



# Radiation and Immunotherapy: How to Ignite Long Term Anti-Cancer Response

## Cancer and the Immune System: The Basics

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# Current Strategies to Combat Cancers

**Mechanics - surgery, 1600BC**

**Physics - radiotherapy, 1890s**

**Chemistry - chemotherapy, 1940s**

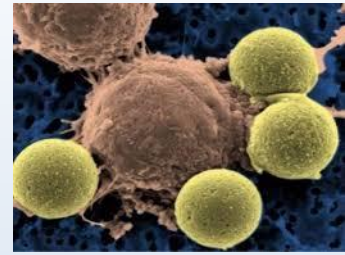
**Biology – antibodies, cytokines**

**1980s**

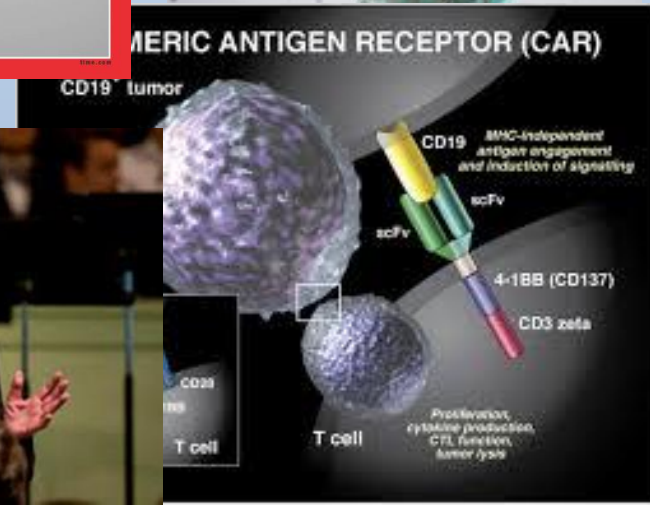
**Immunotherapy!**



# Immunotherapy (& Immunology) at the Center Stage of Cancer Therapy



- FDA approvals: Provenge, CTLA4 blockade, PD1/PDL1 blockers
- Big Pharma & Biotech Enter Cell-based Immunotherapies (DC, CAR-T, TIL...)
- 2013 Science Breakthrough of the Year; Time Magazine Cover Story- April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2016
- 2011 Nobel Prize: Ralph Steinman (Dendritic cell function)
- 2015 Lasker Award- James Allison



**The challenge:** Only a subset of patients respond, in certain cancers. Also, the toxicity is significant in many patients.

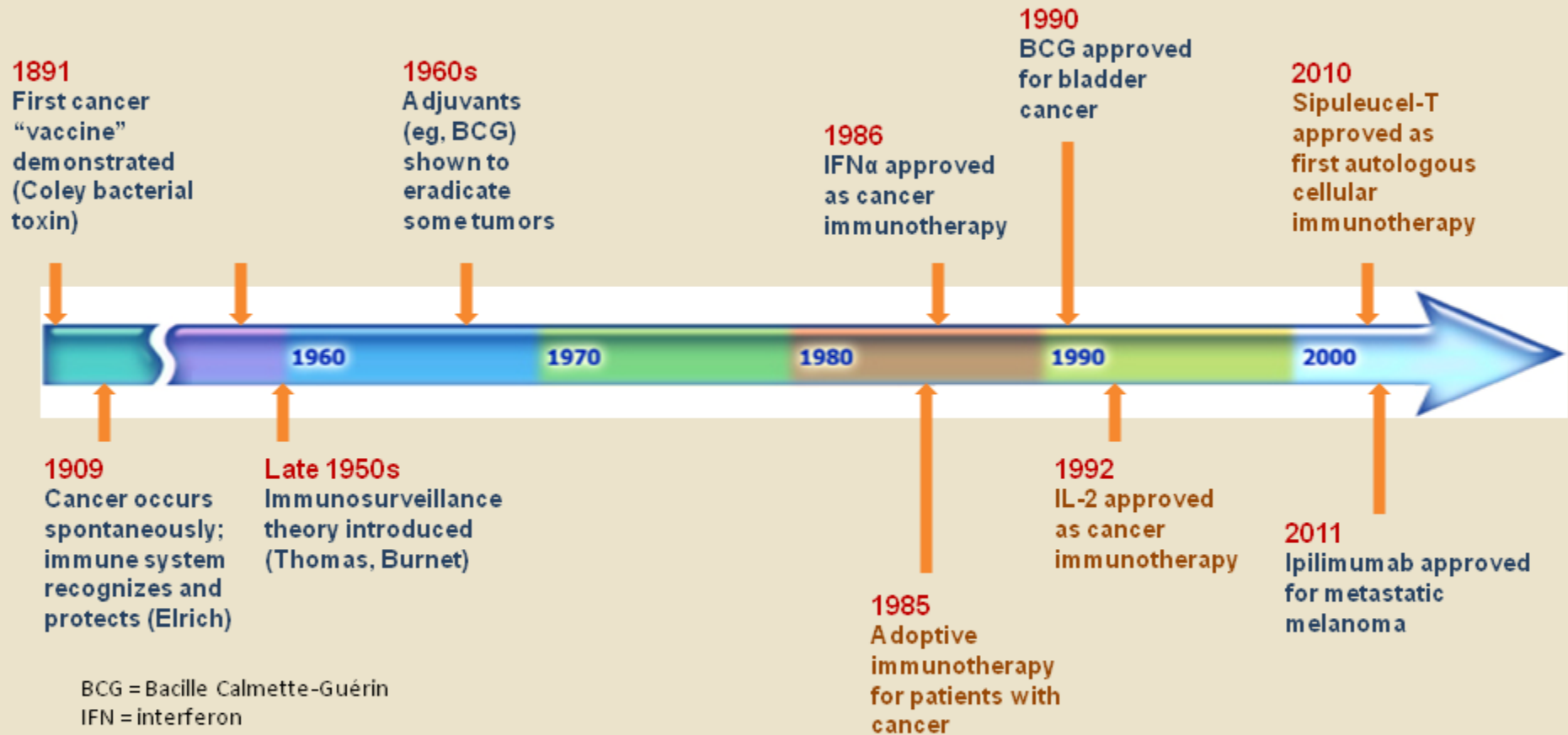
Some basic tumor immunology leading to the current immunotherapies;

Immune contexture- a new diagnostic tool?

Role for radiation?

New role for medical physicists?

# Timeline of the Development of Immunotherapy



BCG = Bacille Calmette-Guérin

IFN = interferon

IL = interleukin

TIL = tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte

Coley WB. *Ann Surg*. 1891;14:199–220

Kim CJ et al. *Cancer Control*. 2002;9:22–30.

Dudley ME et al. *Science*. 2002;298:850–854.

*Nature Milestones Cancer* 2006; S7–S23.

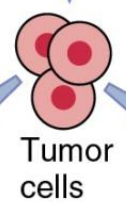
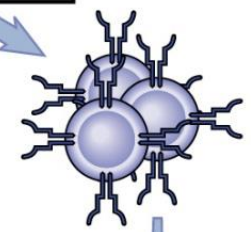
*Cancer: Principles and Practice of Oncology*. 9<sup>th</sup> ed. 2011.

Mouse with chemical carcinogen-induced tumor



Resect tumor

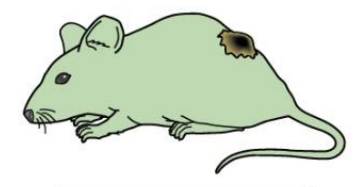
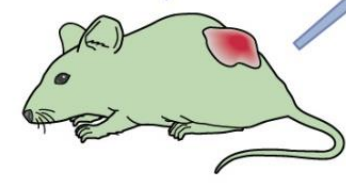
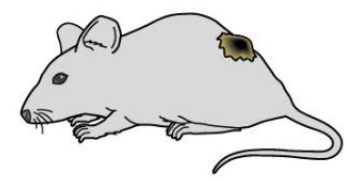
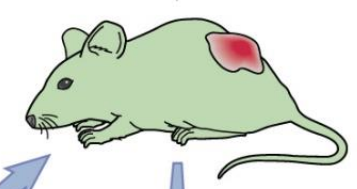
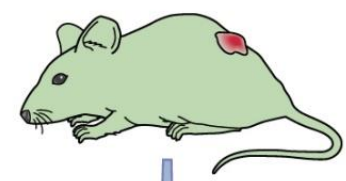
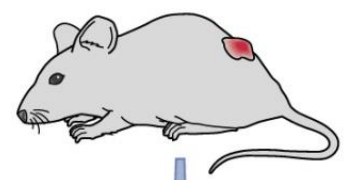
Isolate CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells



Transplant tumor cells into original tumor-bearing mouse

Transplant tumor cells into syngeneic mouse

Adoptively transfer T cells into recipient of tumor transplant



No tumor growth

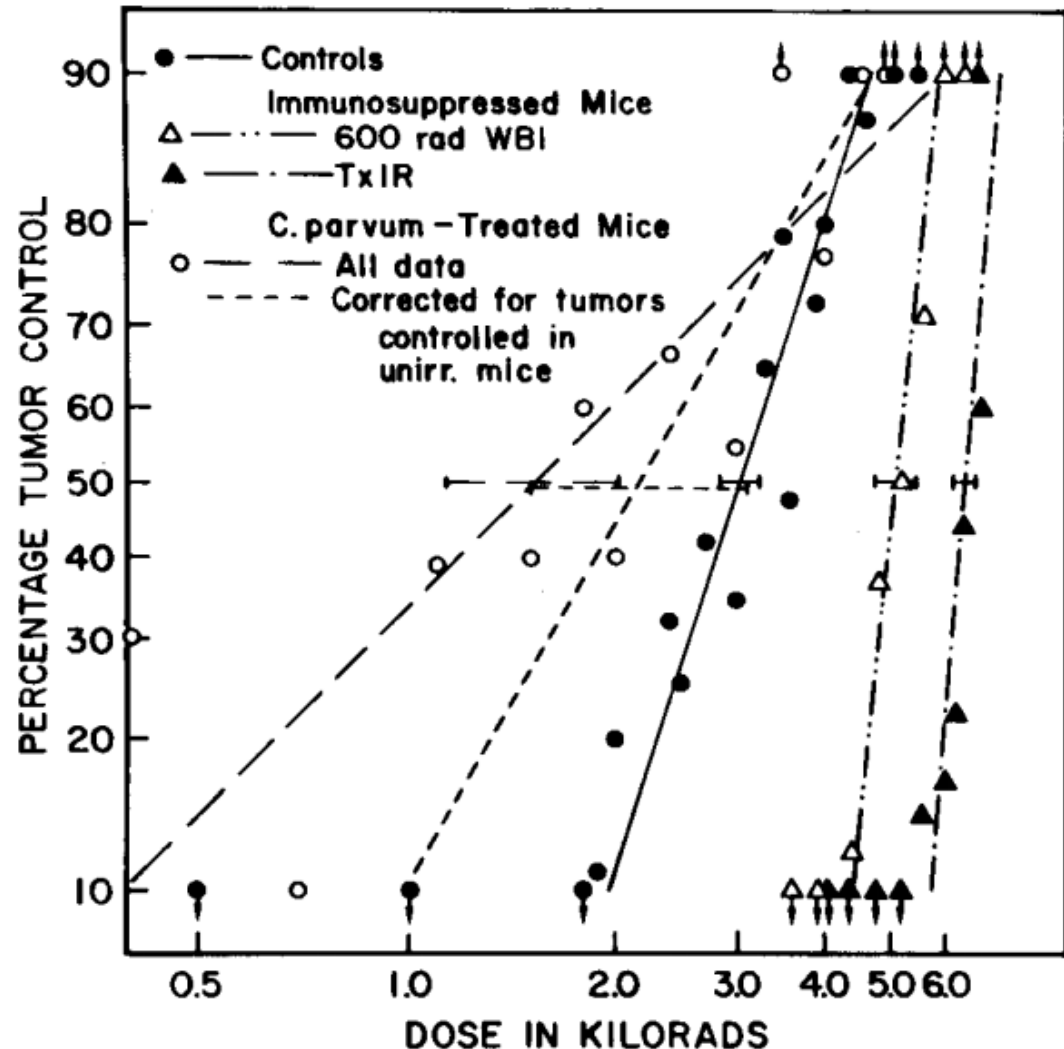
Tumor growth

Eradication of tumor

# Early recognition that the immune status in the host influences anti-tumor cell efficacy of ionizing radiation

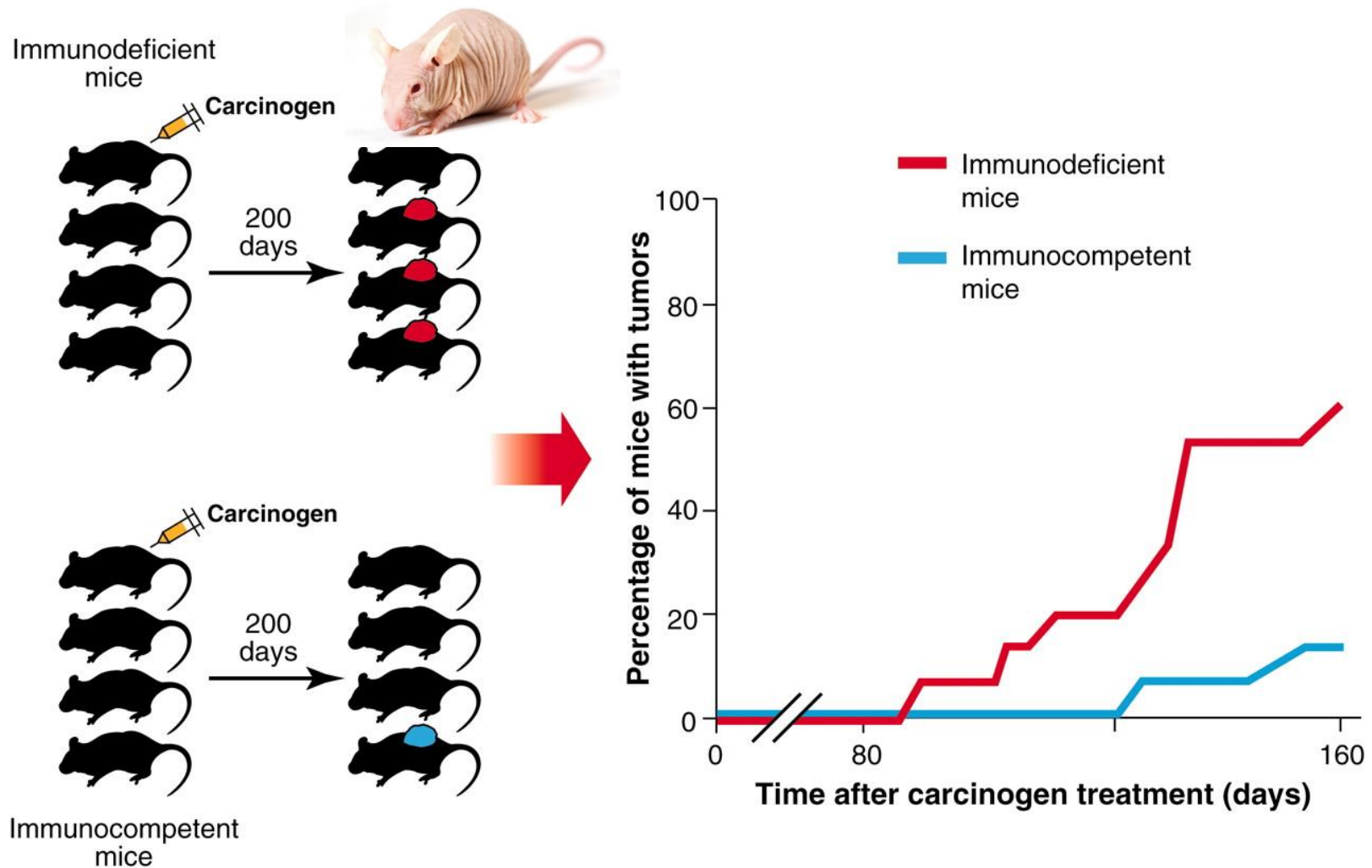
Fig. 1 from Helen Stone et al, J Natl Cancer Inst 1979

*Cryptosporidium parvum* is a [protozoan](#).





# The immune status of mice is a critical determinant of their susceptibility to tumors induced by chemical carcinogens.



R D Schreiber et al. Science 2011;331:1565-1570

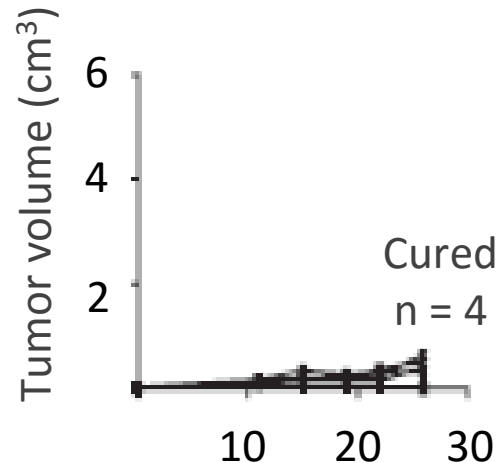
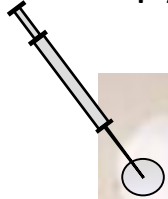


# The power of adaptive immunity in the response to chemotherapy

CT26 tumor

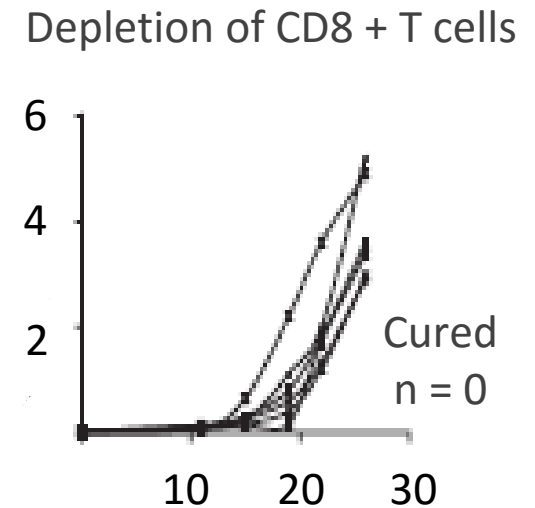
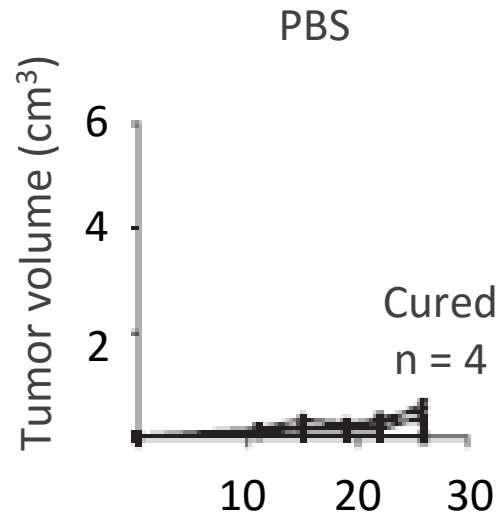
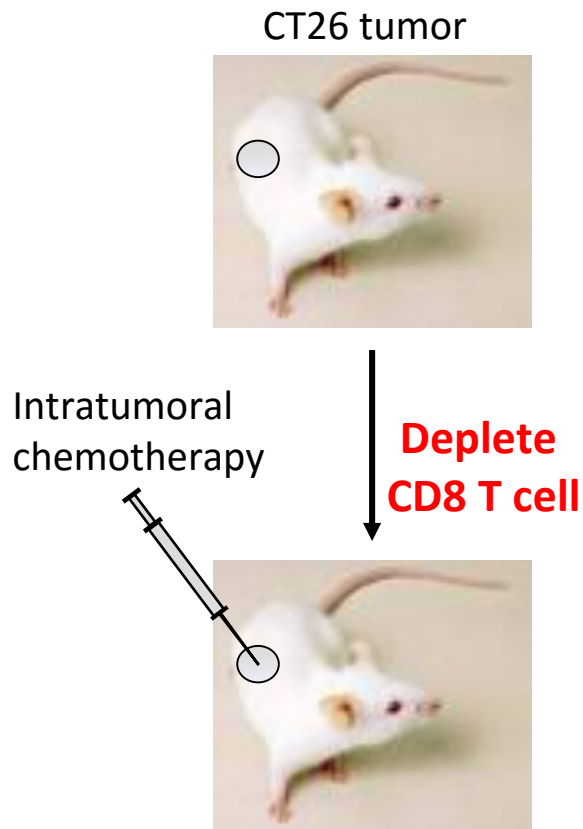


Intratumoral  
chemotherapy

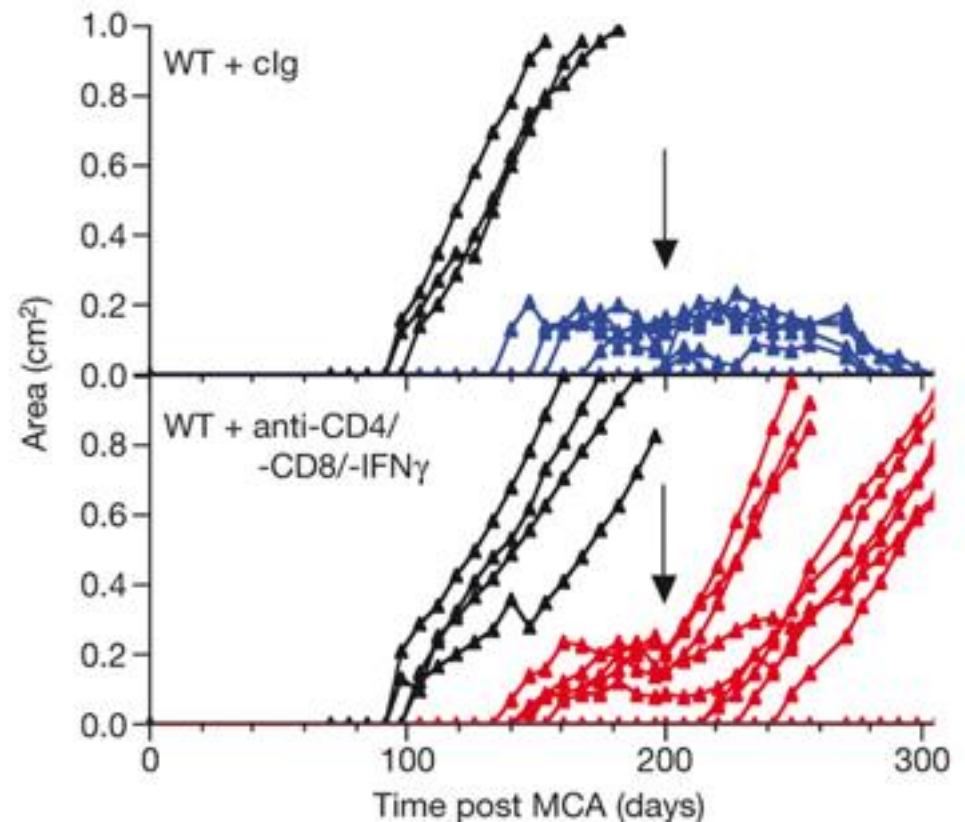
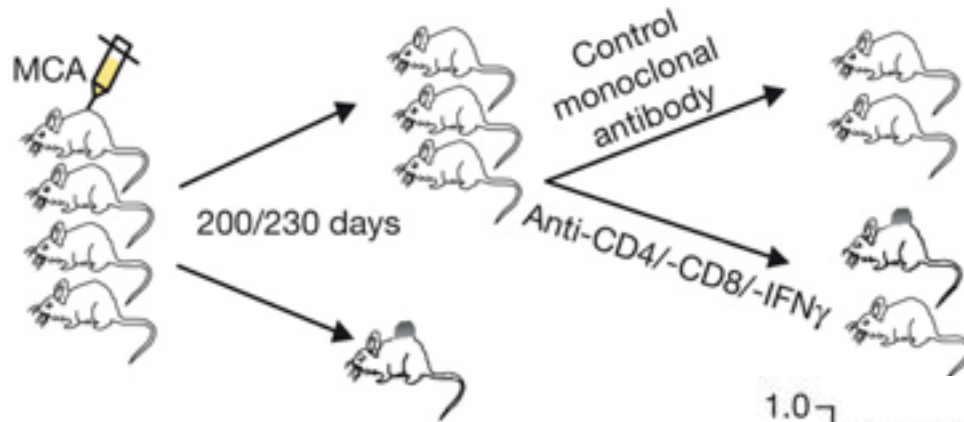


