

SITC Immunoscore Validation Project



Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer



Thank you to participating Immunoscore centers worldwide!

Immunoscore as a Prognostic Marker in Stage I-III Colon Cancer: Results of a SITC-led Global Validation Study

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Disclosures

Co-founder and chairman of the scientific advisory board:

- *HalioDx*

Collaborative Research Agreement (grants) :

- *Perkin-Elmer, IObiotech, MedImmune, Astra Zeneca, Janssen*

Participation to Scientific Advisory Boards:

- *BMS, MedImmune, Astra Zeneca, Novartis, Definiens, ImmunID, IObiotech, Northwest Biotherapeutics, Actelion, Amgen, Mologen, Kite Pharma*

Consultant :

- *BMS, Roche, Ventana, GSK, MedImmune, ImmunID, Nanostring, Compugen,*

Colorectal cancer classifications

Tumor cell extension and invasion	T-STAGE	N-STAGE	M-STAGE		
Ways to classify	Morphology	Cell of origin	Molecular pathway	Mutation status	Gene expression
Tumor cell characteristics	Mucinous	Enterocyte	CIN	BRAF	CMS1
	Medullary	Goblet-like	MSI	APC	CMS2
	Adeno. NOS	Transit-amplifying-R	CIMP	KRAS	CMS3
	Serrated	Transit-amplifying-S		TP53	CMS4
	Signet ring cell	Inflammatory		CTNNB1	
	Micropapillary	Stem-like			
	Cribriform comedo - type				
Host immune response	Immunoscore	CD3+ T cells	CD8+ T cells	Density	Location (CT, IM)

> 80 publications showed the good prognostic value of T-cell infiltration

The Immunoscore as a New Possible Approach for the Classification of Cancer



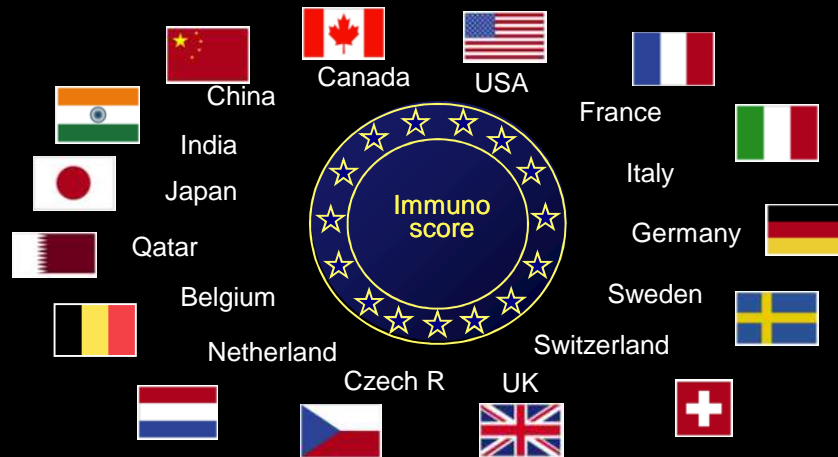
World Immunotherapy Council inaugural meeting (Feb 2012)

Support (moral) from the World Immunotherapy Council (WIC), and support from societies including, EATI, BDA, CCIC, CIC, CRI, CIMT, CSCO, TIBT, DTIWP, ESCII, NIBIT, JACI, NCV-network, PIVAC, ATTACK, TVACT...

Worldwide Immunoscore consortium (PI: J Galon)

(21 Centers, 15 countries: >3000 patients)

Assay
harmonization

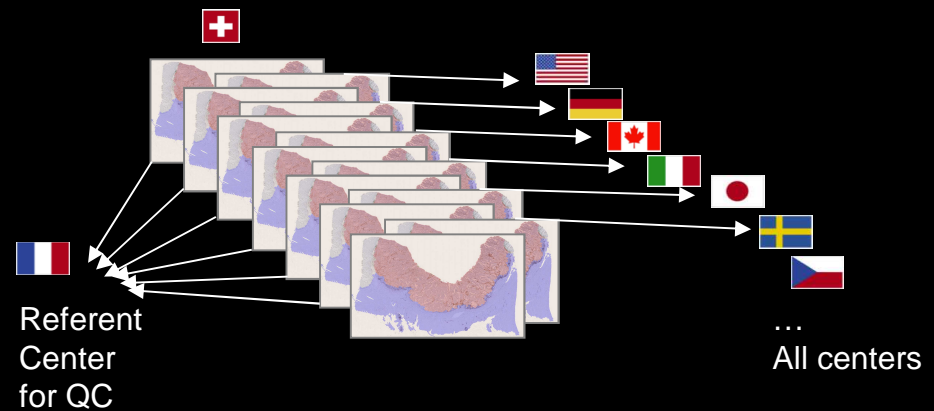
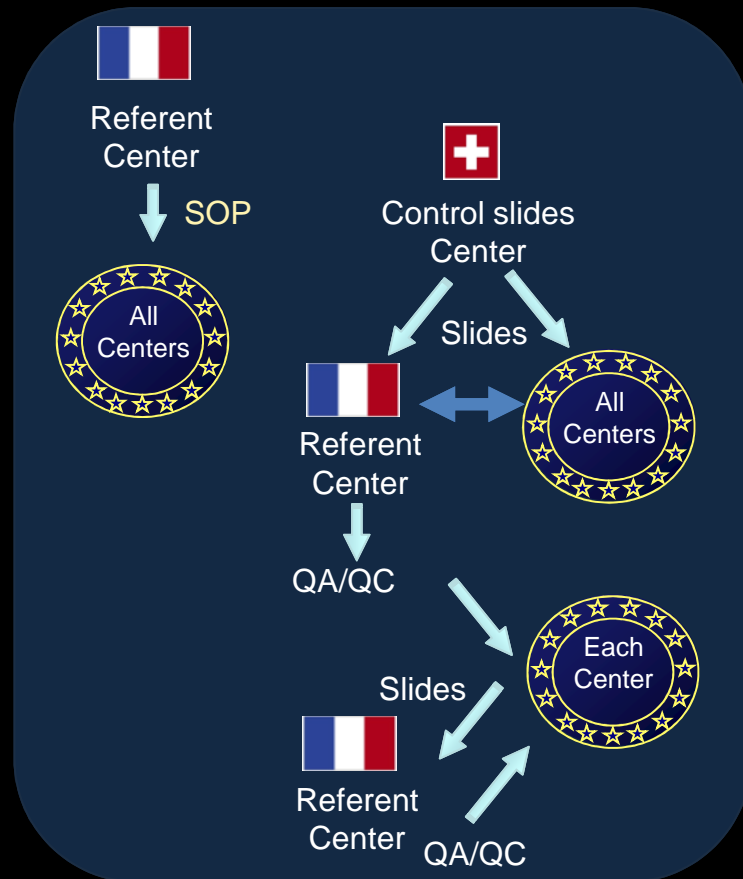


Immunoscore meetings :

- Feb 2012, Italy
- Dec 2012, Italy
- Nov 2013, SITC, USA
- Dec 2013, Italy
- Jan 2014, Qatar
- Jul 2014, Paris, France
- Nov 2014, SITC, USA
- Nov 2015, SITC, USA
- Dec 2015, Italy

Worldwide Immunoscore consortium (PI: J Galon)

