
**Nucleic Acid Based Vaccines:
Case Study: GRNVAC1 hTERT-LAMP mRNA
Transfected Autologous DC**

**The iSBTC Oncology Biologics Development Primer
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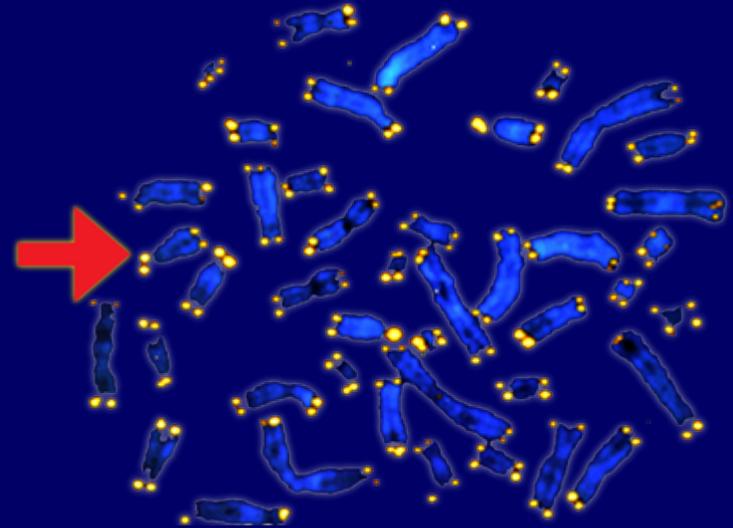
GRNVAC1 and GRNVAC2

- Rationale for telomerase as target for immunotherapy
- Rationale for hTERT-LAMP mRNA transfected DCs as immunotherapy
- Discussion of AML Phase II study:
 - Manufacturing and regulatory implementation
 - Design, objectives and clinical execution
- Practical lessons of implementing an mRNA transfected autologous cell POC study
 - Preview: Manufactured product→Patient!
- What comes next?
 - GRNVAC2: an allogeneic, bulk manufactured hESC-DC follow-on product for broader development

Structure and Function: Telomeres and Telomerase

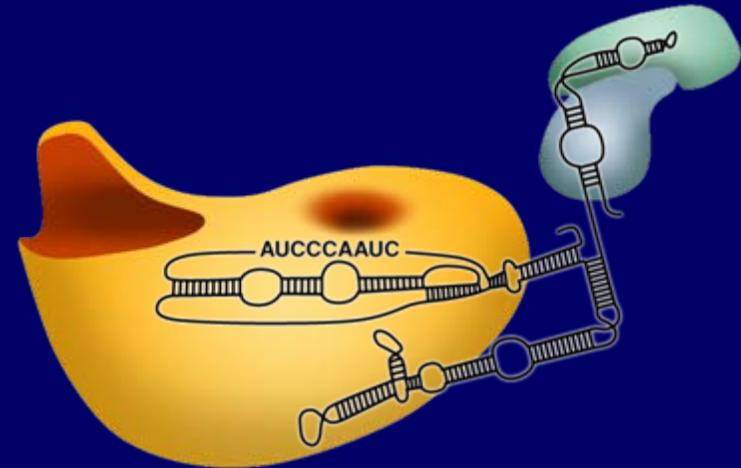
TELOMERES

- TTAGGG repeats at ends of all chromosomes
- Shorten with cell division
- Accelerated loss under stress



