

Will Dendritic Cells Help Us Address the Challenge of Cancer Vaccines?

Jacques Banchemereau;
Damien Chaussabel; Helene Dutartre;
Joe Fay; Patrick Lecine; Yves Levy; Sangkon Oh;
Karolina Palucka; Virginia Pascual;
Louis Sloan; Hideki Ueno; Gerard Zurawski

BAYLOR INSTITUTE FOR IMMUNOLOGY RESEARCH
(Est.1996)

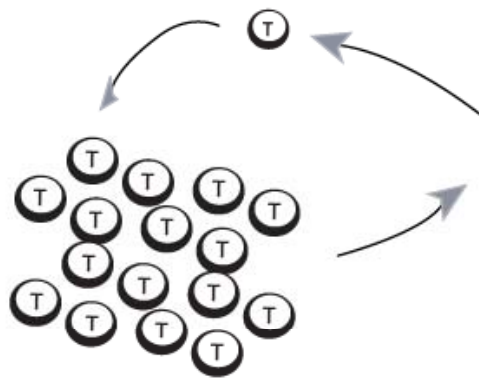
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CENTER FOR HUMAN VACCINES
CENTER FOR PERSONALIZED MEDICINE

Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York: Dept of Cell and Gene Therapy; Dept of Medicine;
Immunology Institute

How to exploit the immune system for cancer therapy

ADOPTIVE T CELL TRANSFER

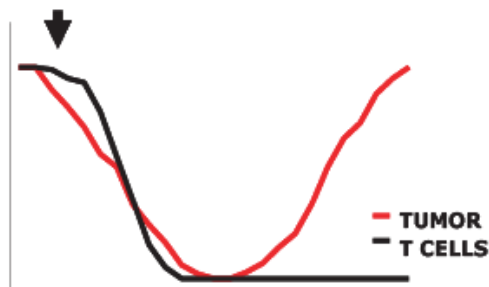
Expand T cells ex vivo



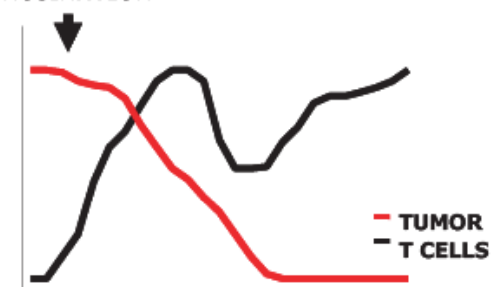
VACCINES

Expand T cells in vivo

ADOPTIVE T CELL TRANSFER



VACCINATION



After many disappointments.....

CancerVax Canvaxin, CellGenesys GVAX, Corixa Melacine

Cancer vaccines are on the move

- Provenge: FDA approval for metastatic prostate cancer
Improved overall survival in phase III
(4.1 months), Dendreon (PBMCs plus GM-CSF-Antigen)
- BiovaxID in follicular lymphoma:
Improved median time to relapse in phase III
(13.6 months), Kwok et al
- Peptide plus Montanide and IL-2 in melanoma:
Improved progression free-survival in phase III
(2.9 months), Hwu et al

Next Generation of Therapeutic (Cancer) Vaccines:

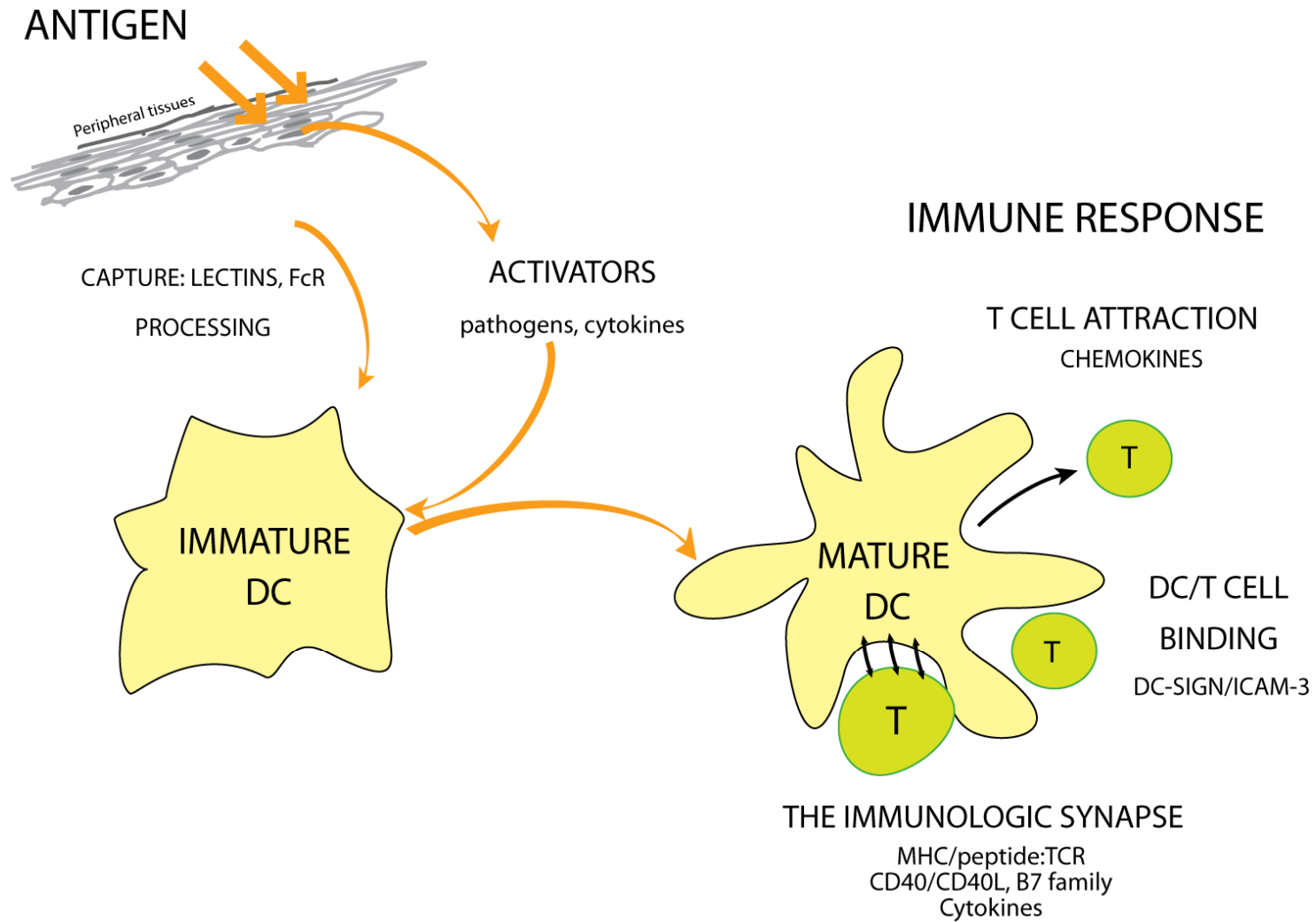
Designing Vaccines Based On Immunology

Immunology has the potential to
identify vaccines, i.e.,
antigen-specific, durable, non-noxious
preventions and therapies
for infections, cancer, allergy,
autoimmunity, transplantation

Quoted from Ralph Steinman

REPROGRAMMING THE IMMUNE SYSTEM

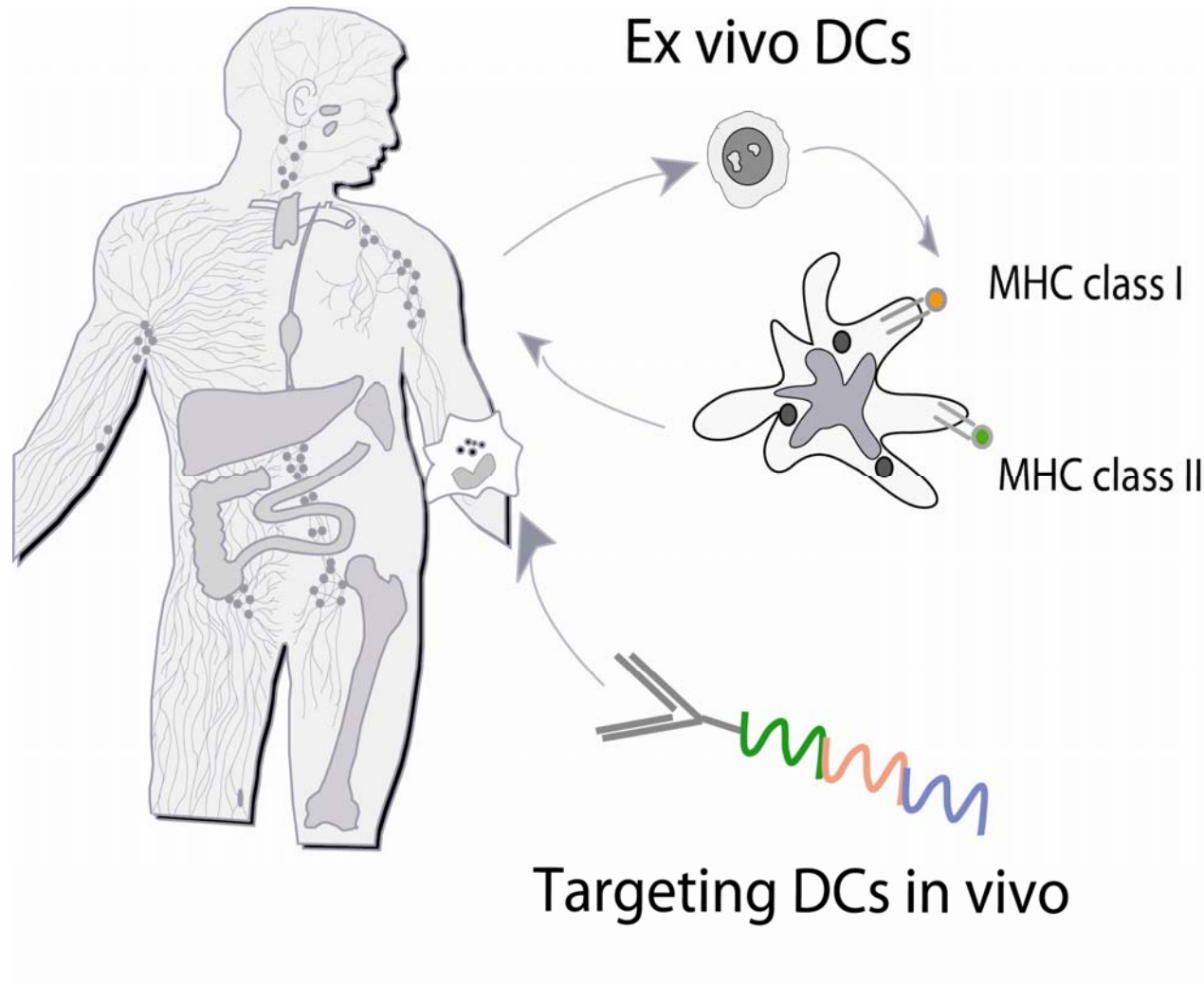
Dendritic Cells are central to vaccination



Desired features of DC vaccines

- Induce high avidity CTLs
- Induce long term memory CD4⁺/CD8⁺T cells
- Do not induce regulatory T cells
- Induce CD4⁺ T cells that help CD8⁺ T cells

Our two paths to therapeutic DC-based HIV and cancer vaccine



First generation DC vaccines

Antigen:

Short 9-10aa peptides
KLH

Killed allogeneic
tumor cells

DC vaccine:

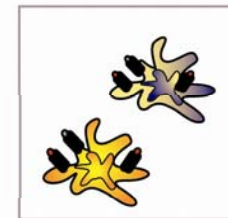
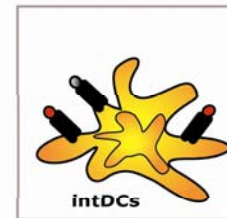
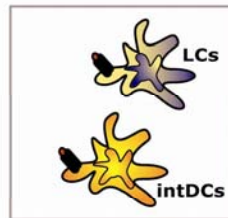
CD34-DCs

activated
CD34-DCs

GM/TNF
MoDCs

activated
GM/IL4
MoDCs

GM/IFN α
MoDCs



Conclusions:

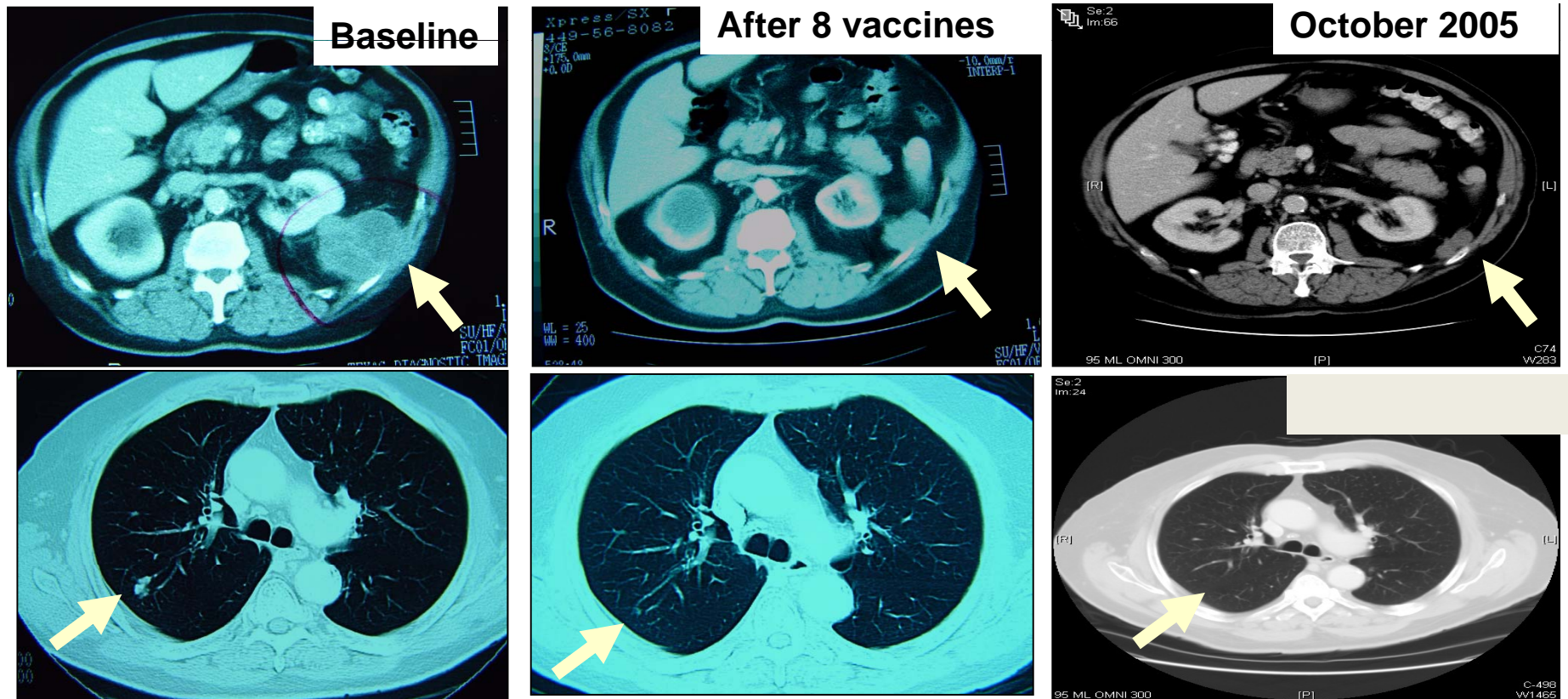
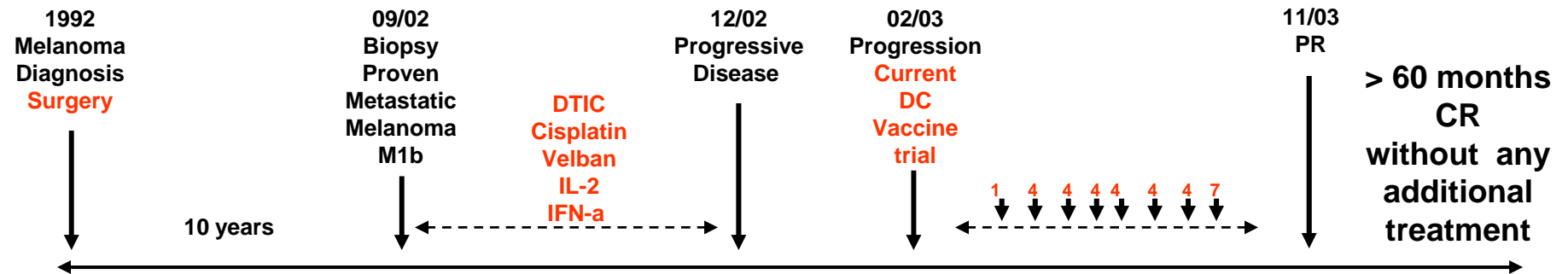
Immunogenicity
Clinical responses

