

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

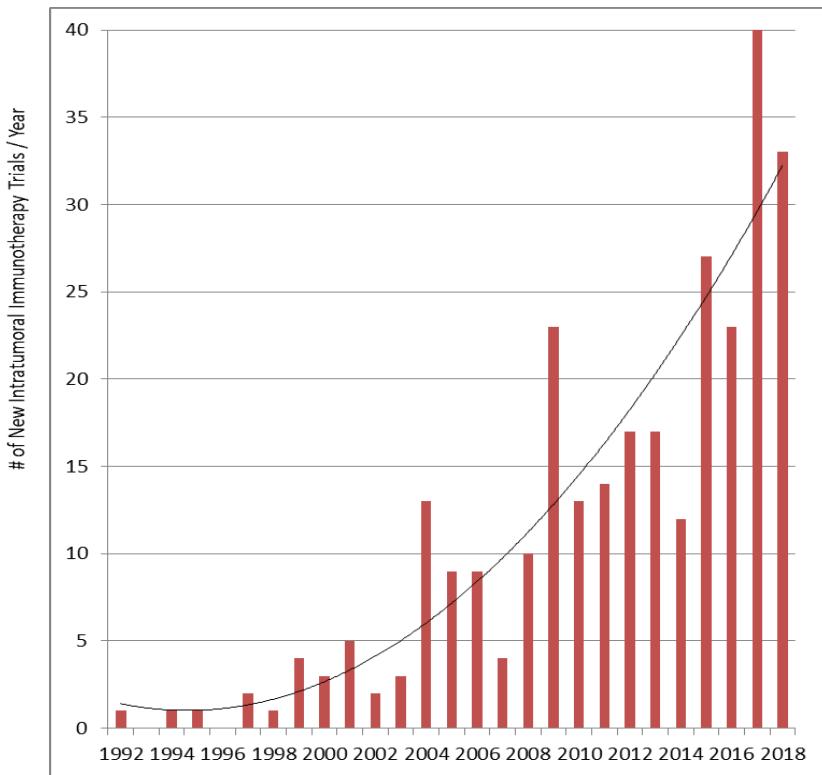
Speakers' Bureau: Terumo, Guerbet

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New Intratumoral Immunotherapy Trials/Year

