



15-18 April 2015, Geneva, Switzerland

Organisers



Partners



Is there any room left for vaccines in lung cancer?

Johan Vansteenkiste



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<http://www.LLCG.be>



Disclosure

- **Research funding at University Hospitals KU Leuven:**
AstraZeneca, Amgen
- **Advisory functions:**
GlaxoSmithKline, Merck-Serono, Novartis, BMS, MSD
- **Speaker bureau:**
Eli-Lilly, Boehringer-Ingelheim



Lung cancer vaccination

- **Introduction: lung cancer immunotherapy**
- **Lung cancer vaccination**
 - reports 2013
 - reports 2014
- **Conclusion and outlook**



Lung cancer immunotherapy

Lung Cancer Immunotherapy: any interaction with the immune system to treat lung 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
- bevacizumab
- ...

Targeted antibody immunotherapy

Adoptive cell transfer

- T cells
- CARs
-

Cellular immunotherapy



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Lung cancer vaccination

> components

Antigen(s)

+

Adjuvants

- **tumour cells**

- autologous
- allogeneic



- **peptides**



- **full proteins**



- **gangliosides**



- **DNA**



- **chemical**

Phospholipids,
aluminium, ...

- **biological**

TGF- β blockade, ...

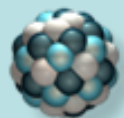
- **viral vectors**



- **dendritic cells**



- **liposomes**



Lung cancer vaccination

> ph3 trials

Setting	Phase 3
Early stage Post surgery	MAGE-A3 ASCI <i>MAGRIT</i> target 2270 reported ESMO 2014
Loc. adv. stage Post chemorad	Tecemotide (L-BLP25) <i>START</i> target 1300 reported ASCO 13
Advanced In combo with chemo	Belagenpumatucel-L <i>STOP</i> target 700 reported ESMO 13
	rEGF target 1000 recruited
	TG4010 <i>TIME</i> target 1000 reported ESMO 2014 / ELCC 2015 -> continuation
	Racotumomab (1E10) target 1082 ongoing

N ~ 8,000



Lung cancer vaccination

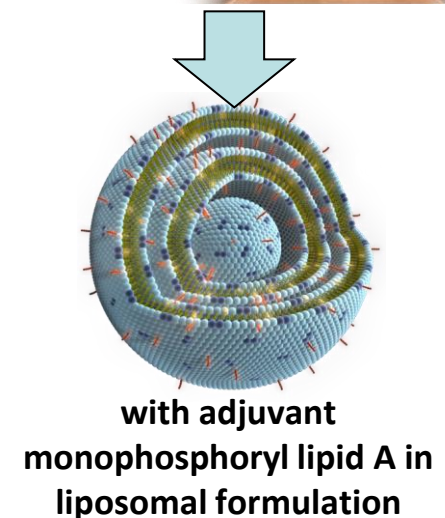
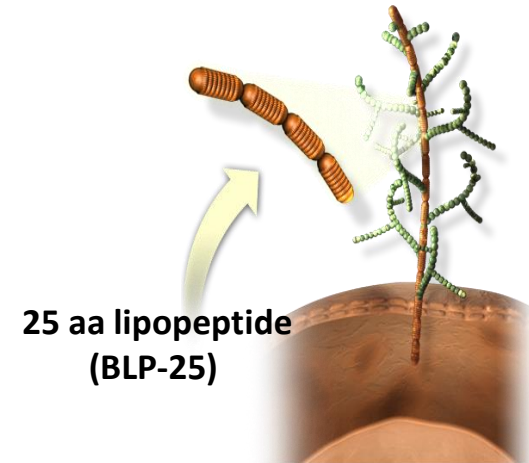
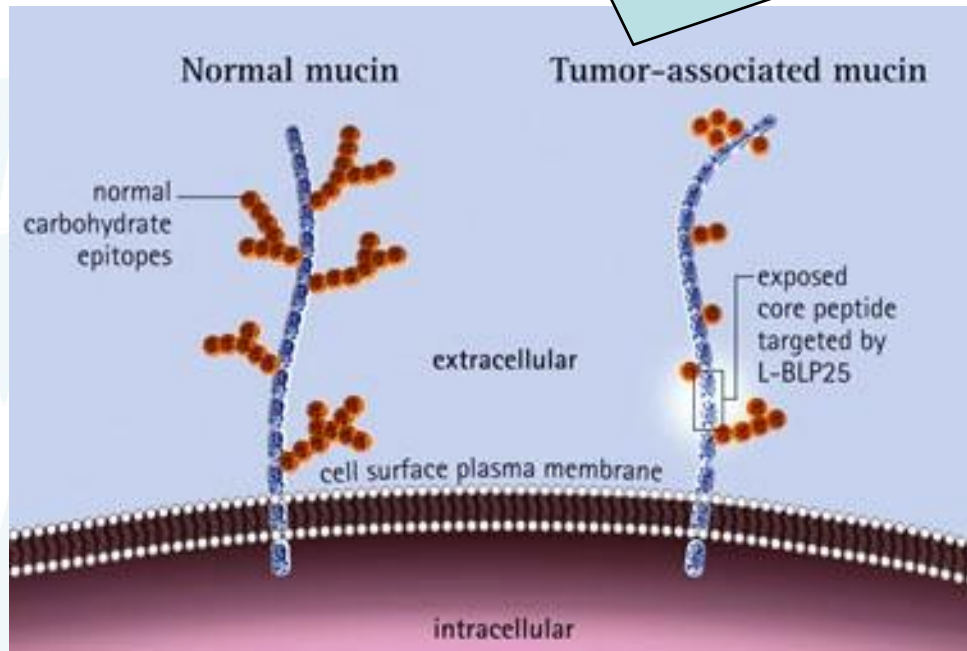
- Introduction: lung cancer immunotherapy
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Lung cancer vaccination

> **2013** MUC1 vaccination in stage III NSCLC

- 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

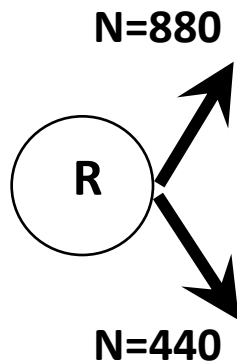
> ph3 Tecemotide (L-BLP25) trial

START-trial

Stage III NSCLC

- controlled after chemo-radiotherapy (conc / seq)
- no brain mets
- non immune disease

Stratified: stage : IIIA – IIIB
response: PR – SD
RT: concurrent – sequential
region



