BriaCell Clinical Update Shows Progress With Breast Cancer Program

BriaCell Therapeutics Corp. (TSXV: BCT) (OTC: BCTXF) continues to enroll patients in its Phase 1/2a clinical trial of BriaVax™ for the treatment of advanced breast cancer. The third patient enrolled earlier this week, making it three patients over the past three months. Management is expecting that pace to accelerate in the coming weeks, and now believes that the first ten patients will enroll by the end of September 2017. An interim data analysis of these first ten patients should be available during the first quarter 2018, setting up a nice potential catalyst for the shares.

Reporting data on BriaVax in patients with advanced metastatic breast cancer will be an important milestone for the company and represents many years of hard work by management to get BriaVax back into human clinical trials. I think BriaVax has tremendous potential as a targeted immunotherapy, so I'm excited to see the company moving forward and a nice catalyst on the horizon.

The Phase 1/2a Program

The Phase 1/2a trial (NCT03066947) is expected to enroll up to 24 late-stage cancer patients with recurrent and/or metastatic breast cancer who have failed at least one line of prior therapy (ECOG 0–2). The single-arm, open-label study is designed to determine the optimal dosing regimen and safety profile of the targeted immunotherapy. The primary endpoint is the incidence of treatment-emergent adverse events following multiple injections of BriaVax. The current protocol calls for inoculation of the vaccine at baseline and then every 2 weeks for one month (3 treatments), then monthly for up to one year. The interim analysis will focus on safety and on the dosing regimen.

Important secondary outcome measures include overall survival (OS), objective response rate (ORR), progression-free survival (PFS), and durability of tumor response. Patient quality of life, performance status, weight, and pain will also be measured. Subsequent to the interim analysis, the company may escalate or decrease the BriaVax dose based on the emerging data.

The principal investigator is Dr. Jarrod P. Holmes at St. Joseph Heritage Healthcare in Santa Rosa, California. Dr. Holmes is a Board Certified Oncologist and a leading expert in cancer vaccines. Cancer Insight, LLC, led by Dr. George Peoples, a surgical oncologist and leading expert in cancer vaccines, is managing the clinical study. Biologics Consulting is handling regulatory affairs.

An Exciting New Mechanism

BriaVax is a proprietary allogeneic whole tumor cell cancer vaccine that works as a targeted immunotherapy to stimulate the immune system. The recently initiated Phase 1/2a study noted above is a monotherapy program; however, management believes that BriaVax may be synergistic with currently approved checkpoint inhibitors such as Opdivo® and Keytruda®. In fact, the company is already working to add a roll-over protocol for patients that do not respond to BriaVax monotherapy where the combination with a checkpoint inhibitor is explored.

BriaVax expresses immune-stimulatory factors including Class I and Class II MHC alleles. The cells overexpress multiple tumor-associated antigens including ERBB2 (Her2/neu) and at least 20 other candidate tumor-associated antigens, including cancer/testis antigens such as PRAME. Several immune response mediators have also been identified in the BriaVax cell line, including CD83, IL6, and CD74. CD83 is a dendritic cell marker and CD74 promotes MHC Class II presentation of exogenous antigens. IL6 has both pro- and anti-inflammatory properties.

In addition to stimulating anti-tumor immunity, management observed an increase in serum levels of soluble CD40 Ligand in the one patient who experienced significant tumor regression in the prior Phase 1 study compared to no increase in the patient who did not respond with tumor shrinkage. CD40L is a costimulatory protein found on antigen-presenting cells, such as T cell, B cell, and natural killer (NK) cells that are required for their activation. Activation of CD40L has a variety of downstream effects, including dendritic cell maturation and an increase in serum levels of CD4+, CD8+, and NK cells known for their anti-tumor activities. As such, serum CD40L might have prognostic potential.
BriaVax has also been genetically engineered to release sargramostim (granulocyte macrophage - colony-stimulating factor [GM-CSF]) for up-regulation of professional antigen-presenting cells. GM-CSF has been shown to be a potent immunostimulatory secreted molecule which induces tumor immunity and is believed to provide an antitumor effect that prolongs survival and disease-free survival. Also, part of the treatment regimen is the addition of low-dose cyclophosphamide (CY) prior to inoculation to down-regulate the activity of regulatory T cells and the use of interferon (IFN) alpha following inoculation to boost differentiation of dendritic cells.

