



Antigenic heterogeneity in high grade glioma: *combinational targeting offsets antigen escape*

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Disclosure

- Nothing to disclose

Overview

- **High Grade Glioma (HGG)**
- **Immunotherapy for HGG**
- **Adoptive T cell Therapy**
- **Antigenic heterogeneity and escape**
- **Combinational targeting**
- **Conclusion**
- **Future directions**

High Grade Glioma (HGG)

- **Origin:** glia
- **Pathology:** WHO III & IV (AA & GBM)
- **Frequency:** 10-15% of CNS Tumors
- **Therapy:** Surgery → XRT+/- chemotherapy
- **Outcomes:** 5yr PFS AA ~23%; GBM ~16%

High Grade Glioma (HGG)

- **Limitations of standard therapy**
 - GTR difficult; location & invasive nature
 - Resistance to chemotherapeutic agents
 - Treatment related neurotoxicity
- **Immunotherapy has the potential to improve outcome**

Immunotherapy for HGG

- **Tumor vaccines**

- DC vaccines
- Whole tumor cell vaccines
- Peptide vaccines

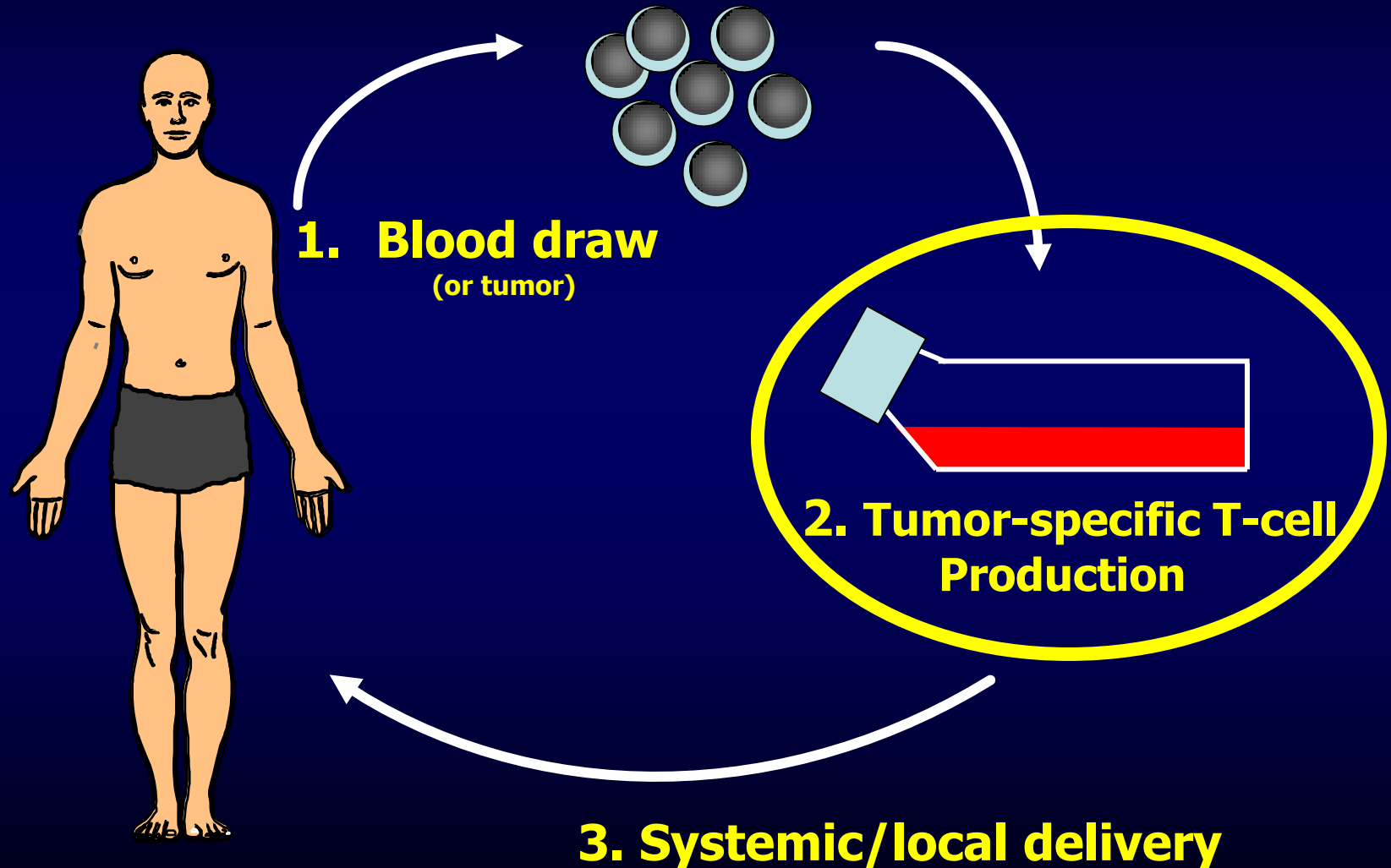
- **Monoclonal antibodies (MAb)**

- Bevacizumab

- **Adoptive T cell therapy**

- Tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs)
- Cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs)
- Genetically engineered T cells

Adoptive T cell Therapy: *the concept*



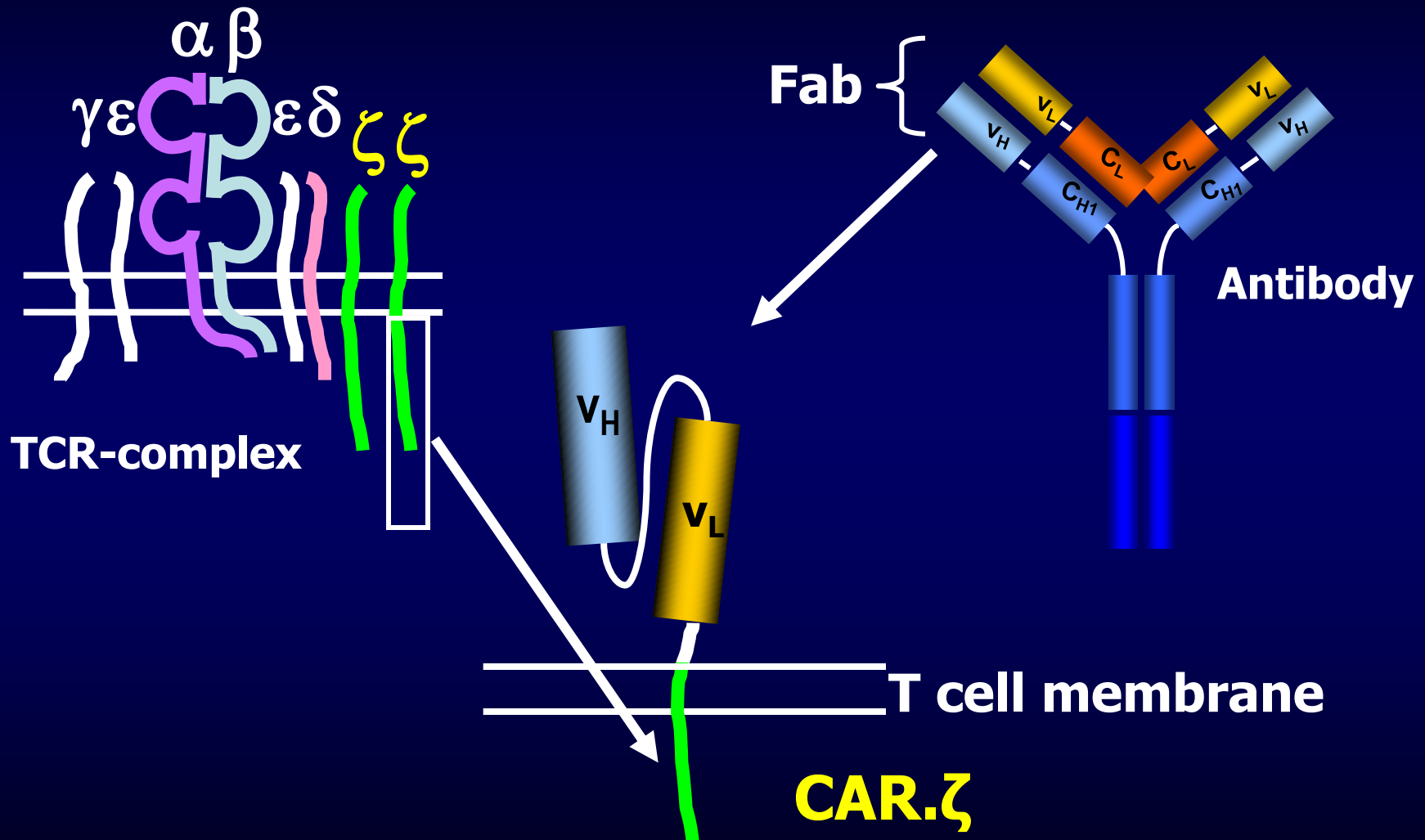
Adoptive T cell Therapy: *for cancer*

- **Tumor-antigen specific**
- **Good bio-distribution; self-amplify**
- **Adapt** to the changes in tumor microenvironment
- **Recognize internal antigens** (if processed)
- Have and recruit **multiple effector mechanisms**

Adoptive T cell Therapy: *limitations*

- **Reliability of generating T cells**
- **MHC-dependence**
 - MHC down-regulation
 - Defects in antigen-processing
- **Inhibitory T cells:** T_{H2} ; T_{reg}
- **Limited *in vivo* expansion**

Chimeric Antigen Receptor (CAR)



