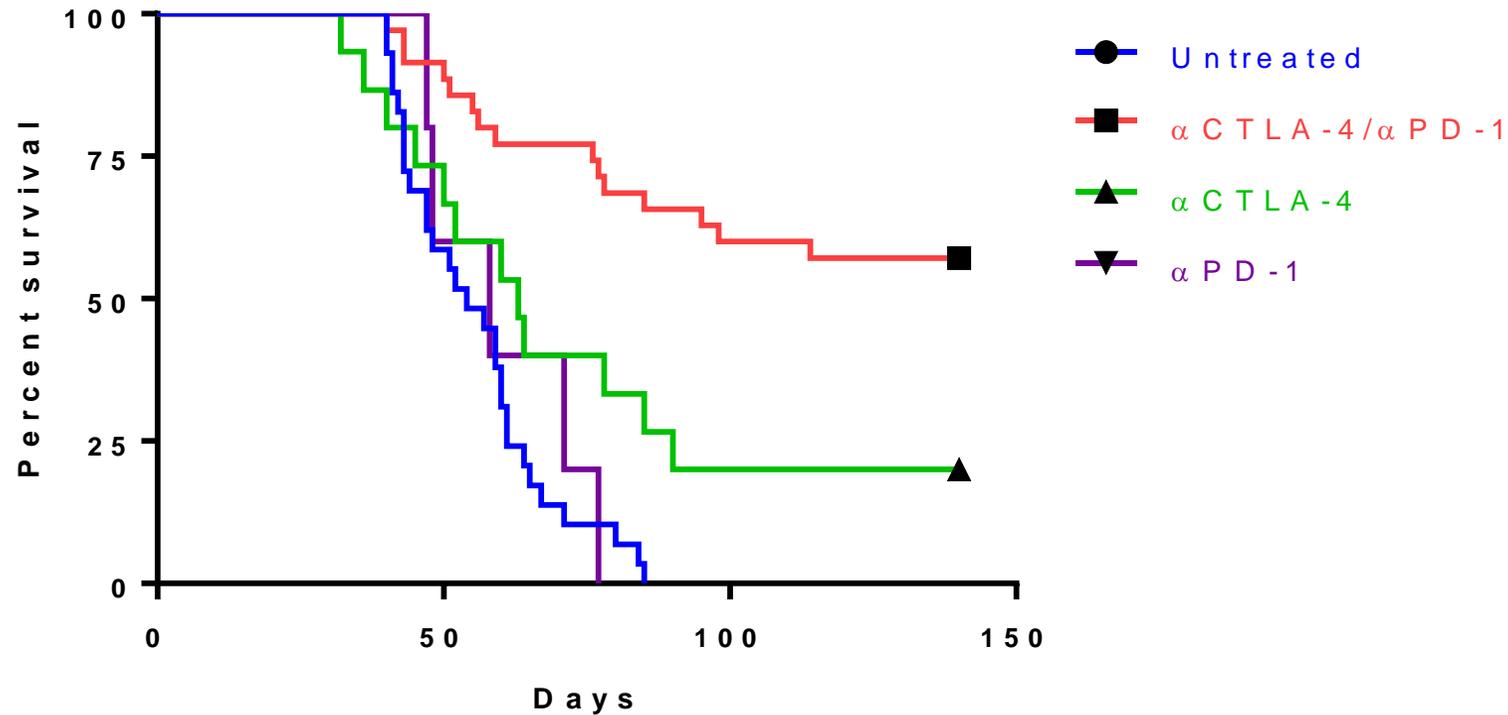


# What's Different Between Prostate Cancer and Melanoma Following Treatment with Ipilimumab?

## Immunosuppressive Macrophages



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



**Combination of “immune checkpoint targets”  
will improve efficacy**

# Initial Results From a Phase 2 Study of Nivolumab Plus Ipilimumab for the Treatment of Metastatic Castration-Resistant Prostate Cancer (CheckMate 650)

Padmanee Sharma,<sup>1</sup> Russell Pachynski,<sup>2</sup> Vivek Narayan,<sup>3</sup> Aude Fléchon,<sup>4</sup> Gwenaëlle Gravis,<sup>5</sup> Matthew D. Galsky,<sup>6</sup> Hakim Mahammedi,<sup>7</sup> Akash Patnaik,<sup>8</sup> Sumit K. Subudhi,<sup>1</sup> Marika Ciprotti,<sup>9</sup> Burcin Simsek,<sup>10</sup> Abdel Saci,<sup>10</sup> Sarah Hu,<sup>10</sup> G. Celine Han,<sup>10</sup> Karim Fizazi<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup>MD Anderson Cancer Center, University of Texas, Houston, TX, USA; <sup>2</sup>Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA;

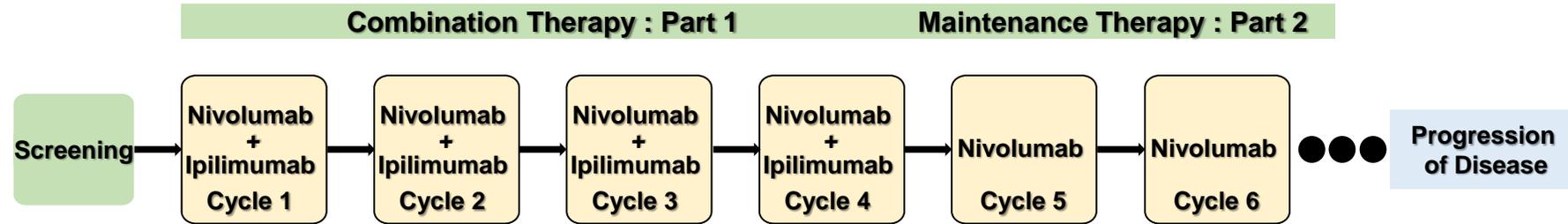
<sup>3</sup>Abramson Cancer Center, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, USA; <sup>4</sup>Centre Léon Bérard, Lyon, France; <sup>5</sup>Institut Paoli-Calmettes, Marseille, France;

<sup>6</sup>Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY, USA; <sup>7</sup>Centre Jean Perrin, Clermont-Ferrand, France; <sup>8</sup>The University of Chicago Medicine, Chicago, IL, USA;

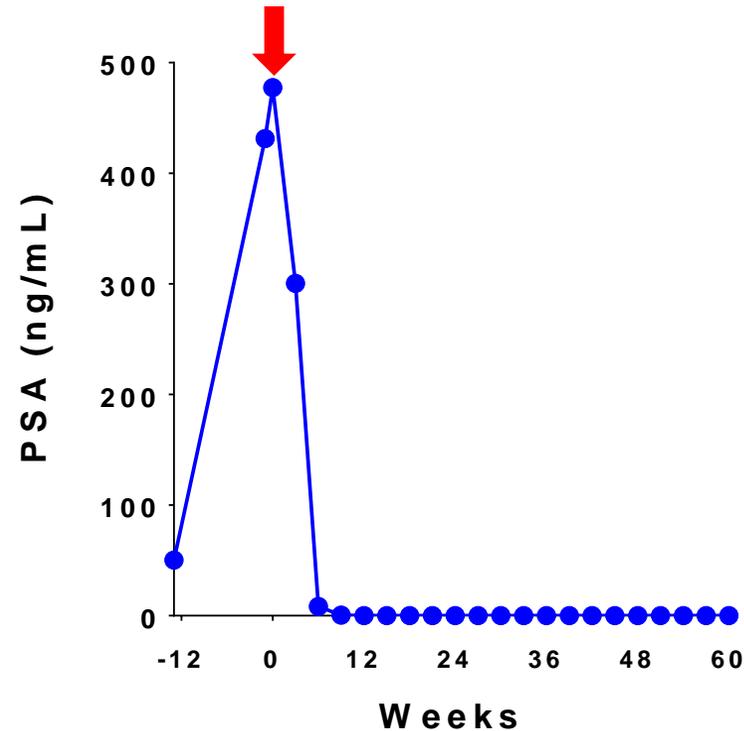
<sup>9</sup>Bristol-Myers Squibb, Uxbridge, UK; <sup>10</sup>Bristol-Myers Squibb, Princeton, NJ, USA; <sup>11</sup>Gustave Roussy, University of Paris Sud, Villejuif, France

# Overcoming Adaptive Resistance: Anti-PD-1 + Anti-CTLA-4

## Nivolumab + Ipilimumab in mCRPC (NCT02985957)



PI: Sharma; Co-PI: Subudhi



# Tumor Mutational Burden (TMB) is Associated With Efficacy

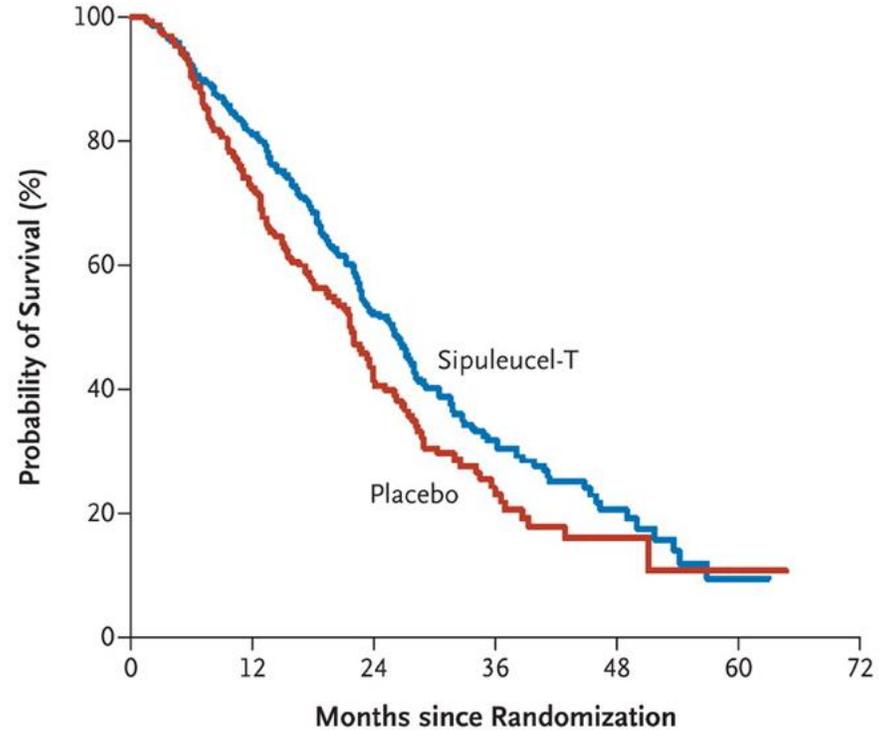
Objective response, n (%)	Cohort 1		Cohort 2	
TMB	Low TMB (n = 11)	High TMB (n = 12)	Low TMB (n = 8)	High TMB (n = 6)
<b>Complete or partial response</b>	1 (9.1) <sup>b</sup>	6 (50.0)	0 (0)	3 (50.0)
<b>Stable disease</b>	5 (45.5)	5 (41.7)	1 (12.5)	2 (33.3)
<b>Progressive disease/undetermined</b>	5 (45.5)	1 (8.3)	7 (87.5)	1 (16.7)

<sup>a</sup>TMB was derived from whole exome sequencing of tumor samples with whole blood DNA from the same patient as control. TMB was based on the total number of somatic missense mutations and high and low TMB in this analysis represents above and below the median in the study population (74.5 mutations per patient).

