

Journal of Clinical Oncology, 2010 ASCO Annual Meeting Proceedings (Post-Meeting Edition). Vol 28, No 15_suppl (May 20 Supplement), 2010: 2546 © 2010 American Society of Clinical Oncology

A phase I/II study of intravenous Rexin-G and Reximmune-C for cancer immunotherapy: The GeneVieve protocol.

J. G. Ignacio, S. P. Chawla, R. E. Manalo, L. Baniqued, F. S. San Juan, A. Madamba, F. L. Hall and E. M. Gordon

Philippine General Hospital and Epeius Manila Clinical Research Unit, Muntinlupa, Philippines; Sarcoma Oncology Center, Santa Monica, CA; Epeius Manila Clinical Research Unit, Muntinlupa, Philippines; Asian Hospital and Medical Center, Muntinlupa, Philippines; University of the Philippines and Asian Hospital and Medical Center, Muntinlupa, Philippines; Epeius Biotechnologies Corporation, San Marino, CA

This Article

- Alert me when this article is cited
- Alert me if a correction is posted

Services

- Email this article to a friend
- Similar articles in this journal
- Download to citation manager
- Rights & Permissions

Google Scholar

- Articles by Ignacio, J. G.
- Articles by Gordon, E. M.

PubMed

- Articles by Ignacio, J. G.
- Articles by Gordon, E. M.

Abstract

2546

Background: Rexin-G (R-G) and Reximmune-C (R-C) are tumor-targeted retrovectors bearing a cytocidal cyclin G1 "knockout" construct and a controllable GM-CSF expression construct, respectively. The hypothesis underlying this two-pronged approach is that the personalized vaccination of a patient against his/her own specific cancer can be achieved by combining (1) a targeted vector bearing a tumoricidal payload, i.e., R-G with (2) a targeted vector bearing a potent immunostimulatory gene, i.e., R-C. Purpose: To evaluate the safety and potential antitumor activity of intravenous infusions of R-G followed by Reximmune-C pulses in chemoresistant solid tumors.

Methods: All patients with chemoresistant pancreas cancer (n=2), colon cancer (n=2), breast cancer (n=1), ovarian cancer (n=1), Ewing's sarcoma (n=1), or prostate cancer (n=1) had achieved a partial response (PR) or stable disease (SD) with prior R-G monotherapy. Eight patients received R-G, 2 x 10e11 cfu on days 1, 3, and 5, plus R-C, 0.5 or 1.0 x 10e10 cfu (dose I or II respectively) on day 3, and valacyclovir at 3 gms/day p.o. on days 6-19, comprising one cycle. Treatment cycles were repeated up to 6 cycles, if there was ≦grade 1 toxicity.

Results: There were no treatment-related adverse events. Table below shows the tumor responses, progression-free survival (PFS), and overall survival (OS) of treated patients. Histopathologic examination of a resected indicator cervical lymph node following treatment showed complete effacement of the lymph node architecture by tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes.

Conclusions: These findings indicate that the GeneVieve protocol is safe and well-tolerated and that this strategic combination of R-G plus Reximmune-C may help control tumor growth and prolong survival—advancing personalized cancer vaccination as a realistic goal.

Reximmune-C dose level	, ,		Median OS (months from start of R-G treatment)		
I (n=5)	1 PR, 3 SD, 1 PD	> 9	> 10		
II (n=3)	1 PR, 2 SD	> 6	> 8		

Author Disclosure

Employment or Leadership Position	Consultant or Advisory Role	Stock Ownership	Honoraria	Research Funding	Expert Testimony	Other Remuneration
Epeius Biotechnologies	Epeius Biotechnologies	Epeius Biotechnologies		Epeius Biotechnologies		

Abstract presentation from the 2010 ASCO Annual Meeting

About Editorial Advertising Librarians & Rights & Information Permissions

Copyright © 2010 by the American Society of Clinical Oncology, Online ISSN: 1527-7755. Print ISSN: 0732-183X Terms and Conditions of Use



HighWire Press™ assists in the publication of JCO Online