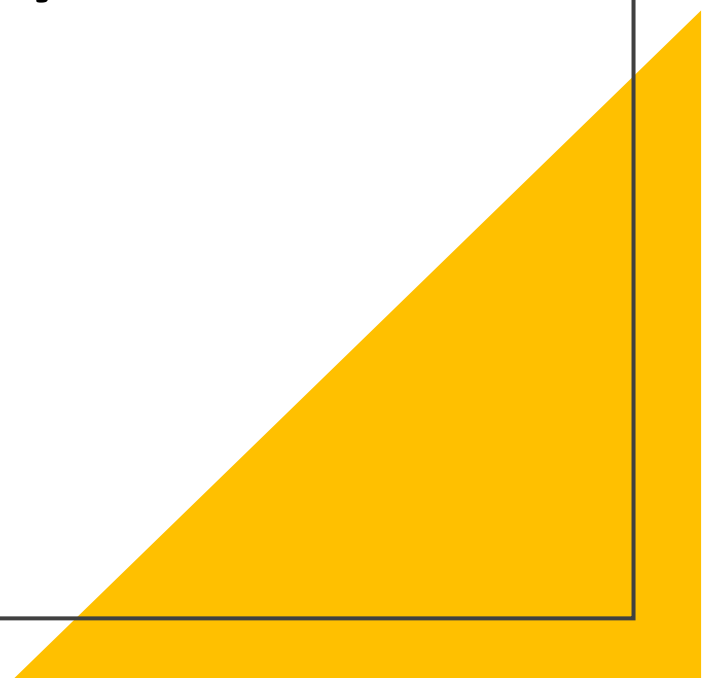


Antibody Drug Conjugates (ADCs) for Cancer Therapy

Millie Das, MD

Clinical Associate Professor, Stanford University

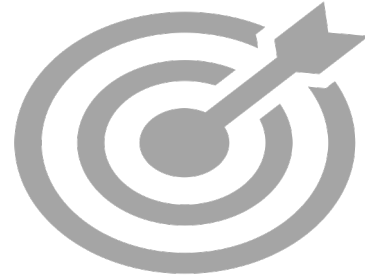
Chief, Oncology, VA Palo Alto Health Care System



ADCs as a Concept



Improve therapeutic window of conventional chemotherapy through selective delivery to tumor cells expressing the mAb target antigen



