Lung Cancer Trials

To go back to the main page, click here

S.No	Drug Name	Biological Name	Developer	Current Development Phase	Additional Information	Start Date	Completion Date	Source
11	-	Antibody	Millennium Pharmaceuticals	I	-	-	-	-
12	-	CEA DNA Cancer Vaccine	Merck/Vical	I	-	-	-	-
13	-	DCVax-Lung	Northwest Biotherapeutics	I	-	-	-	-
14	-	MEDI-543/EphA2 Vaccine	MedImmune	I	-	-	-	-
15	-	AdhTAP	TapImmune	Preclinical	-	-	-	-
16	-	ADV-005	Advantagene	Preclinical	-	-	-	-
17	-	CEA	Dendreon	Preclinical	-	-	-	-
18	-	PSMA/PRAME	MannKind Corporation	I	Completed The present clinical trial is a dose comparison of a multi-component active immunotherapy designed to stimulate an immune reaction to specific tumor associated antigens which are highly expressed on a large number of solid cancers.	2007	2009	Source
19	-	AVX703	AlphaVax	I/II	The primary objective of this protocol is to determine the safety of immunization with CEA(6D) VRP in patients with advanced or metastatic CEA expressing malignancies.	2007	2010	Source
20	-	HSPPC-96	Antigenics	II	The goal of this trial is to determine the safety of HSPPC-96 and which route of administration achieves a better response with the vaccine. HSPPC-96 is an immunotherapeutic agent made from an individual patient?s tumor.	2003	2007	Source
21	-	BMS-936558 (MDX-1106)	Bristol-Myers Squibb	I	The purpose of this study is to determine the safety and effectiveness of MDX-1106 in patients with certain types of cancer.	2008	2015	Source
22	-	NY-ESO-1 plasmid DNA Cancer Vaccine	Ludwig Institute for Cancer Research	I	**Completed**: To estimate the safety of NY-ESO-1 Plasmid DNA (pPJV7611) Cancer Vaccine given by PMED in patients with tumor type known to express NY-ESO-1 or LAGE-1 using frequency, severity, and duration of treatment-related adverse effects as endpoints.	2004	2007	Source

23	-	HyperAcute-Lung Cancer Vaccine	NewLink Genetics	II	**Terminated**. To determine the response rate of the administration of HyperAcute-Lung Cancer Vaccine for subjects with stage IIIB or stage IV non-small cell lung cancer who have been treated with first line platinum-doublet therapy and have responded or are considered to have stable disease.	2007	2011	Source
24	Cyclophosphamide	CG8123	Cell Genesys	II	**Completed**: The main purpose of this research study is to determine if a vaccine made from a patient?s lung cancer tumor cells will be effective in making the cancer shrink or disappear.	2003	2006	Source
25	-	Stimuvax, Placebo	EMD Serono, Merck KGaA	III	**Active**: The purpose of this study is to determine whether the cancer vaccine Stimuvax in addition to best supportive care is effective in prolonging the lives of patients with unresectable stage III non-small cell lung cancer, compared to best supportive care alone.	2006	2014	Source
26	-	CV9201	CureVac GmbH	I/II	The phase I part of the study consists of a dose escalation phase, in which the recommended dose (RD) for the phase IIa part of the study will be established based on the incidence of dose-limiting toxicities (DLT). In the phase IIa part of the study, additional patients will be included at the RD, to confirm the safety and explore the activity of that dose. This study will take place in Switzerland (2 sites) and Germany (11 sites).	2009	2012	Source
27	-	HLA-A*2402 restricted epitope peptides CDCA1 and KIF20A emulsified with Montanide ISA 51	Shiga University	I	The purpose of this study is to evaluate the safety, tolerability, immune response and clinical efficacies of HLA-A*2402 restricted epitope peptides CDCA1 and KIF20A emulsified with Montanide ISA 51 for advanced small cell lung cancers.	2010	2013	Source
28	-	L-BLP25 or BLP25 liposome vaccine (Stimuvax), Placebo	Merck KGaA	III	Darmstadt, Germany, June 17 2010 - Merck Serono, a division of Merck KGaA, and its U.S. affiliate, EMD Serono, Inc. today announced that they are resuming their Stimuvax® (BLP25 liposome vaccine)* clinical program in patients with non-small cell lung cancer	2009	2018	Source

