

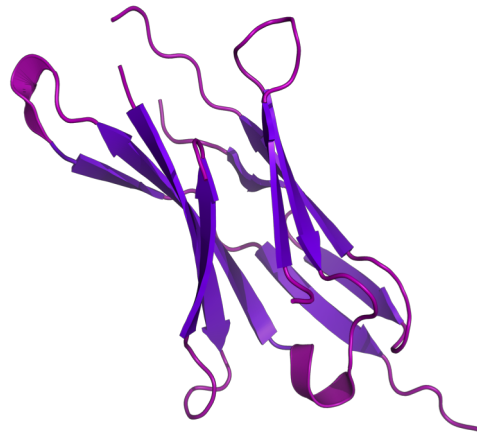


# Immune monitoring in cancer patients following treatment with anti-PD-1 antibody

*NSCLC patients not responding to nivolumab show lowered frequency of co-stimulatory receptor-deficient CD8 T cells*

## PD-1, programmed cell death protein 1, aka CD279

- Cell surface receptor
- Expressed mainly on T cells and is induced by T cell activation
- Two ligands: PD-L1 and PD-L2
- Down-regulates T cell activation
- Acts as **checkpoint** to guard against autoimmunity

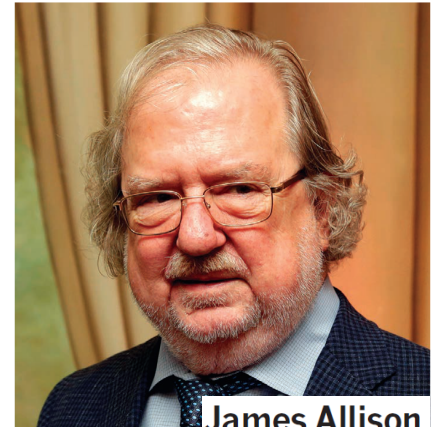


# Cancer immunologists scoop medicine Nobel prize

One of the hottest areas in cancer research, immunotherapy can dramatically extend lives

## IMMUNE BOOST

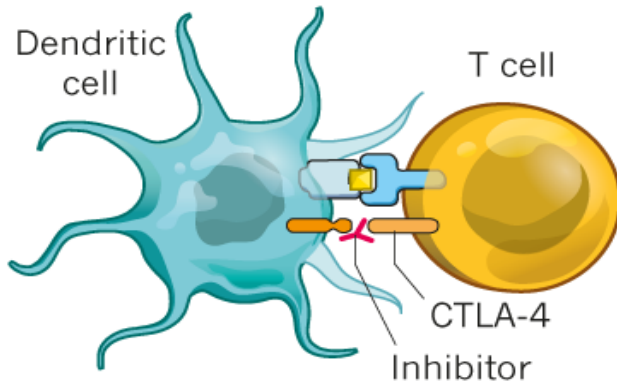
Several methods are showing promise in helping immune sentinels called T cells to attack cancer.



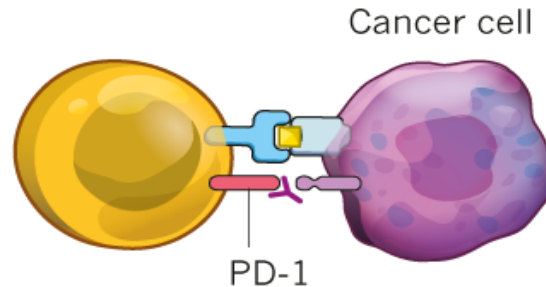
James Allison

## CHECKPOINT INHIBITOR DRUGS

'Checkpoint' proteins block T-cell activity. Inhibitor drugs can release the brakes on T cells at different stages.



The CTLA-4 checkpoint protein prevents dendritic cells from priming T cells to recognize tumours. Inhibitor drugs block the checkpoint.



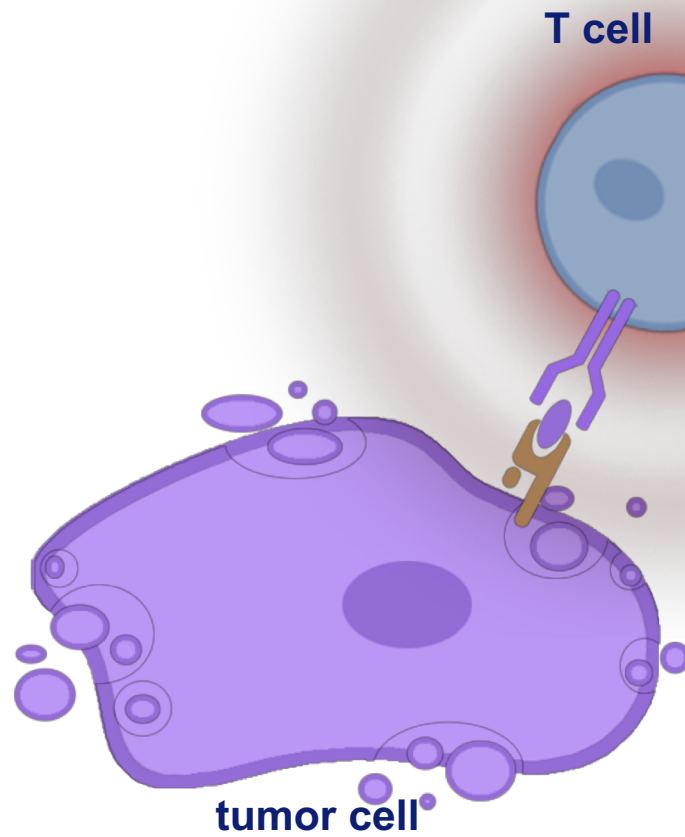
The PD-1 checkpoint protein prevents T cells from attacking cancer cells. The inhibitor drug allows T cells to act.



