

Does immunotherapy make sense in gynecologic cancers?

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"Jenner". Giulio Monteverde, 1873



Disclosures

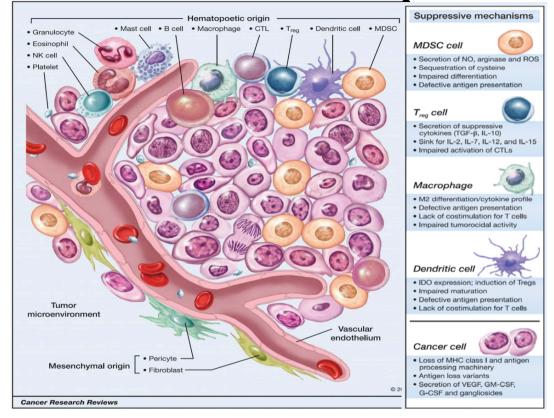
Merck

-Research support, consulting

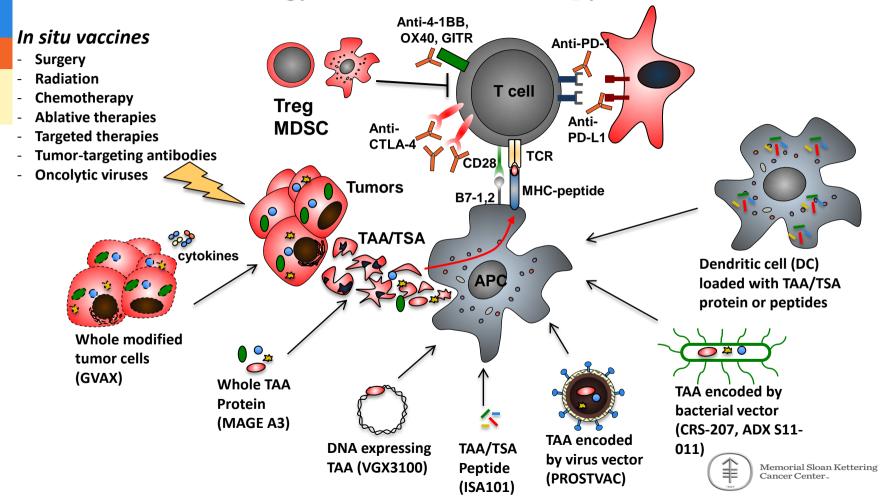
Biomed Valley Discoveries

-Consulting

Established tumors are not just composed of cancer cells



Tumor immunology and immunotherapy in 1 slide



Biomarkers explored in immunotherapy (response/resistance)

- Tumor microenvironment
- TILs (high vs. low)
- immunosuppressive molecules (IDO, PD-L1) (high vs. low)
- immunosuppressive populations (Treg, MDSC) (high vs. low)
- TCR clonality (high vs. low)
- IFNg signature (high vs. low)
- Tumor cells
- mutational/neoantigen load (high vs. low)
- -endogenous retroviruses (high vs. low)
- -Type I IFN signaling pathways (high vs. low)

- Blood
- PBMC:
- Lymphocyte proliferation and activation markers (Ki-67, ICOS) (high vs. low)
- MDSC percentages (high vs. low)
- RNA/DNA:
- TCR clonality (pre and on-treatment)
- Gene expression
- Serum
- Cytokines
- serologic responses to CT antigens
- Host
- genetic polymorphisms in immune genes
- gut microbiome



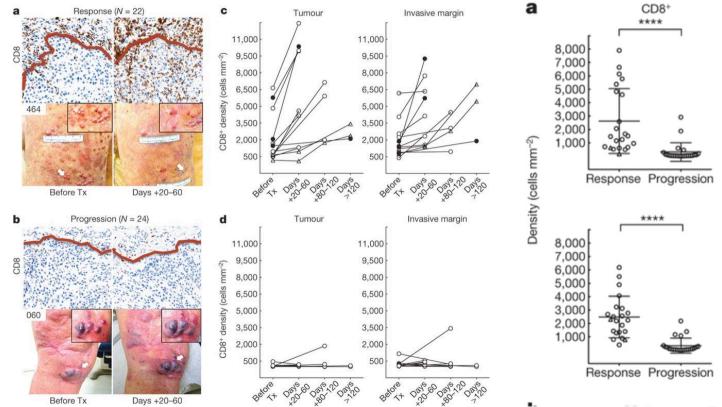
Existing biomarkers: Rationale for immunotherapy in gynecologic cancers

