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CEL SCI CORP
Form 10-K/A
March 05, 2004

FORM 10-K/A

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
(Mark One)

(X) ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003.

OR

() TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15 (d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number 1-11889

CEL-SCI CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

COLORADO

84-0916344

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

8229 Boone Blvd., Suite 802
Vienna, Virginia 22182

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (703) 506-9460

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$.001 par value

(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [X] No []

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, based upon the closing sale price of the common stock on March 31, 2003, as quoted on the American Stock Exchange, was approximately \$10,730,000. Shares of common stock held by each officer, director and principal shareholder have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates of the Registrant.

Documents Incorporated by Reference: None

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405

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of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-25 of the Act). [] Yes [X] No

As of December 1, 2003, the Registrant had 65,121,384 issued and outstanding shares of Common Stock.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

CEL-SCI Corporation (the "Company") was formed as a Colorado corporation in 1983. CEL-SCI is involved in the research and development of the drugs and vaccines described below.

MULTIKINE

CEL-SCI's first, and main, product, MULTIKINE(R), manufactured using CEL-SCI's proprietary cell culture technologies, is a combination, or "cocktail", of natural human interleukin-2 ("IL-2") and certain lymphokines and cytokines. MULTIKINE is being tested to determine if it is effective in improving the immune response of cancer patients. MULTIKINE has been shown to induce both an anti-cancer immune response and to significantly increase the susceptibility of the tumor cells to radiation therapy.

MULTIKINE has been tested in over 220 patients in clinical trials conducted in the U.S., Canada, Europe and Israel. Most of these patients were head and neck cancer patients, but some studies were also conducted in prostate cancer patients, HIV-infected patients and HIV-infected women with Human Papilloma Virus ("HPV")-induced cervical dysplasia, the precursor stage before the development of cervical cancer. The safety profile was found to be very good and CEL-SCI believes that the clinical data suggests that further studies are warranted.

The function of the immunological system is to protect the body against infectious agents, including viruses, bacteria, parasites and malignant (cancer) cells. An individual's ability to respond to infectious agents and to other substances (antigens) recognized as foreign by the body's immune system is critical to health and survival. When the immune response is adequate, infection is usually combated effectively and recovery follows. Severe infection can occur when the immune response is inadequate. Such immune deficiency can be present from birth but, in adult life, it is frequently acquired as a result of intense sickness or as a result of the administration of chemotherapeutic drugs and/or radiation. It is also recognized that, as people reach middle age and thereafter, the immune system grows weaker.

Two classes of white blood cells, macrophages and lymphocytes, are believed to be primarily responsible for immunity. Macrophages are large cells whose principal immune activity is to digest and destroy infectious agents. Lymphocytes are divided into two sub-classes. One sub-class of lymphocytes, B-cells, produces antibodies in response to antigens. Antibodies have unique combining sites (specificities) that recognize the shape of particular antigens and bind with them. The combination of an antibody with an antigen sets in motion a chain of events which may neutralize the effects of the foreign

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substance. The other sub-class of lymphocytes, T-cells, regulates immune responses. T-cells, for example, amplify or suppress antibody formation by B-cells, and can also directly destroy "foreign" cells by activating "killer cells."

It is generally recognized that the interplay among T-cells, B-cells and the macrophages determines the strength and breadth of the body's response to infection. It is believed that the activities of T-cells, B-cells and macrophages are controlled, to a large extent, by a specific group of hormones called cytokines. Cytokines regulate and modify the various functions of both T-cells and B-cells. There are many cytokines, each of which is thought to have

distinctive chemical and functional properties. IL-2 is but one of these cytokines and it is on IL-2 and its synergy with other cytokines that CEL-SCI has focused its attention. Scientific and medical investigation has established that IL-2 enhances immune responses by causing activated T-cells to proliferate. Without such proliferation no immune response can be mounted. Other cytokines support T-cell and B-cell proliferation. However, IL-2 is the only known cytokine which causes the proliferation of T-cells. IL-2 is also known to activate B-cells in the absence of B-cell growth factors.

Although IL-2 is one of the best characterized cytokines with anticancer potential, CEL-SCI is of the opinion that to have optimum therapeutic value, IL-2 should be administered not as a single substance but rather as a mixture of IL-2 and certain cytokines, i.e. as a "cocktail". This approach, which was pioneered by CEL-SCI, makes use of the synergism between these cytokines. It should be noted, however, that neither the FDA nor any other agency has determined that CEL-SCI's MULTIKINE product will be effective against any form of cancer.

Research and human clinical trials sponsored by CEL-SCI have indicated a correlation between administration of MULTIKINE to cancer patients and immunological responses. On the basis of these experimental results, CEL-SCI believes that MULTIKINE may have application for the treatment of solid tumors in humans.

Between 1985 and 1988 MULTIKINE was tested at St. Thomas Hospital in London, UK in forty-eight patients with various types of cancers. MULTIKINE was shown to be safe when used by these patients.

