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RATIONAL TO TARGET IMMUNE CHECKPOINTS IN DISEASES

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CIC-BT-505

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Institut national
de la santé et de la recherche médicale

U970

PARCC

Dr Clémence Granier

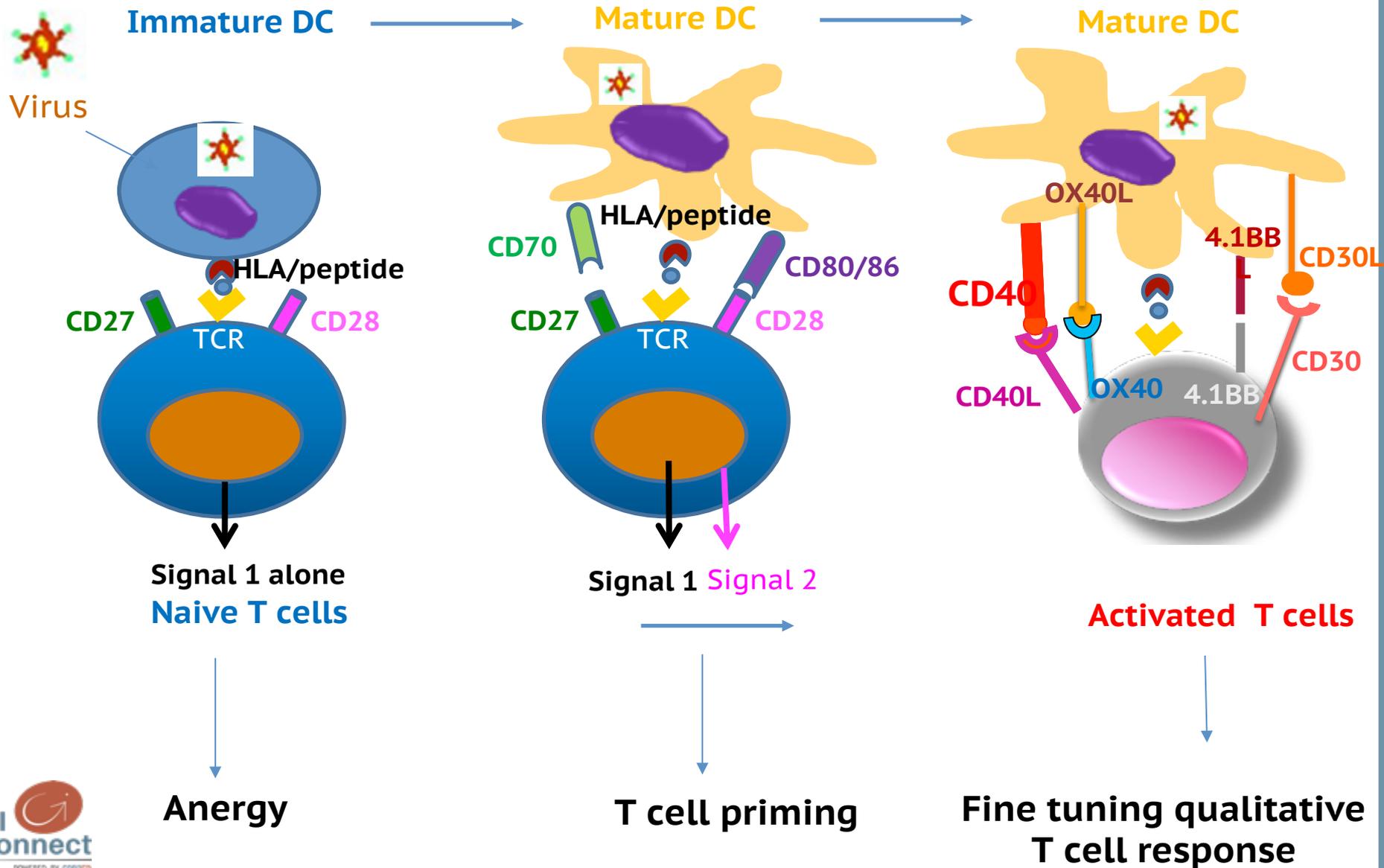
Pr Eric Tartour



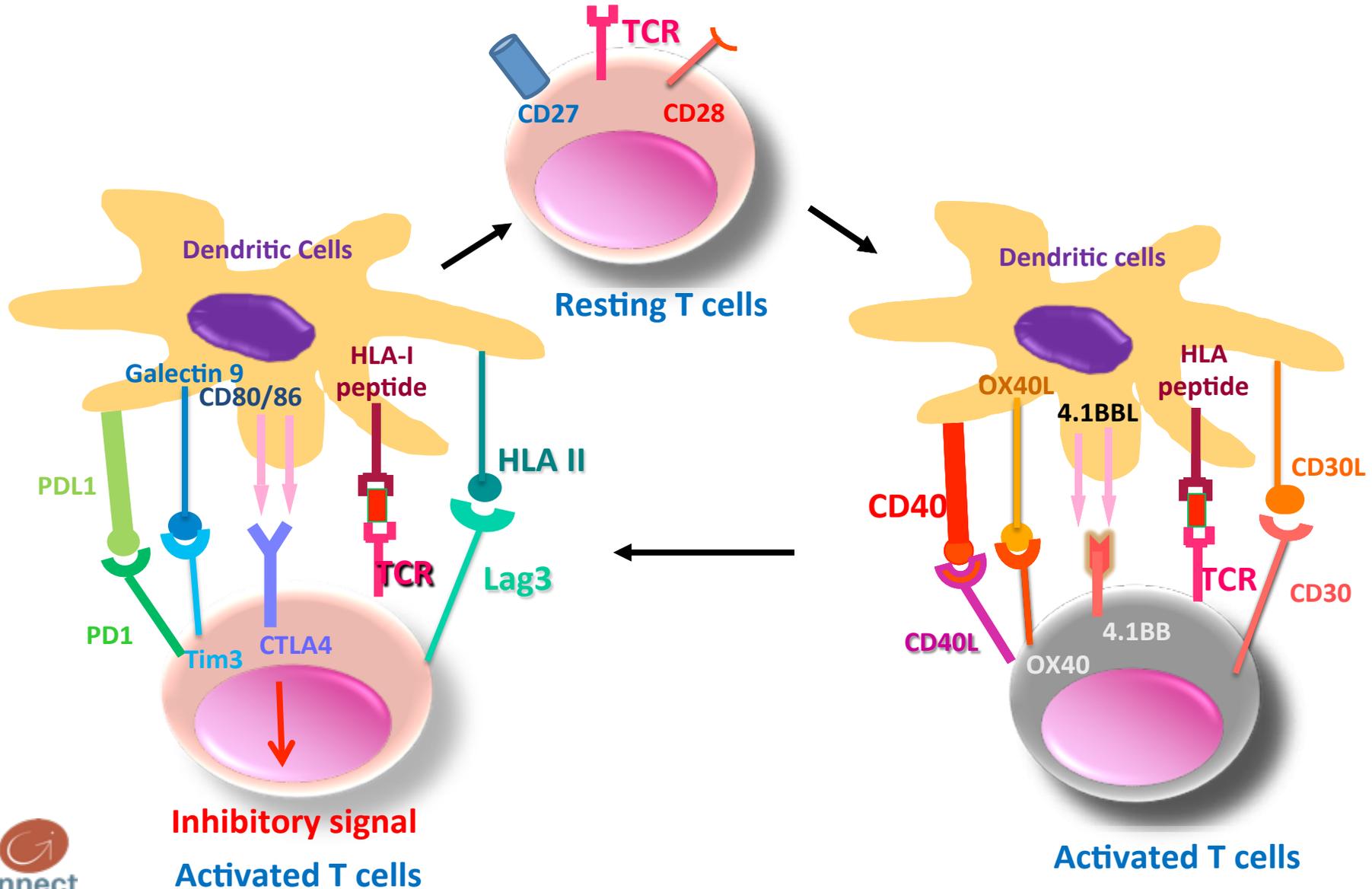
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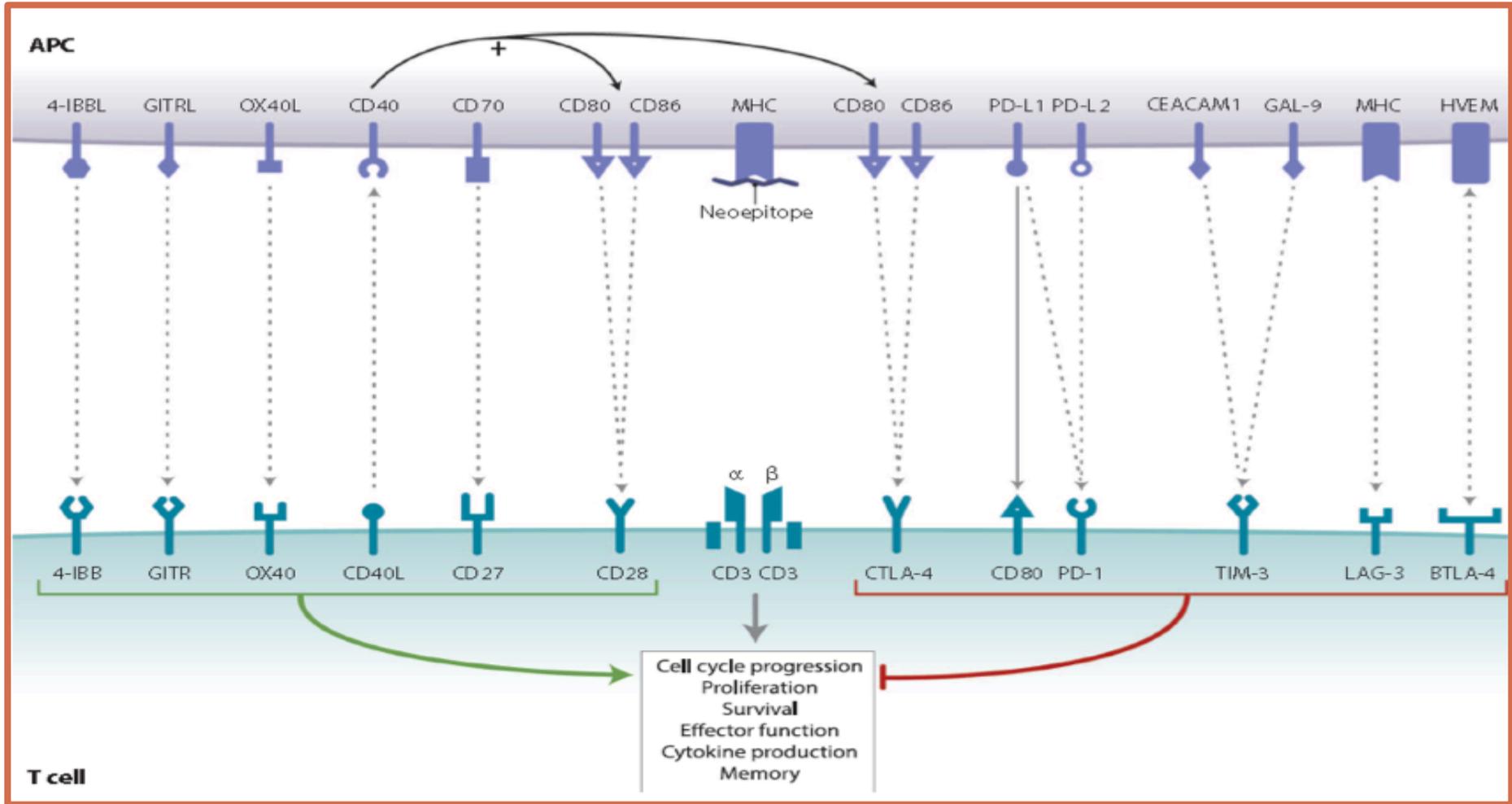
COSTIMULATORY ACTIVATING MOLECULES ARE REQUIRED FOR T CELL PRIMING



