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(54) **CONTROLLED LESION AND IMMUNE RESPONSE TO PULSED ELECTRIC FIELD THERAPY**

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**Related U.S. Application Data**

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 18/416,809, filed on Jan. 18, 2024, which is a continuation of application No. PCT/US2022/044021, filed on Sep. 19, 2022.

(60) Provisional application No. 63/517,342, filed on Aug. 2, 2023, provisional application No. 63/246,239, filed on Sep. 20, 2021, provisional application No. 63/290,529, filed on Dec. 16, 2021, provisional application No. 63/322,319, filed on Mar. 22, 2022, provisional

application No. 63/351,562, filed on Jun. 13, 2022, provisional application No. 63/480,468, filed on Jan. 18, 2023, provisional application No. 63/488,304, filed on Mar. 3, 2023.

**Publication Classification**

(51) **Int. Cl.**

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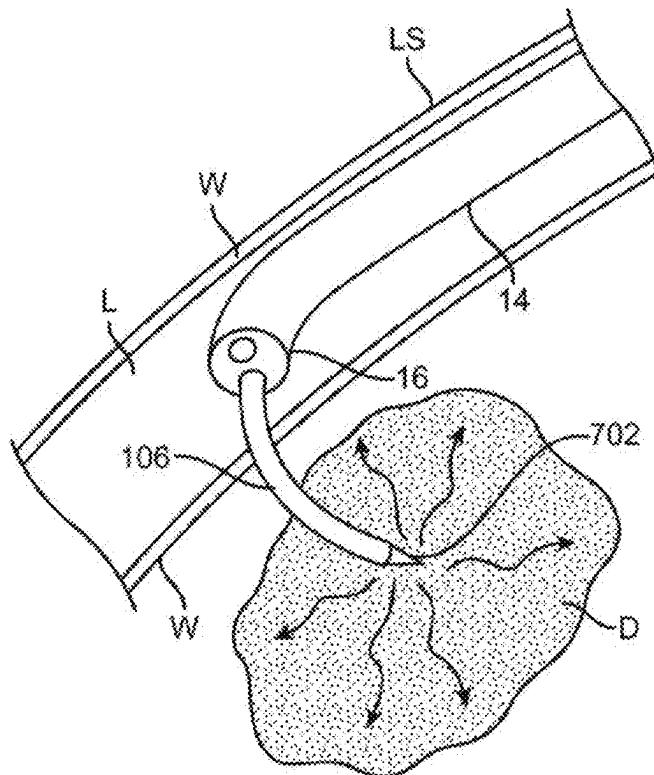
(52) **U.S. Cl.**

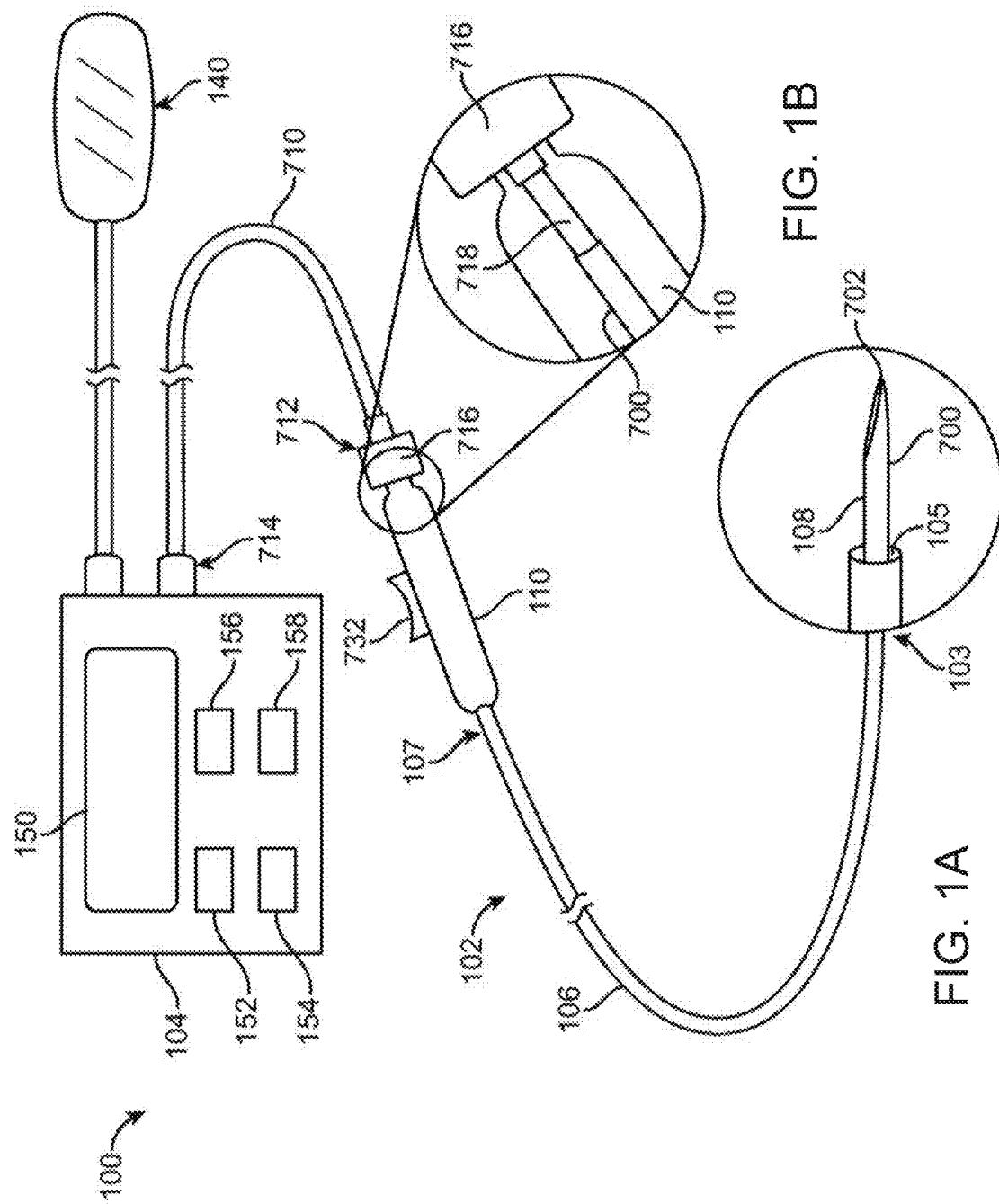
CPC ..... *A61B 18/1492* (2013.01); *A61B 18/1206* (2013.01); *A61B 2018/00351* (2013.01); *A61B 2018/00577* (2013.01)

(57)

**ABSTRACT**

Treatment of damaged, diseased, abnormal, obstructive, cancerous or undesired tissue (e.g. a tumor, a benign tumor, a malignant tumor, a cyst, or an area of diseased tissue, etc) is provided by delivering specialized pulsed electric field (PEF) energy to target tissue areas in a specific dose so as to obtain a superior outcome. The PEF energy and delivery has been optimized to provide advanced treatment of target tissue areas, including destruction of undesired tissue and generation of improved inflammatory and immune responses. These various types of treatment are controlled by a variety of factors including the electrode geometry, the dose of PEF energy delivered, the time the energy is delivered over, and the waveform of the PEF energy itself. The PEF energy is delivered in the form a dose which is considered to be one application of the specialized energy. Each dose creates a lesion in the target tissue area.





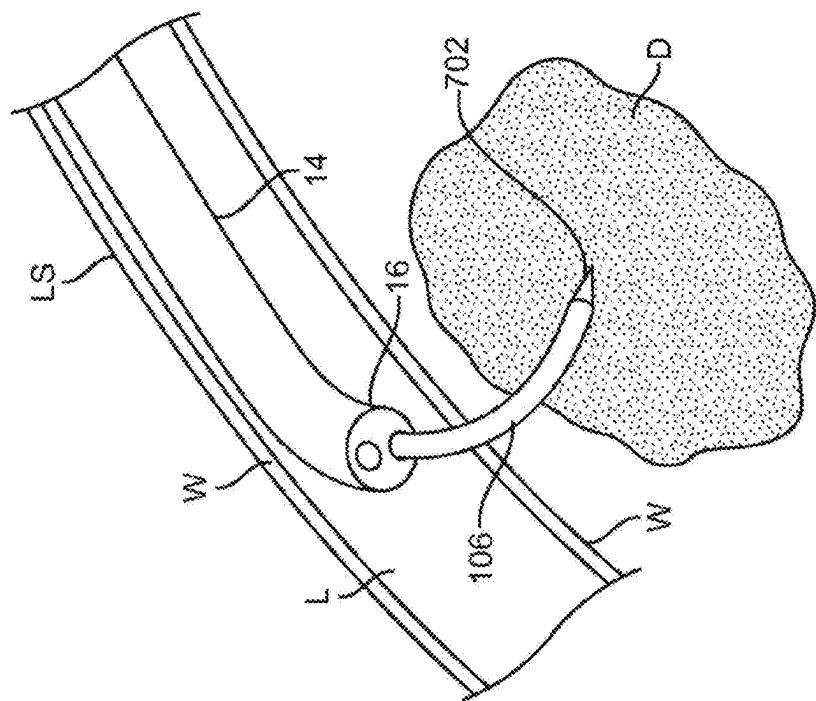


FIG. 2B

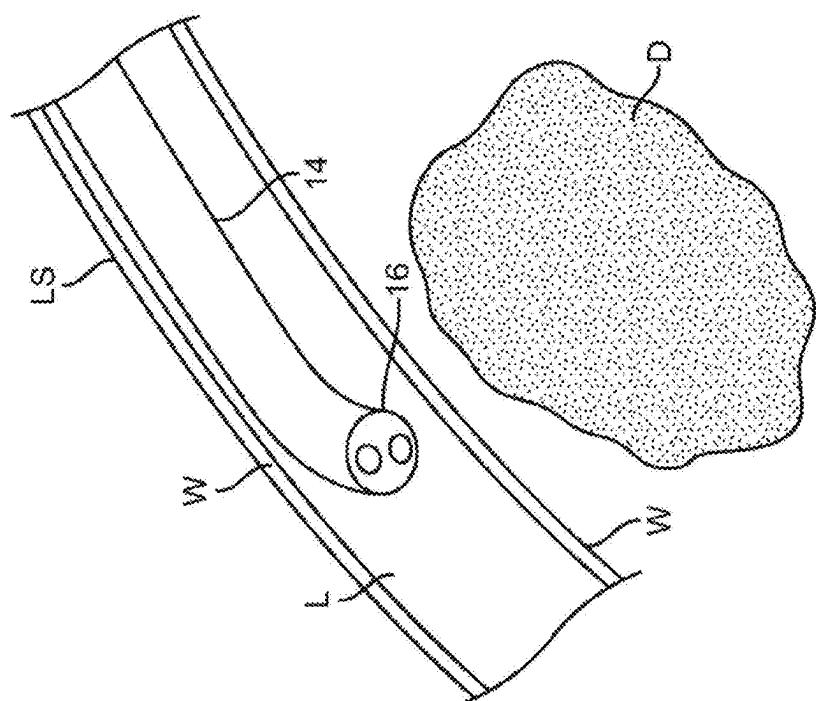


FIG. 2A

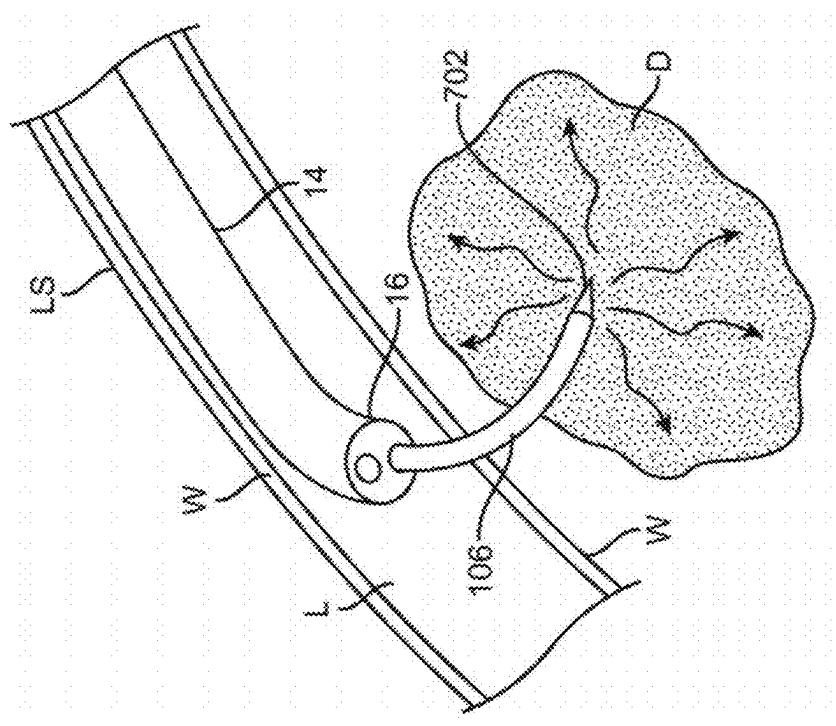


FIG. 2C

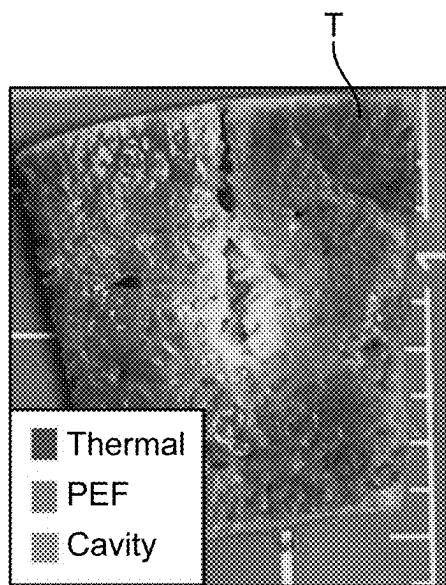


FIG. 3A

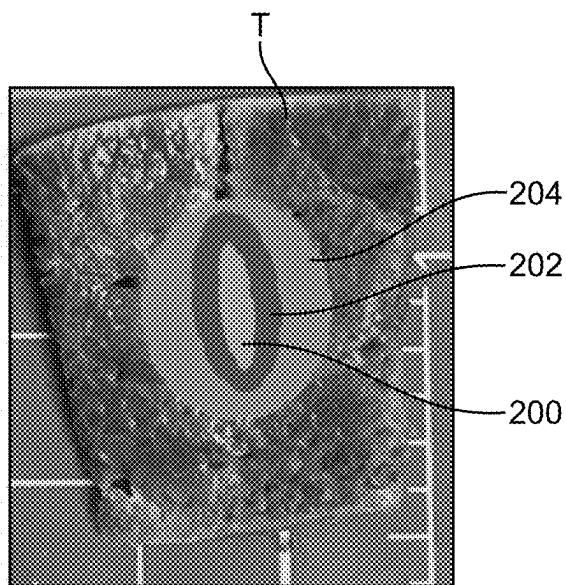


FIG. 3B

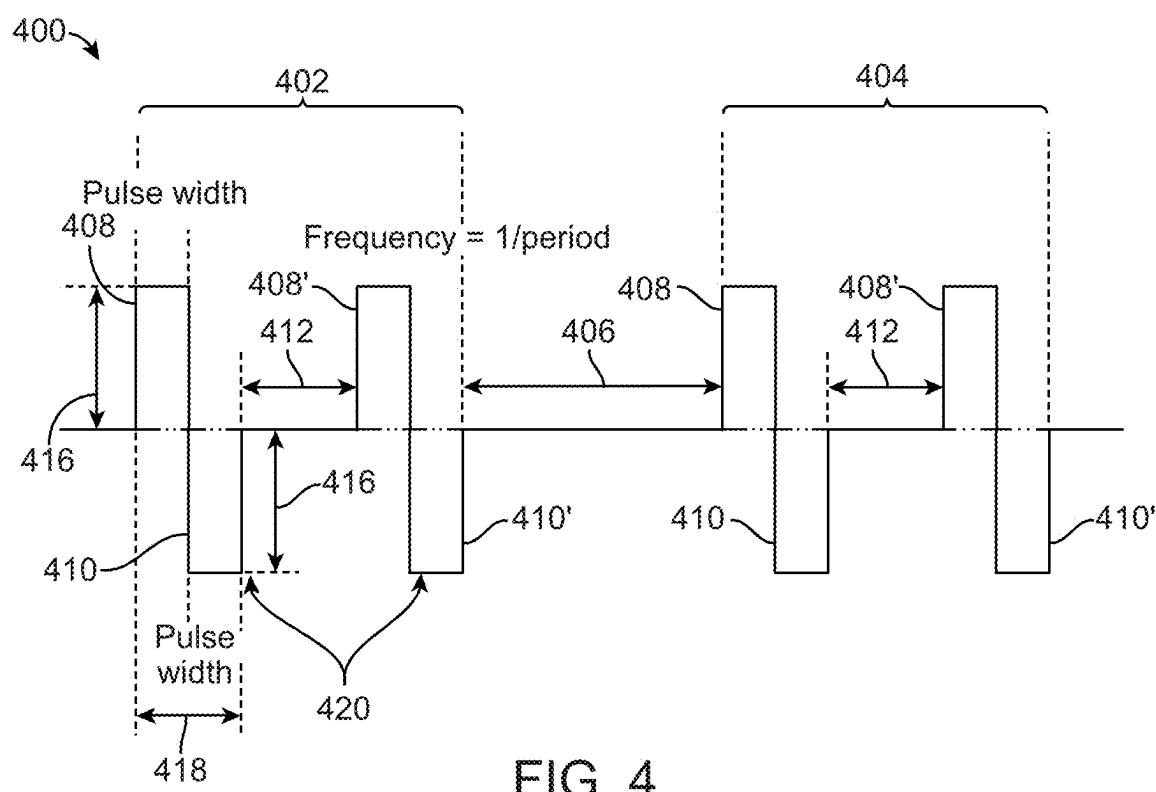


FIG. 4

Parameter	Relative Change	Treatment Size	Muscle Contraction	Temperature Rise	Treatment Delivery Time	Electrical Arcing Risk
Electrode Style	Monopolar	↓	↑	↓	≡	→
Voltage	↑	↑	↑	↑	≡	↑
Waveform	Biphasic	↓	↓	≡	≡	→
Fundamental Frequency	↑	↓	↓	≡	≡	≡
Packet Duration	↑	↑	↑	↑	≡	↑
Number of Packets	↑	↑	≡	↑	≡	≡
Packet Delivery Rate	↑	≡	≡	↑	≡	≡

FIG. 5

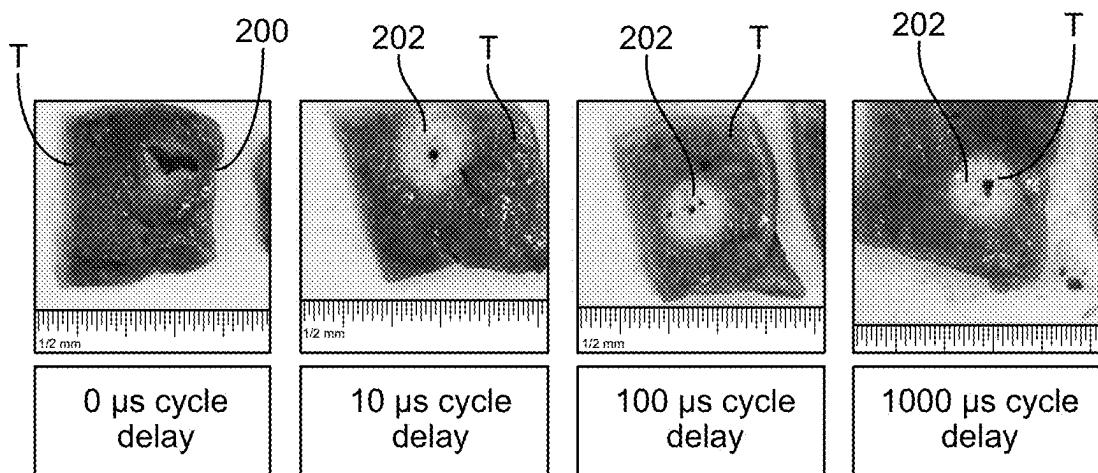
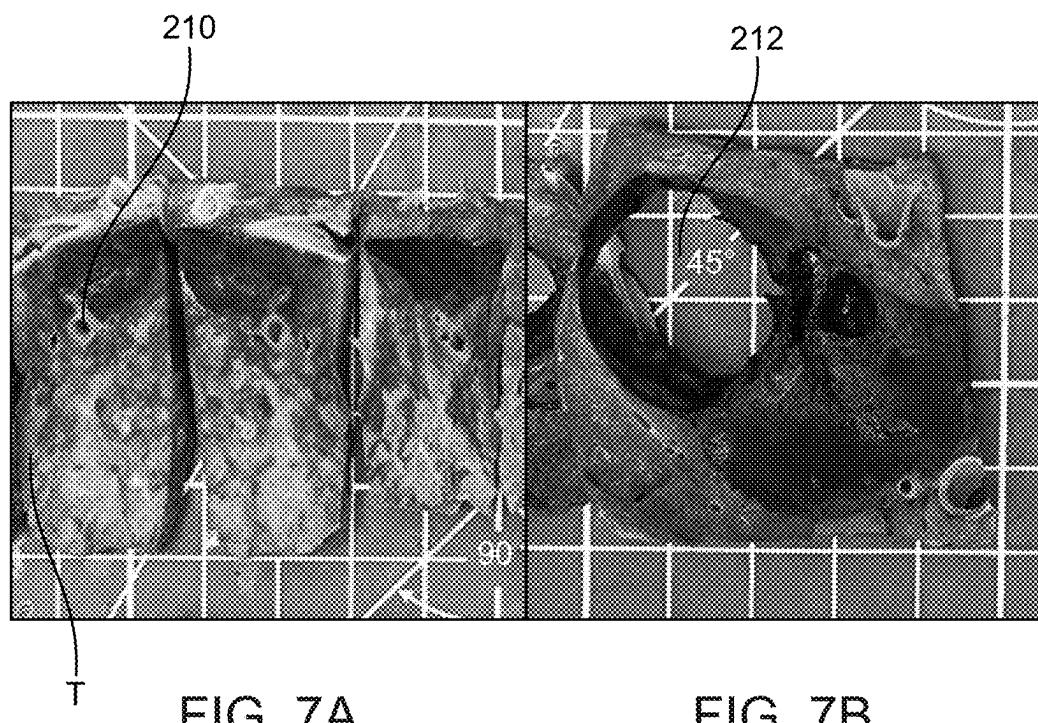


FIG. 6A

FIG. 6B

FIG. 6C

FIG. 6D



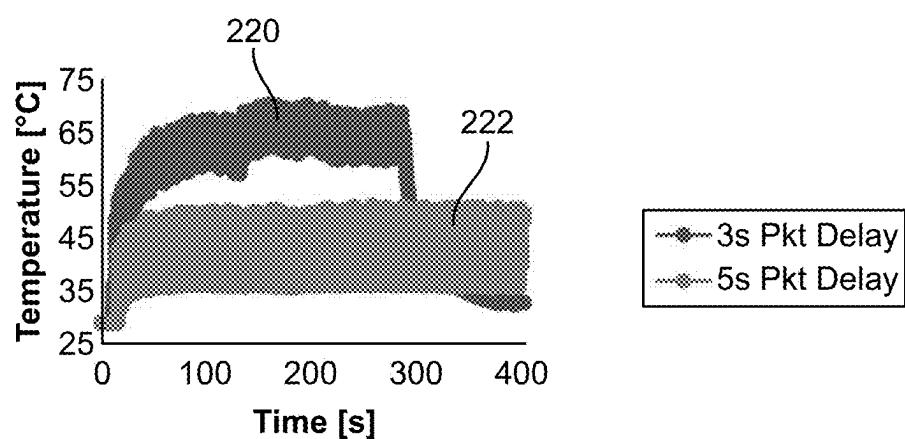


FIG. 8

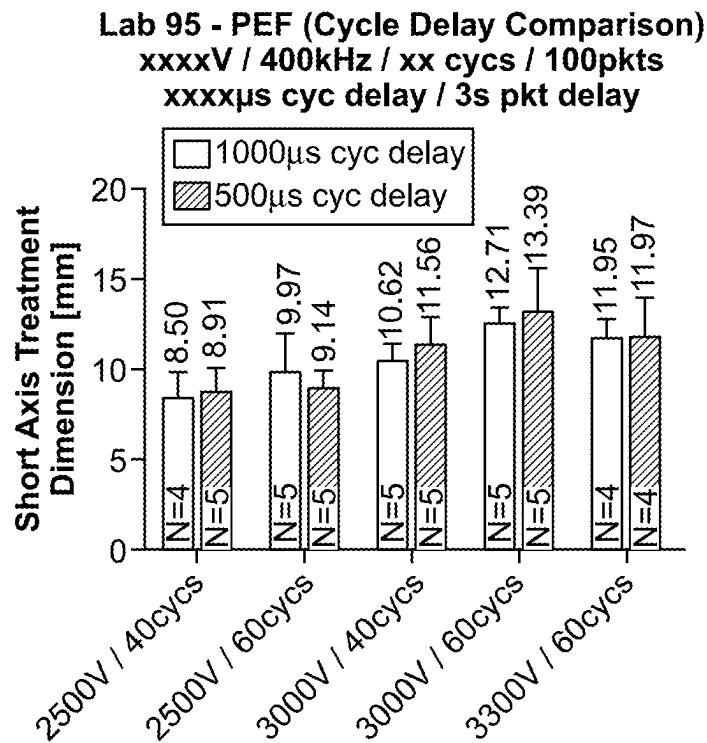


FIG. 9

**Lab 95 - Summary Volume Analysis**  
 $\text{xxxxV} / 400\text{kHz} / \text{xx cyncs} / 100\text{pkts}$   
 $500\text{-}1000\mu\text{s cyc delay} / 3\text{s pkt delay}$

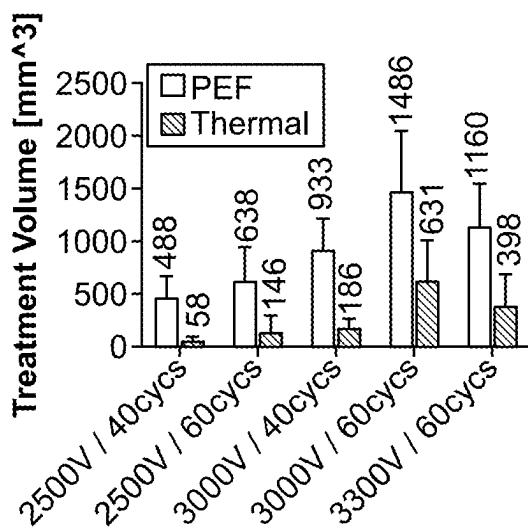


FIG. 10A

**Lab 95 - Summary Volume Analysis**  
 $\text{xxxxV} / 400\text{kHz} / \text{xx cyncs} / 100\text{pkts}$   
 $500\text{-}1000\mu\text{s cyc delay} / 3\text{s pkt delay}$

