

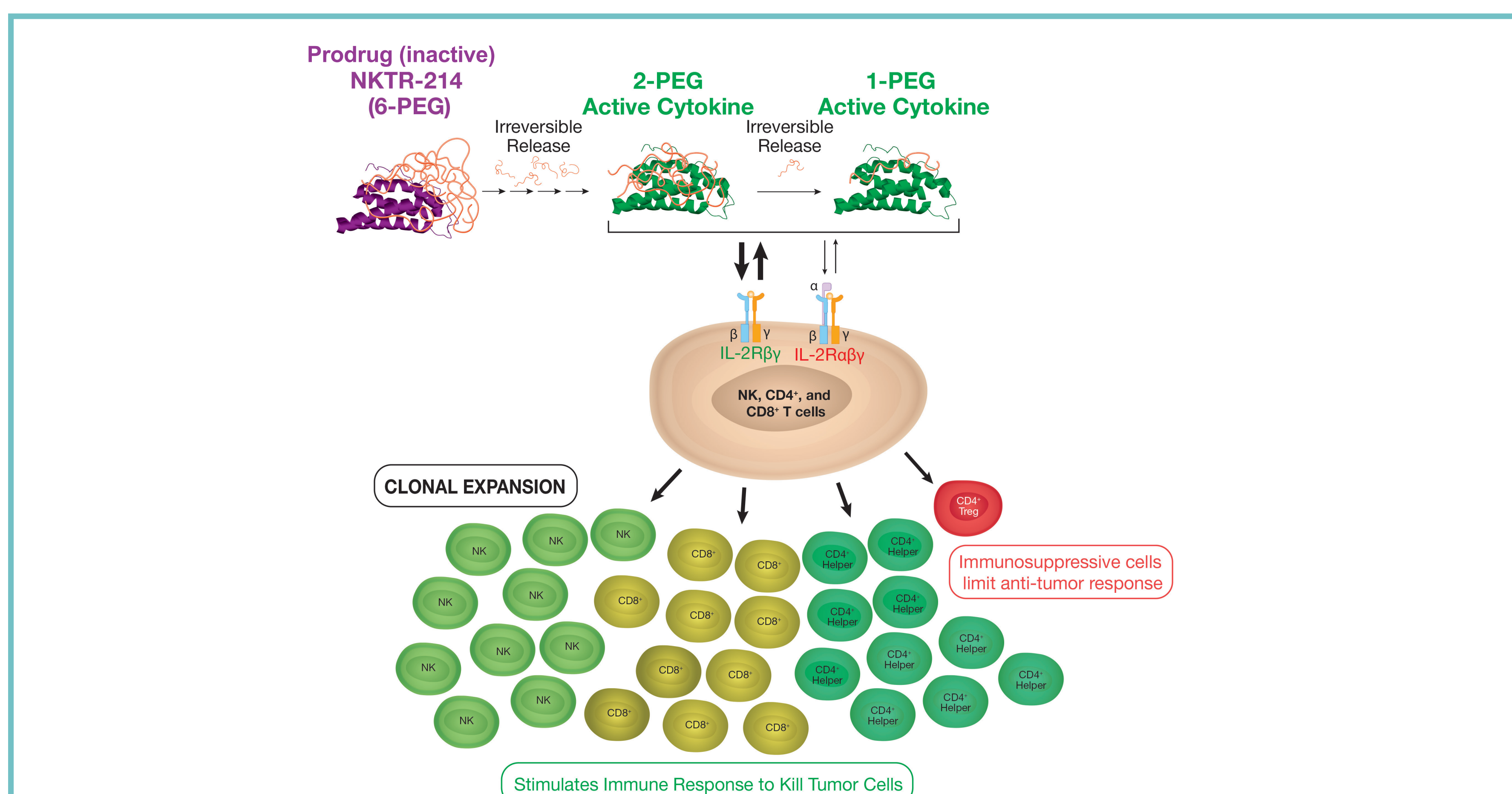
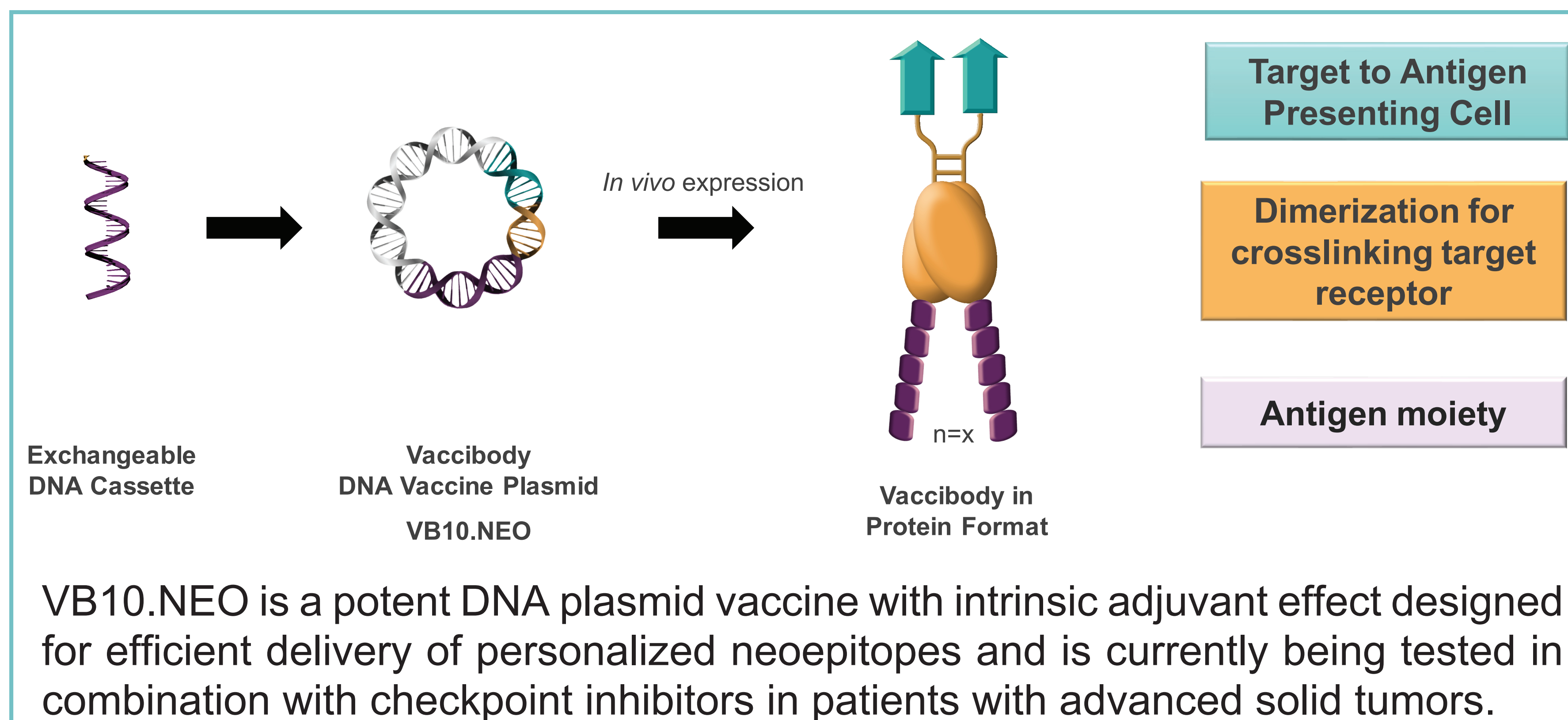
Combination of neoantigen DNA plasmid vaccine VB10.NEO and bempegaldesleukin (NKTR-214) induces strong neoantigen-specific T cell responses and sustained tumor regression in pre-clinical models