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

+ priming cyclophosphamide 300 mg/m²

**Placebo same schedule
+ BSC**

Primary endpoint: OS

Other endpoints: TTP, safety, symptoms

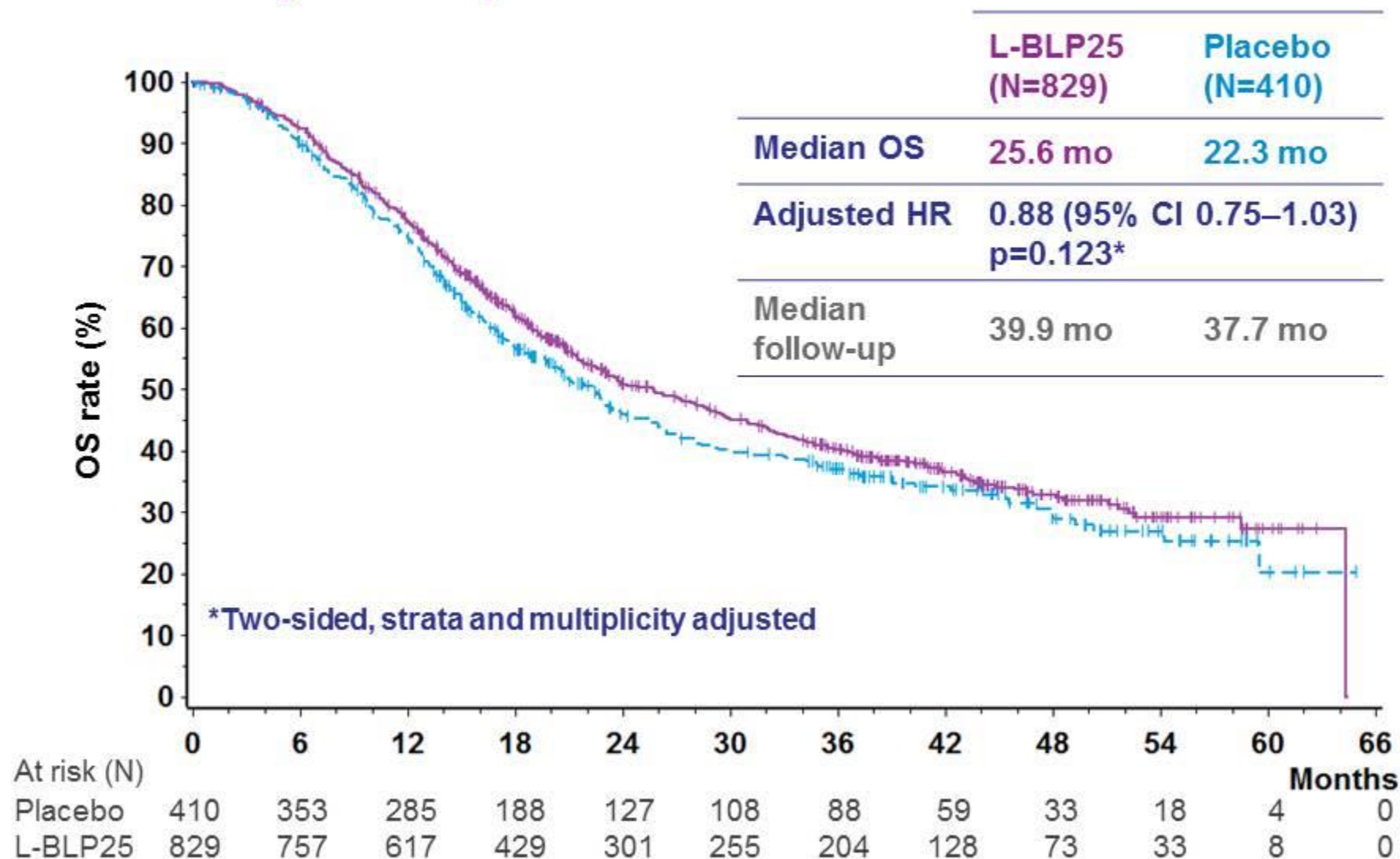
Butts et al, ASCO 2013 and Lancet Oncol 15:59-68, 2014



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Primary endpoint: Overall survival



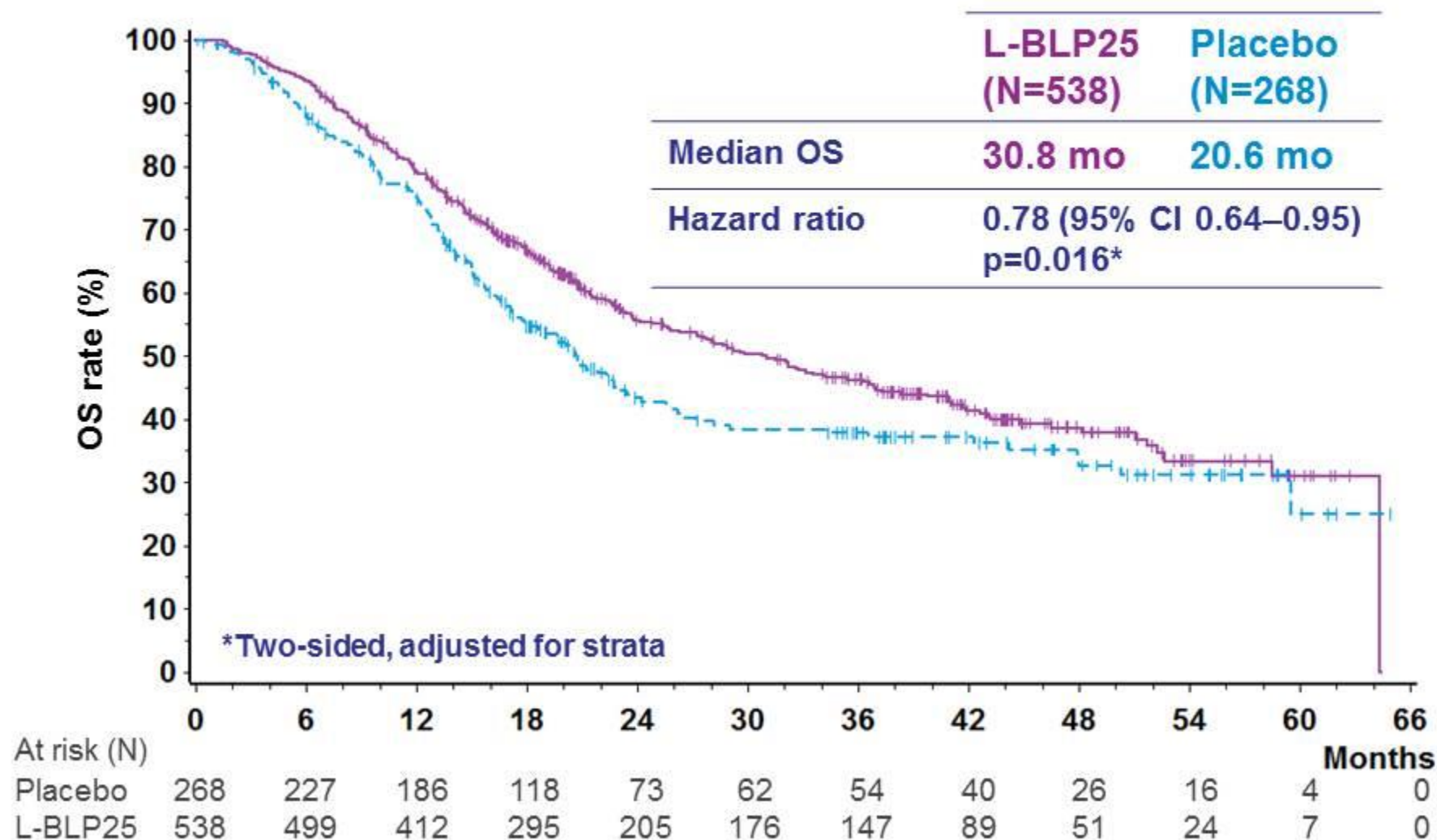
OS: Subgroup analyses by randomization strata

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

> ph3 Tecemotide program

- Findings of START1 to be confirmed in global START2 trial in patients with concurrent chemoradiotherapy only
- Analysis of Japanese trial unfavourable

September 12, 2014

Sponsor Discontinues Clinical Development Program of Tecemotide as a Monotherapy in Stage III Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

“While the data from the exploratory subgroup analysis in the START trial¹ generated a reasonable hypothesis to warrant additional study, the results of the recent trial in Japanese patients decreased the probability of current studies to reach their goals. Therefore, we have decided to discontinue the development of tecemotide as a monotherapy in NSCLC in order to refocus our efforts on other promising candidates in our pipeline, like our anti-PD-L1 antibody MSB0010718C.



