



Aderhautmelanom

*Hematology, Oncology and
Tumor Immunology*

Comprehensive Cancer Center

13.10.2024

Prof. Dr. Sebastian Ochsenreither

Interessenkonflikte

Unterstützung Forschung:

Bayer, **SirTex**

Beratungshonorare:

Immunocore, DelCath, Ideaya, Replimmune, MSD, BMS, Merck, Janssen, Pfizer, Ipsen, AstraZeneca

Reiseunterstützung:

Merck, Ipsen, Janssen

Patente:

CCNA1 als T-Zell target bei malignen tumoren (FHCRC, Seattle, WA)

Hintergrund: Aderhautmelanom

- Häufigster maligner Tumor des Auges, insgesamt sehr selten (2-8/1 000 000/Jahr)

Posterior uvea (Choroid layer), Anterior uvea (Ciliary body, Iris), Sclera, Retina, Vitreous Humor

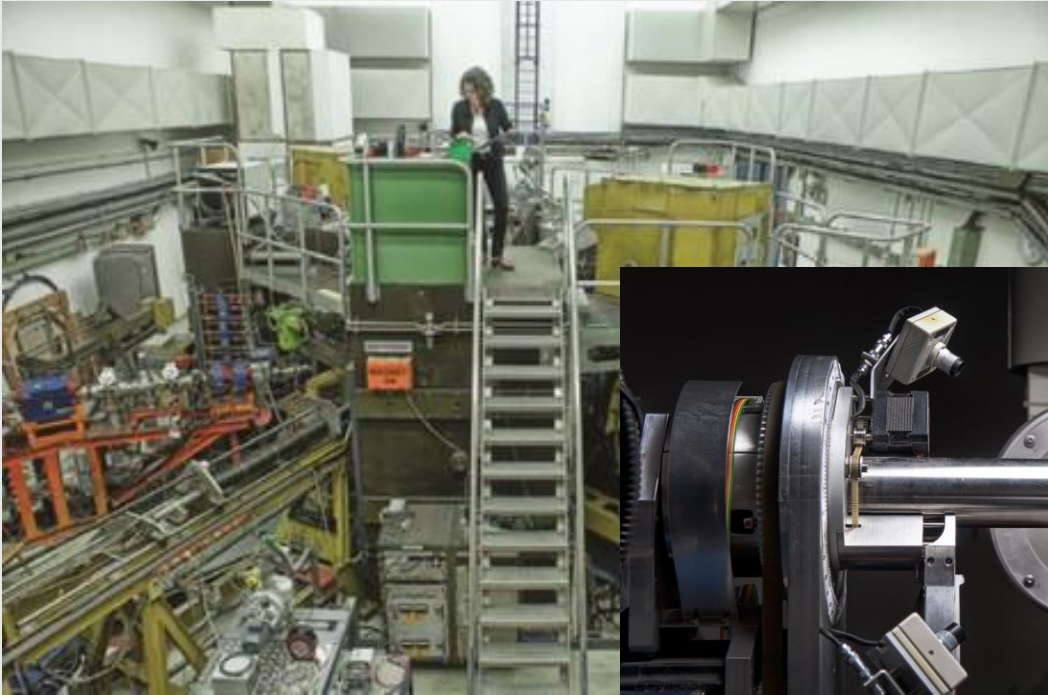
Choroid layer melanoma	Ciliary body melanoma	Iris melanoma

A: Choroidales Melanom (intraocular view)
B: Iris-Melanom (external view)
C/D: Ziliarkörper-Melanom (external view)

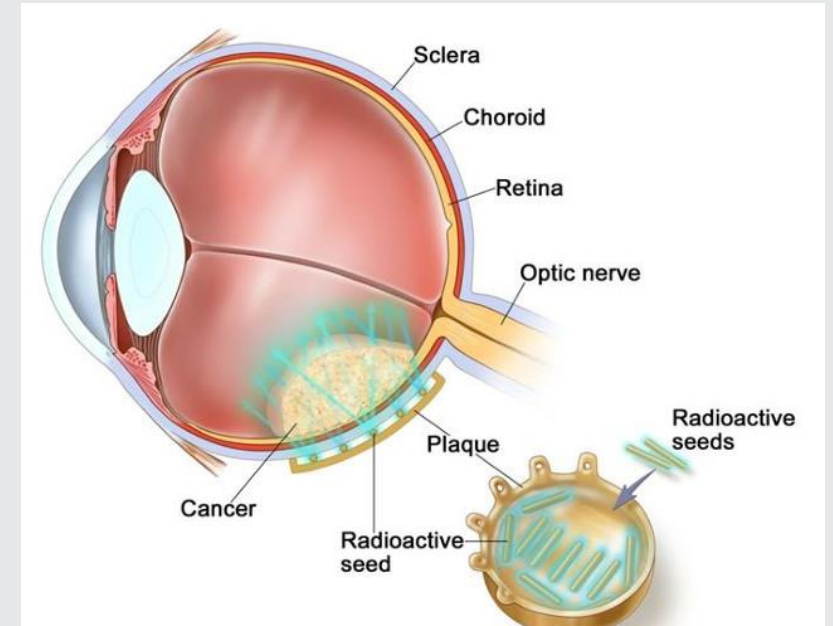
A Choroidales Melanom, B Iris-Melanom, C/D Ziliarkörper-Melanom

Hintergrund: Primärbehandlung

- Je nach Größe und Lage OP (Enukleation / Eviszeration), Protonenbestrahlung oder Brachytherapie
- Hohe lokale Kontrollraten



Zyklotron mit Bestrahlungsplatz



Ruthenium-Plaque

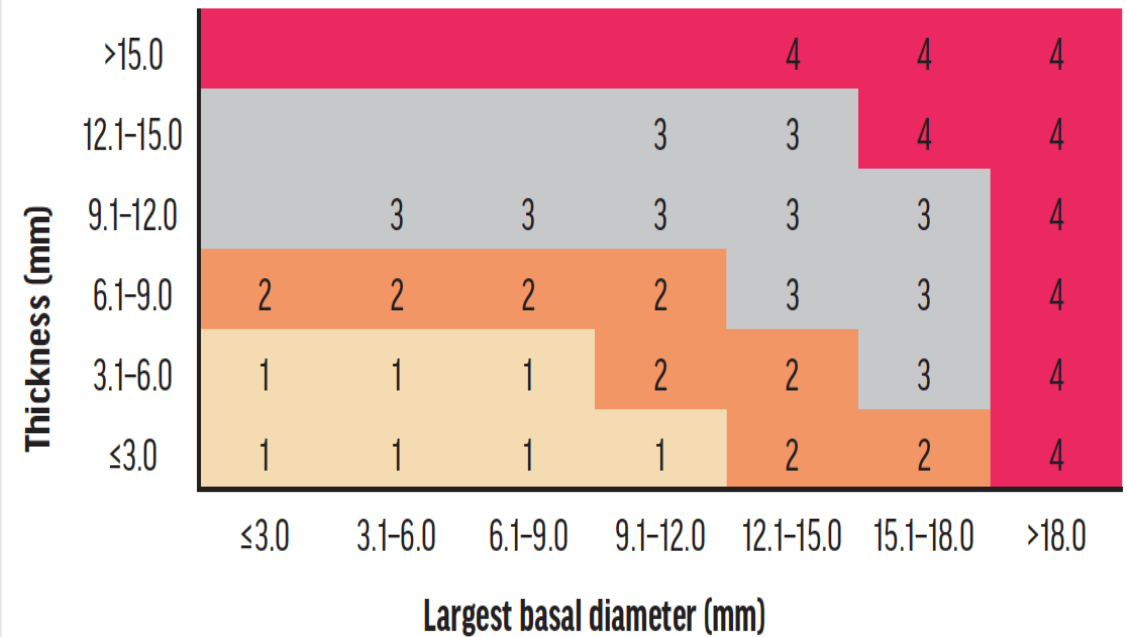
Hintergrund: Metastasierung

- Fernmetastasierung in 50% (20-80%)
- Wahrscheinlichkeit hängt ab von molekularem Subtyp und Stadium

Four Molecularly Distinct Subsets

	Disomy 3 (D3)				Monosomy 3 (M3)			
Copy Number	1	2	3	4	3	4	3	4
Gene Alterations	<i>EIF1AX</i>		<i>SF3B1</i>		<i>BAP1</i> -aberrant			
DNA Methylation	1	2/3		4				
mRNA	1	2	1	2	3	4	3	4
lncRNA	1	2	1	2	3	4	3	4
Metastatic Risk	High							

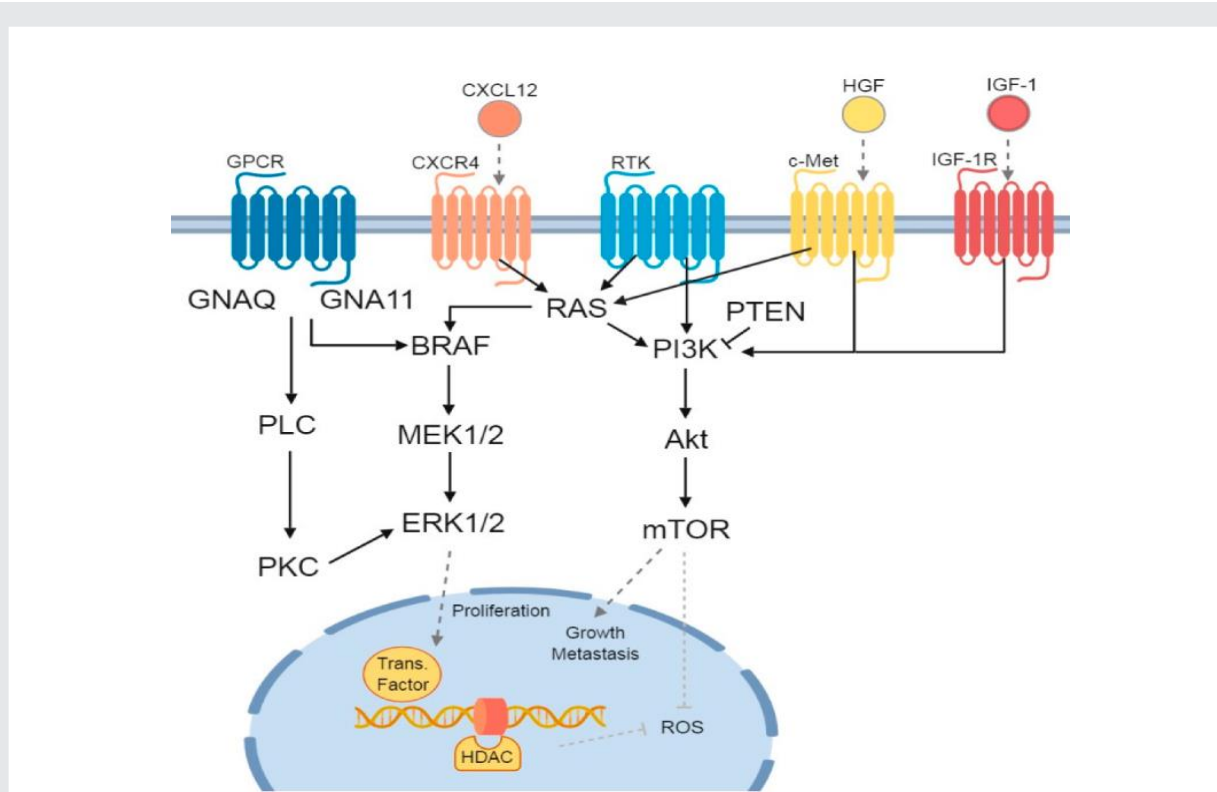
Spezifische Treibermutationen und chromosomale und genetische Veränderungen



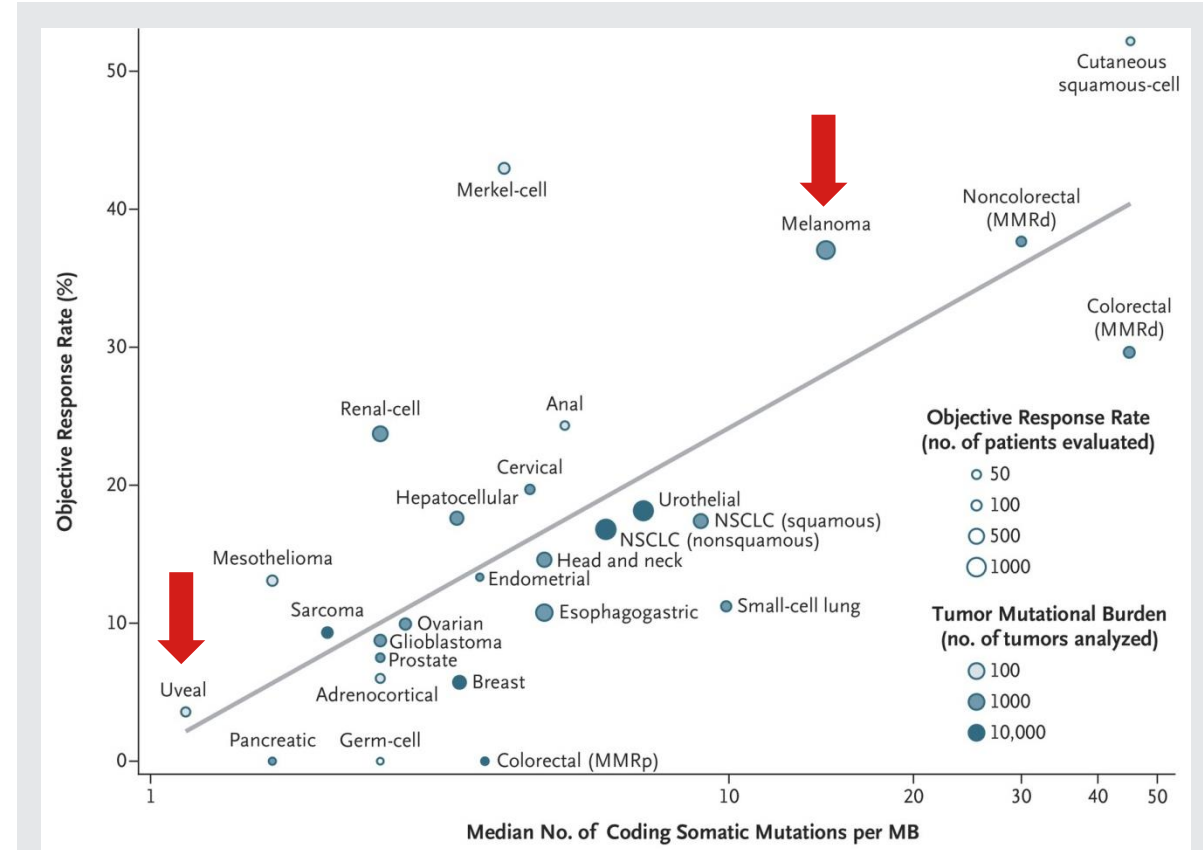
Klinische Stadien (nur T, N gibt es nicht beim UM)

Hintergrund: Tumorbilogie

- Tumorbilogie grundlegend anders als beim kutanen Melanom
- Ansprechraten auf systemische Therapien gering



Spezifische Treibermutationen und chromosomale und genetische Veränderungen



Extrem geringe Mutationslast

Adjuvante Therapien

Studien extrem schwer durchzuführen, da

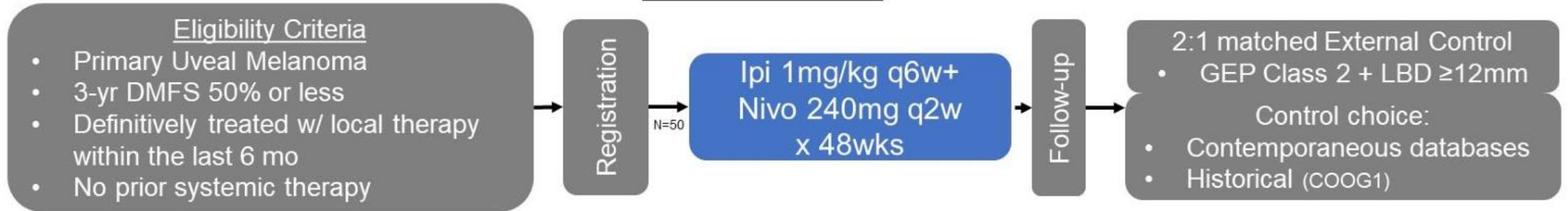
- zum Teil sehr späte Rezidive,
- Inzidenz extrem niedrig,
- davon nur *high risk*-Patienten elegibel

Nicht bewiesen *beneficial* (auch nicht in high risk Population):

- Interferon
- Fotemustin
- Crizotinib
- Dendritische Zellen
- Melatonin
- U. v. m.

Adjuvante Therapien: aktuell Ipi/Nivo?

