

Immune therapy of cancer

“Aptamer-targeted RNA therapeutics”

Oligonucleotide-based cell-targeted immune stimulatory agents

A novel platform technology for ligands with engineered specificity

Aptamer Library

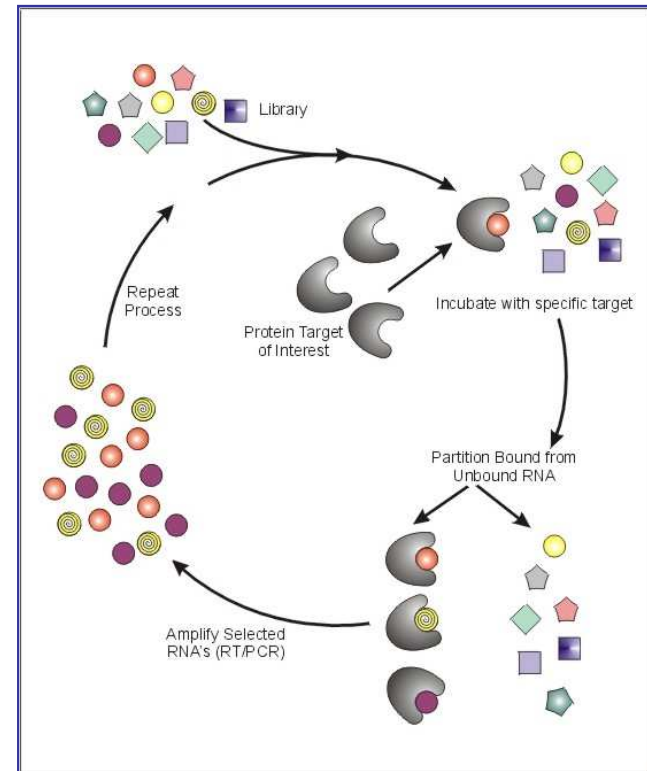
4^{40} possible sequences

AGGACGAUGCGNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNNCAGACGACUCGC

— 40 nucleotide random region—

- Exhibit specificity and avidity comparable or exceeding that of antibodies
- Can be generated against most targets, proteins and small molecules

In vitro selection (SELEX)



Custom-made ligands with engineered specificity

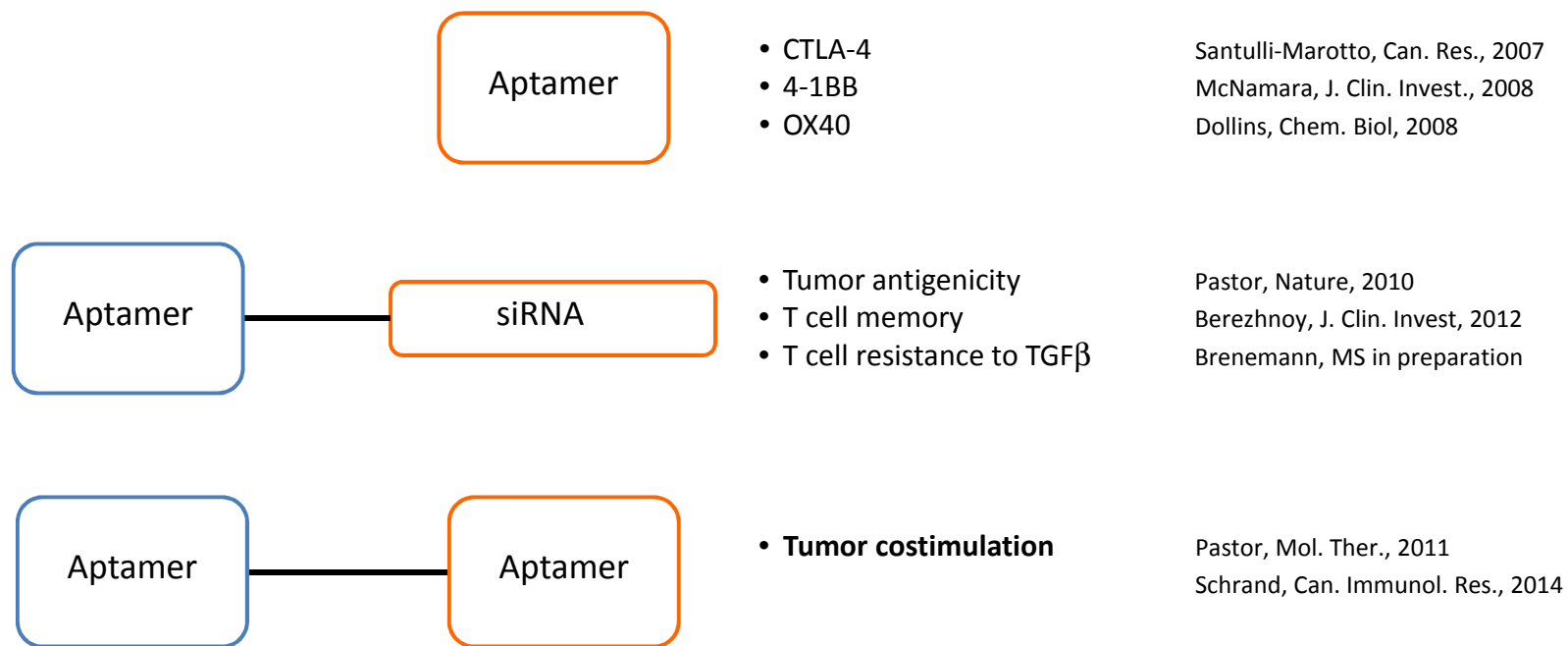
Antibodies versus aptamers

	Antibodies (Polypeptides)	Aptamers (Nucleic acids)
1. Synthesis Development, manufacturing, regulatory process	Cell-based Costly & complex	Chemical (cell-free) Simple (by comparison)
2. Chemistry Conjugation & modifications	Complex	Simple
3. Immunogenicity (repeated administrations)	Concern	Reduced to none
4. Cross-species ligands	Role of dice	A snap

Using aptamers to target nucleic acid-based immune modulatory agents to the tumor of the immune system

Targeting ligand

Therapeutic agent



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Improved Survival with Ipilimumab in Patients with Metastatic Melanoma

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Toxicity of systemically administered immune modulatory drugs in patients

- Anti-CTLA-4 mAb (Ipilumimab)

Autoimmune toxicities, such as dermatitis, uveitis, colitis/enterocolitis, hepatitis and hypophysitis

- Anti-PD-1 mAb (Phase I trial)

Mild inflammatory pathologies (one severe response)

- Anti-4-1BB mAb (Phase I/II trial)

