

How does LAG3 work Dario AA Vignali, PhD

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Disclosures

Patents: LAG-3 (BMS), Nrp1 and IL-35: patents granted and pending.

Founder: Potenza Therapeutics, Tizona Therapeutics, Trishula Therapeutics,

Novasenta.

Stock Owner: Potenza Therapeutics, Tizona Therapeutics, Trishula Therapeutics,

Novasenta, Oncorus, Werewolf, Apeximmune.

SAB: Tizona, Werewolf, F-Star, Bicara, Apeximmune.

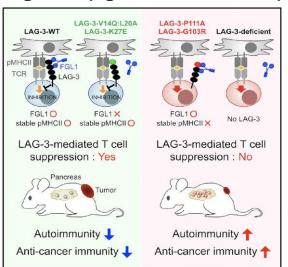
Consultation: Potenza/Astellas, BMS, MPM, Oncorus, Incyte, Almirall, G1 Therapeutics,

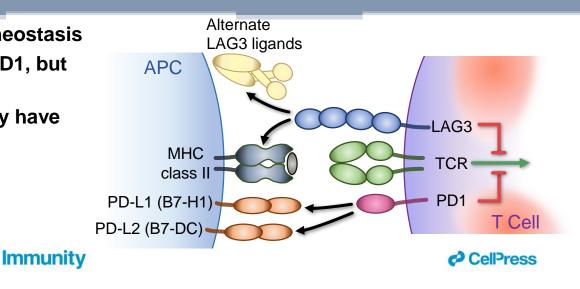
T7/Imreg Bio, Inzen Therapeutics.

Grants/SRAs: Potenza/Astellas, BMS, Novasenta.

LAG3 - the third checkpoint

- LAG3 limits T cell function and homeostasis
- LAG3 impacts TCR signaling, like PD1, but with a distinct mode of action
- LAG3 binds to MHC class II, but may have other ligands (eg. FGL1; Cell 2018)





Article

Binding of LAG-3 to stable peptide-MHC class II limits T cell function and suppresses autoimmunity and anti-cancer immunity

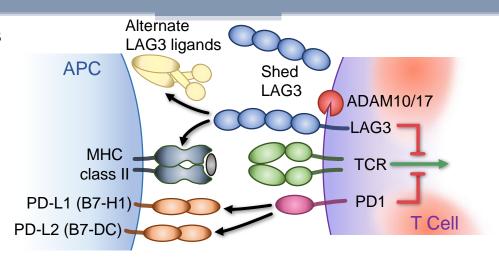
Takumi Maruhashi, Daisuke Sugiura, II-mi Okazaki, 1,2 Kenji Shimizu, Takeo K. Maeda, Jun Ikubo, 2 Harunori Yoshikawa, 3 Katsumi Maenaka, 4 Naozumi Ishimaru, 5 Hidetaka Kosako, 3 Tatsuya Takemoto, 6 and Taku Okazaki1,2,7,*





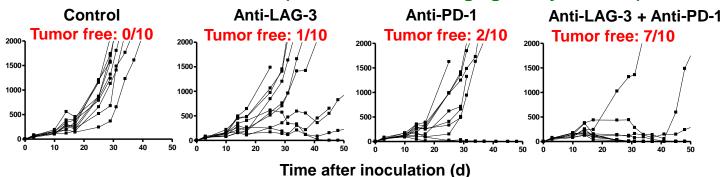
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- LAG3 is rapidly shed by ADAM10/17; high **sLAG3** in plasma (*JI 2004; EMBOJ 2007;* Science Immunology, 2020)
- Anti-LAG-3 / anti-PD-1 exhibit synergistic combinatorial anti-tumor activity (CR 2012)

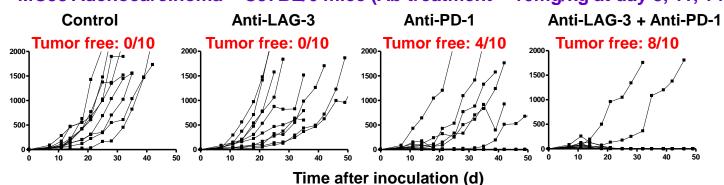


Tumor clearance with combinatorial anti-LAG-3 / anti-PD-1 treatment

Sa1N Fibrosarcoma - A/J mice (Ab treatment = 10mg/kg at day 8, 11, 14)



