

Natural Killer Cell Engagers



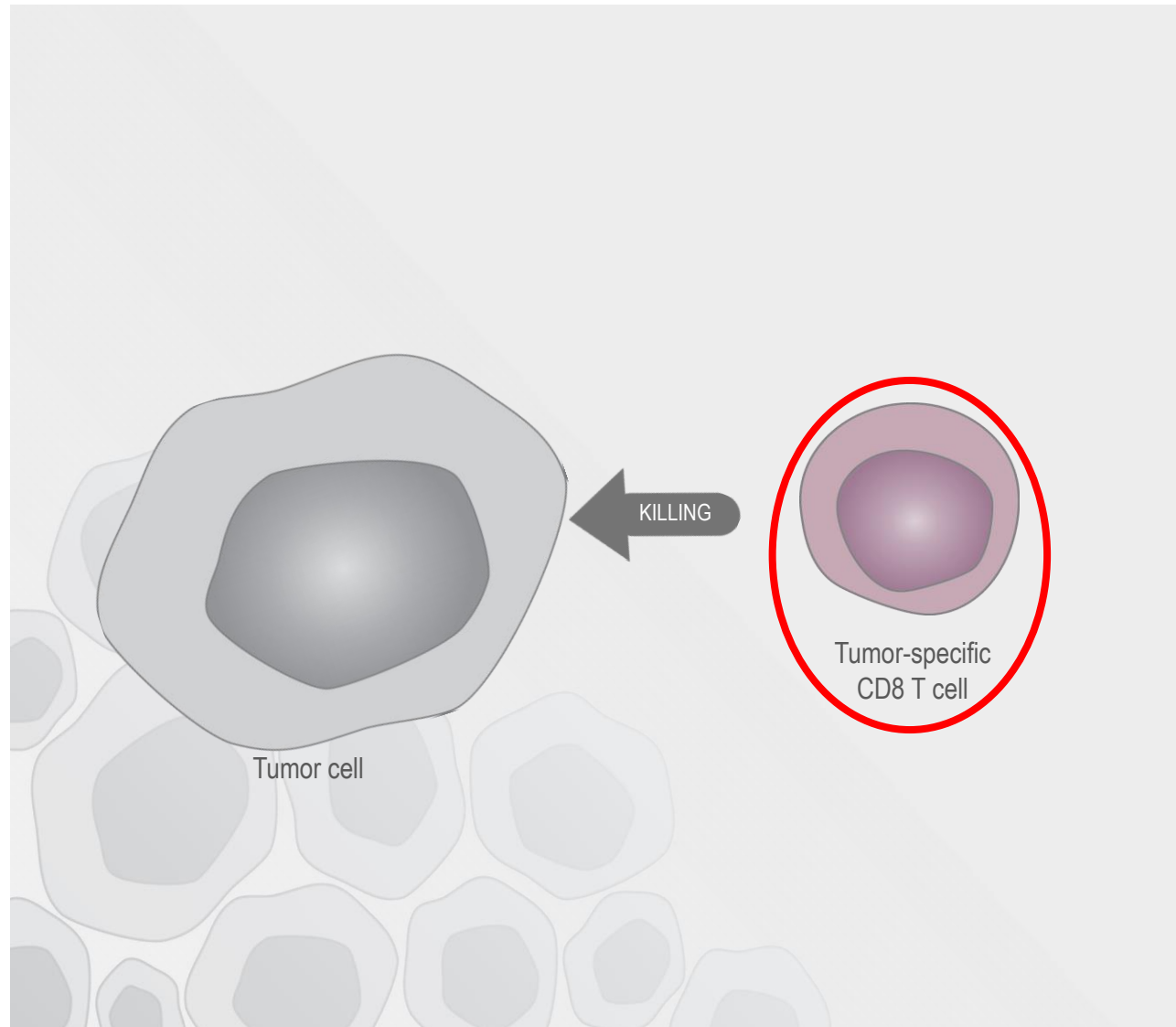
European Research Council



- Innate Pharma
- Co-founder + CSO

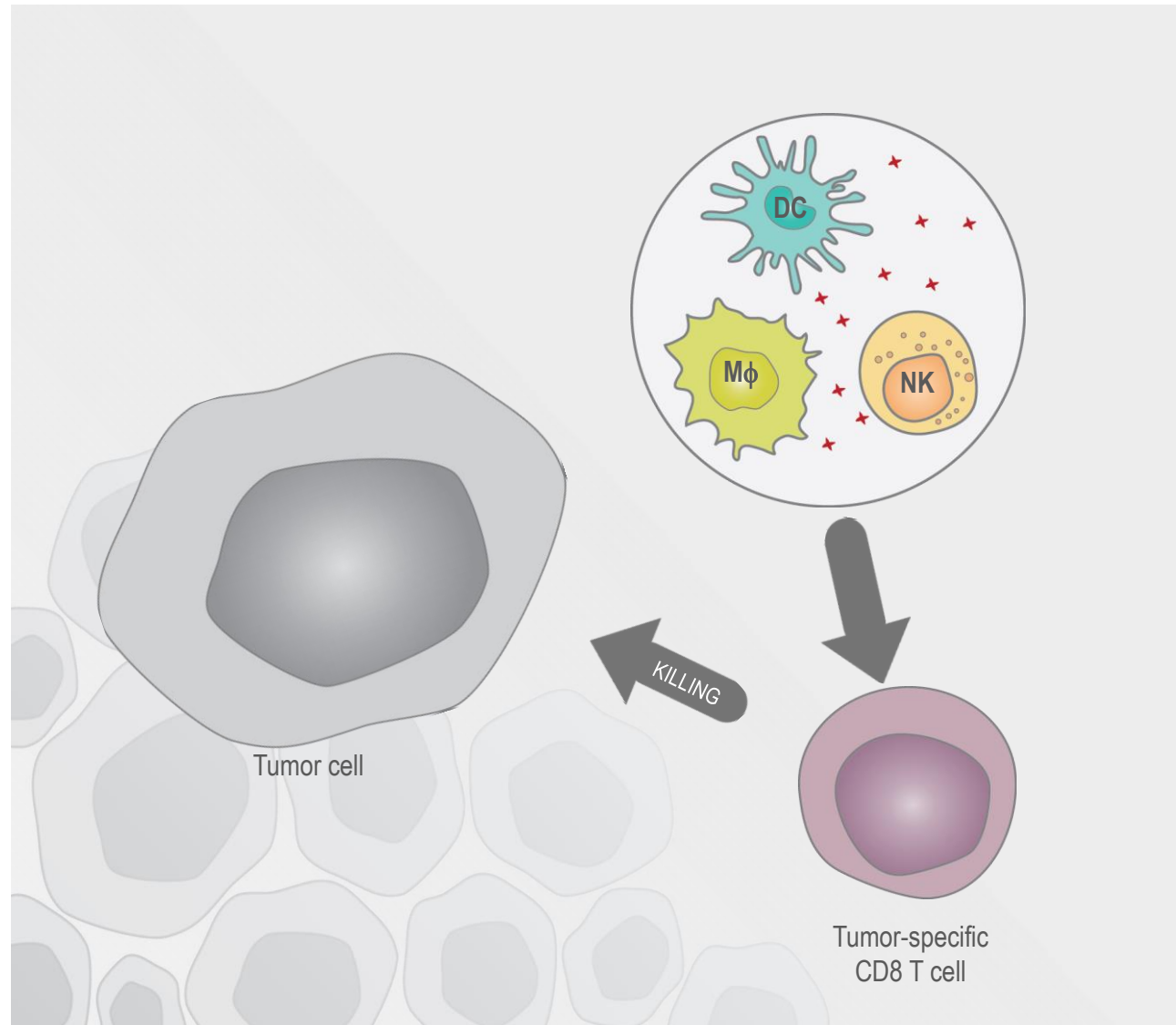
- **The cancer innate immunity cycle**
- **What's Next? Natural Killer Cell Engagers**
 - First generation: NKCE³
 - NKCE³ to NKCE⁴, new data from next generation technology
- **The ANKET™ platform**
Antibody-based NK cell engager therapeutics

A pivotal role of T cells in tumor immunity

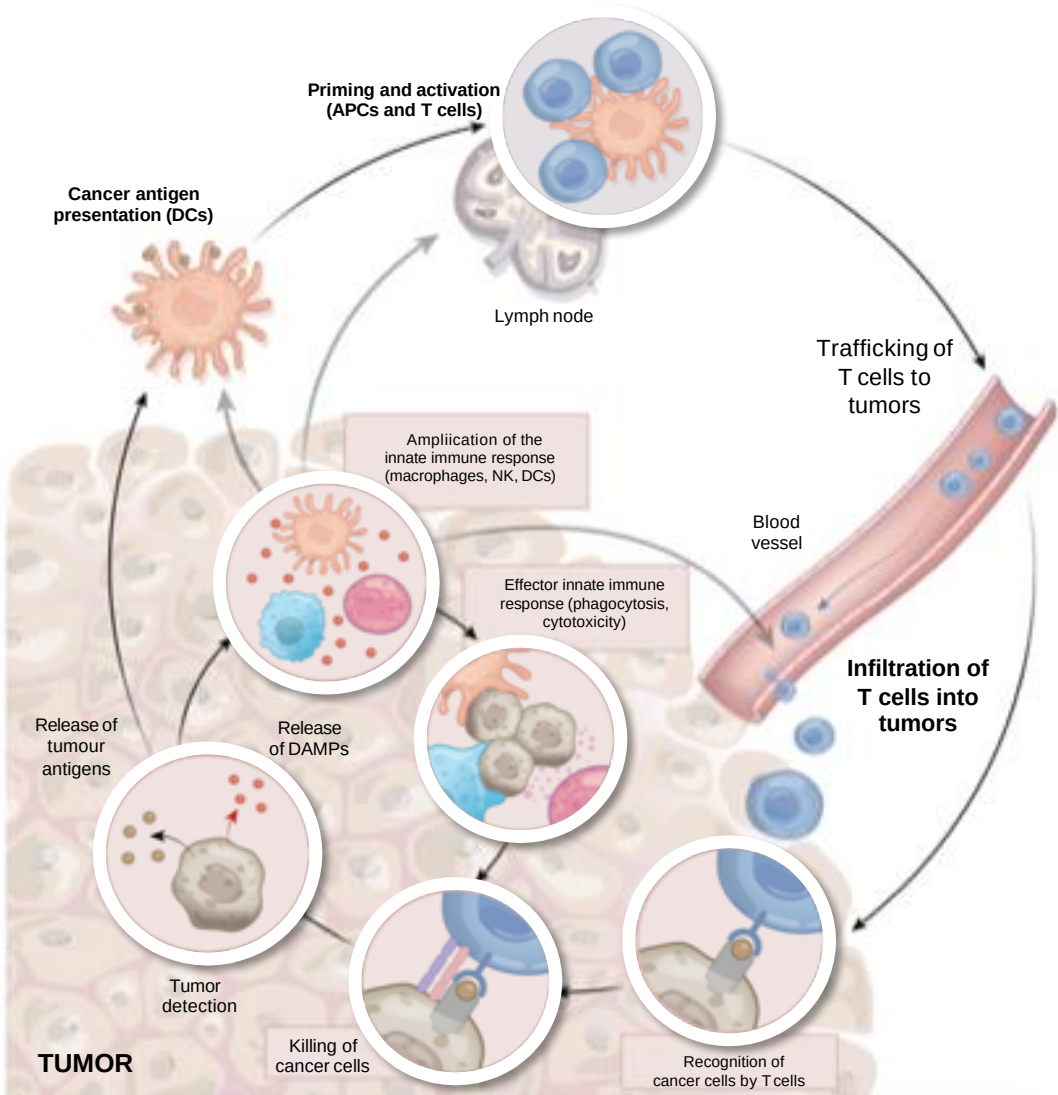


Pages et al., NEJM, 2005
Okazaki & Honjo, Int. Immunol. 2007
Chen & Mellman, Immunity 2013
Schumacher & Schreiber, Science 2015
Sharma & Allison, Science 2015
Chen & Mellman, Nature 2017

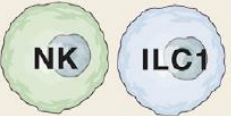
T cells are not autonomous in their anti-tumor functions

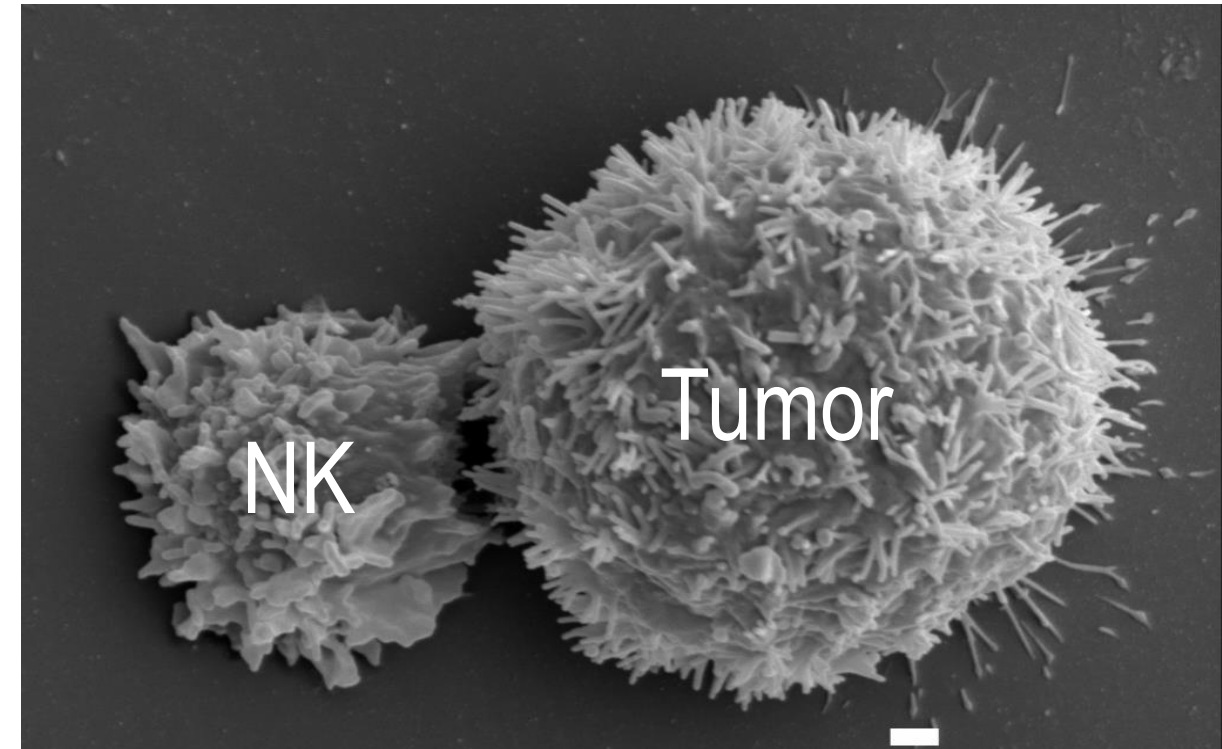


The cancer innate immunity cycle



Demaria et al., Nature 2019

Stimuli		Mediators	Immune function
Tumors, intracellular microbes (Virus, bacteria, parasites)	→ 	IFN- γ Granzymes Perforin	Type 1 immunity (Macrophage activation, cytotoxicity)
Large extracellular parasites and allergens	→ 	IL-4 IL-5 IL-13 IL-9 AREG	Type 2 immunity (Alternative macrophage activation)
Mesenchymal organizer cells (Retinoic acid, CXCL13, RANK-L)	→ 	RANK Lymphotoxin TNF IL-17 IL-22	Formation of secondary lymphoid structures
Extracellular microbes (Bacteria, fungi)	→ 	IL-22 IL-17 GM-CSF Lymphotoxin	Type 3 immunity (Phagocytosis, antimicrobial peptides)

