





# Disruption of a self-amplifying catecholamine loop reduces cytokine release syndrome

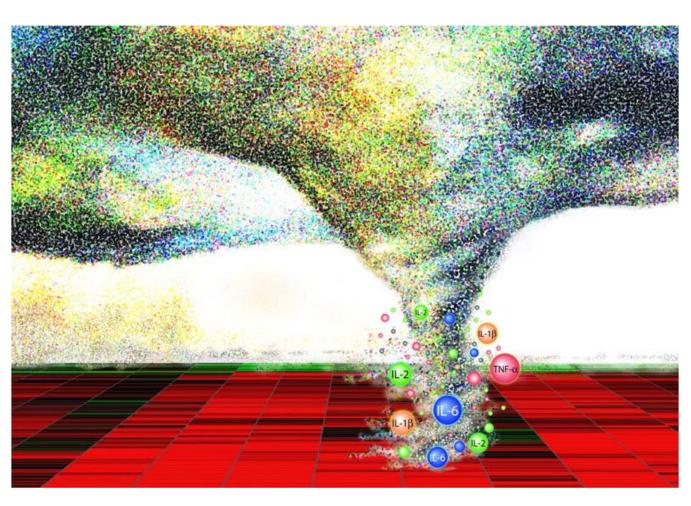
Verena Staedtke<sup>1,2,7</sup>\*, ren-Yuan Bai<sup>3,7</sup>\*, Kibem Kim<sup>1</sup>, Martin Darvas<sup>4</sup>, Marco L. Davila<sup>5</sup>, Gregory J. riggins<sup>3</sup>, Paul B. rothman<sup>6</sup>, Nickolas Papadopoulos<sup>1</sup>, Kenneth W. Kinzler<sup>1</sup>, Bert Vogelstein<sup>1</sup>\* & Shibin Zhou<sup>1</sup>\*

Instructor: Nicki Panoskaltsis Students: Chrysanthi Mantsiou

**Despina Christina Pavlidou** 

Eirini Papamanoli

# What is cytokine release syndrome (CRS)?



a harmful systemic hyperactivated immune state



- o cardiovascular collapse
- multiple organ dysfunction
- o death



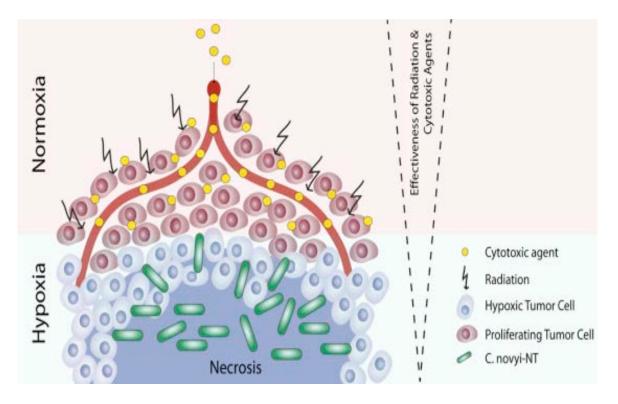
## Causes of CRS

- naturally occurring pathogens
- biotherapeutic agents
  - oncolytic viruses and bacteria
  - recombinant lymphokines
  - natural and bispecific antibodies
  - T cells designed to kill cancer cells

# How did the present study begin?

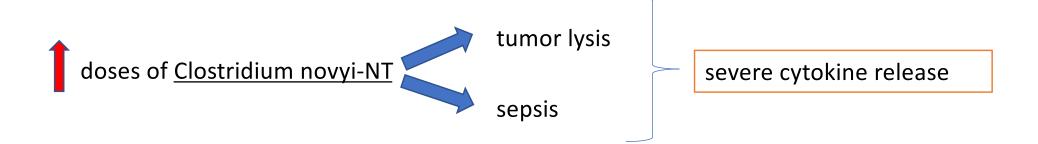
#### Clostridium novyi-NT

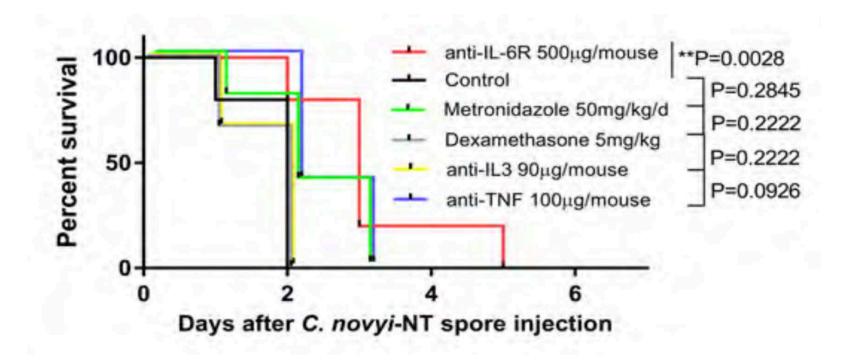
- ✓ Anaerobic
- ✓ Spore-forming
- ✓ Gram +



