

Approaches to enhance the efficacy of EGFR- directed antibodies

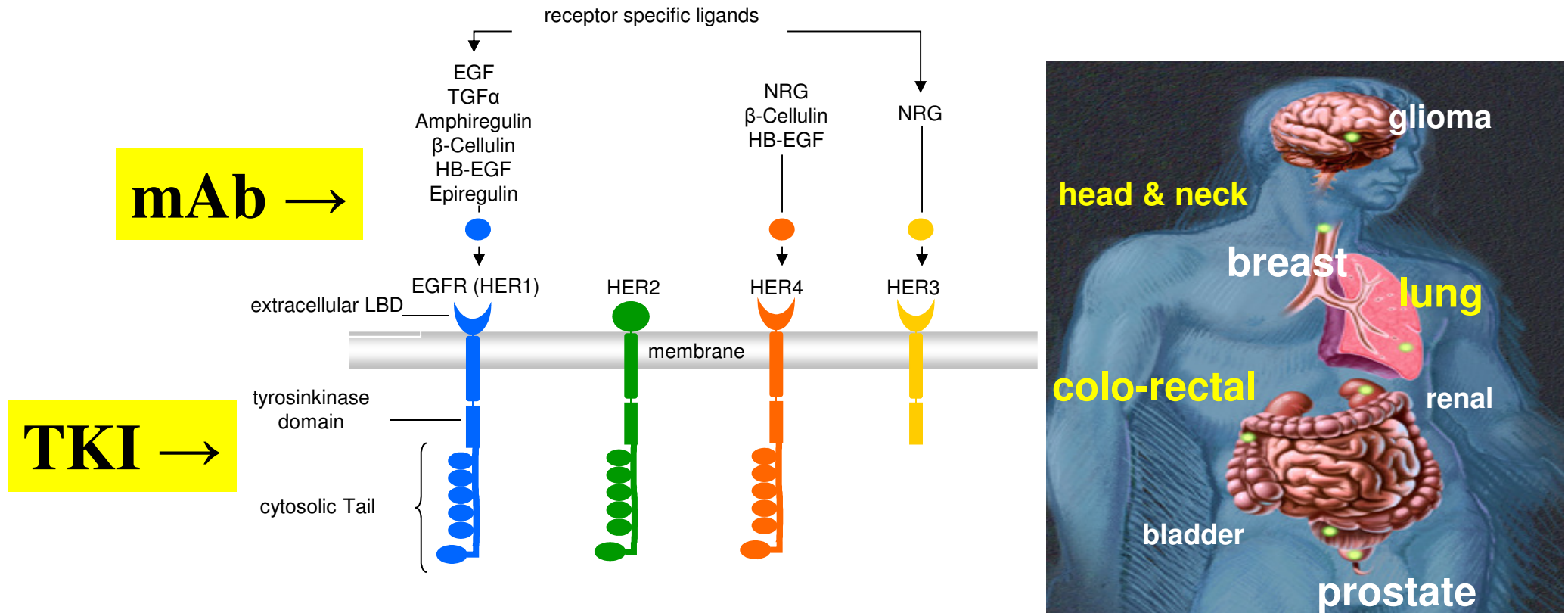
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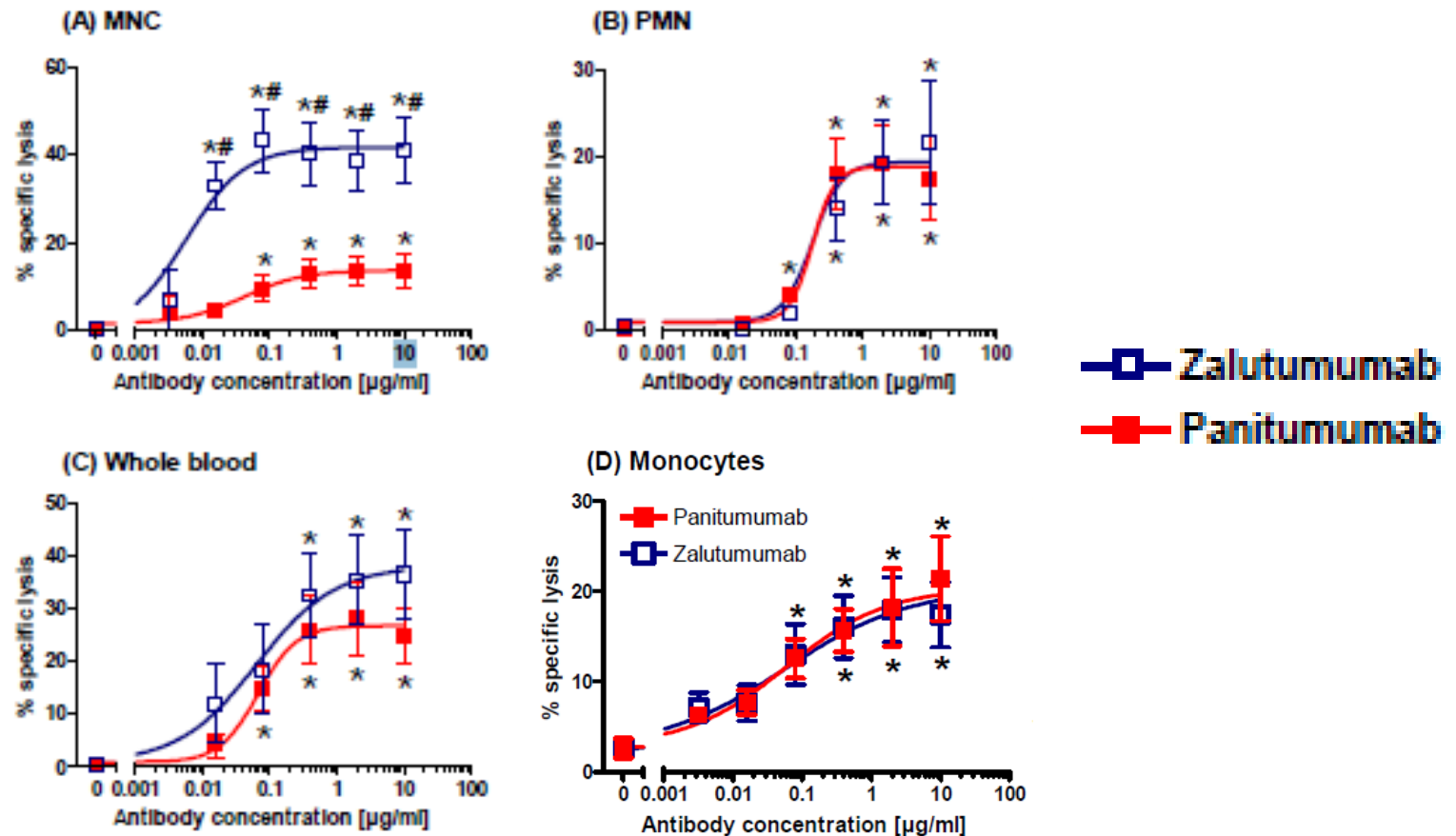


The epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) as target antigen for tumor therapy



- two approved TKI: erlotinib, gefitinib
- two approved mAb: cetuximab, panitumumab
- different indications and different biomarkers !

