

## **Background and Aim**

- \* preclinical evaluation of novel immune checkpoint modulators require models with functional immune cells
- \* in previous experiments, we have demonstrated, that we can use hematopetic stem cells (HSC), peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) or subtypes of PBMCs like T or NK cells to establish a humanized immune system on highly immunodeficient mice with functional T, B or NK cells
- \* we successfully generated rare and challenging patient-derived xenografts (PDX) for in vivo studies and detailed characterization: leukema, lymphoma, sacroma and glioblastoma models as well as pancreatic and NUT carinoma PDX
- \* model have been experimentally validated in preclinical studies with checkpoint inhibitors on humanized mice

### **Summary and Outlook**

- \* we successfully established a fully humanized mouse models for immuno-onoclogy by co-transplantation of PDX and human HSC or immun cells from whole blood (PBMCs, T, or NK cells)
- \* we observed engraftment of PDX on most humanized mice, however in some cases it was delayed and seems to be dependent on HLA matching
- \* we see different therapeutic effects of checkpoint inhibitors like Nivolumab, Pembrolizumabm or Ipilimumab with strong, to minor responders, or non responders
- \* several rare and difficult to establish tumor models have been investigated in humanized HSC mice
- comparing tumor growth and checkpoint inhibitor activity in the pancreatic cancer PDX Panc12975 on four different humanized mouse models, humanization with HSC provided best results in comparison to single immune cells
- \* we demonstrated in our preclinical studies eligibility of the humanized models for peclinical research in tumor immunology, evaluation of new therapiesand combinations, as well as the identicifaction and validation of biomarkers for immune therapy
- \* combination therapies with radiation and using mouse strains improving engraftment of HSC (NOG-EXL mice) and immune cells (NOG-IL-15 mice) are under investigation
- \* furthermore, these novel models have been successful used for the preclinical evaluation of new bispecific immune cell engagers (BITE) and cell therapies (CAR T cells)

# Preclinical models for translational immuno-oncology research - rare patient-derived xenografts on humanized mice -

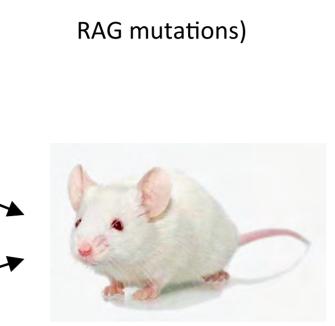
Stecklum, Maria<sup>1</sup>; Wulf-Goldenberg, Annika<sup>1</sup>; Brzezicha, Bernadette<sup>1</sup>; Walther, Wolfgang<sup>1</sup>; <u>Hoffmann, Jens<sup>1</sup></u> <sup>1</sup> Experimental Pharmacology & Oncology GmbH, Berlin, Germany

# Humanized mice models with immune cells and PDX - schematic overview

#### Mice humanized with peripheral blood mononuclear cells (huPBMC, huNKcell, huTcell mice)

#### PBMC, NKcells, Tcells



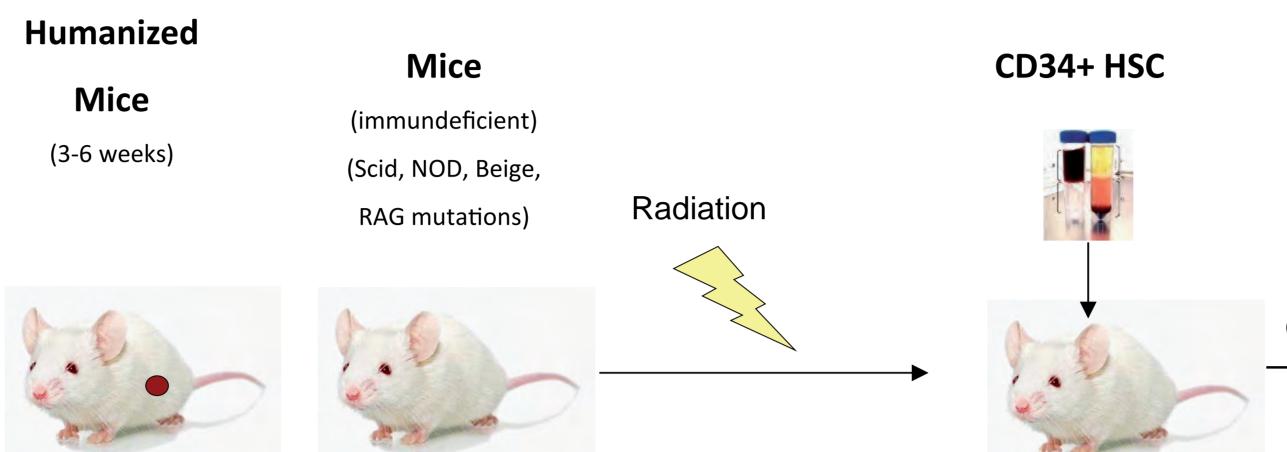


Mice

(immundeficient)