CAR T cells: *advantages*

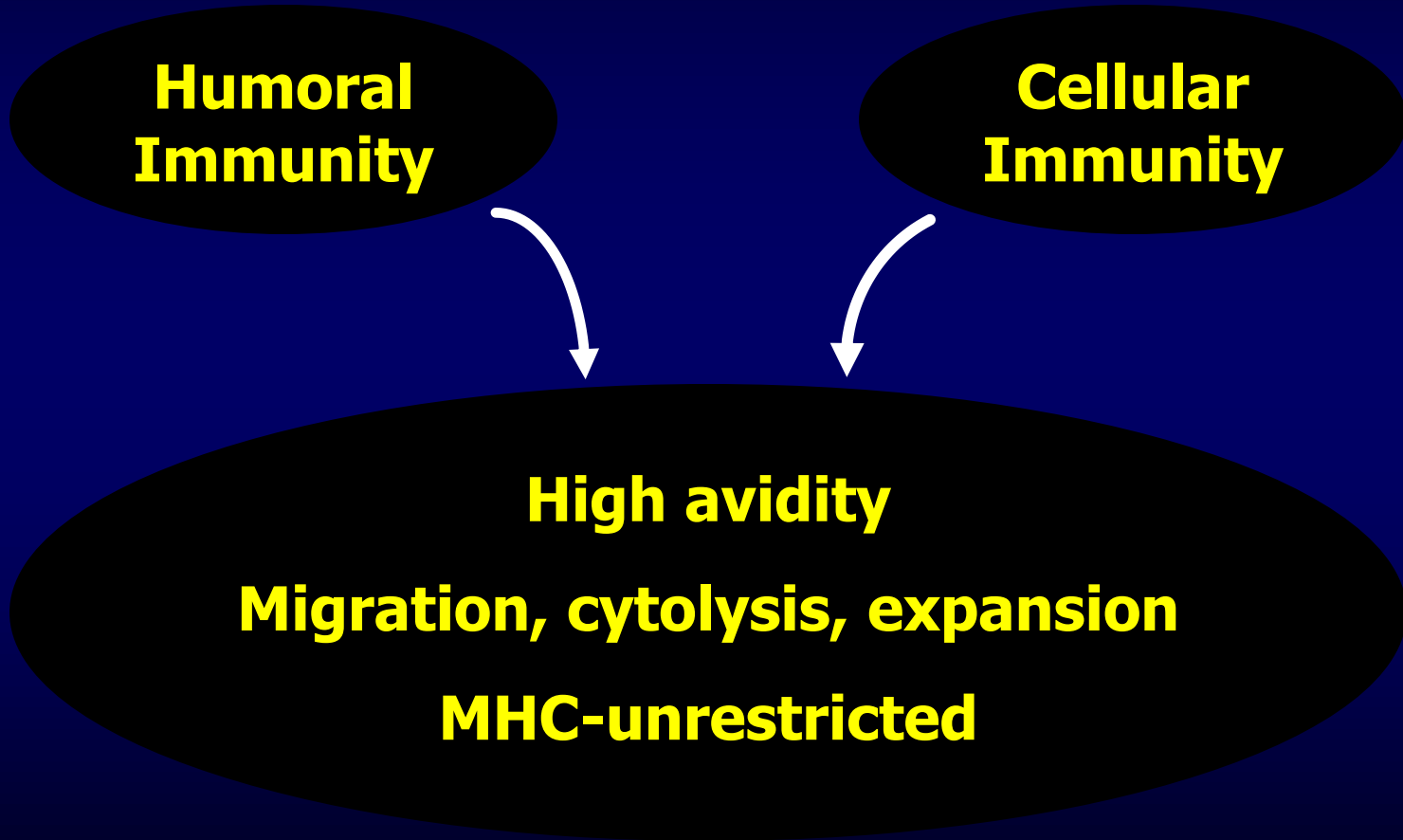
**Humoral
Immunity**

**Cellular
Immunity**

High avidity

Migration, cytolysis, expansion

MHC-unrestricted



CAR T cells: *application*

- **Target antigen:**

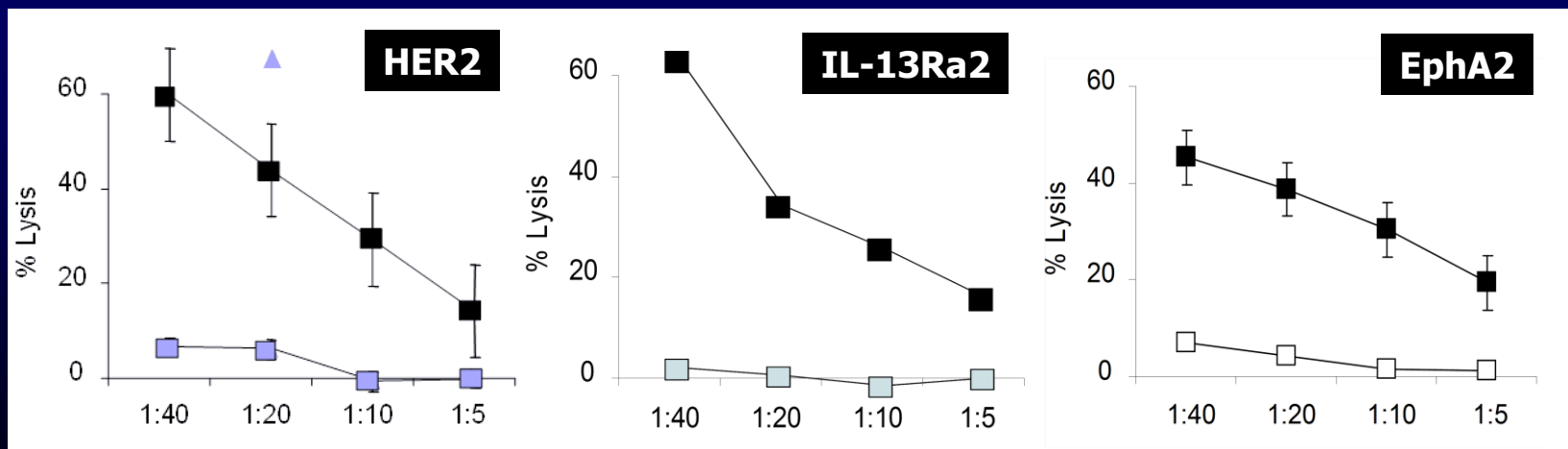
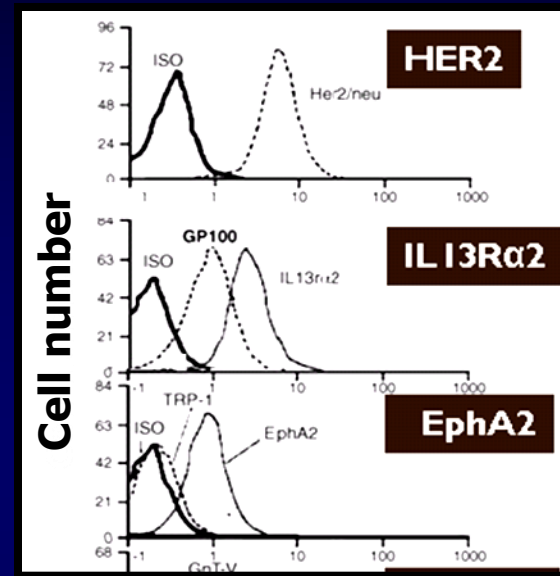
- Present on tumor cells
- Surface expressed
- Very low or no expression on normal cells

- **Early clinical trials:**

- Hematological malignancies and solid tumors

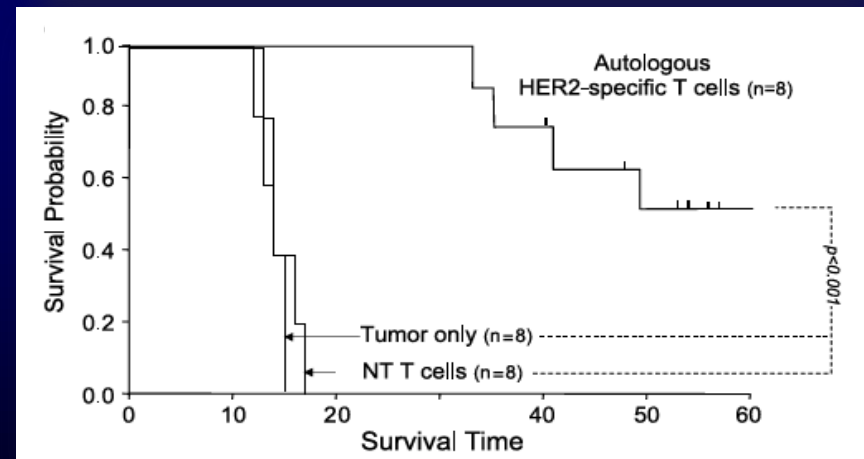
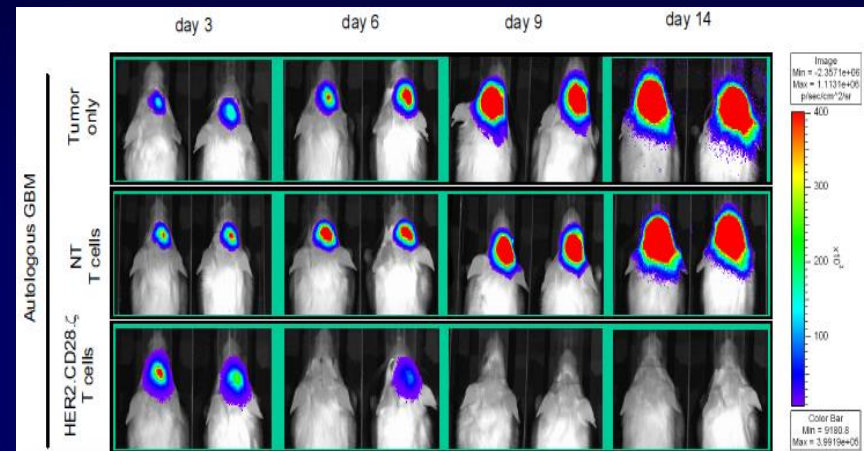
CAR T cells: *targeting HGG antigens*

- IL13R α 2
- HER2
- EphA2
- EGFRv3



CAR T cells: *targeting HER2 in HGG*

- **Preclinical:** improved OS & PFS
- **Clinical:** ongoing phase I/II studies
- **Treatment failures in animal model**
 - Limited T-cell activation
 - Antigen escape



