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# Targeting Cold Tumors with Immunotherapy: Focus on GI Malignancies

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(Phase I Clinical Trials Program)**

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# Disclosures

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- **Ownership Interests:** Trovogene
- **Other:** Bio-Rad, Biocartis

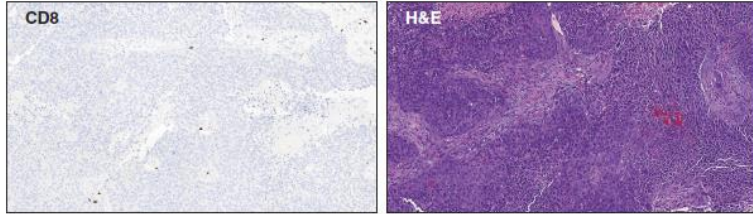
# Response rates to immune checkpoint inhibitors in selected approved indications

- **Melanoma**
  - Pembrolizumab: RR ~ **30%**
  - Nivolumab/ipilimumab: RR ~ **50%**
- **Non-small lung cancer**
  - Pembrolizumab: RR ~ **20%-40%**
  - Nivolumab: RR ~ **20%**
- **SCC of head and neck**
  - Pembrolizumab: RR ~ **18%**
  - Nivolumab: RR ~ **13%**
- **Urothelial cancer**
  - Pembrolizumab: RR ~ **21%**
  - Nivolumab: RR ~ **28%**
  - Atezolizumab: RR ~ **15%-26%**
- **Gastric cancer**
  - Pembrolizumab: RR ~ **10-15%**
  - Nivolumab: RR ~ **12%**
- **Colorectal cancer (unselected)**
  - Pembrolizumab: RR ~ **0-4%**
  - Nivolumab: RR ~ **0%**

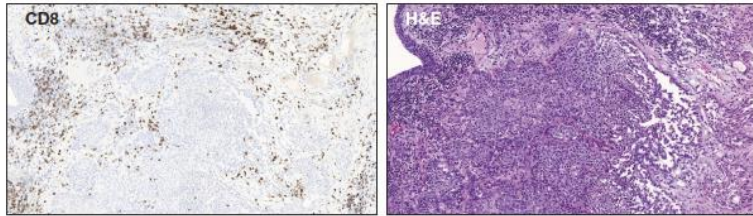
*Robert NEJM 2015  
Wolchok NEJM 2013  
Garon NEJM 2015  
Reck NEJM 2016  
Ferris NEJM 2016  
Chow J Clin Oncol 2016  
Bellmunt 2017  
Rosenberg 2016  
Shah 2019  
O'Neil 2017*

# Classification by tumor immune phenotype

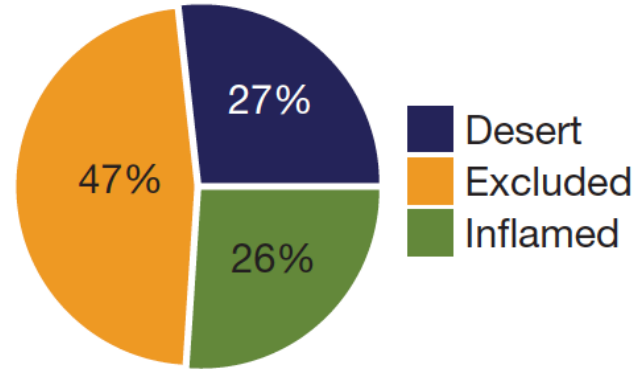
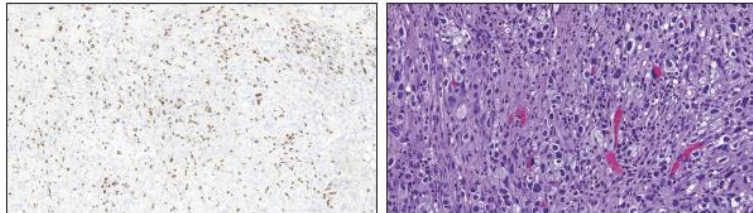
Immune desert



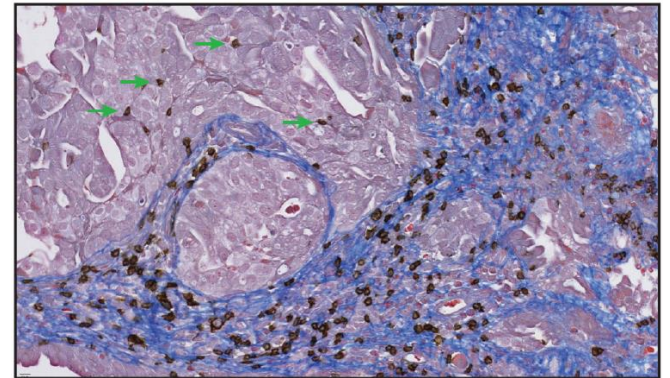
Immune excluded



Inflamed



Immune excluded (CD8 trichrome stain)



