

Advances in Cancer Immunotherapy
Moffitt Cancer Center
December 7, 2013

VGTI
FLORIDA



Cancer Vaccines And Immunotherapy for Breast Cancer

Keith L. Knutson, Ph.D.

TRANSLATING RESEARCH INTO HEALTH

Disclosures

- Scientific Advisory Boards
 - *TapImmune, Inc.*, Seattle, WA
 - *Antigen Express, Inc.*, Boston, MA
 - *Galena Biopharmaceuticals (in process)*, Lake Oswego, OR
 - *Intelligent Immunity*, Fort Lauderdale, FL



State-of-the-Art Laboratories



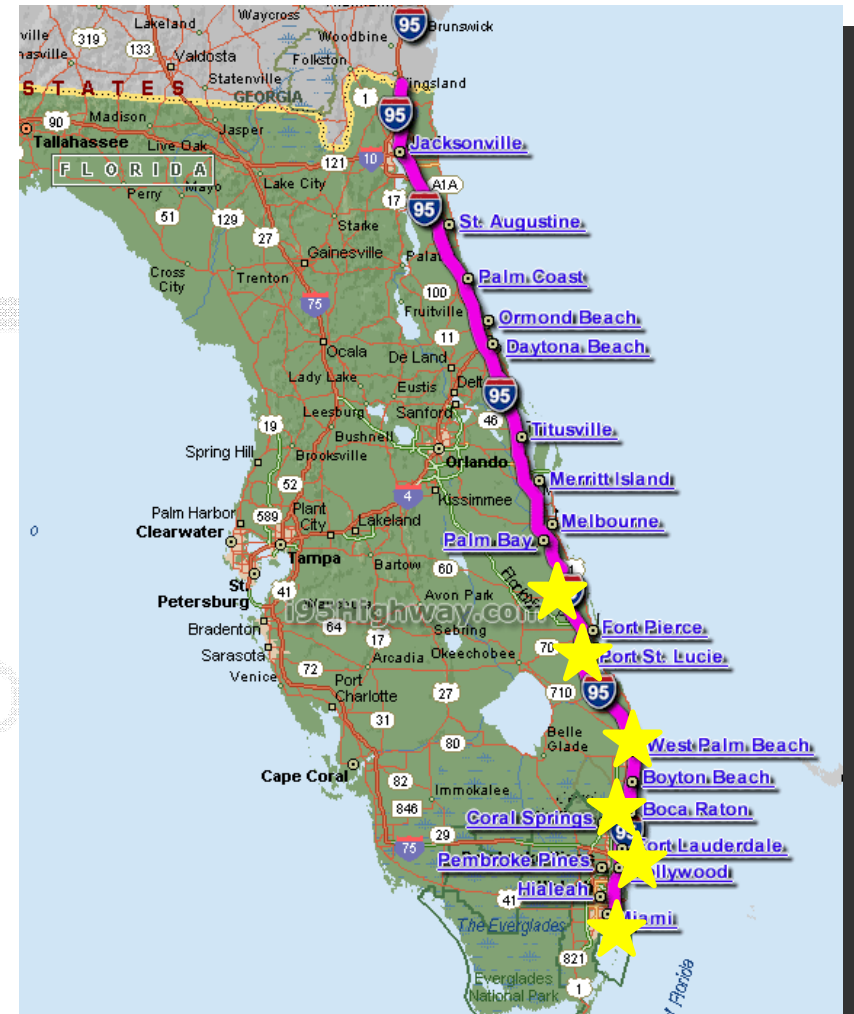
- 100,000 sq./ft. facility with 9 large research labs
- Currently have 8 research groups
- Expansion to nearly 20 research groups in future

Working with the Community

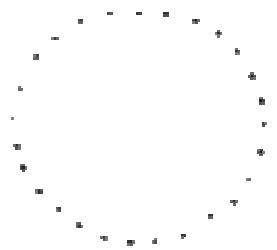
The Research Coast



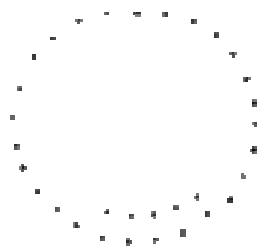
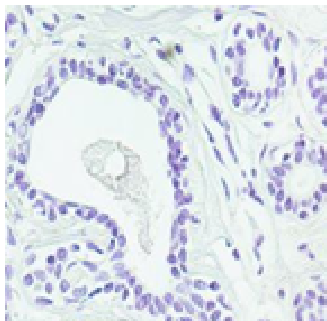
Jupiter Medical Center
Martin Health Systems
Memorial Cancer
Institute
Broward Health
University of Miami



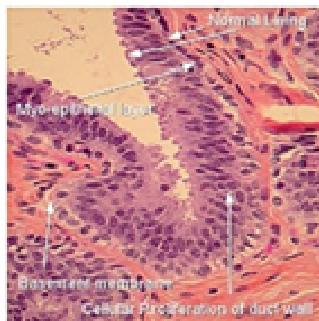
Progression of Breast Cancer



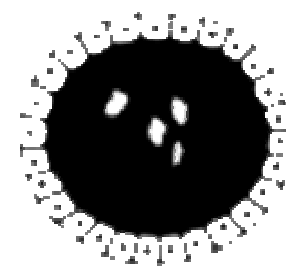
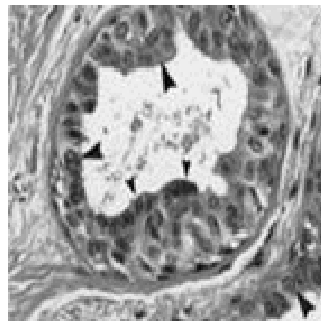
Normal duct



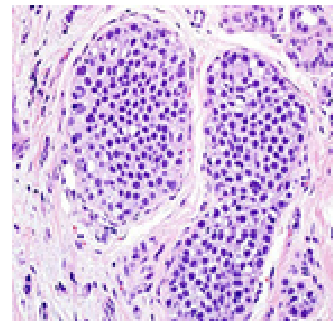
Intraductal hyperplasia



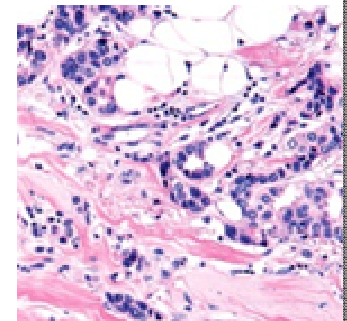
Intraductal hyperplasia with atypia



Intraductal carcinoma in situ



Invasive ductal carcinoma



Disease progression paradigm



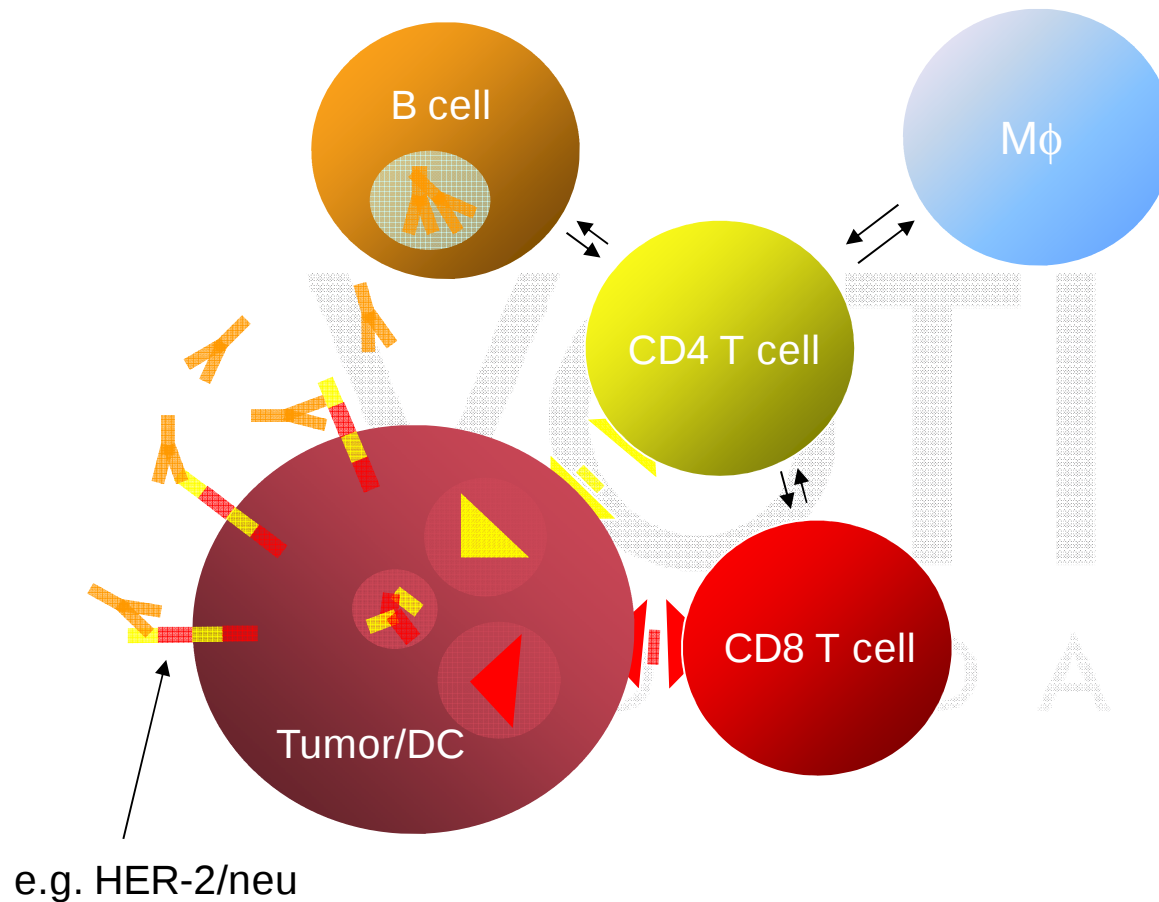
Breast Cancer are Burdens

Breast cancer in the
USA 2012: 227K new
cases, 40K deaths

Florida Prevalence: 273,000 Women
Breast Cancer Costs in US: \$66,000,000,000
0.56% of the 2010 Gross Domestic Product

National Cancer Institute
Scitovsky, 1978

The adaptive immune response



CD4 “helper” T cells

- *Inflammation*
- *Antibodies*
- *Macrophages*
- *Neutrophils*

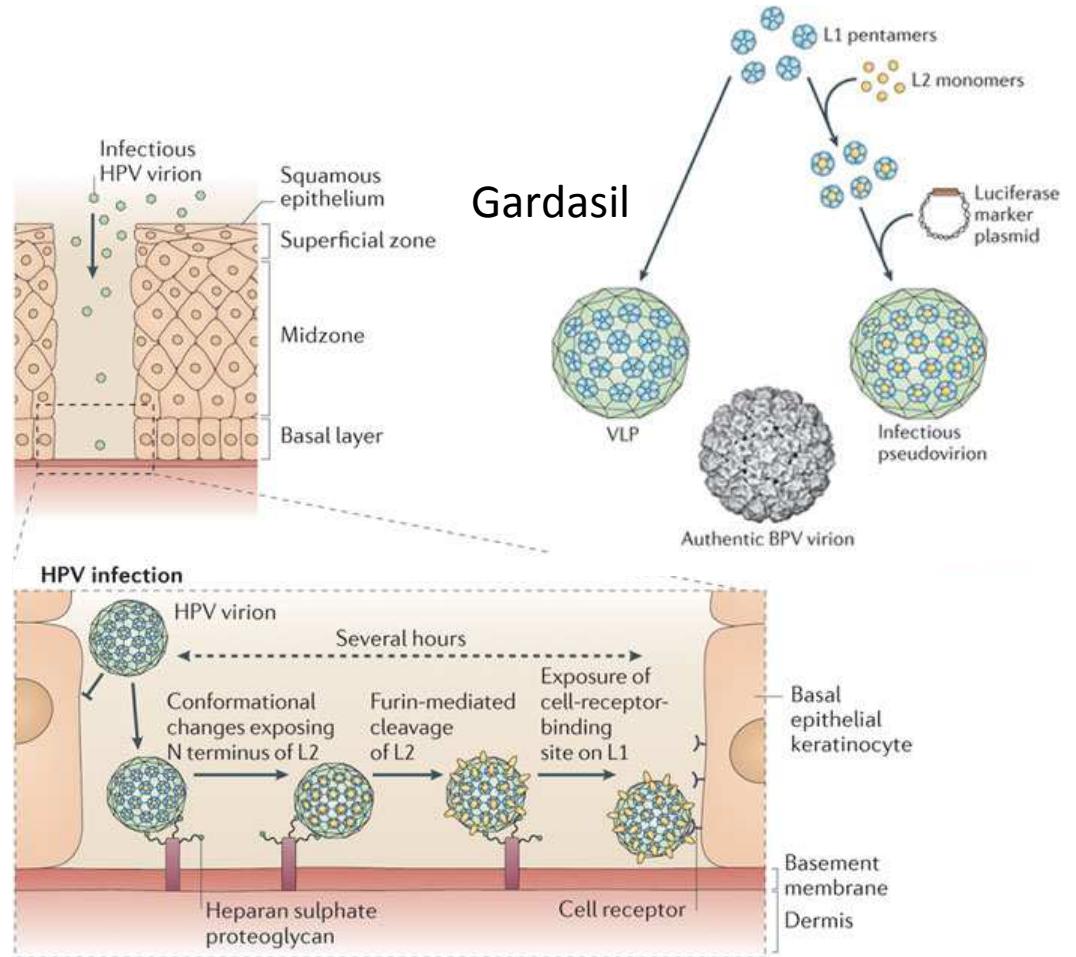
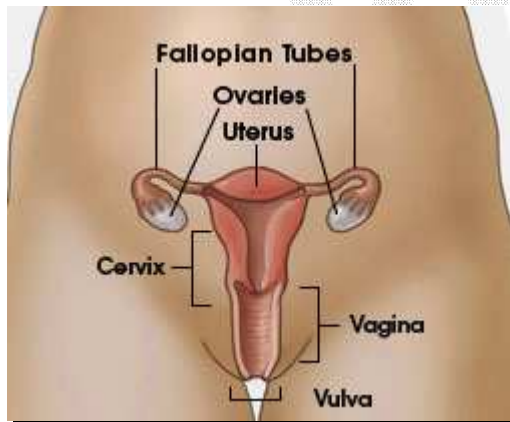
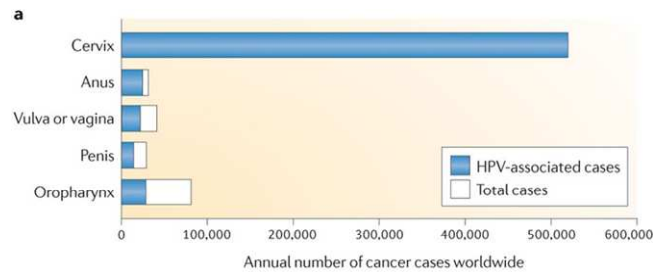
CD8 “cytolytic” T cells

- *Tumor lysis*

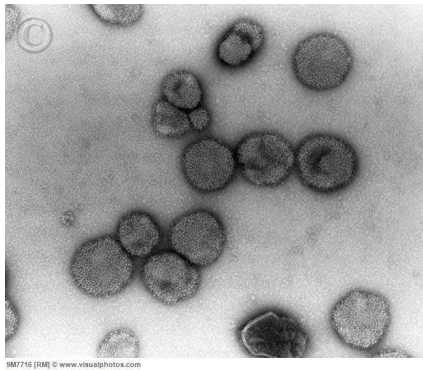
B cells

- *Antibodies*
- *Signaling*
- *ADCC*
- *Complement*

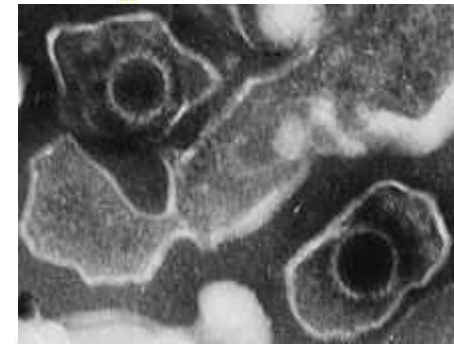
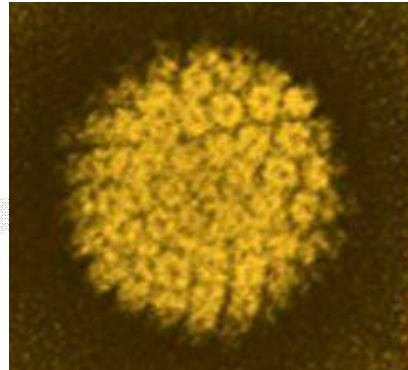
The Mechanism Challenge



Does a virus cause breast cancer?



