

Towards Development of a Systems PK-PD Model to Characterize Bystander Effect of Antibody-Drug Conjugates (ADCs)



Aman P. Singh

PK-PD Scientist

Translational Research

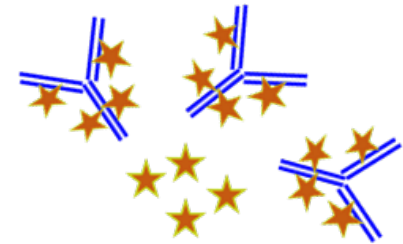
Biologics Development Sciences

Janssen R&D, PA

06/13/2018

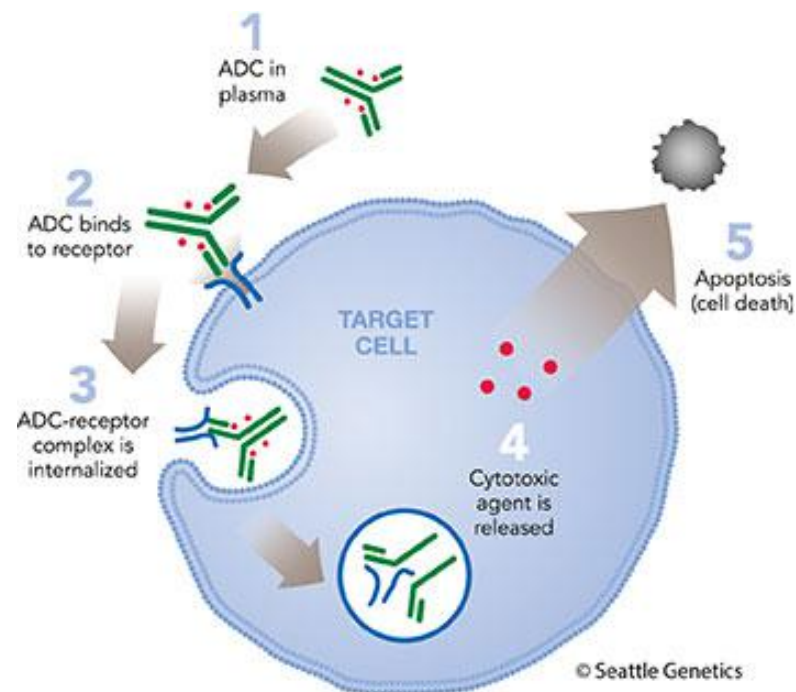
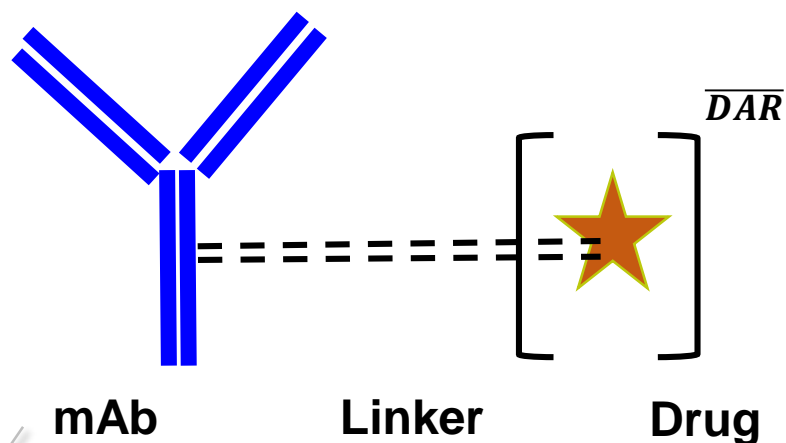
My Email:

ASing215@its.jnj.com



Background: Antibody Drug Conjugates

~ 75 Antibody Drug Conjugates are in clinical trial



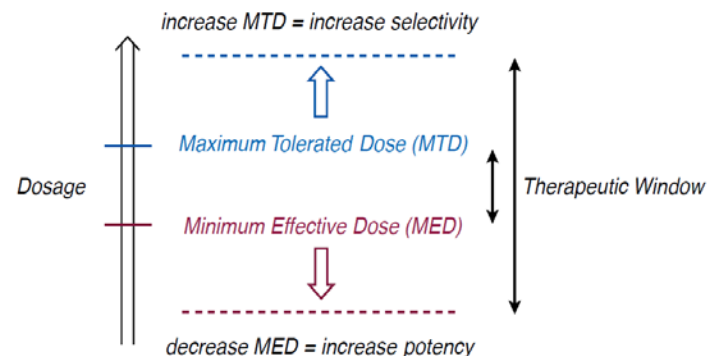
Humanized mAb construct (IgG1, IgG2, IgG4)
Selective for **tumor antigens**.
Ab-Ag complexes efficiently internalized

Cleavable:
Cleaved based on differential extra- and intracellular properties.
e.g. *Enzymatic, Acid-labile, Disulphide*

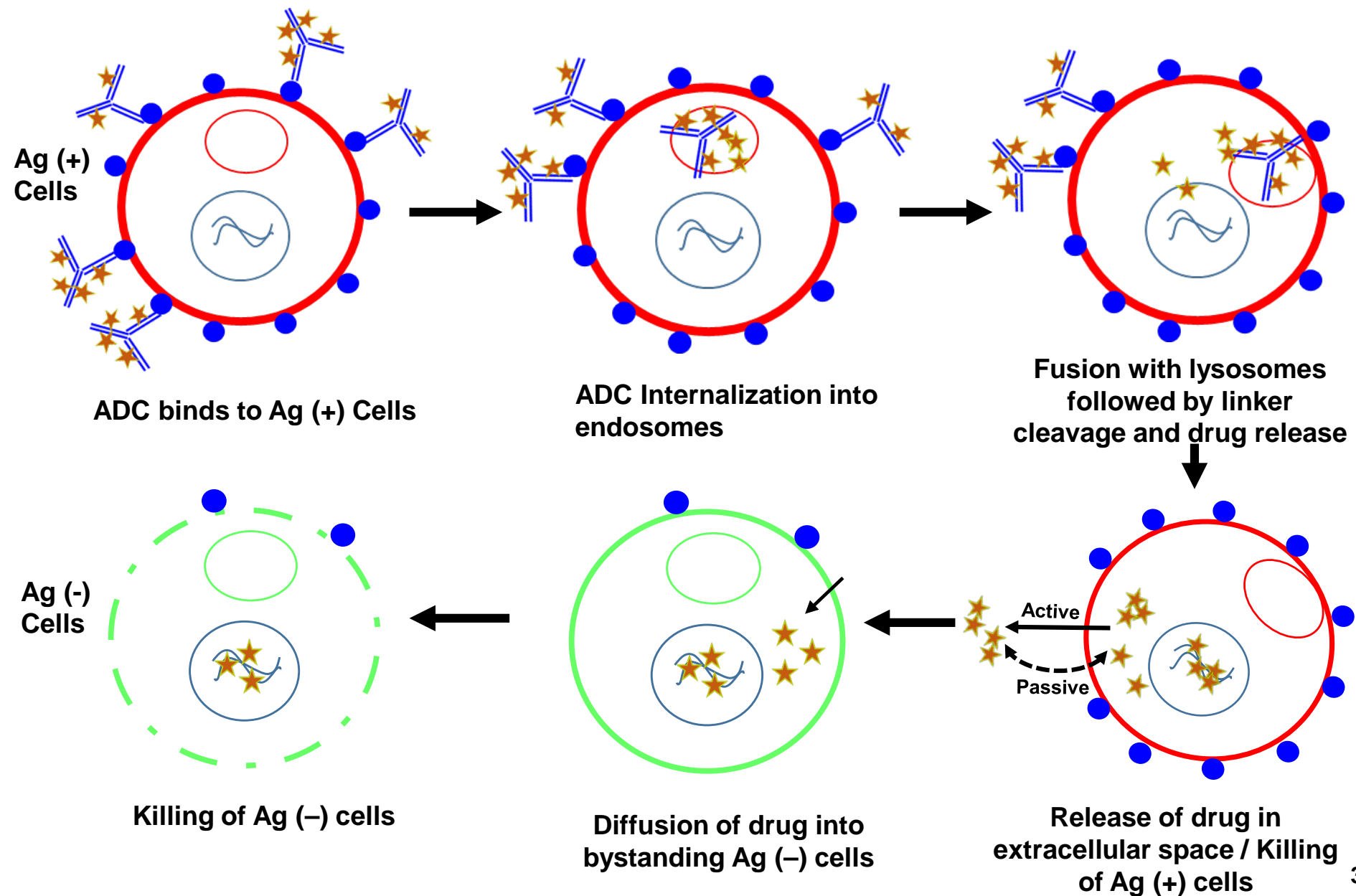
Non-Cleavable:
Proteolytic Degradation inside a cell
e.g. *SMCC linker*.