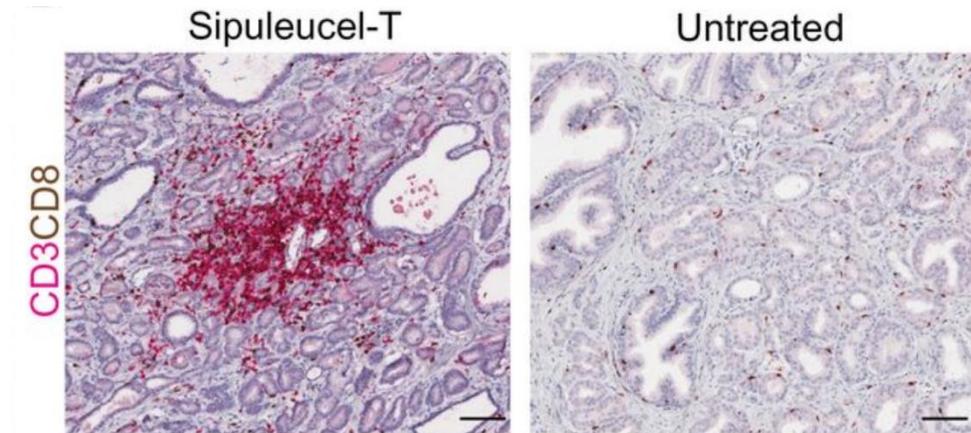
<sup>b</sup>This patient had an unconfirmed PR.

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

## Sipuleucel-T (DC Vaccine)

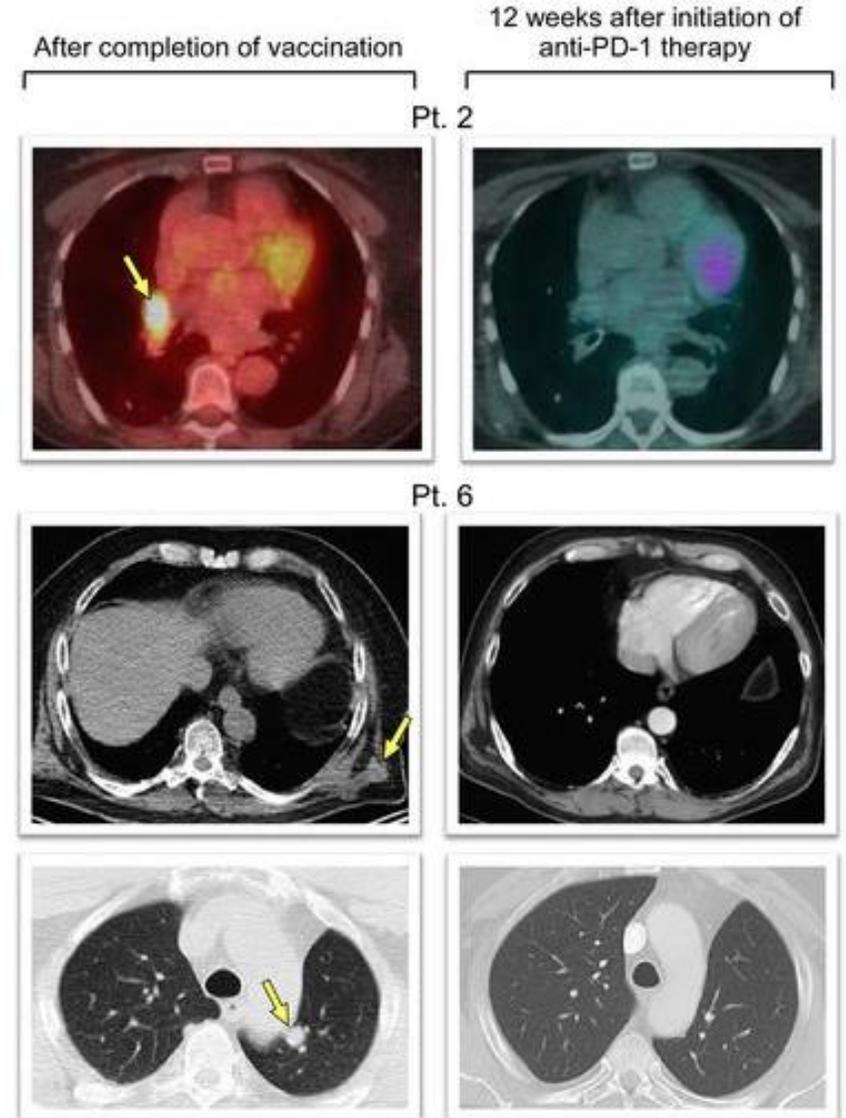
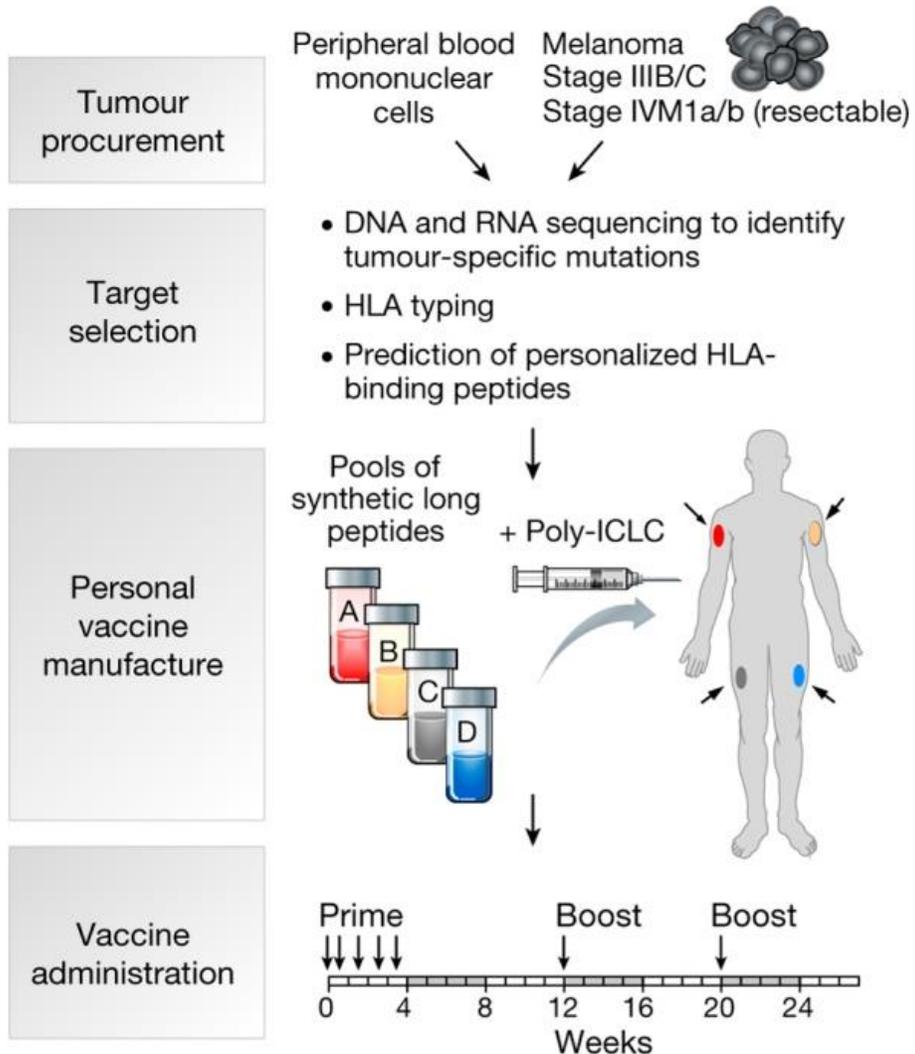


Kantoff, PW et al. *N Engl J Med* 2010.



Fong, L et al. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2014.

# 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

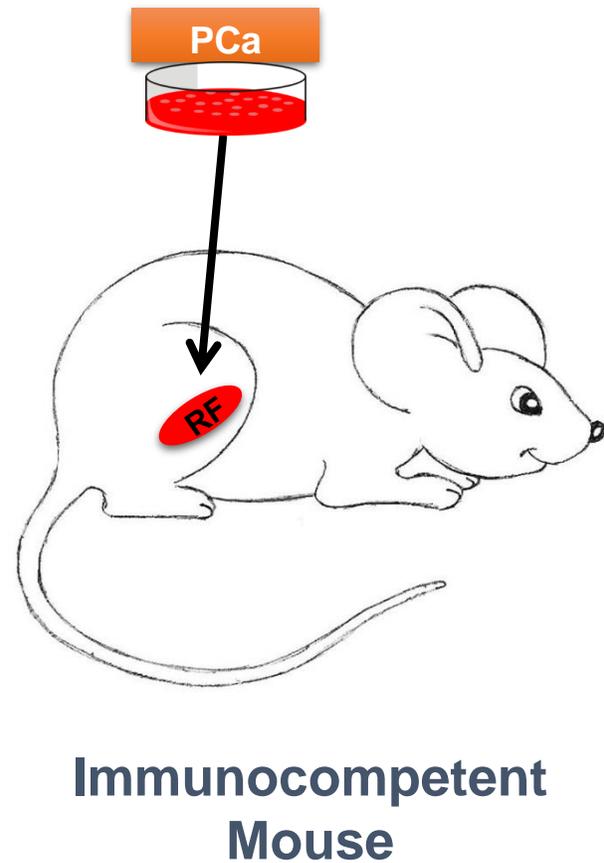
- Immune checkpoints
- Chemotherapy
- Hormone therapy
- PARP inhibitors
- XRT
- Vaccines
- Cytokines
- Epigenetic modulators
- Metabolites

# Prostate Cancer Bone Metastases are Associated with Poorer Survival

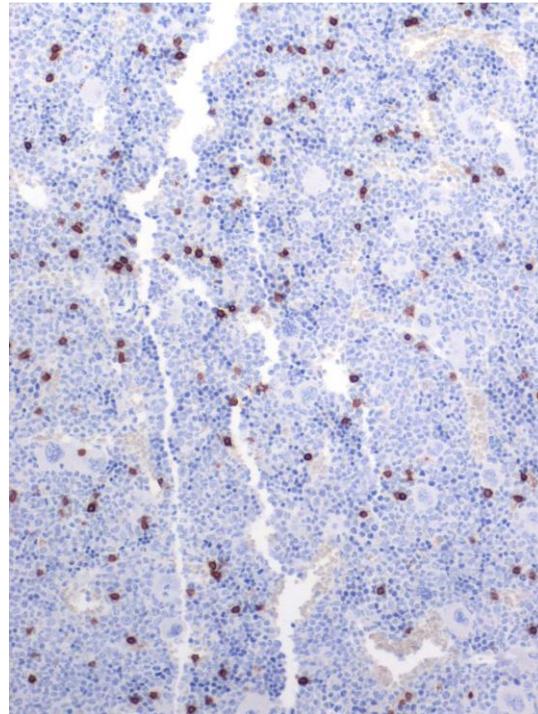
	Lymph Node Only	Bone Only	Bone + Lymph Node
% Men	6.4	42.9	29.8
Overall Survival (Months)	31.6	21.3	

Halabi, S et al. *J Clin Oncol*, 2016.

