

Tumor infiltrating lymphocyte (TIL) therapy: future directions after FDA approval

Cell Coast Conference
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AT THE FOREFRONT

UChicago
Medicine

Section of
Hematology/Oncology

Disclosures

I will discuss investigational agents in the context of ongoing clinical trials

Consulting fees: Novartis, Iovance, Obsidian, Aadi, BMS, Deciphera, Immunocore
Replimune

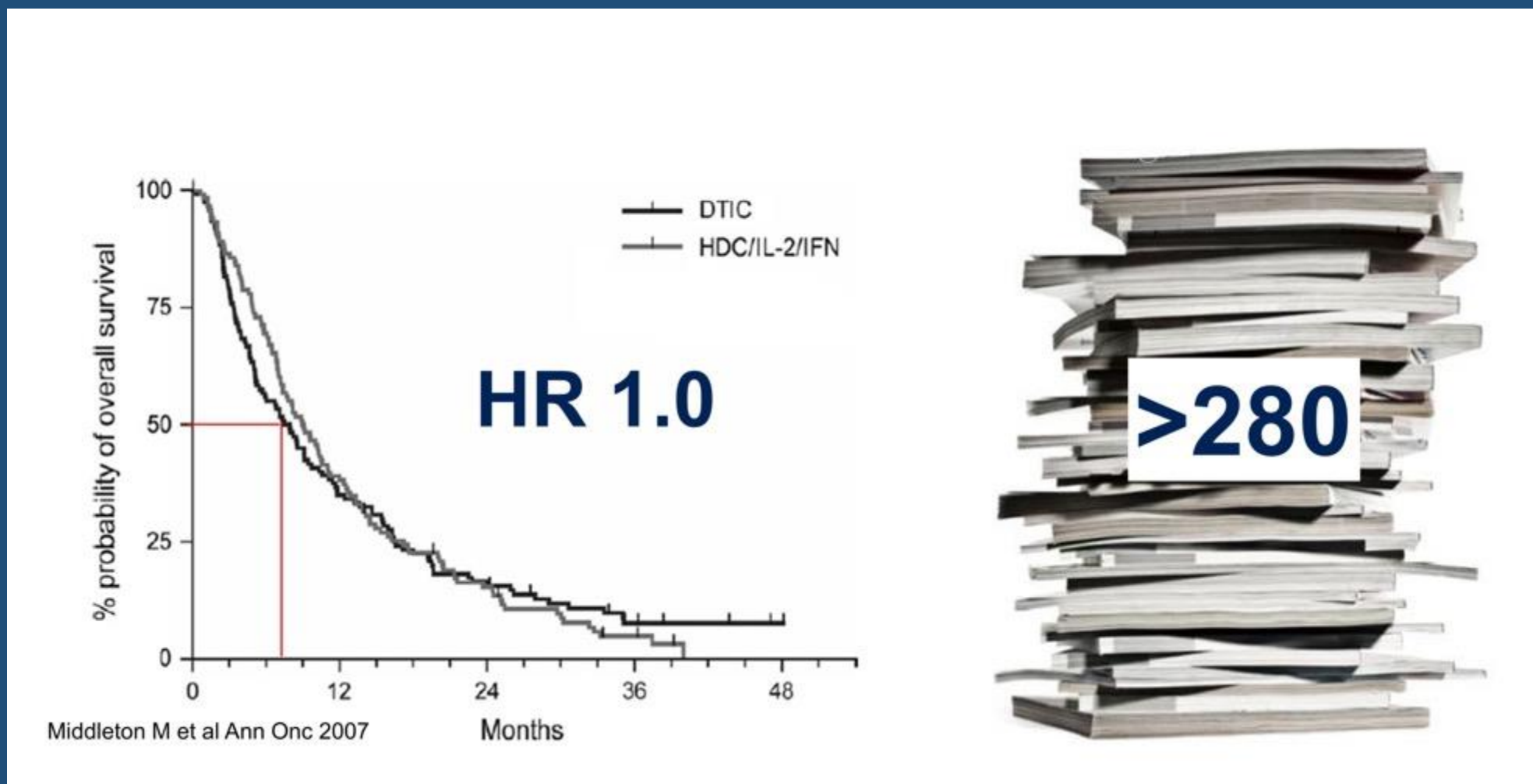
Associated institutional research funding: Adaptimmune, Inhibrx, Astellas, Immunocore, Bayer, Iovance, Tscan, Immuneering, Numab, Chimeric, CRISPRx