The quality of
activation signal

Immunogenicity
Clinical responses

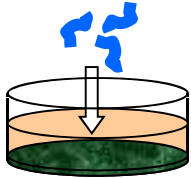
Improved DCs
Closed system
Frozen vaccine

DC vaccine loaded with killed allogeneic melanoma cells can induce durable clinical responses (2+1/20 patients)



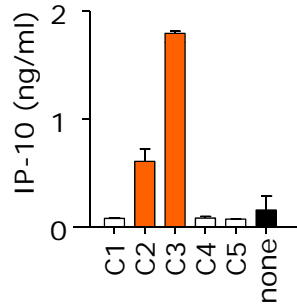
Palucka et al. *J Immunotherapy* 2006

PBMCs + Peptides

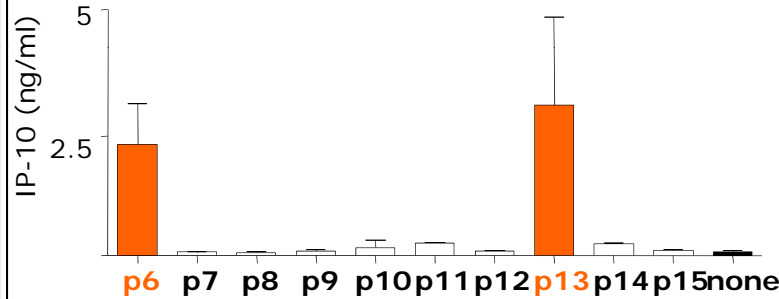


EPIMAX: Comprehensive high throughput assessment of antigen-specific T cell repertoire

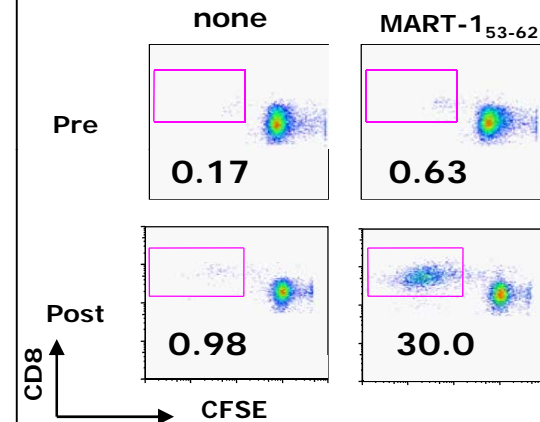
Cluster analysis 48hrs cytokines



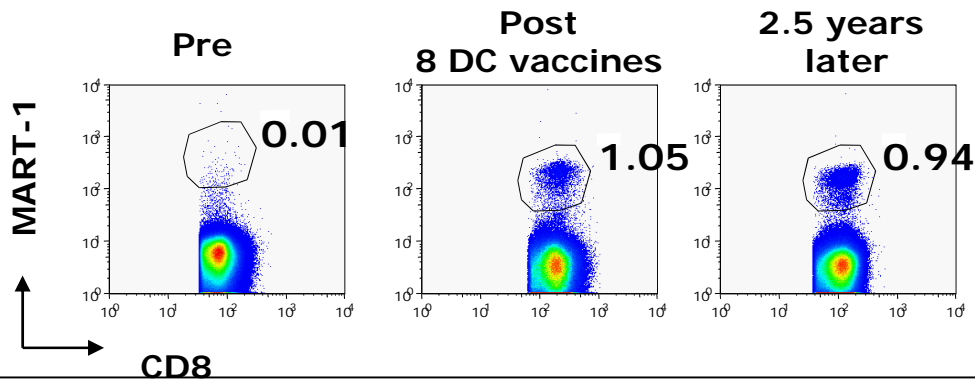
Peptide analysis 48hrs cytokines



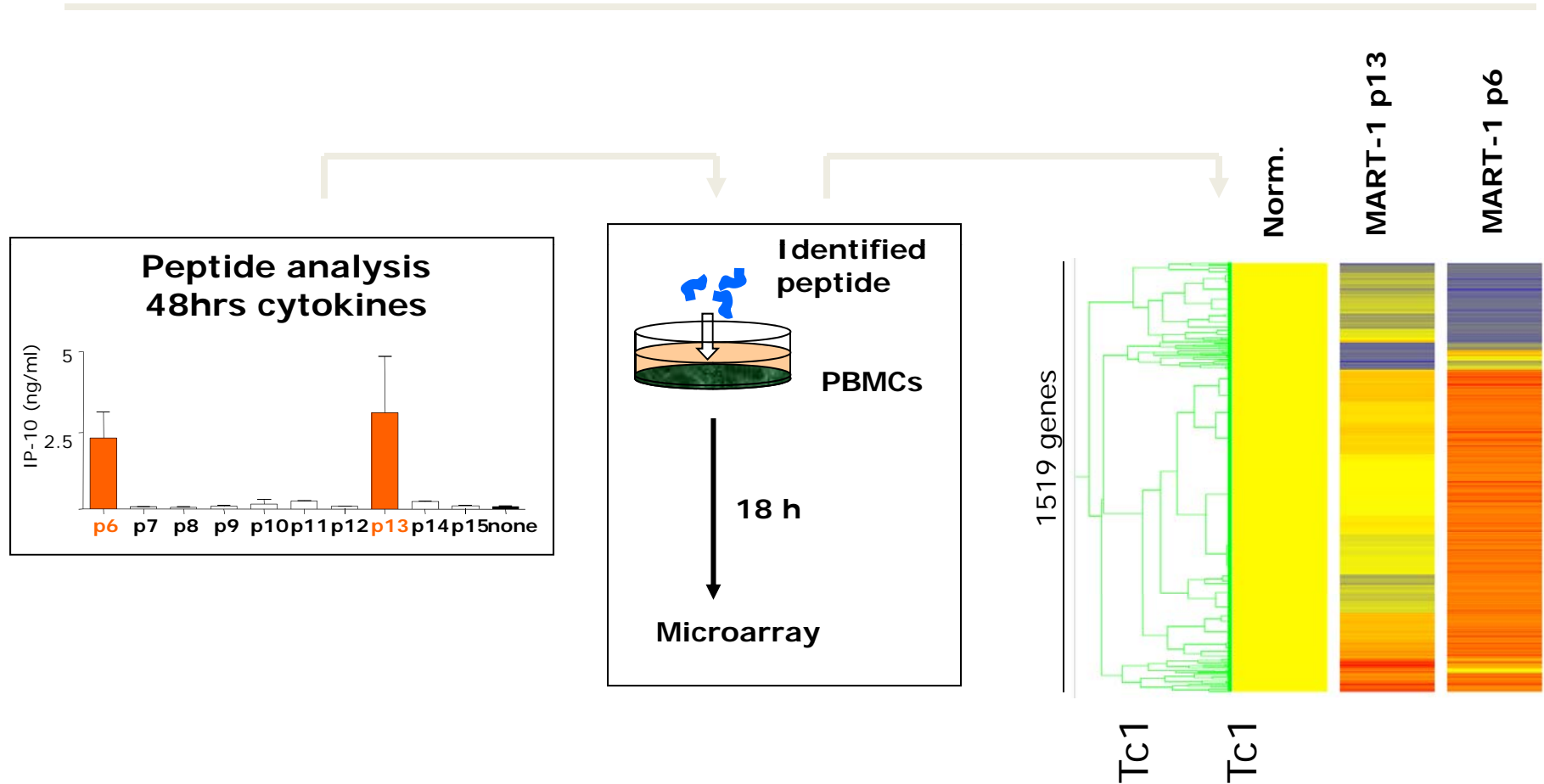
7d Proliferation



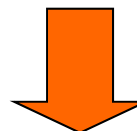
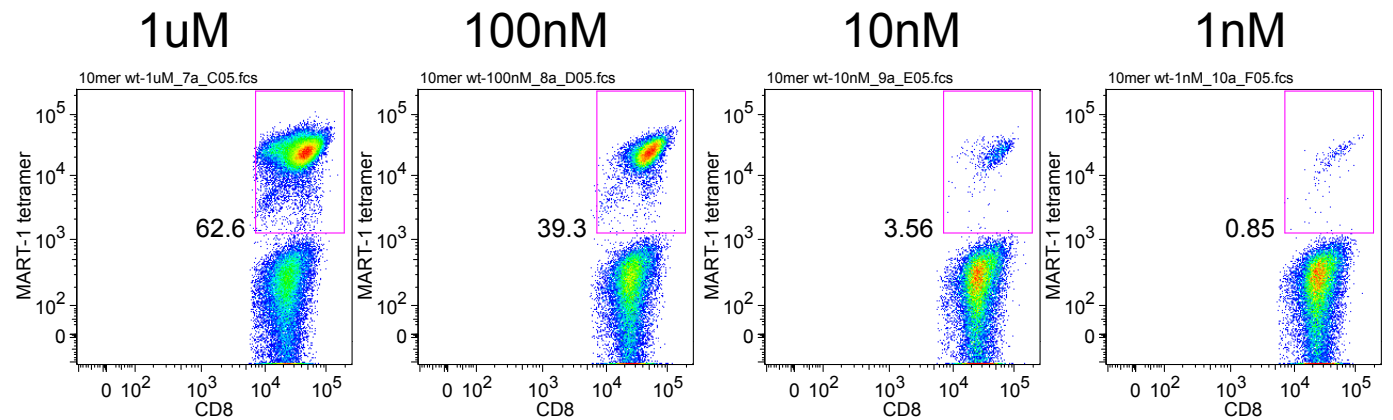
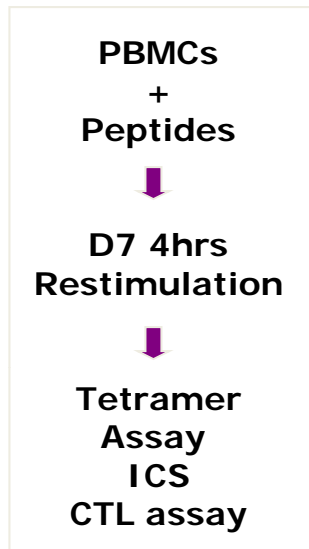
Tetramer



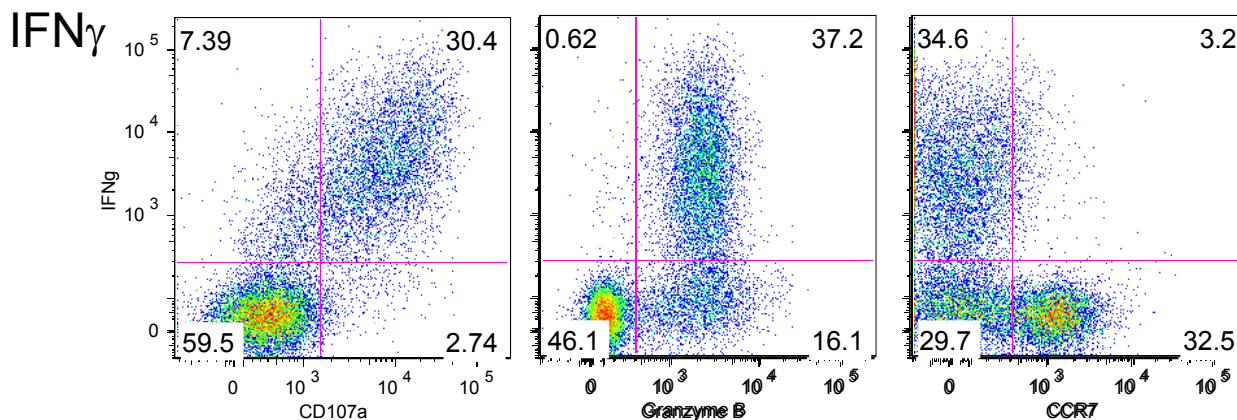
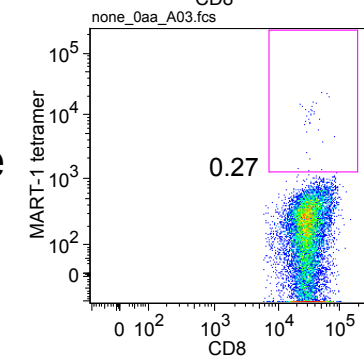
Distinct MART-1 CD8+ T cell epitopes elicit distinct transcriptional responses (and Immune Responses?)



