

POSTER PRESENTATION

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Oncolytic adenoviruses coated with MHC-I tumor epitopes for a new oncolytic vaccine platform

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Background

Oncolytic adenoviruses (OAd) demonstrated great potential for the treatment of cancer in many pre-clinical

studies. The pre-existing immunity and their immunodominance, however, still limit the success of oncolytic virotherapy in cancer patients. Thus, a transition from

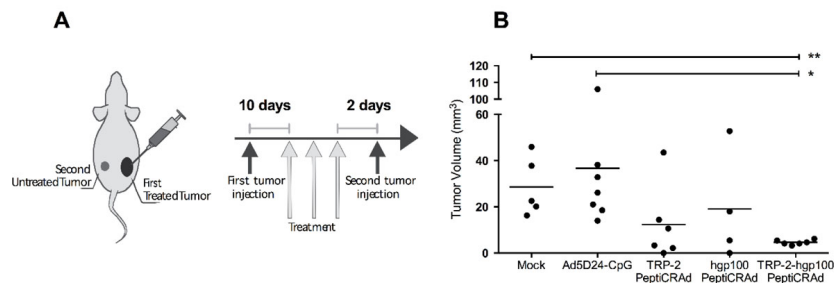
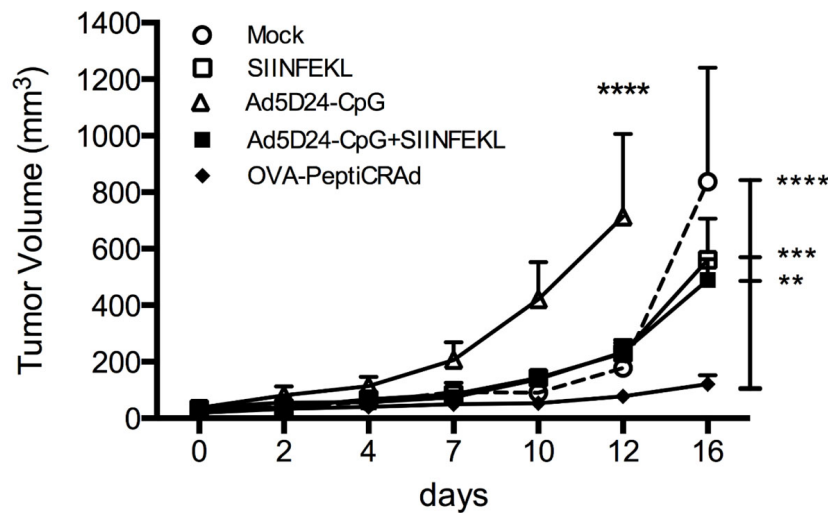


Figure 1

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oncolytic agents to oncolytic vaccines seems to be necessary, since the involvement of the immune system may play a key role in the efficacy of OAds.

Methods

Therefore, we developed a new oncolytic vaccine platform that uses the virus as adjuvant for MHC-I tumor epitopes that are loaded onto the viral capsid via electrostatic interactions. By using the model epitope SIINFEKL, we studied the efficacy of the peptide-coated conditionally replicating adenoviruses (PeptiCRAds) in immunocompetent mice bearing B16-OVA melanomas.

Results

We found that OVA-targeting PeptiCRAds significantly reduced the tumor growth compared to controls (Figure 1) and elicited larger SIINFEKL-specific CD8 responses. Furthermore, we observed an increased presence of mature and epitope-specific dendritic cells in the spleens of mice treated with PeptiCRAd suggesting a modulating effect on antigen presenting cells. Next, we demonstrated that a PeptiCRAd targeting both TRP-2 and gp100 tumor antigens could elicit a broad immunological response able to significantly reduce the tumor growth of treated and, most importantly, untreated B16-F10 melanomas (Figure 2 A, B). Finally, for the first time, immune deficient mice bearing human melanomas and engrafted with a human immune system were used to study the synergy between oncolytic activity and immunogenicity of oncolytic adenoviruses. A MAGE-A1-targeting PeptiCRAd, encoding for granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor, was able to eradicate human melanomas and increased the percentage of human MAGE-A1-CD8 T cells compared to the naked OAd.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we demonstrated that the immunogenicity of OAds can be exploited to drive the immune response towards chosen epitopes and that this approach allows for rapid re-targeting without the need of genetic modifications, making PeptiCRAds a suitable platform for the next generation of highly personalized cancer vaccine immunotherapies.

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