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APRIL 25-30

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First-in-human trial in patients with metastatic colorectal cancer using CRISPR-engineered tumor infiltrating lymphocytes in which the intracellular immune checkpoint *CISH* is inhibited

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Disclosure Information

Emil Lou MD, PhD

I have the following relevant financial relationships to disclose:

Employee of: University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

Consultant for: Elsevier Publishing, Johns Hopkins Press, Colorectal Cancer Alliance, Primum, Myer Research

Advisory Boards Minnesota Colorectal Cancer Research Fund & Colon Cancer Coalition (volunteer)

Speaker's Bureau for: None

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Additional financial relationship disclosures are: The study sponsor, Intima Bioscience, funded the clinical trial and related correlative scientific work.



Key Points

- Immune checkpoint inhibition and T cell-based therapies have not yet been shown to induce consistent and durable tumor regression in common metastatic solid epithelial malignancies
- CISH (Cytokine inducible SH2 containing protein) is a novel intracellular checkpoint target demonstrating tumor-type agnostic, PD-L1 ligand independent mechanisms of enhanced anti-cancer activity
- Given that CISH is classically undruggable, we employed gene and cell therapy as a model system to evaluate the potential safety and efficacy of inhibiting this novel checkpoint
- We treated 12 patients with metastatic treatment-refractory gastrointestinal cancers using *CISH* Knockout TILs (NCT04426669)
- Half of these patients with metastatic colorectal cancer (mCRC) refractory to multiple lines of therapy achieved stable disease.
- A clinical complete response (cCR) was achieved in a young-adult patient with early-onset metastatic colorectal cancer refractory to multiple lines of therapy, including checkpoint inhibitor/combination immunotherapies.

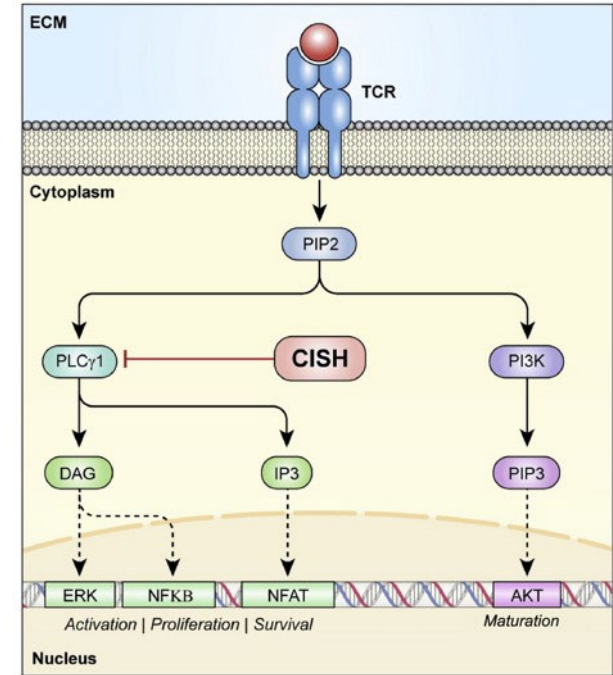
THE LANCET Oncology

E Lou, MS Choudhry, et al. *The Lancet Oncology*, online publication today

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CISH is a novel ligand-independent intracellular checkpoint not targetable by cell surface blockade

