

Microenvironment in HL and its relevance in response to therapy

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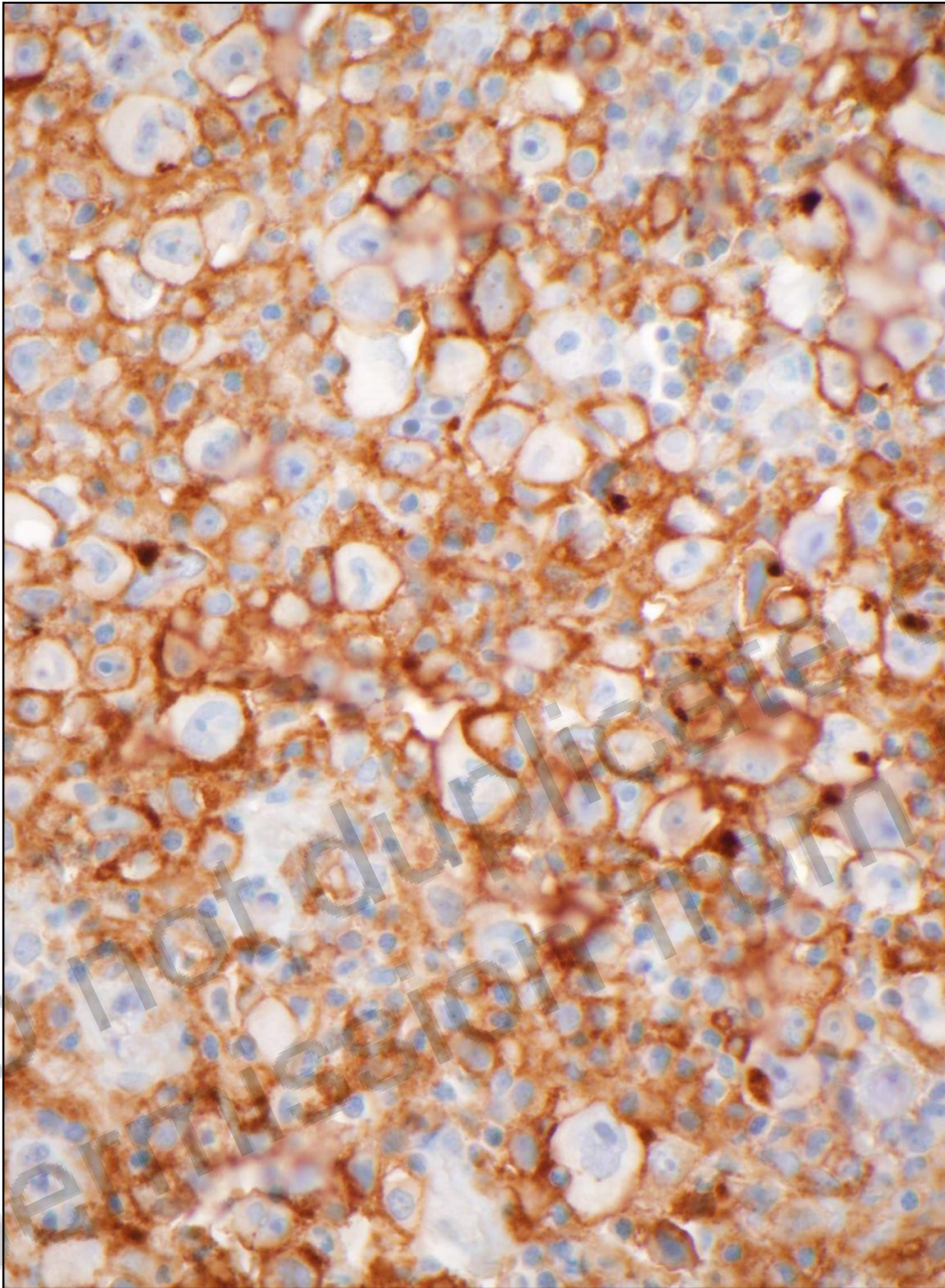
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Microenvironment in HL and its Relevance to Therapy

Margaret Shipp

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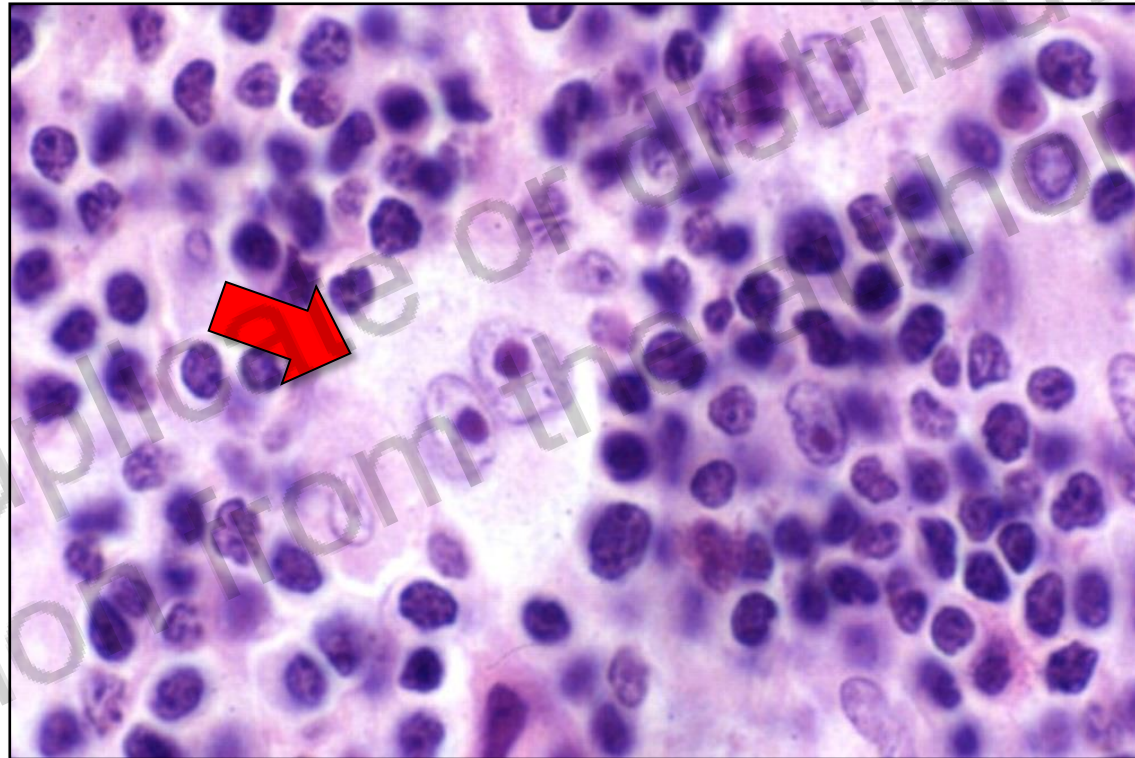
Harvard Medical School

DISCLOSURES

Name of Company	Research support	Consultant	Advisory Board
Bristol-Myers Squibb	X		X
Merck	X		
AstraZeneca	X		X
Immunitas		X	
Bayer	X (Institution)		
Abbvie	X (Institution)		

Classic Hodgkin Lymphoma

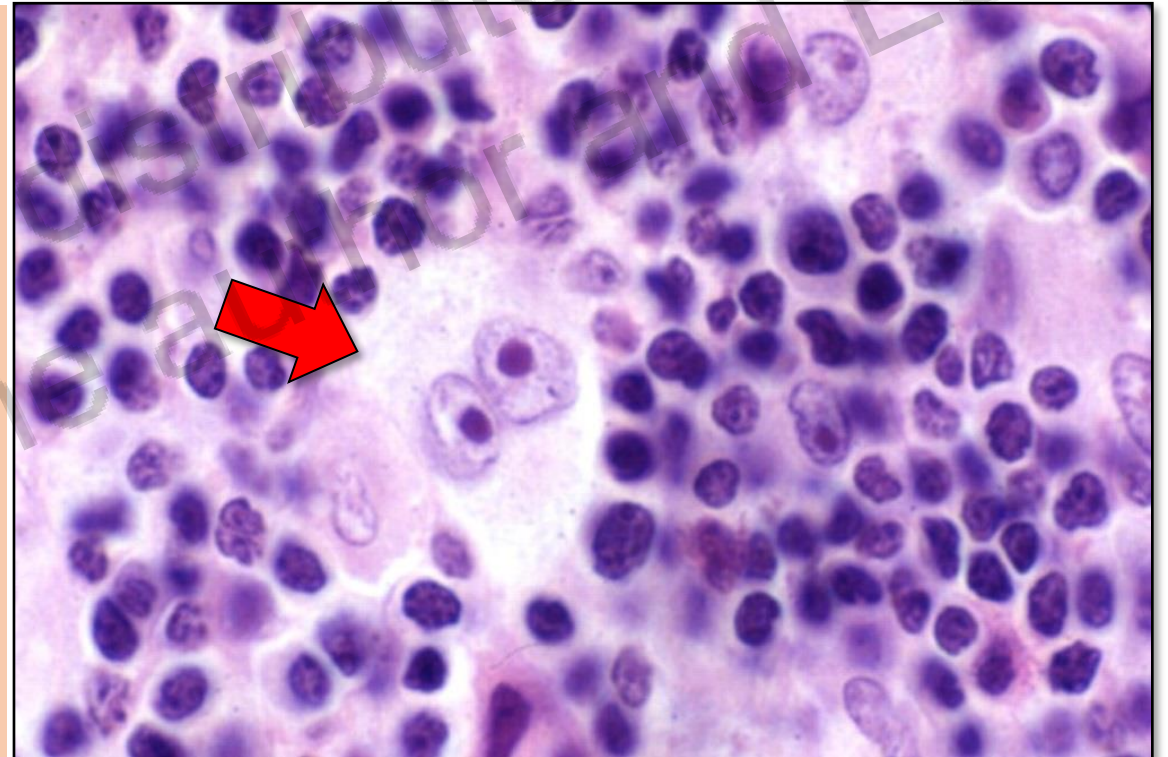
Primary tumors contain small numbers of malignant Reed-Sternberg cells within an extensive T-cell rich inflammatory/ immune cell infiltrate.



Until recently, there was no evidence of an effective anti-tumor immune response.

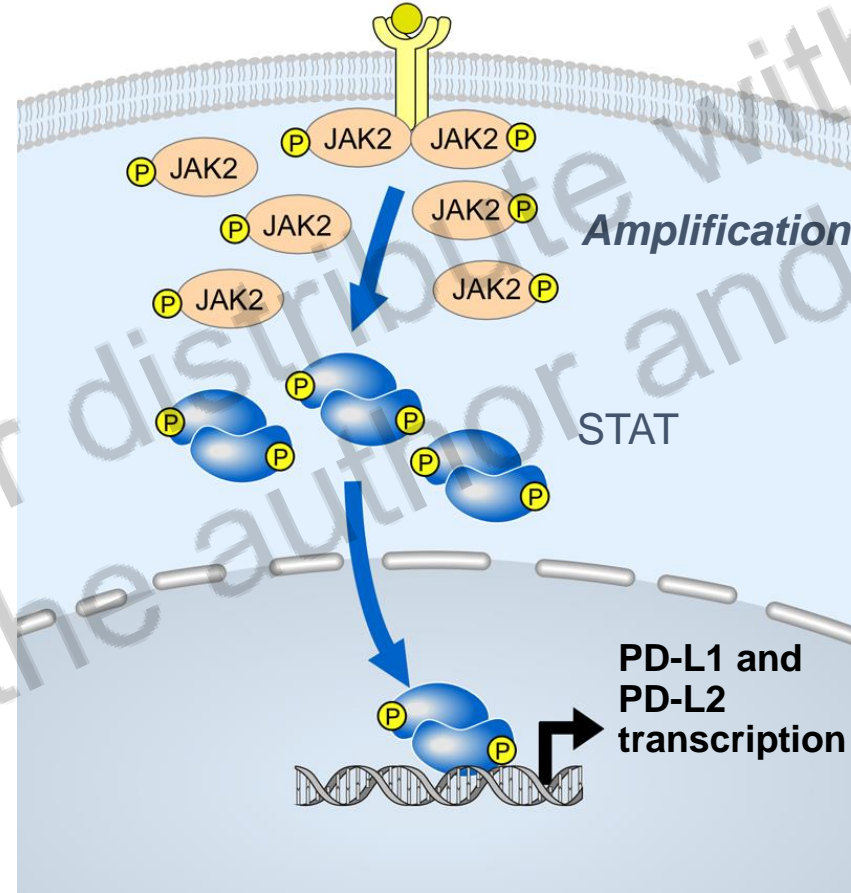
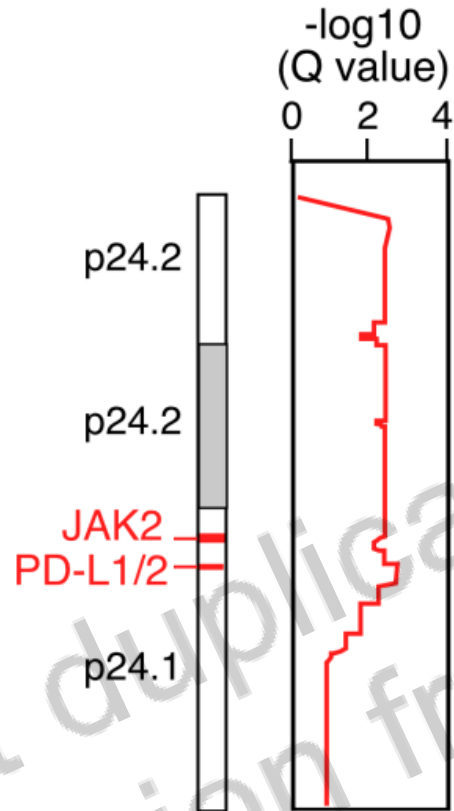
Classic Hodgkin Lymphoma

Our goal:
*Review new insights into the genetics and tumor
immune microenvironment of Hodgkin lymphoma
that have transformed the treatment of patients
with cHL*



