

Human Intratumoral Injections: Rationale and Technique

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**ÉCOLE
DES SCIENCES
DU CANCER**

Disclosures

Consultant: Terumo, Boston Scientific, Guerbet, Eisai, AstraZeneca

Grants/Research Support: Terumo

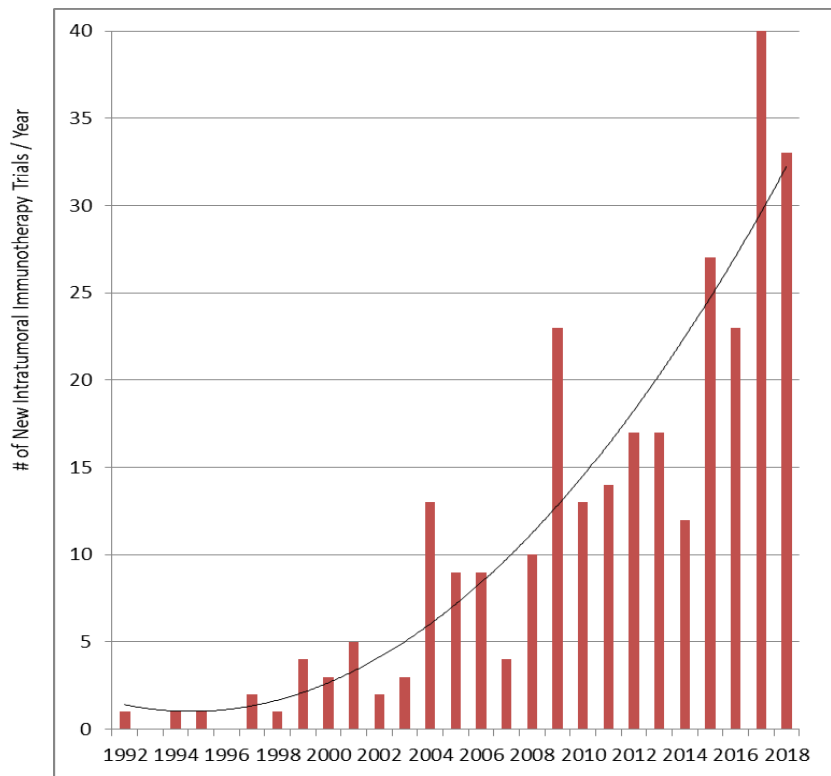
Speakers' Bureau: Terumo, Guerbet

Brand names are included in this presentation for participant clarification purposes only.

No product promotion should be inferred.

New Intratumoral Immunotherapy Trials/Year

Clinicaltrials.gov



LYTIX (oncolytic pep.)

NIVIPIT (CTLA4)

MEDI9197 (TLR7/8)

MK1454 (sting)

ILLUMINATE (TLR9)

MK46-21 (RIG1)

M15-862 (antiCD40)

PRIMO (TLR9+Ipi)

ISILI (OX40, TLR9)

