

The role of immune checkpoint inhibitors in prostate cancer

Gabriel Surdacki^{1,A-E}, Aneta Szudy-Szczyrek^{2,C,E}, Aneta Gorący^{2,C,E}, Katarzyna Chyl-Surdacka^{3,A-B,E}, Marek Hus^{2,C,E-F}

¹ Department of Urology and Urological Oncology, The name of John of the God Hospital, Lublin, Poland

² Department of Haematology and Bone Marrow Transplantation, Medical University of Lublin, Poland

³ Department of Dermatology, Venerology and Paediatric Dermatology, Medical University of Lublin, Poland

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Abstract

Introduction. Prostate cancer (PC) is the most commonly diagnosed malignant tumour and the third cause of cancer deaths among men in Europe. The treatment of early-stage PC is very effective and in many cases allows achievement of a complete cure, whereas the treatment of metastatic prostate cancer (mPC) is still a huge challenge for clinicians. New therapeutic strategies for mPC are urgently needed. One of the most promising methods of treatment is anticancer immunotherapy including the monoclonal antibodies against immune checkpoint inhibitors.

Objectives. To present the potential possibilities of using checkpoint inhibitors blockage in the treatment of mPC, and to overview the results of recent research on immune checkpoint inhibitors in patients with PC.

State of knowledge. Recent studies suggest that monoclonal antibodies directed against immune checkpoint inhibitors in combination with traditional therapy may become a breakthrough in the treatment of mPC in the near future.

Conclusions. The immunotherapy using monoclonal antibodies against immune checkpoint inhibitors seems to be a new opportunity for patients with advanced PC. The key to achieve the maximum anti-tumour response is to choose the best candidates for this therapy and determine the optimal sequence and combination of drugs. The introduction of immunotherapy as the standard treatment of patients with advanced PC requires further studies.

Key words

prostate cancer, checkpoint inhibitor, PD-1, PD-L1, CTLA-4

INTRODUCTION

Prostate cancer (PC) is the most commonly diagnosed malignant tumour and the third cause of cancer deaths among men in Europe [1]. The treatment options for men with early-stage PC are radical prostatectomy, radiotherapy or brachytherapy [2]. These are very effective therapies and in many cases allow to achieve a complete cure.

The treatment of metastatic prostate cancer (mPC) is still a huge challenge for clinicians. The standard therapeutic strategy for mPC is the use of surgical or pharmacology castration aimed at reducing the levels of testosterone [2, 3]. This results in delayed disease progression and improves the quality of life of patients with mPC.

The most serious clinical problem is that in the course of treatment PC becomes refractory to hormone manipulation, known as metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer (mCRPC) [2, 4]. There are many options for the treatment of mCRPC including docetaxel, abiraterone acetate, enzalutamide, cabazitaxel, radium-223, Sipuleucel-T (the only cancer vaccine approved to treat advanced PC so far) [3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8], and radioligand therapy (RLT) directed against prostate-specific membrane antigen PSMA, which could be successfully used as a third line therapy of mCRPC [9, 10, 11].

However, mCRPC remains still a disease with a fatal outcome. The average survival time for patients ranges from a few to more than a dozen months. New therapeutic strategies for mCRPC are urgently required. One of the most promising treatment is anticancer immunotherapy, including the monoclonal antibodies against immune checkpoint inhibitors [12]. Ipilimumab – a monoclonal antibody directed against CTLA-4 is currently under investigation for the treatment of advanced PC [5, 13, 14, 15]. The other immune checkpoint, the blockage which could be successfully used in the treatment of mCRPC, is the PD-1 programmed death receptor.

Immune checkpoint inhibitors. Immune checkpoint inhibitors (PD-1 programmed death receptor and CTLA 4-receptor) are part of the so-called immune synapse and act as negative regulators of the immune response. Together with other T-cell receptors (TCRs) they regulate a healthy balance between an effective immune response (including anticancer response) and tolerance to autoantigens. Their over-expression down-regulates T-cell activation to eliminate the cancer cells.

T-cells activity is determined by some interactions with their ligands in consequence of contact with antigen presenting cell (APC). Lymphocytes require two kinds of signals within the immune synapse to become fully activated. The first signal occurs when the T-cell receptor binds to antigen presented on the surface of antigen presenting cells (APC). The second is derived from the co-stimulatory receptors (e.g. CD28,

Address for correspondence: Gabriel Surdacki, Department of Urology and Urological Oncology, The name of John of the God Hospital, Lublin, Poland
e-mail: gabriel.surdacki@wp.pl

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ICOS) or co-inhibitory receptors (CTLA 4 and PD-1) [4, 5, 16, 17, 18]. Predominant co-inhibitory signaling lead to T lymphocytes anergy or apoptosis instead of their activation and anticancer activity. This mechanism is used by cancer cells. It has been noticed that an over-expression of ligands for co-inhibitory receptors is observed in many cancers, which in effect leads to the escape of tumour cells from the host immune system [5, 17, 18, 19].

