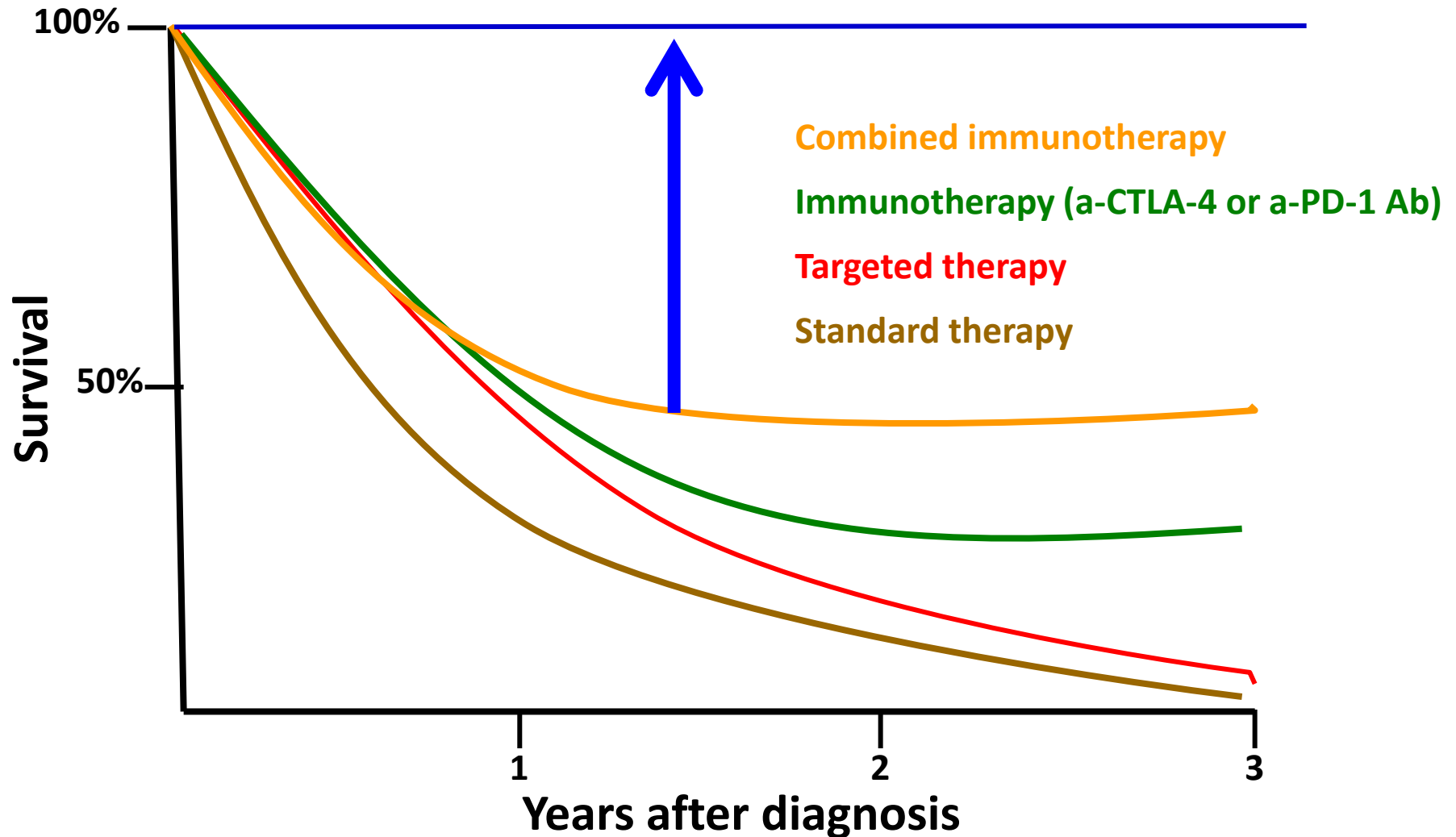


Immune Checkpoint Receptors Targeting to Enhance Cetuximab Therapy

**Hyun-Bae Jie, Ph.D.
(Oncomed Pharmaceuticals Inc.)**

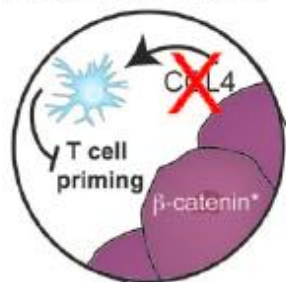
The perfect blend: Next frontier in cancer immunotherapy



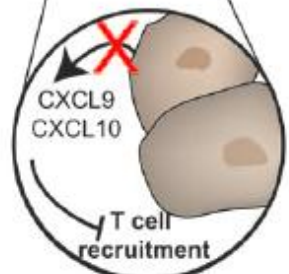
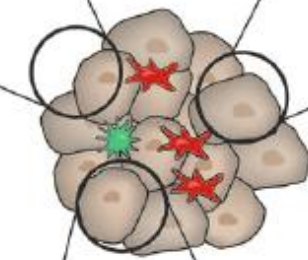
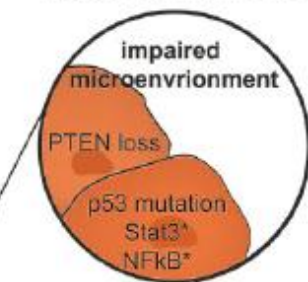
Non-T cell-inflamed vs T cell-inflamed tumor microenvironment

non-T cell-inflamed tumor microenvironment

Lack of innate immune recognition



Alterations of the tumor microenvironment

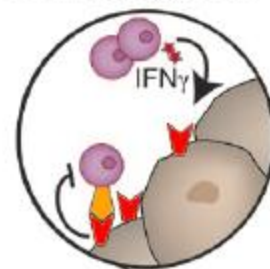


Lack of effector T cell recruitment

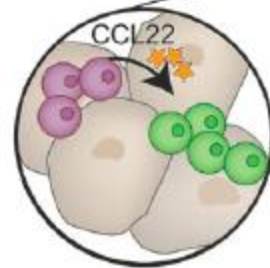
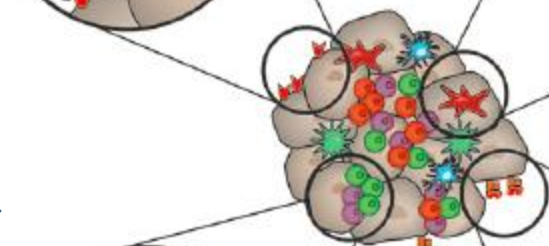
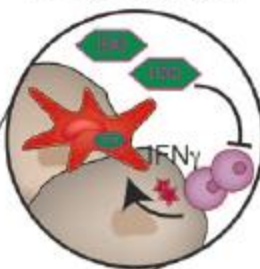
- Tumor cell
- cDC
- CD8α/CD103⁺ DC
- Macrophage

T cell-inflamed tumor microenvironment

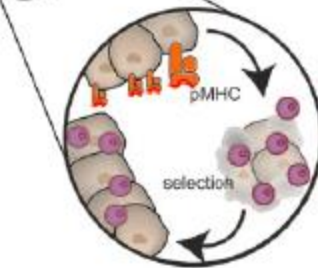
PD-L1 upregulation



IDO upregulation



Treg recruitment

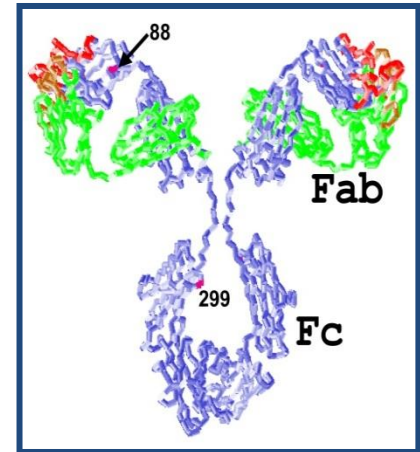


Loss of antigen expression

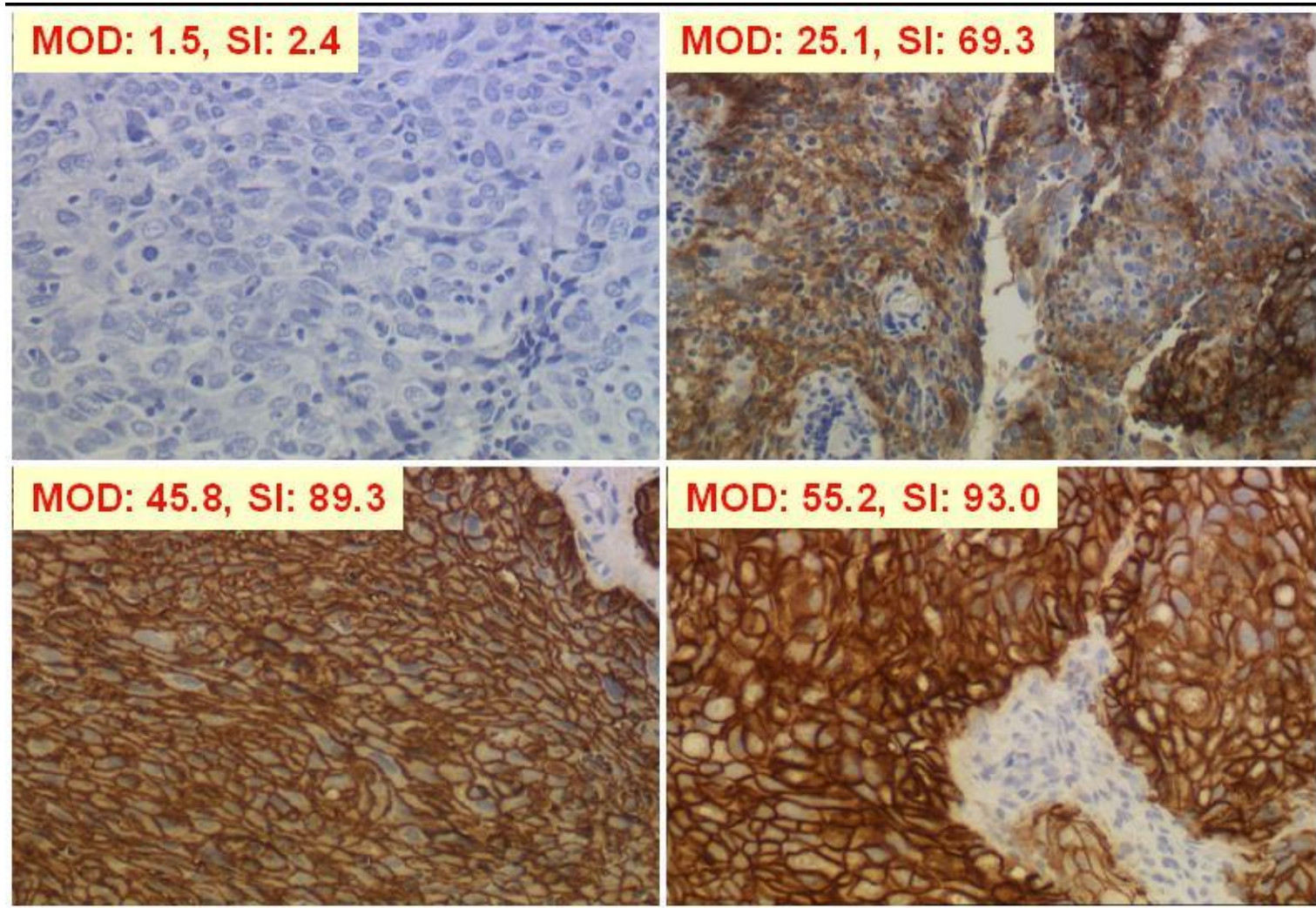
- Tumor cell
- Effector T cell
- Dysfunctional T cell
- Regulatory T cell
- cDC
- CD8α/CD103⁺ DC
- Macrophage
- PD-L1
- peptide-MHC complex
- PD-1

EGFR-specific Ab (Cetuximab, ErbituxTM) therapy

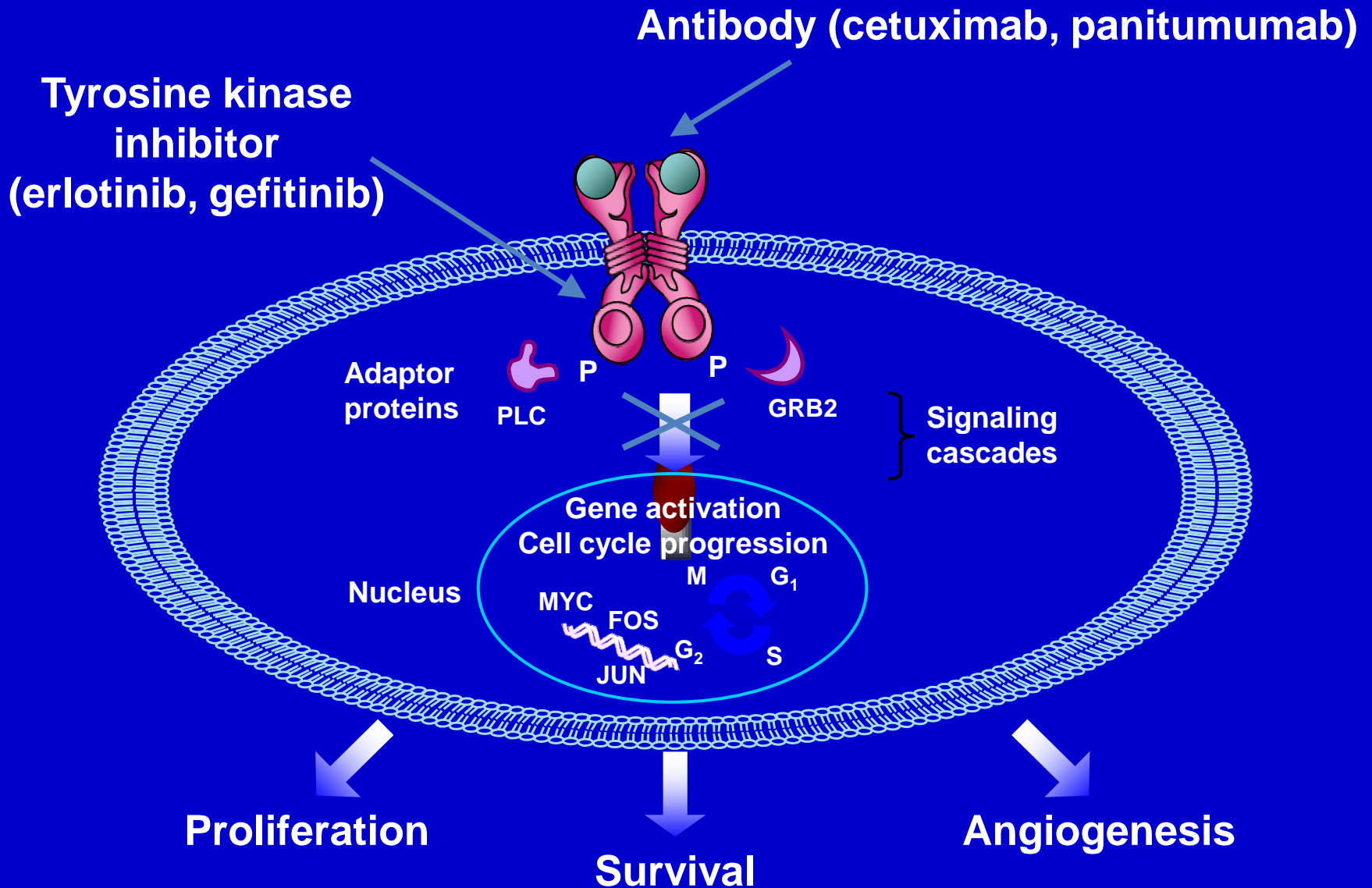
1. **Cetuximab therapy is effective in the treatment of several kinds of cancer patients including head and neck cancer (HNC) patients (Ferris JCO 2010, Argiris Lancet 2008).**
2. **However, the response rate for cetuximab therapy in HNC patients is low (15 ~ 20%) and might be improved as its mechanism of action is elucidated.**
3. **Cetuximab (human IgG1, chimeric mAb) can induce Ab-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) of NK cells and cross-presentation for inducing tumor antigen specific CTL (Lopez-Albaitero et al 2007, Lee et al 2010).**



