

# Vectorisation de nanoparticules par anticorps monoclonaux

## *Functionalization of nanoparticles with monoclonal antibodies*

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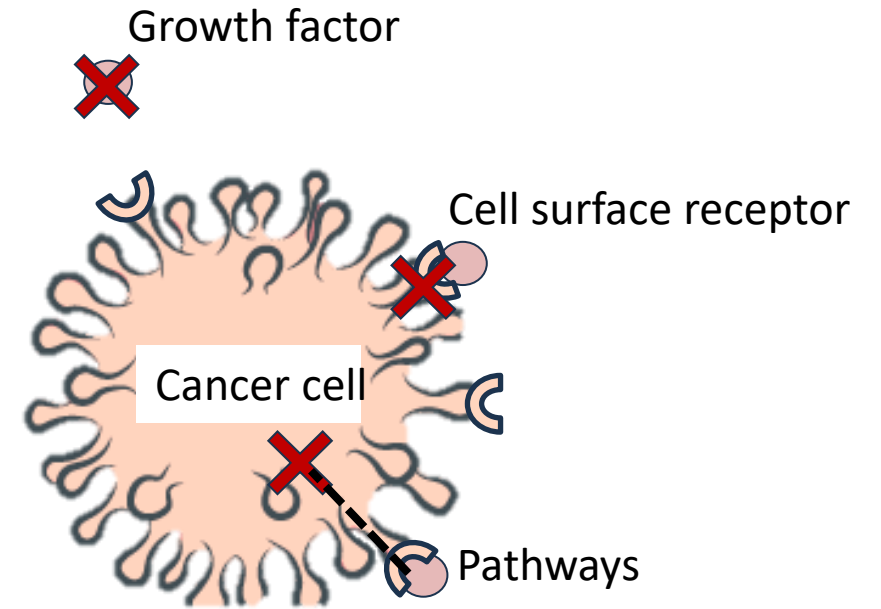
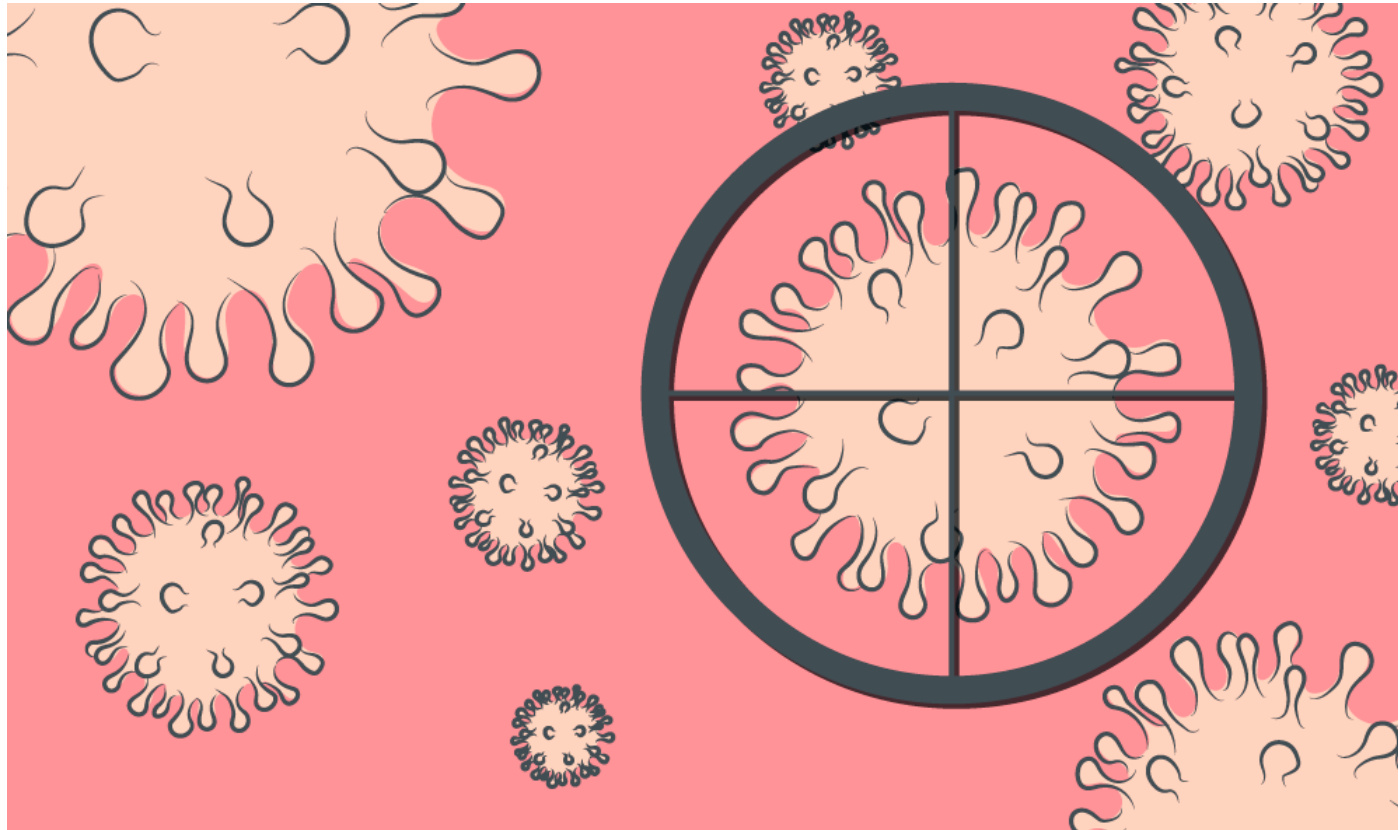
Institut du Médicament Strasbourg

[www.detappelab.com](http://www.detappelab.com)

## Disclosure

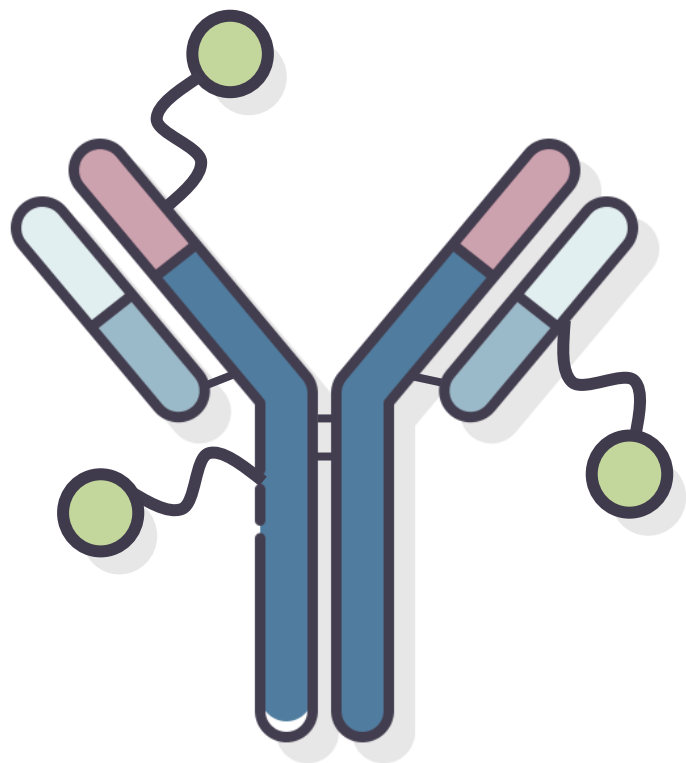
- Co-founder: Recobia Therapeutics; TherO2; TMAD; NH Theraguix
- Scientific Board Member: Syndivia; Biper Therapeutics; PearlBiosystem
- Consulting: Nano-H; General Inception; Leaf Pharmaceuticals; Nickl Therapeutics; Seraphym; Dice; Ceptur Therapeutics; Poly-Dtech

## What is a targeted therapy?



Biomarker	Molecule	IndicationMutation
Mutation KRAS	Cetuximab/ Panitumumab	Colorectal
Mutation EGFR	Gefitinib/Erlotinib	Lung
Fusion EML4-ALK	Crizotinib	Lung
Fusion cKIT	Imatinib	GIST
Amplification HER2	Trastuzumab/ Lapatinib	Breast

## Antibody drug conjugates (ADCs)



### Antibody backbones

- IgG isotypes
- Possibility to be conjugated
- FcγRn-binding

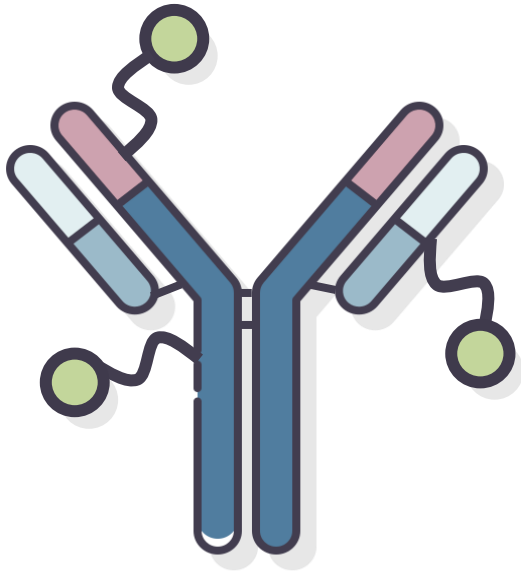
### Type of linkers

- Cleavable (acid sensitive, esterase sensitive, peptide-based)
- Non-cleavable

### Payload

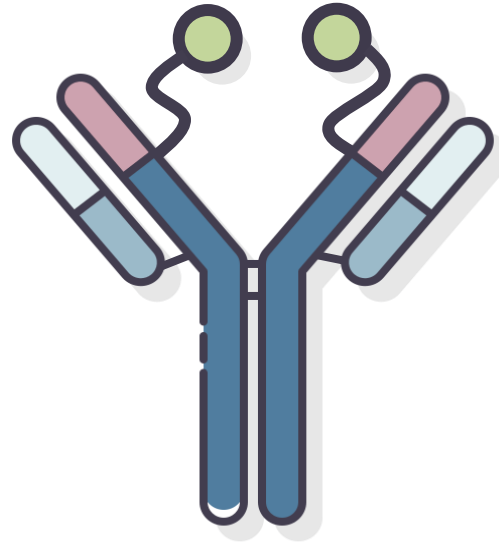
- Auristatins (Brentuximab vedotin)
- Chaliceamicin (Gemtuzumab ozogamicin)
- Emtasine (Trastuzumab emtasine)
- Topoisomerase I inhibitors (Trastuzumab deruxtecan)
- *etc.*

