

Combination immunotherapy to tackle immune-desert cancers

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김찬

Today's Topic

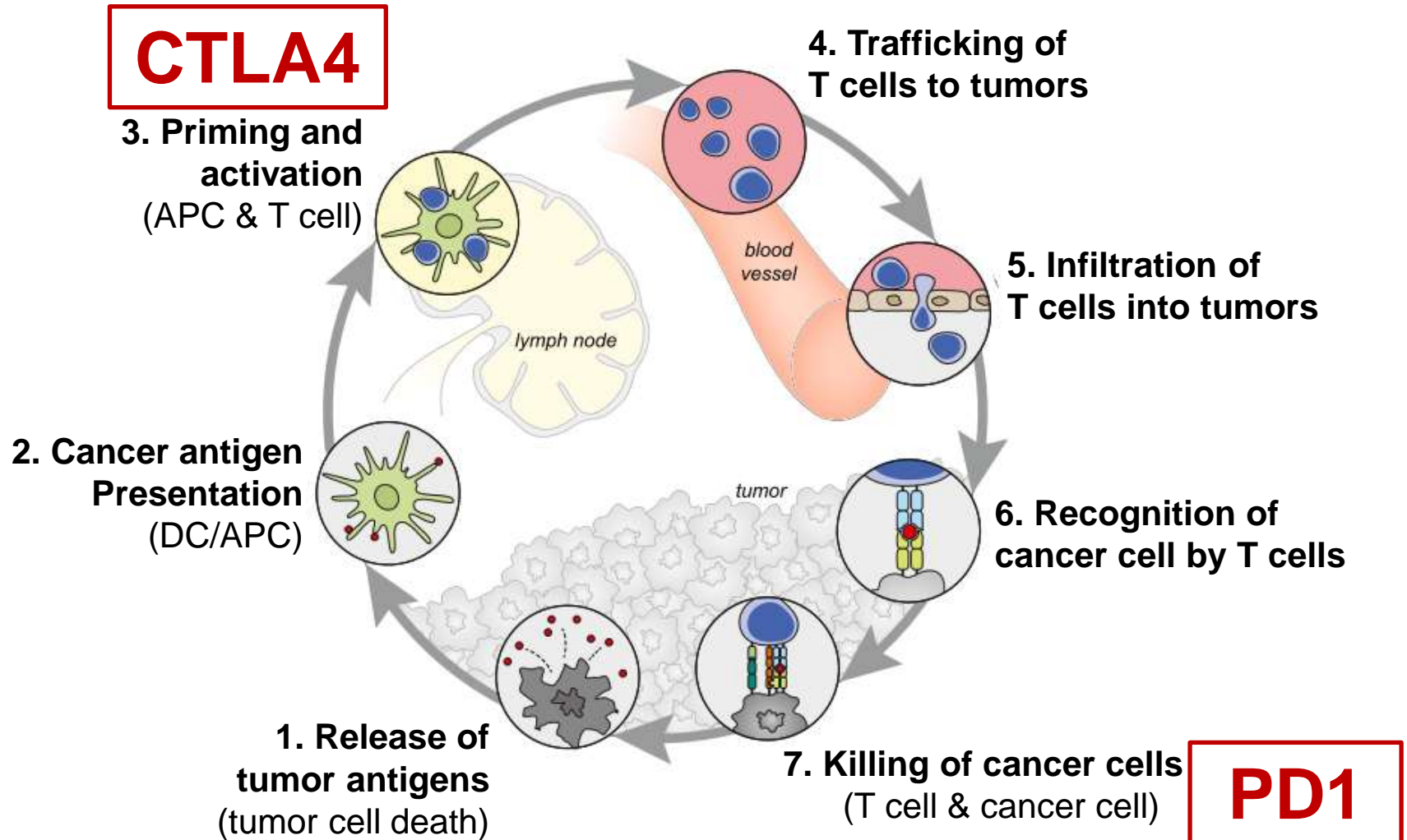
- **Current status of cancer immunotherapy**
- Overcoming resistance with combination strategies
- STING-based immunotherapy to tackle immune-desert microenvironment of peritoneal carcinomatosis

Era of cancer immunotherapy



Immune checkpoint blockade in cancer !!

