

IMMUNE THERAPY IN STS: WHERE ARE WE ?

And where are going?

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GSK

Morphotek / Eisai

Pfizer

Lilly / Imclone

Bayer

Sarcoma Alliance for Research through Collaboration (SARC)

Arcus

Gem Pharmaceuticals

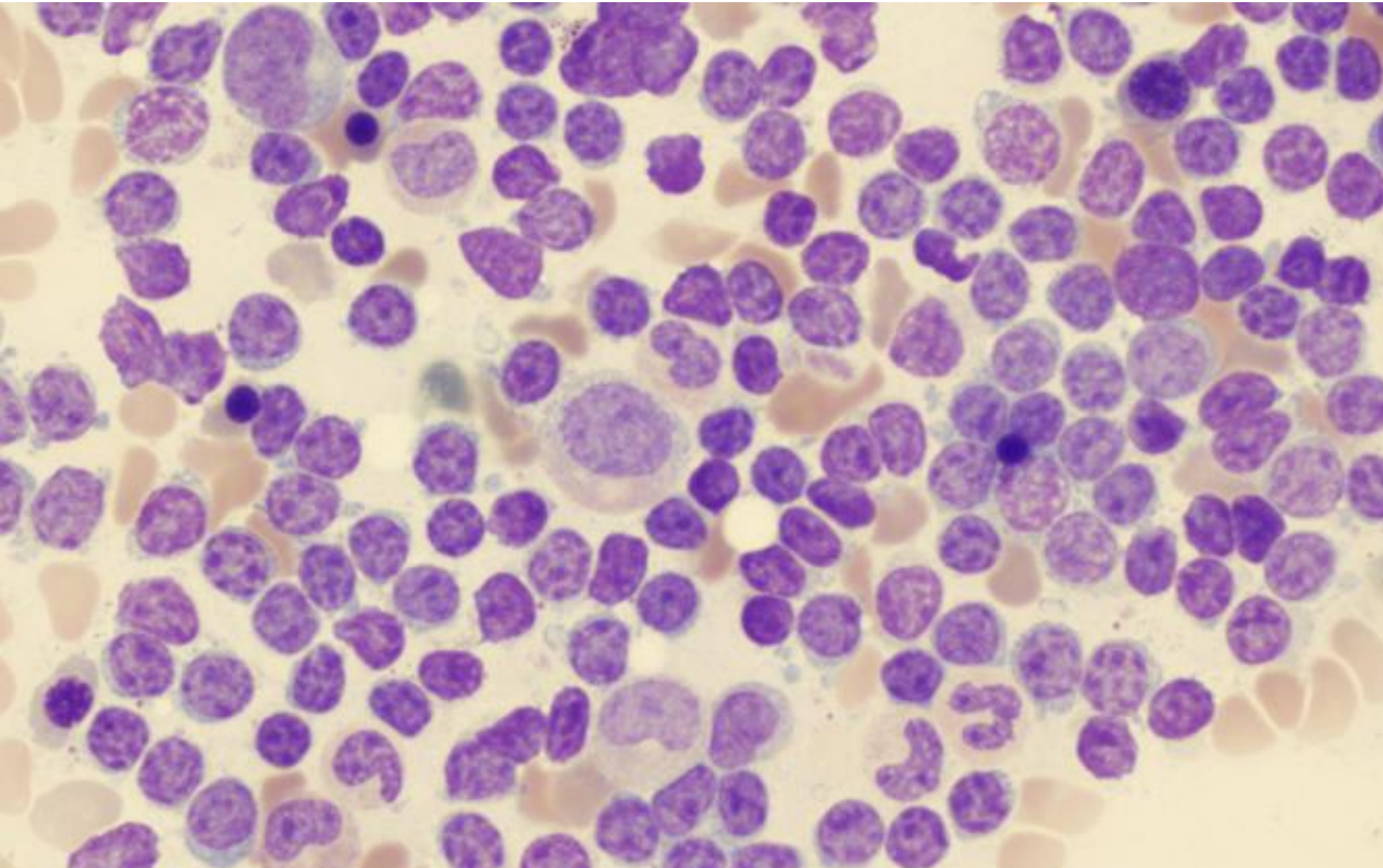
Presage Biosciences

Studying immunity (like studying cancer): Layer upon layer of complexity



These layers are not just independent or dependent: they **interact**

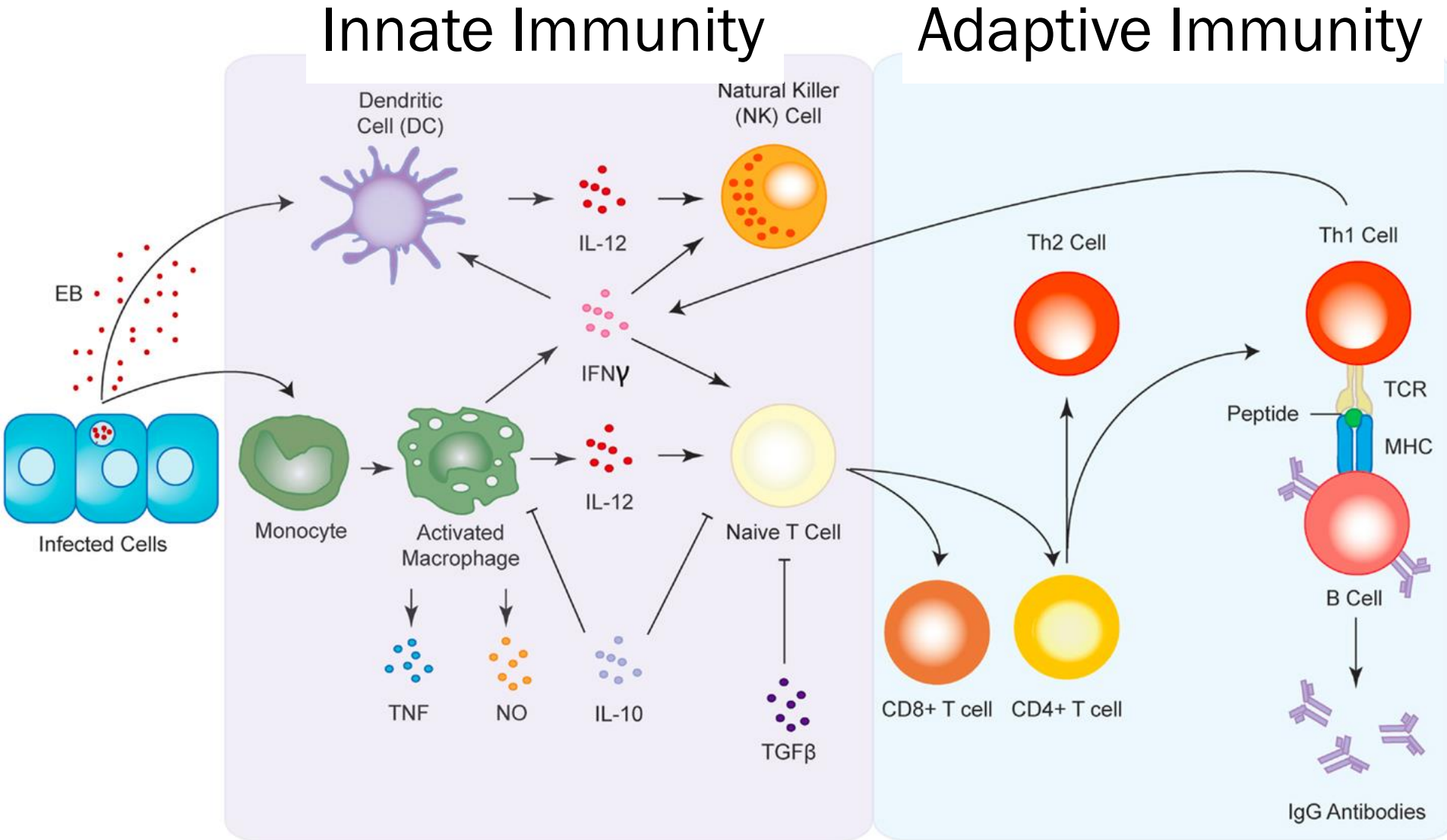
Boring little lymphocytes ?



