

Local Regulated IL-12 Expression as an Immunotherapy for the Treatment of Pontine Glioma

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BACKGROUND

- Glioma in the pontine region accounts for ~15% of pediatric brain tumors with a grim median survival time of <1 year. Immunotherapy may be an attractive approach for the treatment of pontine glioma, however, the lack of defined tumor antigens with homogeneous expression that may be safely targeted has handicapped this approach.
- We are conducting clinical trials to recruit and stimulate the endogenous immune response by local delivery of a replication-incompetent adenovirus engineered to conditionally express IL-12, via our RheoSwitch Therapeutic System[®] (RTS[®]) gene switch (Ad-RTS-IL-12).
- Previous studies in supratentorial syngeneic mouse tumor models demonstrated that Ad-RTS-mIL-12 + veledimex elicited a dose-related increase in tumor IL-12 mRNA resulting in IL-12 protein and downstream IFN- γ which correlated with increased anti-tumor effects and survival. In ongoing clinical trials with Ad-RTS-hIL-12 + veledimex within recurrent supratentorial gliomas, we observed encouraging improvement in overall survival and toxicity profile that is readily manageable by stopping veledimex.

TECHNOLOGY

Inducible Gene Regulation: RheoSwitch Therapeutic System[®]

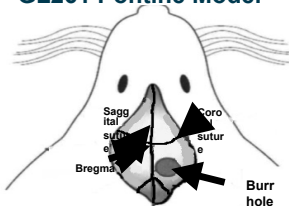
RheoSwitch Therapeutic System[®] (RTS[®]) is a 3-component transcriptional regulator



- The Switch Components:** The RTS[®] gene program includes 2 receptor protein fusions: VP16-RXR (co-activation partner, CAP) and Gal4-EcR (ligand-inducible transcription factor, LTF). In the absence of ligand, the LTF binds to the inducible promoter and does not form a stable interaction with the CAP.
- The Inducible Promoter:** A customizable promoter to which basal transcription proteins are recruited and the target gene is transcribed.
- The Activator Ligand (veledimex):** An ecdysone analog, diacylhydrazine-based small molecule functions as an activator. In the presence of the ligand, a conformational change in the LTF leads to a stable, high affinity interaction with the CAP.

PROTOCOL

GL261 Pontine Model

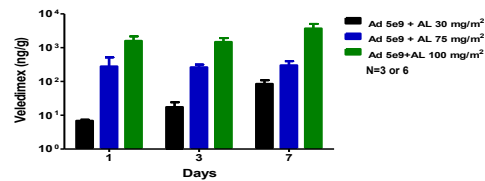


- Five Days prior to therapy 1×10^5 GL-261 glioma cells volume 3ul were administered into the pons region of the brain of C57BL/6 mice.
- On Day 1 a single dose of Ad-RTS-mIL-12 at 5×10^9 vp 5μ l 1.5mm (5mm caudal Bregma) and 1mm lateral, depth of 3.5mm (PONS) followed by the activator ligand, veledimex administered orally for 14 consecutive days.
- Control therapies were administered at the dose and schedule depicted.
- The time to disease progression and death was studied.
- Tumor and serum cytokines were evaluated with ELISA.
- All values expressed as mean \pm SEM
- Ad = Ad-RTS-mIL-12; V = veledimex

RESULTS

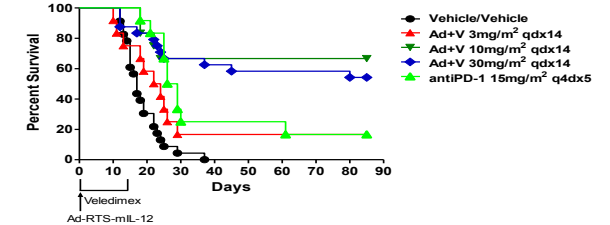
Veledimex crosses BBB in GL-261 Mouse Glioma Model

Mouse veledimex tumor levels

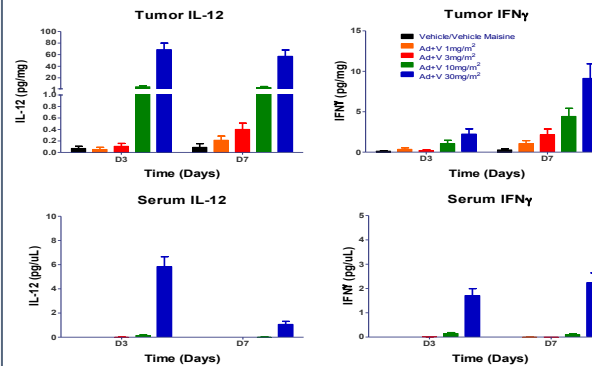


RESULTS

Ad-RTS-mIL-12 + Veledimex Results in Increased Survival in Orthotopic Pontine Glioma Mouse Model



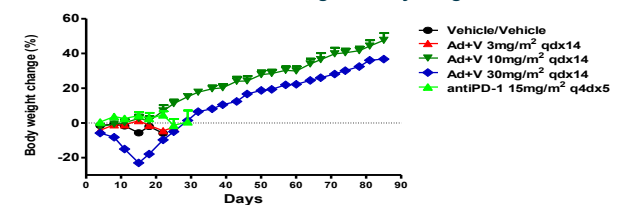
Veledimex dose-response: tumor and serum cytokines in GL261 Pontine Model



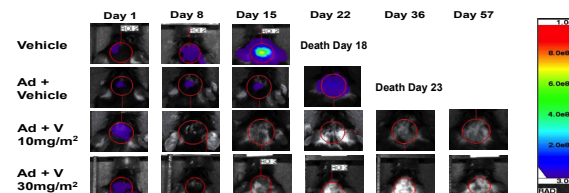
Ad-RTS-mIL-12 + Veledimex Results in Tumor Free Long Term Survival

Treatment	Dose	Number of Mice with Tumors at Moribund Sacrifice (Tumor/Total Mice)	Number of Long Term Survivors with No Tumor (No Tumor/Total Survivors)
PBS Vehicle + Malsine Vehicle	0 mg/kg + 0 mg/kg	22/22	0/0
Ad-RTS-mIL-12 + Veledimex	5×10^9 vp + 3 mg/m ²	10/12	2/2
Ad-RTS-mIL-12 + Veledimex	5×10^9 vp + 10 mg/m ²	4/12	8/8
Ad-RTS-mIL-12 + Veledimex	5×10^9 vp + 30 mg/m ²	6/22	13/13
antiPD-1	15 mg/m ²	10/12	2/2

Ad-RTS-mIL-12 + Veledimex Change in Body Weight



Ad-RTS-mIL-12 + Veledimex Superior Efficacy In Pontine Mouse Model



CONCLUSIONS

- Oral veledimex exhibited dose-related increases in brain tumor exposure.
- The dose-related increase in tumor veledimex + intracranial Ad-RTS-mIL-12 resulted in a dose-related increase in tumor IL-12 and downstream IFN- γ with minimal increase in serum levels.
- In a model of pontine glioma, the controlled local tumor IL-12 production stimulated the immune system in the presence of innate tumor immunosuppression and proved to be beneficial with a profound increase in survival.
- This murine model suggests that Ad-RTS-IL-12 + veledimex 10 mg/m² is the optimal dose to maximize survival and therapeutic index in pontine glioma.
- We are planning a Phase I pediatric brain tumor study design to assess Ad-RTS-IL-12 + veledimex.