

Glioma Actively Personalized Vaccine Consortium

-The GAPVAC for patients with newly diagnosed glioblastoma-



Hideho Okada, MD, PhD
Professor of Neurosurgery
University of California, San Francisco
Parker Institute for Cancer Immunotherapy





Abstract Poster Number: O8
Norbert Hilf, PhD
Vice President Translational Development
Immatics Biotechnologies GmbH



This is a confidential presentation intended solely for internal use.

(c) 2018 GAPVAC consortium. Confidential. Not for further reproduction or distribution.

Disclosure



■■ I have no conflicts of interest to report in relation to this project.



Members/Authors



Norbert Hilf, Sabrina Kuttruff-Coqui, Katrin Frenzel, Valesca Bukur, Stefan Stevanovic, Cécile Gouttefangeas, Michael Platten, Ghazaleh Tabatabai, Valerie Dutoit, Sjoerd H. van der Burg Per thor Straten, Francisco Martínez-Ricarte, Berta Ponsati, Hideho Okada, Ulrik Lassen, Arie Admon, Christian H. Ottensmeier, Alexander Ulges, Sebastian Kreiter, Andreas von Deimling, Marco Skardelly, Denis Migliorini, Judith R. Kroep, Manja Idorn, Jordi Rodon, Jordi Piro, Hans S. Poulsen, Bracha Shraibman, Katy McCann, Regina Mendrzyk, Martin Löwer, Monika Stieglbauer, Cedrik Britten, David Capper, Marij J.P. Welters, Juan Sahuquillo, Katharina Kiesel, Evelyna Derhovanessian, Elisa Rusch, Lukas Bunse, Colette Song, Sandra Heesch, Claudia Wagner, Alexandra Kemmer-Brueck, Jörg Ludwig, John C. Castle, Oliver Schoor, Arbel Tadmor, Edward Green, Jens Fritsche, Miriam Meyer, Nina Pawlowski, Sonja Dorner, Franziska Hoffgaard, Bernhard Rössler, Dominik Maurer1, Toni Weinschenk, Carsten Reinhardt, Christoph Huber, Hans-Georg Rammensee, Harpreet Singh, Ugur Sahin, Pierre-Yves Dietrich, Wolfgang Wick





Thanks to



All patients and their families





Participating institutions/teams































Background



- Gliomas have modest non-synonymous mutations (30-60/case)
- Checkpoint blockade therapies are not effective for gliomas with possible exception for hypermutated cases (e.g. mismatch repair deficiency)
- Nonetheless, encouraging T cell responses have been observed to **non-mutated glioma-associated antigens** in clinical trials (e.g. IMA-950)
- Personalized vaccines should exploit the <u>full repertoire</u> of antigens; both mutated (neo-epitopes) and non-mutated antigens which are overexpressed by glioma cells

Objectives



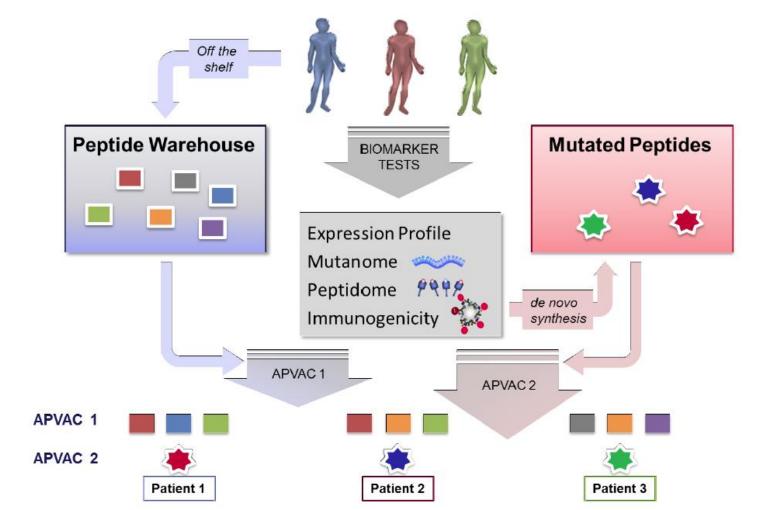
- Primary endpoints were safety, tolerability, immunogenicity and the operational feasibility of the regimen in newly diagnosed glioblastoma (GB) patients.
- GAPVAC aims at integration with standard-of-care radiation therapy (RT) and temozolomide (TMZ)-based chemotherapy through an international study group.