DC vaccines can expand high avidity polyfunctional MART-1 melanoma-antigen specific CD8⁺ T cells



No peptide



CD107a

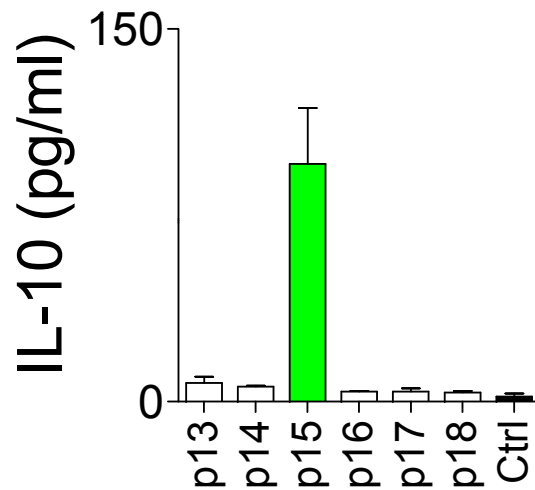
Gr B

CCR7

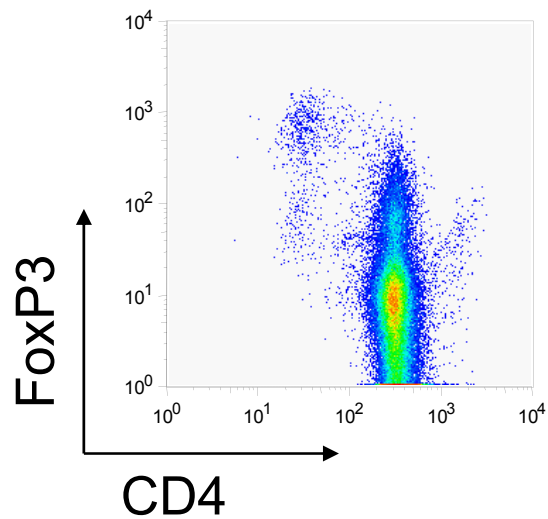
Chun, Israyleyan, Goldberg

Patients with Metastatic Melanoma Display Circulating Tumor Antigen-specific T regs

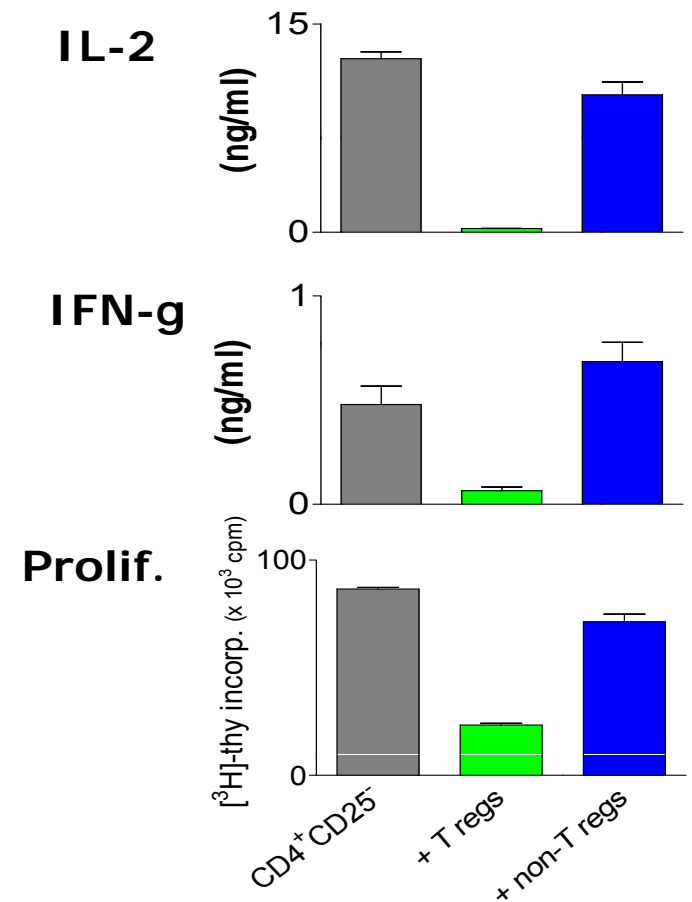
Determination of IL-10-inducing peptide



Proliferation of peptide-specific T regs

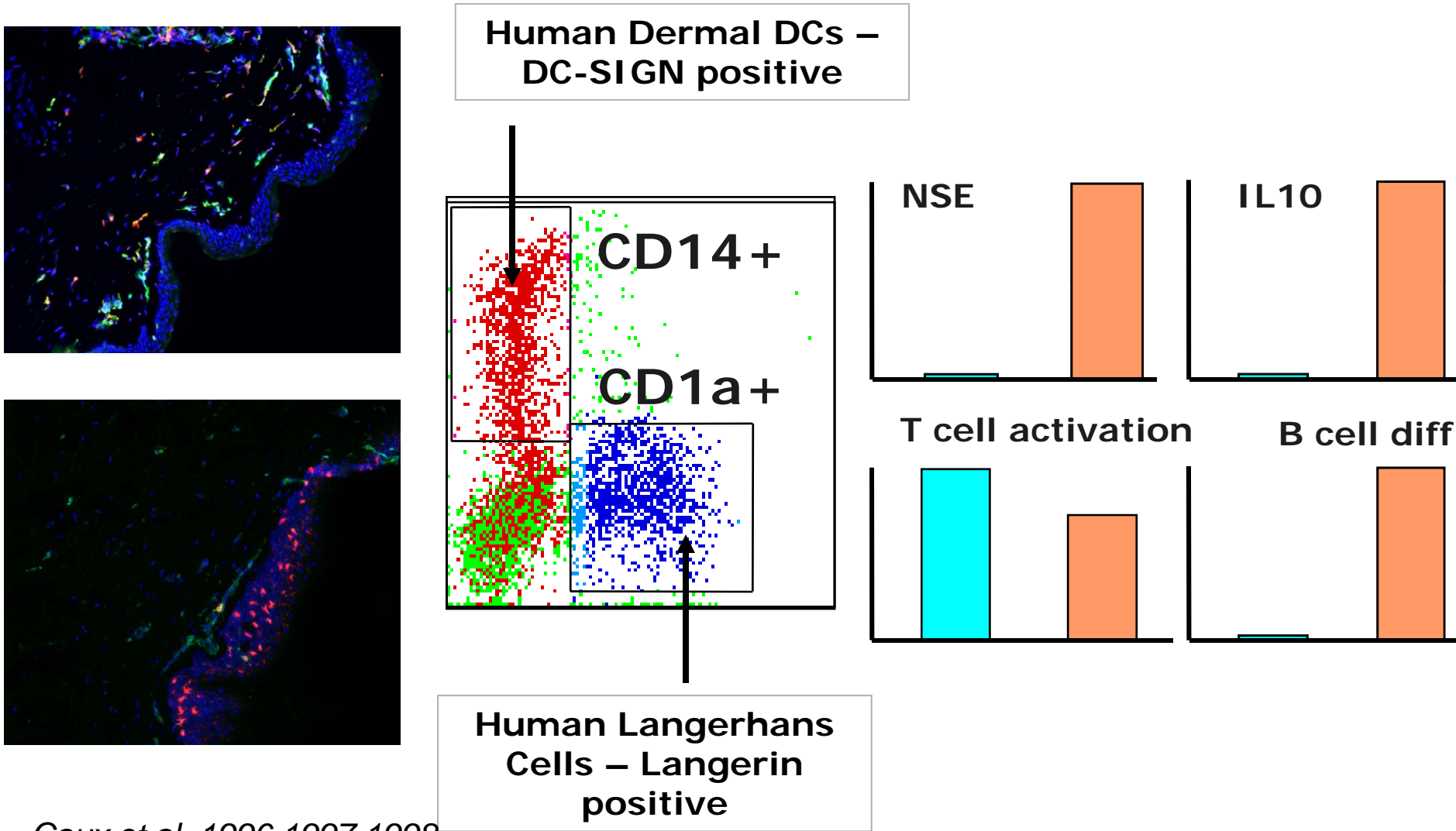


Suppressive function of specific T regs



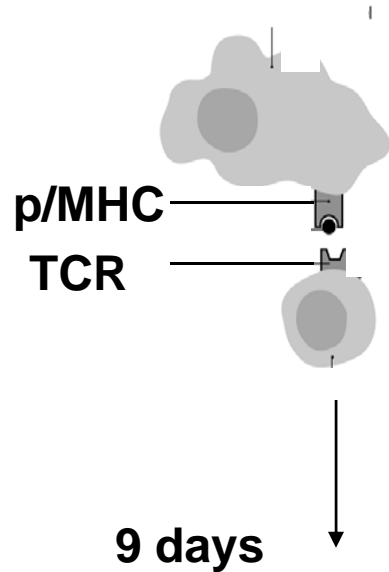
Vence et al. PNAS, 2007

Human Dendritic Cell Subsets In Vivo and In Vitro

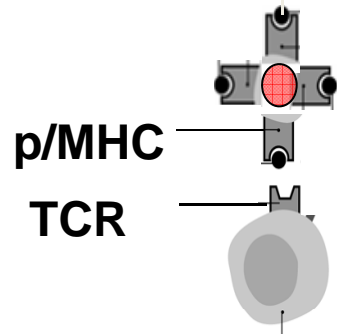


Caux et al, 1996,1997,1998

Langerhans Cells are More Efficient than Interstitial-DCs in CD8+ T Cell Priming

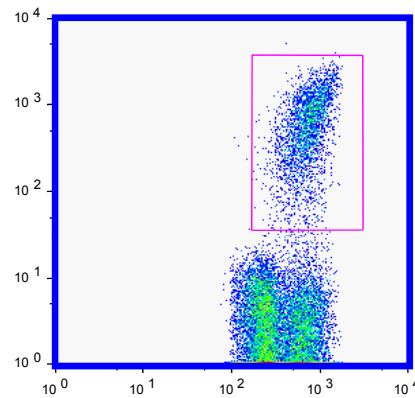


p/MHC Tetramer

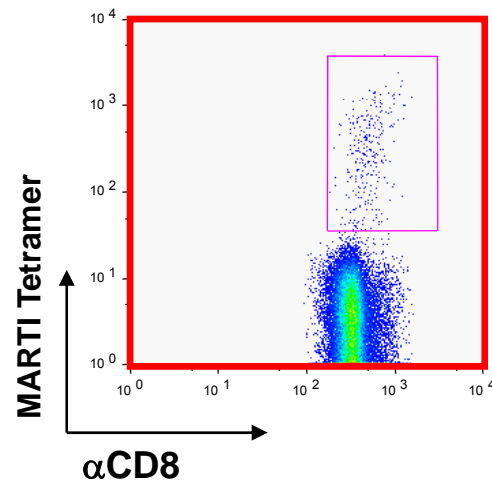


Klechevsky, Ueno

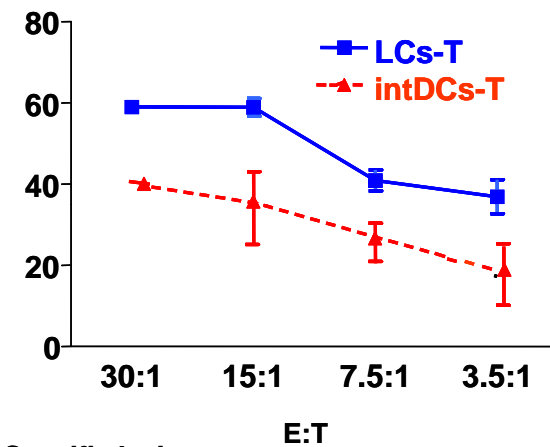
LCs



IntDCs

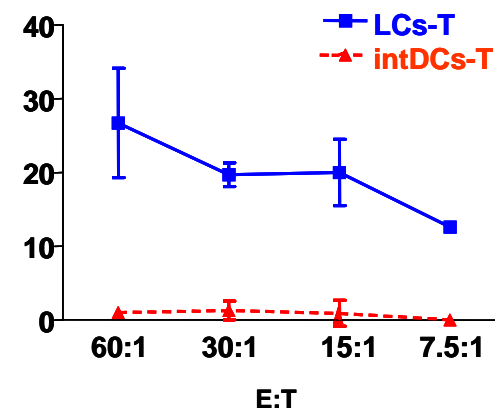


Peptide-pulsed T2 cells

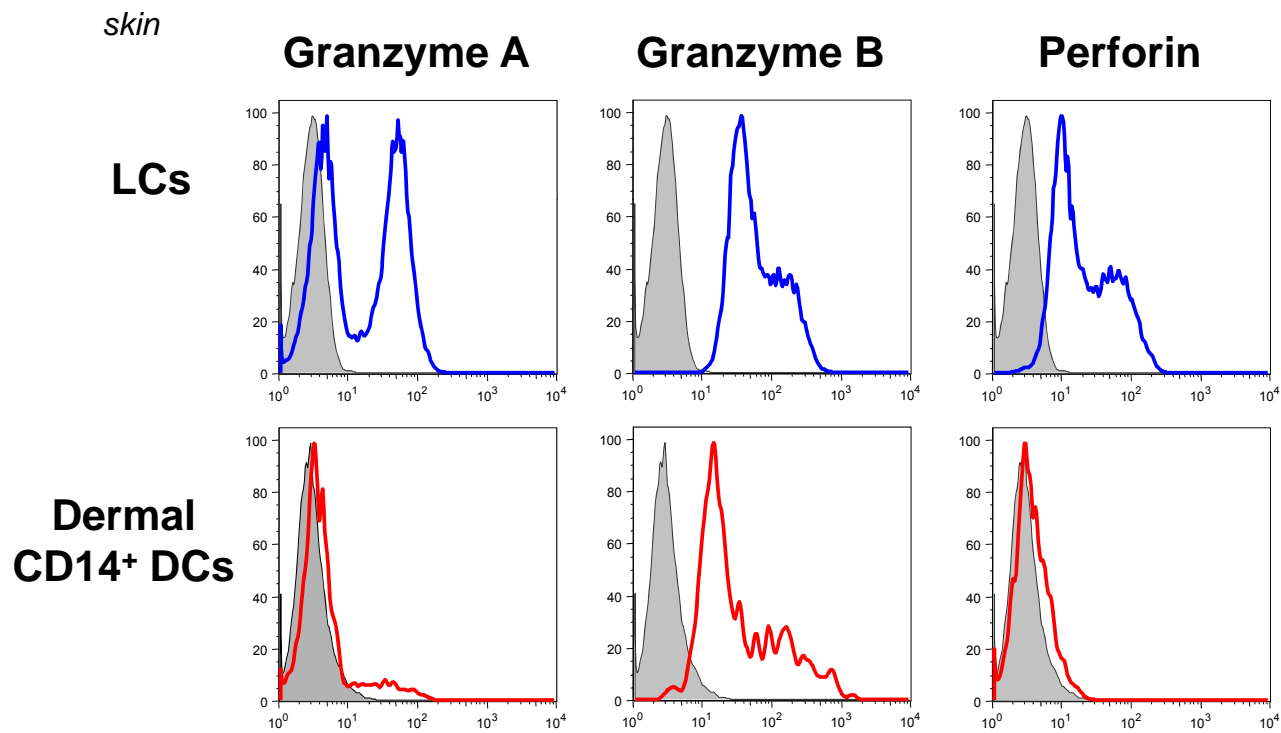


Specific lysis

HLA-A*0201+ melanoma cells



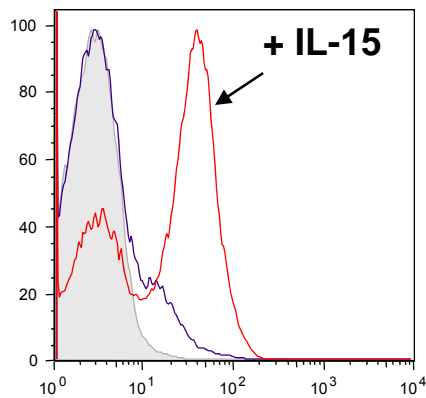
LCs efficiently prime effector CD8⁺ T cells