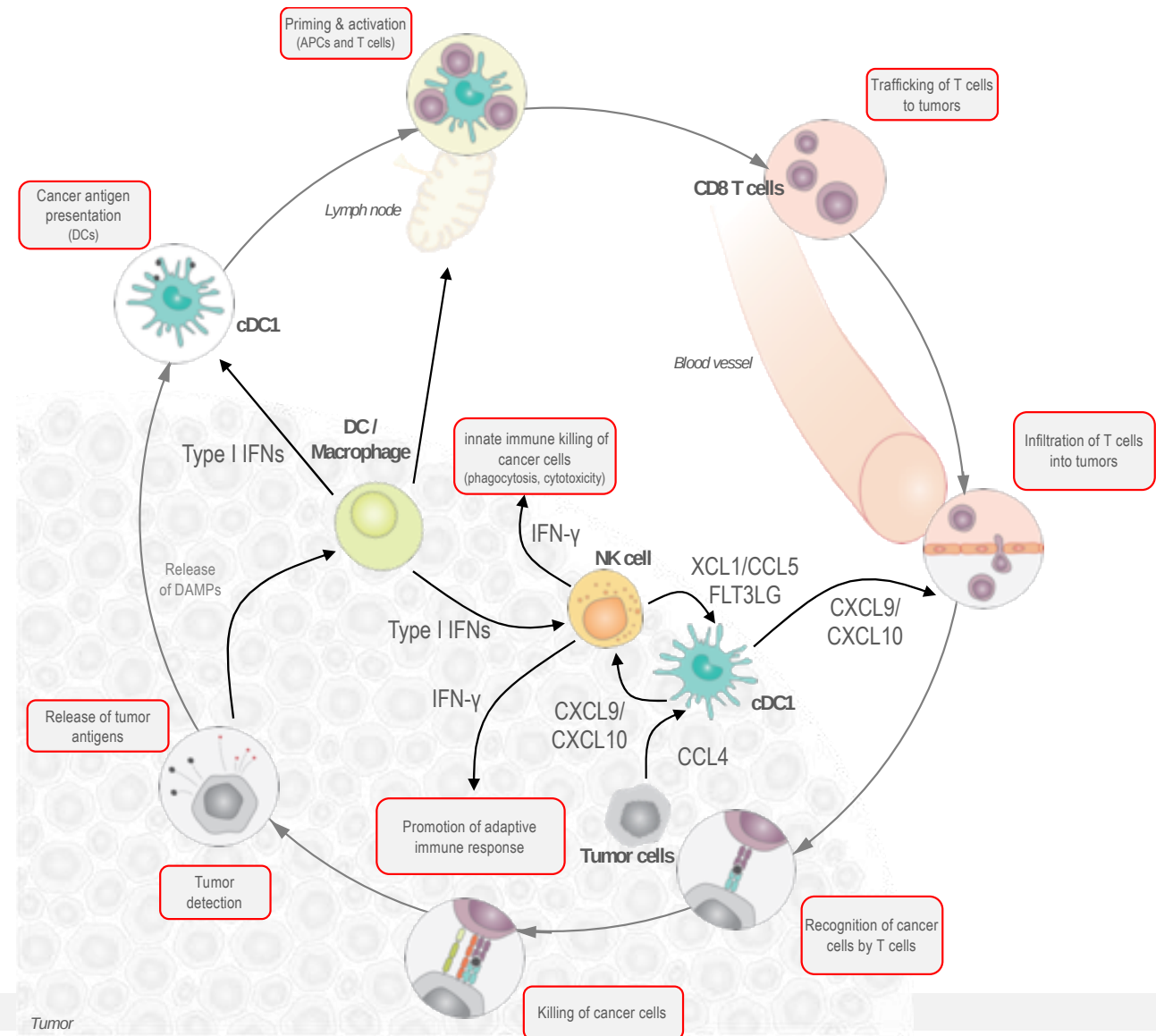


Vivier et al., Nature Immunol. 2008

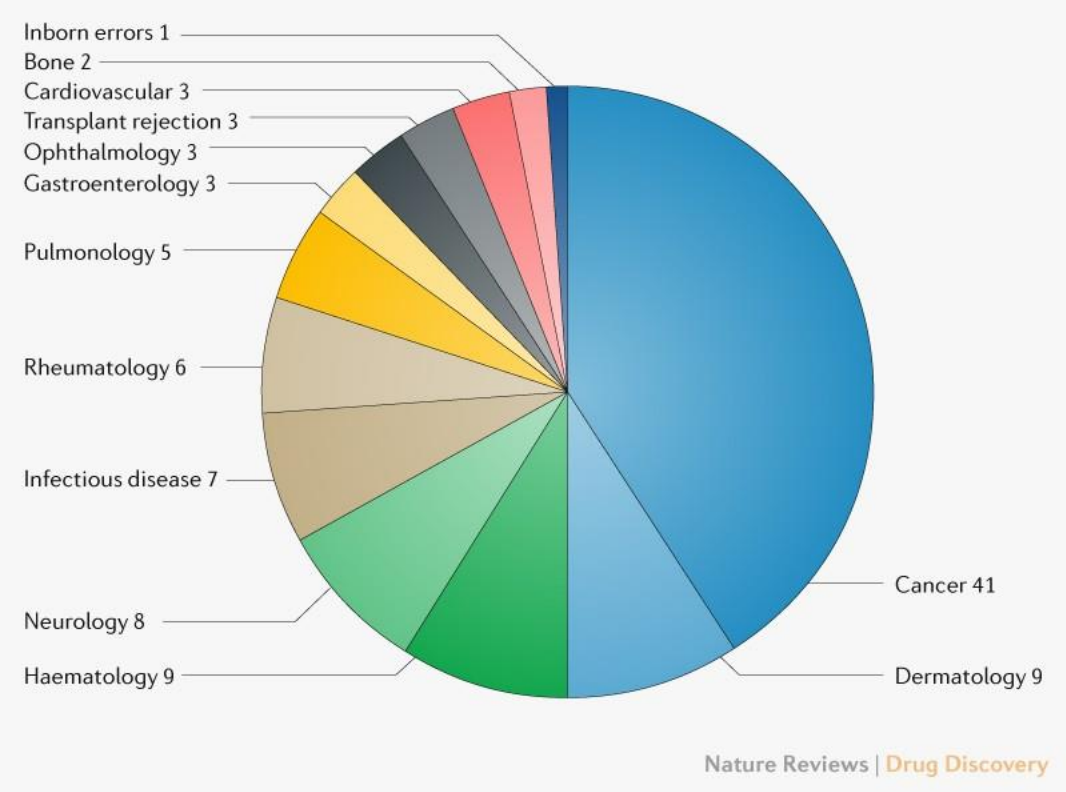
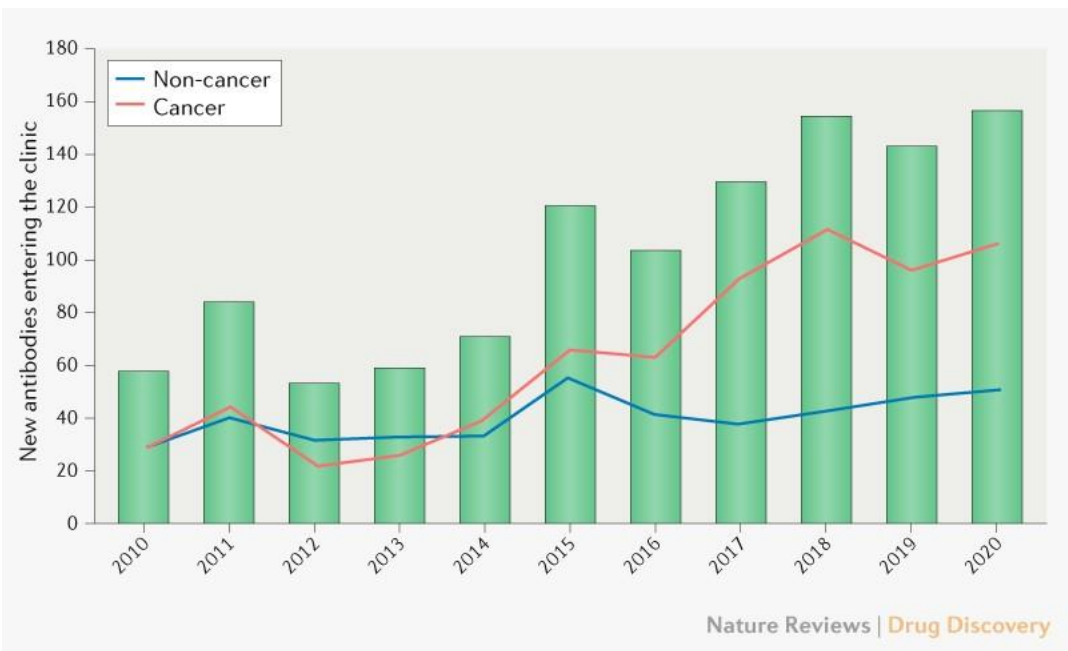
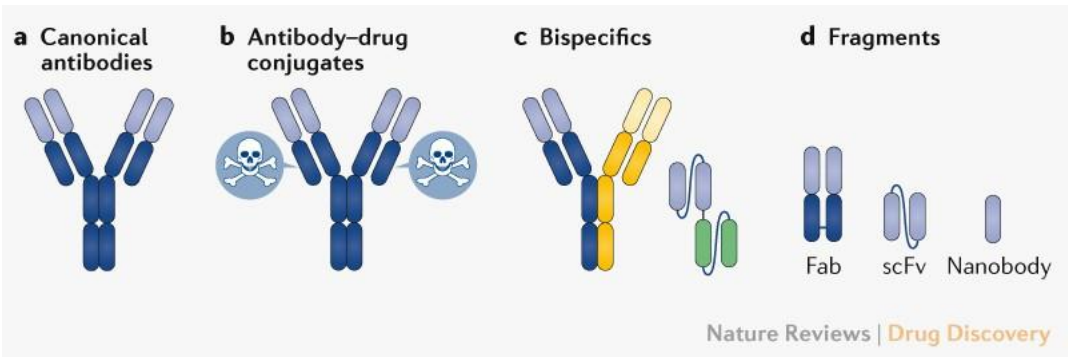
Vivier et al., Science 2011

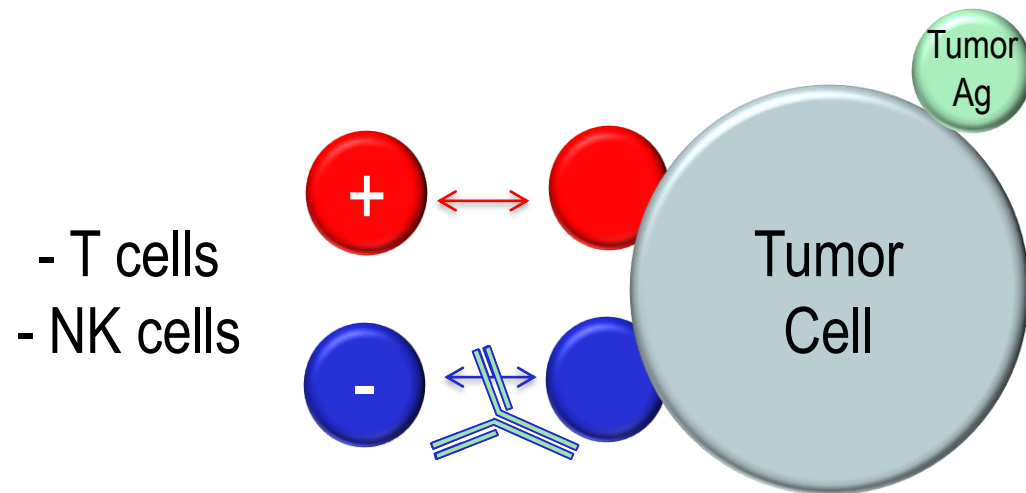
Vivier et al., Cell 2018

The cancer innate immunity cycle



Antibodies are great medicines



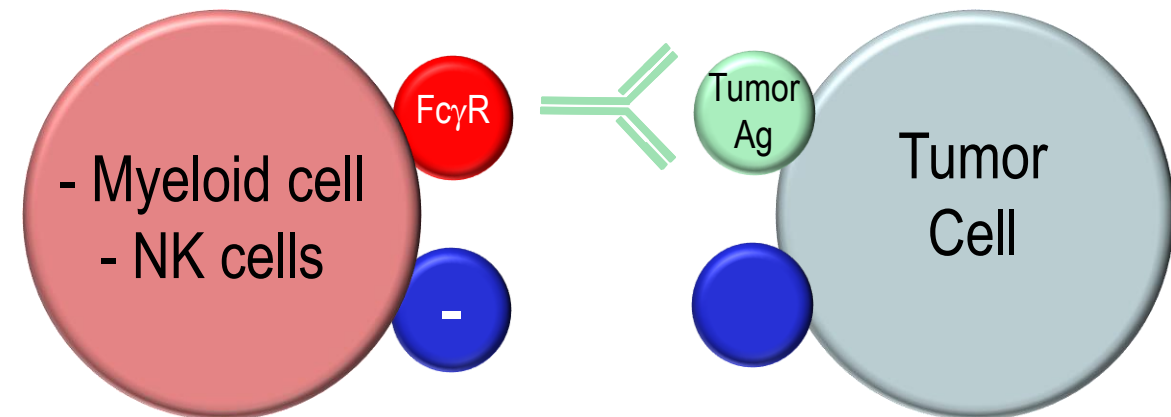


Blocking antibodies

e.g. *anti-PD-(L)1 mAbs*
anti-NKG2A mAbs
anti-TIGIT mAbs

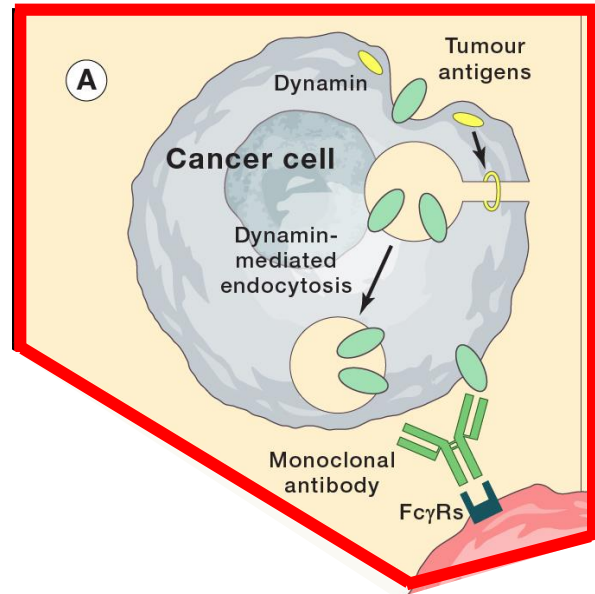
Cytotoxic antibodies

e.g. *anti-CD20 mAbs*
anti-EGFR mAbs
anti-HER2 mAbs

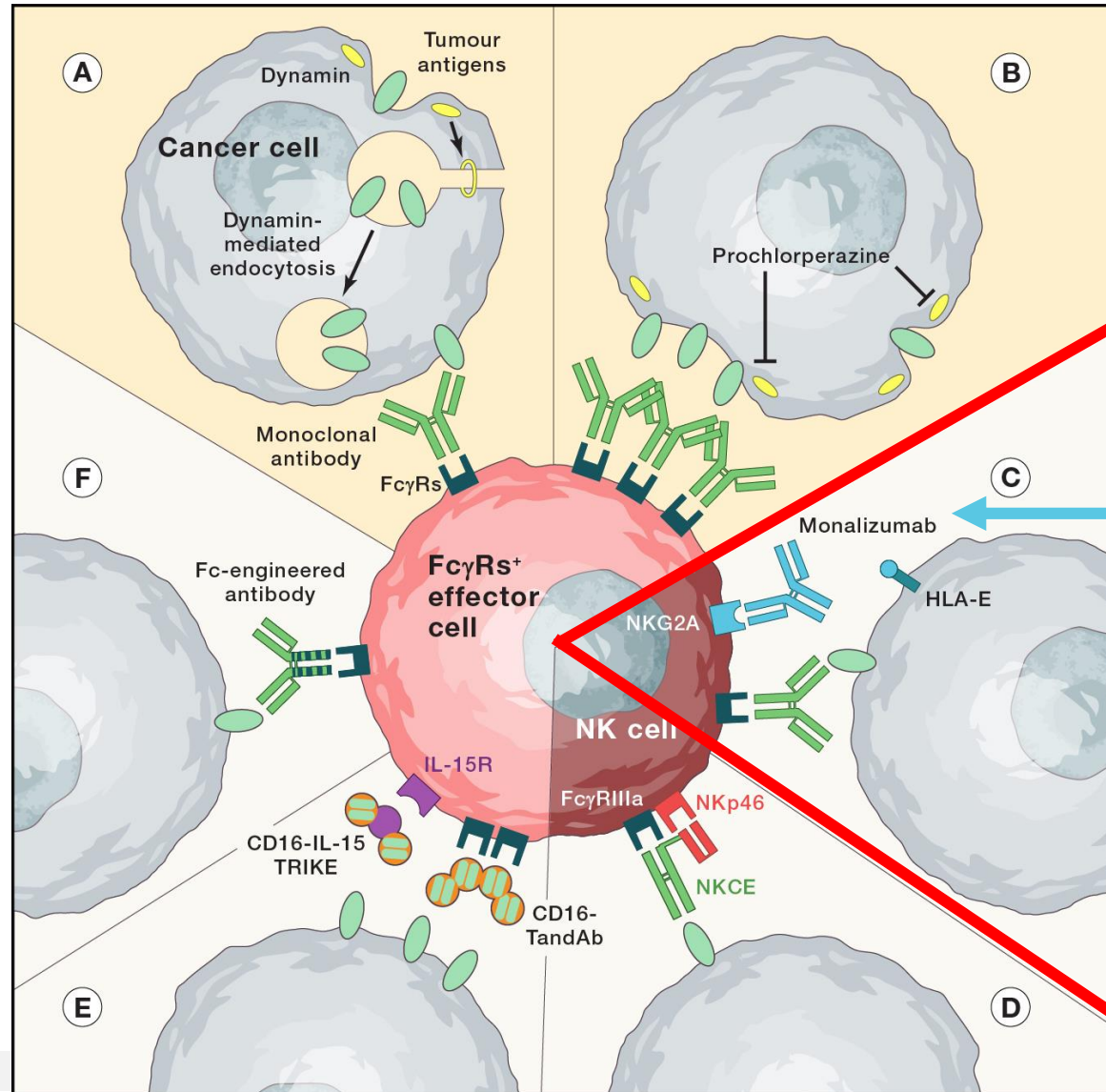


Antibody-dependent cell phagocytosis (ADCP)
Antibody-dependent cell cytotoxicity (ADCC)