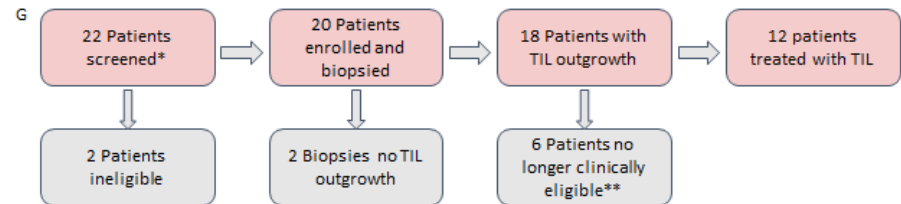
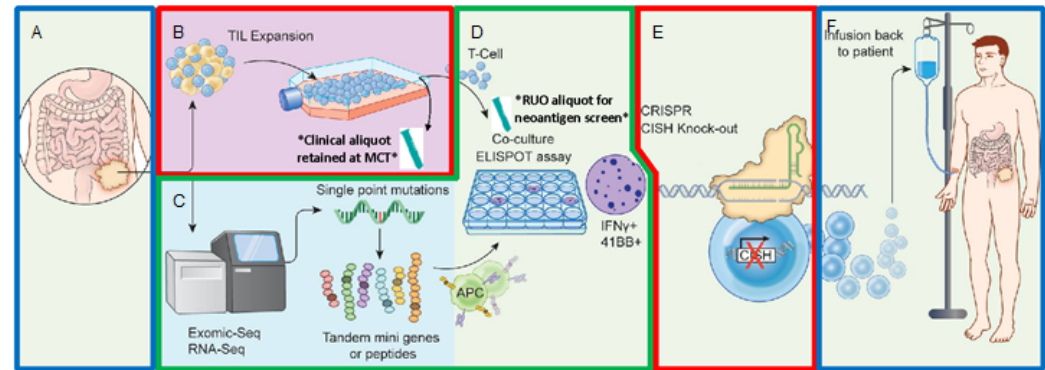
- In 2022, researchers from the National Cancer Institute and University of Minnesota reported a key role for the cytokine-induced SH2 protein (CISH) in regulating human T cell function and reactivity to neoantigens.
- CISH is associated with non-functional tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL)
- CISH KO uncovered TIL neoantigen reactivity
- CISH KO induced hyper-activation but not hyper-maturation
- Cish KO synergized with PD1 blockade *in vivo*



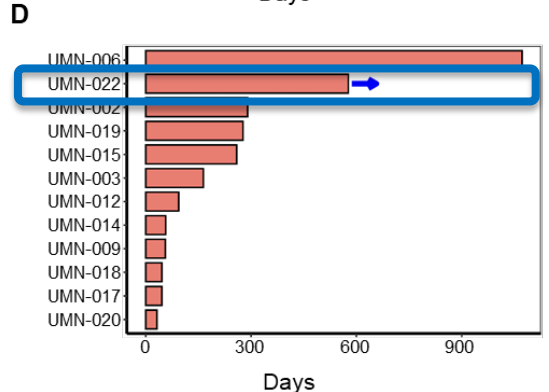
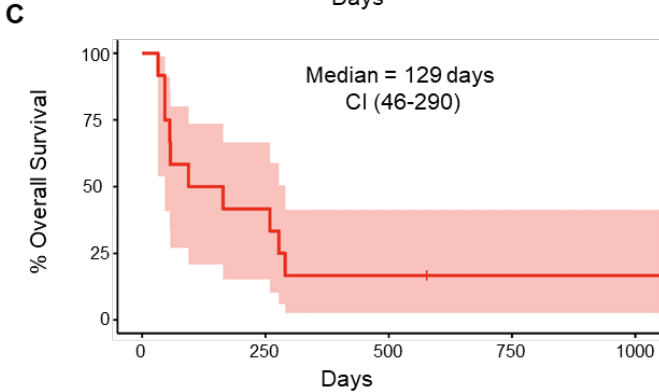
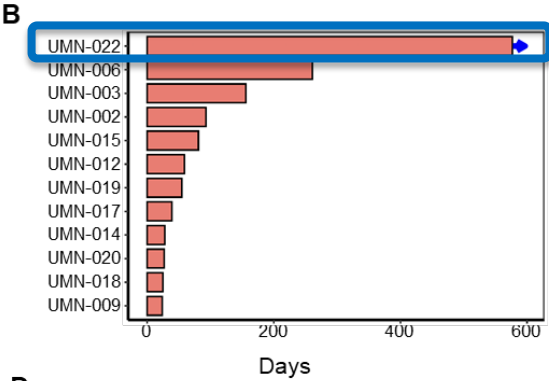
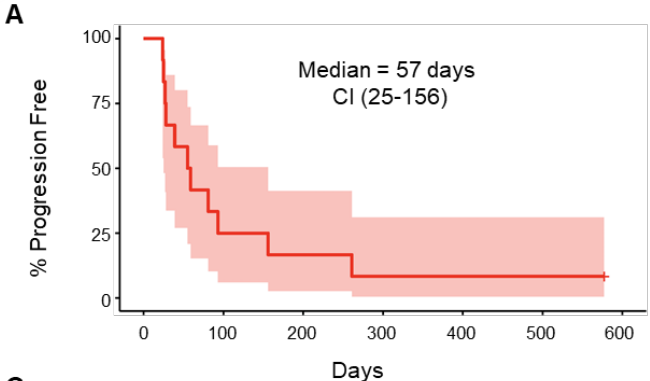
Palmer, Webber...Rosenberg, Moriarity, Restifo. Internal checkpoint regulates T cell neoantigen reactivity and susceptibility to PD1 blockade. *Med*, Oct 2022

