

Immunocidin® Research

Preliminary research indicates that Immunocidin® has great potential for the treatment of multiple cancer types, as well as palliative care.

To discuss extra-label uses of Immunocidin®, veterinarians and veterinary oncologists may contact the NovaVive Technical Department

Mixed Mammary Tumor and Mammary Adenocarcinoma

- 12 dogs enrolled in two treatment groups (6 dogs per group):

Group 1: 6 female dogs diagnosed with mixed mammary tumor

- Tumor size range: 8 cm³ to 210 cm³
- Average # treatments: 3.8 Injections

Results:

- 5 of 6 dogs achieved 100% remission with intratumoral injection
- 1 of 6 dogs achieved 80% remission with surgical excision of tumor

Group 2: 6 female dogs diagnosed with mammary adenocarcinoma

- Tumor size range: 0.05 cm³ to 21.9 cm³
- Average # treatments: 3 injections

Results:

- 1 unrelated treatment death
- 5 of 6 dogs achieved 100% remission
- 1 of 5 dogs (prior to unrelated death) achieved 58-60% regression of multiple tumors

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Mast Cell Tumor (Mastocytoma) (NovaVive - data on file)

- Teko: Male, Brazilian terrier, 13 years, 11.2 kg
- 4 Immunocidin® intratumoral treatments

Results:



Immunocidin® as an Osteosarcoma Treatment Following Appendicular Surgery

(NovaVive - data on file)

- 18 dogs diagnosed with osteosarcoma (OS) were treated with Immunocidin® following appendicular amputation
- Immunocidin® was administered intramuscularly (IM):
 - Day of surgery and once a week for 4 weeks post-surgery
 - Then every 2 weeks for the next 3 months

Results:

- This study demonstrated that Immunocidin® treatment following surgery has a beneficial effect in dogs diagnosed with OS
- Survival rate was 50% at 36 months post-diagnosis in localized OS patients (n=12)
- Survival rate was 50% at 12 months in patients with locally invasive OS and/or regional lymph node involvement (n=6)

Immunocidin® for Transitional Cell Carcinoma (NovaVive - data on file)

- 5 dogs with transitional cell carcinoma of the lower urinary tract were enrolled
- Dogs presented with tumors that were recurrent, surgically unresectable, failed chemotherapy, and the owners had declined standard care of treatment
- All dogs were treated with Immunocidin® administered intravesically as solo therapy
- A dose of Immunocidin® was administered weekly for 4 treatments to 3 dogs
- 2 dogs received 1 dose on 3 consecutive days, followed by 1 treatment every 14 or 28 days

Results:

- 3 dogs achieved stable disease status
- 2 dogs achieved partial remission

Immunocidin® for Salivary Gland Carcinoma: A Case Study (NovaVive - data on file)

- 1 dog was diagnosed with poorly differentiated salivary gland carcinoma; previous treatments included 3 surgical interventions in combination with chemotherapy
- After the 3rd recurrence, Immunocidin® was introduced as a stand-alone treatment
- Immunocidin® was administered IT on a weekly basis

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Results:

- After 2 IT injections of Immunocidin®, a 10% reduction in tumor size and the stabilization of the disease were observed
- 2 additional administrations of Immunocidin® contributed to tumor partial response (PR) characterized by progressive tumor ulceration and flattening
- 6 additional weekly Immunocidin® treatments were performed until complete remission was observed

Immunocidin® for Lymphoma: A Case Study (NovaVive - data on file)

- Dog with histologically confirmed multicentric lymphoma without evidence of metastasis and enlarged lymph nodes
- Treatment regimen included weekly administration of Immunocidin® IV (slow-drip method)

Results:

- Survival time is 5 months (2 more than the average median survival rate for standard lymphoma protocols that include chemotherapy)
- There are no signs of metastasis, lymph nodes are of normal size and good quality of life is being observed
- The patient continues to receive Immunocidin® weekly as of end of 2015 trial

IV Safety Study with Immunocidin®

J. Kelly, DVM, DACVIM - presented at ACVIM Forum, June, 2018

- Diluted Immunocidin® administered through IV to dogs and cats with various malignancies showed that the product is safe to administer via this route
- The study enrolled 44 patients (40 dogs, 4 cats)
- A total of 157 Immunocidin® IV treatments were administered

Results:

- Minimal adverse events (mild lethargy or fever) were observed in 5 dogs

Retrospective Study with Immunocidin® in Lymphoma and Osteosarcoma

J. Kelly, DVM, DACVIM - presented at VCS Annual Conference, October, 2019

- 12 dogs (8 with lymphoma and 4 with osteosarcoma) were analyzed
- All dogs received diluted Immunocidin® at the same time as chemotherapy
- Lymphoma patients received 6 treatments on average
- Osteosarcoma patients received 15 treatments on average

Results:

- Dogs with lymphoma survived from 135 days (4.4 months) to 1,246 days (40.9 months)
- Dogs with osteosarcoma survived from 104 days (3.4 months) to 653 days (21.5 months)
- Adverse events were mild

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Immunocidin® in Conjunction with Cisplatin as an Osteosarcoma Treatment (NovaVive - data on file)