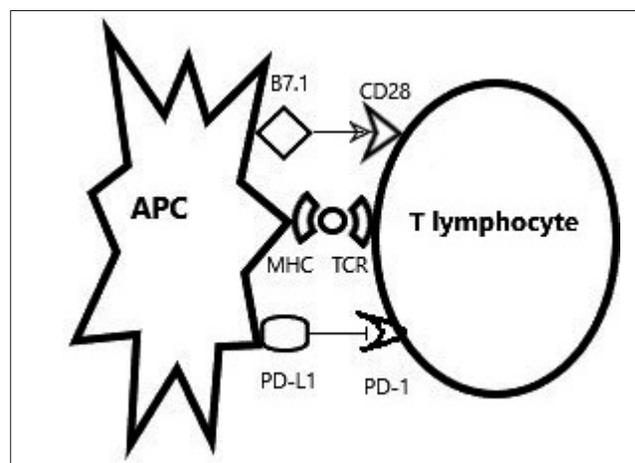


Figure 1. Interactions between antigen presenting cell (APC) and T lymphocytes.

Immune checkpoint inhibitors in prostate cancer. The results from studies on the expression of co-inhibitory ligands (eg. PD-L1) on cells and stroma of PC are equivocal. Some studies report that PC cells do not have primarily increased PD-L1 expression [5, 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24]. However, it was found that the infiltration of the tumour microenvironment by antitumour immune cells (including CD8 T lymphocytes) secondarily leads to high expression of co-inhibitory ligands (eg. PD-L1). This phenomenon is known as ‘acquired immunity’ [6, 7, 20]. In this way the PC cells avoid elimination by the host immune system.

There are also the studies confirming primarily high PD-1 expression on cells and stroma of PC [19, 25, 26]. Gevensleben et al. showed in a study of a cohort of 902 PC patients that there was not only a high PD-L1 expression in PC cells, but also found that it is an independent negative prognostic factor of biochemical-failure-free survival (BFFS). [19]. This suggests the potential association between PD-L1 expression and primary aggressive PC [19, 25].

Most published studies report a high expression of PD-1 receptors on immune cell clusters (CD4 and CD8 lymphocytes) surrounding PC lesions [5, 21, 25, 26, 27]. A highly expressed PD-L1 receptors on lymphocytes affecting the cancer cells leads to their increased apoptosis or anergy and to their lack of anti-tumour activity in effect [1]. An association was also reported between a high-grade histology (according to Gleason score) PC and the number of PD-1 positive cells detected in peripheral blood and in tumour [12, 21]. In a study of a group of 535 patients who underwent radical prostatectomy for PC, it was found that the high density of PD-1 (+) lymphocytes was a significant, independent negative prognostic factor of disease-free survival [25].

Impact of monoclonal antibodies directed against immune checkpoint inhibitors in the treatment of PC. The concept that the PD-1 and CTLA 4 receptors could be used by

tumours to escape immune attack led to the development of many studies on the use of immune checkpoint inhibitors in cancer therapy. The use of monoclonal antibodies targeting these molecular pathways could lead to a more effective elimination of tumour cells by T lymphocytes. Nivolumab (anti-PD-1 monoclonal antibody) and Ipilimumab (anti-CTLA4 monoclonal antibody) have already been approved for the treatment of kidney cancer, non-small cell lung cancer and melanoma [2, 4, 17, 28, 29, 30]. Clinical trials of ipilimumab in advanced PC are also being carried out [4, 5, 7, 15, 21]. In phase I / II trial in 50 patients with metastatic castration-resistant PC (mCRPC) investigating ipilimumab showed a PSA decline of 50% PSA in 8 patients [31].

Results from two large phase III randomized trials demonstrated a prolongation of progression-free survival and decline of PSA in patients with CRPC treated with ipilimumab [14, 15]. First study was conducted in 799 patients who progressed after Docetaxel therapy. They were divided into two groups: one was the group of patients who underwent radiotherapy for bone metastases and ipilimumab therapy, while the other group received radiotherapy and placebo. It was found that the median progression free survival in the Ipilimumab group was 4.0 months, in contrast to 3.1 months in the placebo group (median 4.0 [95% CI 3.6–4.3] vs 3.1 [2.9–3.4] months; HR 0.70, 95% CI 0.61–0.82; $p < 0.0001$). The results also showed that treatment with Ipilimumab improved progression free survival after 6 months, compared to placebo (30.7% vs 18.1% of patients) [14]. A second study of 602 chemotherapy naive mCRPC patients tested single-agent ipilimumab vs placebo. The study indicated that median progression free survival was better in the Ipilimumab group – 5.6 months, than in the placebo group – 3.8 months (hazard ratio: 0.67; 95.87% CI, 0.55–0.81) [15].