Boosting cytotoxic antibodies against cancer



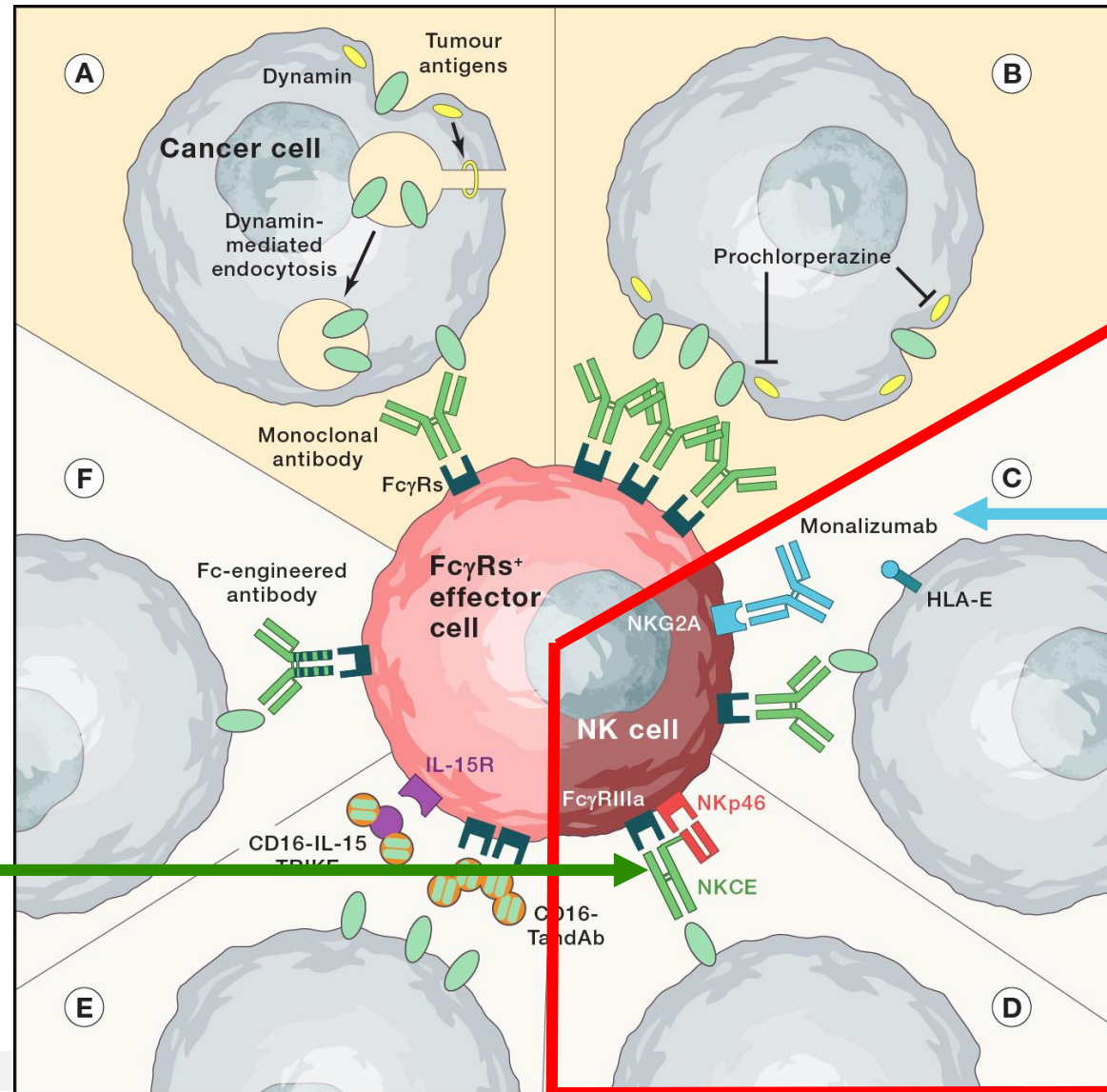
Boosting cytotoxic antibodies against cancer



Blocking mAbs:
Anti-NKG2A mAbs
(Monalizumab)

André et al. Cell 2018

Boosting cytotoxic antibodies against cancer



Blocking mAbs:
Anti-NKG2A mAbs
(Monalizumab)

André et al. Cell 2018

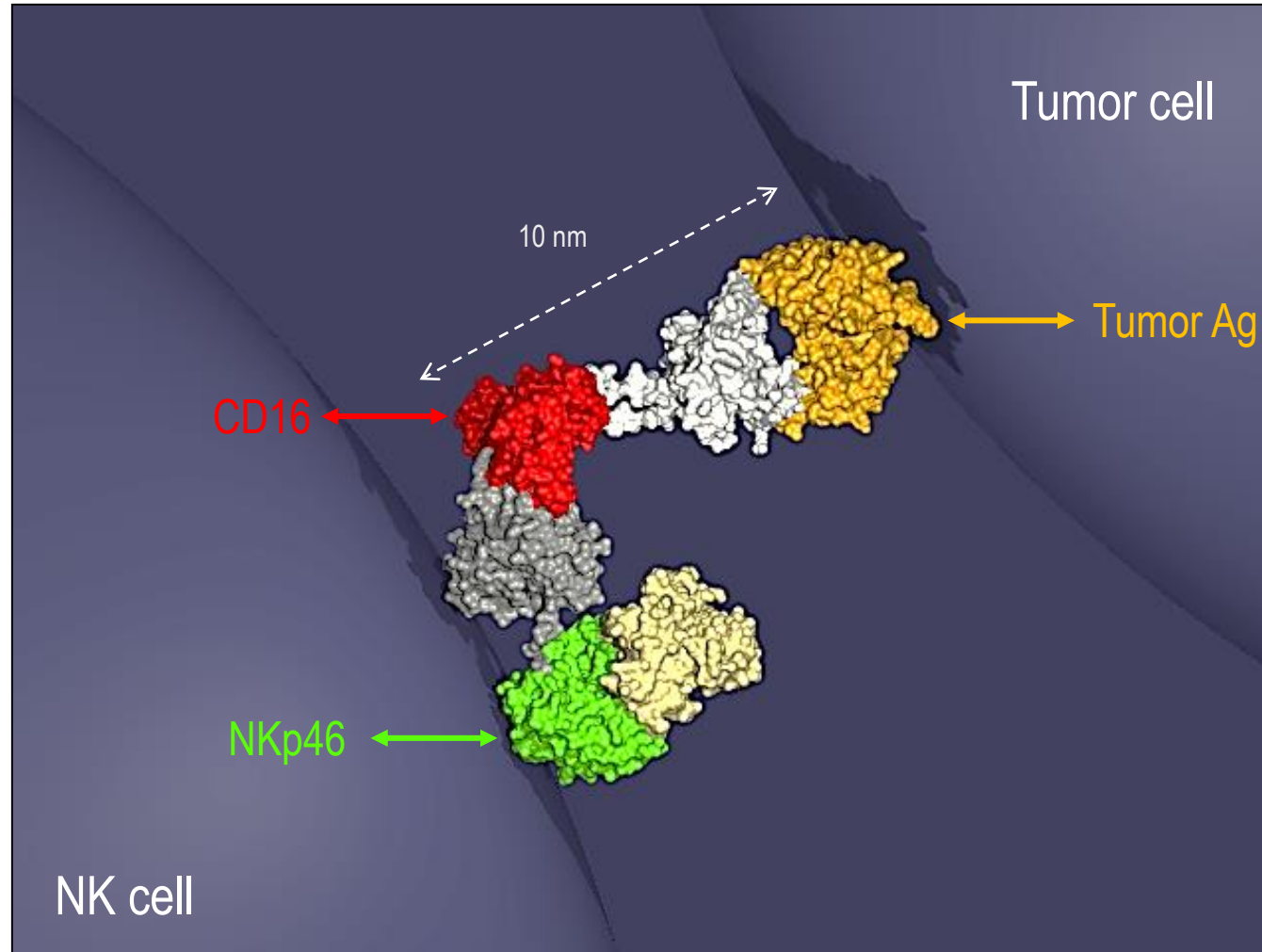
Agonist mAbs:

NKp46 NK cell engagers

Gauthier et al. Cell 2019

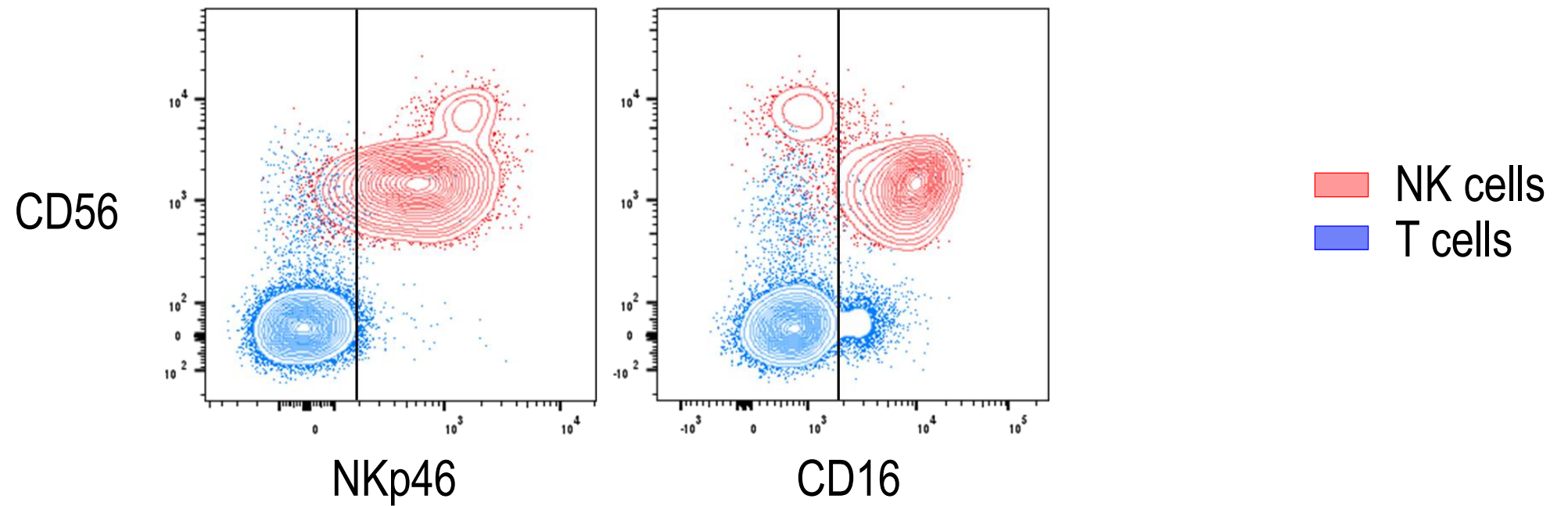
Gauthier & Vivier, Cell 2020

Trifunctional Natural Killer Cell Engagers (NKCE³)