PD1 and CTLA-4: critical regulators of cancer-immunity

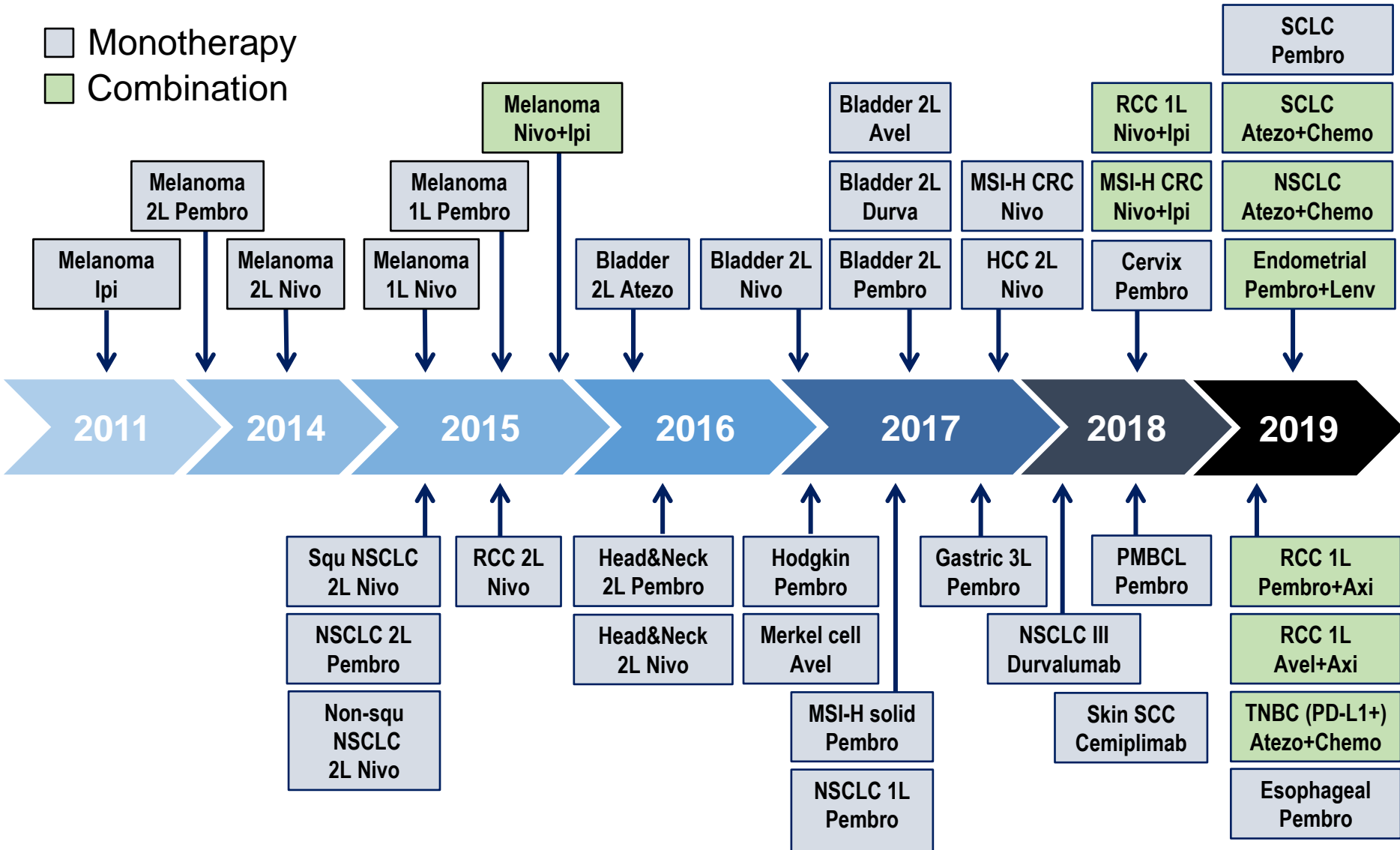


FDA approved immunotherapies

6 drugs in >15 tumor types

□ Monotherapy

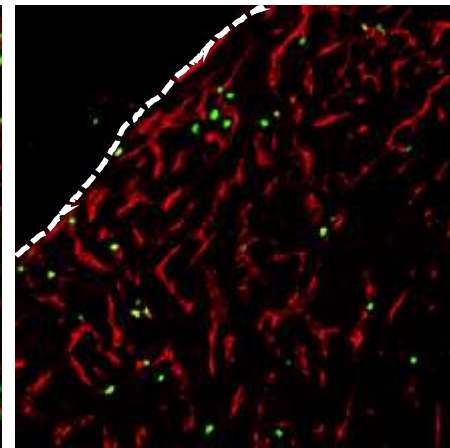
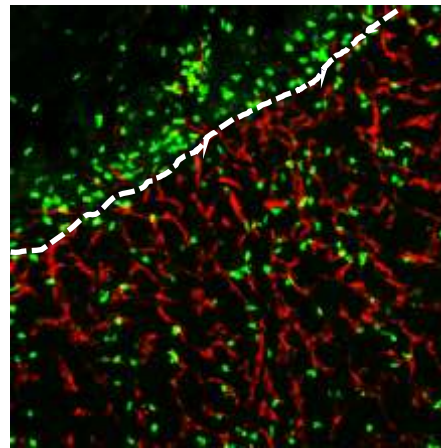
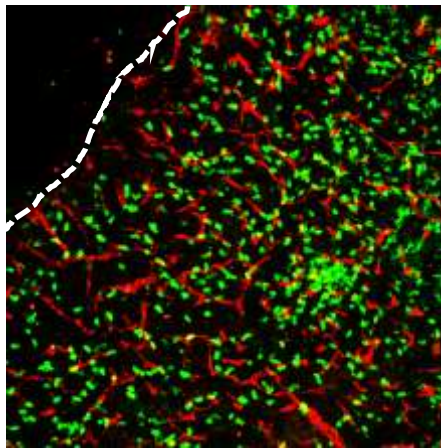
■ Combination



Hot vs. Cold tumors

Hot tumor
(Inflamed)

Cold tumor
(non-Inflamed)



종양내 면역세포 침윤

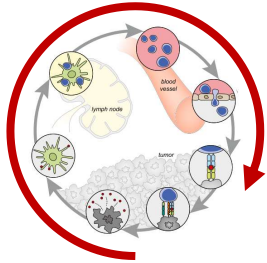
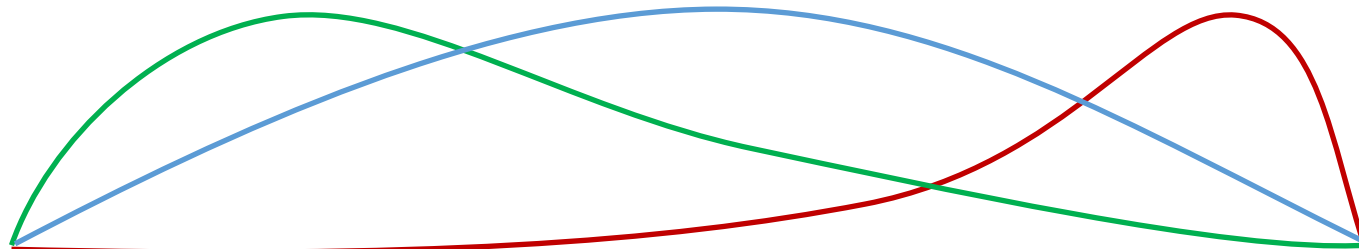
종양 경계에 면역세포 존재