Grade 3+ neutropenia, elevated liver enzymes & severe hepatic toxicity

How to target immune stimulation to the disseminated
tumors lesions of the cancer patient

...using a clinically feasible protocol

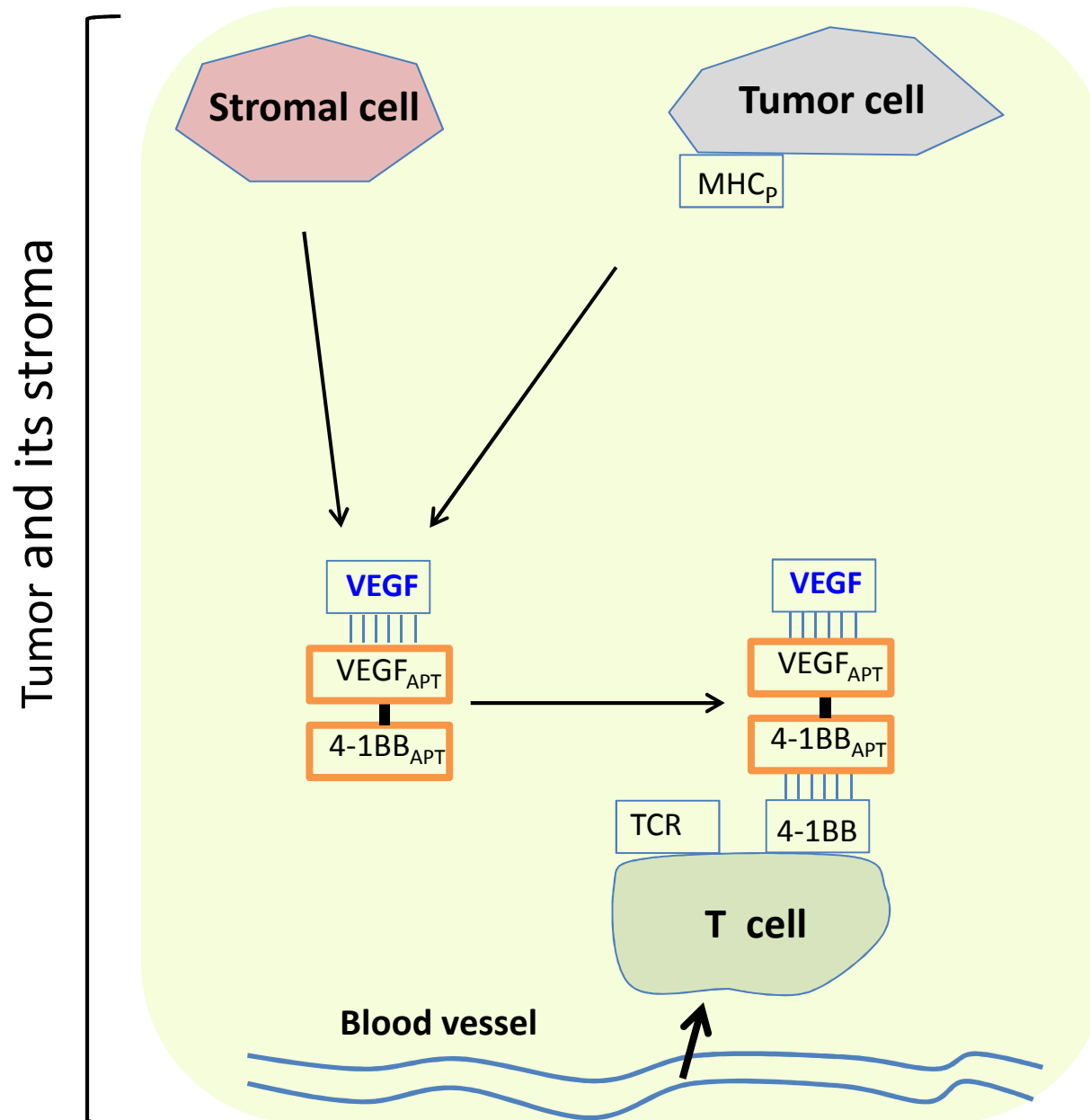
Disclosure Information

Eli Gilboa

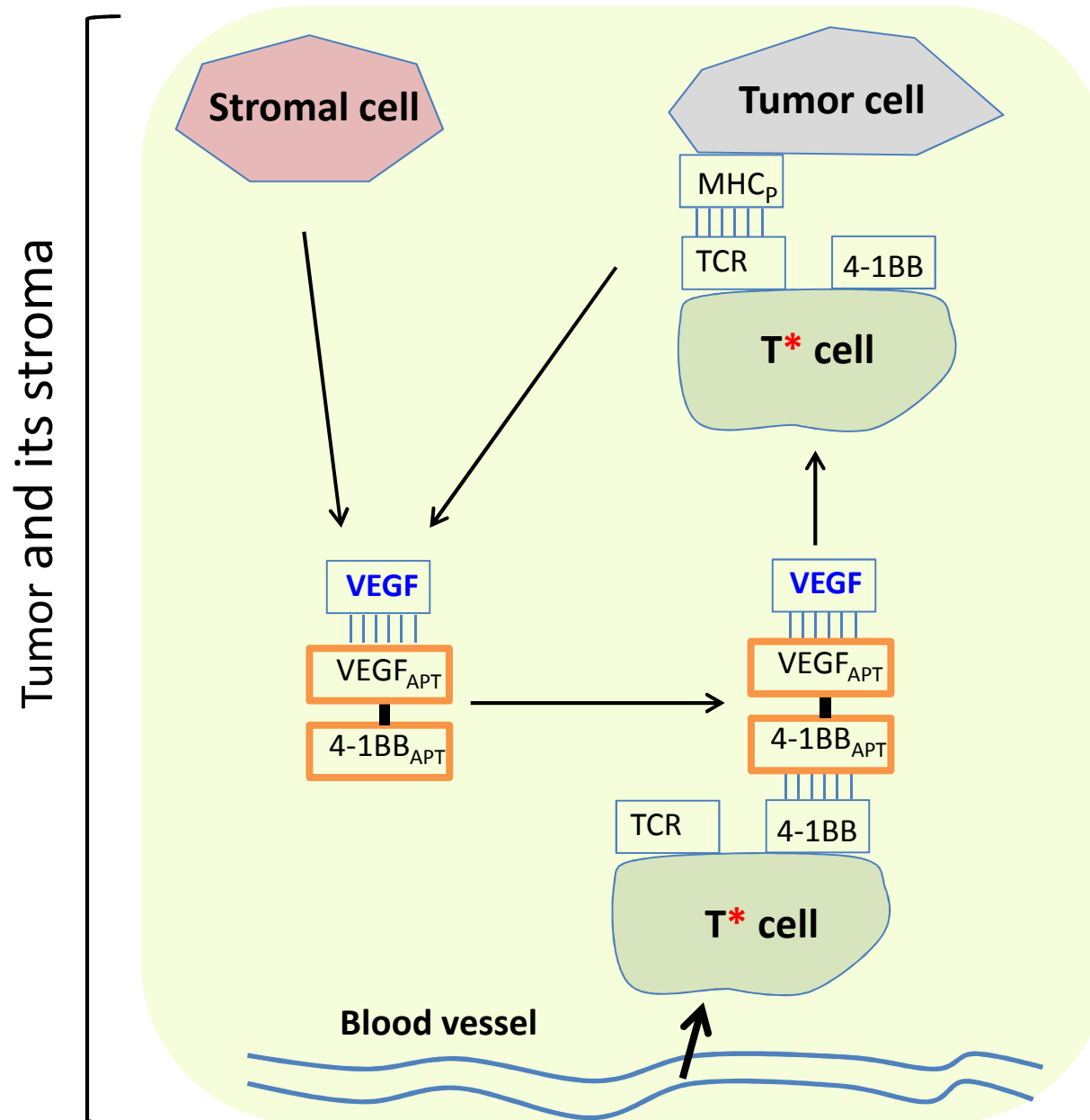
*All good ideas in my lab are coming from
junior investigators*