*Obeid et al, Nature Medicine,  
2007*

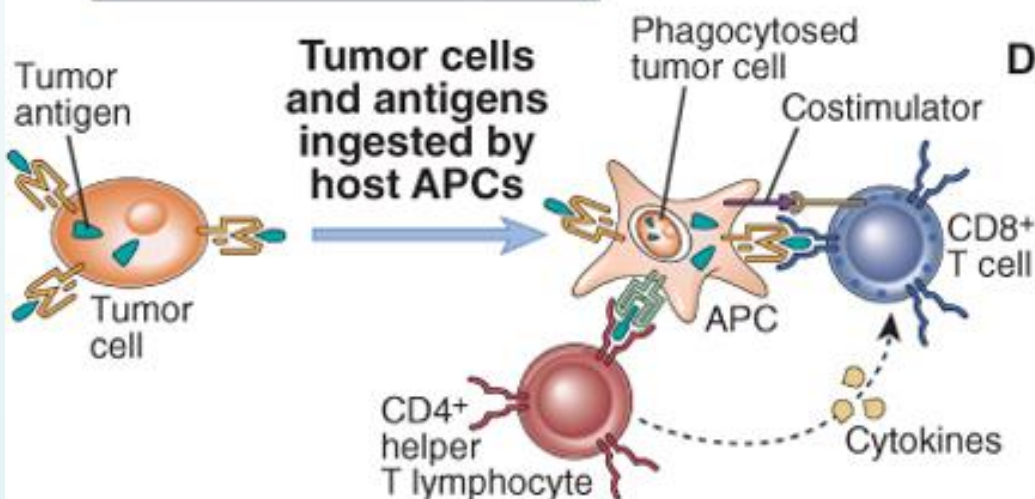
# And, specifically a role for CD8<sup>+</sup> T lymphocytes



# T cells control latent tumors

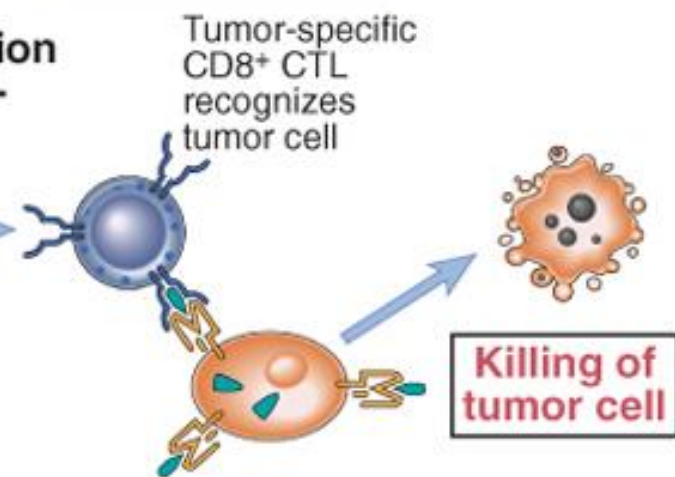


## Induction of anti-tumor T cell response (cross-priming)



## Differentiation of tumor-specific T cells

## Effector phase of anti-tumor CTL response



# **Tumor antigens:**

## **Tumor-specific: TSA**

Oncogenic mutants of normal cellular genes: ras, bcr-abl, p53

Randomly mutated genes: TSTA's (tumor-specific transplantation antigens)

Can be identified: biochemical  
cDNA cloning

## **Tumor-associated: TAA**

Normal cellular proteins aberrantly expressed

Tyrosinase - melanomas (enzyme melanin biosynthesis)

Cancer/testis antigens: expressed testis and trophoblasts

Oncofetal antigens: developing fetal tissue

CEA: carcinoembryonic antigen - colo and many cancers,

AFP:  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein - hepatocellular cancer and others

not specific, can be induced inflammatory conditions

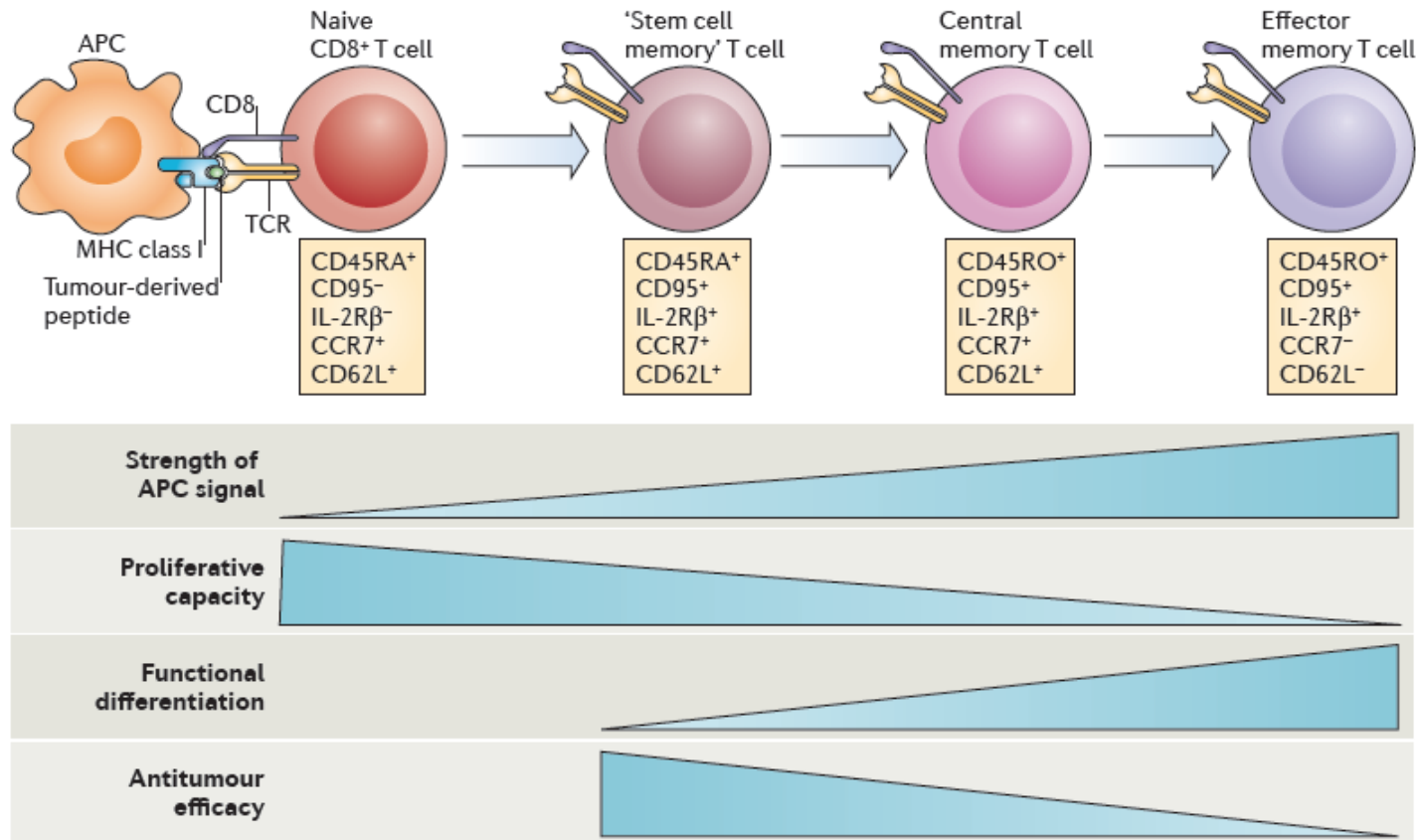
Altered glycolipid and glycoprotein antigens:

gangliosides - in melanomas

Mucin-1 - O-linked carbohydrates

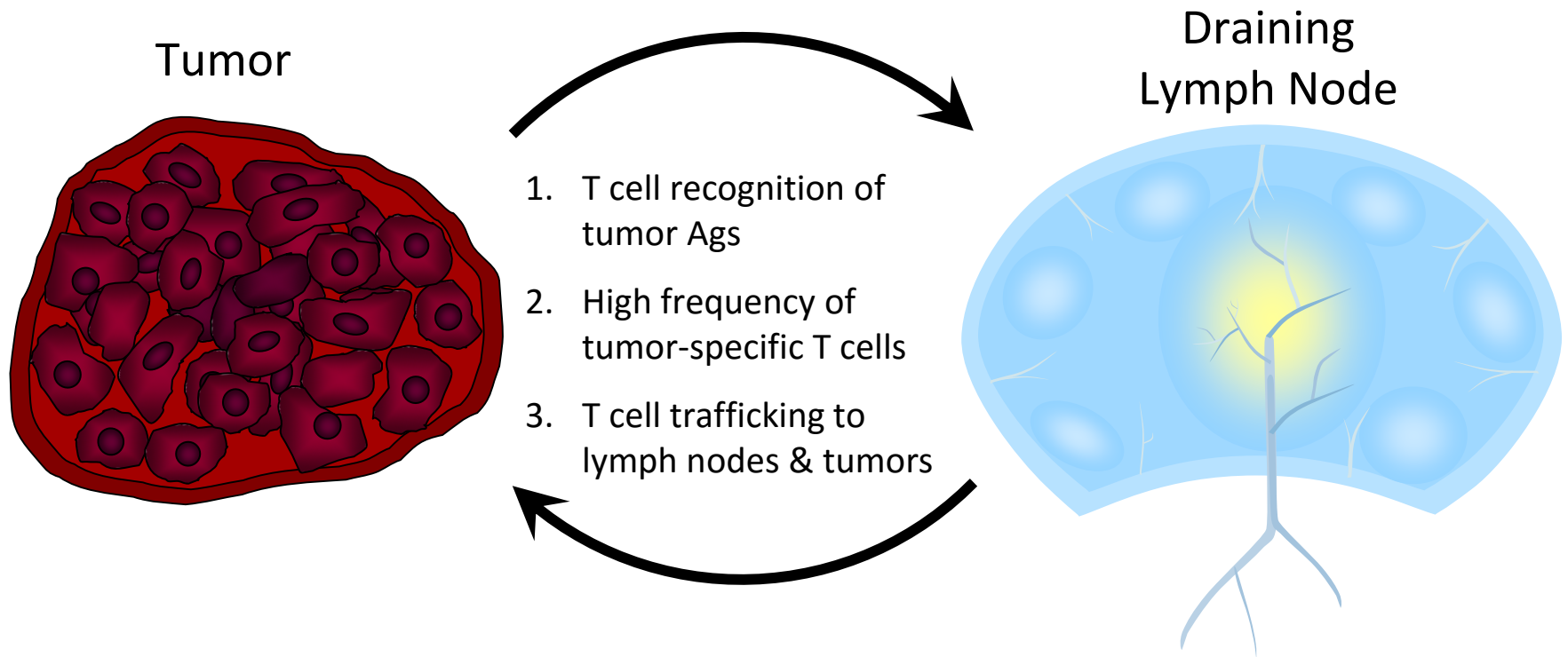
Tissue-specific differentiation antigens

