New Tumor Immunotherapy Strategies on the Horizon: Adoptive T Cell Therapy for Metastatic Melanoma

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Conflict of Interest

None



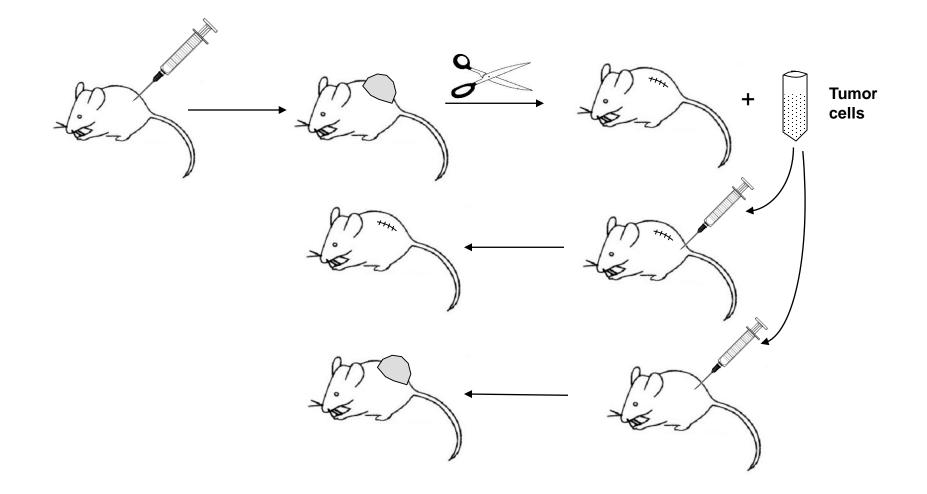
Outline

- Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocyte (TIL)
 Cell Therapy: introduction and preliminary clinical trial results
- Methods to improve TIL Cell Therapy
 >4-1BB agonistic antibody in vitro

> PD-1 abrogating antibody *in vivo*

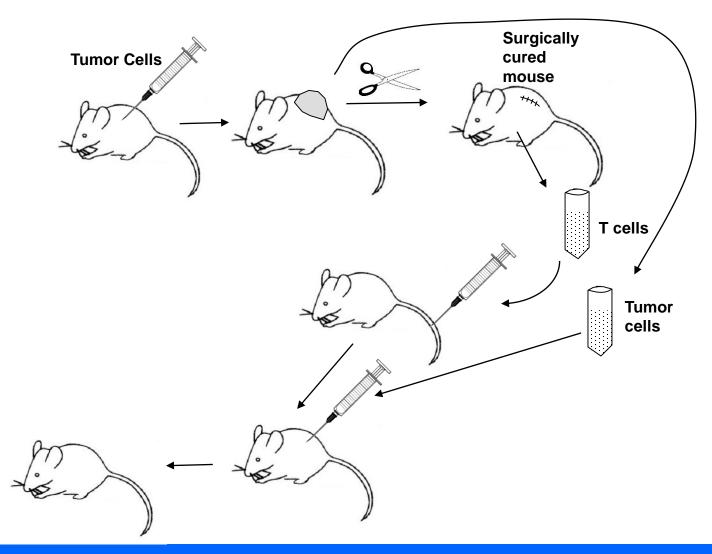


The Cure for Cancer (in mice)





