

# Come potenziare la terapia con immune checkpoint inhibitors

**Massimo Massaia**

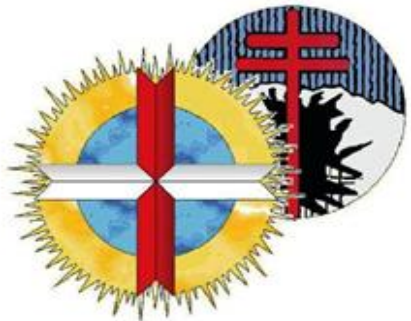
*SC Ematologia - AO S. Croce e Carle – Cuneo, Italy*

*Laboratorio di Immunologia dei Tumori del Sangue, CeRMS - Torino, Italy*

## **HIGHLIGHTS IN EMATOLOGIA**

Treviso, Ospedale Ca' Foncello

22-23 Novembre 2019



AO S. Croce e Carle  
Cuneo



# DISCLOSURES:

## MASSIMO MASSAIA

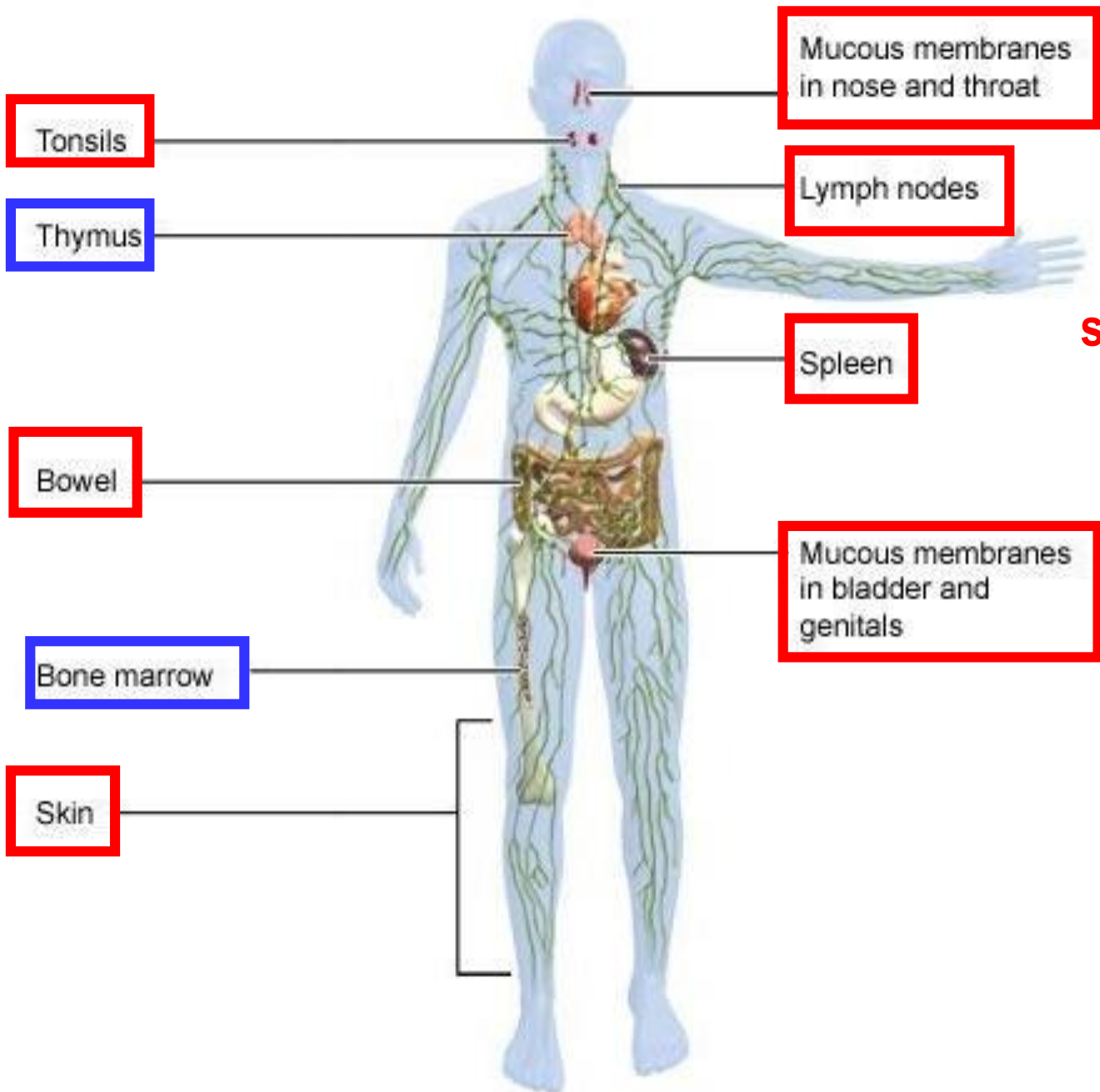
Come da nuova regolamentazione della Commissione Nazionale per la Formazione Continua del Ministero della Salute, è richiesta la trasparenza delle fonti di finanziamento e dei rapporti con soggetti portatori di interessi commerciali in campo sanitario.

- Fondi per la ricerca da aziende con interessi commerciali in campo sanitario: *Gilead, Novartis*
- Partecipazione ad Advisory Board: *Abbvie, Janssen*

# The human immune system

primary lymphoid organs

secondary lymphoid organs



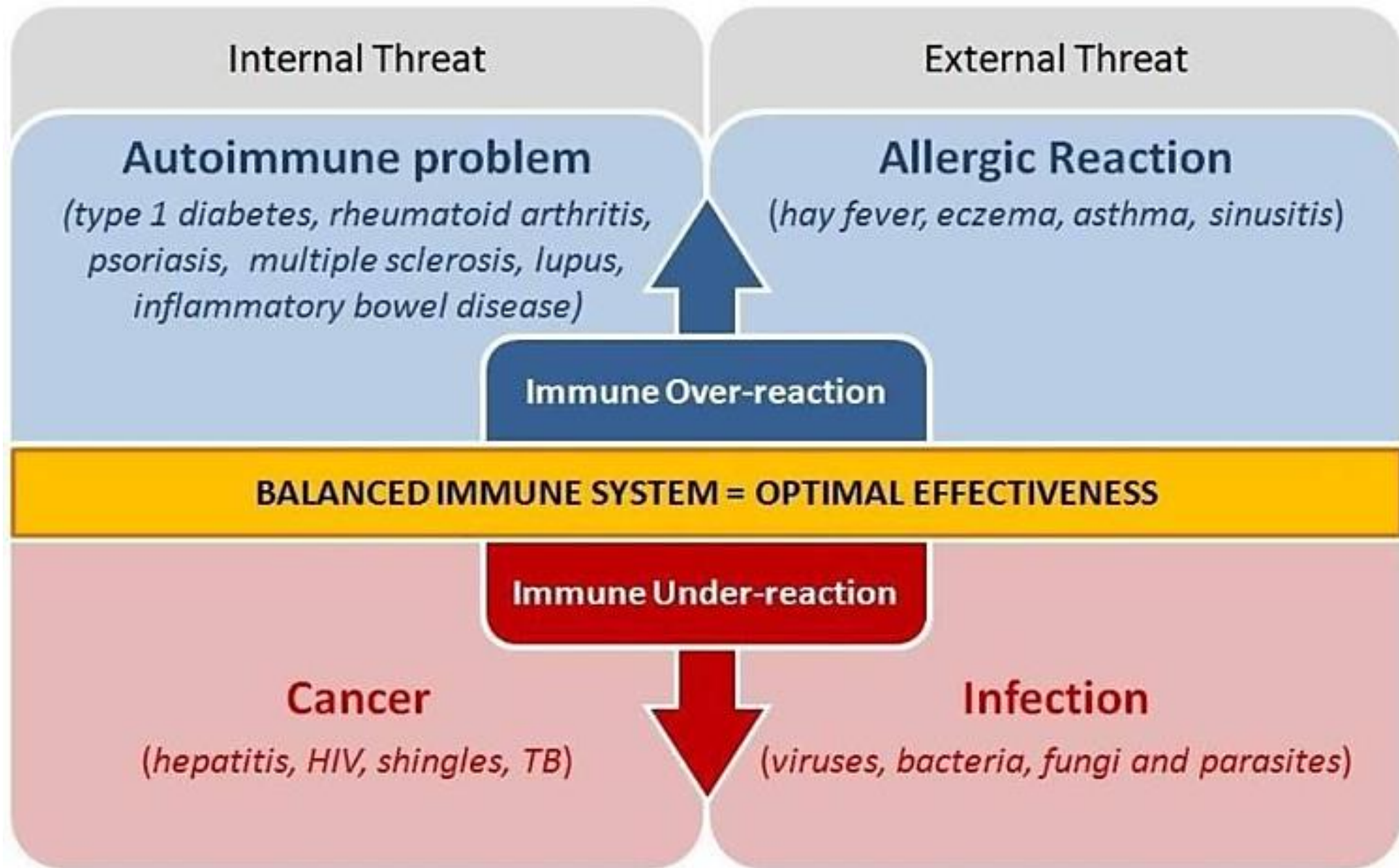
# The main functions of the immune system

Immune system belongs to the basic homeostatic mechanisms

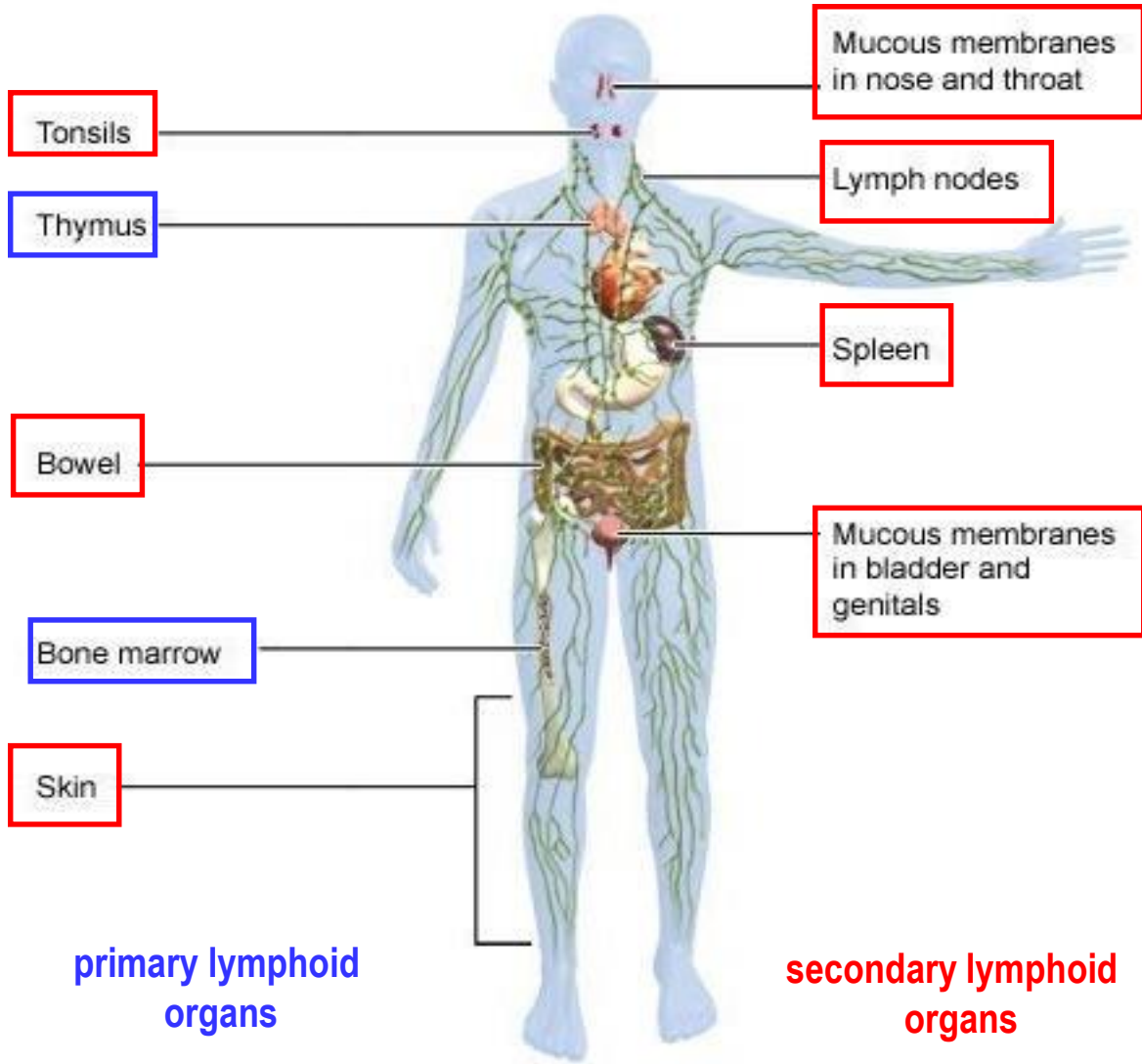
**Defense** - identification and protection against pathogenic microorganisms and their toxins

