Antagonistic pH-selective VISTA antibody SNS-101 potentiates anti-PD-1/PD-L1-induced anti-tumor immunity

Thomas Thisted, Arnab Mukherjee, Kanam Malhotra, Zuzana Biesova, Yuliya Kleschenko, Zhi-Gang Jiang, Anokhi Cifuentes, Nadthakarn Boland*, Nels Nielson* & Edward H. van der Horst

Sensei Biotherapeutics Inc., 451 D Street Suite 710, Boston, MA 02210; * Adimab LLC., 7 Lucent Drive, Lebanon, NH 03766

BACKGROUND

Immunotherapies, especially immune checkpoint inhibitors, are a cornerstone of cancer treatment. Remarkable clinical responses have been observed blocking the programmed cell death protein 1 (PD-1)/programmed death-ligand 1 (PD-L1) axis across a spectrum of indications. However, innate and/or acquired resistance to anti-PD-1 blockade remains a major challenge. V-domain Ig suppressor of T-cell activation (VISTA) is a B7-family member, which promotes T-cell and myeloid quiescence and represents a promising target, particularly in combination with anti-PD-1/PD-L1 treatment^{1,2}. Recently, the interaction of VISTA with its receptor PSGL-1 was demonstrated to be significantly enhanced by the acidic tumor microenvironment (TME)³. As VISTA is highly expressed on myeloid cells, including those in the blood, antibodies binding VISTA at physiological pH 7.4 (VISTA^{ppH}) could result in rapid elimination from circulation through targetmediated drug disposition (TMDD), making efficacious drug occupancy levels difficult to reach and potentially narrowing the therapeutic window. A pH-non-selective clinical molecule (JNJ-61610588) exhibited TMDD and induced dose-limiting on-target cytokine release syndrome (CRS) at subtherapeutic dose levels. An antibody engineered to selectively bind and block VISTA at low pH in the TME (VISTA^{lph}) may therefore be required as an anti-VISTA drug candidate.



Figure 1. VISTA is a negative regulator of T-cell function. Antibodymediated blockade of VISTA:PSGL-1 interaction in the tumor microenvironment results in T-cell activation.

METHODS

- \succ Fully human anti-VISTA antibodies were generated through pHselective enrichment strategies of a yeast-based platform library comprising highly diverse synthetic immune repertoires
- > 'Parental' antibodies were extensively characterized using flowcytometry, surface-plasmon resonance (SPR) and PSGL-1/VISTA inhibition assays in primary human CD4 and CD8 T-cells at pH 6.0 and pH 7.4
- \geq 8 parental antibodies were identified and tested for combinatorial efficacy with anti-mouse PD-1 (rat mAb clone RMP1-14) in vivo in human VISTA knock-in mice inoculated with syngeneic MC-38 tumors
- \succ Further optimization of top 8 parental antibodies for enhanced binding affinity and selectivity at pH 6.0 over pH 7.4 was performed
- Progeny' antibody ranking was based on the same in vitro and in vivo characterization techniques as parental antibodies



Figure 2. Strategy implemented for primary selection of pHdependent anti-VISTA antibodies. Selection of yeast-based platform libraries alternated between positive enrichment rounds at pH 6.0 and negative selection rounds at pH 7.4. Antibodyexpressing yeast populations were incubated with the antigen at the specified pH, which was maintained during secondary labeling and sorting. Round of selection is represented by "R". MACS = Magnetic Activated Cell Sorting. FACS = Fluorescence Activated Cell Sorting.



Figure 3[§]. Discovery of parental anti-VISTA antibodies.





Figure 5. Inhibitory characteristics of anti-VISTA antibodies. VISTA-Dextramer-PE interacts with PSGL-1 on primary T-cells at pH 6.0 (left panel). Anti-VISTA mAb#2 inhibits VISTA: PSGL-1 interaction on CD4 and CD8 T-cells (middle panel). Top 8 anti-VISTA mAbs ranked by PSGL-1:VISTA competition ELISA (right panel).



Figure 6. MC38 tumor growth inhibition in human VISTA knock-in mice. 1 x 10⁶ MC-38 cells were implanted into female VISTA-KI mice. Mice were randomized (n=8/cohort) once tumor volumes reached ~60-80 mm³. Antibodies were administered I.P. twice/wk for 2 weeks at 40 mg/kg total (20 mg/kg each). Black Line (IgG CTRL human & rat), Blue Line (IgG CTRL human & rat anti-mPD-1; Red Line (rat anti-mPD-1 & anti-VISTA). CR= Complete response.

Figure 7[§]. Lead-optimization of top 8 parental anti-VISTA antibodies.

1. Gao et al. Nature Medicine 23, (2017); 2. Yuan et al. Trends in Immunology 42, (2021); 3. Johnston et al. Nature 574, (2019). S Created with BioRender.com.

RESULTS









Figure 8. Characterization of optimized progeny antibodies. Binding profile of 2 representative anti-VISTA parental antibodies and their respective progeny at pH 6.0 and pH 7.4 to KASUMI-3 (top panel). Binding profile (F_{ab} on CHO-VISTA), inhibitory function and SPR characterization of SNS-101 (bottom panel). For SPR, monomeric VISTA at identical concentrations was passed over antibody immobilized on a Protein A surface at pH 6.0 or 7.4. RU = response units; N.B. = Non-binding; FOB = Fold over background.



Figure 9. 'High-bar' *in vivo* test of SNS-101 activity.

SUMMARY

- > 84 parental antibodies were initially discovered
- > Flow-cytometry and SPR analysis revealed candidates displaying pHdependent binding to endogenously expressed native VISTA on cells
- > PSGL-1/VISTA inhibition assays at pH 6.0 identified potent antagonists > 8 candidate antibodies were tested in an *in vivo* intervention study in combination with anti-murine PD-1 demonstrating varied combinatorial efficacy with a subset leading to superior tumor rejection
- > Characterization of optimized progeny antibodies led to identification of anti-VISTA antibody SNS-101
- > SNS-101 is a pH-selective, high-affinity, cynomolgus monkey crossreactive IgG1 with excellent biophysical and biochemical properties

CONCLUSION

- > Enrichment of highly diverse antibody libraries led to the identification of a pH-selective inhibitory anti-VISTA antibody SNS-101, which exerts excellent combinability with anti-PD-1 leading to superior anti-tumor activity with an anticipated reduced risk for CRS
- SNS-101 has entered IND-enabling studies