Tumor immunity in mice is mediated by T lymphocytes





Tumor-Infiltrating Lymphocytes (TIL) Adoptive Cell Therapy

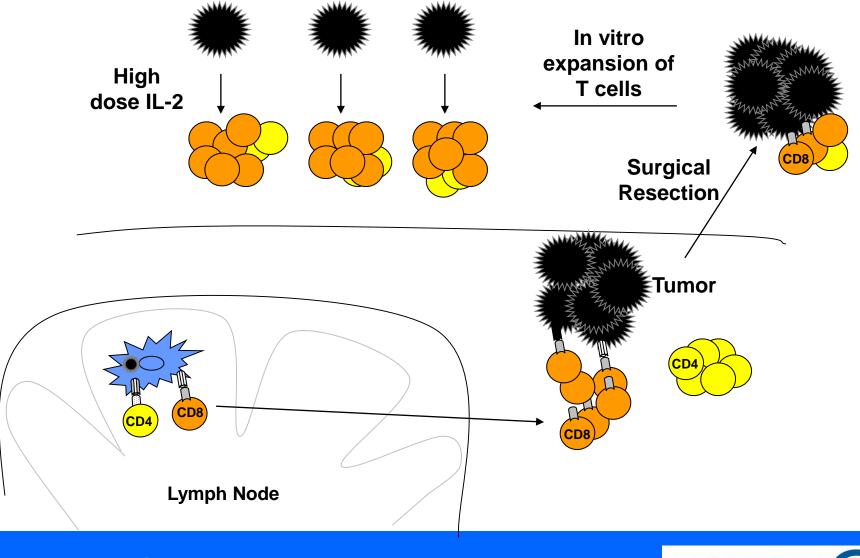
- TIL can be expanded *in vitro* and adoptively transferred as a treatment for metastatic melanoma
- Preparative chemotherapy and post transfer high dose bolus IL-2
- 56% Objective Response Rate (treated patients)
 22% Complete Response Rate (treated patients)
 CRs: 93% 5 year survival *unrivaled results

