

CANCER RESEARCH INSTITUTE
**IMMUNOTHERAPY
PATIENT SUMMIT**

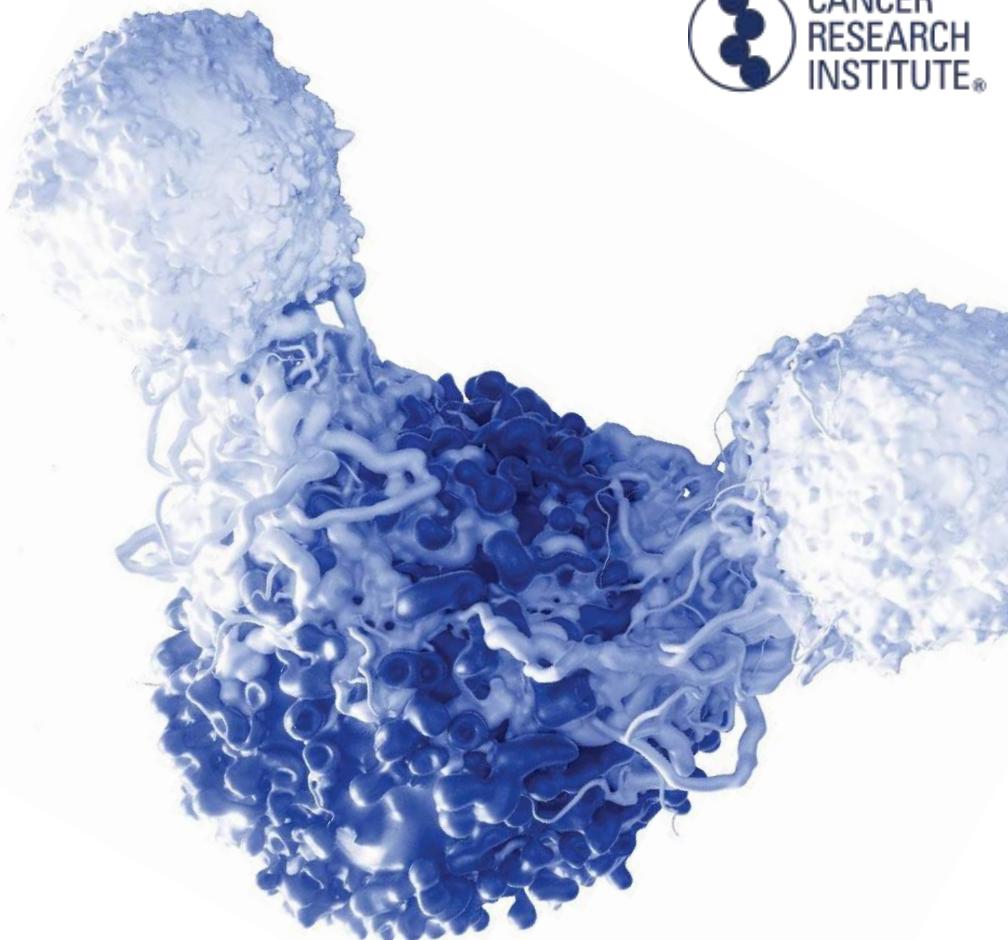
New York City September 7, 2019

Brian Brewer
Cancer Research Institute

WELCOME



CANCER RESEARCH INSTITUTE
IMMUNOTHERAPY
PATIENT SUMMIT



Scientific Experts

Vamsidhar Velcheti, M.D.

NYU Langone's Perlmutter Cancer Center

Sylvia Adams, M.D.

NYU Langone's Perlmutter Cancer Center

Claire Friedman, M.D.

Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center

Gulam A. Manji, M.D., Ph.D.

Columbia University Irving Medical Center

Patient Experts

Dorothy Fabian

Esophageal Cancer

Oswald Peterson

Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

Tara Ryan

Melanoma

Mary Elizabeth Williams

Melanoma

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 Immunotherapy
Foundation

REGENERON

SANOFI GENZYME 

 **NOVARTIS**

 **Pfizer**

Thank you to those who helped promote the summit

- American Cancer Society
- Beauty Through the Beast
- Colorectal Cancer Alliance
- Columbia University Irving Medical Center
- Crush It For Curtis Foundation
- Esophageal Cancer Awareness Association
- FORCE
- Gilda's Club NYC
- Go2Foundation For Lung Cancer
- ICLa da Silva Foundation
- Imerman Angels
- Leukemia & Lymphoma Society
- LUNGevity
- Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
- Pancreatic Cancer Action Network
- Patient Empowerment Network
- Perlmutter Cancer Center at NYU Langone Health
- Ronald McDonald House
- Us TOO
- Young Survival Coalition

Morning Session	10:00 AM – 12:00 PM
Lunch	12:00 PM – 1:00 PM
Afternoon Session	1:00 PM – 2:15 PM
Breakout Sessions	2:30 PM – 3:15 PM

Clinical Trial Navigator Appointments are available from 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM. Please stop by the check-in desk near registration to learn more.

You will receive two emails after the summit:

1. **A survey** to share your feedback on the summit as well as insights into future programming.
2. **Information** from the summit day, including this presentation and instructions on how to use our [Clinical Trial Finder service](#).

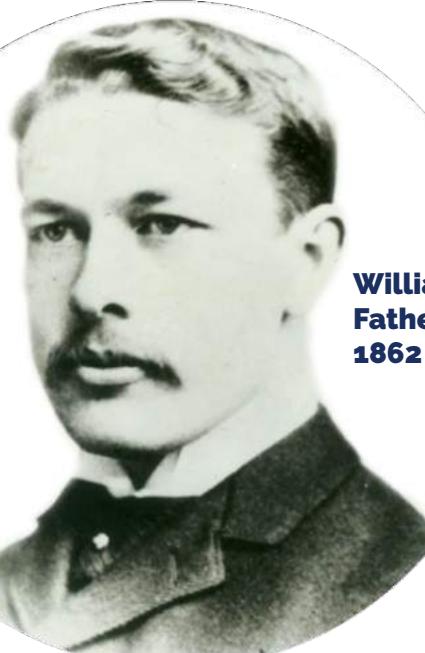


Jill O'Donnell-Tormey, Ph.D.

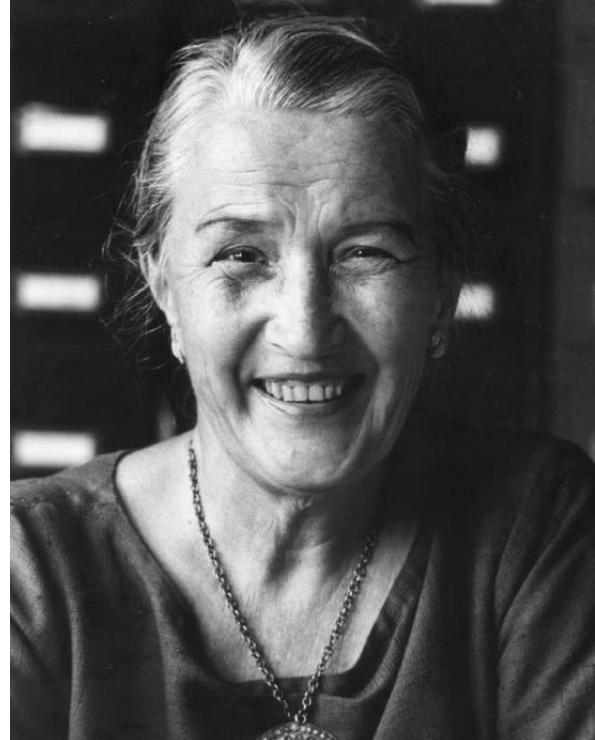
CEO and Director of Scientific Affairs

Cancer Research Institute

Pioneering Immunotherapy



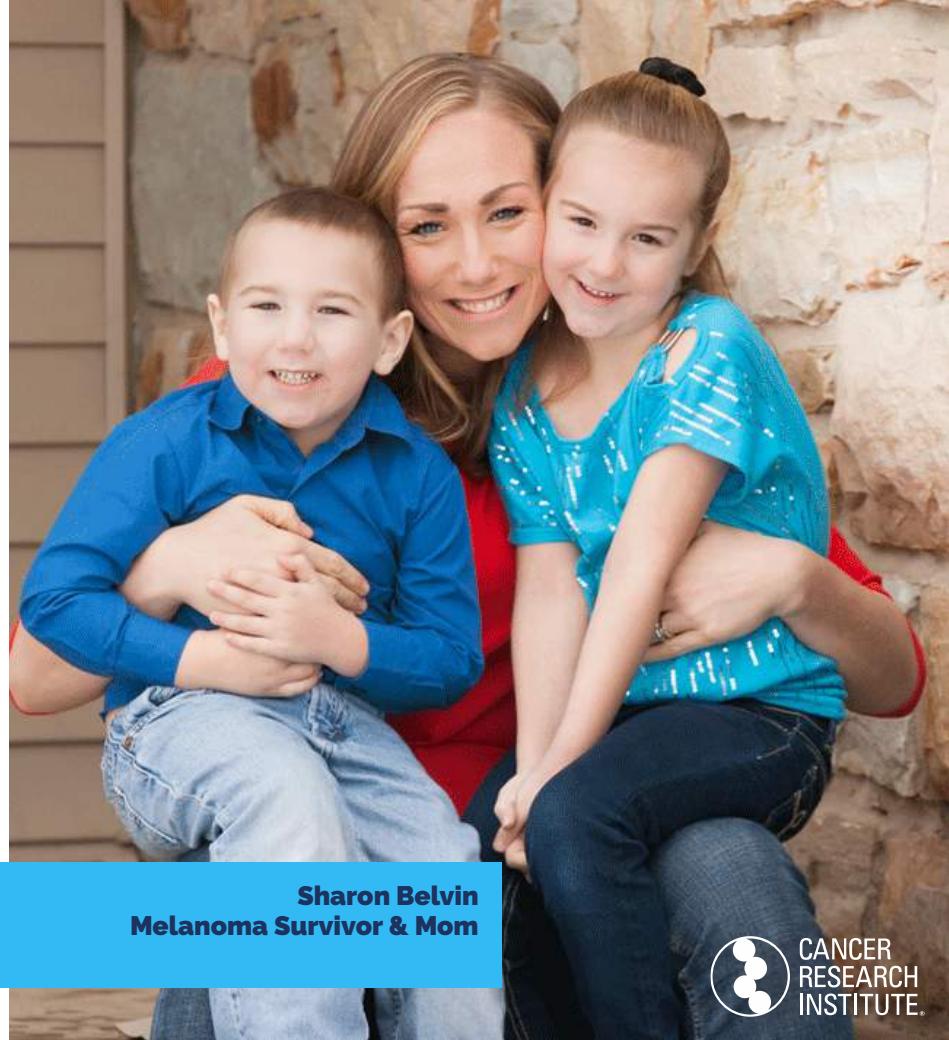
**William B. Coley, M.D.
Father of Cancer Immunotherapy
1862 - 1936**



**Helen Coley Nauts, D.Sc. (Hon.)
Co-Founder, Cancer Research Institute
1907 - 2001**

SAVE MORE LIVES

by fueling the discovery
and development of
powerful immunotherapies
for all types of cancer.



Sharon Belvin
Melanoma Survivor & Mom

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\$400+ million
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#CRIsummit



Benjamin G. Neel, M.D., Ph.D.

Director, Perlmutter Cancer Center at NYU Langone Health

Professor, Department of Medicine, NYU School of Medicine

Immunotherapy 101



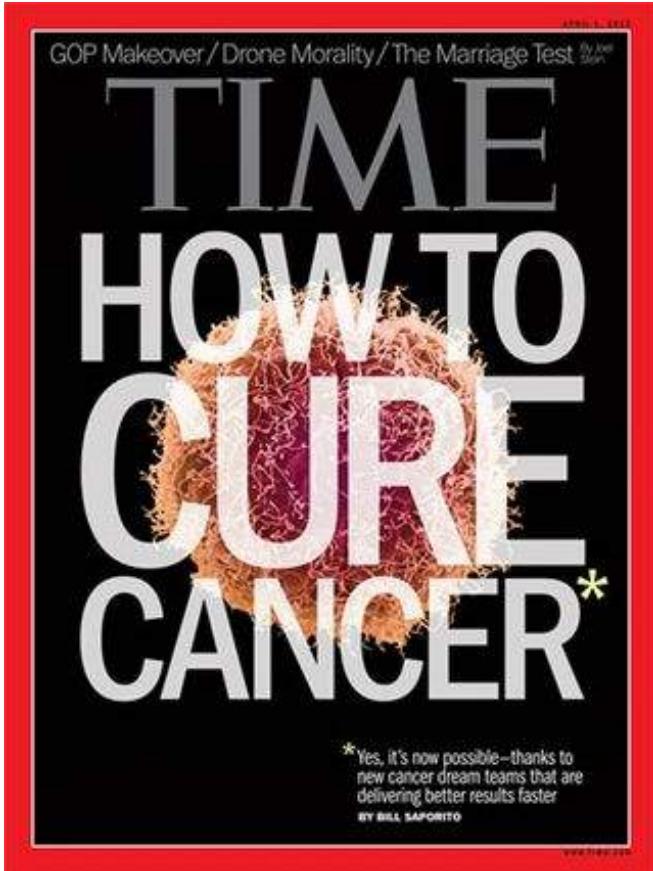
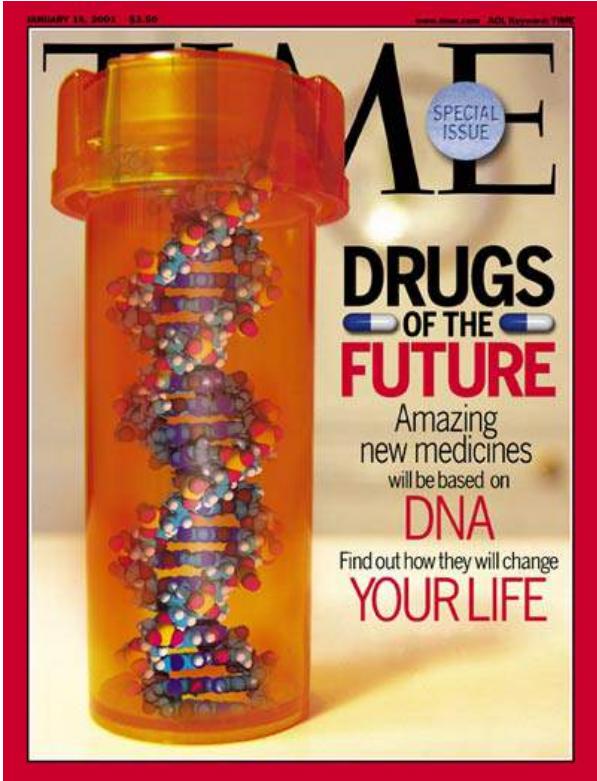
Vamsi Velchetti, M.D. FACP FCCP

Associate Professor, Department of Medicine
Director, Thoracic Med Oncology Program
NYU Langone's Perlmutter Cancer Center





