312

Redirecting T cells to tumor targets with functionally CIVERSE CD3-binding antibodies

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The intensity of T cell activation is a key predictor of safety and efficacy and is, in part, determined by the affinity and epitope of the CD3-binding arm. CD3-binders that strongly activate T cells can trigger dose-limiting toxicities, including cytokine release syndrome. On the other hand, CD3- binders that weakly activate T cells can lack potency. The result is a narrow therapeutic window for T cell engager development.

In addition, a unique combination of CD3- and tumor-binding arms are needed for each cancer type to allow for the binding of two targets, at the same time, with the right 3D geometry.



AbCellera's panel of fully human CD3-binding antibodies are diverse, developable, and validated.

include human/cyno cross-reactive binders Our integrated bind CD3 with a range of affinities technology stack discovered CD3-binding activate T cells with a range of potencies antibodies that: have favorable developability properties

CHALLENGE THE

CD3 T cell engagers bridge the gap between cancer and the immune system by redirecting T cells to tumor targets, regardless of their specificity. But with hundreds of bispecific CD3 T cell engagers in development, there are only two approved molecules on the market.

CD3 T cell engager discovery has been limited because diverse panels of parental antibodies are hard to produce, and the pairing of parental antibodies is hard to perfect.

THE SOLUTION

Begin with diverse panels of parental antibodies to increase the probability of finding lead bispecific candidates that are effective and scalable, reducing the need for downstream engineering to eliminate liabilities.

Our clinically-validated bispecifics platform, OrthoMab[™], generated CD3 binders that:

- activate T cells in bispecific formats
- result in tumor cell killing with a range of potencies

100-

We identified diverse antibody sequences, optimized by nature.

Proprietary immunization strategies using humanized mice enriched antibody diversity from the start.

3.5 million cells screened **1,653** CD3-specific hits **275** unique antibodies **81** clonal families

Bioinformatic analysis revealed diverse antibody sequences with a range of V genes and CDR3 lengths, optimized by natural selection through somatic hypermutation.



We found functionally diverse CD3 binders that strike the right balance.

High-throughput antibody expression identified functionally diverse CD3-specific antibodies, including human + cyno cross-reactive binders.

Antibodies bound human CD3 with a **broad range** of affinities (K_D values from ~1 nM to 1 μ M).

Antibodies were tested for T cell activation by CD69 and CD25 upregulation.

All antibodies tested activated T cells with a **broad range of potencies** (EC₅₀ values from ~6 nM to 200 nM).



DEVELOPABLE

We selected scalable antibodies with favorable biophysical properties.

High-throughput antibody assessment identified antibodies with promising developability traits:

Low mean hydrophobicity by high-throughput analytica hydrophobic interaction chromatography (aHIC)

Low mean self-associatio by affinity-capture selfinteraction nanoparticle spectroscopy (AC-SINS)

• Hydrophobicity



• Self-Association AC-SINS



Low mean polyspecificity

by baculovirus particle

(BVP)-ELISA

VALIDATED

We validated CD3 binders in bispecific formats.

19 CD3 binders were tested in **CD3 x EGFR** bispecific formats using our clinically-validated bispecifics platform, OrthoMab™

95% of the bispecific antibodies activated T cells in an NFAT reported assay with isogenic CHO-K1 EGFR^{lov} and EGFR^{med}-expressing cell lines.

A single EGFR-binding arm was used for validation, and benchmark CD3 x EGFR bispecific antibodies were generated from clinical-stage monoclonal antibodies.



We translated diversity into promising bispecific antibodies.

Integration of our diverse panel of CD3-binding antibodies with OrthoMab™ and antibody analytics enabled identification of CD3 T cell engagers that we believe have the highest probability of success.

CD3 x EGFR bispecific molecules 1 and 2 showed potent T cell activation in an NFAT reporter assay, and tumor cell killing in an xCELLigence assay.

Both were derived from CD3 parental antibodies with human + cyno cross-reactivity, and parental arms were paired with 99% and 87% efficiencies, respectively.

PROOF OF CONCEPT

Profiles of promising **bispecific antibodies**:

• **Bispecific Tumor Cell Killing**

Molecule 1

Molecule 2



Molecule 2

Bispecific T Cell Activation





-3 -2 -1 0 1 2

Log [bsAb] (nM)



EGFR low - EGFR med - CHO-K1

CD3 x EGFR Bispecific Antibody			
Bispecific Molecule	1	2	
Pairing efficiency	99%	87%	
T cell activation (EGFR ^{med} EC ₅₀)	0.004 nM	0.05 nM	
Tumor cell killing (48 hours EC ₅₀)	0.026 nM	0.53 nM	

CD3 Monoclonal Antibody Parental Molecule

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Apparent affinity	(Κ _D) (εδ)	18.4 nM	24.1 nM	
T cell activation	(CD8 ⁺ EC ₅₀)	12.3 nM	123.4 nM	
Hydrophobicity	(retention time)	5.4 min	4.8 min	
Self association	(Δγ max)	0.88 nm	2.88 nm	
Polyspecificity	(BVP score)	1.8	8.4	

