

Lymphoma Biology, Treatment Options and Nutrition

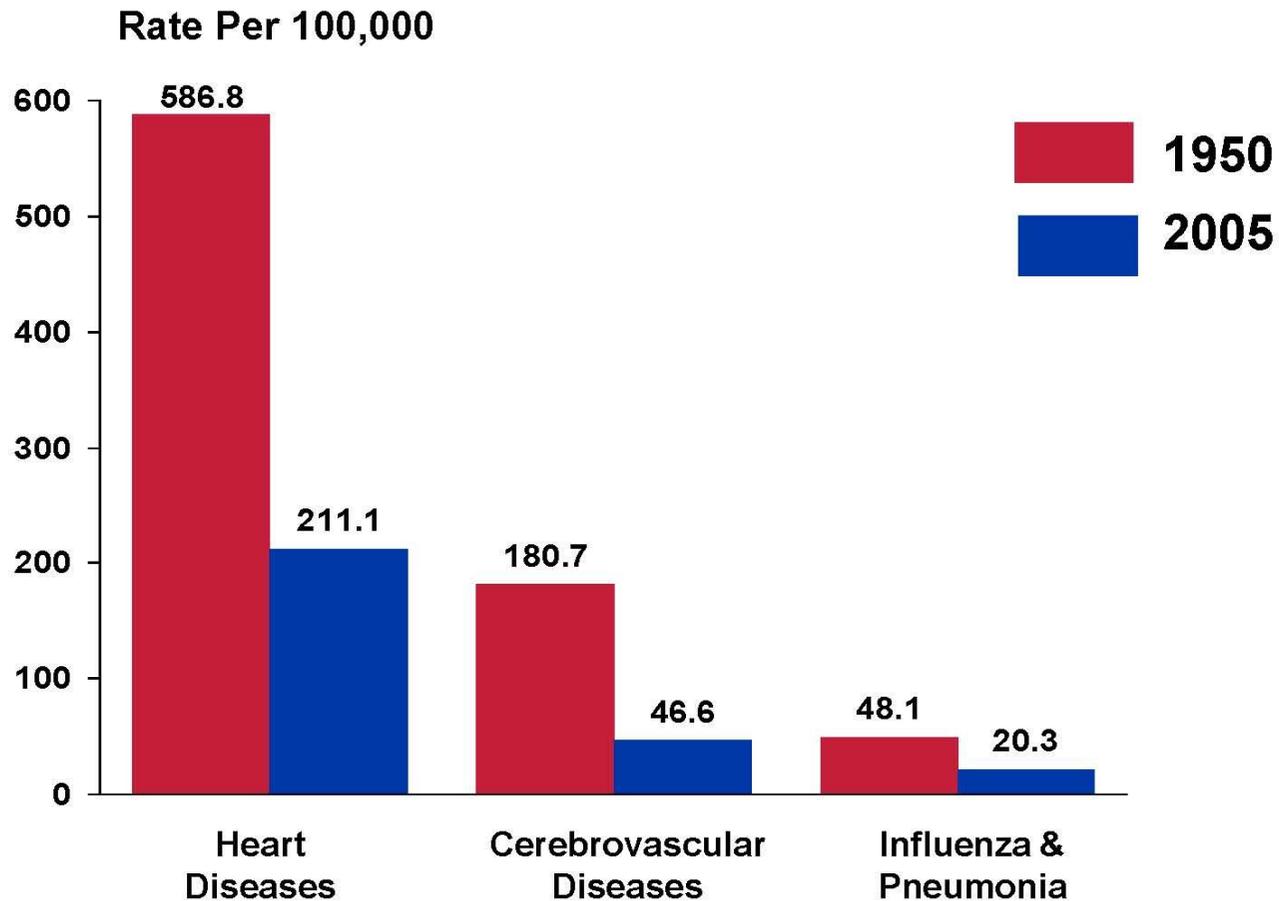
Joseph M Connors, MD

Clinical Director Emeritus, Centre for Lymphoid Cancer

British Columbia Cancer Agency

University of British Columbia

Change in the US Death Rates* by Cause, 1950 & 2005



* Age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

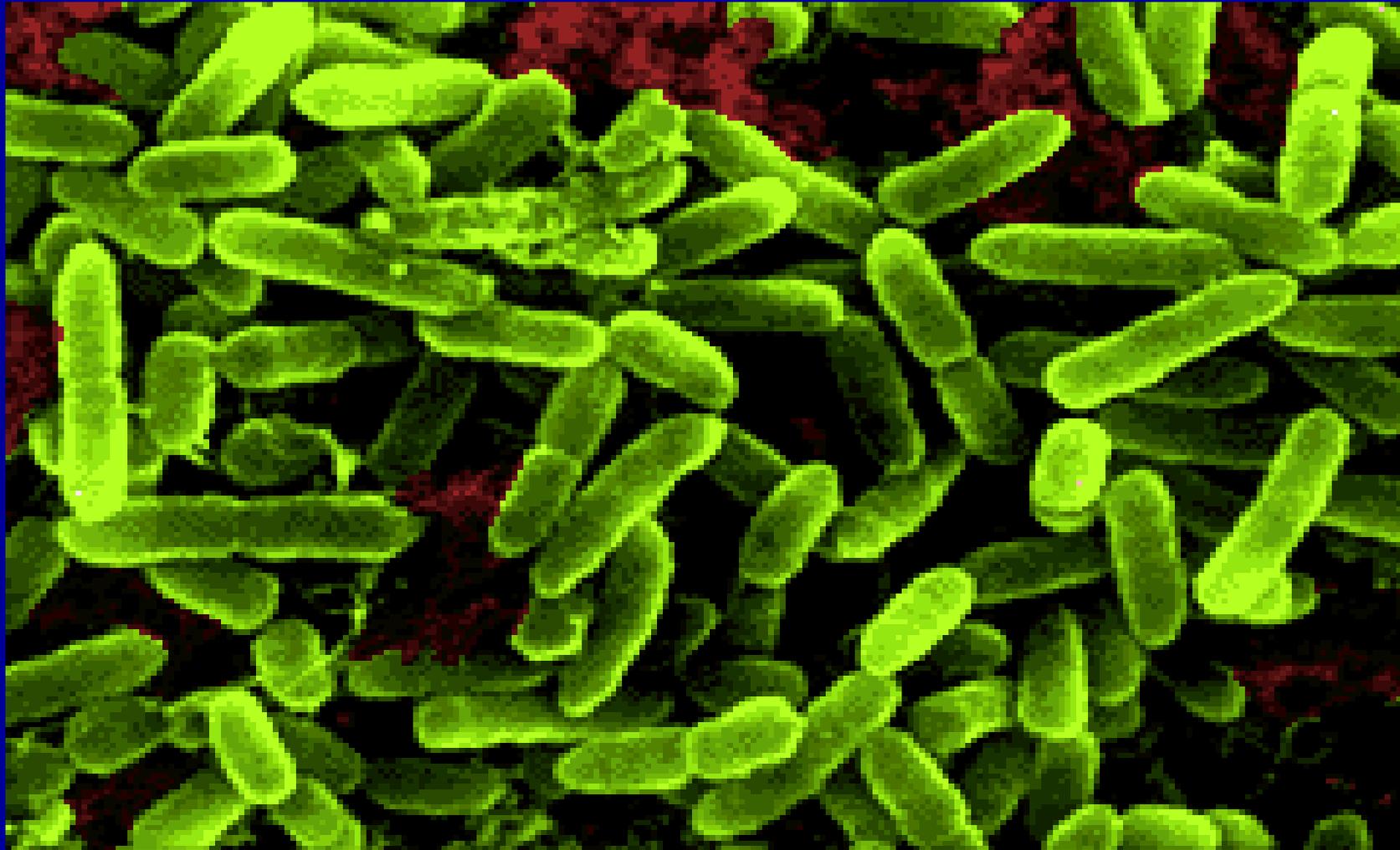
Sources: 1950 Mortality Data - CDC/NCHS, NVSS, Mortality Revised.

2005 Mortality Data: US Mortality Data 2005, NCHS, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2008.

Cancer

Noteworthy World Statistics 2000s

- Incidence > 14,000,000
 - Deaths > 8,500,000
 - Leading cause of death in developed world
 - 2nd leading cause of death in developing world
 - In the developed countries
 - Approximately 1 in 2 will develop cancer and 1 in 4 will die from cancer
 - The developing countries are rapidly catching up
- 11 most common cancers (~ 90% of all cancer)
 - Prostate, breast, lung, colo-rectum, lymphoid, bladder, pancreas, kidney, uterus, thyroid, melanoma
 - **Only ONE is curable once metastatic: lymphoid cancer**



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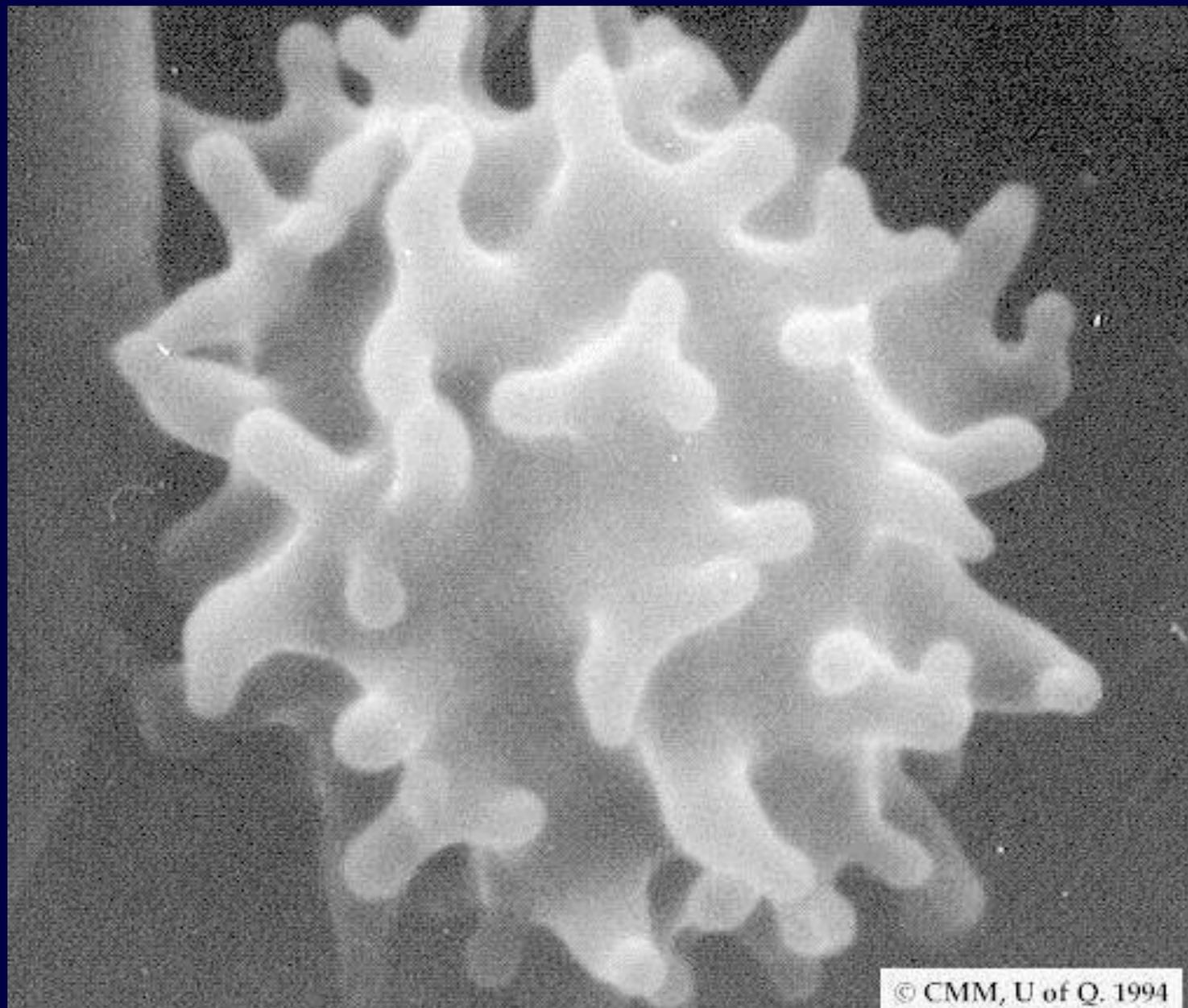
www.cellsalive.com

Lymphoid Cancer

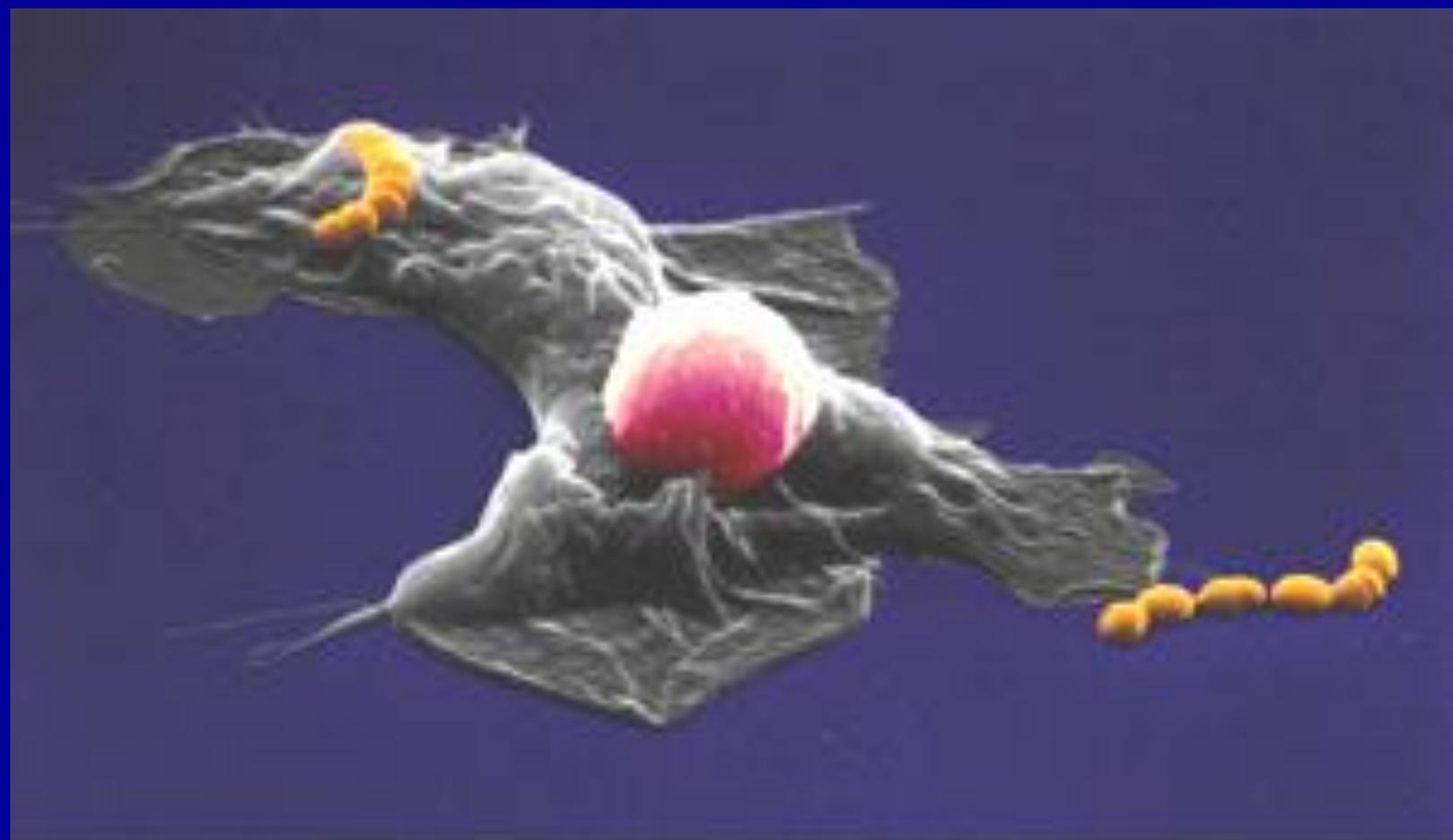
What is it ?