Ovarian cancer

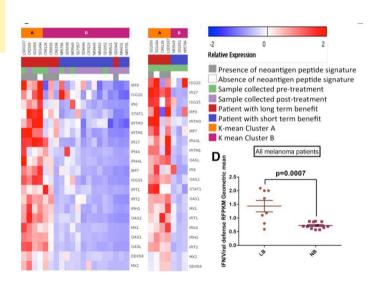
- Patients with high number of TILs at diagnosis have superior outcomes
- Patients with immunoreactive TCGA gene expression phenotype have superior outcomes
- Cervical cancer (and other HPV-driven cancers)
 - Presence of foreign HPV epitopes should promote tumor immune recognition
- Endometrial cancer
 - Neoepitope abundance in MMR-deficient tumors promotes tumor immune recognition



Tumor microenvironment: infiltration with CD8+ lymphocytes in melanoma predicts response to PD-1 blockade



Tumor microenvironment: inflammatory gene expression signatures



Type I IFN signature is associated with clinical benefit from CTLA-4 blockade in melanoma Chiappinelli et al., Cell 2015

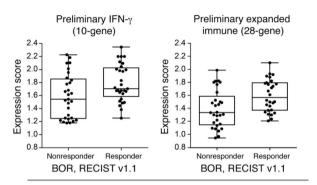


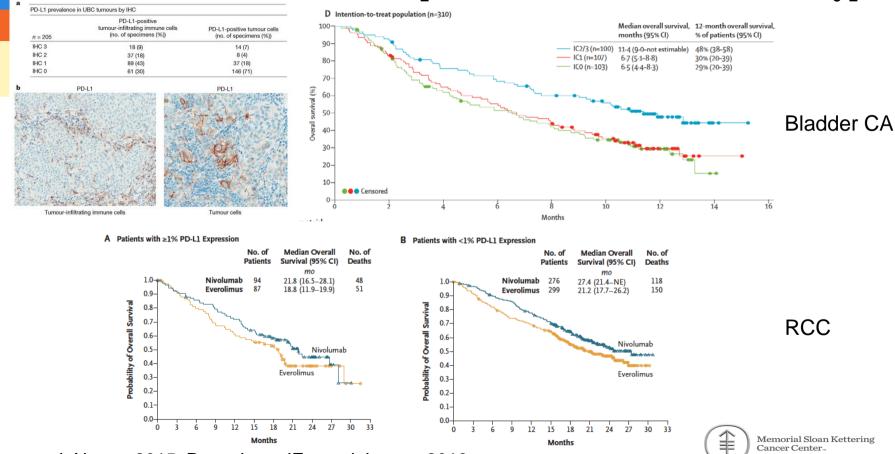
Table 2. IFN-y and expanded immune gene signatures

IFN-γ	Expanded immune gene signature	
ID01	CD3D	IL2RG
CXCL10	IDO1	NKG7
CXCL9	CIITA	HLA-E
HLA-DRA	CD3E	CXCR6
STAT1	CCL5	LAG3
IFNG	GZMK	TAGAP
	CD2	CXCL10
	HLA-DRA	STAT1
	CXCL13	GZMB

IFNγ signature in pre-treatment tumors is associated with response in different cancers. Ayers et al., JCI 2017

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Tumor microenvironment: PD-L1 expression in tumor cells and immune cells enriches for responders, but not in all tumor types



Motzer et al. Nature 2015, Rosenberg JE, et. al, Lancet 2016

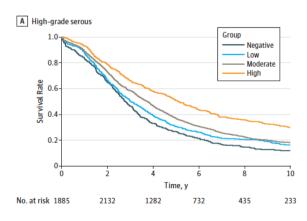
Presence of TILs and immune gene expression signatures are prognostic in ovarian cancer (hence immunotherapy makes sense)

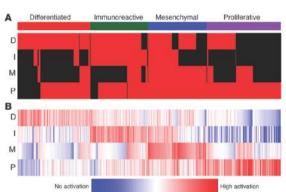
TIL counts per HPF

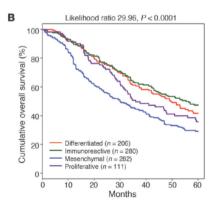
Negative (17%) Low: 1-2 (17%)

