

# Recent developments in CAR-T cell therapy

Technical journal club 18.12.2018


Anna Henzi


## Recent case report...

nature  
medicine

Brief Communication | Published: 01 October 2018

# Induction of resistance to chimeric antigen receptor T cell therapy by transduction of a single leukemic B cell

Marco Ruella, Jun Xu, [...] J. Joseph Melenhorst 

*Nature Medicine* **24**, 1499–1503 (2018) | [Download Citation](#) 

## Recent case report...

- 20y old patient with B-ALL
- Relapse 9 months after CD19 targeted CAR T cell infusion
- CD19- leukemia with aberrant expression of anti-CD19 CAR

# CAR-T cell therapy

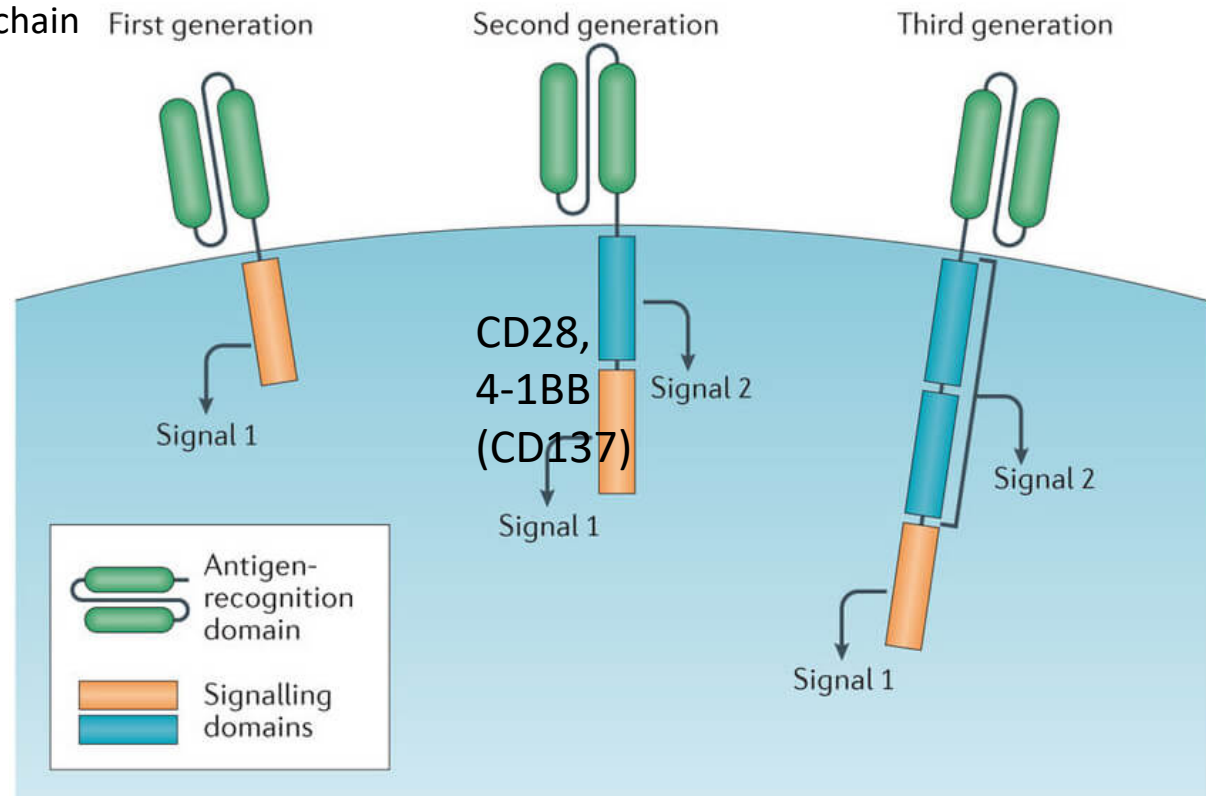
- CAR = chimeric antigen receptor

- Antigen-binding region (scFv)
- T-cell receptor transmembrane domain
- Intracellular signaling: CD3 $\zeta$  chain

Tisagenlecleucel  
(Kymriah)

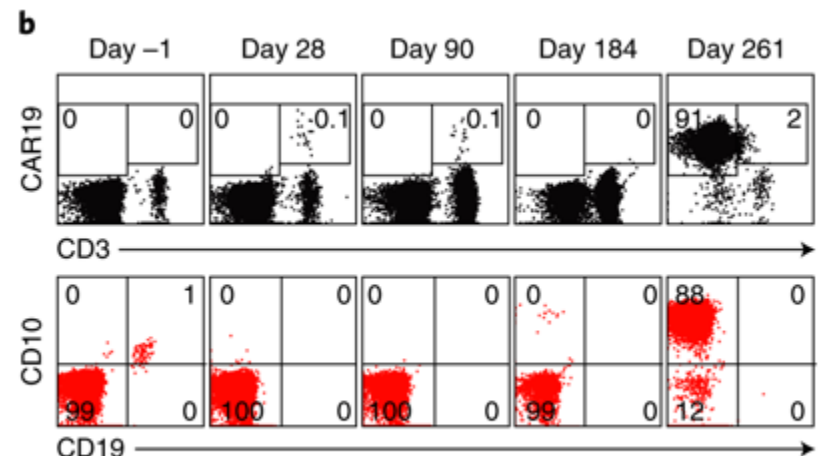
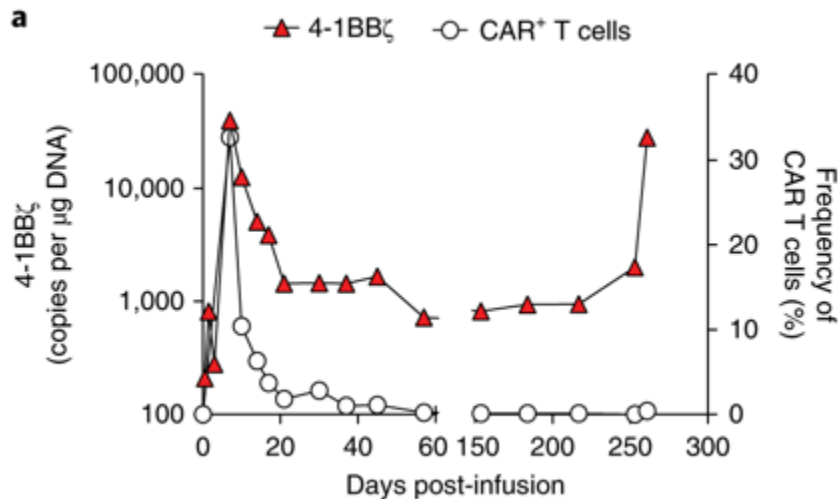
CD19 CAR T cell products  
for treatment of B cell  
malignancies

- Autologous  
lymphocytes



## Back to the case report...

- Introduction of CAR gene into a single leukemic B cell during T cell manufacturing
- CAR binds to CD19 epitope > masking > resistance



Published in final edited form as:

*Nat Nanotechnol.* 2017 August ; 12(8): 813–820. doi:10.1038/nnano.2017.57.

## ***In situ* programming of leukaemia-specific T cells using synthetic DNA nanocarriers**

Tyrel T. Smith<sup>1,†</sup>, Sirkka B. Stephan<sup>1,†</sup>, Howell F. Moffett<sup>1,†</sup>, Laura E. McKnight<sup>1</sup>, Weihang Ji<sup>1</sup>, Diana Reiman<sup>2</sup>, Emmy Bonagofski<sup>2</sup>, Martin E. Wohlfahrt<sup>1</sup>, Smitha P. S. Pillai<sup>3</sup>, and Matthias T. Stephan<sup>1,2,4,5,\*</sup>

# *In situ* programming of leukaemia-specific T cells using synthetic DNA nanocarriers

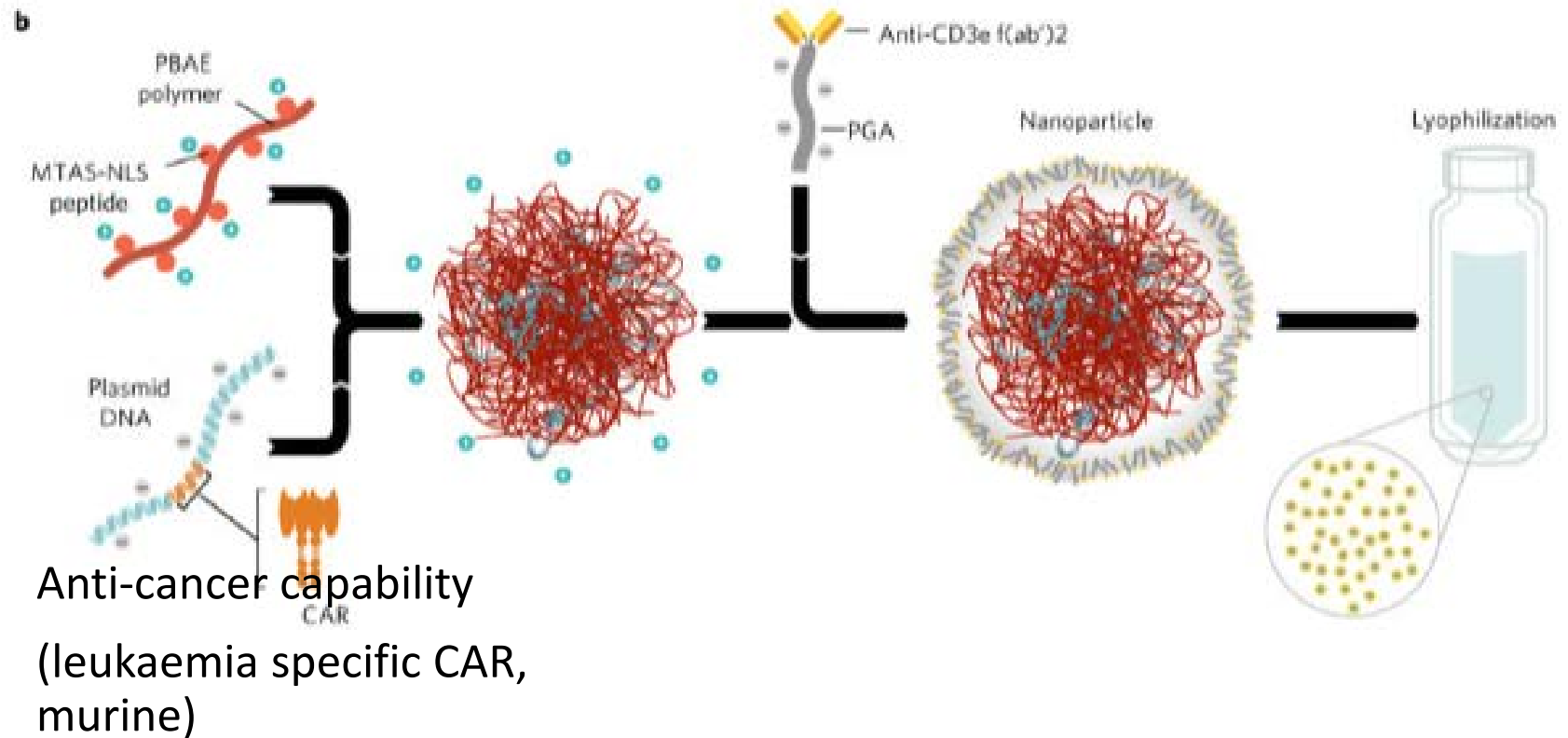
**Problem:** complex procedures to produce genetically modified lymphocytes

**Solution:** nanotechnology to make inexpensive DNA carriers > program T cells *in* patient

- inexpensive, quick, specific
- Sufficient quantities for anti-tumor activity

## 2 Delivery into nucleus

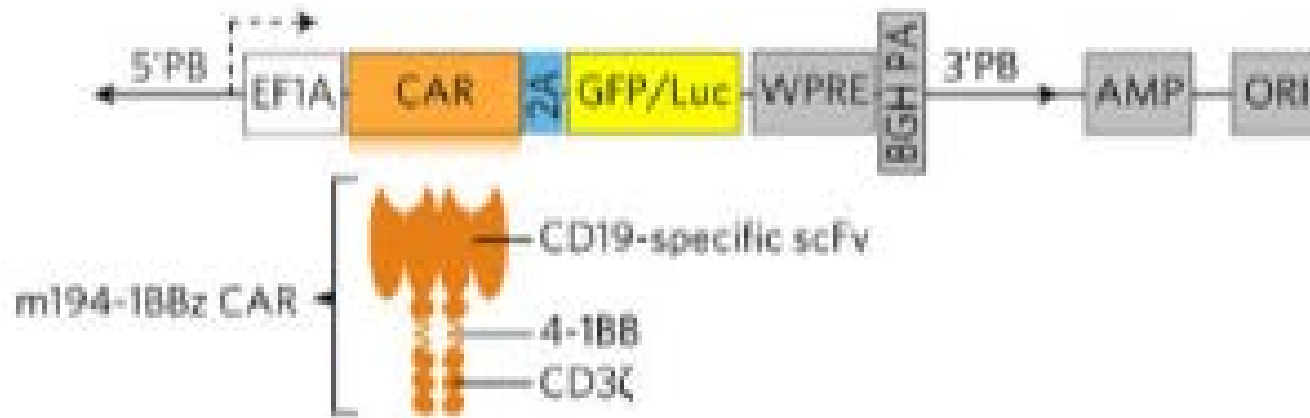
## 1 Uptake by T cells



Nanocarrier



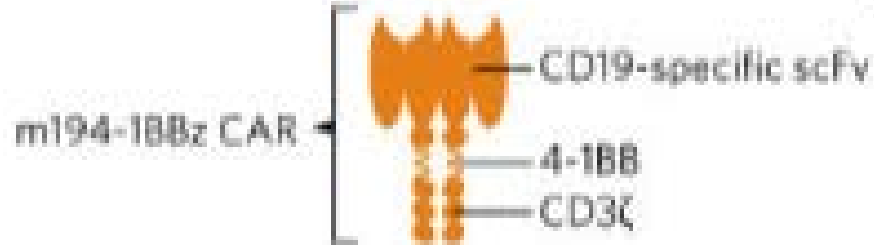
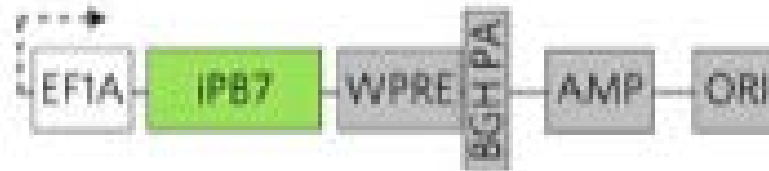
- Plasmid DNA  
co-delivery



