



Geneva, Switzerland
26-29 MARCH 2014

**EUROPEAN LUNG CANCER
CONFERENCE**



New targets and vaccines

J. Vansteenkiste



**Respiratory Oncology Unit
Dept. Pulmonology
Univ. Hospital Leuven
Leuven Lung Cancer Group**



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Leuven Lung Cancer Group
<http://www.LLCG.be>





Disclosure

- ❑ **Consultant: GSK-BIO, Merck-Serono**
- ❑ **Speaker: Eli-Lilly**
- ❑ **Research funding: Astra Zeneca**



Lung cancer immunotherapy

- **Introduction: immunotherapy**
- **Lung cancer vaccination for locoregional NSCLC**
- **Lung cancer vaccination for advanced NSCLC**
- **Conclusion**

Lung cancer immunotherapy

> what?

Cancer immunotherapy: any interaction with the immune system to treat cancer

Active: priming of the immune system

Antigen-specific

-> AG -specific antibodies & cytotoxic T cells

Cancer vaccination therapy

Non-antigen-specific

-> enhancement of immune system

- cytokines
- checkpoint inhibitors

Cancer immunomodulation therapy

Passive: delivery of compounds that may use immune system

Monoclonal antibodies

- cetuximab
- trastuzumab
- ...

Targeted antibodies immunotherapy

Adoptive cell transfer

- T cells
- CARs
-

Cellular immunotherapy

Lung cancer vaccination

> components

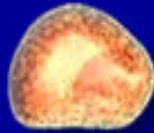
Antigen(s)

+

Adjuvants

- **tumour cells**

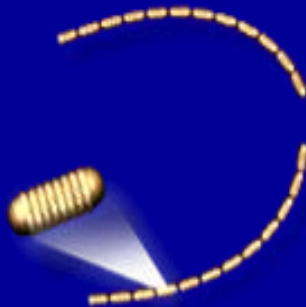
- autologous
- allogeneic



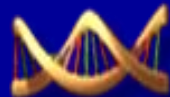
- **peptides**

- **full proteins**

- **gangliosides**



- **DNA**



- **chemical**

Phospholipids,
aluminium, ...

- **biological**

TGF- β
blockade, ...

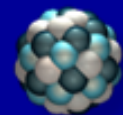
- **viral vectors**



- **dendritic cells**



- **liposomes**





Lung cancer vaccination

> NSCLC ongoing ph3 trials

Setting	Phase 3
Early stage Post surgery	MAGE-A3 MAGRIT target 2270 recruited
Loc. adv. stage Post chemorad	L-BLP25 START target 1300 reported ASCO 13
Advanced In combo with chemo	Belagenpumatucel-L STOP target 700 reported ESMO 13
	rEGF target 1000 ongoing
	TG4010 TIME target 1000 ongoing
	1E10 target 1082 ongoing

N ~ 8,000



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In combo with chemo	

- compound
- ph2 data
- ph3 development / data
- predictive biomarker?

Lung cancer vaccination

> *compound*: MAGE-A3 ASCI

□ Antigen

- MAGE-A3 protein, not expressed in normal cells, expressed in 35% of early stage NSCLC*



□ Adjuvant

- GSK proprietary adjuvant system (AS02B)
- in oil-in water emulsion

□ Administration

- i.m. / q3w x5 → q3m x8 (27 months in total)

* Sienel et al, Eur J Cardiothorac Surg 25: 131-134, 2004

Lung cancer vaccination

> *ph2*: randomised MAGE-A3 trial

Resected NSCLC

- p-stage IB / II
- complete resection
- MAGE-A3 rt PCR +
- PS 0-1

N=122



N=60

**MAGE-A3 ASCI 300 µg i.m.
q3w x5 -> q3m x8 (27 m total)**

**Placebo
same schedule**

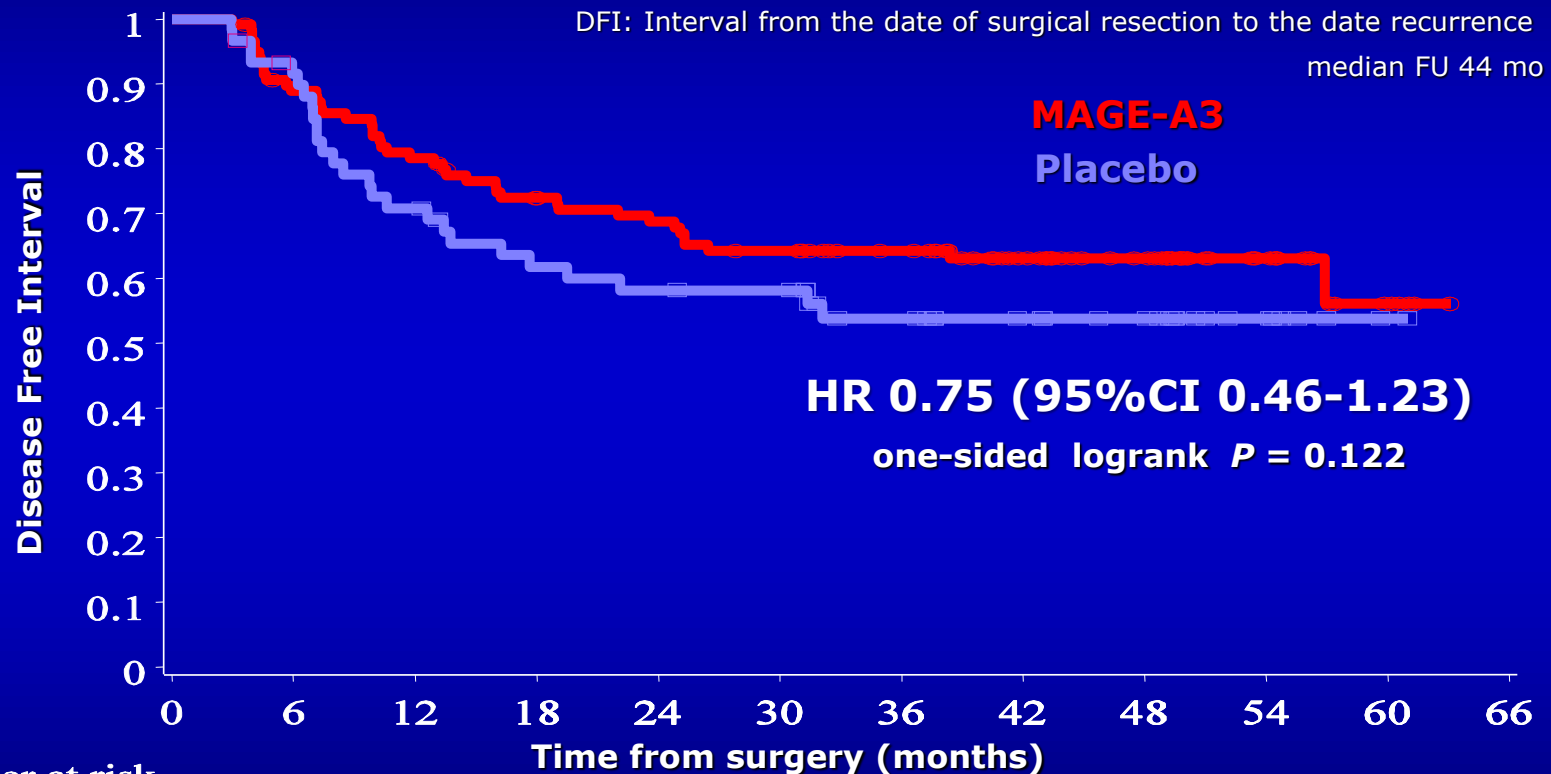
Stratified by:

- stage: IB vs. II
- histology: squamous vs. non-squamous
- LN procedure: limited vs. dissection