Panitumumab recruits myeloid effector cells



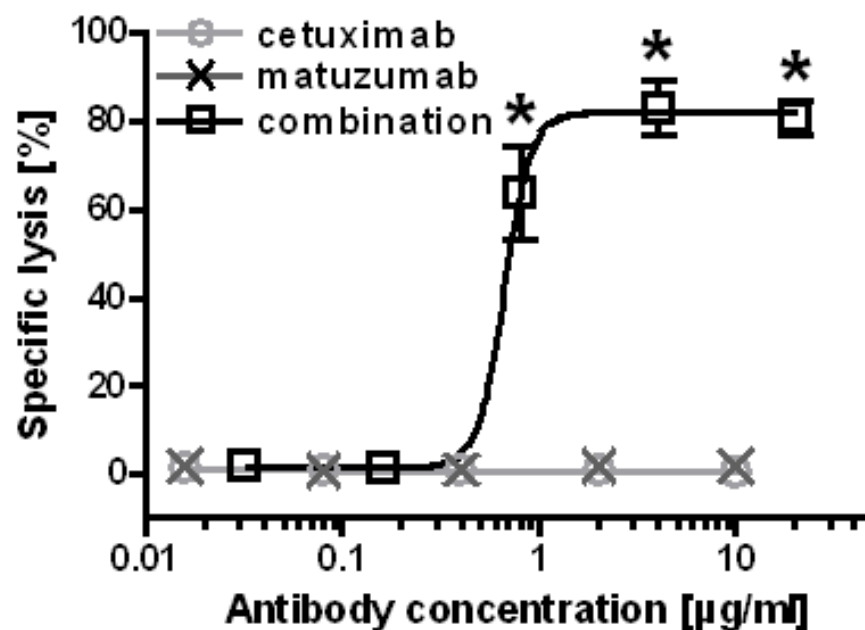
EGFR antibody combinations trigger CDC

**EGF
blocking**



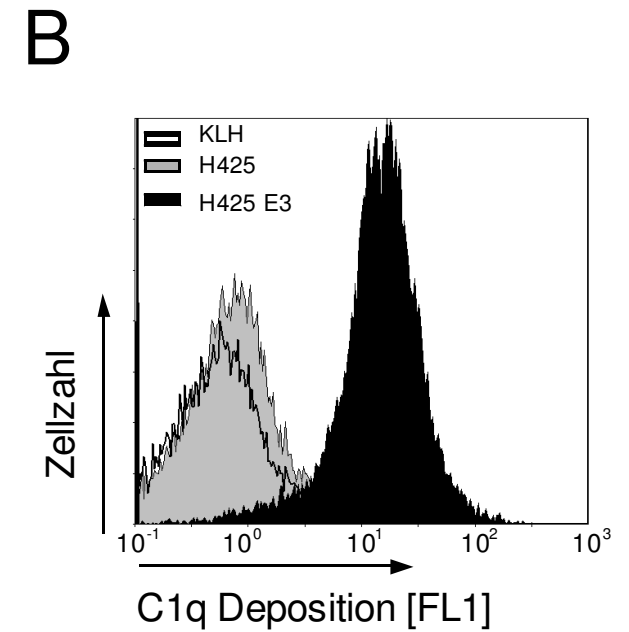
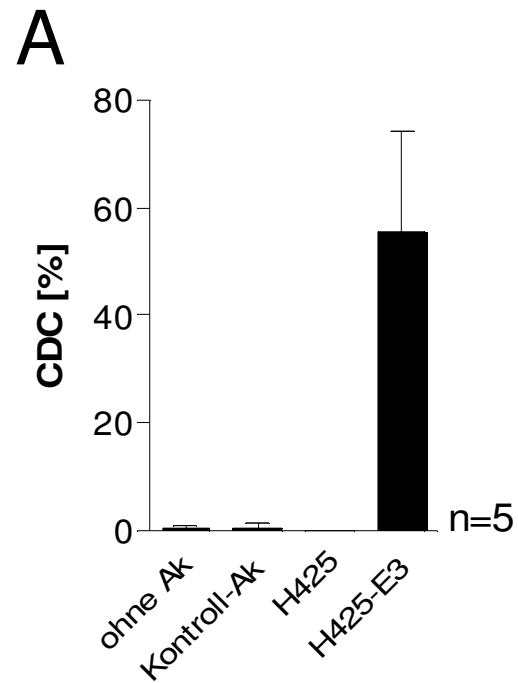
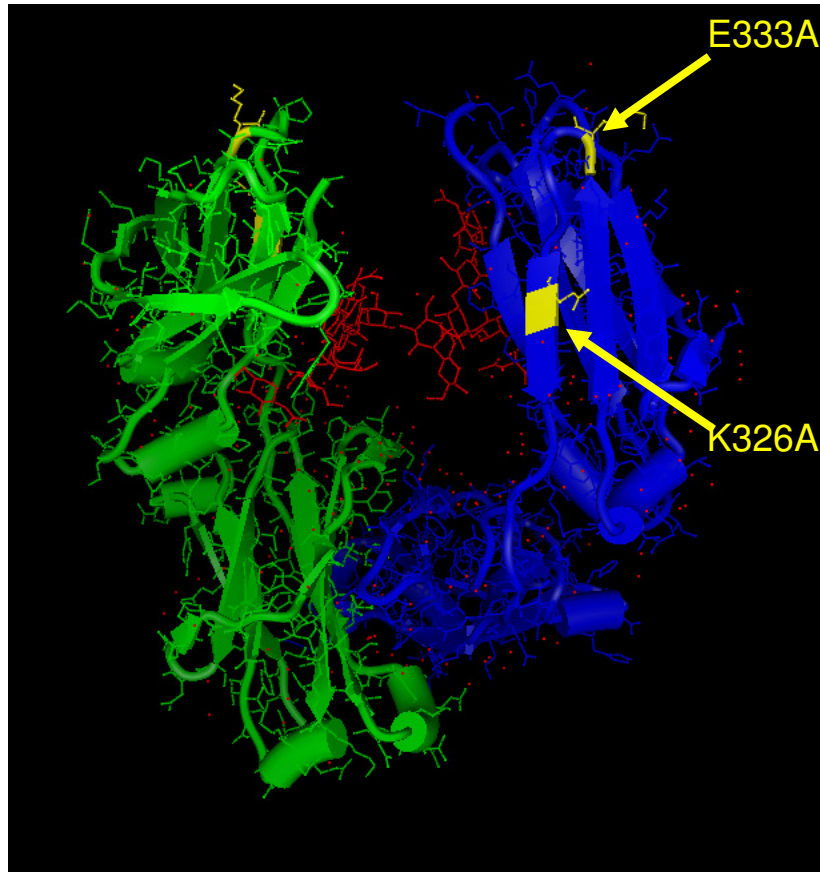
**non EGF
blocking**

