

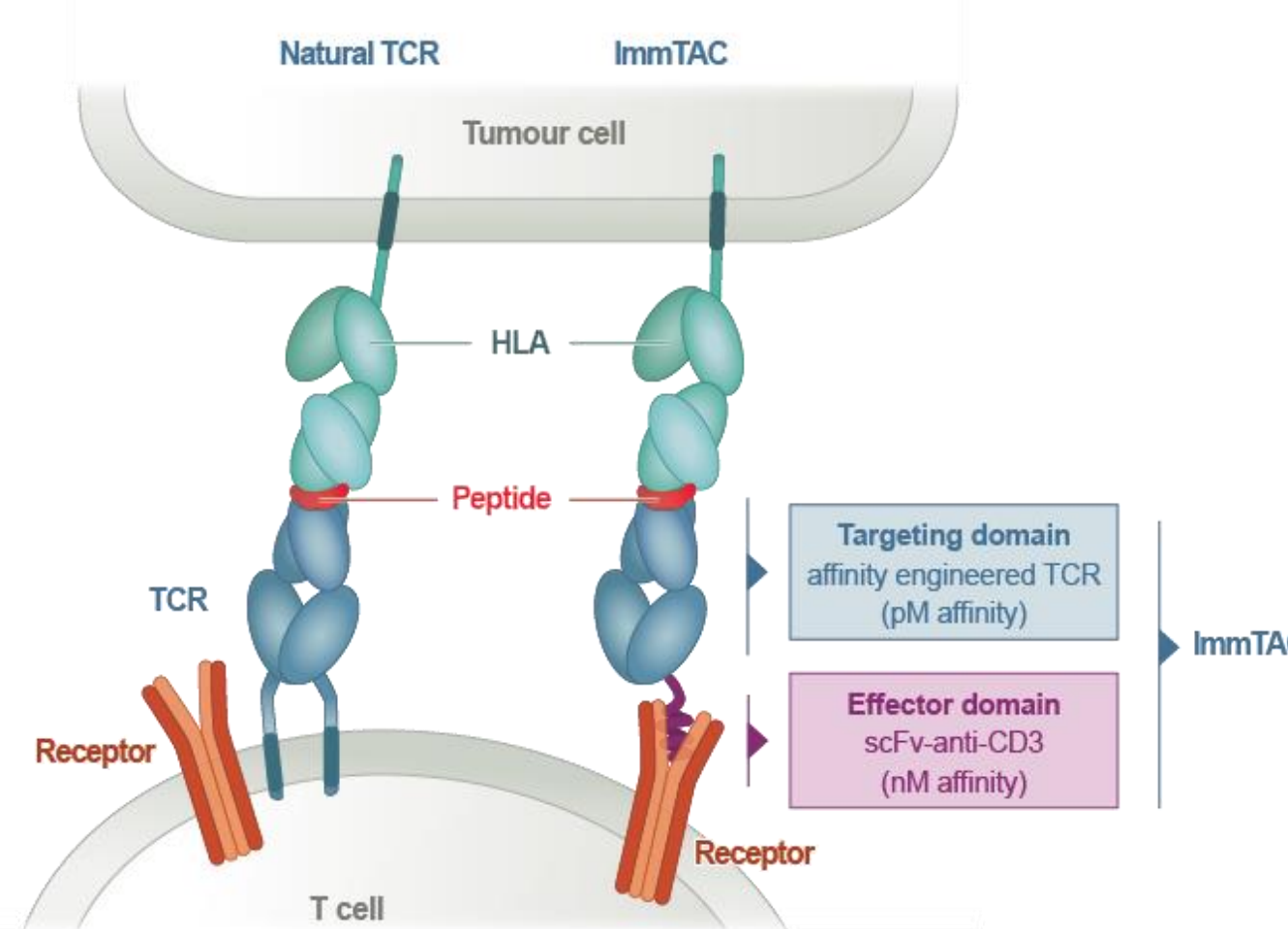
# ImmTAC redirect T cells against patient-derived tumour organoids and three-dimensional melanospheres; effects augmented by type I interferons

Peter Kirk\*, Duncan Gascoyne\*, James Clubley, Camille Britton-Rivet, Esra Guc, Emma Leach, Jane Houghton, Jake Newton, Sarah Stanhope, Adel Benlahrech  
Immunocore Limited, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, UK. Website [www.immunocore.com](http://www.immunocore.com) Email: [info@immunocore.com](mailto:info@immunocore.com)  
\*Equal contribution