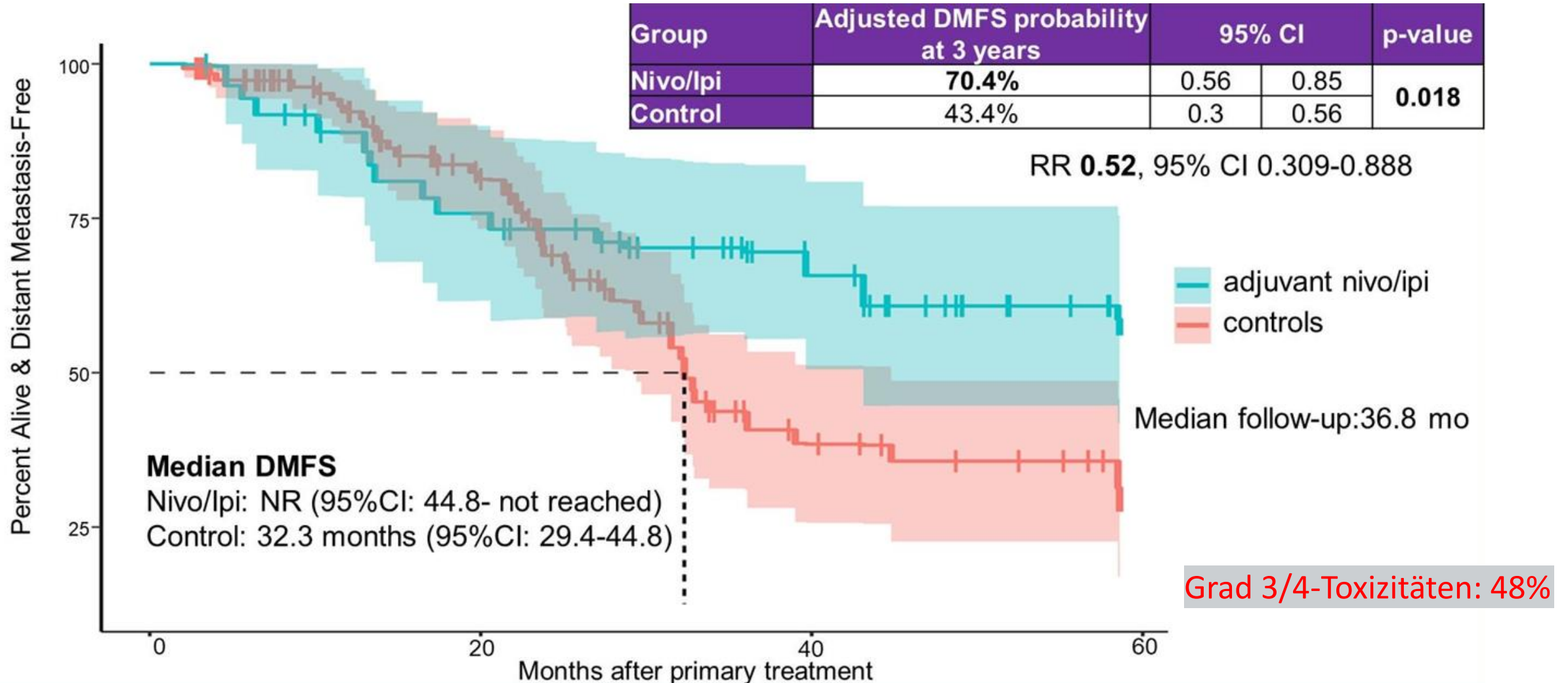
HCRN MEL17-309 Phase II Investigator-Initiated Adjuvant Nivo/Ipi in High-Risk Uveal Melanoma Schema (NCT03528408)



High risk-Patienten, n=50, historische Kontrolle

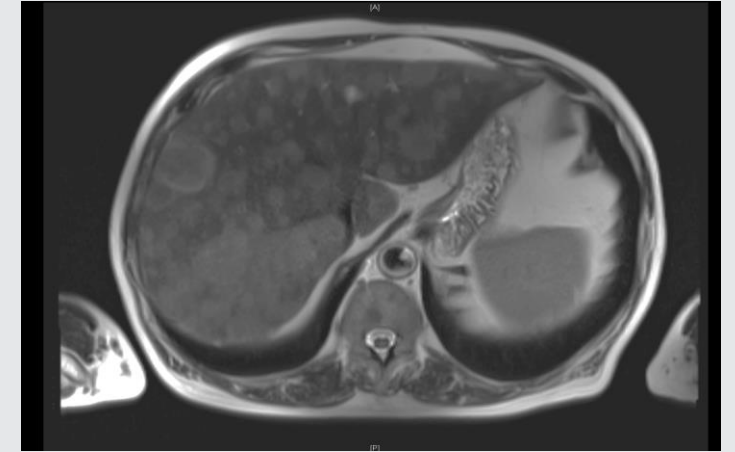
Primärer Endpunkt: Fernmetastasen-freies Überleben

Adjuvante Therapien: aktuell Ipi/Nivo?

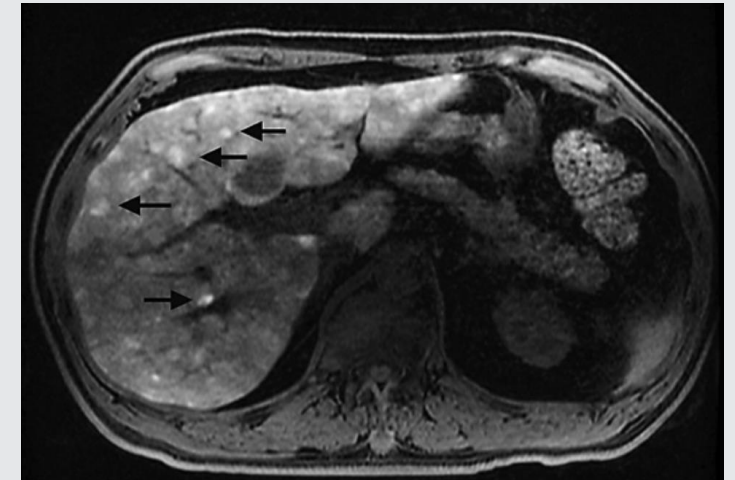


Hintergrund: Metastasierte Erkrankung

- Uveale Melanome metastasieren initial fast immer in die Leber
 - Hepatische Metastasen zeigen häufig die schnellste Dynamik
- Kontrolle der hepatische Metastasierung definiert Morbidität und Mortalität



Hepatotropismus



Hyperintense Läsionen in T1

Aktuelle Situation

Diverse lokal-ablative Therapieoptionen (**TACE, SIRT, Perkutane Leber-Perfusion**)

Abhängig von

- Metastasierungsmuster
- Gefäßverhältnissen
- Kardiovaskulärer Fitness

Diverse systemische Therapieoptionen

Abhängig von

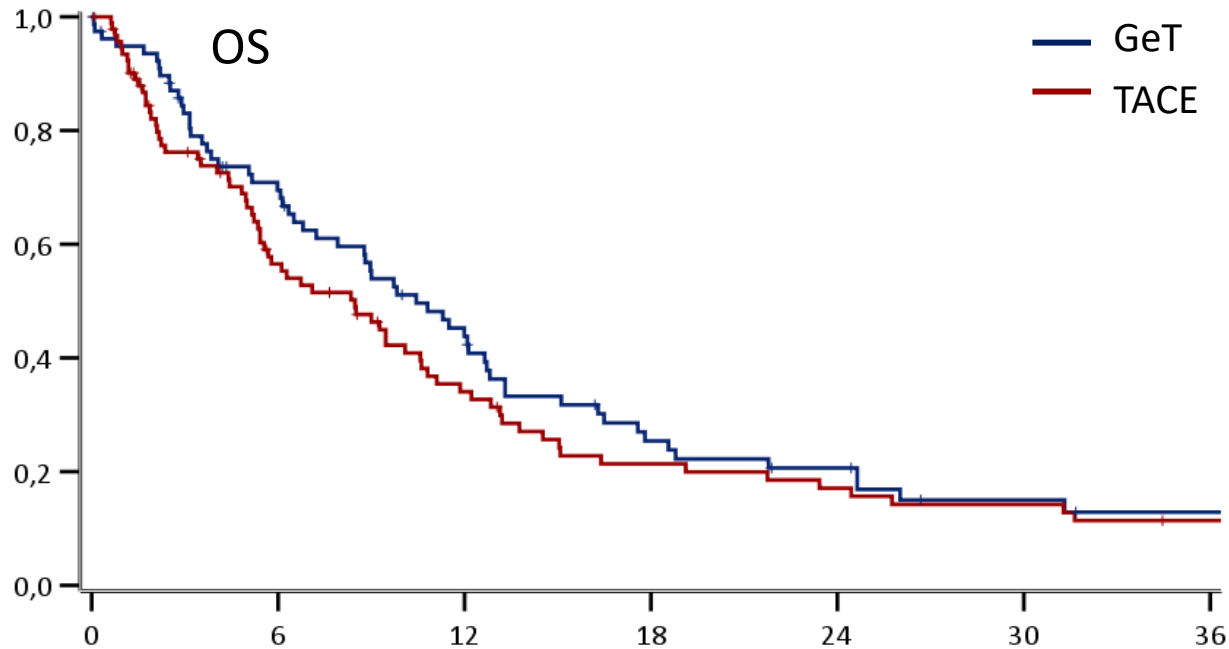
- HLA A*02:01-Status
- Allgemeinzustand
- Organfunktion

Keine klinisch gut wirksamen Therapieoptionen
Wenige prospektive Daten / **viele** individuelle Therapieentscheidungen

Systemtherapie: Chemotherapie

Gemcitabine/Treosulfan

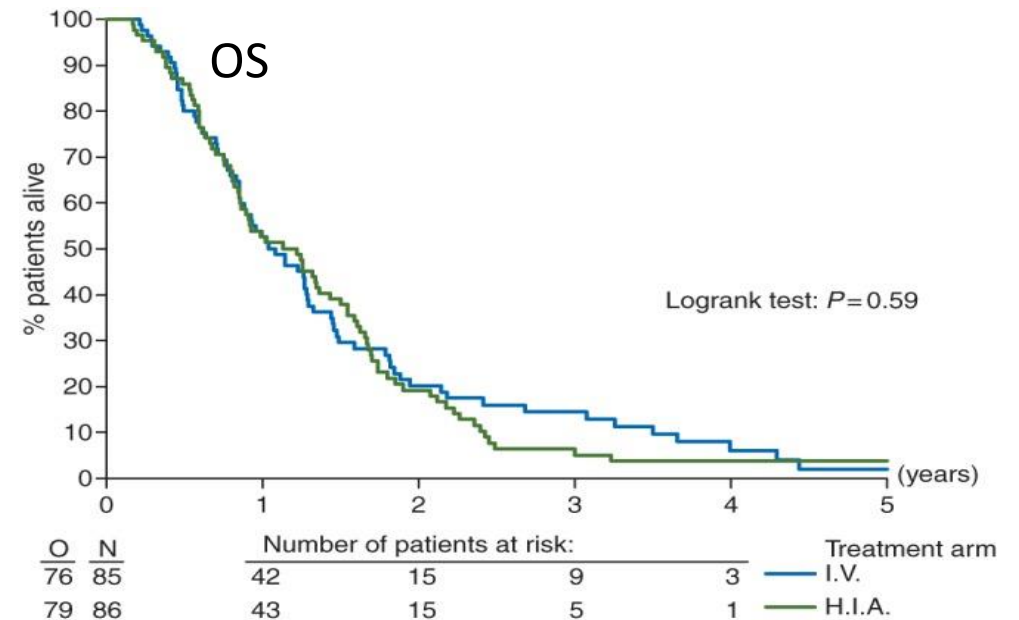
D1/d8, alle 4 Wochen



Fotemustin

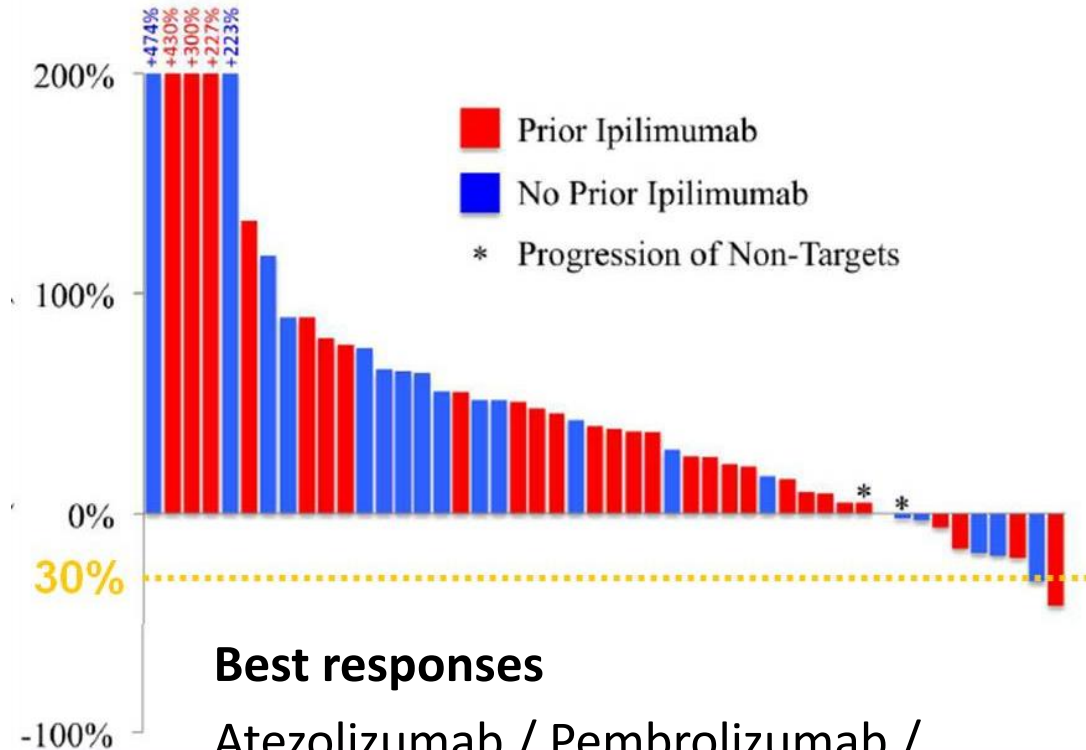
D1 d8 d15, nach 5 Wochen Erhaltung

N=171, i. v. vs intraarteriell / hepatisch (HIA)