Moderate: 3-19 (44%)

High: >20 (22%)



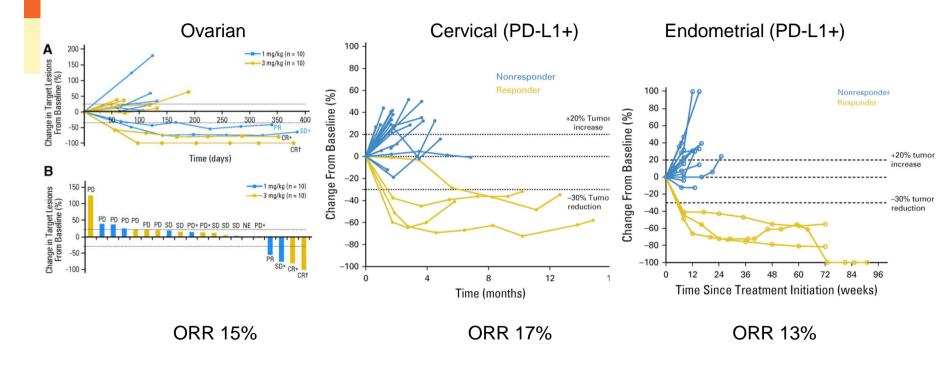






Verhaak et al., JCI 2013

PD-1 blockade has limited activity in GYN cancers



Hamanishi et al., JCO 2015, Frenel et al., JCO 2017; Ott et al., JCO 2017

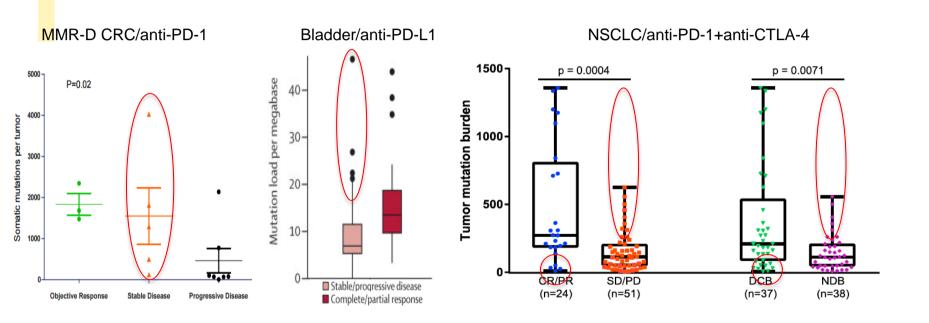


1. Single-agent immunotherapies are not sufficient for most GYN patients

2. Existing biomarkers are not sufficient in guiding GYN patient selection for immunotherapy



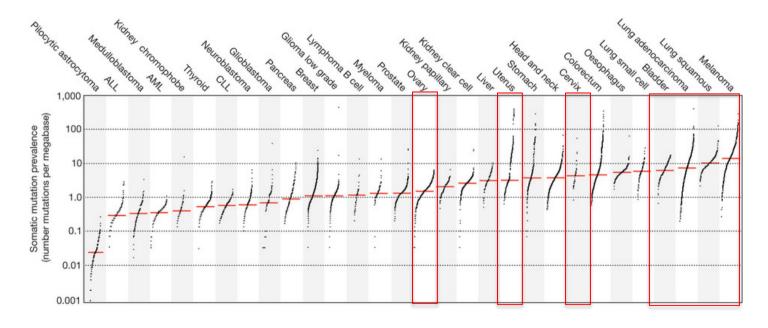
Tumor cells: mutational load and neoantigens as predictors of clinical benefit



Le et al NEJM 2015, Hellmann et al Cancer Cell 2018, Rosenberg et al Lancet Oncol 2016



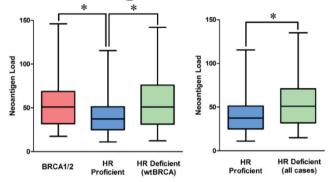
Most GYN cancers exhibit low mutational burden