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## Background

- Immune mobilizing monoclonal T cell receptors (TCRs) Against Cancer (ImmTAC®) are soluble bispecific biologics that redirect T cells to kill tumor targets by binding to both CD3 on T cell surface and specific peptide-HLA (pHLA) on the tumor<sup>1</sup> (Figure 1). Tebentafusp, which targets gp100 (gp100 × CD3), is the first ImmTAC to demonstrate overall survival benefit and is approved for the treatment of metastatic uveal melanoma in HLA-A\*02:01+ patients<sup>2</sup>.
- Here, patient-derived tumour organoids (TO)<sup>3</sup> and 3-dimensional multicellular melanospheres were evaluated as tumour models to study ImmTAC activity.



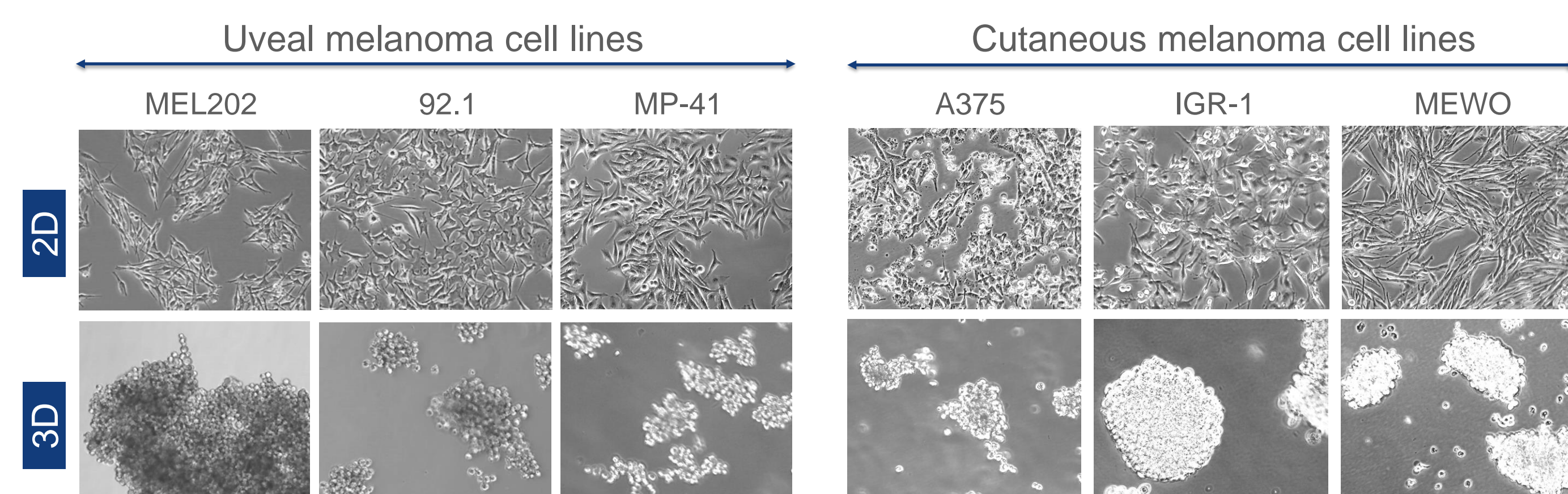
**Figure 1.** ImmTAC molecules mimic the immune synapse formed by a natural T cell-tumour cell interaction.

## Methods

- 3D melanospheres were generated by low adherence culture of melanoma cell lines (MEL202, 92.1, MP-41, A375, IGR-1, Mewo). 3D melanospheres were generated after at least 8 days in culture.
- Melanin synthesis genes (PMEL, MLANA, TYR, and MITF) were quantified by qPCR, whilst melanin was visualised by H&E staining of 3D cultures.
- T cell redirection against 3D melanospheres was assessed by IFN $\gamma$  Elispots using the gp100 targeting research tool ImmTAC.
- Patient derived TO were generated by Tempus<sup>3</sup> from liver, lung, and head & neck HLA-A\*02:01+ cancer patients. TO were screened for Ag expression and relevant ImmTACs were used to re-direct T cell killing of Ag<sup>+</sup> TO, measured by 3D high content imaging.