종양내 면역세포 부재

T세포 침윤, IFN γ ,
PD-L1, checkpoint

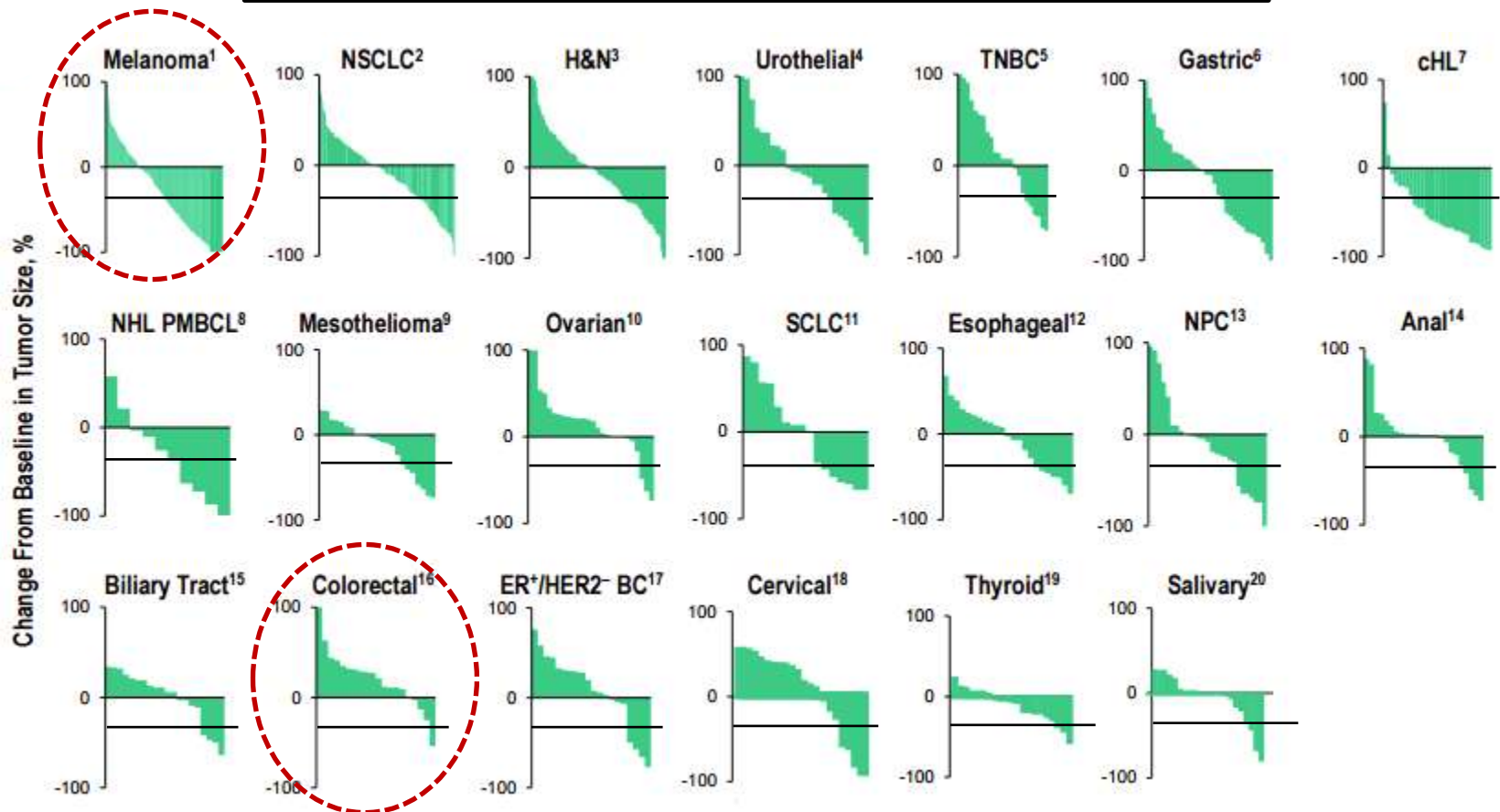
비정상 암혈관,
미세환경TAM, MDSCs

낮은 MHC 발현
빠른 종양증식 속도



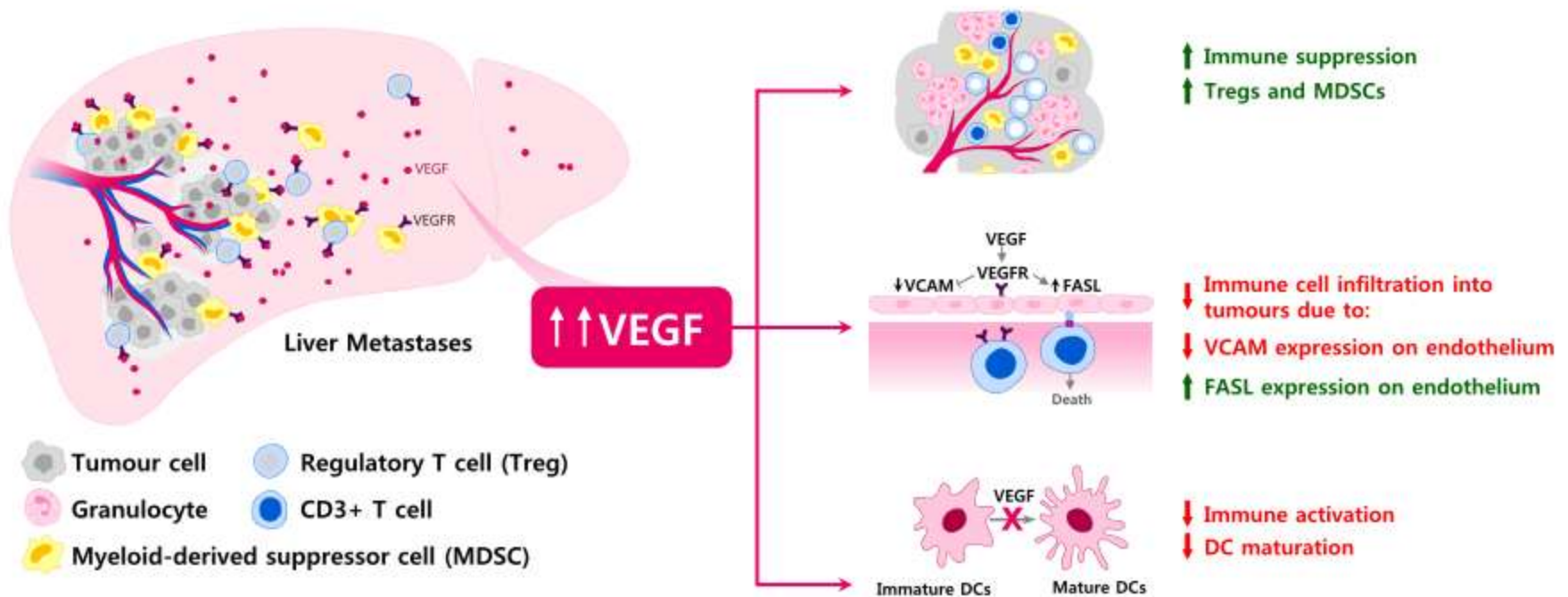
ICI monotherapy showed a limited efficacy

Only 20~30% response rate for solid cancers

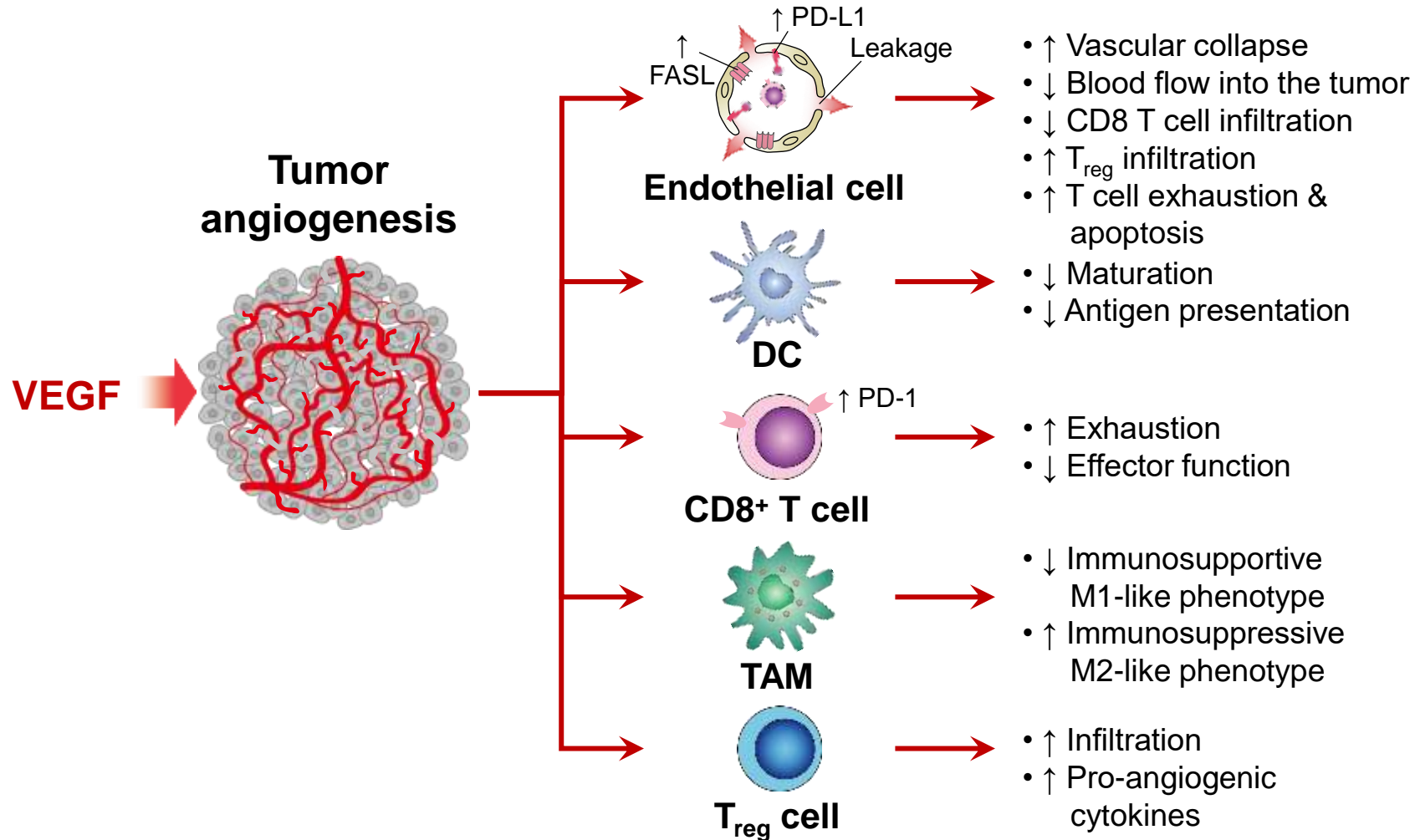


Tissue-specific immunoregulation

- **High levels of VEGF in the liver** support the hypothesis of VEGF-dependent modulation of **liver-specific mechanisms of immune tolerance**