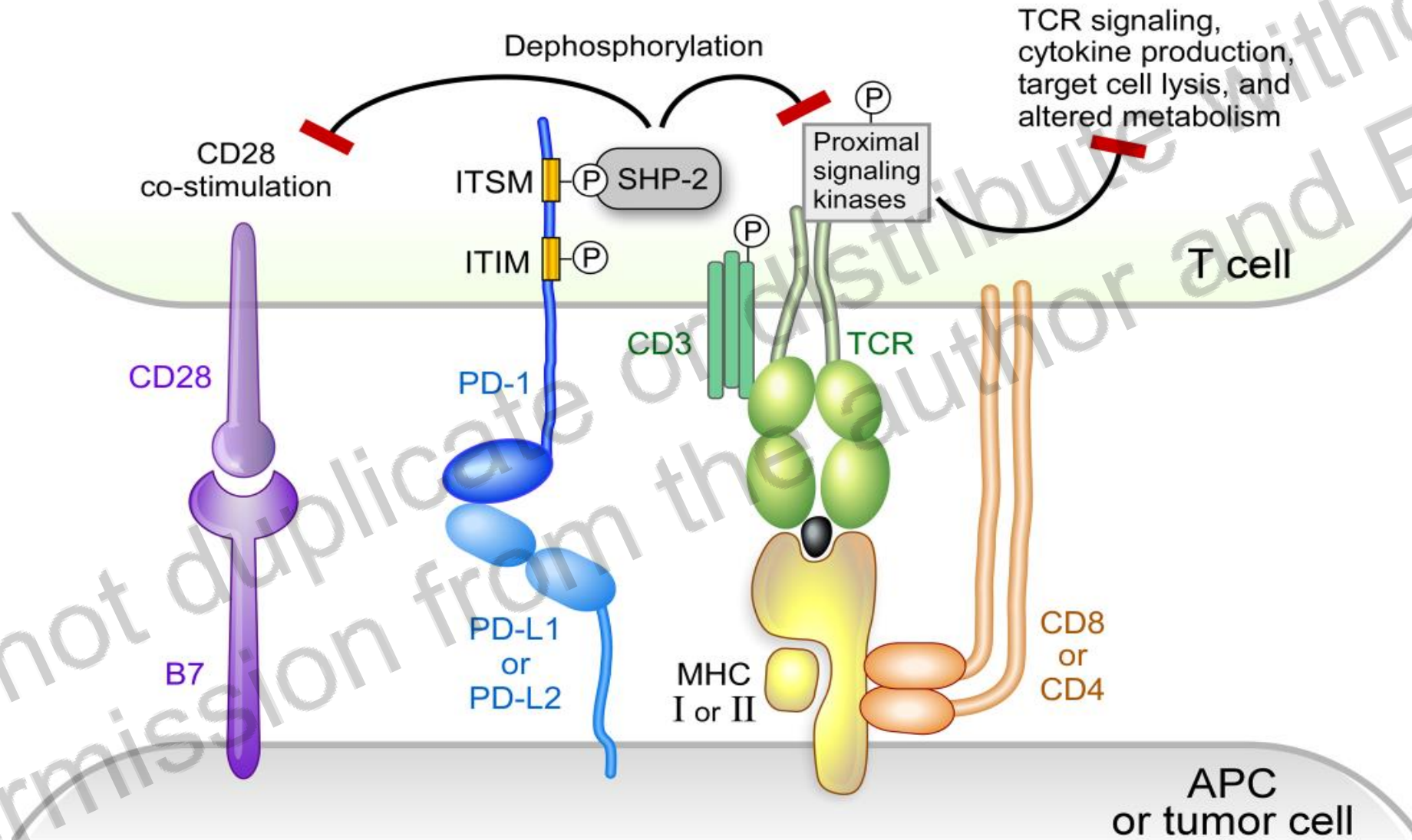
Kadin, ASH Image Bank 2002; 2002:100484

9p24.1 Amplicon Block in Hodgkin Lymphoma



PD-L1 and PD-L2 copy gain and further induction via JAK2/STAT signaling

PD-1 Signaling

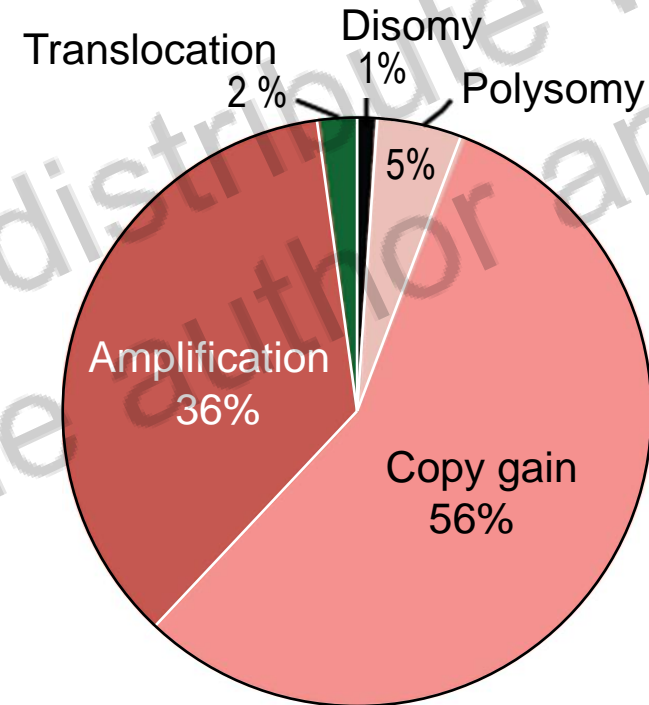


Chromosome 9p24.1/PD-L1/PD-L2 Copy Number Alterations a Defining Feature in Newly Diagnosed Hodgkin Lymphoma

Cases were classified by the highest observed level of 9p24.1 alteration

107/ 108 cases had 9p24.1 alterations

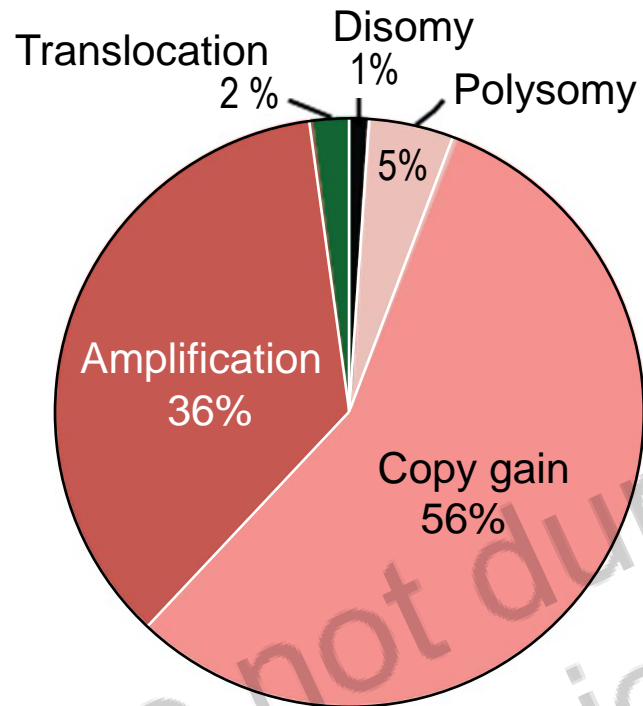
Genetic basis for sensitivity to PD-1 blockade?



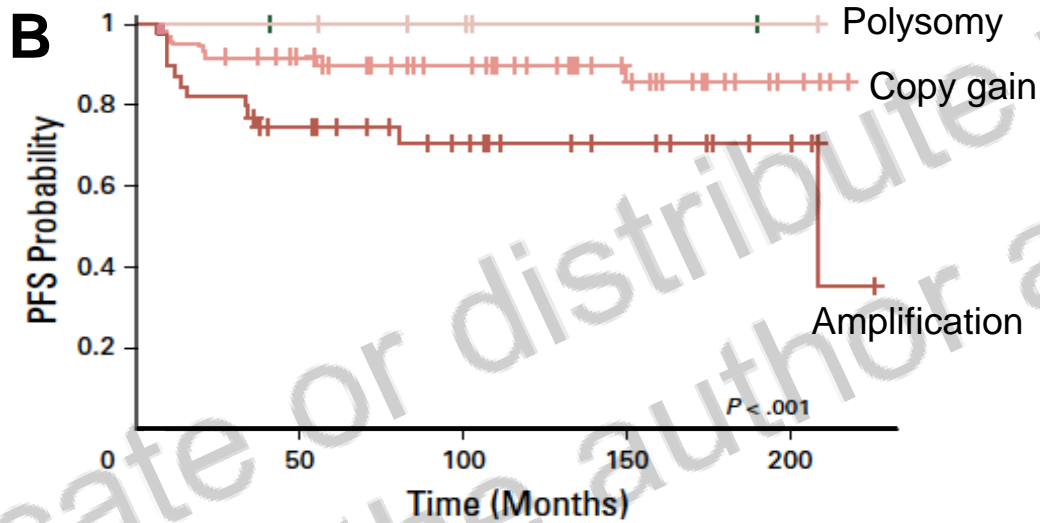
All (n=108)

Chromosome 9p24.1 Amplification, Advanced Stage and Inferior Outcome Following Standard Induction Therapy

A

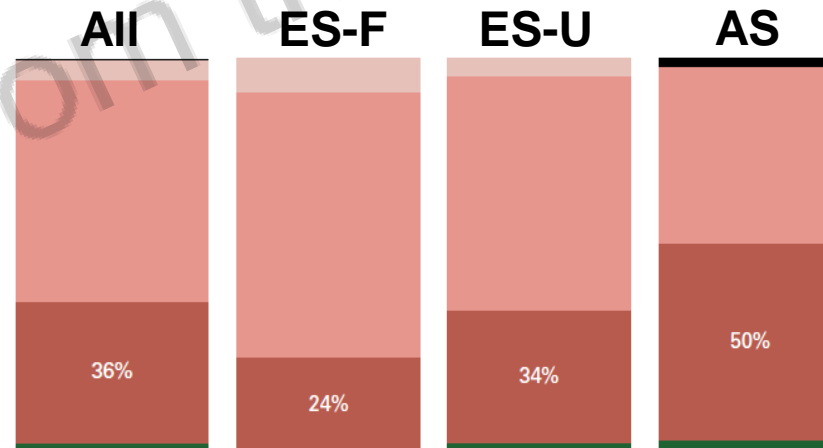


B



Chromosome 9p24.1 amplification associated with inferior PFS

C



Increased incidence of 9p24.1 amplification in patients with advanced stage disease

PD-1 Blockade in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Patients with R/R and otherwise incurable cHL who received PD-1 blockade had overall response rates of ~70% and median progression-free survivals of ~15 mos, with a subset of durable complete remissions.
- Findings led to promising trials of PD-1 blockade in combination and at earlier points in therapy – ASCT consolidation, first relapse, induction therapy.

¹Ansell et al., *N Engl J Med*. 2015

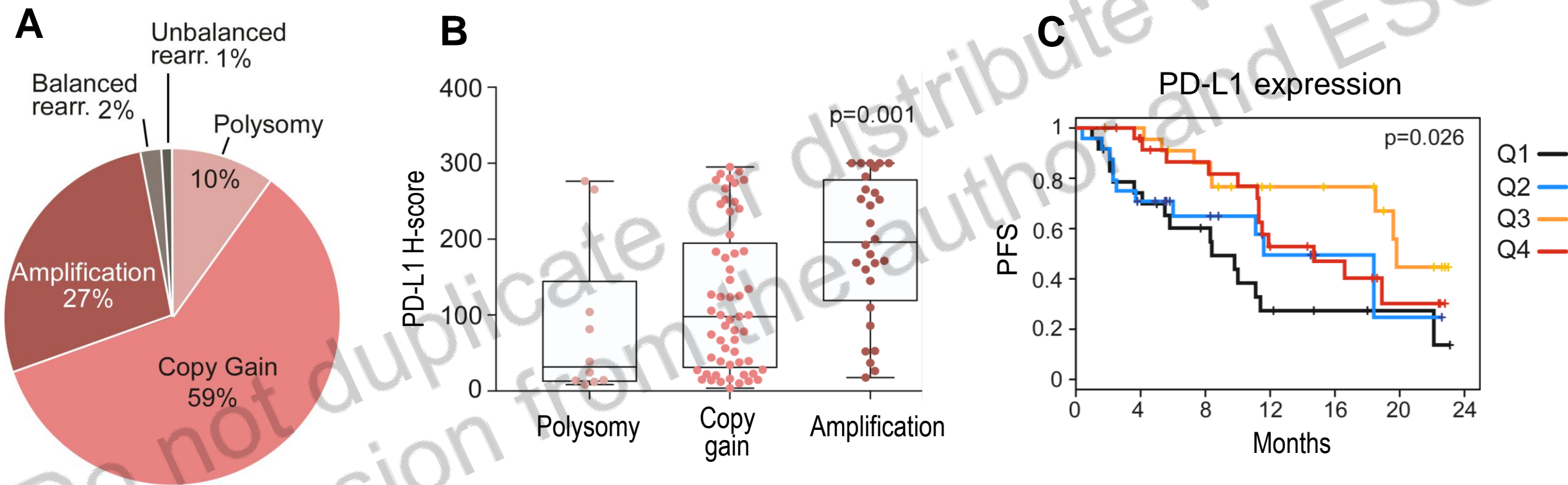
²Younes et al., *Lancet Oncol*. 2016

³Armand et al., *J Clin Oncol*. 2016

⁴Chen et al., *J Clin Oncol* 2017

⁵Armand et al., *J Clin Oncol*. 2018

Chromosome 9p24.1 Alterations, PD-L1 Expression and Outcome in Patients with Relapsed/refractory cHL Treated with Nivolumab (Checkmate 205)



- PD-1 ligand (PD-L1) expression associated with magnitude of 9p24 copy gain and progression-free survival

PD-1 Blockade in Patients with Relapsed/Refractory Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Patients with R/R and otherwise incurable cHL who received PD-1 blockade had overall response rates of ~70% and median progression-free survivals of ~15 mos, with a subset of durable complete remissions.