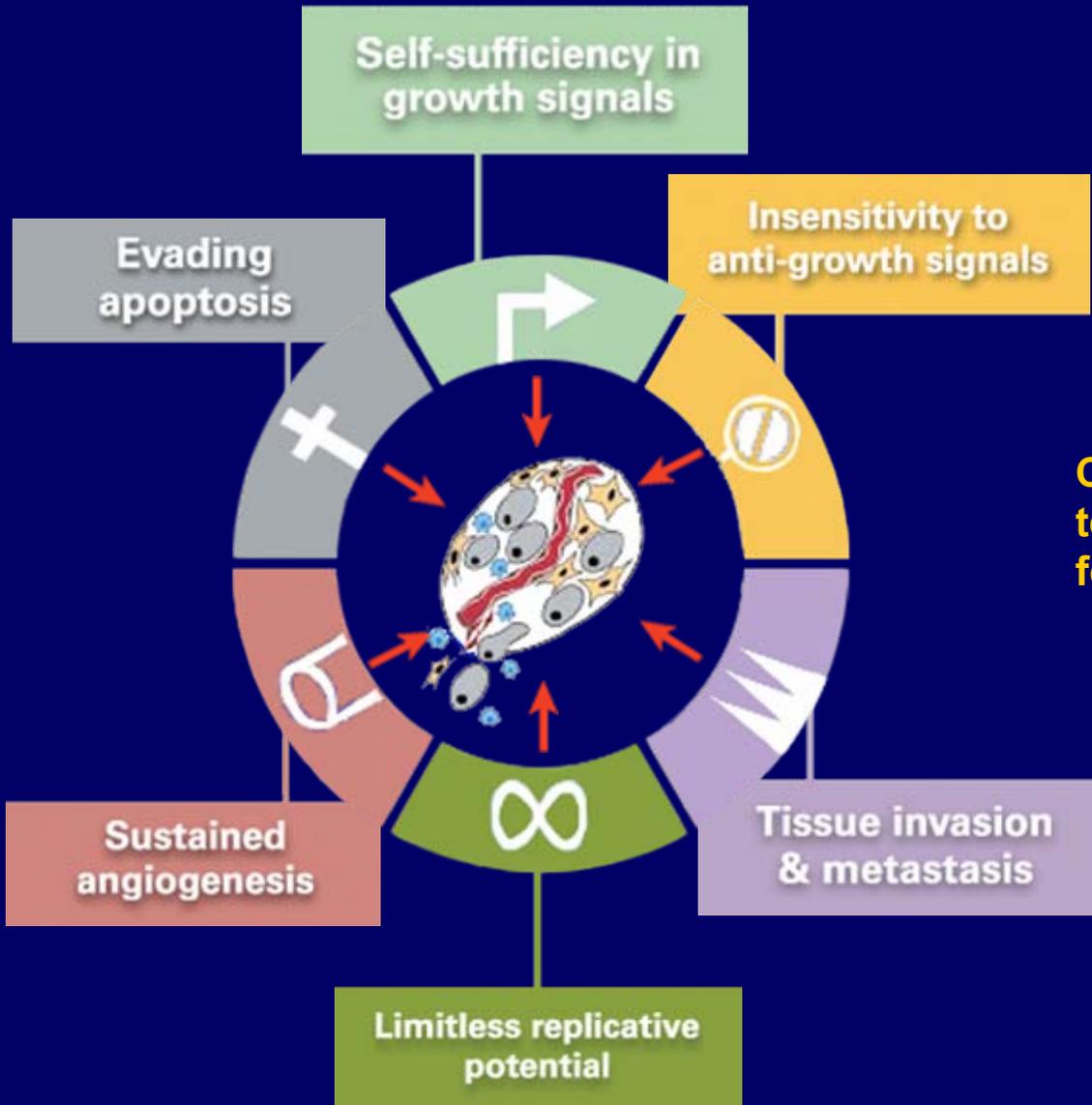
TELOMERASE

- hTERT = catalytic protein subunit
- hTR: Template RNA
- Synthesizes telomeric DNA
- May have other roles (eg, “capping,” stress resistance)



Hallmarks of Cancer

(Hannahan and Weinberg, Cell, 2002)



Cellular immortalization by telomerase is a requisite step for carcinogenesis

hTERT as a TAA: Tumor vs. Normal Cytotoxicity

hTERT/ Cancer Cells

- Overexpressed
- Sensitive to CTLs with specificity for TERT
 - Vonderheide et al, 1999, 2001, etc.
 - Su et al, 2002
 - Minev et al, 2000
 - Nair et al, 2000, 2005

hTERT/ Normal Cells

- Low expression most normal cells
- Transient expression activated or stem/progenitor cells
- Low or no sensitivity to hTERT CTLs:
 - DCs, keratinocytes, CD34⁺; Vonderheide et al, 1999
 - CFUs/LTC, in vitro; Danet-Desnoyers et al, 2005
 - CFUs, LTC-ICs pre-/post vaccination; Brunsvig et al, 06
- Clinical studies without normal stem cell effects

