

Nivolumab in Hodgkin Lymphoma

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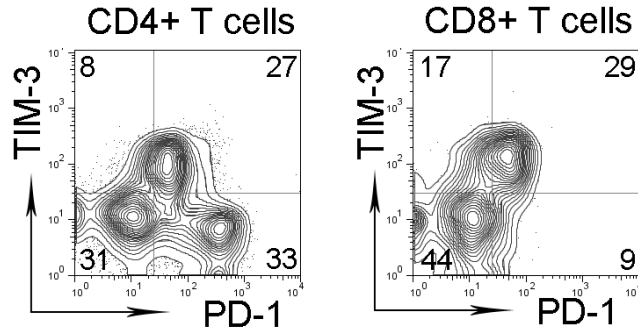
Mayo Clinic

Conflicts of Interest

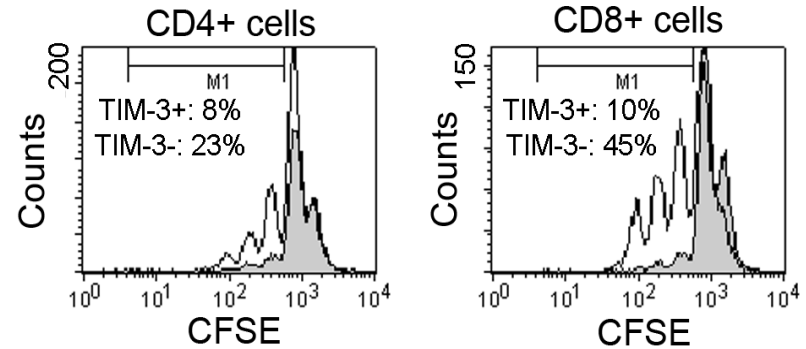
- Research Funding from –
 - Bristol Myers Squibb
 - Celldex Therapeutics
 - Seattle Genetics
 - Merck
 - Affimed

1. Exhausted intratumoral T-cells are poorly functional

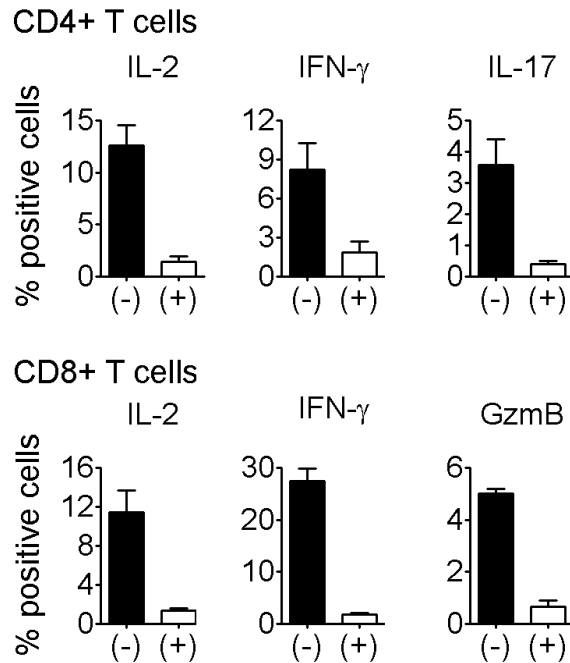
A.



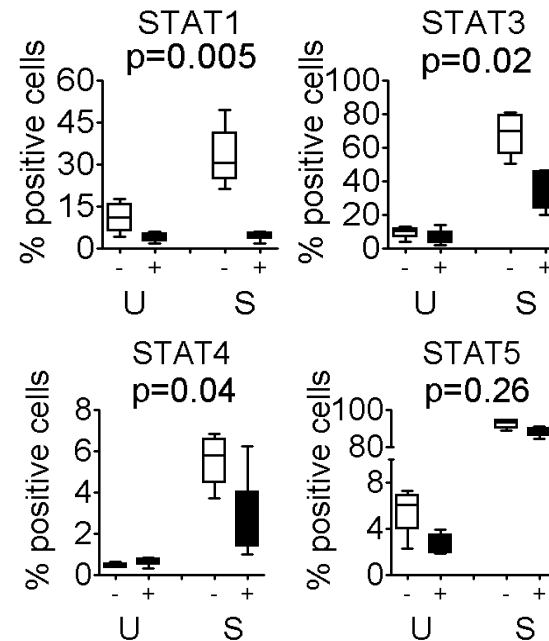
B.



C.

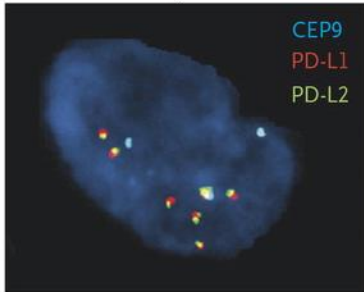


D.

