Immunotherapy in breast cancer

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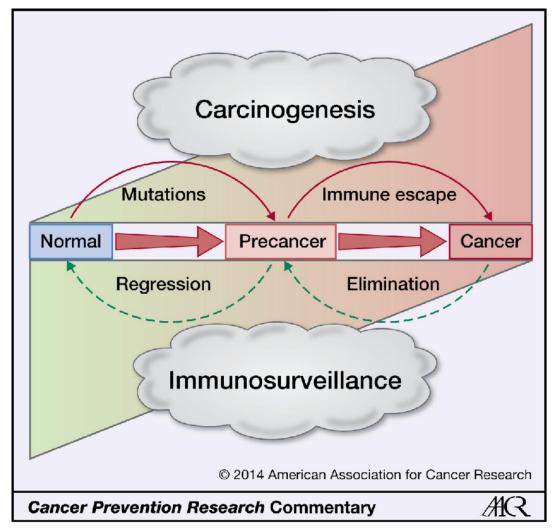


Case sharing by Dr. Kwan

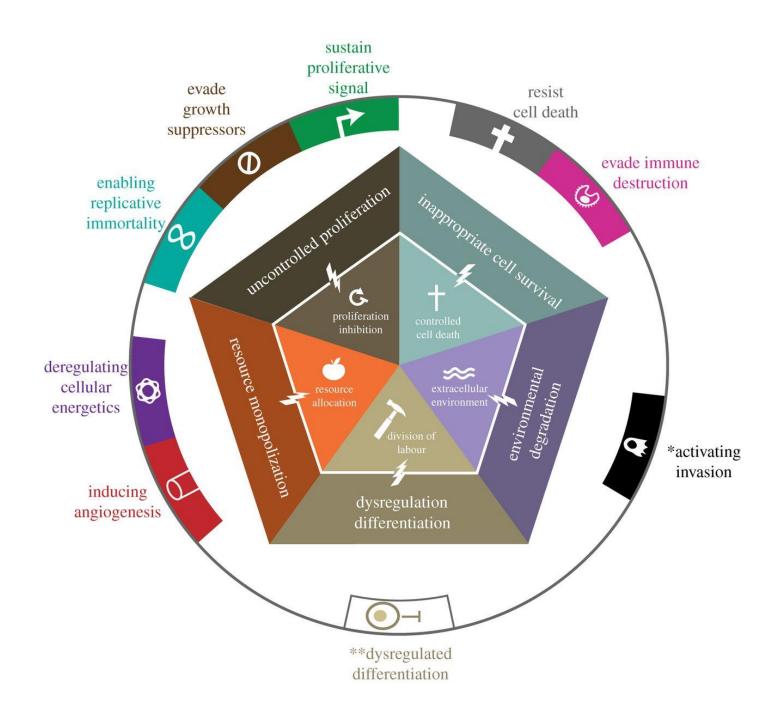
Outline

- Discuss how immune system is central to the formation of the tumor
- How are the current approaches to use the new generation of immune therapy to fight cancer
- What can we look forward to?

During progression from normal to precancer and cancer mutations may provide immune response to continuously survey and eliminate these mutated cells.

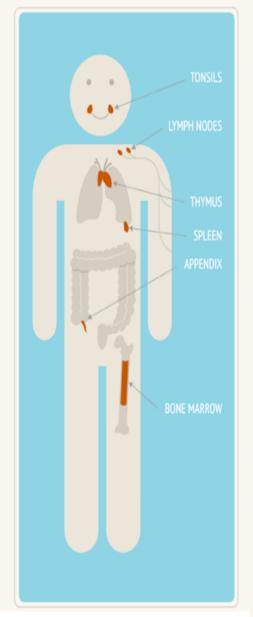


Asad Umar Cancer Prev Res 2014;7:1067-1071



Primary IMMUNE SYSTEM ORGANS







DENDRITIC CELLS

INTELLIGENCE AGENTS



CD4+ HELPER T CELLS

COMMANDANTS

指揮官

These cells take in available information about threats throughout the body, regroup at headquarters (secondary lymphoid organs), and alert other cells to the danger and give them clues about how to strategize an attack.

These cells provide specialized orders and support to other cells, including B cells and CD8+ killer T cells, and help direct and coordinate their responses against enemies.



B CELLS

彈藥工廠/庫

MUNITIONS FACTORIES

When activated, B cells turn into plasma cells-factories that can churn out thousands of highly targeted antibodies every second.



CYTOKINES

通訊/密碼

COMMUNICATIONS/CODES

These molecules help immune cells talk to each other and coordinate the right attack.



CD8+ KILLER T CELLS

NAVY SEALS/TRAINED ASSASSINS

追擊手

CD8+ T cells are the ruthless killers of the immune system. Each one can kill thousands of harmful cells, including cancer cells. They can seek out and destroy cells that have dangerous forces inside them, such as viruses and proteins that are being aberrantly expressed in cancer cells.