# Nanocarrier

Anti-cancer capability

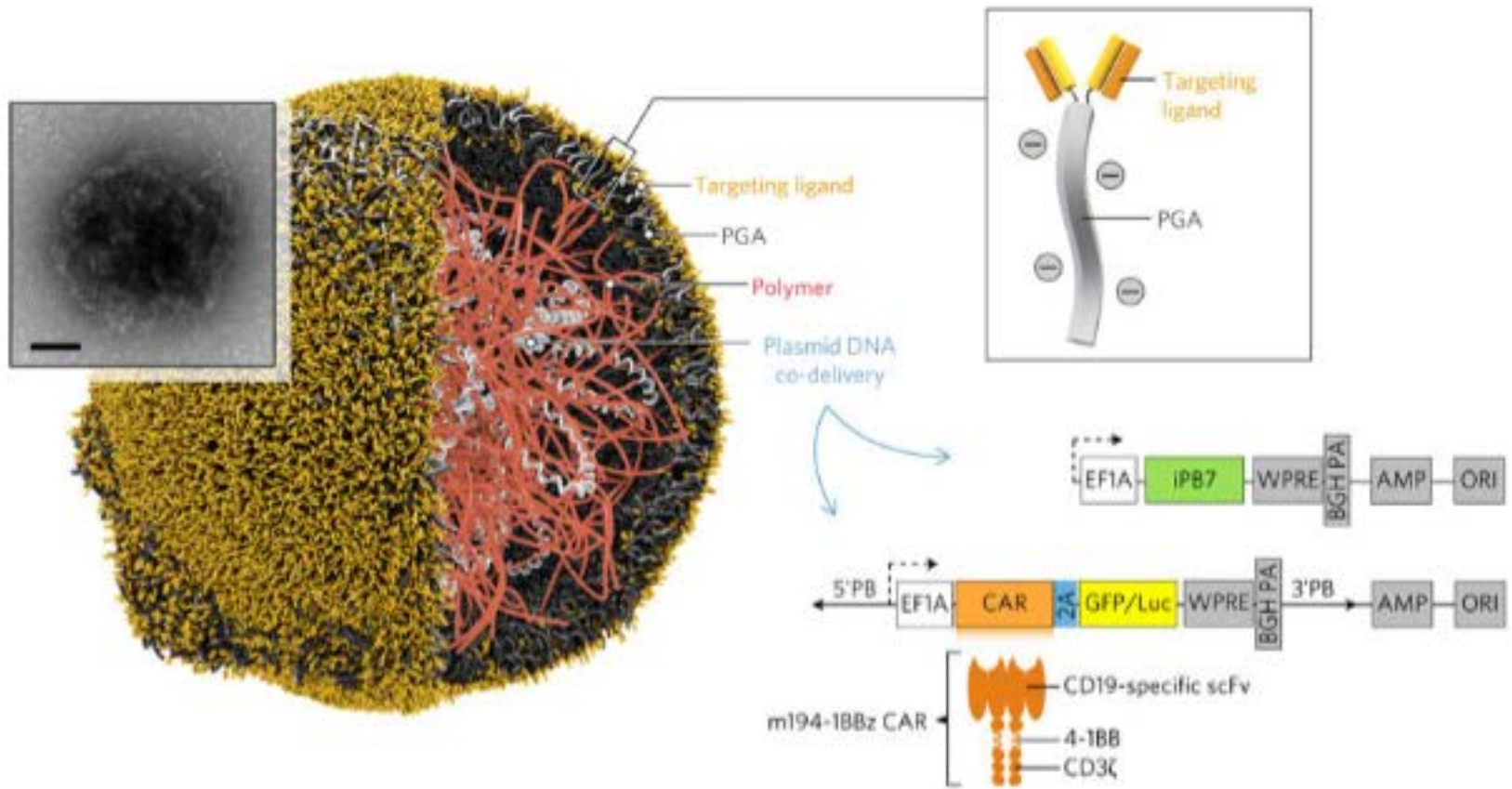
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# Nanocarrier

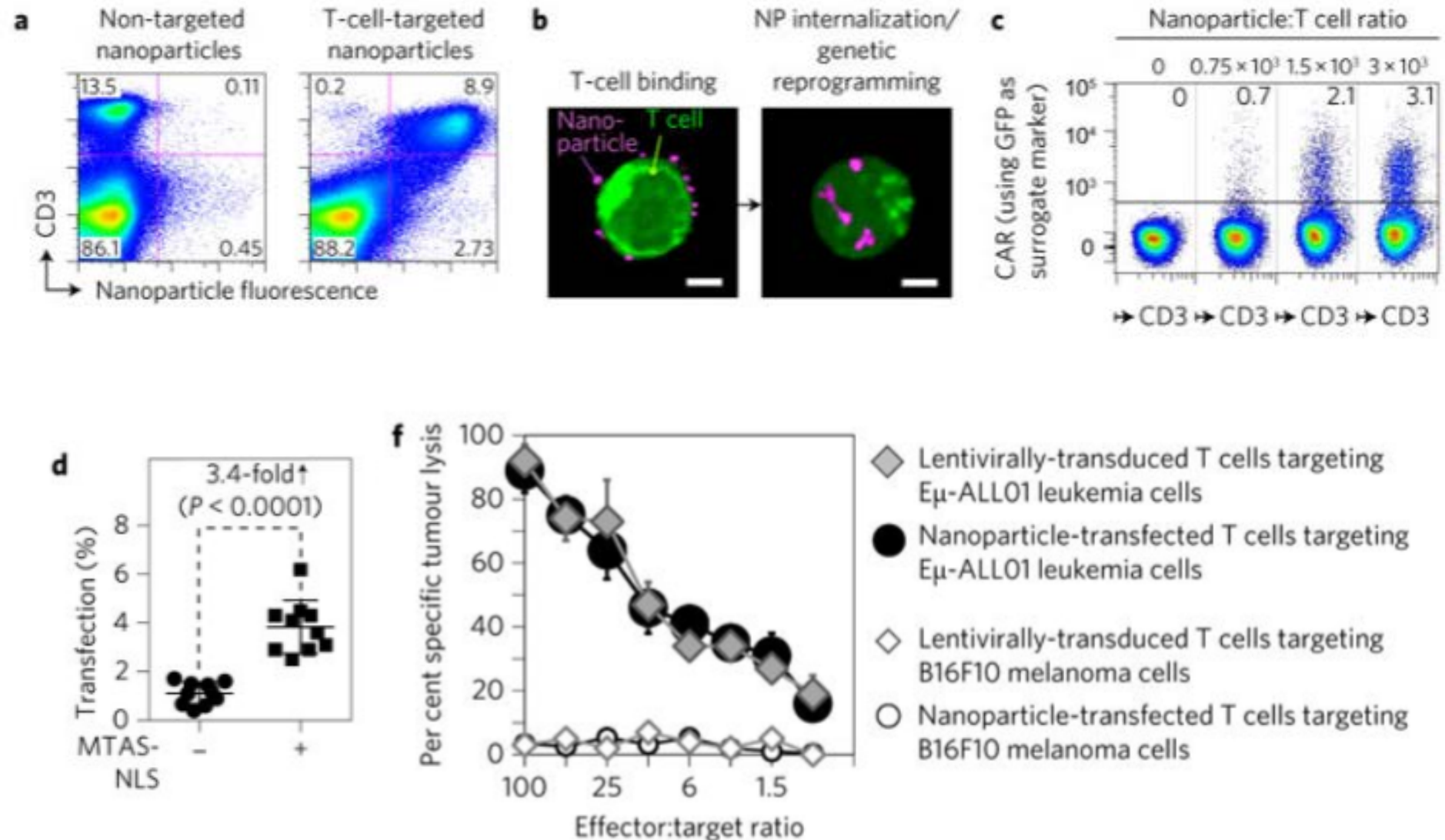
Anti cancer capability

a

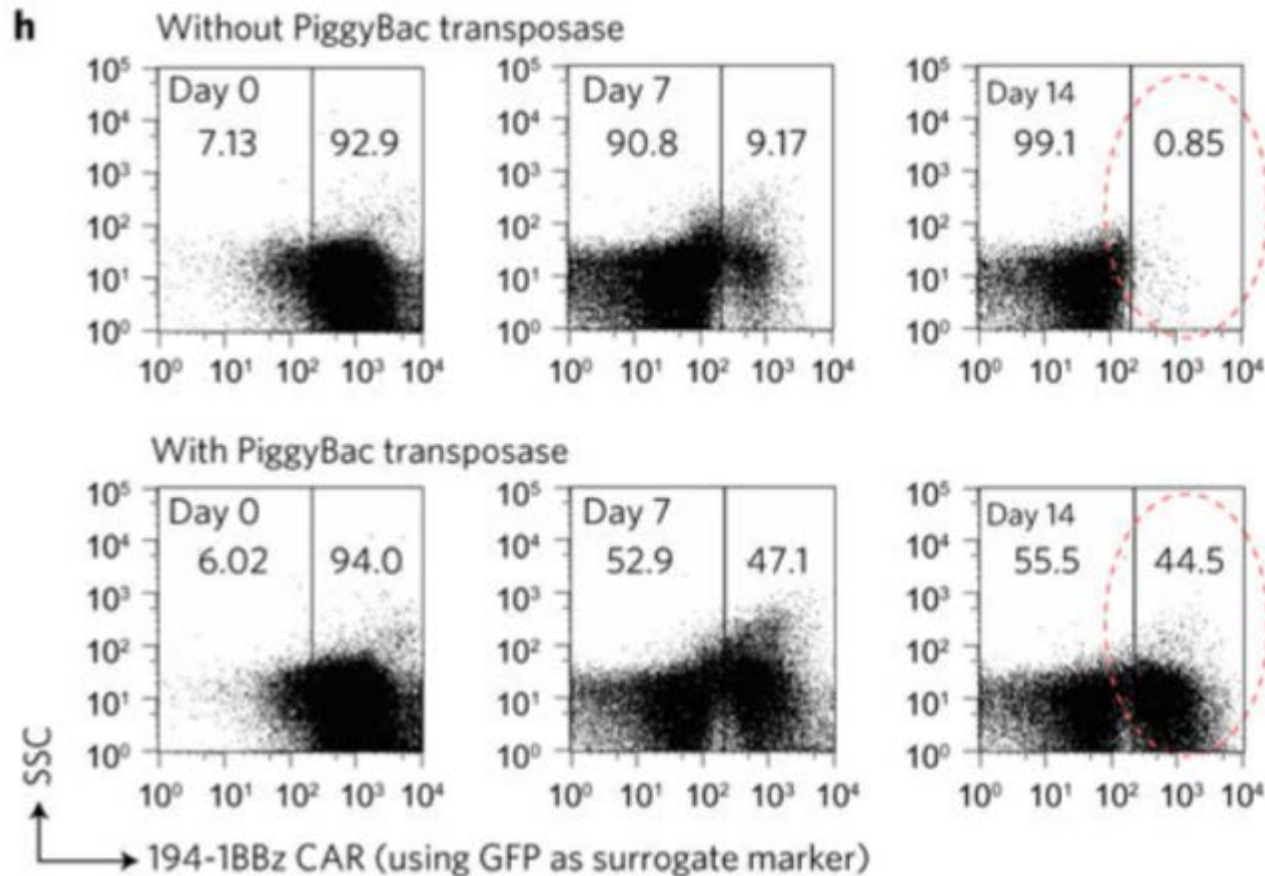


Nanocarrier

# Targeting T cells *in vitro*



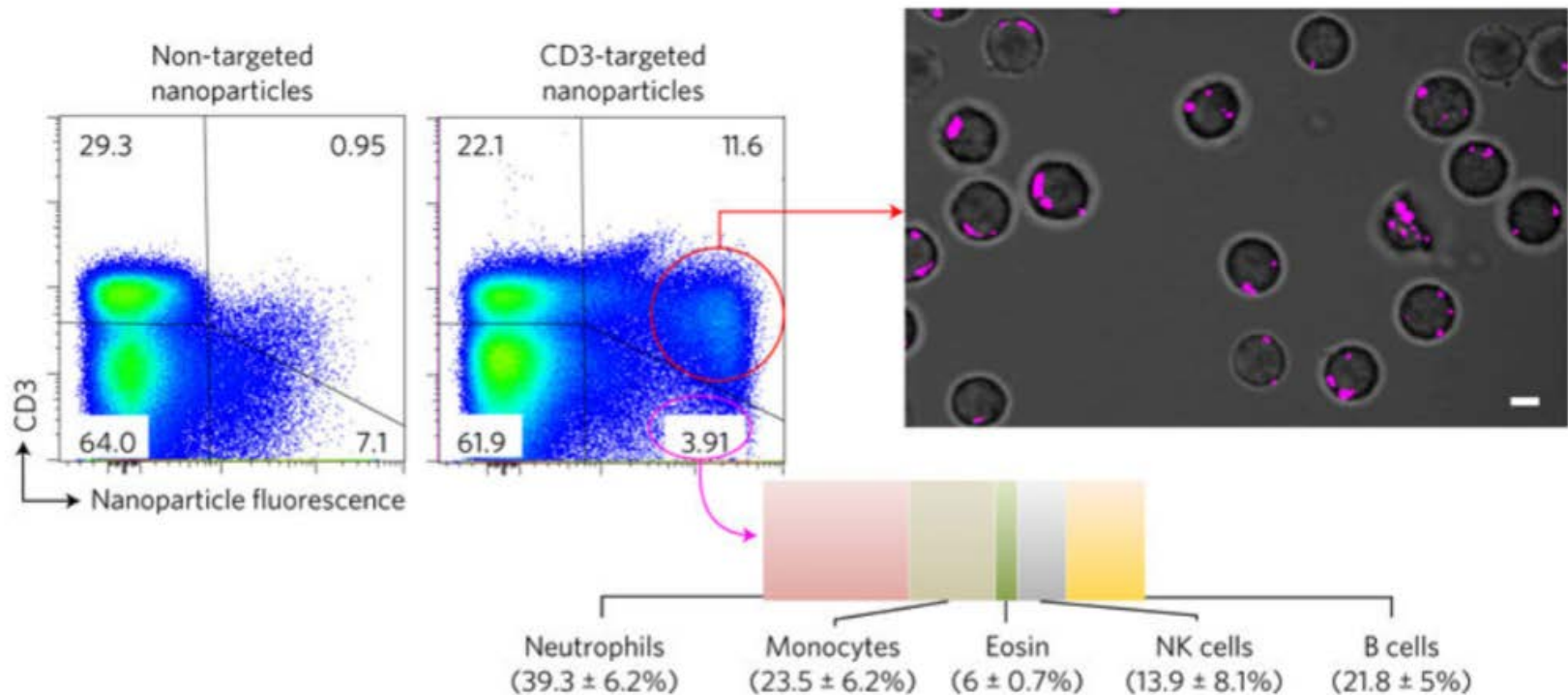
# Targeting T cells *in vitro*



# Targeting T cells *in vivo*

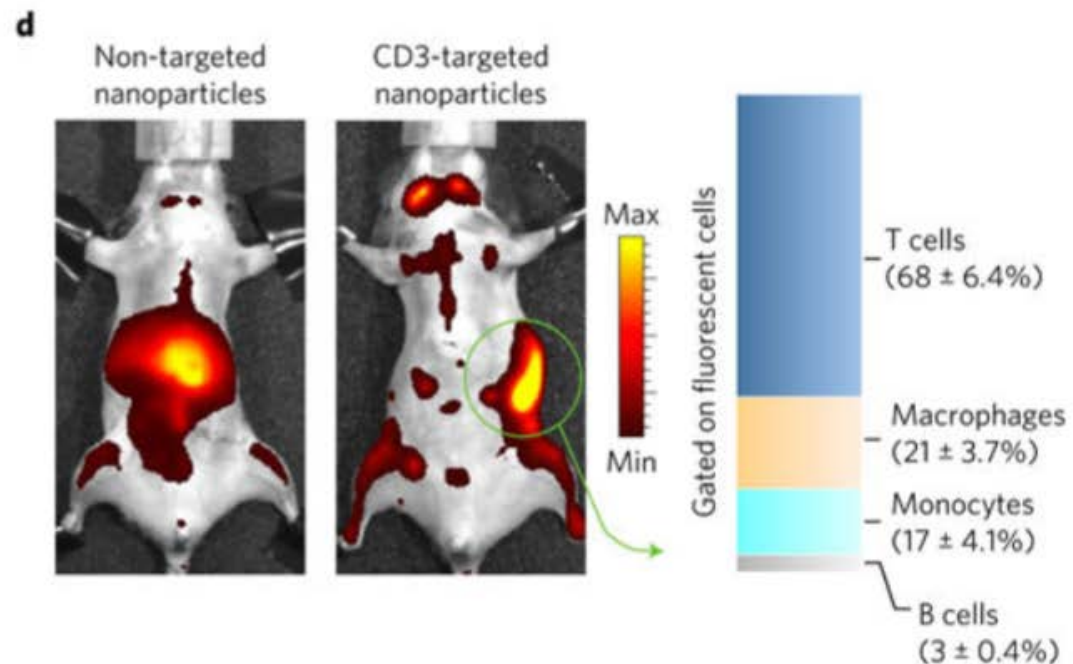
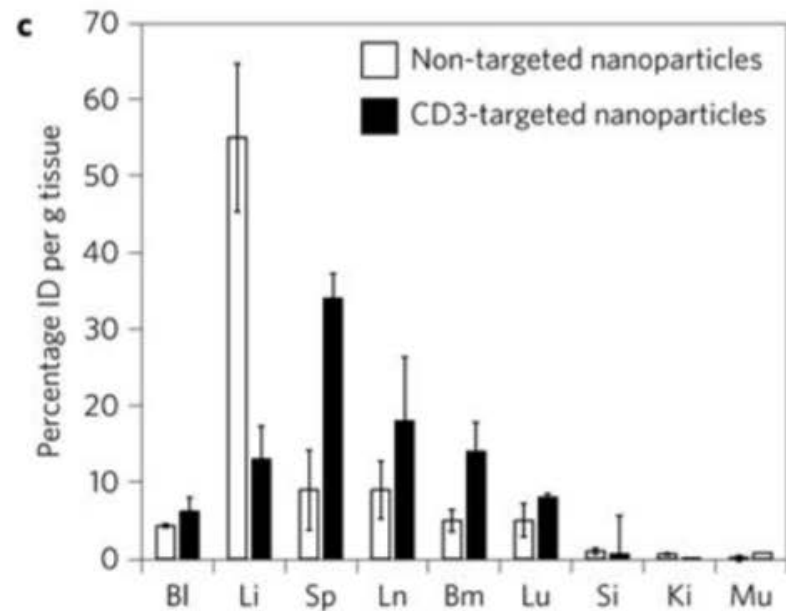
- How exclusively is the targeting of T cells?

