

An IL15/IL15R α heterodimeric Fc-fusion engineered for reduced potency demonstrates an optimal balance of in vivo activity and exposure



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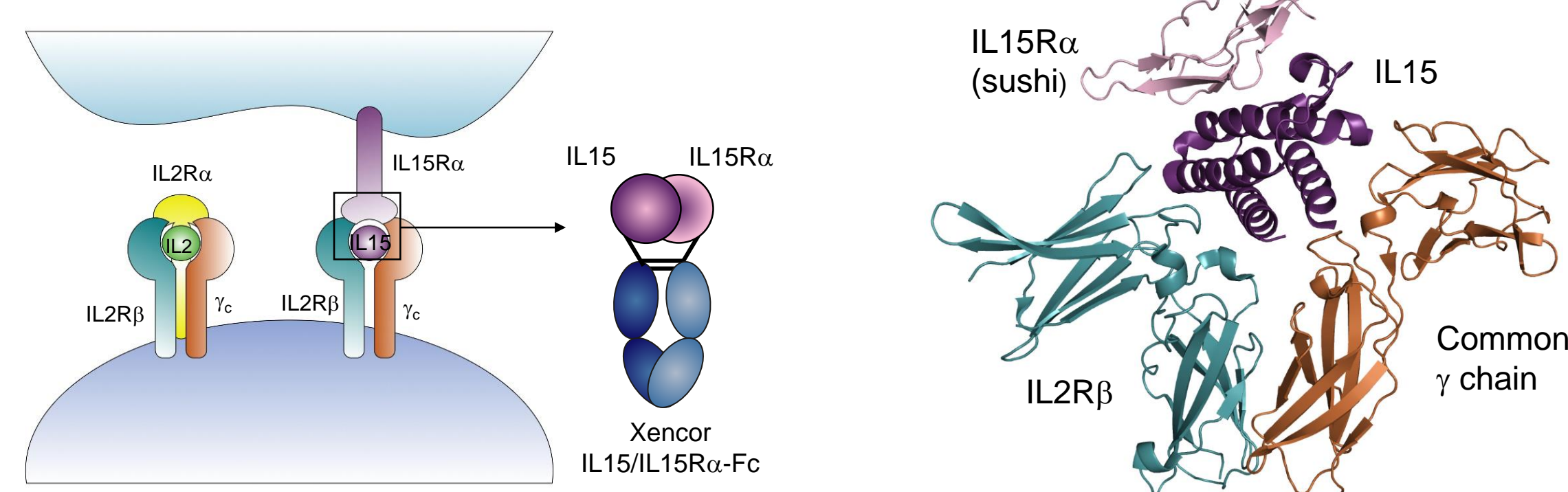
Matthew J. Bennett¹, Rajat Varma¹, Christine Bonzon¹, Liz Bogaert¹, Rumana Rashid¹, Ke Liu¹, Irene W.L. Leung¹, Suzanne Schubert¹, Sung-Hyung Lee¹, Daniel C. Kirouac², Fei Hua², Nicole Rodriguez¹, Yoon Kim¹, Kendra N. Avery¹, Connie Ardila¹, Nargess Hassanzadeh-Kiabi¹, Umesh S. Muchhal¹, Seung Y. Chu¹, Gregory L. Moore¹, John R. Desjarlais¹

¹Xencor, Inc., ²Applied Biomath, LLC.