9M7716 [RM] © www.visualphotos.com



Arch Virol (2001) 146: 171–180

**Archives of
Virology**
© Springer-Verlag 2001
Printed in Austria

MMTV-like *env* gene sequences in human breast cancer

Brief Report

Y. Wang¹, I. Pelisson², S. M. Melana³, V. Go¹,
J. F. Holland², and B. G.-T. Pogo^{2,3}

¹Mechanism of Disease Therapy, Department of Pathology, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, New York, U.S.A.
²Department of Medicine, Division of Medical Oncology, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, New York, U.S.A.
³Department of Microbiology, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, New York, U.S.A.

Accepted July 3, 2000

Short Communication

Identification of human papillomavirus DNA gene sequences in human breast cancer

C.-Y. Kan¹, B.J. Iacopetta², J.S. Lawson^{3,4} and N.J. Whitaker¹

¹School of Biotechnology and Biomolecular Sciences, University of New South Wales, Sydney, NSW 2052, Australia
²Western Australia, Netherlands, Australia

Human papilloma viruses (HPVs) are accepted as being carcinogenic in human cells. HPVs may also have a role in human breast cancer as based on the identification of normal human breast cells by HPV types 16 and 18. For this investigation, 50 unselected invasive ductal breast cancer specimens (PCR) for HPV type 16, 18 and 33 gene sequences. We show that HPV 18 gene sequences were found in 24 (48%) of the 50 samples were HPV positive. Overall, 24 (48%) of the 50 samples were HPV positive. grade, patient survival, steroid receptor status, ERB-2, p53 expression and mutation were not significantly associated with HPV status. We speculate that HPVs may be transmitted by hand to the breast.

Keywords: human papilloma virus; human breast cancer; grade of tumour; patient mortality; hormone receptor status; abnormal p53 protein expression; p53 mutations and ERB-2 expression

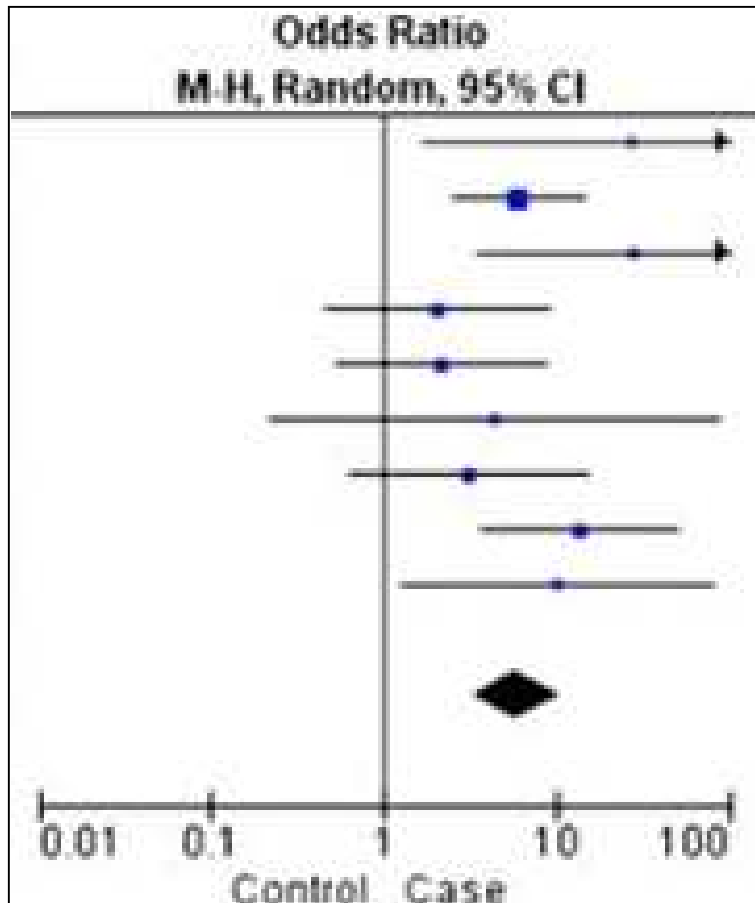
CANCER RESEARCH 55, 30–45, January 1, 1995
Advances in Brief

Epstein-Barr Virus in Epithelial Cell Tumors: A Breast Cancer Study¹

Louise G. Labrecque, Diana M. Barnes, Ian S. Fentiman, and Beverly E. Griffin²

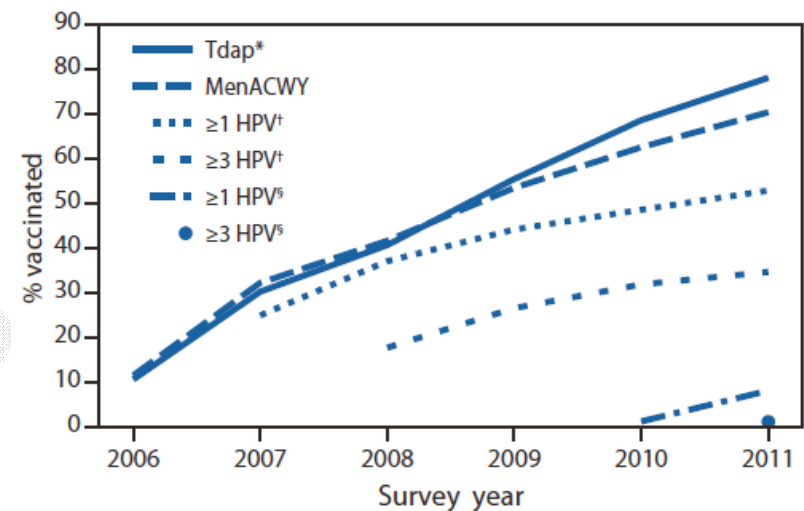
¹Department of Virology, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, Hammersmith Hospital, Du Cane Road, London, United Kingdom, W12 0NN [L. G. L., B. E. G.], and Imperial Cancer Research Fund Clinical Oncology Unit, Guy's Hospital, London, United Kingdom SE1 9RT [D. M. B., I. S. F.]

HPV is associated with an increased risk developing breast cancer



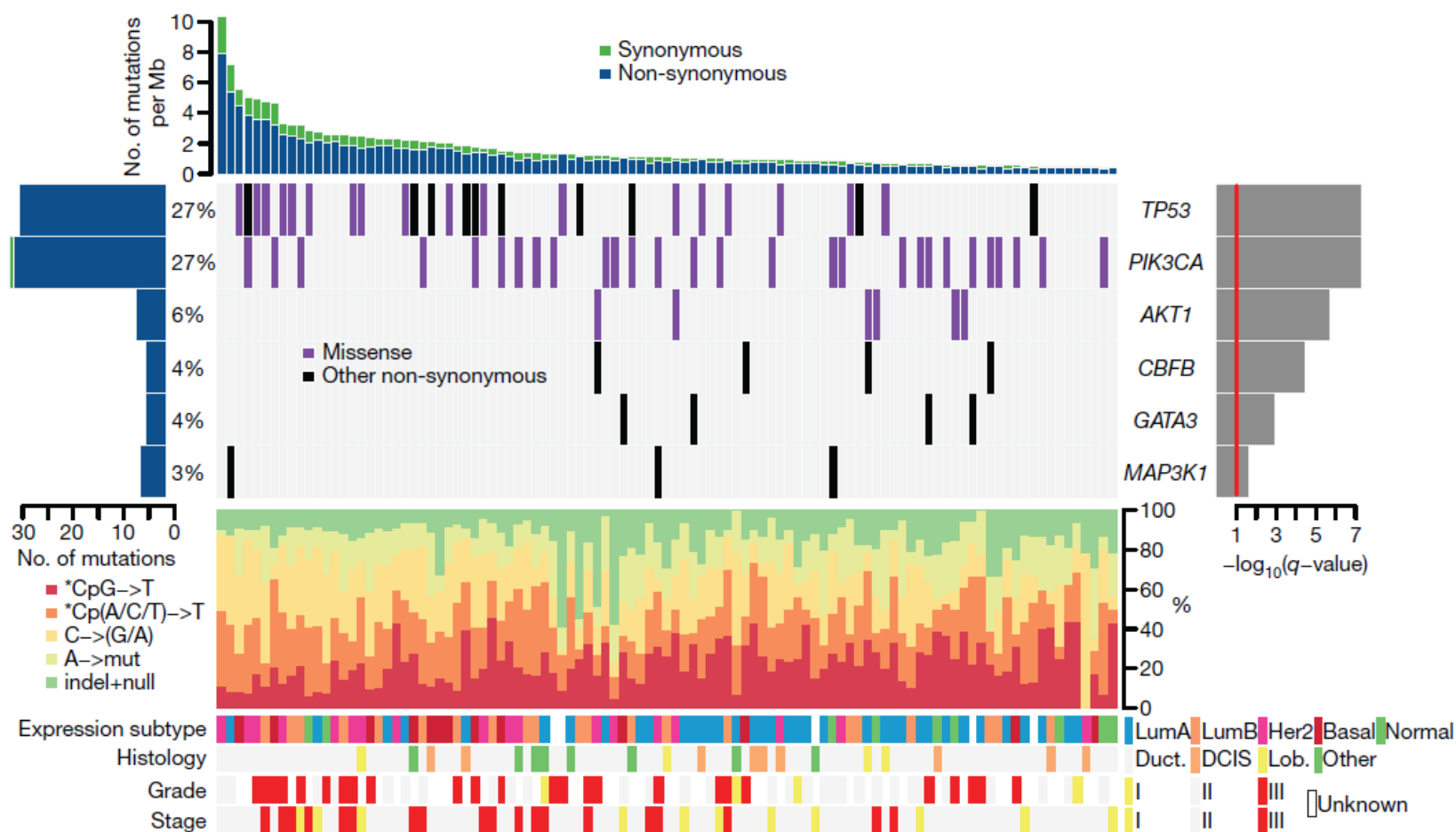
International Journal of Gynecological Cancer. 22(3):343-347, March 2012.