◆ Our immune system is our defense system against the invaders of the world

- ◆ Bacteria childhood ear infections
- ◆ Fungi diaper rash
- ◆ Viruses flu
- ◆ Protozoa malaria
- ◆ Parasites pinworms



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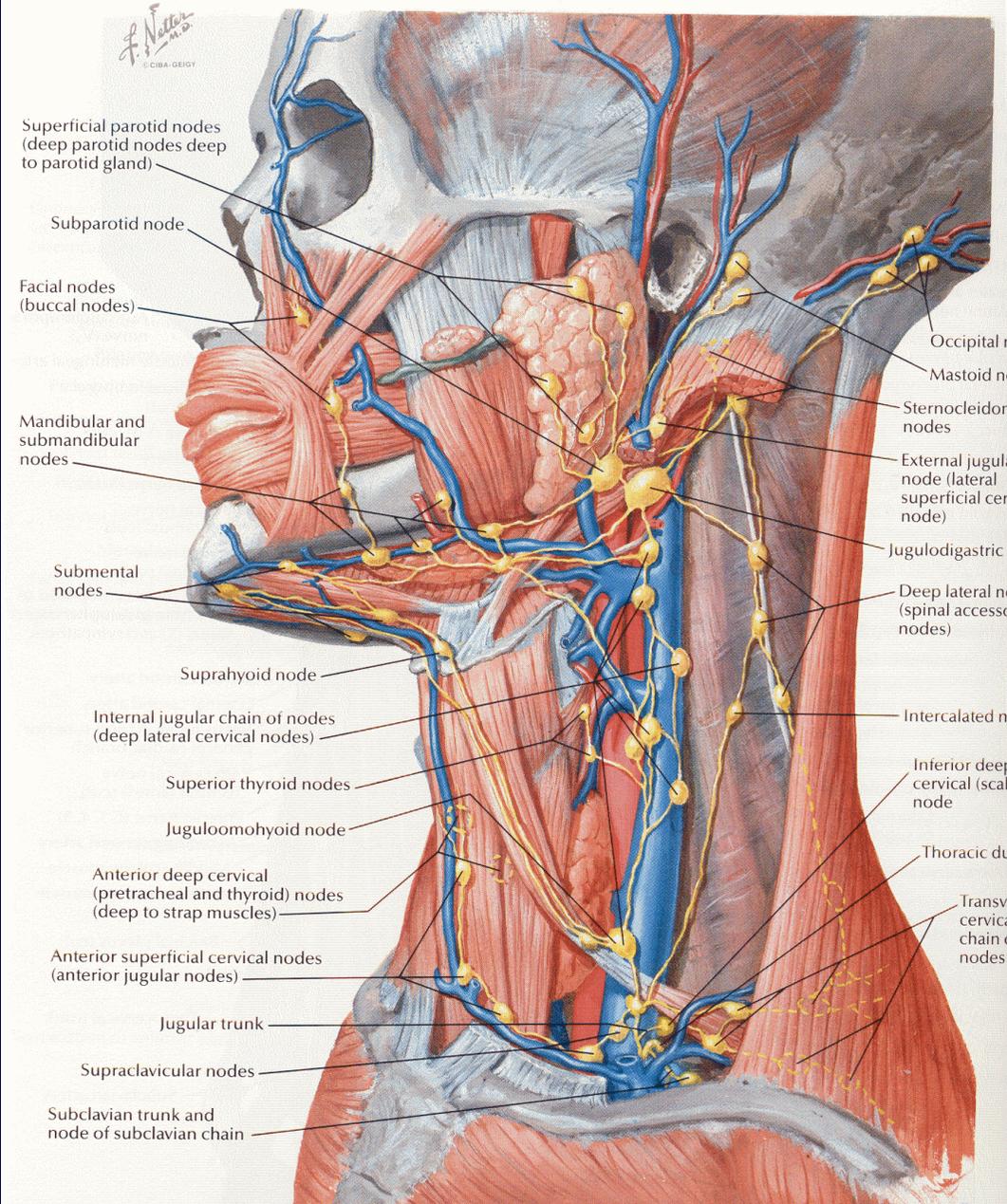
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Lymph node distribution in the head and neck area showing close association with vasculature and neural structures

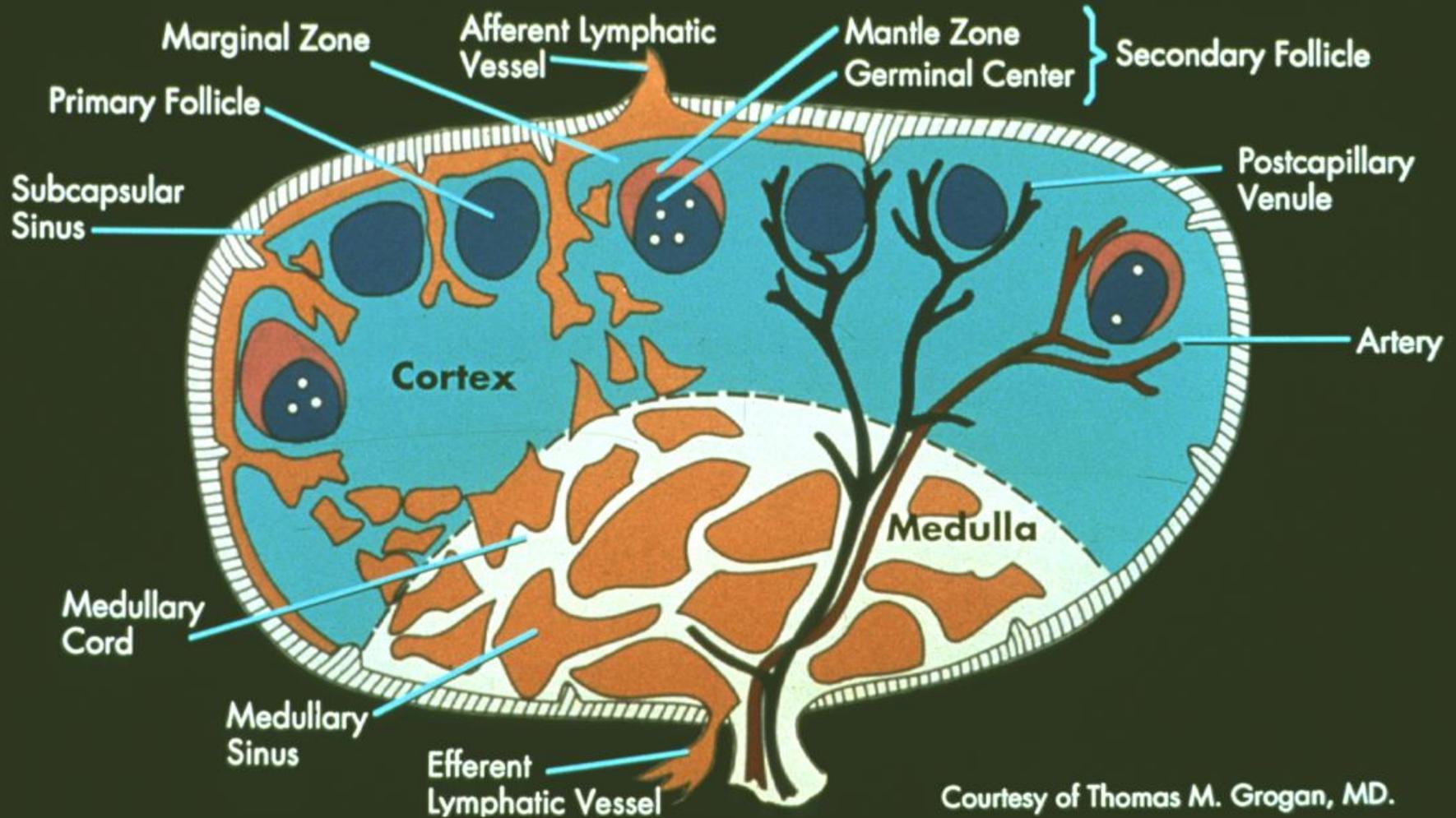
Netter, *Atlas of Human Anatomy* 1989

Lymph Vessels and Nodes of Oral and Pharyngeal Regions

SEE ALSO PLATE 197

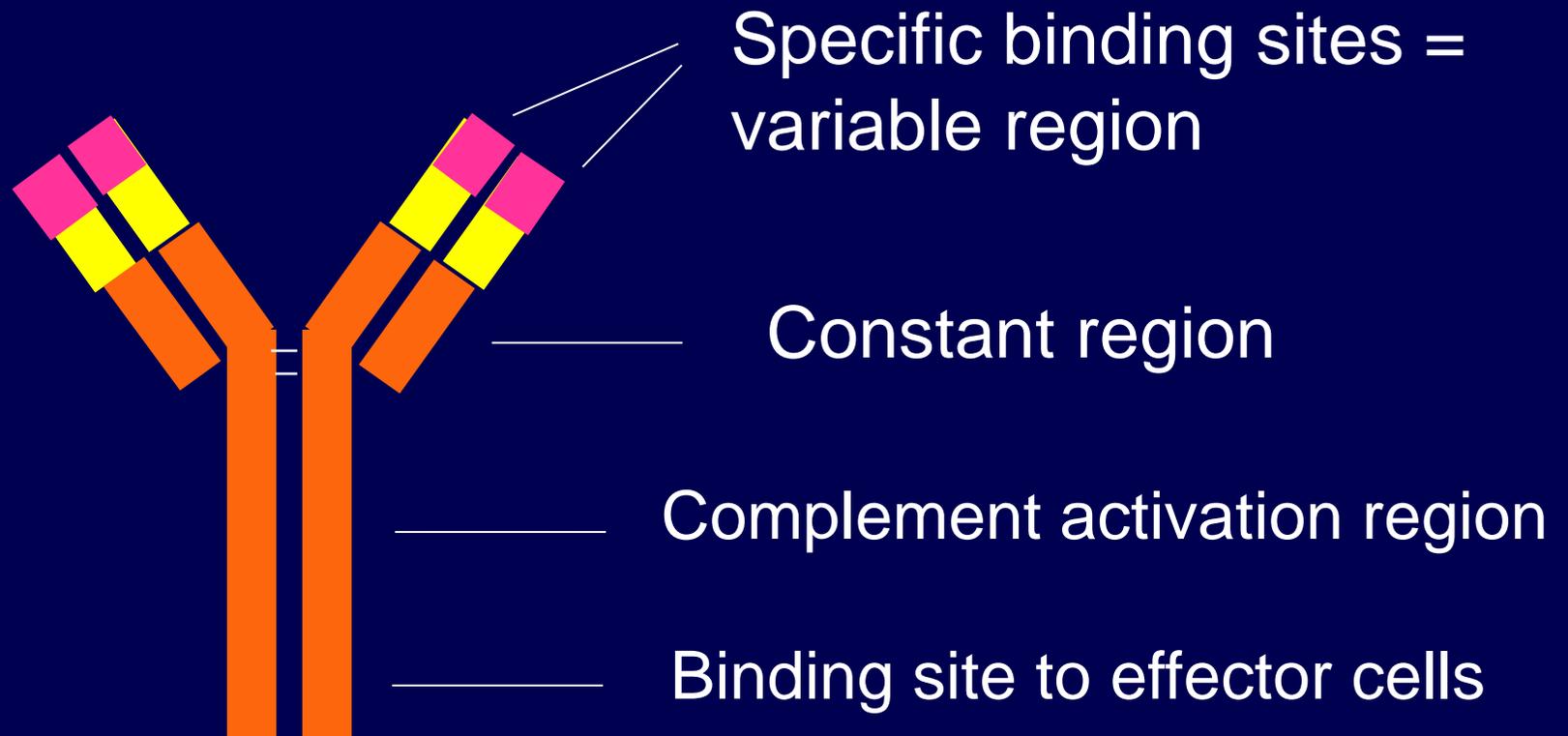


Lymph Node

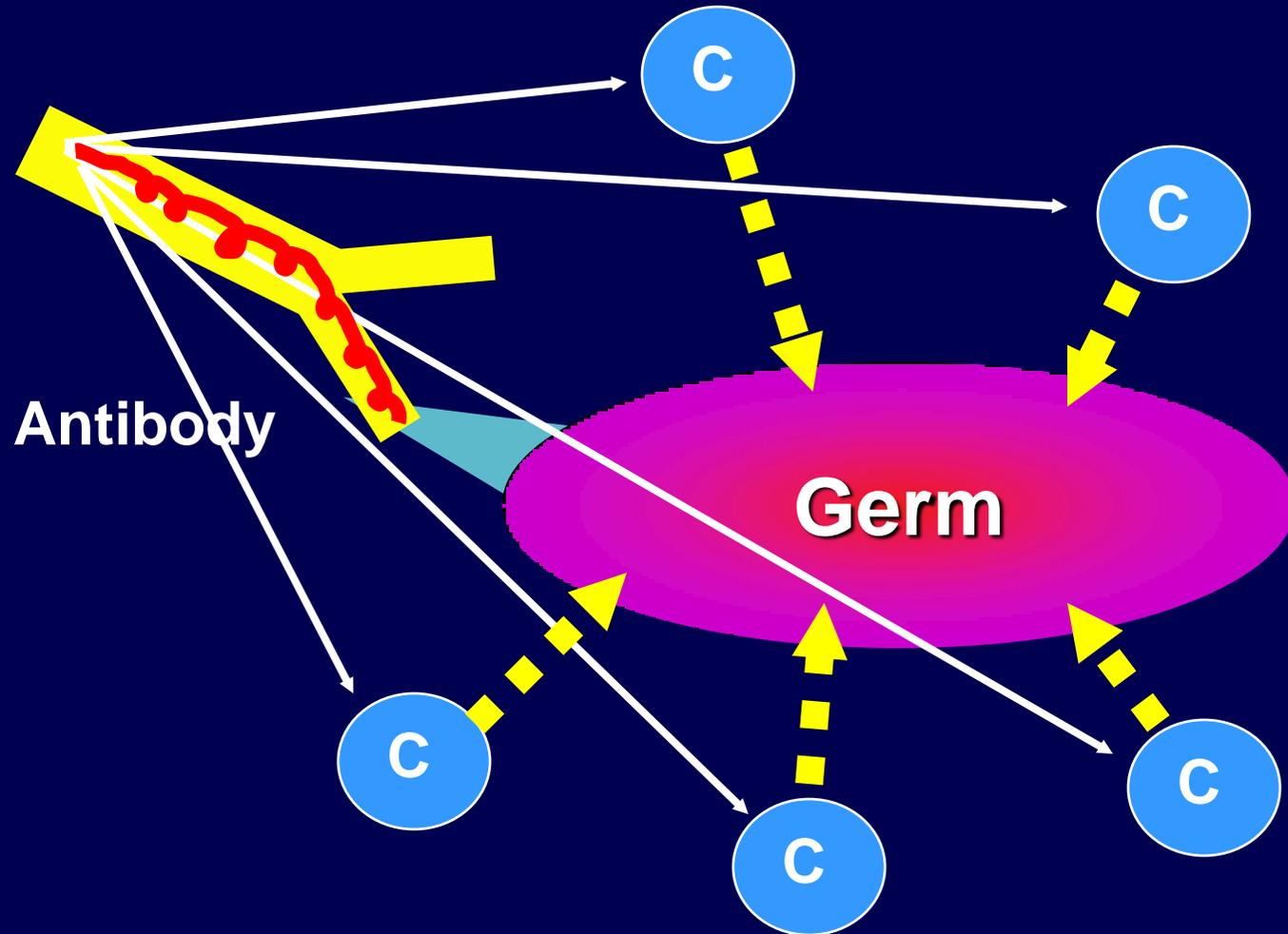


Courtesy of Thomas M. Grogan, MD.