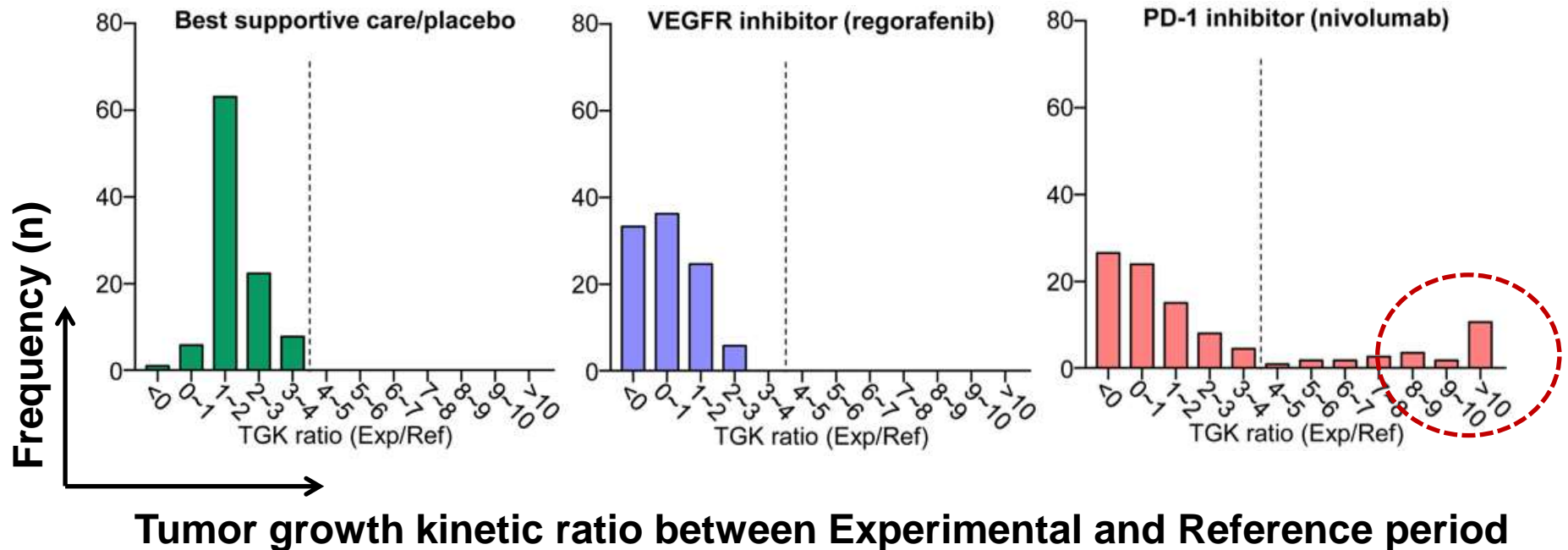


VEGF negatively impacts cancer immunity at multiple steps

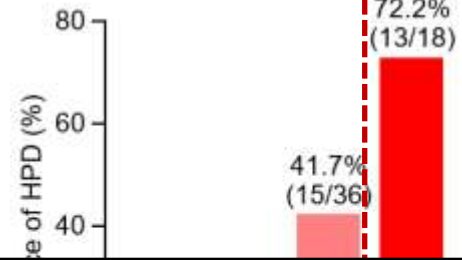
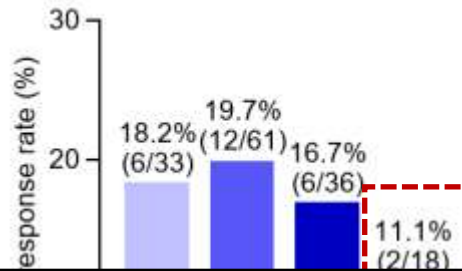
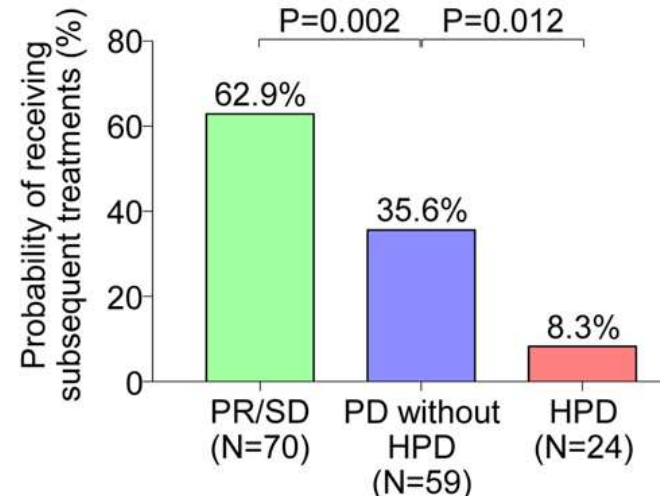
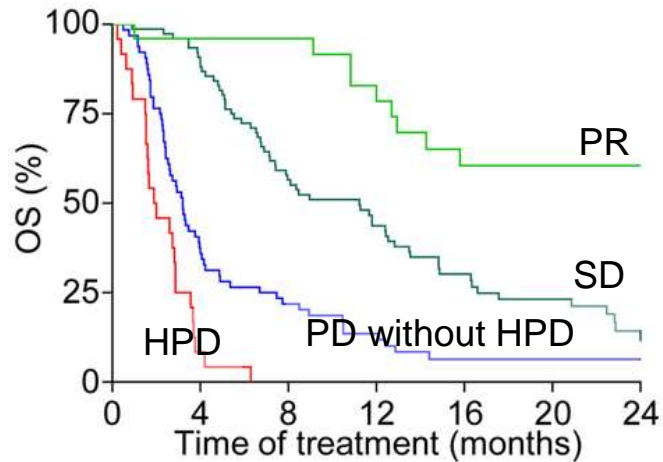


