

# Oral and Sublingual Immunotherapy for Food Allergy



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UNC  
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS

# Faculty disclosure

- FINANCIAL INTERESTS**

I have disclosed below information about all organizations and commercial interests, other than my employer, from which I or a member of my immediate family or household receive remuneration in any amount (including consulting fees, grants, honoraria, investments, etc.) or invest money which may create or be perceived as a conflict of interest.

## Name of Organization

Allertein  
Dannon Co. Probiotics  
ExploraMed  
Intelliject  
Mast Cell, Inc.  
McNeil Nutritionals  
Merck & Co.  
Novartis  
Pfizer  
Portola Pharmaceuticals, Inc.  
Schering-Plough

## Nature of Relationship

Minority Stockholder  
Advisory Board  
Consultant  
Consultant  
Minority Stockholder  
Consultant  
Consultant  
Consultant  
Consultant  
Consultant  
Consultant

- RESEARCH INTERESTS**

I have disclosed below information about all organizations which support research projects for which I or a member of my immediate family or household serve as an investigator.

## Name of Organization

National Institutes of Health  
Food Allergy Initiative  
National Peanut Board  
Wallace Foundation

## Nature of Relationship

Grantee  
Grantee  
Grantee  
Grantee



# Background: Food allergy

- **Prevalence:**

- 3 million school age children (3.9%)
- 18% increase since 1997

Branum 2009 Pediatrics

- **“evolved dependence” – changes in commensals, subclinical infections, asymptomatic carriers**

Rook – CEI – 2010

- **Peanut allergy**

- Prevalence ~1%
- Most common cause of anaphylaxis in children presenting to the ED
- Most common cause of fatal food anaphylaxis

- **Standard of care**

- Avoidance of only foods appropriately diagnosed
- Self-injectable epinephrine/antihistamines

- **No proactive therapy available**

Fleischer 2007 Curr.Allergy Asthma Rep.  
Skripak 2007 J Allergy Clin. Immunol.

## Life-long?

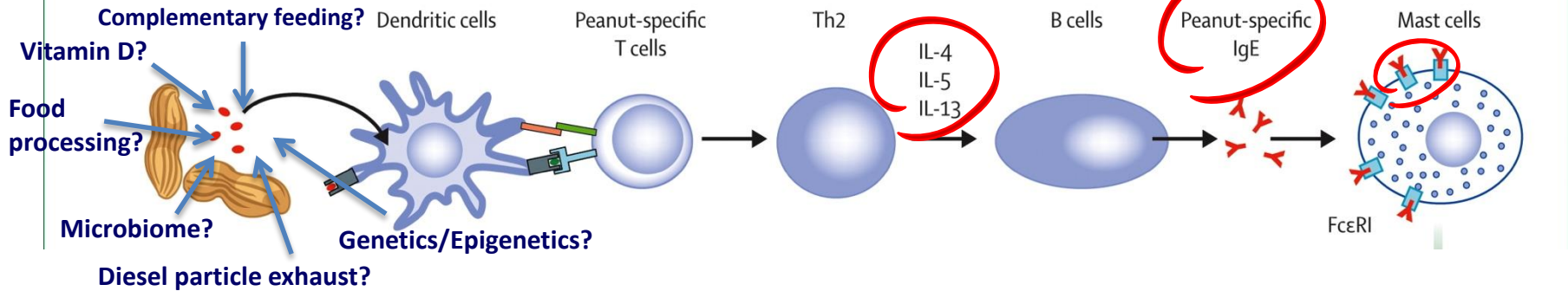


## Transient?



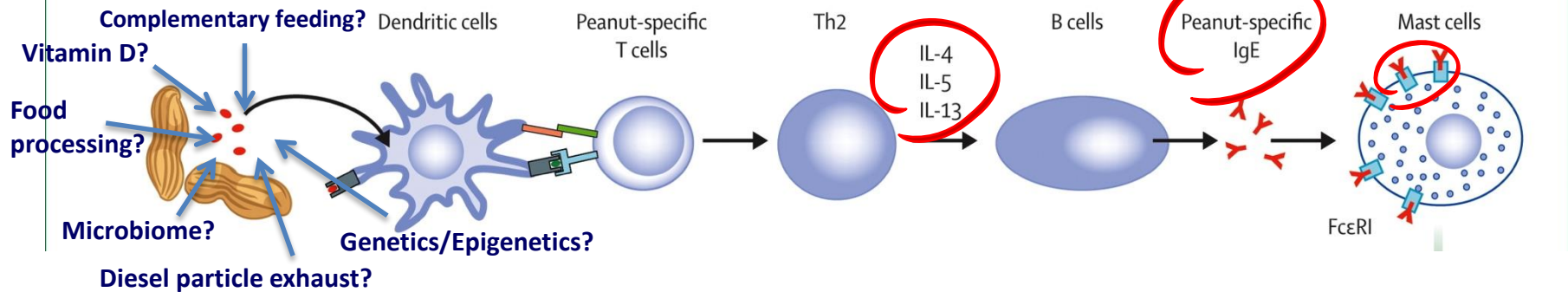
# What is the mechanism for the development of allergic disease and food allergy?

