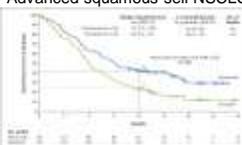


Non-Invasive Quantification of Immune Checkpoint Blockade at the Tumor

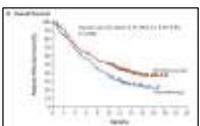
Sridhar Nimmagadda, Ph.D.
Radiology and Radiological Science



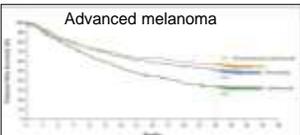
Advanced squamous-cell NSCLC



Advanced urothelial carcinoma



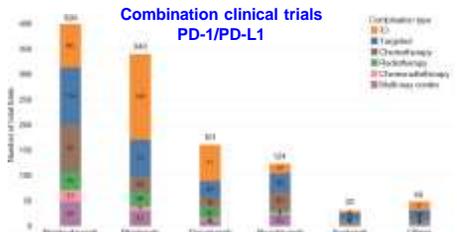
Advanced melanoma



N Engl J Med 2015; 373:1627-1639
N Engl J Med 2017; 376:1015-1026
N Engl J Med 2017; 377:1345-1356

Status of Immune Checkpoint Therapeutics

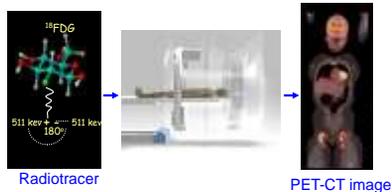
**Combination clinical trials
PD-1/PD-L1**



Number of approved biomarkers to guide therapy: 2

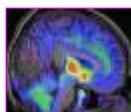
Ann Oncol. 2017;28(1):84-91. doi:10.1093/annonc/mdx755

Positron Emission Tomography (PET)



Quantitative, highly sensitive, physiologic tracers
¹⁵O, ¹³N, ¹¹C, ¹⁸F, ⁶⁴Cu, ¹²⁴I, ⁸⁹Zr

Positron Emission Tomography (PET)



Tracer doses

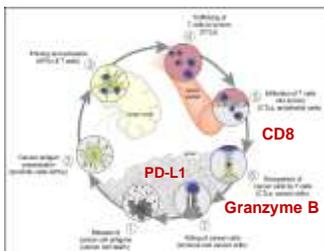
[¹¹C]carfentanil (m opioid receptor ligand)
 5.5 x 10⁻⁶ mg/kg mass dose

Dose for adult male elephants (1 Ton) – 10 mg

Molecularly targeted high affinity probe

- Target mapping (expression levels, enzyme activity)
- Probe disposition in the tumor and other tissues (PK)
- Changes in target expression (receptor density etc.,)
- Modulation of the biochemical pathway (effector pathways)
- Desired biological effect
- Clinical response

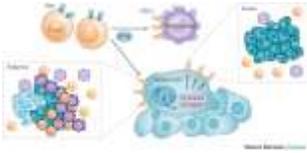
The Cancer Immunity Cycle & Imaging Targets



Chen and Mellman, Immunity, Volume 39, Issue 1, Pages 1-10

Programmed Cell Death Ligand 1 (PD-L1)

A target for imaging immune checkpoint blockade

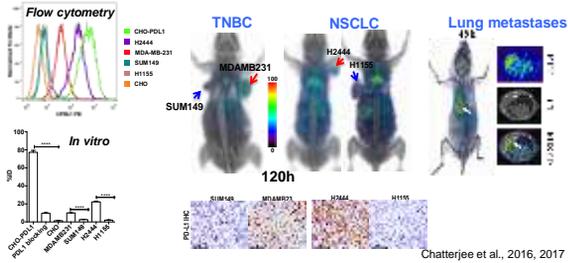


- Expressed in a variety of cancers
- Associated with aggressive disease
- Poor prognosis and poor survival.
- **Three FDA approved antibody therapeutics**
- PD-L1 IHC is a **companion diagnostic**
- Imperfect biomarker?
 - 50% of NSCLC are PD-L1 +ve
 - ~8% of PD-L1 -ve patients show response

Nature Reviews Cancer 16, 275-287 (2016)

Imaging PD-L1 using Antibodies

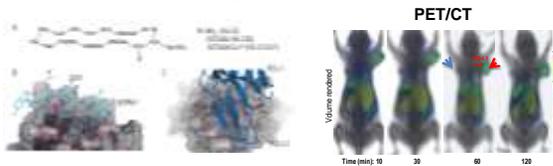
SPECT and PET Imaging with Atezolizumab



Chatterjee et al., 2016, 2017

PD-L1 Detection with a Peptide

[⁶⁴Cu]WL12



PD-L1 specific images within 60 min

Chatterjee et al., 2017

Success of Anti-cancer Therapies

- **Cancer and immune cell heterogeneity** (Target expression, mutational burden, gene rearrangements, TCR clonality etc.,)
- **Drug activity** (affinity, selectivity, ADME, drug access, target engagement, biological activity)