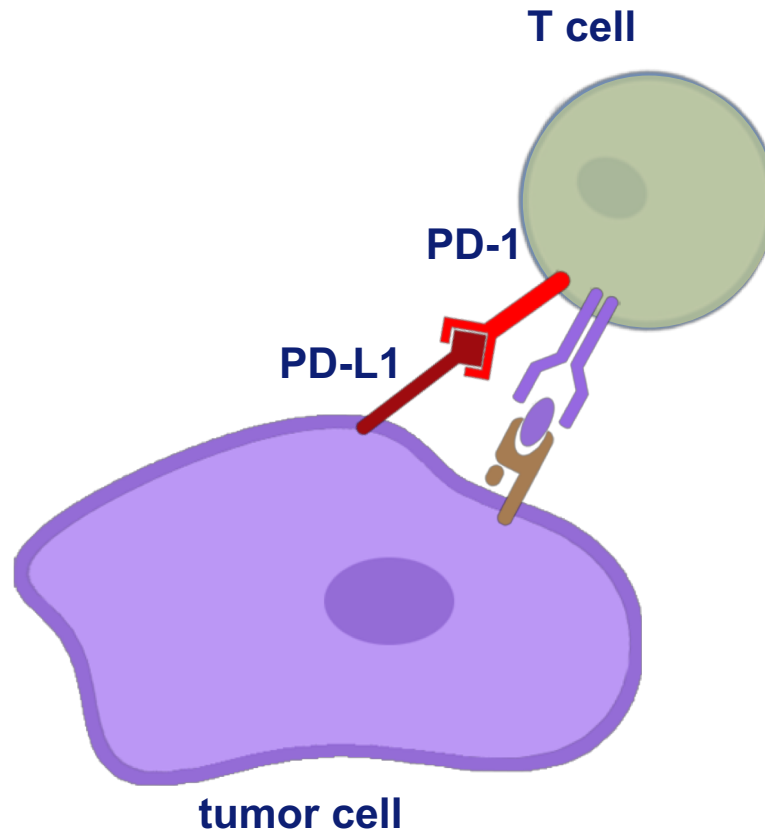
Tasuku Honjo

# Anti-PD-1 Immune Therapy – The Principle

# Anti-PD-1 Immune Therapy – The Principle

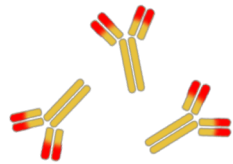


# Anti-PD-1 Immune Therapy – The Principle

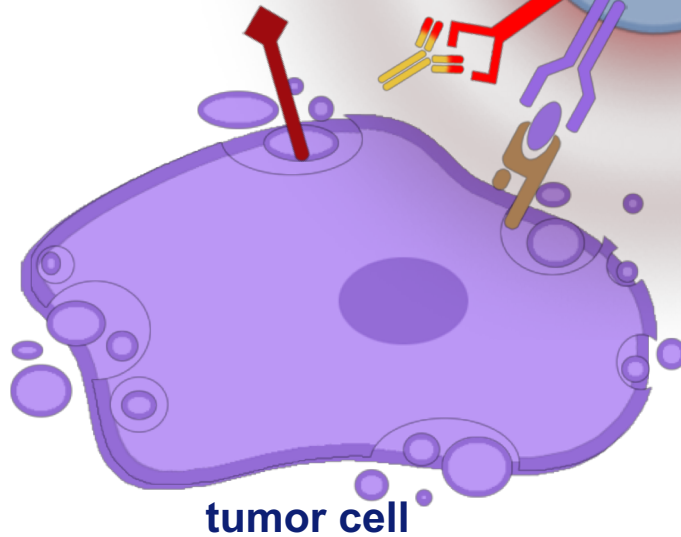
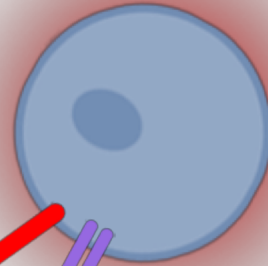


# Anti-PD-1 Immune Therapy – The Principle

**$\alpha$ PD-1 antibody**  
(i.e. nivolumab, pembrolizumab)



**T cell**

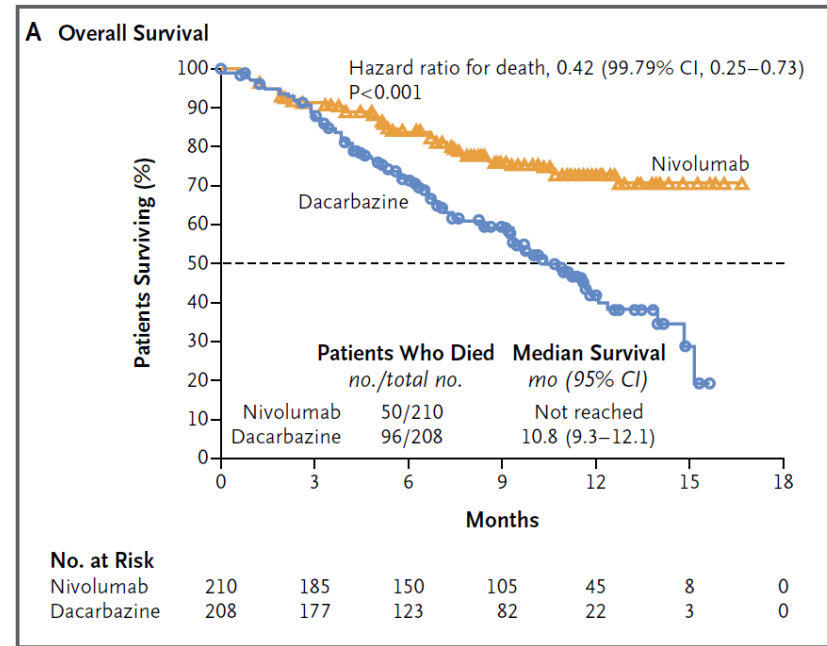
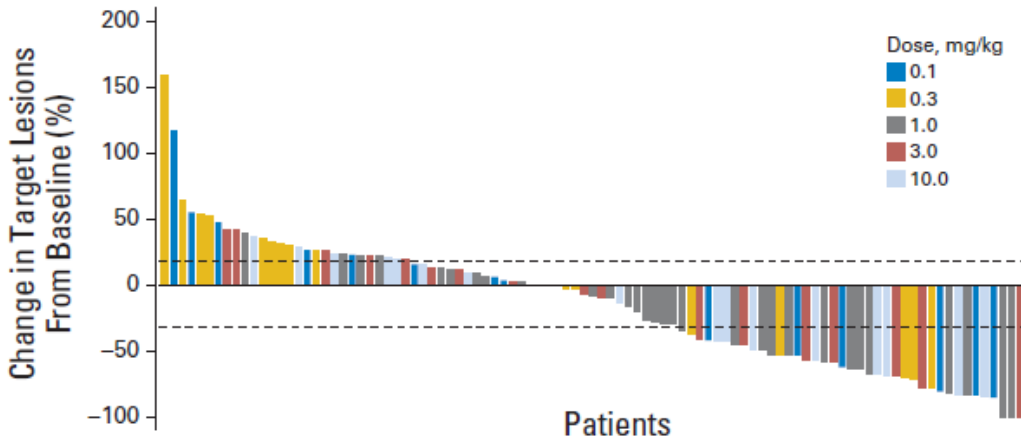


**$\alpha$ PD-L1 antibody**  
(i.e. Atezolizumab, Durvalumab, Avelumab)

# Nivolumab – first clinical data in advanced melanoma

Survival, Durable Tumor Remission, and Long-Term Safety in Patients With Advanced Melanoma Receiving Nivolumab

## Nivolumab in Previously Untreated Melanoma without BRAF Mutation



Overall response rate after ipilimumab\*: 31%

Overall response rate as frontline therapy 40%

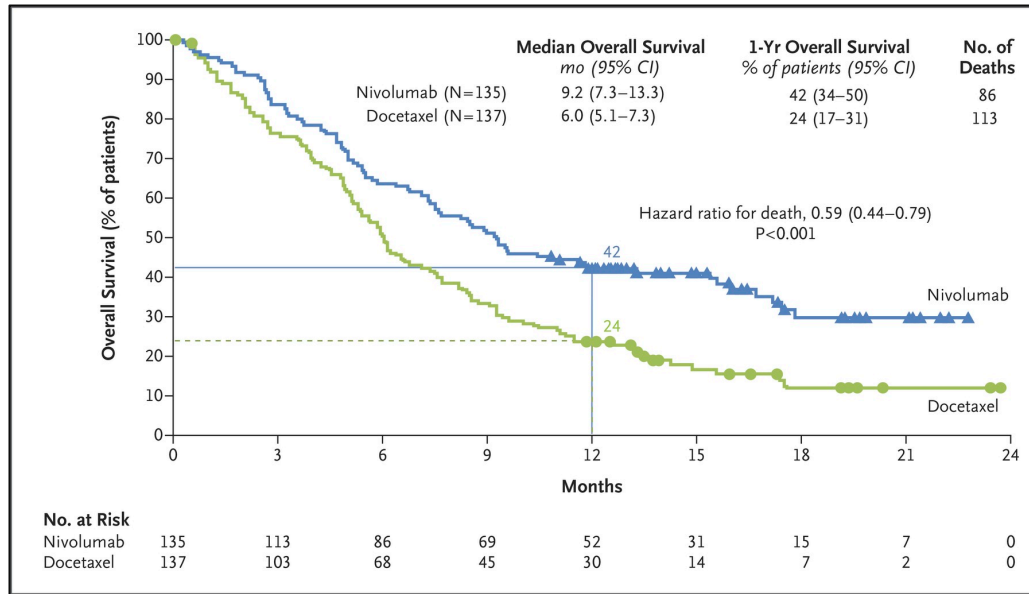
Topalian et al. JCO, 2014

Robert et al. NEJM, 2015

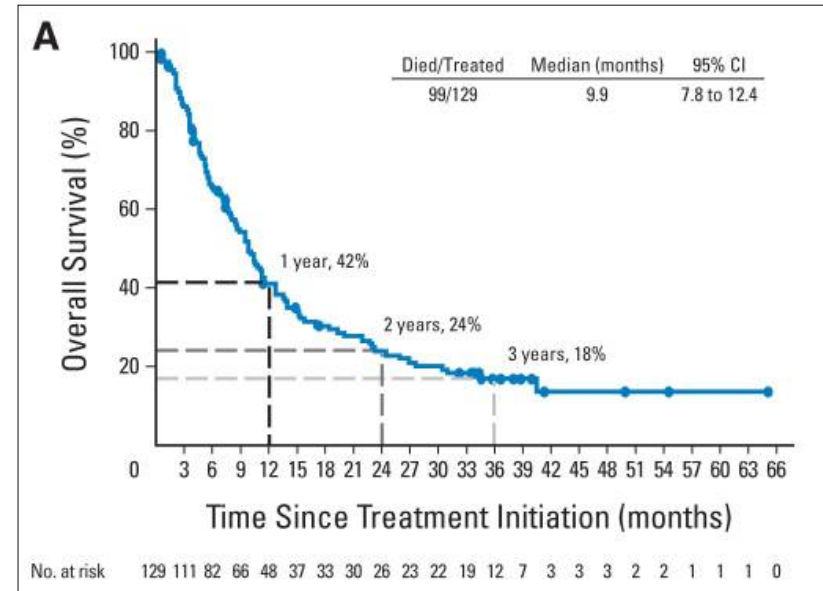
\* anti-CTLA4 mAb (BMS)



