

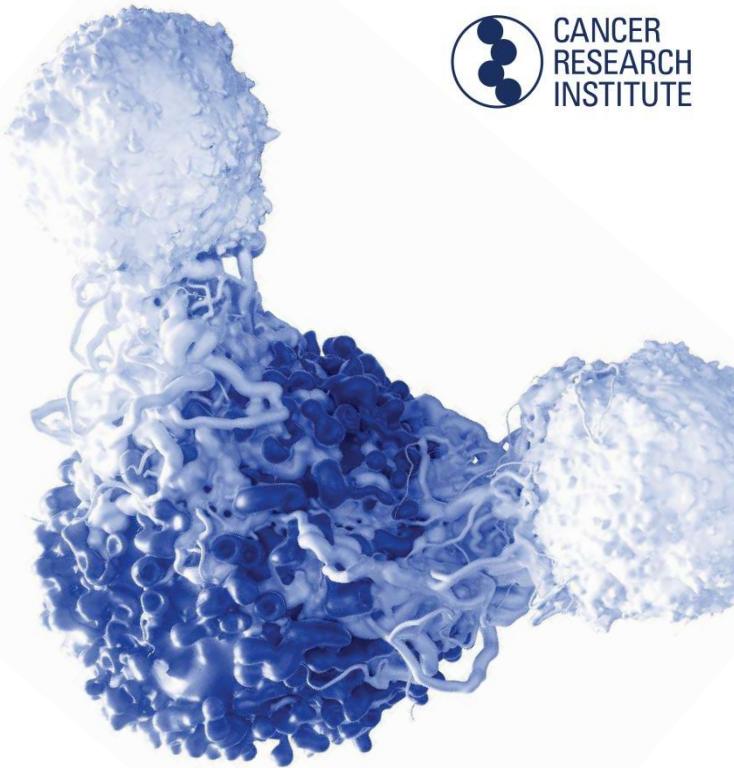
CANCER RESEARCH INSTITUTE
**IMMUNOTHERAPY
PATIENT SUMMIT**

San Francisco • Chicago • New York • Houston • Tampa

Chicago August 5, 2017

Brian Brewer
Cancer Research Institute

WELCOME



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Addario Lung Cancer Foundation

BrainUp

Coalition for Clinical Trial Awareness

Colon Cancer Alliance

Gilda's Club

Fight Colorectal Cancer

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Immunotherapy Foundation

Let Life Happen

Melanoma Research Foundation

National Ovarian Cancer Coalition

Parker Institute for Cancer
Immunotherapy

Patient Empowerment Network

University of Chicago Medicine
Comprehensive Cancer Center

Our Guest Faculty



Scientific Experts

Gavin Dunn, M.D., Ph.D.

Washington University

Thomas Gajewski, M.D., Ph.D.

University of Chicago

Kunle Odunsi, M.D., Ph.D.

Roswell Park Cancer Institute

Cassian Yee, M.D.

MD Anderson Cancer Center

Patient Experts

Janie Ferling

Melanoma

Donna Fernandez

Lung Cancer

Carol Roth

Brain Cancer

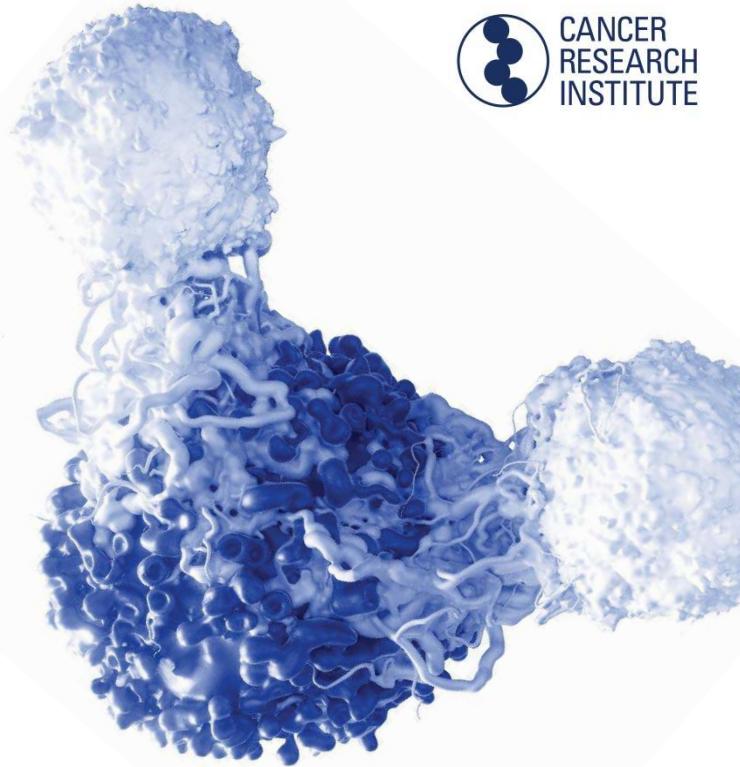
Schedule of Events

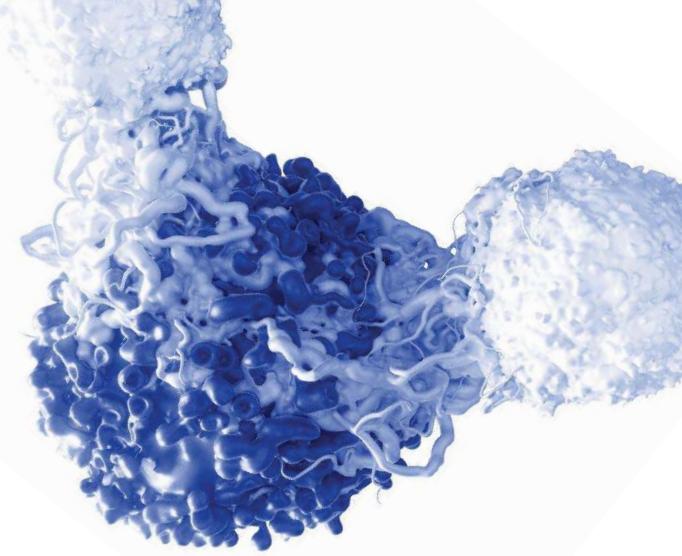


9:00am	Registration and networking	1:00pm	Demystifying clinical trials Learn about clinical trials and panel discussion
10:00am	Program commences Welcome Brian Brewer		Moderator Brian Brewer
	Introduction to the Cancer Research Institute Jill O'Donnell-Tormey, Ph.D.		Panelists Janie Ferling Donna Fernandez Carol Roth
10:15am	Hear from the experts Learn the basics of immunotherapy Thomas Gajewski, M.D., Ph.D.	2:00pm	Refreshment break
	Latest research update panel	2:15pm	Breakout sessions Your choice of moderated discussion with our experts or a general networking session
	Moderator Thomas Gajewski, M.D., Ph.D.		Brain Cancer Gavin Dunn, M.D., Ph.D.
	Panelists Gavin Dunn, M.D., Ph.D. Kunle Odunsi, M.D., Ph.D. Cassian Yee, M.D.		Gynecologic Cancers Kunle Odunsi, M.D., Ph.D.
			Melanoma Cassian Yee, M.D.
			General Immunotherapy & Networking Thomas Gajewski, M.D., Ph.D.
11:30am	Patient perspective Hear from a melanoma survivor Janie Ferling	3:15pm	Program closes
12:00pm	Lunch and networking	9:00am – 4:00pm	Clinical trial navigator appointments Appointments will be available all day. If you didn't pre-register, check with the registration desk.