Cancer immunotherapy: Hyperprogressive disease

Advanced HCC patients



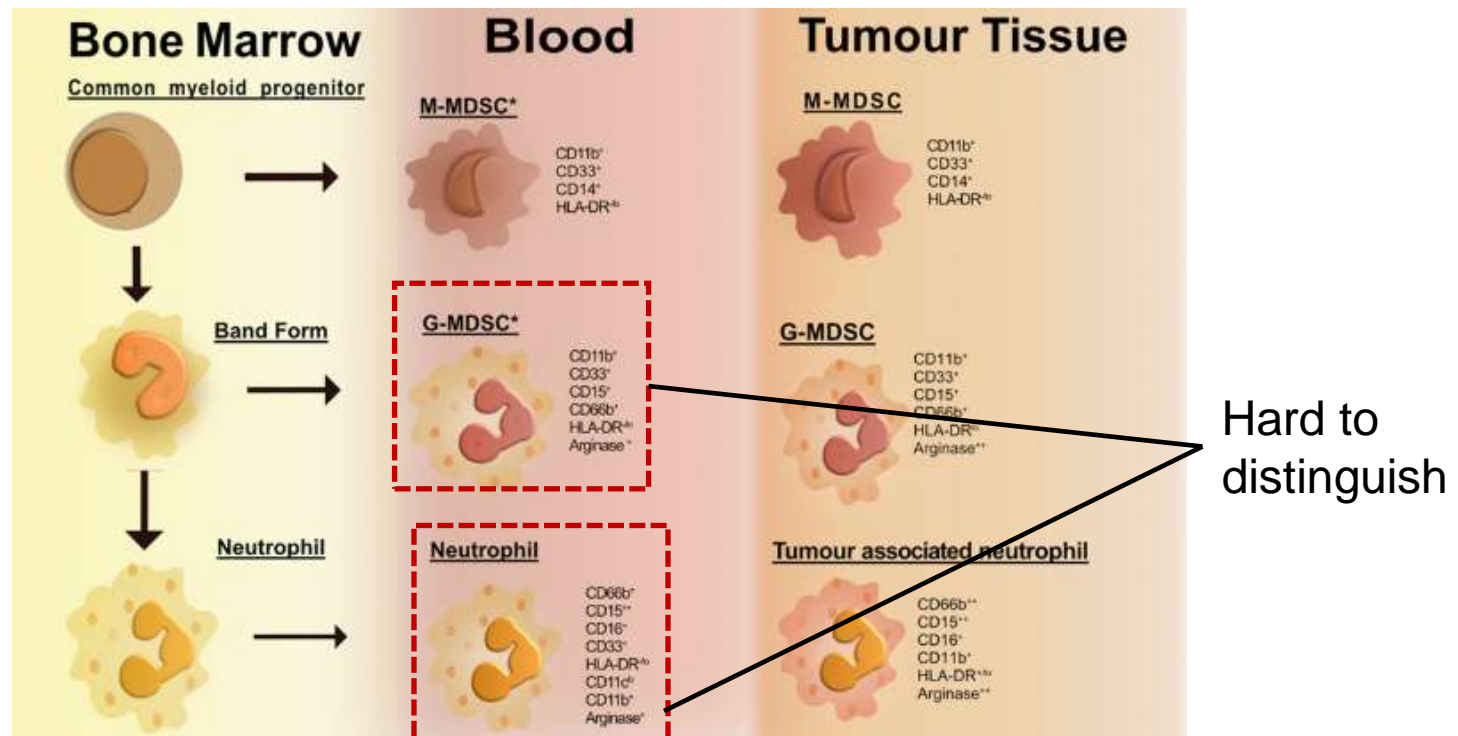
Cancer immunotherapy: Hyperprogressive disease



- Occurs in a fraction of patients
- **Dismal prognosis**
- **Deprivation of chances for subsequent treatment**
- Associated with high NLR

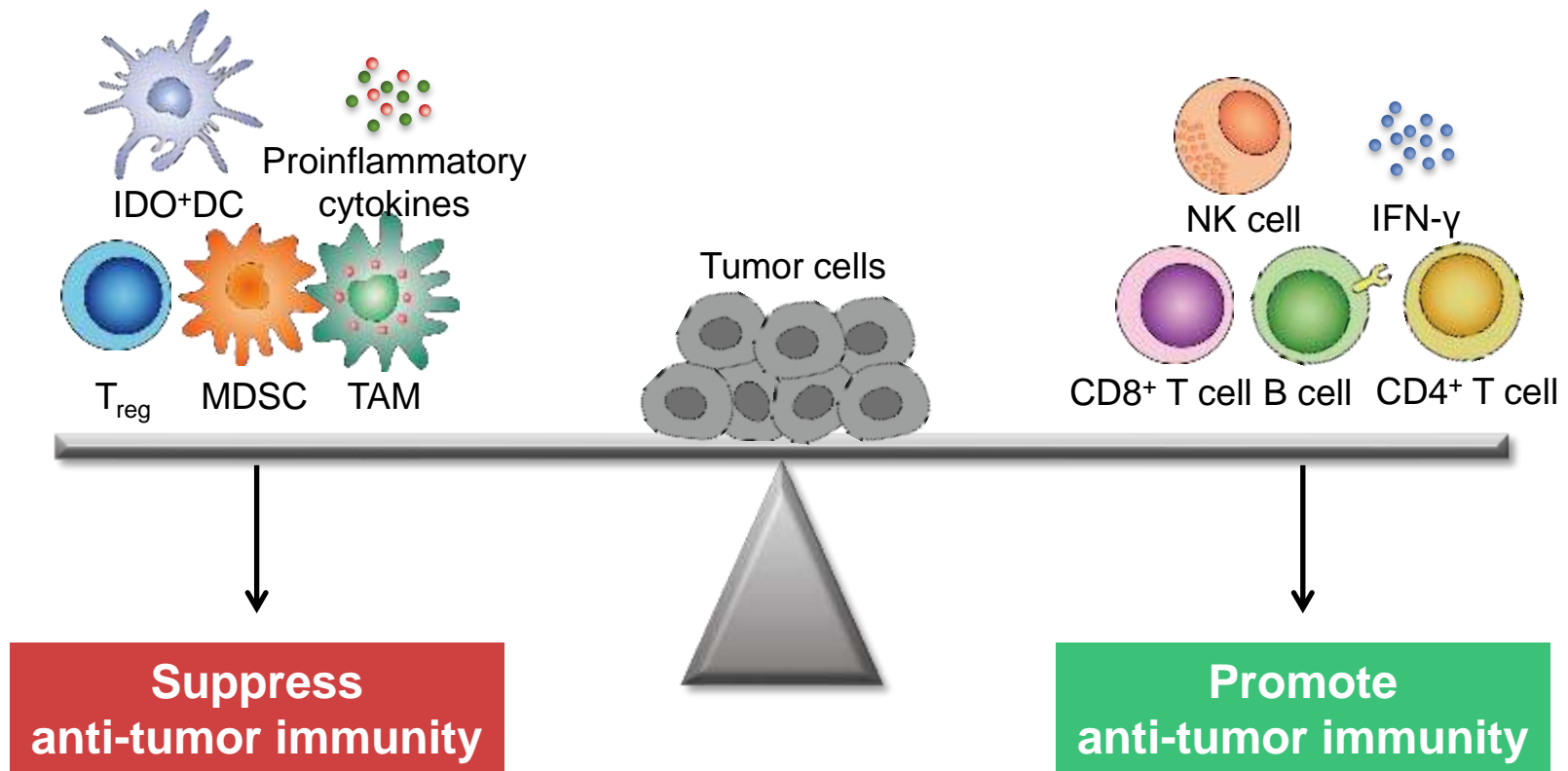
Immunosuppressive myeloid cells

- High neutrophil in RCC → Poor prognosis ! (IMDC risk factor)
- **Neutrophil in CBC = Neutrophil + PMN-MDSC**
- MDSC: immunosuppressive myeloid cells



Immune effectors vs. suppressors

Neutrophil to Lymphocyte ratio
 \approx Suppressor to Effector ratio



Summary of Part I

- **Dramatic and durable responses**
- **Limited efficacy (20~30% Response rate)**
- **Stroma-dependent variable responses**
- **Hyperprogression in a fraction of patients**

