#### **NK Cell Therapeutics for Cancer**

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Survivor, one random FDA audit Division of Heme/Onc/Transplant Minneapolis, MN



## Chr. 19 determines the personality of NK cells: Killer-immunoglobulin receptor (KIR) gene locus



KIR3DL1\*004 is not expressed at the surface

**From Peter Parham** 

# The interest in therapeutic uses of NK cells has been growing since in 2002

|  | Transplant                       | Graft       | Outcome           |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Ruggeri <i>et al</i><br>Science 3/2002 | Haploidentical<br>KIR-L Mismatch | TCD         | Benefit in<br>AML |
| Davies <i>et al</i>                    | URD                              | UBM         | No Benefit        |
| Blood                                  | KIR-L Mismatch                   |             |                   |
| 11/2002                                |                                  |             |                   |
| Giebel <i>et al</i>                    | URD                              | In Vivo TCD | Benefit           |
| Blood                                  | KIR-L Mismatch                   |             |                   |
| 8/2003                                 |                                  |             |                   |

#### How can we best exploit NK cells?

**Adoptive Transfer** 



#### Transplant

Safer Transient Can expand in vivo (IL-2) More TRM Permanent Too risky 2° GVHD risk

#### Outpatient Subcutaneous IL-2 Promotes In Vivo NK Cell Expansion



Miller et al, Biol Blood Marrow Transplant 3:34, 1997

#### 837 IND #'s later: Autologous NK Administration in Cancer Patients



#### NK Cell-based Autologous Immunotherapy to Prevent Relapse (HD, NHL, BC)

Burns et al, Bone Marrow Transplant, 32:177-186, 2003

## Conclusions

**Enhanced activation of NK cells** 

A matched paired analysis with our data and data from the IBMTR showed no apparent efficacy (survival or time to disease progression)

#### Hypothesis: Autologous NK Cell Therapy Failed Due to Inhibitory Receptors that Recognize MHC



2302 IND #'s later: Related Donor Haploidentical NK Infusions After High Dose Chemotherapy



#### **Patients and Eligibility**

- Poor prognosis AML
  - Primary refractory disease
  - Relapsed disease not in CR after 1 or more cycles of standard re-induction therapy
  - Secondary AML from MDS
  - Relapsed AML  $\geq$  3 months after HCT.
- No active infections

#### Higher Numbers of Functional NK Cells in Patients with CR After Adoptive Transfer



NK cells did not expand with lower dose preparative regimens

Correlates with an increase in IL-15 and IL-7

Miller et al, Blood 105:3051, 2005

## In vivo expansion of haploidentical **NK cells in AML**





**B-act** 

0.1% 0.01% 0.001% No Donor PB CD56+ PB CD3+ PB CD19+ BM CD56+ BM CD3+ 100% 10% 1%  $H_20$ 

**Donor Specific** HLA-A31

**ß-actin** 

#### Long-term Follow-up

- 10 of 32 (31%) remissions
- No correlation with KIR-L mismatch
- 3 of 10 total CRs went on to receive allo transplant (1 sib, 2 UCB) with DFS > 2.5 years
- 3 died of toxicity without relapse (1 meningitis, 1 CNS, 1 PTLD)
- 4 of 10 CRs lasted 4-11 months (probably not curative)

## **Hypothesis**

## The best strategy may be to combine adoptive transfer and in vivo expansion followed by HCT

**Adoptive Transfer** 

+

Transplant

The best of both worlds?









## Where do we go from here?

- Improve Donor choice
- Improve NK cell activation
  - Interrupt inhibitory receptor mechanisms
- Increase target sensitivity
  - Bortezomib

#### Killer-Immunoglobulin Receptor (KIR) Gene Locus

3DP1

2DL4

3DL1

2DS4

3DL2

#### Group-A Haplotype: Absence of 2DL5, 2DS2, 2DS1, 2DS3, 2DS5, 3DS1

2DP1 2DL1

2DL3

3DL3

#### Group-B Haplotypes: Presence of at least one of above



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Verneris and Miller



Verneris and Miller

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#### SENSITIZATION OF TUMOR CELLS TO NK CELL-MEDIATED KILLING BY PROTEASOME INHIBTION RUNNING TITLE: BORTEZOMIB INCREASES NK CELL KILLING

William H.D. Hallett<sup>\*</sup>, Erik Ames<sup>\*</sup>, Milad Motarjemi<sup>\*</sup>, Isabel Barao<sup>\*</sup>, Anil Shanker<sup>†</sup>, David L. Tamang<sup>\*</sup>, Thomas J. Sayers<sup>†</sup>, Dorothy Hudig<sup>\*</sup> and William J. Murphy<sup>\*</sup>





## **Lessons and Issues**

- Important strategic decisions
  - Do the right thing, do not forget the patient
  - Well-intended improvements may lead to failures (pure NK cells not clinically active)
  - Put as few people at risk as possible
  - Minimize patients exposed to therapies that will not work
  - BE FLEXIBLE
  - Do not do it alone
- Regulatory authorities
  - Work with the FDA and they will work with you
  - Be concrete, realistic and logical about your goals
  - Do not do it alone
- Funding of the project:
  - Huge issue but if science is solid NIH/NCI still good investors
  - If tied to therapeutics, clinical partners must also be will willing to invest
- Lessons learned
  - The field is narrowing...decide your contribution and make sure it is realistic
  - Specialized ETU's needed for clinical implementation
  - Make sure you have lab endpoints to teach you something when your trial fails and most of them will
  - COMBINATIONS ARE THE KEY TO SUCCESS...this is a challenge!

## P01 (PI: Jeffrey S. Miller)

"NK Cells and their receptors in unrelated donor transplantation"

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