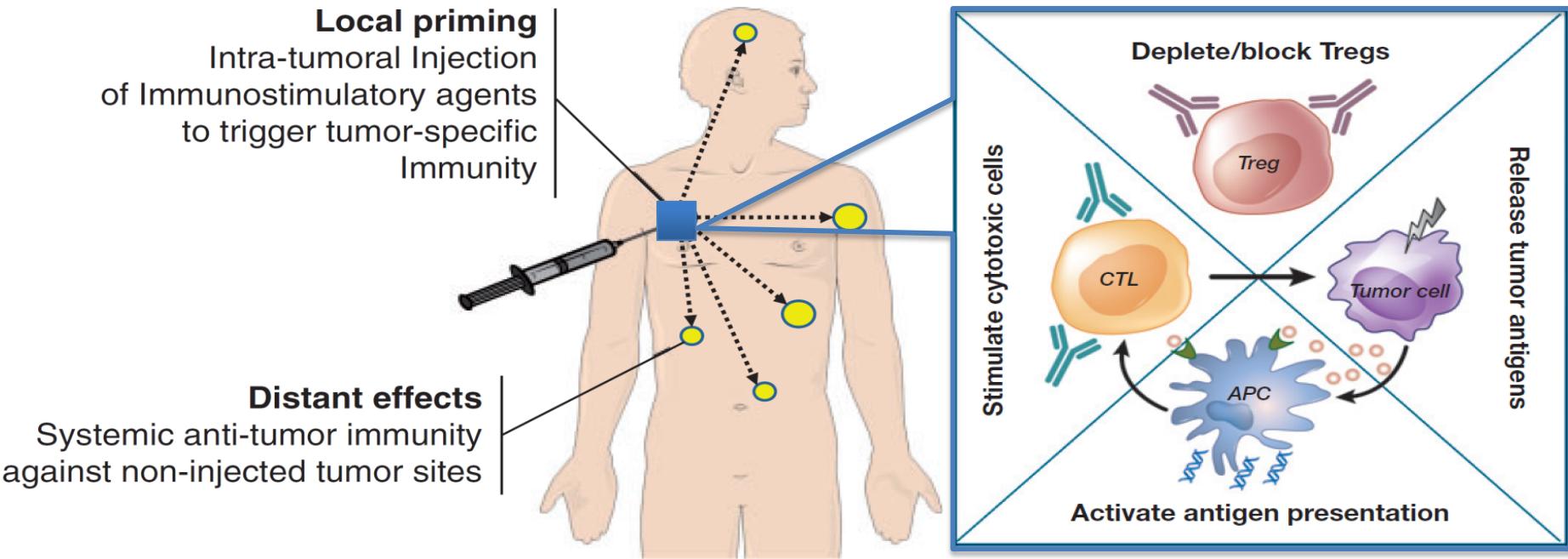
Clinicaltrials.gov



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

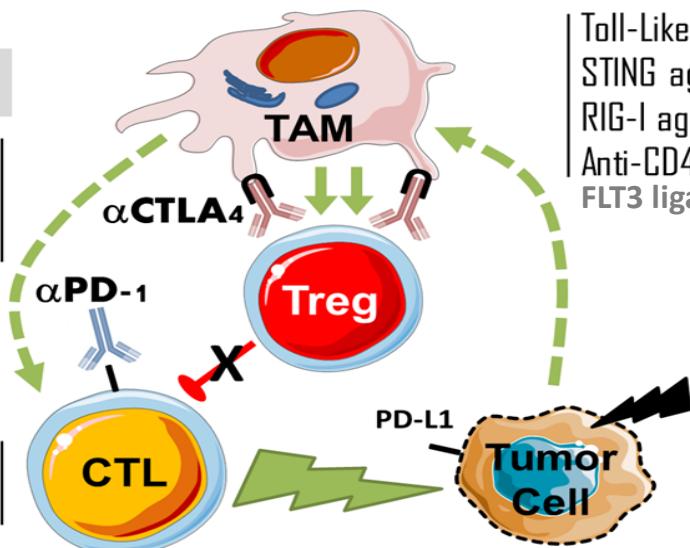


Potential Combinations for *In Situ Priming* of Anti-Tumor Immunity

Recruitment of APCs, Phagocytosis & Tumor Antigen Presentation

Treg Depletion

Anti-CTLA-4
(Chemotherapy?)
(TKI?)
(VEGF inhibitors?)

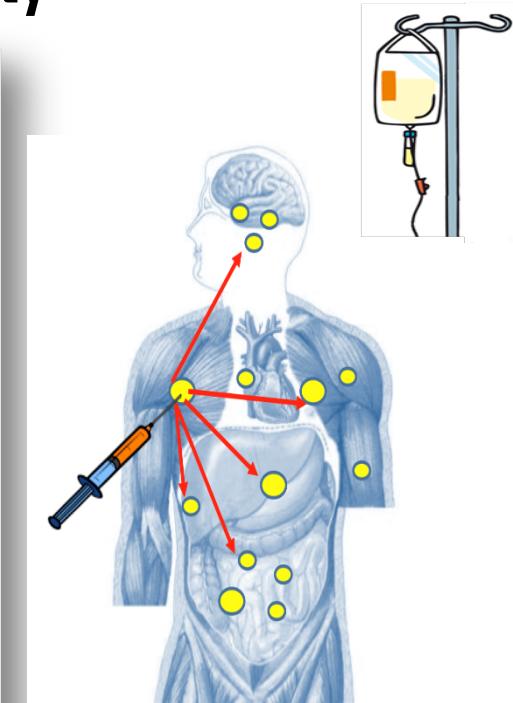


Toll-Like Receptor Agonists
STING agonists
RIG-I agonists
Anti-CD40 agonists
FLT3 ligand