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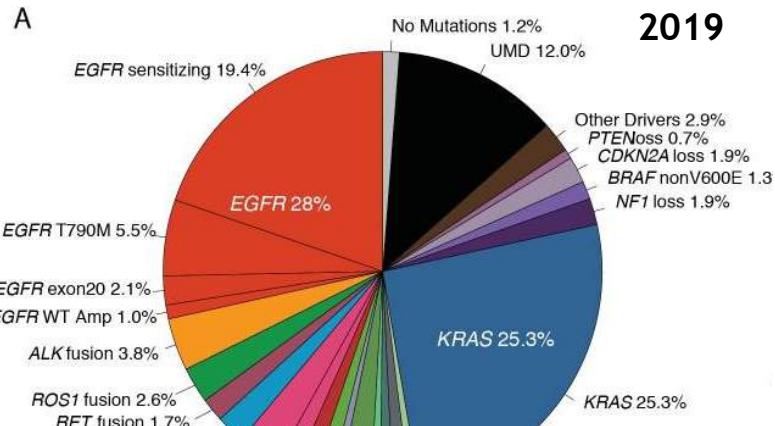
History of targeted therapy: driver discovery



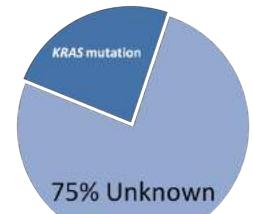
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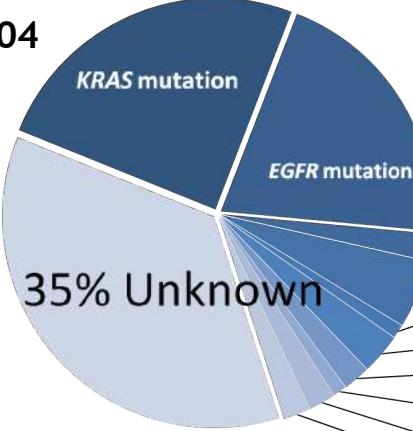
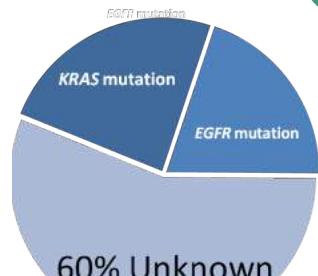
2019



1999



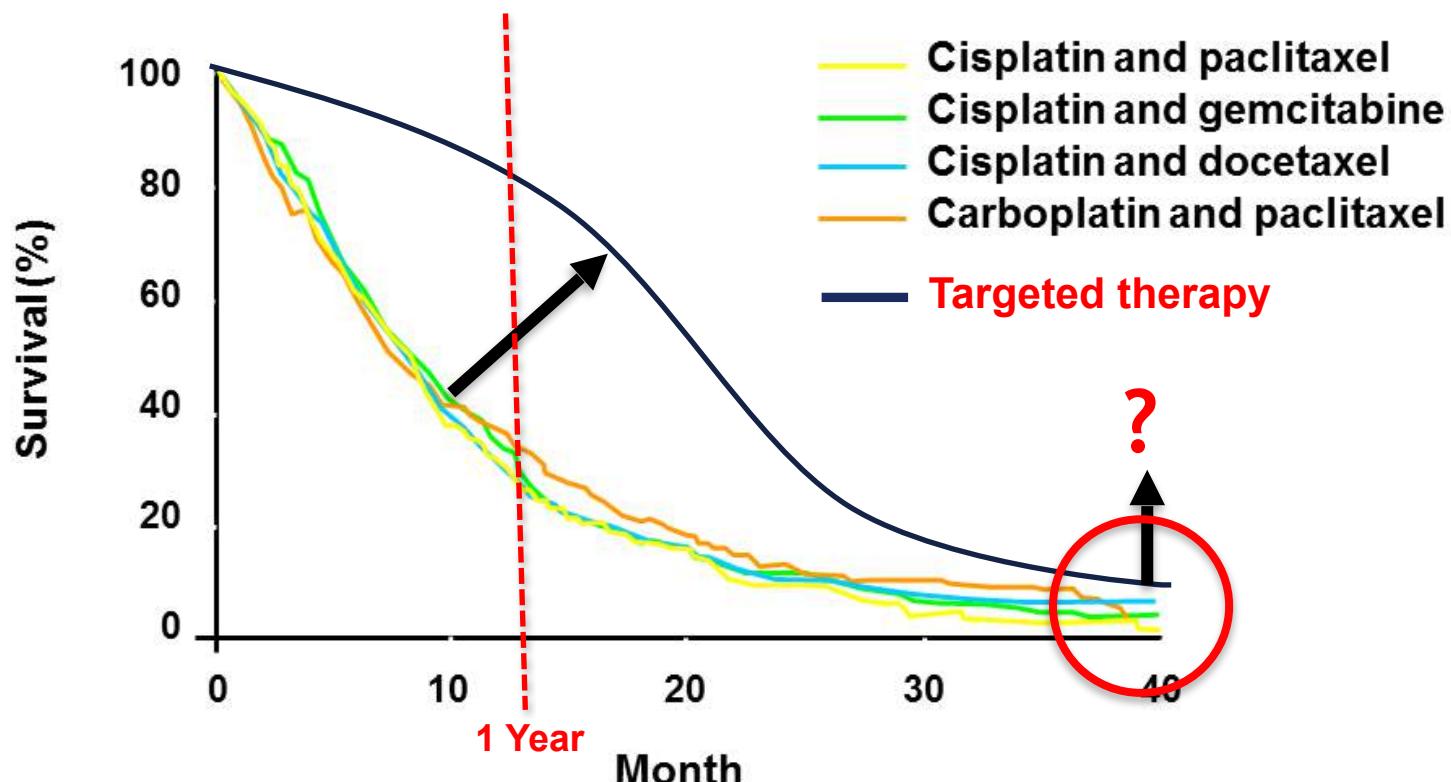
2004



2016

BRAF mutation
ALK rearrangement
MEK mutation
PIK3CA mutation
HER2 mutation
ROS1 fusion
RET translocation
MET amplification

Treatment of Advanced Stage Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer



Oncology as Whack-a-Mole



Rapid emergence
of compensatory
mechanisms of
resistance

Limitations with Targeted Therapy in Cancer



- Most solid tumors are genetically very complex.
- Complexity -> inter-tumor heterogeneity, intra-tumor heterogeneity, and evolution of the tumor with treatment stress.
- Resistance is certain and resistance mechanisms are diverse.

Cancer is an Immunological Disorder



- Immunotherapy can activate immune responses against multiple mutant proteins/neo-antigens.
- The adaptable immune system can keep pace with tumor evolution.

Diversity and Specificity of Anti-Tumor Immune Responses



Specificity:

Can distinguish minute chemical alterations

Diversity:

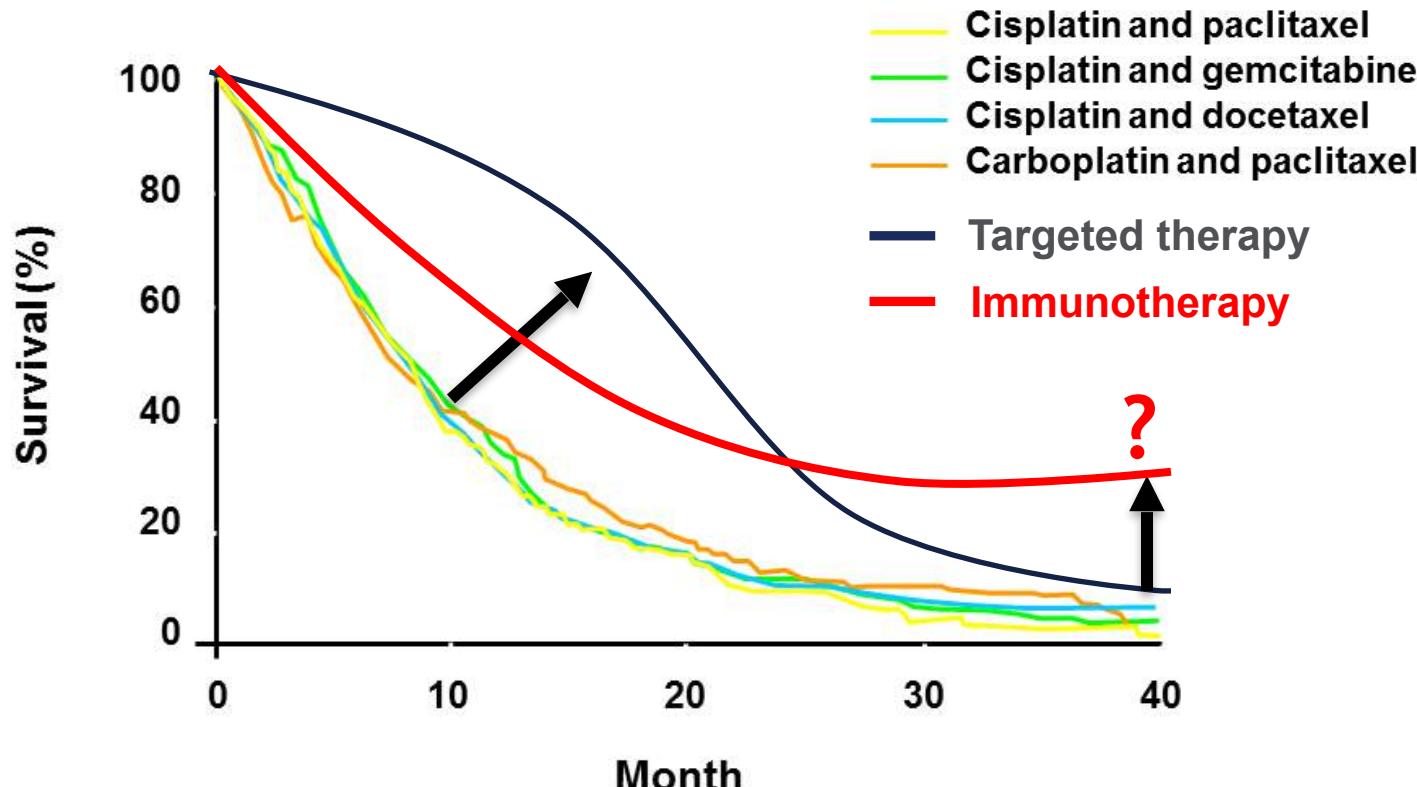
T Cells- 10^{18}

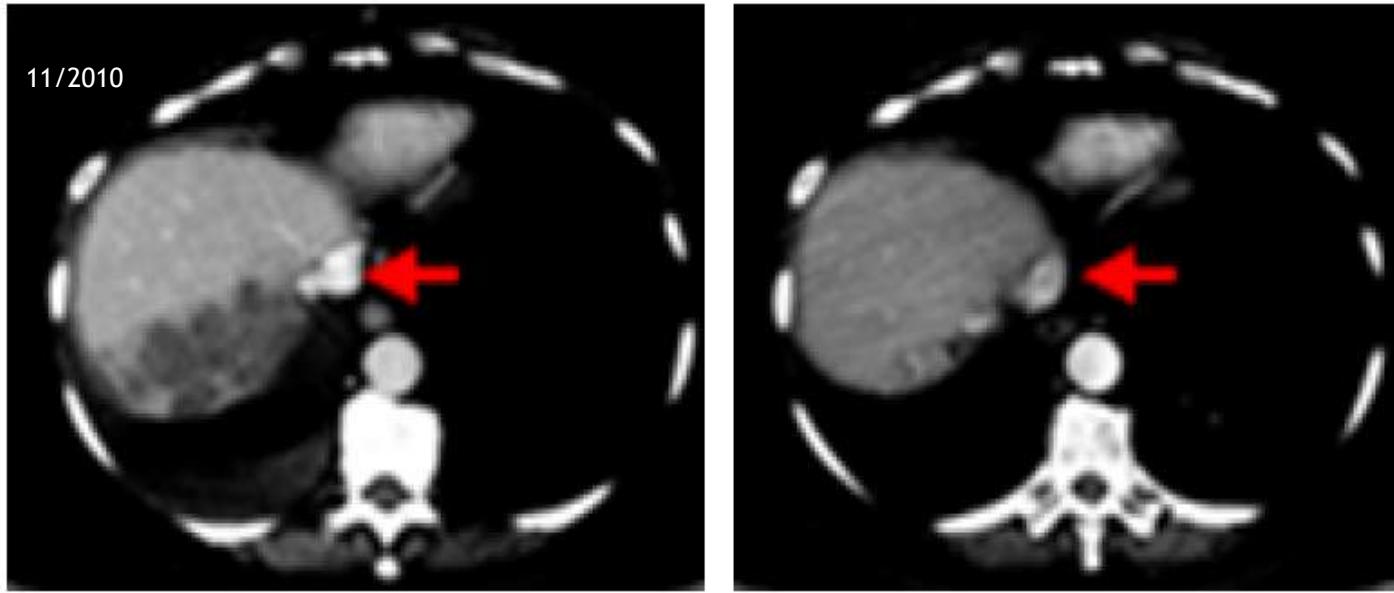
Antibodies- 10^{22}

Memory:

After effective antigen priming, immunity can last for decades.

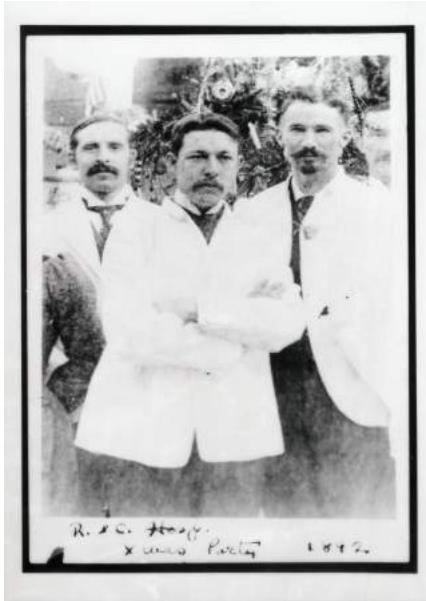
Treatment of Advanced Stage Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer





Pre/ Post MDX-1106: 66 y/o ex smoker with KRAS mutant adenocarcinoma of the lung with 3 prior treatments for Stage IV disease; RUQ abdominal pain, anorexia and fatigue resolved within 2 months;
Duration of response: 6 years and ongoing...