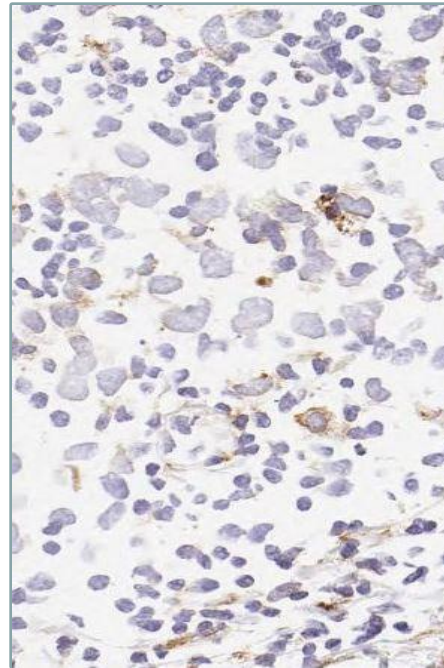
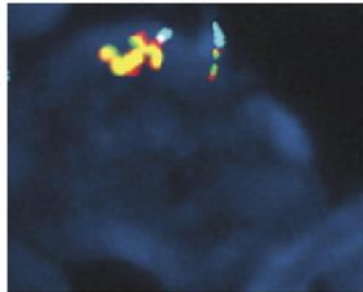


2. Increased PD-L1 and PD-L2 expression in Hodgkin Lymphoma

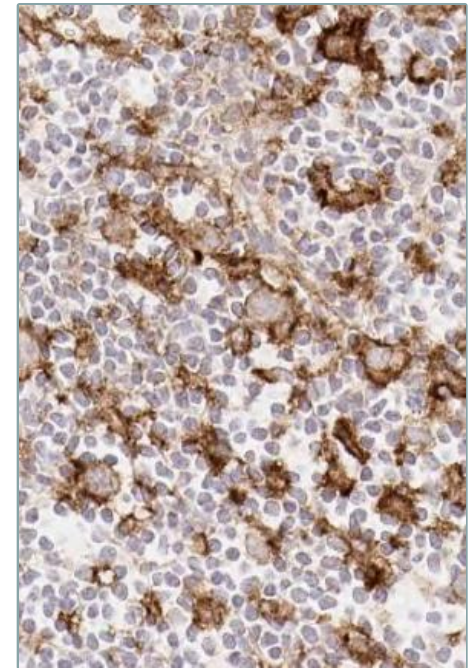
PDL1/2 Gain



PDL1/2 Amplification

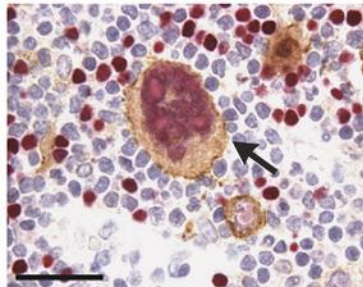
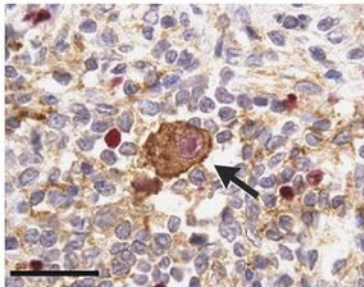


PD-L1 Negative

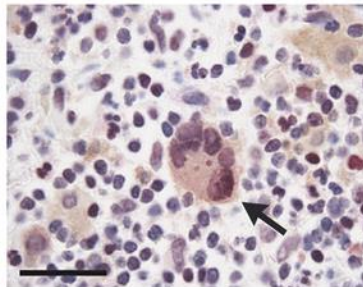
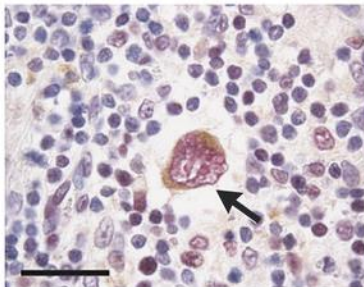


PD-L1 Positive

PD-L1/PAX5



PD-L2/pSTAT3

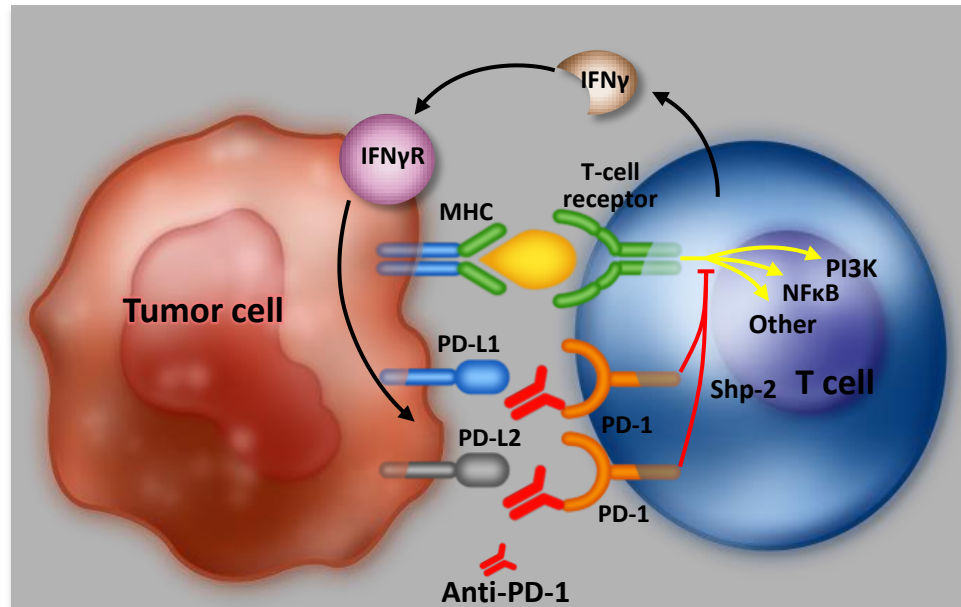


Ansell et al. N Engl J Med. 2015;372:311-319
Roemer et al. ASH 2015 abstract #176
Moskowitz et al. ASH 2014, abstract 290

Does Immune Checkpoint Blockade work?