Limit potential off-target systemic toxicities



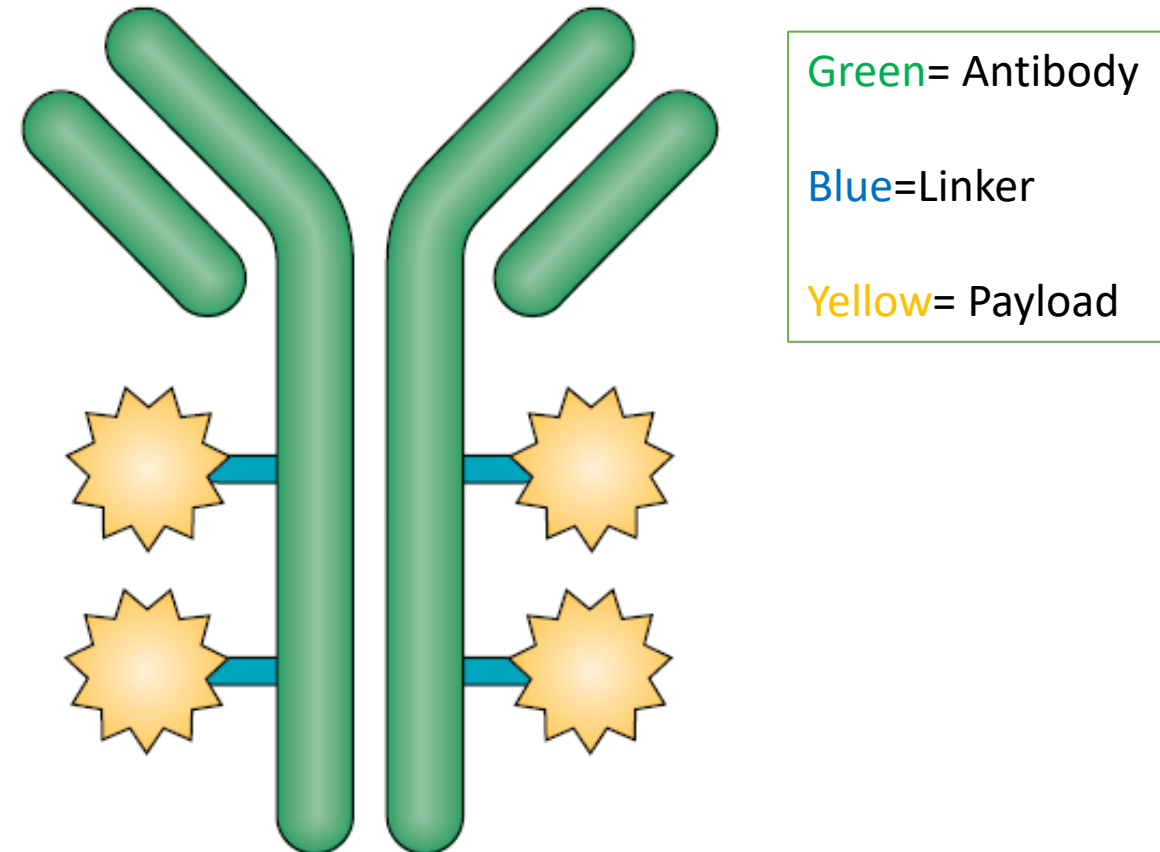
Drug-to-antibody ratio (DAR): median number of payload moieties linked to each mAb (range 2-8); reflects drug potency and cytotoxicity