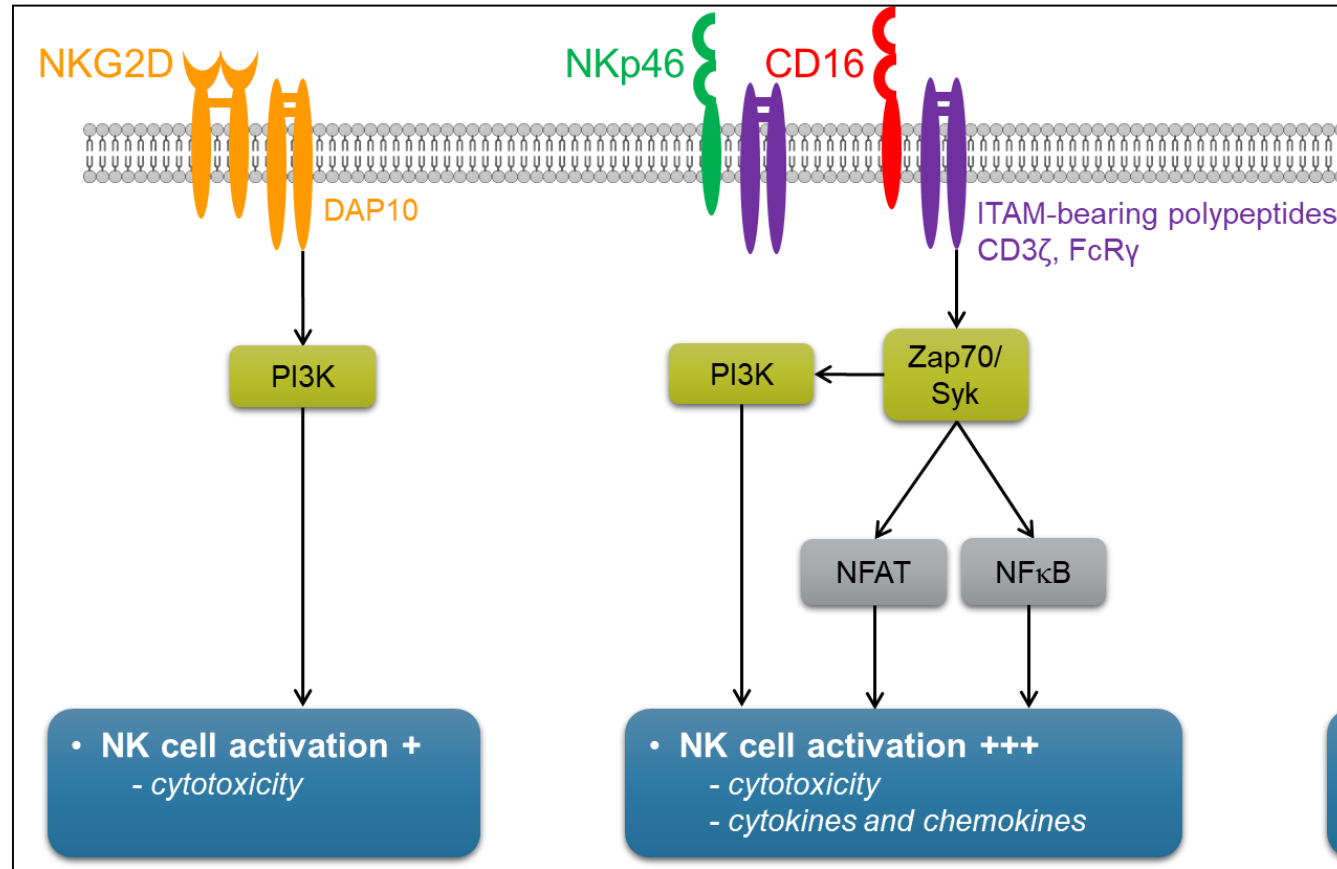
Gauthier & Vivier, Cell 2019

Rationale for engaging NK cells through NKp46 1/3



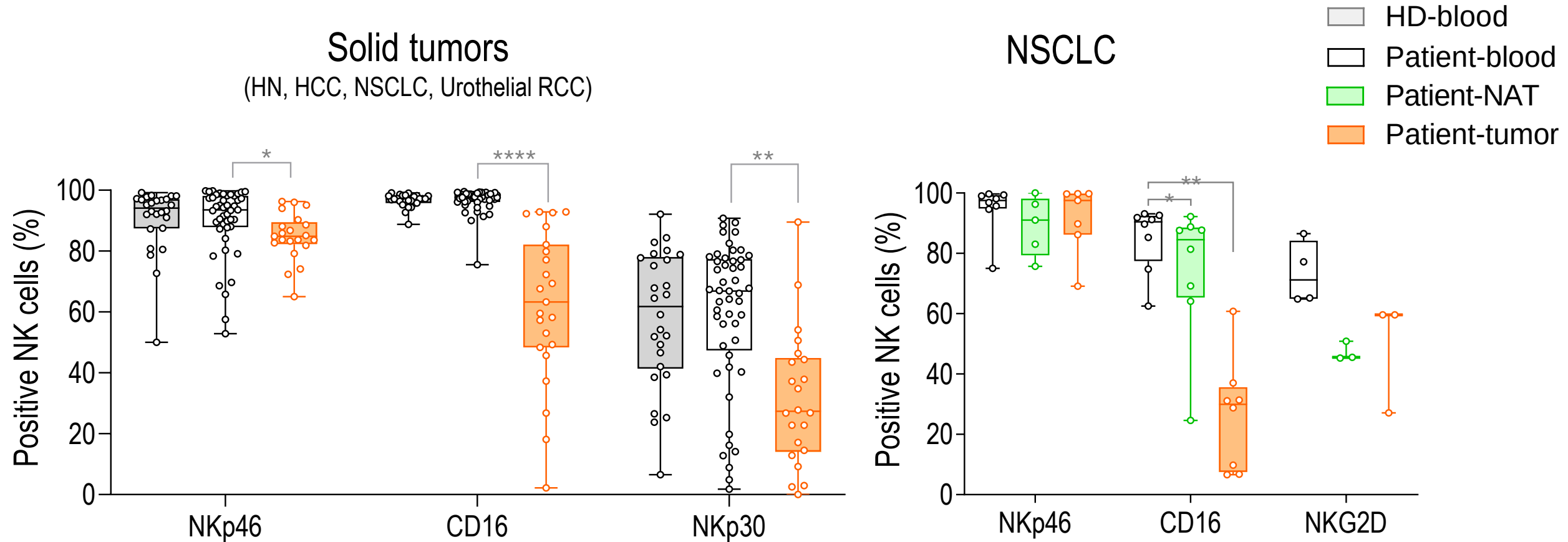
NKp46 is expressed by all NK cells

Rationale for engaging NK cells through NKp46 2/3



NKp46 triggers potent signaling pathways

Rationale for engaging NK cells through NKp46 3/3

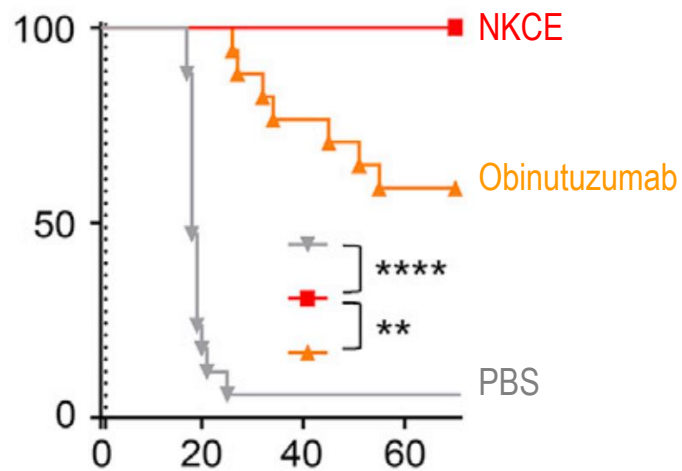


NKp46 expression is conserved on tumor-infiltrating NK cells

NKCE³ : the first generation

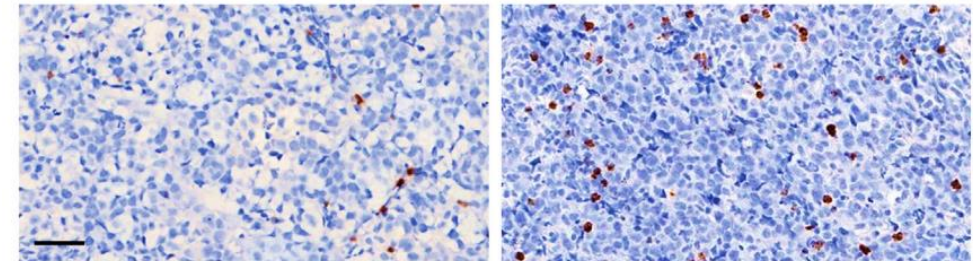
Efficacy

- Activity in preclinical in vivo models
- Efficacy NKCE³ > approved benchmark antibodies in a cancer model in vivo



Mode of Action

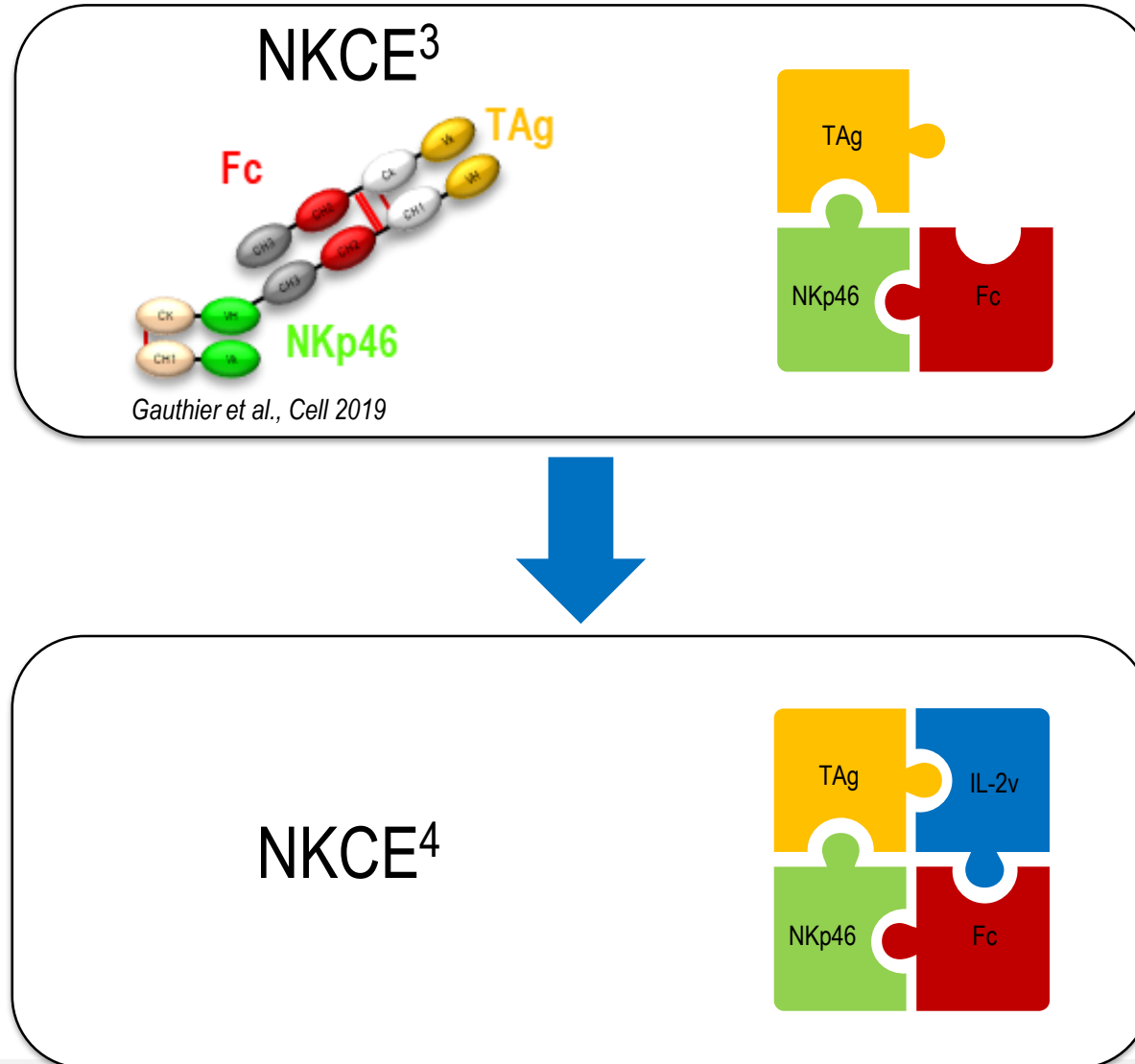
- Optimized killing activation by co-engagement of NKp46 and CD16
- Increased NK cell number in the tumor



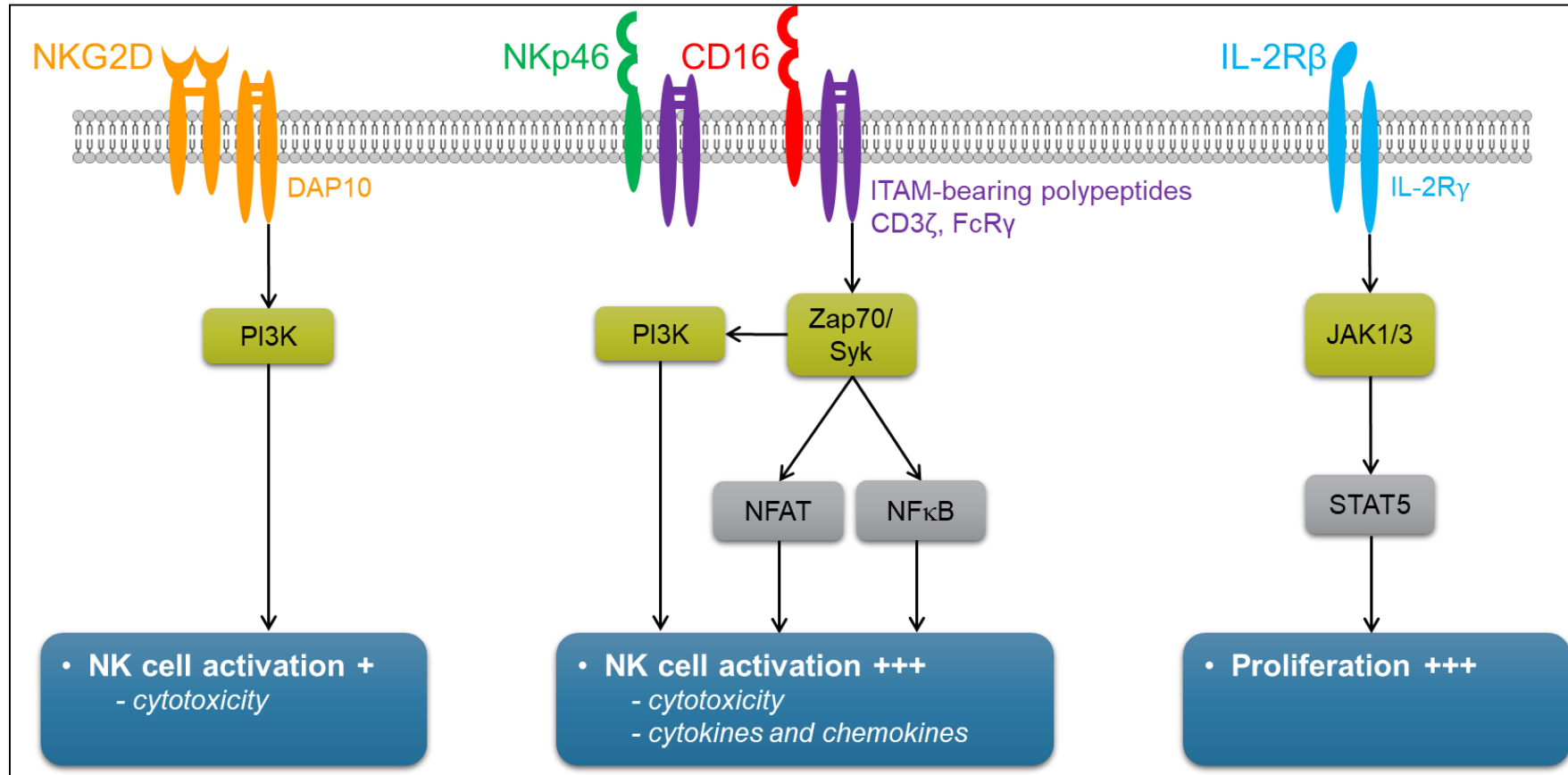
Control

NKCE

From NKCE³ to NKCE⁴



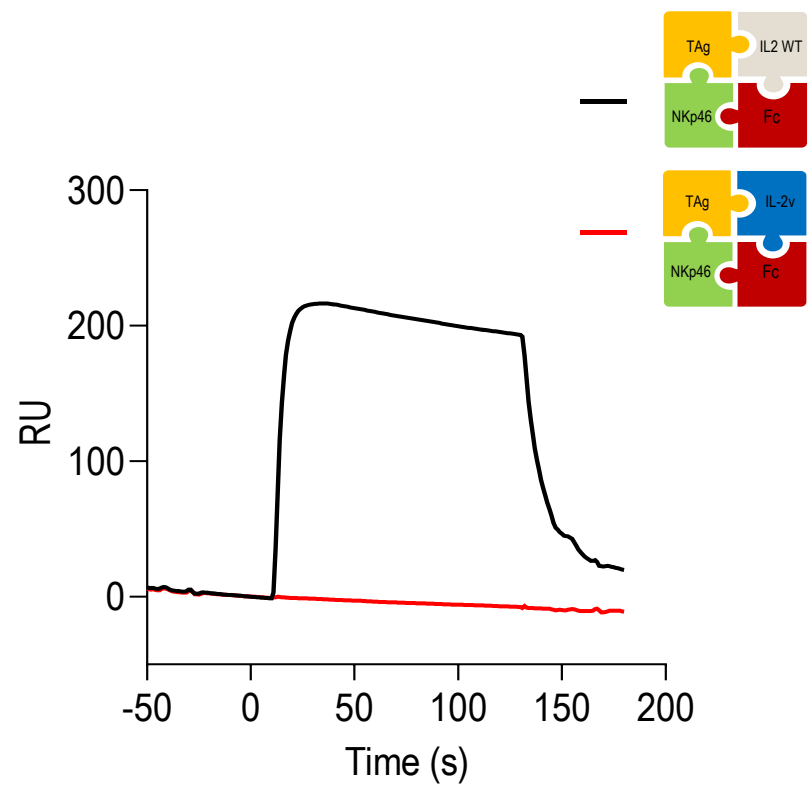
Rationale for including IL-2v in NKCE⁴



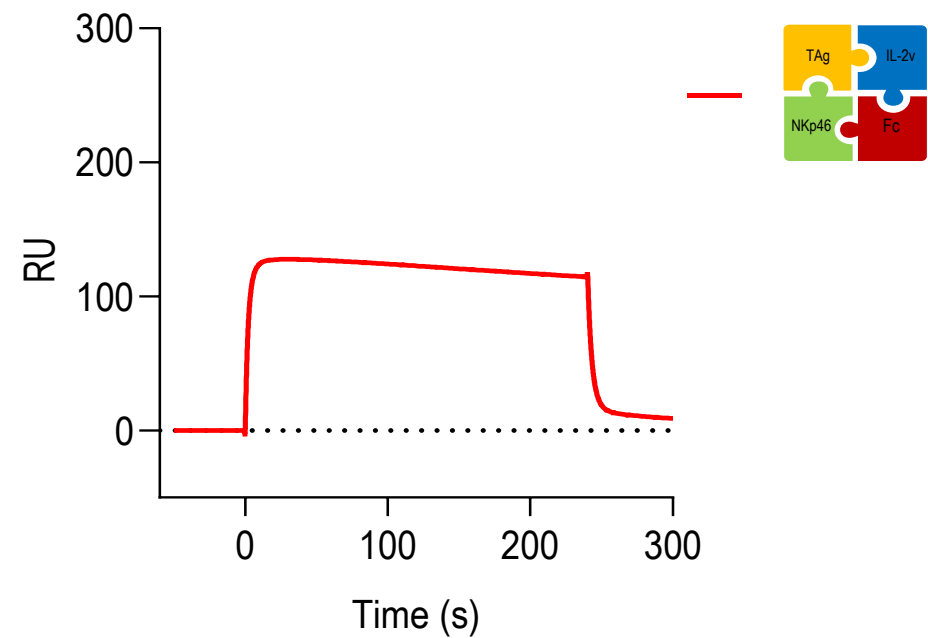
Complementarity between ITAM and IL-2R γ (γ c) signaling pathways