Blocking PD-1 using nivolumab

- PD-1 ligands are overexpressed in inflammatory environments and attenuate the immune response via PD-1 on immune effector cells.¹
- PD-L1 expressed on malignant cells and/or in the tumor microenvironment suppresses tumor infiltrating lymphocyte activity.²



¹Francisco LM et al. J Exp Med 2009;206:3015-29.
²Andorsky DJ et al. Clin Cancer Res 2011;17:4232-44

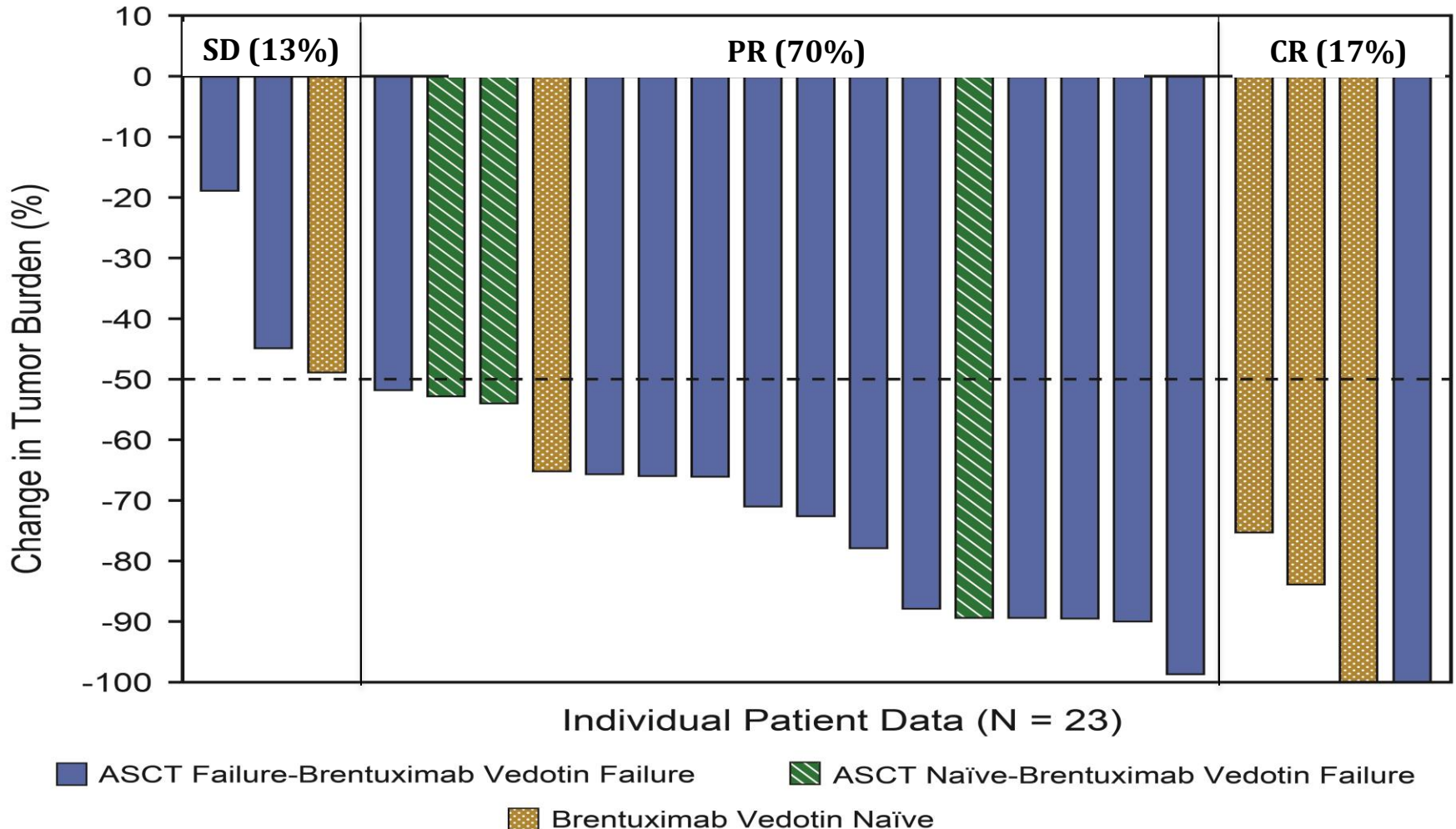
Does Blocking PD-1 with nivolumab work?