Rosenberg, et al. CCR 2011

Expensive, technically challenging, toxic

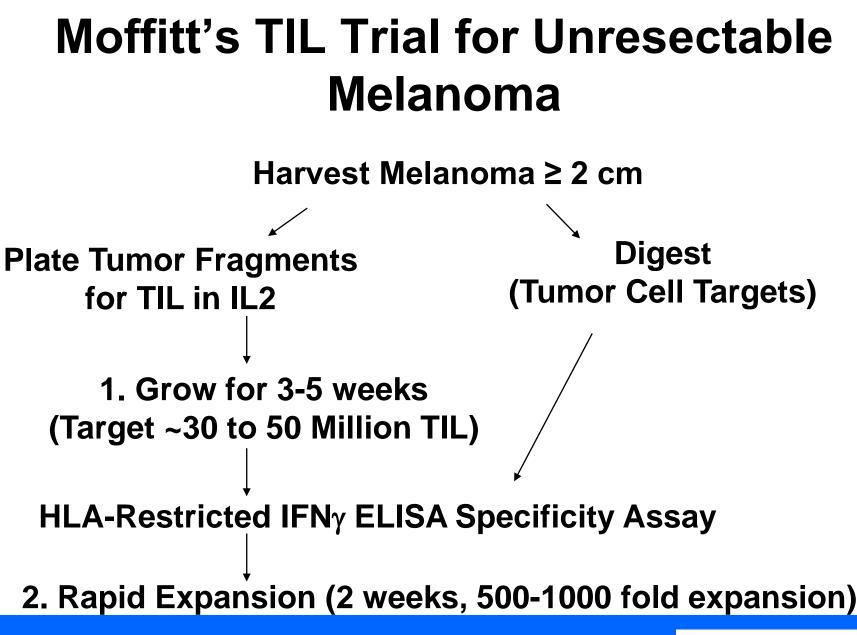


TIL-based Immunotherapy Schematic



7







Rapid Expansion



30-60 bags required



Patient Clinical Result

Pre TIL 2 MONTHS POST 24 MONTHS POST



02/03/11 1.6 x 1.5 cm

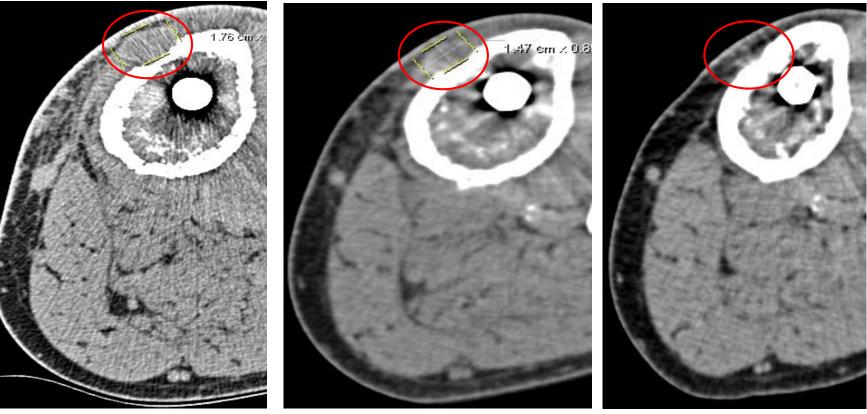
04/07/11 0.8 x 0.6 cm 02/07/13 0 cm



Pretibial Melanoma Metastasis

1.5 MONTHS POST*





1.8 x 1.1 cm

1.5 x 0.9 cm

0 x 0 cm

12 MONTHS POST

* Of note, the patient came off pain medications previously required for leg pain.