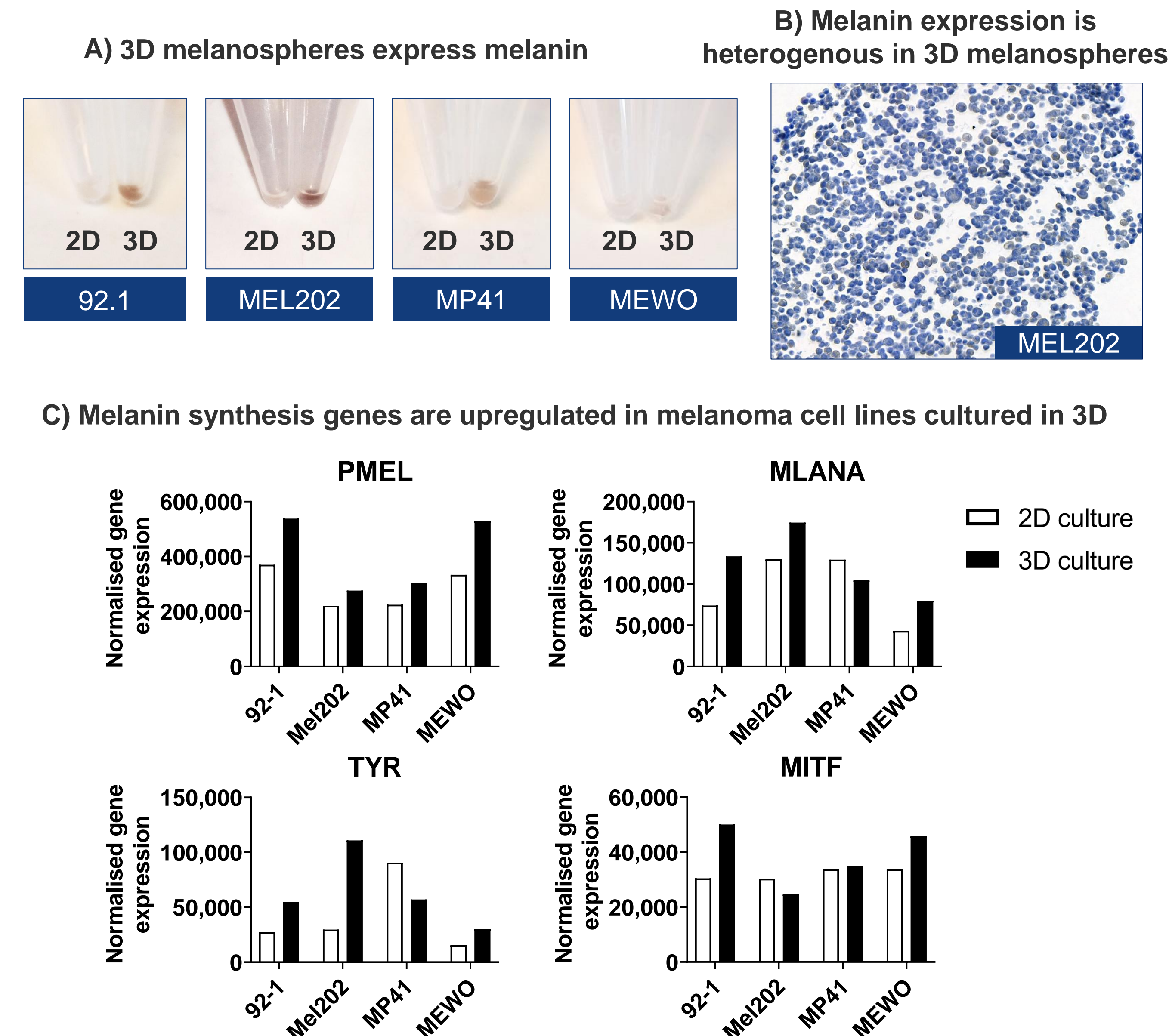
## Results

### Generation of 3-dimensional melanosphere structures from cutaneous and uveal melanoma cell lines



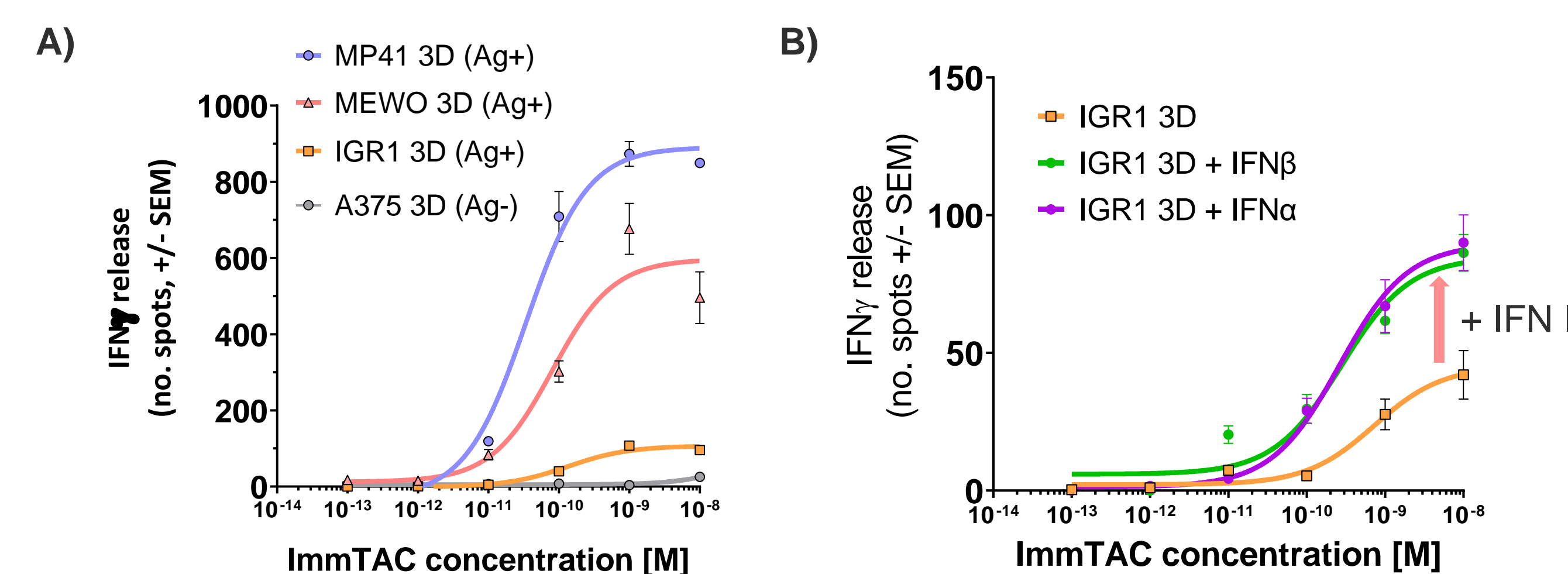
**Figure 2.** Uveal and melanoma cell lines were cultured as adherent monolayers (top row) or in low adherence conditions (bottom row) for 8 days. Representative phase contrast images are shown (x20 magnification).

