

From Off-The-Shelf to Actively Personalized Cancer Vaccines in the Era of Biomarkers



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Cancer Immunotherapy (CIMT)



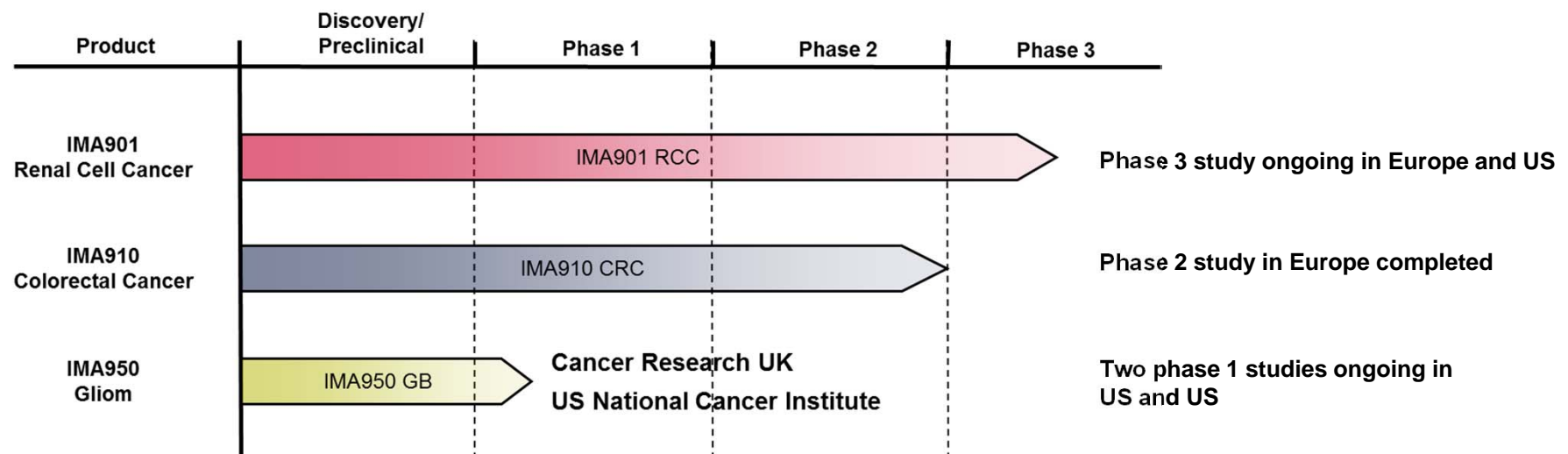
RRG
CIMT Regulatory
Research Group

I have the following financial relationships to disclose:

- Stockholder in immatics biotechnologies GmbH
- Employee of immatics biotechnologies GmbH

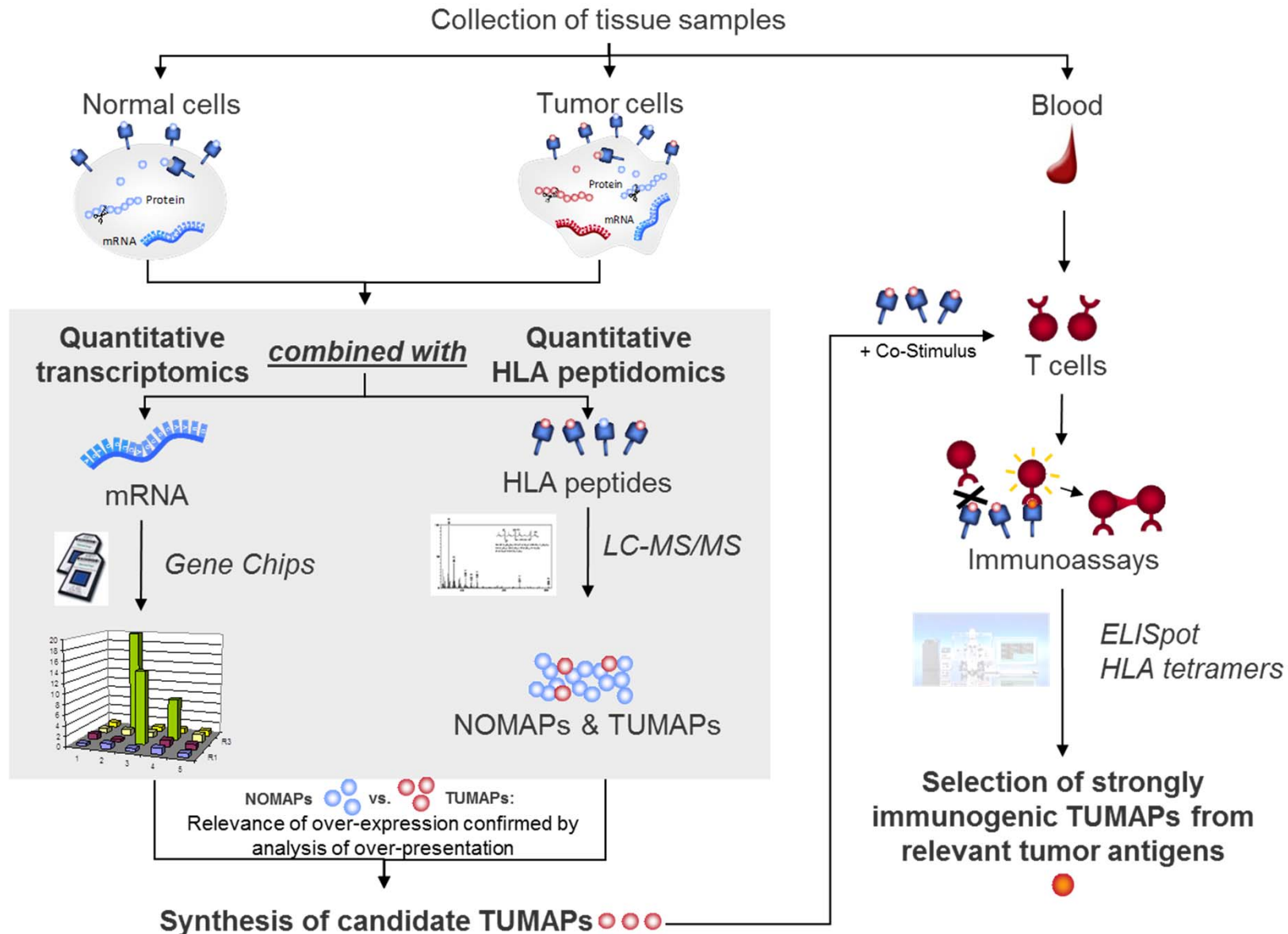
I will not discuss off-label use and/or investigational use in my presentation.