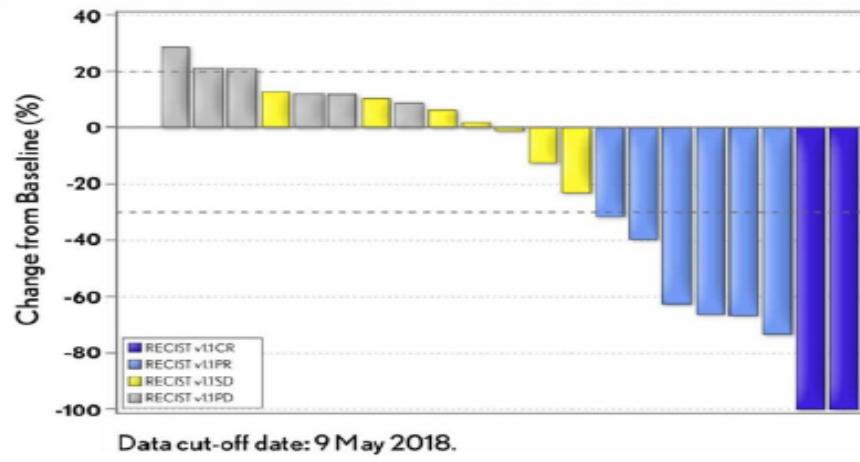
Oncolytic peptides
Oncolytic Viruses
Radiotherapy (TARE)
Chemotherapy (TACE)
TKI
Anti-Tumor mAb
Interv.Radio.(RFA,Cryo)