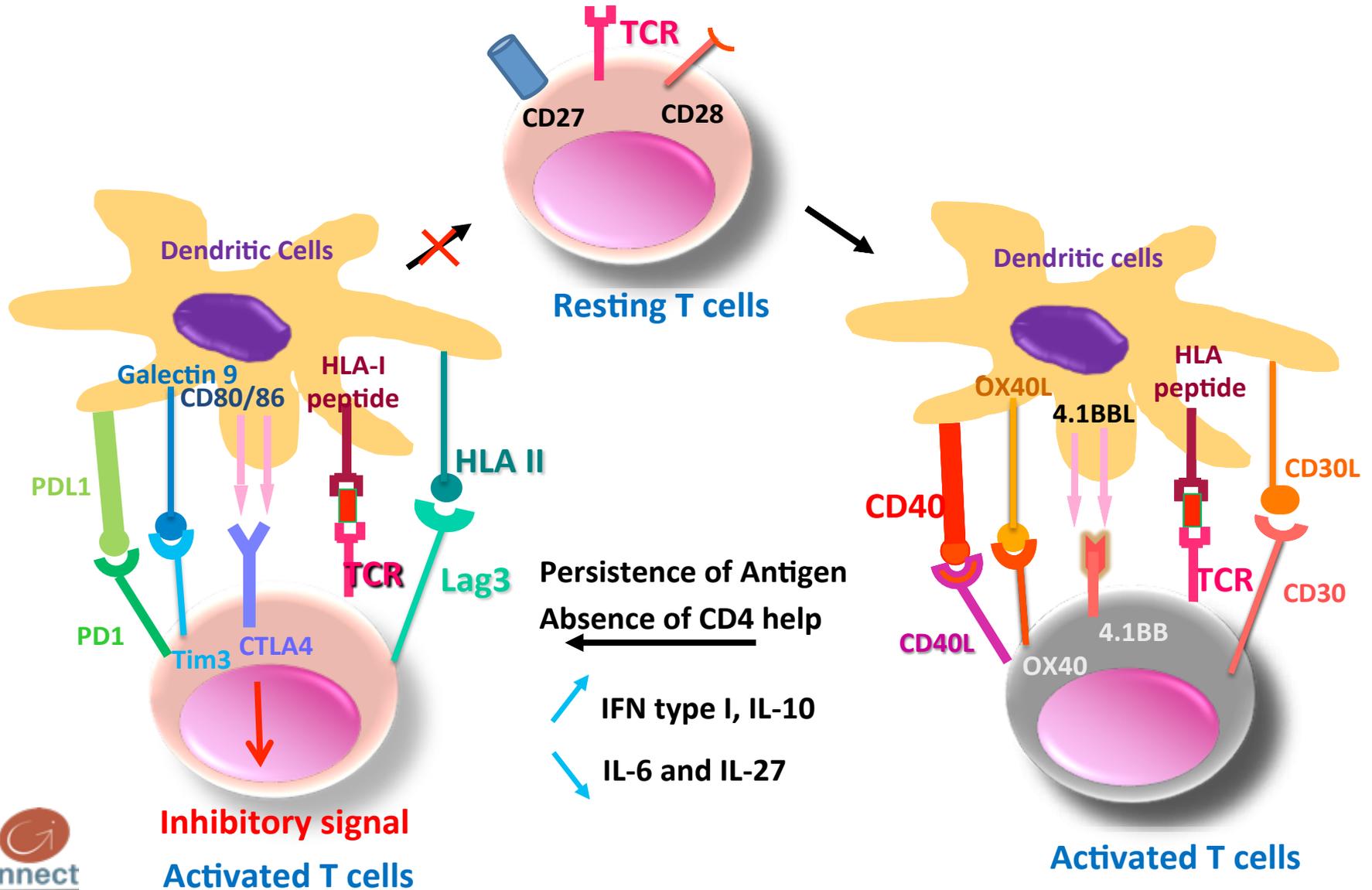
INHIBITORY RECEPTORS REGULATE NORMAL ACTIVATION OF T CELLS



MULTIPLE CO-SIGNALING MOLECULES REGULATE ALL PHASES OF THE T CELL LIFE CYCLE

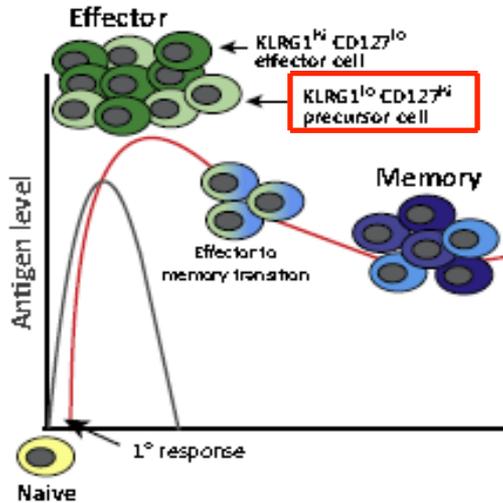


SUSTAINED INHIBITORY RECEPTORS EXPRESSION LEADS TO EXHAUSTED T CELLS



MEMORY AND EXHAUSTED T CELLS

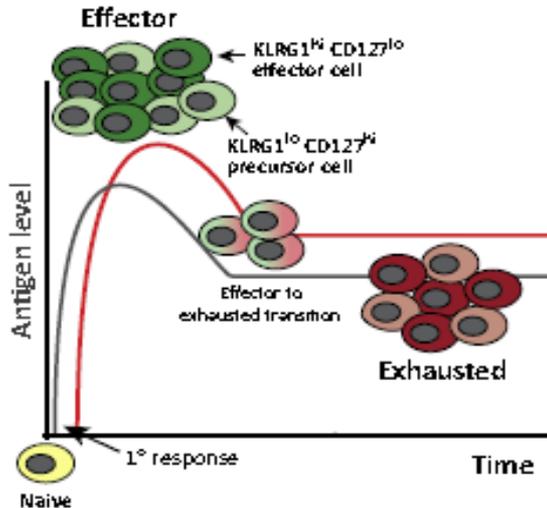
(A) Acute antigen/functional memory



- CD127 (IL-7R)
- CD122 (IL-2R β)
- CXCR3
- CD62L

- Proliferation potential +++
- Cytokine production +++
- IL-7 or IL-15 driven self renewal +++
- Antigen dependency -

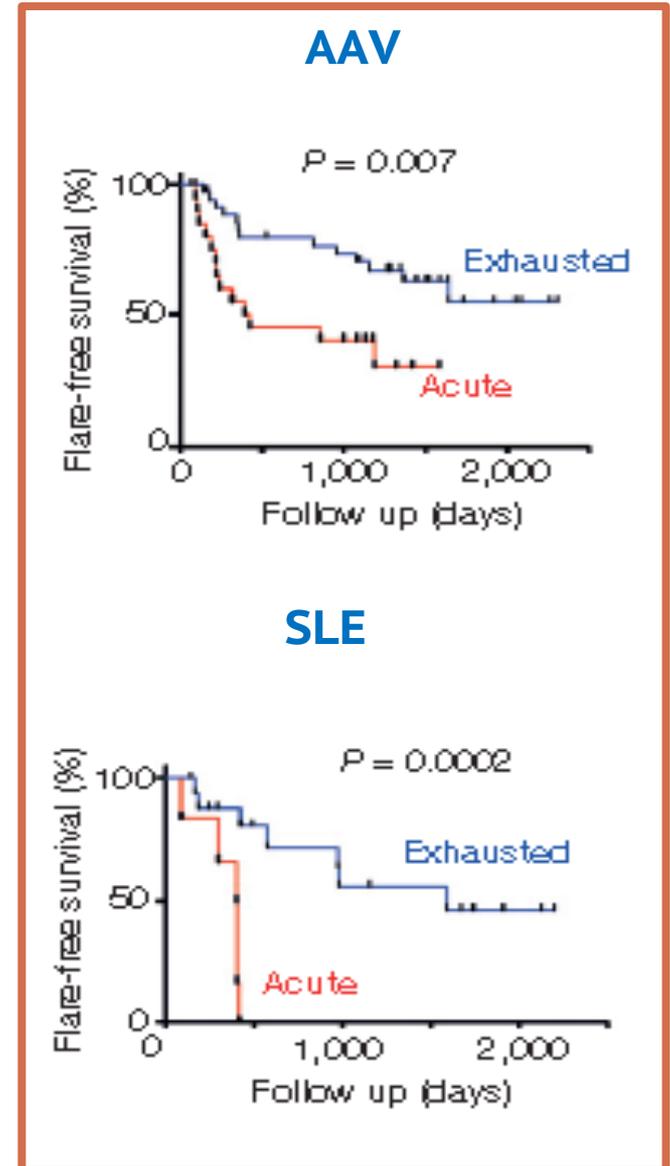
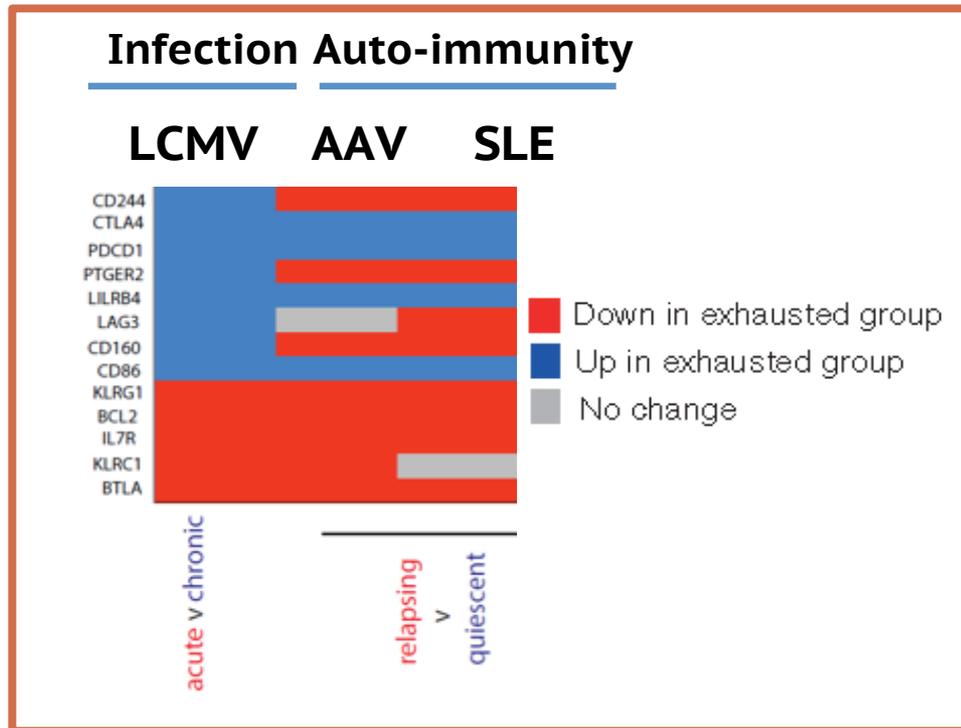
(B) Chronic antigen/exhaustion



- Inhibitory receptors**
 PD-1, Lag3, Tim3,
 CD160, TIGIT, 2B4

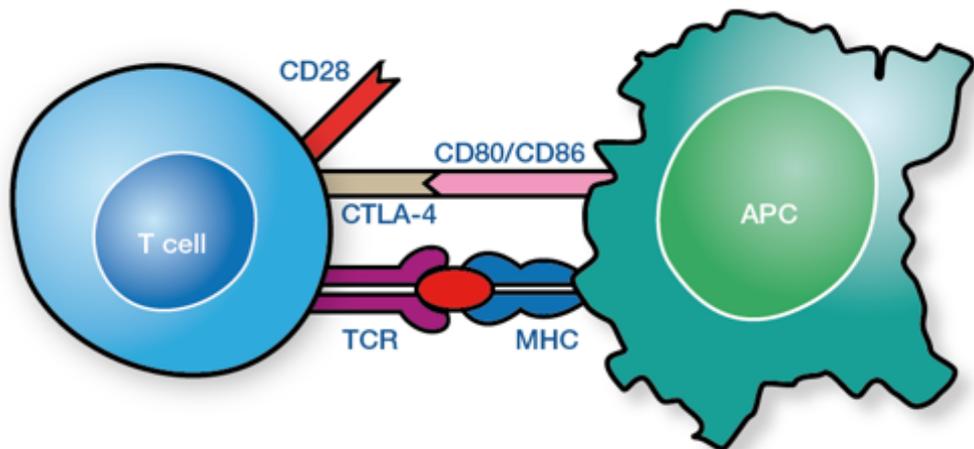
- Proliferation potential +/-
- Cytokine production +/-
- IL-7 or IL-15 driven self renewal -
- Antigen dependency ++