Jill O'Donnell-Tormey, Ph.D.
Cancer Research Institute

Introducing CRI

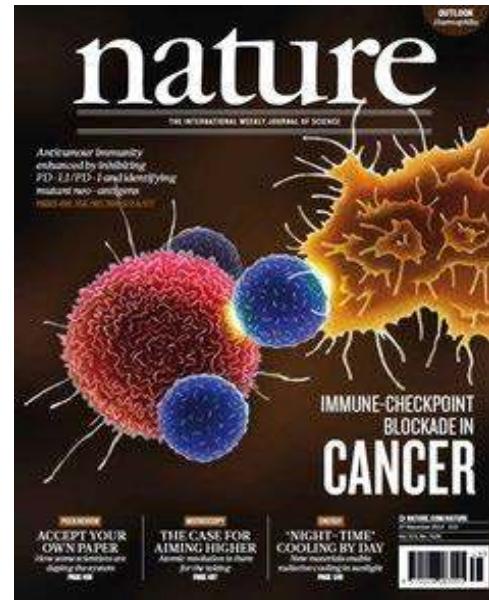
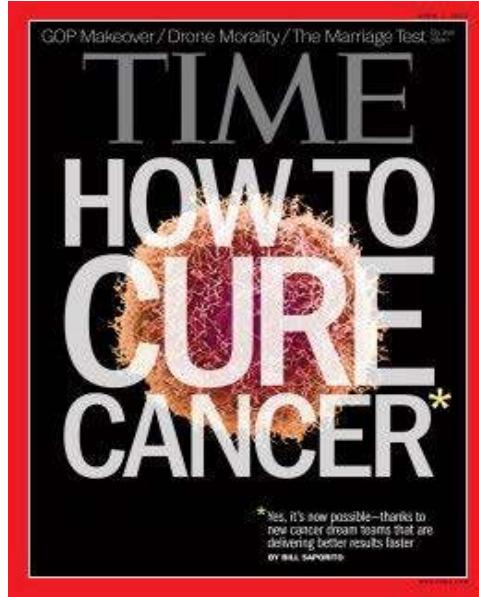
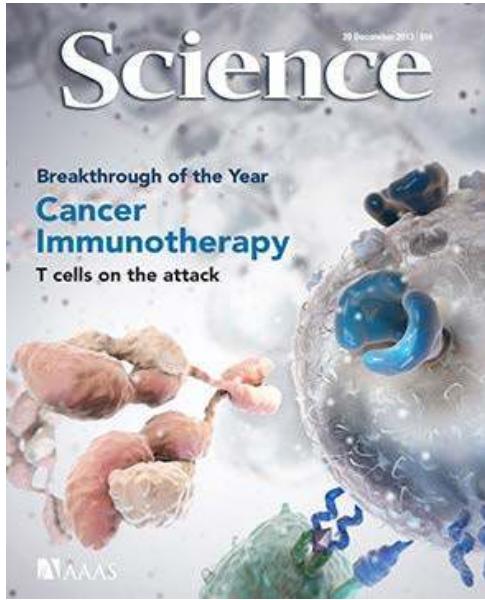




Thomas F. Gajewski, M.D., Ph.D.

**AbbVie Foundation Professor of Cancer Immunotherapy
University of Chicago**

IMMUNOTHERAPY BASICS



The New York Times

Patient's Cells Deployed to Attack Aggressive Cancer



The Washington Post

Health & Science

New therapies raise hope for a breakthrough in tackling cancer

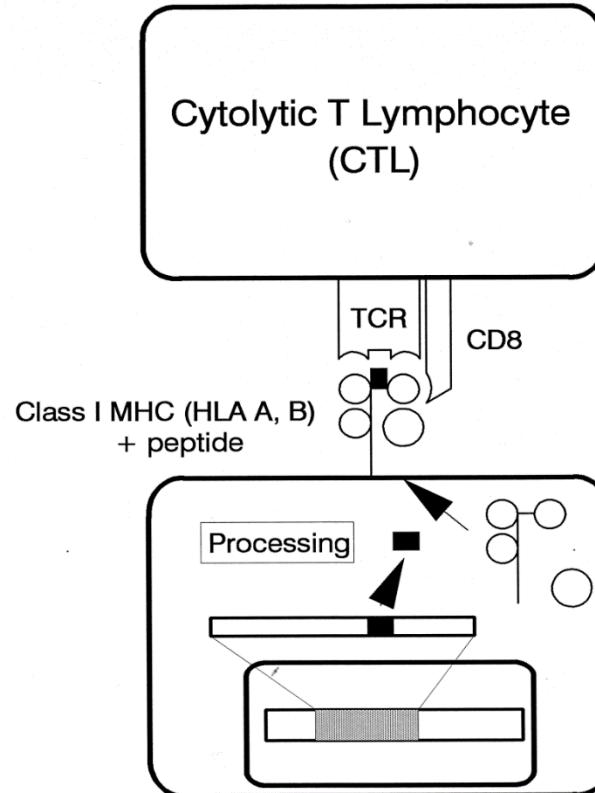
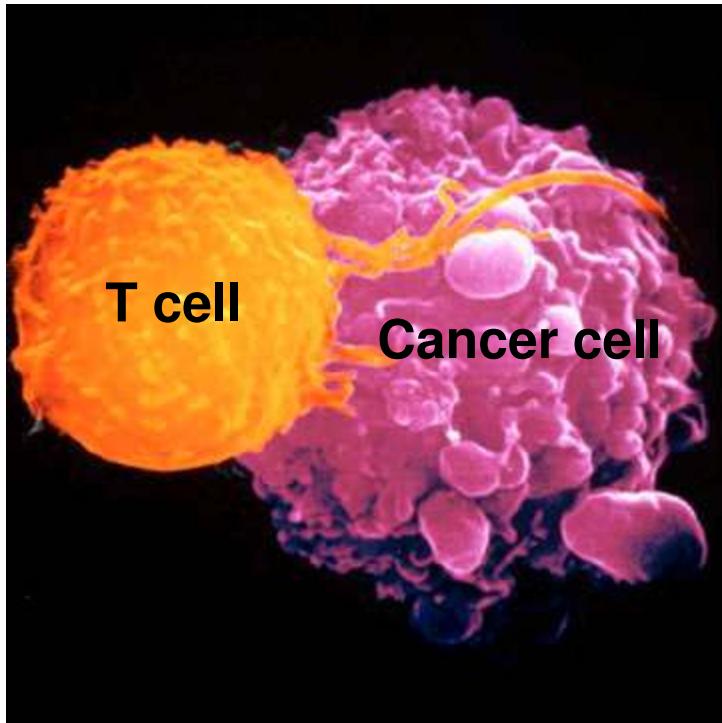
Dr. William Coley



- Noted a case of sarcoma that became cured due to a bacterial infection
- In 1891, deliberately infected sarcoma patient with *Strep. pyogenes*
- By 1893, had developed a mixture of bacterial toxins rather than live bacteria
- Considered the first immunologic therapy



Immune Recognition of Cancer



Boosting immune system offense vs. overcoming cancer's defense



Two general strategies to promote the immune system to destroy cancer

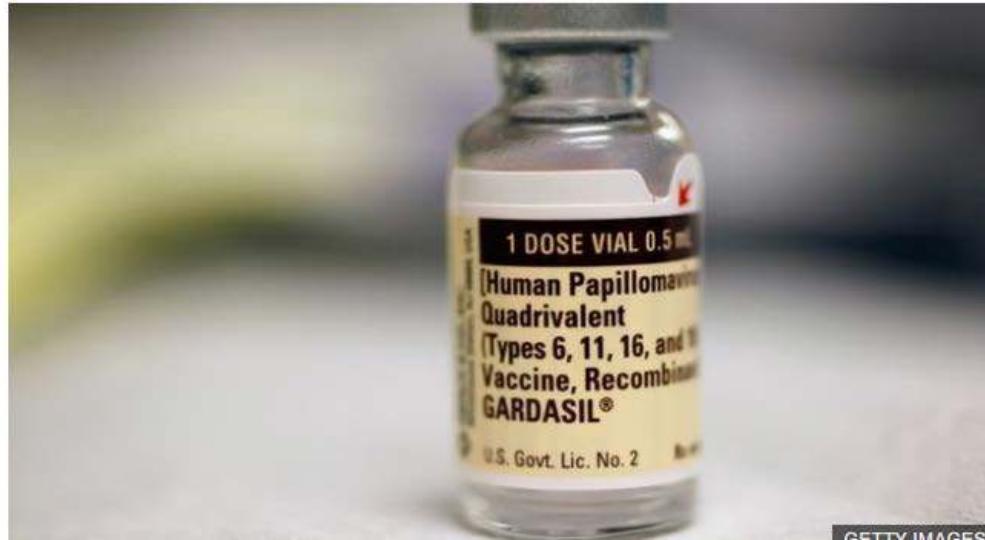


- Boost the offense
 - Increase the number and function of T cells capable of recognizing tumor cells
- Block the defense
 - Interfere with inhibitory pathways in the tumor site that resist T cell attack