- immatics is a biopharmaceutical company dedicated to development of innovative **off-the-shelf therapeutic vaccines** against cancer based on the use of **multiple naturally presented HLA-restricted tumor-associated peptides (TUMAPs)**
- immatics was founded in 2000 as a spin-off from the University of Tübingen (Prof. Hans-Georg Rammensee)
- immatics is clinically developing three cancer vaccine product candidates

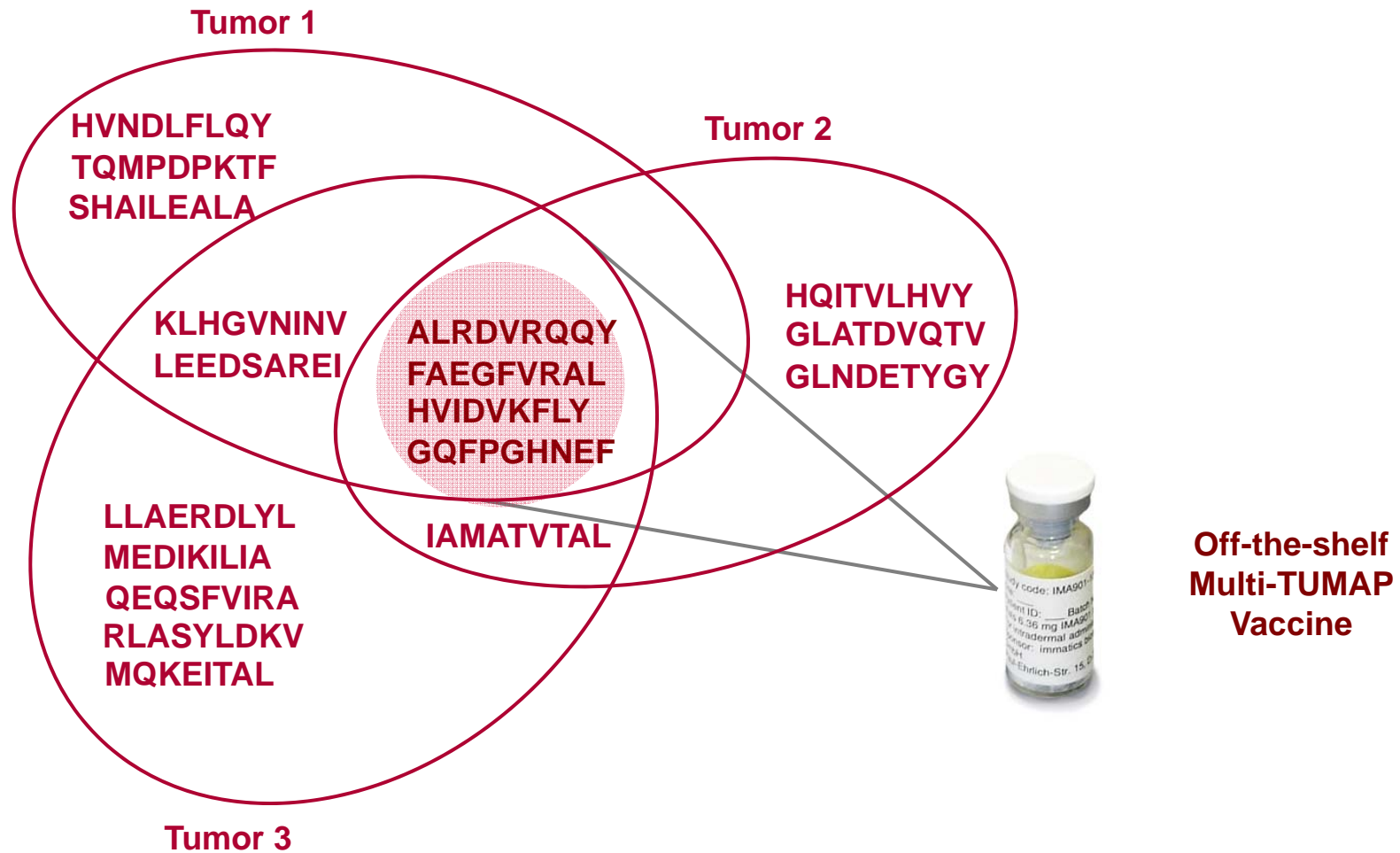


XPRESIDENT™ Discovery Platform

Identification, selection and validation of novel tumor-associated HLA-restricted peptides



Tumor-associated peptides – shared vs. individual



IMA901 Renal Cell Cancer Vaccine

10 tumor-associated peptides



Table 1 Composition of the vaccine IMA901 and characteristics of the HBV peptide included in the phase 1 study

Peptide	Antigen	HLA	Overexpression	<i>In vitro</i> immunogenicity	Remarks on function and tumor relevance	References
ADF-001 (SVASTITGV)	PLIN2	A*02	6.0	+	Major constituent of the surface of lipid droplets.	4,49
ADF-002 (VMAGDIYSV)	APOL1	A*02	6.0	+	Overexpressed in several cancers; established as a marker for RCC.	
APO-001 (ALADGVQKV)		A*02	7.0	+	Secreted major apoprotein of high-density lipoprotein. Overexpression in RCC.	4
CCN-001 (LLGATCMFV)	CCND1	A*02	3.0	+	Cell cycle regulation. Overexpression and association with tumorigenesis and metastasis described for various tumors.	4,50
GUC-001 (SVFAGVVGTV)	GUCY1A3	A*02	2.2	+	cGMP synthesis. Proangiogenic effects in tumors.	4
K67-001 (ALFDGDPHL)	PRUNE2	A*02	3.4	+	Largely uncharacterized so far. Overexpression in RCC.	4,18
MET-001 (YVDPVITSI)	MET	A*02	13.6	+	Hepatocyte growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase, cell signaling. Various implications in malignant transformation and invasiveness of tumor cells.	4,18,51
MUC-001 (STAPPVHNV)	MUC1	A*02	1.6	+	Protection against pathogen binding to the cell surface; roles in cell signaling. Altered glycosylation patterns lead to new T cell epitopes in tumors.	52–55
RGS-001 (LAALPHSCL)	RGS5	A*02	3.5	+	Regulation of cell signaling. Overexpression during neovascularization in tumors.	18,56
MMP-001 (SQDDIKGIQKLYGKRS)	MMP7	DR	3.3	+	Breakdown of extracellular matrix during tissue remodeling. Involved in tumor invasion and metastasis, tumor development and progression. Also, roles in apoptosis, cell proliferation and cell differentiation.	57
HBV-001 (FLPSDFFPSV)	HBV; nucleocapsid protein (HBcAg)	A*02	NA	+	Marker peptide, not tumor associated. HBcAg is an antigenic determinant of HBV. Serological responses develop in most HBV-infected subjects, used for diagnosis of infection.	20,58