CLINICAL ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF EXHAUSTED T CELLS DEPEND ON PATHOLOGICAL CONTEXT

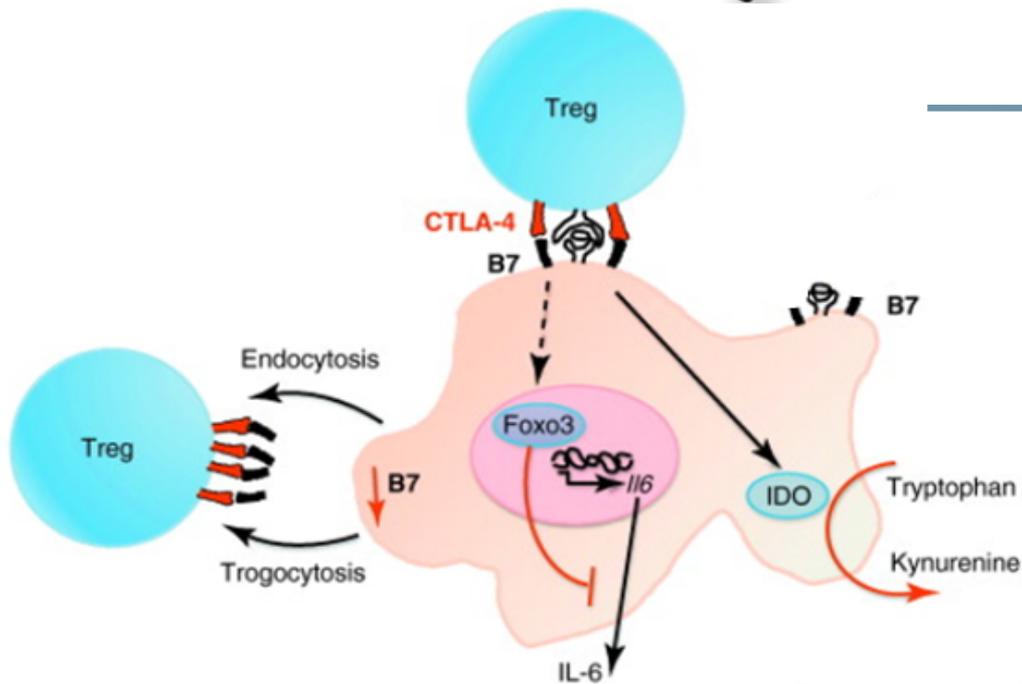


AAV: Antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-associated vasculitis
SLE: Systemic lupus erythematosus
LCMV: Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis Virus

FOCUS ON CTLA-4 AND PD1/PD-L1 TARGETS OF APPROVED DRUGS IN ARTHRITIS AND CANCERS



CTLA-4 competes favorably with CD28 for binding to CD80/CD86 (higher avidity) and delivers negative signal to T cells



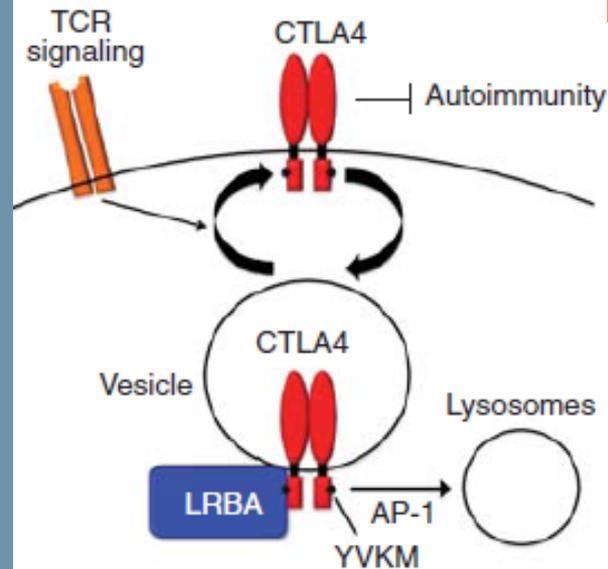
Inhibition T cell activation

Inhibition T cell activation

DEFECT IN CTLA-4 LEADS TO T CELL ACTIVATION AND AUTOIMMUNITY

- Heterozygous mutations CTLA-4

Impaired Foxp3^+ regulatory T cell function
Hyperactivation of effector T cells
Autoimmune cytopenia/autoimmune enteropathy

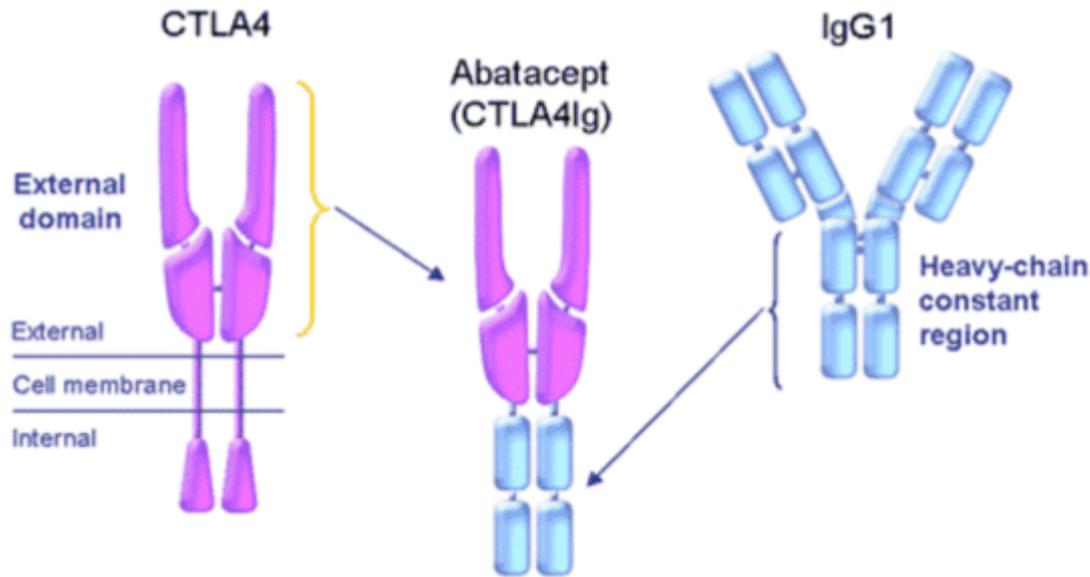


Mutation LRBA leads to increase CTLA-4 degradation in lysosome

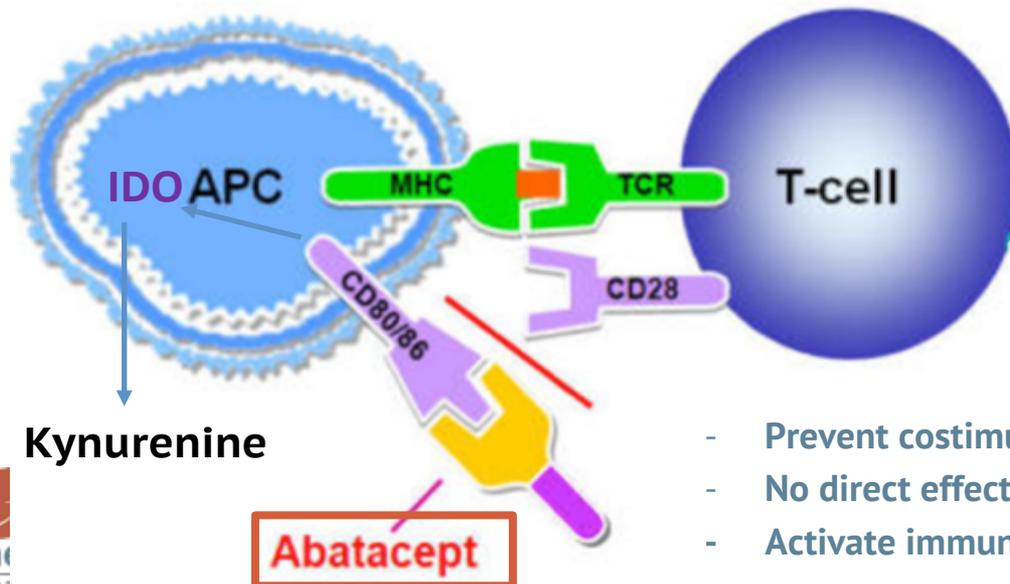
↓
Autoimmunity, Lymphoproliferation

↓
Clinical improvement with CTLA4-Ig (**Abatacept**)

ABATECEPT (ORENCIAR): STRUCTURE AND MECHANISMS OF ACTION



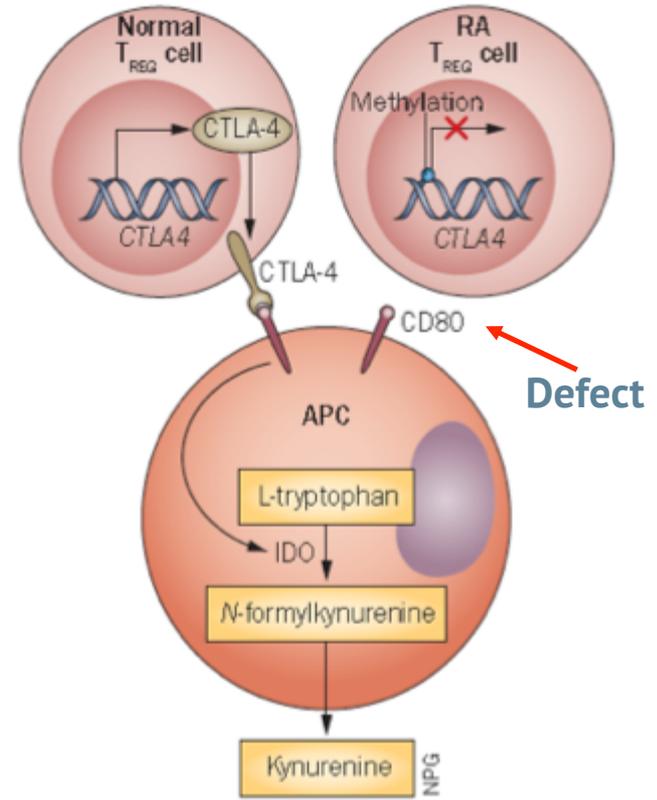
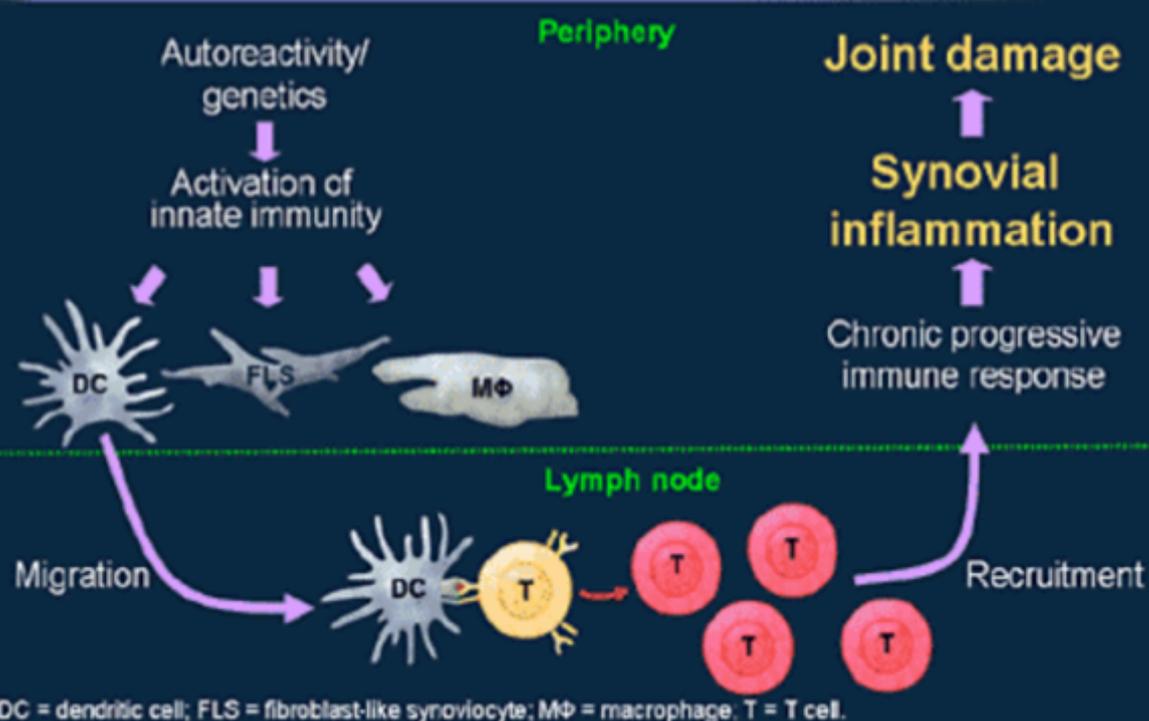
Fusion protein : Extracellular domain of hCTLA-4 linked to a modified Fc domain of IgG1 which does not fix Fc receptor and does not activate complement (Clinically approved in Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) and Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis).