A decade on, vaccine has halved cervical cancer rate

29 August 2016 | Australia

     Share

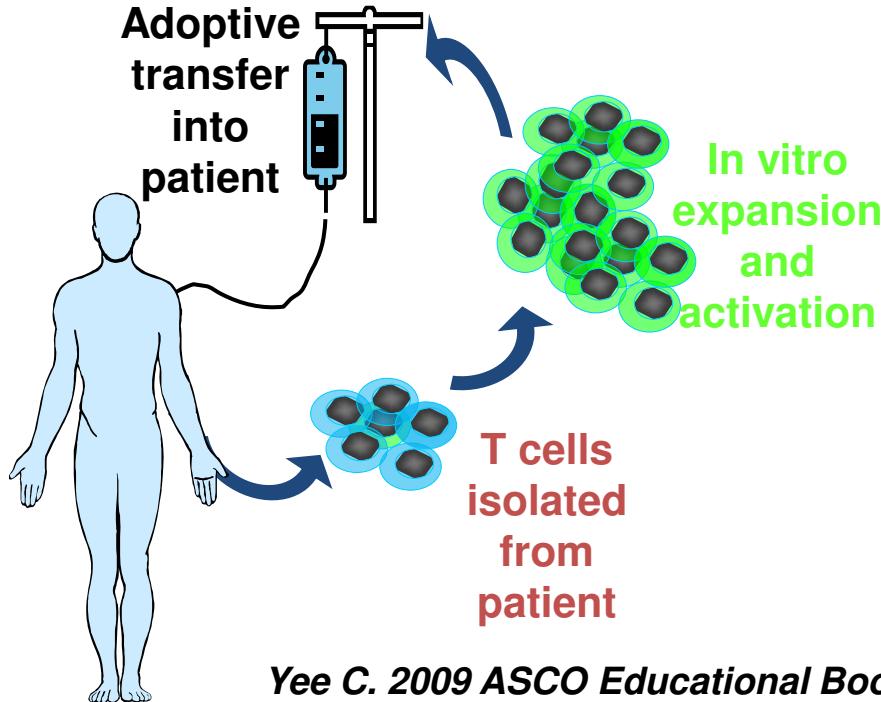


Successful Active Vaccination Against Virus-Induced Cancers



- Vaccine to feline leukemia virus for cats
- Vaccine to herpes virus (Marek's virus) in chickens
- Vaccine to hepatitis B in humans to prevent liver carcinoma
- Vaccination to HPV prevents cervical cancer

T cell adoptive transfer



Yee C. 2009 ASCO Educational Book

- T cells are isolated from tumor site or blood
- Expanded in laboratory
- Can be engineered to recognize new targets
- T cells are reintroduced back to the patient, usually with other agents

Adoptive “CAR” T cell therapy

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

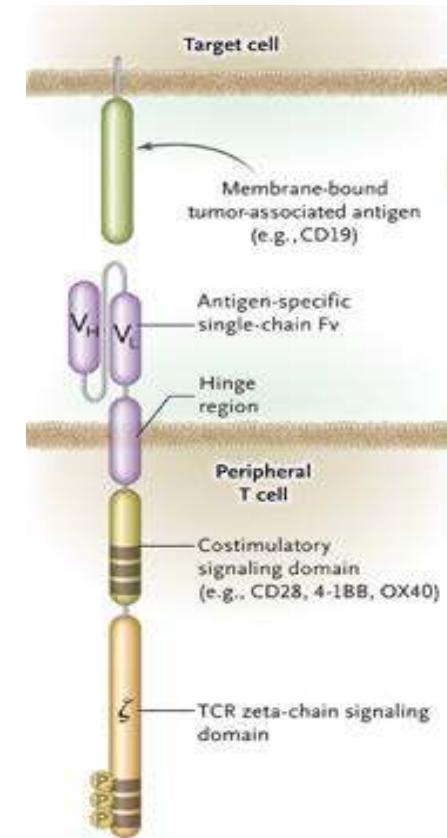
BRIEF REPORT



Chimeric Antigen Receptor–Modified T Cells in Chronic Lymphoid Leukemia

David L. Porter, M.D., Bruce L. Levine, Ph.D., Michael Kalos, Ph.D., Adam Bagg, M.D., and Carl H. June, M.D.
N Engl J Med 2011; 365:725-733 | August 25, 2011

- Isolate patient's peripheral blood T cells
- Lentivirus transduced with "CAR" (chimeric antigen receptor)
- CAR – anti-CD19 antibody fragment fused to intracellular domains of potent T cell signaling subunits
- Re-infuse "CAR"-modified T cells into patient
- Successful for treating children with B cell malignancies