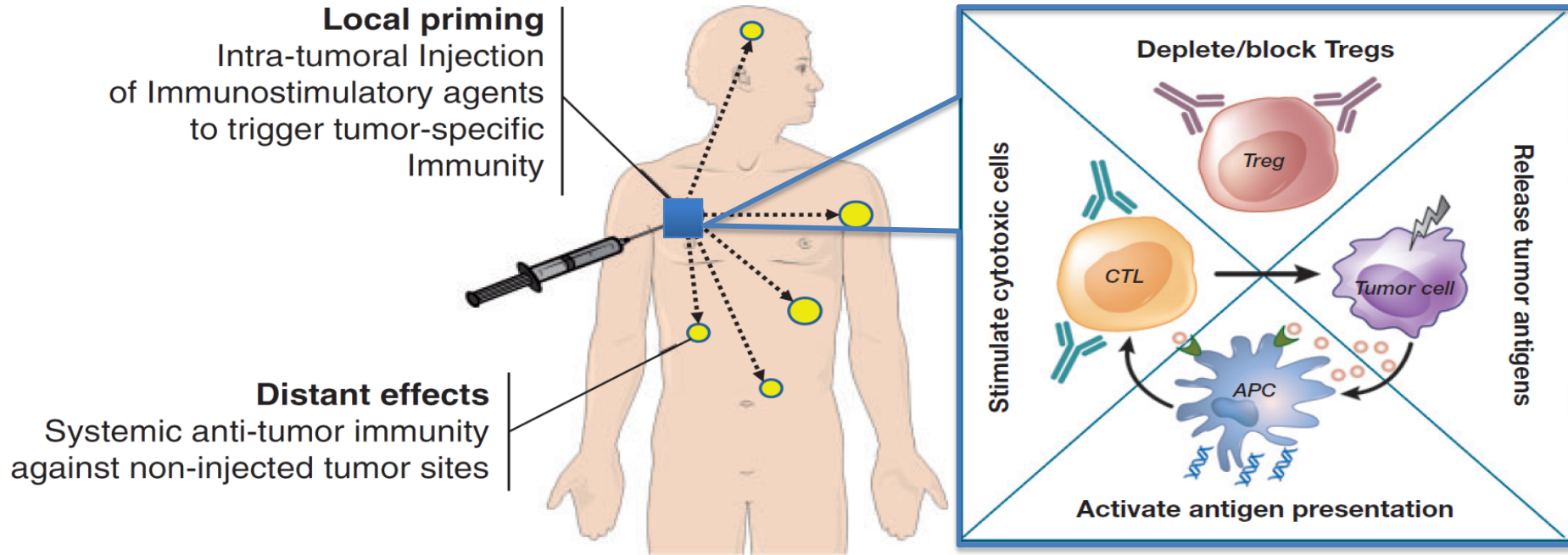
ISIC

HIPANIV (CTLA4)

...

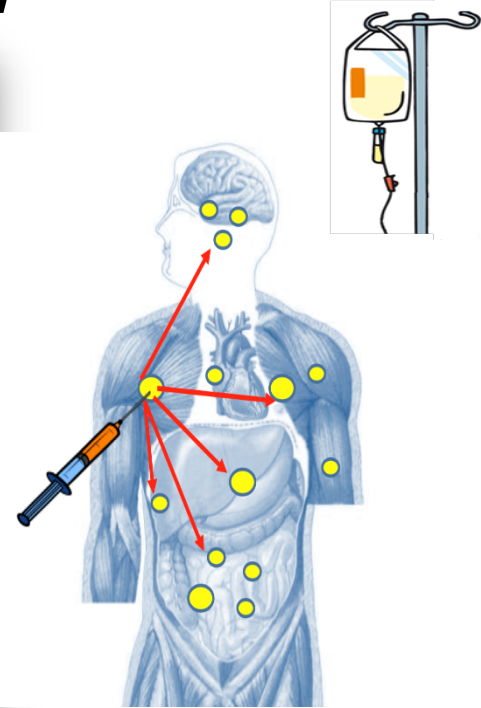
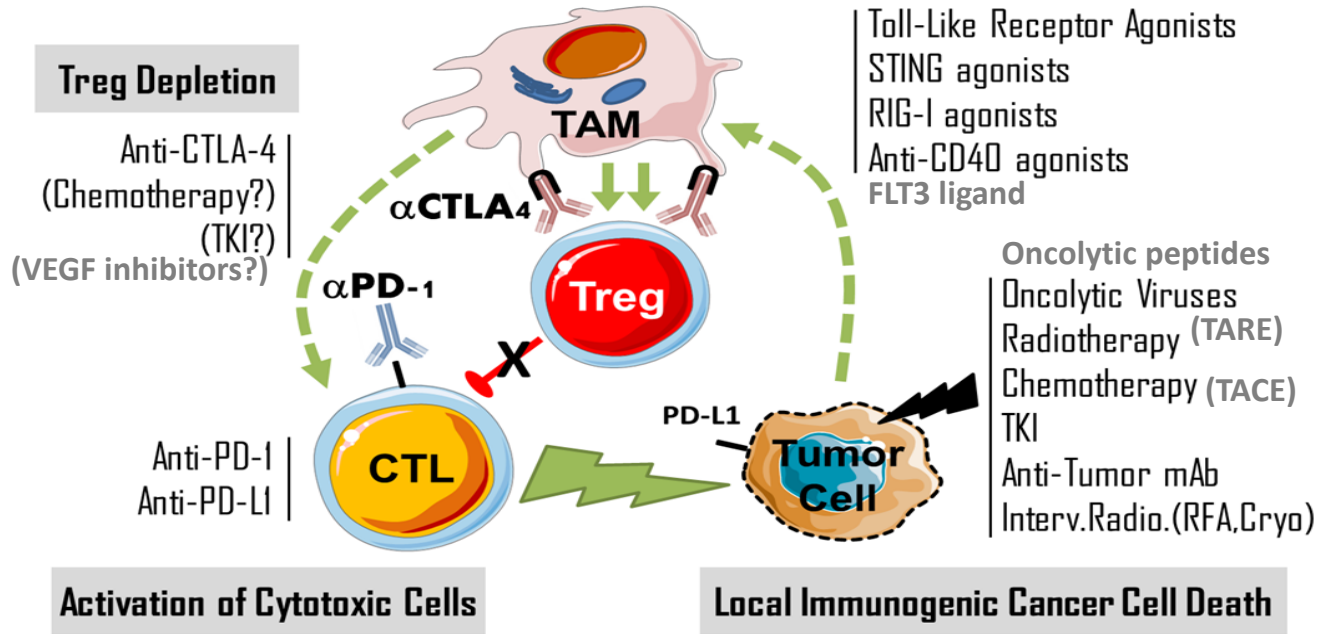
Human Intratumoral Immunotherapy (HIT-IT)