Today's Topic

- Current status of cancer immunotherapy
- **Overcoming resistance with combination strategies**
- STING-based immunotherapy to tackle immune-desert microenvironment of peritoneal carcinomatosis

Complexity of cancer-immunity cycle

CTLA4

3. Priming and activation
(APC & T cell)

CD28/B7-1
CD137/CD137L
OX40/OX40L
CTLA-4/B7-1
PD-L1/PD-1
PD-L1/B7-1

2. Cancer antigen
Presentation
(DC/APC)

TNF- α , IL-1, IFN- α
CD40/CD40L
IL-4,10,13, VEGF

4. Trafficking of
T cells to tumors

CX3CL1, CXCL9
CXCL10, CCL5
VEGF

VEGF

5. Infiltration of
T cells into tumors

LFA1/ICAM1
Selectins
VEGF

6. Recognition of
cancer cell by T cells

TCR
reduced MHC

1. Release of
tumor antigens
(tumor cell death)

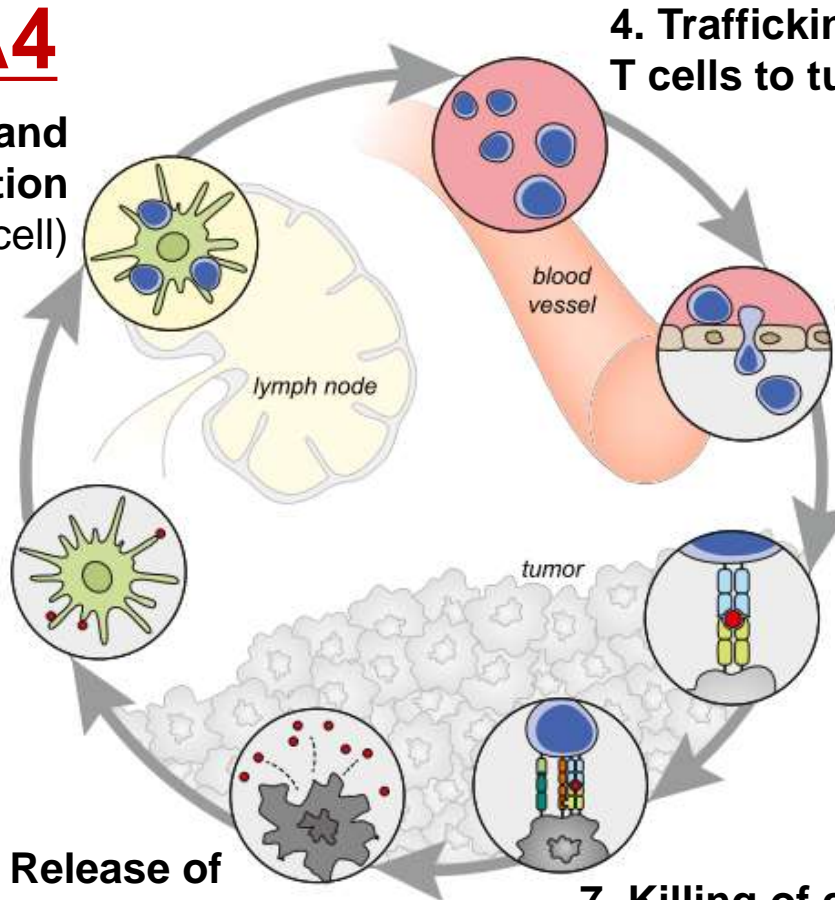
7. Killing of cancer cells
(T cell & cancer cell)

IFN γ
PD-L1/PD1
PD-L1/B7-1
IDO, TGF β , LAG3
BTLA, VISTA,
Arginase

VEGF

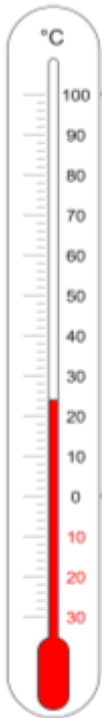
PD1

■ Stimulatory factors
■ Inhibitors



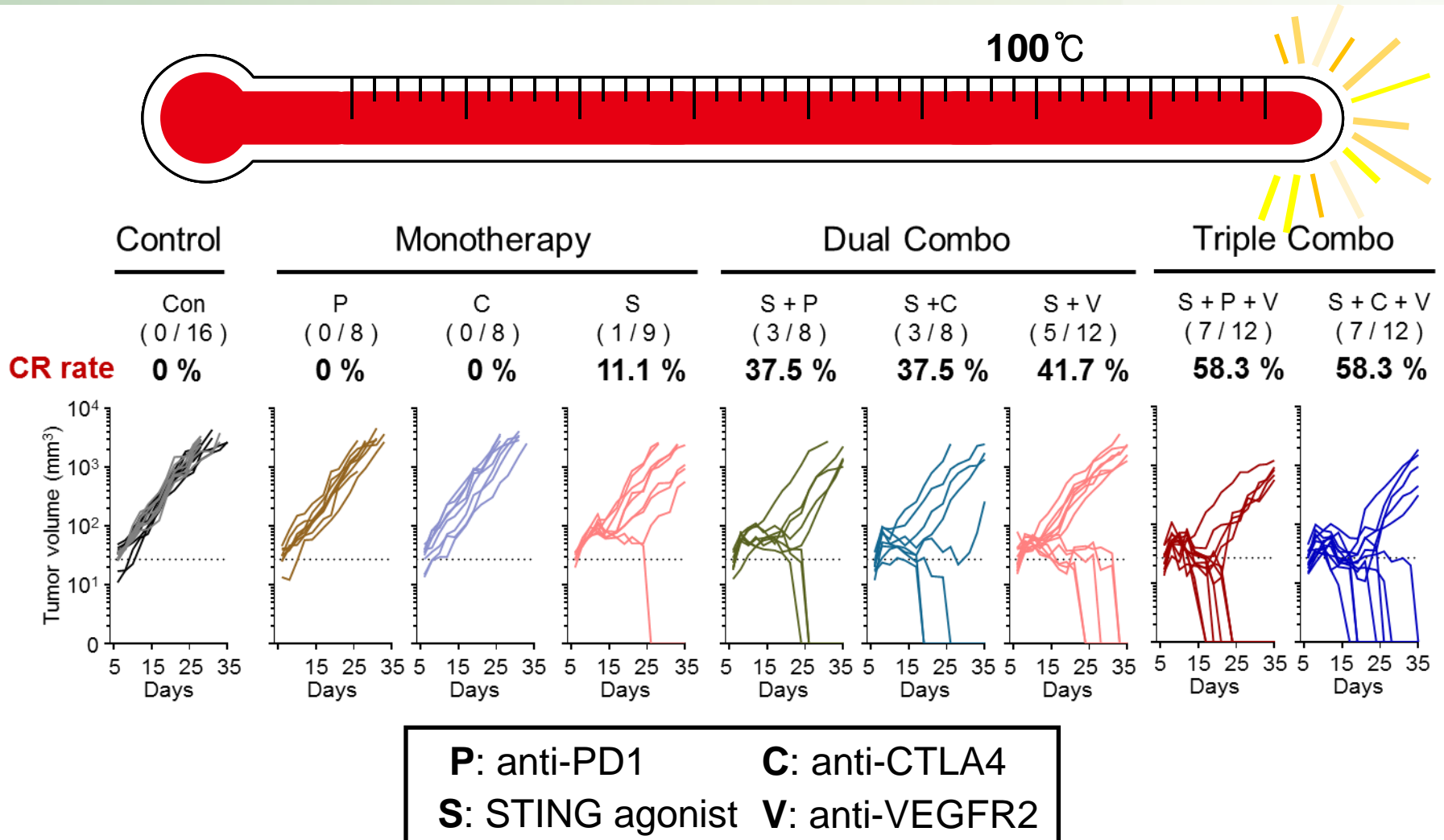
Optimal Combination Immunotherapy: Beyond Immunologic Boiling Point