ANTIBODIES

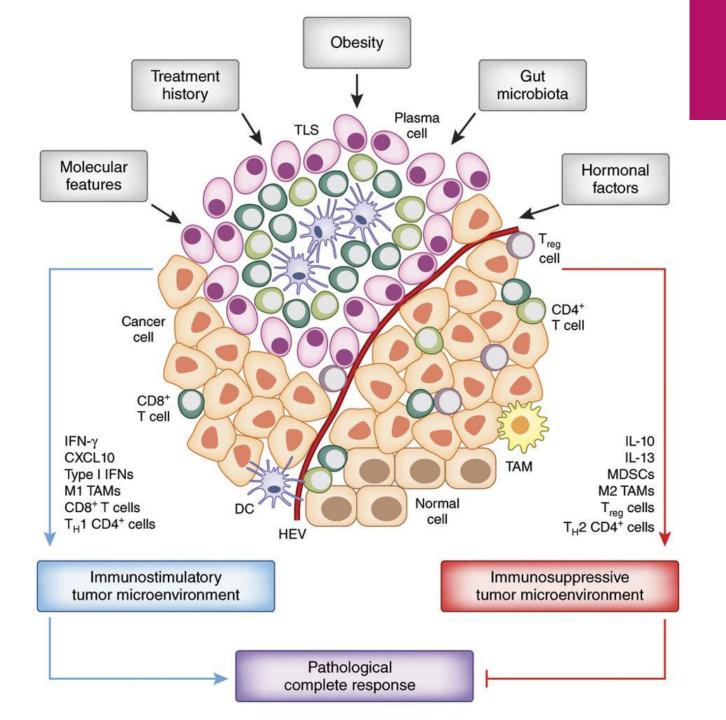
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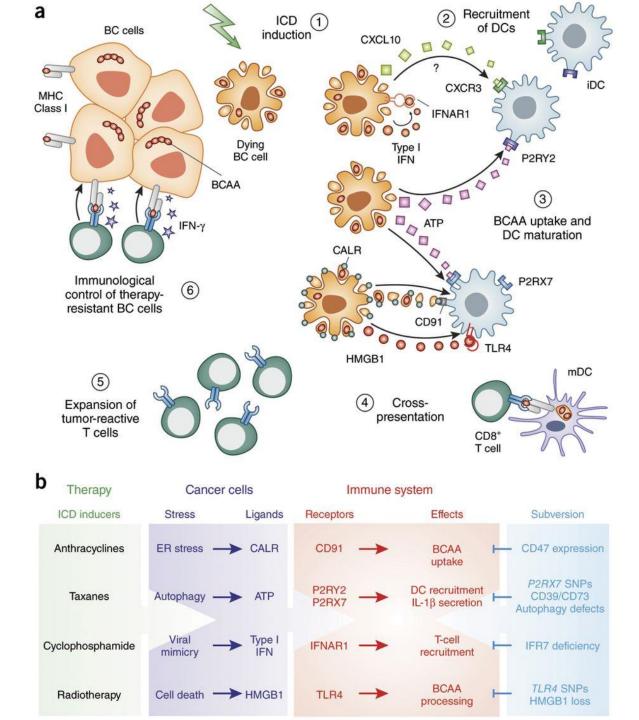
AMMUNITION

REGULATORY T CELLS RULES OF WAR

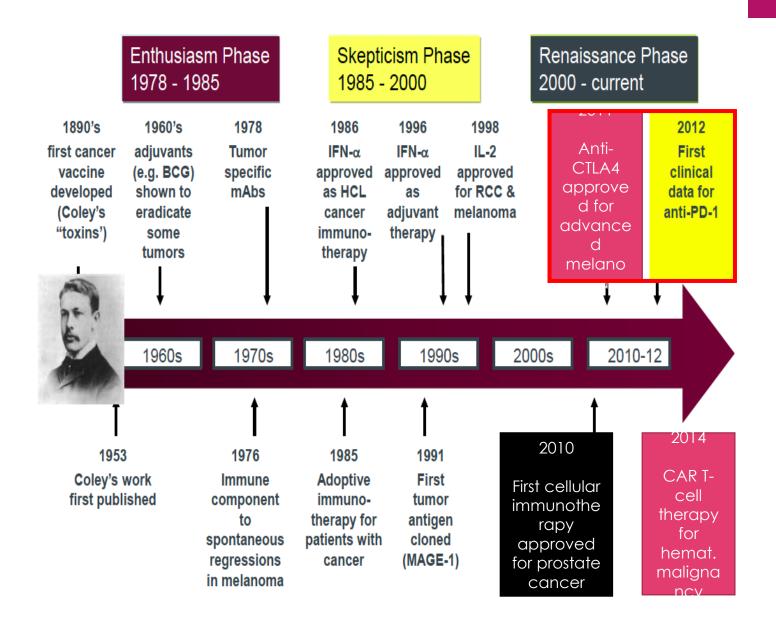
These are the bullets that can seek out and bind to proteins on cancer cells, cutting off vital signaling pathways or marking the cells for attack by other immune cells.