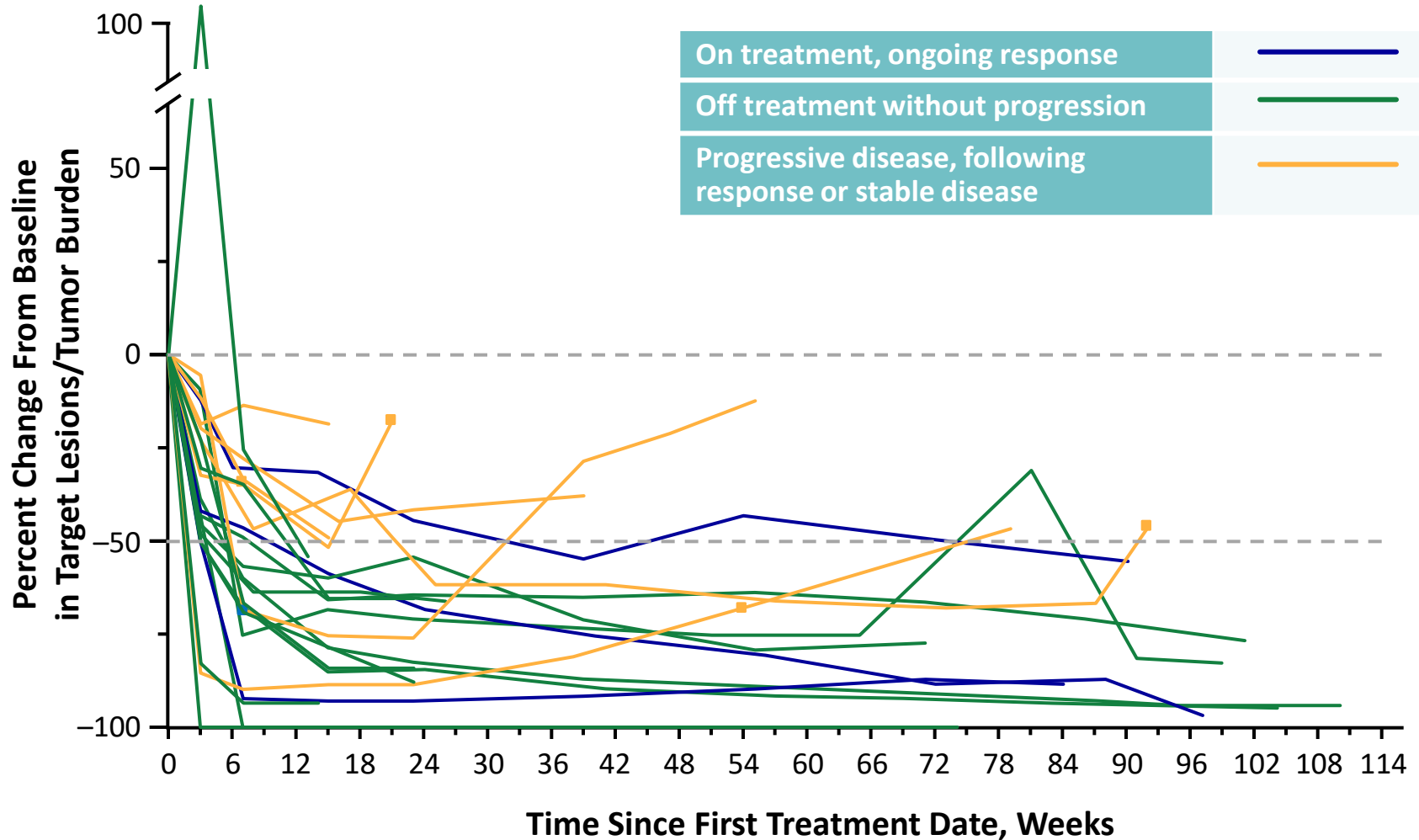
42 year old female – Hodgkin lymphoma

26 year old male – Hodgkin lymphoma

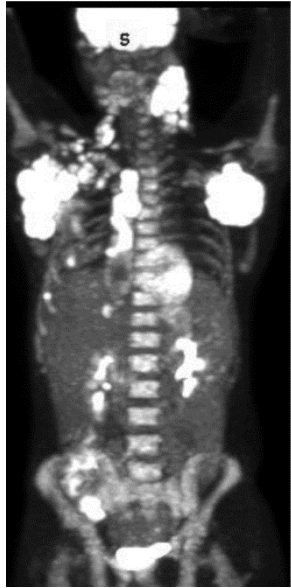
Hodgkin Lymphoma – Phase 1 data with nivolumab