The characteristics of individual peptides contained in IMA901 are shown with peptide code (sequence), source antigen, HLA restriction, overexpression, *in vitro* immunogenicity, remarks on function and references. In the “overexpression” column, the ratios of mean expression in all analyzed RCC samples ($n = 20$) compared with the mean expression in normal tissues are shown. In the column “*in vitro* immunogenicity,” “+” indicates that *in vitro* expansion of peptide-specific T cells was observed. NA, not applicable.

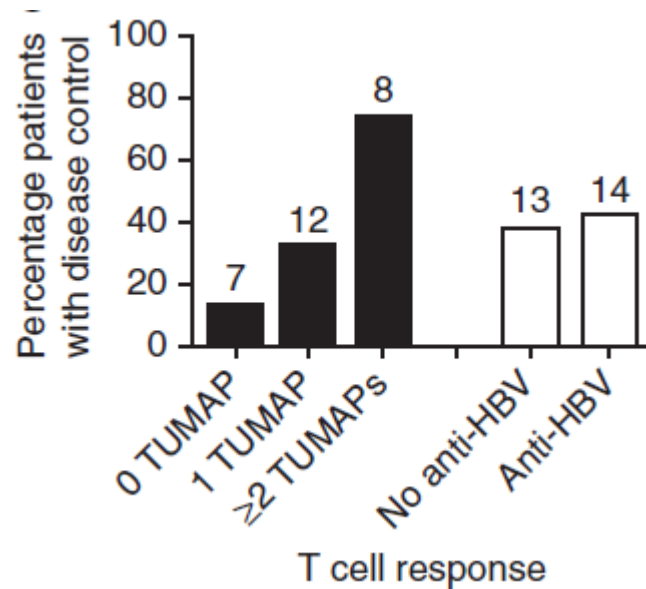
- **Heterogeneity of individual immune response**
- **Heterogeneity of individual tumor antigen signature**

IMA901 Renal Cell Cancer Vaccine

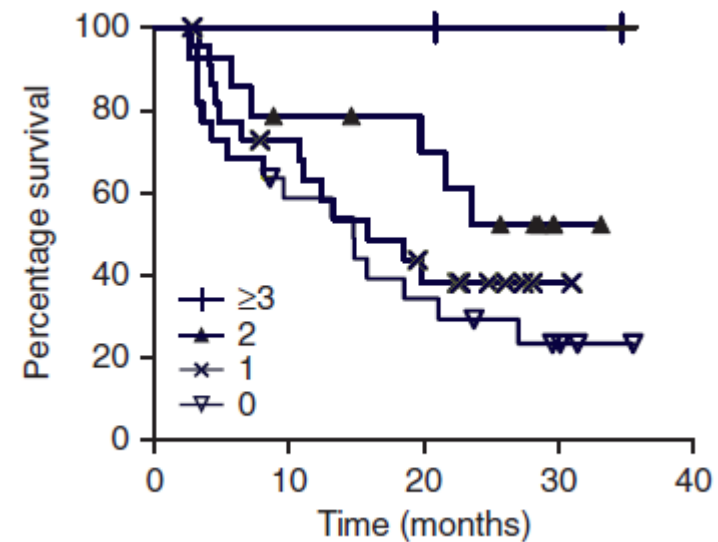
Association of multiple immune responses to vaccine with clinical benefit



IMA901 Phase 1 Study (N=28)



IMA901 Phase 2 Study (N=68)



IMA901 renal cell cancer biomarker program

Performance of ApoA1/CCL17 serum biomarker signature

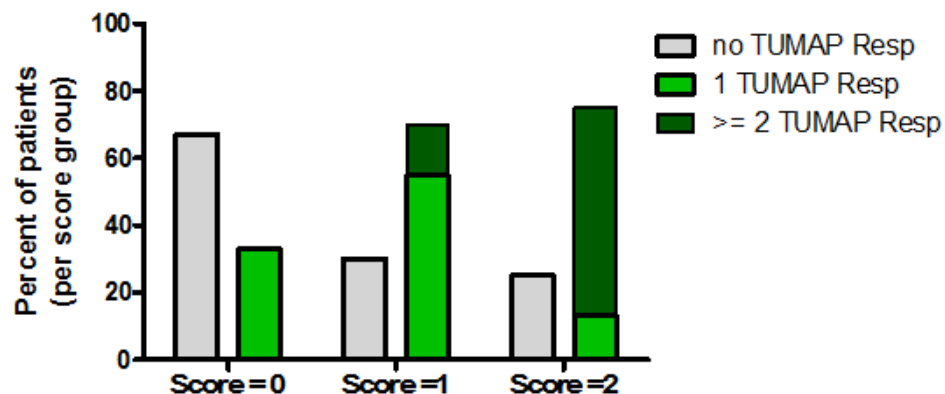


●●● **Biomarker score:** 2 = both positive / 1 = one of both positive / 0 = both negative

- Primary hypothesis: **Biomarker-positive subgroup 1 (score ≥ 1)** benefits more from IMA901



