
The renaissance of immunotherapy is a revolution for cancer patients and for oncology

Ira Mellman, Ph.D.

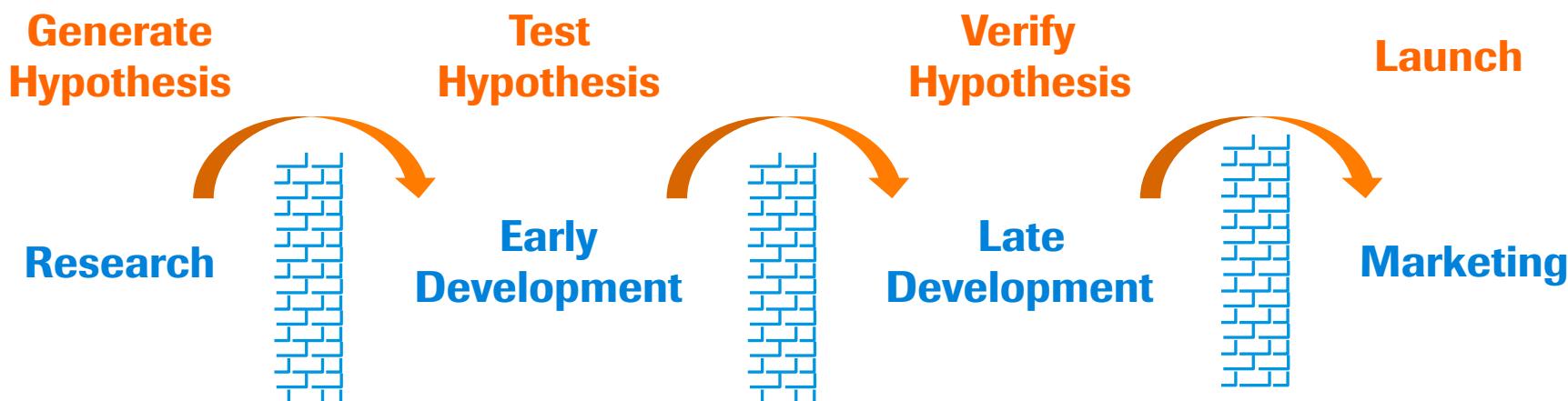
Vice President, Cancer Immunology, Genentech

The renaissance of immunotherapy is a revolution for cancer patients

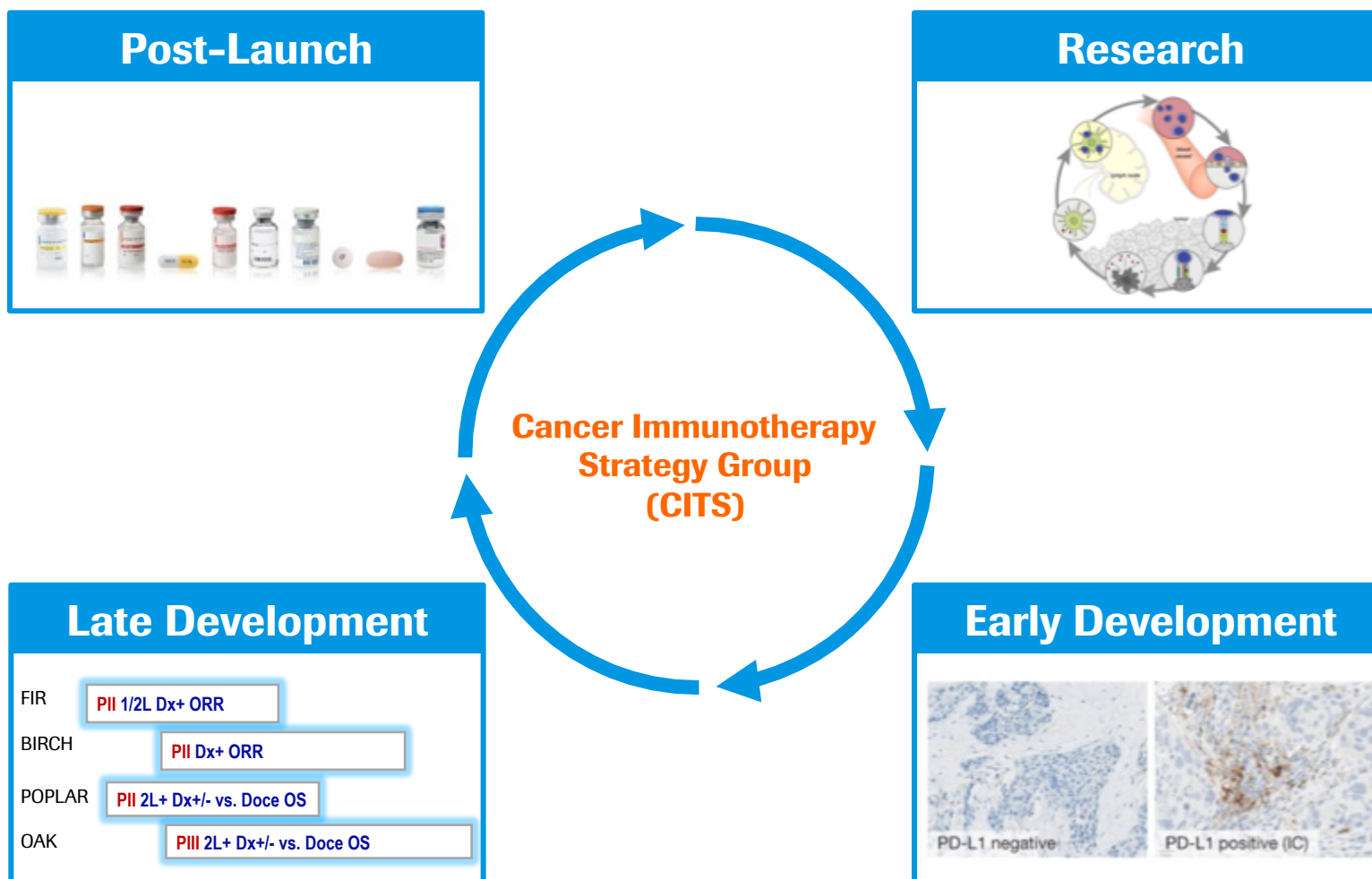


Traditional drug development

Is linear development path the best approach?

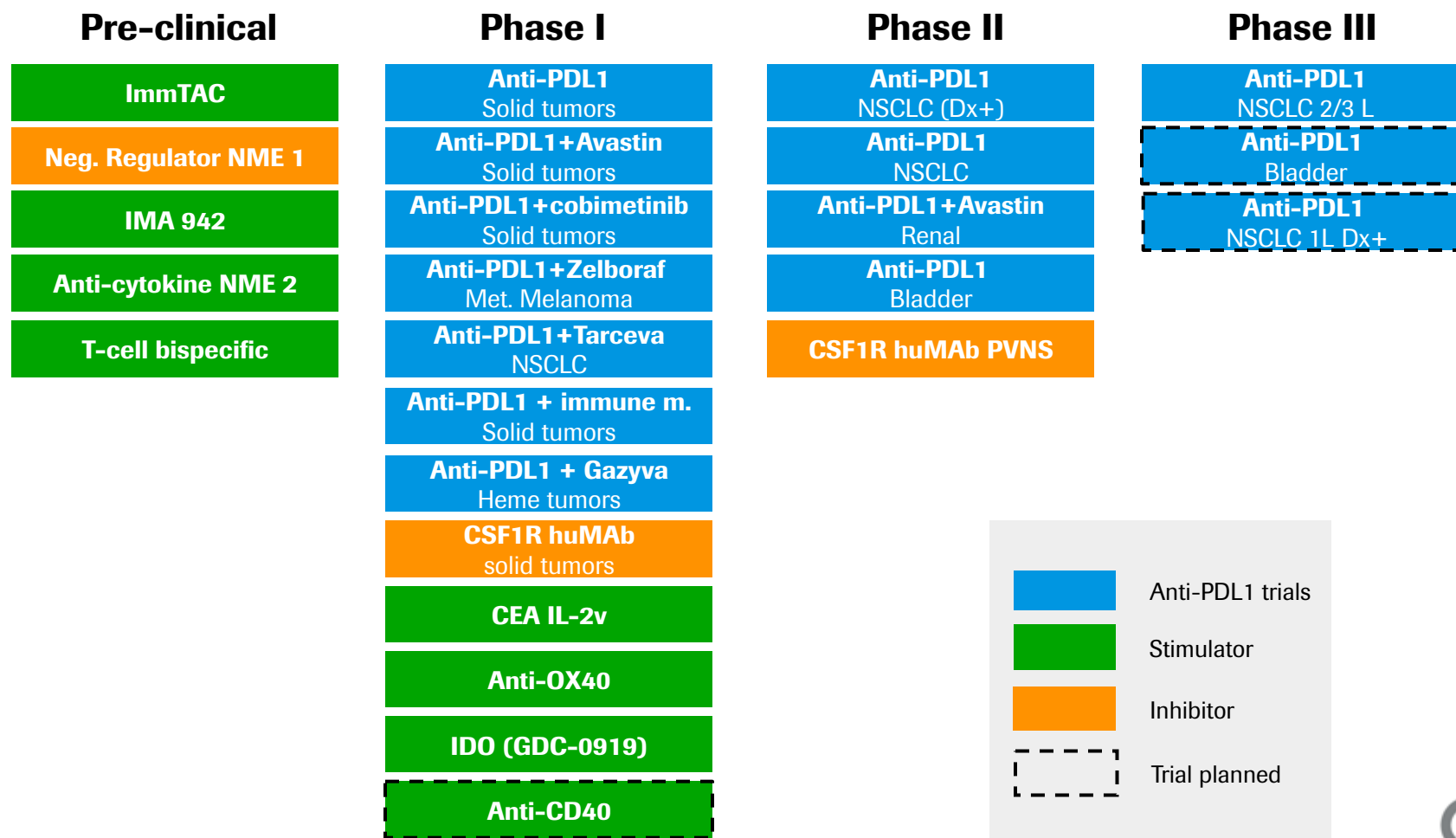


Cancer immunotherapy requires a cyclical “learning organization”