Activation of Cytotoxic Cells

Local Immunogenic Cancer Cell Death

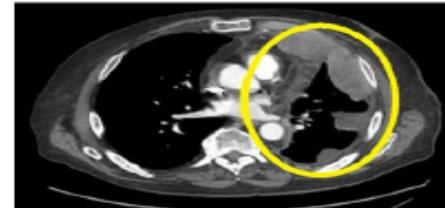


IT tilsotolimod (TLR9 agonist) + ipilimumab in α PD-1 refractory Melanoma



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

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

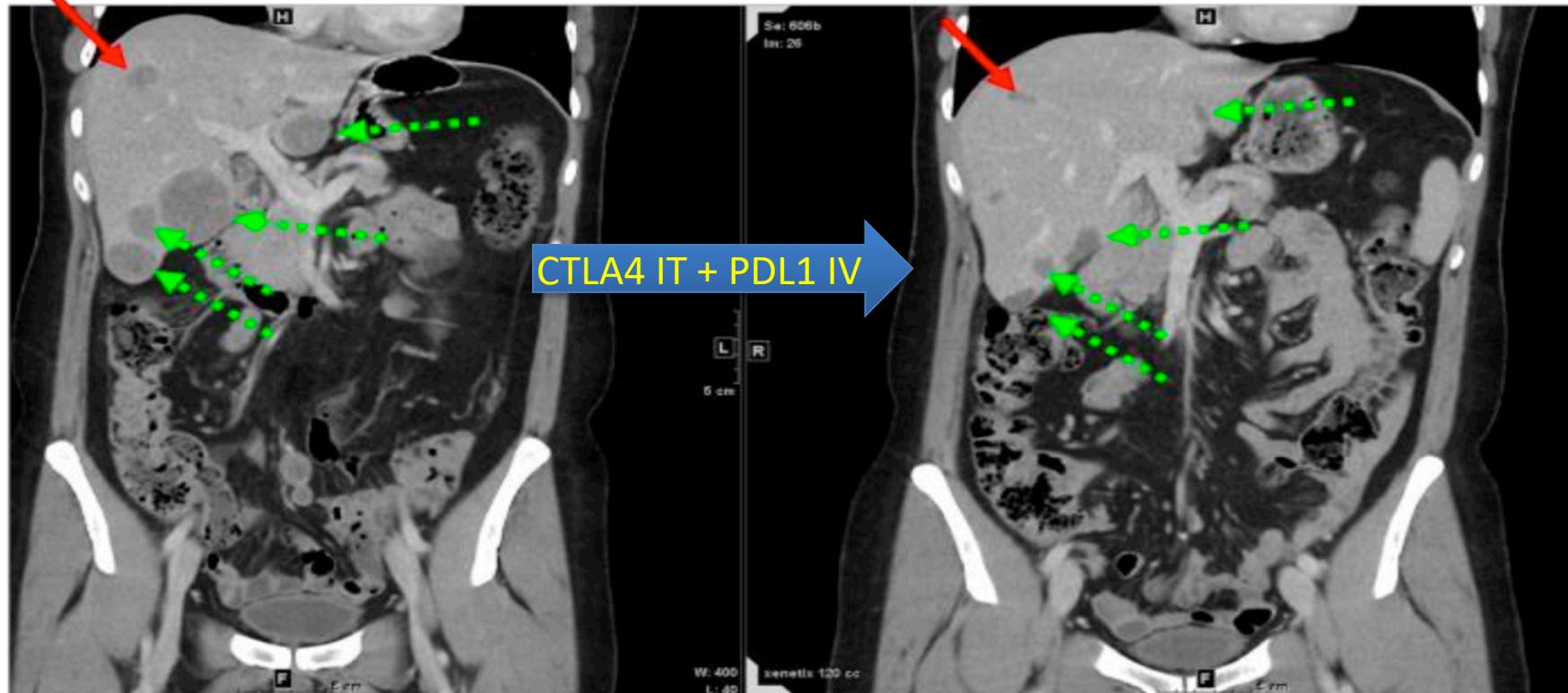
ORR Data Anticipated Q1 2021

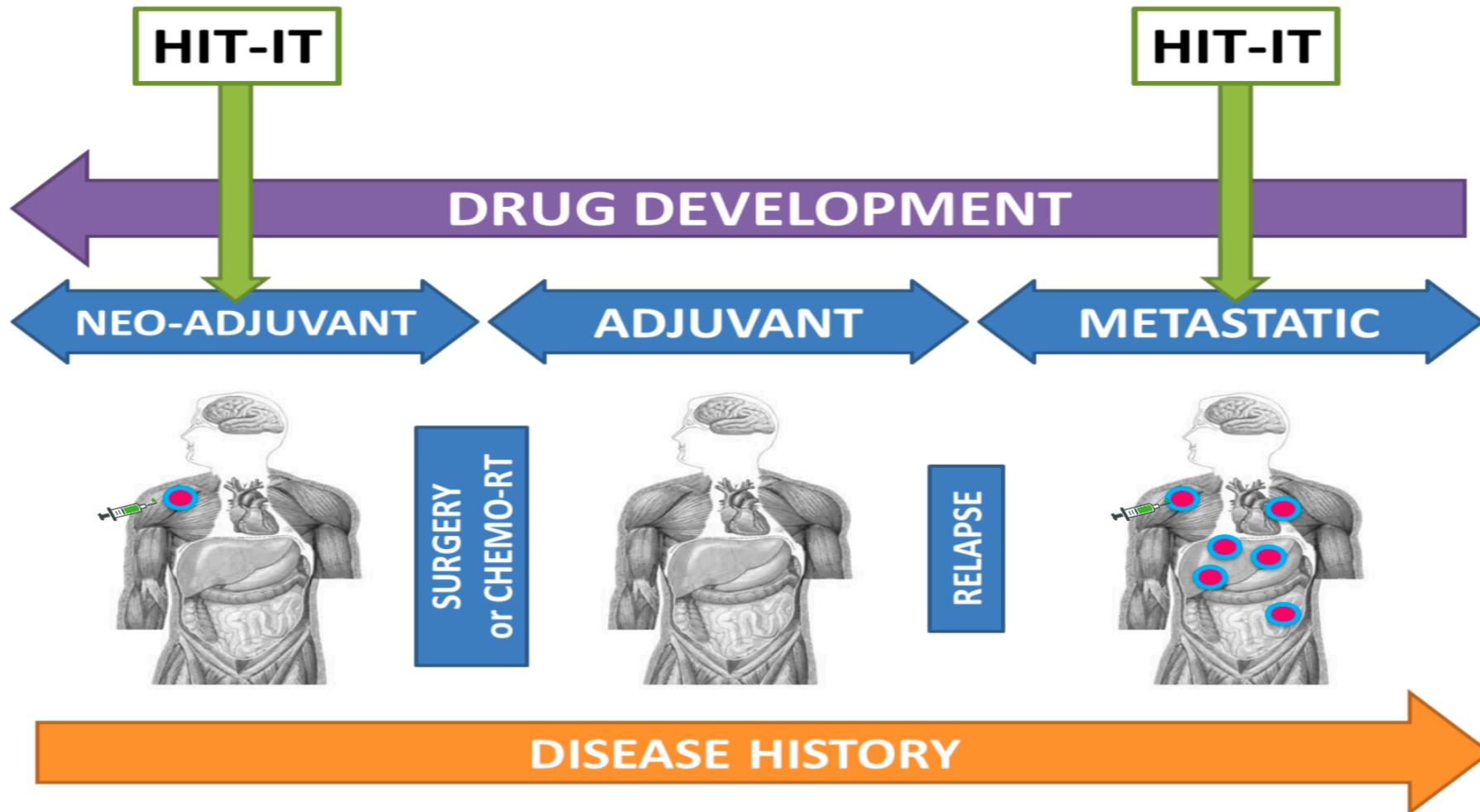
Distant Intra-Liver Response

ipi

Baseline

On-Treatment





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
 - Enesthetic* (injected) vs. anesthetic° (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