¹Ansell *et al.*, *N Engl J Med* 2015;372:311-9

²Younes *et al.*, *Lancet Oncol* 2016;17:1283-94

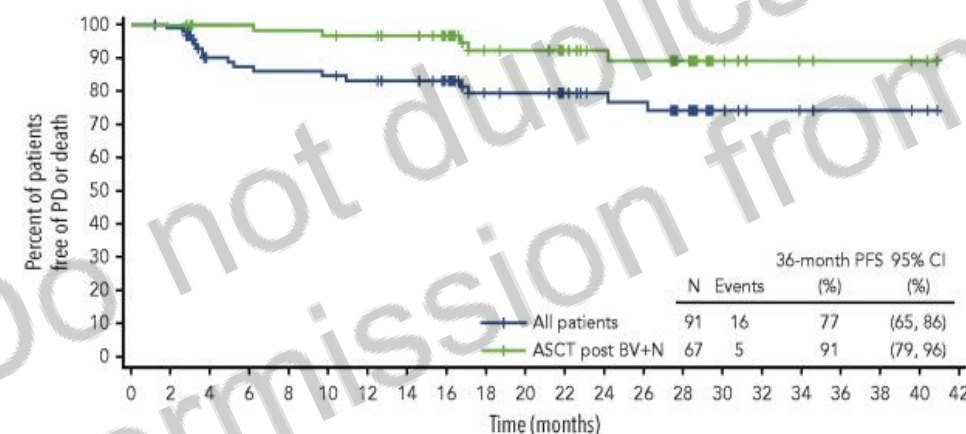
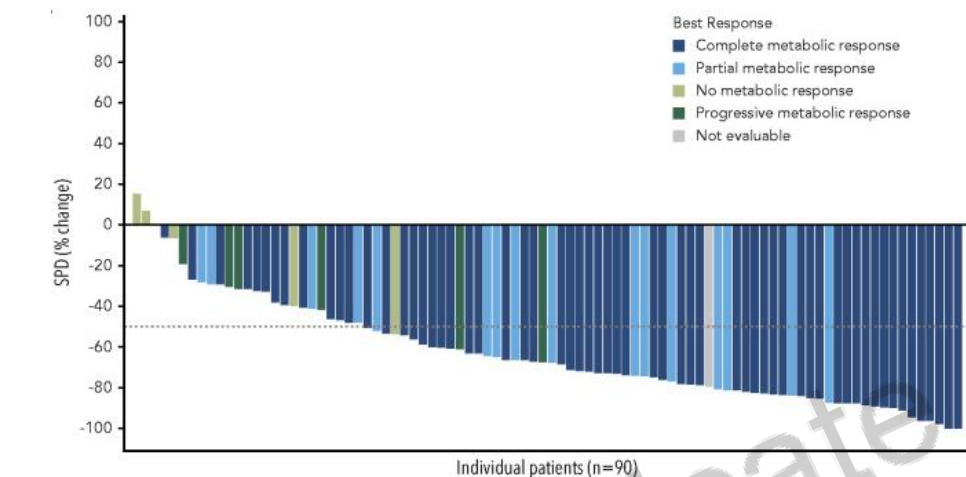
³Armand *et al.*, *J Clin Oncol* 2016;34:3733-3739

⁴Chen *et al.*, *J Clin Oncol* 2017;35:2125-32

⁵Armand *et al.*, *J Clin Oncol* 2018;36:1428-1439

- Findings led to promising trials of PD-1 blockade in combination and at earlier points in therapy – ASCT consolidation, first relapse, frontline treatment.

Nivolumab Plus Brentuximab Vedotin as Salvage Therapy in Relapsed Hodgkin Lymphoma



N at Risk (Events)

	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36	38	40	42
All patients	91(0)	89(1)	65(8)	63(10)	62(11)	61(12)	58(13)	56(13)	51(13)	39(15)	38(15)	34(15)	30(15)	29(16)	24(17)	8(17)	5(17)	4(17)	3(17)	3(17)	2(17)	0(17)
Per-protocol ASCT	67(0)	67(0)	61(0)	61(0)	60(1)	59(2)	57(2)	55(2)	50(2)	38(4)	37(4)	33(4)	29(4)	28(5)	24(5)	8(5)	5(5)	4(5)	3(5)	3(5)	2(5)	0(5)

- Patients received 4 cycles of nivolumab and BV with option for subsequent ASCT.
- ORR 85% with 67% CRs.
- Estimated 3yr PFS rate 77% for all patients and 91% for patients undergoing ASCT.

Pembrolizumab Plus GVD as Salvage Therapy for Relapsed or Refractory cHL

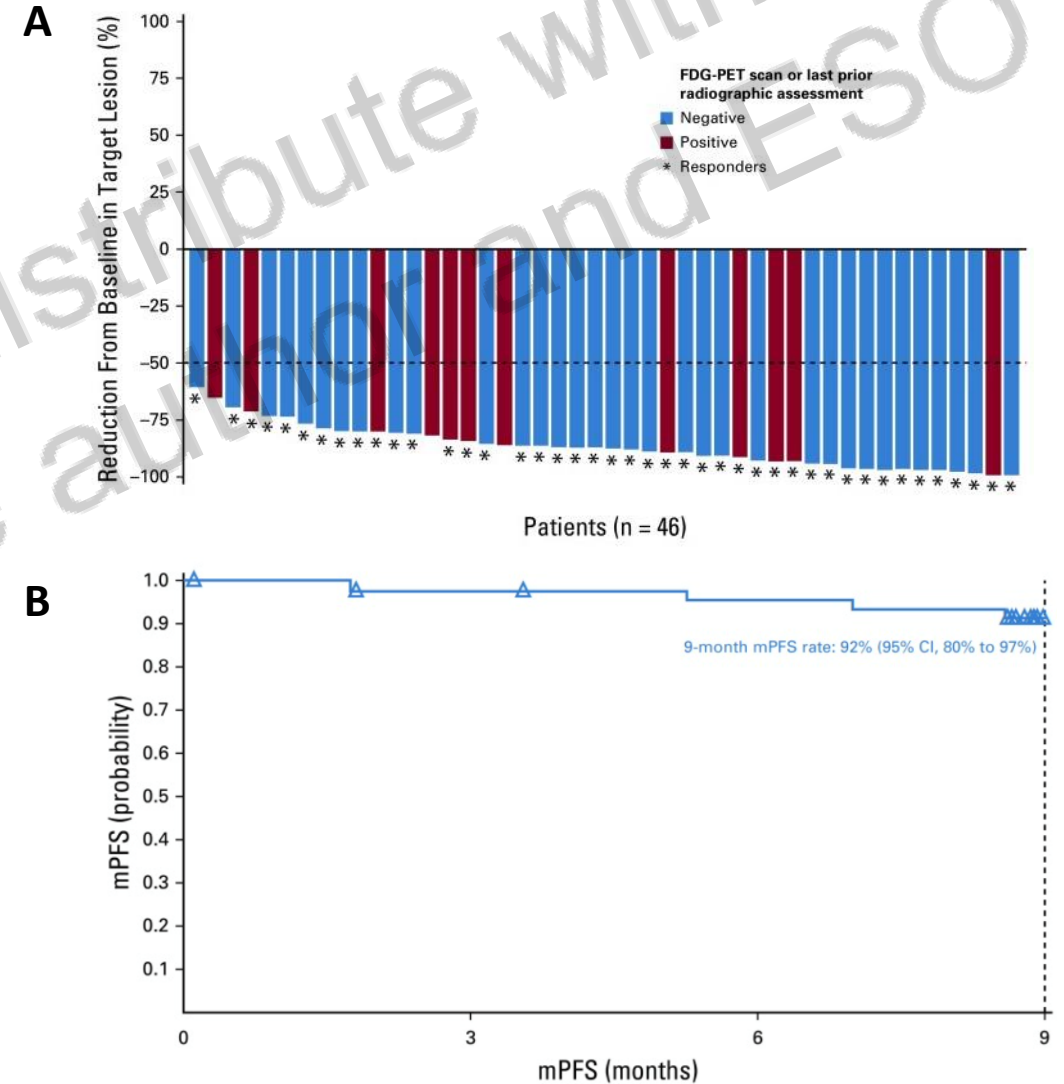
- Patients received pembro/GVD chemotherapy for 2- 4 cycles followed by ASCT.
- ORR 100% and CR rate 95%
- 95% of patients proceeded to HDT/ASCT.
- All transplanted patients remain in remission (med. post-tx follow up 13.5 mos).

Rationale for Adding PD-1 Blockade to Induction Therapy

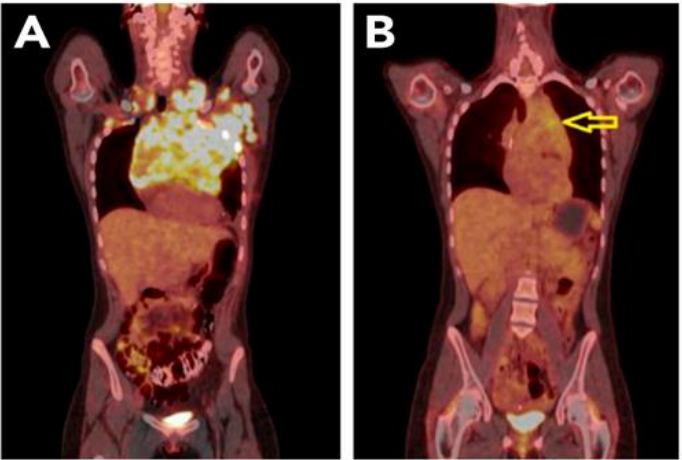
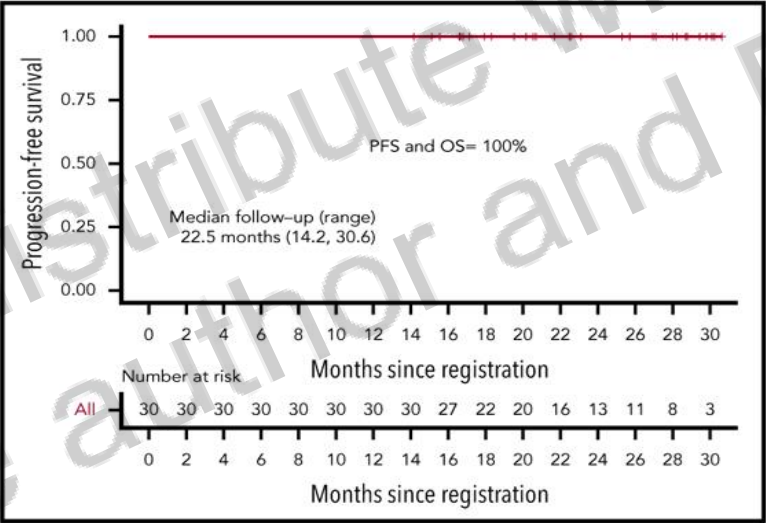
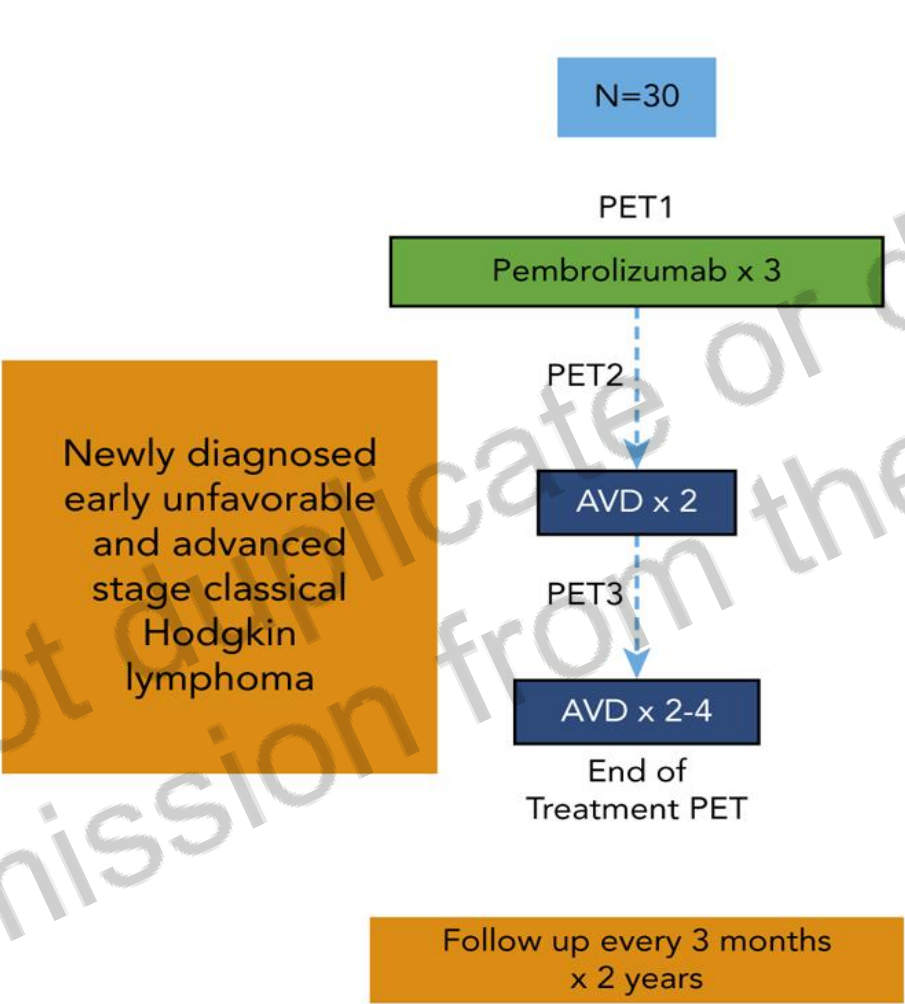
- Advanced stage associated with inferior outcome to standard induction therapy
- 9p24.1/*PD-L1*/*PD-L2* amplification associated with unfavorable outcome to standard induction therapy
- 9p24.1/*PD-L1*/*PD-L2* amplification more common in advanced stage patients
- More favorable responses to PD-1 blockade in patients with relapsed/ refractory cHL who have high-level 9p24.1 alterations and increased PD-L1 expression
- PD-1 blockade (nivolumab) and AVD as induction therapy for patients with advanced stage (and bulky IIB) disease

Nivolumab plus AVD for Newly Diagnosed Advanced Stage and Bulky IIB Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Single-agent nivolumab (N, 4 doses) followed by N/AVD (6 cycles)
- ORR was 84% with 67% CRs
- 9-month modified progression-free survival 92%
- Patients with higher-level HRS cell expression of PD-L1 had more favorable responses to N/AVD ($p=.04$).