- 8 dogs diagnosed with osteosarcoma (OS) were treated with Immunocidin® in conjunction with the alkylating agent Cisplatin and appendicular amputation
- Beginning 48 hours post-amputation, patients received:
 - 6 IV doses of Cisplatin (70 mg/m²) every 4 weeks (slow-drip method)
 - Immunocidin® IV once every week during the first 4 weeks (single bolus method)
 - Immunocidin® administered in conjunction with Cisplatin afterwards until the end of the treatment period

Results:

- Survival rate of 87.5% after 6 months
- Disease-free survival rate of 50% 12 months post-surgery

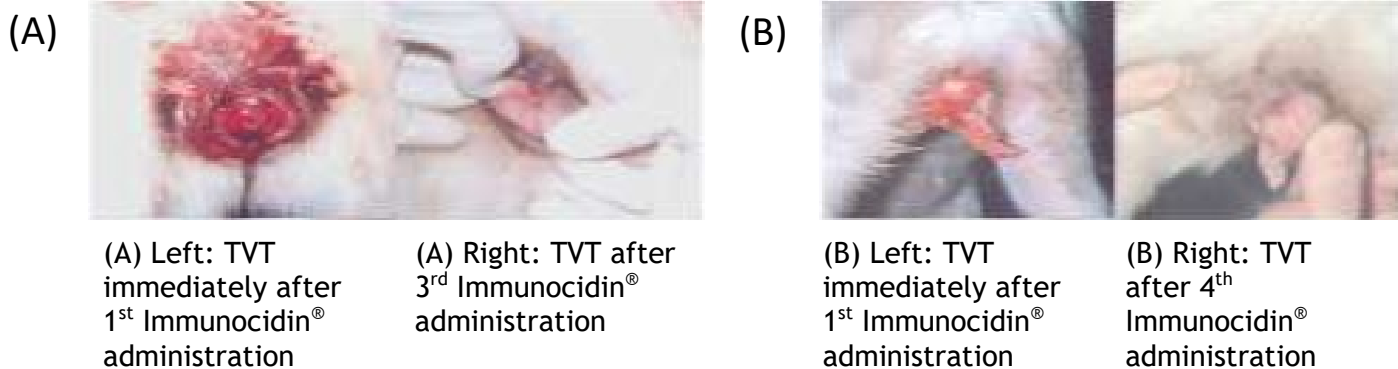
Effect of Immunocidin® as an Adjunct to Chemotherapy in the Treatment of Transmissible Venereal Tumors (TVT)

Study 1

- 17 dogs with TVT confirmed by cytology
- Vincristine (chemotherapy) was administered 2 times, 7 days apart
- Immunocidin® was administered by IV injection once a week for 4 weeks
- First 2 Immunocidin® administrations were concurrent with chemotherapy
- The last 2 Immunocidin® doses were administered as a solo therapy

Results:

- Immunocidin® had a beneficial effect and significantly reduced the use of Vincristine
- Immunocidin® increased the complete response rate (100% complete response 29 days post-initial treatment)



Study 2

- 84 dogs with histopathologically confirmed TVTs (including lymphadenopathies) were involved in a comparative study to evaluate non-surgical treatment options for TVTs
- The study involved 5 treatment groups:
 - I. Vincristine (0.5 mg/m², IV once a week) (11 dogs)
 - II. Vincristine (0.8 mg/m², IV once a week) (46 dogs)
 - III. Vincristine (0.5 mg/m², IV once a week) plus cyclophosphamide plus methotrexate (11 dogs)

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- IV. Vincristine (0.8 mg/m², IV once a week) plus concurrent intratumoral (IT) injection of Immunocidin® (10 dogs)
- V. Immunocidin® (IT, once a week) (6 dogs)

Results:

- The decreased production of neutrophils (neutropenia) caused by chemotherapy was not observed in dogs treated with Immunocidin®
- Recommended treatment regimens: IV, V
 - Vincristine (0.8 mg/m², IV once a week) plus 2 or 3 doses weekly IT injection of Immunocidin®
 - For tumors 3 cm³ or less in size, 3 doses of Immunocidin® (IT) once a week

Amelioration of Chemotherapy-Induced Neutropenia

Masic, Mangieri, Prunic and Rodrigues, World Veterinary Cancer Congress, May, 2016

- 50 dogs enrolled in study (5 treatment groups of 10 dogs each)
- All groups treated with Vinblastine 3 mg/m² IV
- 4 groups also treated with Immunocidin® IV:
 - 50 µg/kg
 - 100 µg/kg
 - 200 µg/kg
 - 500 µg/kg
- Immunocidin® treatment 24 hours post-neutropenia diagnosis

Results:

- Days to recovery with Immunocidin® 500 µg/kg: 1 day
- Days to recovery with Immunocidin® 200 µg/kg: 2 days
- Days to recovery with Immunocidin® 100 µg/kg: 3 days
- Future indication: Immunocidin® as an aid in the prevention and treatment of neutropenia following concurrent administration of Vinblastine and Immunocidin® in tumor-bearing dogs