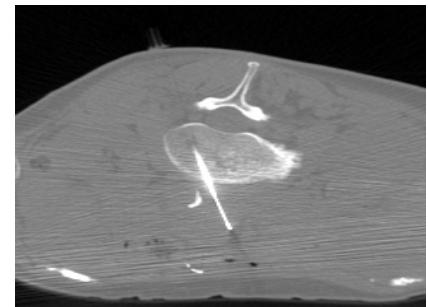
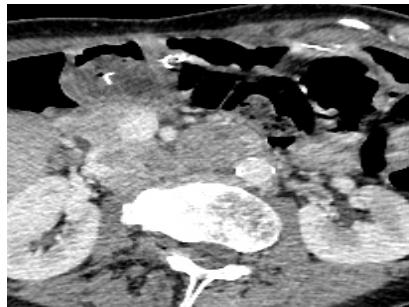
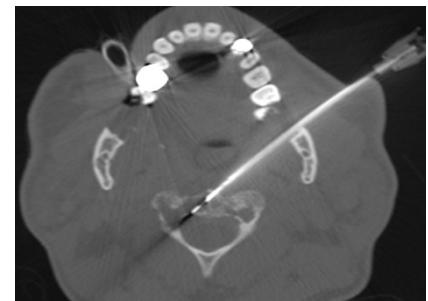
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Marabelle A, et al. *Ann Oncol.* 2018;29(11):2163-2174.

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)

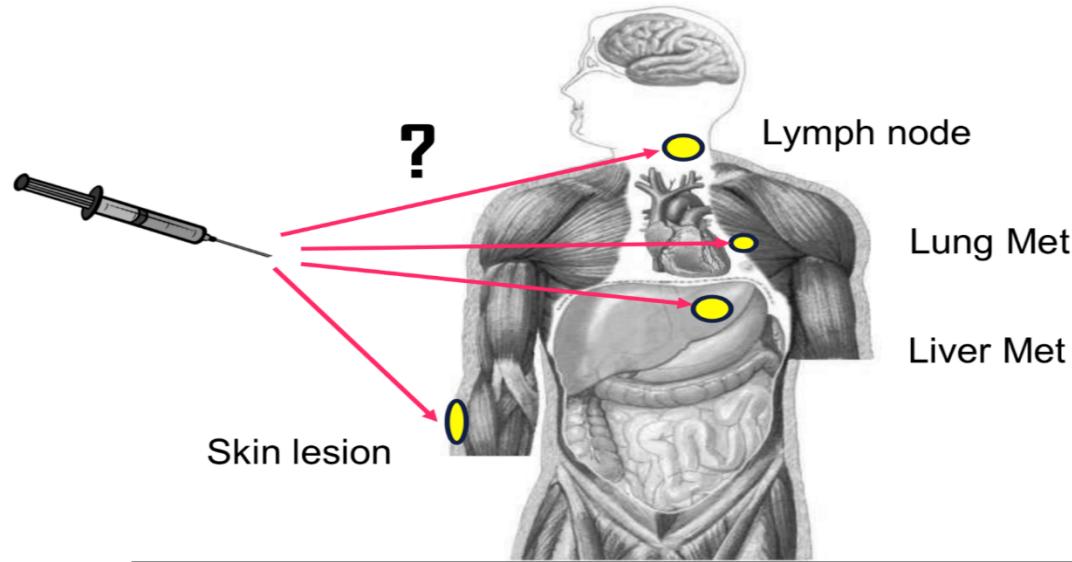
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AWG N°	Diam. mm.	Area mm ²
16	1,290	1,3100
17	1,150	1,0400
18	1,024	0,8230
19	0,912	0,6560
20	0,812	0,5190
21	0,723	0,4120
22	0,644	0,3250
23	0,573	0,2590
24	0,511	0,2050
25	0,455	0,1630
26	0,405	0,1280