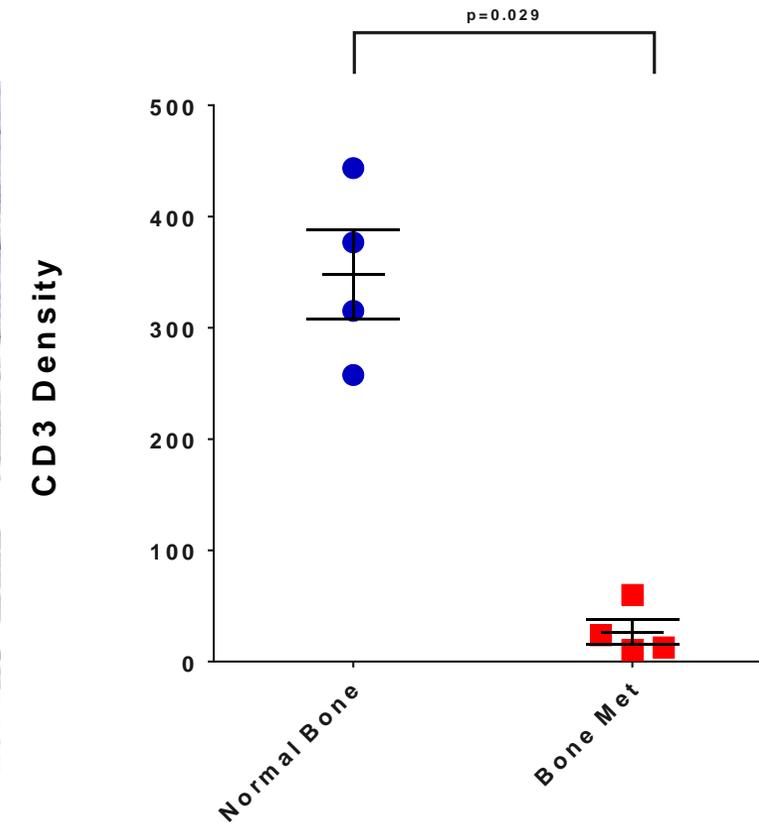
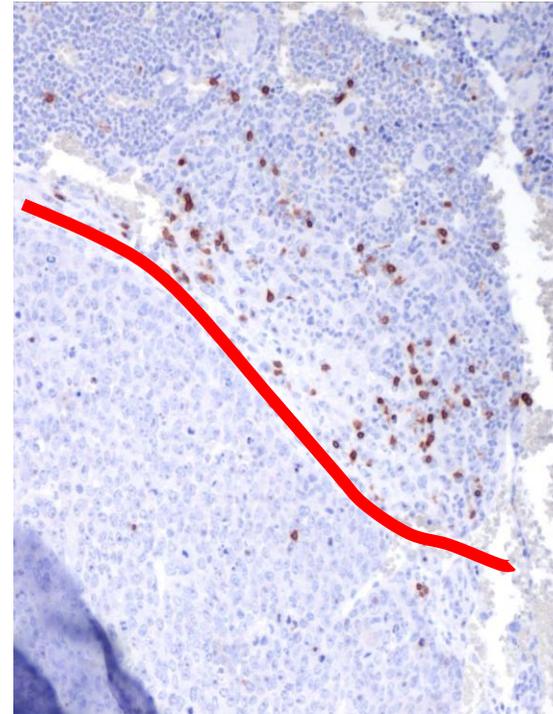
# CD3 T Cell Exclusion from the Mouse Bone Tumor Microenvironment