Shibin Zou et al, Genes and Diseases, 2016

## But...





#### And then... ANP

#### **ANP= Atrial Natriuretic Peptide**

- released by cardiac cells
- regulates fluid and electrolyte homeostasis

#### Inhibition of IkB kinase



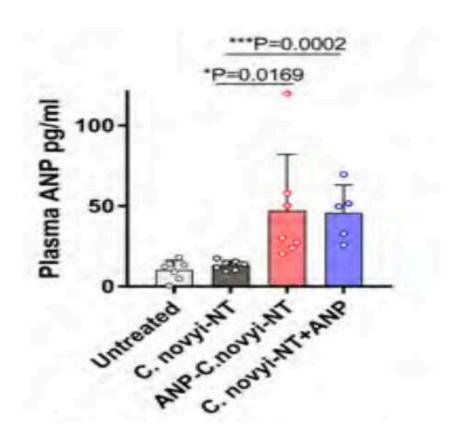


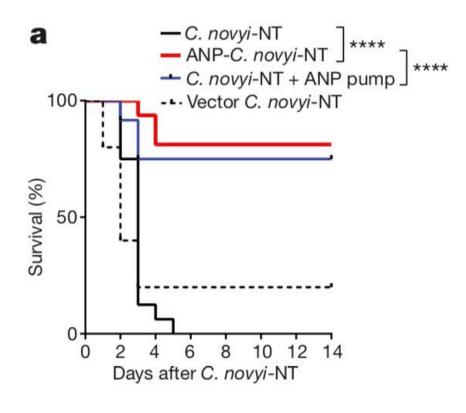
# Not only!

They engineered *C. novyi*-NT to express and secrete ANP by stably integrating an expression cassette of ANP with a signal peptide into the *C. novyi*-NT genome using the group II intron targeting.

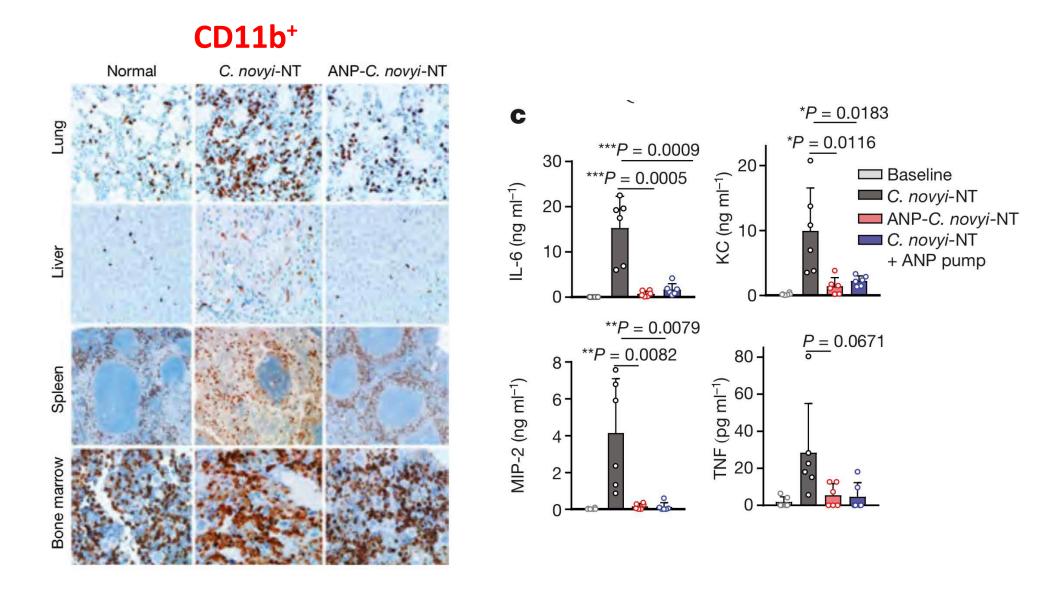
# How did they proceed?