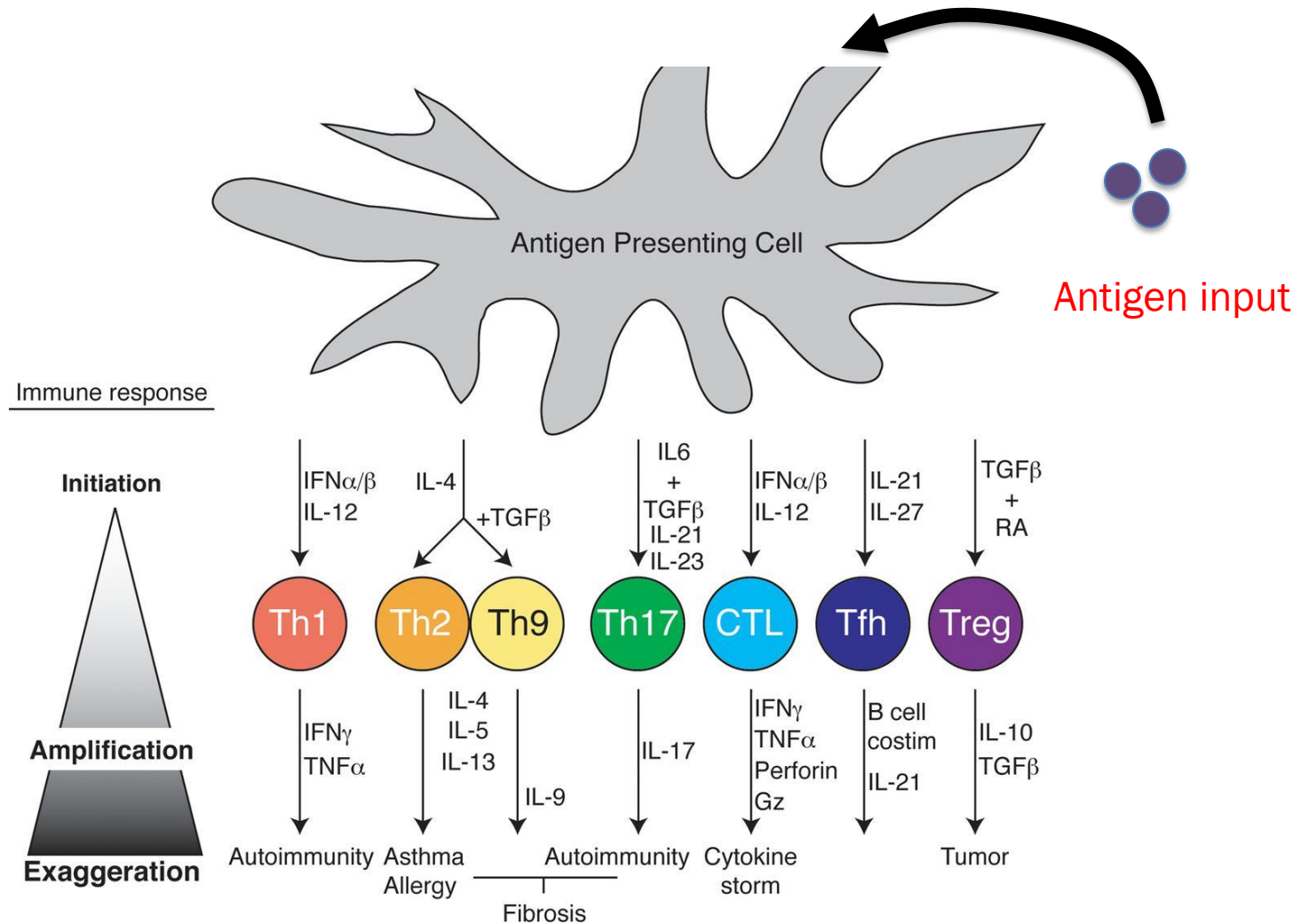
More variety than anyone initially appreciated