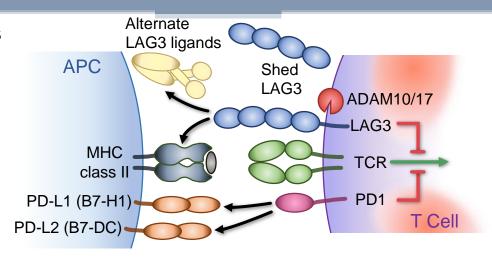
MC38 Adenocarcinoma – C57BL/6 mice (Ab treatment = 10mg/kg at day 8, 11, 14)





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- Relatlimab (BMS) first-in-clinic: currently over 20 LAG3 targeting therapeutics in clinical trials!
- REALTIVITY-047: Rela + Nivo phase 2/3 trial in treatment-naive patients with metastatic melanoma met primary endpoint of progression-free survival (*Tawbi*, *2022*, *NEJM*)
- March 2022: FDA approval of a fixed dose dual immunotherapy combination of Rela+Nivo (Opdualag) for the treatment of unresectable or metastatic melanoma



How does LAG3 work?

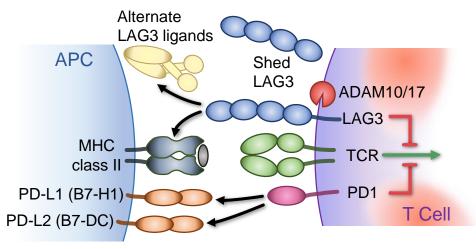
- How does LAG3 mediate it's inhibitory activity?
- Is MHC class II ligand binding required for LAG3 function?



Cliff Guy



Creg Workman

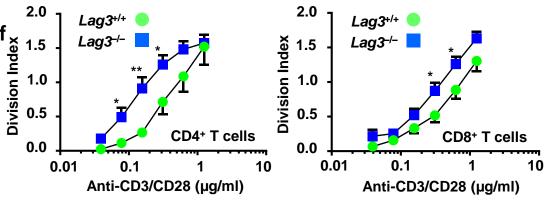


Curious Observations:

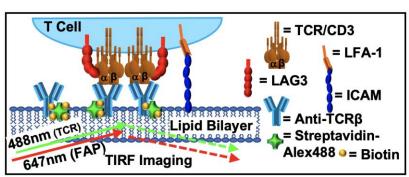
- Our anti-mouse LAG3 blocking mAb (C9B7W) does not block LAG3:MHC class II interaction
- LAG3 inhibitory activity cannot be induced by receptor crosslinking
- LAG3 function is co-receptor (CD4/CD8) dependent (JI 169:5392, 2002)

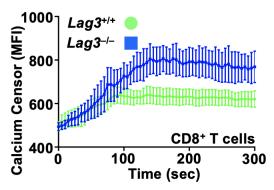
LAG3 can function in the absence of MHC class II

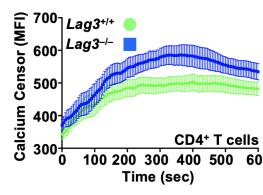
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Total Internal Reflection Fluorescence (TIRF) Microscopy