(Scid, NOD, Beige

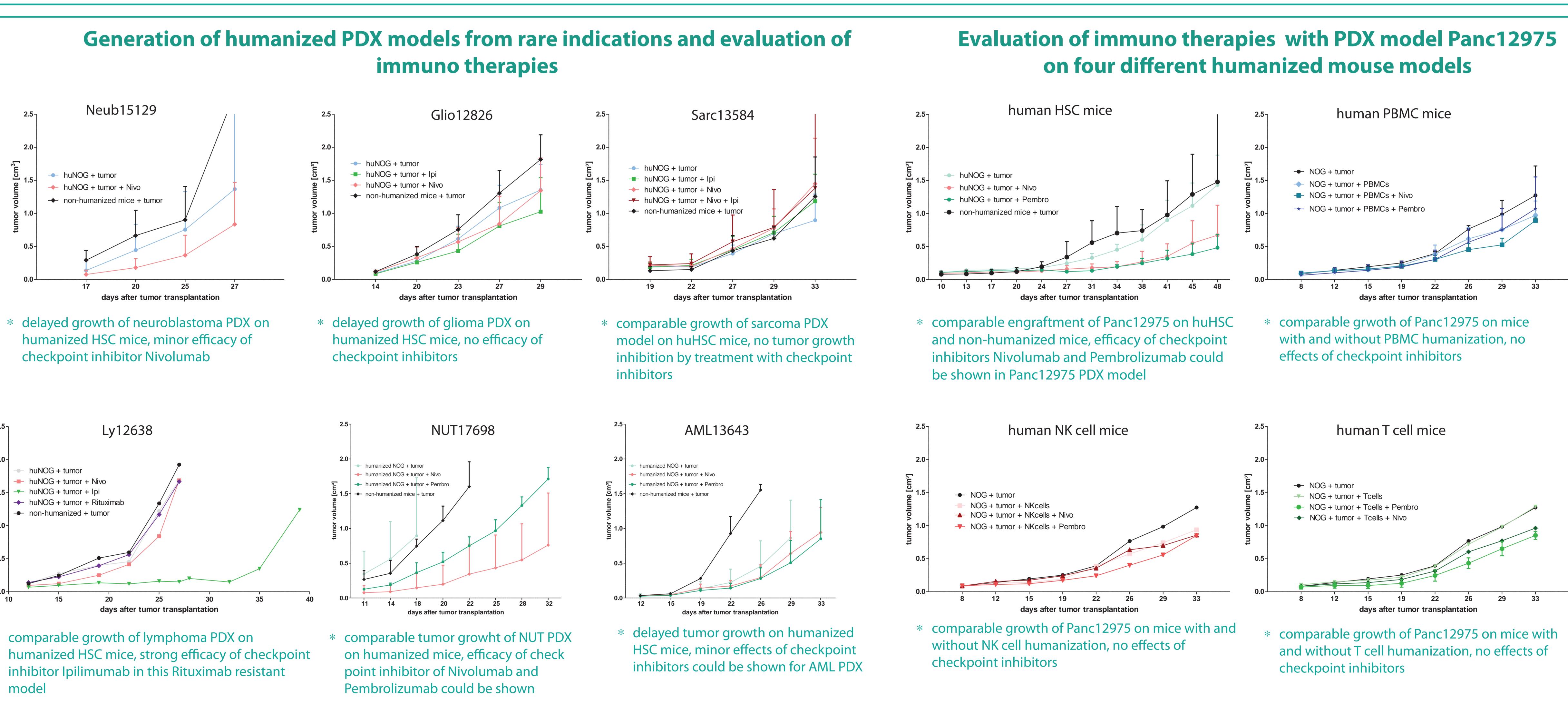
**Regular check for** engraftment by FACS



