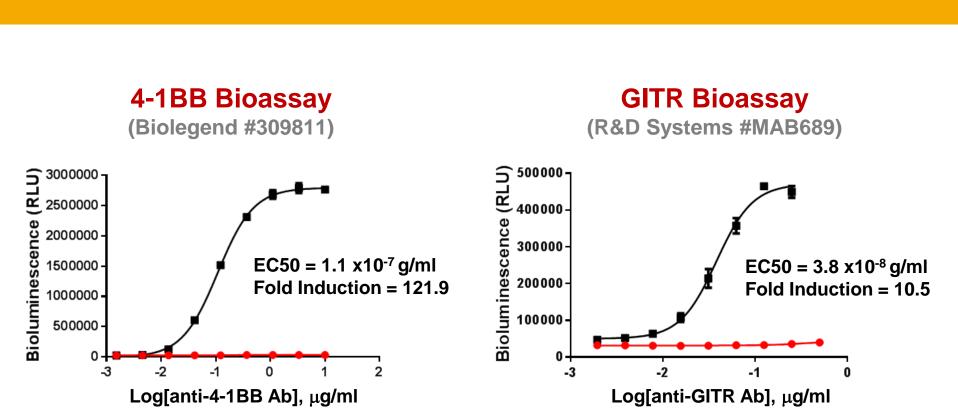
Hitting the Gas: Quantitative Cell-based Bioassays to Advance Immunotherapy **Programs Targeting Co-stimulatory Immune Checkpoint Receptors**

Jun Wang, Michael Beck, Jamison Grailer, Jim Hartnett, Julia Gilden, Frank Fan, Mei Cong and Zhi-jie Jey Cheng Promega Corporation, 2800 Woods Hollow Rd, Madison, WI 53711



1. Introduction

A major challenge in the development of antibody-based biologics drugs is access to quantitative and reproducible functional bioassays. Existing methods rely on primary cells and measurement of complex functional endpoints that are cumbersome, variable, and often fail to yield data quality required for drug development in a quality-controlled environment. We have developed a portfolio of functional cell-based reporter bioassays to measure the activity of biologics drugs designed to target immune checkpoint receptors including coinhibitory (e.g. PD-1, CTLA-4, LAG-3, TIM-3) and co-stimulatory (e.g. 4-1BB, GITR, OX40, CD40, ICOS, CD28) receptors. These bioassays consist of stable cell lines that express luciferase under the precise control of receptor-mediated intracellular signals. Here we describe the application of MOA-based immune checkpoint co-stimulatory receptor bioassays for biologics drug discovery, development, potency and stability studies.