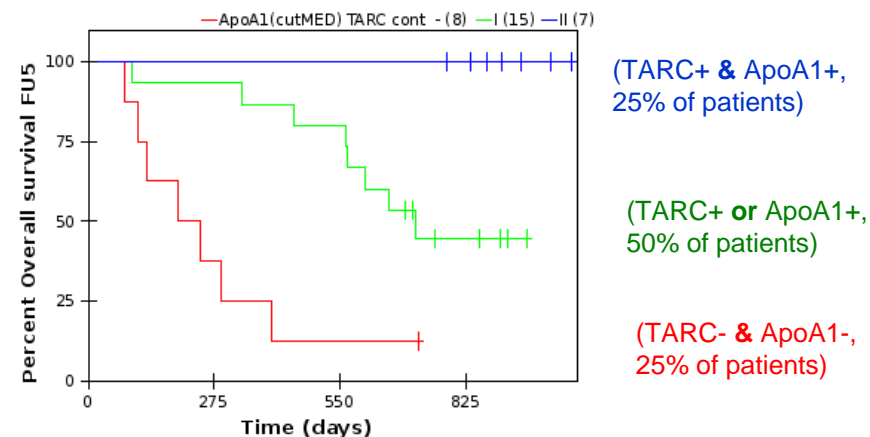
T-cell response prediction



$P < 0.0001$

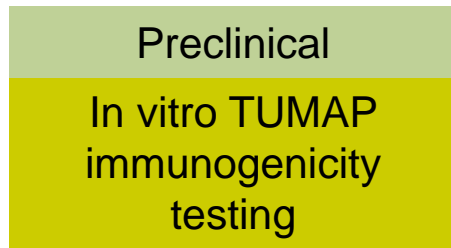


Overall survival prediction

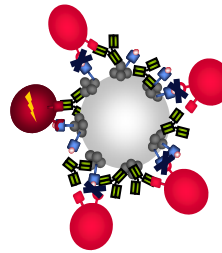


TUMAP responses *in vivo* vs *in vitro*

Project “in vitro veritas”

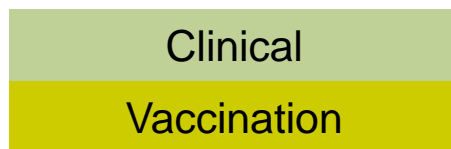
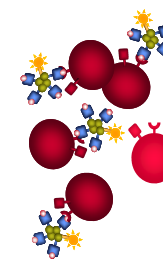


1) *In vitro* priming with artificial APC



proliferation

2) Readout

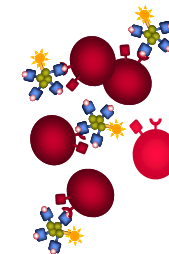


1) *In vivo* priming



proliferation

2) Immunomonitoring

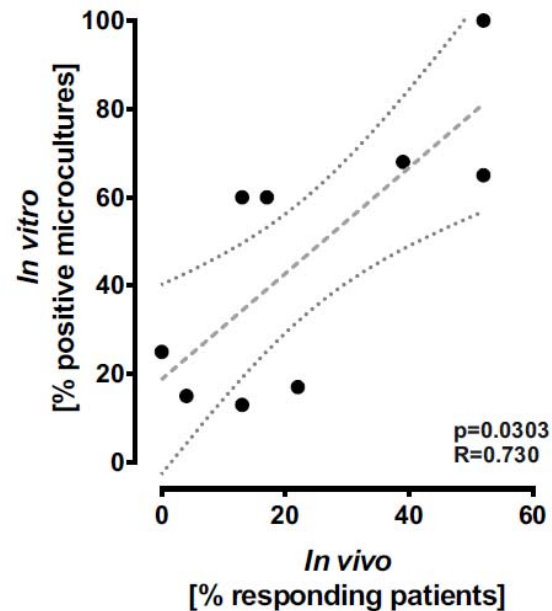


T-cell response prediction

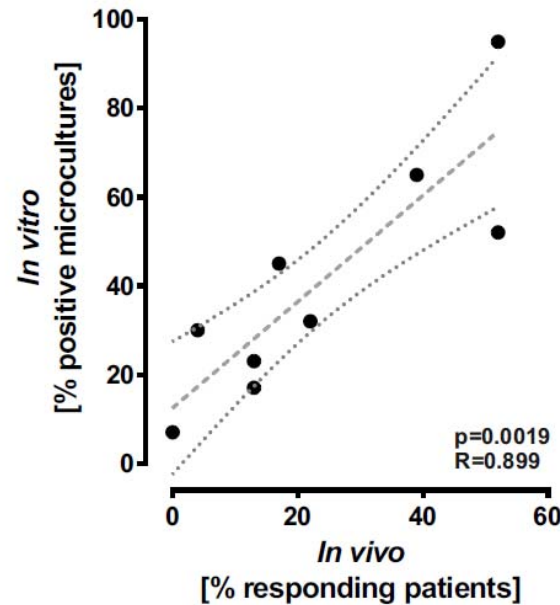
preclinical *in vitro* vs. clinical *in vivo* immunogenicity
for IMA950 vaccine in glioblastoma



A GB phase I vs.
In vitro data of healthy
donors



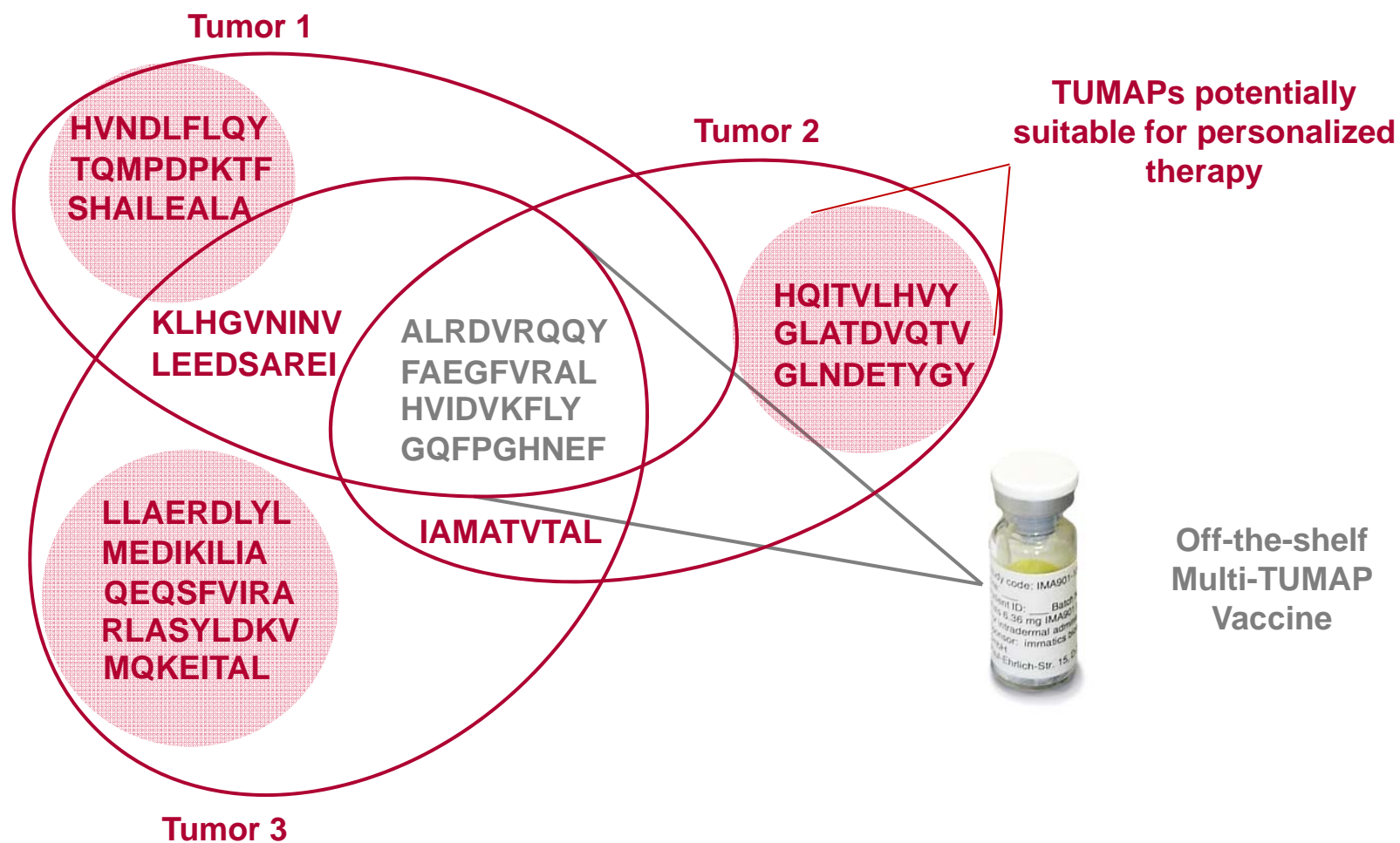
B GB phase I vs.
In vitro data of un-
vaccinated GB patients

