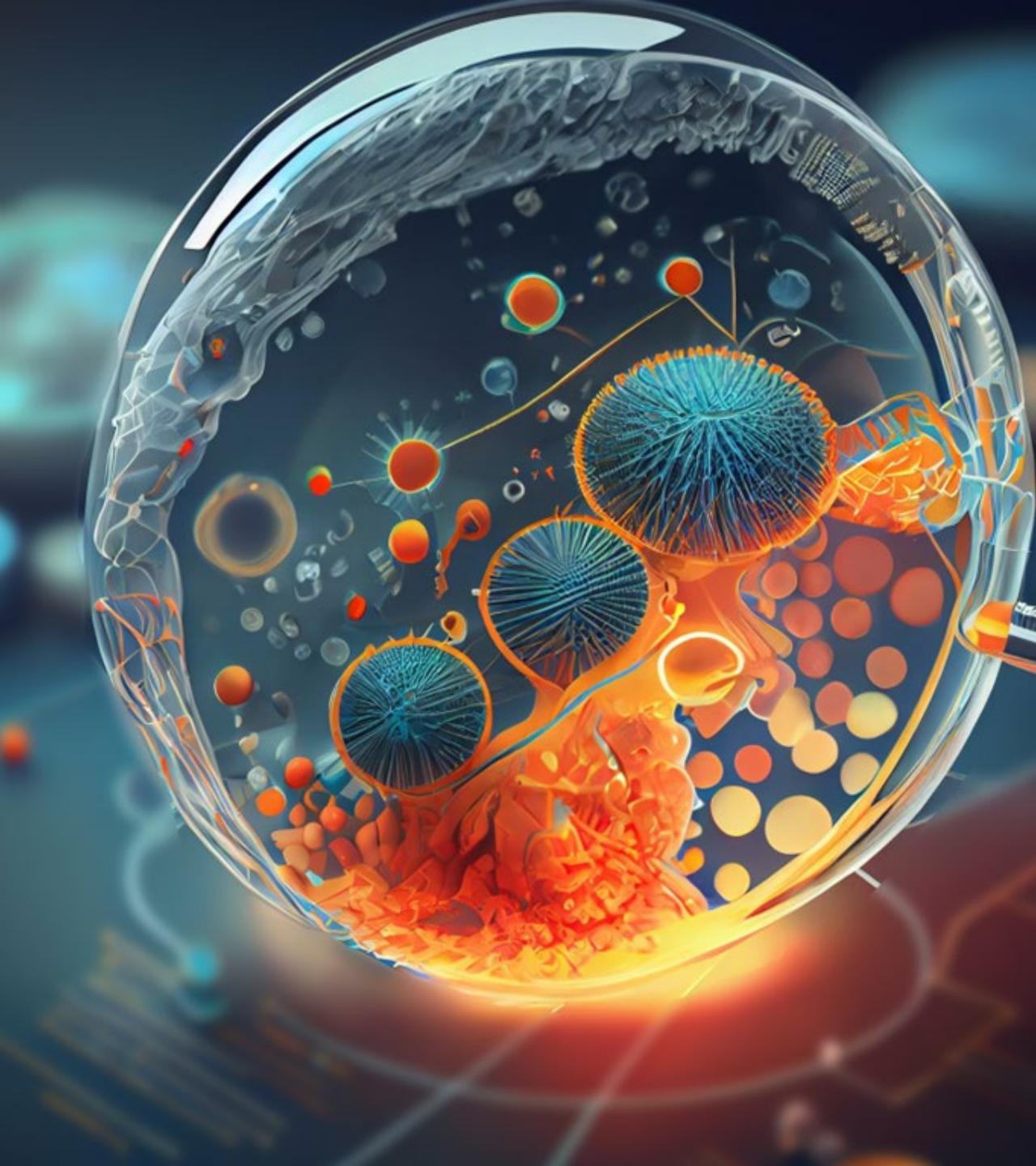


Targeting apoptosis regulators to enhance natural killer cell- based immunotherapy in aggressive B cell lymphomas

Eva Szegezdi



Conflict of interest

ONK Therapeutics Ltd:

- PhD student of the project is an employee of ONK Therapeutics
- ES has collaborative research projects with ONK Therapeutics on NK cell-based immunotherapies

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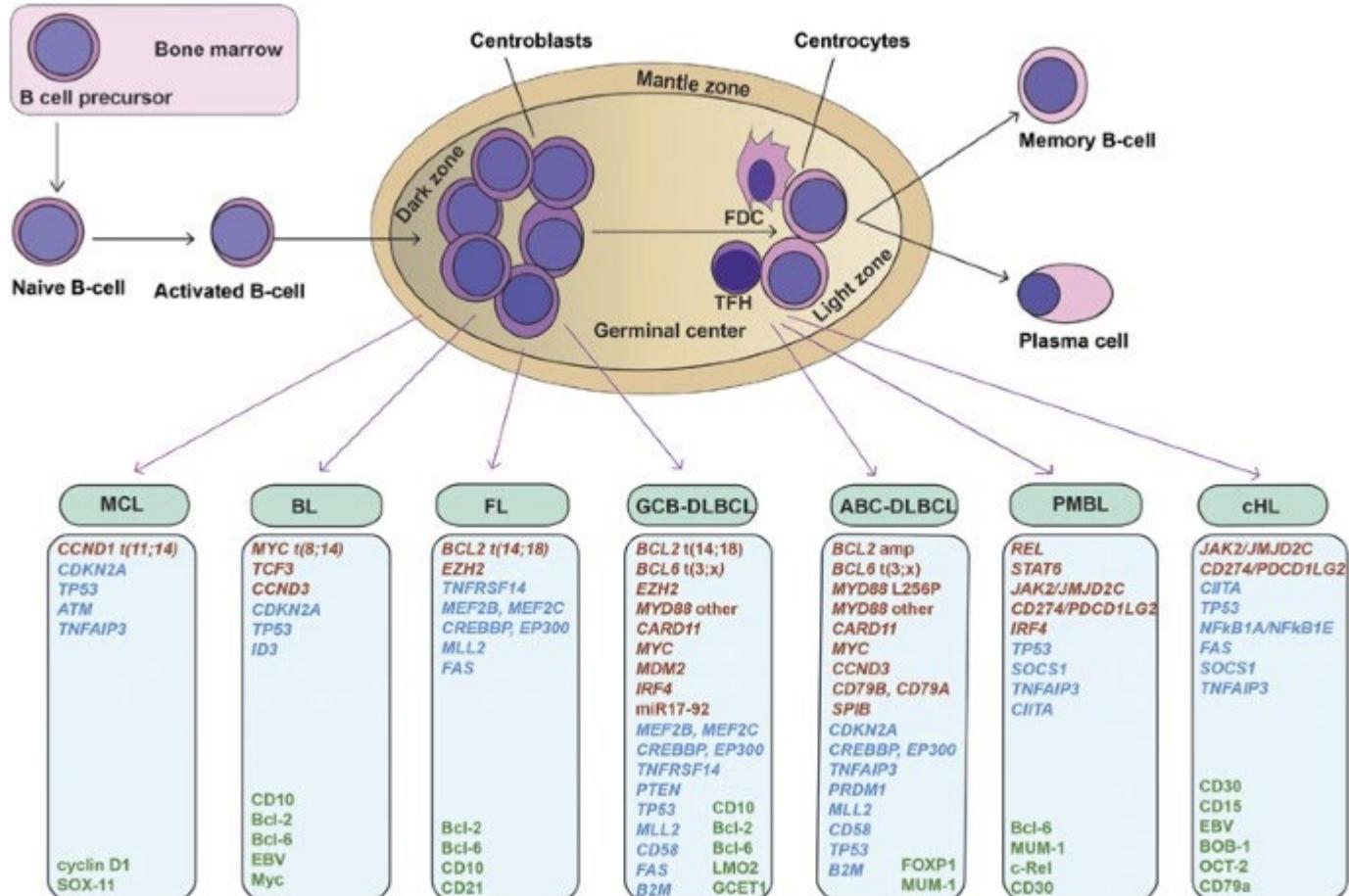
04