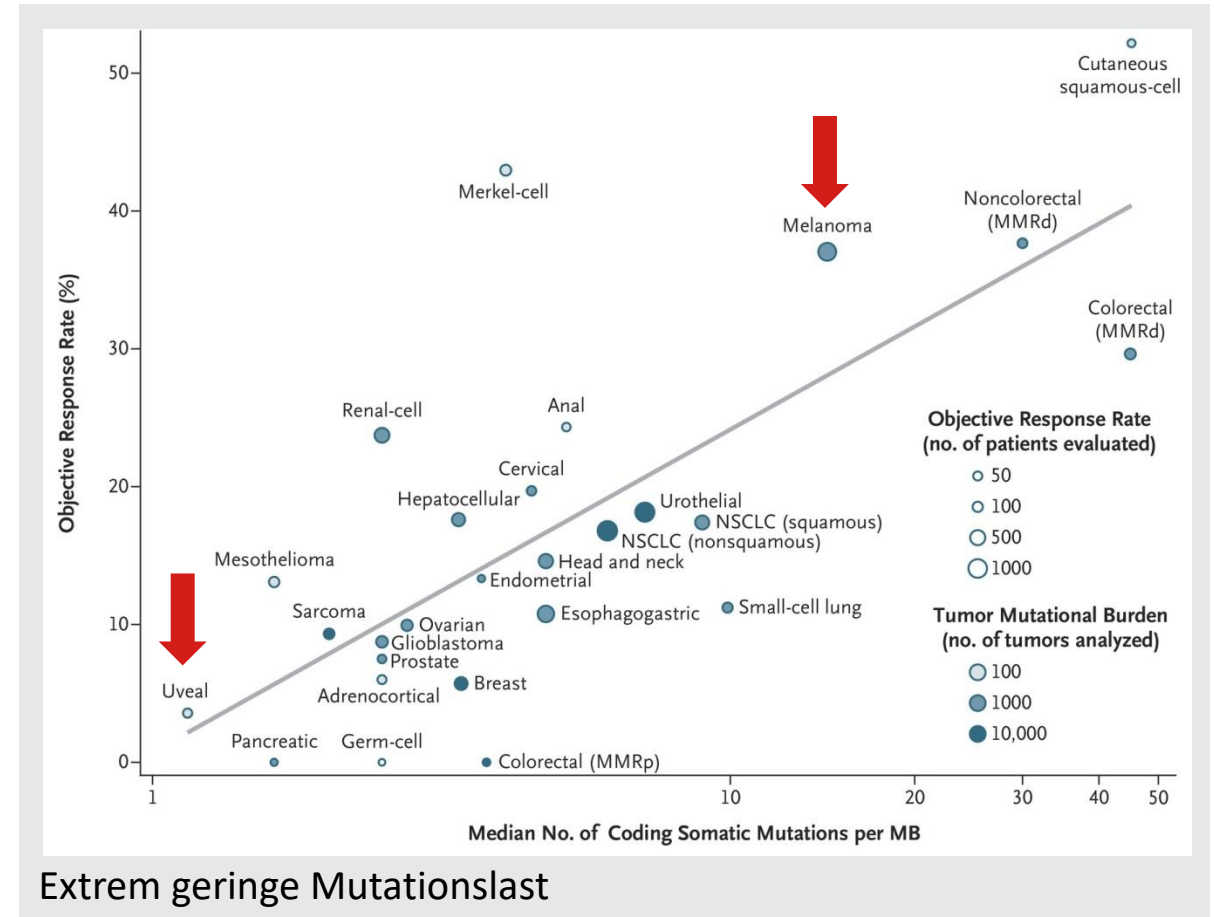
Systemtherapie: Checkpoint-Inhibition

PD1-/PD-L1-Inhibition



Best responses

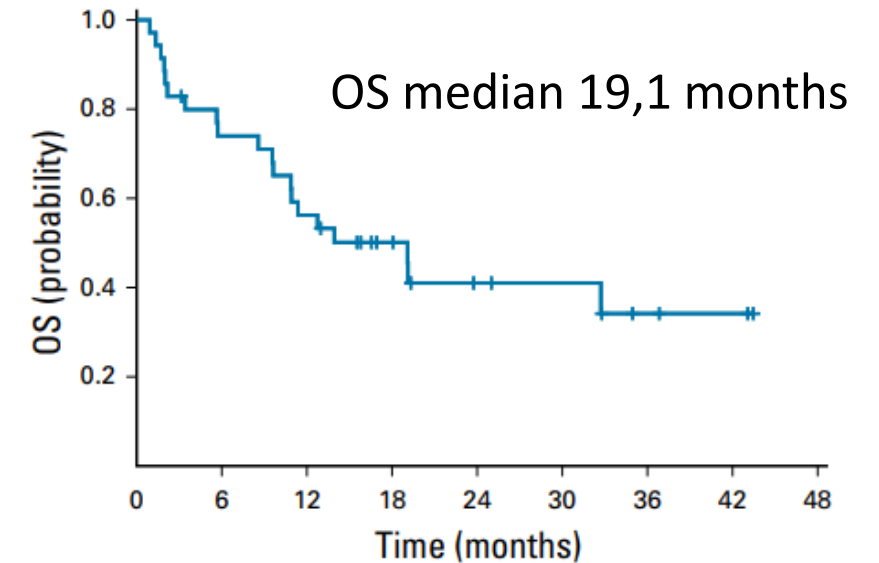
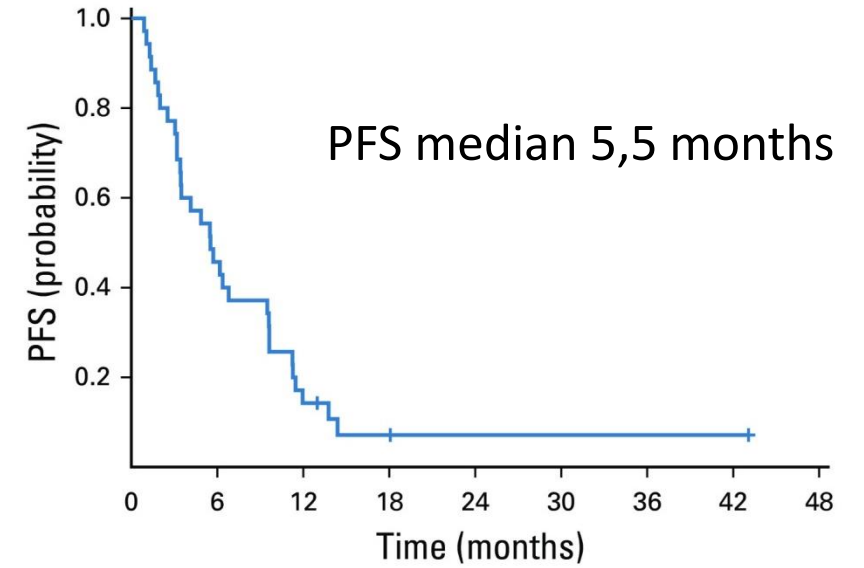
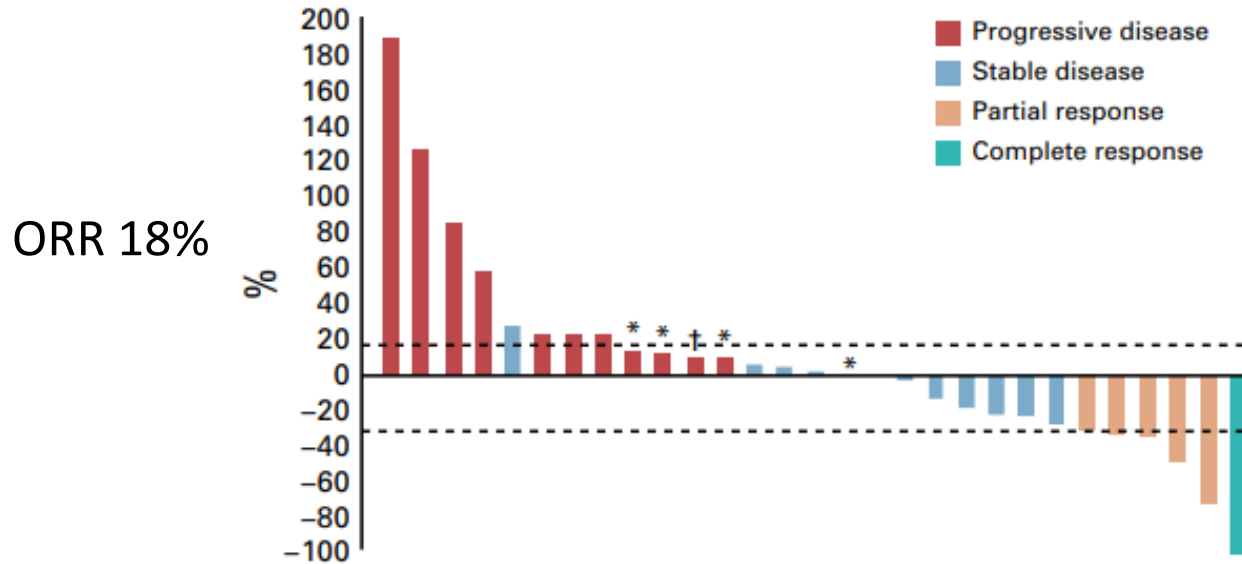
Atezolizumab / Pembrolizumab / Nivolumab bei Aderhautmelanomen (n=58)



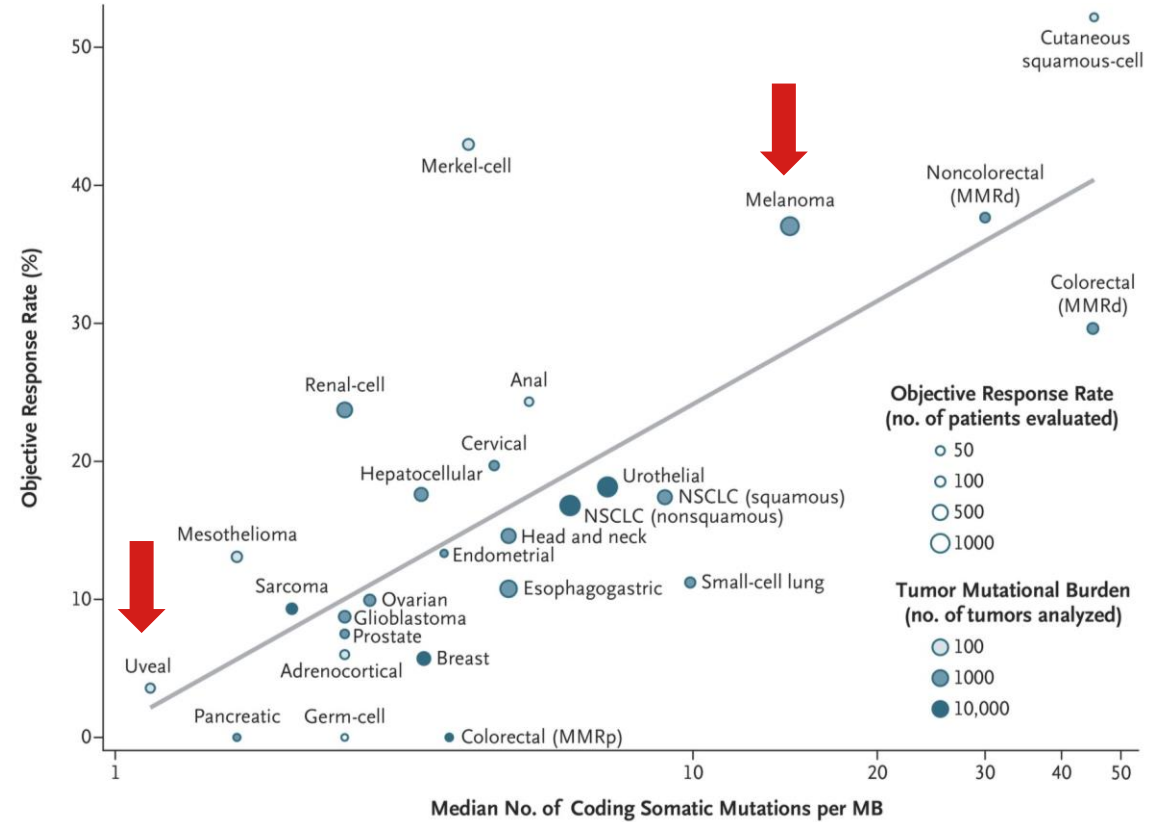
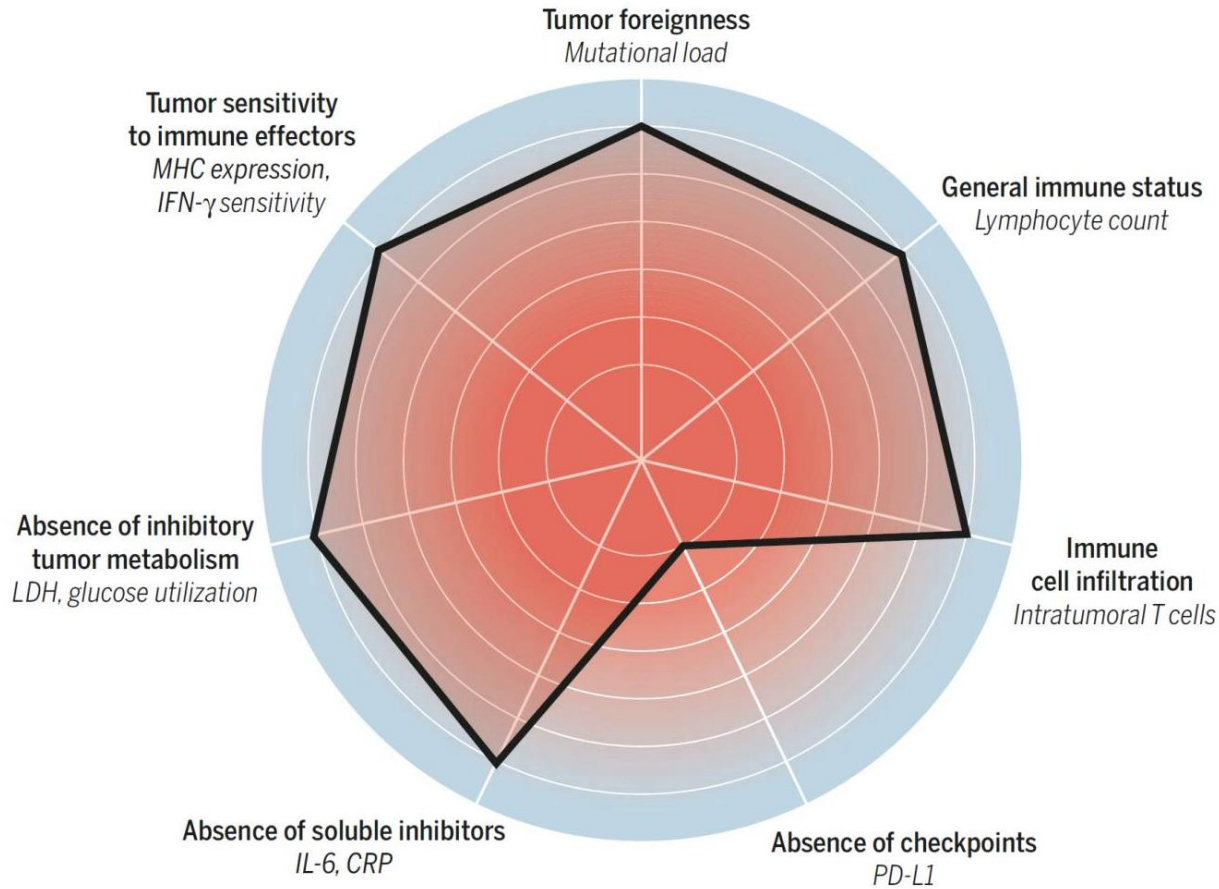
Systemtherapie: Checkpoint-Inhibition

Ipilimumab/Nivolumab 1.-3. Therapielinie (Phase II)

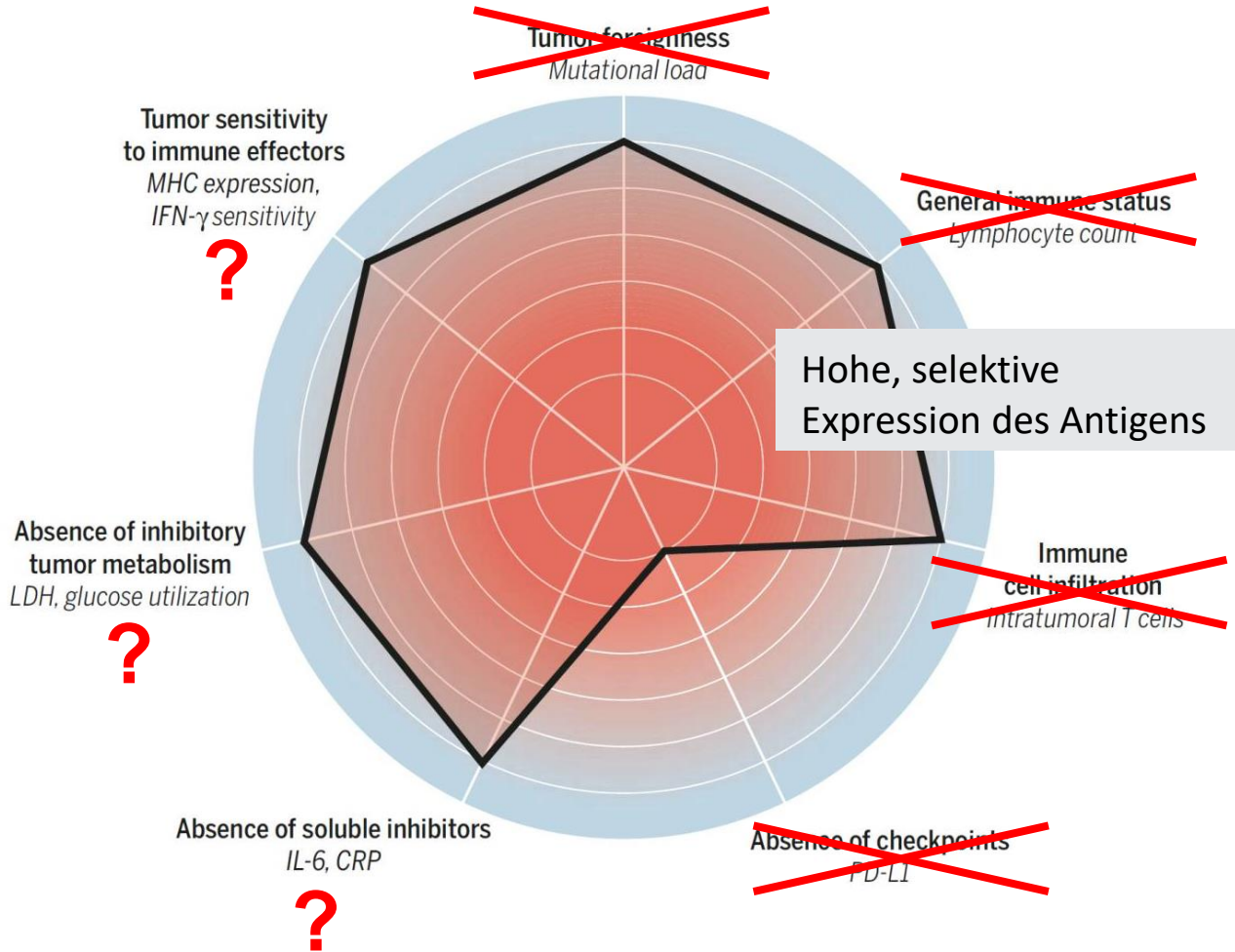
- N=33 (auswertbar)
- 31 % hepatic, 20% extrahepatic, 49% both
- 43% LDH>ULN
- 57% 1st line