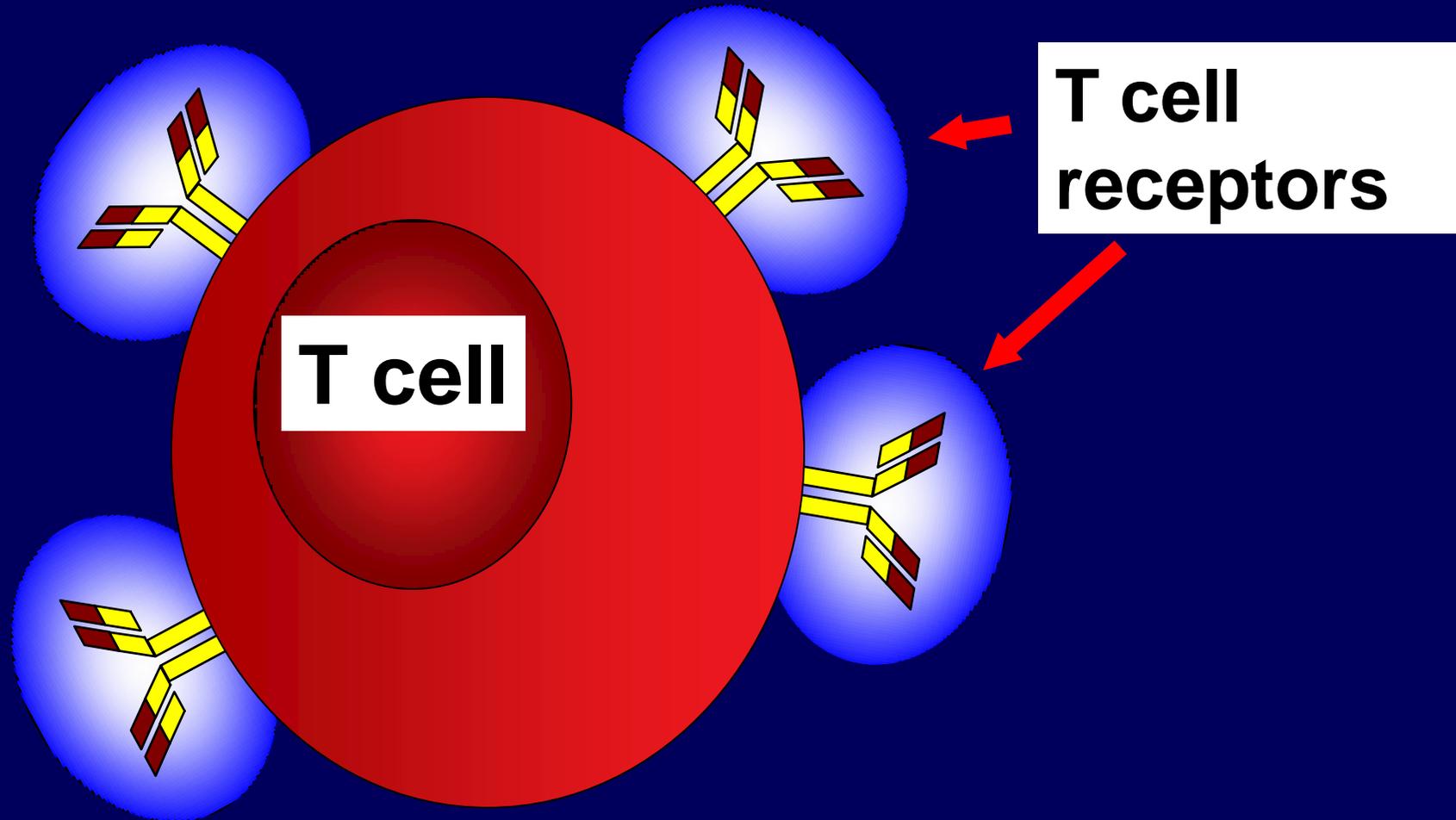
Basic Antibody Structure



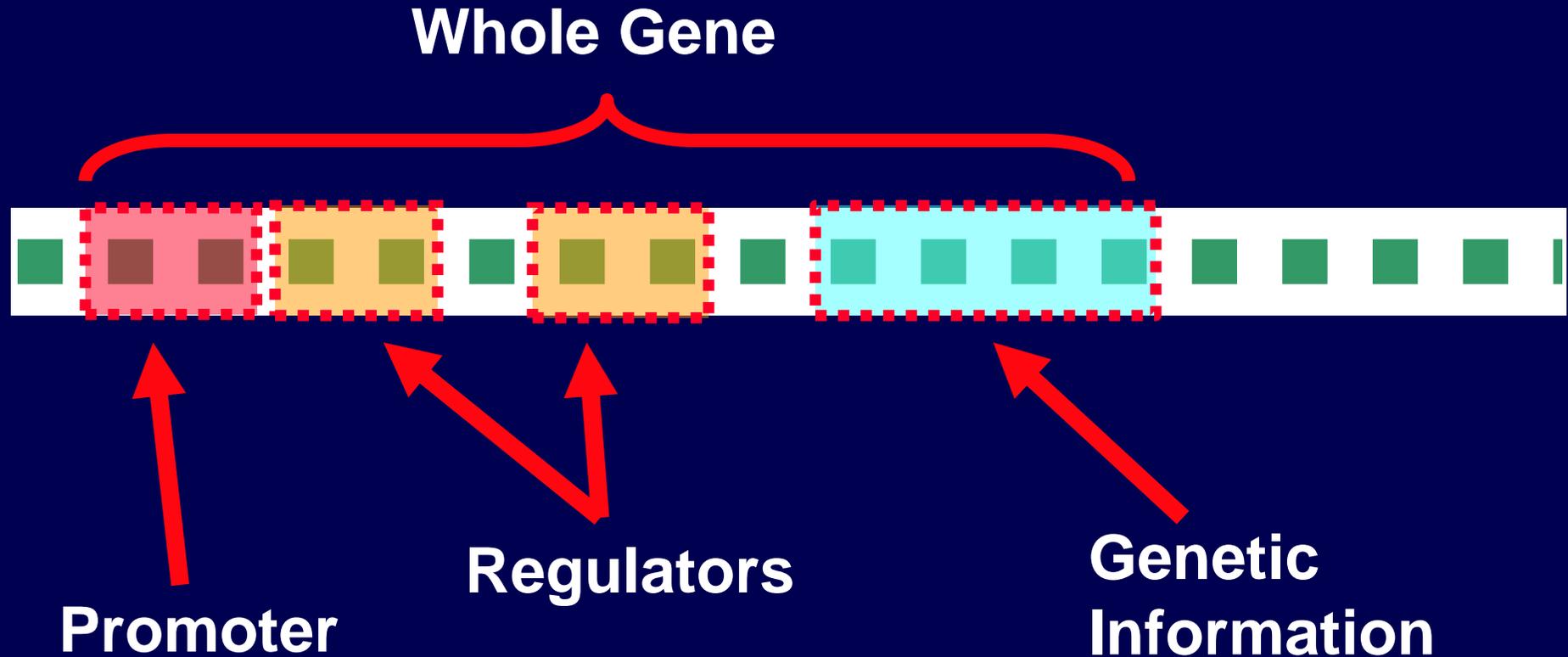
Basic Mechanism of Antibody Action



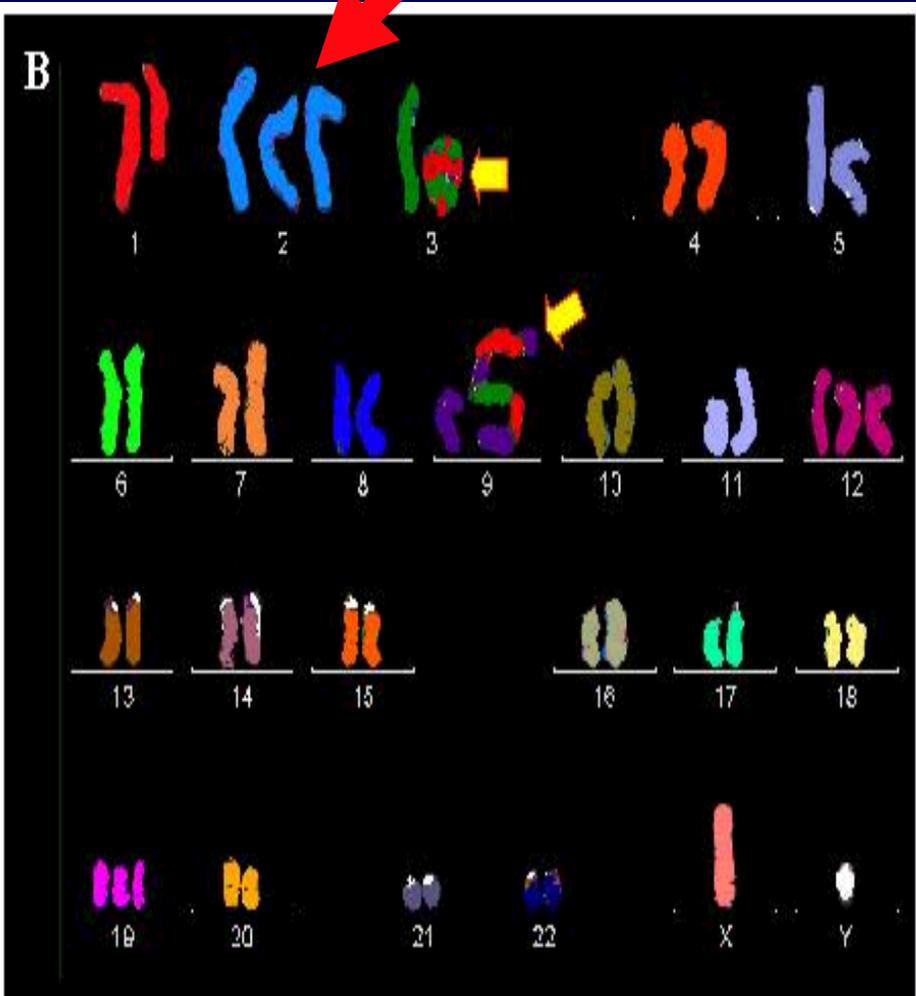
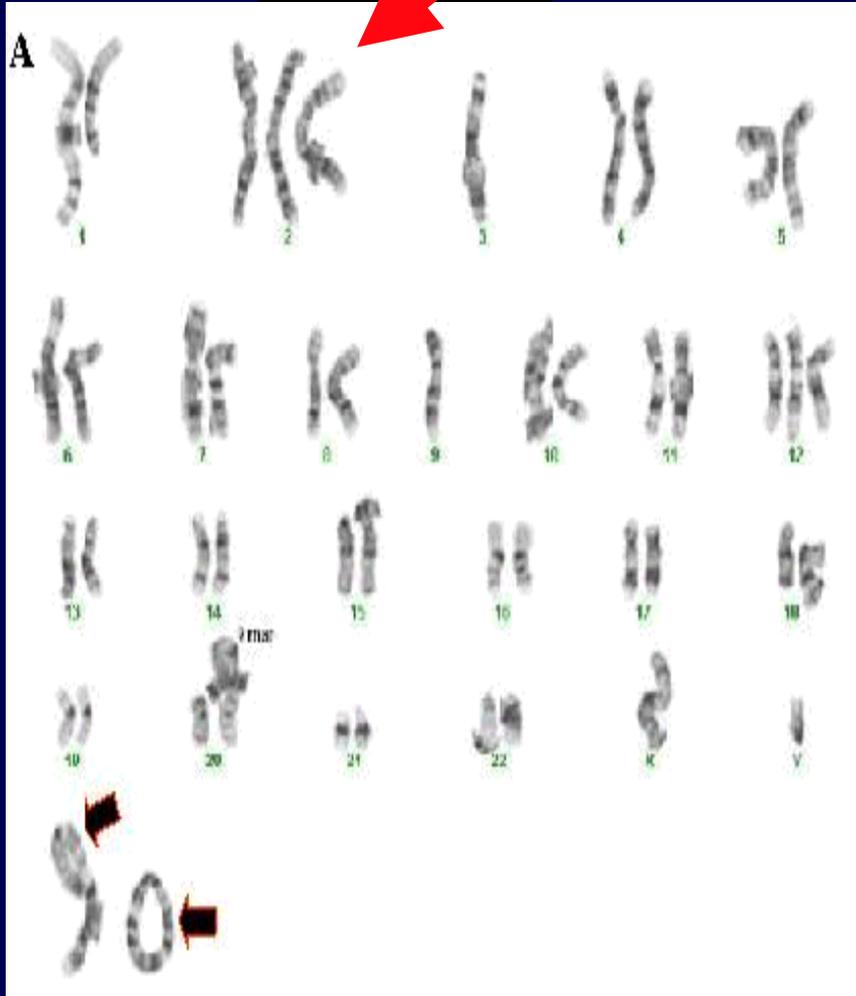
T Cell Structure