**Autotolerance** – recognition of own tissues and keeping tolerance to them

**Immune surveillance** - identifying and removing the old , damaged and otherwise changed cells



# Central and Peripheral Tolerance

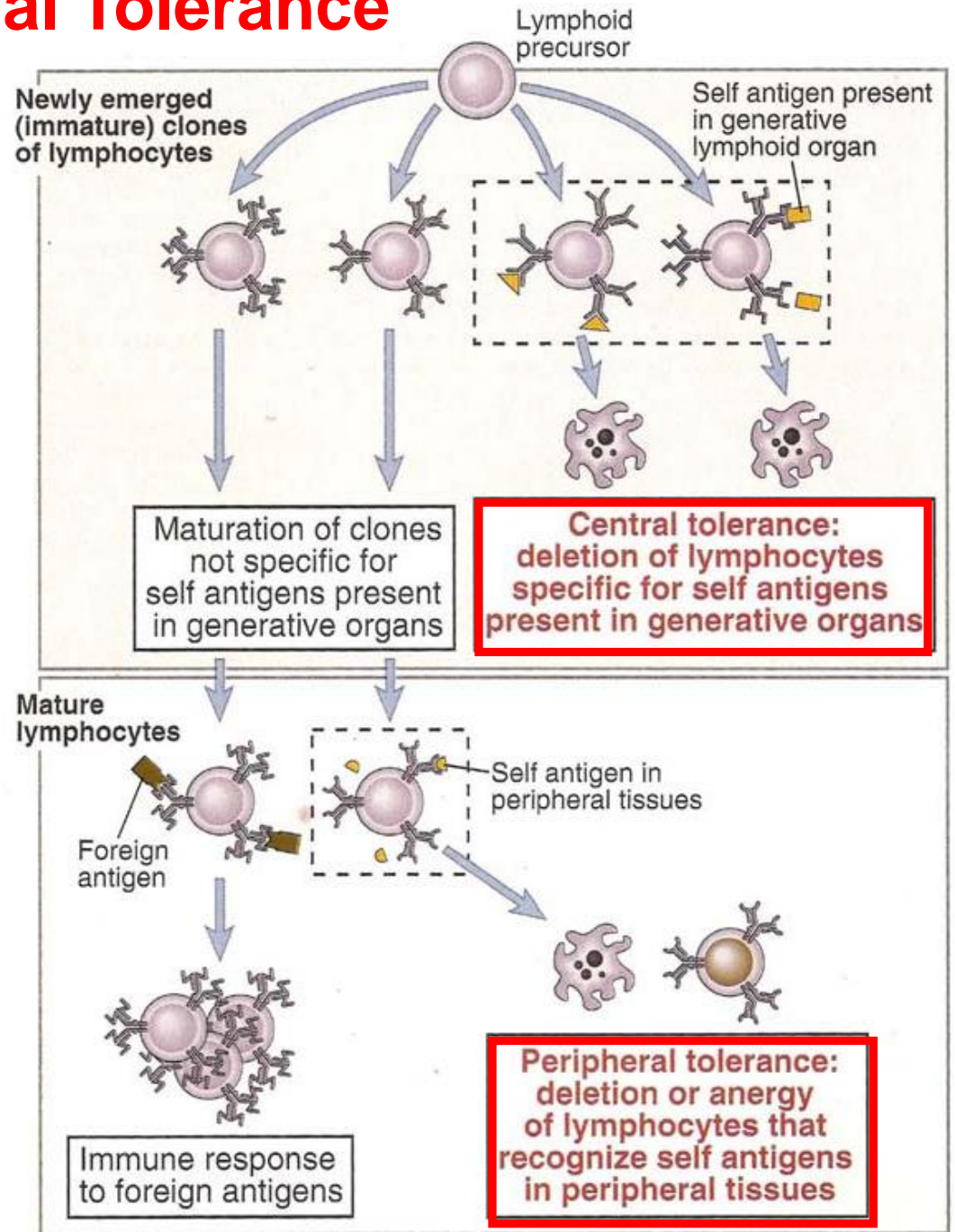


primary lymphoid organs

secondary lymphoid organs

primary lymphoid organs

secondary lymphoid organs



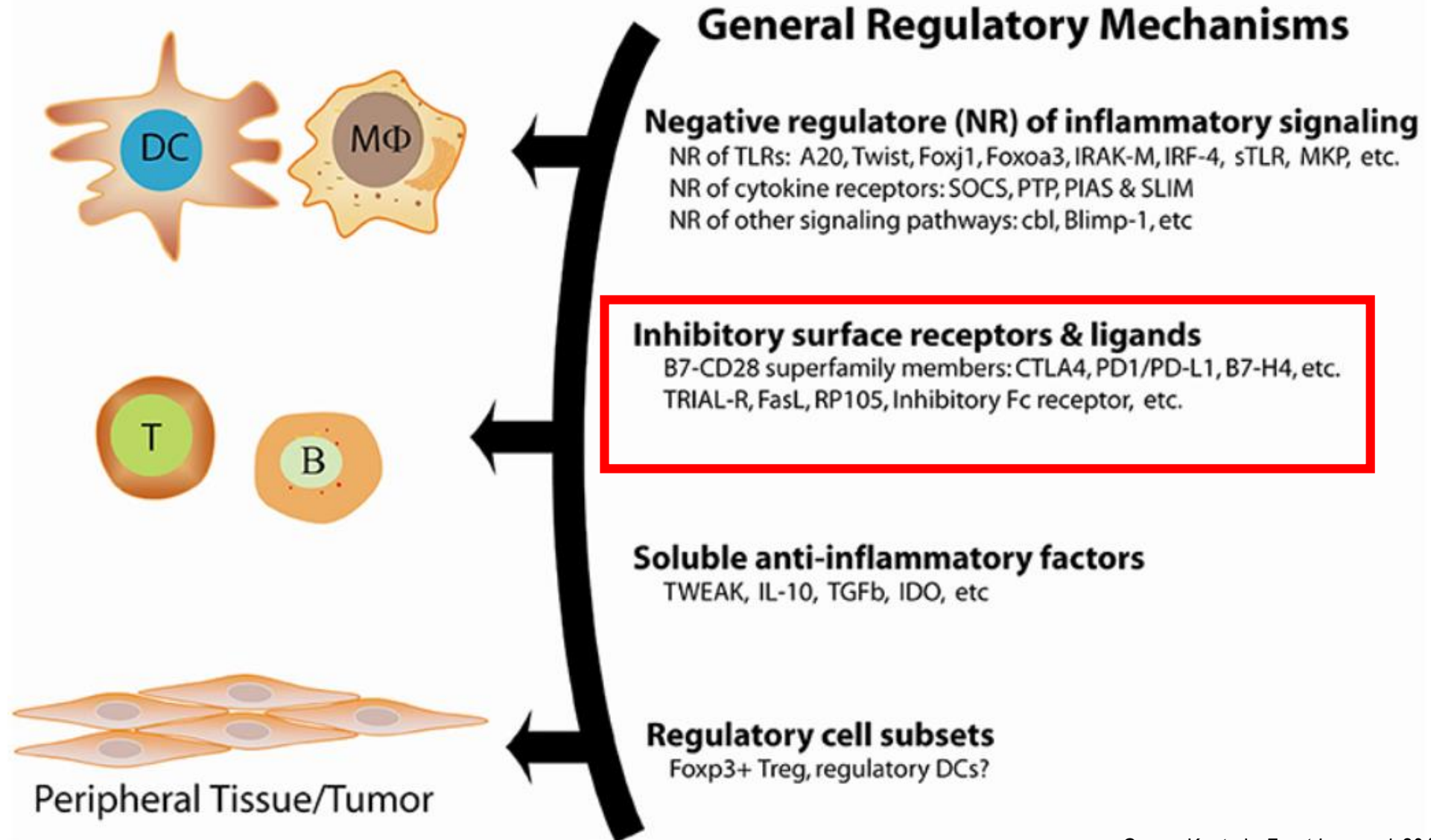
Maturation of clones not specific for self antigens present in generative organs

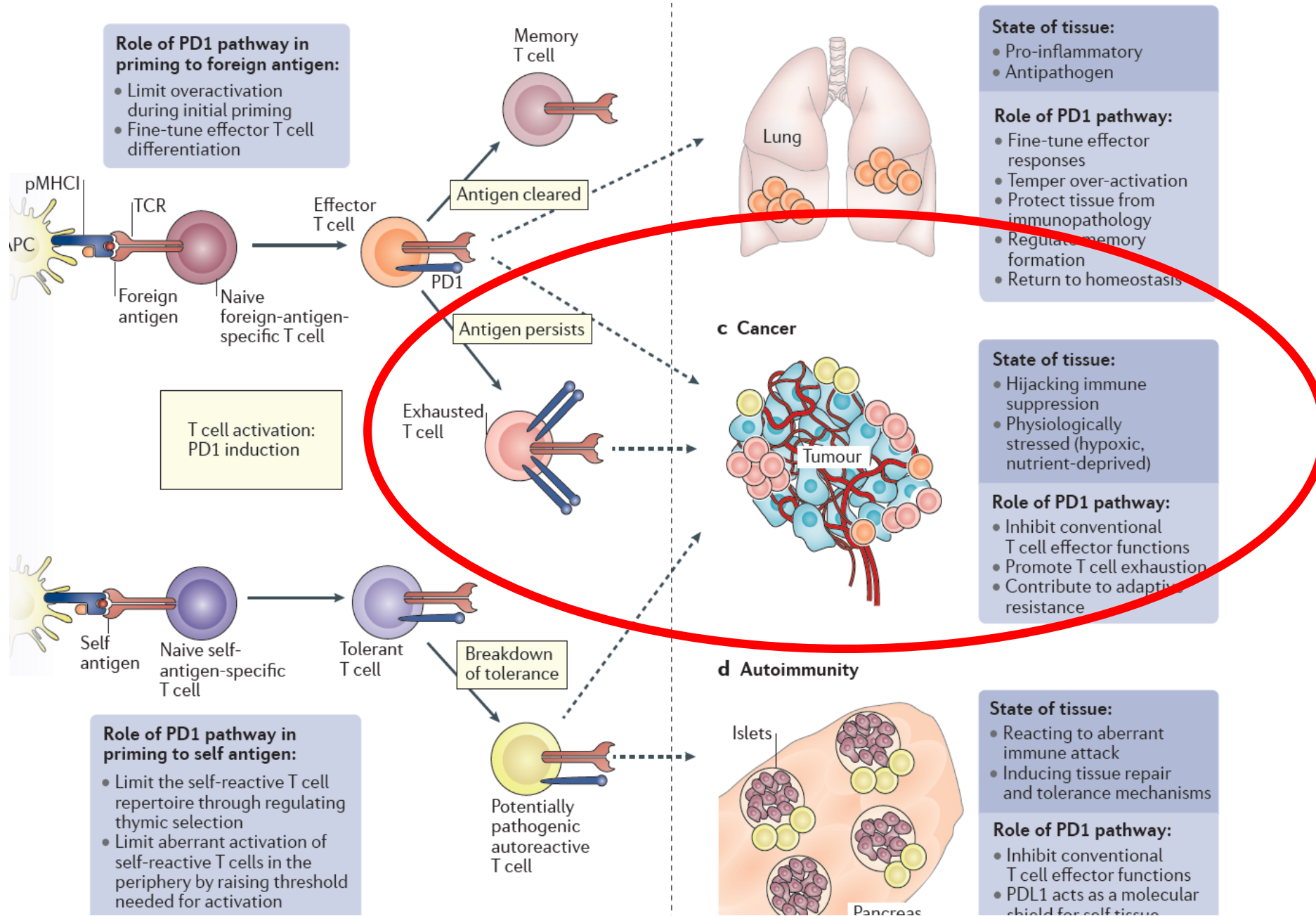
**Central tolerance: deletion of lymphocytes specific for self antigens present in generative organs**

Immune response to foreign antigens

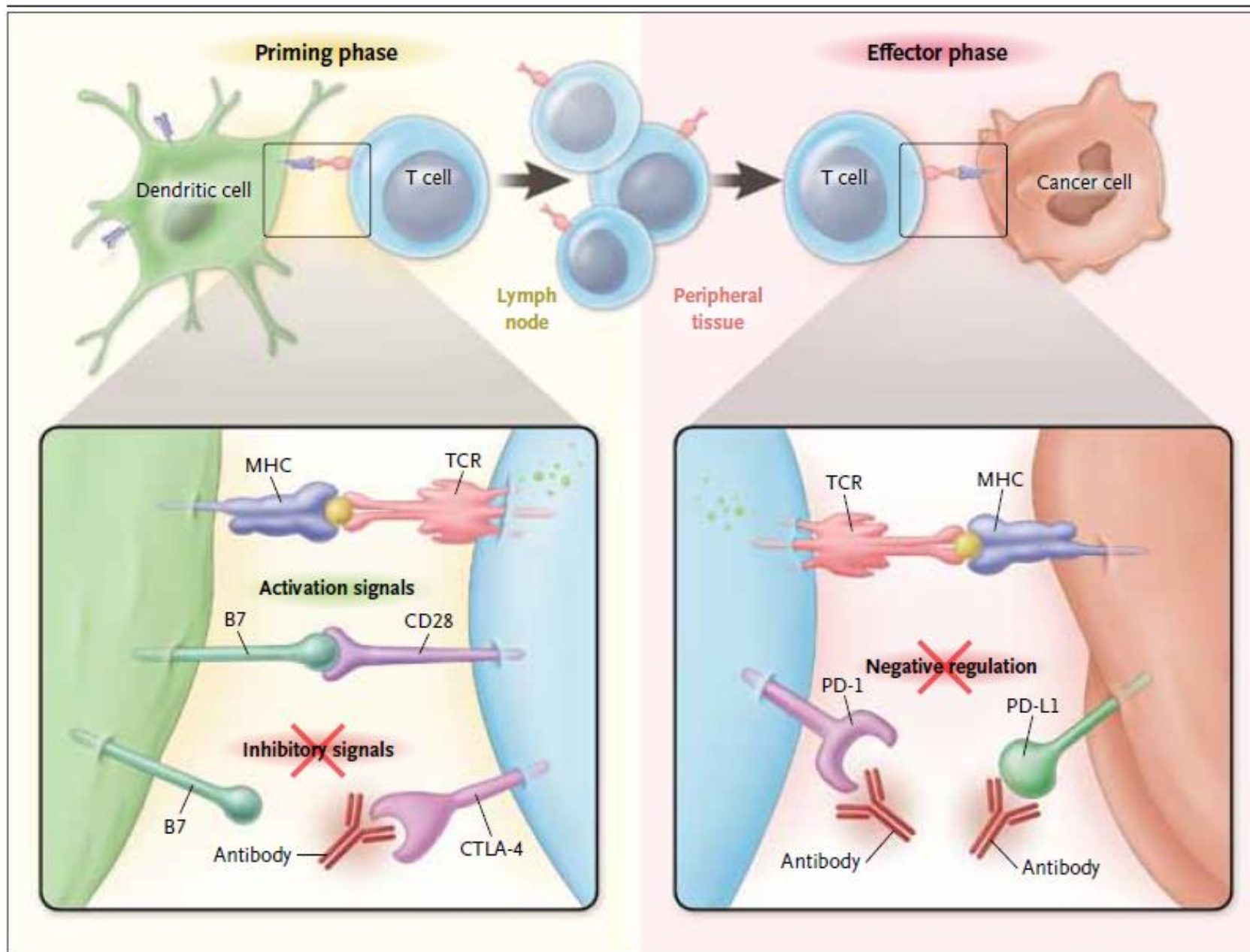
**Peripheral tolerance: deletion or anergy of lymphocytes that recognize self antigens in peripheral tissues**