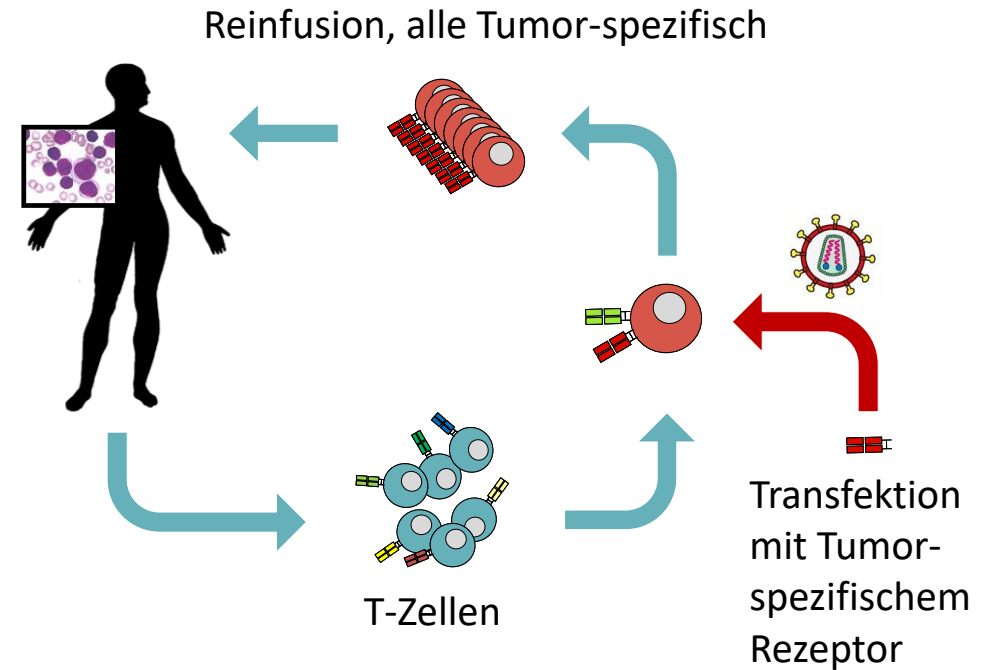
Prädiktive Faktoren: Checkpoint-Inhibition



Prädiktive Faktoren: gerichtete T-Zelltherapie

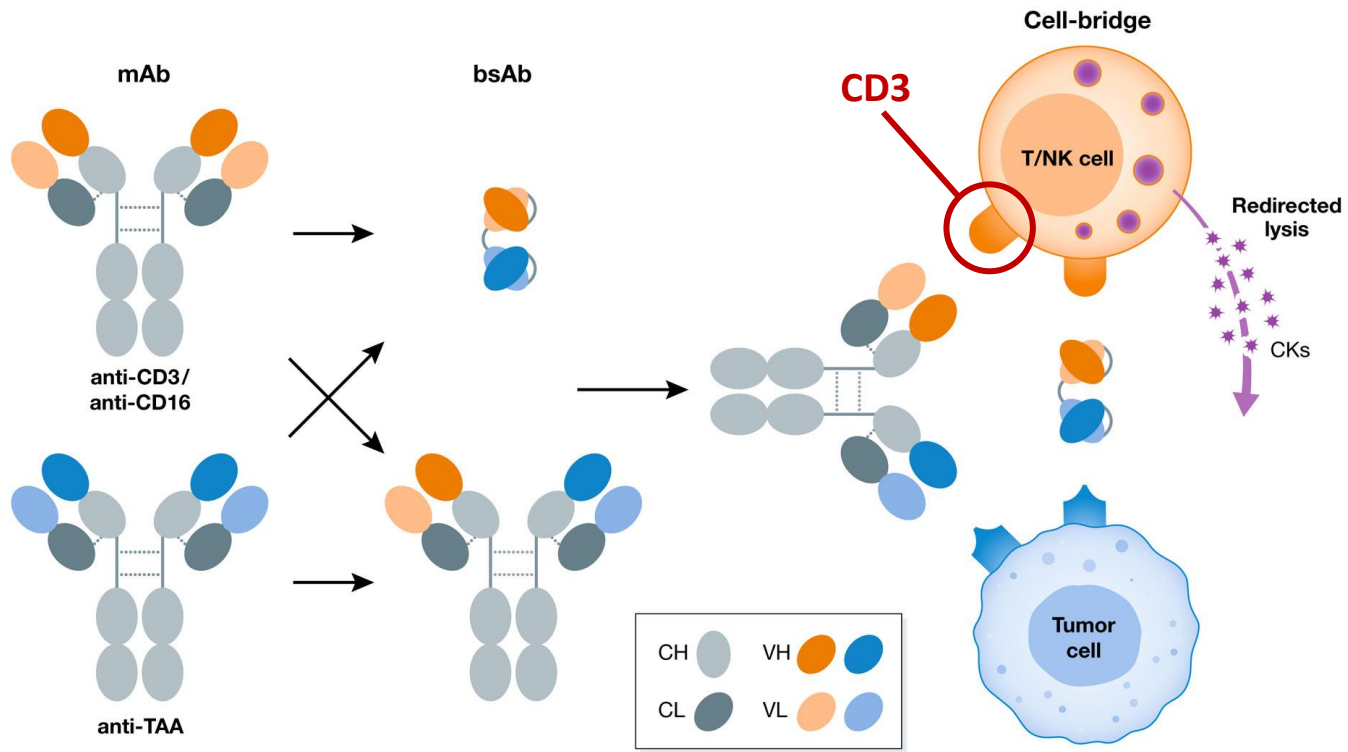


Adoptive (gerichtete) T-Zelltherapie

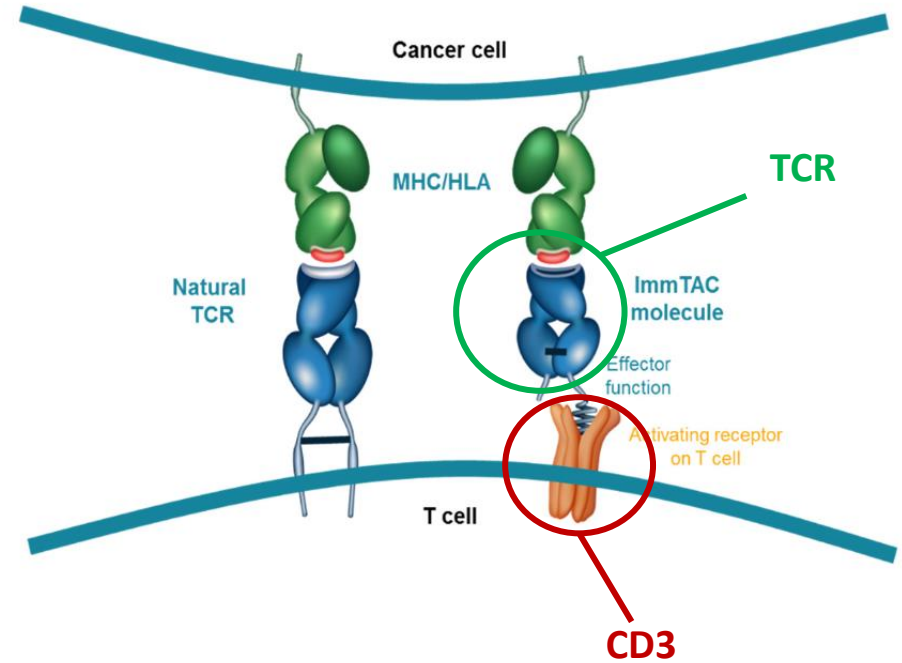


Bispecific T-cell engager: Formate

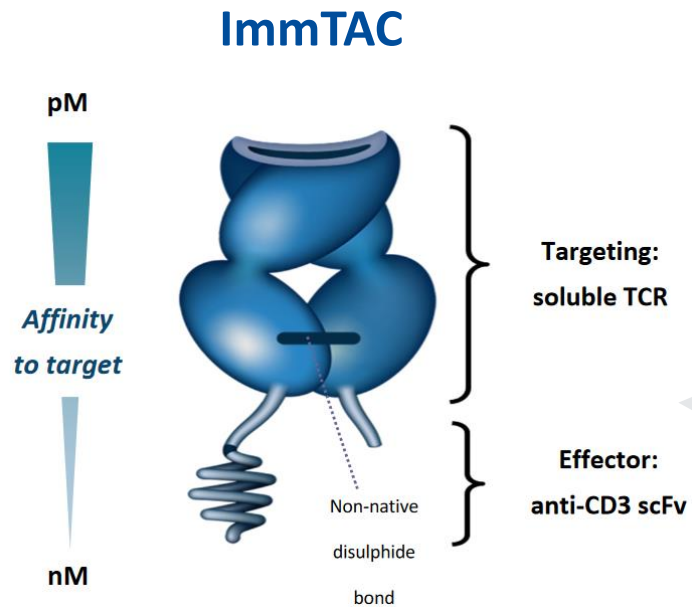
mAb-basiert



TCR-basiert



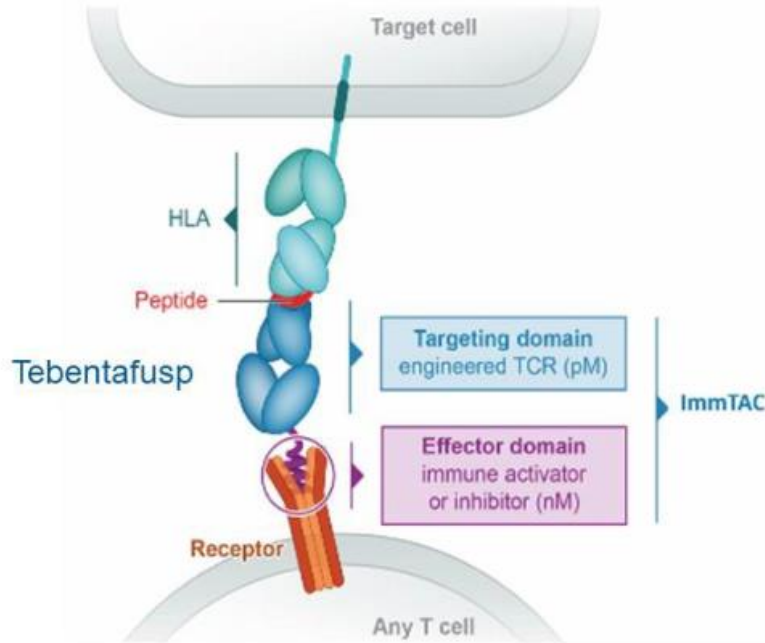
Tebentafusp



Toxizität: CRS, Dermatitis (*on target/off tumor* Toxizität)

- Bispezifischer T-Zellaktivator
- Spezifisch für gp100-Epitop im Kontext mit HLA A*02:01
- Wöchentlich Dosierung bis zum Progress

Tebentafusp



Phase 3 Study (IMCgp100-202)

Advanced UM:

- HLA-A*0201+
- No prior systemic therapy in the advanced setting
- No prior liver-directed therapy, except surgery
- Any LDH

Randomized
2:1

Stratification
by LDH level
(>ULN vs ≤ULN)

Tebentafusp (N=252):

- 20 mcg C1D1
- 30 mcg C1D8
- 68 mcg C1D15+

Investigator's Choice (IC; N=126):

- Pembrolizumab 2 mg/kg Q3W (82%)
- Ipilimumab 3 mg/kg Q3W (12%)
- Dacarbazine 1000 mg/m² Q3W (6%)

Co-primary endpoints

- OS in randomized patients to tebentafusp vs IC treatment (ITT)
- OS in randomized patients to tebentafusp with rash during Wk 1 vs IC treatment

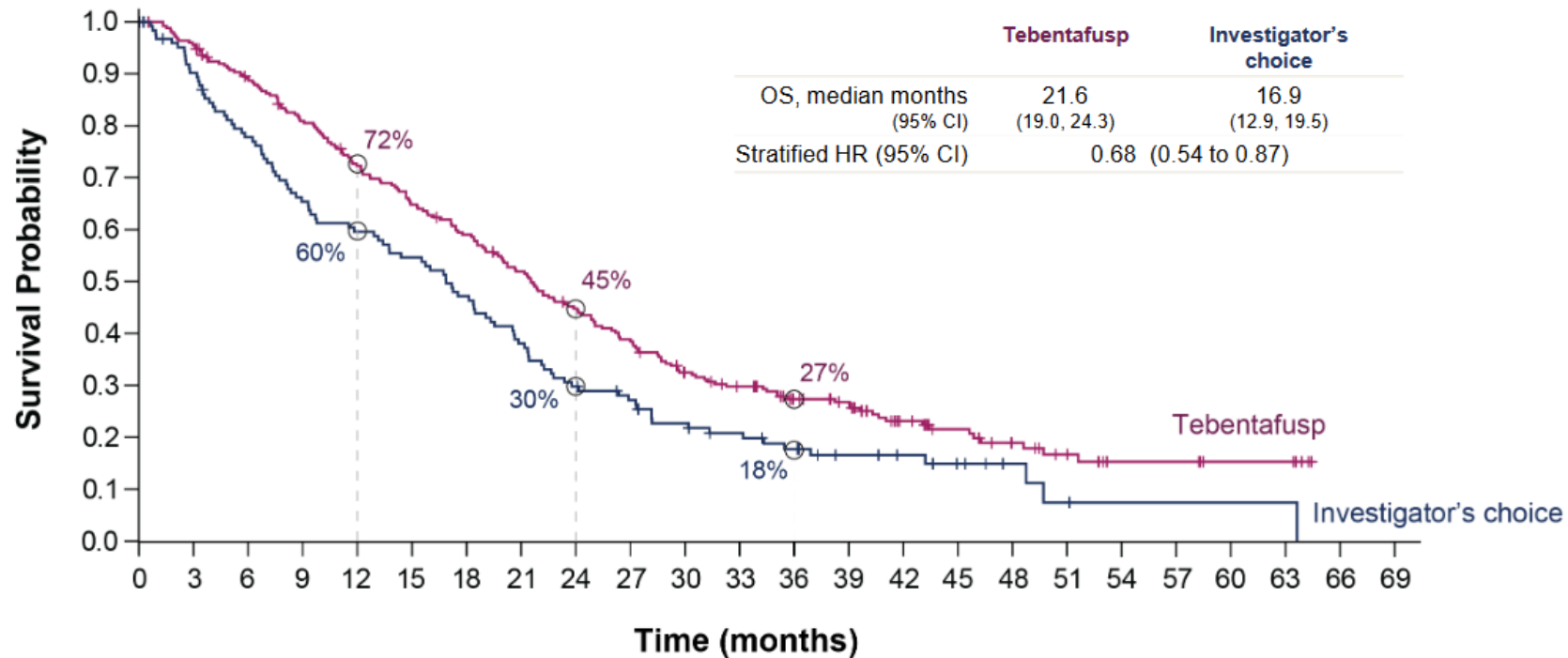
Key secondary endpoints

- ORR and PFS by investigator assessment

Tebentafusp

3-year update: OS in ITT

OS benefit of tebentafusp vs IC maintained at 3-year follow-up, HR 0.68



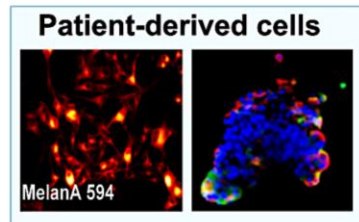
No. at risk

Tebentafusp	252	239	218	197	175	157	142	124	106	92	73	64	53	47	32	25	18	13	8	8	5	5	0
IC	126	110	94	79	72	66	57	46	36	31	25	21	17	12	10	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	0