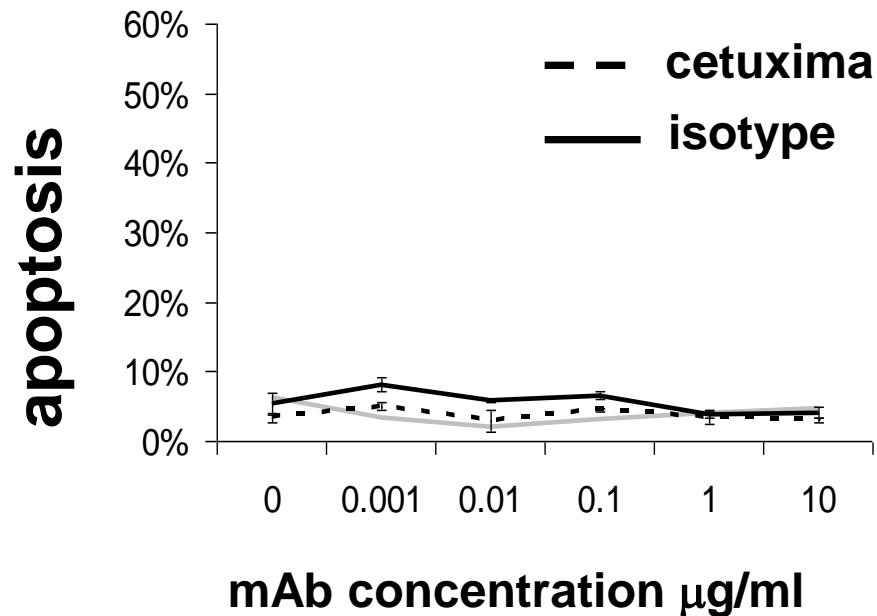
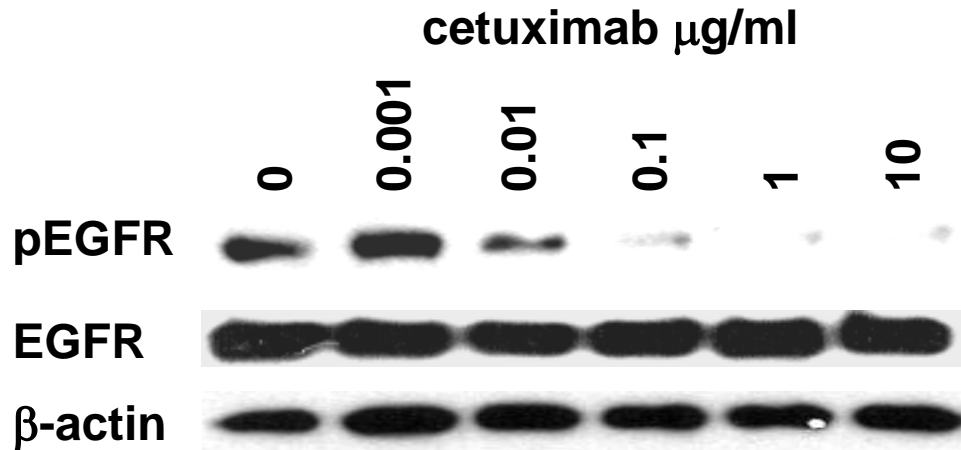
EGFR - Human SCCHN (+ in 80-100%)



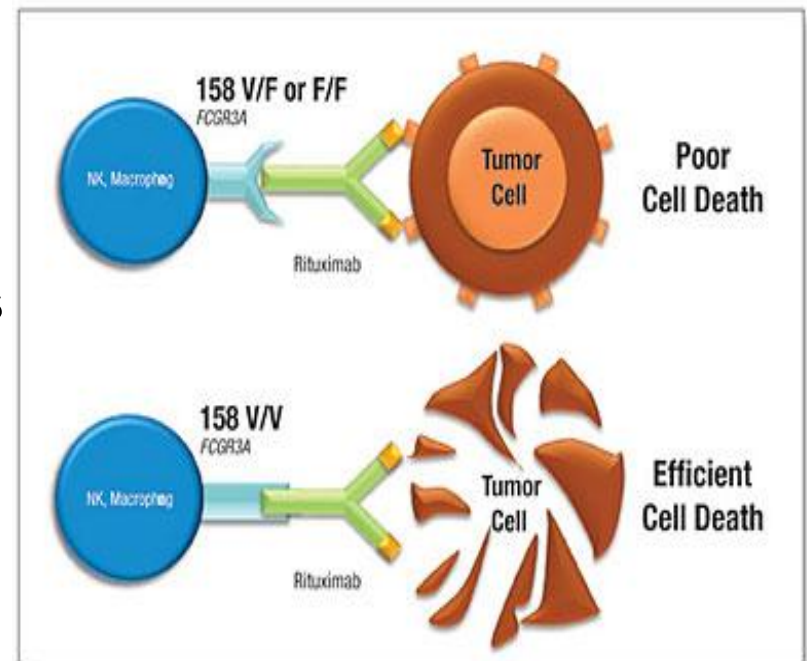
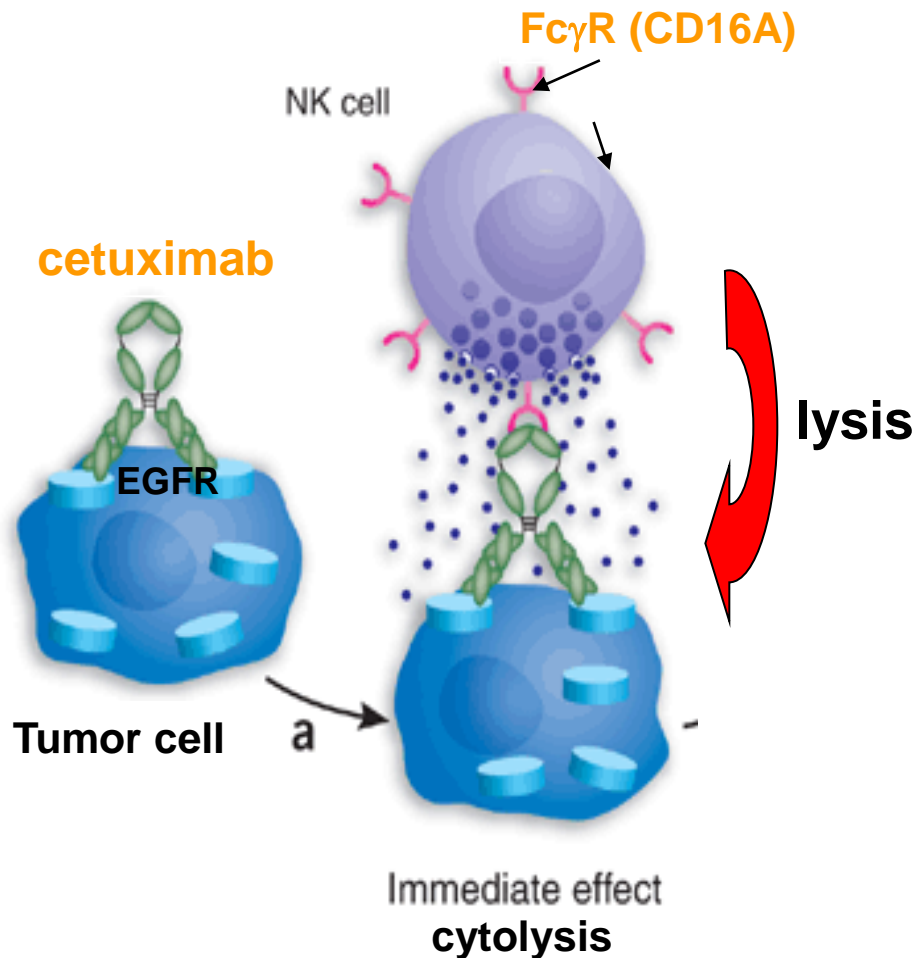
EGFR Inhibition – immune mechanism of action?



Cetuximab blocks EGFR activation but does not kill HNC cells

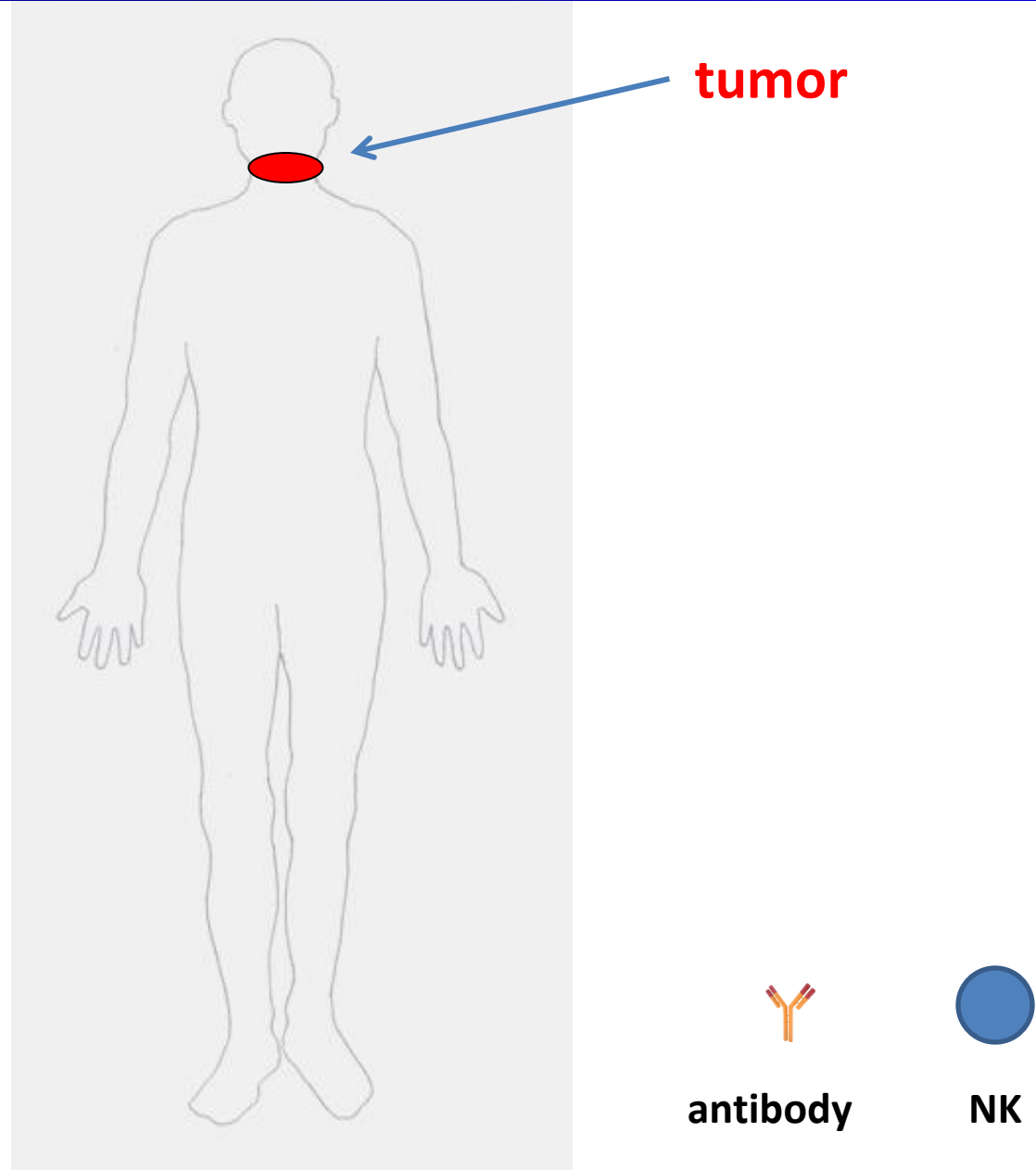


Potential immune effect of cetuximab for cancer therapy – explanation for variability in responses



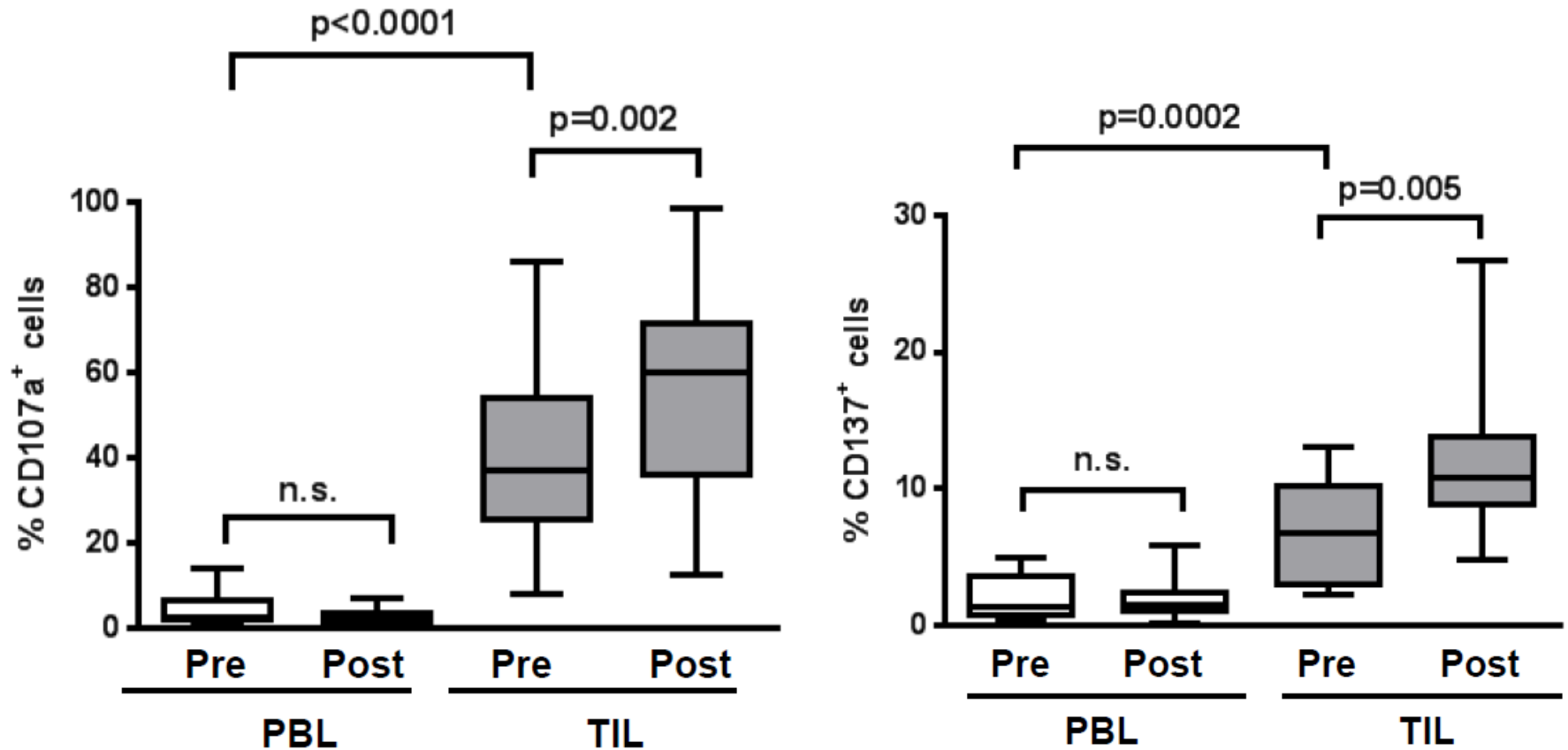
Dall'Ozzo S, et al. *Cancer Research*, 2004; 64:4664-4669.