# Peripheral tolerance maintained by multiple negative regulatory mechanisms controlling multiple levels and phases of immune responses



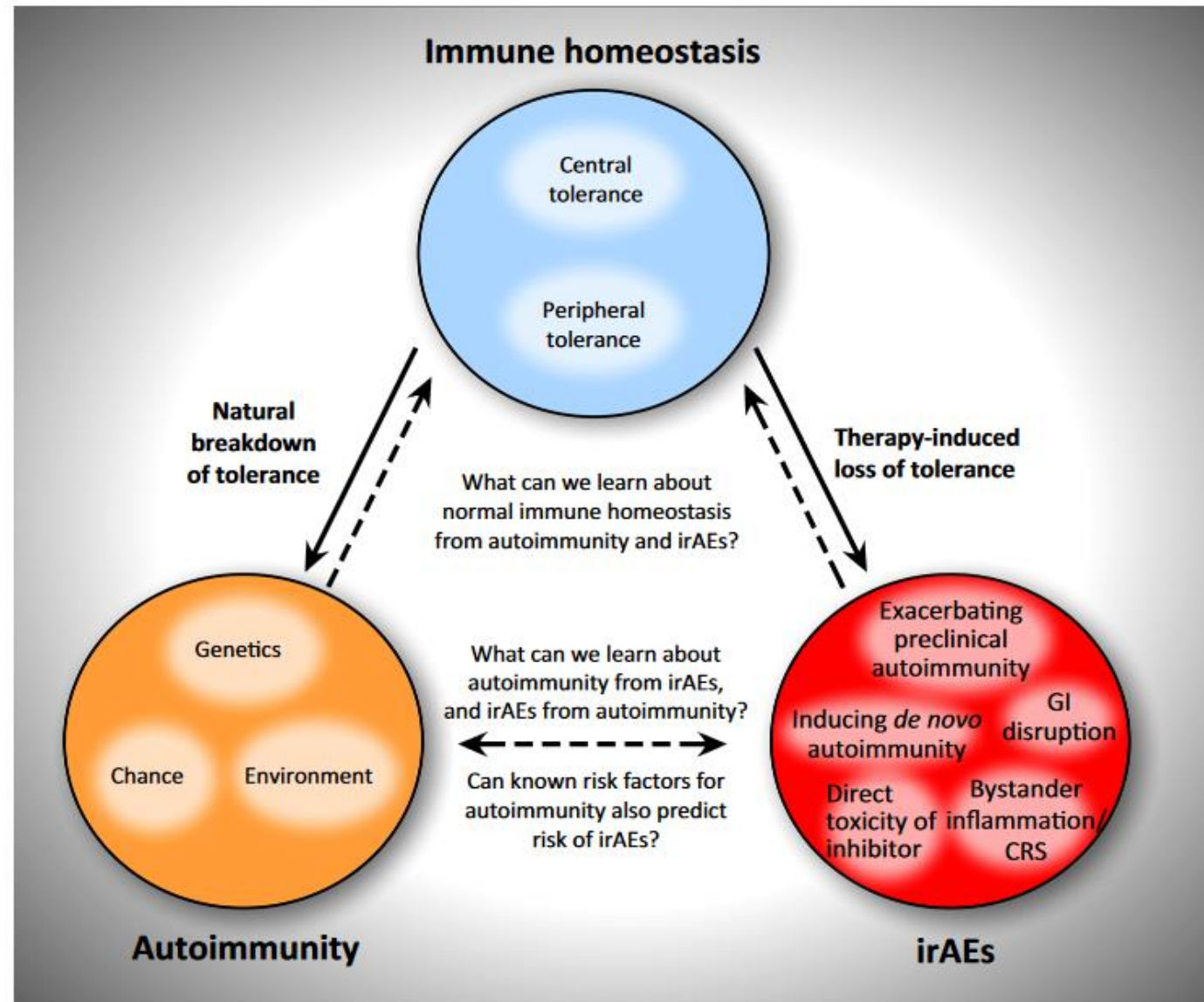




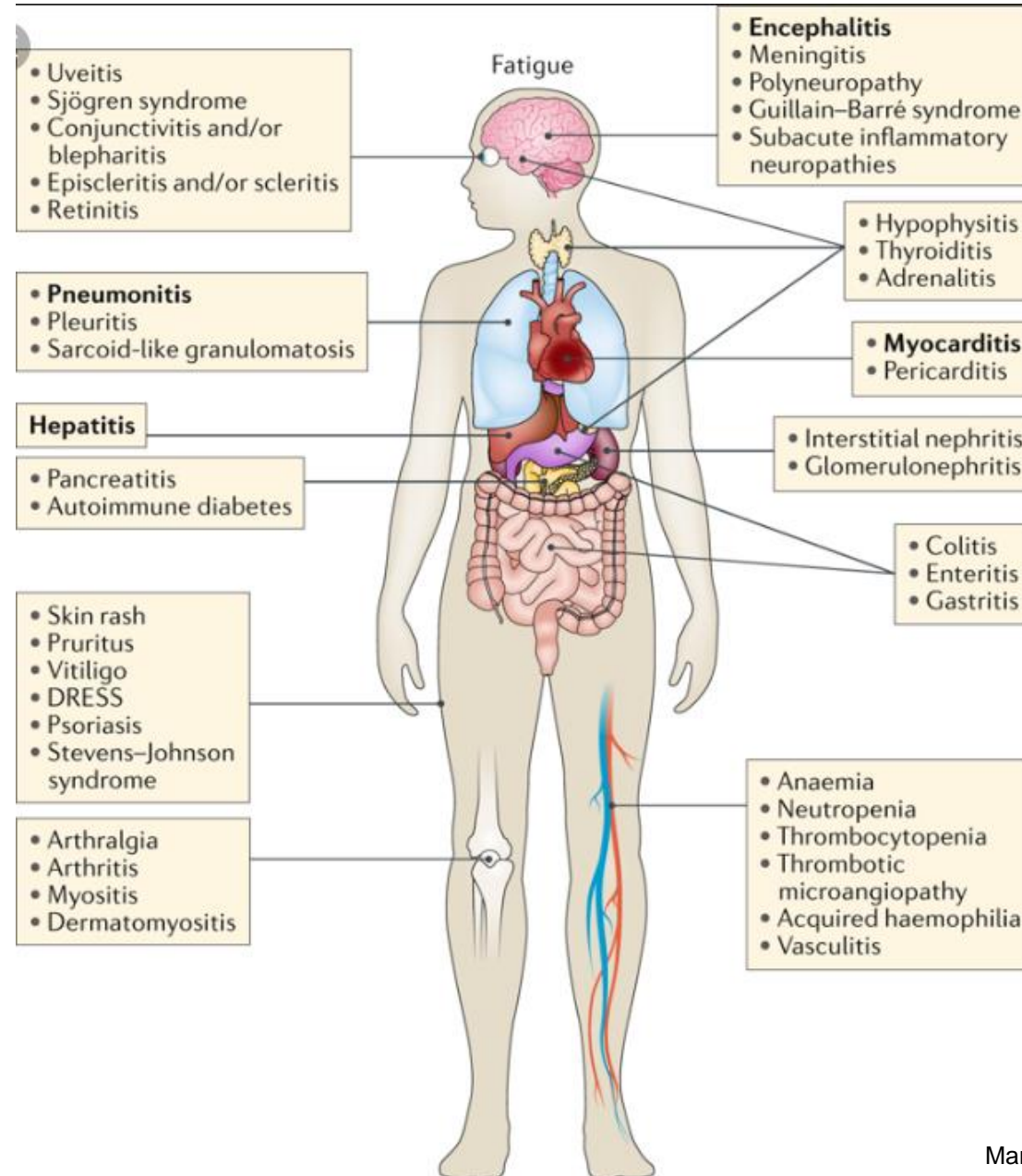


**Figure 1.** Blockade of PD-1 or CTLA-4 Signaling in Tumor Immunotherapy.

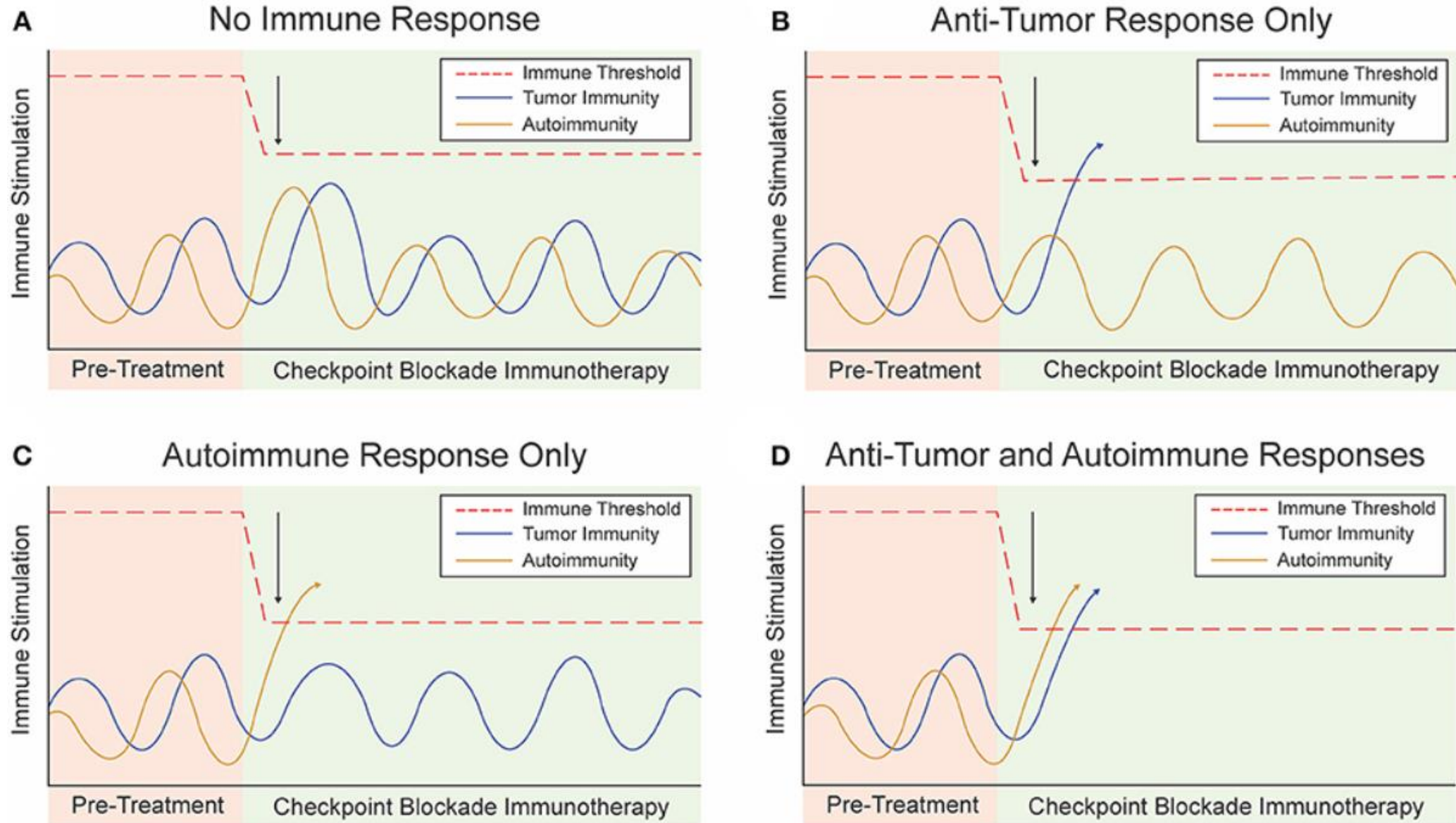
Pathogenic Immune Responses and Onset of Autoimmunity or irAEs