### 3D Melanospheres upregulate melanin synthesis machinery



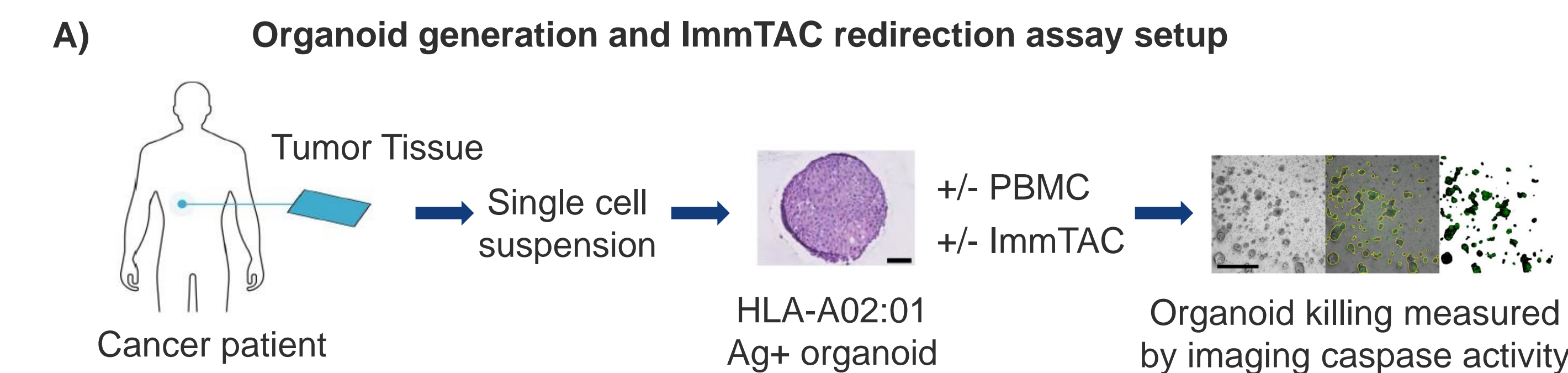
**Figure 3.** Melanoma cell lines upregulate melanin synthesis in 3D: A) Pellets from indicated cell lines showing visible melanin production. B) H&E staining of MEL202 cultured in 3D showing melanin expression heterogeneity. C) Melanin synthesis genes were quantified by qPCR in 2D (clear bars) or 3D (black bars) cultures.

