Other Cancer Vaccines

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S.No.	Cancer Vaccine Type	Drug Name	Biological Name	Developer	Current Development Phase	Additional Information	Start Date	Completio Date
1	Anal		PSMA/PRAME	MannKind Corporation	I	Completed The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active immunotherapy designed to stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of solid cancers.	2007	2009
2	Biliary Tract		PSMA/PRAME	MannKind Corporation	I	Completed The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active immunotherapy designed to stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of solid cancers.	2007	2009
3	Bladder		CDX-1310	Celldex Therapeutics	I	Celldex Therapeutics, Inc. is testing a form of immune therapy (vaccine) to see if it can be used to make the immune system attack the cancer	2006	2009
4	Bladder		Lapuleucel-T	Dendreon	Preclinical			
5	Bladder		NY-ESO-1 plasmid DNA Cancer Vaccine	Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research	I	**Completed**: To estimate the safety of NY-ESO-1 Plasmid DNA (pPJV7611) Cancer Vaccine given by PMED in patients with tumor type known to express NY-ESO-1 or LAGE-1 using frequency, severity, and duration of treatment-related adverse effects as endpoints.	2004	2007
6	Bladder		V934/V935	Merck	I	Completed. This is a two-part study to test the safety, tolerability, and immune response for V934/V935 vaccine using a new prime-boost regimen in participants with selected solid tumors.	2008	2011
7	Bone		PSMA/PRAME		I		2007	2009

				MannKind Corporation		Completed The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active immunotherapy designed to stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of solid cancers.		
8	Bone		PSMA/PRAME	MannKind Corporation	I	Completed The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active immunotherapy designed to stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of solid cancers.	2007	2009
9	Bone		Trivalent ganglioside vaccine, OPT-821	MabVax Therapeutics	II	The trivalent vaccine is being developed to teach the patient?s immune system to recognize 3 types of sugars called GM2, GD2 and GD3 that are found primarily on the surface of sarcoma cells. If the trivalent vaccine can stimulate the patient?s immune system to develop antibodies which recognize and target the GM2, GD2 and GM3 sugars, then the patient?s antibodies could attack and kill any remaining sarcoma cells potentially preventing the recurrence of sarcoma.	2010	2014
10	Bone		NY-ESO-1 plasmid DNA Cancer Vaccine	Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research	I	**Completed**: To estimate the safety of NY-ESO-1 Plasmid DNA (pPJV7611) Cancer Vaccine given by PMED in patients with tumor type known to express NY-ESO-1 or LAGE-1 using frequency, severity, and duration of treatment-related adverse effects as endpoints.	2004	2007
11	Brain	CDX-110 with GM-CSF, temozolomide		Celldex Therapeutics	II	This study is designed to evaluate the clinical activity of CDX-110 vaccination when given with standard of care treatment (maintenance temozolomide therapy).	2007	2011

12	Brain	Dendritic cell immunotherapy		Northwest Biotherapeutics	II	In US only The purpose of the study is to determine the safety and efficacy of an investigational therapy called DCVax(R)-L in patients with newly diagnosed GBM for whom surgery is indicated.	2006	2012
13	Brain		GliaAtak	Advantagene	II			
14	Brain		Glionix	NovaRx	I	completed		
15	Brain		ICT-107 , Placebo DC	ImmunoCellular Therapeutics	II	The goal is for the ICT-107 vaccine to stimulate the patient?s immune response to kill the remaining GBM tumor cells after surgery and chemotherapy.	2011	2014
16	Brain		ICT-121	ImmunoCellular Therapeutics	I			
17	Brain	Cyclophosphamide, Imiquimod	IMA950 plus GM-CSF, IMA950	Immatics Biotechnologies GmbH	I	The primary objective of this study is to determine the safety and tolerability of IMA950 when given with cyclophosphamide, granulocyte macrophage-colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) and imiquimod in patients with glioblastoma and to determine if IMA950 shows sufficient immunogenicity in these patients.	2011	2013
18	Carcinoma of Unknown Origin		PSMA/PRAME	MannKind Corporation	I	Completed The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active immunotherapy designed to stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of solid cancers.	2007	2009
19	Esophageal		PSMA/PRAME	MannKind Corporation	I	The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active immunotherapy designed to stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of solid cancers.	2007	2009
20	Esophageal		PSMA/PRAME	MannKind Corporation	I	Completed The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active	2007	2009