a



# Targeting T cells *in vivo*

- Distribution



# Toxicity of nanocarriers?

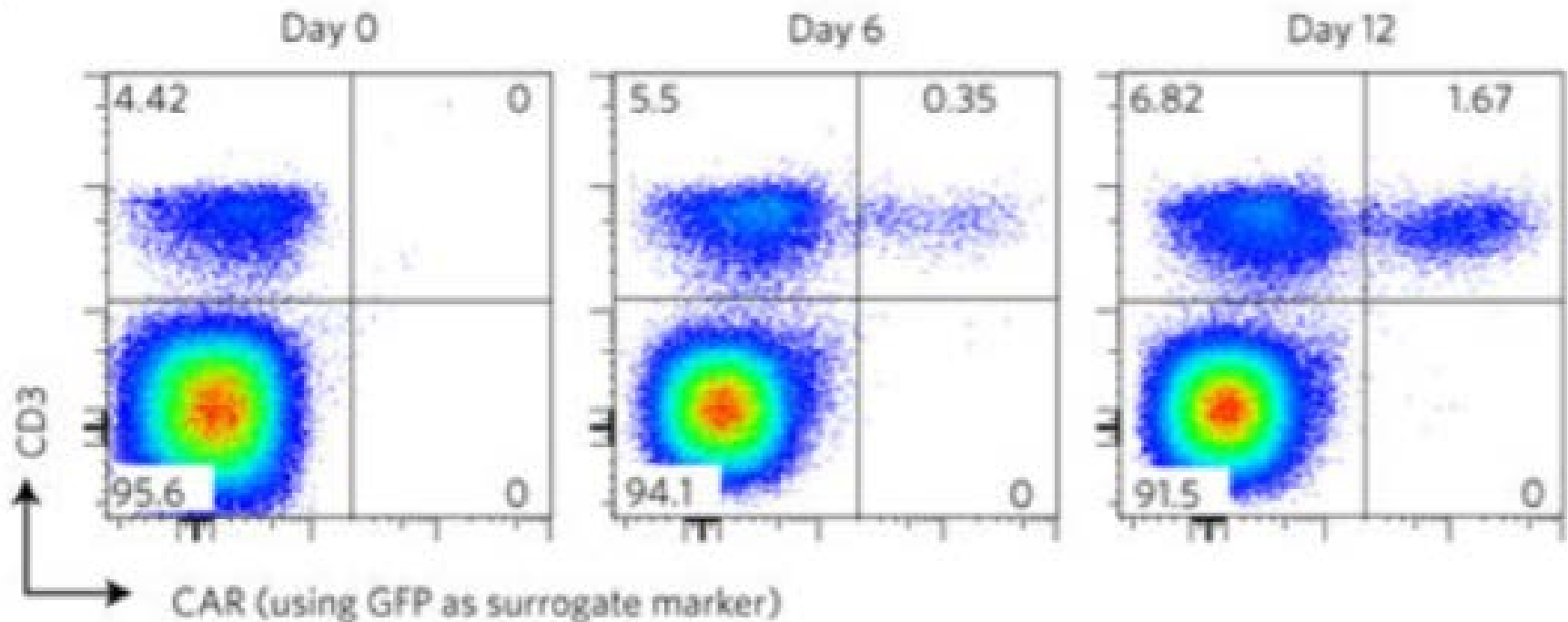
- Loaded with anti-P4-1BBz gene > human prostate specific membrane antigen



# Reprogramming of T cells

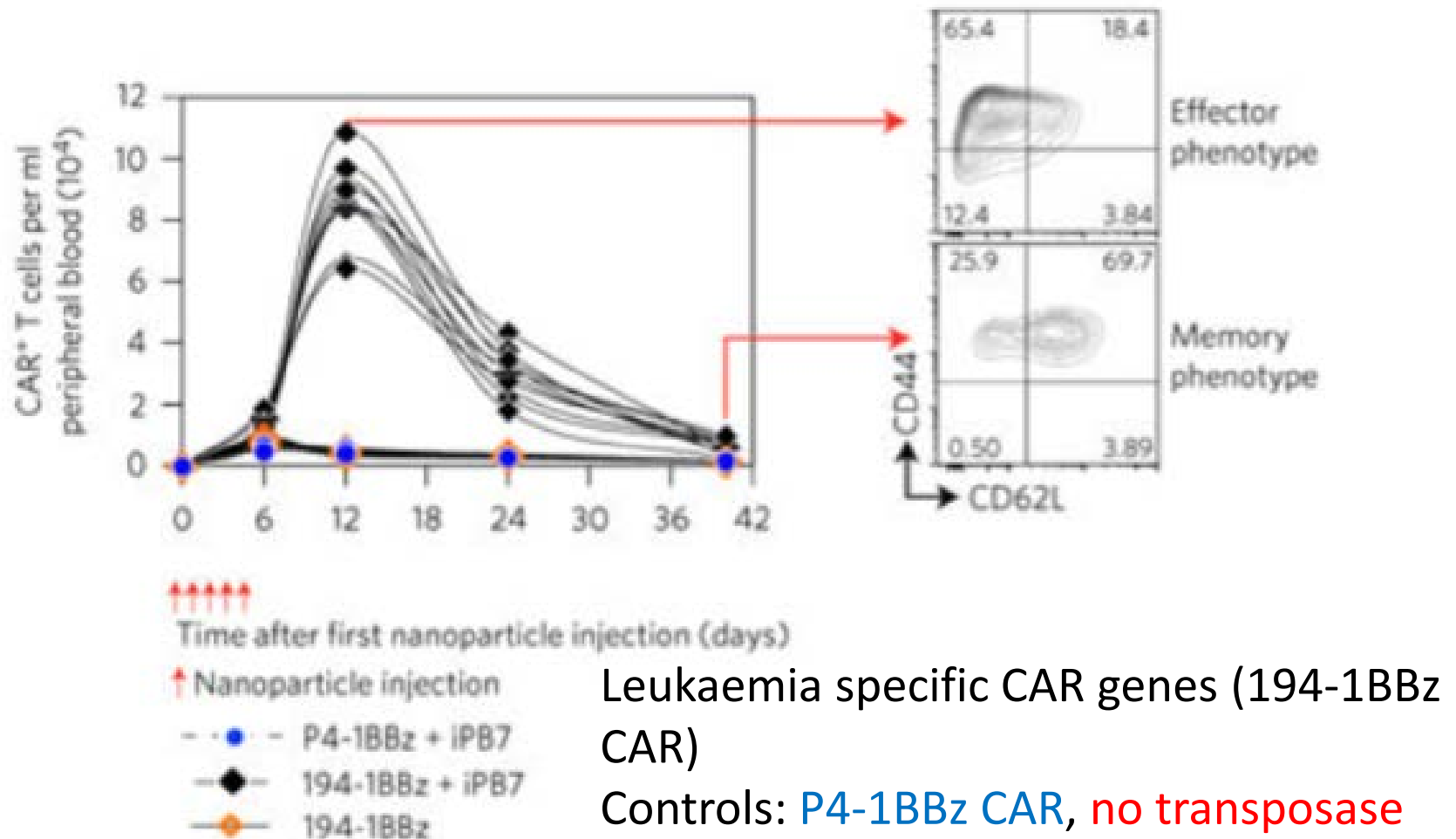
- Mouse leukaemia model
- Persistent CAR expression in actively dividing T cells

**a**



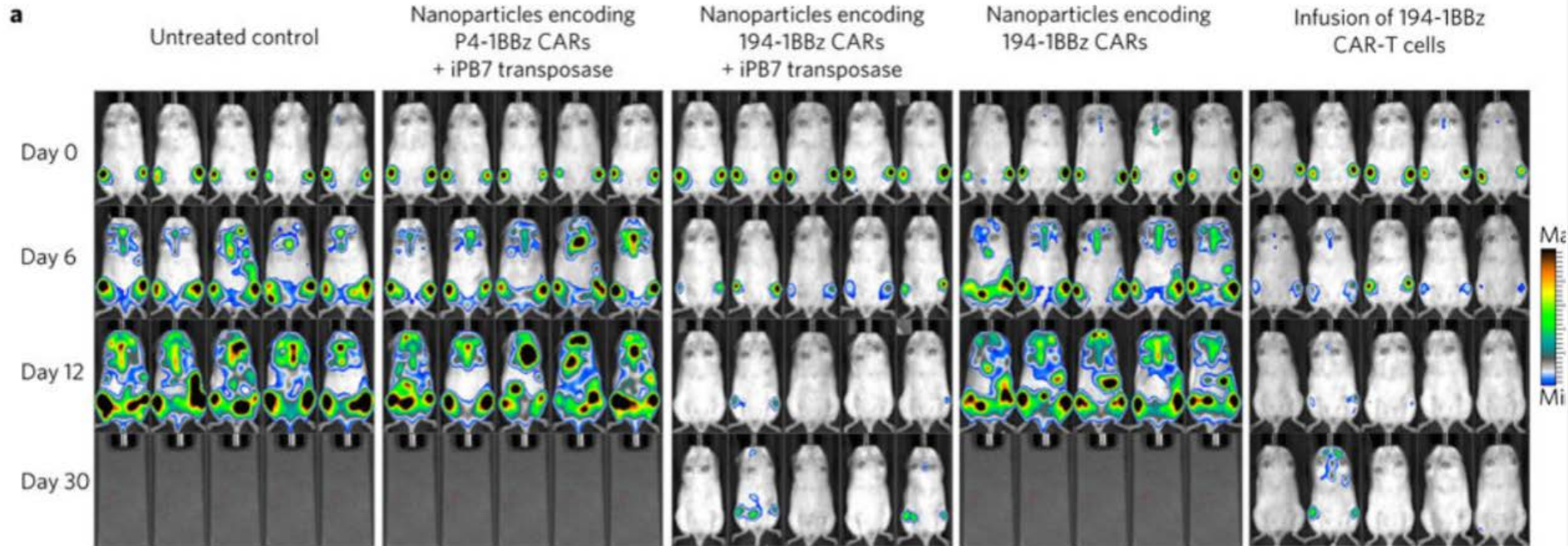
# Reprogramming of T cells

- Antigen required for proliferation
- Memory phenotype



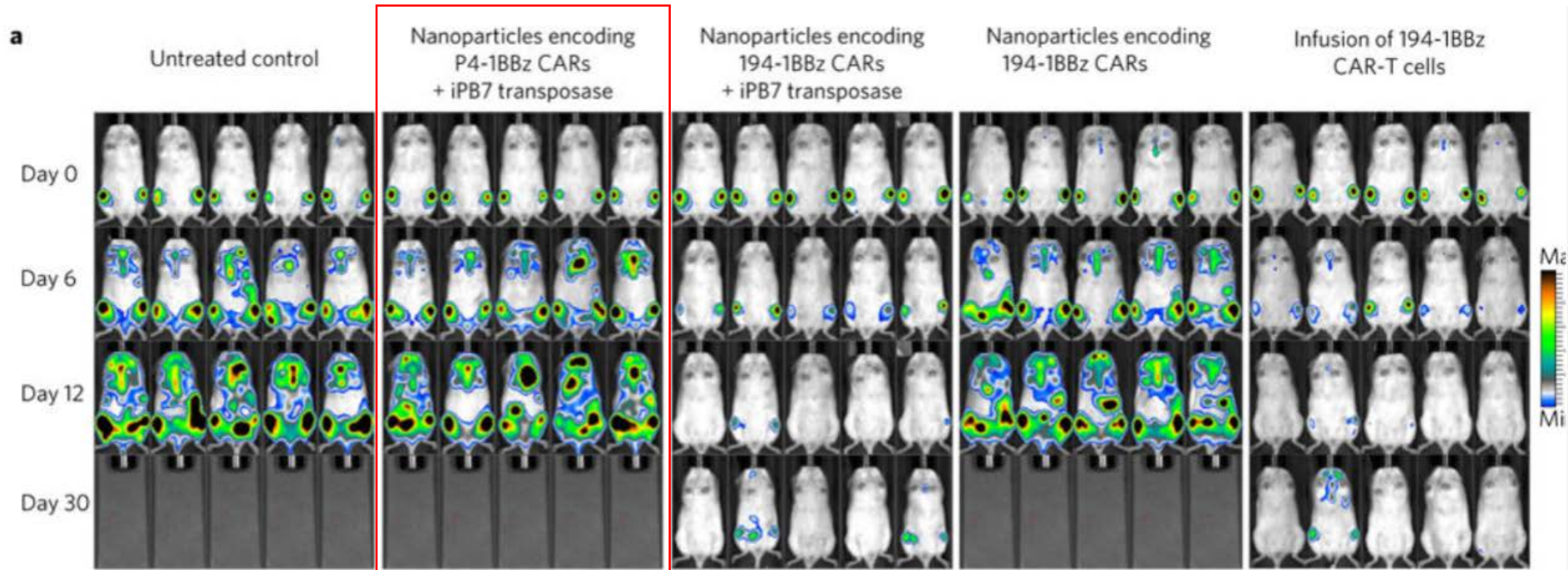
# Anti-tumor activity

- Luciferase expressing leukaemia cells (E $\mu$ -ALL01)
- Immunocompetent albino mice



# Anti-tumor activity

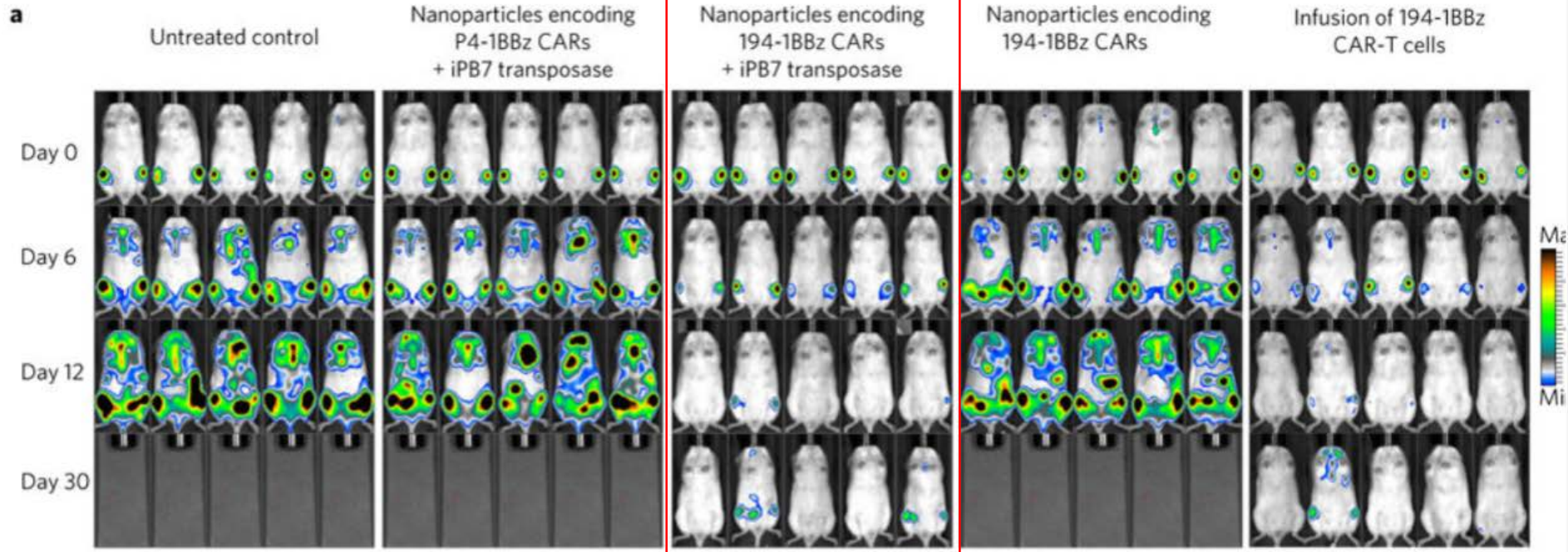
- Luciferase expressing leukaemia cells (E $\mu$ -ALL01)
- Immunocompetet albino mice