Inhibition of cIAPs enhances NK-cytotoxicity

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TRAIL-NK cells potently kill Smac-mimetic pre-treated NHL cells

Relapsed/Refractory non-Hodgkin lymphoma



Diverse group of diseases

- 60 subtypes
 - Rare cancers
 - 75-80% B cell-derived
- High grade:
 - Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) (30%)
 - Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) (3%)—has features of both indolent and aggressive NHL
 - Lymphoblastic lymphoma (2%)
 - Burkitt lymphoma (BL) (2%)

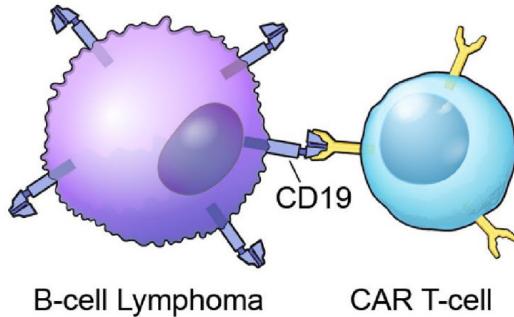
Treatment:

- anti-CD20 antibody + chemotherapy (R-CHOP: rituximab+cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine and, prednisone)
- Approx 1/3 of patients refractory/relapse
- Poor prognosis for R/R-NHL

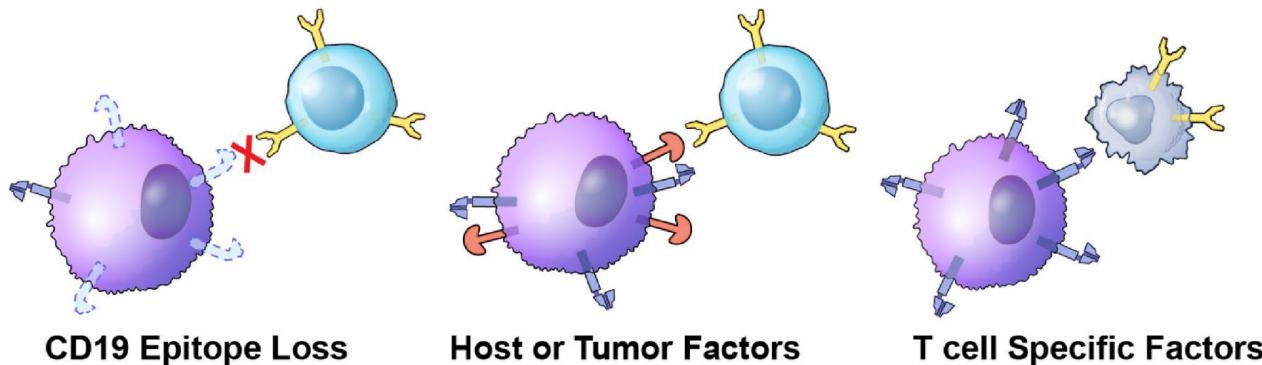
CAR-T therapy

- Targeting CD19

Challenges of CAR-T cell therapy in high grade NHL

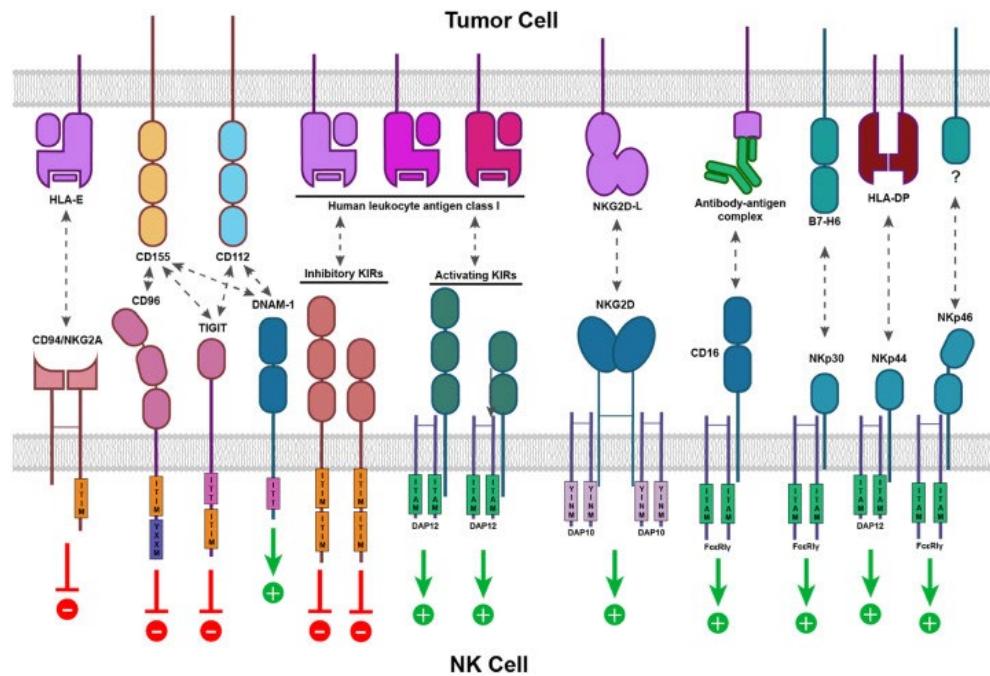
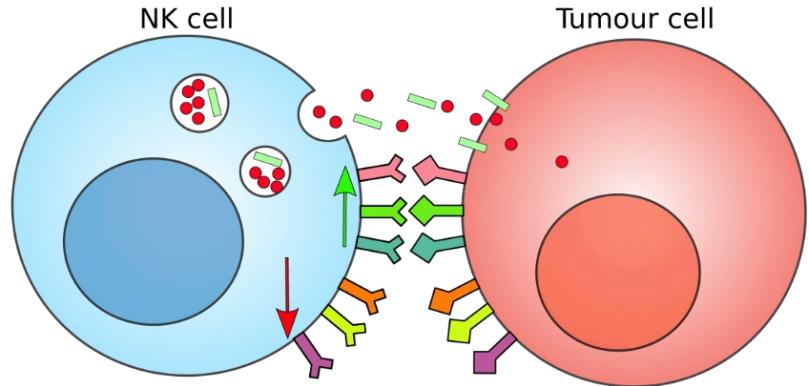