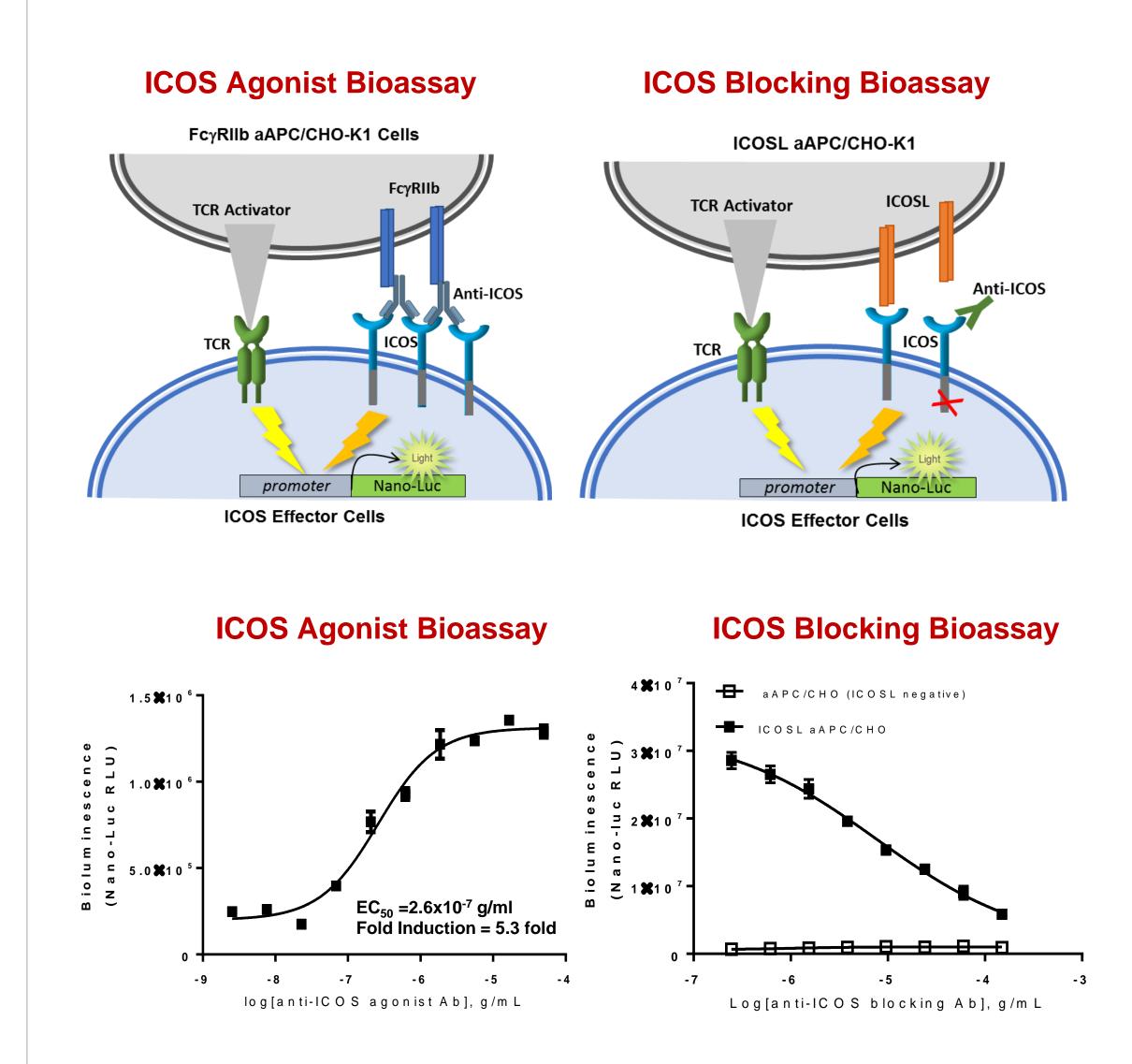
ector Cells + CHO-K1 Cells

Anti-CD40 Agonist Ab #3