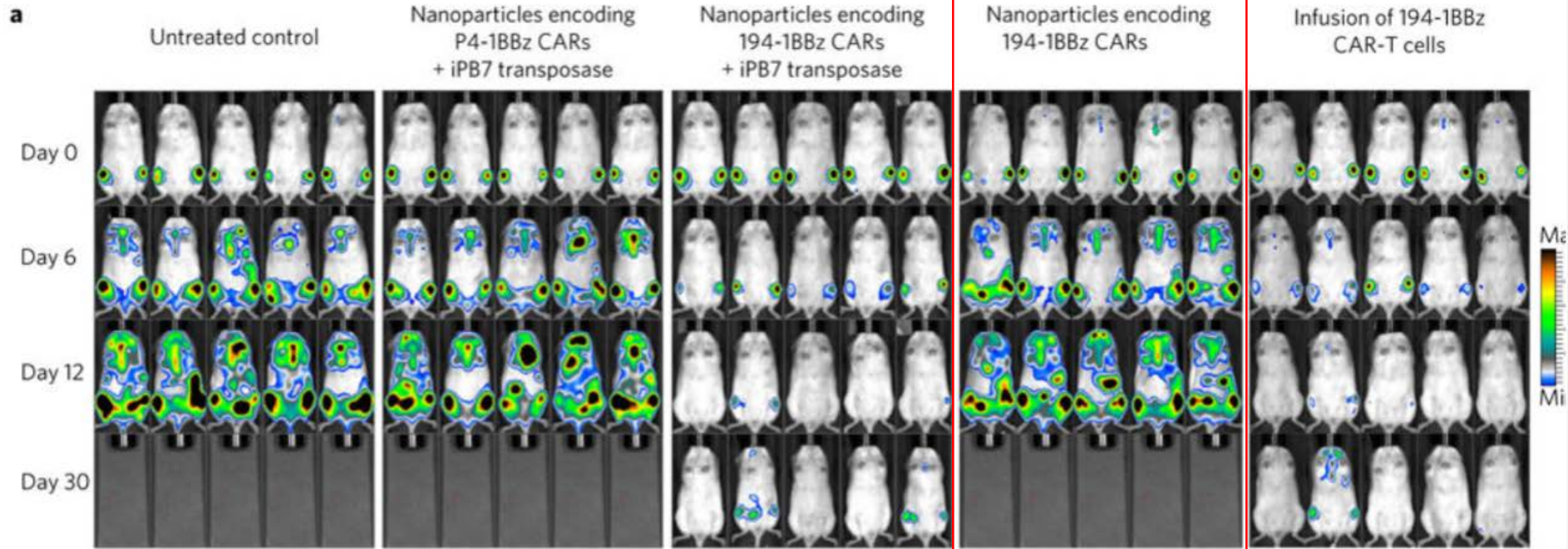
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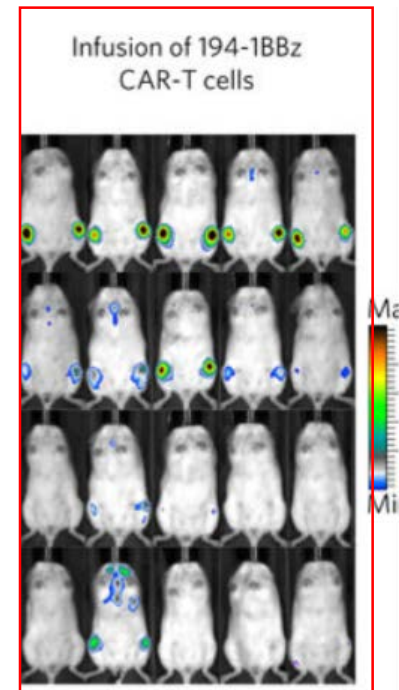
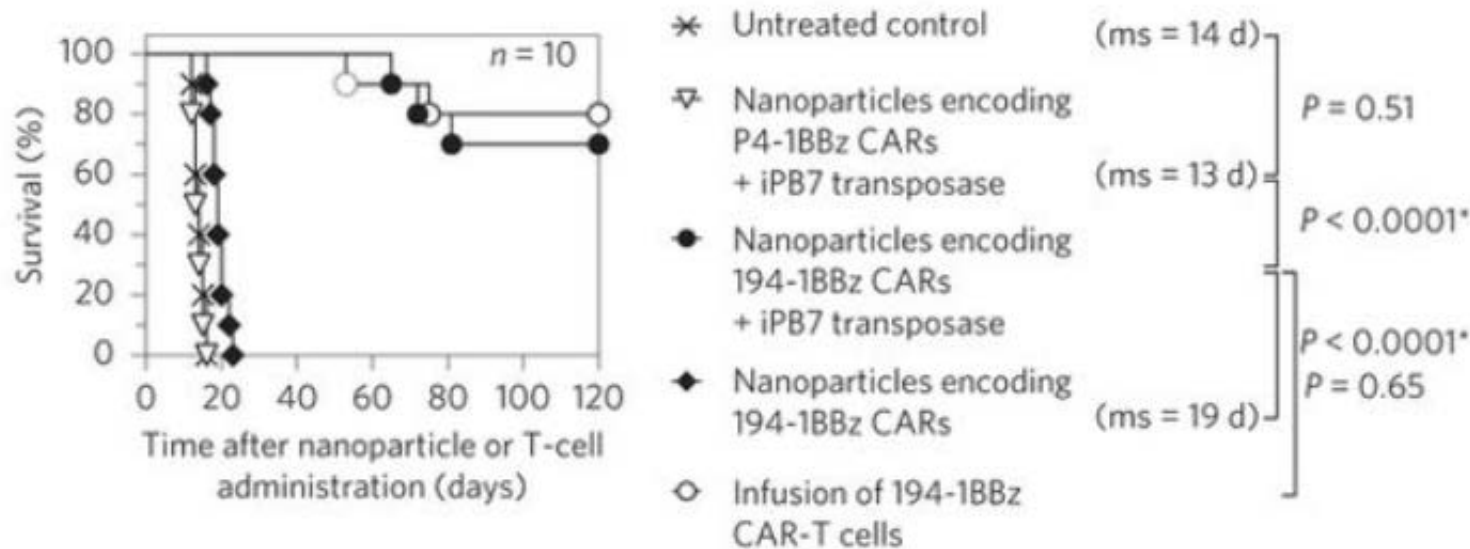
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# Anti-tumor activity

- Luciferase expressing leukaemia cells (E $\mu$ -ALL01)
- Immunocompetet albino mice



# Conclusions

- Nanoparticles carrying genes of CD19 specific CARs can selectively and quickly edit T-cell specificity *in vivo*
- Comparable efficacy to conventional adoptive transfer
- Safety: off-target gene transfer!
- Nanoparticles: easy to manufacture, stable, good long term storage, cheaper



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Article

## Universal Chimeric Antigen Receptors for Multiplexed and Logical Control of T Cell Responses

Jang Hwan Cho<sup>1, 2</sup>, James J. Collins<sup>3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8</sup>, Wilson W. Wong<sup>1, 2, 9</sup>  

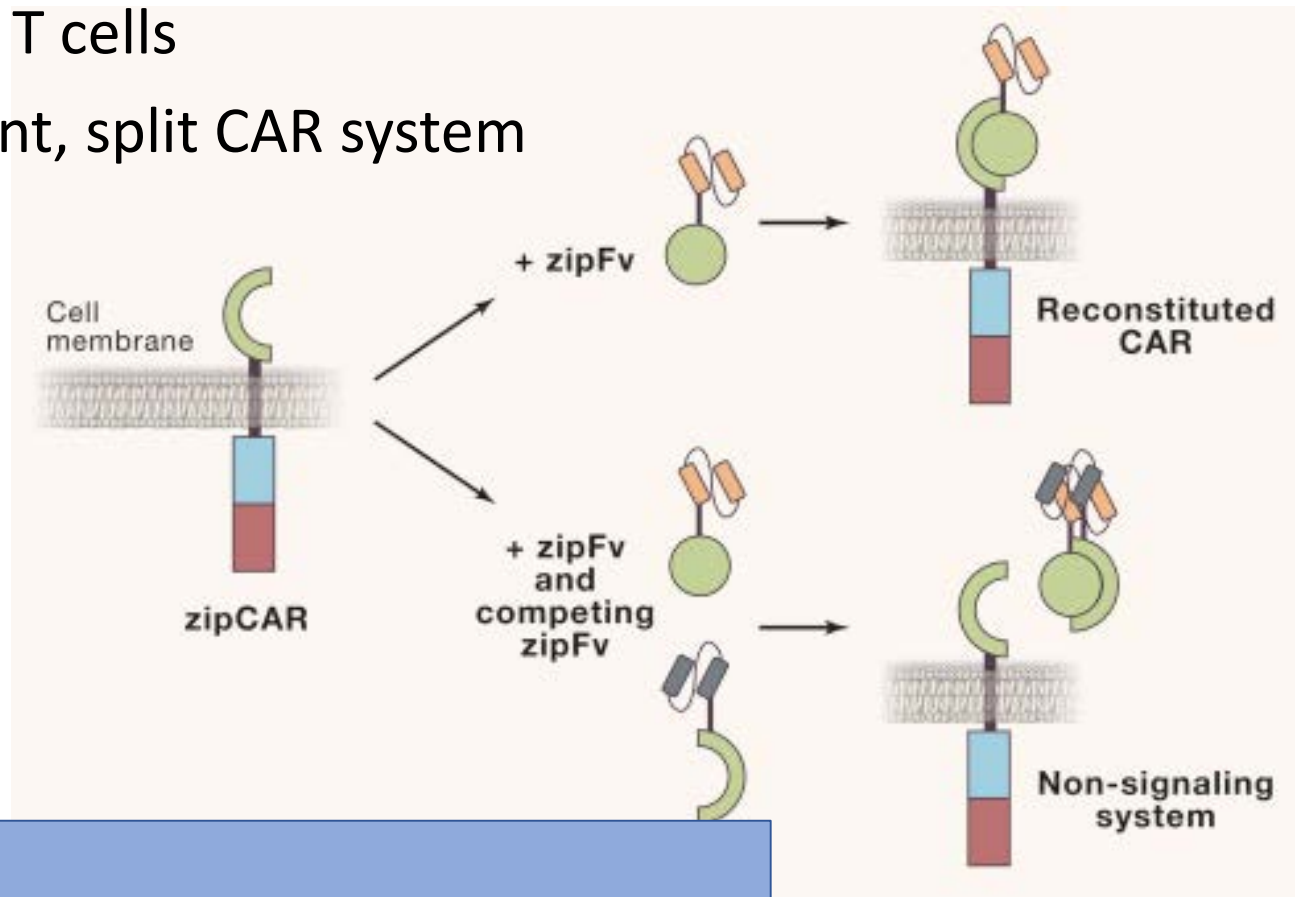
 **Show more**

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2018.03.038>

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# Increasing T cell versatility

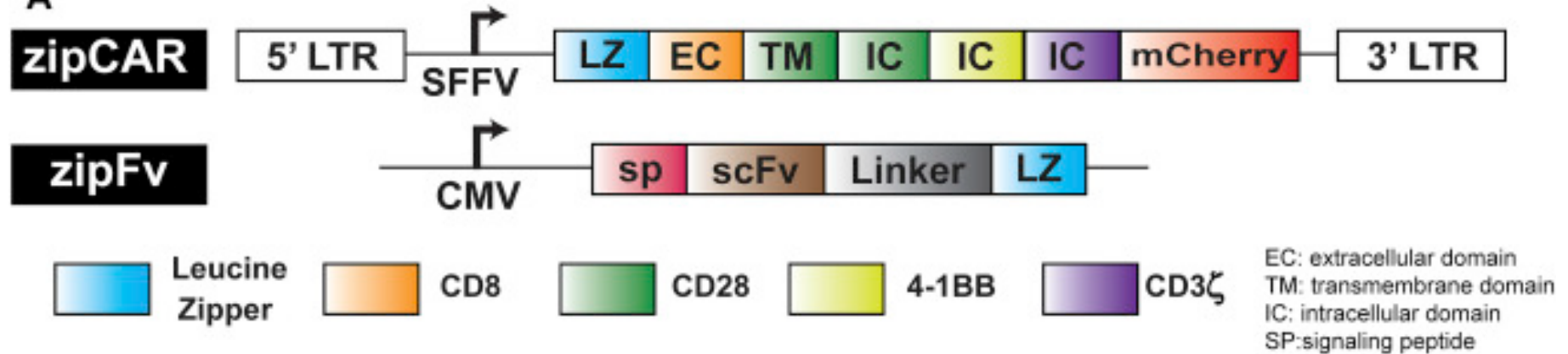
- «feature-rich» T cells
- Two-component, split CAR system
  - zipCAR
  - zipFv



**SUPRA CAR**  
(split, universal, programmable)

# Design

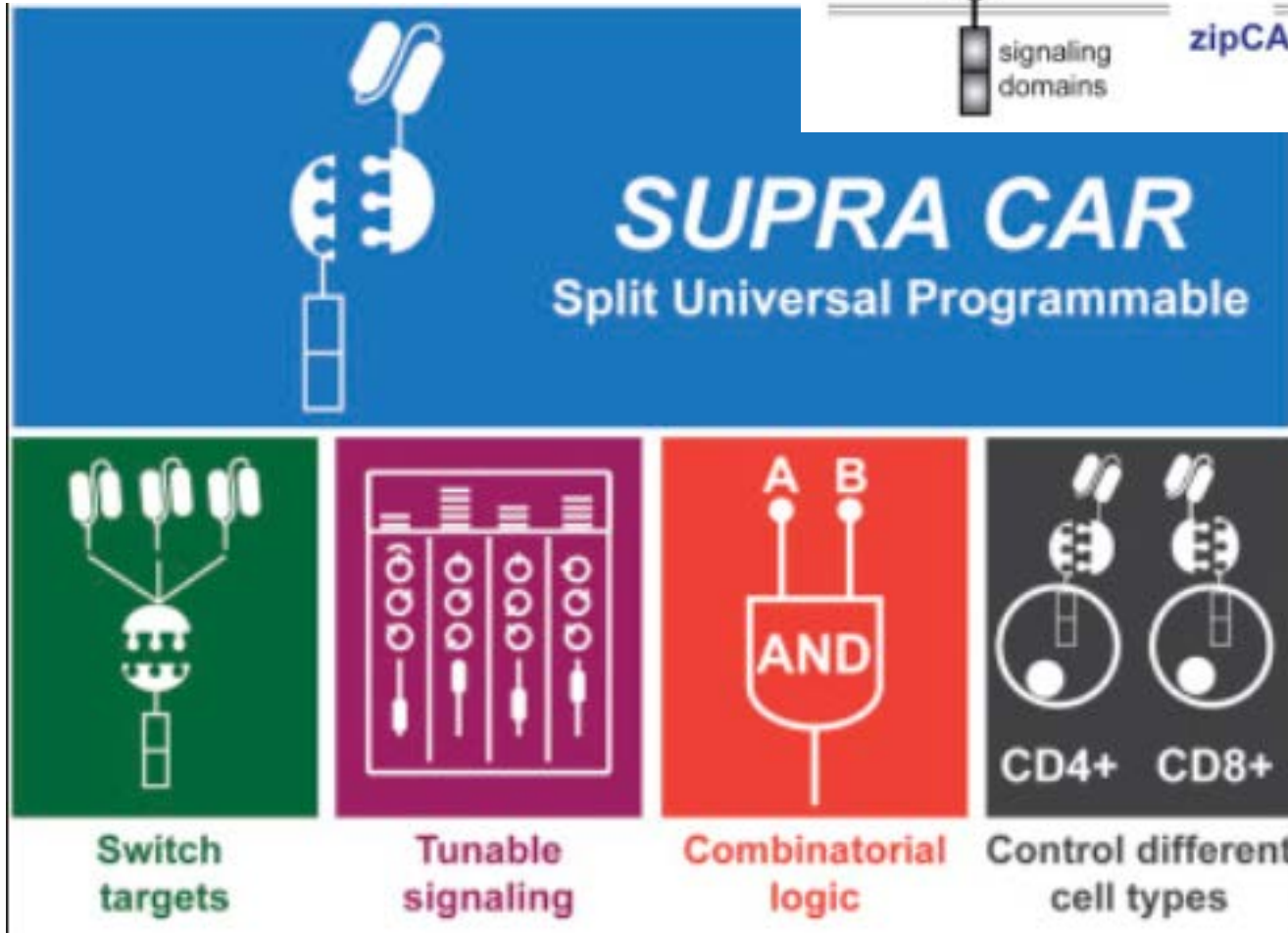
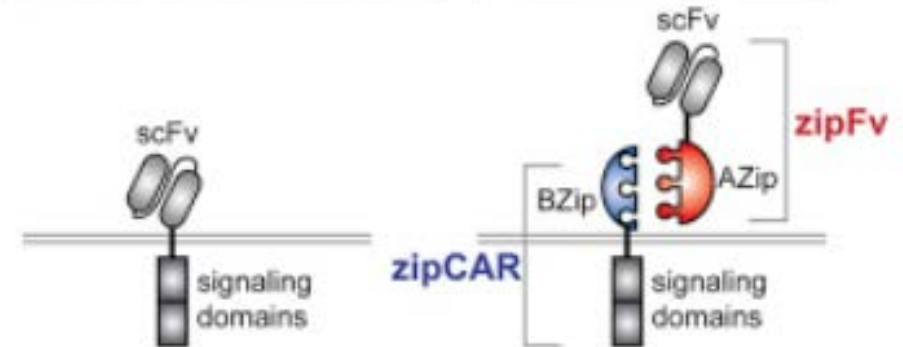
A