Direct research funding: American Cancer Society

Objectives

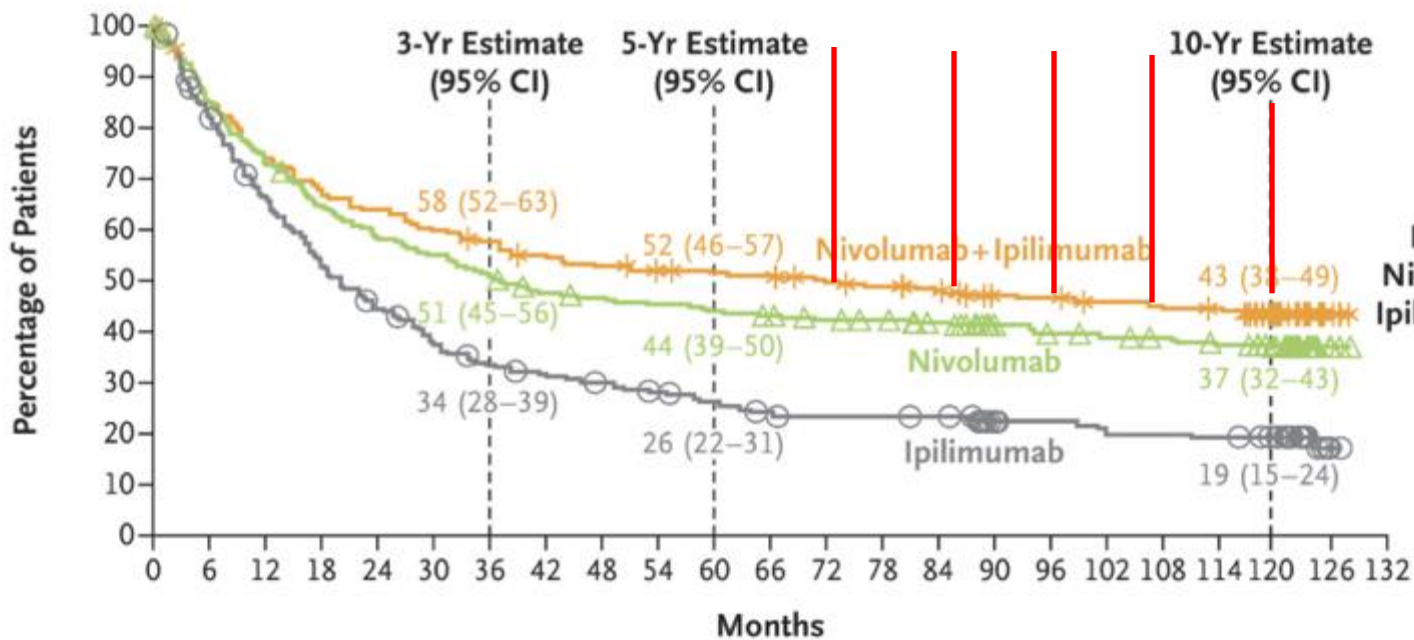
1. To discuss data leading to the recent approval of lifileucel and initial observations on the use of lifileucel post FDA approval
2. To review future directions for TIL across solid tumors

Historical context: dismal melanoma outcomes, pre-2010



Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs), in combination or sequence, deliver long-term remission in > 50% of patients

A Overall Survival



No. of Patients with Event	Median Overall Survival (95% CI) mo
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Nivo+Ipi (N=314)	173	71.9 (38.2–114.4)
Nivolumab (N=316)	192	36.9 (28.2–58.7)
Ipilimumab (N=315)	243	19.9 (16.8–24.6)

Hazard ratio for death, nivo+ipi vs. ipilimumab, 0.53 (95% CI, 0.44–0.65)

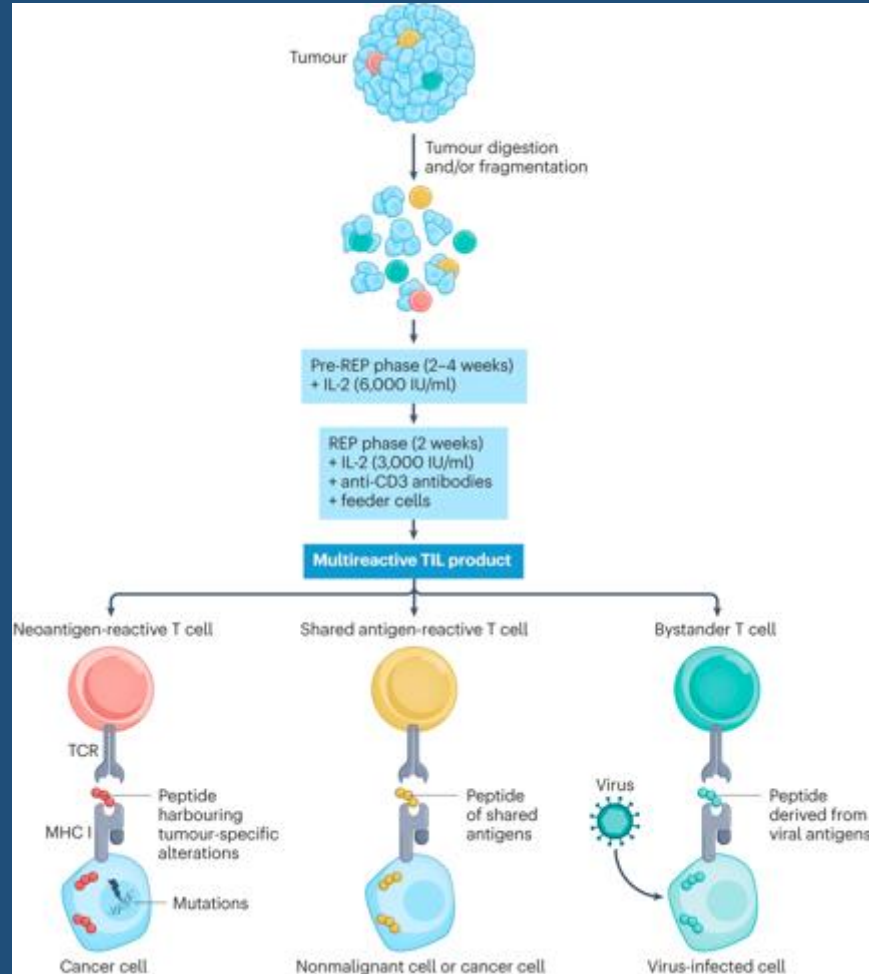
Hazard ratio for death, nivolumab vs. ipilimumab, 0.63 (95% CI, 0.52–0.76)

Hazard ratio for death, nivo+ipi vs. nivolumab, 0.85 (95% CI, 0.69–1.05)