Lower Jaw Metastasis

PRE



4 MONTHS POST



2.4 x 2.2 cm

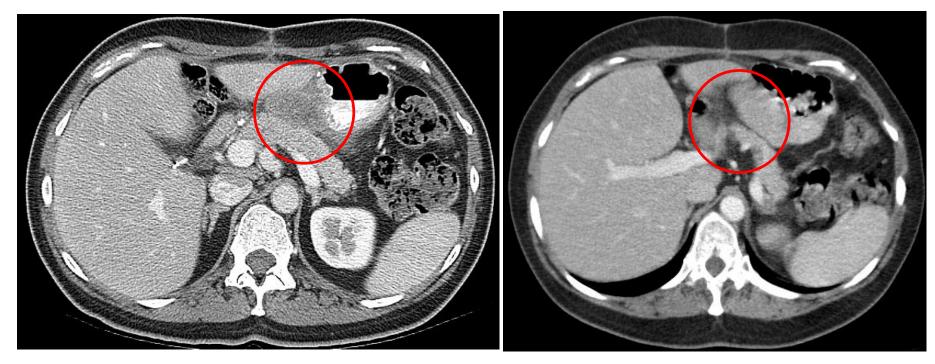
0.9 x 0.5 cm



Visceral Metastasis

PRE

11 MONTHS POST



2.8 X 6 cm

0 X 0 cm



Symptomatic Arm Lesion



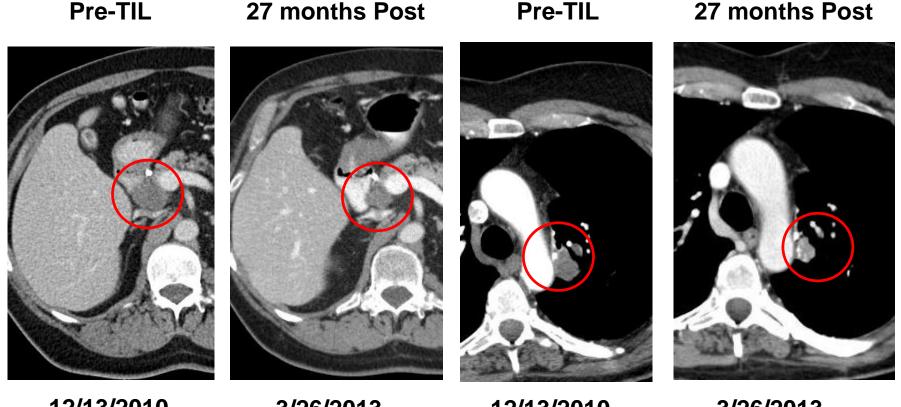


Pre

8 Days Post



Example of Prolonged Stable Disease



12/13/2010 2.1 x 3.0 cm

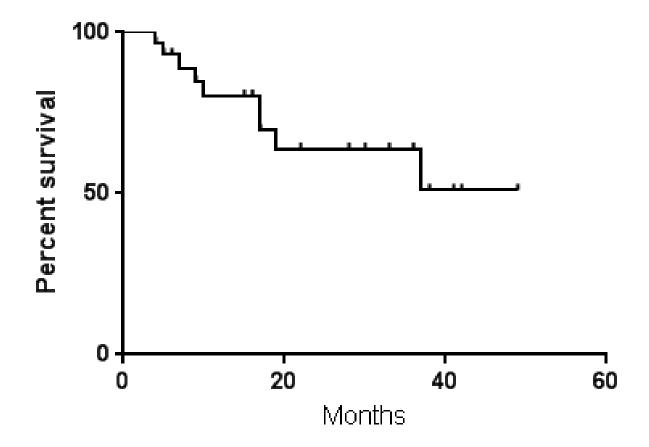
3/26/2013 2.0 x 1.5 cm

12/13/2010 2.6 x 1.7 cm

3/26/2013 1.7 x 1.3 cm



Overall Survival of Patients Treated at Moffitt



Median overall survival not reached at median follow up of 33 months (n= 30)



Moffitt ACT Clinical Results Summary

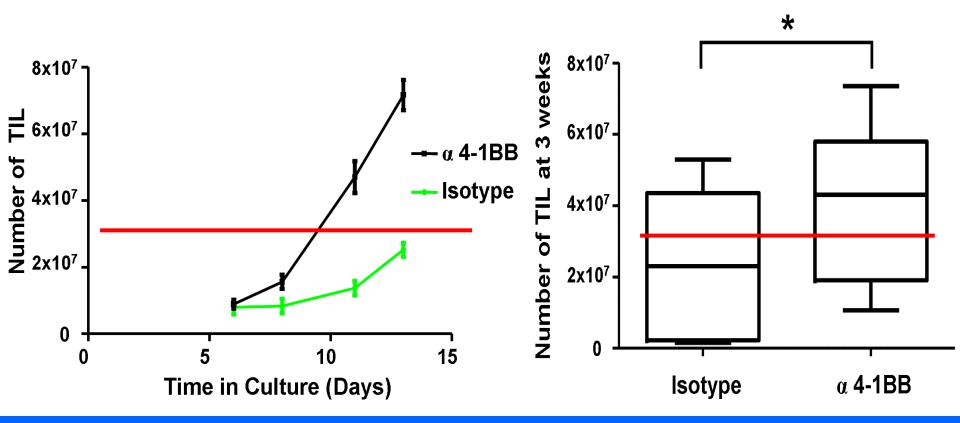
- 13 of 20 (65%) enrolled patients were successfully treated
- 4 (20%) enrolled patients dropped out prior to treatment due to progression
- 3 (15%) dropped out due to other reasons
- 3 (23%) had Complete Responses
- 6 (46%): Progression-Free Survival > 1 yr

Current direction: Immunomodulatory antibodies to accelerate TIL growth and improve anti-tumor efficacy

