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# VACCINES IN CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY: EXPERIENCE OF UKRAINIAN ONCOLOGISTS

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LABORATORY OF ONCOIMMUNOLOGY AND CANCER VACCINE DEVELOPMENT

Riga-2016

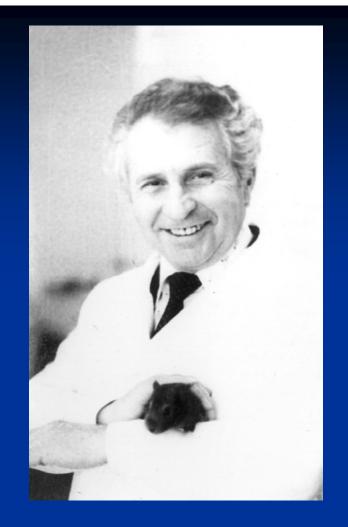
### POSSIBILITIES OF CANCER VACCINE PREPARATION

- (1) synthetic tumor-associate antigens, in the form of either short peptides or full-length proteins;
- (2) whole tumor lysates, containing tumor-associate antigens alone or complexed with chaperones;
- (3) tumor-associate antigens-encoding vectors, in the form of naked DNA or RNA;
- (4) DC-based vaccines, including DCs loaded with tumor-associate antigens ex vivo as well as fusion proteins that allow for the selective delivery of TAAs to DCs in vivo.

Kono K. Current status of cancer immunotherapy. J Stem Cells Regenerative Med 2014; 10(1): P8–P13.

#### **BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR CANCER VACCINES:**

- safety;
- effectiveness against a wide range of histological tumor types;
- immunogenicity;
- stability under long-term preservation;
- easy to use.



In Ukraine, the development of cancer vaccines and research on cancer immunotherapy have been initiated by Professor D.G. Zatula

#### DMYTRO GRIGOROVICH ZATULA (11.02.1923-09.06.1987), Corresponding Member of Academy of Sciences of USSR, Head of Natural Anticancer Substances

The original technology of preparation of cancer vaccine from autologous tumor material modified with cytotoxic lectin of *B. subtilis* B-7025 has been developed



tumor antigens

ISOLATED FROM TUMOR of CANCER PATIENT

cytotoxic lectin

• SEPARATED
FROM THE
CULTURE LIQUID
of BACILLUS
SUBTILIS 7025



## EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES

Our study has been carried out on C57Bl/6 mice (males, 2–2.5 months old).

The use and care of the experimental animals have been performed in accordance with the standard international rules of biologic ethics and was approved by Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.



#### CANCER AUTOVACCINE (CAV)

Lewis lung carcinoma, melanoma B-16, Ehrlich carcinoma, sarcoma 37.

In vivo studies on different experimental tumor models (including metastatic Lewis lung carcinoma) have shown that CAV-based immunotherapy resulted in suppression of primary tumor growth.

#### **EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES**

#### VACCINATION SCHEDULES

prior to tumor cells injection after tumor removal

CAV was injected (s.c.) three times with one-week intervals. 30 days after the last immunization, LLC was transplanted

CAV was injected (s.c.) on third day after the tumor removal, five times after two days on the third

#### Dose:

0,5; 0,75 and 1 ml per mouse

#### Dose:

0,3; 0,3; 0,5 and 0,5 ml per mouse

#### **CLINICAL TRIALS**

- The studies were performed in accordance with the Law of Ukraine on «Pharmaceutical products» and the requirements and principles of Declaration of Helsinki and Ethical Principles for Medical Research Involving Human Subjects (1964).
- The program of the research was allowed by Commission of Bioethics of Medical institutions.
- The patients provided an informed written consent on participation in the research.

#### **CLINICAL TRIALS**

## ADMINISTRATION OF CANCER AUTOVACCINE

- A complete treatment course consists from 3 injections with 7 days intervals and following revaccinations 1 and 6 months later.
- As a rule, the first vaccination is performed at 10-14 days after the surgery dependent on post-surgical period course and indications for other therapeutic interventions.
- If adjuvant courses of radiotherapy or chemotherapy are performed, then administration of autovaccine should began in 18-21 days after their termination.

## Clinical trials of CAV were performed in the patients with

LOCALIZATION OF TUMOR	Control group, N	Main group, N
Colorectal cancer	550	189
Gastric cancer	70	139
Lung cancer	382	52
Breast cancer	194	128
Malignant brain tumors	140	45

### OVERALL SURVIVAL (%) VACCINATED PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT LOCALIZATION OF TUMOR PROCESS (stage II-III)

LOCALIZATION OF TUMOR	3-years		5-years	
	Surgery	Surgery+CAV	Surgery	Surgery+CAV
Colon cancer	56,7±9,1	78,6±10,9	46,7±9,1	57,1±13,2
Rectal cancer	69,9±2,7	80,2±4,0 *	62,1±2,8	77,4±4,3*
Gastric cancer	48,0±8,0	70,0±6,0 *	31,0±4,9	57,1±6,6*
Lung cancer	18,0±3,0	52,6 <u>+</u> 8,4 *	10,6±2,6	39,8 <u>+</u> 8,4*
Breast cancer	65,0±6,0	82,4±6,0*	62,9±12,1	79,7±9,1



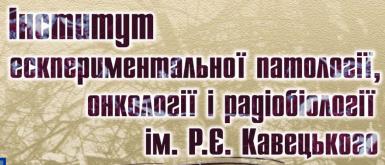
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#### **Patents on Inventions**











THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!