# Antigen Presenting Cells Initiate a Cascade of Specific T Cell Activities



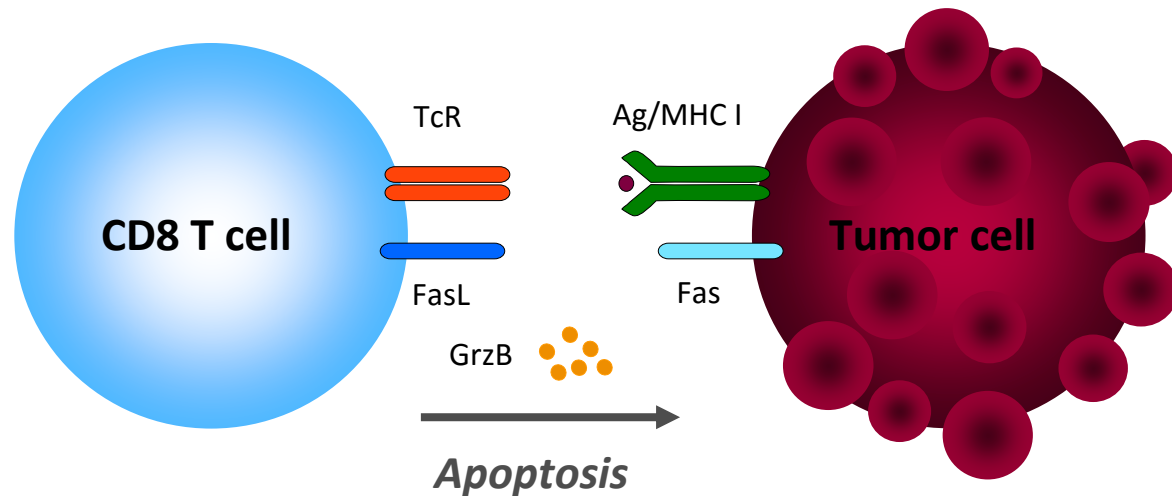
Restifo et al., Nat. Reviews in Immunology, 2012

# Adaptive Tumor Immunity:



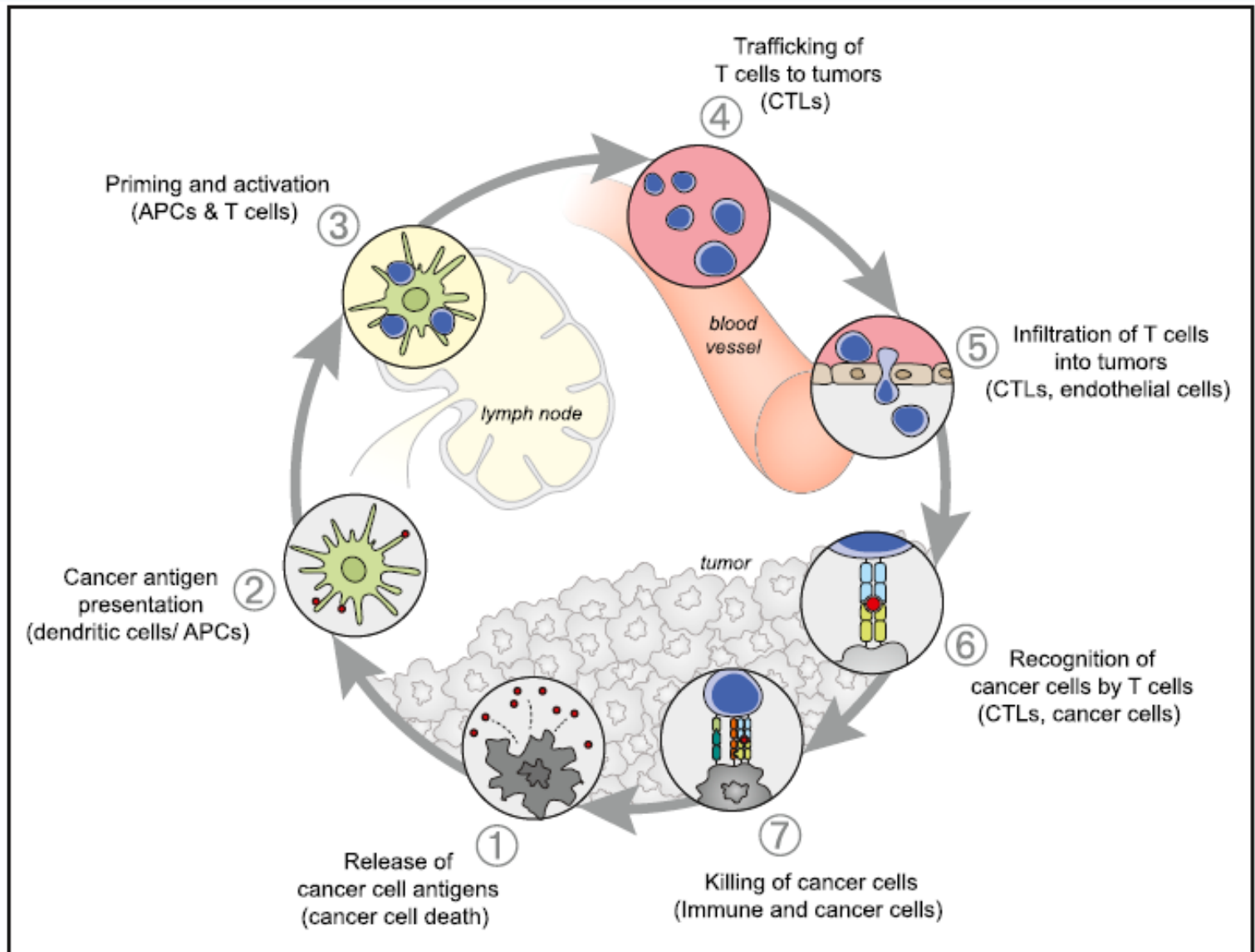


# Advantages of T Cell-Based Cancer Immunotherapy



1. Exquisite specificity for target; limit collateral damage.
2. Target non-resectable tumors.
3. T cells can target tumors at sites throughout the body.
4. Long-lasting protection.

# The Cancer-Immunity Cycle



# Immunological Surveillance

## Ehrlich, Burnet & Thomas

**Paul Ehrlich (1909)** First to conceive of the concept of Cancer Immunosurveillance. Predicted that cancer would occur at “incredible frequency” if host defenses did not prevent the outgrowth of continuously arising cancer cells.

**Lewis Thomas (1957)** “primary function of cellular immunity....is to protect from neoplastic disease”

**Macfarland Burnet (1957)** “It is by no means inconceivable that small accumulations of tumour cells may develop and because of their possession of new antigenic potentialities provide an effective immunological reaction with regression of this tumor and no clinical hint of its existence”

## Transformed



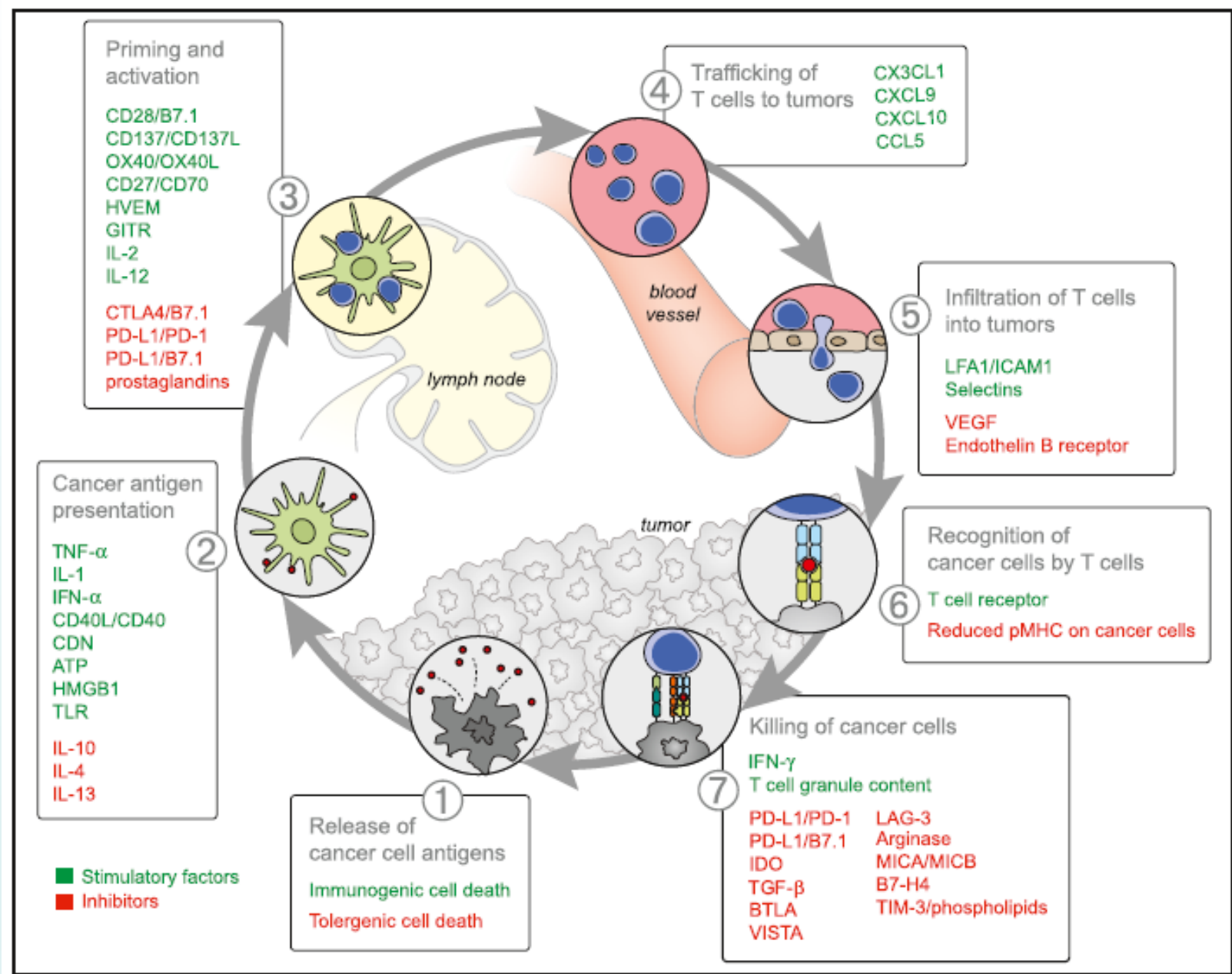
(Cancer Immunosurveillance)