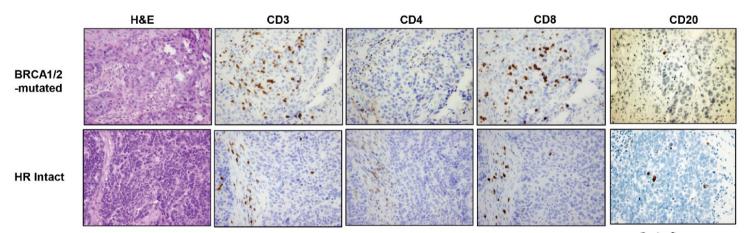


Alexandrov et al., Nature 2013



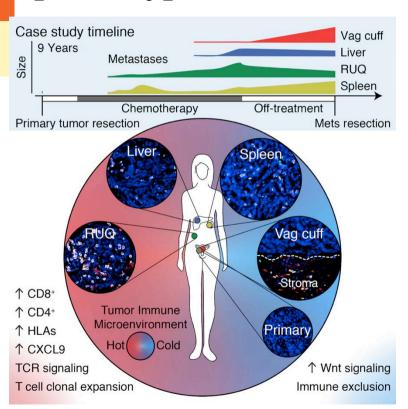
BRCA mutation is associated with TIL infiltration and increased neoantigen load in HGSOC

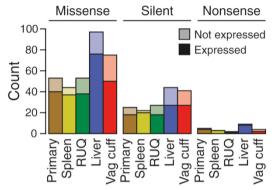


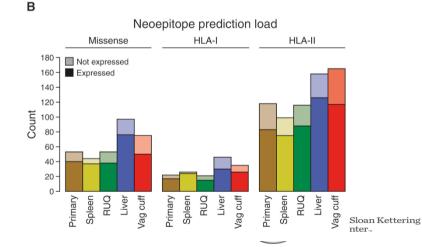




Neoepitope load does not always predict the immune phenotype and fate of ovarian tumor lesions







The New Hork Times

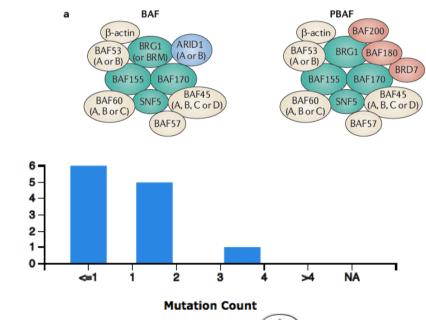
Doctors Said Immunotherapy Would Not Cure Her Cancer. They Were Wrong.

Leer en español By GINA KOLATA FEB. 19, 2018



Oriana Sousa, 28, who lives in Marinha Grande, Portugal, had a rare, aggressive form of ovarian cancer. Traditional treatments failed, but with immunotherapy her tumors shrank so much that there is no evidence of disease. Daniel Rodrigues for The New York Times

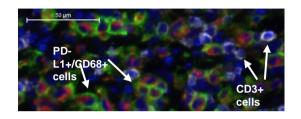
Small cell carcinoma of the ovary hypercalcemic type (SCCOHT): a monogenic disease driven by loss of BRG1 (SMARCA4)

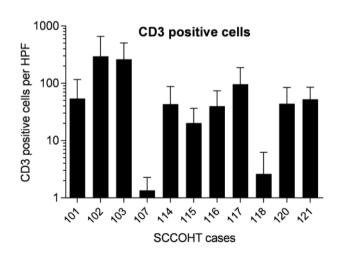


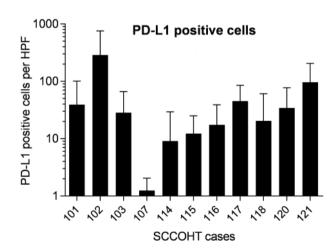
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Jelinic et al., Nat Genetics 2014; Witkowsky et al., Nat Genetics 2014; Ramos et al., Nat Genetics 2014

Despite low tumor mutational burden SCCOHTs exhibit immune-active tumor microenvironment.









Mutations in SWI/SNF component PBRM1 predict response to immunotherapy in kidney cancer

Science

Cite as: D. Miao *et al.*, *Science* 10.1126/science.aan5951 (2018).