### Gp100 ImmTAC redirects T cells against gp100+ melanospheres, effects augmented by type I IFN

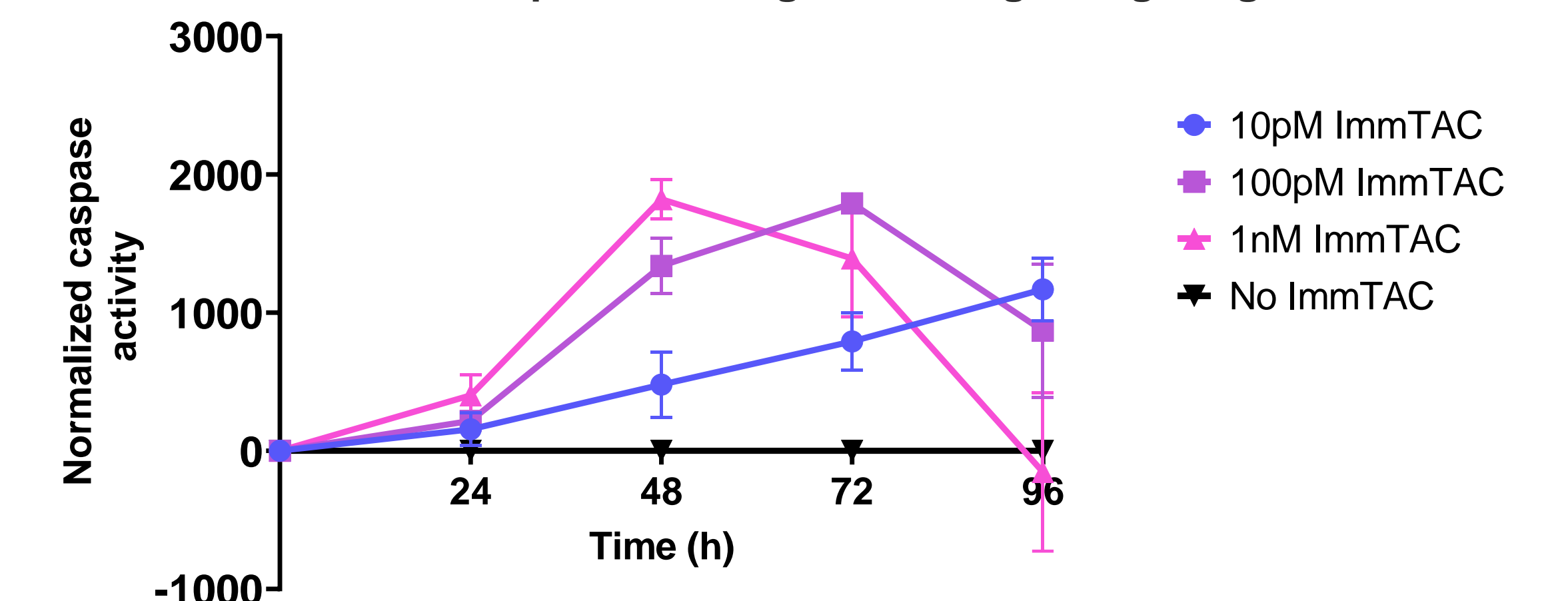


**Figure 4.** 3D melanospheres were generated from gp100 positive and negative melanoma lines. Their ability to redirect gp100 ImmTAC to induce T cell activation was measured by IFN $\gamma$  Elispots. A) Responses were observed in all gp100+ but not gp100-cell lines tested. B) Type I interferon treatment of 3D cell lines for 72 hours augmented their ability to redirect ImmTAC-mediated T cell activation.