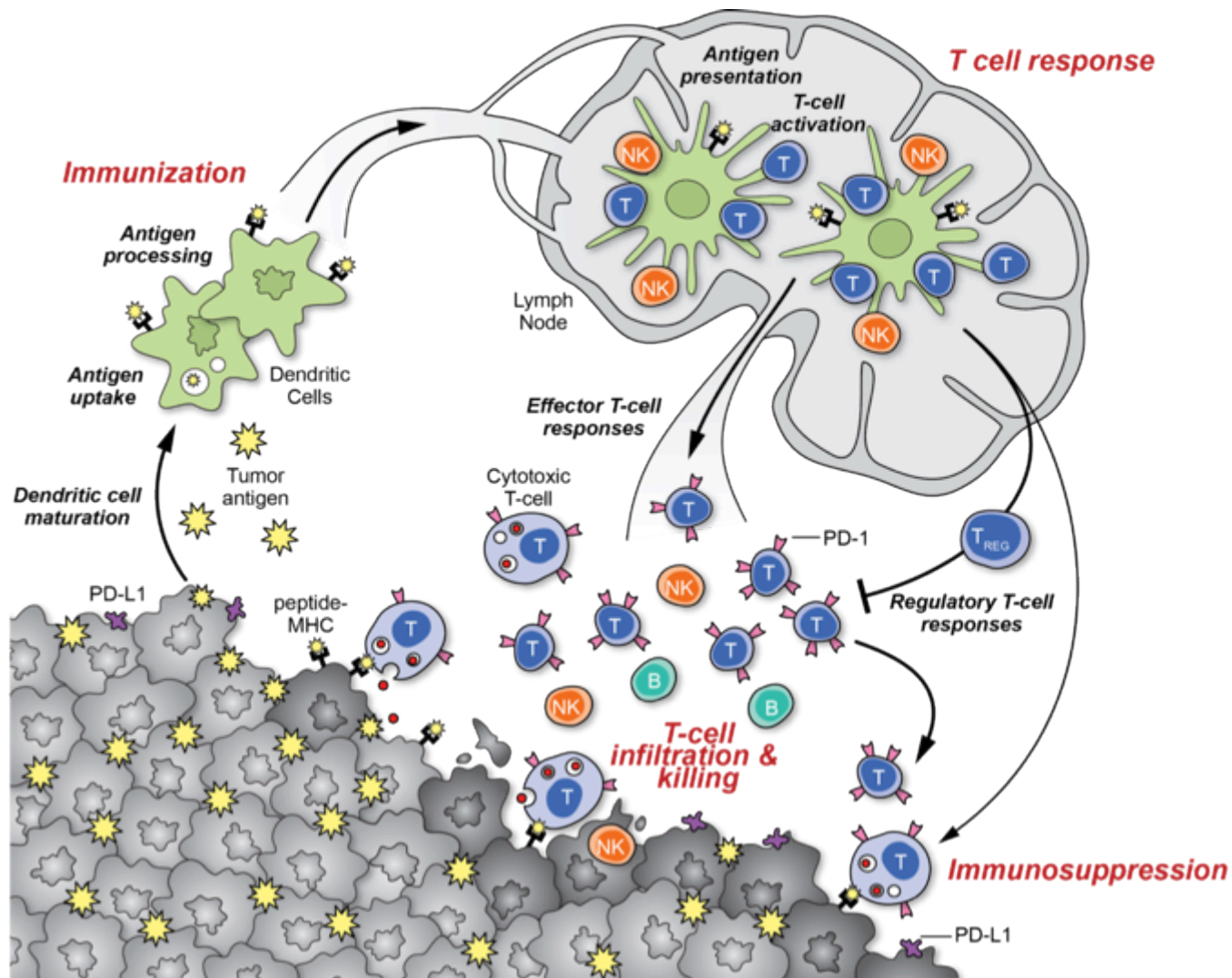
Cancer immunotherapy at Genentech/Roche

Pipeline overview



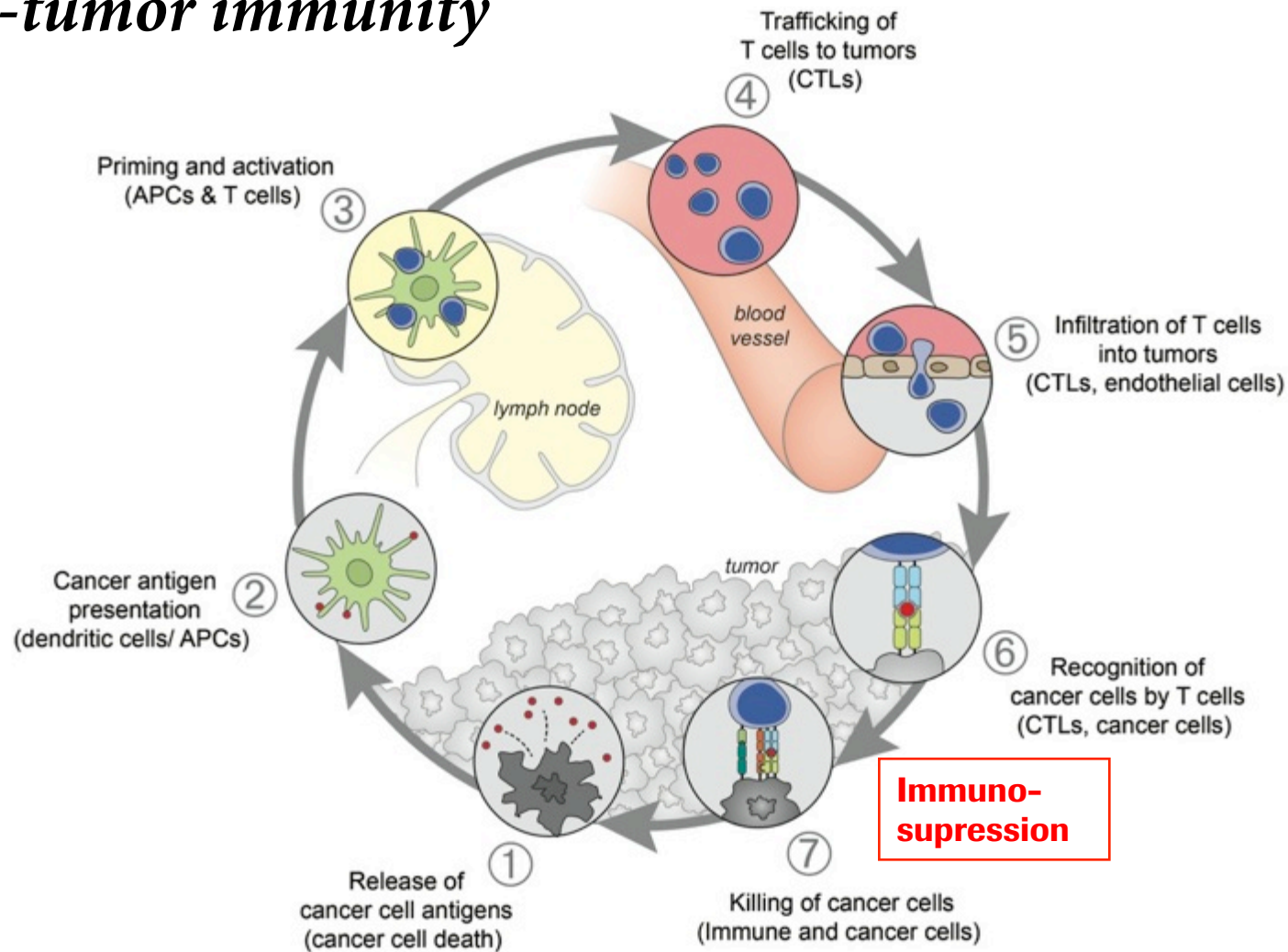
Note: Anti-PDL1 is listed as MPDL3280A in clinicaltrials.gov

Mechanistic basis of cancer immunotherapy



The Cancer Immunity Cycle

Immunosuppression is the rate limiting step to effective anti-tumor immunity

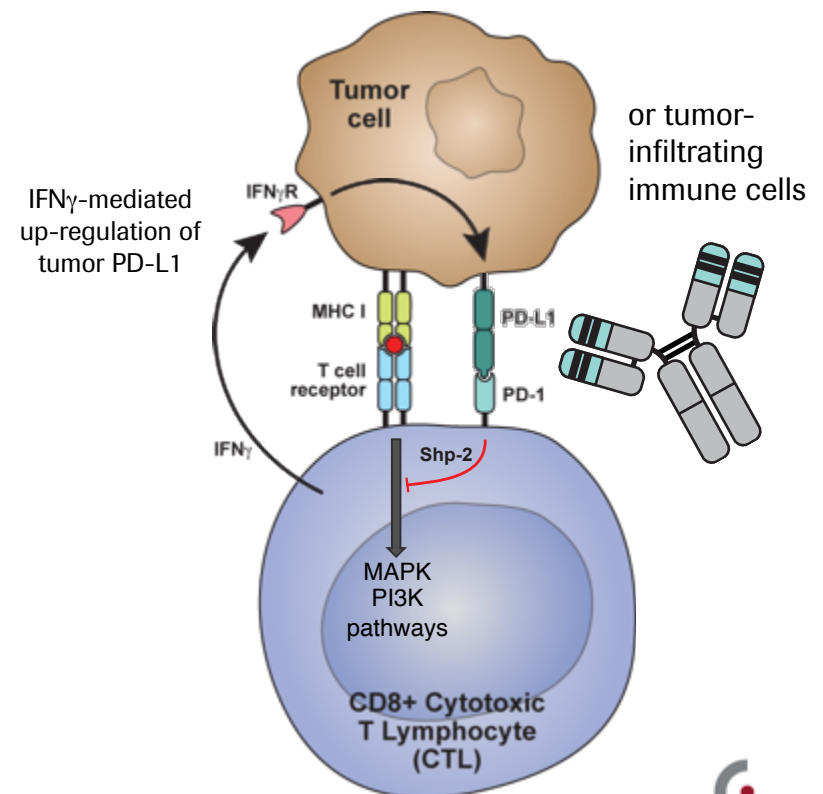


Targeting immuno-suppression

PD-1/PD-L1 pathway

- PD-1/PD-L1 interaction inhibits T cell activation, attenuates target killing: **prevents overstimulation of T cells during acute virus infection**
- A large percentage of tumors also up-regulate PD-L1 and evade killing by T cells
- Blocking PD-1 binding restores effector T cell activity

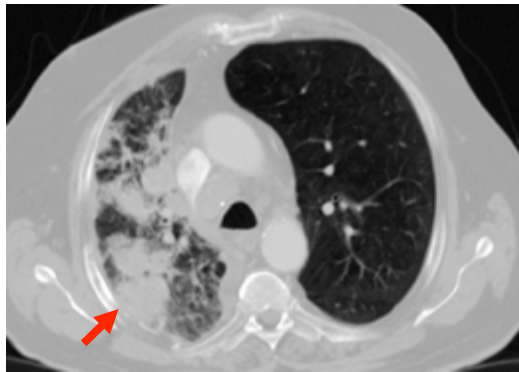
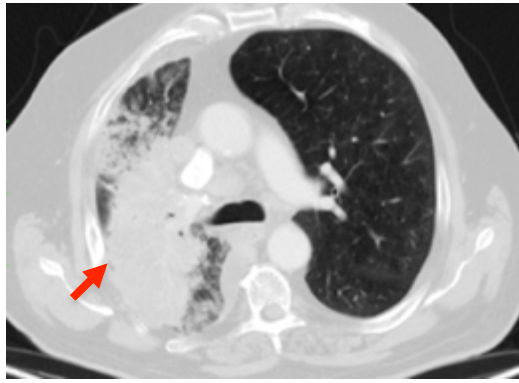
“Adaptive expression” of PD-L1



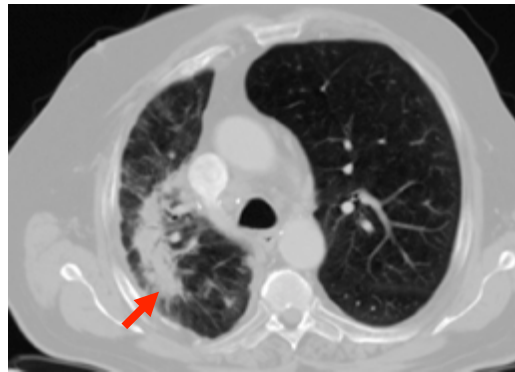
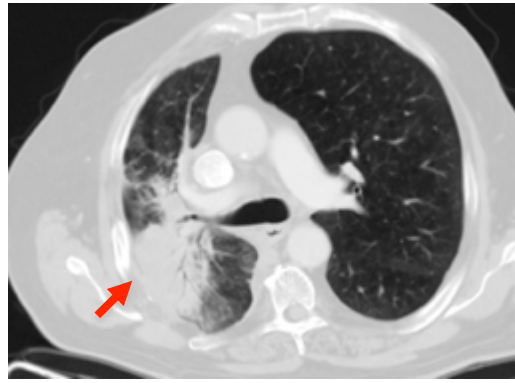
Targeting PD-L1 produces dramatic responses in many cancers (lung)

Roche

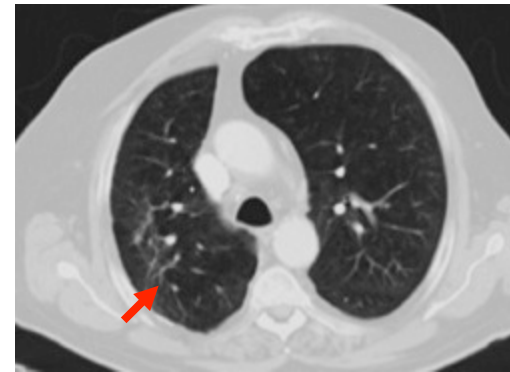
Baseline



Post C2 (Week 6)