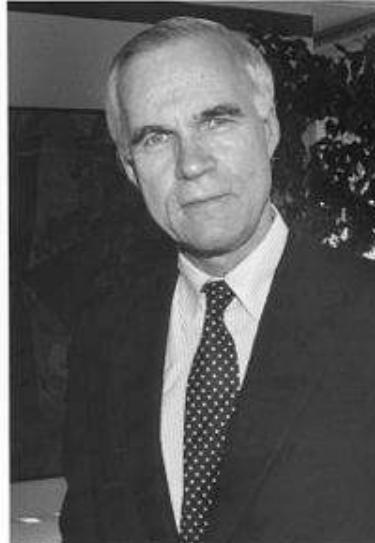
Origin & Revival of Immunotherapy



1890s:
William B. Coley



1900s:
Paul Ehrlich

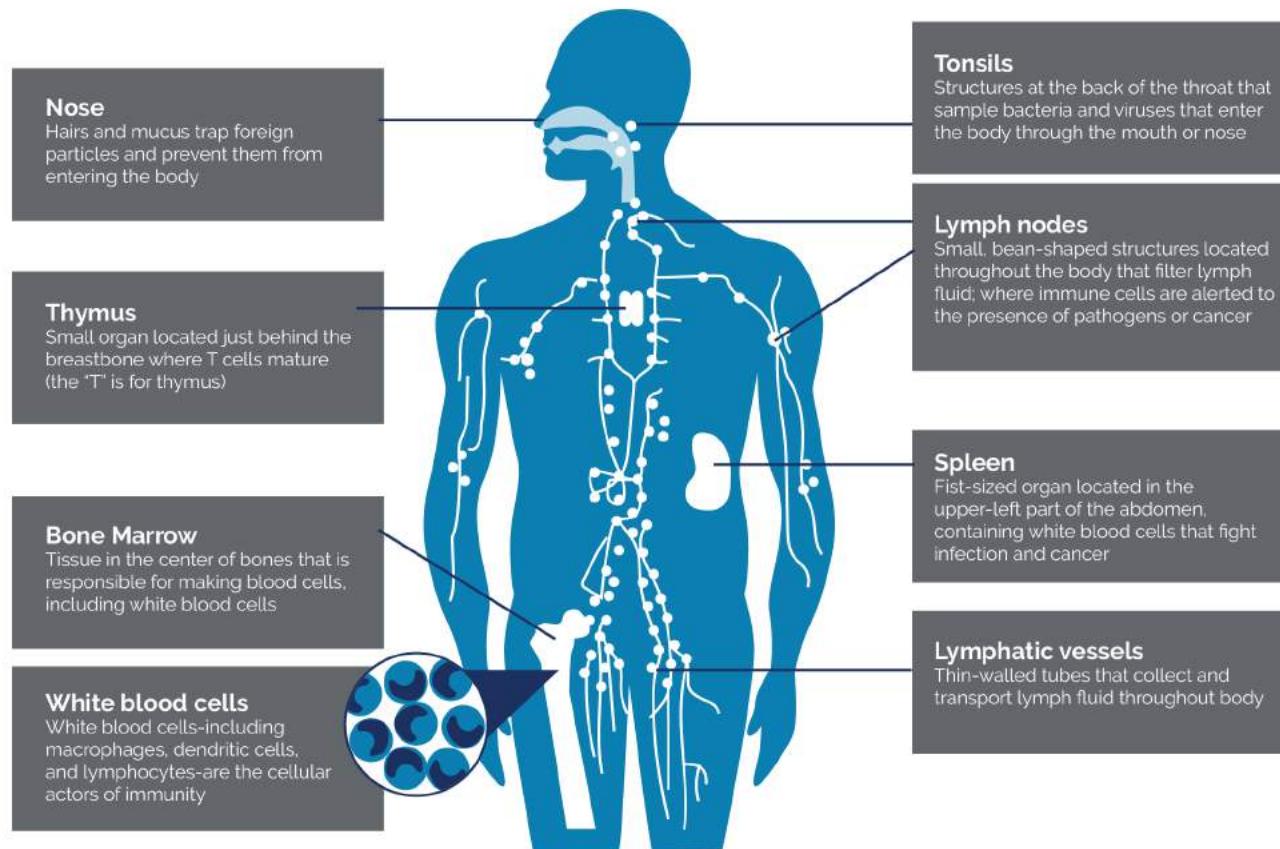


1960s:
Lloyd J. Old

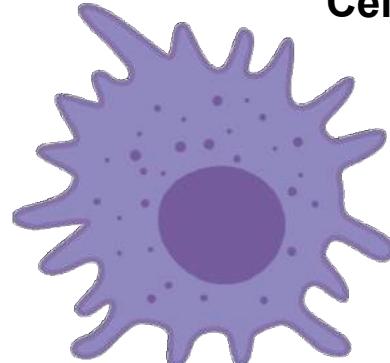
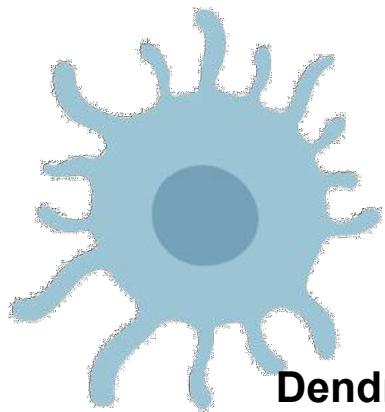
The Immune System at a Glance: Our Natural Defense System



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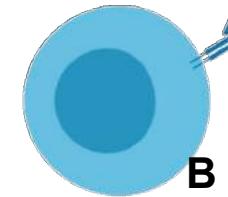
The Cells of the Immune System: The “Soldiers” in our Army



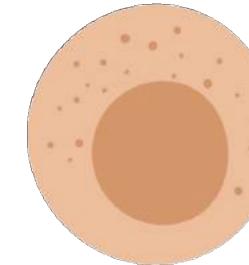
Monocyte



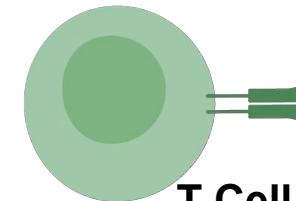
Neutrophil



B Cell



Natural
Killer Cell



T Cell

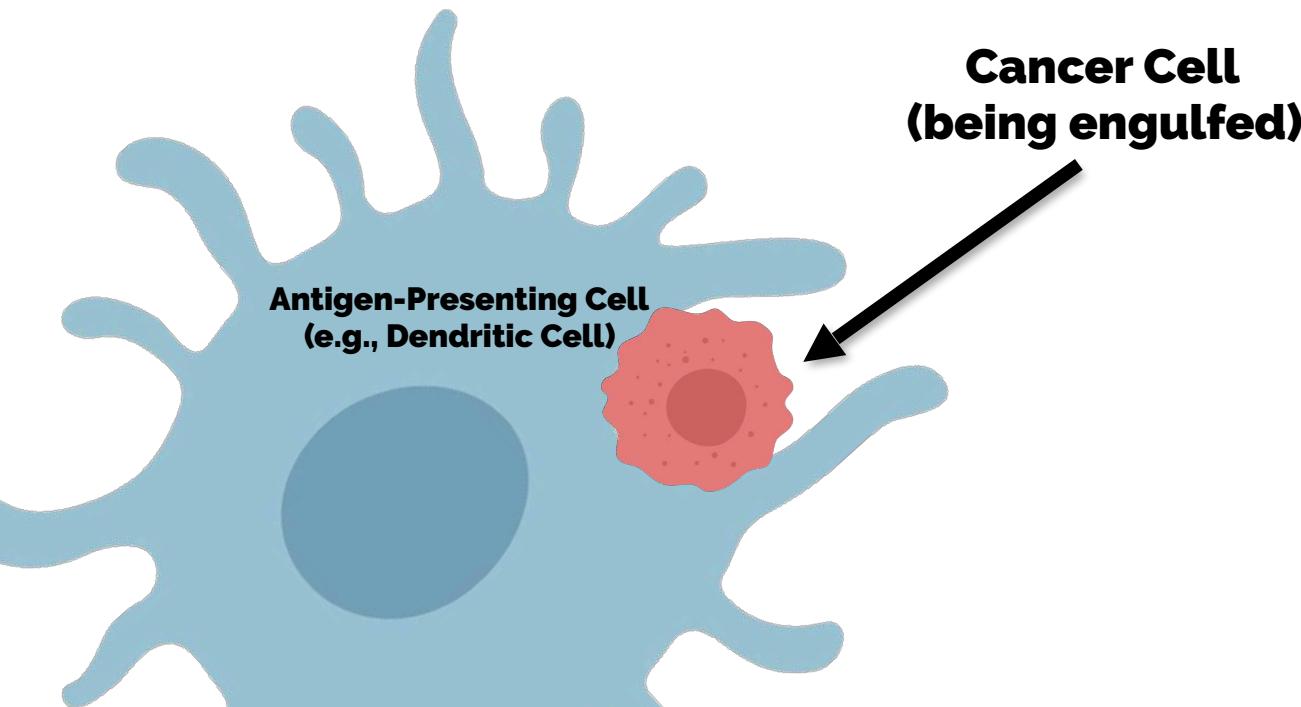
Adaptive Immune Responses Against Cancer



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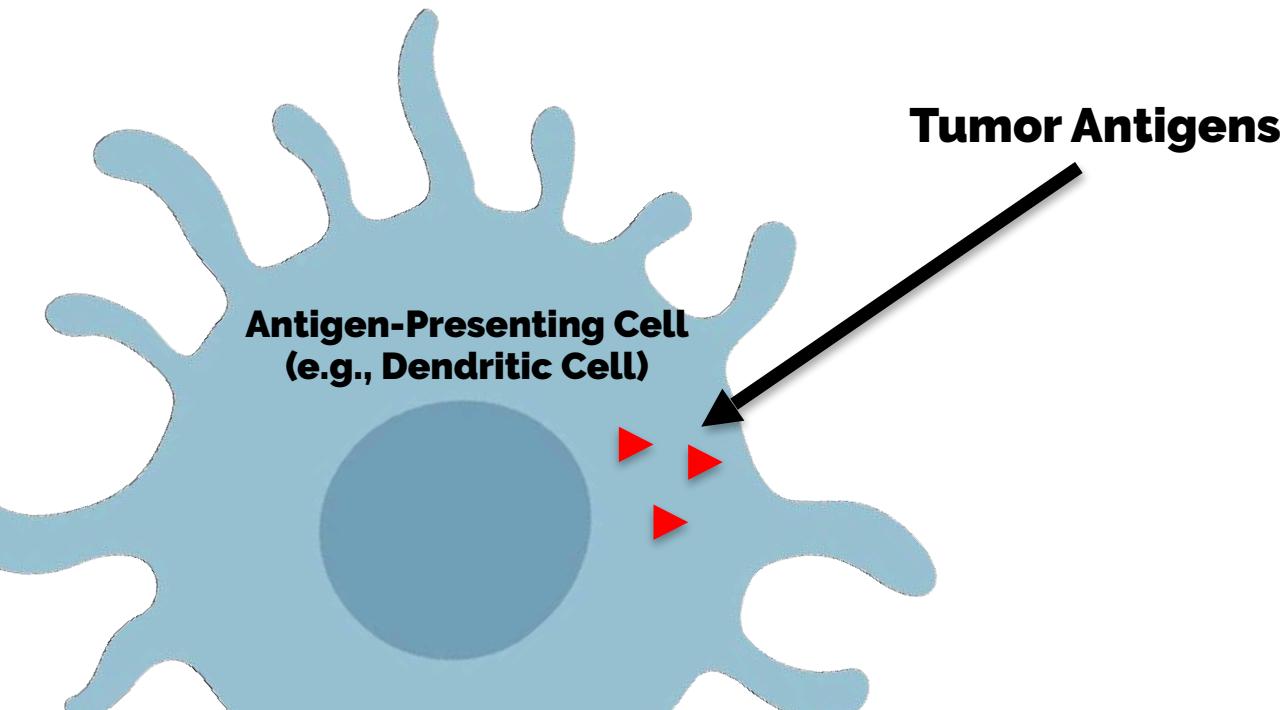
Adaptive Immune Responses Against Cancer



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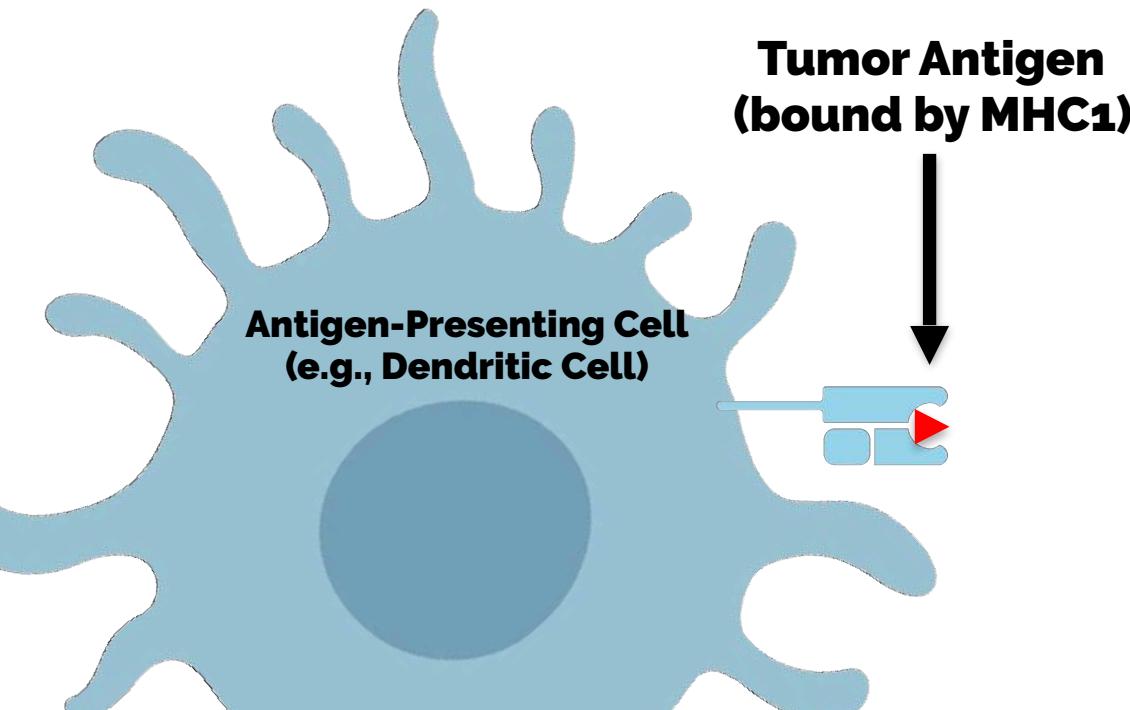
Adaptive Immune Responses Against Cancer



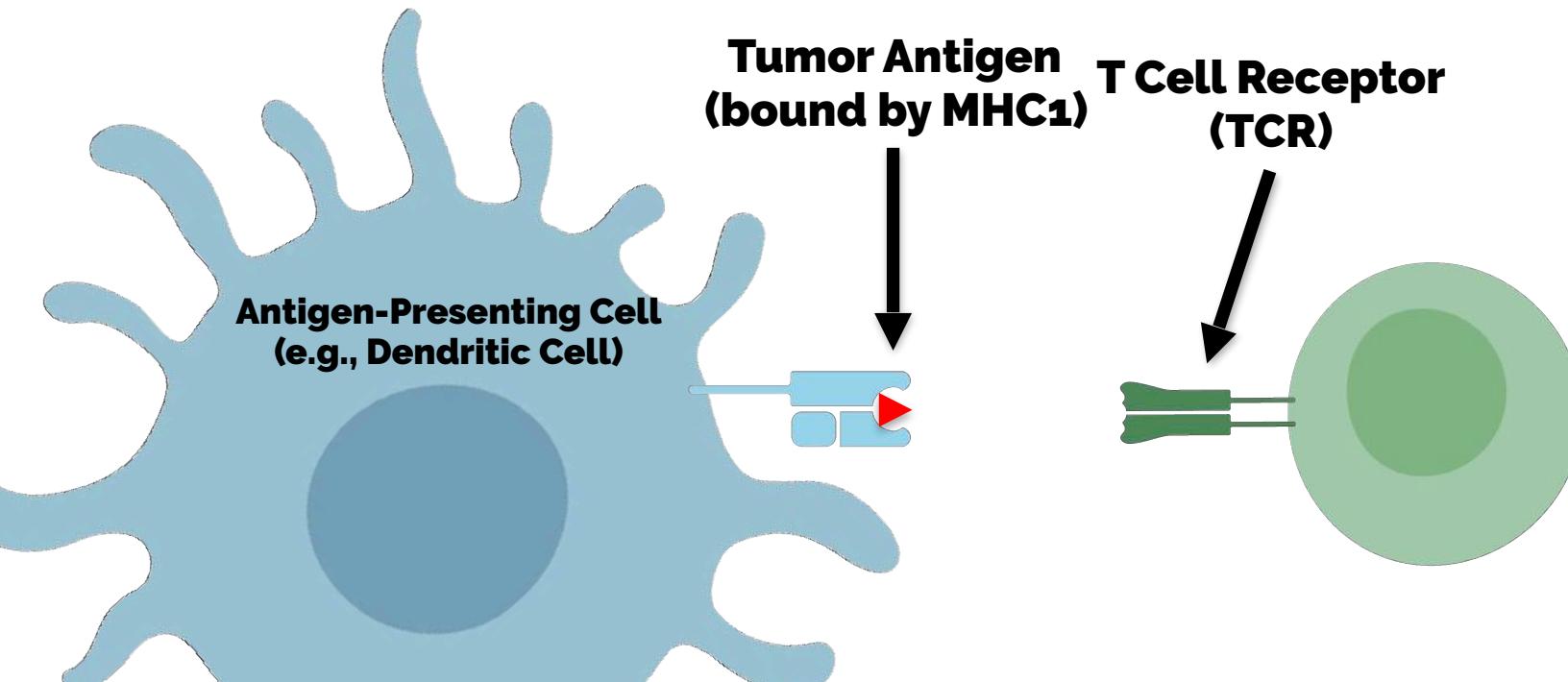
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Adaptive Immune Responses Against Cancer