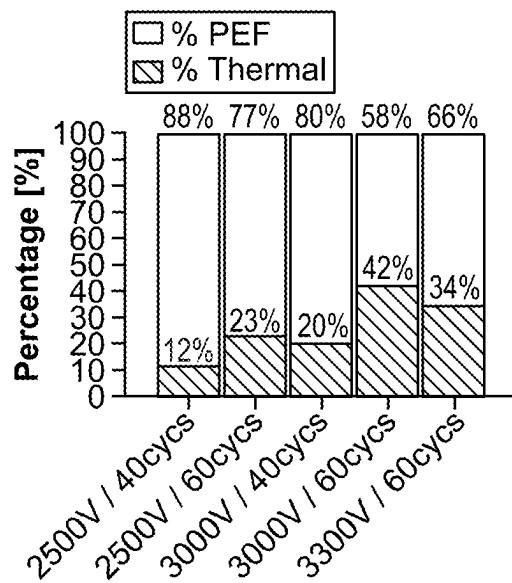


FIG. 10B

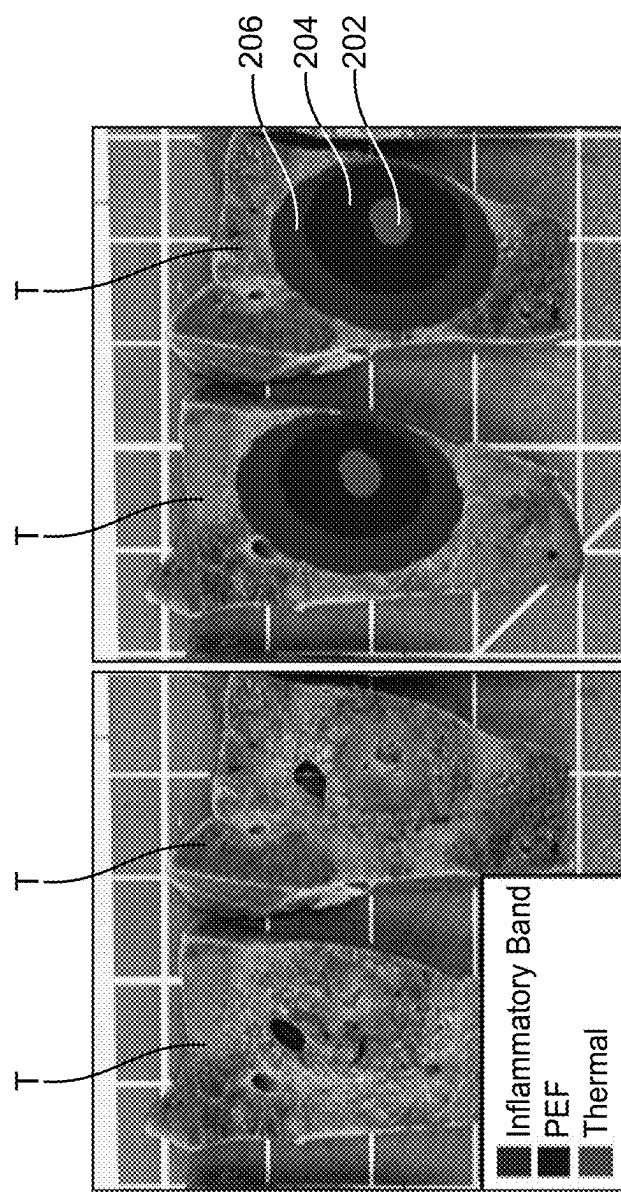


FIG. 11A

FIG. 11B

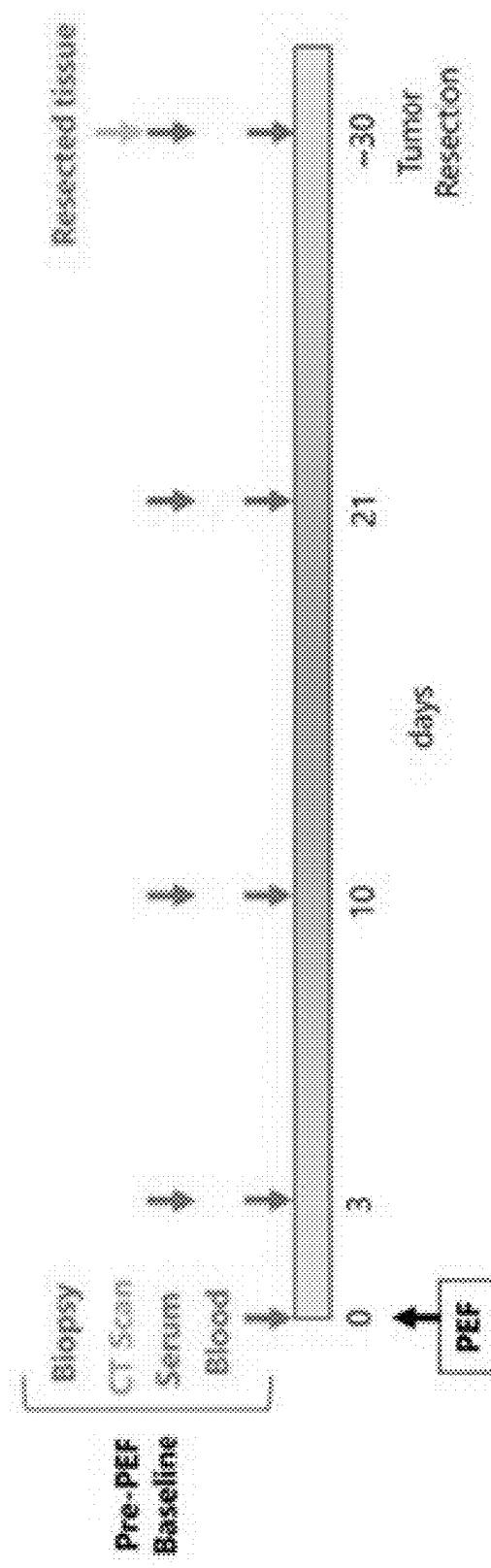


Fig. 12

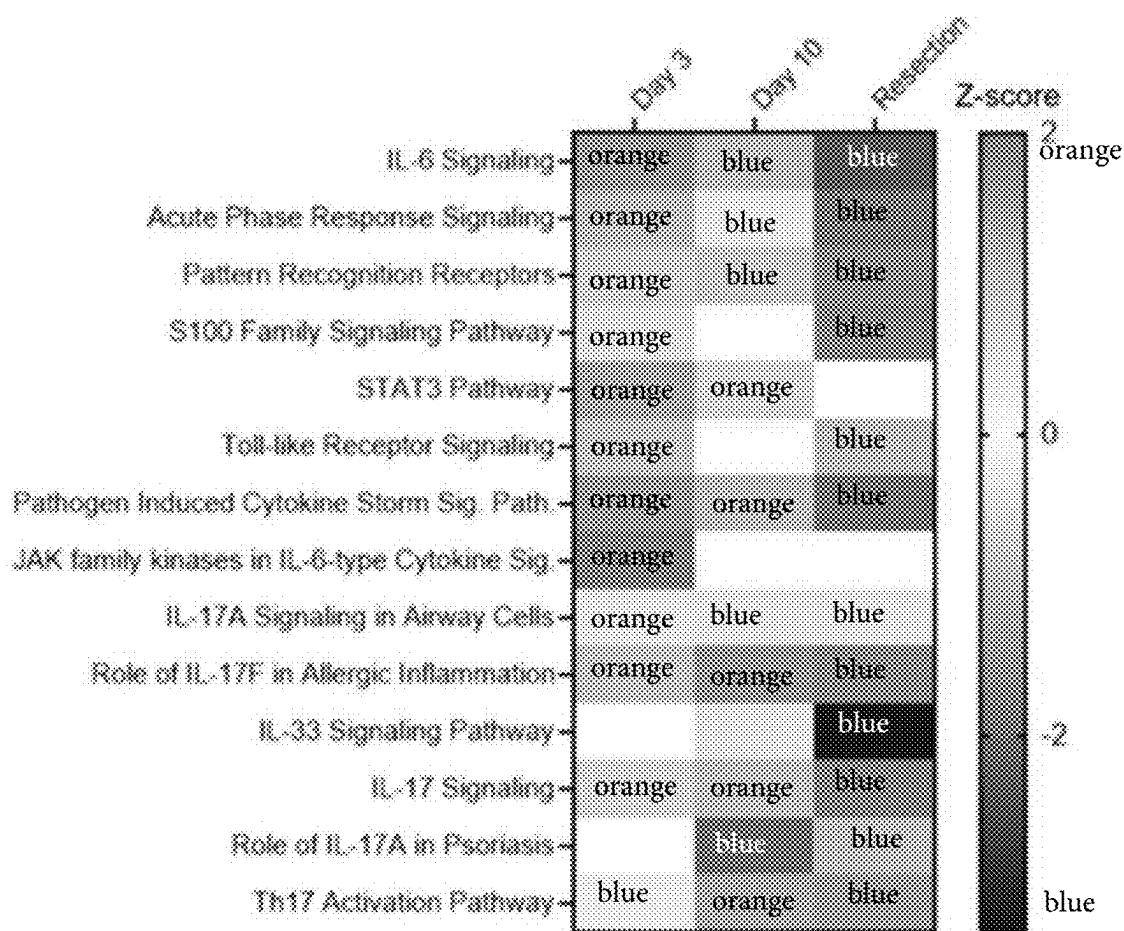


Fig. 13

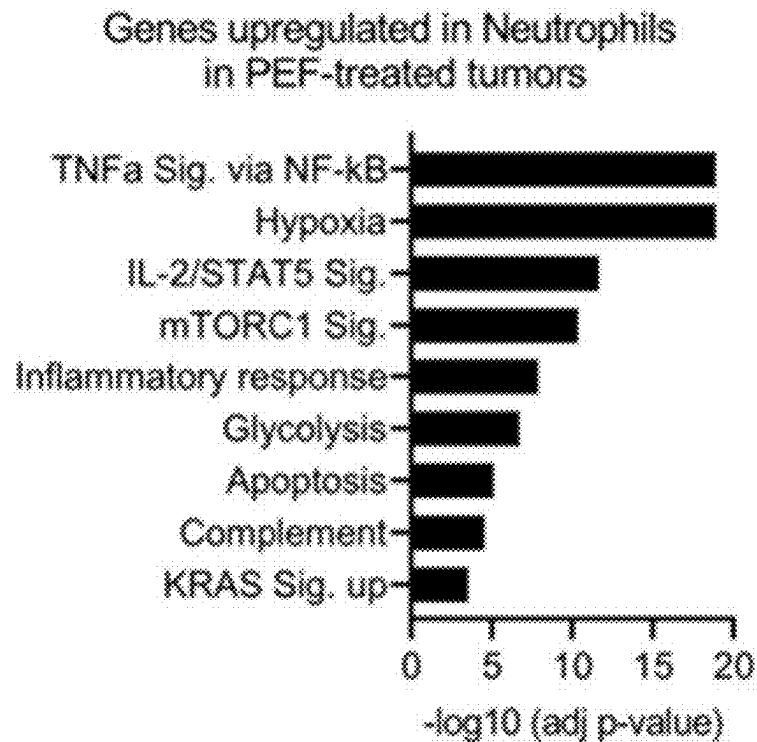


Fig. 14

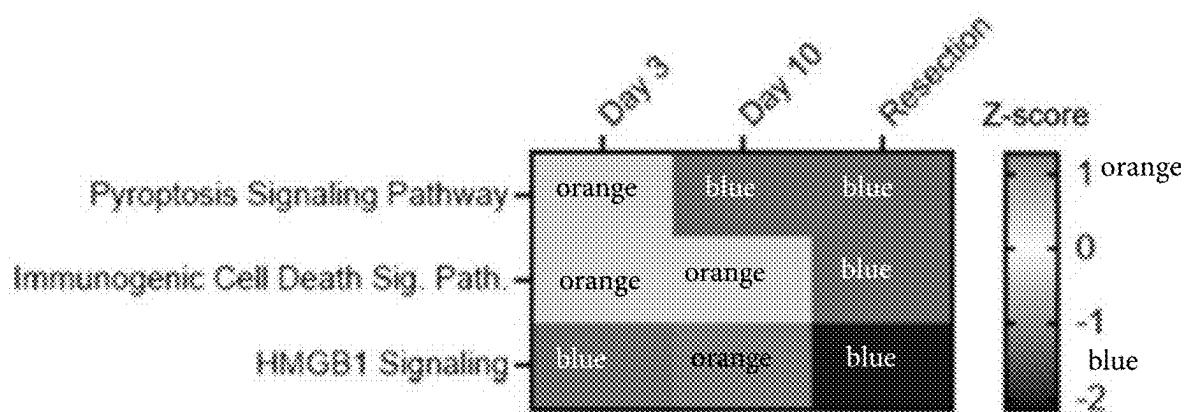


Fig. 15

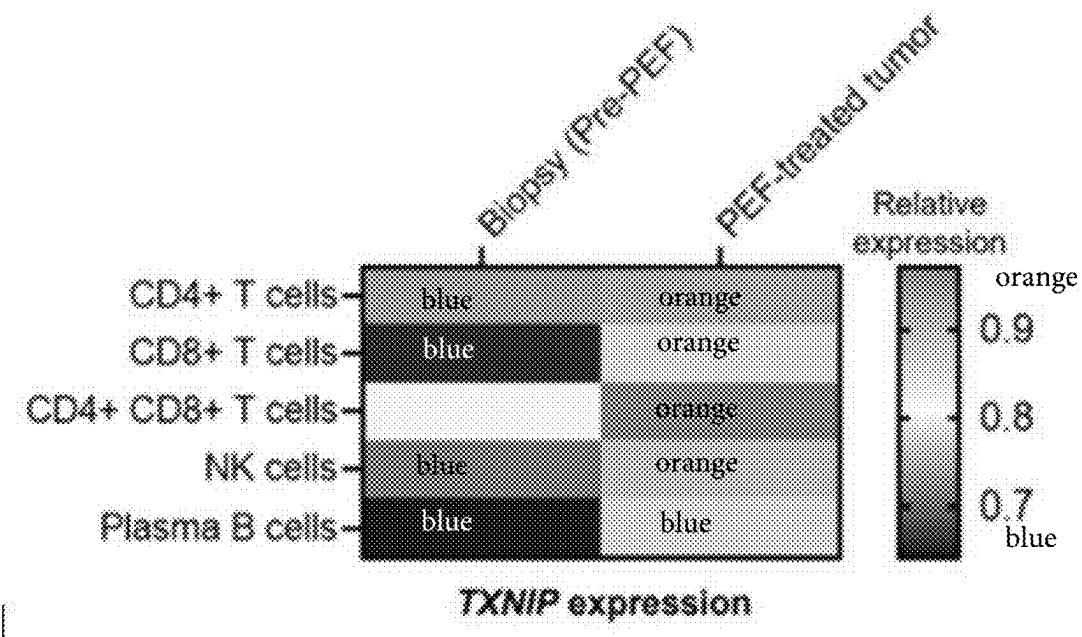


Fig. 16

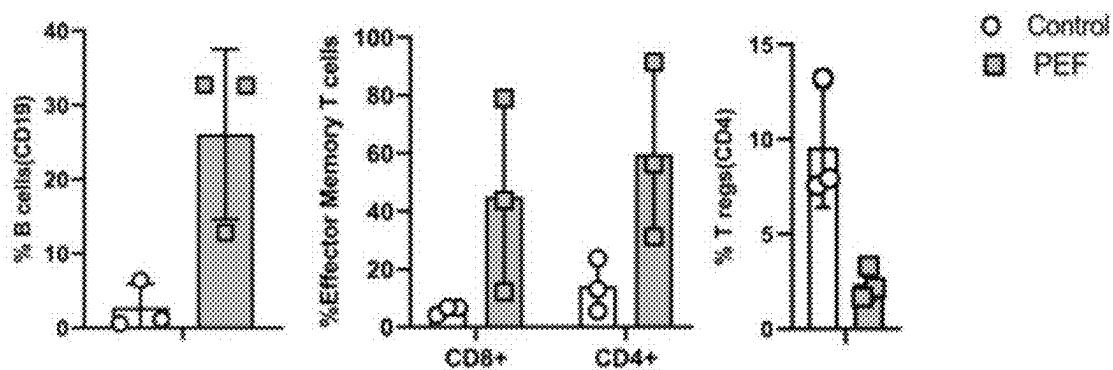


Fig. 17

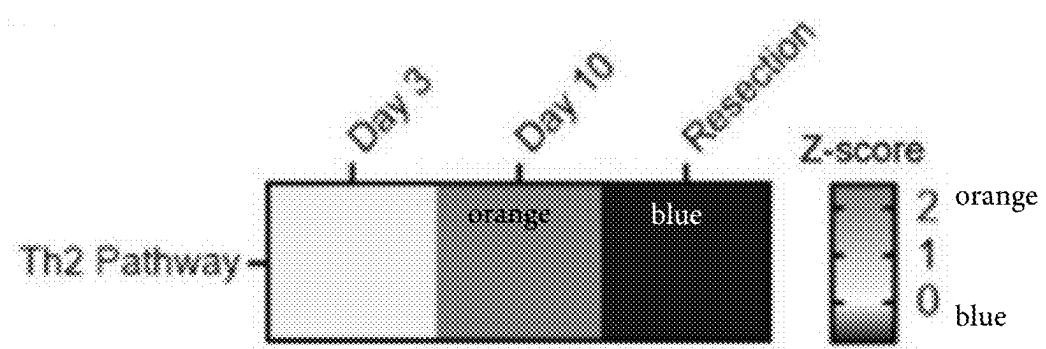


Fig. 18

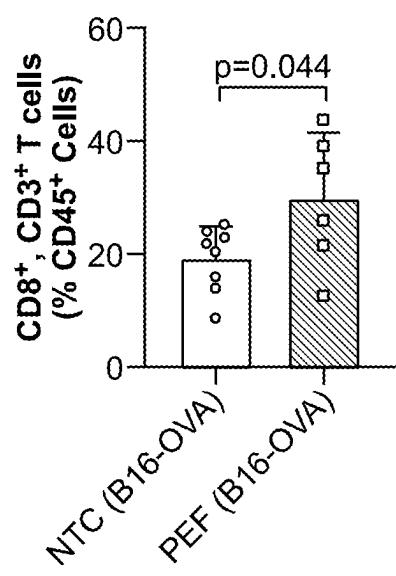


FIG. 19A

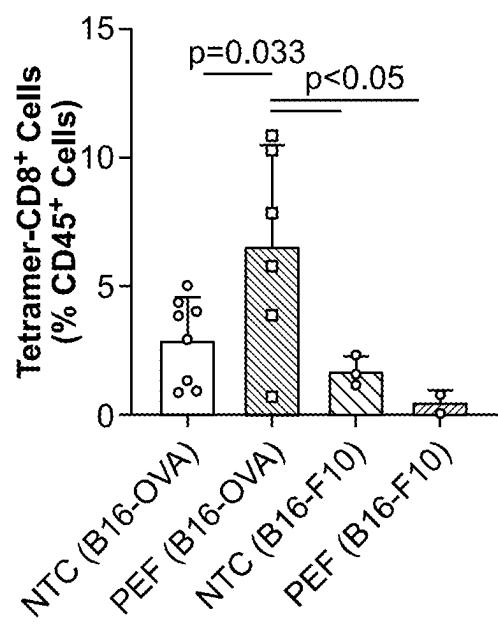


FIG. 19B

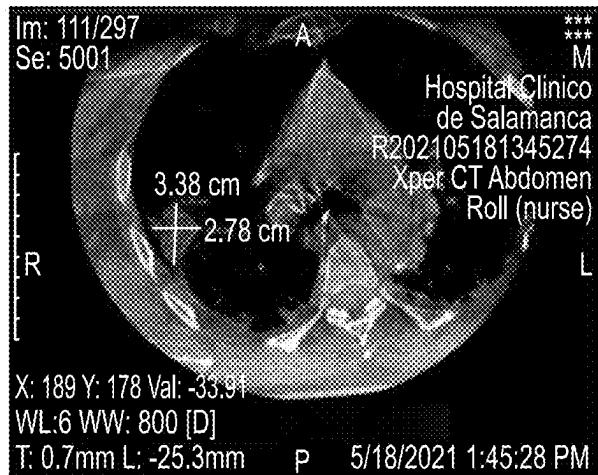


FIG. 20A

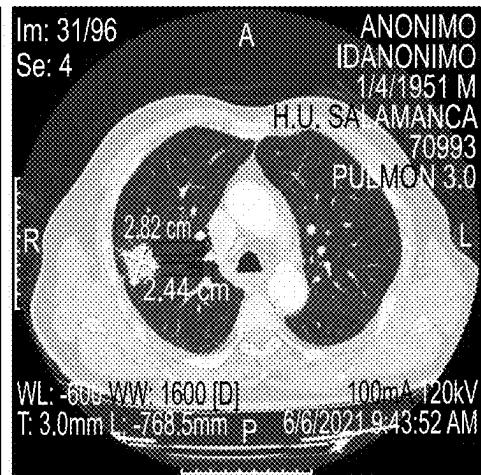


FIG. 20B

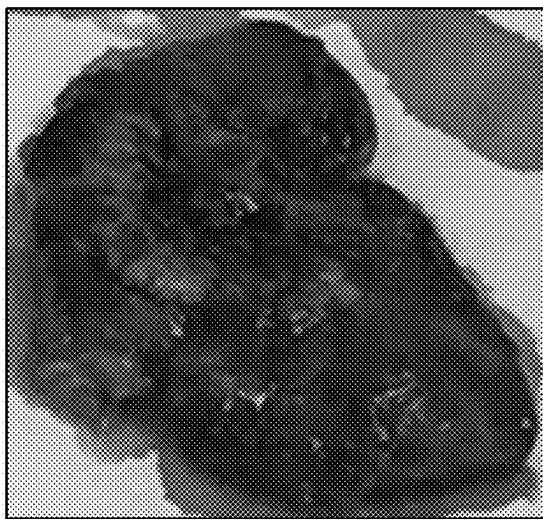


FIG. 20C

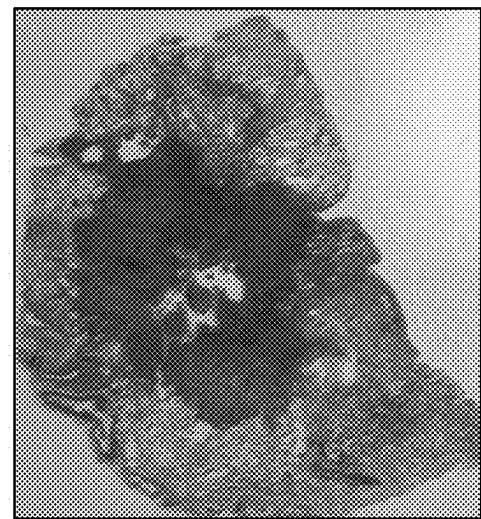


FIG. 20D

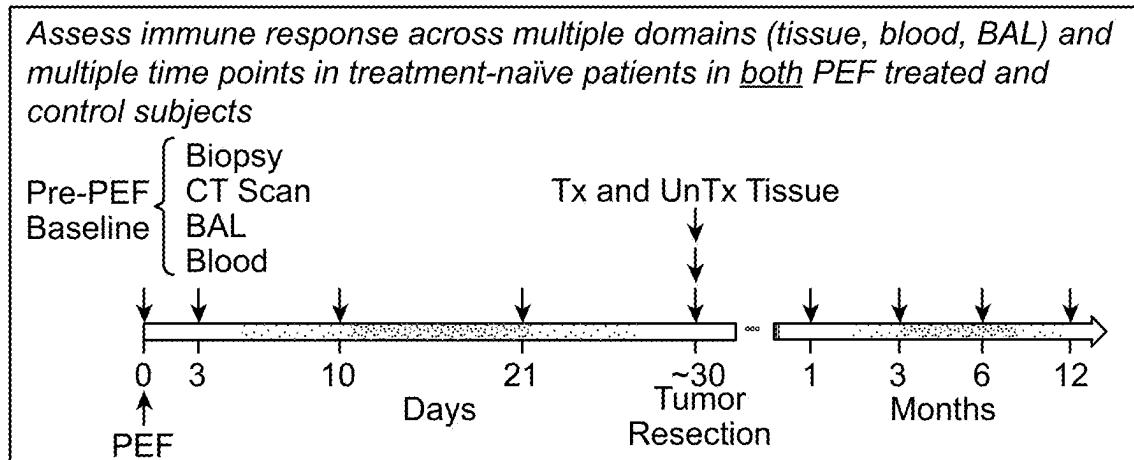


FIG. 21

Slide #	Stain	Main cell reactivity	Expected cellular location	Color	
1	HE-1			H&E	
2	CD3 FoxP3	T cells Tregs	Membrane nuclear	Red brown	
3	PD-L1 (22c3)		Membrane	Brown	
4	CD4 CD8α	T helper T cytotoxic	Membrane membrane	Red brown	
5	PanCK CD20	Epithelial B cells	Cytoplasmic membrane	Red brown	
6	HE-2			H&E	

FIG. 22

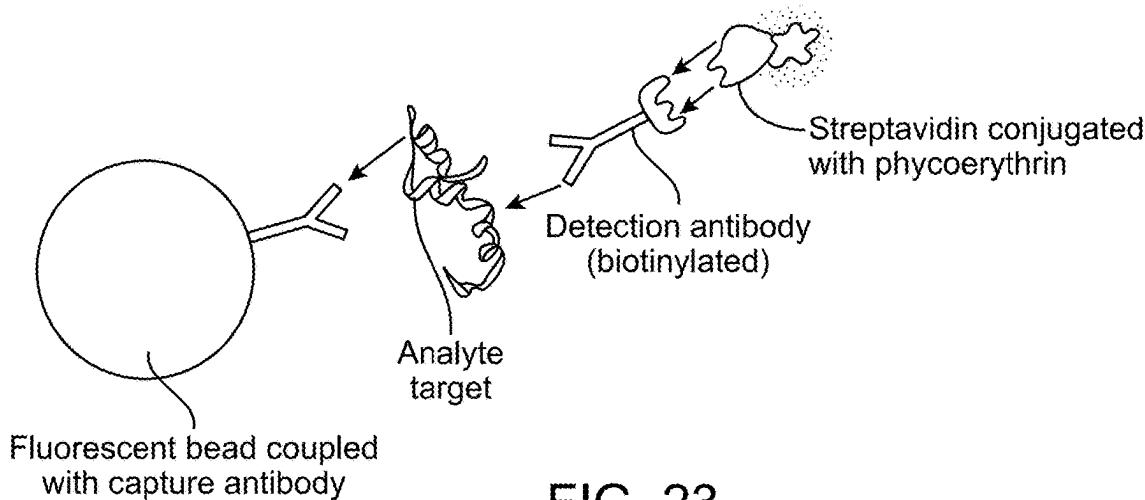
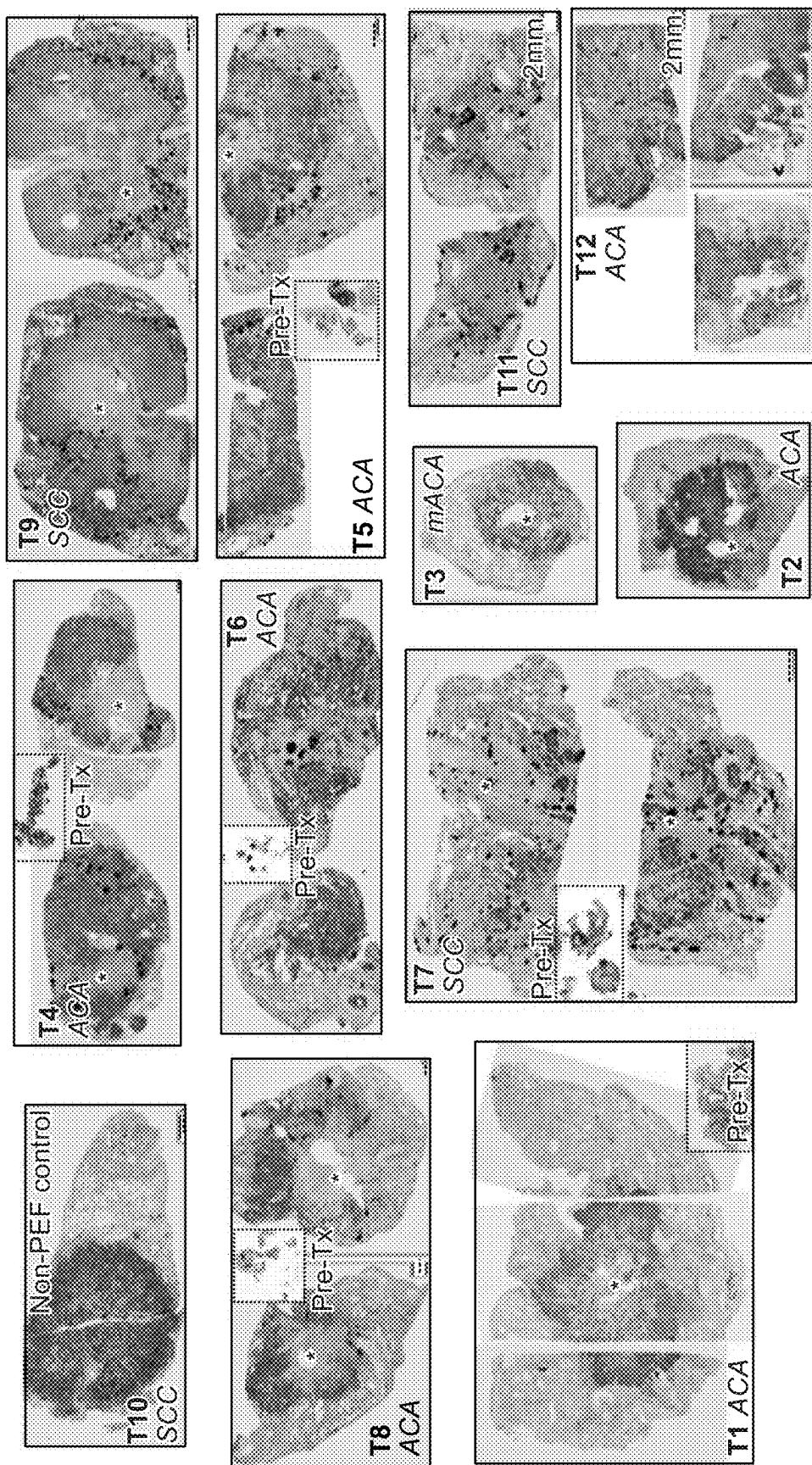


FIG. 23

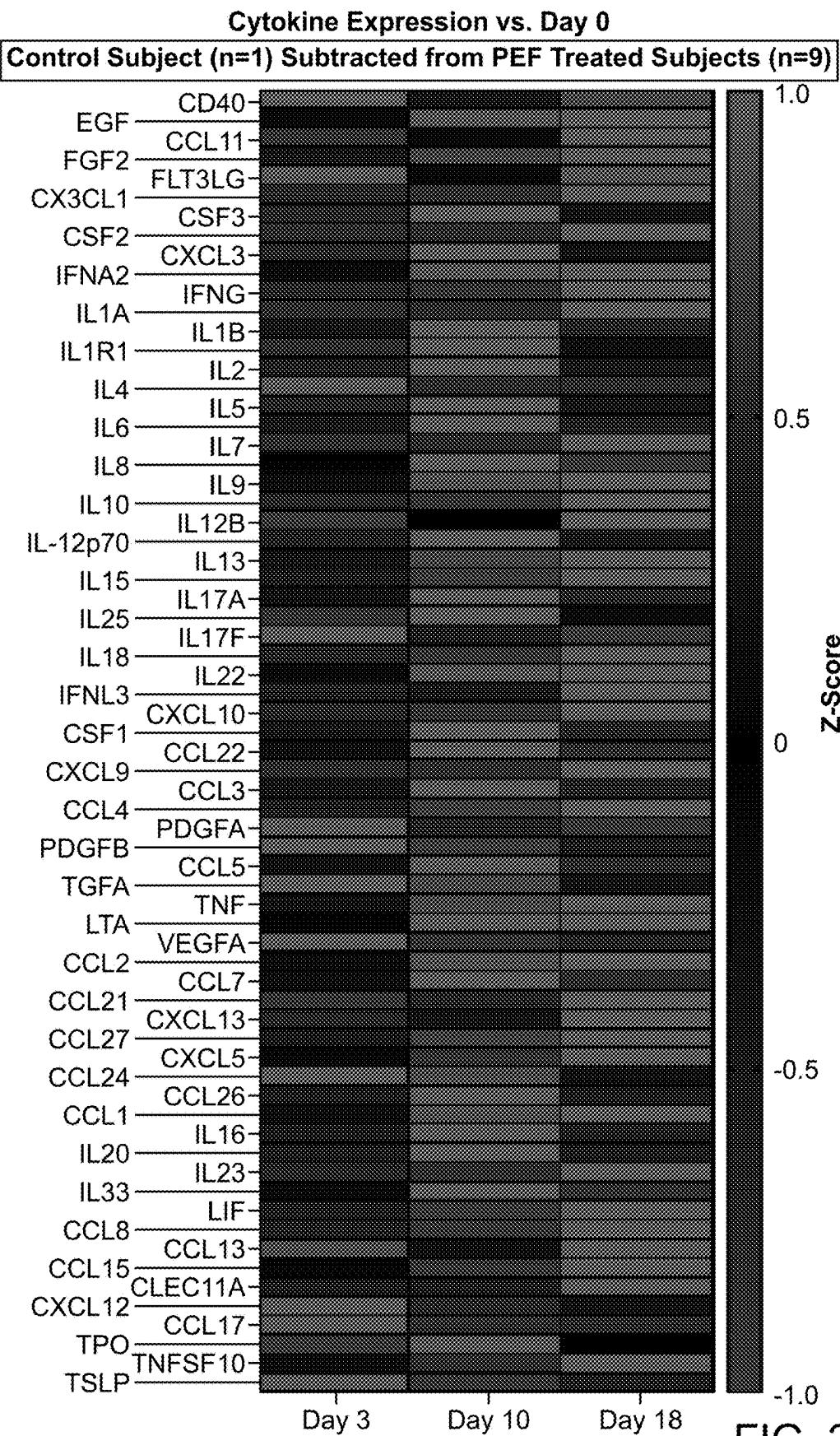
	PEF (n=27 <sup>1</sup> )	Control (n=6 <sup>1</sup> )
Median Age at Consent ± SD (range)	66 ± 6 (53-78)	68 ± 8 (55-79)
Sex (%)		
Male	21(78)	3(50)
Female	6(22)	3(50)
Tumor Location (%)		
Right Lung	17(63)	5(83)
Left Lung	10(37)	1(17)
Average Tumor Size <sup>2</sup> ± SD, cm	2.6 ± 1.0 (n=22)	2.1 ± 0.8 (n=4)
PEF-delivery/Biopsy <sup>3</sup> Approach (%)		
Percutaneous	8(30)	0
Endoluminal	19(70)	4(67) <sup>4</sup>
Average days between PEF/Biopsy <sup>5</sup> and surgery ± SD (range)	21 ± 5 (14-42)	43 ± 13 (28-62) <sup>4</sup>
Histology (%)		
Adenocarcinoma	15(56)	2(33)
Squamous cell carcinoma	4(15)	1(17)
Other <sup>6</sup>	2(7)	0(0)
Not provided yet	6(22)	3(50)

FIG. 24



Pink = Non-PEF control, Purple = mucinous ACA  
Blue = PEF treated tumors with matching Pre-Tx biopsy  
= Location of CDZ