Management believes that BriaVax should synergize well with other immunotherapies, including PD-1 inhibitors and CTLA4 inhibitors that eliminate immunosuppression. Immunostimulatory antibodies to molecules such as GITR and OX40 should also enhance responses to BriaVax. Investors have read before my use of the "gas and break" analogy for the BriaVax treatment regimen. Molecules like CY and checkpoint inhibitors like Opdivo and Keytruda take the "foot off the brake" with respect to T cell response and molecules like IFN-alpha and GITR and OX40 inhibitors "step on the gas" and evoke prolonged immune response.

A Targeted, Personalized Approach

BriaCell believes that they have identified a gene signature predictive of response to BriaVax. For example, following the successful completion of the second Phase 1 study (n=4), investigators observed potentially prolonged overall survival among three of the four patients (median OS: ~35 months); in addition, one patient, with an OS of 33.7 months, demonstrated clinically significant (>90%) tumor) regression.

Focusing more closely on these patients, BriaCell conducted a molecular analysis of both the BriaVax cell line and blood cells obtained from patients in the Phase 1 study. This "gene signature" analysis informed the company about a putative BriaVax mechanism of action and paved the way for the development of a potential companion diagnostic for both patient selection as well as monitoring during human clinical trials. For example, the one patients (subject A002) noted above who demonstrated clinically significant tumor regression shared both MHC class I (HLA-A) and class II (HLA-DRB3) alleles with BriaVax.

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<th>Subject ID</th>
<th>Tumor Type</th>
<th>Survival (months)</th>
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<th>HLA-A</th>
<th>HLA-B</th>
<th>HLA-DRB3</th>
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Direct antigen presentation combined with immune stimulatory factors including HLA Class I and Class II components are hypothesized to result in activation of tumor-specific T cells. For example, PRAME is expressed in 88% of primary melanomas and is a marker of poor prognosis in breast cancer. Other human malignancies that express PRAME include acute and chronic leukemias, medulloblastoma, lung cancer, head and neck cancer, renal carcinoma, and multiple myeloma.

Based on analysis of BriaVax specific alleles and HLA matching frequencies for various ethnic groups, management believes that 60% of all breast cancer patients will match at least one allele, with 20% matching both alleles. Recall, the uber-responder noted above matched both alleles and achieved near-complete remission. The company is also looking at ways to manufacture different cell lines of BriaVax that express other HLA types.

Conclusion

I think BriaVax is incredibly intriguing and with a current market capitalization (USD) of only $12 million. It's trading like a "call option", and with BriaVax peak sales somewhere between $250 million and $1 billion, even the most modest success in this Phase 1/2a trial likely sends the shares meaningfully higher.
Accordingly, BriaCell remains one of my favorite under-the-radar immuno-oncology names. BriaVax is an allogeneic whole cell vaccine, and thus not hampered by the immune masking or the logistical commercial nightmares of previous autologous approaches like Dendreon’s Provenge®. Instead, BriaVax seems to offer the ideal immunotherapy - powerful enough to induce both a broad-scale innate and adaptive immune reaction, targeted to reduce systemic side-effects, and personalized based on genetic biomarkers to improve the odds of success. There is also a strong scientific rationale for a combination of BriaVax with checkpoint inhibitors and expansion of the program into additional solid tumors or hematologic malignancies. Finally, the CEO invested $1.5 million of his own money into the story earlier this year, and that alone should warrant investor’s attention.

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