## Sensitization



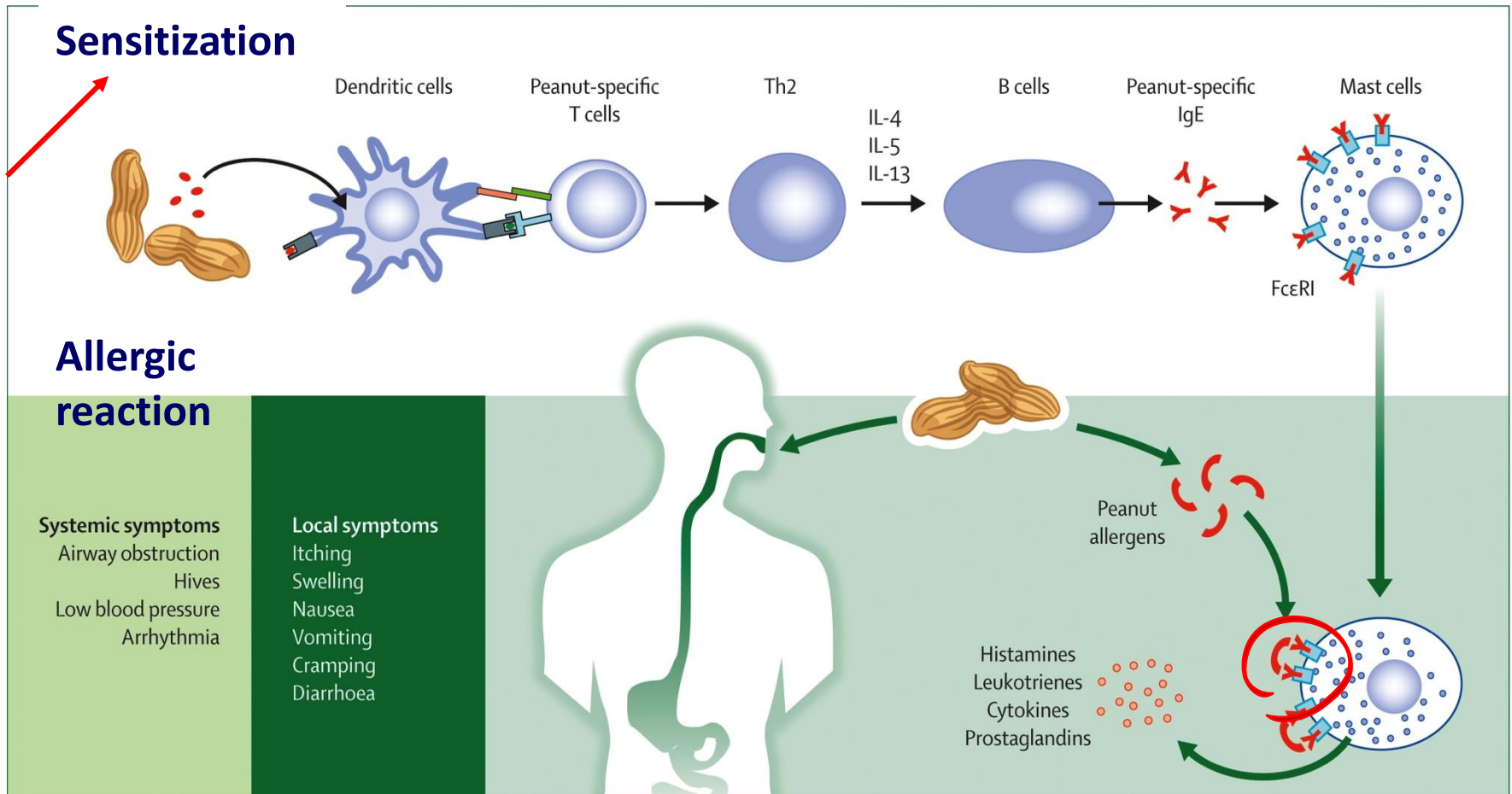
# What is the mechanism for the development of allergic disease and food allergy?

## Sensitization



When – in utero?, epicutaneous?, oral?

# What is the mechanism for the development of allergic disease and food allergy?



# Can we produce long-term tolerance in allergic diseases?

- **What is the ultimate goal for therapy?**
- **Desensitization**
  - In the context of food allergy –
    - tolerate more food on a food challenge while on treatment
    - would this provide protection from accidental food ingestion?
- **Tolerance**
  - Discontinuation of the therapy –
    - sustained long-lasting therapeutic benefits
- **Current paradigm**
  - Peripheral T cell tolerance - crucial for such benefits



# Can we produce long-term tolerance in allergic diseases?

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- **Clinical desensitization**
  - Tolerate the ingestion of more food while on treatment
    - greater than pre treatment
  - Oral immunotherapy - OIT
  - Sublingual immunotherapy – SLIT





# Can we produce long-term tolerance in allergic diseases?

- **Clinical desensitization**

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- **Clinical findings in 3 studies of food allergy**