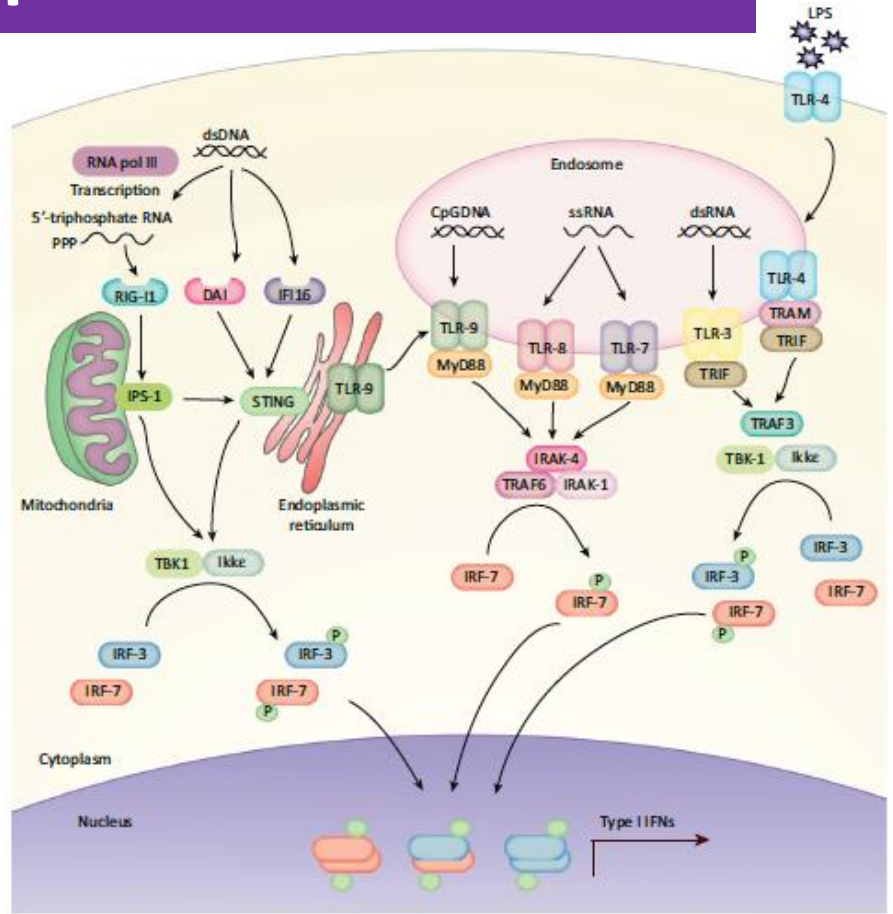
# Type I Interferon Response and Cancer



Alick Isaacs

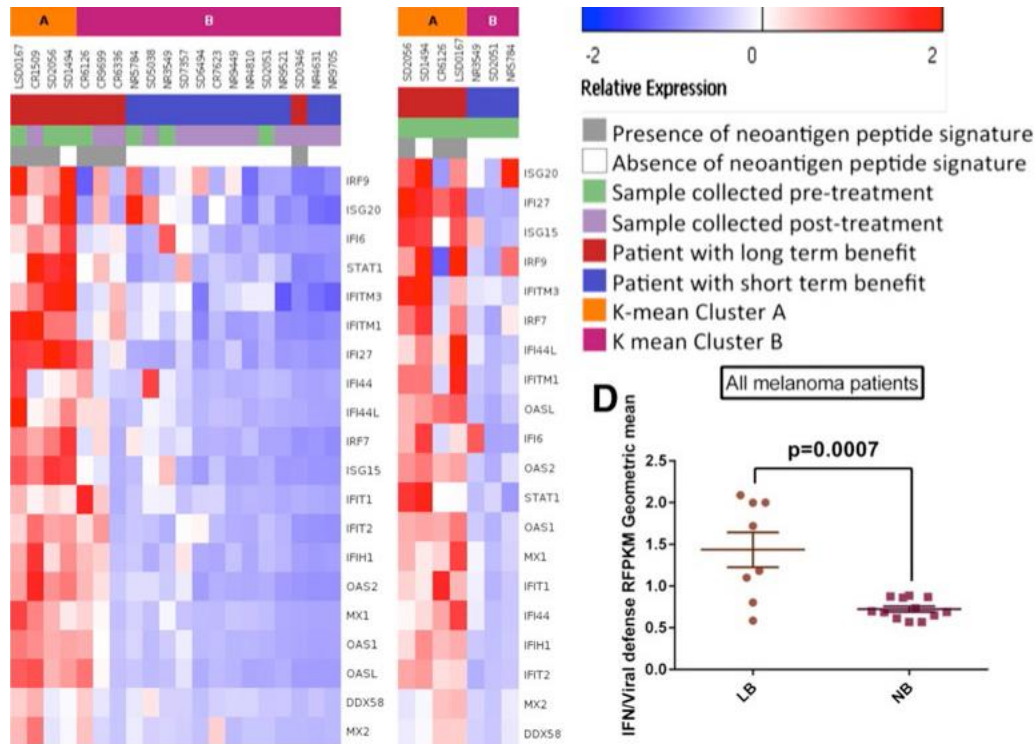
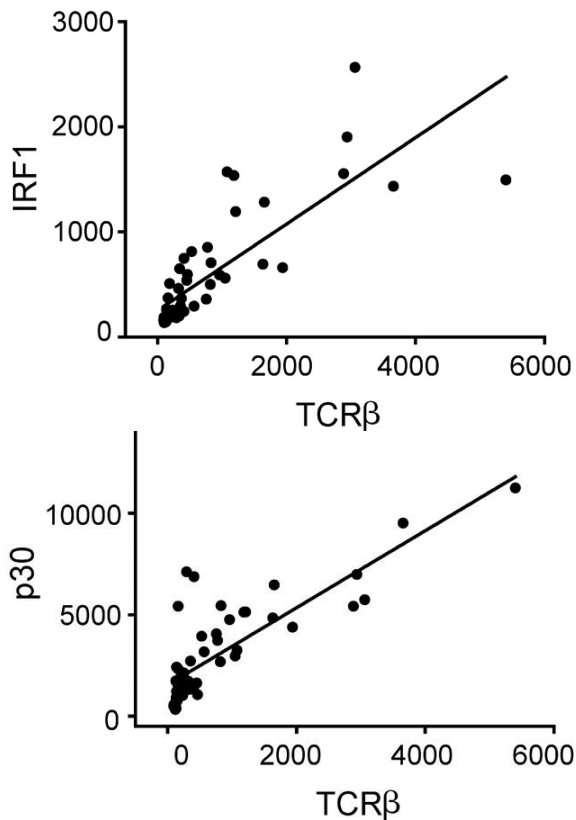
Jean Lindenmann

Isaacs, A, and Lindenmann, J. Proc Roy Soc B 1957  
 Fuertes MB. Trends Immunol 2013





# Type I Interferon Signature is Associated with benefit from Ipilimumab in Melanoma



## Therapeutic Strategies to Target Type I Interferon Response

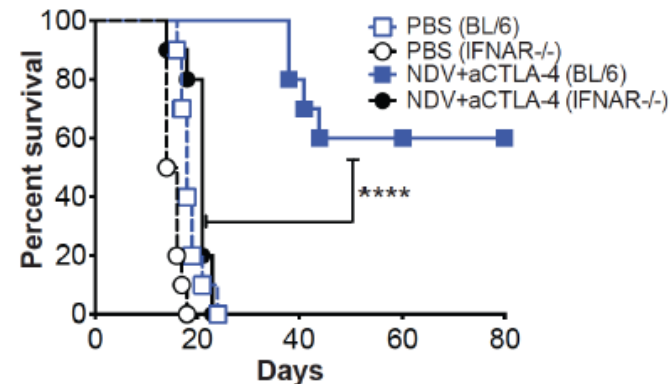
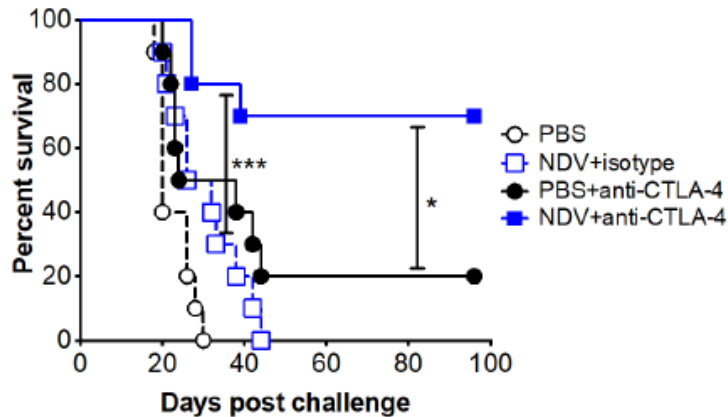
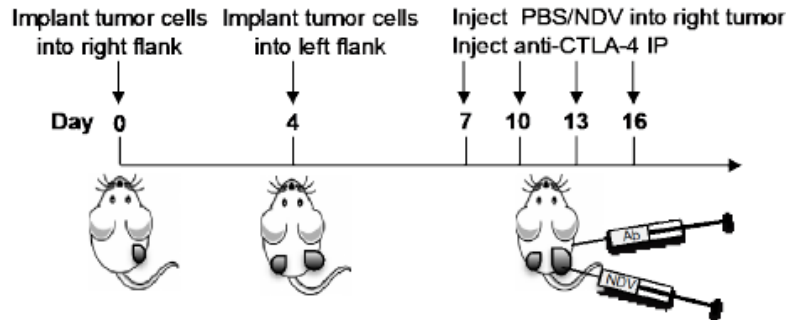
- **TLR agonists** (intratumor *and systemic*)
- **STING agonists** (intratumor *and systemic*)
- **Inflammasome stimulating agents** (intratumor)
- **Viruses** (intratumor)
- **Bacteria** (intratumor)
- **Engineered viruses and bacteria** (intratumor *and systemic*)