- 25% of B Ca
- HMEV transformation
- Portends 6-fold increased risk

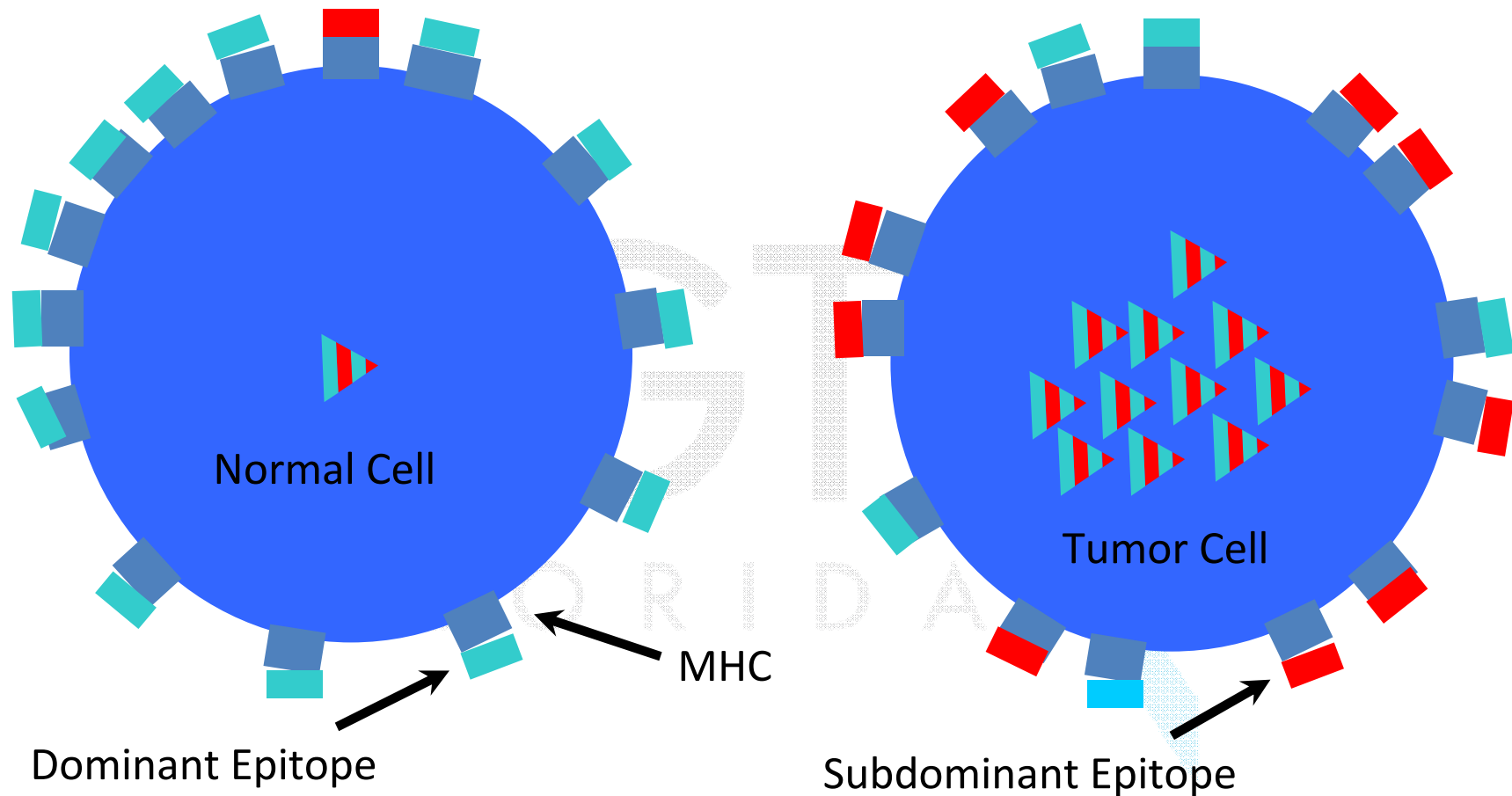


Sequence analysis of mutations and translocations across breast cancer subtypes

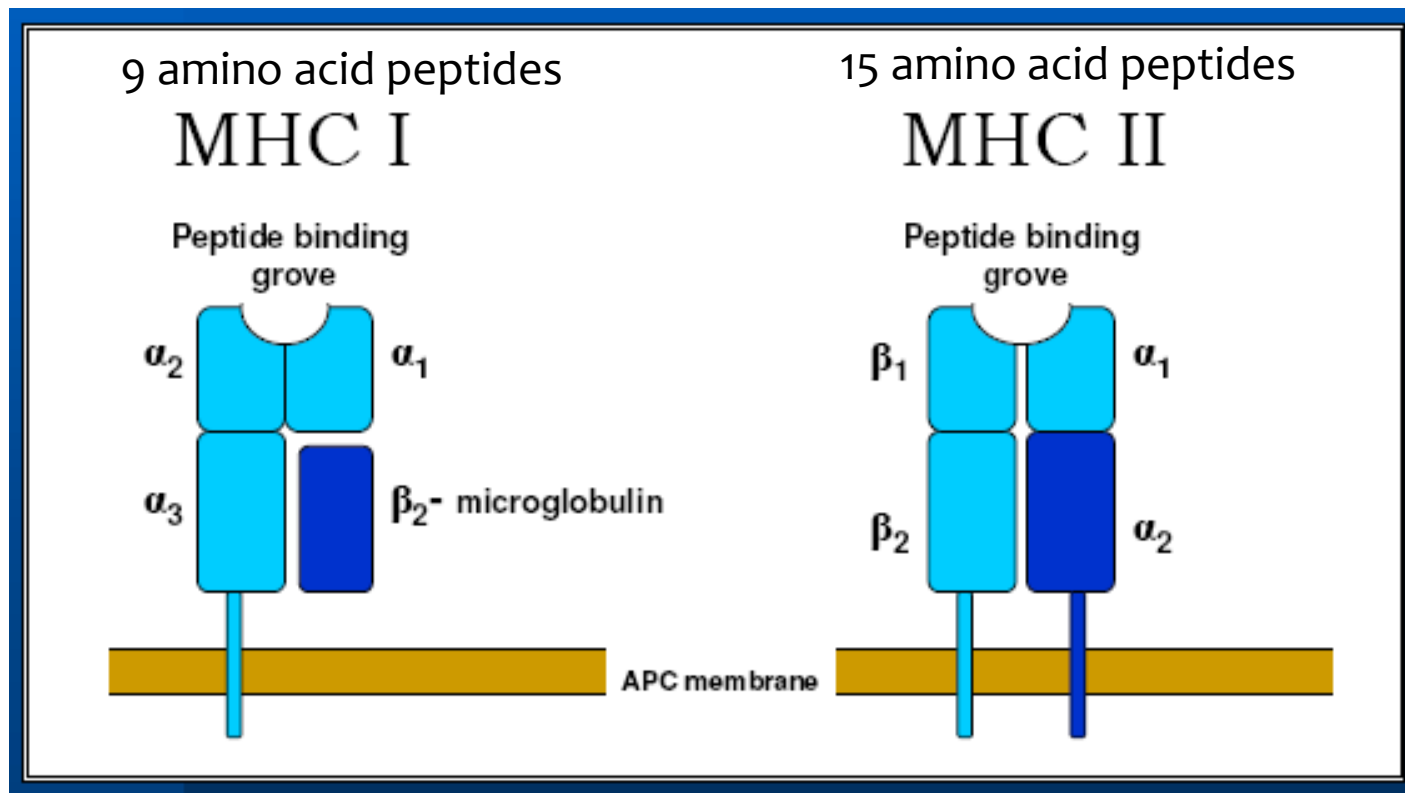
21 JUNE 2012 | VOL 486 | NATURE | 405



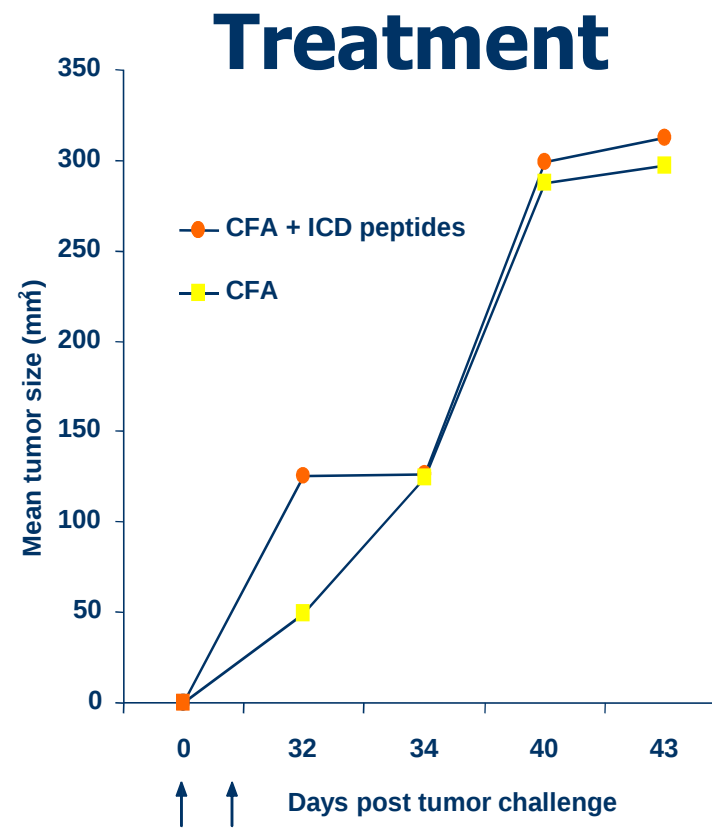
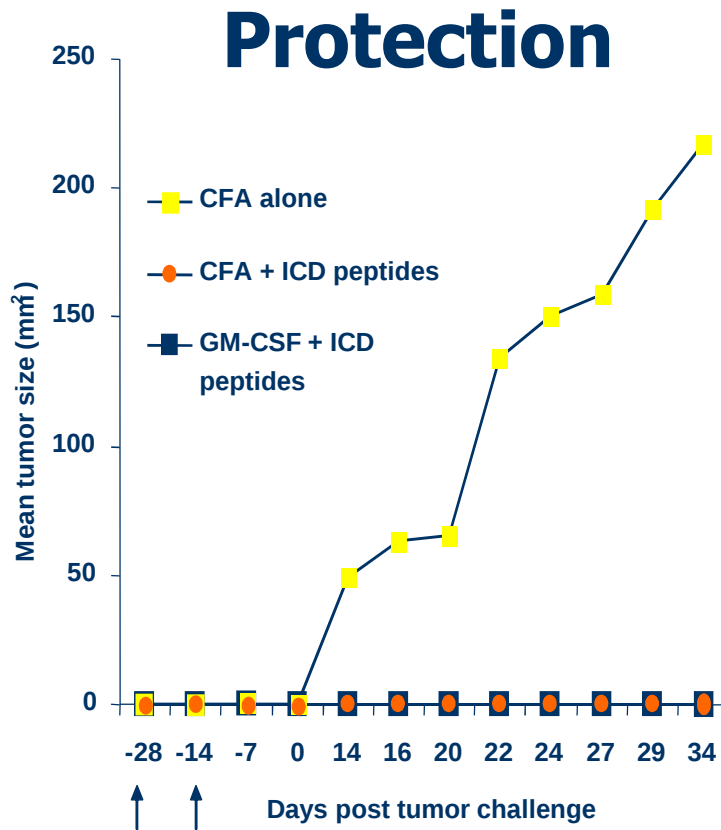
Overexpressed Self Proteins can be Tumor Antigens



Structures of MHC Class I and II

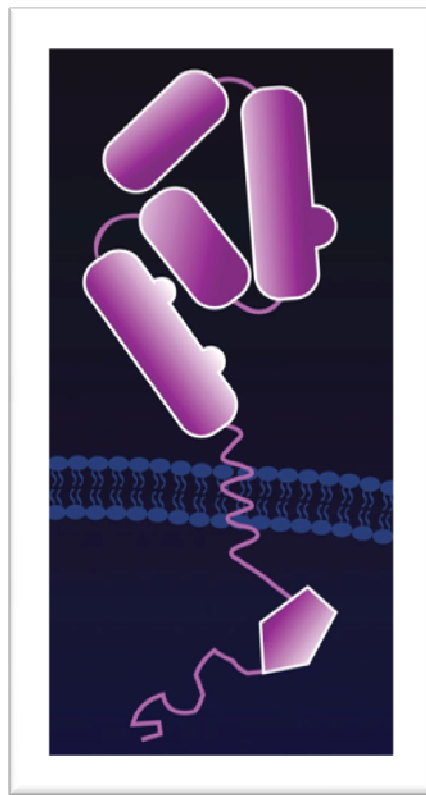


The Role of Cancer Vaccines



Knutson et al., *Clin Breast Cancer*, 2001

Self Antigen Vaccines



Vaccines for
Prevention of
Recurrence
Ag-Specific
HER-2/FR α /CEA/IGFBP2

JCI 2001
JCO, 2002
Clin Cancer Res, 2002
Clin Cancer Res, 2010
CI, 2010
JCO, 2007
J Clin Immunol, 2004
JCO, 2004
Blood, 2004



Ag Express –
Phase III
HER2 CD4
MD Anderson

Galena –
Phase III
E75
MD Anderson

UPenn –
Phase III
ICD
Czernieki

TapImmune –
Phase I
HER2 CD4
VGTI
Mayo

VaxOnco –
Phase I
FR α
VGTI
Mayo

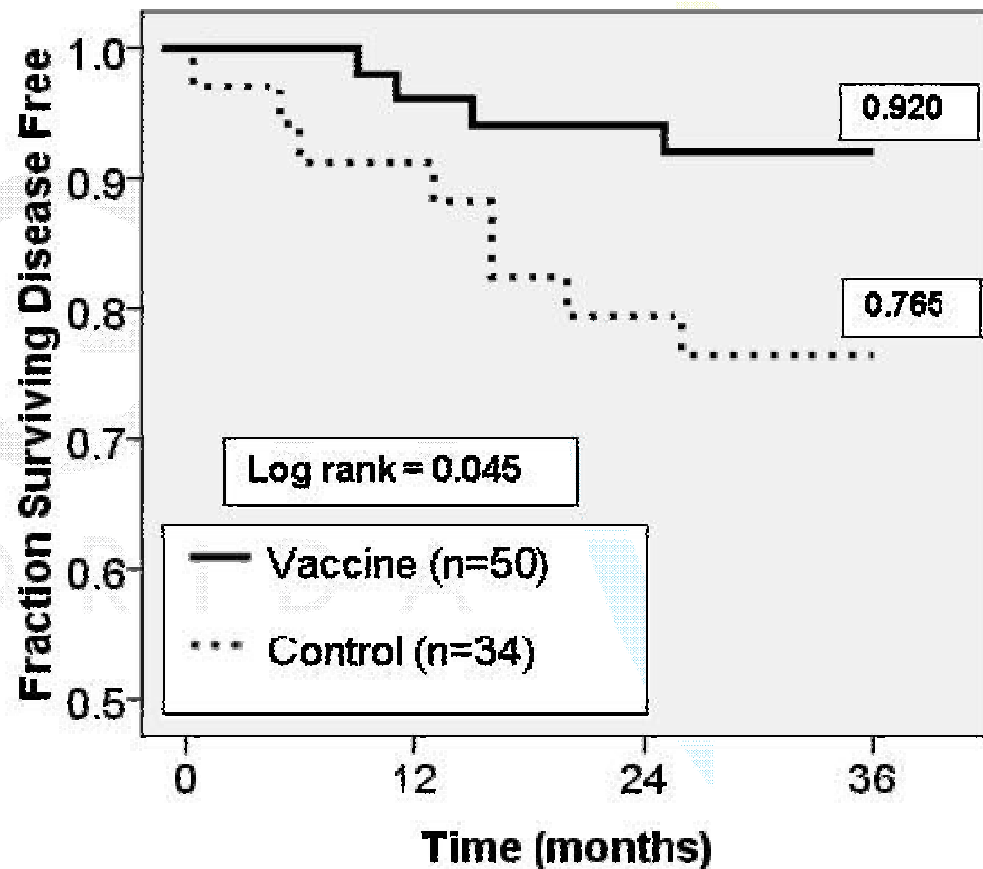
TapImmune –
Phase I
HER2 CD4/8
VGTI
Jupiter/Martin

ilImmune –
Phase I
HER2 -
Trastuzumab
VGTI

HER-2 vaccines prevent recurrence

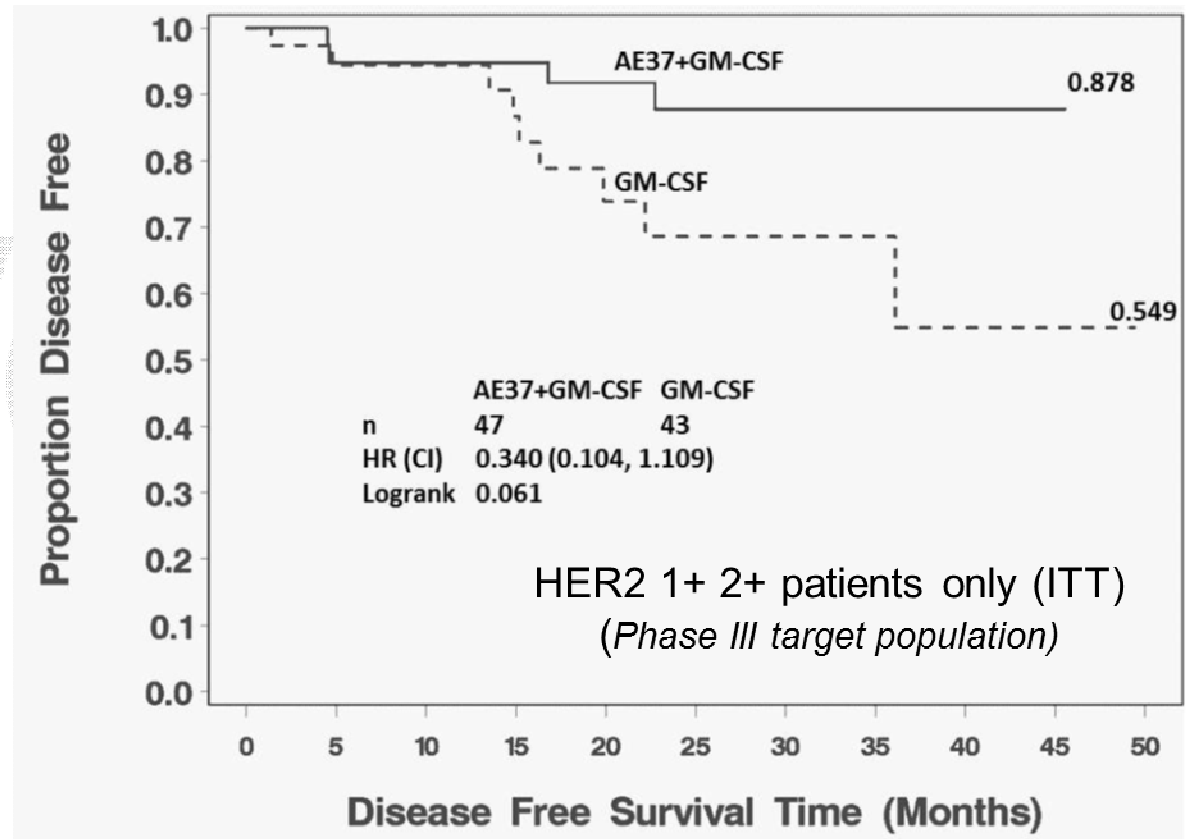
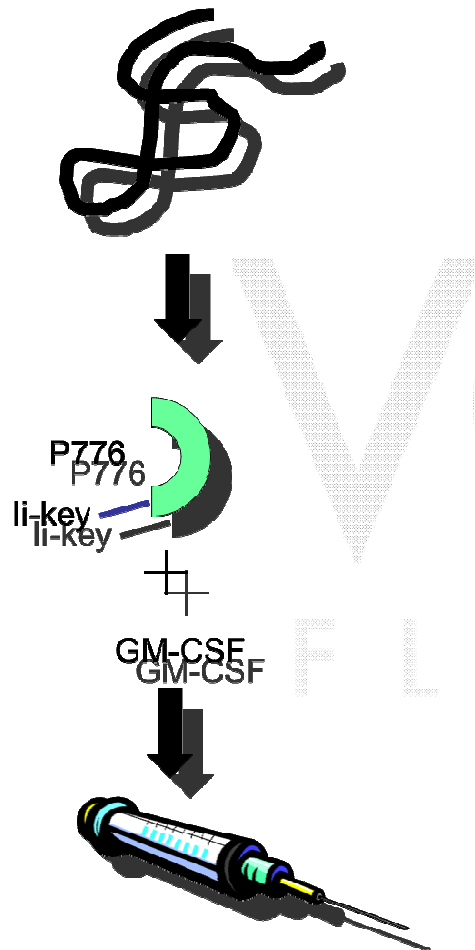