Nivolumab - Durability of Response



Retreatment With Nivolumab



Pretreatment



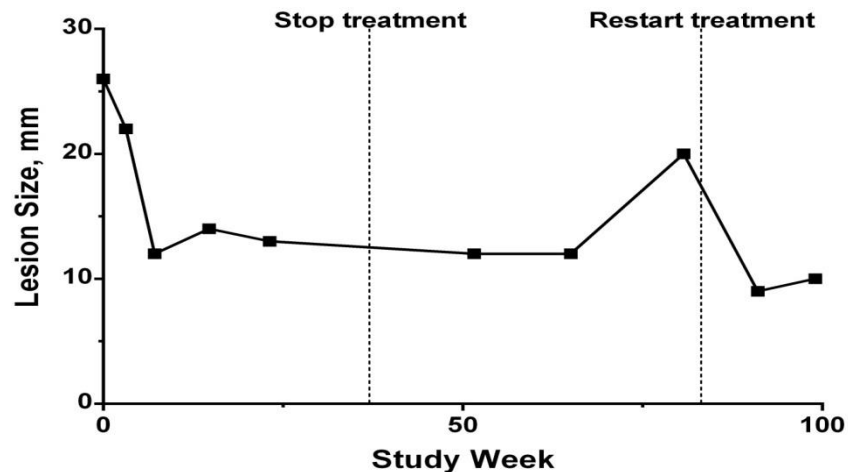
6 weeks posttreatment



Progression when therapy stopped

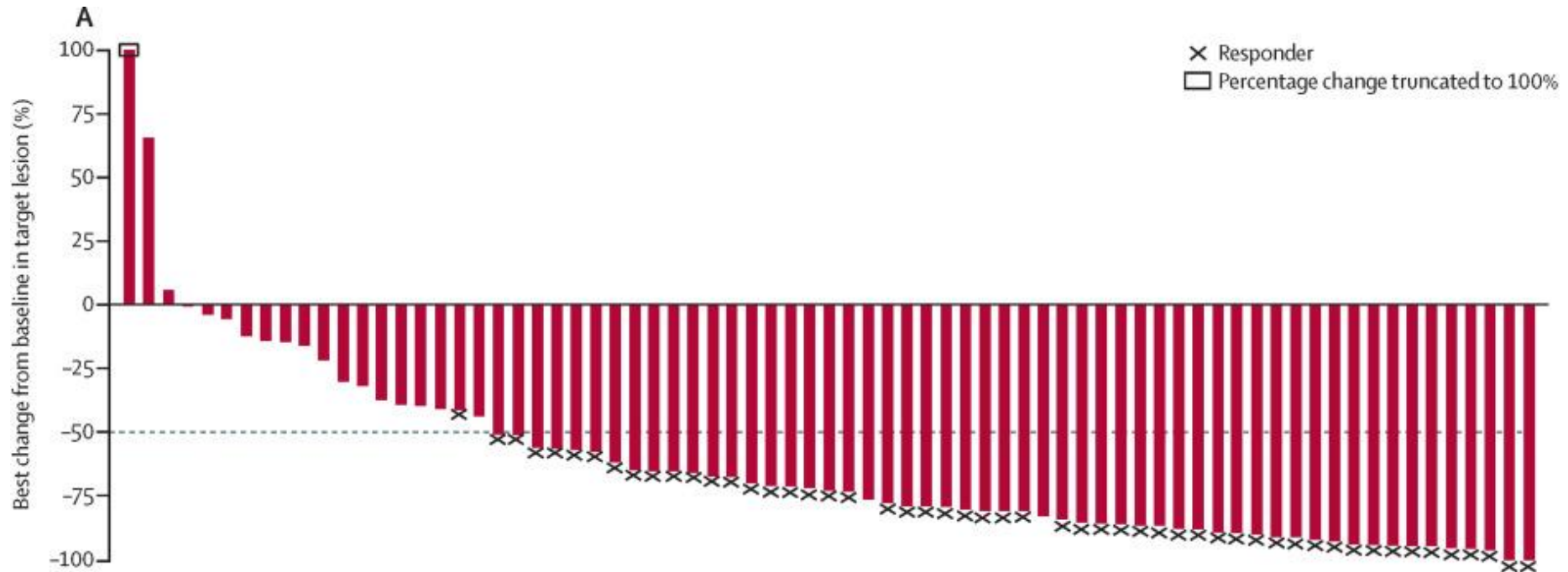


6 weeks post-second course of therapy



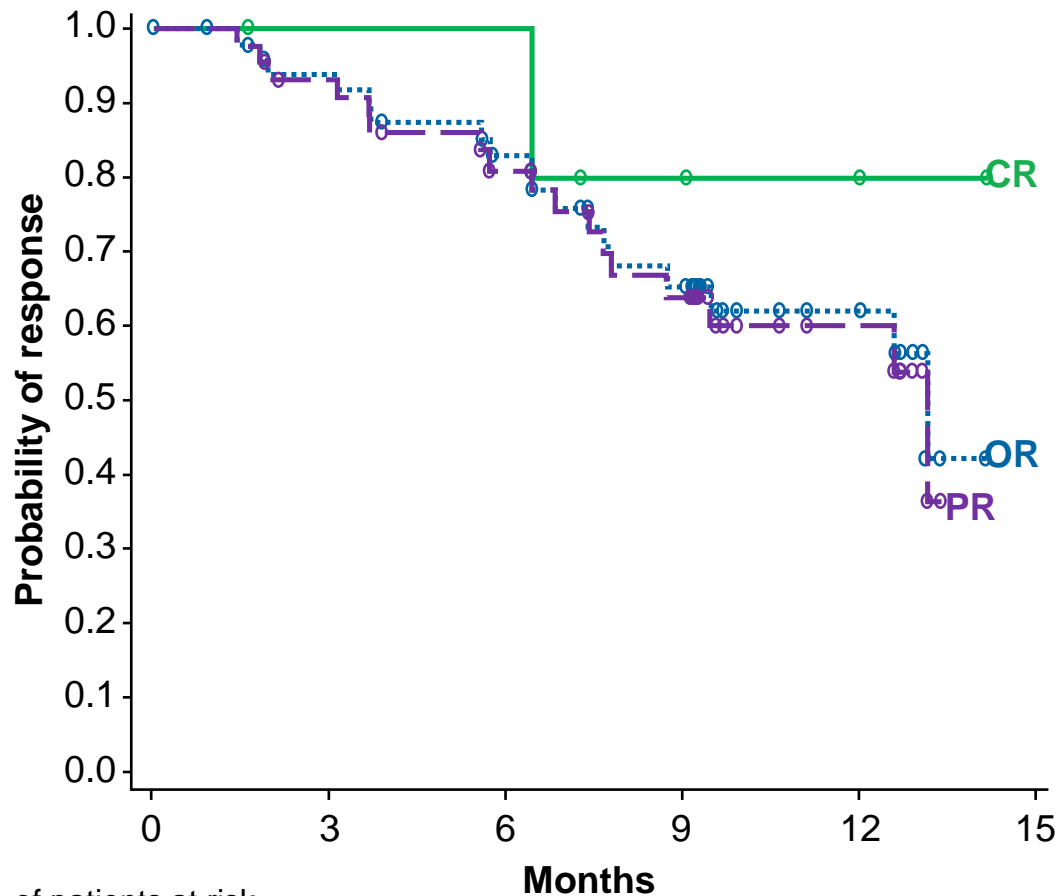
Nivolumab for classical Hodgkin's lymphoma: a multicentre, multicohort, single-arm phase 2 trial (Cohort B).