Potential Mechanisms of CAR T Failure

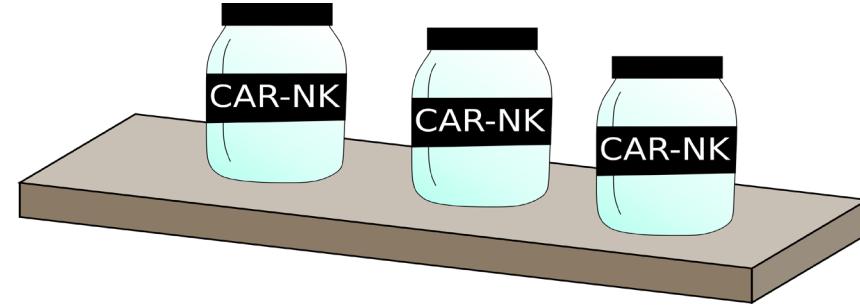


- 50-60% of B-NHL patients relapse after CD19-CAR-T therapy
- Overall survival benefit is moderate
- BELINDA, ZUMA-7, TRANSFORM trials
 - Antigen loss/escape
 - Treatment resistance
 - Limited CAR-T cell persistence

NK cell-based immunotherapy as an alternative



Potential “off the shelf” cell-based therapy



Cells from multiple allogenic source

Off-the shelf products

High safety

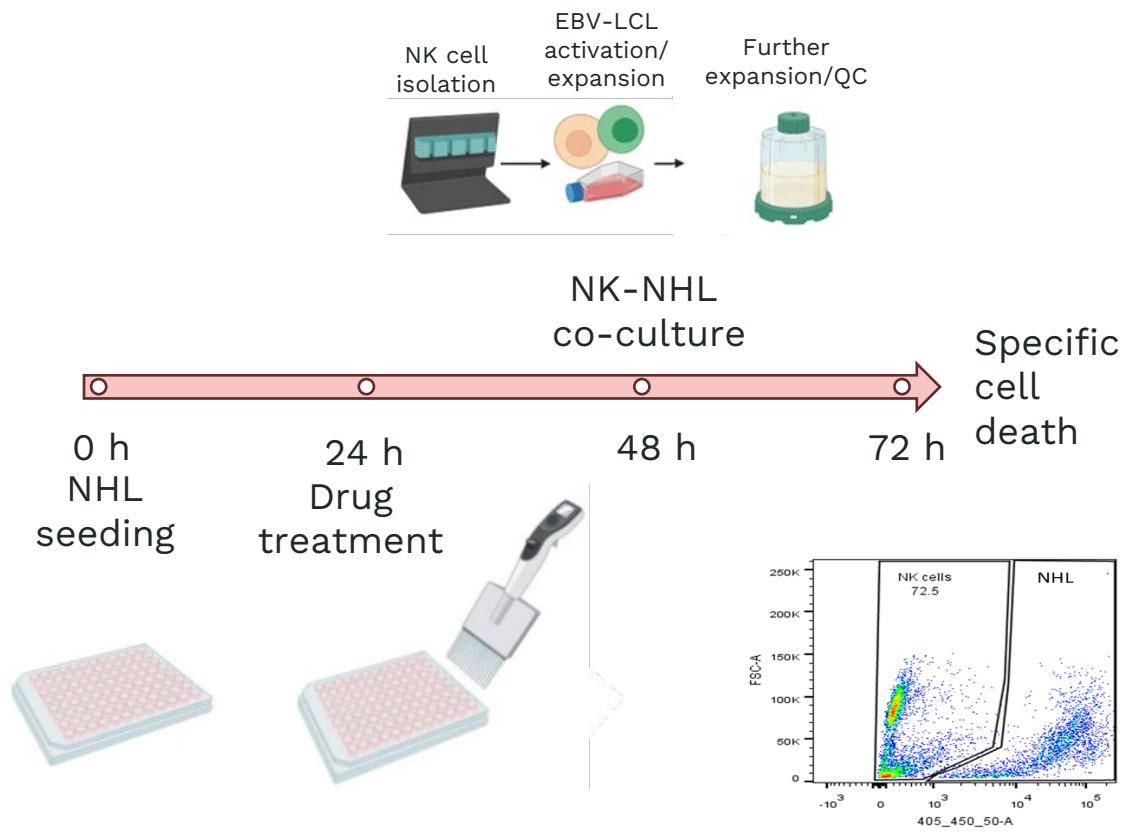
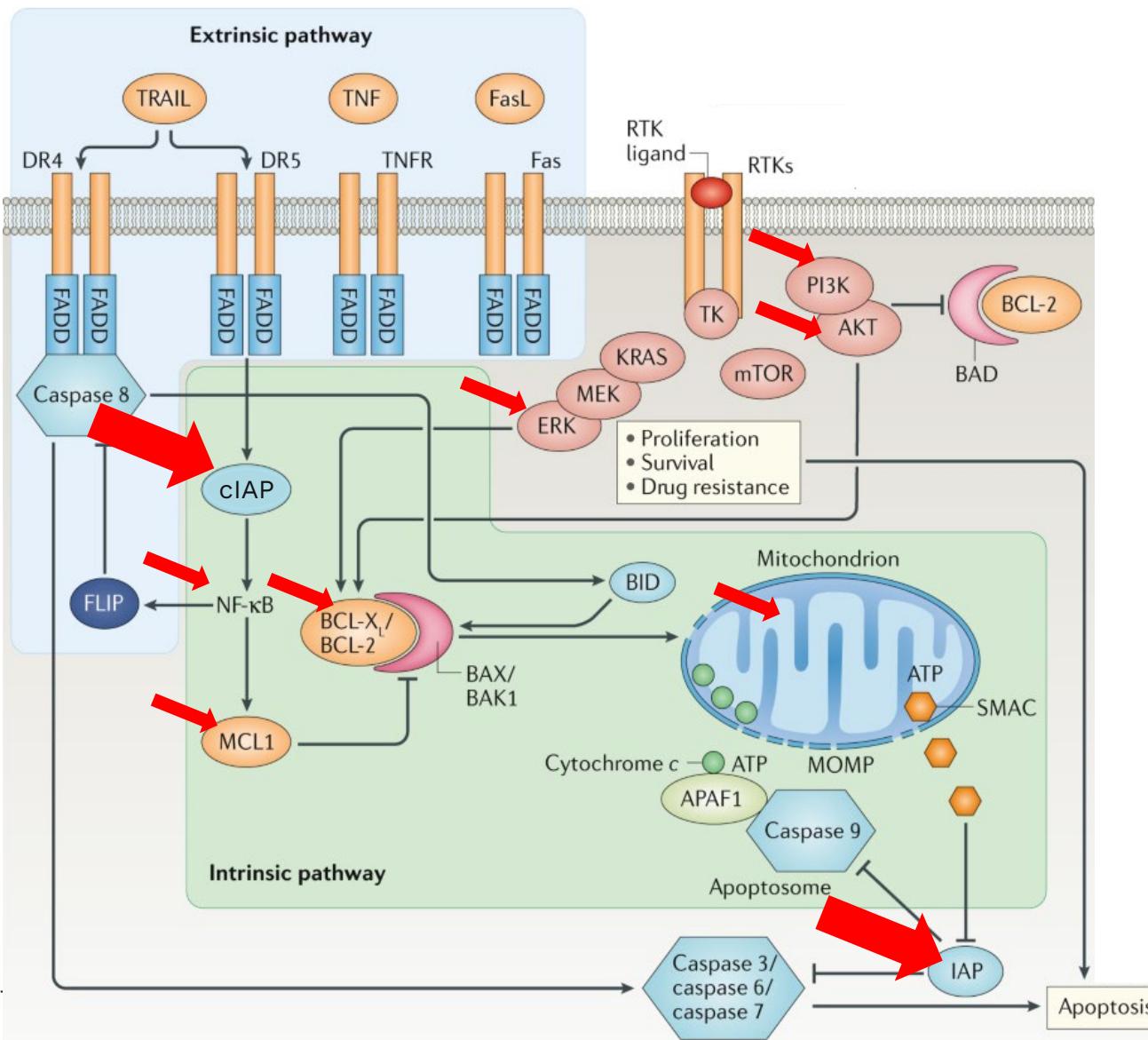
Multiple killing mechanisms