Kaplan-Meier Disease Free Survival for
IHC 1+, 2+



Peoples-Galena

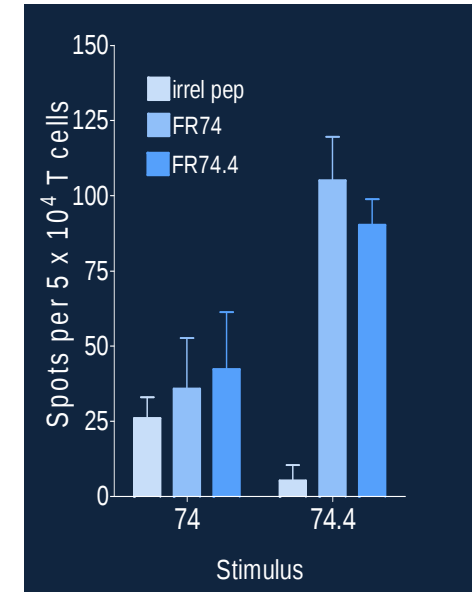
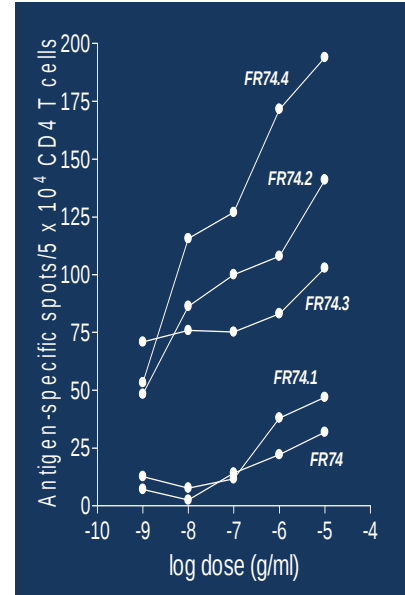
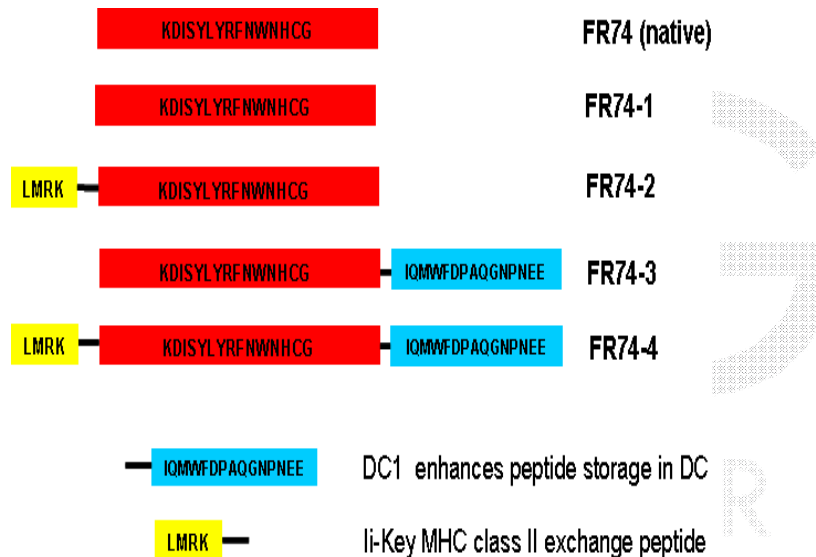
HER-2 vaccines prevent recurrence



Von Hofe-Antigen Express

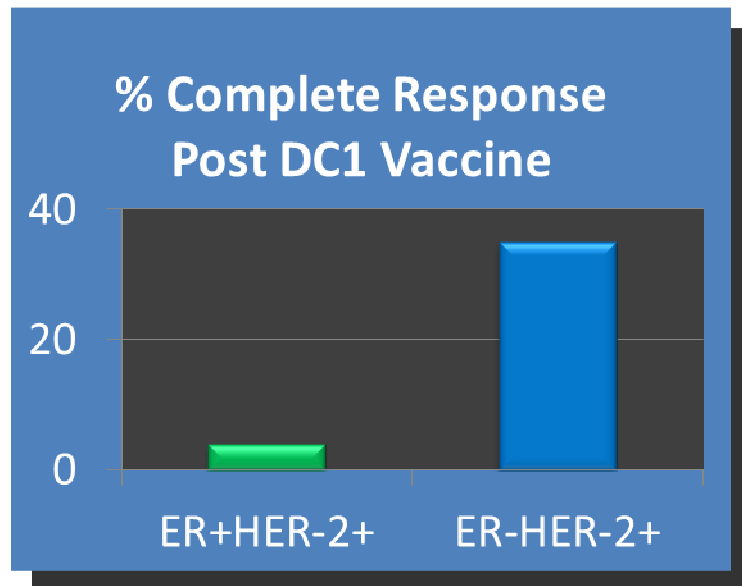
Enhancing class II peptide responses with peptide modifications

Peptide modifications elicit better immunity by improving the presentation of the antigen from dendritic cells

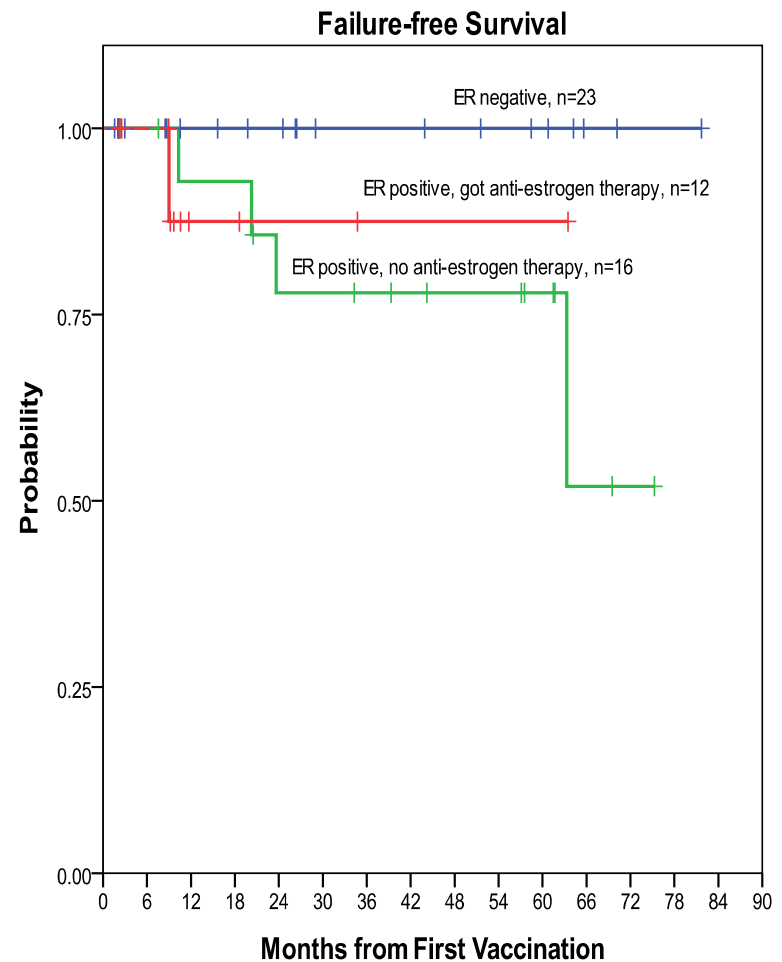


Erskine, 2011 JI

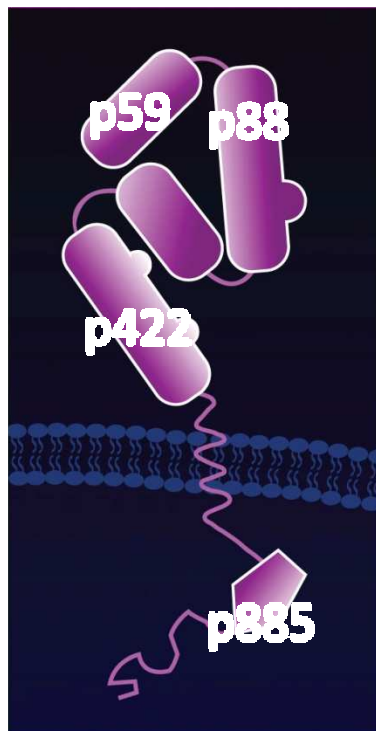
HER-2 vaccines induce regression in DCIS patients



Czerniecki-UPenn



New Generation HER-2/neu Vaccines



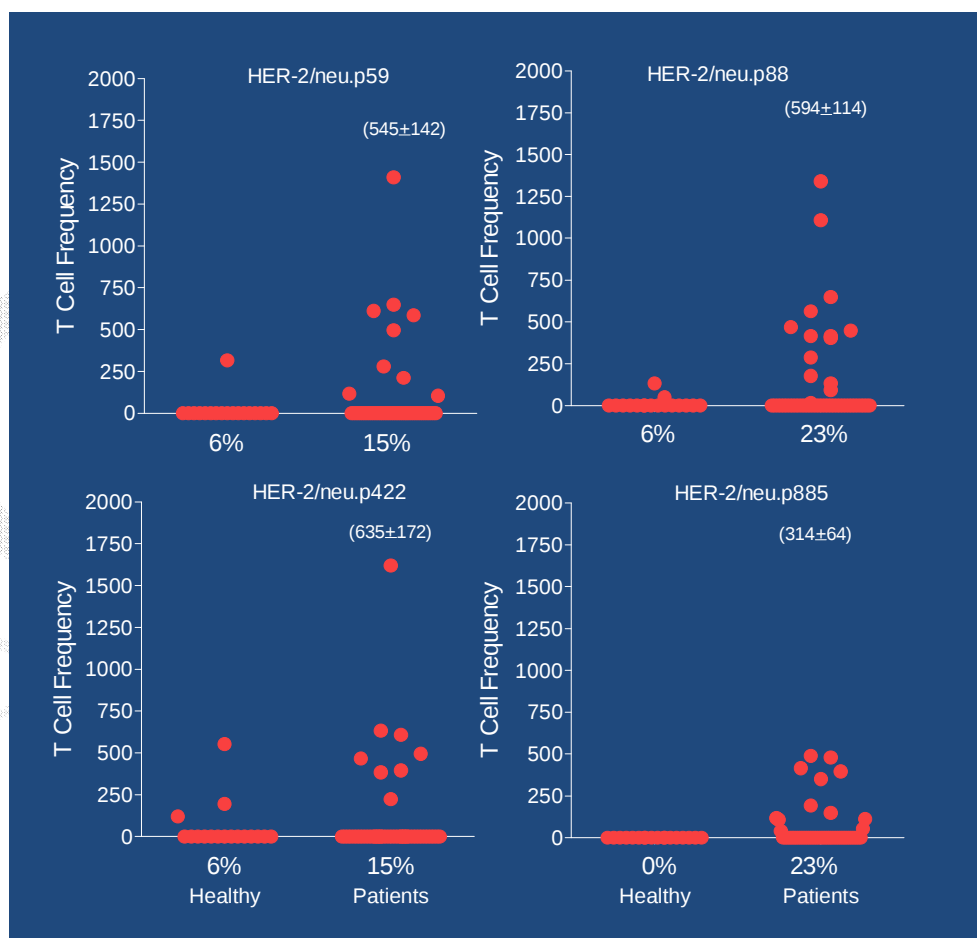
• Phase I Clinical Trial

- Four helper T cell epitopes w/GM-CSF
 - One arm:
 - 2+(FISH+) and 3+
 - Three mos. following last dose of trastuzumab
 - Disease-free.
 - Objectives
 - Immunogenicity (i.e. proof of principle)
 - Safety
 - Feasibility
- Advantages of this HER-2 vaccine
 - Targets helper T cell lymphocytes which help to coordinate the immune response and to generate long-term immunity
 - Can be given to women regardless of HLA status, ie available to all eligible women

Epitopes selected on the basis of natural immunity

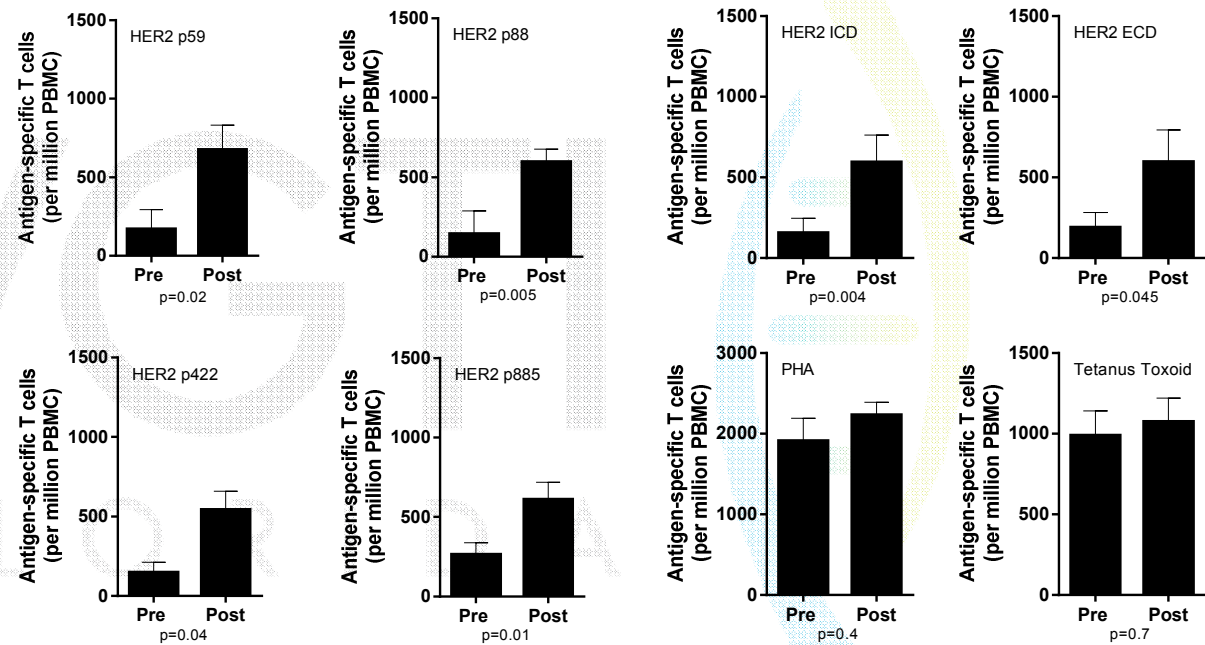
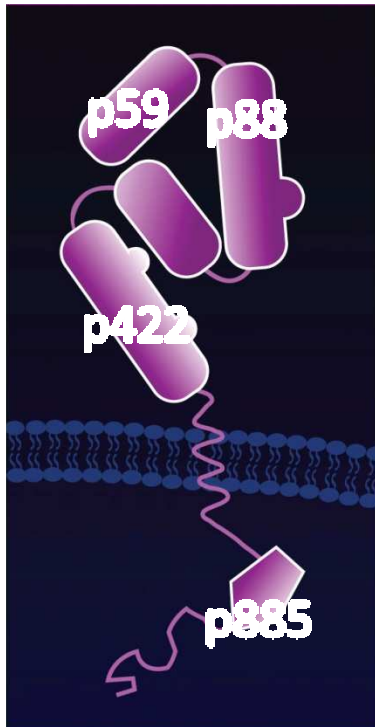


DRB1*0101, DRB1*0301
 DRB1*0401, DRB1*0404
 DRB1*0405, DRB1*0701
 DRB1*0802, DRB1*0901
 DRB1*1101, DRB1*1201
 DRB1*1302, DRB1*1501
 DRB3*0101, DRB4*0101
 DRB5*0101



