Clinical trials of VEGF

TrialResults-center www.trialresultscenter.org

1 coronary artery disease

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
VEGF gene transfer vs control			
REVASC (Stewart) , 2006 n=NA follow-up:	AdVEGF121 gene transfer with epicardial injection at minithoracotomypj versus control	patients with severe angina due to coronary artery disease and no conventional options for revascularization	open
VEGF vs placebo			
EMAT *ongoing* [NCT00134433] n=NA follow-up:	growth factor (VEGF) angiogenesis along the diffusely diseased, non-directly bypassed LAD segment at a dose of 2 mg versus palcebo	patients undergoing surgical perivascular angiogenic therapy	Factorial plan double blind

More details and results :

- cell-based therapies for coronary artery disease in all type of patients at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q300

References

REVASC (Stewart), 2006:

Stewart DJ, Hilton JD, Arnold JM, Gregoire J, Rivard A, Archer SL, Charbonneau F, Cohen E, Curtis M, Buller CE, Mendelsohn FO, Dib N, Page P, Ducas J, Plante S, Sullivan J, Macko J, Rasmussen C, Kessler PD, Rasmussen HS Gene Ther 2006;13:1503-11 [16791287] 10.1038/sj.gt.3302802

EMAT, :

ongoing trial NCT00134433

2 peripheral vascular diseases

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
AdVEGF121 vs placebo			

continued...

Trial	Treatments	Patients	Trials design and methods
RAVE (Rajagopalan) , 2003 n=NA follow-up: 12 weeks	adenoviral vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) gene transfer (AdVEGF121) versus placebo	subjects with unilateral exercise-limiting intermittent claudication during 2 qualifying treadmill tests, with peak walking time between 1 to 10 minutes	double blind
phVEGF165 vs placebo			
Kusumanto , 2006 n=27/27 follow-up: 100 days	intramuscular administration of phVEGF165 (vascular endothelial growth factor gene-carrying plasmid) versus placebo	patients with diabetes mellitus and critical limb ischemia	double blind
VEGF gene vs placebo			
Makinen , 2002 n=35/19 follow-up: 3 months	VEGF-adenovirus or VEGF plasmid versus placebo	patients with chronic lower-limb ischemia and atherosclerotic infrainguinal occlusion or stenosis undergoing percutaneous transluminal angioplasty	double blind

More details and results :

- cell-based therapies for peripheral vascular diseases in all type of patients at http://www.trialresultscenter.org/go-Q335

References

RAVE (Rajagopalan), 2003:

Rajagopalan S, Mohler ER 3rd, Lederman RJ, Mendelsohn FO, Saucedo JF, Goldman CK, Blebea J, Macko J, Kessler PD, Rasmussen HS, Annex BH Regional angiogenesis with vascular endothelial growth factor in peripheral arterial disease: a phase II randomized, double-blind, controlled study of adenoviral delivery of vascular endothelial growth factor 121 in patients with disabling intermittent claudication. Circulation 2003;108:1933-8 [14504183] 10.1161/01.CIR.0000093398.16124.29

Kusumanto, 2006:

Kusumanto YH, van Weel V, Mulder NH, Smit AJ, van den Dungen JJ, Hooymans JM, Sluiter WJ, Tio RA, Quax PH, Gans RO, Dullaart RP, Hospers GA Treatment with intramuscular vascular endothelial growth factor gene compared with placebo for patients with diabetes mellitus and critical limb ischemia: a double-blind randomized trial. Hum Gene Ther 2006;17:683-91 [16776576] 10.1089/hum.2006.17.683

Makinen, 2002:

Mkinen K, Manninen H, Hedman M, Matsi P, Mussalo H, Alhava E, Yl-Herttuala S Increased vascularity detected by digital subtraction angiography after VEGF gene transfer to human lower limb artery: a randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blinded phase II study. Mol Ther 2002;6:127-33 [12095313] 10.1006/mthe.2002.0638