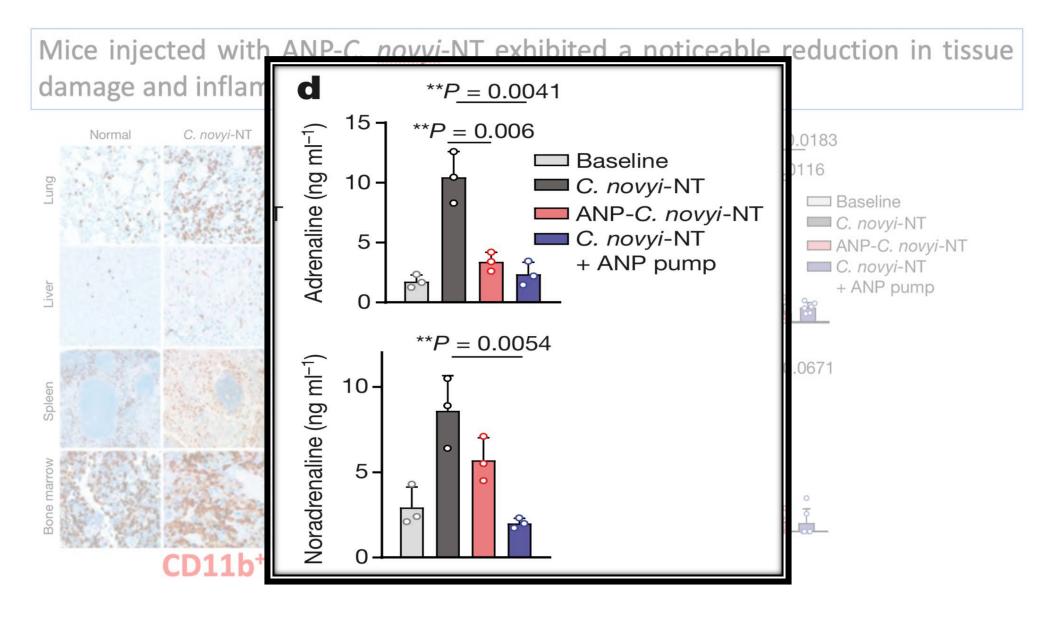
One dose of ANP-*C. novyi*-NT spores injected into subcutaneously implanted CT26 tumours resulted in robust germination and tumor regression.





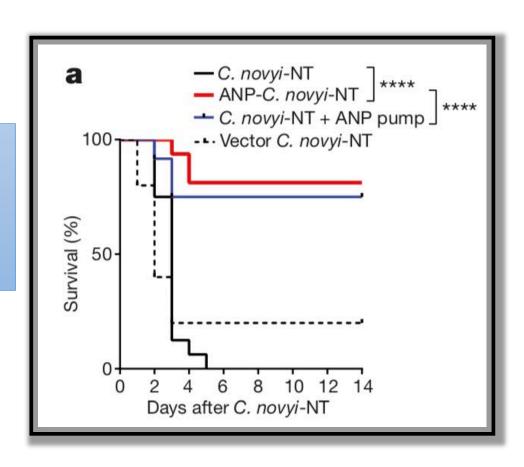
Mice injected with ANP-C. novyi-NT exhibited a noticeable reduction in tissue damage and inflammation

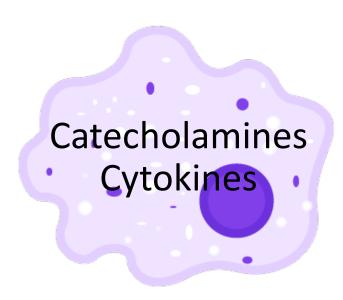




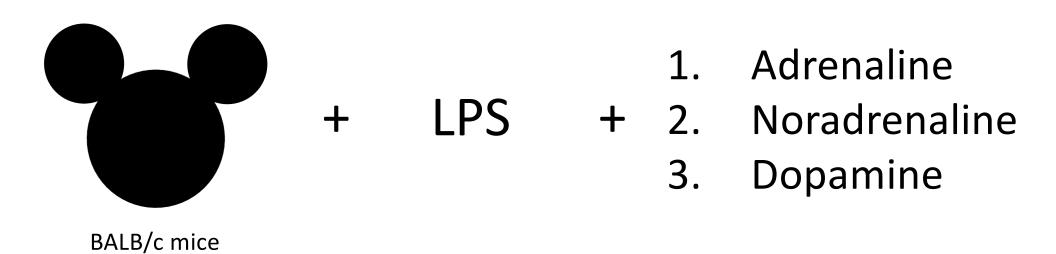
# Is the protective effect due to expression of ANP?

They used **ANP-releasing osmotic pumps** implanted subcutaneously into mice before *C. novyi*-NT treatment.