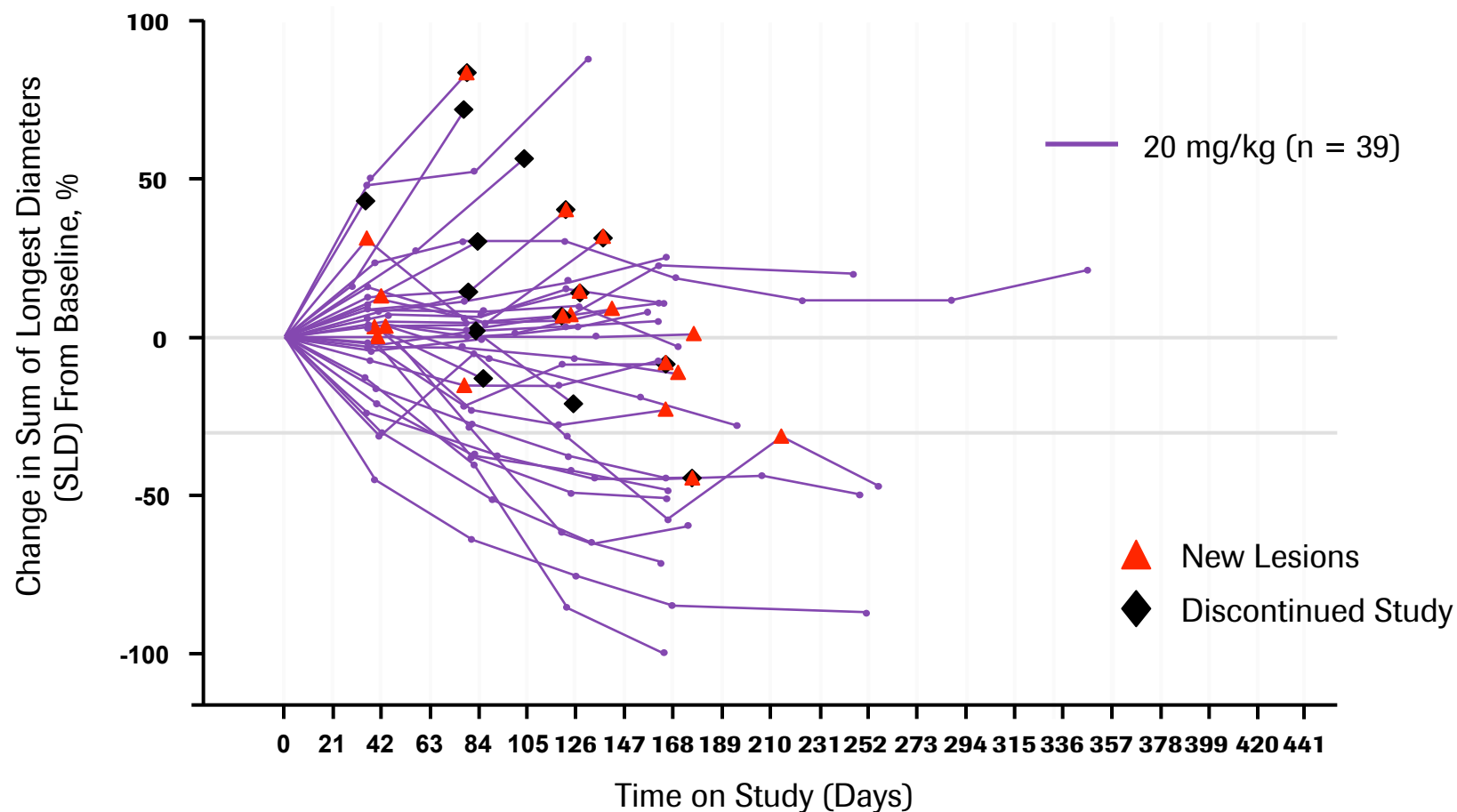


Post C12 (Week 36)



64-year-old male with squamous NSCLC s/p R lobectomy; cisplatin + gemcitabine, docetaxel, erlotinib; PD-L1 positive

Patients with clinical benefit rarely progress

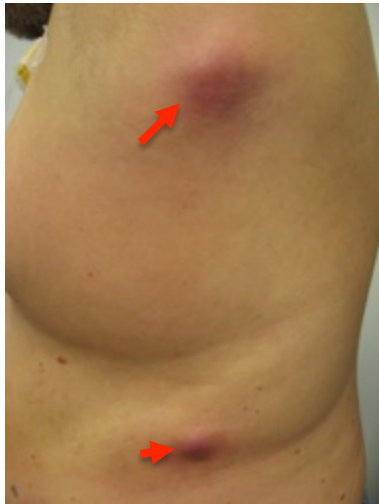


Patients dosed at 1-20 mg/kg prior to Aug 1, 2012 with at least 1 post-baseline evaluable tumor assessment; data cutoff Feb 1, 2013.

Herbst et al., (2013) *J Clin Oncol.* 31, (suppl; abstr 3000)

PD-L1 positive kidney cancer patient with rapid response to MDL3280A

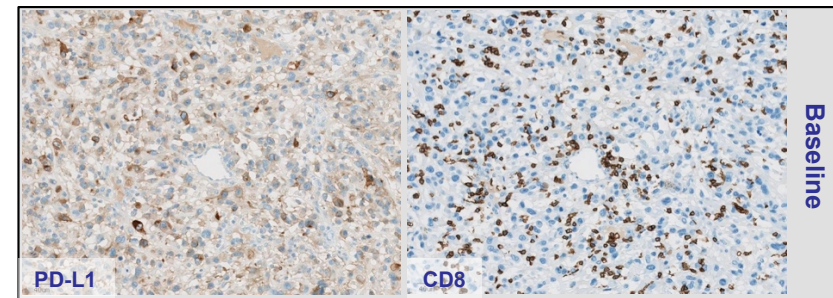
Baseline



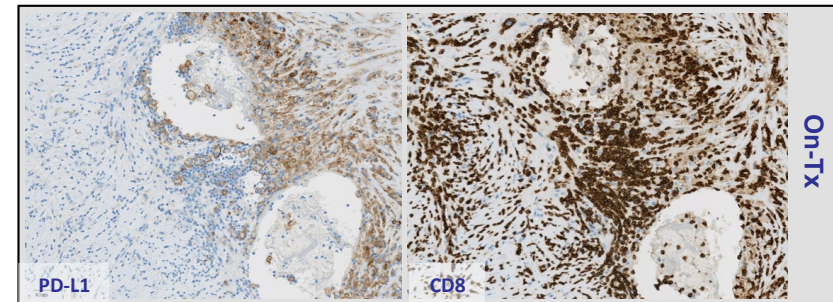
After 4 weeks



Biomarkers at baseline



Biomarkers at week 4 post C1D1

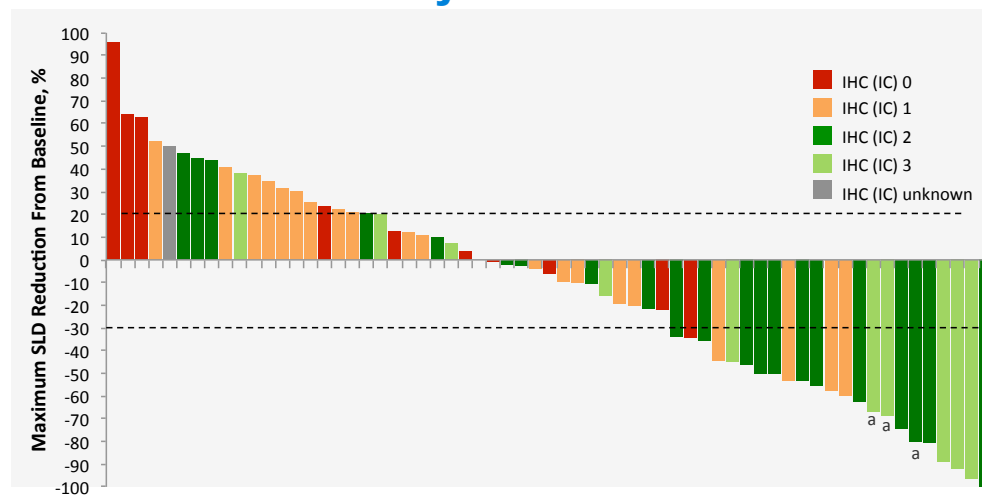


51-year-old male with RCC s/p L nephrectomy, sunitinib, XRT T9, temsirolimus

MPDL3280A Phase Ia response correlates with expression of PD-L1 on tumor infiltrating cells (bladder cancer)

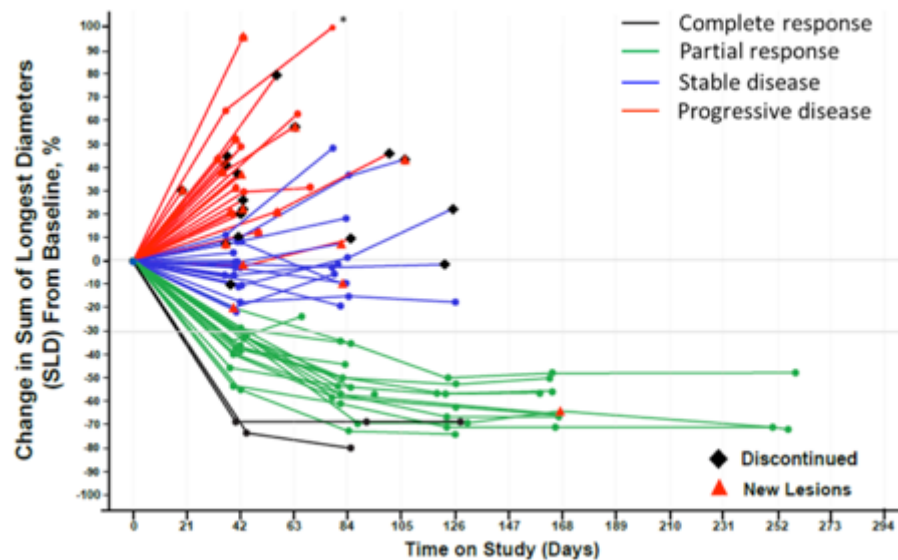
PD-L1 IHC (IC)	ORR, Best Response % (95% CI)	ORR, Best Response % (95% CI)
IHC 3 (n = 10)	60% (27, 85)	52% (34, 69)
IHC 2 (n = 23)	48% (27, 68)	
IHC 1 (n = 24)	17% (6, 37)	14% (6, 28)
IHC 0 (n = 12)	8% (0, 35)	

Summary of ORR in UBC



Using patient data to understand cancer immunity and find new treatments

MPDL3280A Phase 1 Data: Urothelial Bladder Cancer Patients



Progressive Disease (PD)

Why do many patients not respond?

- *No pre-existing immunity?*

Stable disease (SD)

What combinations will promote PRs & CRs?

- *Insufficient T cell immunity?*
- *Multiple negative regulators?*

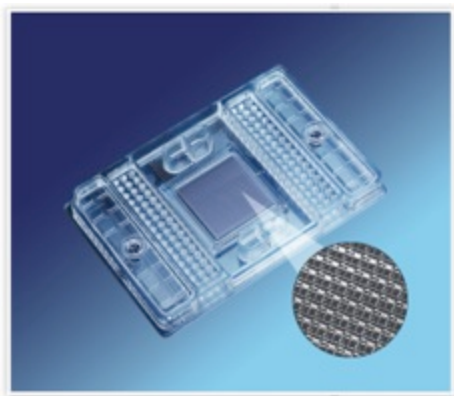
Monotherapy durable responses (PR/CR)

What are the drivers of single agent response?

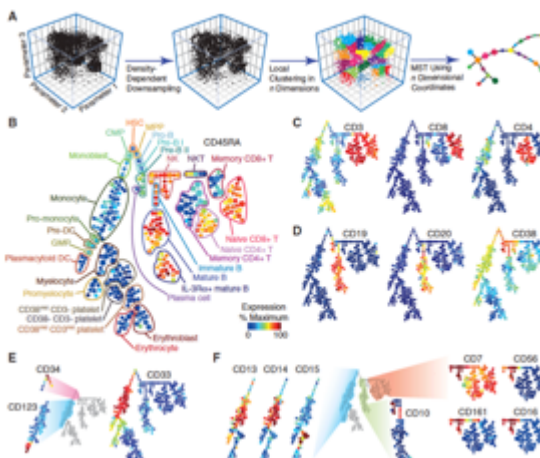
How can PRs be enhanced to CRs?