PDX from patients

#### huPBMC, huNKcell and huTcell mice

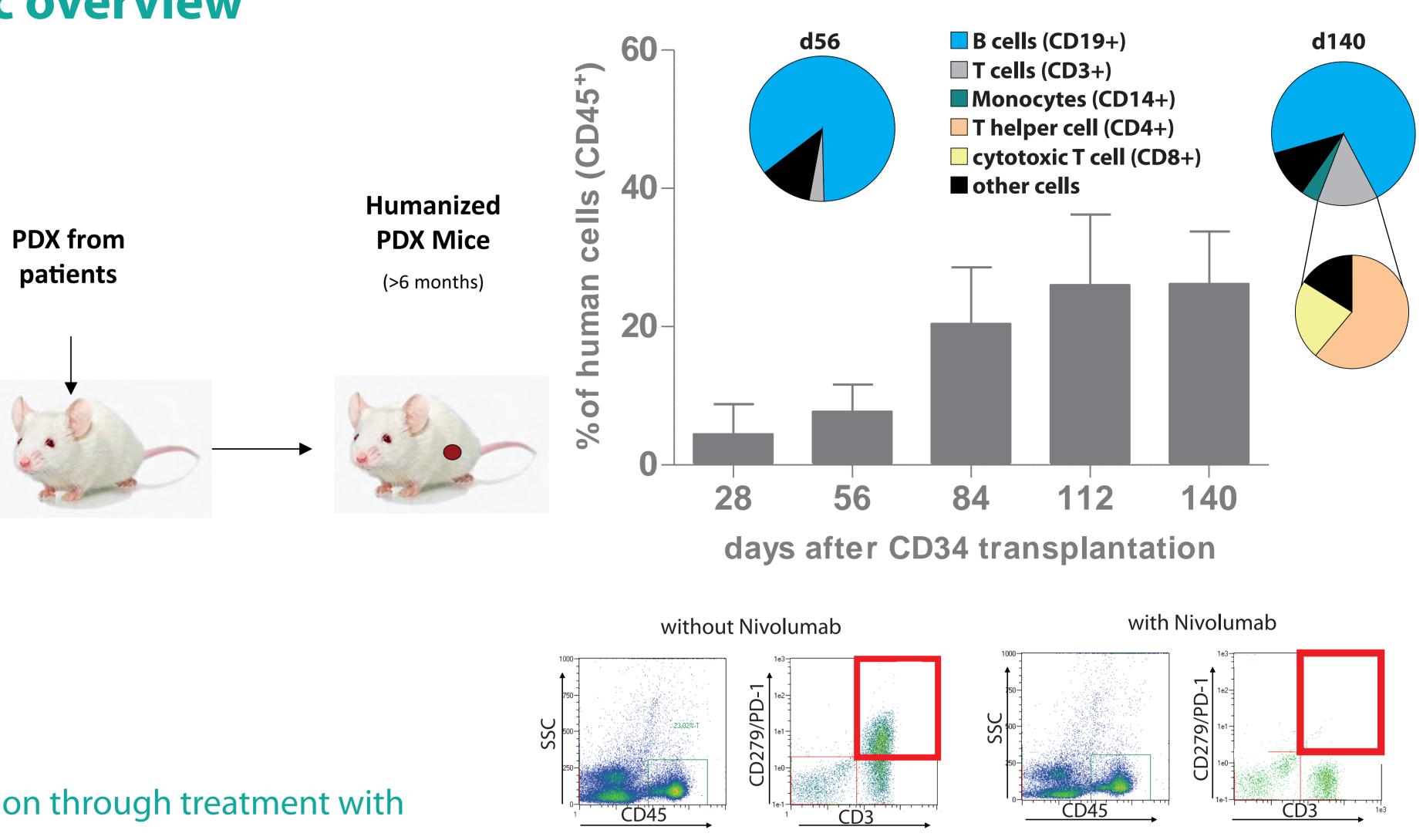
- PBMCs, NK or Tcells can be isolated from buffy coats and whole blood samples cohort of HLA analyzed donors available from whole blood samples to match with suitable PDX models
- NK and T cells can be expaned in vitro for in vivo studies



Mice humanized with hematopoietic stem cells (huHSC mice)

> **Regular check for** engraftment by FACS 12 weeks





### huHSC mice

- \* HSC could reconstitue a humanized immune system in mice
- \* long-term engraftment could be observed over 14 weeks
- \* functionality of T cells was determined by inhibition of PD-1 expression through treatment with Nivolumab

# #5204

Europäischer Fonds fü.