Introduction

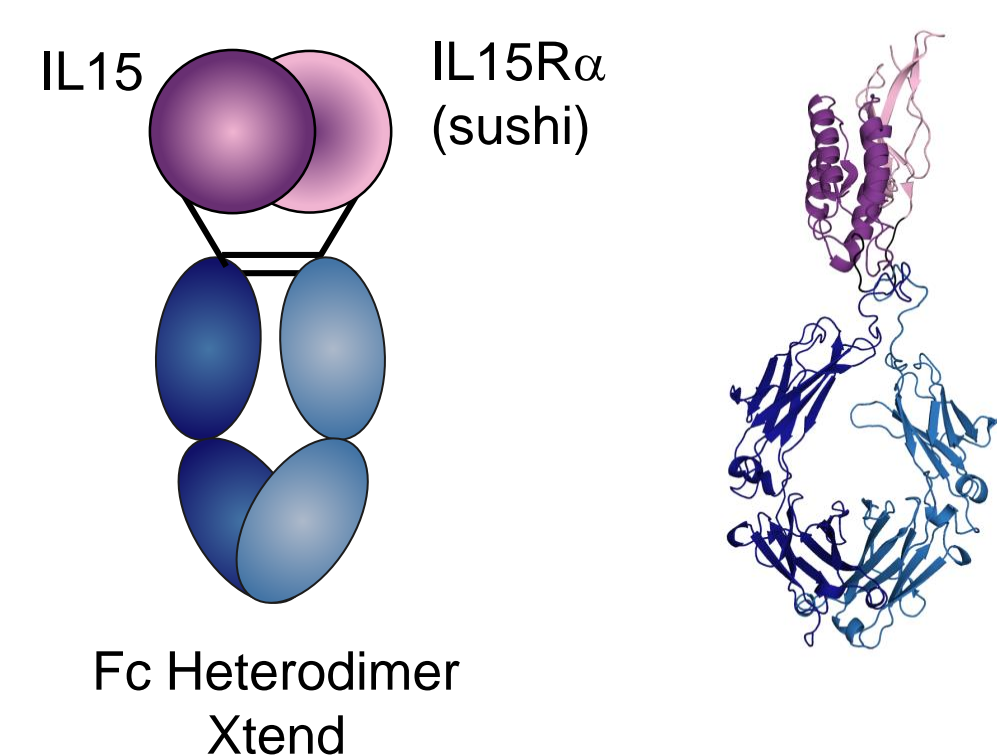
- IL15 is a highly active cytokine that stimulates NK and CD8⁺ T cells
- Unlike IL2, IL15 avoids biased Treg activation
- The IL15/IL15R α complex is presented in *trans* to NK and CD8⁺ T cells expressing IL2R β and the common gamma chain (γ_c)
- The recombinant IL15/IL15R α heterodimer is highly active and exclusively targets IL15 to IL2R β / γ_c expressing cells
- To create a long-acting IL15 therapeutic, we engineered IL15/IL15R α heterodimeric Fc-fusions using Xencor's well-validated suite of Fc domains
- Potency-reduced variants were created and found to promote superior exposure and more pronounced pharmacodynamics in vivo
- Addition of our extended half-life Fc domain (Xtend®) further enhanced in vivo half-life and provided even greater sustained exposure

IL2 and IL15 share IL2R β and γ_c receptor interactions; rationale for design of IL15/IL15R α -Fc