Primary endpoint: disease-free interval

Lung cancer vaccination

> *ph2*: MAGE-A3 disease-free interval



Number at risk

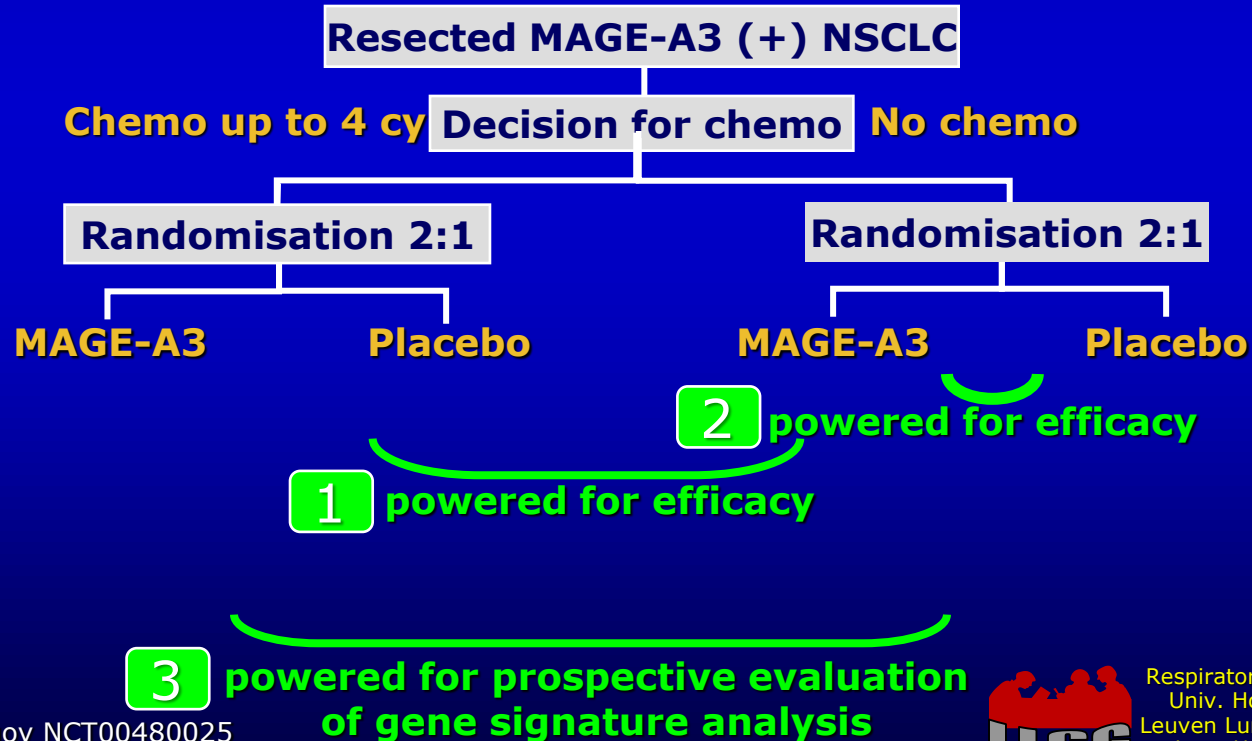
MAGE-A3	122	103	91	81	76	70	62	47	35	16	5
Placebo	60	53	41	34	32	31	23	18	15	7	1

Lung cancer vaccination

> *ph3*: MAGE-A3 MAGRIT trial

MAGE-A3 as Adjuvant Non-Small Cell LunG CanceR ImmunoTherapy

- worldwide multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled ph III trial
- expected N=10,000 screened -> N=2270 patients randomized
- primary endpoint: disease-free survival

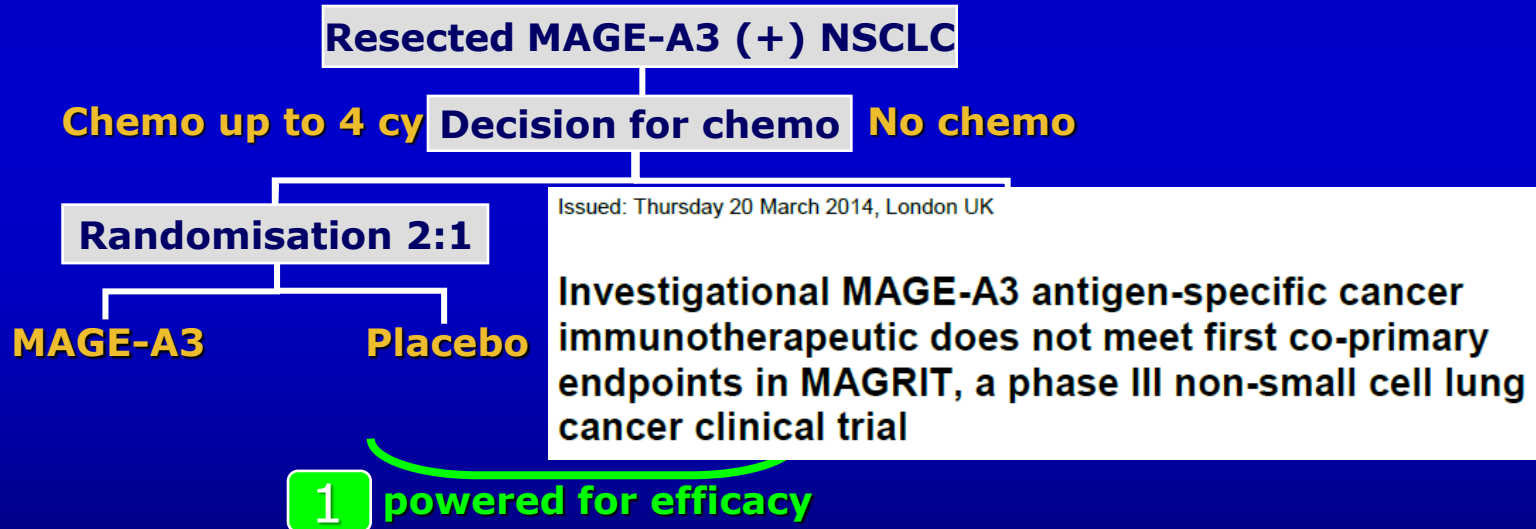


Lung cancer vaccination

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3

powered for prospective evaluation
of gene signature analysis



MAGE-A3 vaccination > biomarker

#7501

**Gene expression signature is strongly associated
with clinical efficacy of MAGE-A3
Antigen-Specific Cancer Immunotherapeutic (ASCI)
as adjuvant therapy in resected stage IB/II
non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)**

J. Vansteenkiste¹, M. Zielinski², J. Dahabreh³, A. Linder⁴, F.
Lehmann⁵, O. Gruselle⁵, P. Therasse⁵, J. Louahed⁵ and V.G. Brichard⁵

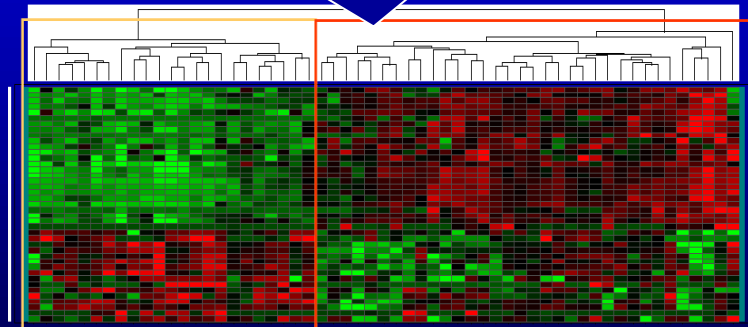
¹Respiratory Oncology Unit/Pneumology, Leuven, Belgium, ²Szpital Chorob Pluc, Zakopane, Poland, ³Medical Centre, Athens, Greece, ⁴LungenKlinik, Hemer, Germany, ⁵GlaxoSmithKline Biologicals, Rixensart, Belgium.