In Girl's Last Hope, Altered Immune Cells Beat Leukemia

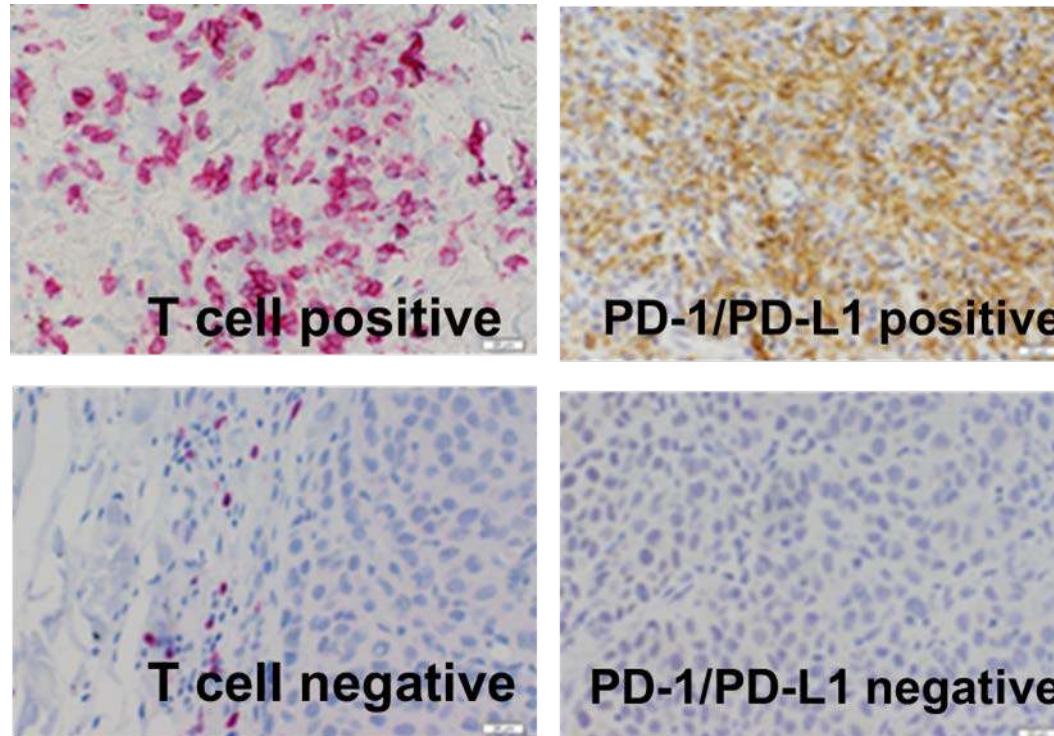
By DENISE GRADY DEC. 9, 2012



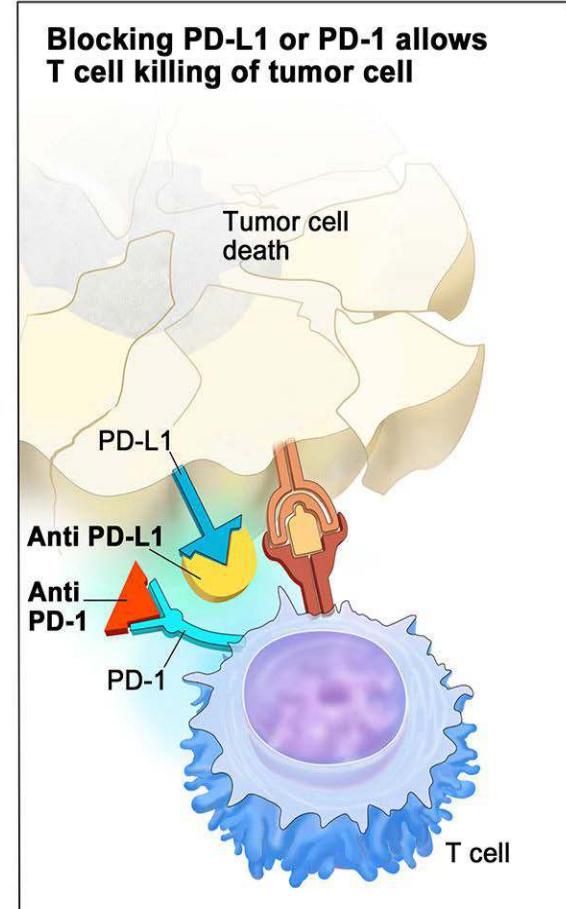
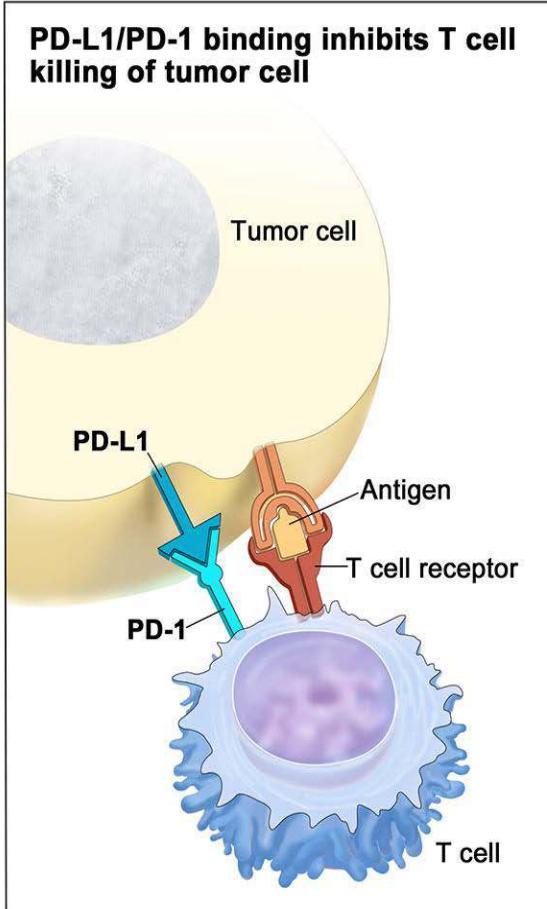
Emma Whitehead, with her mother, Kari. Last spring, Emma was near death from acute lymphoblastic leukemia but is now in remission after an experimental treatment at the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia.
Jeff Swensen for The New York Times



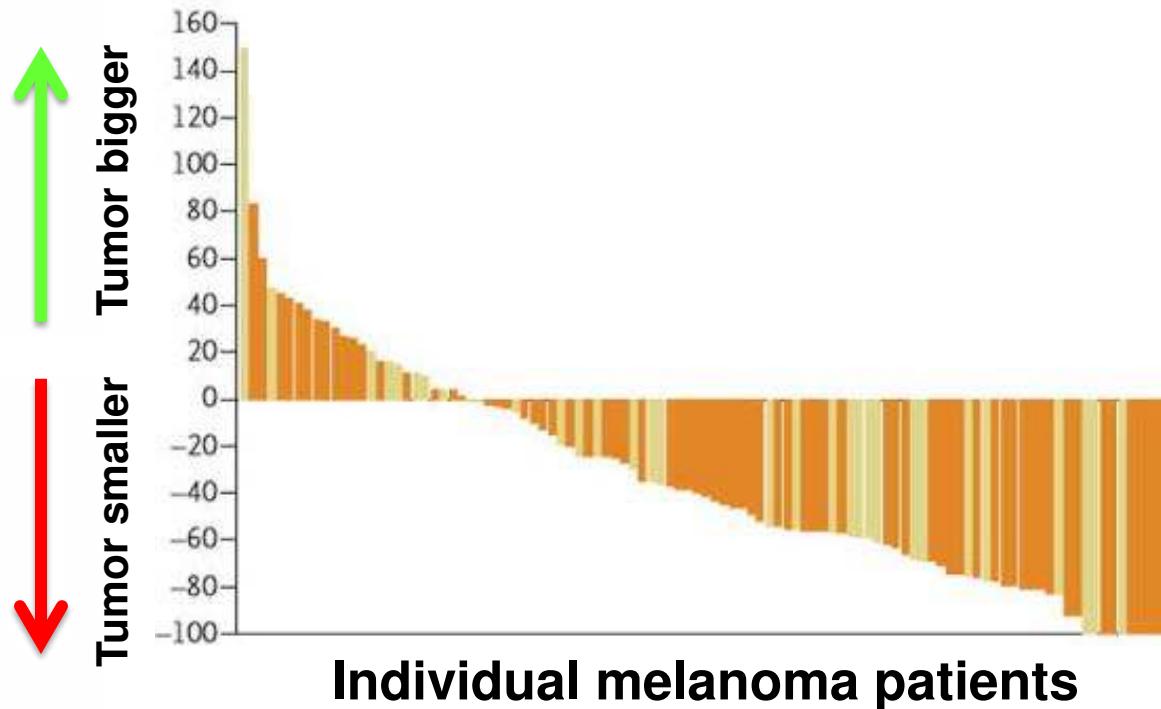
T cell-infiltrated tumors contain inhibitory pathways that turn the T cells back off: PD-L1/PD-1



Checkpoint Inhibitors – Antibodies to Inhibitory PD-1 Receptor



Clinical activity of anti-PD-1 in metastatic melanoma



- **FDA approved in 2014 for melanoma**
- **Now in 7 additional cancer entities, and counting**

Checkpoint Blockade Success!

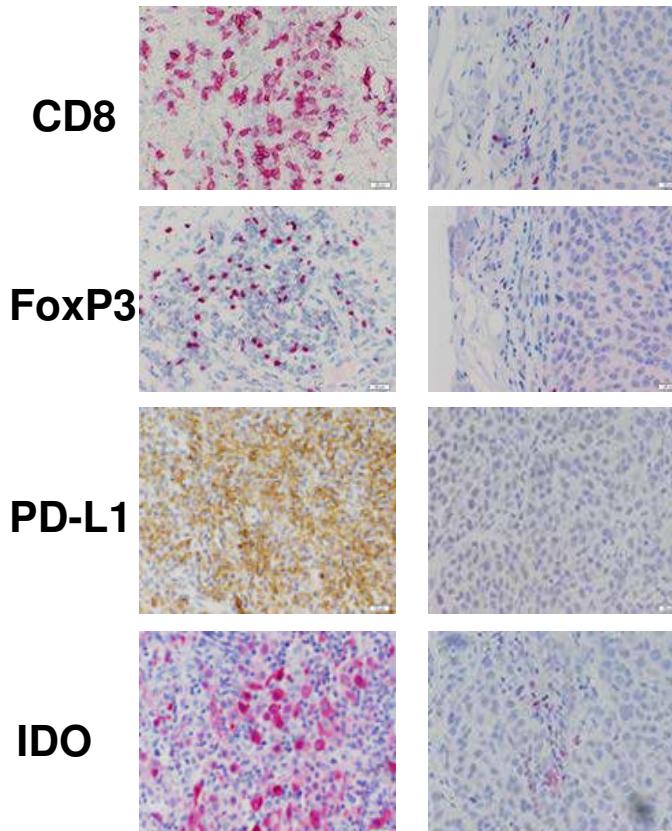
New immunotherapy drug behind Jimmy Carter's cancer cure

Former president given pembrolizumab, one of the most promising new drugs in the treatment of cancer