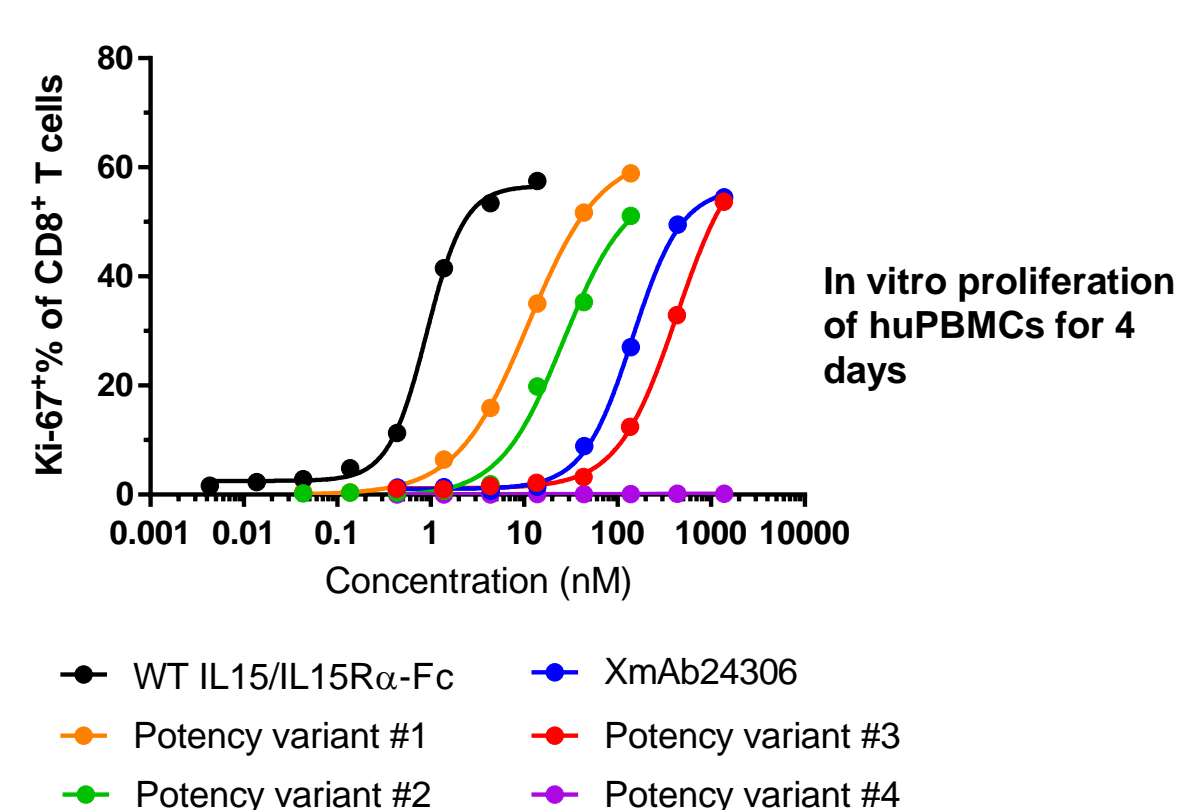


XmAb24306 is engineered for optimal activity with reduced potency and extended in vivo half-life