CISH Clinical Trial Genetically Modified Cell Therapy

- Tumors were surgically resected for TIL harvest, followed by a rapid expansion protocol and CRISPR/Cas9 knockout (KO) *CISH*
- *CISH* KO, neoantigen-reactive TILs were expanded, then infused following non-myeloablative lymphocyte depleting (LD) chemotherapy (cyclophosphamide & fludarabine) followed by high-dose IL-2

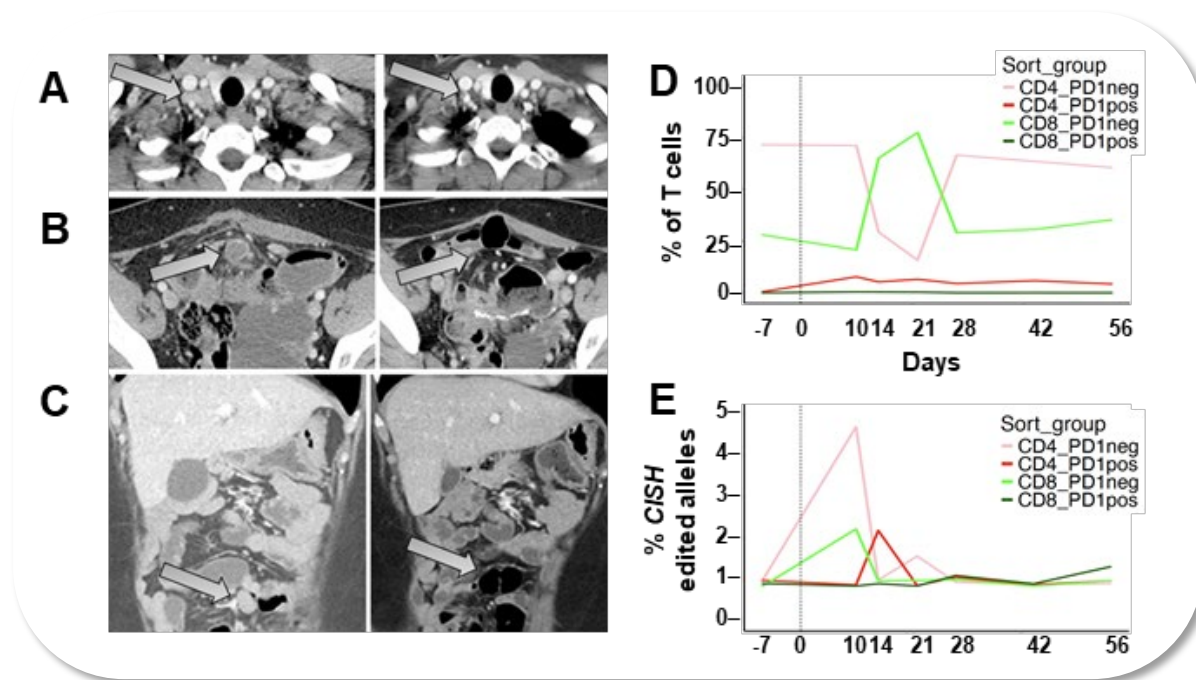


Progression-free and overall survival in treated patients



