

Development of a Virally Programmed Exosome-based Cancer Vaccine Platform

July 1, 2020 - March 31, 2025

Highlights

- Virus-based therapies are showing promising benefit to a select few cancer patients. One of the most active areas of research to overcome such limitation is the use of therapeutic approaches aimed at gaining better anti-tumour responses and enhancing the visibility of cancer cells to the immune system. The virus-programmed exosome platform being developed in this project is novel and has the potential to transform the application of immunotherapy.
- Oncolytic or "cancer-killing viruses" are an exciting class of anticancer therapeutic agents not only due to their specific predilection to kill cancer cells but also because these tumour-combating viruses can "wake up" the patient's immune system to fight the tumour.
- Exosomes serve as a promising mechanism to deliver "therapeutic cargos", due to their exceptionally broad biological functions and their ability to shuttle information.
- This team is developing a novel, virus-programmed exosome platform which has the potential to transform the application of immunotherapy.

All Cancers

The objective is to rationally design an oncolytic virus that encodes transgenes that cause the infected tumour cells to produce highly stimulatory exosomal vaccines in situ.

Project value

\$2.38 M

BioCanRx contribution:

\$685,000

New therapeutics

1

Exosome-based vaccine platform

Partners

6



THE TERRY FOX RESEARCH INSTITUTE
L'INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE TERRY FOX



Canadian Cancer Society



The Ottawa Hospital
Research Institute



McMaster University

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About the project

Despite some very encouraging clinical results and the high hopes for immunotherapy, today's reality is that this modality is working only in a minority of patients. The researchers believe that oncolytic viruses, by virtue of their natural biology and ability to be readily genetically modified, provide an optimal platform to create novel multi-functional therapeutics that both directly destroy tumours while at the same time stimulate anti-tumour immune responses.

All cells, including cancer cells produce millions of tiny vesicles, called exosomes, which shuttle bioactive molecules between them. The researchers have found that not only can oncolytic viruses specifically target cancer cells, activate anti-tumour immunity, but they can also "steal" this naturally occurring "cellular FedEx system" to deliver immune activating payloads housed in oncolytic viruses and thus fire up the immune system to destroy cancer cells. These designed exosomes package a potent STING agonistic adjuvant as well as tumour antigens, both unidentified and specifically programmed, that are projected from the infected tumour cells and delivered to dendritic cells both locally and distally to the tumour bed.

This Enabling Study aims to select a lead candidate that will subsequently lead to manufacture and clinical trial. The expectation is that this innovative therapeutic platform will be an effective two-pronged attack that enhances direct killing of cancer cells, and indirectly breaks the tolerance of the immune system for the tumour leading to a novel and potentially more effective therapeutic approach for cancer patients.

Key investigators

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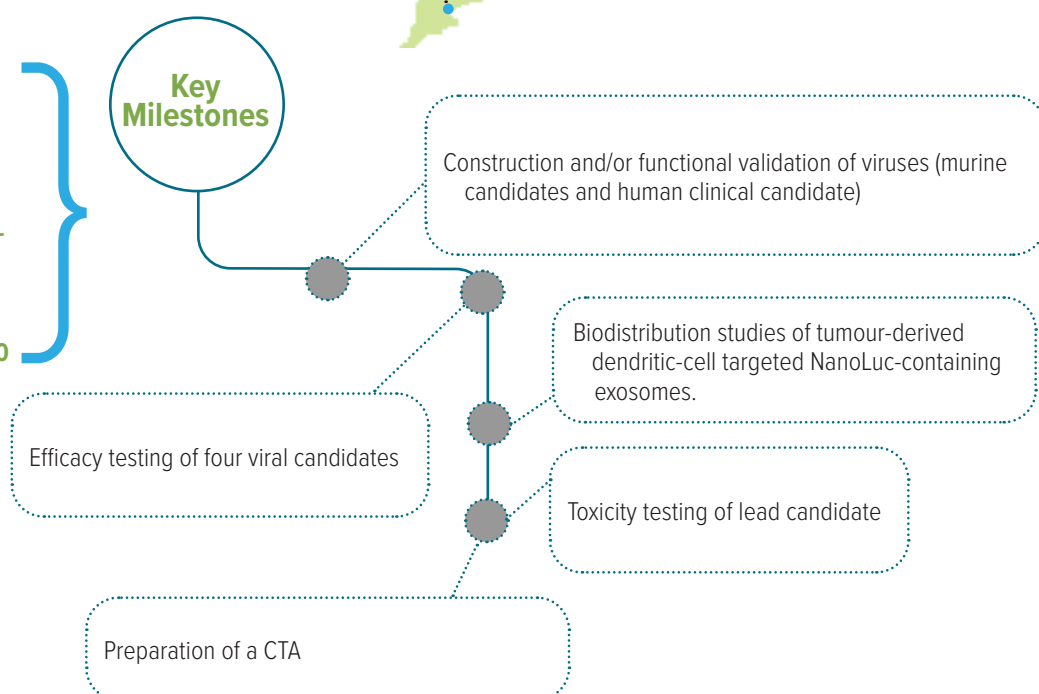
Project Team Members



Partners



Key Milestones



The power to kill cancer lies within us.
Let's tell our bodies how.


BioCanRx
Canada's Immunotherapy Network
Le réseau canadien d'immunothérapie