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

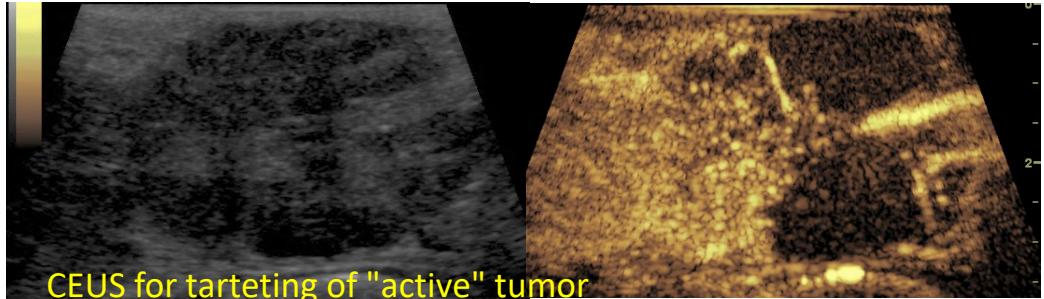
Are some tumor sites better than others to generate an anti-tumor response in non injected sites? (prioritization)



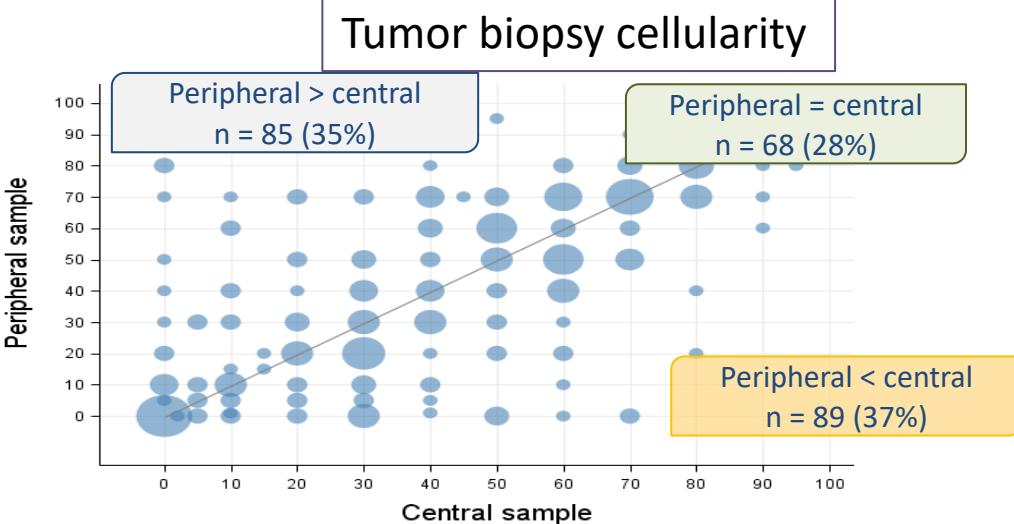
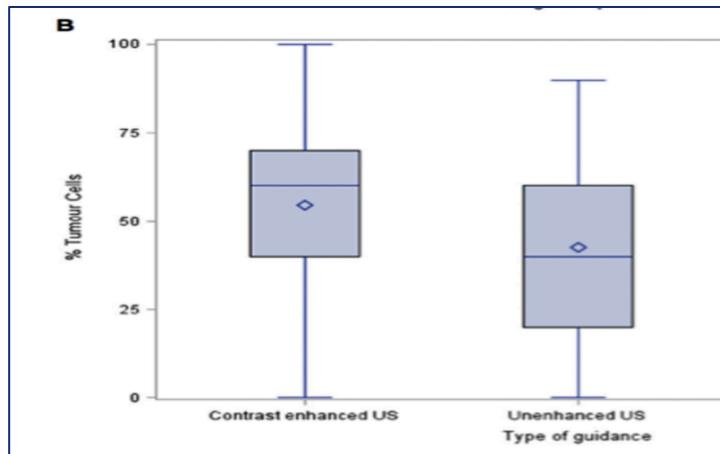
How to prioritize according to possible benefit of HIT-IT

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

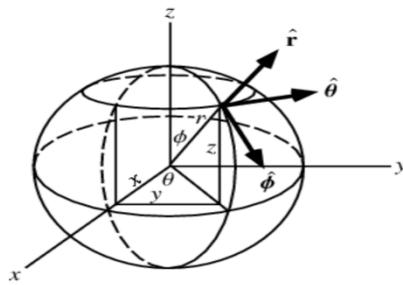
Targeting the active tumor and not the necrotic part of the lesion



