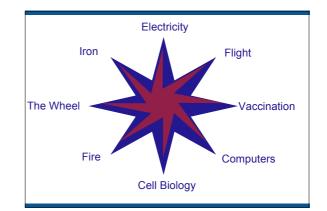
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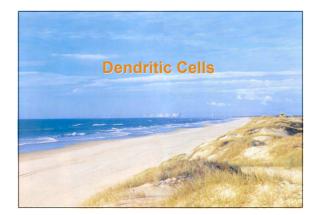
Dendritic Cell Immunotherapy for Prostate Cancer

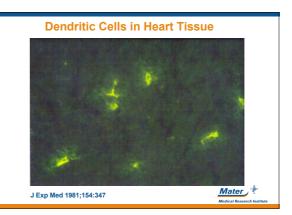
DC Program, Biotherapy Program and Clinical Trials Centre

Mater Medical Research Institute

www.mmri.mater.org.au



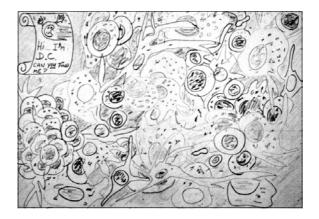


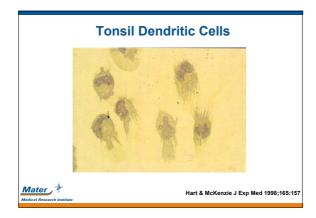


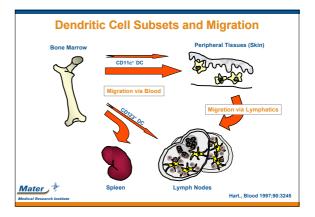
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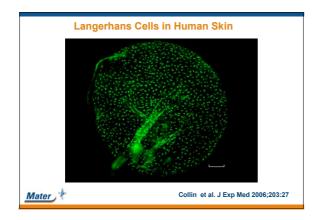
"If we understand how the dendritic cell initiates or suppresses immune responses, then we may be able to control them for therapeutic purposes i.e. increase their activity for vaccination and suppress their activity to allow tissue transplantation and control autoimmune disease."

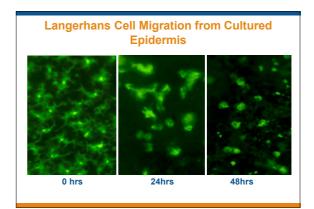
Back at the beginning - in the late 1970s.

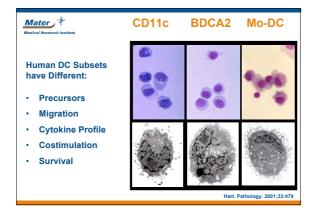


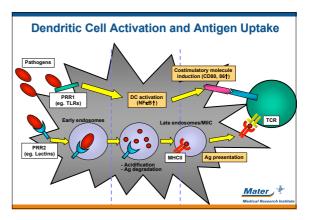








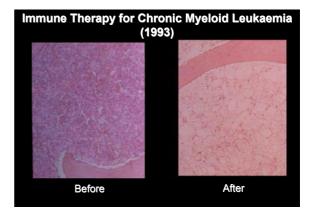




Exploiting our Knowledge of Dendritic Cell Biology

- Improve vaccination strategies final common pathway for all is a dendritic cell.
- Correct the failure of the immune system in cancer patients?
- Control immune reactions to facilitate tissue transplantation?
- Modify auto immune reactions e.g. childhood diabetes, psoriasis, SLE?

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Prostate Cancer

- Most common cancer affecting males.
- 11,200 diagnoses annually in Australia (AIHW).
- 1/11 men will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in their lifetime in Australia.
- Strong familial component.
- Treatment options are controversial (all have significant side effects).

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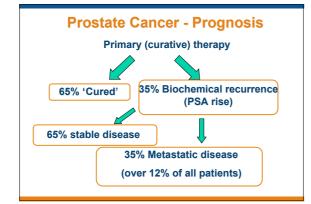
Radiotherapy: Apply high frequency radiation to the gland.