Limited lifespan

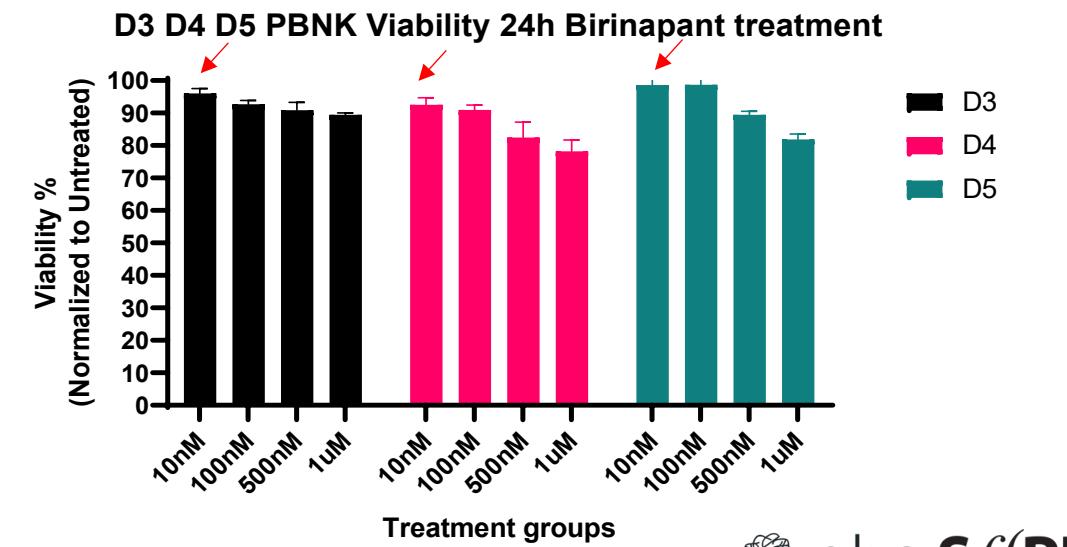
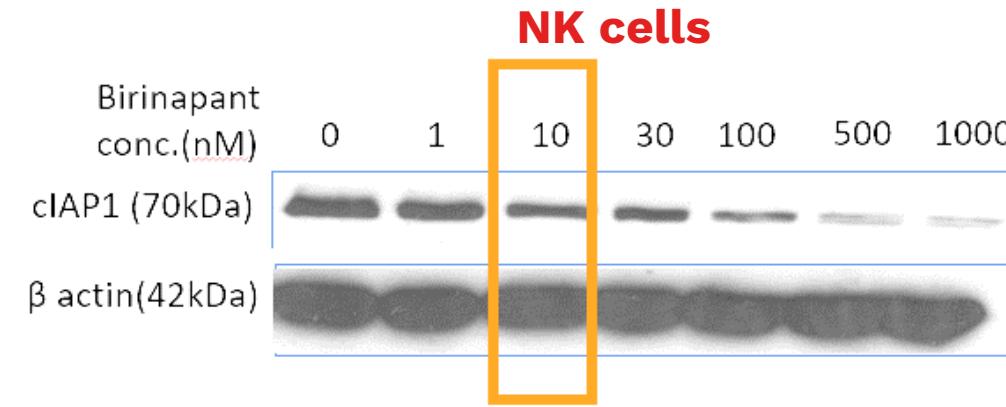
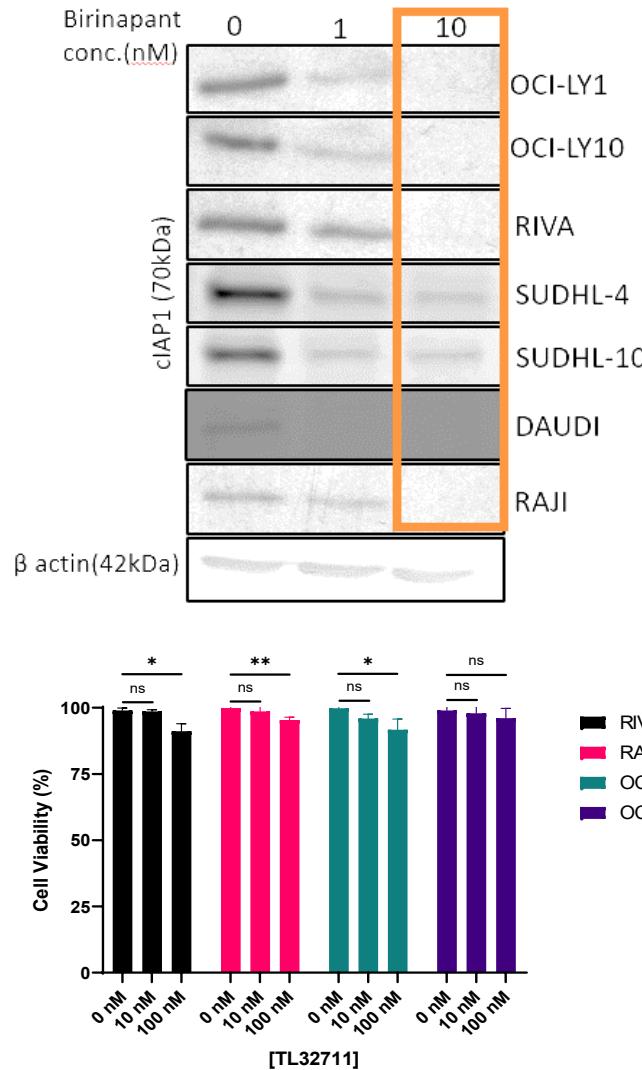
Low GVHD
neurotoxicity,
Cytokine release
syndrome