Tumor antigen-specific antibody therapy



Intratatumoral NK cells are activated by cetuximab therapy

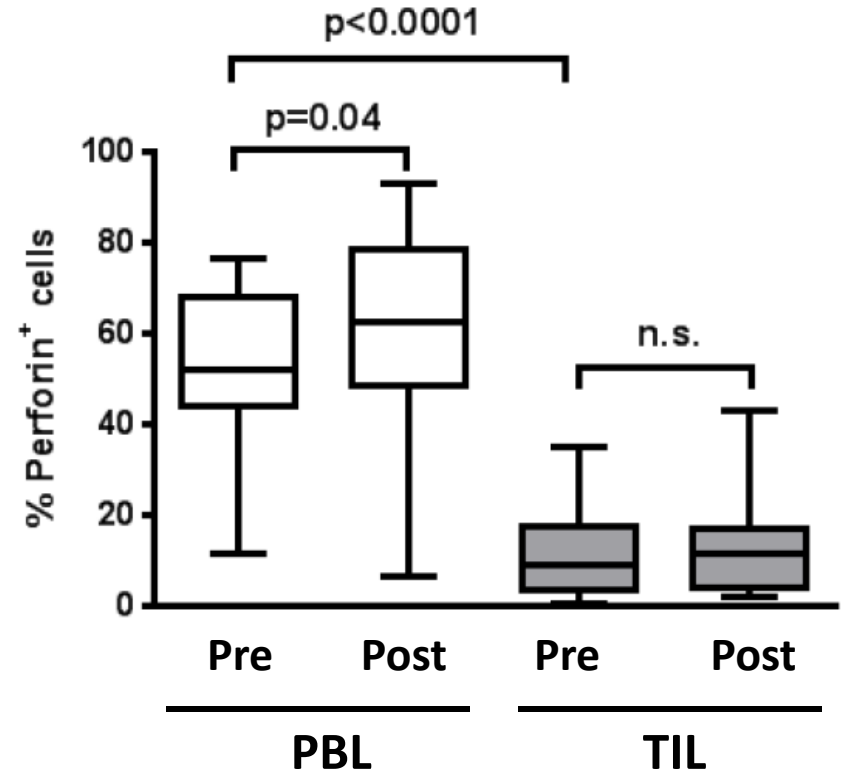
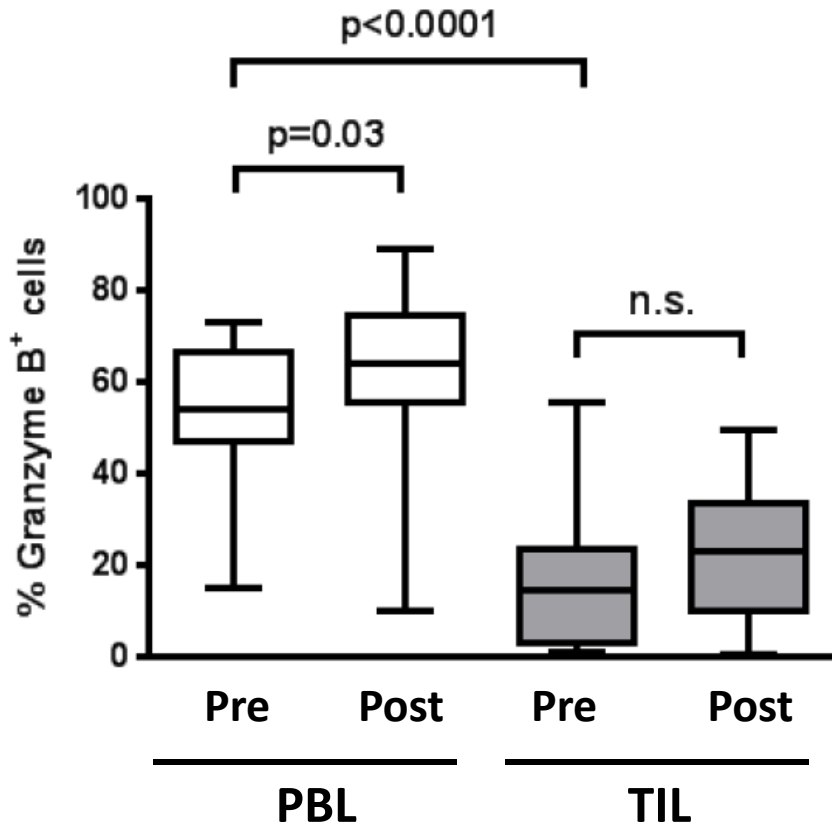
Gated on CD3⁻CD56^{hi} NK cells



CD107a: degranulation marker, CD137: activation marker, a member of TNF receptor superfamily

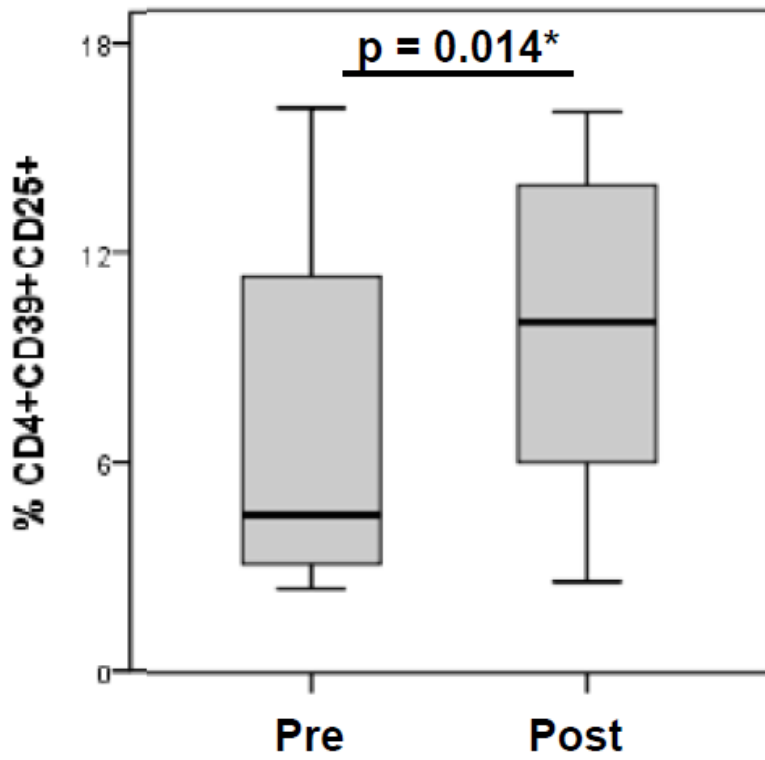
Intratatumoral NK cells are significantly impaired for granzyme B and perforin expression

Gated on CD3⁻CD56^{hi} NK cells

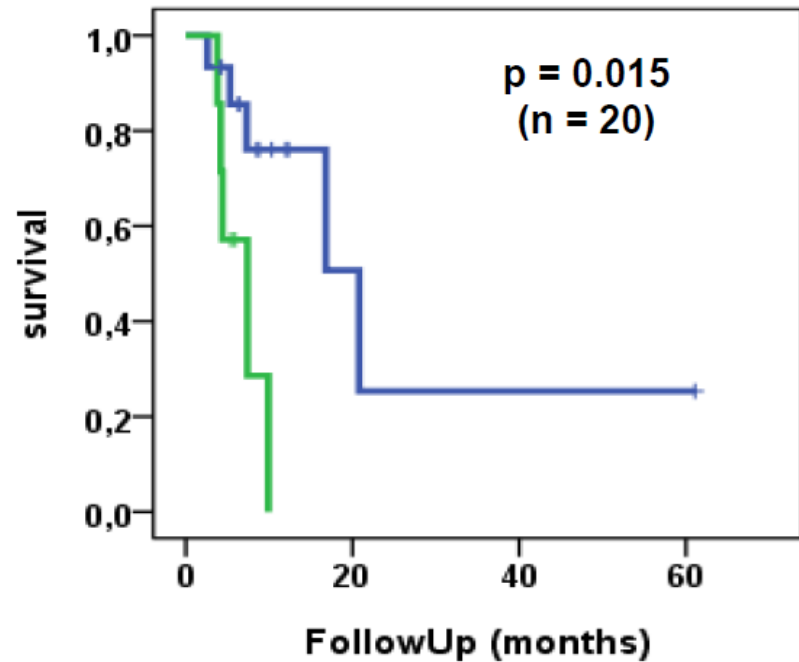


Cetuximab-based therapy increases CD4⁺CD39⁺CD25^{hi} Treg in HNC patients' peripheral blood and correlated with clinical outcome.

Gated on CD4⁺ T cells



(n=22)

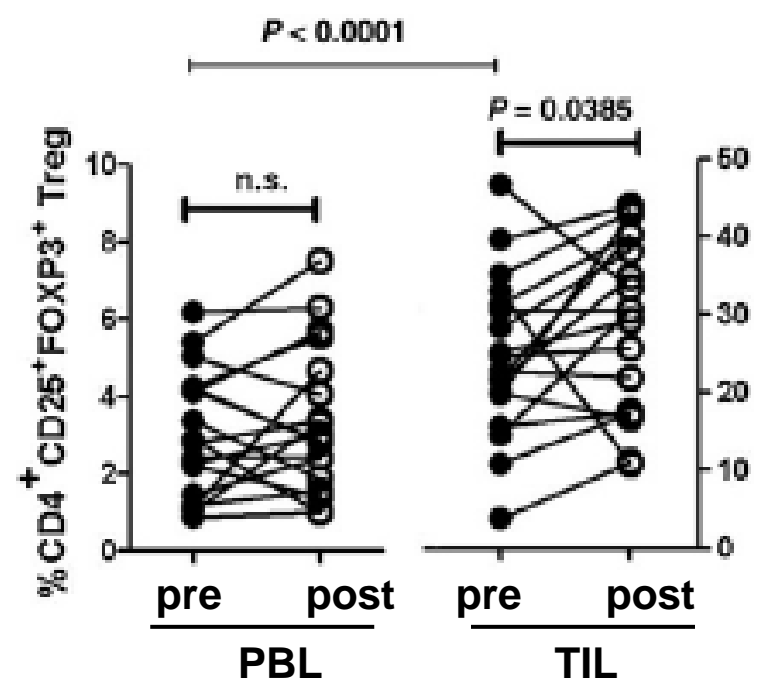
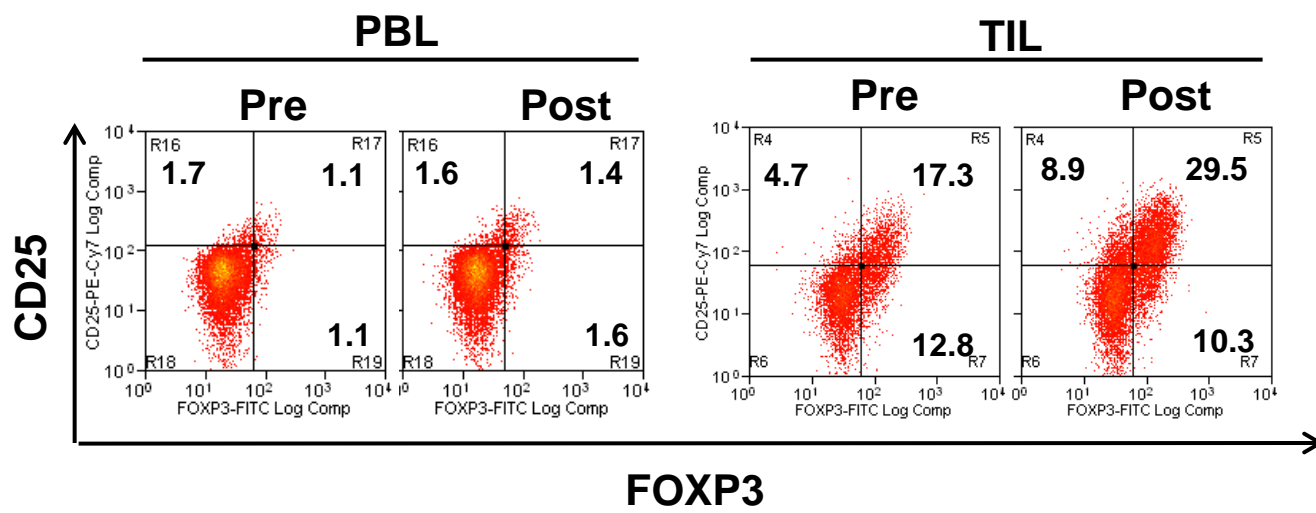


CD4⁺CD39⁺CD25⁺ Treg during cetuximab treatment:

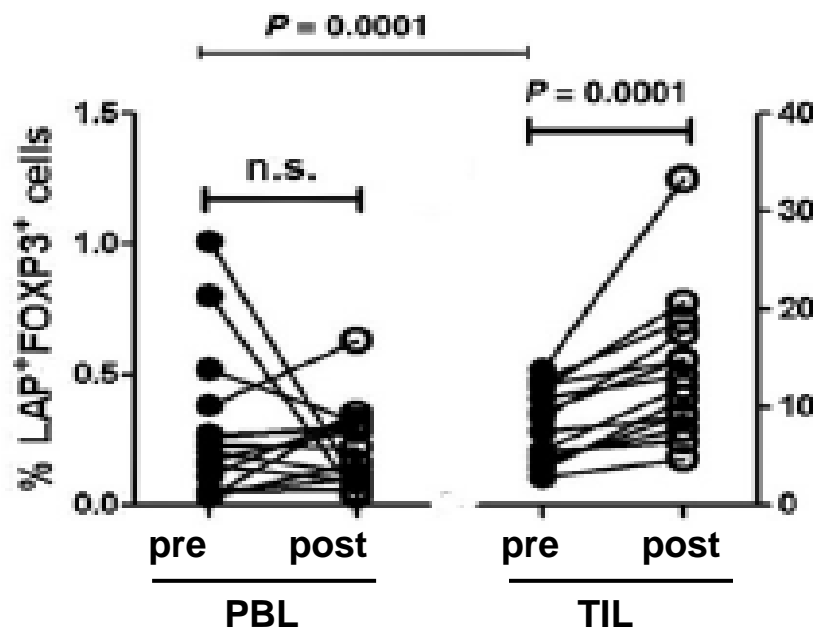
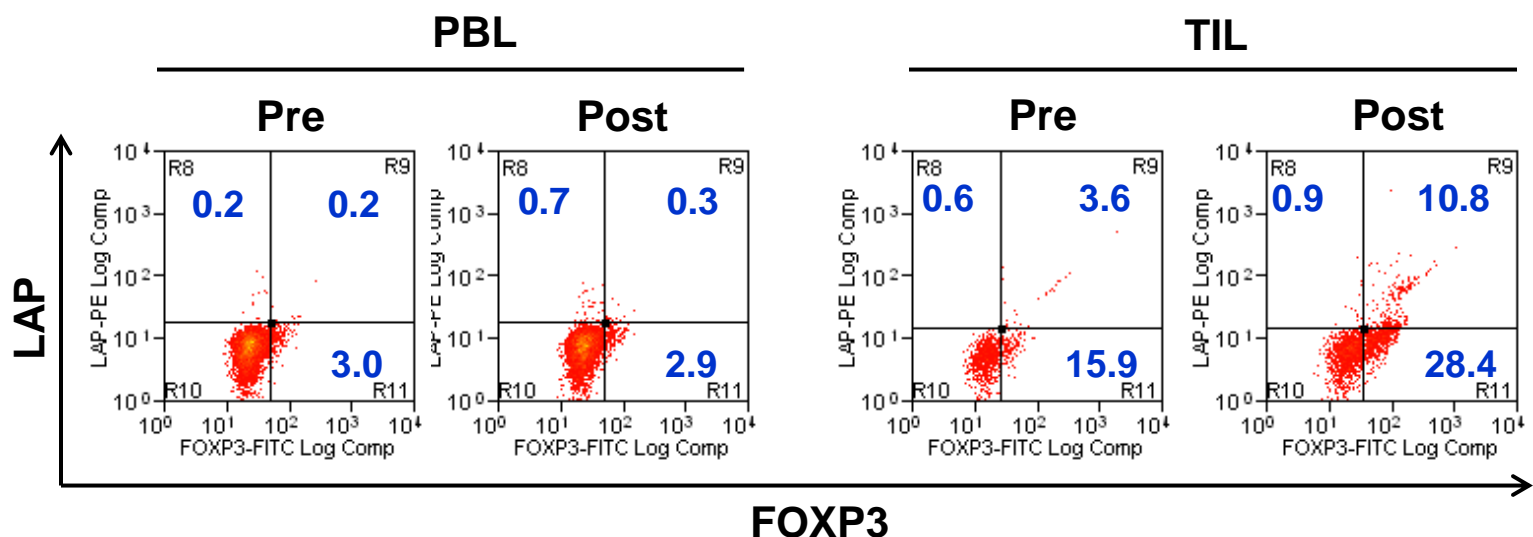
■ > 6%