80 patients – failed ASCT and BV
66% ORR



Duration of Response by Best Response

Cohort B: Nivolumab After BV Post-ASCT



No. of patients at risk

	0	3	6	9	12	15
CR	6	5	5	3	2	0
PR	48	39	31	22	10	0
OR	54	44	36	25	12	0

Database lock	Oct 2015	Apr 2016
Median follow-up, mo (range)	9 (2–12)	15 (2–19)
ORR, n (%)	53 (66)	54 (68)

Median DOR, mo (95% CI)	8 (7, NR)	13 (9, NR)
Median DOCR, mo (95% CI)	5 (NR, NR)	NR (5, NR)
Median DOPR, mo (95% CI)	8 (7, NR)	13 (8, NR)

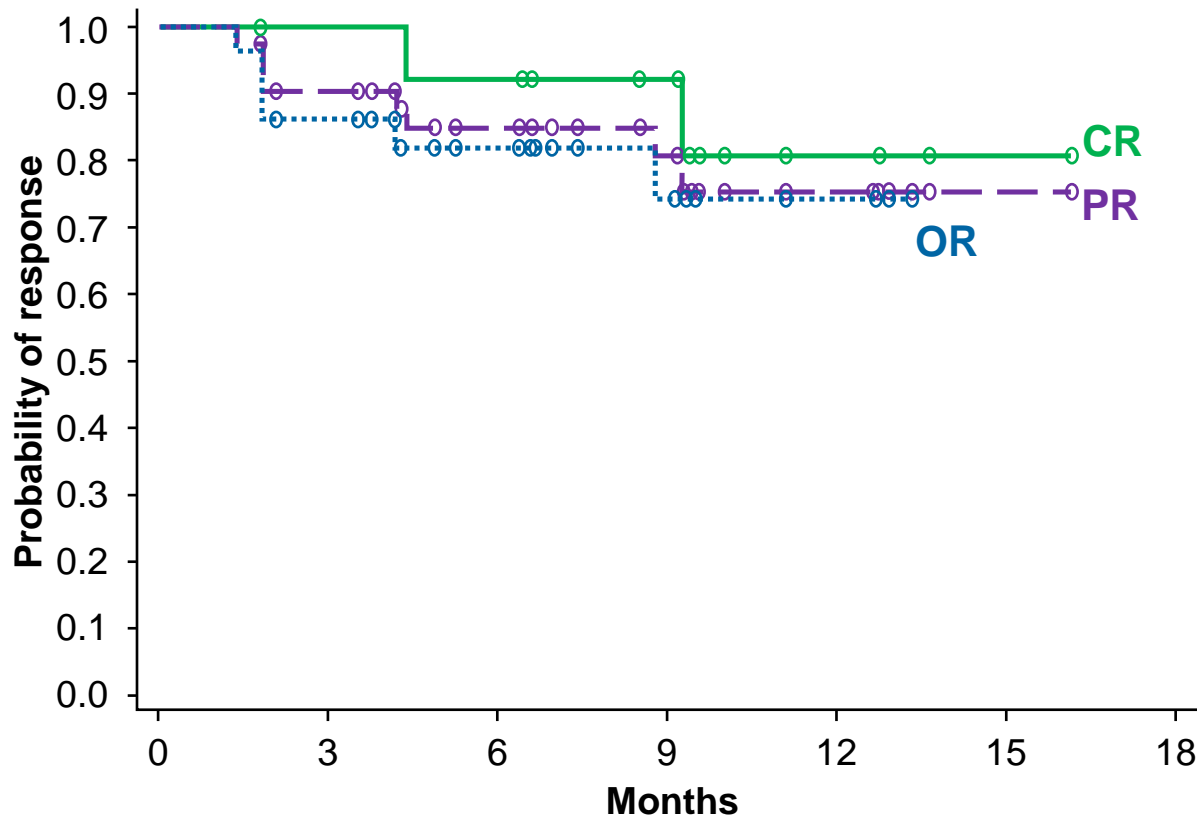
Best Overall Response

Cohort A: Nivolumab in BV-Naïve Post-ASCT Patients

	Cohort A (n = 63)
	IRRC assessed
ORR, n (%)	43 (68)
95% CI	55, 79
CR, n (%)	14 (22)
PR, n (%)	29 (46)
SD, n (%)	13 (21)
PD, n (%)	7 (11)

Duration of Response by Best Response

Cohort A: Nivolumab in BV-Naïve Post-ASCT Patients



- Durable responses in both complete and partial responders

Database lock	Jun 2016
Median duration of follow-up, mo (range)	14 (1–20)
Median DOR, mo (95% CI)	NR (NR, NR)