# Goal

Conventional CAR

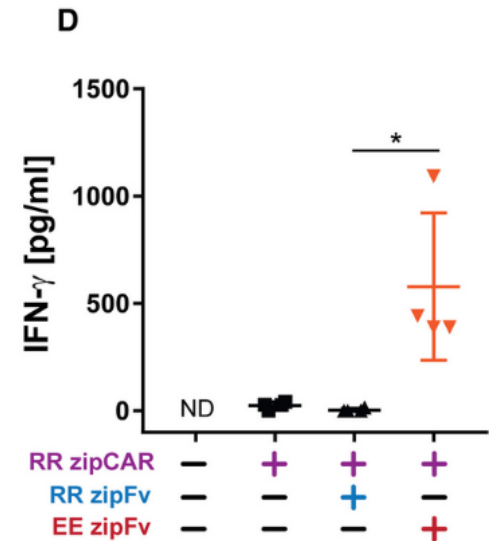
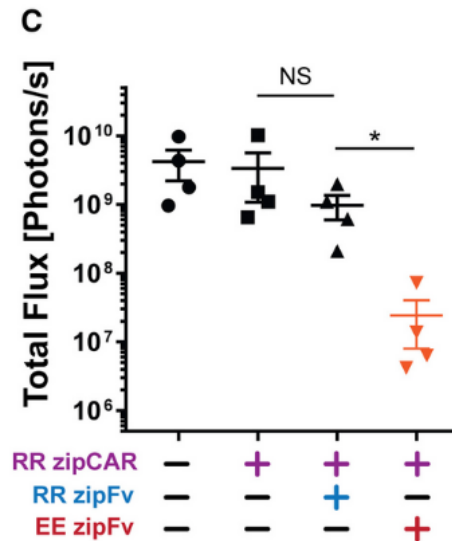
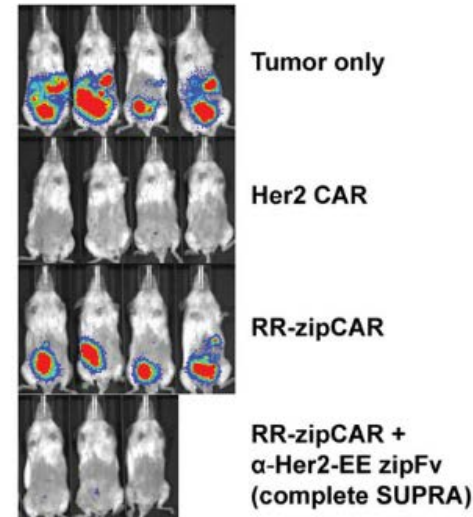
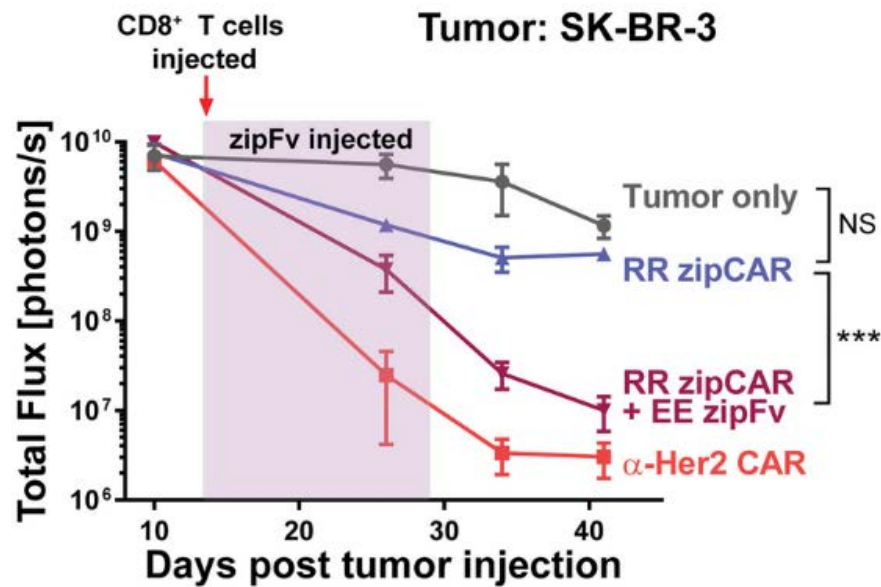
SUPRA CAR



# *In vivo* experiment

- Control tumor growth in mouse xenograft tumor models:
  - Nod/scid/ $\gamma^{-/-}$  (NSG) mice
  - Breast cancer cells (i.p.) (SK-BR-3)
- 2 weeks of tumor establishment
- Conventional Her2 CAR vs. RR zipCAR
- Anti-Her2-EE zipFv injected every 2 days for 2 weeks
- *In vivo* imaging of luciferase signal from breast cancer cells

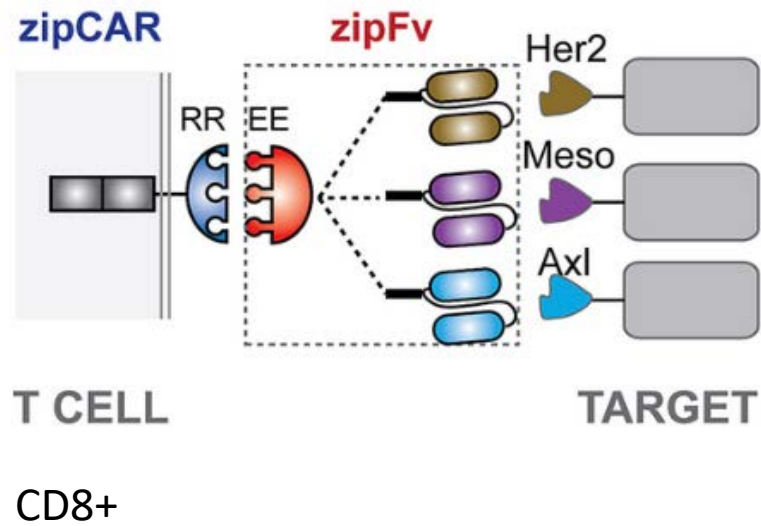
# *In vivo* experiments



# Multiple targets for one CAR

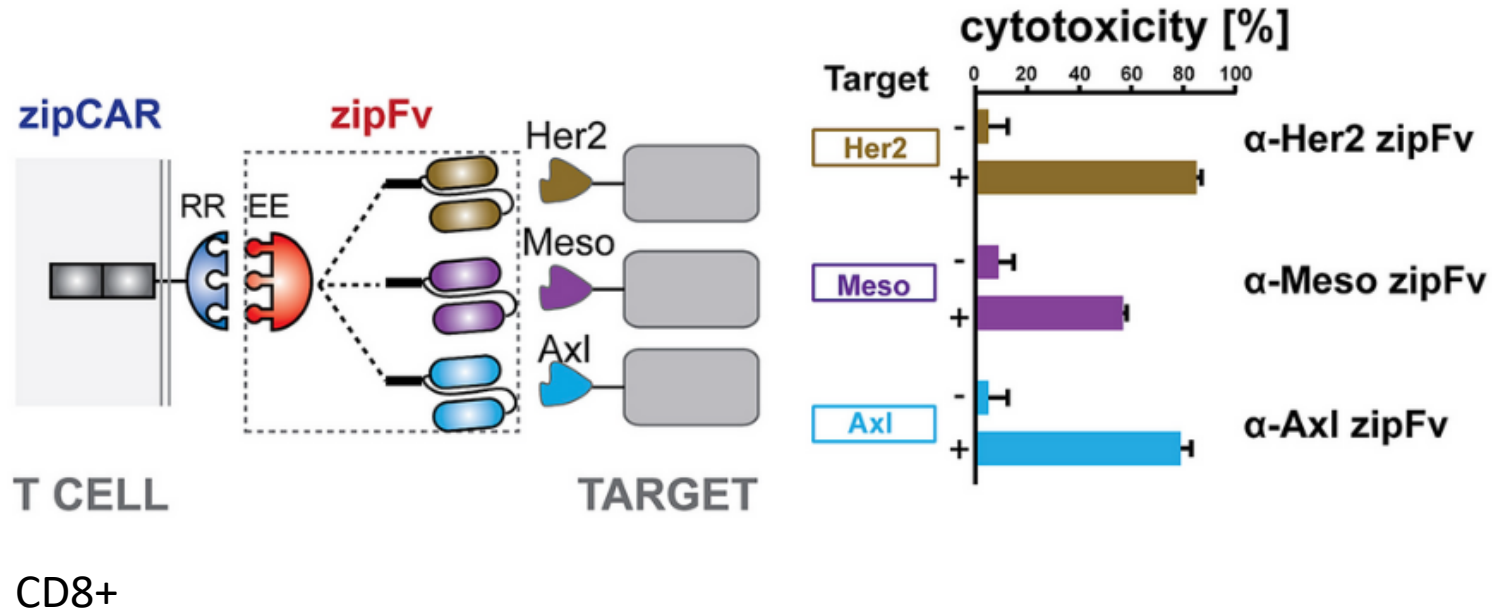
- Problem: antigen specificity not flexible
- Solutions: split CAR

# Multiple targets for one CAR





# Multiple targets for one CAR

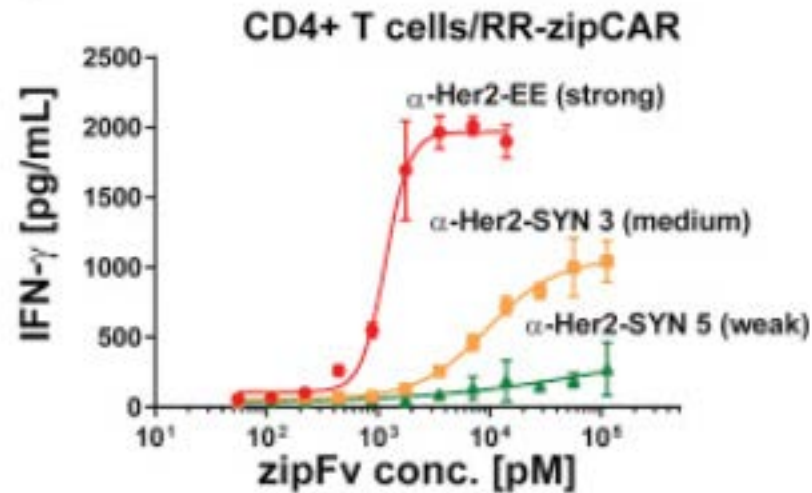


# Controlling SUPRA CAR activity

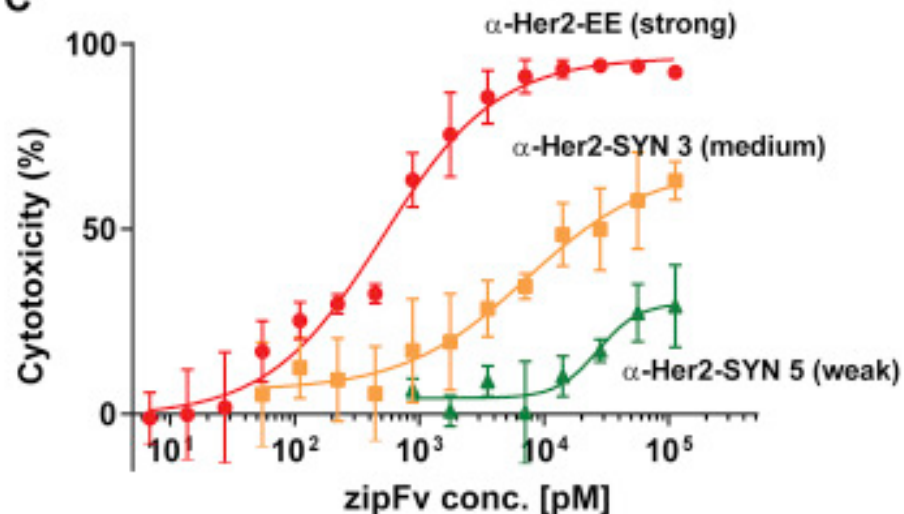
- Adverse event: cytokine release syndrome
- CAR T cell activity cannot be prevented, cytokine release cannot be controlled
- Solutions:
  - **Amount**
  - **affinity**
  - **competition**

# Fine-tuning of SUPRA-CARs

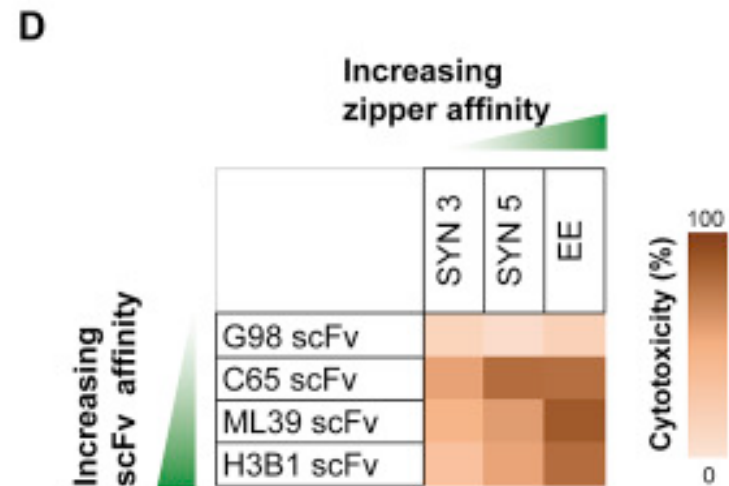
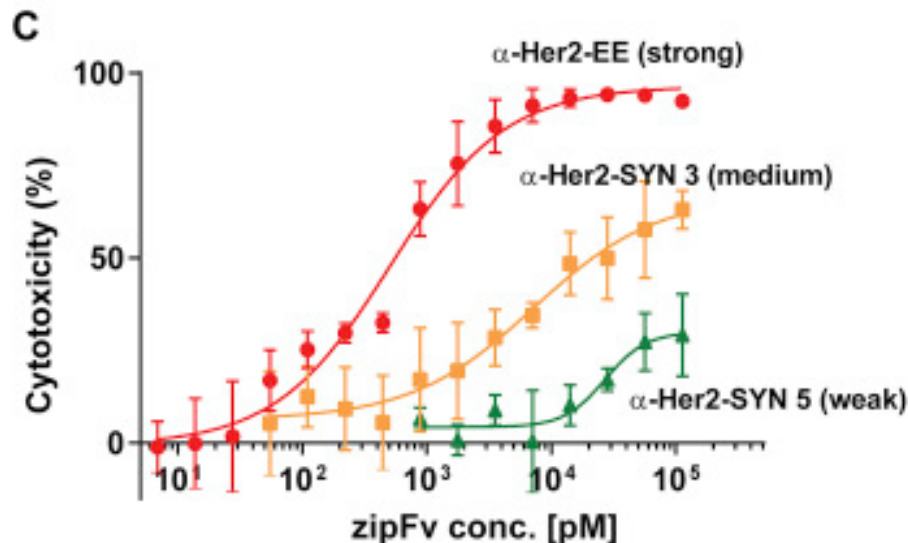
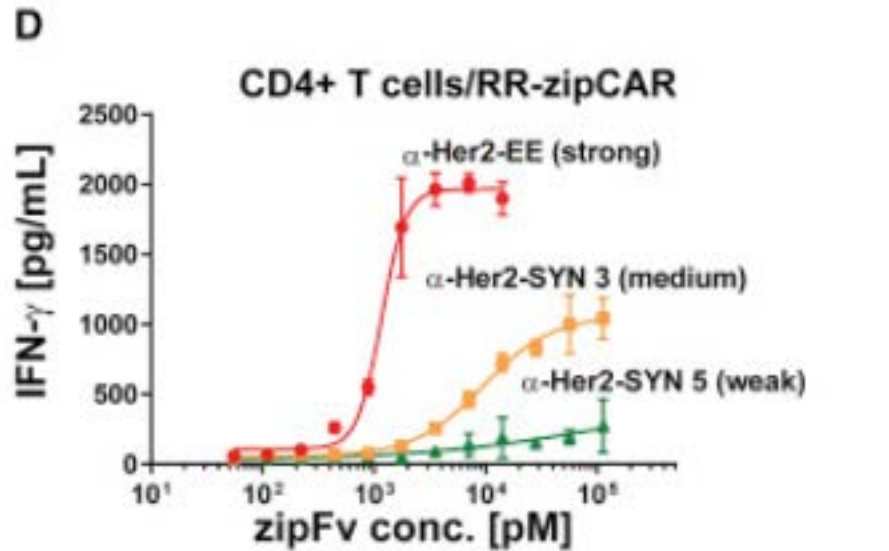
D