On-Target / On-Tumor Effects

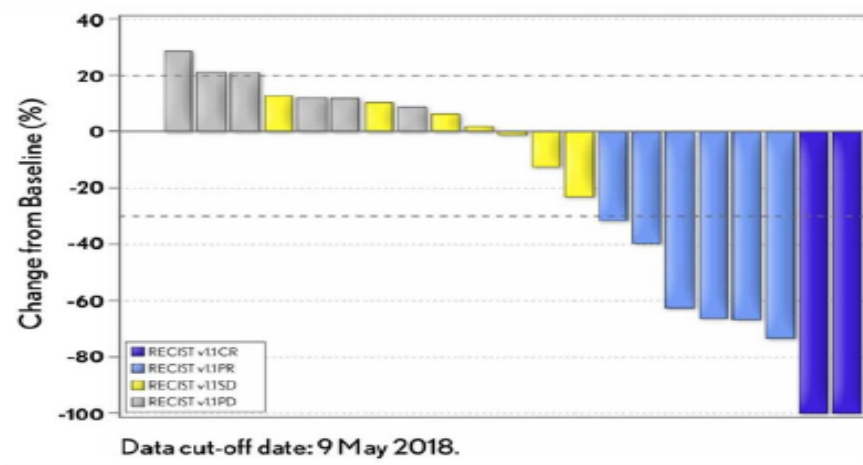


Potential Combinations for *In Situ Priming* of Anti-Tumor Immunity

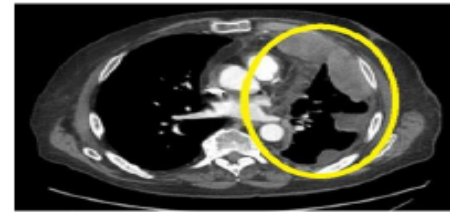
Recruitment of APCs, Phagocytosis & Tumor Antigen Presentation



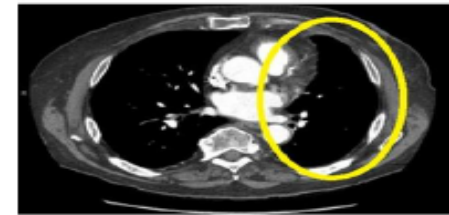
IT tilsotolimod (TLR9 agonist) + ipilimumab in α PD-1 refractory Melanoma



**ORR= 38,1%
(8/21 Pts)**



Pretreatment
Uninjected tumor



Posttreatment 24 weeks
Uninjected tumor

A.Diab et al, ASCO 2018

ILLUMINATE 301: A randomized phase III study of tilsotolimod in combination with ipilimumab compared with ipilimumab alone in patients with advanced melanoma following progression on or after anti-PD-1 therapy