Key determinants of safety and clinical activity of ADCs

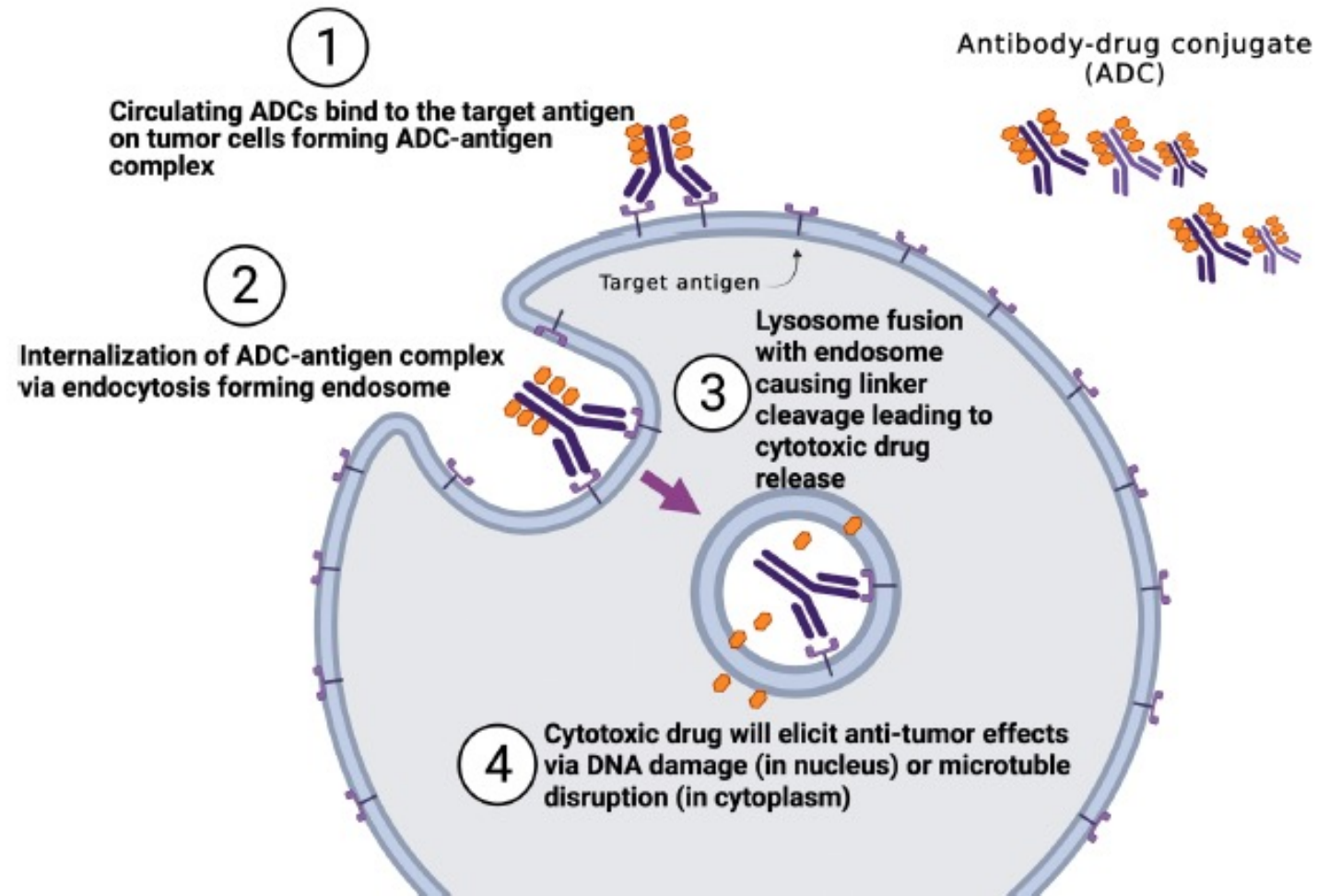
- Molecular/chemical structure
 - Structure of cytotoxic payload should allow conjugation to linker
 - Sufficient water solubility
 - Prolonged stability in blood
 - Stable linker minimizes non-specific systemic release of cytotoxic drug

Antibody Drug Conjugate Components

- Monoclonal antibodies conjugated to cytotoxic agents or bacterial/plant toxins
- Antibody binding and internalization → cell death
- Antibodies are specific to tumor cell-surface proteins