Microtubule Inhibitors:
e.g. *Maytansines (DM1)*
Auristatins (MMAE)

DNA Damaging Agents:
e.g. *Duocarmycins (DC1)*
Calcheamicin



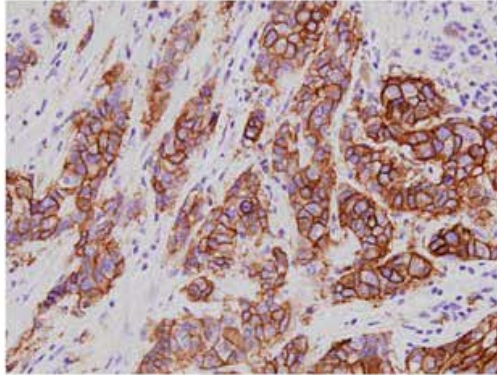
Background: **Bystander Effect** of ADCs



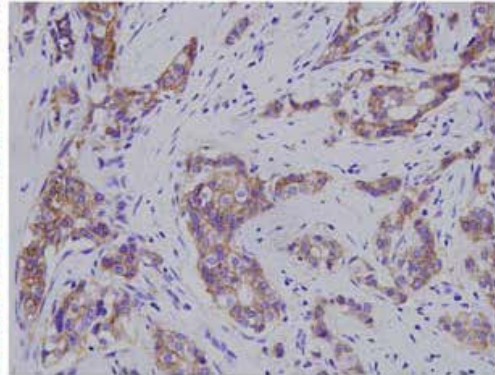
Our Motivation: Tumor Heterogeneity

Why are we studying Bystander Effect? HER2 heterogeneity leads to poor disease free survival rate

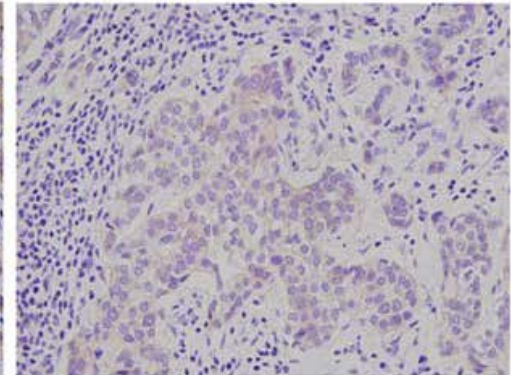
HER2
IHC



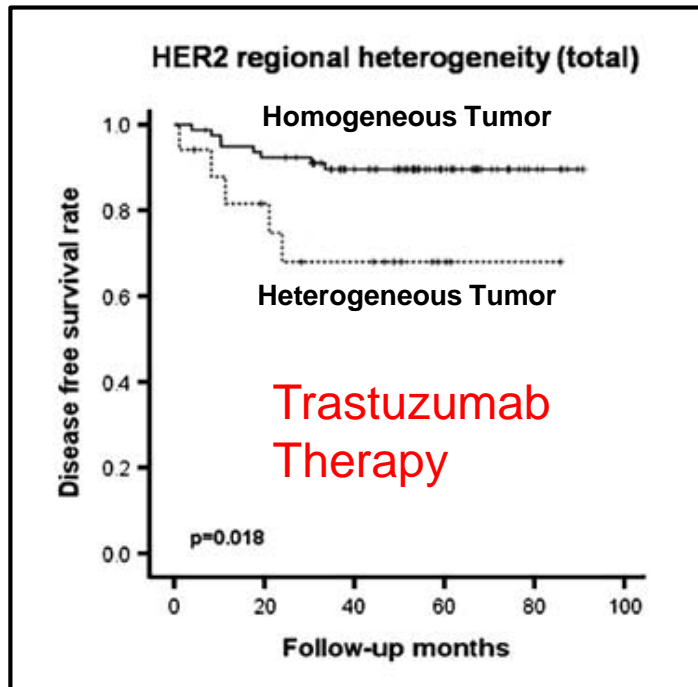
TMA Core 1
HER2 3+



TMA Core 2
HER2 2+



TMA Core 3
HER2 1+



- Tumor Heterogeneity leads to higher relapse of disease.
- Clinical significance of developing ADCs demonstrating bystander effect

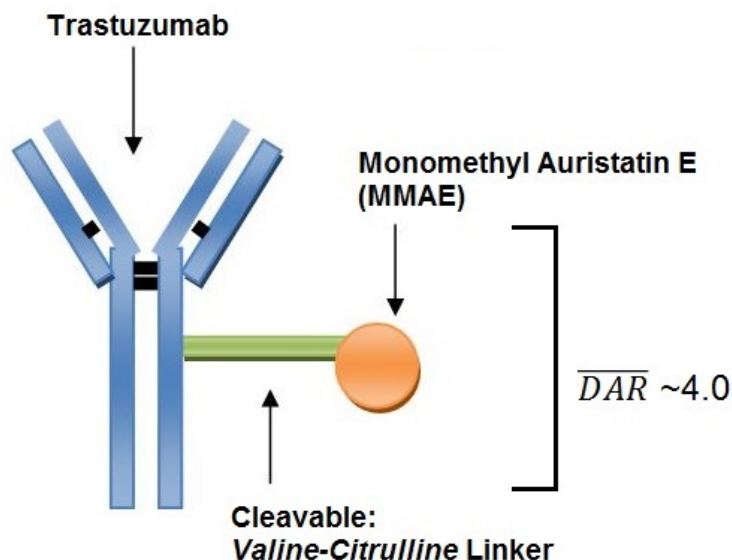


Our Hypothesis: Bystander Effect

Quantitatively characterizing ADC disposition at a cellular level will help us understand Bystander Effect *in vivo*. Once validated, our PK-PD model can then:-

- I. Identify Prominent Pathways/Parameters in the system to maximize Bystander Effect
- II. Identify novel dosing regimens to maximize bystander effect.
- III. Inform target selection and ADC design for future ADCs.