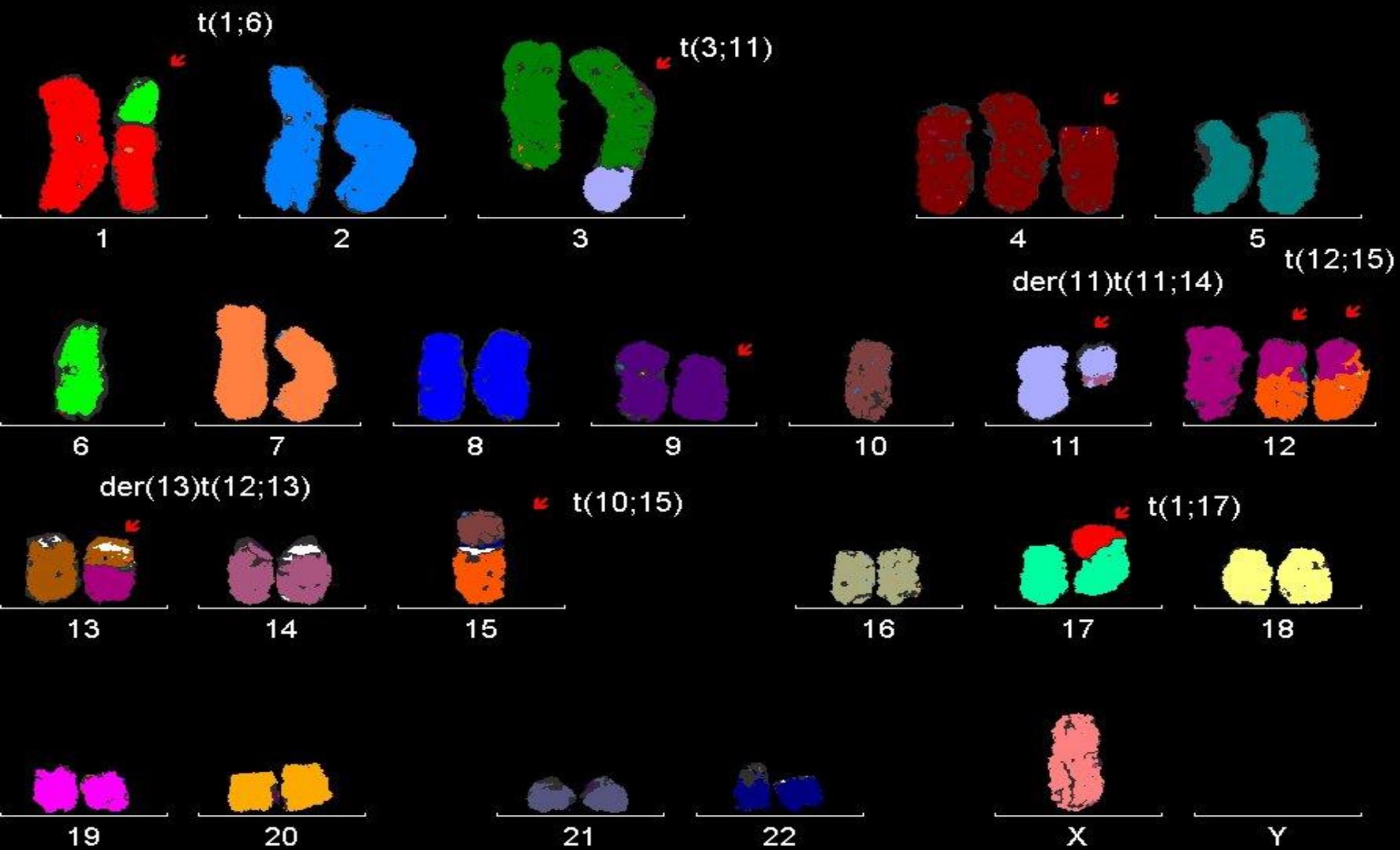


Basic Gene Structure and Control

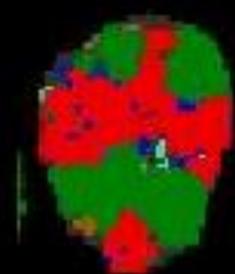
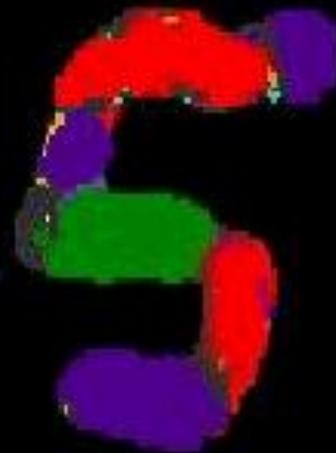
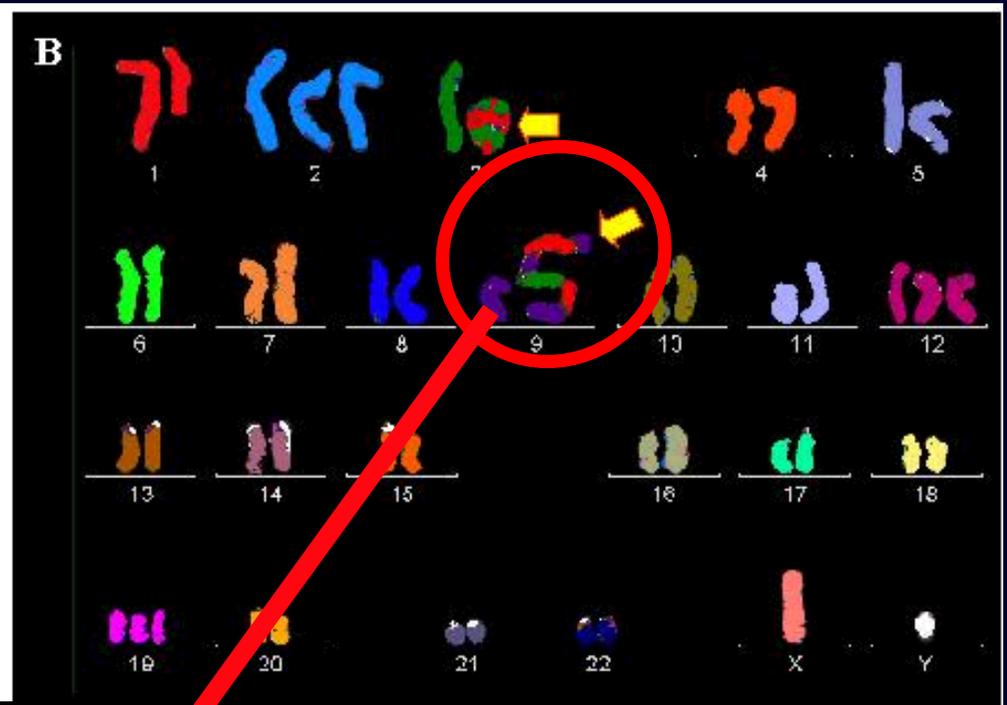
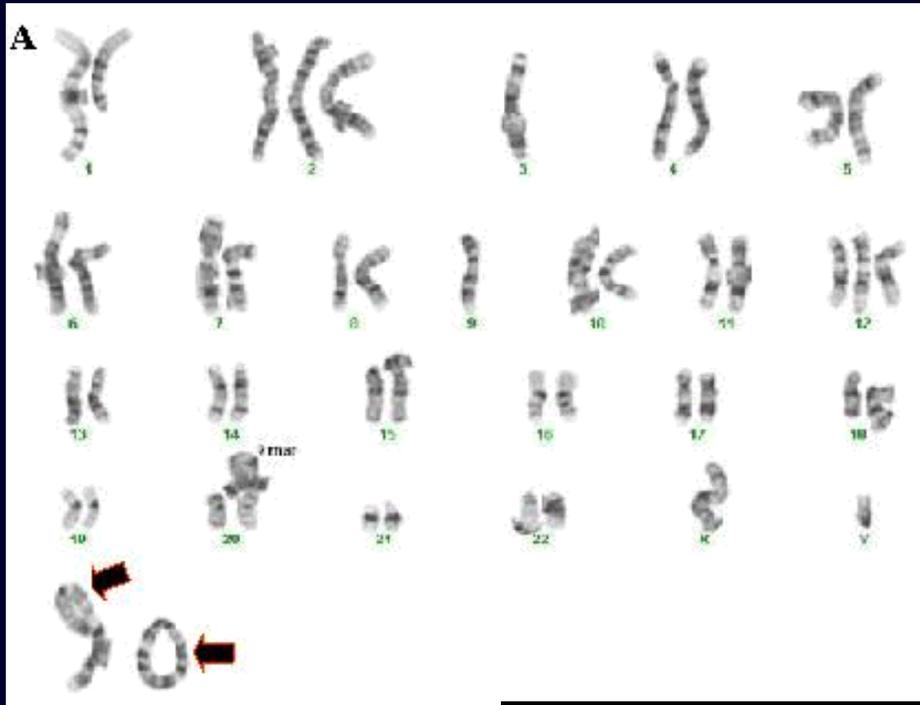


Duplication = trisomy

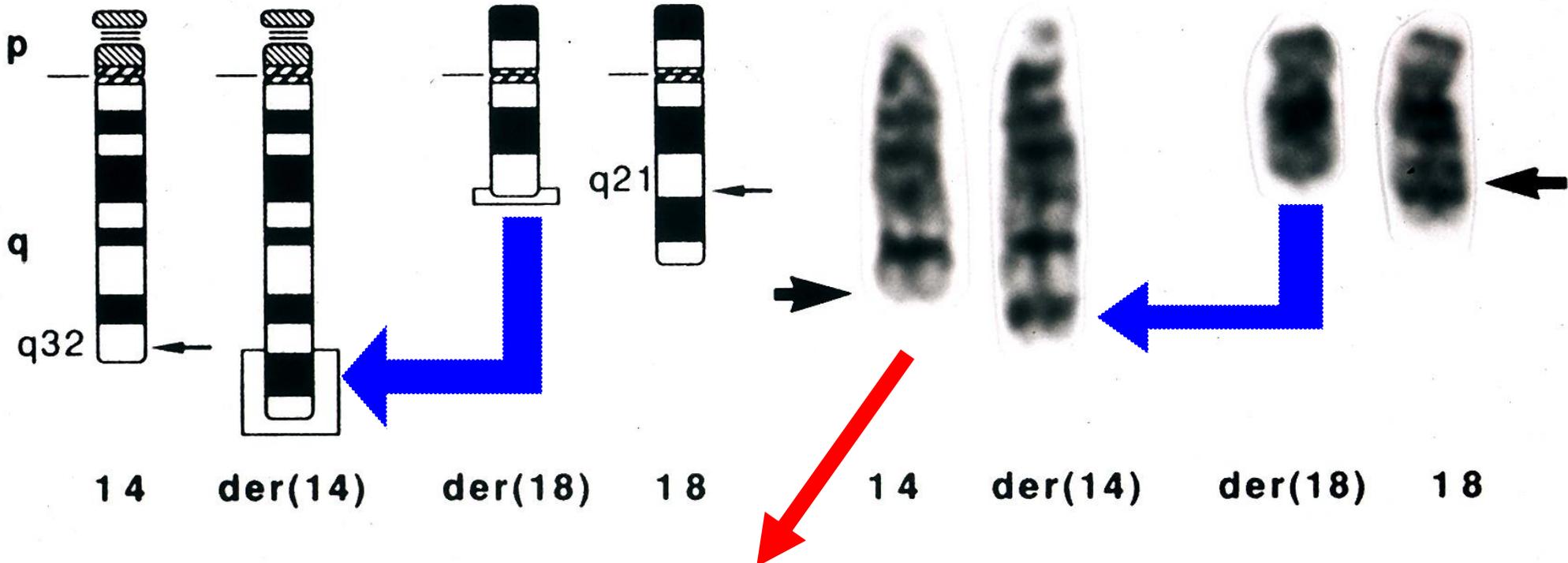




MFISH - complex karyotype



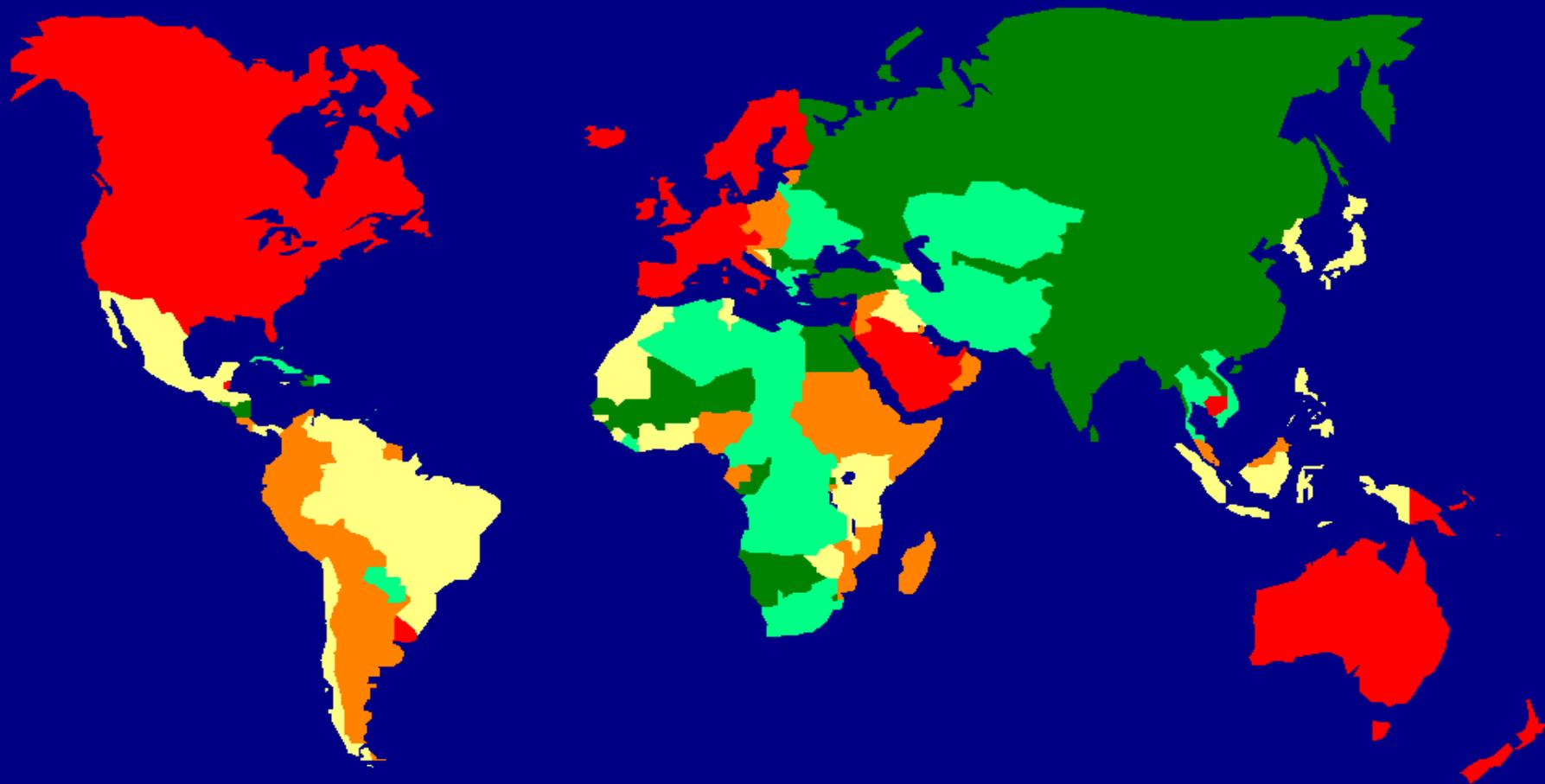
Follicular Lymphoma, $t(14;18)(q32;q21)$



**BCL2
overproduction**

Lymphoid Cancer Worldwide Variation

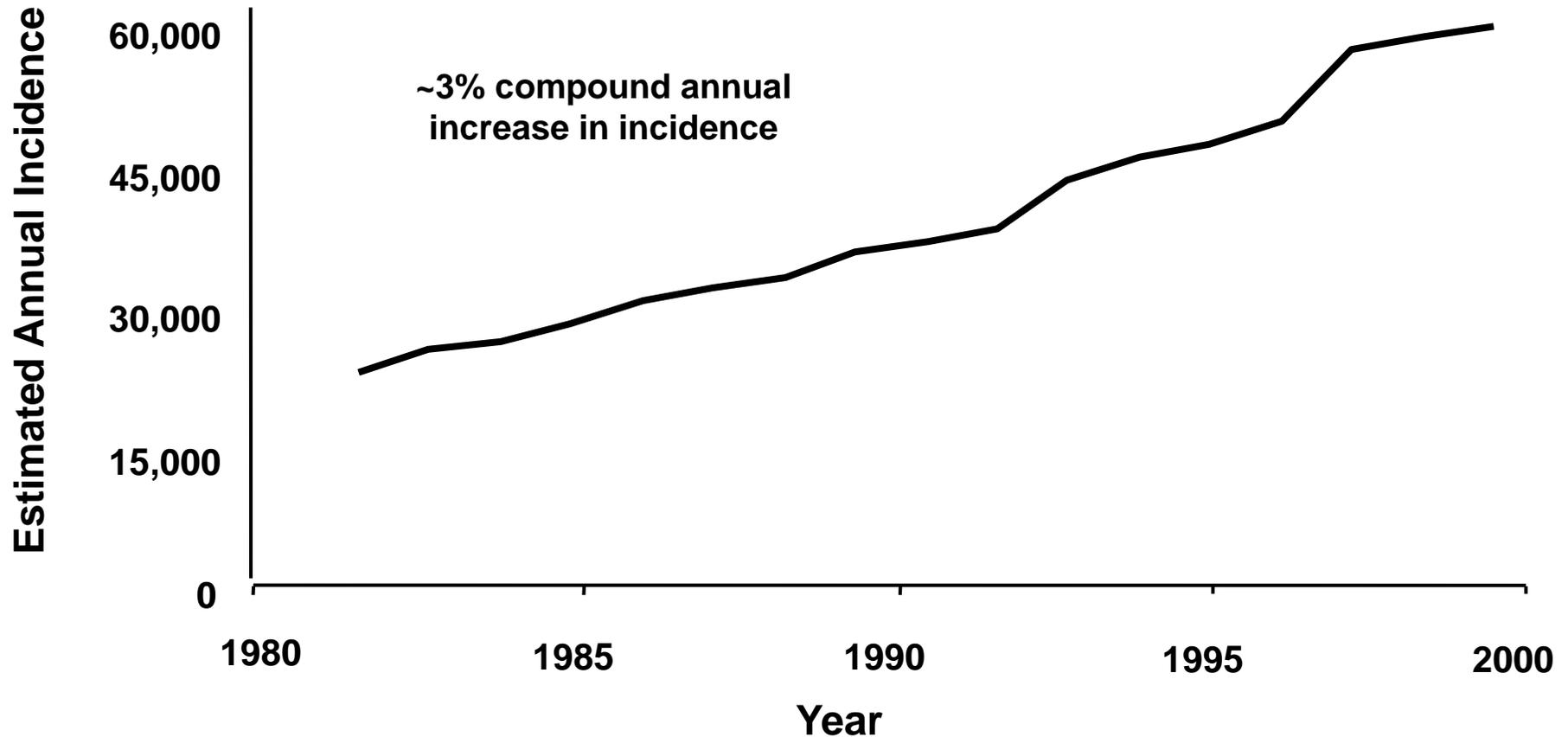
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, Males
Age-Standardized incidence rate per 100,000



