

GENETICALLY-ENGINEERED DRUG RESISTANT T CELLS AND METHODS OF USING THE SAME

BACKGROUND

5 Conventional treatment strategies for the treatment of cancers, while promising in many regards, are still in need of improvement. For example, despite extensive efforts, treatment therapies for high-grade primary brain tumors such as *glioblastoma multiforme* (GBM) have failed to significantly and consistently extend median survival beyond two years.

10 One area of research that is being investigated is immunotherapy. These treatments utilize the power of the patients' immune system to combat diseases such as cancer. In particular adoptive cell transfer is being explored. In many forms of adoptive cell transfer, the patient's immune cells are collected, expanded and modified for more efficient response. Chimeric antigen receptors (CARs) have been
15 used in this regard. CARs are engineered receptors, which graft an arbitrary and defined specificity onto an immune effector cell. Typically, the CARs are used to graft the specificity of a monoclonal antibody onto a T cell. In this approach, T cells are removed from a patient or suitable donor and modified so that they express receptors specific to the particular form of cancer. The T cells, which can then
20 recognize and kill the cancer cells, are reintroduced into the patient. Initial clinical studies of this approach have shown efficacy.

 However, the use of CARs in adoptive cell transfer still suffer from several drawbacks. The present disclosure provides a new immune system cell composition that is engineered to express a CAR specific for a tumor antigen and a survival factor
25 that provides resistance to an additional therapeutic treatment (such as a chemotherapy treatment regimen) that may be administered to the patient. The cell composition may further include a suicide gene and additional elements. Methods of using the cell compositions for the treatment of a disease are also provided. As such, the present disclosure provides new and needed solutions to the problems of
30 treatment using immunotherapy. In certain embodiments, the cell compositions provided are $\gamma\delta$ T cells.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1A shows an EGFRvIII CAR control vector co-expressing eGFP, which can be used to easily track cell transduction by flow cytometry.

FIG. 1B shows an EGFRvIII CAR control vector co-expressing firefly luciferase,
5 which can be used to track cell migration/homing in vivo.

FIG. 1C shows a control vector encoding the EGFRvIII CAR, which lacks sequences coding for a survival factor and cannot confer drug resistance. The control construct can be used as a positive control for CAR expression and negative control for drug resistance.

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FIG. 1D shows an EGFRvIII CAR co-expressing sequences coding for a survival factor (in this figure MGMT) that confers resistance to temozolomide (TMZ). This construct is anticipated to provide the greatest benefit to in vivo treatment of
15 glioblastoma.

FIG. 2 shows exemplary experimental design for treatment.

FIG. 3A shows SPECT/CT fused images (*axial view*) showing distribution of $^{111}\text{[In]}$ -labeled $\gamma\delta\text{T}$ cells in 4T1 mammary fat pad tumors at 48 h post injection performed using $\gamma\delta\text{T}$ cells that were untreated and illustrates the untreated $\gamma\delta\text{T}$ cells bound the
20 tumor; the dotted circle delineates the tumor region.

FIG. 3B shows the same imaging described in FIG. 3A performed using $\gamma\delta\text{T}$ cells that were pretreated with an anti- $\gamma\delta$ TCR monoclonal antibody prior to injection and illustrates the treated $\gamma\delta\text{T}$ cells did not bind the tumor; the dotted circle delineates the tumor region.

25 FIG. 4A shows stress-associated NKG2DL expression on X12T and X22T glioma xenografts. Both cell types showed autofluorescence. Black=isotype control, blue=tumor, red=tumor exposed to 400 μM TMZ for 4h.

FIG. 4B shows ex vivo expanded/activated $\gamma\delta$ T cells modified to be resistant to TMZ were cytotoxic to cells derived from X12T and X22T glioma xenograft in vitro
30 ultured with increasing Effector:Target (E:T) ratios of X12T and X22T and %Lysis expressed as live/dead ratio by flow cytometry.

FIG. 5A shows survival of X12P glioma-bearing mice following treatment with TMZ alone (TMZ), with the combination of TMZ plus a composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells and NK cells modified to express a survival factor for TMZ resistance (DRI), with unmodified $\gamma\delta$ T cells and NK cells (CT) and in control mice receiving no treatment.

5 FIG. 5B shows survival of X12T glioma-bearing mice following treatment with TMZ alone (TMZ), with the combination of TMZ plus a composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells and NK cells modified to express a survival factor for TMZ resistance (DRI), with unmodified $\gamma\delta$ T cells and NK cells (CT) and in control mice receiving no treatment.

10 FIG. 6 shows stress-induced antigen expression is not increased in normal brain tissue adjacent to metastatic brain tumor tissue.

FIG. 7 shows stress-induced antigen expression is not increased in normal brain tissue after radiation treatment.

FIG. 8A shows one embodiment of the methods of the prior art.

FIG. 8B shows one embodiment of the methods of the present disclosure.

15 DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Conventional treatment strategies for cancers are in need of improvement. The present disclosure provides a novel solution to the problems encountered in the art and describes novel cells compositions and methods of using the novel cell compositions for the treatment for a variety of cancers, including, but not limited to, GBM. The present disclosure provides examples of cell compositions using $\gamma\delta$ T cells and provides specific examples of CARs and survival factors. However, other immune system cells, other CARs and other survival factors may be utilized with the present disclosure. The choice of immune system cells, CAR and survival factor may be influenced, at least in part, by the type of cancer to be treated and the additional therapies utilized in the treatment of the patient.

25 The present disclosure provides novel cell compositions and uses of such cell compositions in methods of treatment.

In a first aspect, the cell composition comprises an immune system cell engineered to express a CAR directed to a tumor antigen and a survival factor that allows the immune system cell to survive in a treatment environment created by an additional therapeutic treatment (for example, a polypeptide that confers resistance

to a chemotherapy agent(s) that is used in conjunction with the cell compositions described).

5 In a second aspect, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express a CAR directed to a tumor antigen and a survival factor that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells to survive in a treatment environment created by an additional therapeutic treatment (for example, a polypeptide that confers resistance to a chemotherapy agent(s) that is used in conjunction with the cell compositions described).

10 In a third aspect, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express a CAR directed to a glioma-specific tumor associated antigen (TAA) and a survival factor for resistance to temozolomide (TMZ) chemotherapy that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells to survive in, for example, a TMZ chemotherapy treatment environment.

15 In a fourth aspect, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express a CAR directed to the glioma-specific TAA EGFRvIII and O^6 -Methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (MGMT) for resistance to for example, TMZ chemotherapy that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells to survive in, for example, a TMZ chemotherapy treatment environment.

20 In a fifth aspect, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express a CAR directed to the glioma-specific TAA IL13R α and MGMT for resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells to survive in, for example, a TMZ chemotherapy treatment environment.

In a sixth aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating cancer comprising administering a cell composition of the present disclosure to a subject and providing an additional therapeutic treatment, before, after or both before and after, administration of the cell composition of the present disclosure.

25 In a seventh aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating glioma comprising administering a cell composition of the present disclosure to a subject and providing an additional therapeutic treatment, before, after or both before and after, administration of the cell composition of the present disclosure.

30 In an eight aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating GBM comprising administering a cell composition of the present disclosure to a subject

and providing an additional therapeutic treatment, before, after or both before and after, administration of the cell composition of the present disclosure.

In a ninth aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating GBM comprising administering a cell composition of the fourth or fifth aspects to a subject
5 and providing an additional therapeutic treatment, before, after or both before and after, administration of the cell composition of the present disclosure.

In a tenth aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating GBM comprising administering, for example, TMZ chemotherapy to a subject, administering a cell composition of the fourth or fifth aspects to a subject and
10 optionally administering additional courses of, for example, TMZ chemotherapy and/or additional cell composition of the present disclosure.

In an eleventh aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a subject suffering from cancer using an immunotherapy treatment and an additional therapeutic treatment, the method comprising: (i) administering to the subject a cell
15 composition comprising immune system cells expressing a CAR directed to a tumor antigen, a receptor for a stress-induced antigen and a survival factor that allows the immune system cell expressing the CAR to survive in a treatment environment resulting from the additional therapeutic treatment; and (ii) administering to the subject an additional therapeutic treatment, wherein the additional therapeutic
20 treatment is administered either before administration of the cell composition to the subject, after administration of the cell composition to the subject, concurrently with administration of the cell composition to the subject or any combination of the foregoing.

In a twelfth aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a
25 subject using an immunotherapy treatment and an additional therapeutic treatment, the method comprising: (i) administering to the subject a cell composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing a CAR directed to a tumor antigen, a receptor for a stress-induced antigen and a survival factor that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing the CAR to survive in a treatment environment resulting from the additional therapeutic
30 treatment; and (ii) administering to the subject an additional therapeutic treatment, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment is administered either before

administration of the cell composition to the subject, after administration of the cell composition to the subject, concurrently with administration of the cell composition to the subject or any combination of the foregoing.

In a thirteenth aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a
5 subject using an immunotherapy treatment and an additional therapeutic treatment
utilizing, for example, TMZ chemotherapy, the method comprising: (i) administering
to the subject a cell composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing a CAR directed to
a glioma-specific TAA, a receptor for a stress-induced antigen and a survival factor
for resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells
10 expressing the CAR to survive in a treatment environment resulting from the
additional therapeutic treatment; and (ii) administering to the subject an additional
therapeutic treatment, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment is administered
either before administration of the cell composition to the subject, after
administration of the cell composition to the subject, concurrently with
15 administration of the cell composition to the subject or any combination of the
foregoing.

In a fourteenth aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a
subject using an immunotherapy treatment and an additional therapeutic treatment
utilizing, for example, TMZ chemotherapy, the method comprising: (i) administering
20 to the subject a cell composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing a CAR directed to
the glioma-specific TAA EGFRvIII, a NKGD2 receptor and *O*⁶-Methylguanine-
DNA methyltransferase providing resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy
that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing the CAR to survive in a treatment environment
resulting from the additional therapeutic treatment; and (ii) administering to the
25 subject an additional therapeutic treatment, wherein the additional therapeutic
treatment is administered either before administration of the cell composition to the
subject, after administration of the cell composition to the subject, concurrently with
administration of the cell composition to the subject or any combination of the
foregoing.

30 In a fifteenth aspect, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a
subject using an immunotherapy treatment and an additional therapeutic treatment

utilizing, for example, TMZ chemotherapy, the method comprising: (i) administering to the subject a cell composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing a CAR directed to the glioma-specific TAA IL13R α , a NKGD2 receptor and *O*⁶-Methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase providing resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy that
5 allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing the CAR to survive in a treatment environment resulting from the additional therapeutic treatment; and (ii) administering to the subject an additional therapeutic treatment, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment is administered either before administration of the cell composition to the subject, after administration of the cell composition to the subject, concurrently with
10 administration of the cell composition to the subject or any combination of the foregoing.