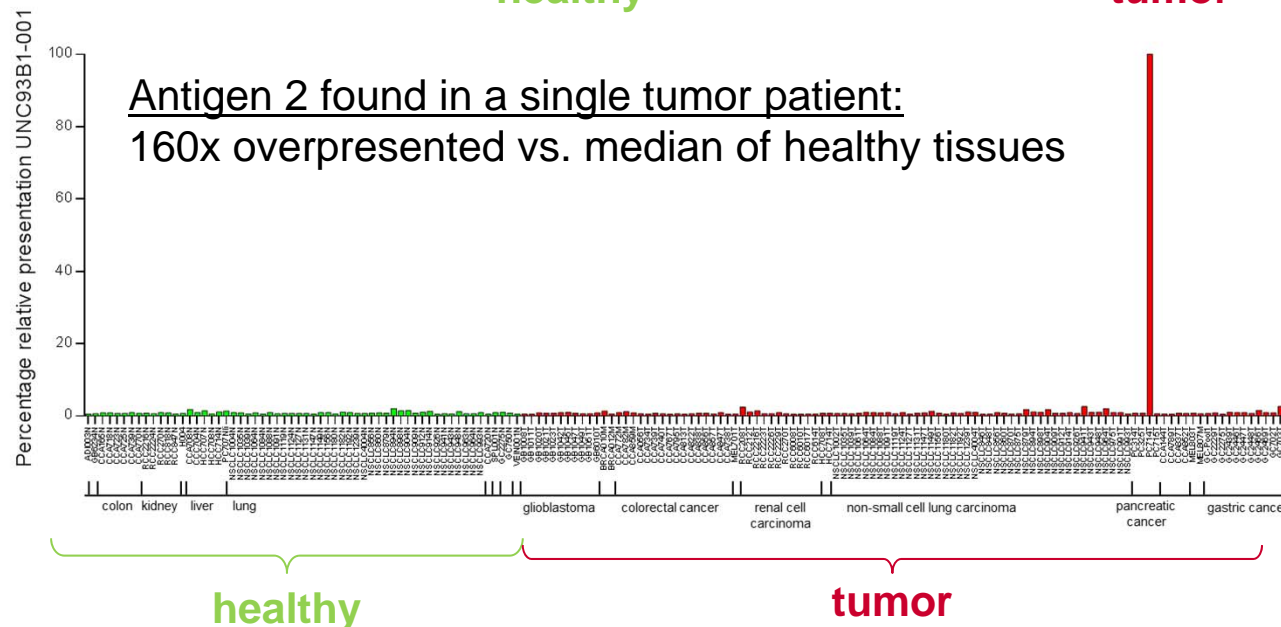
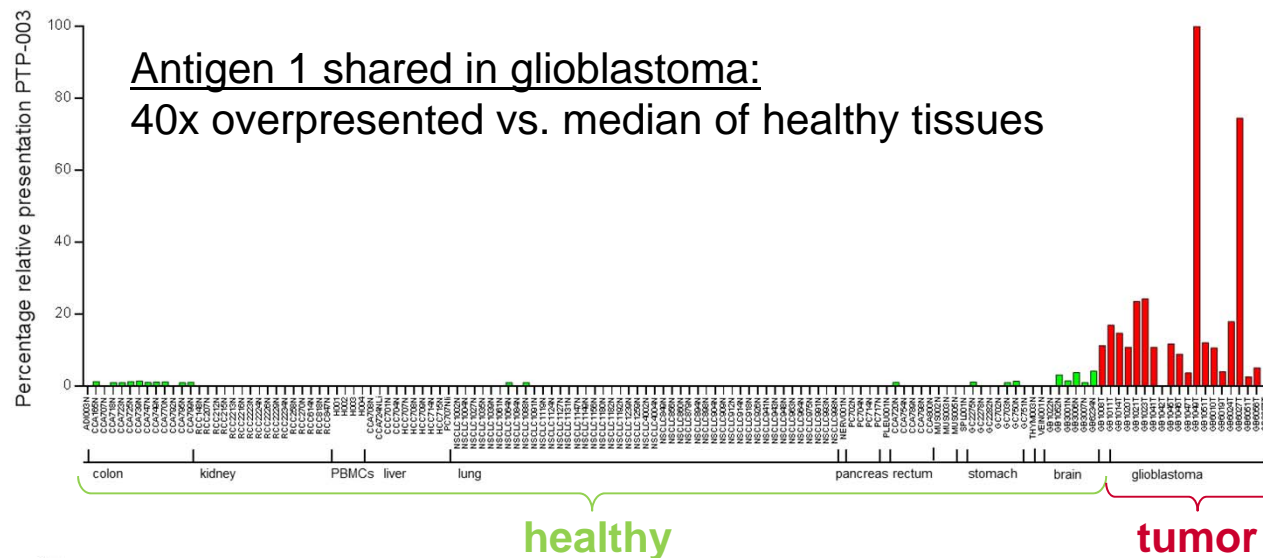