Tool ADC: Trastuzumab-vc-MMAE



Trastuzumab [Herceptin®]

- Humanized *anti-HER2 mAb*
- MW. 148 Kda
- Indicated for HER2-positive metastatic breast Cancer

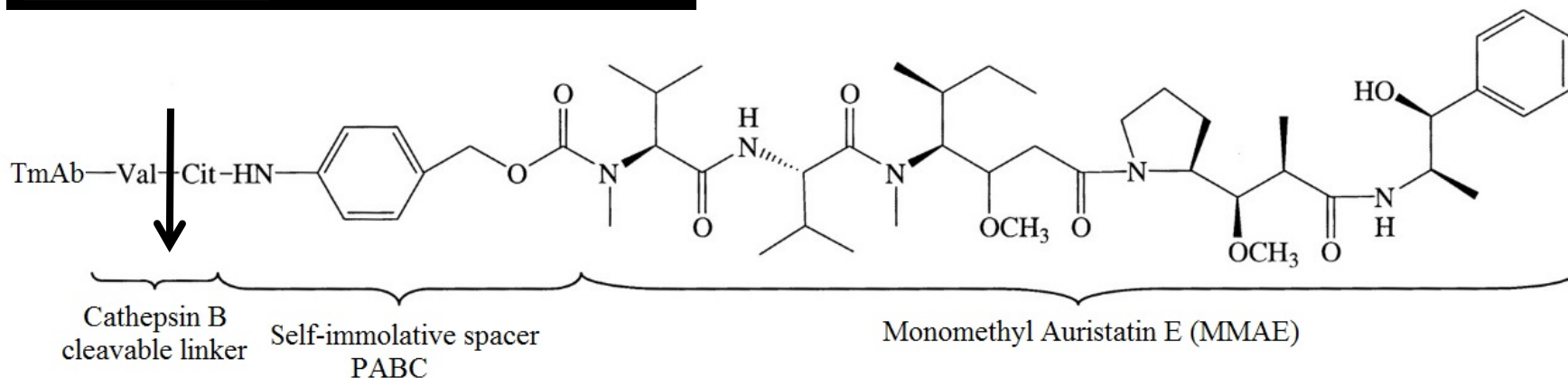
Monomethyl Auristatin E

- Synthetic Derivative of Auristatins (Marine life)
- **Microtubule Inhibitor**
- Highly potent: IC50 values of 1-10 pM

Valine-Citrulline Linker

- Cleaved by **Cathepsin B** in lysosomes
- Cathepsin B highly expressed in cancer cells
- Self-immolative spacer is attached rendering free MMAE release

Synthesis and Characterization in Shah Lab

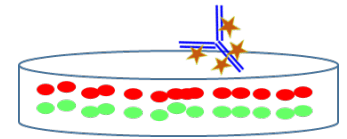


Development of PK-PD model for Bystander Effect

Aim 1

Quantification of Bystander Effect *In Vitro*

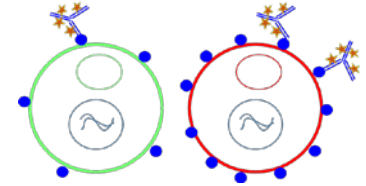
Develop a Coculture system of Ag+ and Ag- Cells



Aim 2

Development of a Single-Cell PK model for ADC

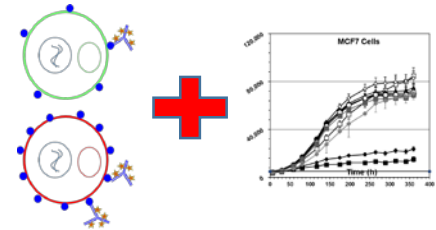
Perform Cellular Disposition Studies in Ag+ and Ag- Cells



Aim 3

Development of *In Vitro* PK-PD model for Bystander Effect

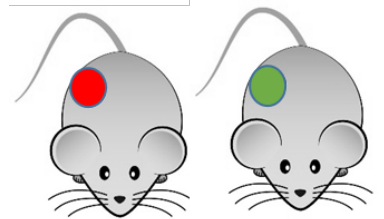
Linking Intracellular Concentrations to drive Cytotoxicity



Aim 4

Development of *In Vivo* Tumor PK-PD model for Xenografts bearing Ag+ and Ag- Cells

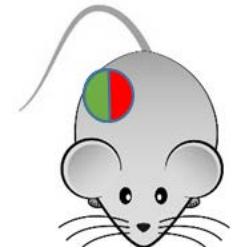
Perform Tumor PK and Tumor Growth Inhibition (TGI) Studies



Aim 5

Development of *In Vivo* Tumor PK-PD model to Characterize Bystander Effect

Perform TGI Studies in Heterogeneous Tumor Model with Ag+ and Ag-

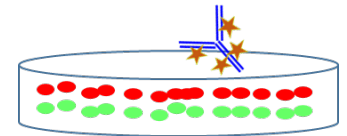


Development of PK-PD model for Bystander Effect

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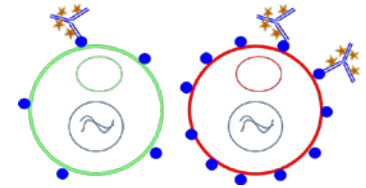
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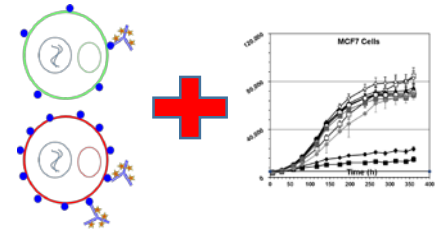
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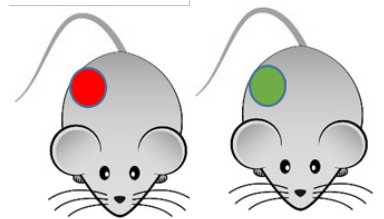
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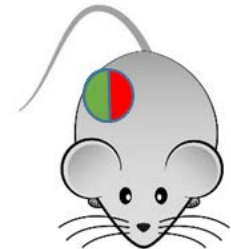
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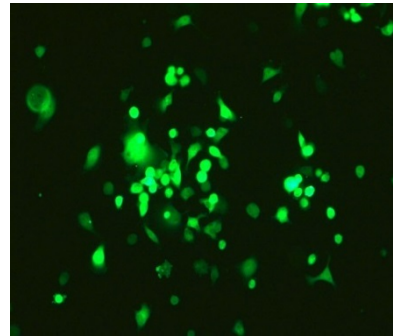
Cell Lines with Different HER2 Expression

HER2 High (3+) NCI-N87 Cell line (ATCC®)

- Adherent, patchy epithelial cells obtained from human gastric carcinoma
- Over expression of HER2/neu protein
- Doubling time ~55 h.