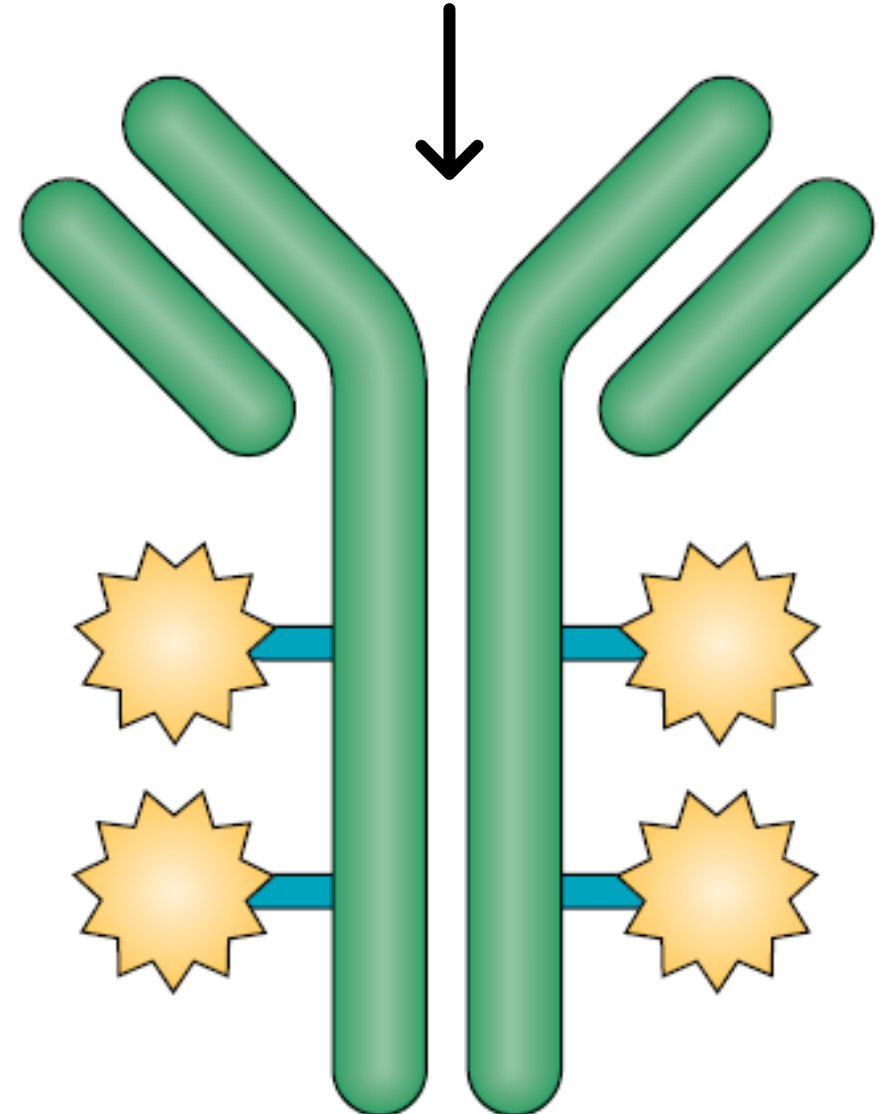


Mechanism of Action



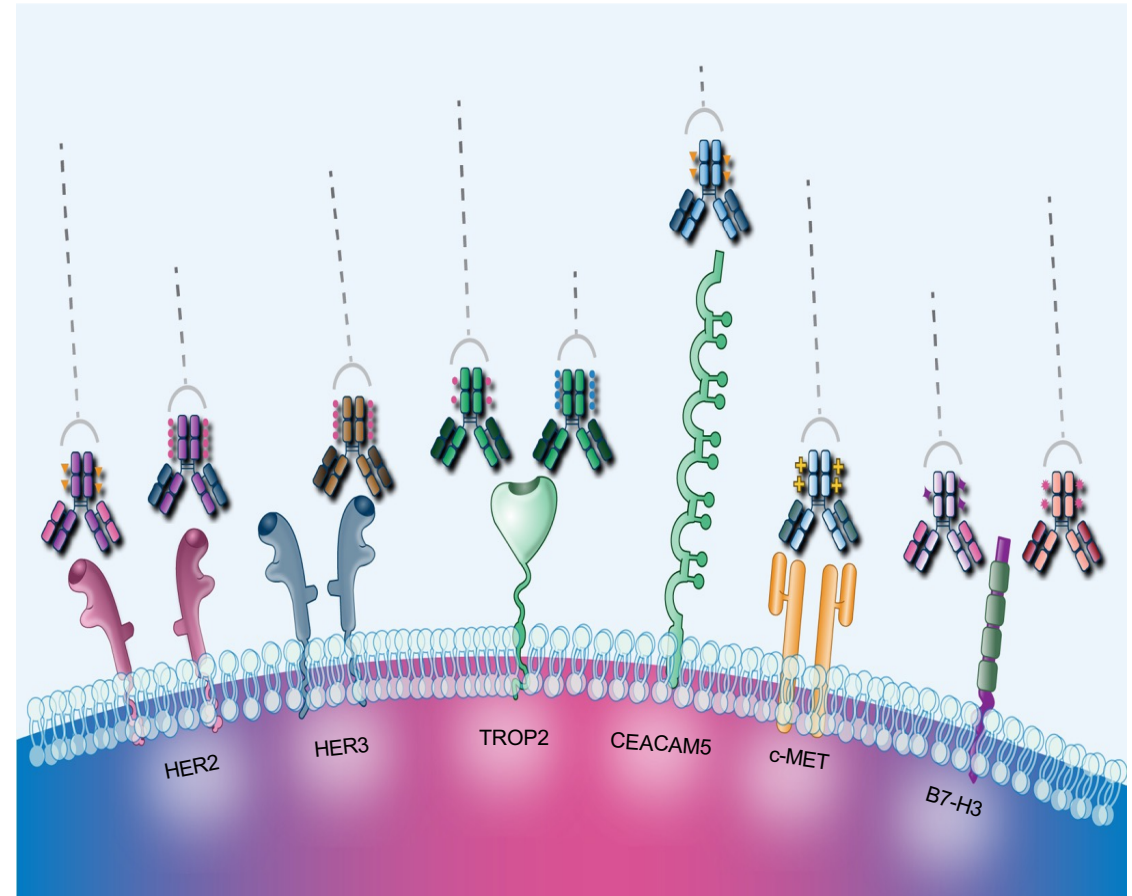
Antibody

- Predominantly based on immunoglobulin G (IgG)
- IgG1 associated with long serum half-life and strong Fc-mediated immune functions
 - Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC)
 - Antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis
 - Complement-dependent cytotoxicity
- Murine Abs in early ADCs now replaced with chimeric or humanized Abs to minimize immunogenic side effects



Antigen Target for ADCs

- Most important contributor to anti-tumor activity and tolerability
- Can be present on tumor cells, tumor-associated cells (tumor endothelial cells), or in tumor microenvironment
- Should be expressed preferentially on surface of tumor compared with normal cells (HER2, TROP2)