MAGE-A3 vaccination

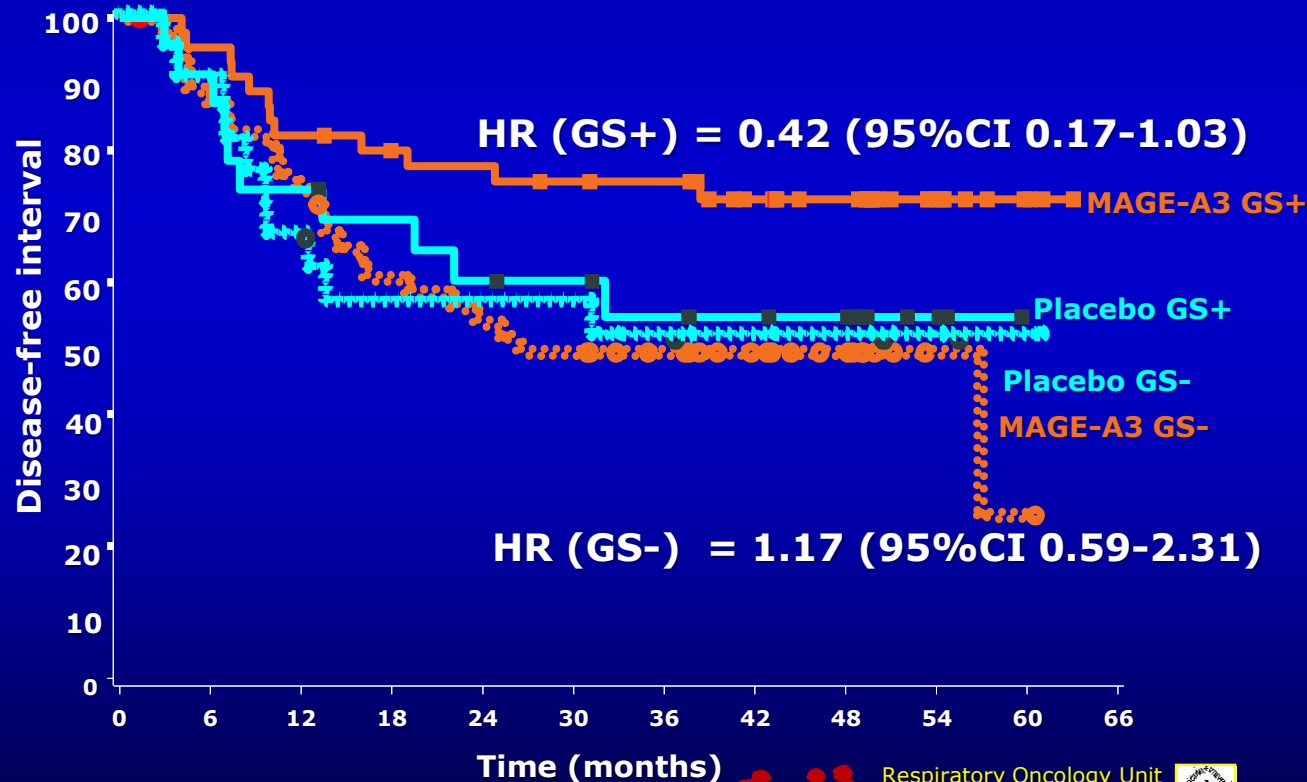
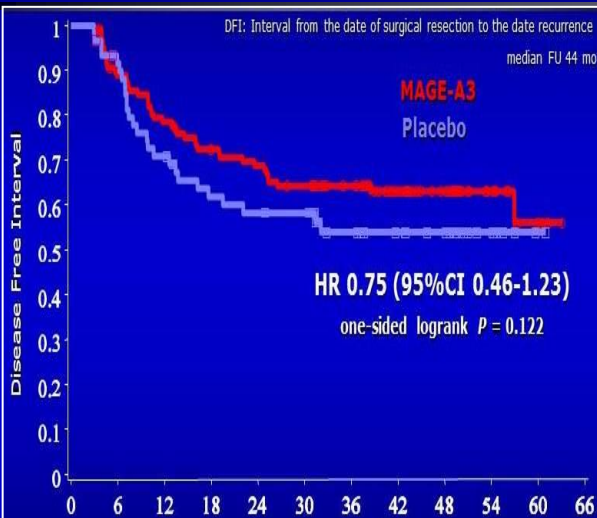
> *biomarker?* experience in melanoma

- ❑ Gene profiling as optional exploratory research
- ❑ Tumor biopsies taken prior to MAGE-A3 immunization
- ❑ Affymetrix platform : HG-U133. Plus 2.0 gene chips

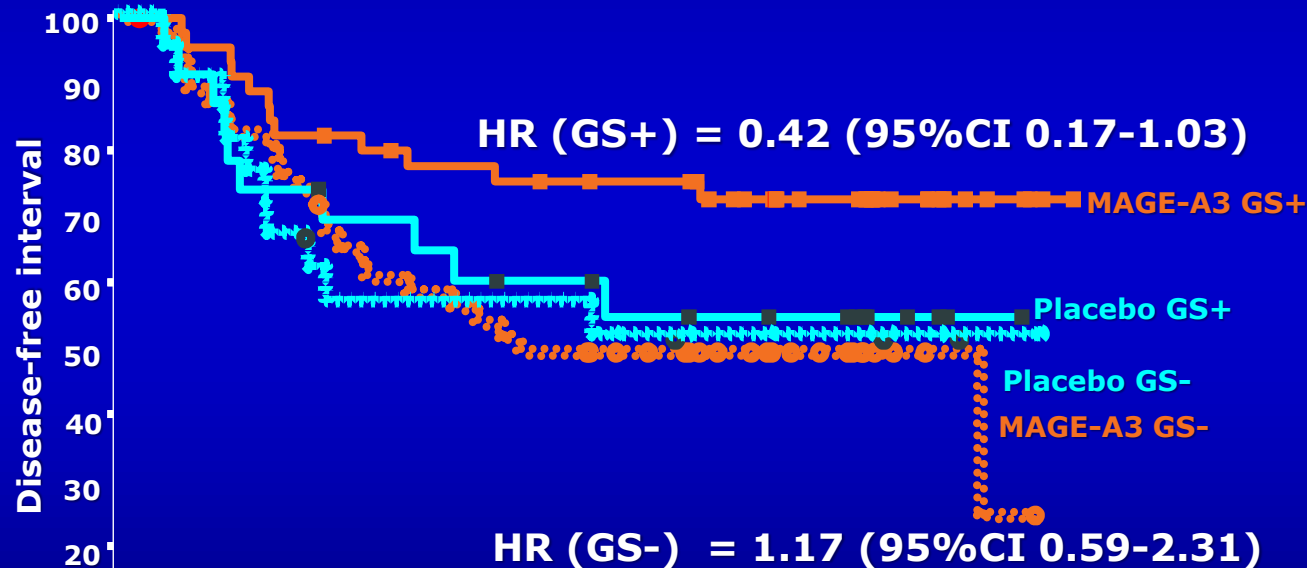
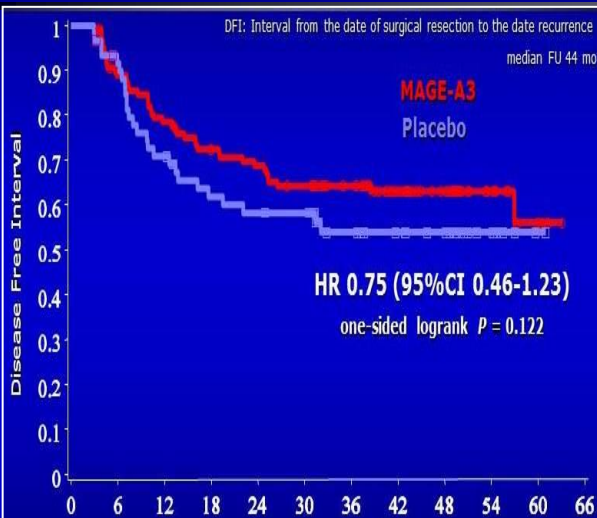
prediction of clinical benefit?



