Antibody Drug Discovery

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THE BROWN FOUNDATION INSTITUTE of MOLECULAR MEDICINE for the PREVENTION OF HUMAN DISEASES





HEALTH SCIENCE CENTER AT HOUSTON

Drugs come as different Modalities

Proprietary



Antibody types and structures



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Uses of antibodies in cell biology

Applications:

Western blotting (Immunoblotting)

- Identification of protein antigen following SDS-PAGE

Immunoprecipitation

- Isolation of specific proteins + binding partners

Immunofluorescence microscopy

- Localization of specific proteins in cells

ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) - Detection of proteins in a sample

Antibody diversity



Figure 4-4 Immunobiology, 6/e. (© Garland Science 2005)



The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine

1987

"for his discovery of the genetic principle for generation of antibody diversity"

Susumu Tonegawa



Antibody functions



Trastuzumab Mode of Actions

Inhibition of HER2 downstream signaling mediated by the Fab portion of the antibody

ADCC mediated by the Fc portion of the antibody

ADCP mediated by the Fc portion of the antibody

HER2 downregulation mediated by the Fc portion of the antibody

Sources of Antibody Genes

Mouse, rabbit, and other animal species

- The old fashioned way...

Humanized animals

- Animals with human Ab genes (HuMAb-Mouse®,

XenoMouse[®], VelociMouse[™], etc)

Phage display libraries

- Of affinity matured ab genes after immunization with desired target (Trans-Phage Technology®)

Of human Ab genes (CAT, Dyax, Morphosys, etc)

Plasma antibody producing B-cells

- Infectious diseases
- Memory B-cells
 - Autoantibodies for autoimmune diseases and cancer, and infectious diseases

Hybridoma Technology

1975, Georges Köhler and Cesar Milstein - awarded Nobel Prize in1984



Human monoclonal antibodies using scFv phage display – 1 x10¹¹



Cloning mAbs from plasma B cells



Cloning mAbs from memory B cells



Antibody-based drug modalities



Antibody isotypes: IgG1, IgG2, IgG4, IgGs with engineered Fcs, etc

Different sizes and formats: IgGs, fragments, nanobodies, ADCs, mAb-protein fusions, etc.

Origins: animal, humanized, human, synthetic, immunization, libraries, etc.

Mechanisms of action: agonist, antagonist, immune effector functions, T-cell engaging, receptor internalization, antigen depletion, etc.

Clinical Stage and Approved Antibodybased Protein and Cellular Candidates

Format	Phase of development			Totals
	Approved	Phase IIb/III	Phase I/II	
Protein-based antibody-based	97	96	735	928
therapeutics				
Cell-based antibody therapeutics	2	6	330	338
Total antibody/TCR based	99	102	1065	1266*
therapeutics/candidates				

* Targeting <u>357</u> unique targets, <u>101</u> of which have been clinically validated

Database lock 12/8/19 – ©BiStro Biotech

Of the top 10 selling drugs in 2018, 7 are antibodies

Antibody	Rank	Drug	Manufacturer	Sale USD billion	Indication
V	1	Humira (Adalimumab)	AbbVie	19.9	Autoimmune diseases
	2	Revlimid (Lenalidomide)	Celgene	9.7	Multiple myeloma
V	3	Keytruda (Pembrolizumab)	Merck & Co	7.2	Cancer
V	4	Herceptin (Trastuzumab)	Roche	7.1	Cancer
V	5	Avastin (Bevacizumab)	Roche	7.0	Cancer
V	6	Rituxan (Rituximab)	Biogen, Roche	6.9	Cancer
V	7	Opdivo (Nivolumab)	BMS	6.7	Cancer
	8	Eliquis (Apixaban)	BMS, Pfizer	6.4	Atrial fibrillation, DVT
	9	Prevnar 13	Pfizer	5.8	Pneumococcal vaccine
V	10	Stelara (Ustekinumab)	181	5.7	Psoriasis, Crohn's disease

Three circulating protein targets (TNF-alpha, VEGF-A, p40 subunit of IL12/IL23) Three membrane protein targets (PD-1, HER2, CD20)

Of the top 20 selling drugs in 2020, 14 are antibody-based

Nature Review Drug Discovery 12 March 2019

- Antibody based drugs including cancer immunotherapies is the most active field in drug discovery and development
- The 2018 Nobel Prize in Chemistry were awarded to three scientists who pioneered protein engineering strategies which in part enabled antibody drug discovery
- The 2018 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine were awarded to two scientists who developed immune check point inhibitors for cancer immunotherapy





Antibody technologies

- mAbs from immunized animals
 - Rabbits, mice, rat
- mAbs from plasma B cells
- mAbs from memory B cells
- mAbs from phage libraries
- Bispecific mabs
- ADCs
- CAR-T
- Stable CHO cell lines for antibody expression
- Antibodies crossing the BBB
- Generation of synthetic nanobody library using phage display
- Antibodies targeting complex membrane proteins