hTERT-LAMP mRNA DCs: Discovery & Early Development

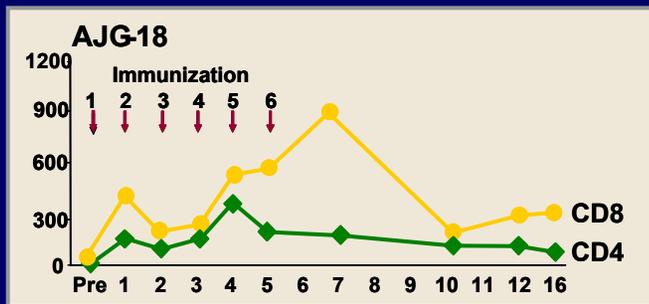
- mRNA Pulsing of DCs yields superior antigen presentation and anti-tumor immunity; Nair, Gilboa et al, J. Exp. Med., Int. J Cancer, Nature Biotechnology, 1996 to 1999
- TERT mRNA transfected DCs in murine models: induced CTLs and produced anti-tumor immunity in mice; Nair et al, Nature, 2000
- Transfection with hTERT-LAMP Chimeric RNA enhances CD4+ response; Nair et al, Cancer Res, 2002
- Prostate Ca Phase I Trials at Duke:
 - hTERT vs hTERT-LAMP
 - 3 vs. 6 injections: Su et al, JI, 2005
 - Prime boost regimens: Unpublished Study Reports

Duke Prostate Ca Phase 1 Trial

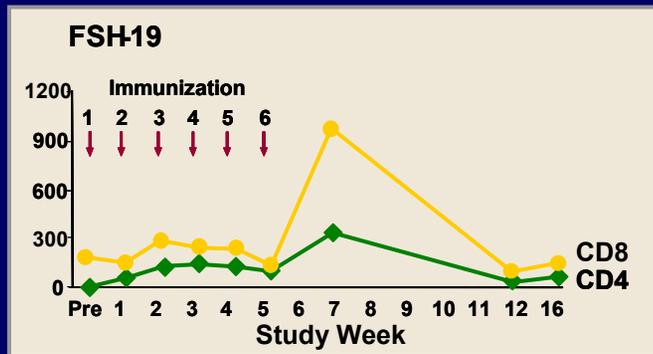
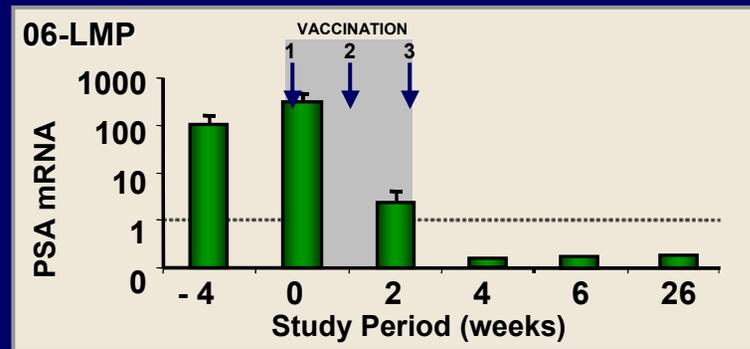
J. Immunol. 174: 3798 (2005)

- 23 Subjects Vaccinated
- Generally Well Tolerated
- Marked Anti-Telomerase Immune Response After Six Weekly Vaccinations
- hTERT-LAMP Induces CD-4⁺ As Well As CD-8⁺ Anti-Telomerase T Cells
- Impact On Circulating Tumor Cells And PSA Doubling Times

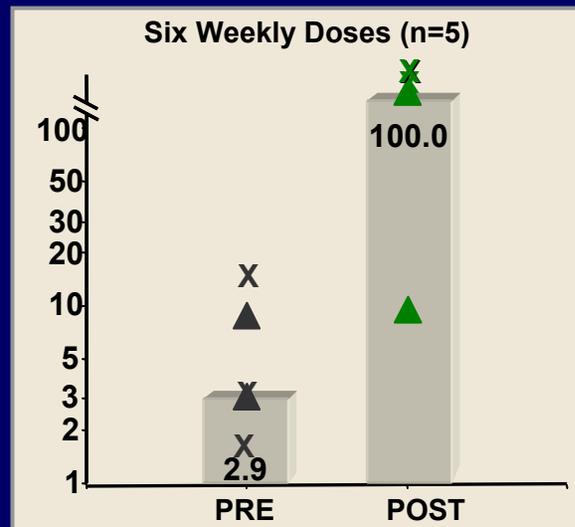
Telomerase Specific Immune Response



Clearance of Circulating Tumor Cells (9/10 Patients)