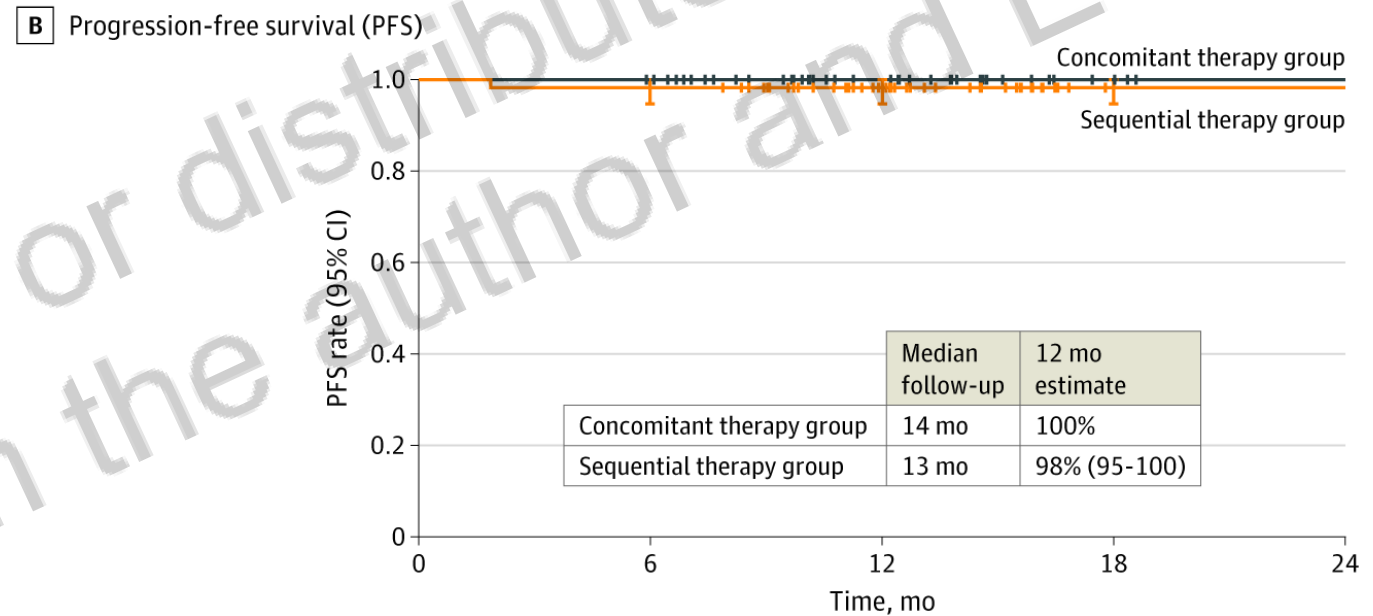
Pembrolizumab Followed by AVD for Newly Diagnosed Early Stage Unfavorable and Advanced Stage Hodgkin Lymphoma



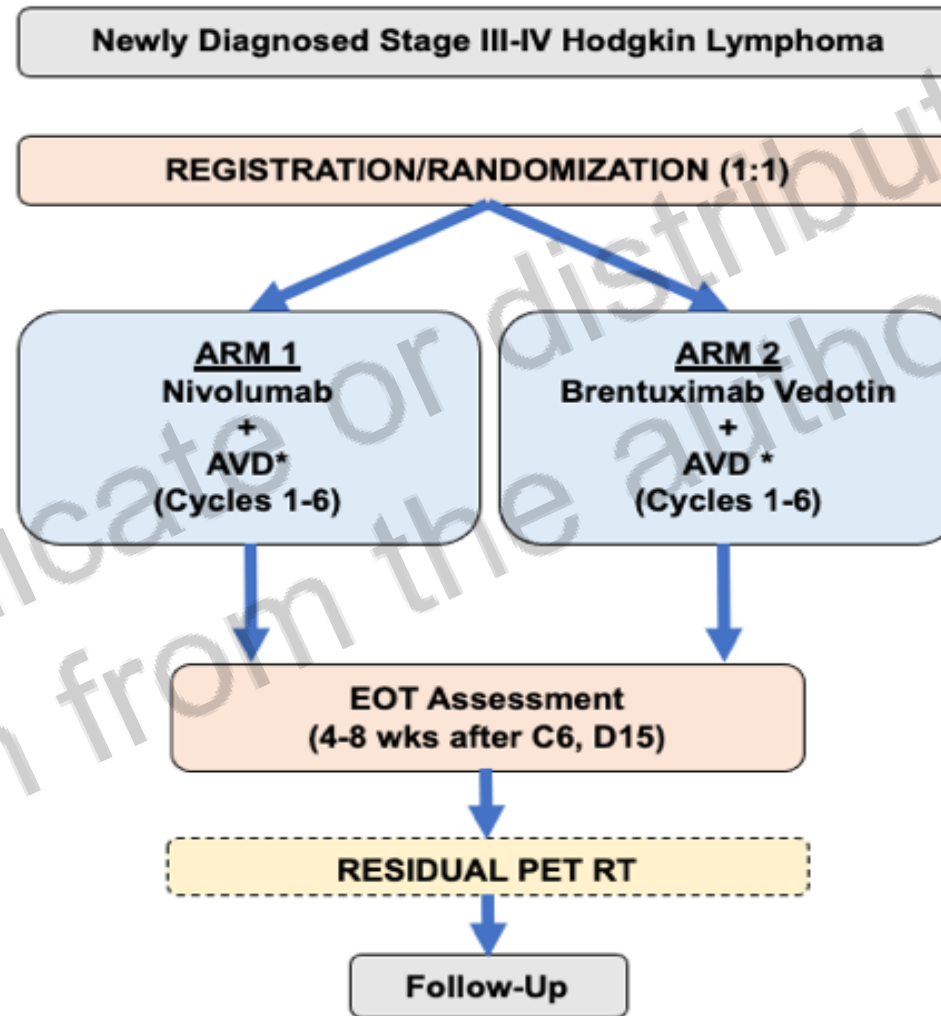
Response to single-agent pembrolizumab

Nivolumab and AVD for Newly Diagnosed Early Stage Unfavorable Hodgkin Lymphoma

- Concomitant (4 cycles of N-AVD) or sequential (4 nivolumab, 2 N-AVD, 2 AVD) therapy followed by ISRT.
- Patients receiving concomitant therapy or sequential therapy had CR rates of 90% and 94%.
- Patients receiving concomitant or sequential therapy had 12 mo PFS of 100% and 98%.



Phase III Trial of Nivolumab/AVD versus Brentuximab/AVD in Newly Diagnosed Advanced Stage Hodgkin Lymphoma



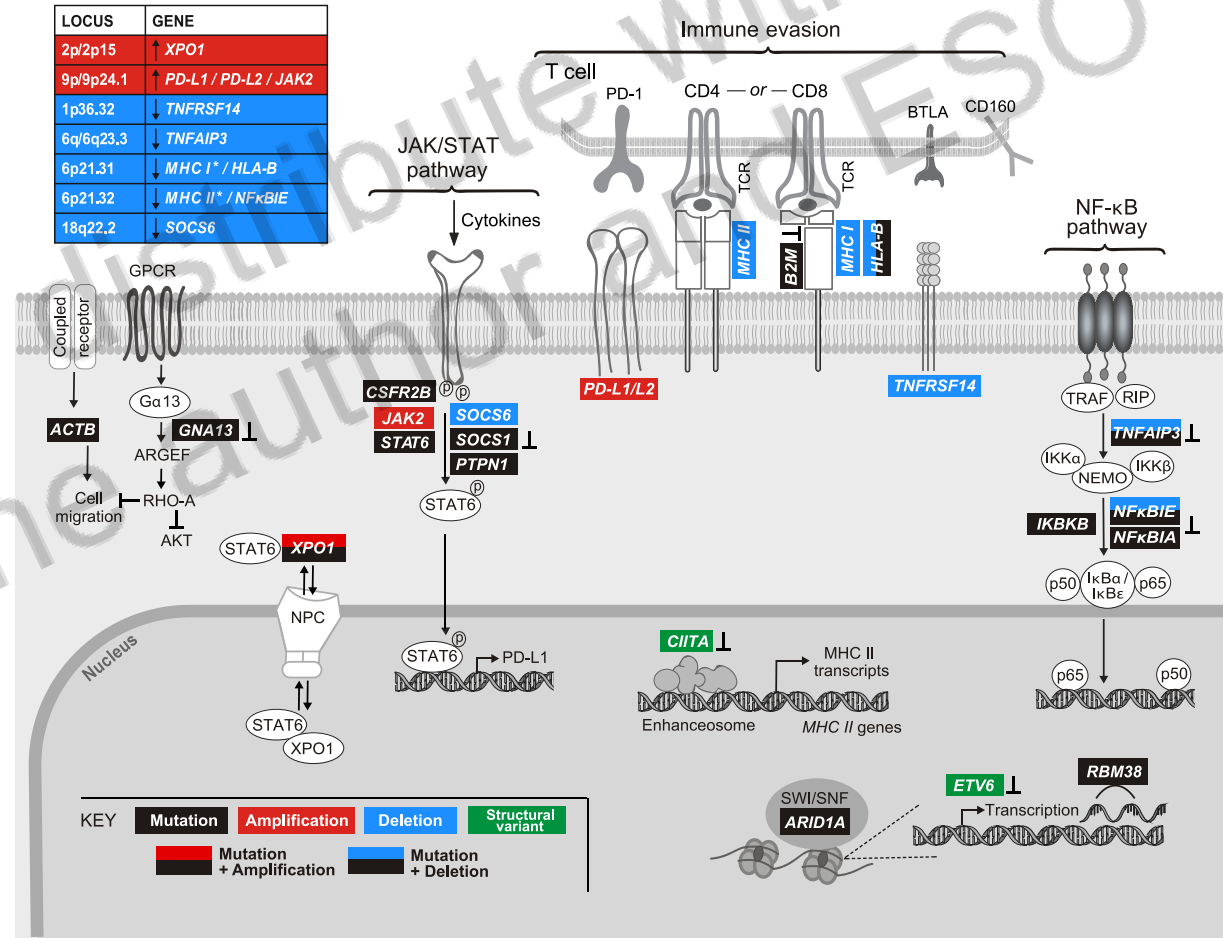
*Doxorubicin, vinblastine, and dacarbazine.

Mechanisms of Response and Resistance to PD-1 Blockade in cHL

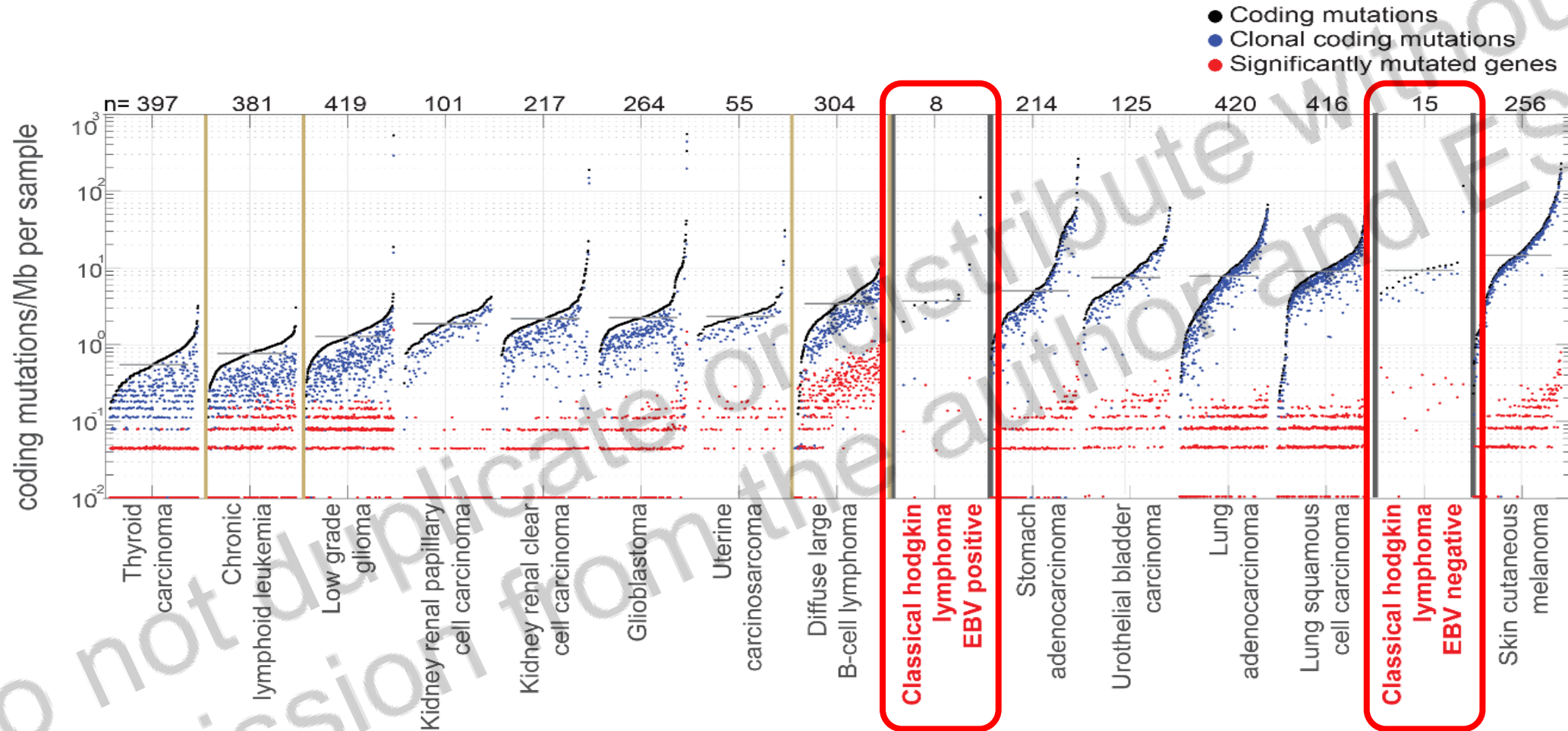
- Comprehensive genetic analyses of cHL
- Analyses of clinically annotated biopsies and peripheral immune cell signatures from patients treated with PD-1 blockade (nivolumab, CheckMate 205 registration trial)
- Analyses of the intact tumor microenvironment and primary tumor cell suspensions by multiplex imaging