■ < 6%

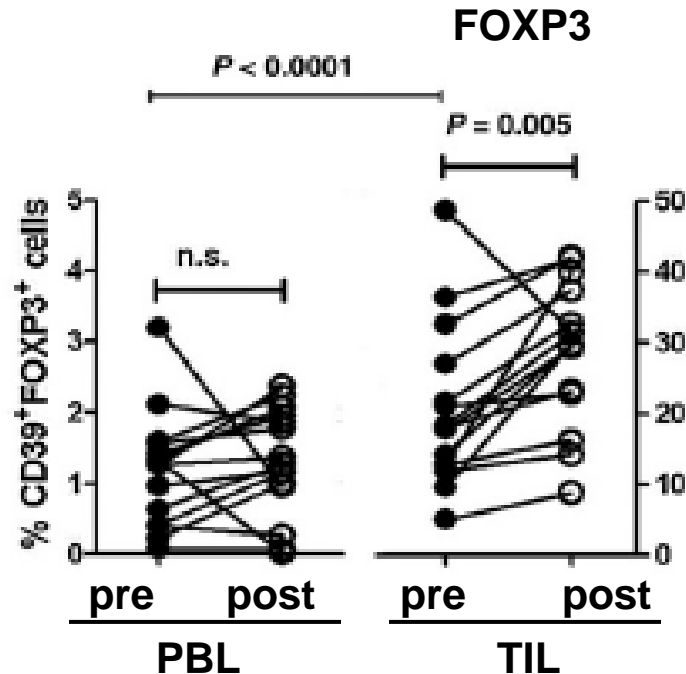
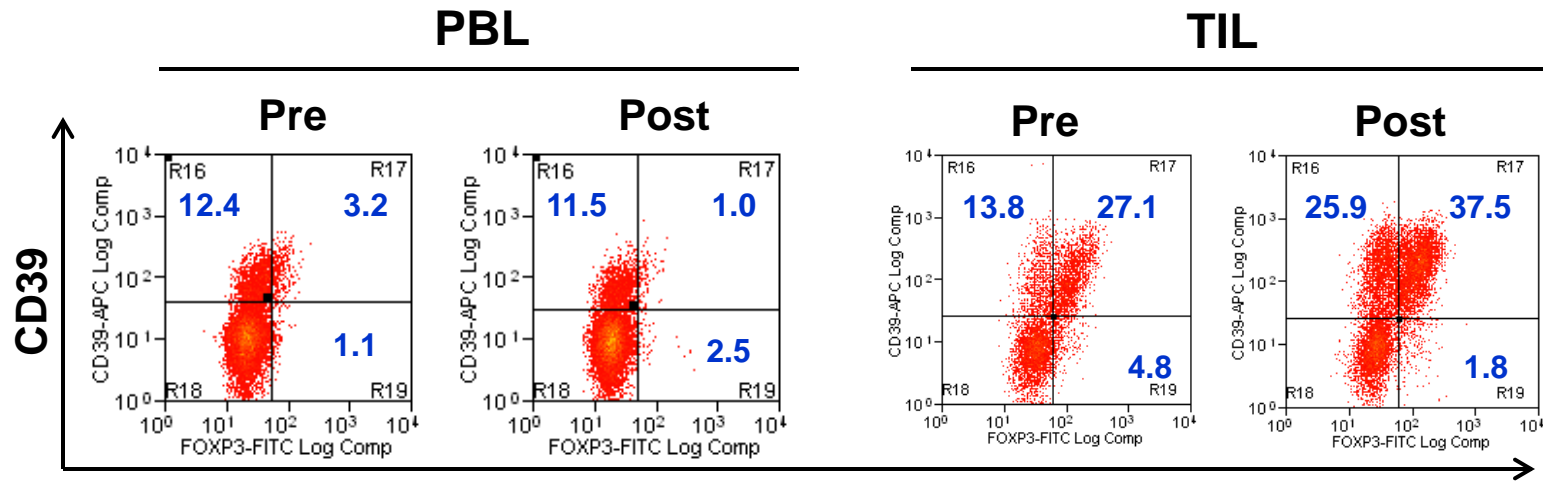
Cetuximab monotherapy increases CD4⁺CD25⁺FOXP3⁺ Treg in HNC patients



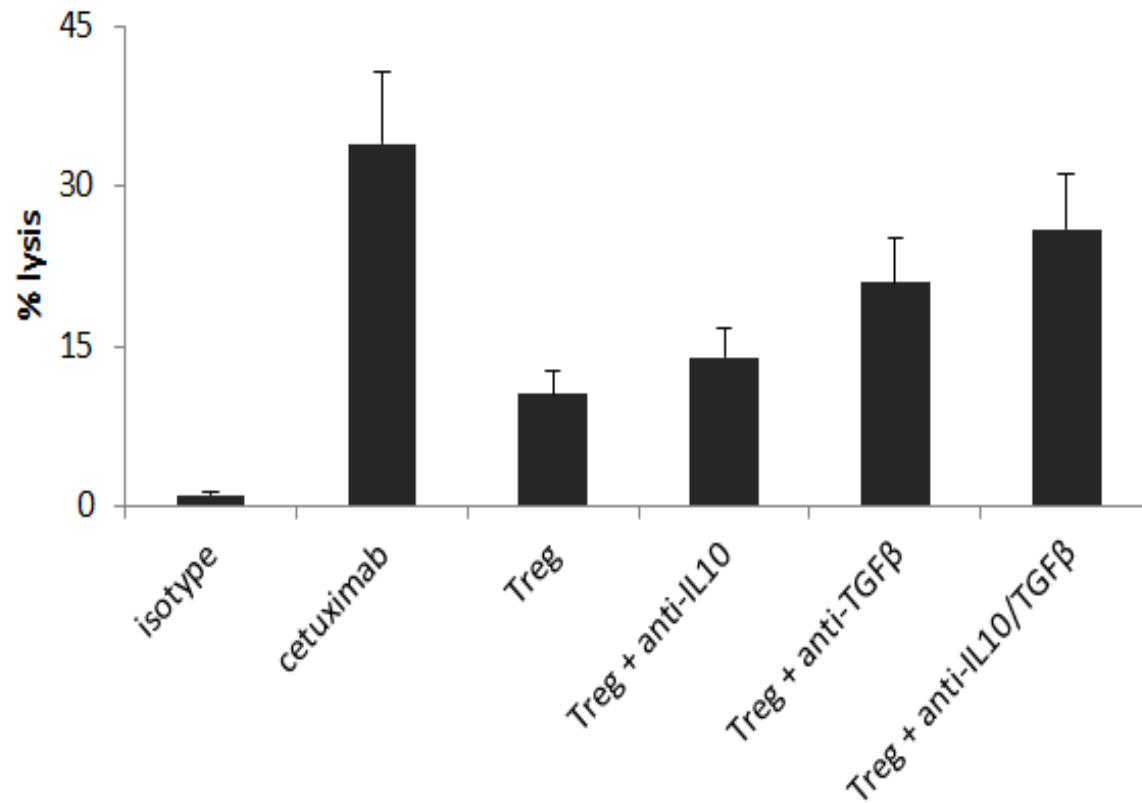
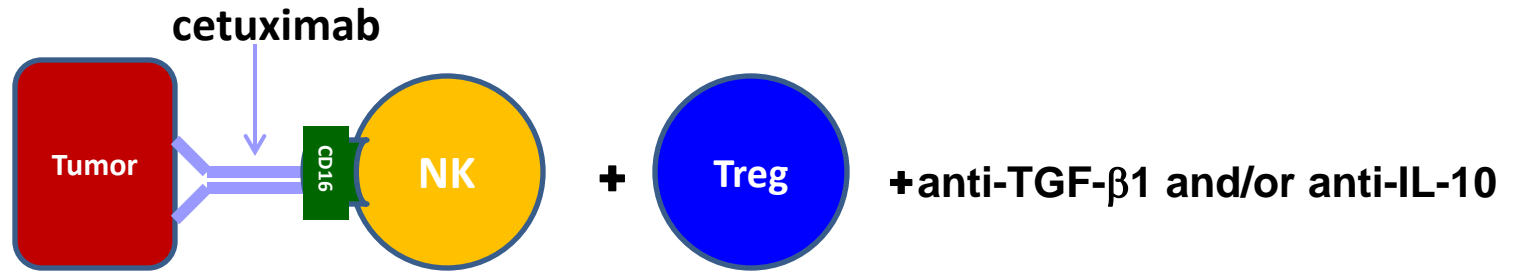
LAP (TGF- β) is upregulated on intratumoral Treg isolated from cetuximab treated HNC patients



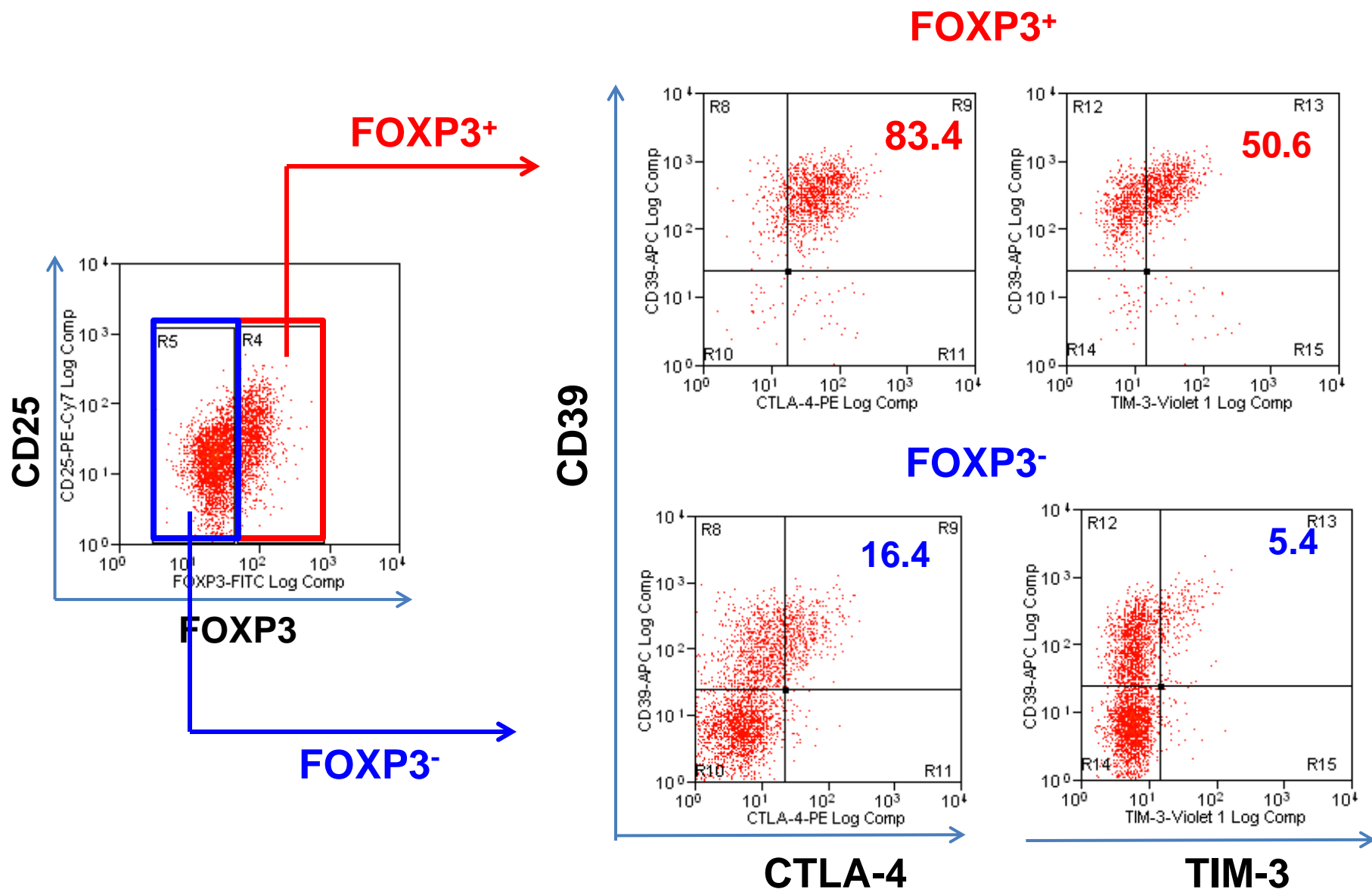
CD39 is upregulated on intratumoral Treg isolated from cetuximab treated HNC patients



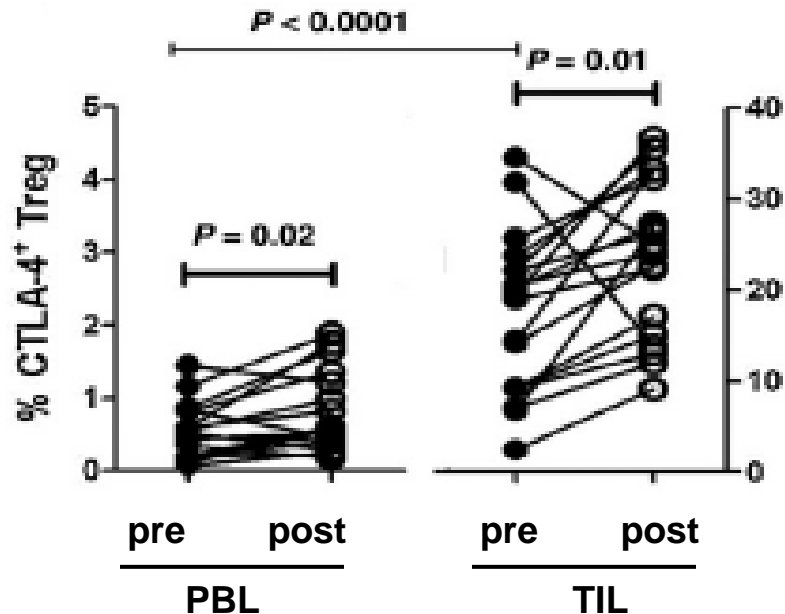
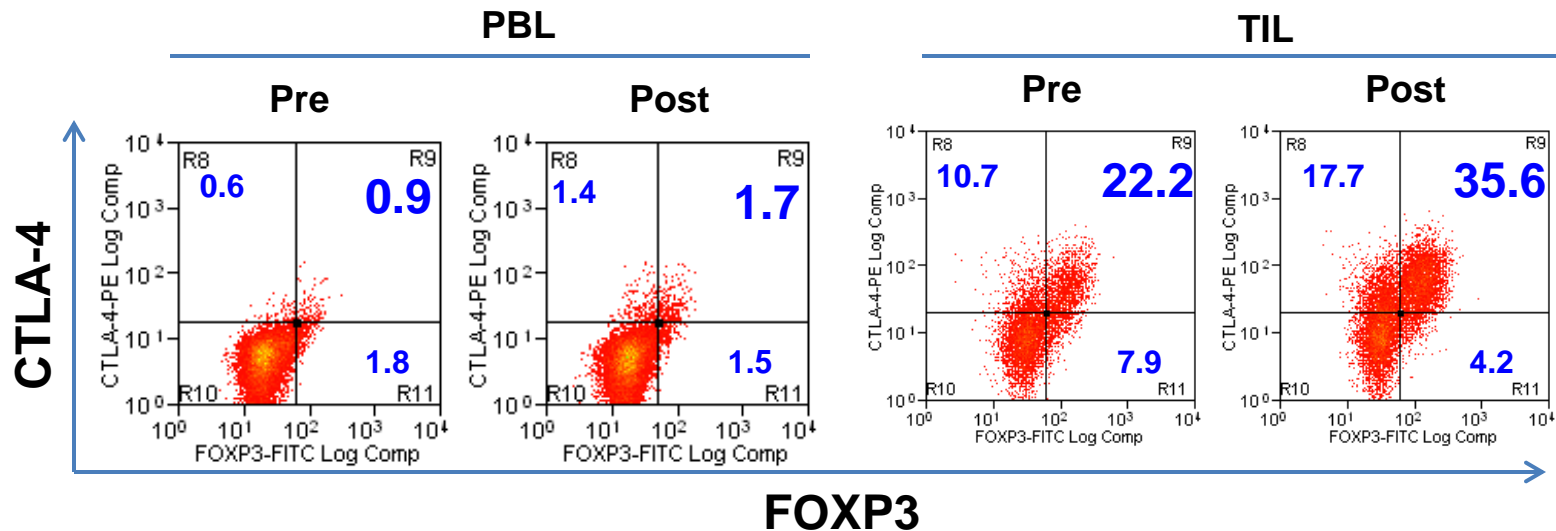
Treg inhibit cetuximab-mediated ADCC mainly by TGF- β 1



CTLA-4 and CD39 are predominantly expressed on CD4⁺FOXP3⁺ Treg in the microenvironment



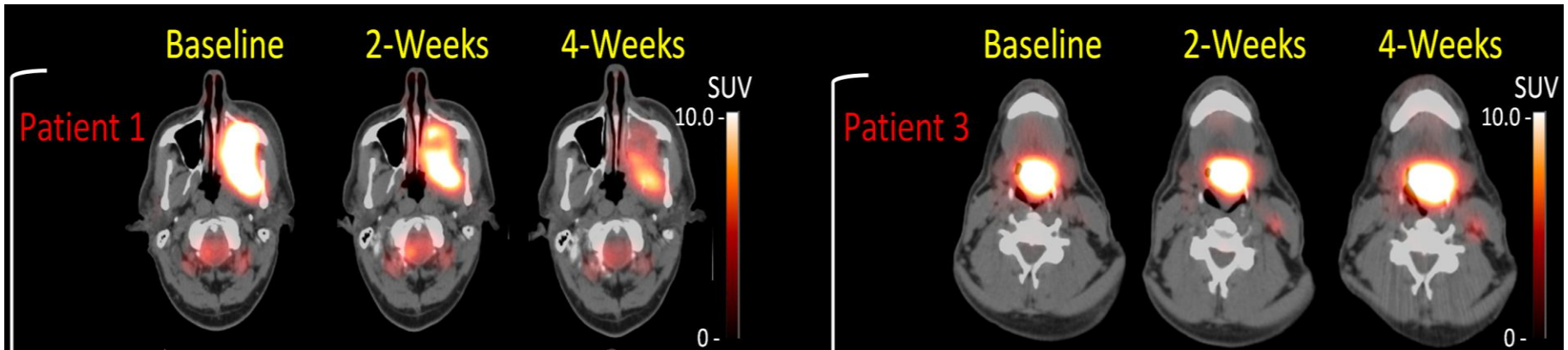
CTLA-4 is upregulated on intratumoral Treg isolated from cetuximab treated HNC patients