# The spectrum of IRAEs induced by ICP blockade



# A Threshold Model for Immune Activation



REVIEW

Open Access

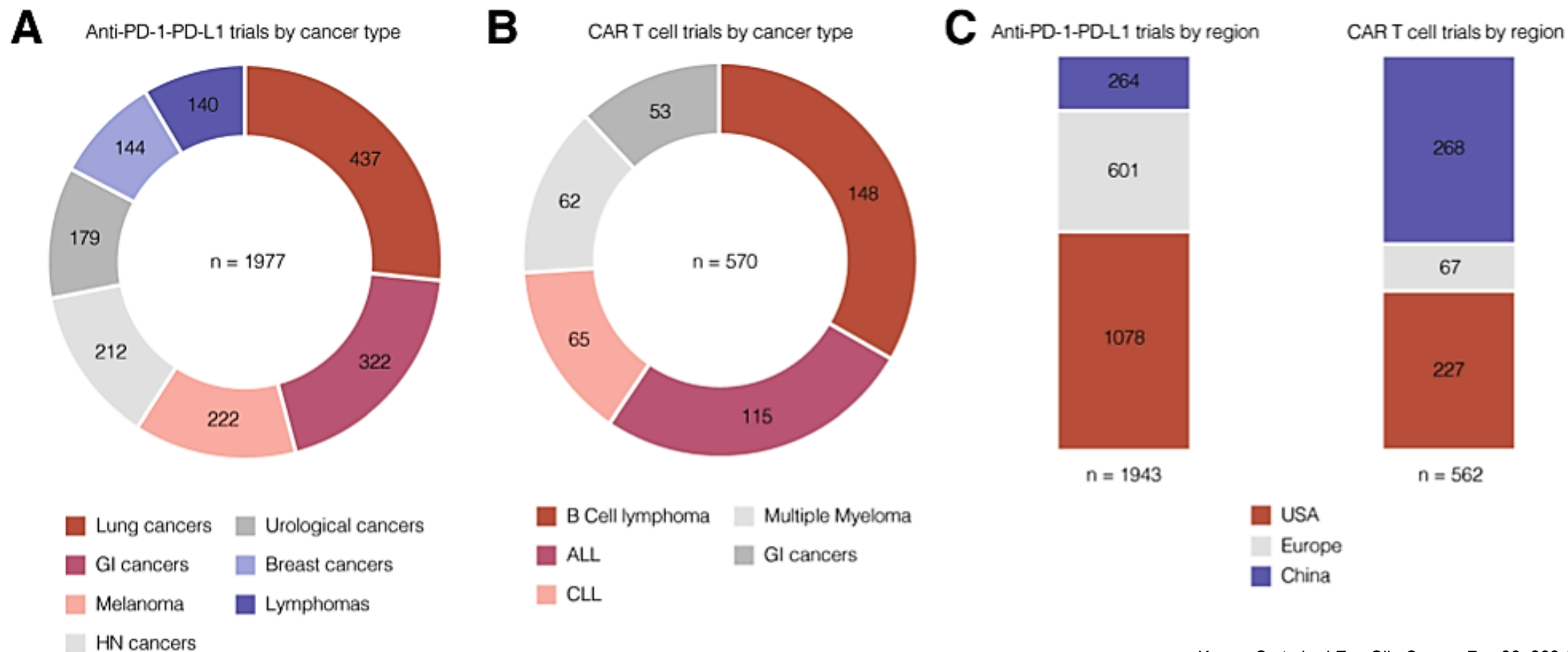
# Immune-related adverse events and anti-tumor efficacy of immune checkpoint inhibitors



Satya Das\*  and Douglas B. Johnson

**ORR, PFS and OS much better in IRAES+ vs IRAES- pts after treatment with  $\alpha$ -PD-1/PD-1L**

# Advances in cancer immunotherapy 2019 – latest trends





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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

## Critical Reviews in Oncology / Hematology

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/critrevonc](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/critrevonc)



### Programmed cell death protein receptor and ligands in haematological malignancies – Current status

Marcin Sokołowski<sup>a</sup>, Anna Sokołowska<sup>a</sup>, Grzegorz Mazur<sup>b</sup>, Aleksandra Butrym<sup>c,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Oddział Chorób Wewnętrznych I, Specjalistyczny Szpital im. Alfreda Sokołowskiego w Wałbrzychu, Poland

<sup>b</sup> Dept. of Internal Diseases, Occupational Medicine, Hypertension and Clinical Oncology, Wrocław Medical University, Wrocław, Poland

<sup>c</sup> Dept. of Cancer Prevention and Therapy, Wrocław Medical University, Poland



**Table 1**

Clinical trials with use of PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitors in haematological malignancies.

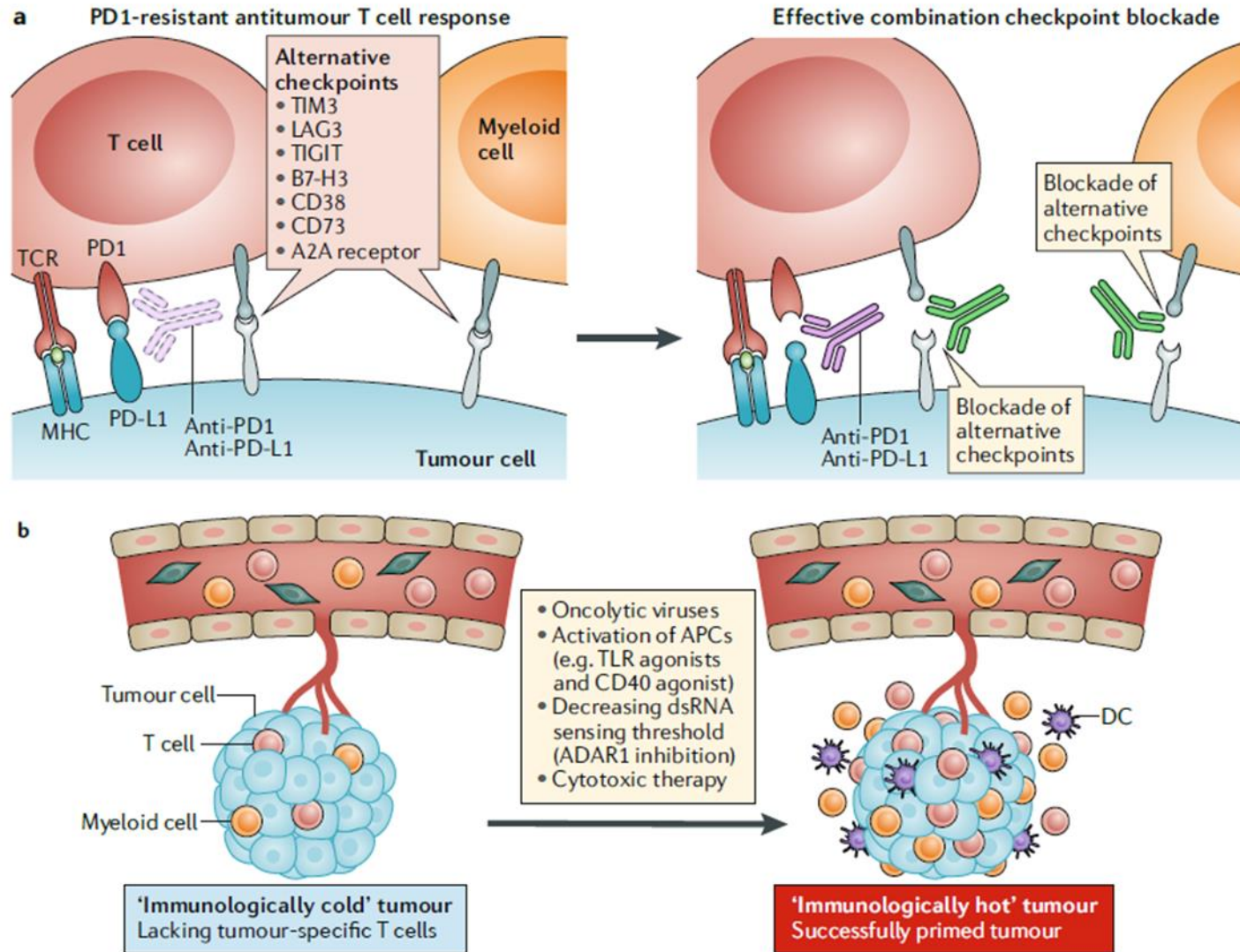
Disease	PD-1 or PD-L1 inhibitor	Phase of clinical trial	Author	Cinical outcome
Multiple myeloma	Pembrolizumab + Lenalidomide + Low-Dose Dexamethasone for Relapsed/Refractory Multiple Myeloma	I	Mateos et al.	ORR = 76% VGPR = 24% PR = 53% CR = 94%
	Pembrolizumab + Pomalidomide + Low-Dose dexamethasone for relapsed/refractory multiple myeloma	II	Bardos A. et al.	ORR = 60% sCR = 6% CR = 21% OS = 174 months
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	Pembrolizumab in chronic lymphocytic leukemia with Richter's transformation (RT) and relapsed CLL	II	Ding W. et al.	ORR in patients with RT = 44% ORR in CLL patients = 0% OS in patients with RT = 107 months
Relapsed or Refractory Hematologic Malignancy:	Nivolumab	Ib	Lesokhin, A.M et al.	ORR for FL = 40% ORR for DLBCL = 36% ORR for other BCL = 15% ORR for MF = 40%
	Nivolumab + Ipilumab	Ib	Ansell S. et al.	ORR for HL = 74% ORR for B-cell NHL = 20% ORR for T-cell NHL = 9% ORR for MM = 0%
Acute myeloid leukemia (AML)	Pidilizumab	I	Berger R. et al.	ORR = 33%
	Nivolumab + Azacitidine in with Relapsed Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML)	II	Daver N. et al.	ORR = 69% CR = 18% Median OS = 9,3 months
Myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS)	Nivolumab with Azacitidine in untreated patients with Myelodysplastic Syndromes and Inherited vs Nivolumab as single after treatment with Hypomethylating Agents	II	Garcia-Manero G. et al.	ORR in AZA + Nivo = 69% CR in AZA + Nivo = 15% HI in AZA + Nivo = 15% Nivo vs Ipi monotherapy ORR = 0% vs 22% (p = 0.156)
	Pembrolizumab	II	Garcia-Manero G. et al.	ORR = 4% PR = 4% Marrow CR = 11% HI = 11% Overall Survival Rate after 24 weeks = 49%
Hodgkin lymphoma (HL)	Nivolumab in Relapsed or Refractory Hodgkin's Lymphoma	I	Ansell S. et al.	ORR = 87% CR = 17% PFS at 24 weeks = 86%
	Nivolumab in Relapsed or Refractory Hodgkin's Lymphoma	II	Timmerman J.M et al.	ORR = 68% CR = 8% PFS after 6 months = 77% PFS after 12 months = 546%
	Nivolumab in in Japanese patient with relapsed or refractory classical Hodgkin lymphoma.	II	Maruyama D. et al.	ORR = 81.3% CR = 23% PR = 53% OS after 6 months = 100%
	Pembrolizumab in Patients With Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma After Brentuximab Vedotin Failure	I	Armand P. et al.	ORR = 65% CR = 16% PFS rate after 24 weeks 69% PFS rate after 52 weeks = 46%
Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL)	Pembrolizumab for Relapsed/Refractory Classic Hodgkin Lymphoma.	II	Chen R. et al.	ORR = 69% CR = 224%
	Pidilizumab after autologous hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation for diffuse large B-cell lymphoma	II	Armand P. et al.	ORR = 51% PFS rate after 16 months = 70% CR = 34%
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (FL + DLBCL)	Pembrolizumab in relapsed/refractory primary mediastinal large B-cell lymphoma.	Ib	Zinzani PL. Et al.	ORR = 41% CR = 12%
	Atezolizumab + Obinutuzumab in relapsed /refractory NHL	Ib	Palomba M.L. et al.	ORR for FL = 57% ORR for DLBCL = 16%
Follicular lymphoma	Pidilizumab + Rituximab in relapsed follicular lymphoma	II	Westin J.R. et al.	ORR = 66% CR = 52%
Mycosis Fungoides and Sezary Syndrome	Pembrolizumab in Relapsed/Refractory Mycosis Fungoides and Sezary Syndrome	II	Khodadoust M. et al.	ORR = 38% CR = 4% PFS rate after one year = 69%



# ICP blockade in myeloid malignancies: a promise under investigation

Intervention	Outcomes
Nivolumab + 5-AZA	75% CR/CRp; 50% 1-year survival
Nivolumab + 5-AZA Idarubicin + cytarabine ± nivolumab	ORR: 33% (22% CR/CRi); median OS 6.3 months 77% CR/CRi; median OS 18.54 (nivolumab group) vs 13.2 months (I + A alone), p = 0.2
Pembrolizumab + decitabine	1 MRD-negative CR; median OS 7 months
Ipilimumab + 5-AZA	71% CR/CRp; 68% 1-year survival

# Mechanisms of innate and acquired resistance to immune checkpoint inhibition (I)



# Mechanisms of innate and acquired resistance to immune checkpoint inhibition (III)

## a Oncogenic signalling pathways

### MAPK signalling

- Increased production of immunosuppressive cytokines IL-6 and IL-10
- Negative regulation of antigen presentation
- Suppression of differentiation antigens (melanoma)
- Reduced sensitivity to antiproliferative effects of IFN $\gamma$  and TNF

### WNT- $\beta$ -catenin signalling

- Increased production of immunosuppressive cytokines
- Disruption of BATF3<sup>+</sup> dendritic cell recruitment by CCL4
- T<sub>reg</sub> cell development