(a) A1207



complement fixation and CDC by select Ab combinations

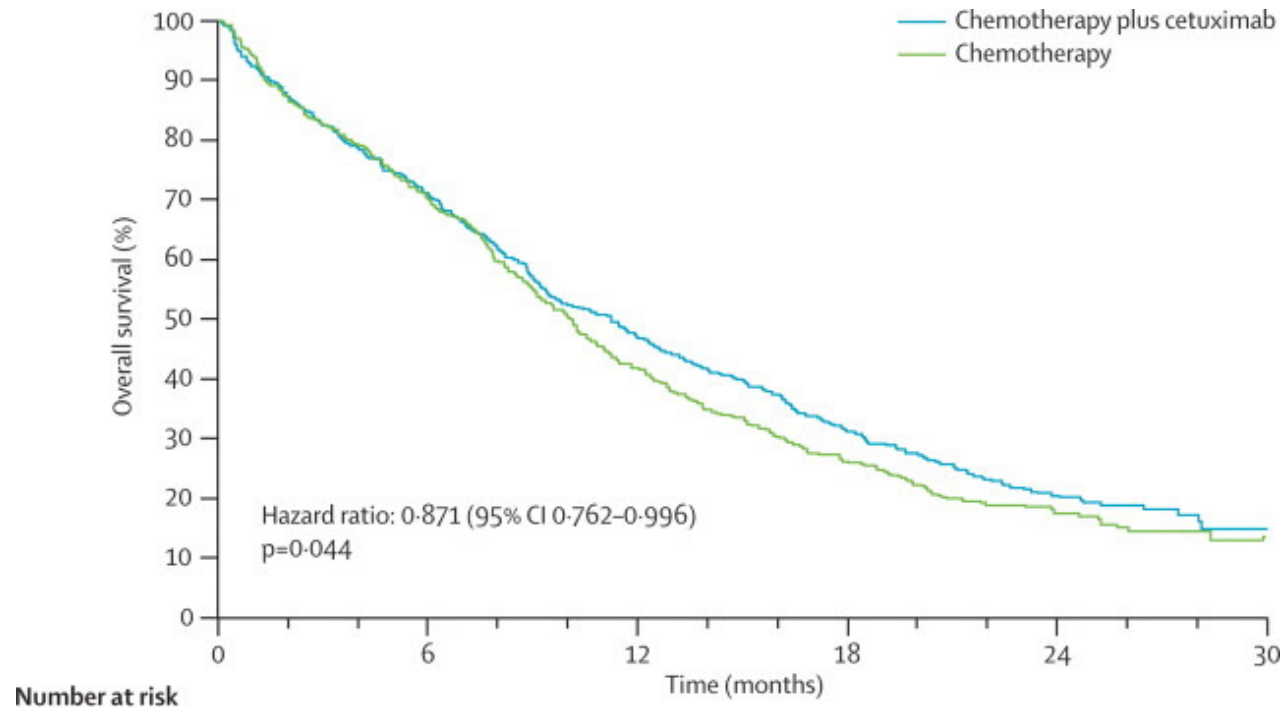
Fc engineering enhances CDC



Idusogie et al., J Immunol, 2001

Cetuximab + plus chemotherapy in NSCLC: the FLEX study

- 1125 patients with advanced NSCLC randomized

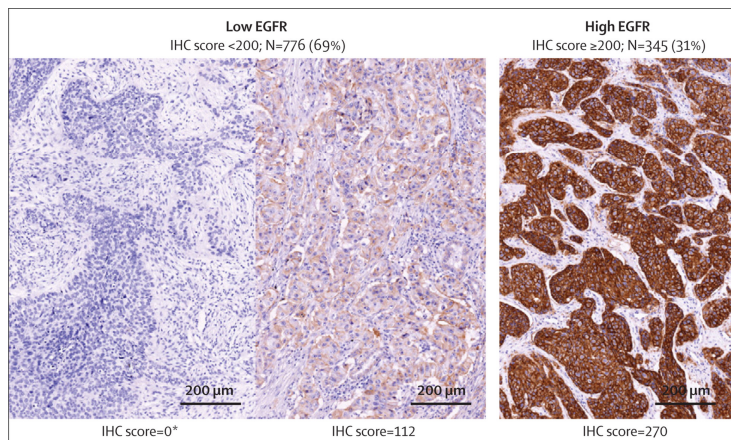


Pirker R et al. Lancet 373, 1525, 2009

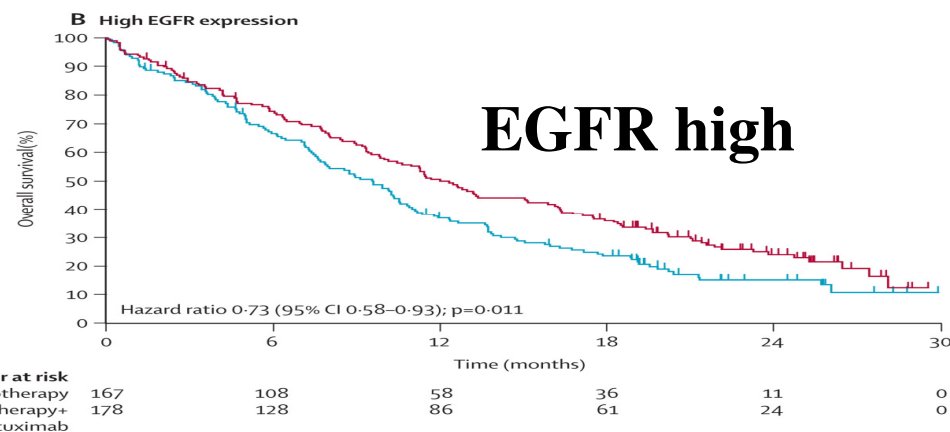
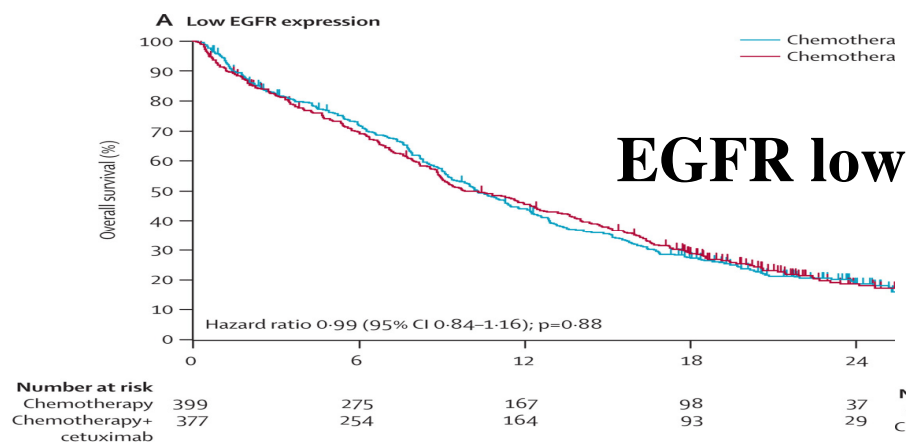
- EGFR mutations not predictive

O'Byrne et al. Lancet Oncol. 12:795, 2011

Quantitative EGFR histochemistry in NSCLC

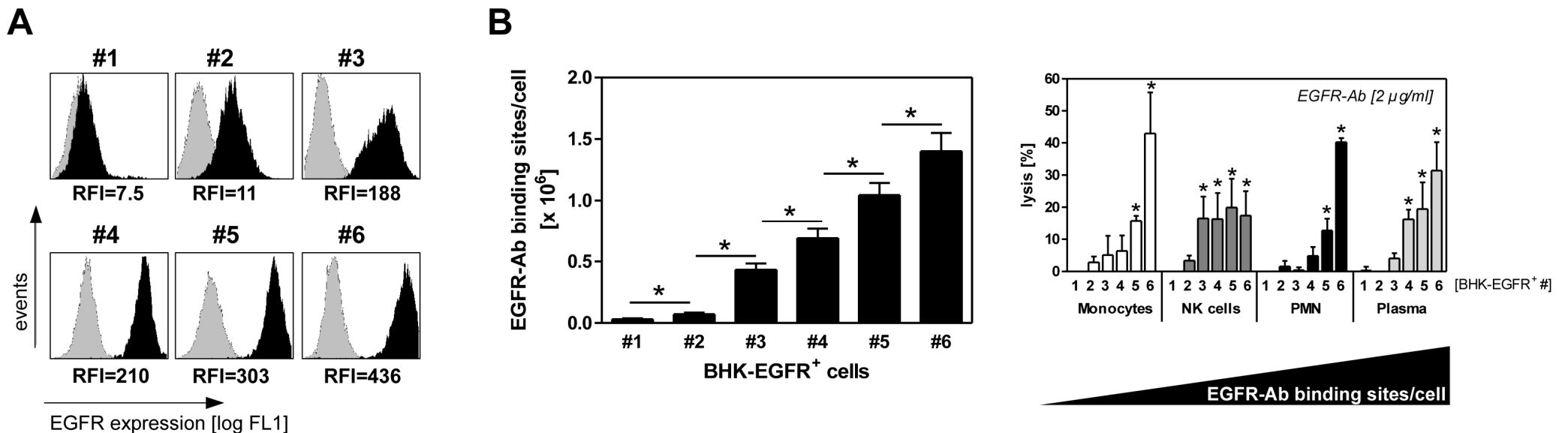


- retrospective analyses of FLEX data
- EGFR-ICH score 0 – 300
- high > 200 (30 %)