# Anti-PD-1 Immune Therapy in NSCLC – Promises and Challenges



Brahmer, N Engl J Med, 2015



Gettinger, J Clin Oncol, 2015

- increased overall survival compared to standard treatment
- approved by FDA and EU in cancer types of multiple origins

# FDA and EU-approved Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors (ICI) Available in The Netherlands

**Anti-CTLA4**      **Yervoy® Ipilimumab** (Bristol-Myers Squibb)

**Anti-PD-1**      **Opdivo® Nivolumab** (Bristol-Myers Squibb)  
**Keytruda® Pembrolizumab** (Merck)

**Anti-PDL-1**      **Tecentriq® Atezolizumab** (Roche)  
**Imfinzi® Durvalumab** (Astra Zeneca)  
**Bavencio® Avelumab** (Merck Pfizer)

These drugs are increasingly gaining first-line indications

# PD-1 inhibitor therapy has become big business



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For Previously Treated Patients With Advanced  
**Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer**



For Patients With  
**Metastatic Melanoma**

Choose your treatment



For Previously Treated Patients With Advanced  
**Renal Cell Carcinoma**



For Patients With  
**Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Head and Neck (SCCHN)**  
That Has Returned or Spread After Previous Treatment



For Adults With  
**classical Hodgkin Lymphoma**

Whose Cancer Has Come Back or Spread After an Autologous Stem Cell Transplant and Treatment With Adcetris® (brentuximab vedotin) or After 3 or More Kinds of Treatment Including an Autologous Stem Cell Transplant



For Previously Treated Patients With Advanced  
**Bladder Cancer (Urothelial Carcinoma)**



For People (≥12 years) Whose  
**dMMR/MSI-H Colorectal Cancer**  
Has Spread to Other Parts of the Body (Metastatic) and Has Progressed After Treatment With a Fluoropyrimidine, Oxaliplatin, and Irinotecan



Learn About

**A New Condition OPDIVO Has Been Approved to Treat**



*Bristol-Myers Squibb website*



### Opdivo Nivolumab

Specialty Drug

NIVOLUMAB is a monoclonal antibody. It is used to treat melanoma, lung cancer, kidney cancer, head and neck cancer, Hodgkin lymphoma, urothelial cancer, and colon cancer. Compare PD inhibitors.

Prescription Settings brand vial 10ml of 100mg/10ml 2 vials SAVE SHARE

#### Prices and coupons for 2 vials (10ml) of Opdivo 100mg/10ml

Set your location for drug prices near you  Hide mail order  Prescription is for a pet

Safeway	\$5,231.40 with free coupon	GET FREE COUPON
Kroger Pharmacy	\$5,261.94 with free coupon	GET FREE COUPON
Walmart	\$5,276.99 with free discount	GET FREE DISCOUNT
Costco	\$5,310.15 with free coupon	GET FREE COUPON

On-line discounts

# Current challenges of PD-1 treatment

- Many patients do not demonstrate clinical benefit
- Many patients show clinical toxicities
- Costs of patient treatment are high

## Hypothesis

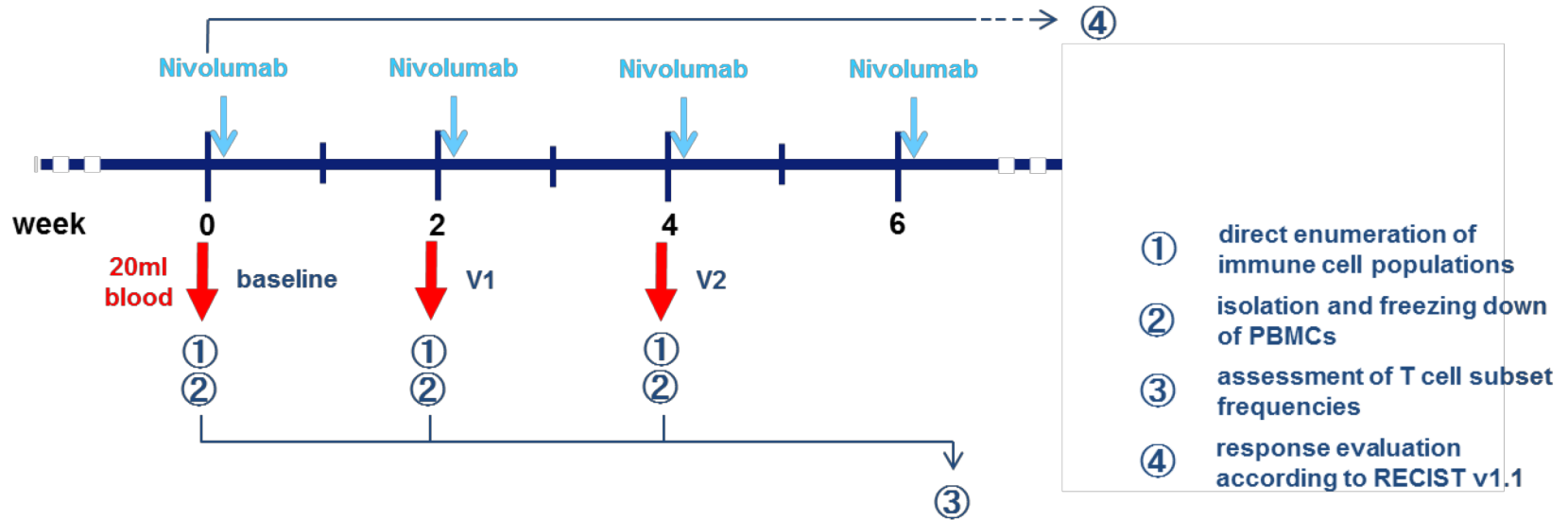
Frequencies of immune cells and their subset distributions in blood predict response to PD-1 treatments and facilitate treatment stratification

# Blood Parameters are Associated with Clinical Response to Immune Checkpoint Inhibitors

Marker	ICI therapy	Cancer	N	Study results	Reference
Lymphocyte count	Ipilimumab	Melanoma	51, 73	≥ 1000 per $\mu\text{l}$ at week 6 → ↑ OS	(Delyon et al, 2013; Ku et al, 2010)
	Ipilimumab	Melanoma	82, 40	↑ At 2–8 weeks vs baseline → ↑ response	(Bjoern et al, 2016; Martens et al, 2016b)
	Ipilimumab Nivolumab	Melanoma Melanoma	95 98	↑ At week 12 vs baseline → ↑ OS ≥ 1000 per $\mu\text{l}$ at week 3–6 → ↑ OS	(Simeone et al, 2014) (Nakamura et al, 2016)
Relative lymphocyte count	Ipilimumab	Melanoma	209	↑ Baseline → ↑ OS	(Martens et al, 2016a)
	Pembrolizumab	Melanoma	616	↑ Baseline → ↑ OS	(Weide et al, 2016)
Total leucocyte count	Ipilimumab	Melanoma	59	↓ Baseline → ↑ response	(Gebhardt et al, 2015)
Eosinophil count	Ipilimumab	Melanoma	209	↑ Baseline → ↑ OS	(Martens et al, 2016a)
	Ipilimumab	Melanoma	59	↑ At week 3 vs baseline → ↑ response	(Gebhardt et al, 2015)
	Ipilimumab	Melanoma	73	↑ At week 6 vs baseline → ↑ OS	(Delyon et al, 2013)
Relative eosinophil count	Pembrolizumab	Melanoma	616	↑ Baseline → ↑ OS	(Weide et al, 2016)
Neutrophil count	Ipilimumab	Melanoma	59	↓ Baseline → ↑ response	(Gebhardt et al, 2015)
	Ipilimumab	Melanoma	720	↓ Baseline → ↑ PFS and OS	(Ferrucci et al, 2016)
	Nivolumab	Melanoma	98	< 4000 per $\mu\text{l}$ at week 3–6 → ↑ OS	(Nakamura et al, 2016)
Neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio	Ipilimumab	Melanoma	58, 185	↓ Baseline → ↑ OS	(Khoja et al, 2016; Zaragoza et al, 2016)
	Ipilimumab	Melanoma	187	↓ Baseline → ↑ PFS and OS	(Ferrucci et al, 2015)
	Nivolumab	NSCLC	175	↓ Baseline → ↑ OS	(Bagley et al, 2017)
Derived neutrophil/lymphocyte ratio	Ipilimumab	Melanoma	720	↓ Baseline → ↑ PFS and OS	(Ferrucci et al, 2016)
Monocyte count	Ipilimumab	Melanoma	209	↓ Baseline → ↑ OS	(Martens et al, 2016a)