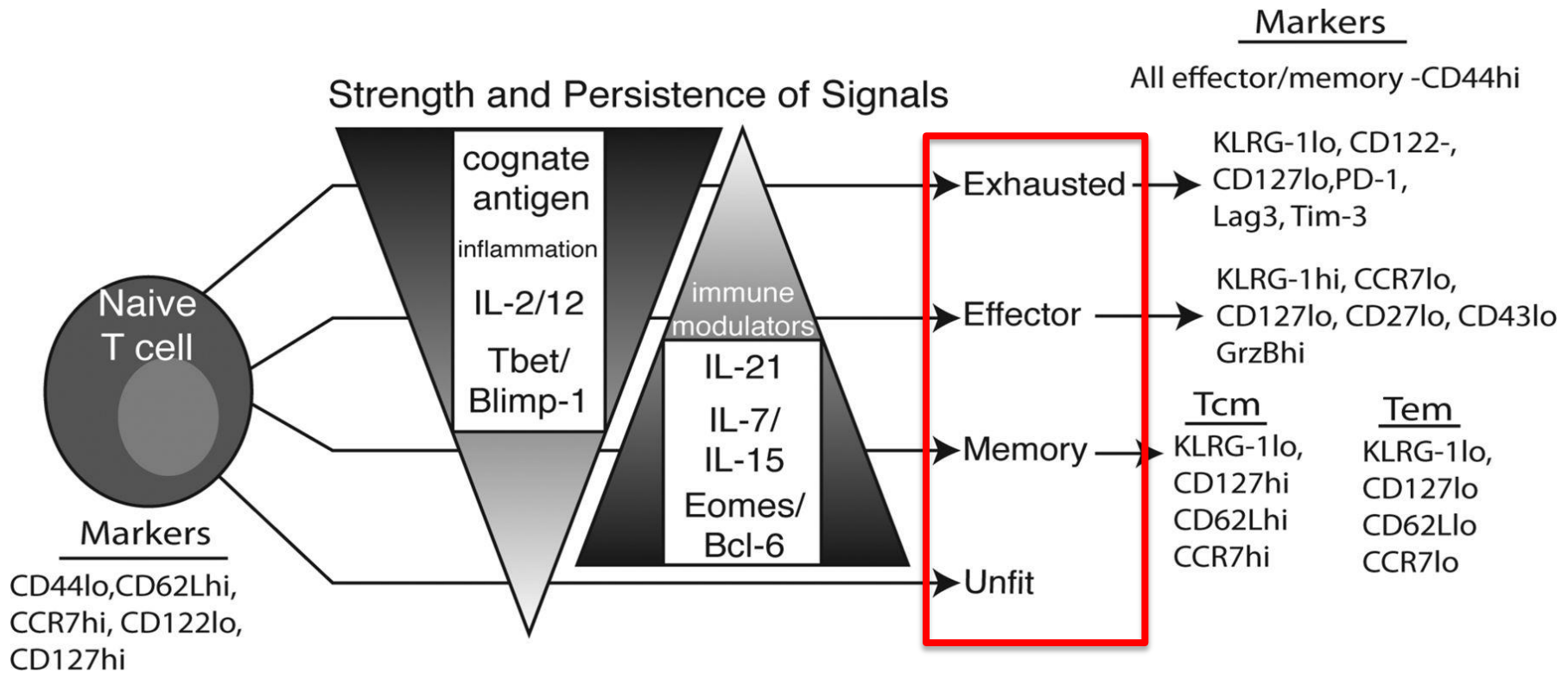
Two arms of the immune system



T cell subsets



Qualities of stimulated lymphocytes



Dendritic cell classes

Lymph nodes

Spleen

Migratory



Plasmacytoid



DN



CD4⁺



CD8⁺



CD103⁺
(e.g. langerin⁺
dermal)



CD11b⁺
(e.g. classic
dermal)



Langerhans
(skin)



Innate
protection



CD4
T cells

CD8
T cells



CD4
T cells

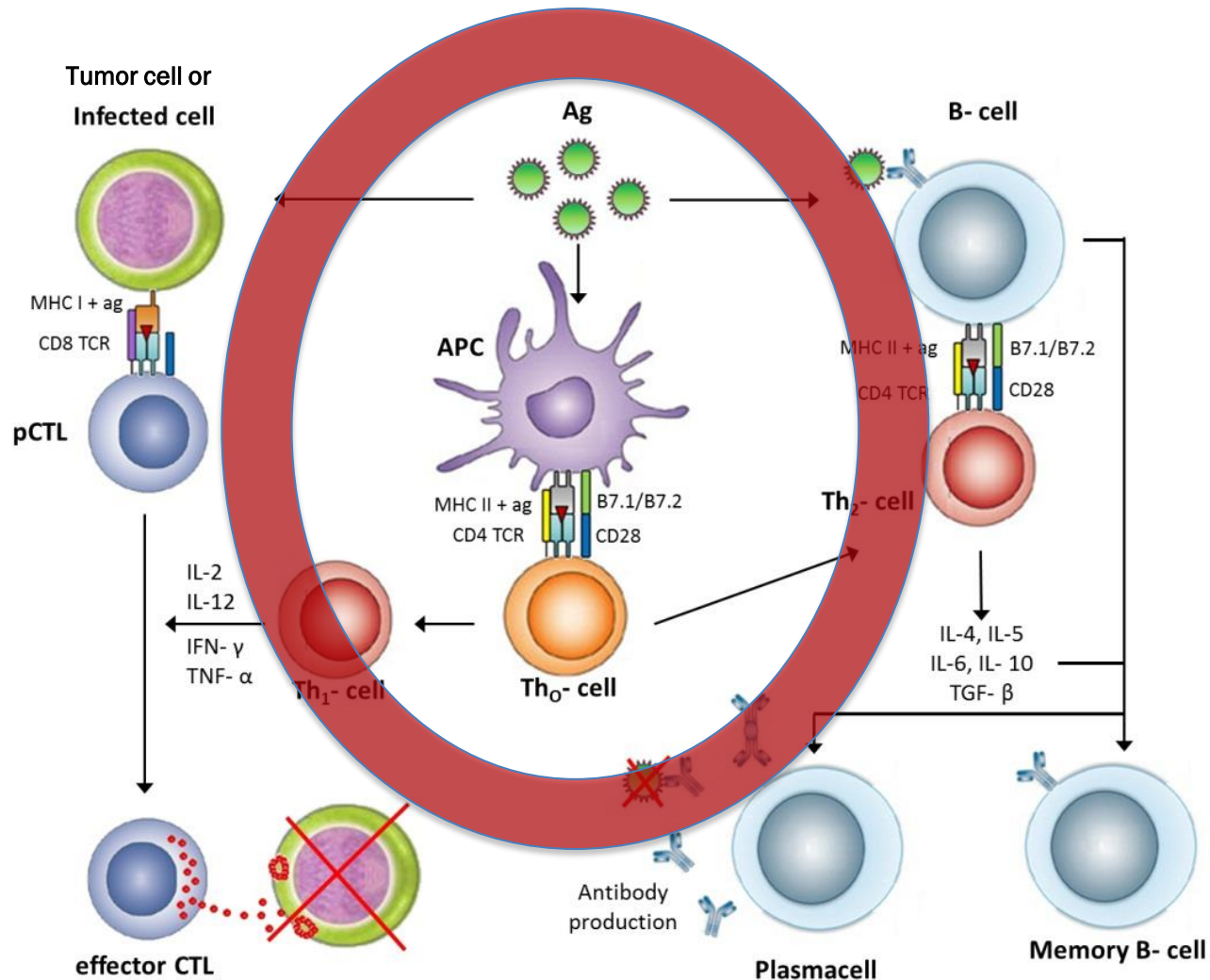
CD8
T cells



CD4
T cells

CD8
T cells

The basic immune response: Cancer as a specific example



Components of an effective immune response against cancer

- Phagocytes / APCs
- T cells
- Tumor antigens
 - Viral
 - Differentiation antigens
 - Novel antigens
- B cells or antibodies – paradoxical effects
- ...but tumors obviously grow despite all this

Cancer Immunology's Basic Concept: **Immune surveillance of cancer**

- If it is possible to *tolerize* the immune system against an antigen, cancer neoantigens must be present that elicit an effective anti-tumor immune response
- If animals and humans can reject tissue grafts, they must have mechanisms to reject cancers

