

## Lung Cancer Trials

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| S.No | Drug Name | Biological Name                     | Developer                            | Current Development Phase | Additional Information  | Start Date | Completion Date | Source                 |
|------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 11   | -         | Antibody                            | Millennium Pharmaceuticals           | I                         | -   | -          | -               | -                      |
| 12   | -         | CEA DNA Cancer Vaccine              | Merck/Vical                          | I                         | -   | -          | -               | -                      |
| 13   | -         | DCVax-Lung                          | Northwest Biotherapeutics            | I                         | -   | -          | -               | -                      |
| 14   | -         | MEDI-543/EphA2 Vaccine              | MedImmune                            | I                         | -   | -          | -               | -                      |
| 15   | -         | AdhTAP                              | TapImmune                            | Preclinical               | -   | -          | -               | -                      |
| 16   | -         | ADV-005                             | Advantagene                          | Preclinical               | -   | -          | -               | -                      |
| 17   | -         | CEA                                 | Dendreon                             | Preclinical               | -   | -          | -               | -                      |
| 18   | -         | PSMA/PRAME                          | MannKind Corporation                 | I                         | Completed<br>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            | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 19   | -         | AVX703                              | AlphaVax                             | I/II                      | The primary objective of this protocol is to determine the safety of immunization with CEA(6D) VRP in patients with advanced or metastatic CEA expressing malignancies.   | 2007       | 2010            | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 20   | -         | HSPPC-96                            | Antigenics                           | II                        | The goal of this trial is to determine the safety of HSPPC-96 and which route of administration achieves a better response with the vaccine. HSPPC-96 is an immunotherapeutic agent made from an individual patient's tumor.  | 2003       | 2007            | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 21   | -         | BMS-936558 (MDX-1106)               | Bristol-Myers Squibb                 | I                         | The purpose of this study is to determine the safety and effectiveness of MDX-1106 in patients with certain types of cancer.  | 2008       | 2015            | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 22   | -         | NY-ESO-1 plasmid DNA Cancer Vaccine | Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research | I                         | <b>Completed:</b> 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            | <a href="#">Source</a> |

|    |                  |  |                        |      |  |      |      |                        |
|----|------------------|--|------------------------|------|--|------|------|------------------------|
| 23 | -                | HyperAcute-Lung Cancer Vaccine   | NewLink Genetics       | II   | <b>Terminated.</b> To determine the response rate of the administration of HyperAcute-Lung Cancer Vaccine for subjects with stage IIIB or stage IV non-small cell lung cancer who have been treated with first line platinum-doublet therapy and have responded or are considered to have stable disease.  | 2007 | 2011 | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 24 | Cyclophosphamide | CG8123   | Cell Genesys           | II   | <b>Completed:</b> The main purpose of this research study is to determine if a vaccine made from a patient's lung cancer tumor cells will be effective in making the cancer shrink or disappear.   | 2003 | 2006 | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 25 | -                | Stimuvax, Placebo  | EMD Serono, Merck KGaA | III  | <b>Active:</b> The purpose of this study is to determine whether the cancer vaccine Stimuvax in addition to best supportive care is effective in prolonging the lives of patients with unresectable stage III non-small cell lung cancer, compared to best supportive care alone.  | 2006 | 2014 | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 26 | -                | CV9201   | CureVac GmbH           | I/II | The phase I part of the study consists of a dose escalation phase, in which the recommended dose (RD) for the phase IIa part of the study will be established based on the incidence of dose-limiting toxicities (DLT). In the phase IIa part of the study, additional patients will be included at the RD, to confirm the safety and explore the activity of that dose. This study will take place in Switzerland (2 sites) and Germany (11 sites). | 2009 | 2012 | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 27 | -                | HLA-A*2402 restricted epitope peptides CDCA1 and KIF20A emulsified with Montanide ISA 51 | Shiga University       | I    | The purpose of this study is to evaluate the safety, tolerability, immune response and clinical efficacies of HLA-A*2402 restricted epitope peptides CDCA1 and KIF20A emulsified with Montanide ISA 51 for advanced small cell lung cancers.   | 2010 | 2013 | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 28 | -                | L-BLP25 or BLP25 liposome vaccine (Stimuvax), Placebo                                    | Merck KGaA             | III  | Darmstadt, Germany, June 17 2010 - Merck Serono, a division of Merck KGaA, and its U.S. affiliate, EMD Serono, Inc. today announced that they are resuming their Stimuvax® (BLP25 liposome vaccine)* clinical program in patients with non-small cell lung cancer  | 2009 | 2018 | <a href="#">Source</a> |