						immunotherapy designed to stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of solid cancers.		
21	Esophageal		NY-ESO-1 plasmid DNA Cancer Vaccine	Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research	I	**Completed**: To estimate the safety of NY-ESO-1 Plasmid DNA (pPJV7611) Cancer Vaccine given by PMED in patients with tumor type known to express NY-ESO-1 or LAGE-1 using frequency, severity, and duration of treatment-related adverse effects as endpoints.	2004	2007
22	Esophageal	Celecoxib, cyclophosphamide	K562 (Allogeneic Tumor Cell Vaccine)	National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I/II	To evaluate the safety and effectiveness of tumor cell vaccines in combination with cyclophosphamide and celecoxib in patients with cancers involving the chest.	2010	2011
23	Extrahepatic Bile Duct		carcinoembryonic antigen RNA-pulsed DC cancer vaccine	Duke University, National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of biological therapy in treating patients who have metastatic cancer that has not responded to previous treatment.	2000	2009
24	Fallopian Tube		DPX-Survivac with low dose cyclophosphamide	ImmunoVaccine Technologies, Inc.	I/II	This is a phase 1-2 study to determine the safety and immunogenicity profiles of DPX-Survivac, a therapeutic vaccine co-administered with a regimen of low dose oral cyclophosphamide. DPX-Survivac is for the treatment of ovarian, fallopian tube, and peritoneal cancers.		
25	Gallbladder		PSMA/PRAME	MannKind Corporation	I	Completed The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active immunotherapy designed to stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of solid cancers.	2007	2009
26	Gallbladder		carcinoembryonic antigen RNA-pulsed DC cancer vaccine	Duke University, National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of biological therapy in treating patients who have metastatic cancer that has not responded to	2000	2009

						previous treatment.		
27	Gastric		PSMA/PRAME	MannKind Corporation	I	Completed The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active immunotherapy designed to stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of solid cancers.	2007	2009
28	Gastric		Allogeneic whole epithelial tumor cells, DNP-conjugated and irradiated	Hadassah Medical Organization	I/II	This study is based on the finding that tumor cells that are grown in the laboratory can be modified in such a way that, when injected to the patient, they will stimulate his/her immune response. This approach will be evaluated in patients with colorectal, gastric, ovarian, breast or lung epithelial cancer		
29	Gastric		carcinoembryonic antigen RNA-pulsed DC cancer vaccine	Duke University, National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of biological therapy in treating patients who have metastatic cancer that has not responded to previous treatment.	2000	2009
30	Gastrointestinal		GVAX	BioSante Pharmaceuticals	II			
31	Gastrointestinal		ANZ-100	Aduro BioTech	I	completed		
32	Gastrointestinal		DCVax-Liver	Northwest Biotherapeutics	I			
33	Gastrointestinal		PancAtak	Advantagene	Preclinical			
34	Gastrointestinal		DCVax-Pancreas	Northwest Biotherapeutics	Preclinical			
35	Genital Warts		V503	Merck	III	Expected results in late 2011	2010	2011
36	Glioblastoma Multiforme		Cancer vaccine plus immune adjuvant, plus activated white blood cells	TVAX Biomedical	II	TVI-Brain-1 is an experimental treatment that takes advantage of the fact that your body can produce immune cells, called ?killer? white blood cells that have the ability to kill large numbers of the cancer cells that are present in your body. TVI-Brain-1 is designed to generate large numbers of those ?killer? white blood cells and to deliver those cells into your body so that they can kill your cancer cells.	2011	2014
37					I		2010	2012