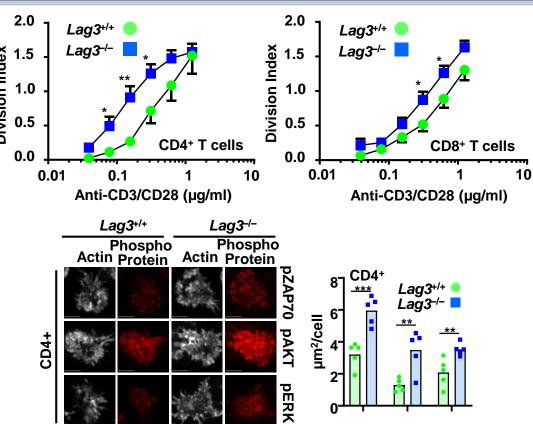






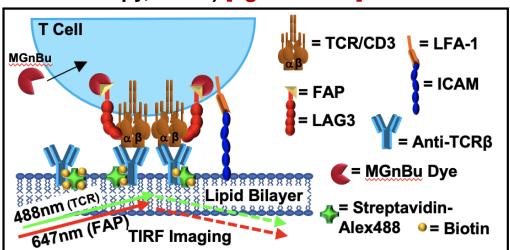
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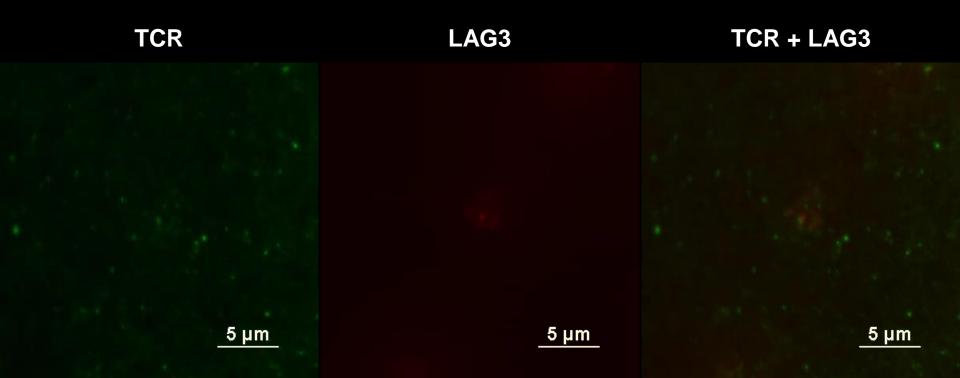
LAG3 associates with TCR/CD3 complex

- LAG3 can function in the absence of MHC class II
- LAG3 associates with TCR/CD3 complex: ~13:1 (TIRF, STED, STORM, Expansion Microscopy, Co-IP) [ligand in cis]



Total Internal
Reflection
Fluorescence
(TIRF) Microscopy

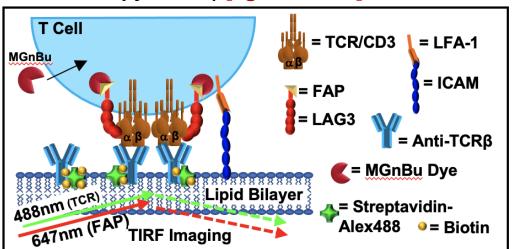
LAG3 tracks with the TCR into the IS

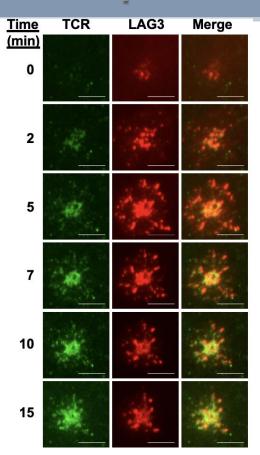




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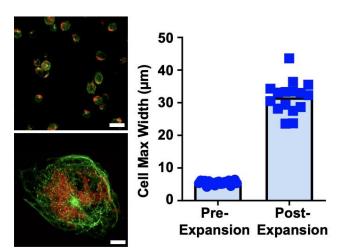
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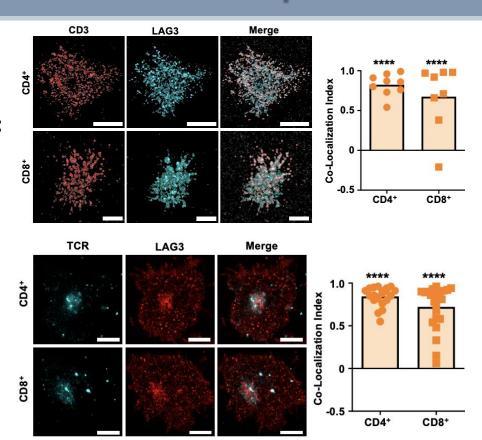




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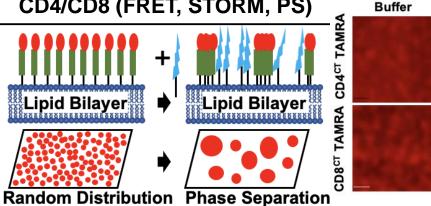
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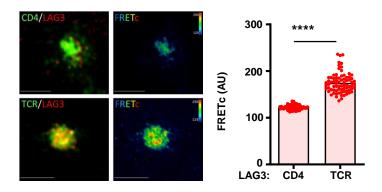