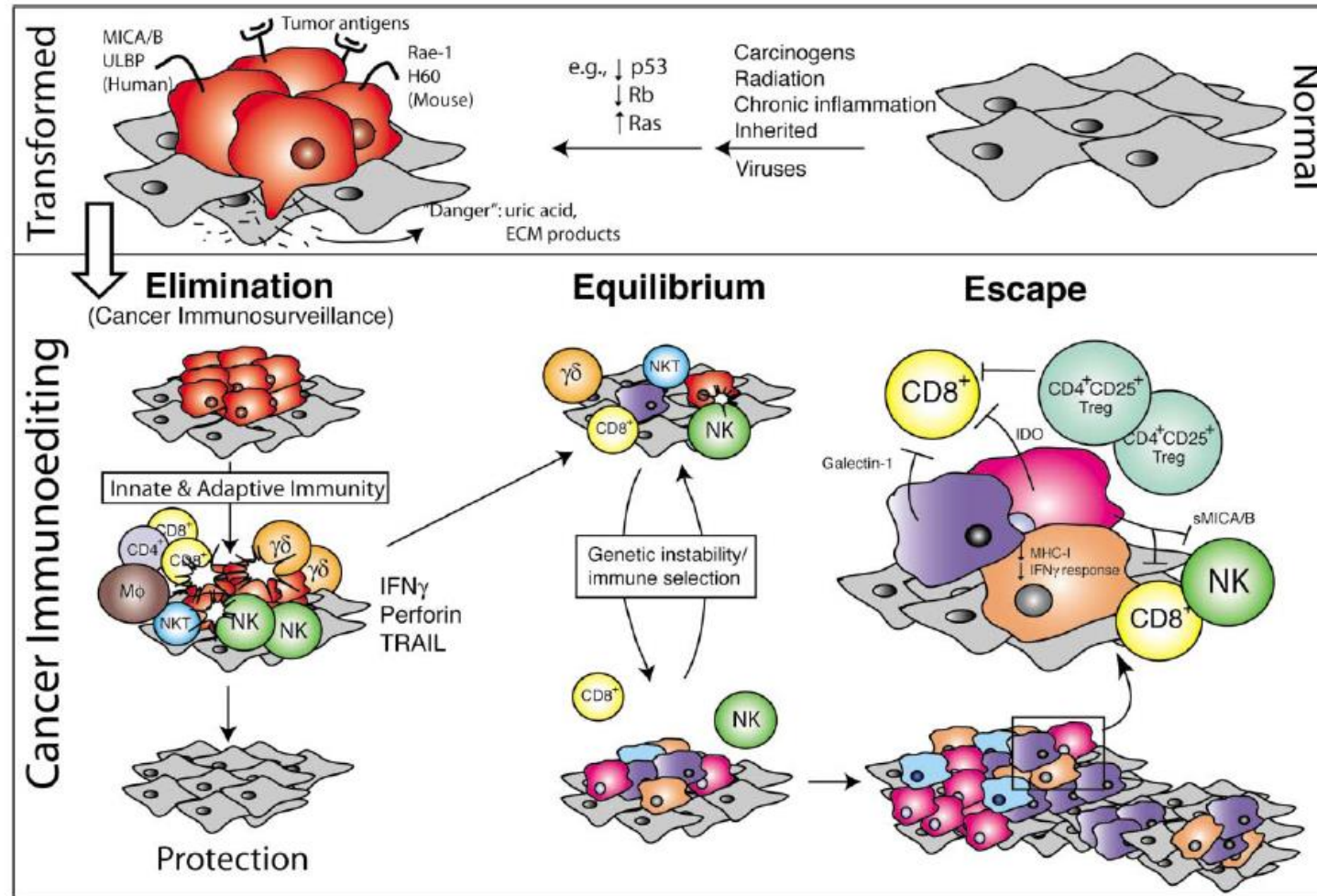
Burnet, F.M. Prog. Exp. Tumor Res. 1970; 13: 1–27.

Thomas L. Cellular and Humoral Aspects of the Hypersensitive State. Ed: Lawrence H.S.

New York, Hober-Harper, 529 ppg; 1959.

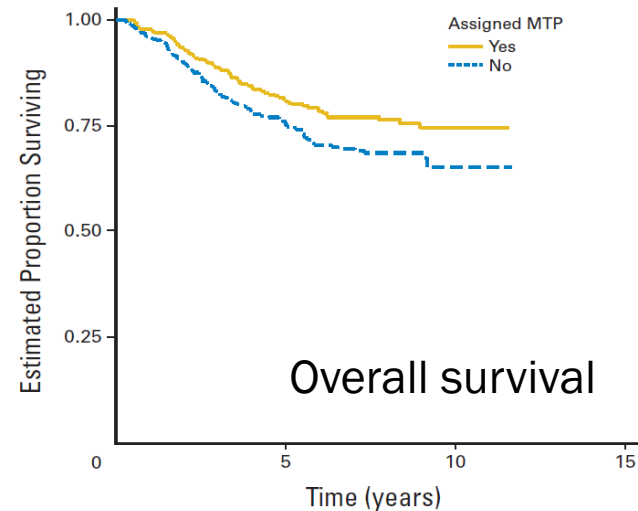
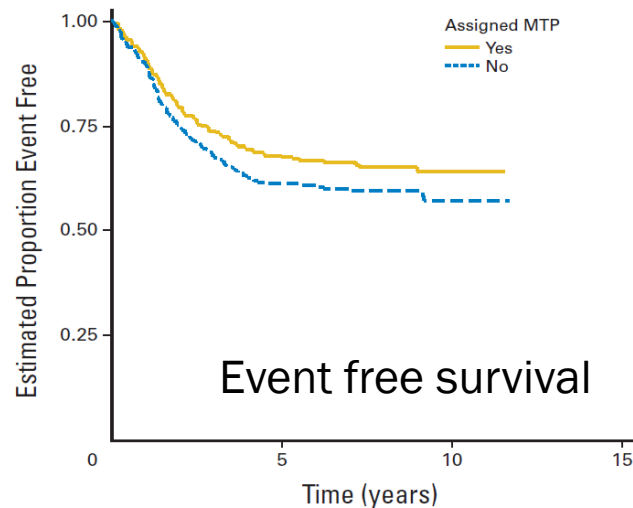
Amendment to immune surveillance:

Immunoediting (add some Darwin)



Immunotherapy: what is out there?

- **Mifamurtide:** Muramyl tripeptide - nonspecific immunotherapy for osteogenic sarcoma



- Limiting factor: cost
- Could MTP-PE work in other sarcomas?