Antibody-based drug modalities



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Antibody-drug conjugates (ADC)



Nature Biotechnology 30: 631-637 (2012)

Bispecific antibodies (bsAbs)



Kontermann & Brinkmann. Bispecific antibodies Drug Discovery Today, 2015

Mechanisms of action of immunotherapy modalities



Nature Reviews | Clinical Oncology



BiTE = Bispecific T-cell engaging

B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) B-precursor acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL)

Nagorsen & Baeuerle, Experimental Cell Research. 317 (9), 2011, 1255-1260

Anti-CD3 / anti-HCMV bispecific antibodies (BsAb) for the elimination of latent infection - concept





Anti-CMV



Bind to cells infected with CMV and expressing CMV related proteins on the cell membrane

Recruit any T cells and activate T cells in the presence of CMV-infected cells

Meng et al., 2018. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy

Humanization - CDR Grafting Donor V gene of animal monoclonal antibody CDR1 FR2 CDR2 FR1 FR3 CDR3 FR4 C' N′-Acceptor human V gene CDR1 FR2 CDR2 FR1 FR3 CDR3 FR4 N'-CDR-grafted V gene FR1 CDR1 FR2 CDR2 FR3 CDR3 FR4 C' N'-Final CDR-grafted V gene FR1 CDR1 FR2 CDR2 FR3 CDR3 FR4 Ν'-

Affinity maturation of anti-IL-13R α 1 mAbs

IgG	CDR	Kd (Kinexa)
10G5wt	CDR H3: CAR FPNWGSFDY CDR L3: QQYET	861pM
10G5H6	CDR H3: CAR MPNWGSFDY CDR L3: QQYET	99.43pM
10G5-2	CDR H3: CVR MPNWGSLDH CDR L3: QQYAS	31.44pM
10G5-4	CDR H3: CVR MPNWGSLDH / T120I CDR L3: QQYAS	20.35pM
10G5-6	CDR H3: MPNWGSLDH CDR L3: QQYAS	26.8pM
8B4wt	CDR L3: HQSSSLPYT	480 pM
8B4-78M	CDR L3: MSSMGLPYT	30.03pM
178C05		5.7 pM

Strategy for LILRB4 antibody generation



Gui & Deng et al 2019 Cancer Immunology Res 7:1244–57.

Steps for mAbs generation





Anti-LILRB4 CAR-T cells display efficient in vitro cytotoxicity and specific cytokine release when stimulated by LILRB4⁺ AML cells

Samuel John et al., 2018 Molecular Therapy

Next-Generation Linker Platform



Loding two identical drug molecules Improved potency

mAb with two identical drugs

- ✓ Enhanced potency
- Minimum mAb modification

Our Strategy (Dr. Kyoji Tsuchikama)

Drug 1: hydrophilic payload Drug 2: payload with bystander effect

Enzymatic cleavage site Drug 1 Drug 2

Loding two different drug molecules Acts on two different target mechanisms

mAb with two different drugs

- ✓ Dual modes of action
- May overcome drug resistance and cancer heterogeneity

- 1) Anami, Y., Xiong, W., Gui, X., Deng, M., Zhang, C. C., Zhang, N., An, Z., Tsuchikama, K. *Org. Biomol. Chem.* **2017**, *15*, 5635–5642.
- 2) Anami, Y., Yamazaki, C.M., Xiong, W., Gui, X., Zhang, N., An, Z., Tsuchikama, K. Nat. Commun. 2018, 9:2512.
- 3) Anami et al, Mol. Cancer Ther. 2020, 19:2330–2339.
- 4) Yamazaki et al., *Nat. Commun.* **2021**, doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-23793-7

Isolation of mAbs targeting the RBD of the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein









Broader RBD epitope coverage by the tetravalent bsAb 14-H-6 prevents viral escape



Gao et al. manuscript submitted

The cTfRMAb–ScFv fusion protein clears amyloid from brain



Major challenges in antibody drug development

• Lack of novel antibody drug targets

- Of the 37 antibodies for oncology indication
 - CD20, EGFR, HER2, VEGF, CTLA-4, PD-1, PD-L1, CD38, SLAMF7, GD2, CD19/CD3, and VEGFR-2
 - 6 are targeting CD20
 - 6 are targeting EGFR/HER2
 - 6 targeting PD1/PD-L1
- Of the 156 entered clinical trials in 2018-2019
 - 15 are targeting Her2
 - 16 are targeting CD3
 - 21 targeting PD1/PD-L1

• Lack of biomarkers

- IGFR1
- HER3
- CTLA4/PD-1/PD-L1

• Drug resistance to antibody therapies

- Combination therapies
- Bispecific
- ADCs
- Technology breakthroughs
 - Targeting intracellular proteins
 - Crossing the BBB

Therapeutic antibody Engineering



Novel targets Biomarkers Better designed clinical trials

Thank you for your attention!