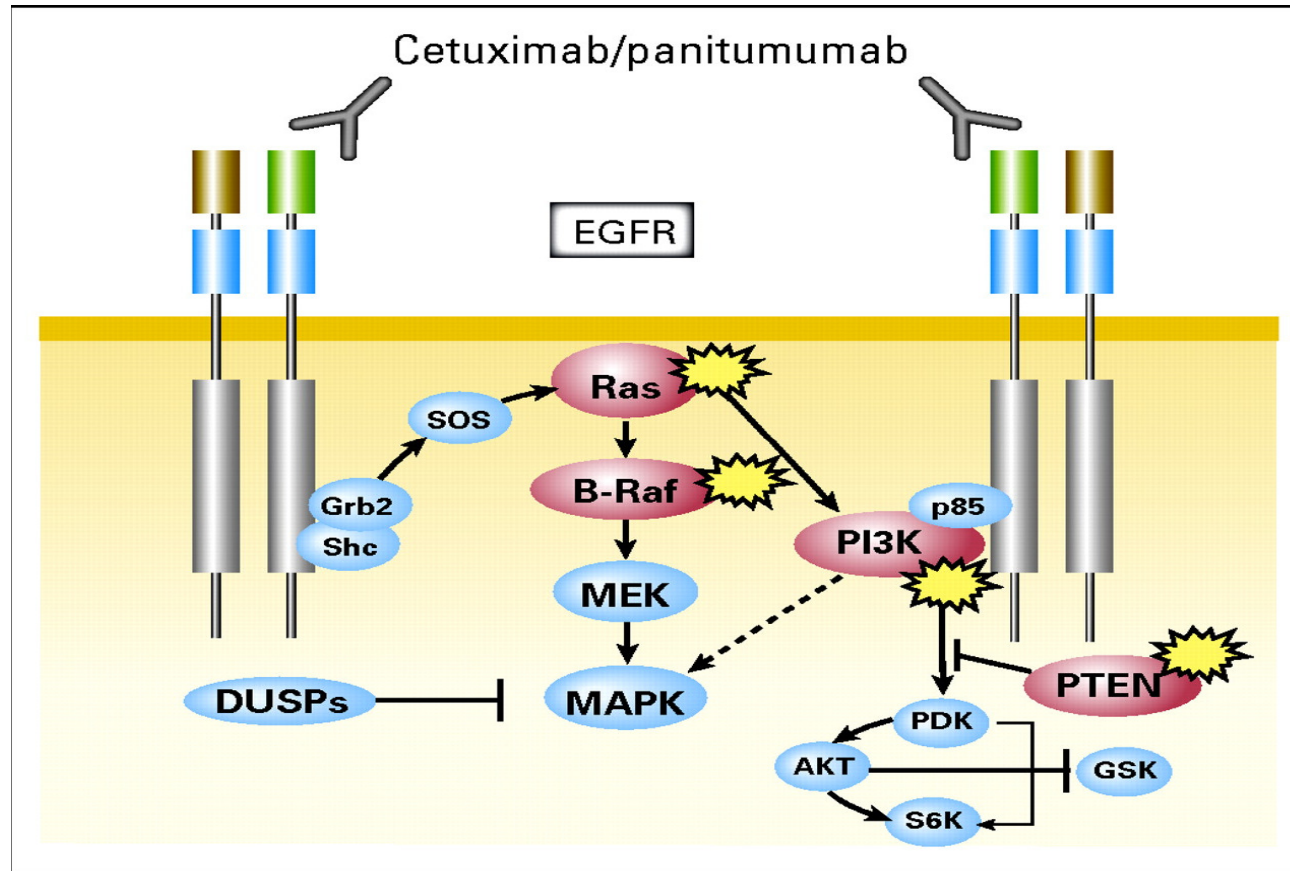
impact of EGFR expression on different MoA ?

EGFR expression and mAb effector mechanisms



- EGFR expression levels correlate with Fc- mediated killing

KRAS activation by-passes EGFR blockade

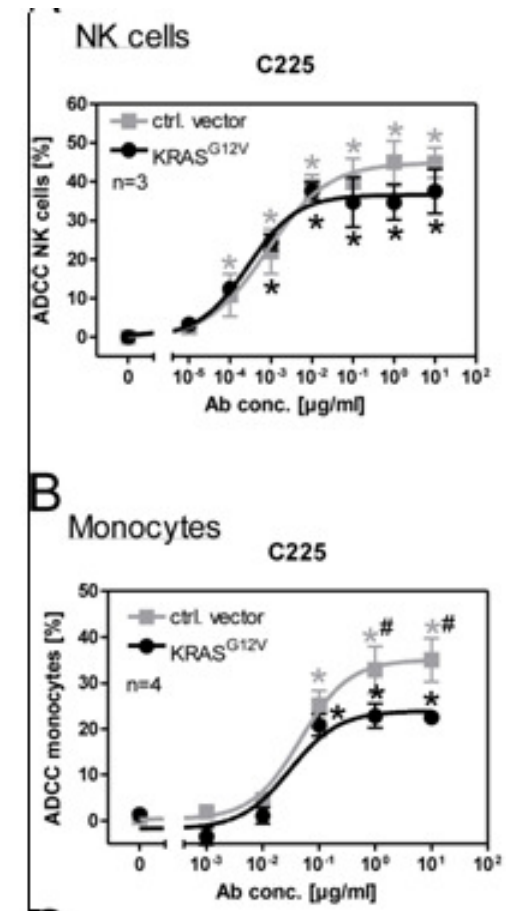
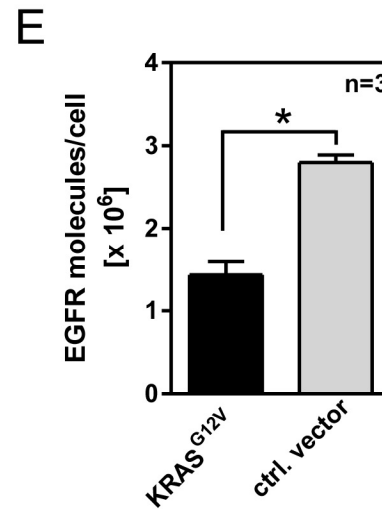
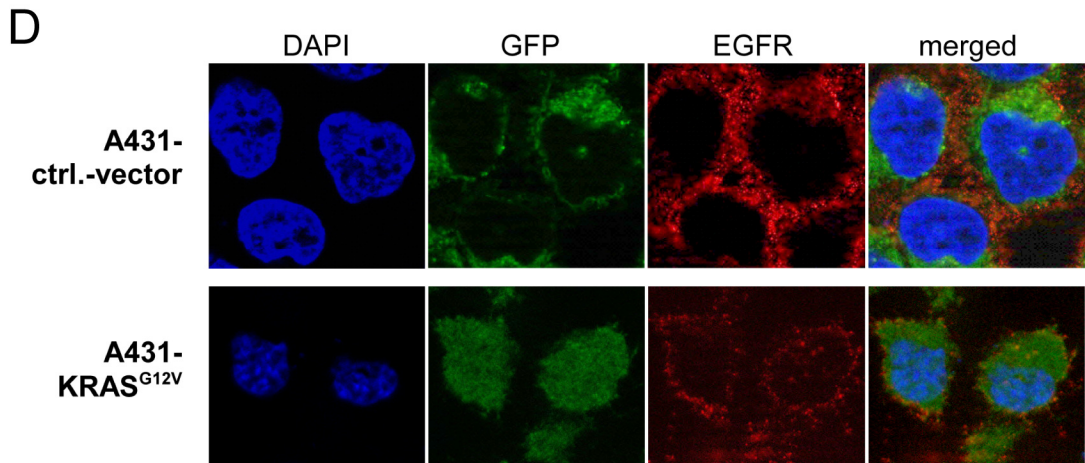


Bardelli A and Siena S. J Clin Oncol 28:1254, 2010

Does KRAS activation impact ADCC and CDC ?