Genetic Bases of Immune Evasion in Hodgkin Lymphoma

- 1) Copy gain of 9p24.1/ *PD-L1*, *PD-L2* and *JAK2*
- 2) Additional genetic bases of increased JAK/STAT signaling - *STAT6* mutations, *SOCS1* mutations
- 3) Alterations of antigen presentation machinery
 - MHC class I (CD8⁺ T cells)
 - *B2M* mutations and copy loss
 - *MHC-I* copy loss, *HLA-B* mutations
 - MHC class II (CD4⁺ T cells)
 - *MHC II* copy loss
 - *CIITA* rearrangements
 - Genetic bases of defective MHC class I antigen presentation more common in EBV- cHL



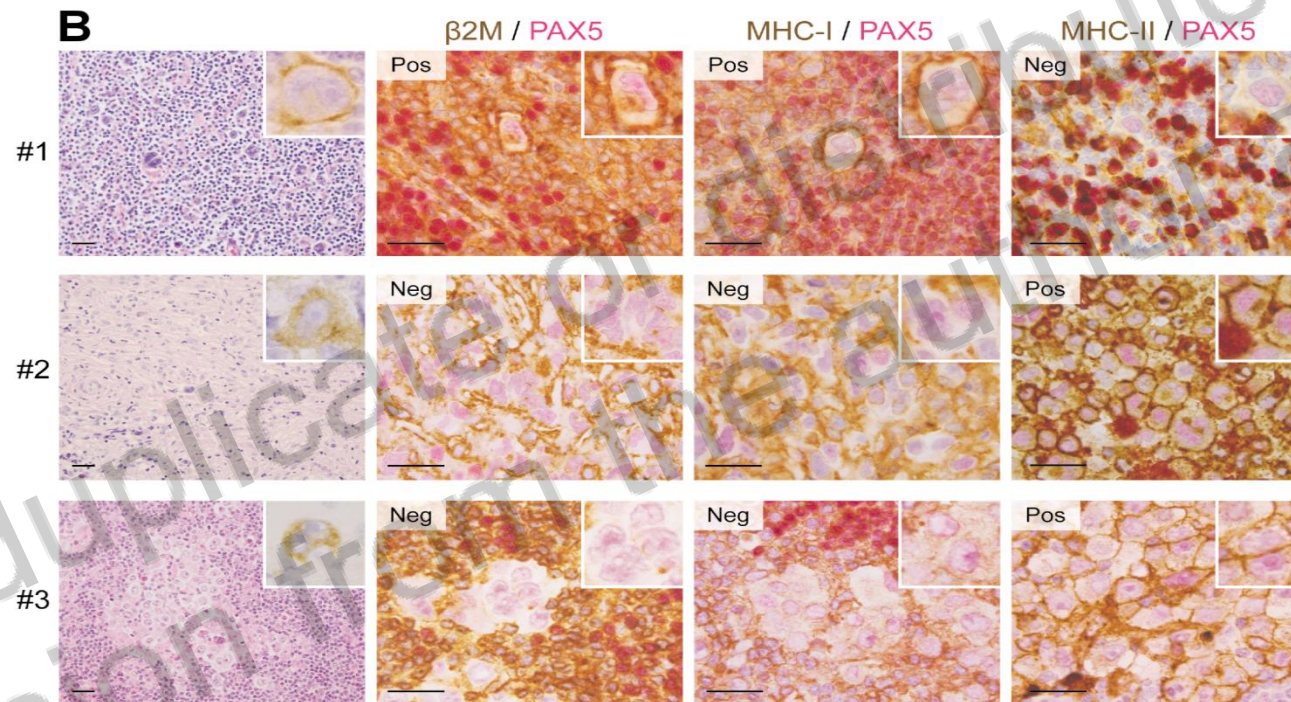
High Mutational Burden in Hodgkin Lymphoma



- EBV-negative cHLs have an extremely high mutational burden.
- Increased incidence of microsatellite instability

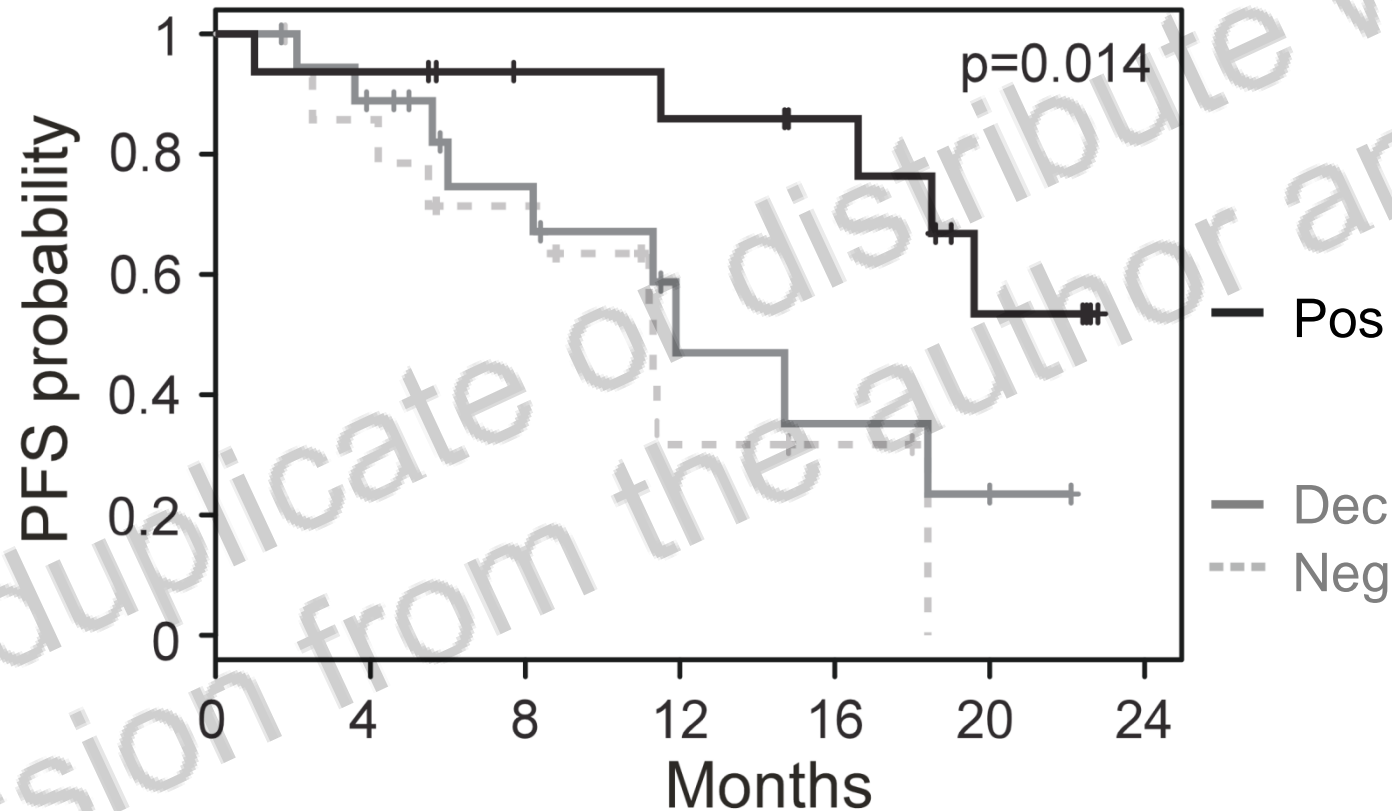
Perturbed β 2-Microglobulin, MHC Class I and II Expression in Hodgkin Lymphoma – Checkmate 205

A	β 2M	MHC class I	MHC class II
<i>Negative</i>	51 (71%)	46 (64%)	21 (29%)
<i>Decreased</i>	16 (22%)	21 (29%)	23 (32%)
<i>Positive</i>	5 (7%)	5 (7%)	28 (39%)



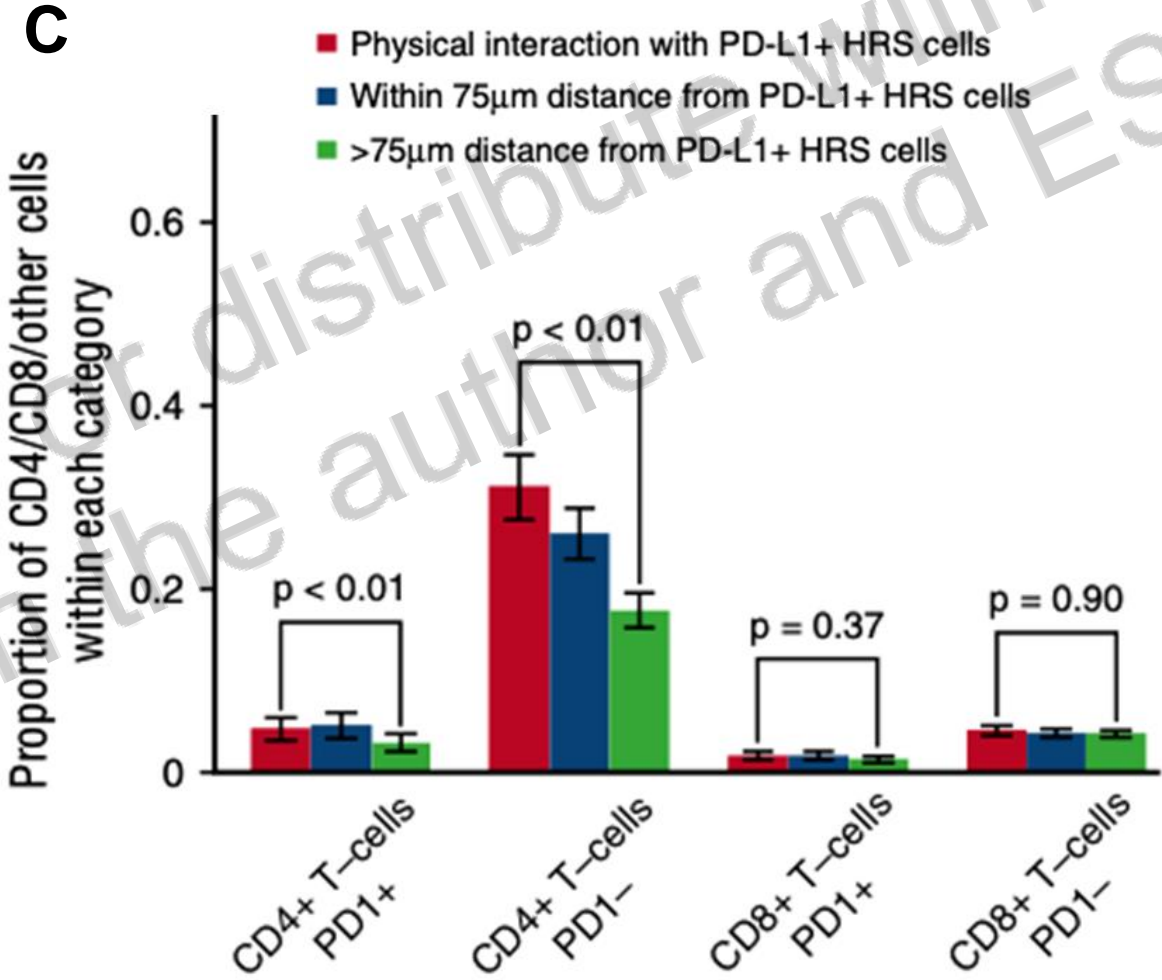
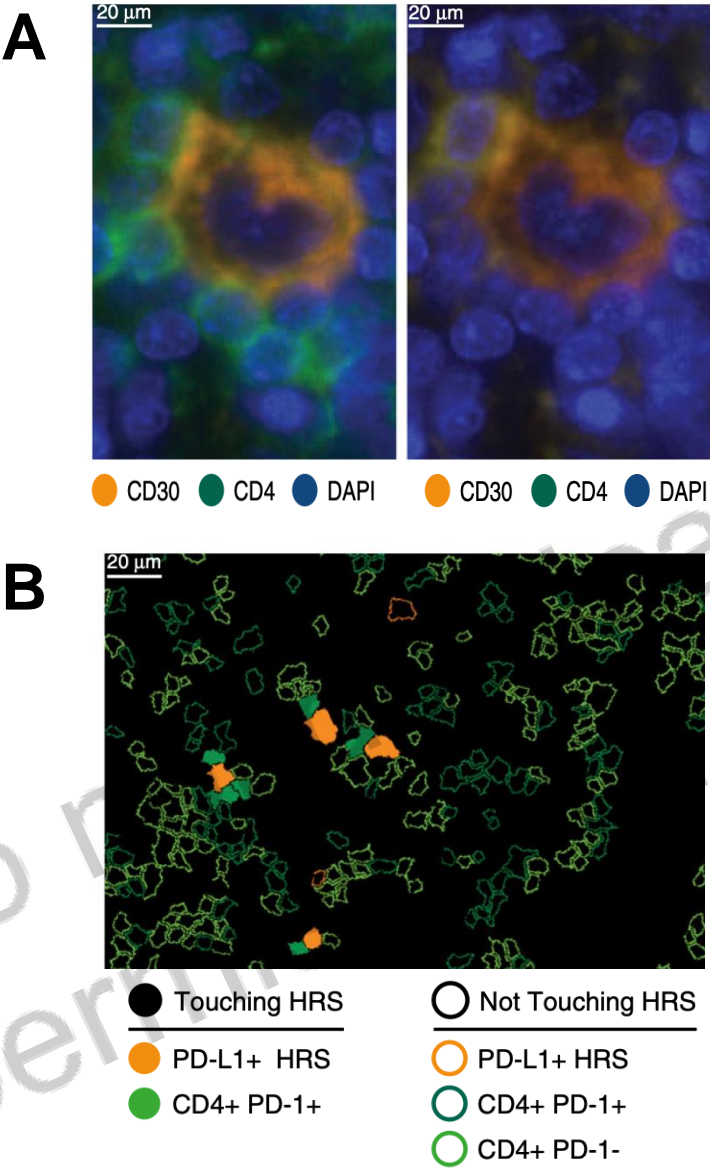
- Only 7% of cases positive for HRS cell expression of MHC class I.
- Tumor antigen presentation by MHC class I and CD8+ cytotoxic T cells unlikely to be playing a major role in the efficacy of PD-1 blockade in HL.

