

Herpes Viral Gene Therapy for the Treatment of Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma

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.⁴⁻⁶⁾ Clayman
 p53
 6.6% .
 가
 .⁴⁾ DNA Advi-
 sory Committee
 62% 가
 30 , , 가 .¹⁾²⁾
 , 가 ,
 가 , (vector)
 DNA 3 가 DNA (adenovirus), (retrovirus),
 가 (Adeno-associated virus)
 가 (herpes simplex virus) .
 sion cassette expres-
 promotor .
 1990 Anderson
 adenosine deaminase , 가
 (vector) , 가
 .³⁾ , 가
 , 6 7 , ,
 .⁷⁾ 가
 가 .⁸⁾

shock proteins)

가

¹¹⁾

⁹⁾¹⁰⁾

(genome) 가 (150 Kb),

30 kb

(30 kb

가),

가 ,

가

가 가
Kim Defective Infectious Single
Cycle Herpes Simplex Virus(DISC)

¹³⁾ DISC

gH

¹¹⁾

가

¹⁴⁾

가

Kim

가

가

DISC

¹³⁾

가

IL - 2

GM - CSF

DISC

가

(amplicon)

gH

Defective Infectious Single Cycle virus(DISC)

가

가

, CD4 T

NV1020

G207

가

¹⁵⁾

IL - 2,

GM - CSF

가

. IL - 2 CD4

, CD4, CD8

Prehn

T -

Main

. GM - CSF

(dendritic cell)

(immunoprophylaxis)

¹²⁾

가

(heat -

가

Kim, T, Kim, DISC, IL-2, GM-CSF (SCCVII/IL2, SCCVII/GMCSF), SCC VII, DISC, RNA(m-RNA)가, 51 Chromium, T-가, 109, 1.5 cm, Tung, 20, 11), DISC, 가, Kim, 13), DISC- GMCSF

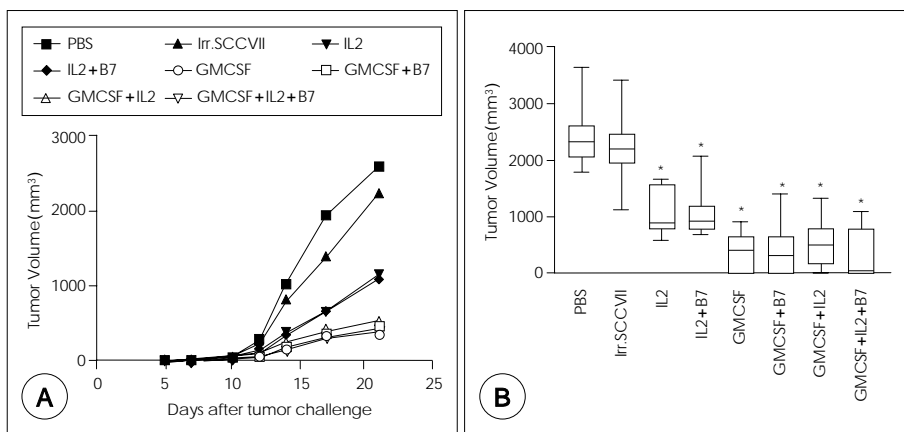


Fig. 1. Effect of vaccination with SCCVII cells transduced with various DISC viral constructs on tumor growth in a syngeneic tumor model. A : All treated groups were significantly different from groups treated with PBS or irradiated SCC. Among the multiple immunomodulatory transgene vaccination groups, combinations that included GM-CSF showed the greatest antitumoral protection. B : Box plots demonstrating the effect of vaccination with SCCVII cells modified with various DISC constructs. Data indicate tumor size at day 21 after tumor inoculation in C3H/HeJ mice. p (*p, .01 for each treated group versus PBS or irradiated SCC controls. PBS : PBS controls, Irr. SCCVII : irradiated SCCVII cells, IL2 : DISC-IL2-transduced SCCVII cells, IL21B7 : DISC-IL2- and DISC-B7-transduced SCCVII cells, GMCSF : DISC-GMCSF-transduced SCCVII cells, GMCSF1B7 : DISC-GMCSF- and DISC-B7-transduced SCCVII cells, GMCSF1IL2 : DISC-GMCSF- and DISC-IL2-transduced SCCVII cells, GMCSF1IL21B7 : DISC-GMCSF-, DISC-IL2- and DISC-B7-transduced SCCVII cells).