Combining mutated and non-mutated peptides GAPVAC



- APVAC1: Non-mutated, "off-the-shelf" peptides from the Peptide Warehouse (approx. 60 pep; Immatics)
- **APVAC2: Patient-specific mutated peptides by "on-demand" synthesis**



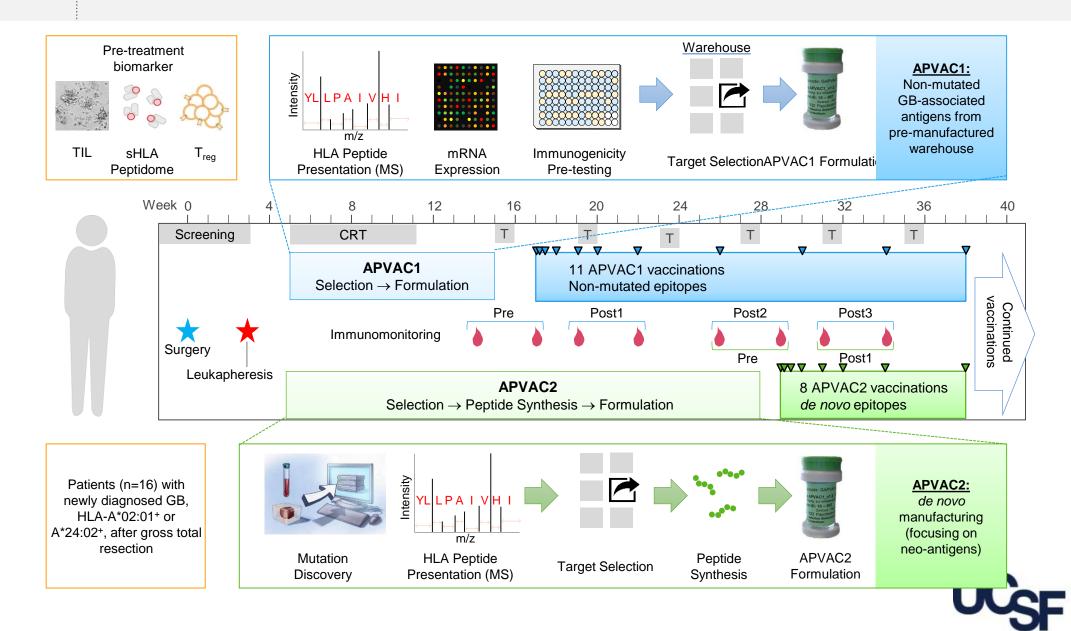


GAPVAC trial overview



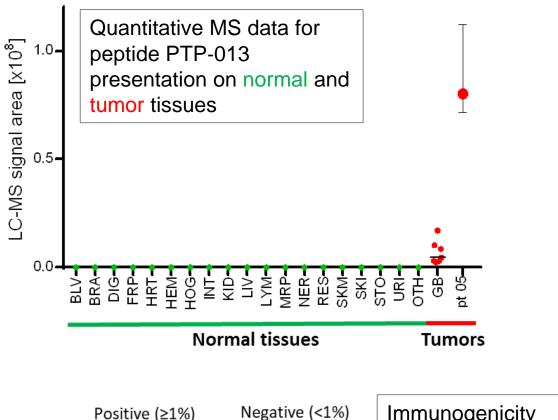
Brain Tumor

Center



APVAC1: From a warehouse of non-mutated antigens to truly personalized vaccine formulations