Preliminary *in vivo*
immunogenicity is analysed
based on **n=23 patients**

R and p values from
spearman correlation
Linear regression with
90% confidence intervals

- Heterogeneity of individual immune response
- Heterogeneity of individual tumor antigen signature





●●● **Heterogeneity of individual immune response**

→ Could be overcome by personalization:

- Selecting patients with higher likelihood for immune response (e.g. ApoA1/CCL17 serum biomarker candidate or in vitro testing)
- Selecting antigens with highest immunogenicity in individual patient

●●● **Heterogeneity of individual tumor antigen signature**

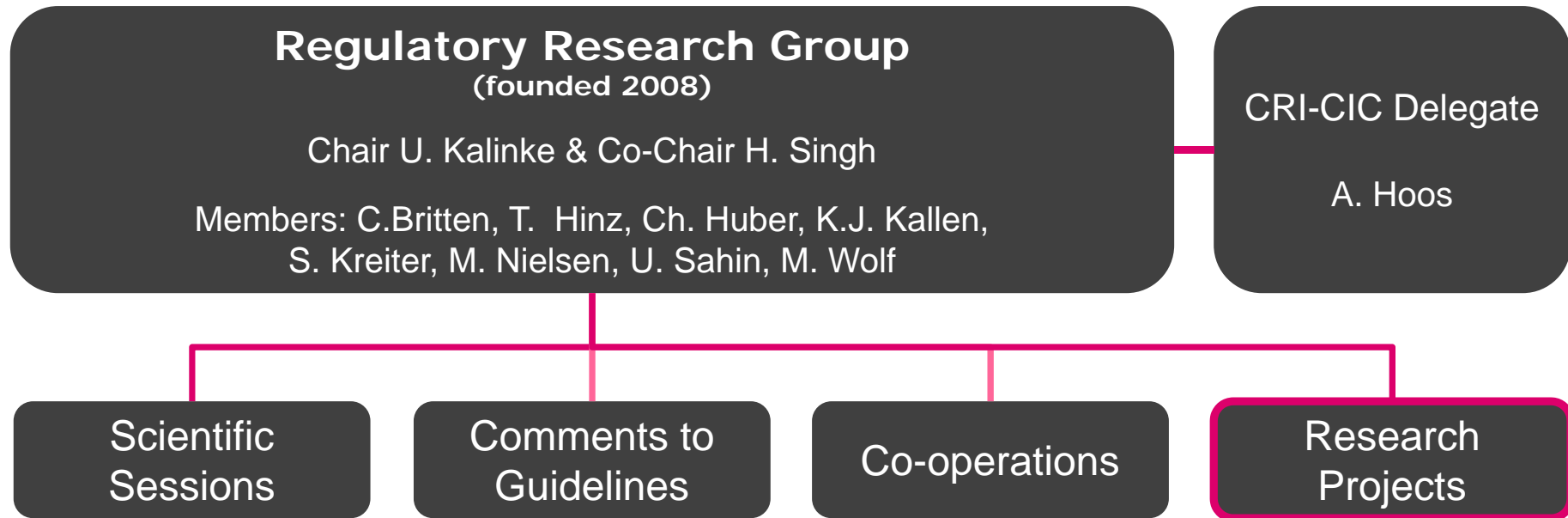
→ Could be overcome by personalization:

- Selecting patients with sufficient antigen expression (e.g. MAGE-A3 for GSK vaccine)
- Selecting antigens fitting to the antigen profile of individual tumor

What is personalization?

Selecting the patient for the vaccine?

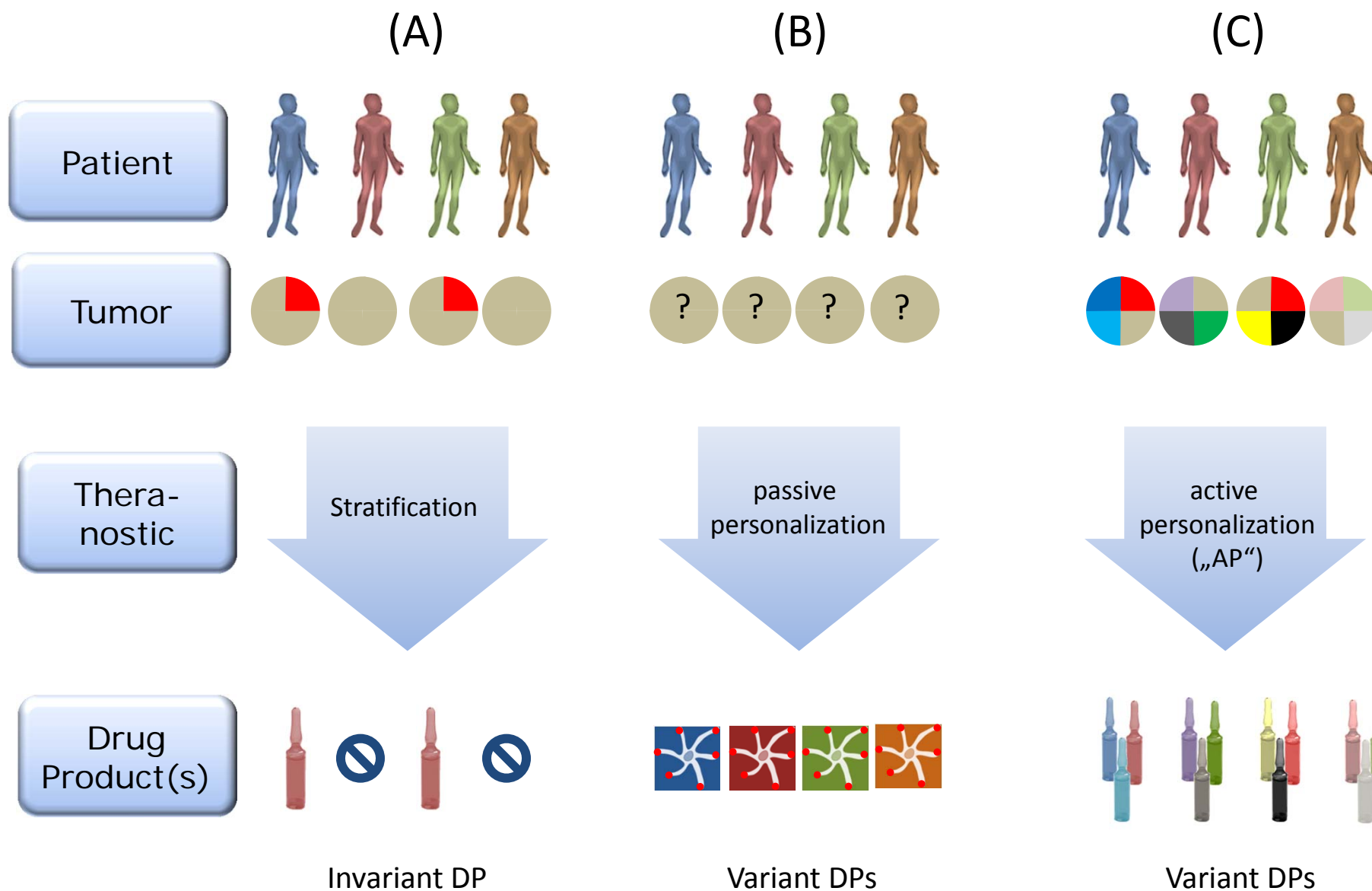
Or fitting the vaccine to the patient?