- CoFAR egg OIT - Jones, Burks, Sampson et al NEJM July 2012

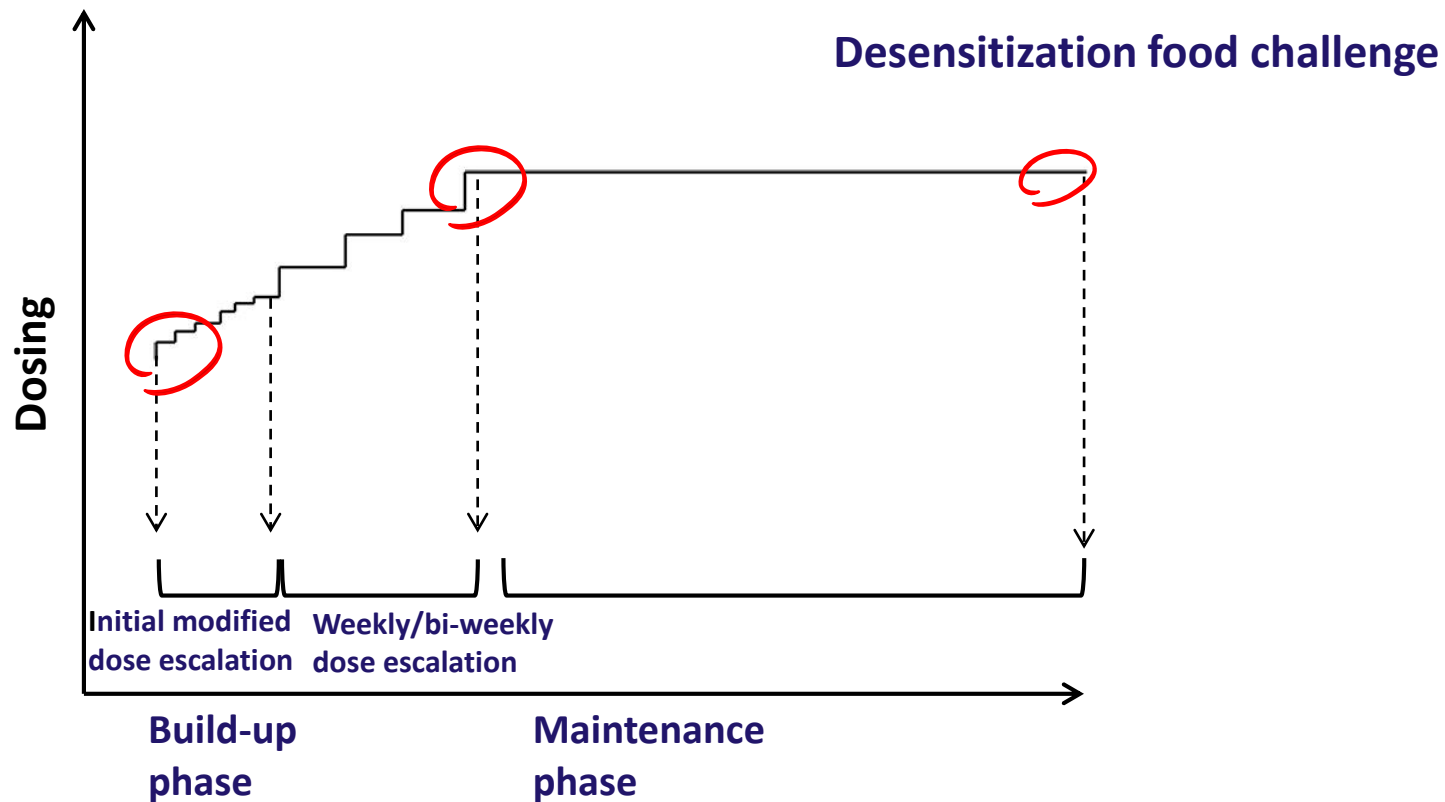
- Peanut OIT – Varshney, Jones, Burks et al. JACI March 2011

- CoFAR peanut SLIT – Fleischer, Burks, Sampson et al. JACI Jan 2013



# Paradigm of food immunotherapy – OIT/SLIT

Allergy  Tolerance



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  - **CoFAR egg OIT** - Jones, Burks, Sampson et al NEJM July 2012
    - 55 subjects (> 5 yrs) – 40-egg OIT, 15-placebo
    - multicenter, blinded treatment, thru 48 weeks
  - **Peanut OIT** – Varshney, Jones, Burks et al. JACI March 2011
  - **CoFAR Peanut SLIT** – Fleischer, Burks, Sampson et al. JACI Jan 2013



# Egg OIT

## *Desensitization*

	OFC Performed		Response Rates	
	Placebo	Egg OIT	Placebo	Egg OIT
5 gm desensitization OFC (10 mo.)	13	35	0/15 (0%)* (n=13)	22/40 (55%)* (n=35)

Jones AAAAI 2012, Burks/Jones NEJM 2012;367:233

Supported by NIH-NIAID  
U19AI066738 and U0AI066560



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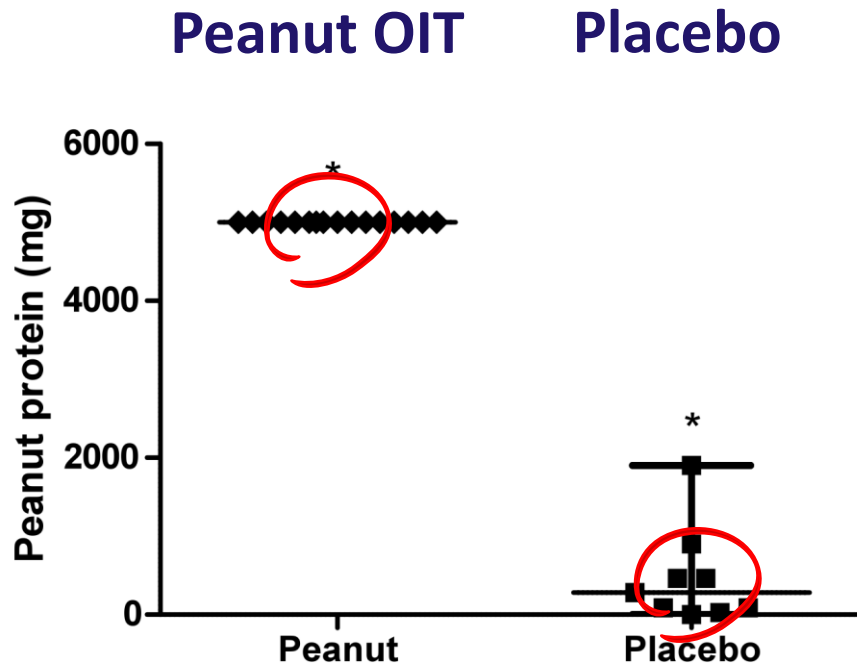
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    - 25 subjects – 16 - active treatment; 9 – placebo (3 withdrew)
  - CoFAR peanut SLIT – Fleischer, Burks, Sampson et al. JACI January 2013



# Can we produce long-term tolerance in allergic diseases? Peanut OIT – UNC/Arkansas studies

## Peanut OFC – 12 months of treatment



\*P<.001

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    - 40 subjects – adolescents and young adults, peanut SLIT or placebo