2). (p<0.001)(Fig. 2)

가 G207 (34.5), ICP6, Lac-Z (Fig. 3).

가 GM - CSF, T - CD4, CD8, DISC - GMCSF

flow cytometry, CD8, CD4, T, B, CD45, DISC - GMCSF, GM - CSF

가 DNA ribonucleotide reductase(RR) G207 Lac - Z RR G207 Lac - Z

가 RR Lac - Z

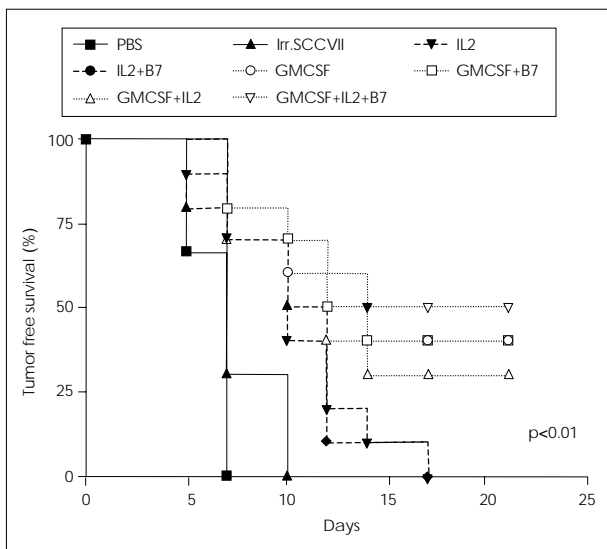


Fig. 2. Effect of vaccination with SCCVII cells transduced with various DISC viral constructs on tumor-free survival in a C3H/HeJ syngeneic tumor model. The groups tested are described in the legend to Fig. 2. The tumor-free survival of mice from the GM-CSF group was significantly better than that seen for the mice from the IL-2 group (log rank test, $p < .001$: GMCSF versus PBS or Irr. SCCVII, GMCSF1B7 versus PBS or Irr. SCCVII, GMCSF1IL2 versus PBS or Irr. SCCVII, or GMCSF1IL21B7 versus PBS or Irr. SCCVII).

가 Carew (16/17) G207 (SCC15) MOI (multiplicity of infection) 2 1 70%

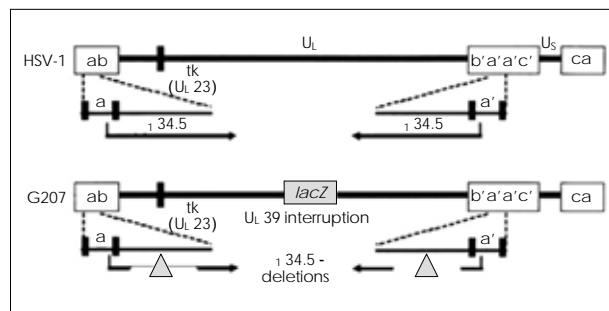


Fig. 3. G207 This slide provides a simplified diagram of G207 compared to its parent wild-type herpes simplex virus type 1. One important modification of G207 is the insertion of an E. coli lac Z marker gene at the ICP6 locus. The presence of this lac Z marker gene confers the ability to quantify viral infection by measuring functional Beta-galactosidase activity or by using X-Gal staining. The position of the insertion of this marker holds important implications as well. In wild type HSV, the ICP6 gene encodes for the large subunit of the enzyme ribonucleotide reductase.