Study design

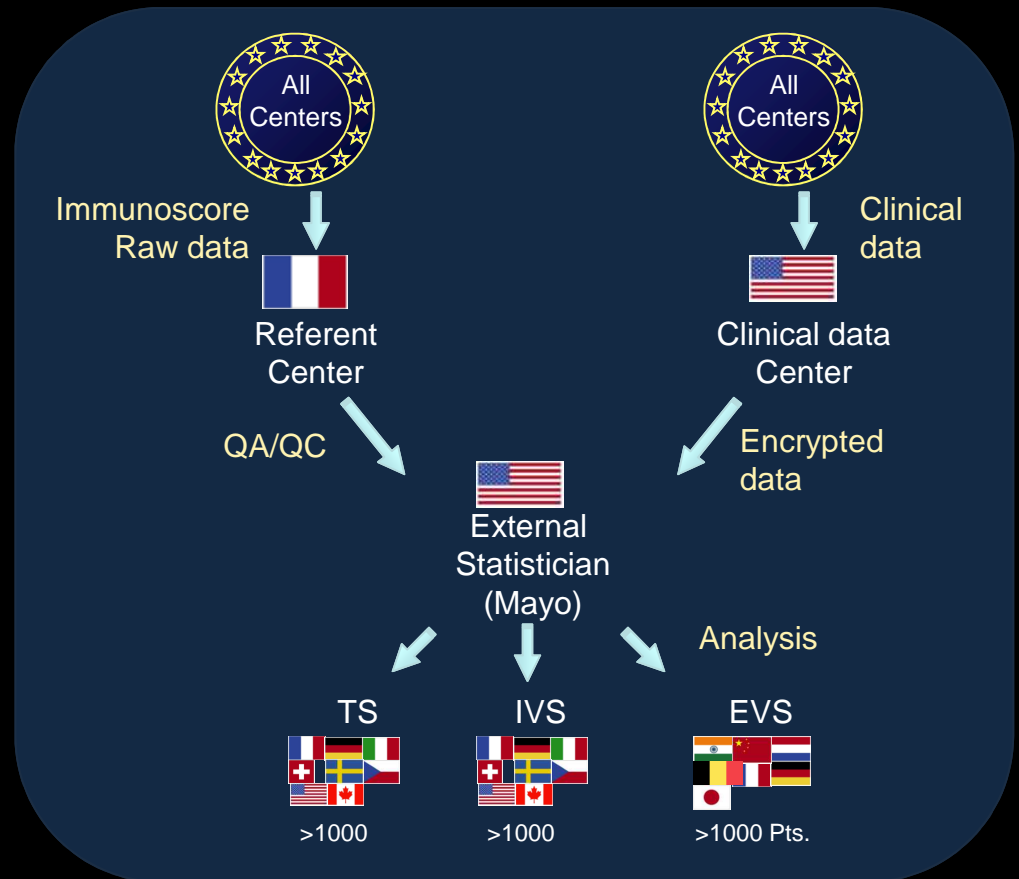
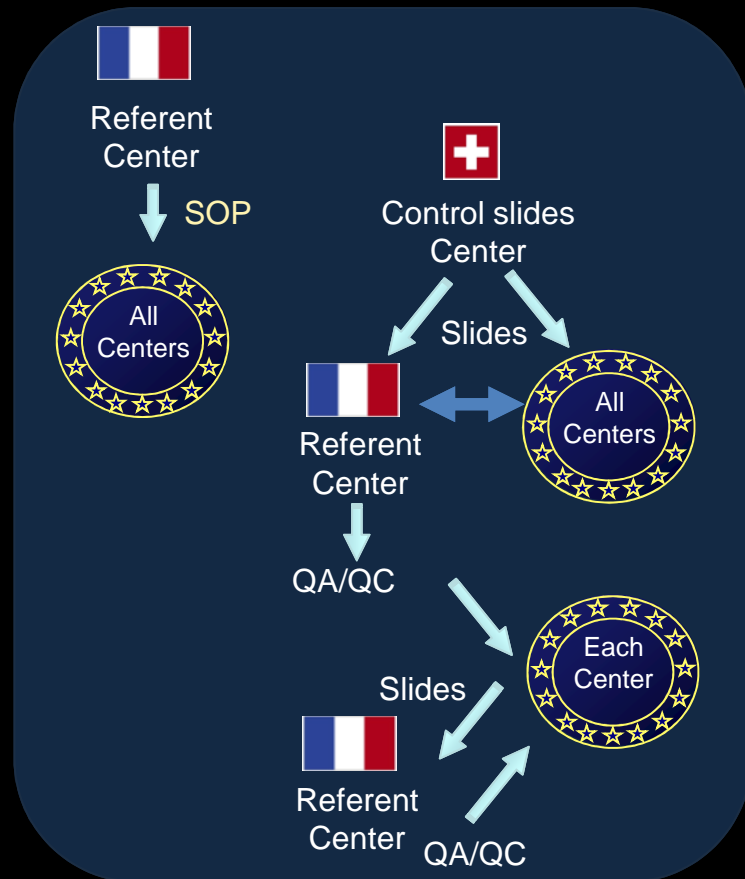


Quality Controls

Harmonization

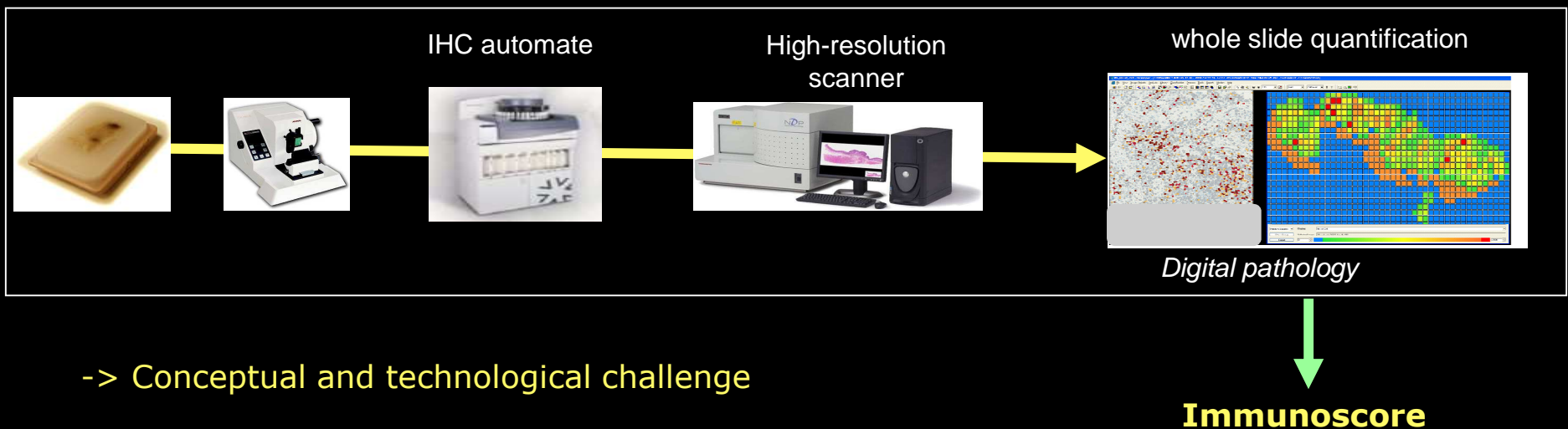
Worldwide Immunoscore consortium (PI: J Galon)