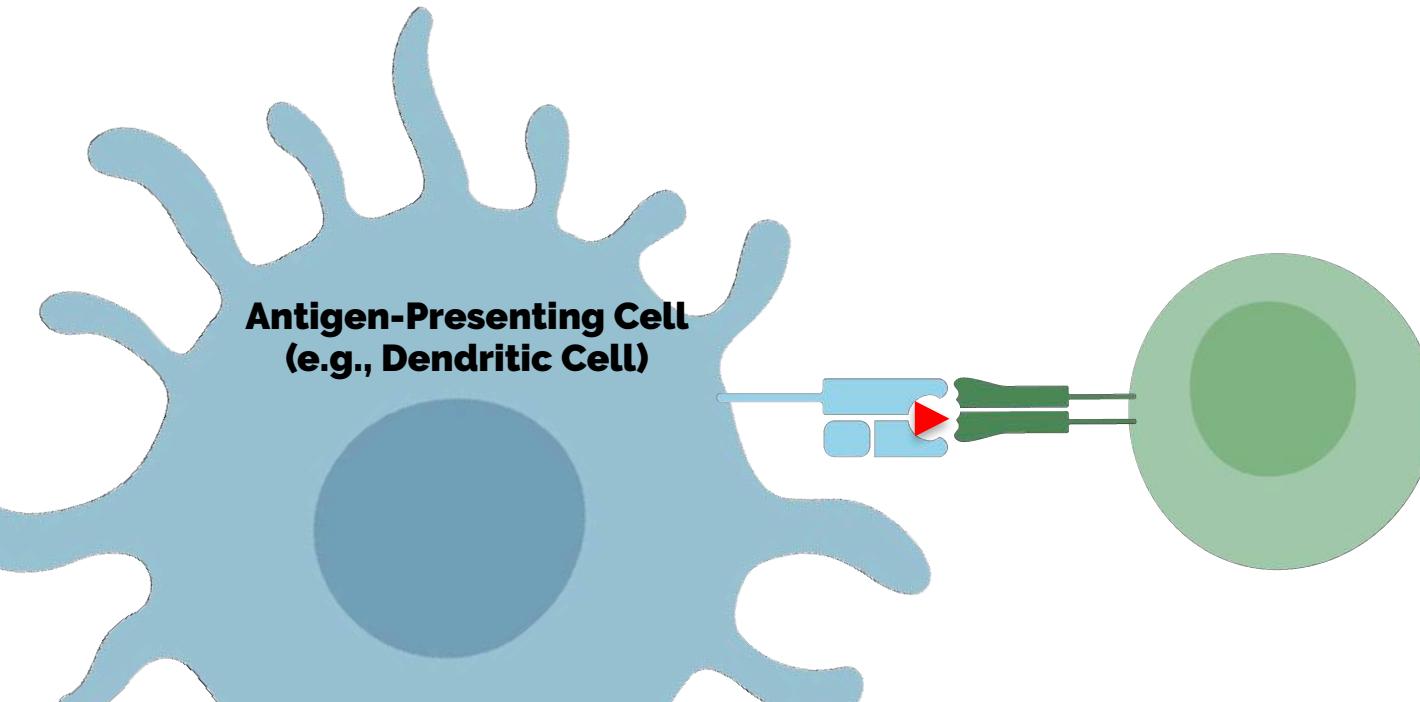
Adaptive Immune Responses Against Cancer



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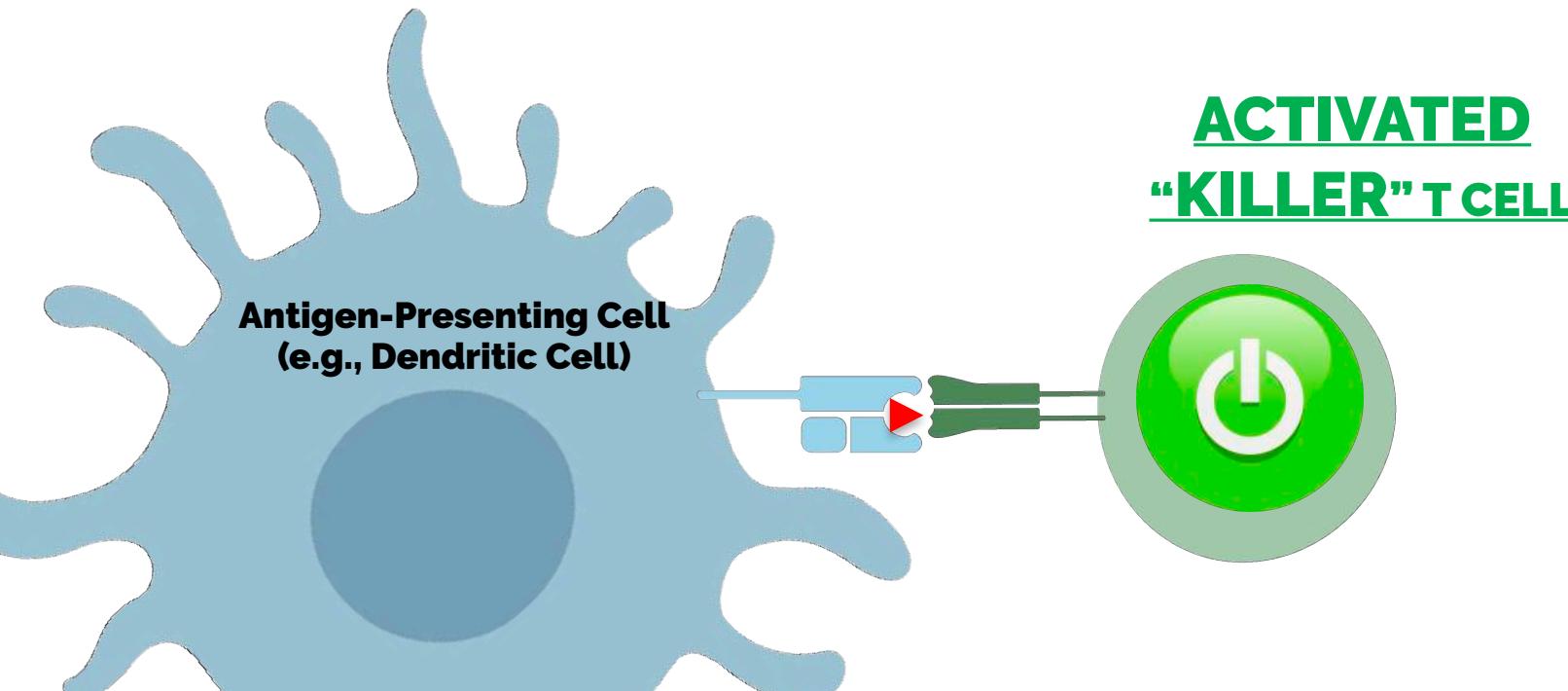
Adaptive Immune Responses Against Cancer



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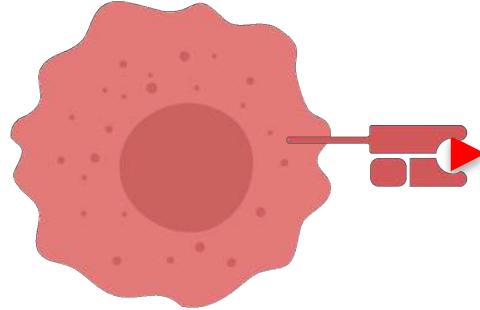
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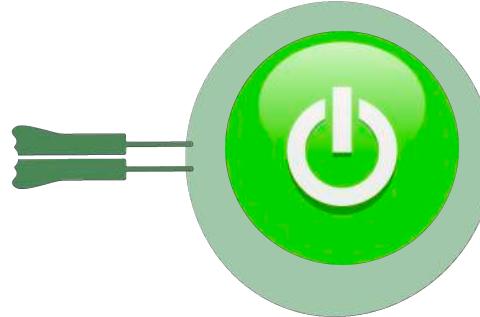
Adaptive Immune Responses Against Cancer



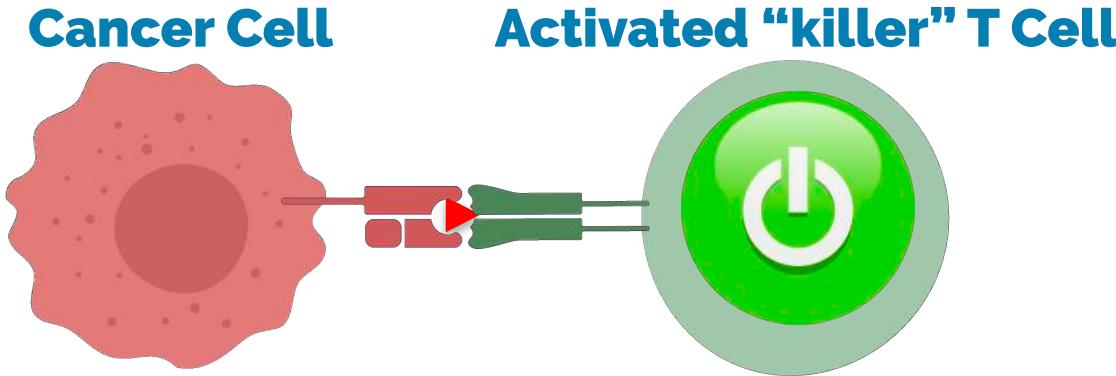
Cancer Cell



Activated “killer” T Cell



Adaptive Immune Responses Against Cancer



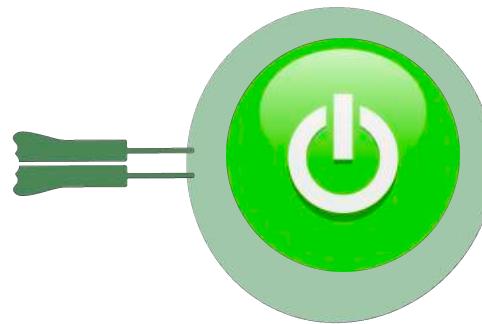
Adaptive Immune Responses Against Cancer



Cancer Cell



Activated “killer” T Cell

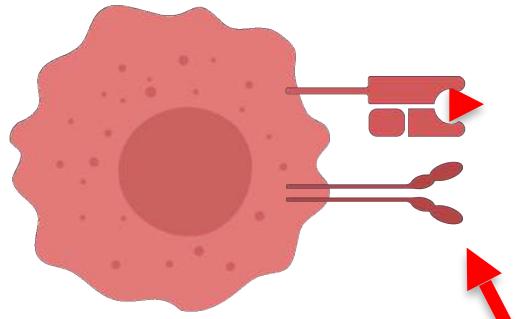


CANCER CELL ELIMINATED!

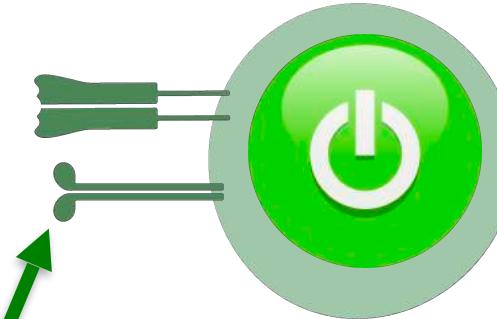
Immune Checkpoints Can Suppress Immune Responses