# MULTOMAB

(prospective saMpling in intravenoUsLy Treated Oncology patients: Monoclonal AntiBodies )



## Collaborations:

Translational Pharmacology (group Mathijssen)

Pulmonary Diseases (group Aerts)

## Patient numbers per October 2018:

Melanoma: >150

NSCLC: >250

Also other tumor types

## Efforts:

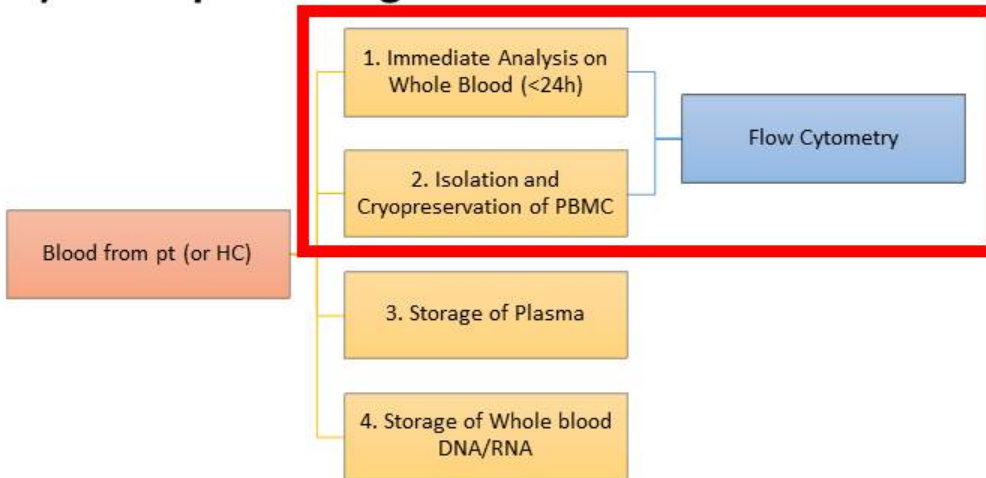
- Collection of patient blood pre- and post-treatment
- Processing/storage of whole blood, serum, PBMC, DNA/RNA
- Measurement of antibody levels in sera (pharmacokinetics)
- Measurement of immune cells in whole blood /PBMC (immune profiling)
- Clinical patient evaluation (tumor burden, toxicity, response)

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# Immune monitoring – methods applied

## A) Blood processing



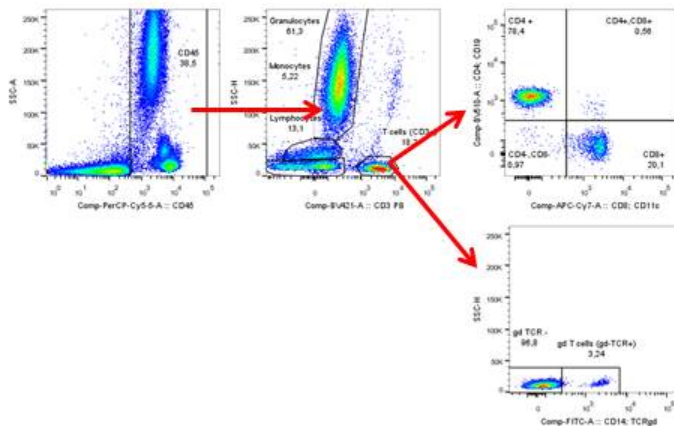
## B) Multiplex flow cytometry (12colors)



### FACS Celesta

- Enumeration of 18 immune cell subsets
- Assess expression of T cell markers for:
  - Maturation
  - Co-stimulation
  - Co-inhibition
  - Chemokines
  - Total of 300 combinations

## C) Absolute numbers and T cell markers



### Lymphocytes:

- B cells
- NK cells
- T cells
- $\gamma\delta$  T cells

### Granulocytes:

- Eosinophils
- Immature neutrophils
- Mature neutrophils
- PMN-MDSCs

### Monocytes:

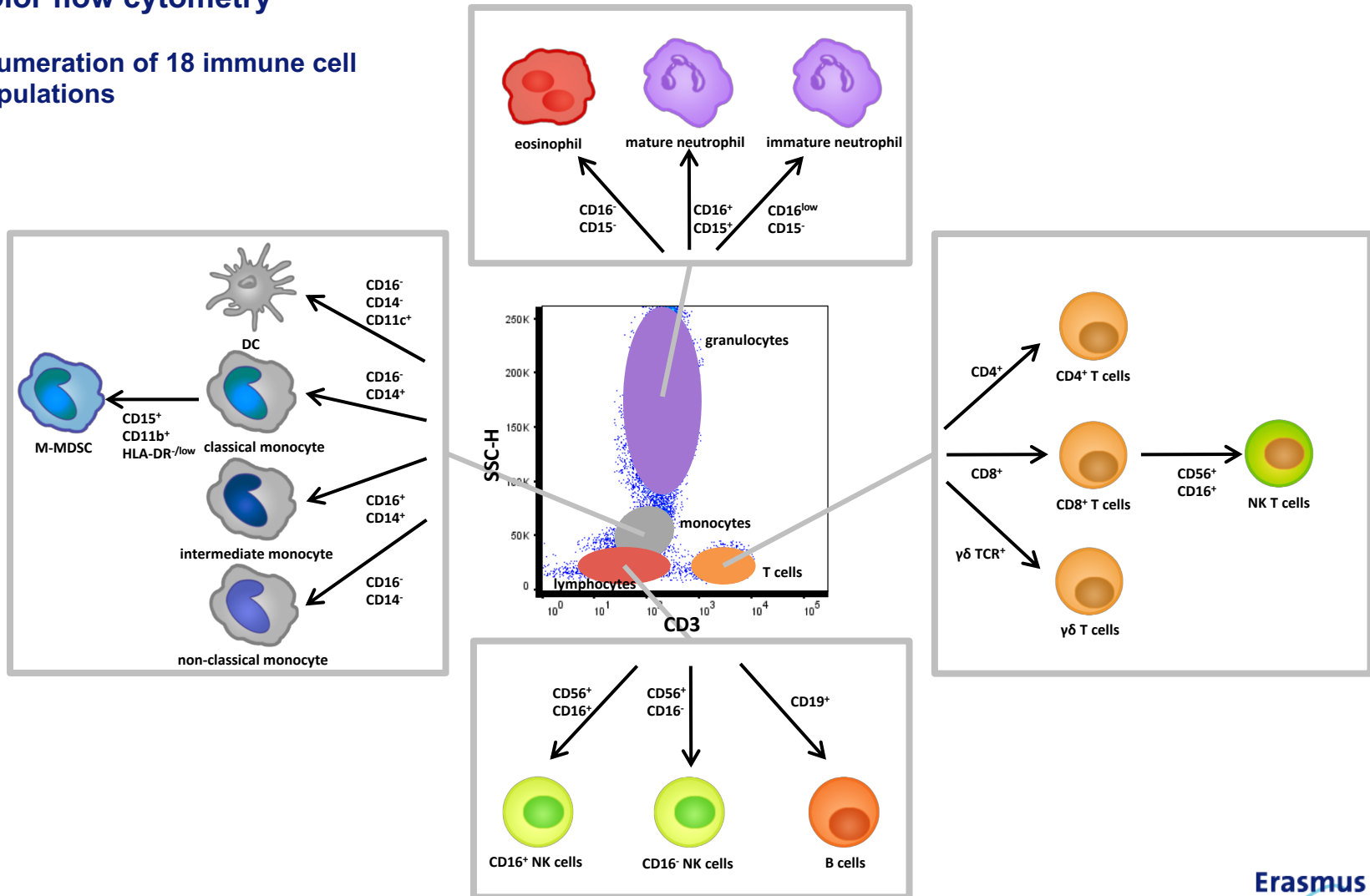
- Classical monocytes
  - M-MDSCs
- Intermediate monocytes
- Non-classical monocytes
- Dendritic cells