CTLA-4⁺ Treg expansion during cetuximab therapy (responder vs non-responder)

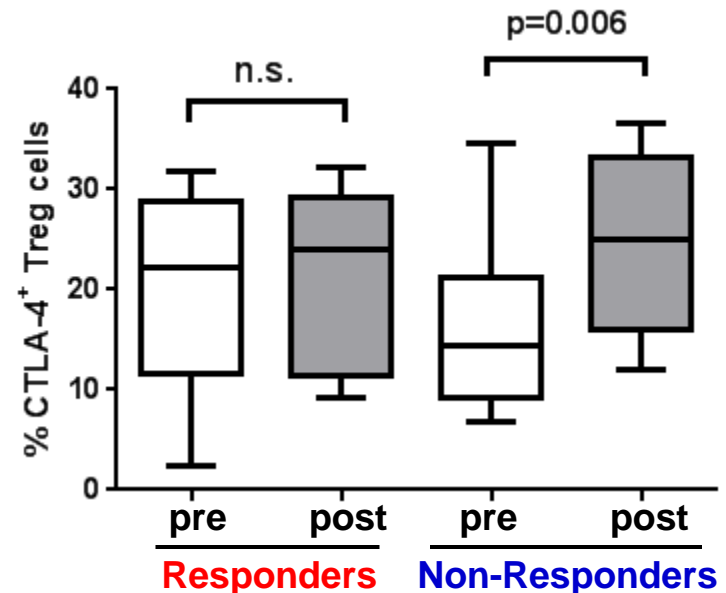
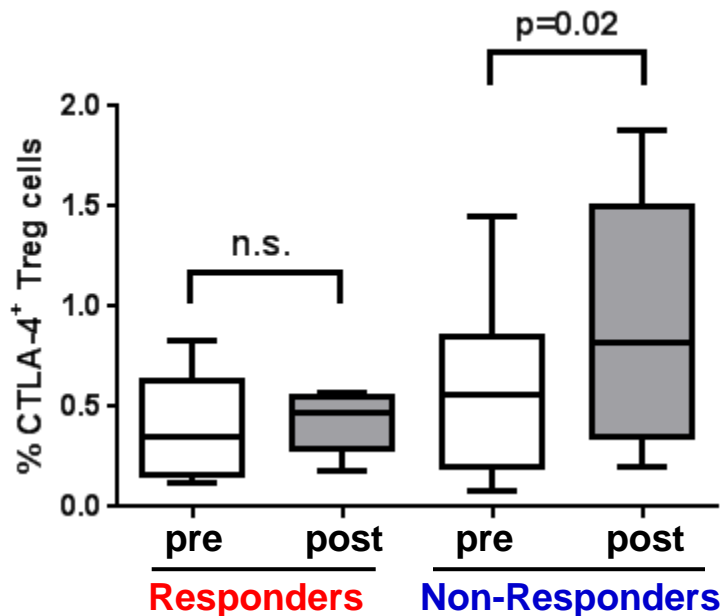
Responder

Non-responder

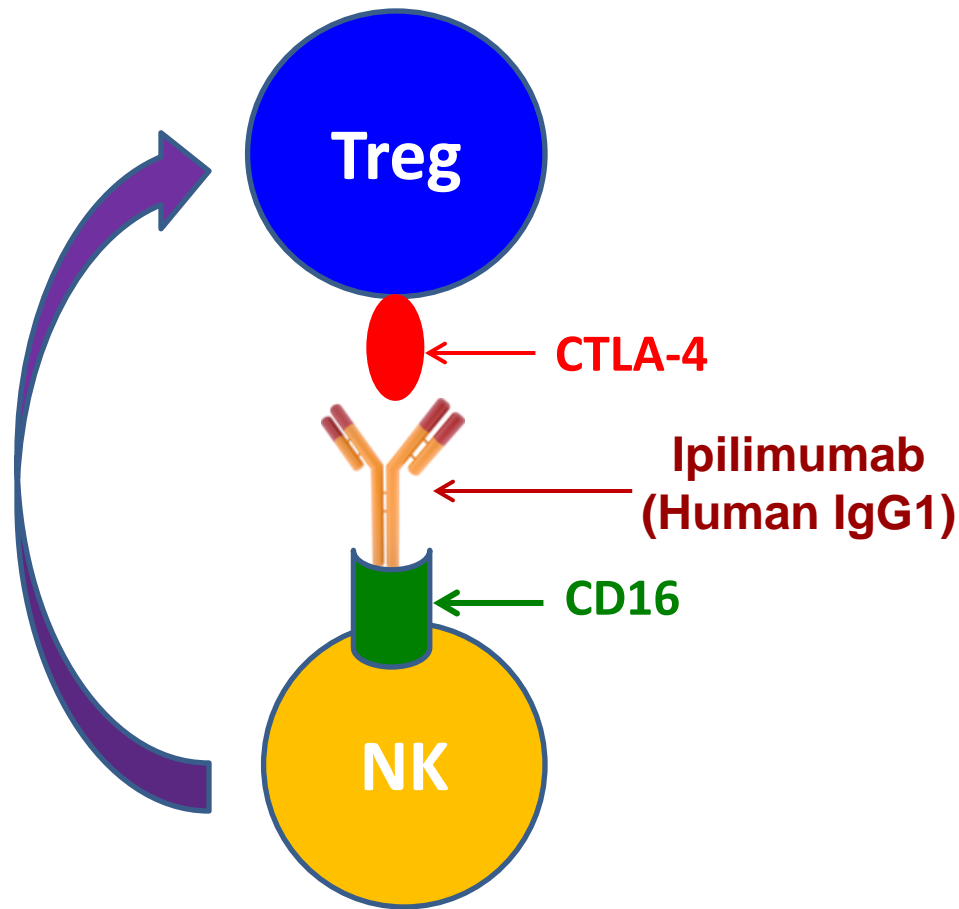


Gated on CD4⁺ PBL

Gated on TIL CD4⁺ TIL



Model: NK cells selectively eliminate intratumoral Treg in the presence of Ipilimumab



1. [Cancer Immunol Res](#) 2013;1:32-42.

"Anti-CTLA-4 Antibodies of IgG2a Isotype Enhance Antitumor Activity through Reduction of Intratumoral Regulatory T Cells"

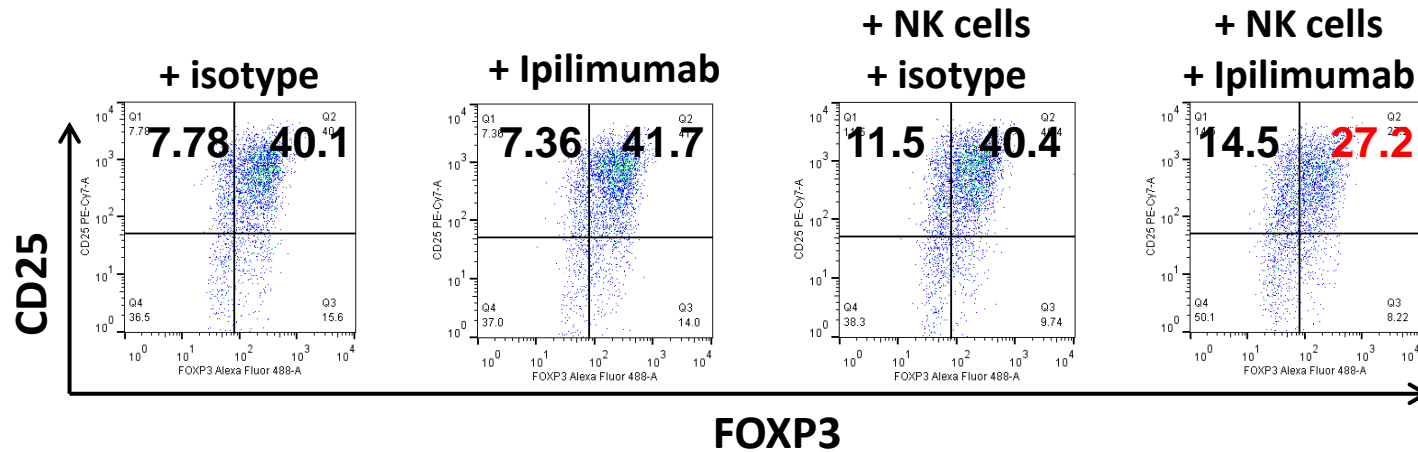
2. [J Exp Med](#). 2013 Aug 26;210(9):1685-93.

"Activating Fc γ receptors contribute to the antitumor activities of immunoregulatory receptor-targeting antibodies."

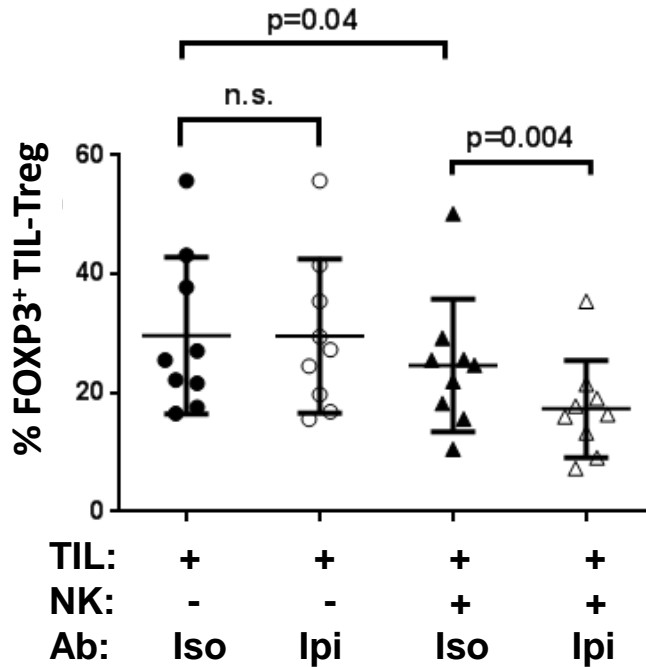
3. [J Exp Med](#). 2013 Aug 26;210(9):1695-710.

"Fc-dependent depletion of tumor-infiltrating regulatory T cells co-defines the efficacy of anti-CTLA-4 therapy against melanoma."

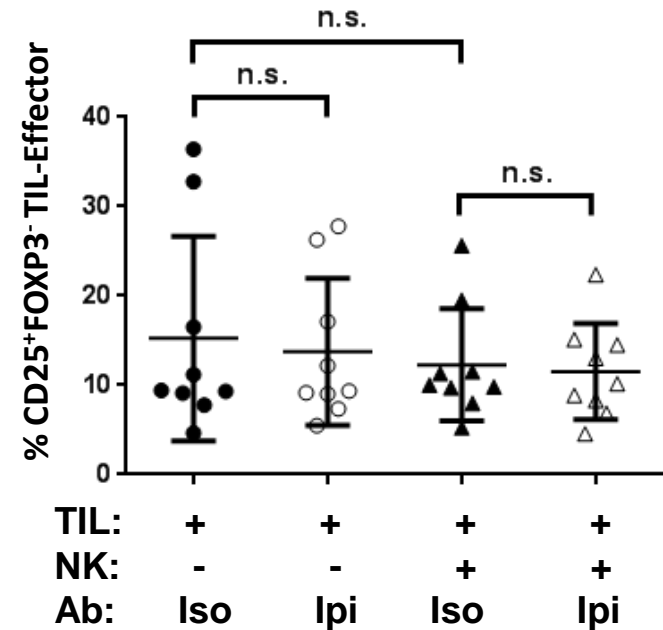
NK cells selectively eliminate intratumoral Treg in the presence of Ipilimumab