Abstract #2256

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BACKGROUND

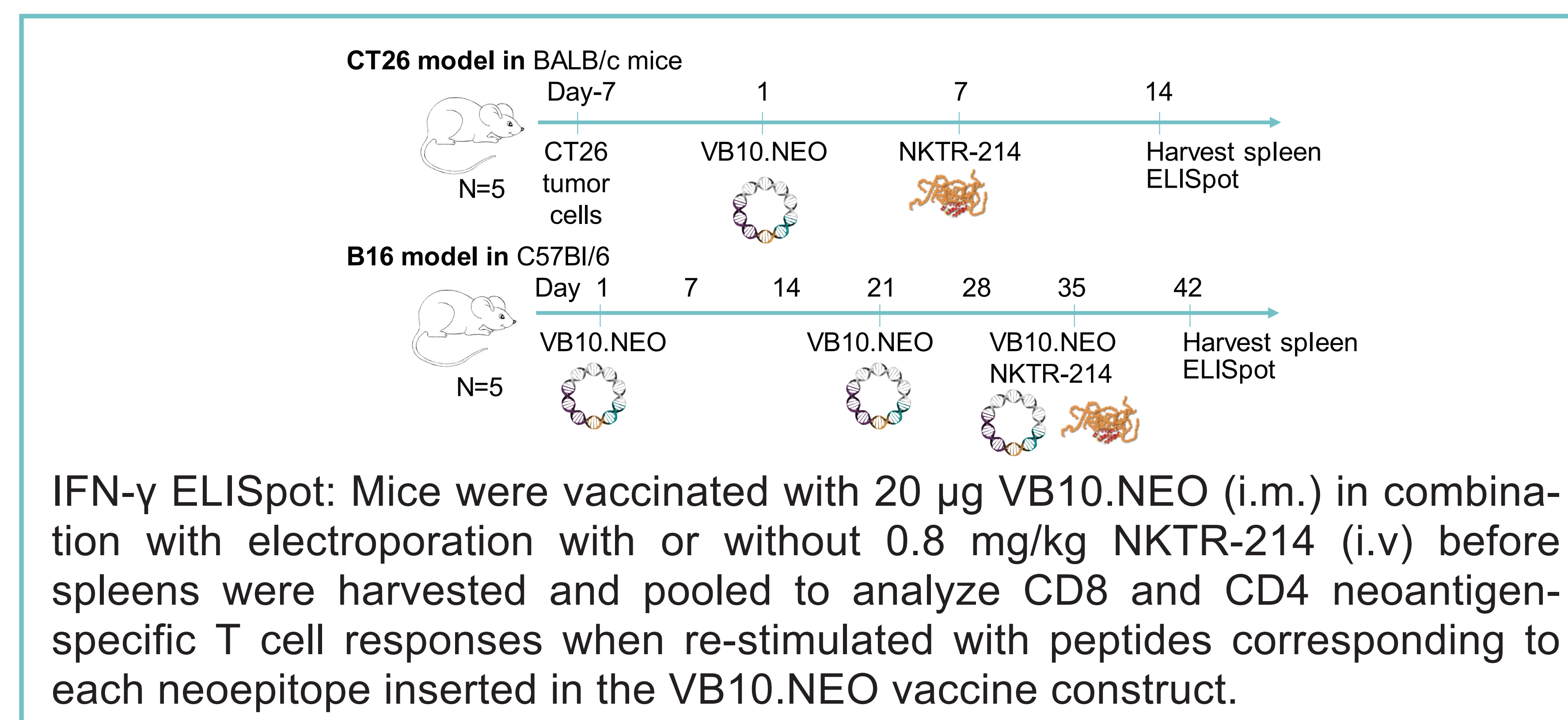


Bempegaldesleukin (NKTR-214), a CD122-preferential IL-2 pathway agonist, provides sustained signaling through the heterodimeric IL-2 receptor pathway (IL-2Rβγ) to preferentially activate and expand NK and effector CD8+ T cells over T-regulatory cells. Bempegaldesleukin is currently in multiple clinical trials in combination with checkpoint inhibitors.