# Flow Cytometric Analysis of Blood

## 12-color flow cytometry

- enumeration of 18 immune cell populations

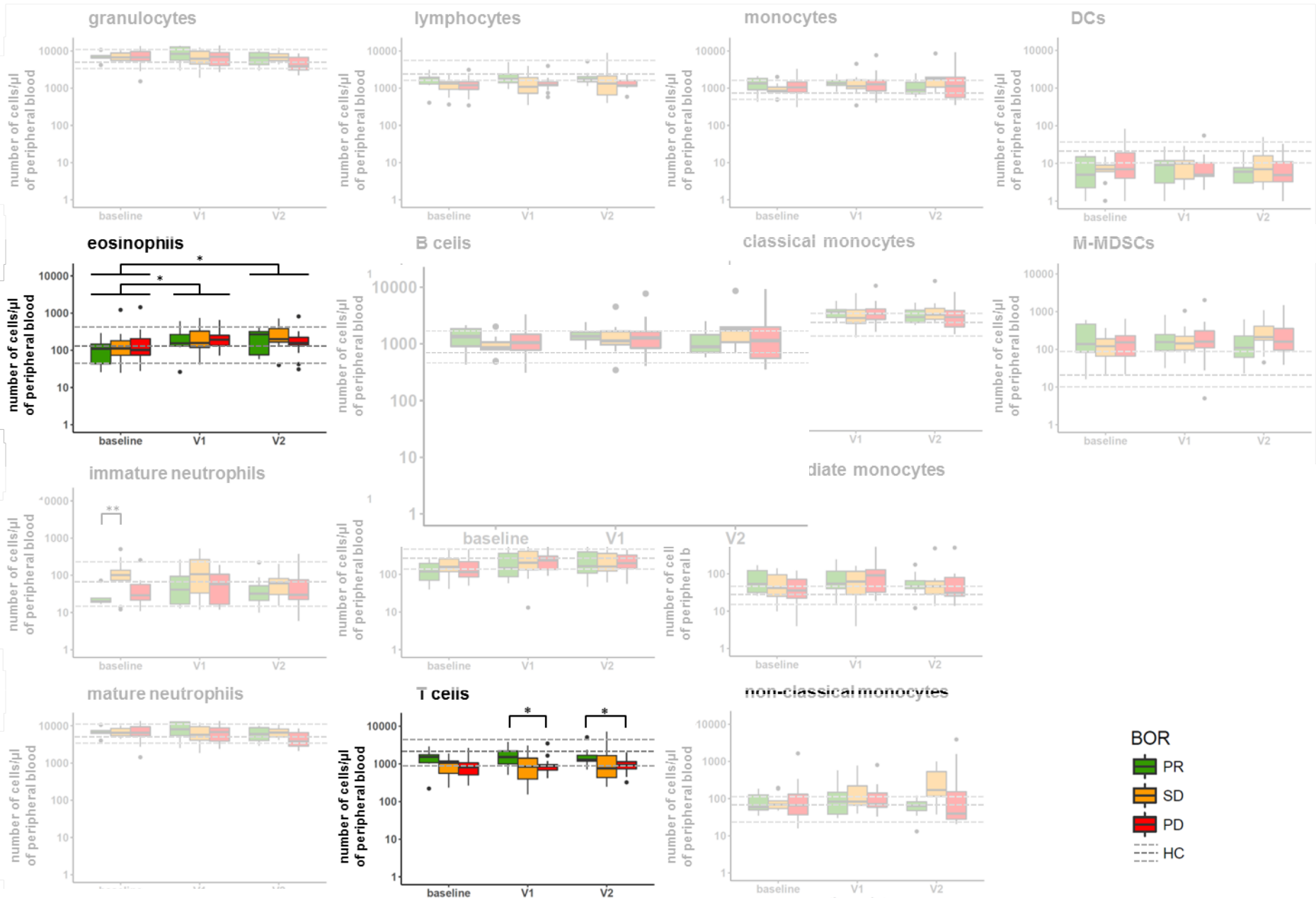


# Exploratory Cohort

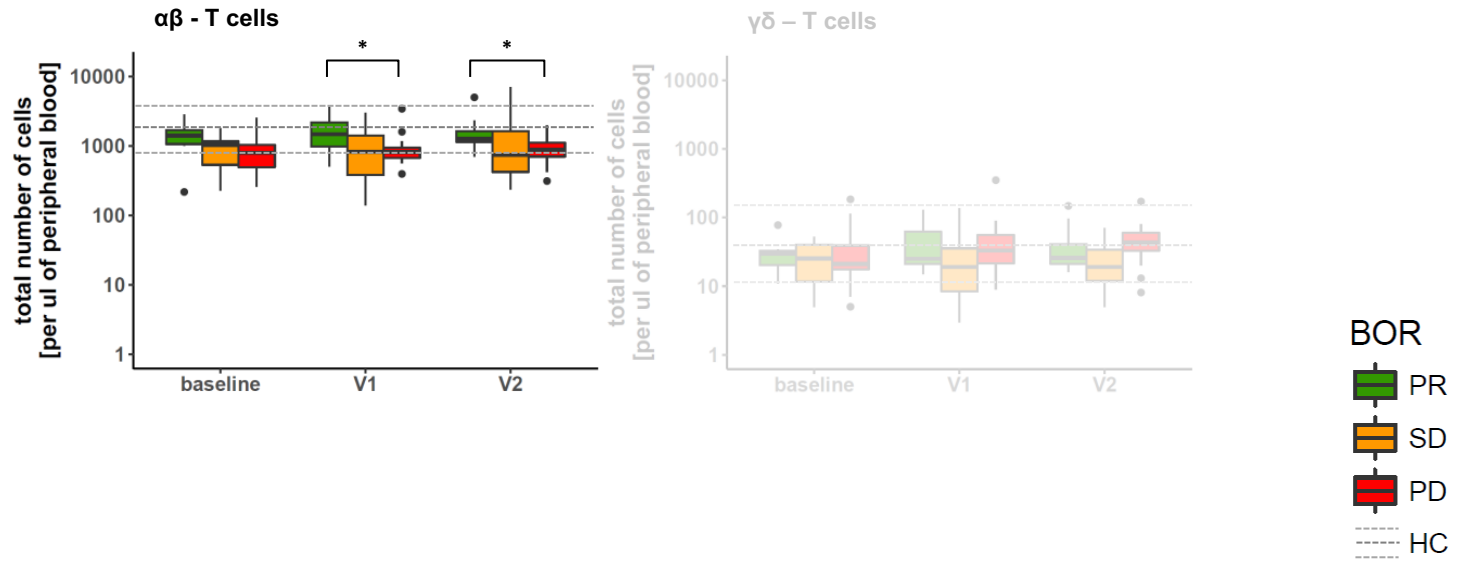
Tumor type:	NSCLC
Treatment*:	Nivolumab, Q2W, 3mg/kg
Median age in years (range):	65 (35-79)
Sex: - female - male	30 (42.3%) 41 (57.7%)
<b>BOR: - progressive disease (PD)</b> <b>- stable disease (SD)</b> <b>- partial response (PR)</b>	<b>32 (45.1%)</b> <b>25 (35.2%)</b> <b>14 (19.7%)</b>
Median follow-up in days (range):	242 (35-544)
WHO performance status: 0 1 unknown	16 (22.5%) 37 (52.1%) 18 (25.4%)
Histology of primary lung tumor: adenocarcinoma squamous cell carcinoma great cell carcinoma	48 (67.6%) 21 (29.6%) 2 (2.8%)