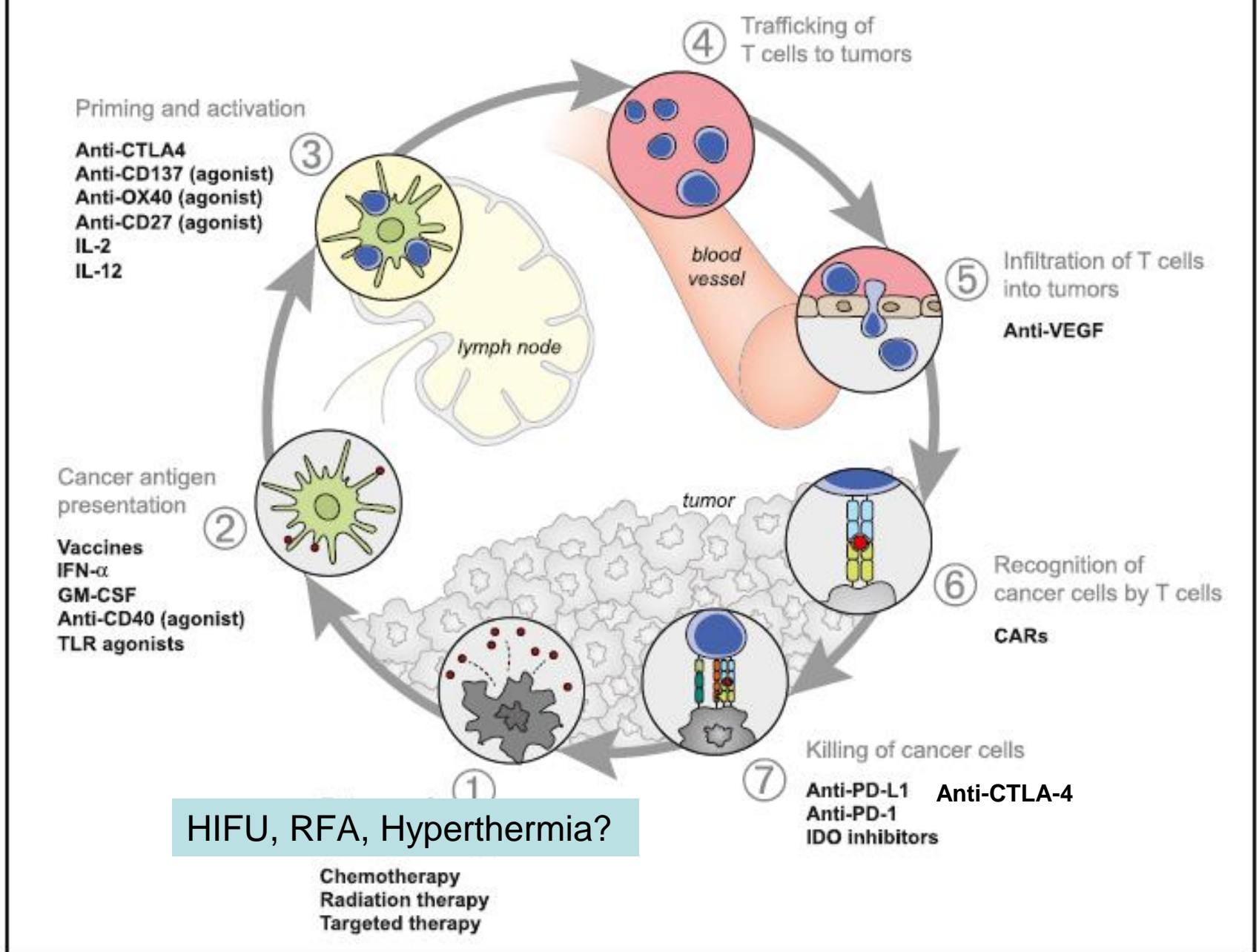
## Escape



# Mechanisms of Tumor Escape from Immune Responses

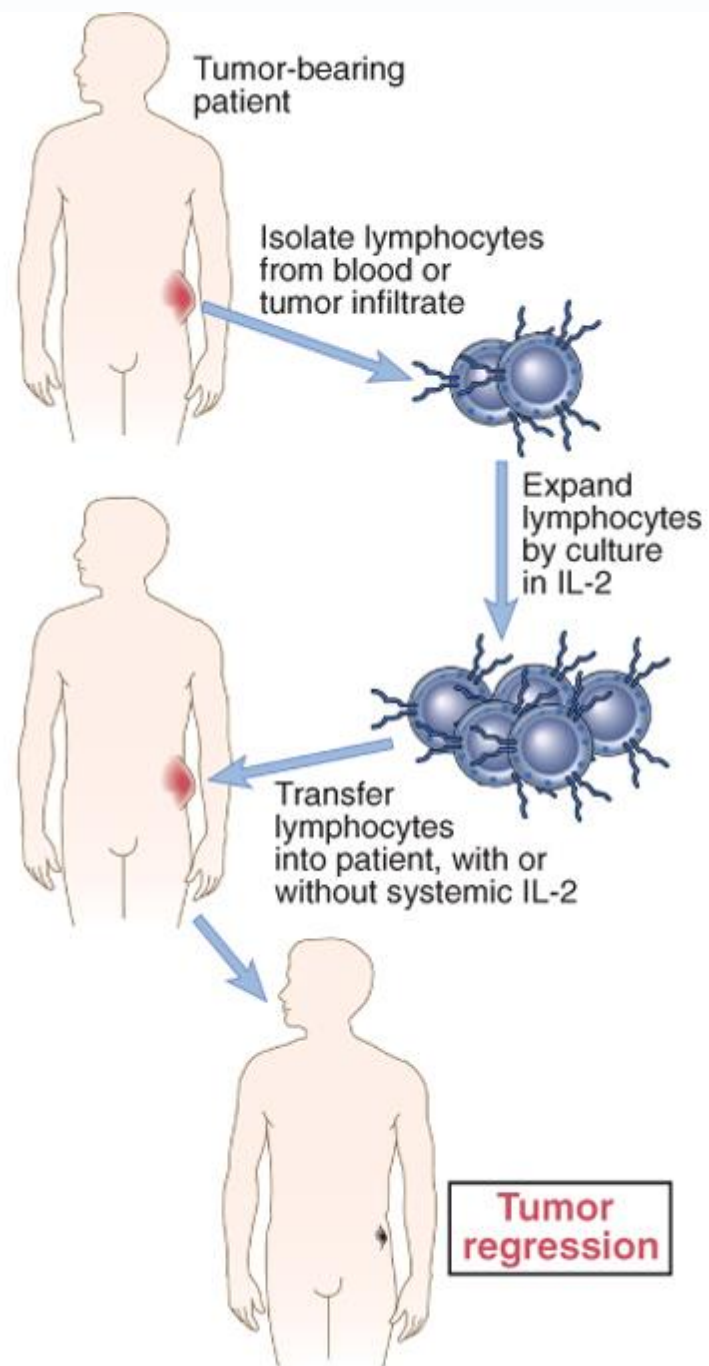
- Loss of MHC or TAP
- Loss of co-stimulatory molecules
- Antigenic variation
- Secretion of immunosuppressive factors
  - e.g. TGF- $\beta$ , IL-10
- T cells don't penetrate solid tumors
- Exhaustion of T cells
- T regulatory cells suppress anti-tumor responses



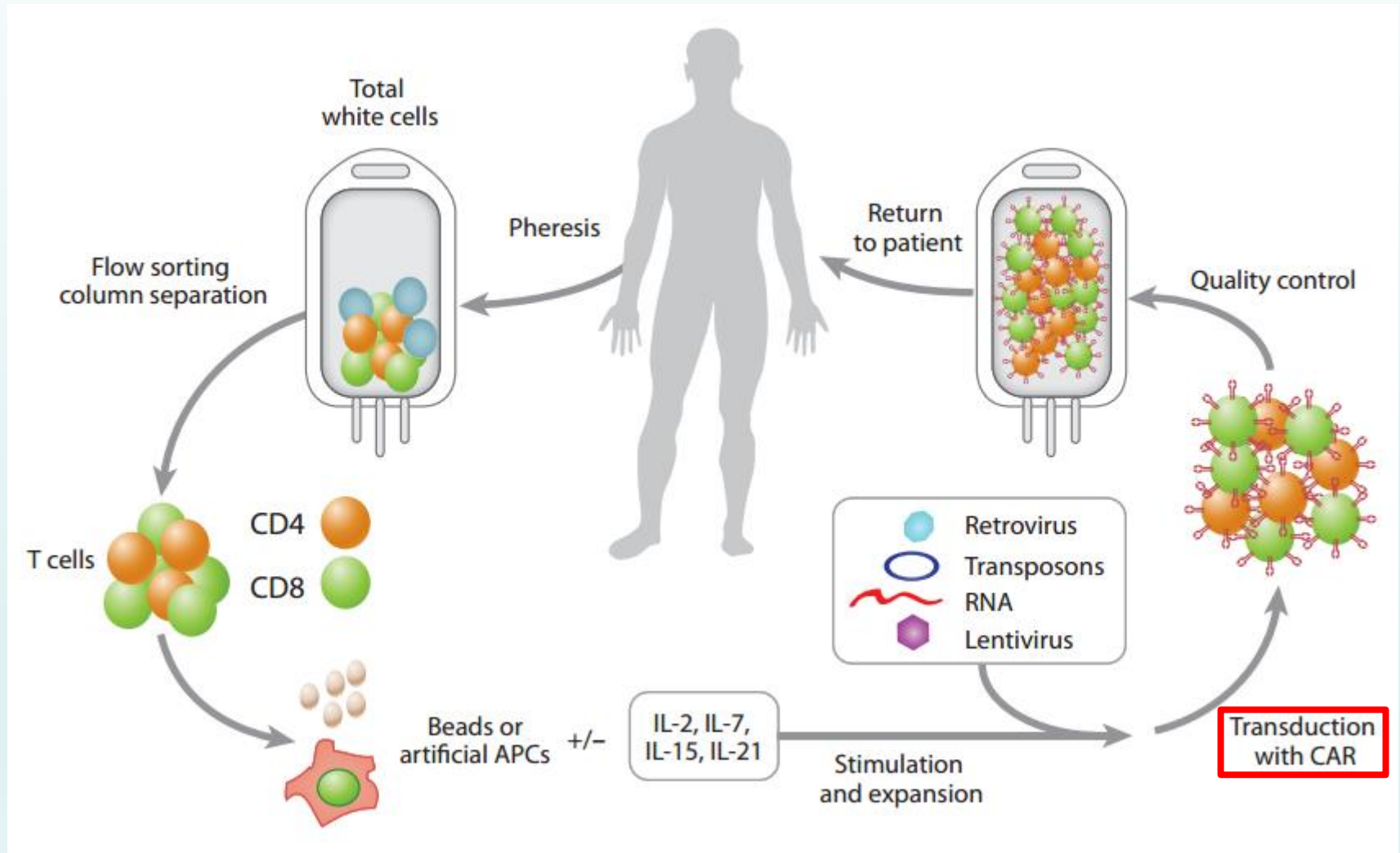




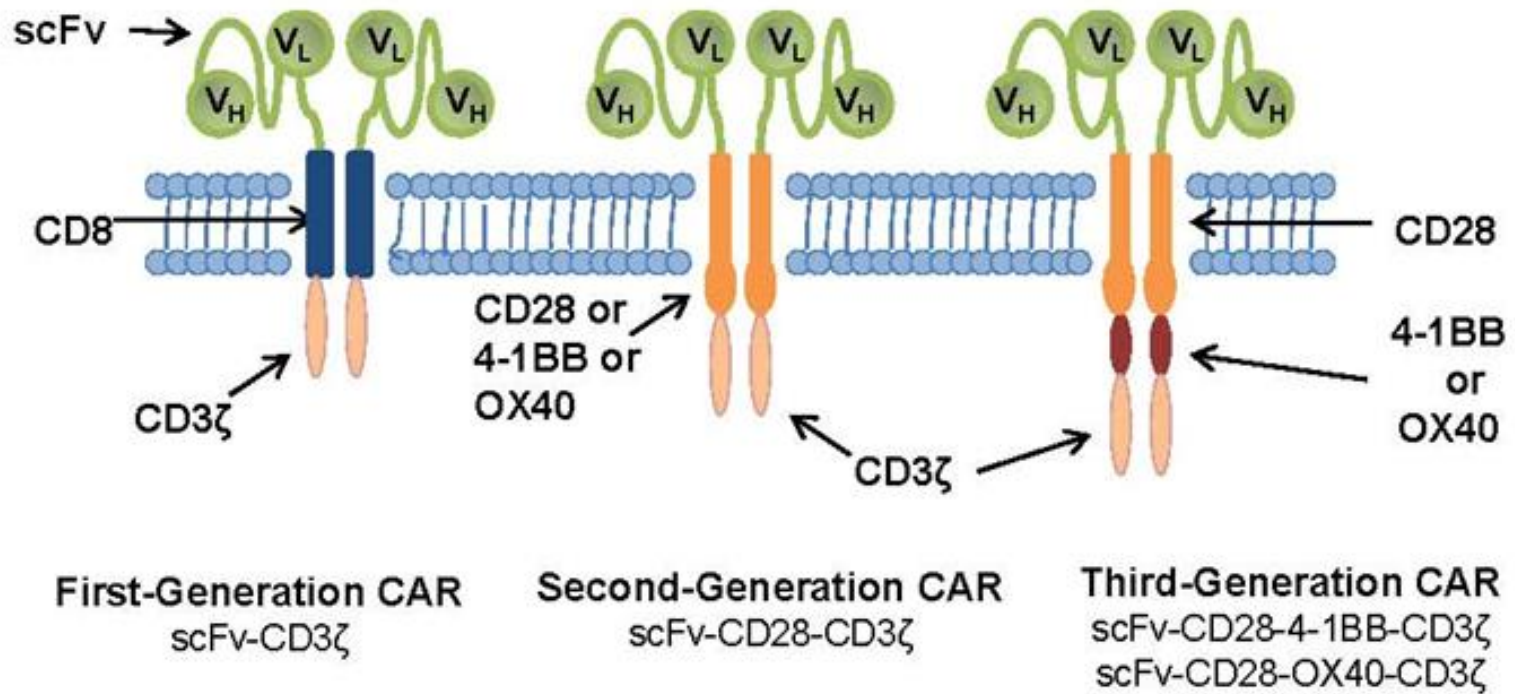
# Adoptive T cell Therapies Help to Overcome Some Barriers to Effective T Cell Control of Tumors.