C

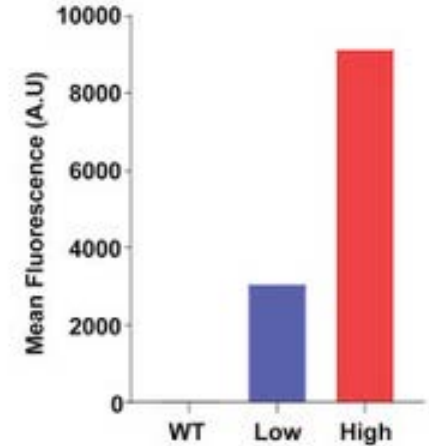
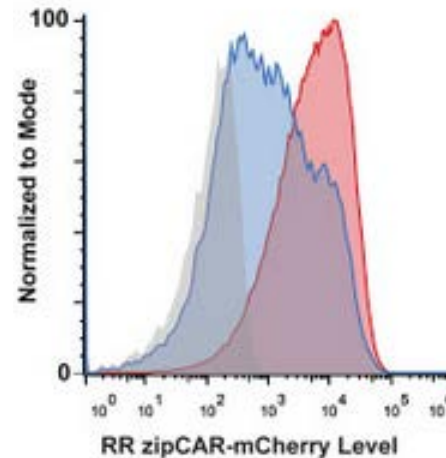
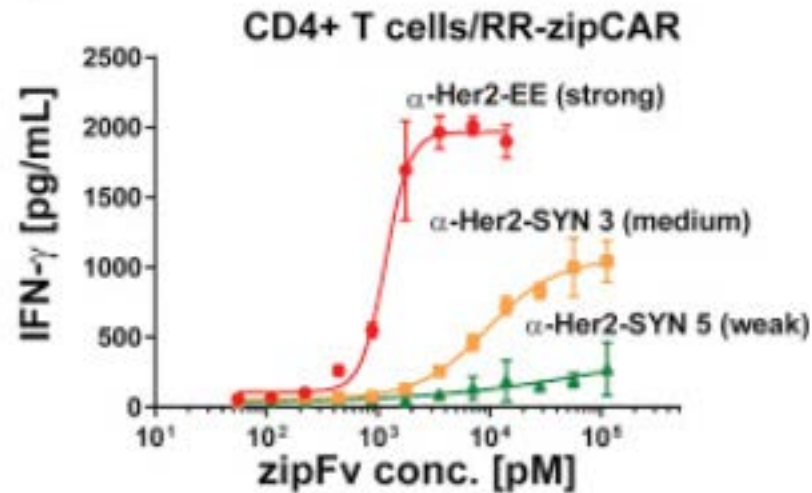


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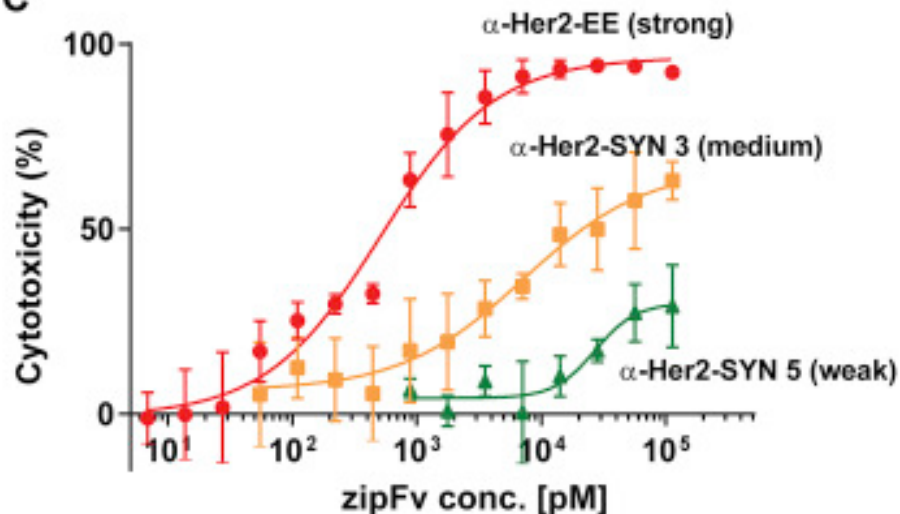


# Fine-tuning of SUPRA-CARs

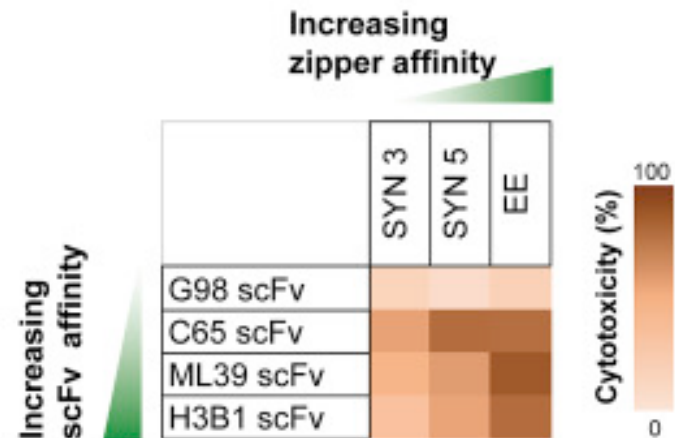
D



C

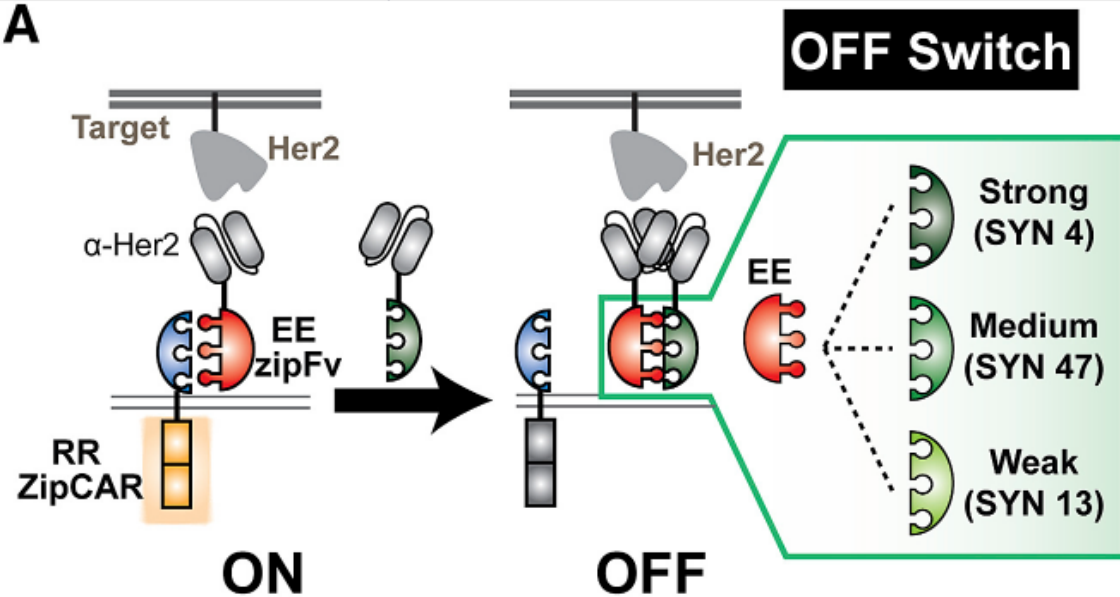


D



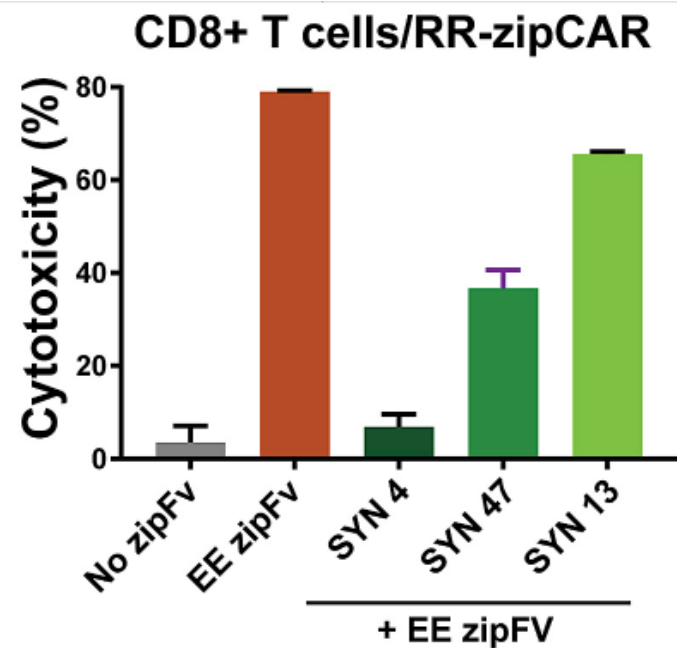
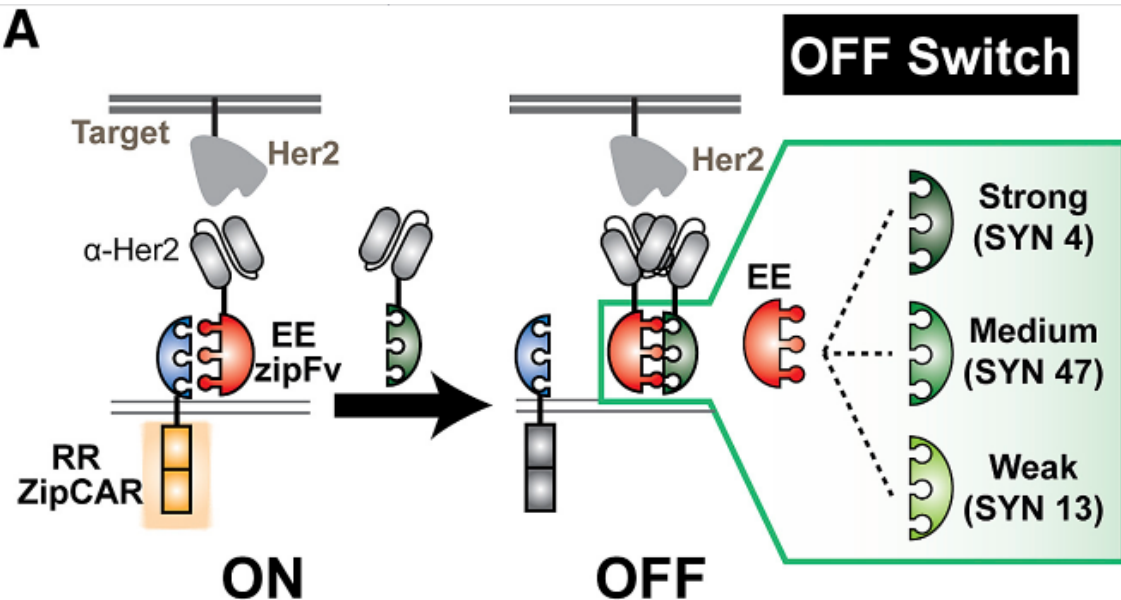
# Competitive zipFvs