No other relationships to disclose

Targeting costimulation to the tumor stroma

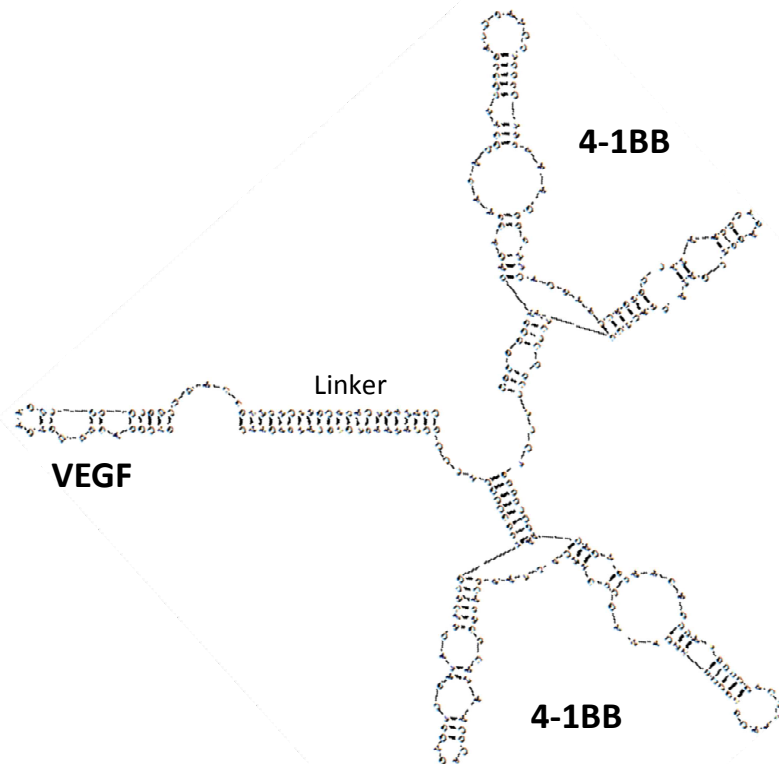


Targeting costimulation to the tumor stroma

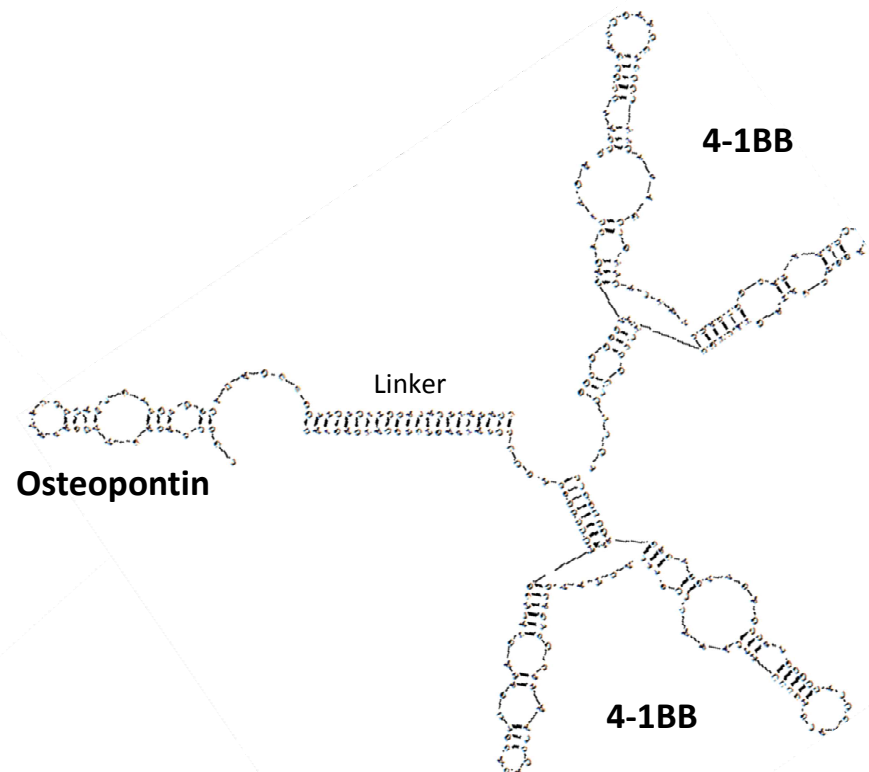


VEGF and osteopontin (OPN) targeted dimeric 4-1BB heterotrimeric aptamer conjugates