Antigen escape

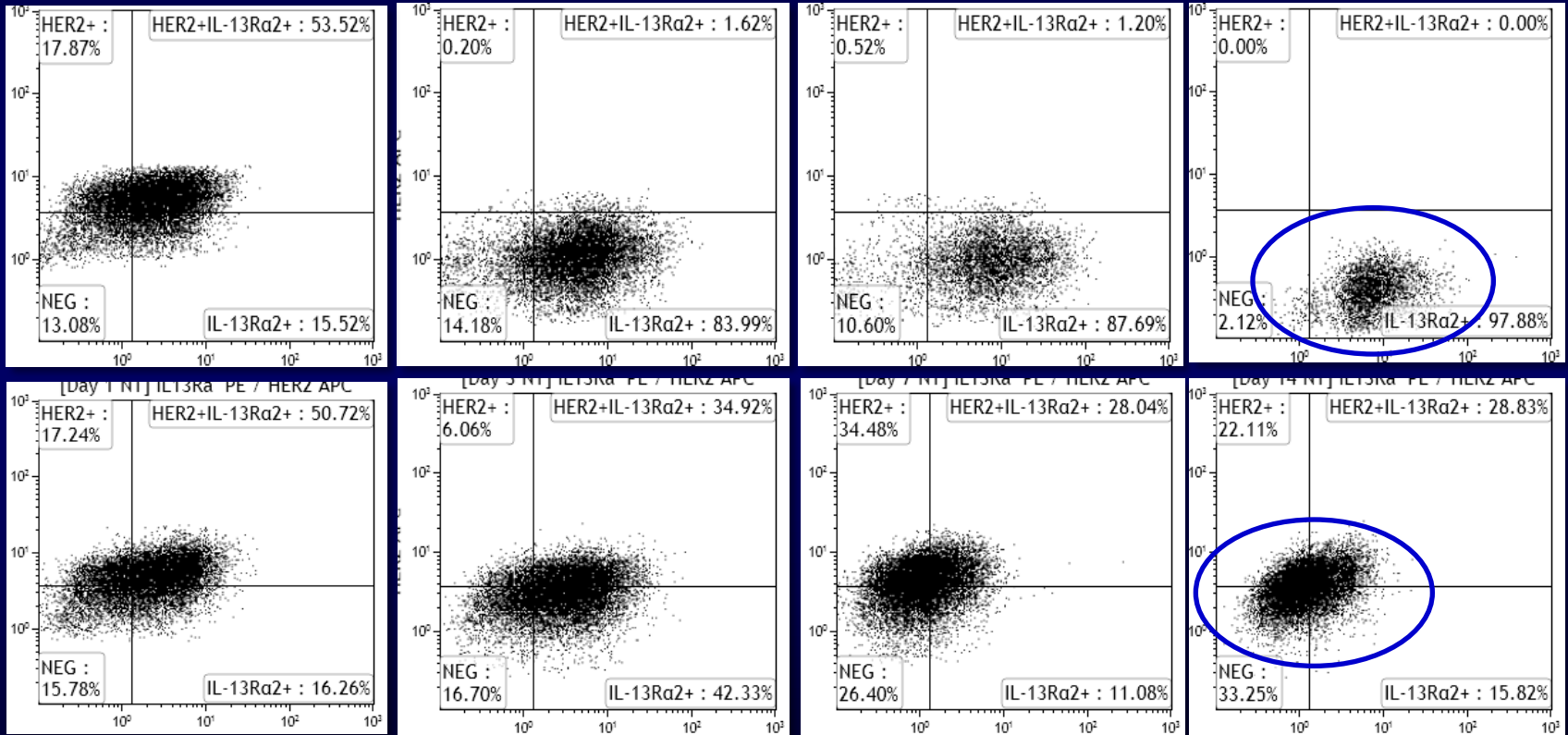
Day 1

Day 3

Day 7

Day 14

HER2 FITC



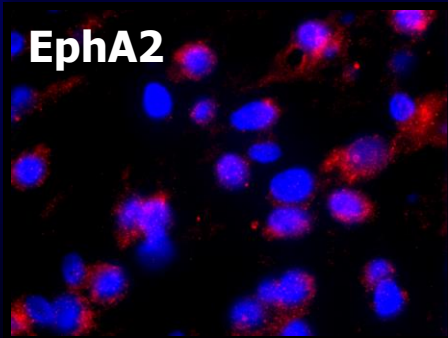
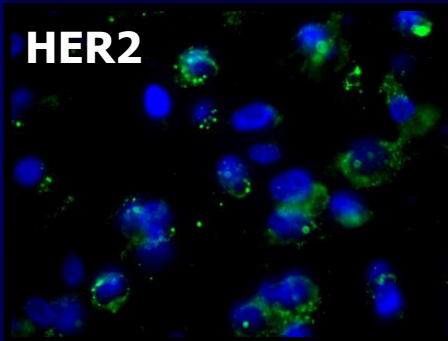
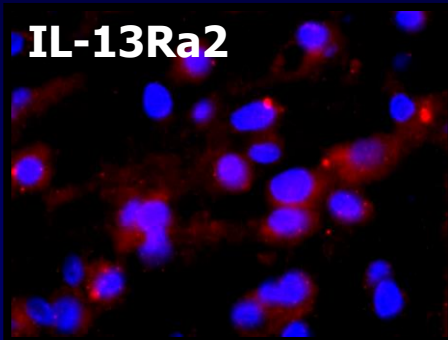
HER2 CAR T cells