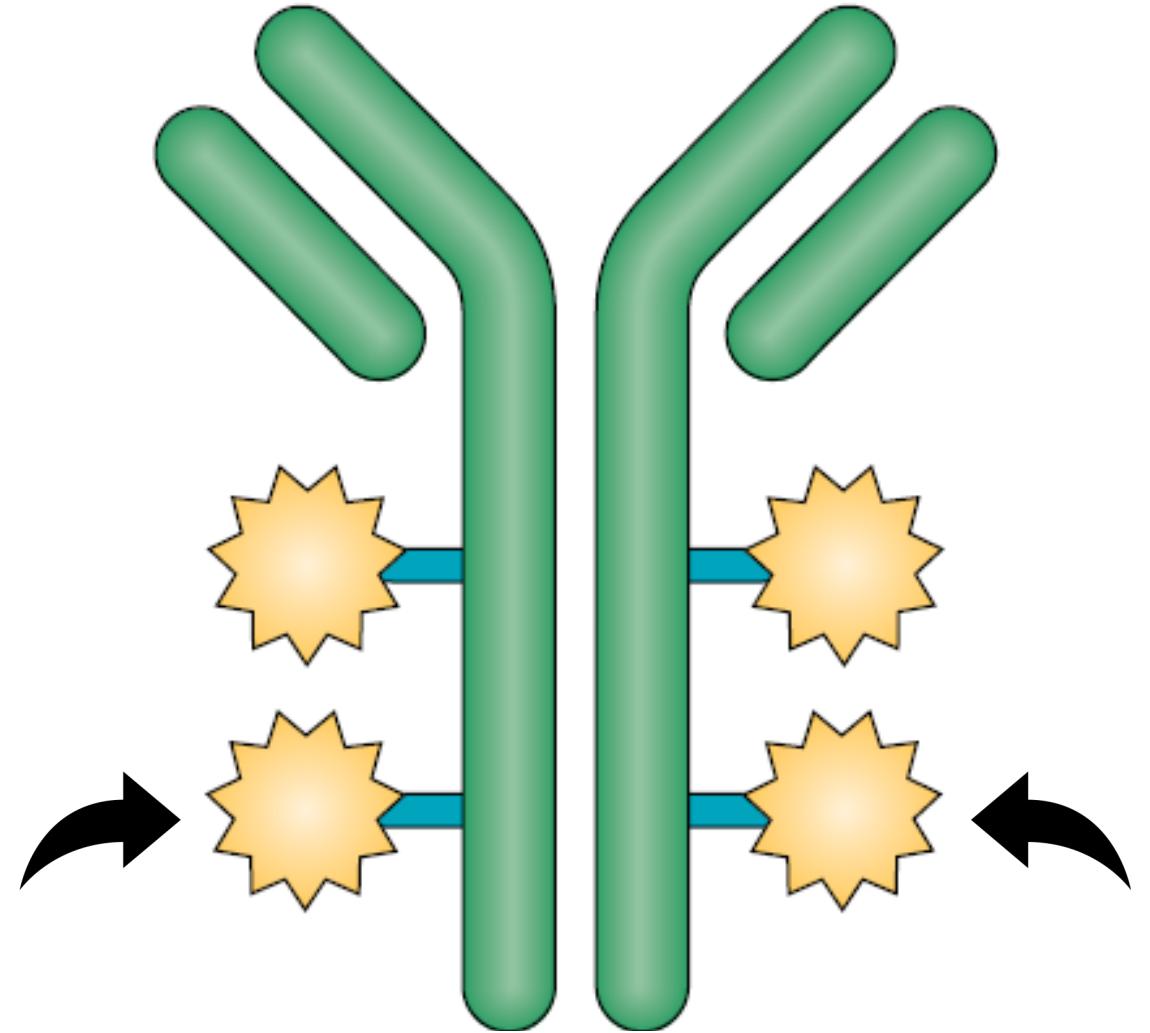


Sievers EL, Sentner PD. Annu Rev Med 2013;64:15-29

Passaro A, Janne P, Peters S. J Clin Oncol 2023 May 24:JCO2300013

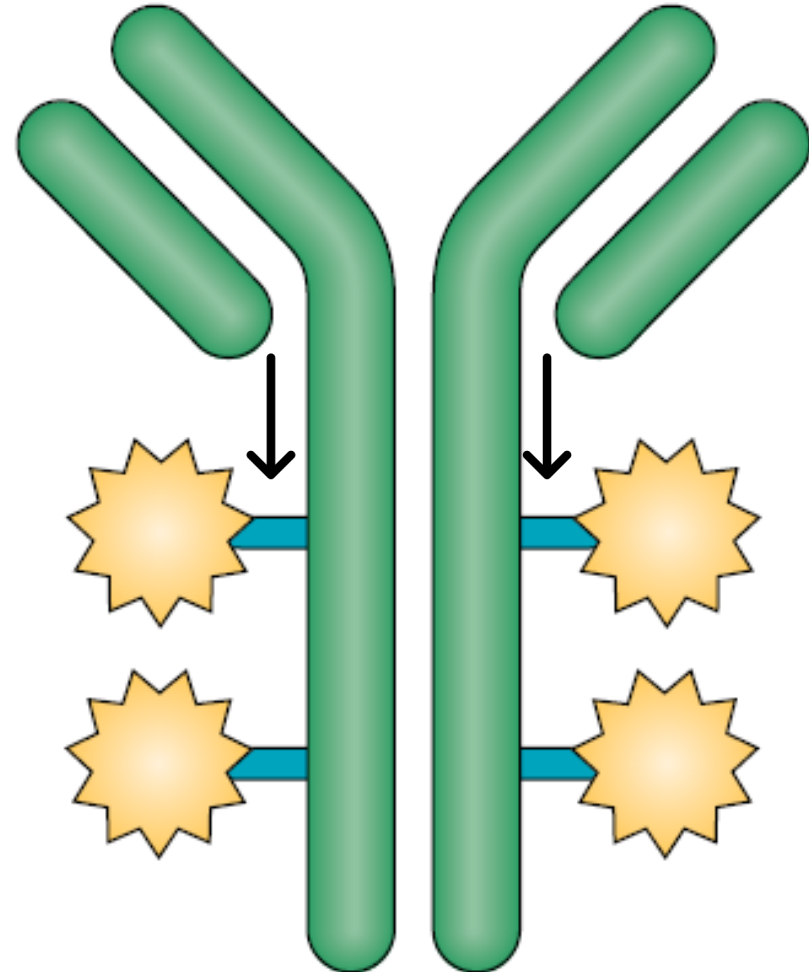
Cytotoxic Agents of ADCs (Payload)