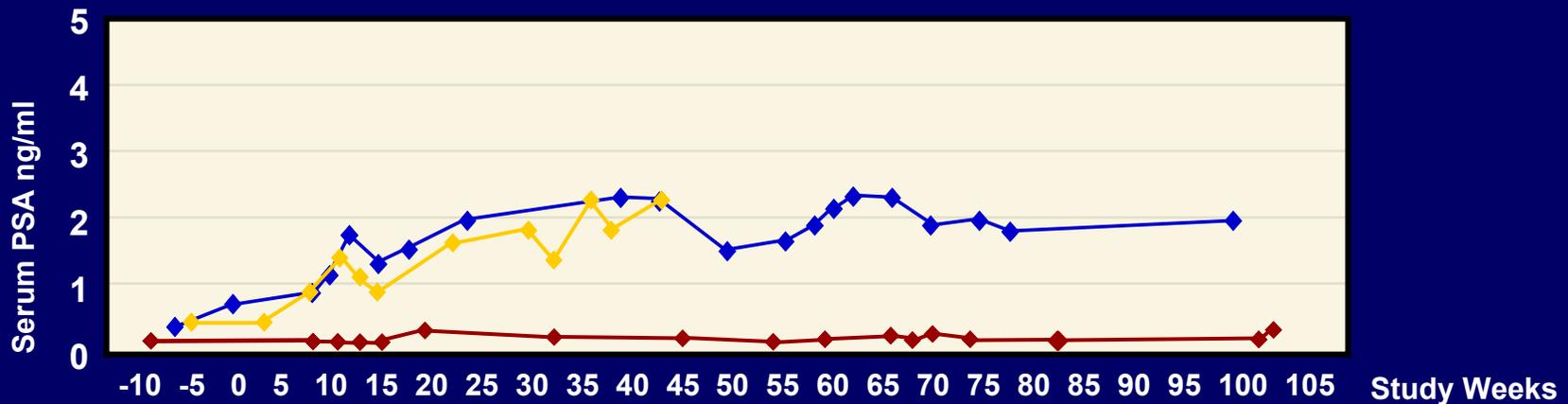
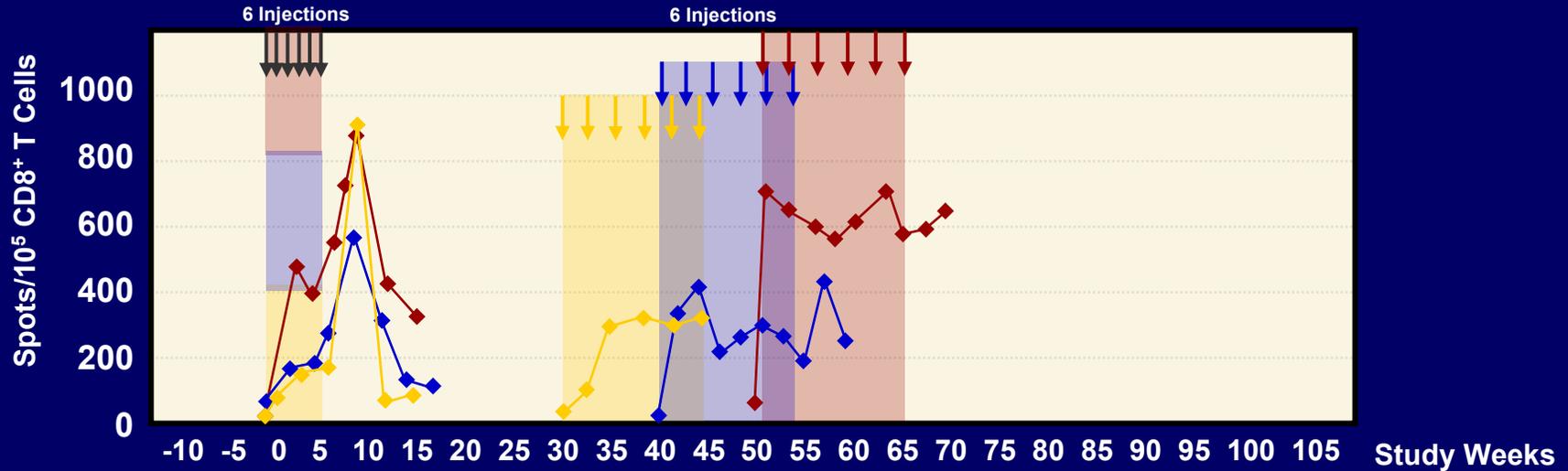
Prolongation of PSA Doubling Time