Structural model of IL15/IL15R α -Fc heterodimer

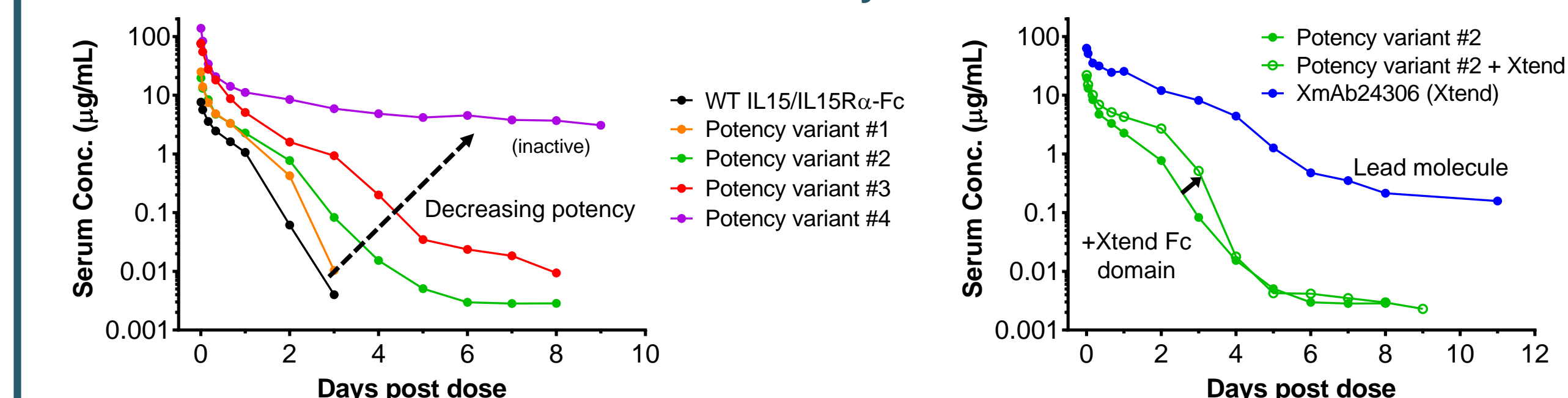


Potency-reduced for optimal PK/PD



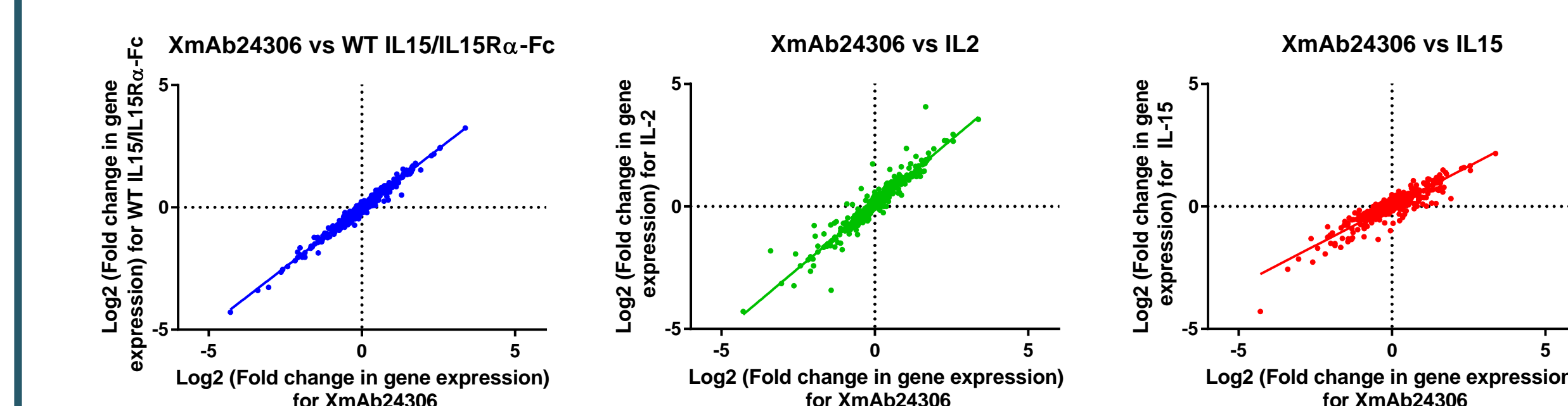
- Potency-reduced IL15/IL15R α (sushi domain) is attached to Xencor's well-validated heterodimeric Fc domain
- The Fc domain is further modified to eliminate Fc γ R interactions and contains Xtend Fc technology to promote longer half-life and extended pharmacodynamics (PD)

Potency reduction and Xtend technology combine to improve in vivo half-life in monkeys



- We identified that IL15/IL15R α -Fc variants engineered with substitutions to reduce potency demonstrated a dramatic inverse correlation of in vitro potency and in vivo half-life in monkeys
- The addition of Xencor's Xtend Fc domain (enhanced affinity to FcRn @ pH 6) further increases half-life
- XmAb24306 was selected as the lead due to optimal combination of potency and half-life