MHC Class II Expression is Predictive of Response to PD-1 Blockade - CheckMate 205



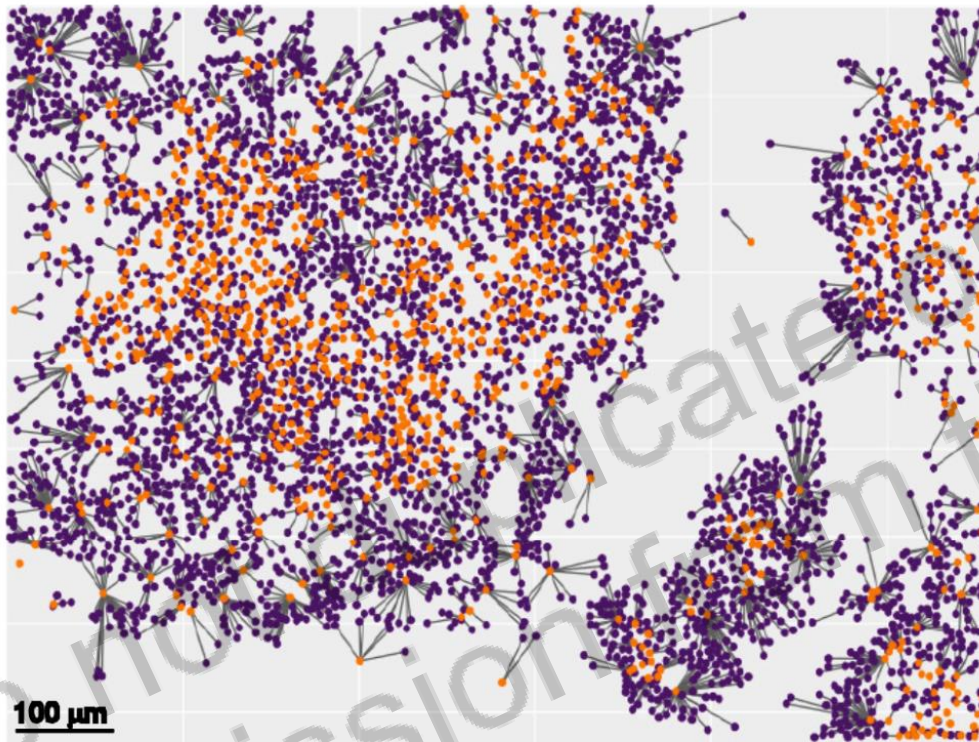
- Findings suggest a potential role of CD4+ T cells in the response to PD-1 blockade.

PD-1+CD4+ T-cells in Physical Proximity to HRS Cells



PD-L1⁺ HRS Cells Surrounded by PD-L1⁺ Tumor-associated Macrophages - “Castle and Moat”

A



PD-L1⁺ HRS



PD-L1⁺ TAMs

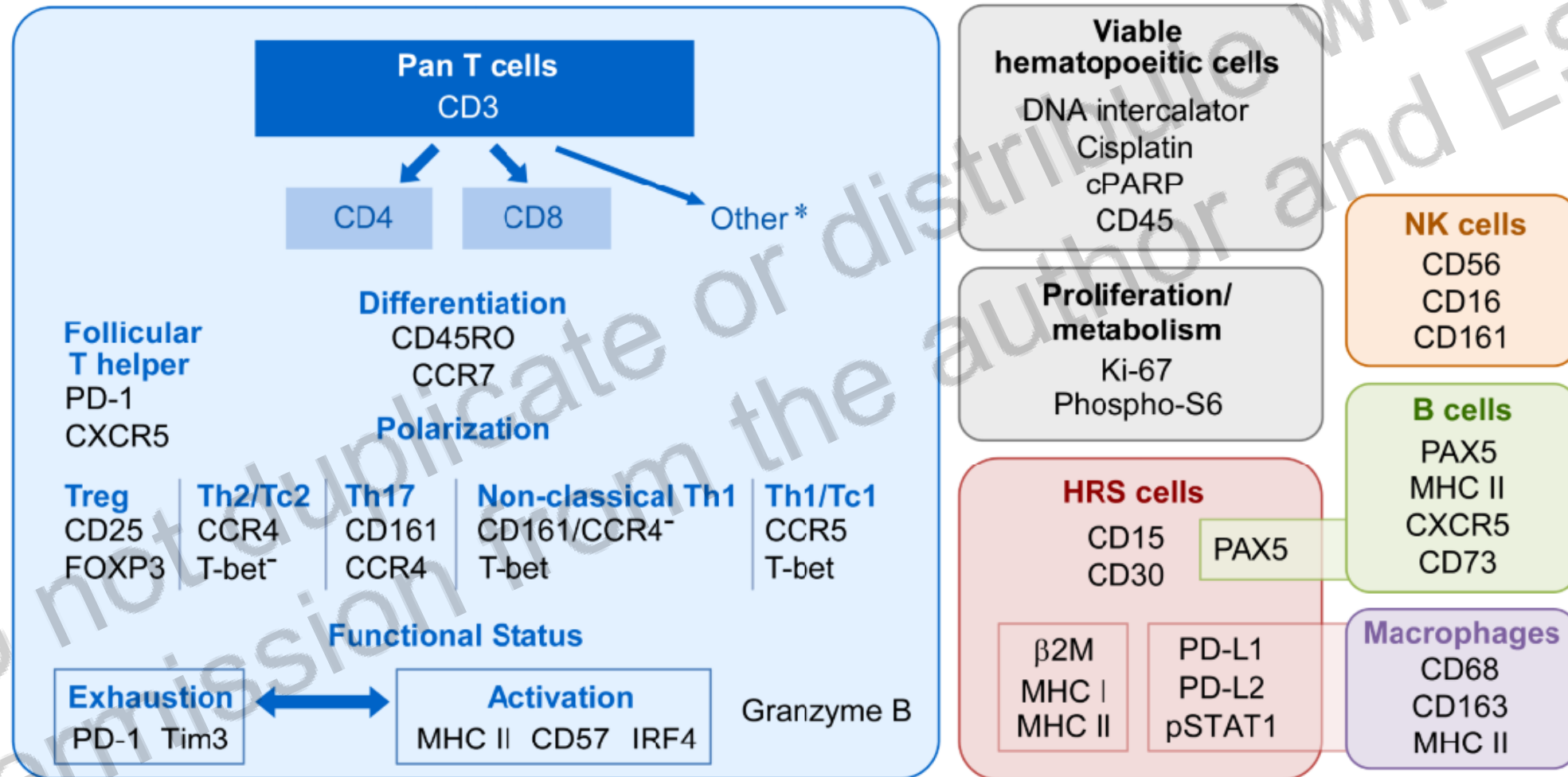
B



DiscoverBritain

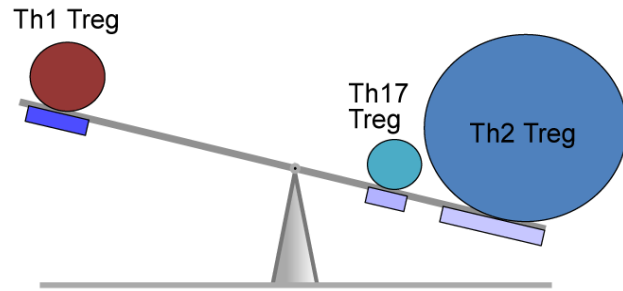
- Identification of an immunosuppressive niche in cHL

CyTOF Analysis of the Inflammatory/ Immune Cell Infiltrate in Hodgkin Lymphoma

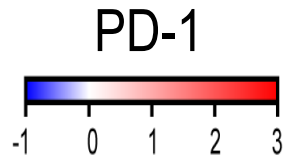
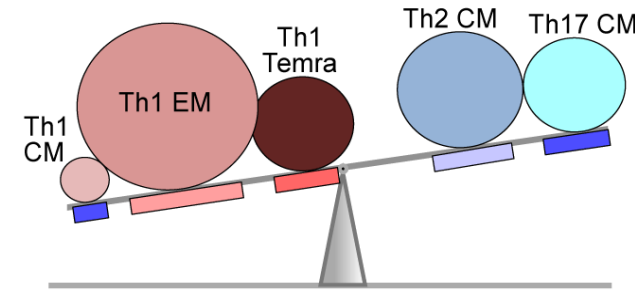
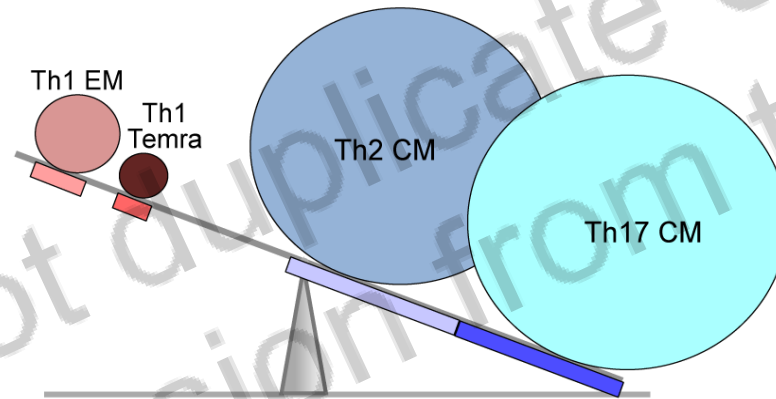
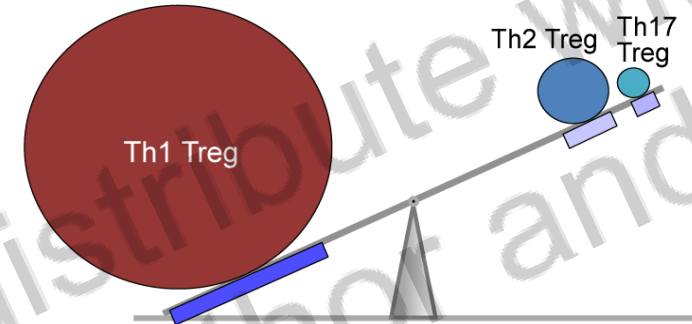


Immune Infiltrates in:

Reactive lymph nodes/tonsils



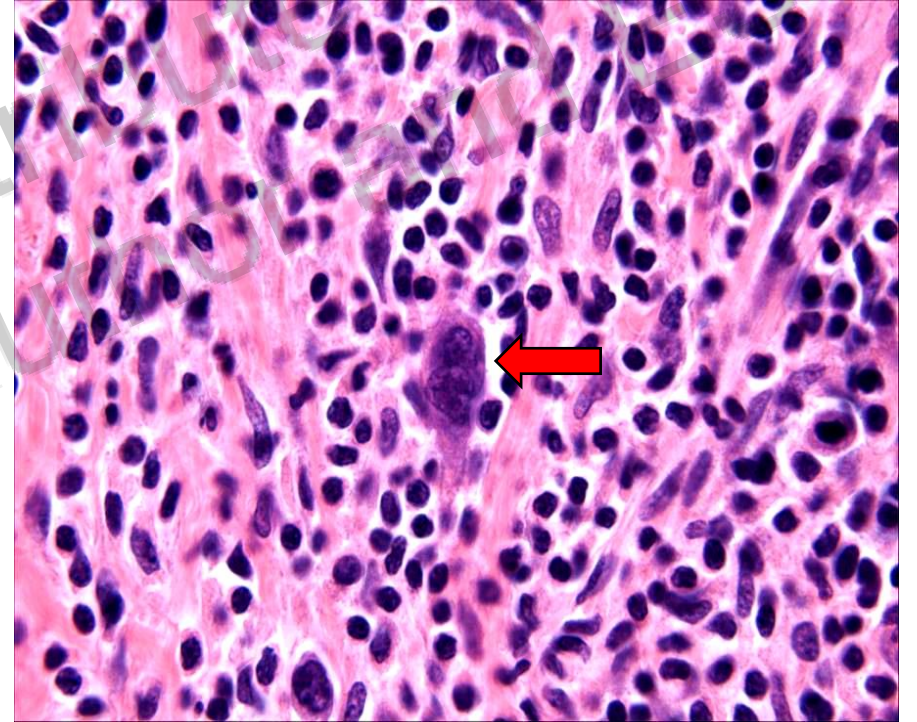
Hodgkin lymphomas



- HLs have significantly increased CD4+Th1+PD-1+ exhausted T cell effectors and CD4+Th1+PD-1- functionally active T regulatory cells.
- Complementary bases for CD4+ T-cell dysfunction in HL.