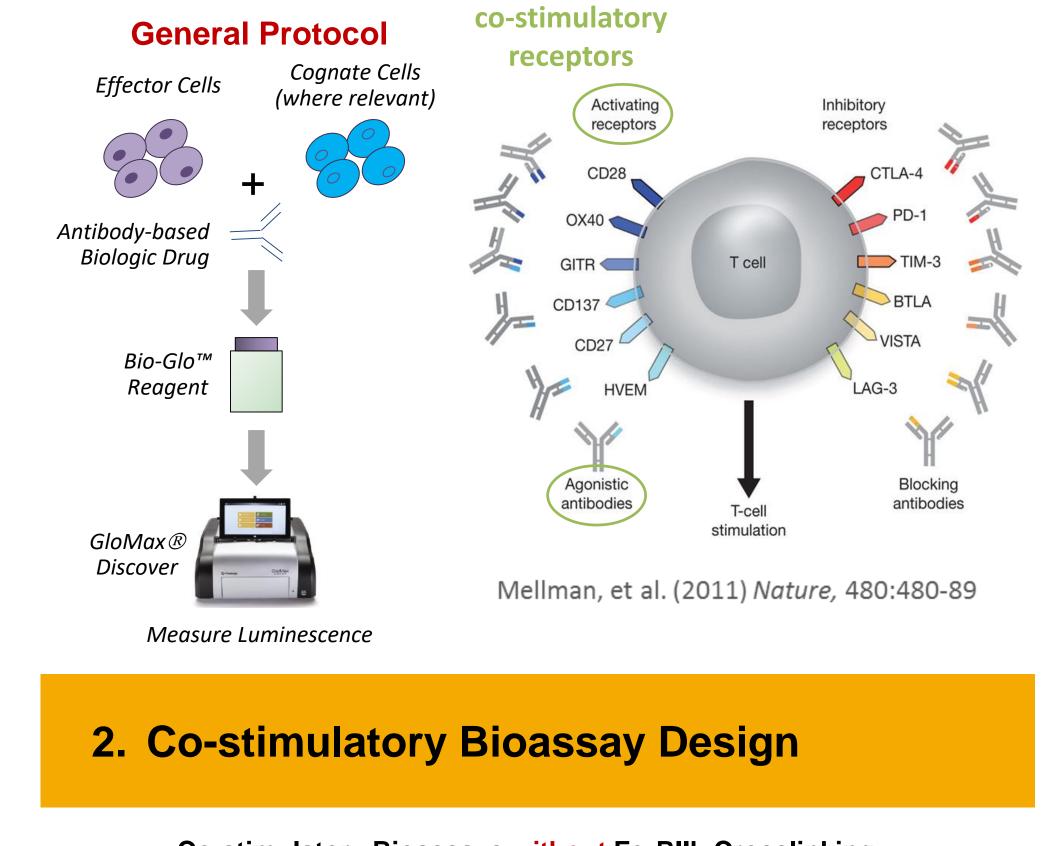
CD28 Blocking Bioassay

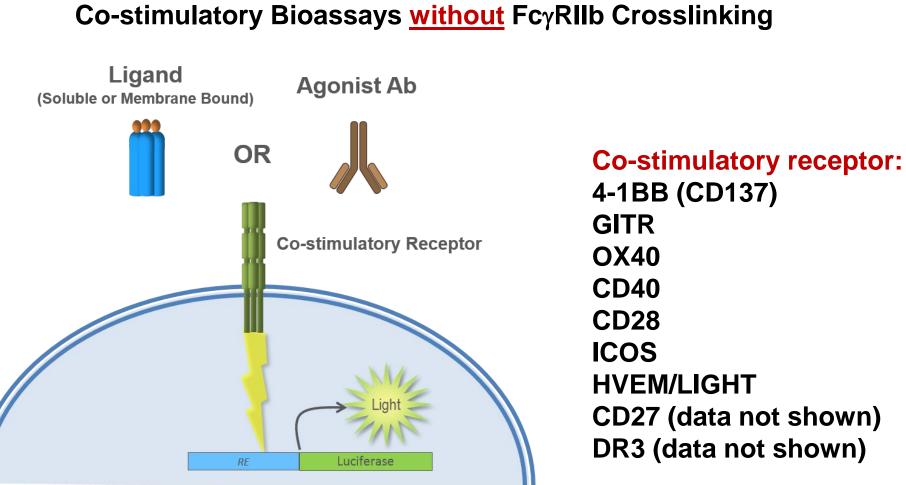
- GITR Effector Cells + FcyRIIb CHO-K1 Cells

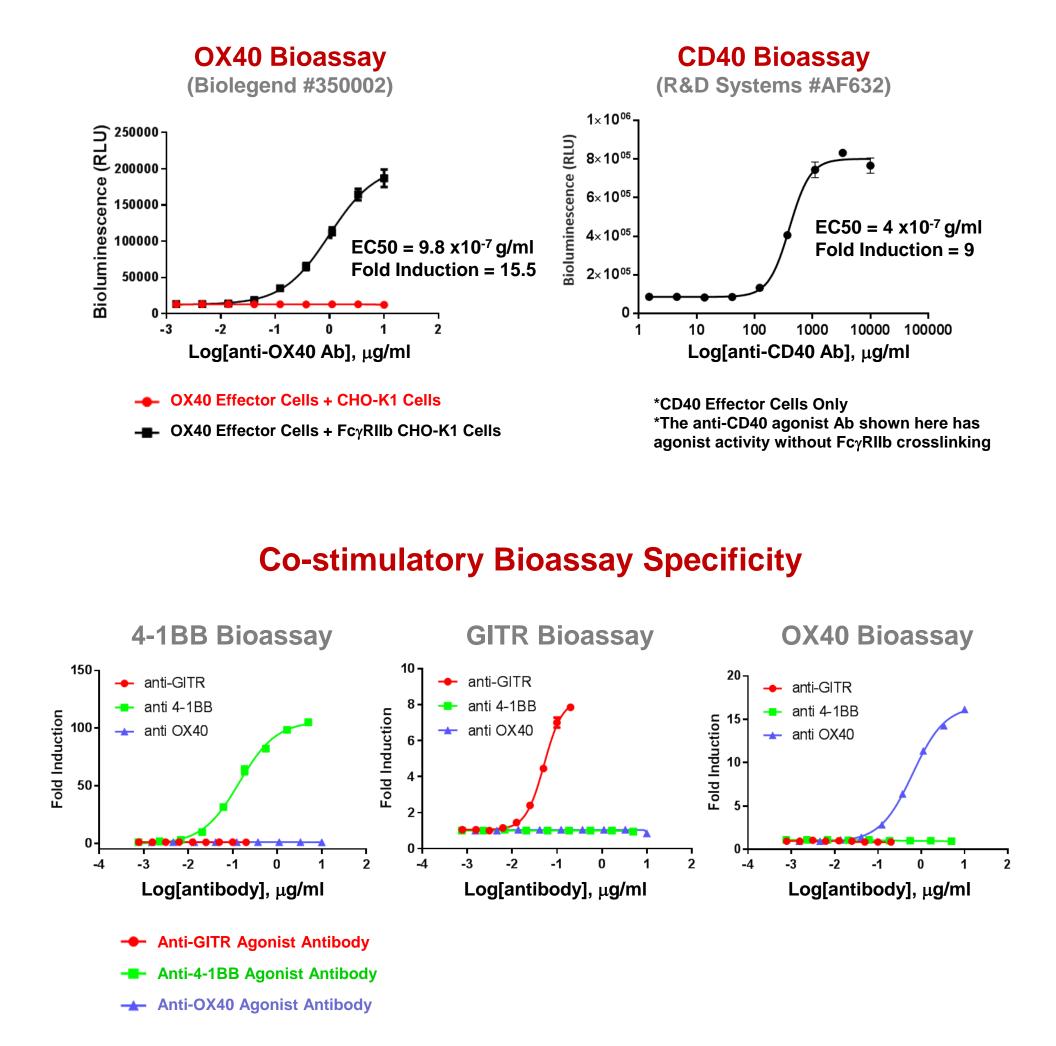
6. ICOS Bioassays for Agonist & Blocking Abs