CEUS for targeting of "active" tumor

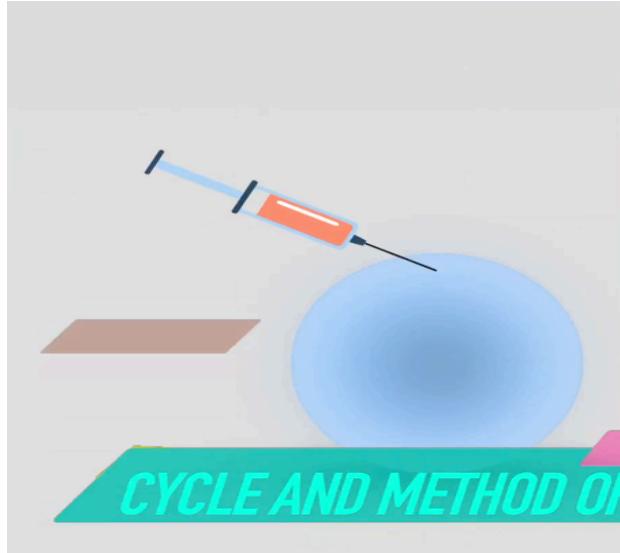


How / Where to Inject?

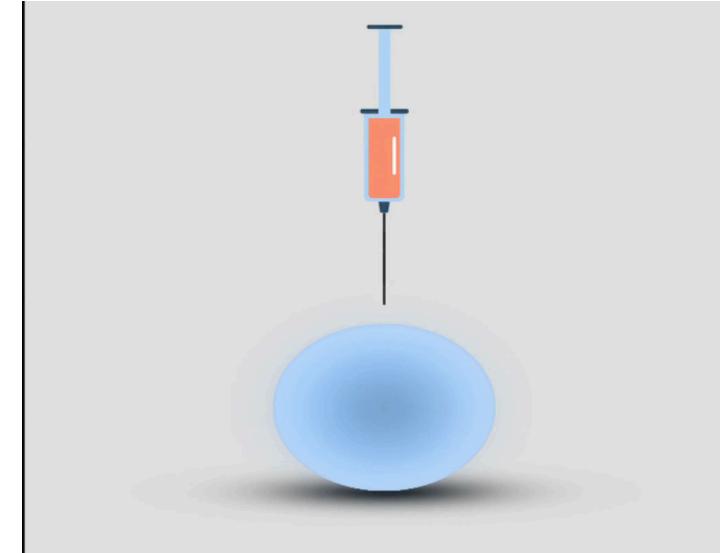


To cover the all tumor volume (the all volume of active tumor)