# Type I Interferon Induced by Intratumor Oncolytic Virus Administration Can Overcome Resistance to Checkpoint Inhibitors

## Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV):

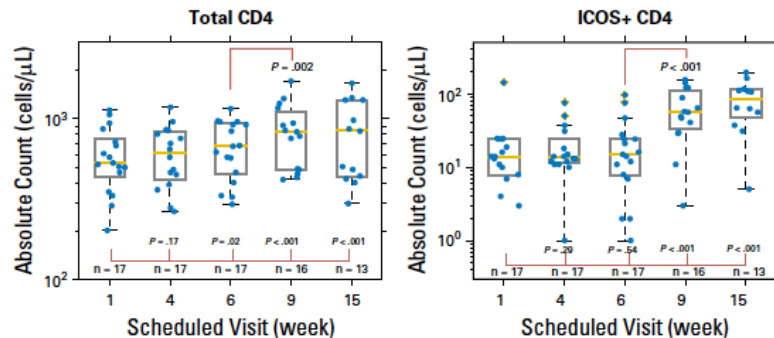
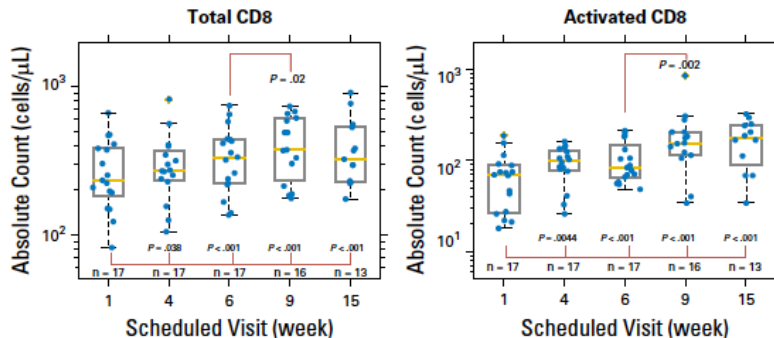
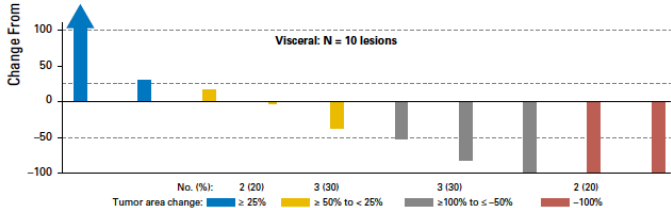
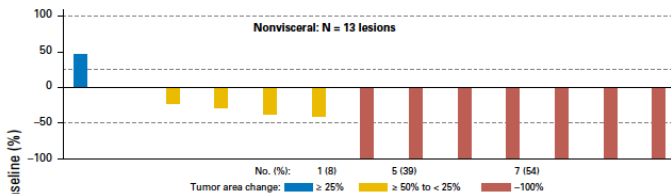
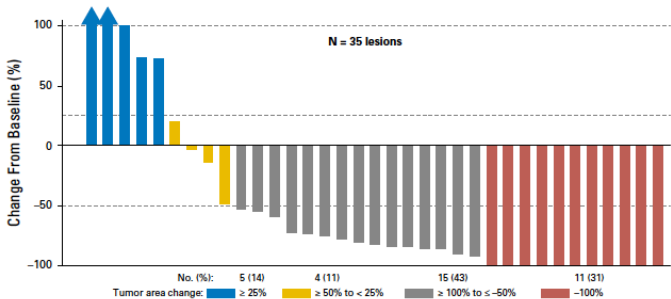
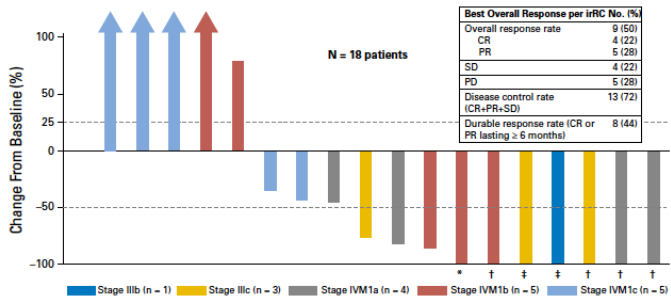
- Replicates at injected site
- Delays tumor growth of local and distant tumors
- Increases local and distant tumor lymphocyte infiltration
- Increase expansion of tumor-specific lymphocytes
- Synergizes with ipilimumab

a.





# Talimogene Laherparepvec (T-VEC) in Combination with Ipilimumab in Untreated Advanced Melanoma



# Treating Cancer with Bacteria



- Post-surgical infections can help to control cancer by inducing immune response
- Injection of *Streptococcus pyogenes* (Coley's Toxin) can induce anticancer response

*W. B. Coley, The treatment of inoperable sarcoma by bacterial toxins (the mixed toxins of the Streptococcus erysipelas and the Bacillus prodigiosus). Proc. R. Soc. Med. 3, 1–48 (1910)*

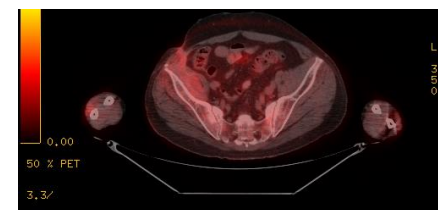
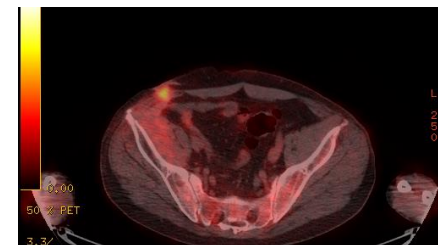
# Spontaneous Regression of the Supraclavicular and Abdominal Wall Recurrence in a Patient with Malignant Peripheral Nerve Sheet Tumor

**1/2013:** prolonged neutropenia (after pemetrexed and crizotinib), infection (enterococcus and staph) and sepsis requiring 5 weeks of hospitalization