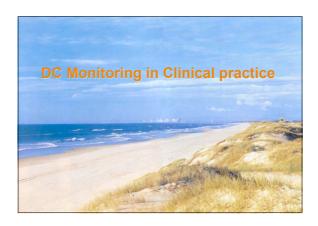
Radical Prostatectomy Total removal of the prostate gland.

Brachytherapy: The implant of radio active seeding.

Hormone Therapy: Alterations to the hormone system, designed to reduce the testosterone level.

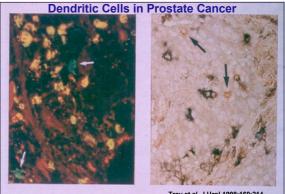
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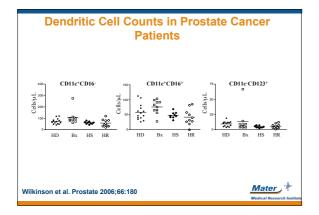


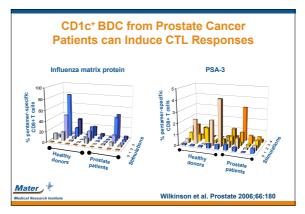
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Cancers like viruses use every strategy possible to evade the immune response. Many of these affect dendritic cell function.

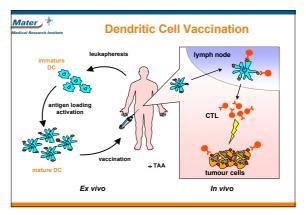


Troy et al, J Urol 1998;160:214



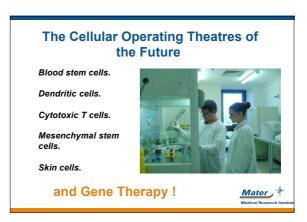


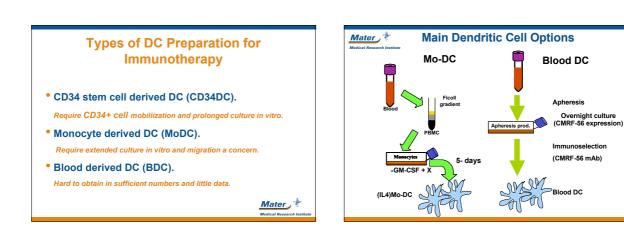


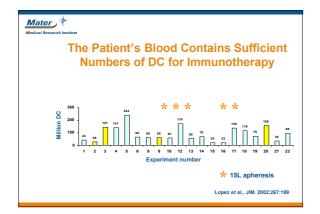


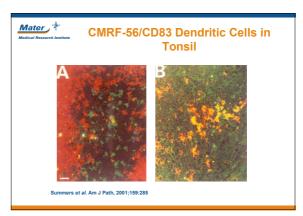


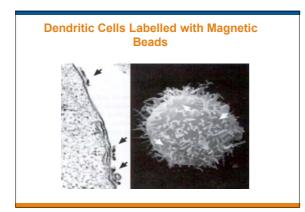
Purify DC from White Cells (0.1%)?

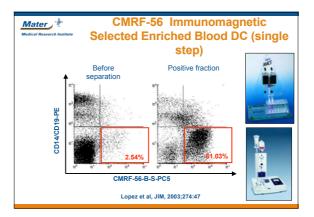


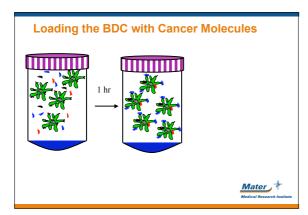


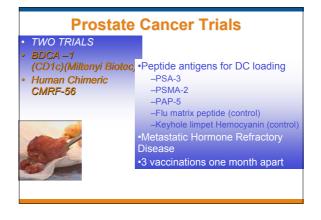




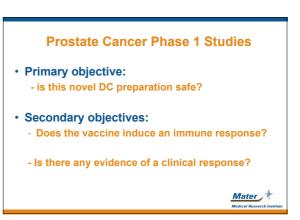








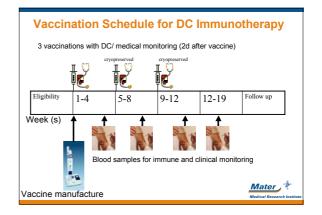
					No. cells
Healthy dono		BDCA-1 DC in starting pro		BDCA-1 Purity	isolated fraction
1	0.88	4.60E+08	30%	92%	1.48E+0
2	1.51	2.20E+08	14%	93%	3.22E+0
3	1.70	2.23E+08	93%	93%	5.36E+0
4	1.17	1.99E+08	90%	90%	4.90E+0
5	0.90	3.51E+07	84%	84%	2.30E+0
6	1.00	1.18E+08	74%	74%	2.41E+0
7	0.64	2.70E+07	24%	75%	1.00E+0