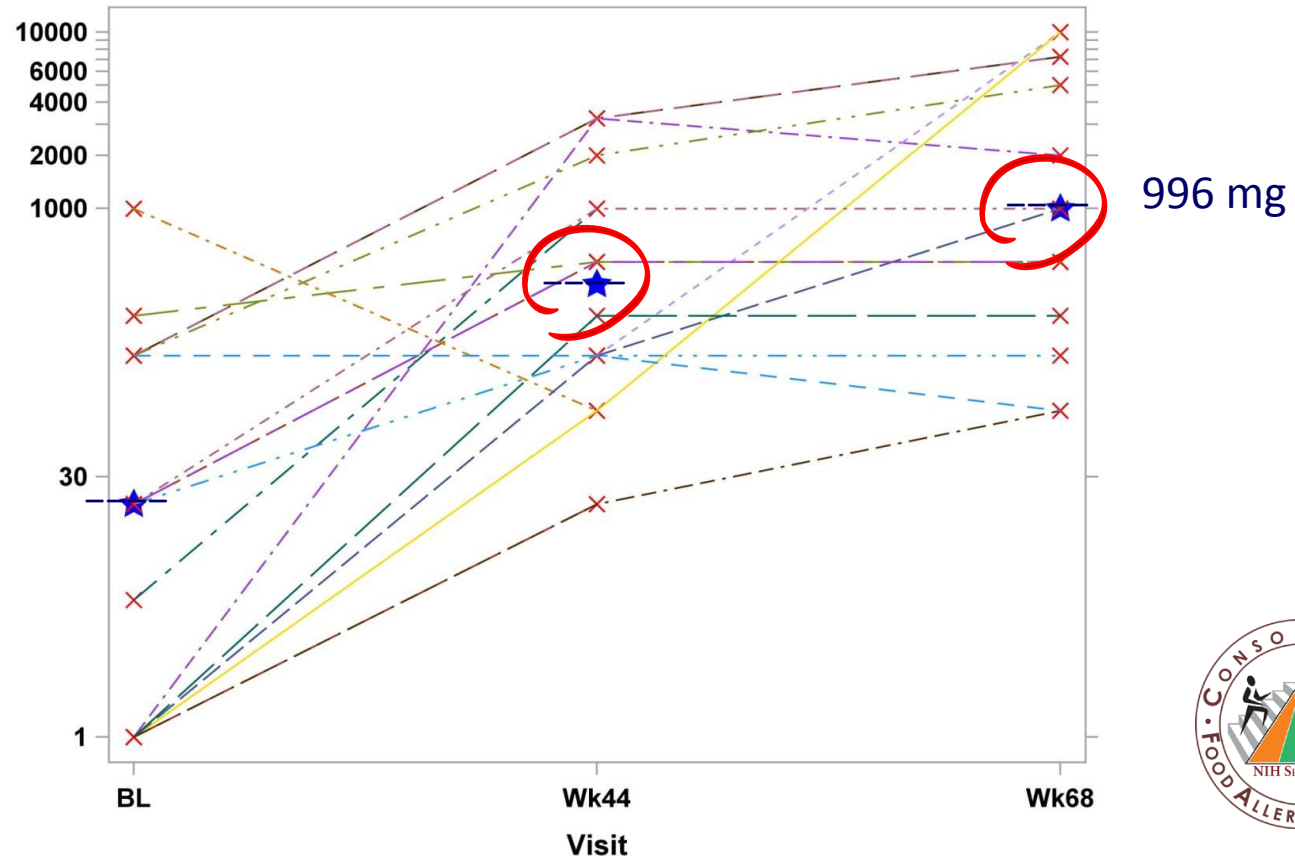




# Can we produce long-term tolerance in allergic diseases? CoFAR – Peanut SLIT

40 subjects – adolescents and young adults, peanut SLIT or placebo

OFC  
Successfully  
Consumed  
Dose

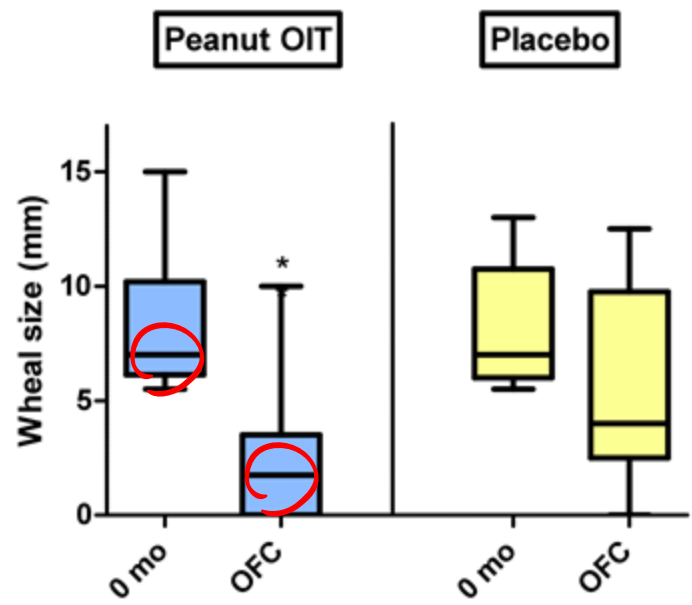


Week 68 - compared to Week 44 ( $P = .05$ )  
Week 68 – compared to Baseline ( $P = .009$ )

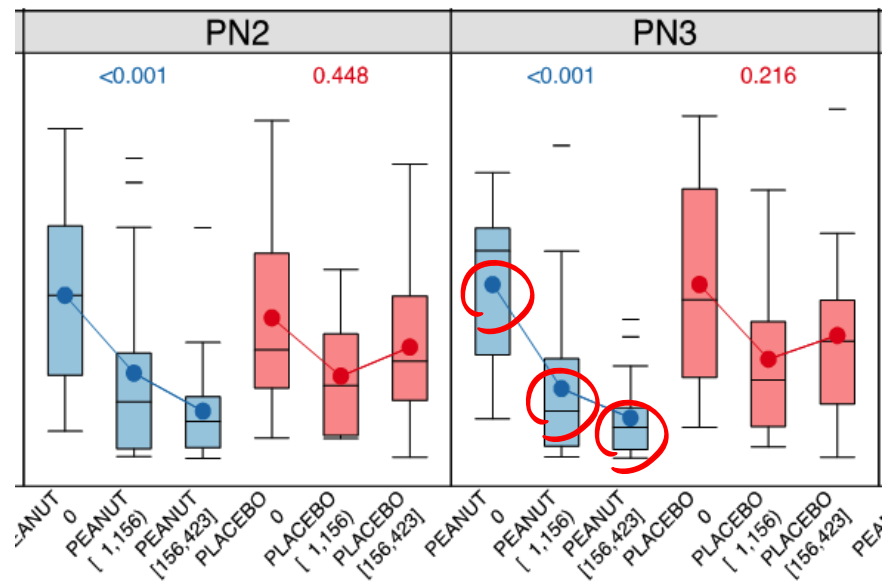
# Can we produce long-term tolerance in allergic diseases?