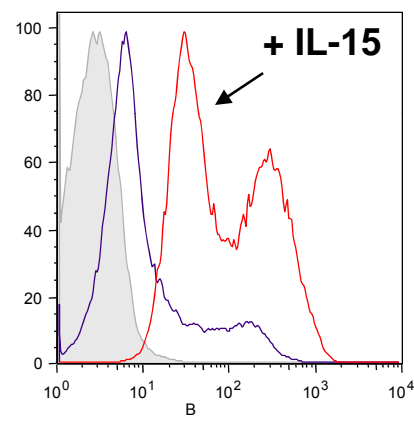
Klechevsky, Ueno et al, Immunity, 2008

IL-15 might explain the biological functions of LCs on CD8+T cells

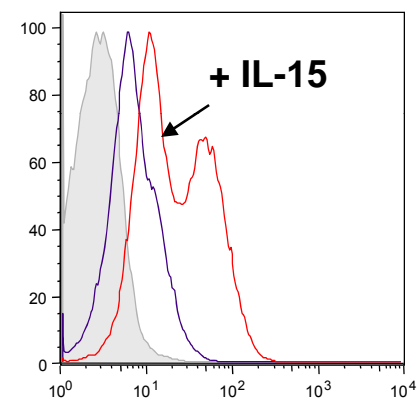
Granzyme A



Granzyme B



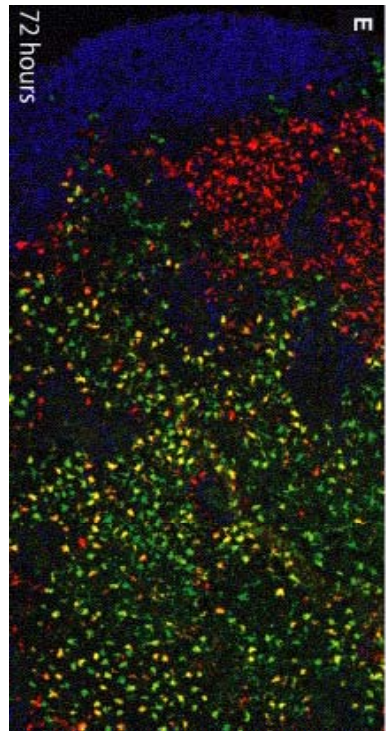
Perforin



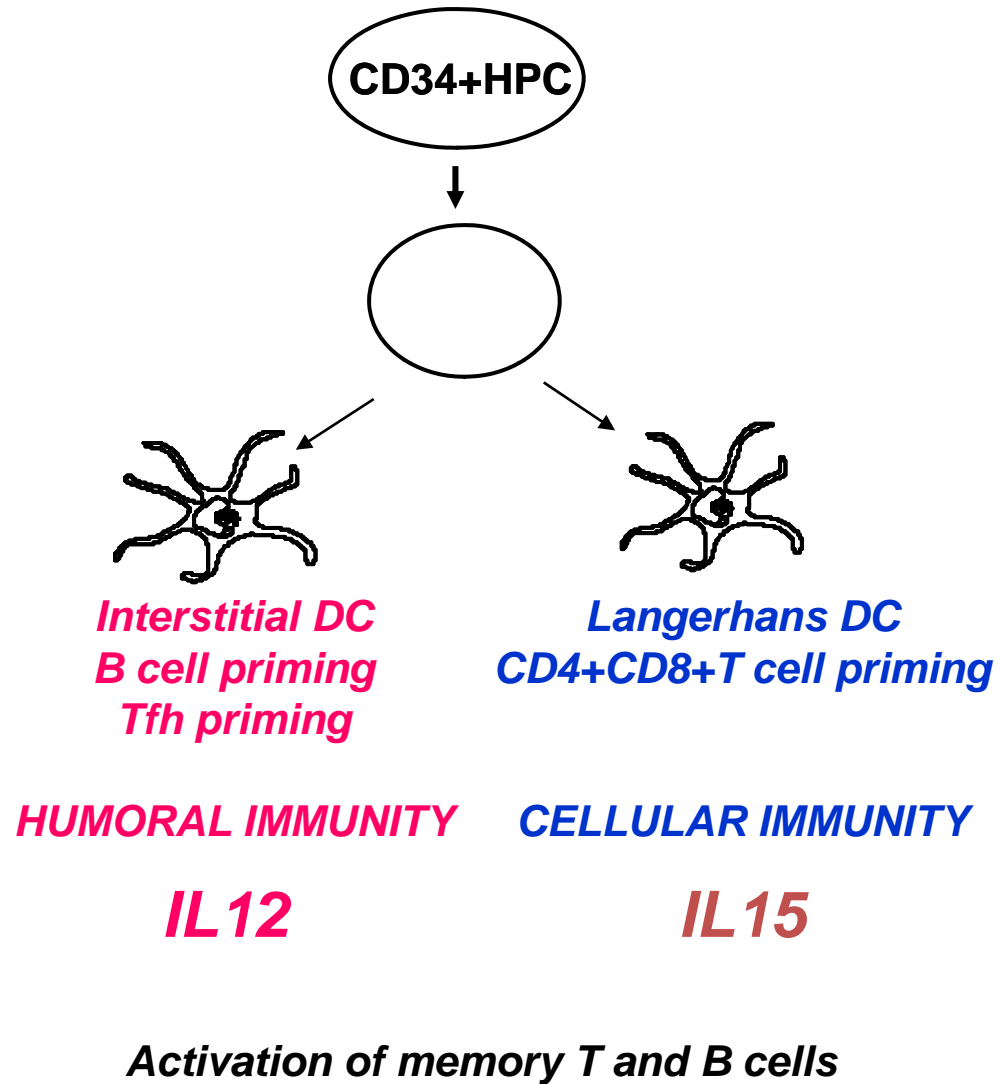
CD8+ T cells primed by dermal DCs in the presence of IL-15

Eynav Klechevsky

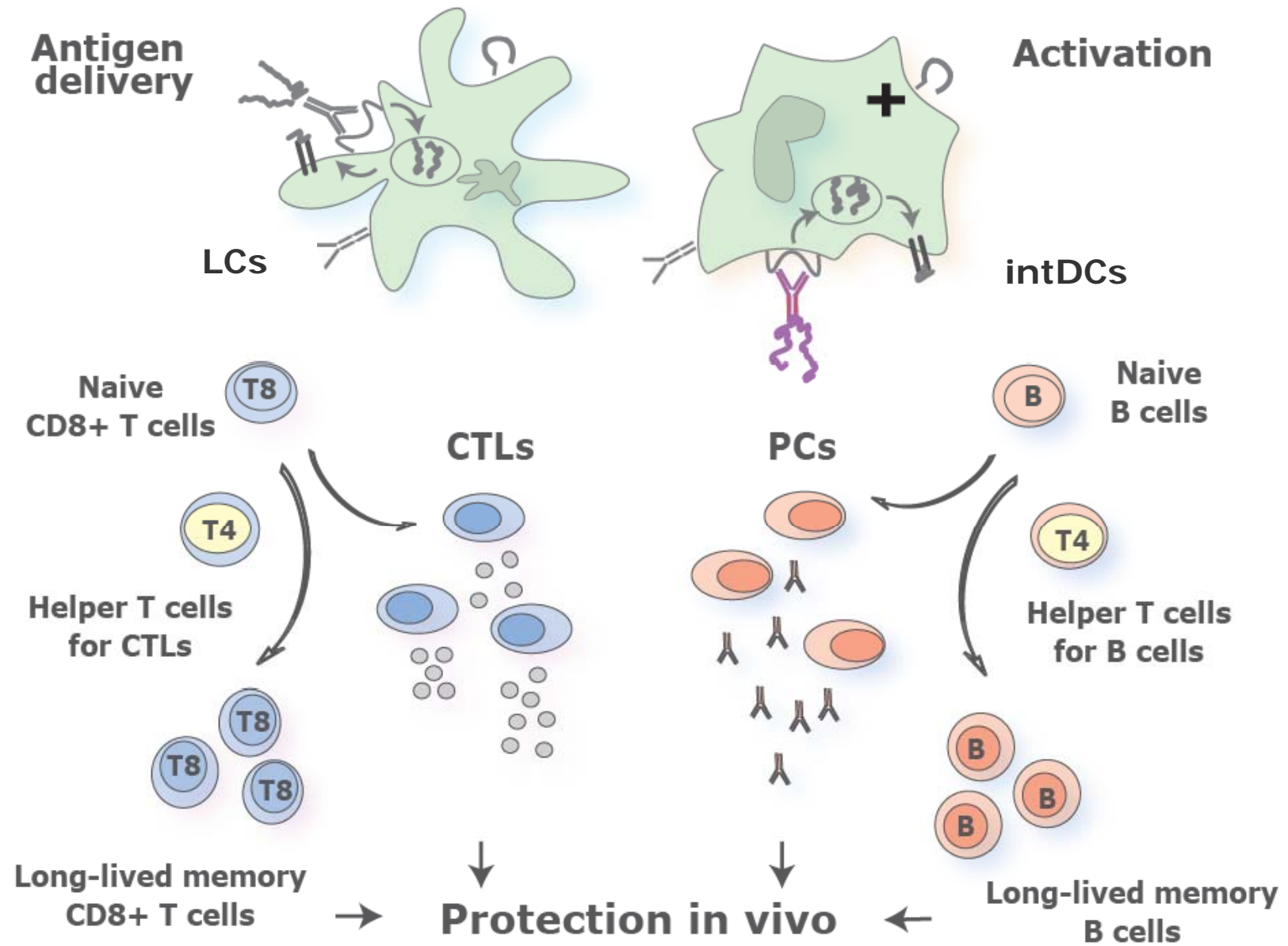
LCs Preferentially Control Cellular Immunity While intDCs Preferentially Control Humoral Immunity



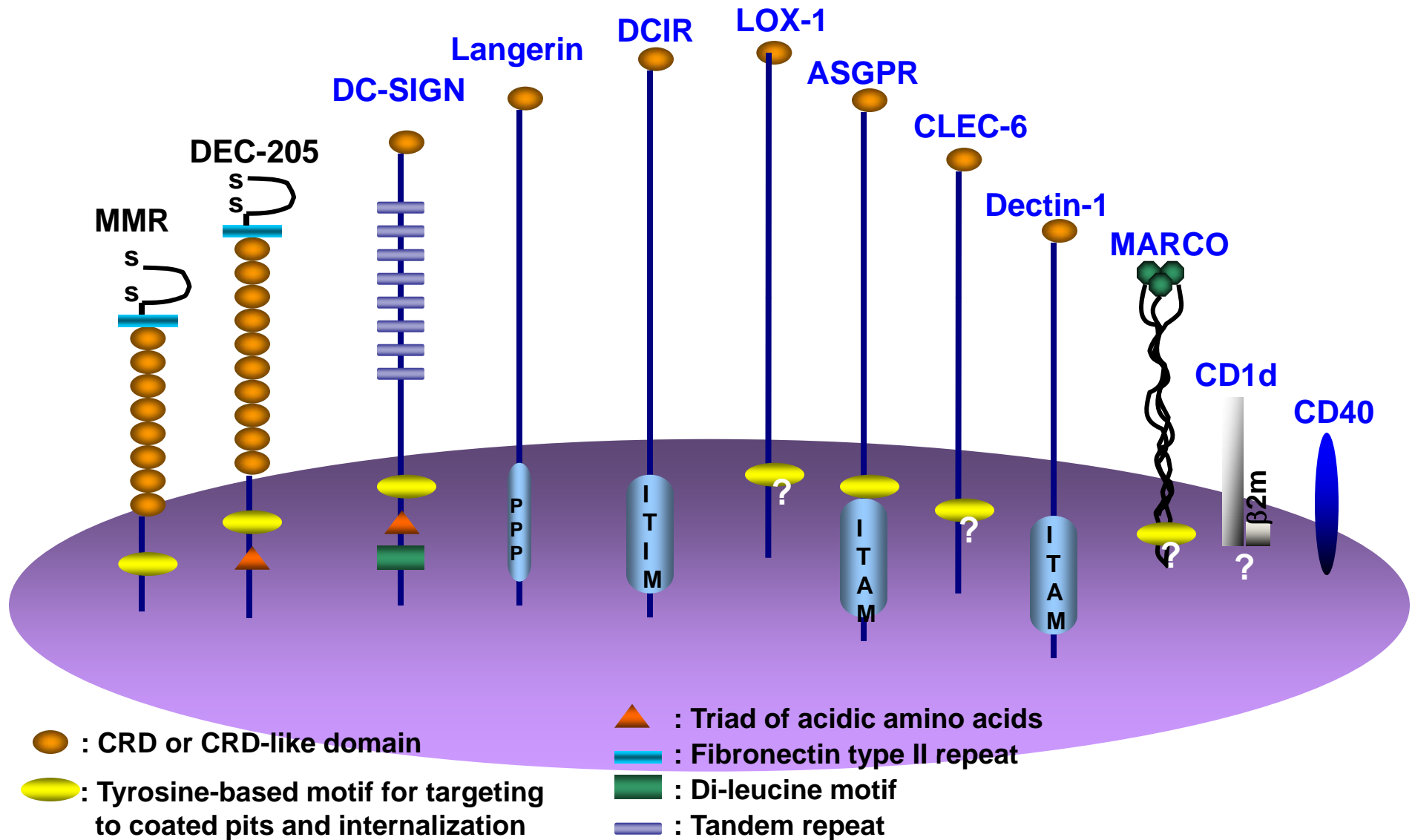
Kissenpfennig et al
Immunity 2005; 22, 643