IL-2v in NKCE⁴ format does not bind to IL-2Ra but still binds to IL-2Rb

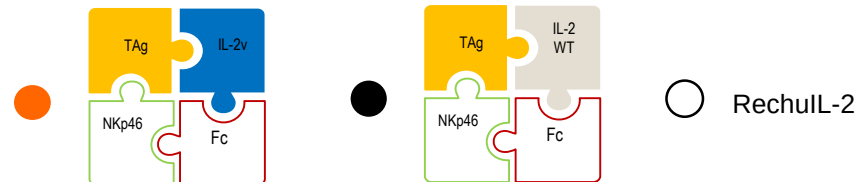
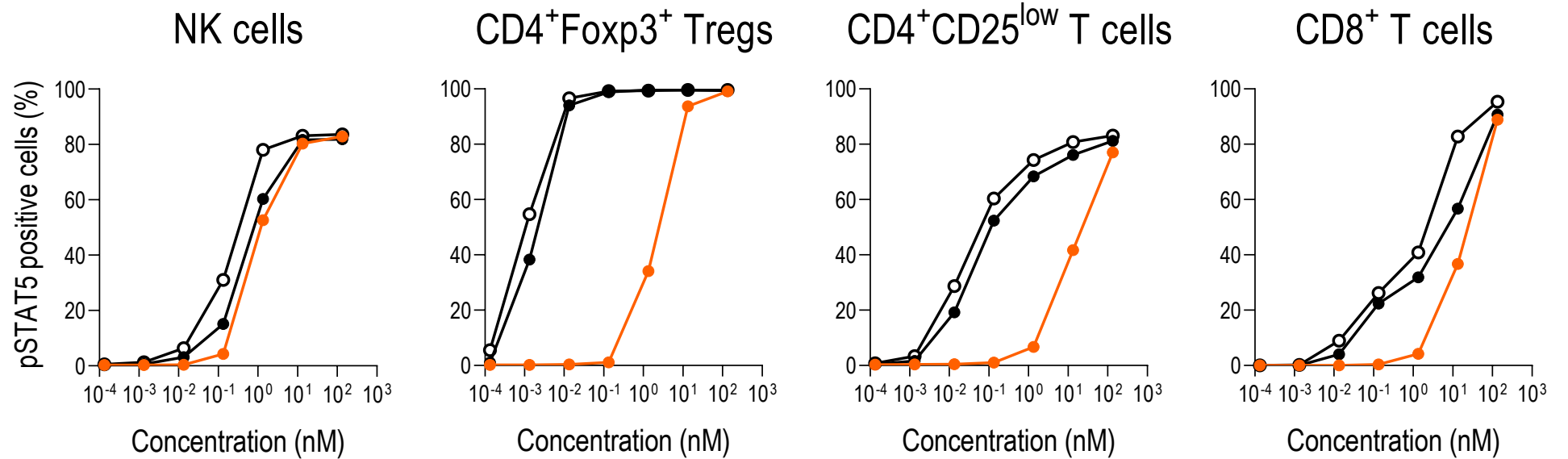
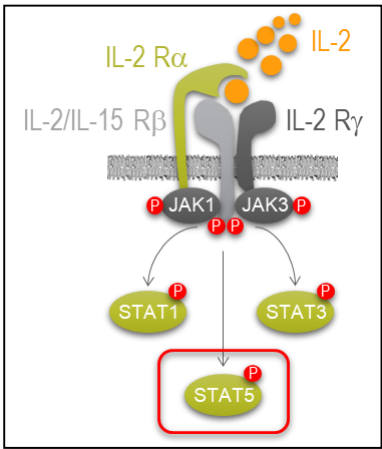
CD25 (IL-2R α)



CD122 (IL-2R β)

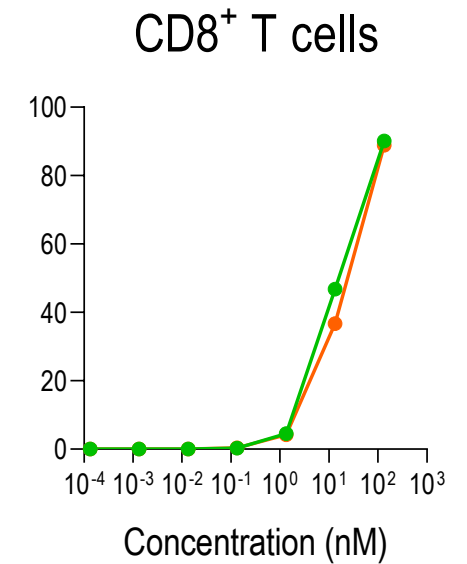
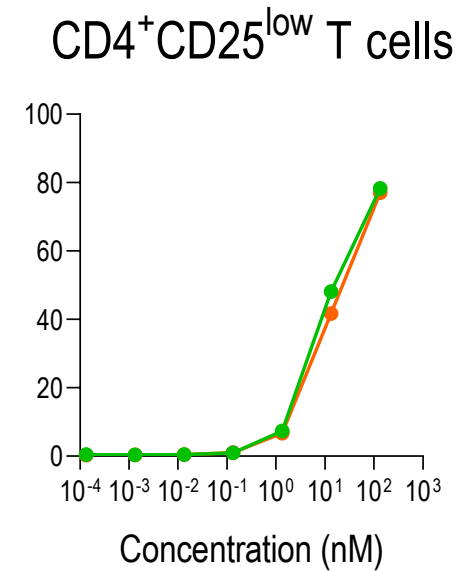
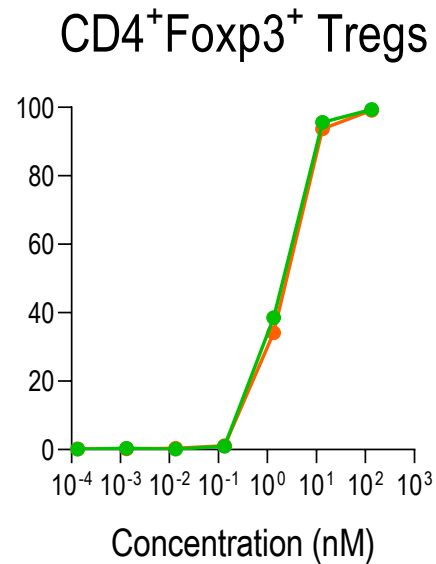
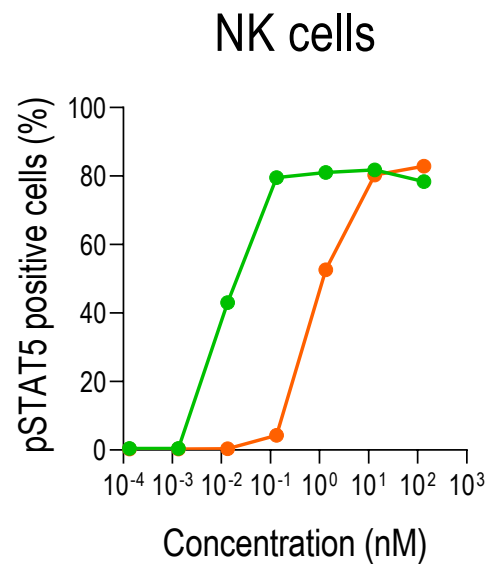
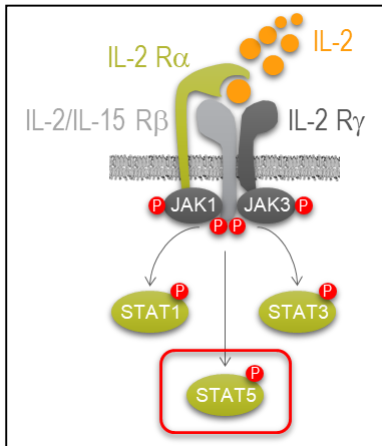


IL-2v is functional in NKCE⁴ format and limits Treg activation

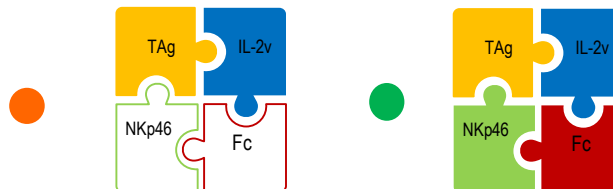


- Cells: PBMC from HD
- Stimulation: 20 min
- Read-out: STAT5 phosphorylation by flow cytometry

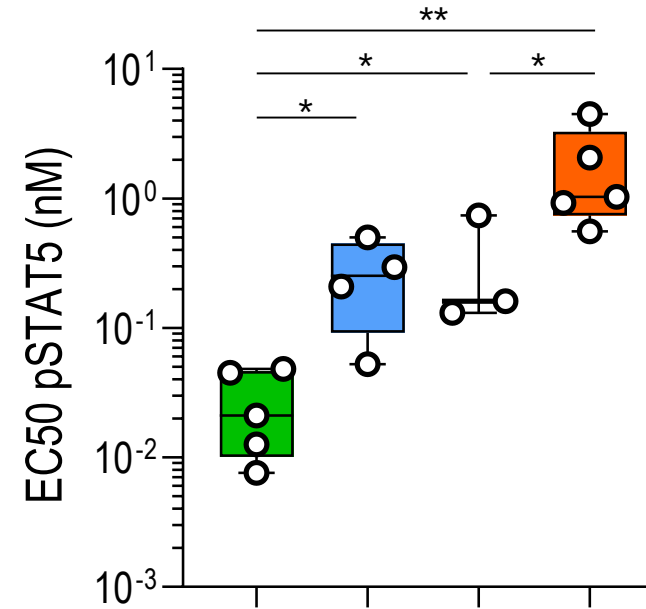
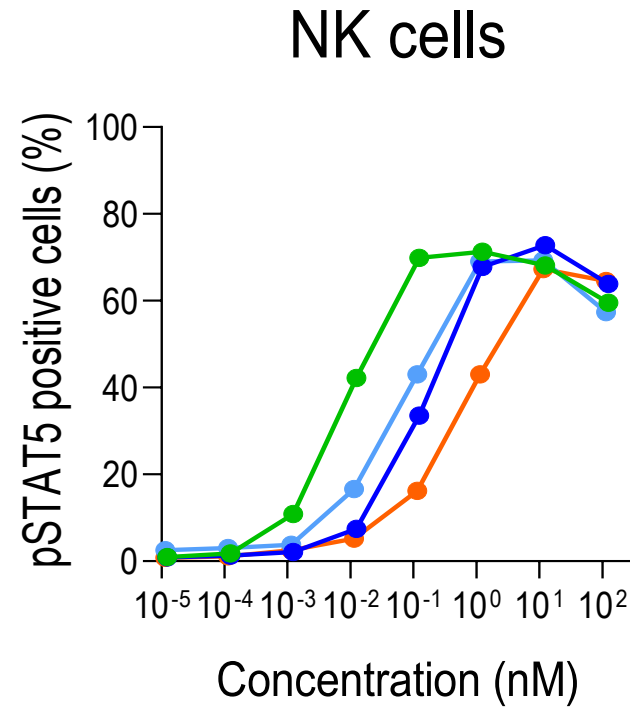
NKCE⁴ promotes specifically IL-2R activation on NK cells



- Cells: PBMC from HD
- Stimulation: 20 min
- Read-out: STAT5 phosphorylation by flow cytometry