	Glioblastoma Multiforme	Trivax, Temozolomide, Surgery, Radiotherapy, Temozolomide		Trimed Biotech GmbH		A randomised, open-label, 2-arm, multi-centre, phase II clinical study with one group receiving standard therapy with Temozolomide, radiotherapy, and Trivax; and a control group receiving standard therapy with Temozolomide and radiotherapy only; after tumour resection of at least 70% in both groups. The hypothesis is based on the assumption that time to progression will be doubled in the treatment group.		
38	Grade IV Astrocytoma		Cancer vaccine plus immune adjuvant, plus activated white blood cells	TVAX Biomedical	II	TVI-Brain-1 is an experimental treatment that takes advantage of the fact that your body can produce immune cells, called ?killer? white blood cells that have the ability to kill large numbers of the cancer cells that are present in your body. TVI-Brain-1 is designed to generate large numbers of those ?killer? white blood cells and to deliver those cells into your body so that they can kill your cancer cells.	2011	2014
39	Grade IV Glioma		Cancer vaccine plus immune adjuvant, plus activated white blood cells	TVAX Biomedical	II	TVI-Brain-1 is an experimental treatment that takes advantage of the fact that your body can produce immune cells, called ?killer? white blood cells that have the ability to kill large numbers of the cancer cells that are present in your body. TVI-Brain-1 is designed to generate large numbers of those ?killer? white blood cells and to deliver those cells into your body so that they can kill your cancer cells.	2011	2014
40	Head and Neck		PV701	University of Chicago	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of intratumoral (in the tumor) PV701 in treating patients who have advanced or recurrent unresectable squamous cell carcinoma (cancer) of the head and neck.		
41	Head and Neck		carcinoembryonic antigen RNA-pulsed DC cancer vaccine	Duke University, National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of biological therapy in treating patients who have metastatic cancer that has not	2000	2009

						responded to previous treatment.		
42	Kidney		Serum and urinary CA9 level	Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Saint Etienne	Preclinical	It was demonstrated that the level of expression of CA9 in tumor tissue can be used as a predictive marker of response to immunotherapy.	2009	2013
43	Leukemia		GRNVAC1	Geron	II	This is a phase II study to evaluate the safety, feasibility and efficacy of immunotherapy with GRNVAC1 in patients with AML.	2007	2012
44	Leukemia		PV327	Wellstat Biologics	Preclinical			
45	Leukemia		Tumor Vaccine: CD40 LIGAND AND IL-2 GENE MODIFIED AUTOLOGOUS SKIN FIBROBLASTS AND TUMOR CELLS	Baylor College of Medicine	I	This research study is to determine the safety and dosage of special cells that may make the patients own immune system fight the leukemia. To do this we will put special genes into cells called fibroblasts that we have grown in the laboratory from a skin sample. The genes we put in these fibroblasts make them produce substances called CD40 Ligand (CD40L) and interleukin-2 (IL-2). These are natural substances that may help the immune system kill leukemia cells.	1999	2010
46	Leukemia		ISF35	University of California, San Diego	II	This is a Phase II, open label, fixed dose, repeat injection, single institution study. Eligible subjects will receive up to six doses of Ad-ISF35 injected directly into a selected lymph node under ultrasound guidance. The primary goal is to determine and monitor clinical and biological responses in patients treated with repeat intranodal injections of Ad-ISF35.	2009	2011
47	Leukemia		Ras peptide cancer vaccine, sargramostim	Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of vaccine therapy plus sargramostim in treating patients who have myelodysplastic syndrome.	1999	Ongoing
48	Liver		PSMA/PRAME	MannKind Corporation	I	Completed The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active immunotherapy designed to	2007	2009

						stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of solid cancers.		
49	Liver		carcinoembryonic antigen RNA-pulsed DC cancer vaccine	Duke University, National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of biological therapy in treating patients who have metastatic cancer that has not responded to previous treatment.	2000	2009
50	Lymphoma		tumor specific immune response, control vaccine	Biovest International	III	Fast-Track Phase III completed; Pending U.S. and European regulatory applications	2000	2009
51	Lymphoma		MyVax	Genitope Corporation	II/III	This is a multi-center, open-label, single arm Phase 1/2 study evaluating the feasibility, safety, and tolerability of a series of 16 immunizations of Id-KLH with GM-CSF in patients with previously untreated B-CLL.	2006	Ongoing
52	Lymphoma		Ad-ISF36	University of California, San Diego	II	This is a Phase II, open label, fixed dose, repeat injection, single institution study. Eligible subjects will receive up to six doses of Ad-ISF35 injected directly into a selected lymph node under ultrasound guidance. The primary goal is to determine and monitor clinical and biological responses in patients treated with repeat intranodal injections of Ad-ISF35.		
53	Lymphoma		ISF35	University of California, San Diego; Memgen, LLC	II	This is a Phase II, open label, fixed dose, repeat injection, single institution study. Eligible subjects will receive up to six doses of Ad-ISF35 injected directly into a selected lymph node under ultrasound guidance. The primary goal is to determine and monitor clinical and biological responses in patients treated with repeat intranodal injections of Ad-ISF35.	2009	2011
54	Malignant Pleural Mesothelioma	Celecoxib, cyclophosphamide	K562 (Allogeneic Tumor Cell Vaccine)	National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I/II	To evaluate the safety and effectiveness of tumor cell vaccines in combination with cyclophosphamide and celecoxib in	2010	2011

						patients with cancers involving the chest.		
55	Mesothelioma		PSMA/PRAME	MannKind Corporation	I	Completed The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active immunotherapy designed to stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of solid cancers.	2007	2009
56	Metastatic		PG13-MAGE-A3 TCR9W11 (anti-MAGE-A3/12 TCR) Transduced Autologous Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes, Aldesleukin, Cyclophosphamide, Fludarabine	GlaxoSmithKline/NCI	II	To evaluate the safety and effectiveness of anti-MAGE-A3/12 lymphocytes as a treatment for metastatic cancers that have not responded to standard treatment	2010	2012
57	Metastatic		Dendritic Cell Vaccination	Quantum Immunologics	I/II	The study uses a molecule or particle that is found only on cancer cells and is unique to cancer cells, as it is not detected on normal tissue	2008	2015
58	Metastatic	AlloStim-7	AlloStim8 or AlloStim-9	Immunovative Therapies, Ltd.	I/II	This is a Phase I/II study to investigate the feasibility of creating a personalized therapeutic cancer vaccine within the body. A vaccine contains a source of tumor antigen and an adjuvant. In this study, tumor antigen is generated by freezing a tumor by a minimally invasive percutaneous (through the skin) cryoablation procedure. The study drug, AlloStim, is injected into the ablated tumor to promote development of an anti-tumor immune response.	2009	2011
59	Metastatic		DC/tumor fusion vaccine	Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute	I/II	This study aims to determine if the vacccine can be used safely in patients with advanced melanoma (cancer of the pigment cells) and whether the cells in this vaccine are capabale of producing immune responses against your own cancer.	2000	2008
60	Metastatic		carcinoembryonic antigen RNA-pulsed DC cancer vaccine	Duke University, National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of biological therapy in treating patients who have metastatic cancer that has not	2000	2009

						responded to previous treatment.		
61	Metastatic		carcinoembryonic antigen RNA-pulsed DC cancer vaccine	Duke University, National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I/II	Phase I/II trial to study the effectiveness of immunotherapy with CEA-treated white blood cells in treating patients with resected liver metastases from colon cancer.	1999	2009
62	Myelodysplastic Syndromes		Ras peptide cancer vaccine, sargramostim	Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of vaccine therapy plus sargramostim in treating patients who have myelodysplastic syndrome.	1999	2001
63	Myeloma		Dendritic Cell Tumor Fusion	Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute	I	The main purpose of this study is to test the safety and determine the type and severity of any side effects of the Dendritic Cell Fusion Vaccine given in combination with an autologous transplant for patients with multiple myeloma.	2007	2011
64	Myeloma		Telomerase (hTERT vaccine + pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV)), PCV vaccine	University of Pennsylvania	I/II	To evaluate the safety of activated T cell infusions and immunization with hTERT multi-peptide vaccine in the post-transplant setting and whether the combination can delay hematopoietic recovery or induce other autoimmune events. To determine whether the strategy of infusing vaccine-primed T-cells early after transplant in conjunction with post-transplant boosters leads to the induction of cellular immune responses to hTERT.	2008	2011
65	Neoplasm		NY-ESO-1b peptide plus CpG 7909 and Montanide ISA-51	Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research	I	This cancer vaccine research study involves the injection of the NY-ESO-1b peptide along with 2 other agents to help stimulate the immune system.	2003	2005
66	Neuroendocrine		PSMA/PRAME	MannKind Corporation	I	Completed The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active immunotherapy designed to stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of	2007	2009