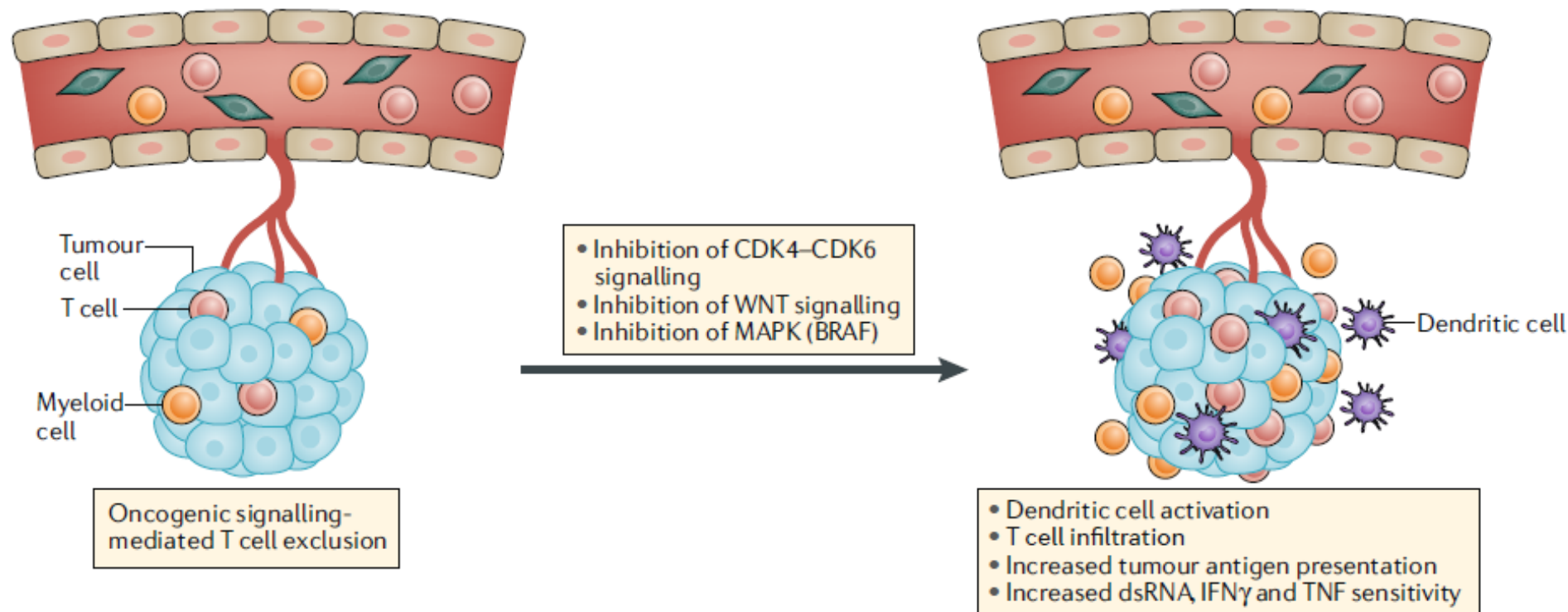
### CDK4-CDK6 signalling

- Decreased sensitivity to dsRNA via DNMT1
- Decreased antigen presentation
- Decreased interferon target gene activation

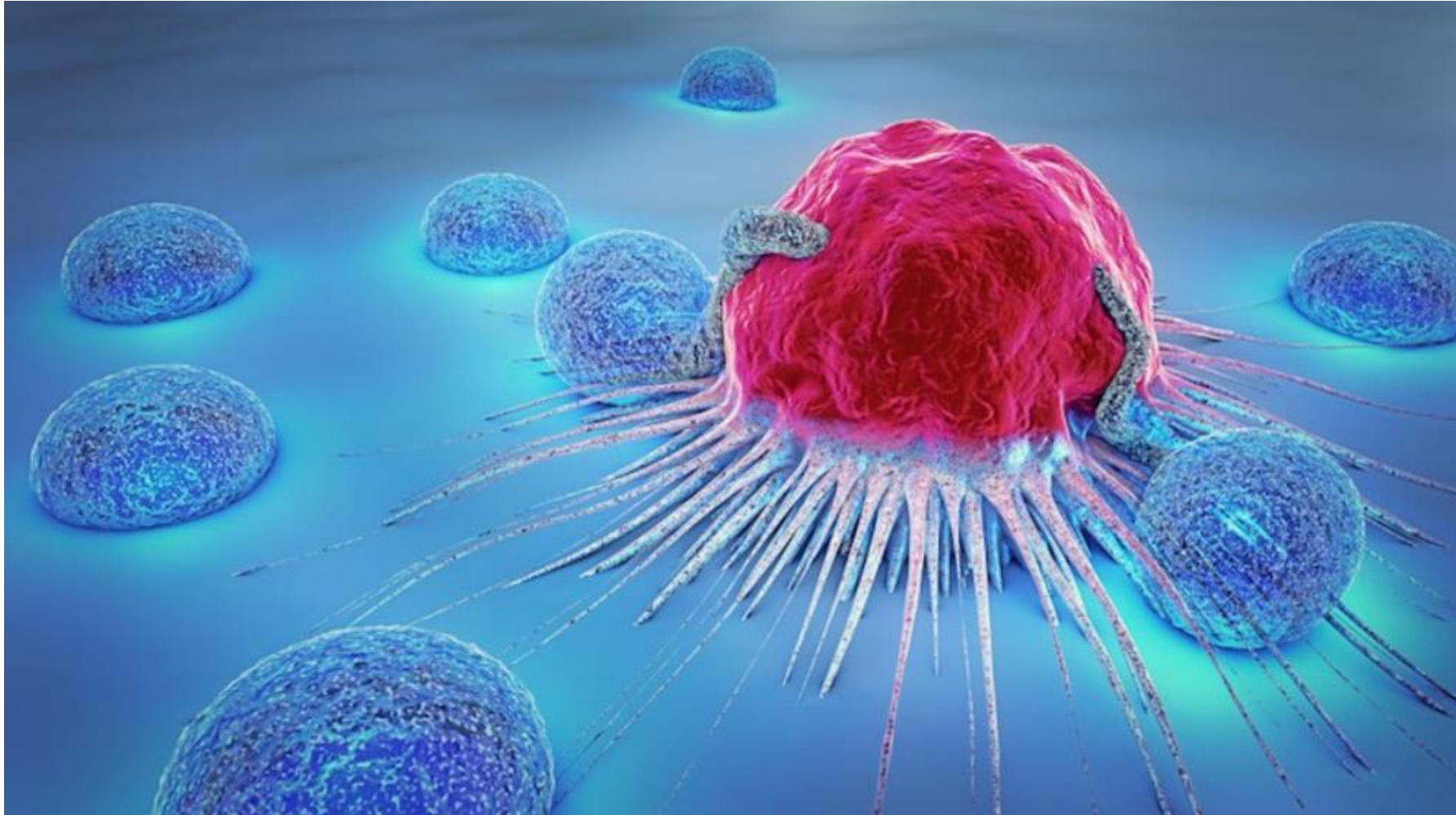
### Pathways activated after PTEN loss

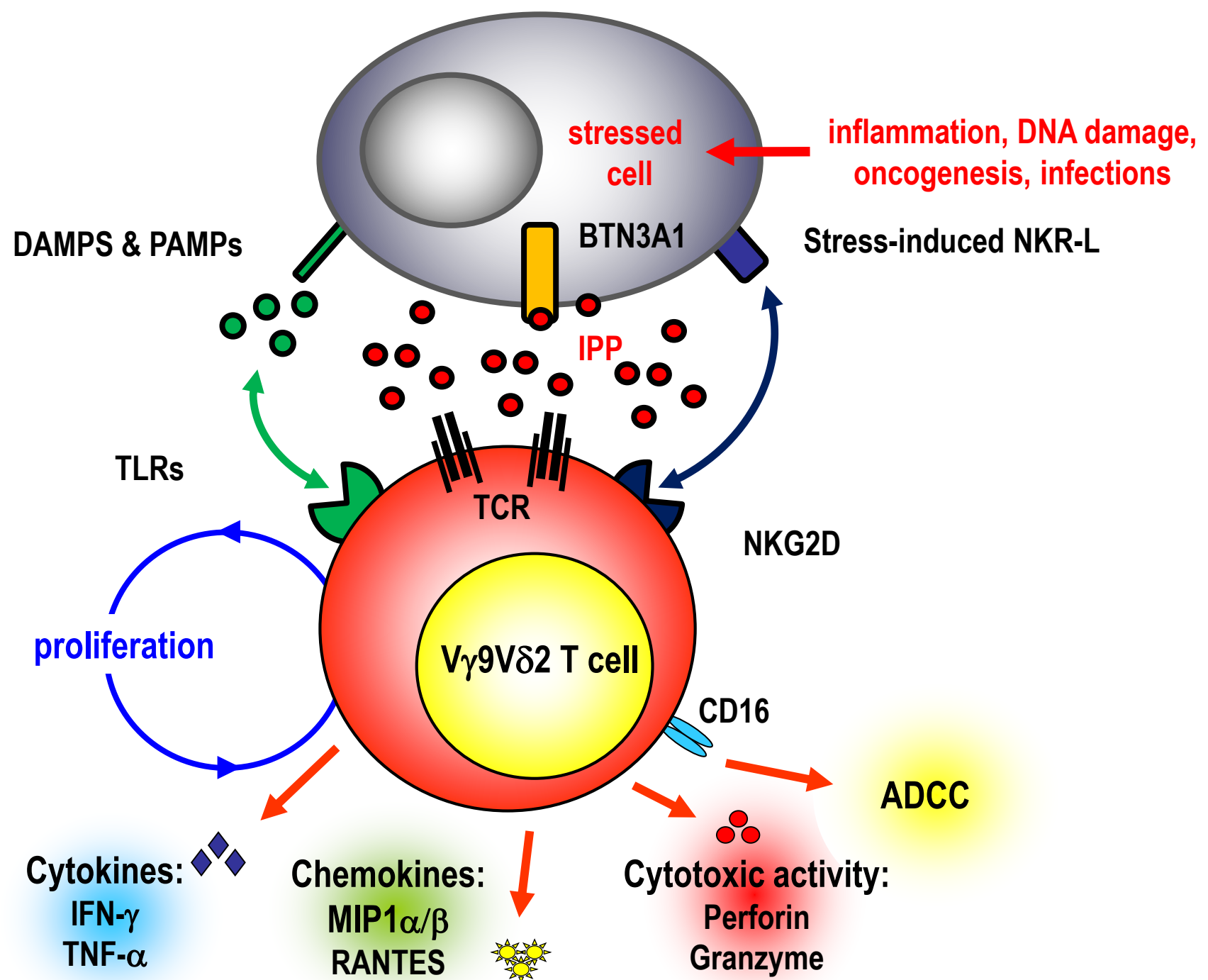
- Diminished type I interferon response to PAMPs
- Poor T cell recruitment via activation of autophagosome