NT T cells

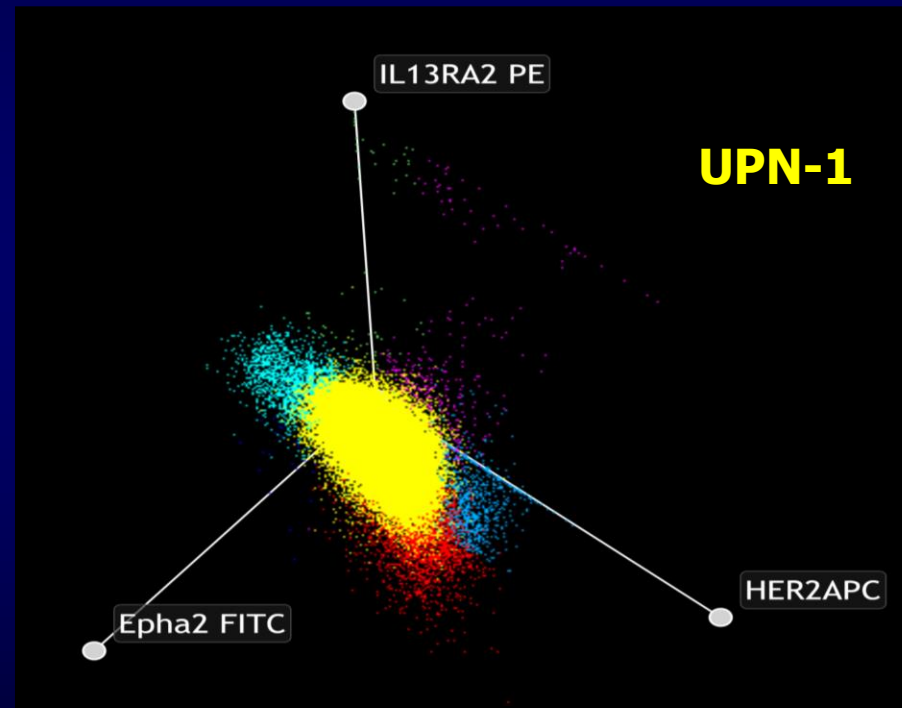
IL-13Ra2 PE

Primary HGG: *antigenic heterogeneity*

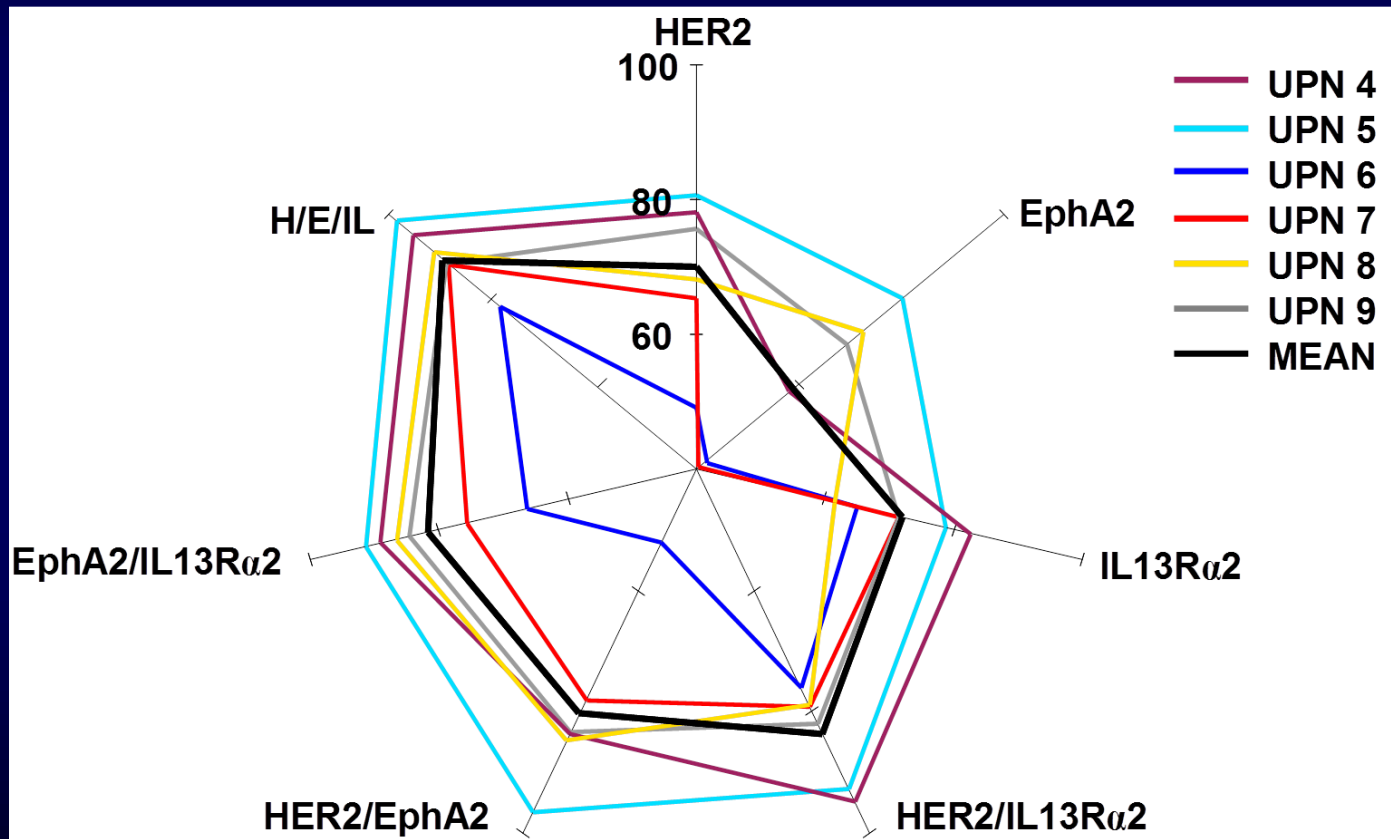
Immunofluorescent stain



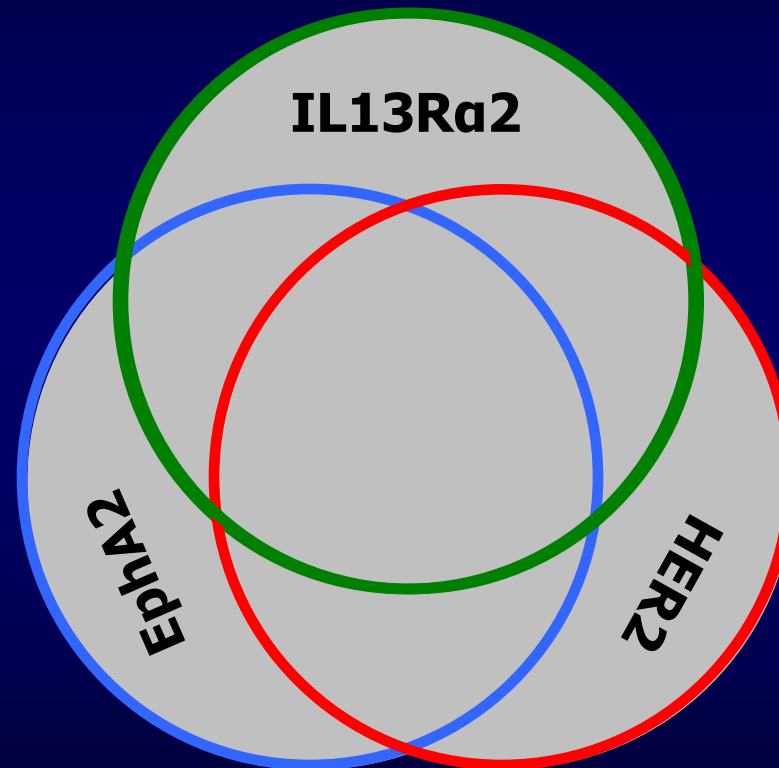
Flow cytometry



Primary HGG: *hierarchy of antigen expression*



Primary HGG: *prevalence of antigens*



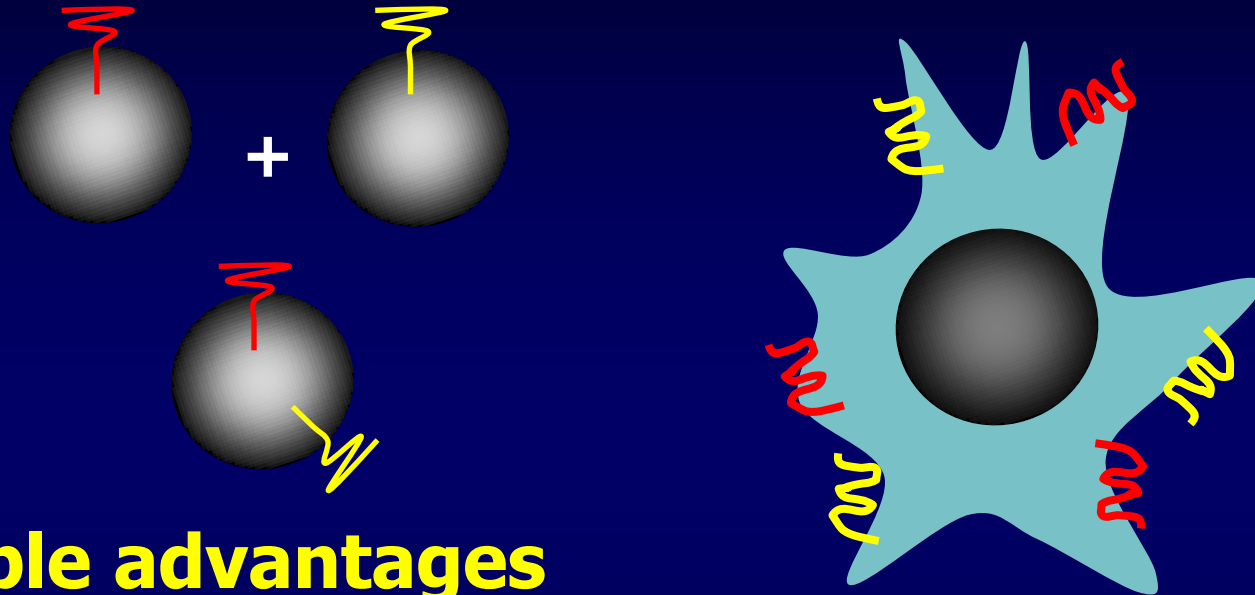
~ 75%

~ 95%

~ 98%

IL-13Ra2 or HER2 vs. H or I or E $p < 0.05$

Targeting Multiple Antigens



Possible advantages

- **Circumvent tumor escape**
 - Heterogeneous expression of target
 - Down regulation of target
 - Antigen loss variants
- **Improve T cell activation**

Target antigens: **HER2 and IL13Ra2**

- **HER2** (ErbB-2)

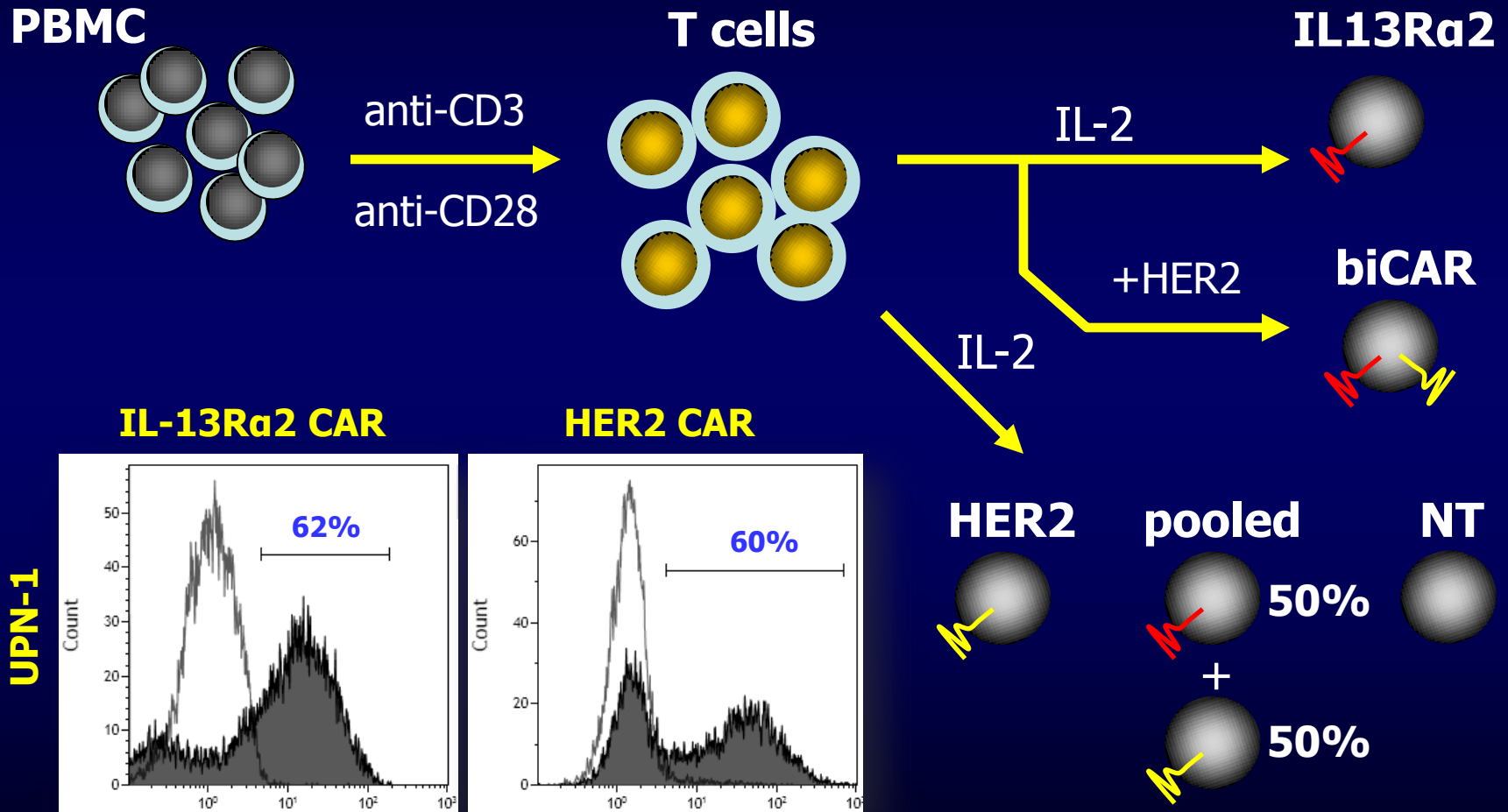
- Expressed in 80% of HGG
- Cell growth and differentiation
- Poor prognosis