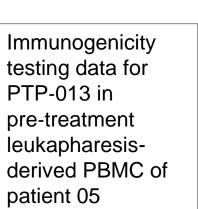
5 Wells

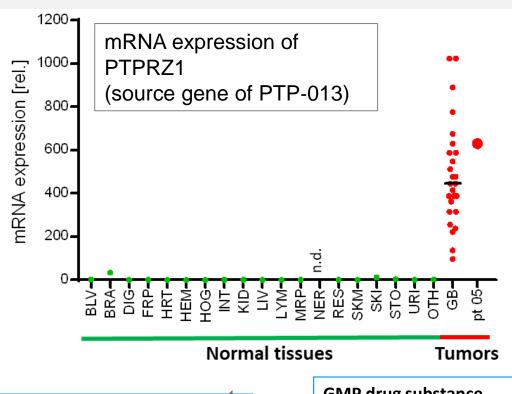
0.0

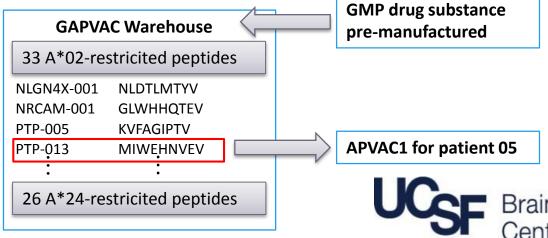
7 Wells

PTP-013

3.38/







Main eligibility criteria



- Histologically confirmed, newly diagnosed GB
- ■■ HLA-A*02:01 or HLA-A*24:02 positivity
- Gross total resection (< 1 cm² residual tumor on < 48 h MRI T1Gd+)
- At least 0.5 g tumor tissue freshly cryopreserved during surgery
- Age ≥ 18 years, KPS ≥ 70%
- Candidate for and willing to receive standard RT+TMZ
- ■■ Steroids ≤ 2 mg/day dexamethasone
- Availability of an APVAC manufacturing slot confirmed by the sponsor



APVAC compositions



Day		1	2	4	8	15	22	36	every 4 wks.
APVAC (400 μg i.d.)		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
GM-CSF (75 μg i.d.)		•	•	•	•	•	•	-	-
poly-ICLC (1.5 mg s.c.)		•	-	•	•	•	•	•	•
	APVAC1 (warehouse selected)					APVAC2 (de novo manufact-ed)			
Composition	I. Up to 7 non-mutated HLA class I peptides; individually selected and formulated from a pre-manufactured warehouse of GB-associated peptides II.2 pan-DR binding HLA class II-restricted tumor-associated peptides III.1 HLA class I viral marker peptide				2 peptides via one of the following tracks: I. mutation-containing, MHC-presentation confirmed by MS (HLA class I or class II) II. mutation-containing, predicted HLA presentation and immunogenicity (19mers) III.non-mutated HLA class I peptides (presentation confirmed by MS, not part of warehouse)				
Vaccination	11 x within 21 wks. starting day 15 of 1 st TMZ cycle				8 x within 9 wks. starting day 15 of 4 th TMZ cylce				



Safety profile was as expected from the underlying disease and the vaccine's mechanism of action