Left femur  
No tumor

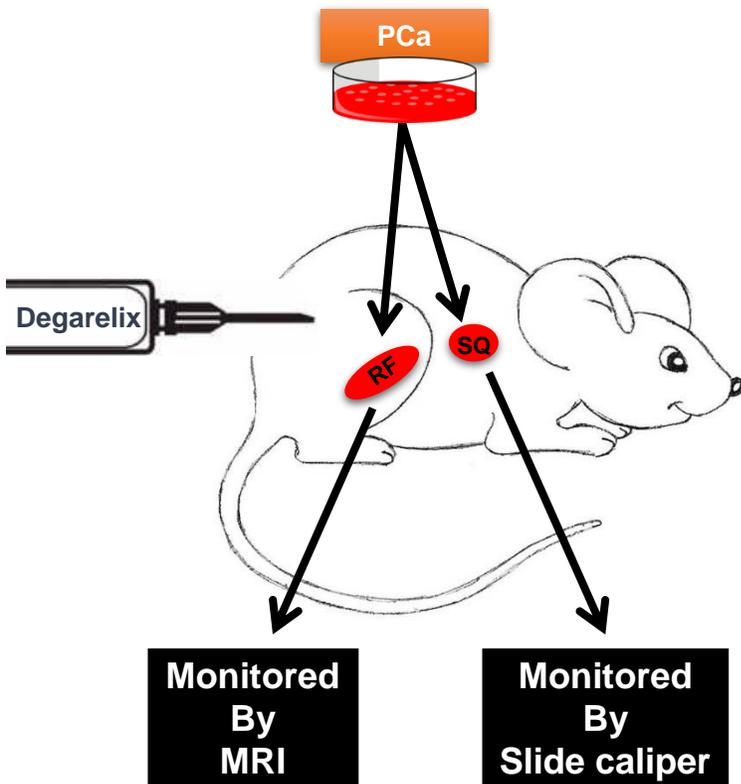


Right femur  
Tumor

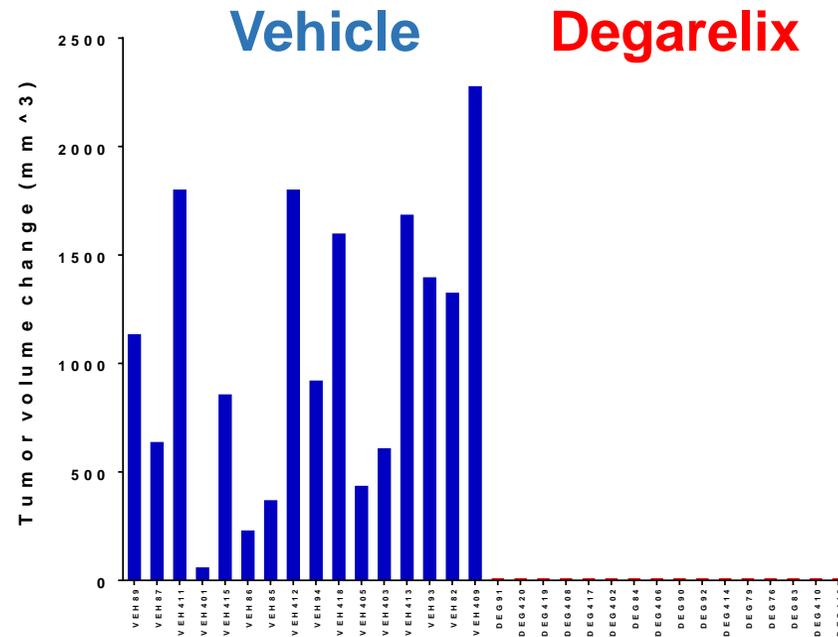


# Castration-Resistance Develops Faster in the Bone

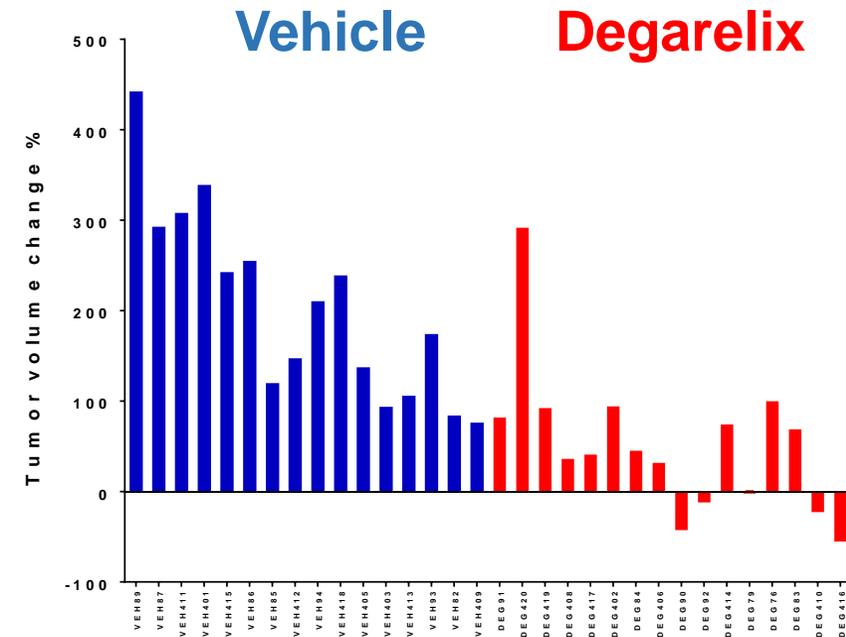
## 3-weeks Post-Treatment



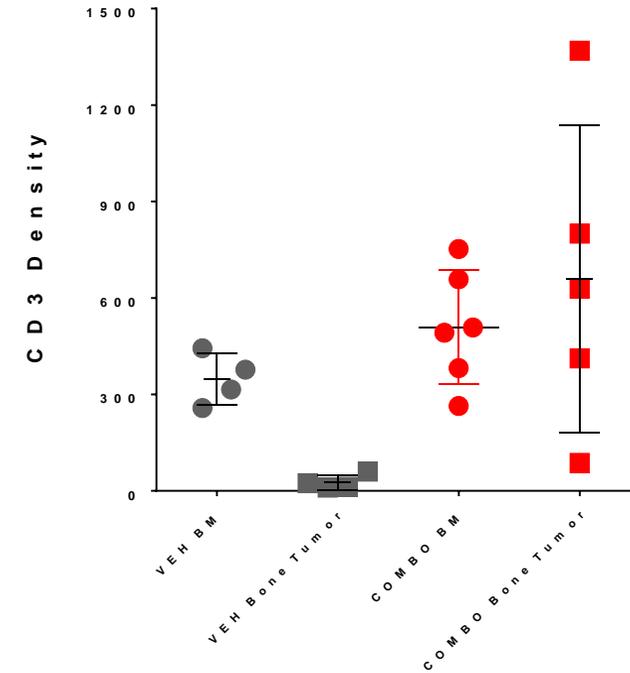
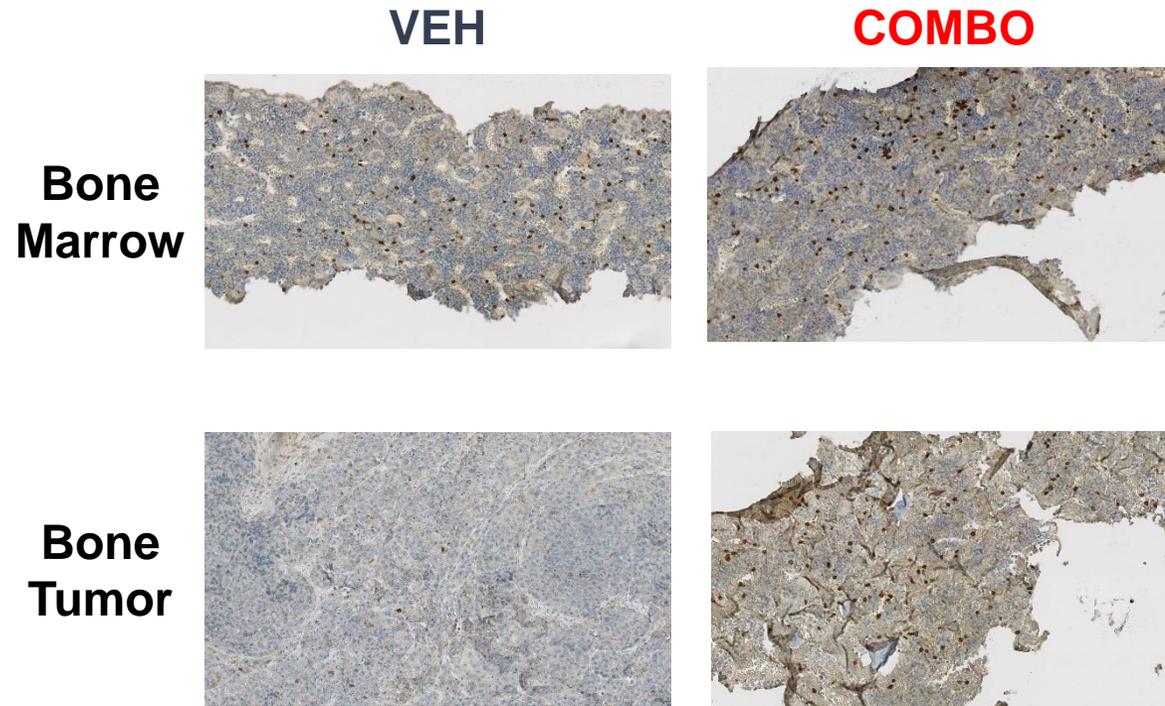
### Subcutaneous tumors