Modifying the equilibrium between the immune system & cancer

1. Vaccines

I know the antigen

- Specific antigens
- Whole cells
- Adjuvants (TLR agonists, viral vectors)

2. mAb against a specific antigen

- Passive immunity – antibody directed cell mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC)

3. Activated T cells against a specific antigen

- CAR-T cells

4. mAb against immune effectors

- Immune checkpoint inhibitors

5. Stromal effects/ effectors

- IDO

I don't know the antigen,
and I don't have to worry to find it

Examples

Vaccinology: NCI meta-analysis

- 440 patients
 - Melanoma (vast majority of patients)
 - Variety of antigens: MART1, gp100, NYESO1, TRP2, HER2, etc
 - **RECIST Response rate: 2.6%**

Vaccines: adjuvant + ganglioside vs. adjuvant

- Gangliosides overexpressed in sarcomas even more than melanoma
- OPT821 adjuvant \pm GM2/GD2/GD3 vaccine in patients with resected lung metastatic disease from sarcomas
- $n = 136$
- PFS 6.4 mo on both arms

Set of vaccine targets examined for years:

Cancer germ cell antigens (CGAs)

- Near universal expression of least some CGAs in synovial sarcoma
 - Examples: SSX, MAGE, BAGE, LAGE, NY-ESO-1
- Change in gene regulation of large number of X chromosome genes (most are on X)
- Antibodies against NY-ESO-1 are found in cancer patients with NY-ESO-1(+) tumors
- Vaccine strategies against NY-ESO-1 (+) tumors

NY-ESO-1 as model cancer-germ line antigen

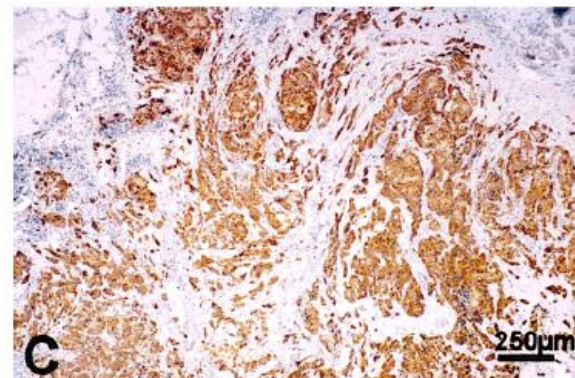
**TABLE I – NY-ESO-1 EXPRESSION IN NORMAL TISSUES:
IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STAINING WITH MAB ES121
IN NORMAL TISSUES**

Tissue	ES121 immunoreactivity
Salivary gland	—
Pancreas	—
Liver	—
Esophagus	—
Stomach	—
Adipose tissue	—
Small bowel	—
Large bowel	—
Thyroid	—
Adrenal	—
Lung	—
Spleen	—
Lymph node	—
Kidney	—
Urinary bladder	—
Prostate	—
Breast	—
Ovary (adult)	—
Vagina	—
Placenta	—
Cervix	—
Testis	++++ germ cells
Skin	—

**TABLE III – NY-ESO-1 EXPRESSION IN HUMAN CANCERS WITH NY-ESO-1
MAB ES121**

Histological type	Total tested	ES121 positive
Metastatic melanoma	11	4
Breast carcinoma	14	2
Urinary bladder carcinoma	9	2
Synovial sarcoma	3	2
Carcinomas of the head and neck	10	0
Colonic carcinoma	10	0
Leiomyosarcoma	4	0
Liposarcoma	5	0
Renal cell carcinoma	10	0

Diagnosis/histological type (total)	RT-PCR pos/total	IHC pos/total
ACC (33)	6/33	6/33
LCC (9)	2/9	4/9
SQCC (9)	4/9	2/9
Carcinosarcoma (1)	1/1	1/1
Total	13/52 (25%)	13/52 (25%)

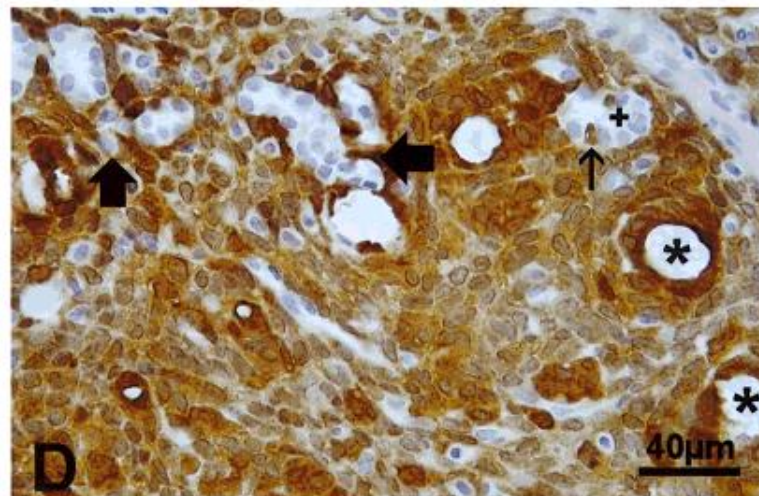


Melanoma

Cancer-germ cell antigen expression: synovial sarcoma

Immunohistochemical analysis

	NY-ESO-1	MAGE-A1	CT7
Positive tumors	80% (20/25)	16% (4/25)	8% (2/25)
Homogeneous expression	56% (14/25)	0	0