MAGE-A3 vaccination > biomarker? randomised ph2 NSCLC

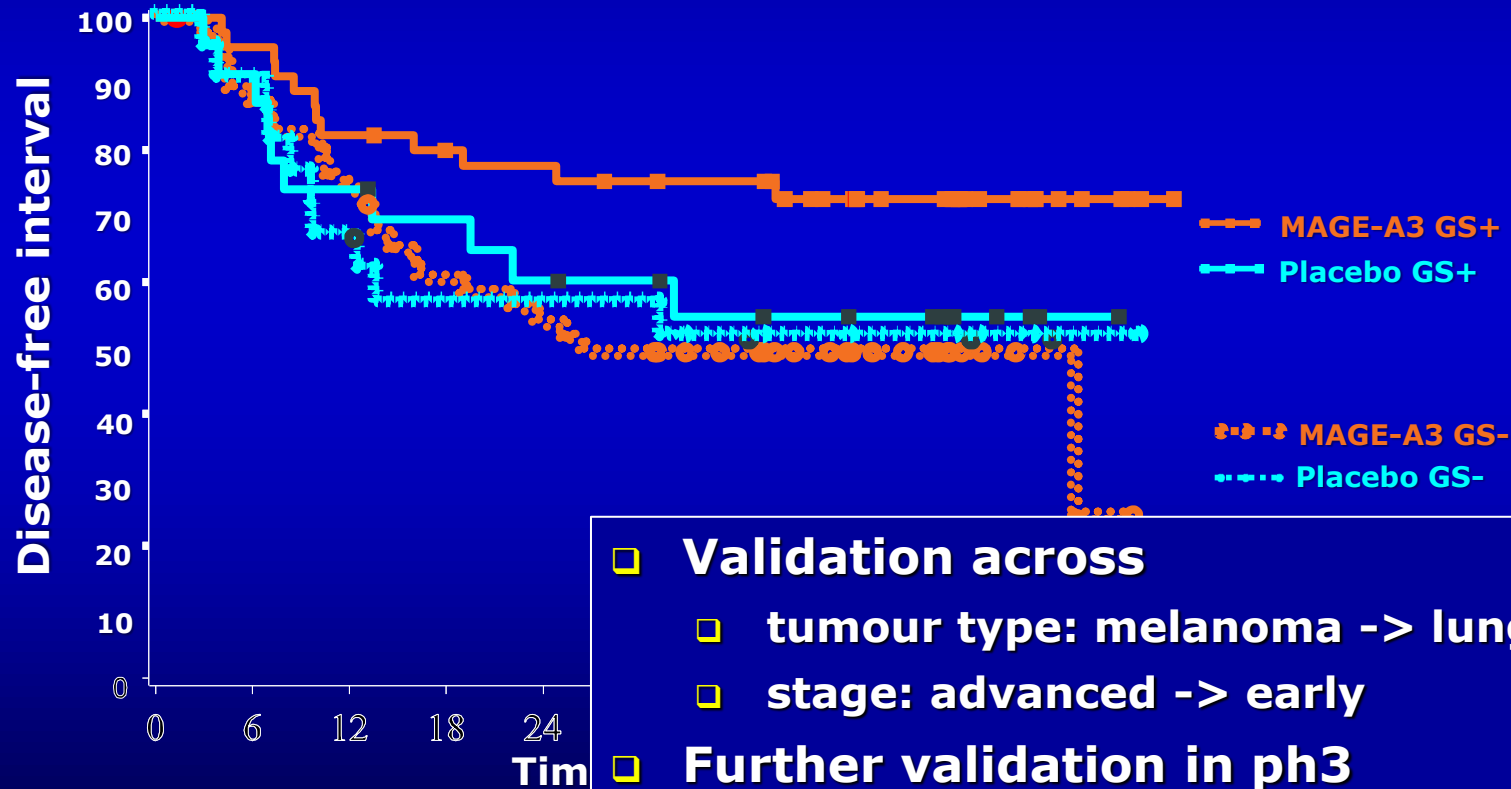


MAGE-A3 vaccination > *biomarker?* randomised ph2 NSCLC



- Validation across
 - tumour type: melanoma -> lung
 - stage: advanced -> early
- Further validation in ph3

MAGE-A3 vaccination > biomarker? randomised ph2 NSCLC



Louahed et al, EORTC-NCI-AACR 2009 and
Ulloa-Montoya et al, J Clin Oncol 31: 2388-2395, 2013



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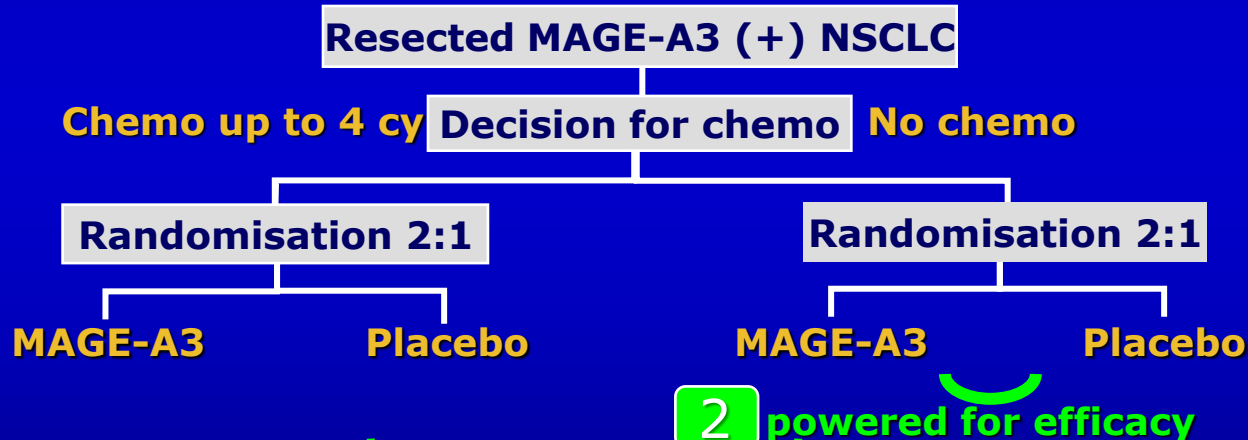


Lung cancer vaccination

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- primary endpoint: disease-free survival