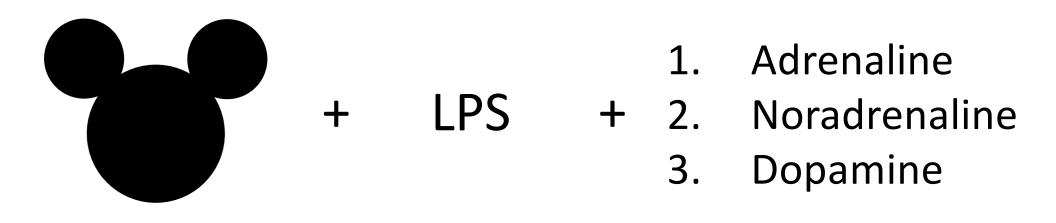




#### Which catecholamine?



#### Which catecholamine?



1. Exacerbated disease

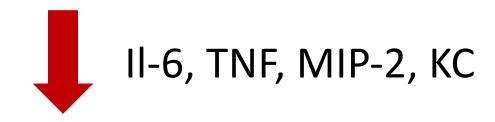
BALB/c mice

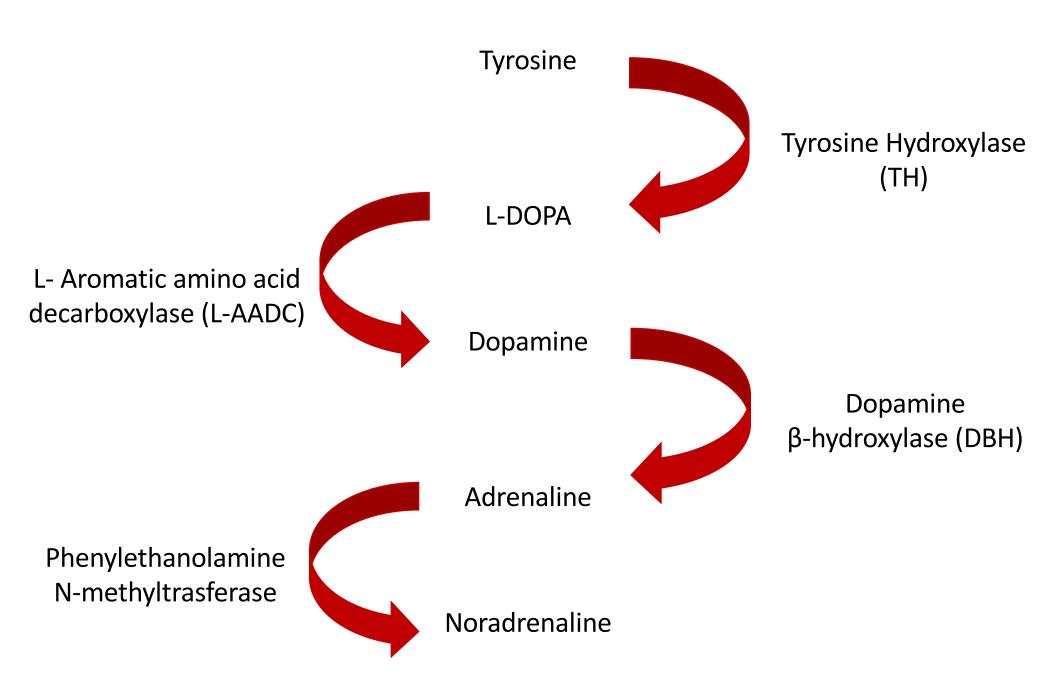
- 2. Increased mortality
- 3. Decreased II-6, TNF, KC