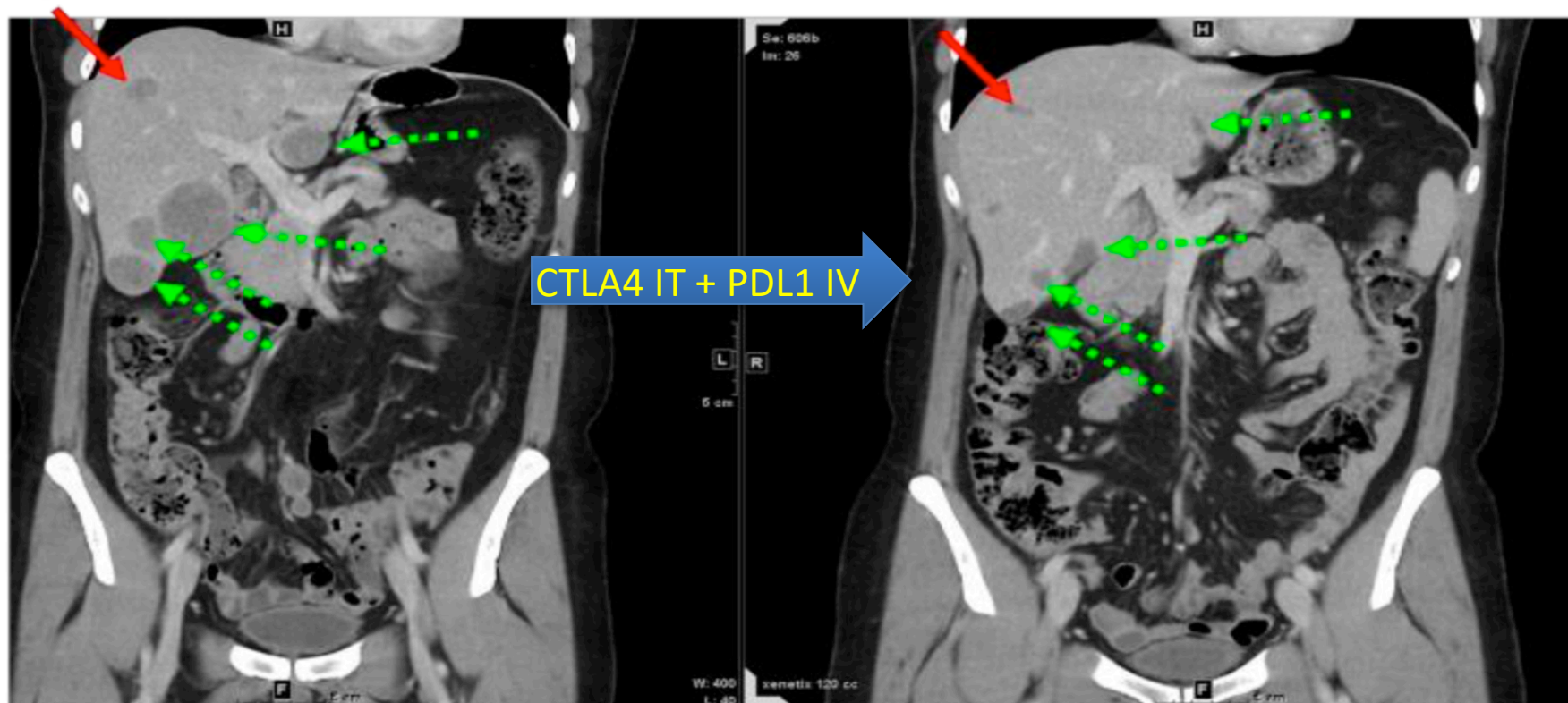
ORR Data Anticipated Q1 2021

Distant Intra-Liver Response

ipi

Baseline

On-Treatment



HIT-IT

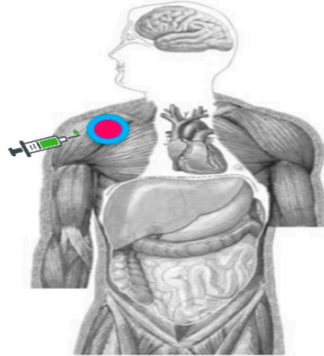
HIT-IT

DRUG DEVELOPMENT

NEO-ADJUVANT

ADJUVANT

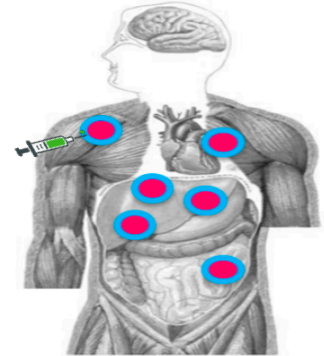
METASTATIC



**SURGERY
or
CHEMO-RT**



RELAPSE



DISEASE HISTORY

PRIMARY 2-YEAR RESULTS OF A PHASE 2, MULTICENTER, RANDOMIZED, OPEN-LABEL TRIAL OF EFFICACY AND SAFETY FOR TALIMOGENE LAHERPAREPVEC (T-VEC) NEOADJUVANT (NEO) TREATMENT (TX) PLUS SURGERY (SURG) VS. SURG IN PATIENTS (PTS) WITH RESECTABLE STAGE IIIB-IVM1A MELANOMA (NCT02211131)

Randomized 1:1 to 6 doses/12 wks of neo T-VEC then surg (Arm 1) vs. surg alone (Arm 2).
Primary endpoint per protocol was recurrence-free survival (RFS) at 2-yrs.

neo T-VEC monotherapy improves

- increased rate of R0 surgical resections (ASCO 2019)
- **2-yr OS: 88.9% vs. 77.4% (HR 0.49, P = 0.050)**
- **2-yr RFS: 50.5% vs. 30.2% (HR 0.66, P = 0.038)**
- CD8+ density and PD-L1 H-score were higher in T-VEC arm (P < 0.001)
- Increased intratumoral CD8 + density post-tx correlated with longer RFS and OS

HIT – IT* Technical Challenges

* Human Intratumoral Immunotherapy

Marabelle A, et al. *Ann Oncol.* 2018;29(11):2163-2174.

HIT – IT* Technical Challenges

1. Intratumoral

- Image guidance
- Size of the target
- Organ
- Needle caliber

2. Immunotherapy

- Target(s)
 - Prioritization
 - Enestic* (injected) vs. anenestic° (non-injected) Abscopal
- Injection
 - Volume / Concentration
 - Monitoring / Visibility
 - Delivery platform

* From “énesi,” which means “injection” in Greek

Marabelle A, et al. *Ann Oncol.* 2018;29(11):2163-2174.