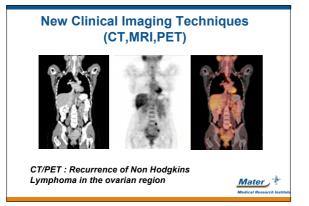


Inclusion Criteria

- Histologically proven adeno CA of prostate. •
- Metastatic HRPC as previously defined. •
- Age 18-80 years. •
- Performance status ECOG ≤2.
- Adequate haematological reserves for apheresis and DC preparation.
- HLA-A*0201 positive (40%). •
- Written informed consent.

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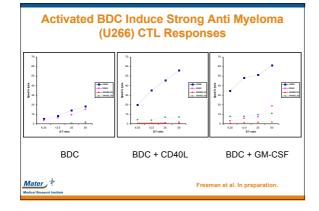


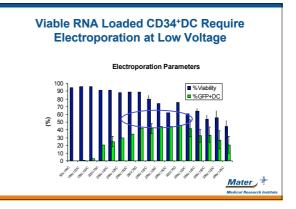


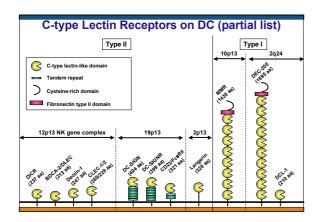
- Progressive androgen independent metastatic prostate cancer by bone or CT scan.
- ECOG performance status 0 or 1 with no disease related pain.
- Density gradient blood DC loaded with rGM-CSF/PAP (APC8015).
- 127 subjects randomized in 2:1 ratio to receive activated DC or control every 2 weeks for 3 doses.
- Time to progression 11.1 v 10.0 weeks (p=0.61 log rank). Gleason scores of 7 or less 16.1 v 9.1 weeks (p=0.001 log rank) with higher probability of remaining free of cancer related pain.
- Median interim survivals (Gleason 7 or less) were 30.7 months with APC 8015 versus 22.3 months with control (crossover allowed). Sche

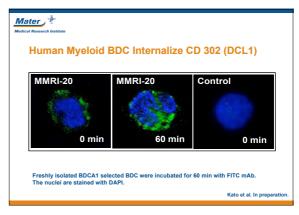
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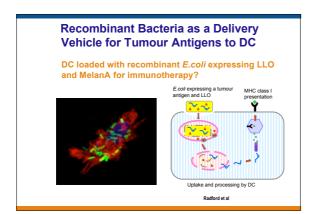
er et al. World J Urol 2005;23:47



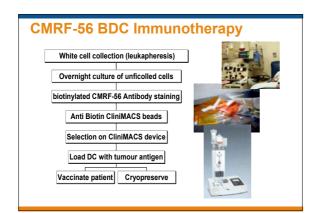


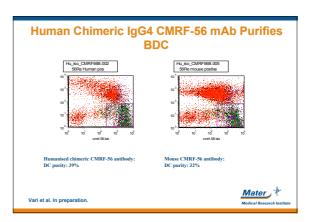








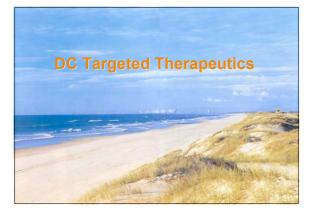


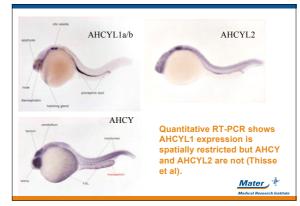


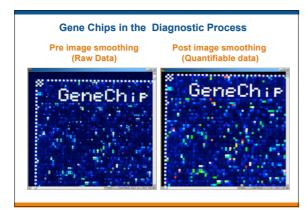


Mater Medical Research Institute	Predictions:
Ŭ	ing <i>in vivo.</i>
Diagnosti	c and therapeutic tumor lab report.
Flexible T	AA off the shelf delivery system.
Hospital b	
Integrated	l with chemotherapy treatment.