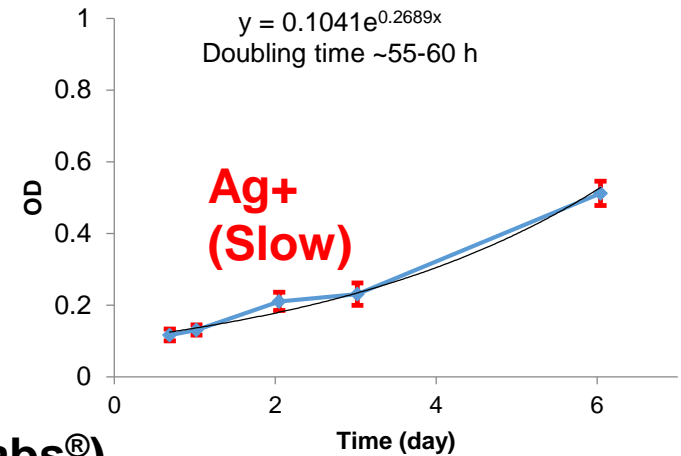
HER2 Low (0/1+) GFP-MCF7 Cell line (Cell Biolabs®)

- Adherent, epithelial cells obtained from human mammary gland
- Low expression of HER2/neu protein
- Doubling time ~35 hrs.

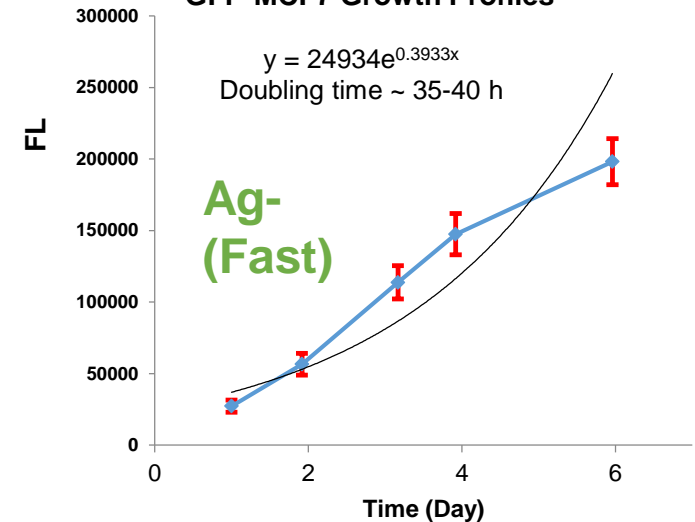


Fluorescence microscopy image at excitation/emission wavelength of 485/535 nm

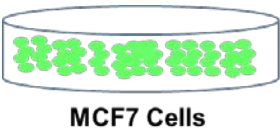
N87 Growth Profiles



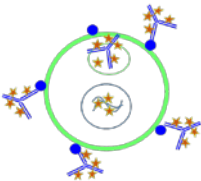
GFP-MCF7 Growth Profiles



In Vitro Viability with T-vc-MMAE in Each Cell Line



MCF7 Cells



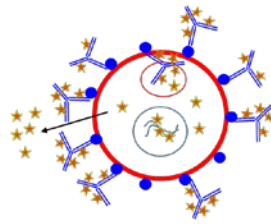
100 nM T-vc-MMAE

↓ IC₅₀ MCF7

↑ IC₉₀ N87

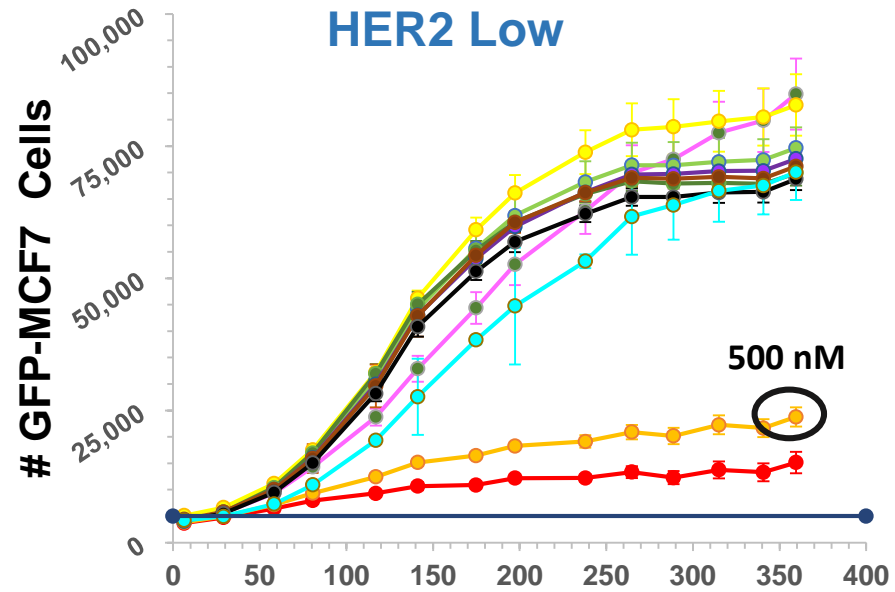


N87 Cells



GFP-MCF7 Cell Viability

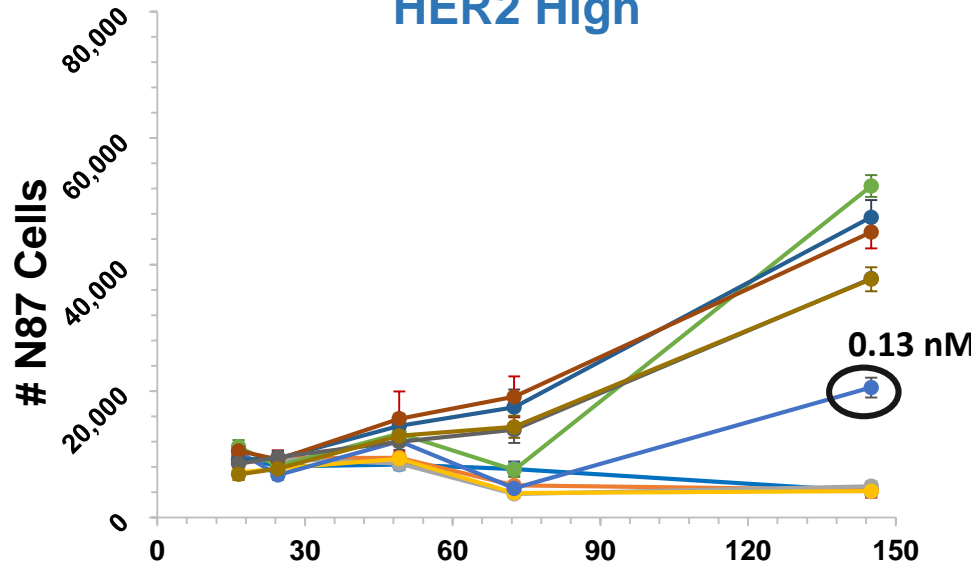
HER2 Low



- 1000 nM
- 500 nM
- 100 nM
- 10 nM
- 1 nM
- 0.1 nM
- 0.01 nM
- 0.001 nM
- 0.0001 nM
- Placebo
- BLQ