### Intrafemoral tumors

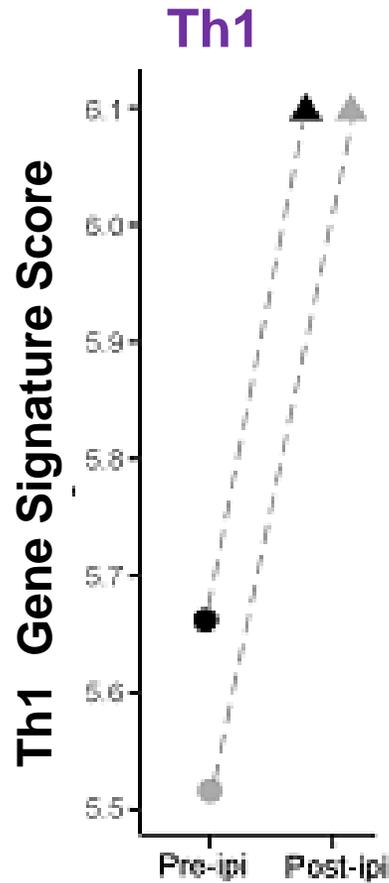


# T Cell Exclusion is Overcome by Targeting CTLA-4 and PD-1

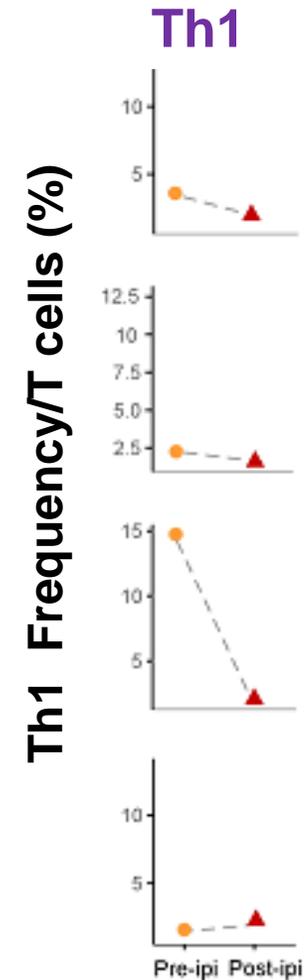


# Anti-CTLA-4 Fails to Induce Th1 Responses in Human Prostate Cancer Bone Metastases

## Primary Prostate Cancers

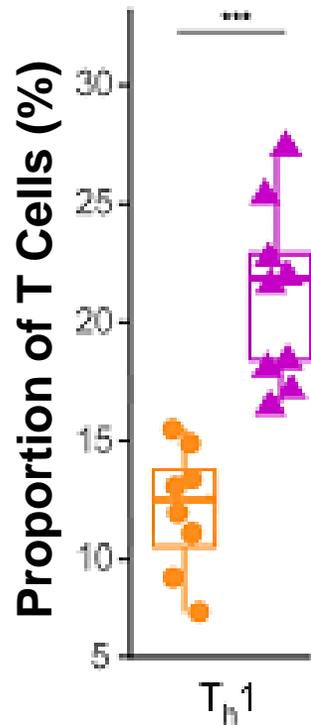


## Prostate Bone Metastases



# Anti-CTLA-4 Fails to Induce Th1 Responses in Murine Prostate Bone Tumors

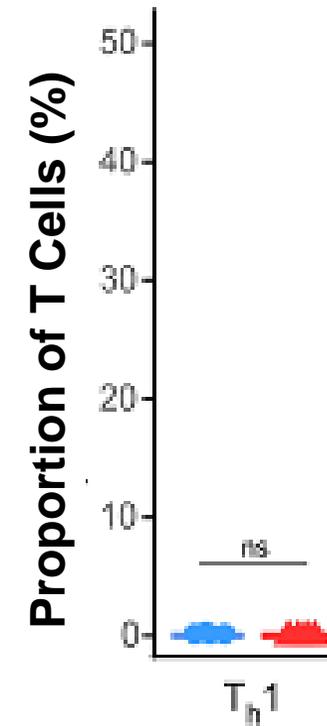
## Subcutaneous Tumor



IgG

$\alpha$ CTLA4 +  $\alpha$ PD1

## Bone Tumor

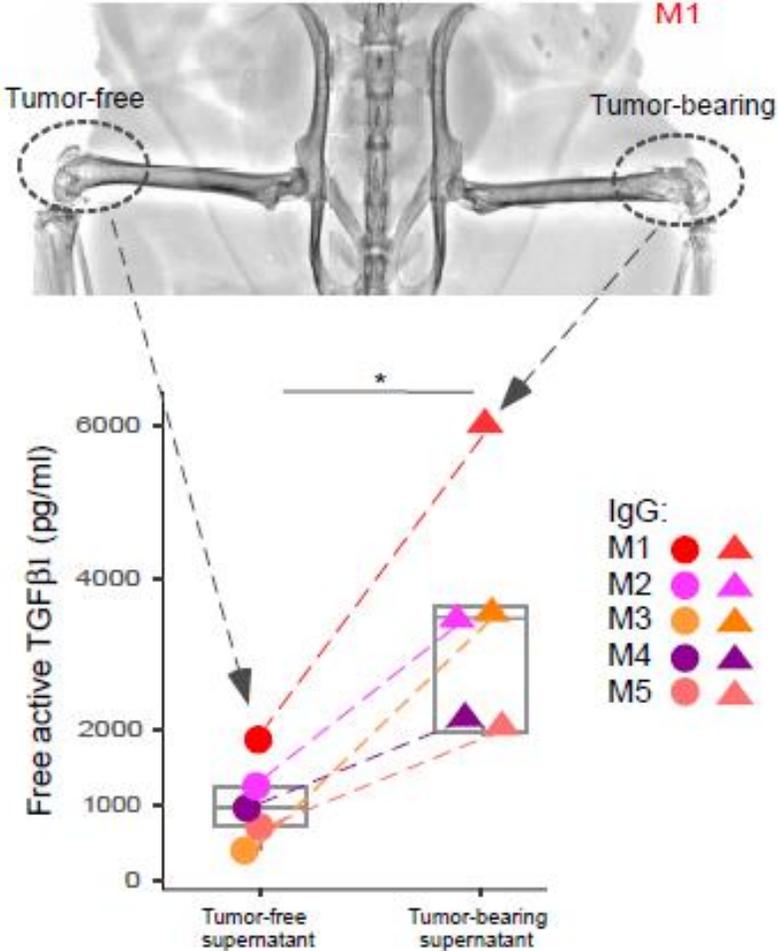


IgG

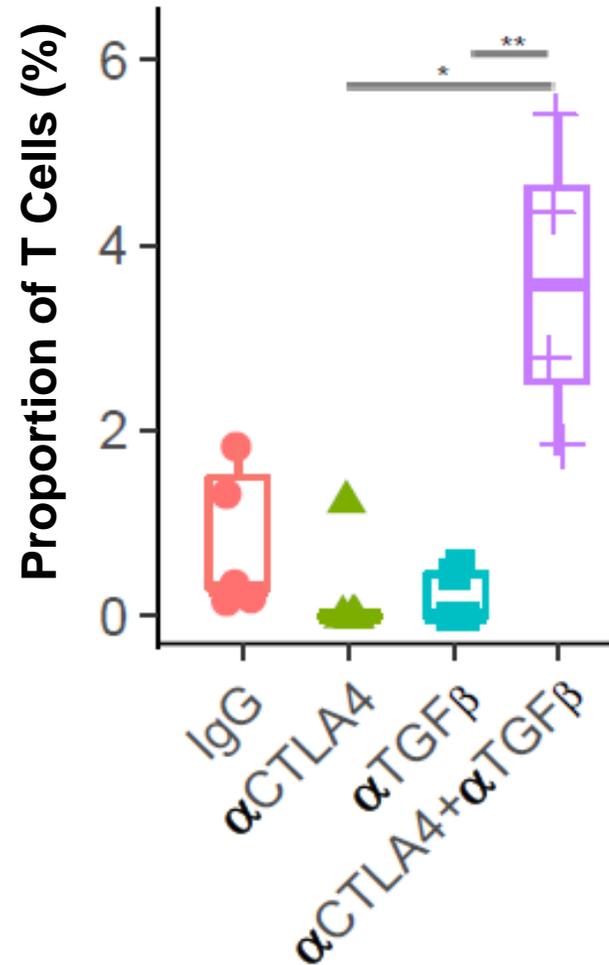
$\alpha$ CTLA4 +  $\alpha$ PD1

# Elevated TGF-β1 Levels in Murine Prostate Bone Tumors

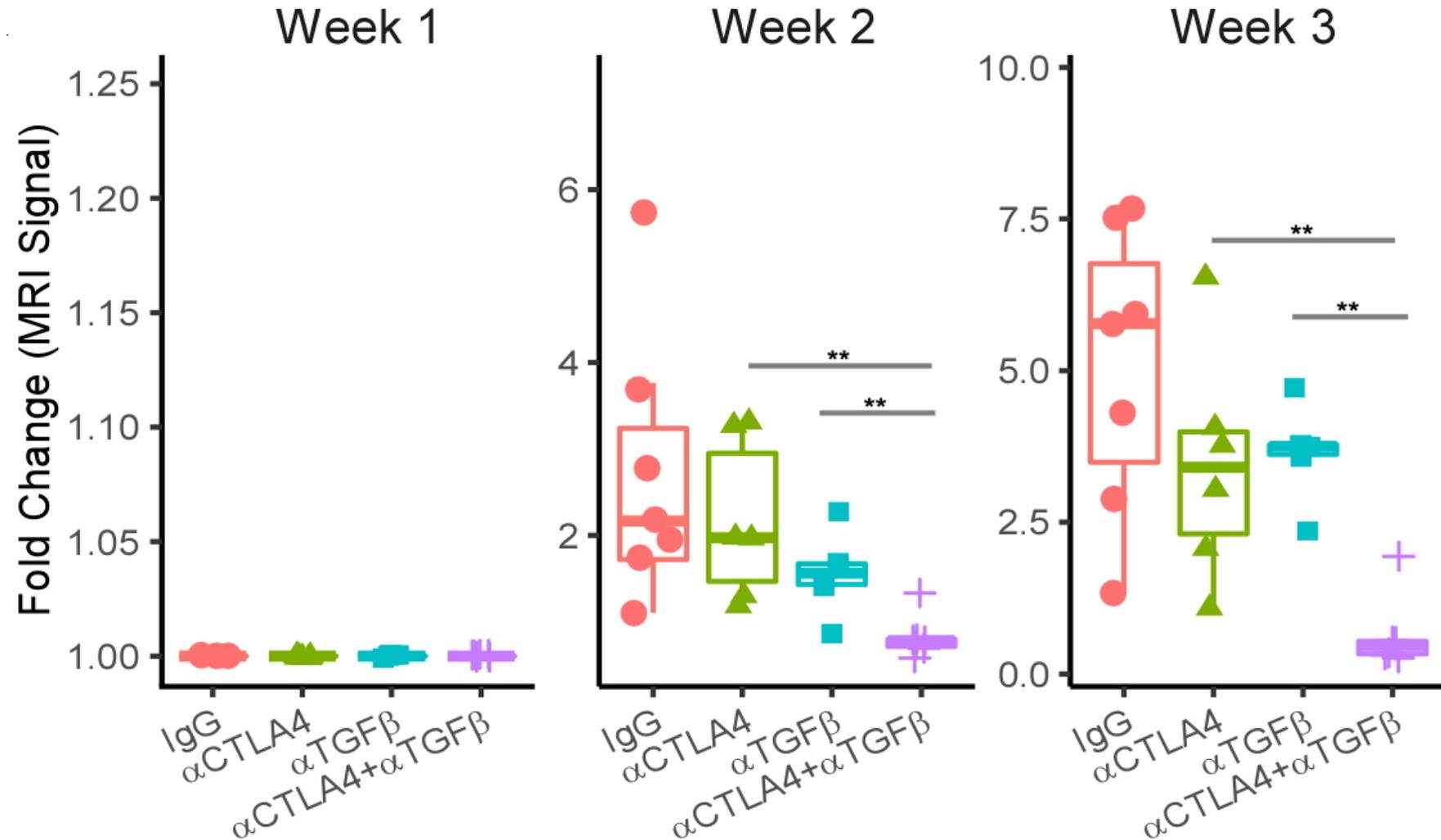
## IgG Treatment



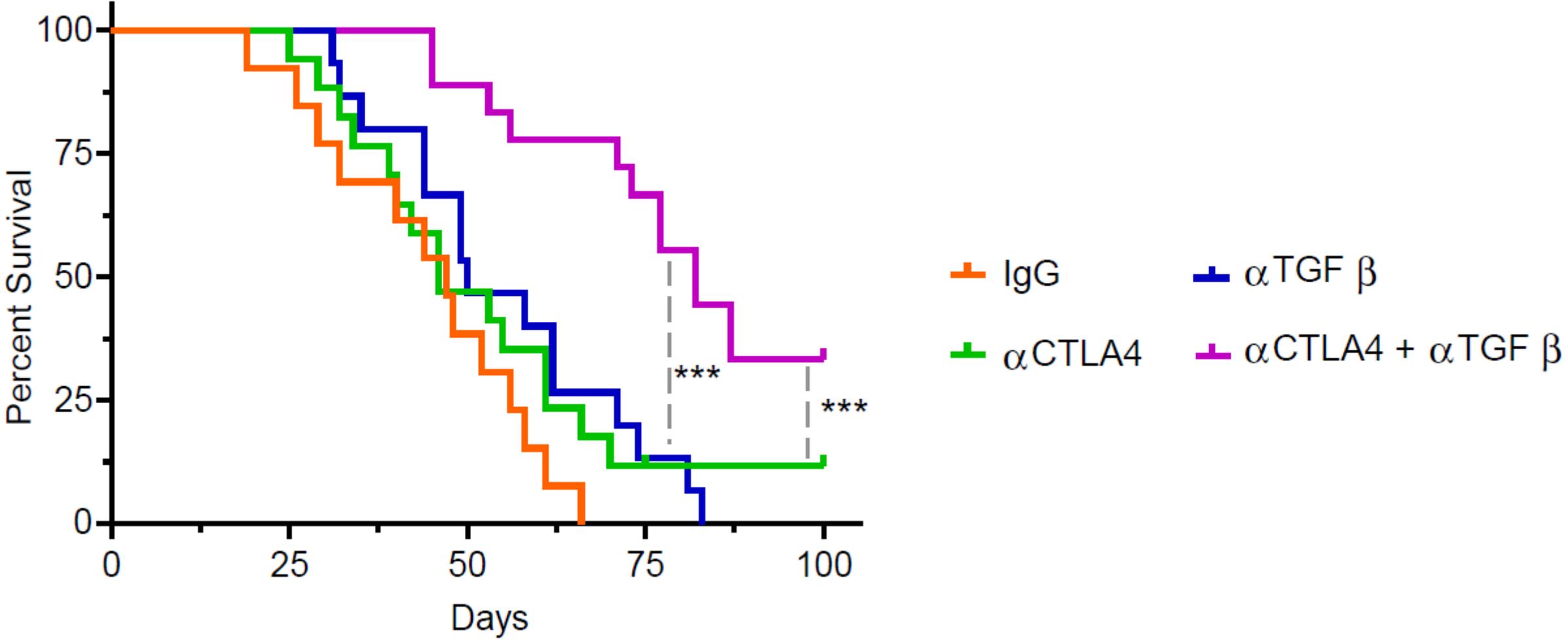
# Targeting CTLA-4 and TGF- $\beta$ Promotes Th1 Responses