Study design



IMMUNOSCORE: METHODS

- > Standardized Operating Procedure
- > Today's tools for modern pathologists



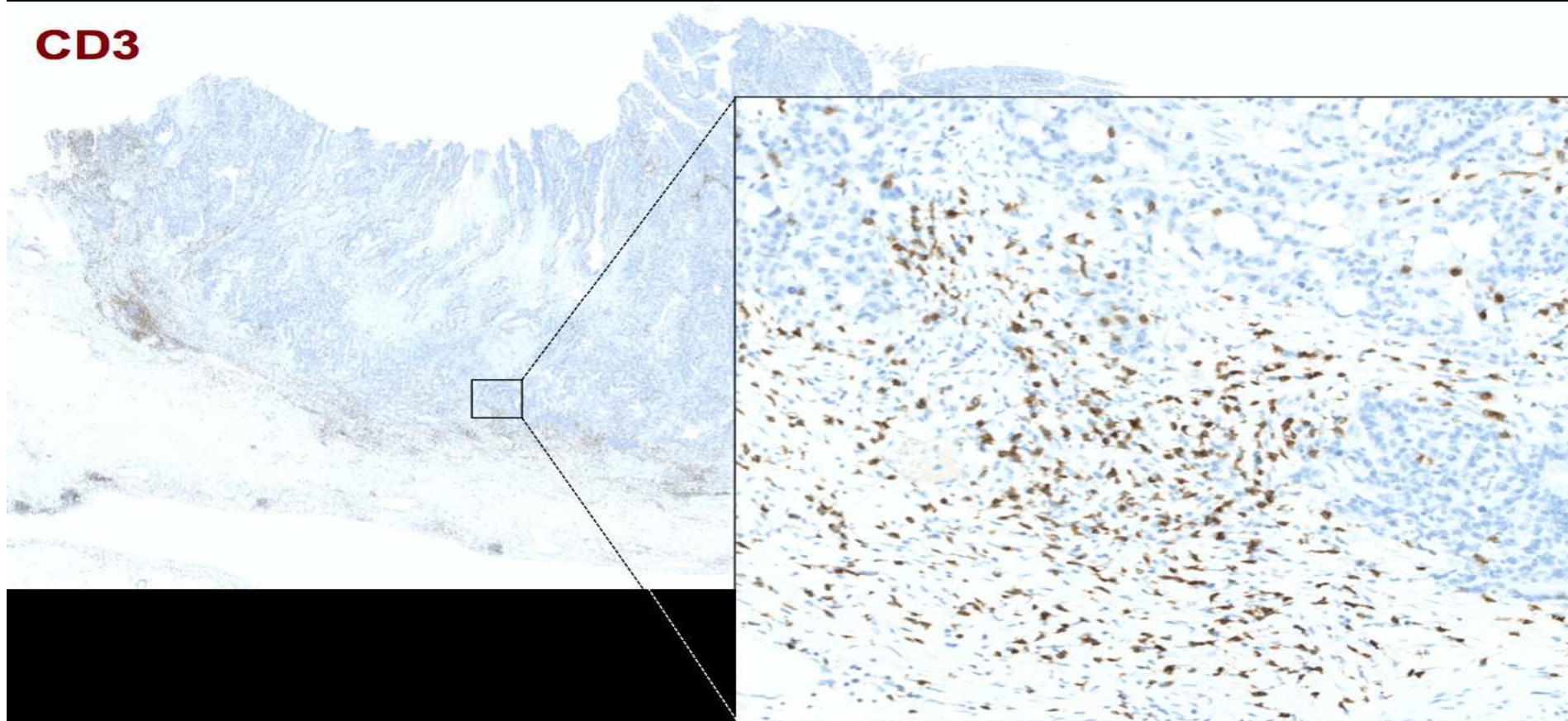
-> Conceptual and technological challenge

Galon J et al. *J. Transl. Med.* 2012
Galon J et al. *J. Pathol.* 2014

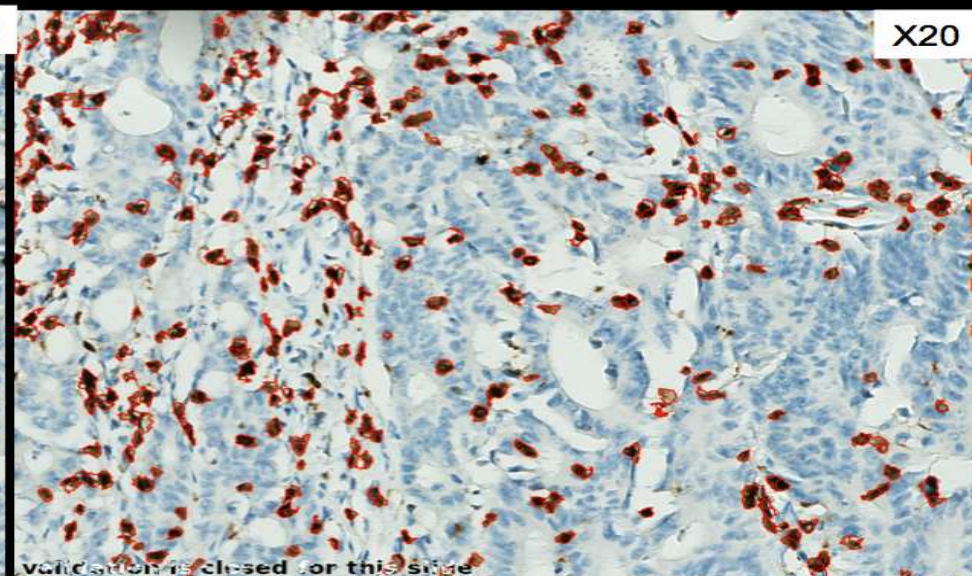
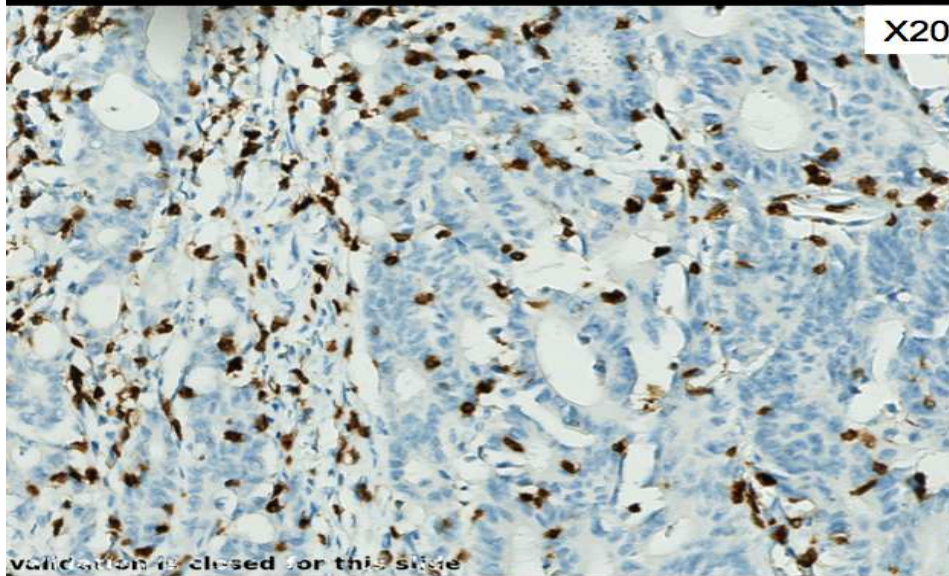
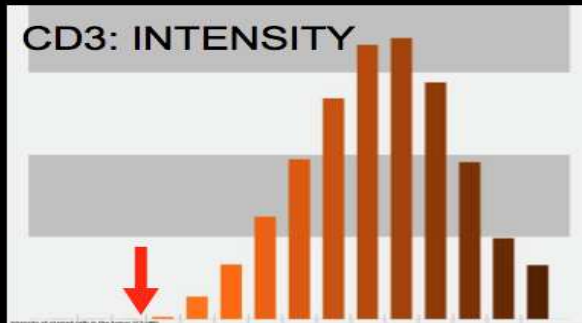
Immunoscore using whole slide FFPE

