IOV-5001, autologous tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes armored with inducible membrane-tethered interleukin-12, shows enhanced antitumor efficacy with an improved cellular state

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Background

- Lifileucel (manufactured using Gen 2 process) is an autologous tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte (TIL) immunotherapy that was recently approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of metastatic melanoma.¹ Iovance is currently developing next-generation TIL immunotherapies to further enhance efficacy
- TIL engineered to express secreted interleukin (IL)-12 has previously shown clinical benefit in patients with melanoma, but further development was terminated because of IL-12–driven immune-related adverse events²

Results



Figure 1. Regulation of TelL12 and signaling after stimulation. (A) Regulated expression of TelL12 after overnight stimulation (n=11). (B) Expression of growth factor in IOV-5001 (n=18). (C) Double positive expression of TeIL12 and growth factor after stimulation (n=11). (D) Induction of IFN-γ after overnight stimulation with various concentrations of GMP TransAct. Fold increase is shown above (n=8). (E) TelL12 signaling in trans and in cis measured by pSTAT4 flow cytometry within IOV-5001 TIL after stimulation (n=8). (F-G) Representative histogram (F) and summary data (G) showing pSTAT4 expression within Gen 2 TIL alone or co-cultured with activated IOV-5001 TIL (n=8). Data are presented as mean ± SD. Statistical tests: two-way ANOVA with Sidak's multiple comparison test (A, C, D); one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post hoc test (G). ***P<0.001. ****P<0.0001.

IOV-5001 Exhibits Enhanced Killing and Antitumor Cytokine Production in a Metabolically Suppressive Tumor **Microenvironment**



Figure 2. TelL12 expression enhances the antitumor function of TIL in the absence of IL-2 in an in vitro TCR antigen-directed model. (A) Schematic of induction of membrane-bound IL-12 (TeIL12) in TIL that constitutively express a second membrane-bound growth factor (IOV-5001) in a TCR-activation-dependent manner. HPAC cells express the KRAS G12D neoantigen (HPAC^{G12D}), targeted by TIL transduced with KRAS-TCR triggers NFAT-driven TelL12 and subsequent cytotoxicity. (B) Gen 2 and IOV-5001 TIL transduced with the KRAS TCR were assessed for TelL12 at REP harvest, or 24 h after co-culture with HPAC^{G12D} cells. (C) Representative plot of cytotoxicity of HPAC^{G12D} cells by Gen 2 KRAS-TCR+ TIL at various E:T ratios to identify optimal tumor growth control using Incucyte. (D) Representative plot of cytotoxicity of HPAC^{G12D} cells over 3 challenges. IOV-5001 KRAS-TCR+ TIL expanded using an optimized REP media (•, IOV-5001+CCO) or standard REP media (•, IOV-5001 Gen 2) were compared with control KRAS-TCR+ TIL (•, Gen 2). TIL: HPAC cells were cultured at a 2:1 E:T ratio without exogenous IL-2 support in media consisting of 1.5 mM glucose, 20 mM lactic acid, 5 ng/mL TGFβ1, and 100 μm adenosine. (E) Percent HPAC^{G12D} killing by various TIL. (F) Supernatants were collected 24 h after initiating the coculture with the HPAC^{G12D} cells without IL-2 and tested for levels of Granzyme B and IFN-γ using the ELLA automated ELISA system. n = 6, biological donors in technical replicates of three (lung cancer, n=2; endometrial cancer, n=1; pancreatic cancer, n=2; colorectal cancer, n=1). Statistical analyses were made by mixed-model (E) or two-way ANOVA (F) with post hoc Tukey's multiple comparisons test. **P*<0.05. ***P*<0.01. ****P*<0.001. *****P*<0.0001.