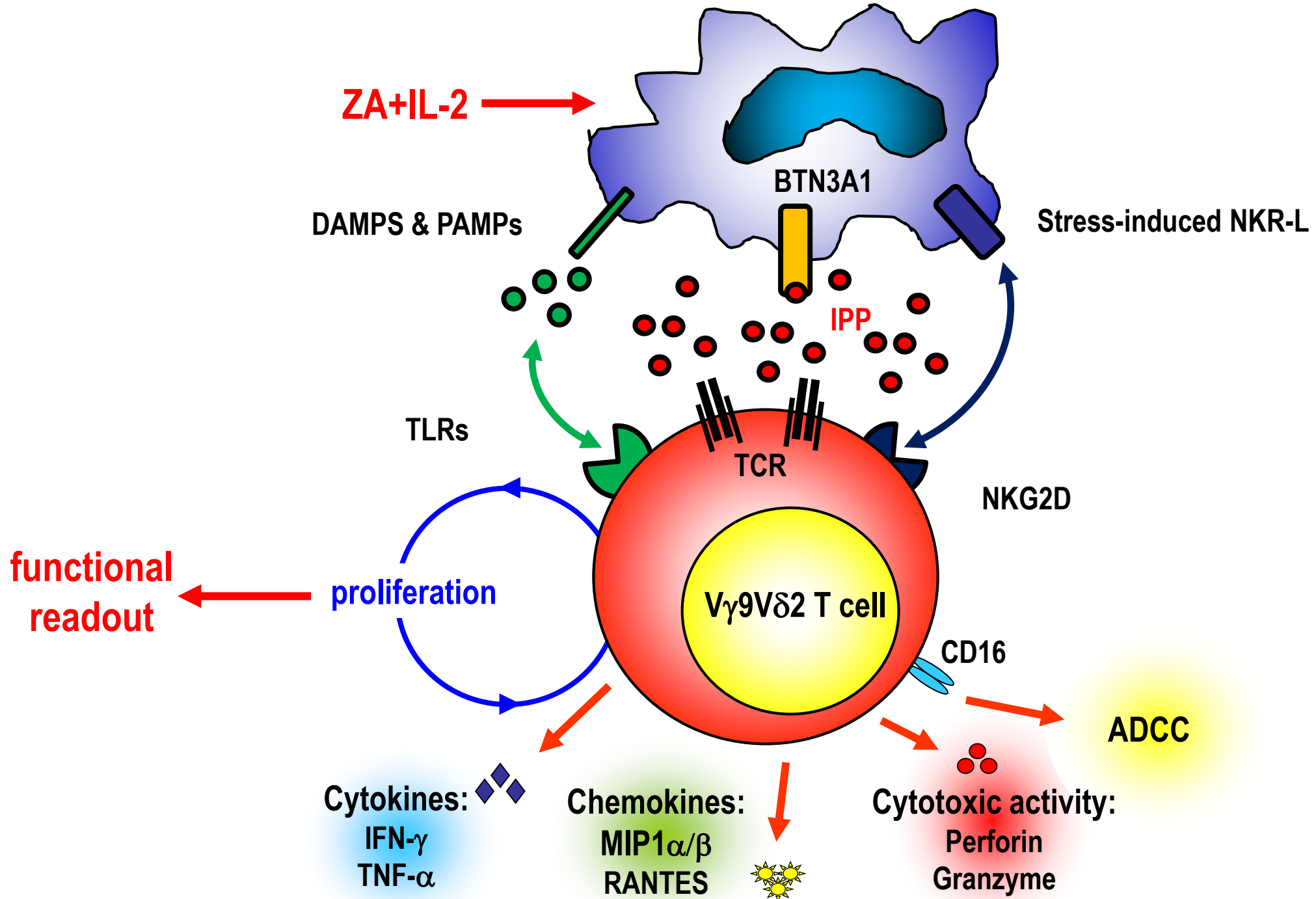
## b



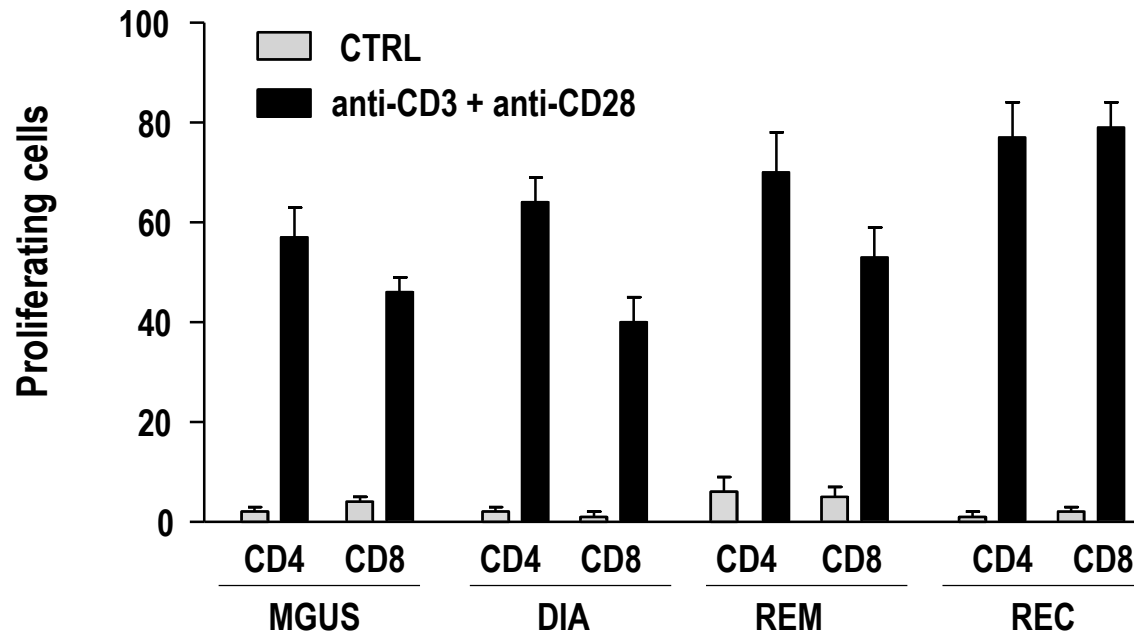
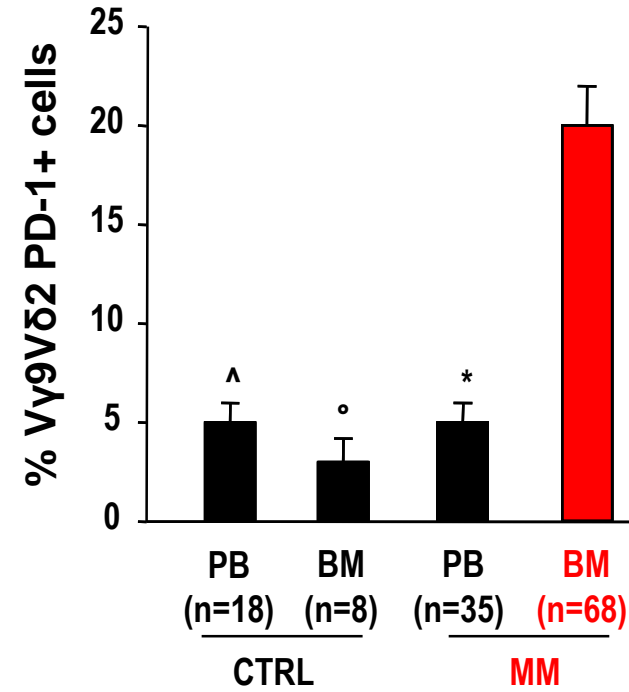
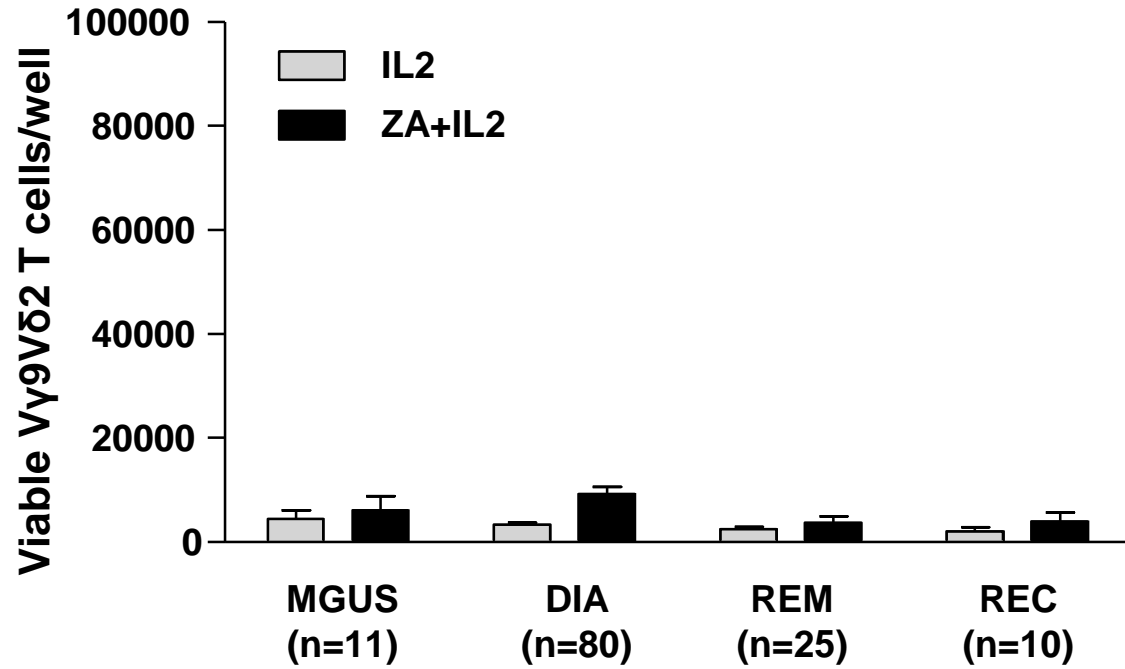
# **V $\gamma$ 9V $\delta$ 2 T cells as cellular decoders of the immune suppression network in the BM of MM patients**



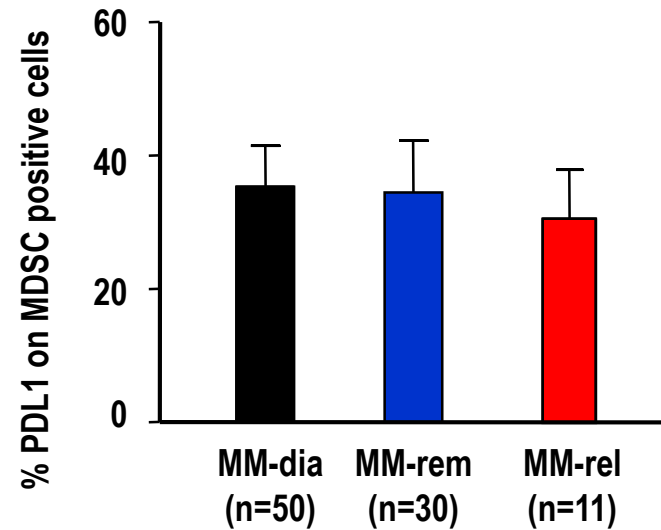
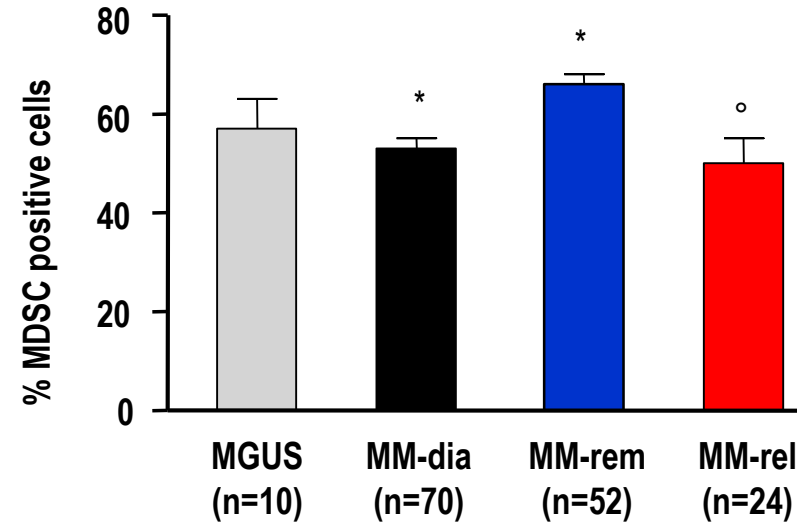
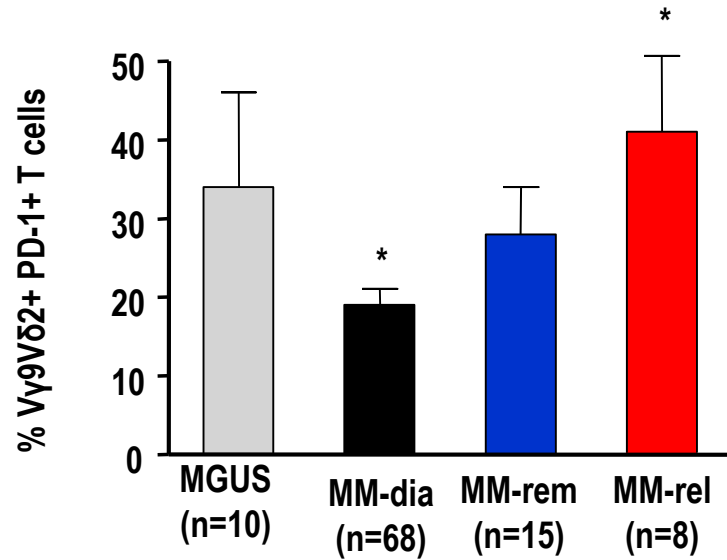