# Targeting CTLA-4 and TGF- $\beta$ Reduces Bone Tumor Growth

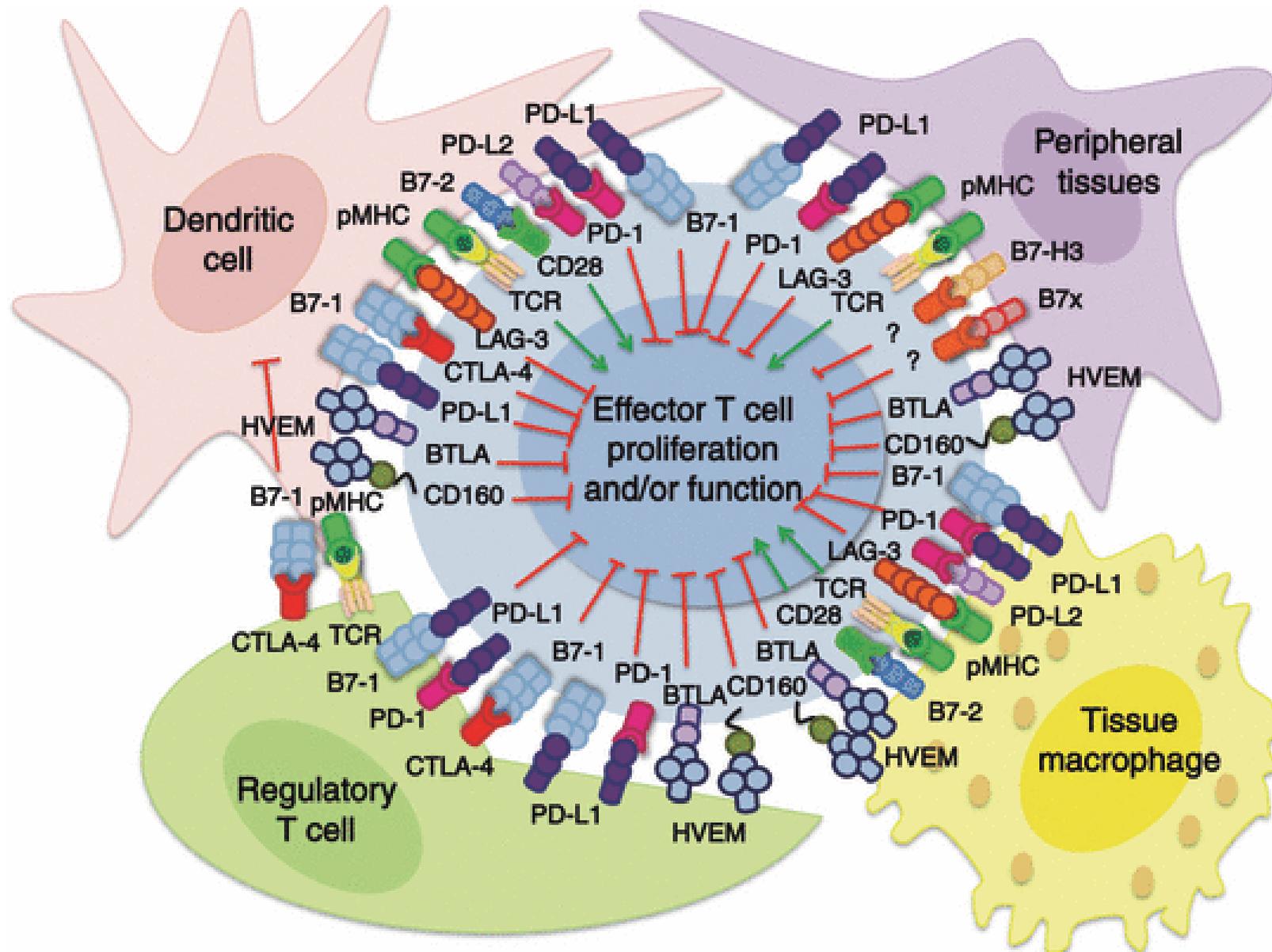


# Targeting CTLA-4 and TGF- $\beta$ Improves Survival

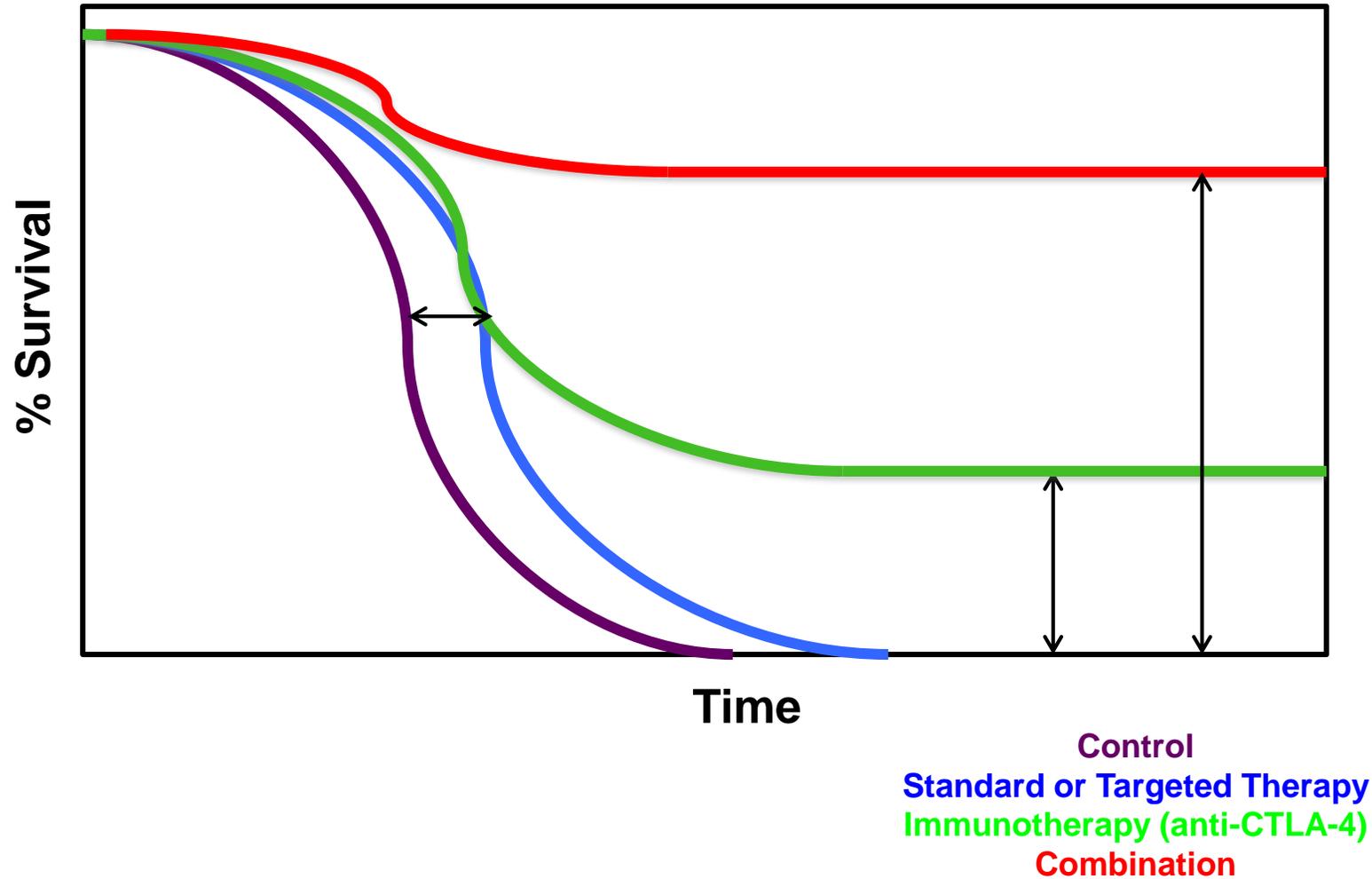


Jiao S, Subudhi SK et al. *Cell*, 2019.

# Novel Immunotherapy Targets



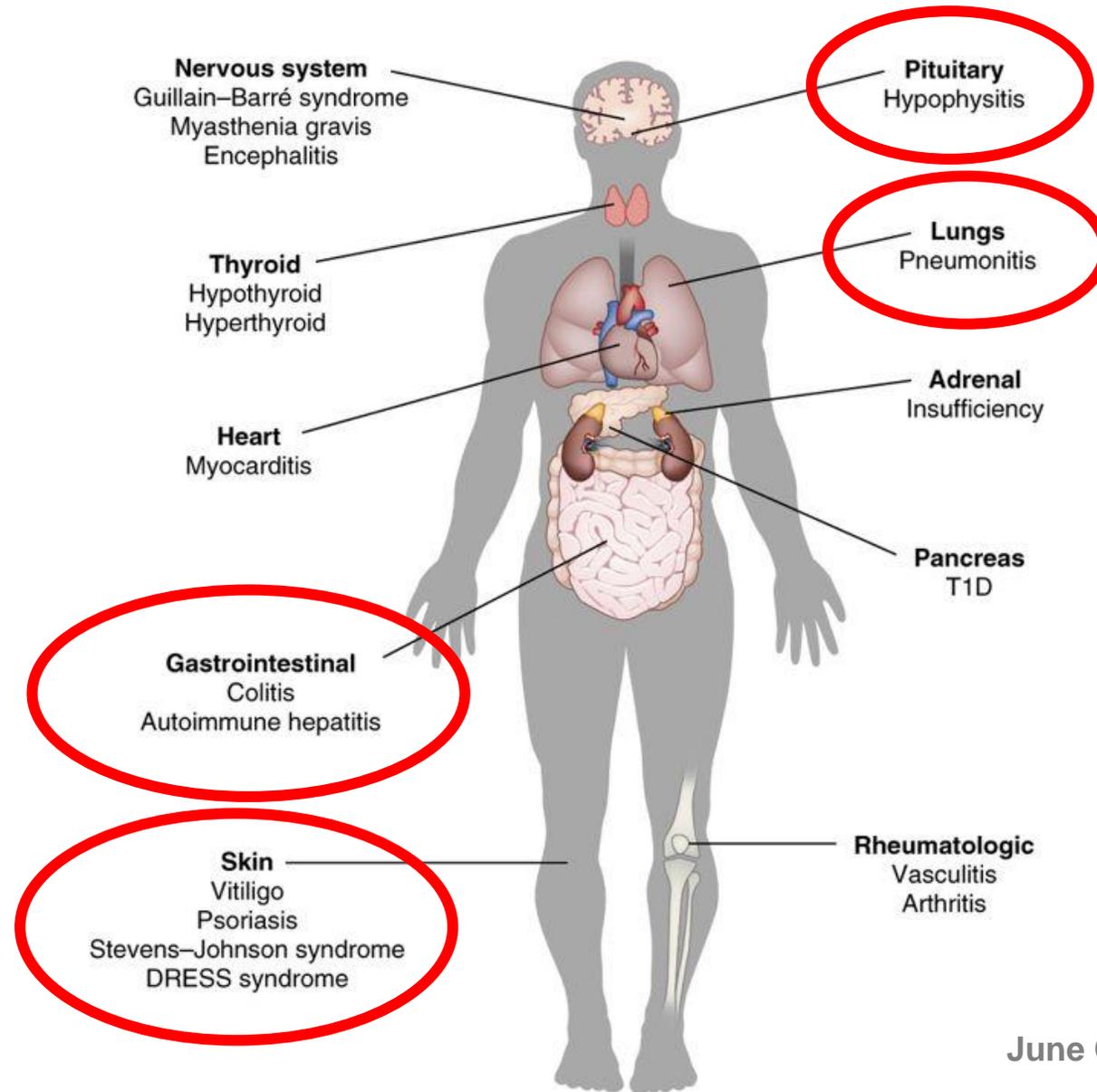
# Improving Survival with Combination Therapy



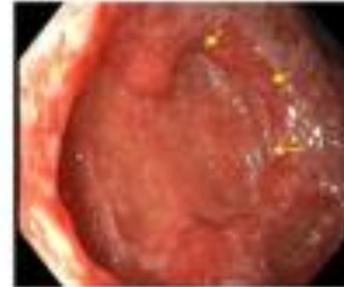
# Moving Forward with Immune Checkpoint Therapies

- Improving patient selection
- Turning “cold” tumors “hot”
- **Understanding toxicities**