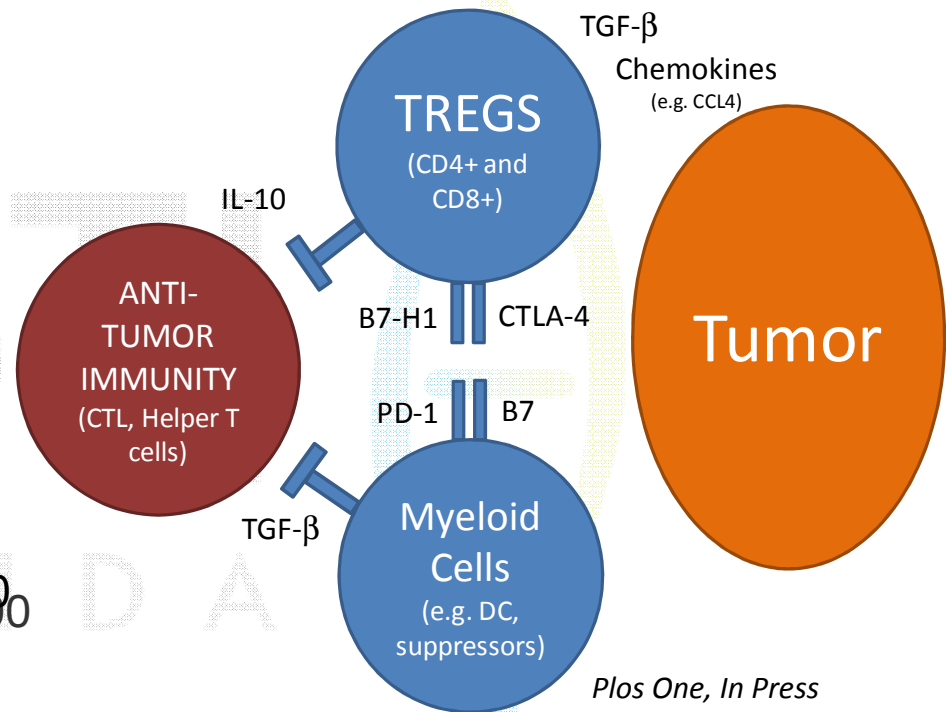
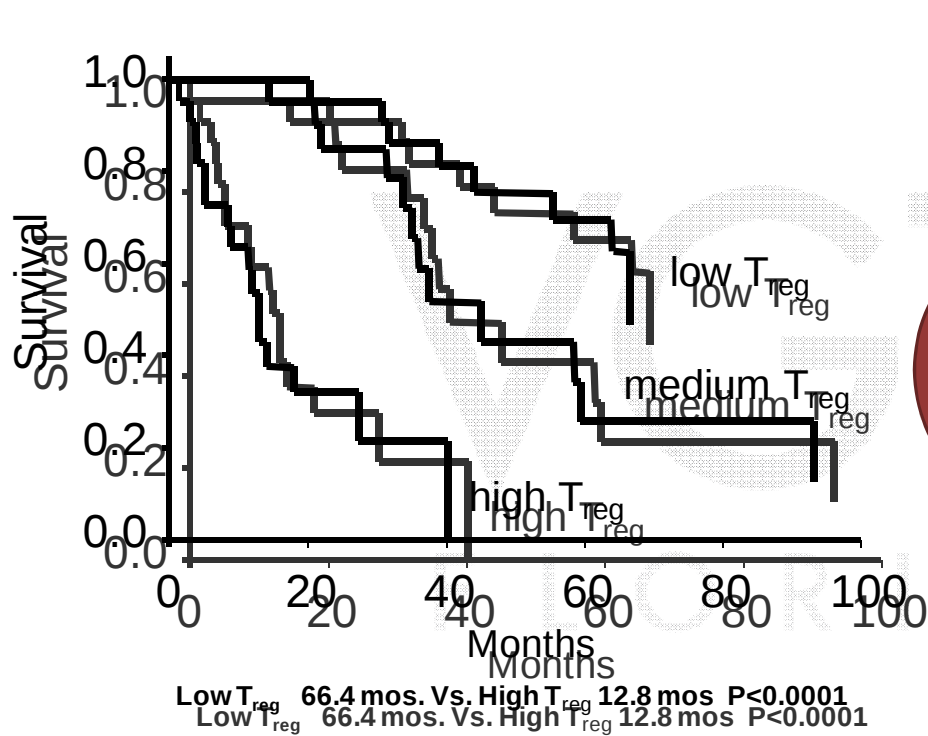
Karyampudi et. al., Clin Cancer Res. 2010 Feb 1;16(3):825-34. Epub 2010 Jan 26.

New Generation HER-2/neu Vaccines



~90% of patients independent of HLA-DR genotype

Suppression/Tolerance

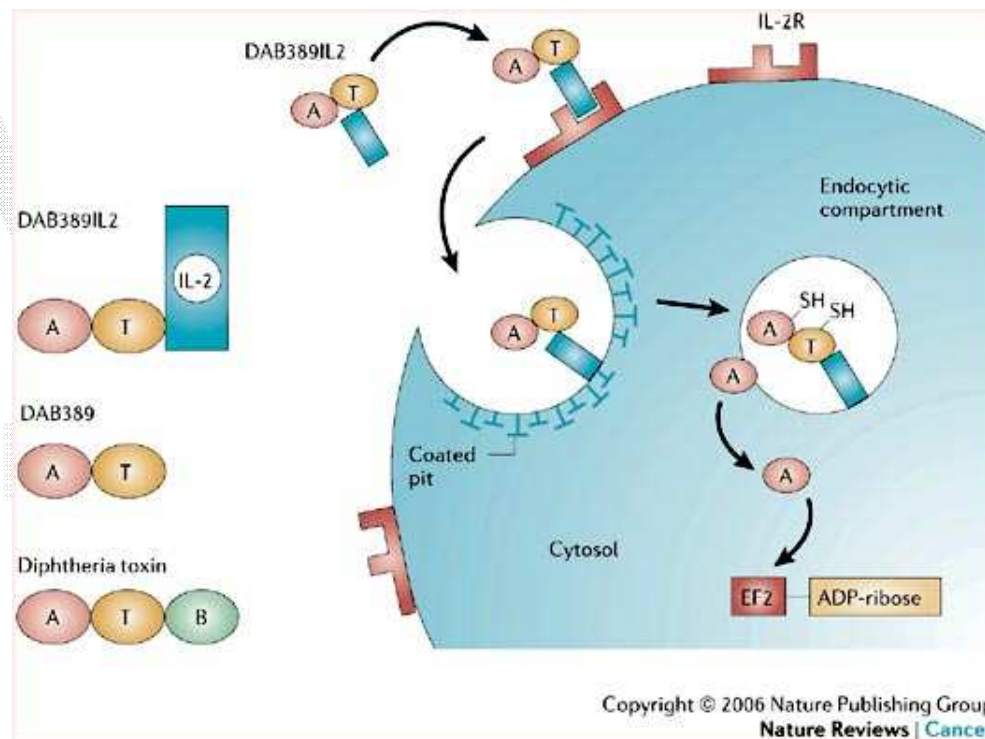
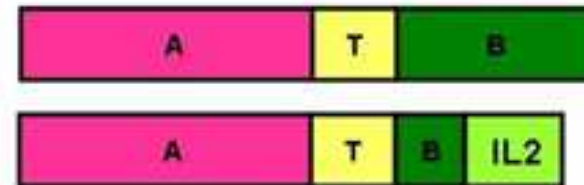


Plos One, In Press
Plos One, 2011
Nature Med 2003
J Immunol 2013
J Immunol 2006
Nature Med 2004

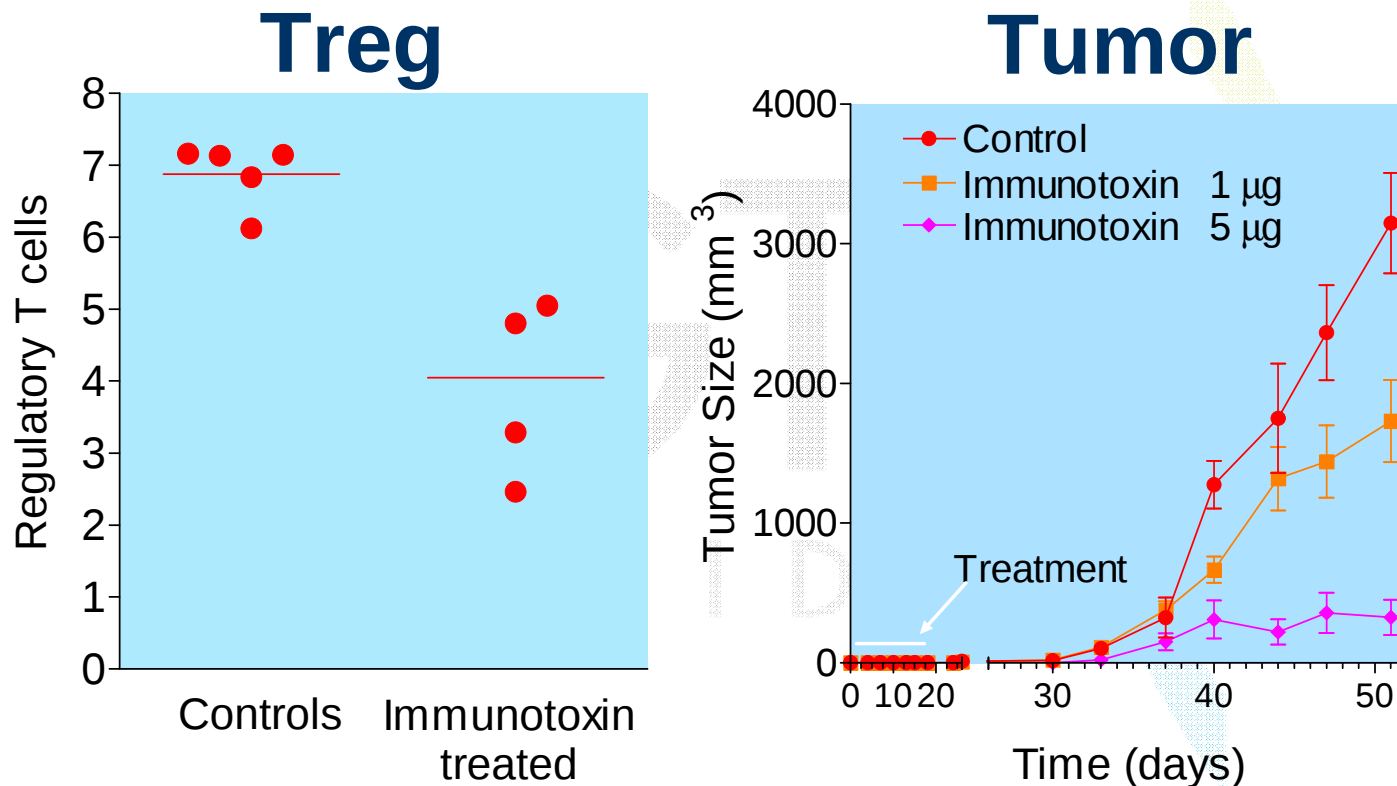
Depletion of Tregs with IL-2-immunotoxin blocks tumor growth

Diphtheria Toxin (DT)

DT388-IL2

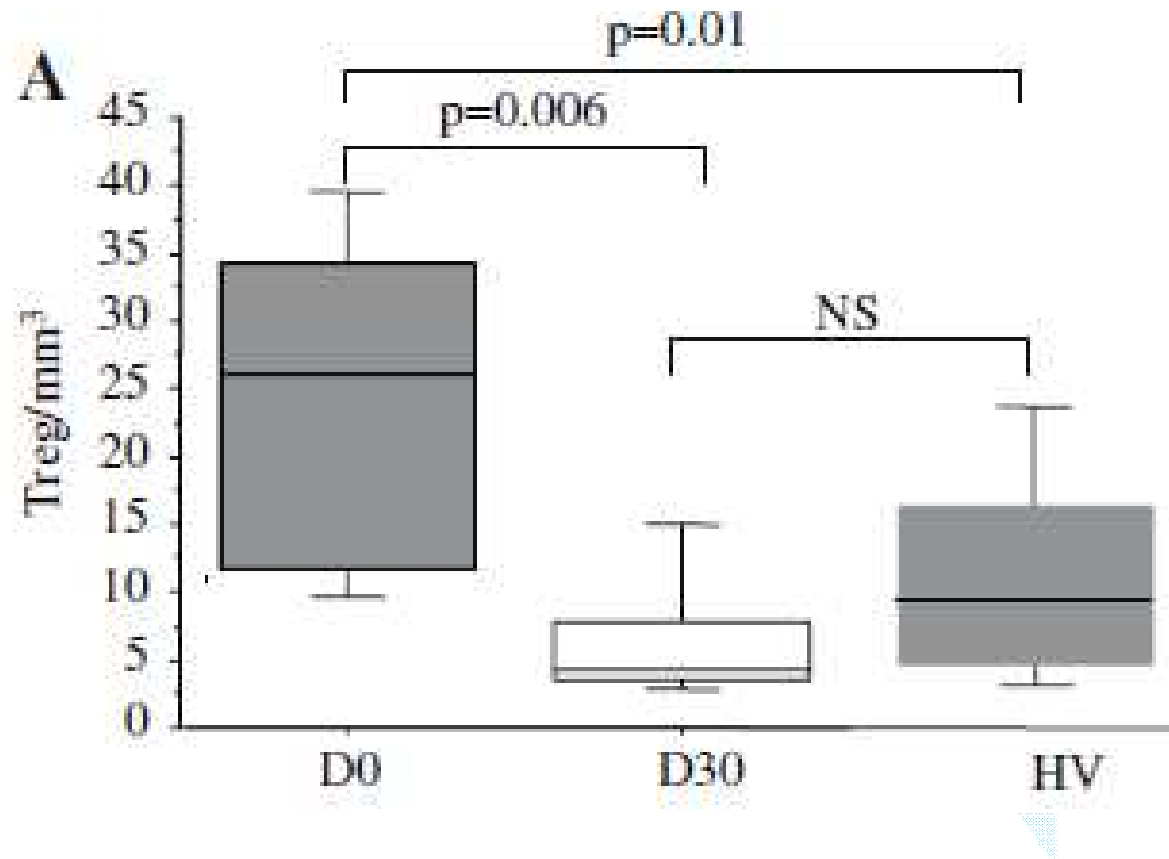


Treg depletion leads to sustained tumor protection



Knutson et al, 2006, JI 177:84

Metronomic cyclophosphamide depletes Tregs in cancer patients



Cancer Immunol Immunother (2007) 56:641–648
DOI 10.1007/s00262-006-0225-8

Phase I Clinical Trial-Combination Approach

- Target-Folate Receptor Alpha
- Four T cell epitopes and one antibody epitope w/GM-CSF

- Two arm:

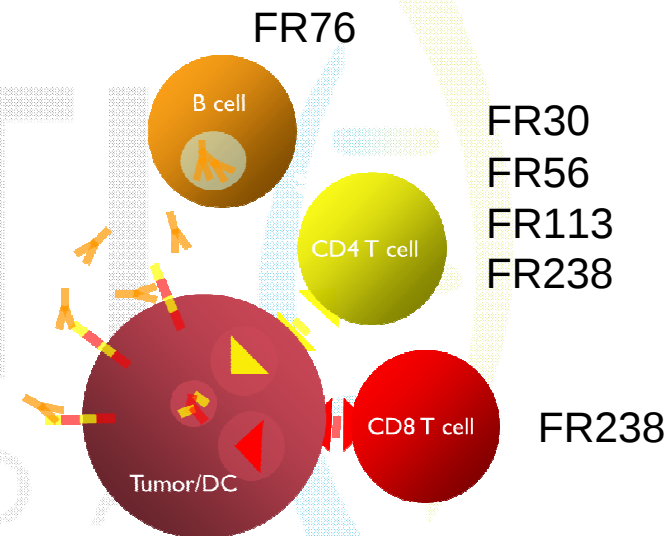
- Cyclophosphamide or Ontak followed by vaccine

- Setting: Breast Cancer.