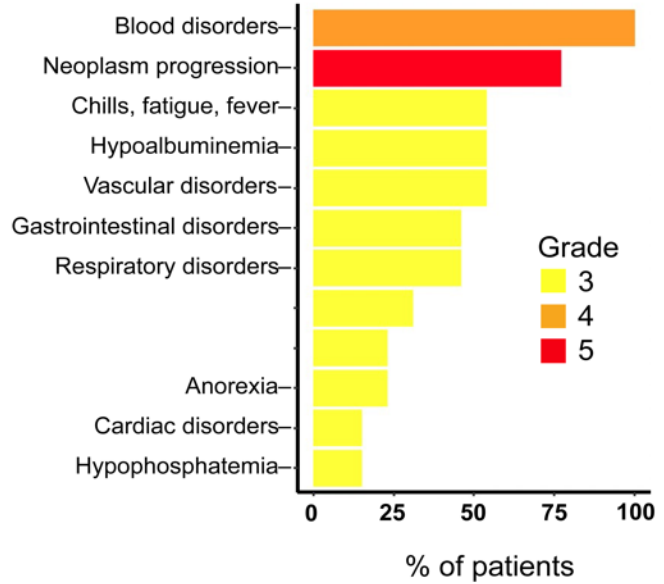
Durable clinical complete response in young adult patient with CRC refractory to immunotherapy

A durable ongoing complete response (>24 months) was achieved in a patient with microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) mCRC refractory to chemotherapies and anti-PD1/CTLA-4 combination therapy

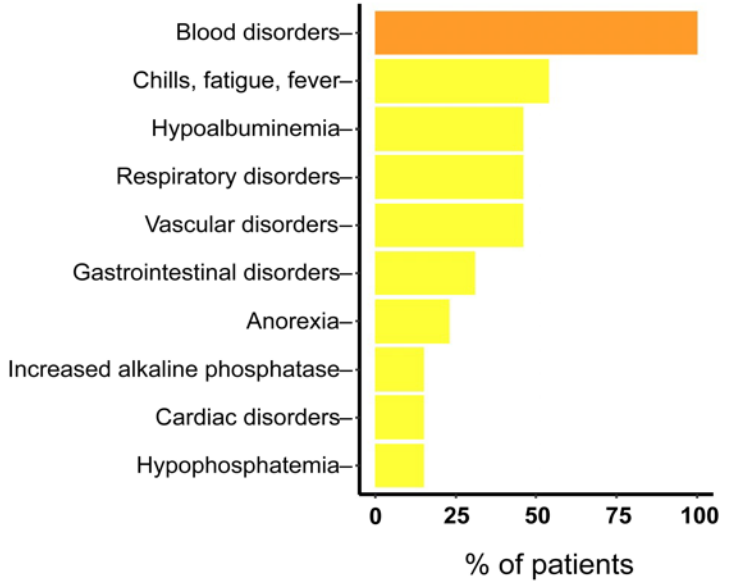


Adverse events principally stemmed from expected side effects of LD chemotherapy and IL-2