**4/2013:** tumor mass fell off and the patient presents with open wound and visible muscles

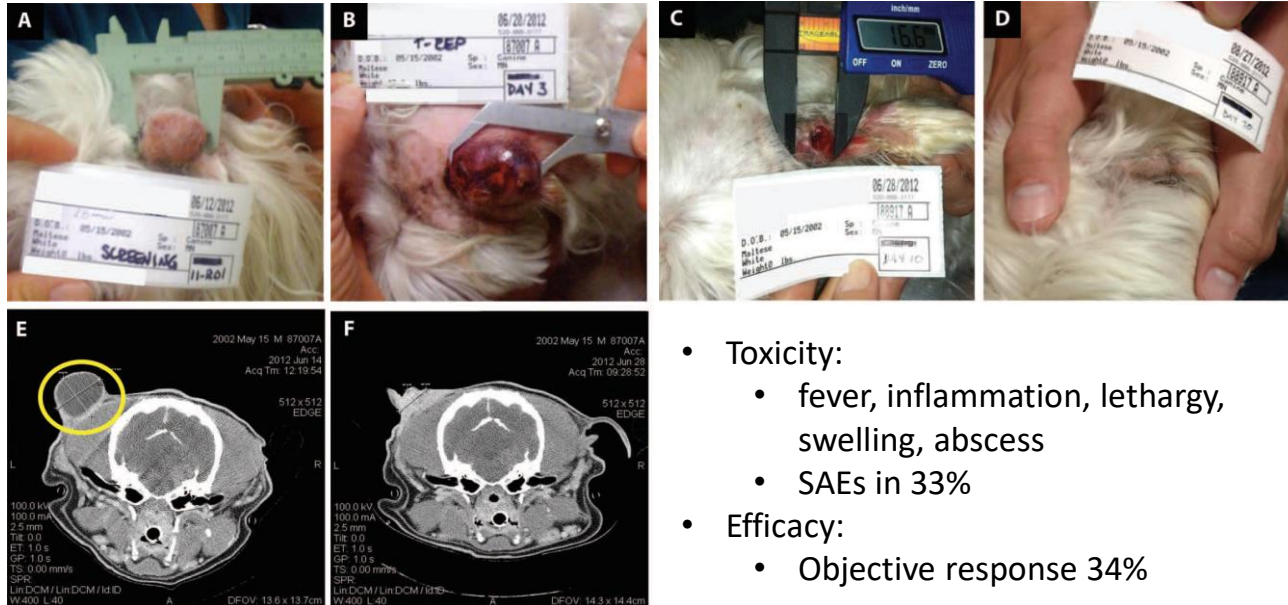
**5/2013:** surgical resection and debridement with no residual tumor

**9/2013:** imaging shows no evidence of disease



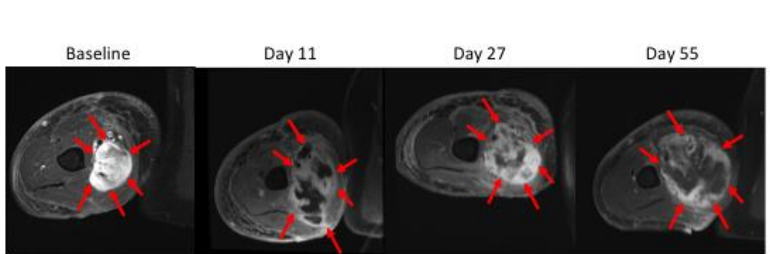
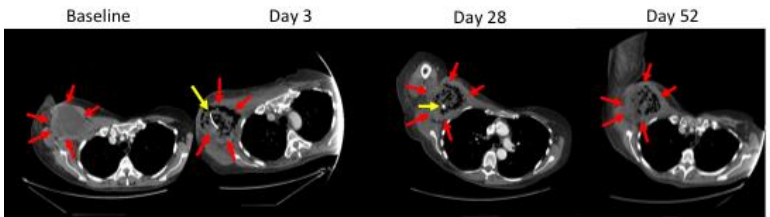
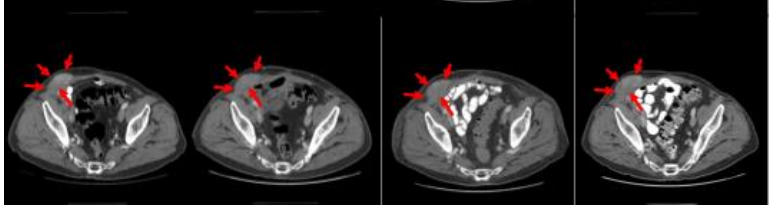
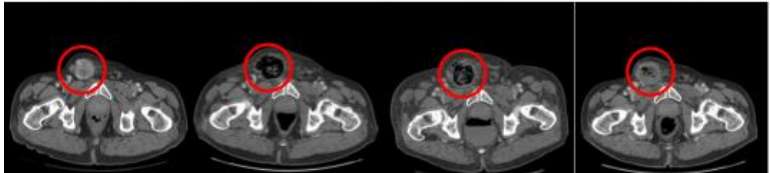
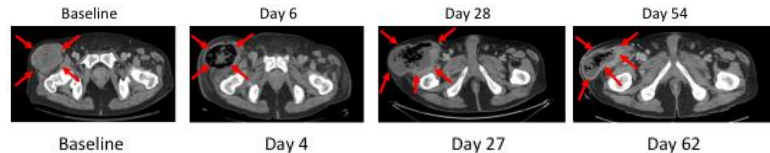
# Dose Escalation with Intratumor Injection of *Clostridium novyi*-NT Study in Dogs with Spontaneous Tumors

- Multicenter study (n=66), 4 dose levels
- 1-8 cycles of *Clostridium novyi*-NT administered
- At least 1 week between cycles



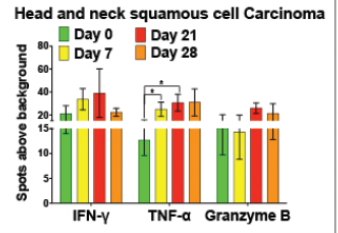
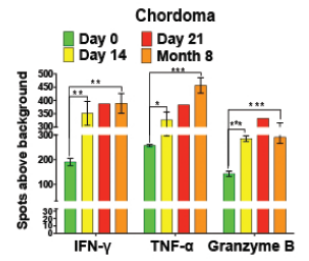
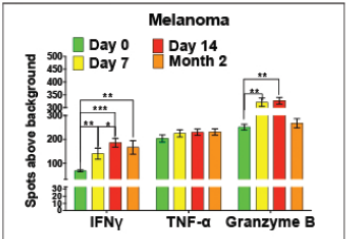
- Toxicity:
  - fever, inflammation, lethargy, swelling, abscess
  - SAEs in 33%
- Efficacy:
  - Objective response 34%

# Anticancer activity of single intratumor injection of *Clostridium Novyi-NT* in advanced cancers

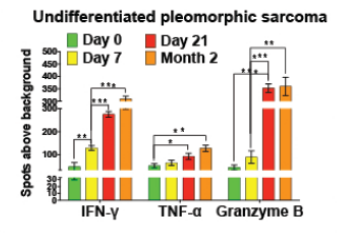
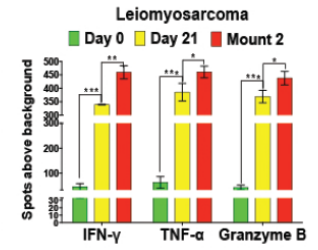
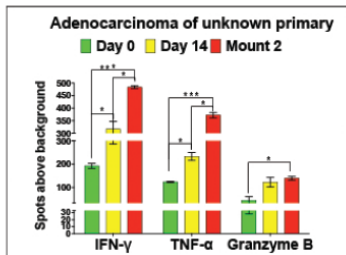