4. FcγRIIb-dependent Agonist Activity



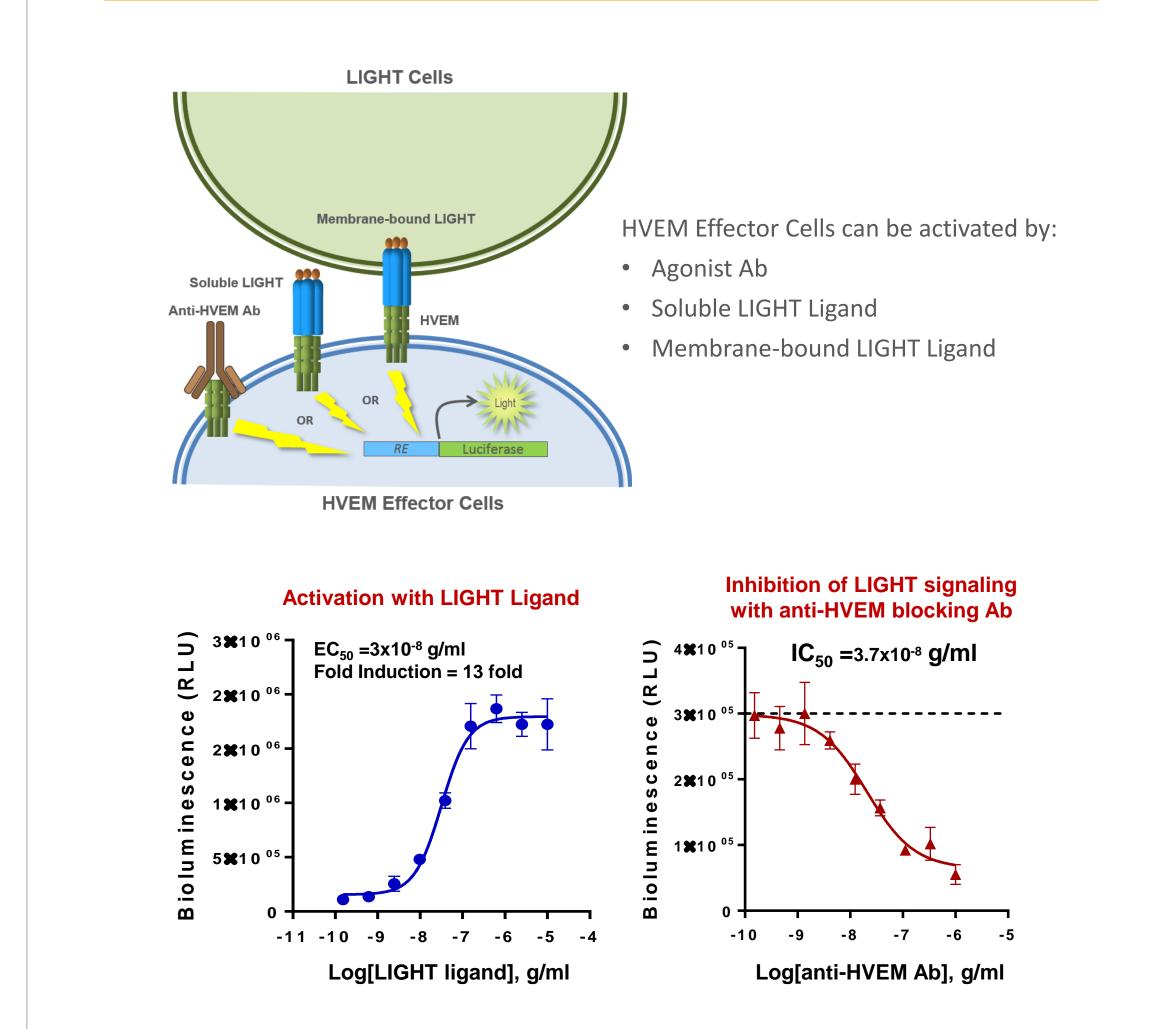




Panel of anti-CD40 Agonist Antibodies

Anti-CD40 Agonist Ab #1	Anti-CD40 Agonist Ab #2
Fc _v RIIb-independent	FcvRIIb-dependent

7. HVEM/LIGHT Bioassay



CD27 (data not shown) DR3 (data not shown)

Increasing evidence suggests that

vivo via engagement of FcγR,

crosslinking anti-TNFR agonist Abs in

particularly FcγRIIb, enhances receptor

clustering and downstream signaling.

Therefore, functional analysis of Ab

White, et al. (2011) J Immunol, 187:1754-63 Wilson, et al. (2011) Cancer Cell, 19:101-13

Li and Ravetch (2011 Science, 1030-34

biologics in the context of FcyR

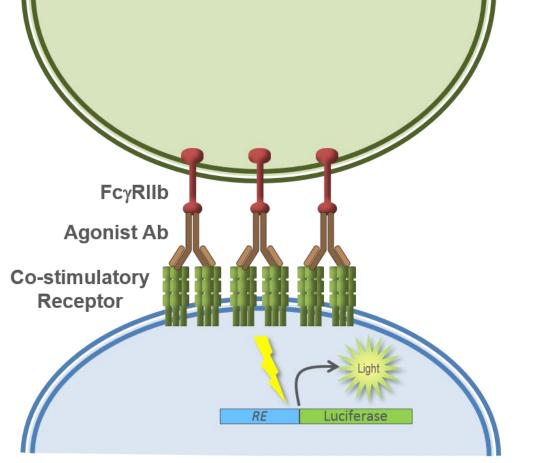
crosslinking is critical in drug

development.