## Various strategies can be employed to generate ADCs



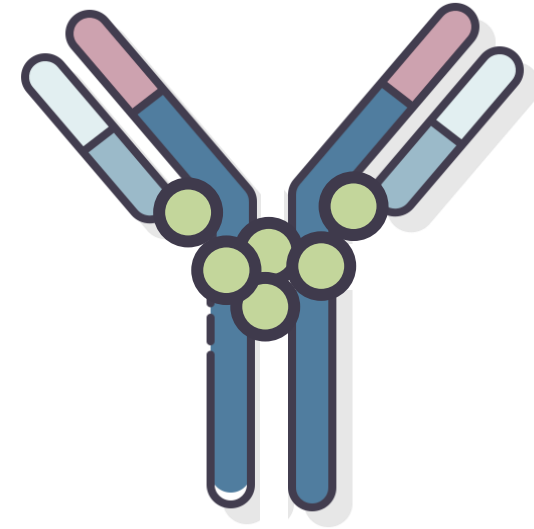
Lysines

- + Covalent
- + Easy to produce
- Non-specific conjugation
- Batch to batch variations



Engineered cysteines

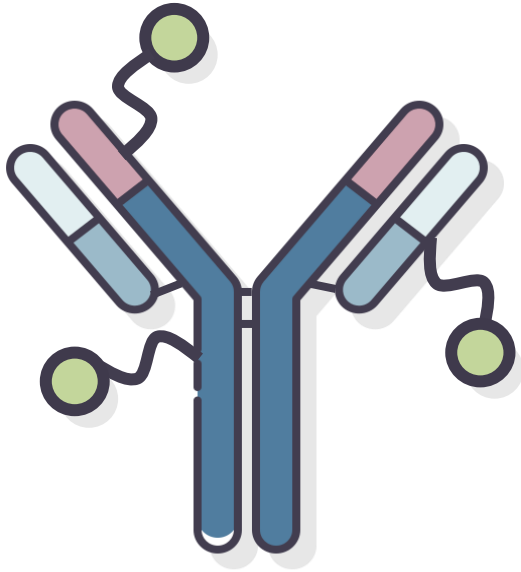
- + Covalent
- + Site specific
- Difficult to produce



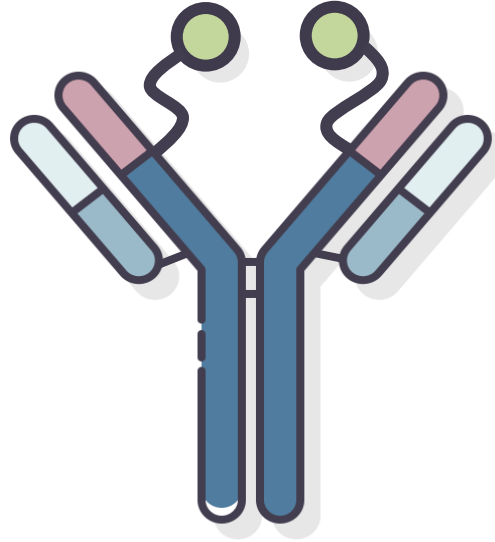
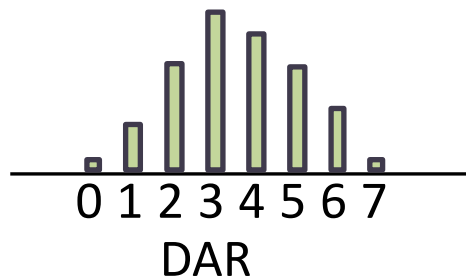
Reduced internal disulfide bonds

- +/- Covalent and non-covalent
- + Site specific
- + Easy-ish to produce

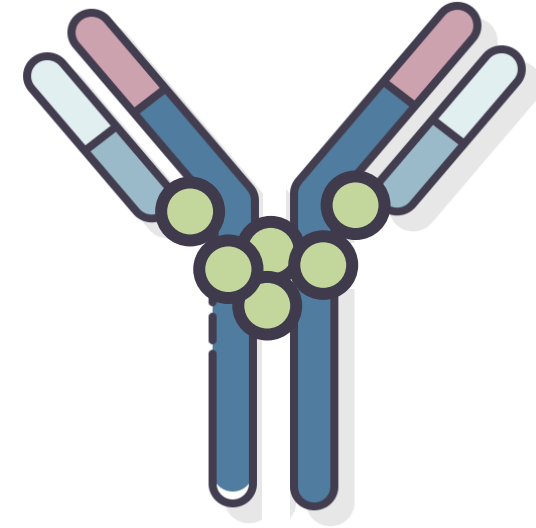
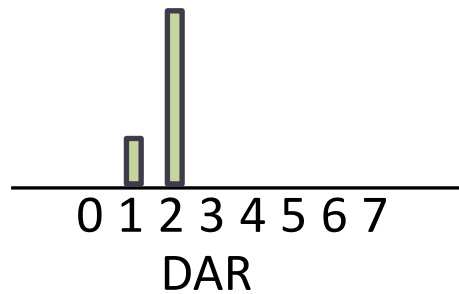
## Various strategies can be employed to generate ADCs



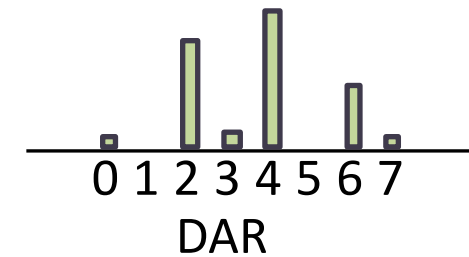
Lysine



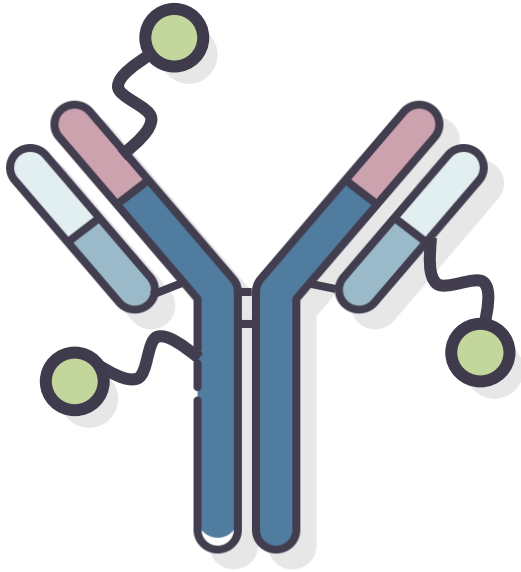
Engineered cysteines



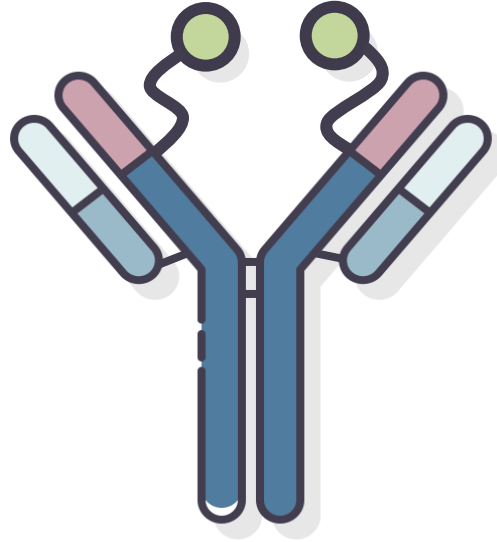
Reduced internal disulfide bonds



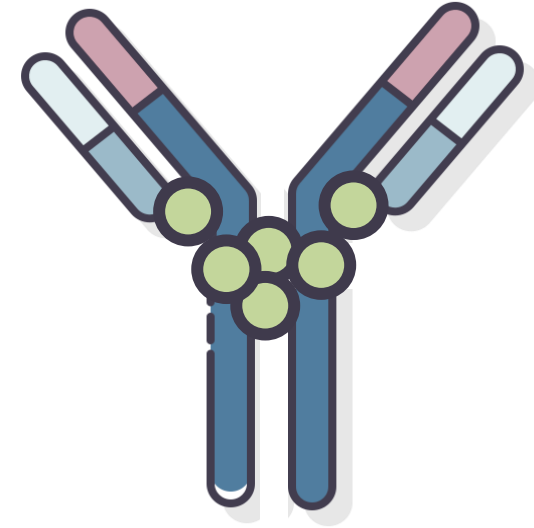
## Various strategies can be employed to generate ADCs