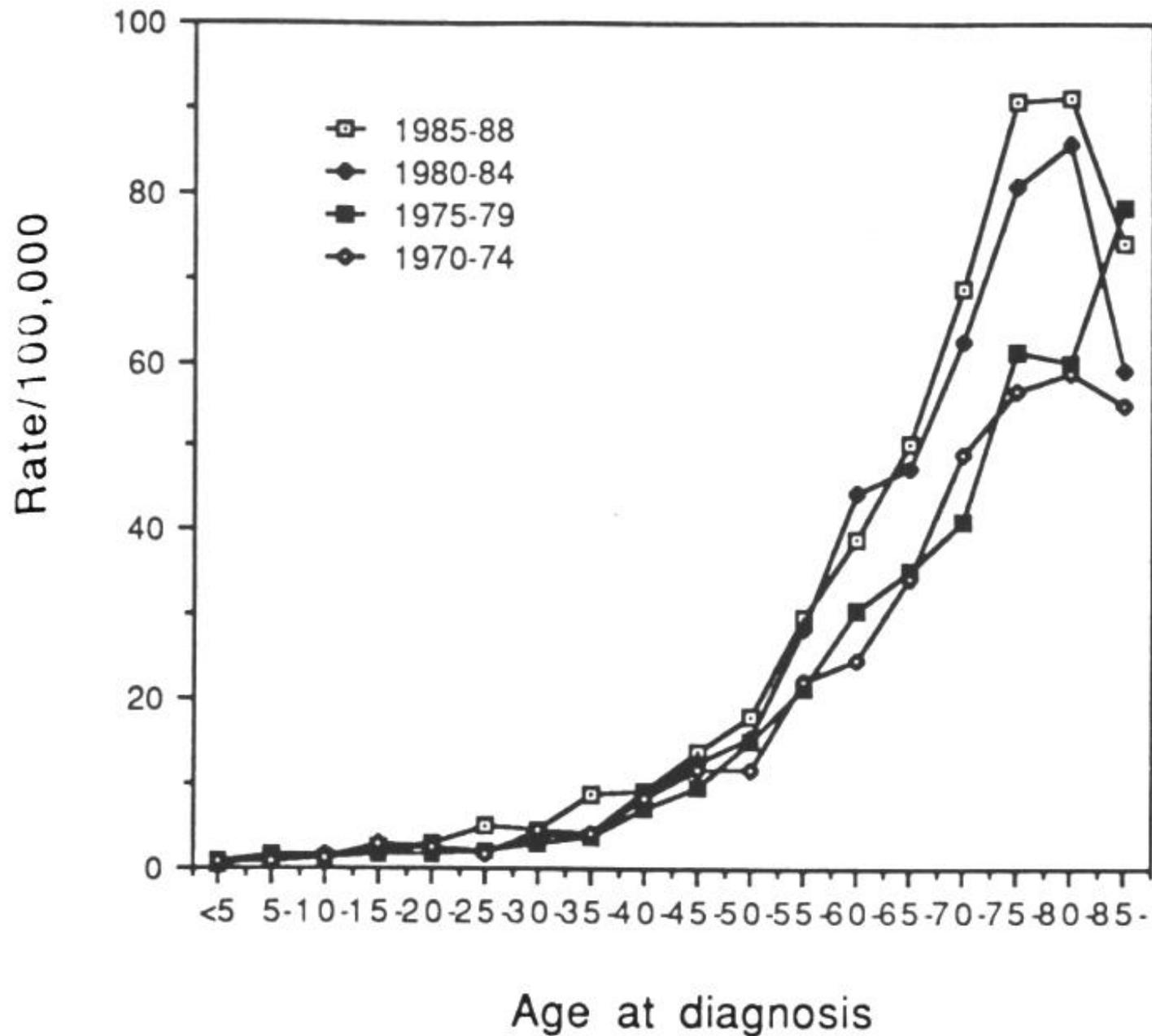
■ < 4.0 ■ < 5.2 ■ < 6.6 ■ < 8.6 ■ < 17.1

GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC

Estimated Incidence of Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma in North America



Adapted from Greenlee et al. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2001;51:15.

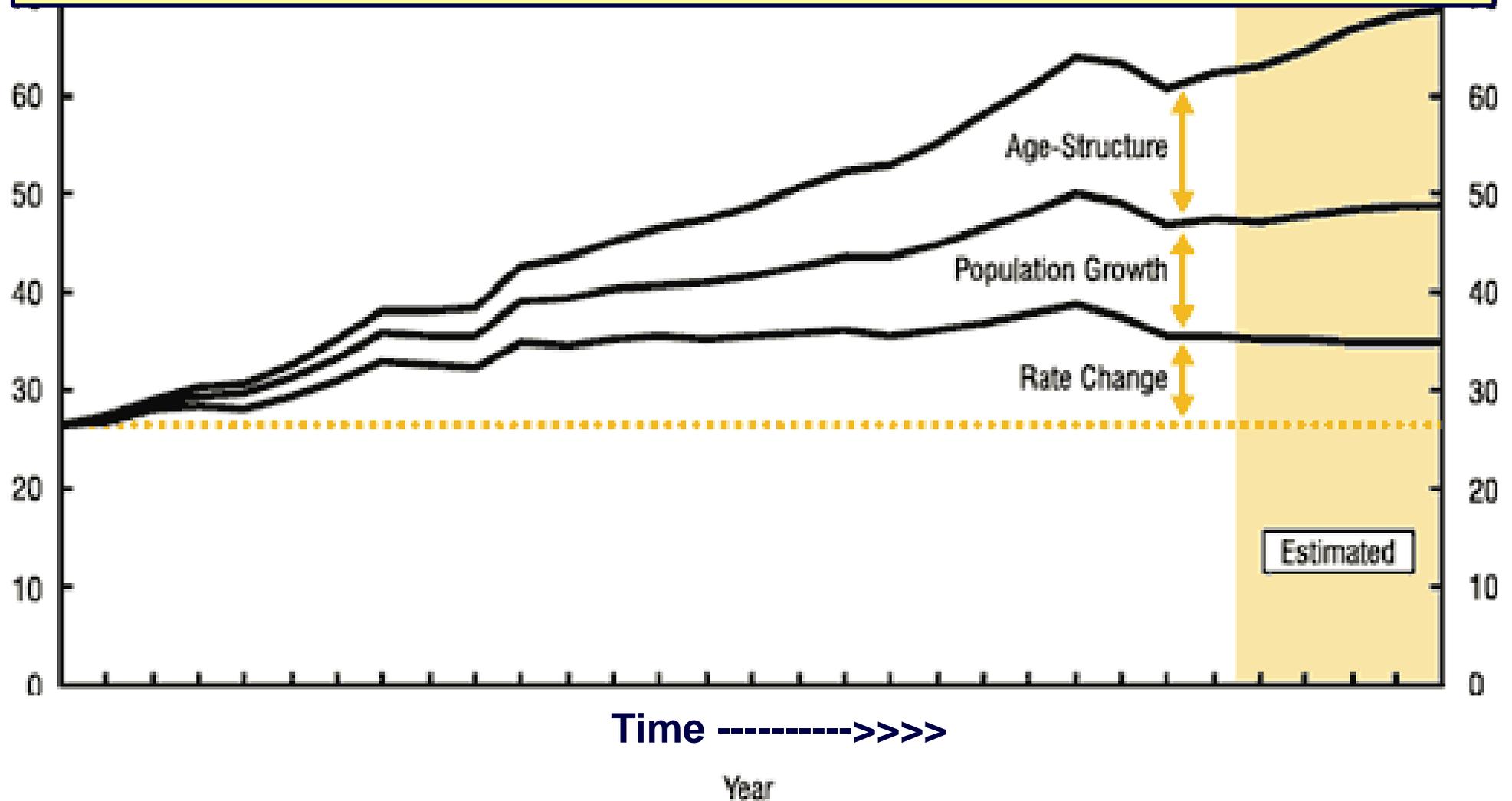


**Non-Hodgkin
Lymphoma
Incidence by
Age**

Incidence

Cases (000s)

Absolute number of new lymphoid cancer patients doubles every ~15 y

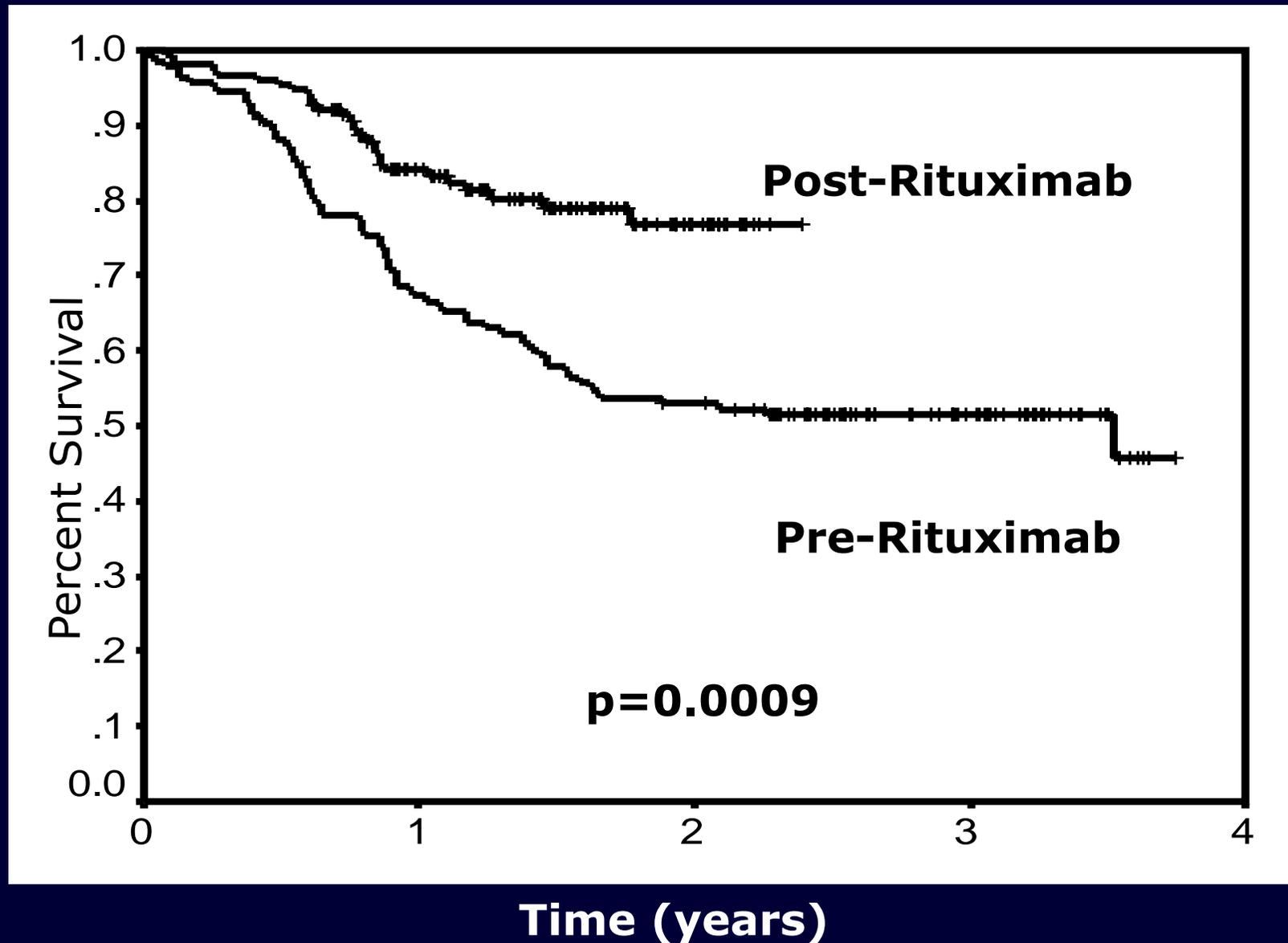


Evolution of Treatment of NHL

Diffuse Large B cell Lymphoma as an Example

- 1970s Incurable, median survival ~ 6 months
 - 1970s Borrowed empiric chemoTx from Hodgkin lymphoma
Cure ~ 35 %
 - 1980-90s Improved classification, supportive care
Cure ~ 50 %
 - 1980-90s 10^6 s of \$; 10^3 s clinical trial patients; 12s of “new”
chemoTx regimens
Cure ~ 50 %
 - 2000s Add monoclonal Ab (rituximab), more 10^6 s/1000s/12s
Cure ~ 70 %
- 1980-2010 spent $10^2 \times 10^6$ \$, in 10^2 clinical trials enrolling 10^3 patients to add one agent and go from 50 % to 70 % survival

Overall Survival by Treatment Era (n = 294)