RRG's main goal is to facilitate the translation of scientific knowledge from bench to bedside by

- identification of **regulatory challenges** posed by emerging immunotherapies.
- **facilitating discussion** between all groups relevant for the translation of scientific knowledge into the hospital.
- delineation of **new** regulatory **concepts** to facilitate clinical testing of innovative immunotherapies.

Three Levels of Personalization



Actively Personalized Vaccines - APVACs

Step 1: Identify and verify **targets expressed** in a patient's tumor *(on DNA, RNA, protein or peptide level)* or **other biomarker signature** of a patient

Sequence, Structure, Composition defined

Step 2: Manufacture **drug product** for an individual patient

Drug Product (released with defined quality and shelf life)

Step 3: Therapy of one patient only

Safety / Efficacy Data in patients

There are two ways on how to obtain the individually tailored DPs - the **"warehousing"** approach and the **"de novo synthesis"** of DP components. **Typically** such approaches will address **multiple targets**.

APVACs in the clinic – WAREHOUSING APPROACH

Example: Phase I trial of a personalized peptide vaccine for patients positive for human leukocyte antigen A24 with glioblastoma multiforme.

Level: C

Developer: K. Itoh et al., Japan

Concept: (1) **Pool** of 14 known A24-restricted **peptide** candidates that (i) caused no serious adverse reactions, (ii) were capable of inducing peptide-specific cellular and specific humoral immunity and (iii) that had been administered to clinically responsive patients in previous trials
(2) **Personalized selection based** on existence of **pre-existing** humoral **immunity**. The **4** peptides showing the highest humoral titers were selected. Patients received 6 injections a 1,3 or 5 mg per peptide emulsified in Montanide ISA51.

Results: **Patients:** n=12 (glioblastoma)

Safety: No serious adverse drug reactions were encountered, and treatment was well tolerated.

Immune responses: CTL and humoral responses against fractions of peptides in fractions of patients

Clinical efficacy: 2 PR, 5 SD, 5 PD

APVACs in the clinic – DE NOVO SYNTHESIS

Example: Individualized mutant p53-/K-ras-derived peptide vaccine

Level: C

Developer: J.A. Berzofsky et al., NCI, USA

Concept: (1) Genetic analysis of individual tumors for mutations in p53 and K-ras
(2) Custom GMP synthesis of 17-mer peptides corresponding to individual mutations
(3) Ex vivo pulsing of irradiated autologous PBMCs with patient-tailored peptides and re-administration i.v.

Results: **Patients:** n=39 (lung, colon, pancreas, ovarian; adjuvant and met)

Safety: No toxicities observed.

Immune responses: CTL lysis in 10/38 pts; CTL IFN-g responses in 16/38 pts.

Clinical efficacy: 5 SD in 29 pts with measurable disease.

APVACs – Whole genome sequencing

Example: Personalized whole genome-derived mutation-based vaccine

Level: C

Developers: HG Rammensee, University Tübingen, Germany (peptide-based)
U Sahin, University Mainz, Germany (RNA-based)

Concept:

- (1) Genetic analysis of individual tumors for somatic mutations based on whole genome analysis
- (2) Selection and verification of multiple mutations
- (3) Custom GMP synthesis of vaccine encoding the selected individual mutations
- (4) Vaccination of patients