The first attempts to use nivolumab as a monotherapy in PC patients were not very promising. In three independent clinical trials, no objective clinical response was found in a total of 27 PC patients [7, 12, 19, 23, 24, 25, 29, 32]. This could have been caused by an unconfirmed increased expression of PD-L1 on cancer cells in these patients (<5% PD-L1 positive cells) [19, 23, 24]. Therefore, on this basis, no major conclusions can be drawn on the efficacy of nivolumab treatment in PC patients.

There is a hypothesis that only a selected group of patients (with high expression of PD-1, PD-L1 on cancer cells) could benefit from the mentioned therapy [19, 25]. However, some studies have shown that the most important biomarker to the PD-1/PD-L1 blockade efficacy was the expression of PD-L1, not only on the cancer cells, but also on hosts antigen presenting cells (APCs) [33, 34]. A study conducted on multiple tumour-bearing mouse models demonstrated the loss of therapeutic efficacy of PD-L1 blockade in immunodeficient mice, PD-1 and PD-L1 – deficient mice [33]. This could suggest that the host immune system is essential for the efficacy of this method of therapy. It has also been found that a high PD-L1 expression on host APCs (particularly dendritic cells and macrophages) in the tumour-draining lymph nodes and its microenvironment is connected with higher efficacy of PD-1/PD-L1 blockade. The same conclusions have been drawn in some studies of metastatic melanoma and ovarian cancer patients treated with PD-1 and CTLA-4 blockade. The percentage of PD-L1(+) dendritic cells and PD-L1(+) macrophages strictly correlated with clinical responses to treatment [33]. A predictive role

of the PD-L1 expression on tumour surroundings has also been hypothesized. In response to monoclonal antibodies directed against checkpoint inhibitors the activated T cells can migrate into tumour tissue and contribute an appropriate response for the treatment [34].

Subsequent studies suggest that the most effective strategy in the treatment of mCRPC may be the combination of immunotherapy with traditional therapy [4, 6, 7]. Combined anti-androgen ablation with anti-PD1 or anti-CTLA-4 antibodies seems to be particularly interesting [7]. It has been shown that anti-androgen therapy (ADT) can modulate the tumour micro-environment and temporarily lead to increase the expression of PD-L1 on T lymphocytes surrounding tumour lesions [3, 20, 35]. This indicates the potentially synergistic effect of ADT treatment with anti PD-1 antibodies. Mouse studies have shown that the highest efficacy of immunotherapy can be achieved after using anti-androgen ablation [3, 4, 36]. These findings were also confirmed in randomized trials in patients with non-metastatic CRPC evaluated an antiandrogen – nilutamid and a viral vaccine against PSA. A clinical benefit has been shown compared with nilutamide as monotherapy [3, 37, 38]. The significant difference in median OS was shown in a study with 42 non-metastatic CRPC patients: 3.4 years in nilutamid arm vs 6.2 years in viral vaccine + nilutamid arm ($P = 0.045$). In contrast, in another study of patients with a rising PSA levels after primary radical therapy (radical prostatectomy or radiotherapy), there was no significant decrease in PSADT (PSA doubling times) in patients who received bicalutamide and ipilimumab.

A synergistic effect was also observed of monoclonal antibodies directed against immune checkpoint inhibitors using simultaneously with anticancer vaccines in PC [4]. In several studies, the combination of these two groups of drugs demonstrated improvement in the anti-tumour efficacy of the vaccines [4, 29]. The use of a DNA vaccine encoding prostatic alkaline phosphatase (PAP), together with a blockade of the PD-1/PD-L1 pathway, resulted in better clinical responses to treatment and a longer time to disease progression [29]. This is due to the fact that anti-tumour vaccination of PC effectively abolishes the resistance to immunizations by a blockade of

the PD-1/ PD-L1 pathway (an increased expression of PD-L1 on patients' circulating tumour cells). This correlation was also observed in PC patients treated with sipuleucel-T [29].

It was also found that a resistance to enzalutamide (a drug used to treat mCRPC) is associated with strong PD-1/PD-L1 expression in tumour microenvironment and on circulating dendritic cells, indicating that this group of patients could be a potential target for anti-PD-1 therapy [12]. In the group of patients with enzalutamide-resistant PC, the use of pembrolizumab (anti-PD-1 monoclonal antibody) have yielded a stable and deep responses to treatment [25, 39, 40].