# Organ-Specific Immune-Related Adverse Events (irAEs)



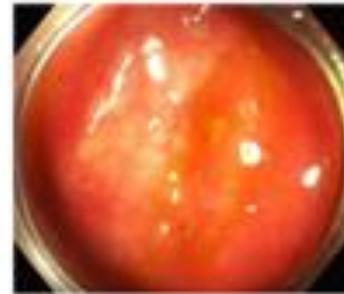
# Immune-Related Colitis/Diarrhea



Diagnosis



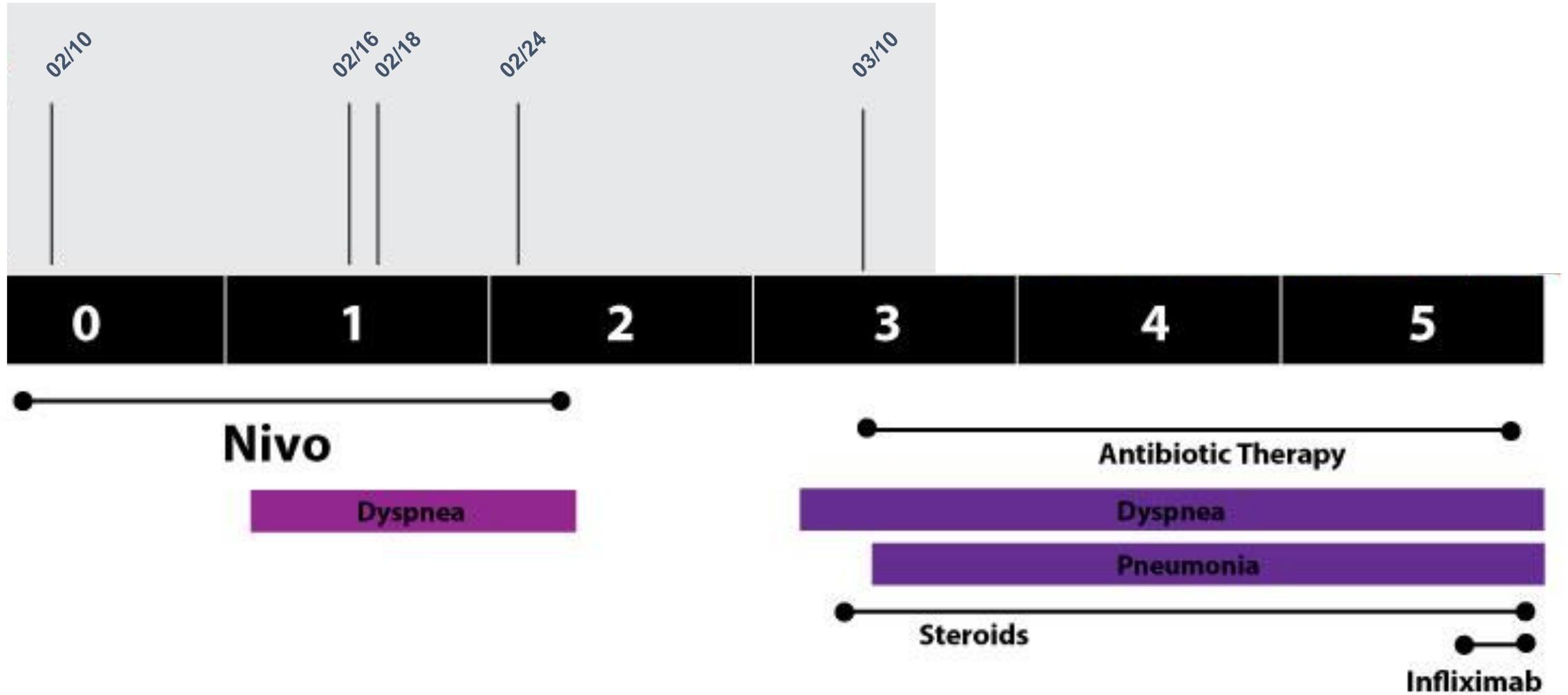
Following steroids and  
2 doses infliximab and  
1 dose vedolizumab



Post-FMT

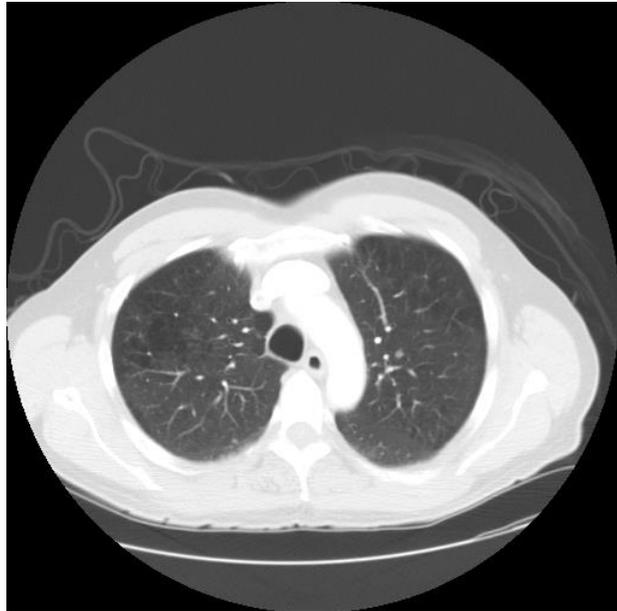
Wang Y et al, *Nat Med*, 2018.