HIT – IT* Technical Challenges

1. Intratumoral

- Image guidance (US, CT, CEUS...)
- Size of the target
- Organ
- Needle caliber

2. Immunotherapy (virus, peptide, PRRs agonist , immune checkpoint, modified immune cells...)

- Target(s)
 - Prioritization
 - Enestic* (injected) vs. anenestic° (non-injected) ~~Abscopal~~
- Injection
 - Volume / Concentration
 - Monitoring / Visibility
 - Delivery platform

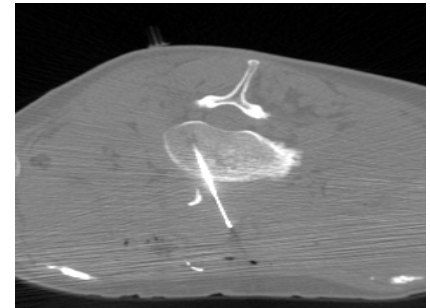
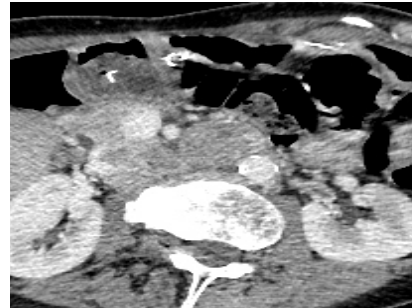
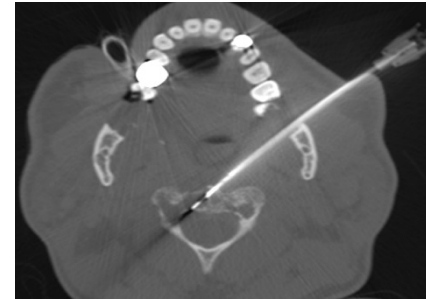
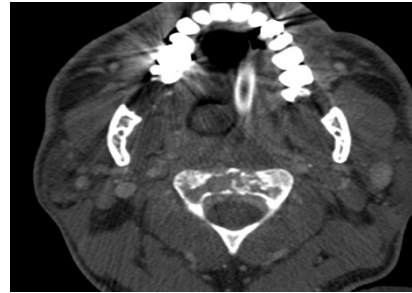
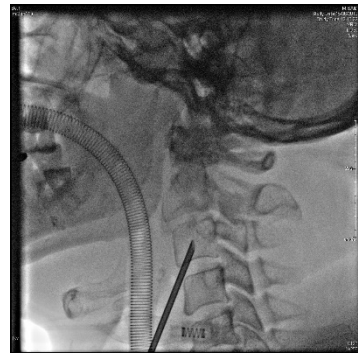
* From “énesi,” which means “injection” in Greek

Marabelle A, et al. *Ann Oncol.* 2018;29(11):2163-2174.

Which Organ? Safety

Organ* (puncture risk score)

- 1 - Skin / subcutaneous tumor or lymphnodes
- 2 - Bone / soft tissue
- 3-4 - Liver / adrenal / kidney / deep lymph nodes (retroperitoneal, iliac...)
- 3-4 - Peritoneal / Pelvic
- 5 - Lung
- 8 - Deep mediastinal



Repeated injections!!!

* Hollow organ & endoluminal approach excluded (bronchus, esophagus, stomach, colon, bladder).

Which Organ? Safety

Organ* (puncture risk score)

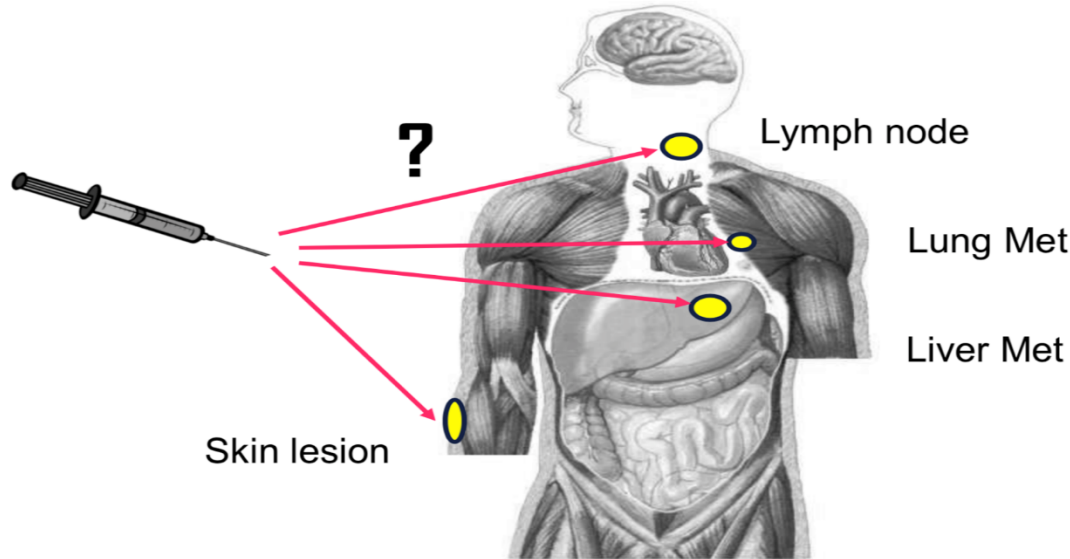
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AWG N°	Diam. mm.	Area mm ²
16	1,290	1,3100
17	1,150	1,0480
18	1,024	0,8230
19	0,912	0,6530
20	0,812	0,5190
21	0,723	0,4120
22	0,644	0,3250
23	0,573	0,2590
24	0,511	0,2050
25	0,455	0,1630
26	0,405	0,1280

*Hollow organ & endoluminal approach excluded (bronchus, esophagus, stomach, colon, bladder).