In November 1990, the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services ("DHRS") gave the physicians at a southern Florida medical institution approval to start a clinical cancer trial in Florida using CEL-SCI's MULTIKINE product. The focus of the trial was unresectable head and neck cancer.

In 1991, four patients with regionally advanced squamous cell cancer of the head and neck were treated with CEL-SCI's MULTIKINE product. The patients had previously received radical surgery followed by radiation therapy but developed recurrent tumors at multiple sites in the neck and were diagnosed with terminal cancer.

Significant tumor reduction occurred in three of the four patients as a result of the treatment with MULTIKINE. Negligible side effects, such as injection site soreness and headaches, were observed and the patients were treated as outpatients. Notwithstanding the above, it should be noted that these trials were only preliminary and were only conducted on a small number of patients. It remains to be seen if MULTIKINE will be effective in treating any form of cancer.

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These results caused CEL-SCI to embark on a major manufacturing program for MULTIKINE with the goal of being able to produce a drug that would meet the stringent regulatory requirements for advanced human studies. This program included building a pilot scale manufacturing facility.

The objective of CEL-SCI scientists is to use MULTIKINE as an additive (adjunct) therapy to the existing treatment of previously untreated head & neck cancer patients with the goal of reducing cancer recurrence and ultimately increasing survival. However, pursuant to FDA regulations, CEL-SCI was required

to test the drug first for safety in locally recurrent, locally metastatic, head and neck cancer patients who had failed other cancer therapies. This dose escalation study was started in 1995 at several centers in Canada and the US where 16 patients were enrolled at 4 different dosage levels. The study ended in 1998 and showed MULTIKINE to be safe and well tolerated at all dose levels.

Because CEL-SCI scientists have determined that patients with early disease would most likely benefit more from MULTIKINE treatment, CEL-SCI started a safety trial in Canada in 1997 in advanced primary head & neck cancer patients who had just recently been diagnosed with head & neck cancer. This study ultimately enrolled 28 patients, also at 4 different dosage levels, and ended in late 1999. Halfway through this study, CEL-SCI launched a number of phase II studies in advanced primary head & neck cancer to determine the best dosage, best route of administration and best frequency of administration of MULTIKINE. Those studies involved 19 patients in Israel (1997 - 2000), 30 patients in Poland and the Czech Republic (1999 - 2000), and 94 patients (half treated with MULTIKINE and the other half disease matched cancer patients served as control) in Hungary (1999 - 2003). The Hungarian trial compared the control group (receiving only conventional cancer therapy, surgery plus radiation therapy) to the MULTIKINE treated patients (receiving MULTIKINE prior to conventional therapy, as above) by histopathology and immunohistochemistry. The results of these studies were published in peer-reviewed scientific journals and/or presented at scientific meetings. The studies that have not yet been published were either conducted in support of MULTIKINE's safety and clinical utility or will be published in the future.

The above studies, which are all completed, indicate that MULTIKINE was safe and well tolerated at all dose levels investigated. The studies also showed partial and complete tumor responses following MULTIKINE treatment at the best treatment regimen combinations as well as tumor necrosis (destruction) and fibrosis (as determined by histopathology). Additional findings regarding MULTIKINE treatment of head & neck cancer are expected to be presented/published in 2004.

While CEL-SCI scientists believe partial and complete tumor responses to be very important, they also believe that other findings with MULTIKINE in these studies are equally important since they may serve to enhance existing cancer therapies, thereby affecting the clinical outcome of the cancer patient's treatment.

The initial results of the Hungarian study were published in December 2003. Data from a Phase I/II clinical trial in fifty-four (54) advanced primary head and neck cancer patients (half treated, half control), the first part of the Hungarian study, were published in The Laryngoscope, December 2003, Vol.113 (12). The title of the article is "The Effect of Leukocyte Interleukin Injection (MULTIKINE) on the Peritumoral and Intratumoral Subpopulation of Mononuclear Cells and on Tumor Epithelia: A Possible New Approach to Augmenting Sensitivity to Radiation Therapy and Chemotherapy in Oral Cancer - A Multi Center Phase I/II

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Clinical Trial".

The data demonstrates that treatment with MULTIKINE rendered a high proportion of the tumor cell population highly susceptible to radiation therapy. This finding represents a major advance in the treatment of cancer since, under current standard therapy, only about 10% of the cancer cells are thought to be susceptible to radiation therapy at any one point in time.

The increased sensitivity of the MULTIKINE treated tumors to radiation was derived from a dramatic increase in the number of proliferating (those that are in cell cycle) cancer cells. Following MULTIKINE treatment, the great majority of the tumor cells were in a proliferative state, as measured by the well-established cell proliferation marker Ki67. The control patients (not treated with MULTIKINE) had only low expression (near background) of the same proliferation marker (Ki67), in this study. These findings were statistically significant (p