Cell Compositions

In general, the present disclosure utilizes a survival factor to provide drug
15 resistant cellular immunotherapy (DRI). Through this mechanism, the cell compositions of the present disclosure are provided the ability to survive, expand and exert anti-tumor activity in a treatment environment after administration to the subject. The survival factor is selected based on an additional therapeutic treatment that may be used in combination with the cell compositions and methods of the
20 present disclosure.

As used herein the phrase “survive in a treatment environment created by an additional therapeutic treatment” may be used interchangeably with the phrase, “survive in the presence of an additional therapeutic treatment” and each phrase refers to the ability of a cell to survive direct contact with an agent used in the
25 additional therapeutic treatment or to survive in the presence of cell toxicity in the environment of the cell compositions of the invention resulting from the use of an additional therapeutic agent. Additional therapeutic treatments include, but are not limited to treatment with: anti-cancer agents, metabolic antagonists, DNA demethylating agents, plant-derived antitumor agents, a nucleoside/nucleotide-analog chemotherapy drugs, alkylating agents, antimetabolites, anticancer
30 antibiotics, topoisomerase inhibitors, mitotic inhibitors, differentiating agents,

hormone therapy agents and combinations of the foregoing. A variety of specific agents may be used in the additional therapeutic treatments as is known in the art and as discussed herein.

In one embodiment, the cell composition comprises an immune system cell engineered to express at least a CAR directed to a tumor antigen and a survival factor that allows the immune system cell to survive in a treatment environment created by an additional therapeutic treatment; for example, a polypeptide that confers resistance to a chemotherapy agent(s) that is used in conjunction with the cell compositions described. Such polypeptides that confer drug resistance to certain chemotherapeutics include, but are not limited to: MGMT, 5' nucleotidase II (NT5C2), a drug resistant variant of dihydrofolate reductase (L22Y-DHFR), thymidylate synthase, and multiple drug resistance-1 protein (MDR1).

In another embodiment, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express at least a CAR directed to a tumor antigen and a survival factor that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells to survive in a treatment environment created by an additional therapeutic treatment; (for example, a polypeptide that confers resistance to a chemotherapy agent(s) that is used in conjunction with the cell compositions described).

In another embodiment, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express at least a CAR directed to a glioma-specific TAA and a survival factor that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells to survive in a treatment environment created by an additional therapeutic treatment (for example, a polypeptide that confers resistance to a chemotherapy agent(s) that is used in conjunction with the cell compositions described).

In another embodiment, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express at least a CAR directed to a TAA and a survival factor for resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells to survive in a, for example, TMZ chemotherapy treatment environment.

In another embodiment, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express at least a CAR directed to the glioma-specific TAA EGFRvIII and MGMT

for resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells to survive in a, for example, TMZ chemotherapy treatment environment.

In another embodiment, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express at least a CAR directed to the glioma-specific TAA IL13R α and the
5 MGMT for resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells to survive in a, for example, TMZ chemotherapy treatment environment.

In another embodiment, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express at least a CAR directed to a neuroblastoma-specific TAA and a survival factor that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells to survive in a treatment environment created by an
10 additional therapeutic treatment (for example, a polypeptide that confers resistance to a chemotherapy agent(s) that is used in conjunction with the cell compositions described).

In another embodiment, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express at least a CAR directed to a neuroblastoma-specific TAA and a survival
15 factor for resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells to survive in a, for example, TMZ chemotherapy treatment environment.

In another embodiment, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express at least a CAR directed to the neuroblastoma-specific TAA GD2 and O⁶-Methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (MGMT) gene for resistance to, for example,
20 TMZ chemotherapy that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells to survive in a, for example, TMZ chemotherapy treatment environment.

In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises immune system cells or $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express only a CAR directed to a tumor antigen or a glioma-specific TAA and a survival factor, such as a survival factor for resistance to,
25 for example, TMZ. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises immune system cells or $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express only a CAR directed to a tumor antigen, a glioma-specific TAA or a neuroblastoma-specific TAA, a suicide gene and a survival factor, such as a survival factor for resistance to, for example, TMZ. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises immune system cells or $\gamma\delta$ T
30 cells engineered to express only a CAR directed to a tumor antigen, a glioma-specific TAA or a neuroblastoma-specific TAA, receptor for a stress-induced antigen and a

survival factor, such as a survival factor for resistance to, for example, TMZ. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises immune system cells or $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express only a CAR directed to a tumor antigen, a glioma-specific TAA or a neuroblastoma-specific TAA, a receptor for a stress-induced antigen, a suicide gene and a survival factor, such as a survival factor for resistance to, for example, TMZ. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises immune system cells or $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express only a CAR directed to a tumor antigen, a glioma-specific TAA or a neuroblastoma-specific TAA, a NKG2D receptor and a survival factor, such as a survival factor for resistance to, for example, TMZ. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises immune system cells or $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express only a CAR directed to a tumor antigen, a glioma-specific TAA or a neuroblastoma-specific TAA, a NKG2D receptor, a suicide gene and a survival factor, such as a survival factor for resistance to TMZ.

15 In certain embodiments, the immune system cell or $\gamma\delta$ T cell further comprises a receptor for a stress-induced antigen. In certain embodiments, the immune system cell or $\gamma\delta$ T cell further comprises a NKG2D receptor. In certain embodiments, the receptor for a stress-induced antigen or NKG2D receptor is naturally present on the immune system cell or $\gamma\delta$ T cell. In certain embodiments, the receptor for a stress-induced antigen or NKG2D receptor is induced to an increased level on the immune system cell or $\gamma\delta$ T cell. Therefore, in those embodiments where the cell composition comprises immune system cells or $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express only a CAR directed to a tumor antigen, a glioma-specific TAA or a neuroblastoma-specific TAA, a survival factor and optional suicide gene, the immune system cells or $\gamma\delta$ T cells may still express a stress-induced antigen or NKG2D receptor.

In certain embodiments, the immune system cells are any immune system cell useful in immunotherapy. In another aspect of the foregoing, the immune system cells are any cells expressing a receptor for a stress-induced antigen. In certain embodiments, the immune system cells are any cells expressing the NKG2D receptor. In certain embodiments, the immune system cells are NK cells or $\gamma\delta$ T cells.

In certain embodiments, the immune system cells are $\gamma\delta$ T cells. In certain embodiments, the immune system cells are a combination of NK cells and $\gamma\delta$ T cells. In certain embodiments, the immune system cells are a combination of NK cells and $\gamma\delta$ T cells, wherein at least a portion of the NK cells and/or $\gamma\delta$ T cells express a
5 receptor for a stress-induced antigen. In certain embodiments, the immune system cells are a combination of NK cells and $\gamma\delta$ T cells, wherein at least a portion of the NK cells and/or $\gamma\delta$ T cells express a NKGD2 receptor.

In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises a $\gamma\delta$ T cell and an additional immune system cell. For example, the cell composition may comprises $\gamma\delta$
10 T cells and a NK cells or may comprise $\gamma\delta$ T cells, $\alpha\beta$ T cells and a NK cells. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells and an additional immune system cell, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are present at greater than or equal to 60% of the total cell population. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells and NK cells, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are present at greater than
15 or equal to 60% of the total cell population. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells and NK cells, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are present at greater than or equal to 60% of the total cell population and the NK cells are present at less than or equal to 25%. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells and $\alpha\beta$ T cells, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are present at greater than or equal
20 to 60% of the total cell population. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells and $\alpha\beta$ T cells, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are present at greater than or equal to 60% of the total cell population and the $\alpha\beta$ T cells are present at less than or equal to 5%. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells, $\alpha\beta$ T cells and NK cells, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are present at greater than or equal to
25 60% of the total cell population. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells, $\alpha\beta$ T cells and NK cells, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are present at greater than or equal to 60% of the total cell population, the $\alpha\beta$ T cells are present at less than or equal to 5% and the NK cells are present at less than or equal to 25%. The percentage of various cell types present, in one embodiment, is determined by
30 flow cytometry as described in Example 3.

In certain embodiments, at least a portion of the cells comprising the cell composition (for example, the immune system cells or $\gamma\delta$ T cells) further comprise a receptor for a stress-induced antigen. In certain embodiments, at least a portion of the cells comprising the cell composition (for example, the immune system cells or $\gamma\delta$ T cells) further comprise a NKGD2 receptor. In certain embodiments, the receptor for a stress-induced antigen or NKGD2 receptor is naturally present on at least a portion of the cells comprising the cell composition (for example, the immune system cells or $\gamma\delta$ T cells). In certain embodiments, the receptor for a stress-induced antigen or NKGD2 receptor is induced to an increased level at least a portion of the cells comprising the cell composition (for example, the immune system cells or $\gamma\delta$ T cells). In certain embodiments, at least a portion of the cells comprising the cell composition (for example, the immune system cells or $\gamma\delta$ T cells) are engineered to express the receptor for a stress-induced antigen or NKGD2 receptor. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells and at least a portion of the $\gamma\delta$ T cells express a receptor for a stress induced antigen or a NKGD2 receptor. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells, $\alpha\beta$ T cells and NK cells and at least a portion of the $\gamma\delta$ T cells express a receptor for a stress induced antigen or a NKGD2 receptor. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells, $\alpha\beta$ T cells and NK cells and at least a portion of the $\gamma\delta$ T cells express a receptor for a stress induced antigen or a NKGD2 receptor, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are present at greater than or equal to 60% of the total cell population. In certain embodiments, the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells, $\alpha\beta$ T cells and NK cells and at least a portion of the $\gamma\delta$ T cells express a receptor for a stress induced antigen or a NKGD2 receptor, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are present at greater than or equal to 60% of the total cell population, the $\alpha\beta$ T cells are present at less than or equal to 5% and the NK cells are present at less than or equal to 25%. In certain embodiments, the receptor for a stress-induced antigen or NKGD2 receptor is naturally present on at least a portion of the $\gamma\delta$ T cells, $\alpha\beta$ T cells and/or NK cells. In certain embodiments, the receptor for a stress-induced antigen or NKGD2 receptor is induced to an increased level at least a portion of the $\gamma\delta$ T cells, $\alpha\beta$ T cells and/or NK cells. In certain embodiments, at least a portion of the $\gamma\delta$ T cells, $\alpha\beta$ T cells and/or NK cells are engineered to express the

receptor for a stress-induced antigen or NKGD2 receptor. The percentage of various cell types present, in one embodiment, is determined by flow cytometry as described in Example 3.