- *Insufficient T cell immunity?*
- *Multiple negative regulators?*

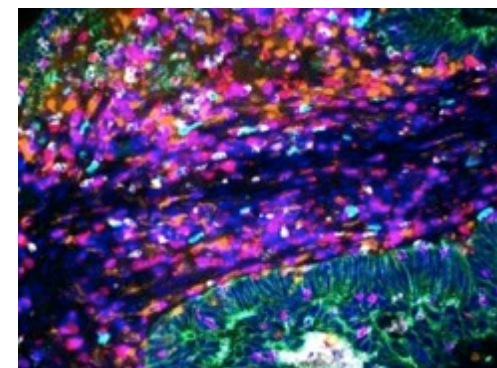
Comprehensive approach to biomarker discovery



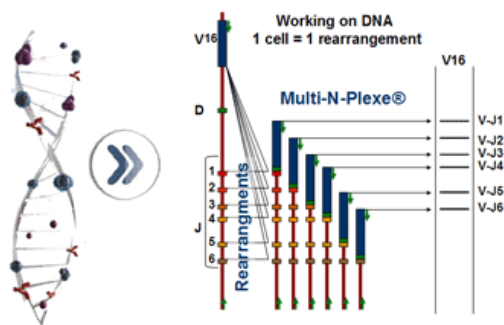
Genentech ImmunoChip



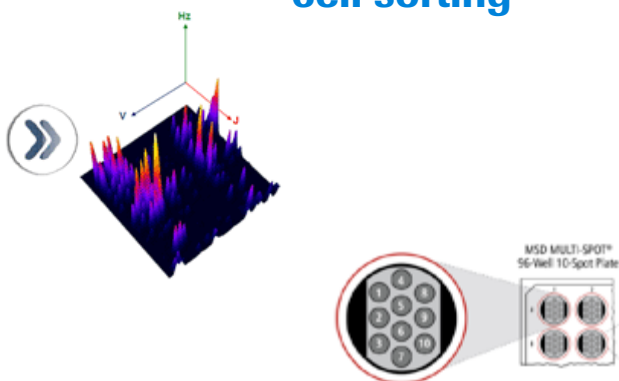
**Multi-channel
fluorescence activated
cell sorting**



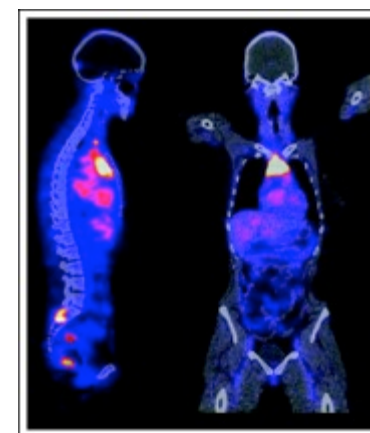
**Multi-parametric
immunofluorescence**



**T-Cell Receptor
Repertoire**



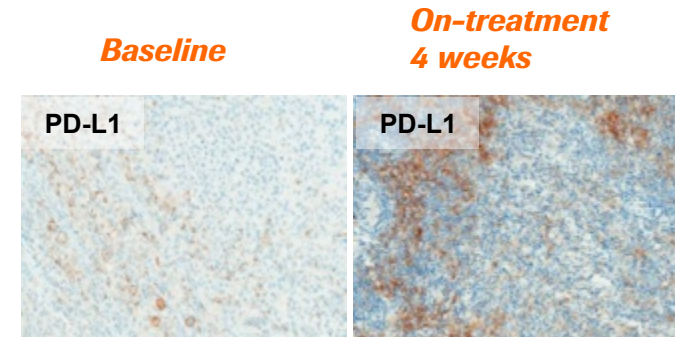
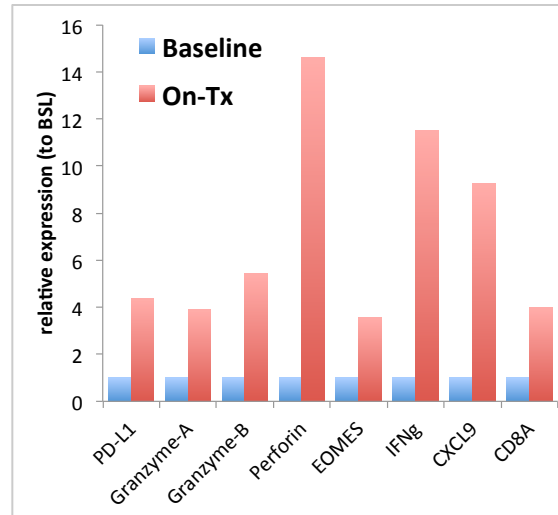
Multiplex cytokine assay



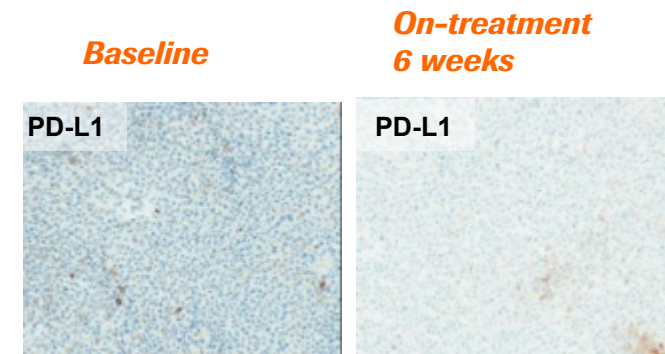
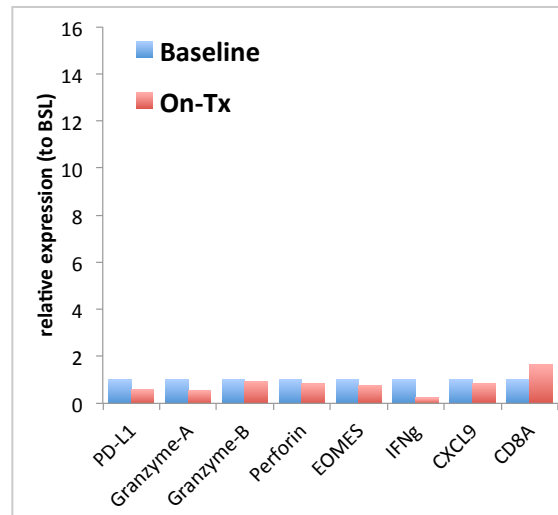
Molecular Imaging

On-treatment biomarker profile defines response and lack of response

Responder



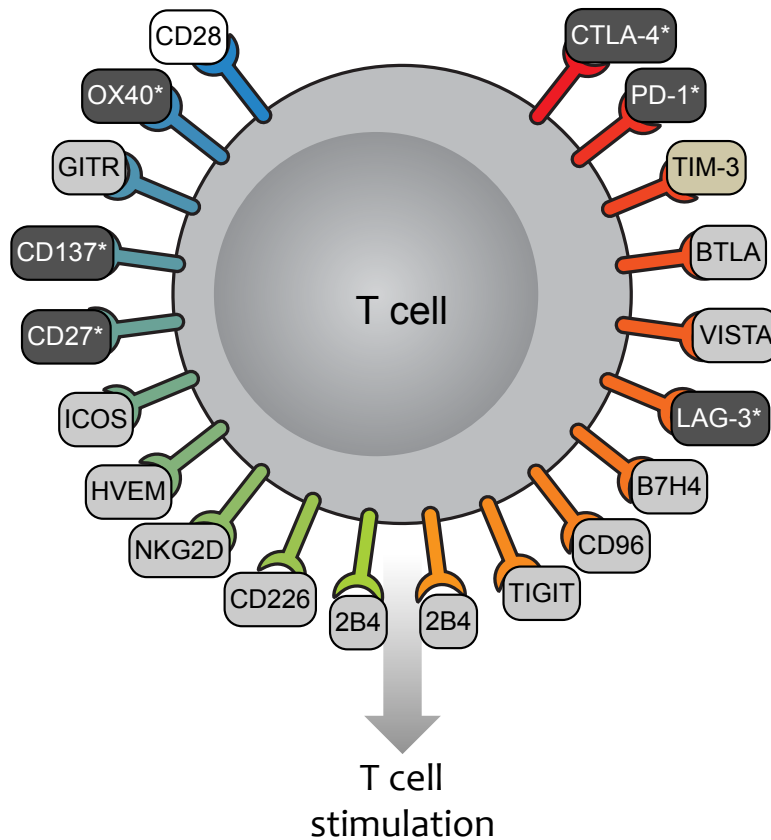
Non-responder



PD-L1 patient immune biomarker analysis guides research and clinical development

Activating receptors

Inhibitory receptors

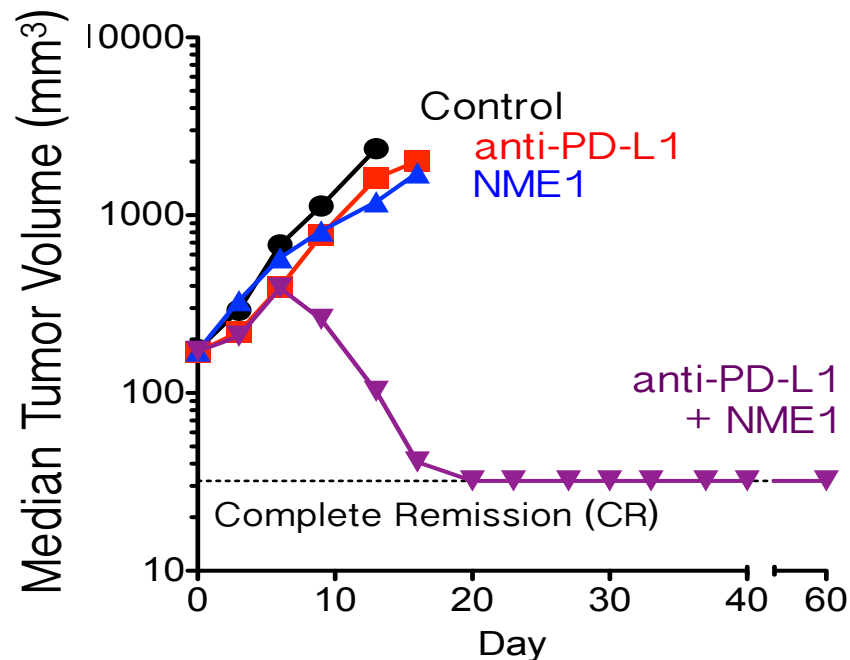


Targets elevated in non-responders

Compounds moving into clinic

- Negative regulator NME1
- Positive regulator: OX40

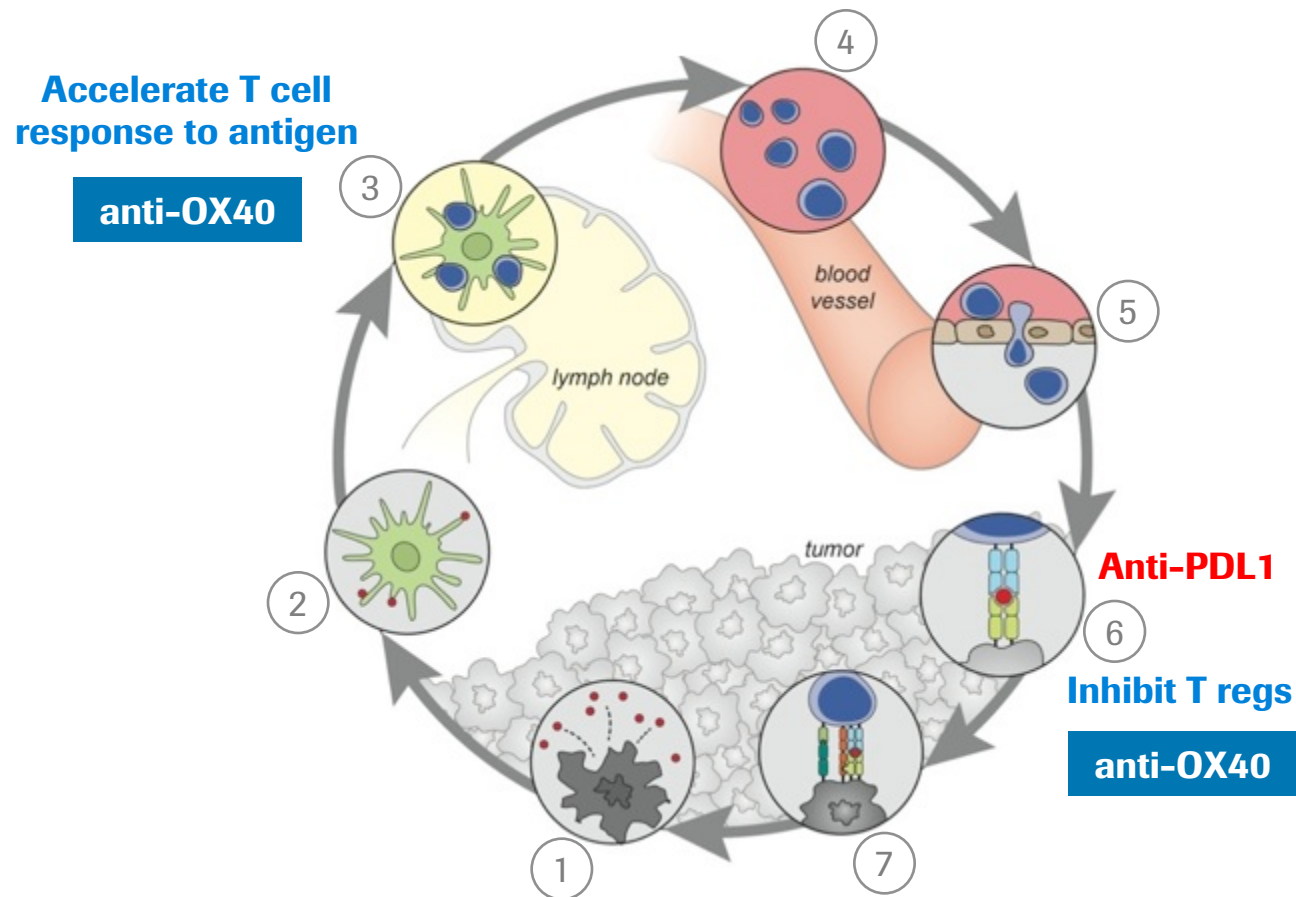
Example: NME1 is a negative regulator discovered from biomarker analysis