The therapeutic synergy of the combination of EBRT (external beam radiation therapy) and ipilimumab (monoclonal anti-CTLA-4 antibody) has also been confirmed [4, 7, 31, 41]. A phase III trial in patients with mCRPC who had progressed after docetaxel chemotherapy, compared ipilimumab in combination with palliative radiotherapy for bone metastases to radiotherapy alone. The addition of ipilimumab to radiotherapy significantly prolonged the time to progression [14].

Studies are also being carried out to evaluate correlations between PD-1 expression on circulating virgin T lymphocytes or PD-L1 expression on tumour cells and the response to anti PD-1 therapy. This would improve the identification of PC patients in whom immunotherapy would be more effective [12, 19]. First reports confirm this hypothesis. In a clinical study of 23 patients with advanced PC and high PD-L1 expression on cancer/stromal cells, the use of pembrolizumab (anti-PD-1 monoclonal antibody) yielded a stable response to treatment [42].

Predictive markers for checkpoint inhibitor-based immunotherapy in PC. Checkpoint inhibitors blockage therapy seems to be a very promising option for patients with PC. However, based on previous studies, it can be concluded that only a part of the patients could benefit from this therapy. There is a need to identify some predictive biomarkers which could help adequately qualify to treatment and allow improvement of its effectiveness. One of the most important predictive factors seems to be the PD-L1 expression on the cancer and stromal cells [19]. However, evaluation of this

Table 1. Results of research on the effectiveness of monoclonal antibodies directed against immune checkpoint inhibitors in the treatment of patients with metastatic prostate cancer

Author	Study	Patient population	Therapy	Results
Slovin SF. et al. [28]	NCT00323882	50 patients	Iplimumab 10mg/kg + EBRT (8 Gy/lesion) vs Iplimumab 10 mg/kg monotherapy	PSA decline of 50% reported in 8 patients. one patient confirmed complete response with time to response of 2.5 months. Six patients had stable disease lasting between 2.8 – 6.1 months.
Kwon ED. et al. [11]	NCT00861614	799 patients who had progressed after docetaxel chemotherapy	Iplimumab 10mg/kg + EBRT vs placebo + EBRT	Improved progression free survival and post-treatment PSA reductions more frequent in the Iplimumab group.
Beer TM. et al. [12]	NCT01057810	602 patients	Iplimumab 10mg/kg vs placebo	Iplimumab increases progression-free survival and prostate-specific antigen response rates.
Brahmer JR. et al. [29]	NCT00729664	17 patients	Nivolumab 0.3–10 mg/kg every 14 days in 6-week cycles	No objective responses.
Graff JN. et al. [34]	NCT02312557	20 patients progressing after enzalutamide therapy	Pembrolizumab 200 mg IV every 3 weeks for 4 doses with continued enzalutamide	Profound and durable responses to PD-1 inhibition with enzalutamide.
Hansen A. et al. [37]	NCT02054806	23 patients with high expression of PD-L1	Pembrolizumab 10mg/kg administered every 2 weeks for up to 24 months or up to disease progression	Pembrolizumab resulted in durable responses in heavily pretreated patients with advanced PD-L1-positive PC.

expression is difficult and requires a tumour biopsy. The expression of PD-L1 on APCs and the PD-1 expression on circulating T lymphocytes could also have predictive significance [33, 34]. Further research is still required to identify predictive biomarkers for immunotherapy.

Side-effects of checkpoint inhibitors. The most common adverse effects of checkpoint inhibitors are related with its natural activity, and present such as the inhibition of immune response both to hosts antigens and protection against the development of autoimmune diseases [6]. Treatment related side-effects are associated with excessive activity of the immune system and affected mainly the digestive system (diarrhea, colitis, hepatotoxicity), skin (rash, pruritis), neurological system (myasthenia, neuropathy), endocrine disorders (adrenal insufficiency, hypo/hyper-thyroidism, hypopituitarism, hot flashes, gynaecomastia), fatigue and anemia. The treatment of adverse effects consists mainly in administering immunosuppressive drugs (corticosteroids, infliximab, tacrolimus, mycophenolate mofetil, anti-histaminics) and supportive care [1, 6, 14, 16, 17, 19, 21, 26, 40]. In some cases, the side-effects were so severe that they led to discontinuation of the treatment, or even the death of patients [14, 17].

CONCLUSIONS

The immunotherapy using monoclonal antibodies seems to be a new opportunity for patients with advanced PC. Recent studies suggest that monoclonal antibodies directed against immune checkpoint inhibitors in combination with traditional therapy may become a breakthrough in the treatment of mCRPC in the near future. The key to achieving the maximum anti-tumour response is to determine the optimal sequence and combination of drugs and appropriate selection of patients using predictive biomarkers [4]. Further research is needed to enable the introduction of immunotherapy as the standard treatment of patients with advanced PC.

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