LANGERHANS CELLS PREFERENTIALLY CONTROL CELLULAR IMMUNITY WHILE DERMAL DC PREFERENTIALLY CONTROL HUMORAL IMMUNITY

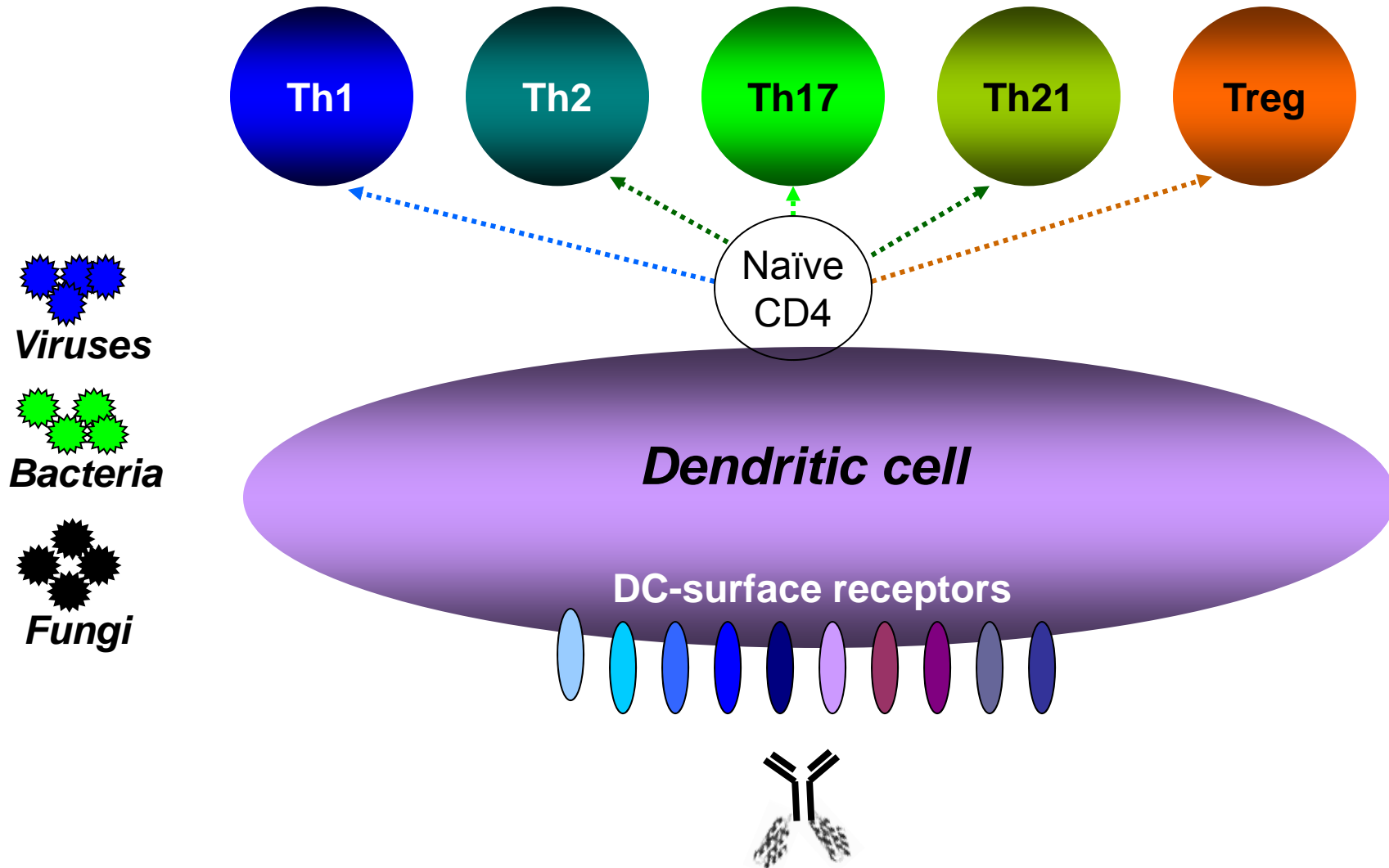


Which DC Receptors can target Antigens?

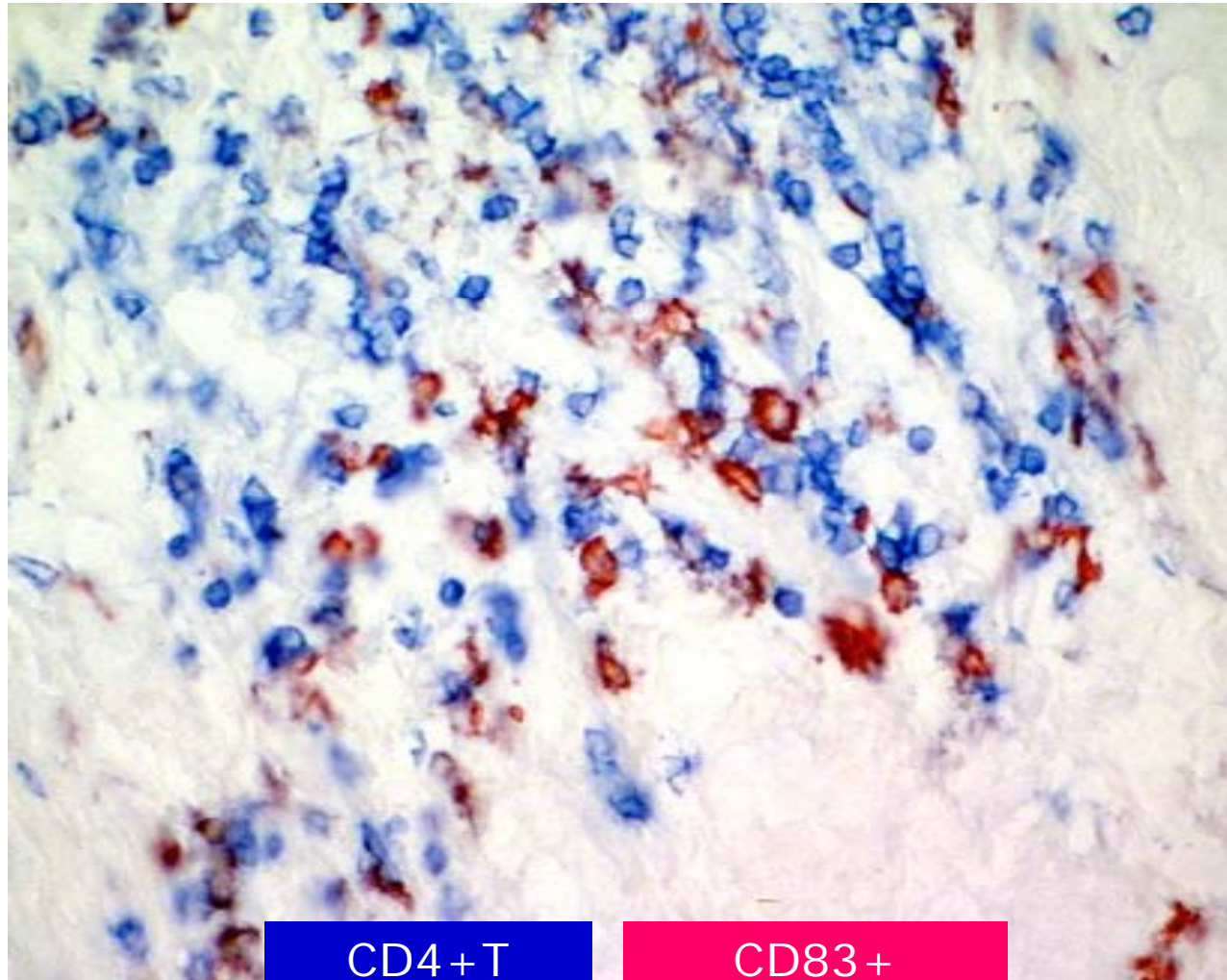


Gerard Zurawski, Sandra Zurawski, Sangkon Oh

Are All DC Receptors Equal?



Mature dendritic cells in breast cancer co-localize with T cells

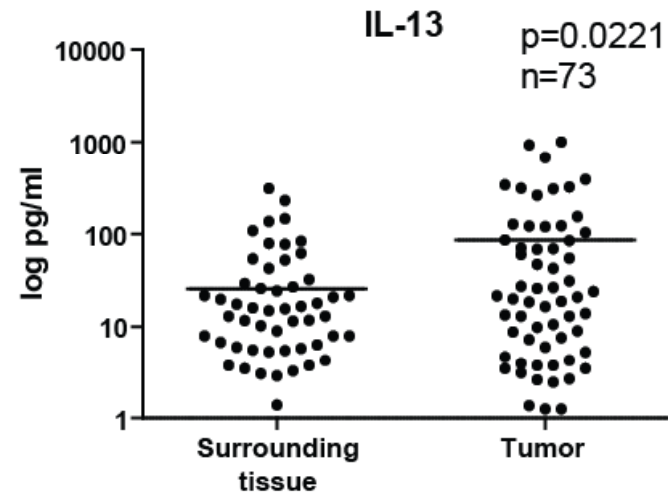
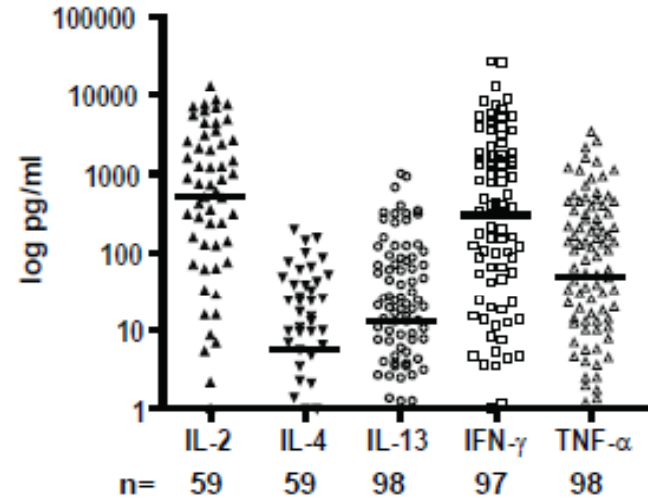
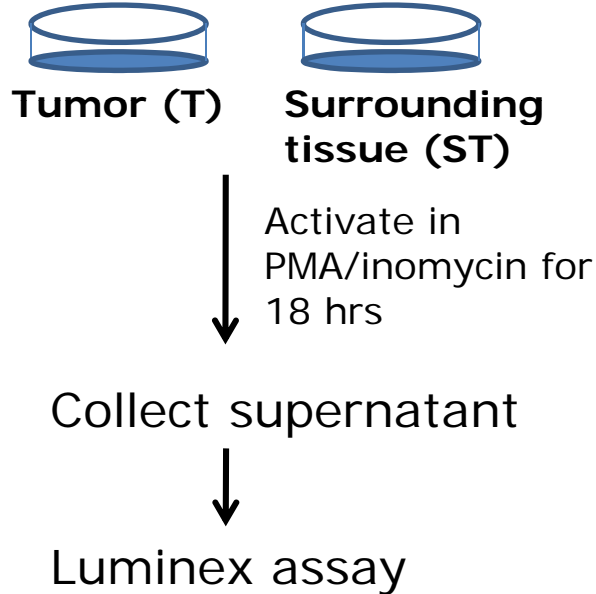


CD4+T
cells

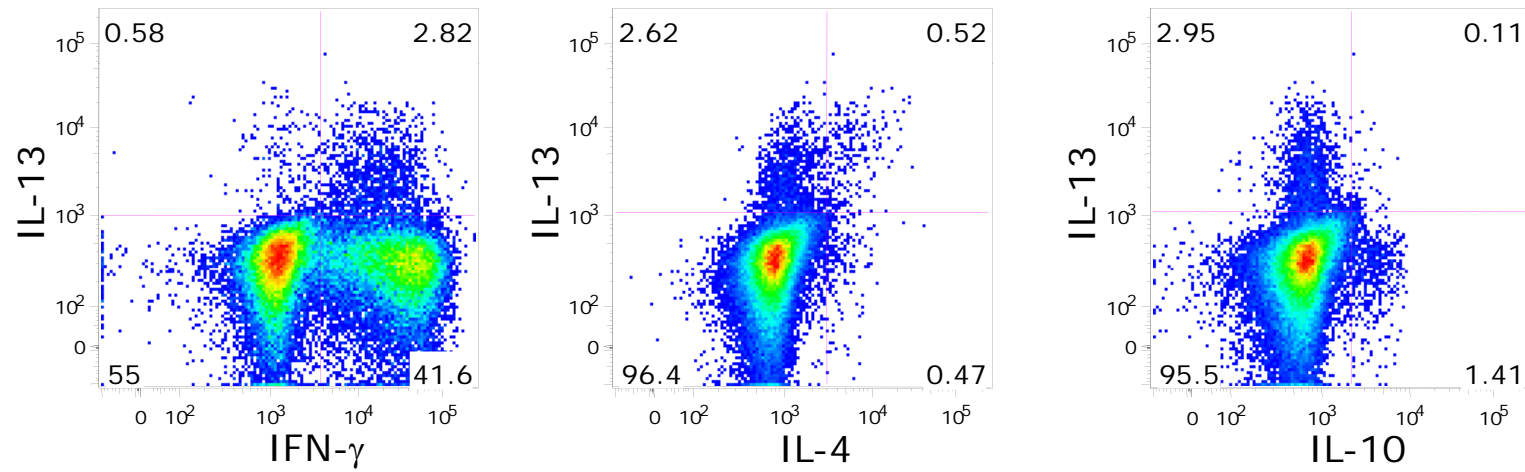
CD83+
mature DCs

Bell et al JEM 1998

Breast tumor tissue can be induced to produce a wide range of T cell cytokines



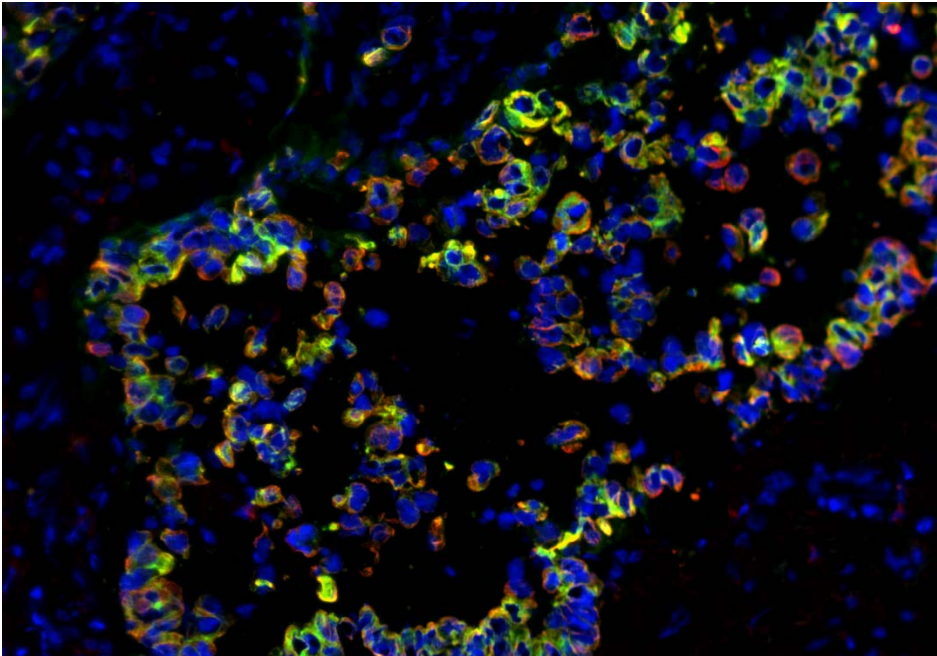
Tumor infiltrating T cells produce type 2 cytokines, particularly IL-13