## Effector cell suppression

Skin prick test-mast cell

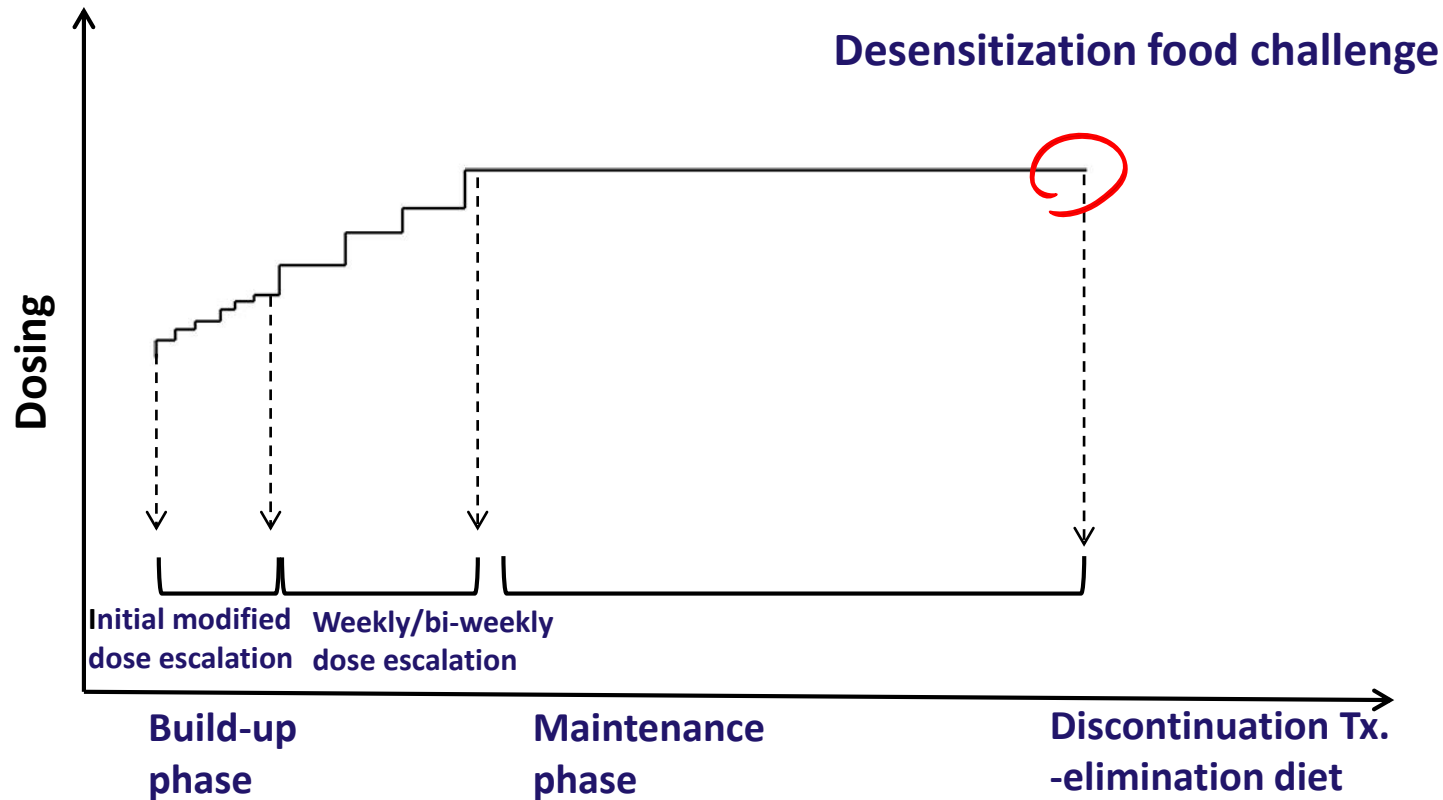


Basophil activation assay  
CD 63+



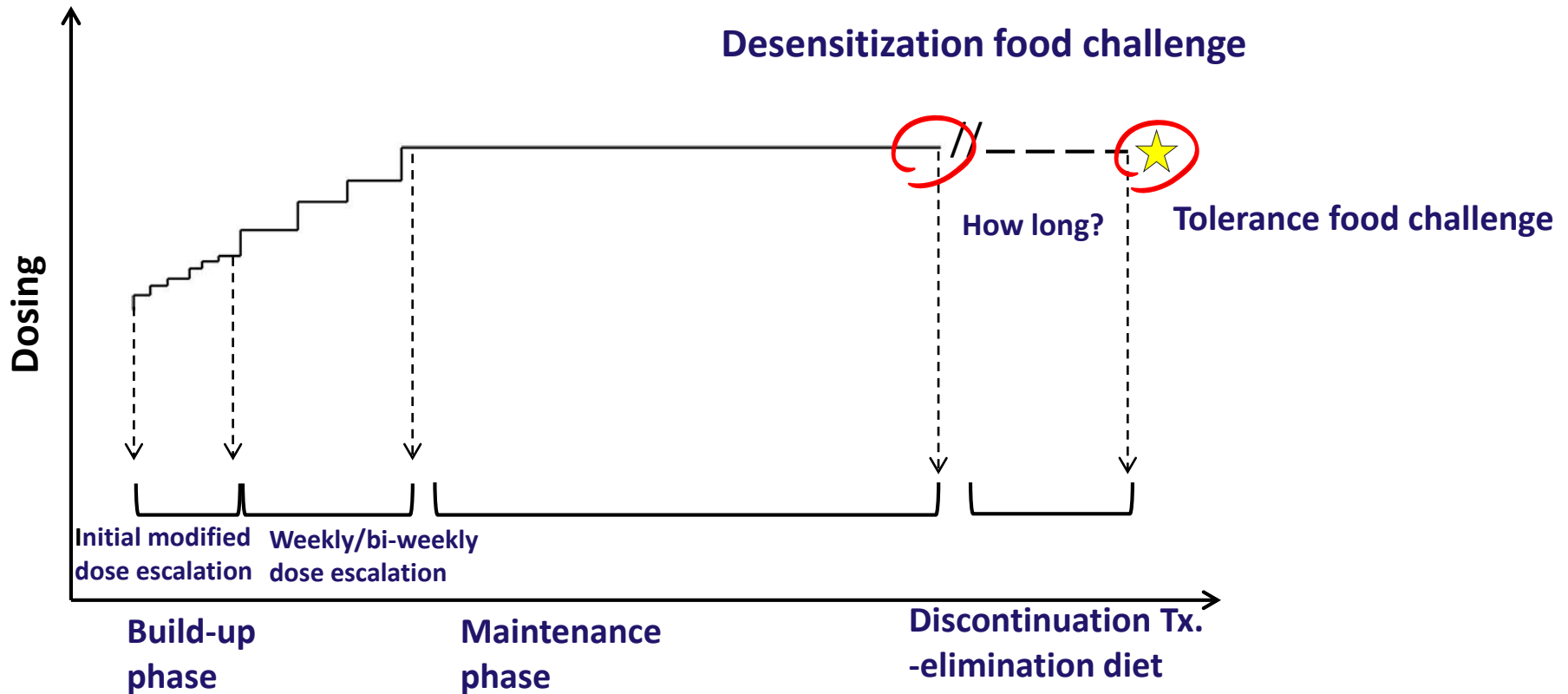
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10 gm tolerance OFC + open egg (24 mo.)	0***	29	0/15 (0%)** (n=0)	11/40 (27.5%)** (n=29)

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10 gm tolerance OFC + open egg (~36 mo.)	N/A	13	N/A	18/40 (45%)# (n=13)
10 gm tolerance OFC + open egg (~48 mo.)	N/A	8	N/A	22/40 (55%)#

\*p<.001; \*\*p=.025; #p<.01; \*\*\*OFC performed w/ criteria met

-1 subject in the 2 yr tolerant group had reaction ~1 yr after OFC upon eating a fried egg;  
continues ad libitum egg diet