					(NSCLC) which includes the Phase III studies, START and INSPIRE.			
29	-	HLA-A*0201 or HLA-A*0206-restricted URLC10 peptides	Shiga University	I	The purpose of this study is to evaluate the safety, tolerability, immune response and clinical efficacies of HLA-A*0201 or HLA-A*0206 restricted epitope peptides URLC10 emulsified with Montanide ISA 51 for advanced non-small cell lung cancers.	2010	2013	Source
30	-	HLA-A*2402restricted URLC10, CDCA1, and KIF20A peptides	Shiga University	I	The purpose of this study is to evaluate the safety, tolerability, immune response and clinical efficacies of HLA-A*2402 restricted epitope peptides URLC10, CDCA1, and KIF20A emulsified with Montanide ISA 51 for advanced non-small cell lung cancers.	2010	2013	Source
31	-	GVAX lung cancer vaccine	Southwest Oncology Group, National Cancer Institute (NCI)	II	This phase II trial is studying vaccine therapy to see how well it works in treating patients with stage IIIB or stage IV bronchoalveolar (lung) cancer.	2004	Ongoing	Source
32	1650-G Vaccine	-	University of Kentucky	II	The Purpose of this study is to evaluate the effects of a lung cancer vaccine in patients with Stage I or Stage II Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) after completion of initial definitive therapies.	2006	2009	Source
33	-	Allogeneic whole epithelial tumor cells, DNP-conjugated and irradiated	Hadassah Medical Organization	I/II	This study is based on the finding that tumor cells that are grown in the laboratory can be modified in such a way that, when injected to the patient, they will stimulate his/her immune response. This approach will be evaluated in patients with colorectal, gastric, ovarian, breast or lung epithelial cancer	-	-	Source
34	-	Immunotherapeutic GSK2302032A, different formulations	GlaxoSmithKline	I	The purpose of this clinical study is to assess the safety and immunogenicity of the immunotherapeutic product GSK 2302032A when given to Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) patients, after tumor removal by surgery.	2010	2014	Source
35	-	Interleukin-2	National Cancer Institute (NCI)	II	Phase II trial to study the effectiveness of a vaccine made with the patients? white blood cells mixed with tumor proteins in treating patients who have advanced cancer.	-	-	-
36	Detox-B adjuvant, ras peptide cancer vaccine	-	National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of a vaccine containing	1995	Ongoing	Source

					mutated ras peptides and an immune adjuvant in treating patients who have colon, pancreatic, or lung cancer.			
37	Detox-B adjuvant, ras peptide cancer vaccine	-	National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of a vaccine containing mutated ras peptides and an immune adjuvant in treating patients who have colon, pancreatic, or lung cancer.	1995	Ongoing	Source
38	Detox-B adjuvant, ras peptide cancer vaccine	-	National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of a vaccine containing mutated ras peptides and an immune adjuvant in treating patients who have colon, pancreatic, or lung cancer.	1995	Ongoing	Source
39	Detox-B adjuvant, ras peptide cancer vaccine	-	National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of a vaccine containing mutated ras peptides and an immune adjuvant in treating patients who have colon, pancreatic, or lung cancer.	1995	Ongoing	Source
40	-	Ras peptide cancer vaccine, sargramostim	Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of vaccine therapy and sargramostim in treating patients who have non-small cell lung cancer.	1999	Ongoing	Source
41	-	carcinoembryonic antigen RNA-pulsed DC cancer vaccine	Duke University, National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I	Phase I trial to study the effectiveness of biological therapy in treating patients who have metastatic cancer that has not responded to previous treatment.	2000	2009	Source
42	-	GM.CD40L.CCL21 Vaccinations, GM.CD40L cells Vaccinations	H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute	II	The purpose of this study is to find out what effects (good and bad) a tumor vaccine used in combination with GM.CD40L and CCL21 have on the patient and their cancer. We also want to find out if the vaccine and the drugs can boost the immune system of these patients and how their immune system reacts, both before and after the vaccine treatment.	2011	2015	Source
43	ETBX-011	AD5 CEA Vaccine	Etubics Corporation	I/II	The purpose of this study is to find out what effects (good and bad) that a cancer vaccine has on you and your cancer. The cancer vaccine is called Ad5 [E1-, E2b-]-CEA(6D)or ETBX-011 and is made by Etubics. This vaccine is based on a virus called an adenovirus but it has been changed to express the protein CEA that is found on some cancer cells. Therefore, the vaccine can tell the immune	-	-	-

					system to attack cancer cells which make CEA. The investigators are trying to determine whether giving this virus is safe and whether this causes a strong immune system attack on the cancer. ETBX-011 is an investigational drug.			
44	Celecoxib, cyclophosphamide	K562 (Allogeneic Tumor Cell Vaccine)	National Cancer Institute (NCI)	I/II	To evaluate the safety and effectiveness of tumor cell vaccines in combination with cyclophosphamide and celecoxib in patients with cancers involving the chest.	2010	2011	Source

To go back to the main page, click here