GRNVAC1

Boost Optimization (Subsequent Studies)

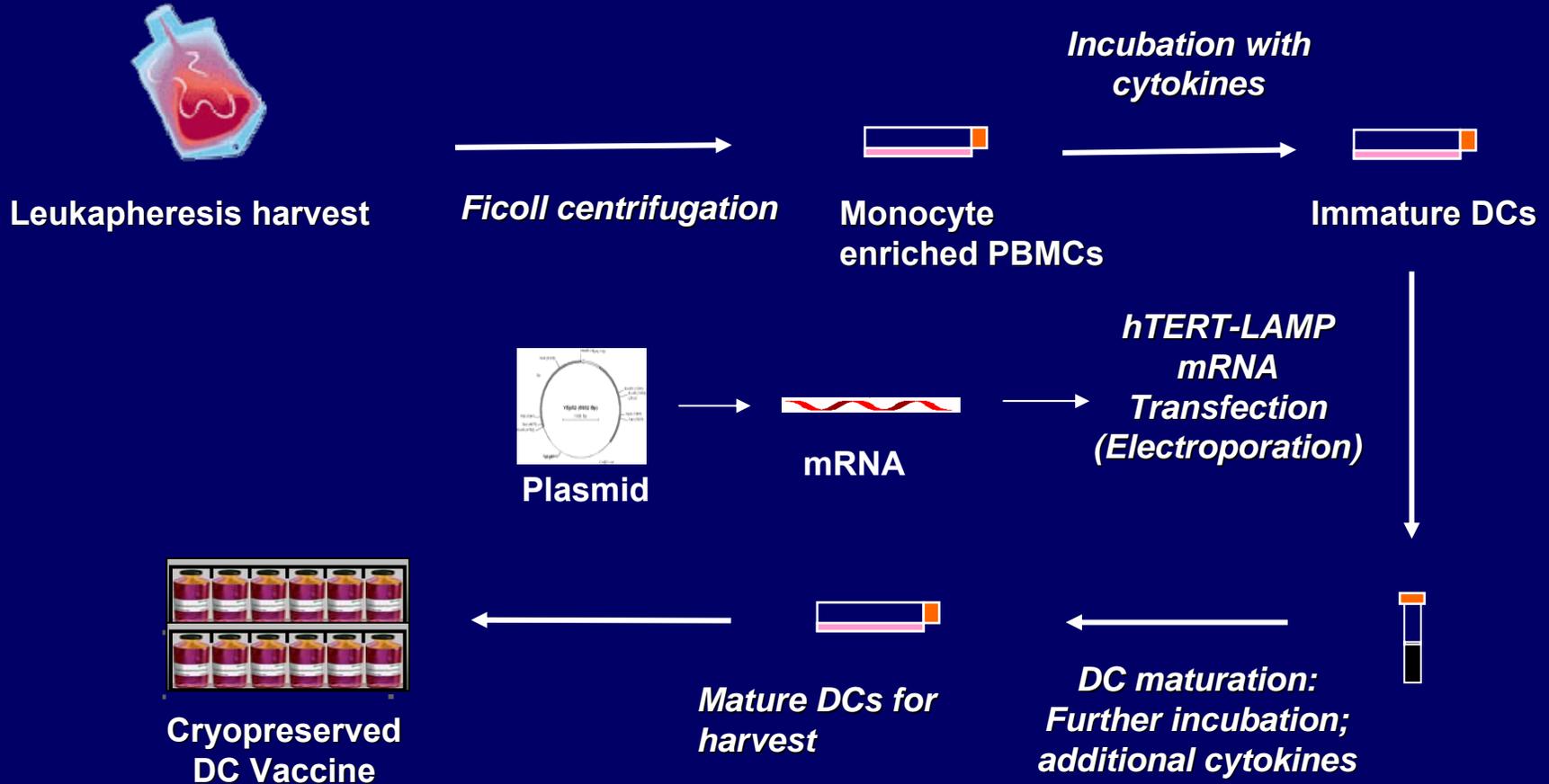
Subjects Boosted 6 Times Biweekly Up to 45 Weeks After Prime