#### Role of ANP



+ Adrenaline

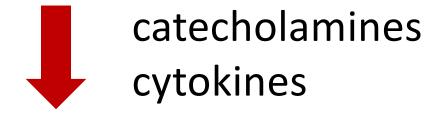




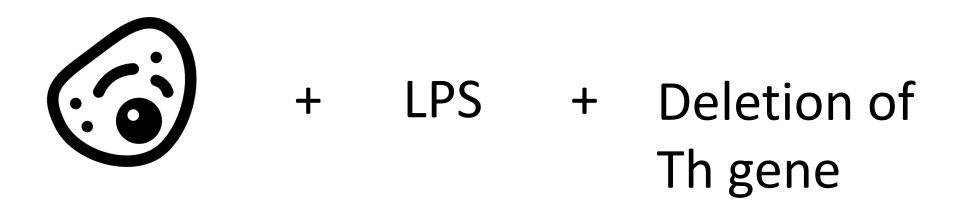
#### Role of Metirosine



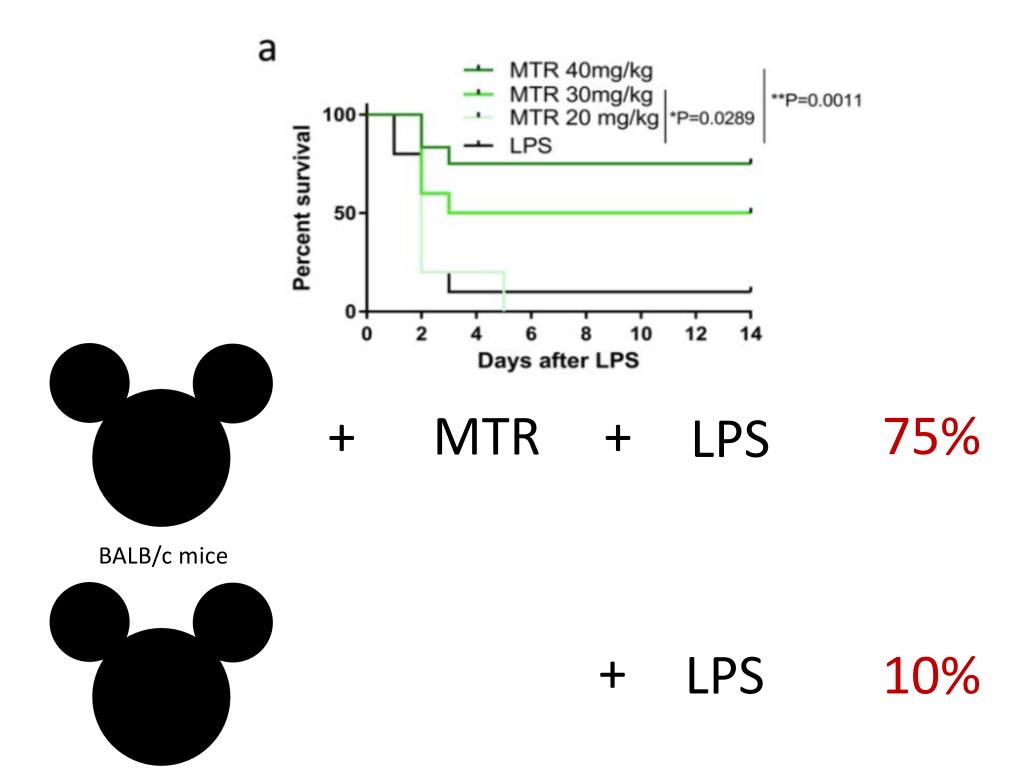
+ Adrenaline



#### To confirm...

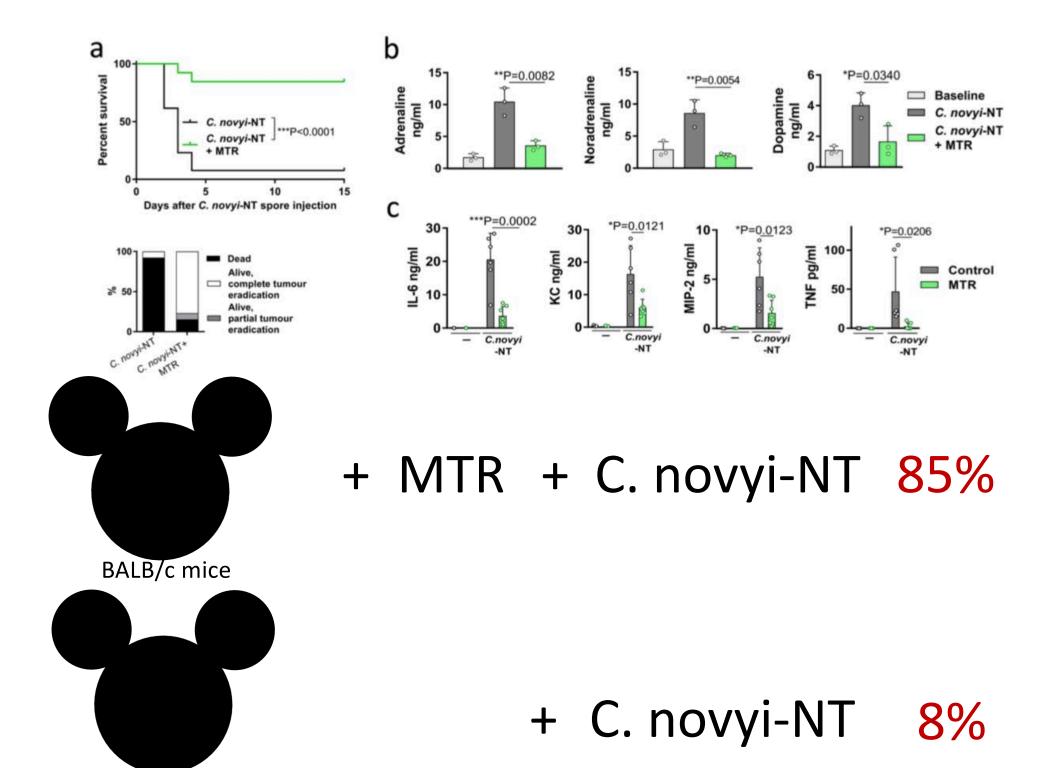


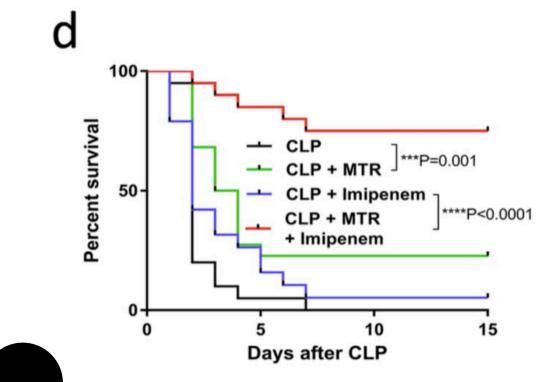
catecholamines cytokines