Lymphoid Cancer: How Research Improves Treatment

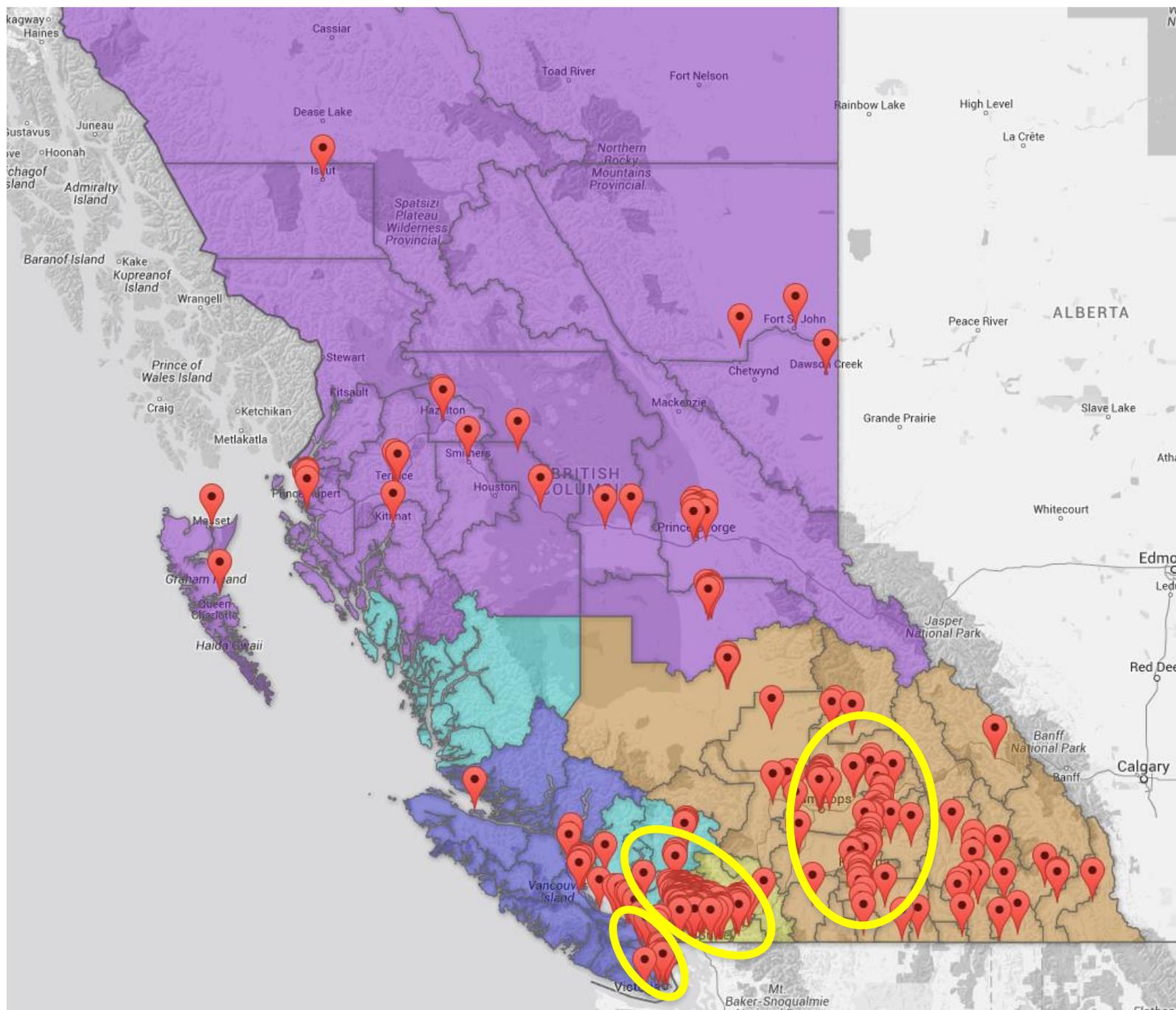
Treatment old way

- Empiric
- Asses
- Non
- Toxi
- No p

Necessary

- Deeper understanding of fundamental genetic control of neoplastic cells = ultrafine detail genomics
- Somatic - Identification of key control elements
- Constitutional – predisposing genetic characteristics

- Non-toxic
- Prevention & early detection enabled by genotype recognition



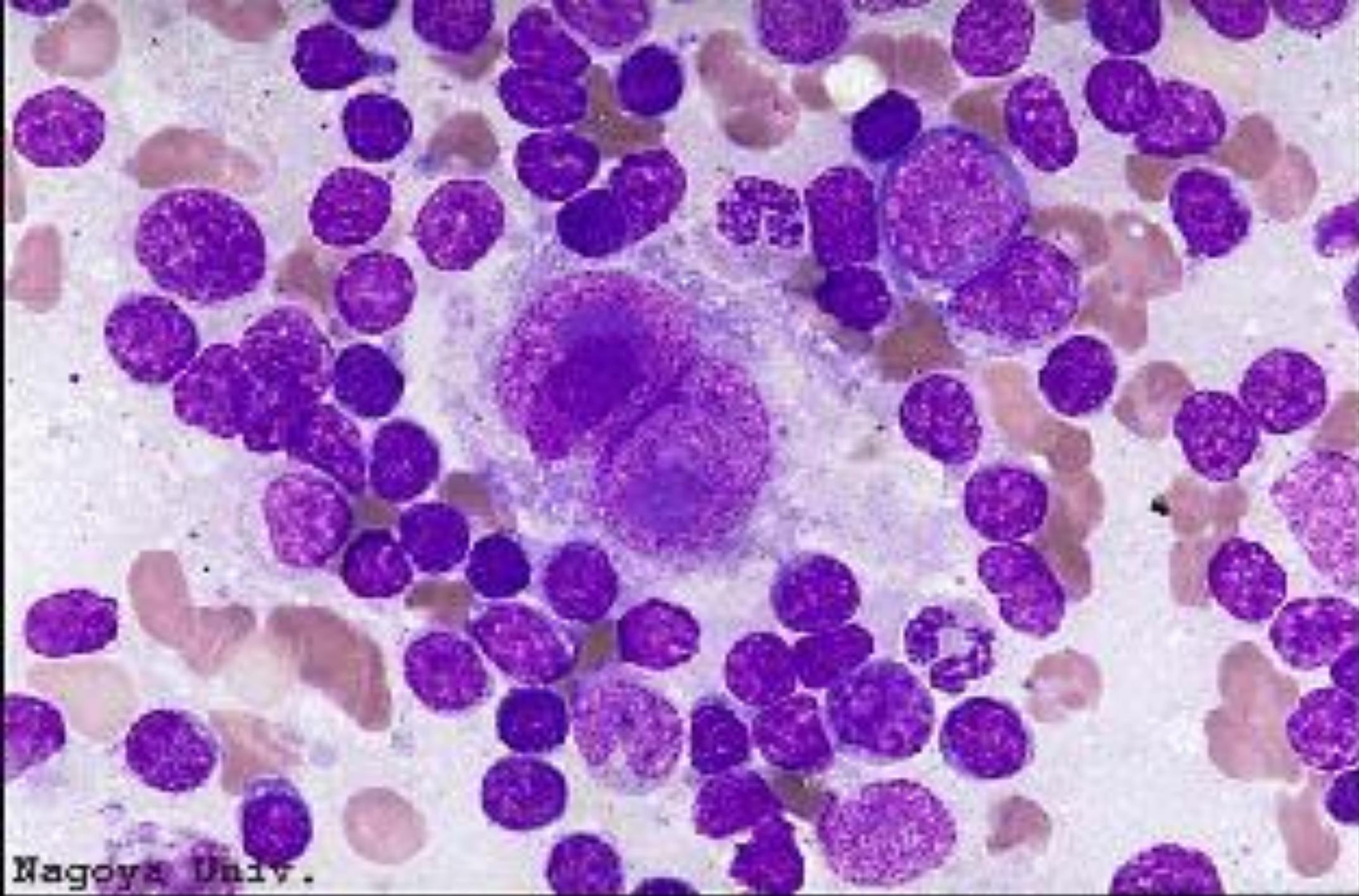
- Northern Health
- Interior Health
- Fraser Health
- Vancouver Coastal Health
- Island Health

= Home location of individual participant

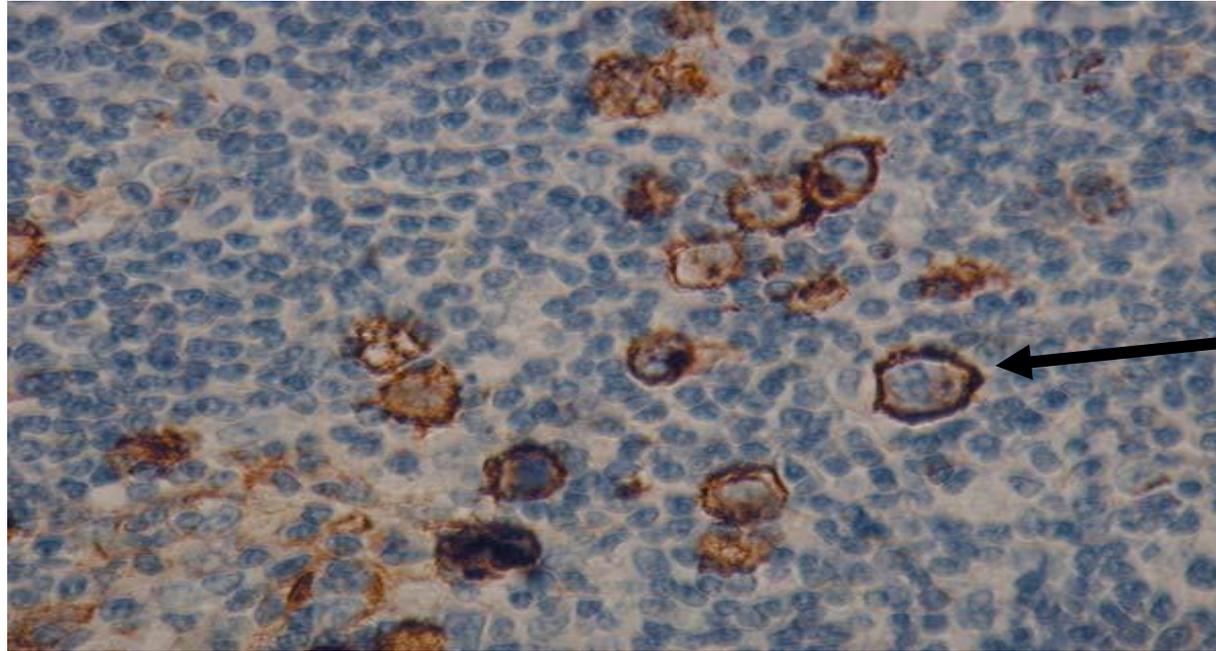
= ~75% of provincial population

Hodgkin Lymphoma





CD30: A Rational Target in HL



Hodgkin Reed-Sternberg (HRS) cell

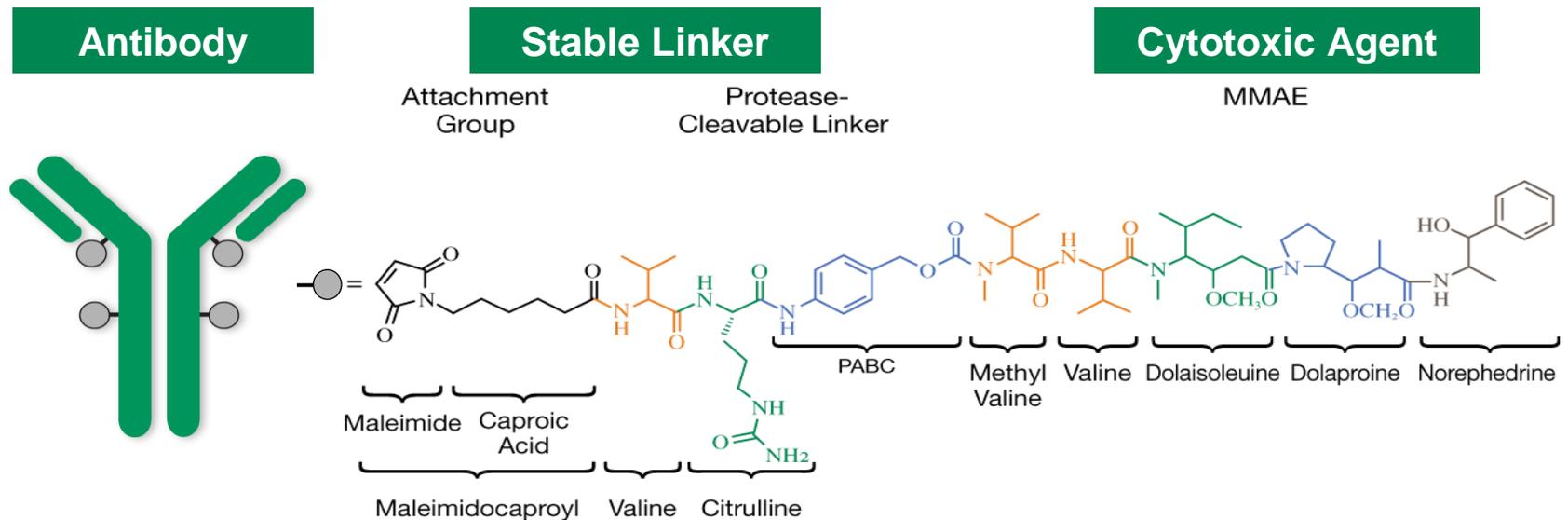
- Expressed on virtually all HRS cells¹
- Very low expression on normal cells²
- In healthy tissue, limited to small numbers of activated B and T lymphocytes and natural killer cells²

1. Stein H, *Blood* 1985;66:848-858

2. Durkop H, *J Pathol* 2000;190:613-618

ADC Technology: Brentuximab Vedotin (Adcetris®)

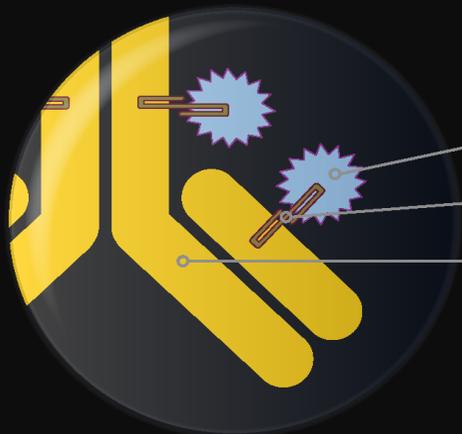
- Brentuximab-vedotin consists of 3 components^{1,2}
 - The antibody cAC10, specific for human CD30
 - A protease-cleavable linker that covalently attaches MMAE to cAC10
 - Monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE), is an anti-microtubule agent



1. Okeley, *Clin Cancer Res.* 2010;16:888-897
 2. Doronina, *Nat Biotechnol.* 2003;21:778-784

Brentuximab Vedotin Mechanism of Action

Brentuximab vedotin antibody-drug conjugate (ADC)



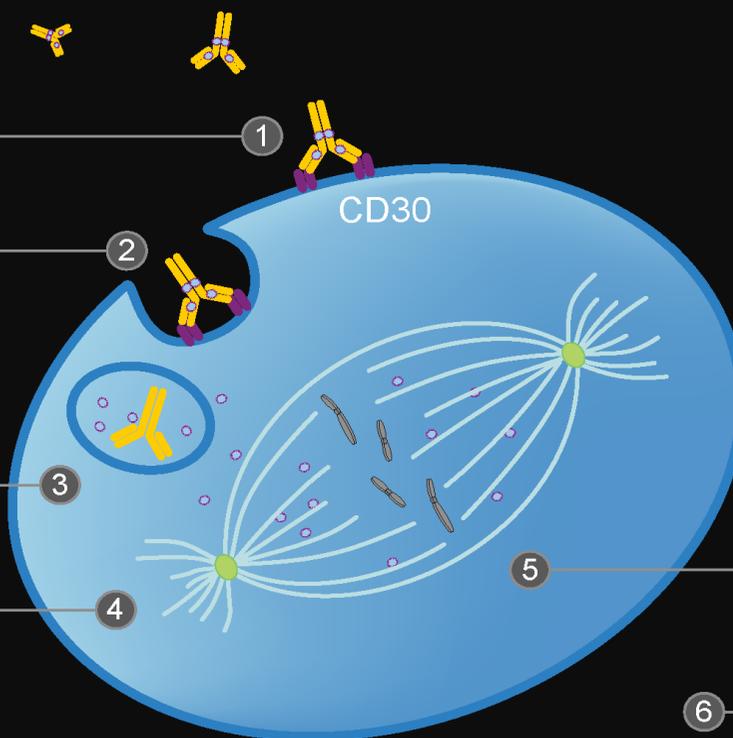
- Monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE), microtubule-disrupting agent
- Protease-cleavable linker
- Anti-CD30 monoclonal antibody