Abbreviations

ANOVA, analysis of variance; CCO, cell culture optimization; cGF, constitutive growth factor; DEG, differential gene expression; DP, drug product; E:F, effector to target; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; GM CSF, granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; GSEA, Gene Set Enrichmen Analysis; HPAC, human pancreatic adenocarcinoma cells; IL, interleukin; IFN, interferon; NES, Normalized Enrichment Score; NFAT, nuclear factor of activated T cells; ns, not significant; PDTO, patient-derived tumor organoids; pre-REP, pre-rapid expansion protocol; pTR, putative tumor reactive; RNAseq, RNA sequencing; scRNA-seq, single-cell RNA sequencing; SD, standard deviation; SEM, standard error of the mean; TCA, tricarboxylic acid; TCR, seq, T-cell receptor; TCR-seq, T-cell receptor Approximation and Projection

- IOV-5001 is a next-generation TIL immunotherapy engineered to express nuclear factor of activated T-cells (NFAT)-inducible membrane-tethered IL-12 (TeIL12) upon antigen engagement and a constitutive membrane-tethered growth factor. NFAT-driven TeIL12 provides an enhanced safety profile by limiting systemic exposure to inflammatory cytokines by restricting expression within tumors upon antigen engagement. No shedding of IL-12 was detected in circulation in an in vivo patient-derived xenograft (PDX) model.³ Additionally, cell culture optimization (CCO) through media formulation was designed to boost the functionality of IOV-5001 • The current study evaluated the function of IOV-5001 in a metabolically suppressive tumor microenvironment and the gene expression profile that provides support for augmented function in IOV-5001 TIL
- IFN-v



Transcriptomic Profile of IOV-5001



Figure 4. Bulk transcriptome profiling of Gen 2 and IOV-5001 TIL. (A) Volcano plot visualization of DESeq2 DEG analysis results Ranked gene list from DESeq2 DEG analysis with Reactome gene signatures was used as input for GSEA. Top enriched pathways from (**B**) Reactome as bar plot visualization of NES. n=6, biological donors.

Methods

- bicistronically with a growth factor. IOV-5001 TIL were compared to Gen 2 TIL throughout the study
- TIL were derived from solid tumor tissues, cultured, and transduced with a lentiviral vector encoding inducible TeIL12 • Antitumor activity of IOV-5001 was tested in vitro via a tumor antigen-directed T-cell receptor (TCR) killing assay or against an autologous patient-derived tumor organoid (PDTO)
- Transcriptional profiling (bulk and single-cell) was used to characterize the molecular features of IOV-5001



Conclusions

- microenvironment

 - IOV-5001 exhibits enhanced killing against autologous three-dimensional PDTOs
 - Gene-expression profiling provides mechanistic evidence supporting the enhanced function of IOV-5001
 - The enhanced molecular and functional characteristics highlight IOV-5001 as a promising product for improving TIL efficacy in solid tumors and support the advancement of IOV-5001 into human clinical trials for eventual registration

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References

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tracked to the IOV-5001 TIL DP and their proportion in the DP quantified. No difference in proportion of pTR TCRs between TeIL12+ vs TeIL12 TIL- was observed, suggesting an unbiased transduction. Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed rank stats test used to determine no significant difference. Integrated UMAP visualizations of IOV-5001 TIL DP subset on CD8+ T cells annotating (E) TelL12+ vs TelL12cells and showing slight differences in distribution of transduced vs untransduced cells suggesting transduced cells exhibit an altered phenotype. (F-K) Rank-based gene set quantification of expression data from Bulk RNA-seq as well as IOV-5001 TIL DP scRNA-seq visualized as box plots for Reactome pathways. n=6, biological donors. Data are presented as mean values ± SD.

• IOV-5001 exhibits tight regulation of TeIL12 that boosts the expression of IFN-γ only upon stimulation

- The secretion of IFN-γ is lacking in resting IOV-5001 TIL, highlighting the absence of leaky TeIL12 activity and IL-12 shedding³
- TelL12 demonstrates activity in cis and in trans, highlighting the capability of antigen-engaged IOV-5001 to activate neighboring TIL within the tumor
- IOV-5001 repeatedly kills target cells with consistent production of antitumor cytokines within a metabolically suppressive tumor microenvironment

Disclosures