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Lung cancer vaccination

> **2013** Belagenpumatucel-L in stage III/IV NSCLC

- **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

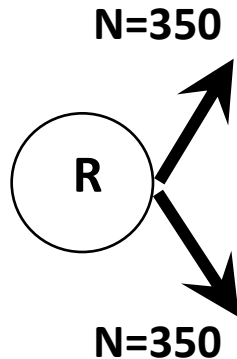
> ph3 belagenpumatulcel-L trial

STOP-trial

Stage III/IV NSCLC

- controlled after 1st line
- PS 0-2
- brain mets allowed
- non immune disease

Stratified: stage : IIIA – IIIB – IV
response: PR – SD
therapy: CT – CTRT



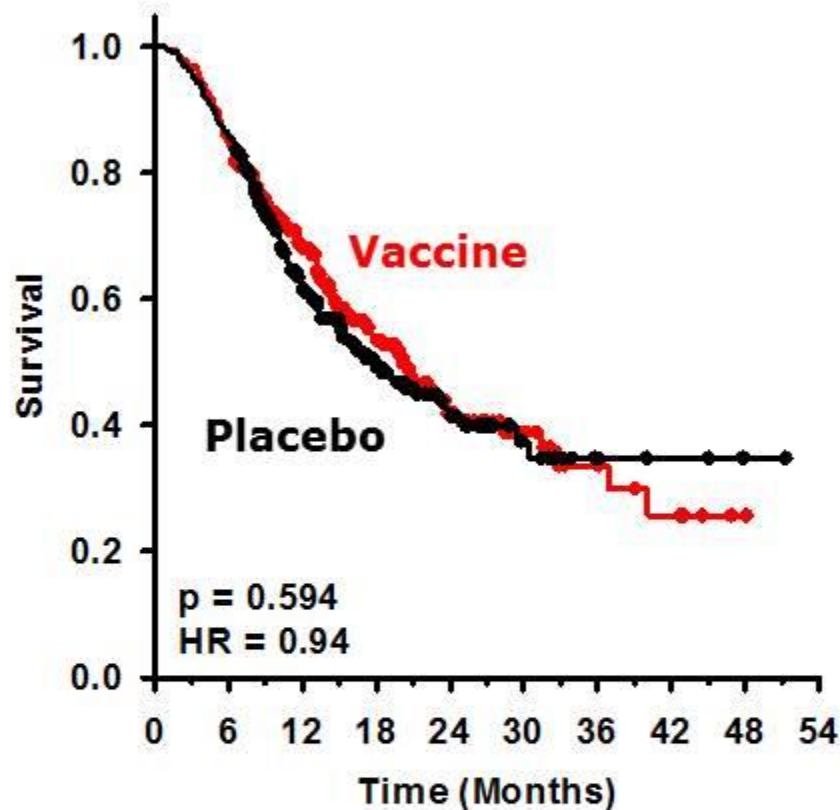
**Belagenpumatulcel-L i.d.
qm (18 m), at 21 and 24 m**

Placebo same schedule

Primary endpoint: OS

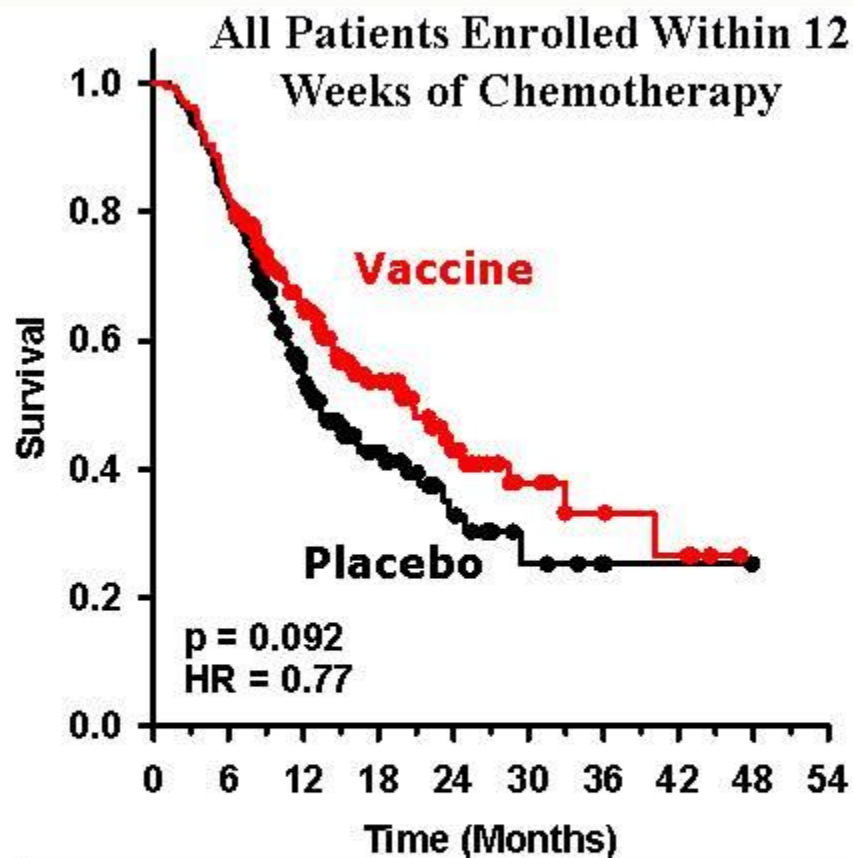
Other endpoints: PFS, RR, safety, QoL

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

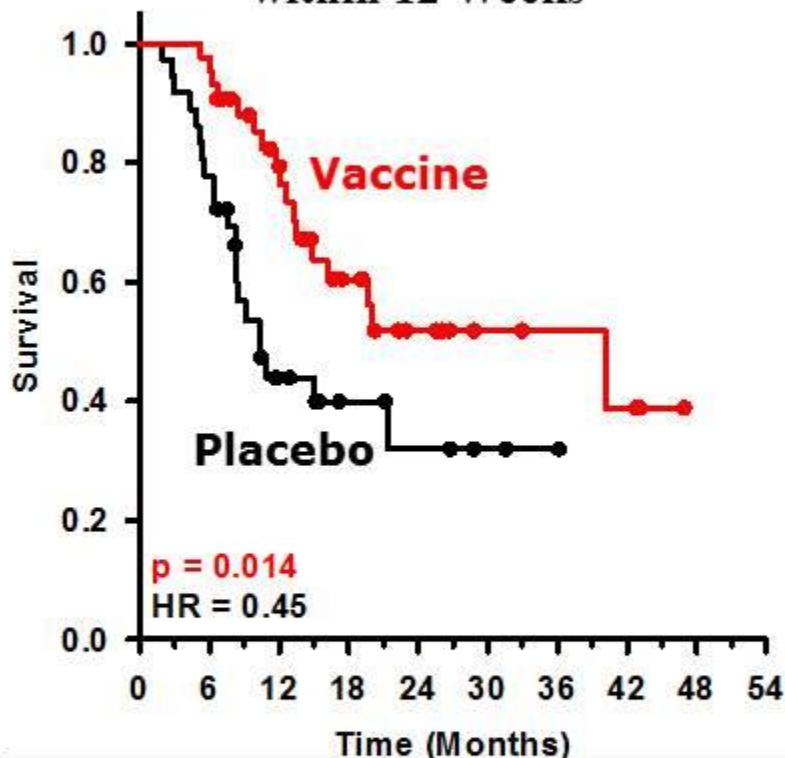


Cohort	Median Survival	N	Percent Censored
Lucanix	20.7	169	53%
Control	13.3	149	46%
Difference	7.4		