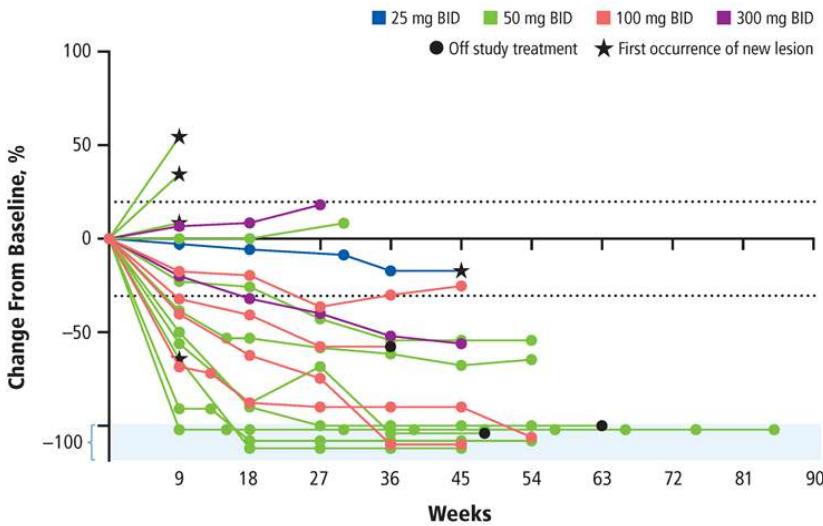


T cell-infiltrated tumors contain MULTIPLE inhibitory pathways

- Multiple “defense” pathways are co-opted in tumors once T cells enter
- Suggests the notion that blocking two together might be superior



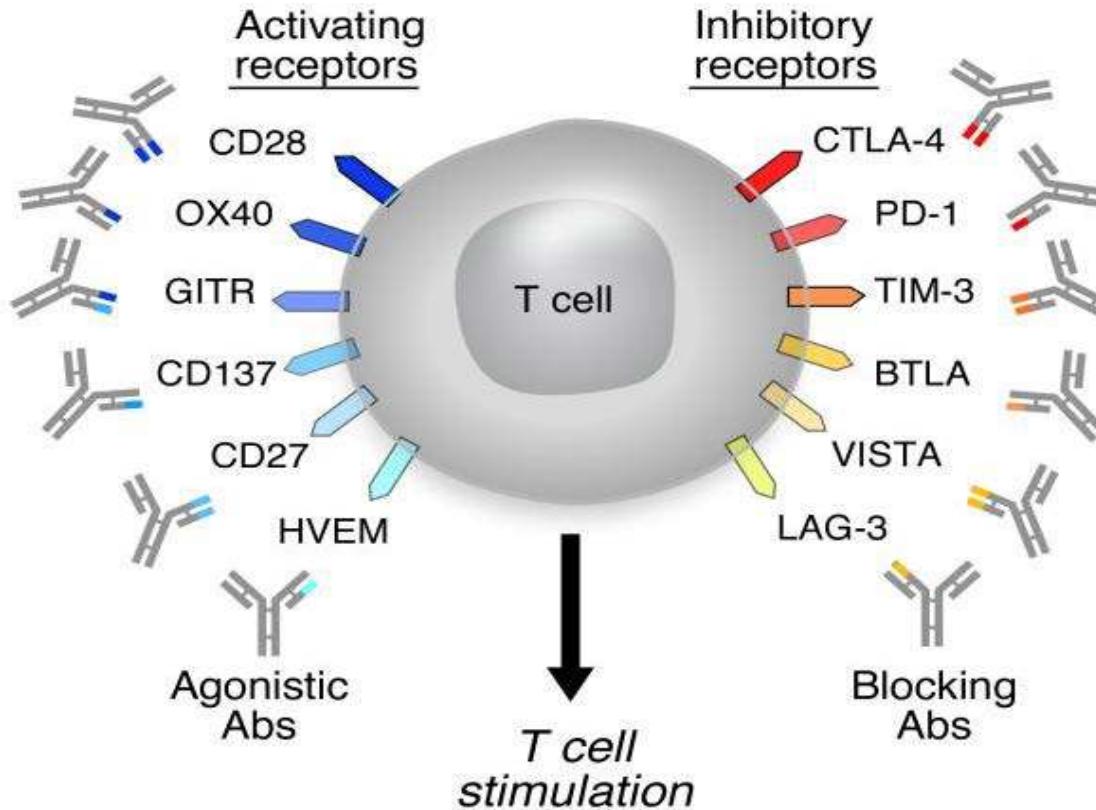
Combination anti-PD-1 + IDO inhibitor



Gangadhar et al. ESMO 2016

- Combination immunotherapy appears better than single drug
- This combo has entered late phase trials for melanoma and other cancers

So many targets, so little time!



Useful resources about cancer immunotherapy

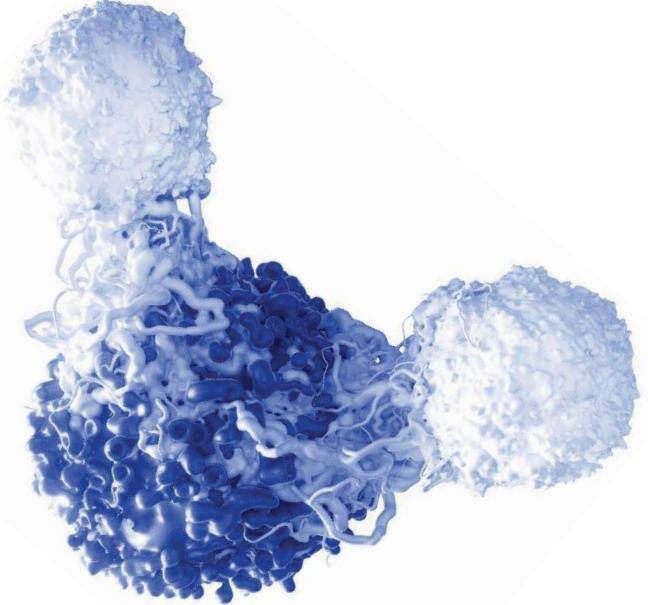
<https://www.cancerresearch.org/patients/what-is-immunotherapy>

<https://cancer.uchicago.edu/research/highlights/immunotherapy/>

<https://www.roswellpark.org/immunotherapy>

<https://www.mdanderson.org/treatment-options/immunotherapy.html>

<https://www.cancer.org/treatment/treatments-and-side-effects/treatment-types/immunotherapy.html>



Panel Discussion

LATEST RESEARCH UPDATE



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Moderator

Thomas Gajewski, M.D., Ph.D.

Panel

Gavin Dunn, M.D., Ph.D.

Brain Cancer

Kunle Odunsi, M.D., Ph.D.

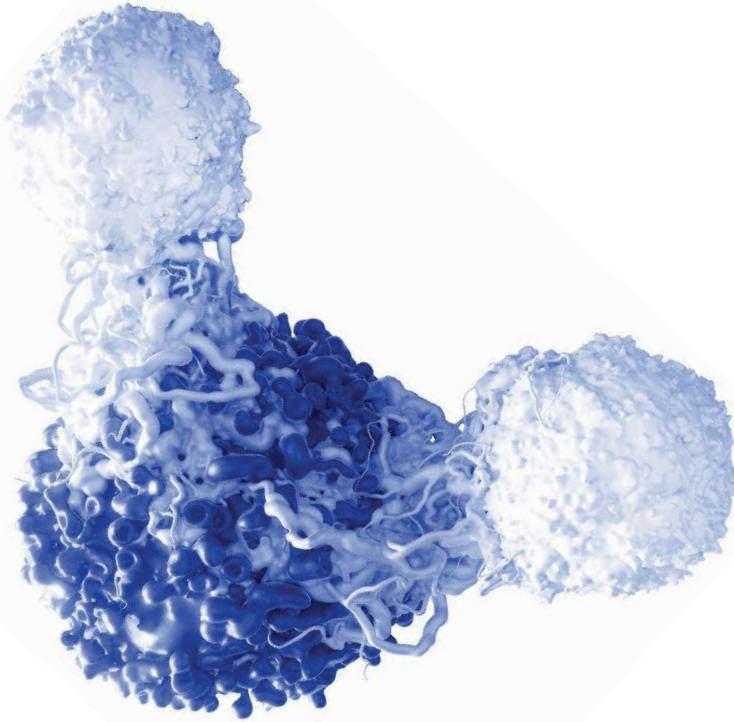
Gynecologic Cancers

Cassian Yee, M.D.