Sequential Injection



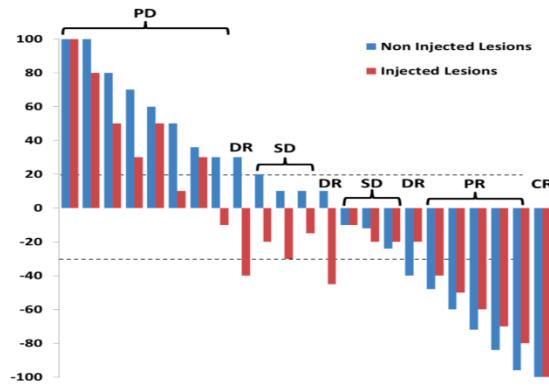
Radial Injection



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

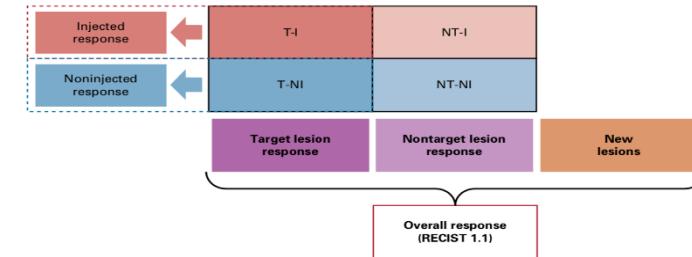
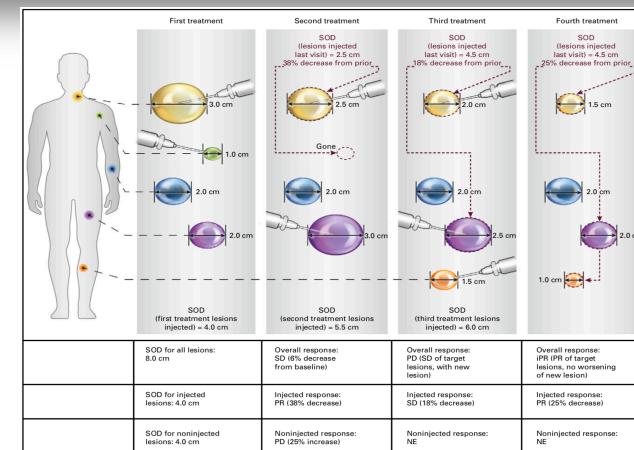
A. Marabelle^{1*}, R. Andtbacka², K. Harrington³, I. Melero⁴, R. Leidner⁵, T. de Baere⁶, C. Robert⁷, P. A. Ascierto⁸, J.-F. Baurain⁹, M. Imperiale¹⁰, S. Rahmian¹¹, D. Tersago¹², E. Klumper¹³, M. Hendriks¹⁴, R. Kumar¹⁵, M. Stern¹⁶, K. Ohrling¹⁷, C. Massacesi¹⁸, I. Tchakov¹⁹, A. Tse²⁰, J.-Y. Douillard²¹, J. Tabernero²², J. Haanen²³ & J. Brody²⁴

Waterfall Plots for HIT-IT



Response Criteria for Intratumoral Immunotherapy in Solid Tumors: itRECIST

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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

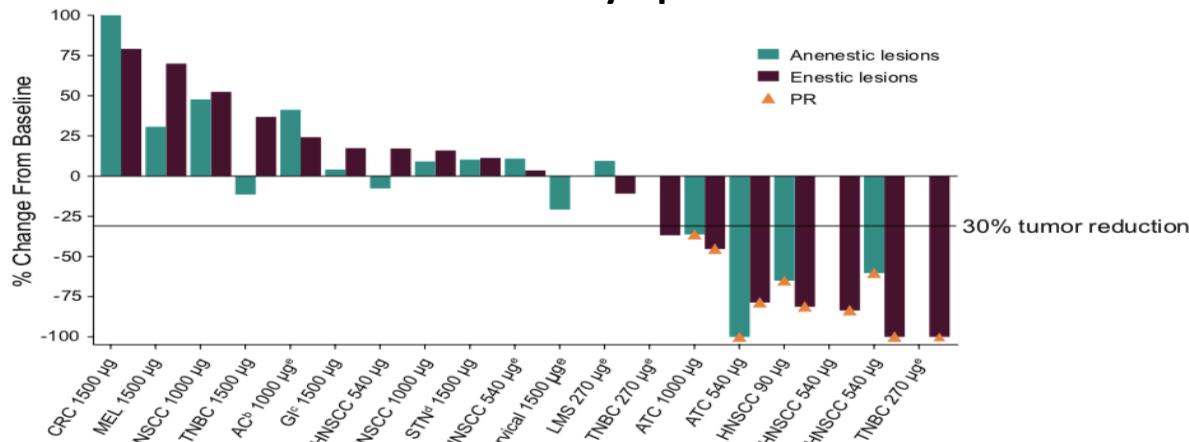


Figure 4. Tumor Images in Selected Patients With Partial Responses

A. HNSCC^a



90 µg Arm 2 Combination Therapy



540 µg Arm 2 Combination Therapy

B. TNBC (BRCA2 Mutant)^a

270 µg Arm 2 Combination Therapy^b



^aTumor lesions in images reflect injected (enesthetic) lesions, upper panels; noninjected (anesthetic) lesions, lower panels. ^bCrossover patient to 270 µg Arm 2 combination therapy from 90 µg Arm 1 monotherapy

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

- Distant / Non-injected / Abscopal / Non-Enesthetic Effect is demonstrated in preclinical 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 questionned
- HIT-IT is opening questions on:
 - Target (accesibility, safety...)
 - Delivery (dose, regimen, flow, pressure, monitoring...)
 - Evaluation (PK, PD, iRecist, Hit-IT Recist...)
- Nobody can deliver better than IRs

Thank You



Gustave Roussy Immunotherapy Program

Get a GRIP on Cancer