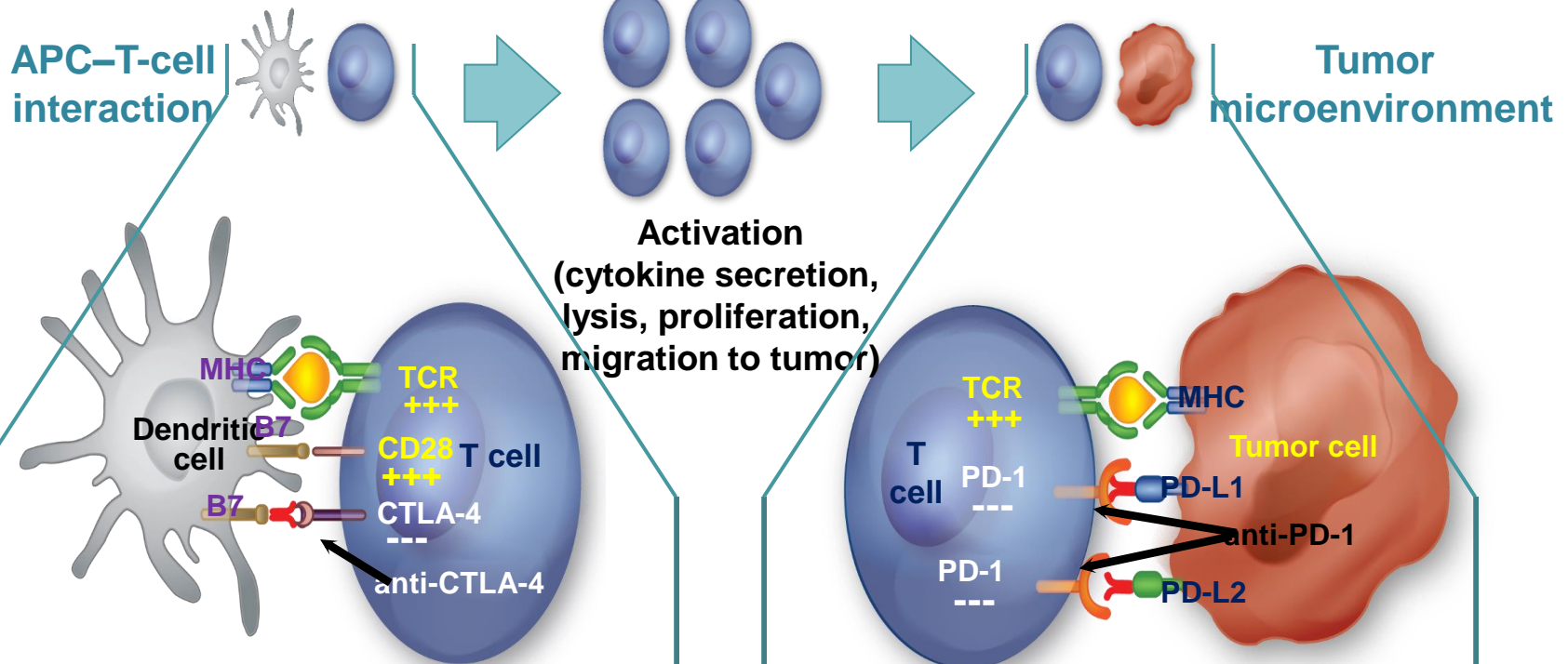
No. of patients at risk

CR	14	13	12	9	3	1	0
PR	29	24	16	10	3	0	0
OR	43	37	28	19	6	1	0

Nivolumab and Ipilimumab Mechanism of Action

CTLA-4 blockade (ipilimumab)

PD-1 blockade (nivolumab)



CTLA-4 is expressed on T cells and inhibits T-cell activation¹

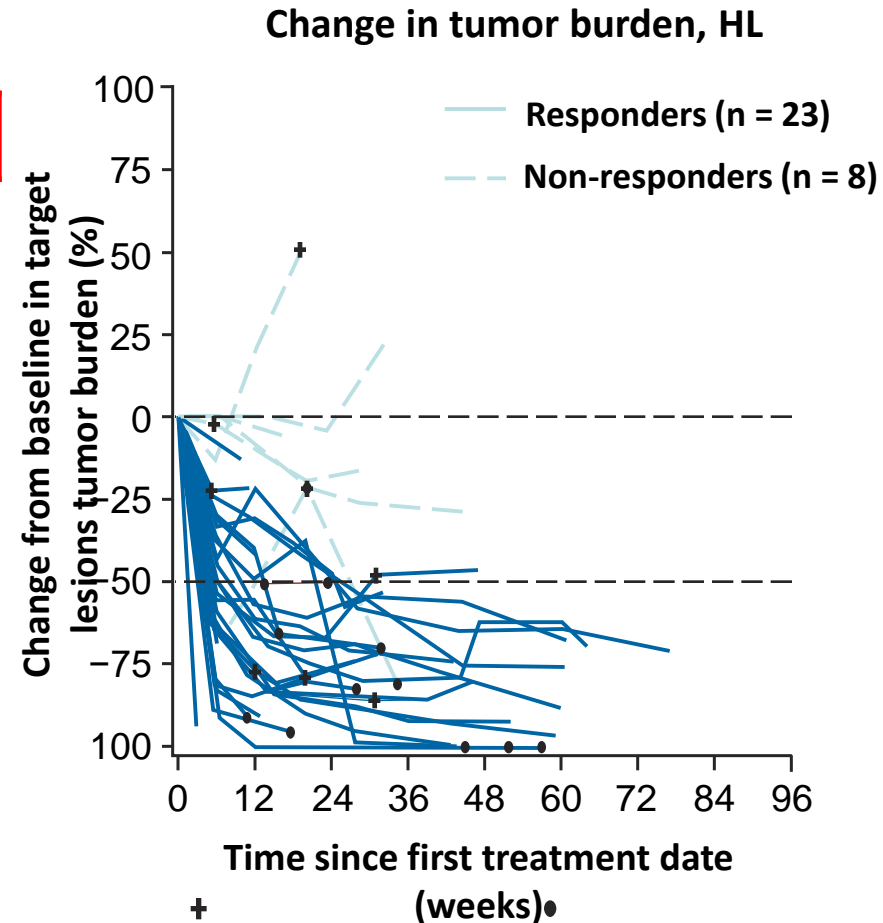
Ipilimumab disrupts the CTLA-4 pathway, thus inducing anti-tumor immunity¹