# Immune-Related Pneumonitis

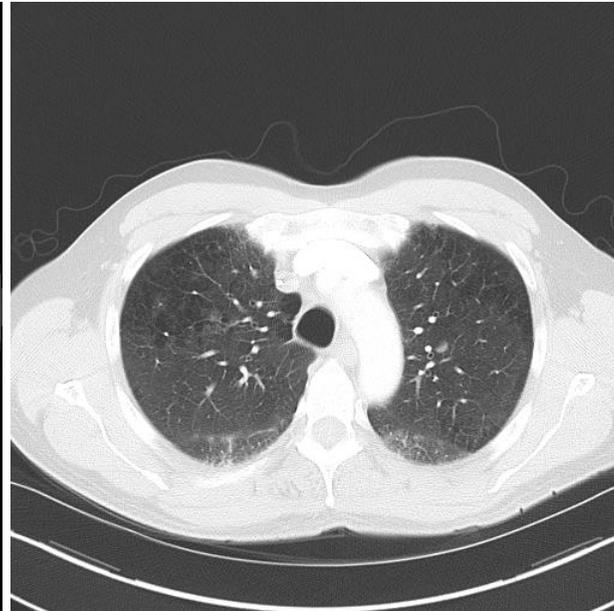


# Monday Morning Quarterback

02/05/2015



02/18/2015



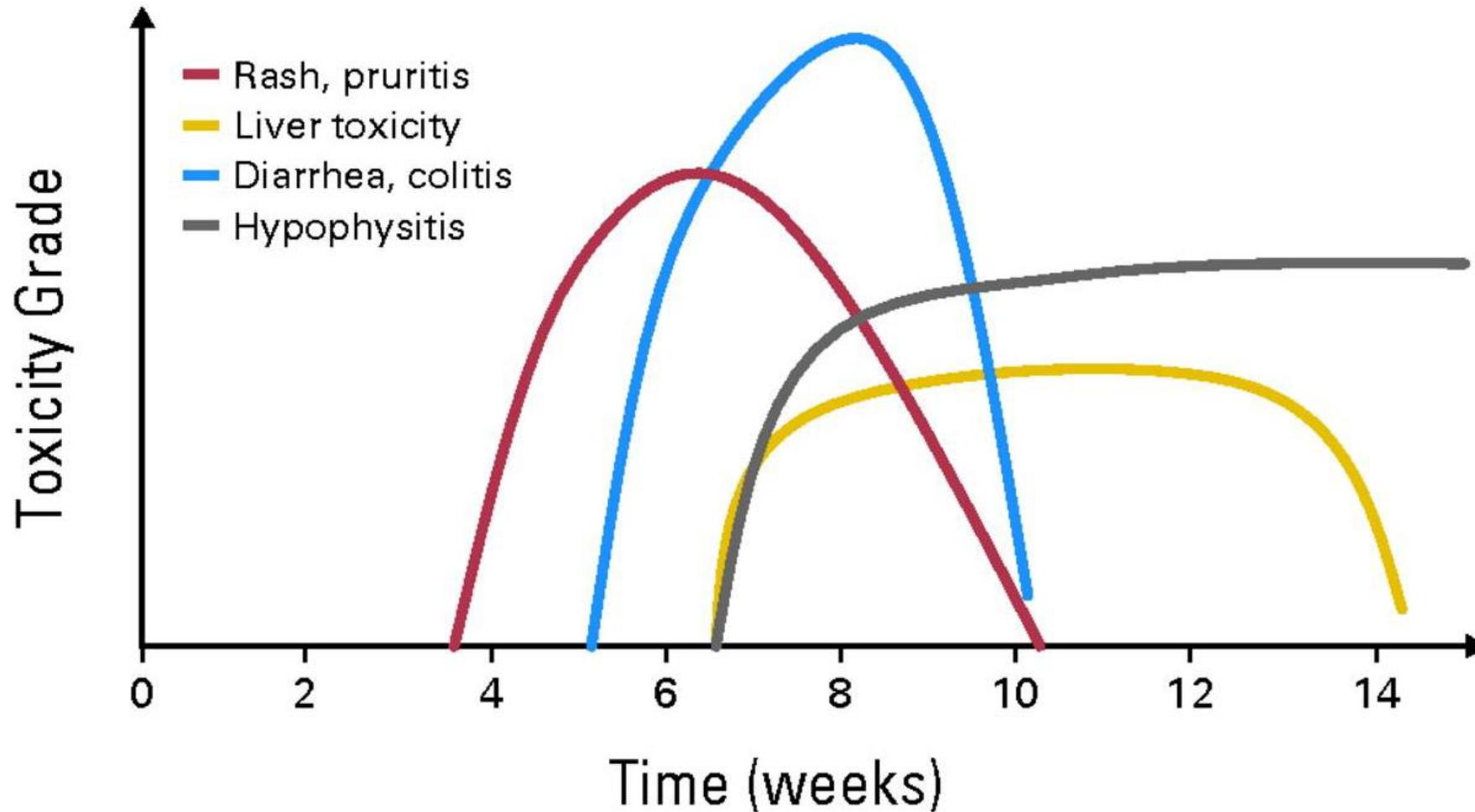
03/11/2015



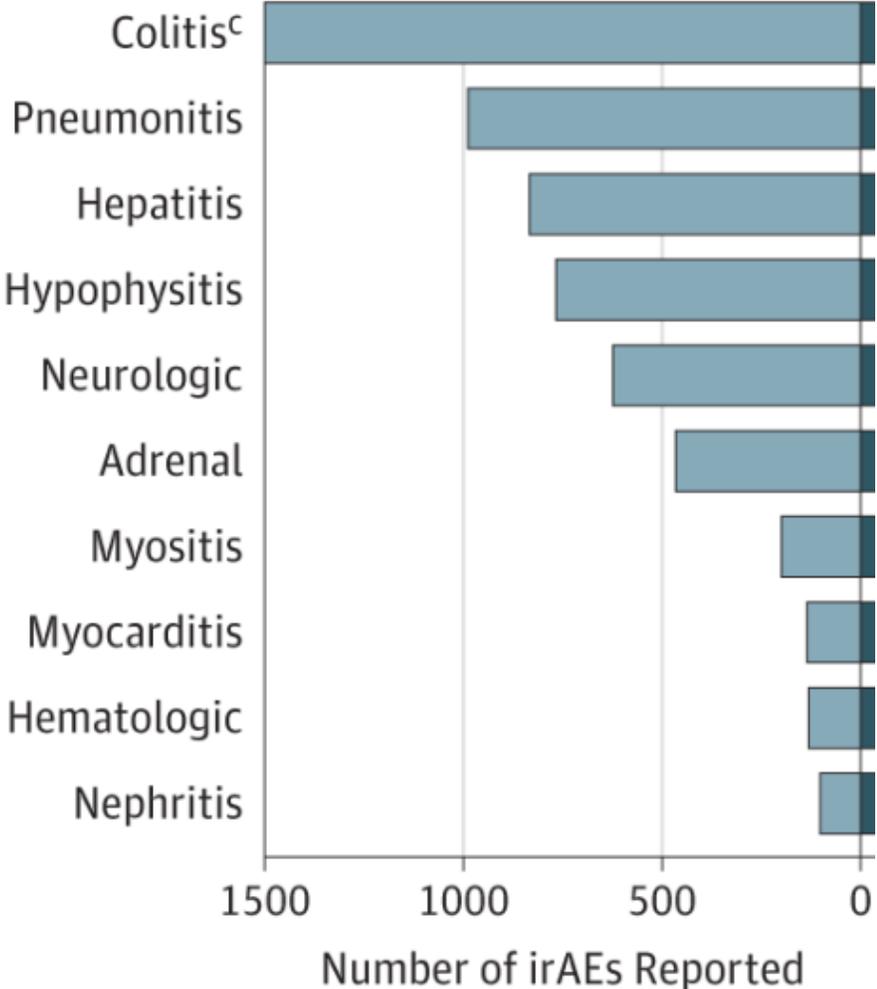
# **Safety Considerations**

- **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

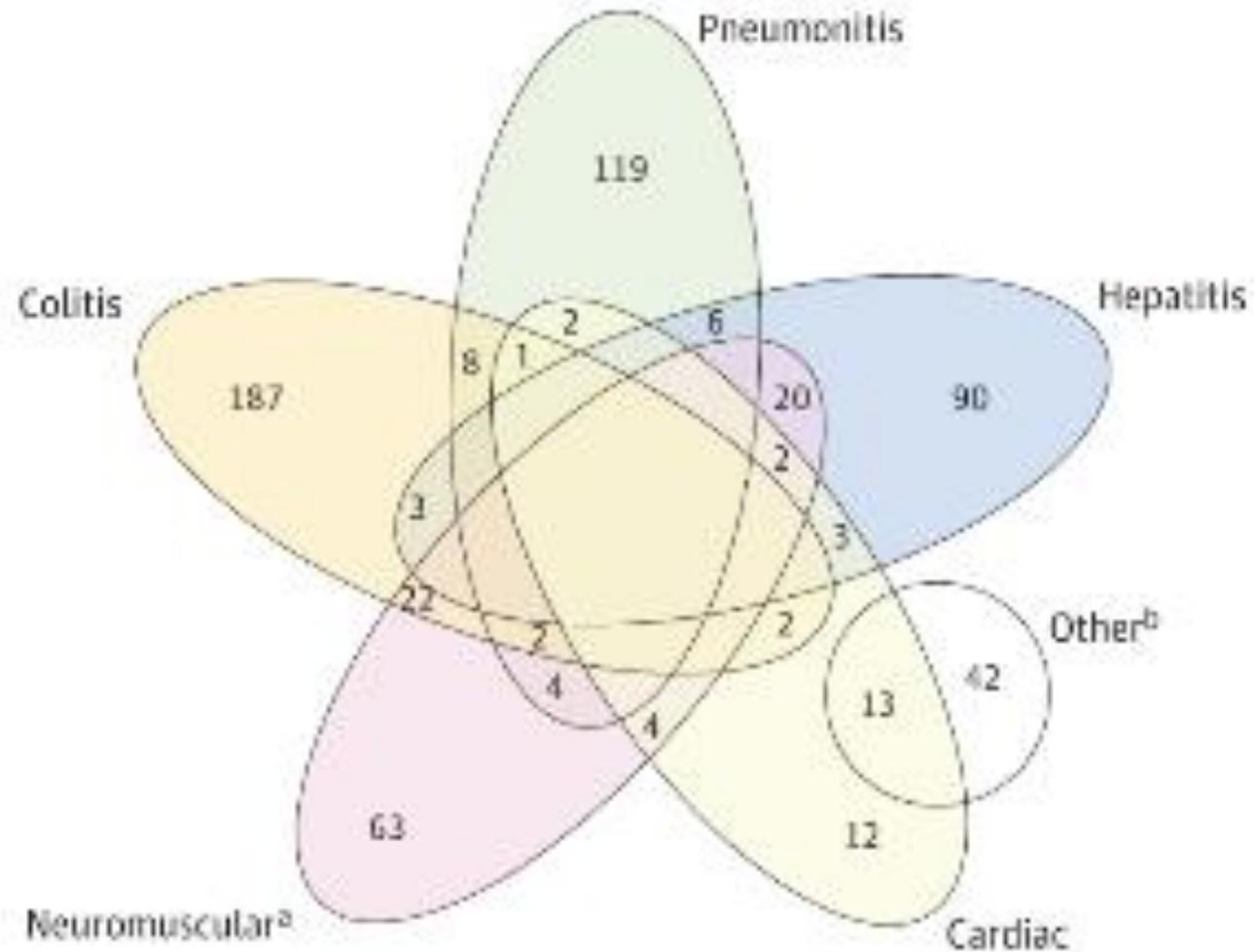


# Cases and Fatality Rates for Different Types of irAEs



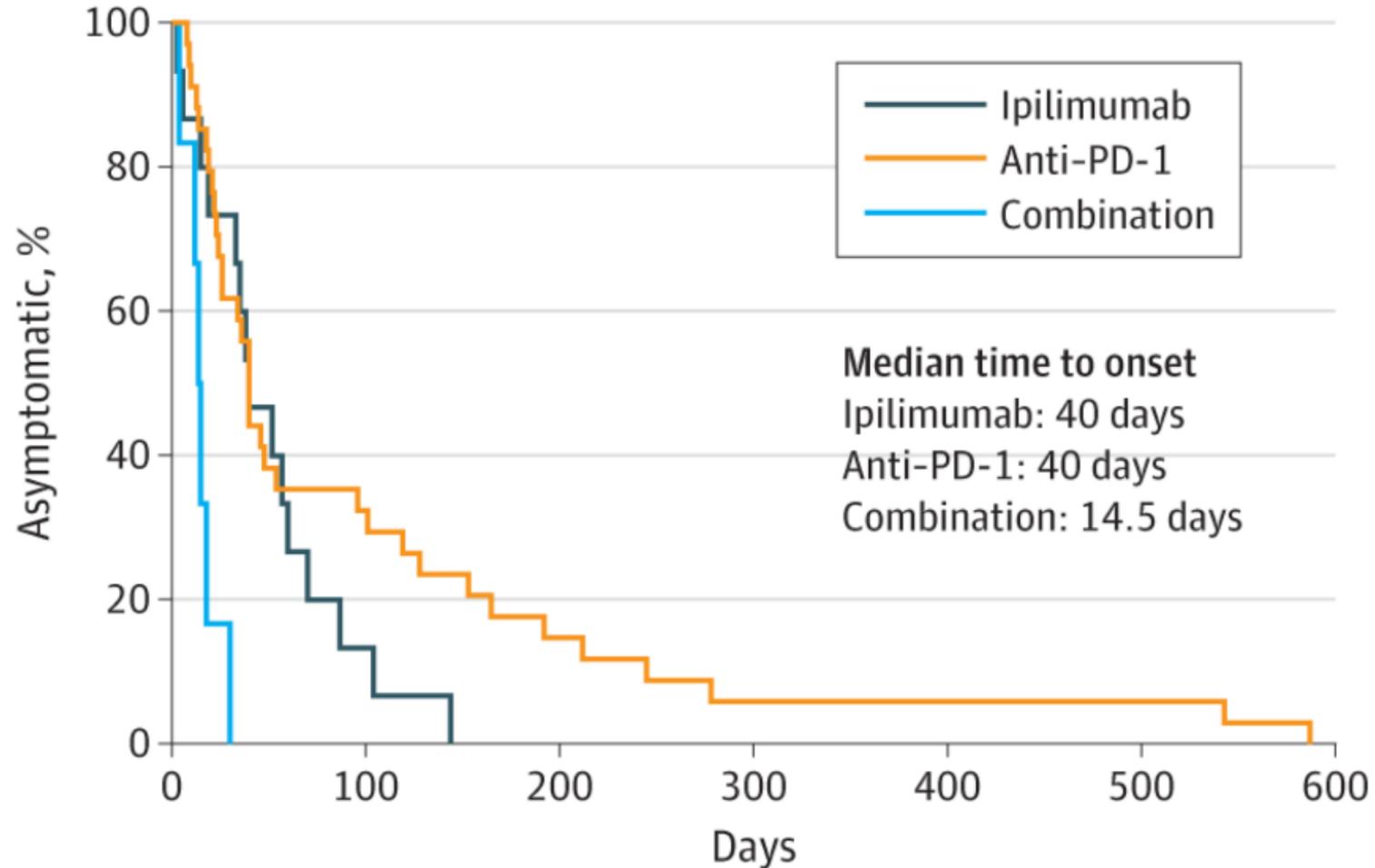
Wang DY et al, *JAMA Oncol*, 2018.

# Co-Occurring Fatal irAEs



Wang DY et al, *JAMA Oncol*, 2018.

# Time to Symptom Onset for irAEs





# Management of irAEs

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A S C O S P E C I A L A R T I C L E

## 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. Santomaso, 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**
- **Combinations can be used to turn “cold” tumors “hot”**
- **Toxicities can be fatal**
- **Better biomarkers are required to maximize efficacy and minimize toxicities**