Effector Cell

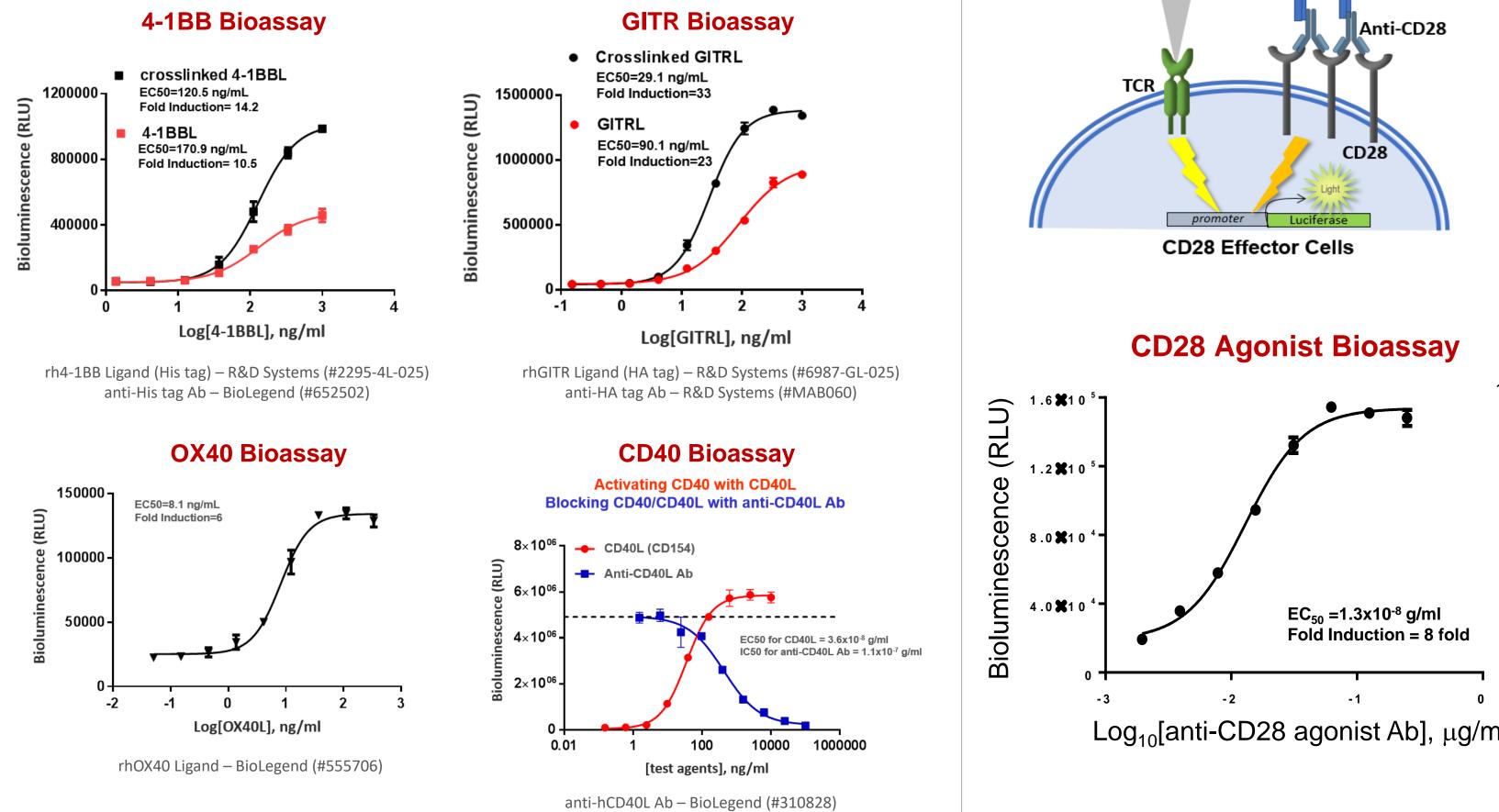
Co-stimulatory Bioassays with FcγRIIb Crosslinking