PD-1 expression on tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes is associated with decreased cytokine production and effector

Nivolumab disrupts PD-1 pathway signaling and restores anti-tumor T-cell function²⁻⁴

Nivolumab + Ipilimumab – Hodgkin Lymphoma

	HL (N = 31)
ORR, n (%)^a	23 (74)
Complete response	6 (19)
Partial response	17 (55)
Stable disease	3 (10)
Relapsed or progressive disease	3 (10)
Median duration of OR, months (range)	NR (0.0+, 13.4+)
	Transplant naïve^b (n = 18)
ORR, n (%)	12 (67)



^aResponse was not reported for 2 (6%) patients with HL

^bTransplant-naïve patients are a subset of the total number of patients with HL; a total of 13 transplant-naïve patients were chemoresistant and 3 were ineligible for the procedure

NR = not reached; + = censored value

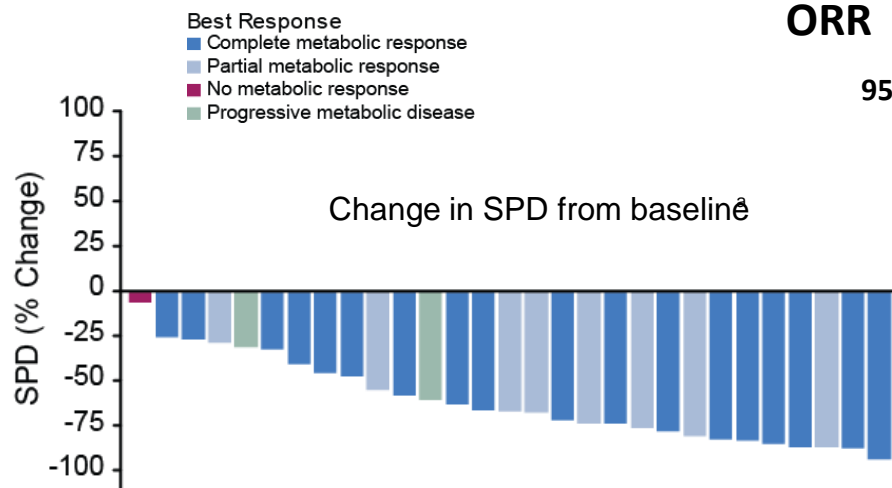
Nivolumab + Brentuximab vedotin

ORR (26/29) = 90%

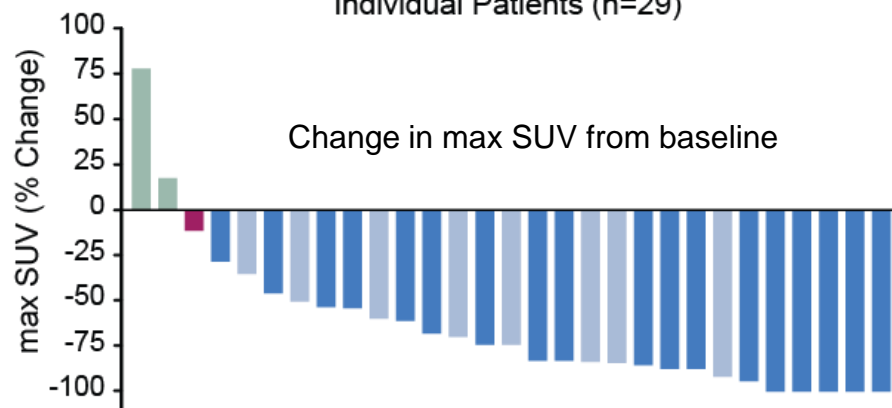
95% CI: 72.6, 97.8

CmR (18/29) = 62%

95% CI: 42.3, 79.3



Individual Patients (n=29)



Individual Patients (n=29)

Deauville score (N=29)

	5-Point Score	n (%)	Total
CmR	1	8 (28)	18 (62)
	2	6 (21)	
	3	3 (10)	
	Missing	1 (3)	
PmR	4	6 (21)	8 (28)
	5	2 (7)	
NmR	5	1 (3)	3 (10)
PmD	5	2 (7)	2 (7)

^a Cycle 2 SPD reported for 1 patient

BV and Nivolumab is Highly Active

Evaluable Patients (n = 12)	ORR
ORR	12/12 (100%)
CR	8/12 (66%)
PR	4/12 (34%)

2 of 2 patients with prior BV evaluable= CR

Conclusions

- Optimizing immune function is the new therapeutic “frontier” in Hodgkin lymphoma
- Immune checkpoint inhibitors such as nivolumab hold real promise in Hodgkin lymphoma.
- Incorporating promising immunologic agents such as nivolumab into combination approaches will be the next clinical challenge.