Melanoma

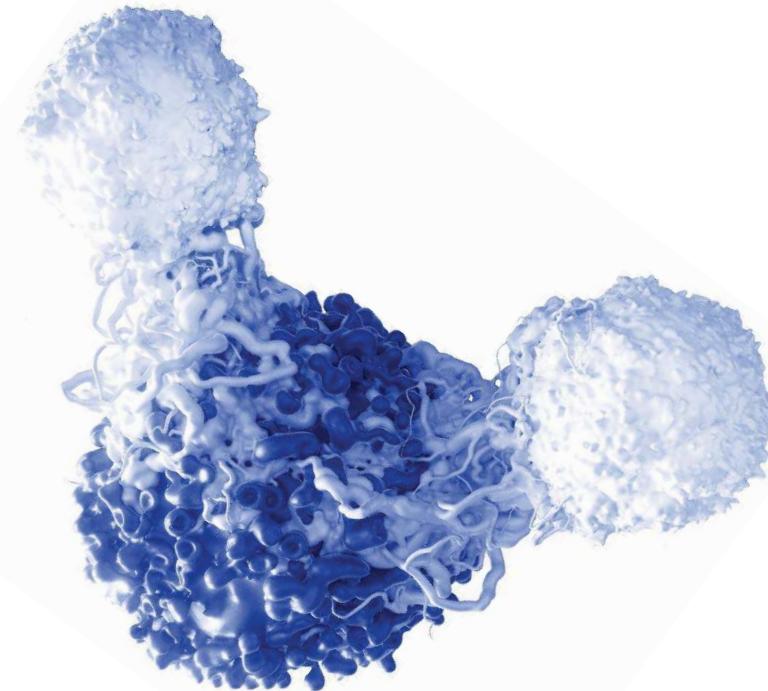
Janie Ferling
Melanoma Survivor

PATIENT PERSPECTIVE





LUNCH AND NETWORKING

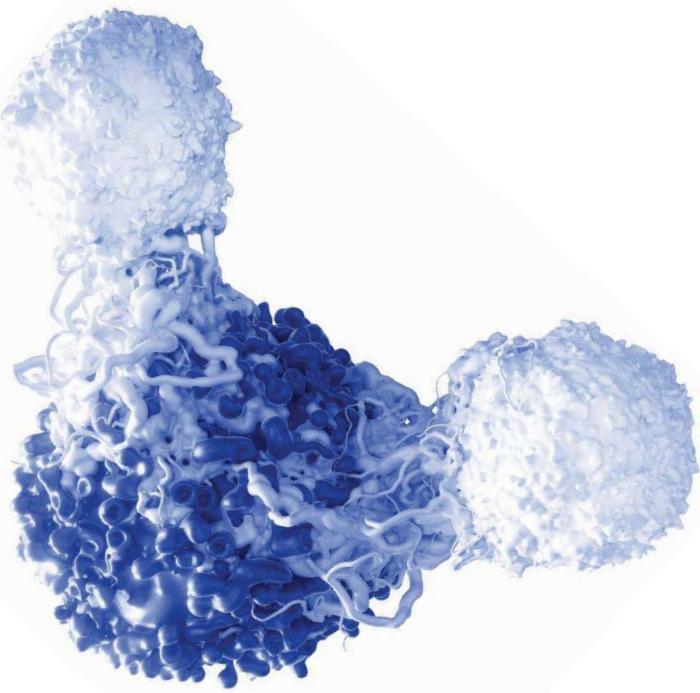




Brian Brewer

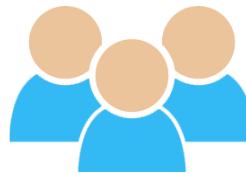
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DEMYSTIFYING CLINICAL TRIALS



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What Are Clinical Trials?



- Research studies that involve people



- Designed to answer specific questions about new and existing treatments



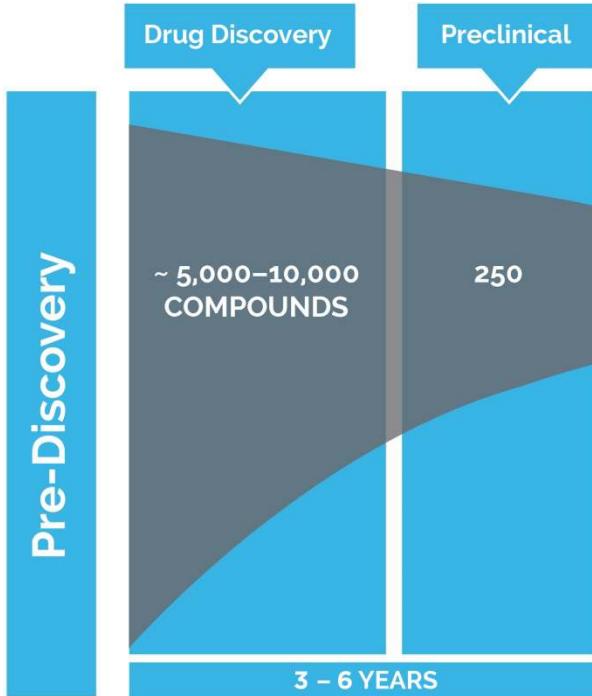
- Aim to improve treatments and the quality of life for people with disease