VEGF-4-1BB



OPN-4-1BB

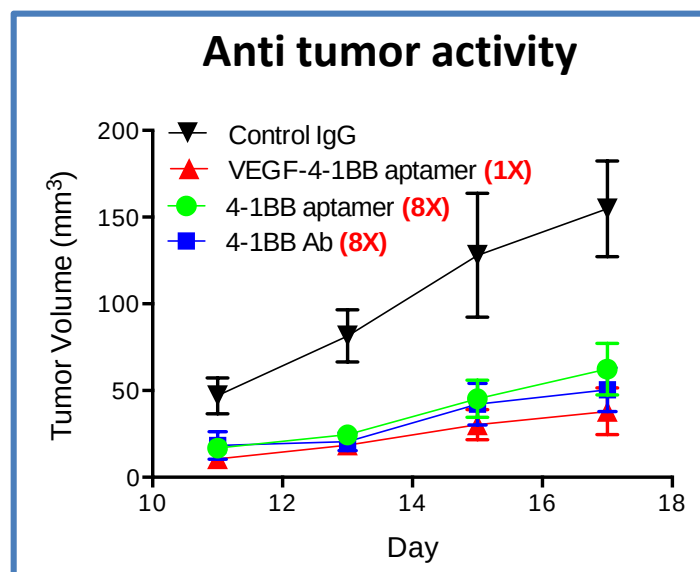


1. Whether inhibition of tumor growth is a result of targeting 4-1BB costimulation to the tumor via VEGF or osteopontin?

2. Whether tumor stroma targeted 4-1BB costimulation will enhance the therapeutic index?

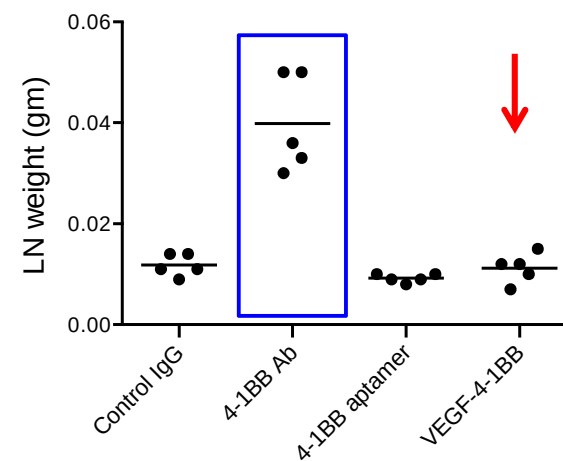
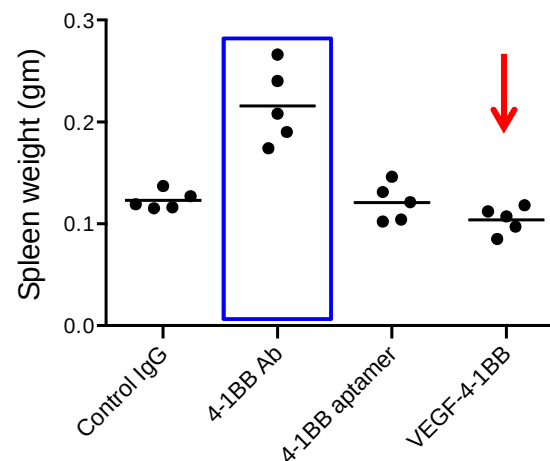
- A. Reduces the effective dose for therapeutic benefit.
- B. Reduce toxicity.

VEGF-4-1BB aptamer conjugate compared to 4-1BB antibody

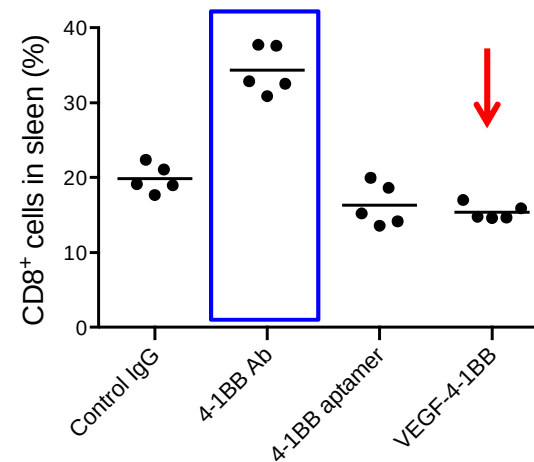
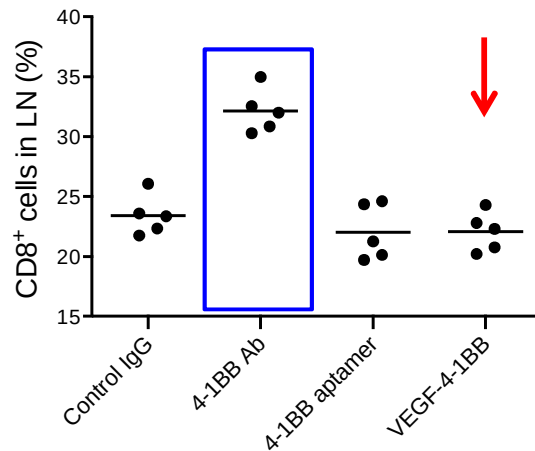
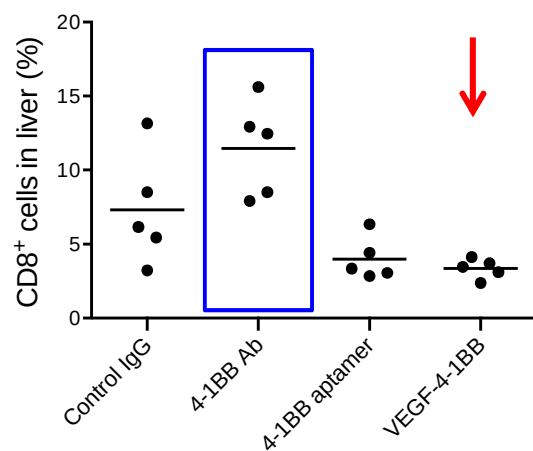