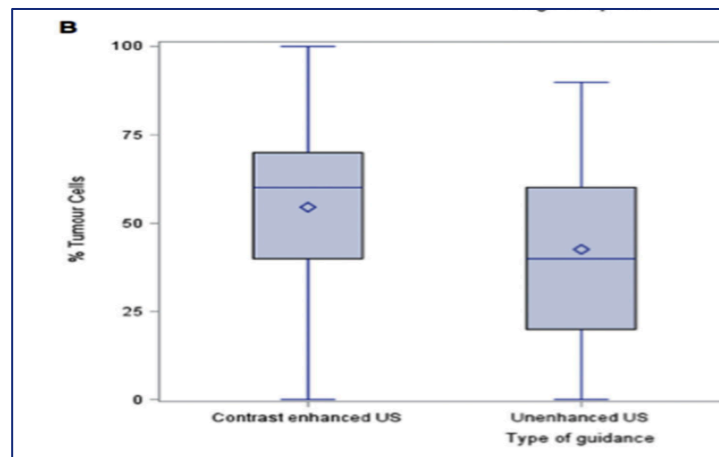
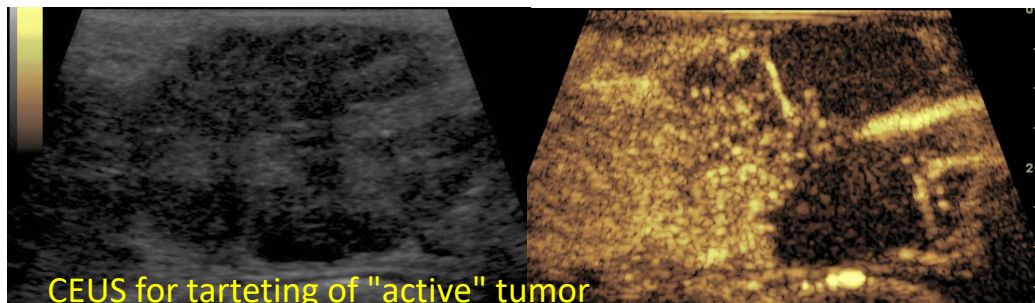
Are some tumor sites better than others to generate a anti-tumor response in non injected sites ? (prioritization)



How to prioritize according to possible benefit of HIT-IT

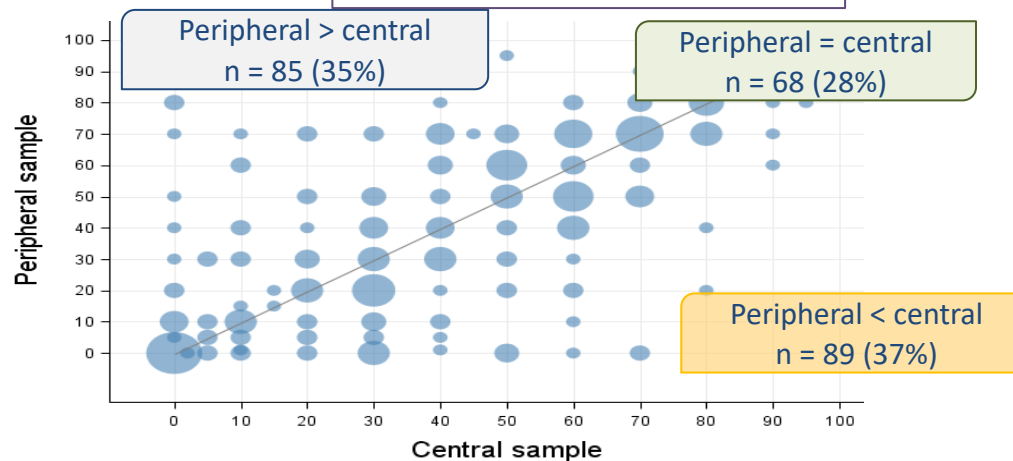
- one organ vs. another?
- large lesions vs. small lesions?
- newly occurred lesions?