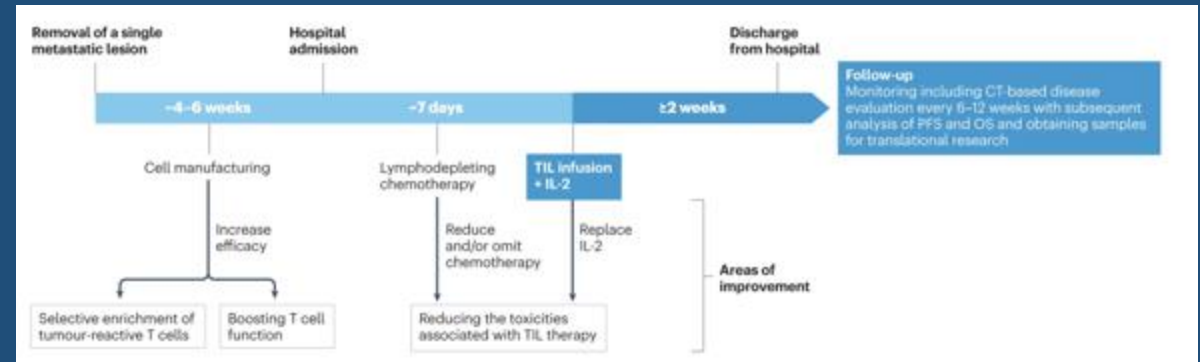
No. at Risk

Nivo+ipi	314	265	227	210	199	187	179	169	163	158	156	153	147	144	139	126	124	120	117	115	92	10	0
Nivolumab	316	265	231	201	181	171	158	145	141	137	134	130	126	123	118	107	102	98	96	92	77	4	0
Ipilimumab	315	253	203	163	135	113	100	94	87	81	75	68	64	64	63	50	49	44	43	42	35	3	0

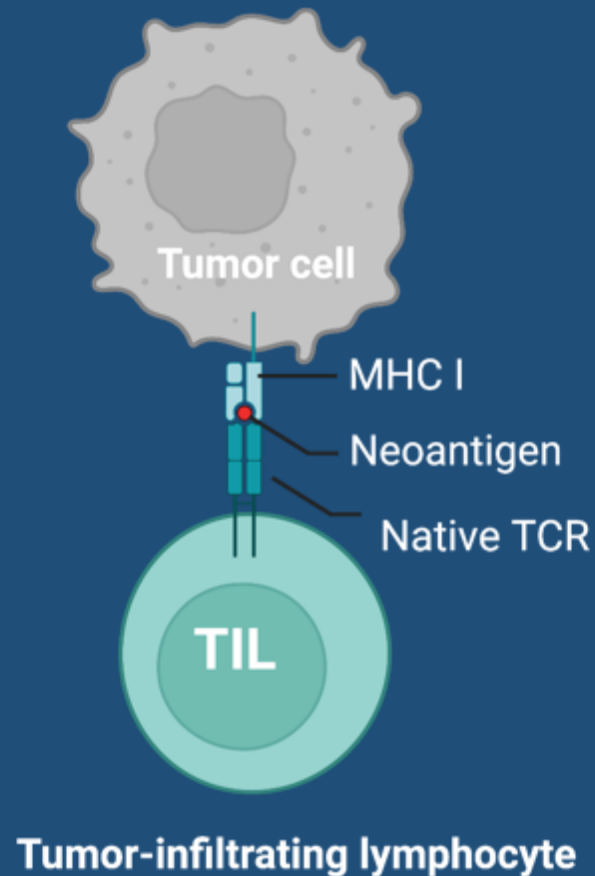
TILs: decades-old concept advanced to clinic by improved manufacturing and new investment



- NCI → academic labs → industry
- Requires non-myeloablative, lympho-depleting chemotherapy (NMA-LD)
- Timeline surgery → treatment is now 35 days
- Patients require IL-2 for in vivo TIL activation