Conclusions- I

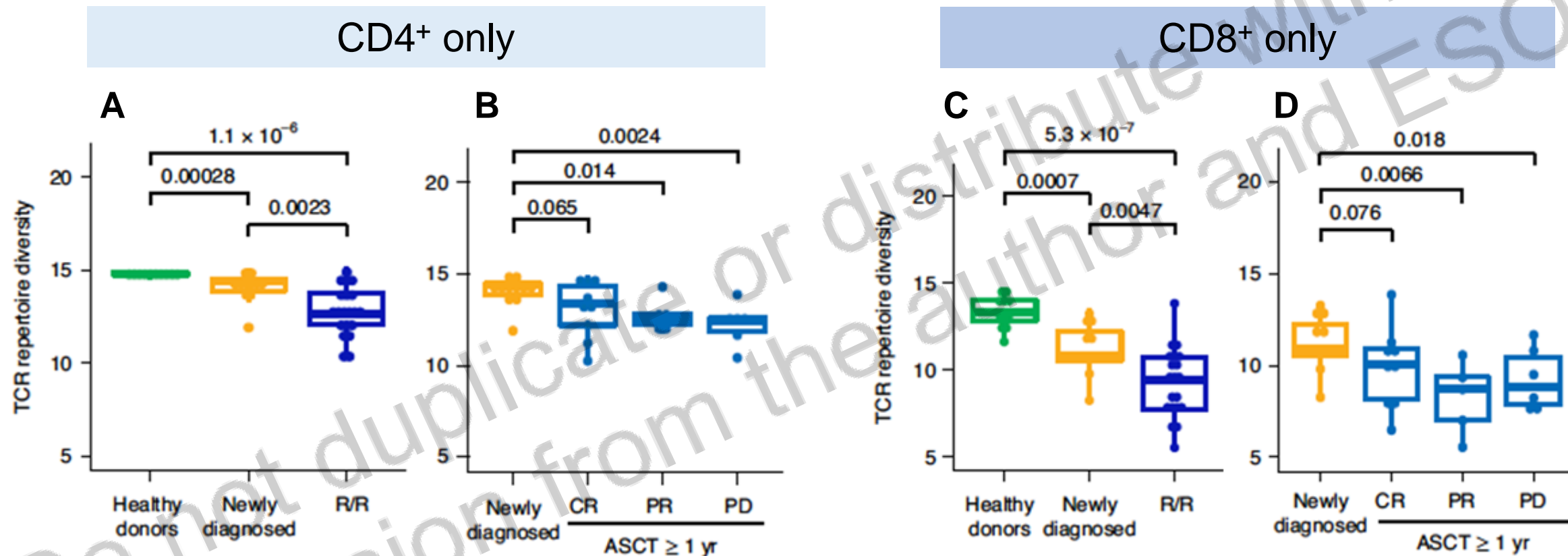
1. HRS cells are characterized by copy gains of 9p24.1/*PD-L1*/*PD-L2* which are associated with increased expression of the PD-1 ligands. CHLs highly susceptible to PD-1 blockade.
2. HRS cells are largely MHC class I- negative.
3. Efficacy of PD-1 blockade associated with HRS cell expression of MHC class II. Likely role for CD4+ T cells and innate immune cells in mediating anti-tumor responses.
4. HRS cells reside within a specialized CD4+ T-cell and PD-L1+ macrophage-rich microenvironmental niche to suppress anti-tumor immunity.



Peripheral Immune Signature of Responsiveness to PD-1 Blockade

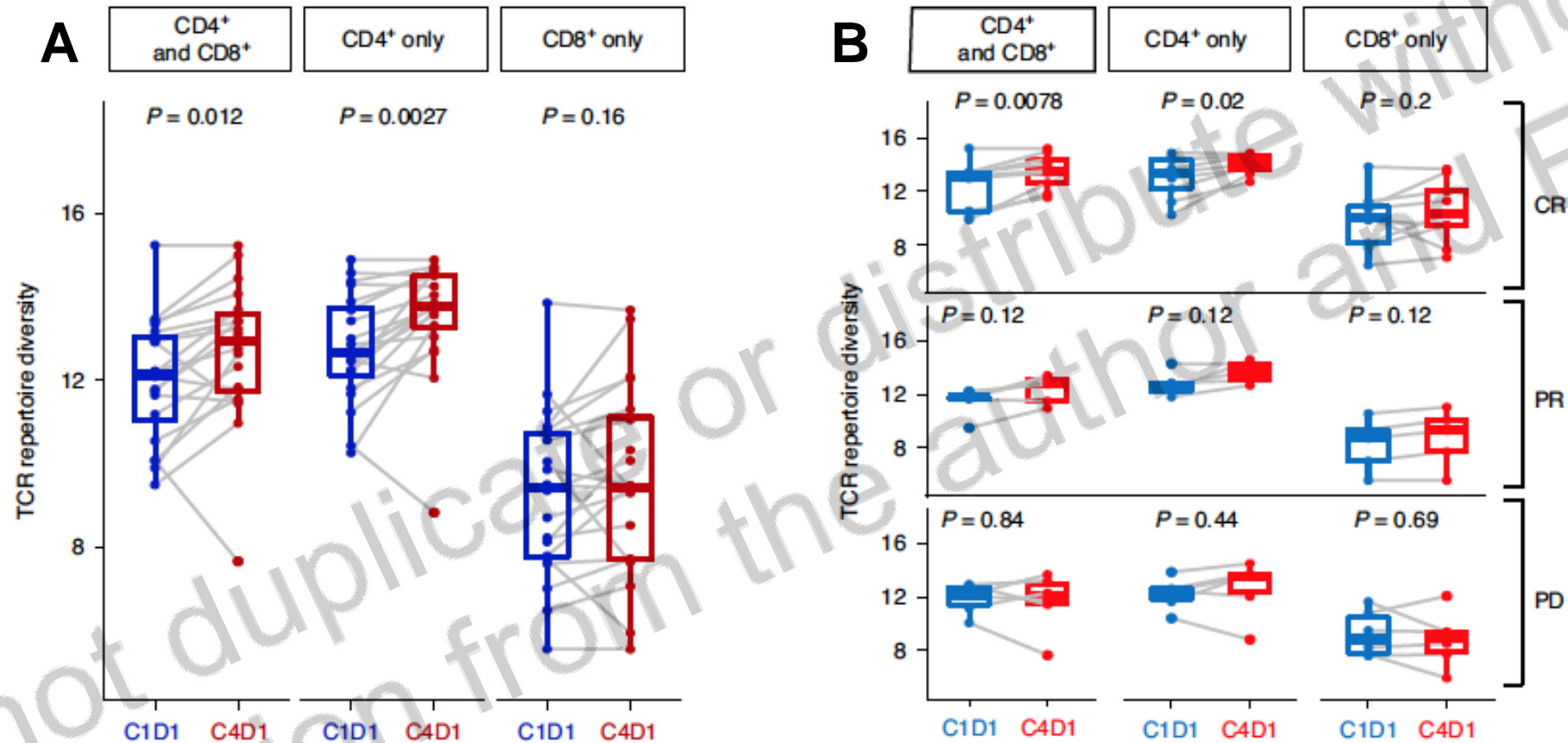
- TCR sequencing of purified CD4+ and CD8+ T cells
- CyTOF analyses of CD3+ and CD3- immune cell subsets
- Patients with relapsed/ refractory HL treated with nivolumab on CheckMate 205
- Healthy donors and patients with newly diagnosed previously untreated Hodgkin lymphoma for comparison

CD4+ and CD8+ Peripheral TCR Repertoire Diversity at Baseline



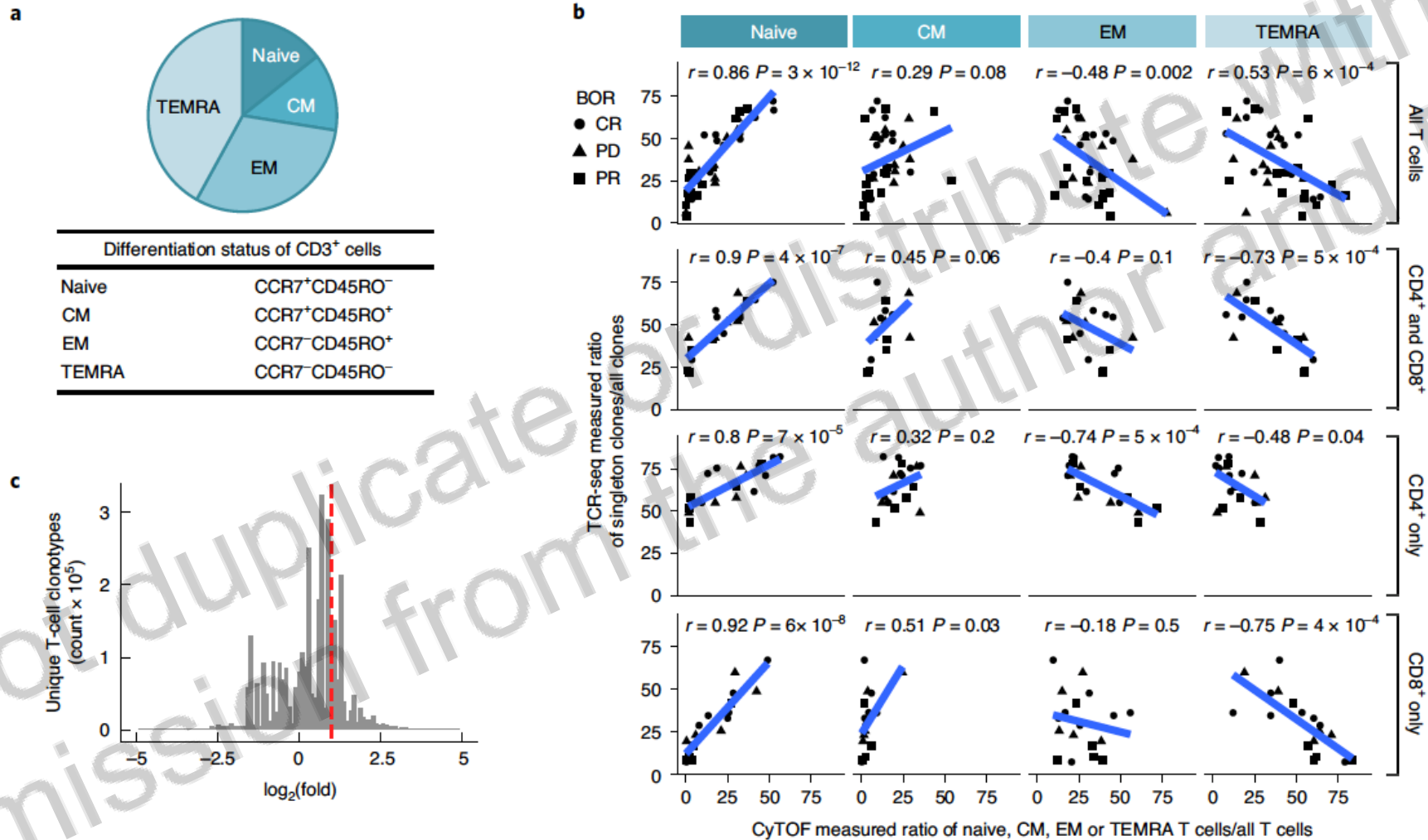
- T-cell receptor repertoire significantly decreased in patients with Hodgkin lymphoma
- T-cell receptor repertoire significantly decreased in patients with less favorable responses to PD-1 blockade

Changes in TCR Repertoire Diversity Following PD-1 Blockade



- Highly significant increase in CD4⁺, but not CD8⁺, TCR repertoire diversity with PD-1 blockade
- Increase in CD4⁺ TCR diversity most striking in complete responders (CR)

TCR Singleton Clones and T-cell Differentiation



Cader et al *Nature Medicine* 2020; 26: 1468-1479

- T cells with singleton TCRs are less likely to be terminally differentiated.

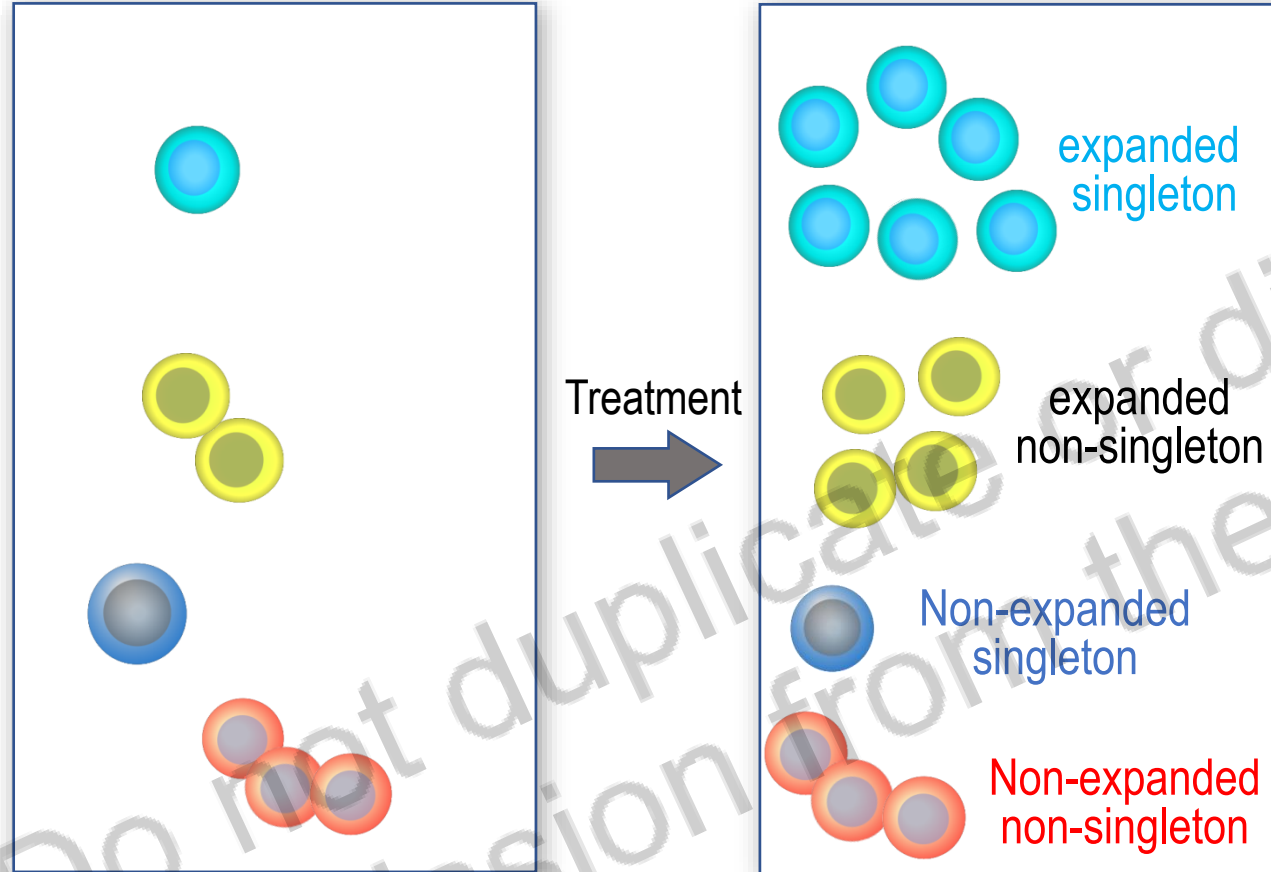
Clonal Expansion Following PD-1 Blockade