Brentuximab vedotin binds to CD30

Brentuximab vedotin-CD30 complex is internalized and traffics to lysosome

MMAE is released

MMAE disrupts microtubule network



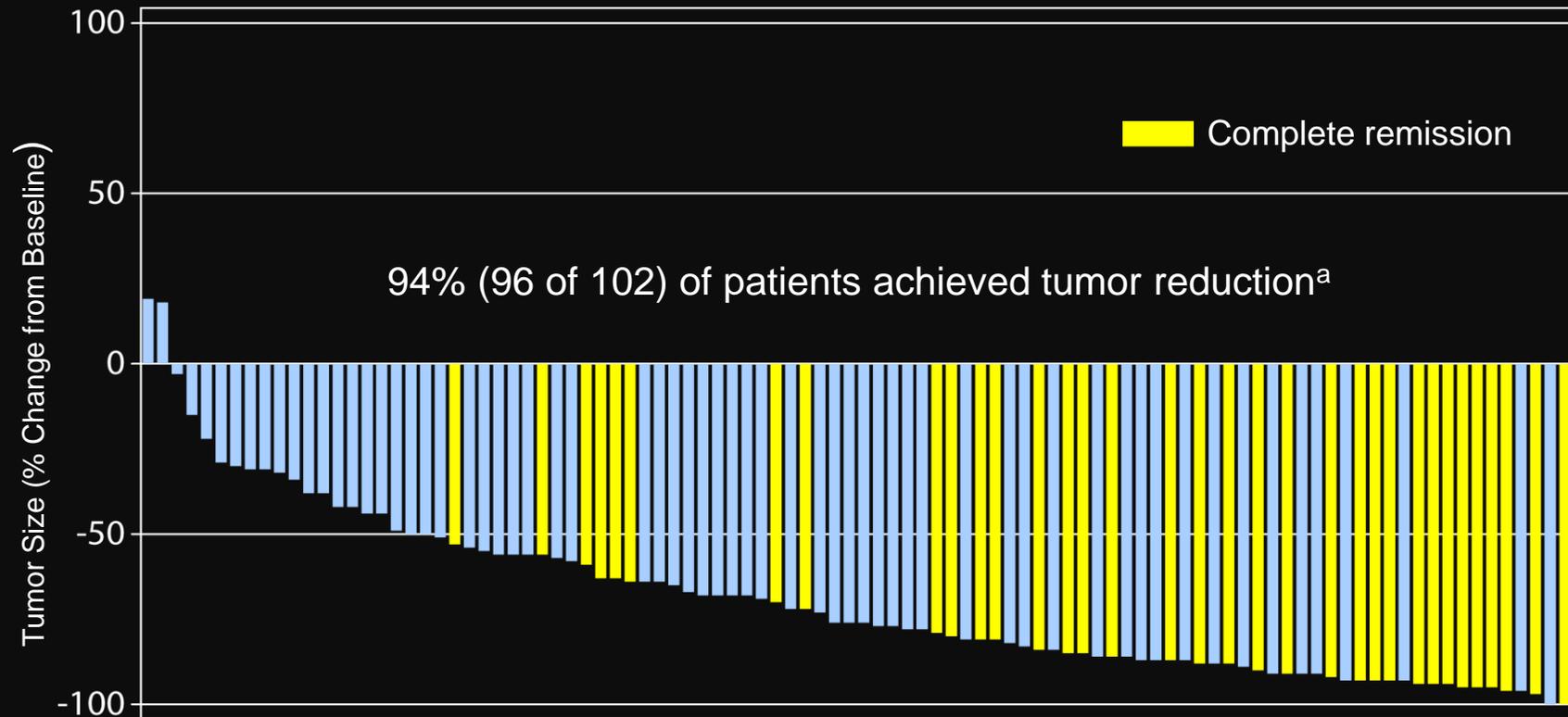
Release of immunogenic cellular components

G2/M cell cycle arrest

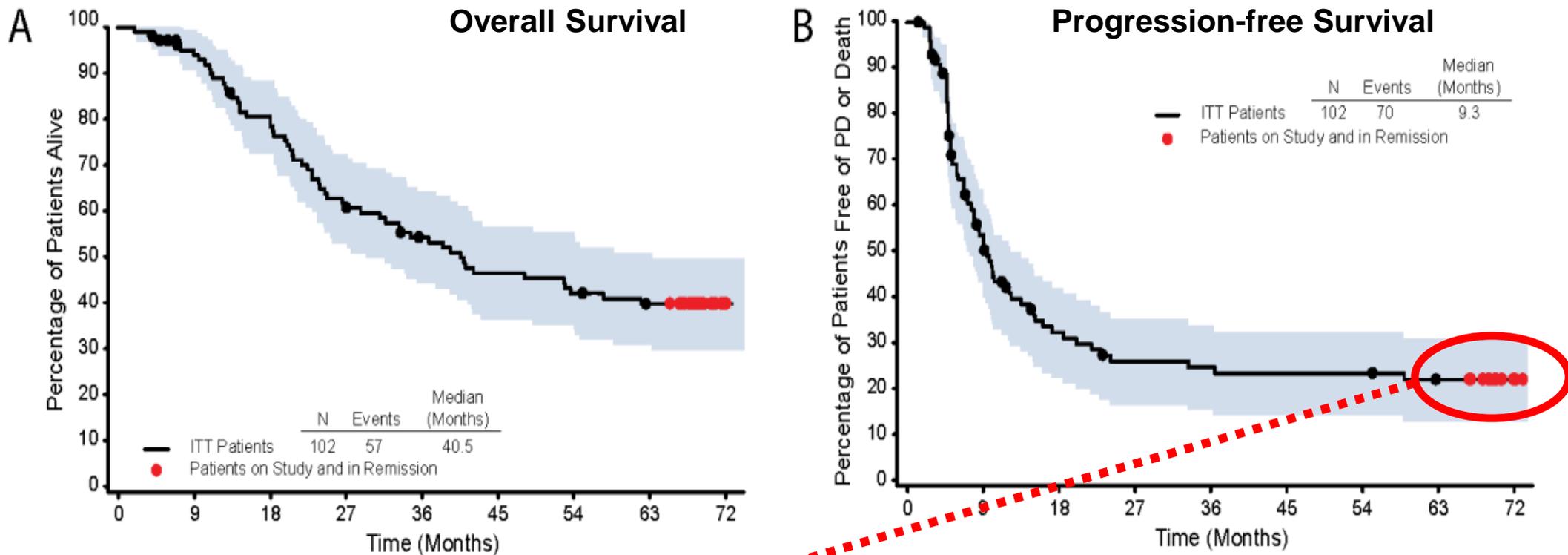
Apoptosis

Brentuximab Vedotin in Relapsed/Refractory HL

- Pivotal study in 102 pts with relapsed/refractory HL after ASCT
- 75% objective response rate with brentuximab vedotin
- 34% complete response rate



Brentuximab Vedotin in Relapsed/Refractory HL

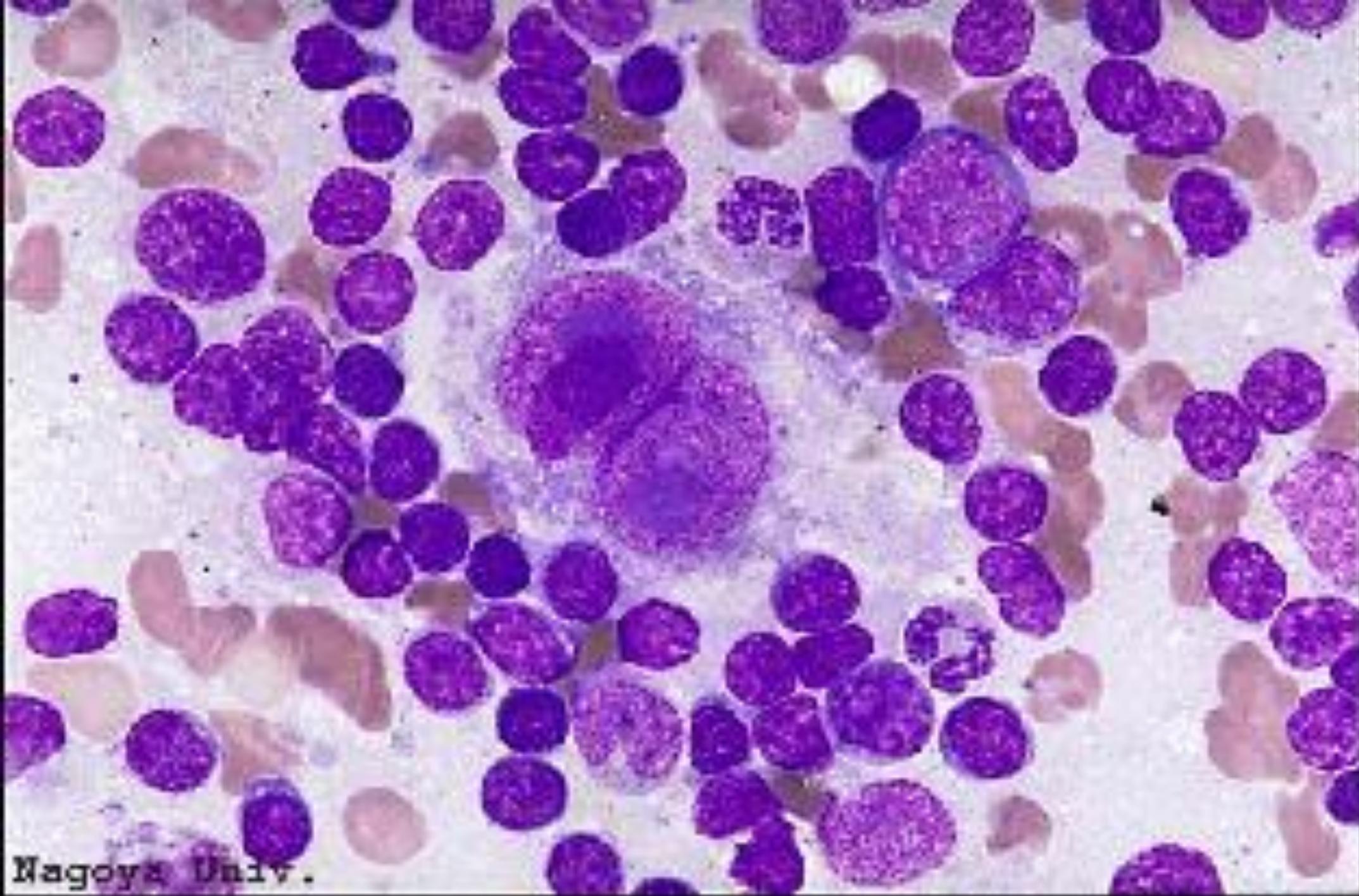


n = 13

4 transplant after Bv

9 no addn'l Tx

> 9% overall and almost 40% of CRs may have been cured with brentuximab vedotin alone