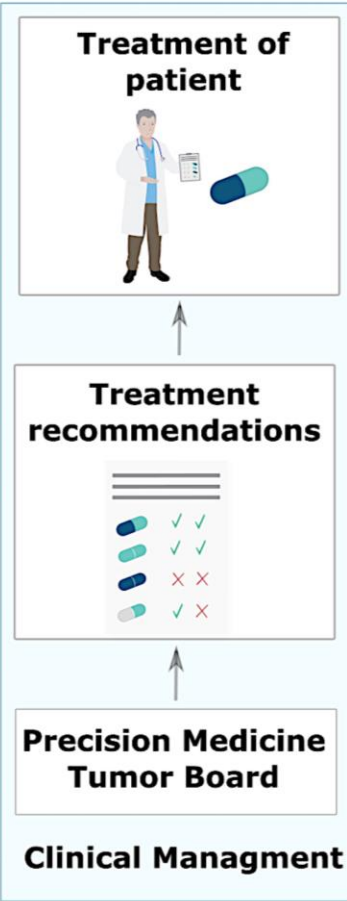
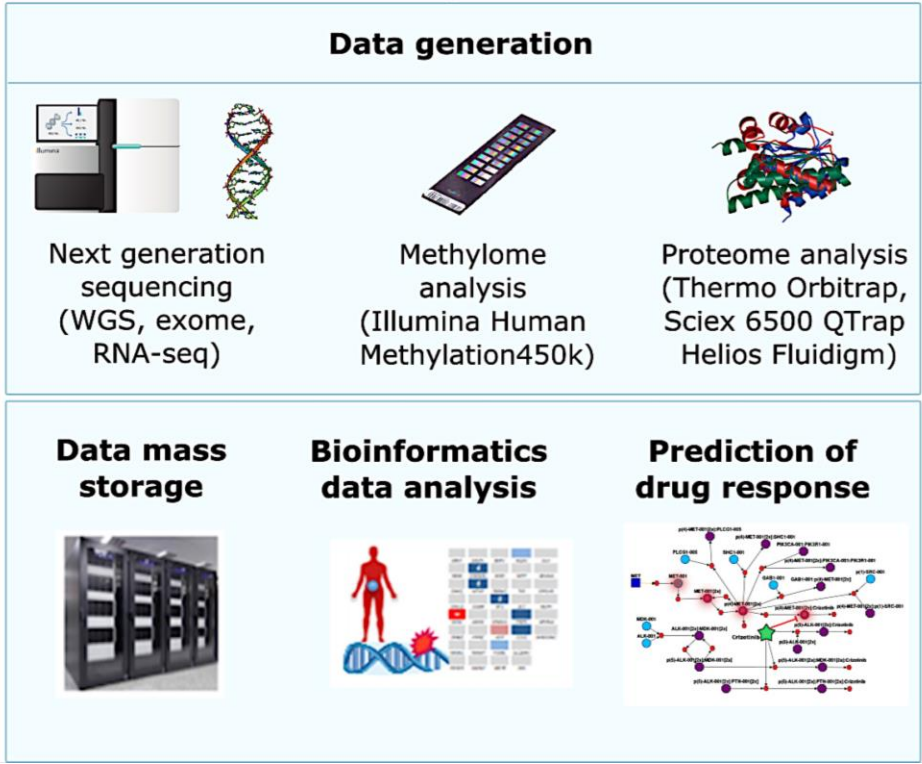
Systemtherapie: Präzisionsonkologie

TREAT20+: Precision oncology for uveal melanoma

Primärer Endpunkt: *feasibility*
Sekundäre Endpunkte: OS, PFS,
growth modulation index (GMI)



Biopsy of metastasis

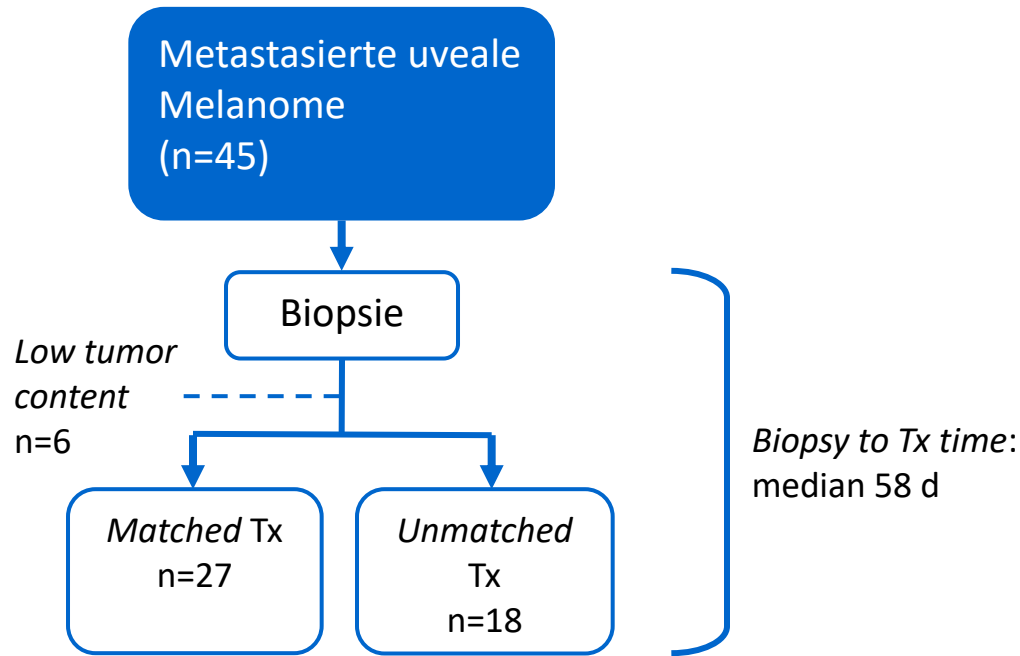


Systemtherapie: Präzisionsonkologie

TREAT20+: Precision oncology for uveal melanoma

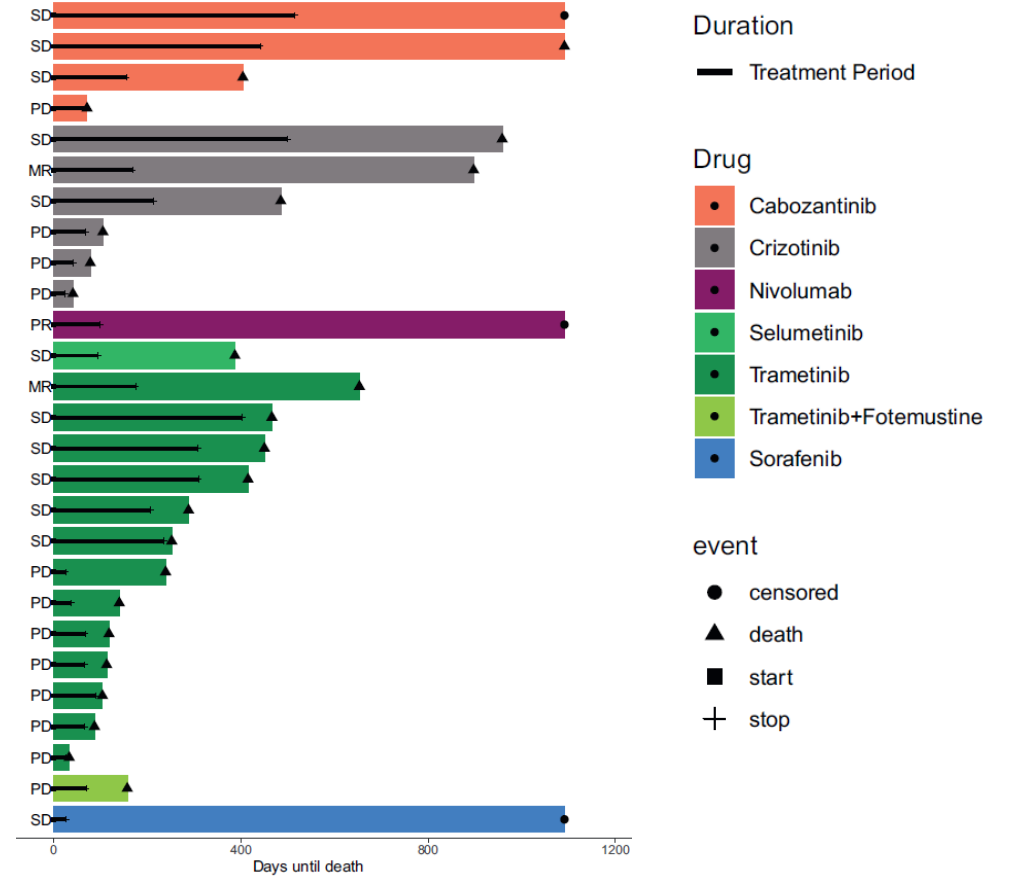
Primärer Endpunkt: *feasibility*

Sekundäre Endpunkte: OS, PFS, *growth modulation index (GMI)*



→ *Feasibility: matched treated: 60%*

→ *GMI :1,23*



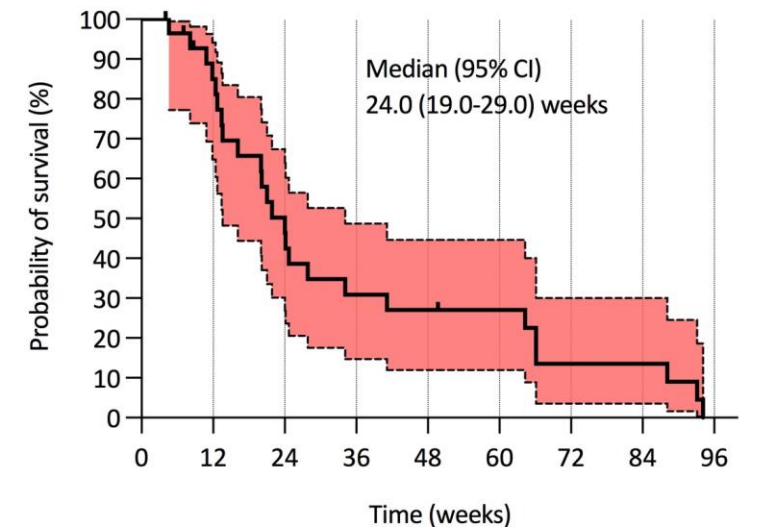
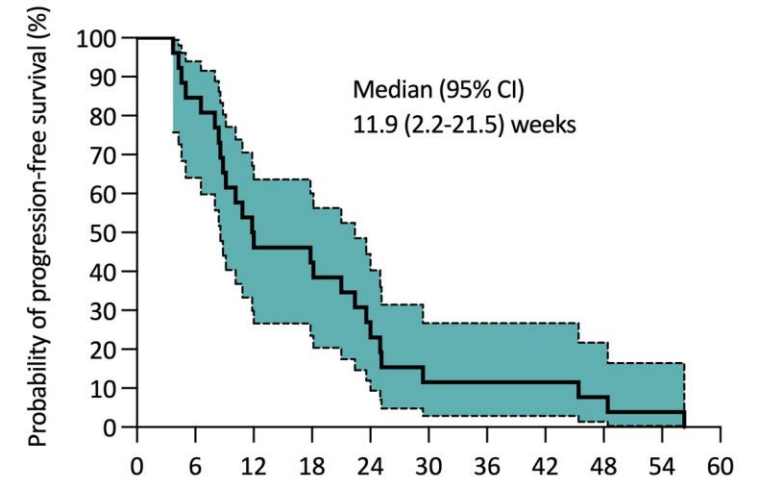
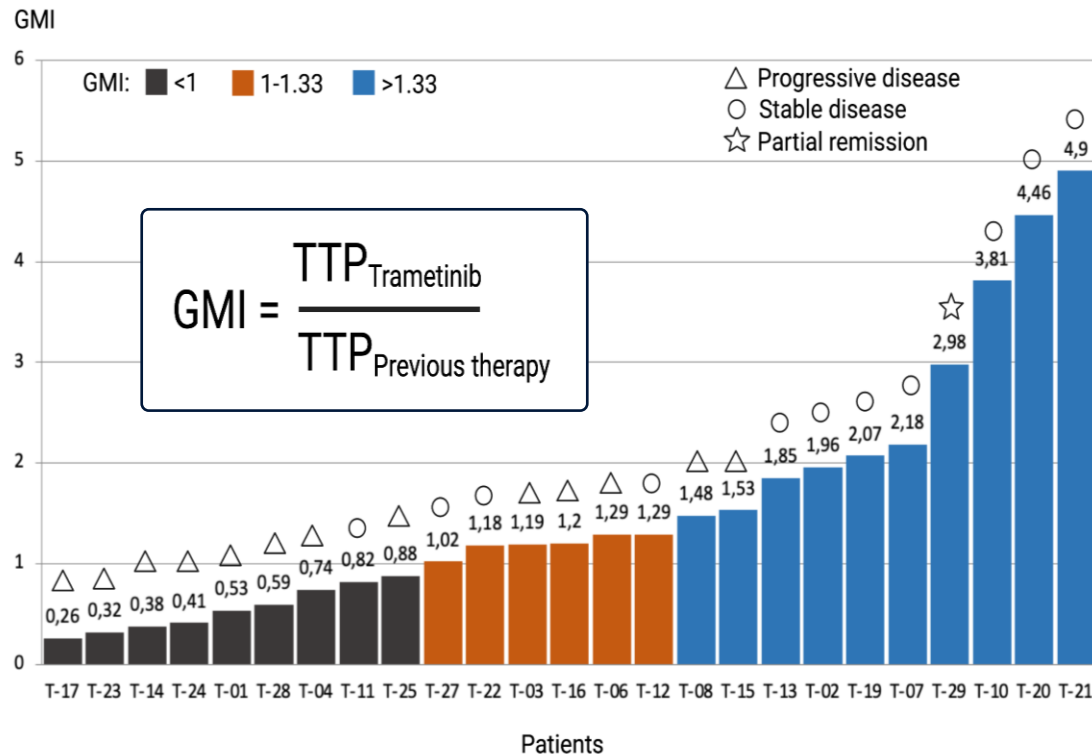
Systemtherapie: Trametinib

Retrospektive Analyse einer unselektierten Patientenkohorte

n=29

Vortherapien median 3 (1-10)

LDH erhöht 86%, >2 x ULN 41%



Systemtherapie: Selumetinib

SelPac-Studie

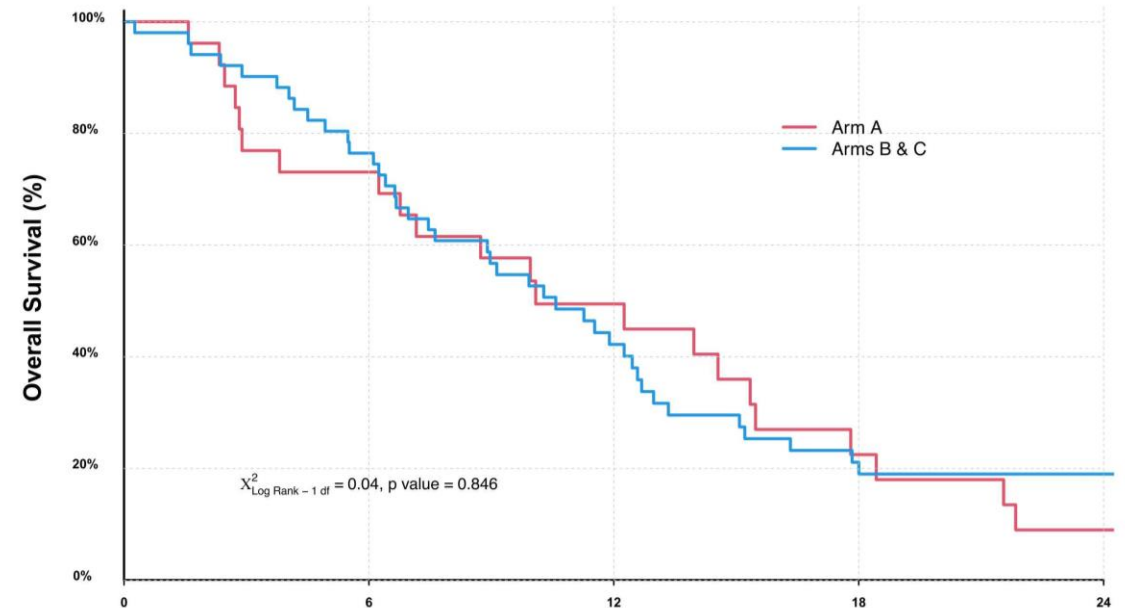
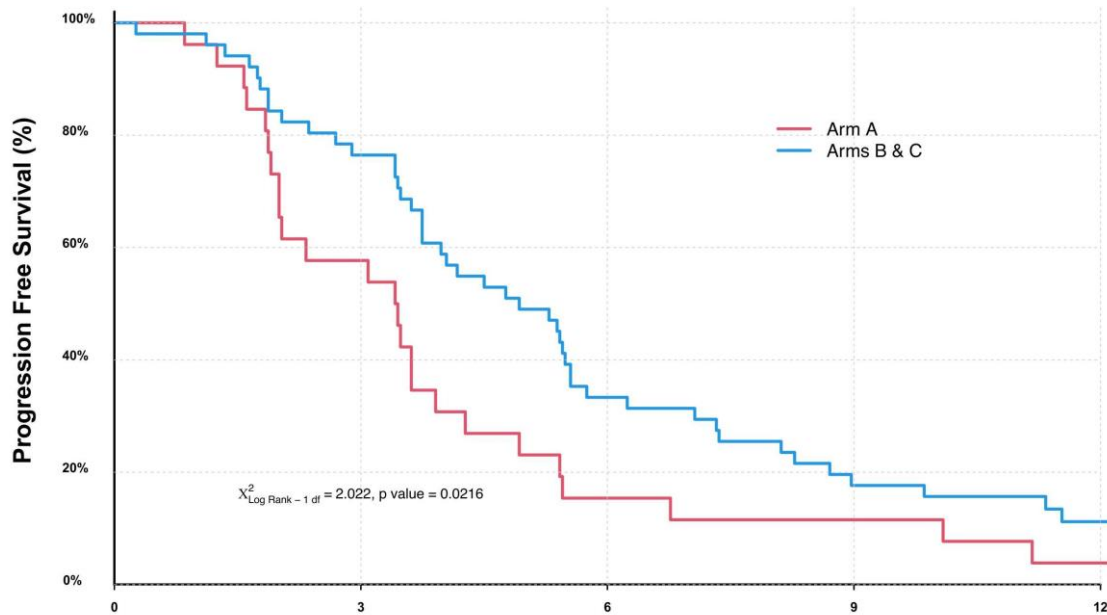
Prospektiv randomisierte Studie, n=77