# CAR T cell transfer immunotherapy



# 1st, 2nd, and 3rd generation CARs

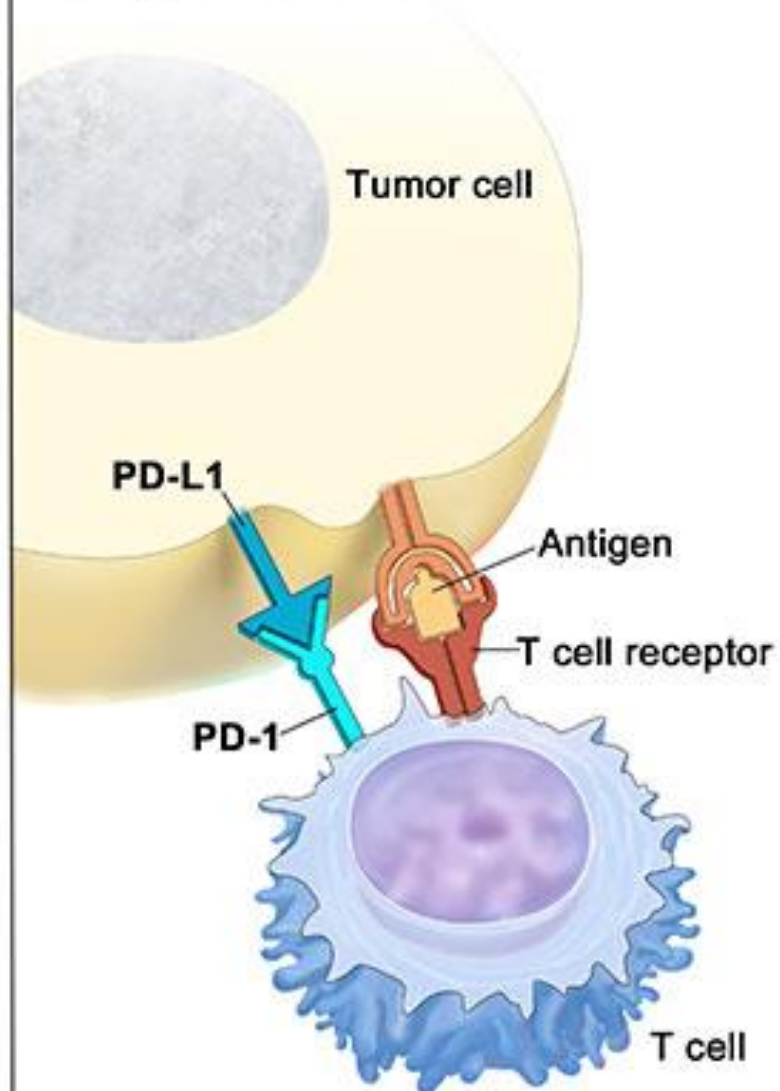


**Cytotoxicity**

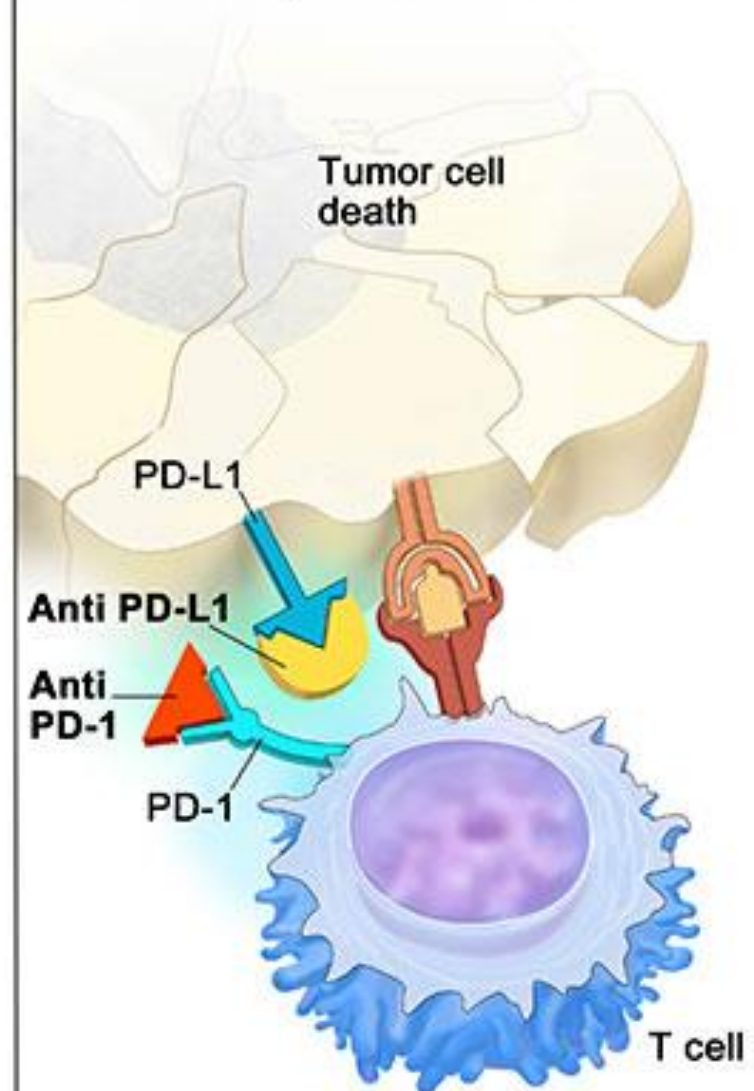
**Proliferation / Cytokine Production**

**Survival**

**PD-L1/PD-1 binding inhibits T cell killing of tumor cell**

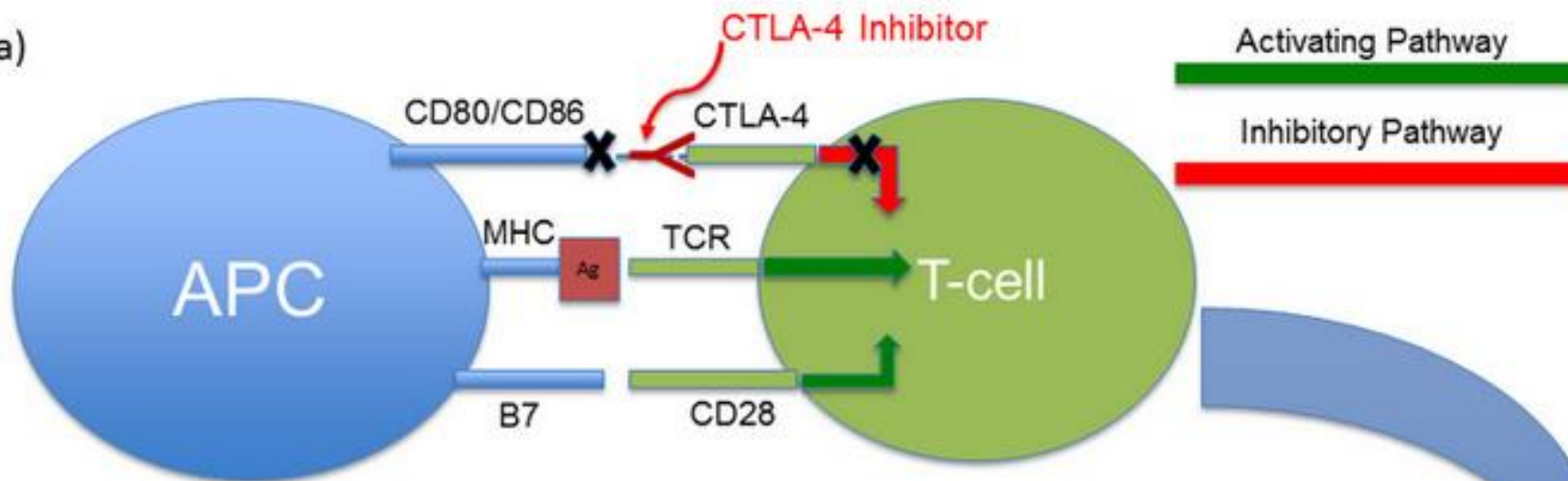


**Blocking PD-L1 or PD-1 allows T cell killing of tumor cell**



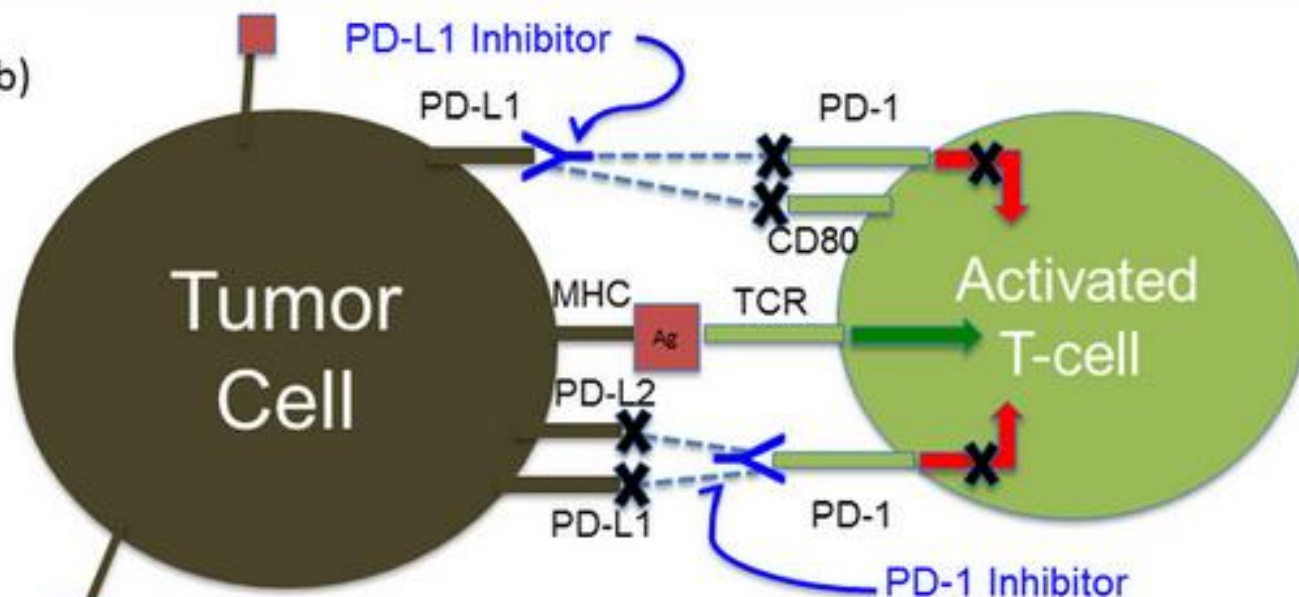


a)