PBMCs

D. "+" cytokine response  
"No" Clinical germination



E. "+" cytokine response  
"+" Clinical germination

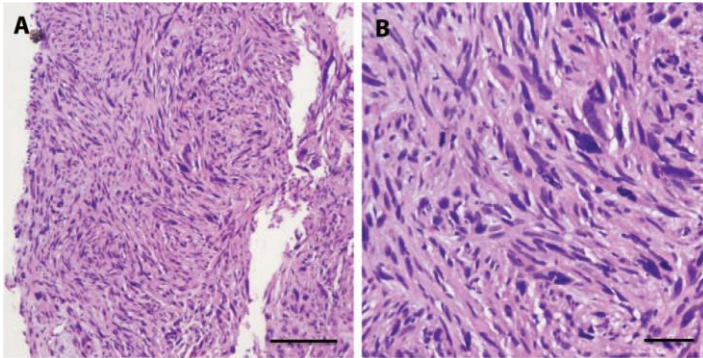




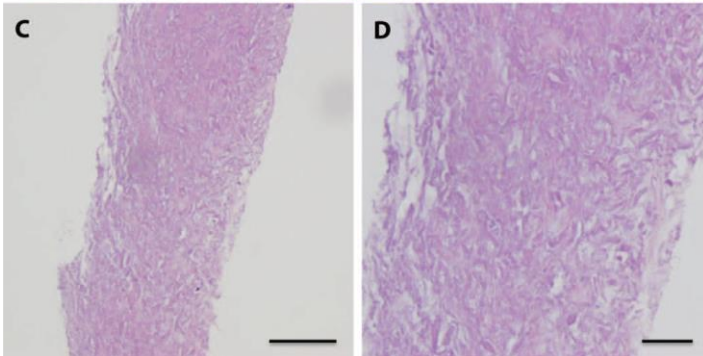
# Phase I Clinical Study of Intratumoral Injection of *Clostridium novyi*-NT Spores in Patients with Advanced Cancer

53-year-old female with leiomyosarcoma treated at dose level 1

Extensive tumor necrosis after treatment with *C. novyi*-NT spores



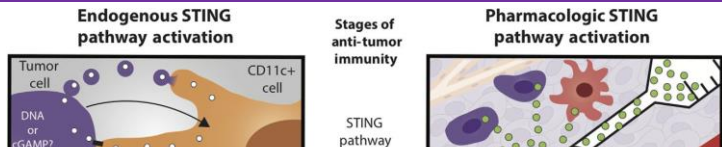
**A and B:** Pretreatment tumor biopsy showing viable tumor



**C and D:** Posttreatment tumor biopsy, 4 days after intratumoral injection of *C. novyi*-NT spores, showing extensive necrosis of tumor cells

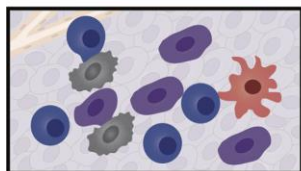
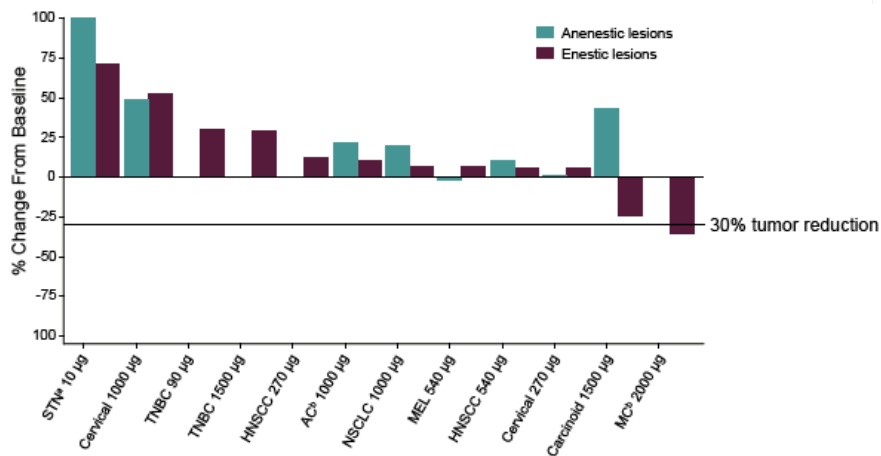


# Intratumor STING agonist MK-1454 +/- pembrolizumab

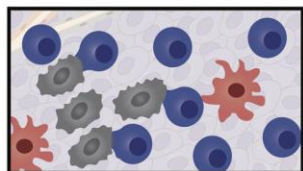


MK-1454 single agent

## Maximum change in %



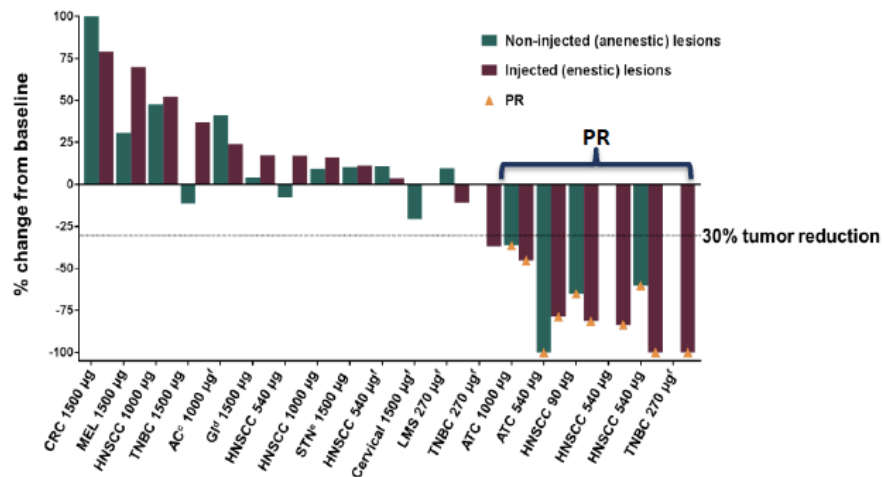
Cytotoxic T cell killing of tumor cells



Flood et al. *Immunological Reviews*. 2019;290:24–38.