N87 Cell Viability

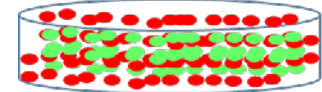
HER2 High



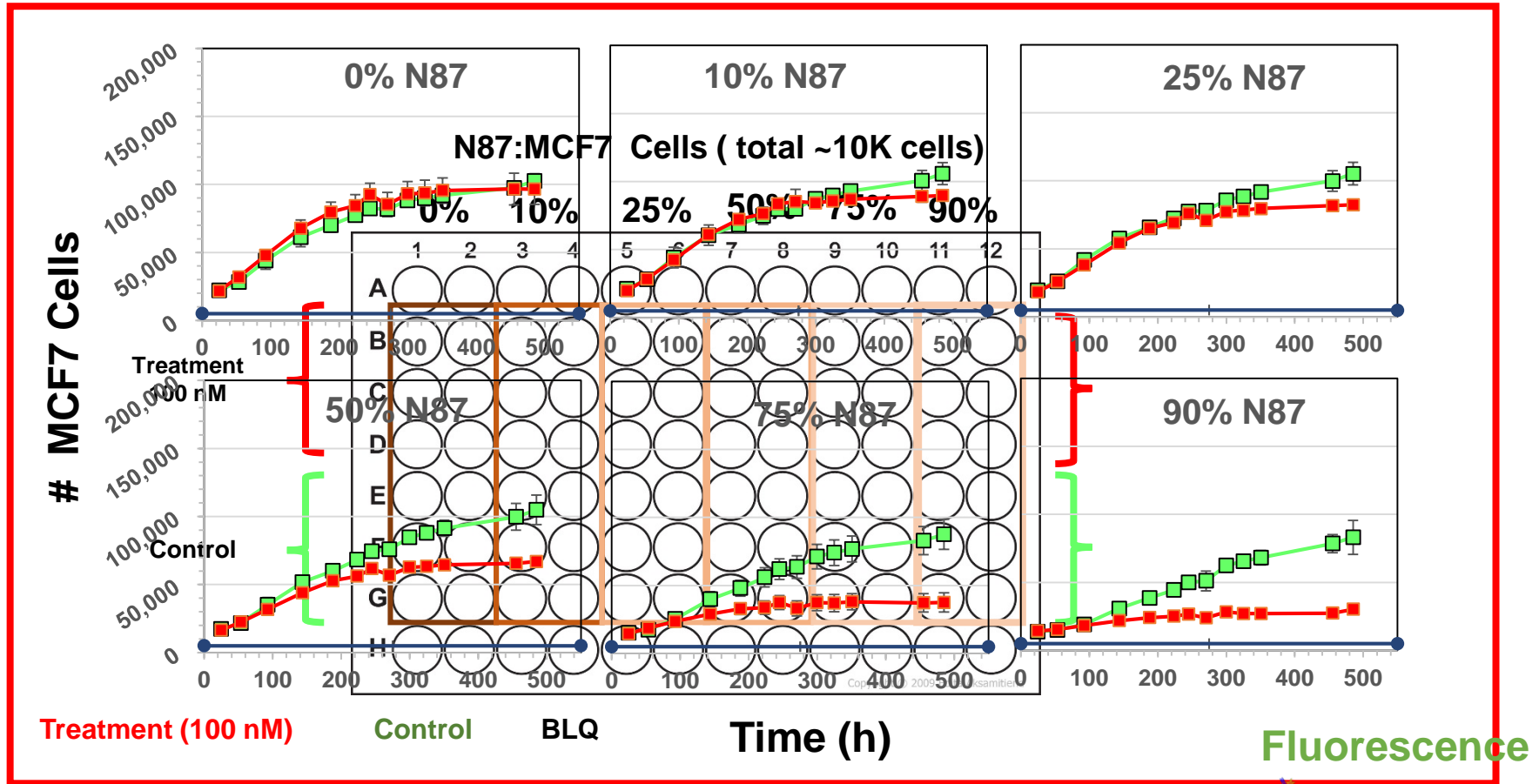
- 1293.33 nM
- 129.33 nM
- 12.93 nM
- 1.29 nM
- 0.13 nM
- 0.013 nM
- 0.0013 nM
- 0.00013 nM
- 0.000013 nM
- Placebo

Quantification of Bystander Effect *In Vitro*

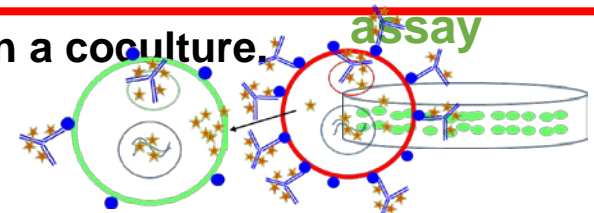
Cocultures with MCF7 and **N87 Cell Line**



MCF7 Cells + N87 Cells



Read Fluorescence to quantitate MCF7 cells in a coculture.



Semi-mechanistic Modeling of Bystander Effect

Model Fittings:

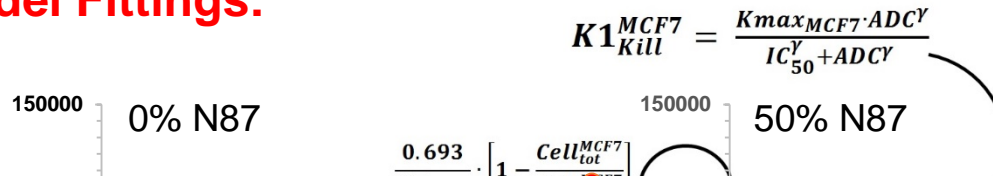
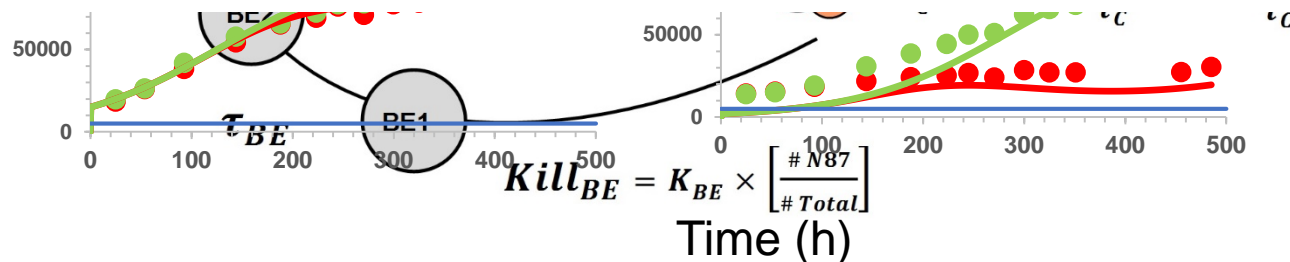