1

powered for efficacy

2

powered for efficacy

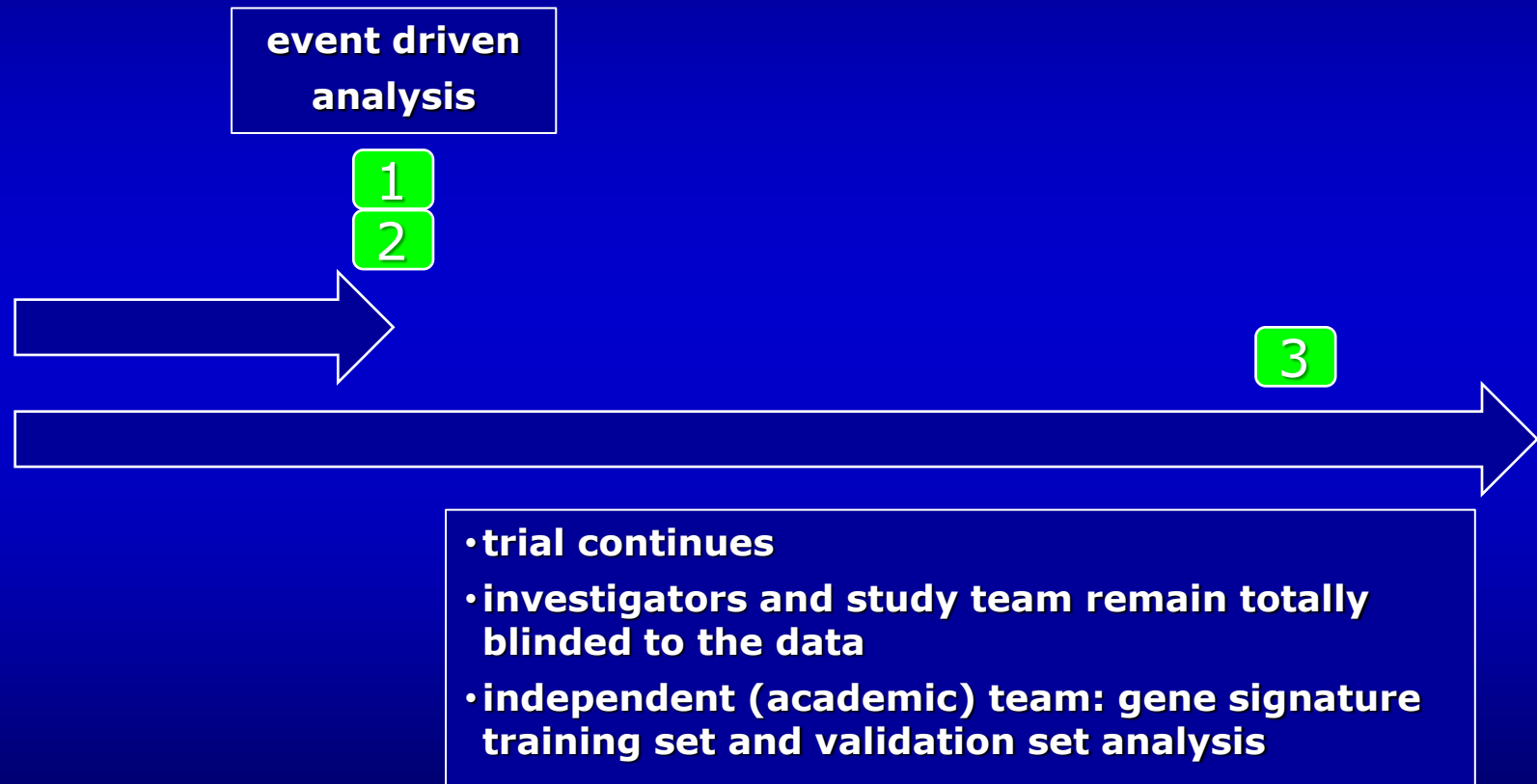
3

powered for prognostic analysis
of gene signature analysis

IDMC: continue the trial in order to assess the third co-primary endpoint, which is disease-free survival in a gene signature positive sub-population

Lung cancer vaccination

> *ph3*: MAGE-A3 MAGRIT trial



Lung cancer vaccination

> NSCLC ongoing ph3 trials

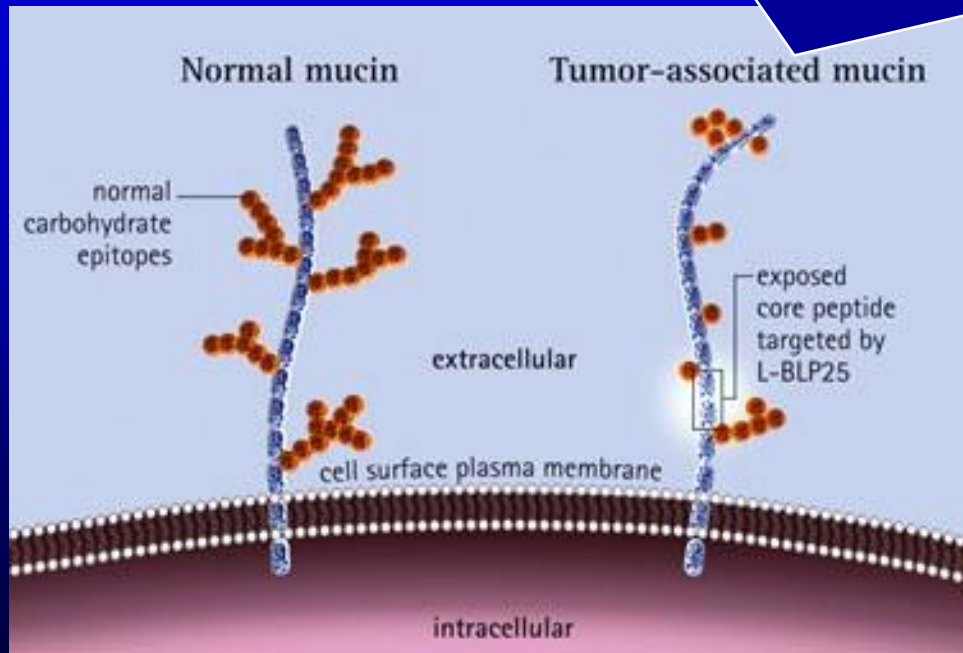
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In combo with chemo	

- compound
- ph2 data
- ph3 development
- predictive biomarker?

Lung cancer vaccination

> *antigen*: MUC1 protein

- Overexpressed by most cancers including NSCLC
- Loss of polarity of expression: entire cell surface
- N-terminal ectodomain aberrantly glycosylated
- high MUC1 levels associated with poor prognosis *



* Agrawal et al,
Mol Med Today
4:397-403, 1998

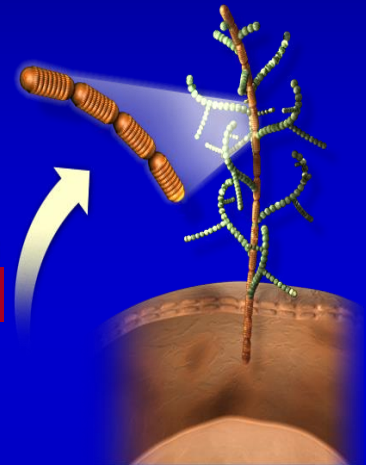
Lung cancer vaccination

> *compound*: tecemotide (L-BLP-25)

- Antigen: tandem repeat peptide of MUC1

STAPPAHGVTSAPDTRPAPGSTAPP - Lys (PAL) G

25 aa lipopeptide (BLP-25)

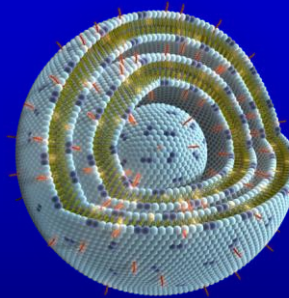


- Adjuvant

- monophosphoryl lipid A
- in liposomal formulation

- Administration

- s.c. / qw x8 -> q6w until PD



Lung cancer vaccination

> *ph3*: tecemotide

START trial

Stage III

- disease control after chemoradiotherapy (concurr. or sequential)
- no brain mets
- no immune disease

N=880

R

N=440

**Tecemotide 1000 µg s.c.
qw (x8) -> q6w
+ BSC**

**Placebo same schedule
+ BSC**

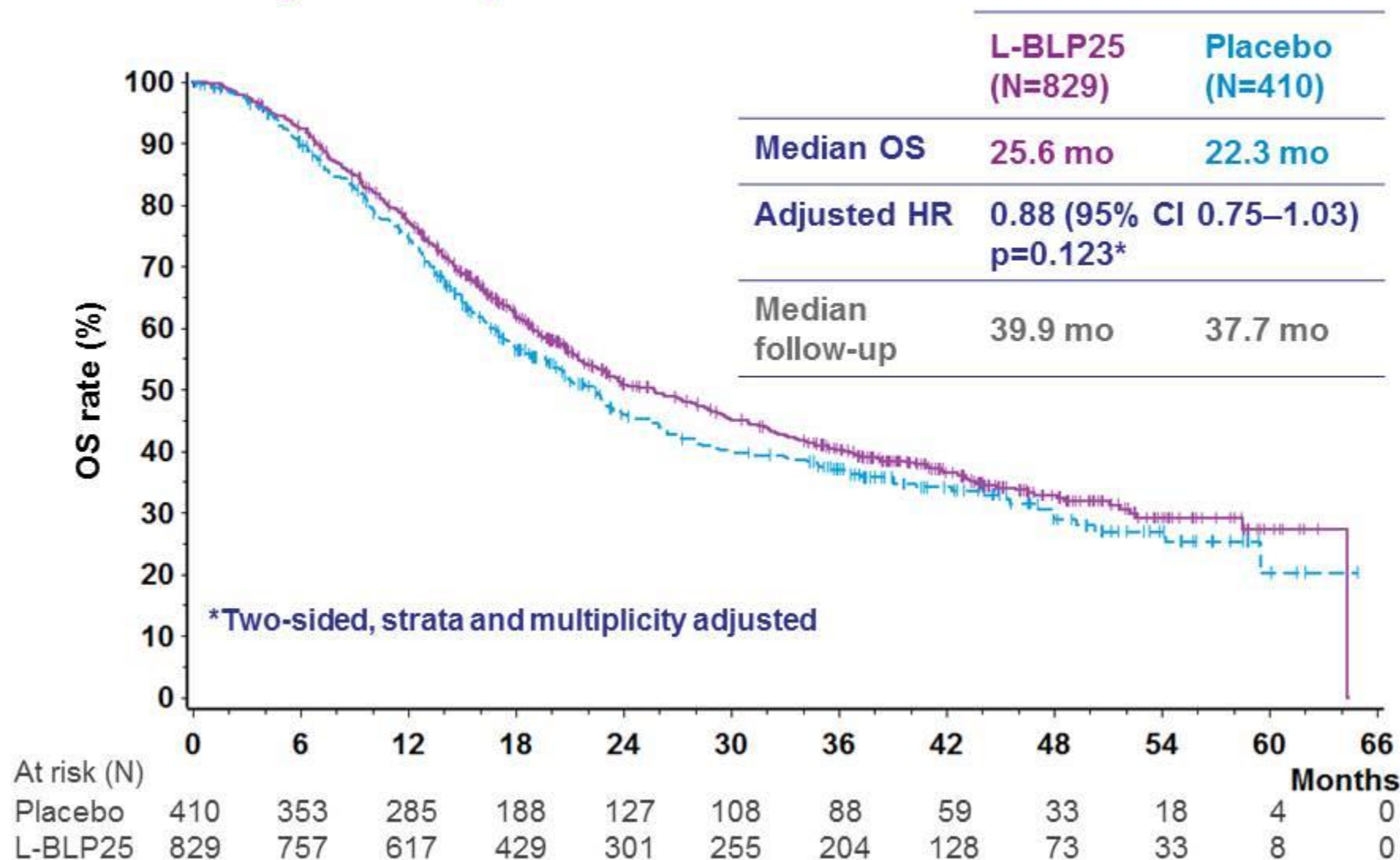
Stratified stage: IIIA vs. IIIB
response: SD vs. OR
RT: concurrent vs. sequential
region