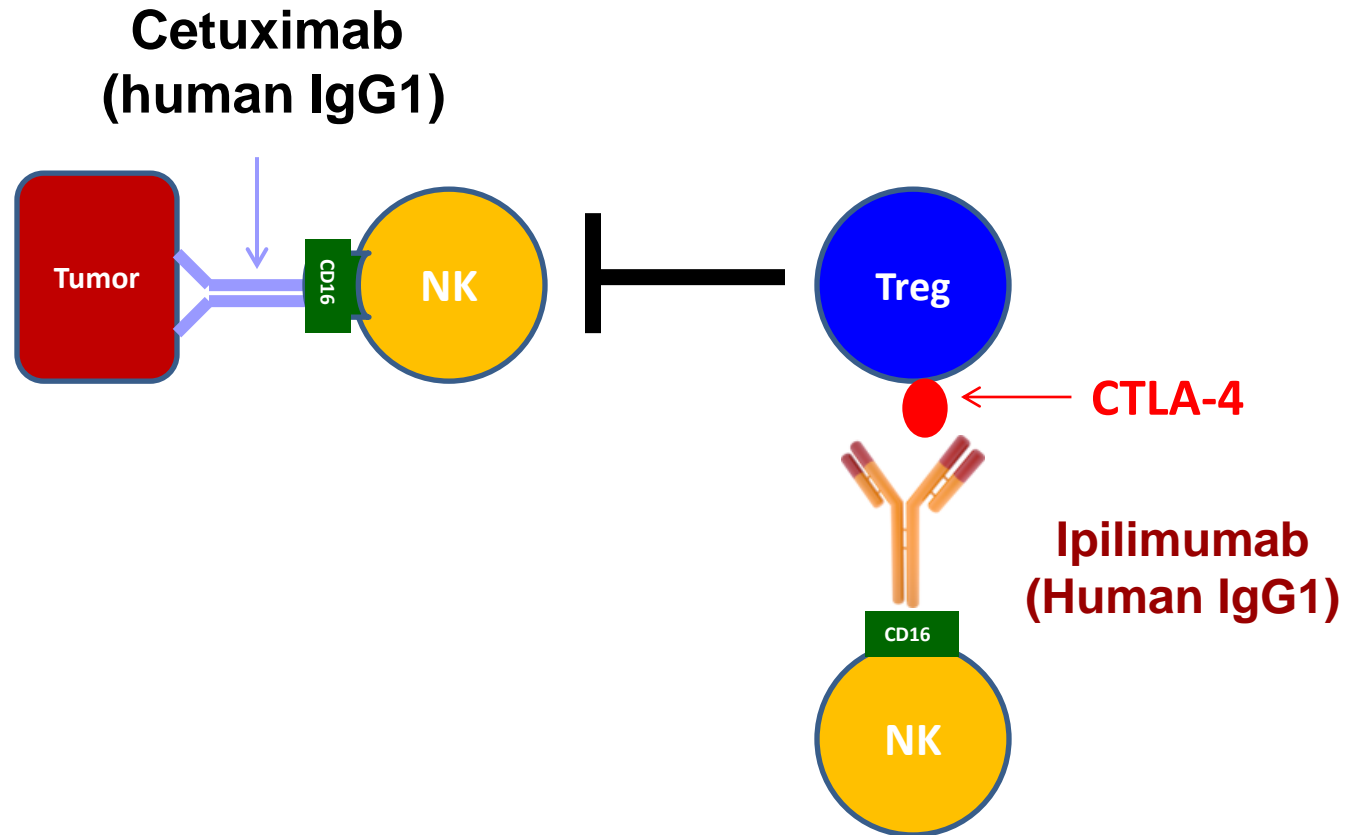
Gated on CD25⁺FOXP3⁺ cells



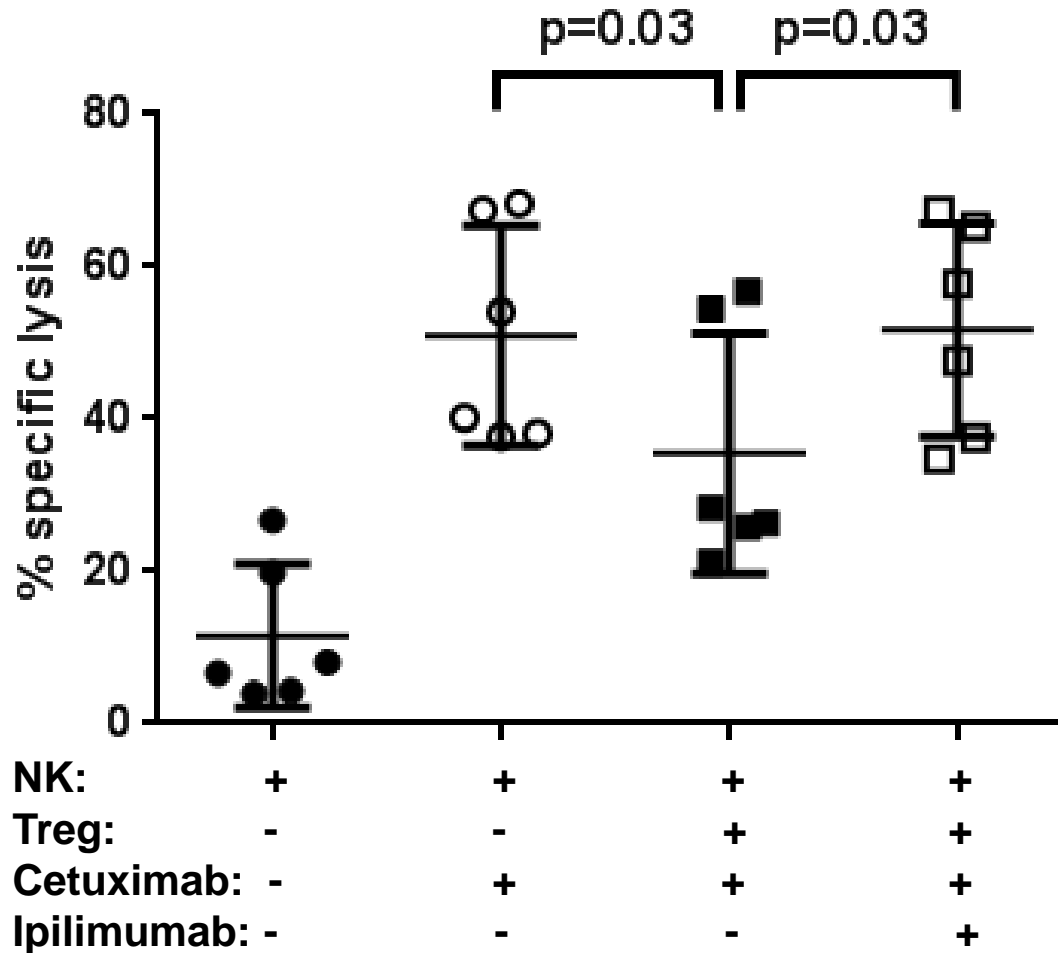
Gated on CD25⁺FOXP3⁻ cells



Model: Ipilimumab enhances cetuximab-mediated ADCC by eliminating Treg

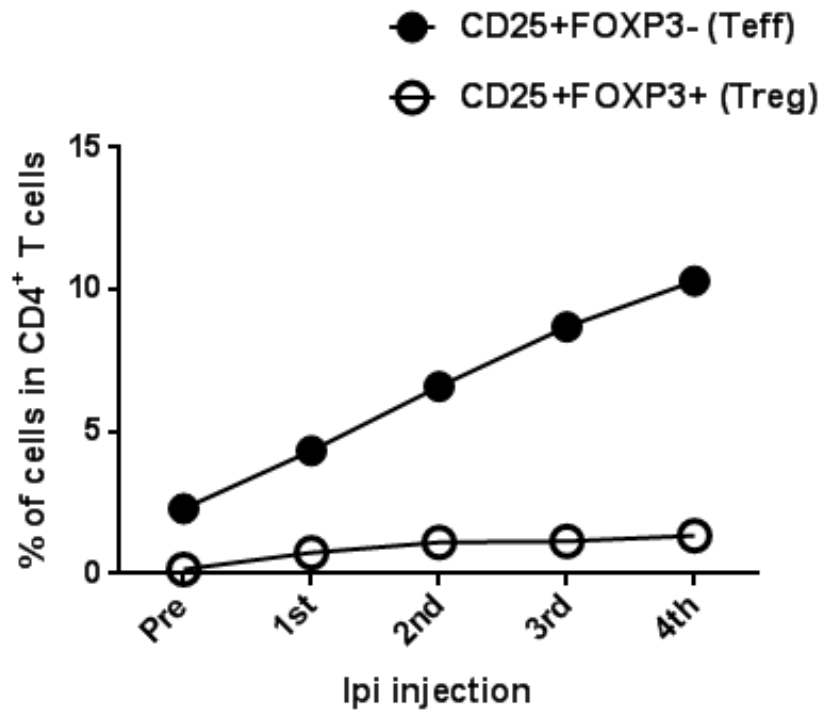


Ipilimumab enhances cetuximab-mediated ADCC by eliminating Treg

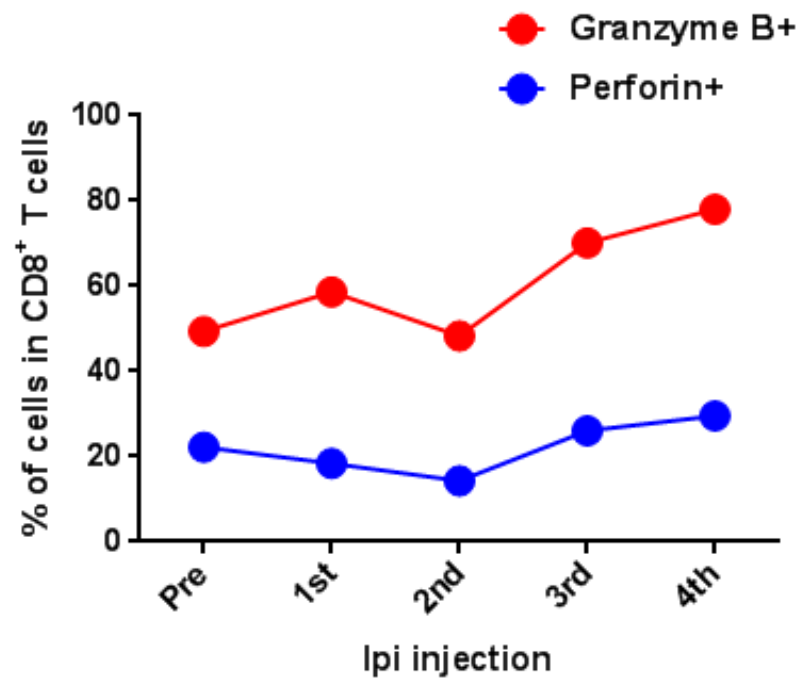


Combination therapy using cetuximab and ipilimumab clinical trial

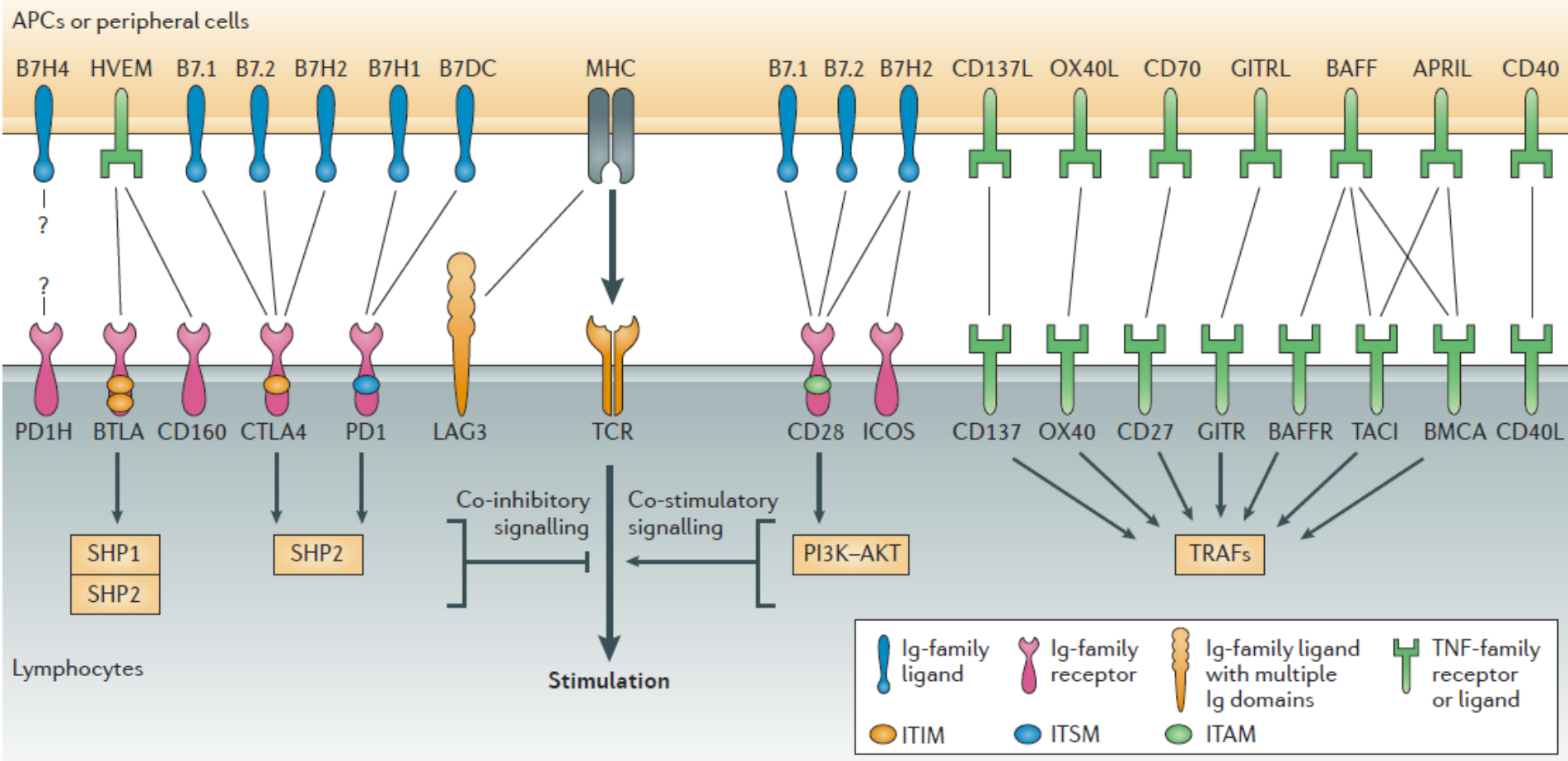
Gated on CD4⁺ T cells



Gated on CD8⁺ T cells

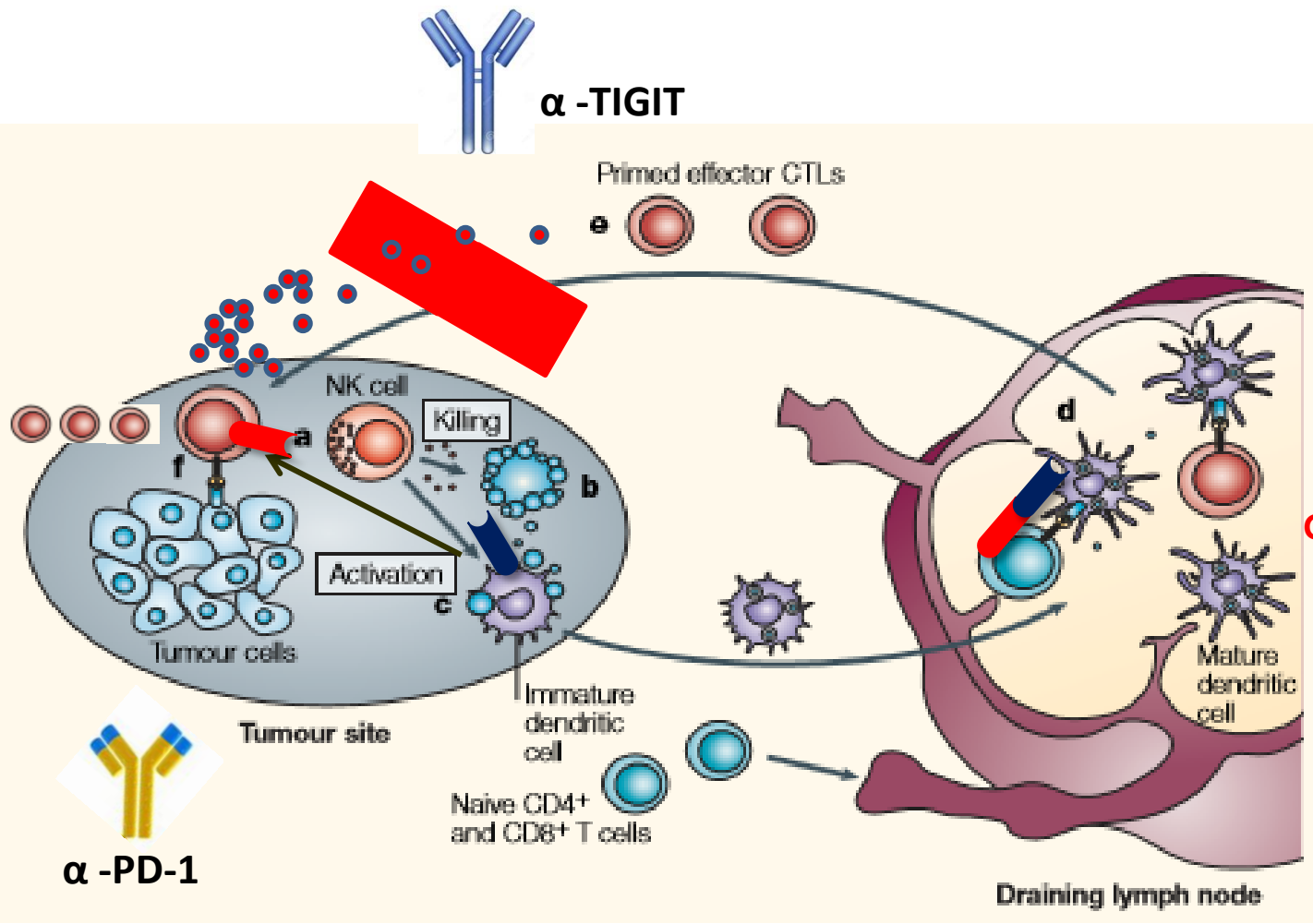


Immune checkpoint receptors & TNF receptor superfamily

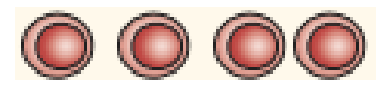


Immune checkpoint receptors & TNF receptor superfamily

J.I. 2010, 185:7133, Frey AB et al.
 Science, 2015, 348:56, Allison jp et al.
 NRD, 2013, 12:130, Chen I et al.



α-CTLA-4



Granzymes B and Perforin

**Cell survival
(Effector & memory)**

**Tumor infiltration
(Cell migration)**



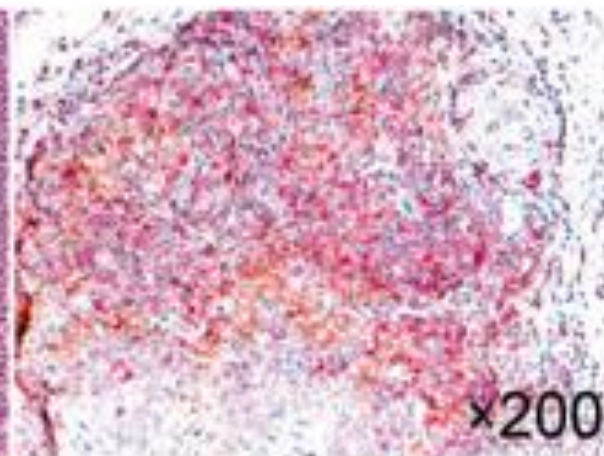
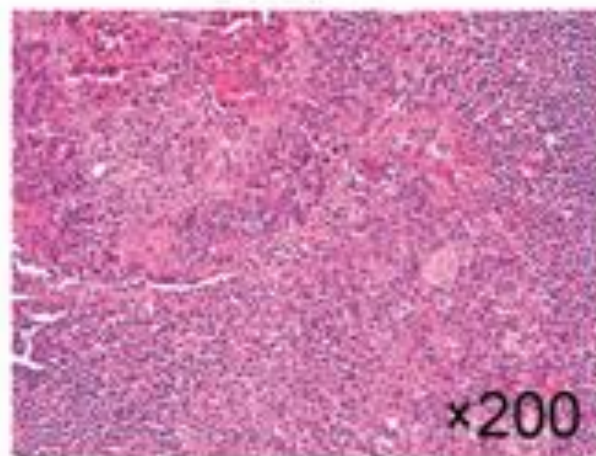
TNFRS TNFRS-L

PD-1⁺ TILs colocalize with PD-L1⁺ HNSCC cells in the tumor microenvironment.