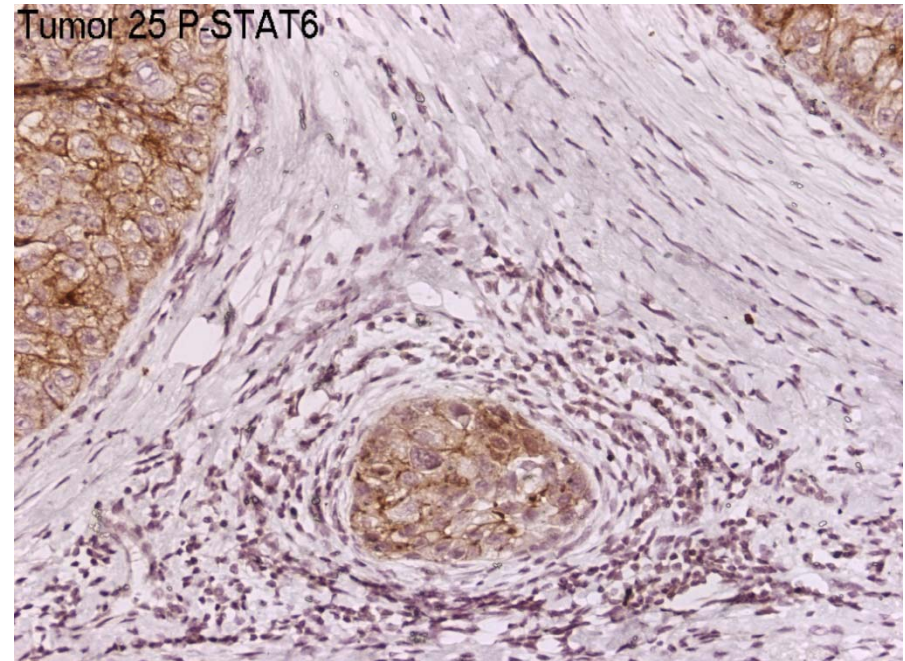
Cell gating: Live/CD45⁺/CD3⁺/CD4⁺

Breast cancer cells show IL-13 staining and display an IL-13 signature (pSTAT6)

IL-13/Cytokeratin



pSTAT6

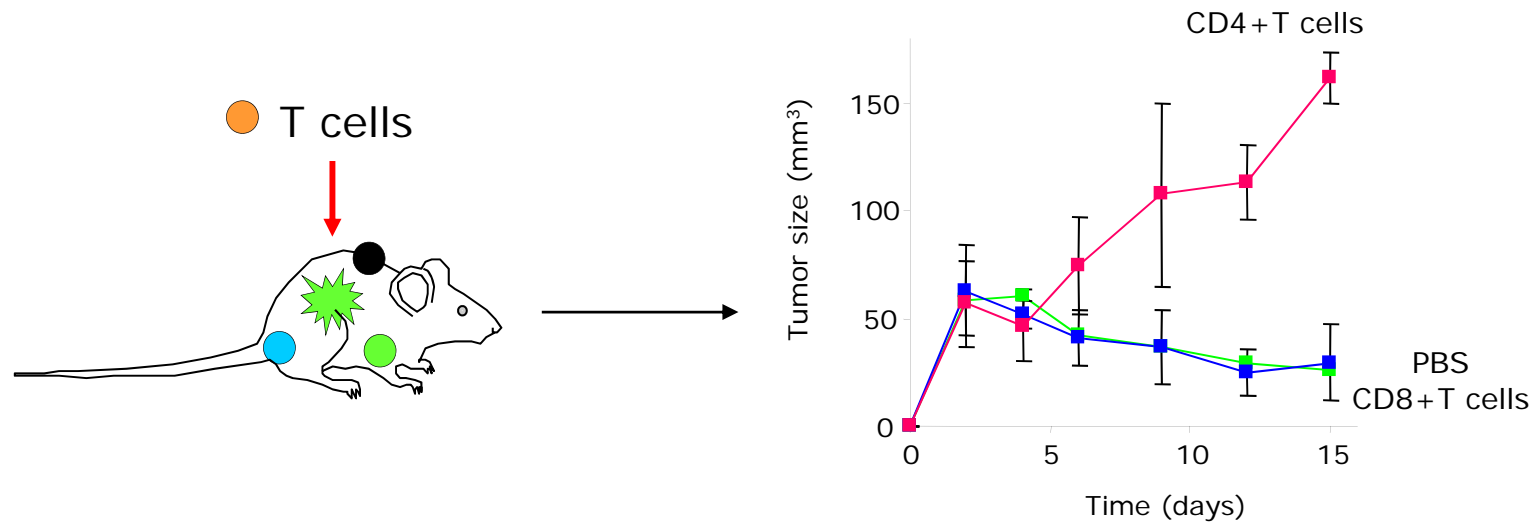


Aspord, Pedroza et al JEM 2007

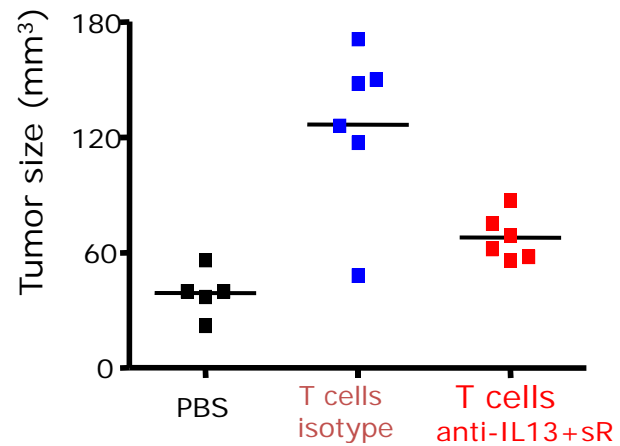
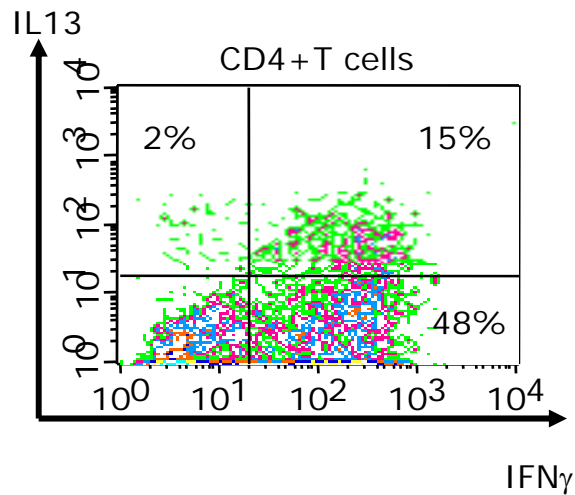
The IL-4/IL-13/Stat6 signalling pathway promotes luminal mammary epithelial cell development

Khaled W. et al. Development 134, 2739-2750 (2007)

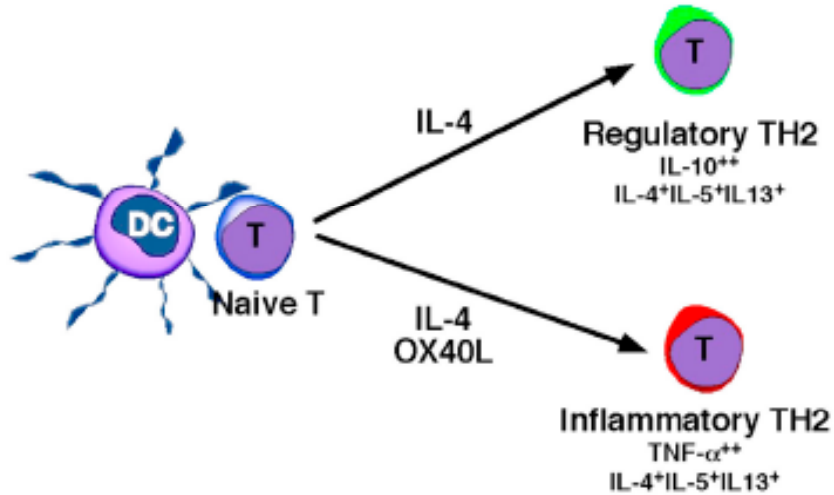
CD4⁺ T cells promote early tumor development



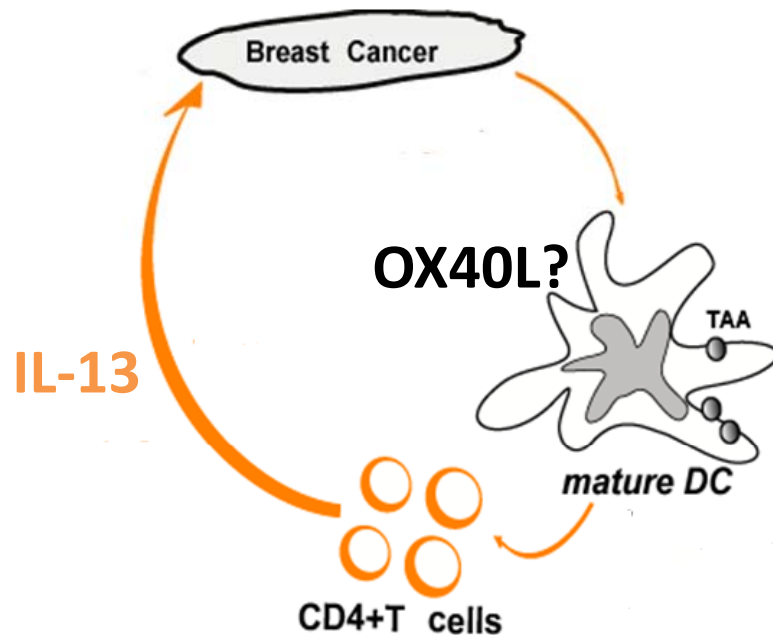
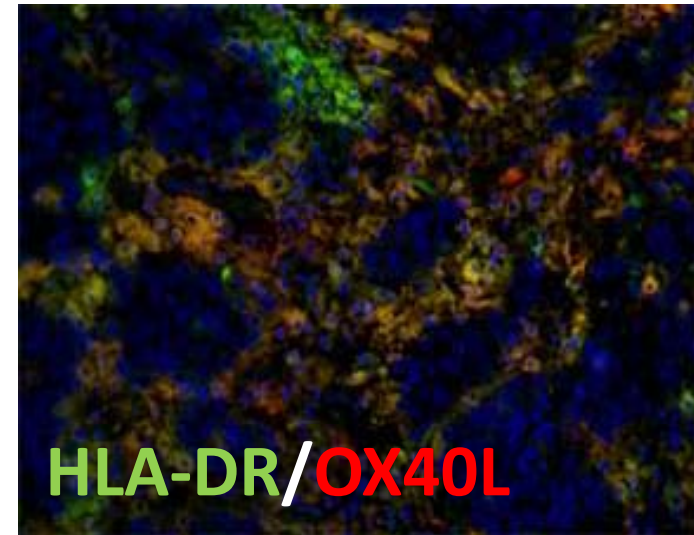
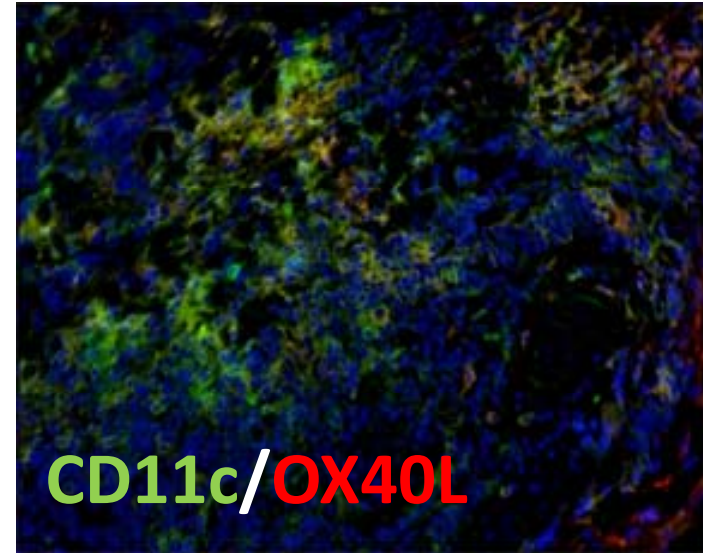
... which can be prevented by IL-13 antagonists