Lysine



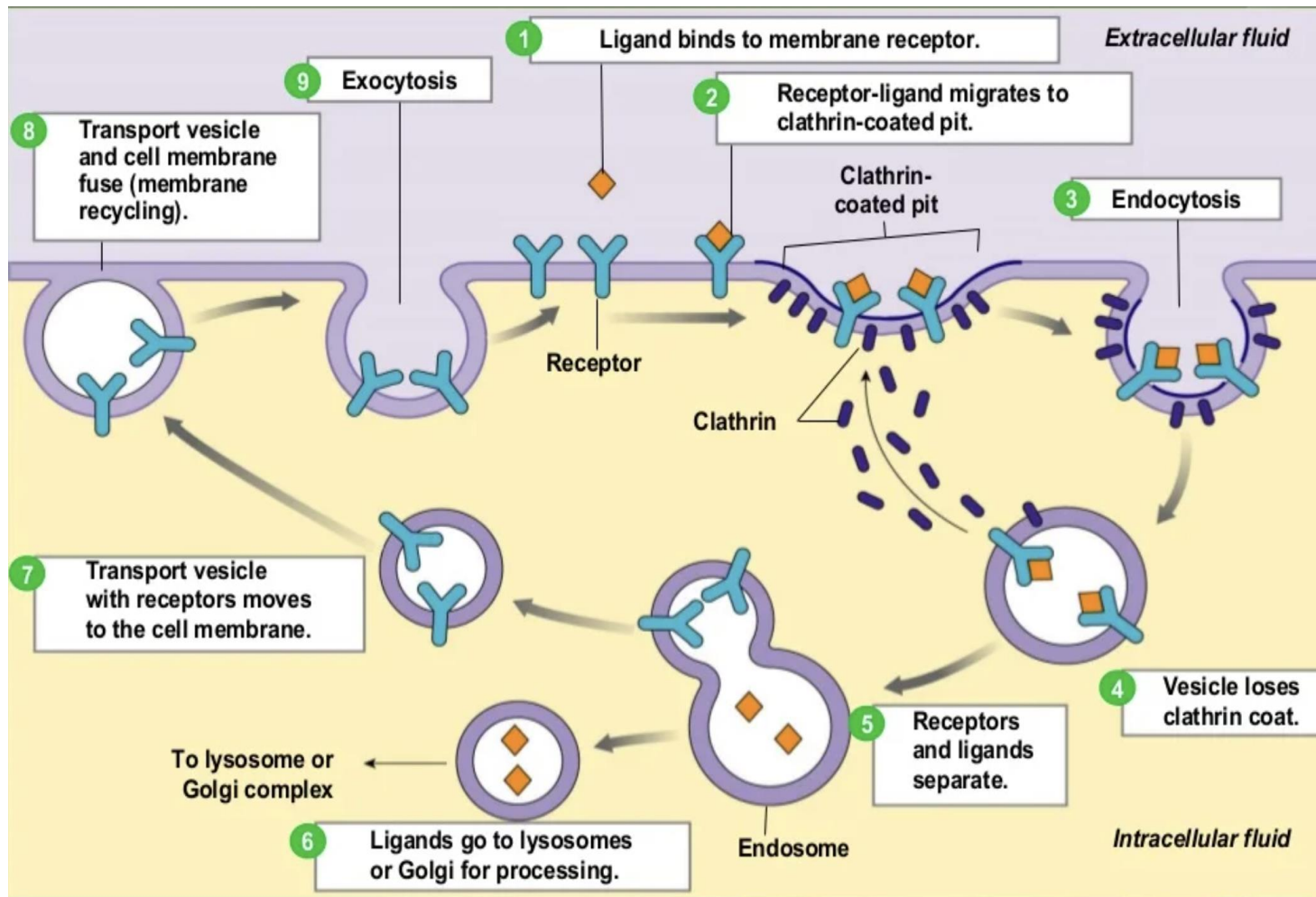
Engineered cysteines



Reduced internal disulfide bonds

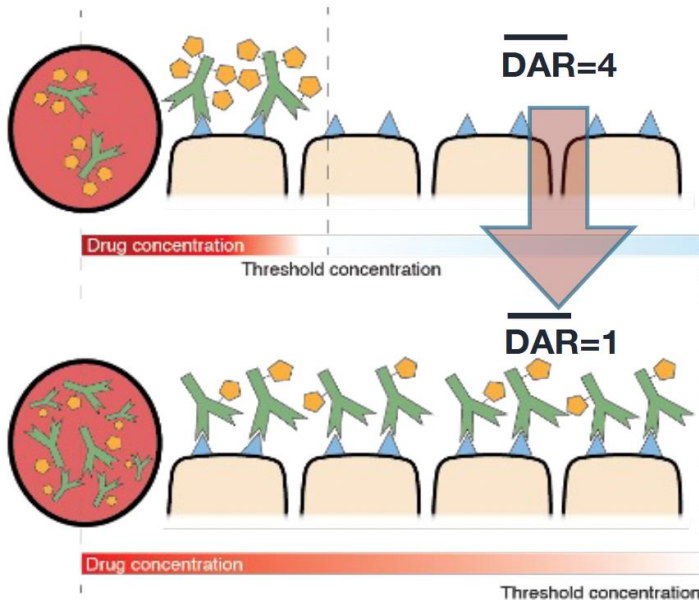
- 12 ADCs have been approved by the FDA
- Multiple multi-billion partnerships established over the last 5 years

## Drug release strategy for ADC





## Could we improved ADC efficiency? Our hypothesis



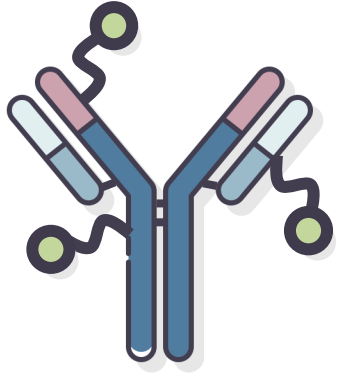
### To Improve therapeutic efficacy

- Reduction of the DAR seems to lead to better tumor penetration due to lower modification of the mAb
  - Reduction of the DAR seems to lead to higher amount of mAbs that can be administered to reach the MTD
- (Cilliers *et al.* AAPS J 2026, Menezes *et al.* AAPS J 2020, L D Bever *et al.* Bioconjugate Chem 2023)

-- Startups are developing novel linker strategies to generate DAR1 ADCs and are engineering novel linker types for multi-drug DAR1 ADCs (Syndivia, ProfoundBio, Ceptur TX, *etc.*)

## Do we have alternatives ?

### Classical ADCs

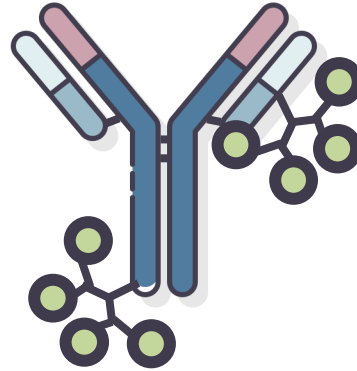


- + Half-life in the body
- + Controlled release
- +/- Site specific
- Drug loading capacity
- Batch to batch variation

Clinical routine



### Improved linkers for ADCs



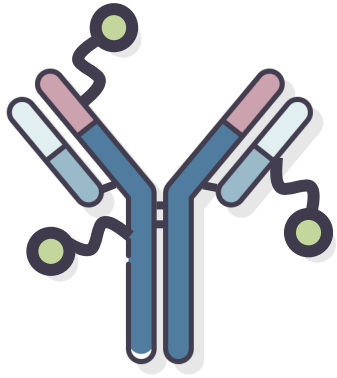
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Clinical development

(*Profoundbio; Syndivia; Ceptur Tx, etc.*)

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### Classical ADCs

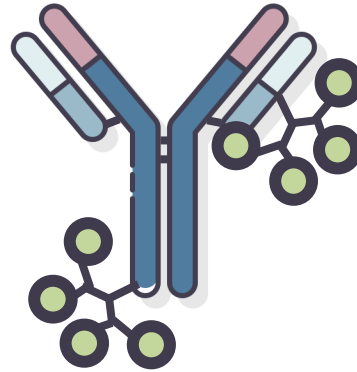


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### Improved linkers for ADCs

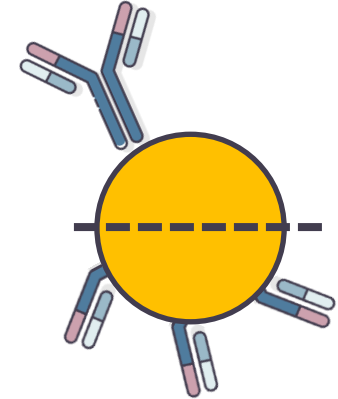


- + Half-life in the body
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Clinical development

(*Profoundbio; Syndivia; Ceptur Tx, etc.*)

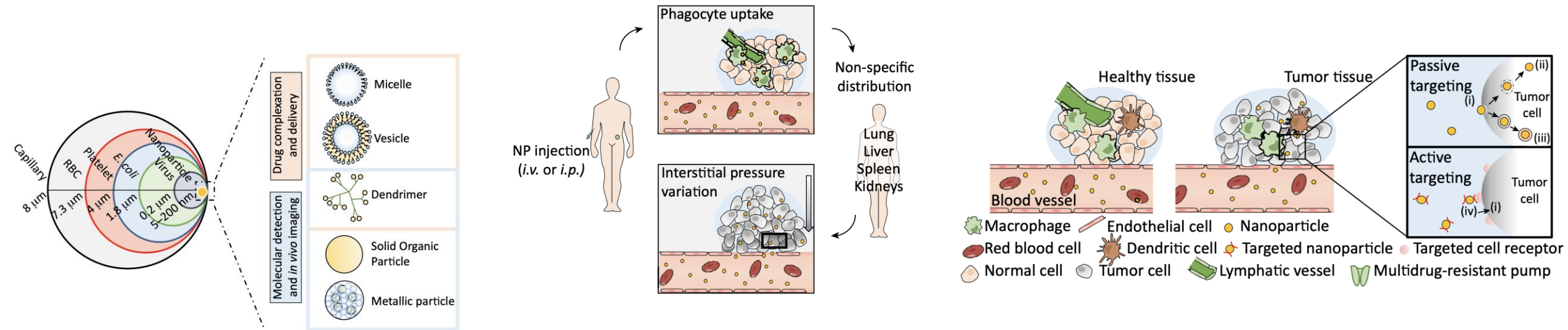
### Antibody-conjugated nanoparticles



- + No B2B variations with fragments
- + Controlled release
- + Drug loading capacity
- + Site specific with fragment
- +/- Half-life in the body dictated by the NPs

Our lab work

# Digging into the nanomedicine world



# Some real limitations?

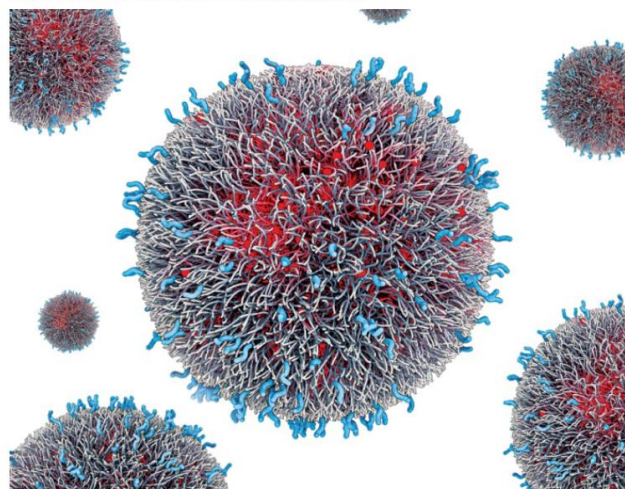
NANOMEDICINES

## Does nanomedicine have a delivery problem?

Experts debate controversial paper that suggests delivery efficiencies for cancer nanomedicines are low and not improving

by Michael Torrice

June 20, 2016 | A version of this story appeared in **Volume 94, Issue 25**



Credit: Gaél McGill/Digizyme

BIN-014 nanoparticles target tumors actively through small molecules (blue) that can bind to proteins on cancer cells or on the blood vessels feeding tumors. The polymer (gray) particles encapsulate anticancer drugs (red) such as doxorubicin.

**C**ancer drugs don't discriminate. They kill all cells, not just the cancerous ones. So drugmakers often look for ways to minimize how much of a chemotherapy drug ends up in healthy tissue while still delivering sustained high levels to tumors.