Cancer Cell

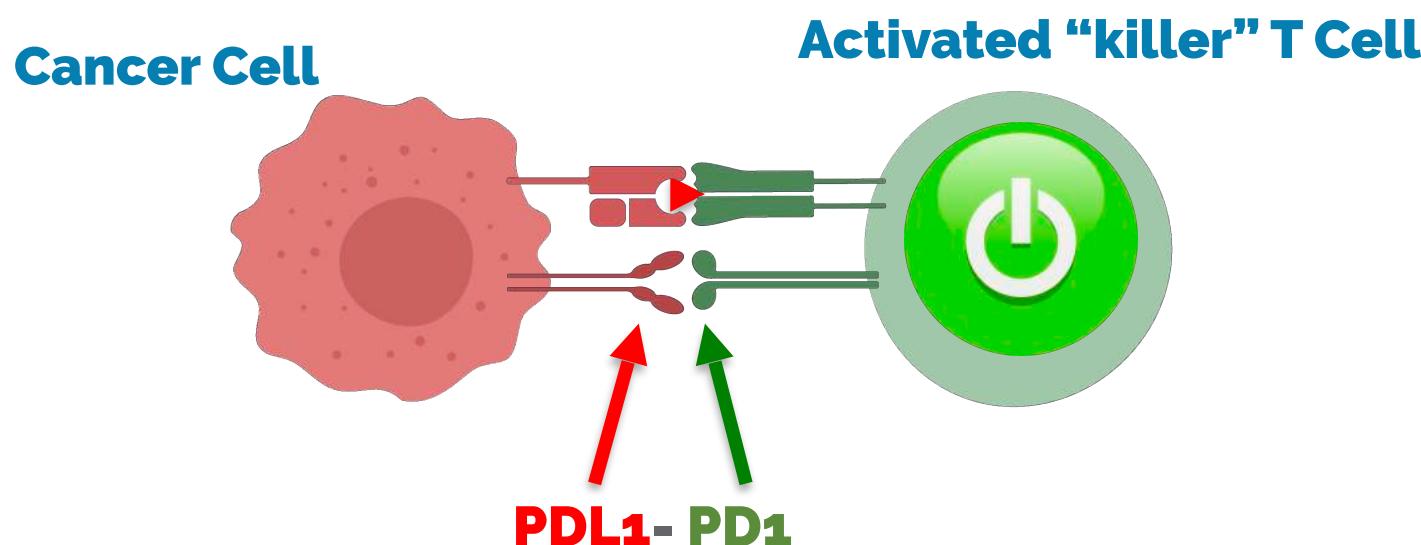


Activated “killer” T Cell

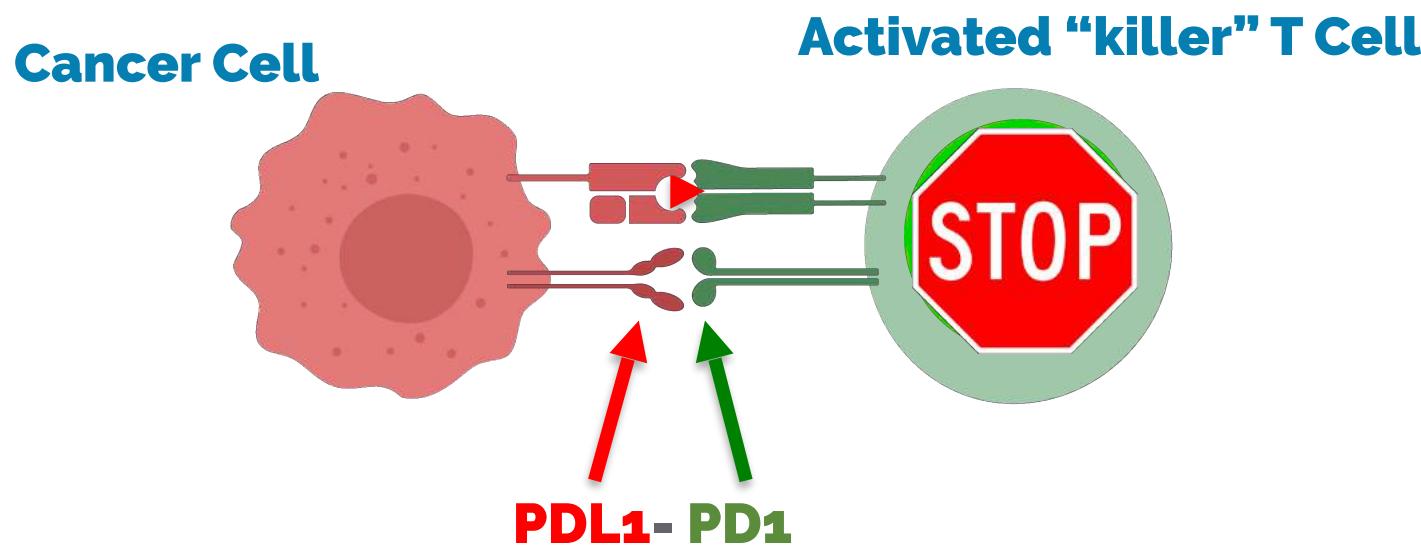


PDL1- PD1

Immune Checkpoints Can Suppress Immune Responses



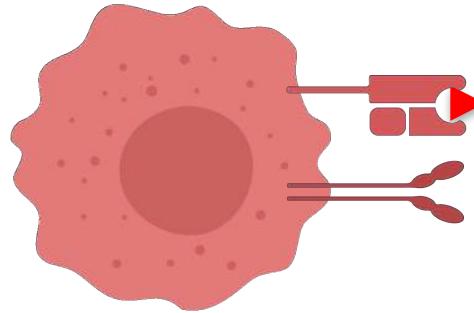
Immune Checkpoints Can Suppress Immune Responses



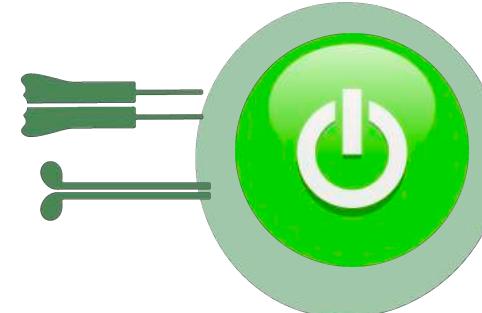
Normally, **PDL1-PD1** leads to T cell “exhaustion”

Checkpoint Immunotherapy Can Promote Anti-Cancer Activity

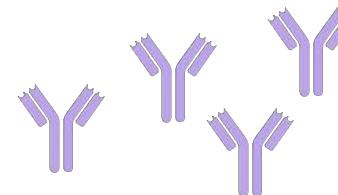
Cancer Cell



Activated “killer” T Cell



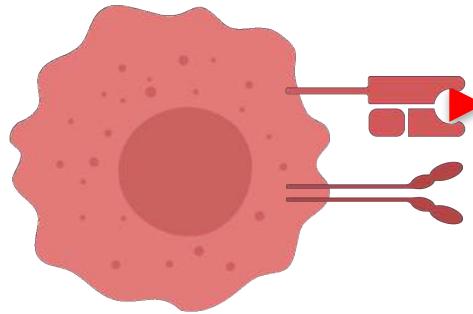
**PD-1/PD-L1
Checkpoint Inhibitors**



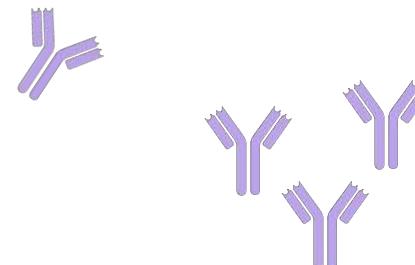
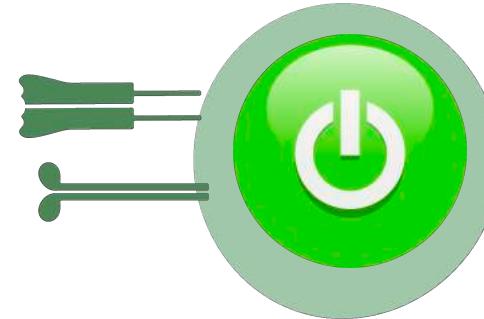
Checkpoint Immunotherapy Can Promote Anti-Cancer Activity



Cancer Cell



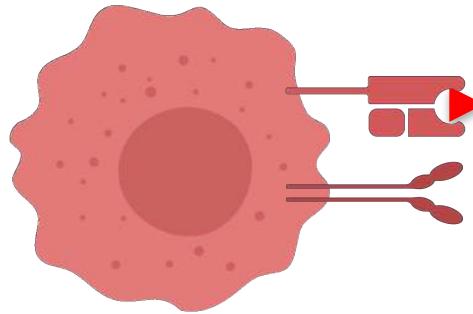
Activated “killer” T Cell



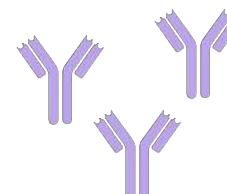
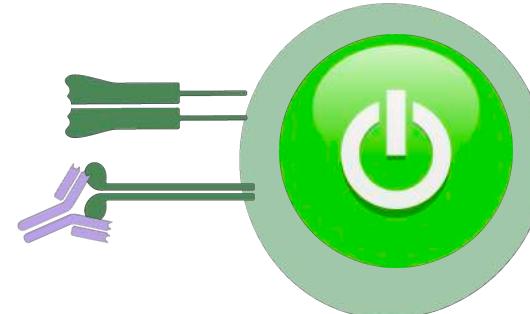
Checkpoint Immunotherapy Can Promote Anti-Cancer Activity



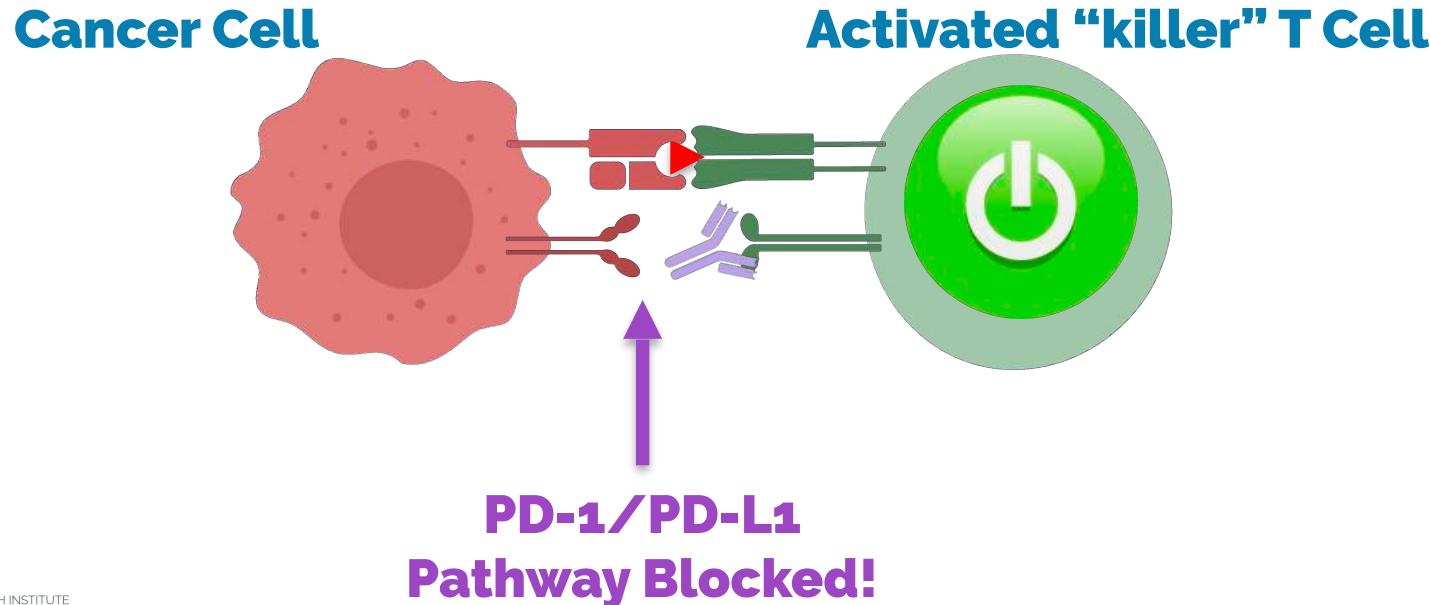
Cancer Cell



Activated “killer” T Cell



Checkpoint Immunotherapy Can Promote Anti-Cancer Activity



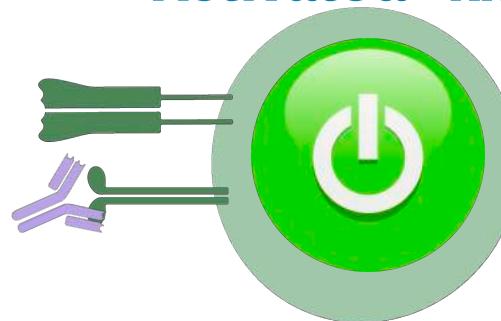
Checkpoint Immunotherapy Can Promote Anti-Cancer Activity