A



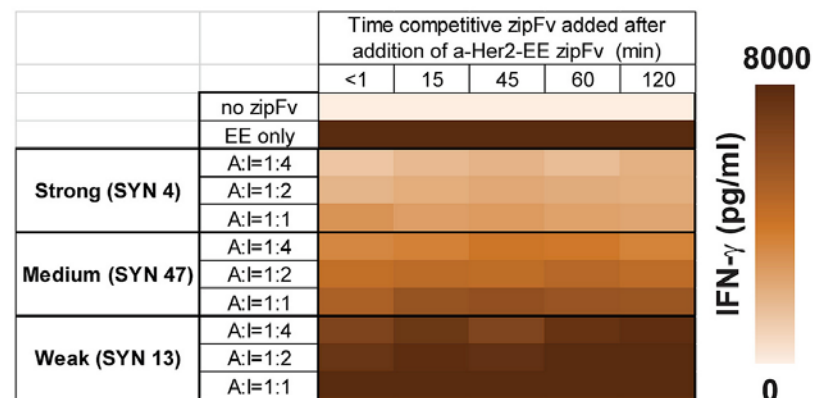
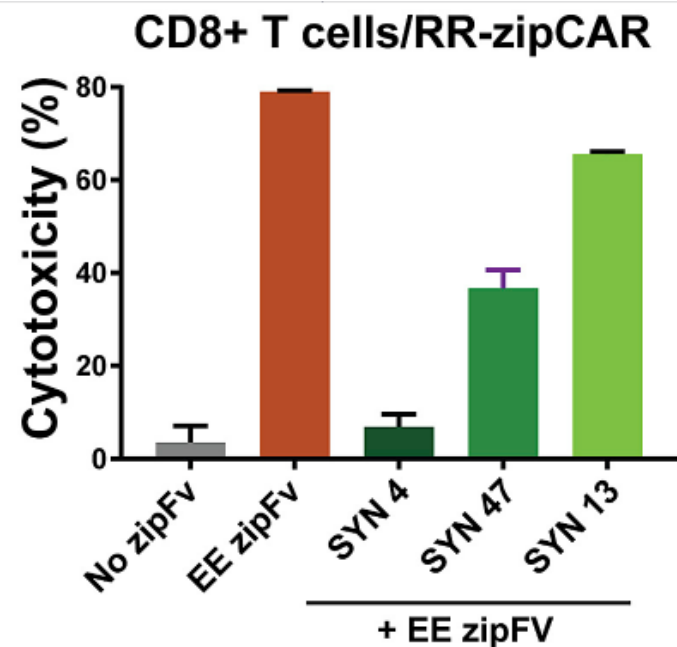
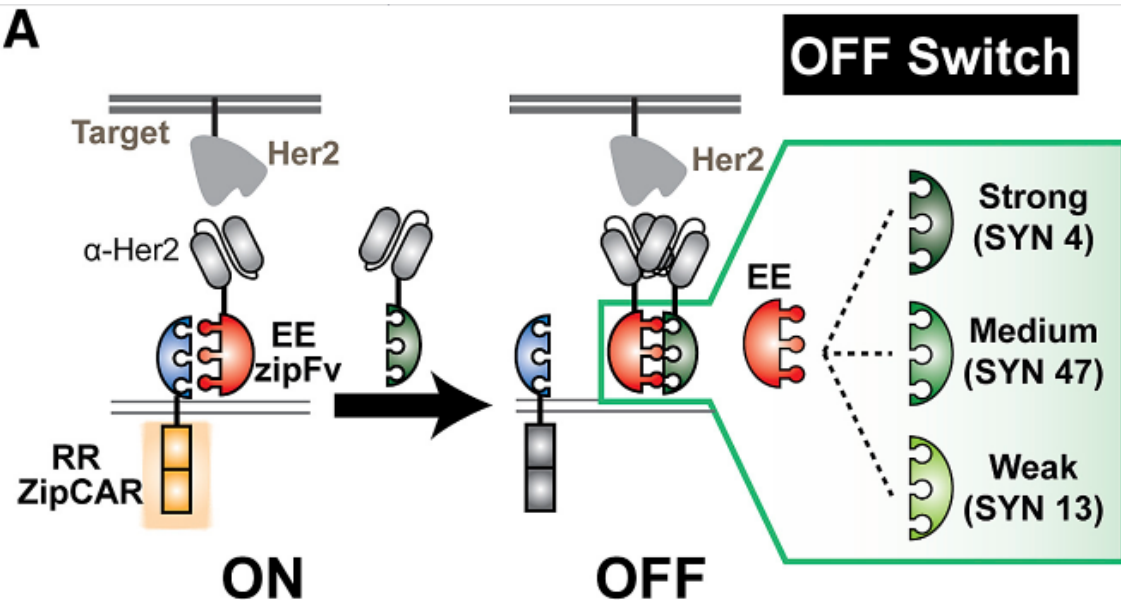
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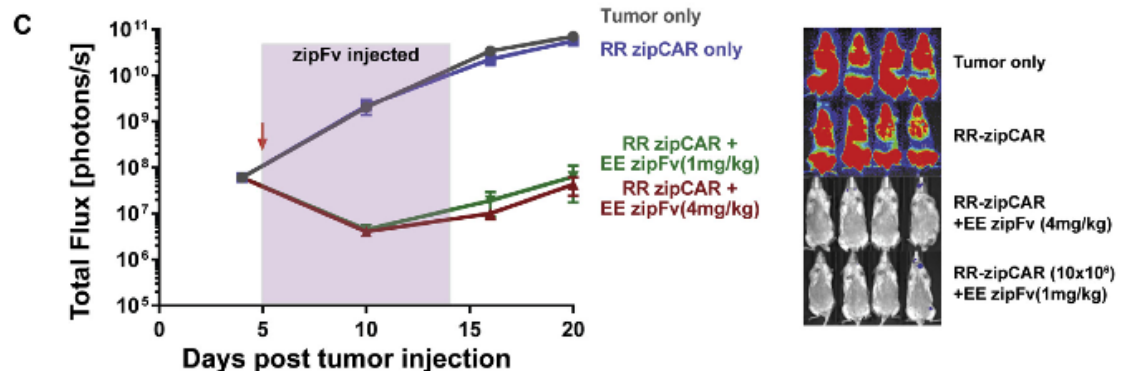
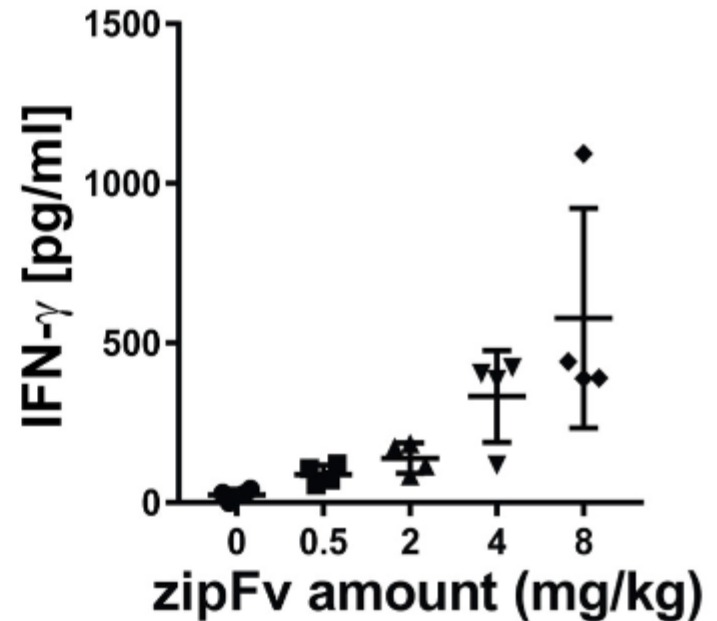
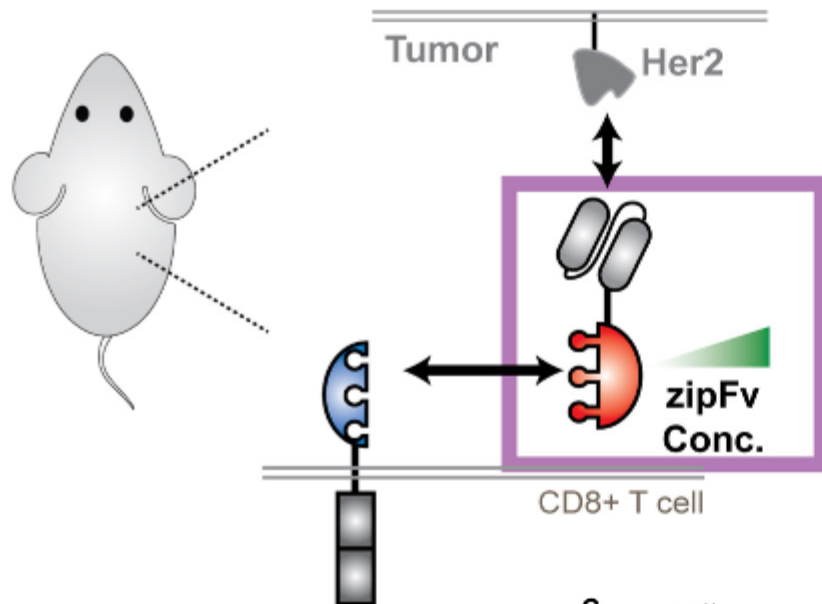




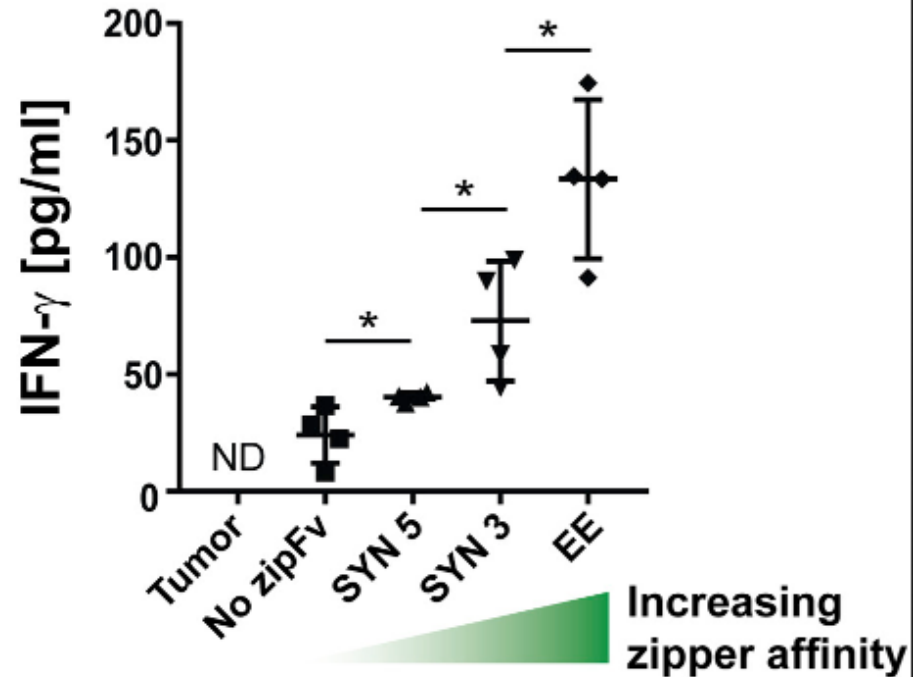
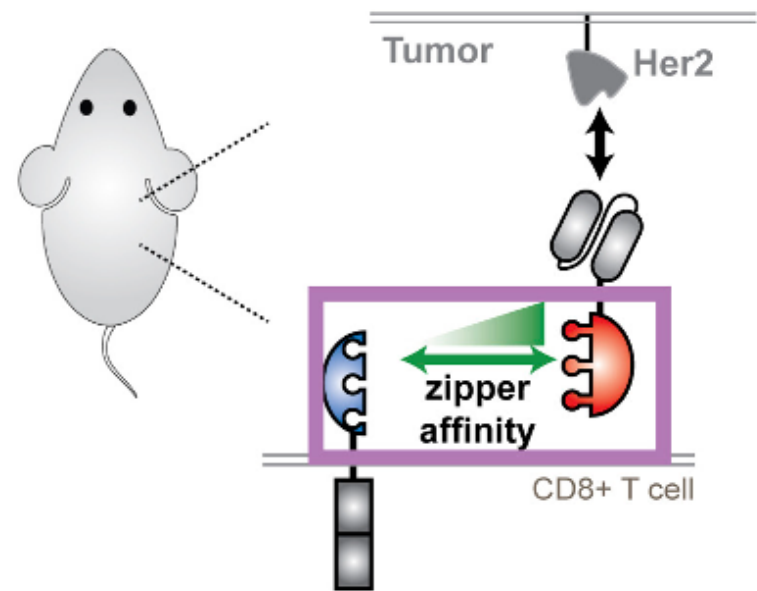
## *In vivo?*

- SK-BR-3 breast cancer model
- Tumor establishment > RR-zipCAR expressing CD8+ T cells + anti-Her2-EE zipFv

# *In vivo* control of cytokine release

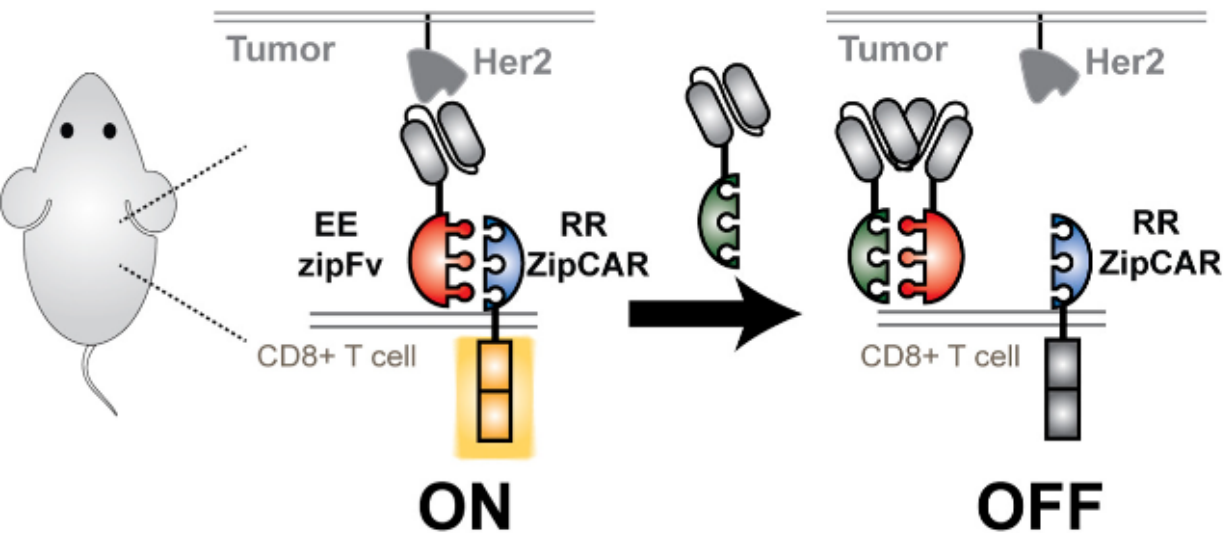


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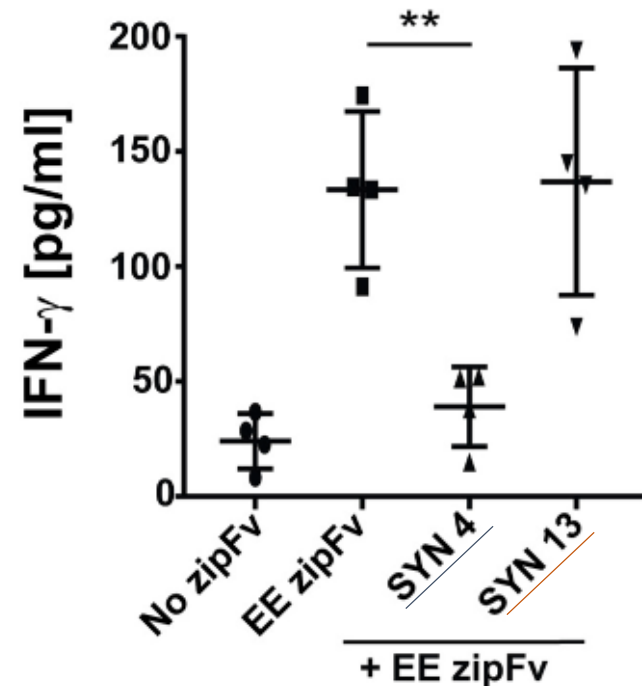
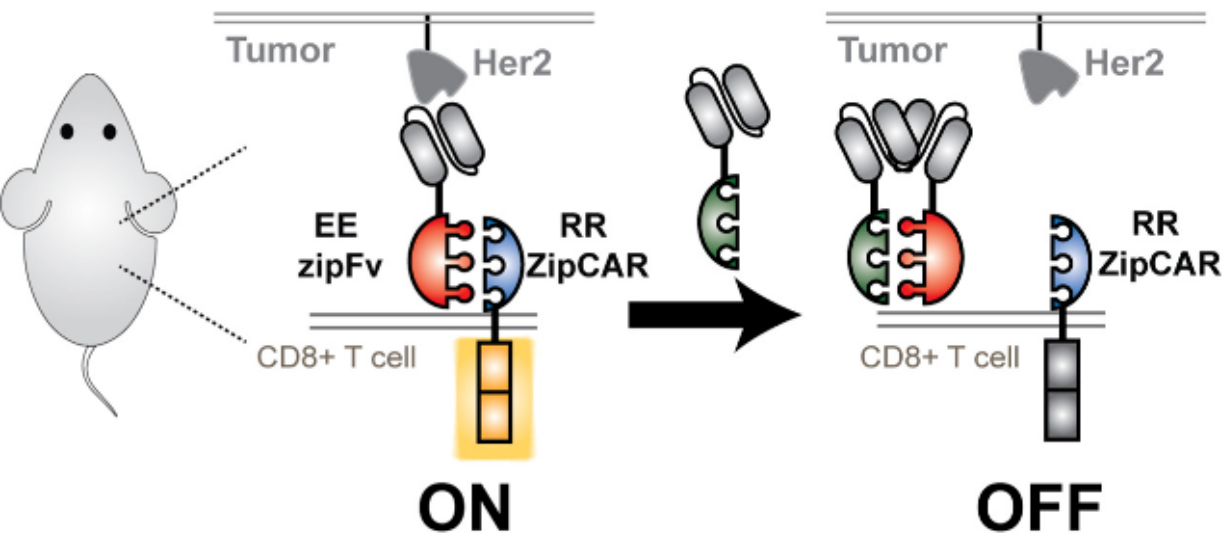


Effect on anti-tumor activity?

# *In vivo* control of cytokine release



# *In vivo* control of cytokine release



SYN4 = competitive

SYN13 = control

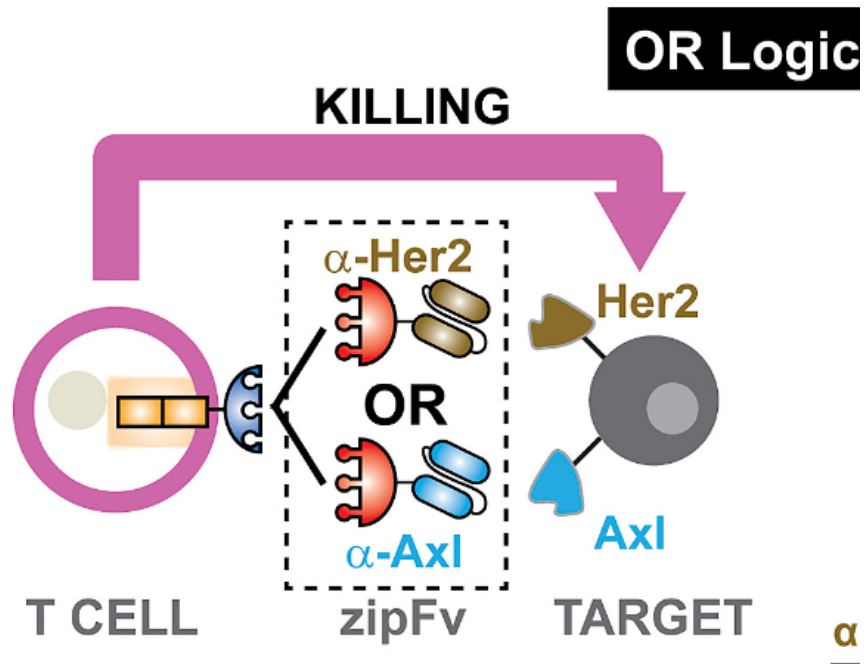
Fast enough in patients?