GRNVAC Program: Geron Development

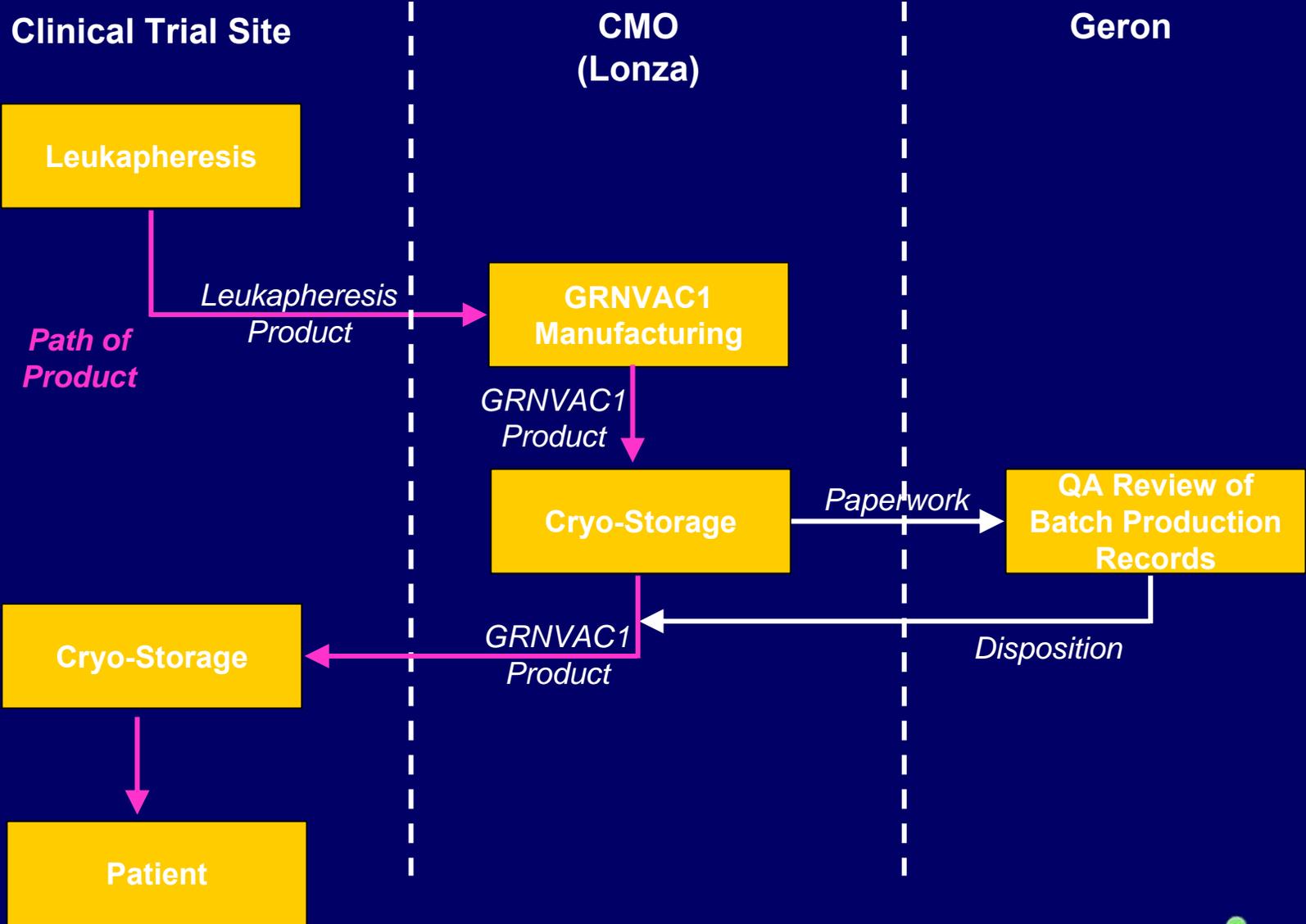
- **Geron, in collaboration with T. Cech, clones hTERT: 1997**
- **Geron licenses Duke method of ex vivo DC production and RNA transfection from Argos Therapeutics, Inc: 2004**
- **Tech transfer: Duke to Geron Product Development: 2004-2005**
- **Tech transfer: Geron to Lonza cGMP manufacturing: 2005-2006**
- **RAC and IND filings/approvals for Geron studies: 2006**
- **Site qualification, training, approvals, contracting: 2007**
- **First patients accrued: AML remission Phase II POC: 2007**
- **Future transition to second generation product: hES-DC (GRNVAC2)**