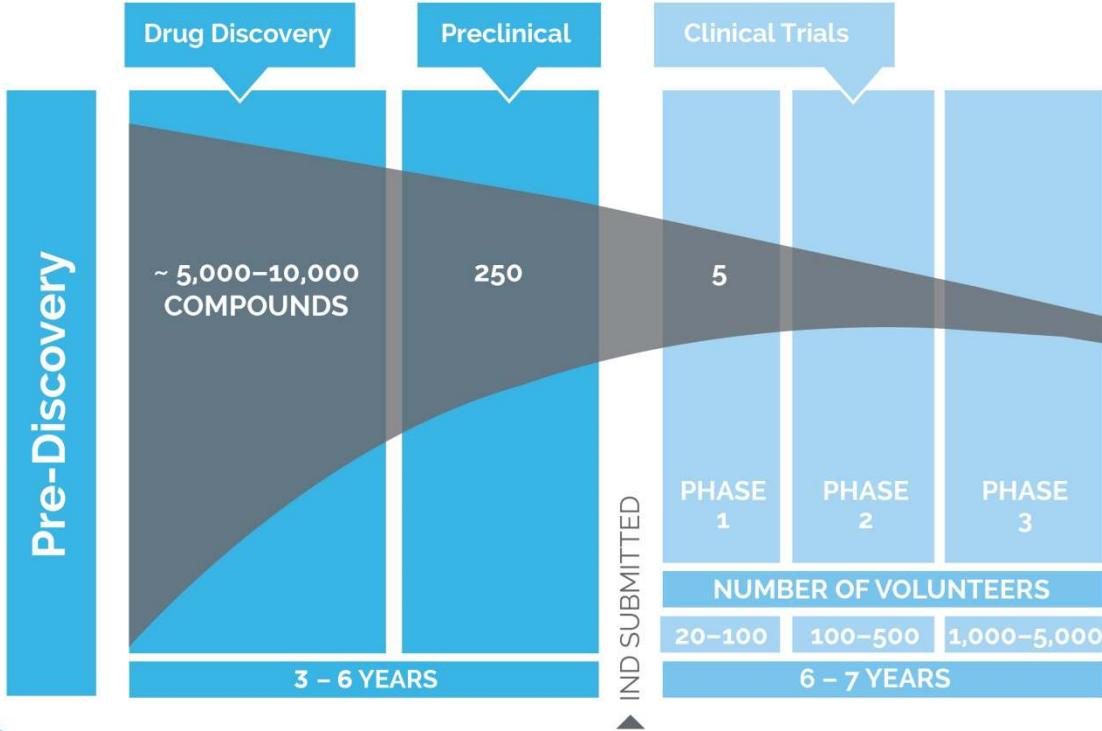
Getting from Discovery to Approval



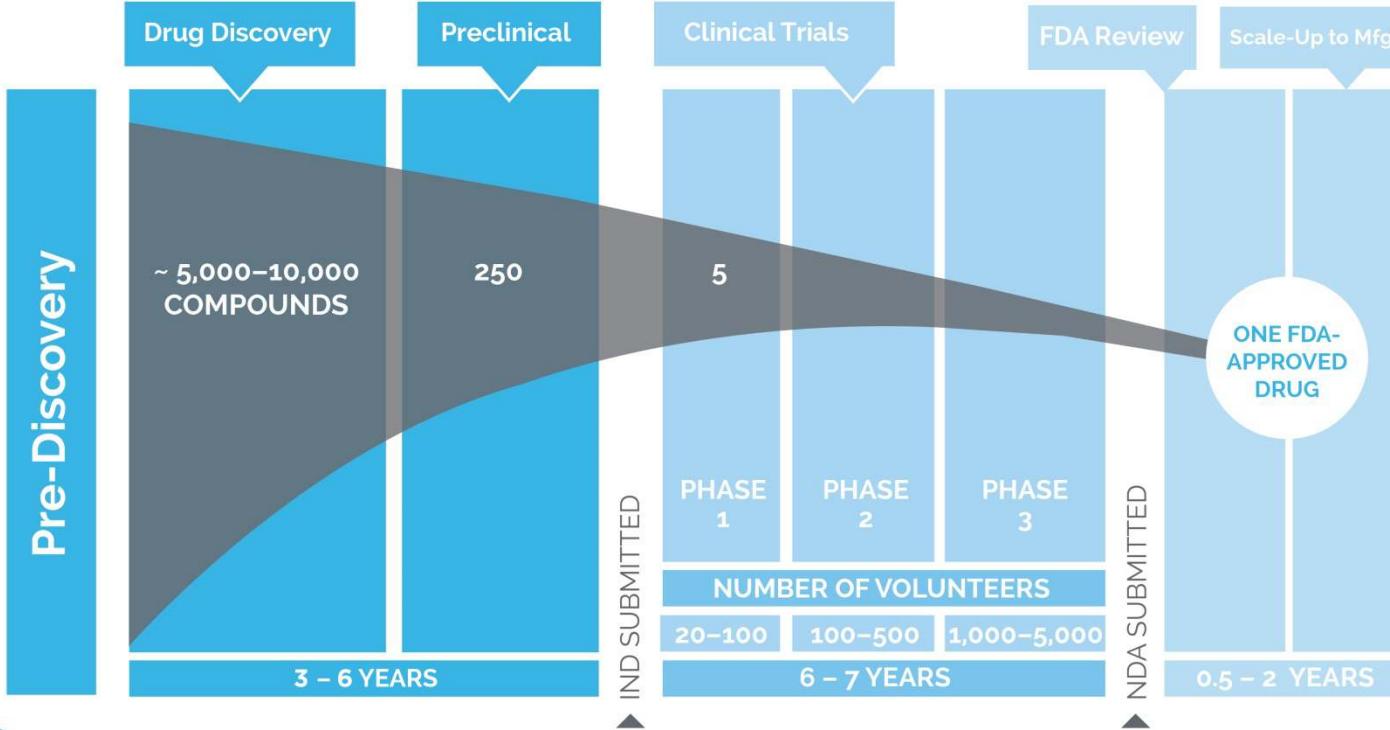
Getting from Discovery to Approval



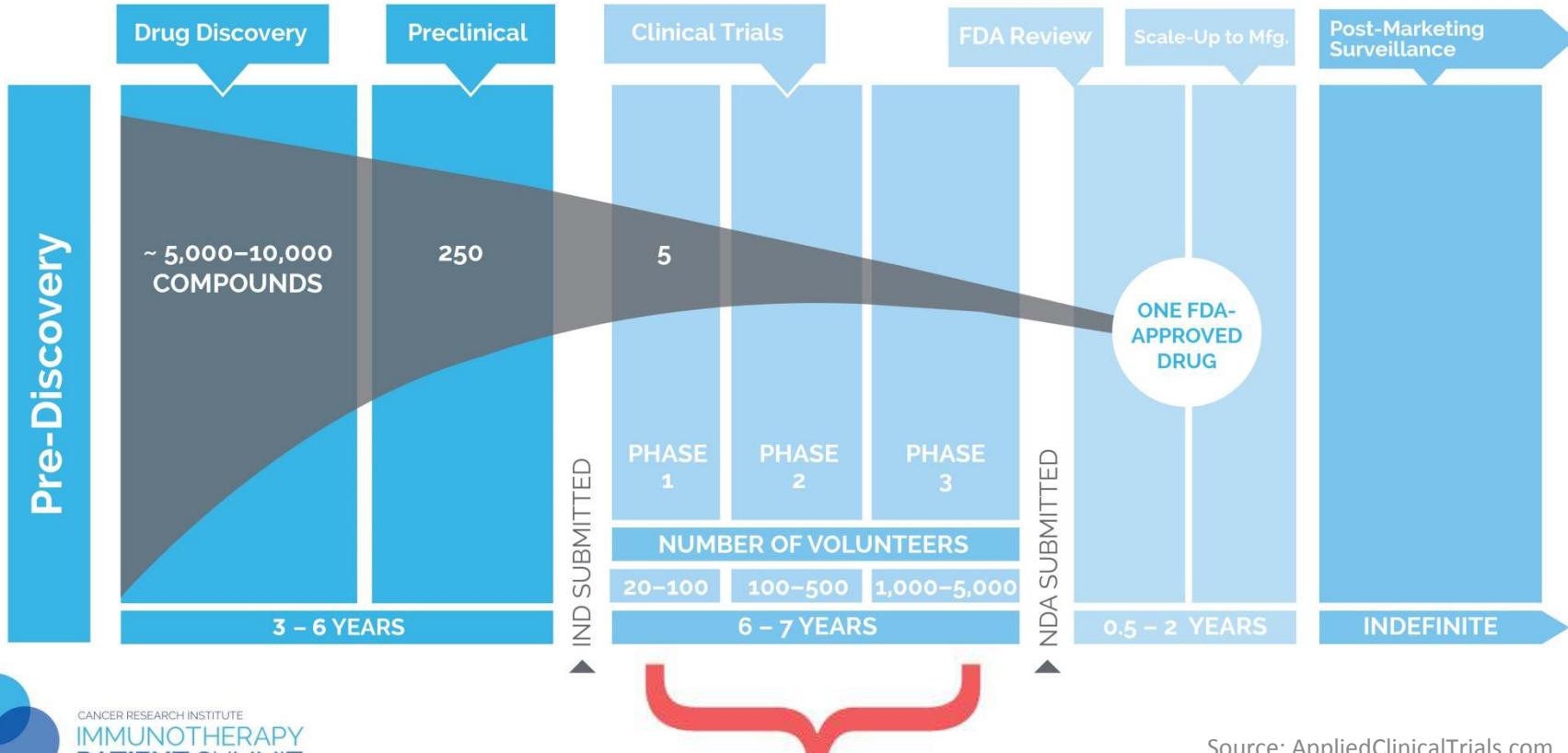
Getting from Discovery to Approval



Getting from Discovery to Approval



Getting from Discovery to Approval



What Are Clinical Trial Phases?



Phase
1



Phase
2



Phase
3



Is the treatment safe?

Purpose:

- First study in humans
- Find best dose, delivery method, and schedule
- Monitor for side effects
- Determine safety

Number of people: 20-100

Does it work?

Purpose:

- Look for effect on specific type(s) of cancer
- Continue monitoring for side effects and safety

Number of people: 100-500

Does it work better?

Purpose:

- Compare new treatment (or new use of a treatment) with current standard treatment
- Determine risk vs. benefit

Number of people: 1,000-5k+

Pros and Cons of Clinical Trials



Potential Advantages	Potential Disadvantages
Access to best possible care	Unknown side effects or risks
Receiving new drugs before they're widely available	Unknown benefits—drugs may not work as intended
Close monitoring by medical team	Not all patients may benefit
Chance to play active role in healthcare and research	Frequent tests and clinic visits
Help future generations	Possible need to travel to trial sites

Patient Resource, "Understanding Clinical Trials: A Guide for Patients and Their Families"

Questions to Ask Before Volunteering



- Why is this trial being done?
- Why is it believed that the treatment being studied may be better than the standard treatment?
- What are my other options (standard treatments, other trials)?
- How did patients do in any previous studies of this treatment?
- How will the doctor know if treatment is working?
- How long will the trial last?