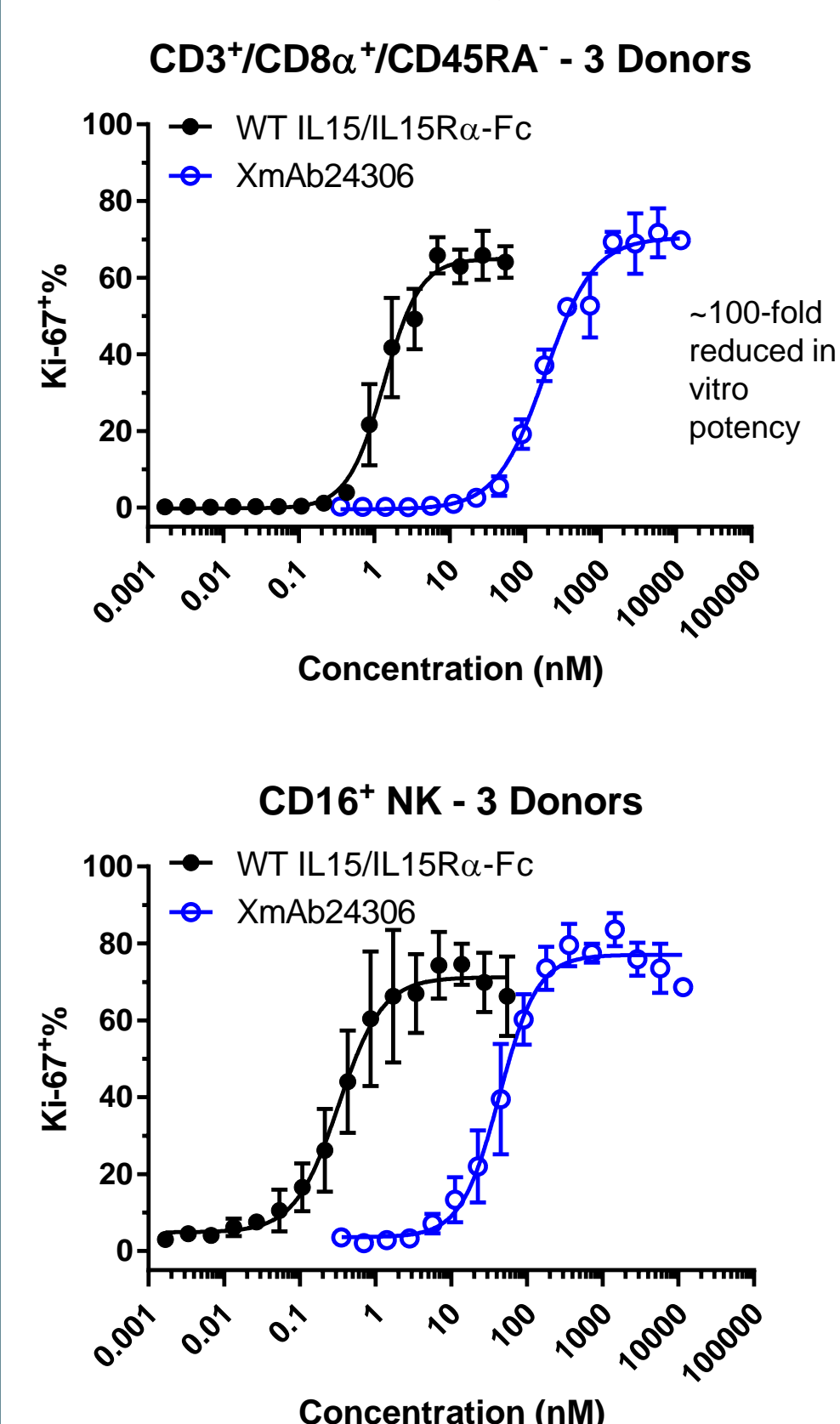
Potency reduction does not impact gene expression pattern when adjusted for dose



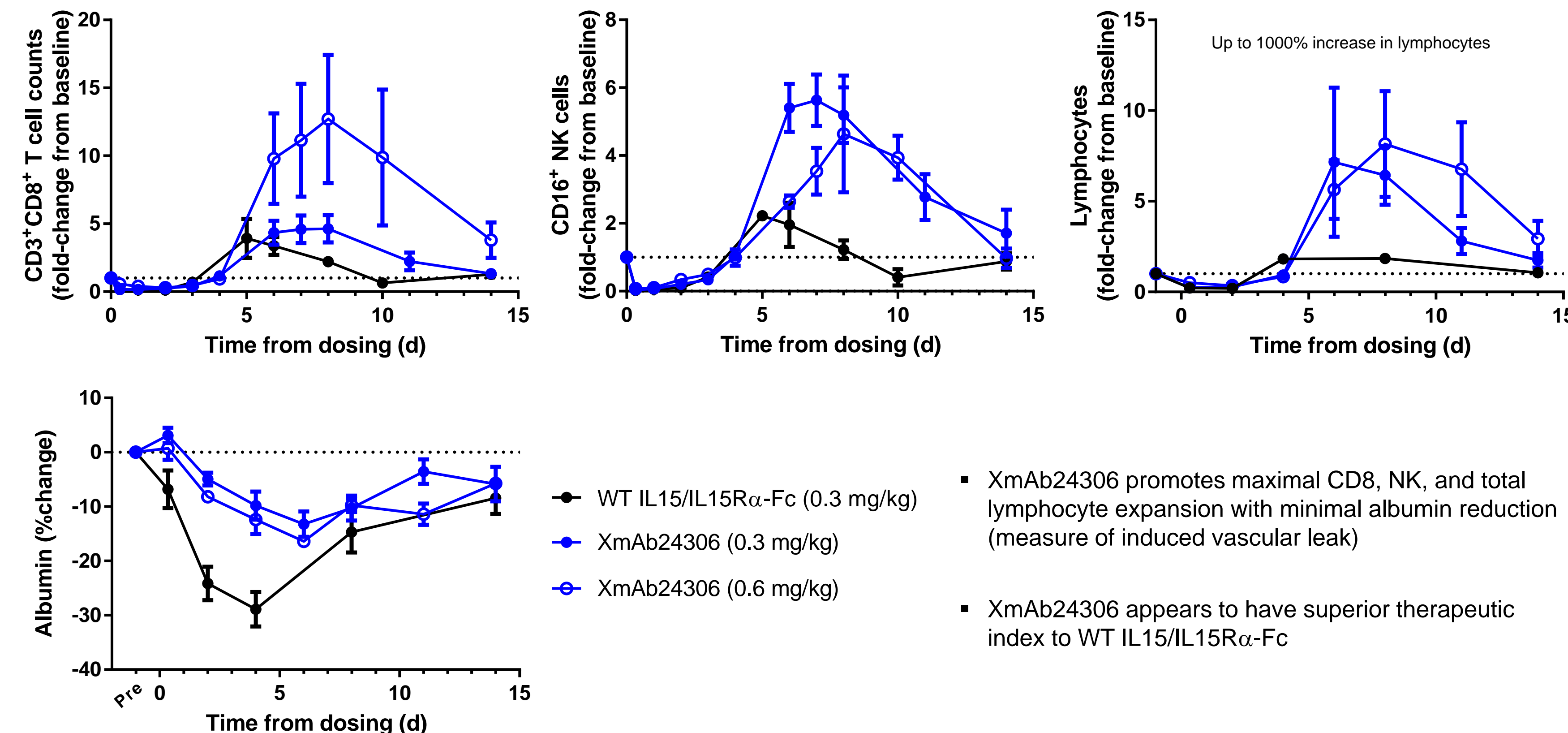
- NanoString gene expression analysis of huPBMCs + XmAb24306, WT IL15/IL15R α -Fc, IL2, or IL15 dosed at proliferation EC50 for 48 hr.
- XmAb24306 promotes similar gene expression compared to WT IL15/IL15R α -Fc, IL2, and IL15

