

Technology behind COVID vaccine can be adapted for cancer vaccines

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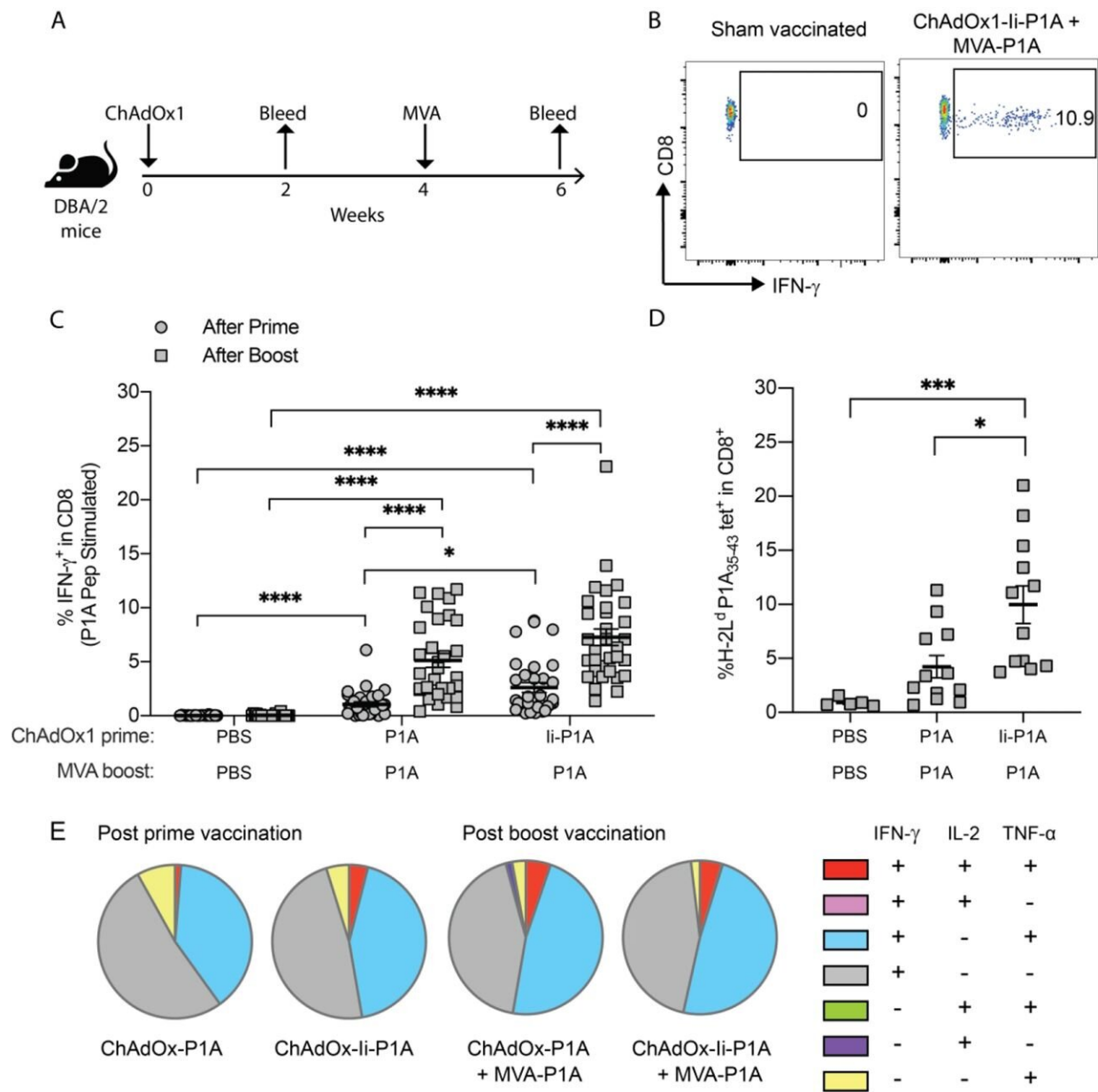


Figure 1. ChAdOx1/MVA P1A vaccination induces robust P1A-specific CD8⁺ T-cell responses. DBA/2 mice received a prime vaccination via intramuscular (i.m.) injection with 108 IU of ChAdOx1-P1A ± Ii or a sham vaccination with PBS then 4 weeks later received a boost vaccination with 107 PFU of MVA-P1A. Mice were bled 10-20 days after vaccination with ChAdOx1 and 9-14 days after vaccination with MVA. (A) Experimental scheme. (B) PBMCs were stimulated ex vivo with 4 µg/ml of P1A peptide pools and the percentage of cytokine-producing P1A-specific CD8⁺ T cells in the blood after each vaccination was then determined by intracellular cytokine staining (ICS) and flow cytometry. The representative dot plots show gating of IFN-γ⁺ CD8⁺ T cells. (C, D) Percentages of IFN-γ⁺ cells among CD8⁺ T cells after prime (closed circles) and boost (closed squares) are shown in (C) and percentages of P1A35-43 tetramer⁺ CD8⁺ T cells after boost are shown in (D). Data are shown as mean ± SEM, each symbol represents an individual mouse with 5-10 mice per group, pooled from 2-4 independent experiments. Statistically significant differences between groups were determined by a Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's multiple comparisons test. *, $p \leq 0.05$, ***, $p \leq 0.001$ ****, $p \leq 0.0001$. (E) Cytokine production profile of P1A-specific CD8⁺ T cells is shown. A Boolean analysis was performed in FlowJo software to calculate the percentage of CD8⁺ T cells producing only one, a combination of two, or all three of IFN-γ, IL-2 and TNF-α. Pie charts show the mean relative proportion of each cytokine producing subset out of the total antigen-specific CD8⁺ T cells. Credit: DOI: 10.1136/jitc-2021-003218