MK-1454 + pembrolizumab

## Maximum change from baseline in lesions<sup>b</sup>

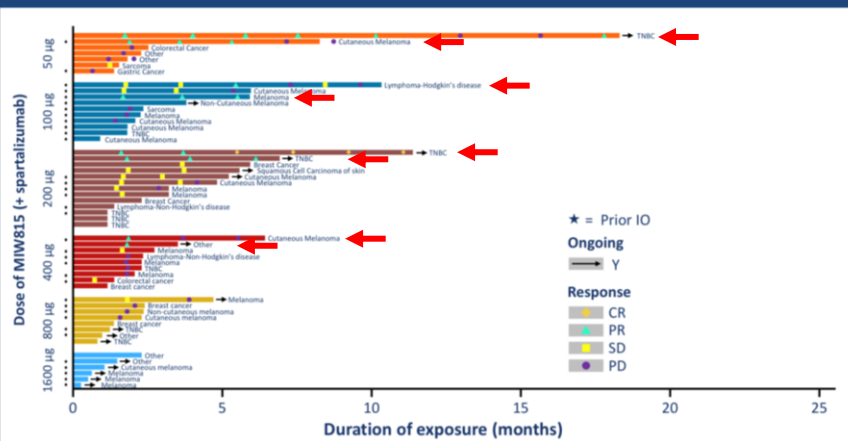


Median 83% reduction in size of target lesions for responders

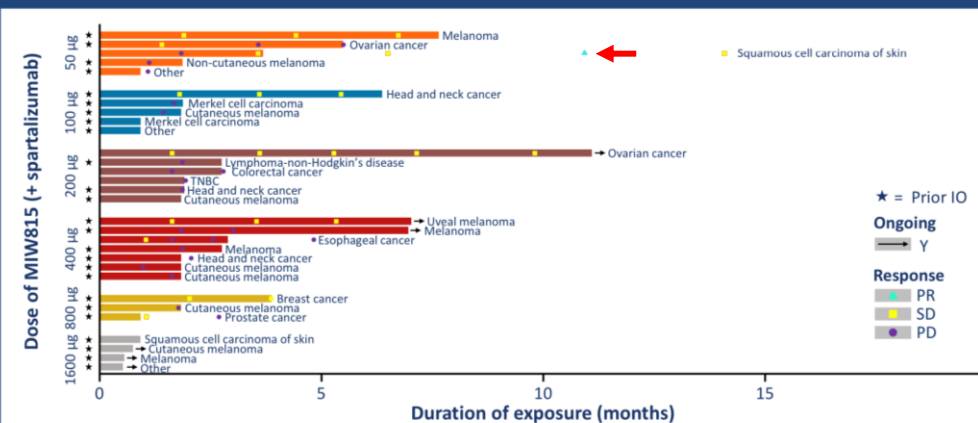
Harrington ESMO 2018

# Phase I Dose-Finding Study of MIW815 (ADU-S100), an Intratumoral STING Agonist, and Spartalizumab in Patients With Advanced Solid Tumors or Lymphomas

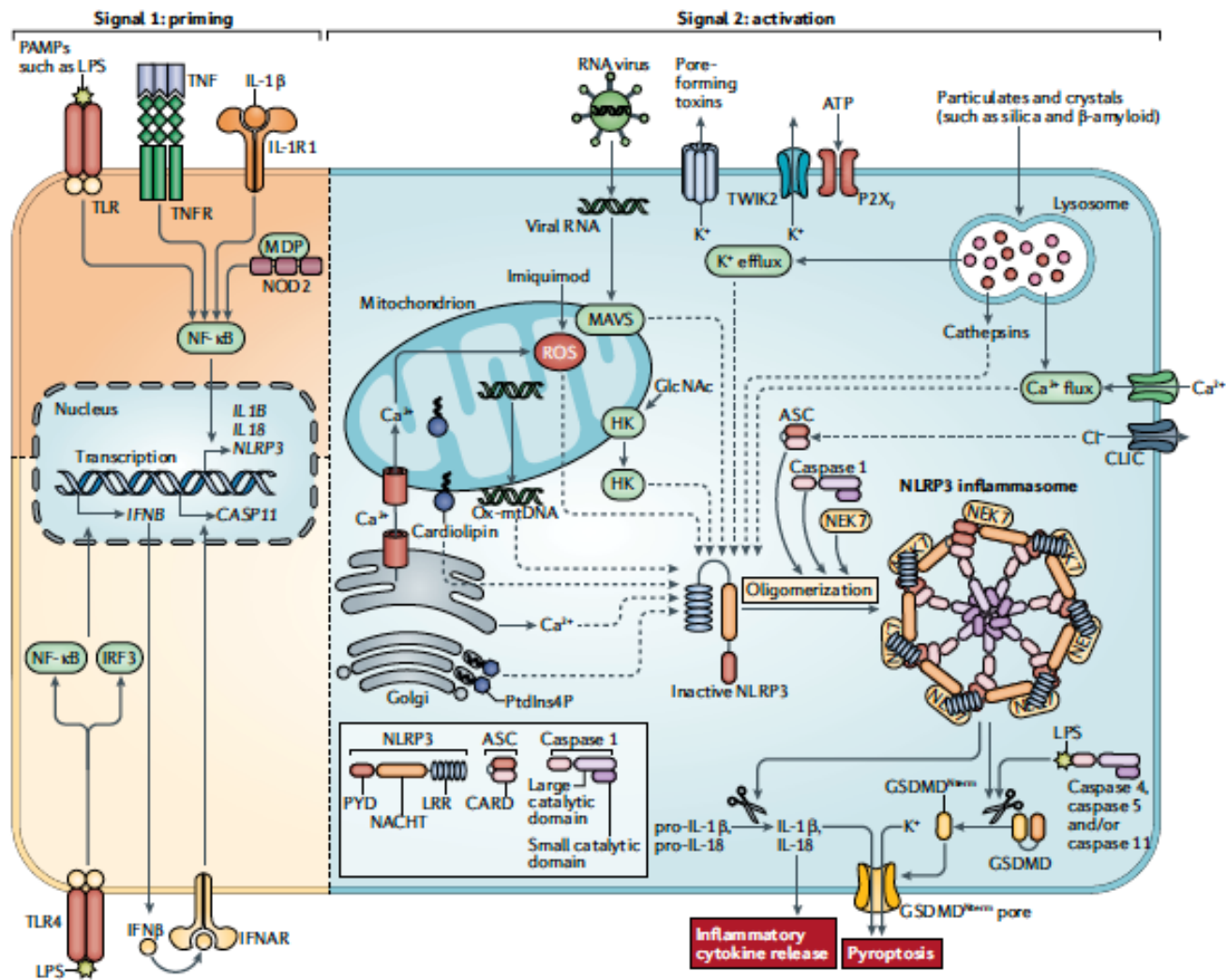
## MIW815 weekly (3-weeks-on/1-week-off) + spartalizumab monthly