Genomic correlates of response to immune checkpoint therapies in clear cell renal cell carcinoma

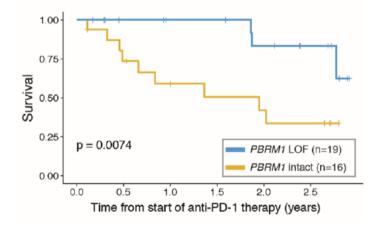
Diana Miao, ^{1,2} Claire A. Margolis, ^{1,2} Wenhua Gao, ¹ Martin H. Voss, ^{3,4} Wei Li, ⁵ Dylan J. Martini, ¹ Craig Norton, ¹ Dominick Bossé, ¹ Stephanie M. Wankowicz, ^{1,2} Dana Cullen, ⁶ Christine Horak, ⁶ Megan Wind-Rotolo, ⁶ Adam Tracy, ² Marios Giannakis, ^{1,2} Frank Stephen Hodi, ¹ Charles G. Drake, ⁷ Mark W. Ball, ⁸ Mohamad E. Allaf, ⁸ Alexandra Snyder, ^{3*} Matthew D. Hellmann, ^{3,4} Thai Ho, ⁹ Robert J. Motzer, ^{3,4} Sabina Signoretti, ¹ William G. Kaelin Jr., ^{1,10} Toni K. Choueiri, ¹⁺; Eliezer M. Van Allen^{1,2};

Science RESEARCH ARTICLES

Cite as: D. Pan *et al.*, *Science* 10.1126/science.aao1710 (2018).

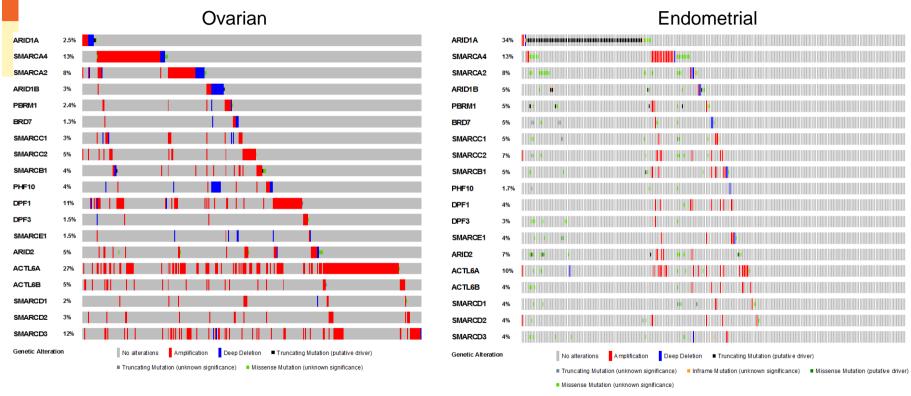
A major chromatin regulator determines resistance of tumor cells to T cell-mediated killing

Deng Pan, ^{1*} Aya Kobayashi, ^{1*} Peng Jiang, ^{2*} Lucas Ferrari de Andrade, ¹ Rong En Tay, ¹ Adrienne Luoma, ¹ Daphne Tsoucas, ² Xintao Qiu, ³ Klothilda Lim, ³ Prakash Rao, ^{3†} Henry W. Long, ³ Guo-Cheng Yuan, ² John Doench, ⁴ Myles Brown, ³ Shirley Liu, ^{2‡} Kai W. Wucherpfennig^{1,5‡}





Ovarian and endometrial cancers exhibit recurrent alterations in chromatin remodeling complex components

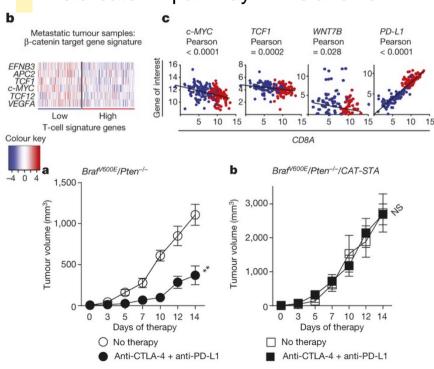


Altered in 60% of all ovarian and 62% of endometrial cancers

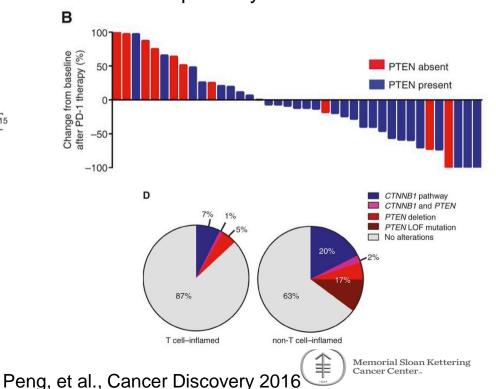


Alterations in some driver pathways can predict resistance to immunotherapy





PTEN pathway in melanoma



Spranger et al., Nature 2015

Changes in peripheral blood biomarkers can enrich for responders to immunotherapy