FIG. 25

**FIG. 26A**

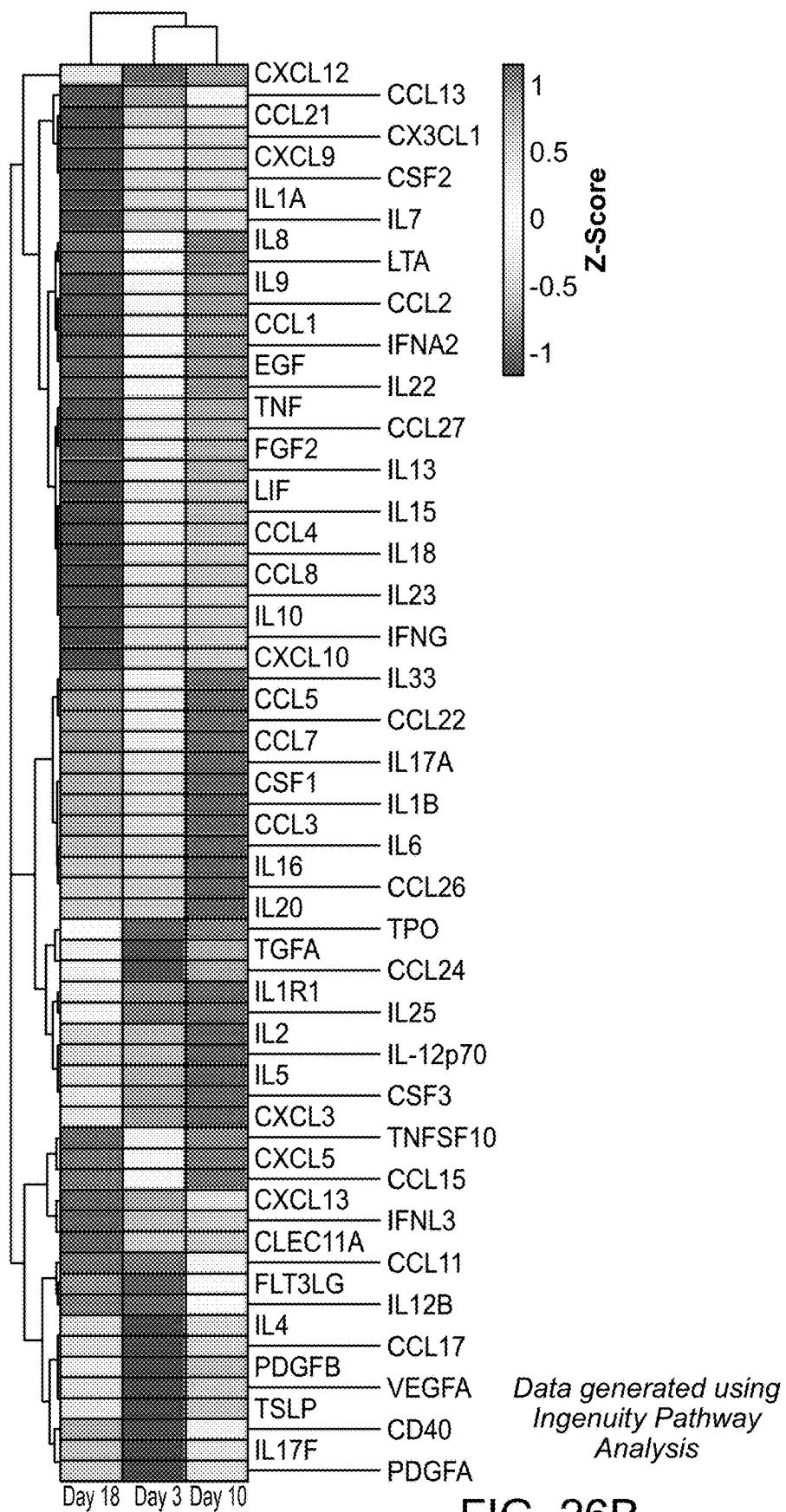


FIG. 26B

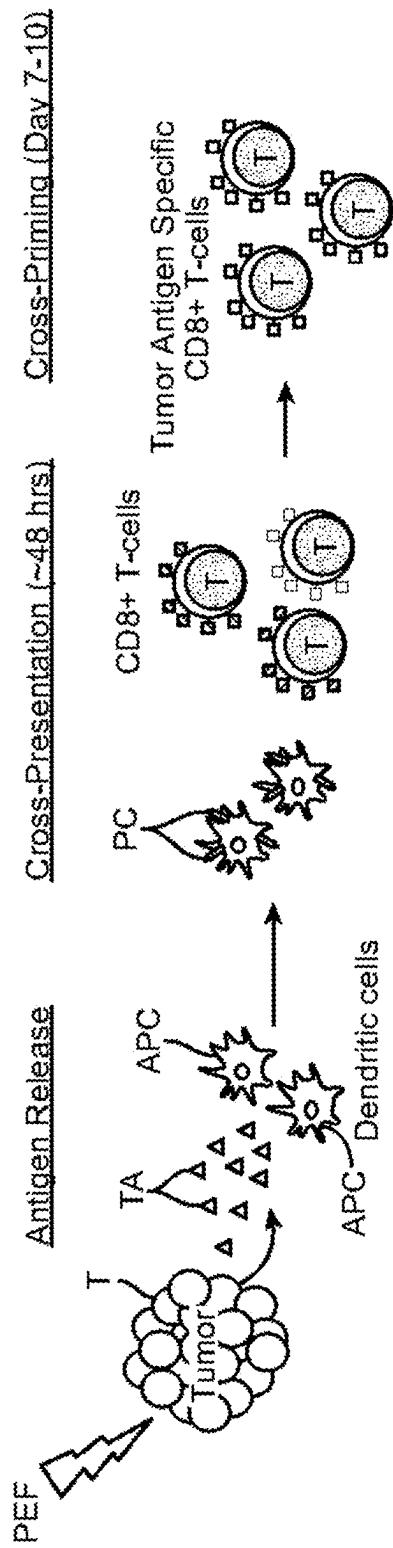


FIG. 27

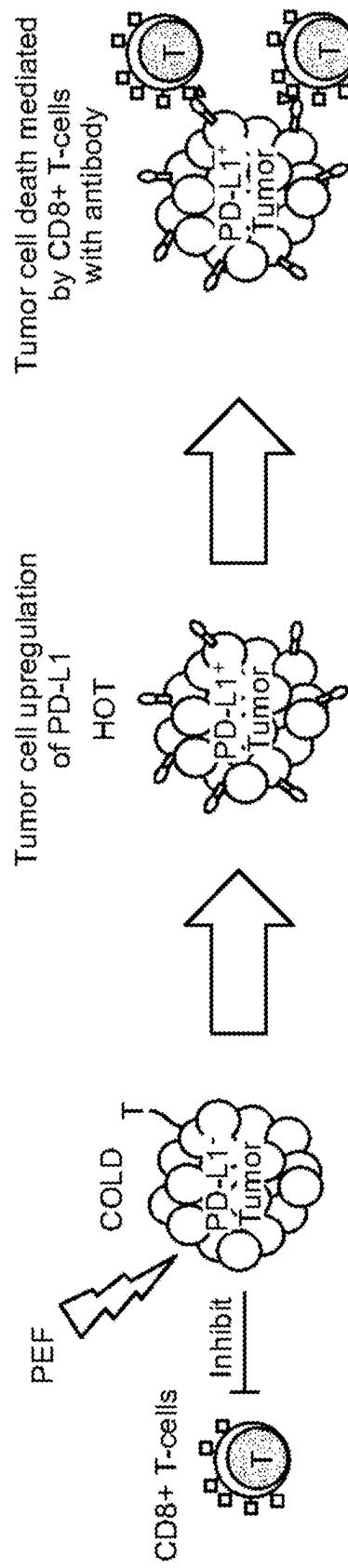


FIG. 28

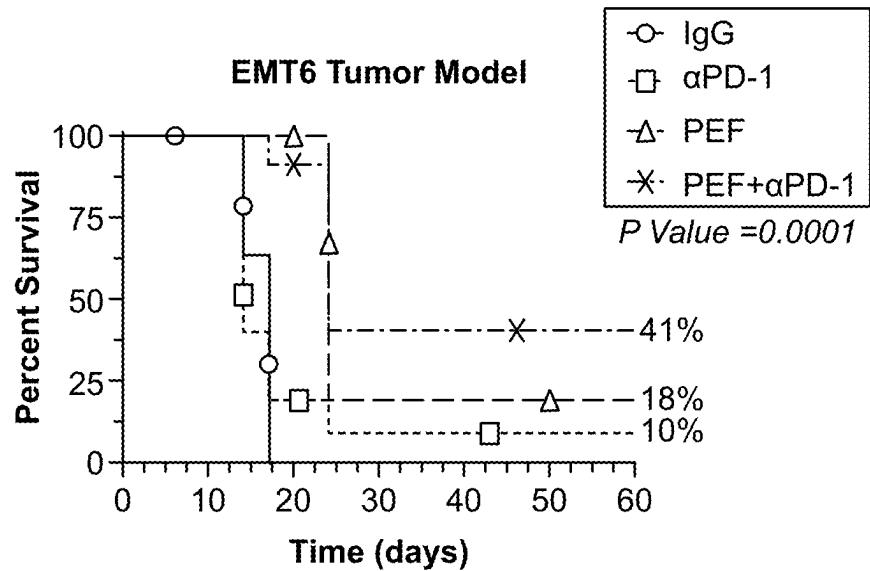


FIG. 29

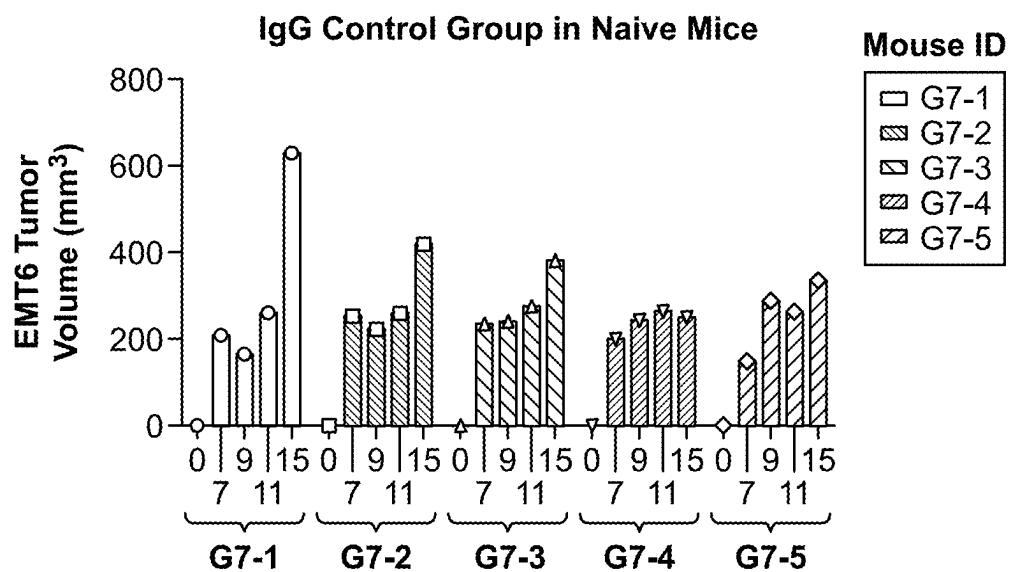


FIG. 30

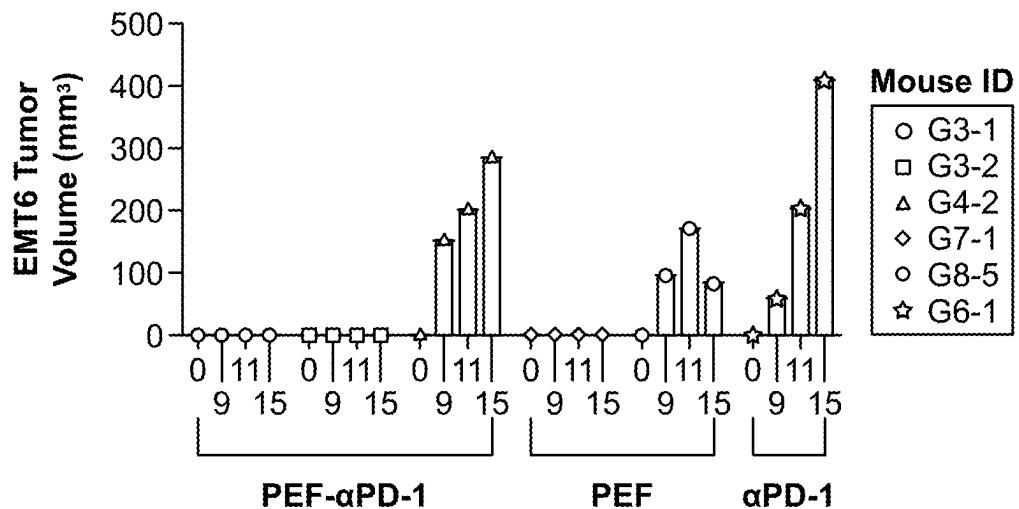


FIG. 31

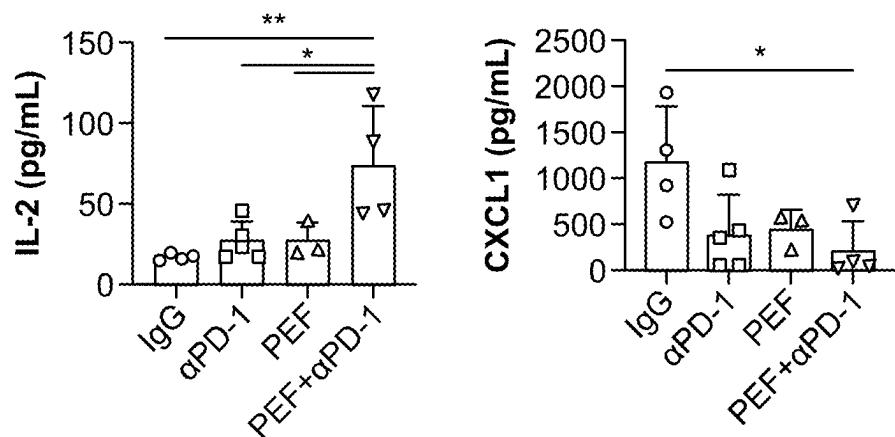


FIG. 32A

FIG. 32B

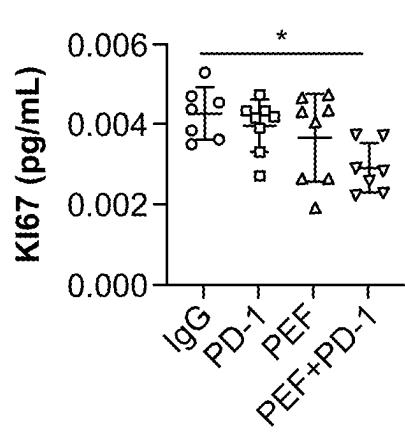


FIG. 32C

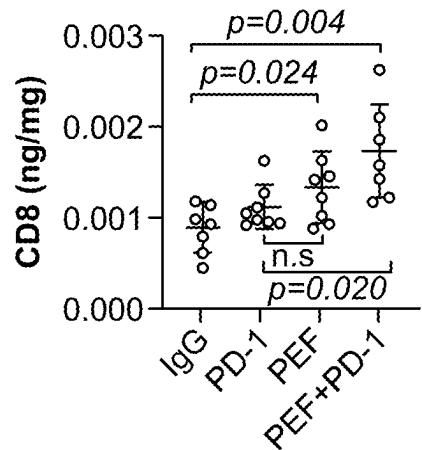


FIG. 32D

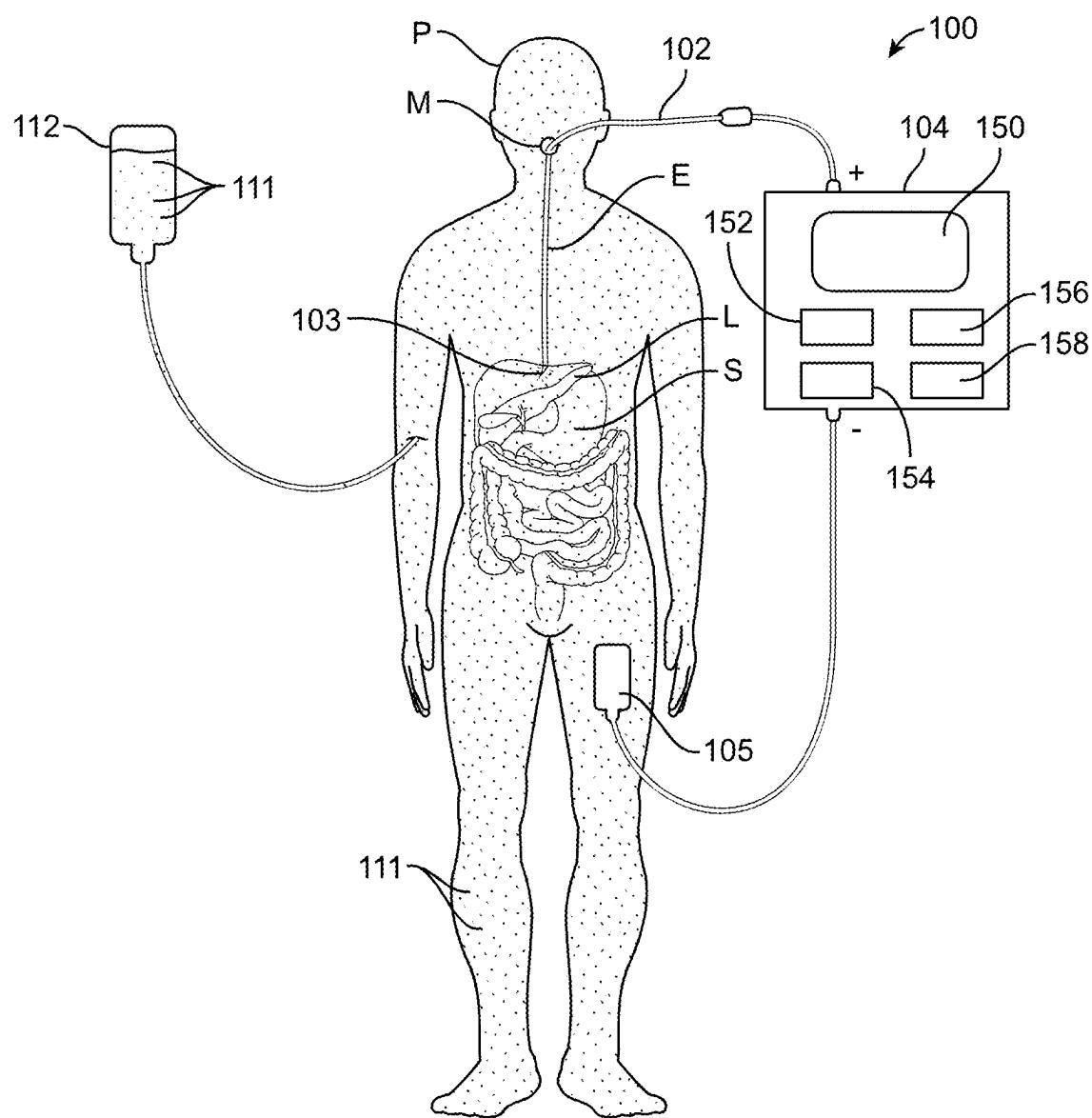


FIG. 33

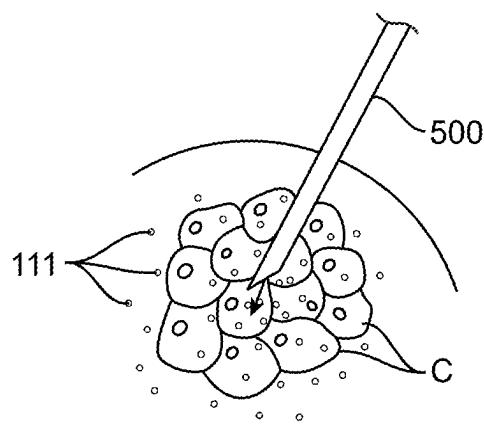


FIG. 34A

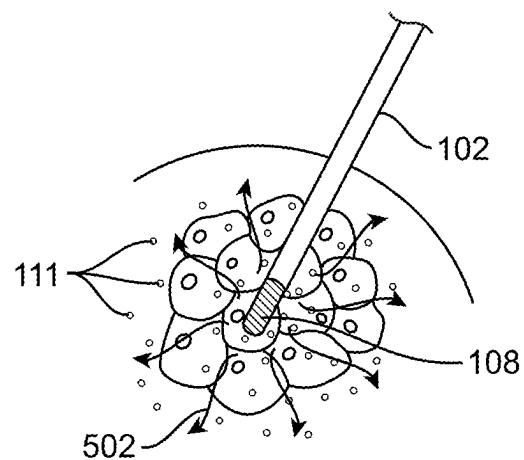


FIG. 34B

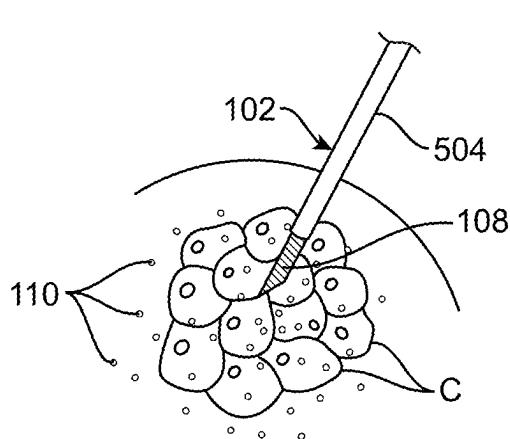


FIG. 35A

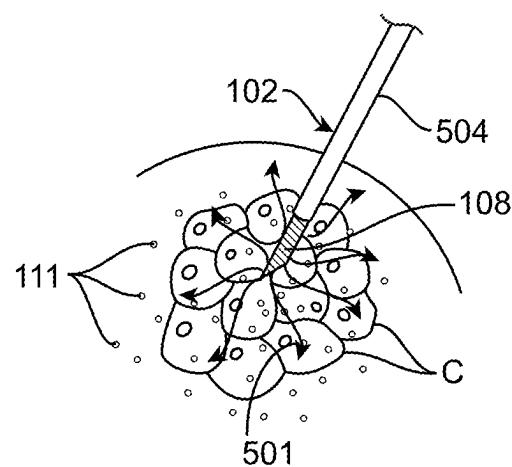


FIG. 35B

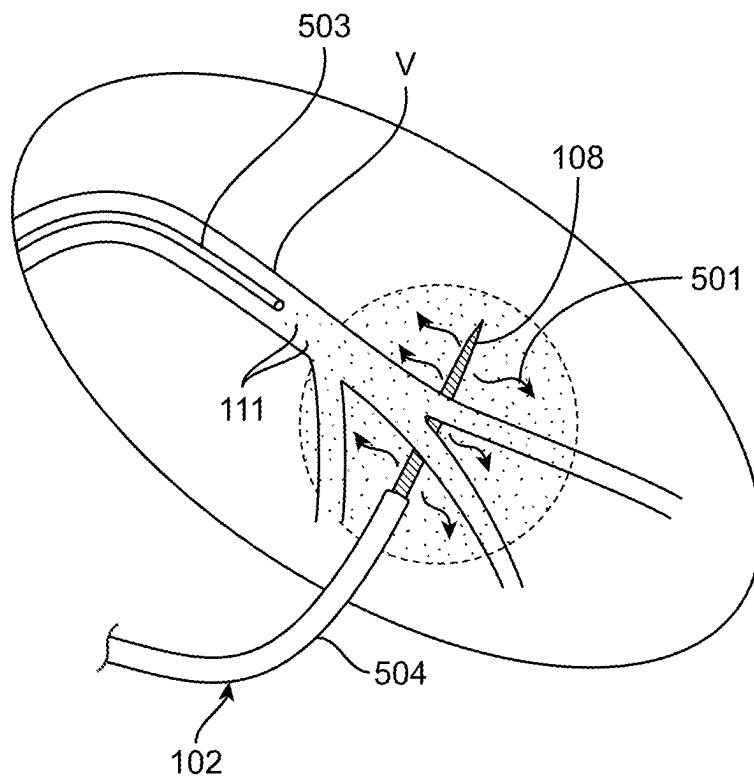


FIG. 36

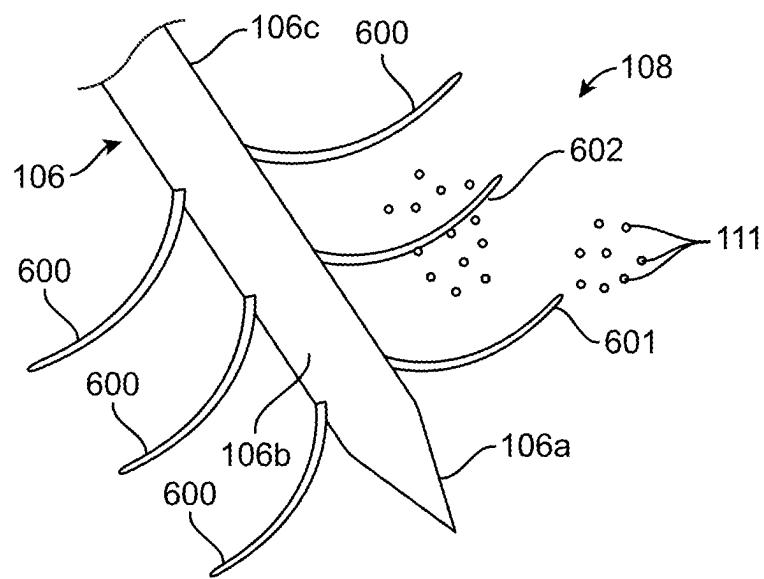


FIG. 37

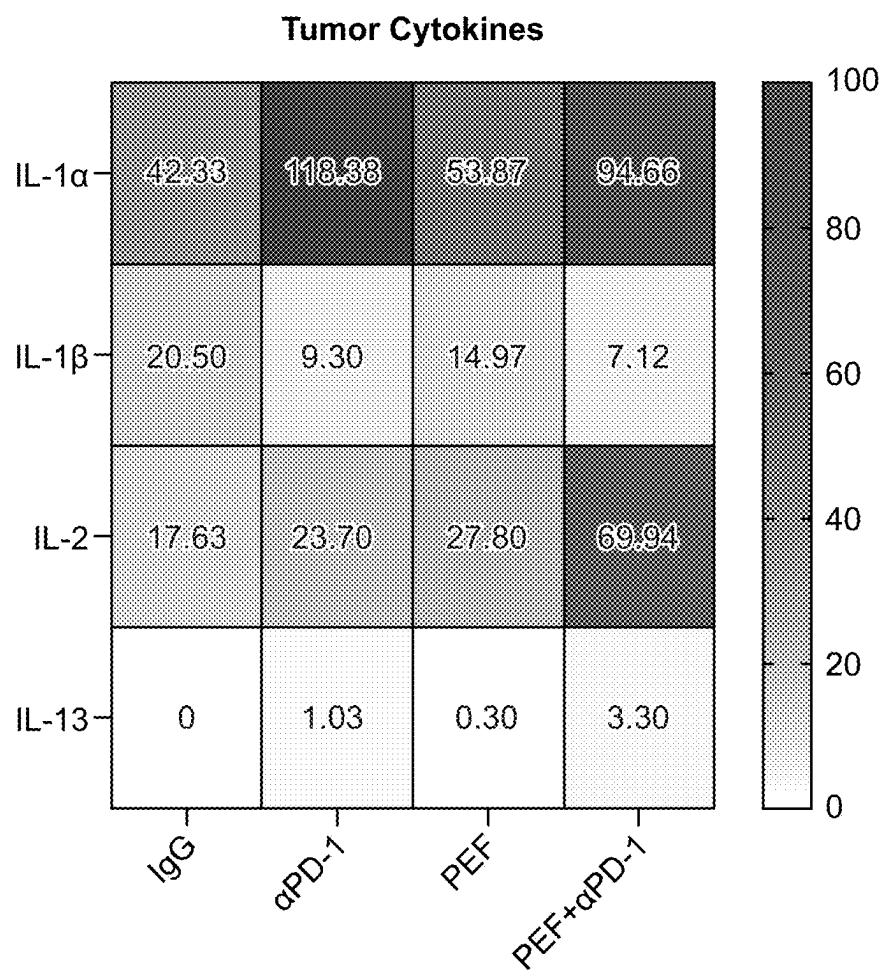


FIG. 38

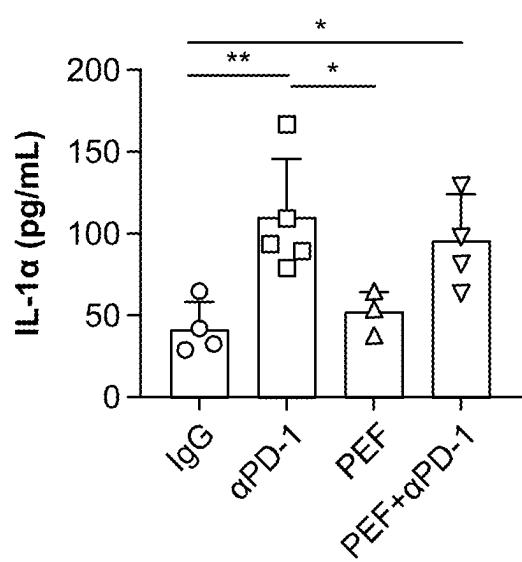


FIG. 39A

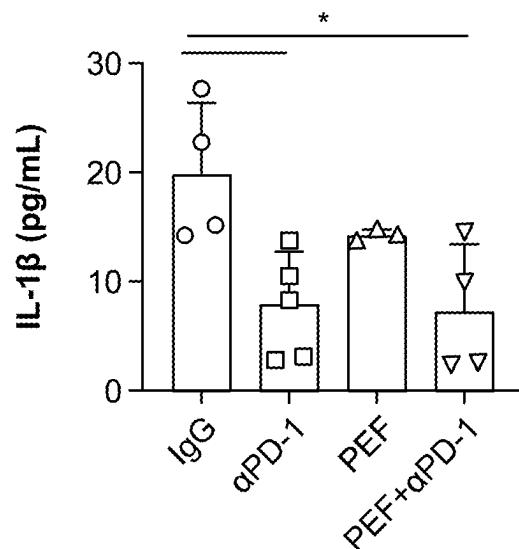


FIG. 39B

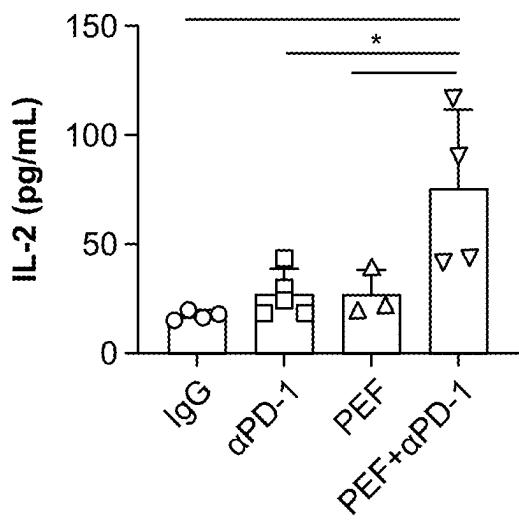


FIG. 39C

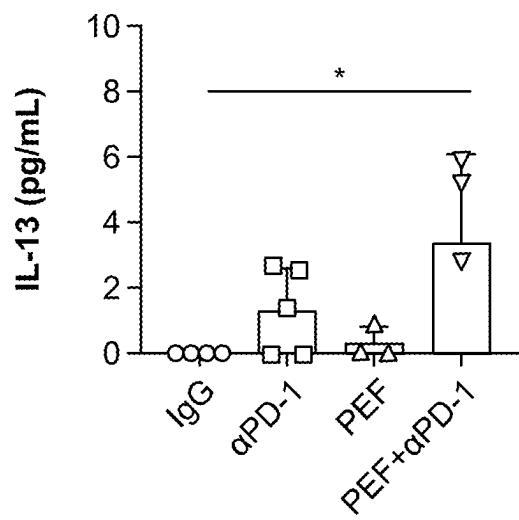


FIG. 39D

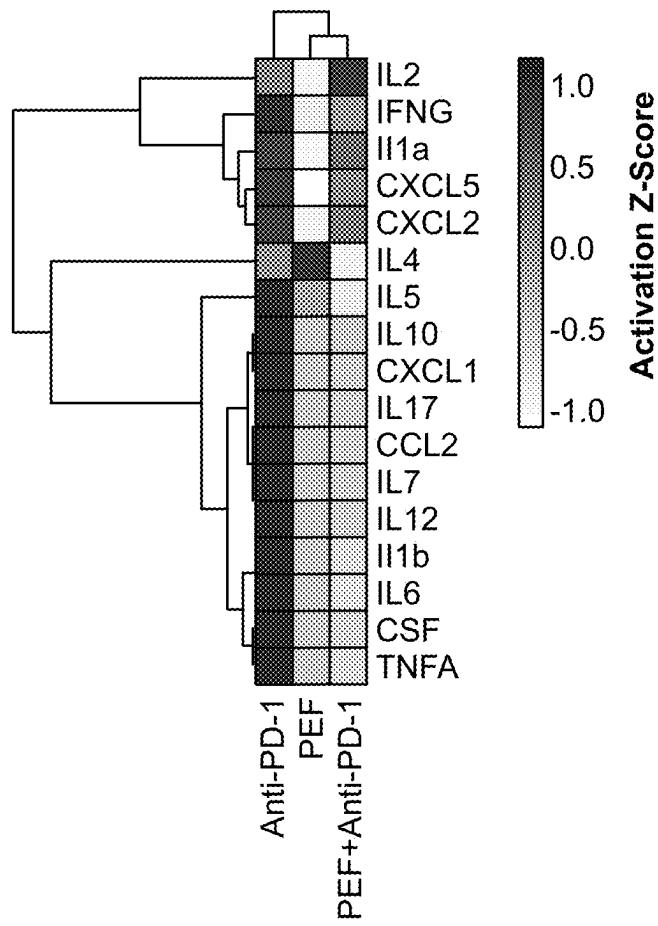


FIG. 40A

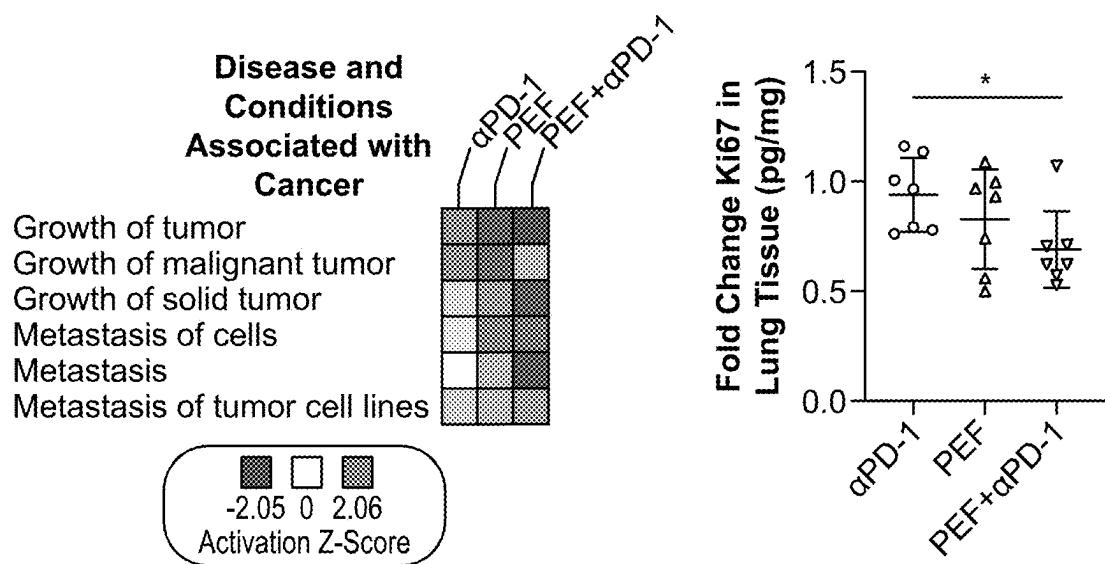


FIG. 40B

FIG. 41A

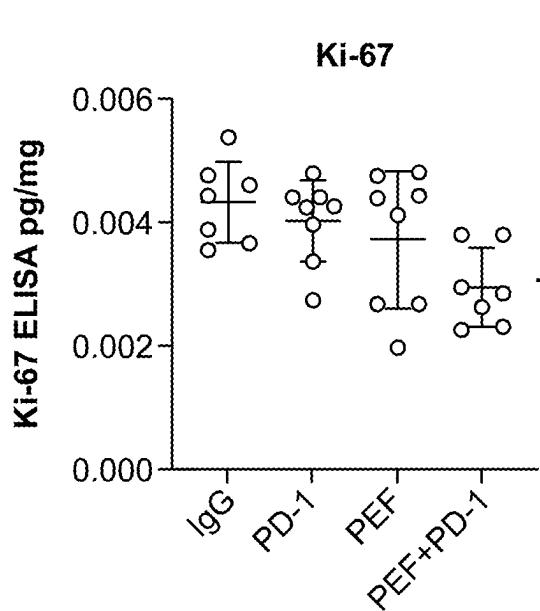


FIG. 41B

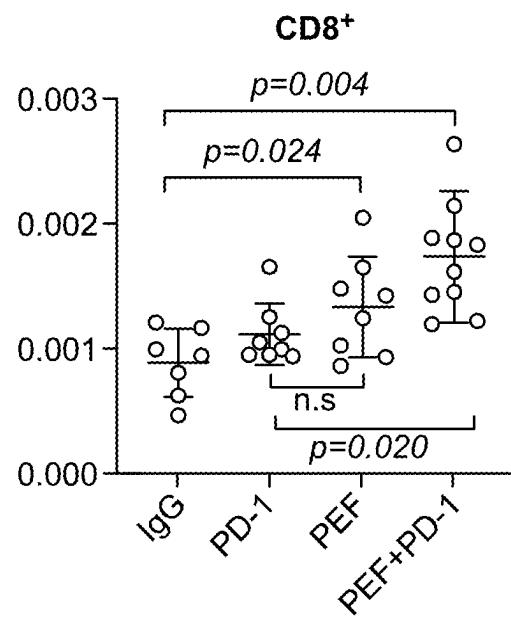


FIG. 41C

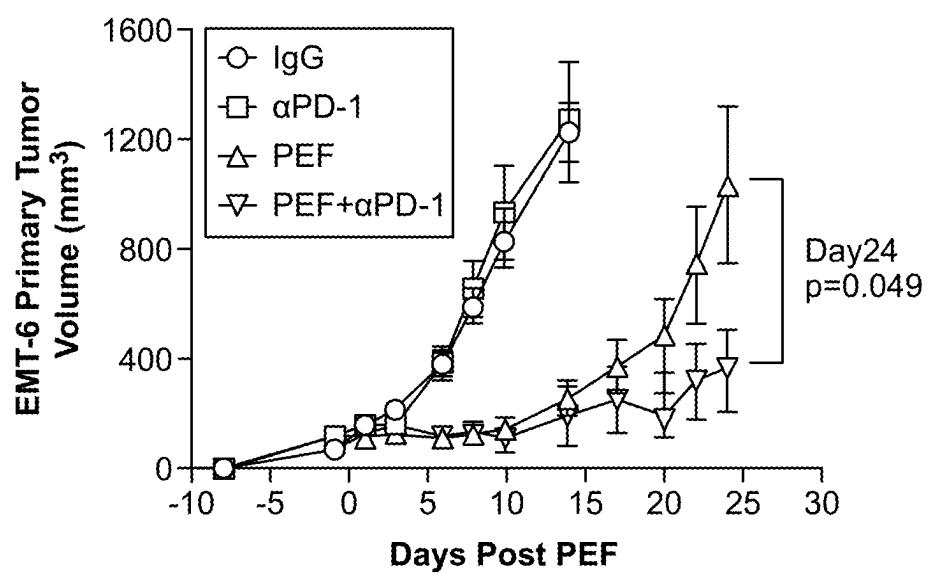


FIG. 42

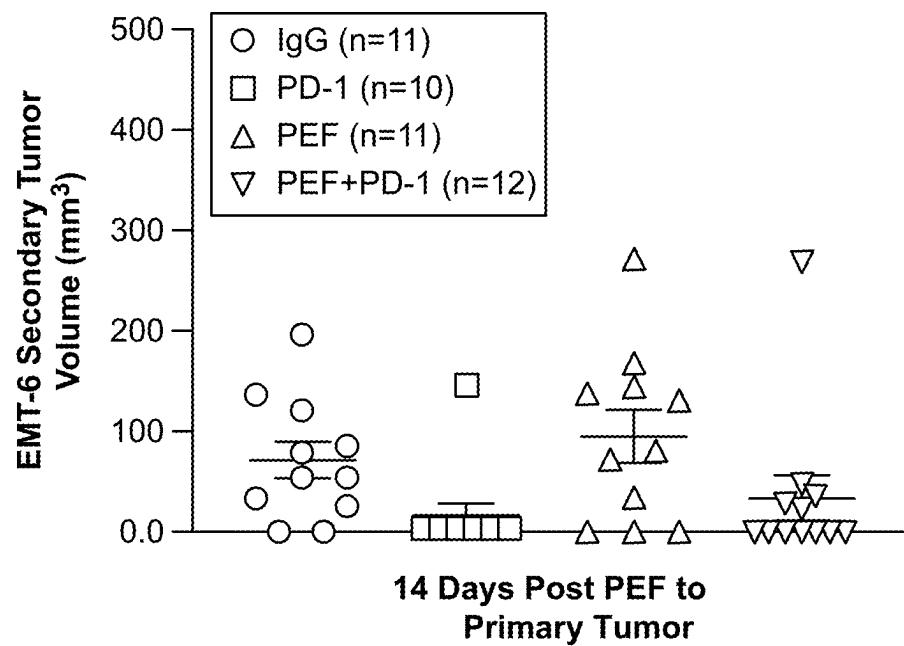


FIG. 43

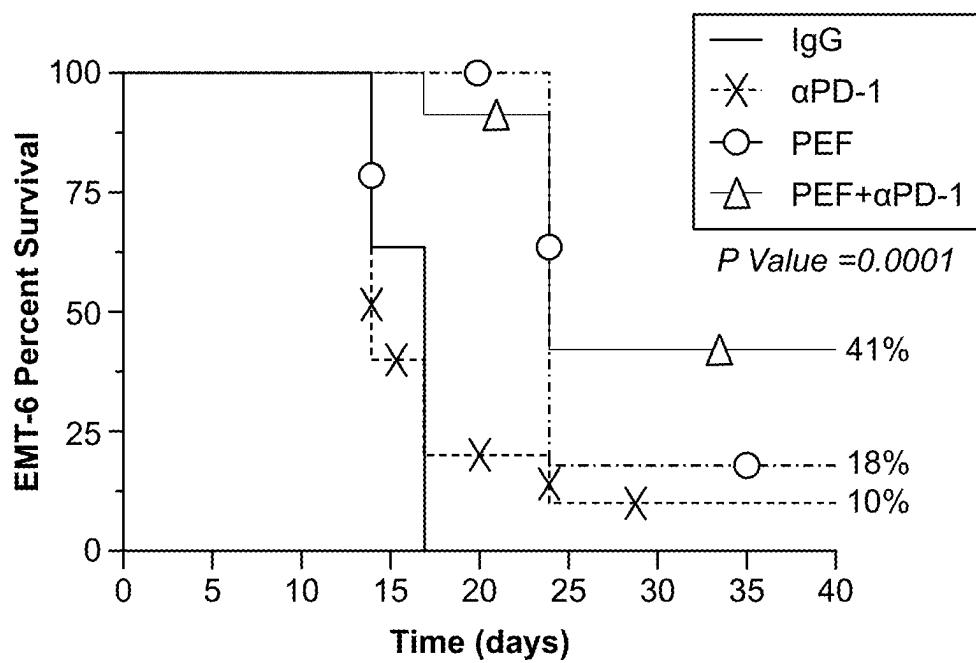


FIG. 44

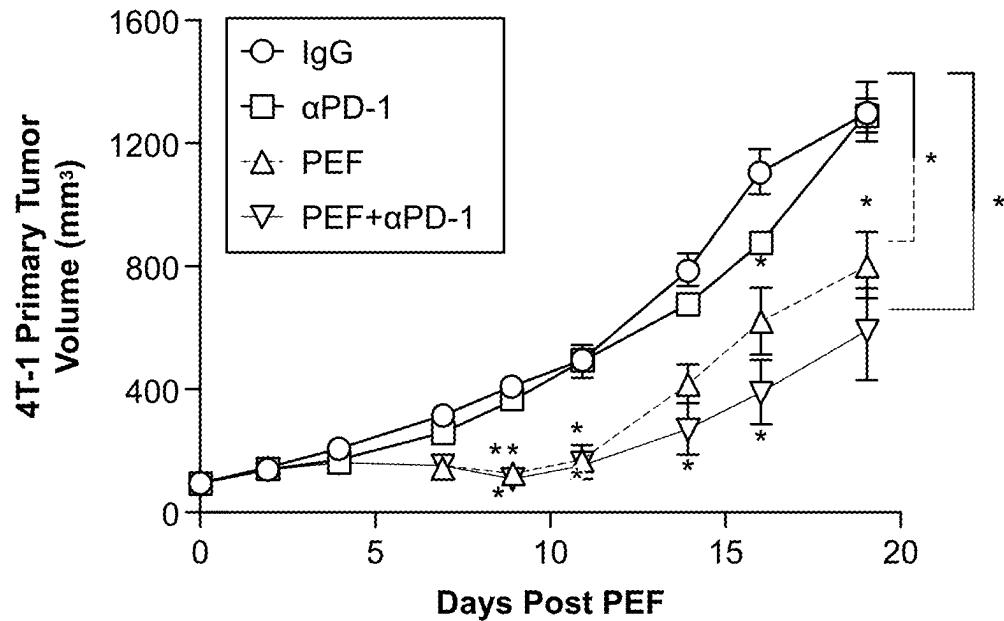


FIG. 45A

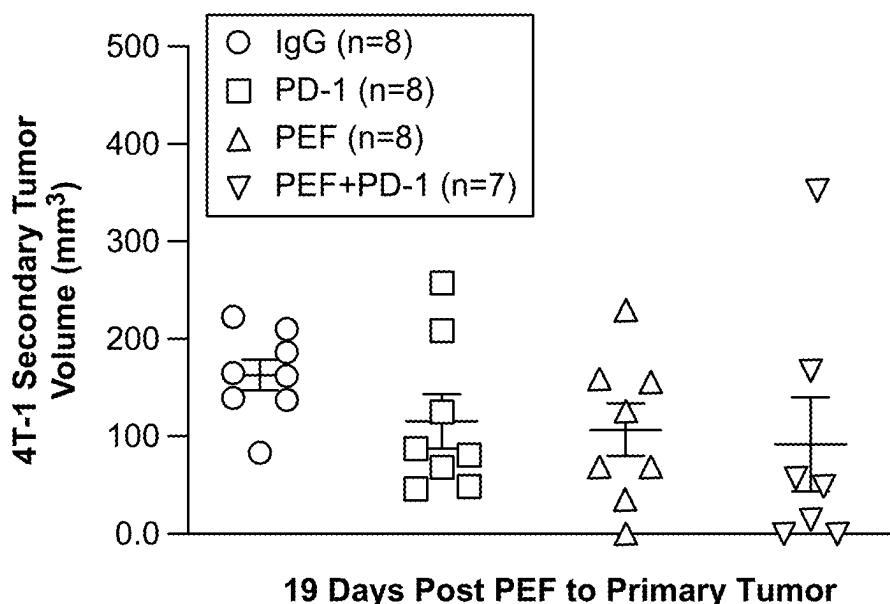


FIG. 45B

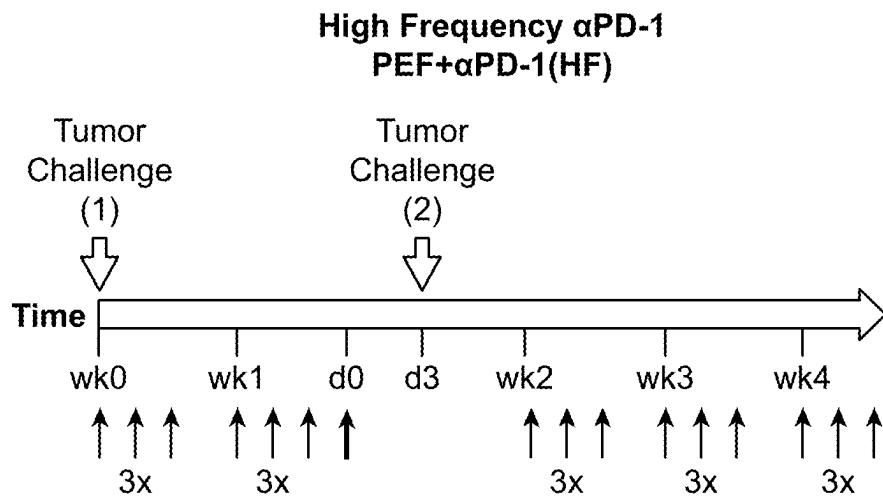


FIG. 46A

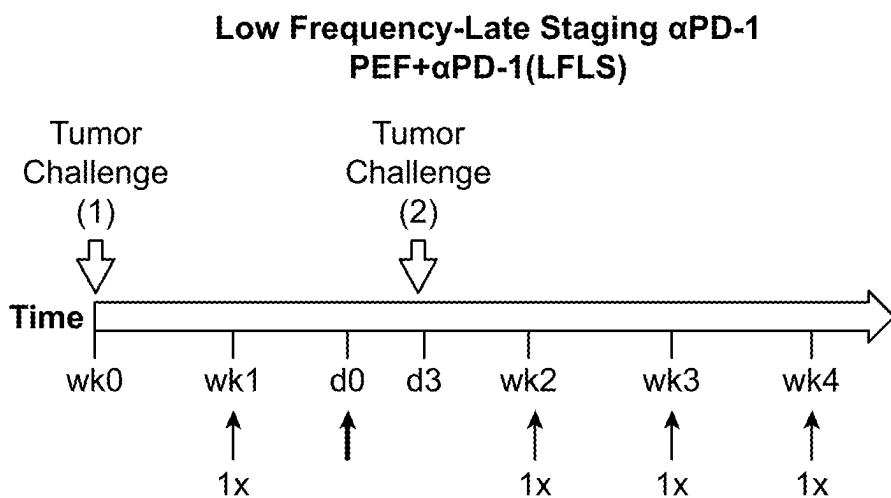


FIG. 46B

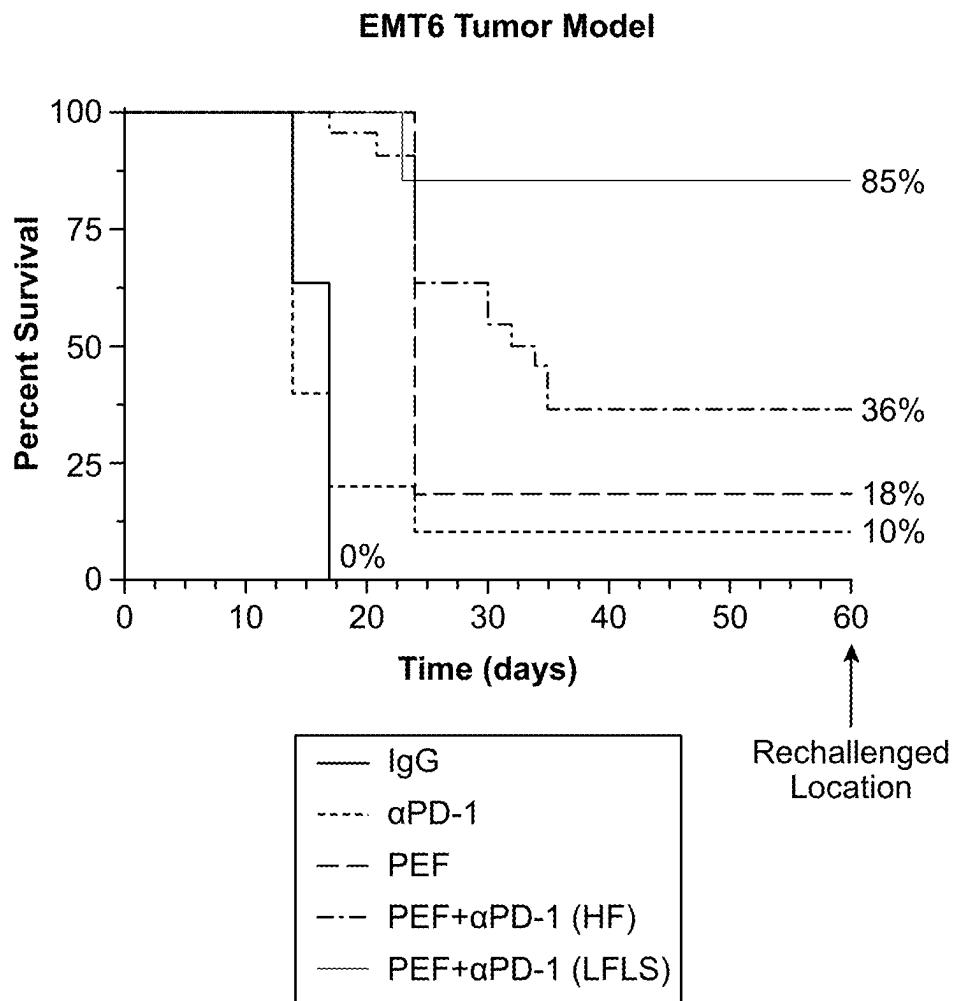


FIG. 47

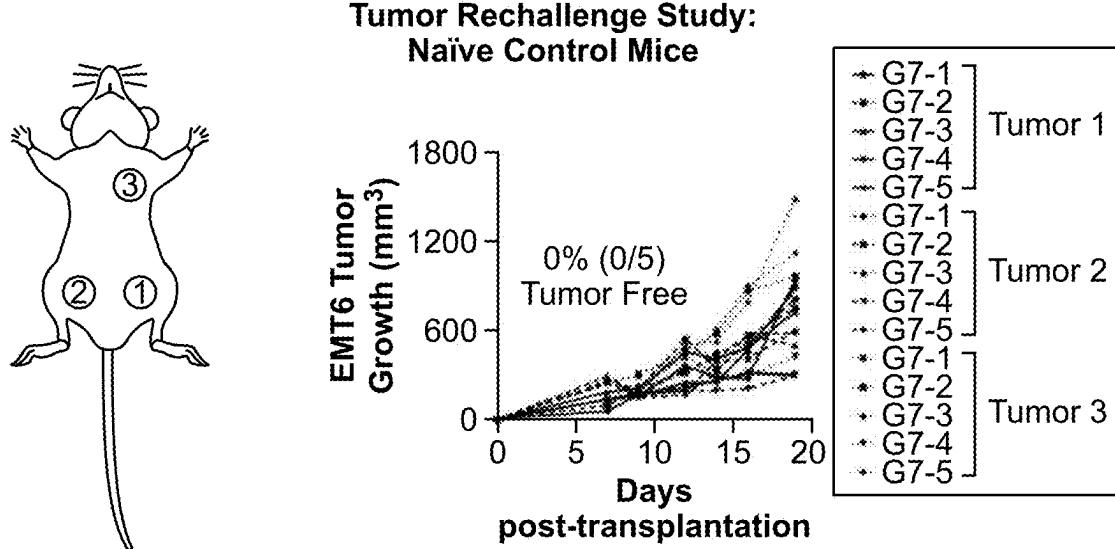


FIG. 48A

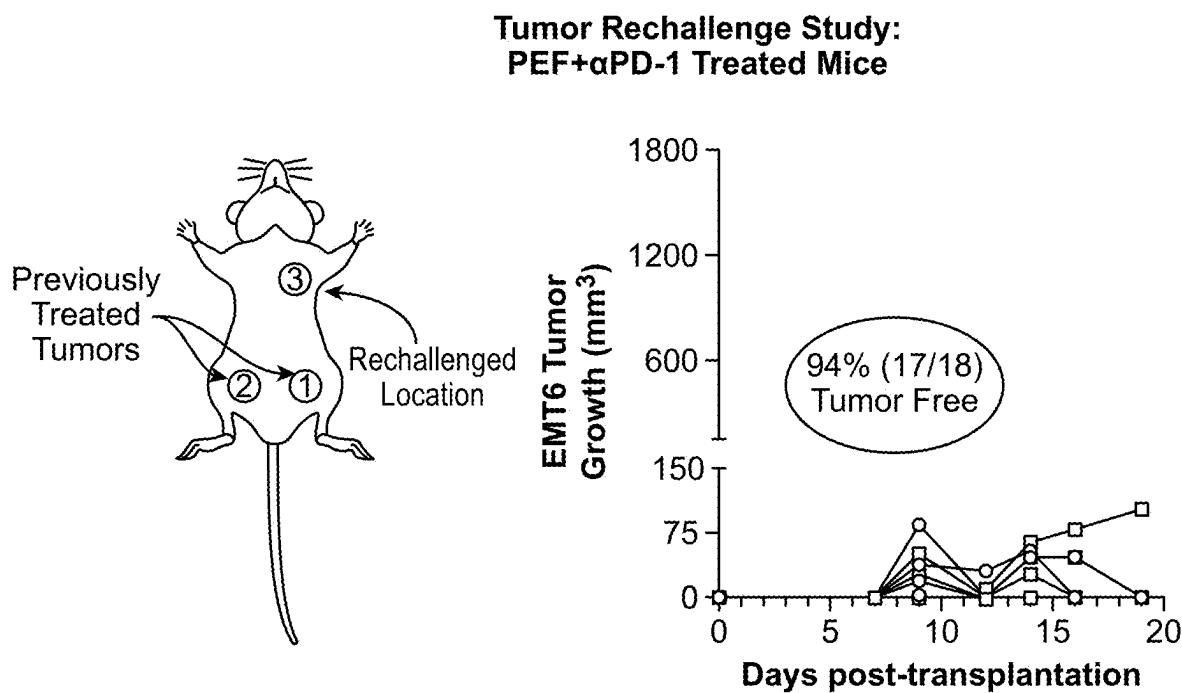


FIG. 48B

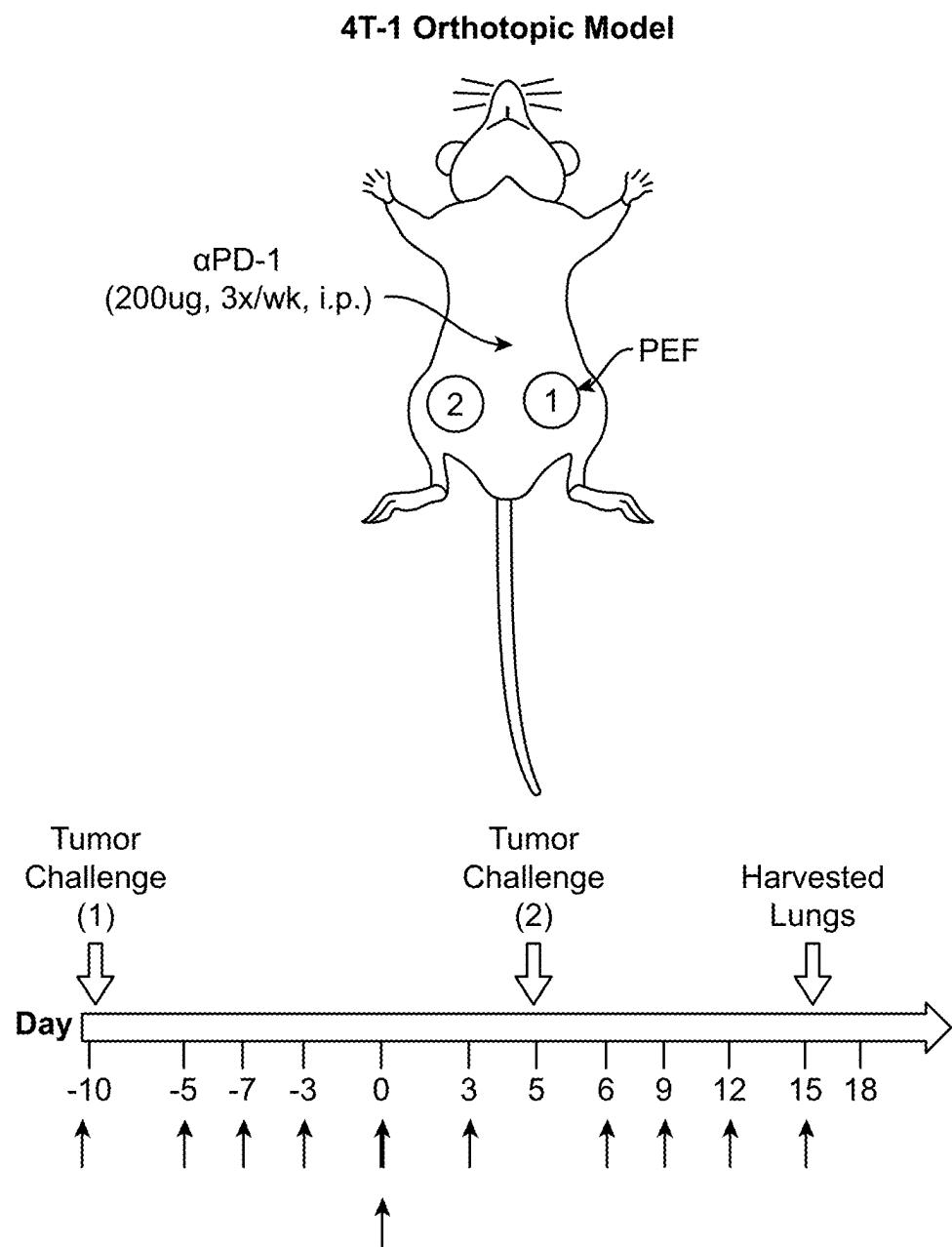


FIG. 49

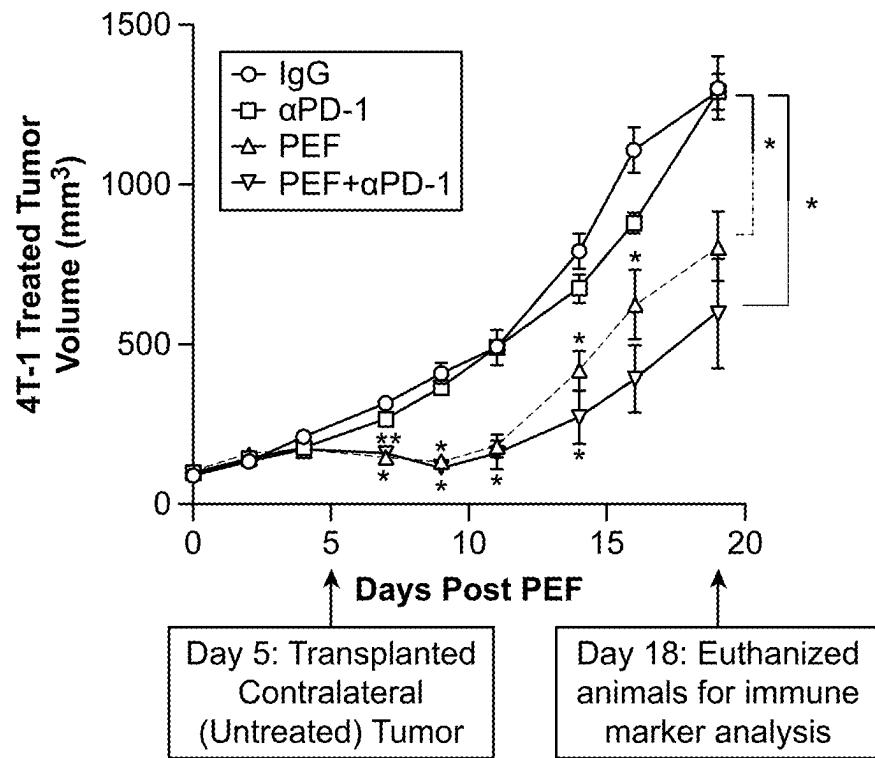


FIG. 50

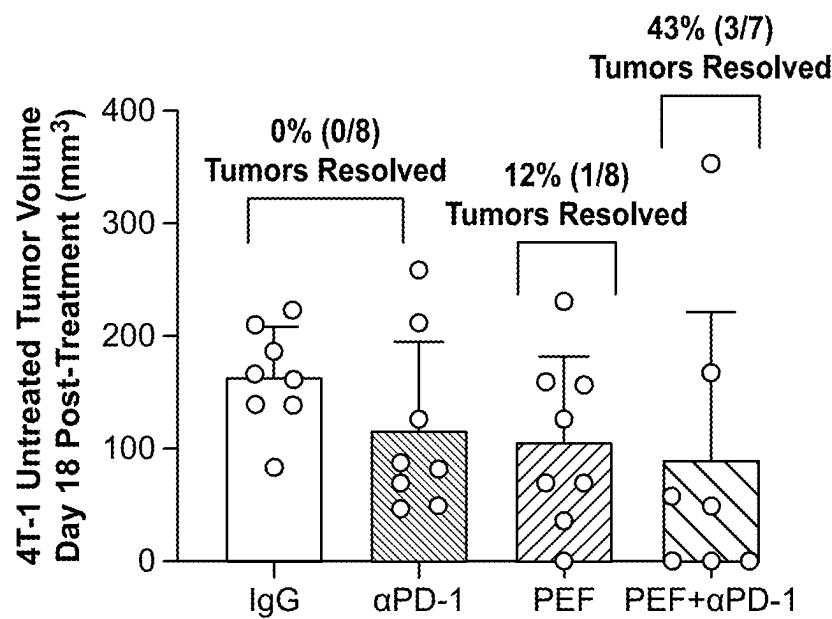


FIG. 51

EMT6 Orthotopic Model

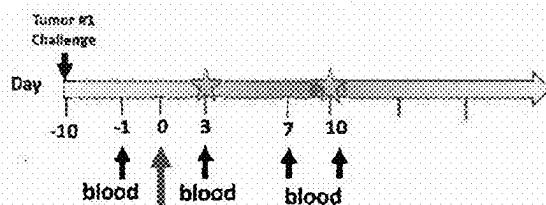
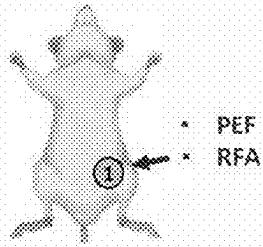


FIG. 52B

FIG. 52A

Key: B=Blue O=Orange



Canonical Pathway

	PEF Day 1	RFA Day 1	PEF Day 4	RFA Day 4	PEF Day 10	RFA Day 10
Tumor Microenvironment Pathway	B B B	B B B	B B B	B B B	B B B	B B B
IL-6 Signaling	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O
Acute Phase Response Signaling	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O
Wound Healing Signaling Pathway	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O
IL-17 Signaling	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O
Dendritic Cell Maturation	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O
Crosstalk between Dendritic Cells and Natural Killer Cells	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O
STAT3 Pathway	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O
IL-23 Signaling Pathway	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O
Th17 Activation Pathway	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O
Th1 Pathway	B O O	B O O	B O O	B O O	B O O	B O O
T Cell Receptor Signaling	B B B	B B B	B B B	B B B	B B B	B B B
Th2 Pathway	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O
IL-13 Signaling Pathway	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O	O O O

FIG. 53

PEF

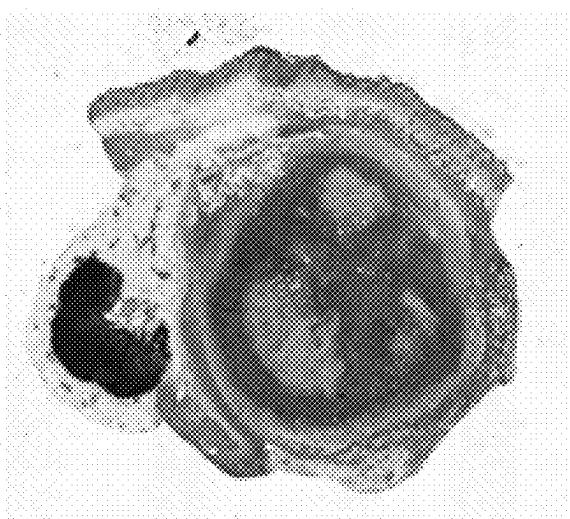


FIG. 54A

RFA

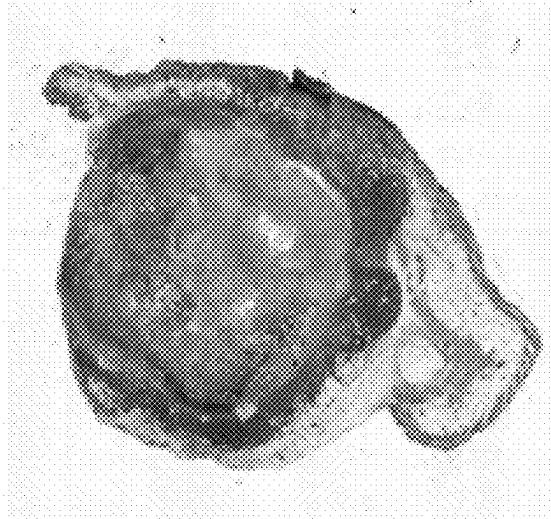


FIG. 54B

H&E staining of tumor samples collected 4 days post treatment confirm matched ablation volumes