Table 1 A list of parameters used for the development of the bystander effect PD model and their estimated values

Parameters	Units	Description	Estimate (%CV)
$Kmax_{N87}, Kmax_{MCF7}$	1/h	Maximum rate of T-vc-MMAE induced cell killing in the respective cell lines	0.023 (7.8 %), 0.016 (4.1 %)
$IC_{50}^{N87}, IC_{50}^{MCF7}$	nM	Concentrations of T-vc-MMAE that produces 50 % of maximum killing in the respective cell lines	0.19 (32.7 %), 353.3 (55.1 %)
DT_{N87}, DT_{MCF7}	h	Doubling times for the two cell lines	40.1 (20.1 %), 33.6 (1.5 %)
$\gamma^{N87}, \gamma^{MCF7}$	Unitless	Curve fitting parameter that determines the steepness of the concentration-effect relationship for each cell line	1.1 (15.8 %), 2.48 (18.1 %)
$\tau_C^{N87}, \tau_C^{MCF7}$	h	Transit time parameter used for the cell distribution model applied to each cell line	9.1 (34.2 %), 18.9 (25.4 %)
$Cell_{max}^{N87}, Cell_{max}^{MCF7}$	Number of cells	Maximum achievable cell number per well for each cell line	80,500 (34.2 %), 75,000 (1.86 %)
K_{BE}	1/h	Bystander killing constant	11.36 (15.2 %)
τ_{BE}	h	Transit time parameter used to capture the delay in the bystander killing	35.8 (13.9 %)

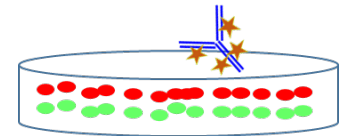


Development of PK-PD model for Bystander Effect

Aim 1

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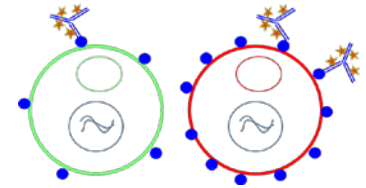
Develop a Coculture system of Ag+ and Ag- Cells



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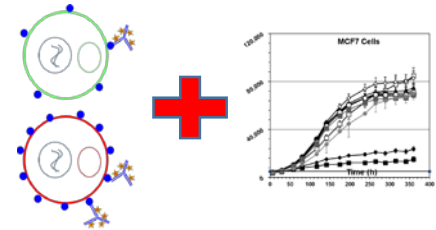
Perform Cellular Disposition Studies in Ag+ and Ag- Cells



Aim 3

Development of *In Vitro* PK-PD model for Bystander Effect

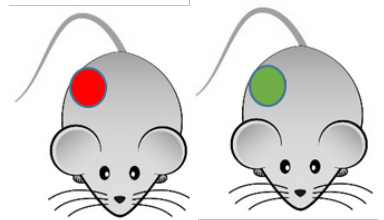
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Development of *In Vivo* Tumor PK-PD model for Xenografts bearing Ag+ and Ag- Cells

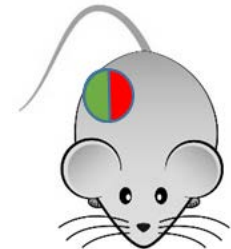
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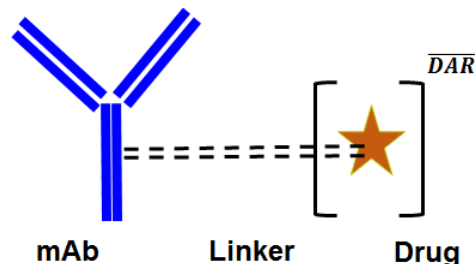
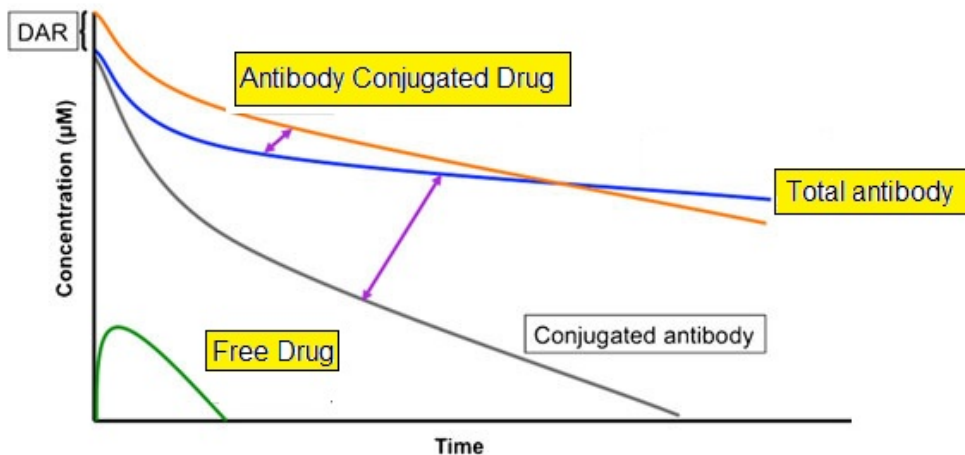
Aim 5