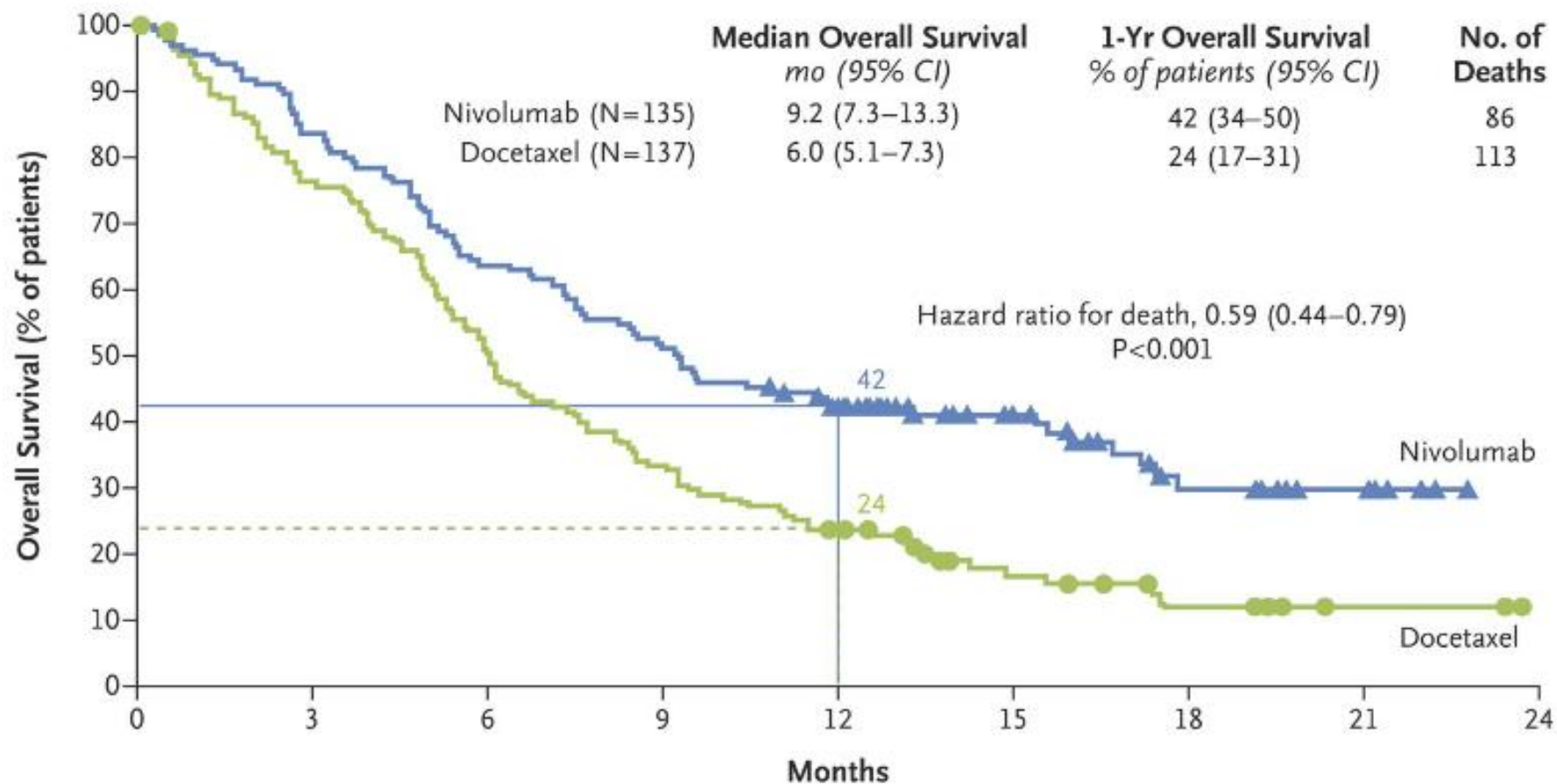


### CTLA-4 Pathway Inhibition

b)



### PD-1 Pathway Inhibition



#### No. at Risk

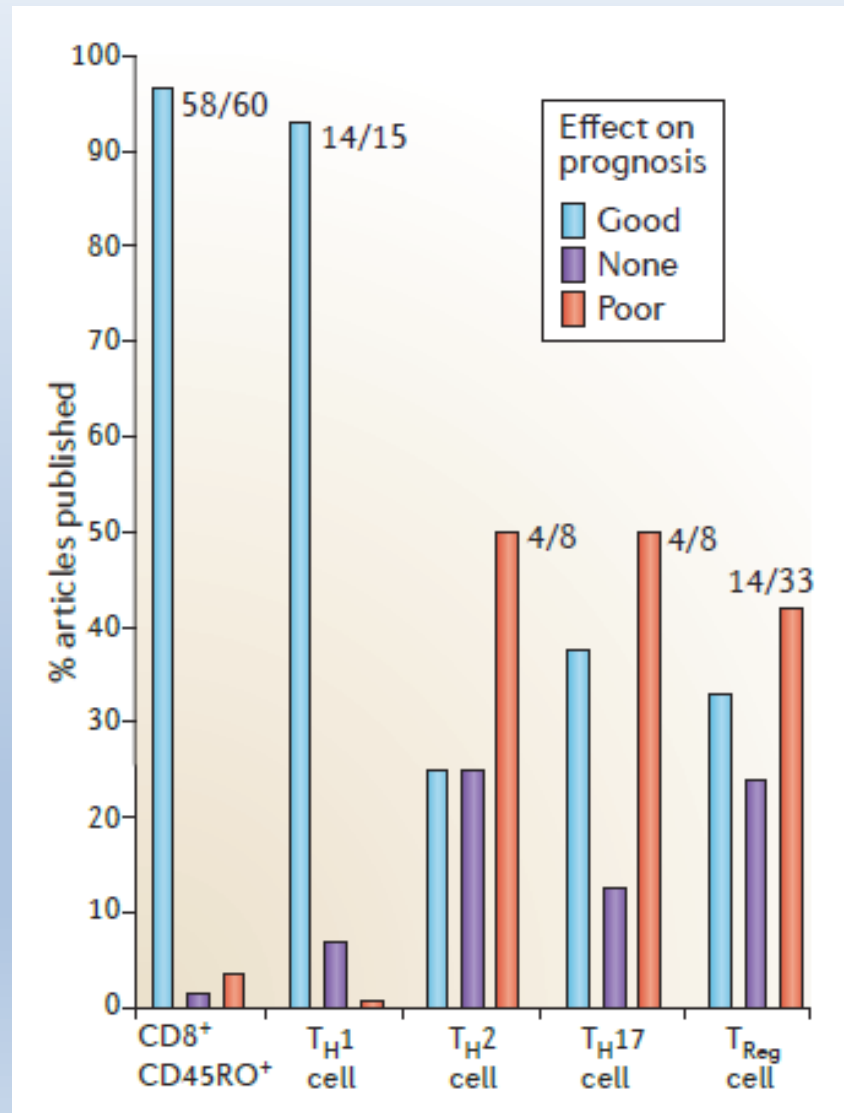
Nivolumab	135	113	86	69	52	31	15	7	0
Docetaxel	137	103	68	45	30	14	7	2	0

Survival with nivolumab significantly better survival vs. docetaxel  
in patients with previously treated squamous-cell NSCLC

P < 0.001

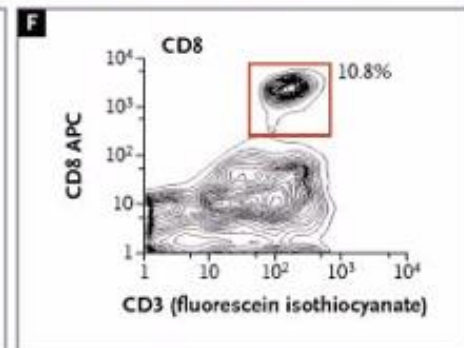
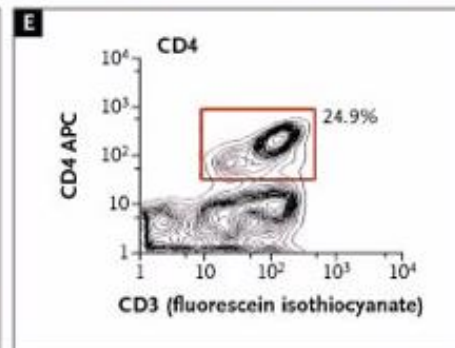
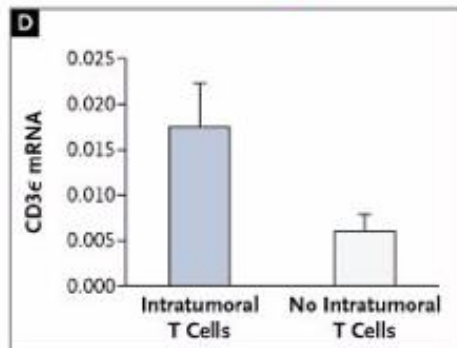
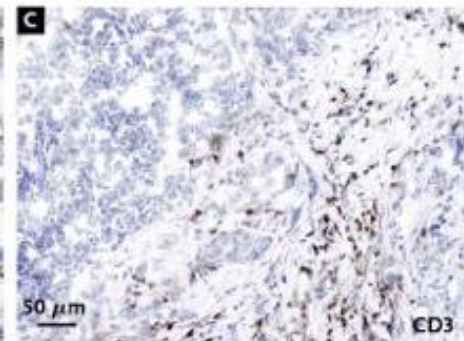
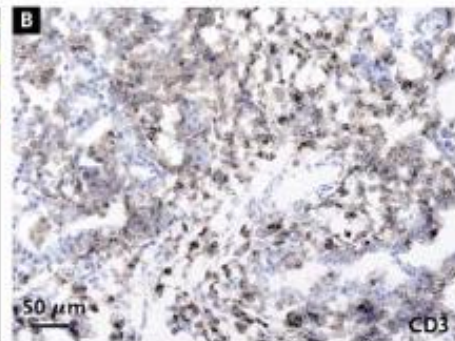
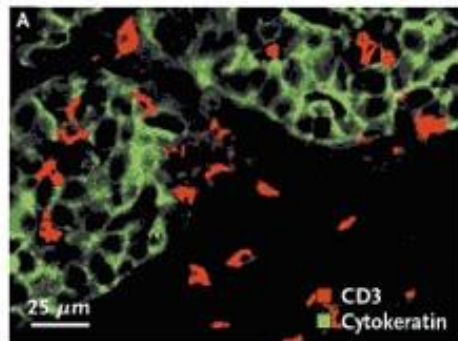
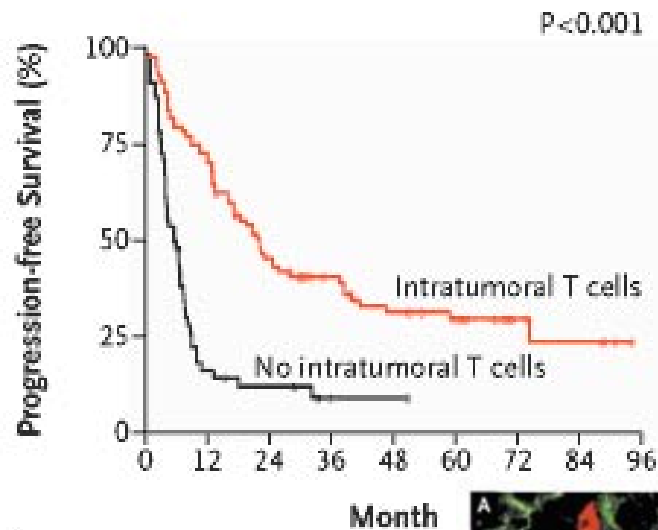
Brahmer et al, NEJM 2015