**HER2 or
IL13Ra2
~ 95%**

- **IL13Ra2**

- Expressed in >80% of HGG
- Adhesion and invasion properties

Bispecific CAR T cells (biCAR T cells)



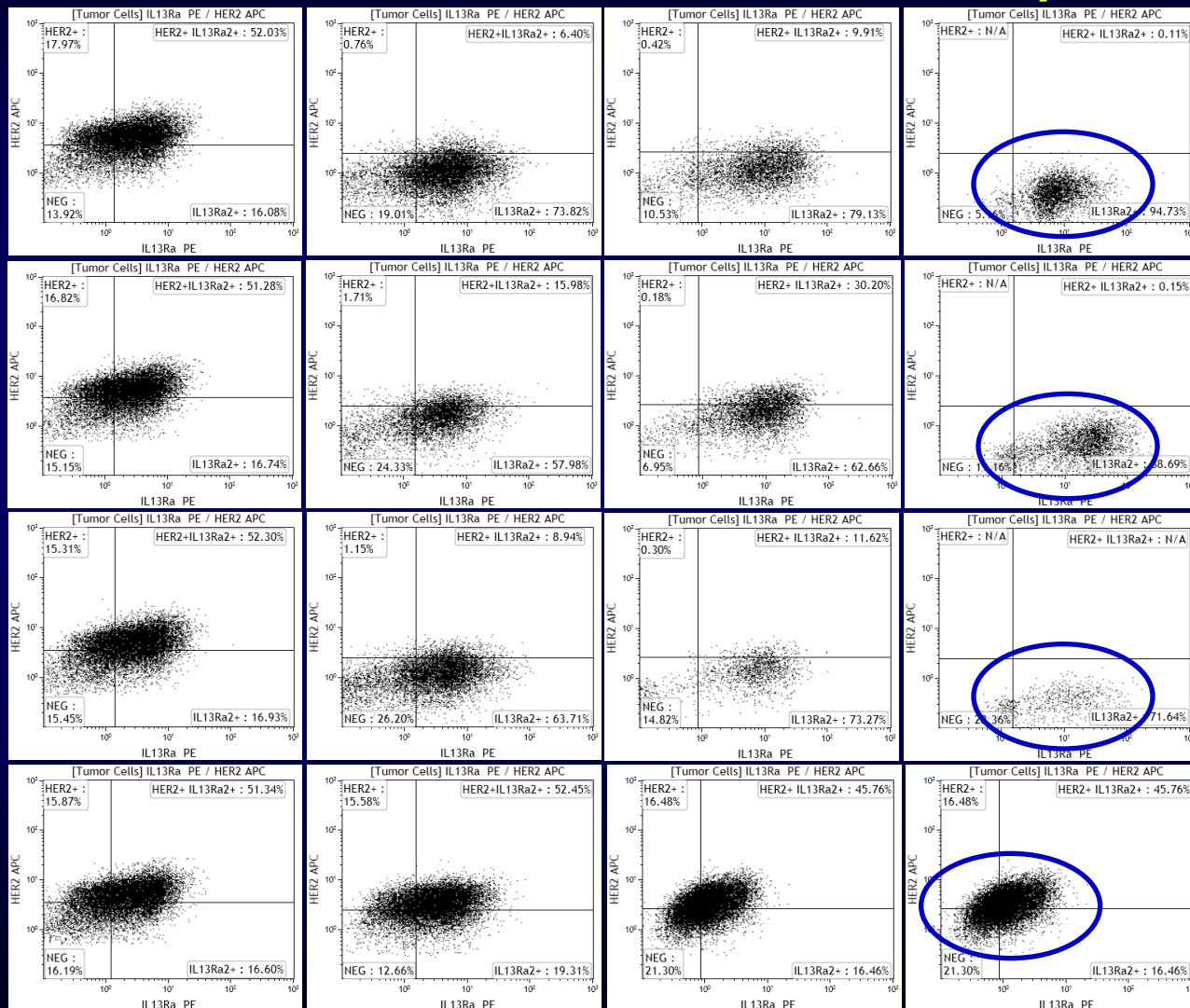
biCAR T cells: *improved tumor killing*

Day 1

Day 3

Day 7

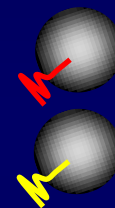
Day 14



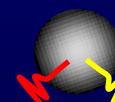
HER2



pooled



biCAR

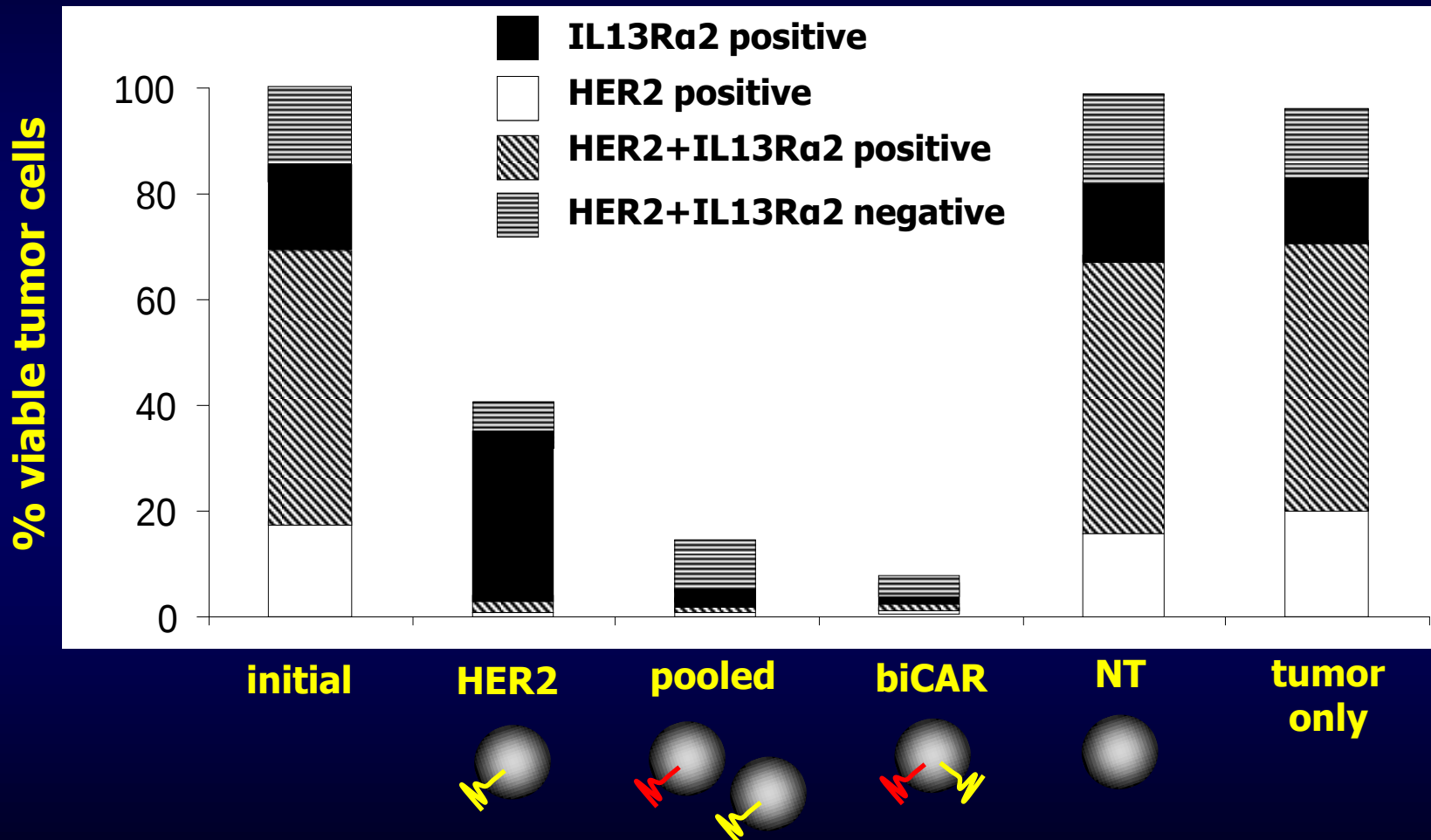