Routine whole slide stainings & full image quantification

CD3



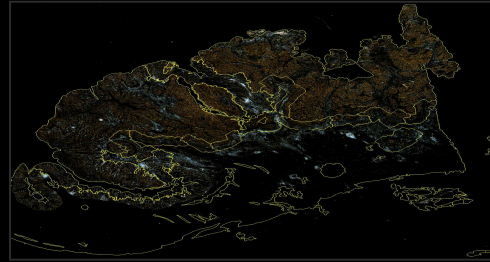
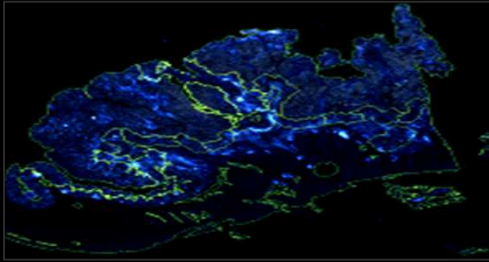
Digital quantification: Density (cells/mm²)



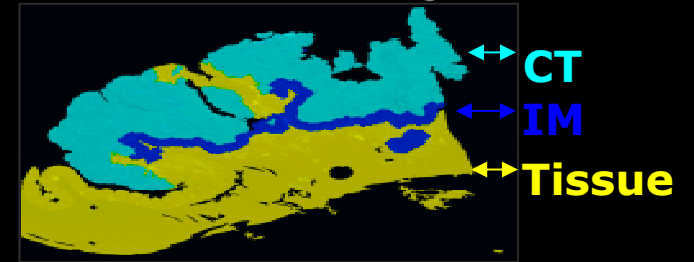
Immunoscore (I) using whole slide FFPE

Routine whole slide staining & precise image quantification

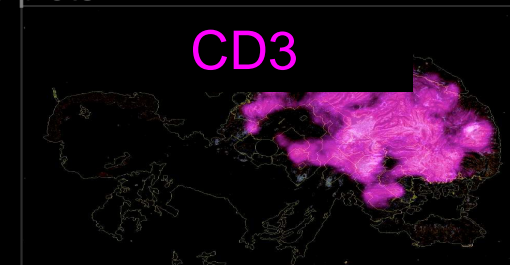
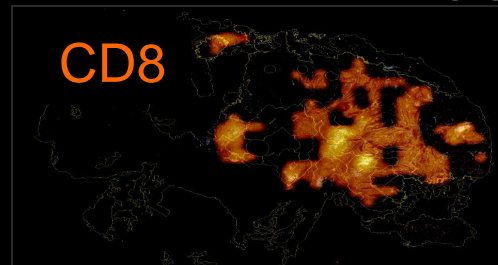
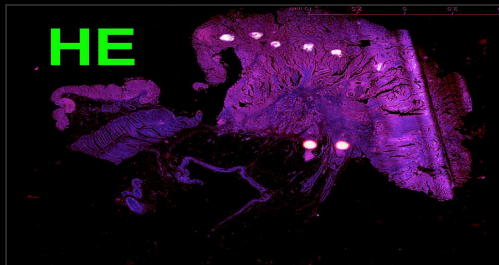
Immunostaining



Definition of Tumor Regions



Density plots



→ I

✓ Immunoscore is **Standardized, Objective, Quantitative**

Immunoscore worldwide consortium study

Methods:

- ✓ Statistical analysis plan was pre-defined
- ✓ All statistical analyses performed by blinded external statisticians
- ✓ Primary study endpoint was time-to-recurrence (TTR) for Immunoscore (High/Low)
- ✓ Analyses were performed by Cox models stratified by enrolling center

Of note: There were at least 4 big hurdles in this study:

- ✓ Heterogeneity of patients between Centers
- ✓ Heterogeneity of patient-care between countries
- ✓ Heterogeneity of IHC staining between Centers (we did our best with QCs)
- ✓ Heterogeneity of clinical data and follow-up between Centers

The main objectives were to demonstrate feasibility, reproducibility, significance and **robustness** of Immunoscore in a Worldwide study

Patient population and clinical characteristics

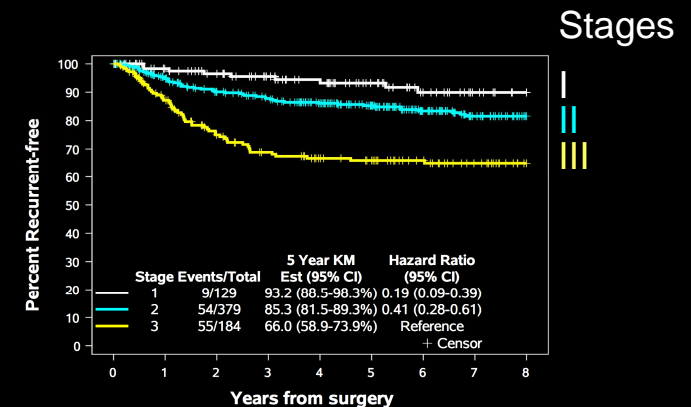
Inclusion criteria:

- ✓ Colon cancer
- ✓ Stages I/II/III (T1-T4, N0-N2, M0)
- ✓ No neo-adjuvant treatments
- ✓ Clinical data and follow-up

Exclusion criteria:

- ✓ Rectum cancer (n=255)
- ✓ Stages IV (M1) (n=81)
- ✓ Neo-adjuvant treatments (n=6)
- ✓ Missing Clinical data (n=45)
- ✓ Missing follow-up (n=127)
- ✓ Staining intensity <152 (n=86)
- ✓ Missing/incomplete biomarker data (n=490)

3855 patients were quantified for Immunoscore



2667 patients were analyzed after QC and exclusion

Following a pre-defined Statistical analysis workplan

Patient population and clinical characteristics

Time to end of Follow-up

Median Survival Months:

5 Yr Survival Rate:

TS

143.6 (127.3-162.2)

74.9% (71.6%-78.2%)

IVS

180.7 (147.7-197.6)

77.8% (74.5%-81.1%)

EVS

160.1 (124.5-191.4)

68.8% (65.6%-72.0%)

Recurrence-free Survival time

Median Survival Months:

5 Yr Survival Rate:

122.3 (107.6-132.8)

68.3% (64.7%-71.9%)

140.2 (116.6-150.4)

71.3% (67.6%-75.0%)

95.1 (80.0-106.9)

58.3% (54.9%-61.8%)

* All Multivariate models

Adjusted for: Immunoscore, age, gender, T-Stage, N-Stage

Stratified by: City Center

Biomarker characteristics: Results

- ✓ More than 352,000,000 CD3+ T cells were counted by all Centers

	Number of CD3+ T cells / slide	Whole slide density of CD3+ (cells / mm ²)	Whole slide density of CD8+ (cells / mm ²)
Center (CT)	64,537 ± 80,962	685 ± 1297	239 ± 534
Margin (IM)	23,643 ± 23,524	1174 ± 1985	436 ± 832
Total	88,180		

