

Other Cancer Vaccines

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| S.No. | Cancer Vaccine Type | Drug Name | Biological Name | Developer | Current Development Phase | Additional Information | Start Date | Completion 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 |

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|----|-------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----|---|------|------|
| | | | | 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 |

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|----|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|----|---|------|------|
| 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 |

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|----|-------------------------|---|---|--|----|--|------|------|
| | 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 |

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|----|----------|
| | |
| 42 | Kidney |
| 43 | Leukemia |
| 44 | Leukemia |
| 45 | Leukemia |
| 46 | Leukemia |
| 47 | Leukemia |
| 48 | Liver |

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|---|---|-------------|---|------|---------|
| | | | responded to previous treatment. | | |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| PV327 | Wellstat Biologics | Preclinical | | | |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 vaccine can be used safely in patients with advanced melanoma (cancer of the pigment cells) and whether the cells in this vaccine are capable 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-1 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-1 protein with immune adjuvants CpG 7909 and Montanide® ISA-51 and NY-ESO-1 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. Secondly, 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 |

| | |
|----|---------|
| | |
| 79 | Vaginal |
| 80 | Vulvar |

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

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