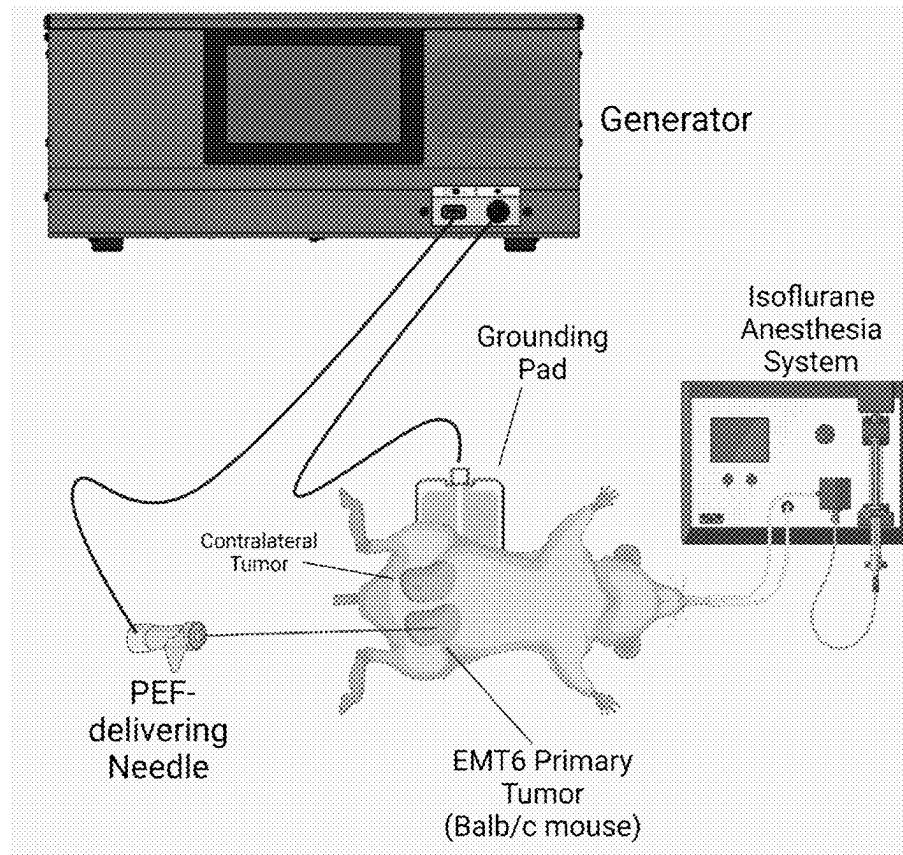


FIG. 55

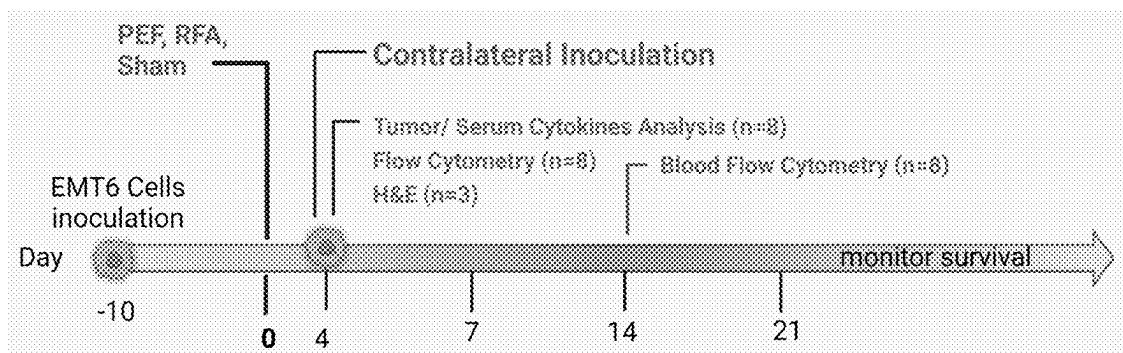


FIG. 56

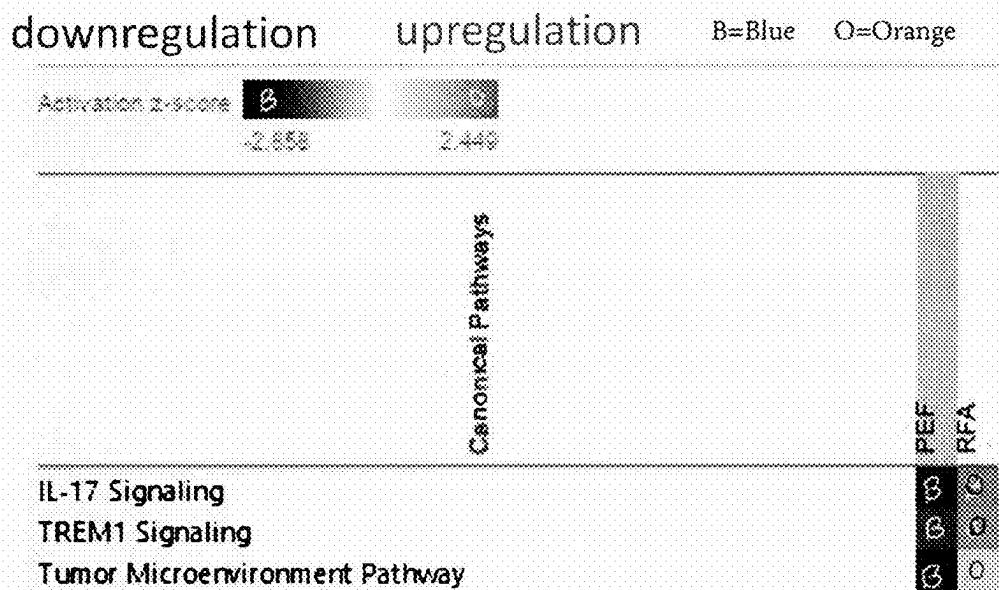


FIG. 57

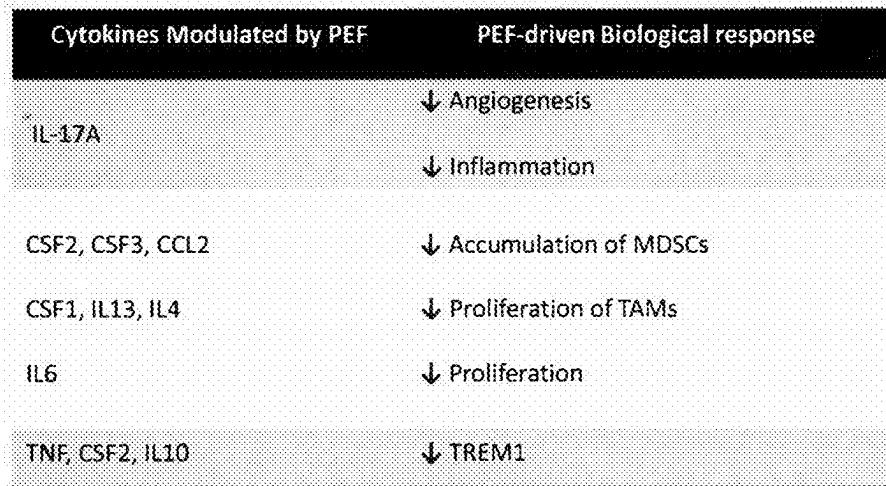


FIG. 58

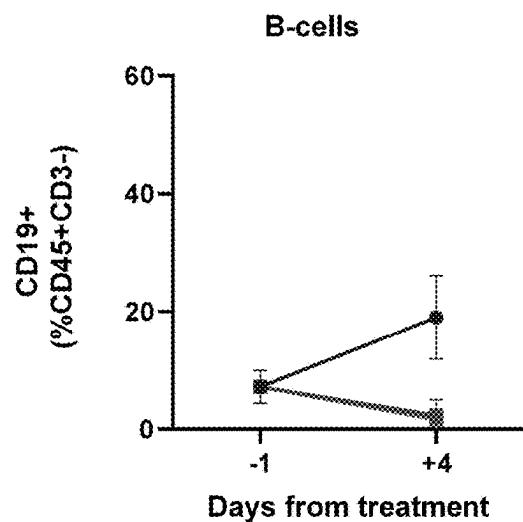


FIG. 59A

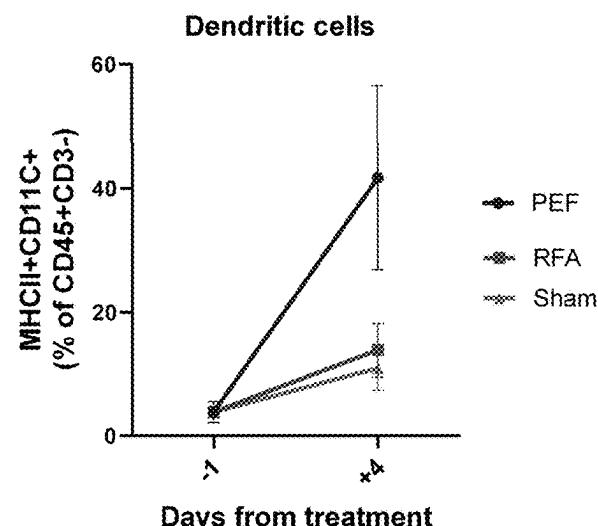


FIG. 59B

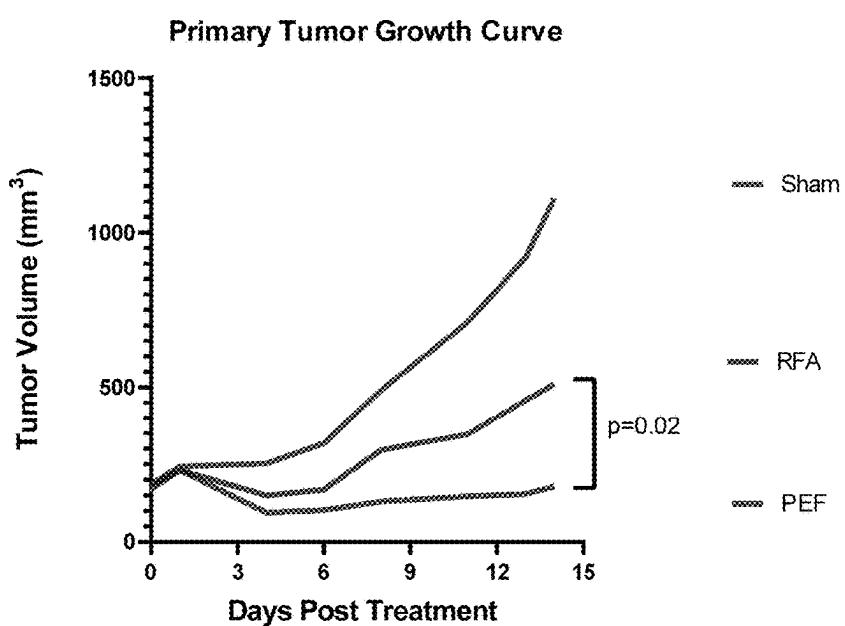


FIG. 60

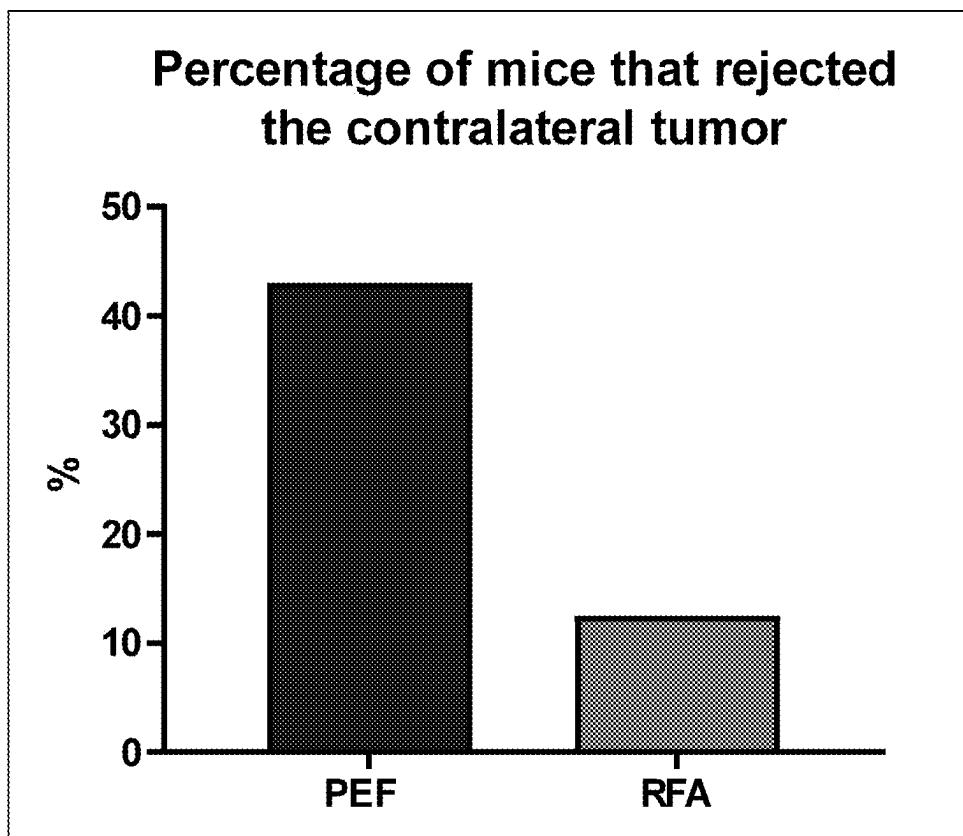


FIG. 61

## CONTROLLED LESION AND IMMUNE RESPONSE TO PULSED ELECTRIC FIELD THERAPY

### CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

**[0001]** This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional No. 63/517,342 (Attorney Docket No. 54150-734.101), filed Aug. 2, 2023, the entire content of which is incorporated herein by reference; this application is also a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 18/416,809, (Attorney Docket No. 54150-726.501), filed Jan. 18, 2024, which is a continuation-in-part of PCT Application No. PCT/US2022/044021 (Attorney Docket No. 54150-726.601), filed Sep. 19, 2022, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional No. 63/246,239 (Attorney Docket No. 54150-726.101), filed Sep. 20, 2021, U.S. Provisional No. 63/290,529 (Attorney Docket No. 54150-728.101), filed Dec. 16, 2021, U.S. Provisional No. 63/322,319 (Attorney Docket No. 54150-726.102), filed Mar. 22, 2022, and U.S. Provisional No. 63/351,562 (Attorney Docket No. 54150-726.103), filed Jun. 13, 2022; U.S. application Ser. No. 18/416,809 (Attorney Docket No. 54150-726.501), filed Jan. 18, 2024, also claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional No. 63/480,468 (Attorney Docket No. 54150-731.101), filed Jan. 18, 2023, and U.S. Provisional No. 63/488,304 (Attorney Docket No. 54150-731.102), filed Mar. 3, 2023, the entire content of each of the above applications is incorporated herein by reference.

### BACKGROUND

**[0002]** Abnormal tissue can take a variety of different forms, such as damaged, diseased, obstructive, cancerous or undesired tissue. In some instances, the abnormal tissue is a tumor, such as a benign tumor or a malignant tumor, a cyst, or an area of diseased tissue. One of the most troublesome types of abnormal tissue is related to cancer.

**[0003]** Cancer is a group of diseases characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of abnormal cells. If the spread is not controlled, it can result in death. Although the causes of cancer are not completely understood, numerous factors are known to increase the disease's occurrence, including many that are modifiable (e.g., tobacco use and excess body weight) and others that are not (e.g., inherited genetic mutations). These risk factors may act, simultaneously or in sequence, to initiate and/or promote cancer growth. Cancer is the second most common cause of death in the US, exceeded only by heart disease.

**[0004]** Lung, liver and pancreatic cancers are among the cancers having the lowest survival rates. Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death, more than colorectal, breast, and prostate combined. The overall change in 5-yr survival rate for all stages combined has only slightly improved over time: 1970's (approx. 13%), 2010's (approx. 17.2%), 2019 (approx. 21.7%). Liver cancer incidence rates have more than tripled since 1980, while the death rates have more than doubled during this time. Some progress has occurred in survival for patients with liver cancer, but 5-year survival remains low, even for those diagnosed at the localized stage. Pancreatic cancer is expected to be the 2nd leading cause of cancer-related death in 2020. The 5-yr survival rate for all

stages is 9% and has not substantially improved over 40 years. These outcomes have endured despite the evolution of conventional therapies.

**[0005]** Many types of cancers are not successfully cured or recur at a later point in time. Recurrence typically occurs because the original treatment did not successfully eliminate all of the cancer cells and those left behind proliferated. In some instances, the cancer cells spread to other parts of the body in undetectable amounts, known as micrometastases. When these micrometastases are not overcome by the body, they grow to detectable levels and require additional treatment. And, ultimately, many patients lose their battle with cancer.

**[0006]** Consequently, improved therapies are needed that more successfully treat cancers and reduce or prevent their recurrence, along with improved therapies for all types of abnormal tissue. At least some of these objectives will be met by the present invention.

### SUMMARY

**[0007]** Described herein are embodiments of apparatuses, systems and methods for treating target tissue, particularly cardiac tissue. Likewise, the invention relates to the following numbered clauses:

**[0008]** 1. A system for treating tissue within a body of a patient comprising:

**[0009]** an instrument having at least one energy delivery body, wherein the at least one energy delivery body is configured to be positioned so as to direct pulsed electric field energy to the tissue creating a lesion; and

**[0010]** a generator in electrical communication with the at least one energy delivery body, wherein the generator includes at least one energy delivery algorithm configured to provide the pulsed electric field energy in a manner that creates a plurality of zones within the lesion which elicits an increase in an adaptive immune response of the patient.

**[0011]** 2. A system as in clause 1, wherein the plurality of zones has a bulls-eye arrangement.

**[0012]** 3. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the plurality of zones includes at least a pulsed electric field zone.

**[0013]** 4. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the plurality of zones includes an immune response zone.

**[0014]** 5. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the plurality of zones includes a thermal zone.

**[0015]** 6. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the plurality of zones includes an inflammatory zone.

**[0016]** 7. A system as in clause 1, wherein the plurality of zones includes at least a pulsed electric field zone and a thermal zone.

**[0017]** 8. A system as in clause 7, wherein the pulsed electric field zone and the thermal zone together cover an area within the lesion and wherein the thermal zone does not exceed 50% of the area.

**[0018]** 9. A system as in clause 8, wherein the thermal zone does not exceed 25% of the area.

**[0019]** 10. A system as in clause 9, wherein the thermal zone is 10-20% of the area.

**[0020]** 11. A system as in any of clauses 7-10, wherein the at least one energy delivery algorithm includes inter-cycle delays in a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy, wherein the inter-cycle delays are configured to control the size of the thermal zone.

- [0021] 12. A system as in clause 11, wherein the inter-cycle delays are at least 10 microseconds.
- [0022] 13. A system as in clause 12, wherein the inter-cycle delays are 10 microseconds to 1000 microseconds.
- [0023] 14. A system as in any of clauses 11-13, wherein the inter-cycle delays are configured to minimize or eliminate a cavitation zone.
- [0024] 15. A system as in any of clauses 11-14, wherein the inter-cycle delays are 1000 microseconds.
- [0025] 16. A system as in clause 11, wherein the at least one energy delivery algorithm includes inter-packet delays in a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy, wherein the inter-packet delays are configured to control the size of the thermal zone.
- [0026] 17. A system as in clause 16, wherein the inter-packet delays are 3-5 seconds.
- [0027] 18. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the lesion is created by a single dose within 5-6 minutes.
- [0028] 19. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the adaptive immune response comprises an increase in a ratio of CD8+/CD4+ T-cells.
- [0029] 20. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the adaptive immune response comprises an increase in PDL1 expression.
- [0030] 21. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the adaptive immune response comprises an upregulation of lymphoid pathways.
- [0031] 22. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the adaptive immune response comprises a generation of tumor antigen release.
- [0032] 23. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the adaptive immune response comprises a down-regulation of regulatory T-cells.
- [0033] 24. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the adaptive immune response comprises a generation or increase in generation of Tertiary Lymphoid Structures within the tissue.
- [0034] 25. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the at least one energy delivery algorithm creates a synergistic effect when the pulsed electric field energy is combined with an immune checkpoint inhibitor.
- [0035] 26. A system as in clause 25, wherein the immune checkpoint inhibitor comprises anti-PD1 therapy.
- [0036] 27. A system as in any of clauses 25-26, wherein the synergistic effect increases an abscopal effect.
- [0037] 28. A system as in any of clauses 25-27, wherein the synergistic effect increases PDL1 expression.
- [0038] 29. A system as in any of clauses 25-28, wherein the tissue comprises a tumor that is unresponsive or waning responsiveness to anti-PD1 therapy so as to cause the tumor to be responsive to anti-PD1 therapy.
- [0039] 30. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the at least one energy delivery algorithm generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having a voltage of 3000V.
- [0040] 31. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the at least one energy delivery algorithm generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having a fundamental frequency of 400 kHz.
- [0041] 32. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the at least one energy delivery algorithm generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having packets of biphasic pulse cycles.
- [0042] 33. A system as in clause 32, wherein each packet has 40 biphasic pulse cycles.
- [0043] 34. A system as in any of clauses 32-33, wherein an inter-cycle delay of 1000 microseconds is disposed between each biphasic pulse cycle within a packet.
- [0044] 35. A system as in any of clauses 32-34, wherein the waveform comprises 100 packets in a single dose.
- [0045] 36. A system as in any of clauses 32-35, wherein an inter-packet delay of 3 seconds is disposed between each packet of the dose.
- [0046] 37. A system as in any of the above clauses, wherein the at least one energy delivery algorithm generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having packets wherein each packet has a 100 microsecond active time.
- [0047] 38. A system as in clause 37, wherein each packet has 40 cycles.
- [0048] 39. A system as in any of clauses 37-38, wherein the waveform has a voltage of 3000V.
- [0049] 40. A system for treating a target tissue within a body of a patient comprising:
- [0050] an instrument having at least one energy delivery body, wherein the at least one energy delivery body is configured to be positioned so as to direct pulsed electric field energy to the target tissue; and
- [0051] a generator in electrical communication with the at least one energy delivery body, wherein the generator includes at least one energy delivery algorithm configured to provide the pulsed electric field energy so as to create a lesion in the target tissue, wherein the at least one energy delivery algorithm generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having a parameter combination configured to cause a synergistic effect when combined with an immune checkpoint inhibitor.
- [0052] 41. A system as in clause 40, wherein the synergistic effect increases an abscopal effect.
- [0053] 42. A system as in clause 40, wherein the immune checkpoint inhibitor comprises anti-PD1.
- [0054] 43. A system as in clause 42, wherein the synergistic effect increases PDL1 expression.
- [0055] 44. A system as in any of clauses 40-43, wherein the tissue comprises a tumor that is unresponsive or waning responsiveness to anti-PD1 therapy so as to cause the tumor to be responsive to anti-PD1 therapy.
- [0056] 45. A system as in any of clauses 40-44, wherein the at least one energy delivery algorithm generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having a voltage of 3000V.
- [0057] 46. A system as in any of clauses 40-45, wherein the at least one energy delivery algorithm generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having a fundamental frequency of 400 kHz.
- [0058] 47. A system as in any of clauses 40-46, wherein the at least one energy delivery algorithm generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having packets of biphasic pulse cycles.
- [0059] 48. A system as in clause 47, wherein each packet has 40 biphasic pulse cycles.
- [0060] 49. A system as in any of clauses 47-48, wherein an inter-cycle delay of 1000 microseconds is disposed between each biphasic pulse cycle within a packet.
- [0061] 50. A system as in any of clauses 47-49, wherein the waveform comprises 100 packets in a single dose.

[0062] 51. A system as in any of clauses 47-50, wherein an inter-packet delay of 3 seconds is disposed between each packet of the dose.

[0063] 52. A system as in any of clauses 47-51, wherein the at least one energy delivery algorithm generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having packets wherein each packet has a 100 microsecond active time.

[0064] 53. A system for treating a tumor within a body of a patient that is unresponsive or waning responsiveness to therapy comprising:

[0065] an instrument having at least one energy delivery body, wherein the at least one energy delivery body is configured to be positioned so as to direct pulsed electric field energy to the tumor; and

[0066] a generator in electrical communication with the at least one energy delivery body, wherein the generator includes at least one energy delivery algorithm that generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having a parameter combination configured to cause the tumor to be responsive to therapy.

[0067] 54. A system as in clause 53, wherein the therapy comprises immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy.

[0068] 55. A system as in clause 54, wherein the immune checkpoint inhibitor therapy comprises anti-PD1 therapy.

[0069] 56. A system for treating tissue within a body of a patient comprising:

[0070] an instrument comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, and at least one energy delivery body disposed near the distal end of the shaft, wherein the distal end of the shaft is configured to deliver pulsed electric field energy to the tissue creating a lesion, wherein the pulsed electric field energy maintains an extracellular matrix within a least a portion of the lesion; and

[0071] a generator in electrical communication with the at least one energy delivery body, wherein the generator includes at least one energy delivery algorithm configured to provide the pulsed electric field energy in a manner that reduces or eliminates a cavitation zone within the lesion.

[0072] 57. A system as in clause 56, wherein the at least one energy delivery algorithm includes inter-cycle delays in a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy, wherein the inter-cycle delays are configured to reduce or eliminate the cavitation zone.

[0073] 58. A system as in clause 57, wherein the inter-cycle delays are at least 10 microseconds.

[0074] 59. A system as in clause 58, wherein the inter-cycle delays are 10 microseconds to 1000 microseconds.

[0075] 60. A system as in clause 59, wherein the inter-cycle delays are 1000 microseconds.

[0076] 61. A system for treating tissue within a body of a patient comprising:

[0077] an instrument comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, and at least one energy delivery body disposed near the distal end of the shaft, wherein the distal end of the shaft is configured to deliver pulsed electric field energy to the tissue creating a lesion, wherein the pulsed electric field energy maintains an extracellular matrix within a least a portion of the lesion; and

[0078] a generator in electrical communication with the at least one energy delivery body, wherein the generator includes at least one energy delivery algorithm config-

ured to provide the pulsed electric field energy in a manner that creates at least a thermal zone and a pulsed electric field zone within the lesion.

[0079] 62. A system for treating a target tissue within a body of a patient comprising:

[0080] an instrument having at least one energy delivery body, wherein the at least one energy delivery body is configured to be positioned so as to direct pulsed electric field energy to the target tissue; and

[0081] a generator in electrical communication with the at least one energy delivery body, wherein the generator includes at least one energy delivery algorithm configured to provide the pulsed electric field energy so as to create a lesion in the target tissue, wherein the at least one energy delivery algorithm generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having a parameter combination configured to cause generation or increased generation of tertiary lymphoid structures within the target tissue.

[0082] 63. A system as in clause 62, wherein the includes at least one energy delivery algorithm configured to provide the pulsed electric field energy in a manner that creates a plurality of zones within the lesion which elicits an increase in an adaptive immune response of the patient.

[0083] 64. A system as in clause 63, wherein the plurality of zones includes at least a pulsed electric field zone.

[0084] 65. A system as in any of clauses 63-64, wherein the plurality of zones includes an immune response zone.

[0085] 66. A system as in any of clauses 63-65, wherein the plurality of zones includes a thermal zone.

[0086] 67. A system as in any of clauses 63-66, wherein the plurality of zones is devoid of a cavitation zone.

[0087] 68. A system as in any of clauses 63-67, wherein the plurality of zones includes an inflammatory zone.

[0088] 69. A system for treating a mass of undesired tissue cells within a body of a patient comprising:

[0089] an instrument comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end, and at least one energy delivery body disposed near the distal end of the shaft, wherein the distal end of the shaft is configured deliver non-thermal energy to the mass of undesired tissue cells; and

[0090] a generator in electrical communication with the at least one energy delivery body, wherein the generator includes at least one energy delivery algorithm configured to provide an electric signal of the non-thermal energy deliverable to the mass of undesired tissue so as to destroy at least a portion of the mass of undesired tissue.

[0091] 70. A system for treating a tumor within a body of a patient comprising:

[0092] an instrument having at least one energy delivery body, wherein the at least one energy delivery body is configured to be positioned so as to direct pulsed electric field energy to the tumor; and

[0093] a generator in electrical communication with the at least one energy delivery body, wherein the generator includes at least one energy delivery algorithm that generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having a parameter combination configured to cause cell death within the tumor by regulated cell death.

[0094] 71. A system as in claim 70, wherein regulated cell death comprises pyroptosis.

[0095] 72. A system as in claim 70, wherein regulated cell death comprises necroptosis.

[0096] 73. A system as in claim 70, wherein regulated cell death includes the release of damage-associated molecular pattern molecules.

[0097] 74. A system as in claim 73, wherein the damage-associated molecular pattern molecules include calreticulin, heat shock proteins, ATP, HMGB1, type I interferon, members of the IL-1 cytokine family, IL-18, IL-1b, double-stranded DNA, or any combination of these.

[0098] 75. A system as in claim 70, wherein the parameter combination is configured to cause activation of adaptive immunity.

[0099] 76. A system as in claim 70, wherein cell death occurs over a period of 24 hours from energy delivery.

[0100] 77. A system as in claim 70, wherein the parameter combination minimizes or eliminates pulsatile mechanical forces on an extracellular matrix.

[0101] 78. A system as in claim 70, wherein the parameter combination includes a voltage in a range of 3000-6000 volts.

[0102] 79. A system as in claim 70, wherein the parameter combination includes a frequency in a range of 400-800 kHz.

[0103] 80. A system as in claim 70, wherein the waveform comprises packets of biphasic pulses.

[0104] 81. A system as in claim 80, wherein the parameter combination comprises 30-50 biphasic pulses per packet.

[0105] 82. A system as in claim 80, wherein the parameter combination comprises delays between biphasic pulses and/or between packets.

[0106] 83. A system as in claim 82, wherein the delays comprise delays between packets each in a range of -3-5 seconds.

[0107] 84. A system as in claim 82, wherein the delays comprise delays between cycles of 1000 microseconds

[0108] 85. A method for treating a tumor within a body of a patient comprising:

[0109] inserting at least one energy delivery body in the body of the patient, wherein the at least one energy delivery body is configured to be positioned so as to direct pulsed electric field energy to the tumor; and

[0110] delivering pulsed electric field energy from the at least one energy delivery body to at least a portion of the tumor so as to cause cell death within the tumor by regulated cell death.

[0111] 86. A method as in claim 85, wherein regulated cell death comprises pyroptosis and/or necroptosis.

[0112] 87. A method as in claim 85, wherein regulated cell death includes the release of damage-associated molecular pattern molecules.

[0113] 88. A method as in claim 85, wherein the delivering of pulsed electric field energy from the at least one energy delivery body to at least a portion of the tumor causes activation of adaptive immunity.

[0114] 89. A method as in claim 85, wherein the pulsed electric field energy has a waveform comprising packets of biphasic pulses.

[0115] 90. A system for treating a tumor within a body of a patient comprising:

[0116] an instrument having at least one energy delivery body, wherein the at least one energy delivery body is configured to be positioned so as to direct pulsed electric field energy to the tumor; and

[0117] a generator in electrical communication with the at least one energy delivery body, wherein the generator includes at least one energy delivery algorithm that generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having a parameter combination that minimizes or eliminates pulsatile mechanical forces on an extracellular matrix.

[0118] These and other embodiments are described in further detail in the following description related to the appended drawing figures.

#### INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

[0119] All publications, patents, and patent applications mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent, or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0120] The novel features of the invention are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. A better understanding of the features and advantages of the present invention will be obtained by reference to the following detailed description that sets forth illustrative embodiments, in which the principles of the invention are utilized, and the accompanying drawings of which:

[0121] FIGS. 1A-1B provide an overview illustration of an example therapeutic system for use in delivering specialized PEF energy.

[0122] FIGS. 2A-2C illustrate an example method of treatment.

[0123] FIGS. 3A-3B illustrate tissue lesions resulting from a study focusing on the effects of the addition of inter-cycle and inter-packet delays within the energy waveform on the local tissue characteristics.

[0124] FIG. 4 illustrates an embodiment of a waveform of a signal prescribed by an energy delivery algorithm.

[0125] FIG. 5 provides a table illustrating various example effects of parameter changes.

[0126] FIGS. 6A-6D illustrate tissue samples having lesions produced by waveforms having no inter-cycle delays or different inter-cycle delays.

[0127] FIGS. 7A-7B illustrates in vivo tissue samples from a preclinical study in porcine lung tissue.

[0128] FIG. 8 illustrates how integrating inter-packet delays can aid in mitigating the thermal effects of PEF energy delivery.

[0129] FIG. 9 illustrates in vivo data captured from a preclinical study in porcine liver tissue.

[0130] FIGS. 10A-10B illustrate additional in vivo data captured from a preclinical study in porcine liver tissue.

[0131] FIGS. 11A-11B illustrates in vivo samples captured from a preclinical study in porcine liver tissue.

[0132] FIG. 12 illustrates an embodiment of a sampling protocol.

[0133] FIG. 13 illustrates a heatmap of serum cytokine Ingenuity Pathway Analysis showing the most significantly affected pathways activated or inhibited in response to the PEF energy delivery in the study.

[0134] FIG. 14 illustrates signaling pathways enriched in genes upregulated in neutrophils from PEF-treated tumors compared to non-treated control tumors.

[0135] FIG. 15 illustrates a heatmap of serum cytokine Ingenuity Pathway Analysis showing the pattern of activation of immunogenic cell death signaling pathways, pyroptosis, and HMGB1 signaling.

[0136] FIG. 16 illustrates a heatmap showing the relative expression of the TXNIP gene in the indicated populations obtained from scRNA-Seq.

[0137] FIG. 17 shows flow cytometry analysis of peripheral blood B cells, effector memory T cells, and Tregs in PEF-treated samples and control samples (n=3 treated, n=3 control) approximately 10 days after PEF energy delivery.

[0138] FIG. 18 illustrates a heatmap of serum cytokine Ingenuity Pathway Analysis showing the activation pattern of the Th2 signaling pathway.

[0139] FIGS. 19A-19B illustrate flow cytometry results.

[0140] FIGS. 20A-20B provides a CT image of the chest with a 3.4 cm lesion prior to PEF delivery (FIG. 20A) and same lesion prior to surgery measuring 2.8 cm in longest diameter (FIG. 20B).

[0141] FIGS. 20C-20D provide a gross section of resected tumor 20 days after PEF delivery (FIG. 20C) and corresponding Hematoxylin & Eosin (H&E) (FIG. 20D).

[0142] FIG. 21 illustrates an assessment schedule.

[0143] FIG. 22 provides a table of H&E and immunohistochemistry (IHC) performed.

[0144] FIG. 23 illustrates a Luminex Multiplex 71-plex panel.

[0145] FIG. 24 illustrates baseline characteristics and treatment details.

[0146] FIG. 25 illustrates a variety of tissue samples having tertiary lymphoid structures.

[0147] FIGS. 26A-26B illustrate the results of a preliminary serum cytokine analysis.

[0148] FIG. 27 shows a tumor treated with PEF energy, wherein the energy kills the cells in a way that is meaningful to the immune system.

[0149] FIG. 28 illustrates PEF energy delivered to a target treatment area, such as including a tumor, in a manner that promotes the upregulation of PD-L1 by the tumor cells.

[0150] FIG. 29 provides a Kaplan-Meier Plot depicting survival outcomes in an EMT6 tumor model study comparing various treatment protocols.

[0151] FIG. 30 provides outcome data of a control group for an EMT6 tumor model study.

[0152] FIG. 31 illustrates the results of three groups (PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1, PEF energy alone and  $\alpha$ PD-1 alone) in an EMT6 tumor model rechallenge study.

[0153] FIGS. 32A-32D illustrate example results of cytokine analysis for a 4T-1 tumor model study.

[0154] FIG. 33 illustrates an embodiment of a delivery system.

[0155] FIG. 34A illustrates direct injection of agent to a target tissue through a needle.

[0156] FIG. 34B illustrates delivery of energy from an energy delivery device inserted in place in the needle of FIG. 34A.

[0157] FIG. 35A illustrates direct injection of agent to a target tissue through an energy delivery body.

[0158] FIG. 35B illustrates delivery of energy from the energy delivery body of FIG. 35A.

[0159] FIG. 36 illustrates agent delivered regionally while energy is delivered locally, and optionally agent is delivered locally as well.

[0160] FIG. 37 illustrates an energy delivery device comprising a shaft having an energy delivery body near its distal end, wherein the energy delivery body comprises a plurality of tines.

[0161] FIG. 38 provides a heat map depicting cytokine expression from the contralateral whole tumor lysate 18 days after treatment

[0162] FIGS. 39A-39D refer to cytokine presence in a secondary (untreated) tumor.

[0163] FIG. 40A provides a heat map depicting cytokine expression from the contralateral whole tumor lysate 18 days after treatment.

[0164] FIG. 40B illustrates analysis of how cytokine expression from lung tissue impacts pathways associated with cancer as determined by Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (IPA) software.

[0165] FIGS. 41A-41B provides an ELISA quantification of Ki-67 from whole lung tissue lysate 18 days after treatment.

[0166] FIG. 41C provides an ELISA quantification of CD8 from whole lung tissue lysate 18 days after treatment.

[0167] FIG. 42 illustrates a primary tumor growth curve 14 days post PEF for the EMT-6 mouse tumor model.

[0168] FIG. 43 illustrates a secondary tumor growth curve 14 days post PEF for the EMT-6 mouse tumor model

[0169] FIG. 44 illustrates a survival plot over 24-day period.

[0170] FIGS. 45A-45B illustrates a primary tumor growth curve (FIG. 45A) and secondary tumor growth curve (FIG. 45B).

[0171] FIG. 46A illustrates a high frequency anti-PD-1 dosing scheme initiated at the time of primary tumor inoculation.

[0172] FIG. 46B illustrates a low frequency-late stage anti-PD-1 dosing scheme where CPB was initiated at the time of the PEF treatment.

[0173] FIG. 47 is a Kaplan-Meier Curve depicting survival at 60 days post treatment.

[0174] FIGS. 48A-48B illustrates EMT6 tumor growth in native control mice that had not previously been challenged with EMT6 tumor cell injection and animals from the PEF and CPB combination that had previously achieved a complete response.

[0175] FIG. 49 is a dosing schedule of Balb/c mice that were orthotopically challenged with 200,000 cells (4T-1) in the 5<sup>th</sup> mammary fat pad (both left and right side, bilateral tumor model).

[0176] FIG. 50 is a growth plot of the primary, or directly treated, 4T-1 tumors.

[0177] FIG. 51 illustrates a comparison between biological groups of the contralateral or untreated 4T-1 tumor volume 18 days post PEF, or 13 days after inoculation.

[0178] FIGS. 52A-12B illustrate a study design.

[0179] FIG. 53 illustrates a comparison of serum cytokines profiling induced by PEF or RFA treatment

[0180] FIGS. 54A-54B illustrates the H&E staining of tumor samples collected 4 days post treatment.

[0181] FIG. 55 illustrates an EMT6 model of a study.

[0182] FIG. 56 illustrates a study design for the model of FIG. 15.

[0183] FIG. 57 illustrates a heatmap showing activation (for RFA) or repression (for PEF) of tumor cytokines.

[0184] FIG. 58 provides a table of the modulation of specific the cytokines by PEF.

[0185] FIGS. 59A-59B show that PEF was capable of recruiting more B-cells and more dendritic cells than RF to drive a stronger immune response.

[0186] FIG. 60 illustrates primary tumor growth overtime.

[0187] FIG. 61 illustrates the percentage of mice that showed contralateral growth.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0188] Specific embodiments of the disclosed devices, systems, and methods will now be described with reference to the drawings. Nothing in this detailed description is intended to imply that any particular component, feature, or step is essential to the invention.

##### I. Overview

[0189] Devices, systems and methods are provided to treat damaged, diseased, abnormal, obstructive, cancerous or undesired tissue (e.g. a tumor, a benign tumor, a malignant tumor, a cyst, or an area of diseased tissue, etc) by delivering specialized pulsed electric field (PEF) energy to target tissue areas in a specific dose so as to obtain a superior outcome. The PEF energy and delivery has been optimized to provide advanced treatment of target tissue areas, including destruction of undesired tissue and generation of improved inflammatory and immune responses. These various types of treatment are controlled by a variety of factors including the electrode geometry, the dose of PEF energy delivered, the time the energy is delivered over, and the waveform of the PEF energy itself. The PEF energy is delivered in the form a dose which is considered to be one application of the specialized energy. Each dose creates a lesion in the target tissue area. In some embodiments, the desired outcome is achieved with the delivery of a single dose. This achievement reduces treatment time and reduces any complications which may arise by providing additional doses, such as related to repositioning of the energy delivery device or retreatment of the same tissue area. The specific parameter values which define the waveform of the energy cause the waveform to be configured to deliver the desired effects with one dose. It may be appreciated that additional doses may be delivered to the target tissue if desired or the energy may be delivered to additional target tissues that may or may not include the original target tissue.

[0190] Conventional PEF energy delivery systems have been focused simply on destruction of tissue. When treating cancer with PEF energy, complete destruction of the tumor is desired. Consequently, generating a lesion covering the size of the tumor has been desired wherein the lesion destroys the cells of the tumor. This technology has remained relatively unsophisticated and as such has yet to truly deliver on its promise. Specifically, while the energy itself is conceptualized as ‘non-thermal’ several studies have been troubled by thermal sequelae as a consequence of a variety of different factors. These studies have shown that while a higher delivered electrical energy can be associated with larger treatment zones, it also causes an increase in cavitation, pale tissue intracellular changes, and white-to-tan tissue extracellular coagulation due to Joule heating effects. Conventional PEF can also cause cavitation by partial electrical discharge (i.e. arcing). Arcing can occur due to several factors, one of which is higher delivered electrical energy. These effects limit any potential benefit to the

immune system while increasing the likelihood of complications as a consequence the thermal injury. Thus, there is a lack in formalized understanding with regard to how conventional PEF energy might be deployed so as to maximize the electric field effects while managing the potential thermal and cavitary effects that might be associated with treatment.

[0191] In contrast, the devices, systems and methods described herein utilize a specific dose of specialized PEF energy to generate lesions having various zones, wherein manipulation of the zones provides benefits which culminate in a more comprehensive and therefore successful treatment of the patient, particularly when treating cancer and other diseases. Typically, the zones are manipulated to eliminate or reduce a cavitation zone, eliminate or reduce a thermal zone and maximize a PEF zone along with a potential inflammatory zone and immune response zone. The size or amount of the zones are particularly generated so that their combination elicits an increase in the adaptive immune response of the patient, such as by promoting a cascade of increased recruitment for Tregs, CD4, CD8, and other adaptive immune cell types. These lesion classifications (i.e. zones) can be measured grossly, but also monitored in real-time based on the tissue properties (i.e. tissue density, impedance change, etc.) and perhaps most importantly, via imaging modalities such as CT, etc.

##### II. Example Delivery Systems

[0192] The specialized PEF energy is delivered with the use of systems and devices advantageously designed for superior access to target tissue throughout the body, particularly in locations previously considered inaccessible to percutaneous approaches. Such access is typically minimally invasive and relies on endoluminal approaches, though it may be appreciated that other approaches, such as percutaneous, laparoscopic or open surgical approaches, may be used in some situations, if desired. FIGS. 1A-1B provide an overview illustration of an example therapeutic system 100 for use in delivering the specialized PEF energy. In this embodiment, the system 100 comprises an elongate instrument 102 comprising a shaft 106 having a distal end 103 and a proximal end 107. The instrument 102 includes an energy delivery body 108 near the distal end 103 of the shaft 106. It may be appreciated that the energy delivery body 108 may take a variety of forms. The energy delivery body 108 may be mounted on or integral with an exterior of the shaft 106 so as to be externally visible. Or, the energy delivery body 108 may be housed internally within the shaft 106 and exposed by advancing from the shaft 106 or retracting the shaft 106 itself. Likewise, more than one energy delivery body 108 may be present and may be external, internal or both. In some embodiments, the shaft 106 is comprised of a polymer, such as an extruded polymer. It may be appreciated that in some embodiments, the shaft 106 is comprised of multiple layers of material with different durometers to control flexibility and/or stiffness. In some embodiments, the shaft 106 is reinforced with various elements such as individual wires or wire braiding. In either case, such wires may be flat wires or round wires. Wire braiding has a braid pattern and in some embodiments the braid pattern is tailored for desired flexibility and/or stiffness. In other embodiments, the wire braiding that reinforces the shaft 106 may be combined advantageously with multiple layers of

material with different durometers to provide additional control of flexibility and/or stiffness along the length of the shaft.