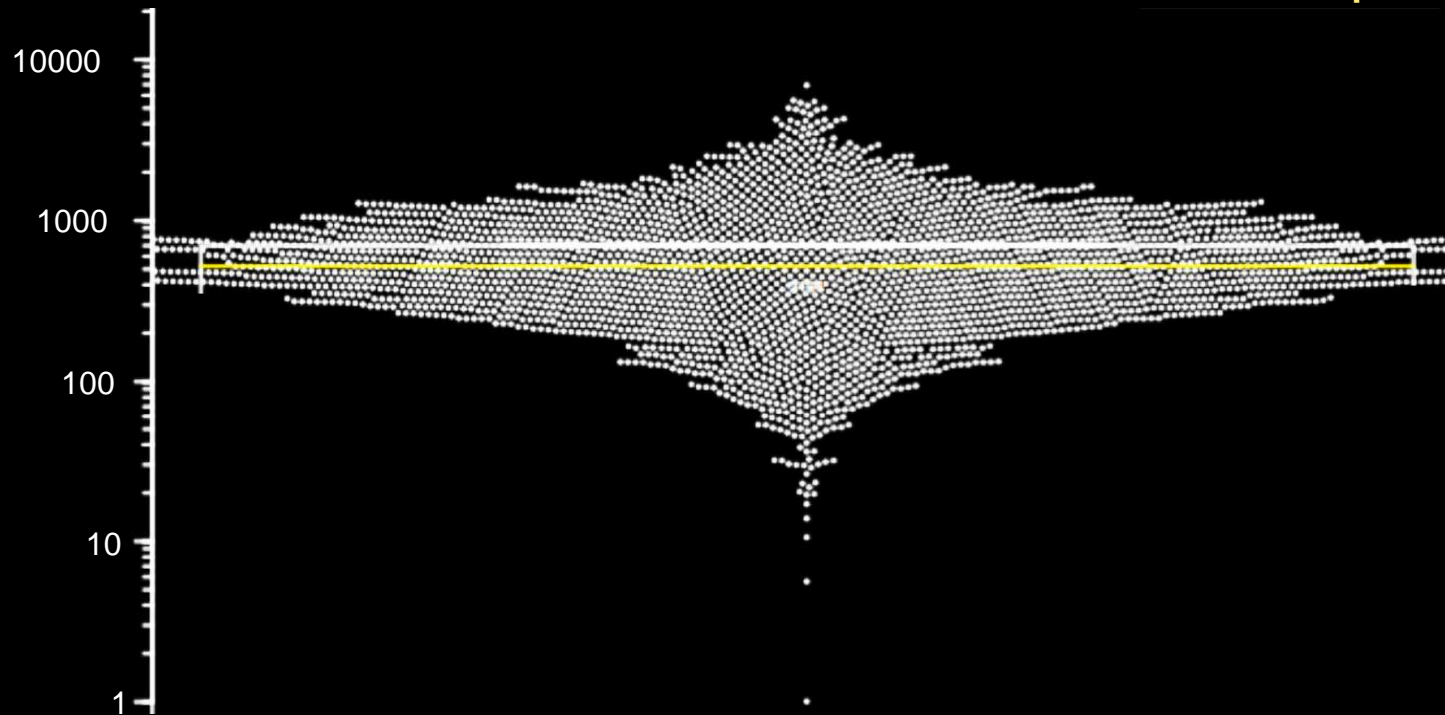
Distribution of Immunoscore across all Centers