### MOST POPULAR IN PHARMACEUTICALS

mRNA-loaded lipid nanoparticles reprogram cells and edit genes

Ativan may be linked to worse survival outcomes in pancreatic cancer

Without these lipid shells, there would be no mRNA vaccines for COVID-19

How Pfizer scientists transformed an old drug lead into a COVID-19 antiviral

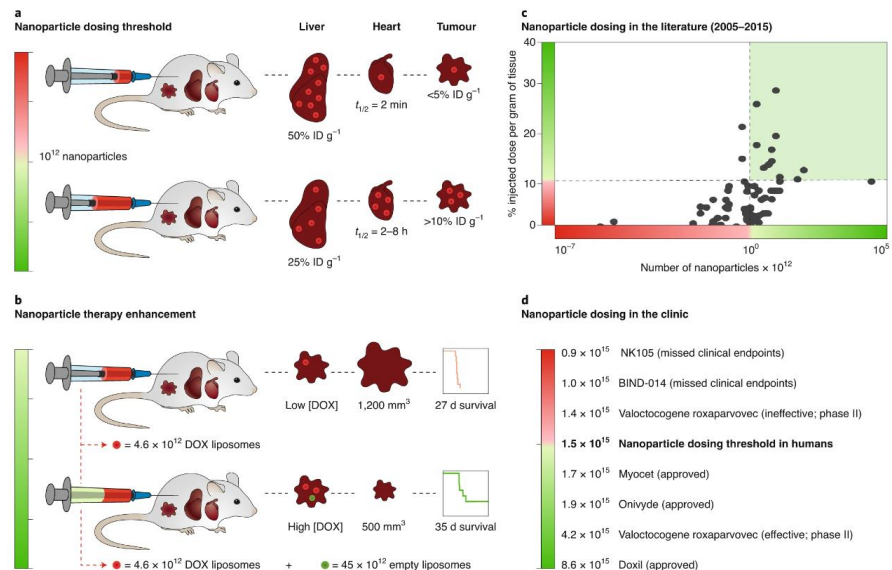
New weight-loss drugs could shift the scales

### CANCER NANOMEDICINE

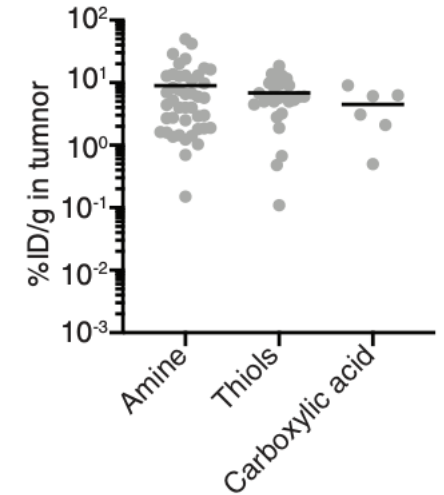
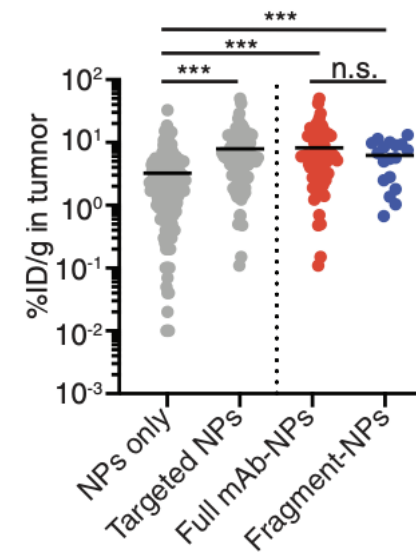
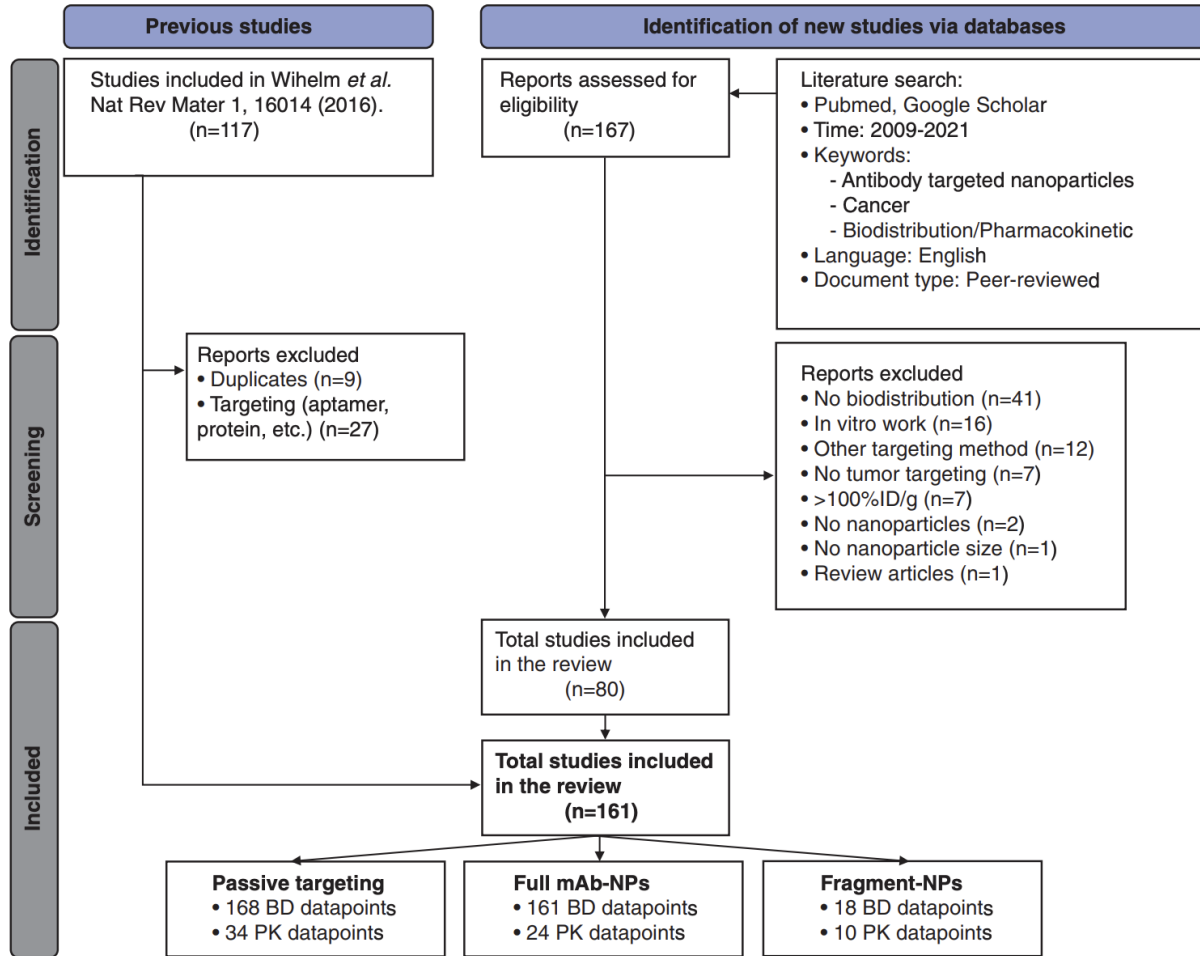
## Just dose it

A dose threshold of one trillion nanoparticles in mice has been discovered and is shown to be crucial for overwhelming the nanoparticle uptake kinetics of liver Kupffer cells and for ensuring efficient nanoparticle delivery into solid tumours upon intravenous administration.

Twan Lammers

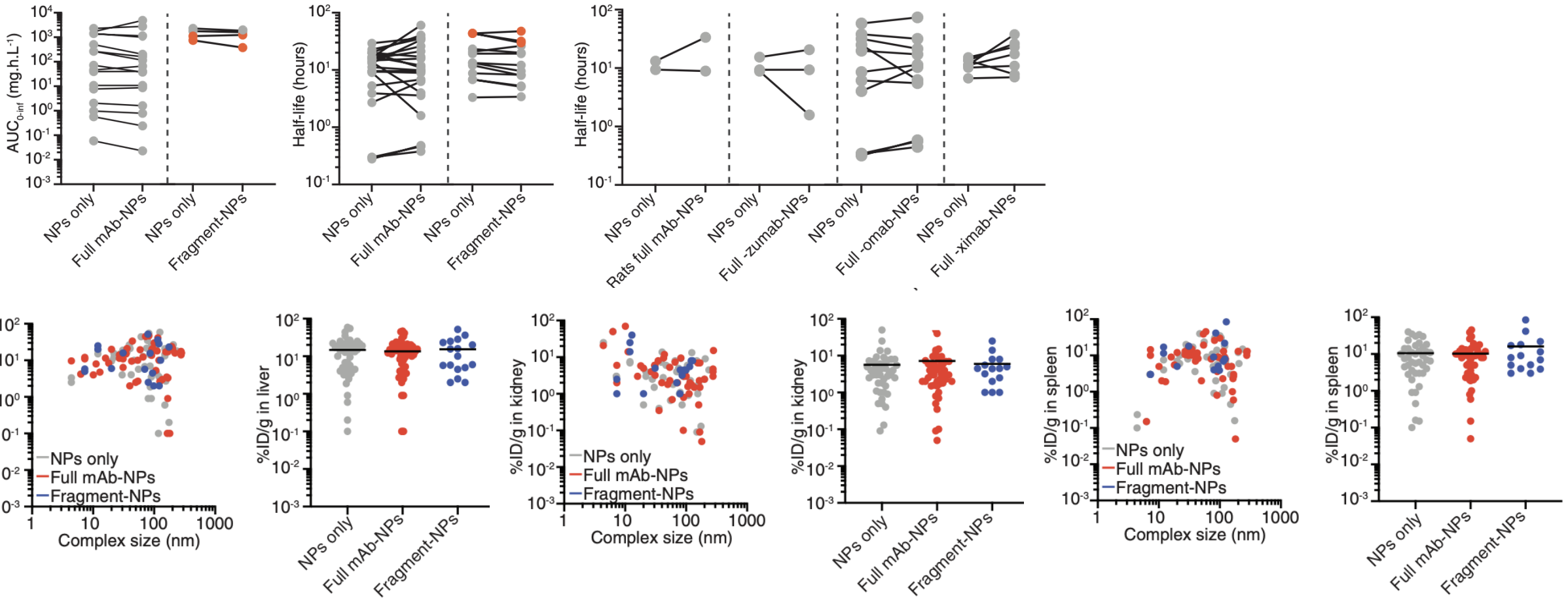


# Toward antibody-nanoparticle conjugates?



Spoiler alert: Yes, but...

