Baumgartner et al. Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer 2015, 3(Suppl 2):P437
http://www.immunotherapyofcancer.org/content/3/S2/P437

Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer

POSTER PRESENTATION Open Access

Vaccination with long NY-ESO-1 79-108 peptide and CpG-B leads to robust activation of CD4 and CD8 T cell responses in stage III/IV melanoma patients, and a new HLA-DR7 epitope

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From 30th Annual Meeting and Associated Programs of the Society for Immunotherapy of Cancer (SITC 2015) National Harbor, MD, USA. 4-8 November 2015

Although promising, the combination of long synthetic peptides and CpG-B oligodeoxynucleotides has not yet been tested as cancer vaccine. In this Phase I trial, 19 patients received a mean of 8 (range 1-12) monthly vaccines s.c. composed of the long synthetic NY-ESO79-108 peptide and CpG-B (PF-3512676), emulsified in Montanide ISA-51. In 18/18 evaluable patients, vaccination induced responses of both CD8 and CD4 T cells, starting early after initiation of immunotherapy and lasting for many months. The T cells responded antigen-specifically, with strong secretion of IFNγ and TNFα, irrespective of patient's HLAs. The most immunogenic region of the vaccine peptide was the NY-ESO-183-97 sequence, inducing HLA-DR or -DP restricted CD4 T cell responses in all patients tested. We discovered a novel and highly immunogenic epitope (HLA-DR7/NY-ESO-187-99); 5/5 HLA-DR7+ patients generated strong CD4 T cell responses, as detected directly *ex-vivo* with fluorescent multimers. Thus, vaccination with the long synthetic NY-ESO-179-108 peptide combined with the strong immune adjuvant CpG-B, a TLR-9 agonist, induced integrated, robust and functional CD8 and CD4 T cell responses in melanoma patients, supporting the further development of this immunotherapeutic approach.

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Published: 4 November 2015

doi:10.1186/2051-1426-3-S2-P437
Cite this article as: Baumgartner *et al.*: Vaccination with long NY-ESO-1 79-108 peptide and CpG-B leads to robust activation of CD4 and CD8 T cell responses in stage III/IV melanoma patients, and a new HLA-DR7 epitope. *Journal for ImmunoTherapy of Cancer* 2015 **3**(Suppl 2):P437.