Cox regression showed significance for time elapsed from chemotherapy

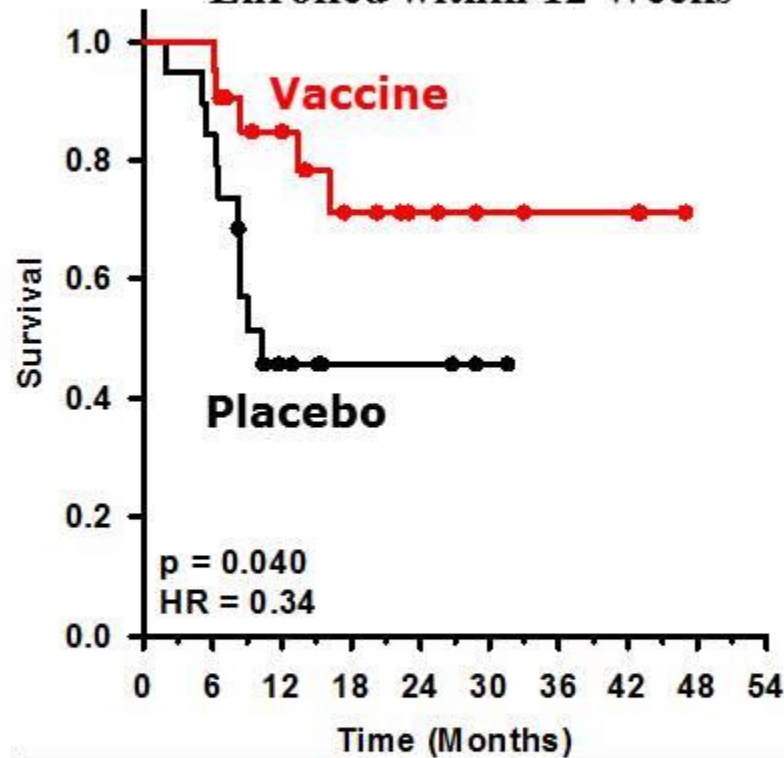
Radiation Therapy and Survival in IIIB/IV

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		

Lung cancer vaccination

- Introduction: lung cancer immunotherapy
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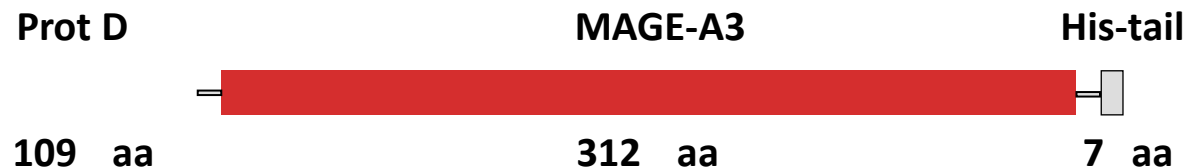


Lung cancer vaccination

> **2014** MAGE-A3 CI in stage IB/II/IIIA NSCLC

- **Antigen**

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



- **Adjuvant**

- 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

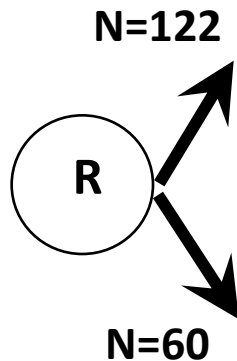
Lung cancer vaccination

> ph2 randomised MAGE-A3 CI trial

Resected NSCLC

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

Stratified: stage : IB – II
histology: squam – nonsquam
LN procedure: sampling – radical



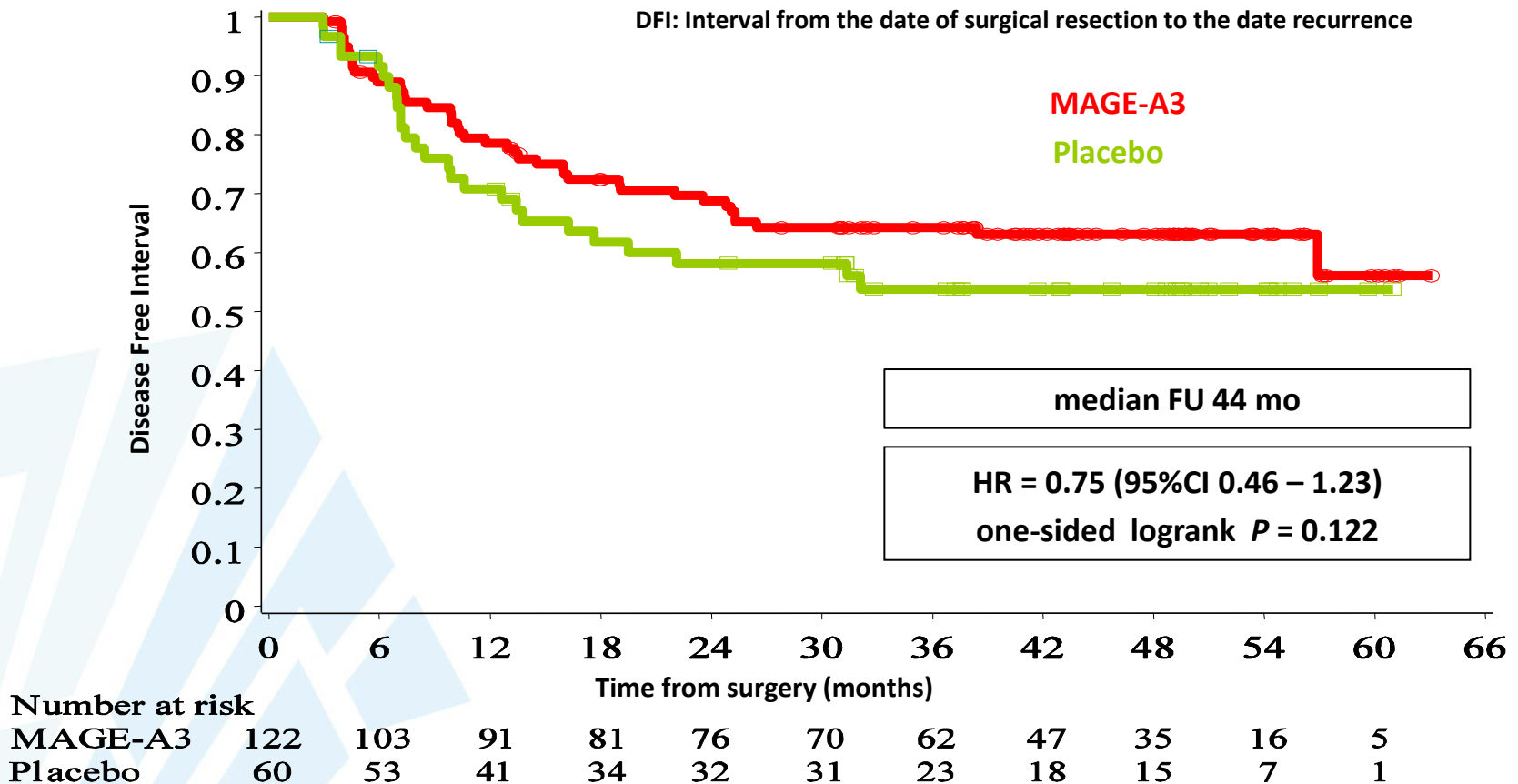
**MAGE-A3 ASCI 300 µg i.m.
q3w x5 -> q3m x8 (27m total)**

Placebo same schedule

Primary endpoint: disease-free interval

Lung cancer vaccination

> ph2 randomised MAGE-A3 CI trial

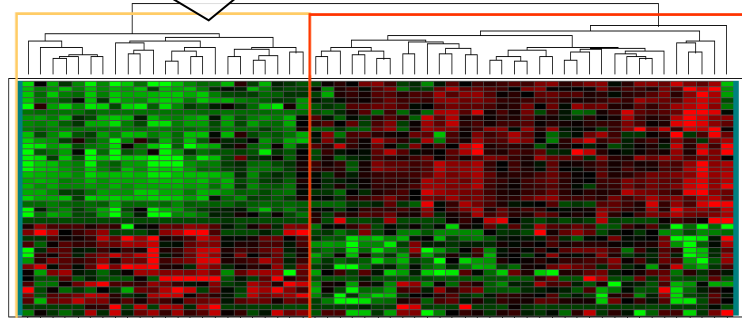


MAGE-A3 vaccination

> biomarker experience from melanoma

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

prediction of clinical benefit?