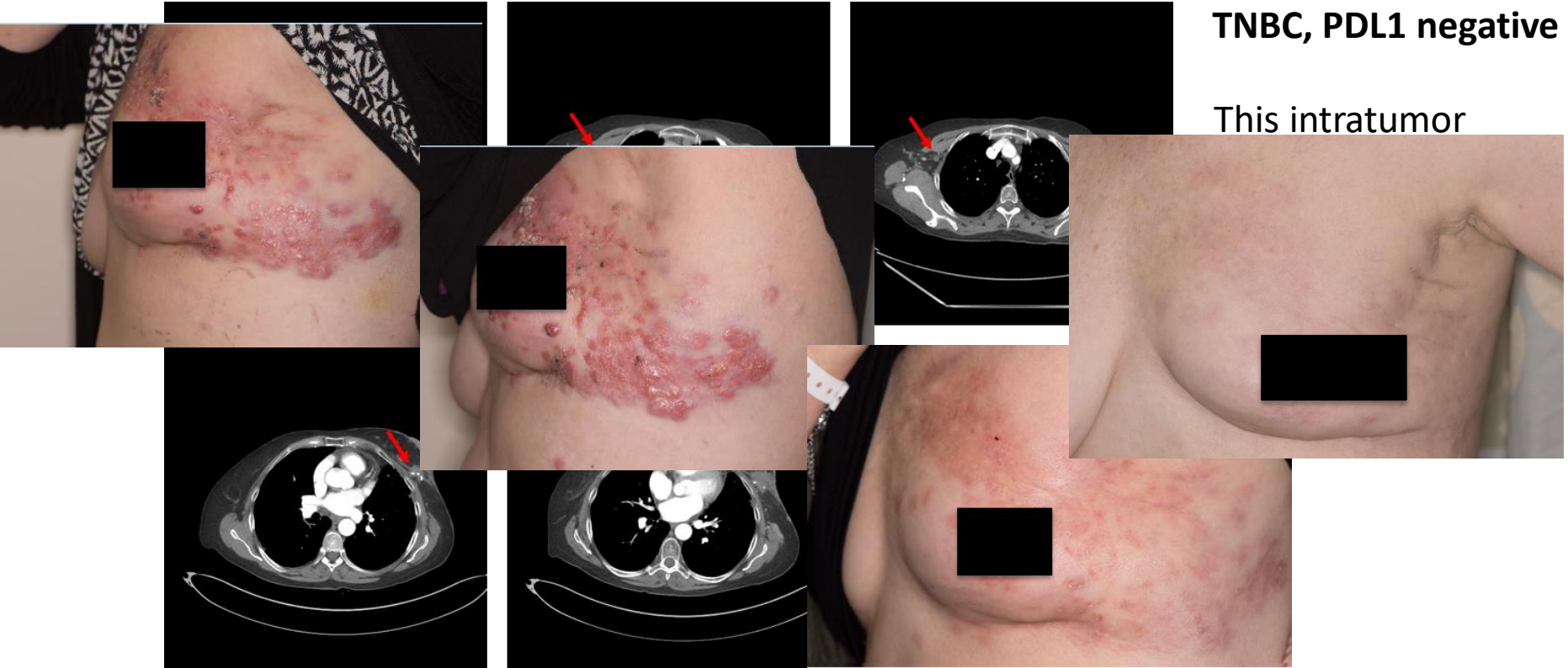
## Response and duration of exposure MIW815 monthly + spartalizumab monthly



# Targeting Inflammasome with NLRP3 agonists



# Intratumor targeting of inflammasome +/- checkpoint inhibitors



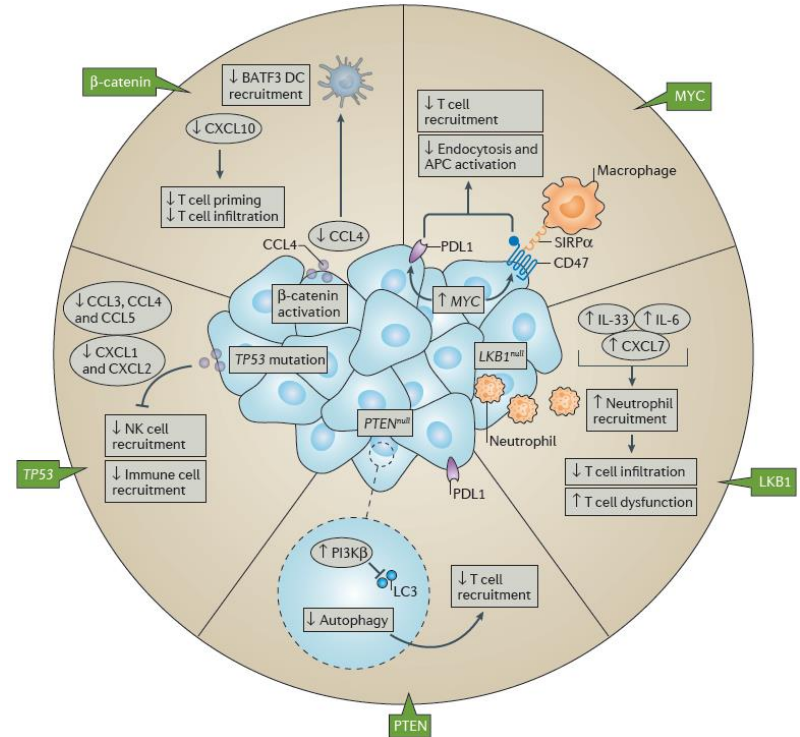
***DO NOT POST***

# Intratumor therapies: challenges

- **Factors limiting intratumor delivery**
  - Needle device: single vs. multipronged device
  - Medication volume vs. tumor size/volume
  - Intratumor pressure
- **Intratumor PK**
- **Intratumor PD**

# Targeted therapy and the immune response

- Response to immunotherapy has been linked to recruitment of CD8<sup>+</sup> T-cells to the tumor microenvironment<sup>1</sup>
- In addition to their roles in signaling and cell growth, some oncogenic pathways, including Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin, also have immune modulatory effects<sup>2</sup>
  - Therapies targeting these pathways may be effective in priming tumors for immunotherapy