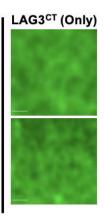


LAG3 also closely associates with CD4/CD8

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- LAG3 also closely associates with CD4/CD8 (FRET, STORM, PS)







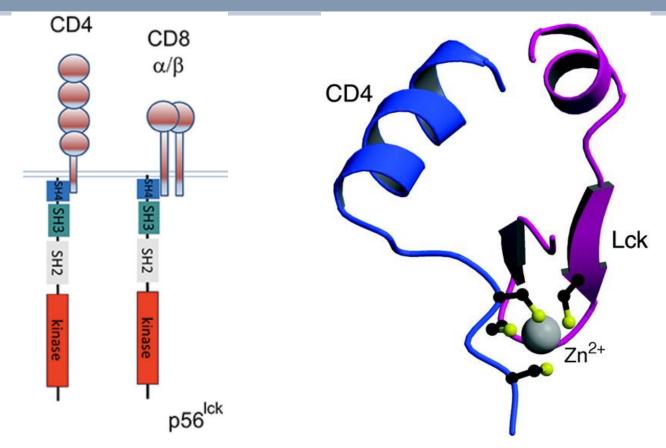
Phylogenetically conserved LAG3 repetitive 'EP' motif

Mouse RKOLLLRRFSALEHGIOPFPAORKI EELERELETEMGOEPEPEPEPOLEPEPROL Rat RRQLLRRRFSALEHGIRPPPVQSKIEELEREPETEMEPETEPDPEPQPEPELEPESRQL Human RRQWRPRRFSALEQGIHPRQAQSKIEELEQEPEPEPEPEPEPEPEQL. Gorilla RROWRPRRFSALEQGIHPPQAQSKIEELEQEPEPEPEPEPEPEPEQL. Chimpanzee FSQWRPRRFSALEQGIHPPQAQSKIEELEQEPELEPEPEPELGPEPEPEQL Orangutan RRQWRPRRFSALEQGIHPPQAQSKIEELEQEPELEPEPEPEPEPQPEPEQL Gibbon RRQWRPRRFSALEQGIHPPQAQSKIEELEQEPEPEPEPEPEPELGPEPKPEQL Macaque RRQWRPRRFSALEQGIHPPQAQSKIEELEQEPELEPEPELERELGPEPEPEPEPEQL Marmoset RRQWRPRRFSALEQGIHPPQAQSKI EELEQELEPEPEPELEPEPERAPEPGPEQL **Bushbaby** KRPWRPRRFSALEHGIHSPOAESKI EGODOEPDLEPEPELDPEIGPELEPGLDPELEPELALEOL Mouse Lemur RRPWRPRRFSALEDGIHPPHAESKI EGLEQELEPEPELEQEPELGLELEQL Panda RROWRPRRFSALEHGTHPPOAOSKI GELEOEPELEPEPELELEVEPESELEPELEPEPEPE Elephant RRPWRPRRFSALENGIHPPQAQSKI EELELEPEQEMEPEPELELELESEPE Horse RROWRARRFSALEHGIHPPOAOSKI EELEPEAOPETELALEPDPELELEOP Cow RRQW-PRRFSALEHGTHPSQASSKIGELEPELEPEPDPEVEPEPEPESQPQLQPEQP Pig RRRWRPRRFSALEHGTHPPOAOSKI GELEPEPELEVEPOPEOP Dog GLKWRPRRFSALELGTHPPQAQSKI GELEQEPELELEPEPEPEPEEL Cat RRQWRPRRFSALEHEIHPPQTQSKIGELEPEPELEPEPEPEPEPEQL Guinea Pig KROWRSRRFSALEFGIRPPOAOSKIEEVEOEADLETETPOSCSLGPOOPPSPPFHPHCAGC Kangaroo Rat RRQWRPRRFSALELGTYPPQAPSKTEEWELDMEPEMEQELEPPTEPELTQL Pika RROWRPRRFSALEHGAPPPHAOSKTEELEPEELOPEPEPELGLEPEPROL Rabbit RRQWRPRRFSALEHGAPPPQAQSKI AASSVSPSPEESLLPGCVKPSPLPSAALPPTGCQL Sauirrel RROWRPRRFSALEHGIHPPOSOSKI EEPEOEPEPEPEPEPEPELELL Shrew RRQWRPRRFSALEQGVHPPEAQGKFEELEQDPELEPGTEPEPELEPAPELEQSR **Tree Shrew** RRRWRPRRFSALEHGIDPPQAQGKIELEQGLELEPEPEPGPEPGPEPEHF. Wallaby RPIQLPRRFSALECAAQSSHGQNKFEEMEREPVSGLEPHQELKMGQL. Tasmanian Devil RQGQFLRSFSALEDAAQNPQRQSKAEEMEPECPCQS. Megabat RRWWOPRRFSALEHGIYPPOTOSKIGDLEOEPEPEPEPEVELESELEPOOP.