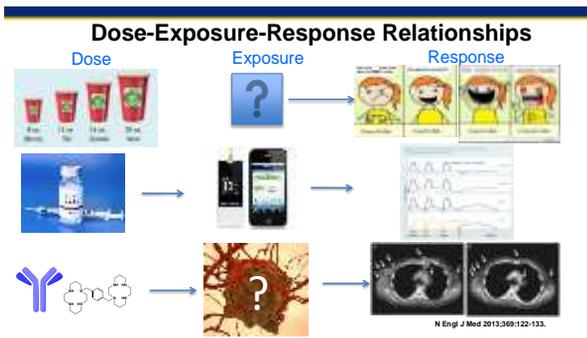
Success of Anti-cancer Therapies

Cancer and immune cell heterogeneity

- Programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1)
- MSI-high
- Tumor mutation burden
- CD8+ cells
- Neoantigen burden
- T-cell clonal diversity
- Multiplex IHC
- Microbiome

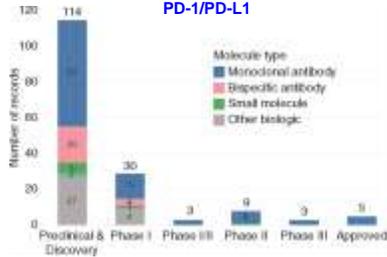
Drug activity at the tumor





Status of Immune Checkpoint Therapeutics

Agents in development
PD-1/PD-L1



Ann Oncol. 2017;29(1):84-91. doi:10.1093/annonc/mdx755

Antibody Therapeutics

FDA approved antibodies ~79
Oncology focused ~ 35

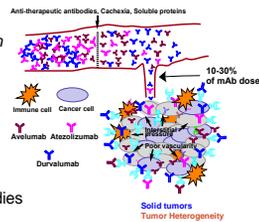
mAbs, ADCs, bi-specific antibodies, fusion proteins

Advantages

- Long half-lives
- High therapeutic index

Disadvantages

- Large size
- Development of anti-therapeutic antibodies
- Poor tissue penetration-solid tumors
- Expensive treatments



Peripheral T cell vs. Tumor Target Occupancy

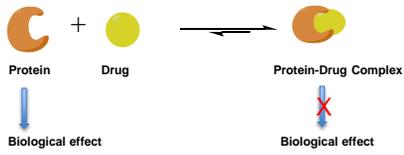
IN THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

Safety and Ac in Patien

Julie R. Brahmer, M.D.,
Wen-Jen Hwu, M.D.,
Charles G. Drake, M.D., et al.

Because peripheral-blood T cells express PD-L1, it is possible to assess *in vivo* receptor occupancy by anti-PD-L1 antibody as a pharmacodynamic measure. Median receptor occupancy was more than 65% for the doses tested. Although these studies provide a direct assessment and evidence of target engagement in patients receiving anti-PD-L1 antibody, relationships between receptor occupancy in peripheral blood and the tumor microenvironment remain poorly understood.

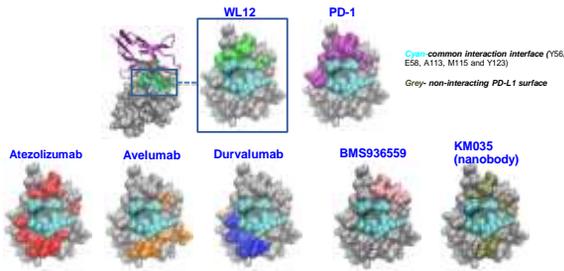
Drug-Target Engagement



Measurements in Cells and Tissues
 The Cellular Thermal Shift Assay
 Mass Spectrometry
 Fluorescence Anisotropy Imaging

No real-time information, multiple measurements across multiple lesions are difficult

Structural analysis indicates an overlap between mAb and peptide interaction surfaces on PD-L1



Target Engagement by Antibodies



Antibody vs. peptide
 <1 nM vs. ~ 20 nM
 Slow vs. Fast PK

- Free fraction PD-L1 levels
- Effect of combination therapy on PD-L1 levels
- Dose optimization
- Target potency of different antibodies
- Dose-Exposure-Response relationships
- Drug development and evaluation-
Biosimilars

Courtesy: Sports Illustrated

Acknowledgements

JHU

Dhiraj Kumar, Ph.D.
Ala Lisok, M.A.
Sagar Shelake, Ph.D.
Sami Chatterjee, Ph.D.
Wojtek Lesniak, Ph.D.
Matt Gabrielson, B.S.
Bryam Wharram, M.S.
Ravindra De Silva, Ph.D.
Polina Sysa-Shah, M.D.
Michelle Miller, Ph.D.

Martin Pomper, M.D., Ph.D.
Zaver Bhujwalla, Ph.D.
Ronnie Mease, Ph.D.
Catherine Foss, Ph.D.

Sandra Gabelli, Ph.D.
Elizabeth Jaffee, M.D.
Leisha Emens, M.D., Ph.D.
Patrick Forde, M.D.
Edward Gabrielson, M.D.

Univ of Maryland

Joga Gobburu, Ph.D.
Elyes Dahmane, Ph.D.

MSKCC

John Poirier, Ph.D.
Charlie Rudin, M.D.
Viola Allaj, M.S.

Georgetown Univ

Matthew McCoy, Ph.D.

Funding

R01CA166131
P41EB024495-01
The Alexander and Margaret Stewart
Cancer Research Fellowship
DOD BCRP Breakthrough Award
JHU Career Catalyst Award
Hopkins-Allegheny Cancer Research
Fund

Cu-64 production
Univ. of Wisconsin and Washington
Univ.

Thank you!