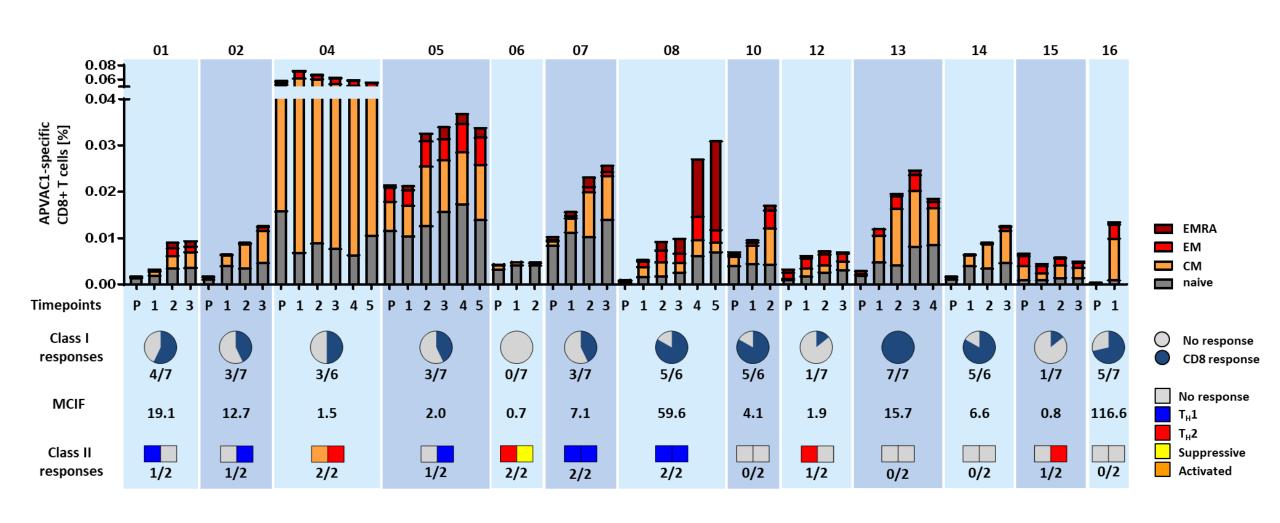


- All 15 patients presented Grade 1 or 2 adverse events (AE) that were related to the study drug.
- Injection site reactions, mainly of grade 1 or 2, were the most frequent study drug-related events.
- 2 patients experienced an anaphylactic reaction after receiving APVAC vaccines, poly-ICLC and GM-CSF.
- One patient experienced a potentially regimen-related Grade 3 brain edema.



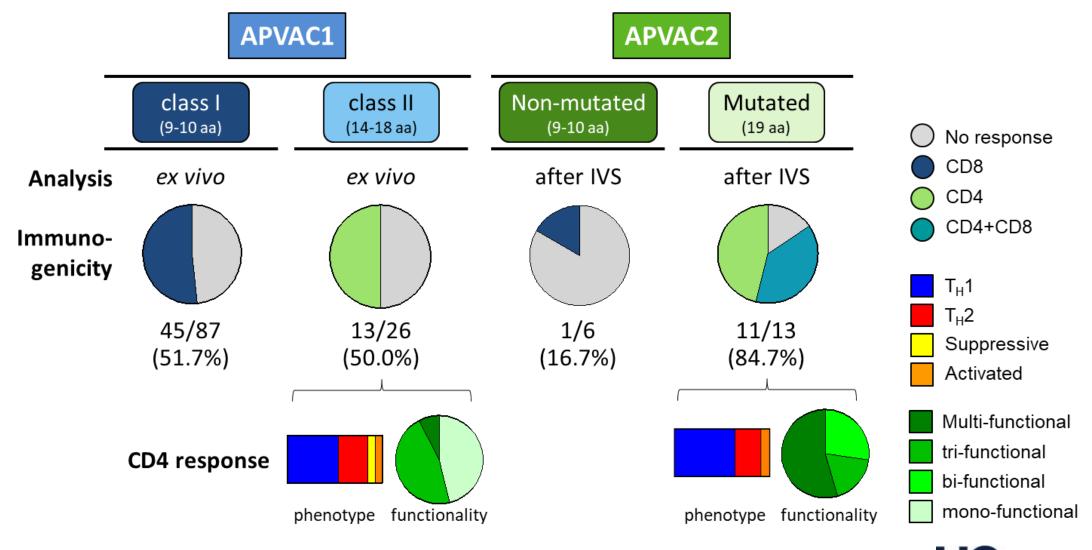
Summary of immune responses to APVAC1 (N=13)