RRPWRPRRFSALEHGIHPPQAQSKIEDLEQEPEPELEPQPQPQPQPQPQP.

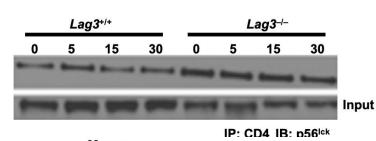
Microbat

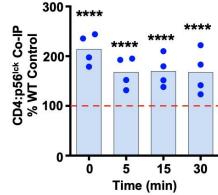
A Zinc Clasp Structure Tethers Lck to T Cell Coreceptors CD4 and CD8

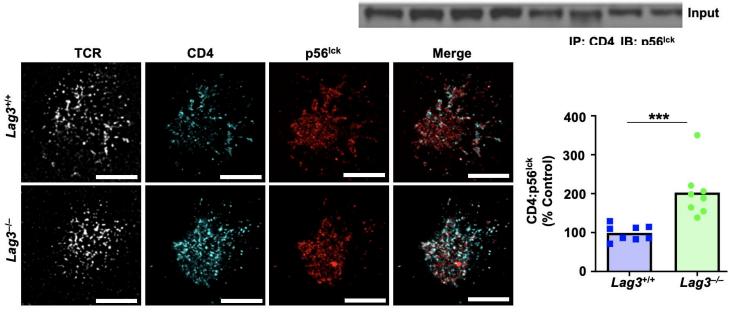


LAG3 disrupts CD4:p56lck and CD8:p56lck interaction

 LAG3 disrupts CD4:p56^{lck} and CD8:p56^{lck} interaction (Co-IP, CDA, PS, STED, STORM)





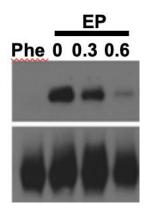


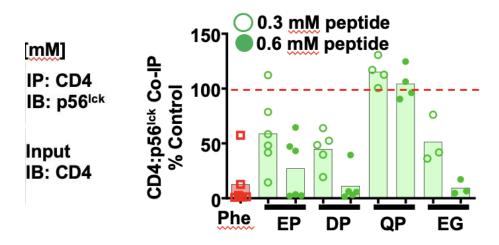


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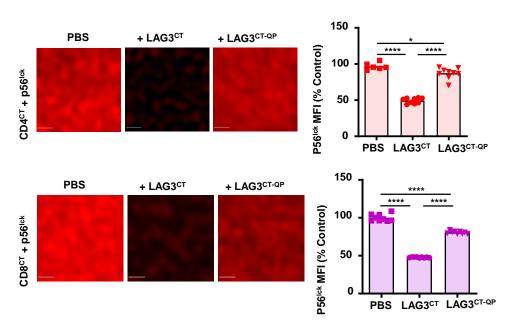
| Motif | Sequence |
|-------|----------------------------|
| EP | RELETEMGQEPEPEPEPQLEPEPRQI |
| DP | RDLDTDMGQDPDPDPDPQLDPDPRQL |
| QP | RQLQTQMGQQPQPQPQPQLQPQPRQL |
| EG | RELETEMGQEGEGEGEGQLEGEGRQI |