priming cyclophosphamide 300 mg/m²

Primary endpoint: overall survival

Other endpoints: safety, TTP, symptoms

Primary endpoint: Overall survival



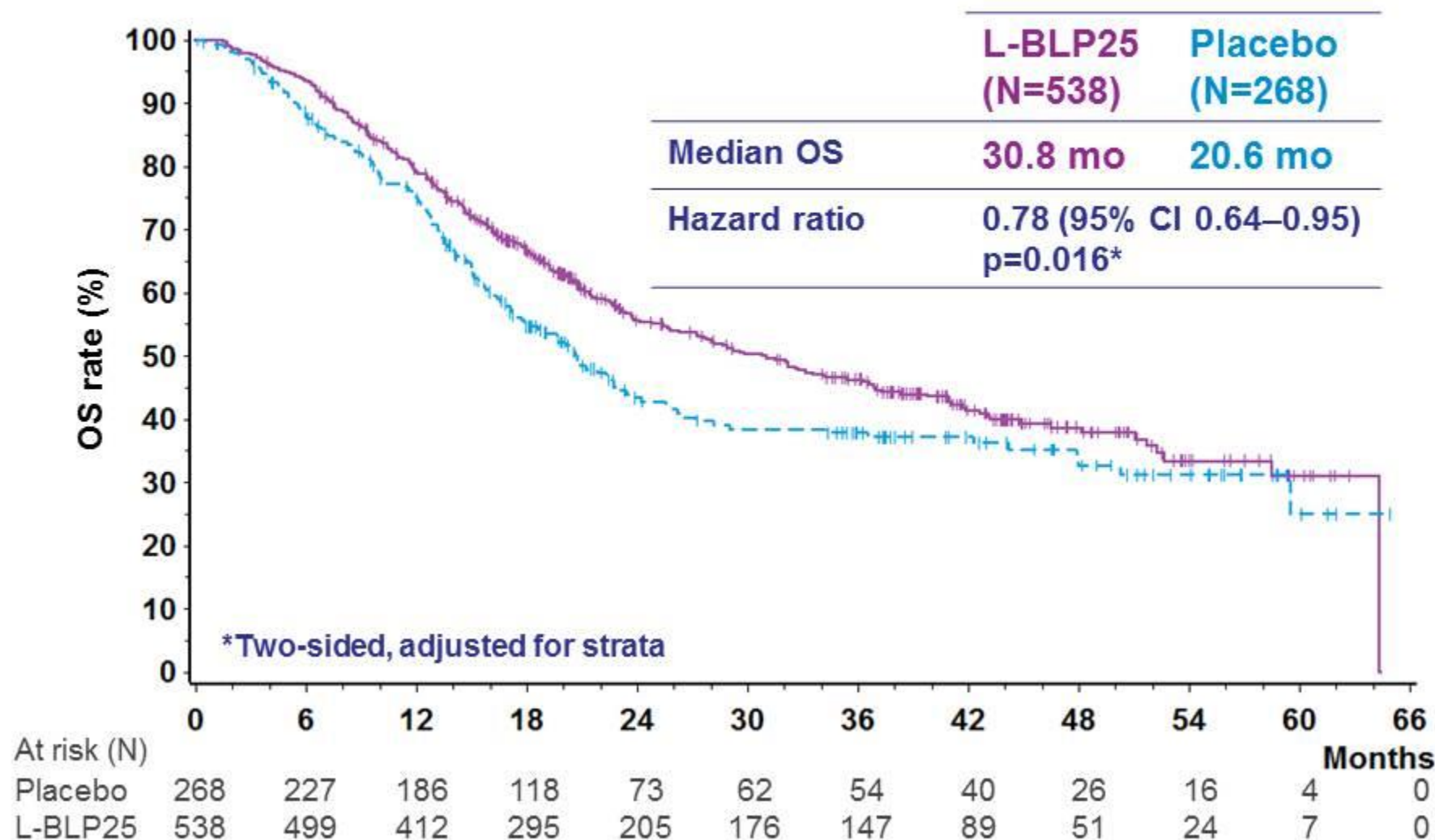
OS: Subgroup analyses by randomization strata

		Median OS (months) L-BLP25 vs. Placebo		HR* (95% CI)
Stage	Stage IIIA (N=487)	27.6 vs. 23.1		0.86 (0.67, 1.11)
	Stage IIIB (N=752)	23.7 vs. 20.9		0.90 (0.74, 1.09)
Region	NA and Aus. (N=321)	34.1 vs. 21.7		0.79 (0.58, 1.09)
	W. Europe (N=475)	24.2 vs. 22.3		0.91 (0.71, 1.17)
	Rest of world (N=443)	21.8 vs. 22.7		0.95 (0.73, 1.22)
Response to chemo/ RT	Stable disease (N=396)	20.4 vs. 17.8		0.85 (0.65, 1.11)
	Obj. response (N=843)	27.8 vs. 23.9		0.91 (0.75, 1.10)
Chemo/ RT type	Concurrent (N=806)	30.8 vs. 20.6		0.78 (0.64, 0.96)
	Sequential (N=433)	19.4 vs. 24.6		1.11 (0.86, 1.43)

*Not adjusted for strata



Overall survival: Concurrent chemo/RT



Lung cancer vaccination

> *ph3*: tecemotide safety

Injection site reactions	L-BLP25 (N=1,024)	Placebo (N=477)
Any	176 (17.3)	56 (11.9)
Any Grade 3/4	0 (0)	0 (0)
Flu-like symptoms	L-BLP25 (N=1,024)	Placebo (N=477)
Any	391 (38.2)	158 (33.1)
Any Grade 3/4	15 (1.5)	8 (1.7)

Cough	338 (33.0)	133 (27.9)
Dyspnea	238 (23.2)	112 (23.5)

Grade 3/4 AE preferred term	L-BLP25 N=1,024 n (%)	Placebo N=477 n (%)
Adrenal insufficiency	1 (0.1)	0
Guillain-Barre syndrome	1 (0.1)	0
Hemolytic anemia	0	1 (0.2)
Temporal arteritis	0	1 (0.2)
Any Grade 3/4	2 (0.2)	2 (0.4)

- **Excellent safety: mostly grade 1-2 local or flu-like reactions**
- **No increase in severe immune-related AEs**
- **No increase in (symptoms of) RT pneumonitis**