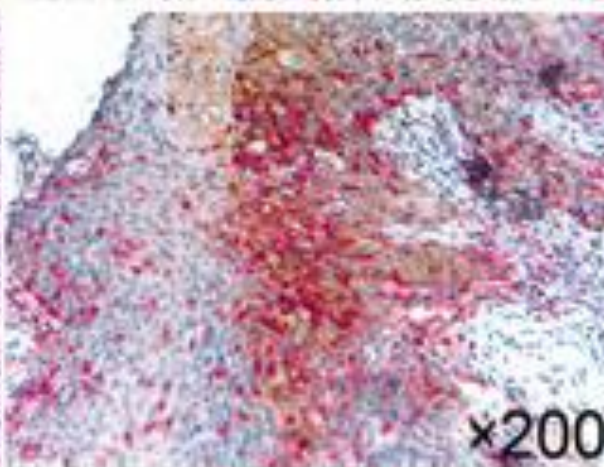
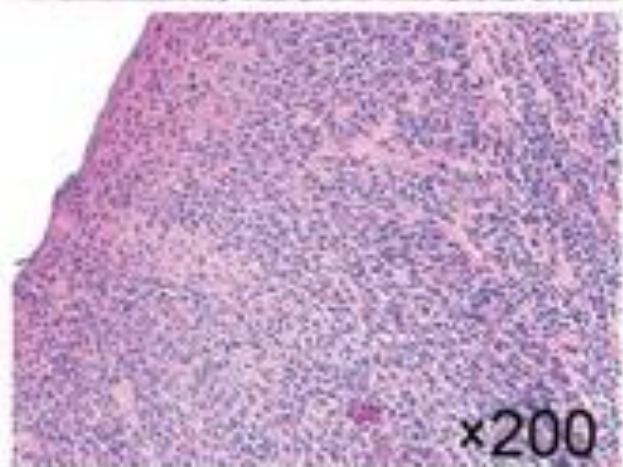
H & E

**PD-L1(brown)
PD-1 (red)**

Tumor 1

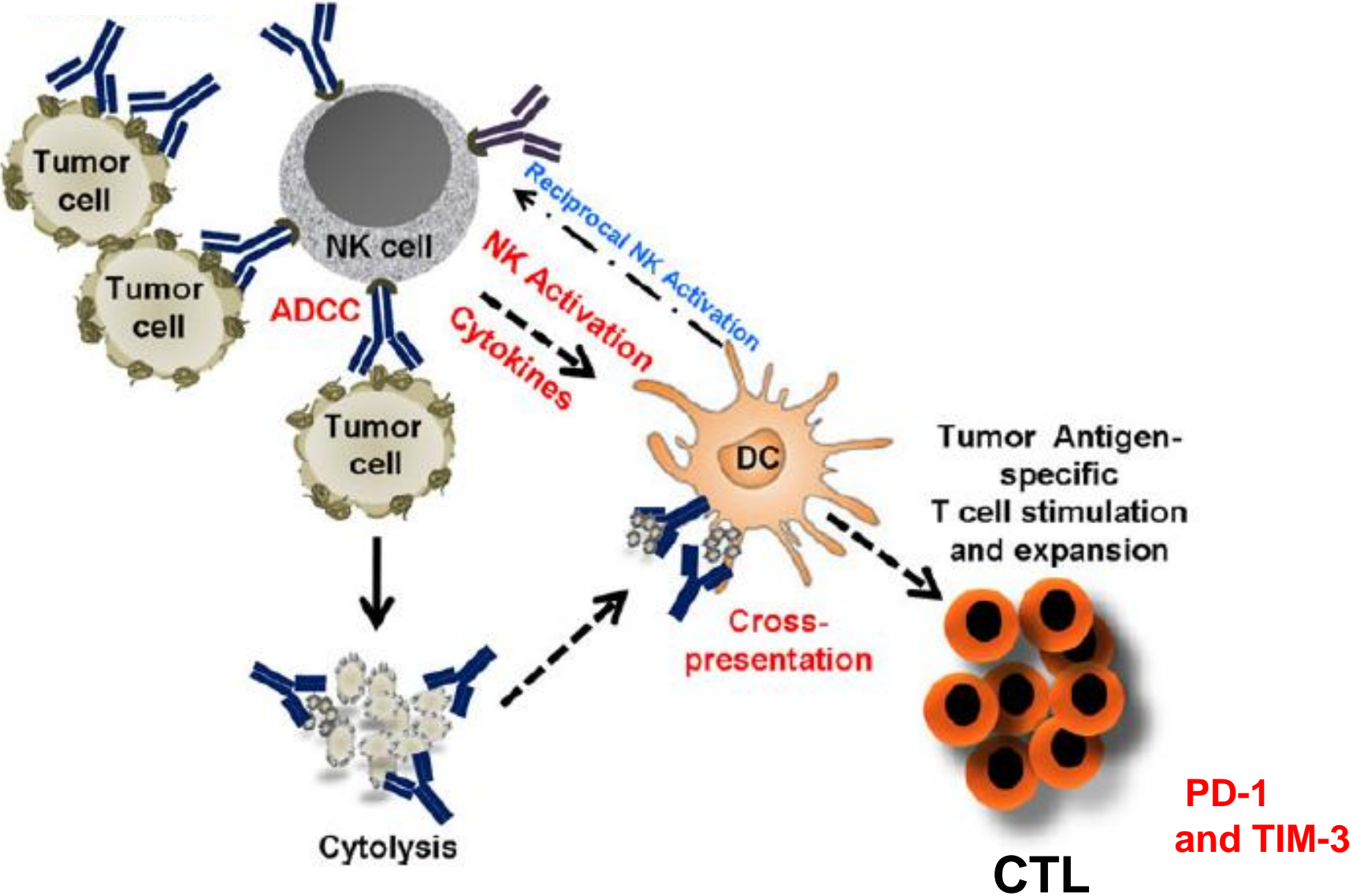


Tumor 2

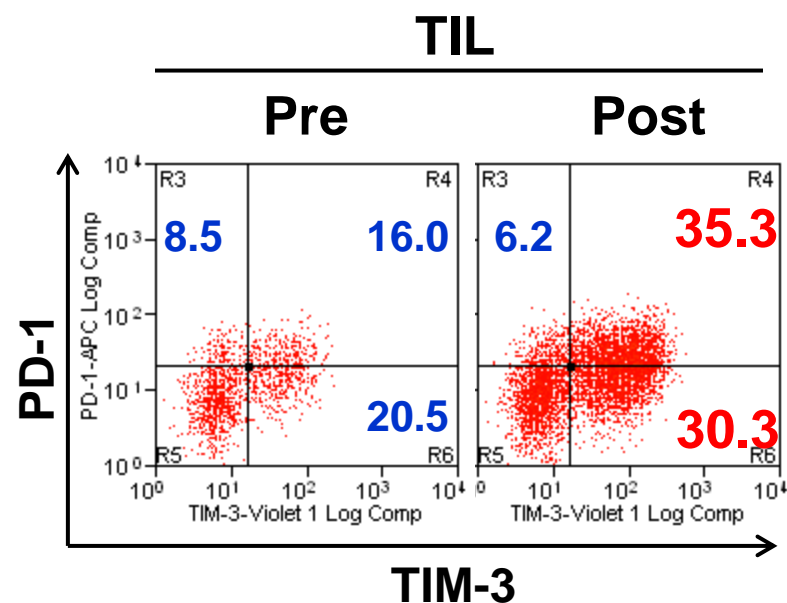
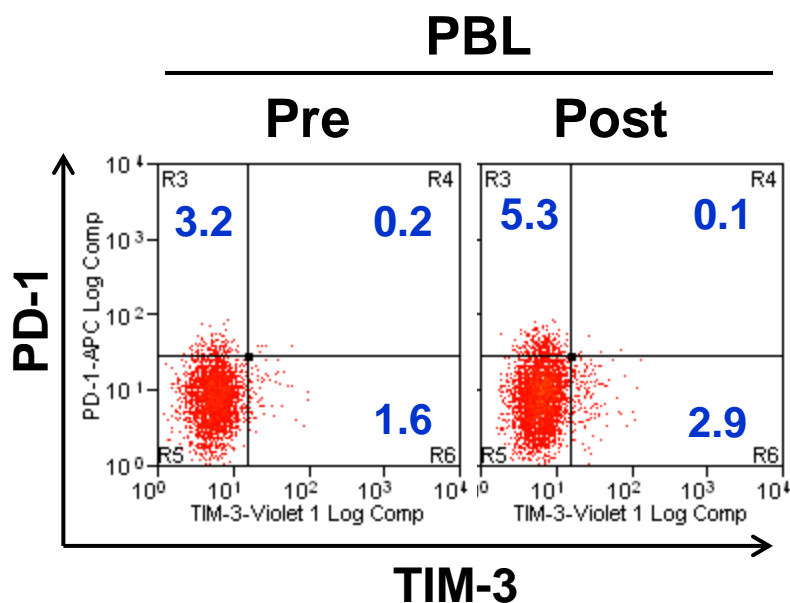


CTL responses induced by cetuximab treatment

Cetuximab

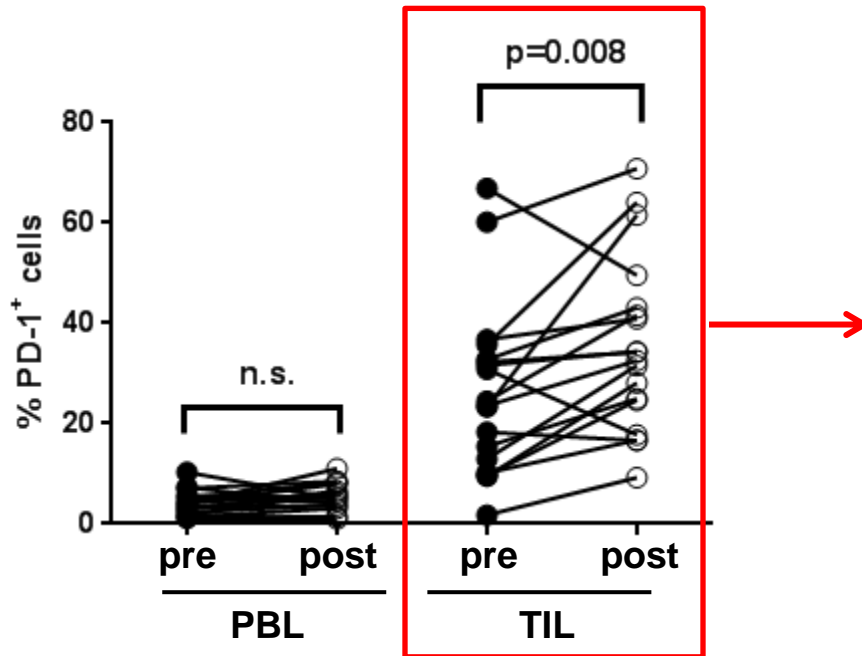


Cetuximab therapy upregulates PD-1 and TIM-3 only on intratumoral CTL

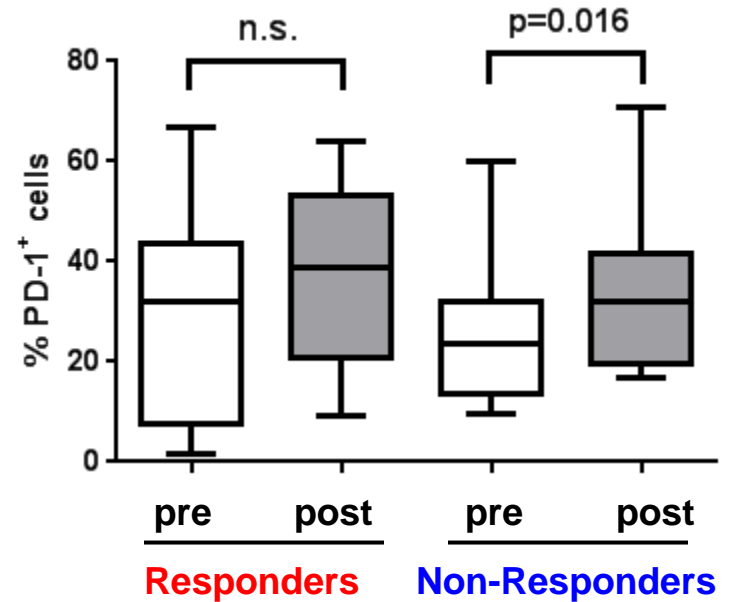


PD-1 expression on CD8⁺ T cells during cetuximab therapy (responder vs non-responder)

Gated on CD8⁺ T cells

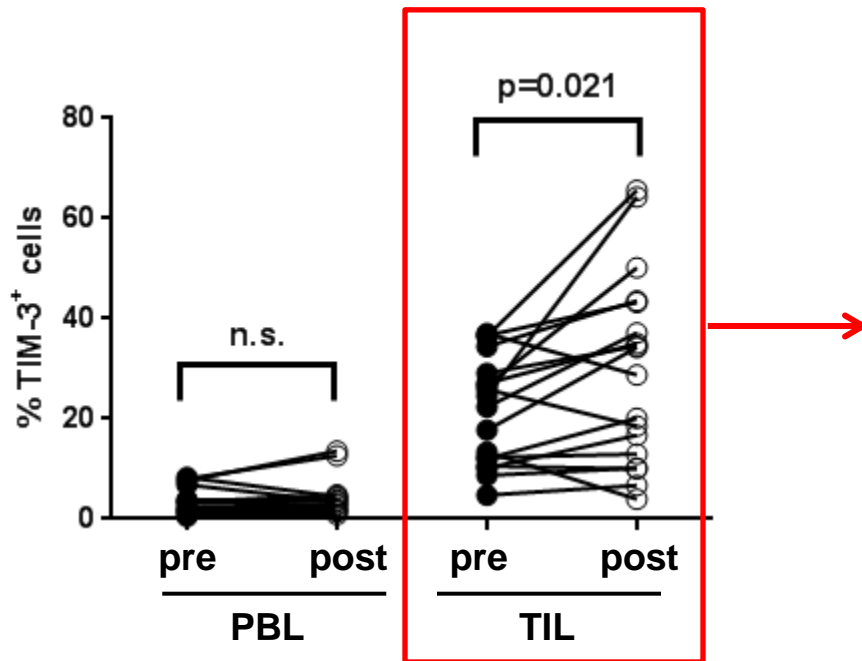


Gated on CD8⁺ TIL only

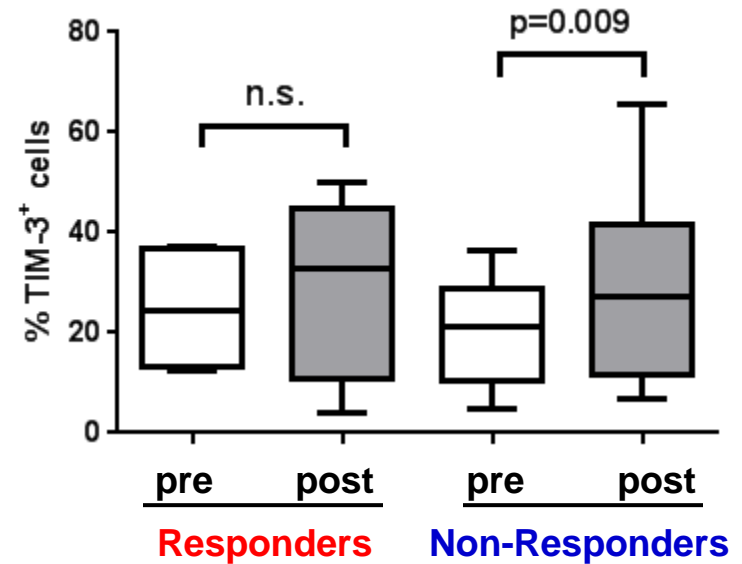


TIM-3 expression on CD8⁺ T cells during cetuximab therapy (responder vs non-responder)