CD8+ T cell hyperplasia

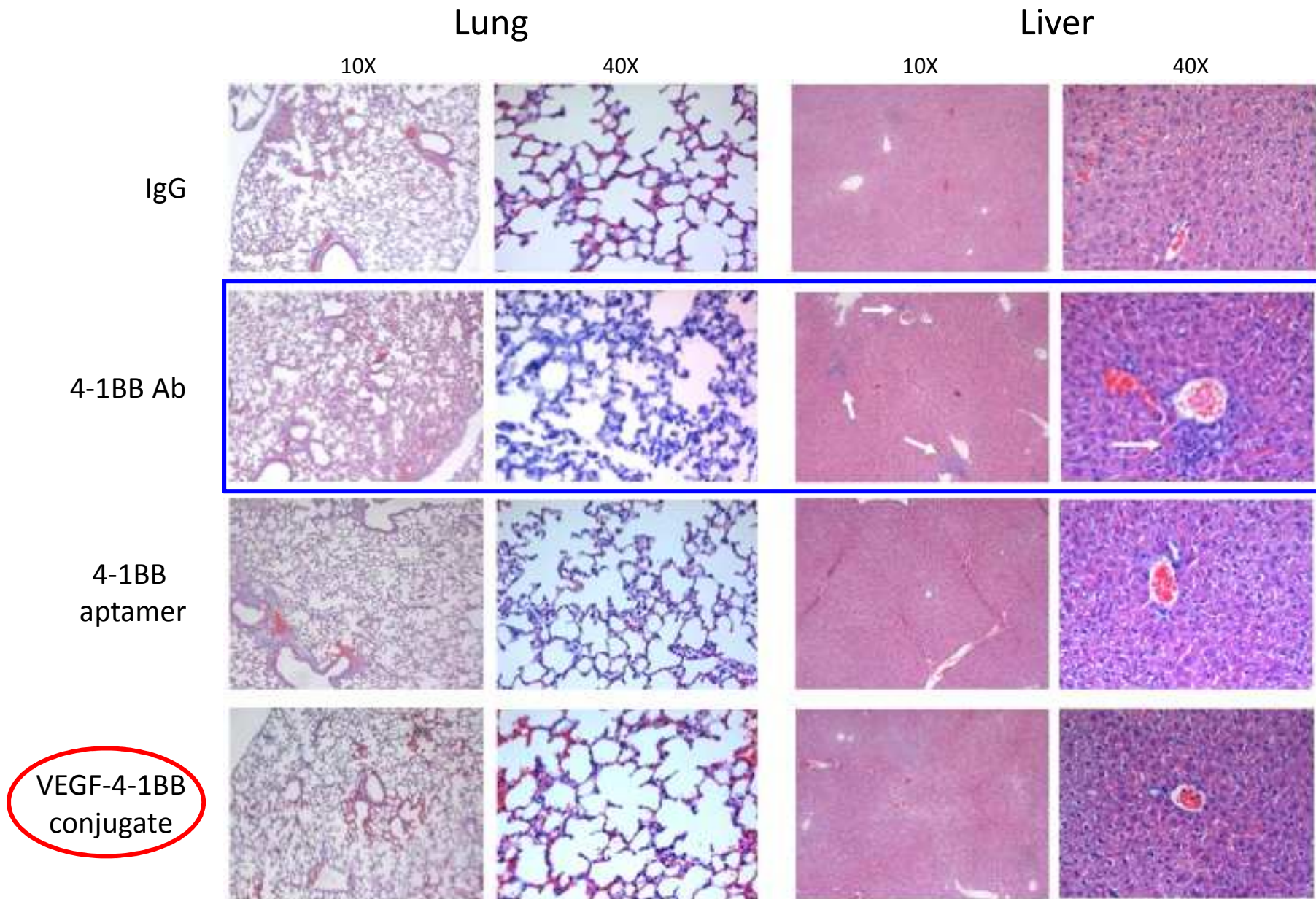
Organ cellularity



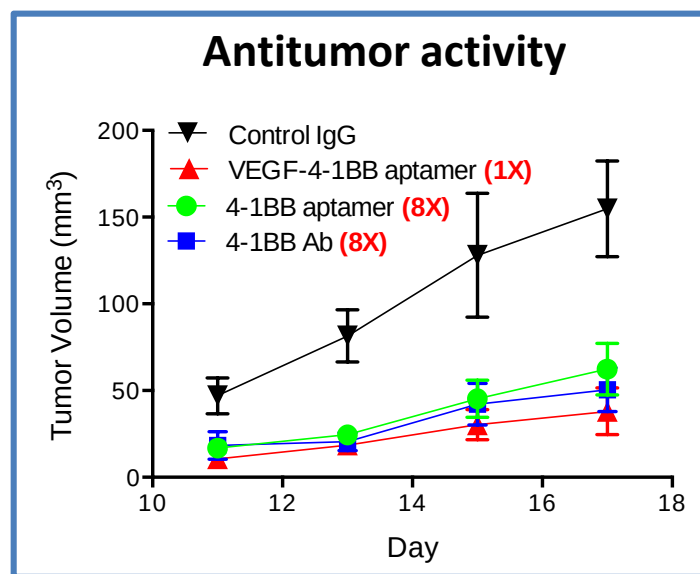
CD8+ T cells



VEGF-4-1BB aptamer conjugate compared to 4-1BB antibody

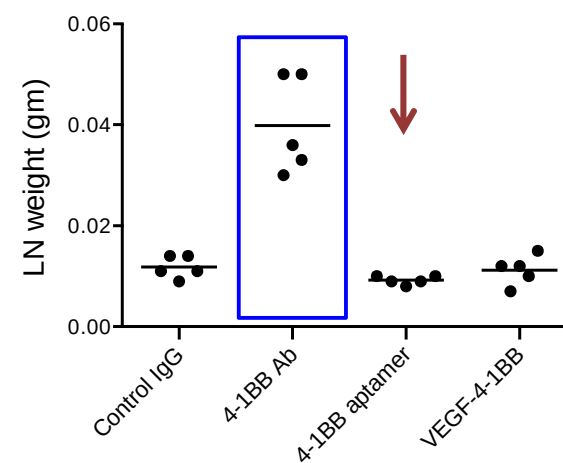
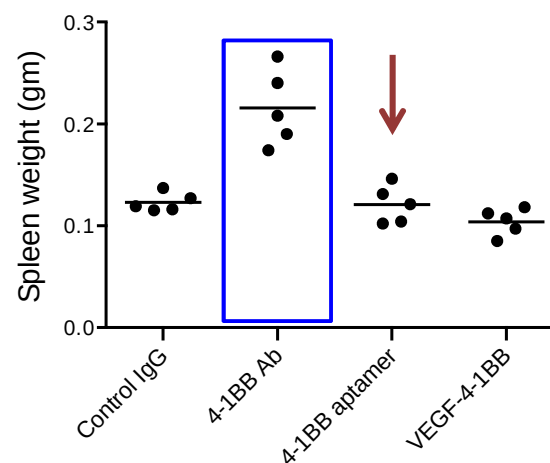