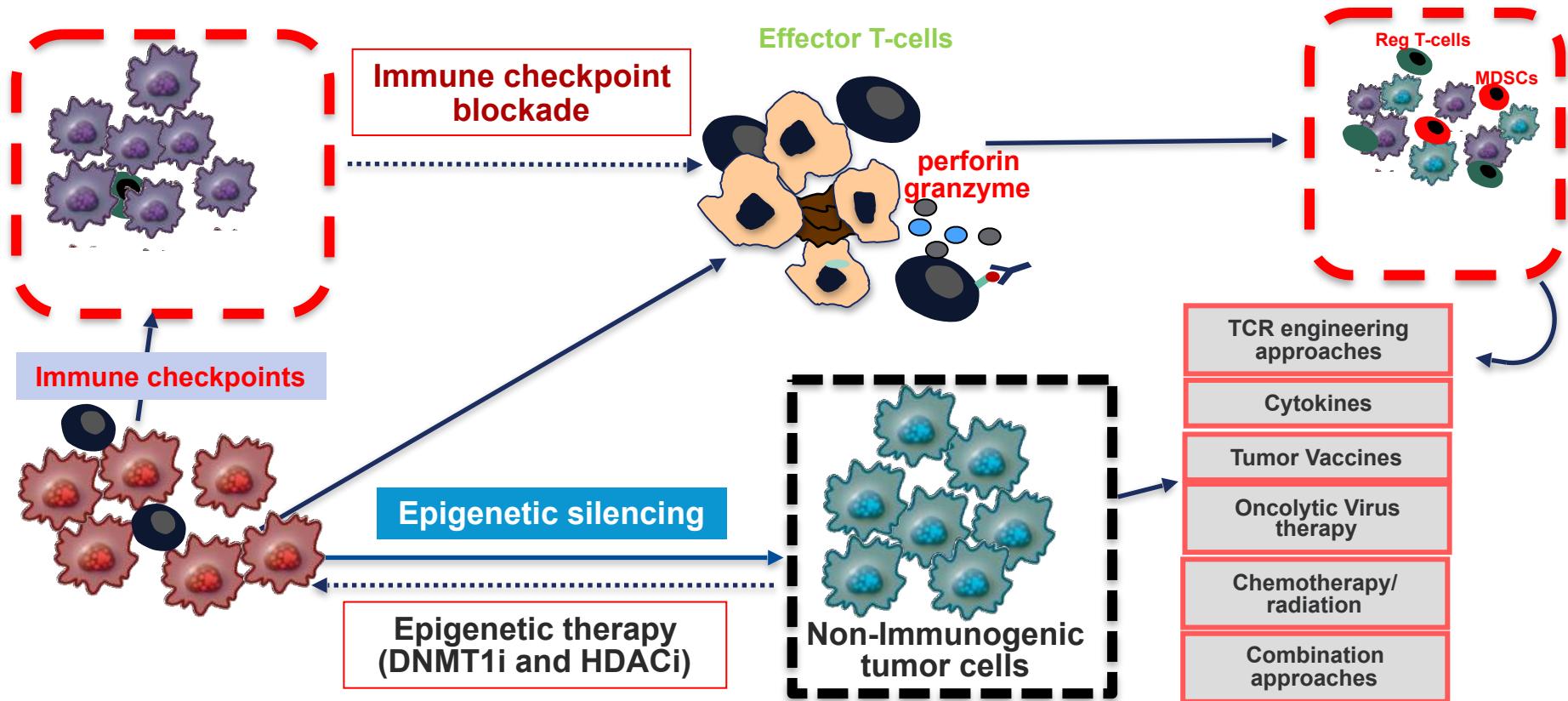
Cancer Cell



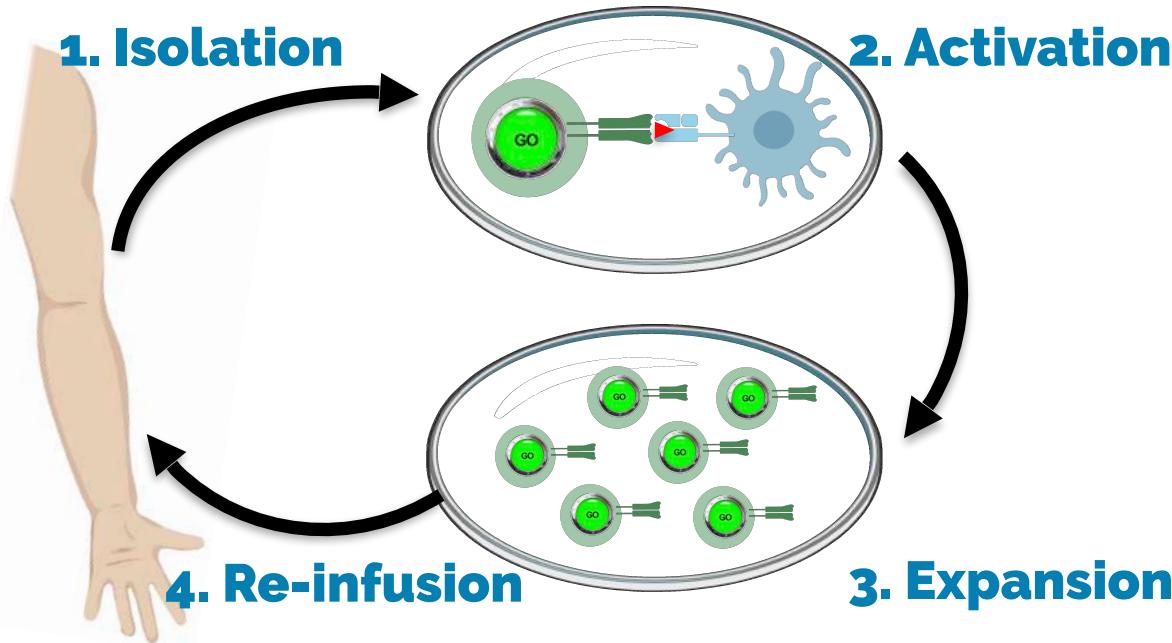
Activated “killer” T Cell



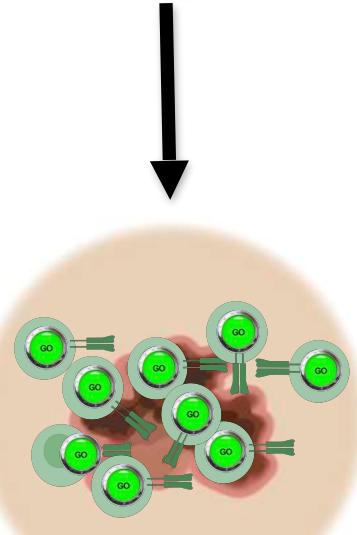
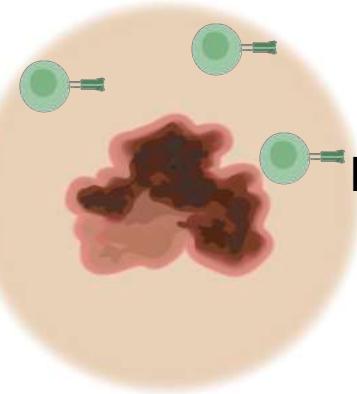
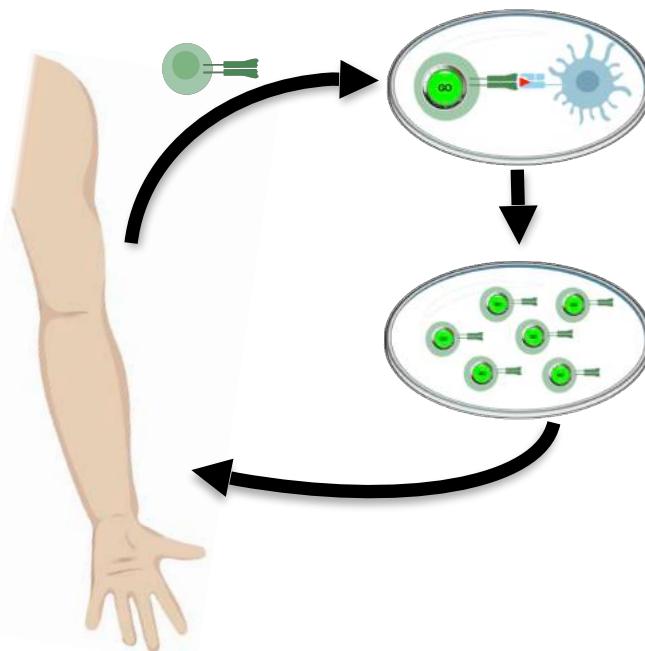
CANCER CELL ELIMINATED!



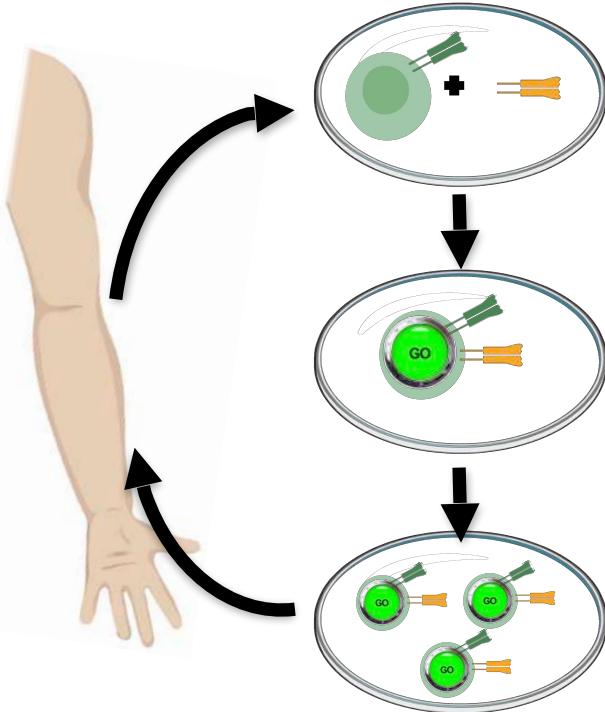
Adoptive T Cell Immunotherapy



Adoptive T Cells In Action (Against Melanoma)

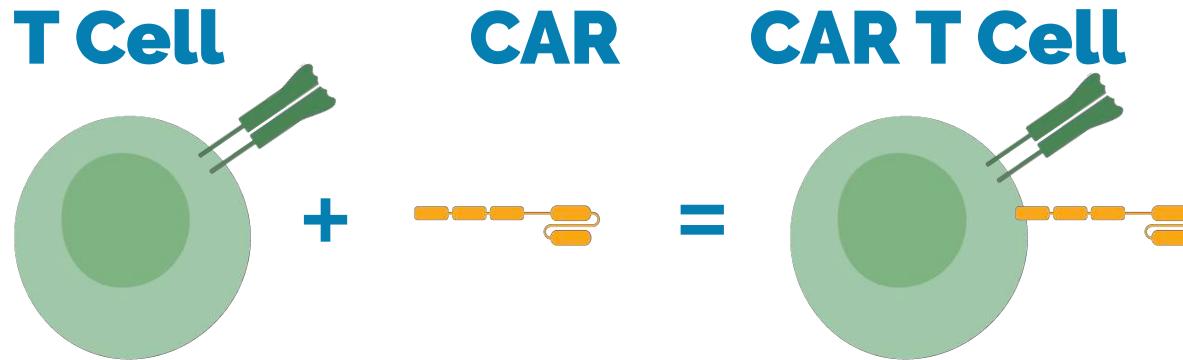


T Cell Receptor Engineering



**Equip T cells with new,
cancer-targeting TCR**

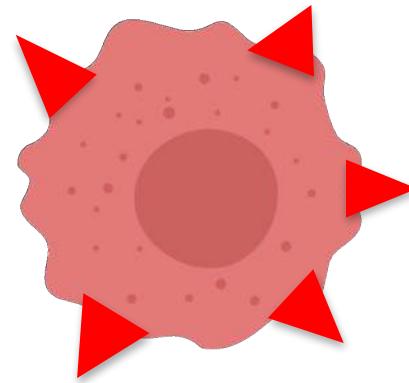
CAR T Cell Immunotherapy (Chimeric Antigen Receptor)



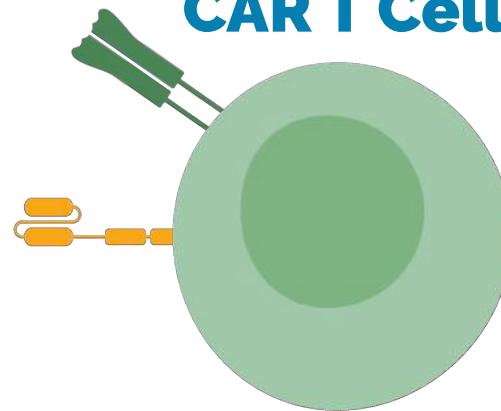
CAR T Cell Immunotherapy (Chimeric Antigen Receptor)



Cancer Cell

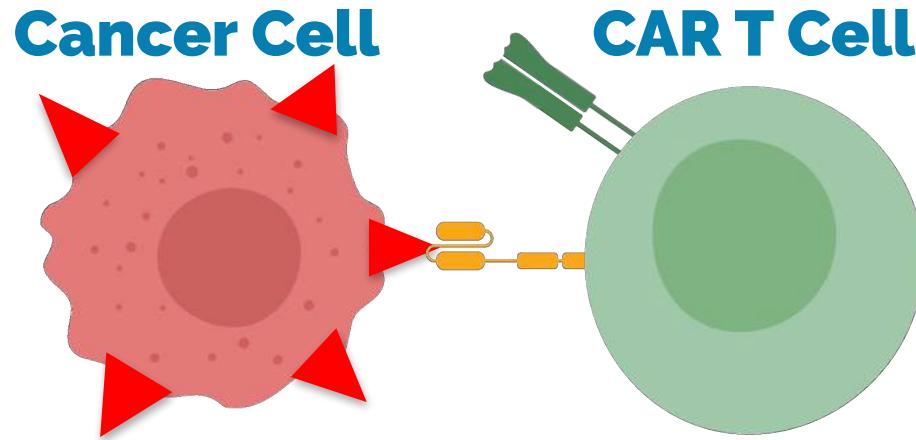


CAR T Cell



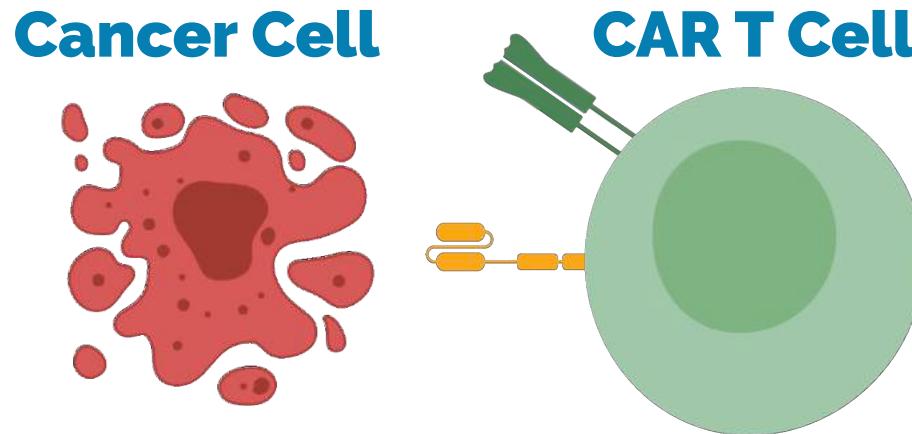
CARs enable MHC-independent targeting & killing!

CAR T Cell Immunotherapy (Chimeric Antigen Receptor)

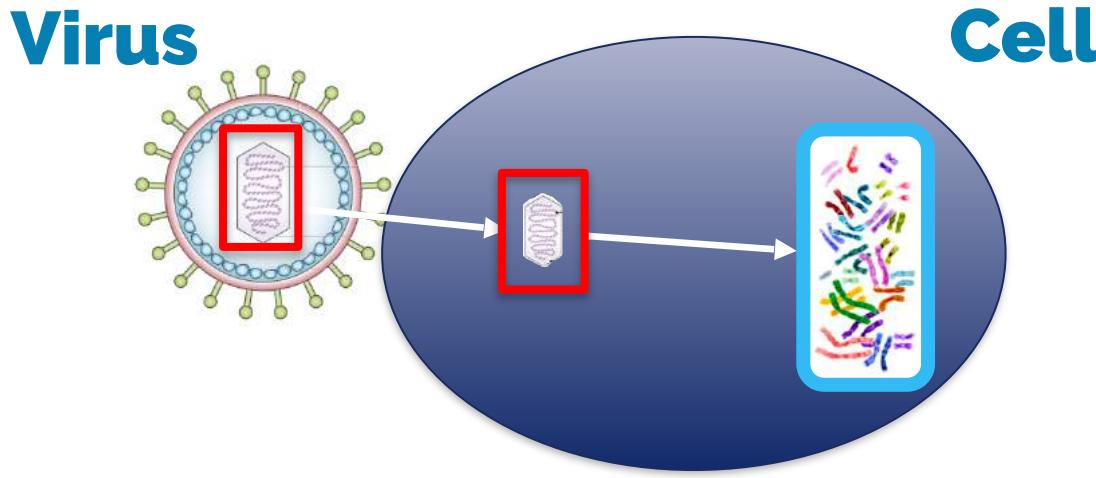


CARs enable MHC-independent targeting & killing!

CAR T Cell Immunotherapy (Chimeric Antigen Receptor)

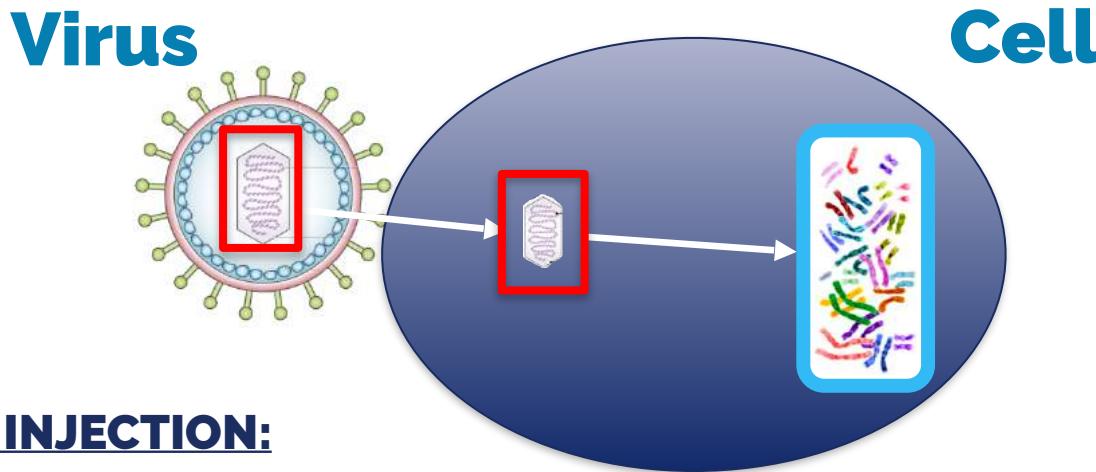


CARs enable MHC-independent targeting & killing!