- Prevent costimulatory binding of CD28 on **naive T cells**
- No direct effect on T cells (?)
- Activate immunosuppressive regulatory network on APC

HYPERACTIVATION OF T CELLS AND DEFECT IN TREG FUNCTION SECONDARY TO LOW CTLA-4 EXPRESSION ARE HALLMARKS OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS (RA)

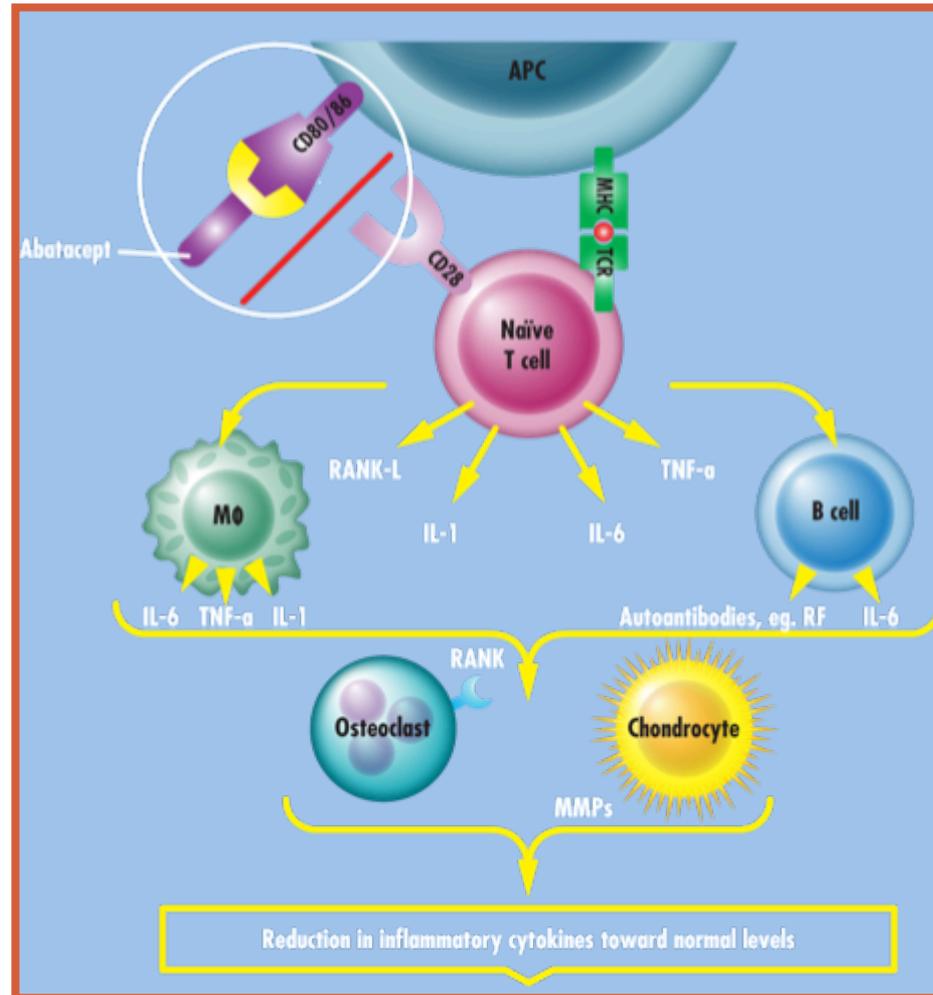
Model for the Etiology of RA



ABATACEPT WORKS EARLY ON IN THE INFLAMMATORY CASCADE

Decrease T-cell activation and proliferation

Decrease pro-inflammatory cytokine secretion from activated synovial macrophages



Upstream modulation

Decrease autoantibody (e.g. RF) reduces clonal expansion

Downstream impact

CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY : FROM CONCEPT TO CLINICAL PRACTICE



Immunotherapy was often considered as only efficient to cure tumors in mice !



Anti-PD-1

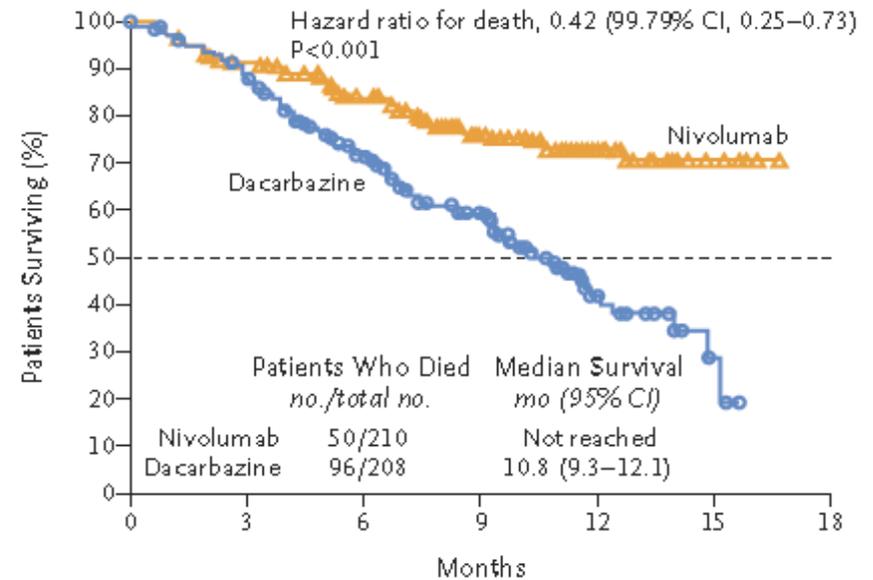
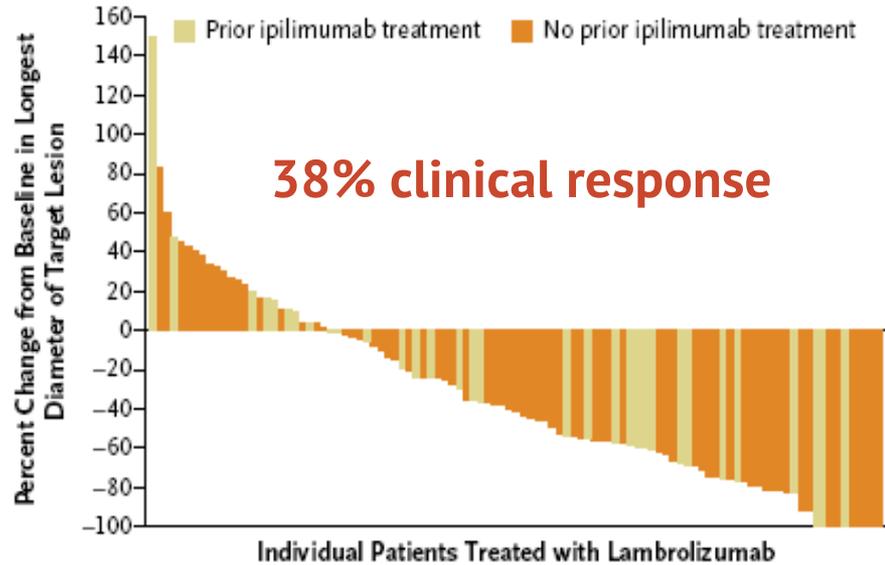


Approved in metastatic melanoma and non-small-cell lung cancer

BLOCKADE OF PD-1-PD-L1 AXIS LED TO DRAMATIC CLINICAL RESPONSES IN MELANOMA PATIENTS

Melanoma

A Best Objective Response

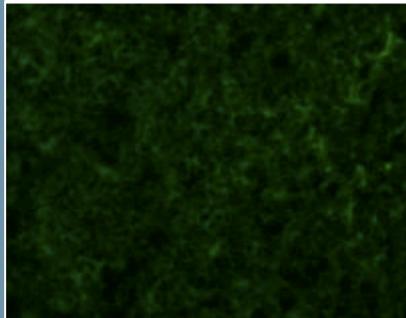
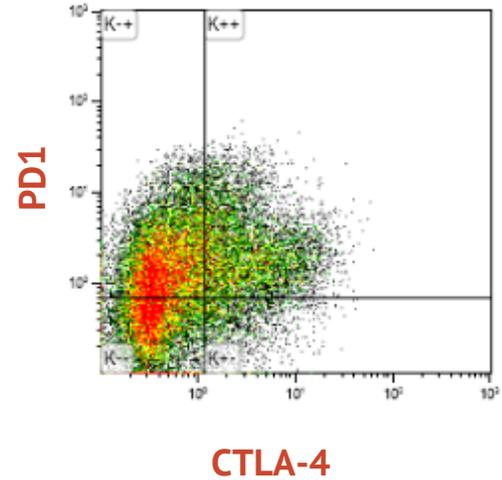
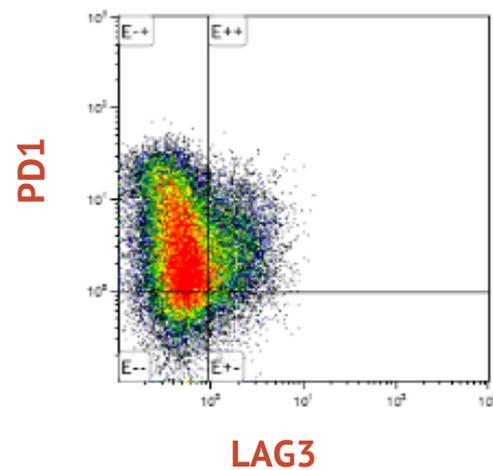
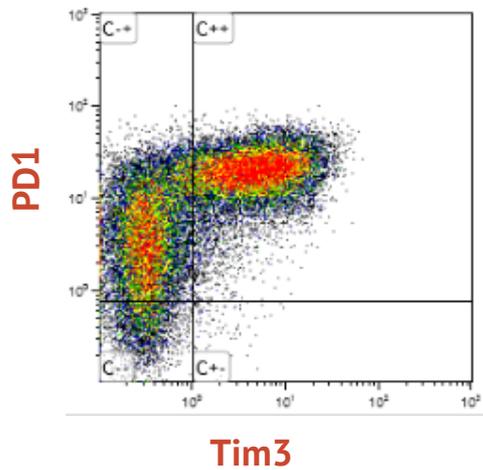


No. at Risk							
Nivolumab	210	185	150	105	45	8	0
Dacarbazine	208	177	123	82	22	3	0