# The NP drives the pharmacokinetic and biodistribution profile of the conjugate

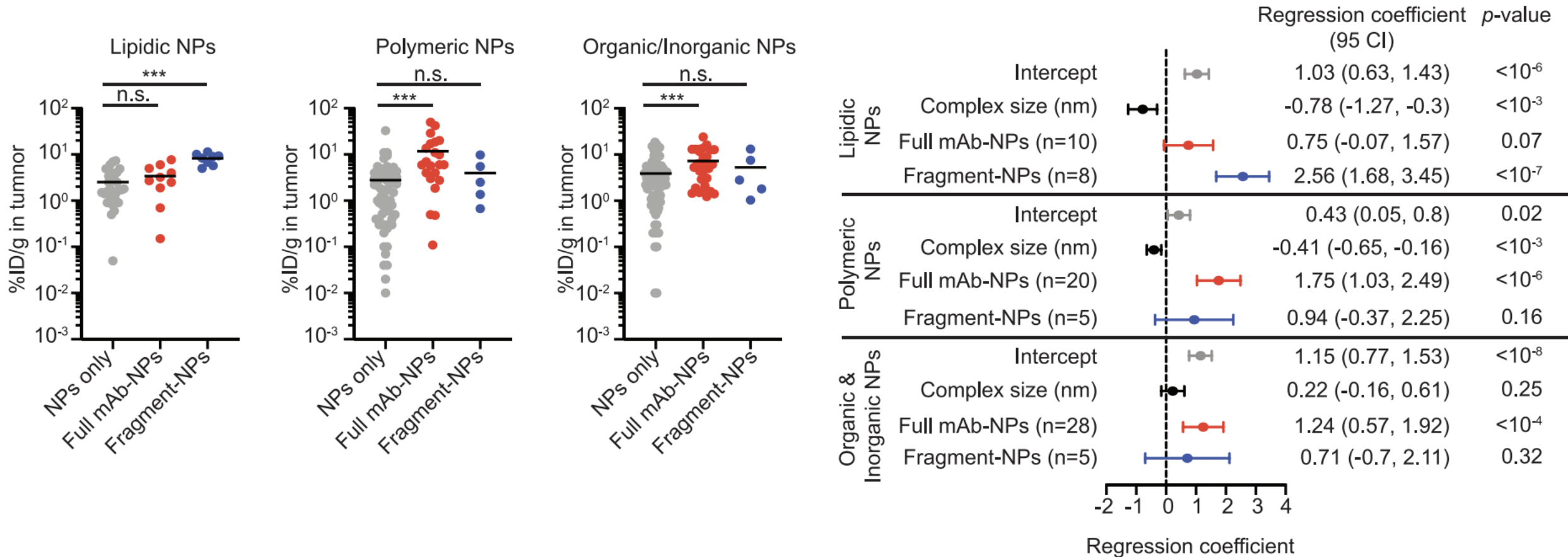


## Key messages:

No differences in PK profile based on the size of the moiety

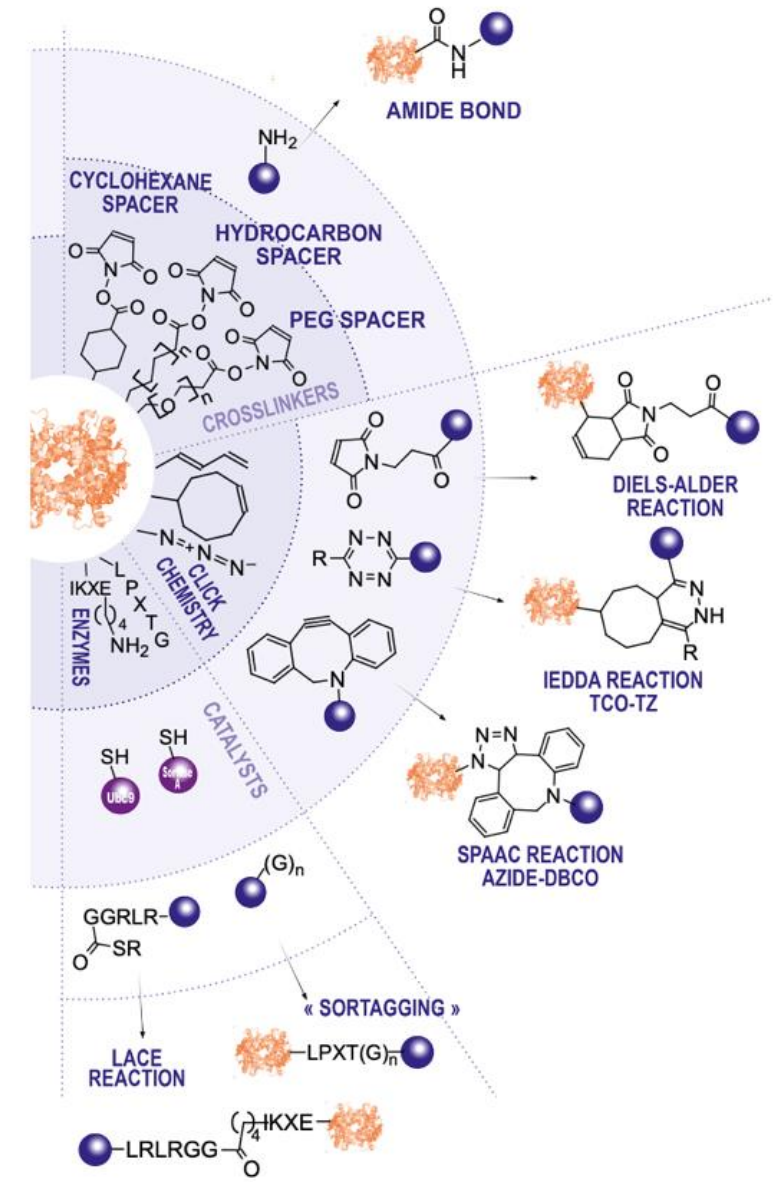
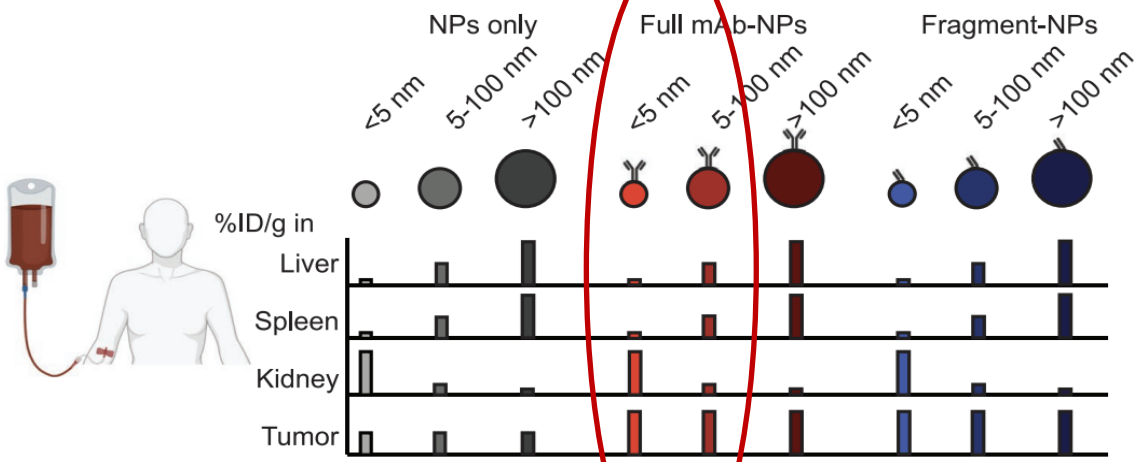
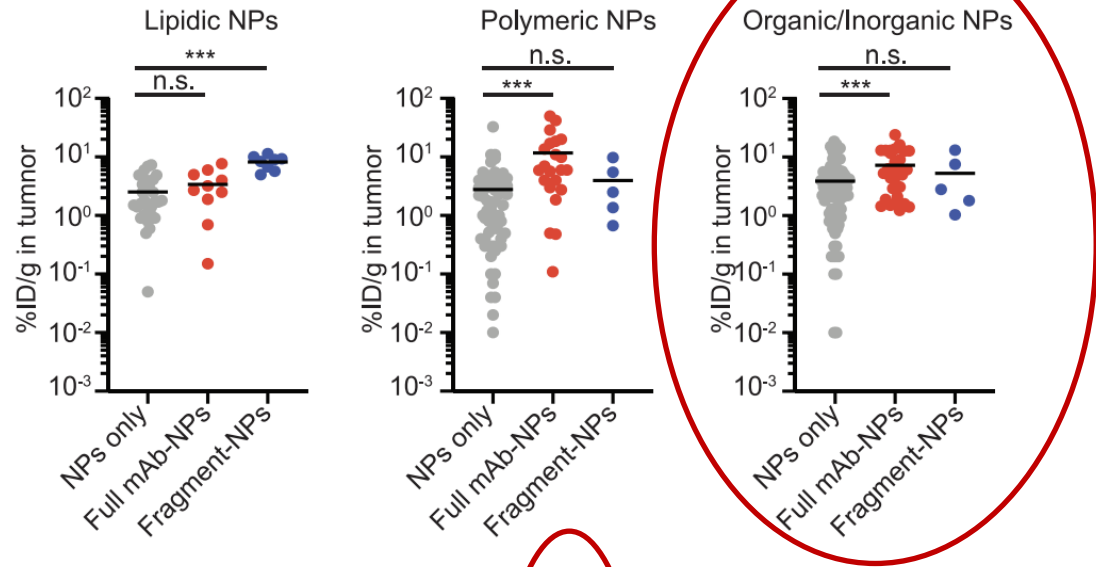
No differences in major organ uptake based on the targeting moiety or the size of the NP