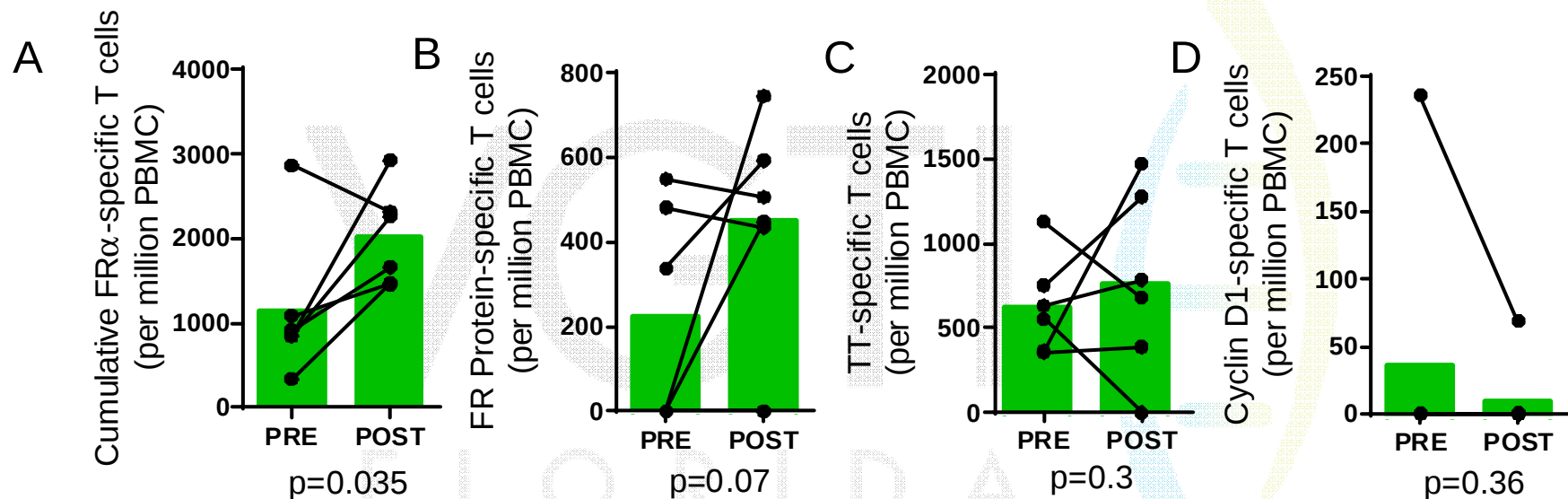
- Disease-free.

- Objectives

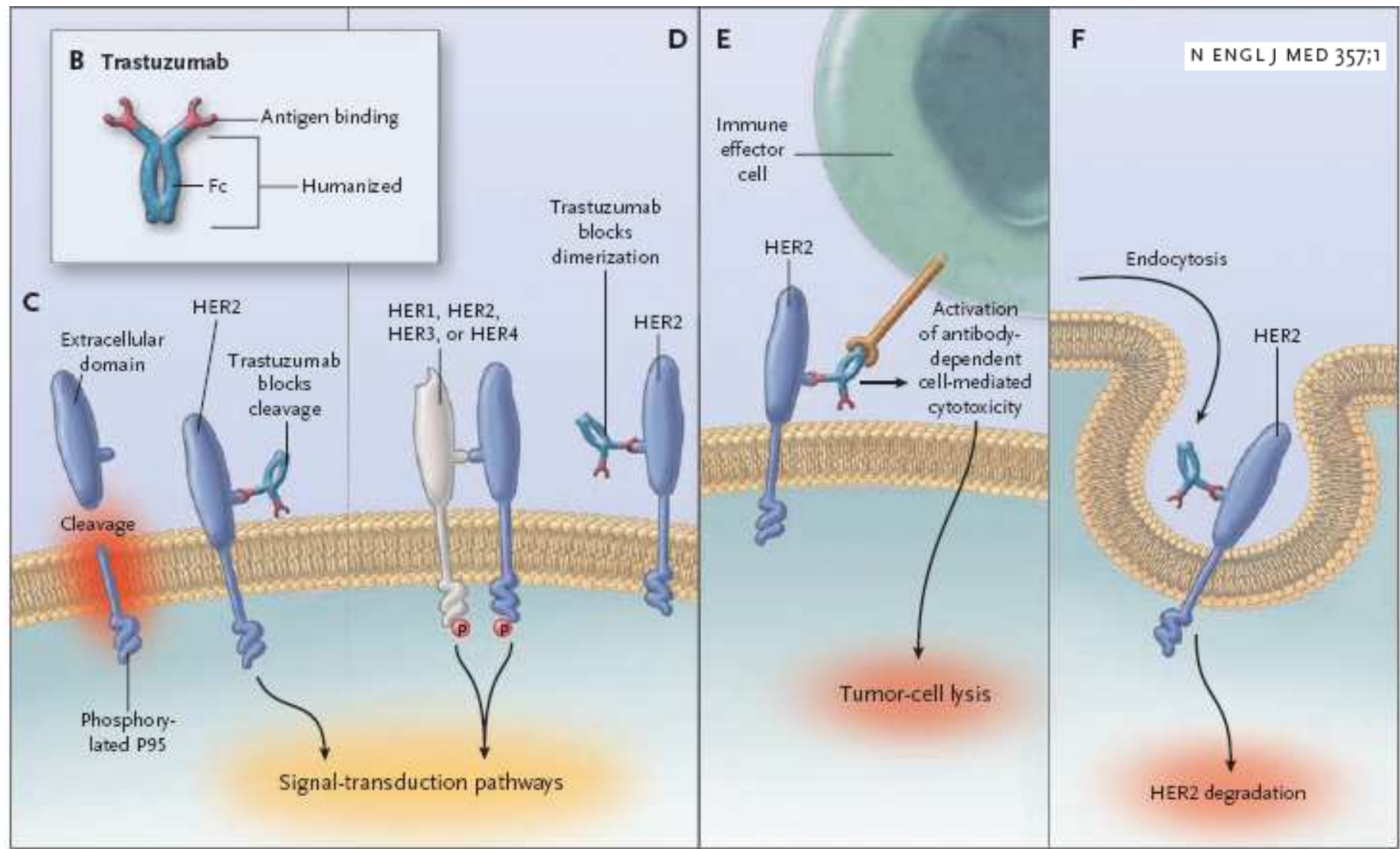
- Immunogenicity (i.e. proof of principle)
- Safety
- Feasibility



Generation of folate receptor alpha immunity

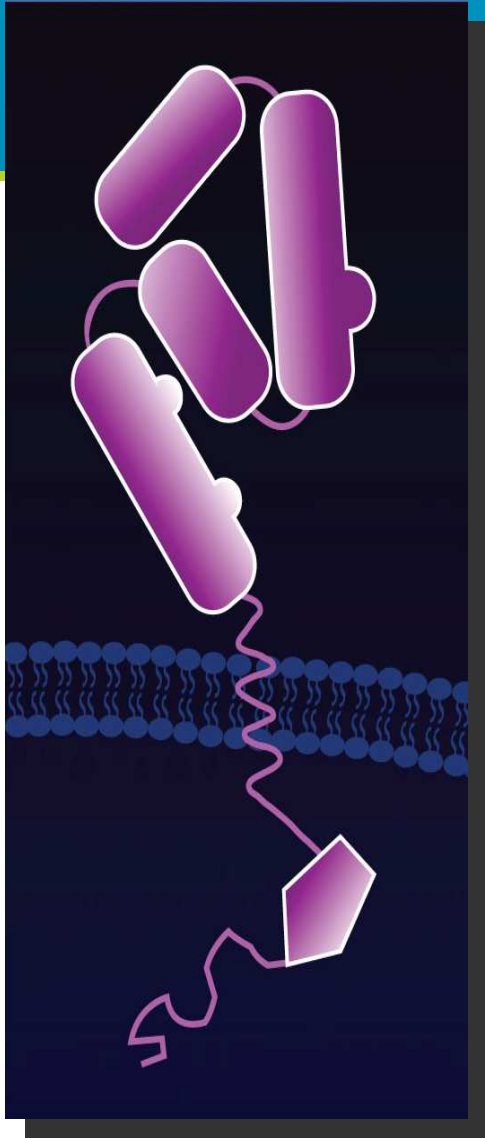


Proposed mechanisms of action of trastuzumab



HER2+ MBC Management

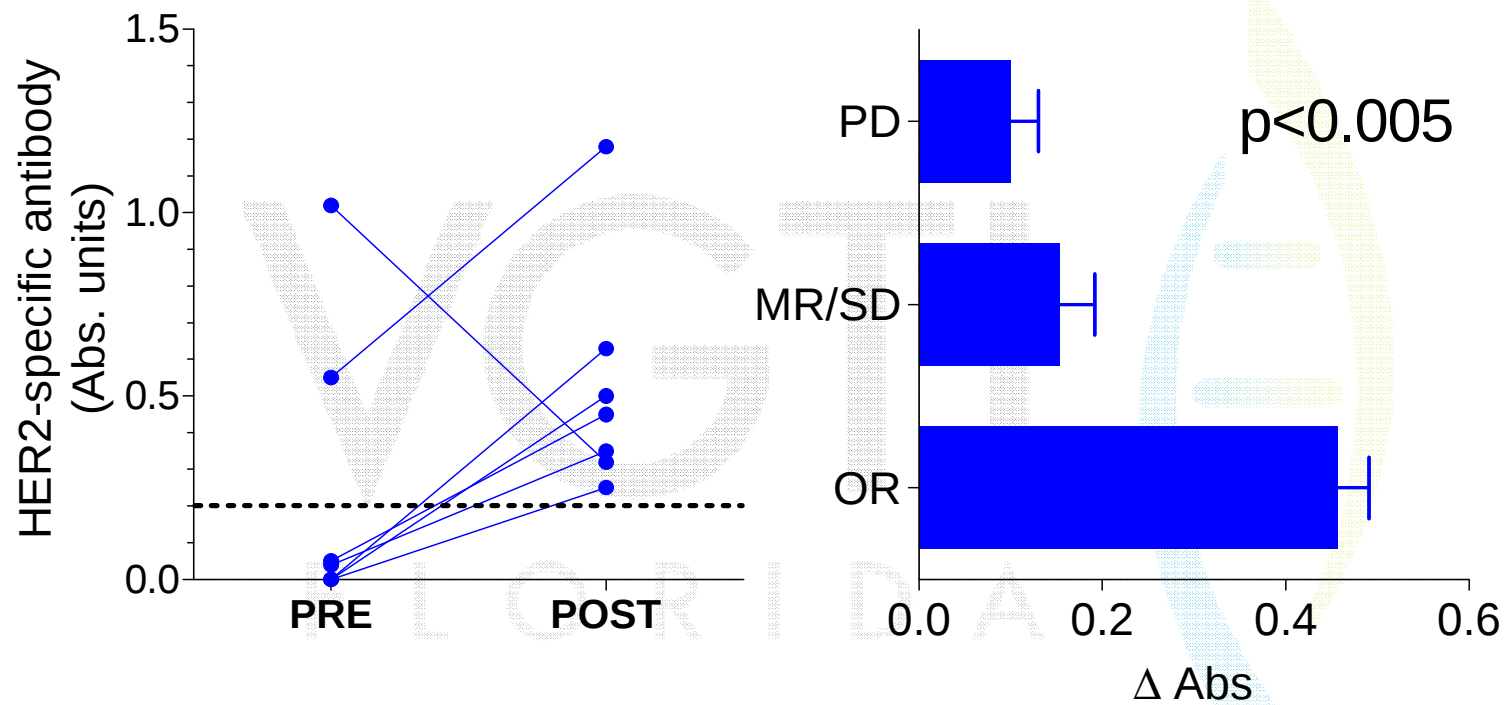
1st-line with trastuzumab



- Activity of trastuzumab as single 1st-line agent for HER2+ MBC
 - Response 25-30%
 - TTP ~ 3-6 mo
- Mostly use combined chemotherapy + trastuzumab
 - Response 50-80%
 - TTP ~ 11-14 mo

Induction of anti-HER2 IgG λ antibodies in responding metastatic breast cancer

Objective Response

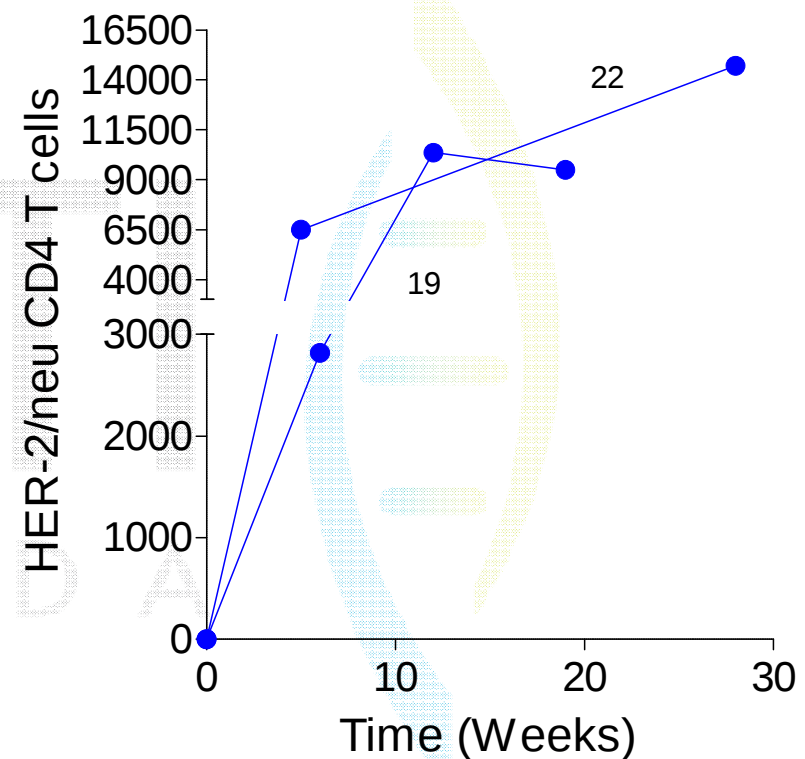
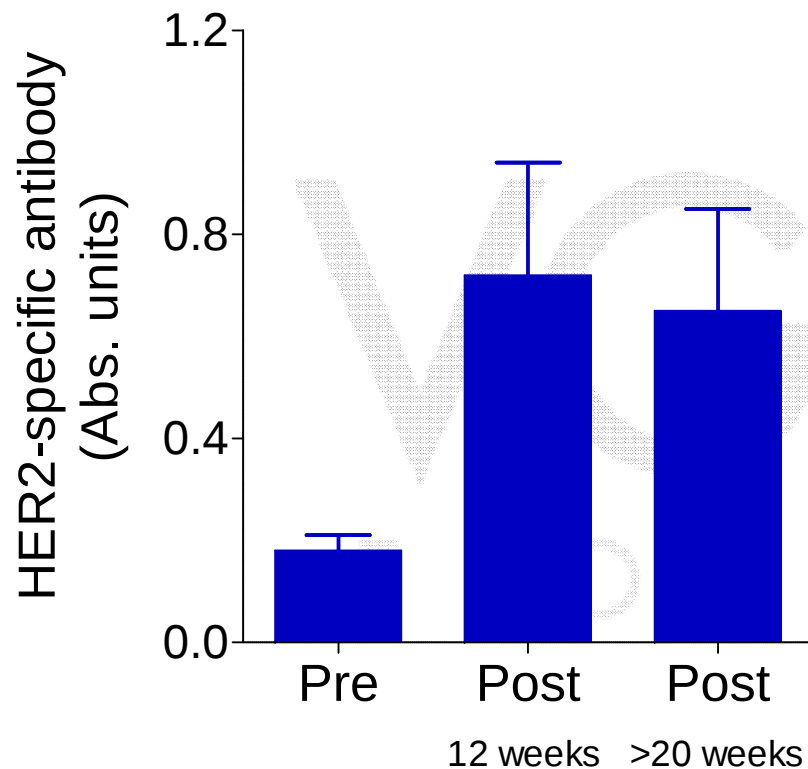