GRNVAC1 hTERT mRNA Transfected DC Production



*(Phenotyping, testing; disposition
1 x 10⁷ viable cells/ dose post-thaw)*

GRNVAC1 Manufacturing Product Flow



Rationale for AML Trial

- High telomerase expression in high risk varieties with unmet medical need
- Remission as MRD setting with potential for monitoring
- Timing: CR → Consolidation → Off Chemo/Observe
- Intersperse leukapheresis with consolidation, vaccinate after consolidation completed
- Immune response important for AML (eg, graft vs leukemia effect)

Phase II Trial in AML Patients in CR

- To test ability to generate anti-hTERT immune response among intermediate-to-high risk AML patients
- Eligibility:
 - Intermediate/high risk cytogenetics or other high risk molecular
 - Within 6 months of CR1 or in CR2
 - Completed at least one cycle of consolidation
 - May complete 1 to 3 additional cycles of consolidation after leukapheresis and before start of vaccination
 - In CR or early relapse at time of start of vaccination
- Primary Objective:
 - Feasibility and Safety
- Secondary objectives:
 - hTERT ELISPOT response in majority of patients
 - PFS
 - Candidate biomarker for MRD response: WT1 PCR
 - Observe responses to “early relapse” (detected in between leukapheresis and vaccination)

Phase II AML in AML Patients in CR

- Enroll up to 30 patients; assure ≥ 20 evaluable (≥ 2 vaccinations)
- Vaccination Schedule:
 - 6 weekly intra-dermal injections
 - 1 month rest
 - 6 boost injections every other week
 - Monthly extended post-boost vaccination (dependent upon product yield and continued CR)
- Investigators/Sites:
 - Dr. John DiPersio, Washington University
 - Dr. William Blum, Ohio State
 - Dr. Robert Collins, UTSW
 - Dr. Hanna Khoury, Emory University
- Status:
 - Successful harvest, manufacturing, vaccination of initial patients

GRNVAC1 Case Study “Talking Points”

Challenges, Issues, Lessons Learned:

Strategic, Regulatory, Operational

Practical Implications of Manufacturing & Regulatory Aspects of mRNA Transfected Autologous Product

- RAC Review; RNA →
- cGMP manufacturing →
- Cryopreserved product, excipients →
- Process time; lot release testing including 28 day mycoplasma →
- Clinical populations differ (host factors and response) →
- POC Phase II design for GRNVAC1 (patient specific) →
- IBC Approval at sites
- Capacity limited; scheduling; identifiers
- Yields vary
- Dose preparation steps at sites required: training and maintaining trained status
- Time patients stable and remain on study from enrollment to vaccination
- Input material a source of variability
- Immunomonitoring, including test qualification, sample collection and prep
- Design, population, endpoints may differ for future product (GRNVAC2)

****Autologous product → complex site implementation****

- **Key Lesson**: Challenge goes beyond direct production steps: Think through all the steps from the site's point of view!
- **Multiple facilities and staff at each site must be “on board:”**
 - Leukapheresis
 - PBMC preparation for immunologic testing
 - Cryo-storage
 - Thawing, washing cells for delivery
 - CFR compliant sterility testing
- **“On board” includes:**
 - Identification, qualification, documentation
 - Training in standardized protocol specific procedures
 - Staff changes during course of study; periodic renewal
 - Scheduling and coordination of multiple components at site and with sponsored centralized manufacturing facility
- **No “magic bullet;” just great sites, good preparation, communication and team-work!**

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