\* all patients received platinum-based pre-treatment

# Nivolumab treatment in general does not result in changed numbers of peripheral immune cell populations



# Patients responding to nivolumab show high numbers of CD8 T cells

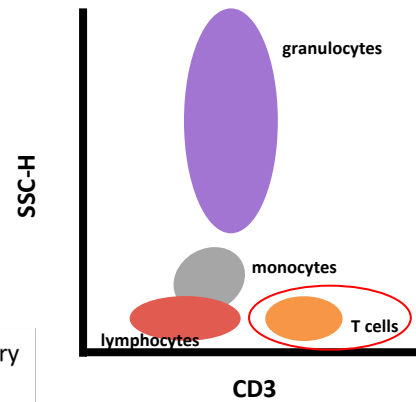
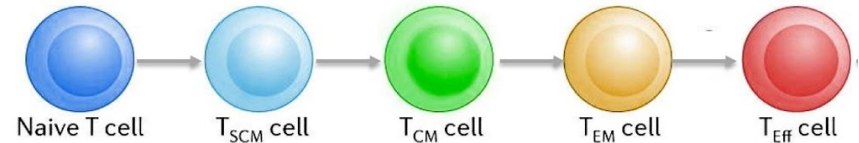


# Flow Cytometric Analysis of Blood

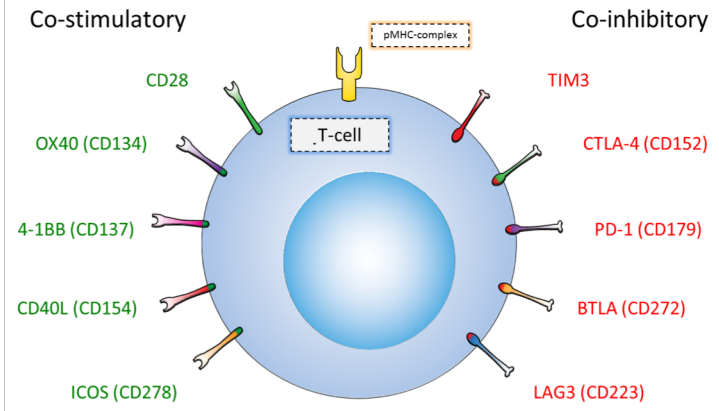
## 12-color flow cytometry

- enumeration of 18 immune cell populations
- assess expression of T cell markers for: maturation, co-stimulation, co-inhibition and chemokines (>300 combinations)

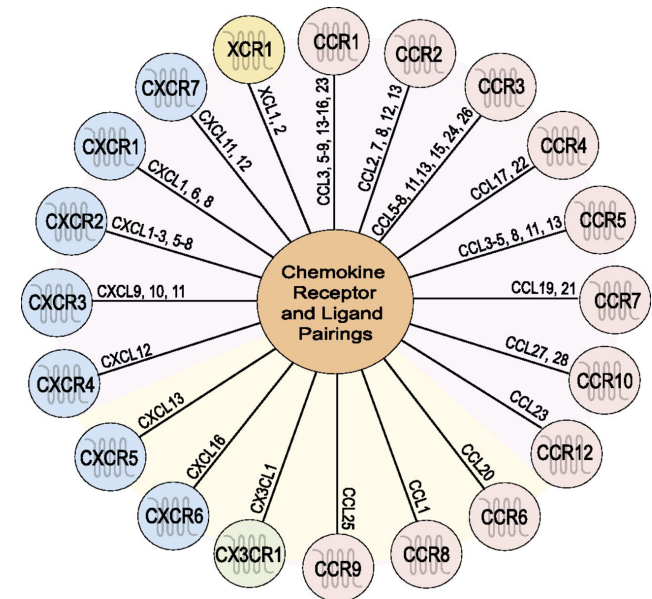
### Differentiation



### Co-signaling receptors



### Chemokine receptors

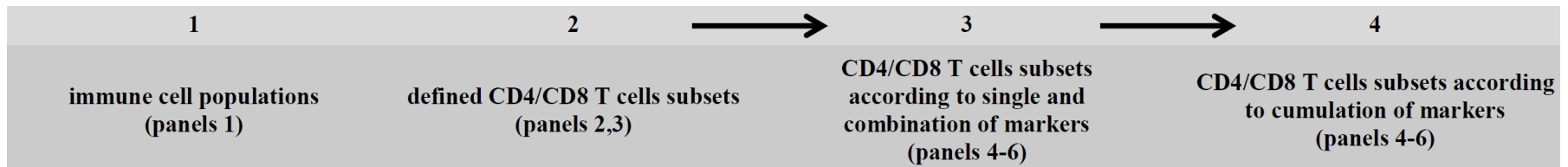


# Multiplex flow cytometry – panels 2-6

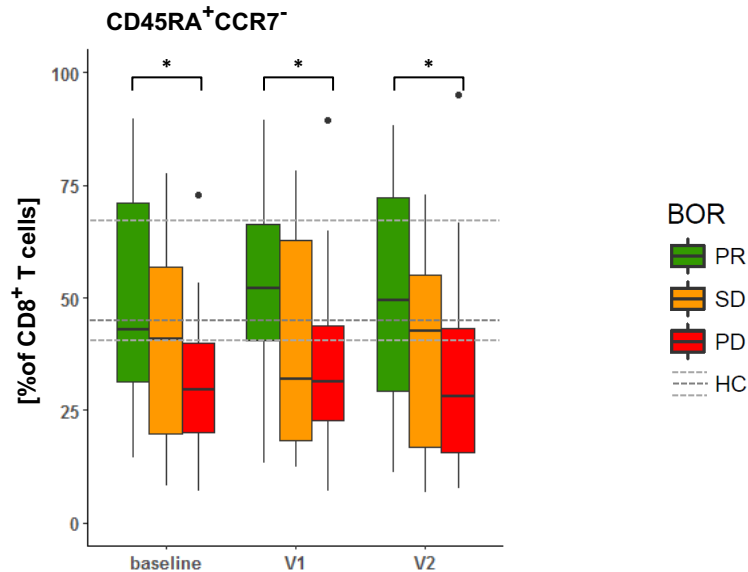
<b>2<sup>b</sup></b>	T cell proliferation/ regulatory T cell markers	Ki67, CD25, FOXP3, PD-1
<b>3<sup>b</sup></b>	T cell maturation markers	CCR7, CD45RA, CD95, CD69, CD27, CD103
<b>4<sup>b</sup></b>	T cell co-inhibitory receptors	CD57, LAG3, BTLA, PD-1, TIM3
<b>5<sup>b</sup></b>	T cell co-stimulatory receptors	CD28, OX40, 4-1BB, CD40L, ICOS
<b>6<sup>b</sup></b>	T cell chemoattractant receptors	CXCR3, CXCR4, CCR1, CCR4, CCR5