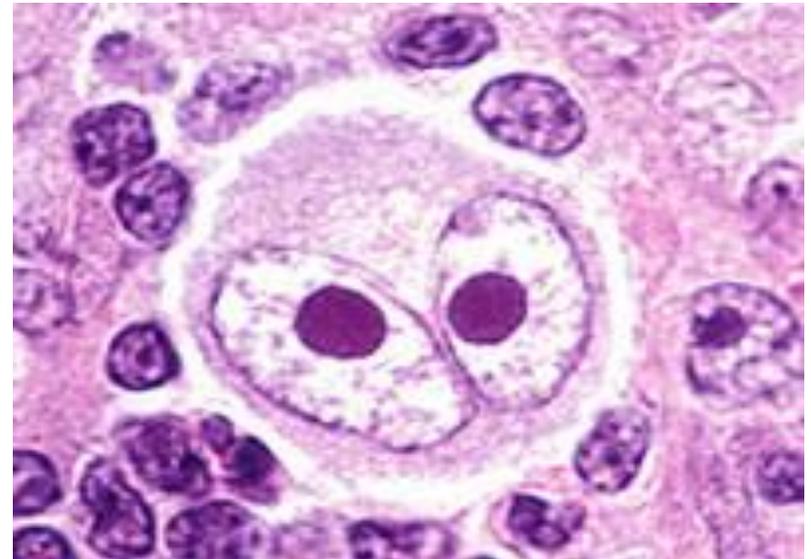


Hodgkin lymphoma - A paradigm for the importance of the microenvironment



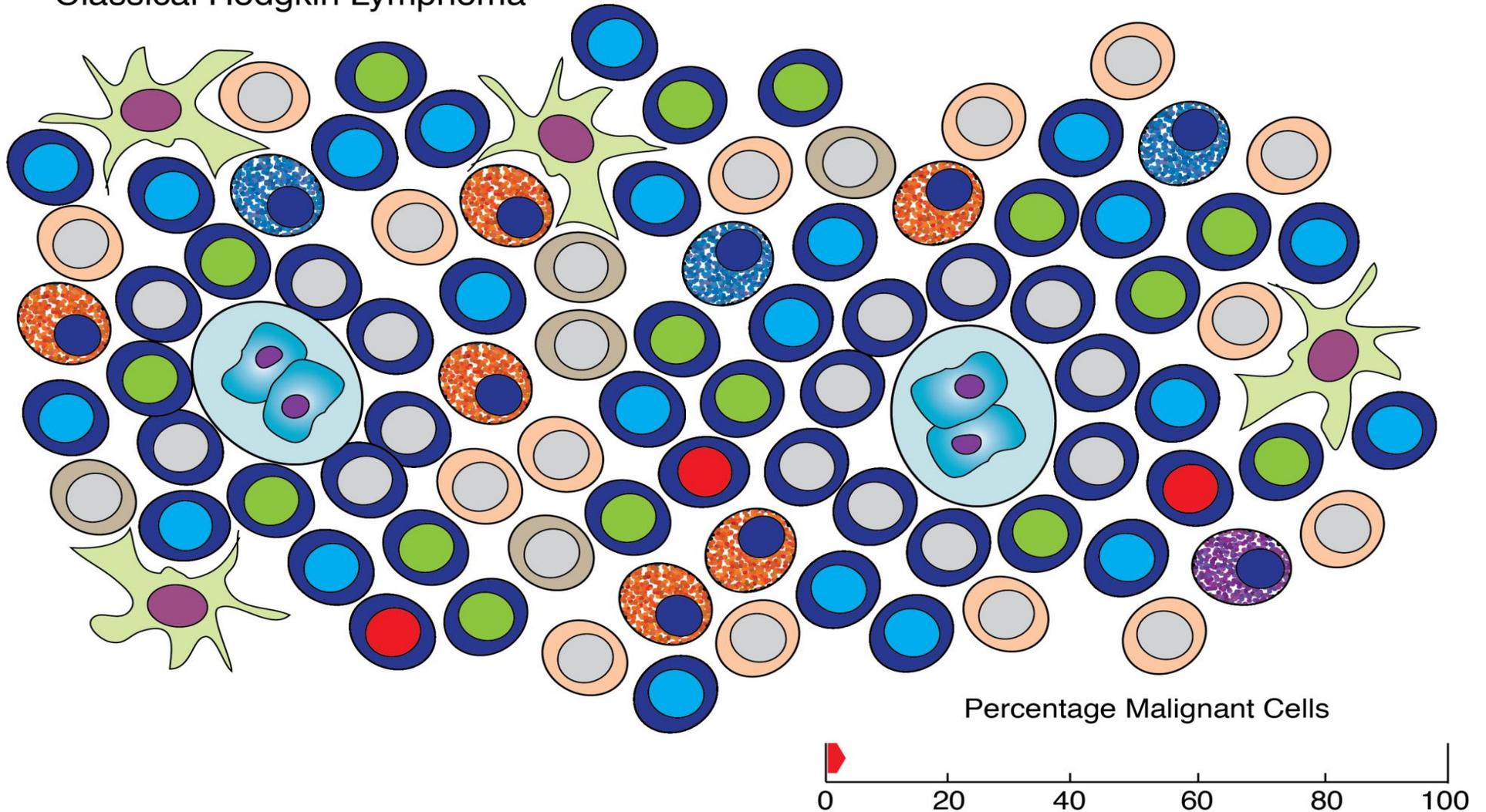
**Dorothy Reed Mendenhall
(1874-1964)**

Reed Sternberg cell



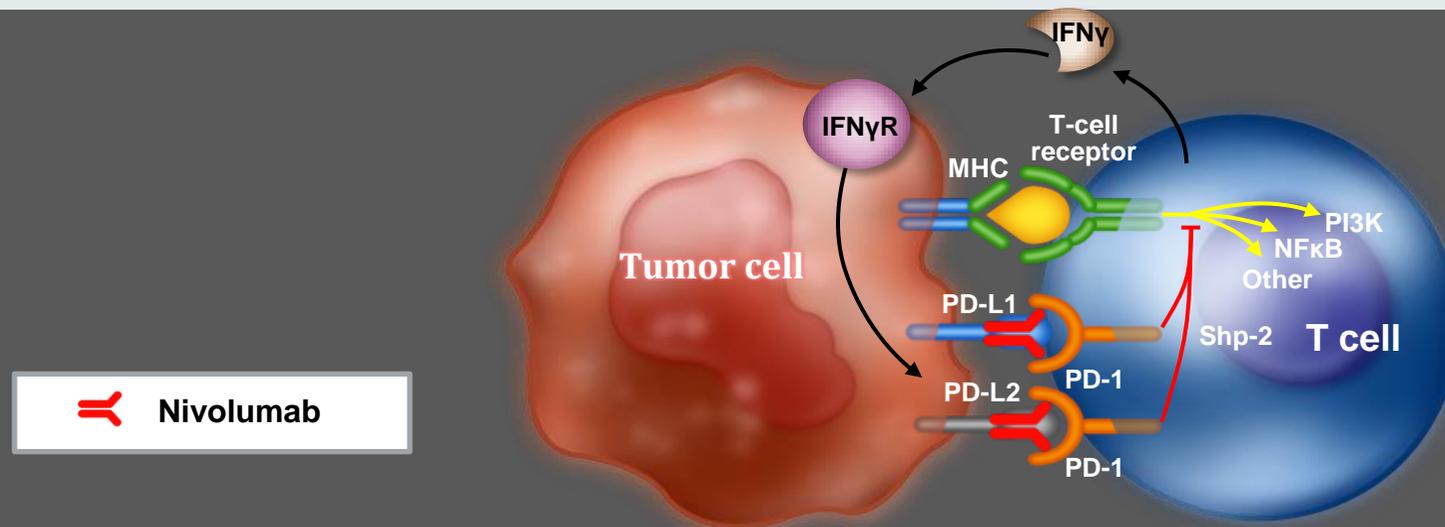
The microenvironment in classical HL is unique

Classical Hodgkin Lymphoma



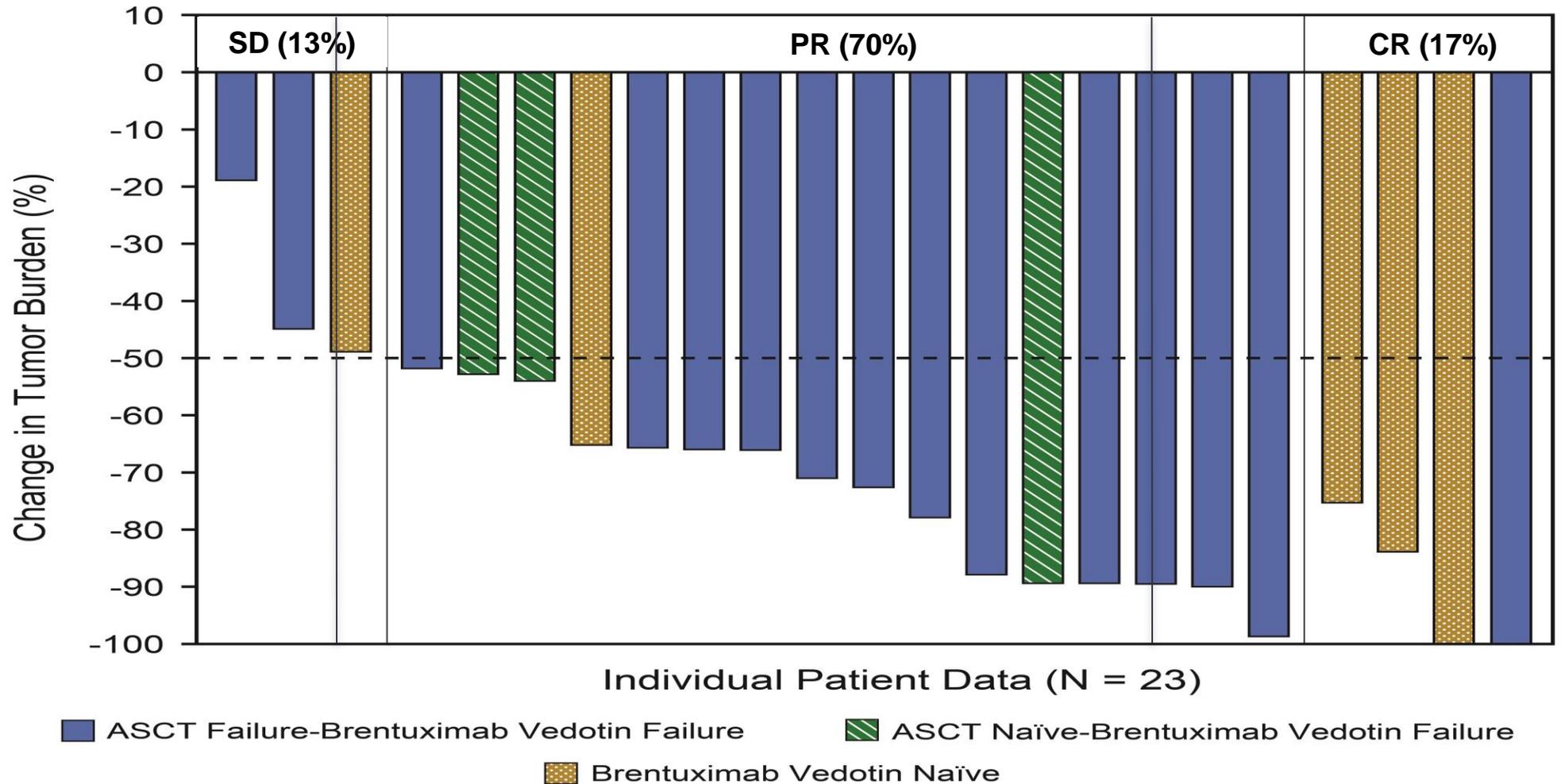
Background

- PD-1 engagement by its ligands results in transient down-regulation of T-cell function (T-cell exhaustion).
- Nivolumab is a fully human IgG4 anti-PD-1 antibody which selectively blocks the PD-1 and PD-L1/PD-L2 interaction.



- PD-1 blockade through monoclonal antibody therapy has single-agent activity in a range of solid tumors.

Best Response



Immunotherapy with CD19-specific chimeric antigen receptor-modified T cells of defined subset composition for B cell NHL

Abstract 183

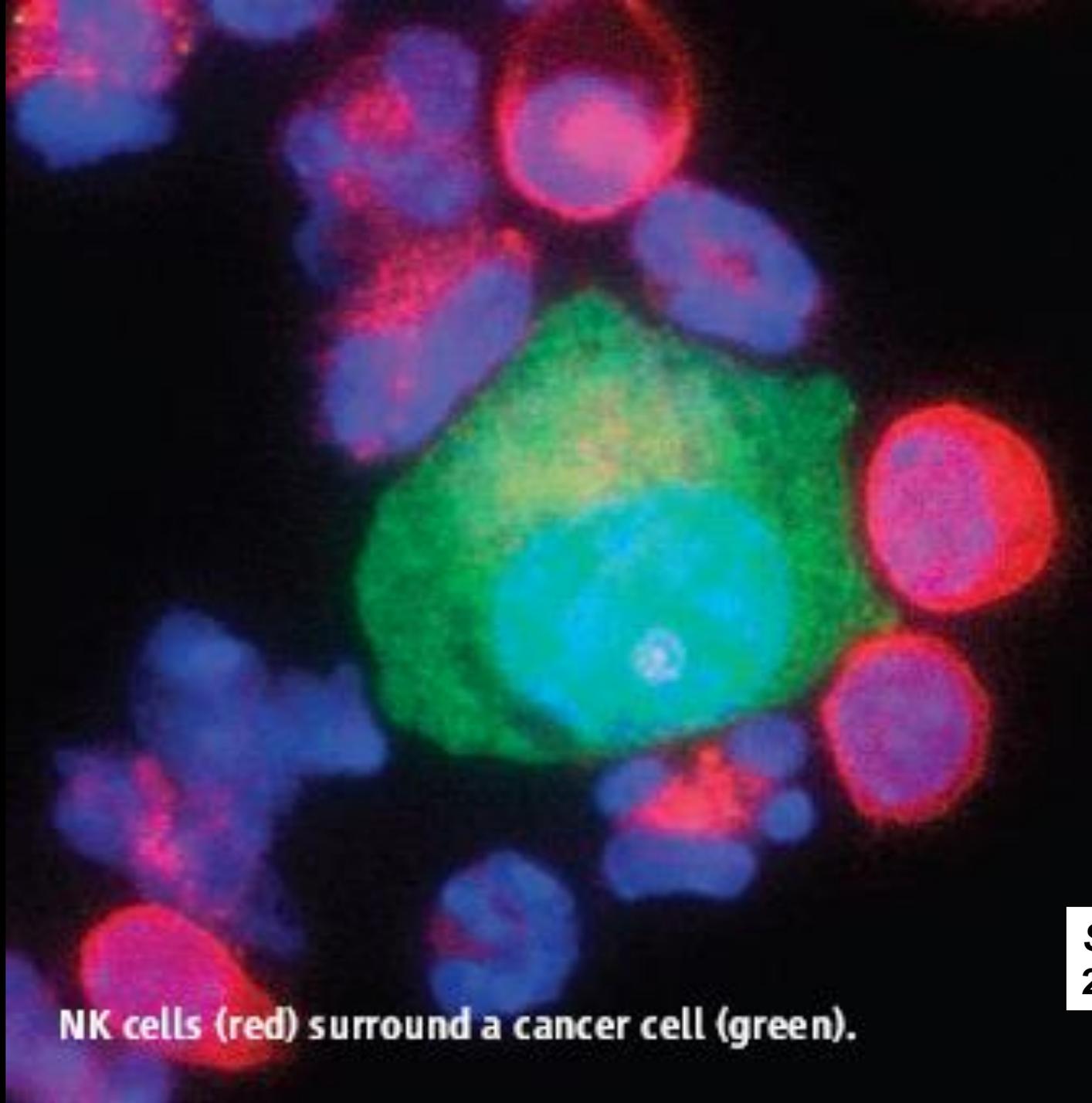


Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center

Cameron Turtle, Laila Hanafi, Carolina Berger, Ted Gooley, Tanya Budiarto, Katherine Melville, Barbara Pender, Emily Robinson, Daniel Sommermeyer, Michael Hudecek, Colette Chaney, Sindhu Sherian, Lori Soma, Xueyen Chen, Brent Wood, Daniel Li, Shelly Heimfeld, Michael Jensen, Stanley Riddell, David Maloney

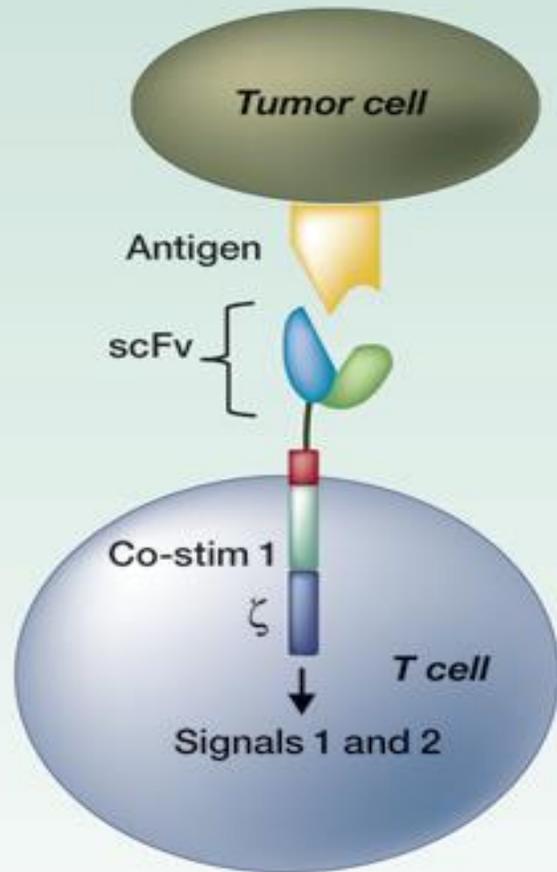


Cytotoxic T-cells attacking an infected cell

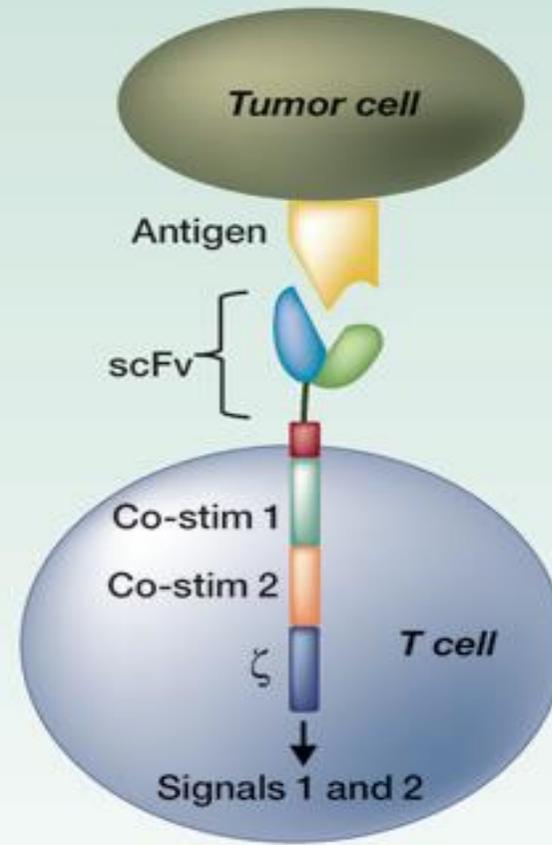


NK cells (red) surround a cancer cell (green).

Science,
2006;312:974



2nd generation CAR signaling



3rd generation CAR signaling

New Therapeutic Agents for Lymphoproliferative Neoplasms

New agents	\$ / patient / course
• CHOP	600
• Rituximab single agent	12,000
• Rituximab + chemo	24,000
• Thalidomide	44,000
• Alemtuzumab	36,000
• Bortezomib	42,000
• Brentuximab vedotin	135,000
• Ibrutinib	100,000/y
• CAR-T-cell immunotherapy	> 500,000

Acknowledgements

BCCF

\$10M

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Adele Telenius

Barbara Meissner

Bruce Woolcock

Robert Kridel

Fong Chun Chan

Suman Singh

Holly Eely

Arla Yost

\$9M

The Terry Fox Research Institute

L'Institut de recherche Terry Fox

\$manyM

The Genome Sciences Centre

Marco Marra

Steve Jones

Ryan Morin

Maria Mendez-Lago

Andy Mungall

Martin Hirst

Jacquie Schein

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Inanc Birol

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Genome

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\$6M

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