Lung cancer vaccination

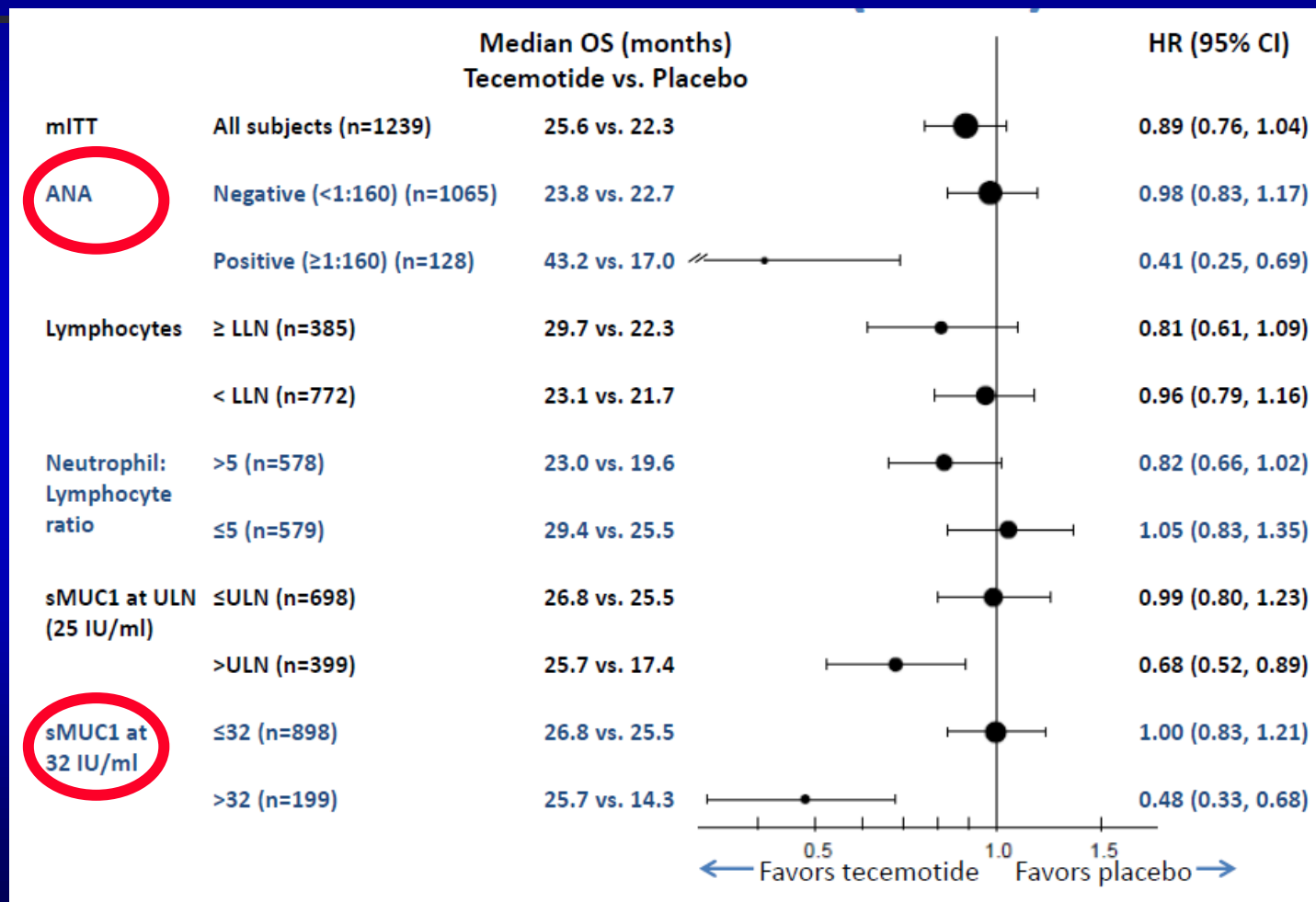
> *biomarker?* START exploratory analysis

- Analysis of plasma samples
- HLA type

HLA subgroup	N	Overall survival, months (Tecemotide vs Placebo)		Hazard ratio (95% CI)	P-value
Primary analysis population (mITT)	1239	25.6	22.3	0.88 (0.75–1.03)	0.123
HLA-A02 positive	586	25.8	22.7	0.89 (0.71–1.11)	0.301
HLA-DRB4 positive	557	28.0	22.3	0.85 (0.67–1.08)	0.179
HLA-B08 negative	976	26.3	22.8	0.91 (0.76–1.08)	0.276

Lung cancer vaccination

> biomarker? START exploratory analysis





Lung cancer immunotherapy

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Lung cancer vaccination

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- compound
- ph2 data
- ph3 development
- predictive biomarker?



Lung cancer vaccination

> compound: belagenpumatucel-L

- ❑ **Antigen of whole tumour cells**
 - based on cocktail of 4 different NSCLC cell lines
 - processed to cell suspension
 - cryopreserved
- ❑ **Adjuvans**
 - lowering of TGF- β 2 activity by TGF- β 2 antisense gene modification -> increase immunogenicity
- ❑ **Administration**
 - vaccinate i.d. every month up to 16 times

Lung cancer vaccination

> *ph3*: belagenpumatucel-L

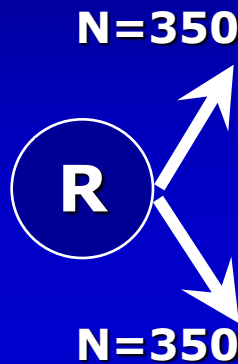
STOP trial

Stage III/IV NSCLC

- disease control after first-line therapy
- PS 0-2
- brain mets allowed

Stratified by:

- stage: IIIA-IIIB-IV
- response: CR-PR-SD
- therapy: CT or CTRT



Lucanix i.d.