A Selumetinib cont

B Selumetinib cont. / Paclitaxel d1, 8, 15

C Selumetinib intermit. / Paclitaxel d1, 8, 15

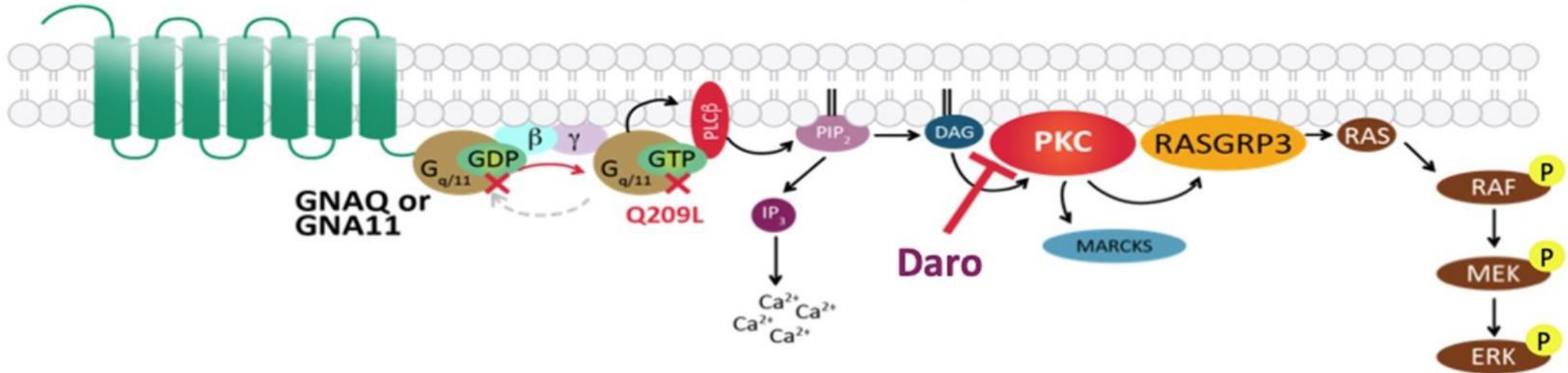
Grad 3/4-Toxizität: 77% (Arm A), 53% (Arm B/C)



Die Zukunft: präzisere molekulare Therapie

Darovasertib: Effektiver Protein Kinase C-Inhibitor

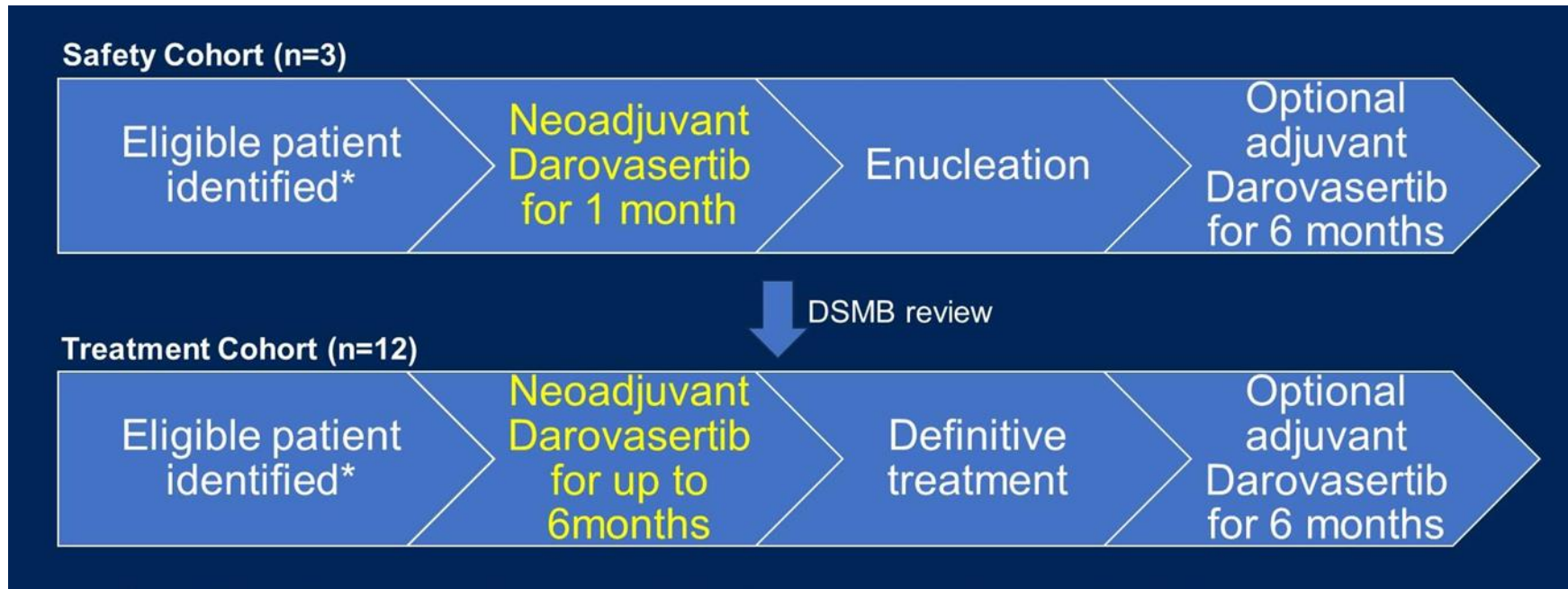
Mutations in GNAQ / GNA11 activate PKC Signaling, a genetic driver of Uveal Melanoma



Die Zukunft: Darovasertib

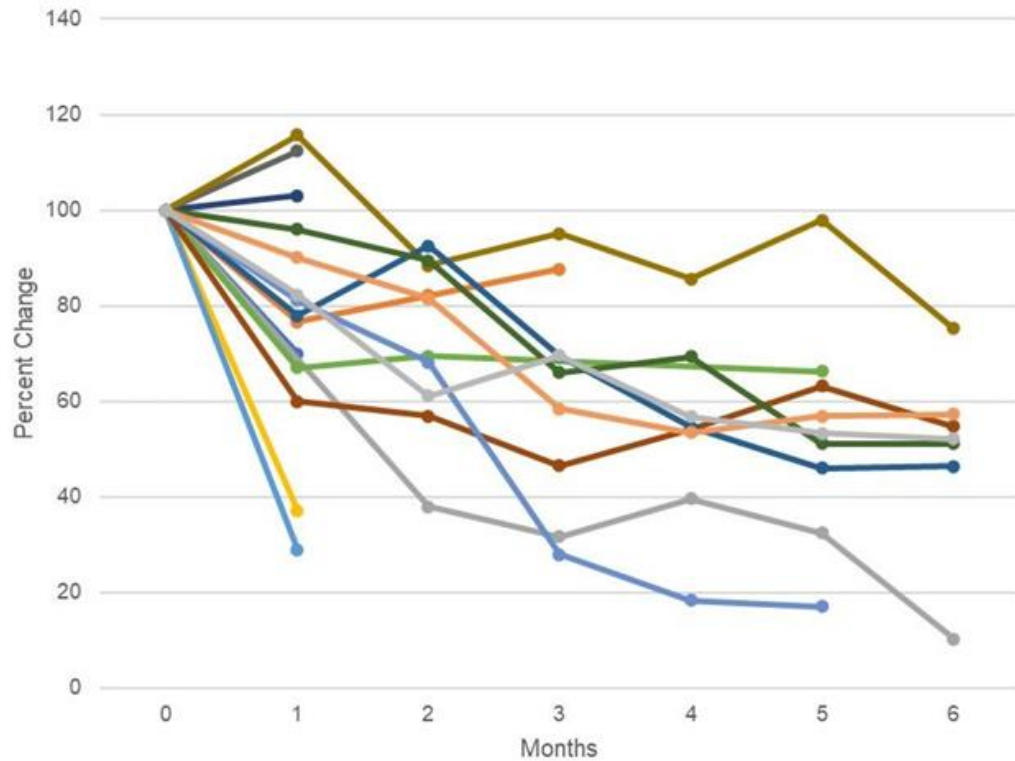
Darovasertib: Effektiver Protein Kinase C-Inhibitor

Phase I-Studie: Darovasterib neoadjuvant vor/nach Brachytherapie

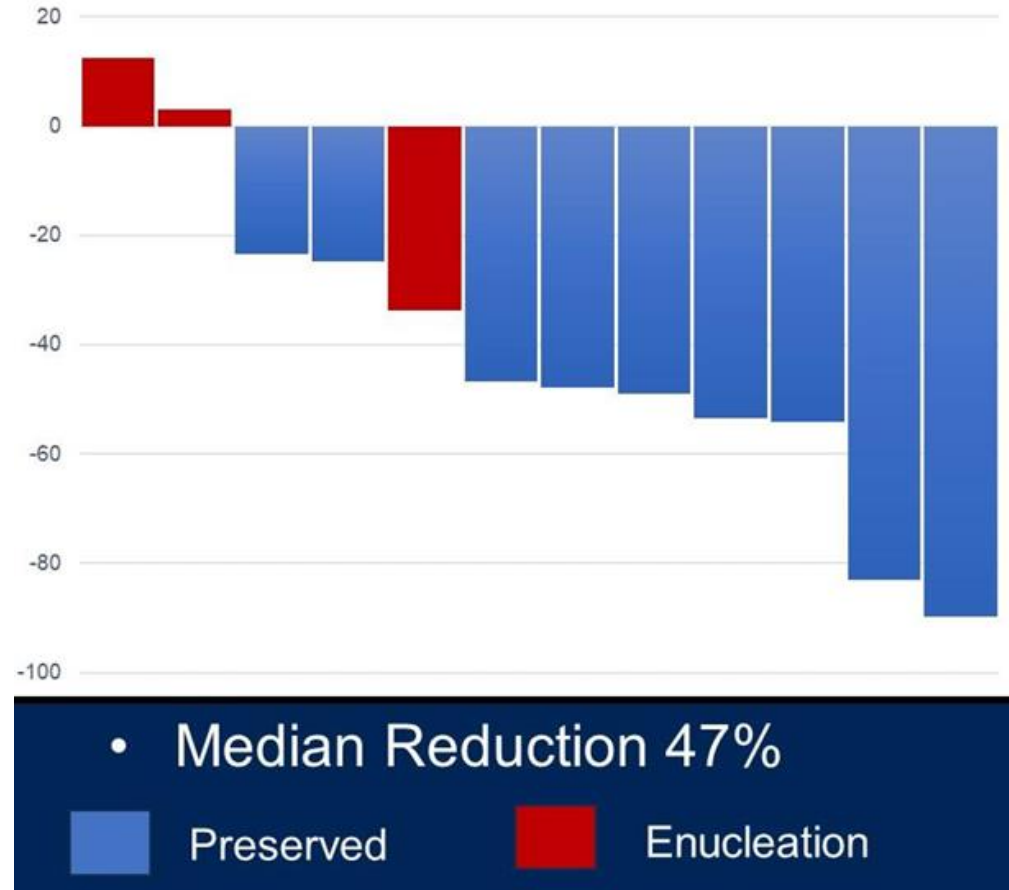


Die Zukunft: Darovasertib

Volumen-Reduktion (incl *safety cohort*) über Zeit

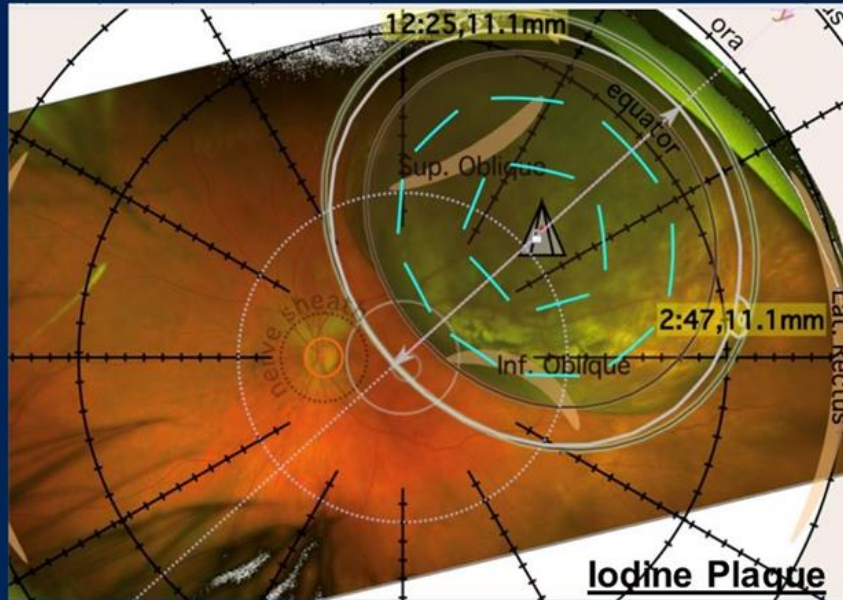


Maximales Ansprechen (Volumen)



Die Zukunft: Darovasertib

Implications for Plaque Planning and Vision

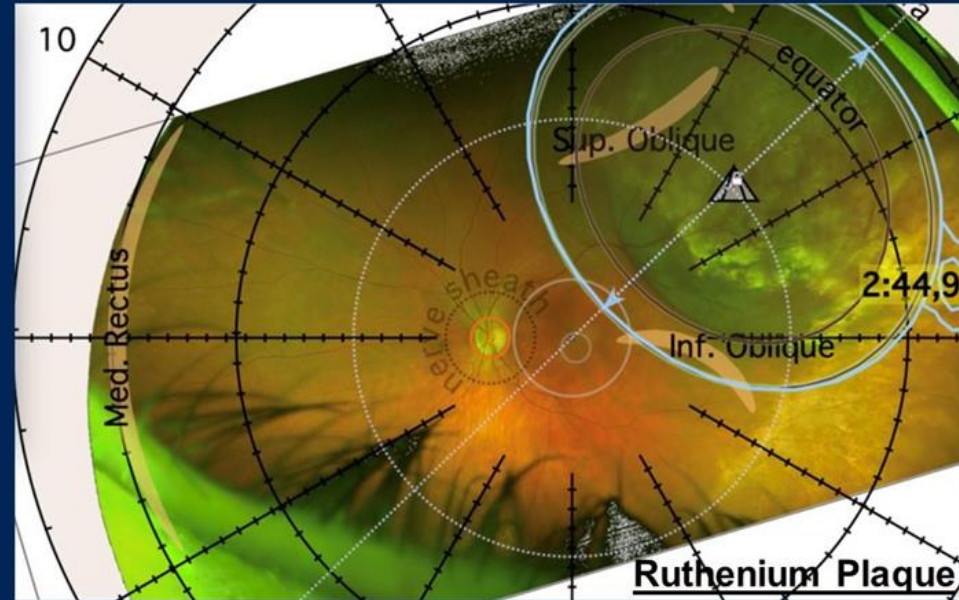


Dose to nerve: 78 Gy

Dose to fovea: 157 Gy

1 year probability of visual loss¹ ~67%

3 year probability of visual loss ~95%



Dose to nerve: 13 Gy

Dose to fovea: 59 Gy

1 year probability of visual loss ~20%

3 year probability of visual loss ~43%

(Visual acuity of 20/200 or worse)