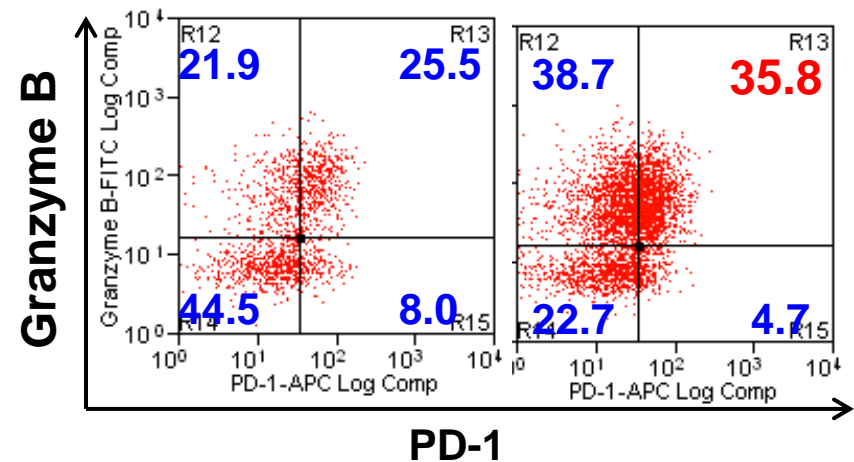
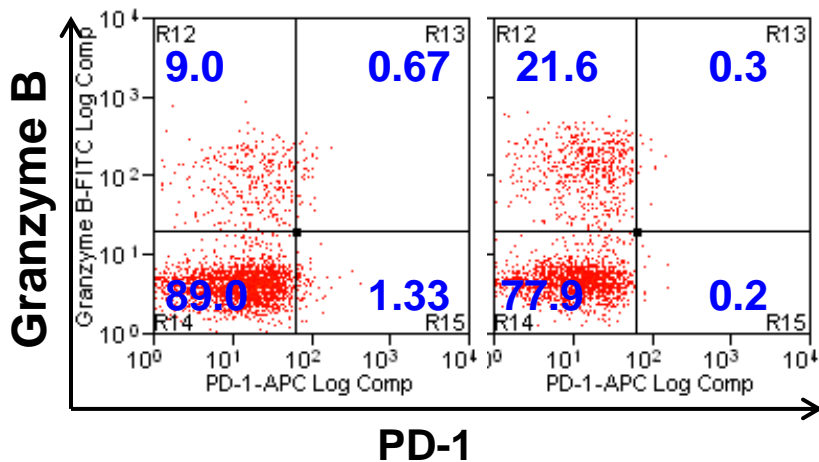
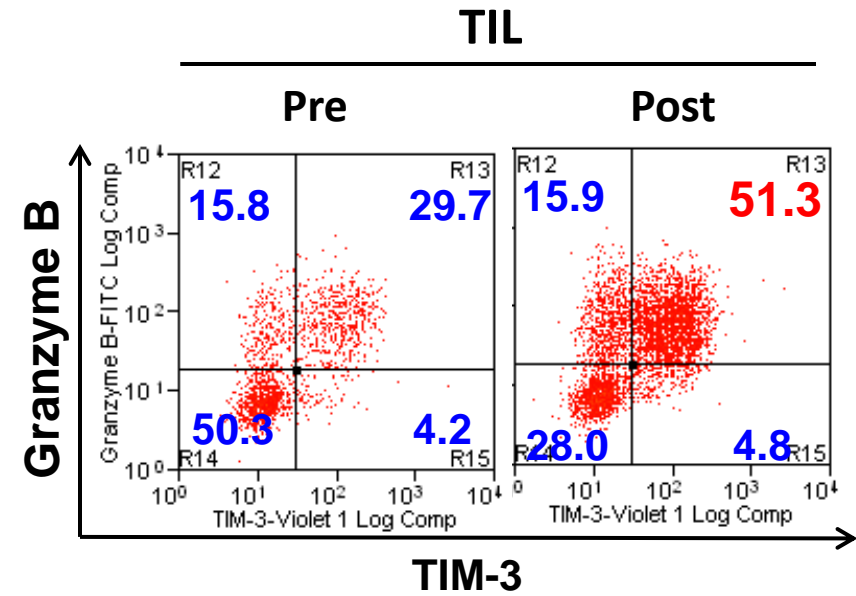
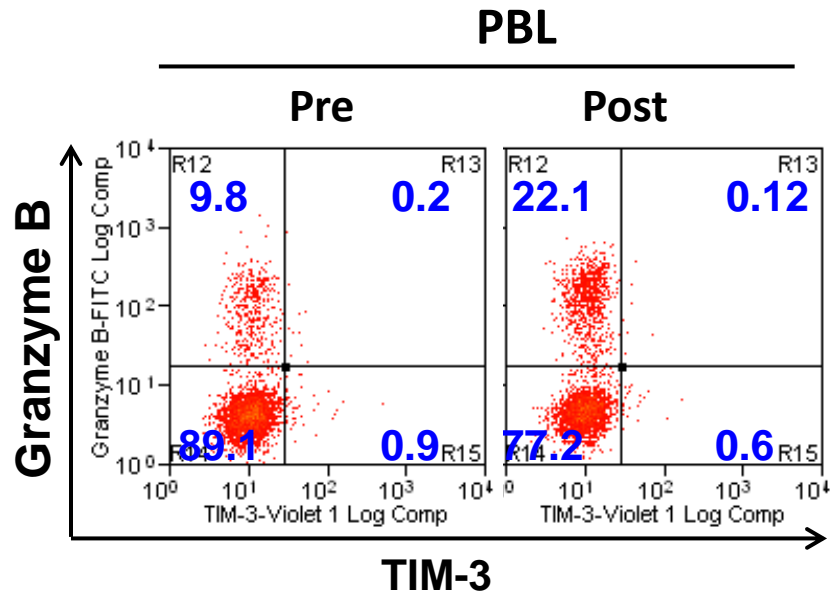
Gated on CD8⁺ T cells



Gated on CD8⁺ TIL only

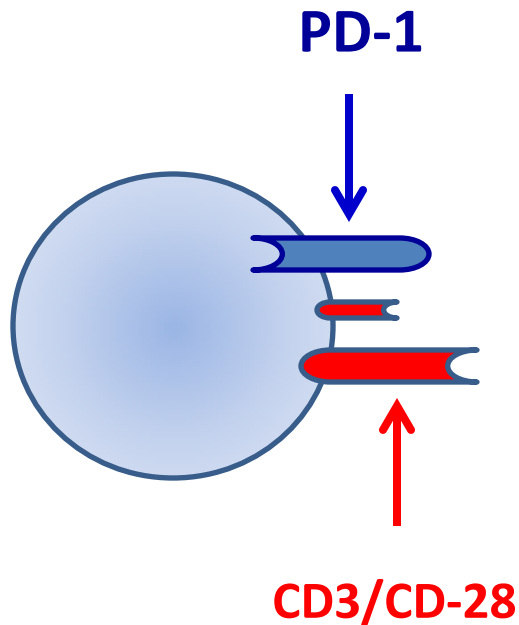


Granzyme B and PD-1/TIM-3 are co-expressed on CD8⁺ T cells during cetuximab therapy



The effect of PD-1 blockade on TCR signaling and cytokine production in tumor infiltrating lymphocytes

CD8⁺ TIL



1) anti-CD3/28 + IgG1 + IgG4

2) anti-CD3/28 + IgG1 + anti-PD-1

3) anti-CD3/28 + PD-L1 + IgG4

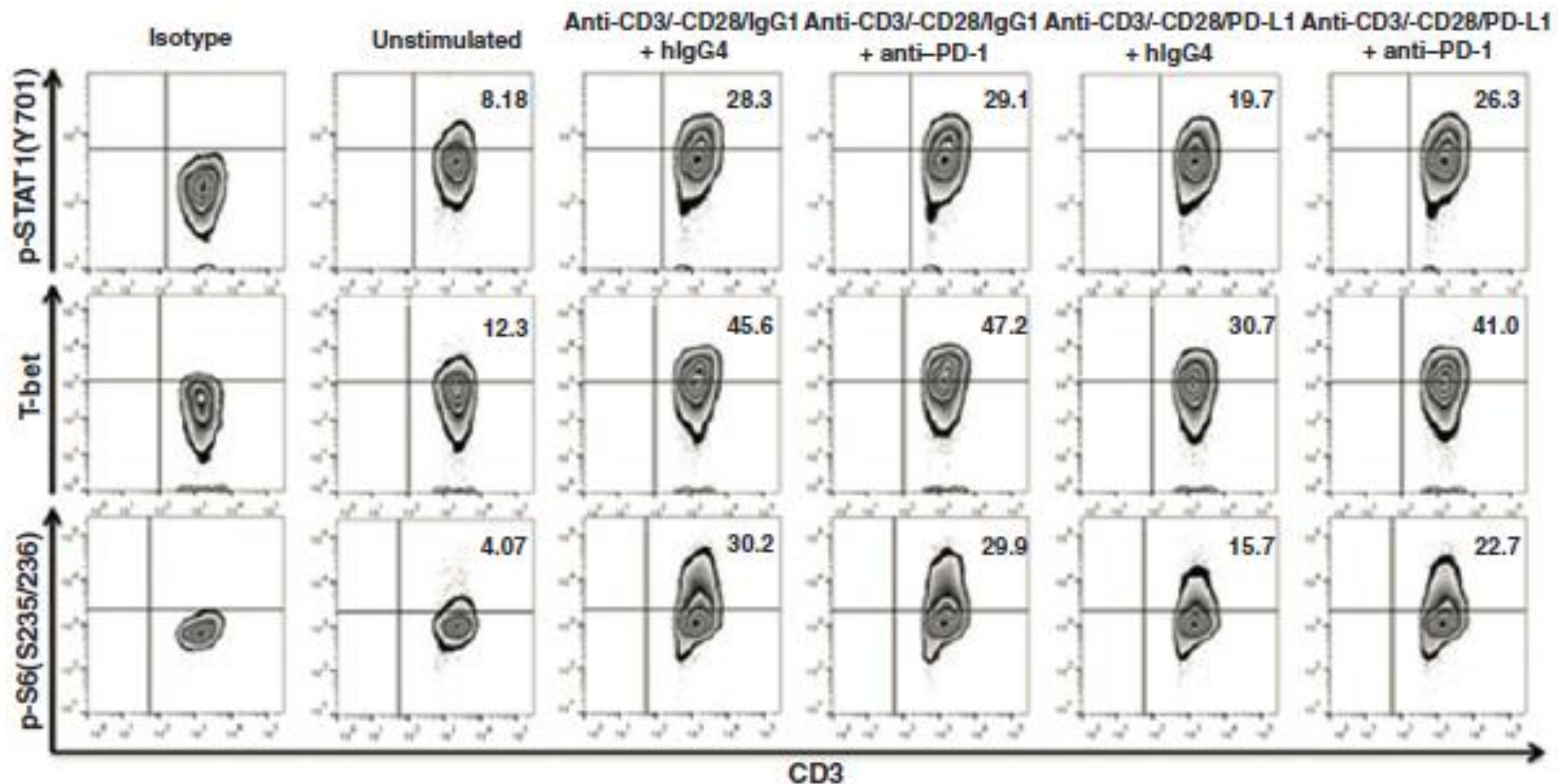
4) anti-CD3/28 + PD-L1 + anti-PD-1

Endpoints:

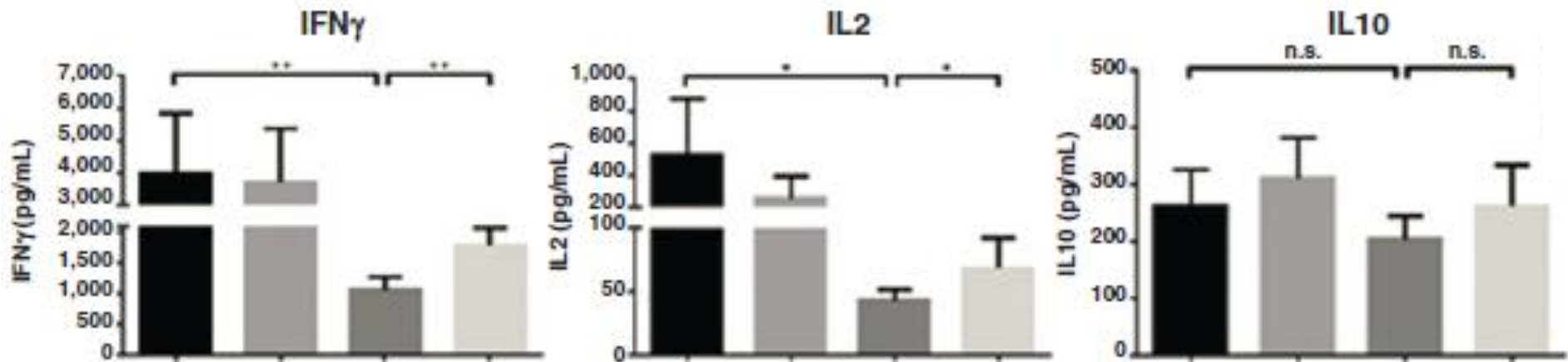
1. p-STAT-1
2. T-bet
3. p-S6
4. Cytokines (IFN-g, IL-2, IL-10)

The effect of PD-1 blockade on TCR signaling in tumor infiltrating lymphocytes

CD8⁺ TIL

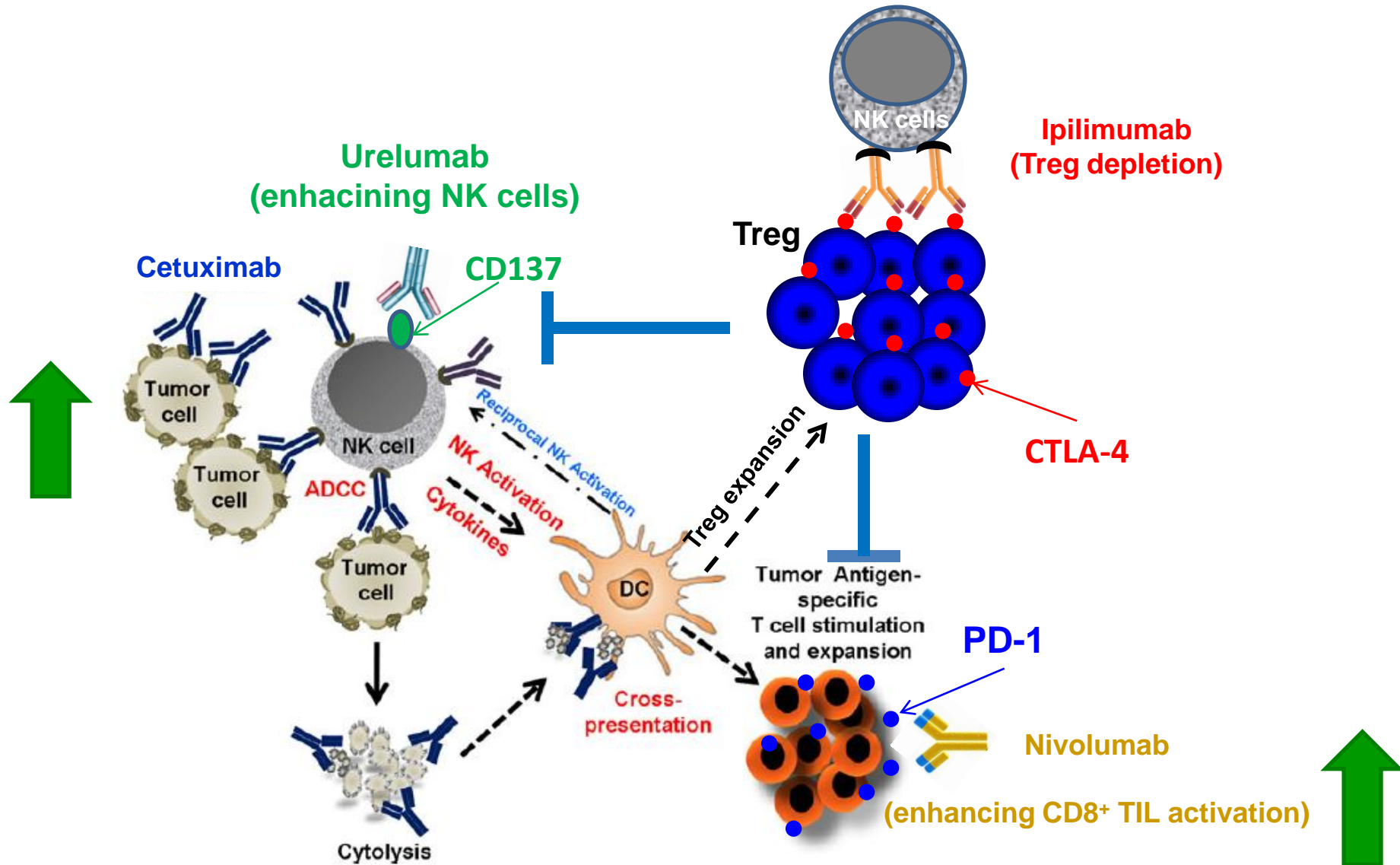


The effect of PD-1 blockade on cytokine production in tumor infiltrating lymphocytes



- Anti-CD3/CD28/hlgG1 + hlgG4
- Anti-CD3/CD28/hlgG1 + anti-PD-1
- Anti-CD3/CD28/PD-L1 + hlgG4
- Anti-CD3/CD28/PD-L1 + anti-PD-1

Strategy for combined cancer immunotherapy using cetuximab and immune checkpoint mAbs



Acknowledgements

*** University of Pittsburgh Cancer Institute
(Cancer Immunology Program)**

***Robert L. Ferris Lab**

**Steve Lee
Raghvendra Srivastava
Sandra Gibson
Neil Gildener-leapman
Jing Li**

**UT Health Science Center at San Antonio,
Cancer Therapy & Research Center**

Athanassios Argiris

***Theresa L. Whiteside Lab**

#Patrick J. Schuler

Massachusetts General Hospital

Soldano Ferrone