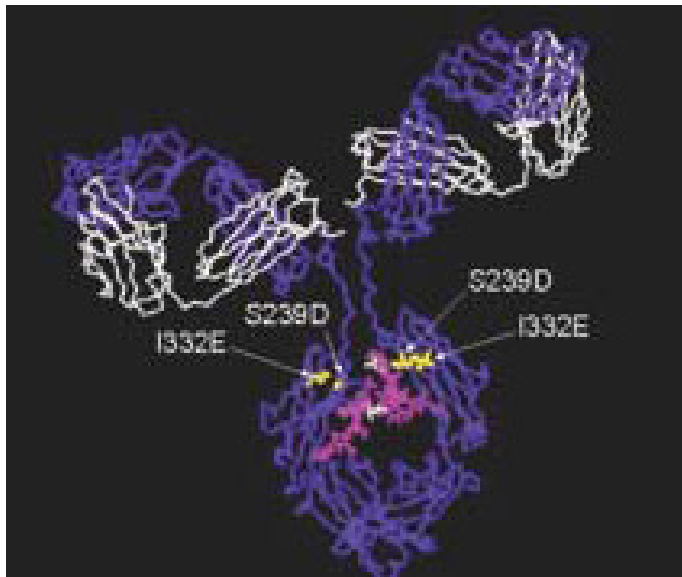
Impact of mutated KRAS on ADCC

- wildtype A431 versus A431 transfected KRAS^{G12V}



- mutated KRAS reduces EGFR expression
- impairs ADCC and CDC

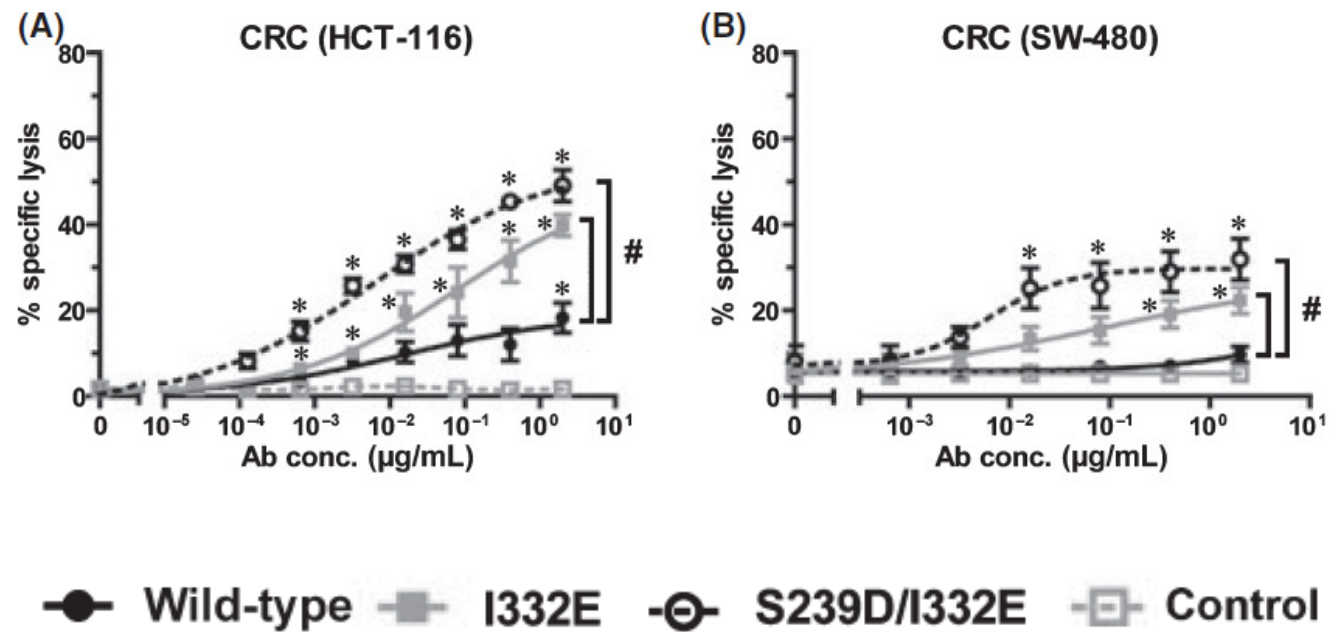
Fc protein- engineering improves killing of KRAS mutated tumor cells



FcγRIII*

wt	1
single	5
double	40

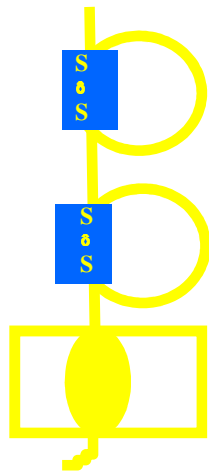
* fold enhancement



Enhancing the affinity for FcγRIIIa: caveat !

Human FcγRIII (CD16)