In one aspect of the foregoing, the tumor antigen is any tumor antigen known in the art. In certain embodiments, the tumor antigen is selected so at least one of the following characteristics is present: the antigen is expressed in as many stages of the cancer as possible, the antigen is expressed on the surface of the tumor, the antigen is important to the viability of the tumor cell and the antigen is not expressed on non-tumor tissue or expressed at such a level that off target effects are clinically acceptable. In certain embodiments, the tumor antigen is selected from the group consisting of EphA2, B cell maturation antigen (BCMA), B7-H3, B7-H6, CAIX, CA9, CD22, CD19, CD20, ROR1, kappa or light chain, carcinoembryonic antigen, alpha-fetoprotein, CA-125, Glypican-3, epithelial tumor antigen, melanoma-associated antigen, EGP2, EGP40, EPCAM, ERBB3, ERBB4, ErbB3/4, PAP, FAR, FBP, fetal AchR, Folate Receptor α , mutated p53, mutated ras, HER2, ERBB2, HER3, folate binding protein, HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein gp120, HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein gp41, 5T4, 8H9, GD2, CD123, CD23, CD33, CD30, CD38, CD56, c-Met, fap, mesothelin, GD3, HERV-K, IL-11R α , IL-13R α , CSPG4, Lewis-Y, MCSP, Muc1, Muc16, NCAM, NKG2D ligands, NY-ES0-1, PRAME, PSCA, PSCI, PSMA, EGFR, Sp17, SURVIVIN, TAG72, TEM1, TEM8, EGFRvIII, and VEGFR2.

In one aspect of the foregoing, the glioma-specific TAA is any glioma-specific TAA known in the art. In certain embodiments, the glioma-specific TAA selected so at least one of the following characteristics is present: the glioma-specific TAA is expressed in as many stages of the cancer as possible, the glioma-specific TAA is expressed on the surface of the tumor, the glioma-specific TAA is important to the viability of the tumor cell and the glioma-specific TAA is not expressed on non-tumor tissue or expressed at such a level that off target effects are clinically acceptable. In certain embodiments, the glioma-specific TAA is selected from the group consisting of NKG2D ligands, ULBP-1, ULBP-2, ULBP-3, ULBP-4, ULBP-5, ULBP-6, MIC-A, MIC-B, EGFRvIII and IL13R α . In certain embodiments, the

glioma-specific TAA is EGFRvIII. In certain embodiments, the glioma-specific TAA is IL13R α .

In one aspect of the foregoing, the neuroblastoma-specific TAA is any glioma-specific TAA known in the art. In certain embodiments, the neuroblastoma-specific TAA selected so at least one of the following characteristics is present: the neuroblastoma-specific TAA is expressed in as many stages of the cancer as possible, the neuroblastoma-specific TAA is expressed on the surface of the tumor, the neuroblastoma-specific TAA is important to the viability of the tumor cell and the neuroblastoma-specific TAA is not expressed on non-tumor tissue or expressed at such a level that off target effects are clinically acceptable. In certain embodiments, the neuroblastoma-specific TAA is selected from the group consisting of NKG2D ligands, ULBP-1, ULBP-2, ULBP-3, ULBP-4, ULBP-5, ULBP-6, MIC-A, MIC-B, and GD2. In certain embodiments, the neuroblastoma-specific TAA is GD2.

The survival factor may be any factor known in the art that provides resistance to an additional therapeutic treatment and/or allows the cells comprising the cells compositions to survive in a treatment environment (such as a chemotherapy treatment environment). In certain embodiments, the additional therapeutic treatment is treatment with an anti-cancer agent, a metabolic antagonist, a DNA demethylating agent, a plant-derived antitumor agent, a nucleoside/nucleotide-analog chemotherapy drug, an alkylating agent, an antimetabolite, an anticancer antibiotic, a topoisomerase inhibitor, a mitotic inhibitor, a differentiating agent, a hormone therapy agent and combinations of the foregoing and the survival factor provides resistance to the additional therapeutic treatment. A variety of specific agents may be used in the additional therapeutic treatments as is known in the art and as discussed herein. Representative alkylating agents include, but are not limited to, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide and melphalan. Representative metabolic antagonists include, but are not limited to, methotrexate (MTX), 5-fluorouracil or derivatives thereof. Representative DNA demethylating agents (also known as antimetabolites) include, but are not limited to, azacitidine. Representative nucleoside/nucleotide-analog chemotherapy drugs include, but are not limited to, a substituted nucleotide and a substituted nucleoside. Representative antitumor antibiotics include, but are not

limited to, mitomycin, adriamycin and doxorubicin. Representative plant-derived antitumor agents include, but are not limited to, vincristine, vindesine, TAXOL®, paclitaxel, abraxane; cisplatin; carboplatin; etoposide; and the like. Representative anti-cancer agents include, but are not limited to, trimethotrexate (TMTX),
5 temozolomide (TMZ), raltitrexed, S-(4-Nitrobenzyl)-6-thioinosine (NBMPR), 6-benzyguanidine (6-BG), nitrosoureas [e.g., bis-chloronitrosourea (BCNU; carmustine), lomustine (CCNU) +/- Procarbazine and Vincristine (PCV regimen), doxorubicin, fotemustine, Cytarabine, camptothecin and a therapeutic derivative of any of the foregoing. Preferably, the agents used in the additional therapeutic
10 treatment include, TMZ, doxorubicin, melphalan, nitrosoureas and any combination thereof.

In certain embodiments, the survival factor is MGMT, multidrug resistance protein 1 (MDR1), or 5' nucleotidase II (NT5C2). Other survival factors include, for example, a drug resistant variant of dihydrofolate reductase (L22Y-DHFR) and
15 thymidylate synthase. Preferably, the survival factor in is MGMT. However, other survival factors may be used depending on the nature of the treatment environment (i.e., what other additional therapeutic treatments are being given to the patient in combination with the cells compositions of the present disclosure).

In one aspect of the foregoing, the cells of the composition further comprise
20 a suicide gene.

In one aspect of the foregoing the cell composition comprises greater than or equal to 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% of a single type of immune system cell. In one aspect of the foregoing the cell composition comprises greater than or equal to 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 95% of $\gamma\delta$ T cells. In one aspect of the foregoing the cell
25 composition comprises greater than or equal to 60%, $\gamma\delta$ T cells and less than or equal to 5% $\alpha\beta$ T cells and less than or equal to 25% NK cells. The percentage of various cell types present, in one embodiment, is determined by flow cytometry as described in Example 3.

In another aspect, of the foregoing the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are obtained from a patient
30 and expanded/activated ex vivo; the cells may then be reintroduced to the patient.

The cell compositions described may be referred to as DRI-CAR T cells.

The cell compositions described herein may be produced by incorporating a nucleic acid construct coding for and capable of expressing a CAR and a survival factor, as well as other elements (for example, a suicide gene and/or a receptor for a stress-induced antigen). In certain embodiments, a single nucleic acid construct
5 codes for the CAR and the survival factor, as well as other elements (for example, a suicide gene and/or a receptor for a stress-induced antigen). In certain embodiments, separate nucleic acid constructs code for the CAR and the survival factor, as well as other elements (for example, a suicide gene and/or a receptor for a stress-induced antigen). Methods of producing such nucleic acid constructs are known in the art.
10 Representative nucleic acid constructs coding for the CAR and/or survival factor are shown in FIGS. 1A-1D.

In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid construct encodes a CAR and a survival factor.

In the above embodiments, the CAR may comprise the domains and/or sequences
15 described herein. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid construct encodes for a CAR comprising an ectodomain comprising a scFv directed to the EGFRvIII antigen, a hinge region, a transmembrane region and an endodomain comprising at least one signaling domain. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid construct encodes for a CAR comprising an ectodomain comprising a scFv directed to the IL13R α antigen,
20 a hinge region, a transmembrane region and an endodomain comprising at least one signaling domain. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid construct encodes for a CAR comprising an ectodomain comprising a scFv directed to the EGFRvIII antigen, a hinge region from IgG, a transmembrane region from CD3-zeta and an endodomain comprising the CD28, Ox40 and CD32 signaling domains. In certain embodiments,
25 the nucleic acid construct encodes for a CAR comprising an ectodomain comprising a scFv directed to the IL13R α antigen, a hinge region from IgG, a transmembrane region from CD3-zeta and an endodomain comprising the CD28, Ox40 and CD32 signaling domains.

The nucleic acid construct may be incorporated into an expression vector
30 prior to introduction into the host cell. Such methods are known in the art. As discussed above, a single expression vector may be used or multiple expression

vectors may be used depending on the nature of the nucleic acid construct. A variety of expression vectors may be used. In certain embodiments, the expression vector is a plasmid. In certain embodiments, the expression vector is a viral vector. In certain embodiments, the expression vector is a retroviral vector. In certain embodiments, the expression vector is a lentiviral vector. The expression vector may be capable of replication inside of the immune system cell (also referred to as a host cell) or the expression vector may be integrated, in whole or in part, into the genome of the immune system cell, allowing the nucleic acid construct to be replicated along with the genome of the host cell.

10 The expression vectors comprise a nucleic acid construct in a form suitable for expression of the nucleic acid construct in a host cell. As such, the expression vectors contains the elements required for expression of the nucleic acid construct in the host cell. The elements required will vary depending on the nature of the host cell and the vector, as well as other factors (such as level of expression desired). For example, a vector may contain one or more regulatory sequences (such as promoter sequences, enhancer sequences and other such sequences) operably linked to the nucleic acid construct allowing for expression of the nucleic acid construct. The regulatory sequences may be cell specific, such that the nucleic acid construct is expressed only in a specific cell type, or the regulatory sequences may be constitutive, such that the nucleic acid construct is expressed in any cell type.

Chimeric Antigen Receptors

25 The cells comprising the cell compositions of the present disclosure incorporate one or more CARs. While specific examples of CARs are given for use in treating GBM, other CARs designed for the treatment of additional cancers may also be used. The present disclosure may utilize any CAR known in the art. Methods of producing CARs with a desired specificity for a tumor associated antigen are known in the art. The CAR allows the immune system cells of the present disclosure to recognize tumor antigens in a manner that is not MHC restricted. Furthermore, a CAR may be engineered to recognize an antigen that is not protein derived.

30 CARs generally have the following structure: an ectodomain comprising an antigen recognition domain, a transmembrane domain and an endodomain. In certain

embodiments, a peptide linker from 1 to 15 amino acids may be present in the CAR to separate the various domains of the CAR. For example, a peptide linker may be present between the antigen recognition domain and the transmembrane domain or the transmembrane domain and the endodomain. A peptide linker may be present
5 between all domains or only between a portion of the domains. Furthermore, when the endodomain comprises more than one element, a linker peptide may be present between some or all of the individual elements in the endodomain.

CARs may be produced initially incorporating a signal sequence (which is generally later removed during processing of the CAR). The signal peptide directs
10 the nascent protein once expressed into the endoplasmic reticulum, which allows the CAR is to be modified (for example, glycosylated) and for insertion in the cell membrane. Any eukaryotic signal peptide sequence may be used. Generally, the signal peptide natively attached to the amino-terminal most component is used (for example, in a scFv with orientation light chain - linker - heavy chain, the native signal
15 of the light-chain is used).