Negative regulator combines in PD-L1 non-responsive model

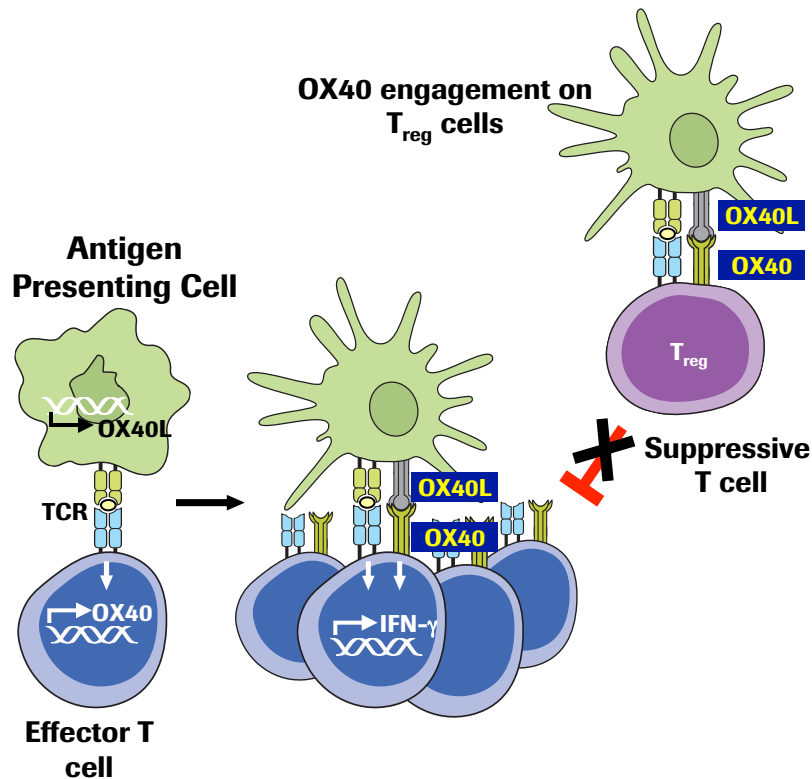
Positive regulator targeting two steps in the cycle

Anti-OX40



OX40 function and potential in oncology

Promote antigen dependent effector T cell activation and T regulatory cell inhibition



Rationale for targeting OX40

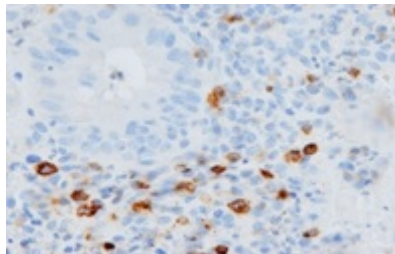
- Dual mode of action:
 - Co-stimulation of effector T cells
 - Inhibition of regulatory T cells
- Reduced risk of toxicity
- Complementary MoA to blocking inhibitory receptors
- Potential to overcome suppressive signals from multiple inhibitory receptors

Potential for activity in multiple tumor types

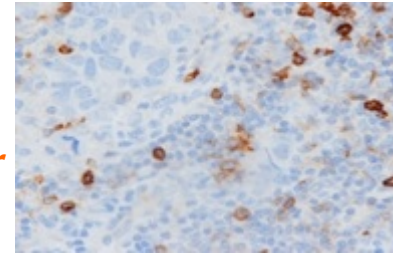
Pre-clinical efficacy and durability of response

OX40 is expressed in a variety of tumors

**Colorectal
cancer**

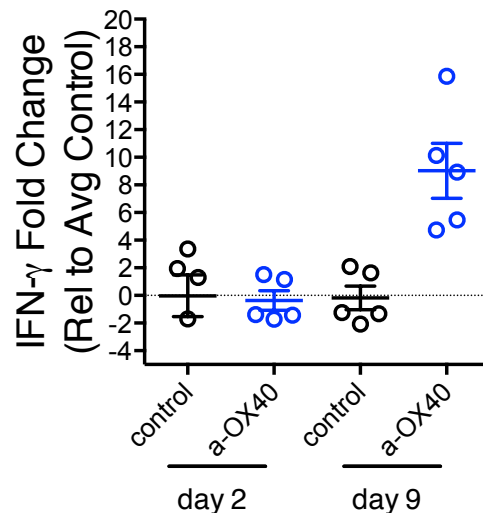


**Breast
cancer**

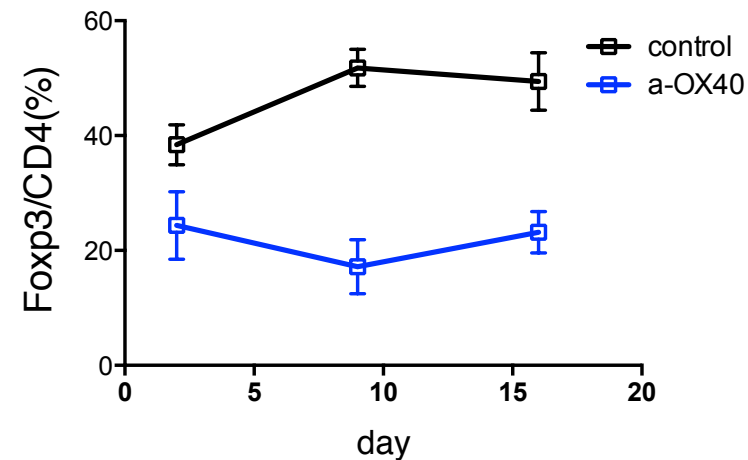


Anti-OX40 increases intratumor T_{eff} cells while depleting T_{regs}

**Increase in intratumoral
 T_{eff} cells (CD4+CD8)**



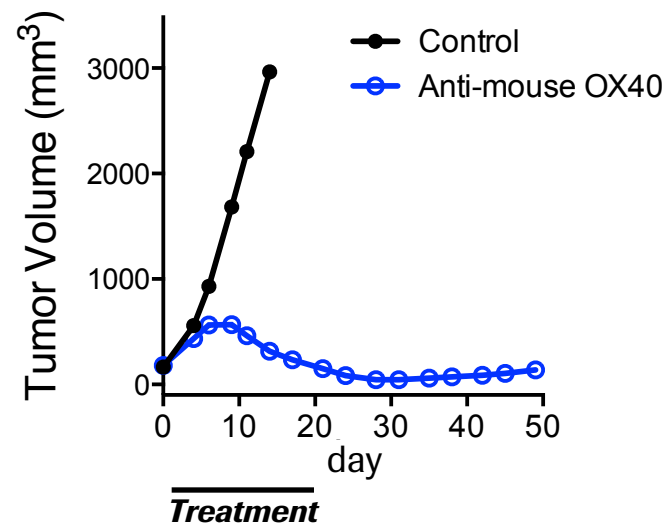
**Decrease in intratumoral
 T_{reg} cells (FoxP3+)**



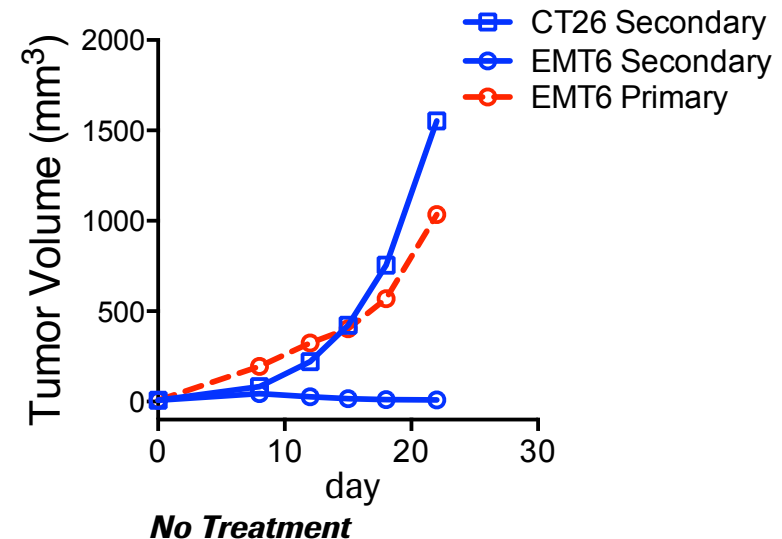
Anti-OX40 can induce durable responses and immunity as a single agent

Pre-clinical efficacy and generation of tumor-specific immunity

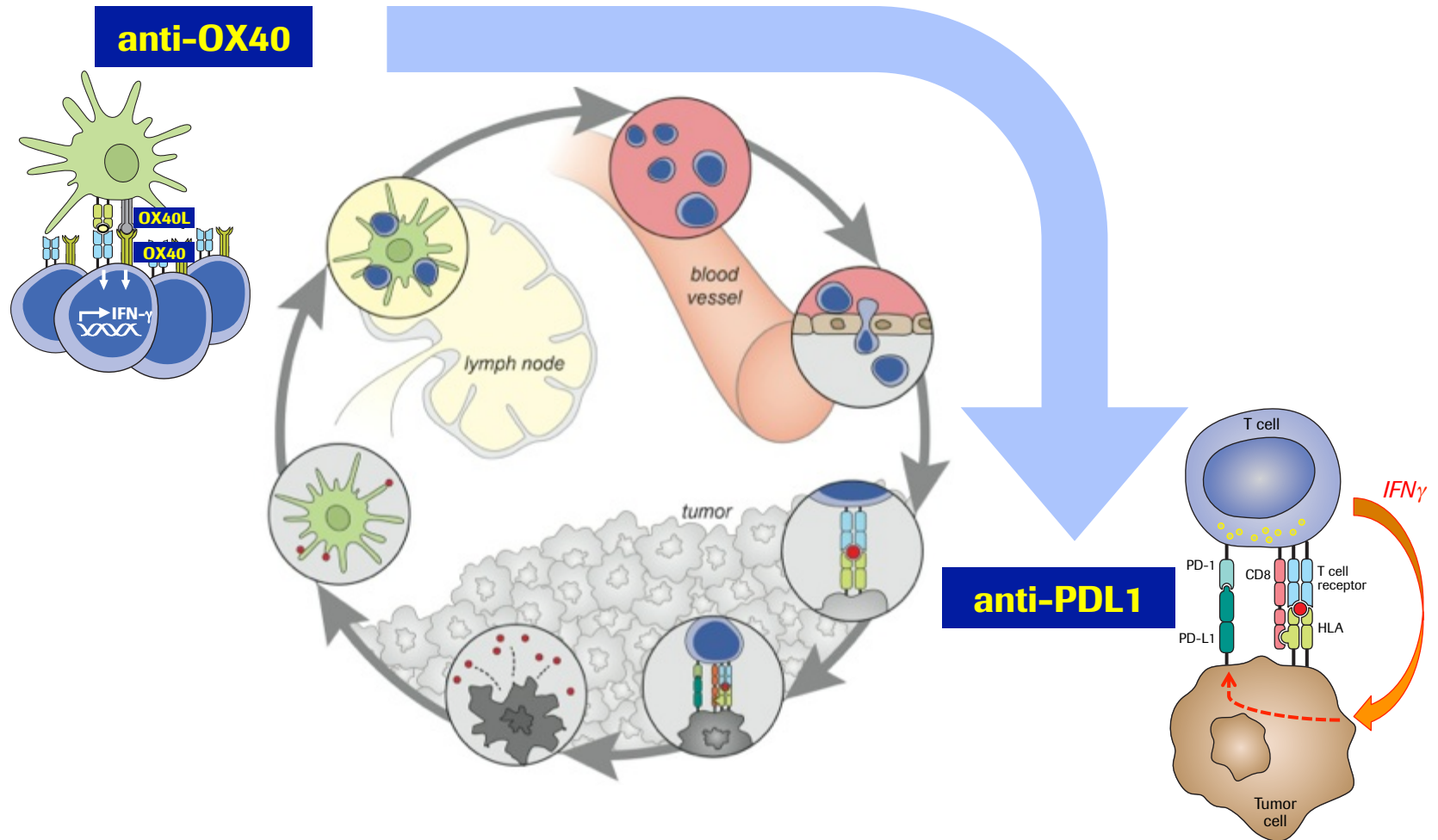
Primary Tumor Challenge (EMT6)