						solid cancers.		
67	Peritoneal		DPX-Survivac with low dose cyclophosphamide	ImmunoVaccine Technologies, Inc.	I/II	This is a phase 1-2 study to determine the safety and immunogenicity profiles of DPX-Survivac, a therapeutic vaccine co-administered with a regimen of low dose oral cyclophosphamide. DPX-Survivac is for the treatment of ovarian, fallopian tube, and peritoneal cancers.		
68	Peritoneal	carboplatin, paclitaxel	MAGE-A1, Her-2/neu, FBP peptides ovarian cancer vaccine; tetanus toxoid helper peptide	University of Virginia; NCI	II	This phase II trial is studying how well giving vaccine therapy together with paclitaxel and carboplatin works in treating patients who are undergoing surgery for stage III or stage IV ovarian cancer, primary peritoneal cancer, or fallopian tube cancer.		
69	Peritoneal		oregovomab; cyclophosphamide	Gynecologic Oncology Group, NCI	I/II	This randomized clinical trial is studying the side effects of oregovomab and to see how well it works with or without cyclophosphamide in treating patients with stage III or stage IV ovarian epithelial cancer, fallopian tube cancer, or primary peritoneal cancer that responded to second-line chemotherapy.		
70	Pulmonary		HSPPC-97	Antigenics	II	Antigenics is enrolling patients in a Phase II study testing the feasibility to derive an autologous investigational vaccine (HSPPC-96) from the tumor tissue of patients with resectable non-small cell lung cancer.	2003	2007
71	Squamous Cell Carcinoma		MAGE-A3 HPV-16 vaccine	University of Maryland	I	This study is being done to test the safety of experimental cancer vaccines made of MAGE-A3 and HPV-16 antigens. We also hope to learn what doses of the vaccine will best stimulate the immune system.	2009	2012
72	Testicular		PSMA/PRAME	MannKind Corporation	I	Completed The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active immunotherapy	2007	2009

						designed to stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of solid cancers.		
73	Testicular		carcinoembryonic antigen RNA-pulsed DC cancer vaccine	Duke University, National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of biological therapy in treating patients who have metastatic cancer that has not responded to previous treatment.	2000	2009
74	Thymic Carcinoma	Celecoxib, cyclophosphamide	K562 (Allogeneic Tumor Cell Vaccine)	National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I/II	To evaluate the safety and effectiveness of tumor cell vaccines in combination with cyclophosphamide and celecoxib in patients with cancers involving the chest.	2010	2011
75	Thymoma	Celecoxib, cyclophosphamide	K562 (Allogeneic Tumor Cell Vaccine)	National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I/II	To evaluate the safety and effectiveness of tumor cell vaccines in combination with cyclophosphamide and celecoxib in patients with cancers involving the chest.	2010	2011
76	Thyroid		PSMA/PRAME	MannKind Corporation	I	Completed The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active immunotherapy designed to stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of solid cancers.	2007	2009
77	Tumors		NY-ESO-I protein with immune adjuvants CpG 7909 and Montanide® ISA-51	Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research	I	This is a phase I, open-label, randomized study of NY-ESO-I protein with immune adjuvants CpG 7909 and Montanide® ISA-51 and NY-ESO-I protein 400µg with immune adjuvants CpG 7909 and Montanide® ISA-51 in patients with tumors that often express NY-ESO-1. The primary objective of the study is to define the safety. Secondarily, the study will evaluate whether patients develop a specific immunologic response to the NY-ESO-1 protein.	2006	2006
78	Upper GI Tract Carcinoma		V934/V935	Merck	I	Completed. This is a two-part study to test the safety, tolerability,	2008	2011

						and immune response for V934/V935 vaccine using a new prime-boost regimen in participants with selected solid tumors.		
79	Vaginal		V503	Merck	III	Expected results in late 2011	2010	2011
80	Vulvar		V503	Merck	III	Expected results in late 2011	2010	2011

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