[0193] In any case, each energy delivery body **108** comprises at least one electrode for delivery of the PEF energy. Typically, the energy delivery body **108** comprises a single delivery electrode and operates in a monopolar arrangement which is achieved by supplying energy between the energy delivery body **108** disposed near the distal end **103** of the instrument **102** and a return electrode **140** positioned upon the skin of the patient. It will be appreciated, however, that bipolar energy delivery and other arrangements may alternatively be used. When using bipolar energy delivery, the instrument **102** may include a plurality of energy delivery bodies **108** configured to function in a bipolar manner or may include a single energy delivery body **108** having multiple electrodes configured to function in a bipolar manner. The instrument **102** typically includes a handle **110** disposed near the proximal end **107**. The handle **110** is used to maneuver the instrument **102**, and typically includes an actuator **732** for manipulating the energy delivery body **108**. In some embodiments, the energy delivery body **108** transitions from a closed or retracted position (during access) to an open or exposed position (for energy delivery) which is controlled by the actuator **732**. Thus, the actuator **732** typically has the form of a knob, button, lever, slide or other mechanism. It may be appreciated that in some embodiments, the handle **110** includes a port for introduction of liquids, agents, substances, tools or other devices for delivery through the instrument **102**. Example liquids include suspensions, mixtures, chemicals, fluids, chemotherapy agents, immunotherapy agents, micelles, liposomes, embolics, nanoparticles, drug-eluting particles, genes, plasmids, and proteins, to name a few.

[0194] The instrument **102** is in electrical communication with a generator **104** which is configured to generate the PEF energy. In this embodiment, the generator **104** includes a user interface **150**, one or more energy delivery algorithms **152**, a processor **154**, a data storage/retrieval unit **156** (such as a memory and/or database), and an energy-storage subsystem **158** which generates and stores the energy to be delivered. In some embodiments, the user interface **150** on the generator **104** is used to select the desired treatment algorithm **152**. In other embodiments, the algorithm **152** is automatically selected by the generator **104** based upon information obtained by one or more sensors. A variety of energy delivery algorithms may be used. In some embodiments, one or more capacitors are used for energy storage/delivery, however any other suitable energy storage element may be used. In addition, one or more communication ports are typically included.

[0195] The distal end **103** of the instrument **102** is typically advanceable through a delivery device, such as an endoscope. Endoscopes typically comprise a control body attached to an elongate insertion tube having a distal tip. The endoscope has an interior lumen accessible by a port into which the distal end **103** of the instrument **102** passes. The shaft **106** of the instrument **102** advanceable through the interior lumen and exits out of the distal tip of the endoscope. Imaging is achieved through the endoscope with the use of a light guide tube having an endoscopic connector which connects to a light and energy source. The distal tip of the endoscope may be outfitted with visualization technologies including but not limited to video, ultrasound, laser

scanning, etc. These visualization technologies collect signals consistent with their design and transmit the signal either through the length of the shaft over wires or wirelessly to a video processing unit. The video processing unit then processes the video signals and displays the output on a screen. It may be appreciated that the endoscope is typically specific to the anatomical location to which it is being used, such as gastrosopes (upper GI endoscopy, which includes the stomach, esophagus, and small intestine (duodenum)), colonoscopes (large intestine), bronchoscopes (lungs), laryngoscopes (larynx), cystoscopes (urinary tract), duodenoscopes (small intestine), enteroscopes (digestive system), ureteroscopes (ureter), hysteroscopes (cervix, uterus), etc. It may be appreciated that in other embodiments, the instrument **102** is deliverable through a catheter, sheath, introducer, needle or other delivery system.

[0196] Endoluminal access allows treatment of target tissue from within various lumens in the body. Lumens are the spaces inside of tubular-shaped or hollow structures within the body and include passageways, canals, ducts and cavities to name a few. Example luminal structures include blood vessels, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, colon, bladder, urethra, urinary collecting ducts, uterus, vagina, fallopian tubes, ureters, kidneys, renal tubules, spinal canal, spinal cord, and others throughout the body, as well as structures within and including such organs as the lung, heart and kidneys, to name a few. In some embodiments, the target tissue is accessed via the nearby luminal structure. In some instances, a treatment instrument **102** is advanced through various luminal structures or branches of a luminal system to reach the target tissue location. For example, when accessing a target tissue site via a blood vessel, the treatment instrument **102** may be inserted remotely and advanced through various branches of the vasculature to reach the target site. Likewise, if the luminal structure originates in a natural orifice, such as the nose, mouth, urethra or rectum, entry may occur through the natural orifice and the treatment instrument **102** is then advanced through the branches of the luminal system to reach the target tissue location. Alternatively, a luminal structure may be entered near the target tissue via cut-down or other methods. This may be the case when accessing luminal structures that are not part of a large system or that are difficult to access otherwise.

[0197] Once a target tissue area has been approached endoluminally, energy can be delivered to the target tissue in a variety of ways. In one arrangement, an energy delivery body **108** is positioned within a body lumen and energy is delivered to the target tissue that has entered the body lumen, through at least a portion of the lumen wall to target tissue either within the lumen wall and/or at least partially surrounding the lumen wall or through the lumen wall to target tissue outside and nearby the lumen wall. In another arrangement, the energy delivery body **108** is advanced through the lumen wall and inserted within or near target tissue outside of the lumen wall. It may be appreciated that such arrangements may be combined, involving at least two energy delivery bodies **108**, one positioned within the body lumen and one extending through the wall of the body lumen. In some embodiments, each of the energy delivery bodies **108** function in a monopolar manner (e.g., utilizing a return electrode placed at a distance). In other embodiments, at least some of the energy delivery bodies **108** function in a bipolar manner. Since the lumen itself is preserved

throughout the treatment, these delivery options are possible and allow treatment of tissue in, on or nearby the lumen itself. Such delivery of therapy allows access to previously inaccessible tissue, such as tumors or diseased tissue that has invaded lumen walls or has wrapped at least partially around a body lumen, too close to be surgically removed or treated with conventional focal therapies. Many conventional focal therapies, such as treatment with thermal energy, damage or destroy the structure of the lumen walls due to thermal protein coagulation, etc. In particular, bowel injuries caused by radiofrequency ablation are one of the most feared complications and have been associated with mortality due to sepsis and abscess formation. Consequently, most physicians will defer radiofrequency ablation in tumors adjacent to bowel. Other conventional focal therapies are ineffective near particular body lumens. For example, cryotherapy relies on sufficient cooling of tissue which is compromised by flow through body lumens, such as blood through the vasculature, which reduces the cooling effects. Such endoluminal access is also less invasive than other types of treatment, such as percutaneous delivery of energy involving the placement of numerous needle probes through the skin and deeply into tissues and organs. Since natural openings in the body are utilized, less wound healing is incurred along with reduced possible points of infection. Likewise, locations deep within the body can be accessed along with locations that are difficult to otherwise access from the outside, such as locations behind other organs or near great vessels, etc. It may be appreciated that a variety of anatomical locations may be treated with the systems and methods described herein. Examples include luminal structures themselves, soft tissues throughout the body located near luminal structures and solid organs accessible from luminal structures, including but not limited to liver, pancreas, gall bladder, kidney, prostate, ovary, lymph nodes and lymphatic drainage ducts, underlying musculature, bony tissue, brain, eyes, thyroid, etc. It may also be appreciated that a variety of tissue locations can be accessed percutaneously.

[0198] The endoscopic approach also lends itself to monopolar energy delivery. As mentioned, monopolar delivery involves the passage of current from the energy delivery body 108 (near the distal end of the instrument 102) to the target tissue and through the patient to a return pad 140 positioned against the skin of the patient to complete the electric current circuit. Thus, in some embodiments, the instrument 102 includes only one energy delivery body 108 or electrode. This allows the instrument 102 to have a low profile so as to be positionable within smaller body lumens. This also allows deep penetration of tissue surrounding the energy delivery body 108. Likewise, when penetrating the lumen wall with such devices, only one penetration is needed per treatment due to the use of only one energy delivery body 108. It may be appreciated that additional penetrations may occur due to various device designs or treatment protocols, however in some embodiments, the monopolar delivery design reduces the invasiveness of the procedure, simplifies the device and treatment design and provides superior treatment zones in target tissue.

[0199] The devices, systems and methods described herein may be used on their own or in combination with other treatments. Such combinatory treatment may be applicable to cancer treatment in particular. For example, the PEF treatment described herein may be used in combination with

a variety of non-surgical therapies, neoadjuvant and adjuvant therapies such as radiotherapy, chemotherapy, targeted therapy/immunotherapy, focal therapy, gene therapy, plasmid therapy, to name a few. Example focal therapies include microwave ablation, radiofrequency ablation, cryoablation, high intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU), and other pulsed electric field ablation therapies. Such combination may condition the tissue for improved responsiveness and in some cases a synergistic response that is greater than either of the therapies alone. In addition, the PEF treatments described herein may lead to an abscopal effect due to the nature of the therapy.

[0200] FIGS. 1A-1B, illustrate a therapeutic system 100 comprising an energy delivery catheter 102 connectable with a generator 104. As shown, the catheter 102 comprises a shaft 106 having a distal end 103, a proximal end 107 and at least one lumen 105 extending at least partially therethrough. Likewise, the catheter 102 also includes at least one energy delivery body 108. In this embodiment, an energy delivery body 108 has the form of a probe 700 that is disposed within the lumen 105 of the shaft 106. The probe 700 has a probe tip 702 that is advanceable through the lumen 105 and extendable from the distal end 103 of the shaft 106 (expanded in FIG. 1A to show detail). In this embodiment, the tip 702 has a pointed shape configured to penetrate tissue, such as to resemble a needle. Thus, in this embodiment, the probe tip 702 is utilized to penetrate the lumen wall W and surrounding tissue so that it may be inserted into the target tissue external to the body lumen. Thus, the probe 700 has sufficient flexibility to be endoluminally delivered yet has sufficient column strength to penetrate the lumen wall W and target tissue. In some embodiments, the catheter 102 has markings to indicate to the user the distance that the probe tip 702 has been advanced so as to ensure desired placement.

[0201] In some embodiments, the probe extends from the distal end 103 of the shaft 106 approximately less than 0.5 cm, 0.5 cm, 1 cm, 2 cm, 3 cm, 4 cm, 5 cm, 6 cm, 7 cm, 8 cm or more than 8 cm. In some embodiments, the probe extends 1-3 cm or 2-3 cm from the distal end of the shaft 106. In some embodiments, the probe is 18 gauge, 19 gauge, 20 gauge, 21 gauge, 22 gauge, 23 gauge, 24 gauge, or 25 gauge. In some embodiments, the probe 700 is comprised of a conductive material so as to serve as an electrode. Thus, the electrode would have the size of the exposed probe. Example materials include stainless steel, nitinol, cobalt-chromium alloy, copper, and gold. In some embodiments, the exposed probe conductive material is coated with a different material, with examples including platinum-iridium, gold, platinum black, palladium, or other materials. The conductive material, or the conductive material coating may be designed so as to reduce the biological interactions of the tissue, reduce the production of electrochemical effects from the PEF treatment, or more efficiently distribute the PEF energy into the tissue, among other purposes. The materials may be smooth, electropolished, sandblasted at various grits, or treated with other mechanical or chemical preparations to alter the roughness of the surface, which may be done to reduce biological interactions of the tissue, facilitate easier deployment and retraction of the electrode, reduce the production of electrochemical effects from the PEF treatment, or more efficiently distribute the PEF energy into the tissue, among other purposes. Thus, in these embodiments, the PEF energy is transmittable through the

probe 700 to the probe tip 702. Consequently, the shaft 106 is comprised of an insulating material or is covered by an insulating sheath. Example insulating materials include polyimide, silicone, polytetrafluoroethylene, and polyether block amide. The insulating material may be consistent or varied along the length of the shaft 106 or sheath. Likewise, in either case, the insulating material typically comprises complete electrical insulation. However, in some embodiments, the insulating material allows for some leakage current to penetrate.

[0202] When the probe 700 is energized, the insulating shaft 106 protects the surrounding tissue from the treatment energy and directs the energy to the probe tip 702 (and any exposed portion of the probe 700) which is able to deliver treatment energy to surrounding tissue. Thus, the tip 702 acts as a delivery electrode and its size can be selected based on the amount of exposed probe 700. Larger electrodes can be formed by exposing a greater amount of the probe 700 and smaller electrodes can be formed by exposing less. In some embodiments, the exposed tip 702 (measured from its distal end to the distal edge of the insulating shaft) during energy delivery has a length of 0.1 cm, 0.2 cm, 0.3 cm, 0.4 cm, 0.5 cm, 0.6 cm, 0.7 cm, 0.8 cm, 0.9 cm, 1 cm, 2 cm, 3 cm, greater than 3 cm, up to 8 cm, less than or equal to 0.1 cm, less than or equal to 0.3 cm, less than or equal to 0.5 cm, less than or equal to 1 cm, 0.2-0.3 cm, 0.1-0.5 cm, 0.1-1 cm, and all ranges and subranges therebetween. In addition to changing the size of the electrode, the tip 702 is retractable into the shaft 106 to allow foratraumatic endoscopic delivery and is then advanceable as desired to reach the target tissue. In this embodiment, advancement and retraction are controlled by an actuator 732 (e.g. knob, button, lever, slide or other mechanism) on a handle 110 attached to the proximal end 107 of the shaft 106. It may be appreciated that the shaft 106 itself may be advanced toward the target tissue, with or without advancing the probe from the distal end 103 of the shaft 106. In some embodiments, the distal end of the shaft 106 is advanced up to 20 cm into the tissue, such as from an external surface of a luminal structure or from an external surface of the body of the patient.

[0203] The handle 110 is connected to the generator 104 with the use of a specialized energy plug 510. The energy plug 510 has a first end 512 that connects to the handle 110 and a second end 514 that connects to the generator 104. The connection of the first end 512 with the handle 110 is expanded for detail in FIG. 1B. In this embodiment, the first end 712 has an adapter 716 that includes a connection wire 718 extending therefrom. The connection wire 718 is insertable into the proximal end of the probe 700 within the handle 110. This allows the energy to be transferred from the generator 104, through the connection wire 718 to the probe 700. Thus, the probe 700 is able to be electrified throughout its length, however only the exposed tip 702 delivers energy to the tissue due to the presence of the insulated shaft 106.

[0204] In this embodiment, the generator 104 includes a user interface 150, one or more energy delivery algorithms 152, a processor 154, a data storage/retrieval unit 156 (such as a memory and/or database), and an energy-storage subsystem 158 which generates and stores the energy to be delivered. In some embodiments, one or more capacitors are used for energy storage/delivery, however any other suitable energy storage element may be used. In addition, one or more communication ports are included.

[0205] In some embodiments, the generator 104 includes three sub-systems: 1) a high-energy storage system, 2) a high-voltage, medium-frequency switching amplifier, and 3) the system controller, firmware, and user interface. The system controller includes a cardiac synchronization trigger monitor that allows for synchronizing the pulsed energy output to the patient's cardiac rhythm. The generator takes in alternating current (AC) mains to power multiple direct current (DC) power supplies. The generator's controller can cause the DC power supplies to charge a high-energy capacitor storage bank before energy delivery is initiated. At the initiation of therapeutic energy delivery, the generator's controller, high-energy storage banks and a bi-phasic pulse amplifier can operate simultaneously to create a high-voltage, medium frequency output.

[0206] It will be appreciated that a multitude of generator electrical architectures may be employed to execute the energy delivery algorithms. In particular, in some embodiments, advanced switching systems are used which are capable of directing the pulsed electric field circuit to the energy delivering electrodes separately from the same energy storage and high voltage delivery system. Further, generators employed in advanced energy delivery algorithms employing rapidly varying pulse parameters (e.g., voltage, frequency, etc.) or multiple energy delivery electrodes may utilize modular energy storage and/or high voltage systems, facilitating highly customizable waveform and geographical pulse delivery paradigms. It should further be appreciated that the electrical architecture described herein above is for example only, and systems delivering pulsed electric fields may or may not include additional switching amplifier components.

[0207] The user interface 150 can include a touch screen and/or more traditional buttons to allow for the operator to enter patient data, select a treatment algorithm (e.g., energy delivery algorithm 152), initiate energy delivery, view records stored on the storage/retrieval unit 156, and/or otherwise communicate with the generator 104. The user interface 150 can include a voice-activated mechanism to enter patient data or may be able to communicate with additional equipment in the suite so that control of the generator 104 is through a secondary separate user interface.

[0208] In some embodiments, the user interface 150 is configured to receive operator-defined inputs. The operator-defined inputs can include a duration of energy delivery, one or more other timing aspects of the energy delivery pulse, power, and/or mode of operation, or a combination thereof. Example modes of operation can include (but are not limited to): system initiation and self-test, operator input, algorithm selection, pre-treatment system status and feedback, energy delivery, post energy delivery display or feedback, treatment data review and/or download, software update, or any combination or subcombination thereof.

[0209] In some embodiments, the system 100 also includes a mechanism for acquiring an electrocardiogram (ECG), such as an external cardiac monitor 170. Example cardiac monitors are available from AccuSync Medical Research Corporation. In some embodiments, the external cardiac monitor 170 is operatively connected to the generator 104. The cardiac monitor 170 can be used to continuously acquire an ECG signal. External electrodes 172 may be applied to the patient P to acquire the ECG. The generator 104 analyzes one or more cardiac cycles and identifies the beginning of a time period during which it is safe to apply

energy to the patient P, thus providing the ability to synchronize energy delivery with the cardiac cycle. In some embodiments, this time period is within milliseconds of the R wave (of the ECG QRS complex) to avoid induction of an arrhythmia, which could occur if the energy pulse is delivered on a T wave. It will be appreciated that such cardiac synchronization is typically utilized when using monopolar energy delivery, however it may be utilized as part of other energy delivery methods.

[0210] In some embodiments, the processor **154**, among other activities, modifies and/or switches between the energy-delivery algorithms, monitors the energy delivery and any sensor data, and reacts to monitored data via a feedback loop. In some embodiments, the processor **154** is configured to execute one or more algorithms for running a feedback control loop based on one or more measured system parameters (e.g., current), one or more measured tissue parameters (e.g., impedance), and/or a combination thereof.

[0211] The data storage/retrieval unit **156** stores data, such as related to the treatments delivered, and can optionally be downloaded by connecting a device (e.g., a laptop or thumb drive) to a communication port. In some embodiments, the device has local software used to direct the download of information, such as, for example, instructions stored on the data storage/retrieval unit **156** and executable by the processor **154**. In some embodiments, the user interface **150** allows for the operator to select to download data to a device and/or system such as, but not limited to, a computer device, a tablet, a mobile device, a server, a workstation, a cloud computing apparatus/system, and/or the like. The communication ports, which can permit wired and/or wireless connectivity, can allow for data download, as just described but also for data upload such as uploading a custom algorithm or providing a software update.

[0212] The data storage/retrieval unit **156** can be, for example, a random access memory (RAM), a memory buffer, a hard drive, a database, an erasable programmable read-only memory (EPROM), an electrically erasable read-only memory (EEPROM), a read-only memory (ROM), flash memory, and/or so forth. The data storage/retrieval unit **156** can store instructions to cause the processor **154** to execute modules, processes and/or functions associated with the system **100**.

[0213] Some embodiments the data storage/retrieval unit **156** comprises a computer storage product with a non-transitory computer-readable medium (also can be referred to as a non-transitory processor-readable medium) having instructions or computer code thereon for performing various computer-implemented operations. The computer-readable medium (or processor-readable medium) is non-transitory in the sense that it does not include transitory propagating signals per se (e.g., a propagating electromagnetic wave carrying information on a transmission medium such as space or a cable). The media and computer code (also can be referred to as code) can be those designed and constructed for the specific purpose or purposes. Examples of non-transitory computer-readable media include, but are not limited to: magnetic storage media such as hard disks, floppy disks, and magnetic tape; optical storage media such as Compact Disc/Digital Video Discs (CD/DVDs), Compact Disc-Read Only Memories (CD-ROMs), and holographic devices; magneto-optical storage media such as optical disks; carrier wave signal processing modules; and hardware

devices that are specially configured to store and execute program code, such as ASICs, Programmable Logic Devices (PLDs), Read-Only Memory (ROM) and Random-Access Memory (RAM) devices. Other embodiments described herein relate to a computer program product, which can include, for example, the instructions and/or computer code discussed herein.

[0214] Examples of computer code include, but are not limited to, micro-code or micro-instructions, machine instructions, such as produced by a compiler, code used to produce a web service, and files containing higher-level instructions that are executed by a computer using an interpreter. For example, embodiments can be implemented using imperative programming languages (e.g., C, Fortran, etc.), functional programming languages (Haskell, Erlang, etc.), logical programming languages (e.g., Prolog), object-oriented programming languages (e.g., Java, C++, etc.) or other suitable programming languages and/or development tools. Additional examples of computer code include, but are not limited to, control signals, encrypted code, and compressed code.

[0215] In some embodiments, the system **100** can be communicably coupled to a network, which can be any type of network such as, for example, a local area network (LAN), a wide area network (WAN), a virtual network, a telecommunications network, a data network, and/or the Internet, implemented as a wired network and/or a wireless network. In some embodiments, any or all communications can be secured using any suitable type and/or method of secure communication (e.g., secure sockets layer (SSL)) and/or encryption. In other embodiments, any or all communications can be unsecured.

[0216] As described herein, a variety of energy delivery algorithms **152** are programmable, or can be pre-programmed, into the generator **104**, such as stored in memory or data storage/retrieval unit **156**. Alternatively, energy delivery algorithms can be added into the data storage/retrieval unit to be executed by processor **154**. The processor **154** can be, for example, a general-purpose processor, a field programmable gate array (FPGA), an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a digital signal processor (DSP), and/or the like. The processor **154** can be configured to run and/or execute application processes and/or other modules, processes and/or functions associated with the system **100**, and/or a network associated with the system **100**. As used herein the term "module" refers to any assembly and/or set of operatively-coupled electrical components that can include, for example, a memory, a processor, electrical traces, optical connectors, software (executing in hardware), and/or the like. For example, a module executed in the processor can be any combination of hardware-based module (e.g., a FPGA, an ASIC, a DSP) and/or software-based module (e.g., a module of computer code stored in memory and/or executed at the processor) capable of performing one or more specific functions associated with that module.

[0217] Each of these algorithms **152** may be executed by the processor **154**. In some embodiments, the instrument **102** includes one or more sensors **160** that can be used to determine temperature, impedance, resistance, capacitance, conductivity, pH, optical properties (coherence, echogenicity, fluorescence), electrical or light permittivity, and/or conductance, to name a few. In some embodiments, one or more of the electrodes act as the one or more sensors. In other embodiments, the one or more sensors are separate

from the electrodes. It may be appreciated that one or more sensors **160** may be disposed in a variety of locations, particularly depending on the parameter being sensed. For example, a sensor may be located along an energy delivery body **108**, along an interior of the instrument, along the shaft **106**, along an element that protrudes from the instrument **120**, etc. Multiple sensors **160** may be present for sensing the same parameter at multiple sites, sensing different parameters at different sites, or sampling parameters at different sites to compile a single metric value measurement (e.g. average temperature, average voltage exposure, average conductivity, etc). One or more sensors **160** may alternatively or additionally be located on a separate device. Sensor data can be used to plan the therapy, monitor the therapy and/or provide direct feedback via the processor **154**, which can then alter the energy-delivery algorithm **152**. For example, impedance measurements can be used to determine not only the initial dose to be applied but can also be used to determine the need for further treatment, or not.

[0218] It will be appreciated that the system **100** can include an automated treatment delivery algorithm that could dynamically respond and adjust and/or terminate treatment in response to inputs such as temperature, impedance at various voltages or AC frequencies, treatment duration or other timing aspects of the energy delivery pulse, treatment power and/or system status.

[0219] In some embodiments, imaging is achieved with the use of a commercially available system, such as an endoscope connected with a separate imaging screen. It will be appreciated that imaging modalities can be incorporated into the instrument **102** or used alongside or in conjunction with the instrument **102**. The imaging modality can be mechanically, operatively, and/or communicatively coupled to the instrument **102** using any suitable mechanism.

### III. Intra-Luminal Placement and Energy Delivery

[0220] As mentioned previously, in one arrangement, an energy delivery body **108** is positioned within a body lumen and energy is delivered to or through the lumen wall to target tissue either within the lumen, within the lumen wall, at least partially surrounding the lumen wall or outside the lumen wall. Thus, the target tissue is able to be treated from an energy delivery body **108** positioned within a body lumen.

[0221] In some embodiments, the treatment devices and systems are configured for luminal access and delivery of therapeutic energy toward the luminal walls so as to treat the nearby target tissue. The therapeutic energy is generally characterized by high voltage pulses which allow for removal of target tissue with little or no destruction of critical anatomy, such as tissue-level architectural proteins among extracellular matrices. This prevents dangerous collateral effects, such as stenosis, thrombus formation or fistulization, to name a few, and also allows for regeneration of healthy new luminal tissue within days of the procedure. Examples of systems which provide this type of therapeutic treatment include the pulmonary tissue modification systems (e.g., energy delivery catheter systems) described in commonly assigned patent applications including international patent application number PCT/US2017/039527 titled “GENERATOR AND A CATHETER WITH AN ELECTRODE AND A METHOD FOR TREATING A LUNG PASSAGEWAY,” which claims priority to U.S. provisional application Nos. 62/355,164 and 62/489,753, international patent application number PCT/US2018/067501 titled

“METHODS, APPARATUSES, AND SYSTEMS FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISORDERS” which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application No. 62/610,430, and international patent application number PCT/US2018/067504 titled “OPTIMIZATION OF ENERGY DELIVERY FOR VARIOUS APPLICATIONS” which claims priority to Provisional Patent Application No. 62/610,430 filed Dec. 26, 2017 and U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/693,622 filed Jul. 3, 2018, all of which are incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

[0222] As mentioned previously, one or more energy delivery algorithms **152** are programmable, or can be pre-programmed, into the generator **104** for delivery to the patient. The one or more energy delivery algorithms **152** specify electric signals which provide energy delivered to the lumen walls which are non-thermal (e.g. below a threshold for thermal ablation; below a threshold for inducing coagulative thermal damage), reducing or avoiding inflammation, and/or preventing denaturation of stromal proteins in the luminal structures. In general, the algorithm **152** is tailored to affect tissue to a pre-determined depth and/or to target specific types of cellular responses to the energy delivered. It may be appreciated that depth and/or targeting may be affected by parameters of the energy signal prescribed by the one or more energy delivery algorithms **152**, the design of the instrument **102** (particularly the one or more energy delivery bodies **108**), and/or the choice of monopolar or bipolar energy delivery. Typically, depths of up to 0.01 cm, up to 0.02 cm, 0.01-0.02 cm, up to 0.03 cm, 0.03-0.05 cm, up to 0.05 cm, up to 0.08 cm, up to 0.09 cm, up to 0.1 cm, up to 0.2 cm, up to 0.5 cm, up to 0.7 cm, up to 1.0 cm, up to 1.5 cm, up to 2.0 cm, up to 2.5 cm, up to 3.0 cm, up to 3.5 cm, up to 4.0 cm, up to 4.5 cm, or up to 5.0 cm, to name a few. These depths may be larger for circumferentially focal targets, or they may exist for entire circumferential depths through the lumen and parenchymal tissue.

[0223] Thus, the treatment is minimally invasive, quickly and easily executable, and has relatively low sensitivity to electrode placement (e.g. due to the monopolar arrangement) therefore allowing technicians of various skill levels to achieve high levels of consistency as well as successful outcomes. In some embodiments, the monopolar arrangement is possible without the need for muscular paralytics due to the waveform characteristics of the energy used. This can mitigate muscle contractions from motor neuron and skeletal muscle depolarization to an acceptable level, with or without a neuromuscular paralytic. Thus, it becomes possible to implement monopolar-directed treatment delivery through a lumen out to a distant pad, producing a more predictable and desirable treatment zone. It may be appreciated that paralytics may optionally be used depending on the type of energy and the depth of penetration desired.

### IV. Extra-Luminal Placement and Energy Delivery

[0224] FIGS. 2A-2C illustrate an example method of treatment. FIG. 2A illustrates abnormal or diseased tissue **D**, such as a tumor, near a luminal structure **LS**. In this example, the diseased tissue **D** is near the luminal structure **LS** but spaced a distance from the lumen wall **W**. This luminal structure **LS** is used to access and the diseased tissue **D** and extra-luminally treat the diseased tissue **D** near the luminal structure **LS**. In this embodiment, the elongate insertion tube **14** of an endoscope **10** is advanced into the luminal structure

LS and its distal tip **16** is steered toward the lumen wall W, beyond which lies the diseased tissue D. Once desirably positioned, the treatment catheter **102** is advanced through a lumen in the insertion tube **14** so that the distal end **103** of the shaft **106** extends beyond the tip **16** of the endoscope **10**, as illustrated in FIG. 2B. In this embodiment, the probe tip **702** assists in penetrating the wall W and the shaft **106** is advanced across the wall W until the probe tip **702** is desirably positioned within the diseased tissue D. Referring to FIG. 2C, in this embodiment, the probe tip **702** is then advanced from the shaft **106** so as to create a desired delivery electrode size. Energy is then delivered according to one or more energy delivery algorithms **152**, through the probe **700** to the diseased tissue D, as illustrated in FIG. 2C by wavy arrows extending radially outwardly from the probe tip **702**. It may be appreciated that the distance into the diseased tissue may vary based on parameter values, treatment times and type of tissue, to name a few. It may also be appreciated that larger or smaller treatment depths may be achieved than illustrated herein.

**[0225]** The delivered energy treats the diseased tissue D as appropriate. In the case of cancer, the cancerous cells are destroyed, eliminated, killed, removed, etc. Examples include immunogenic cell death (e.g., necroptosis, pyroptosis, etc.) and programmed cell death (apoptosis), to name a few. In the PEF zone, such cell death occurs while maintaining non-cancerous, non-cellular elements, such as collagen, elastin, and matrix proteins. These non-cellular elements maintain the structure of the tissue allowing for and encouraging normative cellular regeneration. Likewise, any energy reaching the walls W of the nearby luminal structure LS preserve the integrity and mechanical properties of the luminal structure LS. It may be appreciated that in some instances, the energy kills the cells in the diseased tissue D directly, such as via accumulated generalized cellular injury and irrecoverable disruption of cellular homeostasis. In other instances, the cells die by action of the immune system or other biological processes. In some instances, remaining diseased tissue is surgically removed or removed by other methods.

#### A. Alternative Probe Designs

**[0226]** It may be appreciated that the probe **500** may have a variety of forms and structures. In some embodiments, the probe **500** is hollow, such as having a tubular shape. In such embodiments, the probe **500** may be formed from a hypotube or metal tube. Such tubes can be optimized for desired push and torque capabilities, kink performance, compression resistance and flexibility to ensure consistent and reliable steerability to the target treatment site. Likewise, such tubes can include custom engineered transitions, such as laser cutting and skive features, along with optional coatings to optimize produce performance. In some embodiments, the tube has a sharp point with multiple cutting edges to form the probe tip **502**. In other embodiments, the tube has a bluntatraumatic tip. In some embodiments, the probe **500** is solid, such as having a rod shape. These probes can also be optimized and customized similarly to hypotubes. In some embodiments, the solid probe **500** has a sharp point with a symmetric or asymmetric cut to form the probe tip **502**. In other embodiments, the solid probe **502** has a bluntatraumatic tip.

**[0227]** It may be appreciated that the probe **500** may include a lumen for delivery of fluids or agents. Such a

lumen may be internal or external to the probe. Likewise, fluid or agents may be delivered directly from the shaft **106**, such as through a lumen therein or a port located along the shaft **106**.

**[0228]** In some embodiments, the probe **500** is comprised of multiple probe elements, wherein each probe element has similar features and functionality to an individual probe **500** as described above. Thus, in some embodiments they may be considered separate probes, however for simplicity they will be described as probe elements making up a single probe **500** since they are passed through the same shaft **106** of the instrument **102**. It may be appreciated that any number of probe elements may be present, including one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten or more. Likewise, the probe elements may be extended the same or different distances from the shaft **106** and may have the same or different curvatures. In another embodiment, the probe elements to not have any curvature and exit from the shaft **106** in a linear fashion. Typically, the probe elements are pre-curved so that advancement of the probe tip from the shaft **106** allows the probe element to assume its pre-curved shape. Thus, in some embodiments, a variety of curvatures can be utilized by advancing the probe tips differing amounts from the shaft **106**.

**[0229]** It may be appreciated that the size of the probe tip **502** capable of transmitting energy may be further adjusted with the use of an insulating sheath **552** that extends at least partially over the probe. As mentioned previously, the size of the active portion of the probe tip **502** may be adjusted based on its extension from the shaft **106**. However, this may be further refined, particularly when a plurality of probe elements are present, with the use of insulating sheaths **552** covering portions of the individual probe elements.

**[0230]** It may be appreciated that any of the probe elements described herein may have the same structure and features as any of the probes describe herein. For example, the probe elements may be constructed of the same materials, have the same functionality and have a sharp or atraumatic tip. Likewise, it may be appreciated that any of the probe elements may be deployed independently or simultaneously and may be energized independently or simultaneously. The energy delivered may be provided by the same energy delivery algorithm **152** or different energy delivery algorithms **152**, therefore delivering the same or different energies. Any of the probe elements may function in a monopolar manner or in a bipolar manner between pairs of probe elements. Likewise, it may be appreciated that the probe elements may function in a combination of monopolar and bipolar manners.

**[0231]** As stated previously, in many of these extra-luminal delivery embodiments, the energy delivery body **108** has the form of a probe **500** that is disposed within the lumen **105** of the shaft **106**. In some embodiments, the probe **500** comprises a plurality of wires or ribbons **120** and forms a basket **555** serving as an electrode. It may be appreciated that alternatively the basket **555** can be laser cut from a tube. It may be appreciated that a variety of other designs may be used. Typically, the basket **555** is delivered to a targeted area in a collapsed configuration and then expanded for use.

#### V. Imaging

**[0232]** Methods associated with imaging that can be useful include: (a) detecting diseased target tissue, (b) identifying areas to be treated, (c) assessing areas treated to determine

how effective the energy delivery was, (d) assessing target areas to determine if areas were missed or insufficiently treated, (e) using pre- or intra-procedural imaging to measure a target treatment depth and using that depth to choose a specific energy delivery algorithm to achieve tissue effects to that depth, (f) using pre or intra-procedural imaging to identify a target cell type or cellular interface and using that location or depth to choose a specific energy delivery algorithm to achieve tissue effects to that target cell type or cellular interface, and/or (g) using pre-, intra-, or post-procedural imaging to identify the presence or absence of a pathogen with or without the presence of inflamed tissue.

[0233] In some embodiments, confocal laser endomicroscopy (CLE), optical coherence tomography (OCT), ultrasound, static or dynamic CT imaging, X-ray, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and/or other imaging modalities can be used, either as a separate apparatus/system, or incorporated/integrated (functionally and/or structurally) into the treatment system **100** by either incorporating into the instrument **102** or a separate device. The imaging modality (or modalities) can be used to locate and/or access various sections of target tissue. In some embodiments, the targeted depth of treatment can be measured and used to select a treatment algorithm **152** sufficient to treat to the targeted depth. At least one energy delivery body can then be deployed at the target tissue site and energy delivered to affect the target tissue. The imaging modality (or modalities) can be used before, during, between, and/or after treatments to determine where treatments have or have not been delivered or whether the energy adequately affected the airway wall. If it is determined that an area was missed or that an area was not adequately affected, the energy delivery can be repeated followed by imaging modality (or modalities) until adequate treatment is achieved. Further, the imaging information can be utilized to determine if specific cell types and/or a desired depth of therapy was applied. This can allow for customization of the energy delivery algorithm for treating a wide variety of patient anatomies.

[0234] In some embodiments, access via a body lumen is visualized with one or more appliances inserted into the body. Likewise, in some embodiments, one or more of a variety of imaging modalities (e.g., CLE, OCT) are used either along with direct visualization, or instead of direct visualization. As an example, a bronchoscope can be delivered via the mouth to allow for direct visualization and delivery of the instrument **102**, while an alternate imaging modality can be delivered via another working channel of the bronchoscope, via the nose, or adjacent to the bronchoscope via the mouth. In some embodiments, the imaging modality (e.g., direct visualization, CLE, and/or OCT) is incorporated into the instrument **102** with appropriate mechanisms to connect the imaging modality to either the system generator **104** or commercially available consoles.

## VI. Conditioning

[0235] It may be appreciated that although the PEF ablation treatments provided by the systems **100** may be used as conditioning for other treatments, the target tissue cells may alternatively be conditioned prior to the PEF ablation treatments provided by the systems **100**.

[0236] In some embodiments, cells targeted for treatment are conditioned so as to modify the behavior of the cells in response to the delivery of the energy signals. Such conditioning may occur prior to, during, or after delivery of the

energy signals. In some embodiments, conditioning prior to energy delivery is considered pre-conditioning and conditioning after energy delivery is considered post-conditioning. Such differentiation is simply based on timing rather than on how the conditioning treatment affects the cells. In other embodiments, pre-conditioning relates to affecting what happens to the cells during energy delivery, such as how the cells uptake the energy, and post-conditioning relates to affecting what happens to the cells after energy delivery, such as how the cells behave after receiving the energy. Such differentiation may be less relevant to timing since in some instances conditioning may occur prior to energy delivery but only affect the cellular response following the energy delivery. Therefore, it may be appreciated that “conditioning” may be considered to apply to each of these situations unless otherwise noted.

[0237] Typically, conditioning is achieved by delivering a conditioning solution. In the case of intra-luminal therapy, the conditioning solution may be delivered via the luminal structure. The conditioning solution may alternatively or additionally be delivered via direct fluid injection of the conditioning solution into the targeted region, either from an endoluminal or other approach. In some embodiments, the conditioning solution selectively alters the electrical properties of the target cells, such as to affect the way the pulsed energy delivery gets distributed. In other embodiments, the conditioning solution influences the activity of the target cells. For example, in the lung such conditioning solution may promote basal cell differentiation into ciliated cells and/or downregulate goblet cells and submucosal gland cells. In other embodiments, the conditioning solution increases the likelihood of the target cells to expire following pulsed energy delivery. In still other embodiments, the conditioning solution alters the responses of non-targeted cells to the pulsed electric fields. In alternate embodiments, conditioning is performed via non-solution-based exposure of the tissues. This includes radiation therapy, radiotherapy, proton beam therapy, etc. In some embodiments, the conditioning will impact the enzymatic and energy-producing components of the cellular infrastructure.

[0238] The conditioning solution may be comprised of a variety of agents, such as drugs, genetic material, bioactive compounds, and antimicrobials, to name a few. For embodiments where the conditioning solution increases the likelihood of the target cells to expire following pulsed energy delivery, the conditioning solution may comprise chemotherapy drugs (e.g. cisplatin, doxorubicin, paclitaxel, bleomycin, carboplatin, etc), calcium, antibiotics, or toxins, to name a few. For embodiments where the conditioning solution alters the responses from non-targeted cells to the pulsed electric fields, the conditioning solution may comprise cytokines (e.g. immunostimulants, such as interleukins), genes, VEGF (e.g. to encourage more vessel growth into area), cellular differentiating factors (e.g. molecules to promote conversion of goblet cells into ciliated cells), and/or other small molecules that interact with cells, such as agonists and antagonists for receptors such as programmed death (PD-1) or programmed death ligand (PD-L1). Conditioning solutions may be delivered at the targeted site to directly interact at the site of PEF energy delivery. They may also be delivered systemically (e.g., intravenously, intraperitoneally) or regionally (e.g., intravascularly to feeding arterial supplies for the targeted region,

higher feeding airway generations, intraparenchymally to tissue around the tissue directly affected by the PEF treatment).

[0239] In some embodiments, the conditioning solution includes cells, such as stem cells, autograft cells, allograft cells or other cell types. In these embodiments, the cells may be used to alter the tissue response to the pulsed electric fields. In other embodiments, the cells may be used to repopulate the affected area with healthy or desirable cells. For example, once target cells have been weakened or killed by the delivered pulsed energy treatment, the cells from the conditioning solution may move into the vacancies, such as a decellularized extracellular matrix. In some embodiments, the area is washed out to remove the dead cells, such as with a mild detergent, surfactant or other solution, prior to delivery of the conditioning solution containing the new cells. In other embodiments, mechanical stimulation, such as suction, debriding, or ultrasonic hydrodissection, is used to physically remove the dead cells prior to delivery of the conditioning solution containing the new cells.

[0240] In some embodiments, the conditioning provided may invoke a targeted immune response. The immune response may result in a number of factors that alter the treatment effect outcome. This may result in an increase in the systemic immunity upregulation using specific markers associated with some targeted tissue, such as a tumor or bacteria or virus associated with an infection. It may also result in an upregulation of the innate immunity that broadly affects the immune system functionality to detect general abnormal cells, bacteria, or other infectious organisms residing within the body, which may occur locally, regionally, or systemically.

[0241] In some embodiments, the conditioning solution is warmed or chilled to alter how the target cells respond. Generally, warmed solutions promote increased treatment effects (e.g. increased susceptibility to cell death), while chilled solutions would reduce the extent of treatment effect or increase cell survival after exposure to a reversibly-designed protocol. In some embodiments, a chilled conditioning solution comprised of genes and/or drugs is used to precondition cells to survive energy delivery treatment, increasing the number of cells that survive the treatment. In some embodiments, the effects of the warmed/chilled conditioning solution is compounded with the general effects caused by the other agents in the solution (e.g. warmed calcium solution, chilled gene containing solution). In other embodiments, the warmed/chilled conditioning solution does not provide effects other than temperature changes. In such embodiments, the conditioning solution is typically comprised of isotonic saline, phosphate buffered solution or other benign solution.

[0242] It may be appreciated that such heating or cooling may alternatively be achieved by other methods that do not involve delivery of a conditioning solution. For example, the target tissue may be heated or cooled by contacting the tissue with a warmed/cooled device, deliberately warming/cooling the pulsed electric field delivery catheter, delivering mild cryotherapy, or delivering mild radiofrequency or microwave energy. As previously described, this could promote enhanced lethality or permeability effects to the tissue or it could provide protective aspects to the cells that enable them to survive the procedure and exude the desired change as was targeted for them as a result of the therapy.

[0243] In some embodiments, a conditioning solution is delivered systemically, such as by intravenous injection, ingestion or other systemic methods. In other embodiments, the conditioning solution is delivered locally in the area of the targeted cells, such as through a delivery device or the instrument 102 itself.

## VII. Energy Delivery Algorithms and Lesion Optimization

[0244] The specialized energy is provided by one or more energy delivery algorithms 152. In some embodiments, the algorithm 152 prescribes a signal having a waveform comprising a series of energy packets wherein each energy packet comprises a series of high voltage pulses. In such embodiments, the algorithm 152 specifies parameters of the signal such as energy amplitude (e.g., voltage) and duration of applied energy, which is comprised of the number of packets, number of pulses within a packet, the fundamental frequency of the pulse sequence, duration of the individual pulses or sequence of pulses comprising a packet (which may change within the packet itself) to name a few. Additional parameters may include switch time between polarities in biphasic pulses, dead time or inter-cycle delay between biphasic cycles, and rest time or inter-packet delay between packets, which will be described in more detail in later sections. In some embodiments, there is a fixed inter-packet delay between packets. In some embodiments, packets are gated to the cardiac cycle and are thus variable with the patient's heart rate or are fixed so as to and synchronized with the cardiac cycle. In some embodiments, there is a deliberate, varying inter-packet delay algorithm or no rest period may also be applied between packets. Packet delivery may also be coordinated with multiple factors, such as a minimum inter-packet delay after which a next trigger signal (e.g., cardiac synchronization signal) is used to coordinate the timing of the subsequent packet delivery. It may be appreciated that a feedback loop based on sensor information and an auto-shutoff specification, and/or the like, may be included.

[0245] The specialized energy delivered to the target tissue by a probe 702 or other energy delivery body creates a lesion that has a plurality of zones. The zones emanate from the probe 702 radially outwardly, such as in rings. Each zone has differing cellular effects and therefore differing effects on the overall outcome of the treatment. In some instances, the zones include a cavitation zone, a thermal zone, a PEF zone, an inflammatory zone and an immune response zone.

[0246] FIG. 3A illustrates an actual tissue lesion in tissue T created by delivering specialized energy to a porcine liver kept viable using a machine perfused organ preservation model. FIG. 3B illustrates the lesion demarcated with zones for clarity. The energy waveform generated a very small cavitation zone 200 (in this example, likely not an actual cavity but a needle tract from positioning the energy delivery body (needle) therein, however a cavitation zone 200 would typically be located here), a thermal zone 202, and a PEF zone 204. It may be appreciated that an inflammatory zone and/or immune response zone would be located around the PEF zone, thus following the edge of the PEF zone. The presence and size of the zones may be manipulated by the waveform, particularly the parameter values. It may be appreciated that in these examples a lesion is generated by a single dose or a single application of energy. The on-time

of energy and its application during this dose is dependent on the waveform, more particularly the waveform parameters.