- **Viruses can alter our cells' DNA, by inserting their own genetic material**
- **Impaired defenses make tumor cells more susceptible to infection**

Oncolytic Virus Immunotherapy

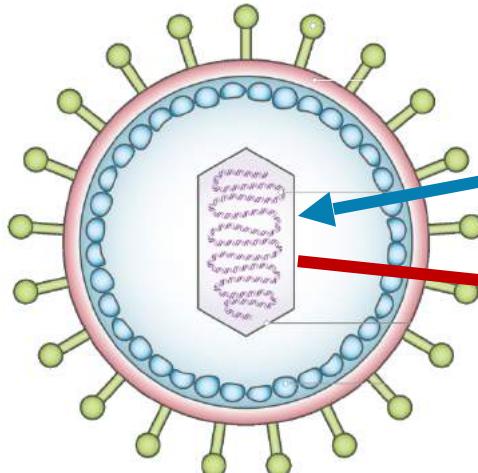


AFTER INJECTION:

- 1) Viruses cause tumor cells to “burst” & release antigens**
- 2) Immune cells uptake & present tumor antigens**
- 3) Stimulates adaptive, and potentially systemic, immune responses**



Reprogramming Oncolytic Viruses To Enhance Anti-Tumor Activity



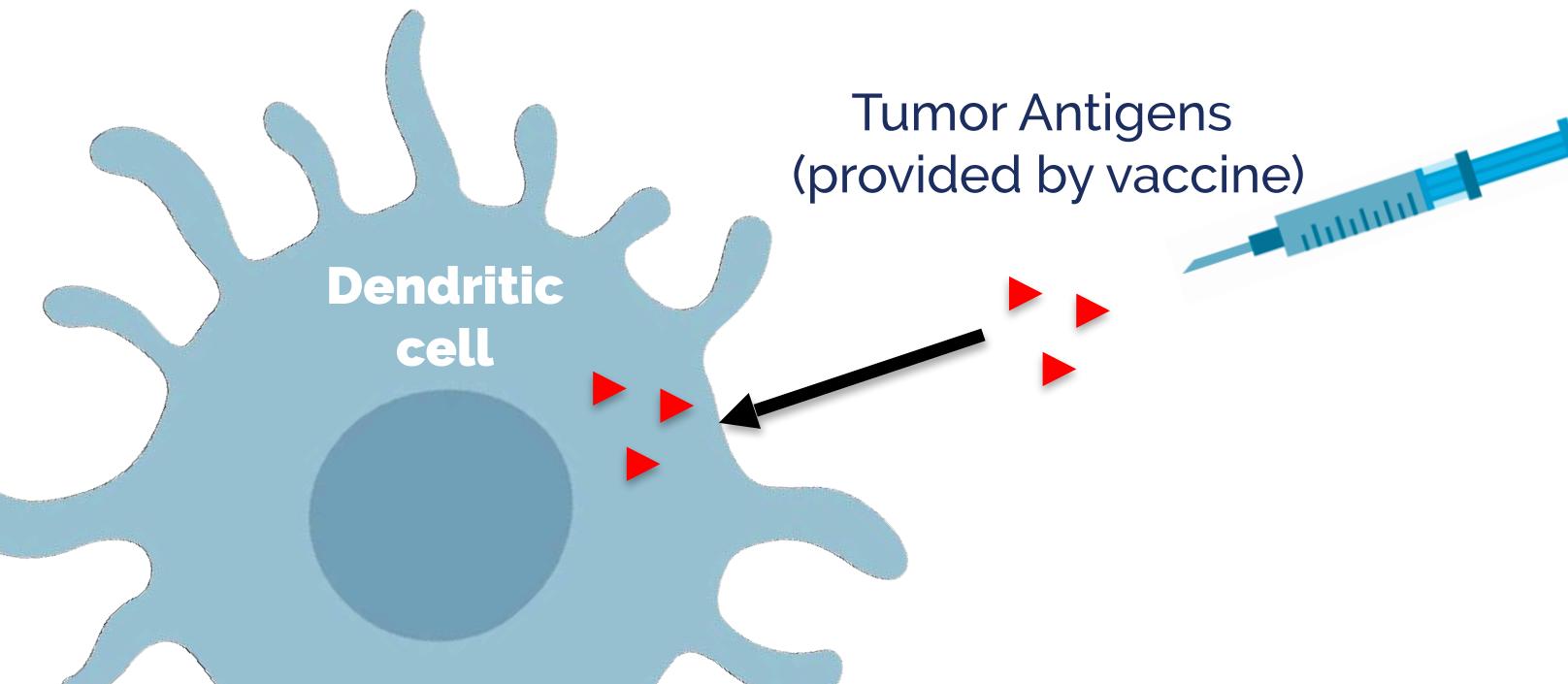
(+) INSERT
Immune-stimulating genes

(-) REMOVE
Disease-causing genes
(selective targeting of tumors)

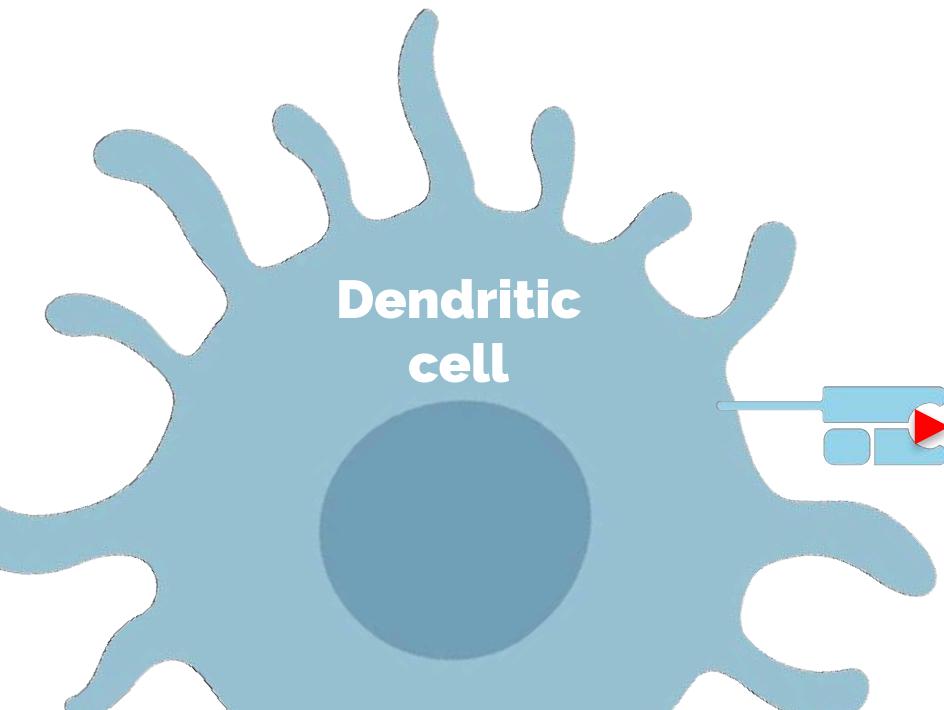
Tumor Antigens
(provided by vaccine)



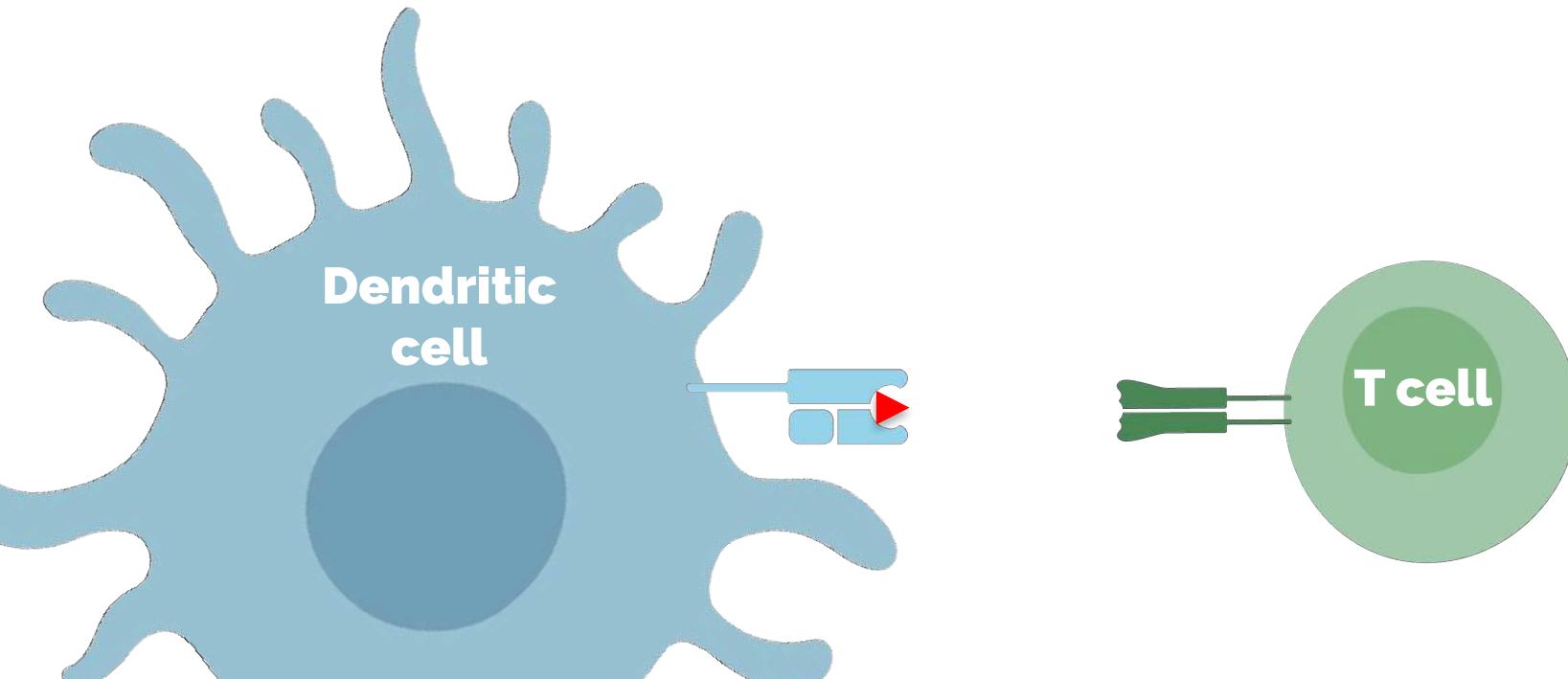
Cancer Vaccines

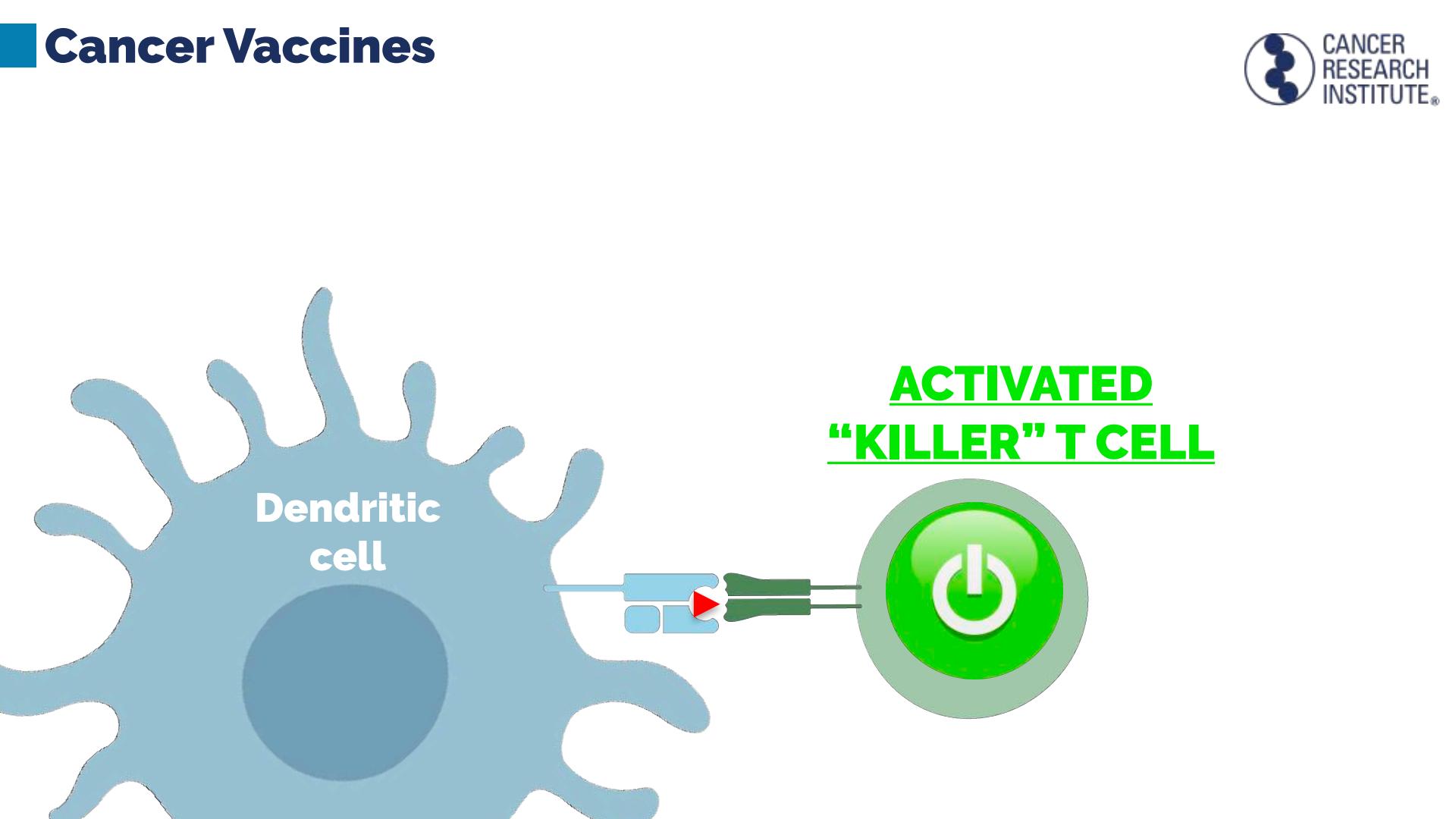


Cancer Vaccines



Cancer Vaccines





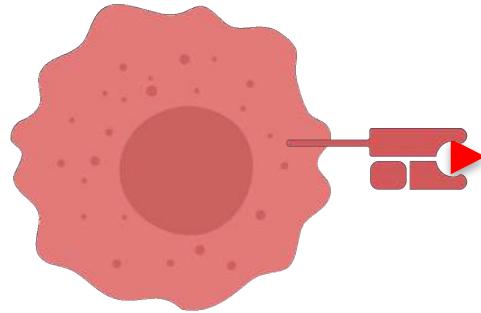
Cancer Vaccines



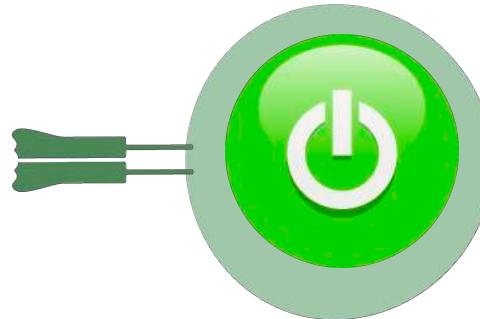
Vaccine-Induced Elimination of Cancer Cells



Cancer Cell



Activated “killer” T Cell



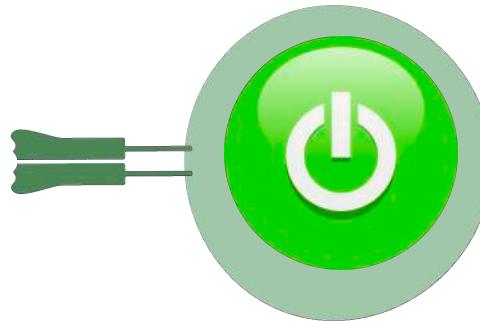
Vaccine-Induced Elimination of Cancer Cells