|    |  |  |   |      |   |      |         |                        |
|----|--|--|---|------|---|------|---------|------------------------|
|    |  |  |   |      | (NSCLC) which includes the Phase III studies, START and INSPIRE.  |      |         |                        |
| 29 | -  | HLA-A*0201 or HLA-A*0206-restricted URLC10 peptides                    | Shiga University  | I    | The purpose of this study is to evaluate the safety, tolerability, immune response and clinical efficacies of HLA-A*0201 or HLA-A*0206 restricted epitope peptides URLC10 emulsified with Montanide ISA 51 for advanced non-small cell lung cancers.  | 2010 | 2013    | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 30 | -  | HLA-A*2402restricted URLC10, CDCA1, and KIF20A peptides                | Shiga University  | I    | The purpose of this study is to evaluate the safety, tolerability, immune response and clinical efficacies of HLA-A*2402 restricted epitope peptides URLC10, CDCA1, and KIF20A emulsified with Montanide ISA 51 for advanced non-small cell lung cancers.   | 2010 | 2013    | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 31 | -  | GVAX lung cancer vaccine   | Southwest Oncology Group, National Cancer Institute (NCI) | II   | This phase II trial is studying vaccine therapy to see how well it works in treating patients with stage IIIB or stage IV bronchoalveolar (lung) cancer.  | 2004 | Ongoing | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 32 | 1650-G Vaccine                               | -  | University of Kentucky                                    | II   | The Purpose of this study is to evaluate the effects of a lung cancer vaccine in patients with Stage I or Stage II Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) after completion of initial definitive therapies.   | 2006 | 2009    | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 33 | -  | 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 | -    | -       | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 34 | -  | Immunotherapeutic GSK2302032A, different formulations                  | GlaxoSmithKline   | I    | The purpose of this clinical study is to assess the safety and immunogenicity of the immunotherapeutic product GSK 2302032A when given to Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) patients, after tumor removal by surgery.  | 2010 | 2014    | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 35 | -  | Interleukin-2  | National Cancer Institute (NCI)                           | II   | Phase II trial to study the effectiveness of a vaccine made with the patients' white blood cells mixed with tumor proteins in treating patients who have advanced cancer.   | -    | -       | -                      |
| 36 | Detox-B adjuvant, ras peptide cancer vaccine | -  | National Cancer Institute (NCI)                           | I    | Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of a vaccine containing  | 1995 | Ongoing | <a href="#">Source</a> |

|    |  |  |   |      |   |      |         |                        |
|----|--|--|---|------|---|------|---------|------------------------|
|    |  |  |   |      | mutated ras peptides and an immune adjuvant in treating patients who have colon, pancreatic, or lung cancer.  |      |         |                        |
| 37 | Detox-B adjuvant, ras peptide cancer vaccine | -  | National Cancer Institute (NCI)   | I    | Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of a vaccine containing mutated ras peptides and an immune adjuvant in treating patients who have colon, pancreatic, or lung cancer.   | 1995 | Ongoing | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 38 | Detox-B adjuvant, ras peptide cancer vaccine | -  | National Cancer Institute (NCI)   | I    | Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of a vaccine containing mutated ras peptides and an immune adjuvant in treating patients who have colon, pancreatic, or lung cancer.   | 1995 | Ongoing | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 39 | Detox-B adjuvant, ras peptide cancer vaccine | -  | National Cancer Institute (NCI)   | I    | Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of a vaccine containing mutated ras peptides and an immune adjuvant in treating patients who have colon, pancreatic, or lung cancer.   | 1995 | Ongoing | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 40 | -  | 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 and sargramostim in treating patients who have non-small cell lung cancer.  | 1999 | Ongoing | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 41 | -  | 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    | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 42 | -  | GM.CD40L.CCL21 Vaccinations, GM.CD40L cells Vaccinations | H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute                     | II   | The purpose of this study is to find out what effects (good and bad) a tumor vaccine used in combination with GM.CD40L and CCL21 have on the patient and their cancer. We also want to find out if the vaccine and the drugs can boost the immune system of these patients and how their immune system reacts, both before and after the vaccine treatment.   | 2011 | 2015    | <a href="#">Source</a> |
| 43 | ETBX-011                                     | AD5 CEA Vaccine  | Etubics Corporation   | I/II | The purpose of this study is to find out what effects (good and bad) that a cancer vaccine has on you and your cancer. The cancer vaccine is called Ad5 [E1-, E2b-]-CEA(6D) or ETBX-011 and is made by Etubics. This vaccine is based on a virus called an adenovirus but it has been changed to express the protein CEA that is found on some cancer cells. Therefore, the vaccine can tell the immune | -    | -       | -                      |

|    |                             |                                      |                                 |      |   |      |      |                        |
|----|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|---|------|------|------------------------|
|    |                             |                                      |                                 |      | system to attack cancer cells which make CEA. The investigators are trying to determine whether giving this virus is safe and whether this causes a strong immune system attack on the cancer. ETBX-011 is an investigational drug. |      |      |                        |
| 44 | 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 | <a href="#">Source</a> |

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