


Short Report

Adoptive Cell Therapy for Patients with Melanoma

Mark E. Dudley 

Surgery Branch, National Cancer Institute, NIH, Bethesda, MD 20892-1201, USA

 Corresponding author: Mark Dudley, PhD. Surgery Branch, National Cancer Institute, NIH.

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Abstract

Adoptive cell therapy can be an effective treatment for some patients with advanced cancer. This report summarizes clinical trial results from the Surgery Branch, NCI, investigating tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL) and gene engineered peripheral blood T cells for the therapy of patients with melanoma and other solid tumors.

Key words: TIL, melanoma, NY-ESO-1, interleukin-2, lymphodepletion

Adoptive T cell therapy (ACT) consists of isolating tumor reactive lymphocytes from a patient, growing and activating them in the laboratory, and infusing them back into the autologous patient [1]. ACT can be an effective treatment for patients with refractory melanoma, and potentially other advanced cancers. Clinical trials in the Surgery Branch of the National Cancer Institute have focused on two aspects of ACT. First, the role of lymphodepletion is being studied, including its impact on persistence of the infused lymphocytes and improving clinical outcome. Second, the role of antigen specificity is being investigated by engineering lymphocytes to express new T cell receptors targeting them to tumors, increasing the pool of patients eligible for this therapy [2].

Several mechanisms have been identified in mouse models for how lymphodepletion improves antitumor efficacy in ACT [3]. These mechanisms include the elimination of cytokine “sinks” and accumulation of high levels of homeostatic cytokines like IL-7 and IL-15; elimination of CD4+CD25+ regulatory T cells that inhibit anti-tumor responses; activation of antigen presenting cells; and stimulation of lymphocytes by the transfer of hematopoietic progenitor cells. Which of these mechanisms are important for optimal cancer immunotherapy in human patients is not known. To investigate an optimal lymphodepleting regimen for ACT in patients, three

sequential clinical trials were undertaken [4-6]. Patients were selected for these trials who had metastatic melanoma (many refractory to standard therapies) and who had a tumor-reactive, tumor infiltrating lymphocyte (TIL) culture available for treatment. After TIL transfer all patients received high dose interleukin(IL)-2 therapy consisting of 720,000 IU/kg three times per day to tolerance. An initial cohort of 43 patients received a non-myeloablative (NMA) lymphodepleting regimen consisting of two days of 60mg/kg cyclophosphamide followed by 25mg/m² fludarabine. A second cohort of 25 patients received the same doses of NMA chemotherapy with the addition of 2Gy total body irradiation (TBI), and these patients also received CD34+ hematopoietic stem cells (>2 million/kg) the day following TIL administration. A third cohort of 25 patients received the same doses of NMA chemotherapy with 12Gy TBI, and these patients also received CD34+ stem cells. The toxicities due to the lymphodepletion and high dose IL-2 were substantial but generally transient. One patient in the 2Gy cohort died from sepsis due to a pre-existing but unappreciated diverticular abscess. Five patients enrolled in the 12Gy TBI group developed elevated creatinine levels that stabilized or returned to normal without intervention. Toxicities due to TIL administration were rare and generally minor. Occasional patients had skin depigmentation or mild uveitis.

The objective clinical response rates (RECIST) in the NMA, 2Gy, and 12Gy cohorts were 49%, 52%, and 72%, and the complete response (CR) rates were 12%, 20%, and 40% [7]. Overall, 20 of the 93 patients treated with lymphodepletion plus TIL and IL-2 achieved a complete tumor regression. Nineteen of the 20 are ongoing with a minimum follow up time over three years. Regression of melanoma lesions was seen at all sites, including brain, and some responses were very rapid. The likelihood of response was not related to prior treatments or bulk of disease. The results from this remarkable group of patients are encouraging because few treatments for solid tumors result in durable complete responses, and the ability of ACT to mediate "cures" in these refractory metastatic melanoma patients suggests that this therapy should be investigated further.

Retrospective analysis revealed several correlates of treatment and response in this combined group of 93 patients. All patients exhibited elevated circulating levels of IL15 prior to TIL transfer, suggesting that the lymphodepletion may be acting through this mechanism to enhance anti-tumor function. T cell attributes associated with differentiation and proliferative potential, including CD27 expression and telomere length, also correlated with response. These observations motivated us to develop a simpler, more reliable methods of TIL production, termed "young" TIL[8]. Investigators at other institutions have also adopted simplified and reliable TIL production methods and have reported clinical responses in patients treated with this approach[9]. New research directions with TIL may include improved methods for TIL expansion, or combinations of ACT with ipilimumab, a BRAF inhibitor, IL-15, or another therapy.

ACT with TIL can be an effective therapy for some patients, but this approach is also logistically difficult and requires a surgical resection for each patient to access the endogenous T cell receptor (TCR) repertoire found in TIL. TCR gene engineering allows the production of tumor reactive lymphocytes for any patient from peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL) [10]. The Surgery Branch has investigated several TCRs for retargeting PBL. A clinical trial recently reported by Robbins et al targeting the NY-ESO-1 antigen demonstrates some interesting features of this approach [11]. The NY-ESO-1 cancer/testes antigen is not expressed in normal adult tissues except the testes, which have no class I HLA expression so are not a T cell target. NY-ESO-1 is expressed by 10-50% of tumors of multiple histologies including melanoma, breast, prostate, thyroid, and ovarian. It is also expressed by about 80-90% of synovial cell sarcomas.

An NY-ESO-1 TCR that is HLA-A2 restricted was optimized for antigen binding, cloned into a retrovirus, and produced under GMP conditions for a clinical trial.

Eleven patients with refractory melanoma received peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBL) transduced to express the ESO TCR following NMA lymphodepletion with IL-2. Five patients had an objective response (RECIST) including two complete responses. Additionally, 6 patients with synovial cell sarcoma were treated with ESO TCR transduced PBL following NMA lymphodepletion with IL-2. Four patients responded to therapy. Toxicities due to the cells were minimal. These results demonstrate that solid tumors other than melanoma can respond to ACT when tumor reactive lymphocytes are administered in appropriately conditioned patients. Further clinical trials with NY-ESO-1 aimed at improving the response rate, extending the durability of responses, and increasing patient accrual to protocols are ongoing. Other antigens are expressed on tumors and susceptible to attack by retargeted lymphocytes including MAGE-A3 on tumors of multiple histologies, and CD19 on lymphomas and leukemias.

These studies demonstrate that ACT can be a potent and effective therapy for patients with refractory melanoma. TIL therapy for melanoma can be widely applied, and studying the correlates of treatment and response allow us to improve next generation therapies. TCR gene engineering simplifies the manufacturing of the individual patient treatments and extends ACT to diverse tumor histologies.

Conflict of Interest

The author has declared that no conflict of interest exists.

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