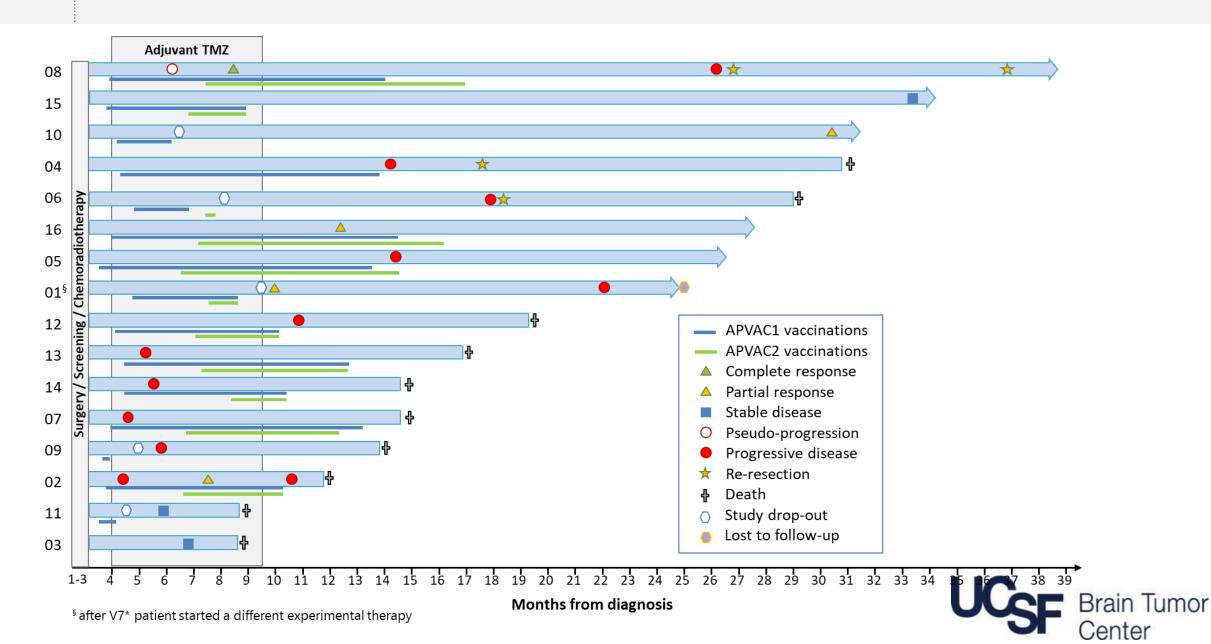
Immunogenicity summary for non-mutated warehouse antigens and neoantigens





Patients' clinical course



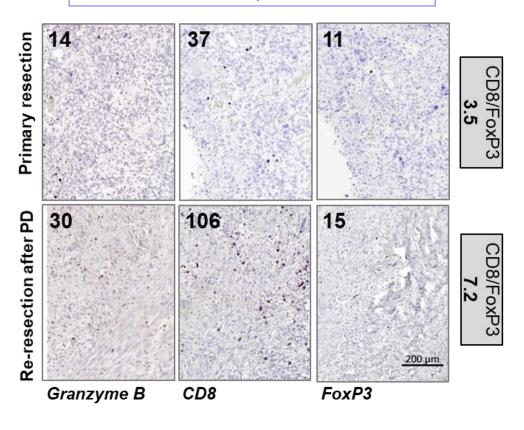


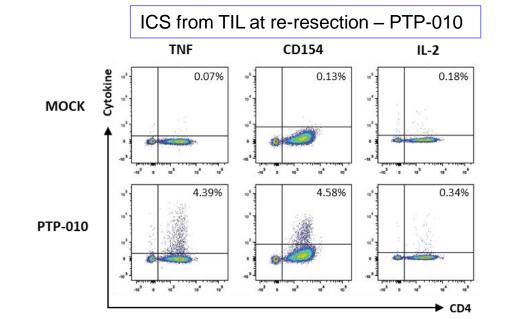
Intratumoral T cells in patient 08 and response to the APVAC1 class II peptide PTP-010

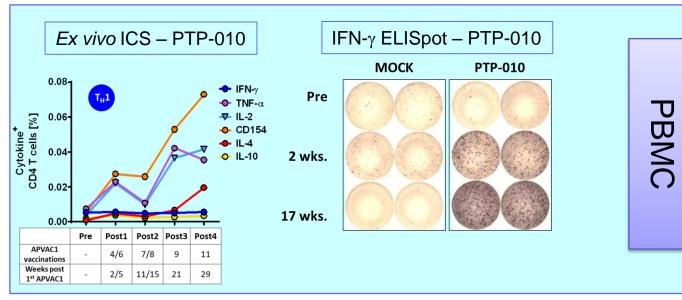


Intratumoral

Immunohistochemistry on tumor sections







GAPVAC-101 – Trial conclusions



- Safety: expected safety profile, well tolerated
- Feasibility:
 - Selection and manufacturing was successful
 - However, MS-peptidome analysis did not detect any of the predicted mutated epitope for APVAC2 from > 600 mutations.