Questions to Ask Before Volunteering



- Can I continue to receive this treatment after the trial ends?
- **What kinds of procedures or tests are involved?**
- What impact with the trial have on my daily life?
- **Will I have to travel for treatment? Will I be compensated?**
- How often will I need to travel to receive treatment?
- **Will I be hospitalized as part of the trial?**
- What costs (if any) will be my responsibility to pay?

Getting into a Clinical Trial Isn't Always a Given



Trials are designed to ask specific questions, and must adhere strictly to entry criteria to ensure data is accurate and meaningful.

This also helps ensure patients who could be made worse by treatment are not exposed to the risk.

Common criteria include:

- cancer type or stage
- treatment history
- genetic factors
- age
- medical history
- current health status

I might only get placebo
("sugar pill") instead of treatment.



Fact: Placebos are rarely used and never given in
the absence of some form of treatment.

Trials are only for people who have run out of treatment options (a "last resort").



Fact: Clinical trials are designed for people with cancer of all types and stages.

I need to travel to a large hospital or cancer center to participate in a clinical trial.



Fact: Trials take place at local hospitals, cancer centers, and doctors' offices in all parts of the country, in both urban and rural areas.

My health insurance doesn't cover the cost of care in a clinical trial.



Fact: Doctor visits, hospital stays, and certain testing procedures may be covered by insurance. Research costs are typically covered by the trial sponsor.

Signing a consent form “locks” me into staying in a trial.



Fact: You are free to change your mind for any reason about participating in a trial anytime before or during a trial.

I will be made to feel like a "guinea pig" experiment.



Fact: The overwhelming majority of trial participants say they were treated with dignity and respect, and report having had a positive experience in a trial.

Clinical trials aren't safe.



Fact: Safeguards including an Institutional Review Board, Data and Safety Monitoring Board, and an ongoing informed consent process ensure patients' rights and safety are protected.

Informed consent = having all the facts before and during a trial

- Study purpose
- Length of time of the study
- Predictable risks
- Possible benefits
- Expectations
- Patient's rights
- Treatment alternatives
- Patient health monitoring
- Safeguards in place
- How to withdraw from study

**Be bold in asking for details.
It's YOUR treatment plan.**

How Can I Find a Clinical Trial?

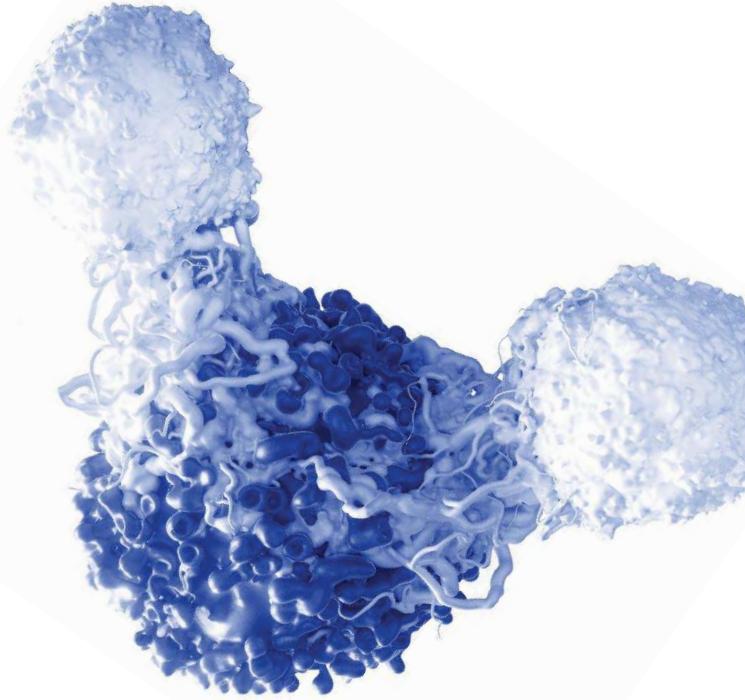


- Ask your doctor
- Ask another doctor if necessary...
- Contact a patient advocacy organization
 - Seek assistance from a clinical trial navigator, if offered
 - CRI Clinical Trial Finder: 1 (855) 216-0127
- Search online
 - <https://www.cancerresearch.org/patients/clinical-trials>
 - <https://clinicaltrials.gov/>



Panel Discussion

IMMUNOTHERAPY CLINICAL TRIALS



CANCER RESEARCH INSTITUTE
IMMUNOTHERAPY
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Moderator

Brian Brewer

Panel

Janie Ferling

Melanoma

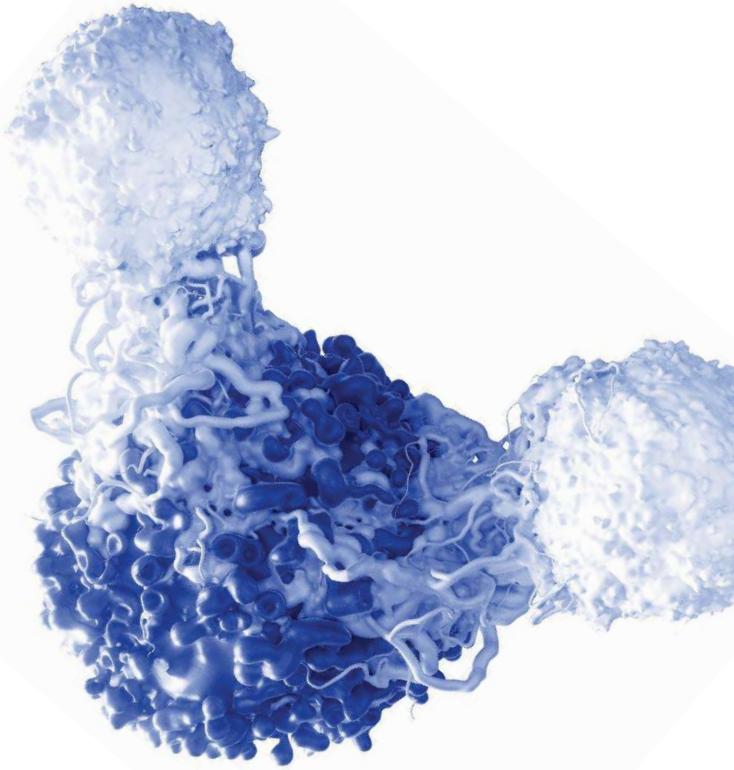
Donna Fernandez

Lung Cancer

Carol Roth

Brain Cancer

BREAKOUT SESSIONS



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Brain Cancer

Gavin Dunn, M.D., Ph.D.

Gynecologic Cancers Door)

Kunle Odunsi, M.D., Ph.D.

Melanoma

Cassian Yee, M.D.

General Immunotherapy

Thomas Gajewski, M.D., Ph.D.

State (3rd Floor)

Grand Ballroom A (Next

Van Buren (3rd Floor)

Grand Ballroom BC (Here)

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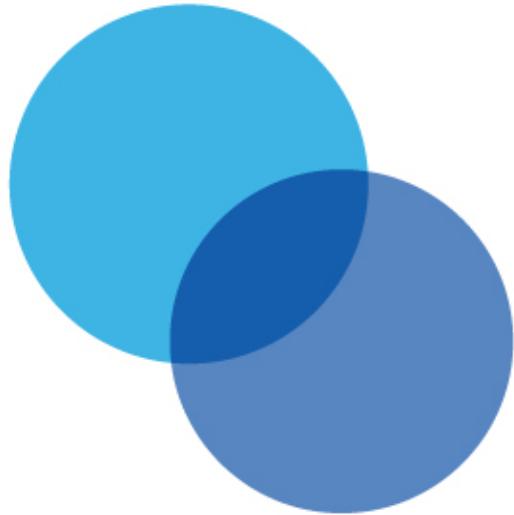
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