All or None Responses

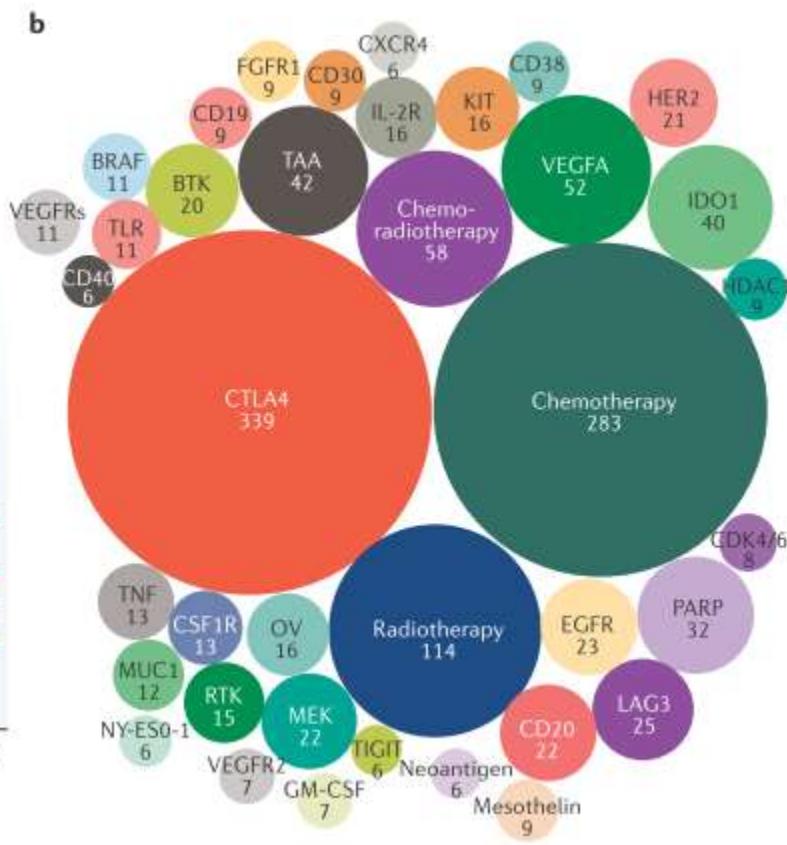
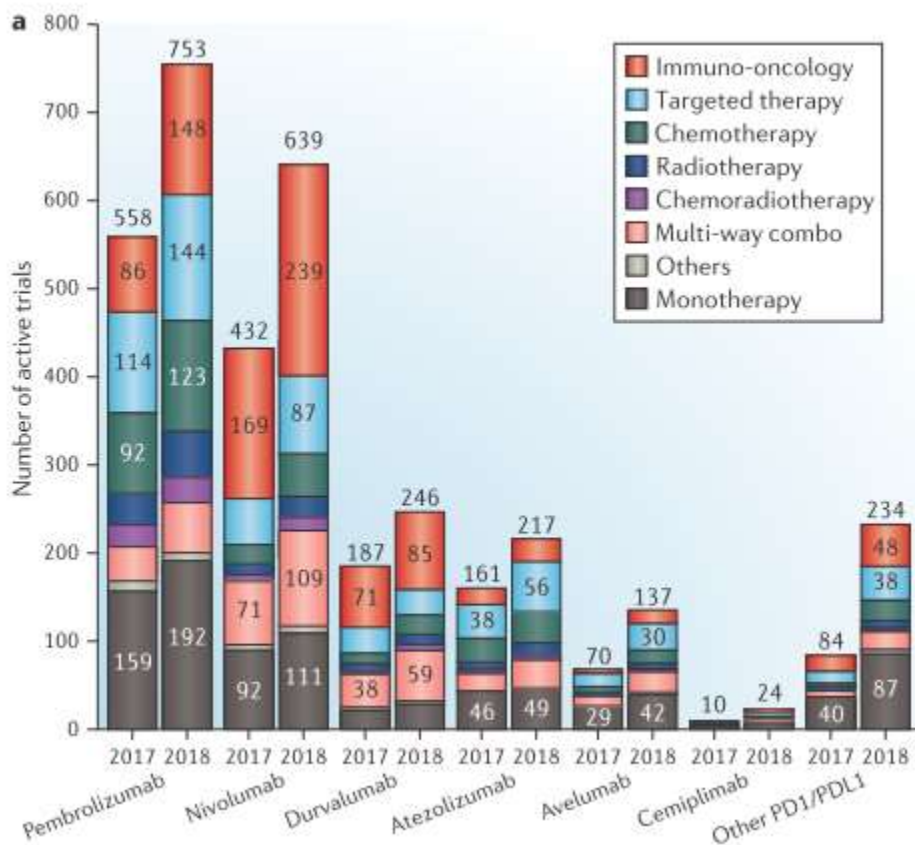