■■ Immunogenicity:

- Short, non-mutated APVAC1 antigens induced sustained central memory CD8+ T-cell responses
- Predicted neo-epitopes in APVAC2 demonstrated high immunogenicity predominantly as CD4+ T_H1 T-cell responses
- Clinical effects: encouraging signals, but small sample size



GAPVAC-101 – Implications



APVAC1: In tumors with low mutation load, inclusion of carefully selected, off-the-shelf (i.e. warehouse) non-mutated antigens is reasonable.

- APVAC2: Inclusion of *on demand-*manufactured neo-antigen peptides is possible, but still challenging.
 - Need to improve mass-spect/peptidome-based identification of HLA-presented mutated peptides.
 - Chemical properties of peptides- Other modalities may also be considered (e.g. RNA with other drawbacks)
 - Regulatory guidelines for individualized peptide drugs may be refined.







I am stopping my talk

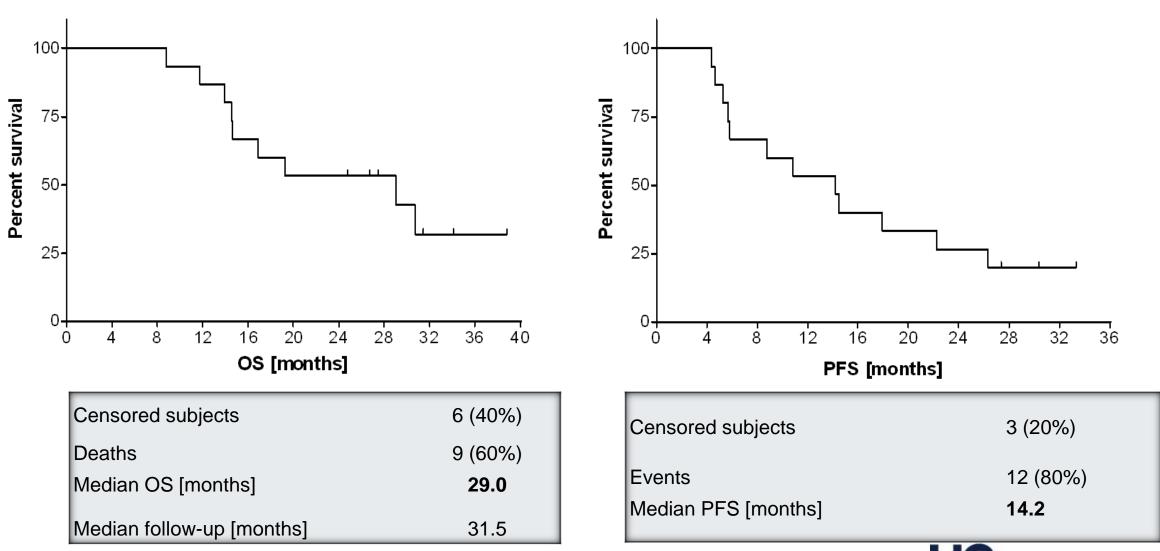






Survival data





Median OS in historical control for newly diagnosed GBM with GTR =18.9 months



APVAC composition



	APVAC1					
Composition	I. Up to 7 non-mutated HLA class I peptides; individually selected and formulated from a pre-manufactured warehouse of GB-associated peptides					
	II. 2 pan-DR binding HLA class II-restricted tumor-associated peptides (not personalized)					
	I. 1 HLA class I viral marker peptide (not personalized)					
Formulation	578 µg peptide per vial in 700 µL 33% DMSO (500 µL \approx 400 µg per peptide per vaccination					
Vaccinations	11 x within 21 wks. starting day 15 of 1st TMZ cycle					