Development of *In Vivo* Tumor PK-PD model to Characterize Bystander Effect

Perform TGI Studies in Heterogeneous Tumor Model with Ag+ and Ag-



Different Analytical Methods for T-vc-MMAE



- Heterogeneous Formulation
- Complex Pharmacokinetics

Development and Method Validation of 3 Analytical Techniques in Lab

Sandwich ELISA Method for **Total Antibody**



LC-MS/MS Method for **Unconjugated MMAE**



LC-MS/MS Method + Forced Deconjugation using *Papain* Enzyme for **Total MMAE**



Single-Cell PK Model for MMAE

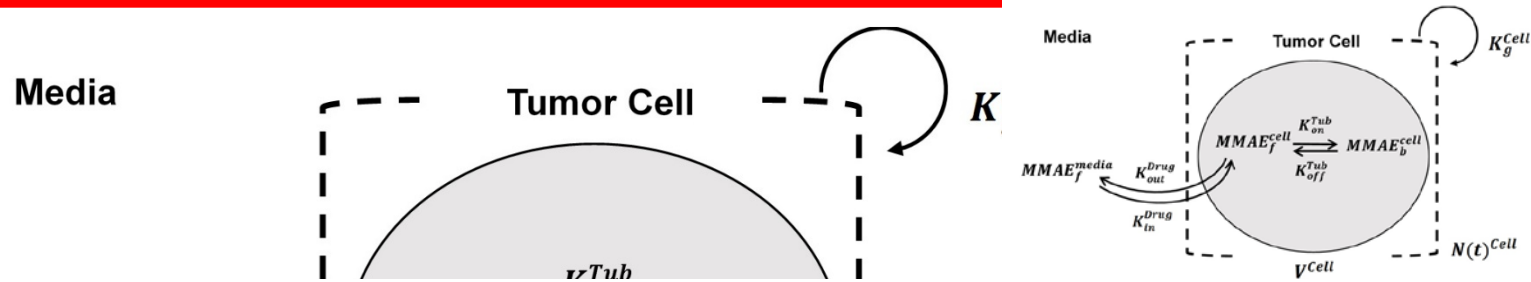
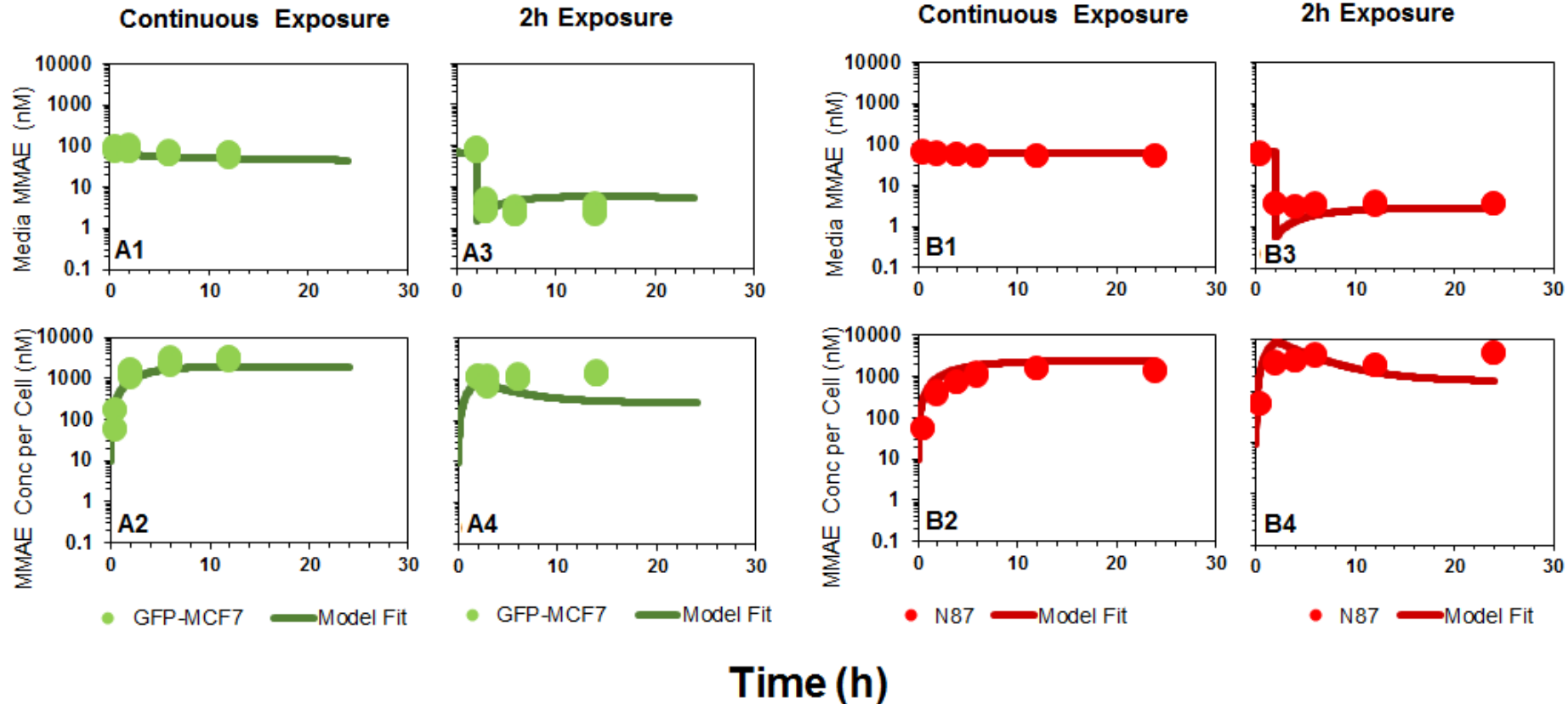