The antigen recognition domain may be any domain that recognizes a tumor antigen. In specific embodiments, the antigen recognition domain is directed to a glioma-specific TAA. In specific embodiments, the antigen recognition domain is directed to a tumor antigen. In specific embodiments, the antigen recognition domain
20 is directed to a neuroblastoma-specific TAA. Specific antigens for recognition by the antigen recognition domain are provided above. There are many alternatives for the antigen recognition domain. An antigen recognition domain from native T-cell receptor (TCR) alpha and beta single chains has been described, as have simple ectodomains (e.g. CD4 ectodomain to recognize HIV infected cells) and more exotic
25 ectodomains comprising recognition components such as a linked cytokine (which leads to recognition of cells bearing the cytokine receptor). In fact any moiety that binds a given target with high affinity can be used as an antigen recognition region. In a preferred embodiment, the antigen recognition region is a scFV. In certain embodiments, a linker peptide (i.e., a spacer region or hinge region) links the antigen
30 binding domain to the transmembrane domain.

In certain embodiments, the antigen recognition domain is a scFV. A scFV refers to a fusion protein of the variable regions of the heavy (V_H) and light chains (V_L) of an immunoglobulin, connected with a short linker peptide (generally of about 10 to about 25 amino acids) to produce a V_H -linker- V_L structure (also referred to an antigen binding domain). The linker is usually rich in glycine for flexibility, as well as serine or threonine for solubility, and can either connect the N-terminus of the V_H with the C-terminus of the V_L , or vice versa. This scFV retains the specificity of the original immunoglobulin, despite removal of the constant regions and the introduction of the linker.

10 In certain embodiments, the antigen recognition domain is a multivalent scFV. A multivalent scFV comprises two immunoglobulin derived antigen binding domains (such as a V_H -linker- V_L chain) joined by an additional linker, wherein the antigen binding domain recognize different antigens or different portions of the same antigen. In certain aspects, one of the antigen binding domains recognizes an activation molecule on the target cell. In certain aspects, one of the antigen binding domains recognizes an antigen that is increased in expression on the target cell as a result of the additional therapeutic treatment (such as, but not limited to, a stress induced antigen).

In certain embodiments, the antigen recognition domain is a bivalent scFV. Such bivalent scFV may have the structure V_{H1} -linker_a- V_{L1} - V_{H2} -linker_b- V_{L2} -linker_c- V_{H3} -linker_d- V_{L3} as an example (with the understanding that the V_H and V_L may be arranged in different orientations as discussed above).

The linker peptide should be flexible enough to allow the antigen binding domain to adopt conformations suitable for antigen recognition and binding. The simplest form is the hinge region from IgG1. A variety of linker peptides may be used in conjunction with the CARs described herein.

The transmembrane domain is a hydrophobic region (such as an alpha helix) that spans the membrane of the cell into which the CAR is incorporated. A transmembrane domain from any membrane embedded protein may be used. Generally, the transmembrane domain from the most membrane proximal component of the endodomain is used, such as, for example to facilitate transmission of a signal

from the antigen recognition domain to the endodomain. Interestingly, using the CD3-zeta transmembrane domain may result in incorporation of the artificial TCR into the native TCR a factor that is dependent on the presence of the native CD3-zeta transmembrane charged aspartic acid residue.

5 The endodomain allows transmission of a signal after antigen binding. After antigen recognition, receptors cluster and a signal is transmitted to the immune system cell containing the CAR. The endodomain comprises at least one signaling domain. In certain embodiments, the endodomain comprises more than 1 signaling domain. The most commonly used signaling domain is CD3-zeta, which contains
10 three immunoreceptor tyrosine-based activation motifs (ITAMs). Therefore, in certain embodiments the signaling domain comprises at least one ITAM. In certain embodiments, the endodomain comprises CD3-zeta. In certain embodiments, the endodomain comprises CD3-zeta and at least one additional signaling domain. The endodomain transmits an activation signal to the cell after antigen is bound. “First-
15 generation” CARs typically have the endodomain from the CD3-zeta, which is the primary transmitter of signals from endogenous TCRs. “Second-generation” CARs add intracellular signaling domains from various costimulatory protein receptors (e.g., CD28, 41BB, DAP10, OX40 or ICOS) to the cytoplasmic tail of the endodomain to provide additional signals to the T cell. More recent, “third-
20 generation” CARs have an endodomain that combine multiple signaling domains, such as CD3-zeta-CD28-41BB or CD3-zeta-CD28-OX40, to further augment potency. In certain embodiments, the endodomain comprises CD3-zeta-CD28-OX40.

Methods of Use

25 Methods of using the cell compositions of the present disclosure are also described.

 In one embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method of treating cancer comprising administering a cell composition of the present disclosure to a subject and providing an additional therapeutic treatment, before, after or both before
30 and after, administration of the cell composition of the present disclosure.

In another embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method of treating glioma comprising administering a cell composition of the present disclosure to a subject and providing an additional therapeutic treatment, before, after or both before and after, administration of the cell composition of the present disclosure.

5 In another embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method of treating GBM comprising administering a cell composition of the present disclosure to a subject and providing an additional therapeutic treatment, before, after or both before and after, administration of the cell composition of the present disclosure.

10 In another embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method of treating GBM comprising administering a cell composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express a CAR directed to the glioma-specific TAA EGFRvIII or IL13R α and the MGMT gene for resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy to a subject and providing an additional therapeutic treatment, before, after or both before and after, administration of the cell composition of the present disclosure.

15 In another embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method of treating GBM comprising administering, for example, TMZ chemotherapy to a subject, administering a cell composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells engineered to express a CAR directed to the glioma-specific TAA EGFRvIII or IL13R α and the MGMT gene for resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy and optionally administering
20 additional courses of, for example, TMZ chemotherapy and/or additional cell composition of the present disclosure.

In another embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a subject suffering from cancer using an immunotherapy treatment and an additional therapeutic treatment, the method comprising: (i) administering to the subject a cell
25 composition comprising immune system cells expressing a CAR directed to a tumor antigen, a receptor for a stress-induced antigen and a survival factor that allows the immune system cell expressing the CAR to survive in a treatment environment resulting from the additional therapeutic treatment; and (ii) administering to the subject the additional therapeutic treatment, wherein the additional therapeutic
30 treatment is administered either before administration of the cell composition to the subject, after administration of the cell composition to the subject, concurrently with

administration of the cell composition to the subject or any combination of the foregoing.

In another embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a subject suffering from cancer using an immunotherapy treatment and an additional therapeutic treatment, the method comprising: (i) administering to the subject a cell composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing a CAR directed to a tumor antigen, a receptor for a stress-induced antigen and a survival factor that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing the CAR to survive in a treatment environment resulting from the additional therapeutic treatment; and (ii) administering to the subject the additional therapeutic treatment, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment is administered either before administration of the cell composition to the subject, after administration of the cell composition to the subject, concurrently with administration of the cell composition to the subject or any combination of the foregoing.

In another embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a subject suffering from glioma using an immunotherapy treatment and an additional therapeutic treatment utilizing TMZ or other appropriate chemotherapy, the method comprising: (i) administering to the subject a cell composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing a CAR directed to a glioma-specific TAA, a receptor for a stress-induced antigen and a survival factor for resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing the CAR to survive in a treatment environment resulting from the additional therapeutic treatment; and (ii) administering to the subject the additional therapeutic treatment, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment is administered either before administration of the cell composition to the subject, after administration of the cell composition to the subject, concurrently with administration of the cell composition to the subject or any combination of the foregoing.

In another embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a subject suffering from neuroblastoma using an immunotherapy treatment and an additional therapeutic treatment utilizing, for example, TMZ chemotherapy, the method comprising: (i) administering to the subject a cell composition comprising $\gamma\delta$

T cells expressing a CAR directed to a neuroblastoma-specific TAA, a receptor for a stress-induced antigen and a survival factor for resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing the CAR to survive in a treatment environment resulting from the additional therapeutic treatment; and (ii) administering to the subject the additional therapeutic treatment, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment is administered either before administration of the cell composition to the subject, after administration of the cell composition to the subject, concurrently with administration of the cell composition to the subject or any combination of the foregoing.

10 In another embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a subject suffering from glioma an immunotherapy treatment and an additional therapeutic treatment utilizing, for example, TMZ chemotherapy, the method comprising: (i) administering to the subject a cell composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing a CAR directed to the glioma-specific TAA EGFRvIII, a NKGD2
15 receptor and *O*⁶-Methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase providing resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing the CAR to survive in a treatment environment resulting from the additional therapeutic treatment; and (ii) administering to the subject the additional therapeutic treatment, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment is administered either before
20 administration of the cell composition to the subject, after administration of the cell composition to the subject, concurrently with administration of the cell composition to the subject or any combination of the foregoing.

In another embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a subject suffering from cancer using an immunotherapy treatment and an additional
25 therapeutic treatment utilizing, for example, TMZ chemotherapy, the method comprising: (i) administering to the subject a cell composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing a CAR directed to the glioma-specific TAA IL13R α , a NKGD2 receptor and *O*⁶-Methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase providing resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing the CAR to survive in a
30 treatment environment resulting from the additional therapeutic treatment; and (ii) administering to the subject the additional therapeutic treatment, wherein the

additional therapeutic treatment is administered either before administration of the cell composition to the subject, after administration of the cell composition to the subject, concurrently with administration of the cell composition to the subject or any combination of the foregoing.

5 In another embodiment, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a subject suffering from neuroblastoma using an immunotherapy treatment and an additional therapeutic treatment utilizing, for example, TMZ chemotherapy, the method comprising: (i) administering to the subject a cell composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing a CAR directed to the neuroblastoma-specific TAA GD2, a
10 NKGD2 receptor and *O*⁶-Methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase providing resistance to, for example, TMZ chemotherapy that allows the $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing the CAR to survive in a treatment environment resulting from the additional therapeutic treatment; and (ii) administering to the subject the additional therapeutic treatment, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment is administered either before
15 administration of the cell composition to the subject, after administration of the cell composition to the subject, concurrently with administration of the cell composition to the subject or any combination of the foregoing.

 In certain embodiments of any of the foregoing methods, the cell composition is any cell composition described herein. In certain embodiments of any of the
20 foregoing methods, the cell composition may be administered to the subject more than one time, with the additional therapeutic treatment being administered either before, after or both before and after each administration of the cell composition. In certain embodiments of any of the foregoing methods, the cell composition may be administered to the subject more than one time, with the additional therapeutic
25 treatment being administered either before, after or both before and after the first administration of the cell composition and optionally either before, after or both before and after each additional administration of the cell composition. In certain embodiments of any of the foregoing methods, the cell composition may be administered to the subject one time per week for 2 weeks, three weeks or 4 weeks
30 or greater.