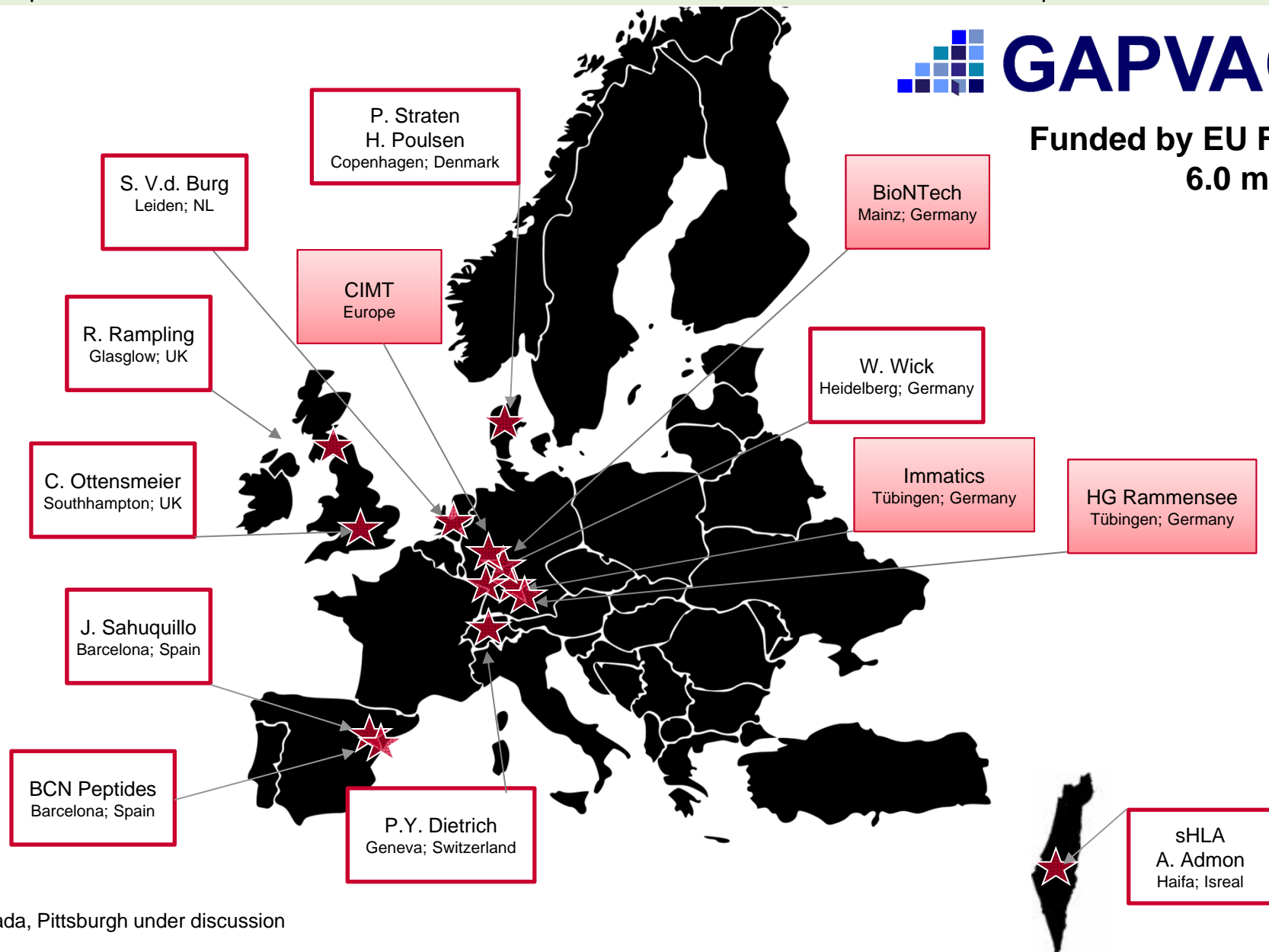
Expansion: Due to the **whole genome** approach **mutations** will be identified that were **previously unknown**.
There is a scientific rationale for targeting **multiple mutations** in each individual patient.

Glioma Actively Personalized Vaccine Consortium



GAPVAC

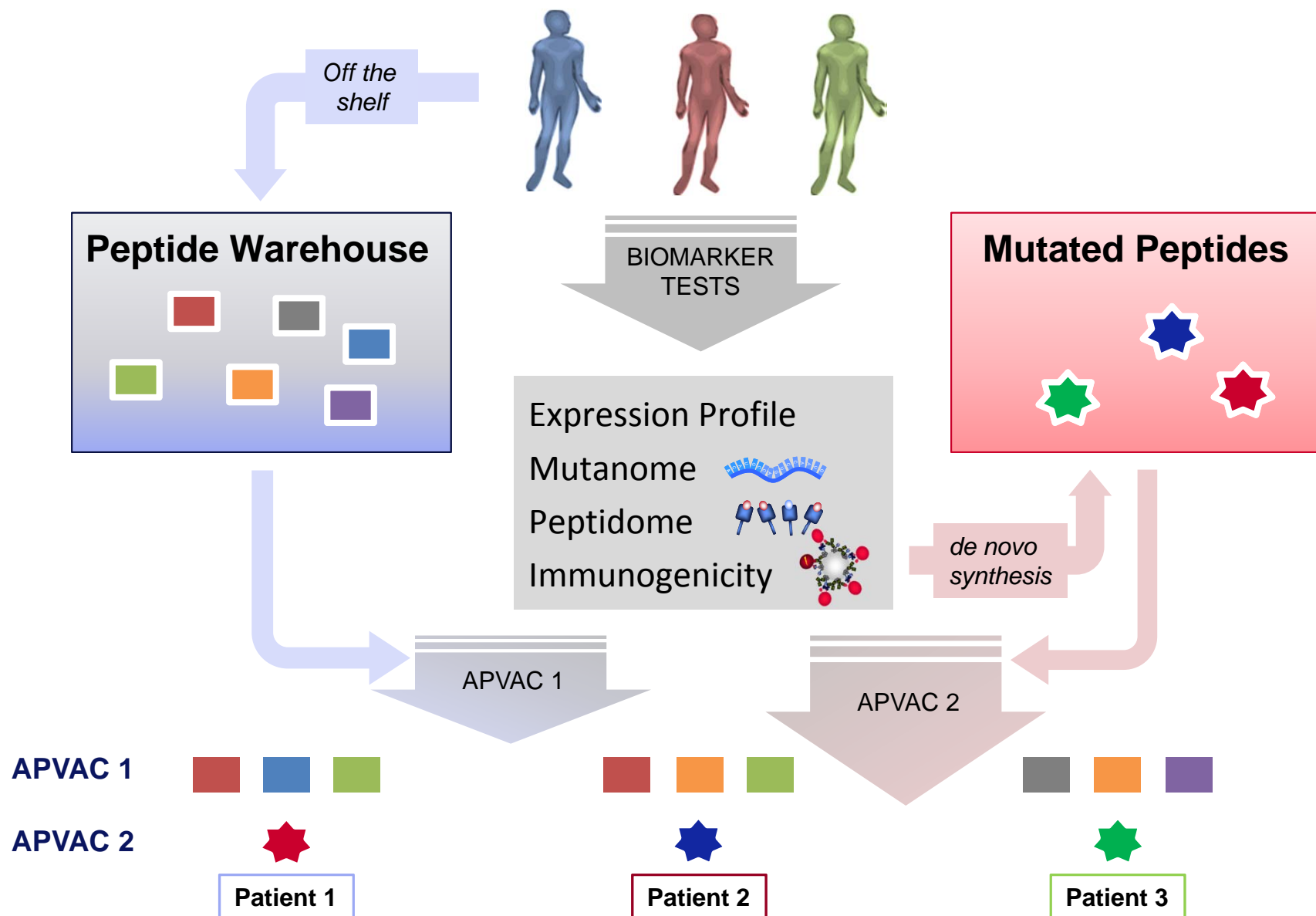
Funded by EU FP7
6.0 mn €



H. Okada, Pittsburgh under discussion

GAPVAC Vaccine Approach

Combining warehouse and de novo synthesis approach



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**Immunomonitoring
Proficiency Panel &
Regulatory Research Group**



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