Targeting the active tumor and not the necrotic part of the lesion

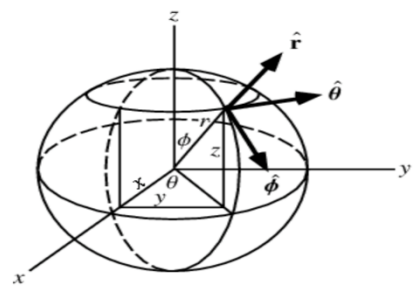


Doppler US
Contrast-Enhanced US

Tumor biopsy cellularity

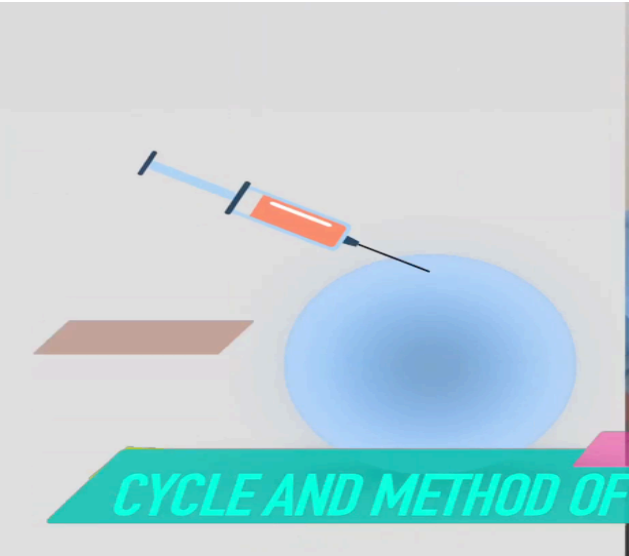


How / Where to Inject?

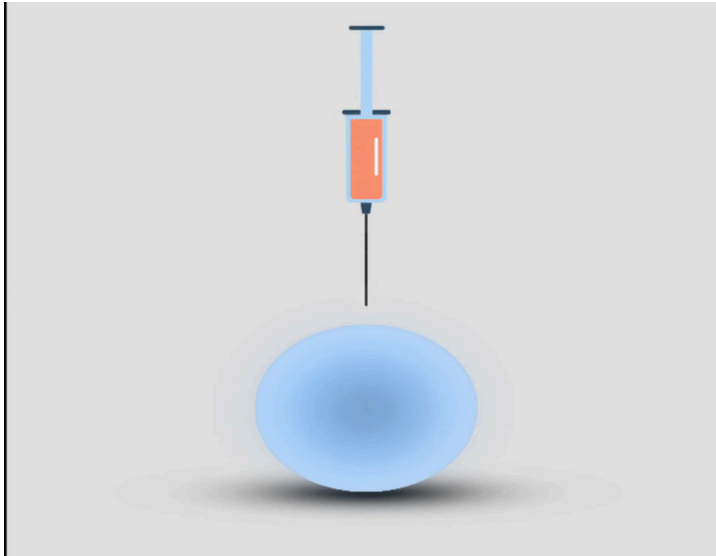


To cover the all tumor volume (the all volume of active tumor)

Sequential Injection



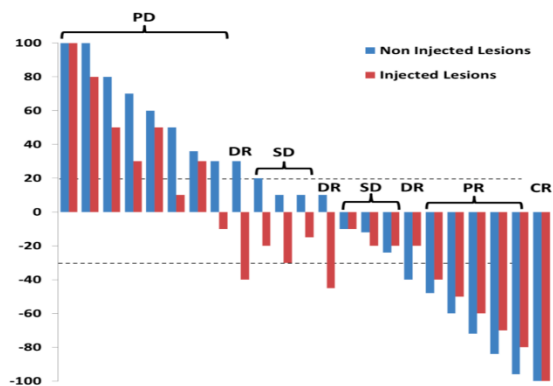
Radial Injection



Starting the fight in the tumor:
expert recommendations for the development
of human intratumoral immunotherapy (HIT-IT)

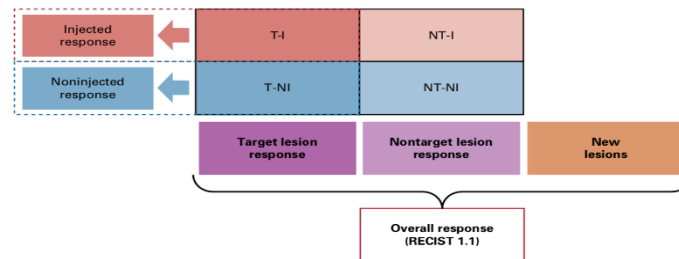
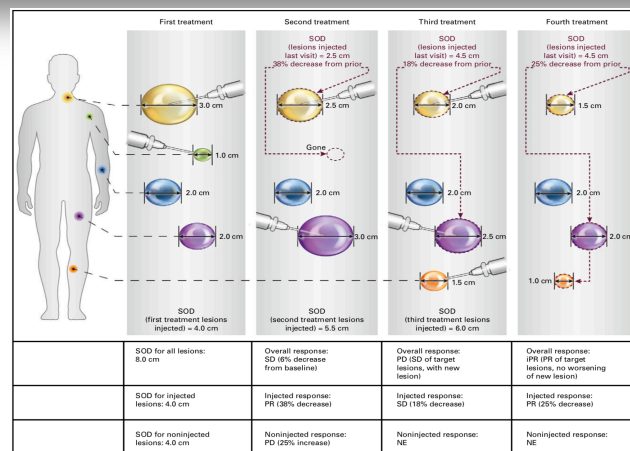
A. Marabelle^{1*}, R. Andtbacka², K. Harrington³, I. Melero⁴, R. Leidner⁵, T. de Baere⁶, C. Robert⁷,
P. A. Ascierto⁸, J.-F. Baurain⁹, M. Imperiale¹⁰, S. Rahimian¹¹, D. Tersago¹², E. Klumper¹³, M. Hendriks¹⁴,
R. Kumar¹⁵, M. Stem¹⁶, K. Öhring¹⁷, C. Massacesi¹⁸, I. Tchakov¹⁹, A. Tse²⁰, J.-Y. Douillard²¹, J. Tabernero²²,
J. Haanen²³ & J. Brody²⁴