Additional mechanisms
to the CAR pathway

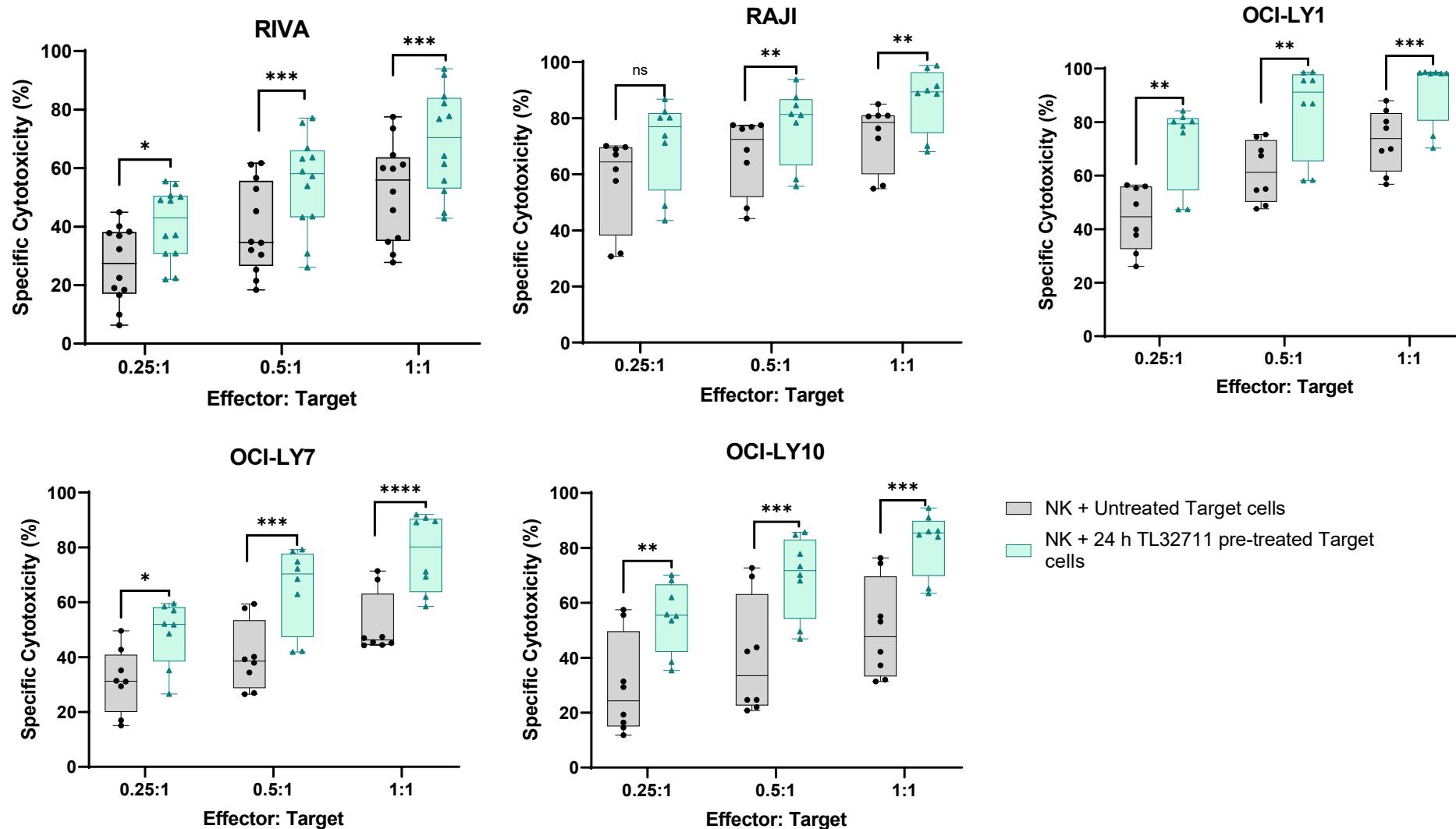
Drug screening for NK cytotoxicity sensitizers



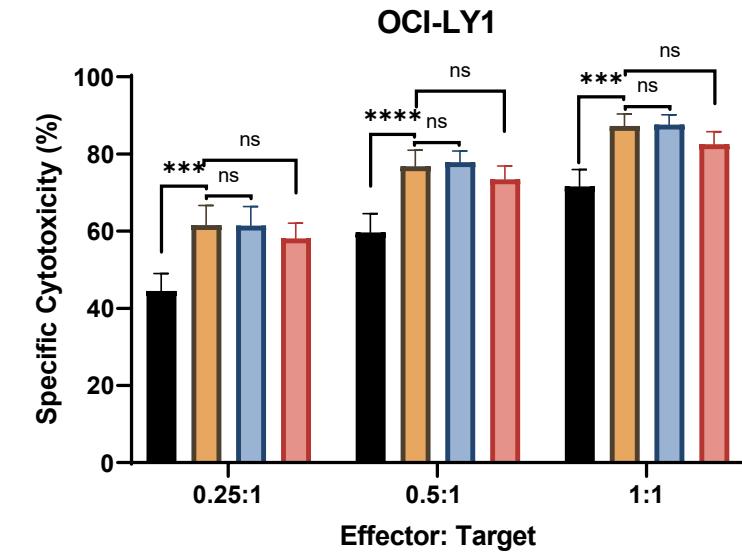
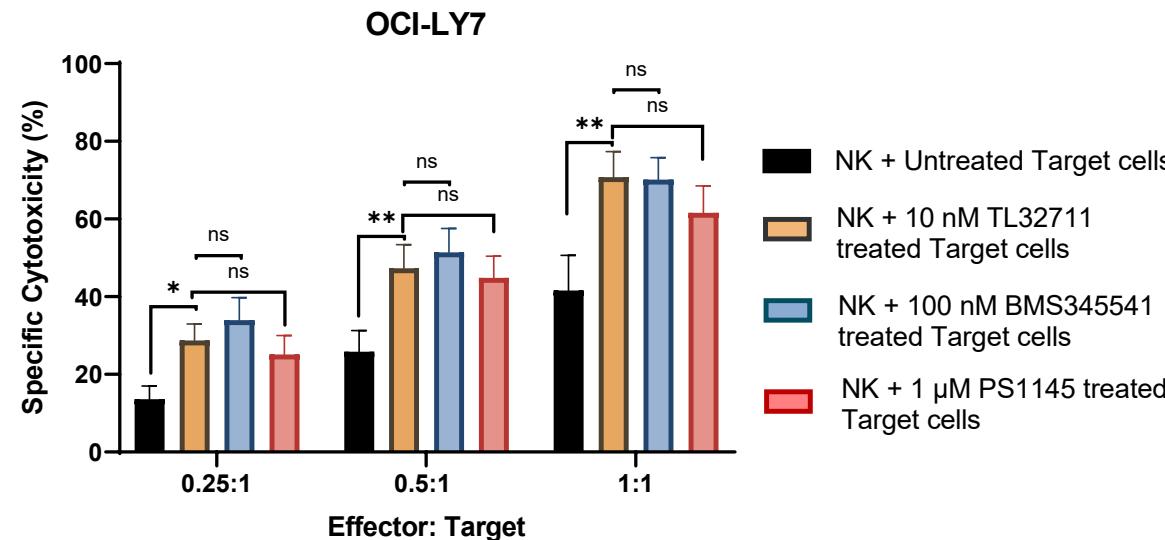
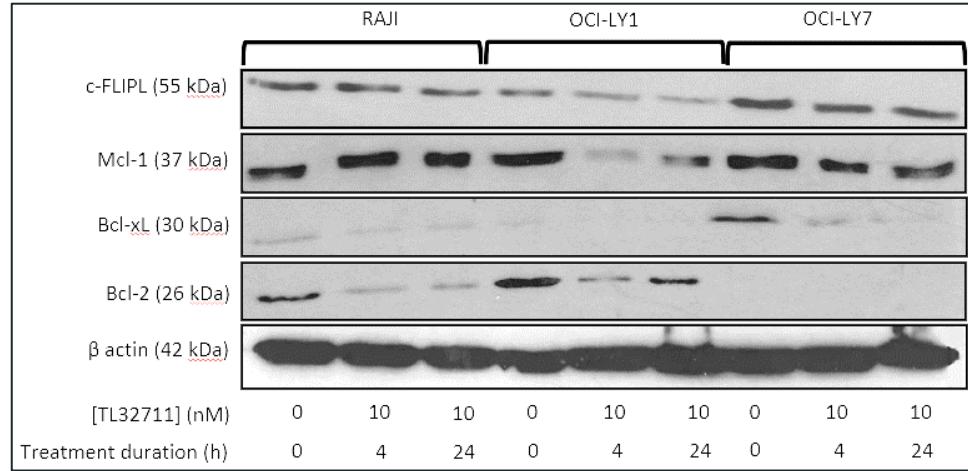
NHL cells, but not NK cells are highly sensitive to cIAP inhibition