Antibody responses were observed more frequently in patients with objective responses

Taylor, C. et al. *Clin Cancer Res* 2007;13:5133-5143

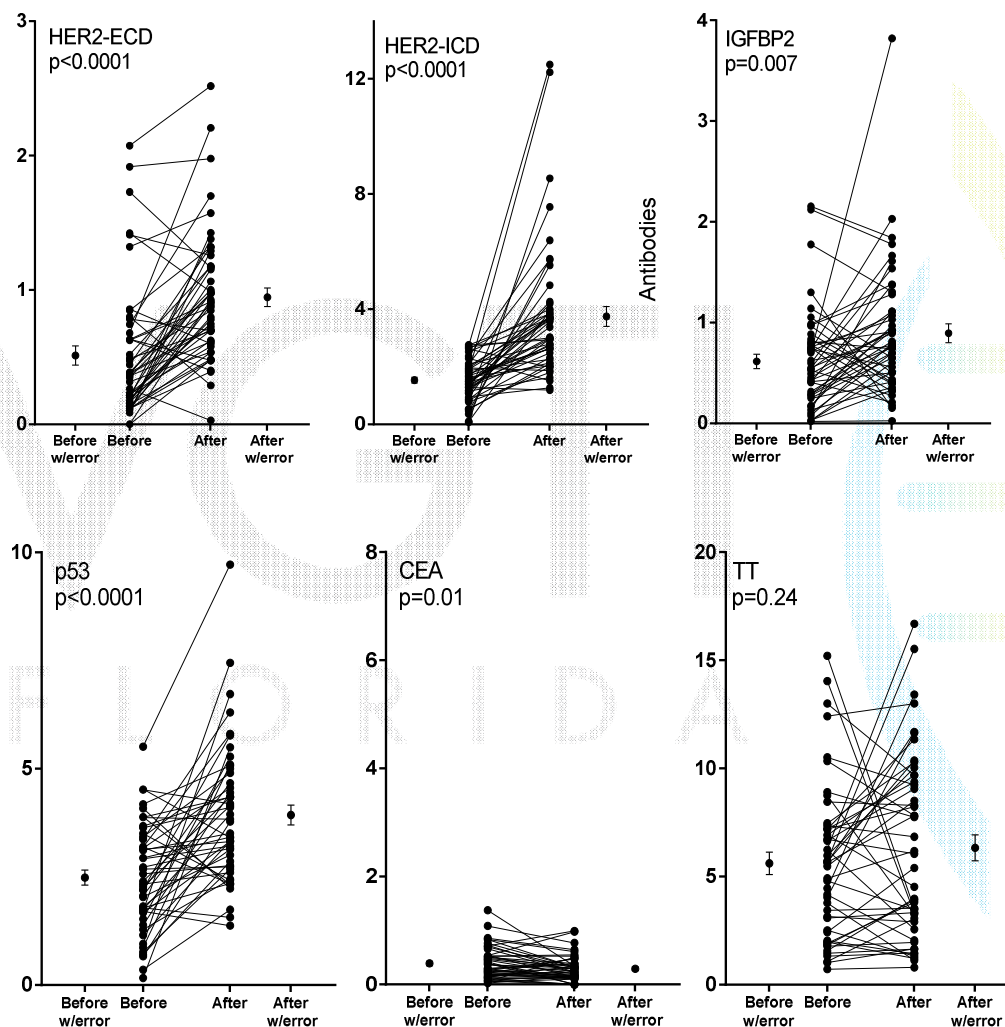
Combination trastuzumab and chemotherapy may act like a vaccine

Persistent Responses: Immune Memory?



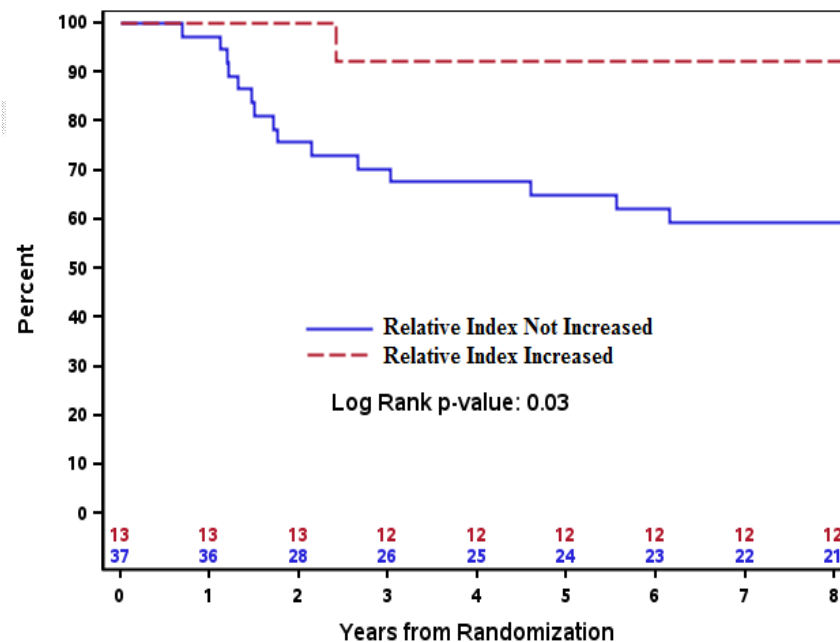
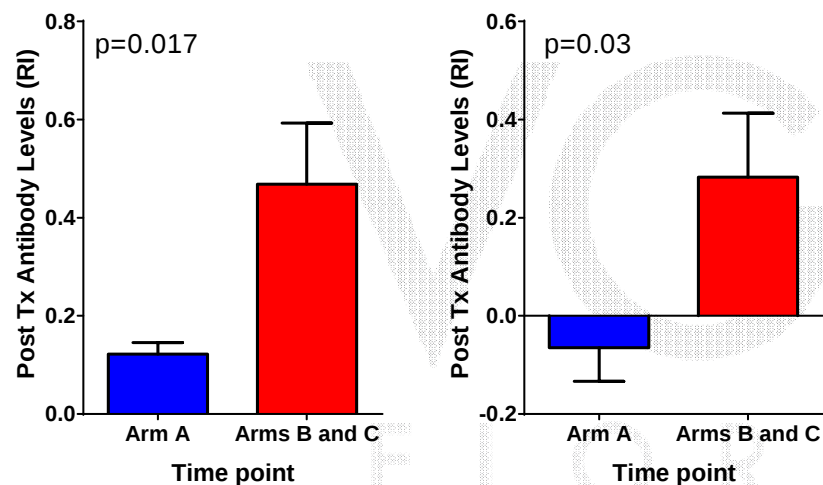
Taylor, C. et al. *Clin Cancer Res* 2007;13:5133-5143

Combination trastuzumab and chemotherapy induces epitope spreading to multiple tumor antigens in patients with HER-2 breast cancer



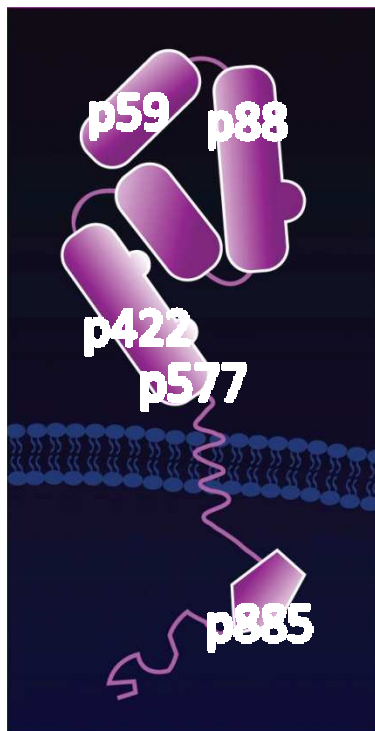
Knutson, ASCO, 2013

The generation of antibody responses to HER2 is associated with improved disease-free survival



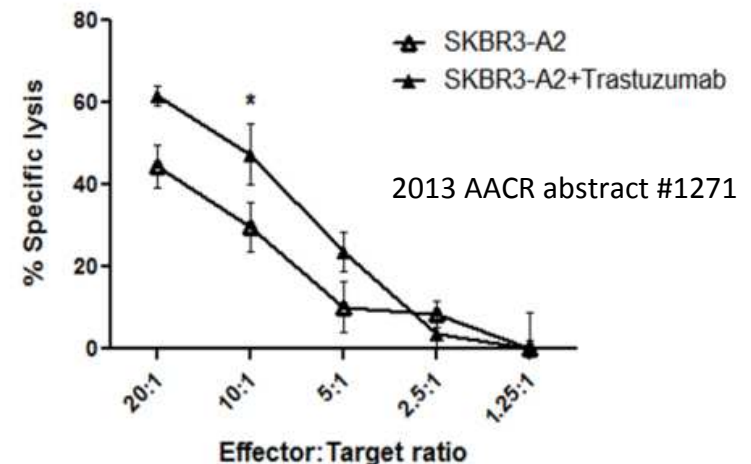
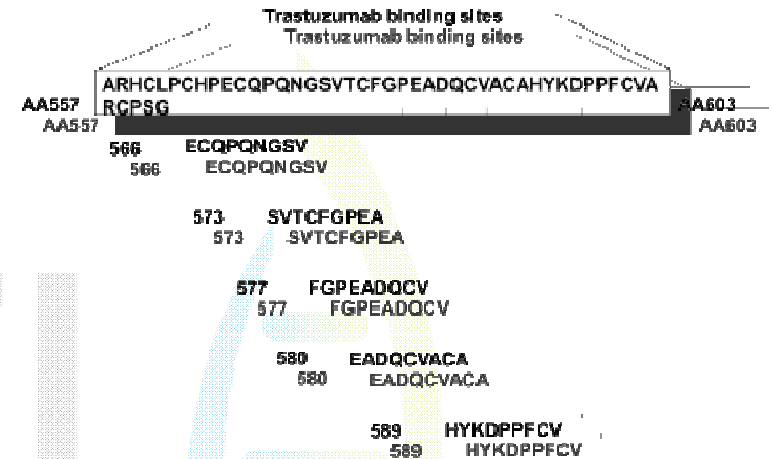
Knutson, ASCO, 2013

HER-2/neu vaccine in combination with trastuzumab

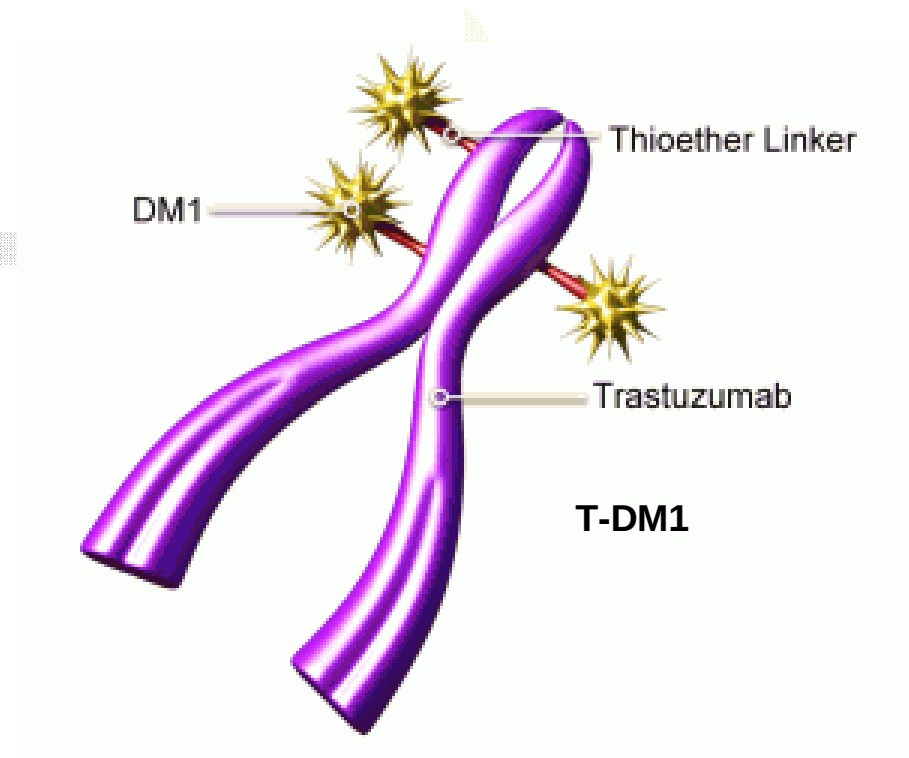
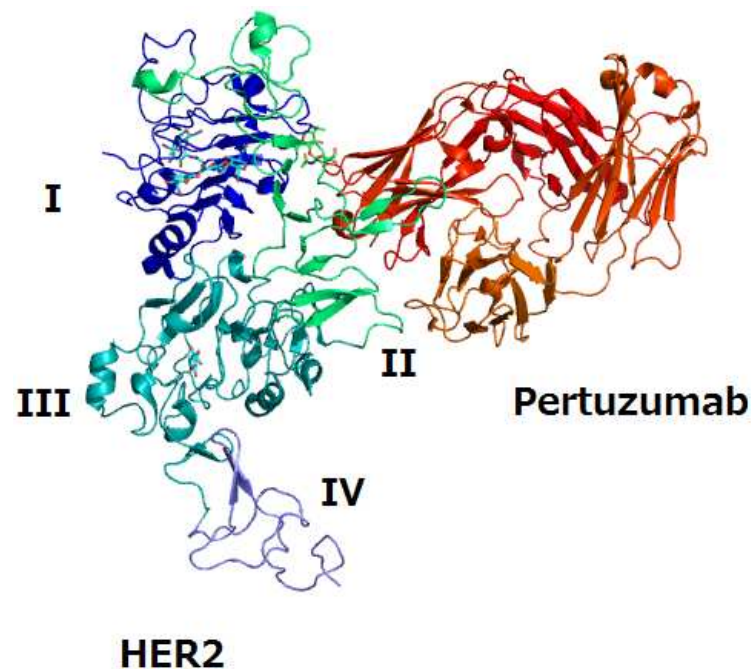