NT



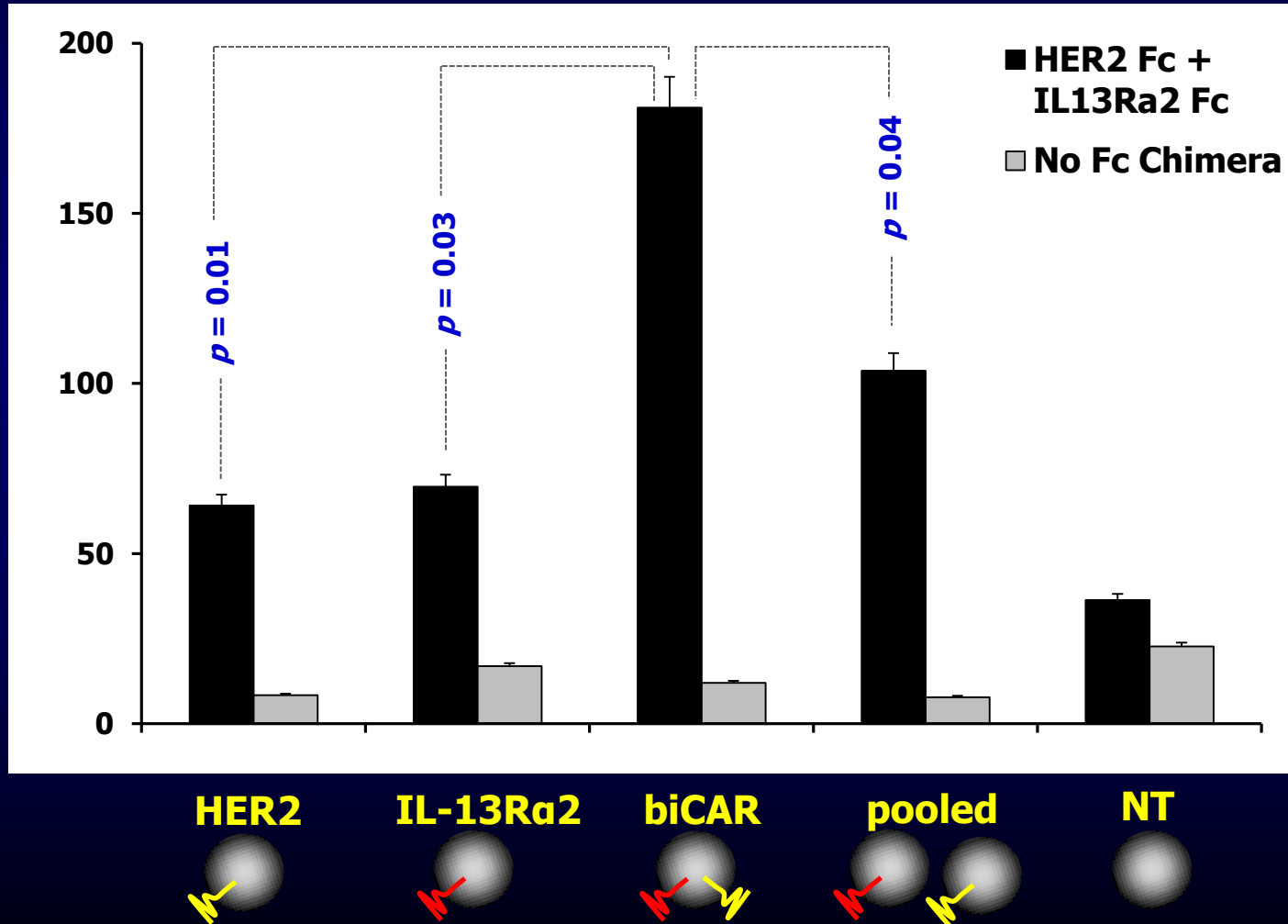
Hegde et al., Mol Ther in press

biCAR T cells: *offset antigen escape*

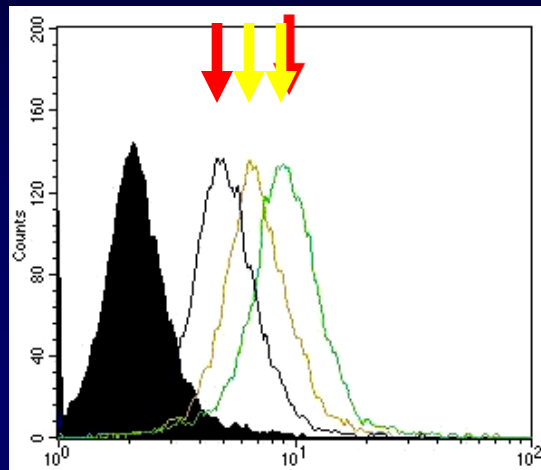


biCAR T cells: *increased T cell proliferation*

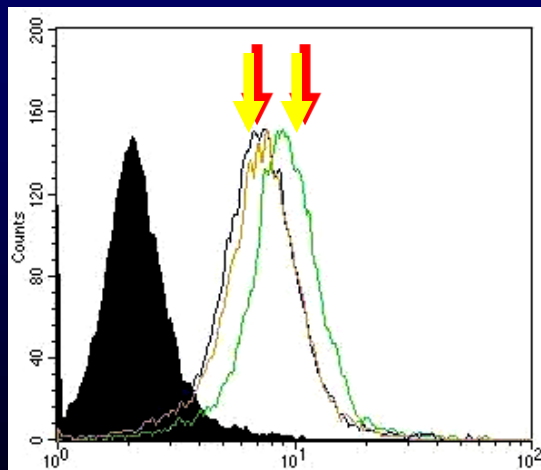
Thymidine uptake % OKT3



biCAR T cells: *enhanced signaling*



pZap70 →

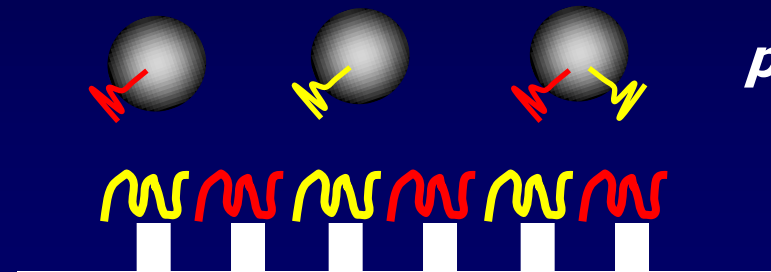