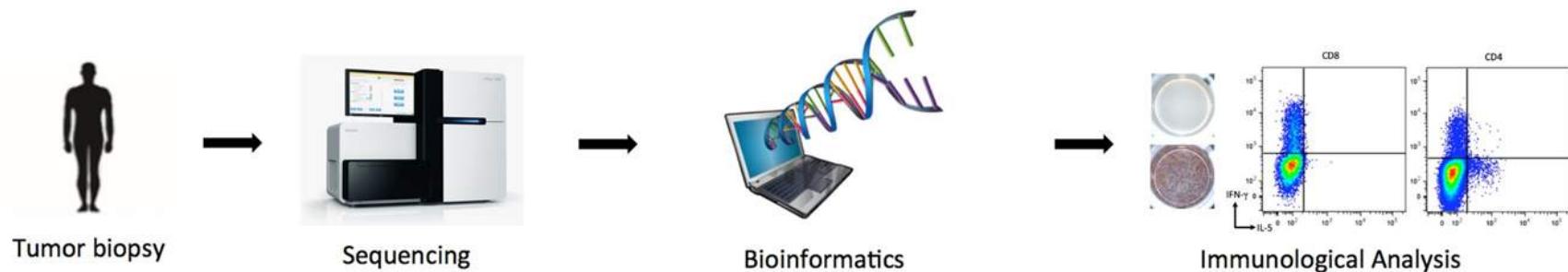
Cancer Cell



Activated “killer” T Cell



Personalized Neoantigen Vaccine Trial

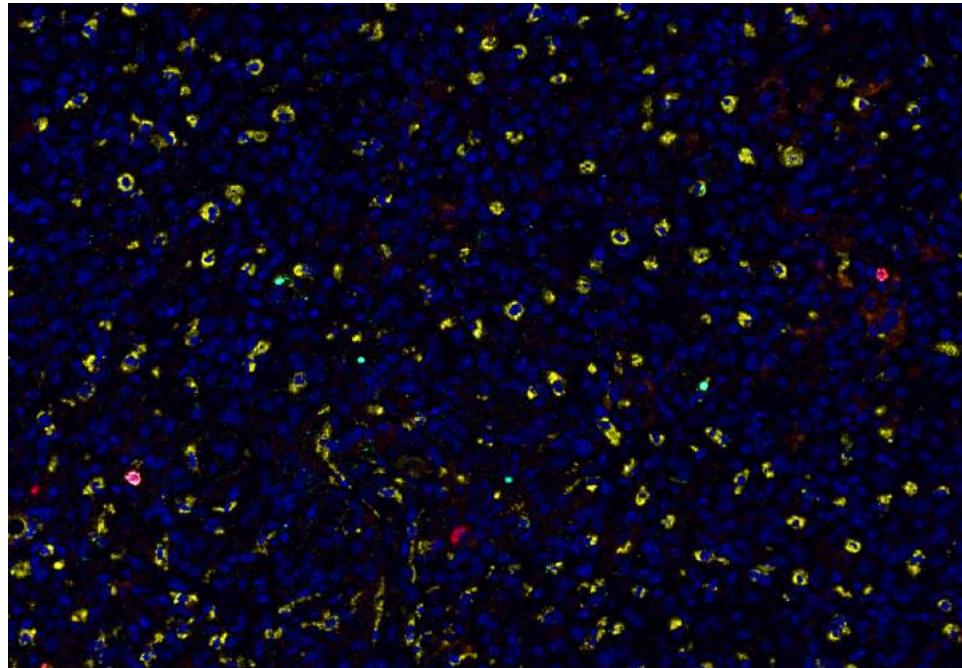


Why have most responses been modest and why are some cancers refractory to immunotherapy?



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1. Cancers upregulate molecules to turn off immune cells
2. Cancers secrete chemicals to turn off the immune system
3. Cancers recruit suppressive cells to inactivate/block the immune response



•Panel Discussion



LATEST RESEARCH UPDATES



Moderator

Vamsidhar Velcheti, M.D.

NYU Langone's Perlmutter Cancer Center



Panelist

Silvia Adams, M.D.

Breast cancer



Panelist

Claire Friedman, M.D.

Gynecologic cancer



Panelist

Gulam A. Manji, M.D., Ph.D.

Gastrointestinal cancer

Immunotherapy Patient Perspective



Mary Elizabeth Williams
Journalist and Melanoma Veteran

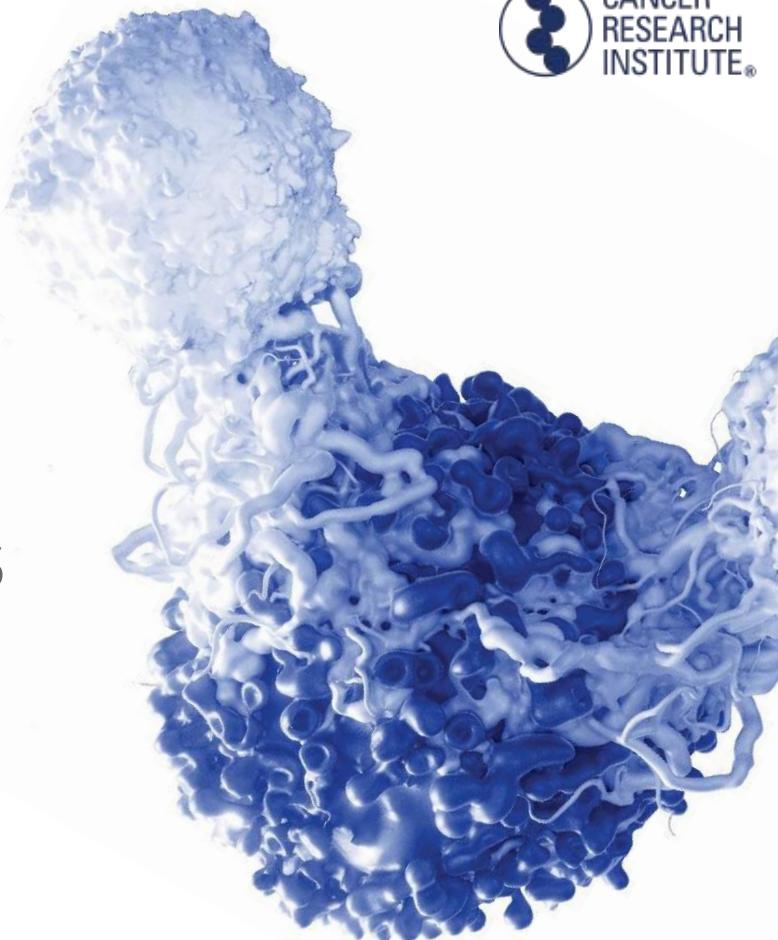


Lunch and Networking

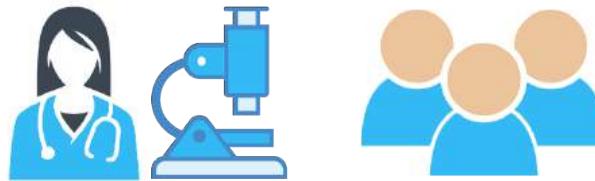
**Alumni Hall B Breezeway, MSB Large Conference Room,
and Smilow Cafe**

Brian Brewer
Cancer Research Institute

LEARN ABOUT CLINICAL TRIALS



What Are Clinical Trials?



- Research studies that involve people

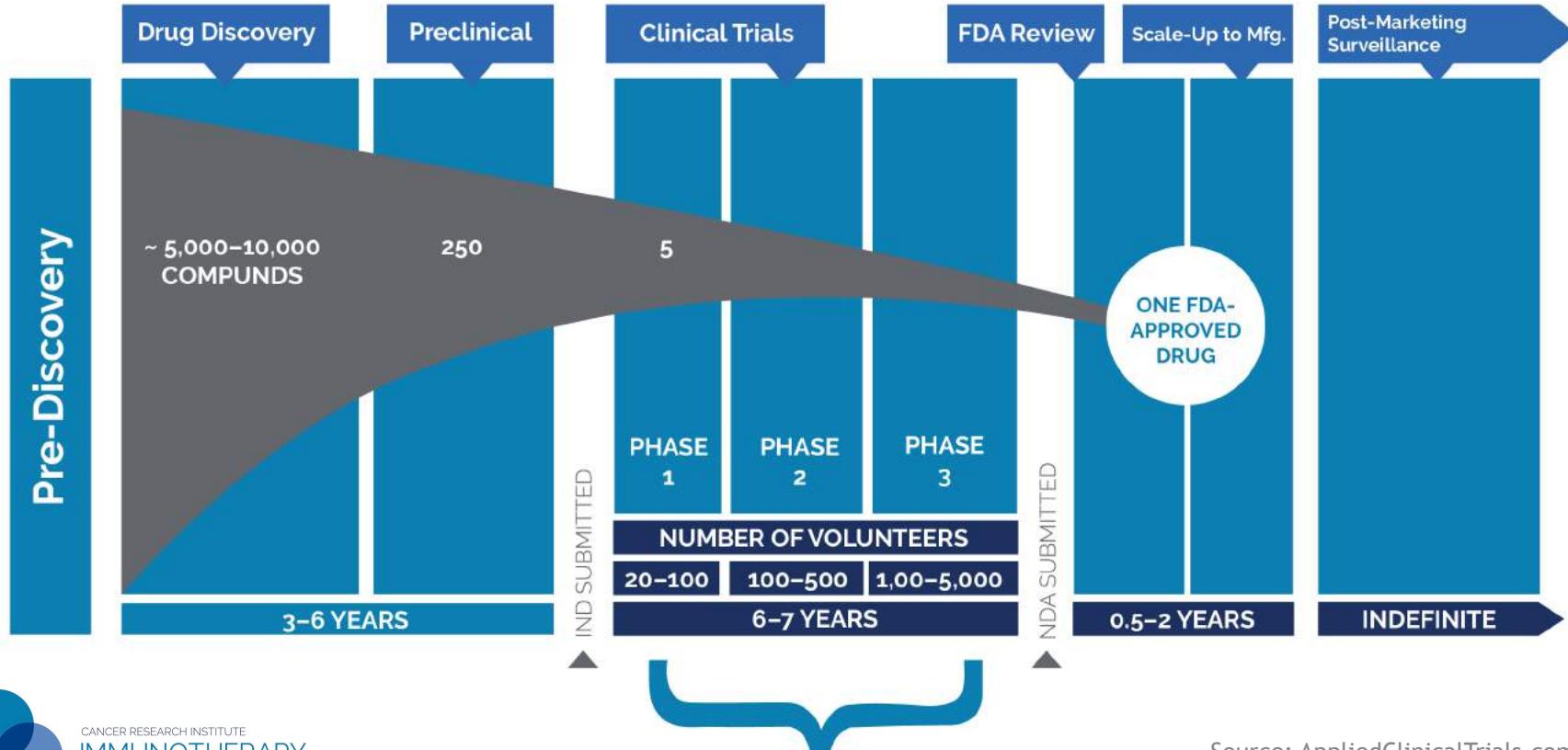


- Designed to answer specific questions about new and existing treatments



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

Getting from Discovery to Approval



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**

MYTH

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.

MYTH

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.

Clinical Trials: Myth versus Fact



MYTH

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.

MYTH

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.

Clinical Trials: Myth versus Fact



MYTH

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

FACT

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

MYTH

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

FACT

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.

MYTH

Clinical trials aren't safe.

FACT

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/>



Moderator

Brian Brewer

Panel

Dorothy Fabian

Esophageal Cancer

Oswald Peterson

Lung Cancer

Tara Ryan

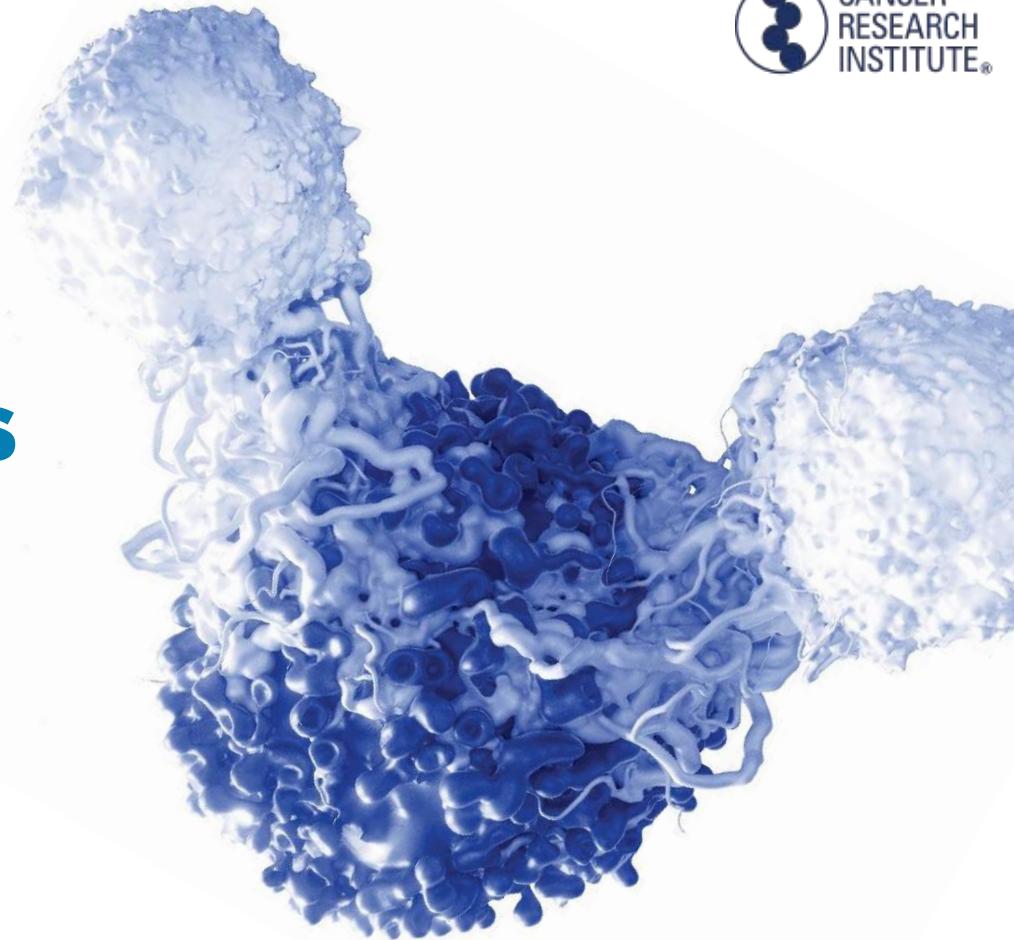
Melanoma



CANCER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

IMMUNOTHERAPY
PATIENT SUMMIT

BREAKOUT SESSIONS



General Immunotherapy

Vamsidhar Velcheti, M.D.

Breast Cancer

Sylvia Adams, M.D.

Gastrointestinal Cancer

Gulam A. Manji, M.D., Ph.D.

Gynecologic Cancer

Claire Friedman, M.D.

Farkas

Alumni Hall B

Murphy

MSB 193

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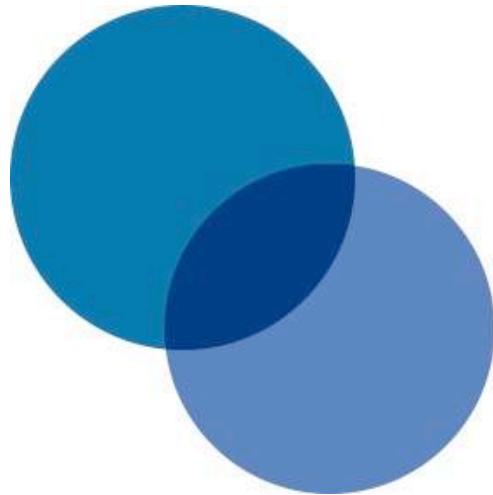
 **Pfizer**

Thank you to those who helped promote the summit

- American Cancer Society
- Beauty Through the Beast
- Colorectal Cancer Alliance
- Columbia University Irving Medical Center
- Crush It for Curtis Foundation
- Esophageal Cancer Awareness Association
- FORCE
- Gilda's Club NYC
- Go2Foundation for Lung Cancer
- ICL da Silva Foundation
- Imerman Angels
- Leukemia & Lymphoma Society
- LUNGevity
- Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center
- Pancreatic Cancer Action Network
- Patient Empowerment Network
- Perlmutter Cancer Center at NYU Langone Health
- Ronald McDonald House
- Us TOO
- Young Survival Coalition

You will receive two emails after the summit:

1. **A survey** to share your feedback on the summit as well as insights into future programming.
2. **Information** from the summit day, including this presentation and instructions on how to use our [Clinical Trial Finder service](#).



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New York City September 7, 2019