VEGF-4-1BB aptamer conjugate compared to 4-1BB antibody

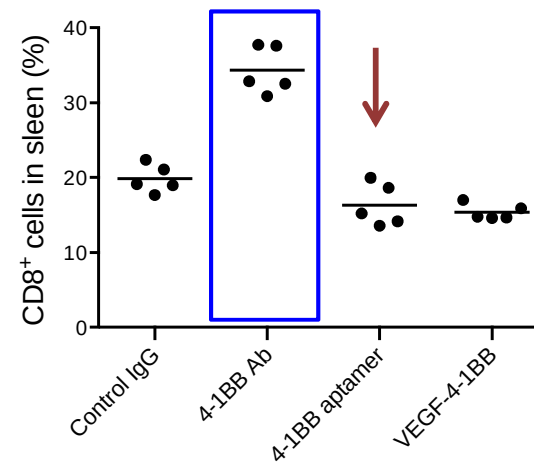
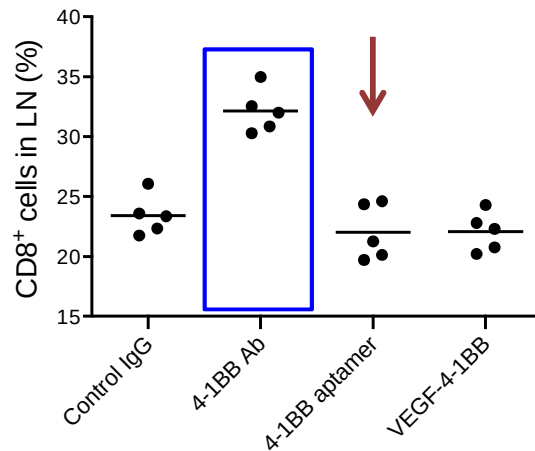
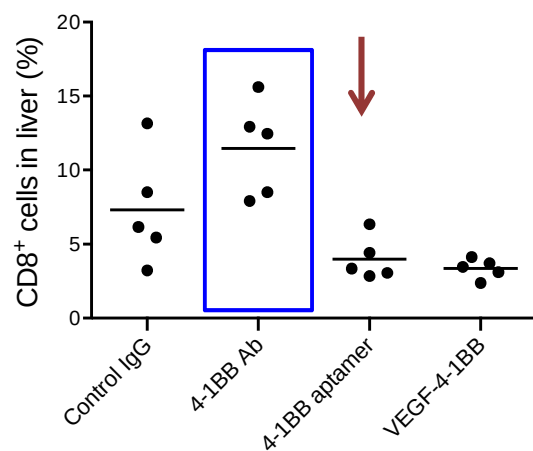


