

A BRIEF TIMELINE OF CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY

1891

COLEY'S TOXINS



William Coley first tests theory of post-surgical infections provoking an immune response in patients with cancer. By 1899 Coley's Toxins were available via Parke-Davis & Co. (now Pfizer).



RADIATION THERAPY

Development of x-rays and radiation therapy as potential cancer treatment shows great promise, with researchers exploring the possibilities of the new technology.

1901

1957

THALIDOMIDE DISASTER



Thalidomide first marketed in West Germany. By the early 60s Thalidomide was banned following 10,000 documented cases of children born with phocomelia. The disaster prompts many countries to introduce tougher rules for the testing and licensing of drugs, including the Kefauver Harris Amendment which makes Coley's Toxins illegal in the US.

1975



HYBRIDOMA TECHNOLOGY

Georges Köhler & César Milstein produce hybridoma technology enabling the production of monoclonal antibodies for therapeutic use.

1997

RITUXIMAB APPROVED



First antibody treatment approved for use by the FDA (rituximab). Following this approval, eleven other antibodies approved to treat cancer including alemtuzumab, ofatumumab and ipilimumab.

2010

2011



CANCER VACCINE & C.A.R. THERAPY

First cell-based immunotherapy cancer vaccine approved for treatment of prostate cancer (Provenge) following development by Dendreon. Separately, Steven Rosenberg discovers Chimeric Antigen Receptor Therapy (CAR), prompting the formation of several new clinical-stage biopharma companies such as Kite Pharma, Juno Therapeutics and Northwest Biotherapeutics.

THE DEMISE OF DENDREON



Dendreon loses two third of its market value after abandoning its forecast for Provenge. In 2014, Dendreon files for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection, with Valeant Pharma acquiring Dendreon's assets in 2015.

2014



CHECKPOINT INHIBITORS

FDA begins approving checkpoint inhibitors such as PD-L1 inhibitor atezolizumab and PD-1 inhibitors nivolumab & pembrolizumab (Keytruda).