Phase I Clinical Trial

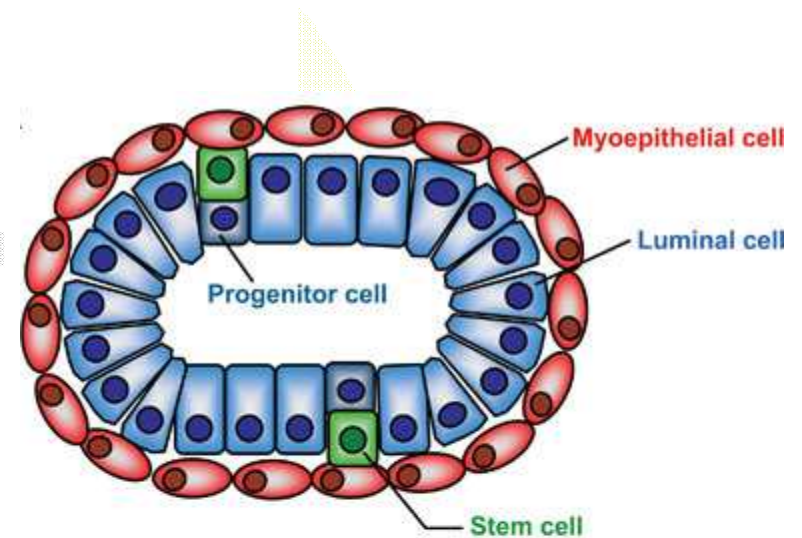
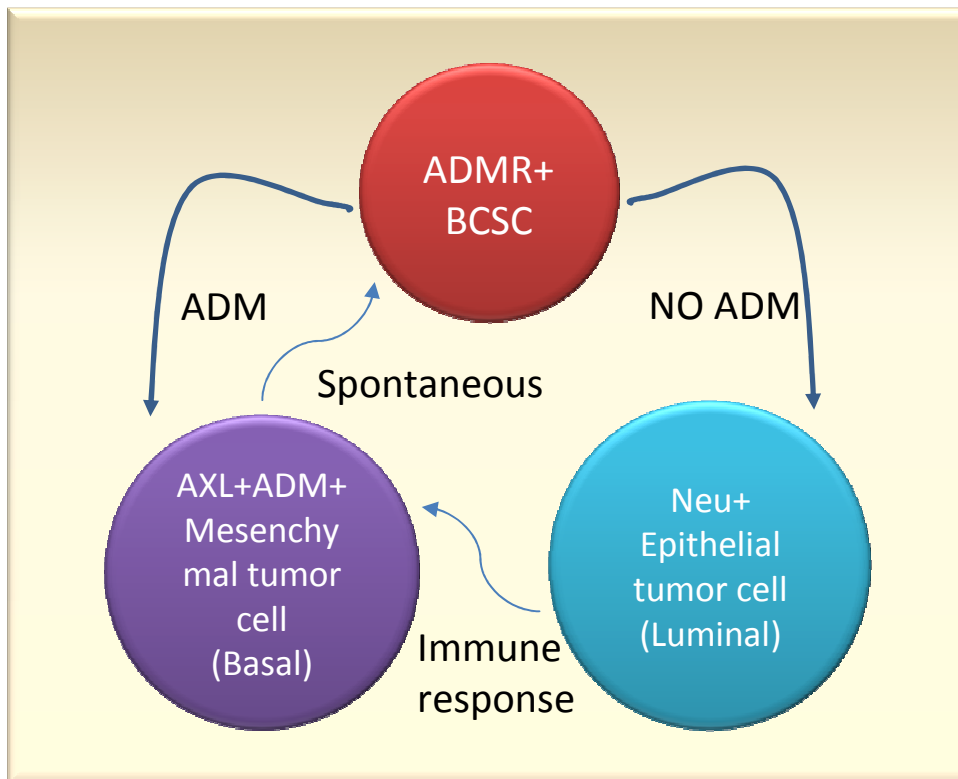
- Helper T cell and HLA-A2 epitope, p577 w/GM-CSF
- One arm:
 - Vaccine + Trastuzumab
- Stage IV
- Objectives
 - Immunogenicity (i.e. proof of principle)
 - Safety
 - Feasibility



Newer monoclonal antibodies for HER2+ breast cancer

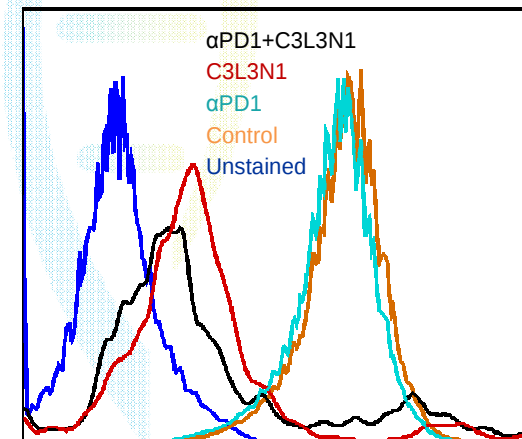
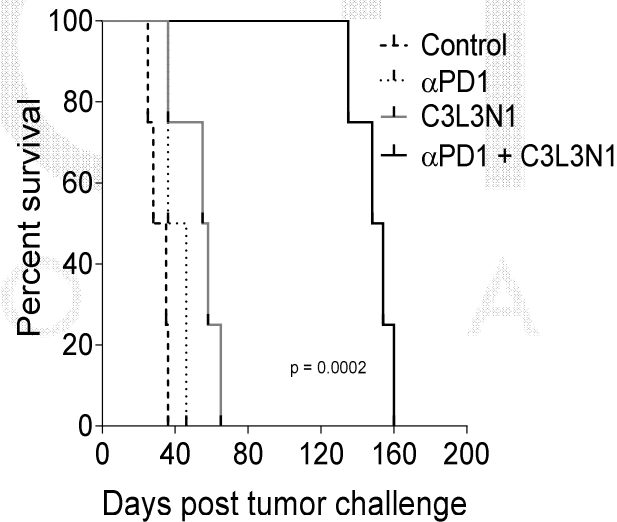
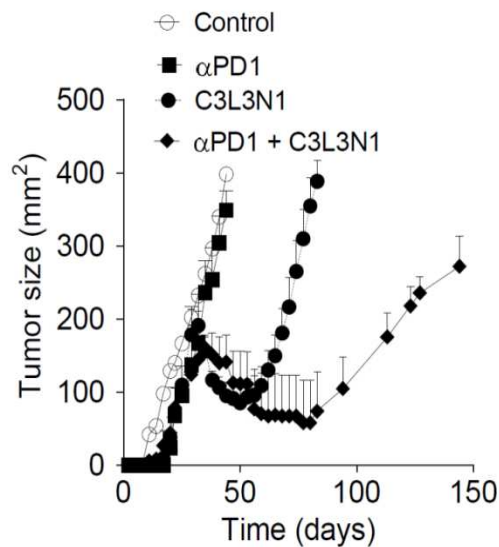
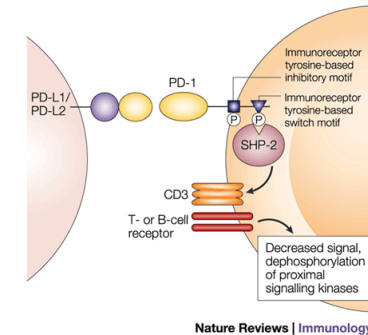
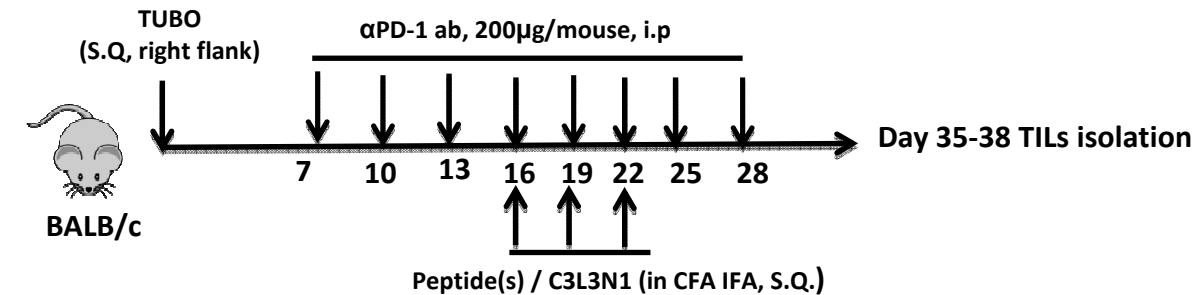


Breast Cancer Stem Cell Vaccines



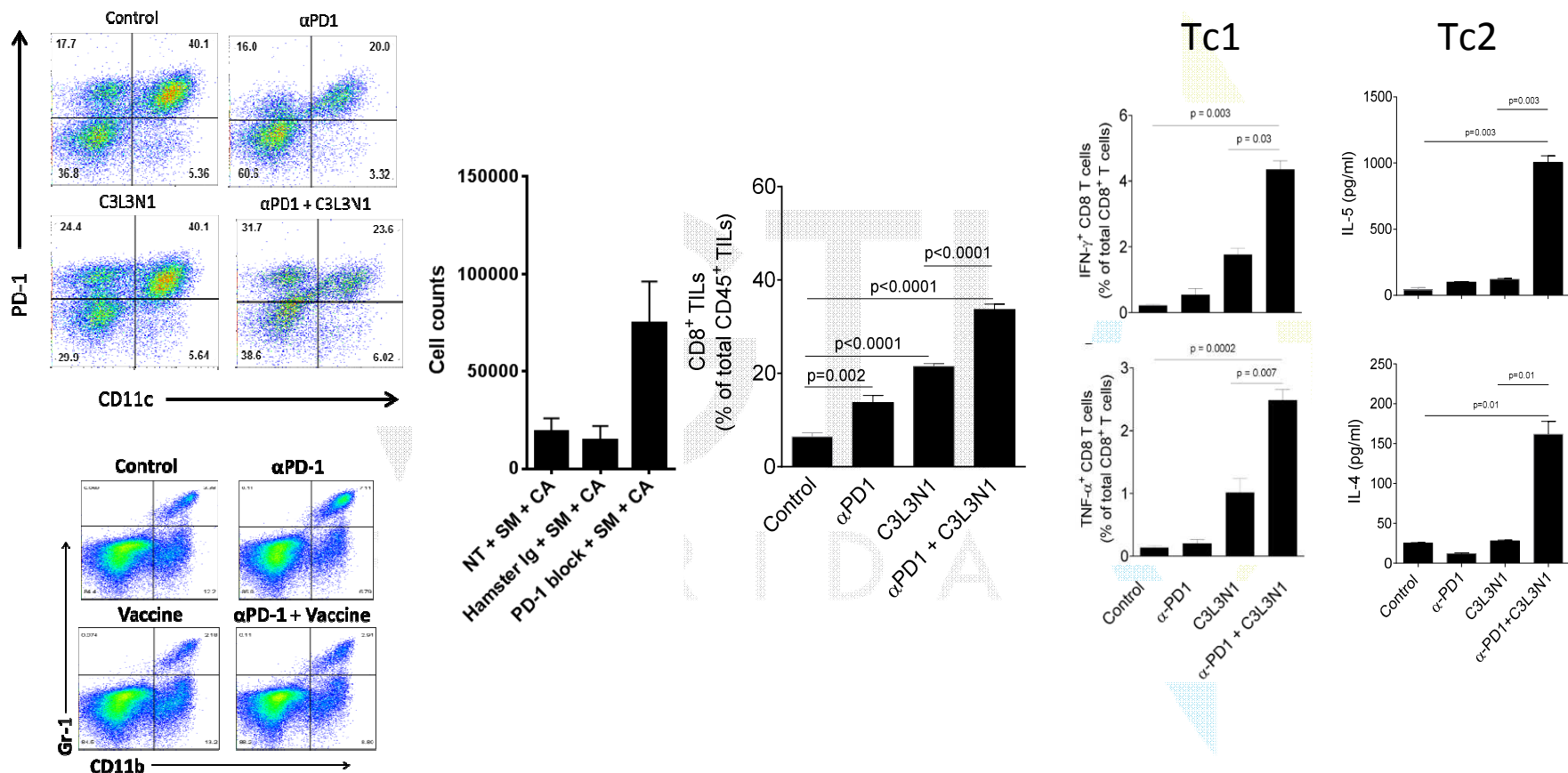
Cancer Res., 2011
Oncogene, 2013
Cancer Res., 2010
Cancer Res., 2009
Cancer Res., 2012
Sem Cancer Biol., 2007
J Immunol., 2006
Cancer Res., under review

Combination therapy results in complete regression and sustained progression free survival



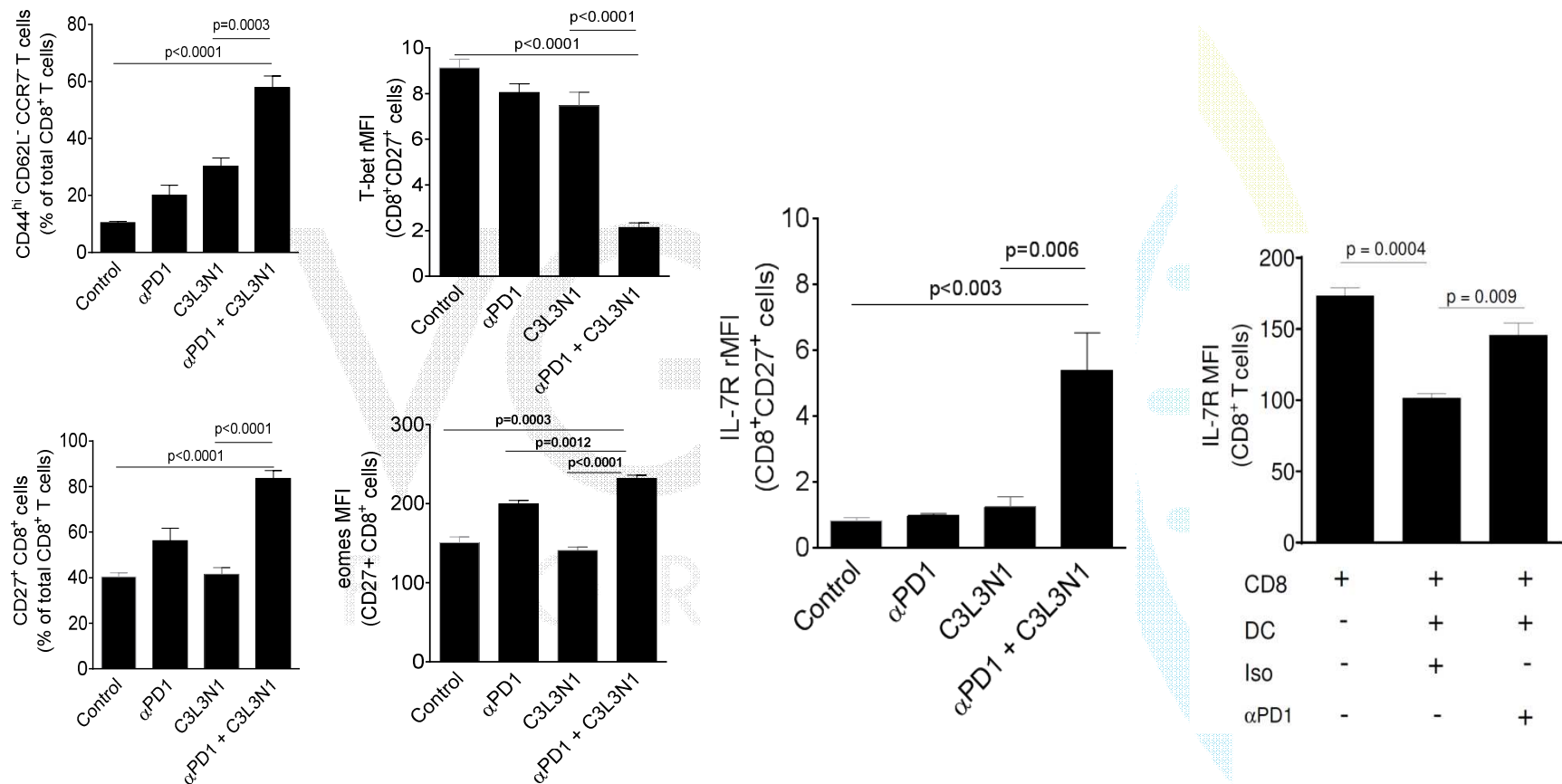
Karyampudi 2013

Combination therapy results depletes regulatory myeloid cells in tumors



Karyampudi 2013

Combination therapy results higher infiltration of memory precursor effector T cells



Karyampudi, 2013

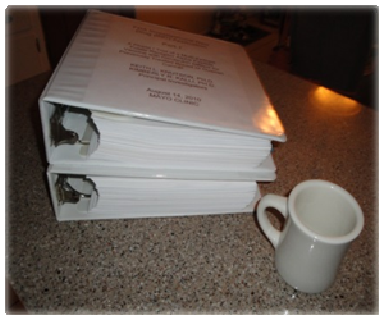
Conclusions

- **Vaccination for the prevention of breast cancer, secondary and primary is a reality.**
- **There are three possible choices of antigens that could be targeted.**
 - *Microbial antigens*
 - *Mutated self antigens*
 - *Normal self antigens*
- **Vaccination against self antigens is already underway and showing great promise in preventing recurrence among patients with no evidence of disease.**
- **In advanced disease such as stage IV breast cancer in which there is residual disease, combination approaches are likely to be more effective.**

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