¹ Aziz et al., 2016

Slides courtesy of Dr Rod O'Day and Lotte Fog

Die Zukunft: Darovasertib

(Neo)Adjuvant IDE196 (Darovasertib) in Patients With Localized Ocular Melanoma

Phase II, Open label

Primärer Endpunkt: Rezidivfreies Überleben

Rekrutiert



PI: Antonia Jossen

IDE196 (Darovasertib) in Combination with Crizotinib As First-line Therapy in Metastatic Uveal Melanoma

Phase II/III, Prospektiv, randomisiert gegen investigators choice

Primärer Endpunkt: PFS

In Vorbereitung

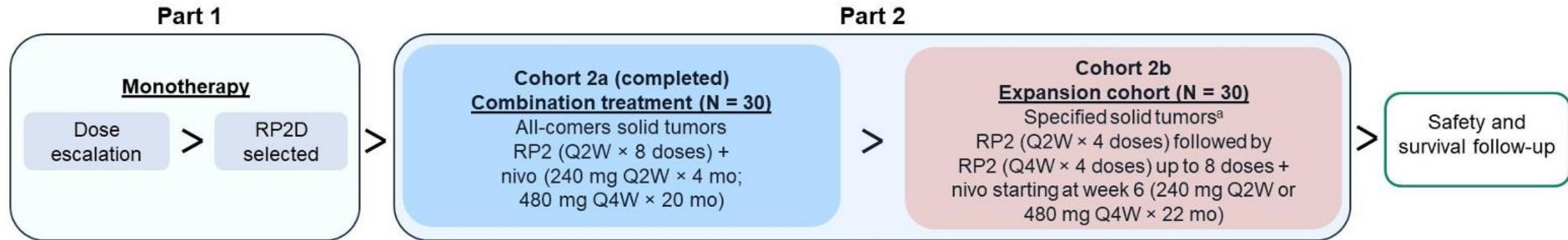



PI: Caroline Peuker

Die Zukunft: kombinierte unspezifische Immuntherapie

Phase I-Studie

RP2 intratumoral +/- Nivolumab

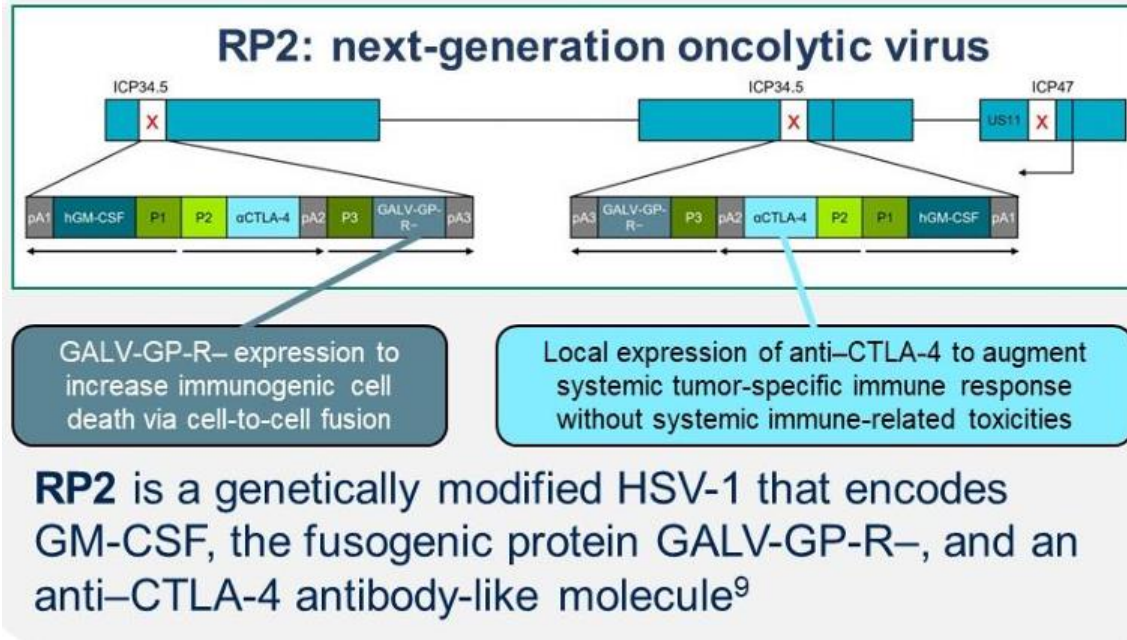


RP2 administration	Key eligibility criteria		Key endpoints
<p>RP2 is administered via direct intratumoral injection into:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial/subcutaneous lesions, or • Deep/visceral lesions using image guidance (eg, ultrasound or CT) 	<p>✓ Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age ≥18 years • Advanced or metastatic non-neurological solid tumors (including uveal melanoma) • Progressed on or cannot tolerate standard therapy • At least 1 measurable and injectable tumor ≥1 cm • ECOG PS 0–1 	<p>✗ Exclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior treatment with OI • History of HBV, HCV, or HIV infection • Active significant herpetic infections/ prior complications of HSV-1 infection • Active CNS metastases and/or carcinomatous meningitis • Major surgery ≤2 weeks prior to starting study drug^b 	<p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety/tolerability of RP2 ± nivo (TEAEs, SAEs) • ORR with RP2 ± nivo <p>Secondary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOR, CR rate, DCR, and PFS • One- and 2-year OS <p>Exploratory</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biomarker analyses

Die Zukunft: kombinierte unspezifische Immuntherapie

Phase I-Studie

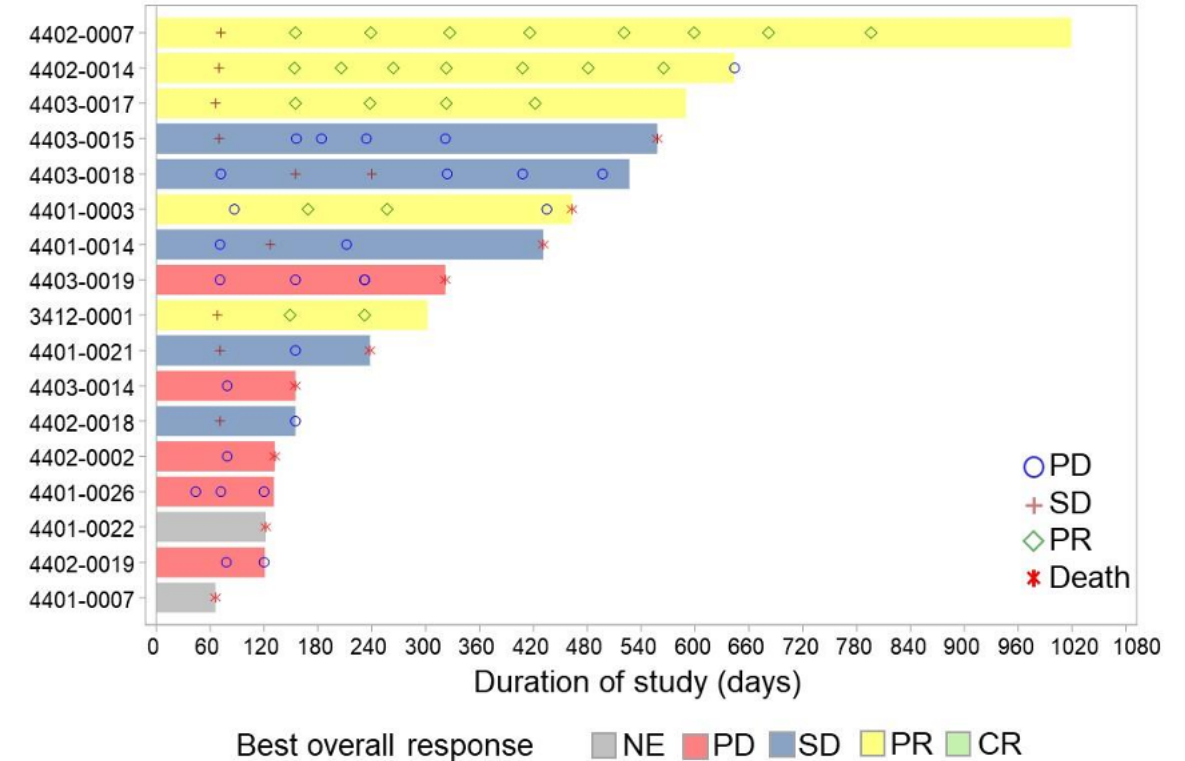
RP2 intratumoral +/- Nivolumab (3 mono, 14 kombi)



N=17 (uveale Melanome)

ORR: 29,4 %

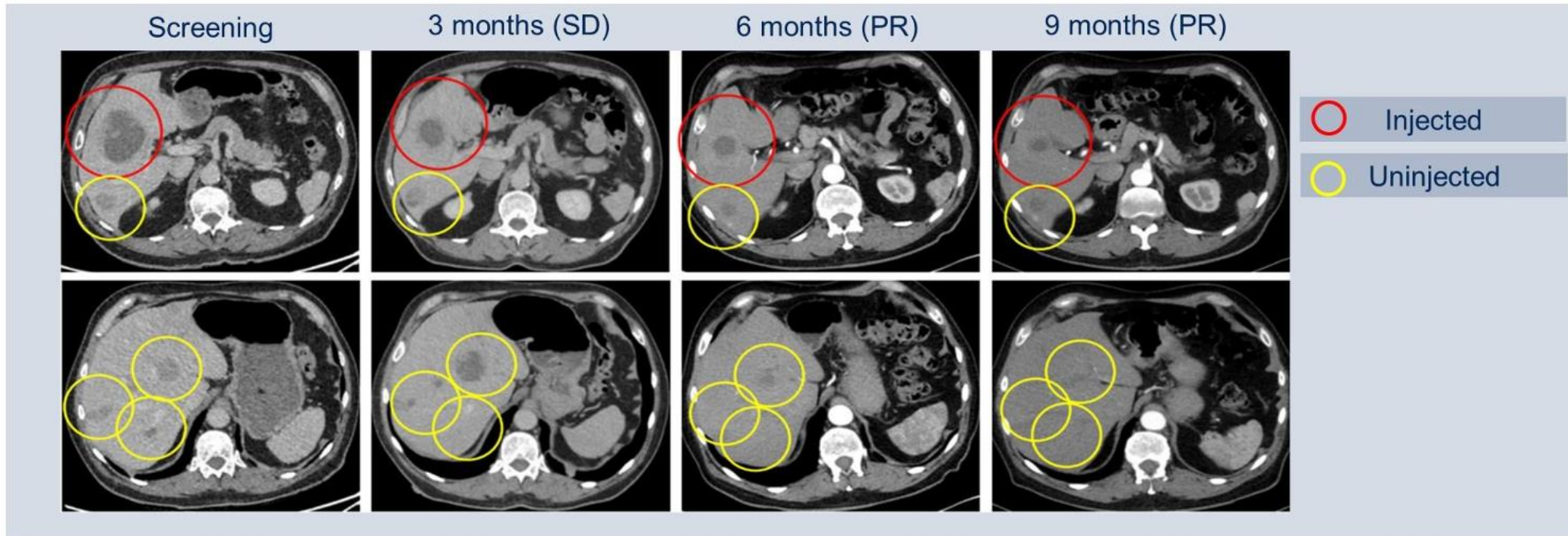
DCR: 58,8%



Die Zukunft: kombinierte unspezifische Immuntherapie

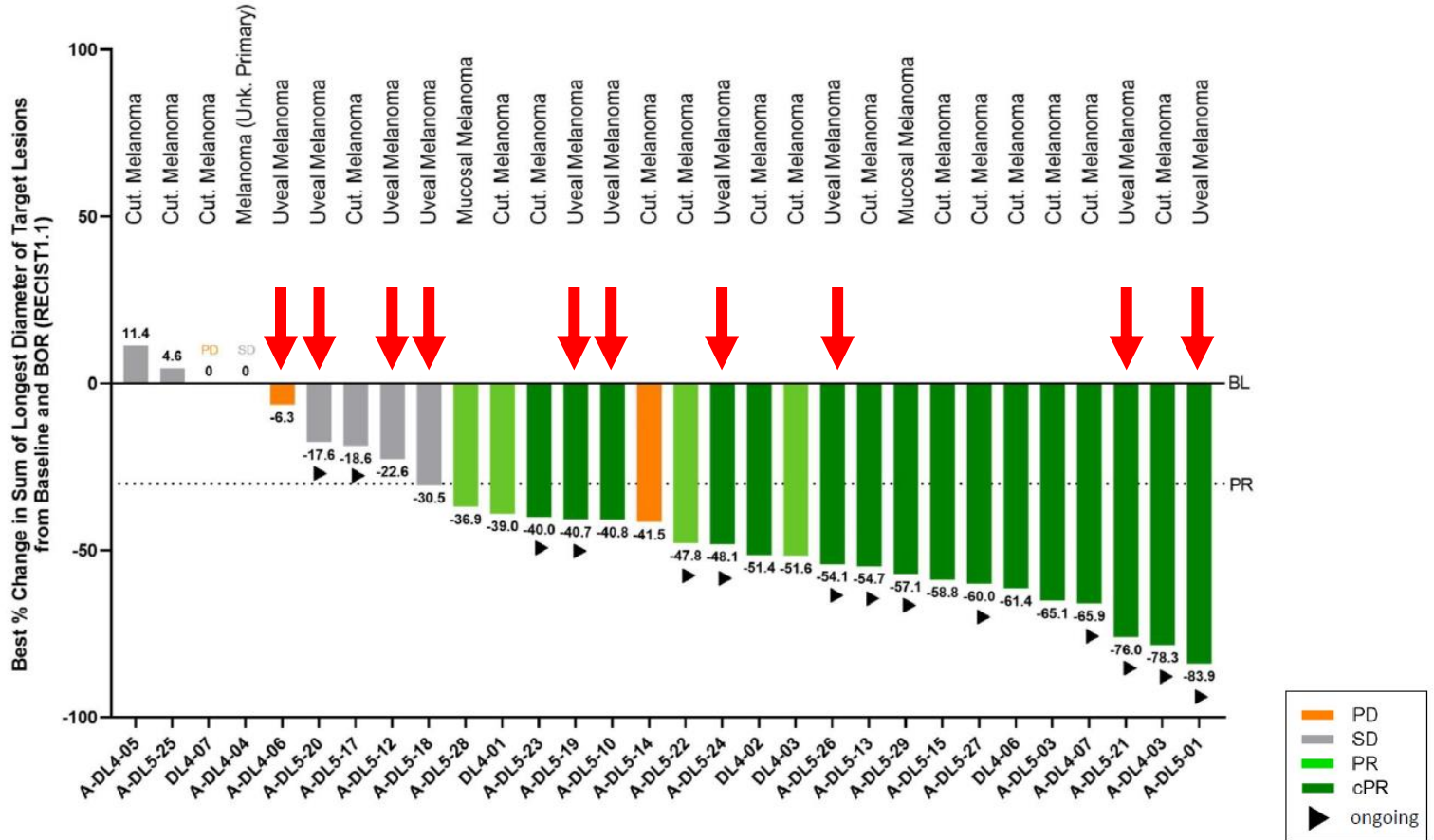
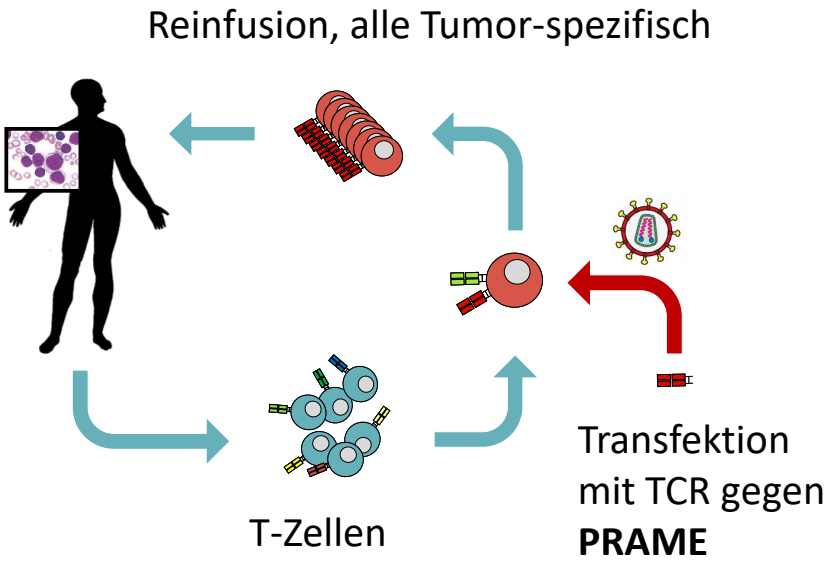
Results: Patient with liver metastases who progressed on prior ipilimumab and nivolumab and received RP2 monotherapy