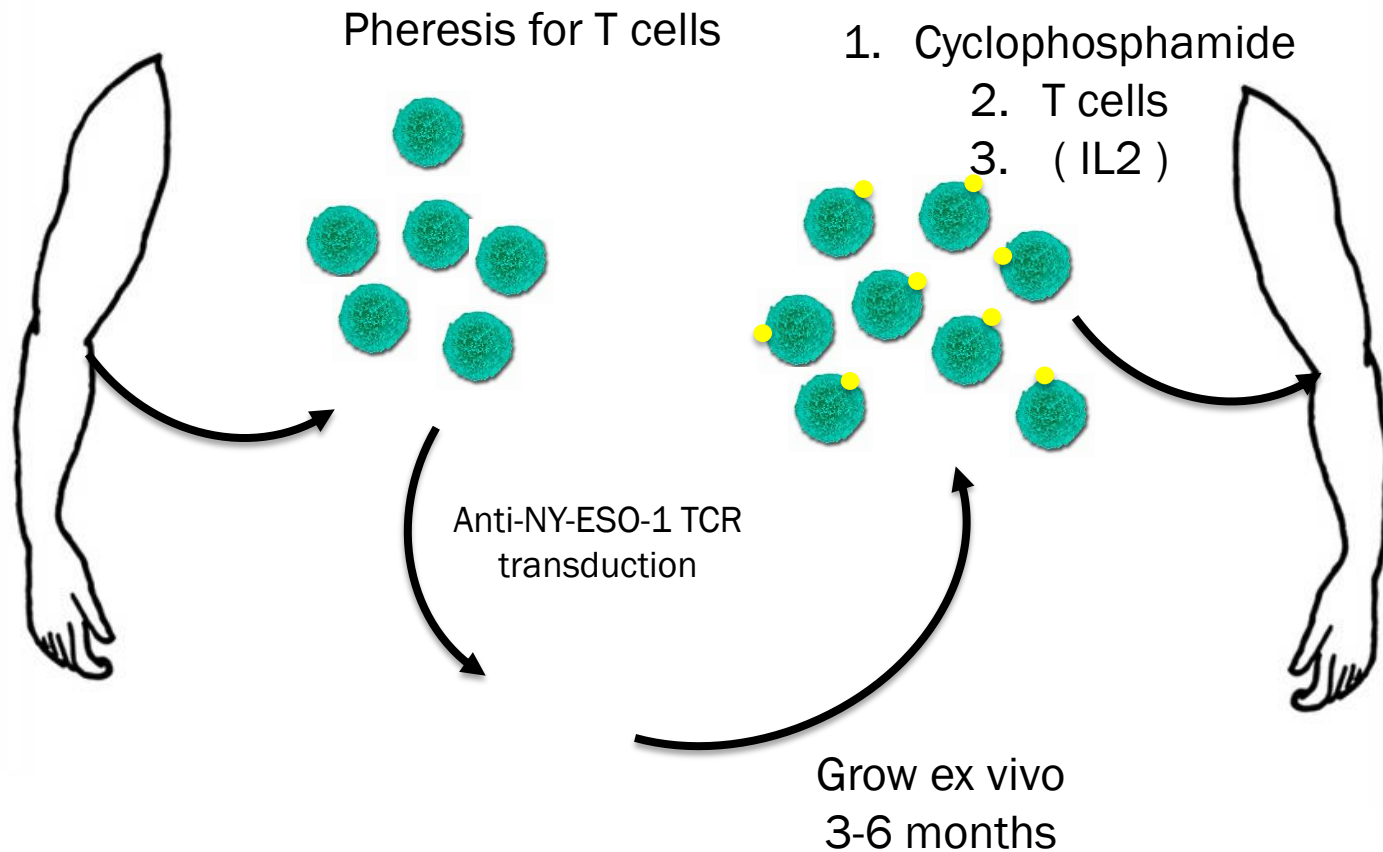


Part II of a vaccine - **adjuvant**

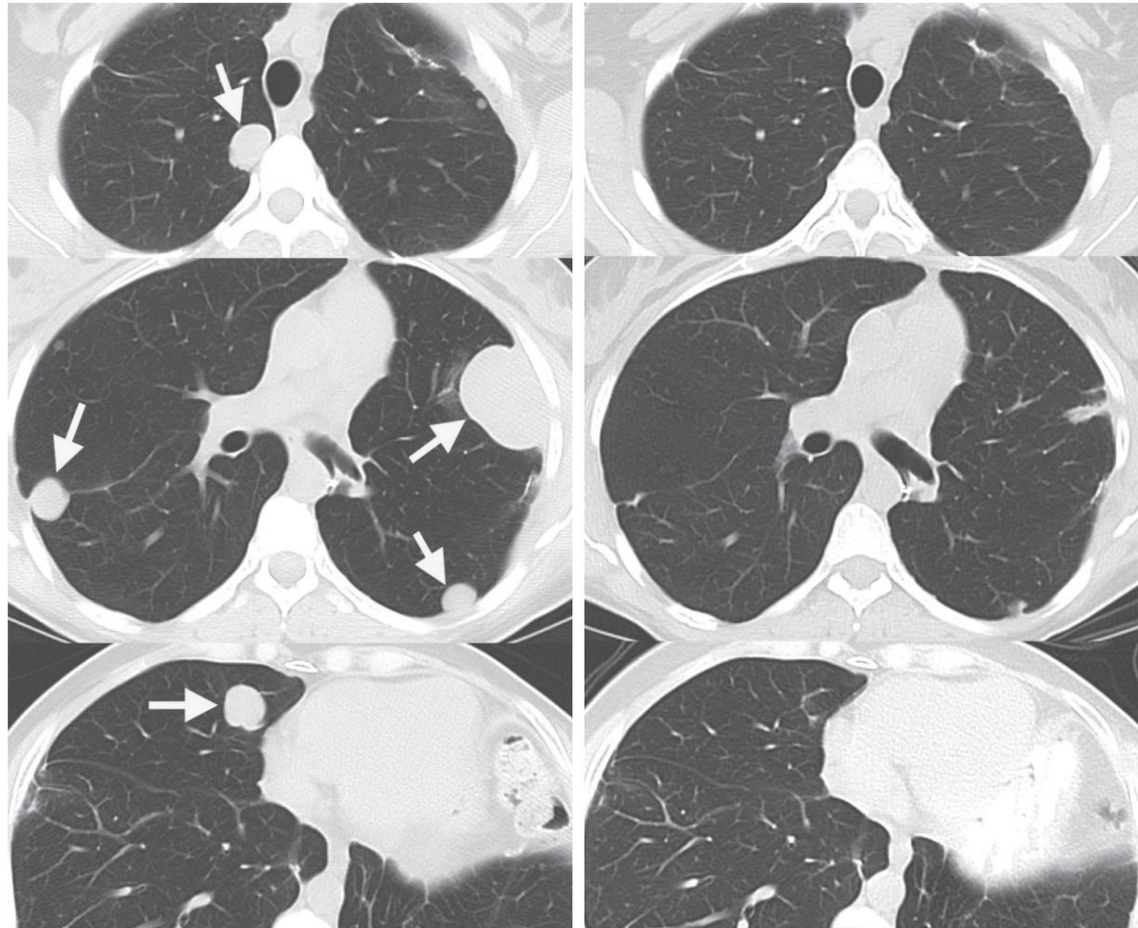
- Many adjuvants impact Toll-like receptors (TLR)
 - Toll can serves a primitive immune system function in *Drosophila*, e.g.
- TLR agonists trigger stimulation of the innate immune system and link innate and adaptive immunity in a concerted fashion
- Natural adjuvants include viruses through induction of IFN γ and other cytokines and chemokines
 - Viral agents as immunotherapeutics (HSV – melanoma)

Cellular immunotherapeutics
(much more to follow)