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

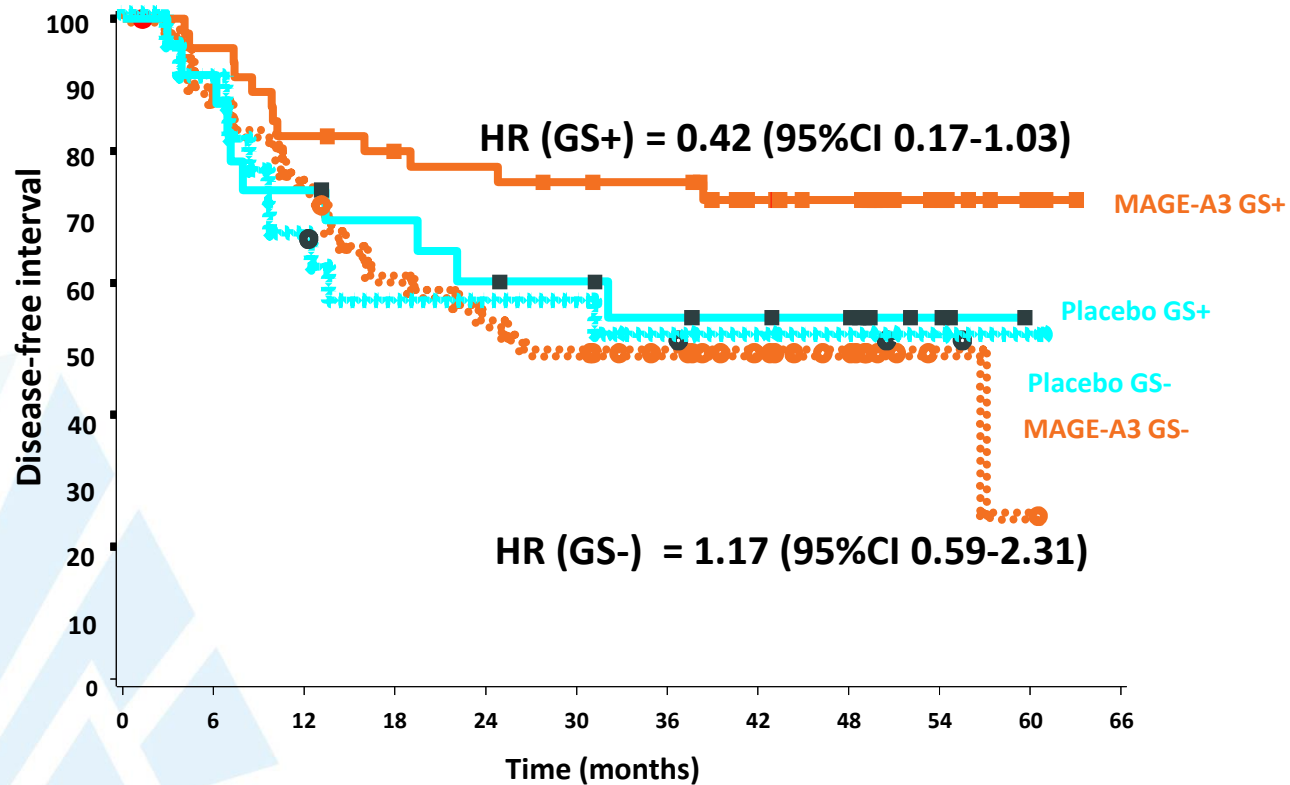


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Lung cancer vaccination

> ph2 randomised MAGE-A3 CI trial



Louahed et al, EORTC-NCI-AACR 2009 *and*
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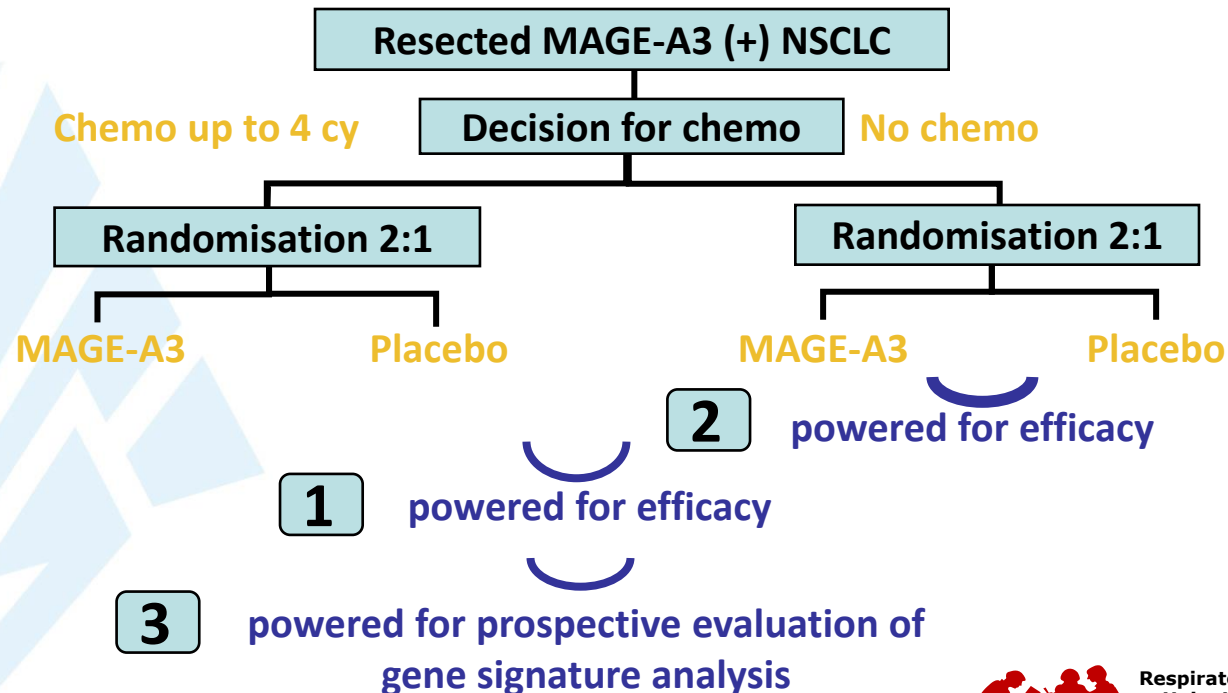