<sup>b</sup> assessment of T cell subset frequencies in PBMC samples

## Multiplex flow cytometry – analysis work scheme

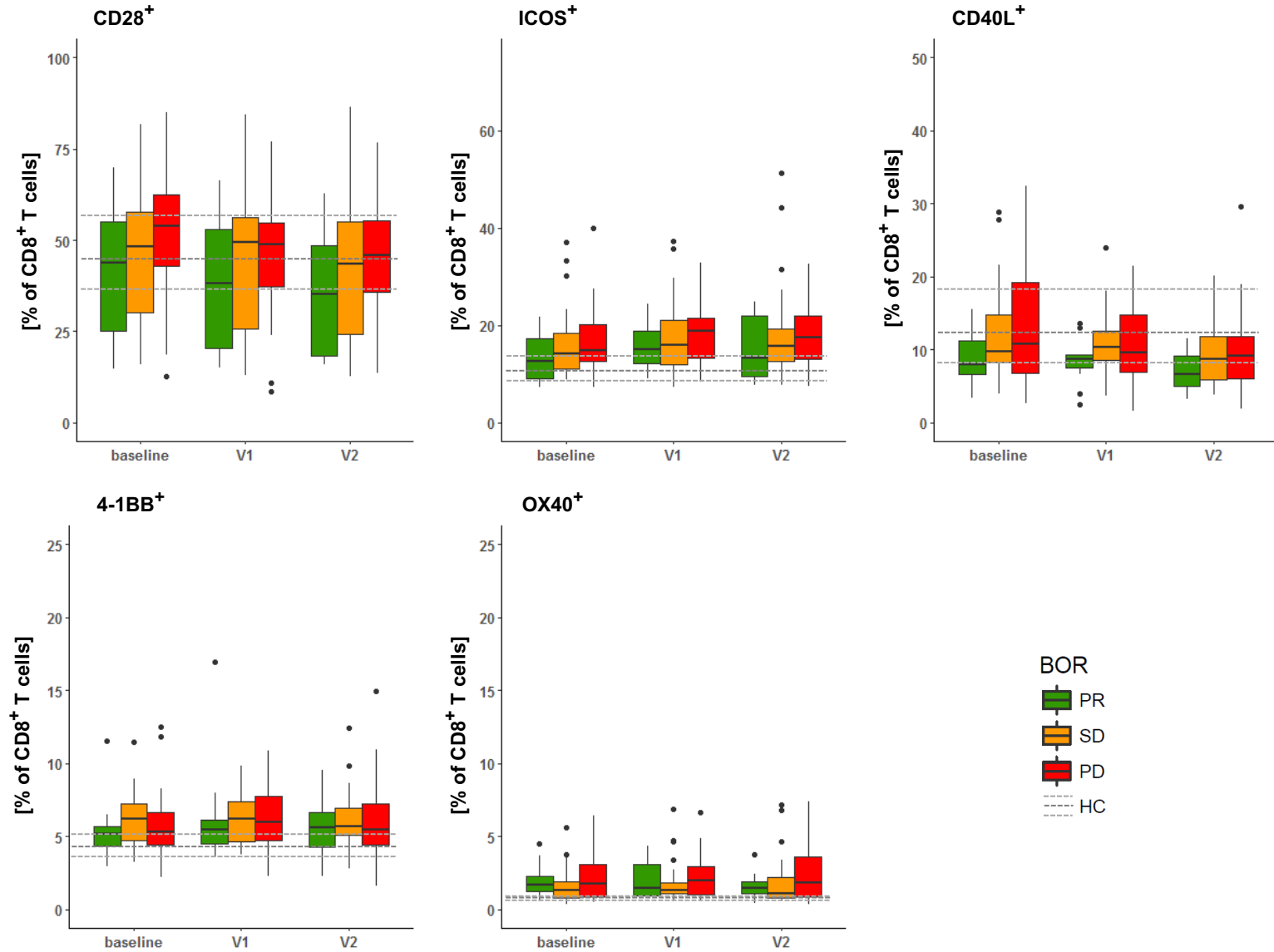


# Patients with PR show enhanced frequencies of CD8 T cells with CD45RA<sup>+</sup>CCR7<sup>-</sup> and CD95<sup>+</sup>CD69<sup>-</sup> phenotypes



These observations suggest a role for differentiated/tissue-egressed (possibly antigen experienced) CD8 T cells