# Different immune cell infiltrates are associated with good or poor prognosis

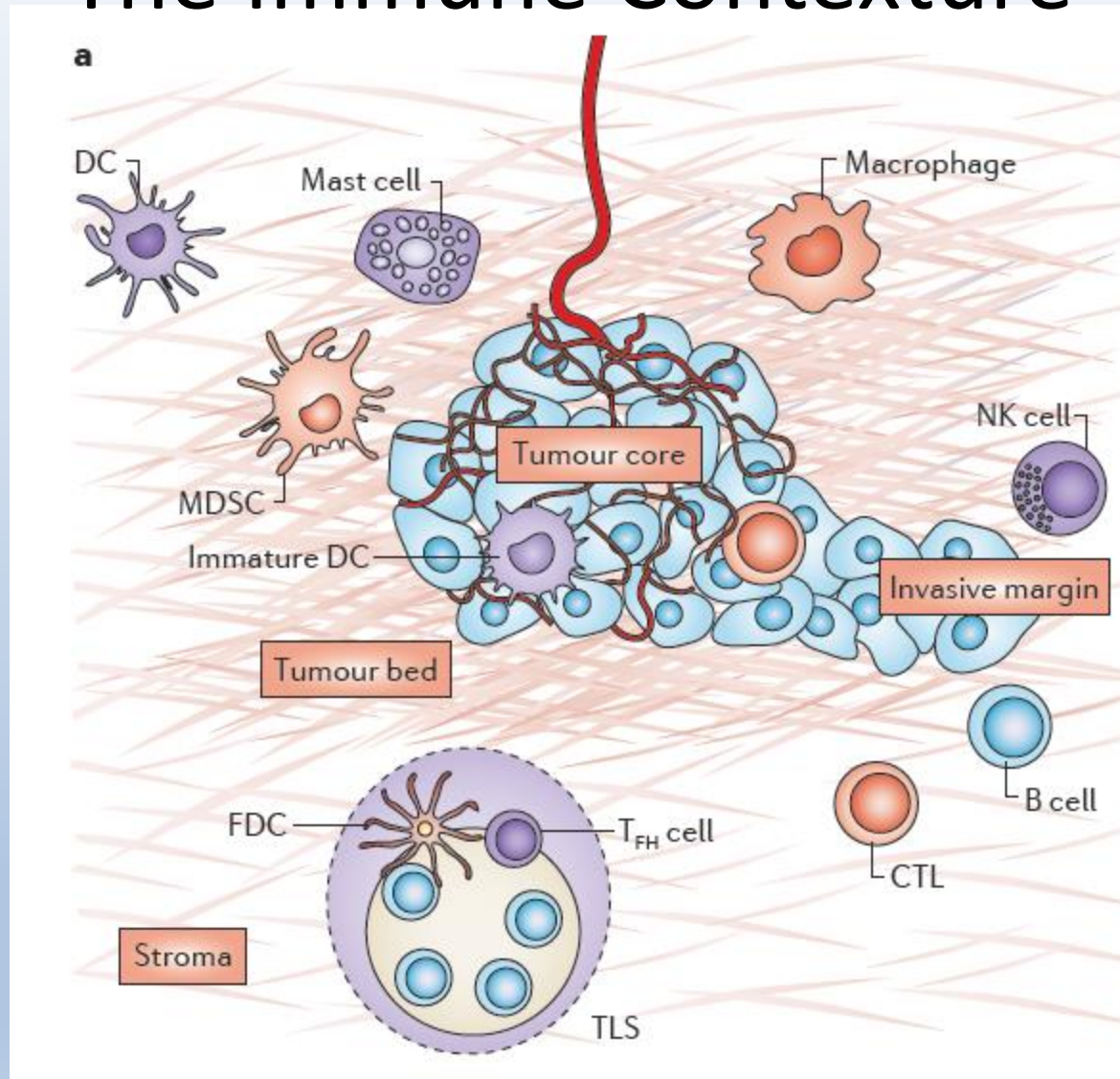




# Tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes- Correlation with survival in ovarian cancer patients



# The Immune Contexture



Immune contexture	Parameters: positive association with survival
Type	CTLs (CD3 <sup>+</sup> CD8 <sup>+</sup> ) Memory T cells (CD45RO <sup>+</sup> )
Location	Core of the tumour Invasive margin
Density	<div><div>Number of cells per mm<sup>2</sup></div><div><div>1101001,00010,000</div><div><div>CD3<sup>+</sup><sub>CT</sub></div><div><div>CD3<sup>+</sup><sub>IM</sub></div><div><div>CD8<sup>+</sup><sub>CT</sub></div><div><div>CD8<sup>+</sup><sub>IM</sub></div><div><div>CD45RO<sup>+</sup><sub>CT</sub></div><div><div>CD45RO<sup>+</sup><sub>IM</sub></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div></div>
Functional orientation	T <sub>H</sub> 1 cell-associated factors (IFN $\gamma$ , IL-12, T-bet and IRF1) Cytotoxic factors (granzymes, perforin and granulysin) Chemokines (CX3CL1, CXCL9, CXCL10, CCL5 and CCL2) T <sub>H</sub> 17 cells, T <sub>Reg</sub> cells and T <sub>H</sub> 2 cells have a variable effect on survival, depending on tumour type
TLS	Presence and quality

# Cancer classification using the “Immunoscore”: a worldwide task force

- Currently histopathological stage scoring is based on TNM
- Patients of same stage can have very different outcomes
- Little value in predicting response to therapy
- Long-term outcome may involve immune response
- “Immunoscore”= immunological biomarker

## **Immune-Mediated Inhibition of Metastases after Treatment with Local Radiation and CTLA-4 Blockade in a Mouse**

### **Model of Breast Cancer**

Sandra Demaria, Noriko Kawashima, Anne Marie Yang, Mary Louise Devitt, James S. Babb, James P. Allison, and Silvia C. Formenti

*Annals of Oncology* 24: 75–83, 2013  
doi:10.1093/annonc/mds213  
Published online 2 August 2012

## **Ipilimumab in combination with paclitaxel and carboplatin as first-line therapy in extensive-disease-small-cell lung cancer: results from a randomized, double-blind, multicenter phase 2 trial<sup>†</sup>**

M. Reck<sup>1\*</sup>, I. Bondarenko<sup>2</sup>, A. Luft<sup>3</sup>, P. Serwatowski<sup>4</sup>, F. Barlesi<sup>5</sup>, R. Chacko<sup>6</sup>, M. Sebastian<sup>7</sup>, H. Lu<sup>8</sup>, J. -M. Cuillerot<sup>8</sup> & T. J. Lynch<sup>9</sup>

# Irradiation and anti-PD-L1 treatment synergistically promote antitumor immunity in mice

JCI, 2014

Liufu Deng,<sup>1</sup> Hua Liang,<sup>1</sup> Byron Burnette,<sup>1</sup> Michael Beckett,<sup>1</sup>  
Thomas Darga,<sup>1</sup> Ralph R. Weichselbaum,<sup>1</sup> and Yang-Xin Fu<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Radiation and Cellular Oncology, The Ludwig Center for Metastasis Research, and

<sup>2</sup>Department of Pathology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA.

[Am J Clin Oncol](#). 2015 Feb;38(1):90-7. doi:

10.1097/COC.0b013e3182868ec8.

**Immune-priming of the Tumor Microenvironment by Radiotherapy:  
Rationale for Combination With Immunotherapy to Improve  
Anticancer Efficacy.**

[Shahabi V](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Postow MA](#), [Tuck D](#), [Wolchok JD](#).

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International Journal of  
**Radiation Oncology**  
biology • physics

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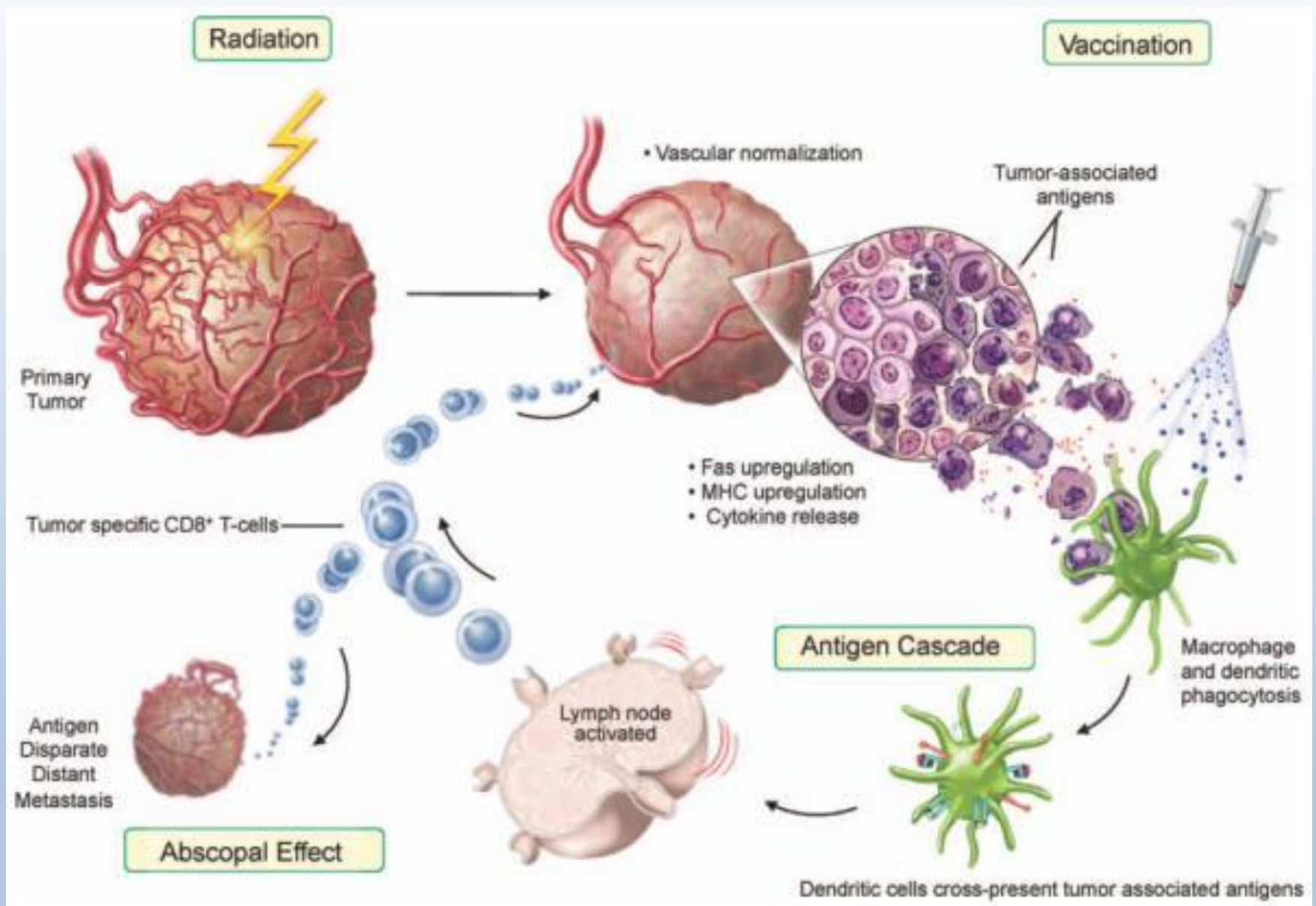
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**Anti-PD-1 Blockade and Stereotactic Radiation Produce  
Long-Term Survival in Mice With Intracranial Gliomas**

Zeng et al, 2013

[www.redjournal.org](http://www.redjournal.org)





Mansoor M. Ahmed et al., Immunobiology of Radiotherapy: New Paradigms. Radiation Research, 2014.



# A growing awareness of problems in reproducibility of pre-clinical research, including cancer research

**NATURE | PERSPECTIVES OPEN**

- A call for transparent reporting to optimize the predictive value of preclinical research: [Story C. Landis](#) et al., *Nature* **490**, 2012

“We recognize that achieving a meaningful improvement in the quality of reporting will require a concerted effort by investigators, reviewers, funding agencies and journal editors. Requiring better reporting of animal studies will raise awareness of the importance of rigorous study design to accelerate scientific progress.”

**Preclinical Data on Efficacy of 10 Drug-Radiation Combinations: Evaluations, Concerns, and Recommendations.** Helen B. Stone , Eric J. Bernhard, C. Norman Coleman , James Deye , Jacek Capala, James B. Mitchell and J. Martin Brown

**BACKGROUND:** Clinical testing of new therapeutic interventions requires comprehensive, high-quality preclinical data. Concerns regarding quality of preclinical data have been raised in recent reports. This report examines the data on the interaction of 10 drugs with radiation and provides recommendations for improving the quality, reproducibility, and utility of future studies.

**CONCLUSIONS:** There is a need for improved experimental design, execution, and reporting of preclinical testing of agents that are candidates for clinical use in combination with radiation.

*Improved design, execution, common measures of enhancement, and consistent interpretation of preclinical studies of drug-radiation interactions will provide rational guidance for prioritizing drugs for clinical radiotherapy trials and for the design of such trials.*

# **The Importance of Dosimetry Standardization in Radiobiology**

Marc Desrosiers, Larry DeWerd, James Deye, Patricia Lindsay, Mark K. Murphy, Michael Mitch, Francesca Macchiarini, Strahinja Stojadinovic, and Helen Stone. Journal of Research of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2013

- 1) Radiation equipment and methods are increasing in variety and complexity.
- 2) Radiation biologists rarely receive training in radiation dosimetry.
- 3) Radiation biologists usually use irradiation equipment dedicated to research that is not shared with and calibrated by their clinical colleagues.
- 4) Radiobiologists now rarely work with radiation physicists as part of their joint routine duties, and there are fewer radiation physicists who are trained in the unique characteristics of the equipment used and problems involved in performing dosimetry in support of radiation biology.

*As with the collaboration between the biologist and statistician, which aids in determining the required sample size of the experiments, the biologist-physicist collaboration can aid in determining the accuracy and precision required by a given experimental design and the methods needed to achieve these.*