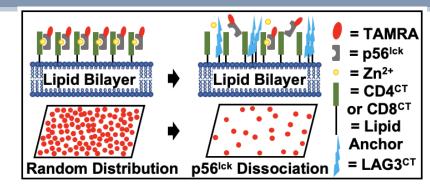




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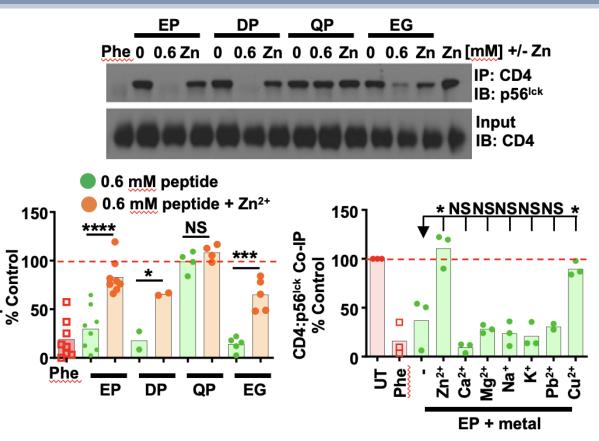
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LAG3 'EP' motif disrupts p56^{lck} by binding to Zn²

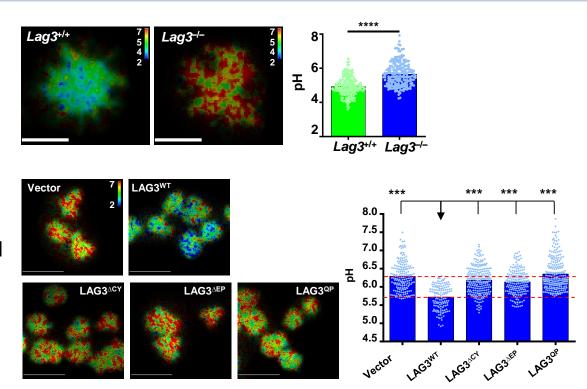
- LAG3 disrupts CD4:p56^{lck} and CD8:p56^{lck} interaction (Co-IP, CDA, PS, STED, STORM)
- LAG3 'EP' motif disrupts coreceptor:p56^{lck} association by binding to Zn² (CDA, ITC, NMR)



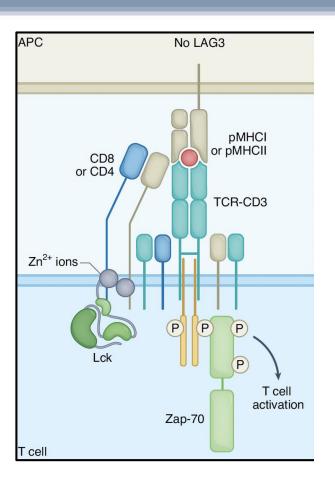
CD4:p56lck Co-IP

LAG3-EP motif lowers local pH in the IS

- LAG3 disrupts CD4:p56^{lck} and CD8:p56^{lck} interaction (Co-IP, CDA, PS, STED, STORM)
- LAG3 'EP' motif disrupts coreceptor:p56^{lck} association by binding to Zn² (CDA, ITC, NMR)
- LAG3-EP motif can lower local pH in the IS (FLIM, Confocal)

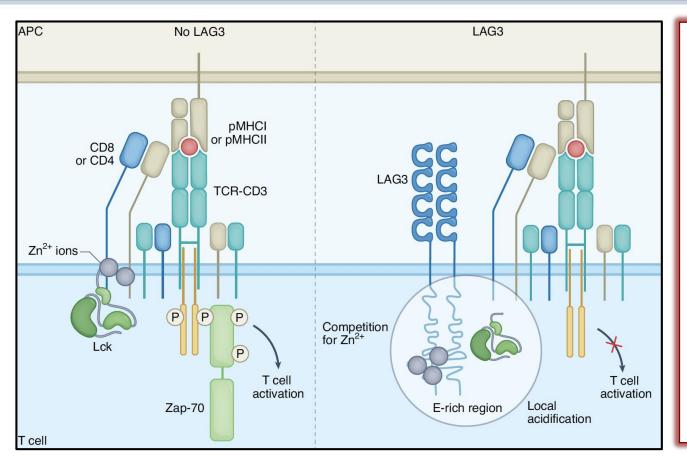


Model for the mechanism of action of LAG3



LAG3 acts as a signal disruptor, and mediates its inhibitory function by associating with the TCR:CD3 complex and inducing coreceptor:p56lck dissociation by reducing the local pH and binding Zn²⁺ in the IS, thereby impacting downstream signaling

Model for the mechanism of action of LAG3



Implications & Future Questions:

- Implications for ligands?
- Are current LAG3 therapies optimal?
- How does LAG3
 work in non-T cells?
- Implications for CAR-T?

Vignali Lab

Past

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