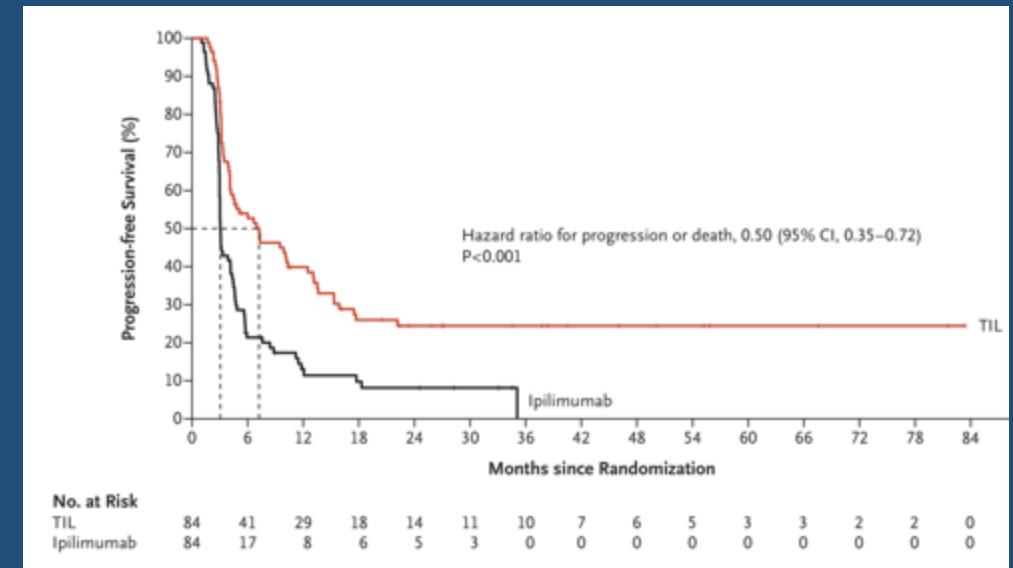
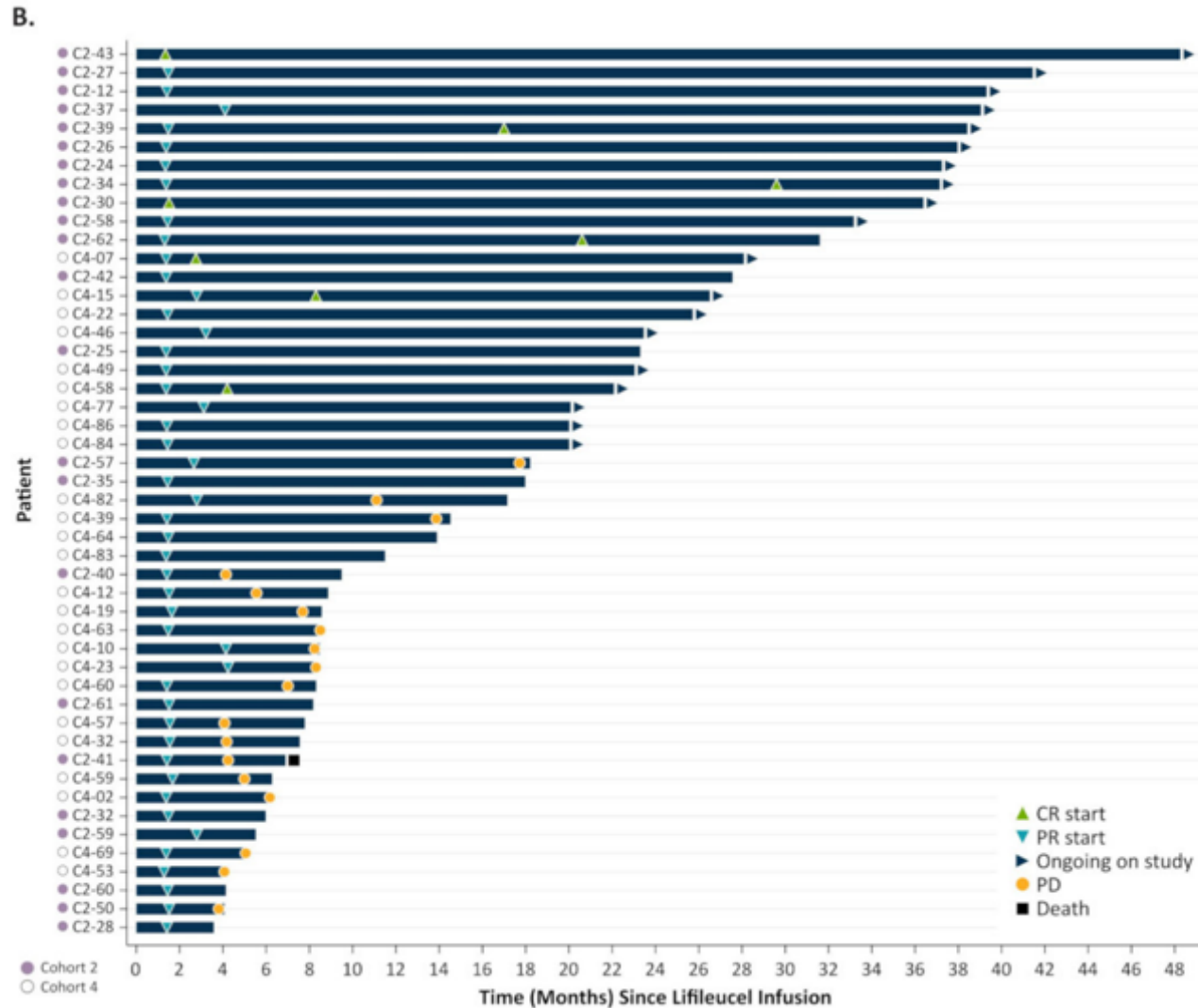


TIL therapy hinges on the unique recognition of patient-specific antigens by native T cells



- HLA-matching is inherent in autologous cells
- Antigen targeting is agnostic and multi-targeted
 - Occurs across MHC I and MHC II molecules
 - T-cell clones predominantly target *personal* neoantigens
 - rare shared antigens in responders (MAGE, gp100)
- Native TCRs among TILs have low likelihood for off tumor targeting
- Favorable responses among T cell-inflamed tumors

TILs in melanoma is effective after PD-1 Ab and can offer long-term remission in some



U Chicago TIL Experience

- **49 procurement surgeries**
- **36 patients successfully infused**
 - 9 patients progressed after surgery and could not receive TIL
 - 2 patient had no viable tumor and were then NED after bridging therapy
 - 1 surgical complication leading to deferral to subsequent TIL therapy
 - 1 patient had delayed response to bridging therapy and did not need TIL infusion
- **12 out-of-spec patients**
 - 6 made it to infusion, 2 who had successful in-spec repeat procurement
- **Age range: 34-84y/o**
- **Unconfirmed ORR = 58% (18/31)**
- **Confirmed ORR = 38% (11/29)**