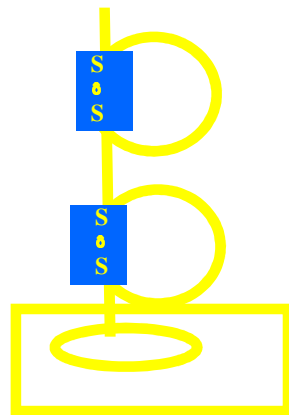
IIIa



transmembrane

NK

IIIb

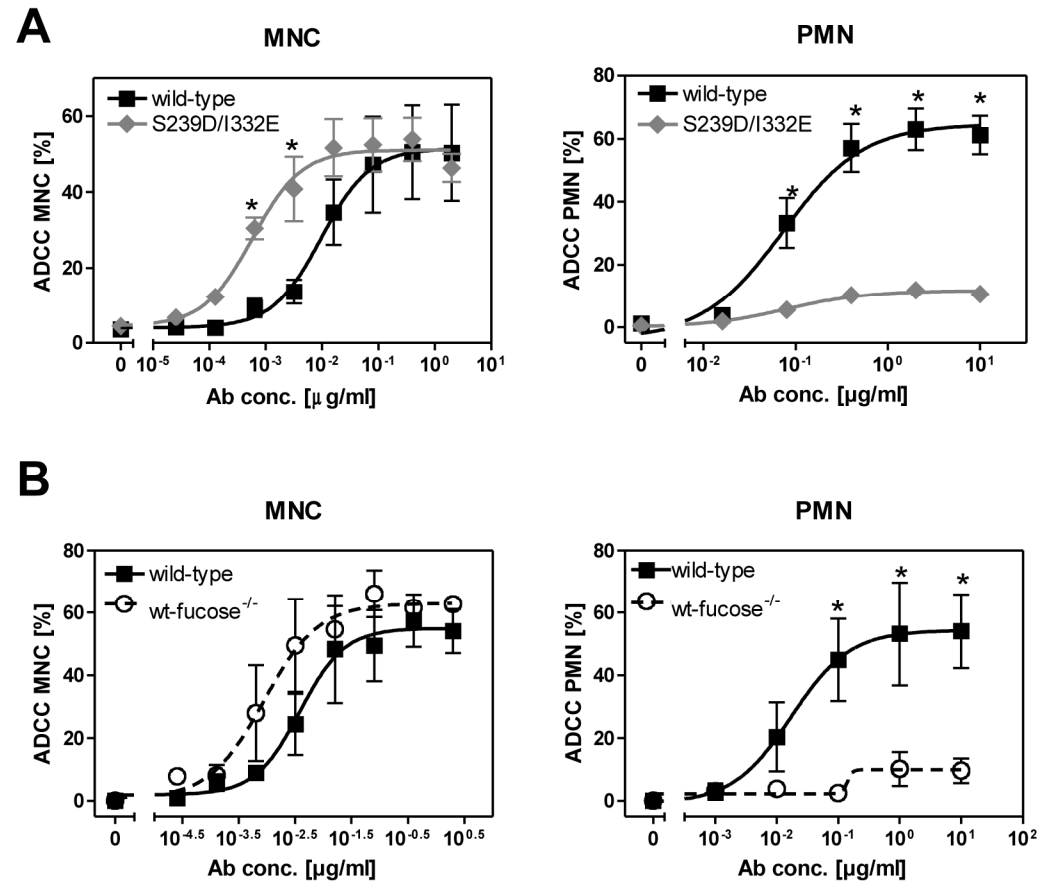


GPI-linked

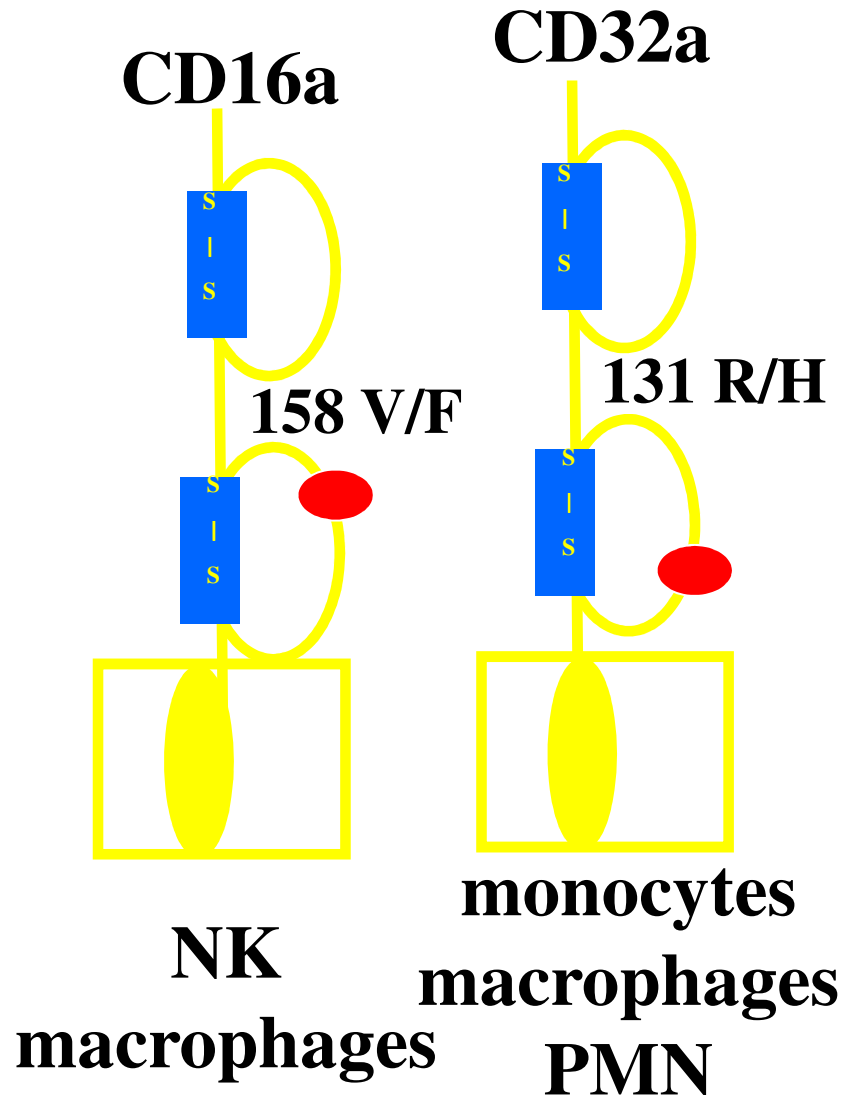
PMN

- highly homologous
- similar affinities for IgG
- both polymorphic
- IIIb more abundant
- IIIb not cytotoxic

Enhancing FcγRIII affinity abrogates PMN ADCC



Effector cells for antibody therapy



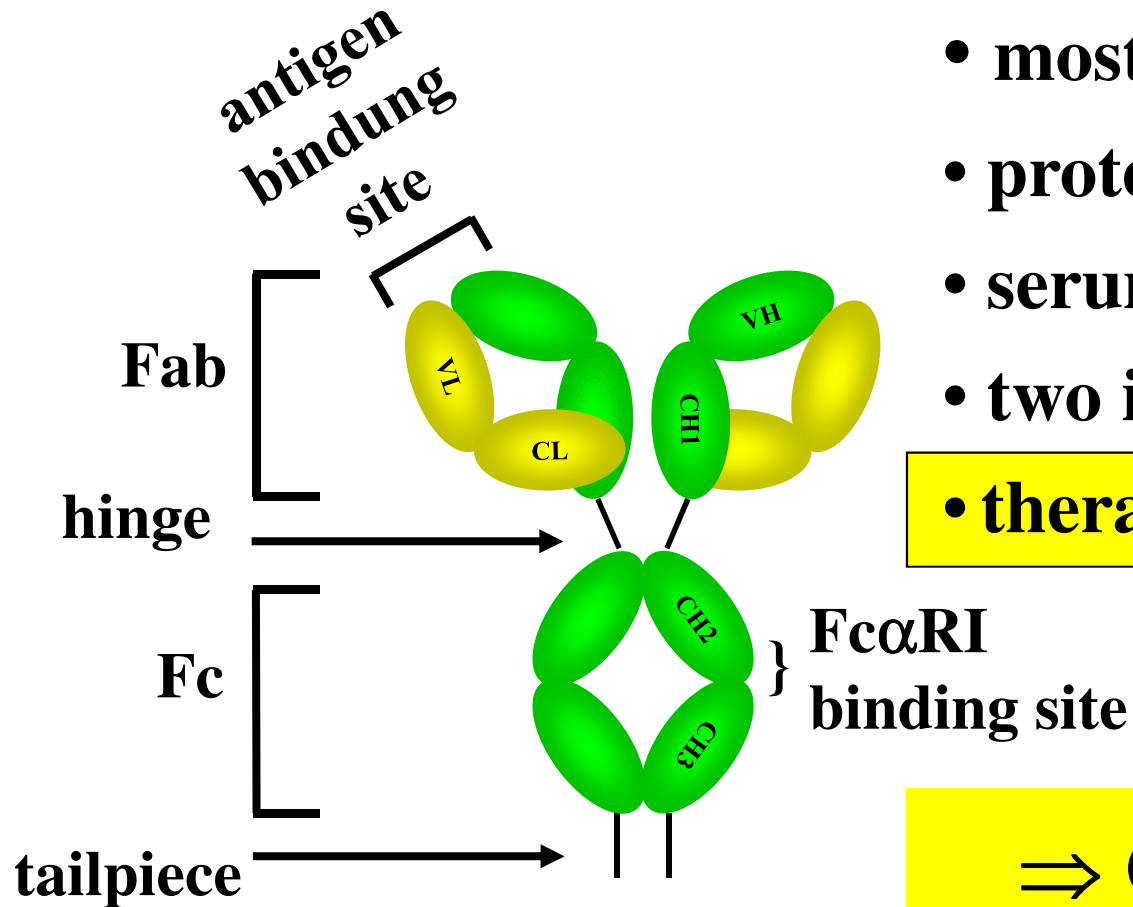
NK cells:

- kill via FcγRIIIa (CD16)
- low numbers
- inhibited by HLA class I expression
- expansion associated with side effects

Myeloid cells:

- kill via FcγRIIa (CD32)
- predominant leukocyte tumor infiltrate
- HLA class I- independent killing
- expanded by G-CSF or GM-CSF

Human IgA antibodies

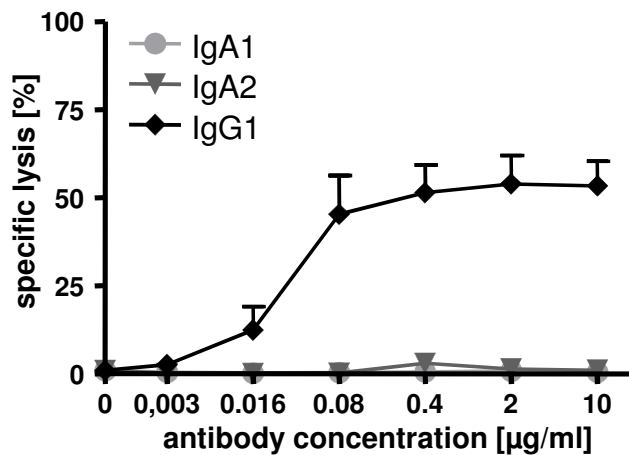


- most abundantly produced Ig
- protects serosal surfaces
- serum half life approx. 7 days
- two isotypes: IgA₁ and IgA₂
- therapeutic potential not explored

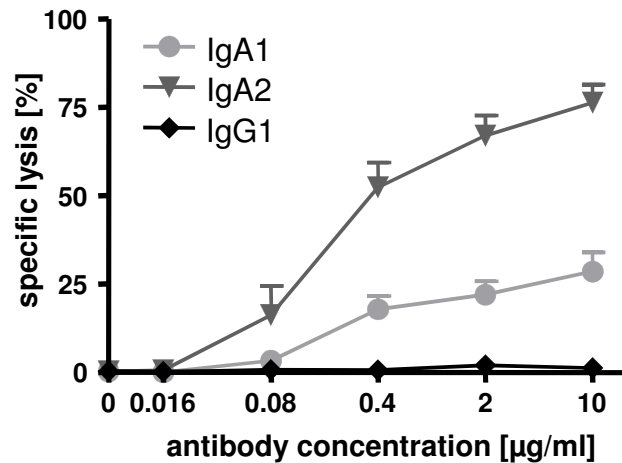
⇒ C225-IgG₁, -IgA₁, -IgA₂
in serum-free CHO-K1