Anti-NY-ESO-1 T cell therapy



Responding patient: single infusion



0

+14 months

Synovial sarcoma CAR T cell protocol: NY-ESO-1 specific

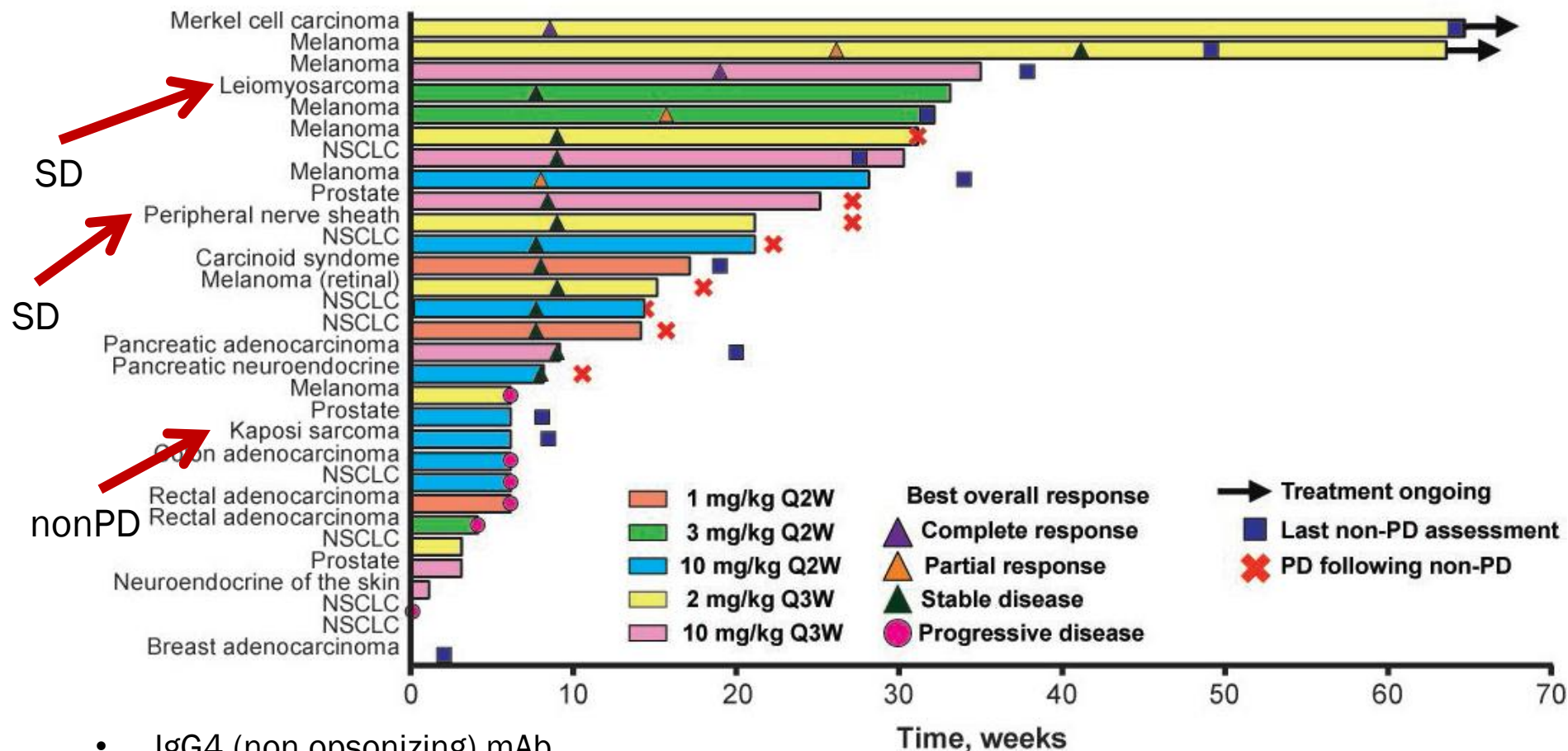
- Clinicaltrials.gov # NCT01343043
- NCI, MSKCC, CHOP
- Ages 4-55
- HLA-A*02:01 patients only; tumor must be NY-ESO-1 (+) by IHC
- No prior therapy for 3 weeks
- Evaluation for T cell #: days 0-14, 21, 28, 42, 60, months 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12; q6mo x 3 yrs

Immune checkpoint inhibitors

- Perhaps best evidence of immunoselection, immuno-editing
- Tumors escape recognition via negative co-stimulation of T cells
- Release *pre-existing* (but otherwise repressed) immune response for anticancer effect
 - Role of mutational burden? NSCLC, melanoma
 - Counter example: RCC
 - What about sarcomas?
- As we are learning in other diseases, can combine these agents with other agents