Re-challenge (EMT6 or CT26)



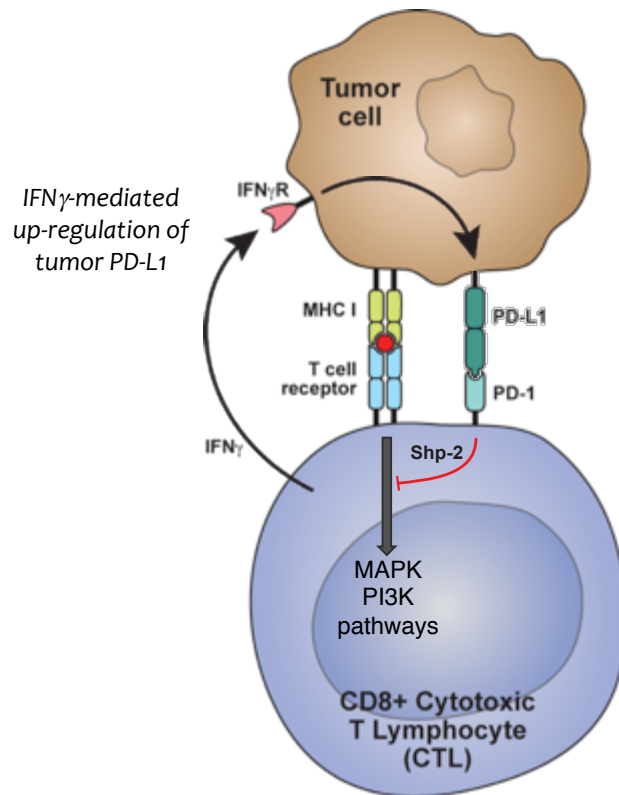
Increase in T_{eff} cells by anti-OX40 may create need to combine with anti-PDL1



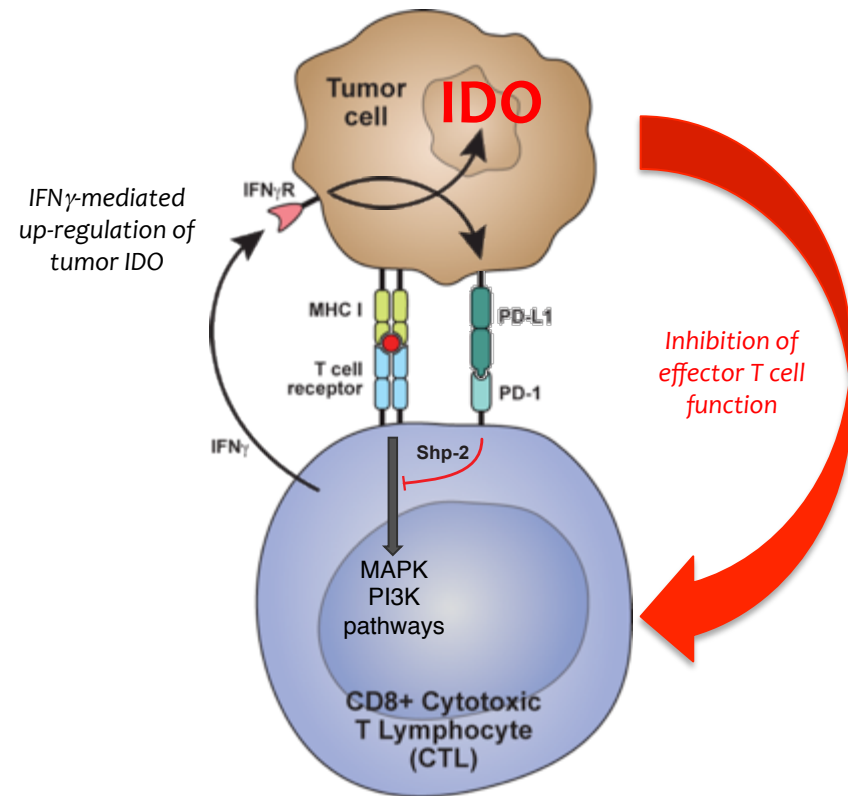
IDO (indoleamine di-oxygenase)

Another suppressor of effector T cells

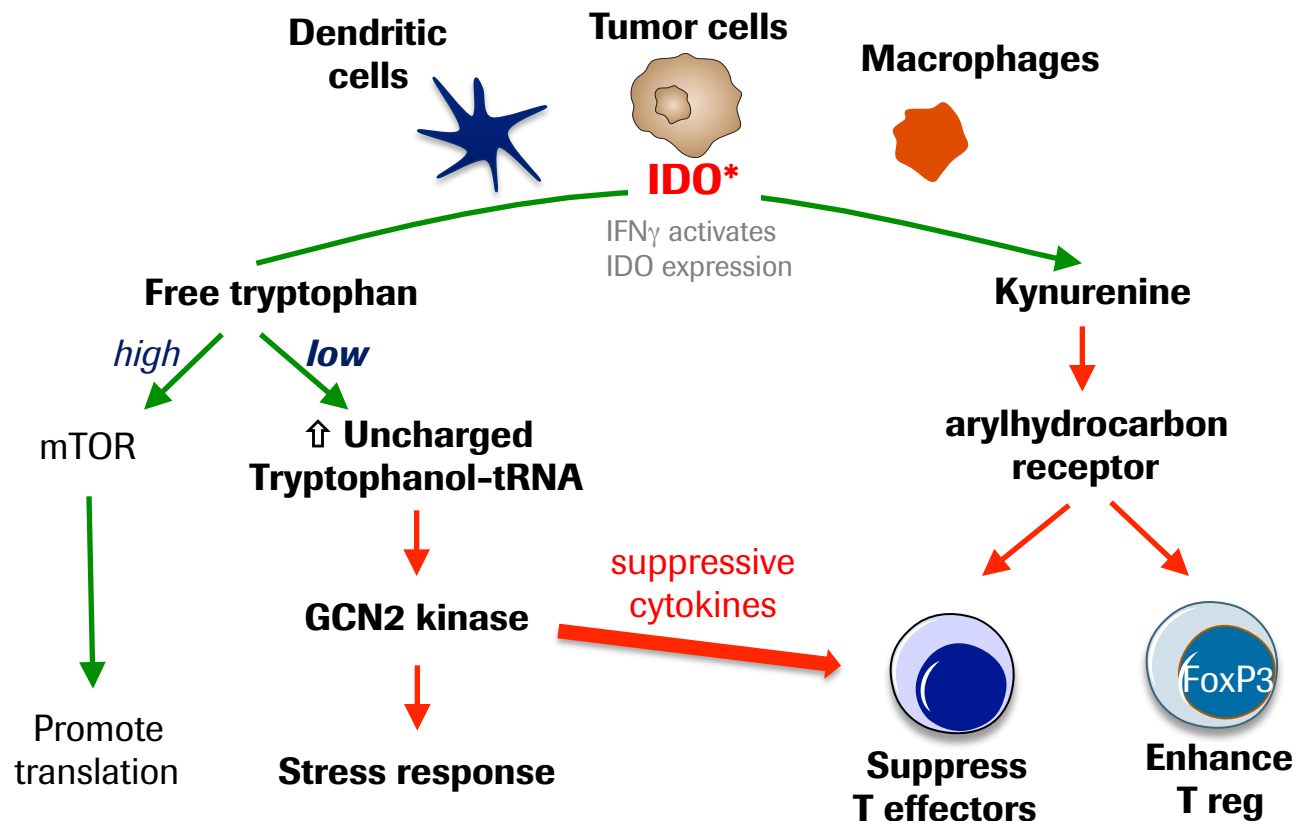
Adaptive expression of PD-L1



Adaptive expression of IDO

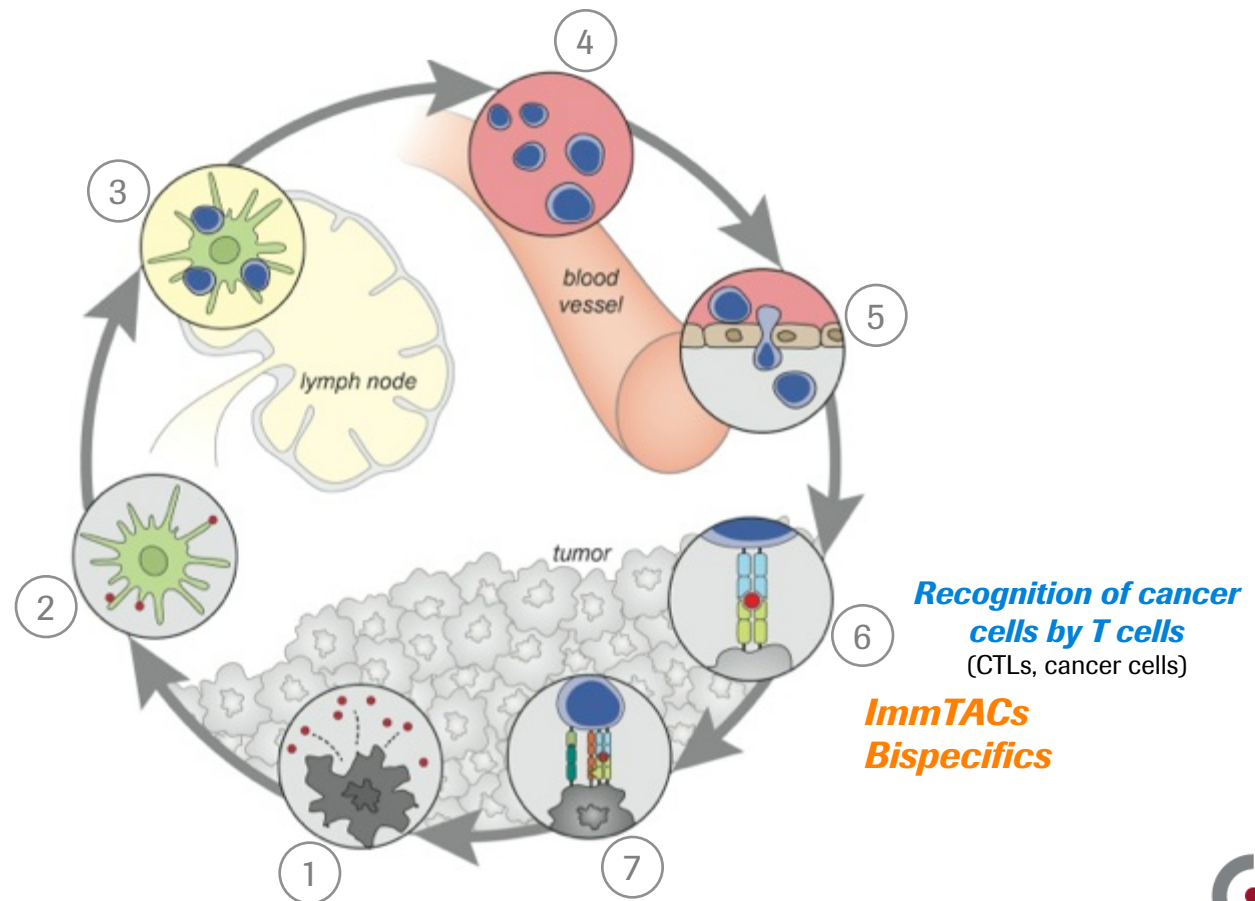


IDO mediates T cell suppression by reducing extracellular tryptophan and increasing kynurenine