IL13Rα2

HER2

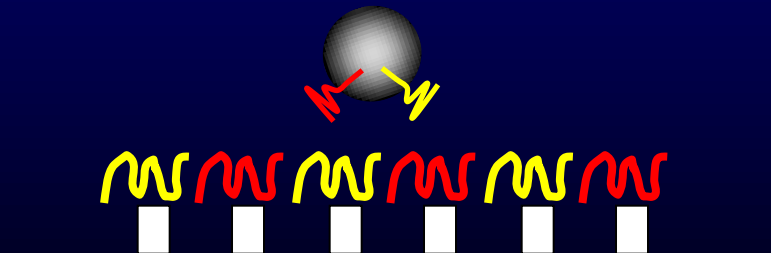
biCAR

$p=0.01$

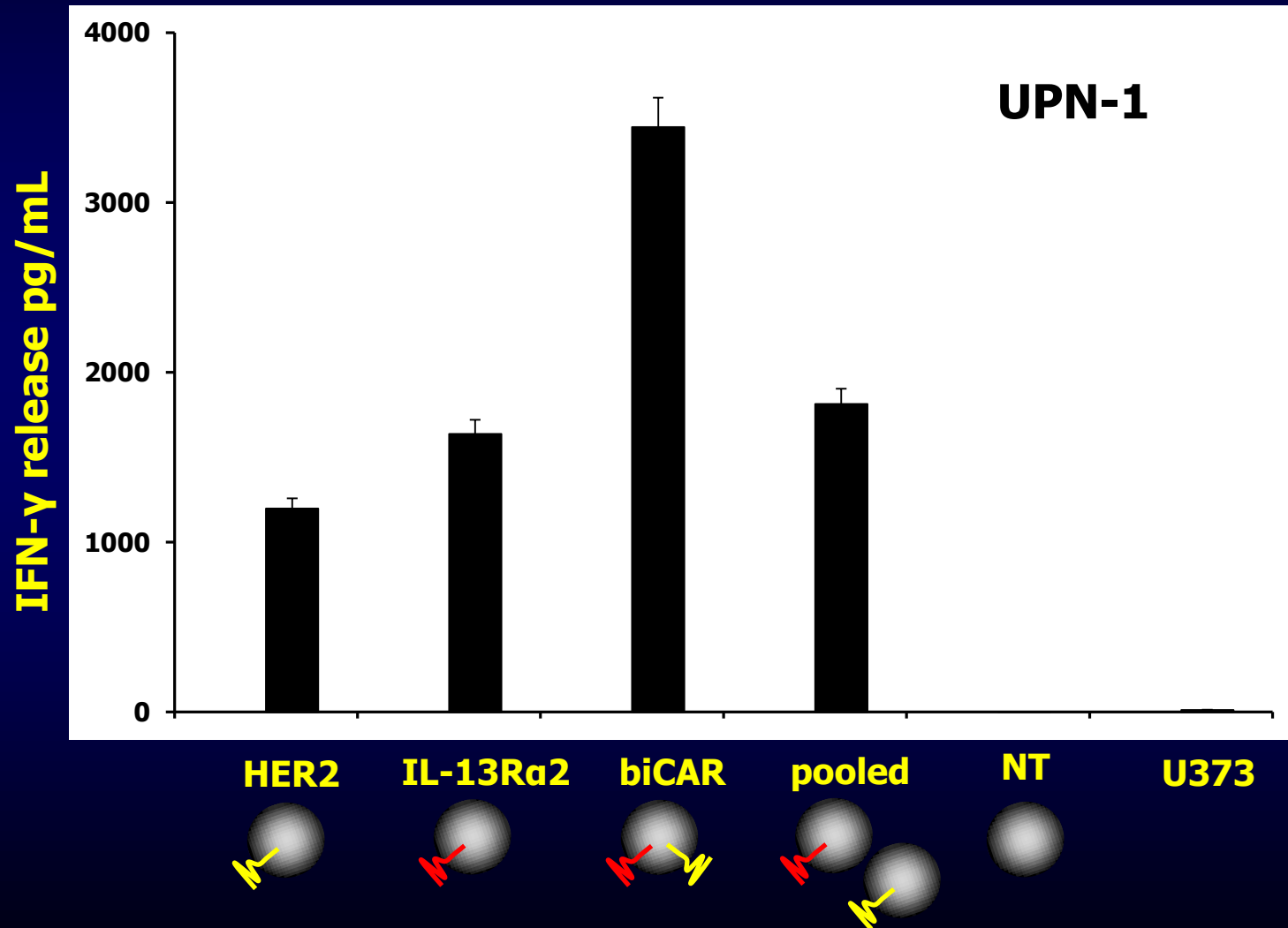


biCAR

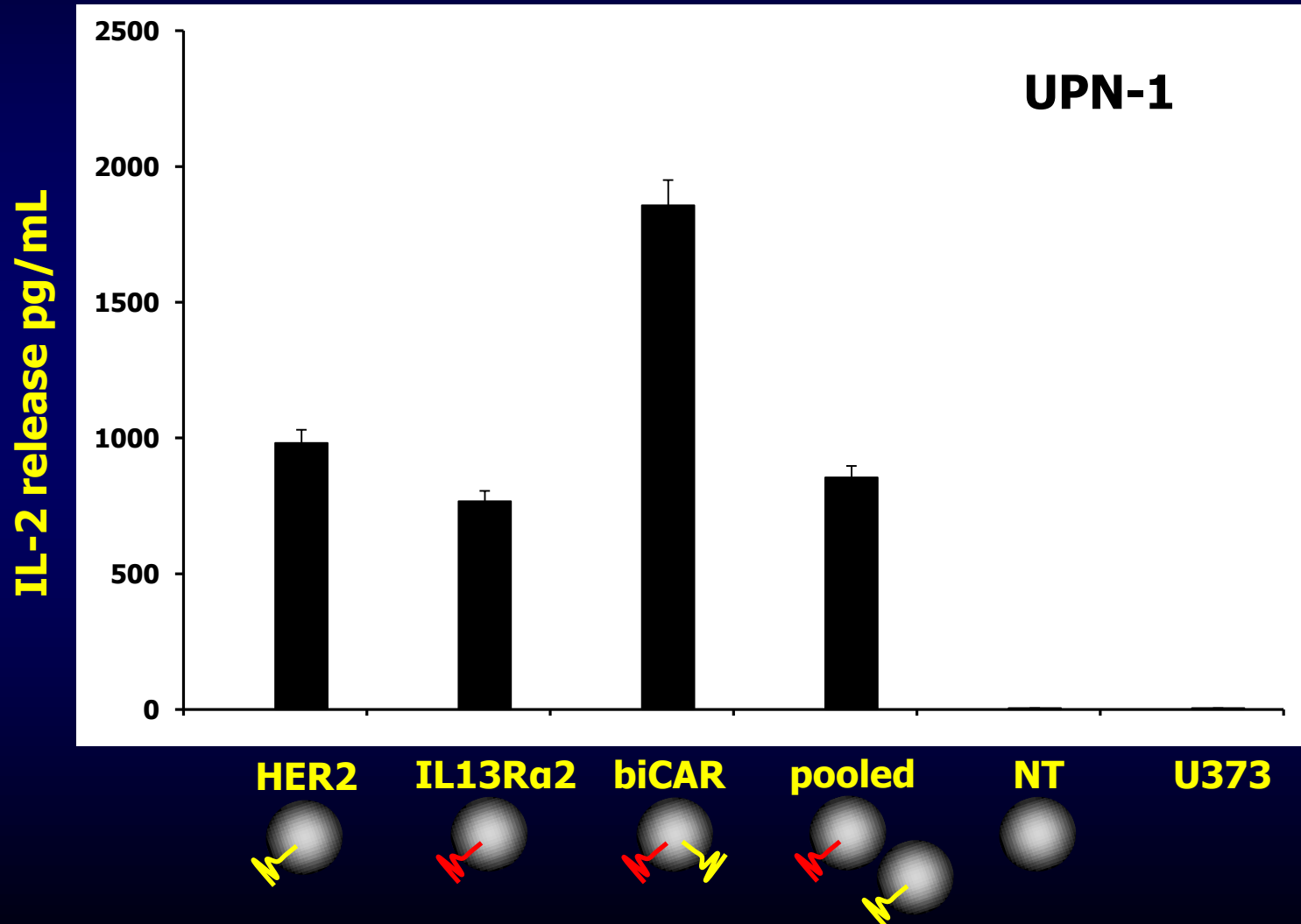
$p=0.1$



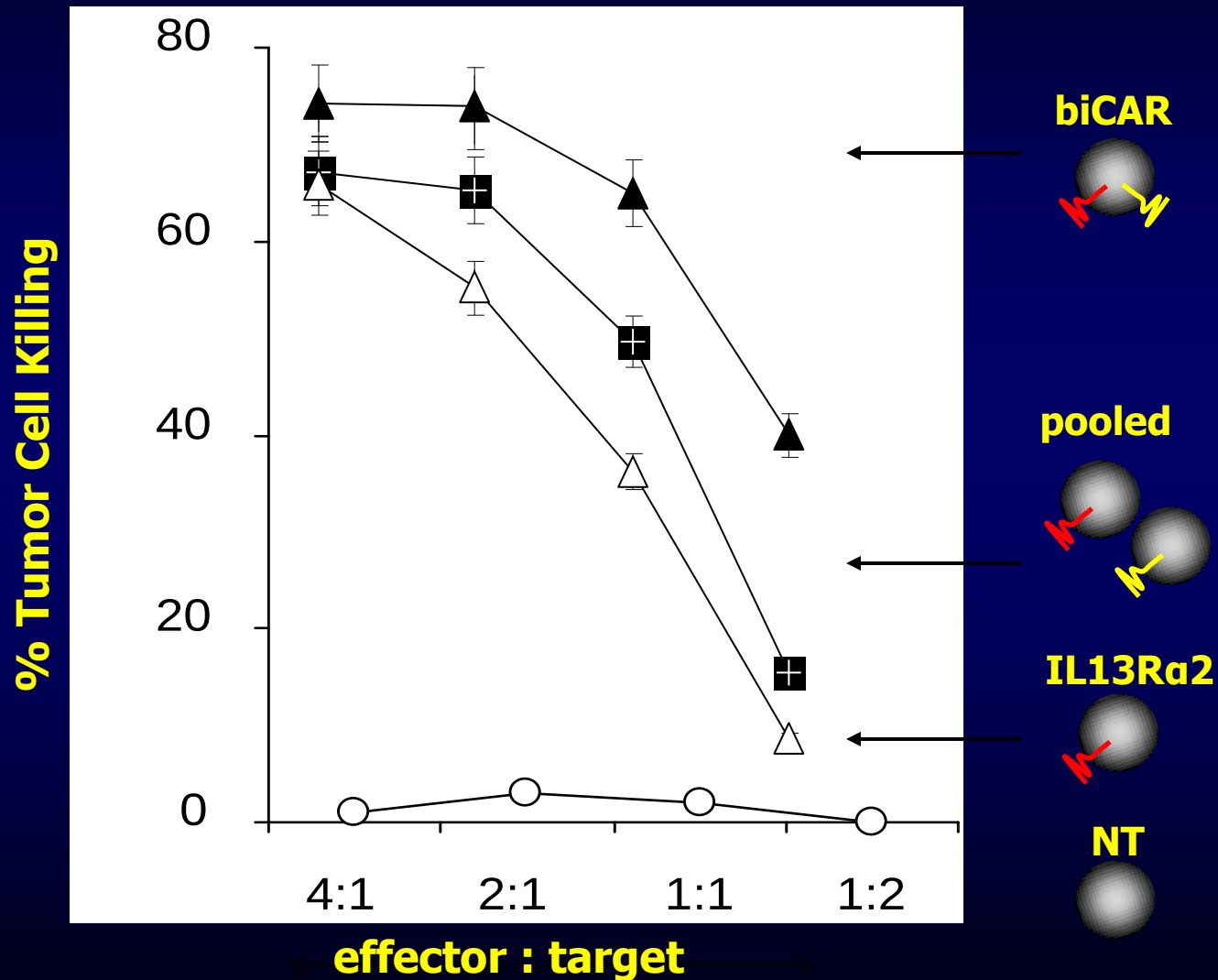
biCAR T cells: *IFN- γ*



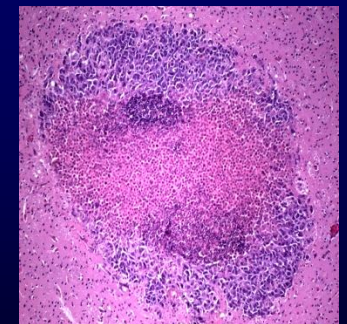
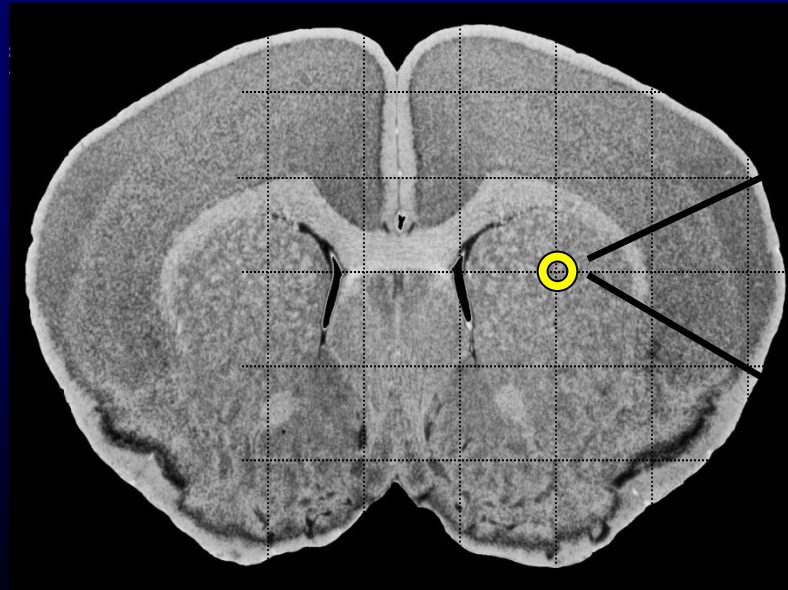
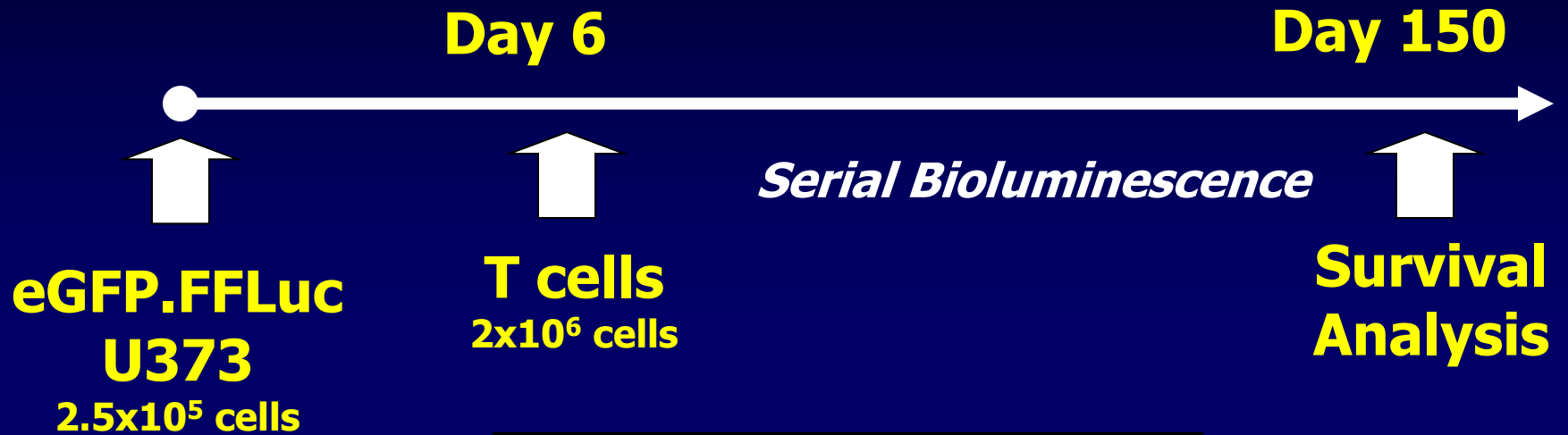
biCAR T cells: *IL-2*