# Logical operation

- Problem: antigen escape
- Solutions:
  - New zipFv
  - «OR» operation

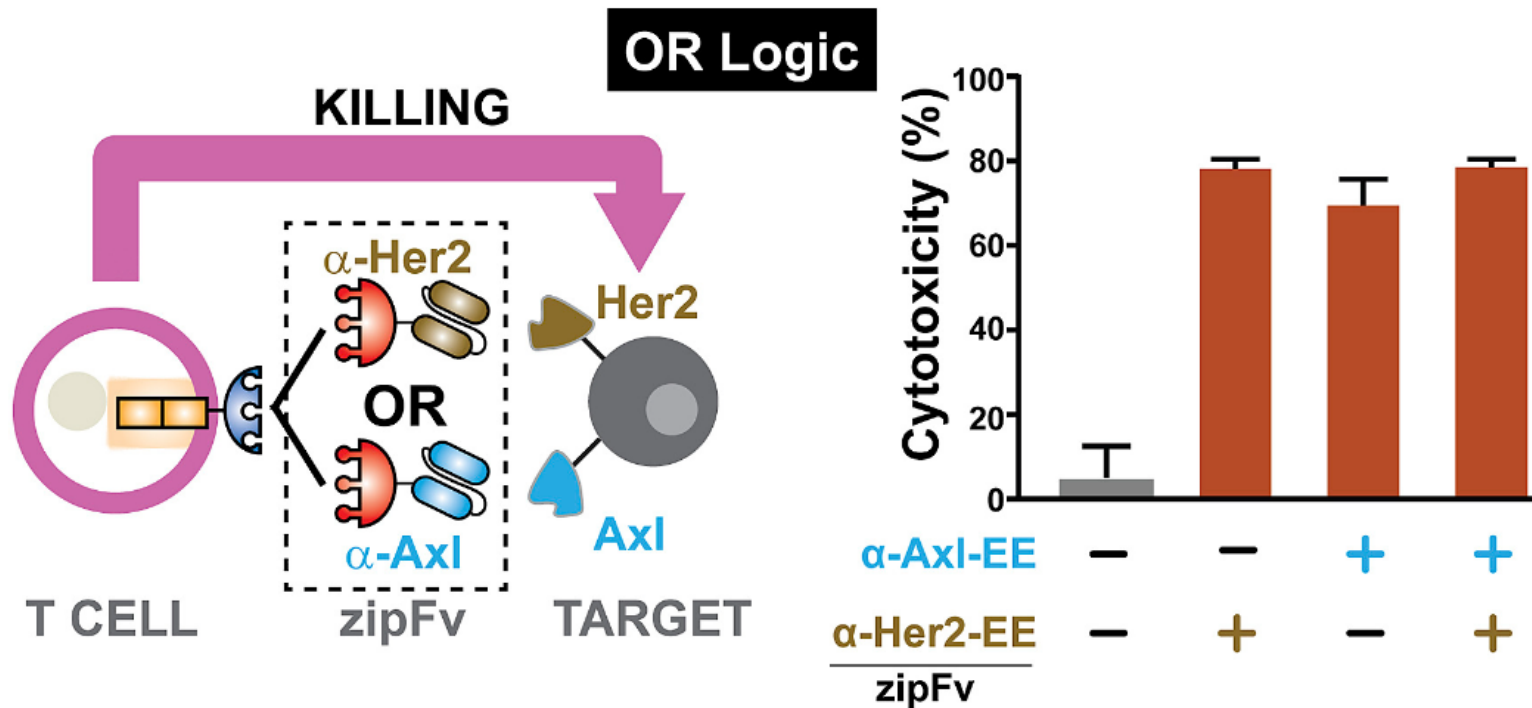
# Logical operation

B



# Logical operation

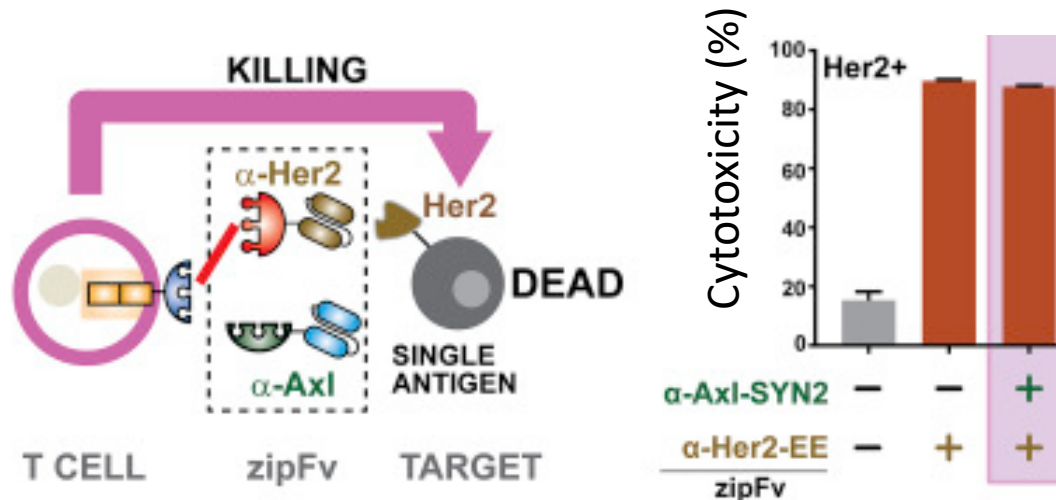
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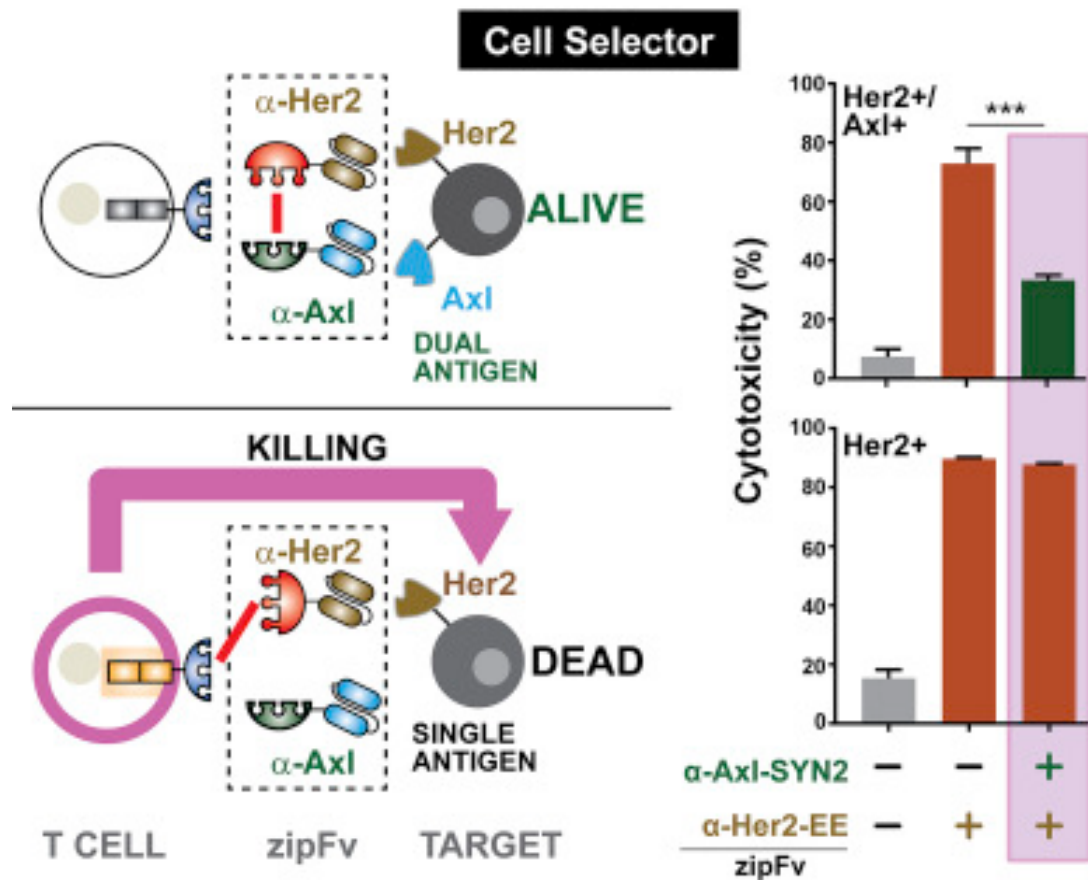
# Logical operation

- Problem: Identification of single tumor *specific* antigen
- Example: can we target Her2 cells and spare cells that express both Her2 and Axl?



# Logical operation

- Problem: Identification of single tumor *specific* antigen
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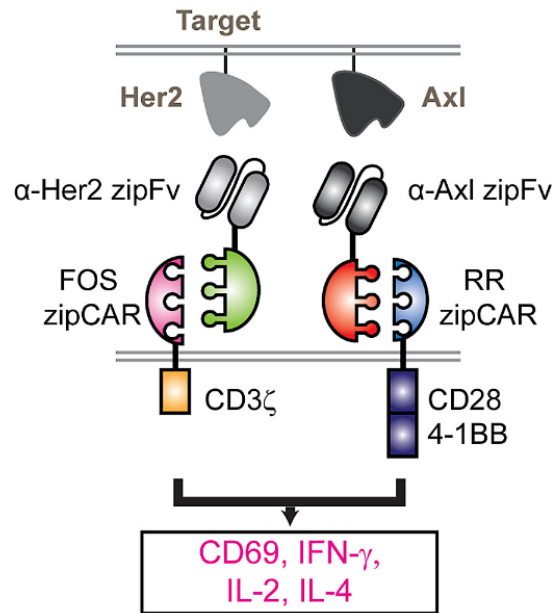
Cells *pretreated* with anti-Axl zipFv

Affinity: prevention of cytotoxicity only with high affinity zipFv

In vivo?

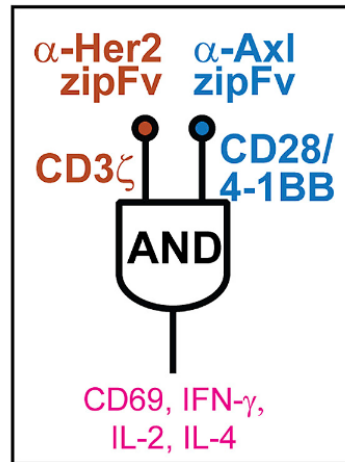
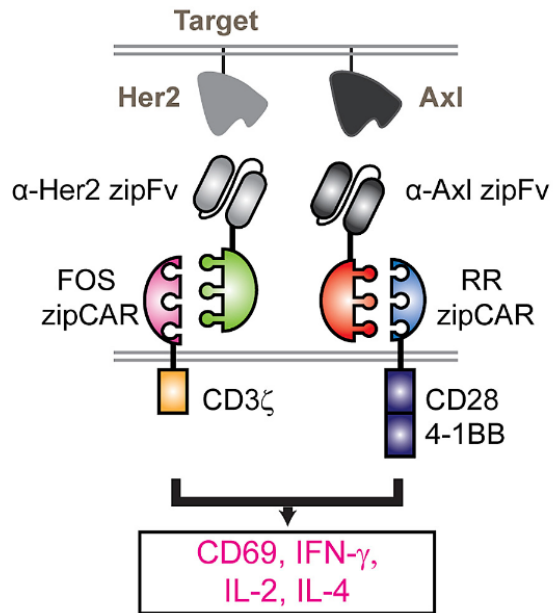
# Independent control of signaling domains

- Orthogonal SUPRA CARs can control distinct signaling pathways in same cell



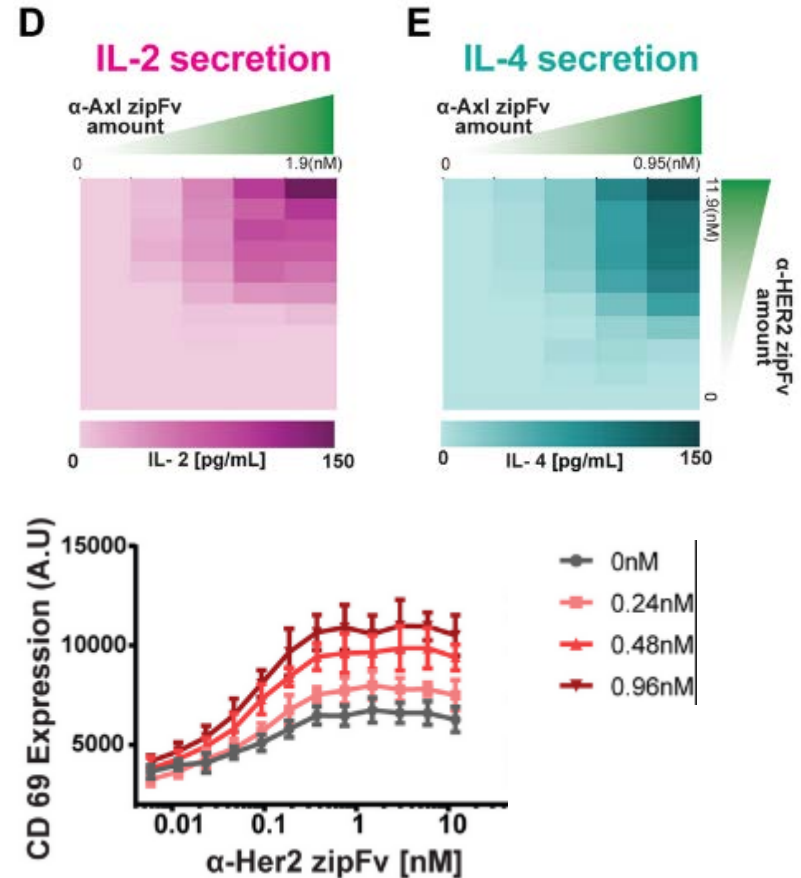
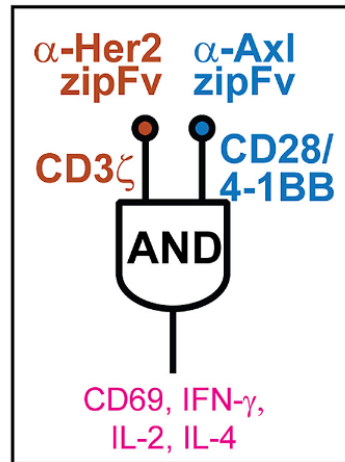
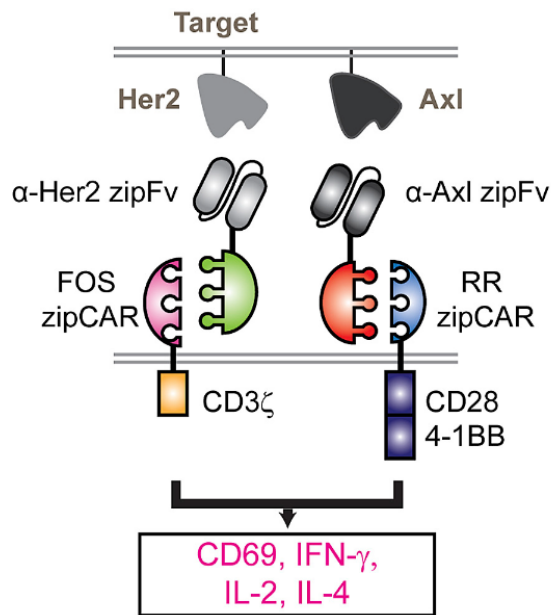
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# Advantages - Limitations

- Platform with improved precision, tunability and controllability
- As good as conventional CAR-T cells – but not better
- Simple change of target
- Combinatorial logic
- Flexible - but additional parts
- Modulation in patient? How precise? How fast?
- Short serum half live of zipFv – temporal control vs. Loss of acvitivity

# Recent developments in CAR T cell therapy - summary

- More patients, more malignancies
  - Engineering solutions for adjustable and robust control of cellular function
  - Less complex, cheaper solutions



Thank you!

.... and Merry Christmas 😊