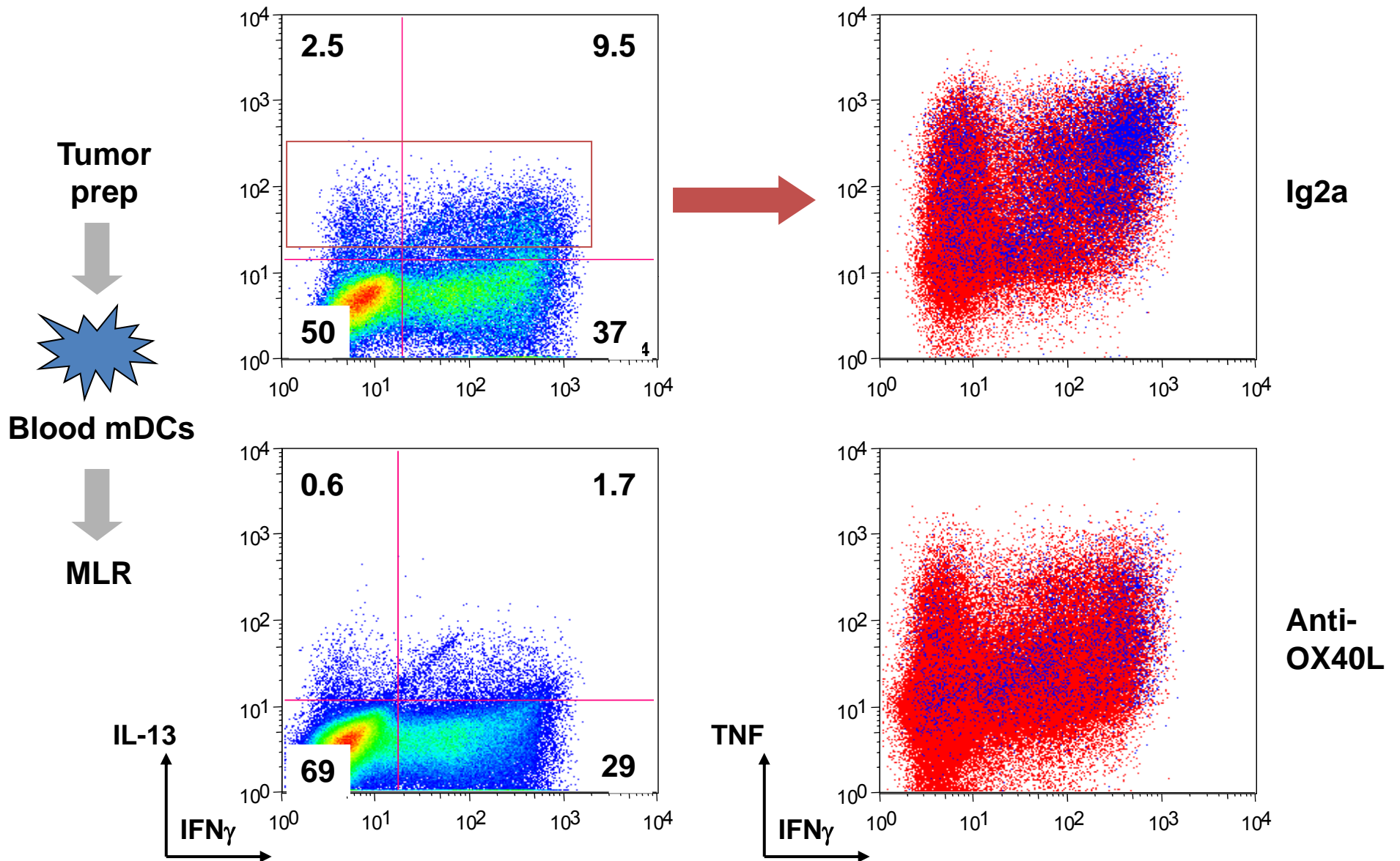
Breast tumors are infiltrated with OX40L+ HLA-DR+ CD11c+ DCs



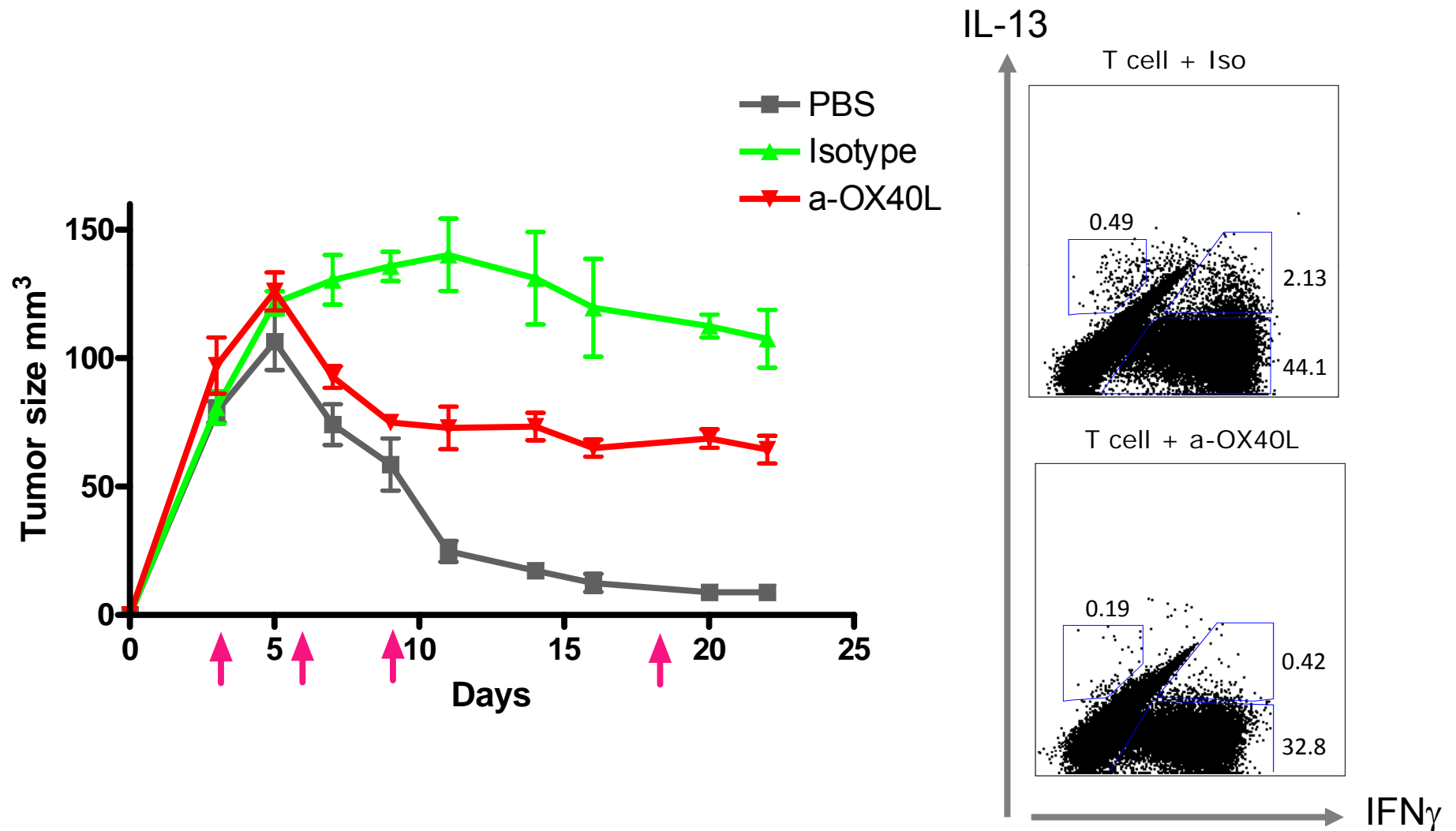
Ito et al. JEM 2005

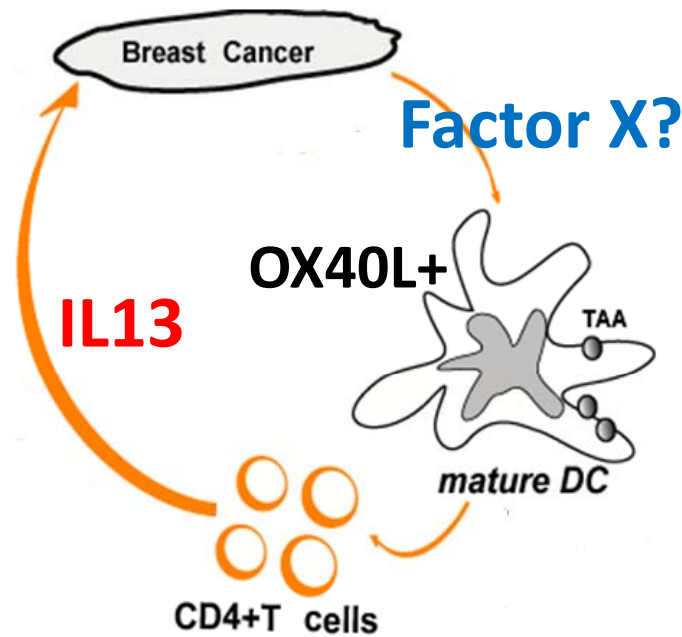


OX40L⁺ mDCs drive pro-inflammatory type 2 CD4⁺T cell response in breast cancer in vitro



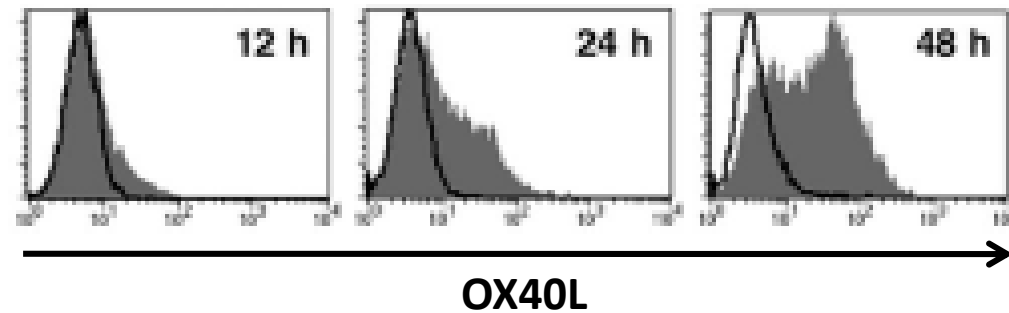
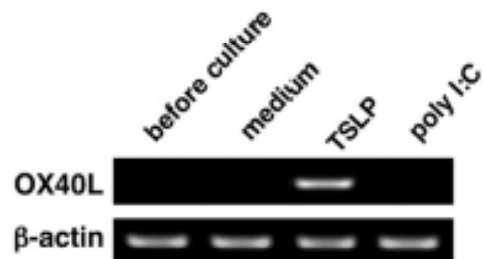
OX40L drives pro-inflammatory type 2 CD4⁺ T cell response in breast cancer in vivo





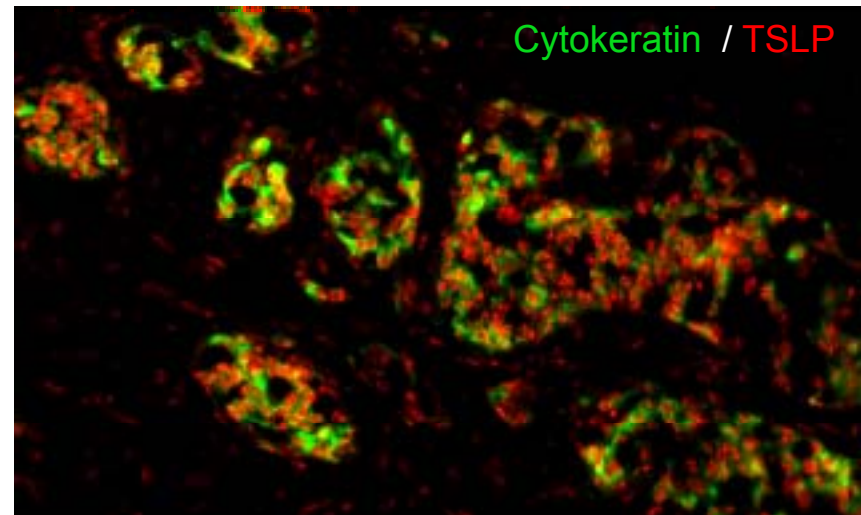
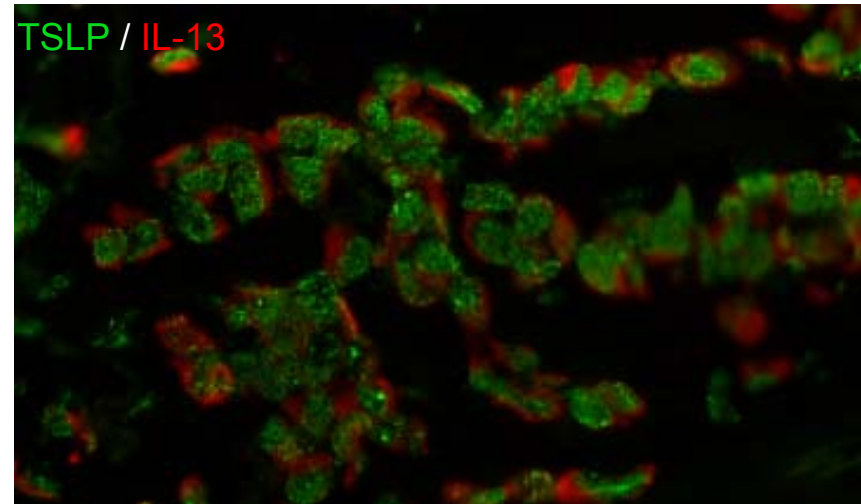
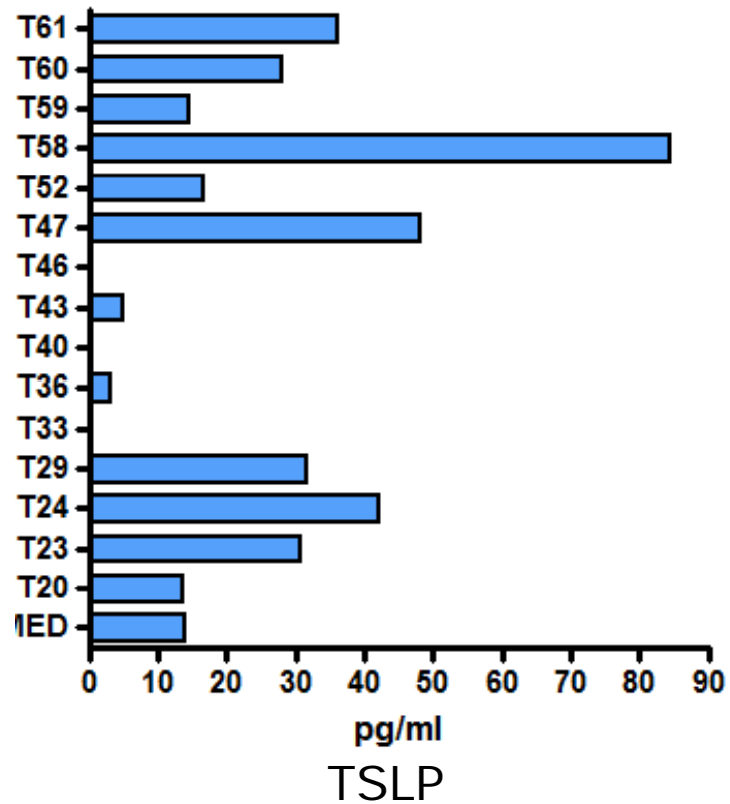
Factors that can up-regulate OX40L on DCs

- Thymic stromal lymphopoietin (TSLP)