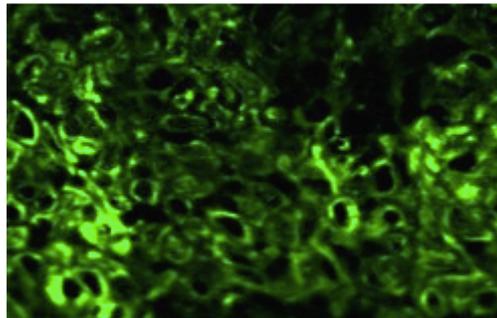
Hamid O N Engl J Med 2013

Robert C et al N Engl J Med 2014

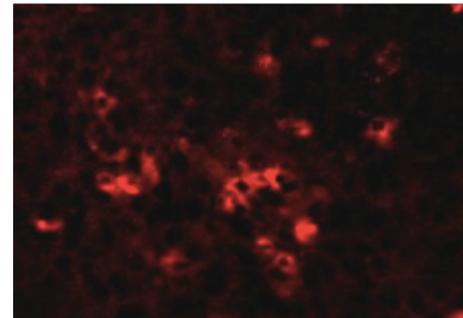
EXPRESSION OF INHIBITORY COSTIMULATORY MOLECULES BY INFILTRATING T CELLS IN THE TUMOR MICROENVIRONMENT MAY EXPLAIN THEIR FAILURE TO ERADICATE TUMORS



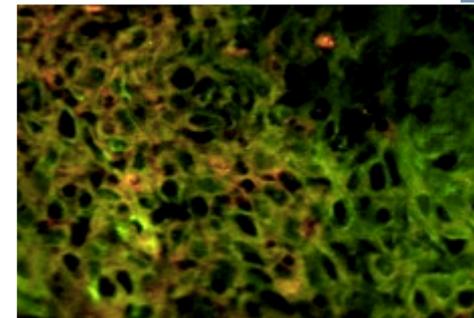
PD-L1
isotype control



PD-L1
(tumor cells)

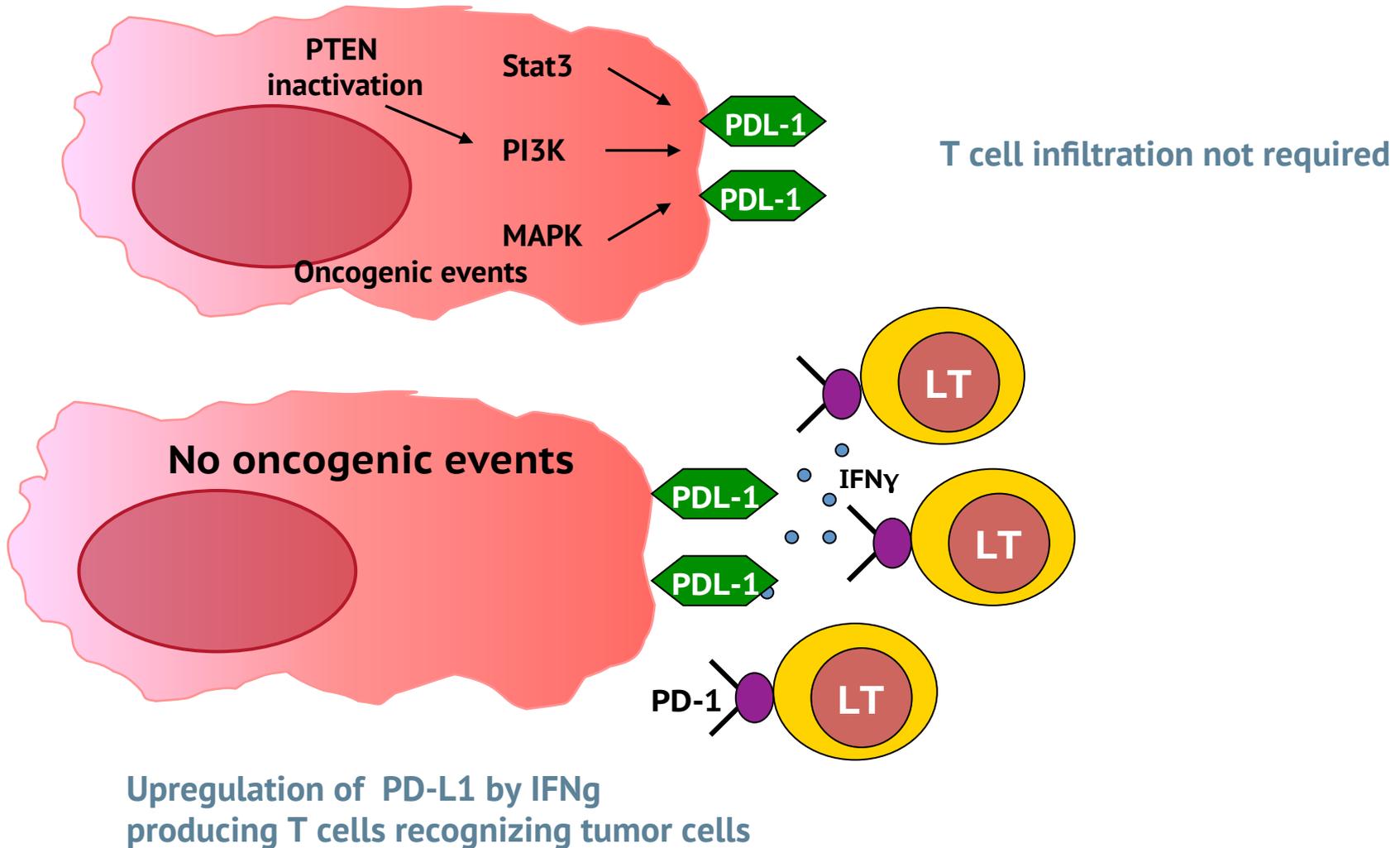


PD-1
T cells

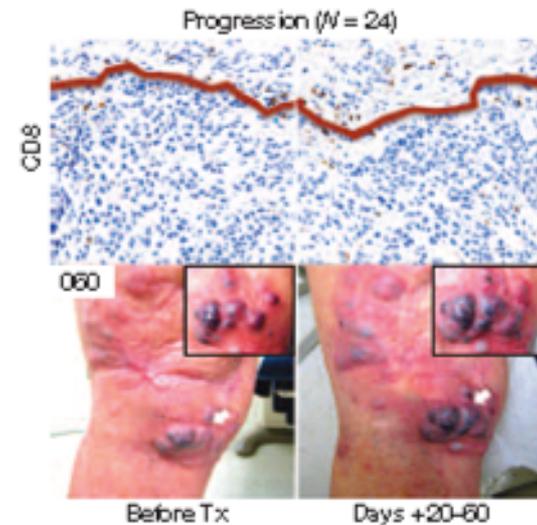
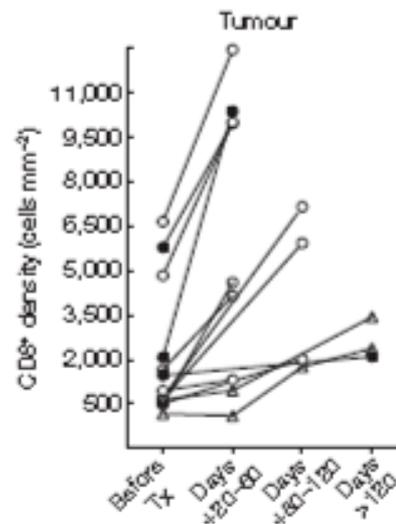
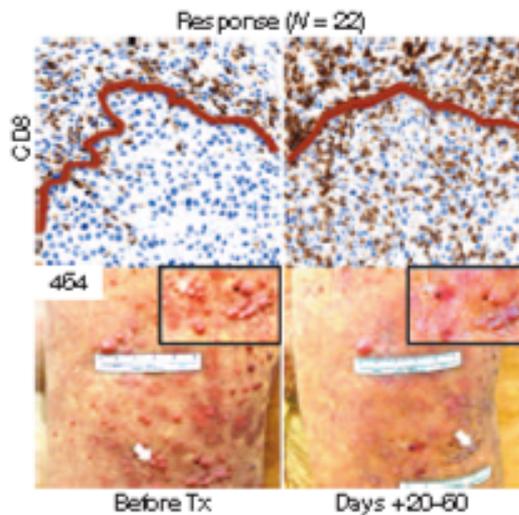
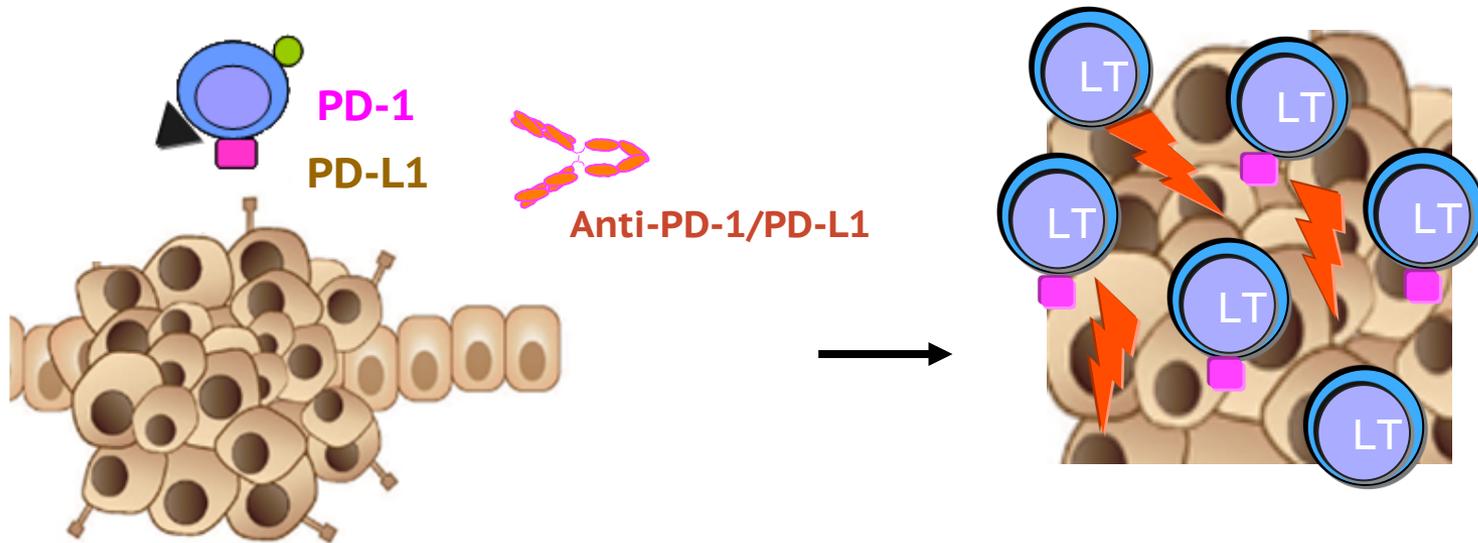