# The NP material impacts the tumor uptake post-biofunctionalization



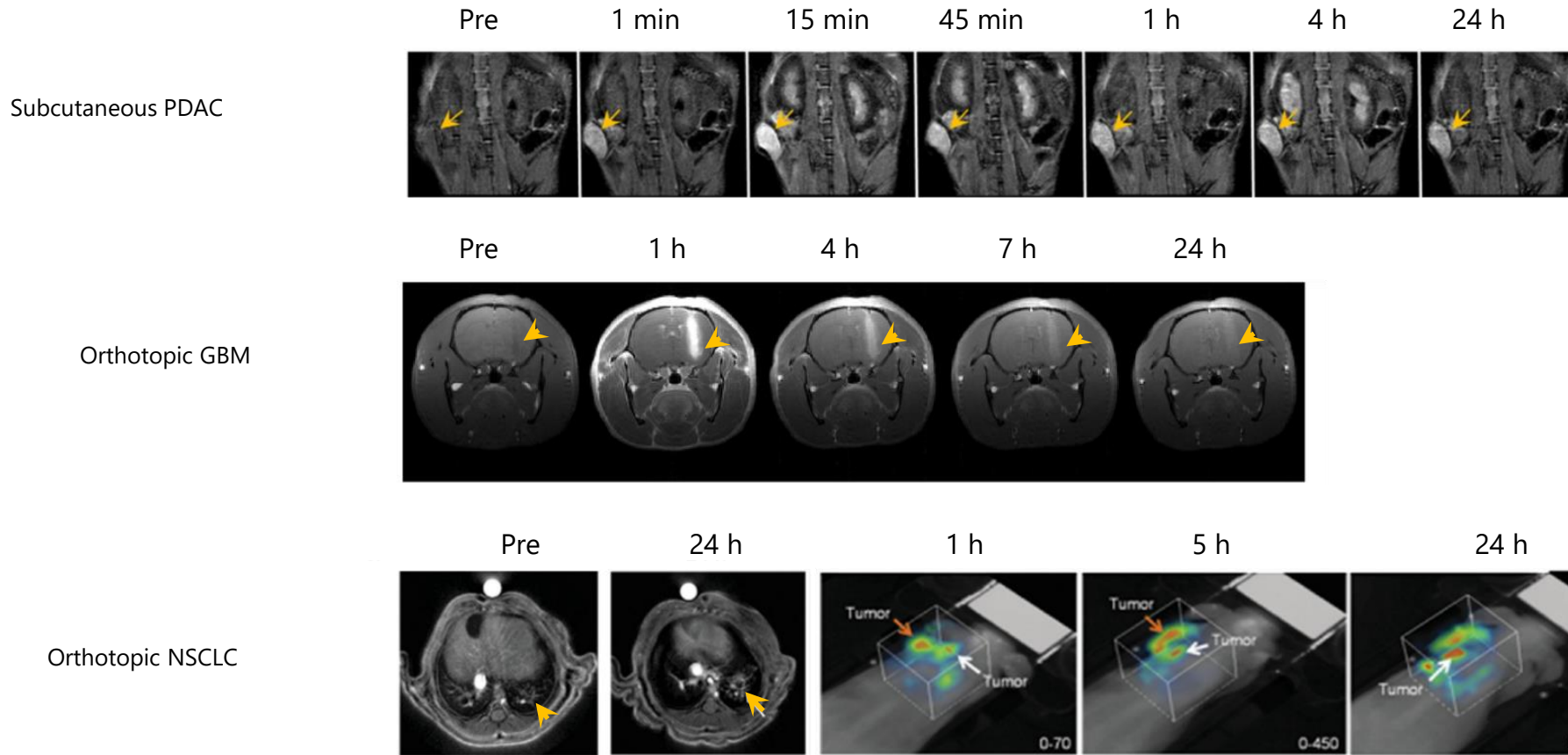


# Functionalization strategy

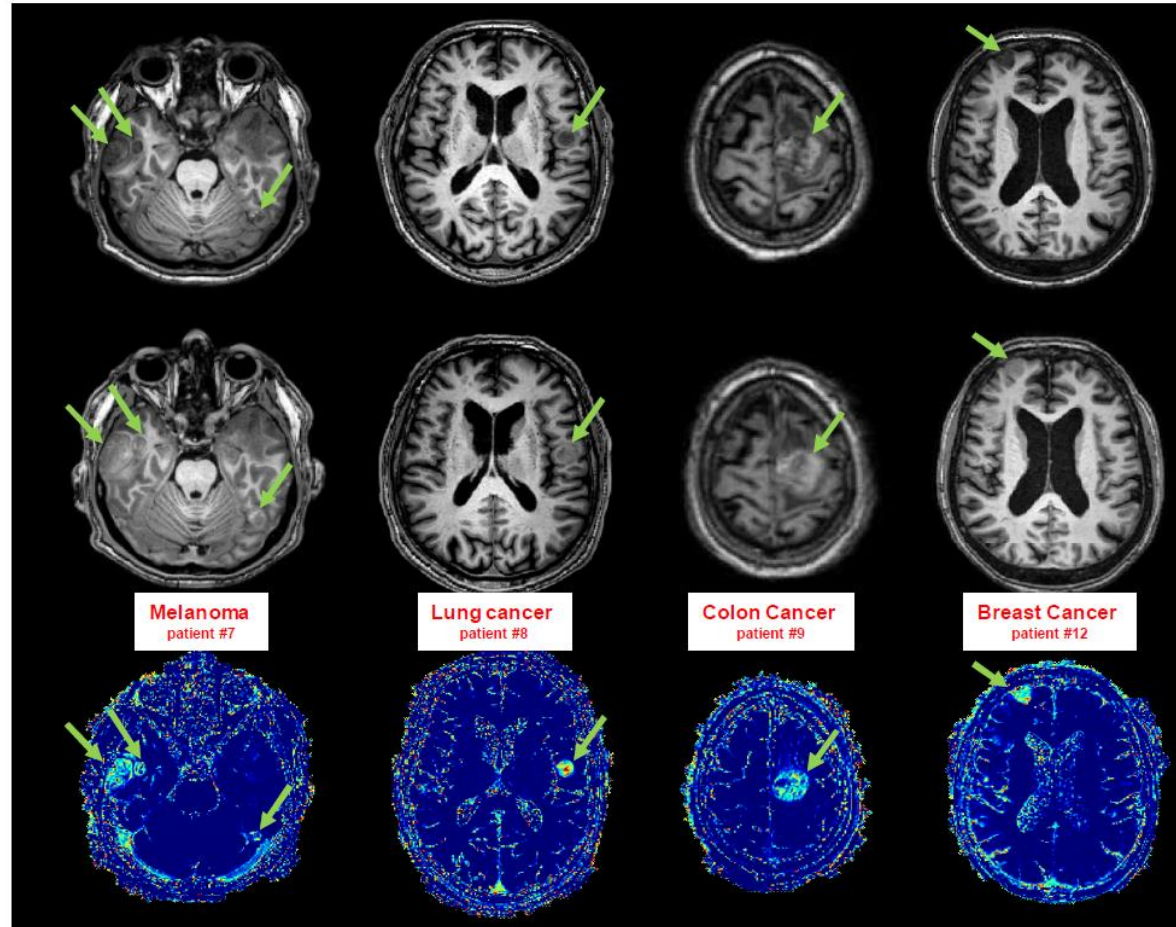


## Development of ultrasmall gadolinium NPs

# Development of ultrasmall gadolinium NPs

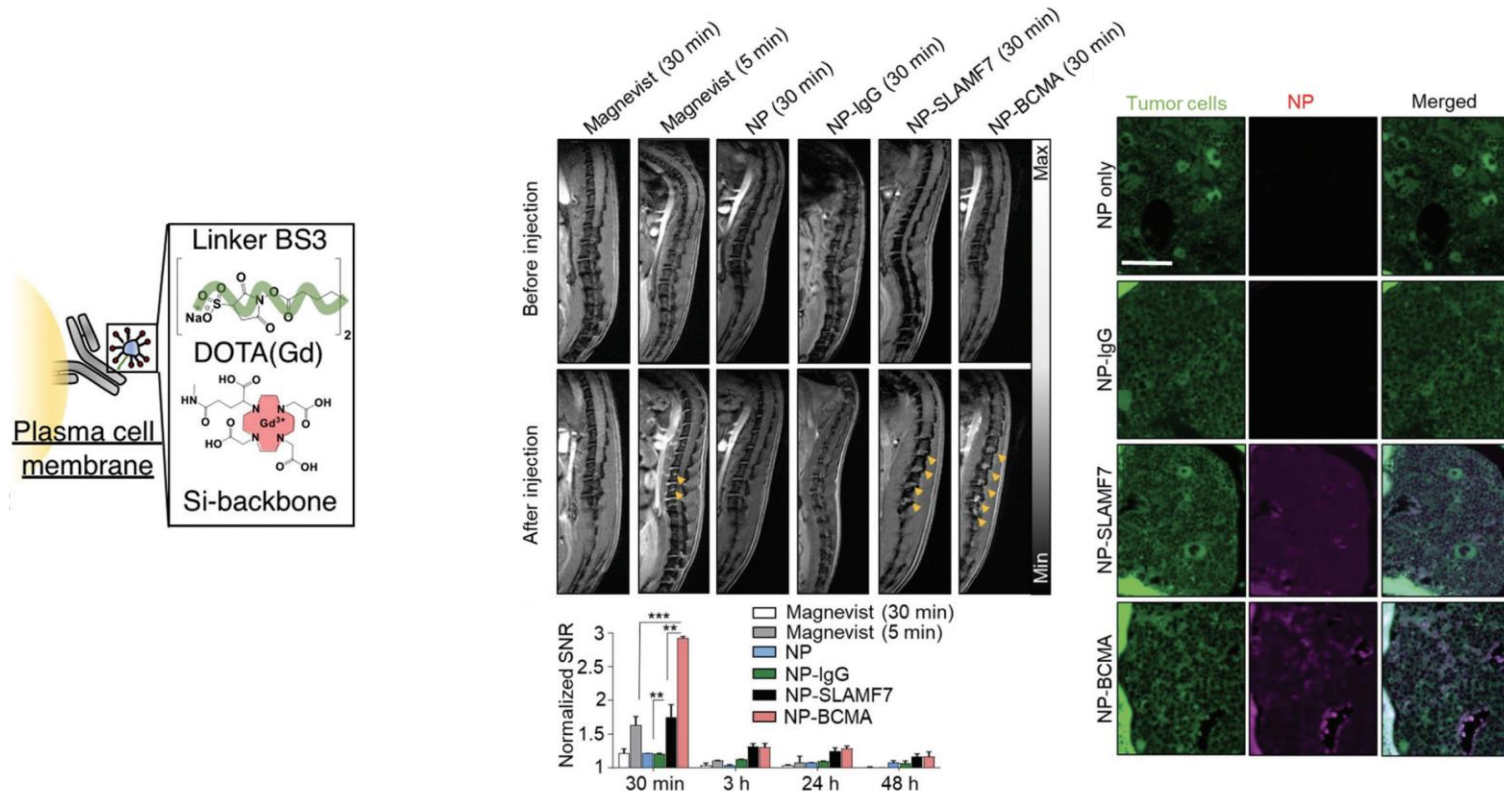


## Clinical translation of gadolinium-based NPs



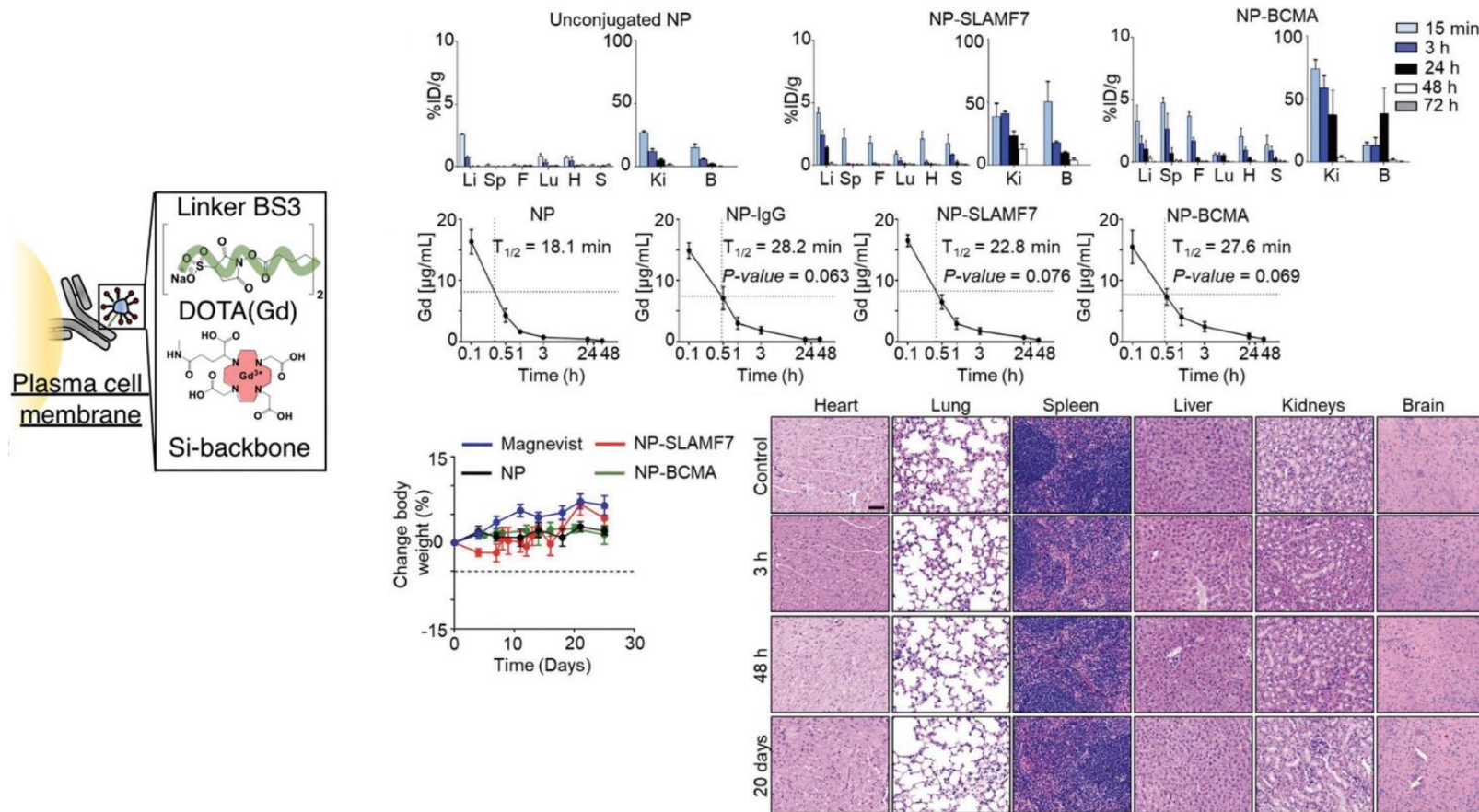
+++ Tumor uptake due to passive internalisation (EPR-effect)  