CD8⁺ T cell hyperplasia

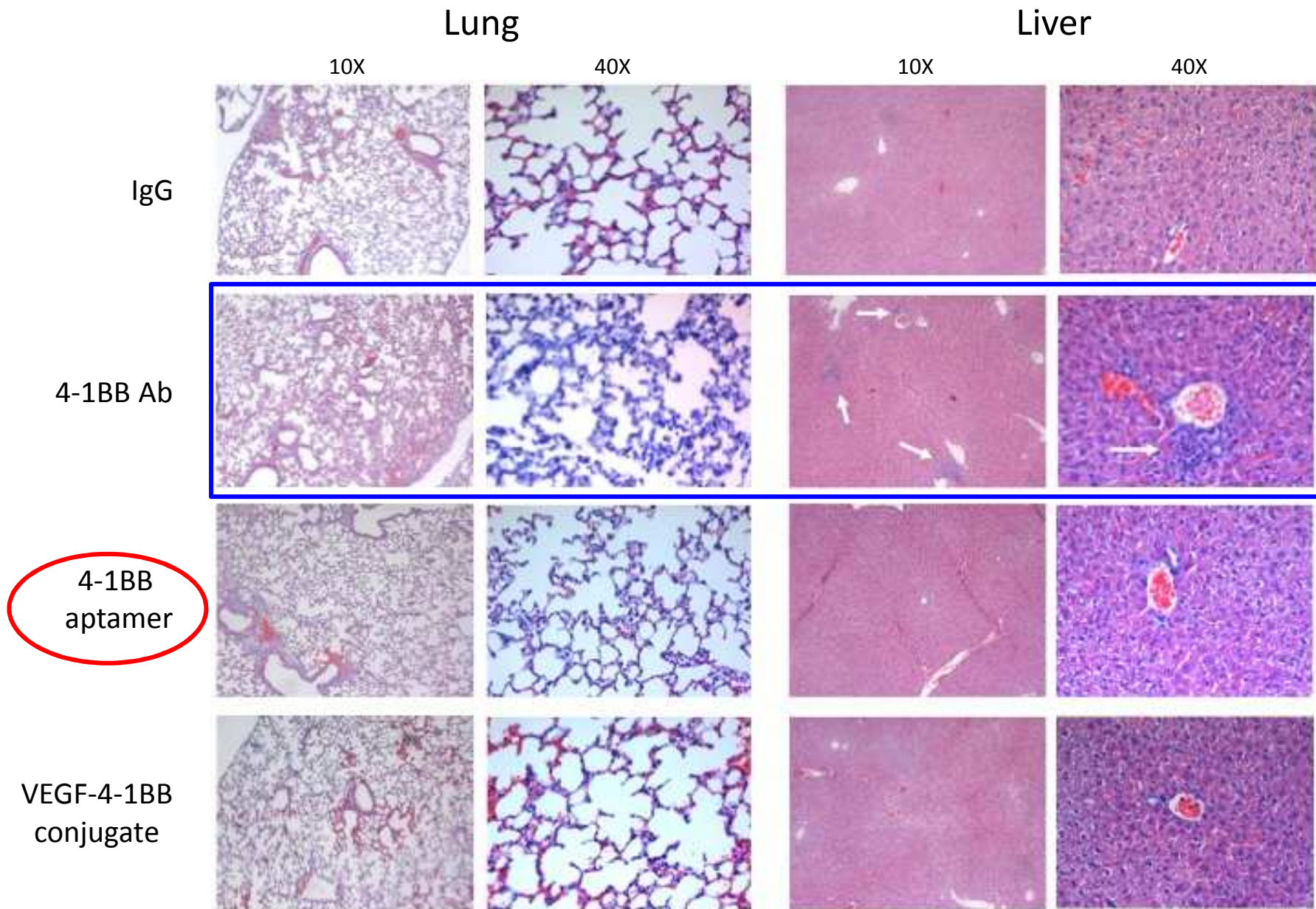
Organ cellularity



CD8⁺ T cells



VEGF-4-1BB aptamer conjugate compared to 4-1BB antibody



Therapeutic index of 4-1BB costimulation

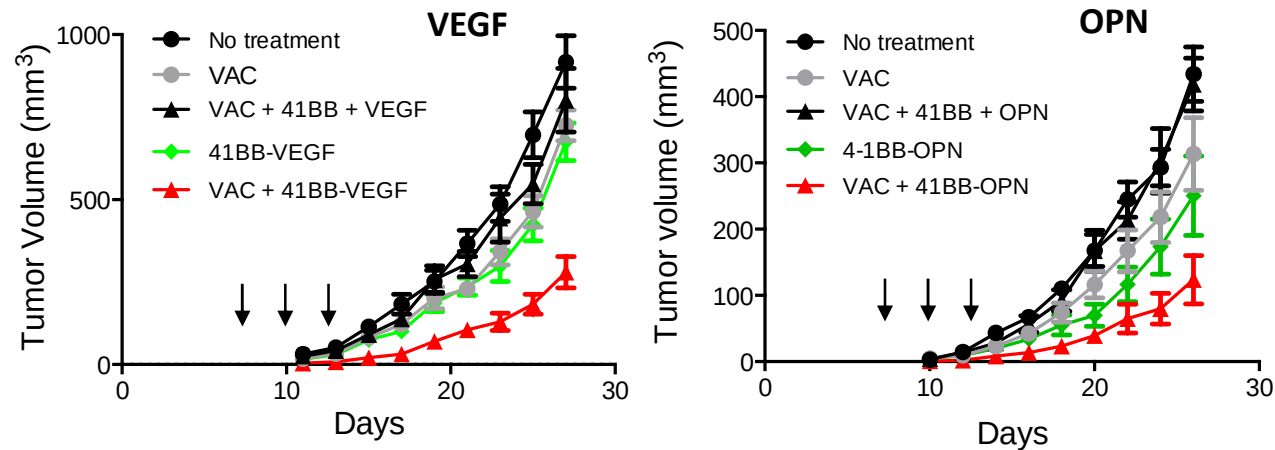
4-1BB aptamer $>$ 4-1BB antibody

3. How potent is tumor stroma-targeted costimulation?

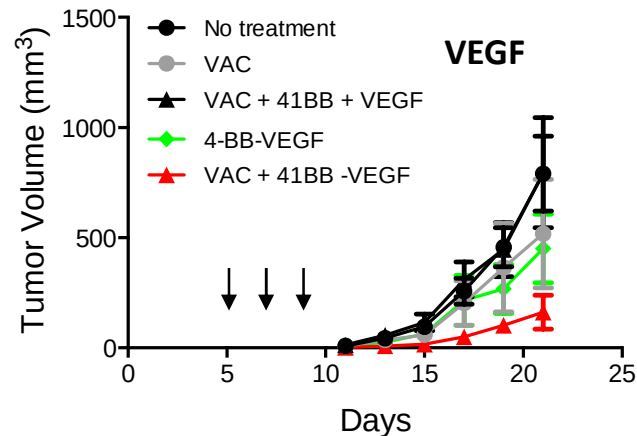
Targeting 4-1BB costimulation to tumor-secreted VEGF or osteopontin potentiates vaccine-induced tumor immunity

Therapeutic model: Tumor implantation → vaccination/treatment (days 7, 11,14)*

4T1 breast carcinoma (day 7)

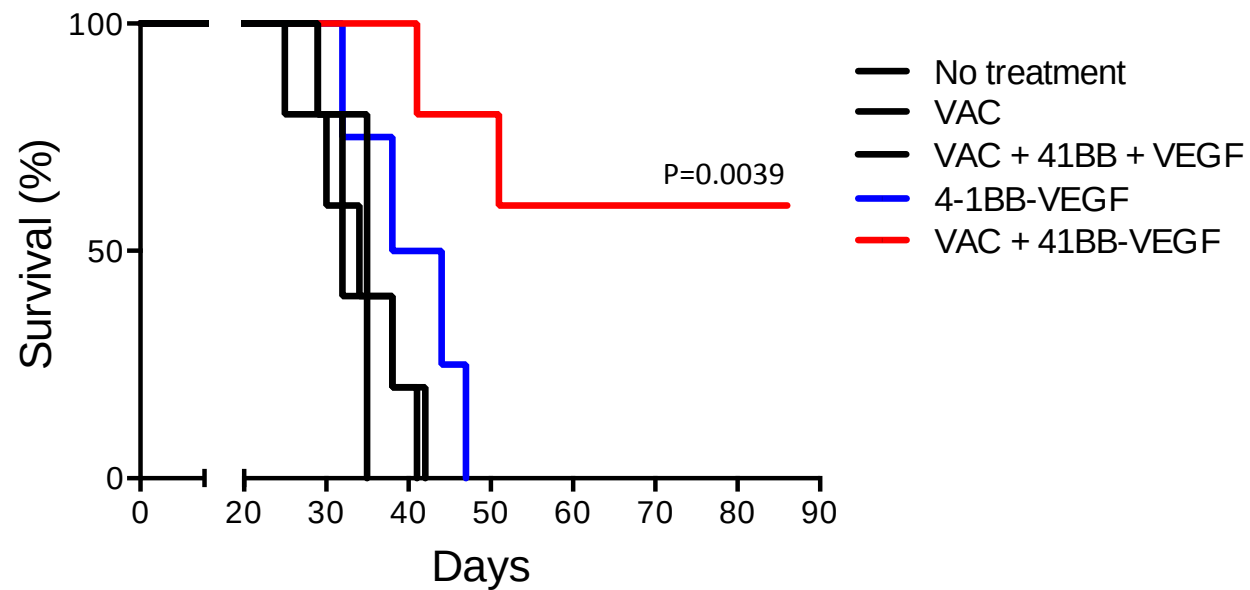
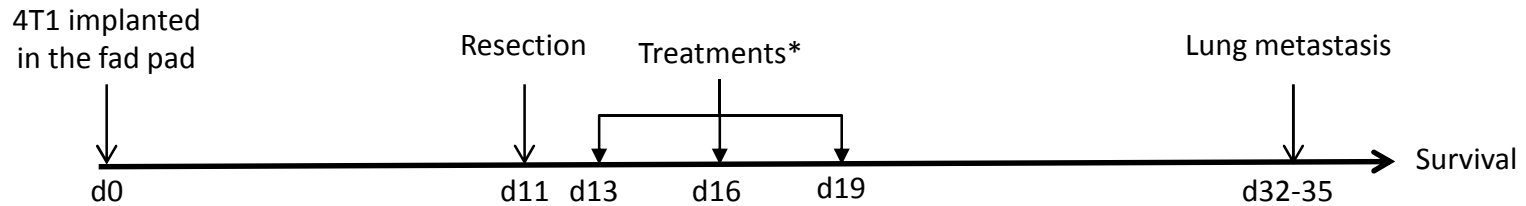


B16/F10 melanoma (day 5)