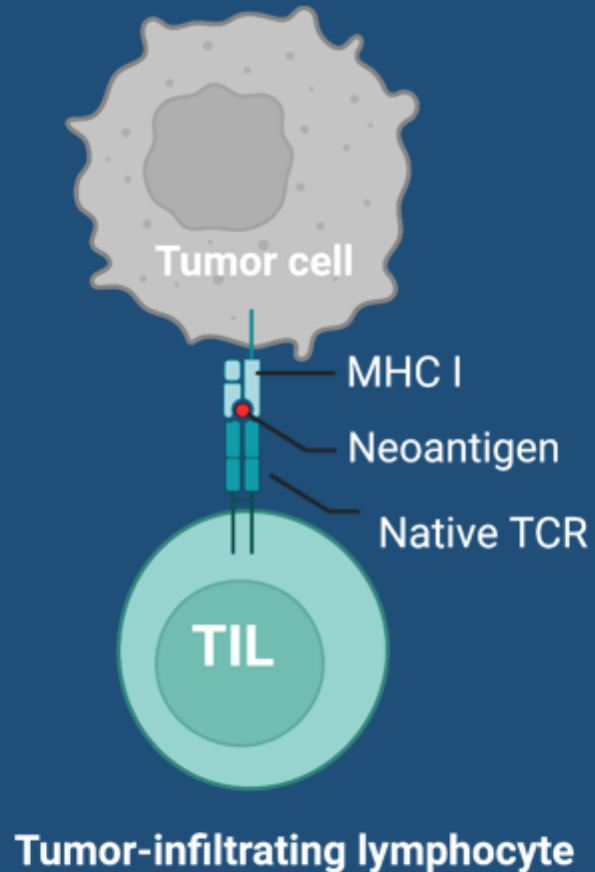
U Chicago TIL Experience

- **Treatment related mortality**
 - No on-treatment deaths
 - One possibly treatment-related death (sepsis > 30 days post infusion)
- **Notable toxicities**
 - One case of marrow failure attributed to prior ICI therapy
 - One CNS hemorrhage during LD chemo requiring emergent surgery
 - One syndrome of tinnitus/uveitis/vitiligo patient (known direct TIL toxicity)
- **Take aways**
 - TIL works similarly well in a real-world population
 - Out-of-spec rates improve over time with improved tumor selection
 - Room for improvement in terms of efficacy and safety

Objectives

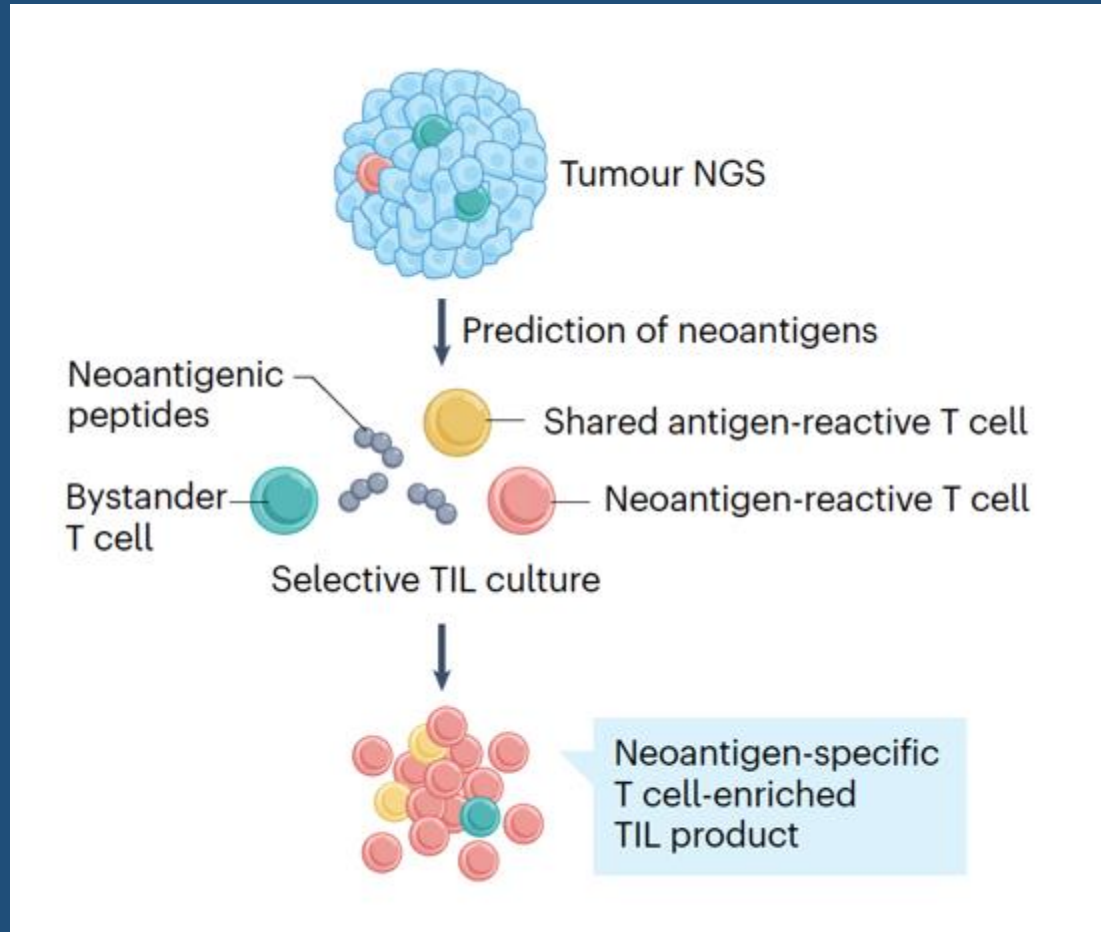
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Strategies to improve TIL therapies



- Selecting TILs by antigen specificity
- Selecting TILs by phenotype to boost function
- Direct engineering of TILs to alter function
- Improving cytokine partners for TIL

Neoantigen-specific TIL selection allows for refinement of tumor-reactive and persistent TIL populations



Advantages

- expansion of low-frequency TILs
- elimination of bystander cells

Disadvantage

- manufacturing timeline and cost

Early activity in breast cancer and cholangiocarcinoma with TIL selection

Trials ongoing: uveal melanoma, colon and breast cancers

Neoantigen-specific TIL faces challenges in scalability of approach

BIOTECH

Turnstone ends last remaining clinical program due to costs, plots more layoffs

By James Waldron · Feb 4, 2025 10:30am

BIOTECH

Achilles drops cell therapy program, braces for layoffs after missing 'commercial viability' goals