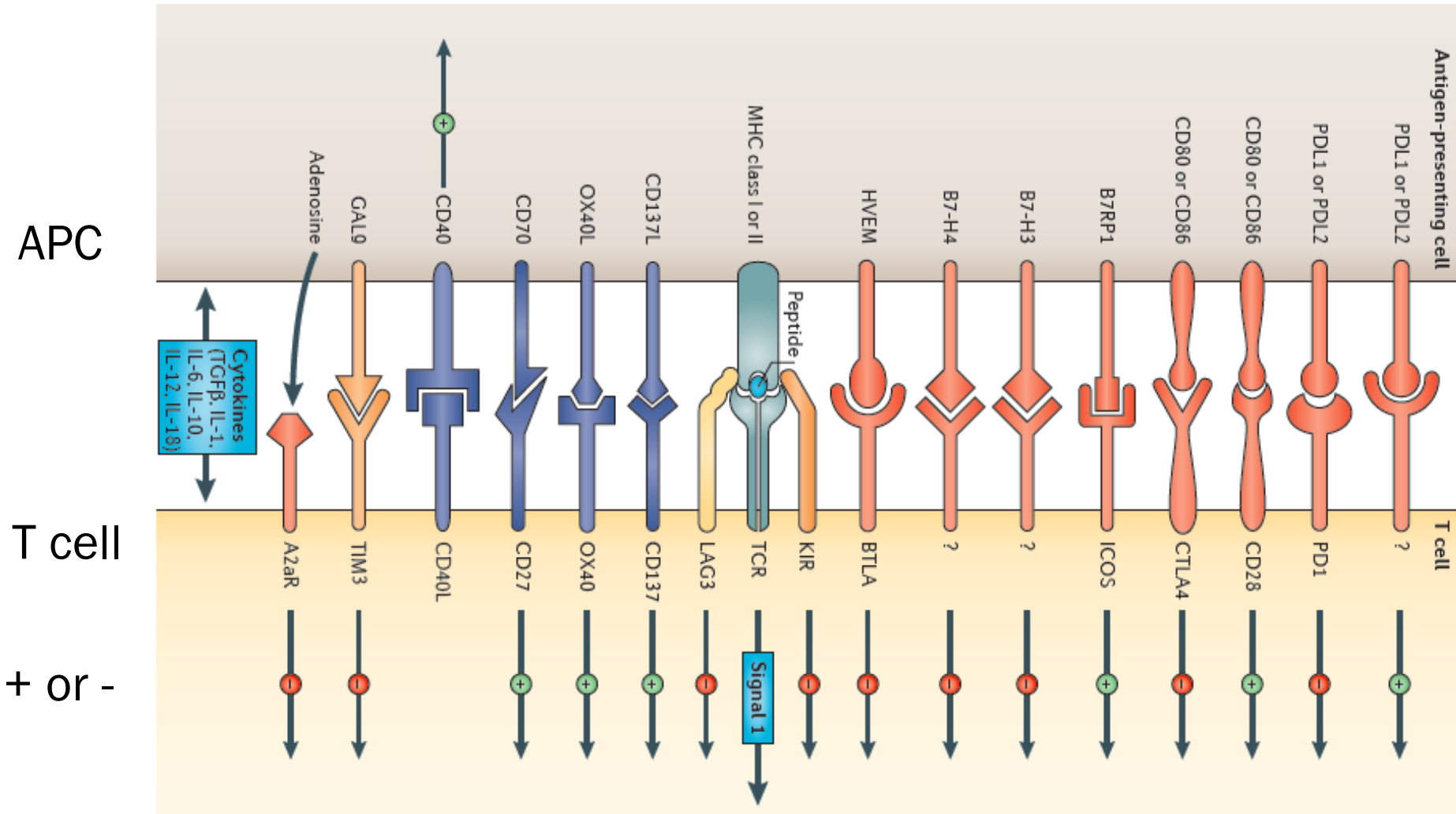
Pembrolizumab phase I: n=3 sarcoma pts

More at ASCO 2016...



- IgG4 (non opsonizing) mAb
- n=6 synovial sarcoma ipilimumab study without a responder (advanced disease)
- SARC28 pembrolizumab study; ALLIANCE nivolumab + ipilimumab accrued

How many co-stimulators?

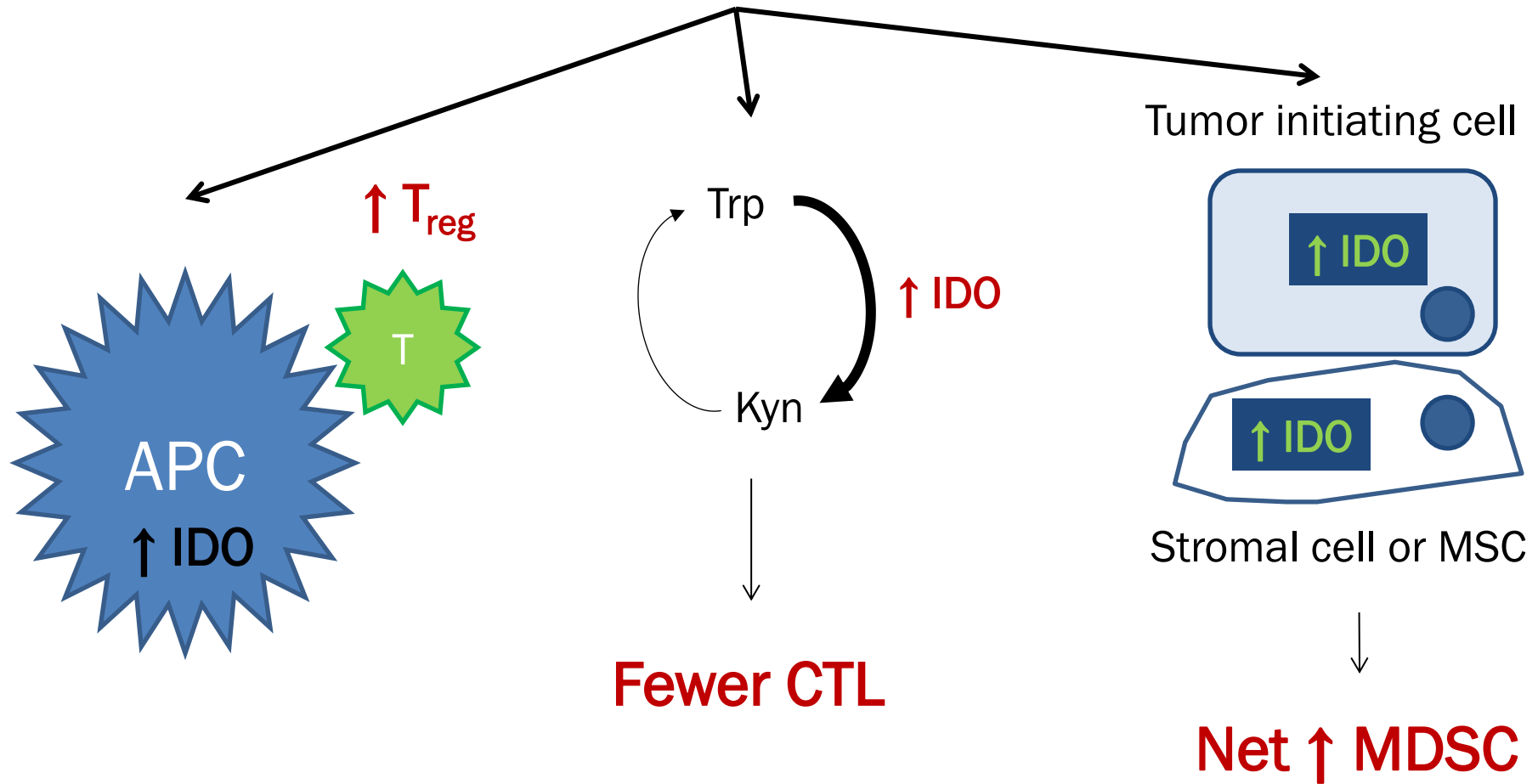


Microenvironment: IDO

Indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase

- IDO is the 1st step in tryptophan catabolism (to kynurenine)
- Depleting tryptophan is permissive for cancer growth and is immunosuppressive
 - Akin to L-asparaginase in acute lymphoblastic leukemia
- IDO induction decreases tryptophan → decreased transcription factors GLK1 and GCN2 → **mTORC1** decreased
- *Imatinib* inhibits IDO; can it help T cells attack GIST?
- Single agent inhibitor studies underway
- IDO inhibitors can / will be combined with other therapeutics

↑ IDO turns **off** tumor immunity



CD47

- Different way to promote ADCC
- “Don’t eat me” signal to APCs
 - Also found on RBCs
- Anti-CD47 – present antigen to immune system more effectively?
 - Hemolysis seen in some studies
- Also eminently combinable with other immunotherapeutic approaches

Conclusions

- Plethora of options for immunotherapy studies
- Complication: Over 50 sarcoma subtypes / biologies
 - In which diagnoses is immunotherapy germane?
 - Translocation sarcomas: CAR-T vs specific antigen?
 - Aneuploid sarcomas: immune checkpoint agents?
 - ANY: TLR agonist, viral agents, IDO inhibitors, anti-CD47
 - Hard to test in any environment other than people
 - PBMC are not representative of what happens in the tumor
 - Feasible but very expensive to get repeat tissue biopsies
- Will we be talking about a mechanism this year, or looking at a few exceptional responders?



- FIN -