Single Cell Functional Analysis Provides Insights into Immunotherapy Cancer Patient Responses

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Proteomic Analysis of MART-1+ tumor-antigen-specific CD8+ T Cells from a melanoma patient



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Ma, et al., Nat. Med. 2012; Ma, et al., Canc Disc 2013, Chodon, et al., Clin. Canc. Res. 2014

Immune cell functionality is a better measure of the quality of an immune response than is immune cell abundance

The polyfunctional strength index (pSI)

= (# of functional proteins secreted per cell x copy #'s of those proteins) Provides a quality metric



Ma, et al., *Cancer Discovery* 2013, Chodon, et al., *Clin. Canc. Res.* 2014 Also, see Seder R, Darrah P, Roederer M: *Nat Rev Immun* 2008, 8:247.

Characterization of Infusion Product T cells for TCR-engineered ACT

T cell functionality is a better indicator of the quality of an immune response than is the abundance of those cells. (Seder R, Darrah P, Roederer M: *Nat Rev Immun* 2008, 8:247. Ma, et al., *Canc. Disc.* 2013)

The polyfunctionality index of pre-infusion products for e-ACT therapy is a highly uncontrolled parameter (data from 3 trials).



T cell functionality, phenotype, and tumor killing capacity are interrelated



T cell – T cell interactions (of stimulated T cells) push cells too far to the right on this plot

Compton, Sukumar, Restifo, Immunological Rev., 2014

Wolde ye bothe eate your cake, and haue your cake? (John Heywood, 1546)





Our hypothesis: short time (0.5 day) interactions of tumor antigen stimulated T cells strongly promote tumor-killing functions, while not leading to terminal differentiation of the T cells.

T cell-T cell interactions following antigen stimulation yield strong activation



Total stimulation time $T = T_1 + T_2$ is constant

T (human patients) = 13 hours; T (OT-1 mouse) = 24 hours





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T Cell Source	Functional kinetics T ₁ =0-18 hrs post stimulation	Phenotype kinetics	Transcriptome kinetics	Influence of T ₁ on In vivo tumor killing
OT-1 mice (analo- gous to Restifo)	Measured	Measured	Measured	Measured
Patient baseline T cells	Measured	Measured	Measured	N.A.
Patient pre-infusion TCR-engineering T cells (n=20; 3 trials)	Measured	Can't Measure on current patient samples; new experiment planned	Measured	Functionality correlated w/ patient responses

OT-1 mouse T cell phenotype dynamics reveal only minor changes in phenotype over time-course of T cell conditioning regimen



KLRG1: exhaustion marker CD44: Activation and memory marker CD62L: +++: naïve T cells ++/+: central memory - : effector memory/effector/exhausted



Patient baseline CD8+ T cells: loss of naïve phenotype, no evidence of Effector or Exhausted phenotype





Transcripts, naive associated



Effector associated







^oTraining time (hours)⁴

St₂C

In vivo tumor killing: the role of stimulation strength and T₁ (model analogous to Restifo, et al.)





T Cell Training occurs via Pairwise Contact Interactions Between stimulated T Cells



Distance Distribution in Two Cell Chambers Tetramer only stimulation (non-naïve T-cells don't need co-stimulatory signals) Cell-Cell Distance (µm)

Alex Sutherland

2-cell proteomic data, measured as a function of intercellular separation distance





All infusion products are improved when T cells contact after stimulation





Tetramer stimulation + incubation can 'glue' cells together, but it isn't required for this effect

Tetramer stimulated cells appear in non-statistical numbers as cell pairs;

Tetramer stimulated OT-1 cells exhibit superior tumor killing following T1 = few hours, even relative to peptide stimulated OT-1 cells





Fluorophore labeled tetramer at cell-cell adhesion point





Mechanism & Kinetics of "Training"





Phenotype Dependence of Proteins Secreted







Proteins most commonly upregulated

	CD4	CD8
CD4	IFNg	IFNg, CCL4
CD8		GB, CCL4



Following Functional Proteomic Analysis of Single T cels and T cell pairs by whole transcriptome analysis of those same cells