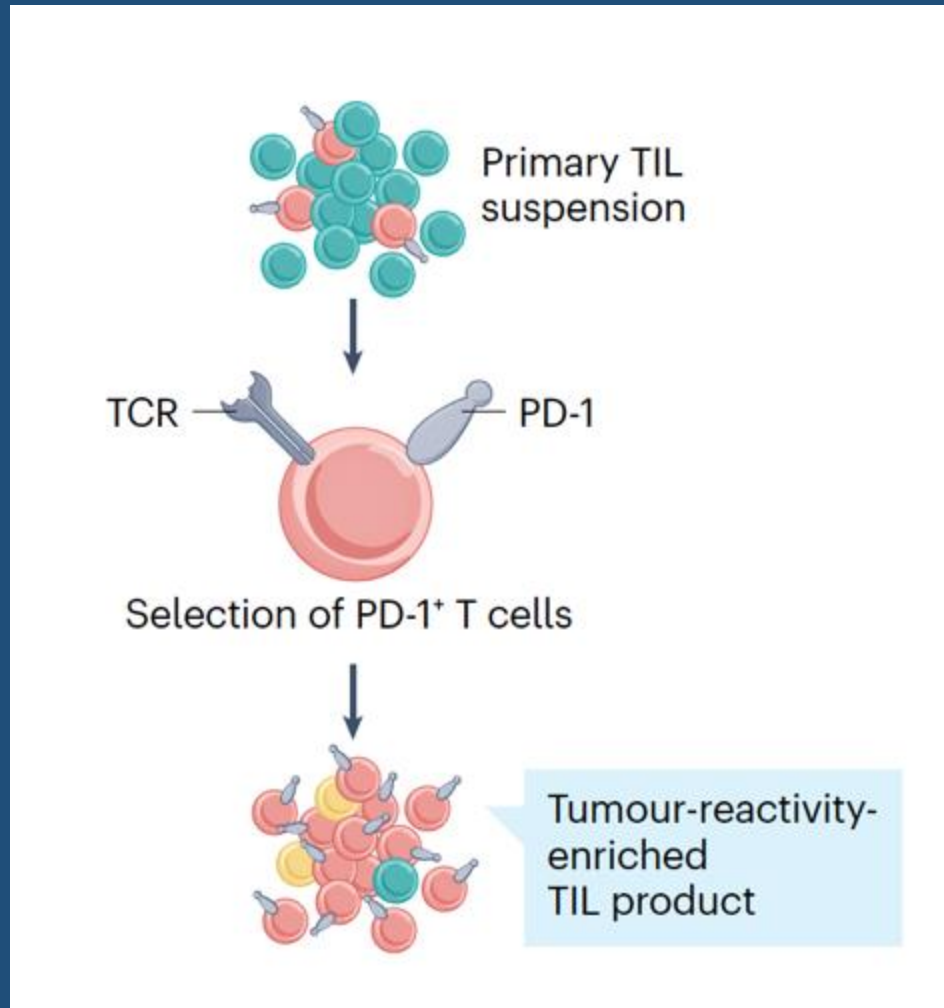
By Nick Paul Taylor · Sep 19, 2024 9:24am

Article | Published: 01 April 2025

Neoantigen-specific tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes in gastrointestinal cancers: a phase 2 trial

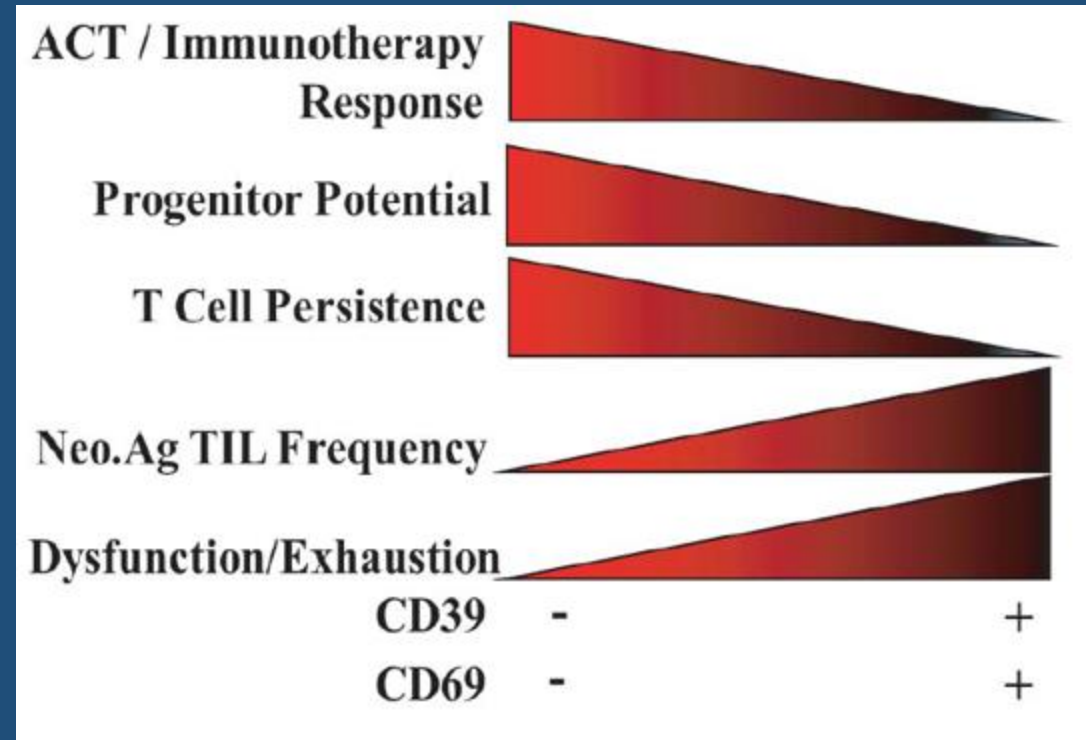
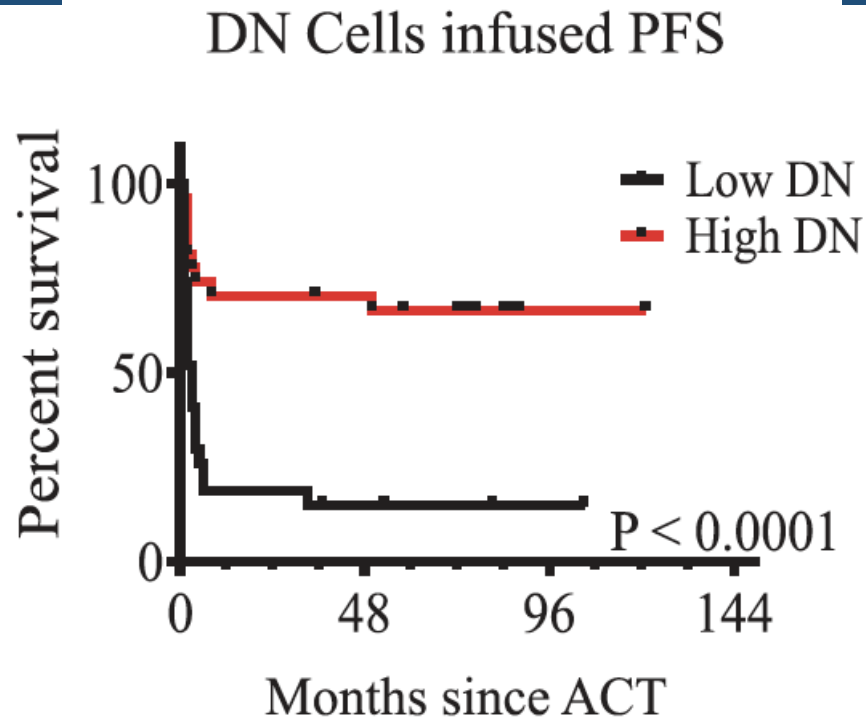
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Future Solution: TIL selection by phenotype