[0247] Energy delivery may be actuated by a variety of mechanisms, such as with the use of an actuator 132 on the instrument 102 or a foot switch operatively connected to the generator 104. Such actuation typically provides a single energy dose. The energy dose is defined by the number of packets delivered and the voltage of the packets. Each energy dose delivered to the target tissue maintains the temperature at or in the target tissue so as to generate the desired zones within the lesion. Zones such as PEF zones are maintained below a threshold for thermal ablation, particularly thermal ablation or denaturing of stromal proteins. In addition, the doses may be titrated or moderated over time so as to further reduce or eliminate thermal build up during the treatment procedure. Instead of inducing thermal damage (defined as protein coagulation at sites of danger to therapy) in PEF zones, the energy dose provides energy at a level which induces treatment of the condition, such as cancer, without damaging sensitive tissues.

[0248] FIG. 4 illustrates an embodiment of a waveform 400 of a signal prescribed by an energy delivery algorithm 152. Here, two packets are shown, a first packet 402 and a second packet 404, wherein the packets 402, 404 are separated by a rest period or interpacket-delay 406. In this embodiment, each packet 402, 404 is comprised of a first biphasic cycle (comprising a first positive pulse peak 408 and a first negative pulse peak 410) and a second biphasic cycle (comprising a second positive pulse peak 408' and a second negative pulse peak 410'). The first and second biphasic pulses are separated by dead time or inter-cycle delay 412 (i.e., a pause) between each pulse. In this embodiment, the biphasic pulses are symmetric so that the set voltage 416 is the same for the positive and negative peaks. Here, the biphasic, symmetric waves are also square waves such that the magnitude and time of the positive voltage wave is approximately equal to the magnitude and time of the negative voltage wave.

[0249] It may be appreciated that manipulation of the various parameters (e.g. voltage, fundamental frequency, number of pulses per packet, number of packets, and various delays, etc.) have a variety of influences on the resultant lesion and on the body itself. In some instances, parameter changes can balance each other wherein the effect of change in one or more parameters can be balanced by a change in one or more different parameter values leading to the same or similar result. In other instances, parameter values can be tuned to create or generate different effects, such as different lesion characteristics (e.g. the presence, size and/or properties of the different zones) and/or different effects on the body. These effects on the body may be immediate, such as muscle stimulation, or delayed, such as the generation of a particular immune response.

[0250] FIG. 5 provides a table illustrating various example effects of parameter changes. Typically, the electrode style is monopolar as opposed to bipolar. In monopolar arrangements, one or more delivery electrodes are positioned near the target tissue site and at least one remote return electrode is positioned against the patient's skin. By utilizing a monopolar electrode configuration, muscle contraction intensity increases. To counteract this effect, generally a biphasic waveform or waveform comprised of sufficiently short individual pulse durations comprising a packet with

appropriate delays between the pulses, so as to offset the degree in muscle contraction. This waveform variety results in treatment effect decreases, but the decrease is more subtle than the muscle contraction reduction, thus resulting in still valid PEF therapeutic applications. Monopolar configurations also decrease the risk of electrical arcing compared to bipolar or multipolar configurations, wherein all effector electrodes are placed within a similar region that may permit electrical arcing between them. Typically, the waveform utilizes biphasic pulses as opposed to monophasic pulses. The use of biphasic pulses decreases the treatment size, decreases muscle contraction and also decreases arcing risk. Thus, the use of biphasic pulses counters the increase in muscle contraction due to the monopolar electrode style. Since both monopolar electrode style and biphasic pulses reduce treatment size, treatment size can be increased by changing other variables. For example, an increase in voltage, packet duration and number of packets increases the treatment size. However, increasing these parameters have a variety of other effects. For example, increasing the voltage and increasing the packet duration each increase muscle contraction, temperature rise and risk of electrical arcing. Increasing the fundamental frequency can lower the muscle contraction but it also reduces the treatment size. Likewise, increasing the number of packets increases the treatment size but also increases the temperature rise and the treatment delivery time. The treatment delivery time can be lowered by increasing the packet delivery rate, however, this increases the temperature rise. Therefore, managing the influences of various parameter changes is a complex endeavor. This is further complicated by the increments in which these changes are made. Once considering the number of parameters and increments in which they can be changed as related to the PEF waveform and dose itself, the set of combinations in staggering in volume. This is further compounded by the influence of electrode geometry, such as where a large electrode delivering a particular electrical voltage will have different characteristics than a smaller electrode, or monopolar versus bipolar and multipolar arrangements (and the separation distances between electrodes in these arrangements). These characteristics also include the temperature rise, treatment effect size, electrical current delivered, muscle contraction, electrical arcing risk, and time required to attain coverage of a targeted treatment effect size. Furthermore, certain conditioning solutions provided to the patient may specifically be used to target and reduce the induced muscle contraction. For instance, neuromuscular blockade with pancuronium bromide, vecuronium, succinylcholine, and other blockades may be used. This reduction in muscle contraction may be used to facilitate treatment doses with lower frequencies, longer packet durations, or higher voltages to attain larger treatment effects while maintaining acceptably safe muscle contractions.

[0251] Thus, determining the appropriate parameter values for a particular outcome involves a high level of manipulation and skill. In addition, determining what particular outcome is desired also involves a high level of skill. For example, the presence, type and size of the various zones in a resultant lesion that culminates in a desired clinical outcome has not been previously known. The methods, systems and devices described herein provide both the specific parameter values and the characteristics of the desired resultant lesions that culminate in the desired clinical outcomes. Thus, the specialized energy delivered to the target

tissue, typically cancerous or otherwise undesired, is generated from an algorithm 152 of the generator 104 that produces a waveform according to these parameter values. [0252] In one embodiment, the treatment dose is provided by a waveform that is produced from a combination of parameter values that includes the following: voltage=3000V, fundamental frequency=400 kHz, number of biphasic pulses (i.e., cycles) per packet=40 cycles, inter-cycle delay=1000 microseconds, number of packets=100 packets and inter-packet delay=3 seconds. For this combination, the dose delivery time is approximately 5-6 minutes. This treatment time is substantially shorter than treatment times using conventional energy such as microwave (10 minutes), RF (20 minutes), or cryoablation (30-40 minutes). In some instances, this dose produces a lesion size of approximately 1x1x1 cm<sup>3</sup>+0.3 cm in any direction. The characteristics of the resultant lesion will be described hereinbelow.

#### Cavitation Effects

[0253] In some instances, when delivering conventional PEF energy, cavitation occurs in the area closest to the probe 702 and is considered a cavitation zone. However, the specialized energy described herein has been configured to minimize or eliminate the occurrence of cavitation. Here, cavitation is minimized or eliminated by manipulation of parameter values, particularly by including and manipulating particular inter-cycle delays.

[0254] Referring to FIGS. 6A-6D, tissue samples T are shown having lesions produced by energy having waveforms with different inter-cycle delays. Each lesion was formed by placing an energy delivery body 108 (e.g. needle/probe 702, not shown) into a portion of liver tissue in a perfused organ preservation model. FIG. 5A illustrates a lesion formed from energy having a particular waveform without inter-cycle delays. Here, energy delivery is prone to electrical arcing which leads to irregularly shaped cavitary effects (i.e. a cavity/cavitation zone 200) within the lesion. While these cavitary effects are irregular, the cavity is well contained to the core of the treatment lesion. Due to the cavity formation, minimal secondary thermal effects are found due to the void of tissue (i.e. cavity) filling with perfusate. As shown in FIGS. 6B-6D, the addition of inter-cycle delays, such as 10 µs, 100 µs, 1000 µs inter-cycle delays respectively, removed the cavitary effects entirely. The small hole in the center of the lesion is due to the insertion of the probe 702 rather than the formation of a cavity. Thus, the amount of cavitation, including the complete elimination of cavitation, can be controlled and manipulated by aspects of the waveform itself, particularly by the inclusion of particular inter-cycle delays. Thus, at least a 10 µs inter-cycle delay in a PEF waveform is desired to eliminate cavitation, such as when the PEF waveform has a fundamental frequency of 400 kHz, 40 cycles are provided per packet, and 100 packets are provided per dose. It may be appreciated that as the length of the inter-cycle delays increase, arcing and electrical discharge decrease thereby decreasing cavitation. However, such decrease begins to level off and plateau, such as an inter-cycle delay near 1000 µs. Therefore, in some embodiments, a 1000 µs delay is preferred so as to most effectively minimize or eliminate cavitation without causing undue extension of total treatment time. It may be appreciated that such a reduction in cavitation delivers more of the intended energy to the target

tissue forming the lesion. Thus, in this example, the thermal zone 202 increased indicating that more energy was delivered than desired for creating a PEF zone.

[0255] Likewise, FIG. 7A-7B illustrates in vivo tissue samples T from a preclinical study in porcine lung tissue. FIG. 7A shows gross lung tissue having lesions 210 formed by delivering energy having a particular waveform with inter-cycle delays. As shown, tissue cavitation was prevented within the lung parenchyma. It may be appreciated that in some embodiments, similar effects can be achieved by including inter-packet delays instead of or in addition to inter-cycle delays. FIG. 7B shows lung tissue having a lesion formed from delivering energy having the waveform without inter-cycle delays. As shown, the core treatment area is mostly comprised of a large hemorrhagic (blood filling) region 212 well contained within the anatomical interlobular septa. The treatment without the inter-cycle delays produced the largest cavitation area.

#### Thermal Effects

[0256] It may be appreciated that in some instances, PEF energy can generate lesions having areas of thermal sequelae when using particular waveforms and methodology, to name a few factors. This most often occurs when attempting to generate larger treatment zones. When higher levels of energy delivery are used, larger treatment zones can be achieved, however this can also cause an increase in white tissue coagulation due to Joule heating effects. This typically occurs in areas closer to the delivery electrode. Consequently, the specialized energy diminishes, eliminates, or otherwise controls the presence of thermal effects in generated lesions. It may be appreciated that in some instances a small amount of thermal effects can be beneficial in invoking a particular immune response in the patient. Thus, thermal effects can be desired in some instances. However, control of the amount of thermal effects maintains the balance between benefit and undesired effects. Thus, in some embodiments, the ratio or combination of effects (e.g. thermal effects vs. PEF effects) is optimized to maximize and/or customize an immune response in the patient. Thus, in some instances there is a “golden ratio” of effects or combination of waveform parameters that adjusts the local tissue characteristics in a manner that elicits a specific outcome from the body. Thus, in some embodiments, the resulting improved waveforms and energy delivery algorithms ultimately maximize and/or beneficially control the immune response in the patient.

[0257] In some embodiments, thermal effects are minimized or controlled by manipulation of parameter values, particularly by including and manipulating particular inter-cycle delays. For example, in some embodiments, the addition of inter-cycle delays and inter-packet delays enhance the ability to maximize the PEF effected volume of a generated lesion, while minimizing thermal zones and cavitary zones. In particular, in some embodiments, the inclusion of particular inter-packet delays minimizes thermal zones.

[0258] FIG. 8 illustrates how integrating inter-packet delays into the energy waveform can aid in mitigating the thermal effects of PEF energy delivery. Here, two curves are shown. A first curve 220 illustrates the temperature rise over time when a 3 second inter-packet delay 406 is included in the waveform. And, a second curve 222 illustrates the temperature rise overtime when a 5 second inter-packet delay 406 is included in the waveform. As shown, the 5

second inter-packet delay **406** results in a lower temperature rise over time. This is achieved simply by manipulation of the waveform rather than the addition of any cooling agents, etc. In some instances, thermal effects occur at or above 65° C. Therefore, in some instances, the waveform having the 5 second inter-packet delay **406** eliminates any thermal effects while the 3 second inter-packet delay **406** may result in minor thermal effects. Although inter-packet delays **406** lower temperature rise over time, they also increase overall treatment time. In order to balance factors, a 3 second inter-packet delay **406** was included in the specialized energy since minor thermal effects are tolerated and in some instances beneficial. However, it may be appreciated that inter-packet delays of 3-5 seconds are acceptable, including 3 seconds, 3.5 seconds, 4 seconds, 4.5 seconds and 5 seconds, and all subranges therebetween. Likewise, inter-packet delays **406** of greater than 5 seconds may be used if longer treatment times are tolerated.

[0259] It may be appreciated that a 3 second delay may be slightly longer than 3 seconds when synchronizing with the heartbeat. For example, in some instances, the energy delivery algorithm has a 3 second inter-packet delay and then waits until the next heartbeat triggers the energy delivery. Thus, the actual inter-packet delay may be 3.1 seconds, 3.2 seconds, 3.3 seconds, etc. In some instances, the delay may be as long as 4.49 seconds (e.g. for a 40 bpm patient maximally misaligning with a 3 second-interpacket delay). It may be appreciated that the overall lesion size is not significantly affected by the introduction of inter-cycle delays.

[0260] In PEF zones, energy is delivered in a manner so to treat the tissue in a non-thermal manner (i.e. below a threshold for causing thermal ablation). Consequently, when extracellular matrices are present, the extracellular matrices are preserved, and the targeted tissue maintains its structural architecture including blood vessels and lymphatics. Thus,

are deemed ineffective due to the proximity of the sensitive structures. In addition, the ability to treat tissue near sensitive structures also provides a more comprehensive treatment in that malignant margins are not left near sensitive structures. Once tissue is treated, the survival of the structural architecture also allows for the natural influx of biological elements, such as components of the immune system, or for the introduction of various agents to further the therapeutic treatment.

[0261] The fine tuning and adjustment of the ratio of the tissue zones (cavitation zone **200**, thermal zone **202**, PEF zone **204**) within a specific treatment site promotes a cascade of increased recruitment for immunological elements, such as Regulatory T-cells (Tregs), CD4 (T helper), CD8 (T cytotoxic), CD3 (T cell), CD20 (B cell), FoxP3 (Treg), Pan-CK (Tumor), PD-L1, MIF & M2F, DC, NK, MDSC, NF, and other adaptive immune cell types, that is unique to the energy delivered and resultant ratios of the lesion zones, as will be described in more detail hereinbelow.

[0262] Lesion classifications, such as cavitation zone **200**, thermal zone **202**, PEF zone **204**, can be measured grossly, but also monitored in real-time based on the tissue properties (i.e., tissue density, impedance change, etc.) and imaging modalities such as computerized tomography, etc. Further, in some embodiments, these ratios are centered around the measurement of other clinically relevant and quantifiable tools such as local temperature, tissue impedance, and tissue density, to name a few.

[0263] In addition to manipulating the parameter values to generate desired lesion zones, parameter values were further manipulated to maximize lesion size while ensuring patient safety, a desirable treatment time, reduced electrical arcing risk, reduced muscle contraction, and reduced temperature rise, to name a few. Extensive studies were undertaken to determine the parameters for the desired dose. Studies included evaluating the following parameter combinations:

TABLE 1

No.	Voltage, V	Fundamental Frequency, kHz	Cycles, count	Inter-Cycle Delay, μs	Packets, count	Inter-Packet Delay, s
1	2500 V	400 kHz	40 cycles	1000 μs	100 packets	3 second
2	2500 V	400 kHz	60 cycles	1000 μs	100 packets	3 second
3	3000 V	400 kHz	40 cycles	1000 μs	100 packets	3 second
4	3000 V	400 kHz	60 cycles	1000 μs	100 packets	3 second
5	3300 V	400 kHz	60 cycles	1000 μs	100 packets	3 second
6	2500 V	400 kHz	40 cycles	500 μs	100 packets	3 second
7	2500 V	400 kHz	60 cycles	500 μs	100 packets	3 second
8	3000 V	400 kHz	40 cycles	500 μs	100 packets	3 second
9	3000 V	400 kHz	60 cycles	500 μs	100 packets	3 second
10	3300 V	400 kHz	60 cycles	500 μs	100 packets	3 second

sensitive structures, such as biological lumens, blood vessels, nerves, etc, are able to be preserved which are critical to maintaining the integrity and functionality of the tissue. This provides a number of benefits. To begin, this allows for the treatment of tissues that are often considered untreatable by conventional methods. Target tissues that are near sensitive structures are typically unresectable by surgical methods due to the inability to thoroughly and effectively surgically separate the tissue from the sensitive structures. Likewise, many conventional non-surgical therapies are contraindicated due to the potential for damage to the sensitive structures by the therapy or because the therapies

[0264] The treatments were delivered to a liver parenchyma as it is an excellent tissue in which to measure lesion sizes accurately. In one study, two pigs were utilized; both animals were euthanized at 3-days post-op. A needle electrode was applied to deliver treatments to the liver parenchyma of each 3-day survival animal. To improve visibility and ensure desired positioning of the needle electrode within the intended targets, a laparotomy was employed. Following a laparotomy, twenty-four treatments were delivered to the liver parenchyma of each 3-day survival animal. All treatment sites were resected and sectioned for gross ablation analysis.

**[0265]** As shown in Table 1, all treatments were delivered at a fundamental frequency of 400 kHz and for 100 packets. Treatments were delivered with R-triggered cardiac synchronization, with a 3 second rest period implemented between subsequent packets (approximate cadence of 20 packets per minute (pkts/min)). Inter-cycle delays of either 500 s or 1000 s were used to confirm the absence of change to lesion size from these values. In this study, there was no statistical difference found in overall treatment zone size, nor treatment characteristics between treatments that employed a 500 s cycle delay and a 1000 s cycle delay, as illustrated in FIG. 9. FIG. 9 illustrates in vivo data captured from this preclinical study in porcine liver tissue. The column plots illustrate the lack of influence that inter-cycle delays have on the overall treatment size across five varying energy protocols (varying voltage amplitudes and on-time per packet).

**[0266]** Treatment volumes were calculated based on the short axis measurements. The equation for this calculation can be found in equation 1, where  $r$  is the short-axis radius dimension.

$$V = \frac{4}{3} * \pi * (r)^2 * (r + \text{applicator exposure length}) \quad [\text{Equation 1}]$$

**[0267]** FIGS. 10A-10B depict the volume treatment zone measurements, post-fixation for both animals. As these calculated volumes were based off short axis measurements, the same trends occurred as the short access measurement analysis with an increase in treatment volume with an increase in voltage and packet on-time, with the exception of the 3300V/60 cycle protocol. In this instance, this could be attributed to partial electrical discharge at the treatment site. The column plots of FIGS. 10A-10B illustrate influence of voltage amplitude and on-time per packet within the ratio of total effected tissue and thermally effected tissue. FIG. 10A illustrates the short-axis treatment volume calculation for variable-voltage amplitude and cycle counts, and FIG. 10B illustrates the percentage of thermal necrosis and PEF within the treatment volume. Overall, interpretation of the largest total PEF zone volume (and thus greatest cell debris and antigen bioavailability for the immune system) coupled with the acceptable proportion of thermally-apparent treatment effects, it is determined that parameter values of 3000V and 40 cycles (100 s packet active time) provides the desired outcome, as is later confirmed by human studies.

**[0268]** The liver samples were reviewed histologically in a blinded fashion without knowledge of the treatment delivered at any given liver site. An overall assessment of the size of the treated liver parenchyma was provided based on the tissue on the glass slides (e.g. 0.7×0.7 cm to 1.5×1.2 cm). Qualitative assessment of the lesions was also provided. Overall, the lesions were determined to be quite similar with a reproducible pattern of injury. Histological analyses of the tissue lesions have revealed an additional zone within each lesion. The additional zone is an effect of PEF energy delivery and is an inflammatory zone. Histological analysis performed on tissue samples indicate a peripheral inflammatory response at 3 days post-op. FIGS. 11A-11B illustrate in vivo samples captured from a preclinical study in porcine liver tissue. FIG. 11A are photographs of the lesions of the tissue samples T. FIG. 11B superimpose “bullseye” images illustrating the zones found in the lesions of FIG. 11A. The

zones include a thermal zone 202, a PEF zone 204 and an inflammatory zone 206, from inward moving outward. The tissue samples illustrate influence of frequency on the ratio of total effected tissue and thermally effected tissue, and a peripheral inflammatory band or zone 206. In some embodiments, lower frequencies generate a larger peripheral inflammatory response or zone 206 and a larger region of PEF energy effects or zone 204. One variable that appeared to differ somewhat between treatments was width of the peripheral inflammatory zone 206/partially devitalized hepatocytes relative to the size of the central completely ablated hepatic parenchyma. There is a reproducible pattern of injury with respect to the size of the ablated liver parenchyma, as well as the “bullseye” nature of central tissue ablation, to partially viable/inflammatory zone, to a rapid fall off of completely normal/uninvolved adjacent parenchyma.

**[0269]** Thus, the refined dose of specialized energy described herein generates a treatment lesion (e.g. 10 mm in diameter) with minimal thermal volume, particularly in comparison to lesions generated by conventional pulsed electric field technology. In some embodiments, the treatment duration is 5 minutes. The refined dose provided by the specialized waveforms maximizes the PEF treatment effect zone while minimizing thermal effects. At this specifically-tuned dosing, the PEF energy causes release of tumor antigens, stimulates the body's innate and adaptive immune response such as due to enhanced release of neo-antigens, stimulated immunogenic cell death (e.g. necroptosis, pyroptosis, etc.), and enhanced sensitivity to antigens due to limited encapsulation and scarring of the treated area. In addition, in some embodiments the specialized energy disrupts the immunosuppressive tumor immune microenvironment (TME). Thus, embodiments of the treatment systems maximize antigen release and increase the immune response.

### VIII. Immune Response

**[0270]** It has been determined that the refined dose of specialized energy generates a treatment lesion that induces an immune response that is superior to radiofrequency (RF) treatments. When the energy is used to treat cancerous tumors, this immune response harnesses the body to further eliminate the cancerous cells such as residual cancer cells, metastatic cancer cells or later developing cancer cells. This has been studied in multiple murine models of cancer wherein the specialized PEF treatment elicits a tumor specific immune response. For example, data has been generated from a syngeneic, orthotopic model of triple-negative breast cancer (EMT6 Tumor) and a metastatic model of melanoma (B16-F10/B16-OVA Tumors). To understand the impact of this specialized PEF treatment on tumor suppression, a survival study was performed in EMT6 tumor bearing mice. Next, anti-tumor mechanisms were identified that are mediated by the PEF to better describe the tumor suppression observed in the EMT6 model. Further, studies were performed to determine that the tumor antigen release induced by the PEF was competent enough to drive a tumor specific T cell response. This is in contrast to conventional radiofrequency ablation (RFA). RFA causes a very different effect in the target tissue as illustrated in the following study:

#### Purpose

**[0271]** The purpose of this study is to compare the treatment effect of radiofrequency ablation (RFA) and special-

ized pulsed electric fields (PEF) in EMT6 tumor model. The endpoints were the following: a) cytokine profiling and HMGB1 quantification of blood serum collected from the animals, b) histology (H&E) and flow cytometric analyses of the tumors.

#### Biological Groups

TABLE 2

Study Groups		Number of mice per group
Biological Groups	Tumor Model	
Sham Treatment group	Bilateral EMT6	10
2500 V PEF	Bilateral EMT6	10
RFA (3 W, 15 s)	Bilateral EMT6	10

#### Study Overview

[0272] A total of thirty (30) female Balb/c mice were used for this study. All mice were transplanted with  $0.2 \times 10^6$  EMT6 cells in the left mammary fat pad (FIG. 52A, Tumor labeled “1”). Eight (8) days after the tumor challenge (Day 0), twenty (20) of the tumor-bearing mice (all groups except the untreated control group) had their tumors (approximately 4-6 mm in length) directly treated with either 2500V specialized PEF or RFA (3 W, 15s) based on the respective groups mentioned above. Referring to FIG. 52B, one day before treatment (Day -1), blood was drawn from all the mice retro-orbitally for serum isolation. Retro-orbital blood draws were repeated 3, 7, and 10 days after PEF/RFA treatment. On Day 3, three (3) mice from each group were humanely euthanized for the collection of tumors which were used for histological analyses. On Day 10, the remaining seven (7) animals from all the groups were humanely euthanized for the collection of tumors which were further used for flow cytometric analyses.

#### Flow Cytometric Analyses

[0273] The tumors from the remaining seven mice from each group were collected on Day 10 post-treatment. The tumors were dissociated, and cell fraction were isolated using Tumor Dissociation Kit (Miltenyi Biotec (130-096-730)) as per the protocol recommended by the manufacturer. The cells were stained for flow cytometry using the antibodies mentioned in the table below. Flow cytometry were performed using the CytoFLEX (Beckman Coulter) flow cytometer.

TABLE 3

MARKER	FLUOROCHROME
Viakrome	APC
CD45	PB
CD3	APC-Cy7
CD4	PerCP-Cy5.5
CD8	BV650
CD19	PE

[0274] FIG. 53 illustrates a comparison of serum cytokines profiling induced by PEF or RFA treatment at 1, 4 and 10 days post ablation. On Day 4, the specialized PEF treated group showed the following:

[0275] Decrease in CSF2, CSF3, CCL2, IL1 $\beta$  (promoting a decrease of myeloid derived suppressor cells)

[0276] Decrease in CSF1, IL13 and increase in IL4 (reducing proliferation of tumor associated macrophages)

[0277] Decrease in IL6 and JAK-STAT Signaling (reducing proliferation and survival of cancer cells as well as decrease angiogenesis)

[0278] The above-mentioned effects on Day 4 were exactly opposite in the RFA-treated group. Therefore, the specialized PEF therapy is superior to RFA treatment in providing a beneficial immune response, particularly as it relates to the treatment of tumors.

[0279] FIGS. 54A-54B illustrates the H&E staining of tumor samples collected 4 days post treatment confirming matched ablation volumes.

[0280] A similar study was undertaken to profile cytokines in tumors and in blood:

#### Study Overview

[0281] Again, Balb/c mice were used for this study; each cohort had 10 mice. All mice were transplanted with  $0.2 \times 10^6$  EMT6 cells in the left mammary fat pad (FIG. 55, bottom tumor). Once the tumors reached 5-7 mm in diameter, the tumors were treated with radiofrequency ablation (RFA), specialized PEF or were a sham. The treatments were incomplete so as to retain some tumor tissue for analysis. The RFA was delivered at 3 watts for 15 seconds. The specialized PEF was delivered using a waveform having a voltage of 2500V, a base frequency of 400 kHz, 40 cycles per packet and 100 packets. Each was delivered through a single needle electrode. The protocols were optimized to specifically ablate 80% of the tumor to investigate the resulting tumor response. Four days after ablation or sham, a contralateral tumor was inoculated in the opposite site of the mammary pad (FIG. 55, top tumor) to monitor for any abscopal effect. After ablation, at different time points as illustrated in FIG. 56, various cytokines in tumors and in blood were profiled. In addition, the local immune response was studied by flow cytometry and primary and contralateral tumor growth was monitored.

[0282] Four days post ablation (RFA or PEF), the treated tumors were harvested and homogenized to extract the total proteins. The samples were analyzed by a CRO (Evey Biotechnologies) to profile the expression of 44 cytokines. The cytokines levels data were analyzed by Ingenuity Pathways Analysis, a software capable of generating biological networks based on the expression changes exhibited in a dataset. The software provided the top biological pathways based on the changes observed in cytokines measured in the tumor samples. Referring to FIG. 57, the heatmap shows activation (for RFA) or repression (for PEF) of the specific pathways.

[0283] Drastic differences were seen between the PEF and RFA with the PEF that was driving downregulation of specific pathways when RFA was causing the opposite effects. The modulation of the specific cytokines by PEF is listed in the table of FIG. 58 and is causing overlapping effects as seen in serum such as reduced inflammation, angiogenesis, tumor cell proliferation as well as decrease accumulation of MDSC and TAMs. The serum and tumor cytokines analysis show that specialized PEF and RFA have distinct differing effects on inflammation, immune activation and tumor proliferation.

[0284] One day before treatment (RFA or PEF) and 4 days post ablations tumors were collected tumors and digested to single cell suspension to conduct flowcytometric analysis to enumerate dendritic cells (CD11c+/MHC class II+) and B-cells (CD19+). FIGS. 59A-59B show that the PEF was capable of recruiting more B-cells and more dendritic cells than RFA and Sham to drive a stronger immune response. Because PEF does not cause massive tumor antigen denaturation, the increased presence of dendritic cells would typically lead to a stronger T cell expansion. An accumulation of B-cells in response to the specialized PEF has also been observed in clinical trials.

[0285] In the mice that were not euthanized for cytokine analysis or flow cytometry, the primary tumor growth was monitored. FIG. 60 shows the primary tumor growth over time, up to 15 days post treatment. As shown, Both ablation modalities (RF and PEF) caused greater reduction of tumor volume compared to Sham. Although for match ablations, PEF was more effective than RFA in suppressing tumor growth.

[0286] Contralateral tumors were inoculated 4 days after the ablation (RFA or PEF) of the primary tumor and their growth was monitored 3 times per week. FIG. 61 illustrates the percentage of mice that showed contralateral tumor growth. As shown, the mice that received PEF had the greatest percentage of mice that rejected the contralateral tumor due to a better immune response that was trained to eliminate the cancer cells as a result of the effects of the PEF treatment. Thus, specialized PEF treatment evokes a systemic immune response that drives a stronger abscopal effect than RFA.

[0287] In addition, partial or incomplete treatment of tumors with PEF still evoke systemic effects and do not lead to more aggressive tumor growth. This is in contrast to RFA wherein incomplete treatment of tumors with RFA leads to worse outcomes because the surviving tumor becomes more aggressive. Thus, PEF is a safer treatment in that any imperfections in treatment coverage do not lead to worse prognoses for the patient as would be the case with RFA.

[0288] It has also been determined that the refined dose of specialized energy generates a treatment lesion that induces an immune response that is superior to conventional PEF treatments. One type of conventional PEF treatment is irreversible electroporation (IRE) which causes a biophysical effect wherein IRE energy applied across a cell creates pores in the cell membrane. The pores induce permanent defects in the cell membrane which lead to cell death by necrosis. In contrast, the specialized PEF energy described herein orchestrates activation of multiple aspects of the host immune response which cause cell death. In particular, activation of the host immune response begins with early induction of an acute inflammatory response and immunogenic cell death mechanisms, such as necroptosis and pyroptosis. These appear to be mostly resolved around three weeks after the application of the specialized PEF energy. The temporal nature of these changes indicates that these processes are induced by the delivery of the specialized PEF energy during a single procedure. This immune activity is accompanied by subsequent adaptive immune responses.

[0289] Delivery of the specialized PEF energy causes a variety of changes leading to cell death. In some embodiments, the specialized PEF energy causes intracellular organelle changes, such as mitochondrial inability to produce ATP and leakage of cytochrome c. In some embodi-

ments, voltage gated channels are affected, such as calcium channels that facilitate influx of intracellular calcium which has implications for regulated cell death. In some embodiments, ion pump operation is disrupted causing, for example, ineffective operation for restoring influxes driven by channels (voltage gated and otherwise) and depletion of ATP to restore homeostasis. In some embodiments, reactive oxygen species are generated which stress cellular homeostasis and damage intracellular proteins, lipids, DNA, etc. And, in some embodiments, membrane integrity to macromolecule transport may be compromised causing, for example, loss of molecular concentration gradients required for cell viability and function, and depletion of ATP. Cell death by the specialized PEF energy evolves over the course of hours and is typically considered regulated cell death. In some embodiments, the mechanism of cell death includes pyroptosis. Pyroptosis is initiated by formation of a large supramolecular complex, termed the inflammasome or pyroptosome, upon intracellular danger signals. The inflammasome activates a different set of caspases as compared to apoptosis, for example, caspase-1/4/5 in humans. These caspases contribute to the maturation and activation of the pro-inflammatory cytokines IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-18, as well as the pore-forming protein gasdermin D. However, these chemically-induced pores are different than the pores formed by irreversible electroporation, which are simply the pores of electroporation that do not close causing the electroporation to be irreversible. There are no conditions in which these pores would close leading to cell recovery. The formation of pyroptosis pores cause cell membrane rupture and release of cytokines, as well as various damage-associated molecular pattern (DAMP) molecules such as HMGB-1, ATP and DNA, out of the cell. These molecules recruit more immune cells and further perpetuate the inflammatory cascade in the tissue. In other embodiments, the mechanism of cell death includes necroptosis. In necroptosis, TNF $\alpha$  leads to stimulation of its receptor TNFR1. TNFR1 binding protein TNFR-associated death protein TRADD and TNF receptor-associated factor 2 TRAF2 signals to RIPK1 which recruits RIPK3 forming the necrosome also named ripoptosome. Phosphorylation of MLKL by the ripoptosome drives oligomerization of MLKL, allowing MLKL to insert into and permeabilize plasma membranes and organelles. Integration of MLKL leads to the inflammatory phenotype and release of damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs), which elicit immune responses. In some embodiments, the mechanism of cell death includes ferroptosis or oxytosis. Ferroptosis/oxytosis is a type of programmed cell death dependent on iron and characterized by the accumulation of lipid peroxides, and is genetically and biochemically distinct from other forms of regulated cell death. It is initiated by the failure of the glutathione-dependent antioxidant defenses, resulting in unchecked lipid peroxidation and eventual cell death. In some embodiments, the mechanism of cell death includes a combination of these and/or other mechanisms. It may be appreciated that in some instances there is interplay between pathways. For example, in some instances pathways share components and in some instances, pathways can regulate each other.

[0290] In addition, in some embodiments, the specialized PEF waveform minimizes or eliminates pulsatile mechanical phenomena, such as that occurs with other types of waveforms, such as IRE and HFIRE. The pulsatile forces of these other waveforms cause mechanical shear stresses and

other forces on the extracellular matrix which induce trauma on the extracellular matrix proteins. By reducing the mechanical energy provoked, these mechanical shear stresses are mitigated.

[0291] The specialized PEF minimizes or eliminates any pulsatile mechanical phenomena with the use of inter-cycle delays. In some embodiments, inter-cycle delays that are greater than 100  $\mu$ s meaningfully impact the amount of pressure wave, without influencing ablation zones. In some embodiments, inter-cycle delays up to approximately 2 ms-5 ms are used. Thus, in some embodiments, the inter-cycle delays are 1000 microseconds so as to be sufficient to eliminate visible levels of the effect of undesired pulsatile mechanical forces while remaining short enough to stay within similar ablation zone ranges such as when used in combination with the other parameters described herein, such as voltage=3000V, fundamental frequency=400 kHz, number of biphasic pulses (i.e., cycles) per packet=40 cycles, number of packets=100 packets and inter-packet delay=3 seconds.

[0292] It may be appreciated that inter-cycle delays may be considered as a function of the pulse length. For example, for a 400 kHz signal, the pulse length is 1.25 microseconds. In such instances, measurable reductions in the effects of pulsatile mechanical forces would occur with inter-cycle delays of 125 microseconds (i.e. 100 $\times$  the pulse length). However, ablation decay may start occurring when inter-cycle delays are over 2.5 ms (i.e. 2000 $\times$  the pulse length). Therefore, in some embodiments, the pulse length is 1%-0.05% of the inter-cycle delays.

[0293] When considering an inter-cycle delay only, the total cycle energy shifts this to where the "duty cycle" (energy on divided by energy off) is 2%-0.1%. Thus, in some embodiments, a duty cycle of 10%-0.005% is a usable broad range, 5%-0.01% is a meaningful range, 2%-0.05% is a good range (for 1.25  $\mu$ s pulse length, 2.5  $\mu$ s cycle length, gives 125  $\mu$ s inter-cycle delay for 2% and 5 ms inter-cycle delay for 0.05%), and 1%-0.1% is an optimal range (250-2,500  $\mu$ s inter-cycle delay) for achieving a desired reduction or elimination of the pulsatile mechanical phenomena. By using duty cycle, the effect is able to be translated for pulses having a pulse width between 500 ns to 10  $\mu$ s. For pulses greater than 10  $\mu$ s, the pressure wave from a single pulse is significant and inter-cycle delays will not assist much in mitigating the undesired pulsatile mechanical forces.

[0294] This minimization or elimination in physical stresses on the extracellular matrix thus serves as a separate, independent mechanism by which the safety profile of the energy delivery is further increased compared to other ablation modalities. Importantly, this same benefit preferentially biases immune responses towards a more robust anti-cancer pathway. By leaving more of the extracellular matrix intact, which the immune cells use to facilitate migration into injured regions, it is possible to support faster infiltration of immunocytes into the ablated zone, initiating responses more quickly and more robustly while the DAMPs and antigens are less likely to have undergone degradation. Further, because the extracellular matrix proteins are less damaged, the immune system may recognize the ablation zone more closely as one of disease and less-so one of injury. This shifts responses, such as increased M1 macrophage polarization, which have strong anti-cancer properties, while conversely decreasing M2 macrophage polarization, which is more involved in wound healing and

has immunosuppressive characteristics. Thus, by adjusting the waveform for PEF delivery appropriately, the innate immune response focuses more strongly on recognizing and reconciling the cancer cells, and less function is expounded towards injury wound response. This also shifts the post-ablation tumor microenvironment (TME) from a robust and prolonged inflammatory response to one with a rapid inflammatory response that resolves more quickly than other more injurious ablation processes, such as those from thermal ablation, IRE, or HFIRE, which all affect extracellular matrix proteins to varying degrees (thermal ablation the most, with coagulation necrosis frequently encountered, IRE and HFIRE less-so, but still present due to shear-stresses induced by mechanical pulsatile fluid motion induced by the energy delivery).

[0295] These cell death mechanisms stimulate an immune response. Activation of immunogenic cell death pathways in cells within a tumor, such as in cancer cells or immune cells, results in the release of damage-associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) that are recognized by immune cells. DAMPs include calreticulin, heat shock proteins, ATP, HMGB1, type I interferon, members of the IL-1 cytokine family (such as IL-18 and IL-1 $\beta$ ), double-stranded DNA, among other molecules. In particular, the specialized PEF treatment induces the activation of a type of cell death known as pyroptosis, as mentioned above, which is responsible for the release of IL-18 and IL-1 $\beta$  by dying cells, and these cytokines are potent inducers of the immune response. In addition, HMGB1 signaling has been observed in the days following specialized PEF treatment, as shown by serum cytokine IPA analysis. The transient activation of these pathways indicates that PEF treatment induces a type of cell death that creates the proper microenvironment, antigenicity and adjuvanticity to elicit inflammation and the subsequent activation of an adaptive immune response.

[0296] This distinctive outcome was verified by a clinical study of patients having suspected or confirmed stage IA2-IB Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC). All tumors were size >1 to  $\leq$ 4 cm and had no history of cancer treatment within the previous two years. The study design included a specialized PEF-treatment group and a control group (patients who did not receive PEF treatment). Enrolled patients underwent a standard of care diagnostic biopsy to confirm that they have a malignant tumor. For patients enrolled in the PEF-treatment group, PEF energy was delivered into the tumor after confirmation of malignancy. These patients received a single delivery of PEF energy (i.e., subtotal tumor ablation) to evaluate how areas of the tumor that have been exposed to various levels of the PEF electric field respond biologically. To examine changes locally (within the tumor) and systemically (in the blood), samples from the PEF-treatment group and the control group subjects were collected as illustrated in FIG. 12. Tumor tissue was collected on the day of the diagnostic biopsy (Pre-PEF, labeled as "biopsy" in FIG. 12) and on the day of tumor resection (22 $\pm$ 7 days [average $\pm$ SD] after PEF; labeled as "resected tissue" in FIG. 12). Peripheral blood and serum samples were collected prior to PEF (day 0), and approximately on days 3, 10, 21, and on the day of tumor resection, as indicated by the serum arrows and blood arrows. A CT-scan was performed on Day 0 and prior to resection as indicated by the CT scan arrows. Subjects in the control group received a biopsy on day 0 but no PEF, and all other samples were collected as in the treatment group.

[0297] Biopsy and resected tumor tissue samples were histologically processed, and serial tissue sections stained with specific antibodies to examine different cell types present within the tissue (e.g., tumor cells, immune cells). The impact of specialized PEF energy delivery was assessed by examining tumor cell death, infiltration of immune cells within the tumor, and the number of tertiary lymphoid structures (TLS) with or without a germinal center.

[0298] As indicated Table 4, single-cell RNA-Seq (scRNA-Seq) from pre-PEF and post-PEF tumor samples (n=8 pre-PEF, n=9 post-PEF) was performed to examine PEF-induced changes in the relative cell frequency and gene expression of tumor immune cells. Flow cytometry and serum cytokine profiling were used to evaluate systemic changes in the immune cell populations and levels of 71 cytokines/chemokines at each timepoint relative to Day 0.

TABLE 4

Specimen	Methodology
Biopsy Resected tissue	scRNA-Seq
Serum	Cytokine profiling
Blood	Flow Cytometry

[0299] To analyze the changes in gene expression triggered by specialized PEF energy delivery in the tumor cells, tumor biopsy samples were disaggregated to isolate single cells, and RNA from these cells was extracted, processed, and sequenced. Analysis of the sequenced data provided information about (1) the proportion of cells of each cell type present in the tumor before and after PEF treatment, and (2) the genes that are expressed in each of these cell types. Changes in gene expression can also indicate whether specific cell types within the tumor microenvironment change their function and/or activation state after receiving the PEF energy. For immune cells, changes in gene expression can indicate whether these cells have anti-tumor activity, produce antibodies or other molecules that attract or stimulate neighboring immune cells, and other aspects associated with their function.

[0300] Delivery of specialized PEF energy leads to the expression of genes within the NLRP3 inflammasome pathway by specific tumor immune cell populations such as neutrophils, CD8+ cytotoxic T cells, and NK cells. NLRP3 pathway activation leads to the secretion of IL-1b and IL-18 and results in pyroptosis. This again indicates that immunogenic death cell signaling mechanisms are activated by the specialized PEF treatment, thereby eliciting a potent anti-tumor immune response.

[0301] scRNA-Seq analysis provides further evidence of innate immune activation in response to the PEF treatment, with tumor infiltration of plasma B cells, T cells and neutrophils evident in the PEF-treated tumor samples. Further, neutrophils in the PEF-treated tumors are functionally activated given that genes pertaining to TNF-alpha signaling, interferon response, and IL-2/STAT signaling pathways showed increased expression in response to the PEF treatment. Increased immune cell infiltration and the activation of inflammatory signaling pathways in neutrophils are hallmarks of the innate immune response.

[0302] In addition, a Luminex multiplex assay was used to quantify the changes in 71 cytokines and chemokines present in the serum from the peripheral blood samples in the tissue biopsies taken Pre-PEF and Post-PEF. For each time

point, the concentration of each of these molecules was measured (see FIG. 12) relative to Day 0 as baseline. The PEF-treatment group was then compared to the control group samples to determine the levels of the cytokines/chemokines change in response to the PEF treatment. Next, a pathway analysis was conducted using IPA (Ingenuity Pathway Analysis). The IPA software uses the Ingenuity Knowledge Base to analyze the pattern of changes in the levels of the 71 analytes and predicts which functional pathways are activated or repressed.

[0303] FIG. 13 illustrates a heatmap of serum cytokine Ingenuity Pathway Analysis showing the most significantly affected pathways activated or inhibited in response to the PEF energy delivery in the study. Serum cytokines were analyzed using a 71-analyte Luminex multiplex assay (n=30 treated, n=6 control). Heatmap values correspond to Z-score activity predictions, based on the log 2 ratio (PEF-treated samples/Control samples) of the cytokine values at each timepoint with respect to the baseline values (Day 0). Orange and blue represent activation and inhibition, respectively. A manually curated list of innate immune signaling pathways with absolute Z-score values >2 (significant) is shown, with early activation at days 3 or 10 that subsides by resection.

[0304] The serum cytokine IPA analysis showed that multiple pathways involved in the typical initial innate immune response following an injury or infection were among the first to be activated by the PEF treatment. These pathways include the Acute Phase Response (APR) signaling, interleukin-6 (IL-6) and JAK/STAT signaling, and Th17/IL-17 signaling pathways. The APR signaling pathway is a rapid inflammatory response that has a general function in immune cell trafficking, differentiation, and function. IL-6 and JAK/STAT are intracellular signaling pathways that regulate the acute phase responses and stimulate lymphocyte function. Th17 CD4+ T cells are responsible for the production of IL-17 family of cytokines. In particular, IL-17A and IL-17F signaling pathways are activated by the PEF energy and promote the recruitment, activation, and migration of neutrophils to the injured site. Activation of these pathways by the PEF treatment is transient, as IPA analysis predicts that they are no longer elevated in serum samples obtained at the time of tumor resection (approximately 30 days after PEF treatment). FIG. 14 illustrates signaling pathways enriched in genes upregulated in neutrophils from PEF-treated tumors compared to non-treated control tumors. Top signaling pathways based on adjusted p-value significance from Enrichr MSigDB Hallmark 2020 are shown.