In certain embodiments of any of the foregoing methods, the additional therapeutic treatment is administered to the subject from 24 to 48 hours before, after or both before or after administration of the cell composition. In certain embodiments of any of the foregoing methods, the cell composition is administered to the subject
5 on day X and the additional therapeutic treatment is administered to the subject 12 to 72 hours prior to day X, 12 to 72 hours after day X or both 12 to 72 hours prior to and after day X. In certain embodiments of any of the foregoing methods, the cell composition is administered to the subject on day X and the additional therapeutic treatment is administered to the subject 12 to 72 hours prior to day X, 12 to 72 hours
10 after day X or both 12 to 72 hours prior to and after day X, followed by an additional administration of the cell composition to the subject on day Y, with optional administration of the additional therapeutic treatment to the subject 12 to 72 hours prior to day Y, 12 to 72 hours after day Y or both 12 to 72 hours prior to and after day Y.

15 In one aspect of any of the foregoing methods, the CAR of the cell composition is specific for the cancer to be treated. In one aspect of any of the foregoing methods, the survival factor of the cell composition confers resistance to the therapeutic treatment/additional therapeutic treatment.

The cell compositions of the present disclosure may be administered by any
20 method known in the art. In one aspect of any of the foregoing methods, the cell composition is administered intravenously. In one aspect of any of the foregoing methods, the cell composition is administered intra-cranially. In one aspect of any of the foregoing methods, the cell composition is administered intra-arterially. In one aspect of any of the foregoing methods, the cell composition is administered directly
25 into the tumor bed. In one aspect of any of the foregoing methods, the cell composition is administered near or adjacent to the tumor. In one aspect of any of the foregoing methods, the cell composition is administered by a combination of the foregoing.

In one aspect of any of the foregoing methods, the additional therapeutic
30 treatment (for example TMZ chemotherapy) provides at least one the following benefits: increased effectiveness of the cell composition through induction of stress-

induced antigens, increased homeostatic reconstitution of the cell composition, increased *in vivo* proliferation, and increased persistence of the cell composition (the foregoing compared to a similar treatment when the additional therapeutic treatment is omitted).

- 5 In certain embodiments, the cancer is sensitive to the additional therapeutic treatment for which the cells are engineered to be resistant. Such additional therapeutic treatment to which cancer cells may be sensitive to include, but are not limited to: anti-cancer agents, metabolic antagonists, DNA demethylating agents, plant-derived antitumor agents, a nucleoside/nucleotide-analog chemotherapy drugs, alkylating agents, antimetabolites, anticancer antibiotics, topoisomerase inhibitors, 10 mitotic inhibitors, differentiating agents, hormone therapy agents and combinations of the foregoing. A variety of specific agents may be used in the additional therapeutic treatments as is known in the art and as discussed herein. Representative alkylating agents include, but are not limited to, cyclophosphamide, ifosfamide and melphalan. Representative metabolic antagonists include, but are not limited to, 15 methotrexate (MTX), 5-fluorouracil or derivatives thereof. Representative DNA demethylating agents (also known as antimetabolites) include, but are not limited to, azacitidine. Representative nucleoside/nucleotide-analog chemotherapy drugs include, but are not limited to, a substituted nucleotide and a substituted nucleoside. 20 Representative antitumor antibiotics include, but are not limited to, mitomycin, adriamycin and doxorubicin. Representative plant-derived antitumor agents include, but are not limited to, vincristine, vindesine, TAXOL®, paclitaxel, abraxane; cisplatin; carboplatin; etoposide; and the like. Representative anti-cancer agents include, but are not limited to, trimethotrexate (TMTX), temozolomide (TMZ), 25 raltitrexed, S-(4-Nitrobenzyl)-6-thioinosine (NBMPR), 6-benzylguanidine (6-BG), nitrosoureas [e.g., bis-chloronitrosourea (BCNU; carmustine), lomustine (CCNU) +/- Procarbazine and Vincristine (PCV regimen), doxorubicin, fotemustine, Cytarabine, camptothecin and a therapeutic derivative of any of the foregoing. Preferably, the agents used in the additional therapeutic treatment to which cancer cells may be 30 sensitive to include, TMZ, doxorubicin, melphalan, nitrosoureas and any combination thereof.

In certain embodiments, the cancer is resistant to the additional therapeutic treatment for which the cells are engineered to be resistant. In such embodiments, the additional therapeutic treatment provides for at least one of the benefits described above. In one embodiment, the additional therapeutic treatment increase the
5 expression of a stress-induced antigen, which are ligands for the NKG2D receptor. Specific stress-induced antigens that are upregulated include, but are not limited to, ULBP-1, ULBP-2, ULBP-3, ULBP-4, ULBP-5, ULBP-6, MIC-A and MIC-B.

In certain embodiments, the cancer is selected from the group consisting of: brain cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, epithelial
10 cancer, head and neck cancer, skin cancer, cancers of the genito-urinary tract, ovarian cancer, endometrial cancer, cervical cancer, kidney cancer, gastric cancer, cancer of the small intestine, liver cancer, pancreatic cancer, gall bladder cancer, cancers of the bile duct, esophageal cancer, cancer of the salivatory glands, thyroid cancer, and hematological malignancies, leukemia, lymphoma, multiple myeloma, and
15 myelodysplastic syndromes.

In certain embodiments, the cancer is brain cancer. In certain embodiments, the cancer is pineal tumors, pituitary tumors, PNET, schwannoma, lymphoma, medulloblastoma, meningioma, metastatic brain cancer, neurofibroma, neuronal & mixed neuronal-glial tumors, oligoastrocytoma, oligodendroglioma, astrocytoma,
20 atypical teratoid rhaboid tumor (ATRT), chondrosarcoma, choroid plexus tumors, craniopharyngioma, ependymoma, germ cell tumor, neuroblastoma, glioblastoma (GBM) and glioma. In certain embodiments, the cancer is glioblastoma. In certain embodiments, the cancer is neuroblastoma.

In certain embodiments, the tumor antigen is any tumor antigen known in the
25 art. In certain embodiments, the tumor antigen is selected so at least one of the following characteristics is present: the antigen is expressed in as many stages of the cancer as possible, the antigen is expressed on the surface of the tumor, the antigen is important to the viability of the tumor cell and the antigen is not expressed on non-tumor tissue or expressed at such a level that off target effects are clinically
30 acceptable. In certain embodiments, the tumor antigen is selected from the group consisting of EphA2, B cell maturation antigen (BCMA), B7-H3, B7-H6, CAIX,

CA9, CD22, CD19, CD20, ROR1, kappa or light chain, carcinoembryonic antigen, alpha-fetoprotein, CA-125, Glypican-3, epithelial tumor antigen, melanoma-associated antigen, EGP2, EGP40, EPCAM, ERBB3, ERBB4, ErbB3/4, PAP, FAR, FBP, fetal AchR, Folate Receptor α , mutated p53, mutated ras, HER2, ERBB2, 5 HER3, folate binding protein, HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein gp120, HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein gp41, 5T4, 8H9, GD2, CD123, CD23, CD33, CD30, CD38, CD56, c-Met, fap, mesothelin, GD3, HERV-K, IL-11R α , IL-13R α , CSPG4, Lewis-Y, MCSP, Mucl, Muc16, NCAM, NKG2D ligands, NY-ES0-1, PRAME, PSCA, PSCl, PSMA, EGFR, Sp17, SURVIVIN, TAG72, TEMl, TEM8, EGFRvIII, and VEGFR2.

10 In certain embodiments, the glioma-specific TAA is any glioma-specific TAA known in the art. In certain embodiments, the glioma-specific TAA selected so at least one of the following characteristics is present: the glioma-specific TAA is expressed in as many stages of the cancer as possible, the glioma-specific TAA is expressed on the surface of the tumor, the glioma-specific TAA is important to the 15 viability of the tumor cell and the glioma-specific TAA is not expressed on non-tumor tissue or expressed at such a level that off target effects are clinically acceptable. In certain embodiments, the glioma-specific TAA is selected from the group consisting of NKG2D ligands, ULBP-1, ULBP-2, ULBP-3, ULBP-4, ULBP-5, ULBP-6, MIC-A, MIC-B, GD2, EGFRvIII and IL13R α . In certain embodiments, 20 the glioma-specific TAA is EGFRvIII. In certain embodiments, the glioma-specific TAA is IL13R α .

In certain embodiments, the neuroblastoma-specific TAA is any glioma-specific TAA known in the art. In certain embodiments, the neuroblastoma-specific TAA selected so at least one of the following characteristics is present: the 25 neuroblastoma-specific TAA is expressed in as many stages of the cancer as possible, the neuroblastoma-specific TAA is expressed on the surface of the tumor, the neuroblastoma-specific TAA is important to the viability of the tumor cell and the neuroblastoma-specific TAA is not expressed on non-tumor tissue or expressed at such a level that off target effects are clinically acceptable. In certain embodiments, 30 the neuroblastoma-specific TAA is selected from the group consisting of NKG2D

ligands, ULBP-1, ULBP-2, ULBP-3, ULBP-4, ULBP-5, ULBP-6, MIC-A, MIC-B, and GD2. In certain embodiments, the neuroblastoma-specific TAA is GD2.

DRI genetic engineering, for example the use of the MGMT gene, enables the cell compositions of the present disclosure to function in a chemotherapy-rich environment at a time when the tumor is likely to be maximally stressed. The stress effect on the tumor in certain embodiments increases the expression of stress antigens, which are recognized by receptors, such as the NKG2D receptor, on $\gamma\delta$ T cells. The dual effect of inducing stress antigens and decreasing regulatory T cells with chemotherapy significantly improve tumor reduction over either individual regimen. Gene modification protects the cell compositions of the present disclosure from the lymphodepleting effects of a chemotherapy regimen, for example TMZ, and allows the cell compositions of the present disclosure specific access to the tumor via TAA combined with unimpaired T cell cytotoxic function at the time that malignant cells are maximally stressed by chemotherapy. The use of the cell compositions of the present disclosure (referred to as DRI-CAR T cell therapy) is believed to significantly prolong survival and reduce tumor burden when compared with either chemotherapy (for example, TMZ) treatment alone or $\gamma\delta$ T cell infusion alone and do so without significant adverse systemic or neurologic consequences.

The rationale for the cell compositions and methods of the present disclosure is based on previous work showing (a) human GBM cells are highly vulnerable to attack by *ex vivo* expanded/activated $\gamma\delta$ T cells (1, 2) (b) local intracranial injection of expanded/activated $\gamma\delta$ T cells extends survival of tumor-bearing mice by slowing and slows progression of GBM xenografts (3) and GL261-derived tumors in an immunocompetent C56BL/6 mouse model; (c) TMZ-resistant clones of the human SNB-19 and U373 GBM cell lines are killed with significantly greater efficacy by MGMT-modified $\gamma\delta$ T cells in the presence of TMZ than by either TMZ or $\gamma\delta$ T cells (4) and, most importantly, (d) mice bearing either unmodified or TMZ-resistant clones of primary human GBM xenografts show improved survival when treated with intracranial injections of gene-modified $\gamma\delta$ T cells when compared to either treatment alone. Therefore, cell compositions of the present disclosure comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells modified for resistance to an additional therapeutic treatment (for example, TMZ),

are expected to significantly prolong survival and reduce tumor burden when compared with either separate treatment and will do so without causing significant adverse systemic or neurologic consequences.