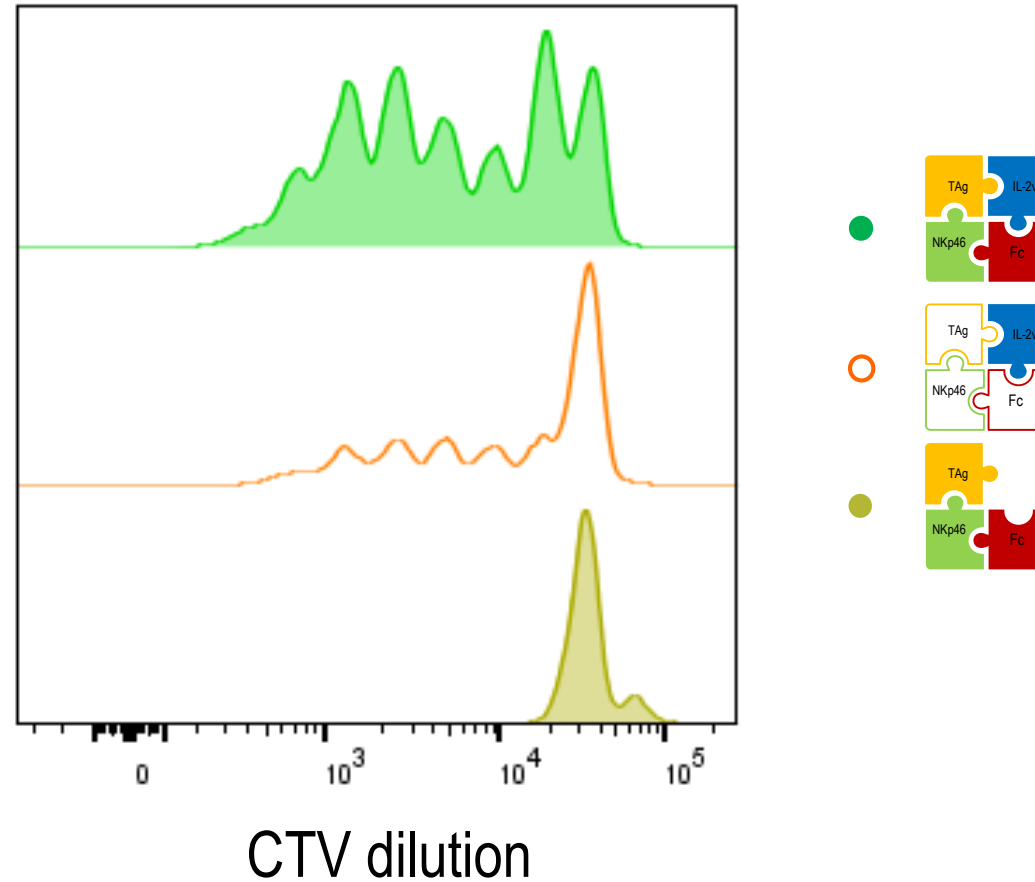


Binding to CD16 and NKp46 is required for optimal IL-2R signaling by NKCE⁴



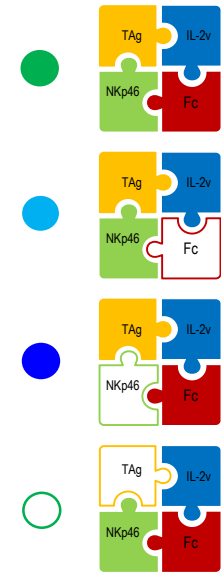
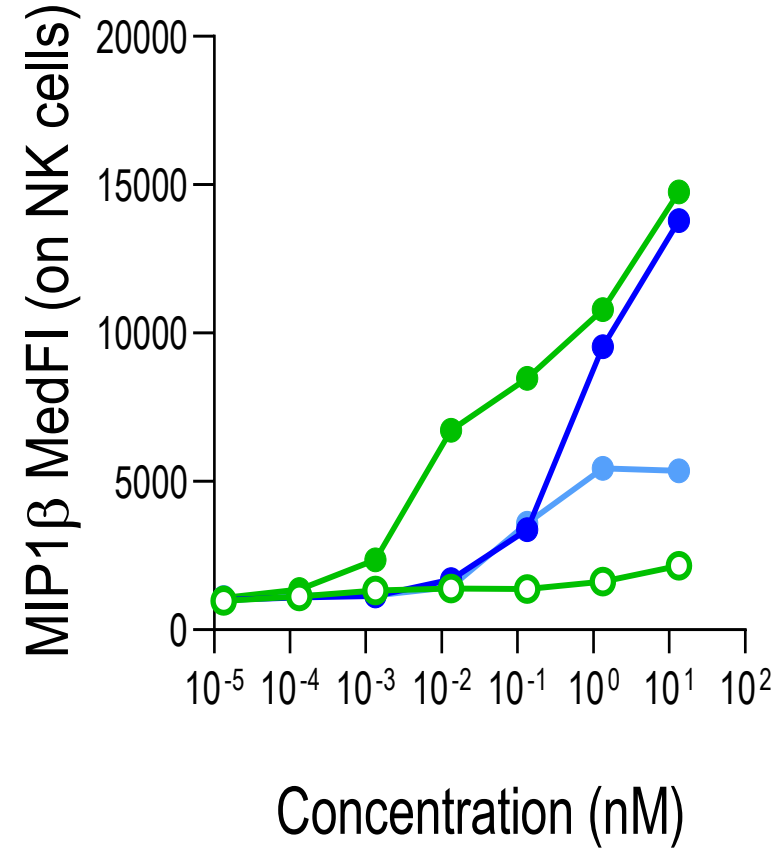
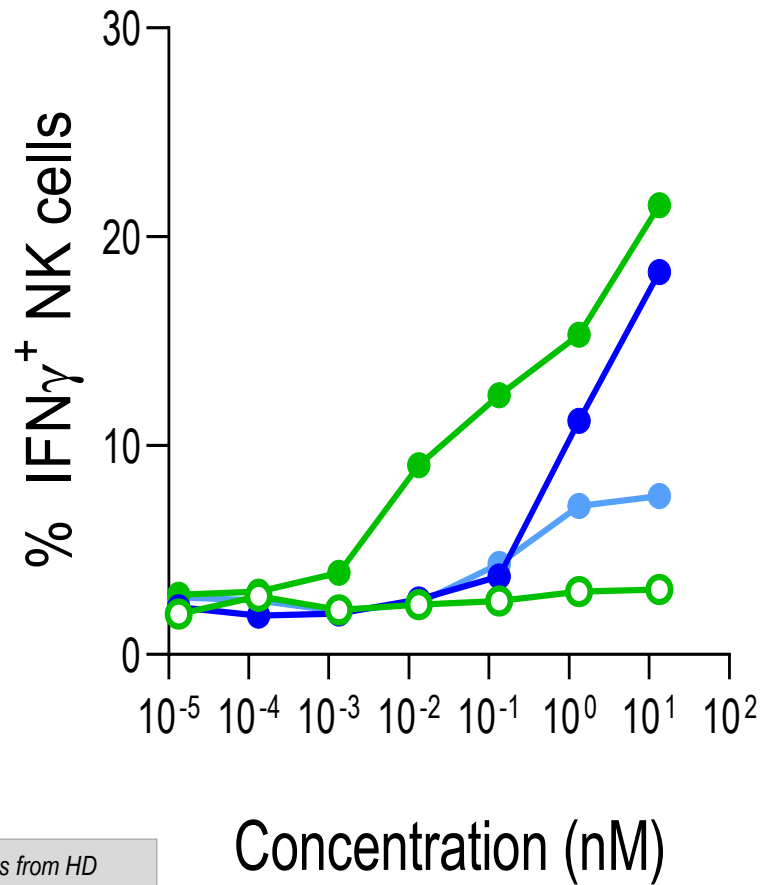
- Cells: PBMC from HD
- Stimulation: 20 min
- Read-out: STAT5 phosphorylation by flow cytometry

NKCE⁴ induces NK cell proliferation



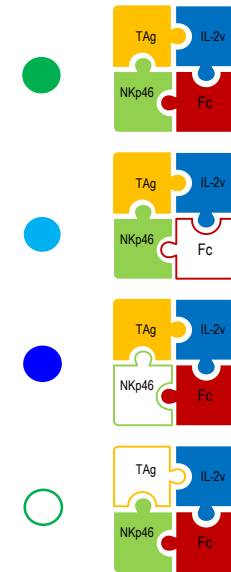
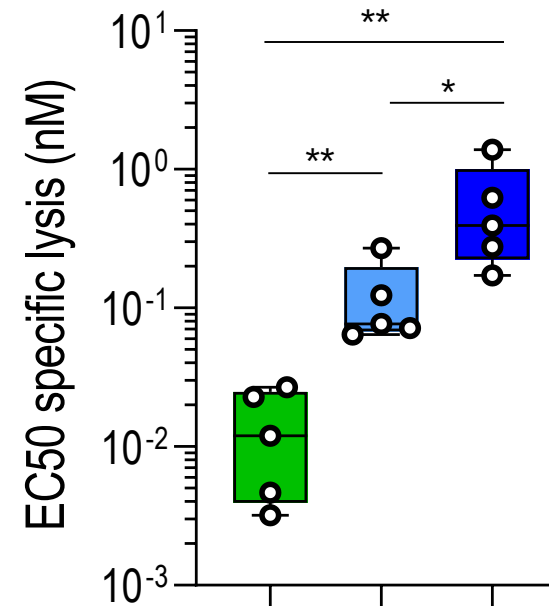
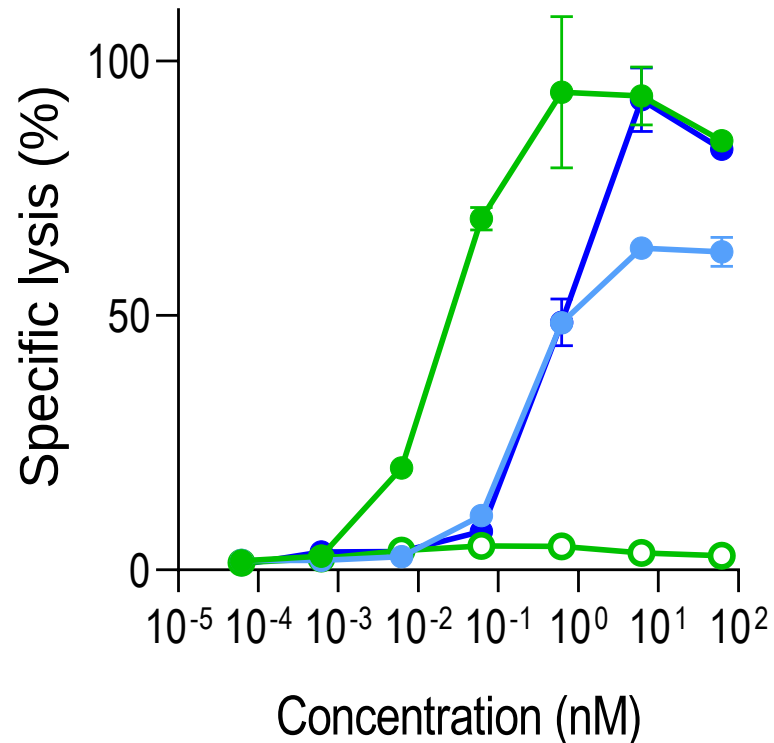
- Cells: purified NK cells
- Stimulation: 5 days
- Read out: proliferation, CTV dilution

NKCE⁴ induces cytokine production upon target engagement



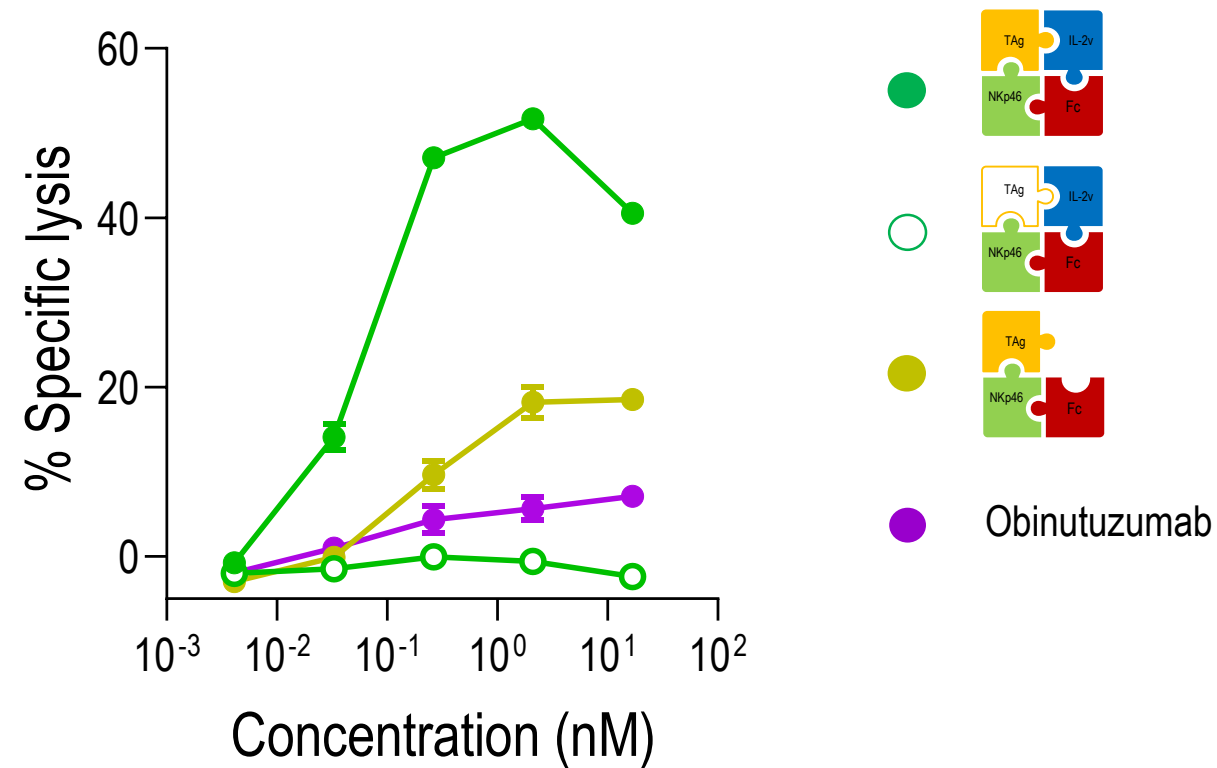
- Effector: Freshly purified NK cells from HD
- Target: Raji B cell line
- Incubation: 4h with NKCE + Golgi Stop, E:T=0.5:1
- Read out: Intracellular FACS

NKCE⁴ induces cytokine production upon target engagement



- Effector: purified NK cells from HD
- Target: Raji B cell line
- Read out: Calcein release assay, 4h, E:T=10:1

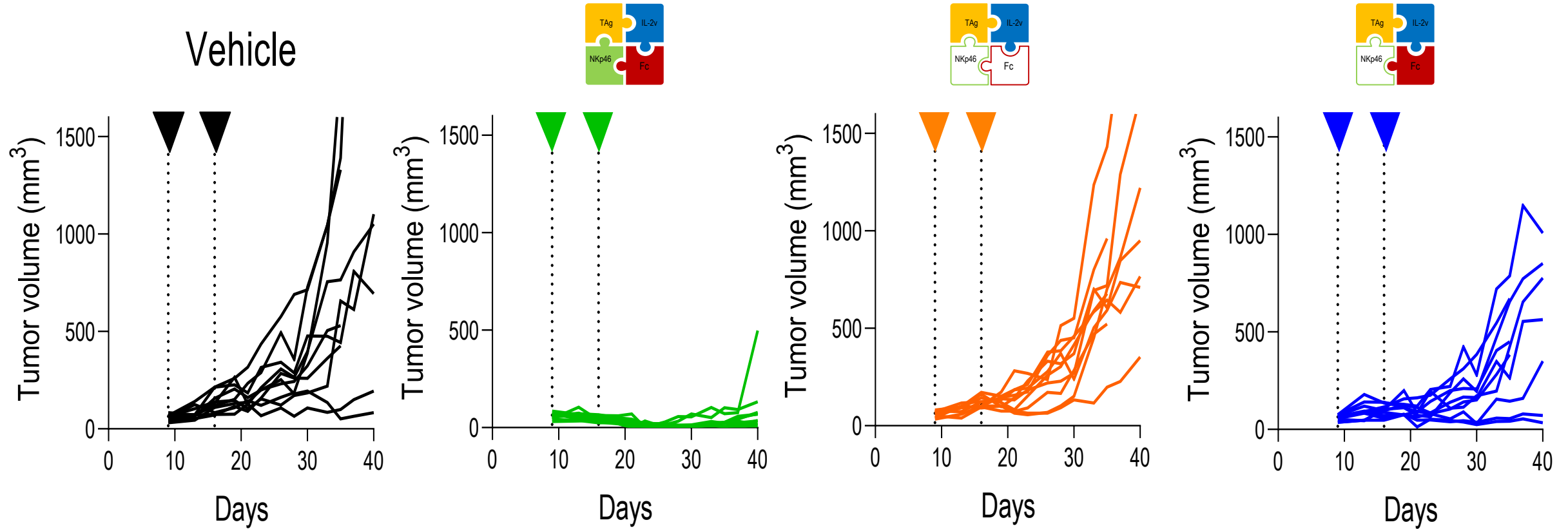
NKCE⁴ induces potent cytotoxicity by mouse NK cells



- Effector: purified NK cells from HD
- Target: Raji B cell line
- Read out: Calcein release assay, 4h, E:T=10:1

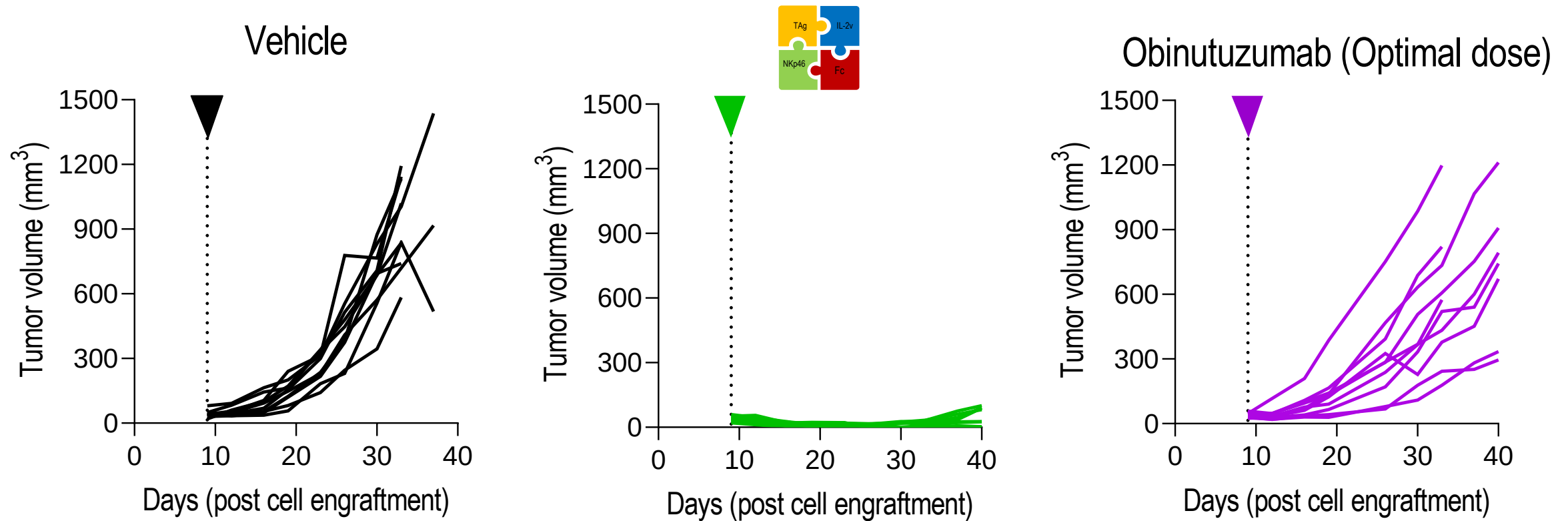
NKCE⁴ anti-tumor efficacy: solid tumor model