# Individual co-signaling receptors do not predict response





# Patients with PR display reduced frequencies of CD8 T cells co-expressing CD28 and CD40L, ICOS or ICOS

ICOS<sup>+</sup>

CD40L<sup>+</sup>

4-1BB<sup>+</sup>

OX40<sup>+</sup>

CD28<sup>+</sup>

OX40<sup>+</sup>

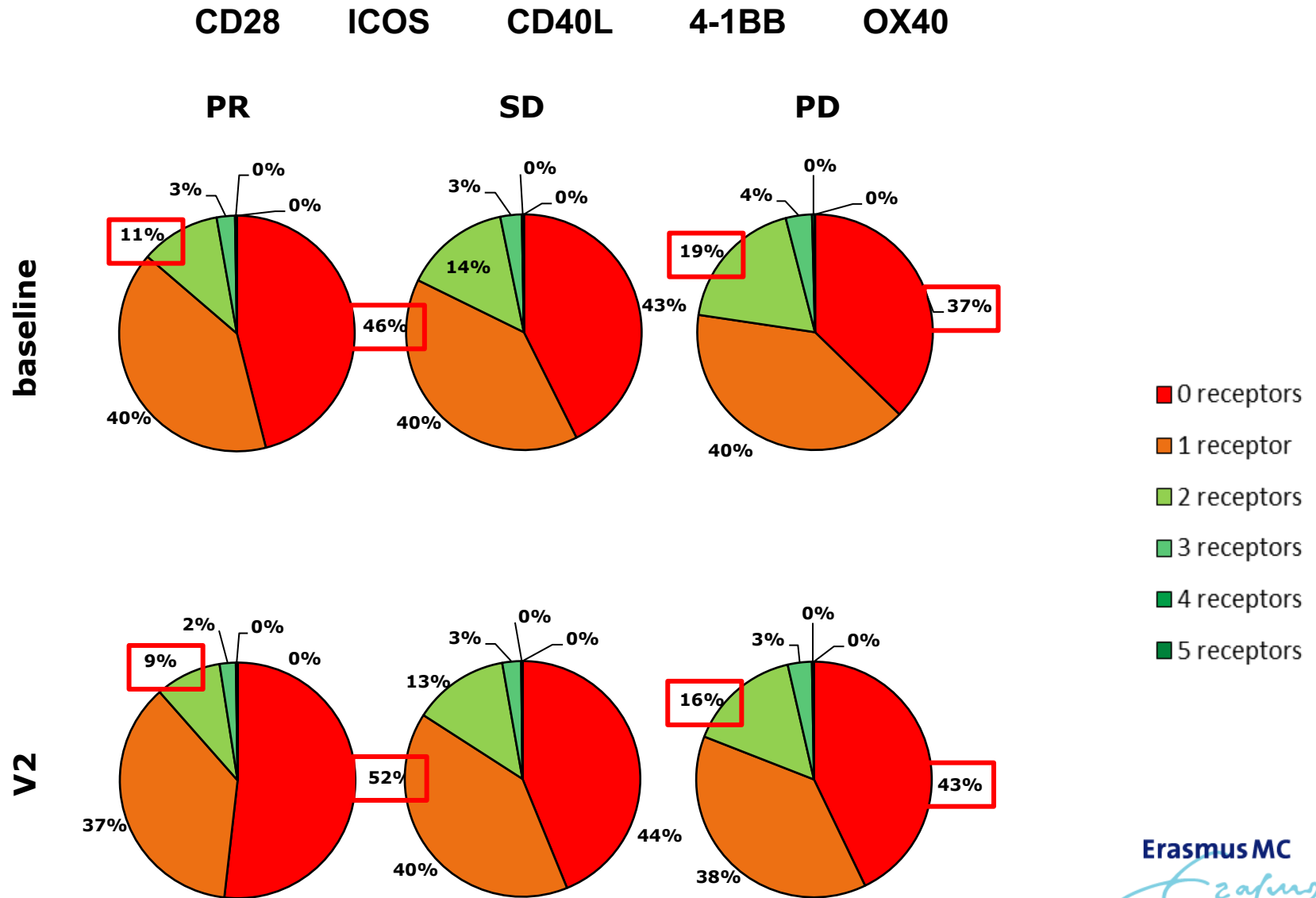
4-1BB<sup>+</sup>

CD40L<sup>+</sup>

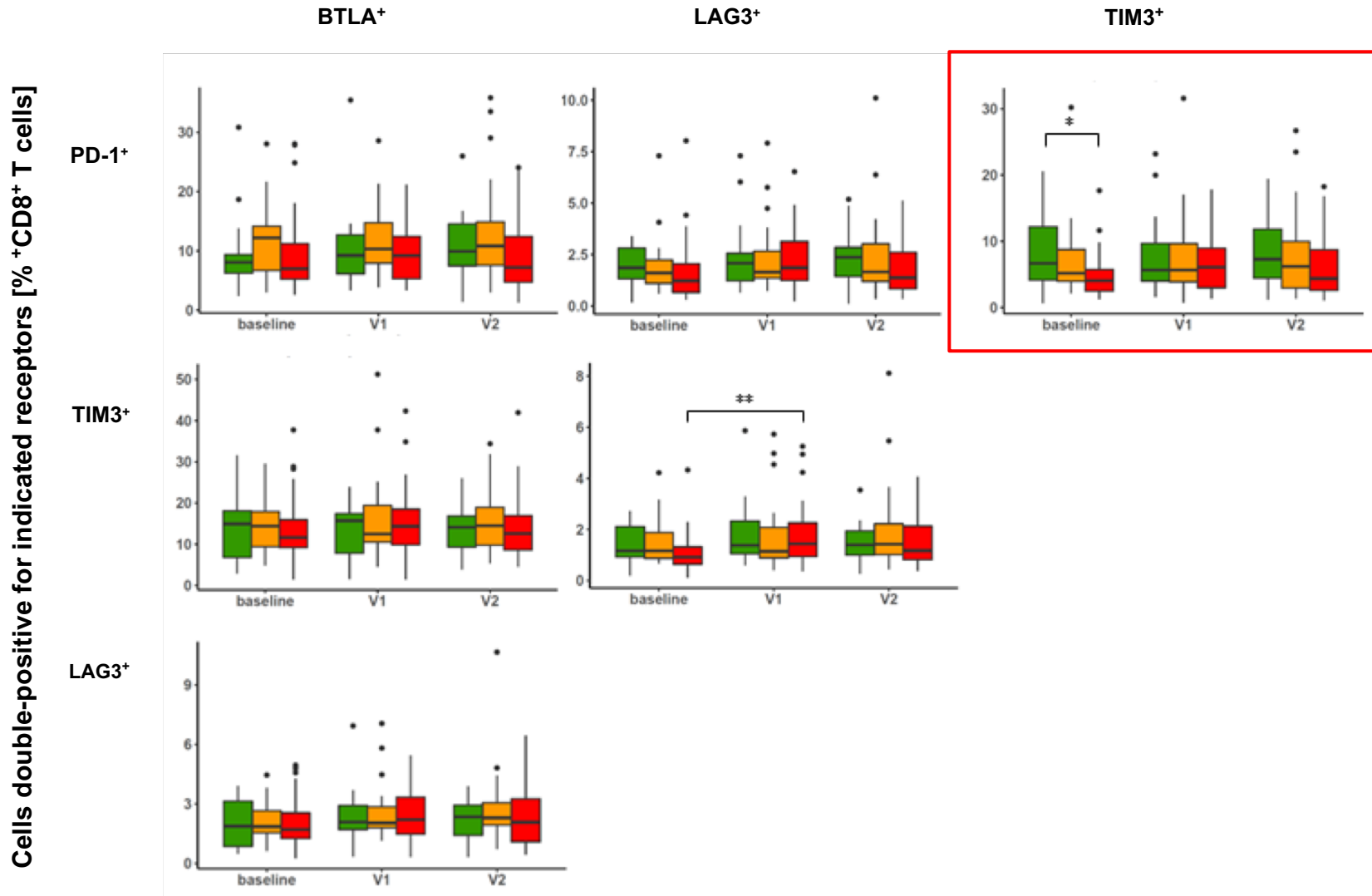
cells double-positive for indicated receptors [% +CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells]



# Patients showing response to therapy are characterized by higher frequencies of CD8 T cells lacking multiple co-stimulatory receptors



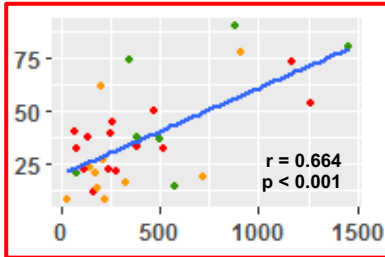
# Patients with PR display enhanced frequencies of CD8 T cells co-expressing PD-1 and TIM-3



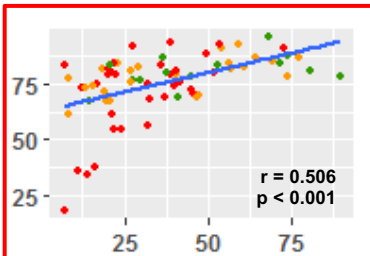
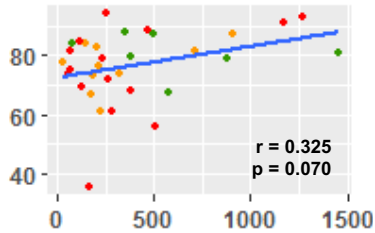
Observations suggest a decrease function of CD8 T cells

# Number and differentiation phenotypes of CD8 T cells in PR patients are correlated to lack of co-stimulatory receptors

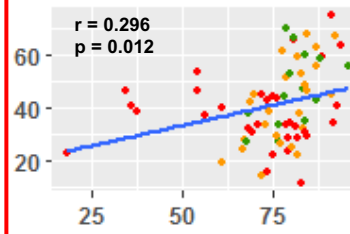
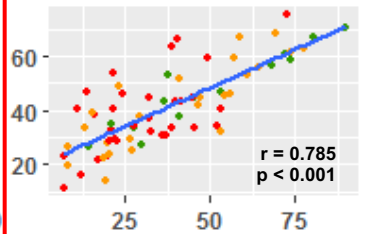
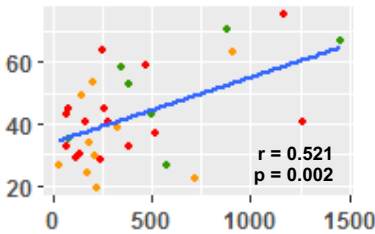
CD45RA<sup>+</sup> CCR7<sup>-</sup> T cells  
[% of CD8 T cells]



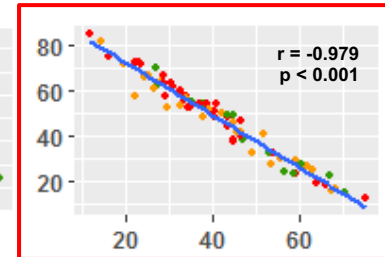
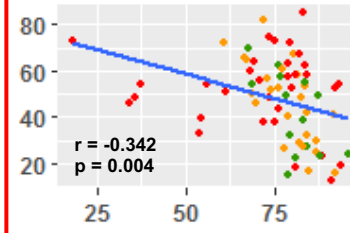
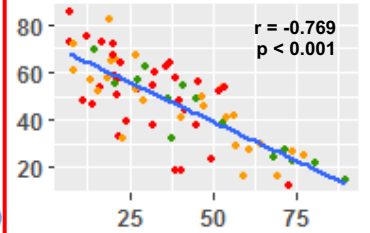
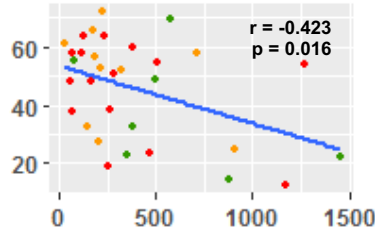
CD95<sup>+</sup> T cells  
[% of CD8 T cells]



T cells expressing no  
co-stimulatory receptors  
[% of CD8 T cells]



CD28<sup>+</sup> T cells  
[% of CD8 T cells]



number of CD8 T cells/ $\mu$ l  
of peripheral blood

CD45RA<sup>+</sup> CCR7<sup>-</sup> T cells  
[% of CD8 T cells]

CD95<sup>+</sup> T cells  
[% of CD8 T cells]

T cells expressing no  
co-stimulatory receptors  
[% of CD8 T cells]

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## Summary:

### **NSCLC patients with partial response to nivolumab display at baseline:**

- higher numbers of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells
- enhanced frequency of terminally differentiated CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells  
(CD45RA<sup>+</sup>CCR7<sup>-</sup> and CD95<sup>+</sup>CD69<sup>-</sup>)
- enhanced frequency of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells devoid of co-stimulatory receptors  
(CD28<sup>-</sup> ICOS<sup>-</sup> CD40L<sup>-</sup> 4-1BB<sup>-</sup> OX40<sup>-</sup>)
- enhanced frequency of CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells co-expressing co-inhibiting receptors PD1 and TIM3

→ ***NSCLC patients responding to nivolumab have enhanced frequency of CD45RA<sup>+</sup>CCR7<sup>-</sup> CD8 T cells lacking co-stimulatory receptors***

→ ***NSCLC patients responding to nivolumab appear to possess more antigen-experienced T cells***

## Next steps:

- Correlate findings with overall and progression free survival
- Investigate whether this profile is also found in other tumor types
- Correlate immune profiles with treatment-related toxicity
- Correlate immune profiles with nivolumab pharmacokinetics

# Acknowledgements

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