Pilon-Thomas et al., J Immunother 2012

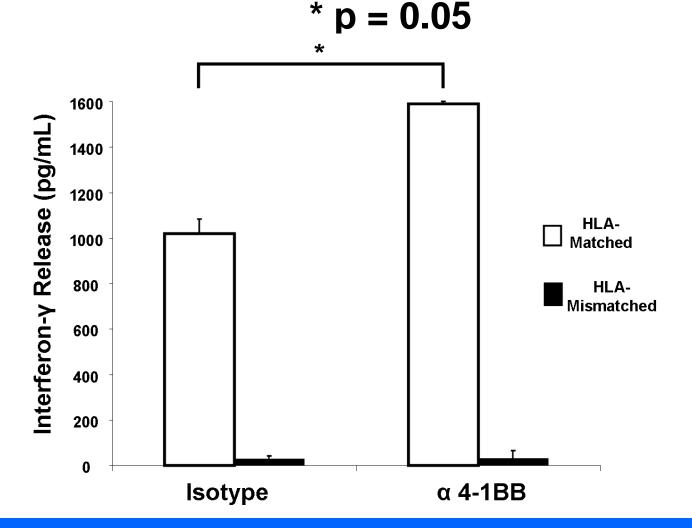


4-1BB Agonistic Antibody Increases TIL Expansion *in vitro*





4-1BB Ab Enhances HLA-Restricted, Tumor-Specific Cytokine Release





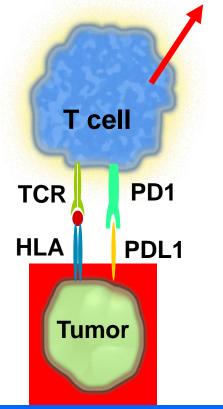
4-1bb Agonistic Antibody Summary

- Enhances TIL numbers
- Enhances CD8+ effector T cell phenotype
- Enhances tumor-induced IFN-γ production



PD1 Blockade: Reviving Exhausted T Cells

T cell exhaustion







PD1 Blockade: Reviving Exhausted T Cells



T cell



Anti-PD1

T cell

reactivation

PD1

T cell

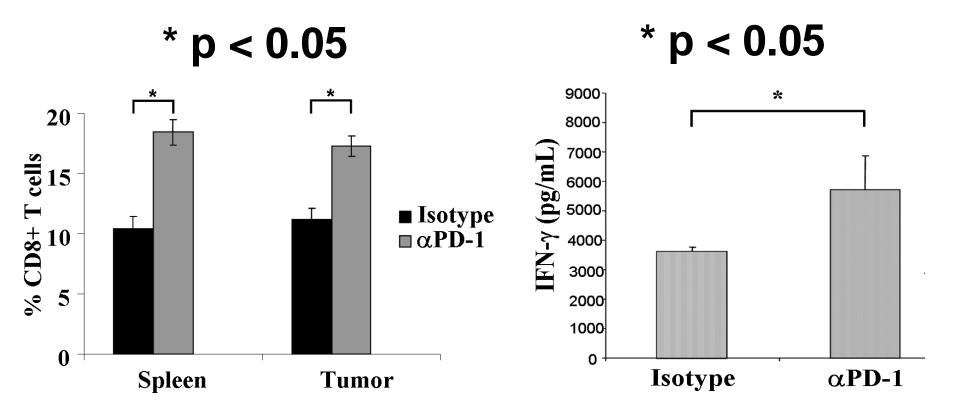
Tumor

Aim

 To determine if a PD-1 abrogating antibody *in vivo* prior to tumor harvest may increase resulting CD8+ TIL and tumor-specific IFN-γ production



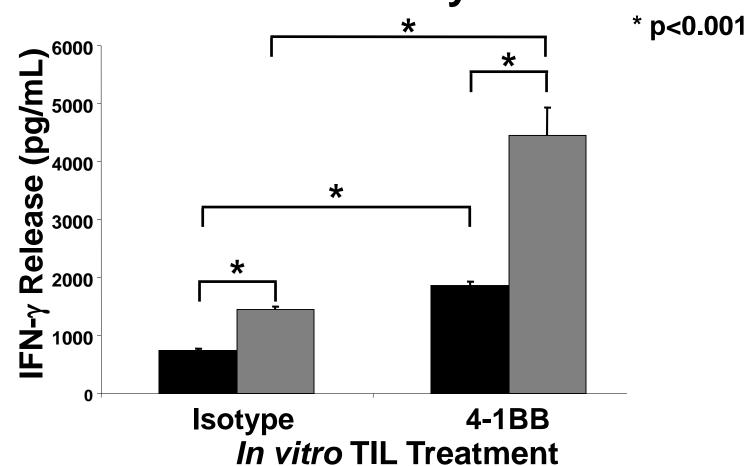
PD-1 Blockade *in vivo* Prior to TIL Harvest Augments Adoptive Cell Therapy in a Murine B16 Model







Combination of αPD-1 *in vivo* and 4-1BB *in vitro* Enhances Anti-Melanoma Reactivity





Key Takeaways

- Adoptive T cell therapy for metastatic melanoma is feasible
- Efforts are ongoing for combination therapy to improve clinical outcomes



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