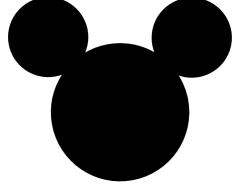


## Which receptors?

$\alpha 1$	prazosin
α2	RX 821002
β1	metoprolol
β2	ICI 118551

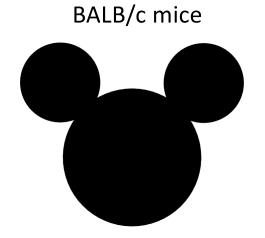






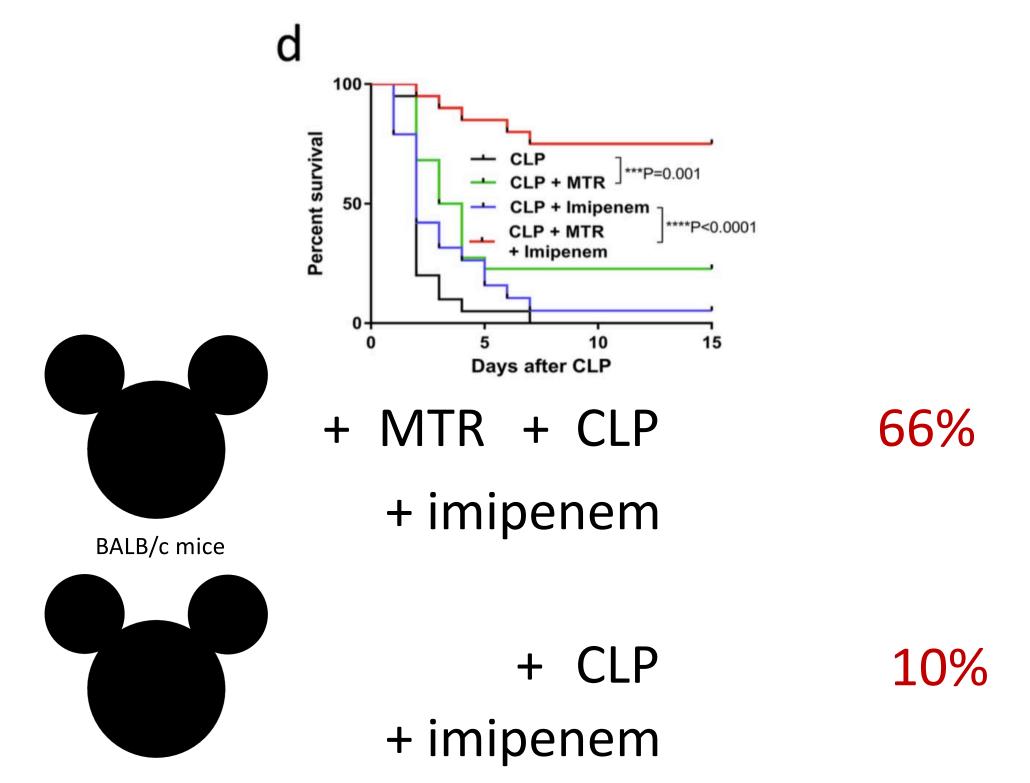
+ MTR + CLP

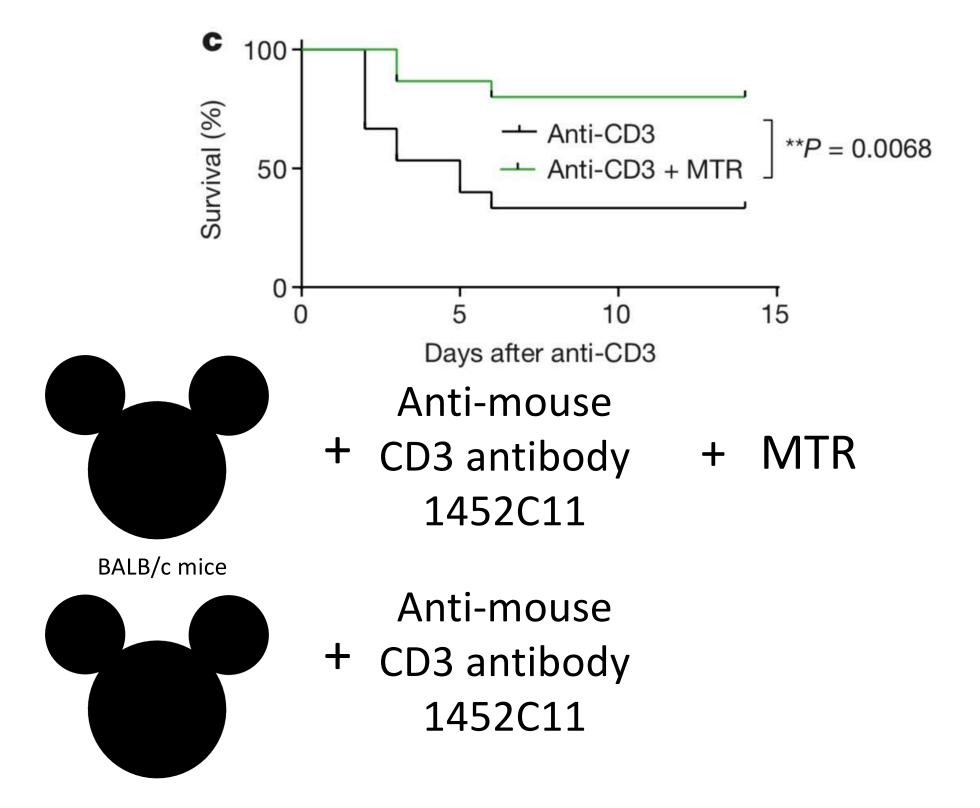
22%



+ CLP

0%





# Do CAR T-cells induce the same reaction?



But wait...