a

Baseline

Cycle 4

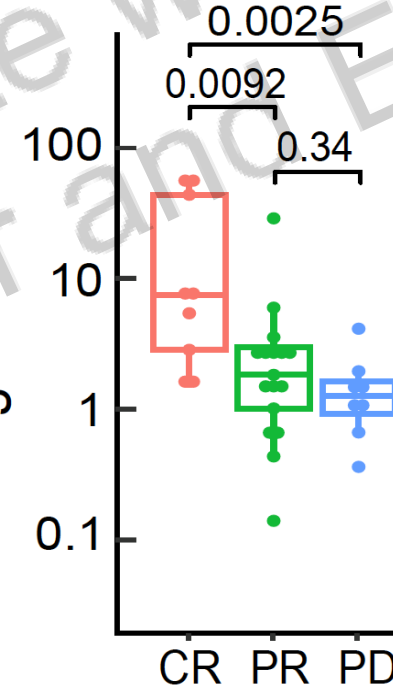
Treatment
→



b

Cycle 4

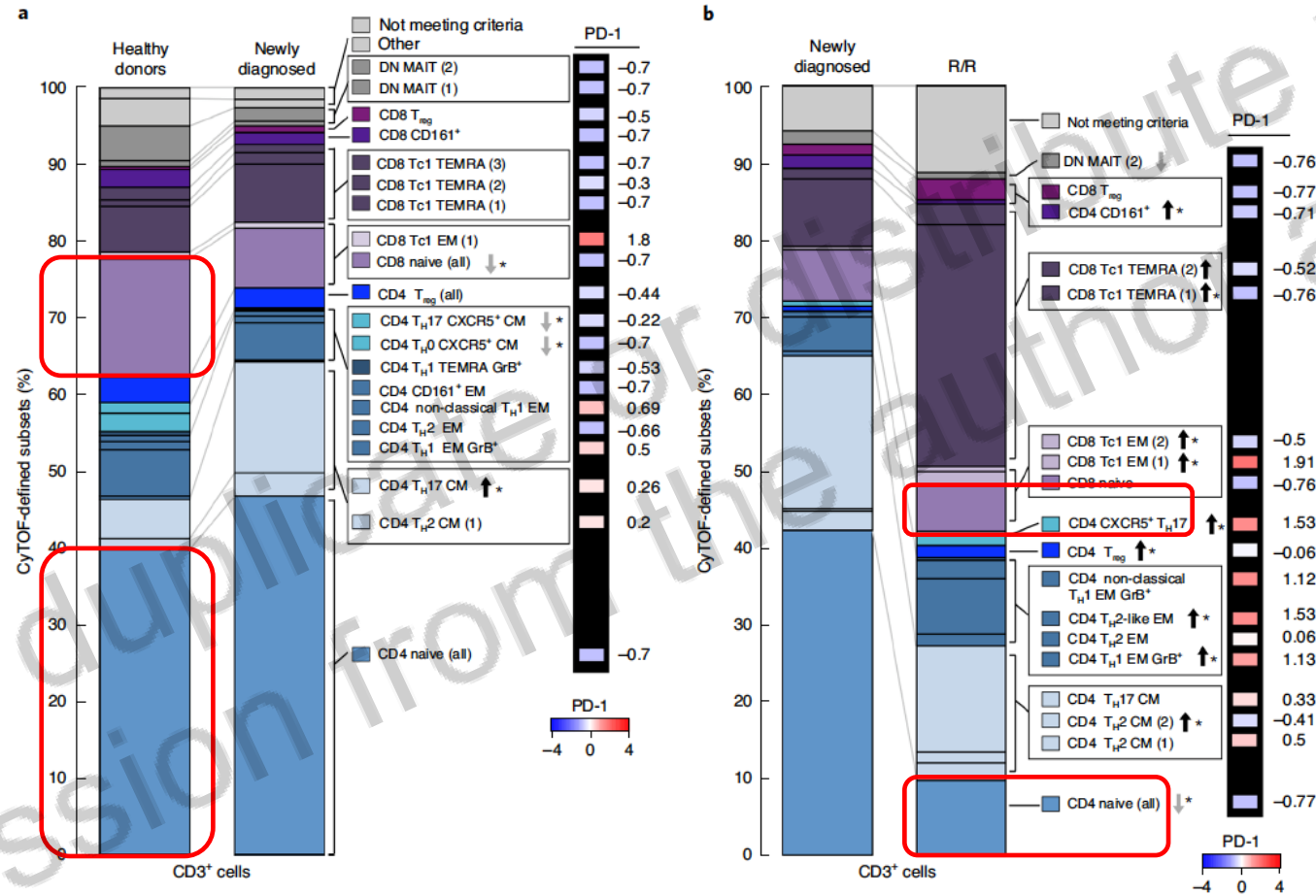
Expanded singleton/
Non-singleton T cells



Best overall response

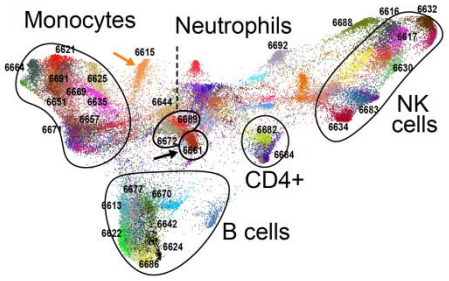
- 4,045,691 unique TCR sequences and 792,705 expanded at least 2-fold following PD-1 blockade
- Clonal expansion of less terminally differentiated singletons, rather than non-singletons, associated with a more favorable response to PD-1

Peripheral T-cell Signature in Healthy Donors and Patients with Newly Diagnosed or Relapsed/refractory Hodgkin Lymphoma

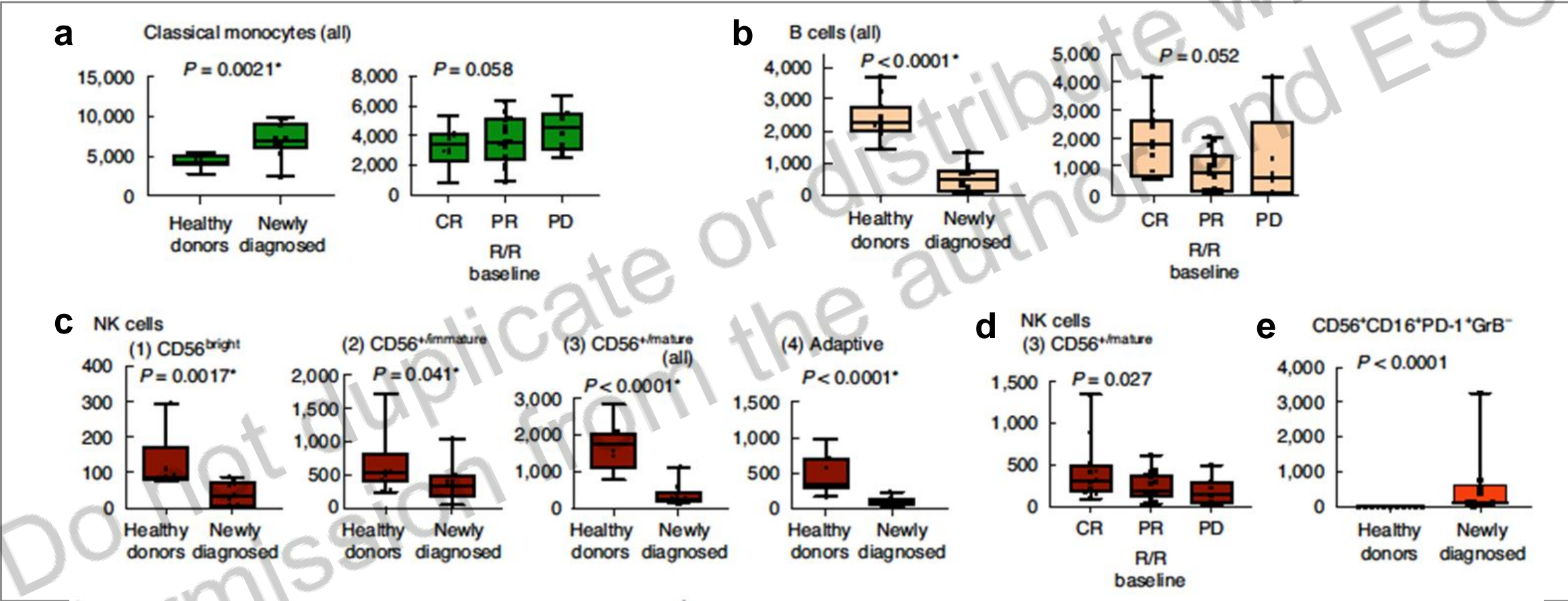
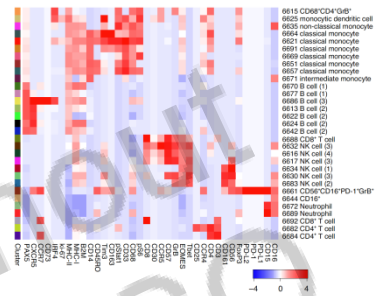


Cader et al., *Nature Medicine* 2020;26:1468-1479

- CD4⁺ and CD8⁺ naïve T cells decreased in patients with R/R cHL
- More terminally differentiated PD-1⁺ effectors increased in patients with R/R HL

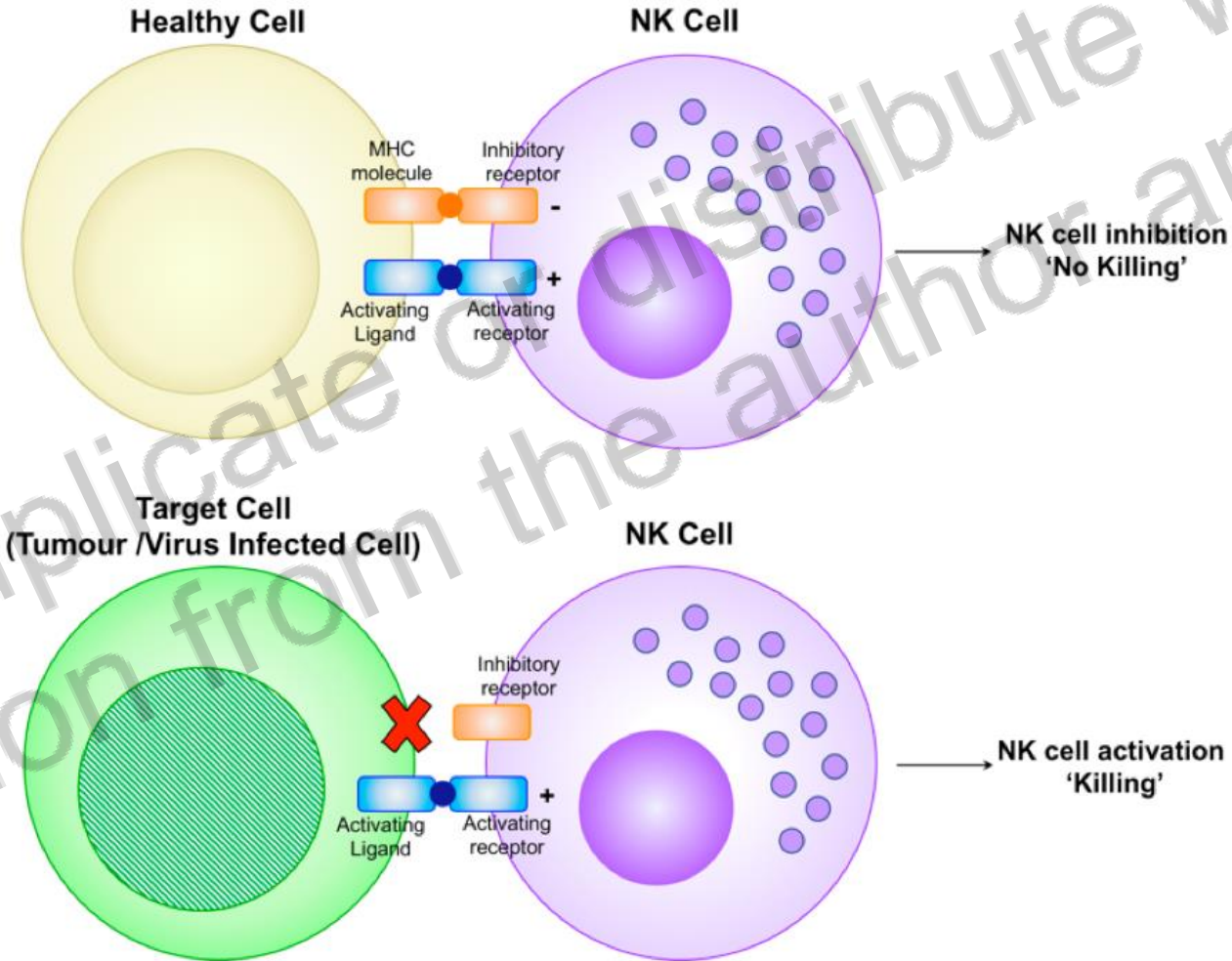


CD3⁻ Signature in Healthy Donors and Patients with Newly Diagnosed and Relapsed/ refractory Hodgkin Lymphoma



- CD3⁻ peripheral immune signatures in complete responders (CR) more closely resembled those of healthy donors.

Natural Killer Cells Preferentially Target MHC Class I-negative Tumors



Conclusions II - Lessons from the Periphery

- PD-1 blockade most effective in patients with a diverse baseline TCR repertoire and expansion of singleton clones during treatment
- CD4+, but not CD8+, TCR diversity significantly increased during therapy, most strikingly in patients who achieved CRs
- Findings suggest that a continued capacity to mount new CD4+ T-cell responses to tumor neoantigens important for the efficacy of PD-1 blockade
- Patients with the most favorable responses to PD-1 blockade had CD3- peripheral immune signatures - increased B cells and NK cells and decreased classical monocytes - more like those of healthy donors.
- Data highlights the likely complementary roles of newly expanded, clonally diverse CD4+ T cells, B cells and additional innate effectors

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Yanbo Sun
Yansheng Hao*
Kamil Bojaczuk*
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Gordon Freeman

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<http://shipplab.dfci.harvard.edu>

The next e-ESO Session

will take place on 3rd November 2022, at the same time

Palliative medicine in paediatric oncology

Expert: **Dr Justin N. Baker**, St Jude Children's Research Hospital, Memphis, TN, USA

Discussant: **Dr Deena Levine**, St Jude Children's Research Hospital, Memphis, TN, USA

Thank you!

for participating in this

e-session

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