Several recent studies have shown strategic timing of chemotherapy and immunotherapy for solid extra-cranial neoplasms leverages the innate response to chemotherapy-induced expression of stress-associated antigens on tumor cells (8-10) and depletion of regulatory T cells. The dual effect of inducing stress antigens and decreasing regulatory T cells can result in significantly improved tumor reduction over either individual regimen (11-17). Successful implementation of this strategy for cancers, including, but not limited to, GBM, would be a significant departure from classical approaches that have relied on adaptive recognition of tumor-associated antigens (18, 19), glioma cell MHC Class I expression (20, 21), or lymphokine-activated killer (LAK) cell therapy (22-26).

Applicants have previously developed a robust system for manufacture of expanded/activated $\gamma\delta$ T cells that definitively target high-grade gliomas via stress-induced antigens (i.e., NKG2D ligands) expressed by the tumor (3, 27, 28). Both *in vitro* cytotoxicity and improved survival/increased time to progression in specific *in vivo* models designed to replicate therapeutic conditions have been shown (1, 2). The applicants have shown TMZ transiently upregulates expression of NKG2D ligands on the glioma cell surface and renders the tumor more vulnerable to recognition by $\gamma\delta$ T cells (4, 8), and killing of TMZ-resistant glioma lines is enhanced by MGMT gene-modified $\gamma\delta$ T cells in the presence of therapeutic concentrations of TMZ. Through the use of the cell compositions and methods of the present disclosure, the timing of cellular immunotherapy and chemotherapy can be adjusted to maximize the effects of both. Therefore, the present disclosure not only provides novel cell compositions as described but a novel anti-glioblastoma treatment strategy, providing a previously unexplored avenue for treatment of high-grade gliomas.

While it is possible to administer the cell composition of the present disclosure directly into the tumor bed via surgically placed catheters (for example, a ventriculostomy catheter), the time interval between resection and TMZ dose intensification may span up to eight weeks, exposing the patient to potential risk of

infection or an additional procedure for catheter placement near the time of cell therapy administration. The CARs incorporated into the cell compositions described are designed to target tumor associated antigens (for example, glioma-specific tumor-associated antigens) in order to concentrate DRI-CAR T cells in the tumor when administered to patient by a variety of methods of administration allowing for a variety of methods of administration to be used. For example, when the cell composition is administered to the patient by an intravenous route or an intra-arterial route, the CARs incorporated into the cell compositions described aid in increasing infiltration of the DRI-CAR T cells into the tumor bed and allow increased concentrations of the DRI-CAR T cells in the tumor bed. Likewise, when administered other means (for example, via a Rickham catheter or similar device directly into the tumor bed or by intra-ventricular administration) the CARs incorporated into the cell compositions described allow the same result to be achieved. Activation and cytotoxicity can be mediated via the CAR and/or by recognition of NKG2D ligands by $\gamma\delta$ T cells, a particularly important strategy in a heterogeneous tumor that does not express TAA in sufficient density to activate T cells via the CAR. Importantly, this therapy takes place during high-dose chemotherapy when tumor cells are highly stressed; regulatory T cells are depleted, other tumor-associated immune defenses compromised, and the vascular bed more permeable. TMZ-mediated lymphodepletion also favors homeostatic reconstitution, *in vivo* proliferation, and persistence of the DRI-CAR T cells.

A summary of the prior art methods of immunotherapy and the improved methods of the present disclosure are shown in FIGS. 8A and 8B, respectively. In the prior art methods, immunocompetent cells were generated by cytokine treatment and other methods. The immunocompetent cells as such displayed tumoricidal activity. When additional treatments were administered, for example, chemotherapy regimens, the immunocompetent cells were depleted, limiting the effectiveness of the treatment due to killing of the therapeutic cells. The methods of the present disclosure overcome such limitations by providing cells compositions, such as, but not limited to, $\gamma\delta$ T cells, comprising a tumor specific CAR and a survival factor (DRI-CAR). When combined with additional therapeutic treatments, such as

chemotherapy regimens, the DRI-CAR cells retain the ability to attack tumor cells by virtue of the CARs present as well as through recognition of stress-induced ligands while being able to survive in the treatment environment. Furthermore, the reduction of regulatory T-cells provides an additional therapeutic advantage. Still further, lymphodepletion through the chemotherapy regimen also favors homeostatic reconstitution, *in vivo* proliferation, and persistence of the DRI-CAR T cells, further improving therapeutic outcomes.

Examples

Example 1- Development and in vitro testing of genetically engineered $\gamma\delta$ T cells:

Lentiviral vectors that co-express cDNA sequences for a CAR and a survival factor to confer drug resistance will be generated to determine vector configurations that provide optimal transgene expression and to determine the optimal transduction timing for producing genetically engineered $\gamma\delta$ T cells. In order to quantify optimal delivery and persistence, engineered $\gamma\delta$ T cells immunotherapy with $^{111}\text{[In]}$ -labeled $\gamma\delta$ T cells bearing either an EGFRvIII or IL13 α (DRI-CAR) will be evaluated by comparing potency, persistence, and efficacy of intracranial versus intravenous routes of administration against patient-derived glioma xenolines during TMZ chemotherapy in immunodeficient mice.

Vectors encoding IL13R α and EGFRvIII CAR that recognize glioma cells and are known to target glioblastoma (GBM) will be generated. In addition, a cDNA encoding MGMT, which confers resistance to TMZ will be co-expressed with the CAR. Control vectors encoding flow or imaging markers for optimal analysis of gene transfer and tracking of genetically modified cells will also be generated. Exemplary constructs encoding a EGFRvIII CAR are shown in Figure 1).

Previous work from the inventors has verified that the optimal transduction time for insertion of a simple SIV-encoded p140K-MGMT vector is between 3 and 7 days following initiation of Zoledronate/IL2-based $\gamma\delta$ T cell expansion culture. Under these conditions, MGMT copy numbers sufficient to confer resistance to TMZ at concentrations exceeding 400 μM were generated with a MOI as low as 5. These conditions will be verified and optimized for DRI-CAR transductions using a matrix of transduction times and MOI spanning days 2 to 7 and MOI from 1 to 25.

Table 1: Experimental Design

Group	<i>n</i>	Tumor	Treatment (see Figure 2)
1	20	Yes	No treatment
2	20	Yes	TMZ 60mg/kg IP
3	20	Yes	IV gene-modified $\gamma\delta$ T cells, (1.5×10^8 /kg), TMZ 60mg/kg IP
4	20	Yes	IC gene-modified $\gamma\delta$ T cells (1.5×10^6), TMZ 60mg/kg IP

Intracranial glioma xenografts will consist of parent (designated by “P”) and
 5 TMZ-resistant clones (designated by “T”) of the GBM-X12 (Classical), GBM-X22
 (Mesenchymal), GBM-X1066 (neural), and GBM-XD456 (proneural) explants from
 primary GBM. Mice will be injected with either 1.5×10^6 cell/kg (intracranial) or 5
 $\times 10^8$ cells/kg (intravenous) $^{111}\text{[In]}$ -labeled DRI-CAR $\gamma\delta$ T cells using methods
 developed by Beck (5) and various treatments evaluated based on the experimental
 10 design shown in Table I (IC=intra-cranial; IP=intra-peritoneal IV=intravenous) and
 Figure 2. Imaging studies will be conducted at 24h intervals for a minimum of 3 days
 following injection by X-SPECT as modeled for breast tumors in Figure 3.
 Biodistribution studies will also be performed separately 24h following injection of
 5×10^8 cells/kg $^{111}\text{[In]}$ -labeled $\gamma\delta$ T cells/kg and counting of major organs and tumor
 15 with results expressed as % $^{111}\text{[In]}$ injected dose (ID)/g. Tumor localization of $\gamma\delta$ T
 cells will be derived from the color scale associated with the image and quantitated
 by accumulated radioactivity within the tumor expressed (by convention) as the
 percent of injected radiation dose found per gram of tumor. It is expected that
 intravenous administration as well as intra-cranial administration will be effective.

20 The potency of each DRI-CAR product will be determined with *in vitro*
 cytotoxicity assays against the four selected xenolines. Efficacy will be evaluated by
 comparison of survival of tumor-bearing mice treated based on the experimental
 design shown in Table I and Figure 2 with untreated controls. Tumor and normal
 tissues will be harvested for histologic and functional assessments including tumor

histopathology, invasion, lymphocyte infiltration, and lymphocyte immunophenotype. Statistical analysis will be performed utilizing nonparametric t-tests and/or ANOVA for migration and distribution studies as well as nonparametric log-rank analysis of survival data. Projecting a difference of 0.15 between treatment and control groups, 20 replicates/group provides a power of 80% to detect differences at $p \leq 0.05$.

Example 2- Evaluation of safety of DRI-CAR therapy under conditions likely to be prevalent during treatment (e.g. prior radiation therapy, TMZ)

The cell compositions and methods of the present disclosure will be tested for the potential for local off-target cytotoxicity using an *in vitro* toxicology assay of DRI-CAR against cultured human astrocytes. Furthermore, it will be determined if $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing a suicide gene confers safety advantages that would be considered advantageous. Vector integration site analysis, will also be determined. In vitro toxicological analysis will be conducted as there is no comparable animal model for V γ 9V δ 2 T cells. DRI-CAR T cells (20 repetitions) will be tested against cultured human astrocytes exposed to either 250 cGy of ionizing radiation or 4h incubation in 200 μ M TMZ and compared to untreated astrocytes by assessment of NKG2D ligand expression and DRI-CAR cell-mediated cytotoxicity. Initial work reveals slight upregulation MIC-A and ULBP2 and no significant $\gamma\delta$ T cell cytotoxicity against cultured astrocytes.

In order to protect against a cascading inflammatory response or off-target cytotoxicity, a suicide gene will be evaluated for incorporation into the CAR gene product. The α -retrovirus, SFG.iCaspase9.2A.DeltaCD19, consists of iC9 linked, via a 2A-like sequence, to truncated human CD19 that serves as selectable marker. AP1903-inducible activation of the Caspase 9 suicide gene is achieved by expressing a chimeric protein (iC9), fused to a drug-binding domain derived from human FK506-binding protein (FKBP). The iC9 is quiescent inside cells until exposure to AP1903, which cross-links the FKBP domains, initiates iCasp9 signaling, and induces apoptosis of the gene-modified cells. The gene and AP1903 will be supplied by Bellicum Pharmaceuticals (Houston, TX), which will also assist with functional studies. The use of this construct has been described (6, 7) and will be used to conduct

functional studies in NSG mice to optimize dosing to induce rapid apoptosis in systemic and intracranial DRI-CAR T cells.