Vehicle



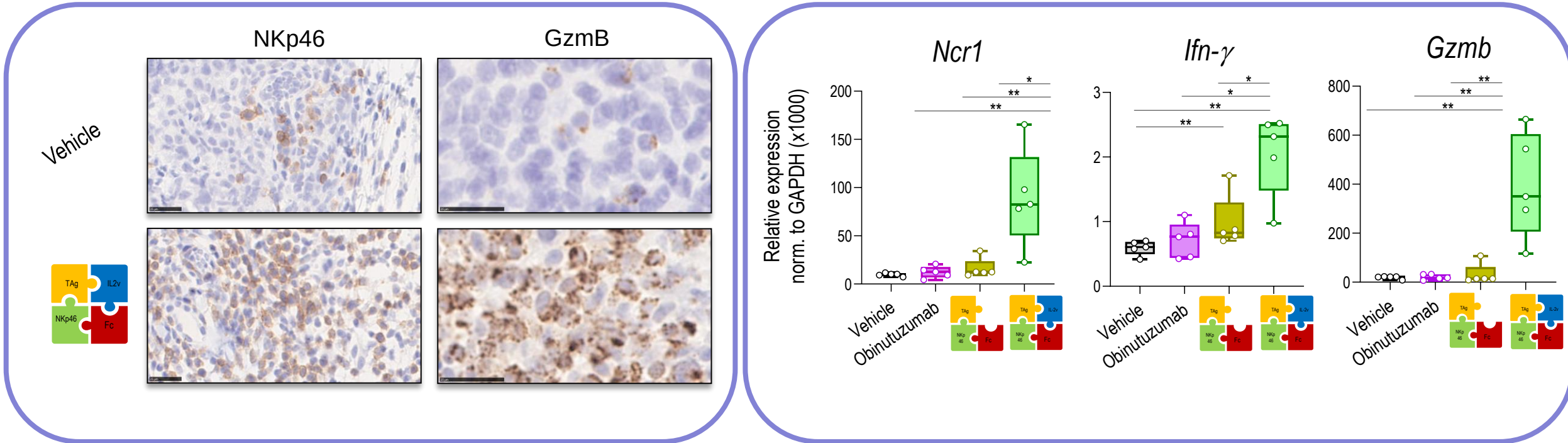
- Model: Raji, 5x10⁶ in matrigel, sc
- Mice: CB17 SCID

CD20-NKCE⁴ is more potent than obinutuzumab



- Model: Raji, 5x10⁶ in matrigel, sc
- Mice: CB17 SCID

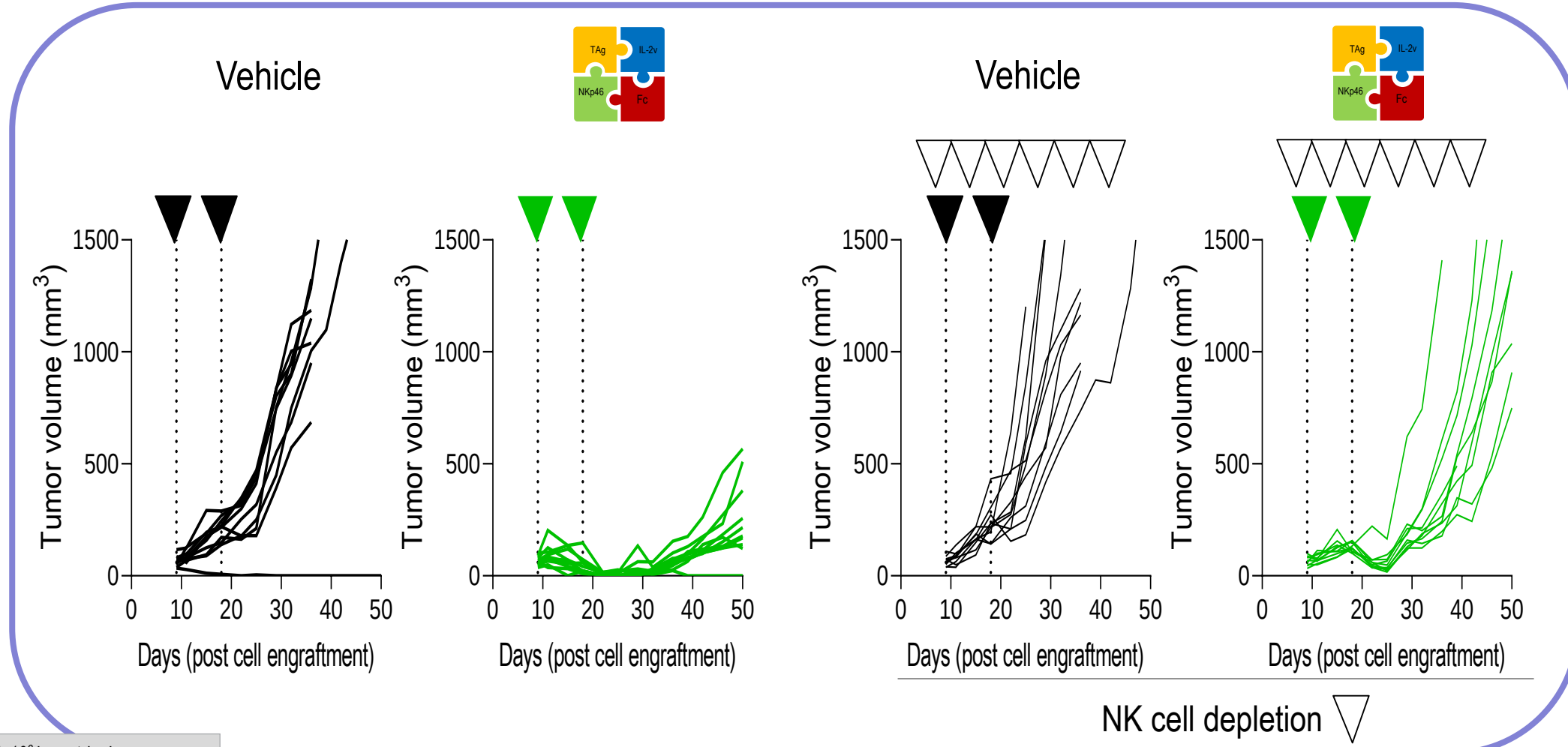
Mechanisms of NKCE⁴ anti-tumor efficacy. 1



NKCE⁴ induces accumulation of activated NK cells at the tumor bed

- Model: Raji, 5x10⁶ in matrigel, sc
- Mice: CB17 SCID or RAGko huNKp46Tg (immunodeficient)
- Treatment: single injection 3 days before analysis

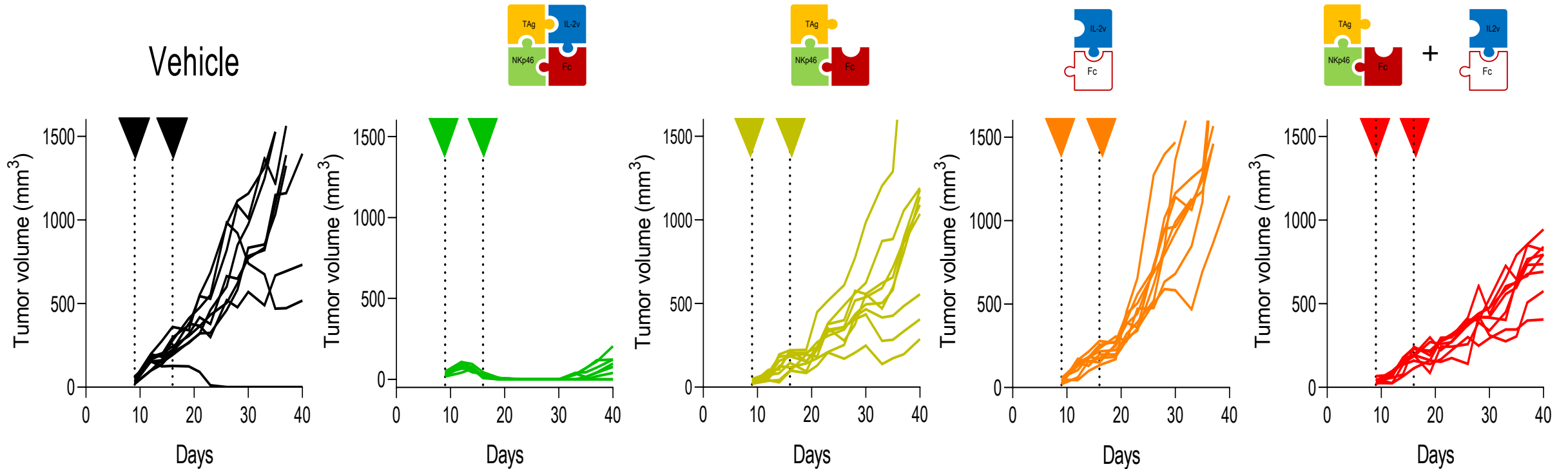
Mechanisms of NKCE⁴ anti-tumor efficacy. 2



- *Model:* Raji, 5x10⁶ in matrigel, sc
- *Mice:* CB17 SCID
- *NK depletion:* anti-asialo GM1, q1w

Mechanisms of NKCE⁴ anti-tumor efficacy. 3

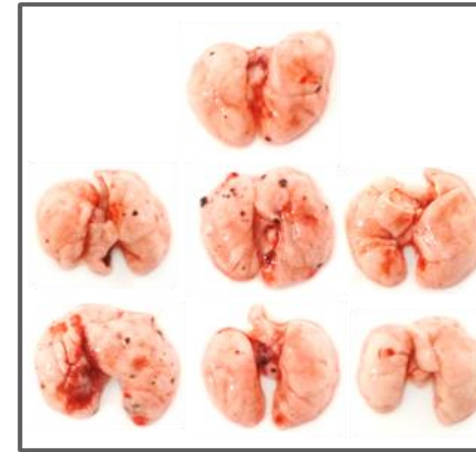
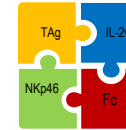
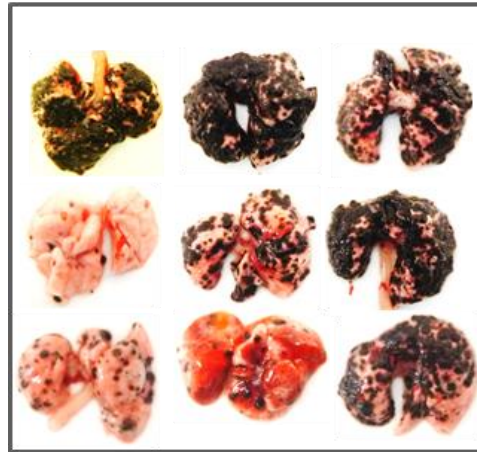
Vehicle



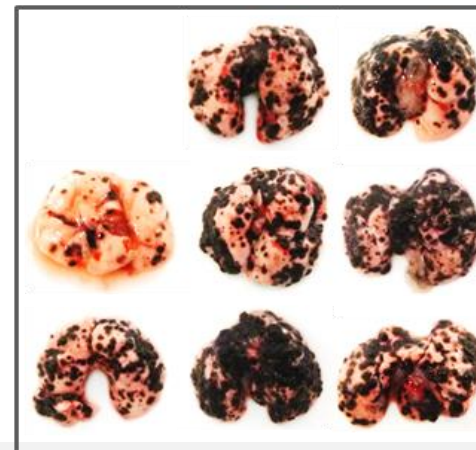
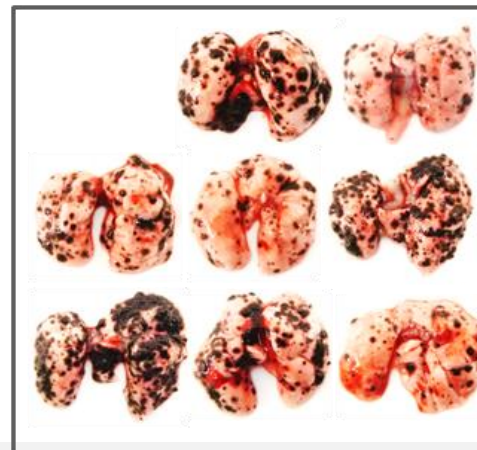
Optimal efficacy requires all arms in a single NKCE⁴ molecule

NKCE⁴ anti-tumor efficacy: disseminated tumor model

Vehicle



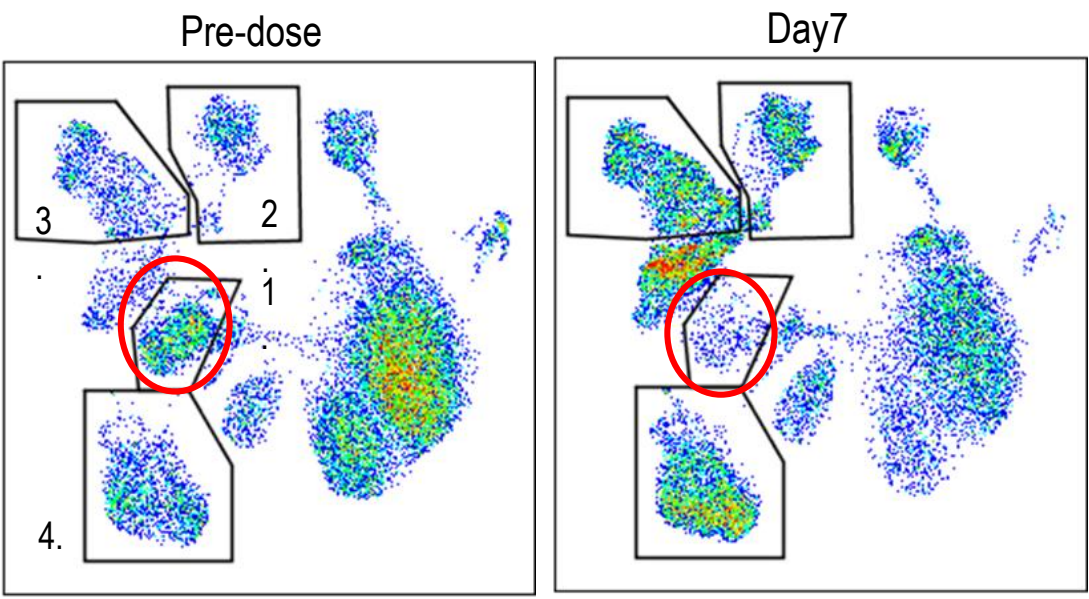
Obinutuzumab



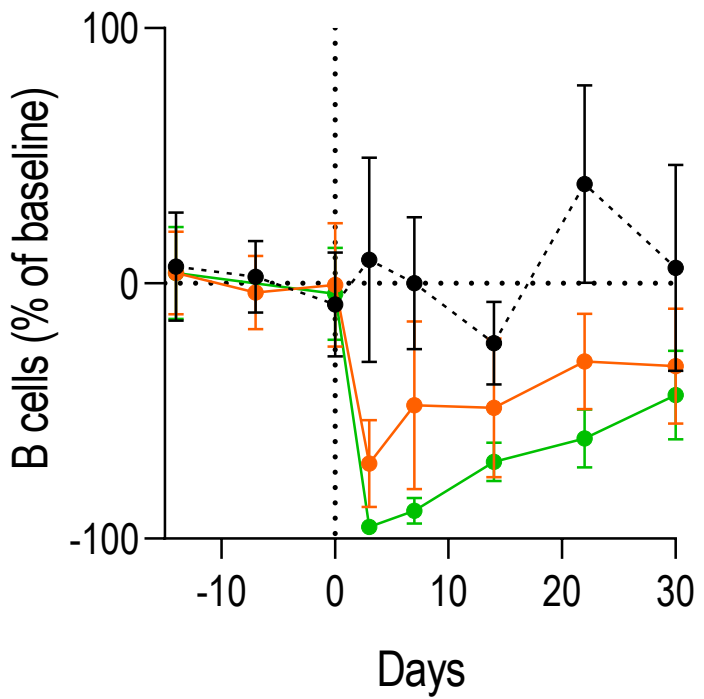
- Model: huCD20-B16F10, 5x10⁵, i.v.
- Mice: C57BL/6
- Treatment: D1
- Lung analysis: D13

CD20-NKCE⁴ induces circulating B cell depletion in NHP

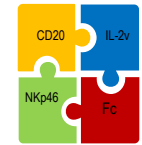
- 1. B cells
- 2. NK cells
- 3. CD8 T cells
- 4. CD4 T cells