#### What are CAR T-cells??

 Genetically engineered to produce an artificial Tcell receptor

• Chimaeric antigen receptors – synthetic molecules

that don't naturally exist

- Why chimaeric?
  - 1. T-cell functions
  - 2. New antigen-recognizing factors

#### **CAR-T cell manufacturing**

- 1. the chimeric antigen receptor
- 2. the correct subset of T-cell markers

This enables positive identification of the product and discrimination against untransduced T-cells and undesirable cell types that have been transduced with the CAR<sup>9</sup>.

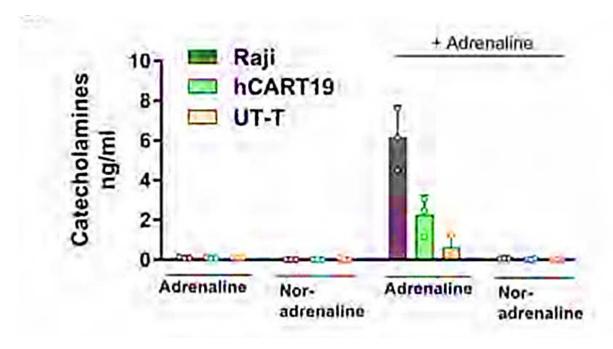
## Do CARTs generate catecholamines?