3 (multiplicity of infection) 2 MOI 5%,
 3 2% (SCC25) 1
 10%
 G207 Kooby¹²⁾
 phase Wong¹⁸⁾
 G207
 NV1020
 4).¹⁹⁾ NV1020
 가 , MOI=1(1
) NV1020
 5 가
 NV1020
 ,
 200 가 가 2
 ,
 가
 Wong
 가 NV1020 가 NV1023
 GM-CSF(NV1034) IL-12(NV1042)
 (Fig. 4).²⁰⁾ NV1023
 GM-CSF NV1034 IL-12
 NV1042 NV1023
 가 , GM-CSF IL-12
 . NV1023
 가 가 ,
 NV1020, NV1034
 NV1042 , NV1023 14%
 , NV1042
 57%
 CD4+ T
 CD8+ T

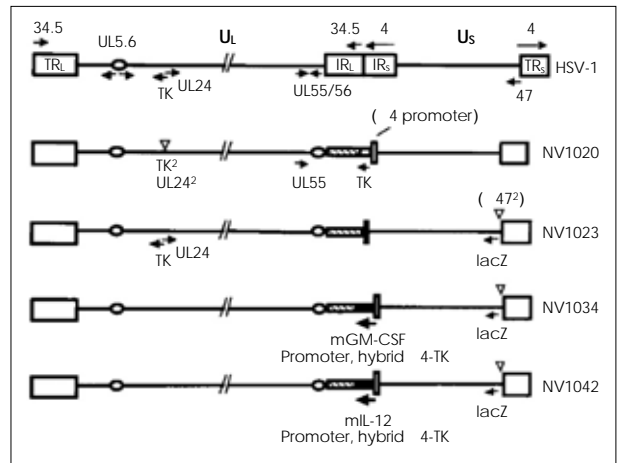


Fig. 4. Viral structures. The wild-type HSV-1 genomic structure, shown schematically, consists of long (L) and short (S) unique sequences (UL and US), each bound by inverted repeat regions (RL and RS). The locations of the following genes are shown: thymidine kinase (TK), UL24, UL5/6, g134.5 (the major HSV-1 neurovirulence gene), and the immediate-early genes a4 and a47. The NV1020 genome contains a 700-bp deletion (open triangle) in the endogenous TK/UL24 locus and a 15-kb deletion from the 39 end of gene UL55 to the promoterregulatory region of a4 located in IRS. The L/S junction of NV1020 contains a duplication of UL5/6 sequences (open circle), 5.2 kb of HSV-2 DNA (hatched box), and an exogenous copy of the TK gene under the control of the a4 promoter. NV1023 is a derivative of NV1020. NV1023 is repaired for the deletion at the TK/UL24 locus, deleted for the a4-driven TK gene, and carries the E. coli lacZ gene under the control of the a47 promoter at the a47 locus. NV1034 and NV1042 are similar in structure to NV1023 and carry the murine GM-CSF and IL-12 genes, respectively, under the control of a hybrid a4-TK promoter.