TSLP is present in breast cancer microenvironment

Fresh sonicated human breast tumors



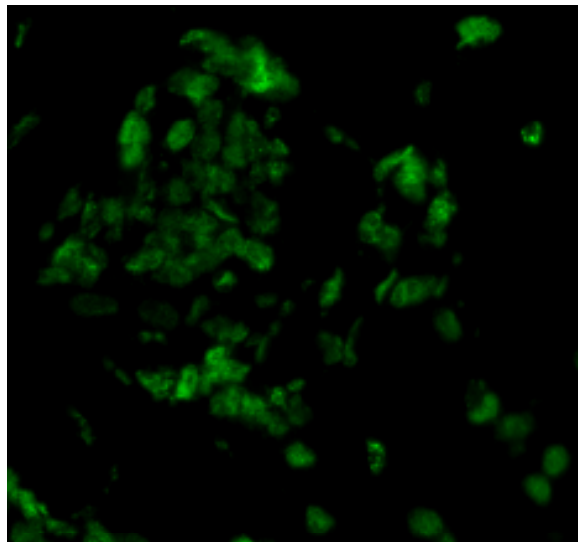
Primary tumors

OX40L induction on mDCs can be abolished by TSLP blockade

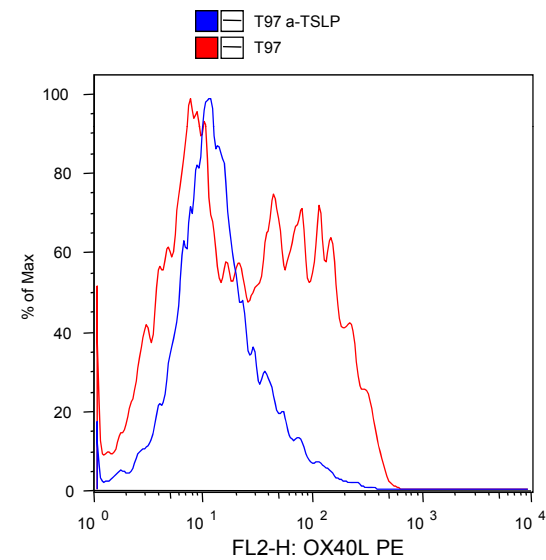

Sonicated
Breast Cancer
+ anti-TSLP Ab



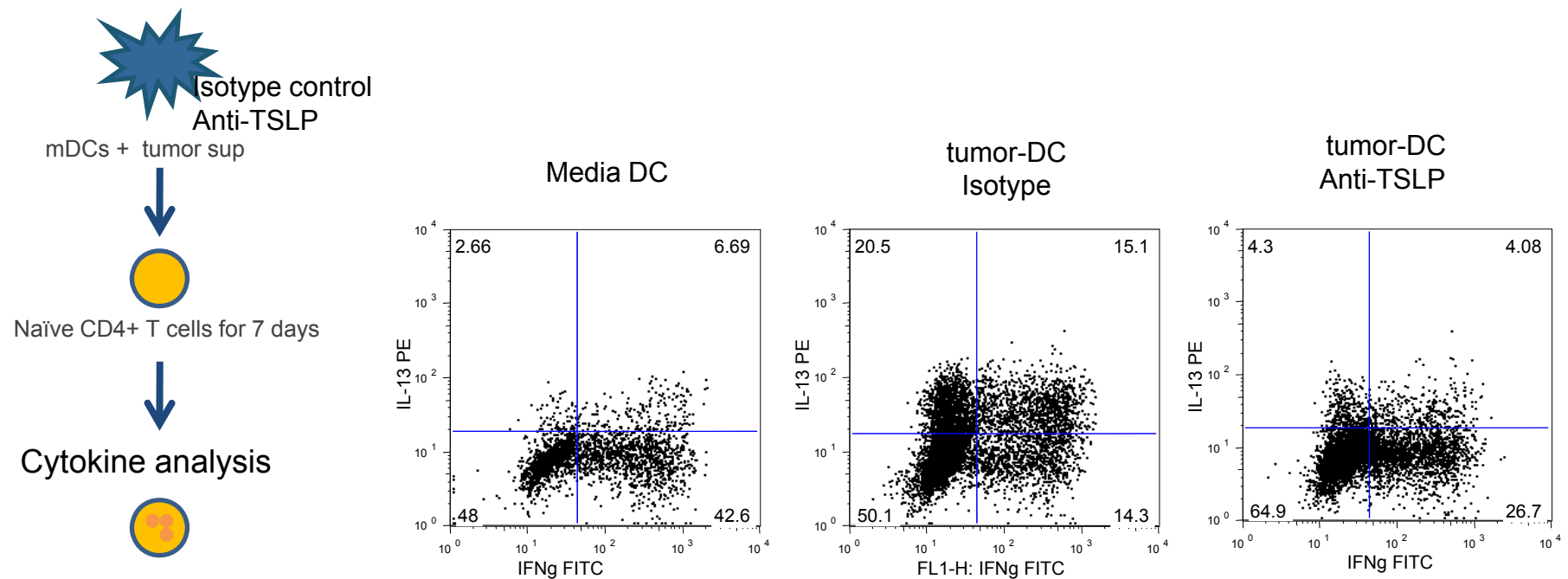
OX40L
staining



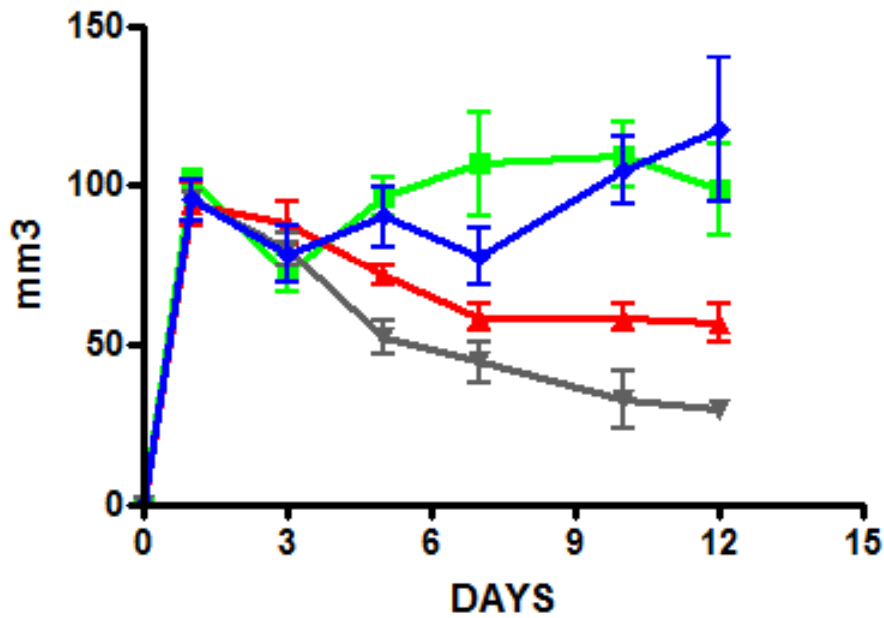
TSLP



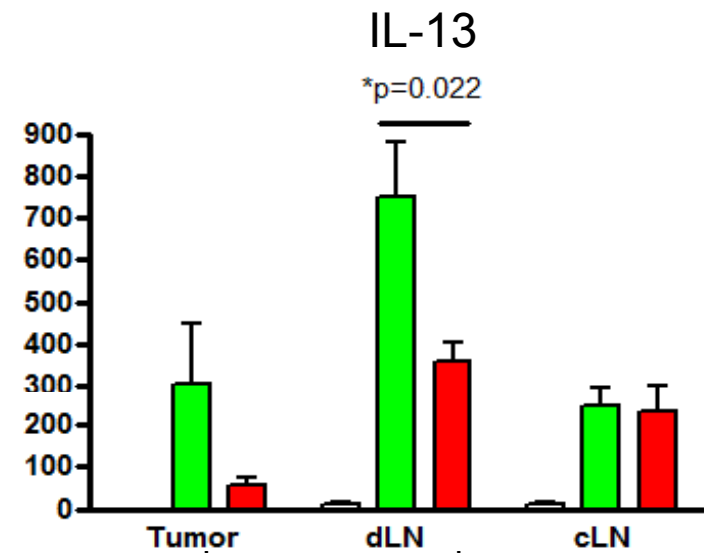
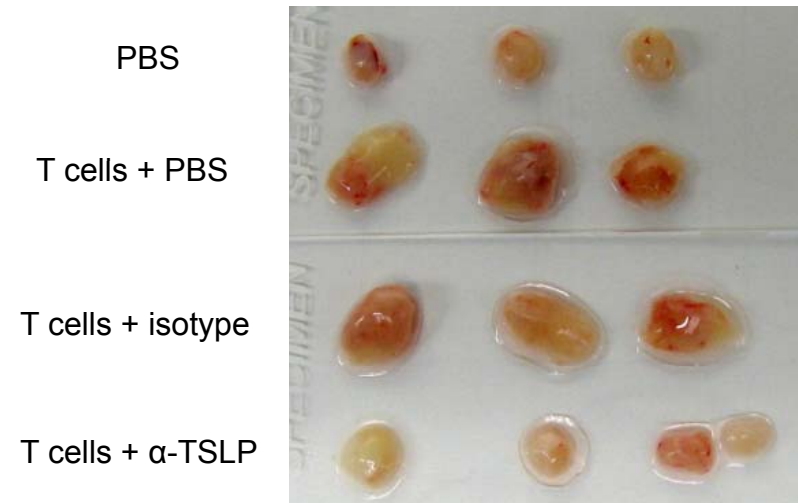
TSLP is critical for induction of OX40L on DCs and their capacity to generate IL-13 secreting CD4+ T cells



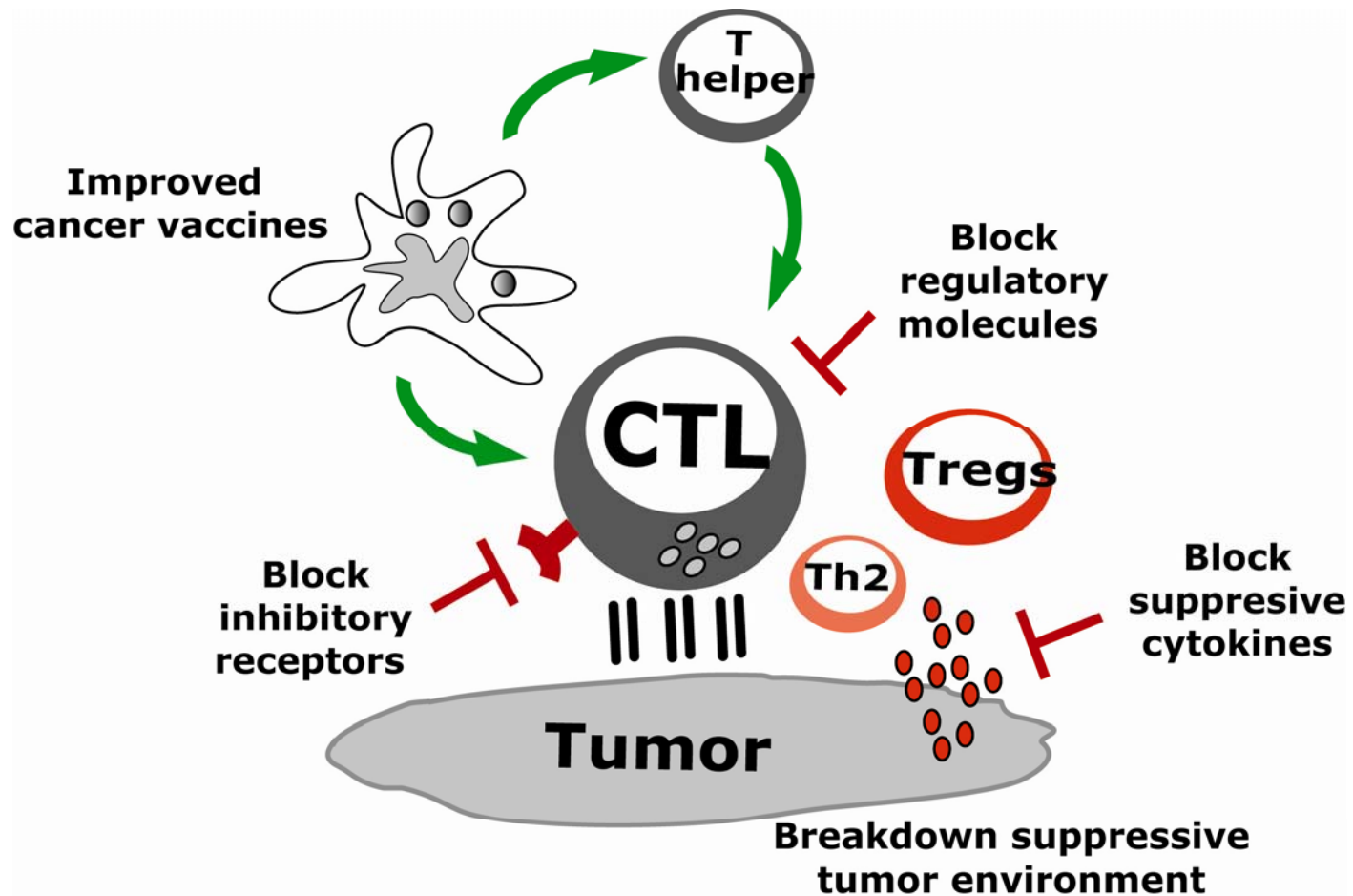
TSLP is involved in tumor development



- ◆ PBS + T
- RABBIT IgG
- ▲ a-TSLP
- ▼ PBS



Next generation DC vaccination trials: Patient selection Combined therapies



Thanks to our patients

SUPPORT: BUMC FOUNDATION, NCI, NIAID, Dr M. Ramsay

- **Vaccine:**

S. Burkeholder
M. Leogier
F. Kerneis
M. Michnevitz
J. Finholt-Perry

- **Clinical Core:**

Joe Fay
S. Hicks
B-J. Chang
D. Wood

- **Immunomonitoring:**

Hide Ueno
J-P. Blanck
L. Boudery
J. Shay

- **Cell and Tissue Core:**

L. Walters

- **cGMP Lab:**

L. Roberts
N. Taquet

- **Targeting**

G. Zurawski
S. Zurawski
AL. Flamar
E. Klechevsky
SK. Oh

- **Post-docs/Students:**

C. Aspord
F. Berard
P. Blanco
P. Dubsky
D. Frleta
E. Klechevsky
A. Pedroza
S. Paczesny
H. Saito
L. Vence
C. Yu

- **Microarrays**

D. Chaussabel
N. Baldwin

R. Steinman
M. Dhodapkar
Y. Reiter

F. Marches
M. Gallegos
S. Tindle
M. Michnevitz

JACQUES BANCHEREAU

AND MANY
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