- ✓ High Immunoscore: 26%
- ✓ Int. Immunoscore: 49%
- ✓ Low Immunoscore: 25%

Densities of CD3_{CT} (cells/mm²) within tumors

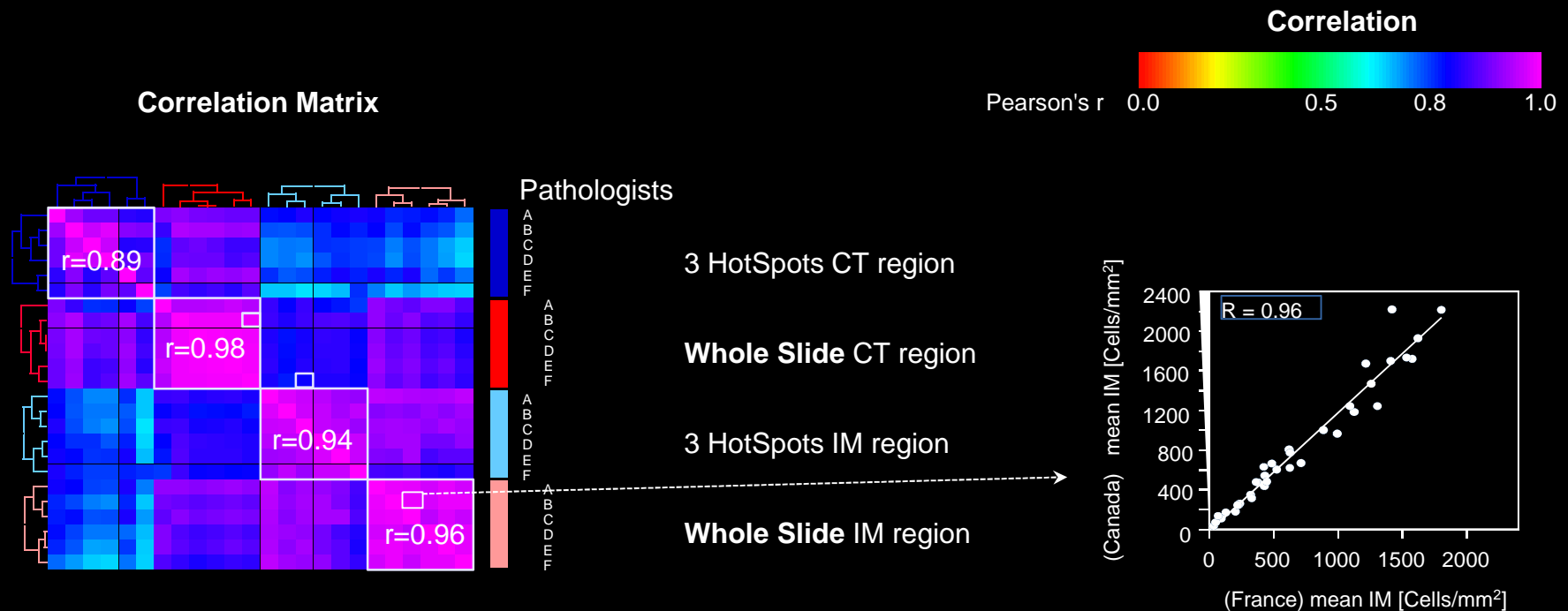
CD3_{CT}
cells/mm²

Quantification of 3855 patients



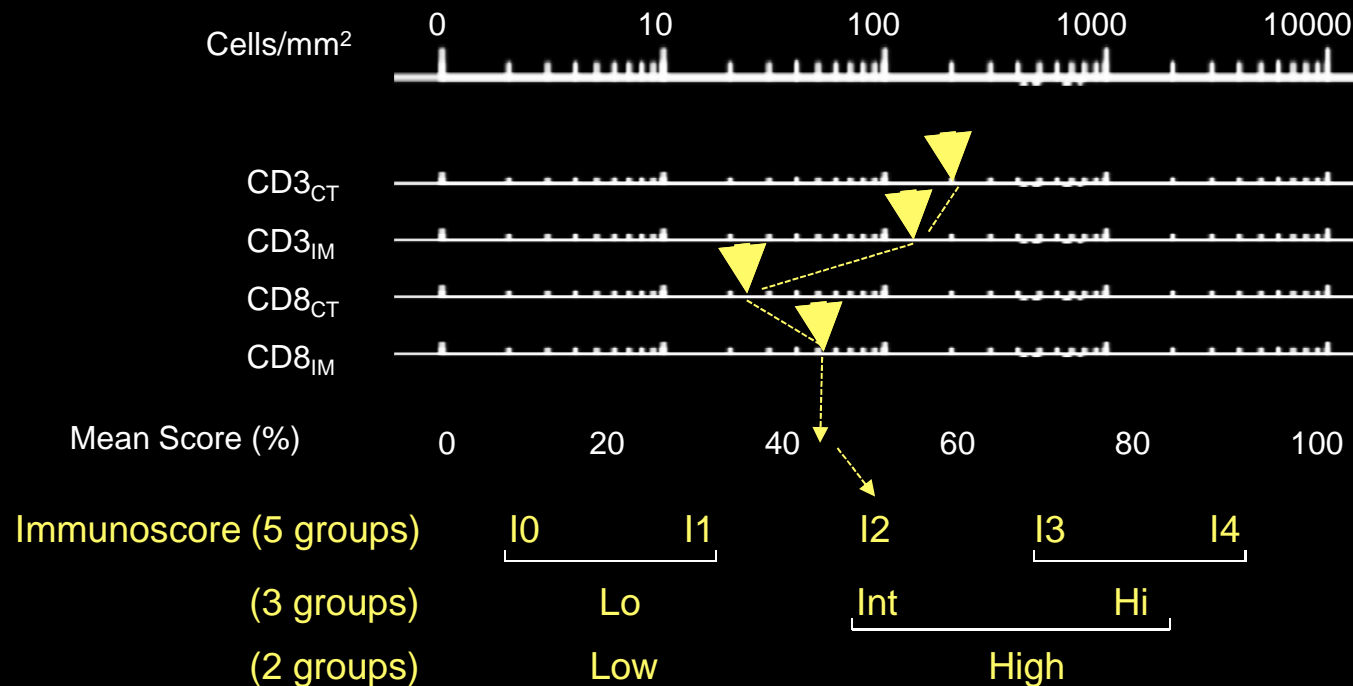
- ✓ Whole slide quantification within the CT region
- ✓ Similar quantification were performed for CD3_{CT}, CD3_{IM}, CD8_{CT}, CD8_{IM}

High reproducibility of Immunoscore



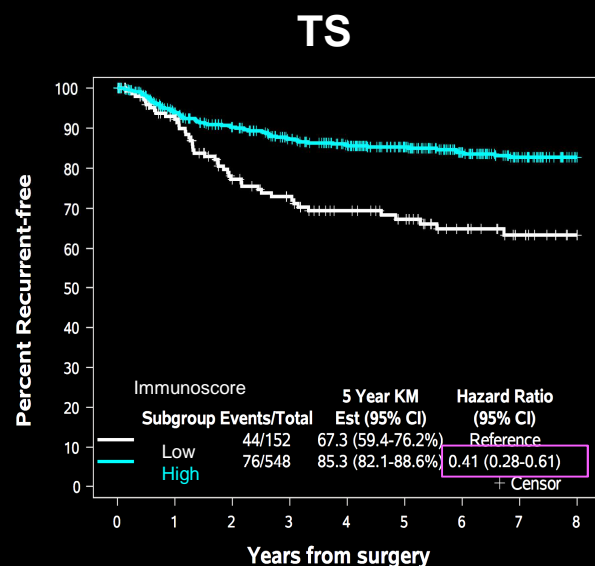
- ✓ Whole slide quantification shows the best correlation and reproducibility
- ✓ $R=0.96$ in IM region and $R=0.98$ in CT region
- ✓ Immunoscore is **quantitative, reproducible and robust**

Densities of each marker in each region were determined

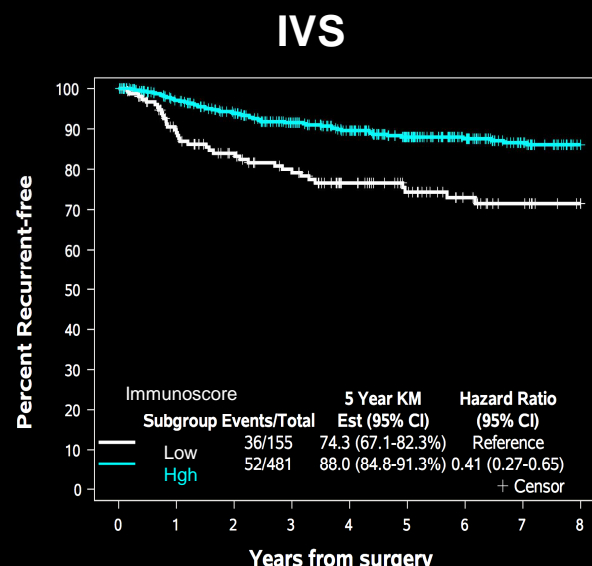


Mean score and Immunoscore were defined on Training Set (TS), blinded to clinical outcome, and applied to validation sets (IVS and EVS)

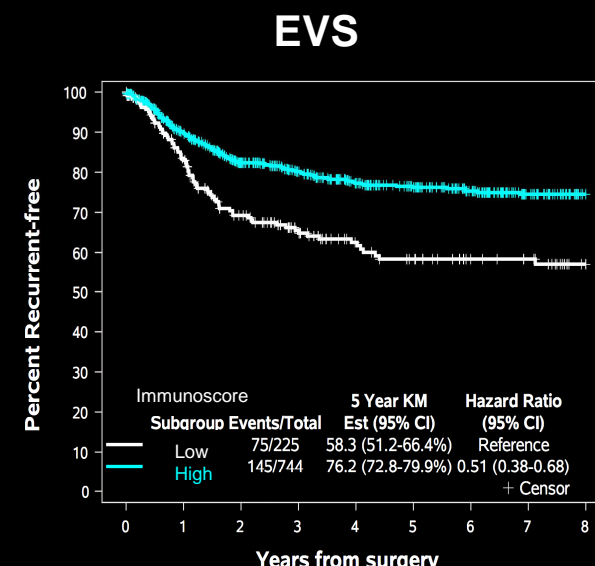
Primary Objective: Time to recurrence (TTR) for Immunoscore (High/Low)



Subgroup	Low	High
Events	44	76
Total	152	548
5 Year KM Est	67.3	85.3
95% CI	(59.4-76.2%)	(82.1-88.6%)
Hazard Ratio	Reference	0.41
95% CI		(0.28-0.61)
C-index	0.60	



Subgroup	Low	High
Events	36	52
Total	155	481
5 Year KM Est	74.3	88.0
95% CI	(67.1-82.3%)	(84.8-91.3%)
Hazard Ratio	Reference	0.41
95% CI		(0.27-0.65)
C-index	0.60	

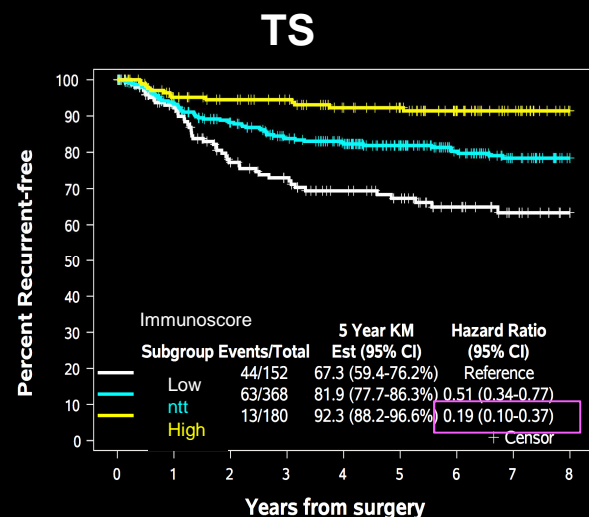


Subgroup	Low	High
Events	75	145
Total	225	744
5 Year KM Est	58.3	76.2
95% CI	(51.2-66.4%)	(72.8-79.9%)
Hazard Ratio	Reference	0.51
95% CI		(0.38-0.68)
C-index	0.56	

Primary objective is reached

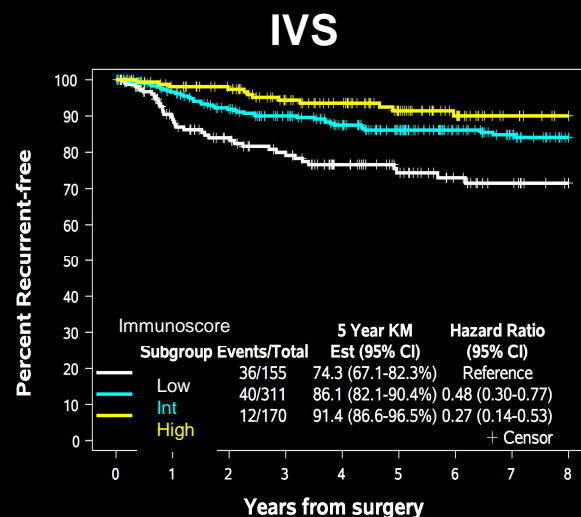
Immunoscore predicted time to recurrence on Training Set (TS), and on 2 independent validation sets (IVS and EVS), blinded to clinical outcome.