Absolute lymphocyte count (ALC)

 On treatment ALC increase is associated with survival in melanoma patients treated with ipilimumab (Ku G., et al., Cancer 2010)

ICOS+CD4+ lymphocytes

 On treatment sustained increase in ICOS+ CD4+ lymphocytes is associated with survival in melanoma patients treated with ipilimumab (Carthon, et al., CCR 2010)

CD8+PD-1+Ki67+ lymphocytes/tumor burden

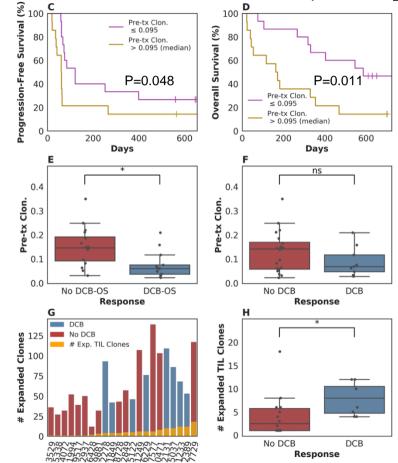
 3-6 week CD8+PD-1+Ki67+/tumor burden ratio predictive of clinical benefit (Huang A., et al., Nature, 2017)

Serum autoantibodies

 Upregulation of serum autoantibodies predicts response to CTLA-4 blockade in prostate cancer (Kwek et al, J Immunol 2012)



Peripheral blood: T cell receptor (TCR) clonality

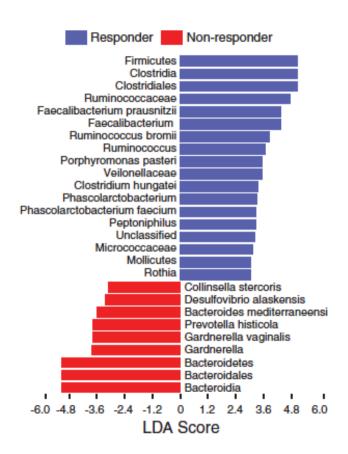


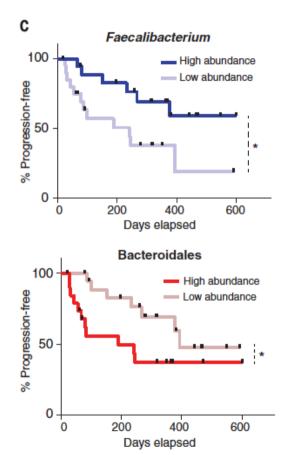
Low pre-treatment TCR clonality in blood has prognostic value. Possibly predictive value?

DCB is associated with increased peripheral expansion of intratumoral TCR clones



Host: stool microbiota signatures



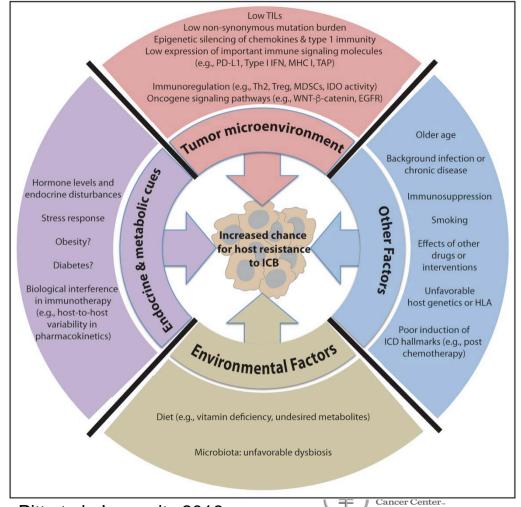


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Summary

Immunotherapy in GYN cancers makes sense, but will likely require combinations in most patients

 There is no single biomarker: optimal patient selection will depend on integration of tumor, blood, host, and environmental factors and these should be analyzed within the context of all trials



Pitt et al., Immunity 2016