- Short tumor retention

# Example of full-mAb NP functionalization through homobifunctional linker functionalization



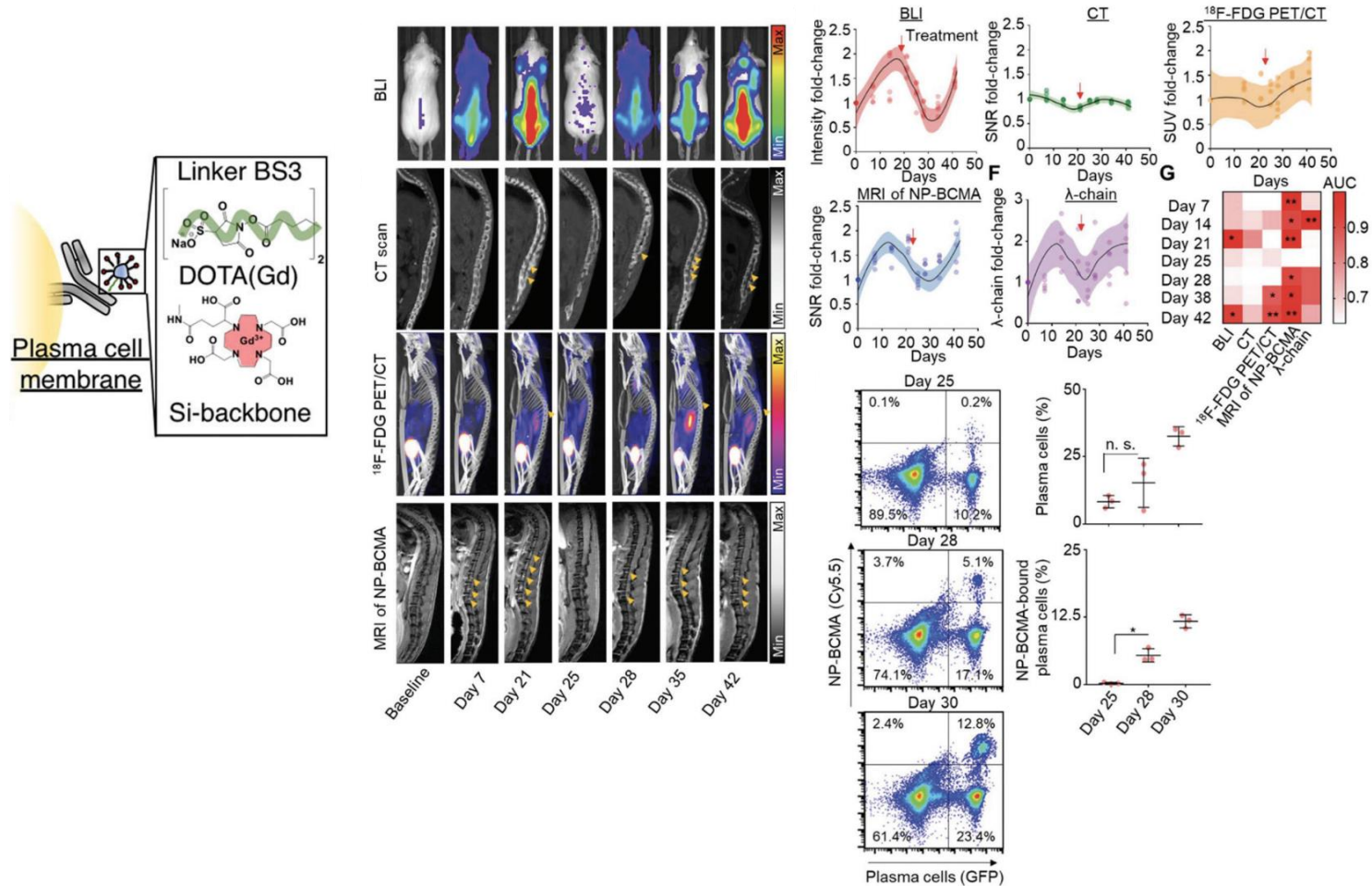
- Improved MR sensitivity with NP-BCMA vs. FDA-/EMA-approved MRI contrast agents and non-targeted NPs

# Example of full-mAb NP functionalization through homobifunctional linker functionalization



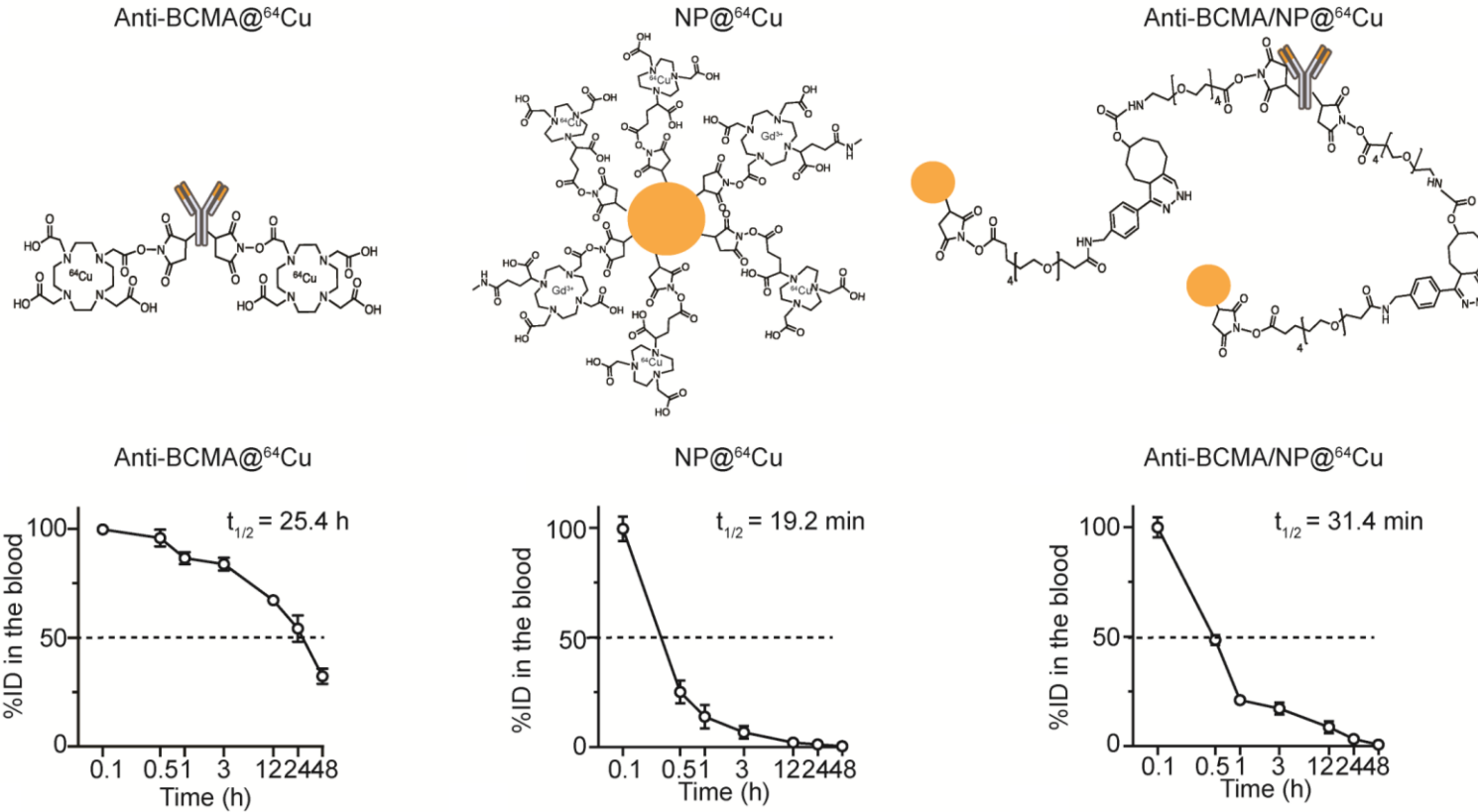
- PK of the anti-BCMA/NP is driven by the NP and not the mAbs

