The role of BioBran in NK-cell mediated treatment strategies in pediatric cancer

Rupert Handgretinger

Children's University Hospital Tübingen, GErmany





City Hall



Stift (1260)



Major: B. Palmer Green Party

1514: P.Melanchthon, Reformer 1808: University Hospital

J. Kepler, Astronomer (1571-1630) GWF Hegel, Philosopher (1770-1831

Catholic faculty

Castle Hohentübingen



Pope Benedict (1966-69) Prof. Hans Küng



Graf Eberhard : Founder of the university in 1477



Castle kitchen

Isolation of an acidic substance from the nuclei of human cells by Friedrich Miescher in 1869 (Nuklein = DNA)

C'est dans l'ancienne cuisine du château de Hohentübingen, que Friedrich Miescher, chercheur originaire de Bâle, découvrit en 1869 la substance acide contenue dans le noyau des cellules humaines.

Cette substance, qu'il appela nucléine, contient l'ADN, support de l'hérédité et fondement de la biologie et de la médicine moléculaire.

In 1869, in the former kitchen here in the Castle of Hohentübingen, Friedrich Miescher from Basel isolated an acidic substance from the nuclei of human cells.

This substance, "Nuklein", contains DNA that is now known to be the carrier of genetic information.

This discovery proved to be the foundation of molecular biology and medicine.

Erwin Bälz, MD (1849-1913)

1876-1905: Reformer of japanese medicine Official physician to emperor Meji





Erwin Bälz,

you have awakened japanese medicine to its first blossing.

(internat. Medical Society Japan)

The father of immunotherapy of cancer

William B. Coley (1862 – 1936)



Figure 1. William B. Coley (1862-1936) from *Trans Am Surg Assoc* 54(1936):415. Courtesy of the Welch Library of the History of Medicine.

Coley's Toxins (also called Coley's toxin, [1] Coley's vaccine, [2] Coley vaccine or Mixed Bacterial Vaccine) is a mixture consisting of killed bacteria of species *Streptococcus* pyogenes and Serratia marcescens, named after William Coley, a surgical oncologist who developed the mixture in the late 19th century as a treatment for cancer.



Figure 2. Drawing of Coley's first bone sarcoma case treated with his toxins. Courtesy of *Annals of Surgery*/Lippincott.

Immune systen

Innate immune system

Adaptive immune system

Natural Killer (NK)cells

T-lymphocyte system

Natural Killer (NK) cells



NK cell attacks a leukemic blast (K562 Erythroleukemia)

NK Assay



Eyeofscience, Reutlingen

Natural Killer (NK) cells lyse cells that are deficient in expression of class I MHC proteins







Anti-tumor effect of NK cells in population study

- 3625 Japanese residents
- 1986 1990
- NK against K562,
- Prospective follow-up for a median of 11 year for incidence of cancer

Lancet 356:1795; 2000



Time after measurement (years)

How do NK cells recognize tumor cells?

How to recognize a foreign submarine K.Kärre, Immunological Reviews 1997; 155:5-9



Sweden solves Cold War 'submarine' mystery

In 1982, Sweden claimed that it had recordings from a Soviet submarine in the waters of the Stockholm archipelago. The recording was made during a submarine hunt by the Swedish military on October 12th, 1982. It strengthened suspicions that Soviet subs were intruding in Swedish waters.

Which is the best surveillance system for submarines?

- Local fishers get a thick book with thousand of pages with the pictures of all submarine of the world.
- When you see a submarine thats in the book:

Call the marine

- Local fishers get one page with the pictures of the three swedish submarines.
- When you see something strange in the water and it looks like one of the three objects:
- Do no call the marine

Call the marine



Nk cells have inhibitory receptors which recognize HLA class I antigens

Do not call the marine



Lack of HLA class I: Nk cells recognize the cell as foreign (missing self)



Why are K 562 good target cells?



K562 (Erythroleukämie):

They lack HLA classI

How to measure NK activity?

K562 Erythroleukämie



Effektor-to-target ratio

Cytotoxicity

Specific lysis



Effektor-to-target Ratio

Inhibitory, activatory and Coreceptors on NK cells



BioBran activates NK cells in vitro

NK Activity of healthy donors against K 562



NK Activity of healthy donors against K 562



NK Activity of healthy donors against K 562



NK Activity against Hepatoblastoma



NK Activity against Rhabdomyosarcoma



BioBran activated NK cell activity against various tumor cell lines



BioBran activated NK cell activity against various tumor cell lines



BioBran activated NK cell activity against various tumor cell lines



NK activity of healthy donors against K 562



NK activity of healthy donors against RH30



A xenograft model for neuroblastoma



Treatment: twice weekly for 4 weeks



Day 7

Day 28



Day 42



BioBran-stimulated in vitro expansion of NK cells

In vitro expansion von NK-Zellen (Dr. Dario Campana, St.Jude Children's Research Hospital, Memphis, USA)



In vitro expansion of NK cells



NK activity of healthy individuals against K562 during Treatment with Biobran (n=10)



x-fache Steigerung

NK-Activity of patients

• 10 patients with sarcomas were treated

• 6/10 showed increase of their NK activity

Protokol for pediatric patients with various malignancies

Biobran 3 x 2 sachets p.o /day (plus Interleukin2 s.c.)



Patient



Patient



The potential role of Lipopolysaccharide (LPS)



	TLR-	hTLR2	hTLR3	hTLR4	hTLR5	hTLR7	hTLR8	hTLR9
T +	1,233	3,058	2,168	1,012	4,173	2,501	1,818	3,043
sample	0,032	0,080	0,020	0,245	-0,018	0,024	0,020	0,038

The role of LPS contamination of Biobran







Questions?

- What is the molecular mechanism how BioBran activates NK cells?
- What is the dose at which NK cells are optimally activated in vivo?
- Do combinations of Biobran with other cytokines (i.e. Interleukin 2, Interleukin 15) have synergistic effects?