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Outcome prediction of Her-2/neu targeting therapies in humans by pre-clinical evaluation in mice? Vaccination with a multi-peptide B cell vaccine targeting Trastzumab and Pertuzumab binding sites, suggests a combination with PD-L1-targeting therapy

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Introduction

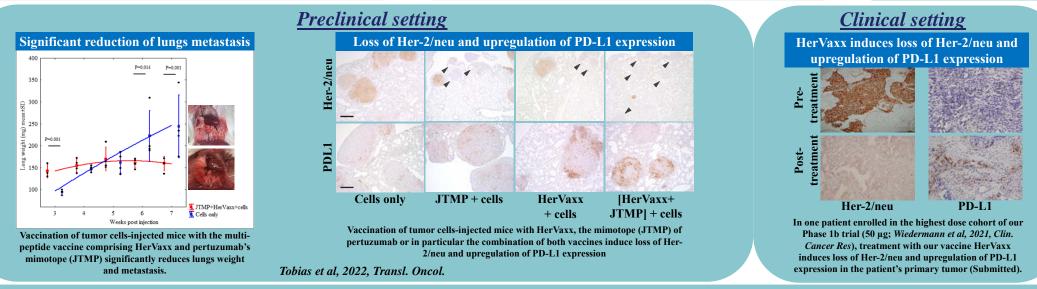
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Aim

Methods

We have developed a B cell-based hybrid peptide Her-2/neu vaccine (HerVaxx) comprising Trastuzumab's binding site. In clinical evaluations HerVaxx has shown to reduce primary tumor growth by inducing polyclonal anti-tumor immune responses and immunological memory.

Trastuzumab and Pertuzumab improve the clinical outcome of patients with Her-2/neu positive metastatic breast cancer. Thus, we aimed to evaluate prevention of metastasis formation in vivo by a multi-peptide B cell vaccine containing HerVaxx and pertuzumab's mimotope/B cell epitope (JTMP). Mice were vaccinated with the multi-peptide vaccine and tailvein injected with mammary carcinoma cells expressing human Her-2/neu.



Conclusions

- > Our multi-peptide B cell Her-2/neu vaccine may serve as a secondary intervention in adjuvant settings to prevent metastasis and tumor spread
- > Targeting Her-2/neu results in upregulation of PD-L1 expression, as also observed in clinical setting with HerVaxx, implying a combination therapy targeting PD-L1
- A combination therapy targeting both Her-2/neu and PD-L1 could be adapted to the stage and progression phase of the disease to potentially result in the remission of the metastases.

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- * Conflicts of interest: The presenter, Tobias J., declares no potential conflicts of interest.
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