

**POSTER PRESENTATION**

**Open Access**

# Development of chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell immunotherapy for glioblastoma targeting epidermal growth factor receptor variant III (EGFRvIII)

Anthony K Park<sup>1\*</sup>, Saul Priceman<sup>1</sup>, Ethan Gerdts<sup>1</sup>, Wen-Chung Chang<sup>1</sup>, Sarah Wright<sup>1</sup>, Stephen J Forman<sup>2</sup>, Christine E Brown<sup>2</sup>

From 30th Annual Meeting and Associated Programs of the Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer (SITC 2015) National Harbor, MD, USA. 4-8 November 2015

Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) is the most common brain tumor, with a poor prognosis of less than 14 months after initial diagnosis. Gene amplification and mutation of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) are frequently observed in primary GBM. The most common variant of EGFR, known as EGFRvIII, is expressed in approximately 30% of GBM patients, but is absent on normal cells, making it a desirable target for cancer immunotherapy. In addition to the surge of adoptive cell immunotherapies for the treatment of advanced cancers, chimeric antigen receptors (CARs) have come to the forefront as a promising therapeutic strategy. We have engineered genetically modified T cells to express CARs that specifically target tumor cells expressing EGFRvIII and/or amplified EGFR for the treatment of malignant gliomas.

Our studies have focused on optimizing the EGFRvIII-CAR structural design, including the antigen-targeting domain (scFv), extracellular non-signaling linker, and intracellular co-stimulatory signaling domains, to improve overall CAR T cell specificity and efficacy. Thus, we have compared five different scFvs for targeting EGFRvIII, and four different linkers with varying lengths. CAR activity was evaluated using a variety of *in vitro* functional assays, including CD107a degranulation, IFN- $\gamma$  production, PD-1 induction, T cell proliferation and tumor killing assays. Using these assays, we have defined CARs capable of mediating highly-specific activation and killing of target tumor cells expressing EGFRvIII and/or amplified EGFR, with minimal targeting of endogenous EGFR-expressing cells. We further

validated our EGFRvIII-specific CAR T cells using pre-clinical human xenograft models of GBM. Our *in vivo* tumor studies show dose-dependent killing by locally administered EGFRvIII-CAR T cells against subcutaneous tumors expressing EGFRvIII. Combined, these studies demonstrate potent anti-tumor activity of EGFRvIII-specific CAR T cells.

#### Authors' details

<sup>1</sup>City of Hope National Medical Center, Duarte, CA, USA. <sup>2</sup>Beckman Research Institute, City of Hope National Medical Center, Duarte, CA, USA.

Published: 4 November 2015

doi:10.1186/2051-1426-3-S2-P119

**Cite this article as:** Park et al.: Development of chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell immunotherapy for glioblastoma targeting epidermal growth factor receptor variant III (EGFRvIII). *Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer* 2015 3(Suppl 2):P119.

**Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central  
and take full advantage of:**

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at  
[www.biomedcentral.com/submit](http://www.biomedcentral.com/submit)



<sup>1</sup>City of Hope National Medical Center, Duarte, CA, USA  
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article