Secondary Objective: Time to recurrence for Immunoscore (High/Int/Low)



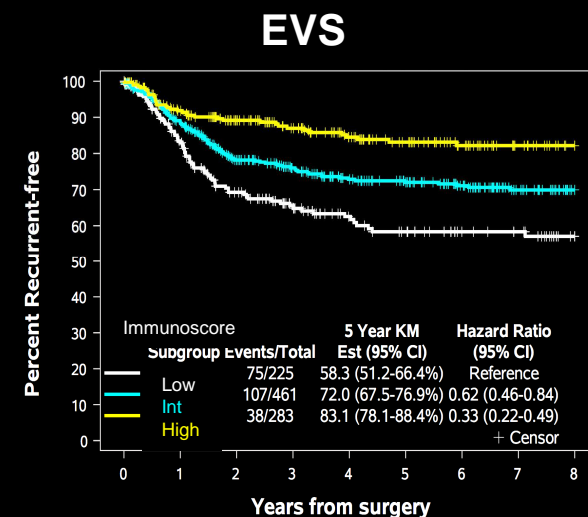
Subgroup	Low	Int	High
Low	52	92	71
Int	68	269	218
High	80	140	118

$P < 0.0001$
HR (0-2)= 0.19
C-index= 0.64



Subgroup	Low	Int	High
Low	155	109	79
Int	311	248	204
High	170	139	104

$P = 0.0001$
HR (0-2)= 0.27
C-index= 0.63



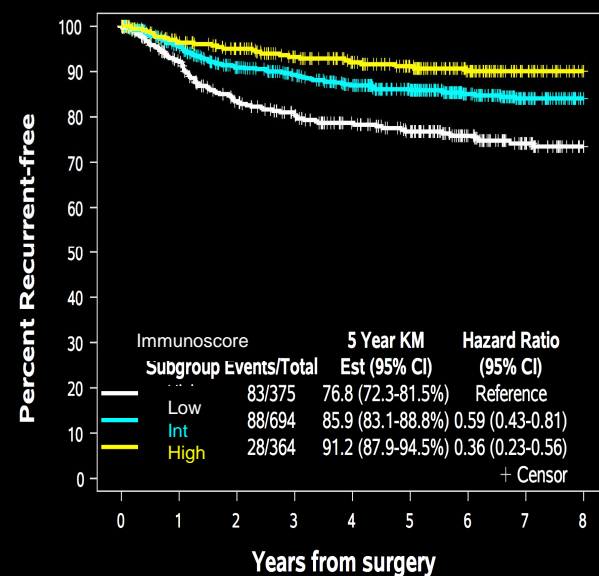
Subgroup	Low	Int	High
Low	225	120	75
Int	461	268	191
High	283	182	129

$P < 0.0001$
HR (0-2)= 0.33
C-index= 0.60

Secondary objective is reached

Immunoscore 3 groups (and 5 groups) predicted time to recurrence on Training Set (TS), and on 2 independent validation sets (IVS and EVS), blinded to clinical outcome.

Secondary Objective: Time to recurrence for Immunoscore (High/Int/Low) in Stage II



Stage II patients
(n=1433)

$P < 0.0001$

HR(0-2)= 0.36

C-index= 0.65 (0.54-0.75) *

Subgroup					
Low	375	273	219	148	83
Int	694	518	434	284	168
High	364	280	220	144	80

Objective is reached

Immunoscore predicted time to recurrence in Stage II colon cancer

Multivariate analyses for Immunoscore (2, 3, or 5 groups)

Multivariate Analysis for TTR

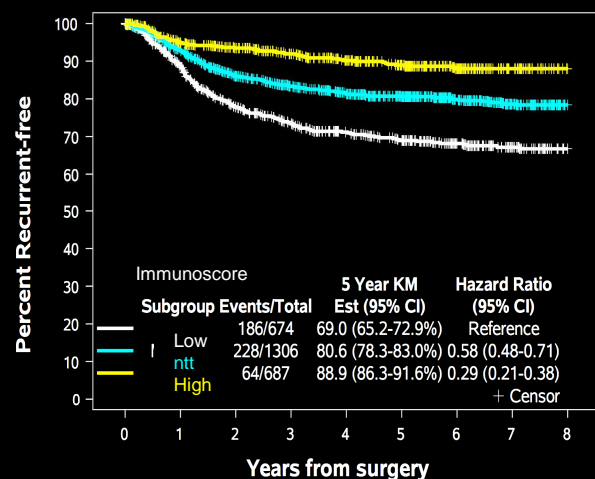
Immunoscore	TS		IVS		EVS	
	P-values	<i>c-index</i>	P-values	<i>c-index</i>	P-values	<i>c-index</i>
2 groups	0.0008	0.72 (0.60-0.84)	0.0007	0.72 (0.60-0.85)	0.0076	0.75 (0.69-0.82)
3 groups	<0.0001	0.73 (0.61-0.85)	0.0019	0.73 (0.60-0.85)	0.0025	0.75 (0.69-0.851)
5 groups	<0.0001	0.73 (0.62-0.85)	0.0007	0.74 (0.61-0.86)	0.0048	0.76 (0.69-0.82)

All patients		
Immunoscore	P-values	<i>c-index</i>
2 groups	<0.0001	0.73 (0.66-0.80)
3 groups	<0.0001	0.73 (0.67-0.80)
5 groups	<0.0001	0.73 (0.67-0.80)

- ✓ Immunoscore (2, 3, or 5 groups) is significant in multivariate analyses in TTR
- ✓ Similar results are found for DFS and OS

Secondary Objective: Immunoscore (High/Int/Low)

TTR

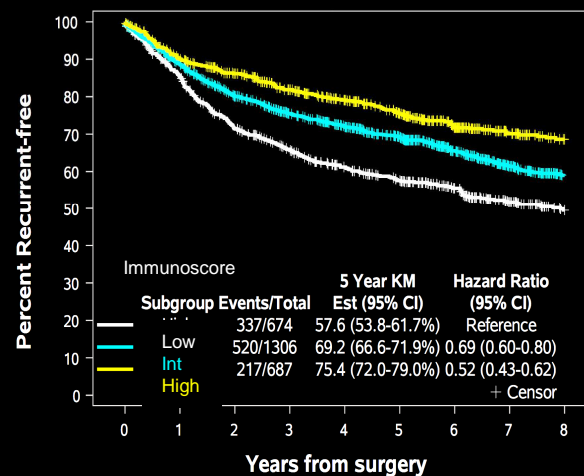


Subgroup	Low	Int	High
Events	435	922	505
Total	674	1306	687
5 Year KM	332	748	395
Events	227	506	256
Total	131	307	156