National Cancer Institute http://www.cancerresearch.org





History of Cancer Immunotherapy



LETTERS

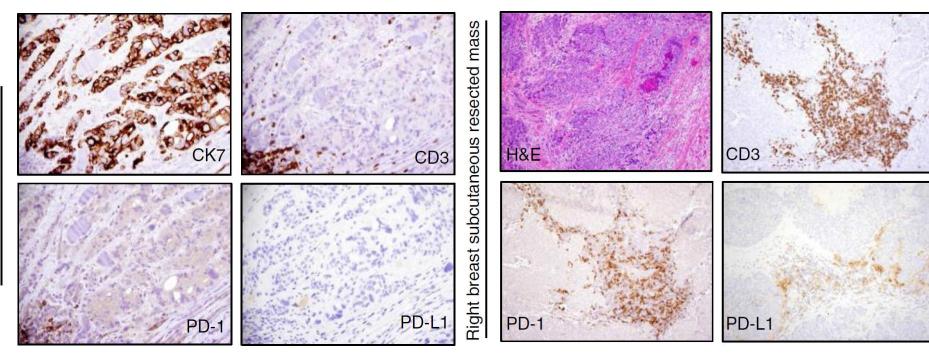
https://doi.org/10.1038/s41591-018-0040-8



Immune recognition of somatic mutations leading to complete durable regression in metastatic breast cancer

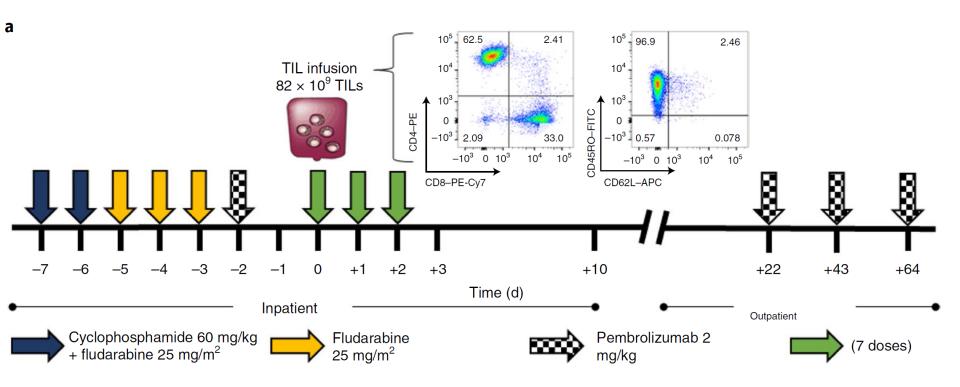
Nikolaos Zacharakis¹, Harshini Chinnasamy¹, Mary Black¹, Hui Xu¹, Yong-Chen Lu¹o¹, Zhili Zheng¹, Anna Pasetto¹, Michelle Langhan¹, Thomas Shelton¹, Todd Prickett¹, Jared Gartner¹, Li Jia¹, Katarzyna Trebska-McGowan², Robert P. Somerville¹, Paul F. Robbins¹, Steven A. Rosenberg¹*, Stephanie L. Goff¹ and Steven A. Feldman¹

Immune infiltration is heterogeneous

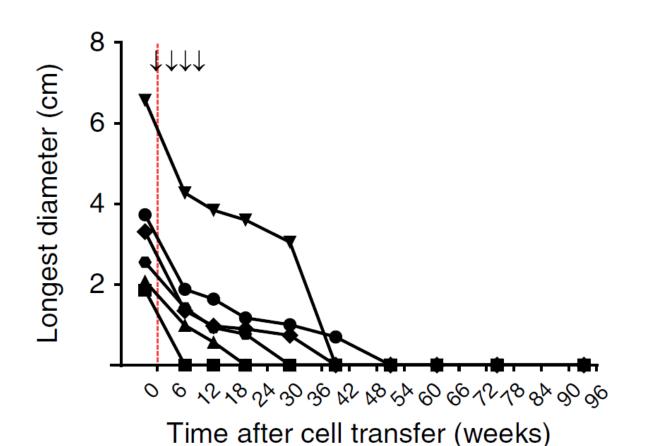


Left chest wall corebiopsy

How they did it



Response is gradual



- ◆ #1 left axilla
- #2 sternal subQ
- ★ #3 right axilla
- #4 retrosternal
- → #6 liver seg VI
 - Cells + IL-2
- ↓ Pembrolizumab

22 months Pre-treatment post-treatment

Looking ahead

- ▶ IO pathway is a universal anti-tumor pathway.
- In order to harness it, we are only learning again how to think about tumor and host interaction
- It is not a simple break and accelerator paradigm
- ► The host immune system can be tweaked internally and externally to recognise tumors which had been fooling the system. Perhaps it is a matter of balance of numbers
- Therapies that we have considered standard of care can be used to stimulate the immune system but we have yet to come up with the winning recipe

Immune response cycle Check Point Inhibitors