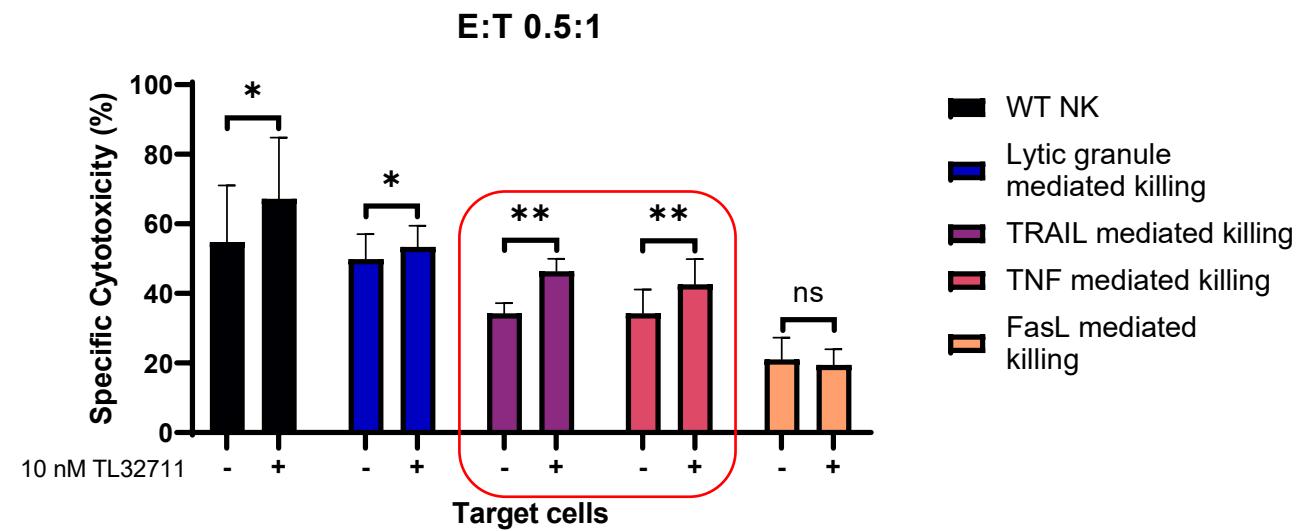
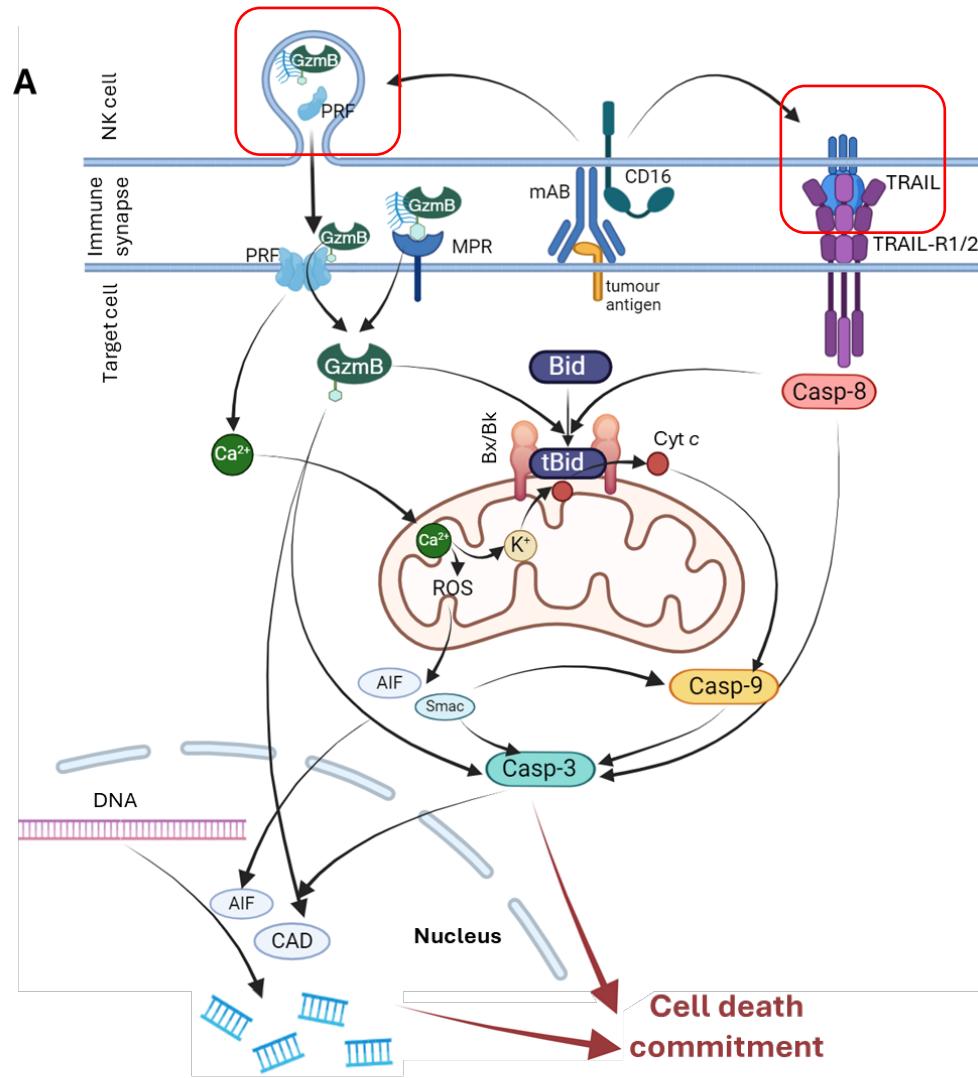
Inhibition of cIAPs sensitise NHL cells towards natural killer cell cytotoxicity