[0305] FIG. 15 illustrates a heatmap of serum cytokine Ingenuity Pathway Analysis showing the pattern of activation of immunogenic cell death signaling pathways, pyroptosis, and HMGB1 signaling. Heatmap values correspond to Z-score activity predictions, based on the log 2 ratio (PEF-treated samples/Control samples) of the cytokine values at each timepoint with respect to the baseline values (Day 0). Orange and blue represent activation and inhibition, respectively.

[0306] FIG. 16 illustrates a heatmap showing the relative expression of the TXNIP gene in the indicated populations obtained from scRNA-Seq. Values correspond to the normalized average expression of TXNIP in cells from biopsy samples (n=8, pre-PEF) and resected PEF-treated tumors (n=9, post-PEF). TXNIP encodes for thioredoxin-interacting protein, a major regulator of cellular redox signaling that

binds the NLRP3 inflammasome and has essential functions in pyroptosis and as a tumor suppressor.

**[0307]** In addition to systemic cytokine signals indicative of early innate immune activation and local innate immune cell responses within the tumor microenvironment, the specialized PEF energy has been shown to subsequently activate adaptive immunity. Adaptive immunity is also referred to as acquired immunity or specific immunity. The adaptive immune response is specific to the foreign pathogen or transformed cell presented. The hallmark of the adaptive immune system is clonal expansion of lymphocytes. Clonal expansion is the rapid increase of T and B lymphocytes from one or a few cells to millions. Each clone that originates from the original T or B lymphocyte has the same antigen receptor as the original and fights the same pathogen or transformed cell. While the innate immune response is immediate, the adaptive immune response is not. However, the effect of the adaptive immune response is long-lasting, highly specific, and is sustained long-term by memory T cells.

**[0308]** Adaptive immune response was verified by flow cytometry analysis. Peripheral blood samples were stained using a panel of 44 cell-surface markers that identify specific immune cell types. Flow cytometry of peripheral blood samples enables quantification of the changes in the relative amounts of circulating immune cells (systemic changes) driven by the PEF treatment, including macrophages and dendritic cells, distinct subtypes of B cells, T cells, and NK cells among others. The flow cytometry analysis showed an increase in circulating B cells and effector memory T cells in peripheral blood samples from the PEF-treated patients compared to non-treated patients. The controlled, transient nature of the PEF-induced immune changes was additionally supported by the decrease in regulatory T cells (Tregs) that were observed by flow cytometry analysis. Tregs play an important role in hindering anticancer immunity by depleting immune stimulating cytokines and producing immunosuppressive cytokines. The decrease in Tregs in the PEF-treated patients compared to non-treated patients further indicates the reduction of immunosuppressive mechanisms in response to the PEF treatment.

**[0309]** Thus, flow cytometry analysis further indicates activation of adaptive immunity, as PEF samples have higher levels of circulating B cells and effector memory T cells, and lower Tregs. FIG. 17 shows flow cytometry analysis of peripheral blood B cells, effector memory T cells, and Tregs in PEF-treated samples and control samples (n=3 treated, n=3 control) approximately 10 days after PEF energy delivery.

**[0310]** The serum cytokine IPA analysis also showed that Th2 signaling is potently, but transiently activated in response to the PEF. Th2 cells can dampen the acute inflammatory response by inhibiting production of proinflammatory cytokines and orchestrate a protective type 2 immune response, which is an adaptive immune response characterized by the presence of differentiated and cytotoxic T helper cells and B cells producing immunoglobulins (antibodies) potentially against tumor antigens. FIG. 18 illustrates a heatmap of serum cytokine Ingenuity Pathway Analysis showing the activation pattern of the Th2 signaling pathway. Heatmap values correspond to Z-score activity predictions, based on the log 2 ratio (PEF-treated samples/Control samples) of the cytokine values at each timepoint

with respect to the baseline values (Day 0). Orange and blue represent activation and inhibition, respectively.

**[0311]** Within the tumor microenvironment, scRNA-seq analysis from PEF tumors show increased proportion of cytotoxic CD8+ T cells, plasma B cells and tumor leukocytes overexpressing antigen-presentation genes, providing further evidence supporting the activation of adaptive immune mechanisms. Table 5 indicates cell populations showing significantly increased expression of the indicated antigen-presenting genes (HLA-DQA2, HLA-DQB1, HLA-DRB5, HLA-DRA) via scRNA-Seq in tumors treated with PEF (n=9, post-PEF) compared to biopsy samples (n=8, pre-PEF).

TABLE 5

Increased expression (PEF)	Cell Population
HLA-DQA2	Macrophages/Dendritic cells
HLA-DQB1	Naïve B cells, Neutrophils
HLA-DRB5	Naïve B cells, Macrophages/Dendritic cells
HLA-DRA	CD4- CD8- T cells

**[0312]** Cancer growth is partly fueled by the cancer cells' ability to suppress immune system surveillance. Studies have demonstrated that tumors can activate suppressive immune checkpoint pathways in order to diminish the immune response to the tumor. In contrast the specialized PEF energy has been shown to activate immune checkpoints. Two pieces of evidence indicate that the specialized PEF energy elicits the activation of the immune checkpoints CTLA4 and PD1. Although activation of these immune checkpoints results in dampening of T-cell mediated immune responses, the presence of these signals may be related to uneducated lymphocytes being recruited into the tumor microenvironment in response to PEF treatment. The upregulation of these checkpoints also provides support for combining PEF with immune checkpoint blockade therapy.

**[0313]** First, scRNA-Seq data show that the expression of the CTLA4 gene is elevated in CD4+ T cells from the PEF-treated tumors. CTLA4 is an immune checkpoint whose expression increases upon activation of T cell function. CTLA4 function is to transmit an inhibitory signal to T cells to downregulate the immune response. Higher expression of the CTLA gene may lead to better outcomes for NSCLC patients receiving anti-CTLA therapy. CTLA4 is expressed at higher levels in CD4+ T cells and blocking CTLA4 on these cells permits greater proliferation of CD4+ vs CD8+ cells, increasing the effectiveness of immune checkpoint therapy.

**[0314]** Second, IPA analysis of serum cytokines shows that PD1 is one of the top upstream regulators that is activated in response to the PEF energy. PD1 is an inhibitory receptor that is expressed by all T cells, B cells, and NK cells during activation, and its expression prevents T cells from killing cancer cells. The functional outcome of PD1 pathway activation is a decrease in T cell function, survival, and cytokine production. Higher expression levels of PD1 may associate with better clinical outcomes in early-stage lung cancer patients—but adverse outcomes in late-stage lung cancer.

**[0315]** The impact of the PEF energy delivery was also assessed by examining the number of tertiary lymphoid structures (TLS) with or without a germinal center within

the tumor microenvironment. Additional evidence of an immune response to the PEF energy was provided by the observation of increased TLS formation in resected tumors from PEF-treated patients. TLS are ectopic lymphoid cell aggregates that develop in non-lymphoid tissues in the setting of chronic inflammatory response to tumor presence. TLS exhibit features of secondary lymphoid organs (i.e., lymph nodes) that can potentiate a local immune response to promote a permissive immune contexture. TLS can serve as foci for generating anti-tumor immunity with B cells instructing T cells to recognize tumor-associated antigens, and B cells differentiating into plasma cells capable of producing antibodies that recognize tumor cells.

[0316] The formation of these structures is a biomarker with strong prognostic and predictive value in NSCLC and other cancers, and the presence of TLS in lesions regressing after neoadjuvant therapy has been associated with longer disease-free survival and overall survival. PEF-treated tumors show greater accumulation of TLS compared to the pre-PEF treatment tumor samples and compared to non-treated controls, and 52% of PEF-treated tumors have mature TLS compared to 29% of control tumors. Furthermore, none of the TLS identified in pre-PEF tumor samples were mature, suggesting PEF may be capable of inducing TLS formation and/or a shift towards a more mature state. Mature TLS contain a segregated T cell-rich zone and a germinal center with mature B cells, macrophages, and follicular dendritic cells surrounded by plasma B cells. Whereas immature TLS may induce T cell proliferation, mature TLS enable antigen presentation to educate T and B cell responses, generating effector memory T cells, memory B cells, and anti-tumor antibodies.

[0317] A subset of cytokines, that function as a TLS-cytokine signature indicating the presence of TLS within tumor specimens, was examined. The cytokine panel included analytes for 9 of the 12 cytokines within the TLS-cytokine signature. A PEF-induced increase in the expression of all 9 cytokines was observed across the different timepoints further supporting that the PEF energy stimulates immune changes capable of inducing TLS formation. In addition, scRNA-Seq data showed that several immune cell populations (e.g. NK cells, T helper cells, neutrophils) express key TLS-signature cytokines in response to the PEF treatment, including CXCL13, which is a cytokine key for TLS formation. Furthermore, the scRNA-Seq data also showed that plasma B cells increase in frequency within the tumor microenvironment after the PEF treatment. Plasma B cells are antibody-producing factories that exert anti-tumor cytotoxic effects, and generation of plasma B cells is one outcome of TLS formation. TLS develop germinal centers as they mature, and this improves the efficiency of antigen presentation and the affinity of anti-tumor antibodies generated by plasma B cells within TLS. The scRNA-Seq data also revealed that in the PEF-treated tumors, plasma B cells express IgHA, which is an antibody devoted to the neutralization of antigens. Additionally, the cytokine profiling data showed increased IL-17A signaling. Activation of this pathway regulates germinal center formation and autoantibody production. Overall, these data provide evidence supporting the specialized PEF's ability to induce functional TLS within NSCLC tumors that contribute to an anti-tumor immune response.

[0318] Further evidence supporting TLS functionality in the specialized PEF-treated tumors was revealed from the

scRNA-Seq data, which show both myeloid and lymphoid cell populations within the tumor microenvironment have higher expression of antigen presentation genes, potentially with anti-tumor functions. These genes include HLA-DQB1, HLA-DRB5, and HLA-DRA, which are MHC Class II antigen presentation receptors (Table 5). TLS formation enables crosstalk between B and T cells within the tumor microenvironment, and the B cells within TLS are capable of presenting antigens to T cells to educate them against tumor cells. Together, the increased formation of TLS, increased presence of plasma B cells, as well as elevation of signals involved in germinal center formation, antigen presentation, and antibody production within the tumor microenvironment all provide strong evidence for anti-tumor immune modulation by the specialized PEF energy.

[0319] When the energy is used to treat cancerous tumors, this immune response harnesses the body to further eliminate the cancerous cells such as residual cancer cells, metastatic cancer cells or later developing cancer cells. This has been studied in multiple murine models of cancer wherein the specialized PEF treatment elicits a tumor specific immune response. For example, data has been generated from a syngeneic, orthotopic model of triple-negative breast cancer (EMT6 Tumor) and a metastatic model of melanoma (B16-F10/B16-OVA Tumors). To understand the impact of this specialized PEF treatment on tumor suppression, a survival study was performed in EMT6 tumor bearing mice. Next, anti-tumor mechanisms were identified that are mediated by PEF to better describe the tumor suppression observed in the EMT6 model. Further, studies were performed to determine that the tumor antigen release induced by PEF was competent enough to drive a tumor specific T cell response.

[0320] Further, to evaluate the safety and initial feasibility of the refined dose of the specialized PEF energy described herein to treat solid tumors, a prospective, two-arm, non-randomized, concurrently controlled, multi-center, open-label, treat and resect study was undertaken. The pre- to post-treatment changes to immune cell populations in the blood of a patient whose tumor was treated with PEF has been analyzed.

## Studies

### Example 1

#### Local Treatment with Specialized Pulsed Electric Fields Generates a Tumor Specific Response

[0321] Objectives: PEF is an emerging technology being assessed for the cytoreductive treatment of tumors. PEF energy does not thermally denature proteins, allowing the release of intact tumor-associated antigens for antigen-presenting cells to drive a tumor specific response. This may promote an improved local response of the treated tumors and an abscopal effect. The refined dose of the specialized PEF energy optimizes the PEF zone and induces additional zones which promote these responses, such as an enhanced effect that is related to an antigen-specific adaptive immune response. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the presence of antigen-specific cytotoxic T-cells in preclinical tumors treated with the specialized PEF therapy.

[0322] Methods: C57BL/6J mice were inoculated (s.c. injection, 1×10<sup>6</sup> cells per 50 µL Matrigel:PBS−/−) in the right flank with either a B16-F10 tumor cell line genetically modified to express chicken ovalbumin protein (B16-OVA)

or a negative control tumor (B16-F10). Nine days post-inoculation, mice were randomized into treatment groups including PEF and no treatment control (NTC). PEF energy was delivered using a single needle with a grounding electropad configuration. For mice treated with PEF, a modified 25g electrode was used to deliver the specialized PEF treatments at a reduced clinical dose. Ten days post-treatment, tumors were harvested and processed for flow cytometry (Table 6).

TABLE 6

Tetramer Antibody Panel			
Marker	Clone	Fluorochrome	Dilution
Viakrome 638	—	APC	1:1000
CD45	30-F11	APC-Cy7	1:400
CD3	17A2	PE-Cy7	1:400
CD4	RM4-5	PerCP/Cy5.5	1:400
CD8	KT15	FITC	1:10
SIINFEKL Tetramer	H2Kb	PE	1:10
Fc Block (Cd16/32)	—	—	1:200

[0323] Results: Flow cytometry demonstrated that the frequencies of CD8+ T cells was significantly increased in tumor directly treated with PEF as compared to the NTC (FIG. 19A). To quantify the fraction of tumor specific T cells within the immune infiltrate, a tetramer complex was employed comprising H2-Kb MHC class I molecules bound to the OVA peptide, SIINFEKL. B16-OVA tumors directly treated with PEF had a 125% ( $p=0.03$ ) increase in OVA-specific CD8+ T cells as compared to B16-OVA tumors in the NTC group (FIG. 19B). The percentage of all CD45+ cells that were positive for the CD8+ tetramer was increased ( $p=0.05$ ) relative to PEF treated and NTC B16-F10 negative controls.

[0324] Conclusions: Local treatment with the specialized PEF generates tumor antigen release in an immunocompetent manner that allows for clonal expansion of tumor specific T cell. Further, the specialized PEF treatment increases CD8 T-cell infiltration to enhance the immunogenicity of cold tumors. Together, local treatment with the specialized PEF provides a tumor specific immune response that produces a robust abscopal effect offering a systemic outcome from a focal therapy.

#### Example 2: Focal Treatment of Early Stage NSCLC Using Specialized Pulsed Electric Fields: Safety and 30-Day Results from the INCITE ES Study

[0325] Objectives: To evaluate the safety and initial feasibility of specialized pulsed electric field (PEF) treatment of Non-small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) tumors prior to surgical resection using a PEF system to deliver energy to soft tissue.

[0326] Summary: Early-stage NSCLCs are generally not very sensitive to chemotherapy and are treated through surgical resection with curative intent when possible. Additional treatment will be a specialized non-thermal focal ablation modality that employs high frequency electric pulses to destabilize the cell membrane and drive cellular death. Compared to conventional ablative modalities used in soft tissue (e.g. radiofrequency, microwave, cryotherapy), PEF ablation has several potential benefits including an improved safety profile and ability to treat lesions near

critical structures due to the preservation of the surrounding architecture including vessels, lymphatics and the extracellular matrix. Further, cell death induced by the specialized PEF delivery leads to enhanced efficacy through stimulation of the body's natural immune responses. As opposed to thermal ablative mechanisms, the non-thermal cell death induced by the specialized PEF releases a greater pool of antigens from the tumor which are accessible to cells of the immune system. Additionally, limited encapsulation and scarring of the treatment area allows better access to these antigens and the tumor itself for the immune cells.

[0327] Methods: In this treat and resect study, the specialized PEF energy is delivered via either an endoluminal (bronchoscopic) or percutaneous approach to a solitary, operable, NSCLC lesion prior to surgical resection. Patient population includes adult patients with suspected or confirmed NSCLC 8<sup>th</sup> ed. Stage IA2, IA3 or IB (>1 to ≤4 cm solitary lesion), lesions that are notable for higher rates of recurrence. Subjects are surgical candidates and have not received treatment for their tumor in the last two years. Computed tomography (CT) is performed prior to PEF delivery and prior to surgical resection. Safety is assessed by evaluation of device and/or procedure-related serious adverse events (SAEs) from the initial PEF delivery through surgical resection. Safety is also assessed through gross and histologic assessment of the resected specimen including effects upon any adjacent bronchi and vasculature. Changes to tumor size, planned surgical approach as consequence of the PEF procedure, 30-day surgical mortality, and percentage of surgical complications due to PEF delivery is also assessed. Clinical utility is evaluated by the assessment of the treatment zone from the resected specimen. Technical success of the PEF procedure is defined and evaluated as the frequency with which clinician could access the tumor and deliver PEF energy. Further, assessment of the immune response comparing pre-treatment samples with post-treatment samples from blood, BAL fluid (if the procedure was performed endoluminally) and tumor tissue is also evaluated.

[0328] Preliminary Results: Specialized PEF delivery was successfully performed on all four subjects (mean±standard deviation age 65.0±7.4 years, 50% male), including one lesion which abutted the plural surface and one lesion which abutted a major fissure. Three of the four procedures were completed percutaneously. A single PEF treatment was delivered in each subject, resulting in the longest diameter of the tumor being reduced by 0.7±3.6% as measured prior to the surgical resection. No changes to the planned surgical approach or surgical complications have been observed and no device or PEF procedure related adverse events have been observed from the initial PEF delivery through surgical resection (19-21 days later). Preliminary results indicated a change in immune response within the tumor at the time of resection when compared to pre-treatment tumor tissue samples, including an increase in PD-L1 expression in tumor cells and an increase in CD8+/CD4+ inflammatory cells in the treated area.

[0329] Results: Enrollment currently includes 26 subjects (21—Treatment Group and 5—Control Group) with mean age 67 years (SD 5.7 years) and 80% of whom are male. A single PEF treatment (refined dose) was successfully performed in all 21 subjects, including one lesion which abutted the pleural surface and one lesion which abutted a major fissure. A single PEF treatment was delivered in at least each

of the first four subjects, resulting in the diameter of the tumor being reduced by  $14\pm7\%$ , as measured prior to the surgical resection. FIGS. 20A-20D provide CT images of the chest with a (1) 3.4 cm lesion prior to PEF delivery (FIG. 20A); (2) same lesion prior to surgery measuring 2.8 cm in longest diameter (FIG. 20B); (3) Gross section of resected tumor 20 days after PEF delivery (FIG. 20C); and (4) corresponding Hematoxylin & Eosin (H&E) (FIG. 20D). The immune response was assessed by comparing pre- and post-treatment blood, BAL samples, and via transcriptomic changes in tumor tissue per the schedule illustrated in FIG. 21. FIG. 22 provides a table of H&E and immunohistochemistry (IHC) performed. In addition, flow cytometry, ssRNASeq (Rhapsody™) and Luminex Multiplex 71-plex panel (FIG. 23) was performed. FIG. 24 illustrates baseline characteristics and treatment details.

**[0330]** Treatment was successfully performed in all 27 subjects (technical success=100%). No changes to the planned surgical approach or surgical complications have been observed and no device or PEF procedure related adverse events have been observed from the initial PEF delivery through surgical resection (19-21 days later). Preliminary results indicate a change in immune response within the tumor at the time of resection when compared to pre-treatment tumor tissue samples, including an increase in PD-L1 expression in tumor cells and CD8+/CD4+ T cells ratio near the treatment zone, with a higher number of CD8+ T cells interacting with tumor cells. An increase in cytotoxic CD8+ T-cells was found interacting with tumor cells in tumor ‘islands’ and an increase in CD4+ helper T-cells were observed outside tumor ‘islands’. The lesion, comprising a treatment zone (cellular depletion zone), and surrounding non-treated tissue in the resected specimen was assessed. The Cellular Depletion Zone (CDZ) is a region that is primarily devoid of cancerous cells. The CDZ is visible on gross dissection and is consistently identified with PanCK stain. In this study, the minimum CDZ Dimension+SD, at  $20\pm3$  days ( $n=8$ ) was D1 (longest dimension)= $0.9\pm0.3$  cm and D2 (perpendicular to D1)= $0.6\pm0.3$  cm. Changes in tumor size were assessed by radiographic assessment.

**[0331]** It may be appreciated that, excluding 1 mucinous adenocarcinoma and the control, all tumors treated with the specialized PEF energy had multiple Tertiary Lymphoid Structures (TLS). TLS are organized aggregates of immune cells that form postnatally nonlymphoid tissues. TLS are not found under physiological conditions but arise in the context of chronic inflammation, such as in autoimmune disease, chronic infection and cancer. In the setting of tumors, TLS facilitate the influx of immune cells into the tumor site and therefore are a means of improving anti-cancer immunity and favorable treatment response to immunotherapy in patients. Presence of TLS in tumors appear to correlate with better prognosis and clinical outcome. Lymphoid aggregates and TLS have been consistently observed near the periphery of the PEF treated tumors. FIG. 25 illustrates a variety of tissue samples having TLS (dark spots).

**[0332]** Preliminary Serum Cytokine Analysis (Day 0 to 18) has shown that pathways influenced by PEF include upregulation of lymphoid pathways (e.g., formation and growth of lymphoid organs) and downregulation of regulatory T lymphocytes. FIGS. 26A-26B illustrate the results of the preliminary serum cytokine analysis, namely the expression of various cytokines on Day 03, Day 10, and Day 18.

**[0333]** This initial case series demonstrated the feasibility of delivering the specialized PEF energy with a single electrode in NSCLC tumors. No PEF-related adverse events have been observed, and treatment near adjacent critical structures, including lesions on the pleural surface and major fissure was feasible and without impact on the planned surgical resection. Preliminary analysis of the INCITE ES data illustrates impact of the specialized PEF energy on the immune system (innate and adaptive immune response).

#### Combination with Immunotherapy

**[0334]** In the last decade, a paradigm shift has occurred in the understanding of the relationship between the immune system, cancer development, and subsequent disease progression. Immunoevasion of malignant cells, escaping detection by the immune system, is now recognized as a cornerstone of tumor development. Tumors invoke a complex network of immune suppression, or immunological pressure, making it difficult for immune effectors to mount a meaningful anti-tumor response. Recently, a tremendous amount of research has investigated the immunosuppressive networks dictated by the tumor microenvironment (TME). One of the most important discoveries in oncology has been understanding the role of immune checkpoints in cancer. Immune checkpoints are inhibitory or stimulatory molecules present on the surface of T cells and antigen-presenting cells (APCs), whose direct interaction modulate the duration and response of a T cell against a foreign body. This is particularly important for maintaining self-tolerance, as it prevents T cells from damaging healthy tissues and creating an autoimmune response.

**[0335]** In the context of cancer, tumor cells may upregulate immune checkpoints to bind to partner receptors on T cells and evade detection. One such immune checkpoint, programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1) and its ligand PD-L1, has been identified as a significant regulator of immune evasion in numerous cancers. PD1 is a transmembrane protein that is transcriptionally upregulated in activated T cells, B cells and myeloid cells. Therefore, activated T cells that are infiltrating a tumor by an inflammatory response of the immune system often express PD-1 on their surface. PD-L1 is its ligand and it is found on some tumor cells, such as a variety of head and neck carcinomas, lung cancer and melanoma, to name a few. When PD-1 is bound to PD-L1, it prevents the T cells from killing the tumor cell, inducing T cell suppression upon their interaction. Specifically, the PD-1/PD-L1 interaction has been found to mediate T cell immune suppression through the following mechanisms: induce apoptosis in activated T cells, facilitate T cell anergy and exhaustion, enhance the immunosuppression of regulatory T cells (Tregs), limit T cell proliferation, and restrain T cell activation and production of interleukin-2 (IL-2).

**[0336]** Recently, antibodies targeting the PD-1/PD-L1 interaction (Nivolumab, Pembrolizumab, Atezolizumab, Durvalumab) have been FDA approved. For example, Nivolumab is a human immunoglobulin G4 (IgG4) monoclonal antibody that binds to the PD-1 receptor and blocks its interaction with PD-L1, releasing the PD-1 pathway-mediated inhibition of the immune response. This results in decreased tumor growth. Atezolizumab is a fully humanized, engineered monoclonal antibody of IgG1 isotype against PD-L1. Thus, Atezolizumab blocks the interaction of PD-L1 with PD-1. While promising, these drugs have limited efficacy as monotherapies. For example, in non-small-cell-

lung-cancer (NSCLC), e.g. any type of epithelial lung cancer other than small cell lung cancer (SCLC), only 20% of patients achieve an objective clinical response to PD-1 blockade. Further, for the patients that do respond, the anti-tumor response is transient, as the tumor develops drug resistance. This low response rate is due to a combination of factors that include PD-L1 expression and the fraction of tumor immune cell infiltrate.

[0337] A tumor that is PD-L1 negative and has a low tumor immune cell infiltrate is known as a “cold” tumor. A tumor that is PD-L1 positive and has a high tumor immune cell infiltrate is known as a “hot” tumor. Patients that have cold tumors will be unresponsive to the checkpoint therapy because the PD-1/PD-L1 interaction that it is designed to inhibit is not present. Patients that have hot tumors, as mentioned in the latter, often develop resistance to the therapy over time. This is because the tumor cells that express PD-L1 are eliminated due to blocking of the interaction with PD-1. The remaining tumor cells are a more resistant cancer clone population which are left behind.

[0338] Therefore, improved treatments are desired, such as to increase the number of patients that are responsive to immunotherapy and to increase the clinical response of such patients. Such treatments should be safe, effective, and lead to improved outcomes. Combining immunotherapy with the specialized PEF energy described herein meets these objectives.

[0339] The devices, systems and methods described herein utilize specialized pulsed electric field energy to treat patients in a manner which utilizes aspects of the immune system, such as aspects of the immune checkpoint system. In some instances, improved outcomes in cancer immunotherapy patients are achieved, particularly for patients that have limited response to some immunotherapy treatments or acquired resistance over time. In some embodiments, the PD-1/PD-L1 interaction is targeted for treatment. In other instances, other pathways of the immune system are involved in the treatment, additionally or independent of PD-1/PD-L1.

[0340] In some embodiments, specialized pulsed electric field (PEF) energy is delivered to a target treatment area, such as a tumor or malignant tissue, to cause the destruction of the tissue. The specialized PEF energy is an energy directed focal therapy that relies on the application of brief, high-amplitude, pulsed energy ultimately leading to a cascade of local events including cell death, inflammatory signaling, and the generation of viable antigen presentation within the tumor microenvironment. Specifically, in some instances the specialized PEF energy promotes the release of tumor antigen, which when taken up via macropinocytosis by dendritic cells (DCs) can process them into a peptide-MHC class I complex for cross-presentation to T cells. Once the antigen is cross-presented, a cytotoxic T cell that has a T cell receptor that recognizes this epitope of the peptide-MHC class I complex will expand to mount an anti-tumor response (cross-priming), as illustrated in FIG. 27. In particular, FIG. 27 shows a tumor T treated with specialized PEF energy, wherein the energy kills the cells in a way that is meaningful to the immune system (e.g. immunogenic cell death). Here, the treatment with specialized PEF energy promotes the release of tumor antigen TA from the tumor T. Antigen Presenting Cells (APCs), such as dendritic cells internalize the antigen and process it into a peptide complex PC that is recognized by the T cell receptor of T cells (e.g. CD8+

T-cells). T cells have unique T cell receptors that recognize a single peptide epitope. Once activated, they clonally expand to mount an immune response against that specific target (cross-priming). Importantly, this feature of PEF therapy increases the fraction of T cells in the tumor immune infiltrate to yield more beneficial outcomes.

[0341] In some embodiments, the specialized PEF energy is delivered to a target treatment area, such as including a tumor, in a manner that promotes the upregulation of PD-L1 by the tumor cells, as illustrated in FIG. 28. In this embodiment, the tumor T becomes stressed due to the inflammatory insult induced by the PEF energy which transcriptionally activates PD-L1. It may be appreciated that activation of PD-L1 may typically be considered detrimental in the treatment of tumors in that such upregulation of PD-L1 increases the immunosuppressive interaction of PD-1/PD-L1 thereby inhibiting T cells (e.g. CD8+ T cells). However, such upregulation has the capability of making cold tumors (i.e. a tumor that is PD-L1 negative and has a low tumor immune cell infiltrate) PD-L1 positive and thereby hot. A hot tumor is PD-L1 positive and has a high tumor immune cell infiltrate. Patients that have hot tumors will be responsive to checkpoint therapy targeting the PD-1/PD-L1 interaction. Thus, patients that have cold tumors, either originally or by developed resistance, can be transformed into having hot tumors with appropriate treatment by PEF energy.

[0342] Thus, in some embodiments, an antibody targeting PD-1 (( $\alpha$ PD-1) is delivered to the patient, either in combination with the PEF energy or at a predetermined time or times in relation to the PEF energy. The  $\alpha$ PD-1 interferes with the PD-1/PD-L1 interaction, allowing the tumor cells to be identified and killed by the T cells. Thus, the transformed patient is now responsive to immunotherapy such as  $\alpha$ PD-1 therapy.

[0343] The effects of the PEF therapy and checkpoint inhibition on tumor growth rate, survival, and the expression of pro/anti-inflammatory cytokines was studied in two syngeneic models of mammary carcinoma: EMT6 and 4T-1 tumor bearing Balb/c mice. Since murine models of cancer have varying levels of immunogenicity (i.e., the ability of the transplanted cancer to invoke an immune response), it was desired to validate therapy across multiple tumor models to accurately determine immunologic outcomes.

[0344] In the EMT6 tumor model, a combinatorial therapeutic protocol was undertaken that included both specialized PEF therapy and checkpoint inhibition (delivery of  $\alpha$ PD-1), known as “PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1”. This was compared to PEF delivery alone and  $\alpha$ PD-1 alone. Each cohort had 10-12 subjects. In this tumor model, each female mouse was challenged with EMT6 cells in the 4<sup>th</sup>/5<sup>th</sup> mammary fat (left side of the animal). Eight days after the challenge, tumors (e.g. 4-5 mm in length) were directly treated with PEF energy. In one embodiment, the PEF energy waveform was comprised of plurality of biphasic pulses grouped into packets, wherein each packet had 40 cycles (i.e. biphasic pulses) each separated by 1000 microsecond delays. In this embodiment, the treatment included 100 packets, each packet separated by a 3 second inter-packet delay. In this embodiment, the voltage was 2500V and the fundamental frequency was 400 kHz. In some instances, the mouse was administered  $\alpha$ PD-1 once a week starting on either the day of initial challenge with EMT6 cells or on the day of specialized PEF energy delivery. In other instances, the mouse was administered  $\alpha$ PD-1 multiple times a week

starting on the day of initial challenge with EMT6 cells or on the day of PEF energy delivery. Three days after PEF treatment, all animals were challenged with EMT6 cells in the contralateral side ( $4^{th}/5^{th}$  mammary fat on the right side of the animal). Tumor sizes were measured multiple times per week and were allowed to grow until a tumor reached a predetermined maximum allowable volume.

[0345] Directly treated and contralateral tumors in the PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1 cohort experienced significant suppression in tumor growth by 24 days post-treatment compared to all groups. As shown in FIG. 29, in total, 41% of animals treated with PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1 achieved a complete response as compared to 10% of mice for  $\alpha$ PD-1 and 18% of mice for PEF monotherapy. Thus, delivery of  $\alpha$ PD-1 alone had the lowest response which has similarity to conventional antibody immunotherapy. Delivery of specialized PEF energy alone had an improved response due to the effects of the PEF energy described herein above. The combined delivery of PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1, not only significantly (P value <0.001) improved survival outcomes compared to PEF or  $\alpha$ PD-1 monotherapy but the PEF energy and  $\alpha$ PD-1 acted together to synergistically create a bolstered anti-tumor response. This outcome was beyond an additive response.

[0346] Mice that achieved complete responses were then re-challenged with EMT6 tumor cells by implanting a new EMT6 tumor. This was to determine if the initial treatment was sufficient to induce longer term immune responses against EMT6 cells in other areas of the body, a phenomenon called the abscopal effect. Assessment of immune system activation was determined by the measurement of lymphocytes (CD8+) in the treated-primary tumor, untreated secondary tumor and peripheral blood. As a control cohort, naïve mice were challenged with EMT6 cells and administered IgG three times per week. FIG. 30 illustrates that all control animals grew tumors. Day 0 marks the day of EMT6 challenge.

[0347] FIG. 31 illustrates the results of the three groups: PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1, PEF energy alone and  $\alpha$ PD-1 alone. The rechallenged mouse that received  $\alpha$ PD-1 alone grew a tumor. Of the rechallenged mice that received PEF energy alone, one developed a tumor and one did not. Of the rechallenged mice that received a combination therapy PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1, one grew a tumor and two did not. This data demonstrates that the specialized PEF energy is sufficient to promote long term immunity to a specific cancer subset.

[0348] In the 4T-1 tumor model, a more aggressive, metastatic tumor model, a combinatorial therapeutic protocol (PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1) was also utilized. Again, this was compared to specialized PEF delivery alone,  $\alpha$ PD-1 alone and a control group. Here, the control group was administered IgG. In this model it was sought to determine the impact of the specialized pulsed electric fields (PEF) and checkpoint inhibition ( $\alpha$ PD-1) on directly treated and distant disease and to identify the mechanisms for enhanced response obtained by combinatorial treatment.

[0349] Cytokine analysis was performed on untreated tumors and lung tissue with metastatic disease at 18 days post-treatment. The cytokines analyzed were: A) T-cell activator, IL-2; B) neutrophil recruitment chemokine, CXCL1; C) marker for tumor viability, Ki67; and D) cytotoxic T cells in immune cell infiltrate, CD8. Example results are illustrated in FIGS. 32A-32D. As shown in FIG. 32A, delivery of specialized PEF energy and checkpoint blockade (i.e., PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1) significantly elevated the expression of

T-cell activator, IL-2, in untreated tumors, whereas all other biological cohorts (i.e., control, specialized PEF energy only,  $\alpha$ PD-1 only) did not. As shown in FIG. 32B, delivery of PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1 significantly decreased the neutrophil recruitment chemokine, CXCL1, in both the tumor and lung compared to IgG control group. As shown in FIG. 32C, a marker for tumor viability (Ki67) was quantified in whole lung tissue via ELISA to characterize the metastatic burden in treated animals. Importantly, only the PEF energy and immunotherapy cohort (i.e., PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1) decreased the total expression of Ki67 in the lungs compared to the IgG control group. As shown in FIG. 32D, cytotoxic T cells in the immune cell infiltrate (CD8) were quantified in whole lung tissue via ELISA. Delivery of PEF energy alone and PEF energy combined with immunotherapy (i.e., PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1) increased the expression of CD8 in the lungs compared to both the IgG control and  $\alpha$ PD-1 alone. Taken together, these data suggest the inclusion of specialized PEF into a protocol with a checkpoint inhibitor (PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1) induces a robust systemic anti-tumor response in the 4T-1 “cold” tumor model. Thus, combinatorial treatment alleviated systemic immune suppression.

[0350] The devices, systems and methods deliver the specialized PEF energy to the cells with a system that typically includes a specialized energy delivery device, a waveform generator and at least one distinct energy delivery algorithm as described herein above. Additional accessories and equipment may be utilized. The energy delivery device delivers energy provided by the waveform generator according to the at least one distinct energy delivery algorithm. It may be appreciated that, in some embodiments, the energy delivery device also delivers one or more agents, such as antibodies (e.g.  $\alpha$ PD-1). However, in other embodiments, the agent(s) are delivered by a separate device, such as by IV, catheter, or needle injection. Optionally, the agent(s) may be delivered both by the energy delivery device and by a separate device. Example embodiments of specialized energy delivery devices are provided herein primarily focused on monopolar energy delivery, however, it may be appreciated that bipolar or multi-polar arrangements may be used.

[0351] FIG. 33 illustrates an embodiment of an energy delivery system 100 comprising a specialized energy delivery device or instrument 102, a return electrode 140, and a waveform generator 104. In this embodiment, the target tissue is located within a liver L of a patient P. It may be appreciated that target tissue cells may be treated in any location throughout the body, including cells of the digestive system (e.g. mouth, glands, esophagus, stomach, duodenum, jejunum, ileum, intestines, colon, rectum, liver, gall bladder, pancreas, anal canal, etc.), cells of the respiratory system (e.g. nasal cavity, pharynx larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs, etc.), cells of the urinary system (e.g. kidneys, ureter, bladder, urethra, etc.), cells of the reproductive system (e.g. reproductive organs, ovaries, fallopian tubes, uterus, cervix, vagina, testes, epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicles, prostate, glands, penis, scrotum, breasts, etc.), cells of the endocrine system (e.g. pituitary gland, pineal gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid gland, adrenal gland), cells of the circulatory system (e.g heart, arteries, veins, etc.), cells of the lymphatic system (e.g. lymph node, bone marrow, thymus, spleen, etc.), cells of the nervous system (e.g. brain, spinal cord, nerves, ganglia, etc.), cells of the muscular system, and cells of the skin, to name a few.

[0352] In this embodiment, the instrument **102** comprises a flexible elongate shaft having a distal end capable of being advanced endoluminally to the target tissue within the liver L. As shown, the distal end of the instrument **102** is advanced through the mouth M, down the esophagus E, into the stomach S wherein it passes through the stomach wall into the liver L. In some embodiments, the distal end has a distal end **103** configured to penetrate the stomach wall and/or the liver L. In other embodiments, a passageway is formed through the stomach wall with the use of a separate instrument which is then removed so that an instrument **102** having anatraumatic tip is able to be passed through the passageway.

[0353] In this embodiment, agent **111** is delivered systemically, intravenously with the use of an IV bag **112**. This typically disperses the agent throughout the body of the patient P, including to the target tissue within the liver L. It may be appreciated that in other embodiments, the agent **111** is delivered regionally. In such embodiments, the agent **111** may be delivered to the vasculature, upstream of the arterial system that leads to the targeted organ or tissue area. The agent **111** then travel through the downstream arterial circulation into the targeted region. If a bolus injection of the agent **111** is provided, a sudden rush of agent **111** will enter into the targeted tissue. However, if the agent **111** is delivered over time, such as with the use of an infusion pump, a steady, sustained level of agent **111** may be achieved in the targeted tissue. It may be appreciated that in other embodiments, the agent **111** is delivered by direct injection to the targeted tissue. In such embodiments, the injection device is inserted in or near the targeted tissue, such as within the parenchymal tissue of the targeted organ region, and a solution containing the agent is injected. The solution of agent may be permitted a period of time for its distribution through the parenchyma and interstitial spaces to reach an area or volume targeted for transfer. It may be appreciated that any combination of systemic, regional and local delivery may alternatively be used.

[0354] The specialized pulsed electric field (PEF) energy is delivered to the target tissue through the distal end of the delivery device **102**. The proximal end of the delivery device **102** is electrically connected with the waveform generator **104**. In some embodiments, the generator **104** is also connected with an external cardiac monitor (not shown) to allow coordinated delivery of energy with the cardiac signal sensed from the patient P.

[0355] In this embodiment, the energy delivery device **102** is designed to be monopolar, wherein the distal end of the instrument **102** has as a delivery electrode and the return electrode **140** is positioned upon the skin outside the body, typically on the thigh (as shown), lower back or back.

[0356] The specialized pulsed electric fields (PEFs) are provided by the generator **104** and delivered to the tissue through an energy delivery body **108** placed on, in, or near the targeted tissue area. It may be appreciated that in some embodiments, the energy delivery body **108** is positioned in contact with a conductive substance which is likewise in contact with the targeted tissue. Such solutions may include isotonic or hypertonic solutions. Electric pulses are then delivered through the energy delivery body **108** in the vicinity of the target tissue. These electric pulses are provided by at least one energy delivery algorithm **152**. In such embodiments, the algorithm **152** specifies parameters of the signal such as energy amplitude (e.g. voltage) and duration

of applied energy, which is comprised of the number of pulses, the pulse widths and the delay between pulses, to name a few. In some embodiments, one or more of the energy delivery bodies are small and tend to dissipate large amount of energy around the electrode. Therefore, an optimal delivery of energy is desired.

[0357] In some embodiments, biphasic pulses may be used. In such embodiments, additional parameters may include switch time between polarities in biphasic pulses and dead time between biphasic cycles. A feedback loop based on sensor information and an auto-shutoff specification, and/or the like, may be included. Biphasic waveforms are convenient to reduce muscle stimulation in patients. This is particularly important in the application where slight movement of the energy delivery body can easily result a non-effective therapy. Biphasic waveforms involve rapid change of phases/polarities of the signal to minimize nerve activation during transition between polarity.

[0358] The specialized PEF energy may be delivered by a variety of energy delivery devices or instruments **102**. Typically, the instrument **102** comprises a flexible elongate shaft having a distal end, capable of being advanced to the target tissue with the body, and at least one energy delivery body **108** disposed near the distal end. The energy delivery body **108** comprises one or more electrodes that delivers the PEF energy to the target tissue. As mentioned previously, in some embodiments the energy delivery device **102** delivers the PEF energy and the agent **111** is delivered by a separate device, such as by IV, catheter, or needle injection. Such delivery of agent **111** may occur at a variety of times in relation to the delivery of PEF energy, such as prior to, during or after. When delivered at a time separate from the PEF energy delivery, such delivery may be separated from the PEF energy delivery by sub-seconds, seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, or months.

[0359] FIG. 34A illustrates direct injection of agent **111** to a target tissue through a needle or probe **500**. The target tissue is illustrated as cells C (not to scale). The needle or probe **500** is inserted in or near the target tissue so that the injected agent **111** is able to bathe the target tissue. In this embodiment, the probe **500** is then removed and the agent **111** dwells for biodistribution. Referring to FIG. 34B, the distal end of the instrument **102** is then inserted into the target tissue at the desired timepoint so that the energy delivery body **108** is desirably positioned within or near the target tissue. In this embodiment, the energy delivery body **108** is comprised of a single electrode. The specialized PEF energy is then delivered to the target tissue from the energy delivery body **108** as indicated by wavy lines **502**. In this embodiment, the PEF energy upregulates PD-L1 in the cells C, among other effects, and the agent **111** comprises  $\alpha$ PD-1 which interferes with the PD-1/PD-L1 interaction. This allows T cells within the patient P to identify and kill the targeted cells C in response.

[0360] In some embodiments, the agent **111** and the energy are delivered close enough in time that the agent **111** is delivered by the energy delivery device or instrument **102**. FIGS. 35A-35B illustrate an energy delivery device or instrument **102** having an energy delivery body **108** having a needle shape. The tip of the needle shape is able to penetrate similarly to a needle and deliver agent **111** through its internal lumen. In addition, the energy delivery body **108** is electrically insulated with an insulation layer **504** except for the tip of the needle shape which acts as an electrode.

FIG. 35A illustrates direct injection of agent 111 to a target tissue through the energy delivery body 108. Again, the target tissue is illustrated as cells C (not to scale). The tip is inserted in or near the target tissue so that the injected agent 111 is able to bathe the target tissue and optionally dwells for biodistribution. Referring to FIG. 35B, PEF energy is then delivered to the target tissue from the energy delivery body 108 as indicated by wavy lines 501. In this embodiment, the PEF energy upregulates PD-L1 in the cells C, among other effects, and the agent 111 comprises  $\alpha$ PD-1 which interferes with the PD-1/PD-L1 interaction. This allows T cells within the patient P to identify and kill the targeted cells C in response.

[0361] FIG. 46 illustrates agent 111 delivered regionally while energy is delivered locally (and optionally agent 111 is additionally delivered locally). Here, agent 111 is delivered by a separate device, such as a catheter 503 positioned within the vasculature V that feeds the target tissue area. Thus, agent 111 is delivered regionally to the target tissue area. The energy delivery device or instrument 102 is inserted into the target tissue area from a different approach. Here, the instrument 102 comprises an energy delivery body 108 having a needle shape. The tip of the needle shape is able to penetrate similarly to a needle. In some embodiments, agent 111 is able to be delivered through its internal lumen. In this embodiment, the energy delivery body 108 is electrically insulated with an insulation layer 504 except for the tip of the needle shape which acts as an electrode. The tip is inserted in or near the target tissue and PEF energy is then delivered to the target tissue from the energy delivery body 108 as indicated by wavy lines 501. In this embodiment, the PEF energy upregulates PD-L1 in the cells C, among other effects, and the agent 111 comprises  $\alpha$ PD-1 which interferes with the PD-1/PD-L1 interaction. This allows T cells within the patient P to identify and kill the targeted cells C in response.