UMAP whole blood NHP treated with CD20 NKCE⁴ 0.5 mg/kg, n=4

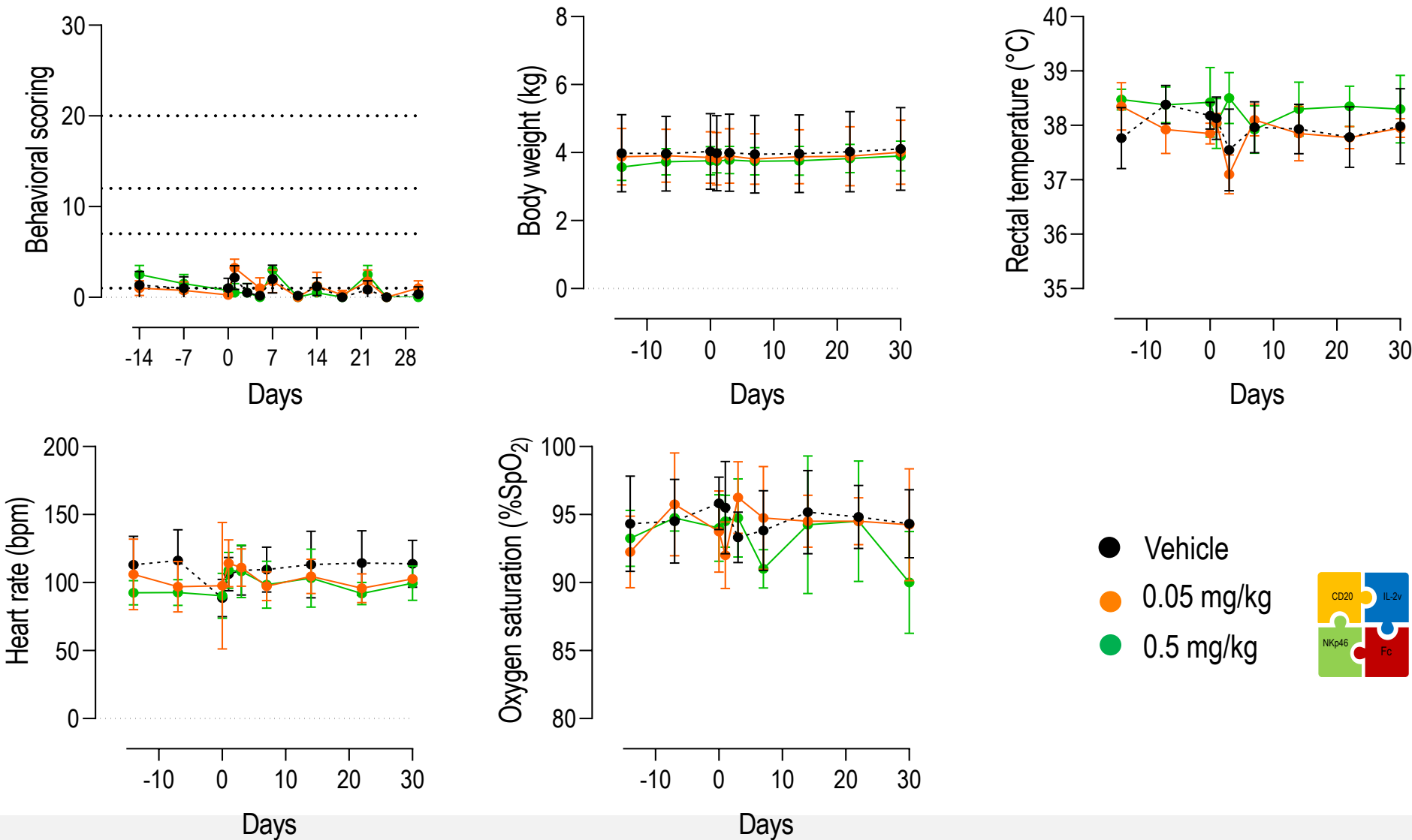


- Vehicle
- 0.05 mg/kg
- 0.5 mg/kg



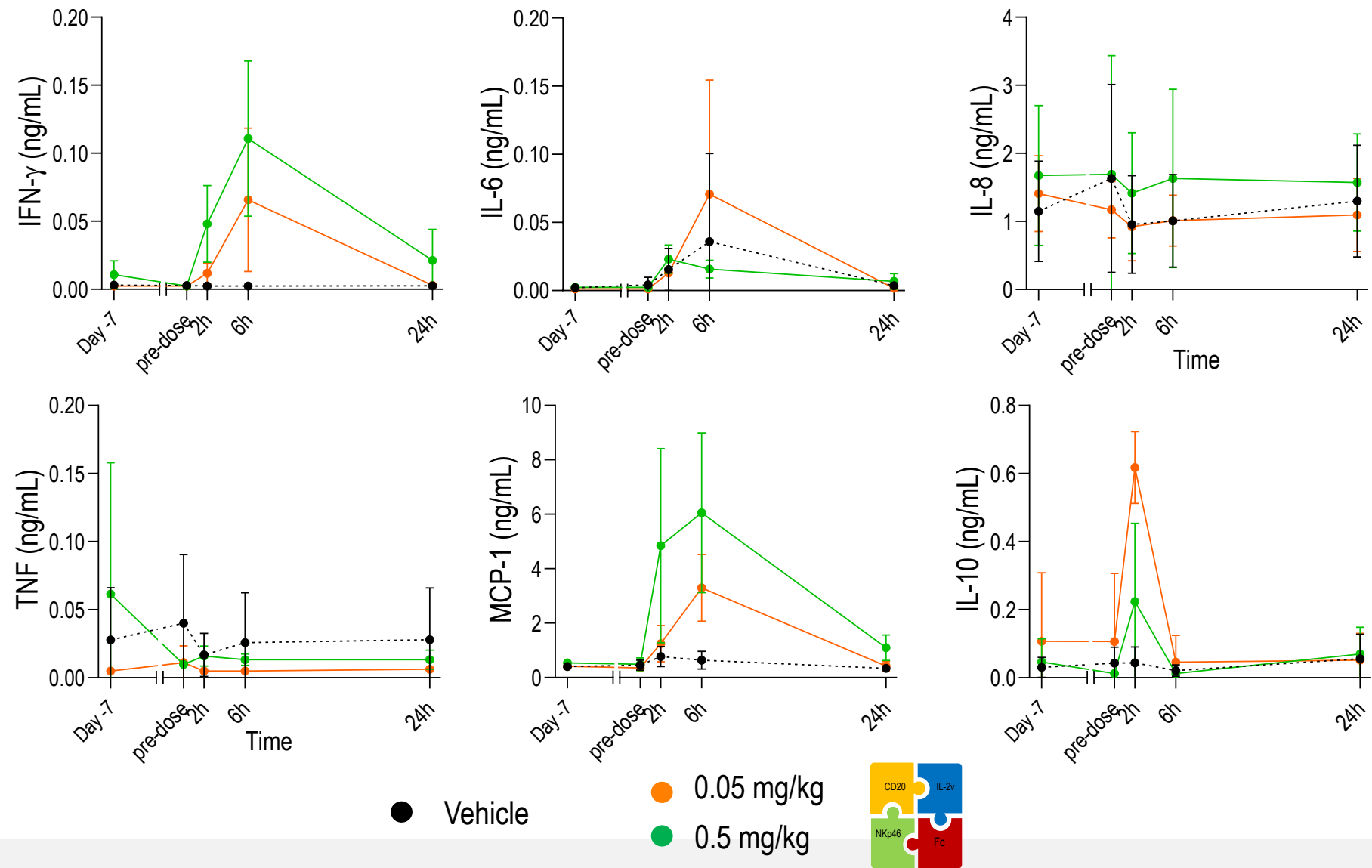
Absence of CD20-NKCE⁴ toxicity in NHP

Clinical data



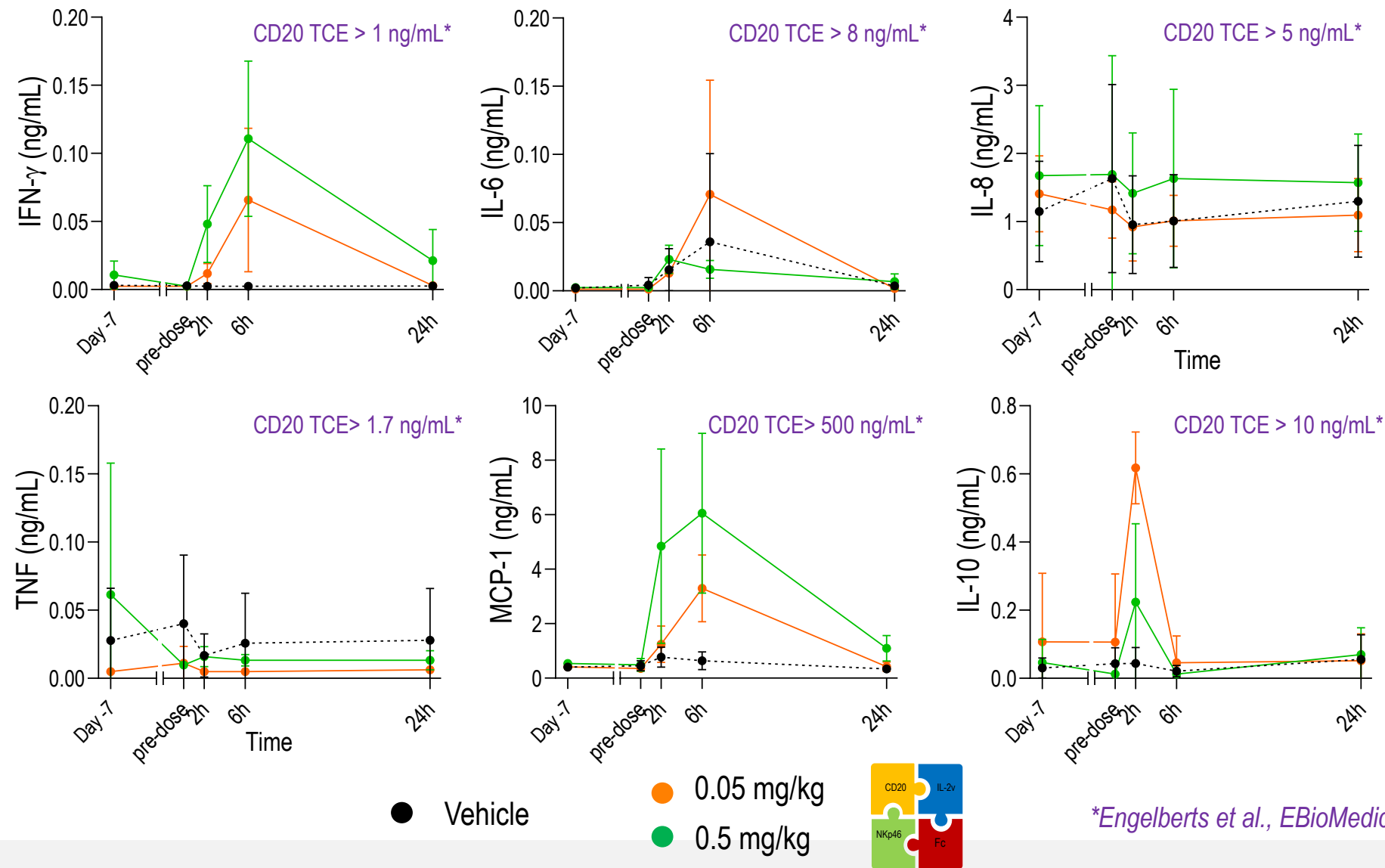
Absence of CD20-NKCE⁴ toxicity in NHP

Biological data



Absence of CD20-NKCE⁴ toxicity in NHP

Biological data

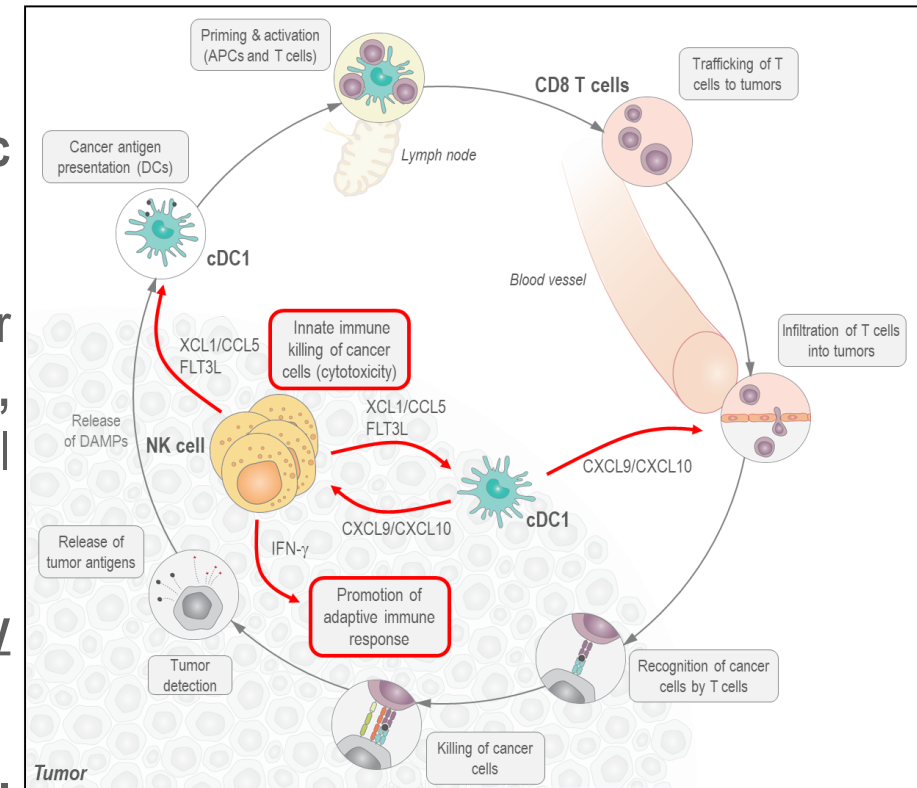


MCP-1 = CCL2

*Engelberts et al., EBioMedicine, 2020

Natural Killer cell engagers

- NKCE technology provides efficient engagement of NK cells against tumors
- NKCE engage NK cells through NKp46, the most NK cell-specific activating receptor
- Trifunctional NKCE³ co-engage NKp46 and CD16 on NK cells and a tumor antigen on cancer cells; this leads to potent NK cell activation, cytotoxicity and efficient control of tumor growth in various preclinical mouse models (*Gauthier et al., Cell, 2019*).
- NKCE⁴ also induce NK cell proliferation and in vitro cytolytic activity against malignant cells expressing the targeted antigen.
- NKCE⁴ have long PK and show in vivo anti-tumor efficacy in several preclinical tumor models

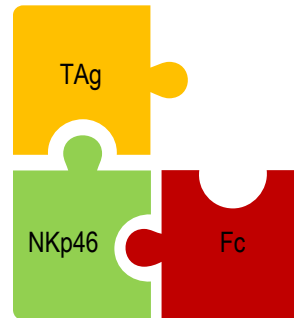




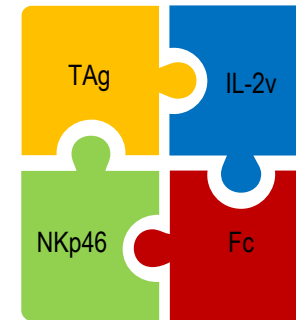
ANKETTM

Antibody-based NK cell Engager Therapeutics

NKCE³



NKCE⁴



innate pharma

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Anti-tumor immunity induced by tetrafunctional Natural Killer cell engagers armed with not-alpha IL-2 variant

Olivier Demaria, Laurent Gauthier, Marie Vetizou, Audrey Blanchard Alvarez, Guillaume Habif, Luciana Batista, Constance Vagne, Stéphanie Cornen, William Baron, Nourhène Belaïd, Mathilde Girard-Madoux, Cedric Cesari, Melody Caratini, Frédéric Bosco, Olivier Benac, Julie Lopez, Aurore Fénis, Barbara Carrette, Florent Carrette, Aurélie Maguer, Solène Jaubert, Audrey Sansaloni, Robin Letay-Drouet, Camille Kosthowa, Naouel Lovera, Arnaud Dujardin, Sivan Bokobza, Cécile Bonnafous, Sabrina Carpentier, Agnès Represa, Benjamin Rossi, Ariane Morel, Ivan Perrot, Yannis Morel