Potency-reduced candidate XmAb24306 promotes enhanced and sustained lymphocyte expansion and has improved tolerability in monkeys compared to WT IL15/IL15R α -Fc

In vitro proliferation of huPBMCs for 4 days

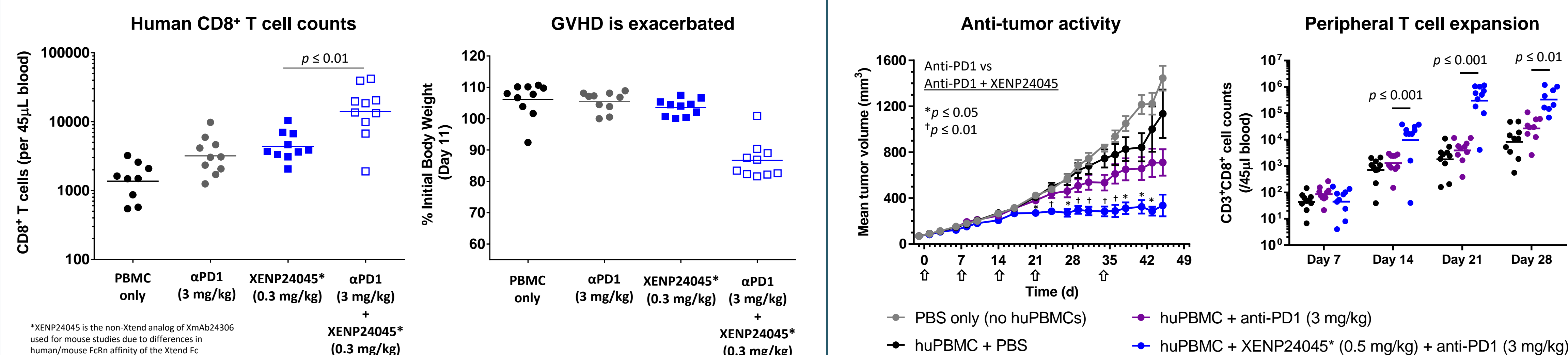


Pharmacodynamics (PD) of single-dose WT IL15/IL15R α -Fc or XmAb24306 in cynomolgus monkeys