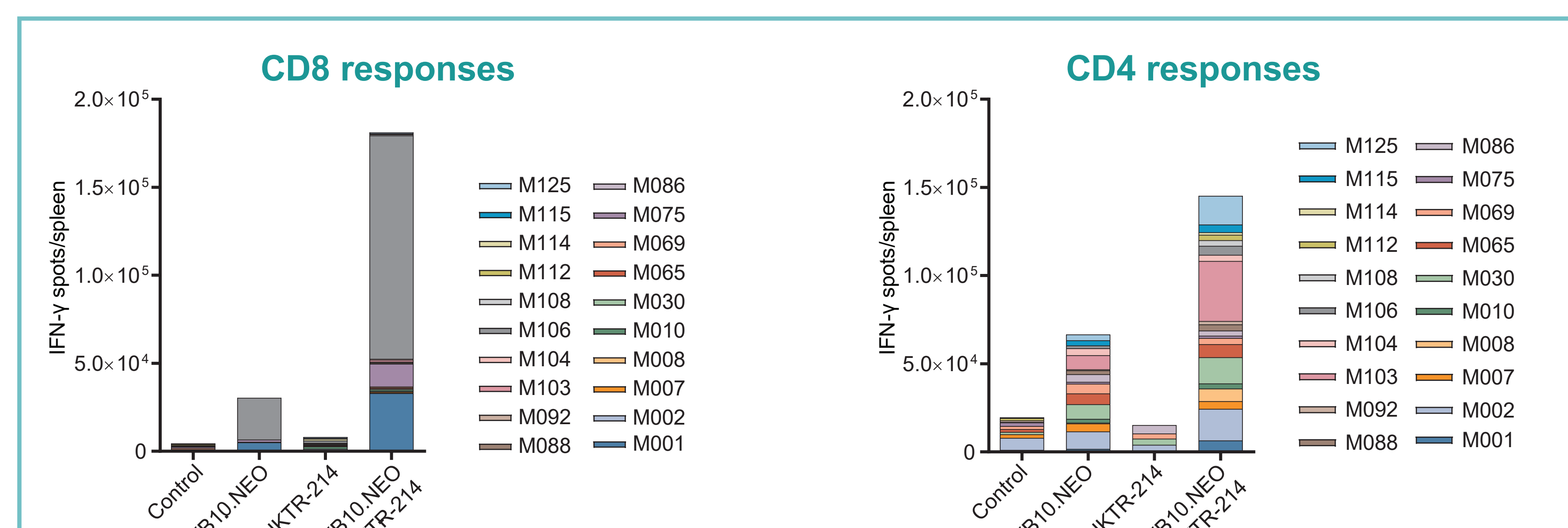
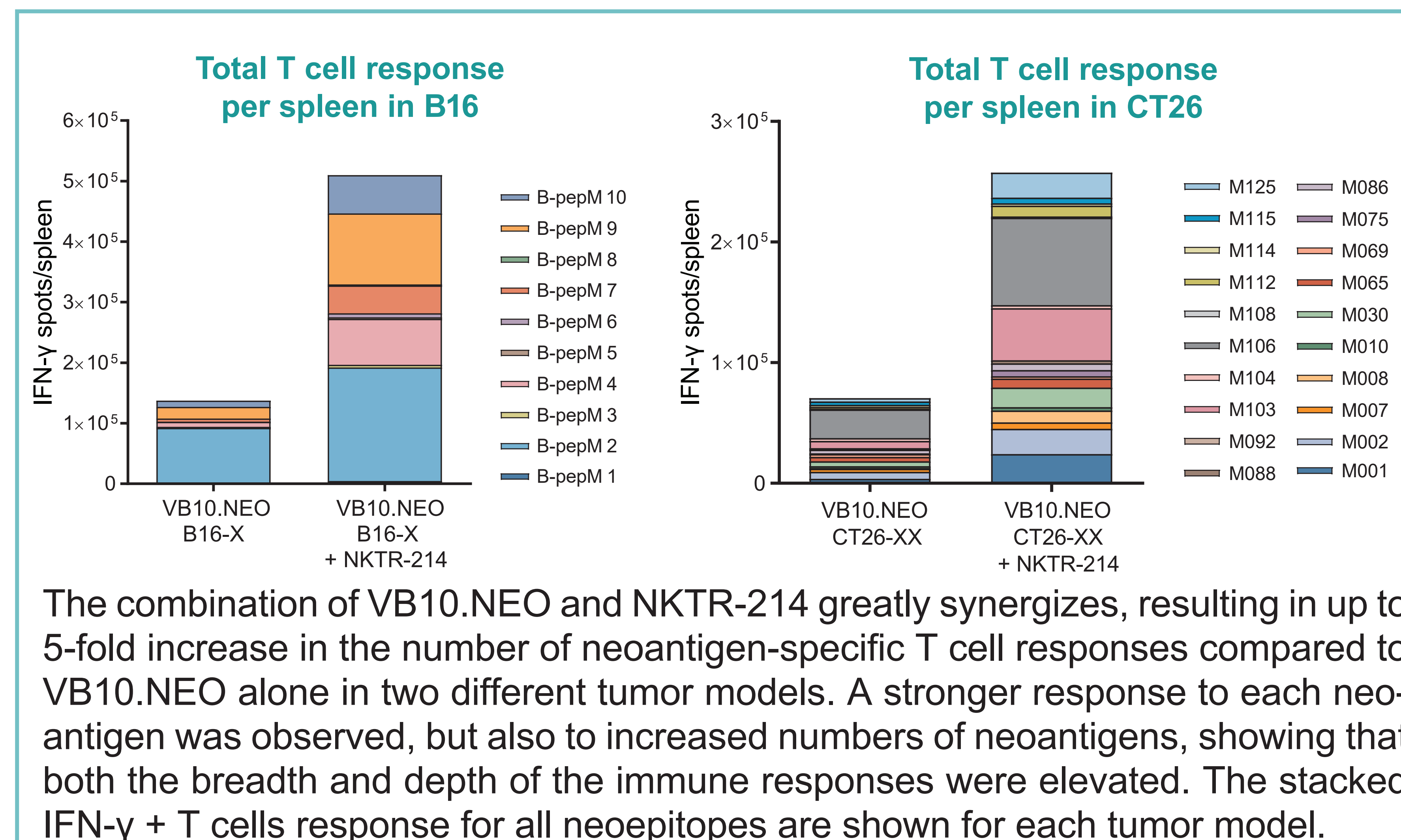
CONCLUSIONS