Lung cancer vaccination

> MAGRIT: ph3 randomised MAGE-A3 CI trial

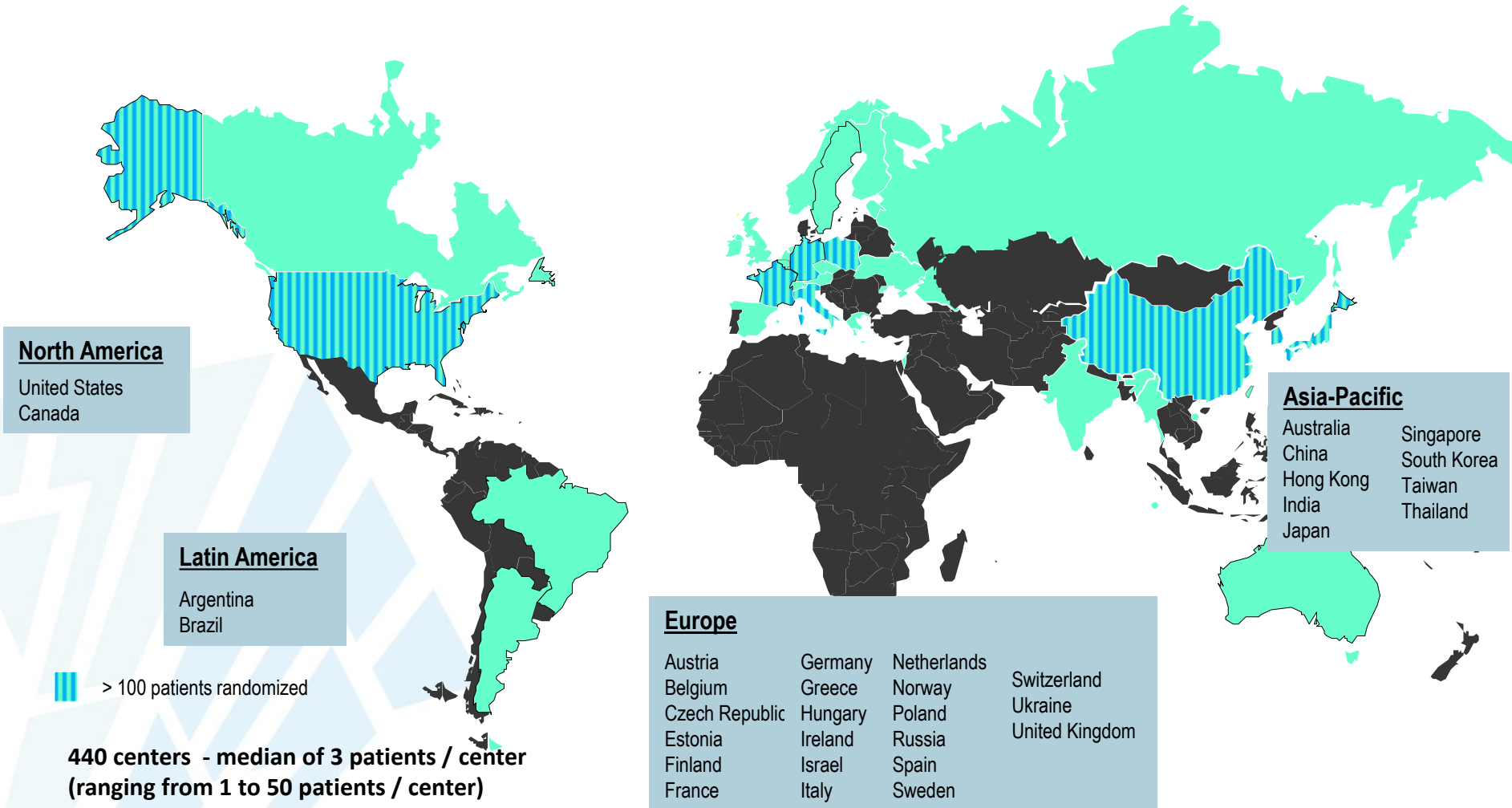
MAGE-A3 as Adjuvant Non-Small Cell LunG CanceR ImmunoTherapy

- 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

> MAGRIT: ph3 randomised MAGE-A3 CI trial



Clinicaltrials.gov NCT00480025



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Lung cancer vaccination

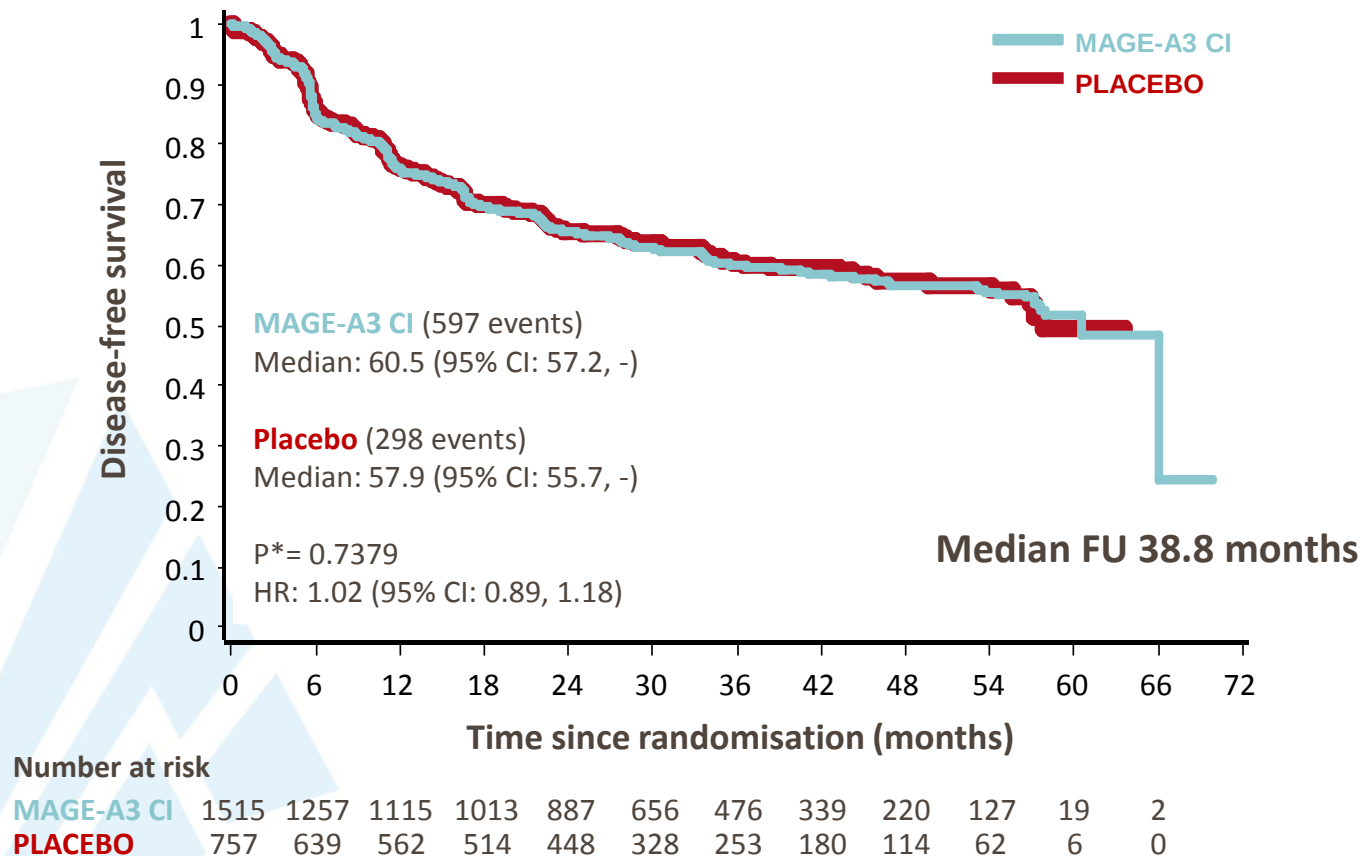
> MAGRIT: common adverse events (>10%)

	Any Grade		Grade ≥ 3	
	MAGE-A3 CI N = 1,515	Placebo N = 757	MAGE-A3 CI N = 1,515	Placebo N = 757
Pyrexia	530 (35%)	38 (5%)	3 (<1%)	-
Injection site pain	477 (31%)	35 (5%)	-	-
Injection site reaction	273 (18%)	14 (2%)	-	-
Fatigue	244 (16%)	50 (7%)	7 (<1%)	1 (<1%)
Pain	237 (16%)	13 (2%)	1 (<1%)	-
Influenza like illness	198 (13%)	23 (3%)	-	-
Myalgia	183 (12%)	20 (3%)	3 (<1%)	-



Lung cancer vaccination

> MAGRIT: disease-free survival in overall population



*Likelihood ratio test from cox regression model stratified by CT and adjusted for baseline variables used as minimization factors.