Monomeric IgA antibodies

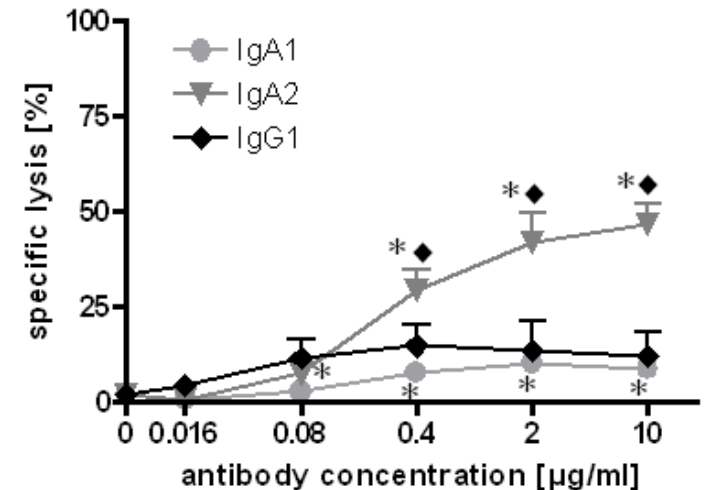
NK cells



PMN

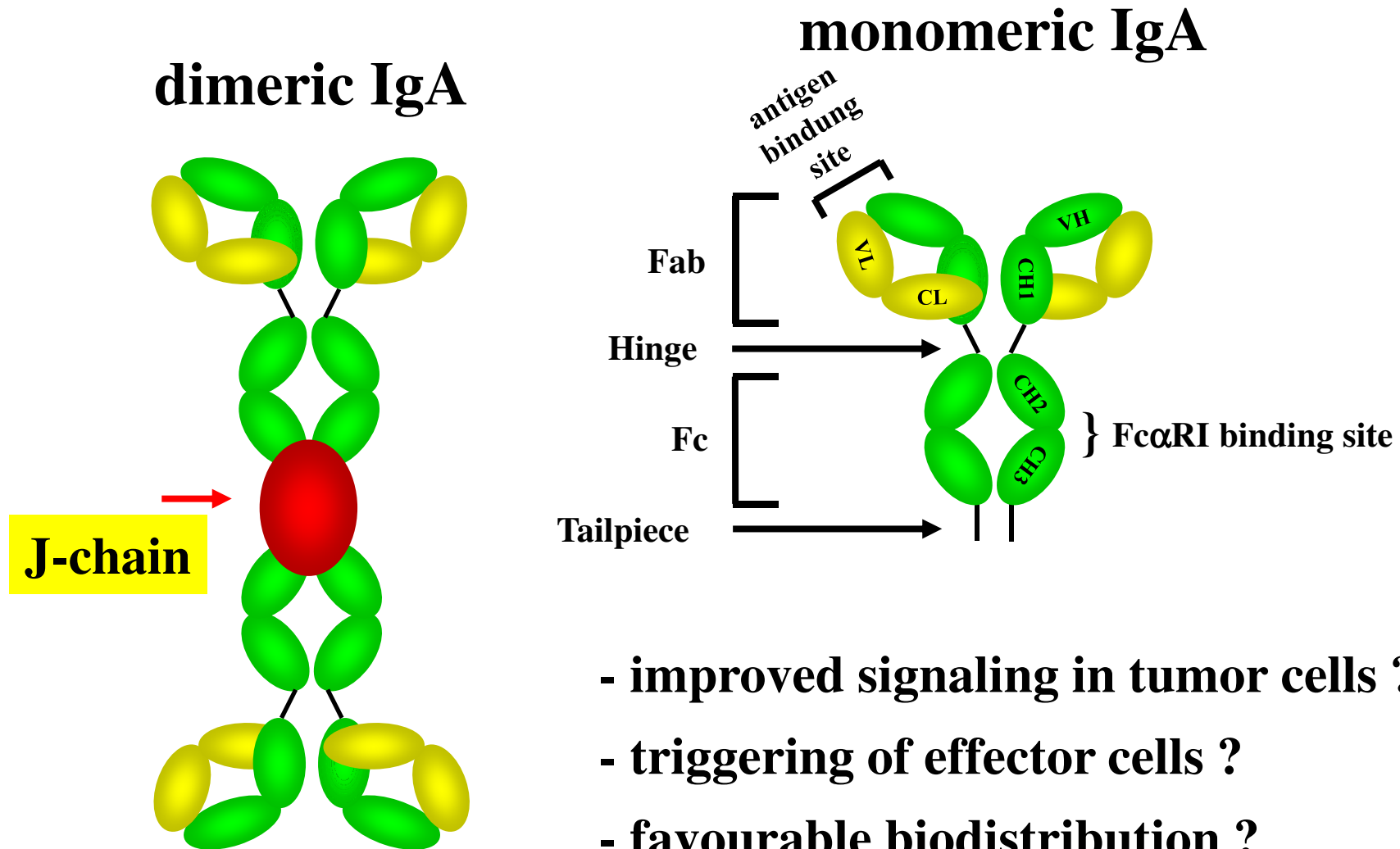


whole blood



ADCC by IgA₂ is enhanced compared to IgG₁ and IgA₁

Dimeric IgA antibodies for cancer therapy

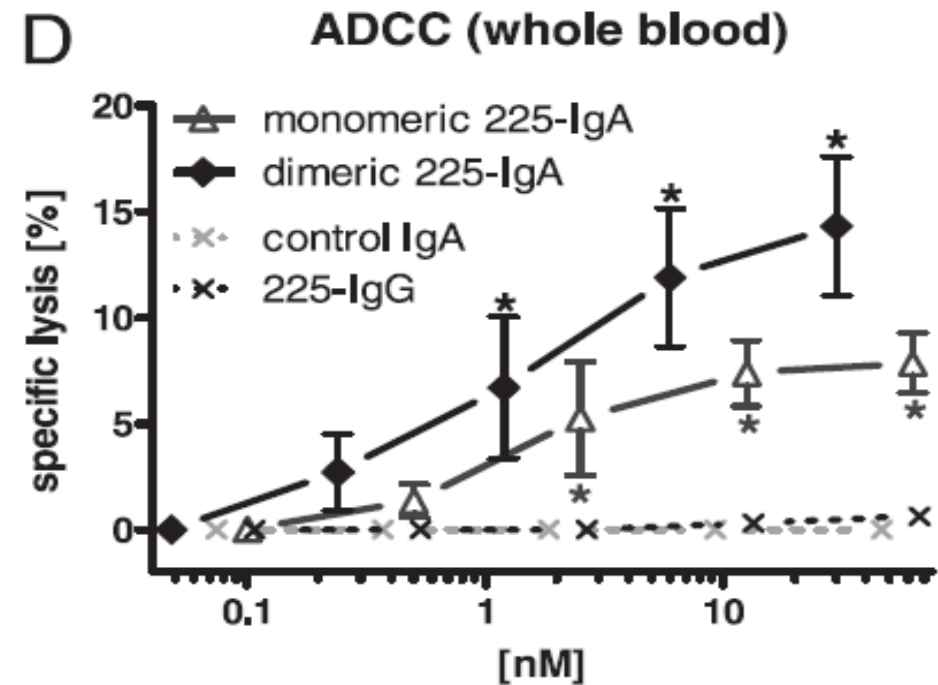
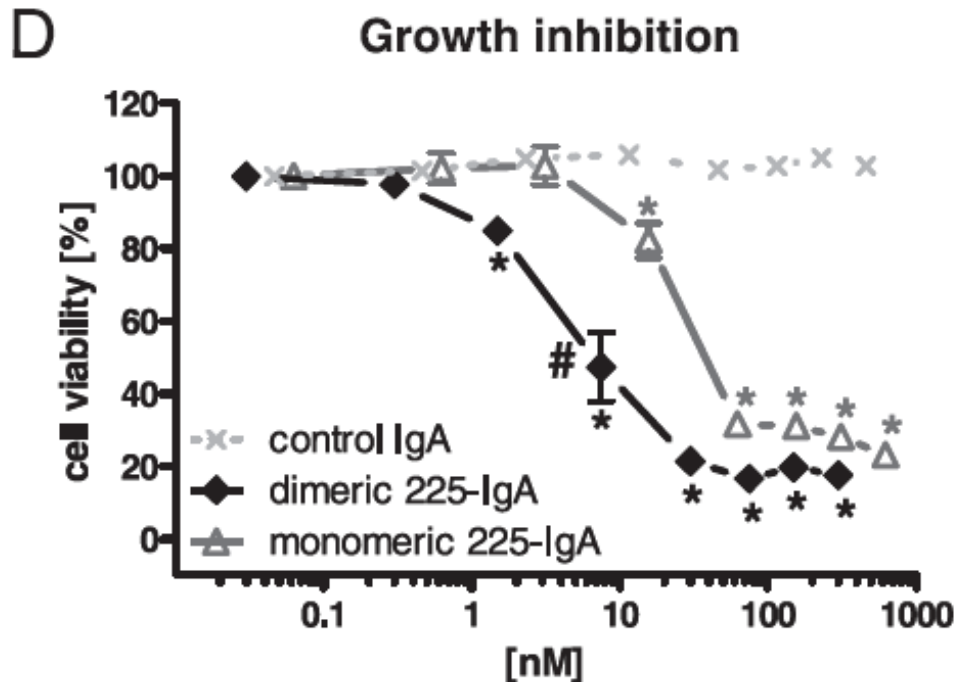


- improved signaling in tumor cells ?
- triggering of effector cells ?
- favourable biodistribution ?