**We have to inflame tumors beyond
immunological boiling point !**

Optimal Combination Immunotherapy: Beyond Immunologic Boiling Point



Landscape of ongoing cancer immunotherapy clinical trials



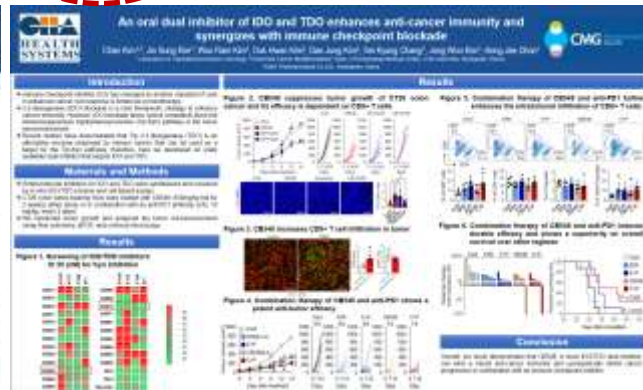
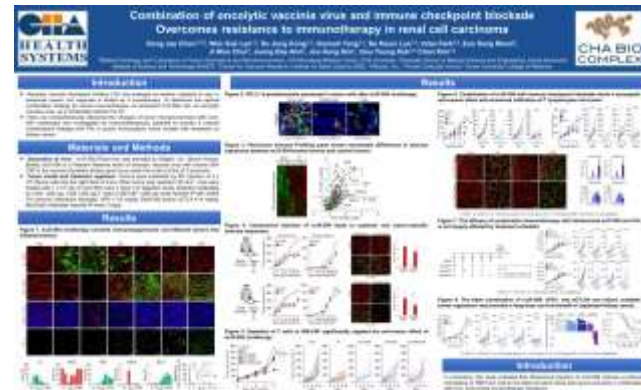
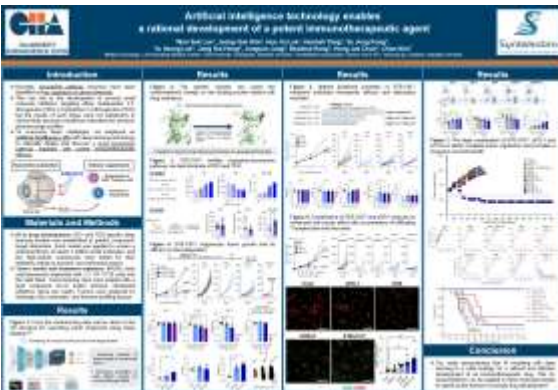
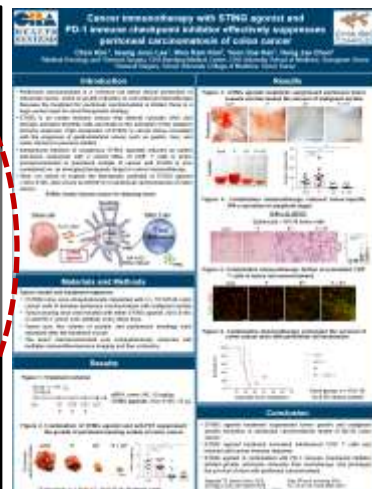
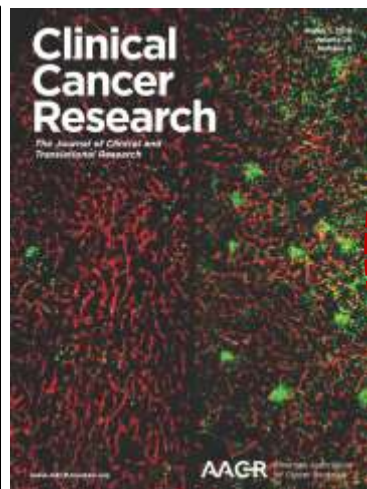
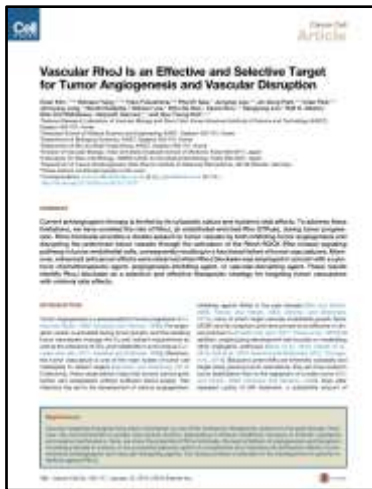
- 진행중인 임상연구 총 수: 2,250
- 병용 임상연구 총 수: 1,716
 - 240개의 서로 다른 표적

Overcoming Resistance to Immunotherapy

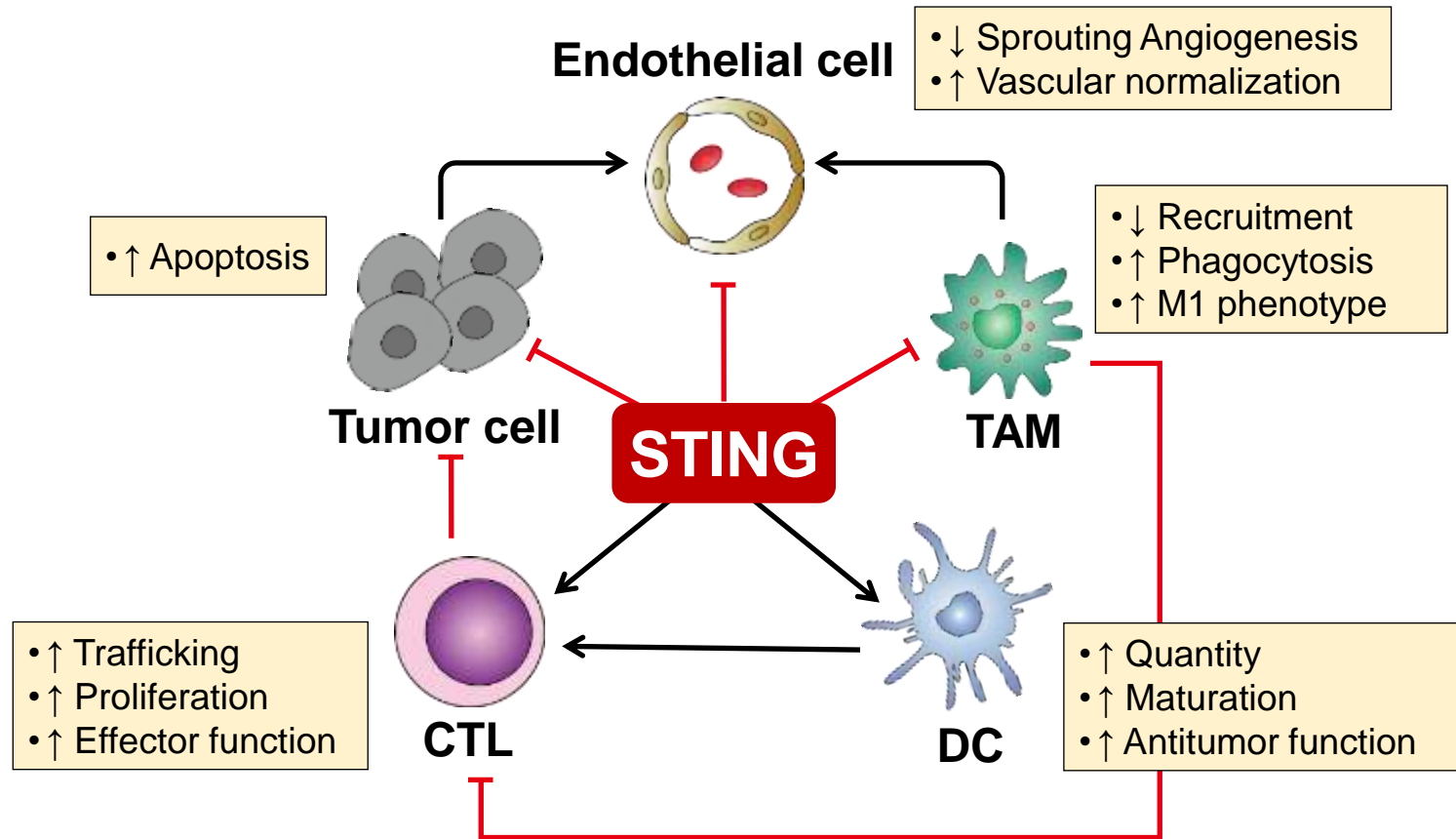
Goal	Candidate Intervention
1. Promote innate immunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Local Radiation• TLR agonist• STING agonist• Targeted IFNα/β• Oncolytic Virus<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vaccinia virus, Reovirus, Herpesvirus• Oncolytic bacteria
2. Induce tertiary lymphoid structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intratumoral LIGHT• Lymphotoxin
3. Stromal modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anti-angiogenic agent<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lenvatinib, Cabozantinib, Regorafenib• ABTAA (Ang2-binding/Tie2-activating Ab)• Anti-CDXXX• EtB receptor inhibitor
4. Inhibit immunosuppressive oncogene pathways	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MerTK inhibitor• JAK inhibitors• IDO or TDO inhibitor• Anti-TIGIT antibody• Anti-GITR antibody• AhR inhibitor
5. Microbiome modulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Probiotics• Prebiotics

Overcoming Resistance to Immunotherapy

Our experiences since 2015



STING regulates both angiogenesis and immunity



Thank you for listening !