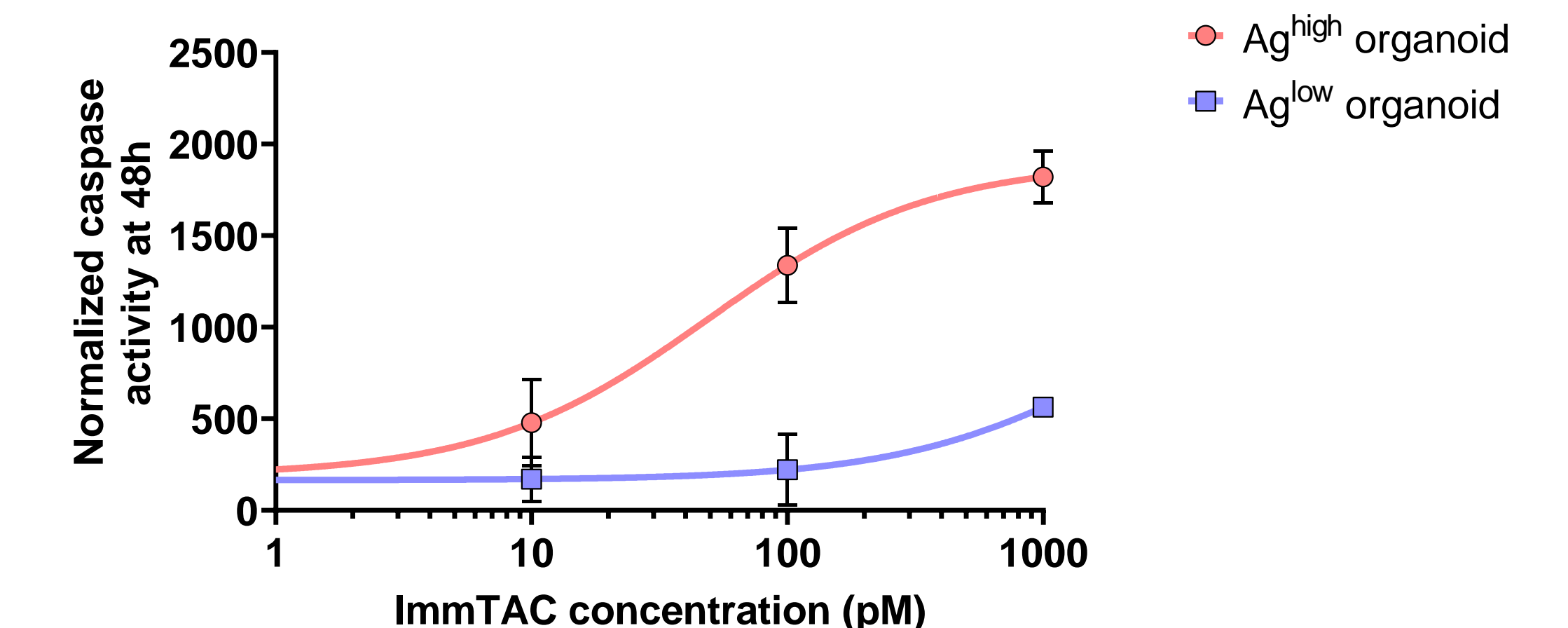
### ImmTAC redirects T cells to kill antigen-positive patient-derived tumor organoids



### B) Time-course of ImmTAC-specific killing of an antigen-high organoid



### C) Dose-dependent killing was observed in organoids with high antigen expression



**Figure 5.** ImmTAC-directed T cell killing of patient-derived tumour organoids. A) Schematics of organoid generation and ImmTAC killing assays. B) Time-course of ImmTAC-specific killing of an antigen-high organoid. C) Dose-dependent killing was observed in organoids with high antigen expression

## Conclusions

- 3D melanospheres express melanin and can mimic tumour heterogeneity observed in vivo.
- ImmTAC were capable of redirecting T cells against 3D melanospheres and patient-derived tumour organoids in a dose dependent and antigen dependent manner.
- 3D melanospheres and organoids are useful models to study tumour biology, heterogeneity and ImmTAC mechanism of action.

## References

- Lowe et al. (2019) Cancer Treat Rev. Vol.77, p35-43
- Nathan P et al. N Engl J Med. 2021. 1196-1206.3.
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