PD-L1/PD-1

SIGNIFICANCE OF PD-L1 AND PD-1 EXPRESSION IN HUMAN CANCERS

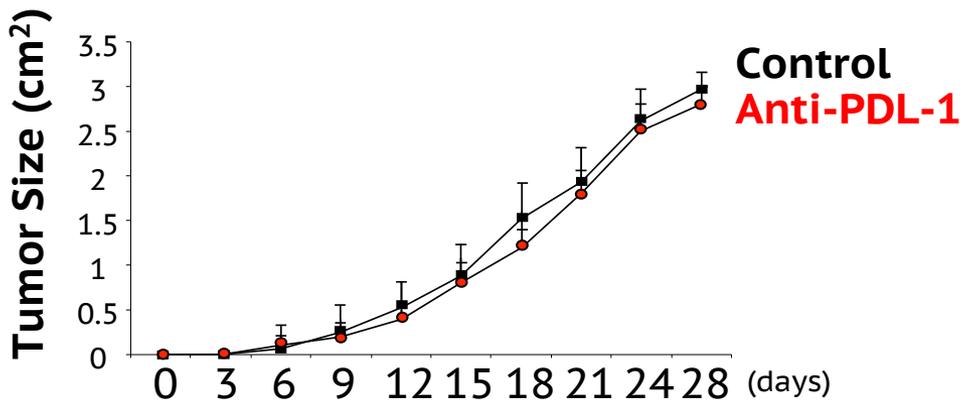
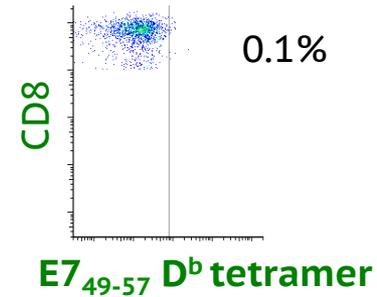
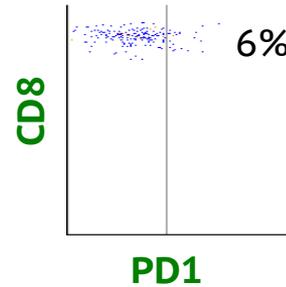
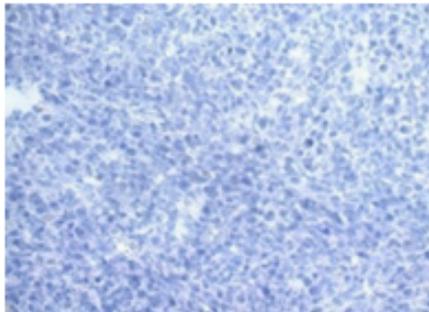


BLOCKADE OF PD-1-PD-L1 PATHWAY REVERSE T CELL ANERGY LEADING TO PROLIFERATION OF PRE-EXISTING ANTI-TUMOR T CELLS



OTHER ARGUMENTS ABOUT THE REQUIREMENT OF THE EXISTENCE OF PRE-EXISTING T CELLS FOR THE SUCCESS OF PD-1-PD-1 BLOCKADE

TC1 : epithelial tumor expressing E6-E7 and PDL-1

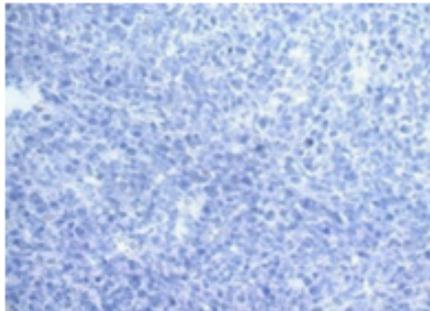


SYNERGY BETWEEN A THERAPEUTIC ANTI-HPV CANCER VACCINE AND THE BLOCKADE OF PD-1-PDL-1 INTERACTION

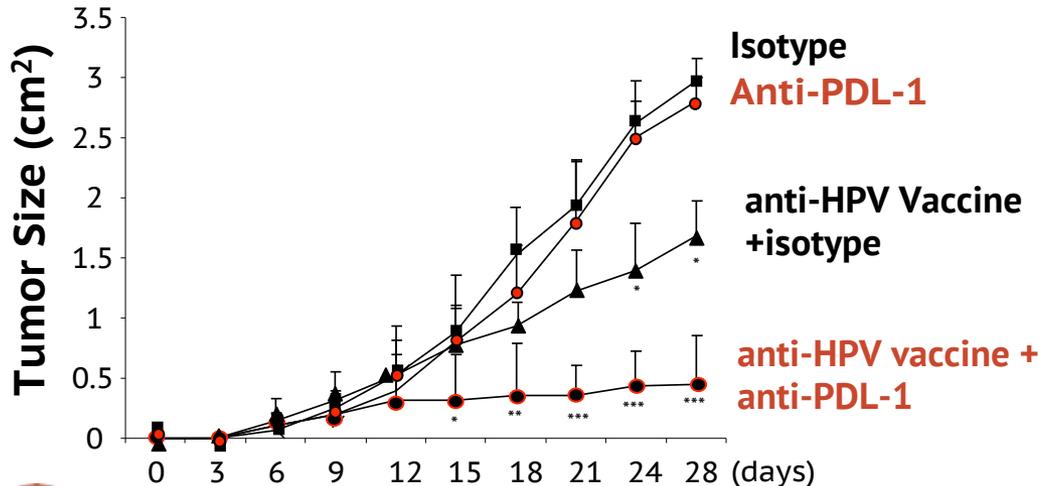
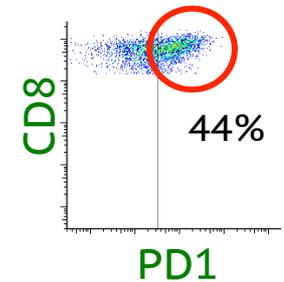
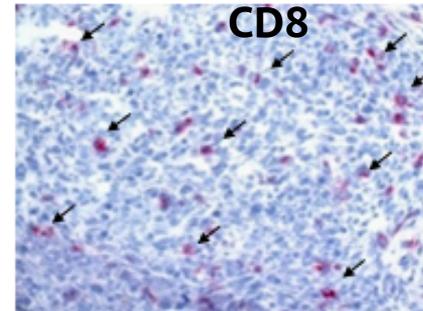
TC1 : epithelial tumor expressing E6-E7 and PDL-1



Not vaccinated

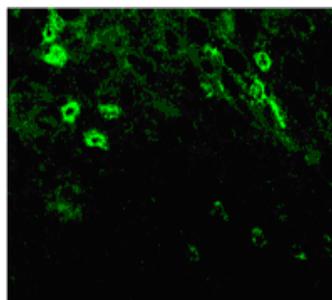


HPV vaccine

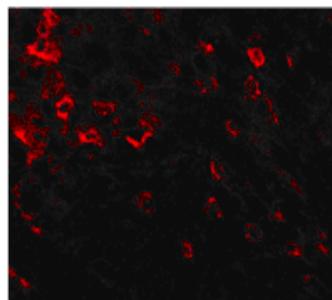


Endogenous specific CD8⁺ T cell response correlates with anti-PDL-1 clinical efficacy

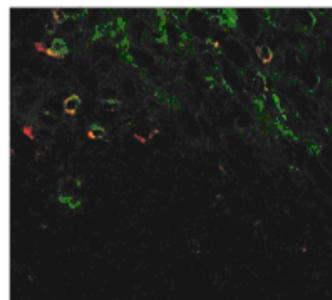
IN SITU IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE ANALYSIS OF TUMOR CELLS AND INFILTRATING IMMUNE CELLS



CD8

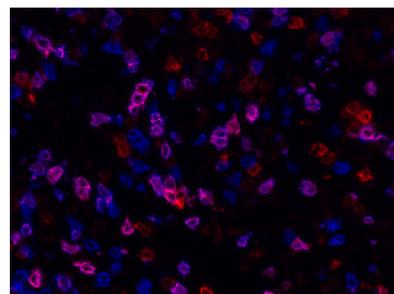


PD-1



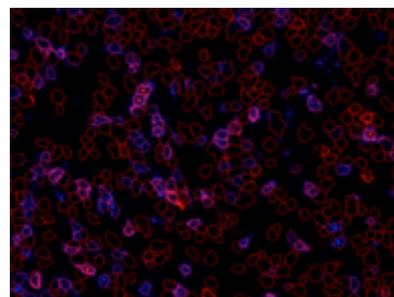
CD8-PD-1

Head and neck

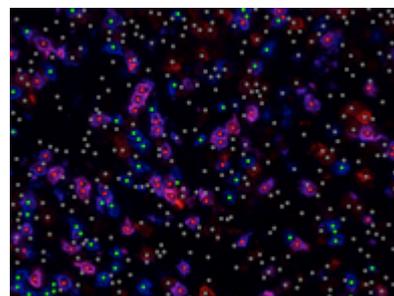


Kidney (RCC)

CD8
PD1



Cell segmentation



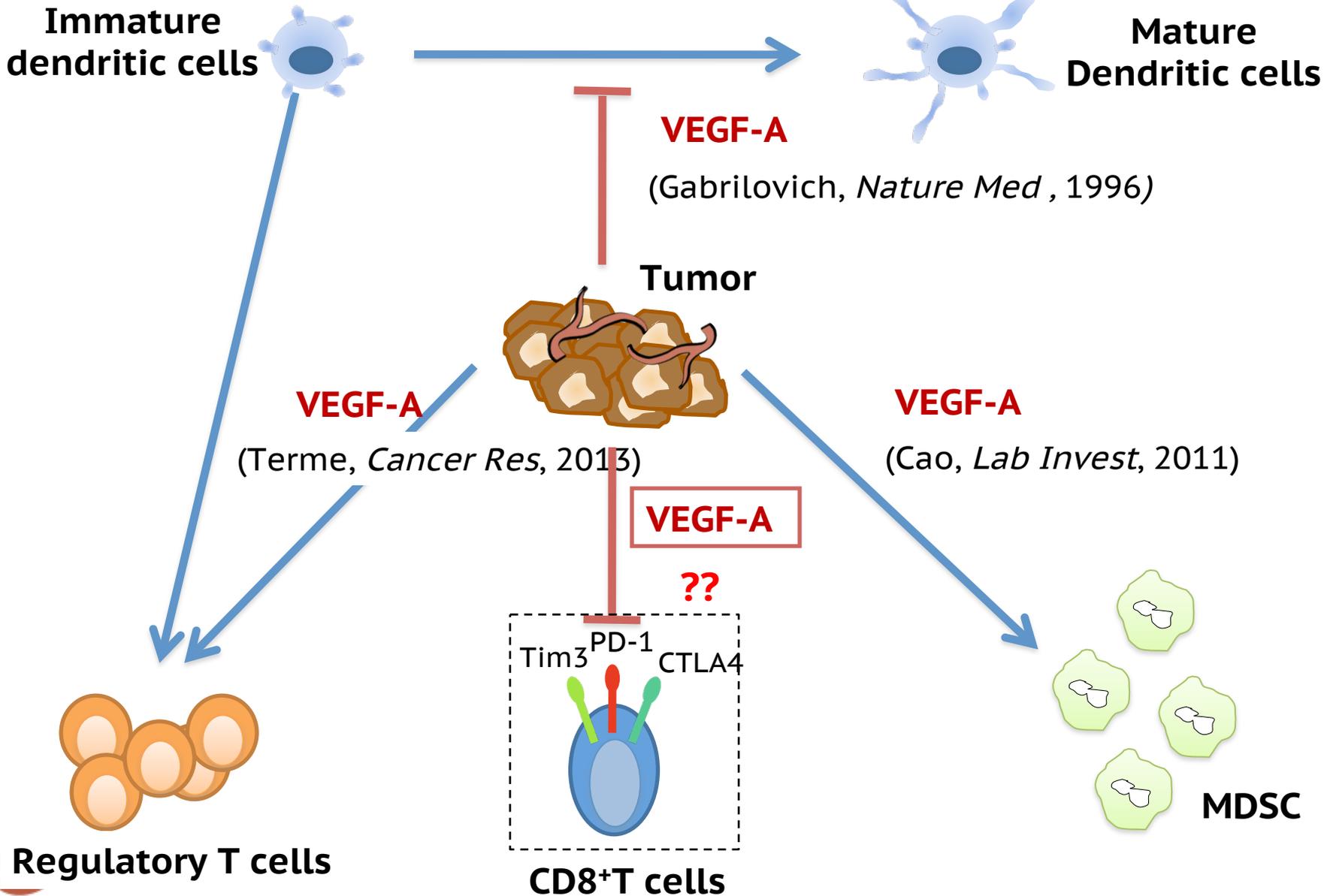
Cell phenotyping



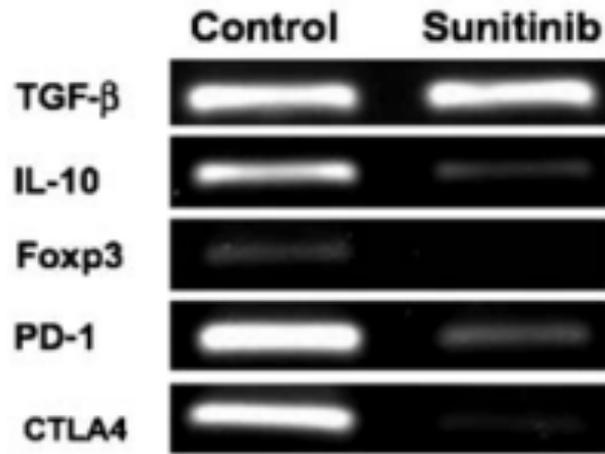
Predictive biomarker of response to checkpoint inhibitors

- Activating inhibitory receptor pathways demonstrate their efficacy in auto-immune diseases (**Abatecept** approved in **Rheumatoid arthritis** and **JIA**) and transplantation (**betalacept** in **kidney transplantation**)
- Blockade of the interaction of checkpoint with their ligands (**ipilimumab, nivolumab, pembrolizumab**) constitutes a new validated therapeutic approach in **melanoma** and **NSCLC** and raising high hopes in many others cancers (**bladder cancer, gastric cancer, renal cancer, Hodgkin lymphoma**)
- Preexisting anti-tumor T cells represent a prerequisite for therapeutic response to immunomodulators.