# MM BM V $\gamma$ 9V $\delta$ 2 T cells are anergic to pAg stimulation



# Early and long-lasting immune suppressive TME commitment



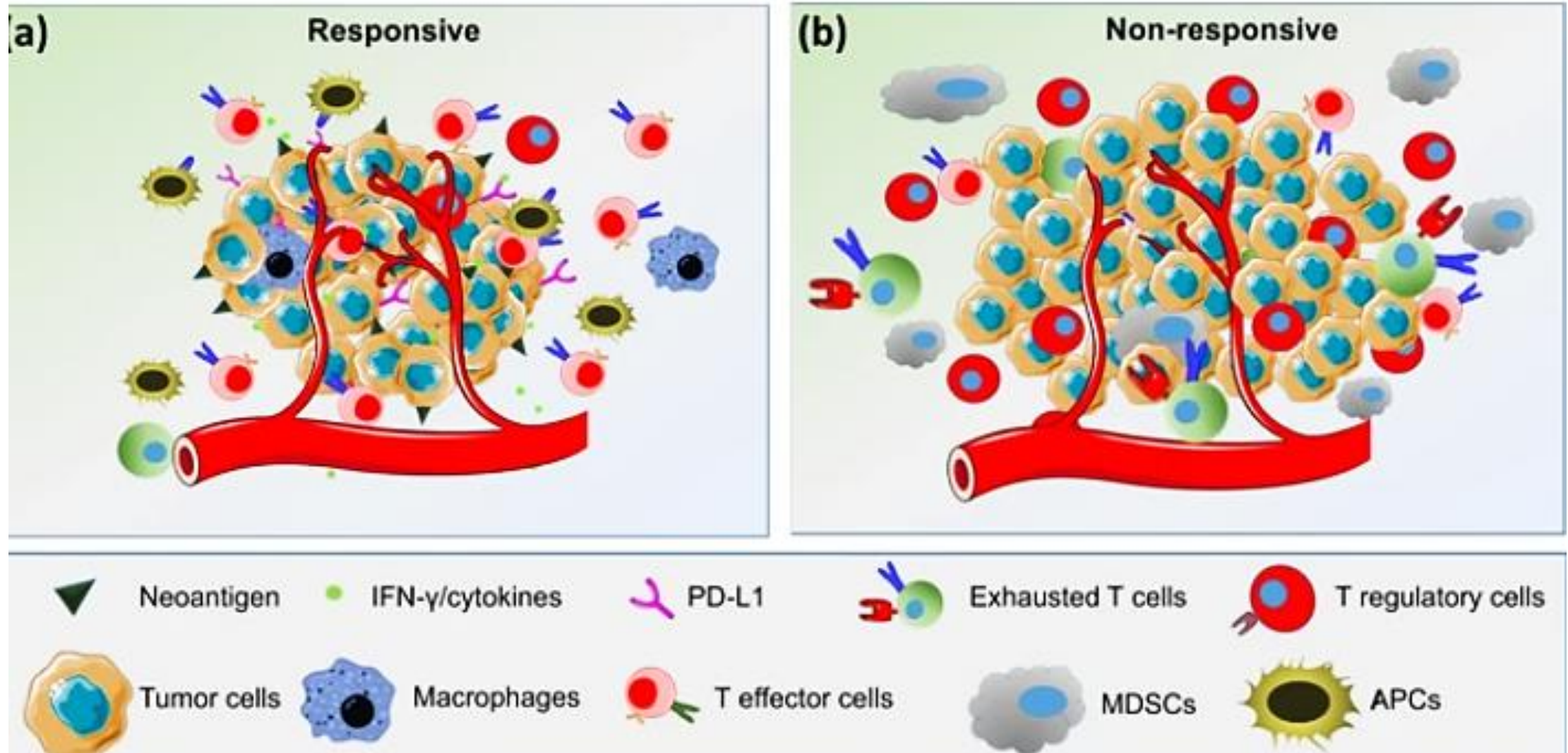


# Early alterations in stem-like/marrow-resident T cells and innate and myeloid cells in preneoplastic gammopathy

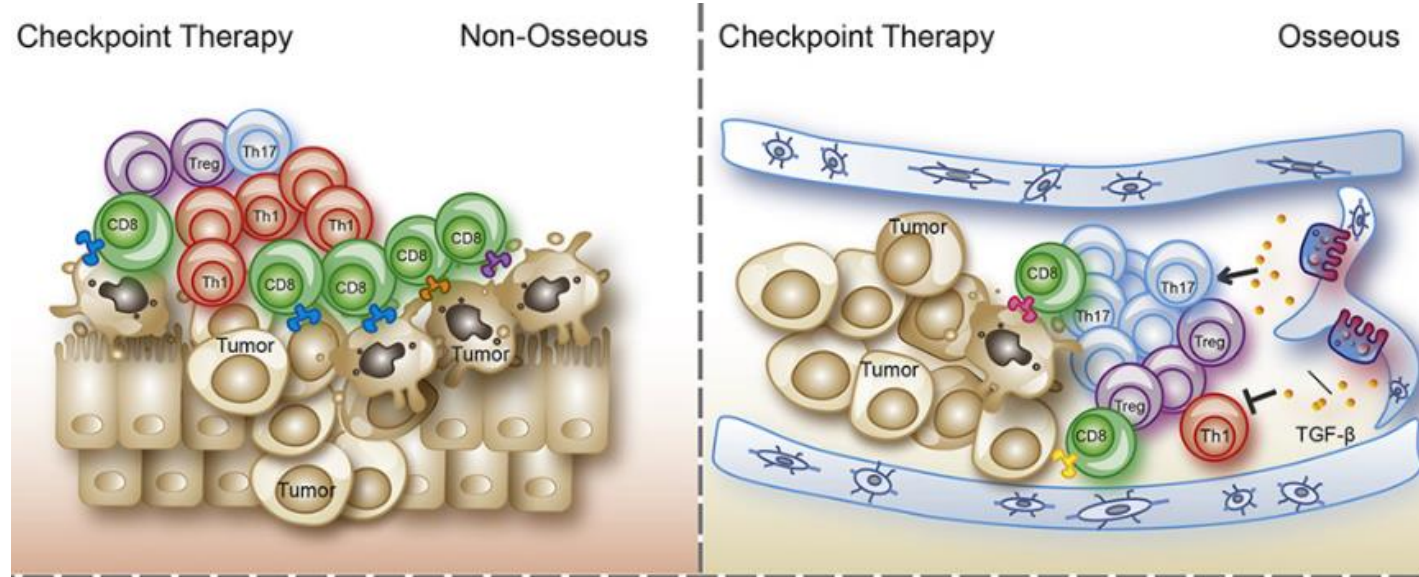
Jithendra Kini Bailur,<sup>1</sup> Samuel S. McCachren,<sup>1,2</sup> Deon B. Doxie,<sup>1</sup> Mahesh Shrestha,<sup>1</sup> Katherine Pendleton,<sup>1</sup> Ajay K. Nooka,<sup>1,3</sup> Natalia Neparidze,<sup>4</sup> Terri L. Parker,<sup>4</sup> Noffar Bar,<sup>4</sup> Jonathan L. Kaufman,<sup>1,3</sup> Craig C. Hofmeister,<sup>1,3</sup> Lawrence H. Boise,<sup>1,3</sup> Sagar Lonial,<sup>1,3</sup> Melissa L. Kemp,<sup>2</sup> Kavita M. Dhodapkar,<sup>3,5</sup> and Madhav V. Dhodapkar<sup>1,3</sup>

**Early and complex alterations in the immune landscape in MGUS, including both innate and adaptive immune cells**

# Predictive biomarkers for response to ICP blockade

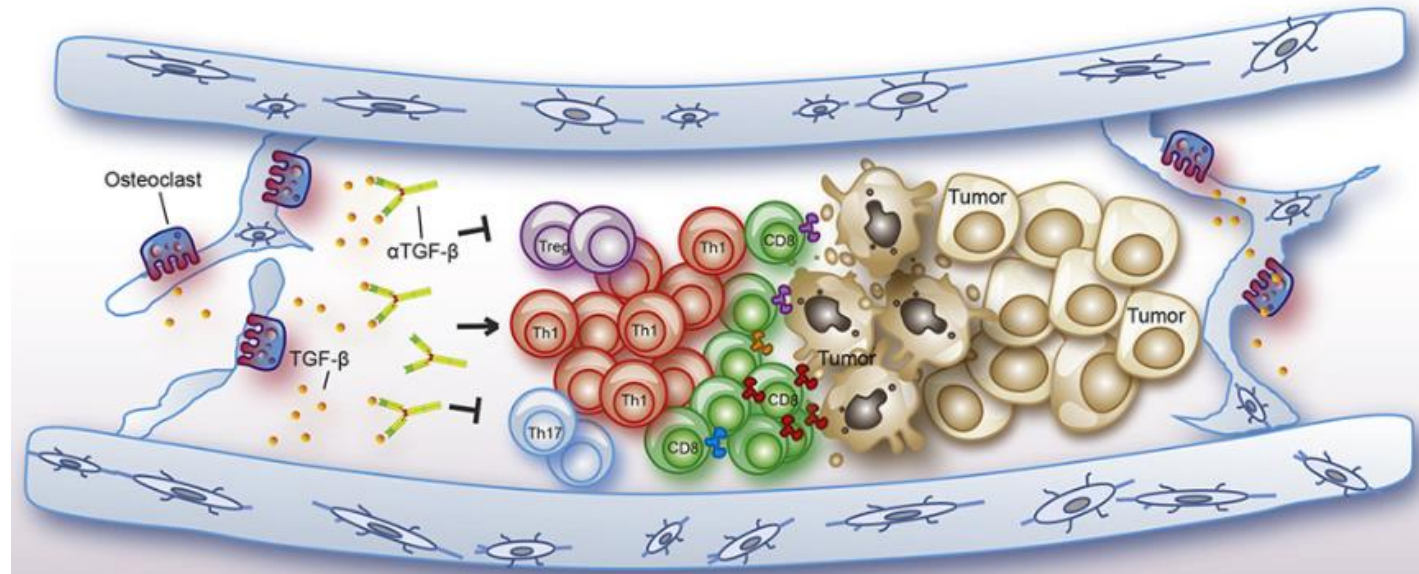


# Tissue-Specific Checkpoint Immunotherapy Evasion

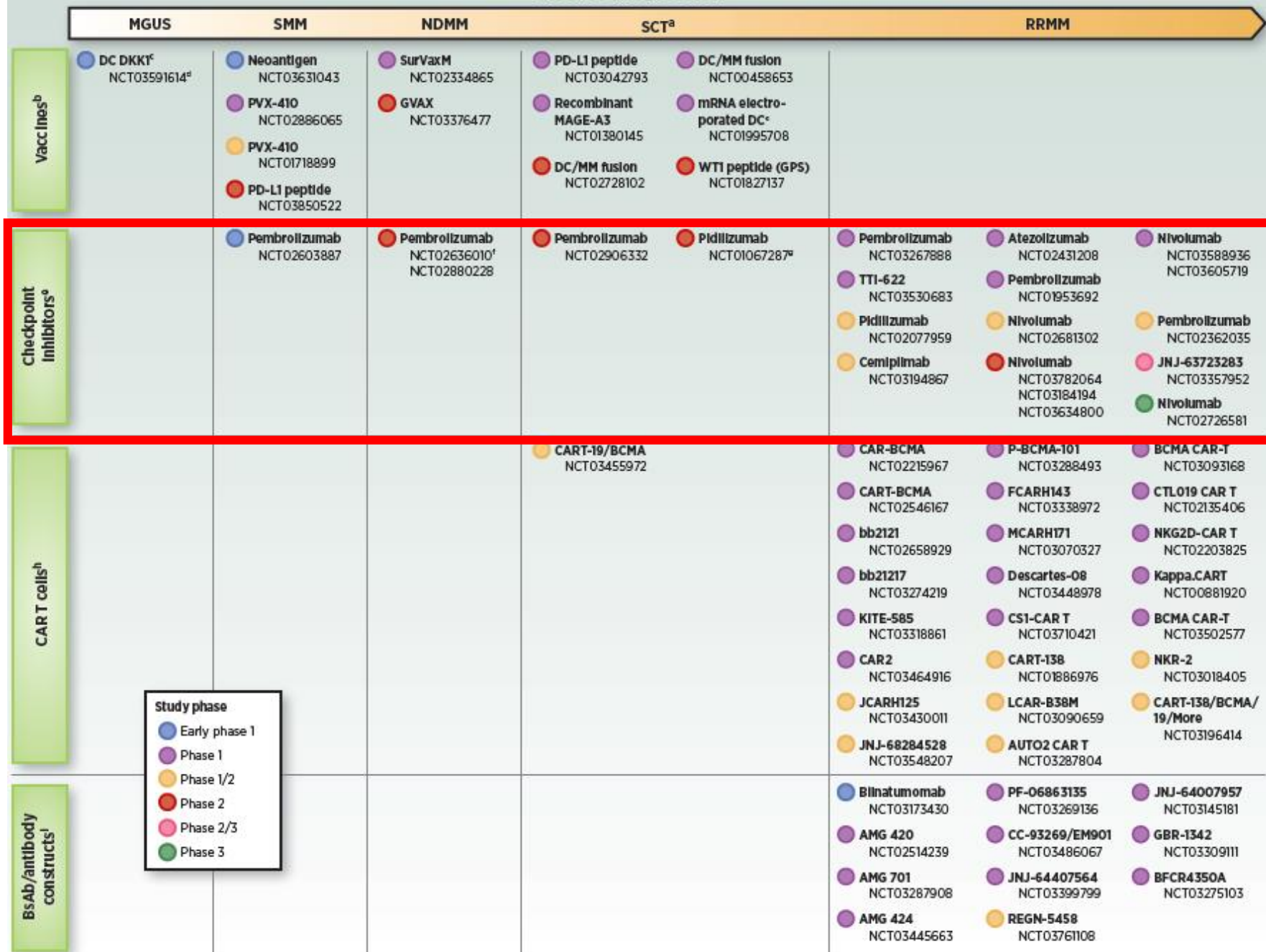


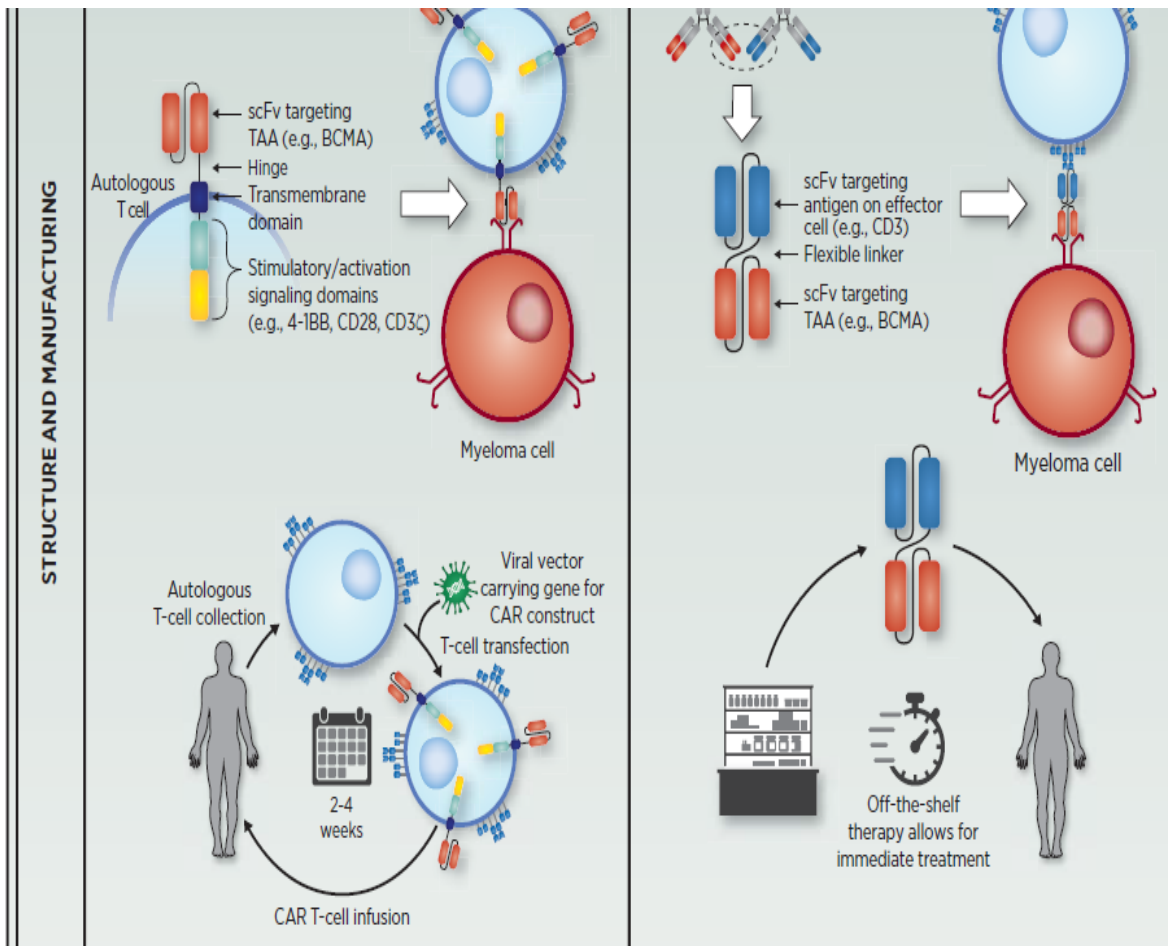
Checkpoint Therapy +  $\alpha$ TGF- $\beta$