*IDO (tryptophan dioxygenase) is a second related target to IDO

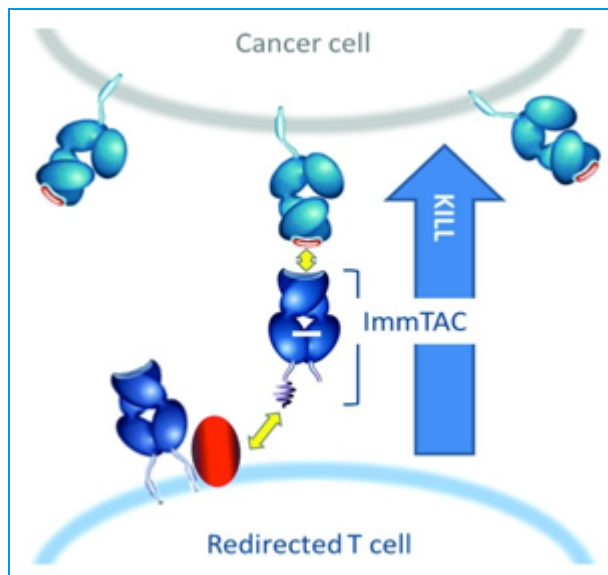
Not all patients may have pre-existing immunity: *ImmTACs and bispecific antibodies as alternatives to CAR-T cells*



Recruiting T cells to cancer cells

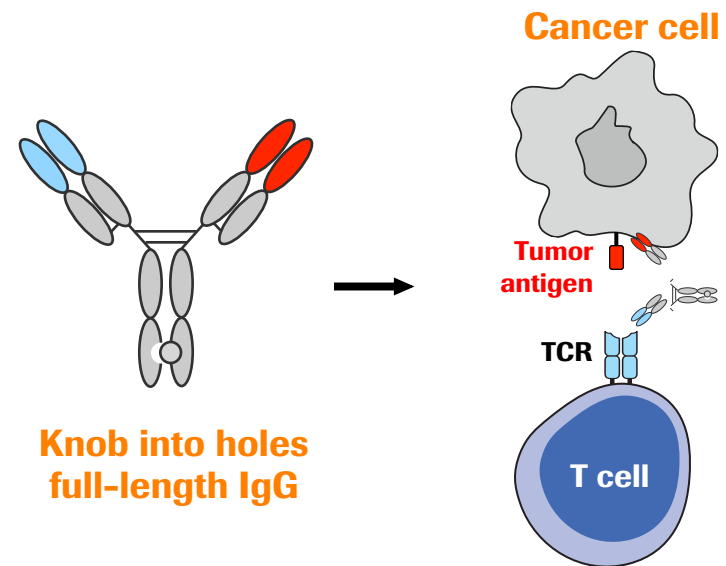
ImmTACs and bispecific antibodies

Targeting **intracellular** tumor markers



Immune-mobilizing mTCR Against Cancer*

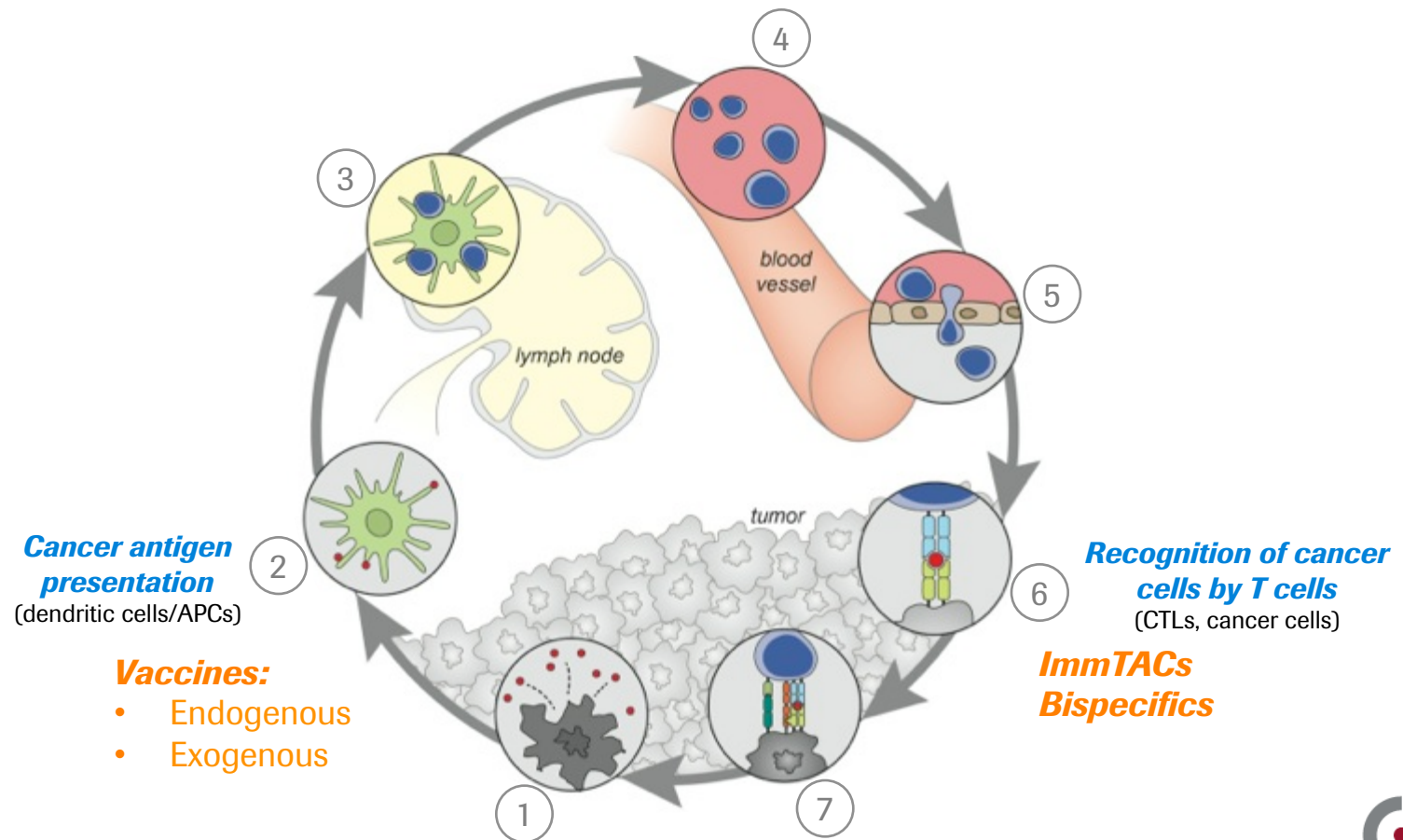
Targeting **extracellular** tumor markers



T-cell Dependent Bispecific

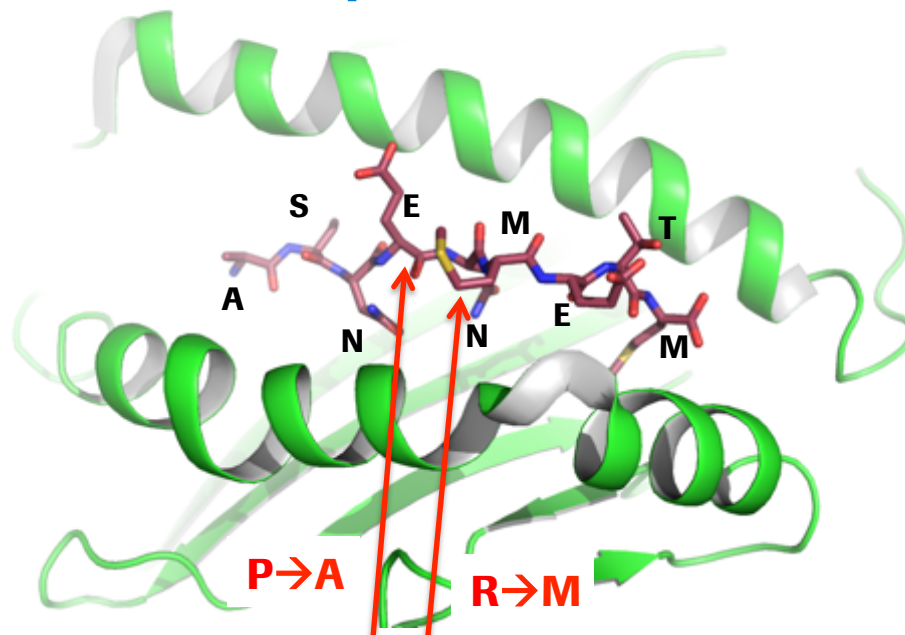
*In colalboaration with Immunocore

Not all patients may have pre-existing immunity: *Patient data defines a path to rational vaccines*



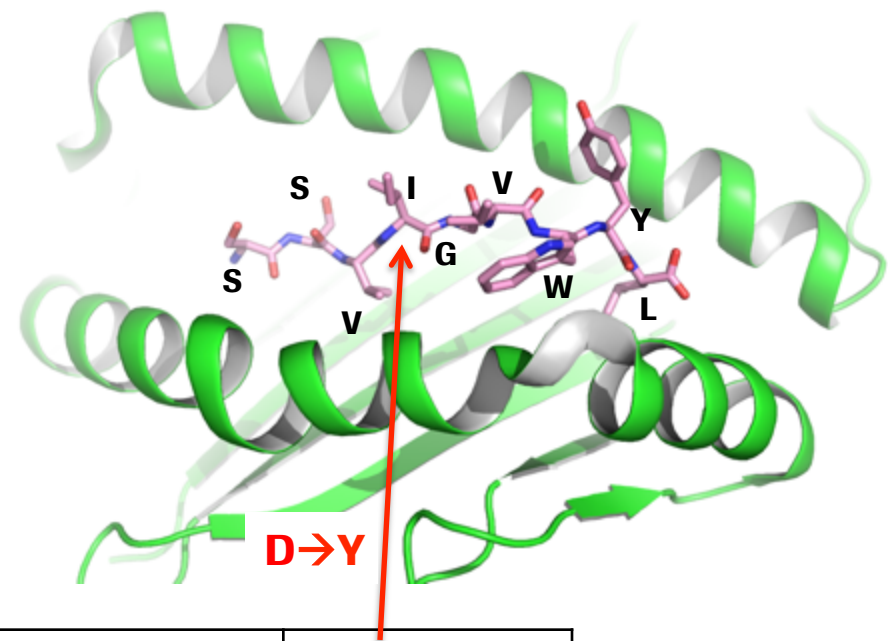
Structural analysis suggests that only some mutations will be accessible to T cell receptors

Immunogenic solvent-exposed mutation



REPS1	AQLPNDVVL
ADPGK	ASMTNRELM
FLU-NP	AS N ENMET M

Non-immunogenic mutation in MHC groove



Copine-1	SSPDSLHYL
H60	SS V IGVWY L

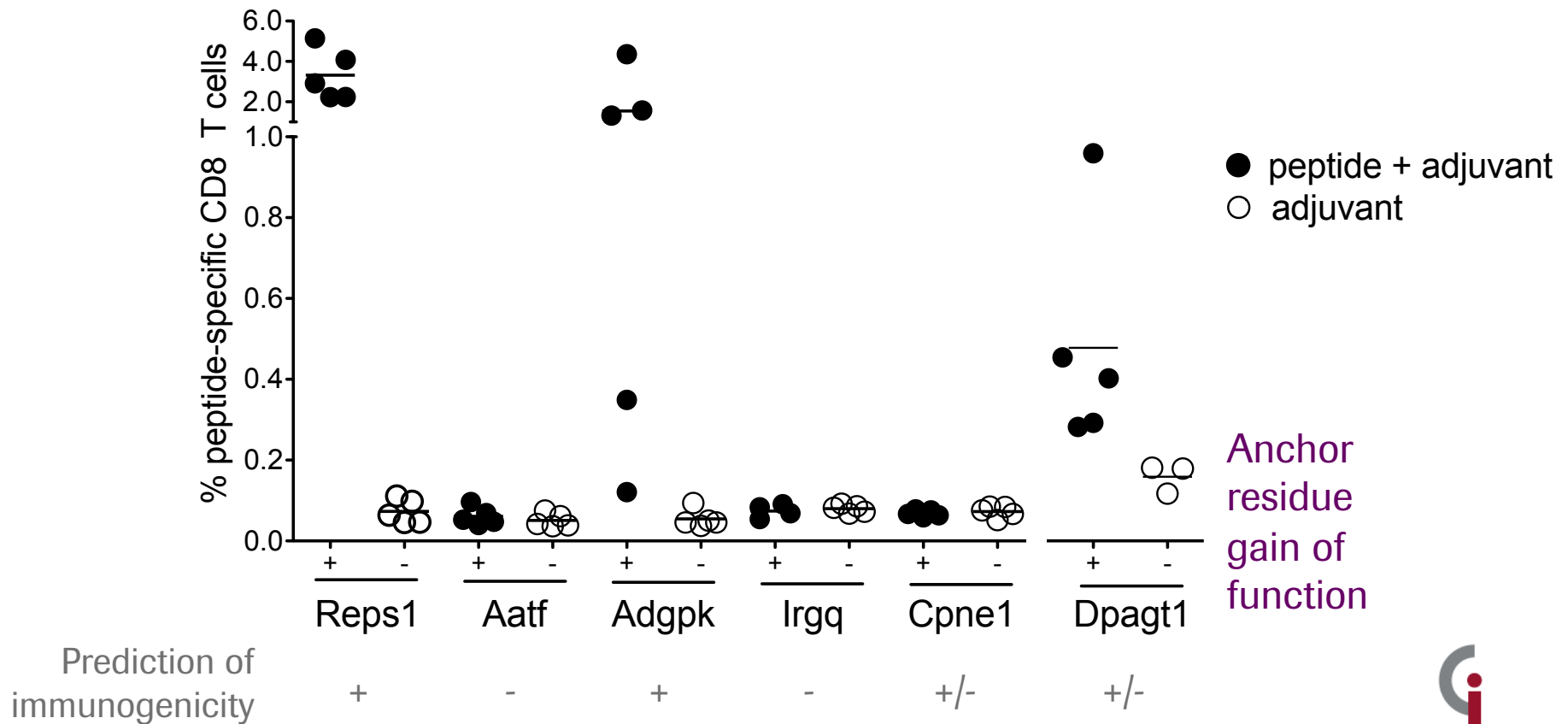
Mutated peptides predicted to be immunogenic induce CD8 T cell responses upon immunization