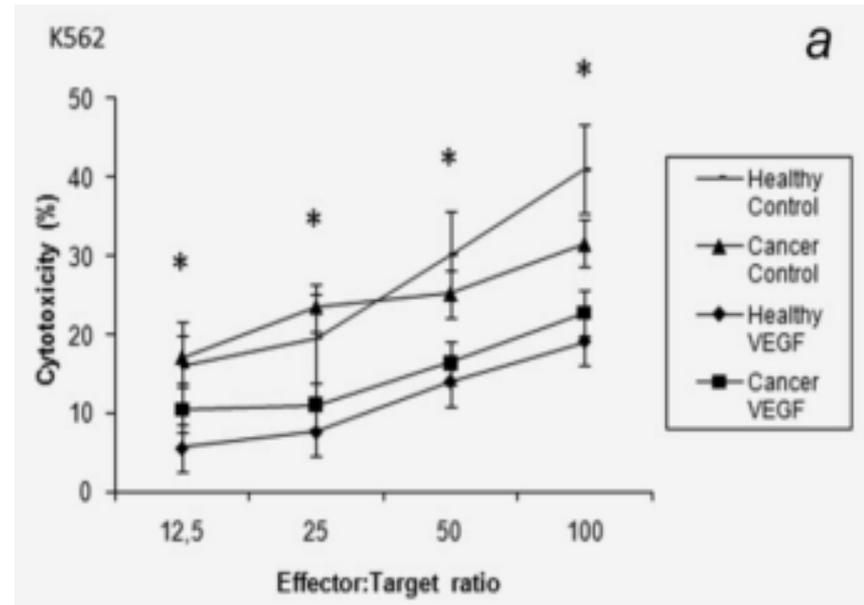
VEGF IS DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN VARIOUS IMMUNOSUPPRESSIVE MECHANISMS



REGULATION OF PD-1 EXPRESSION AND OTHER CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS BY VEGF AND ITS ROLE IN T CELL EXHAUSTION



(Ozao-Choy, Cancer Res, 2009)



(Ziogas, Int J Cancer, 2012)

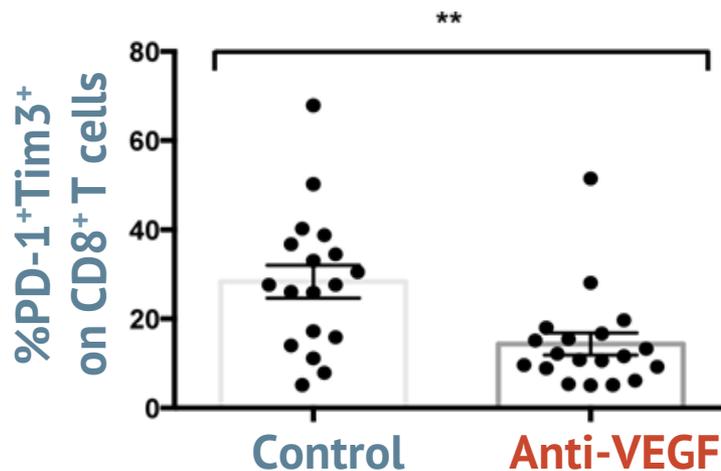
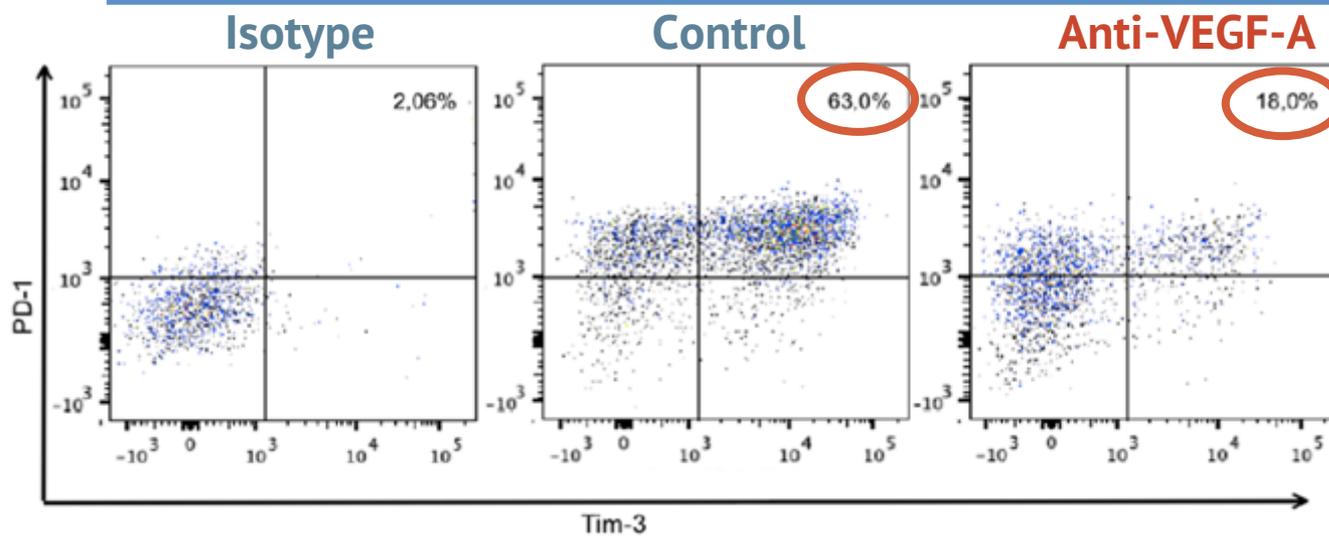
Decrease of mRNA encoding PD-1 after sunitinib therapy

Role of VEGF in the decrease of PD-1 ?

What are the targets (T cells) of this inhibition ?

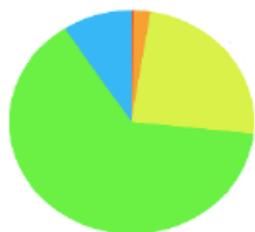
ANTI-VEGF DECREASES THE CO-EXPRESSION OF PD-1-TIM3 ON CD8+ T CELLS

CT26



HOW TO EXPLAIN THE PRESENCE OF EXHAUSTED T CELLS IN THE TUMOR MICROENVIRONMENT ?

- Chronic activation of T cells secondary to the persistence of tumor cells
- Presence of inflammatory mediators (IFN) upregulating checkpoint inhibitors and their ligands
- Role of angiogenesis



PBS



VEGF : 5 ng/ml



VEGF : 20 ng/ml



VEGF : 50 ng/ml



VEGF : 100 ng/ml

Number of checkpoint inhibitors (PD-1, Tim3, CTLA-4, Lag3) expressed by *in vitro* activated T cells in the presence of an increase concentration of VEGF



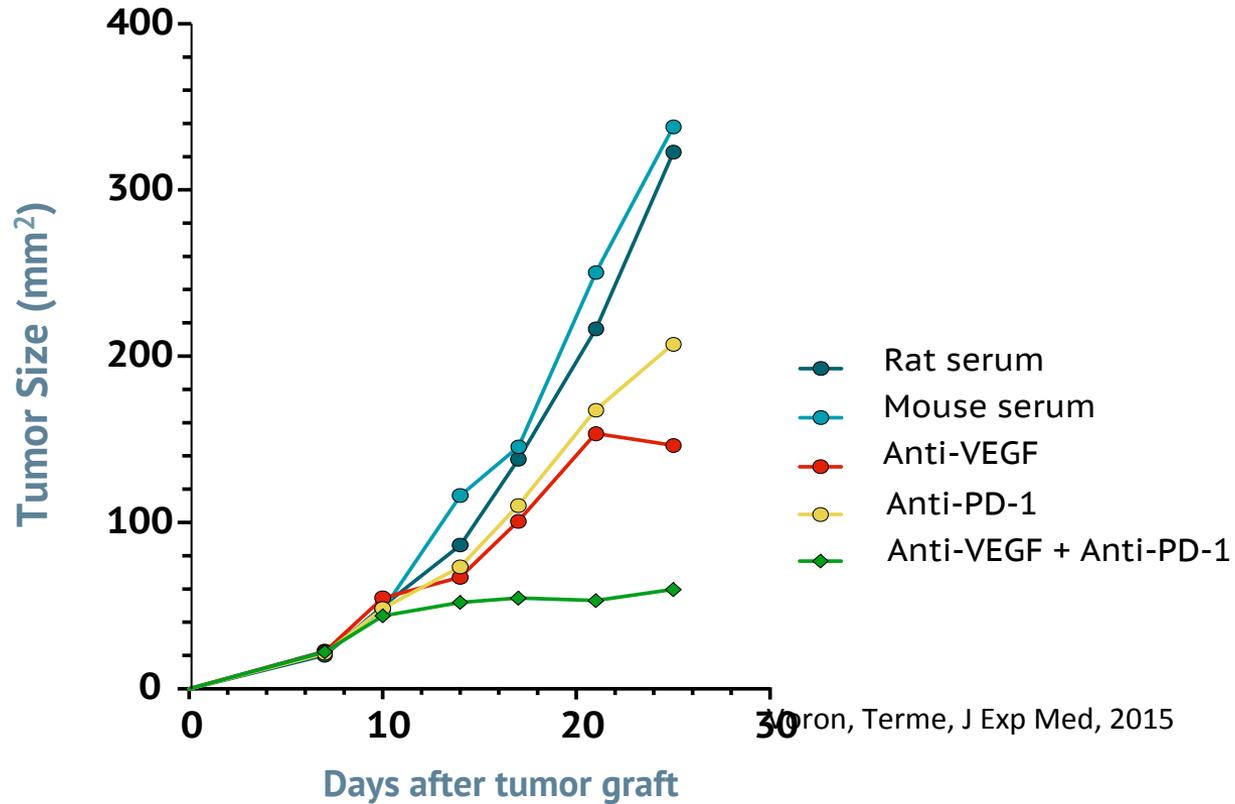
No treatment



Anti-VEGF (14 days)

Expression of inhibitory checkpoints on intratumor CD8⁺ T cells without or after anti-VEGF treatment