- Patient 4401-0003: PR



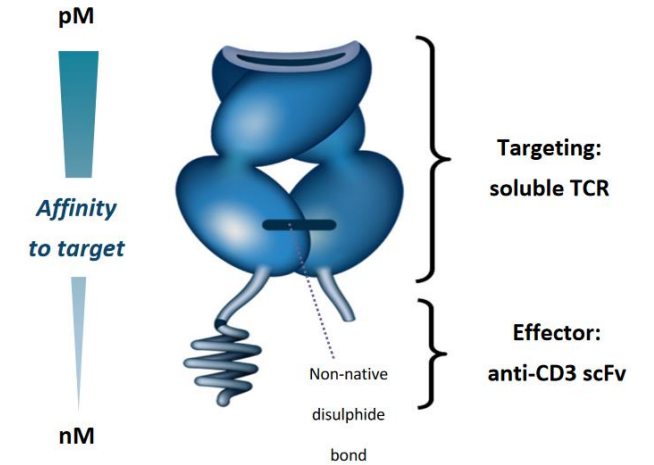
Die Zukunft: gerichtete T-Zelltherapie

IMA203: Adoptive T-Zelltherapie gegen PRAME / HLA A*02:01



Die Zukunft: gerichtete T-Zelltherapie

Adjuvant Tebentafusp (ATOM-Trial)



Tebentafusp adjuvant (hoch Risiko)

Prospektiv, randomisiert gegen w/w
Primärer Endpunkt: Rezidiv-freies Überleben

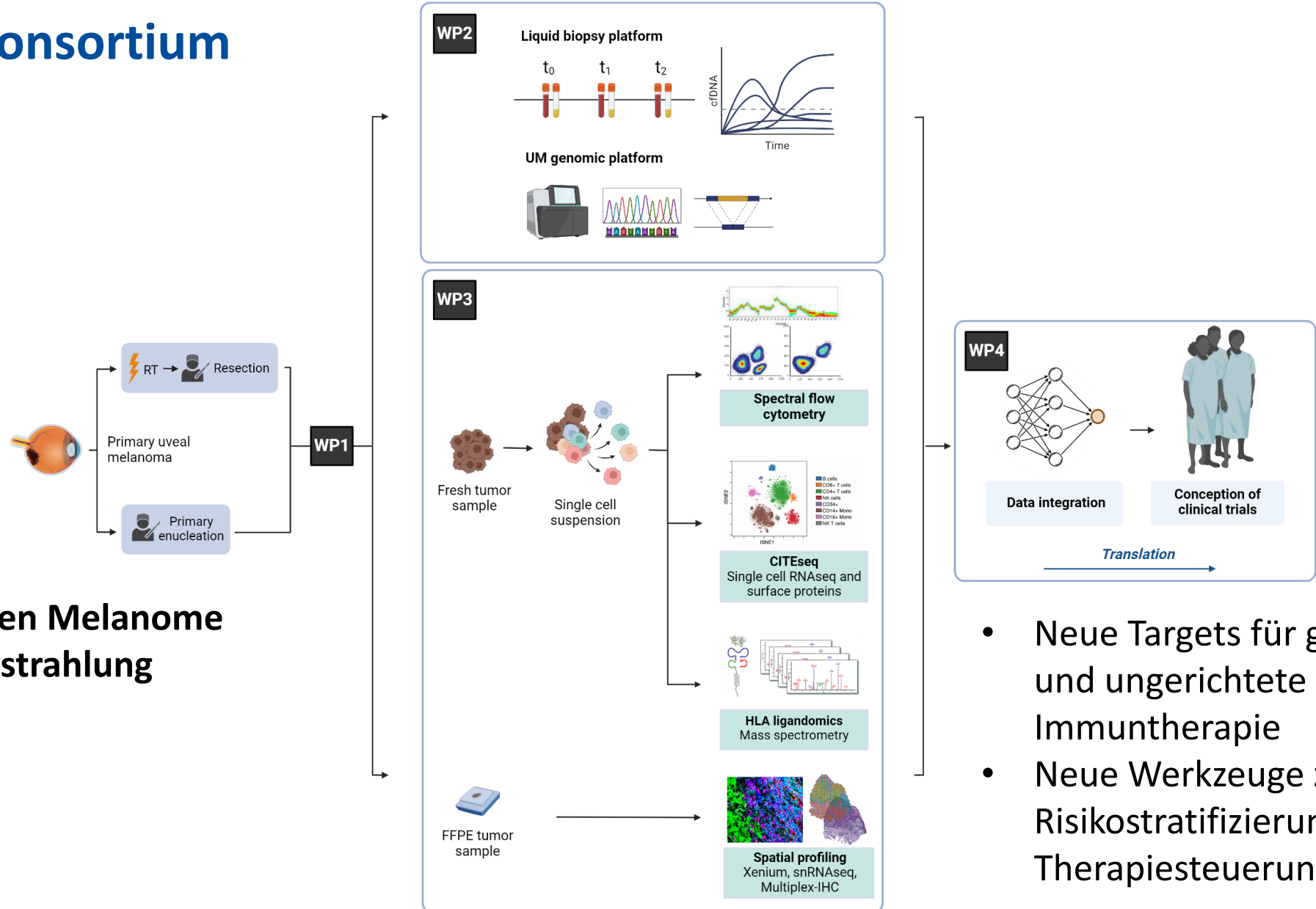
Initiierung 11/2024



PI: Caroline Peuker

Decode-UM-Konsortium

Primären uvealen Melanome +/- Protonenbestrahlung



- Neue Targets für gerichtete und ungerichtete Immuntherapie
- Neue Werkzeuge zur Risikostratifizierung und Therapiesteuerung

Decode-UM-Konsortium

Human Genetics, Essen University



Michael Zeschmigk
UM genetics
Liquid biopsy

Ophthalmology, Essen University Hospital



Claudia Le Guin
Ocular oncology
Liquid biopsy



Miltiadis Fiorentzis
Ocular oncology
UM models

Experimental Tumor Therapy, University Essen



Smiths Lueong
Translational Oncology
Liquid biopsy



Jens Siveke
Cancer biology
Early trials
Liquid biopsy

Computational Oncology NCT Heidelberg



Daniel Hübschmann
Bioinformatics
Multi-omics
integration

Translational Oncology NCT Heidelberg



Stefan Fröhling
Cancer Multi-omics
Precision oncology

Dermatooncology NCT Heidelberg



Jessica Hassel
Translational and
clinical UM research

Translational Immunology Tübingen University



Hemut Salih
Development of novel
immunotherapeutics

Peptid-based Immunotherapy Tübingen University



Juliane Walz
Mass spectrometric-based
immunopeptidomics

Hematology, Oncology and Cancer Immunology, Charité Berlin



Ulrich Keller
Consortium coordinator
Biomarker-informed therapies
Adoptive T-cell therapies



Caroline Peuker
UM IIT trials,
Tumor immunology



Sebastian Ochsenreither
Cancer immunotherapy
Early clinical trials

Radiooncology, Charité Berlin Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin



Johannes Gollrad
Ocular radiation oncology

Ophthalmology, Charité Berlin



Antonia Jousen
Ocular oncology
Angiogenesis and
inflammation

Single-cell omics Charité Berlin, MDC and BIH

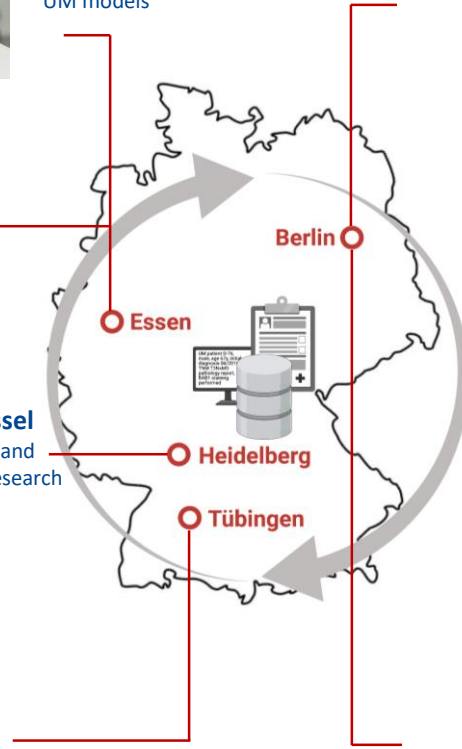


Simon Haas
Single-cell and spatial
technologies
Systems immunology

Pathology Charité Berlin



Stefan Florian
Multiplexed tissue imaging
Biomarker discovery



BERLIN UVEAMELANOM SYMPOSIUM

8. NOVEMBER 2024
10:00 - 19:00 UHR

HARNACK-HAUS DER MAX-PLANCK-
GESELLSCHAFT, BERLIN



VERANSTALTER



SPONSOREN

Delcath

IMMUNOCORE

SIRTeX



Seeing beyond

REGISTRIERUNG BIS
25. OKTOBER 2024



ANMELDEFORMULAR

MAXIMALE TEIL-
NEHMERZAHL: 80

VERANSTALTUNGSORT
HARNACK-HAUS
IHNESTRASSE 16-20
14195 BERLIN



Sebastian Ochsenreither



Caroline Peuker



Susanne Rittig



Serge Leyvraz



Ulrich Keilholz



Maximilian de Bucourt



Holger Amthauer



Bernhard Gebauer



Kai Lehmann



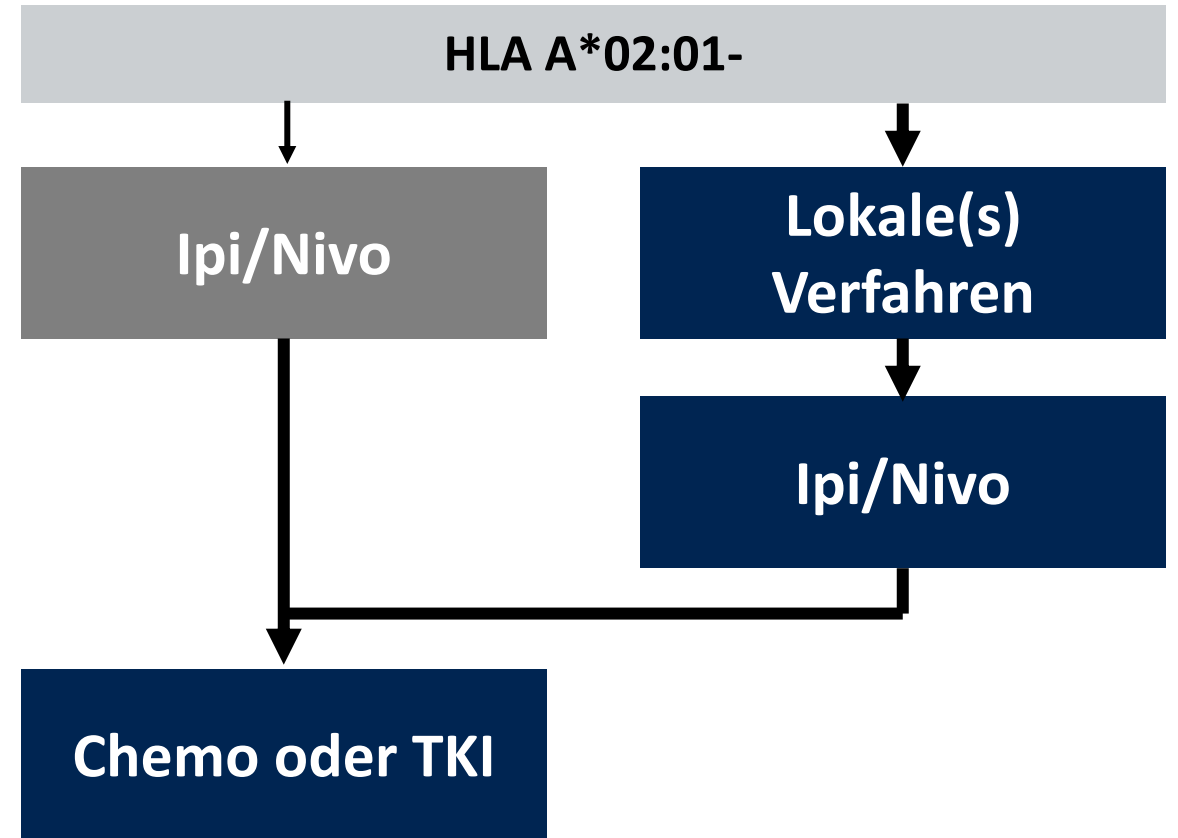
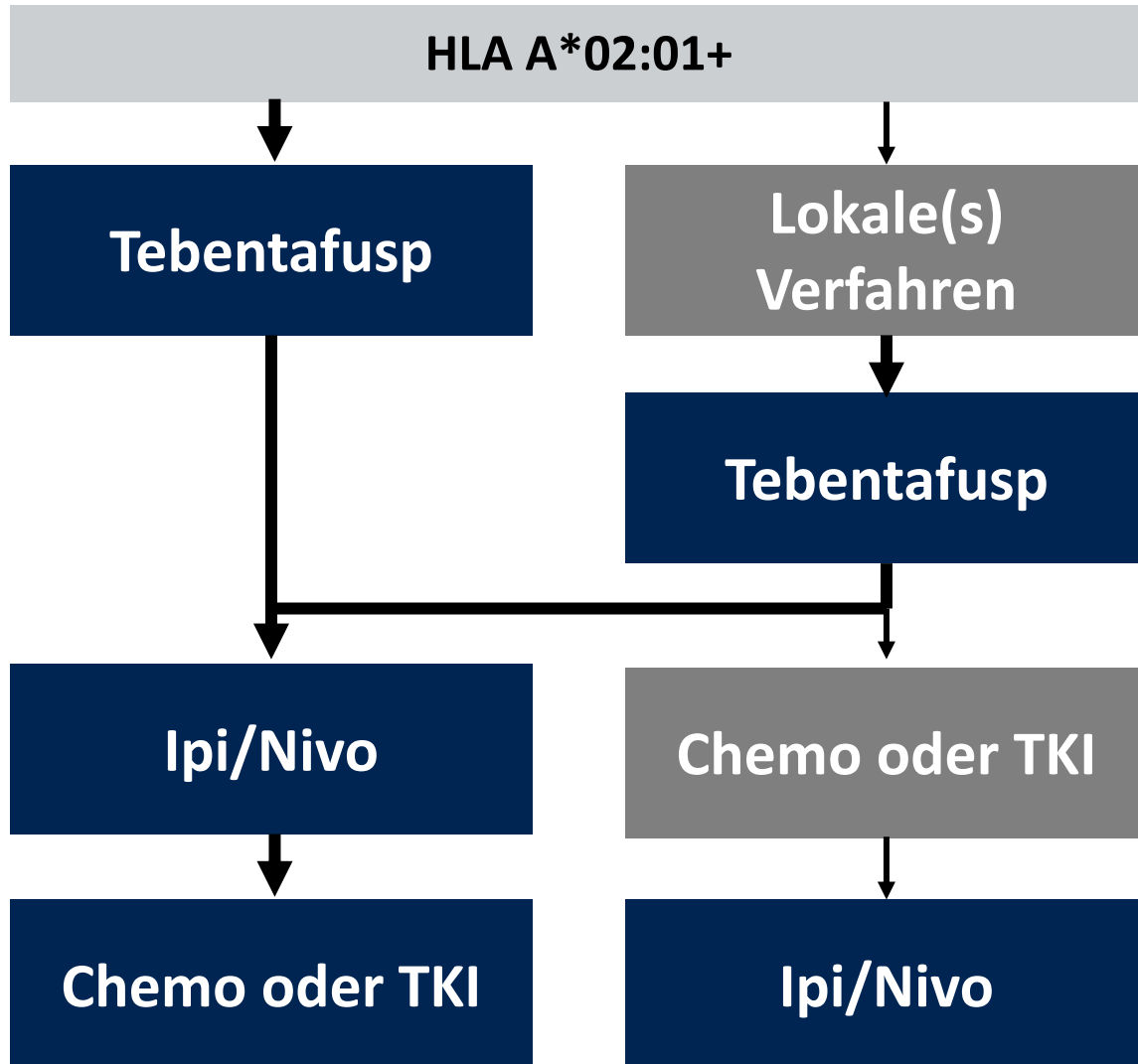
Johannes Gollrad



Antonia Jousen

Herzlichen Dank!

Therapiealgorithmus (Vorschlag)



Studienoptionen immer präferieren (jede Linie)
Z. B. IMA-203 (PRAME-spezifische ACT, HLA A*02:01-restringiert)