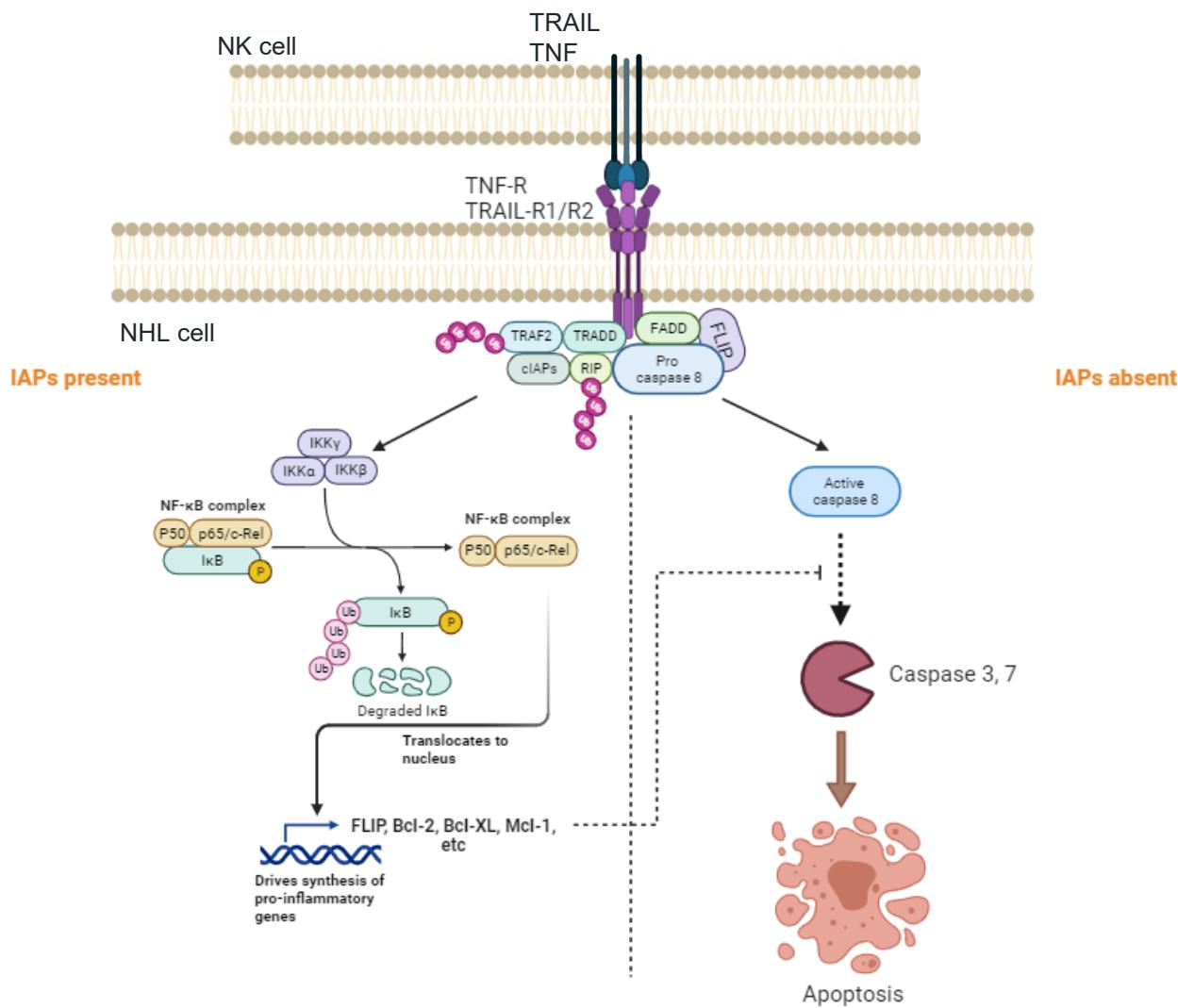
Inhibition of cIAPs lead to downregulation of NF-κB target genes



TRAIL plays an important role in the enhanced NK cell cytotoxicity



Conclusions



- Elevated cIAP1/2 (BIRC2/3) expression in NHL drives an anti-apoptotic programme that protects NHL cells from effector immune cell-mediated killing.
- Sublethal dose cIAP1/2 inhibition enhances NHL sensitivity to NK cell-mediated killing via death ligands.
- Ectopic expression of TRAIL further enhances the cytotoxic potential of ex vivo expanded NK cells, potentially by facilitating serial killing activity of NK cells.

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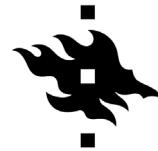