SYNERGY IN A PRECLINICAL MODEL BETWEEN THE COMBINATION OF ANTI-VEGF AND ANTI-PD-1



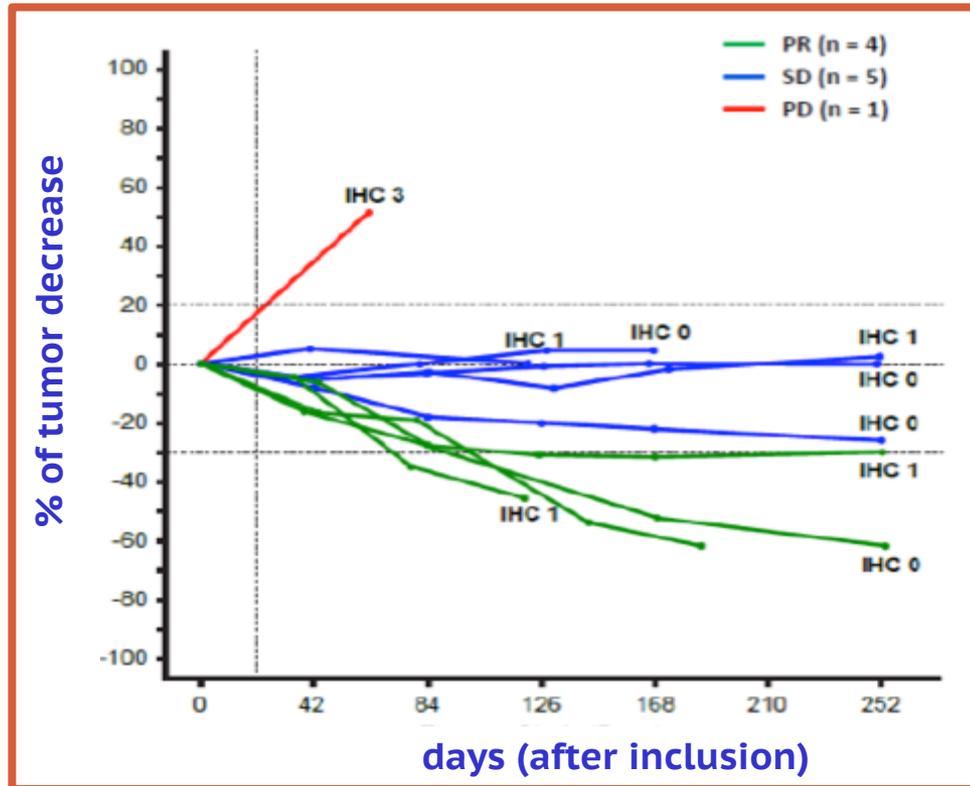
ASCO 2014 Abst 5010

Nivolumab (anti-PD-1; BMS-936558, ONO-4538) in combination with **sunitinib** or **pazopanib** in patients (pts) with metastatic renal cell carcinoma (mRCC).



Durable (more than 1 year) ORR response in 45-52% patients

SYNERGY BETWEEN AN ANTI-VEGF (BEVACIZUMAB) AND AN ANTI-PD-L1 (MPDL3280A) IN PATIENTS WITH METASTATIC RENAL CELL CARCINOMA



4/10 (40%) Overall objective responses

5/10 (50%) Stable disease

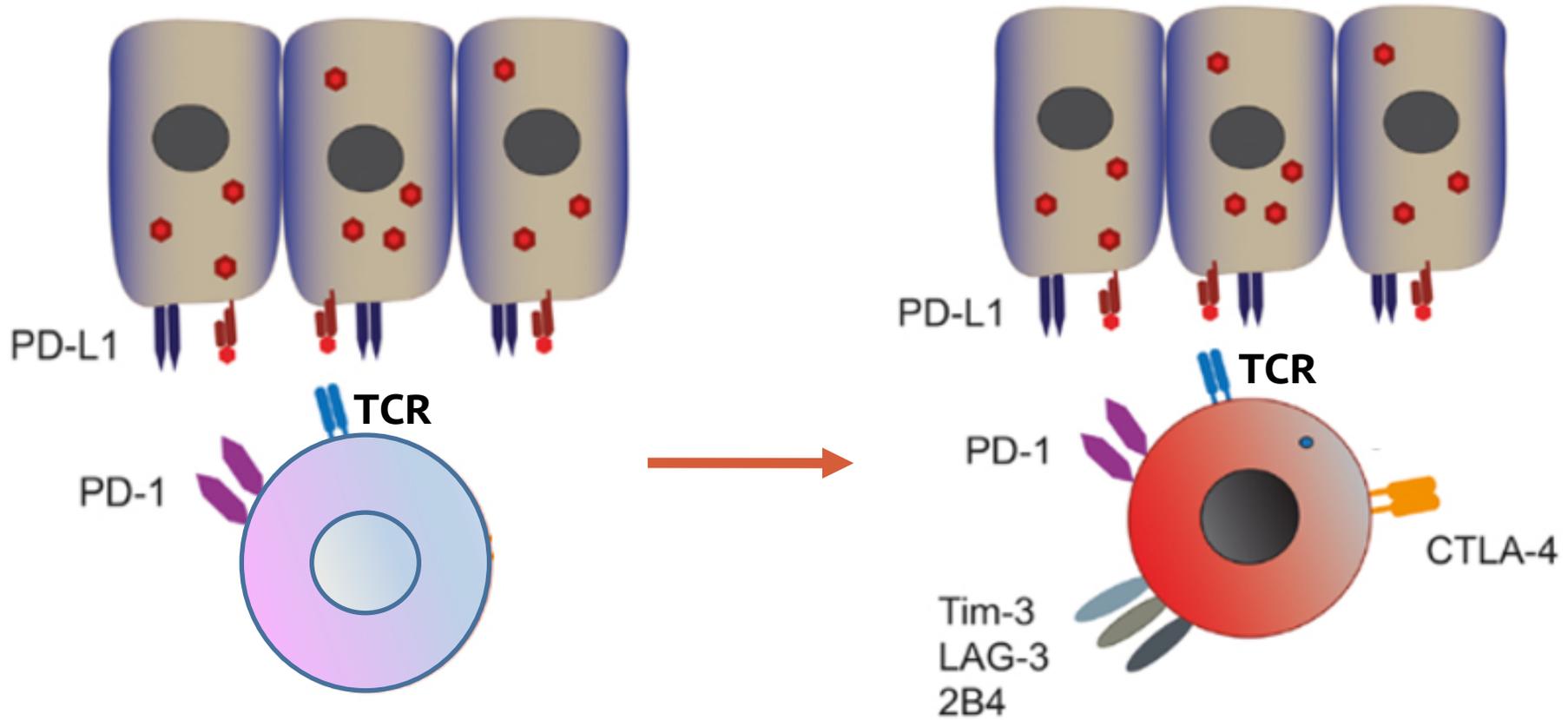
Ongoing clinical trials:

Phase 3: First line : anti-PDL-1 (MPDL3280A) + Bevacizumab (&VEGF) vs Sunitinib: Renal K (NCT02420821)

Phase 2: Anti-PD-1 (Pembrolizumab) in combination with Bevacizumab: Renal K (NCT02348008)

Phase 2: Anti-PD-1 (Pembrolizumab) +/- Bevacizumab: Multiple Glioblastoma (NCT02337491)

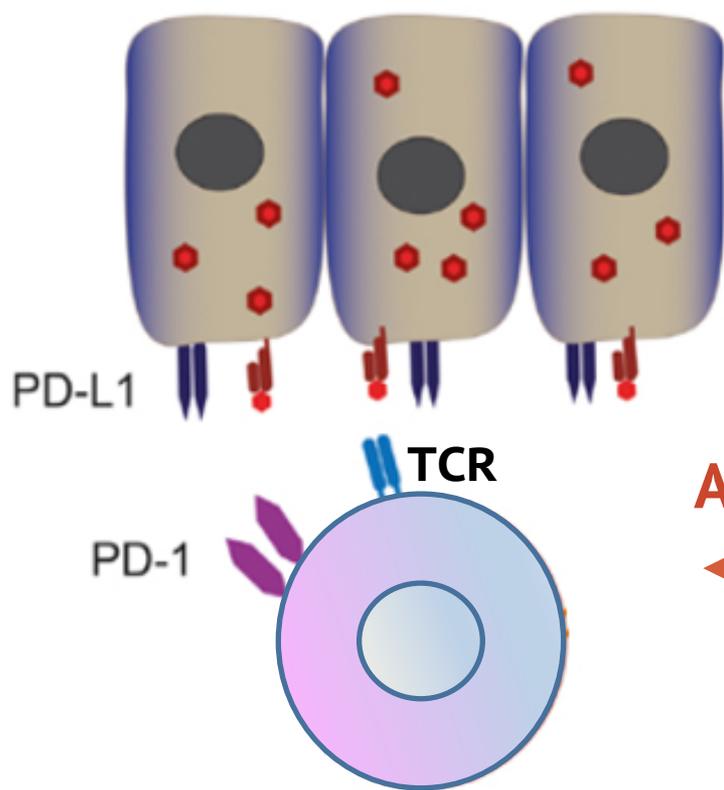
SIMULTANEOUS CO-EXPRESSION OF VARIOUS INHIBITORY COSTIMULATORY MOLECULES MAKE T CELLS MORE EXHAUSTED



Moderate « Exhaustion »
T cells can be reactivated

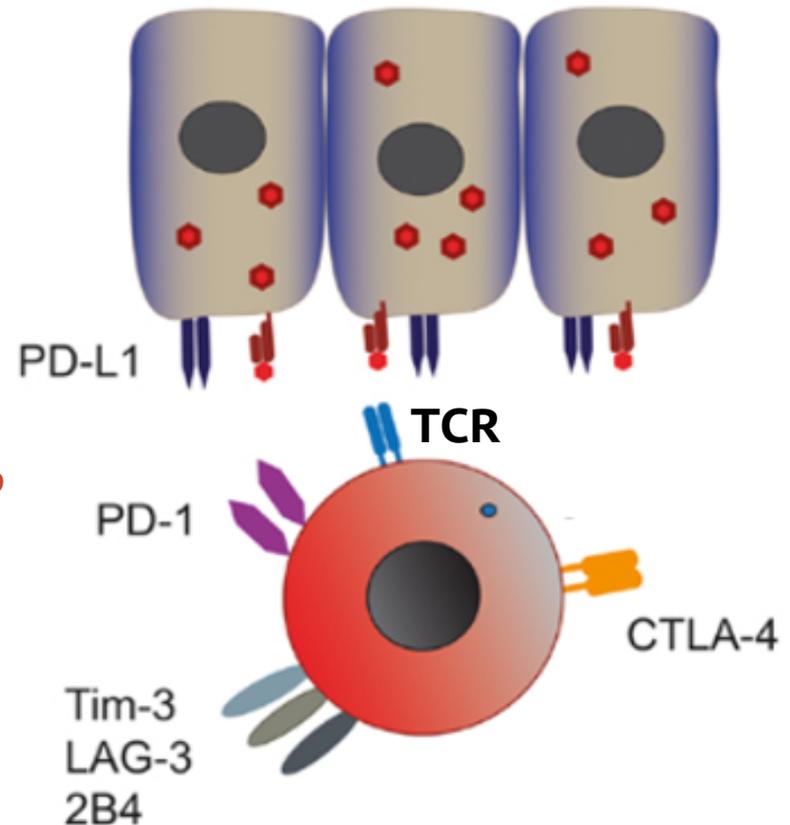
Severe « Exhaustion »
Pre-apoptotic cells

SIMULTANEOUS CO-EXPRESSION OF VARIOUS INHIBITORY COSTIMULATORY MOLECULES MAKE T CELLS MORE EXHAUSTED



Moderate « Exhaustion »
T cells can be reactivated

Anti-VEGF ?



Severe « Exhaustion »
Pre-apoptotic cells

CONCLUSIONS

- Blockade of VEGF reverses various immunosuppressive mechanisms present in the tumor microenvironment
- VEGFR2 is expressed by some immune cells (CD8⁺ T cells and Treg) in the tumor microenvironment
- VEGF acts as a costimulatory molecules to increase the expression of multiple checkpoint inhibitors (PD-1, Tim3...) on CD8⁺ T cells



**All these results constitute a strong rationale for combination of anti-angiogenic molecules and immunotherapy
(i.e anti-PD-1/PD-L1)**



Hopital Européen Georges Pompidou. Paris

Dt Urology

C Dariane

MO Timsit

A Mejean

Dt Head and Neck Surgery

S Hans

C Hoffmann

D Brasnu

Dept Immunology

C Granier

A Gey

N Benhamouda

INSERM U970-PARCC

Pr J Taieb

M Terme

Thibaut Voron

Simon Pernot

M Mandavit

C Badoual

S Oudard

M Nizard

T Tran

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