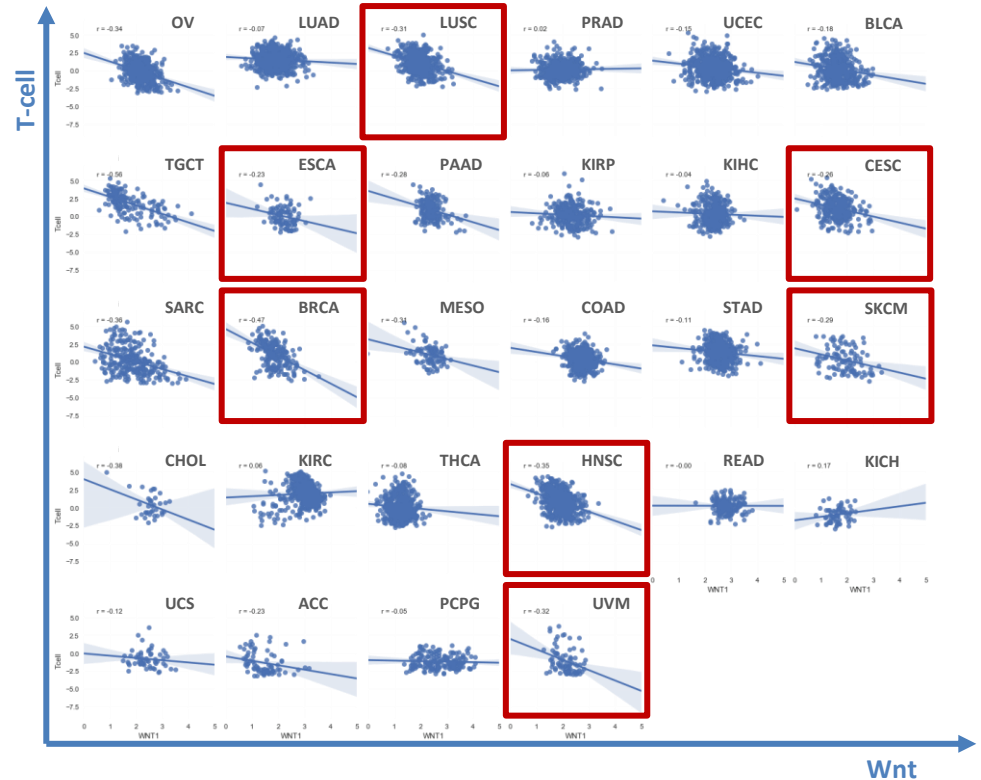




# Inverse association between Wnt signature and T-cell signature

- TCGA samples (untreated) were examined for an association between Wnt/ $\beta$ -catenin gene signature and T-cell signature
- An inverse association was seen in melanoma, squamous cell cancers, and basal-like breast cancers

WNT signature <sup>1</sup>	T-cell signature	
EFNB3	CD8A	CD3D
APC2	CD8B	CD3E
HNF1A	PYHIN1	CD3G
MYC	TRAT1	CD247
TCF12	GZMK	CD2
VEGFA	SH2D1A	SIRPG
	CXCR6	



1. Spranger S, et al. Nature 2015;523:231–235.

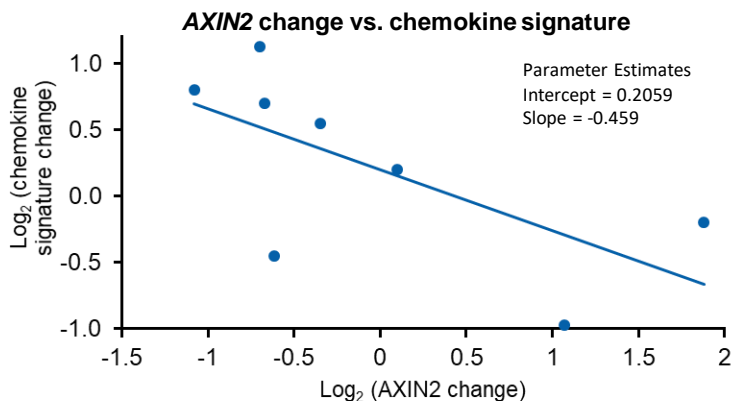
BRCA, basal-like breast cancer; CESC, cervical squamous cell cancer; ESCA, esophageal squamous cell cancer; HNSC, head and neck squamous cell cancer; LUSC, lung squamous cell cancer; SKCM, cutaneous melanoma; UVM, uveal melanoma.

# Targeting Wnt in the Clinic with LGK974:

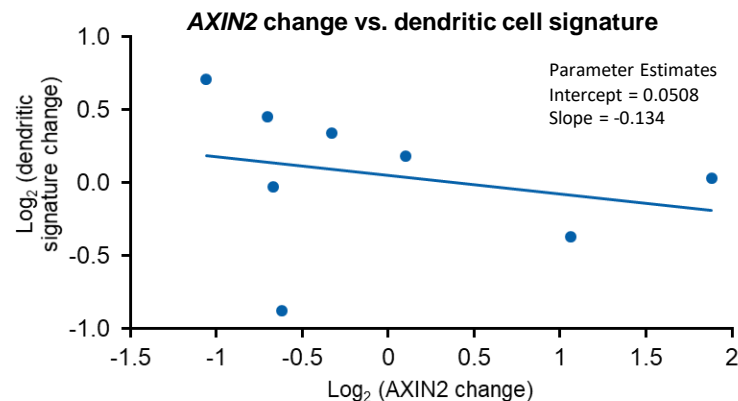
## Association between *AXIN2* change and immune signature change

- Tumor samples (n=8) were analysed pre- and on-treatment to assess changes in *AXIN2* expression and in immune signature
- An inverse association was seen between the *AXIN2* change and the change in:
  - Chemokine signature; dendritic cell signature

Chemokine signature <sup>1</sup>		Dendritic cell signature <sup>2</sup>		
CCL2	CCL5	BATF3	CCR5	CXCL1
CCL3	CXCL9	ITGAE	CCL3	
CCL4	CXCL10	IRF8	CCL4	



Wnt activity

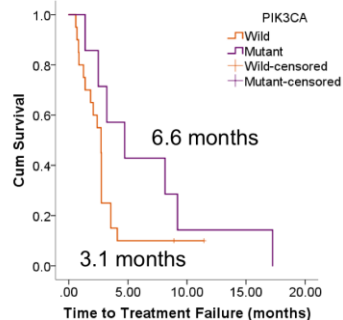


Wnt activity

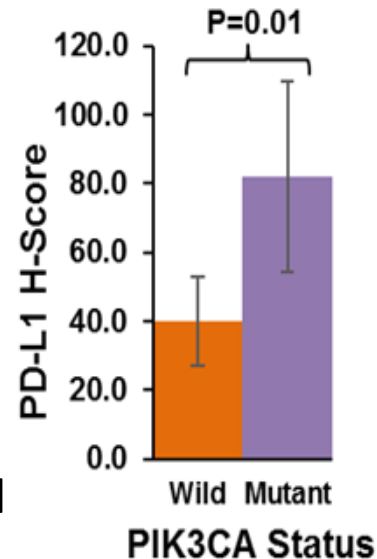
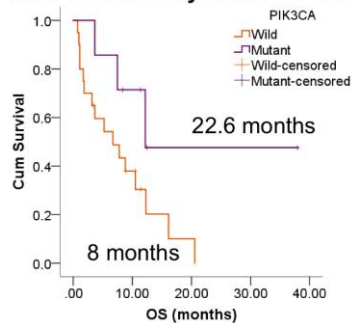
1. Harlin H, et al. Cancer Res 2009;69:3077–3085;  
2. Spranger S, et al. Nature 2015;523:231–235.

# Targeting PD1/PDL1 in MSS Colorectal Cancers and Solid Tumors with *PIK3CA* mutations (N=27)

Time to treatment failure on immunotherapy by *PIK3CA* status in metastatic adenocarcinomas



Overall survival with immunotherapy in metastatic adenocarcinomas by *PIK3CA* status



- Patients with *PIK3CA* mutations with prolonged disease control (SD  $\geq$  6 months had higher mean CD8 density than patients with SD < 6 months (630.3 vs 305.1 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>; p=0.06).

# Conclusions

- Immunotherapy with immune checkpoint inhibitors can be effective only in subsets of patients with MSI-high cancers , melanoma, lung cancer and other tumor types, while for many common cancers including breast, prostate, ovarian, MSS colorectal and sarcomas there is unmet need for novel immunotherapeutic approaches
- Turning cold tumors into hot with intratumor activators of innate immunity through the type I interferon response offers a new promising approach to increase efficacy of cancer immunotherapy



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- Rising Tide Foundation

**OUR PATIENTS AND  
THEIR FAMILIES**