Prime/boost immunization
elongated peptides + anti-CD40 + pIC

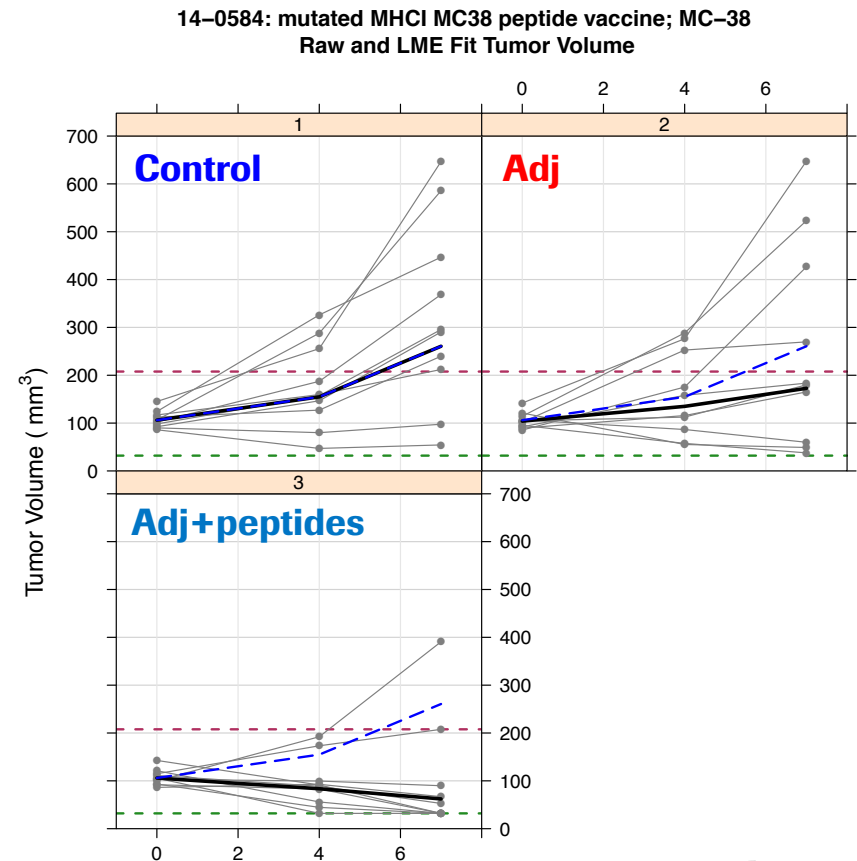
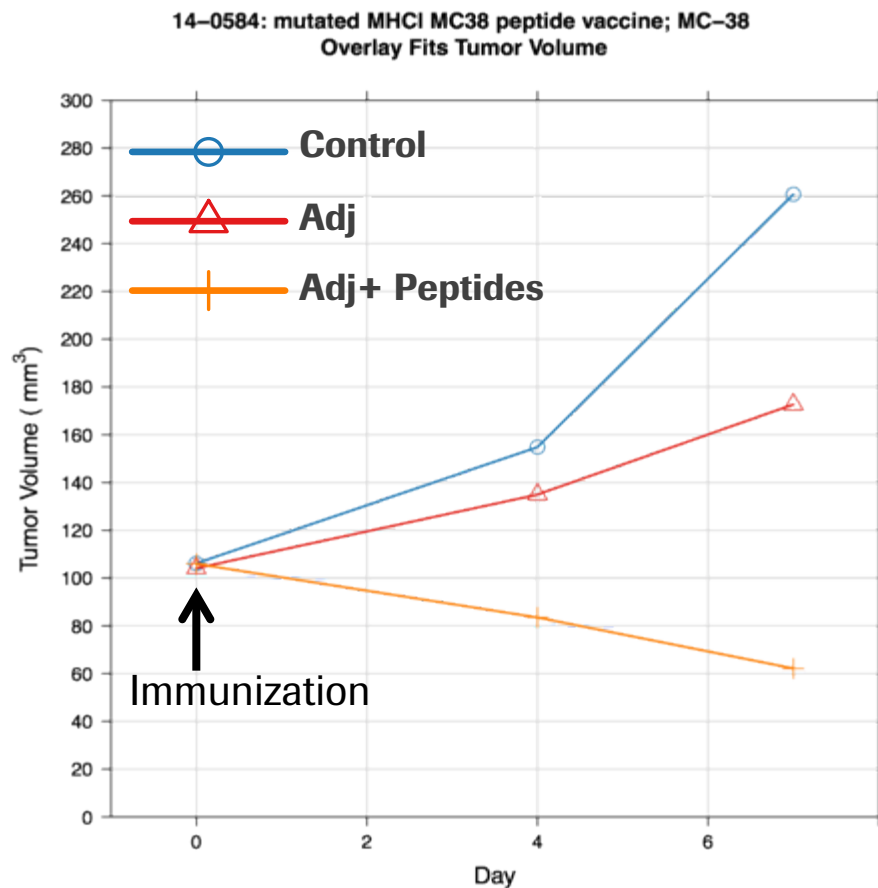


T cell response measured 7d after
boost (MHCII dextramer staining)

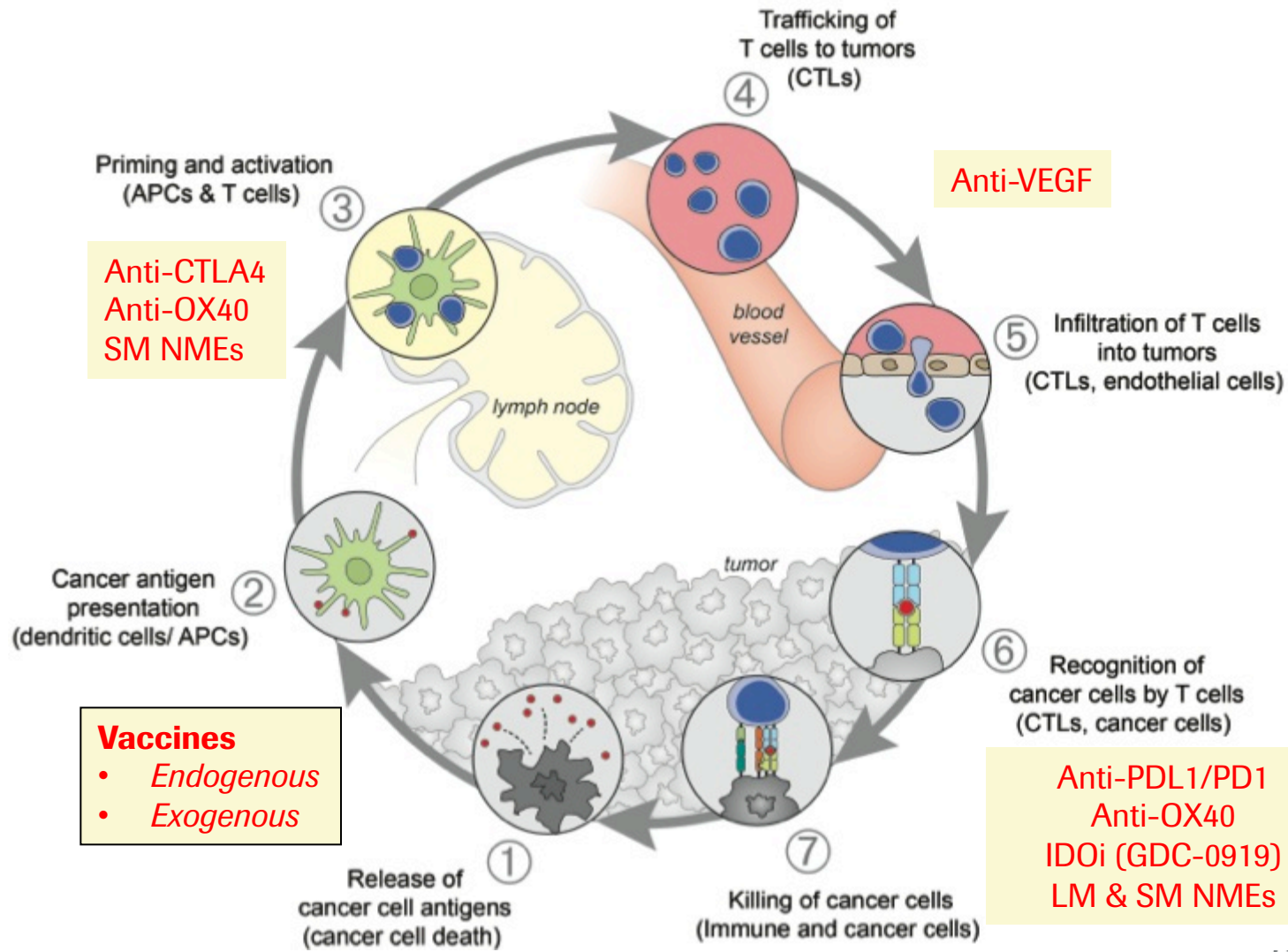


Promise for a PHC vaccine?

Immunization with antigenic peptides regresses growth of established MC38 tumors



Building a portfolio based on the emerging appreciation of the cancer immunity cycle



Substantial investment in developing PD-L1 combinations with in house and partnered molecules



		Roche/GNE (PD-L1 inhibitor)	BMS (PD-1 inhibitor)	Merck (PD-1 inhibitor)	AZ (PD-L1 inhibitor)
Immunotherapies	aCD40	✓			
	Vaccines	P	P	P	P
	aCTLA-4	P	✓	P	✓
	aOX40	✓			✓
	aCD27	P	P		
	a4-1BB/CD137		✓	P	
	GITRi			✓	
	aCEA-IL2v	✓			
	T Cell Bispecifics	✓			
	ImmTACs	P			
	aPDL1/PD1				✓
	aLAG-3		✓		
	IDOi	✓, P	P	P	P
	aKIR		✓		
	aCSF1R	✓	P		
	Cytokines, anti-cytokines	✓	✓	✓	P
Other	aVEGF	✓	P	P	
	aAng-2-VEGF	✓			
	VEGF TKI		P	P	
	EGFRi	✓	P	P	✓
	ALKi	✓	P	P	
	BRAFi	✓	P	P	P
	MEKi	✓	P	P	P
	BTKi	✓	P		P
	aCD20	✓			
	aHER2	✓		P	
	Chemo	✓	✓	✓	
	XRT	✓			✓

P Partnered external combo
✓ Internal combo

Sources: TrialTrove, company presentations, clinicaltrials.gov

Last updated: 3 Dec 2014

Genentech's competitive advantage: Lead the field by focusing on the science

- Identification and validation of new targets & combinations based on our **understanding of cancer immunity cycle**
- An ever-expanding patient **biomarker database**
- Diverse, innovative **portfolio**
- Leverage **small molecule** expertise
- Leverage **oncology expertise**
- A uniquely **integrated team**, from Research to Late Stage...and back