Fab- and Fc- mediated effector functions are enhanced by dimeric IgA

Fab- mediated

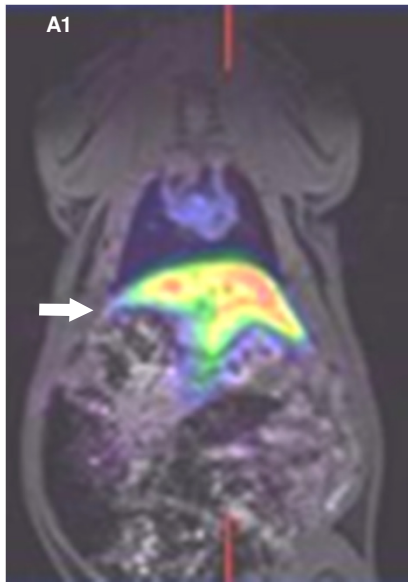
Fc- mediated



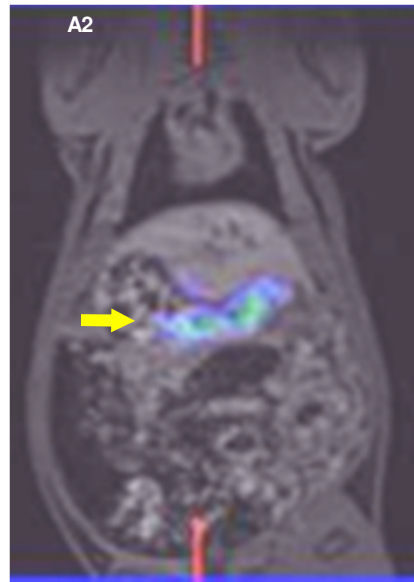
Dimeric IgA targets the mucosal system

monomeric IgA

10 min.

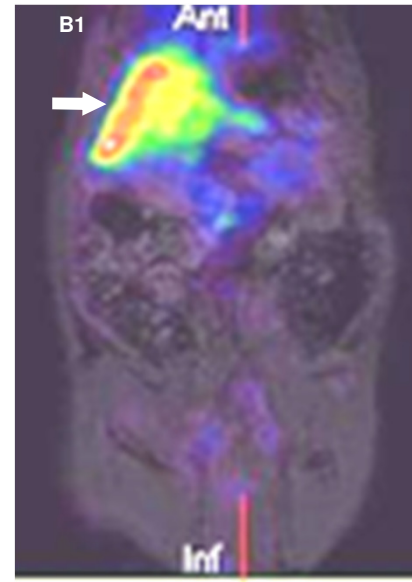


5 h

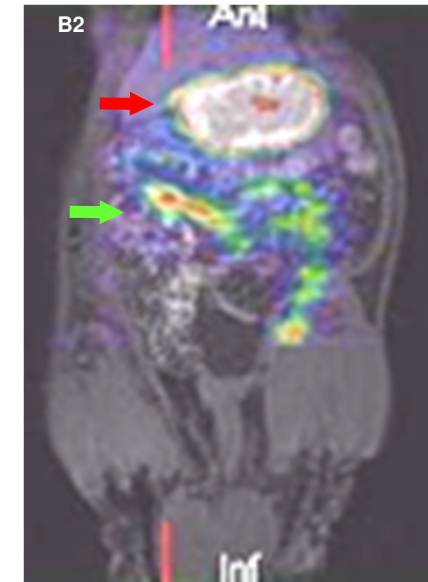


dimeric IgA

10 min



5 h



Conclusions :

1. EGFR mutations

- affect response to TKI
- irrelevant for Ab

2. KRAS mutations

- impact Ab therapy
- can be overcome

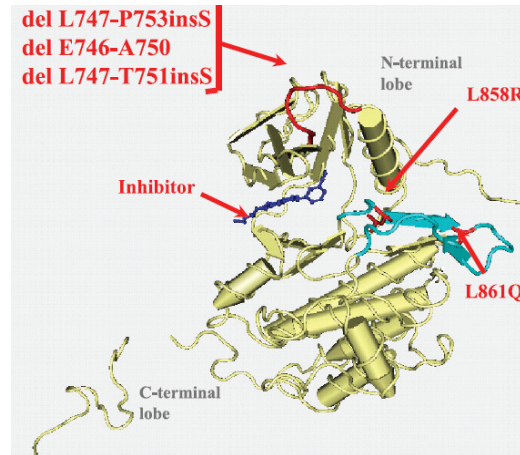
3. EGFR expression levels

- relevant for Ab in NSCLC (?)
- critical for Fc-mediated MoA

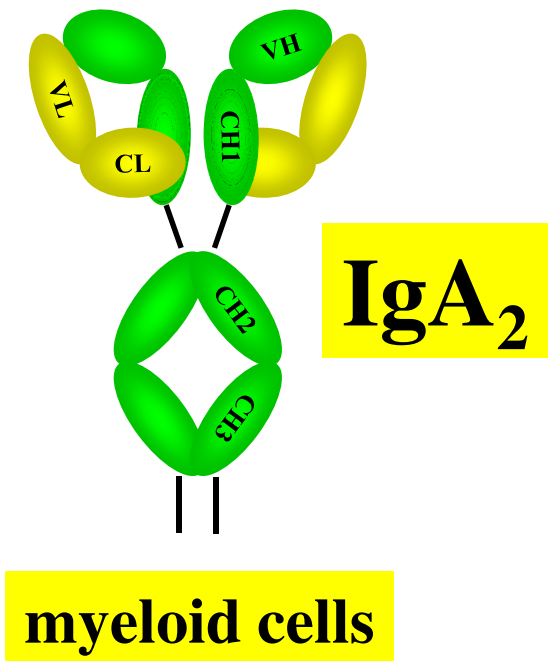
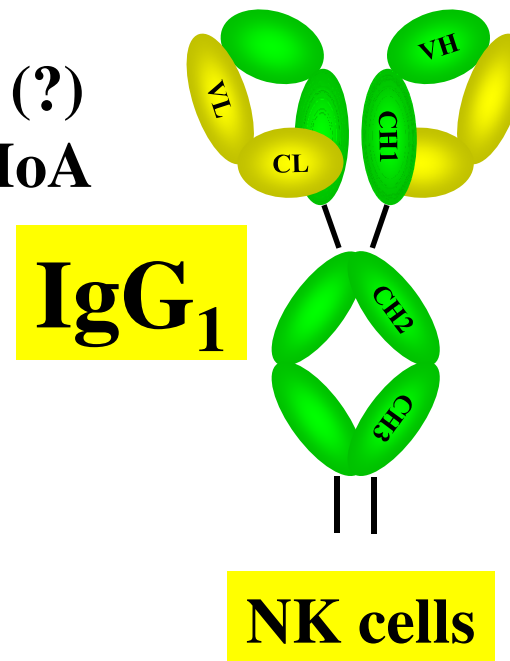
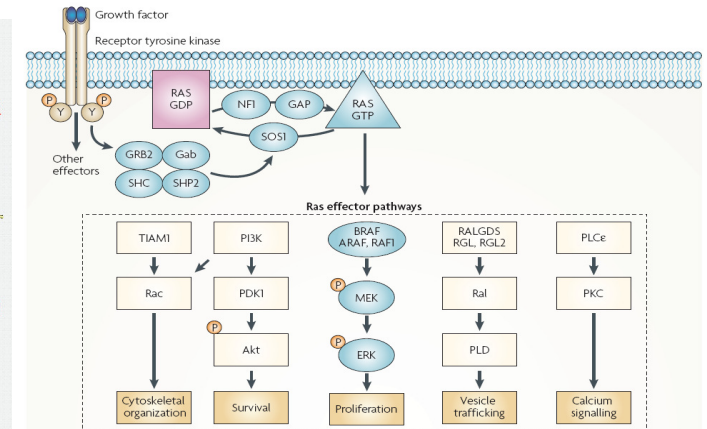
4. myeloid cell recruitment

- suboptimal with IgG₁
- occurs with IgG₂
- improved with IgA

EGFR mutations



KRAS mutations



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