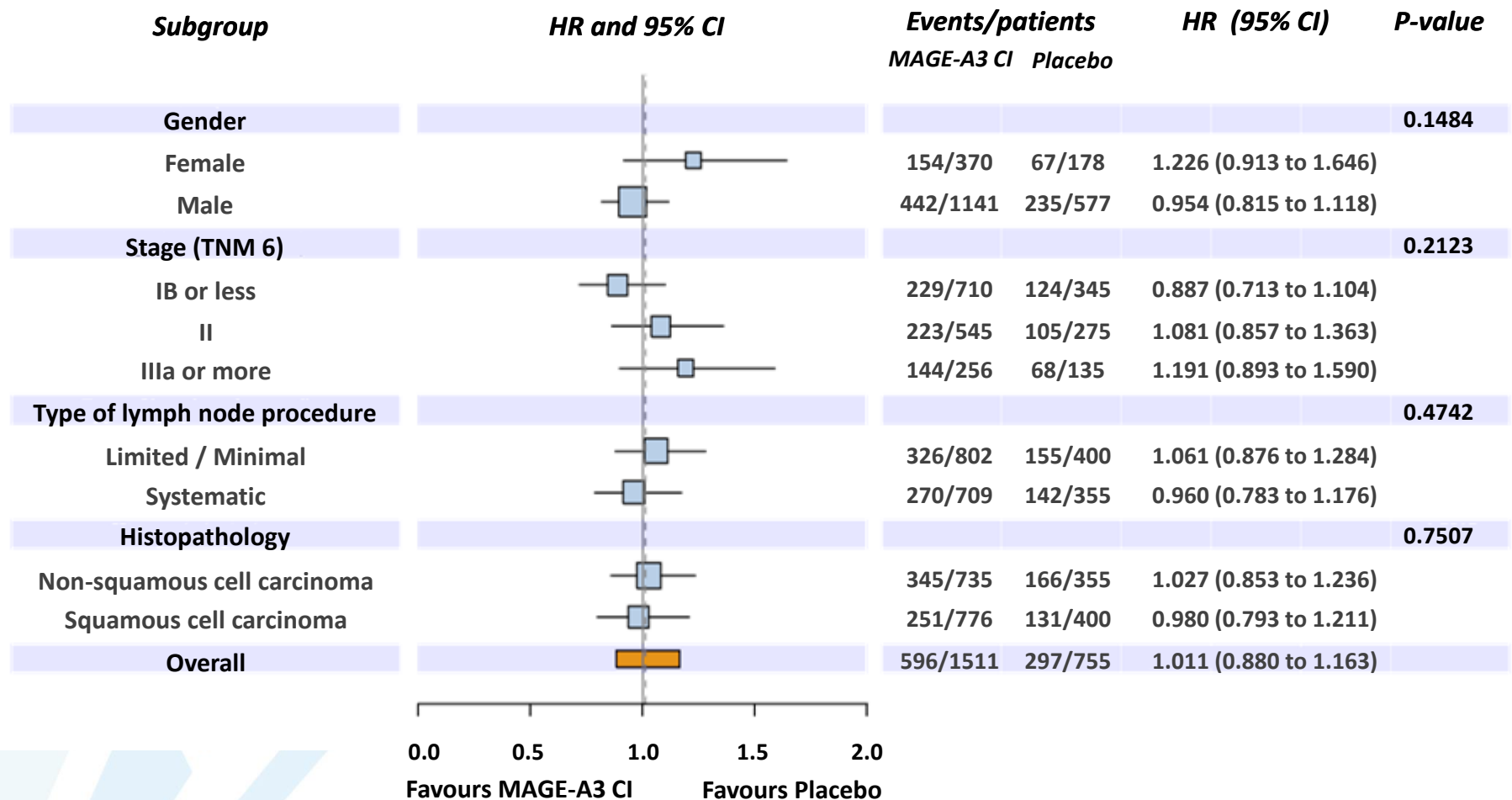


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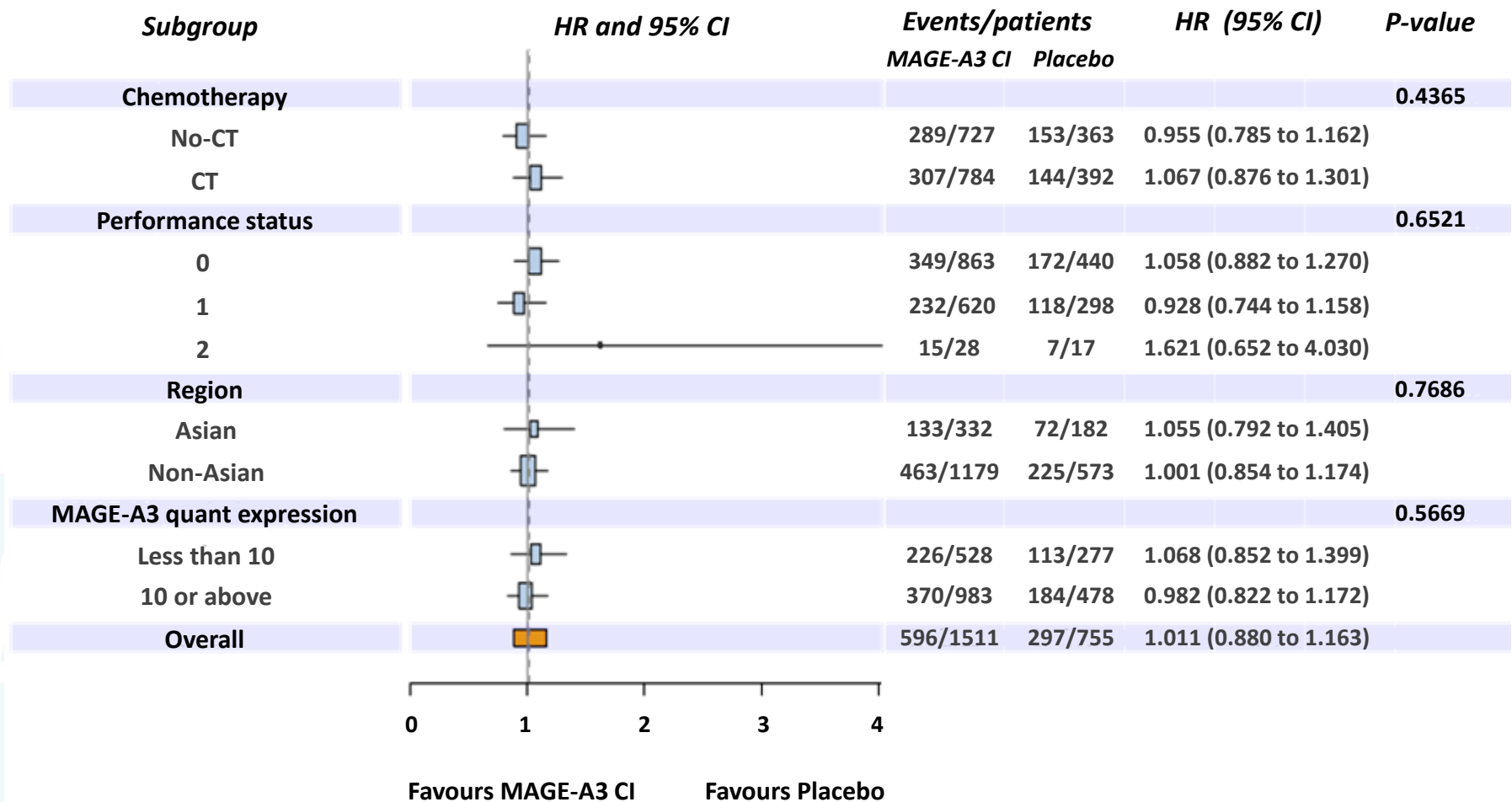
Lung cancer vaccination