# Example of full-mAb NP functionalization through homobifunctional linker functionalization



- Improved MR sensitivity with NP-BCMA
- Longitudinal tracking possible due to the lack of long-term retention and degradability of the NP
- 5% of the MM cells labelled with NP is enough for MR signal detection

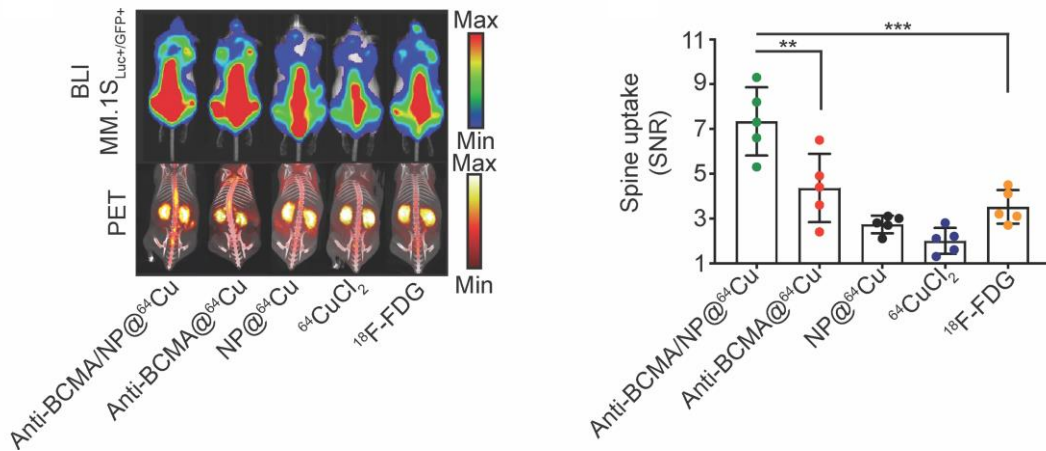
# Example of full-mAb NP functionalization through click chemistry approach



- PK of the anti-BCMA/NP is driven by the

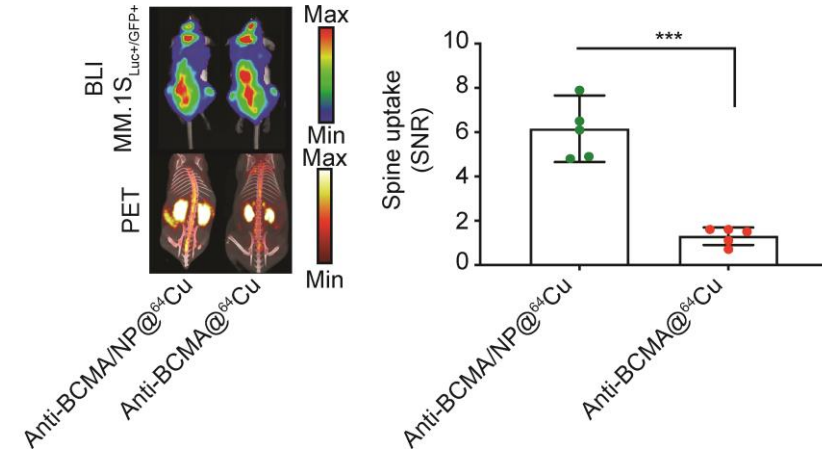


## Full-mAb-NPs vs. ADC



Same amount of radiotracer injected (10 MBq)

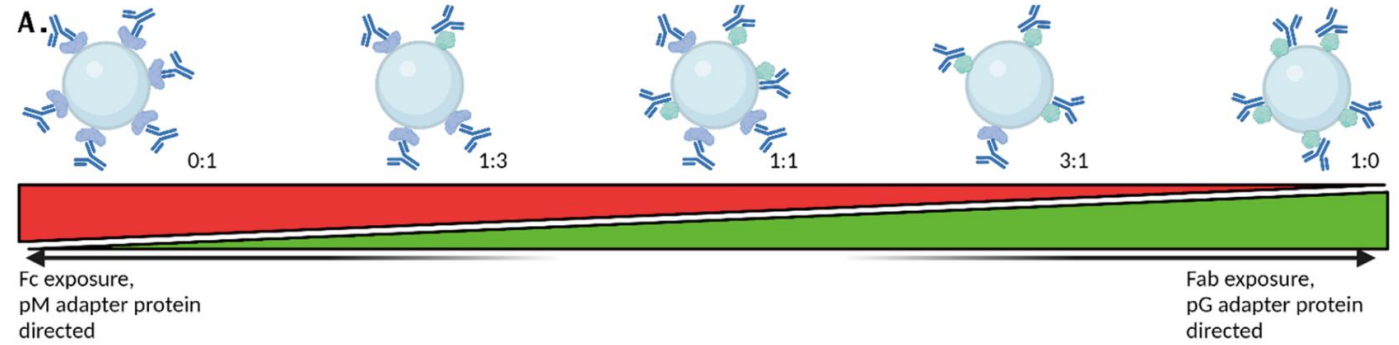
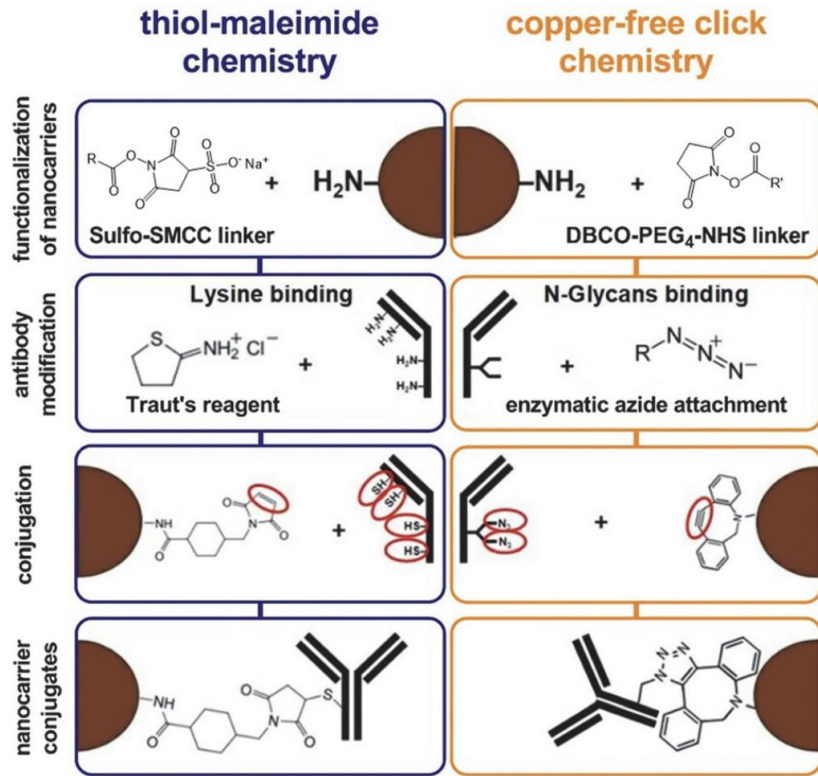
- ~4x less mAb required with mAb-NP vs. ADC
- Improvement of the SNR
- Potential diminution of the toxicity in drug delivery
- Nanoparticle to antibody ratio = 1.1



Same amount of mAbs injected (4.2 mg/kg)

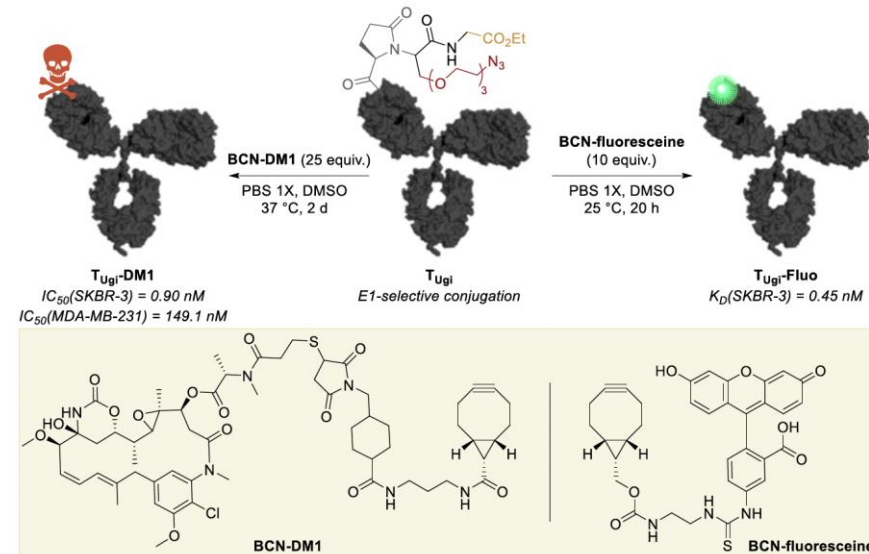
- ~4x more radiotracer injected with mAb-NP vs. ADC
- Increase tumor uptake signal (translation for drug delivery)
- Nanoparticle to antibody ratio = 1.1

# Limitation of non-specific binding for NP studies and alternative solutions



Toward site-specific NP functionalization.

Applications of our E1-selective Ugi-conjugated trastuzumab T<sub>Ugi</sub>



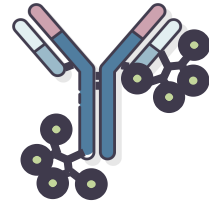
## Conclusion

Classical ADCs



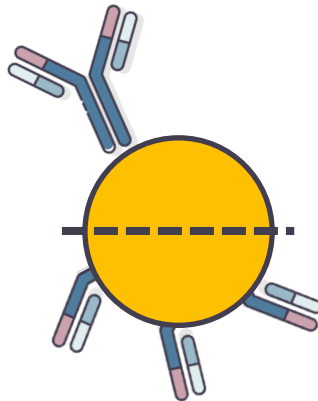
- Require a specific target to be effective, and a rational selection of the therapeutic drug is necessary

Improved linkers for ADCs



- Optimization of the drug linker conjugation and DAR is needed for optimal release and therapeutic efficacy

Antibody-conjugated NPs



- Antibody-conjugated NPs could improve ADC efficacy by either reducing toxicity (less amount to be injected for similar efficacy) or increasing efficacy (same amount of mAbs injected)

## Acknowledgements

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& CTS & Inserm  
dans le cadre de  
l'Initiative d'excellence ©





ALLIANCE CLCC-CHU

*Ensemble, vaincre le cancer.*

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# Nanoparticle selection is important, especially for immune-cell targeting applications