$P < 0.0001$

C-index= 0.73 (0.67-0.80) *

DFS

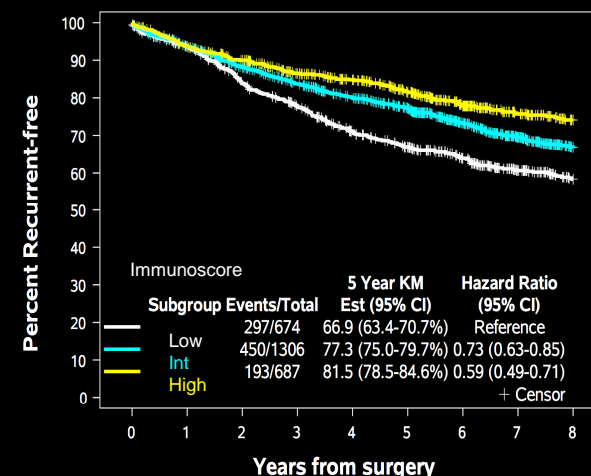


Subgroup	Low	Int	High
Events	451	953	520
Total	674	1306	687
5 Year KM	347	776	409
Events	248	537	268
Total	144	328	170

$P < 0.0001$

C-index= 0.65 (0.60-0.70) *

OS



Subgroup	Low	Int	High
Events	540	1089	582
Total	674	1306	687
5 Year KM	430	927	483
Events	329	693	338
Total	214	456	219

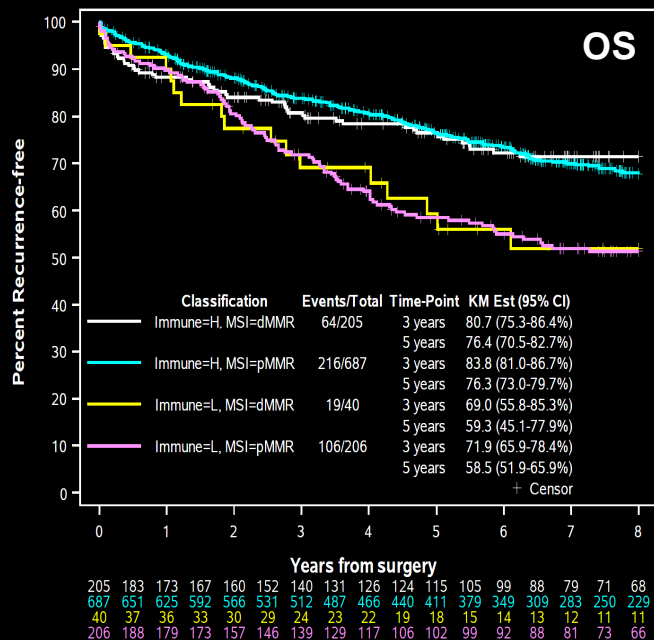
$P < 0.0001$

C-index= 0.63 (0.58-0.68) *

Secondary objective is reached

Immunoscore (3 groups) predicted time to recurrence, TTR, DFS and OS.

Secondary Objective: Immunoscore & MSI



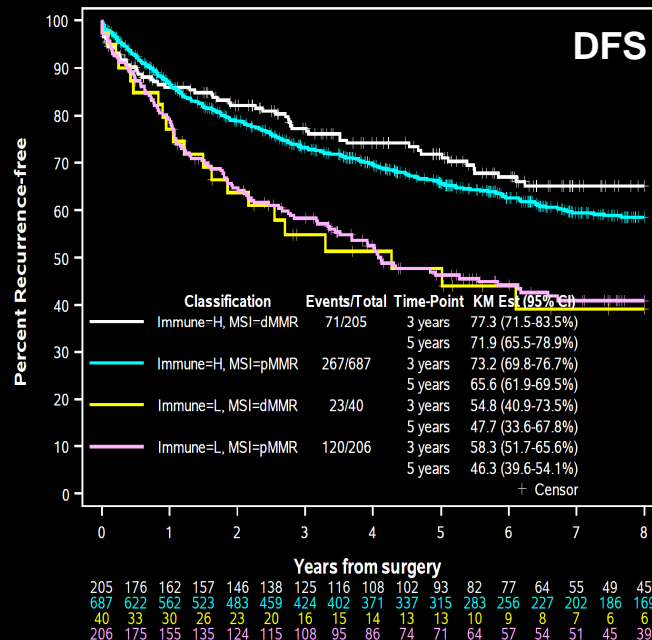
Multivariate Model: Immunoscore

$P < 0.0001$

HR (95% CI) = 0.62 (0.50-0.77) *

Secondary objective is reached

- ✓ Immunoscore is significant in multivariate analyses in OS, DFS, TTR (including MSI, T-stage, N-stage, Age, Gender)



Multivariate Model: Immunoscore

$P < 0.0001$

HR (95% CI) = 0.57 (0.47-0.70) *

Immunoscore High & MSI
Immunoscore High & MSS

Immunoscore Low & MSI
Immunoscore Low & MSS

N = 1326 patients

Conclusions:

- ✓ The primary endpoint of the Worldwide pre-specified Immunoscore study was reached
- ✓ TTR was significantly longer in patient's stages I/II/III with High-Immunoscore
- ✓ Low-Immunoscore identified a subgroup of patients with high-risk stage II colon cancer
- ✓ Immunoscore is significant in multivariate analysis in all cohorts, TS, IVS and EVS,
- ✓ Immunoscore is stronger than MSI
- ✓ Immunoscore predicts TTR, DFS and OS

Perspective:

- ✓ The results of this international consortium may result in the implementation of the Immunoscore as a new component for the classification of cancer, designated TNM-I (TNM-Immune)
- ✓ This will represent the first standardized immune-based assay for the classification of cancer
- ✓ In the era of immunotherapy, it is becoming essential to start classifying cancer patients based on immune parameters

Ways to routinely classify CRC based on:

Tumor cell characteristics

T-STAGE

N-STAGE

M-STAGE

Morphology

Mucinous, Serrated, Signet ring, ...

Cell of origin

Enterocyte, Gobelet, Stem-like, ...

Molecular pathway

CIN, MSI, CIMP, ...

Mutation status

BRAF, KRAS, TP53, ...

Gene expression

CMS1, CMS2, CMS3, CMS4

Host-immune characteristics

-> Currently none

Hurdles for biomarker	TILs evaluation	Immunoscore quantification
• Routine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Feasible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Simple	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Rapid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Robust	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Objective	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Specific	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Reproducible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Quantitative	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Standardized	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Powerful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
• Pathology-based	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Additional Support for the Introduction of Immune Cell Quantification in Colorectal Cancer Classification

Robert L. Ferris and Jérôme Galon

JNCI, 108(8) May 2016

Characteristics of good biomarker

Thanks (1)



Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer

*Bernard Fox, Francesco Marincola, Howard Kaufman, Lisa Butterfield,
Tara Withington, Chelsey Meier*

Support (moral) from the World Immunotherapy Council (WIC), and support from societies including, EATI, BDA, CCIC, CIC, CRI, CIMT, CSCO, TIBT, DTIWP, ESCII, NIBIT, JACI, NCV-network, PIVAC, ATTACK, TVACT...



Independent external statisticians

Cancer Center Statistics, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, MN, USA

Daniel J. Sargent, Fang-Shu Ou, Jeffrey Meyers



Prometheus



DEFINIENS

Thanks (2) Worldwide Consortium Centers



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Immunoscore as a Prognostic Marker in Stage I-III Colon Cancer: Results of a SITC-led Global Validation Study

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