-Other tolerant subjects continue on ad libitum egg diet

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# Results - Efficacy

## Oral Food Challenge Overall Success Rates Egg OIT Subjects\*

	Desensitization (D) 10 g OFC	Sustained Unresponsiveness (SU) 10 g OFC + open feeding of egg
24 months**	30/40 (75%)	11/40 (27.5%)
36 months	32/40 (80%)	19/40 (47.5%***)
48 months	32/40 (80%)	22/40 (55%***)

\* Placebo subjects discontinued from study at 24 months; none passed a 10 g OFC.

\*\* Burks AW, et al, NEJM 2012;267:233-43.

\*\*\* 1 subject added egg to diet without OFC; classified as sustained unresponsiveness.



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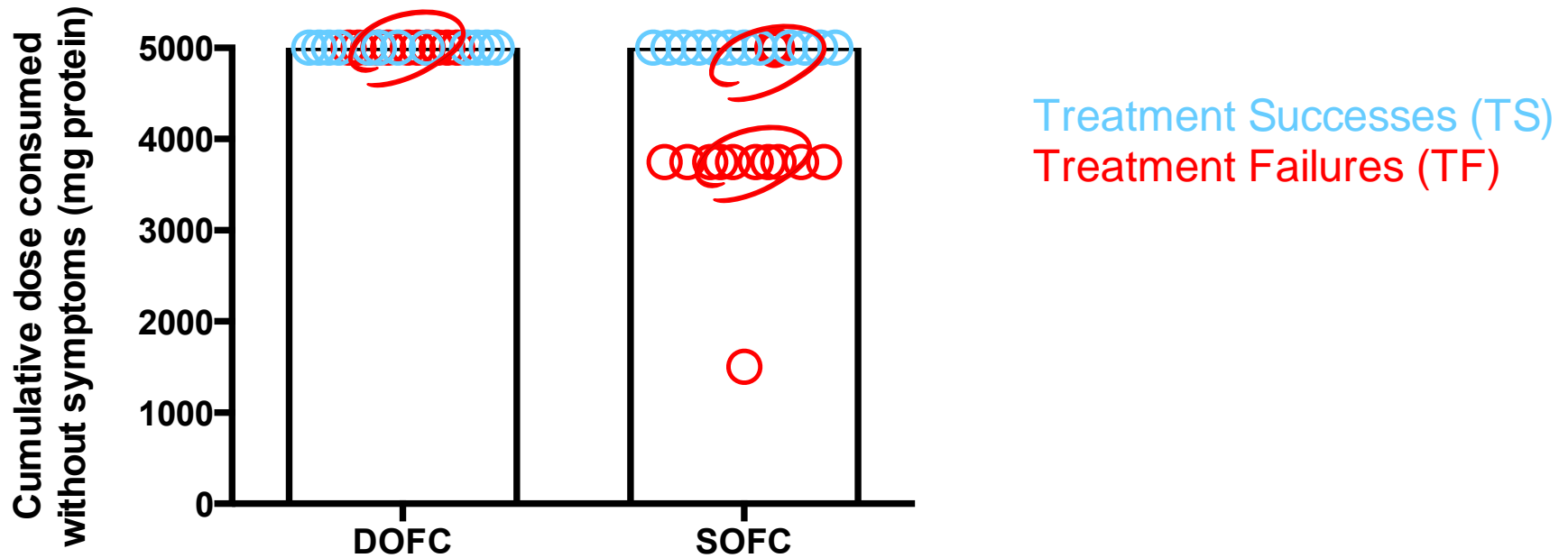