가 T

가 ()
 가²²⁾ , dNTP
 RR DNA . Kim
 가 가²³⁾ , G207 G207
 RR
 RR 가 ,
 RR 가 ,
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 , G207 가
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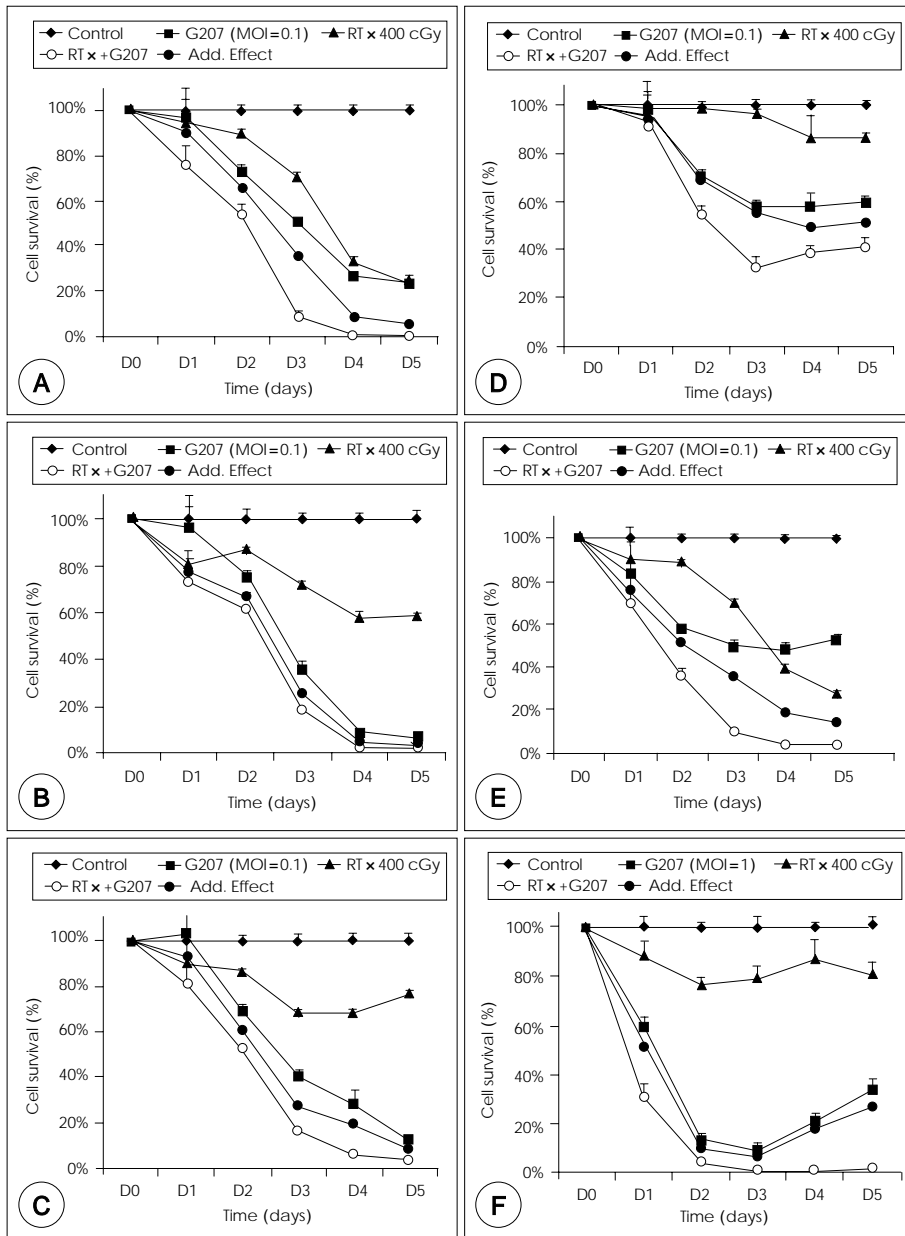


Fig. 5. In vitro cytotoxicity assays for the combination effect of G207 and radiation therapy on head and neck squamous carcinoma cell lines. The results of combining treatment are shown for SCC1483 (A), SCC15 (B), SCC25 (C), MSK QLL2 (D), HN886 (E), and SCCVII (F). The dotted line reflects the hypothetical additive effect of an exclusive radiation therapy and an exclusive G207 virus therapy (All tests were performed in quadruplicate. The product of the surviving fraction of cells after treatment with radiation and G207 represents the additive effect. MOI : multiplicity of infection, RT : radiotherapy).

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 24)
 G207
 Kim
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 apoptosis
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 6 G207
 가
 (Fig. 5).
 G207
 가
 가
 가
 MOI=1 95%
 가
 2
 G207
 가
 가

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