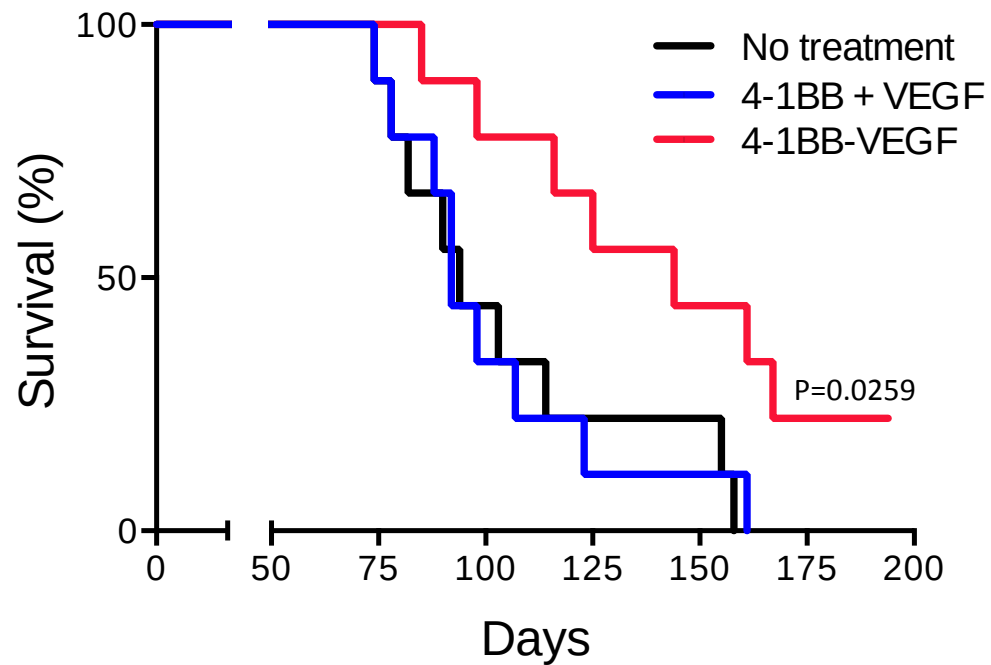
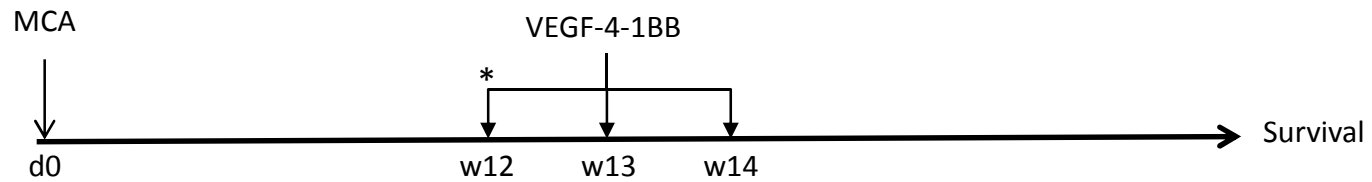
*Tumors implanted subcutaneously

4T1 breast carcinoma post surgical metastasis model



* When tumors become palpable: Vaccination → aptamer-siRNA conjugate

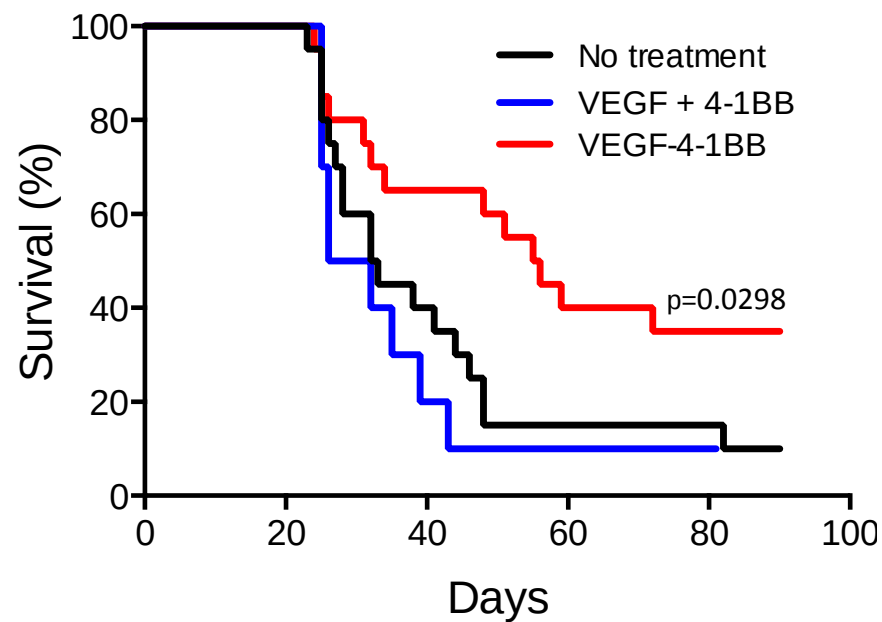
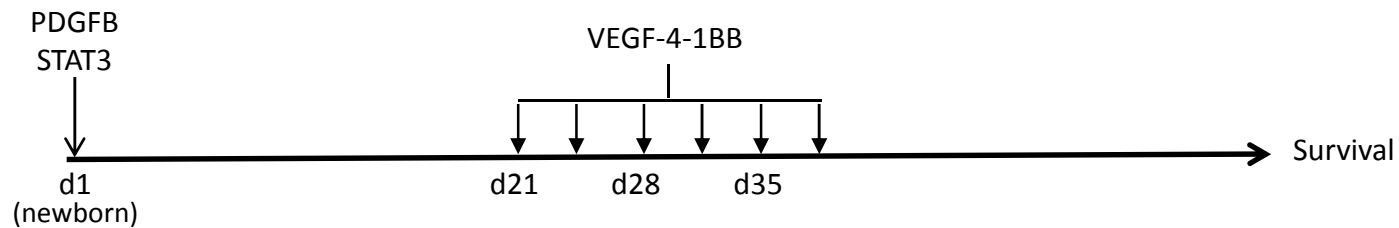
Methylcholantrene (MCA)-induced fibrosarcoma



* When tumors become palpable.

Tumor-targeted 4-1BB costimulation enhancement of tumor immunity in an oncogene-induced autochthonous glioma model

Avian retroviral transduction of PDGF-B and STAT3 in nestin-driven ALV receptor transgenic mice*



*Wei et al., Can. Res., 2013, 73:3913

Stroma-targeted costimulation with bi-specific aptamers

- Potent
 - Increasingly relevant murine tumor model
 - First-generation conjugates
- Enhanced therapeutic index – reduced toxicity
- Broadly applicable
- Clinically feasible platform

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