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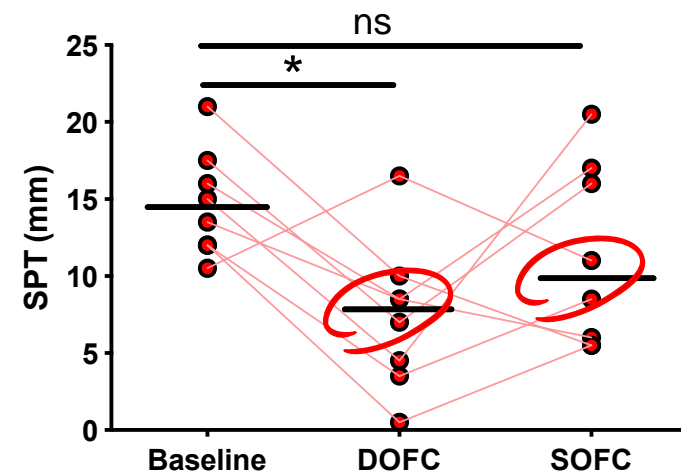
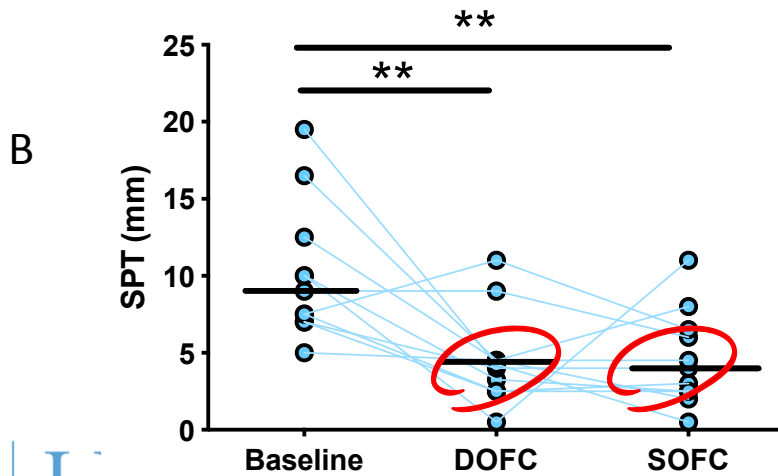
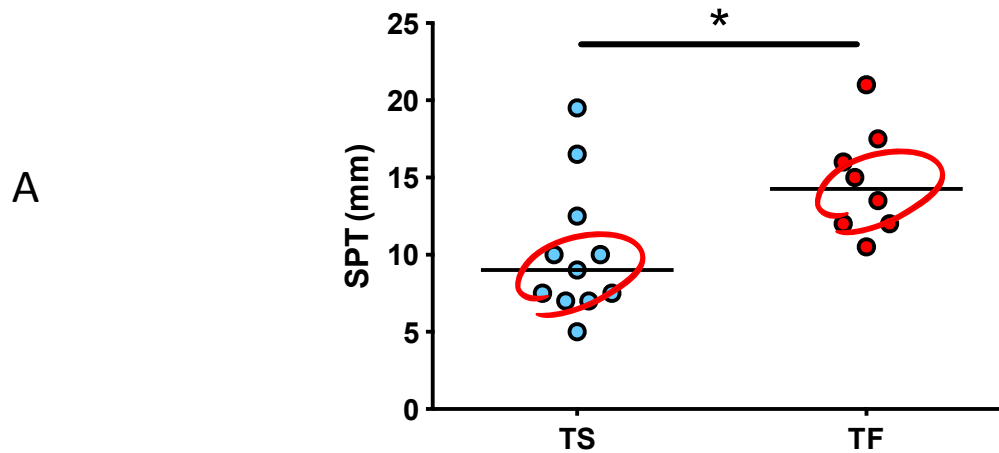
## Clinical results - UNC and Arkansas studies

- **19 subjects with peanut allergy completed an OIT protocol**
  - Oral food challenge (OFC) 4 weeks after stopping OIT
    - evaluate clinical tolerance (sustained unresponsiveness)
- Peanut OIT - range of 33-70 months
  - Rates of successful tolerance induction?
- 11 subjects now eat peanut *ad lib* without symptoms
  - Intention-to-Treat Analysis: 11/27 (41%)
  - Per Protocol Analysis: 11/19 (58%)

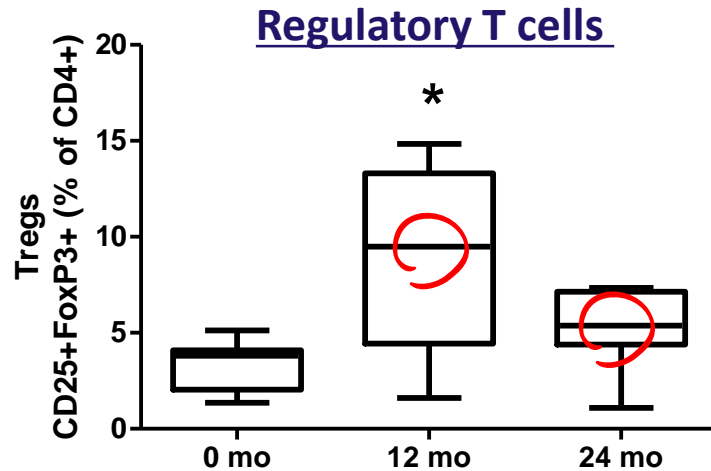
# Cumulative dose for OFC – post peanut OIT