Scientists from the University of Oxford and the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research are building on the success of the Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 to develop a vaccine to treat cancer.

Researchers have designed a two-dose therapeutic cancer vaccine using Oxford's viral vector vaccine technology. When tested in mouse tumor models, the cancer vaccine increased the levels of anti-tumor T cells infiltrating the tumors and improved the efficacy of cancer immunotherapy. Compared to immunotherapy alone, the combination with the vaccine showed a greater reduction in tumor size and improved

the survival of the mice.

The study, which was done by Professor Benoit Van den Eynde's group at the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research, University of Oxford in collaboration with co-authors Professor Adrian Hill and Dr. Irina Redchenko at the University's Jenner Institute, has today been published in the *Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer*.

Cancer immunotherapy—turning a patient's own immune system against a tumor—has resulted in remarkable improvements in outcomes for some cancer patients. Anti-PD-1 immunotherapy works by taking the brakes off anti-tumor T [cells](#) to allow them to kill [cancer cells](#). However, despite this success, anti-PD-1 therapy is ineffective in the majority of [cancer patients](#).

One reason for the poor efficacy of anti-PD-1 cancer therapy is that some patients have low levels of anti-tumor T cells. Oxford's [vaccine](#) technology, used in the creation of the world-famous Oxford-AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine, generates strong CD8+ T cell responses, which are required for good anti-tumor effects.

The team developed a two-dose therapeutic [cancer vaccine](#) with different prime and boost viral vectors, one of which is the same as the vector in the Oxford-AstraZeneca COVID-19 vaccine. In order to create a vaccine treatment that specifically targets cancer cells, the vaccine was designed to target two MAGE-type proteins that are present on the surface of many types of cancer cells. Called MAGE-A3 and NY-ESO-1, these two targets were previously validated by the Ludwig Institute.

Preclinical experiments in mouse tumor models demonstrated that the cancer vaccine increased the levels of tumor-infiltrating CD8+ T cells and enhanced the response to anti-PD-1 immunotherapy. The combined

vaccine and anti-PD-1 treatment resulted in a greater reduction in tumor size and improved the survival of the mice compared to anti-PD-1 therapy alone.

Benoit Van den Eynde, Professor of Tumor Immunology at the University of Oxford, Member of the Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research and Director of the de Duve Institute, Belgium, says: "We knew from our previous research that MAGE-type proteins act like red flags on the surface of cancer cells to attract immune cells that destroy tumors.

"MAGE proteins have an advantage over other cancer antigens as vaccine targets since they are present on a wide range of tumor types. This broadens the potential benefit of this approach to people with many different types of cancer.

"Importantly for target specificity, MAGE-type antigens are not present on the surface of normal tissues, which reduces the risk of side-effects caused by the immune system attacking healthy cells."

A Phase 1/2a clinical trial of the cancer vaccine in combination with anti-PD-1 immunotherapy in 80 patients with non-[small cell lung cancer](#) will be launched later this year as a collaboration between Vaccitech Oncology Limited (VOLT) and Cancer Research UK's Centre for Drug Development.

Adrian Hill, Lakshmi Mittal and Family Professorship of Vaccinology and director of the Jenner Institute, University of Oxford, says: "This new vaccine platform has the potential to revolutionize cancer treatment. The forthcoming trial in non-small cell lung cancer follows a Phase 2a trial of a similar cancer vaccine in prostate cancer undertaken by the University of Oxford that is showing promising results.

"Our cancer vaccines elicit strong CD8+ T cell responses that infiltrate tumors and show great potential in enhancing the efficacy of immune checkpoint blockade therapy and improving outcomes for patients with [cancer](#)."

Tim Elliott, Kidani Professor of Immuno-oncology at the University of Oxford and co-director of Oxford Cancer, says: "In Oxford, we are combining our fundamental scientific expertise in immunology and antigen discovery with translational research on vaccine platforms.

"By bringing these teams together we can continue to address the significant challenge of broadening the positive impact of immunotherapy to benefit more patients."

More information: James McAuliffe et al, Heterologous prime-boost vaccination targeting MAGE-type antigens promotes tumor T-cell infiltration and improves checkpoint blockade therapy, *Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer* (2021). [DOI: 10.1136/jitc-2021-003218](https://doi.org/10.1136/jitc-2021-003218)

Provided by Ludwig Cancer Research

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