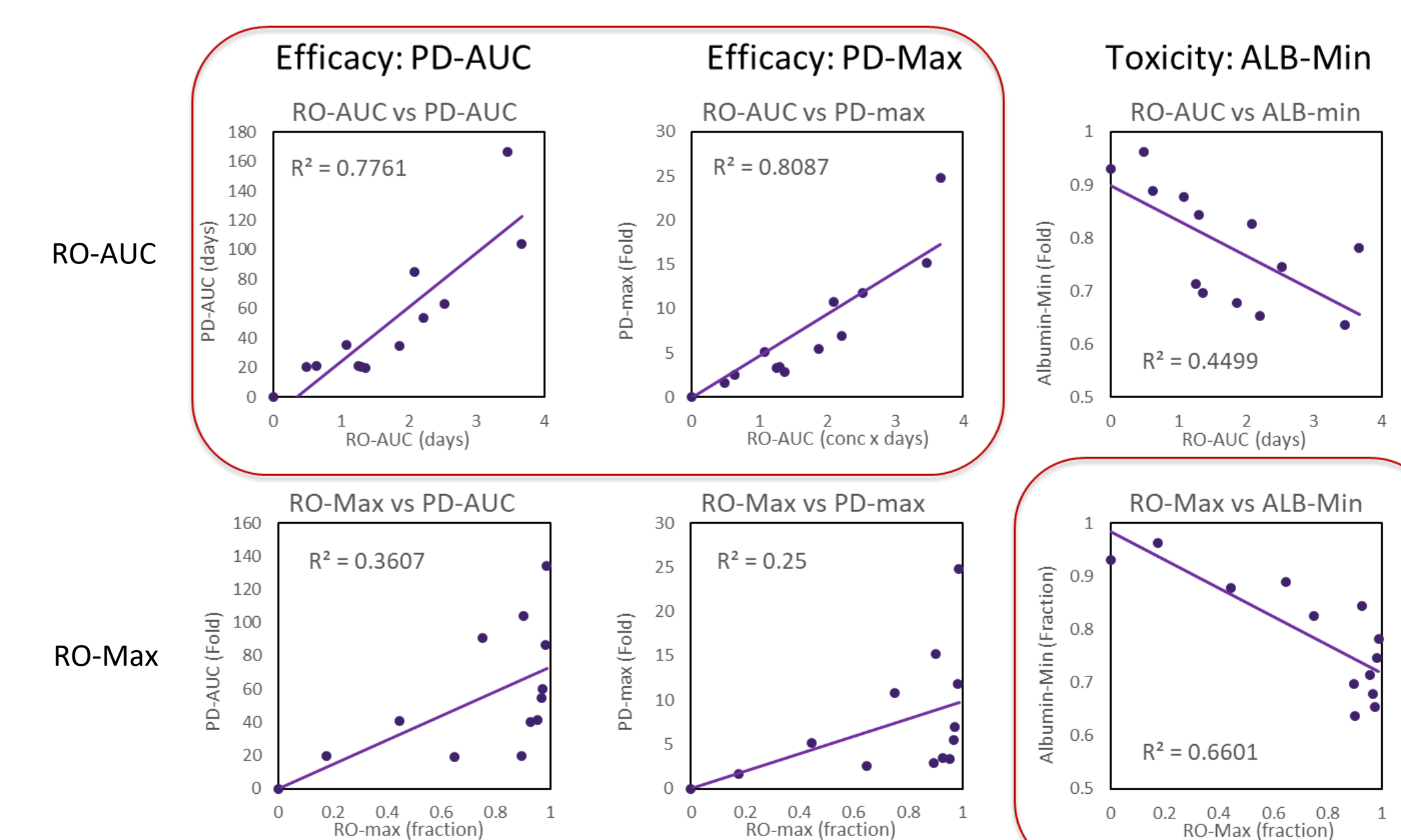
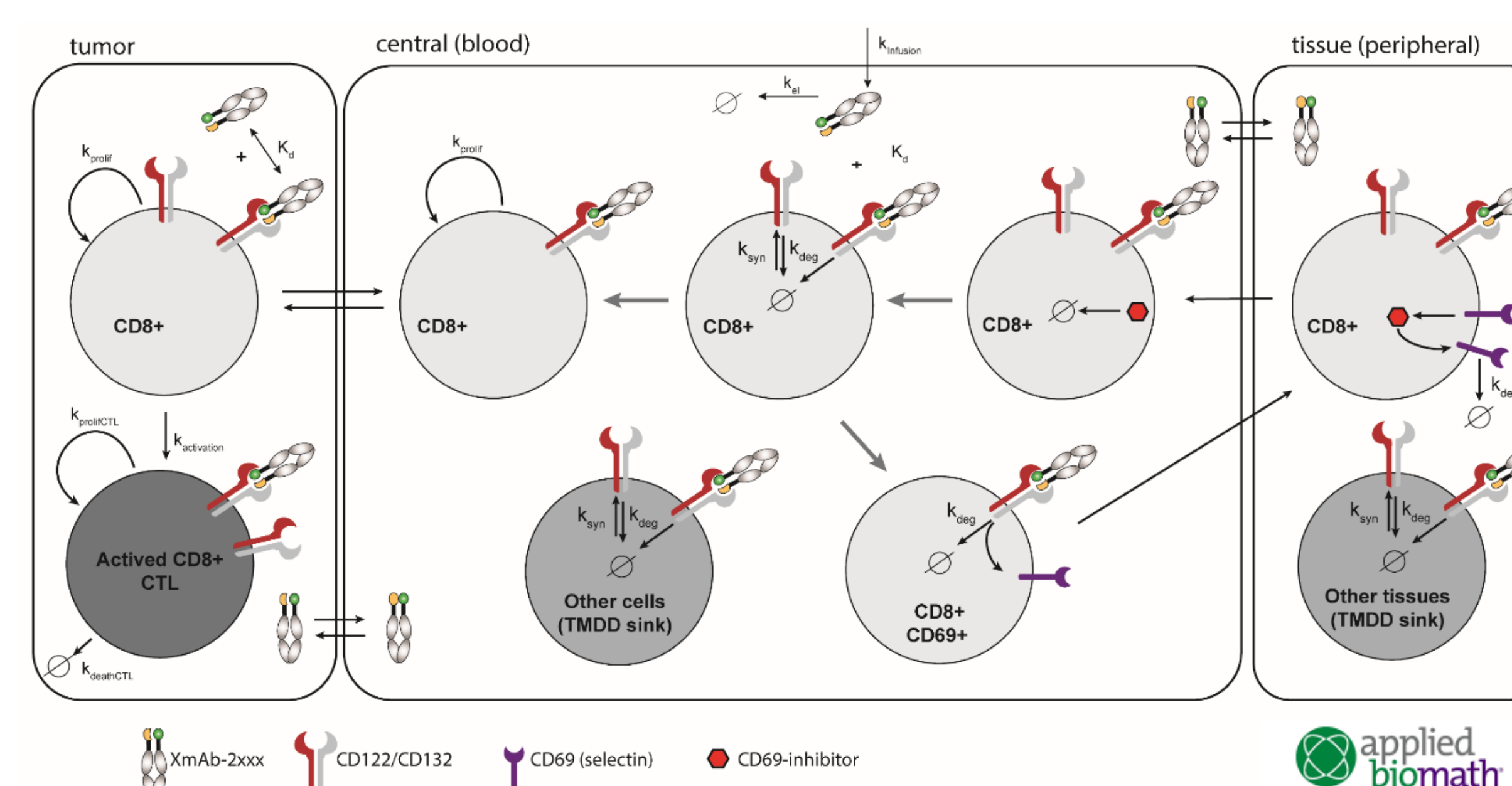


- XmAb24306 promotes maximal CD8, NK, and total lymphocyte expansion with minimal albumin reduction (measure of induced vascular leak)
- XmAb24306 appears to have superior therapeutic index to WT IL15/IL15R α -Fc

Potency-reduced IL15/IL15R α -Fc combines productively with anti-PD1 in GVHD and anti-tumor models



Mechanism-based PK/PD model predicts optimal affinity to promote maximal PD



- Simulated RO-AUC predicts experimental PD
- Albumin decrease is best predicted by RO-Max

Summary

- XmAb24306 consists of a reduced potency IL15/IL15R α combined with an extended half-life heterodimeric Fc domain
- XmAb24306 demonstrates more sustained in vivo lymphocyte proliferation and improved tolerability in monkeys compared to WT IL15/IL15R α -Fc