GSK VACCINES: BUILDING A THERAPEUTIC PORTFOLIO

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Immunotherapy in action



Antigen-Specific Cancer Immunotherapeutics (ASCI): MAGE-A3

- Genuine target: identified via screening with anti-tumour killer T-cells
- Genuinely tumour-specific: not expressed in normal cells

- Easy to detect in patients (RT-PCR on tumour tissue)
- Present in major tumour types

•	Lung	35-50%
•	Bladder	30-58%
•	Liver	24-78%

- Melanoma 65%
- Present in early and advanced stages of a given disease
- Potentially associated with poor survival prognosis

Lung cancer and melanoma: need for improved therapies

Lung cancer: leading cause of cancer death

- More than 1.3 million new cases a year worldwide
- NSCLC ≈ 85% of lung cancer
- More than 1.1 million deaths a year worldwide
- Expected 5-year survival of only 15%
- Current treatments: surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, targeted therapies
 - No real improvement in 5-year survival over last 35 years

Melanoma: most deadly skin cancer

- Approximately 160,000 new cases a year
- Approximately 44,000 deaths a year
- Less than 5% of patients with metastatic disease live beyond 5 years
- Current treatments: surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, immunotherapy
 - No real impact on patient survival so far

MAGE-A3 clinical development programme



MAGE-A3 proof of concept: NSCLC phase II data



Vansteenkiste et al, 2008. J Thorac Oncol 2008, Vol 3 (4) Suppl 1, Abstract 1480

MAGE-A3 proof of concept: melanoma phase II data



Genetic signature predictive of clinical response



(Non-Responders)

Predictive signature: benefit in melanoma

Gene signature positive



Predictive signature: benefit in NSCLC

Overall study population





Vansteenkiste et al J Clin Oncol 26: 2008 (May 20 suppl; abstr 7501)

MAGE-A3 phase III: MAGRIT & DERMA



597 randomized (June 2010)

ASCI: diagnostic strategy



Collaboration with Abbott on MAGE-A3 diagnostic

- Automated molecular diagnostic test
- Based on polymerase chain reaction (PCR) technology
- Using the Abbott m2000[™] automated molecular instrument system
- NSCLC deal announced July 2009
- Melanoma deal announced March 2010

Expanding the ASCI portfolio



Alzheimer's disease overview

Alzheimer's disease

- Most common cause of dementia
- Incidence predicted to double by 2025 as the population ages
- Two candidate vaccines in development
- Phase I/II
- Targets beta-amyloid
- Pivotal role in plaque formation

Nicotine addiction overview

Nicotine addiction

- Nicotine conjugate vaccine (NicVAX)
- Over 1 billion smokers worldwide
 - over 5 million tobacco-related deaths each year
- Aid to smoking cessation and long-term abstinence
- Produces antibodies that bind to nicotine in the bloodstream
 - prevents nicotine crossing the blood-brain barrier
- Two Phase III studies ongoing

GSK therapeutic vaccines: conclusions

ASCI represent a novel class of compounds based on tumour antigens

- Novel mechanism of action, tumour-specific, patient-selective
- Proof of concept for activity demonstrated in double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled Phase II in NSCLC
- Second proof of concept obtained independently in a Phase II in metastatic melanoma
- Data suggest investigational MAGE-A3 ASCI is well tolerated
- Potential biomarkers to select the patients who will benefit from the ASCI treatment have been identified in melanoma and in NSCLC
- Pivotal Phase III trials ongoing in NSCLC and melanoma, including biomarker validation
- Recent licensing agreements in Alzheimer's disease and nicotine addiction