# Skin prick tests – peanut OIT



# Peanut OIT changes antigen-specific T regs and suppresses the $T_H2$ response to peanut

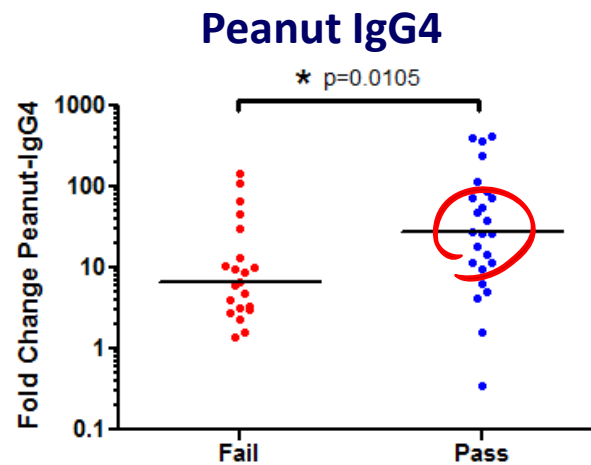
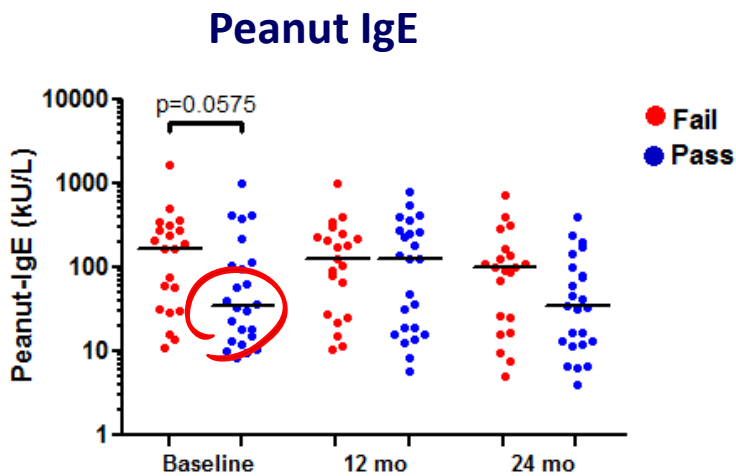
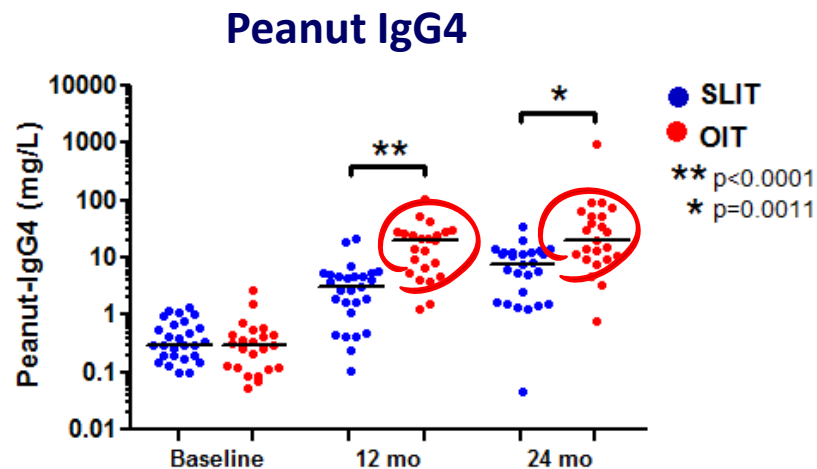
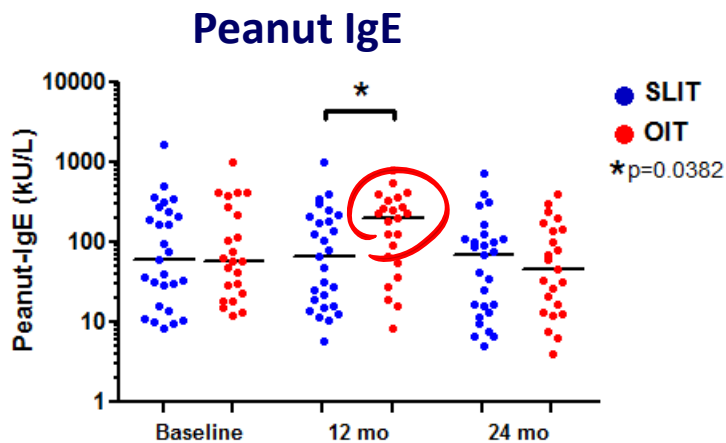


## Mechanistic results - UNC and Arkansas peanut OIT studies



# Direct comparison of OIT and SLIT

## Peanut IgE and IgG4 – Pass and Fail Tolerance Challenges





# Critical knowledge gaps in food OIT/SLIT research

## Summary - consistent results

- 1. Desensitization** - begins within a few days/months of treatment  
– threshold goes up
- 2. Allergic side effects** - primarily GI at the beginning  
- viral infections, exercise
- 3. Mechanistic studies** - mast cell, basophil, B-cell and T-cell changes
- 4. Tolerance** – suggestions but not shown in long-term blinded studies

Patriarca et al. Aliment Pharmacol Ther 2003;17:459-65  
Meglio P, et al.. Allergy 2004;59:980-7  
Buchanan AD et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2007;119:199-205  
Staden U, et al. Allergy 2007;62:1261-9  
Longo G, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2008;121:343-7

Jones SM, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2009  
Skripak JM et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2008;122:1154-6  
Blumchen K et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol 2010;126:83-91  
Varshney P et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol March 2011  
Jones SJ, Burks AW, Sampson HA et al – CoFAR 2011



# What do we do next?

## Upcoming multicenter study



- **Peanut allergic children** - 144 children aged 1 – 4 years
- Randomized - 2000 mg of peanut OIT or placebo for 4 years
- Endpoints: full or partial desensitization, tolerance
  - Novel mechanistic assays (Burks, Jones - UNC, AR, Hopkins, Mount Sinai, Stanford)



# Thank you

**UNC** - Brian Vickery, Mike Kulis, Edwin Kim, Pam Steele, Jan Kamilaris, UNC Fellows, Caitlin Burk



**Arkansas Children's/UAMS** - Stacie Jones, Amy Scurlock



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**Duke** – Joe Roberts, Herman Staats, Soman Abraham, Xiaoping Zhong, Duke Fellows

**NIAID** – Marshall Plaut



**EMMES** – Bob Lindblad, Don Stablein

**ITN** – Audrey Plough, Peter Sayre, Mike Adamkiewicz

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