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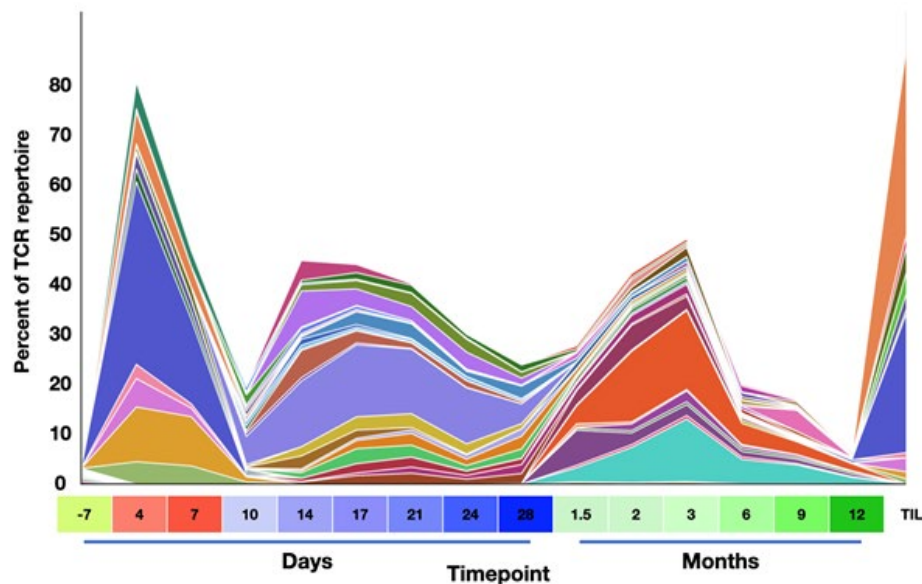


B



Attribution of Complete Response to CISH: TIL persistence and TCR repertoire demonstrate KO of CISH

- Persistence and expansion of unique TCR clonotypes detected in neoantigen responsive TIL were temporally consistent with spikes in *CISH* edited alleles detected by NGS assay
- In the patient with Complete Response, four of the clonotypes exhibiting prolonged persistence greater than one-year post-infusion exhibited significantly reduced or undetectable expression of *CISH* compared to the total infused TIL population



CISH Small Molecule Immune Checkpoint Inhibitor

- These clinical data demonstrating the potential safety and efficacy of the CISH immune checkpoint
- Genetically modified cell therapy provides a robust demonstration of the theoretical PD of CISH biology
- By further improving the theoretical PK or drugability of CISH, we can democratize patient access to a potential next-generation checkpoint inhibitor
- Advanced next-generation small molecule drugging strategies to CISH are well underway



Conclusions

- CRISPR engineering led to KO of *CISH* in T cells with high-efficiency (>90%) without detectable off-target editing
- We safely dosed patients at all five dose levels (range: $1.91e^8$ to $9.93e^{10}$ cells)
- No dose-limiting toxicities attributable to the *CISH*-KO TIL product were observed
- Adverse events were consistent with established risks of LD chemotherapy, IL-2, or disease progression
- A durable ongoing complete response (>24 months) was achieved in a patient with microsatellite instability-high (MSI-H) mCRC refractory to anti-PD1/CTLA-4 combination therapy, which appears consistent with *CISH* checkpoint biology
- Given these data and clinical proof-of-concept, next-generation small molecule drugging modalities to inhibit the *CISH* checkpoint are actively underway

Acknowledgements & Thank You

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- The trial team: Emil Lou, MD, PhD, Modassir S. Choudhry, MD, Timothy K Starr, PhD, Timothy D. Folsom, MS, Jason Bell, BS, Blaine Rathmann, BS, Anthony P. DeFeo, MS, Jihyun Kim, PhD, Nicholas Slipek, BA, Zhaohui Jin, MD, Darin Sumstad, BS, Christopher A. Klebanoff, MD, Katherine Ladner, PhD, Akshat Sarkari, BS, R. Scott McIvor, PhD, Thomas A. Murray, PhD, Jeffrey S. Miller, MD, Madhuri Rao, MD, Eric Jensen, MD, Jacob Ankeny, MD, Mahmoud A. Khalifa, MD, Anil Chauhan, MD, Benjamin Spilseth, MD, Ajay Dixit PhD, Paolo P. Provenzano PhD, Wenjing Pan, PhD, Daniel Weber, BS, Miranda Byrne-Steele, PhD, Tom Henley, PhD, David H. McKenna, MD, Matthew J Johnson, PhD, Beau R. Webber, PhD†, Branden S. Moriarity, PhD†
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