human Burkitt's lymphoma-derived CD19+ Raji cells

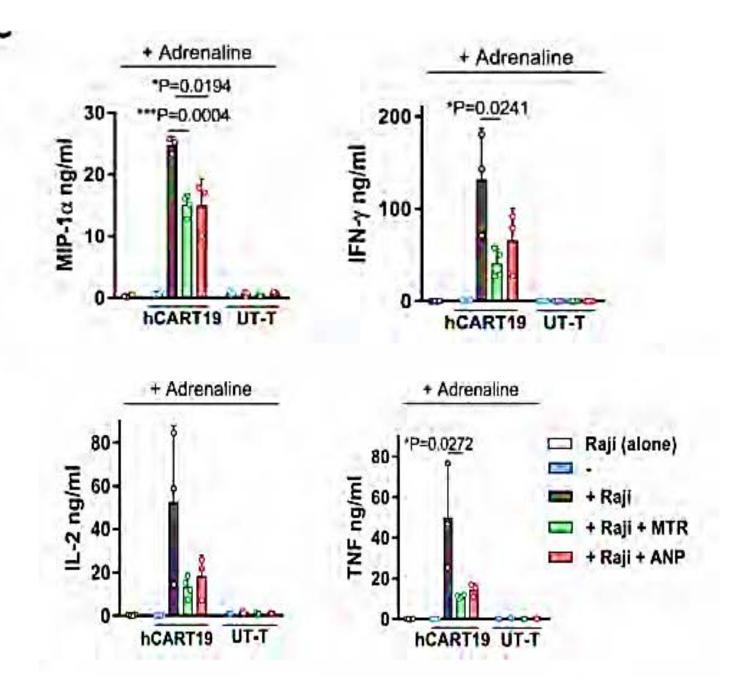
+ in vitro

hCART19 cells

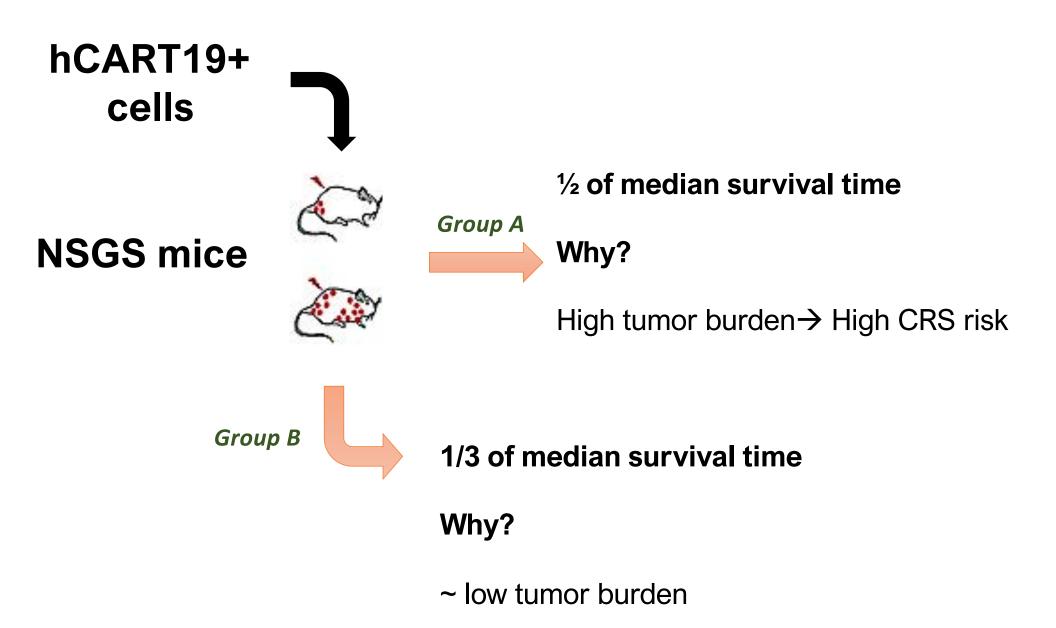
Release of catecholamines and cytokines



#### MTR and ANP abated the reaction



#### What was the in vivo result?



#### What was the *in vivo* result?

Group A

Group B

**Premature death** 

Excessive catecholamine levels

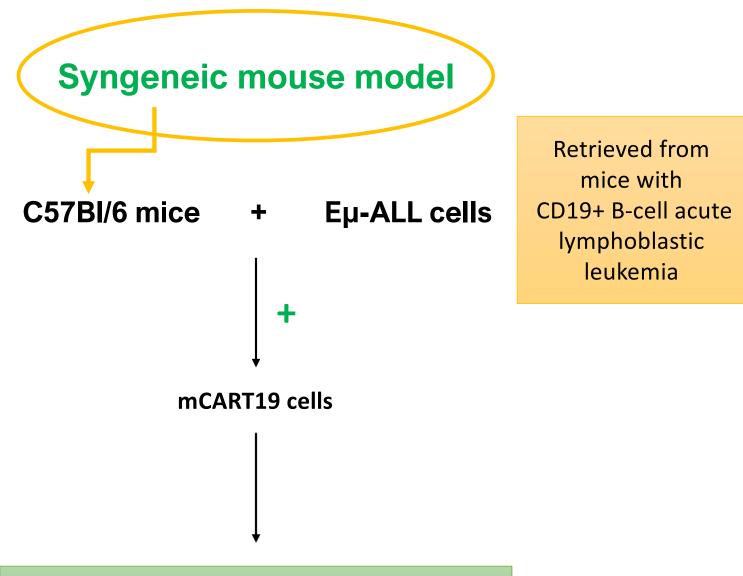
Excessive cytokine levels

Substantial anti-tumor effect

Lesser cytokine increase with MTR

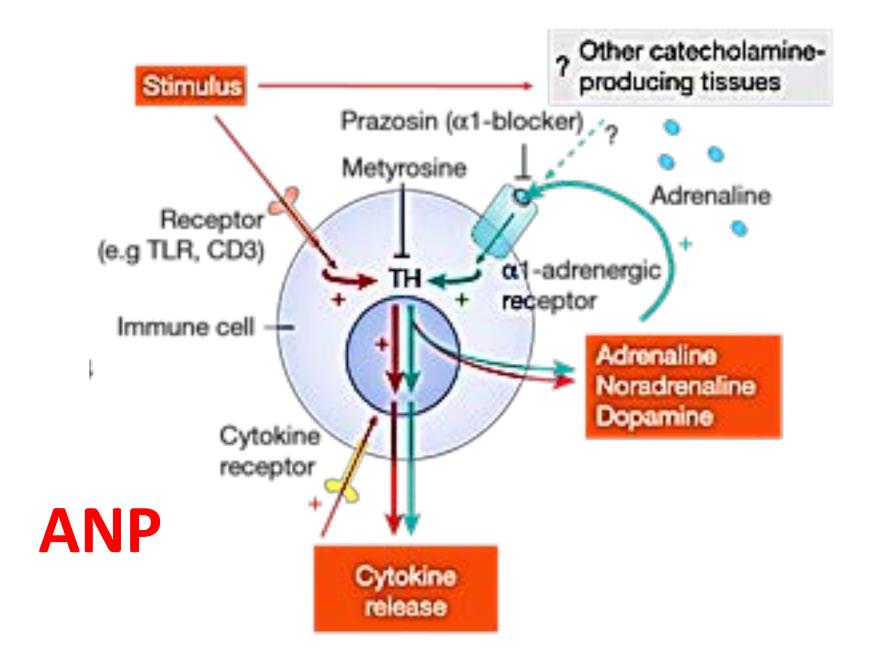
Similar result with ANP

#### The need for a better model



MTR and ANP reduced cytokine and catecholamine release

#### Conclusions



# This is my thank you dance!