Figure 5

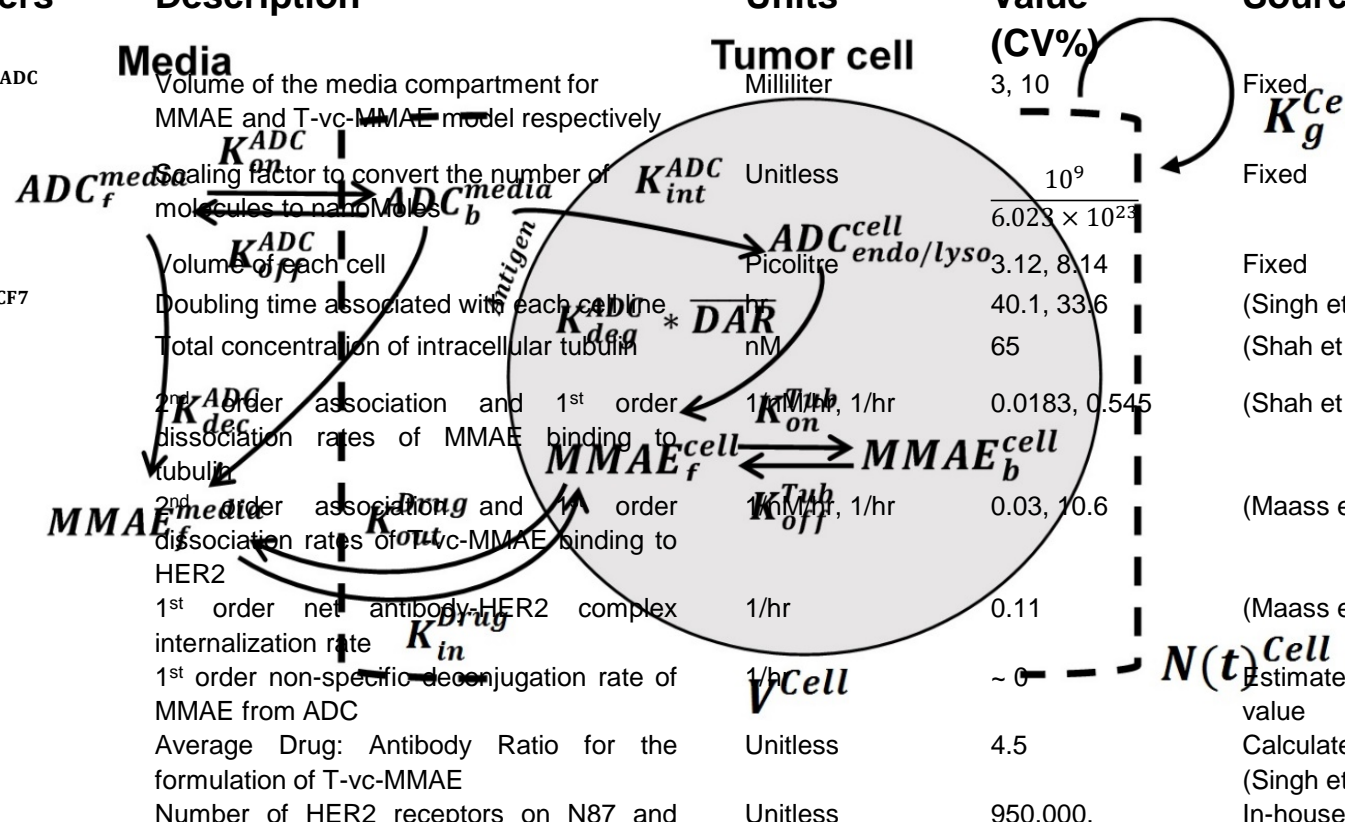
GFP-MCF7

N87



Single-Cell PK model for T-vc-MMAE

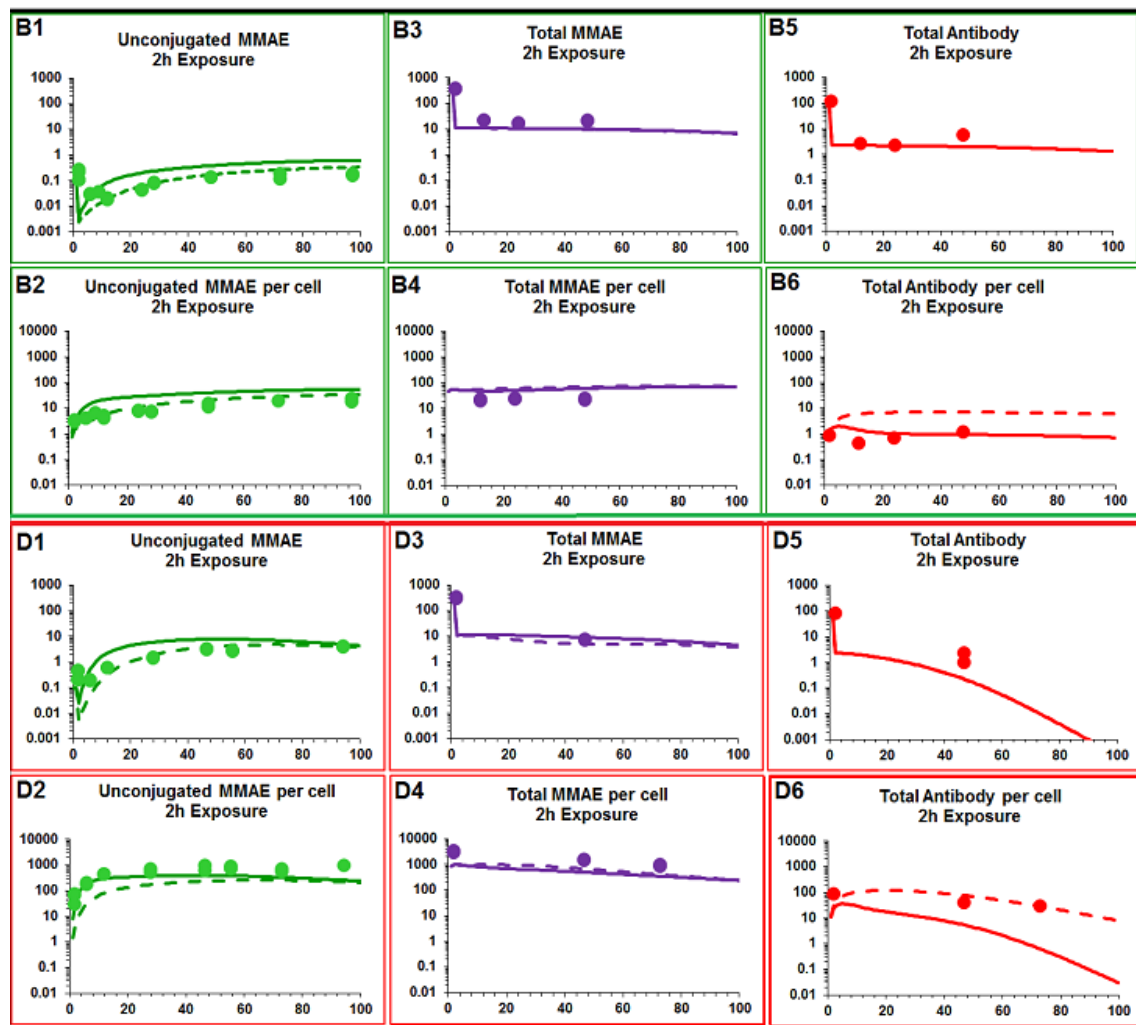
Parameters	Description	Units	Value (CV%)	Source
MV^{MMAE}, MV^{ADC}	Media Volume of the media compartment for MMAE and T-vc-MMAE model respectively	Milliliter	3, 10	Fixed
SF	Scaling factor to convert the number of molecules to nanomoles	Unitless	10^9	Fixed
$V_{Cell}^{N87}, V_{Cell}^{MCF7}$	Volume of each cell	Picolitre	6.023×10^{23}	Fixed
DT^{N87}, DT^{MCF7}	Doubling time associated with each cell line	hr	40.1, 33.6	(Singh et al., 2016b)
$Tubulin^{Total}$	Total concentration of intracellular tubulin	nM	65	(Shah et al., 2012)
$K_{on}^{Tub}, K_{off}^{Tub}$	2 nd order association and 1 st order dissociation rates of MMAE binding to tubulin	$1/nM \cdot hr$	0.0183, 0.545	(Shah et al., 2012)
$K_{on}^{ADC}, K_{off}^{ADC}$	2 nd order association and 1 st order dissociation rates of T-vc-MMAE binding to HER2	$1/nM \cdot hr$	0.03, 10.6	(Maass et al., 2016)
K_{int}^{ADC}	1 st order net antibody-HER2 complex internalization rate	1/hr	0.11	(Maass et al., 2016)
K_{dec}^{ADC}	1 st order non-specific deconjugation rate of MMAE from ADC	1/h	~ 0	Estimated to be very low value
\overline{DAR}	Average Drug: Antibody Ratio for the formulation of T-vc-MMAE	Unitless	4.5	Calculated using HIC (Singh et al., 2016b)
Ag_{HER2}^{Cell}	Number of HER2 receptors on N87 and GFP-MCF7 cells respectively	Unitless	950,000, 52,000	In-house
$K_{deg}^{N87}, K_{deg}^{MCF7}$	1 st order rate of proteases-induced intracellular ADC degradation and MMAE release	1/h	0.03 (Maass), 0.353 (9%)	Estimated
K_{in}^{MMAE}	1 st order inflow rate constant for MMAE from extracellular space to intracellular space for N87 and MCF7 cells respectively.	1/h	8.33 (8.5%)	Estimated MMAE Modeling
K_{out}^{MMAE}	1 st order efflux rate constants for MMAE from intracellular space to extracellular space for N87 and MCF7 cells respectively	1/h	0.199 (22%)	Estimated



Model Predictions for 3 Analytes of T-vc-MMAE

2h Exposure

Concentration (nM)



Media



Media



Cell Pellet



Cell Pellet

Time (h)