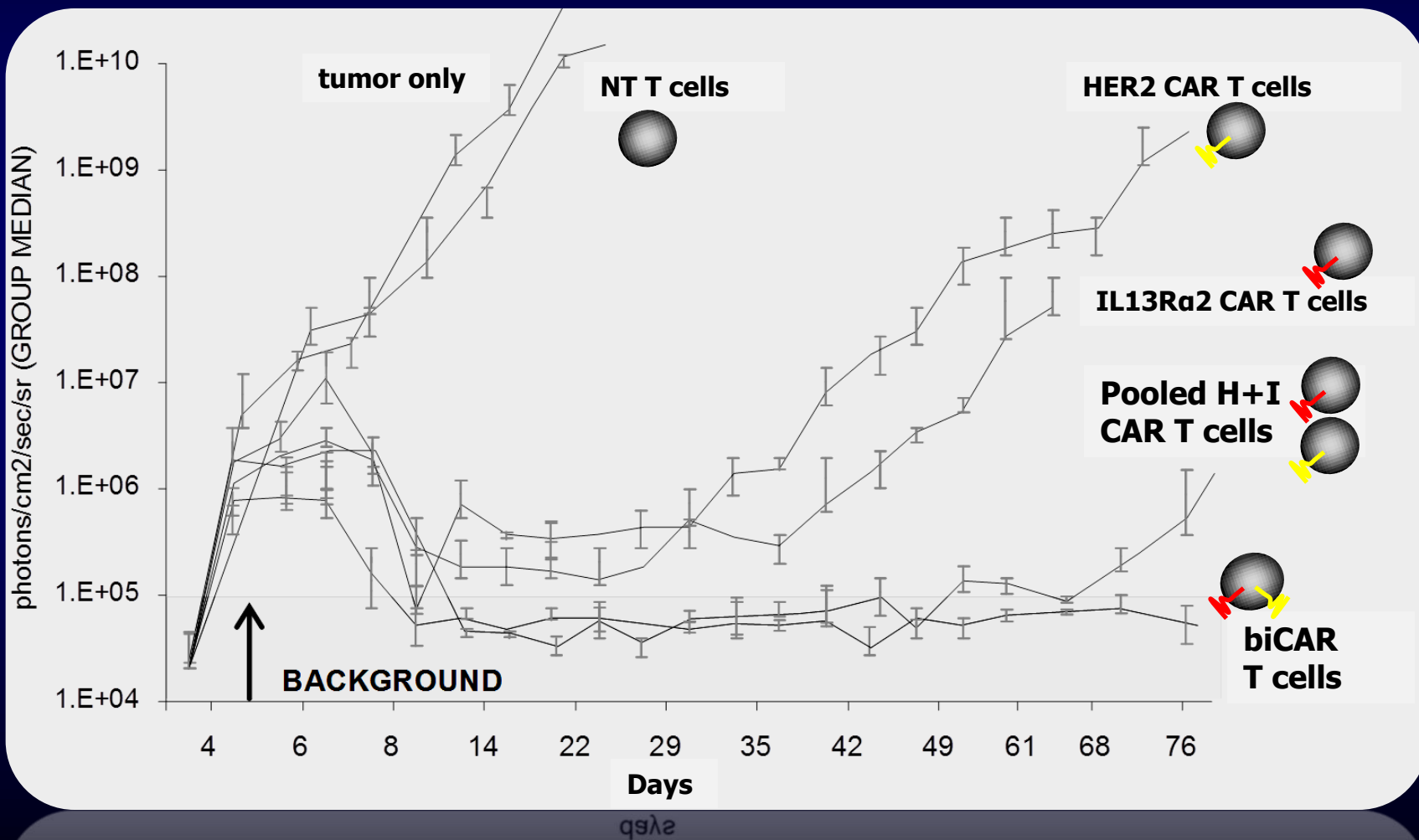
biCAR T cells: *cytolytic activity*



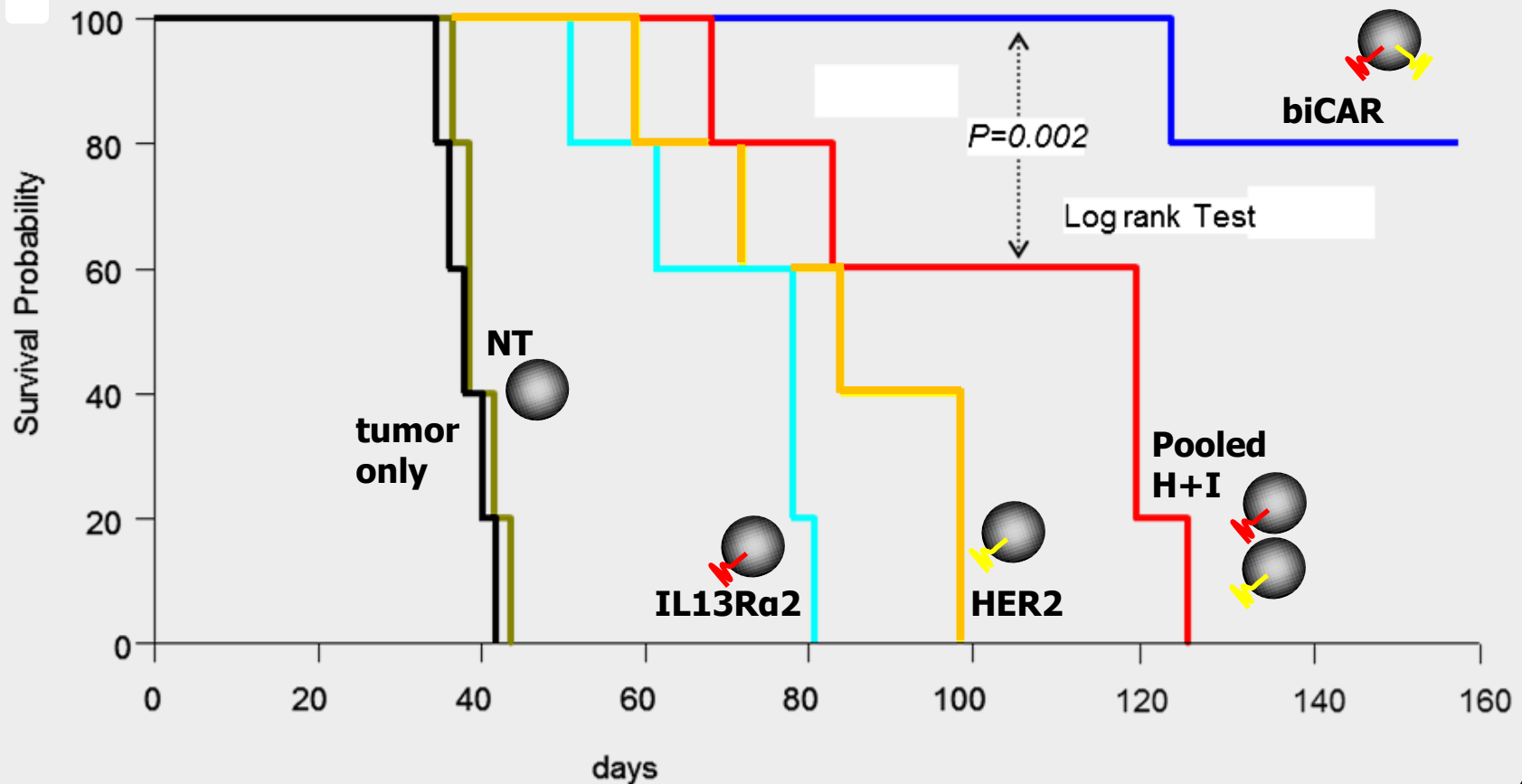
Orthotopic xenograft model *of HGG*



biCAR T cells: *sustained tumor regression in vivo*



biCAR T cells: *improved survival probability*



Conclusion

- The **pattern of heterogeneity** in HGG justifies co-targeting multiple antigens
- **Combinational targeting** offsets antigen escape and improves tumor control
- **biCAR T cells**

Advantages

- Single product
- Allows for using smaller dose of T cells

Limitations

- Increased cost
- Labor intensive

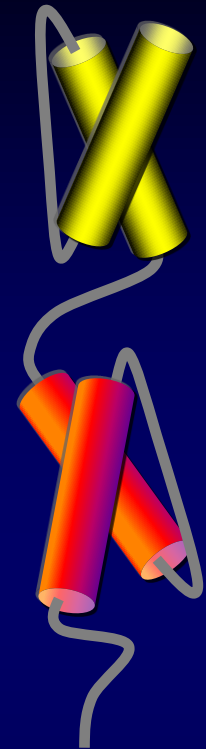
Future Directions

- **HER2/ IL-13R α 2 specific TanCAR**

- Surface expressed
- Recognizes two different tumor antigens distinctly
- Enhanced T cell activation on engaging two targets simultaneously

Advantage

- Single construct can render T cells bispecific



Future Directions

- **Universal CAR T cell product for HGG**
 - Target multiplex of antigens
 - Personalize therapy
- **Tumor and tumor microenvironment**
 - Glioma-restricted antigen HER2
 - Tumor endothelial marker 8 (Tem8)

Acknowledgements

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