> MAGRIT: disease-free survival by key covariates (1)



Lung cancer vaccination

> MAGRIT: disease-free survival by key covariates (2)



Lung cancer vaccination

> MAGRIT: conclusions

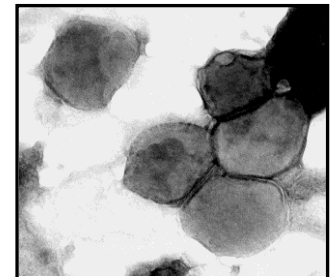
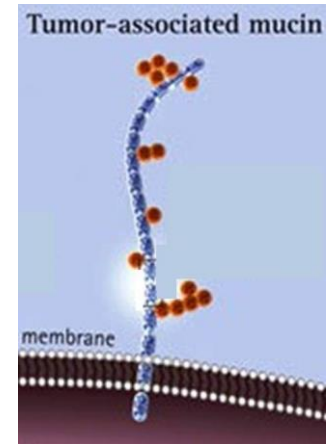
- **Largest therapeutic trial in NSCLC**
 - First one to investigate immunotherapy in adjuvant setting of early stage NSCLC
- **Adjuvant MAGE-A3 CI did not increase DFS compared to placebo in the overall population nor in patients without adjuvant chemotherapy**
 - No benefit observed in any subset analysis
- **Promising strategy of adjuvant vaccination formally tested -> clear answer**
 - Appropriate setting, design and power
 - Therapeutic vaccination with current technology does not work in lung cancer



Lung cancer vaccination

> TG4010 MUC1 vaccine

- **Antigen**
 - MUC1 full protein
- **Adjuvant**
 - recombinant viral vector (attenuated strain of vaccinia virus) expressing both the tumor-associated antigen MUC1 and interleukin-2
- **Administration**
 - s.c. / qw x6 → q3w until PD
- **Phase 2B-3 RCT**

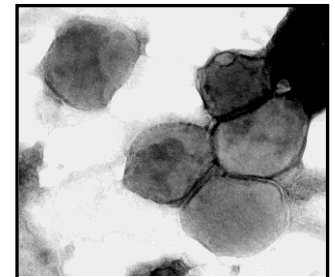
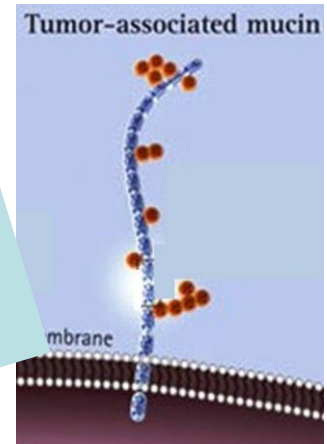


Lung cancer vaccination

> TG4010 MUC1 vaccine

- Antigen
 - MUC1 full protein
- Adjuvant
 - recombinant viral vector (attenuated vaccinia virus) expressing MUC1 associated with GM2 ganglioside
- Adjuvant
 - GM2 ganglioside
- Phase 2B-3 RCT

Thursday, 16 April 2015, 16:30-17:45
Room V
Poster Discussion 2 – Advanced NSCLC



Lung cancer vaccination

- **Introduction: lung cancer immunotherapy**
- **Lung cancer vaccination**
 - reports 2013
 - reports 2014
- **Conclusion and outlook**



Lung cancer vaccination

> ph3 trials

Setting	Phase 3
Early stage Post surgery	MAGE-A3 ASCI <i>MAGRIT</i> target 2270 NEGATIVE
Loc. adv. stage Post chemorad	Tecemotide (L-BLP25) <i>START</i> target 1300 STOPPED
Advanced In combo with chemo	Belagenpumatucel-L <i>STOP</i> target 700 NEGATIVE
	rEGF target 1000 recruited
	TG4010 <i>TIME</i> target 1000 ongoing phase 3
	Racotumomab (1E10) target 1082 ongoing



Lung cancer immunotherapy

> conclusion

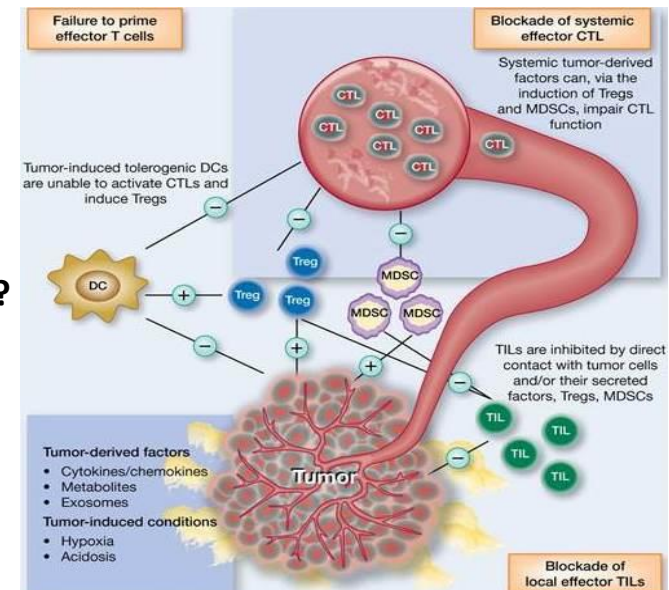
- **Lung cancer: strong immunosuppressive environment and disappointing historical immunotherapy results**
- **Recent cancer vaccination studies**
 - **Better defined antigens and adjuvants**
 - **Low toxicity defines a unique treatment opportunity**
 - **Strong ph3 data from recent ph3 study with L-BLP-25 vaccine**
 - **10 months improvement in median OS after concurrent chemoradiotherapy for stage III NSCLC**



Lung cancer immunotherapy

> conclusion

- **MAGRIT : largest therapeutic trial ever done in lung cancer**
 - Appropriate vaccination setting: eliminate minimal remaining tumour cells after surgery
 - Appropriate power and design (N=2272)
 - **Therapeutic vaccination with current technologies does not work in lung cancer**
- **Better understanding of mechanisms needed**
 - MAGE-A3 CI does result in AG-specific antibodies and cytotoxic cells
 - Effective soldiers, but do they act in the battle field?
 - Outlook
 - Combination of vaccination and checkpoint inhibition ?
 - mRNA based vaccines?





**Thank you for your
kind attention**



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