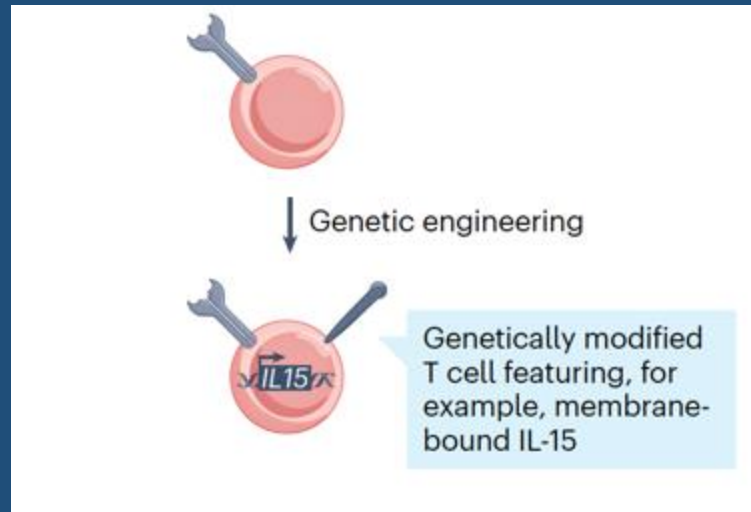
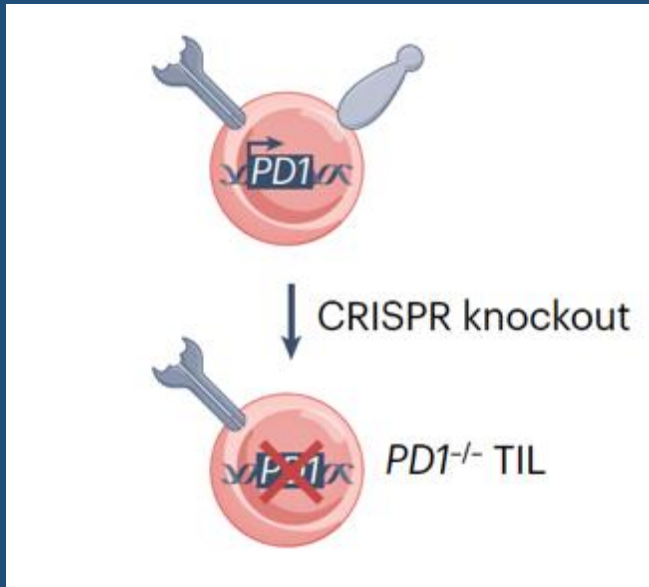
- TILs sorted by surface markers and phenotype rather than antigen recognition
 - e.g. PD-1, 4-1BB
- Markers known to enrich for tumor-reactive TILs or proliferative capacity
- Sorting by surface markers may improve scalability while improving efficacy of TIL

TIL selection by T-cell *phenotype* may improve activity of TILs, even without antigen identification