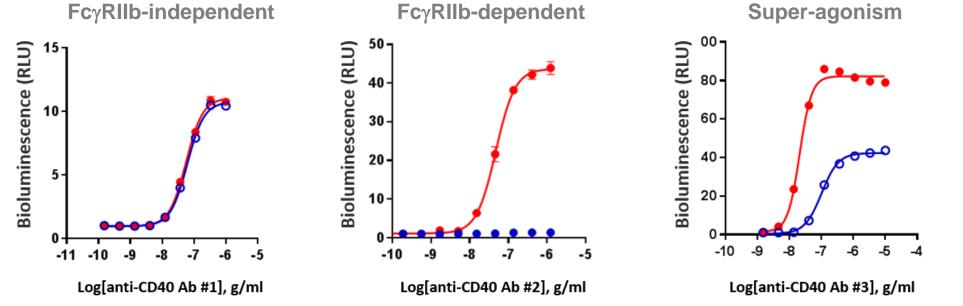
FcγRIIB Cells



Effector Cell



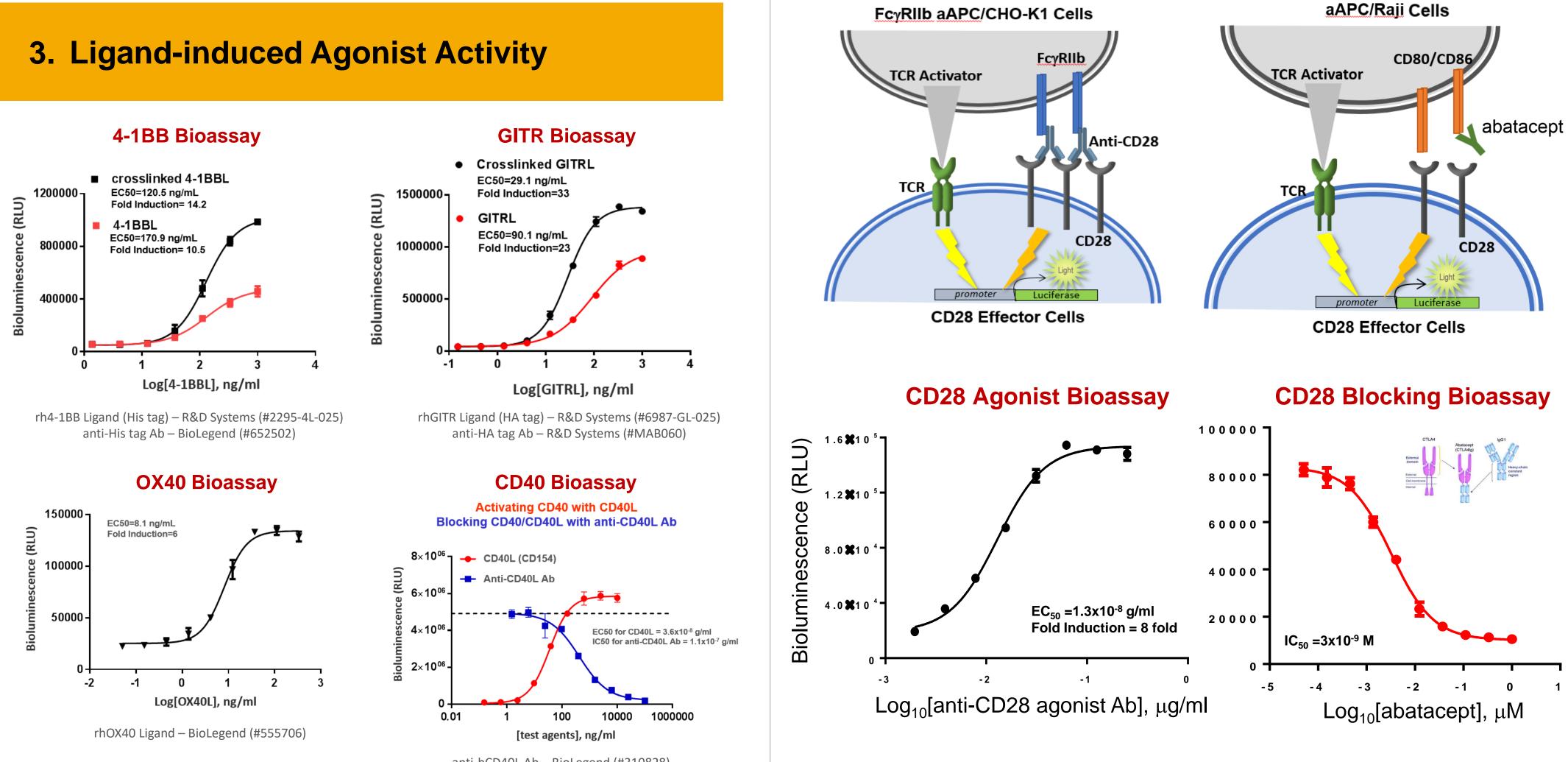




- CD40 Effector Cells + anti-CD40 Ab + CHO-K1 Cells CD40 Effector Cells + anti-CD40 Ab + FcyRllb CHO-K1 Cells

5. CD28 Bioassays for Agonist & Blocking Abs

CD28 Agonist Bioassay



8. Conclusions

Cell-based reporter bioassays overcome the limitations of primary cellbased assays for functional characterization of antibody and other biologics drugs targeting individual or combination immune checkpoint receptors. Here we show a portfolio of MOA-based bioassays for costimulatory immune checkpoint receptors that can be used for antibody screening, characterization, potency and stability studies. These bioassays provide the following:

CD28 Blocking Bioassay

Biologically relevant measurement of antibody MOA

- Specific immune checkpoint regulated expression of luciferase that reflects the native biology of immune cells.
- Demonstrated critical role of FcγRIIb in modulating antibody activity, consistent with published data using primary cells.

Consistent and reliable, easy to implement

• All assays can be used as "Thaw-and-use" cell format, no cell culture required

Rapid and convenient workflow

• Amenable to standard 96-well and 384-well plate formats

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Corresponding author: Jey.Cheng@promega.com