Lentivirus site integration analysis will initially be performed in our laboratory using the Lenti-X™ System (Clontech) using GenomeWalker technology.

- 5 Example 3- Standardization of cell manufacturing and release criteria for use of DRI-CAR for human therapy The cytotoxicity (potency and toxicological) assays, flow cytometric graft composition analysis, and infectious disease testing for cGMP cell manufacturing that will enable translation to clinical trials. For cell and gene therapy products, release criteria as defined by FDA in 21 CFR 211.165 and 610 for
- 10 sterility, purity, identity, and potency are required. FDA mandates procedures for sterility testing. Identity testing will be accomplished by clinical HLA typing. Purity/composition of the cell product and potency testing will require standardization in our laboratory. FDA regulation 21 CFR 600.3 requires that the specific ability of a product to function as indicated should be defined by an
- 15 appropriate laboratory test, and 21 CFR 610.10 states that assessment of potency should consist of either *in vitro* and/or *in vivo* tests specifically designed for the product. FDA also recommends that cytotoxicity be correlated with target phenotype; therefore, the cytotoxicity will be validated using a defined target glioma cell line of consistent passage number as standard for evaluation of DRI-CAR graft function to
- 20 clinical requirements as defined in the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act of 1988 (CLIA) for Laboratory Developed Tests. Optimal function will be provisionally defined as 50% killing at a 20:1 E:T (effector:target) ratio. Cultured astrocytes will serve as negative targets and K562 erythroleukemia cell targets as positive targets. Final purity and composition will be evaluated by flow cytometry for % total T cells
- 25 (CD3), % $\gamma\delta$ T cells, % $\alpha\beta$ T cells (CD3+CD4+ $\gamma\delta$ - and %CD3+CD8+ $\gamma\delta$ -), % NK cells (CD16/56), % B cells (CD19) and % monocytes (CD14). Target release criteria are $\geq 60\%$ $\gamma\delta$ T cells, $\leq 5\%$ $\alpha\beta$ T cells, and $\leq 25\%$ NK cells. Statistical analysis will consist of establishing a mean, SD, and 95% CI for individual cell phenotypes in the purity/composition analysis and for each % killing for each E:T ratio in the functional
- 30 assay in a minimum of 20 assays. ANOVA will be used to compare differences in individual E:T ratios between groups. The *in vitro* cytotoxic function as well as

migration studies and survival outcomes in animal model will be incorporated.

Example 4- Evaluation of the safety, toxicity, trafficking, and migration potential of CAR-DRI ¹¹¹[In]-labeled $\gamma\delta$ T cells as post-resection cell therapy in three patients with primary glioblastoma in a Phase 0 clinical trial.

5 A small number of initial experiments using ¹¹¹[In] – labeled DRI-CAR T cells to verify TMZ resistance under clinical conditions and migration to potential areas of residual microscopic disease will be conducted. This study will be conducted as a Phase 0 clinical trial in which toxicity is the endpoint of primary interest. Eligible patients will be entered sequentially and be given one infusion. Frequencies of side
10 effects will be summarized by body system, grade and causality by using frequencies and percentages. Individual subject listing will be provided which includes the above information, plus study day of symptom onset and length of adverse event. No statistical comparisons will be made. Secondary objectives will include monitoring of time to progression, presence of early and late systemic hematopoietic chimerism,
15 systemic immune function and overall survival for the purpose of hypothesis generation and design of Phase I and II clinical trials. Up to 3 evaluable patients will be enrolled consisting of adult males and non-pregnant females at least 18 years of age undergoing resection for a histologically confirmed primary GBM. Patients will undergo a single leukapheresis following resection and prior to initiation of RT
20 (radiation therapy) +TMZ therapy for DRI-CAR manufacturing. A single dose of 1×10^6 /kg DRI-CAR T cells will be administered during high-dose TMZ therapy following the rest period at the terminus of combined RT+TMZ. A portion of the cell product will be labeled with ¹¹¹[In] to follow migration of the cells. Single photon emission computerized tomography (SPECT) will be performed 12, 24, and 48 hours
25 post-infusion. A single experienced nuclear medicine physician will review all attenuation-corrected ¹¹¹[In]-oxine-labeled leukocyte planar and SPECT images. Individual patients will be followed for at least 30 days for toxicity prior to enrolling the next patient. The Cancer Therapy Evaluation Program Common Toxicity Criteria for the grading of adverse events will be used to define any Grade 3 or 4 toxicity
30 involving the liver, lungs and heart, or any other Grade 4 toxicity as a dose-limiting toxicity (DLT) if it is deemed possibly or probably related to DRI-CAR T cells.

Important additional events that will be considered DLT if they are possibly or probably related include death, stroke, hematoma requiring surgery, untreatable neurologic deterioration, unresponsive systemic infection, and graft vs. host disease. Presumptive off-target toxicity or intra-cranial events such as inflammation or leukoencephalopathy will trigger AP1903 administration to activate apoptosis of DRI-CAR T cells via the iC9 suicide gene.

Example 5- Expression of Stress-Induced Antigens

Selected stress-induced ligands (NKG2DL) in glioma xenografts are upregulated upon exposure to TMZ (Figure 4A). Figure 4 shows expression of the NKG2DLs MIC-A, MIC-B, ULBP-1, ULBP-2, ULBP-3 and ULBP-4 in X12T and X22T glioma xenografts. X12T glioma xenografts show expression of MIC-A, ULBP-1 and ULBP-4 with minimal upregulation following treatment with 400 μ M TMZ for 4 hours. X22T glioma xenografts show expression of MIC-A, MIC-B, ULBP-1 and ULBP-4 with upregulation of MIC-A and ULBP-4 following treatment with 400 μ M TMZ for 4 hours. Ex vivo expanded/activated $\gamma\delta$ T cells were effective in killing cells derived from X12T and X22T glioma xenografts as shown in Figure 4B. 4. $\gamma\delta$ T cells modified to express a survival factor for TMZ resistance were cultured at increasing Effector:Target (E:T) ratios with cells derived from X12T and X22T glioma xenograft and the percent lysis (determined by the ratio of live to dead cells as determined by flow cytometry) expressed a function of the E:T ratio. At E:T ratios greater than 10:1, the $\gamma\delta$ T cells were cytotoxic to the X12T and X22T glioma xenograft derived cells. The $\gamma\delta$ T cells showed no evidence of toxicity against cultured human astrocytes at an E:T ratio of 20:1.

Example 6- Effectiveness of $\gamma\delta$ T cell Therapy is Increased by Expression of Stress-Induced Antigens

The expression of NKG2DL on tumor cells increases the overall potency of $\gamma\delta$ T cell therapy. Figures 5A and 5B show the survival of X12P and X12T (TMZ resistant) glioma-bearing mice, respectively, in response to various treatments. Figure 5A shows survival of X12P glioma-bearing mice treated with TMZ alone (TMZ), the combination of TMZ plus a composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells and NK cells modified to express a survival factor for TMZ resistance (DRI), mice receiving

unmodified $\gamma\delta$ T cells and NK cells (CT) and in control mice receiving no treatment. The TMZ treatment regimen (blue) and the DRI treatment regimen (red) increased survival of X12P glioma-bearing mice as compared to the CT treatment regimen (green) and untreated mice (black) ($p < 0.001$). The DRI treatment regimen increased median survival from 57 to 75 days over the TMZ treatment regimen. Figure 5B shows survival of X12T glioma-bearing mice treated as described in Figure 5A. The DRI treatment regimen (red) increased survival in X12T glioma-bearing mice as compared to untreated mice (black) ($p = 0.0147$). The TMZ treatment regimen did not improve survival in X12T glioma bearing mice as compared to untreated mice as expected. The DRI treatment regimen increased median survival from 22 to 27 days over the TMZ treatment regimen. The effect of the DRI treatment regimen could be increased by intensification of the administration of the $\gamma\delta$ T cells and NK cells from a single administration per week (as shown in Figure 2) to two administrations per week (data not shown). In this modified administration, the DRI treatment regimen increased survival in X12T glioma-bearing mice as compared to untreated mice ($p = 0.0004$) and increased median survival from 22 to 38 days over the TMZ treatment regimen.

Example 7- Stress-Induced Antigens are Not Up-Regulated in Normal Brain Tissue

Observation of radiated metastatic brain tumor tissue and adjacent normal brain tissue reveals stress-induced antigen (NKG2D ligand) upregulation in tumor tissue with essentially no expression in normal (i.e., non-tumor) surrounding brain tissue (Figure 6). Figure 6 shows stress-induced antigen expression from radiated metastatic brain tumor tissue and adjacent normal brain tissue. Metastatic brain tumor tissue showed strong expression of ULBP-1 and mild expression of ULBP-2 and ULBP-3. No stress-induced antigen expression was observed in adjacent normal brain tissue. As such, off-target effects and resulting injury to normal brain tissue by cell compositions described herein are not likely.

Example 8- Stress-Induced Antigens are Not Up-Regulated by Radiation Treatment

Similarly, stress-induced antigen (NKG2D ligand) are not upregulated in irradiated mouse brain nor are other signs of inflammation visible (Figure 7). Figure 7 shows whole brain of WT C56BL/6 mice (panels *b*, *d*) radiated using an anterior-

posterior and posterior-anterior pair of beams of 160 kV X-rays at a dose of 17Gy and control mice (panels *a*, *c*) receiving no radiation. Mice were killed and brains harvested at 70 days. Panels *a* and *b* compare stress antigen MULT-1 staining between control and radiated mice. Panels *c* and *d* compare staining with anti-CD3
5 between control and radiated mice. Radiated mice are negative for both MULT-1 and anti-CD3 showing that stress-induced antigens are not upregulated in response to radiation treatment in normal brain tissue and lymphocyte infiltration is not induced in response to radiation treatment in normal brain tissue.

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Claims

1. A cell composition in combination with an additional therapeutic agent for use in the treatment of cancer using an additional therapeutic treatment,

wherein the cell composition to be administered to the subject comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing at least a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) directed to a tumor antigen, a receptor for a stress-induced antigen and a survival factor that allows the immune system cell expressing the CAR to survive in a treatment environment resulting from the additional therapeutic treatment, wherein the survival factor is *O*⁶-Methylguanine-DNA methyltransferase (MGMT), multidrug resistance protein 1 (MDR1), 5' nucleotidase II (NT5C2), drug resistant variant of dihydrofolate reductase (L22Y-DHFR), or thymidylate synthase, and wherein the receptor for the stress induced antigen is the NKG2D receptor; and

wherein the additional therapeutic treatment to be administered to the subject is either before administration of the cell composition to the subject, after administration of the cell composition to the subject, concurrently with administration of the cell composition to the subject or any combination of the foregoing, wherein the CAR comprises an endodomain, and wherein the endodomain comprises only one signaling domain.