DN = double negative for CD39–CD69–

Engineering of TILs during manufacturing may improve persistence and activity

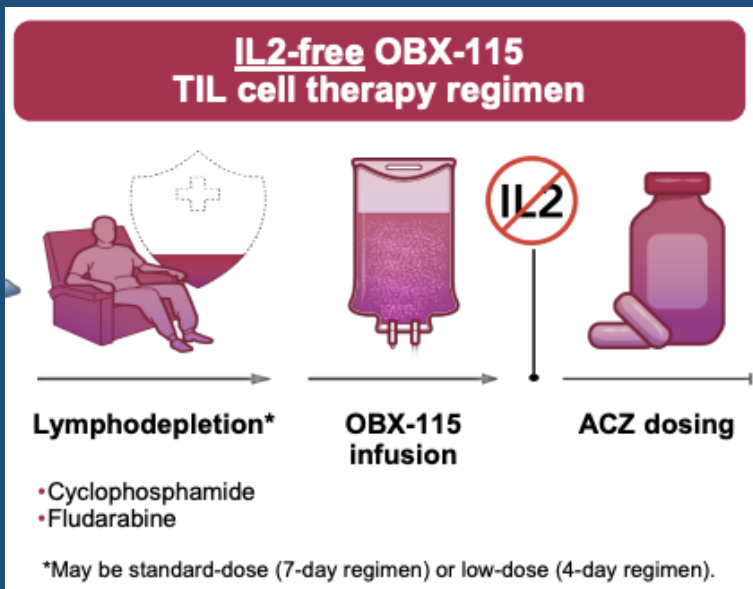


1. “Armoring” of TILs against known resistance mechanisms (PD-1 knockout, dnTGF- β receptor)
2. Improving metabolic fitness of TILs ex vivo (PI3K–AKT inhibition)
3. Engineered cytokine production

Engineered TILs in Advanced Melanoma – OBX-115



- mblL-15 engineered into TIL
- mblL-15 is regulatable by acetazolamide
- Tumor procured by core needle biopsy
- Promising early results



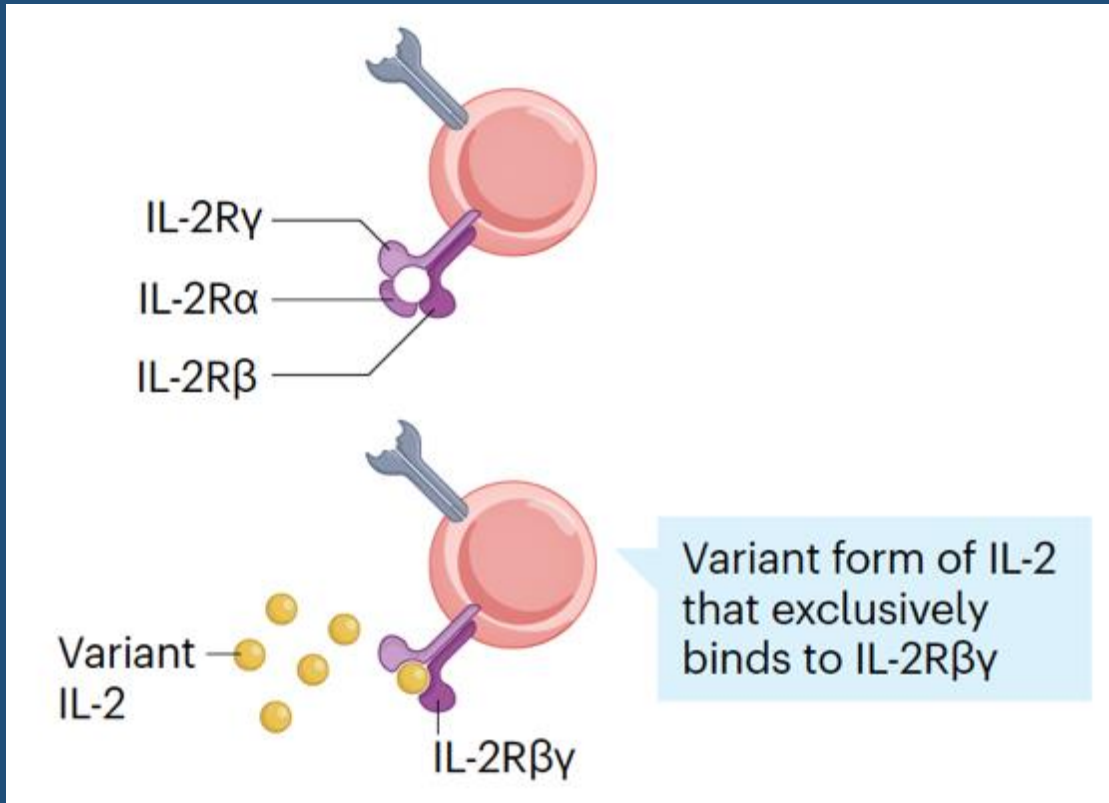
	All Patients DL1, DL2, DL3 (N=11)	DL3 / RP2D (N=6)
Objective response rate, n (%)	4 (36)	4 (67)
Complete response	1 (9)	1 (17)
Partial response	3 (27)	3 (50)
Stable disease ≥12 weeks	5 (46)	2 (33)
Progressive disease	2 (18)	0
Disease control rate,* n (%)	9 (82)	6 (100)
Duration of response, months (median [95% CI])	NR (2.6-NR)	NR (2.6-NR)

Dose Level 3 / RP2D

- ORR 67%
- 1 confirmed CR
- DCR 100%

Dose Level 3 / RP2D
is being explored
further in **Phase 2**

Improving safety of TILs: IL-2 substitution



Engineering cytokines to eliminate IL-2

IL-2 can be substituted for IL-2 therapies more targeted at IL-2R β

IL-2 is key concern requiring in-patient administration

Protocols in place for use of core needle biopsies for TIL procurement to de-escalate morbidity

Take home messages

Lifileucel activity is firmly established in PD-1 Ab refractory melanoma

TIL selection offers the promise of increased TIL activity and indications, but logistical complexity limits scalability

Novel strategies to TIL manufacturing – phenotype selection, cytokine engineering – all hold promise for improving TIL across solid tumors, with more favorable manufacturing

Thank you!