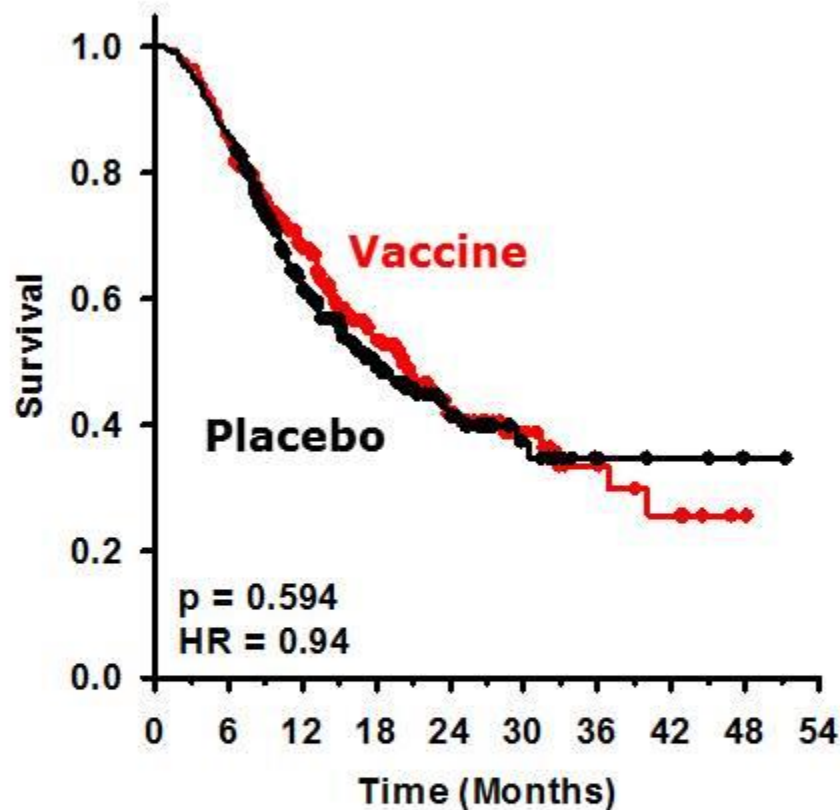
- qm (18 m), at 21 and 24 m

Placebo same schedule

Primary endpoint: overall survival

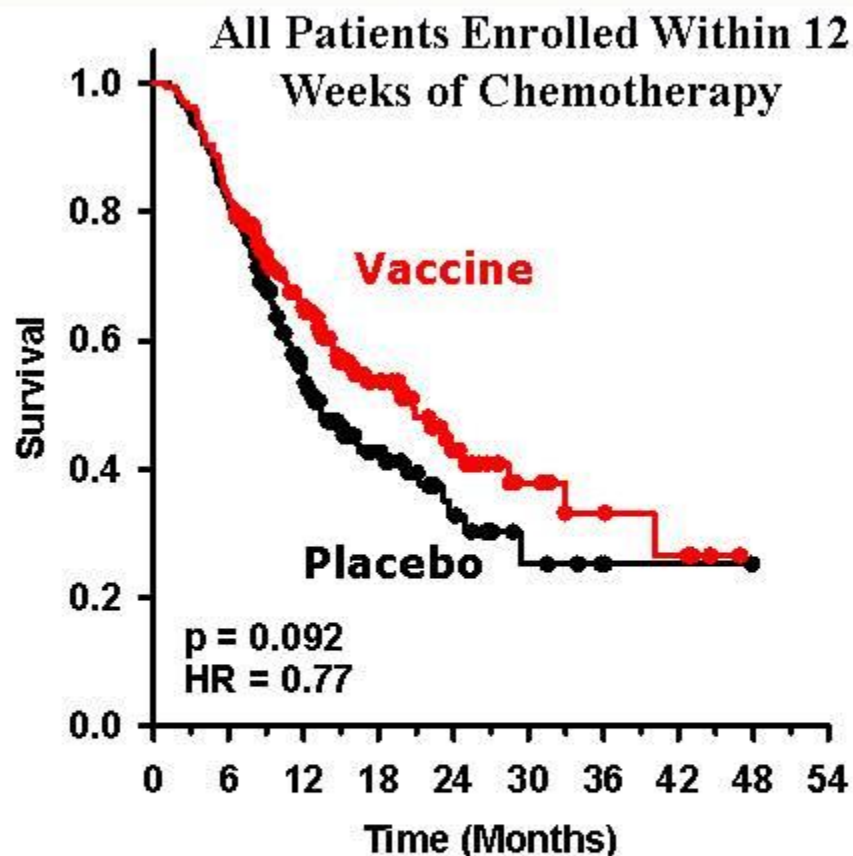
Other endpoints: PFS, RR, QoL, CNS metastases, safety

ITT Overall Survival



Cohort	Median Survival	N	Percent Censored
Vaccine	20.3	270	53%
Control	17.8	262	52%
Difference	2.5		

Survival of Patients Enrolled within 12 Weeks

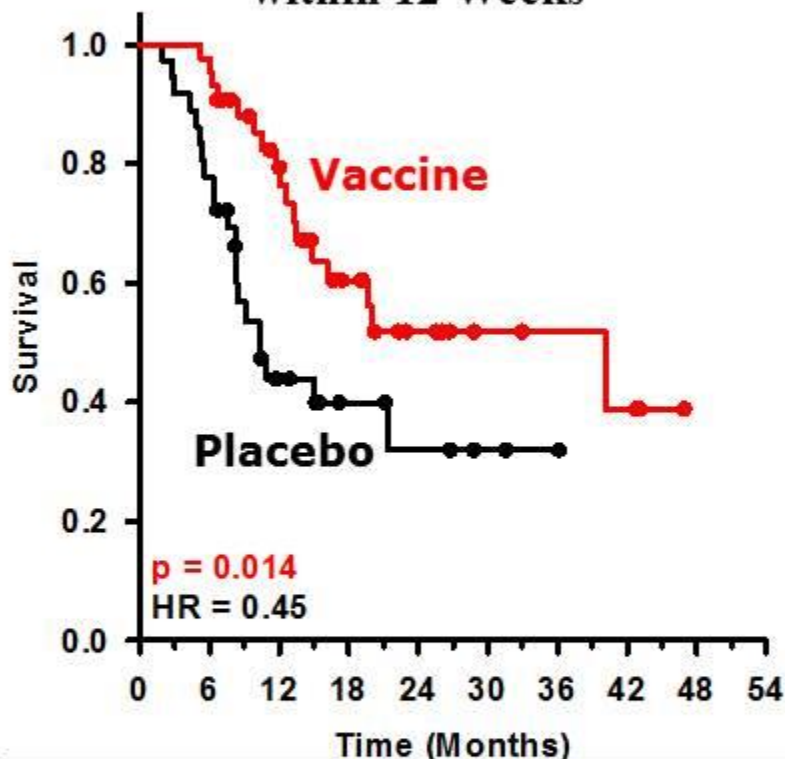


Cohort	Median Survival	N	Percent Censored
Lucanix	20.7	169	53%
Control	13.3	149	46%
Difference	7.4		

Cox regression showed significance for time elapsed from chemotherapy

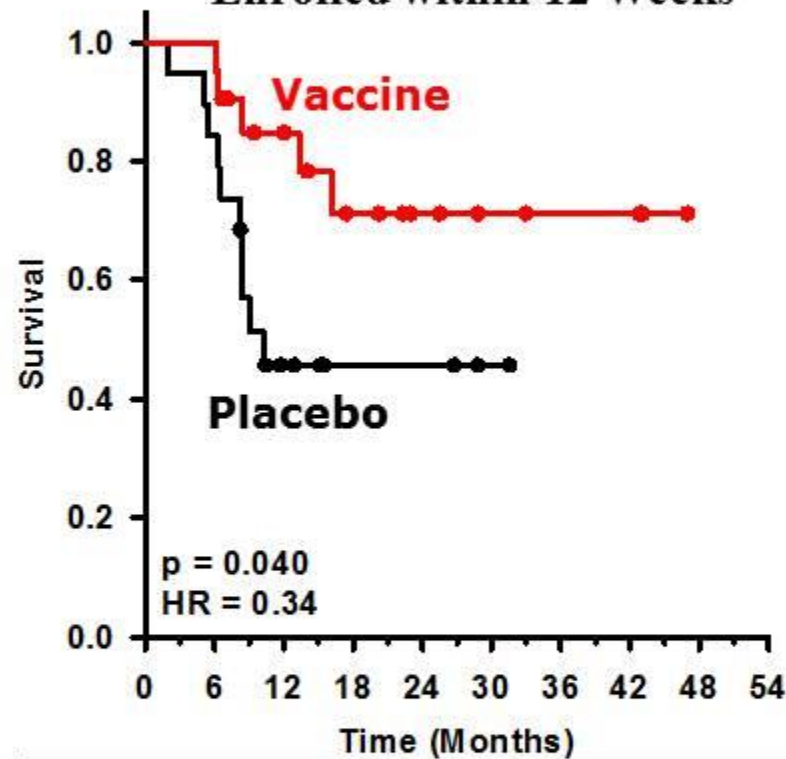
Radiation Therapy and Survival in IIIB/IV

Patients With Prior Radiation Enrolled within 12 Weeks



Cohort	Median Survival	N	Percent Censored
Vaccine	40.1	43	60%
Control	10.3	36	42%
Difference	29.8		

Patients With Concurrent Radiation Enrolled within 12 Weeks



Cohort	Median Survival	N	Percent Censored
Vaccine	NR	21	76%
Control	10.3	19	47%
Difference	ND		



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Lung cancer vaccination

> conclusion

- ❑ **Recent cancer vaccination studies**
 - Better defined antigens and adjuvants
 - Low toxicity defines a unique treatment opportunity
- ❑ **Strong ph3 data from recent ph3 study with L-BLP-25 vaccine**
 - 10 month improvement in median OS after concurrent chemoradiotherapy for stage III NSCLC
- ❑ **Ph3 data with belagenpumatucel-L in advanced NSCLC were less convincing – similar trend for RT interaction**
- ❑ **Data of largest ph3 study therapeutic study in NSCLC – postoperative MAGE-A3 vaccine – awaited**
 - suggestion of strong predictive biomarker from phase 2R studies



elcc

Geneva, Switzerland
15-18 APRIL 2015

**EUROPEAN LUNG CANCER
CONFERENCE**

Save the date



Leuven, Gothic Town Hall (1448)

**Thank you for your
kind attention**



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