- Most are highly potent agents targeting tubulin or DNA
 - Microtubule-disrupting drugs
 - Aurastatins (MMAE, MMAF)
 - Maytansinoid derivatives (DM2, DM4)
 - Tubulin inhibitors (paclitaxel, vincristine)
 - DNA targeting drugs
 - DNA damaging (calicheamicin, PBD)
 - Topoisomerase I inhibitors (camptothecin analogs: SN38, Dxd)
- Though ADCs are highly selective, only a small fraction of the drug reaches the intracellular target
- Need to be careful of toxic effects on non-malignant tissue



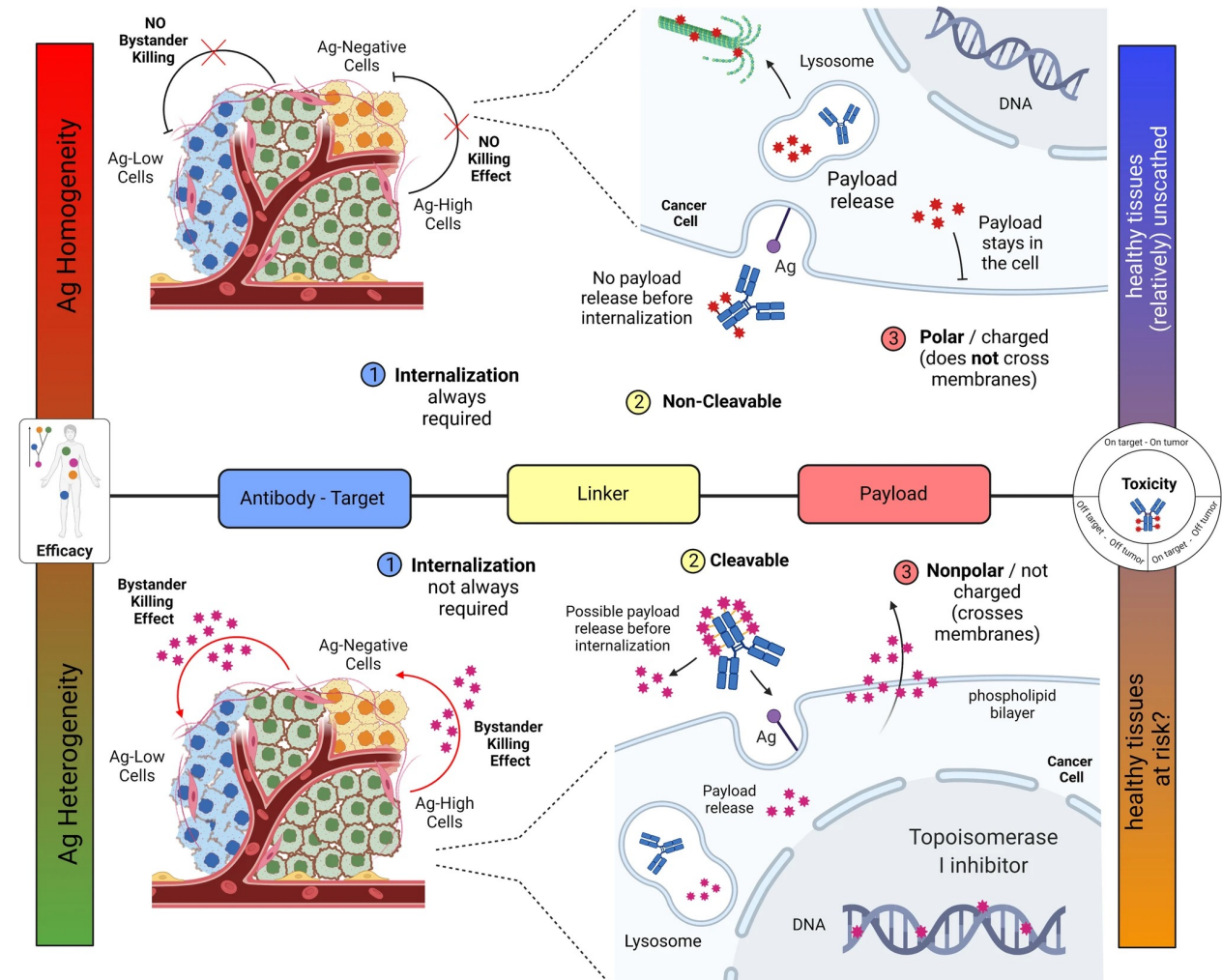
Linker

- Ensures that payload remains bound to antibody during circulation but is released at tumor site
- Cleavable: release payload on reduction, proteolysis, or hydrolysis because of tumor-cell associated factors (pH, proteases)
 - Bystander effect
- Non-cleavable: require complete lysosomal degradation for payload release
 - Provides stability to ADC during circulation, better safety profile



Bystander Anti-Tumor Effect

- Membrane-permeable payloads enter neighboring cells regardless of target expression and can also kill these cells
 - Payload passive diffusion across cell membrane
 - Payload release in tumor microenvironment
- High bystander effect
 - Higher DAR
 - Cleavable linkers



13 FDA Approved ADCs in clinical use