Osseous Environment



## Disease progression

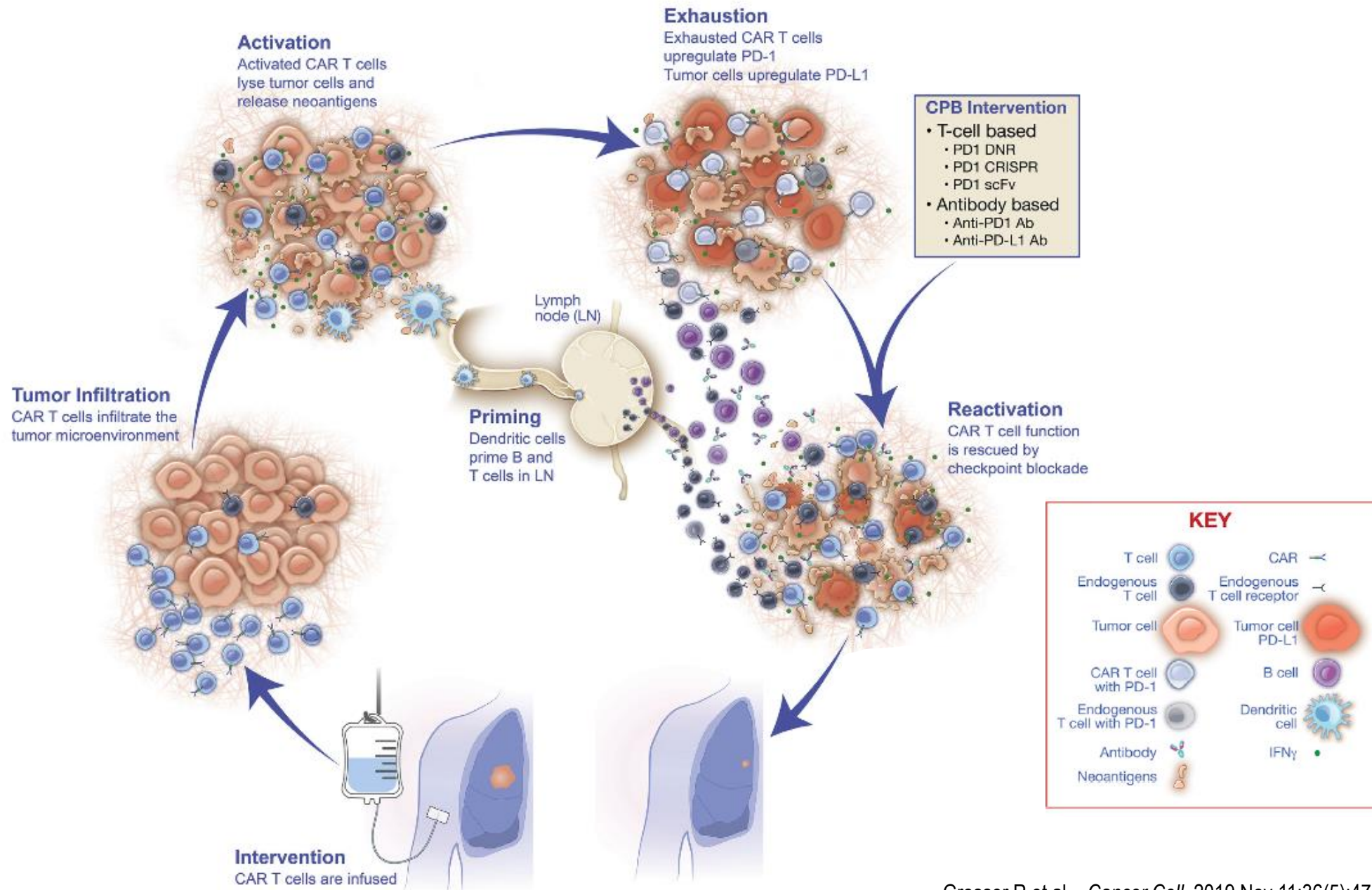




**CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT**

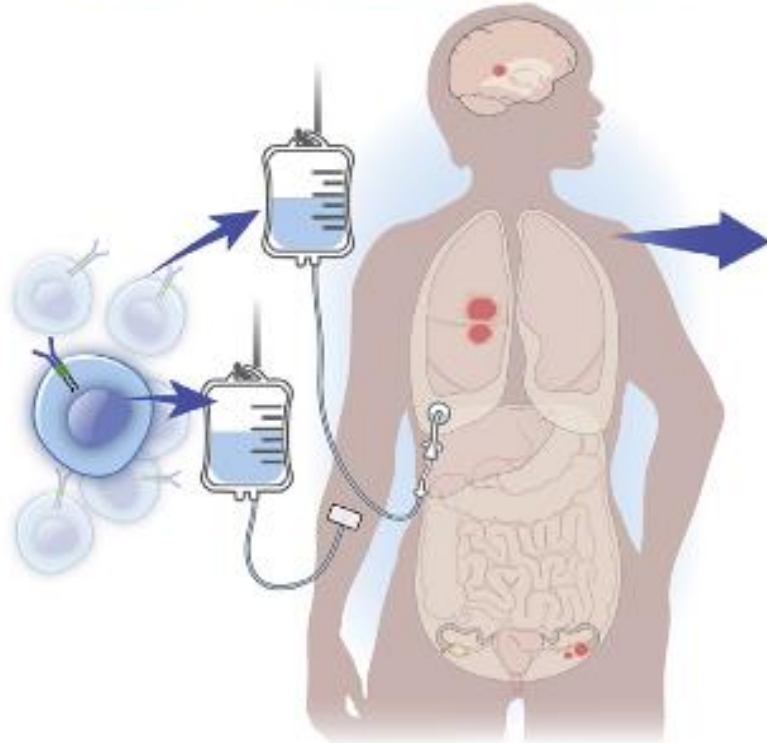
Challenge	Strategies for Improvement	Challenge	Strategies for Improvement
Immunogenicity (e.g., HAMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fully human product</li> </ul>	Immunogenicity (e.g., HAMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Humanize mAbs</li> <li>Generate mAbs from phage display libraries based on human sequence</li> </ul>
Manufacturing time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allogeneic product</li> <li>More rapid manufacturing protocols</li> </ul>	Target antigen loss/antigen-negative relapse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infusion of 2 bsAbs/antibody constructs targeting separate TAAs</li> </ul>
Target antigen loss/antigen-negative relapse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gamma-secretase inhibition for BCMA (e.g., NCT03502577)</li> <li>Dual antigen-targeting product</li> </ul>	Frequency of administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extended half-life product</li> </ul>
Persistence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MIL-based product</li> <li>Preferential transduction of T<sub>CM</sub> and T<sub>SCM</sub> cell</li> <li>PI3K inhibitor during manufacturing</li> <li>Product with defined CD4:CD8 ratio</li> </ul>	Safety (CRS, neurotoxicity, infections)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tocilizumab to treat or prevent therapy-associated CRS</li> <li>Consensus grading criteria and management algorithms for CRS and neurologic toxicity</li> </ul>

# Rescue of CAR-T cell exhaustion with ICP blockade



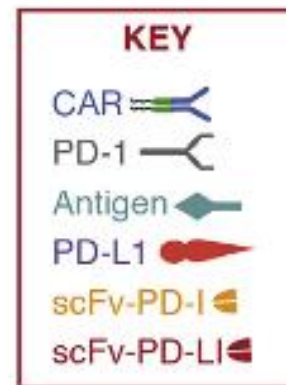
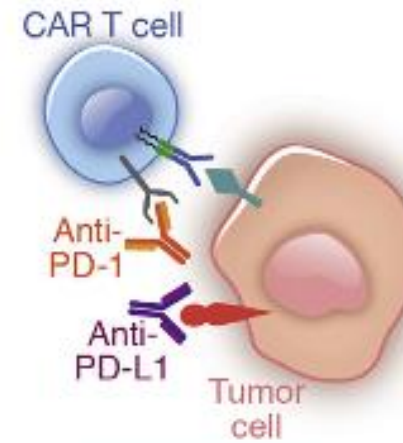
# Strategies to combine CAR-T cells and ICP blockade

## A CAR T cells Regional or Systemic Administration



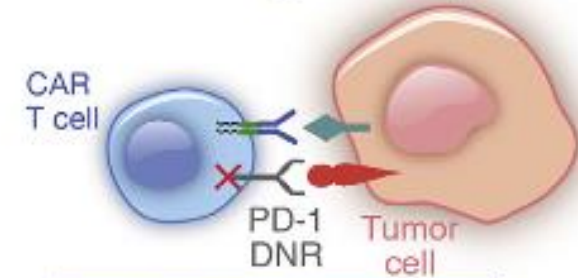
## B Extrinsic Checkpoint Blockade

### i. Checkpoint blockade antibodies

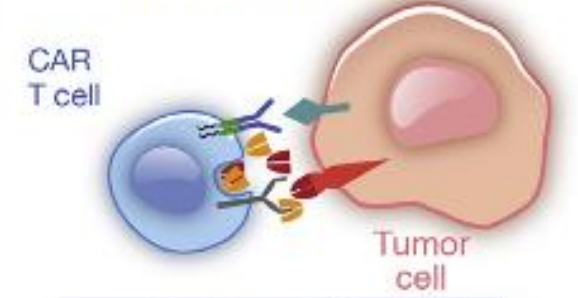


## C Intrinsic Checkpoint Blockade

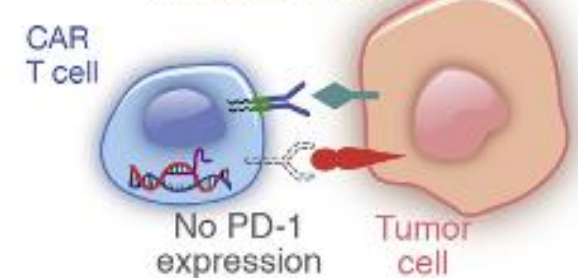
### i. Dominant Negative Receptor



### ii. ScFv secretion



### iii. Gene editing



**Table 1. Clinical Trials Exploring Combination Therapy with CAR T Cells and Checkpoint Blockade**

Trial	Launch	Phase	Center(s)	CPB Agent	CAR Target/Design	Cancer Diagnosis
NCT00586391	2009	I	Baylor	ipilimumab	CD19/CD19CAR-28-zeta T cells	B cell lymphoma, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, acute lymphocytic leukemia
NCT01822652	2013	I	Baylor	pembrolizumab	GD2/iC9-GD2-CD28-OX40 (iC9-GD2) T cells	neuroblastoma
NCT02650999	2016	I/II	University of Pennsylvania	pembrolizumab	anti-CD19 CARs	CD19 <sup>+</sup> diffuse large B cell lymphoma, follicular lymphoma, mantle cell lymphoma
NCT02706405	2016	I	Fred Hutchinson	durvalumab	autologous anti-CD19CAR-4-1BB-CD3 $\zeta$ -EGFRt-expressing CD4 <sup>+</sup> /CD8 <sup>+</sup> central memory T lymphocytes JCAR014	diffuse large B cell lymphoma
NCT02926833	2016	I/II	City of Hope, Stanford, Moffitt, Dana Farber, MD Anderson	atezolizumab	CD19/KTE-C19	diffuse large B cell lymphoma
NCT03310619	2017	I/II	City of Hope, Northwestern University, Massachusetts General, University of Nebraska, University of Pennsylvania, MD Anderson	durvalumab	JCAR017	lymphoma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, diffuse large B cell lymphoma, follicular lymphoma
NCT03726515	2018	I	University of Pennsylvania	pembrolizumab	CART-EGFRvIII T cells	glioblastoma



## Immune stimulation

- Vaccines
- CAR-T
- NK/NKT/ $\gamma\delta$

## Immune modulators

- macrophage inhibitors
- immune-stimulatory agents

## Epigenetic modifications

- HMA
- HiDAC

## metabolic modulators

- IDO inhibitors
- A2AR inhibitors
- anti-CD73

**ICP blockade**

## Targeted Therapy:

- BRAF+MEK inhibitors
- VEGF inhibitors
- BRAF+MEK inhibitors
- EGFR inhibitors
- VEGF inhibitors
- PI3K delta

**Chemotherapy**  
(immunogenic cell death)

**Radiotherapy**  
(abscopal effect)

# Credits

**Laboratory of Blood Tumor Immunology, CeRMS**

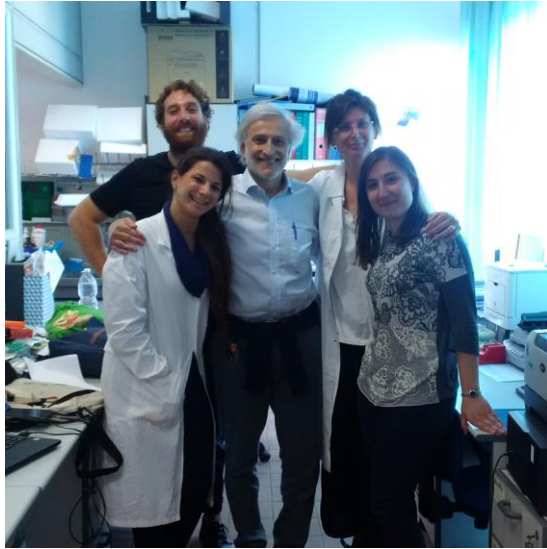
**Barbara Castella (Senior Lab Investigator)**

Myriam Foglietta

Ezio Tripoli

Claudia Giannotta

Assunta Melaccio



**Division of Hematology, Cuneo, Italy**

Alessia Castellino

Claudia Castellino

Myriam Foglietta

Mariella Grasso

Daniele Mattei

Nicola Mordini

Davide Rapezzi

Roberto Sorasio



**Department of Oncology, Turin, Italy  
(Prof.ssa Chiara Riganti)**

Joanna Kopecka

**Laboratory of Immunogenetics, Turin  
(Prof.ssa Ada Funaro)**

Angelo Corso Faini

Yulia Yakymiv

**Lab of Angiogenesis and Immunology  
Bari ( Prof. Angelo Vacca)**

Roberto Ria

Assunta Melaccio





**2<sup>ST</sup> CUNEO CITY IMMUNOTHERAPY CONFERENCE (CCITC)**  
**IMMUNOTHERAPY IN HEMATOLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES 2020**

**JUNE 18-20, 2020**

**ORGANIZED BY MASSAIA M, SC EMATOLOGIA AO S.CROCE E CARLE, CUNEO, ITALY  
& CENTRO INTERDIPARTIMENTALE DI RICERCA IN BIOLOGIA MOLECOLARE (CIRBM), TORINO, ITALY**