- Combination of VB10.NEO and bempegaldesleukin (NKTR-214) synergizes to elicit greater breadth and depth of neoantigen-specific T cell responses than each individual treatment.
- The synergistic effect was observed in both CD4 and CD8 T cells, and most pronounced on CD8 T cell responses, further supporting the combination's potential to induce strong immunogenic CD8+ T cell responses.
- VB10.NEO in combination with bempegaldesleukin (NKTR-214) and anti-PD-1 induce rapid, complete and durable tumor regression of small tumors and long-lasting stabilization of large tumors supporting the rationale for examining the combination clinically.
- A phase I clinical trial in squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (SCCHN) patients is planned to start 2019.

VACCINATIONS – ELISPOT

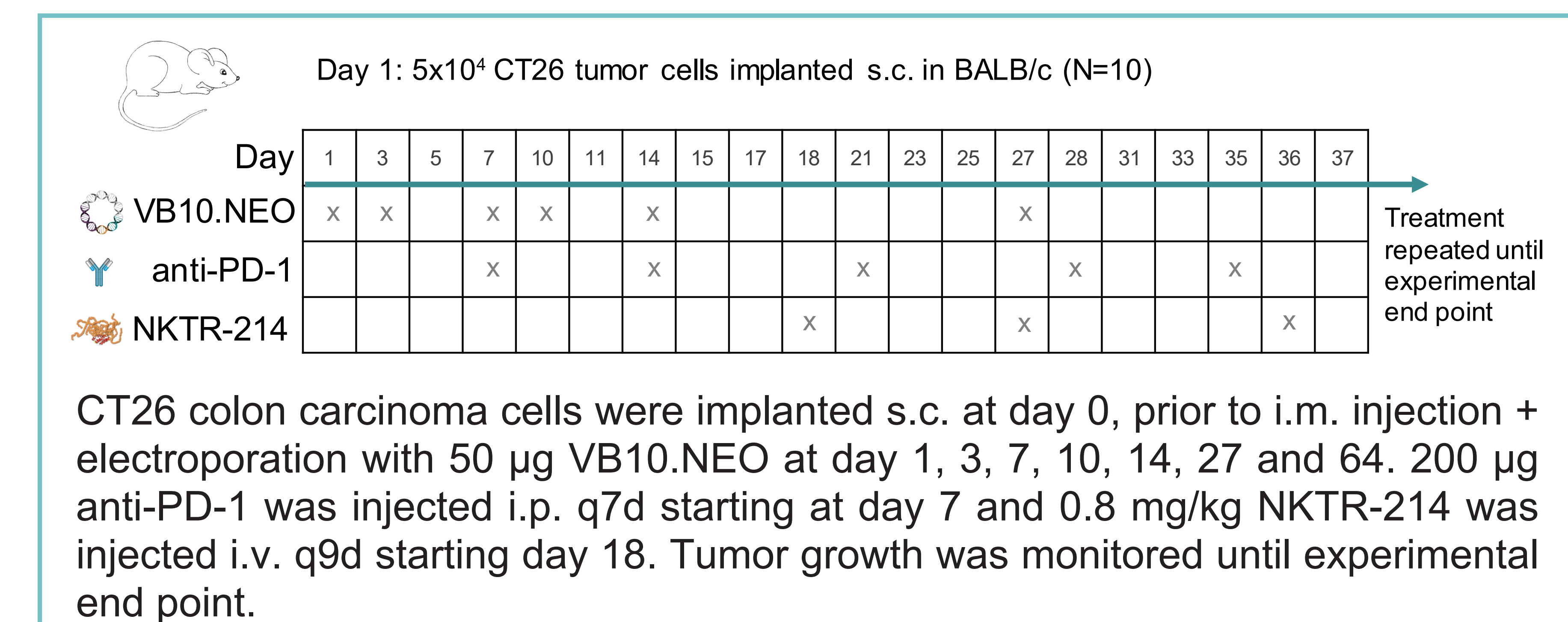


EX VIVO T CELL RESPONSES

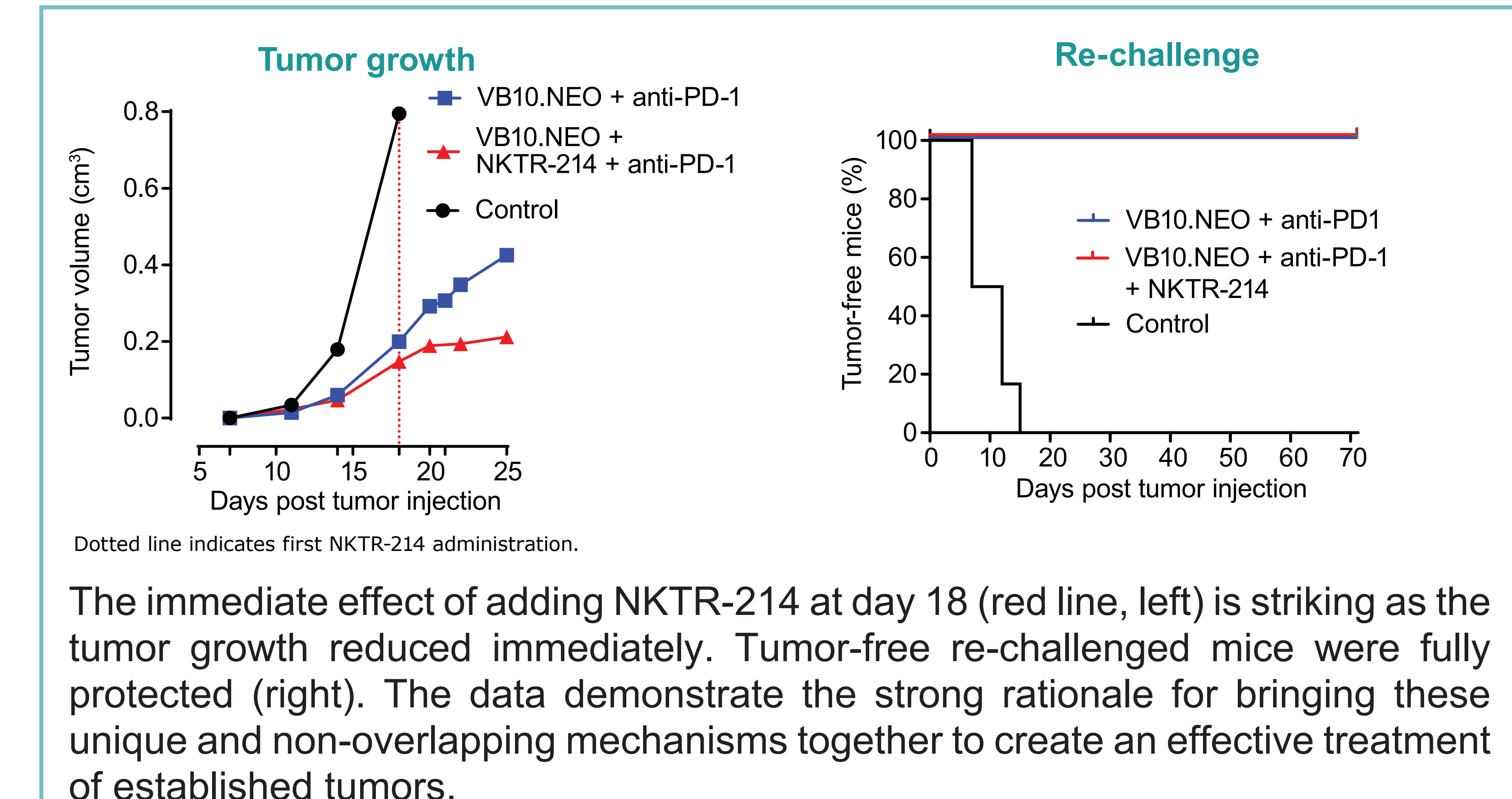
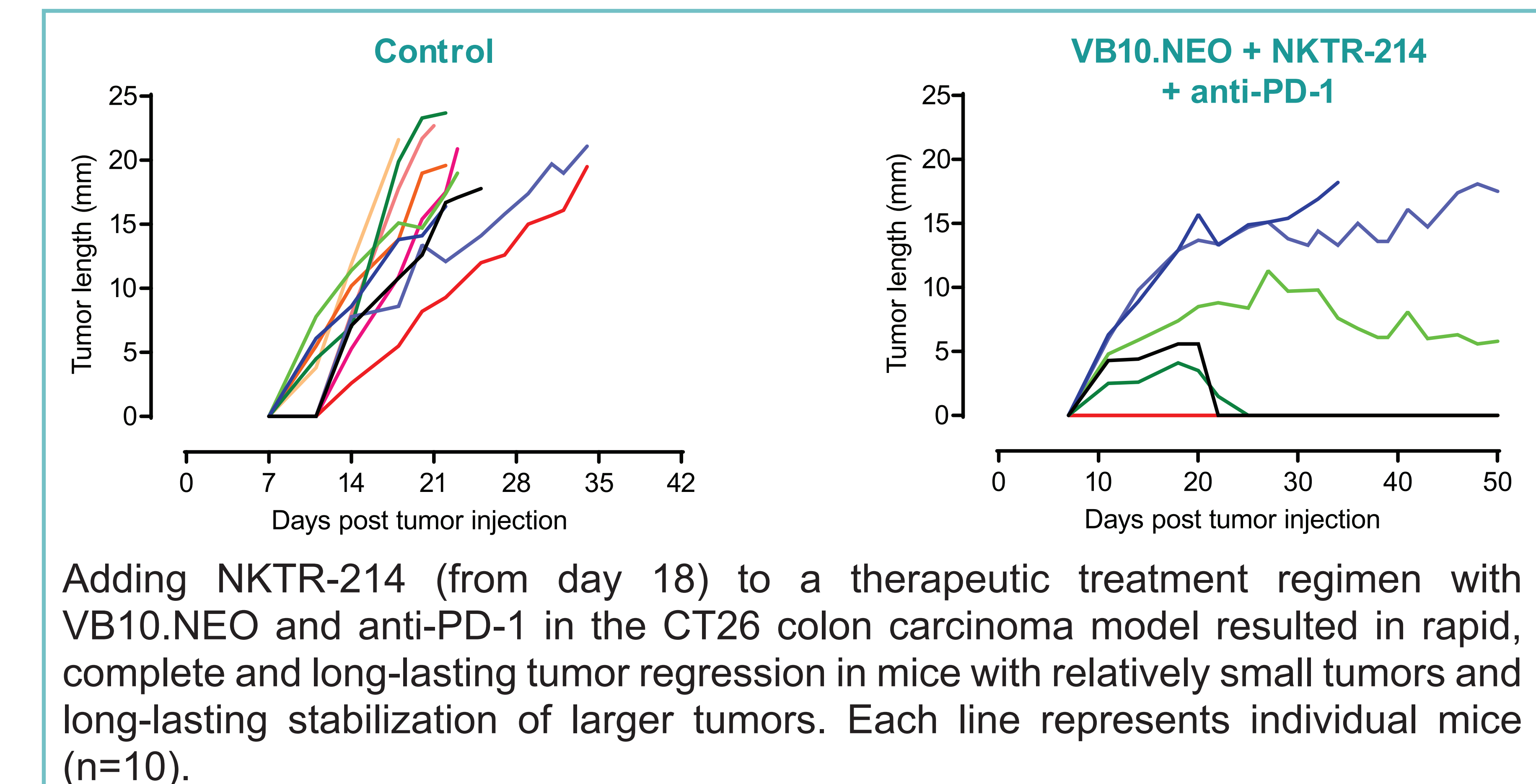


The VB10.NEO and NKTR-214 combination showed an even more evident effect on CD8 T cell responses as the combination elicited a stronger neoantigen-specific CD8 T cell response (6-fold) versus CD4 T cell response (2.5-fold) compared with VB10.NEO alone. Enhanced breadth and depth of the immune response was evident for both CD4 and CD8 T cells.

THERAPEUTIC TUMOR CHALLENGE



TUMOR PROTECTIVE IMMUNE RESPONSES



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