[0362] FIG. 37 illustrates an energy delivery device or instrument 102 comprising a shaft 106 having an energy delivery body 108 near its distal end, wherein the energy delivery body 108 comprises a plurality of tines 600. Typically, the tines 600 have a pointed shape so as to penetrate tissue. Likewise, the tines 600 typically extend laterally outward from the shaft 106, such as at an oblique angle to or perpendicular to the shaft. In some embodiments the tines 600 are deployed circumferentially around the shaft 106 and in other embodiments the tines 600 are deployed from a side of the shaft 106, such as aligned in a row. In some embodiments, the tines 600 extend the same distance from the shaft 106 and in other embodiments the tines 600 extend a varied distance. It may be appreciated that in some embodiments, the extension of at least some of the tines 600 from the shaft 106 is adjustable. It may also be appreciated that in some embodiments the tines 600 extend from a distal tip of the shaft 106, such as through a central lumen.

[0363] Typically, each tine 600 delivers agent 111 and/or energy therefrom. In some embodiments, agent 111 is delivered from the tip 601 of the tine 600 and in other embodiments agent 111 is delivered from delivery ports 602 along the tine 600. In some embodiments, the tines 600 are energizable together (e.g. so as to act as a single electrode) or at least some of the tines 600 are individually energizable (e.g. so as to act in bipolar pairs or so as to act as selectable single electrodes including acting in groups). In some embodiments, one or more tines 600 deliver different energy

(e.g. generated from different energy delivery algorithms 152) and/or different types of agent 111.

[0364] In this embodiment, the shaft 106 has three sections, a first section 106a, a second section 106b and a third section 106c. As illustrated in FIG. 37, the first section 106a is distal to the second section 106b which is distal to the third section 106c. Each section 106a, 106b, 106c may be insulated or non-insulated so as to create a variety of different electrode combinations. This may allow various electric field shapes and/or direct the electric field in desired directions. It may also be appreciated that in some embodiments, at least a portion of at least one tine 600 is insulated so as to direct the energy emanating therefrom. Overall, the tines 600 are often able to deliver agent 111 and/or energy to a larger volume of target tissue with a single placement of the instrument 102 than with an instrument 102 having an energy delivery device 108 comprising a single needle.

[0365] In some embodiments, the first section 106a acts as an energy delivery body 108 and one or more tines 600 act as energy delivery bodies 108. Each of the different energy delivery bodies 108 may deliver the same or different types of energy; likewise, the energy delivery bodies 108 may act in groups. In some embodiments, the tines 600 extend past the first section 106a. In some embodiments, the tines 600 extend the same distance (relative to the first section 106a) from the shaft 106 and in other embodiments the tines 600 extend a varied distance (relative to the first section 106a). In some embodiments, the first section 106a acts as an energy delivery body 108 and one or more tines 600 act as a conduit for delivery of agent 111.

[0366] It may be appreciated that in some embodiments, PEF energy is delivered to a conductive fluid (e.g. blood, saline, etc.) in contact with the target tissue. Thus, the energy is able to pass through the conductive fluid to the target tissue for the effects described herein above.

[0367] In summary, specialized PEF treatments described herein invoke an adaptive immune response that benefits treatment outcomes. To verify that inclusion of checkpoint blockade (CPB) into a PEF treatment protocol improves outcomes beyond PEF-alone, two syngeneic, orthotopic models of triple-negative breast cancer (EMT6 and 4T-1 murine tumor models) were employed in studies. To verify that the inclusion of checkpoint blockade into a PEF therapeutic protocol with PEF treatment could improve outcomes beyond PEF-alone, a syngeneic, orthotopic model of triple-negative breast cancer (the EMT6 tumor model) was employed in studies. Next, to verify that combination therapy cohorts provided long term, tumor specific immunity, the animals that achieved a CR with a EMT6 tumor cell injection 60 days post treatment were rechallenged. To verify how combination therapy synergizes to generate an anti-tumor immune response, a pathway analysis on systemic changes to cytokine expression in the blood before and after treatment was performed. Next, tumor suppression mediated by PEF treatment combined with checkpoint blockade in a syngeneic model of metastatic breast cancer was assessed. To determine that combination therapy improved the anti-tumor immune response in lung metastases, cytokine analysis was performed and quantified a nuclear proliferation factor (Ki67) in 4T-1 lung tissue at 18 days post-treatment.

[0368] It may be appreciated that in some embodiments described herein, PEF energy delivery and CPB synergize to accomplish the following: immunogenic cell death, release

of tumor antigen and DAMPs, proinflammatory TME driving by innate arm, Skew Th1/Th17, DC Activation, NK Activation, TLR signaling, cytotoxic T-cell activation, and wound healing response, to name a few.

### Example 3

#### Immunogenicity of Specialized Pulsed Electric Fields is Enhanced with the Inclusion of Checkpoint Inhibitor Therapy

**[0369]** Background: Checkpoint inhibition monotherapy has generated impressive clinical results across several cancer subsets; however, the response remains limited in patients whose tumors lack a robust T-cell infiltrate. Further, for patients that do achieve a clinically meaningful response, these anti-tumor effects are commonly transient as the tumor moves to a more immune suppressive phenotype. As such, there is growing interest to improve disease outcomes by combining checkpoint blockade with a local therapy. Local therapies have the potential to rapidly promote immunogenic cell death and the subsequent release of tumor antigen to drive a systemic anti-tumor response. PEF treatment is a non-thermal, needle-guided, locoregional therapy that employs high frequency biphasic electric pulses to destabilize the cell membrane and drive cellular death. Importantly, PEF preserves the extracellular matrix (ECM) and allows for regeneration of blood and lymphatic vessels. Here, we set out to determine if the combination of PEF and programmed cell death receptor-1 (anti-PD-1) blockade would bolster a systemic anti-tumor response in a murine model of triple negative breast cancer.

**[0370]** Objectives: This preclinical study evaluated the immune response to specialized Pulsed Electric Field (PEF) tumor treatment with inclusion of checkpoint inhibition with αPD-1. Where appropriate PEF treatment doses do not denature proteins, tumor-specific and tumor-associated antigens remain intact and available for antigen-presenting cells to interact with them during the treatment resolution and reparative processes, including an abscopal effect. This study identified the immunogenic mechanisms underlying the abscopal effect and enhanced response obtained by combinatorial treatment.

**[0371]** Methods: Immunocompetent female Balb/c mice were orthotopically inoculated with 1200, 000 4T1 breast cancer cells (representing “cold” tumor microenvironments) in the 5<sup>th</sup> mammary fat pad (primary tumor). Mice were distributed into 4 groups: IgG controls, anti-PD1-only, PEF-only, and anti-PD1+PEF. The anti-PD1 dosing was 200 µg given three times per week starting the day of tumor inoculation. Once reaching 5 mm in diameter (8-10 days), tumors in the PEF groups were treated with a single application of specialized PEF delivered through a single needle placed in the center of the tumor. PEF dosing was established to target approximately 80% of the tumor volume. The specialized PEF dose was 2500V, 400 kHz, 40 cycles, 100 packets. Three days following PEF treatment delivery day, a second 4T-1 tumor was challenged into the contralateral side of the fifth mammary fat pad (secondary tumor). Eighteen days after treatment, contralateral tumors and lungs were harvested for analysis. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent analysis (ELISA) was used to identify and characterize the biological immune response to the different treatment cohorts.

**[0372]** Results: Cytokine analysis performed in untreated tumors and lung tissue with metastatic disease at 18 days

post-treatment confirmed that combinatorial treatment alleviated systemic immune suppression. The cytokine panel included GM-CSF, IL-1α, IL-1β, IL-2, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-7, IL-10, IL-12, IL-13, IL-17, CXCL1, CXCL2, CXCL5, CCL2, TGF-α. The PEF and checkpoint blockade significantly elevated the expression of T-cell activator, IL-2, in the secondary untreated tumors, whereas all other study cohorts did not FIG. 38 provides a heat map depicting cytokine expression from the contralateral whole tumor lysate 18 days after treatment. Biological groups included the following: Control (IgG, n=4) anti-PD-1 checkpoint monotherapy (αPD-1, n=4), direct treatment with pulsed fields (PEF, n=3), and combination therapy (PEF+αPD-1, n=4). The heat map represents the average concentration (pg/mL) of cytokine for each biological group. Multiplex cytokine quantification for IL-α (FIG. 39A), IL-0 (FIG. 39B), IL-2 (FIG. 39C), IL-13 (FIG. 39D) were used to construct the heat map in FIG. 38. \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01 (ANOVA with Fisher’s test). All data are plotted mean±standard deviation. FIGS. 39A-39D refer to cytokine presence in the secondary (untreated) tumor.

**[0373]** Further, treatment with PEF and immunotherapy significantly decreased the neutrophil recruitment chemokine, CXCL1, in both the secondary untreated tumor and lung compared to IgG control group. Thus, immune therapy combined with PEF induced anti-tumor immune response in lung metastases. FIG. 40A provides a heat map depicting cytokine expression from the contralateral whole tumor lysate 18 days after treatment. FIG. 40B illustrates analysis of how cytokine expression from lung tissue impacts pathways associated with cancer as determined by Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (IPA) software.

**[0374]** To characterize the metastatic burden in treated animals, a marker for tumor viability (Ki67) and cytotoxic T-cells in the immune cell infiltrate (CD8) were quantified in whole lung tissue via ELISA. PEF monotherapy and PEF combined with immunotherapy increased the expression CD8 in the lungs compared to both the IgG control and checkpoint monotherapy cohorts. FIGS. 41A-41B provides an ELISA quantification of Ki-67 from whole lung tissue lysate 18 days after treatment. Biological groups included the following: Control (IgG, n=7), anti-PD-1 checkpoint monotherapy (αPD-1, n=8), direct treatment with pulsed fields (PEF n=3) and combination therapy (PEF+αPD-1, n=7) \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001 (ANOVA with Fisher’s test). All data are plotted mean±standard deviation. Importantly, only the PEF and immunotherapy cohort decreased the total expression of Ki67 in the lungs compared to the IgG control group. FIG. 41C provides an ELISA quantification of CD8 from whole lung tissue lysate 18 days after treatment. Biological groups included the following: Control (IgG, n=7), anti-PD-1 checkpoint monotherapy (αPD-1, n=8), direct treatment with pulsed fields (PEF n=3) and combination therapy (PEF+αPD-1, n=7) \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001 (ANOVA with Fisher’s test). All data are plotted mean±standard deviation.

**[0375]** Summary: Cytokine analysis performed in untreated tumors and lung tissue with metastatic disease of 18 days post-treatment confirmed that combinatorial treatment alleviated systemic immune suppression. PEF and checkpoint blockade significantly elevated the expression of T-cell activator, IL-2, in the secondary untreated tumors, whereas all other study cohorts did not. Further, treatment with PEF and immunotherapy significantly decreased the

neutrophil recruitment chemokine, CSCL-1, in both the secondary untreated tumor and lung compared to IgG control group. To characterize PEF mediated changes to metastatic burden in the lung, we first employed Ingenuity Pathway Analysis (IPA) software to identify biological functions and gene networks impacted by treatment. Combination therapy led to significant decreases in pathways associated with cancer including growth of tumors and metastasis. Next, we assessed a marker for tumor viability (K167) and cytotoxic T-cells in the immune cell infiltrate (CD8) were quantified in whole lung tissue via ELISA. PEF monotherapy increased the expression CD8 in the lungs compared to both the IgG control and checkpoint monotherapy cohorts. Importantly, only the PEF and immunotherapy cohort decreased the total expression of K167 in the lungs compared to IgG control group.

[0376] Conclusions: Combining PEF with  $\alpha$ PD-1 checkpoint inhibition induces a robust local and systemic anti-tumor immune response in the immunosuppressive 4T-1 tumor model.

#### Example 4

Primary and Secondary Tumor Response to Combined Delivery of Specialized PEF and  $\alpha$ PD-1 within 4T-1 and EMT-6 Orthotopic Tumor Models

[0377] Background: While treatment options for cancer patients have improved for many forms of cancer, the occurrence of acquired drug resistance, a high incidence of tumor recurrence, and systemic spread are unrelenting negative outcomes. However, recent efforts have demonstrated that the combination of immunotherapies (i.e., checkpoint inhibitors, such as  $\alpha$ PD-1) in concert with pulsed electric fields (PEF) may improve overall outcomes. PEF is an energy directed focal therapy that relies on the application of brief, high-amplitude, pulsed energy to elicit a cascade of local events including cell death, inflammatory signaling, and the generation of viable antigen presentation within the tumor microenvironment resulting in a measurable systemic response.

[0378] Objective: The objective of this preclinical study was to assess the overall synergistic effects of combining specialized PEF with checkpoint blockade (CPB).

[0379] Methods: Immunocompetent female Balbc mice were anesthetized and inoculated orthotopically with 200,000 cells (EMT-6 or 4T-1, representing immune "hot" and "cold" tumor microenvironments, respectively) in the 5<sup>th</sup> mammary fat pad (primary tumor). Mice were distributed into 4 groups: IgG controls,  $\alpha$ PD1 monotherapy, PEF monotherapy, and  $\alpha$ PD-1+PEF. The  $\alpha$ PD-1 dosing was 200  $\mu$ g given three times per week starting the day of tumor inoculation. Once reaching 5 mm in diameter (8-10 days), tumors in the PEF groups were treated with a single application of PEF delivered through a single needle placed in the center of the tumor. PEF dosing was established to target approximately 80% of the tumor volume. Three days following PEF treatment delivery day, a second inoculation was performed in the contralateral fat pad (secondary tumor). Mice were monitored for health and tumor size three times a week. Mice were euthanized at experimental time-points or at end of the study or if considered clinically moribund.

[0380] Results: Directly treated and contralateral tumors in the PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1 cohort experienced significant suppression in tumor growth by 24 days post-treatment compared to

all groups within the EMT-6 mouse tumor model (FIG. 42). Further, 58% of the PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1 cohort did not grow a contralateral tumor (FIG. 42). Overall, the combinatorial therapeutic protocol significantly ( $P$  value <0.001) improved survival outcomes in comparison to PEF or  $\alpha$ PD-1 monotherapy. More specifically, 41% of animals treated with PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1 achieved a complete response as compared to 10% and 18% of animals  $\alpha$ PD-1 and PEF monotherapy, respectively (FIG. 43). FIG. 42 depicts the tumor growth curve of EMT6 tumors treated with PEF, with anti-PD1 and with both therapies in comparison to untreated tumors (IgG). The PEF treated groups showed a significant growth delay compared to IgG and  $\alpha$ PD1. The combination of PEF with anti PD1 is further inhibiting tumor growth. FIG. 42 shows the tumor growth of contralateral untreated tumors. The contralateral tumor of mice that received systemic anti PD1 and local PEF on the primary tumors failed to grow the satellite tumor in 7/12 mice. FIG. 44 shows that mice treated with PEF on the primary tumor and systemic anti PD1 therapy had a survival rate of 41% compared to PEF alone (18%), anti PD1 alone (10%) and no treatment (0%) Thus, referring to FIGS. 41-43, the primary tumor growth curve (FIG. 42) and secondary tumor growth curve (FIG. 43) at 14 days post PEF for the EMT-6 mouse tumor model are shown along with a survival plot over 24-day period (FIG. 44).

[0381] Similarly, the 4T-1 tumor model illustrated a significant reduction ( $P$  value <0.05) in the primary and contralateral tumor growth for both the PEF monotherapy and the PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1 groups in comparison to the IgG and  $\alpha$ PD-1 monotherapy at 19 days post PEF (FIG. 45A). Referring to FIGS. 45A-45B, the primary tumor growth curve (FIG. 45A) and secondary tumor growth curve (FIG. 45B) are shown 19 days post PEF for the 4T-1 mouse tumor model. No contralateral tumor growth was achieved in 29% of the mice that received the combinatorial therapy and 13% of the mice that received PEF monotherapy.

[0382] Conclusions: This data suggest that checkpoint inhibition ( $\alpha$ PD-1) and focal PEF therapy act synergistically to create a bolstered anti-tumor response within both an immunogenic (EMT-6) and immunosuppressive (4T-1) mouse tumor models.

#### Example 5

[0383] A similar study was undertaken that compared two different dosing schedules. Two individual CPB dosing schemes were evaluated via survival impact, to optimize the improvement of combining CPB with PEF therapy compared to CPB alone. These dosing schemes included a high frequency anti-PD-1 dosing schedule initiated at the time of primary tumor inoculation (FIG. 46A), and a low frequency-late stage anti-PD-1 dosing schedule, where CPB was initiated at the time of the PEF treatment (FIG. 46B). Each of the combinatorial therapeutic dosing scheme significantly ( $p$ <0.001) improved survival outcomes in comparison to PEF or anti-PD1 monotherapy. Complete response (CR) was obtained in 36% and 85% of combinatorial PEF+anti-PD-1 mice in the high frequency and low-frequency late state anti-PD-1 dosing groups, respectively. This compares to 10% and 18% of animals anti-PD1 and PEF monotherapy, respectively (FIG. 47). FIG. 47 is a Kaplan-Meier Curve depicting survival at 60 days post treatment. Biological groups included Control (IgG, n=11), anti-PD-1 checkpoint monotherapy ( $\alpha$ PD-1, n=11), direct treatment with pulsed

fields (PEF, n=11), high frequency CPB+PEF (PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1) (HF), n=22), low frequency late staging CPB+PEF (PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1) (LFLS), n=7).

[0384] Next, to identify combination therapy cohorts which provided long term, tumor specific immunity, we rechallenged the animals that achieved a CR with an EMT6 tumor cell injection 60 days post treatment into a native tumor site, the second mammary fat pad (FIGS. 48A-48B). FIG. 48A depicts native control mice these that had not previously been challenged with EMT6 tumor cell injection. FIG. 48B depict animals from the PEF and CPB combination groups that had previously achieved a complete response. For native control mice, tumors were inoculated into the 5<sup>th</sup> (left and right side) and 2<sup>nd</sup> mammary fat pad (left side only). For PEF+anti-PD-1 mice, a tumor was challenged into the second mammary fat pad only. All tumors readily grew in a control cohort. Collectively, 94% of (17/18) animals treated with combination therapy did not exhibit tumors by 20 days post-inoculation.

[0385] Regarding FIG. 49, Balb/c mice were orthotopically challenged with 200,000 cells (4T-1) in the 5<sup>th</sup> mammary fat pad (both left and right side, bilateral tumor model). Mice were distributed into 4 groups: Control (IgG, n=8), anti-PD-1 checkpoint monotherapy ( $\alpha$ PD-1, n=8), direct treatment with pulsed fields (PEF, n=8), and combination therapy (PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1, n=7). Once reaching 5 mm in diameter (10 days) tumors in the PEF groups were treated with a single application of PEF delivered through a single needle placed into the center of the tumor.

[0386] Similarly, the 4T1 tumor model illustrated a significant reduction (p<0.05) in the primary and contralateral tumor growth for both the PEF monotherapy and the PEF+anti-PD-1 groups in comparison to IgG and PD-1 monotherapy at 19 days post PEF. The contralateral tumors were significantly smaller in the PEF+anti-PD-1 group (FIG. 50). No contralateral tumor growth was achieved in 43% of the mice that received the combinatorial therapy and 12% of mice that received the monotherapy (PEF alone).

[0387] FIG. 50 is a growth plot of the primary, or directly treated, 4T-1 tumors. Biological groups included the following: Control (IgG, n=8), anti-PD-1 checkpoint monotherapy ( $\alpha$ PD-1, n=8), direct treatment with pulsed fields (PEF, n=8), and combination therapy (PEF+ $\alpha$ PD-1) (LFLS), n=7.  
\*p<0.05 (Repeated Measures ANOVA with Tukey test). All data plotted mean $\pm$ SEM.

[0388] FIG. 51 is a comparison between biological groups of the contralateral or untreated 4T-1 tumor volume 18 days post PEF, or 13 days after inoculation. All data are plotted mean $\pm$ standard deviation.

[0389] Conclusion: This data suggest that checkpoint inhibition ( $\alpha$ PD-1) and focal PEF therapy act synergistically to create an enhanced, durable, anti-tumor response within both an immunogenic (EMT-6) and immunosuppressive (4T-1) mouse tumor models.

#### Altered PEF Dosing

[0390] As stated previously, the specialized treatment dose is provided by a waveform that is produced from a combination of parameter values that includes the following: voltage=3000V, fundamental frequency=400 kHz, number of biphasic pulses (i.e., cycles) per packet=40 cycles, inter-cycle delay=1000 microseconds, number of packets=100

packets and inter-packet delay=3 seconds. It may be appreciated that deviations from this specialized dose typically generate different results.

[0391] Referring back to FIG. 25, a variety of tissue samples having Tertiary Lymphoid Structures (TLS) are shown wherein the presence of TLS in tumors correlate with better prognosis and clinical outcome. Lymphoid aggregates and TLS have been consistently observed near the periphery of the PEF treated tumors when treated with the specialized treatment dose. However, when the dose is altered (tissue samples T1, T2, T3 of FIG. 25), the number of TLS are dramatically reduced or non-existent. The tumor in tissue sample T1 received the specialized dose, however the energy delivery was asynchronous with the heartbeat with a brief interruption in energy delivery. The tumor in tissue sample T2 received the energy in two doses that each had 50 packets rather than a single dose that had 100 packets. The tumor in tissue sample T3 also received the energy in two doses that each had 50 packets rather than a single dose that had 100 packets so as to generate a CT scan to assess needle placement and packet delivery. For these cases, the energy delivery was interrupted halfway through, with a pause sufficiently long to prevent further accumulation of treatment effect, and thus had a functionally different dose than the later samples. The average number of TLS in the tissues of FIG. 25 (T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12) is 54.8 whereas the average number of TLS in the tissues receiving the altered dose (T1, T2, T3) is only 4. The number of TLS is made up of mature TLS (which have germinal centers containing mature CD20-B cells exhibiting the characteristic morphology of proliferating centroblasts, often with tingible body macrophages and follicular dendritic cells within the germinal center) and immature TLS (without germinal centers). The average of mature TLS in the tissues of FIG. 25 (T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12) is 5.6 whereas the average number of TLS in the tissues receiving the altered dose (T1, T2, T3) is 0. The average of immature TLS in the tissues of FIG. 25 (T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12) is 49.2 whereas the average number of TLS in the tissues receiving the altered dose (T1, T2, T3) is 4. It may be appreciated that the averages of the tissues of FIG. 25 include T1, T2, T3, therefore the average when excluding these three tumors would be even higher. Thus, the difference in effect of the altered dose is higher than calculated. This indicates that alterations in the specialized dose may lead to a lower immunological response, decreased efficacy and less desirable clinical outcome.

[0392] Nonetheless, it may be appreciated that different parameters may be used, typically with different outcomes. The different outcomes may be different in some aspects and similar in other aspects. Likewise, the different outcomes may be preferred in some situations and not in others. The following further describe the parameters of the energy waveform.

#### A. Voltage

[0393] The voltages used and considered may be the tops of square-waveforms, may be the peaks in sinusoidal or sawtooth waveforms, or may be the RMS voltage of sinusoidal or sawtooth waveforms. In some embodiments, the energy is delivered in a monopolar fashion and each high voltage pulse or the set voltage 416 is between about 500 V to 10,000 V, particularly about 3000V to 3300V, about

3000V to 3500V, 3300 to 3500V, about 3000 V to 4000 V, about 3500 V to 4000 V, about 3000 V to 5000 V, about 3500 V to 5000 V, about 3000 V to 6000 V, about 3500 V to 6000 V, including all values and subranges in between including about 3000 V, 3300V, 3500 V, 4000 V, 4500 V, 5000 V, 5500 V, 6000 V to name a few. Voltages delivered to the tissue may be based on the setpoint on the generator 104 while either taking in to account the electrical losses along the length of the instrument 102 due to inherent impedance of the instrument 102 or not taking in to account the losses along the length, i.e., delivered voltages can be measured at the generator or at the tip of the instrument.

[0394] It may be appreciated that the set voltage 416 may vary depending on whether the energy is delivered in a monopolar or bipolar fashion. In bipolar delivery, a lower voltage may be used due to the smaller, more directed electric field. The bipolar voltage selected for use in therapy is dependent on the separation distance of the electrodes, whereas the monopolar electrode configurations that use one or more distant dispersive pad electrodes may be delivered with less consideration for exact placement of the catheter electrode and dispersive electrode placed on the body. In monopolar electrode embodiments, larger voltages are typically used due to the dispersive behavior of the delivered energy through the body to reach the dispersive electrode, on the order of 10 cm to 100 cm effective separation distance. Conversely, in bipolar electrode configurations, the relatively close active regions of the electrodes, on the order of 0.5 mm to 10 cm, including 1 mm to 1 cm, results in a greater influence on electrical energy concentration and effective dose delivered to the tissue from the separation distance. For instance, if the targeted voltage-to-distance ratio is 3000 V/cm to evoke the desired clinical effect at a desired tissue depth (1.3 mm), if the separation distance is changed from 1 mm to 1.2 mm, this would result in a necessary increase in treatment voltage from 300 to about 360 V, a change of 20%.

#### B. Frequency

[0395] It may be appreciated that the number of biphasic cycles per second of time is the fundamental frequency when a signal is continuous. Since the specialized PEF waveforms are not continuous throughout the dose (e.g. the waveform includes packets and delays), the fundamental frequency is used as a method of describing the pulse width of the biphasic pulses of the specialized PEF waveform. It may be appreciated that the pulse width is the measure of the elapsed time between the leading and trailing edges of a single biphasic cycle and can be derived from a value of a fundamental frequency. For example, a waveform having a fundamental frequency of 400 Hz has a biphasic pulse width of 2.5 microseconds.

[0396] In some embodiments, biphasic pulses are utilized to reduce undesired muscle stimulation, particularly cardiac muscle stimulation. In other embodiments, the pulse waveform is monophasic and there is no clear inherent frequency. Instead, a fundamental frequency may be considered by doubling the monophasic pulse length to derive the frequency. In some embodiments, the signal has a frequency in the range 100 kHz-1 MHz, more particularly 100 kHz-1000 kHz, including 100 kHz, 200 kHz, 300 kHz, 400 kHz, 500 kHz, 100-500 kHz, etc. In some embodiments, the signal has a frequency in the range of approximately 100-600 kHz which typically penetrates a lumen wall so as to treat or

affect particular cells somewhat deeply positioned, such as submucosal cells or smooth muscle cells. In some embodiments, the signal has a frequency in range of approximately 600 kHz-1000 kHz or 600 kHz-1 MHz which typically penetrates a lumen wall so as to treat or affect particular cells somewhat shallowly, such as epithelial or endothelial cells. It may be appreciated that at some voltages, frequencies at or below 100-250 kHz may cause undesired muscle stimulation. Therefore, in some embodiments, the signal has a frequency in the range of 400-500 kHz, 400-600 kHz, 400-800 kHz or 500-800 kHz, such as 400 kHz, 450 kHz, 500 kHz, 550 kHz, 600 kHz, 650 kHz, 700 kHz, 750 kHz, 800 kHz. In particular, in some embodiments, the signal has a frequency of 600 kHz. In addition, cardiac synchronization is typically utilized to reduce or avoid undesired cardiac muscle stimulation during sensitive rhythm periods. It may be appreciated that even higher frequencies may be used with components which minimize signal artifacts.

#### C. Voltage-Frequency Balancing

[0397] The frequency of the waveform delivered may vary relative to the treatment voltage in synchrony to retain adequate treatment effect. Such synergistic changes would include the decrease in frequency, which evokes a stronger effect, combined with a decrease in voltage, which evokes a weaker effect. For instance, in some cases the treatment may be delivered using 3000 V in a monopolar fashion with a waveform frequency of 800 kHz, while in other cases the treatment may be delivered using 2000 V with a waveform frequency of 400 kHz.

[0398] When used in opposing directions, the treatment parameters may be manipulated in a way that makes it too effective, which may increase muscle contraction likelihood or risk effects to undesirable tissues, such as cartilage for airway treatments. For instance, if the frequency is increased and the voltage is decreased, such as the use of 2000 V at 800 kHz, the treatment may not have sufficient clinical therapeutic benefit. Opposingly, if the voltage was increased to 3000 V and frequency decreased to 400 kHz, there may be undesirable treatment effect extent to collateral sensitive tissues. In some cases, the over-treatment of these undesired tissues could result in morbidity or safety concerns for the patient, such as destruction of cartilaginous tissue in the airways sufficient to cause airway collapse, or destruction of smooth muscle in the GI tract sufficient to cause interruption of normal peristaltic motion. In other cases, the overtreatment of the untargeted or undesirable tissues may have benign clinical outcomes and not affect patient response or morbidity if they are overtreated.

#### D. Cycles and Packets

[0399] As mentioned, the algorithm 152 prescribes a signal having a waveform comprising a series of energy packets wherein each energy packet comprises a series of high voltage pulses. Typically, the pulses are biphasic so they are referred to as cycles. Referring to FIG. 4, the first packet 402 has a cycle count 420 of two. In some embodiments, the cycle count 420 is set from 1 to 100 per packet, including all values and subranges in between, such as 5 cycles, 10 cycles, 20 cycles, 30 cycles, 40 cycles, 50 cycles, 60 cycles, 70 cycles, 80 cycles, 90 cycles, 100 cycles, etc. In some embodiments, the cycle count 420 is 1 to 5 cycles, 1 to 10 cycles, 1 to 25 cycles, 10 to 20 cycles, 1 to 40 cycles, 10 to

40 cycles, 20 to 40 cycles, 30 to 40 cycles, 30 to 50 cycles, 40 to 50 cycles, 1 to 60 cycles, 40 to 50 cycles, 40 to 60 cycles, 50 to 60 cycles, 1 to 80 cycles, 1 to 100 cycles, 50 to 100 cycles, 1 to 1,000 cycles or 1 to 2,000 cycles, including all values and subranges in between.

[0400] The packet duration is determined by the cycle count, among other factors. Typically, the higher the cycle count, the longer the packet duration and the larger the quantity of energy delivered. In some embodiments, packet durations are in the range of approximately 50 to 1000 microseconds, such as 50  $\mu$ s, 60  $\mu$ s, 70  $\mu$ s, 80  $\mu$ s, 90  $\mu$ s, 100  $\mu$ s, 125  $\mu$ s, 150  $\mu$ s, 175  $\mu$ s, 200  $\mu$ s, 250  $\mu$ s, 100 to 250  $\mu$ s, 150 to 250  $\mu$ s, 200 to 250  $\mu$ s, 500 to 1000  $\mu$ s to name a few. In other embodiments, the packet durations are in the range of approximately 100 to 1000 microseconds, such as 150  $\mu$ s, 200  $\mu$ s, 250  $\mu$ s, 500  $\mu$ s, or 1000  $\mu$ s.

[0401] In some embodiments, the number of packets delivered during treatment, or packet count, may include 50 to 280 packets including all values and subranges in between, such as 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 50-100, 80-100, 100-110, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 100-150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, and 280 packets.

TABLE 7

Example parameter combinations include:				
Voltage	Frequency	Packet duration	Minimum # of Packets	Penetration
3500 V	500 kHz	250 $\mu$ s	200	0.1-1 cm
5000 V	5 kHz	200 $\mu$ s	10-20	0.5-2 cm
6000 V	300 kHz	500 $\mu$ s	100	3-5 cm
3000 V	500 kHz	250 $\mu$ s	25-50	0.5-2 cm
2500 V	300 kHz	150 $\mu$ s	100	0.5-2 cm
2500 V	500 kHz	100 $\mu$ s	50	0.5 cm
2500 V	600 kHz	100 $\mu$ s	20	0.05-0.1 cm

#### E. Rest Period/Inter-Packet Delay

[0402] In some embodiments, the time between packets, referred to as the rest period or interpacket delay 406, is set between about 0.1 seconds and about 5 seconds, including all values and subranges in between. In other embodiments, the rest period 406 ranges from about 0.001 seconds to about 10 seconds, including all values and subranges in between, such as 1 second, 2 seconds, 3 seconds, 4 seconds, 5 seconds, 6 seconds, 7 seconds, 8 seconds, 9 seconds, 10 seconds, etc. In some embodiments, the rest period 406 is approximately 3-5 seconds. In particular, in some embodiments the signal is synced with the cardiac rhythm so that each packet is delivered synchronously within a designated period relative to the heartbeats, thus the rest periods coincide with the heartbeats. In other embodiments wherein cardiac synchronization is utilized, the rest period 406 may vary, as the rest period between the packets can be influenced by cardiac synchronization, as will be described in later sections.

#### F. Switch Time and Dead Time/Inter-Cycle Delay

[0403] A switch time is a delay or period of no energy that is delivered between the positive and negative peaks of a biphasic pulse. In some embodiments, the switch time ranges between about 0 to about 1 microsecond, including all values and subranges in between. In other embodiments,

the switch time ranges between 1 and 20 microseconds, including all values and subranges in between. In other embodiments, the switch time ranges between about 2 to about 8 microsecond, including all values and subranges in between.

[0404] Delays may also be interjected between each cycle of the biphasic pulses, referred as “dead-time” or inter-cycle delays. Inter-cycle delays occur within a packet, but between cycles or biphasic pulses. This is in contrast to rest periods or inter-packet delays which occur between packets. In other embodiments, the inter-cycle delay 412 is in a range of 0.01 to 0.5 microseconds, 1 to 10 microseconds, 2 to 5 microseconds, 10 to 20 microseconds, 50 to 100 microseconds, 1000 microseconds, 1000 to 1500 microseconds or 1000 microseconds to 100 milliseconds, including all values and subranges in between. In some embodiments, the inter-cycle delay 412 is in the range of 0.2 to 0.3 microseconds. Inter-cycle delays may also be used to define a period between separate, monophasic, pulses within a packet.

[0405] Delays of this sort are typically introduced to a packet to reduce the effects of biphasic cancellation within the waveform. Biphasic cancellation is a term used to refer to the reduced induction of cellular modulation in response to biphasic waveforms versus monophasic waveforms, particularly when switch times and dead times are small, such as below 10  $\mu$ s. In some embodiments, the influence of biphasic cancellation is reduced by introducing switch time delays and dead time. In some instances, the switch time and dead time are both increased together to strengthen the effect. In other instances, only switch time or only dead time are increased to induce this effect.

[0406] In some embodiments, the switch time duration is adjusted such that the degree of therapy effect relative to distant cell effects is optimized for the target of the therapy. In some embodiments, the switch time duration or dead time duration is minimized to decrease distant muscle cell contractions, with lesser local therapy effect. In other embodiments, the switch time duration is extended to increase the local therapy effect, with potential additional distant muscle cell contractions. In some embodiments, the switch time or dead time duration are extended to increase the local therapy effect, and the use of neuromuscular paralytics are employed to control the resulting increase in muscle contraction. In some embodiments, switch time duration is 10 ns to 2  $\mu$ s, while in other embodiments, the switch time duration is 2  $\mu$ s to 20  $\mu$ s. In some instances, when cell modulation is targeted in a way where transmembrane potential manipulation is not the primary mechanism needed to evoke the targeted treatment effects, the switch time and dead time delays are minimized to less than 0.1  $\mu$ s or to 0  $\mu$ s. This elimination of delays minimizes the peripheral, non-targeted treatment effects such as skeletal muscle contraction or cardiac muscle action potential and contraction.

[0407] Another benefit of utilizing switch time and the dead time delays to increase treatment effects for biphasic waveforms is a reduction in generator demands, whereby the introduction of pauses will enable stronger treatment effects without requiring asymmetric/unbalanced pulse waveforms. In this case, unbalanced waveforms are described as those that are monophasic, or have an unbalanced duration or voltage or combination in one polarity relative to the other. In some cases, unbalanced means that the integral of the positive portions of the waveform are not equal to the integral of the negative portions of the waveform. Genera-

tors capable of delivering unbalanced waveforms have a separate set of design considerations that are accounted for thereby increasing potential generator complexity.

#### G. Waveforms

**[0408]** In some embodiments, the waveform has symmetric pulses, such that the voltage and duration of pulse in one direction (i.e., positive or negative) is equal to the voltage and duration of pulse in the other direction. In some embodiments, the waveform has pulses of unbalanced voltages. An unbalanced waveform may result in a more pronounced treatment effect as the dominant positive or negative amplitude leads to a longer duration of same charge cell membrane charge potential. In some embodiments, imbalance includes pulses having pulse widths of unequal duration. In some embodiments, the biphasic waveform is unbalanced, such that the voltage in one direction is equal to the voltage in the other direction, but the duration of one direction (i.e., positive or negative) is greater than the duration of the other direction, so that the area under the curve of the positive portion of the waveform does not equal the area under the negative portion of the waveform. In some embodiments, an unbalanced waveform is achieved by delivering more than one pulse in one polarity before reversing to an unequal number of pulses in the opposite polarity.

#### H. Waveform Shapes

**[0409]** Rather than square waves, pulses are sinusoidal in shape in some embodiments. One benefit of a sinusoidal shape is that it is balanced or symmetrical, whereby each phase is equal in shape. Balancing may assist in reducing undesired muscle stimulation. It may be appreciated that in other embodiments the pulses have decay-shaped waveforms.

**[0410]** It may be appreciated that generating larger lesions (e.g. larger than approximately  $1 \times 1 \times 1 \text{ cm}^3$ ) may involve different parameter values to obtain the same or similar lesion characteristics and/or immune response. In some embodiments, a lesion having a size of approximately  $1.8 \times 1.8 \times 2.4 \text{ cm}^3$  may be achieved by a waveform that is produced from a combination of parameter values that includes the following: voltage=3300V, fundamental frequency=100 kHz, number of biphasic pulses (i.e., cycles) per packet=10 cycles, inter-cycle delay=1000 microseconds, number of packets=100 packets and inter-packet delay=3 seconds. In some embodiments, a lesion having a size of approximately  $3 \times 3 \times 4 \text{ cm}^3$  may be achieved by a waveform that is produced from a combination of parameter values that includes the following: voltage=6000V, fundamental frequency=100 kHz, number of biphasic pulses (i.e., cycles) per packet=10 cycles, inter-cycle delay=1000 or 2000 microseconds, number of packets=100 packets and inter-packet delay=1, 3, 5 or 10 seconds.

**[0411]** It may be appreciated that in some embodiments, the waveform is generated as a function of electric current rather than voltage. For example, doses generated using 3000V or 3300V are delivered into environments of 150-300 ohm (generating 10-20 A for 3000V and 11-22 A for 3300V). In some embodiments, the electric current is 10 A, 15 A, 20 A, 25 A, 30 A, 35 A, 40 A, 45 A, 50 A, 55 A, 60 A, 65 A, 70 A, etc, and all ranges in between. It may be appreciated

that in some instances, such as when using 100 kHz treatments that can be delivered with paralytic, 70 A may be the upper limit.

**[0412]** Energy delivery may be actuated by a variety of mechanisms, such as with the use of an actuator 132 on the instrument 102 or a foot switch operatively connected to the generator 104. Such actuation typically provides a single energy dose. The energy dose is defined by the number of packets delivered and the voltage of the packets. Each energy dose delivered to the target tissue maintains the temperature at or in the target tissue below a threshold for thermal ablation, particularly thermal ablation or denaturing of stromal proteins in the basement membrane or deeper submucosal extracellular protein matrices. In addition, the doses may be titrated or moderated over time so as to further reduce or eliminate thermal build up during the treatment procedure. Instead of inducing thermal damage, defined as protein coagulation at sites of danger to therapy, the energy dose provides energy at a level which induces treatment of the condition, such as cancer, without damaging sensitive tissues.

**[0413]** It may be appreciated that although the examples described herein are in relation to tumors such as in the treatment of cancer, the devices, systems and methods are not so limited. For example, signaling regulated by the PD-1/PD-L pathway is also associated with substantial inflammatory effects that can resemble those in autoimmune responses, chronic infection, and sepsis, consistent with the role of this pathway in balancing protective immunity and immunopathology, as well as in homeostasis and tolerance. Therefore, the devices, systems and methods may be used to target this pathway in autoimmune and inflammatory disorders, chronic infections, and sepsis. Other conditions and disorders that may be treated include ischemia-reperfusion injury (IRI), stroke, Alzheimer's disease (AD), and pain due to the immunoregulatory role of the PD-1/PD-L pathway in these disorders. Similarly, post-stroke inflammation may be treated due to the involvement of the PD-1/PD-L.

**[0414]** As used herein, the terms "about" and/or "approximately" when used in conjunction with numerical values and/or ranges generally refer to those numerical values and/or ranges near to a recited numerical value and/or range. In some instances, the terms "about" and "approximately" can mean within  $\pm 10\%$  of the recited value. For example, in some instances, "about 100 [units]" can mean within  $\pm 10\%$  of 100 (e.g., from 90 to 110). The terms "about" and "approximately" can be used interchangeably.

**[0415]** While preferred embodiments of the present invention have been shown and described herein, it will be obvious to those skilled in the art that such embodiments are provided by way of example only. Numerous variations, changes, and substitutions will now occur to those skilled in the art without departing from the invention. It should be understood that various alternatives to the embodiments of the invention described herein may be employed in practicing the invention. It is intended that the following claims define the scope of the invention and that methods and structures within the scope of these claims and their equivalents be covered thereby.

What is claimed is:

1. A system for treating a tumor within a body of a patient comprising:

an instrument having at least one energy delivery body, wherein the at least one energy delivery body is con-

- figured to be positioned so as to direct pulsed electric field energy to the tumor; and a generator in electrical communication with the at least one energy delivery body, wherein the generator includes at least one energy delivery algorithm that generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having a parameter combination configured to cause cell death within the tumor by regulated cell death.
2. A system as in claim 1, wherein regulated cell death comprises pyroptosis.
3. A system as in claim 1, wherein regulated cell death comprises necroptosis.
4. A system as in claim 1, wherein regulated cell death includes the release of damage-associated molecular pattern molecules.
5. A system as in claim 4, wherein the damage-associated molecular pattern molecules include calreticulin, heat shock proteins, ATP, HMGB1, type I interferon, members of the IL-1 cytokine family, IL-18, IL-1b, double-stranded DNA, or any combination of these.
6. A system as in claim 1, wherein the parameter combination is configured to cause activation of adaptive immunity.
7. A system as in claim 1, wherein cell death occurs over a period of 24 hours from energy delivery.
8. A system as in claim 1, wherein the parameter combination minimizes or eliminates pulsatile mechanical forces on an extracellular matrix.
9. A system as in claim 1, wherein the parameter combination includes a voltage in a range of 3000-6000 volts.
10. A system as in claim 1, wherein the parameter combination includes a frequency in a range of 400-800 kHz.
11. A system as in claim 1, wherein the waveform comprises packets of biphasic pulses.
12. A system as in claim 11, wherein the parameter combination comprises 30-50 biphasic pulses per packet.
13. A system as in claim 11, wherein the parameter combination comprises delays between biphasic pulses and/or between packets.
14. A system as in claim 13, wherein the delays comprise delays between packets each in a range of 3-5 seconds.
15. A system as in claim 13, wherein the delays comprise delays between cycles of 1000 microseconds.
16. A system for treating a tumor within a body of a patient comprising:
- an instrument having at least one energy delivery body, wherein the at least one energy delivery body is configured to be positioned so as to direct pulsed electric field energy to the tumor; and
  - a generator in electrical communication with the at least one energy delivery body, wherein the generator includes at least one energy delivery algorithm that generates a waveform of the pulsed electric field energy having a parameter combination that minimizes or eliminates pulsatile mechanical forces on an extracellular matrix.
17. A method for treating a tumor within a body of a patient comprising:
- inserting at least one energy delivery body in the body of the patient, wherein the at least one energy delivery body is configured to be positioned so as to direct pulsed electric field energy to the tumor; and
  - delivering pulsed electric field energy from the at least one energy delivery body to at least a portion of the tumor so as to cause cell death within the tumor by regulated cell death.
18. A method as in claim 17, wherein regulated cell death comprises pyroptosis and/or necroptosis.
19. A method as in claim 17, wherein the delivering of pulsed electric field energy from the at least one energy delivery body to at least a portion of the tumor causes activation of adaptive immunity.
20. A method as in claim 17, wherein the pulsed electric field energy has a waveform comprising packets of biphasic pulses.

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