Waterfall Plots for HIT-IT



Response Criteria for Intratumoral Immunotherapy in Solid Tumors: itRECIST

Gregory V. Goldmacher, MD, PhD, MBA¹; Anuradha D. Khilnani, MD¹; Robert H. I. Andtbacka, MD²; Jason J. Luke, MD³;
F. Stephen Hodi, MD⁴; Aurelien Marabelle, MD, PhD⁵; Kevin Harrington, MBBS, PhD⁶; Andrea Perrone, MD¹; Archie Tse, MD, PhD⁷;
David C. Madoff, MD⁸; and Lawrence H. Schwartz, MD⁹



Preliminary Results of the First In-Human Study of MK-1454, an Agonist of Stimulator of Interferon Genes (STING), as Monotherapy and in Combination with Pembrolizumab in Patients with Advanced Solid Tumors or Lymphomas

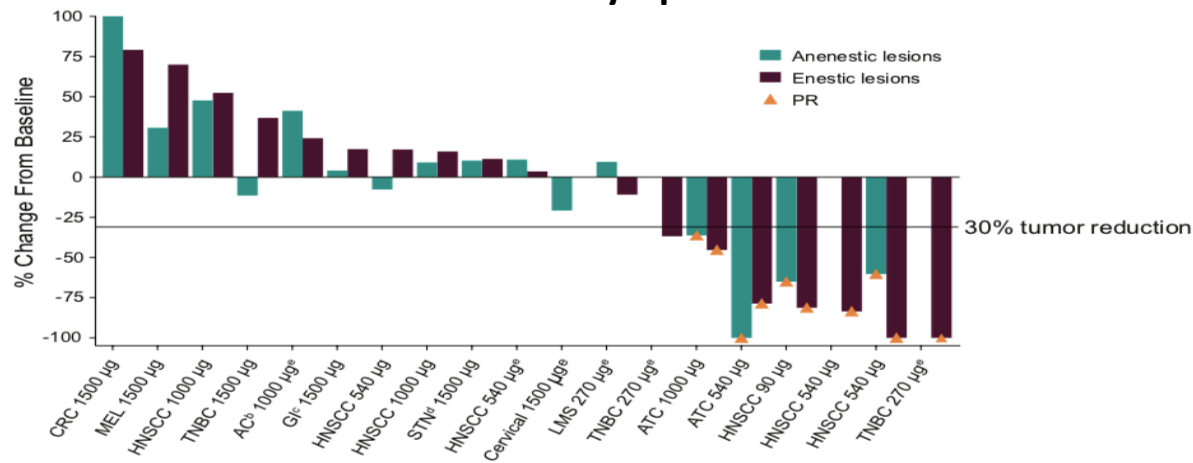


Figure 4. Tumor Images in Selected Patients With Partial Responses

A. HNSCC^a



B. TNBC (BRCA2 Mutant)^a



^aTumor lesions in images reflect injected (enenestic) lesions.

^aInjected (enenestic) lesions, upper panels; noninjected (anenestic) lesions, lower panels. ^bCrossover patient to 270 µg Arm 2 combination therapy from 90 µg Arm 1 monotherapy

- Distant / Non-injected / Abscopal / Non-Enestic Effect is demonstrated in precilinal and clinical studies: *In-Situ Vaccination*
- HIT-IT can reverse immunoresistance to checkpoint inhibitors, but best compound, best combination is unknown
- When chemotherapy is used as an immunomodulator, systemic delivery of chemotherapy can be questioned
- HIT-IT is opening questions on:
 - Target (accessibility, safety...)
 - Delivery (dose, regimen, flow, pressure, monitoring...)
 - Evaluation (PK, PD, iRecist, Hit-IT Recist...)
- Nobody can deliver better than IRs

Thank You