\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$







Conclusions We have much to learn about DC biology.	Mater 📌 Medical Research Institute
Reagents to detect DC and define their functional sta increasing.	ate are
Methods to count and monitor DC are now available.	
DC are a practical option for immunotherapy and ma targeted <i>in vivo</i> . Combined immune manipulations r effective. Immunotherapy is compatible with chemo	nay be
Targeting DC for immunosuppression (another story	ı).

Mater *	Acknowledgements	
David Munster	DC Cancer Team Ray Wilkinson Andrew Kassianos Cameron Turtle	Acyte Peter Gray Steve Mahler
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Kristen Radford	Kerry Atkinson Peter Swindle	Ken Bradstock
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	Patients & Volunteers	



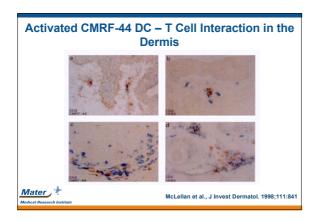


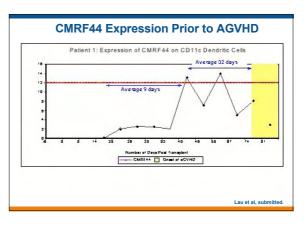
Key Advances in Molecular Biology

Bugs to replicate and clone individual DNA fragments. Enzymes to cut and glue DNA. DNA amplification systems. DNA sequencing. End of Lesson









Clinical Trials

- Over 126 reports to date. (www.mmri.mater.org.au).
- Some tentative conclusions: Immature Mo-DC prepared in GMP conditions are not be suitable
- Intravenous administration may be less effective.
- Cell dose studies are inconclusive.
- Ongoing vaccination (schedule unknown) is needed. Cytotoxic responses correlate with clinical response.
- · Few Mo-DC migrate to draining nodes.

Other conclusions:

- Most studies use Mo-DC (GM-CSF plus IL- 4 (IL- 13, IFN)).
- Maturing agent and time for maturation? • Tumor lysate/ peptides/ other TAA.
- Mater 📌

Combination Active DC Immunotherapy and anti VEGF Therapy in Prostate Cancer

- Prostate cancer patients, who had undergone definitive therapy prior to disease progression. No hormonal therapy apart form in the adjuvant setting
- APC 8015 APC (DC) incubated with PAP-GM-CSF.
- 3 IV DC infusions given 2 weekly with Bevacizumab (anti VEGF, Avastin),10mg/kg IV following. Further Bevacimab 2 weekly thereafter.
- 22 patients enrolled, 21 evaluable. 9/9 increased T proliferation.
- Reductions in PSA in 9 (3 >25%). Median PSA doubling time extended from 6.9 months to 12.7 months.
- 6 Grade 3 toxicities therapy discontinued in 4.

Rini B Let al. Cancer. 2006:107:67

Vari et al. In preparation.

Mater *

A Randomized Phase 3 Trial of DC Immunotherapy in Metastatic Melanoma

- Stage IV melanoma patients
- Monocyte derived DC matured with cytokine cocktail.
- Loaded with multiple class 1 and class II helper peptides.
- DC given s.c. 2 weekly (x5) then every 4 weeks.
- 108 subjects randomized between DC (53) or dacarbazine (DTIC).
- DC vaccination could not be demonstrated to be more effective than DTIC.
- HLA-A2+/HLA-B44- haplotype survived significantly longer than other HLA haplotypes.

Schadendorf D et al. Ann Oncol. 2006;17:563

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Clinical Grade CMRF-56 mAb BDC				
Preparations				

	CMRF-56 concentration		Acceptable Range for phase J
	50ug/ml	25ug/ml	Trial
% DC before	1.1	1.4	NA
Yield DC	41	40	20-100
Purity DC	21	35	10-100
% Viability	74	86	60-100

Table 2: The yield, purity and viability of CMRF-56+ cell populations using the clinical grade CMRF-56 antibody.

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