2. Use of a cell composition in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of cancer wherein the medicament is to be used in combination with an additional therapeutic treatment and wherein

the cell composition forming the medicament to be administered to the subject comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing at least a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) directed to a tumor antigen, a receptor for a stress-induced antigen and a survival factor that allows the immune system cell expressing the CAR to survive in a treatment environment resulting from the additional therapeutic treatment, wherein the survival factor is MGMT, MDR1, NT5C2, L22Y-DHFR, or

thymidylate synthase, wherein the receptor for the stress-induced antigen is a NKG2D receptor; and wherein the CAR comprises an endodomain, and wherein the endodomain comprises only one signaling domain; and

wherein the additional therapeutic treatment to be administered to the subject is either before administration of the medicament to the subject, after administration of the medicament to the subject, concurrently with administration of the medicament to the subject or any combination of the foregoing.

3. The use of claim 2, further comprising at least one additional therapeutic treatment to be administered to the subject.

4. The use of claim 2, wherein the cell composition to be administered to the subject on day X and the additional therapeutic treatment to be administered to the subject is 12 to 72 hours prior to day X, 12 to 72 hours after day X or both 12 to 72 hours prior to and after day X.

5. The use of claim 2, wherein the cell composition to be administered to the subject on day X and the additional therapeutic treatment to be administered to the subject is 12 to 72 hours prior to day X, 12 to 72 hours after day X or both 12 to 72 hours prior to and after day X, followed by an additional administration of the cell composition to the subject on day Y, with administration of the additional therapeutic treatment to the subject 12 to 72 hours prior to day Y, 12 to 72 hours after day Y or both 12 to 72 hours prior to and after day Y.

6. The use of claim 2, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of brain cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, epithelial cancer, head and neck cancer, skin cancer, cancers of the genito-urinary tract, ovarian cancer, endometrial cancer,

cervical cancer, kidney cancer, gastric cancer, cancer of the small intestine, liver cancer, pancreatic cancer, gall bladder cancer, cancers of the bile duct, esophageal cancer, cancer of the salivatory glands, thyroid cancer, and hematological malignancies leukemia, lymphoma, multiple myeloma, and myelodysplastic syndromes.

7. The use of claim 2, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of pineal tumors, pituitary tumors, PNET, schwannoma, lymphoma, medulloblastoma, meningioma, metastatic brain cancer, neurofibroma, neuronal & mixed neuronal-glial tumors, oligoastrocytoma, oligodendroglioma, astrocytoma, atypical teratoid rhabdoid tumor (ATRT), chondrosarcoma, choroid plexus tumors, craniopharyngioma, ependymoma, germ cell tumor, neuroblastoma, glioblastoma and glioma.
8. The use of claim 2, wherein the cancer is sensitive to the additional therapeutic treatment.
9. The use of claim 2, wherein the cancer is resistant to the additional therapeutic treatment.
10. The use of claim 2, wherein the tumor antigen is selected from the group consisting of EphA2, B cell maturation antigen (BCMA), B7-H3, B7-H6, CAIX, CA9, CD22, CD19, CD20, ROR1, kappa or light chain, carcinoembryonic antigen, alpha-fetoprotein, CA-125, Glypican-3, epithelial tumor antigen, melanoma-associated antigen, EGP2, EGP40, EPCAM, ERBB3, ERBB4, ErbB3/4, PAP, FAR, FBP, fetal AchR, Folate Receptor α , mutated p53, mutated ras, HER2, ERBB2, HER3, folate binding protein, HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein gp120, HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein gp41, 5T4, 8H9, GD2, CD123, CD23, CD33, CD30, CD38, CD56, c-Met, fap, mesothelin, GD3, HERV-K, IL-11R α , IL-13R α , CSPG4, Lewis-Y, MCSP, Mucl, Muc16, NCAM, NKG2D ligands, NY-ES0-1, PRAME, PSCA, PSCI, PSMA, EGFR, Sp17, SURVIVIN, TAG72, TEM1, TEM8, EGFRvIII and VEGFR2.

11. The use of claim 2, wherein the cancer is glioblastoma and the tumor antigen is selected from the group consisting of NKG2D ligands, ULBP-1, ULBP-2, ULBP-3, ULBP-4, ULBP-5, ULBP-6, MIC-A, MIC-B, EGFRvIII and IL13R α .
12. The use of claim 2, wherein the cancer is glioblastoma and the tumor antigen is EGFRvIII or IL13R α .
13. The use of claim 2, wherein the cancer is neuroblastoma and the tumor antigen is selected from the group consisting of NKG2D ligands, ULBP-1, ULBP-2, ULBP-3, ULBP-4, ULBP-5, ULBP-6, MIC-A, MIC-B and GD2.
14. The use of claim 2, wherein the cancer is neuroblastoma and the tumor antigen is GD2.
15. The use of claim 2, wherein the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells and at least one of $\alpha\beta$ T cells and NK cells.
16. The use of claim 2, wherein the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells and $\alpha\beta$ T cells and NK cells.
17. The use of claim 2, wherein the cell composition comprises greater than or equal to 60% $\gamma\delta$ T cells and less than or equal to 5% $\alpha\beta$ T cells and less than or equal to 25% NK cells.
18. The use of claim 2, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment is treatment with a nucleoside-analog, alkylating agent, antimetabolite, antibiotic, topoisomerase inhibitor, mitotic

inhibitor, differentiating agent, or hormone therapy agent and the survival factor provides resistance to the additional therapeutic treatment.

19. The use of claim 2, wherein the survival factor is MGMT, MDR1, or NT5C2.
20. The use of claim 2, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment is treatment with an alkylating agent and the survival factor is MGMT.
21. The use of claim 2, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment is treatment with temozolomide and the survival factor is MGMT.
22. The use of claim 2, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are engineered to express the CAR directed to a tumor antigen and the survival factor and the receptor for the stress-induced antigen occurs naturally on the immune system cell.
23. The use of claim 2, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are engineered to express the CAR directed to a tumor antigen, the survival factor and the receptor for the stress-induced antigen.
24. The use of claim 2, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells further express a suicide gene.
25. The use of claim 2, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment provides at least one of the following benefits:
 - a. increased effectiveness of the cell composition through induction of stress-induced antigens;
 - b. increased homeostatic reconstitution of the cell composition;

- c. increased *in vivo* proliferation of the cell composition; and
- d. increased persistence of the cell composition.

26. The use of claim 2, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment increases the expression of a stress-induced antigen selected from the group consisting of ULBP-1, ULBP-2, ULBP-3, ULBP-4, ULBP-5, ULBP-6, MIC-A and MIC-B.

27. The use of claim 2, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are obtained from the subject and expanded *ex vivo*.

28. A cell composition comprising $\gamma\delta$ T cells expressing at least a chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) directed to a tumor antigen, and a survival factor that allows the immune system cell to survive in a treatment environment created by an additional therapeutic treatment and further expressing a receptor for a stress-induced antigen, wherein the survival factor is MGMT, MDR1, NT5C2, L22Y-DHFR, or thymidylate synthase, wherein the receptor for a stress-induced antigen is a NKG2D receptor, and wherein the CAR comprises an endodomain comprising only one signaling domain.

29. The cell composition of claim 28, wherein the tumor antigen is glioma-specific or neuroblastoma specific.

30. The cell composition of claim 28, wherein the tumor antigen is selected from the group consisting of EphA2, B cell maturation antigen (BCMA), B7-H3, B7-H6, CAIX, CA9, CD22, CD19, CD20, ROR1, kappa or light chain, carcinoembryonic antigen, alpha-fetoprotein, CA-125, Glypican-3, epithelial tumor antigen, melanoma-associated antigen, EGP2, EGP40, EPCAM, ERBB3, ERBB4, ErbB3/4, PAP, FAR, FBP, fetal AchR, Folate Receptor α , mutated

p53, mutated ras, HER2, ERBB2, HER3, folate binding protein, HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein gp120, HIV-1 envelope glycoprotein gp41, 5T4, 8H9, GD2, CD123, CD23, CD33, CD30, CD38, CD56, c-Met, fap, mesothelin, GD3, HERV-K, IL-11R α , IL-13R α , CSPG4, Lewis-Y, MCSP, Mucl, Muc16, NCAM, NKG2D ligands, NY-ES0-1, PRAME, PSCA, PSCI, PSMA, EGFR, Sp17, SURVIVIN, TAG72, TEM1, TEM8, EGFRvIII and VEGFR2.

31. The cell composition of claim 29, wherein the tumor antigen is selected from the group consisting of NKG2D ligands, ULBP-1, ULBP-2, ULBP-3, ULBP-4, ULBP-5, ULBP-6, MIC-A, MIC-B, EGFRvIII and IL13R α .

32. The cell composition of claim 29, wherein the tumor antigen is EGFRvIII or IL13R α .

33. The cell composition of claim 29, wherein the tumor antigen is selected from the group consisting of NKG2D ligands, ULBP-1, ULBP-2, ULBP-3, ULBP-4, ULBP-5, ULBP-6, MIC-A, MIC-B and GD2.

34. The cell composition of claim 29, wherein the tumor antigen is GD2.

35. The cell composition of claim 28, wherein the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells and at least one of $\alpha\beta$ T cells and NK cells.

36. The cell composition of claim 28, wherein the cell composition comprises $\gamma\delta$ T cells and $\alpha\beta$ T cells and NK cells.

37. The cell composition of claim 28, wherein the cell composition comprises greater than or equal to 60% $\gamma\delta$ T cells and less than or equal to 5% $\alpha\beta$ T cells and less than or equal to 25% NK cells.
38. The cell composition of claim 28, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are engineered to express the CAR and the survival factor and are engineered to further express the receptor for the stress-induced antigen.
39. The cell composition of claim 28, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells naturally express the receptor for a stress-induced antigen.
40. The cell composition of claim 28, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment is treatment with a nucleoside-analog, alkylating agent, antimetabolite, antibiotic, topoisomerase inhibitor, mitotic inhibitor, differentiating agent, or hormone therapy agent and the survival factor provides resistance to the additional therapeutic treatment.
41. The cell composition of claim 28, wherein the survival factor is MGMT, MDR1, or NT5C2.
42. The cell composition of claim 28, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment is treatment with an alkylating agent and the survival factor is MGMT.
43. The cell composition of claim 28, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment is treatment with temozolomide and the survival factor is MGMT.
44. The cell composition of claim 28, wherein the $\gamma\delta$ T cells are engineered to further express a suicide gene.

45. The cell composition of claim 28, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment increases the expression of a stress-induced antigen.

46. The cell composition of claim 28, wherein the additional therapeutic treatment increases the expression of a stress-induced antigen selected from the group consisting of ULBP-1, ULBP-2, ULBP-3, ULBP-4, ULBP-5, ULBP-6, MIC-A and MIC-B.

47. The cell composition of claim 1 or claim 28, or the use of claim 2, wherein the only one signaling domain is CD3-zeta.