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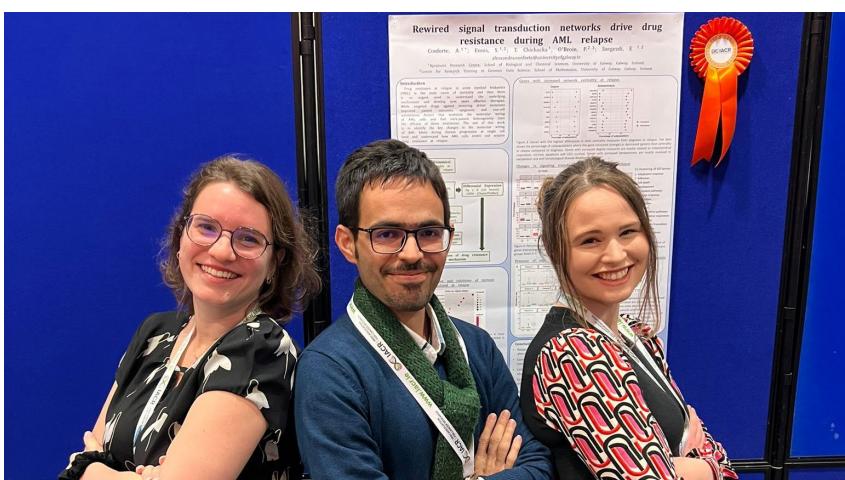
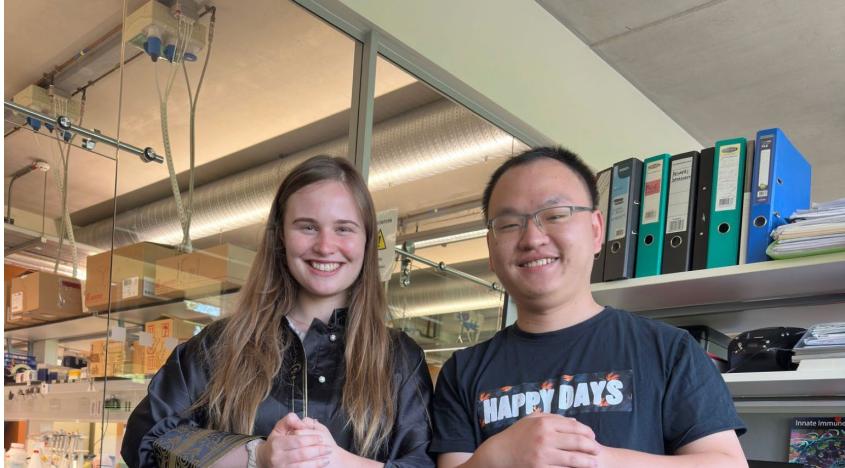
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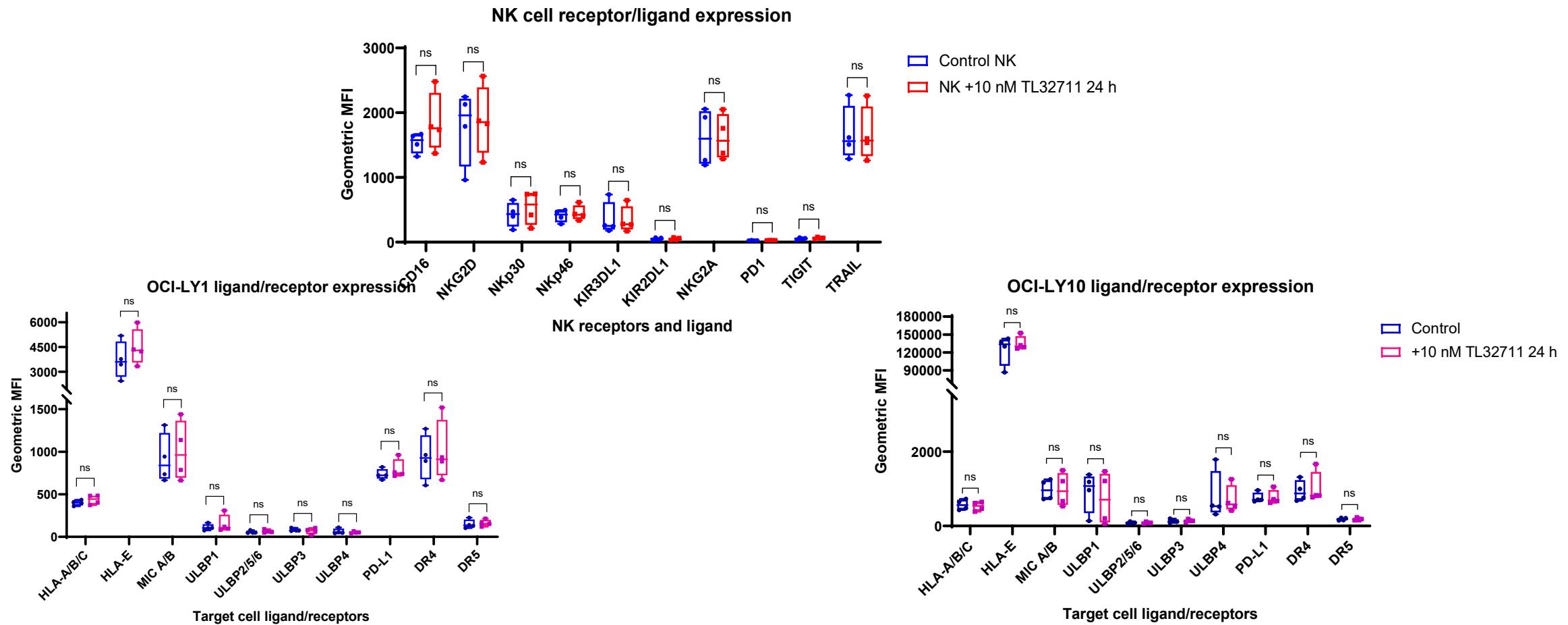
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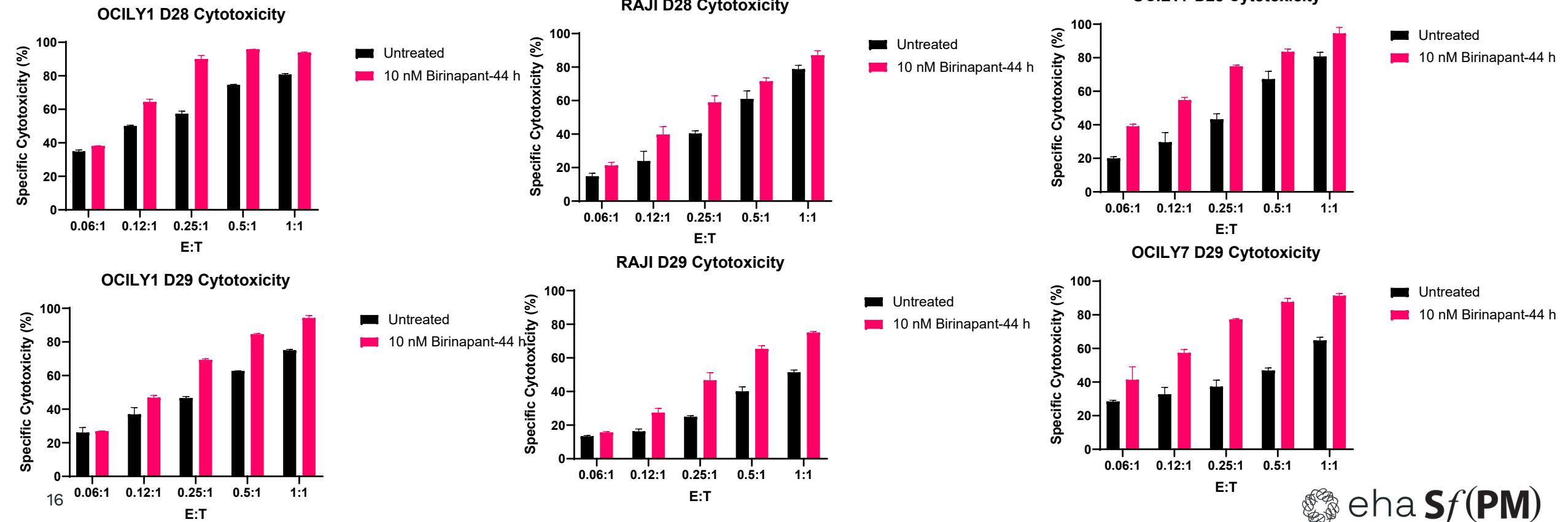
eha **Sf(PM)**



cIAP inhibition does not change NK receptor and ligand expression



Cytotoxicity of NK cells with target cells pre-treated with 10 nM Birinapant for 24 h and 10 nM birinapant in co-culture



Effect of birinapant treatment on expression of cIAP in primary DLBCL patient sample