ADC	Target	Indication	Year approved
Gemtuzumab ozogamicin	CD33	Relapsed AML	2000; withdrawn 2010; approved again 2018
Brentuximab vedotin	CD30	R/R Hodgkin lymphoma	2011
Trastuzumab emtansine	HER2	Relapsed HER2+ met breast CA	2013
Inotuzumab ozagamicin	CD22	R/R ALL	2017
Moxetumomab pasudotox	CD22	R/R hairy cell leukemia	2018
Polatuzumab vedotin	CD79B	R/R DLBCL	2019
Enfortumab vedotin	Nectin4	Relapsed urothelial CA	2019
Sacituzumab govitecan	TROP2	R/R triple neg breast CA	2020
Belantamab mafodotin-blmf	BCMA	R/R multiple myeloma	2020; withdrawn Nov 2022
Loncastuximab tesirine-lpyl	CD19	R/R DLBCL	2021
Tisotumab vedotin-tftv	Tissue factor	Recurrent/met cervical CA	2021
Trastuzumab deruxtecan	HER2	Relapsed HER2+ breast/gastric CA Relapsed HER2+ lung CA/HER2-low breast CA	2021 2022
Mirvetuximab soravtansine	FR-alpha	Plat-resistant ovarian CA	2022

ADCs in Ongoing Clinical Trials



2022

57 new ADCs entered phase I clinical trials

(90% increase from 2021)

249 ADC clinical trials initiated

(35% increase from 2021)



20% of all ADC programs:
HER2 and TROP2



Investments in every component of ADC (antibody, conjugation, linker, payload)

Novel payloads (>60 distinct)

- Tubulin inhibitor
- DNA damaging agent
- Topoisomerase I/II inhibitors
- RNA polymerase II inhibitor

ADC Toxicities

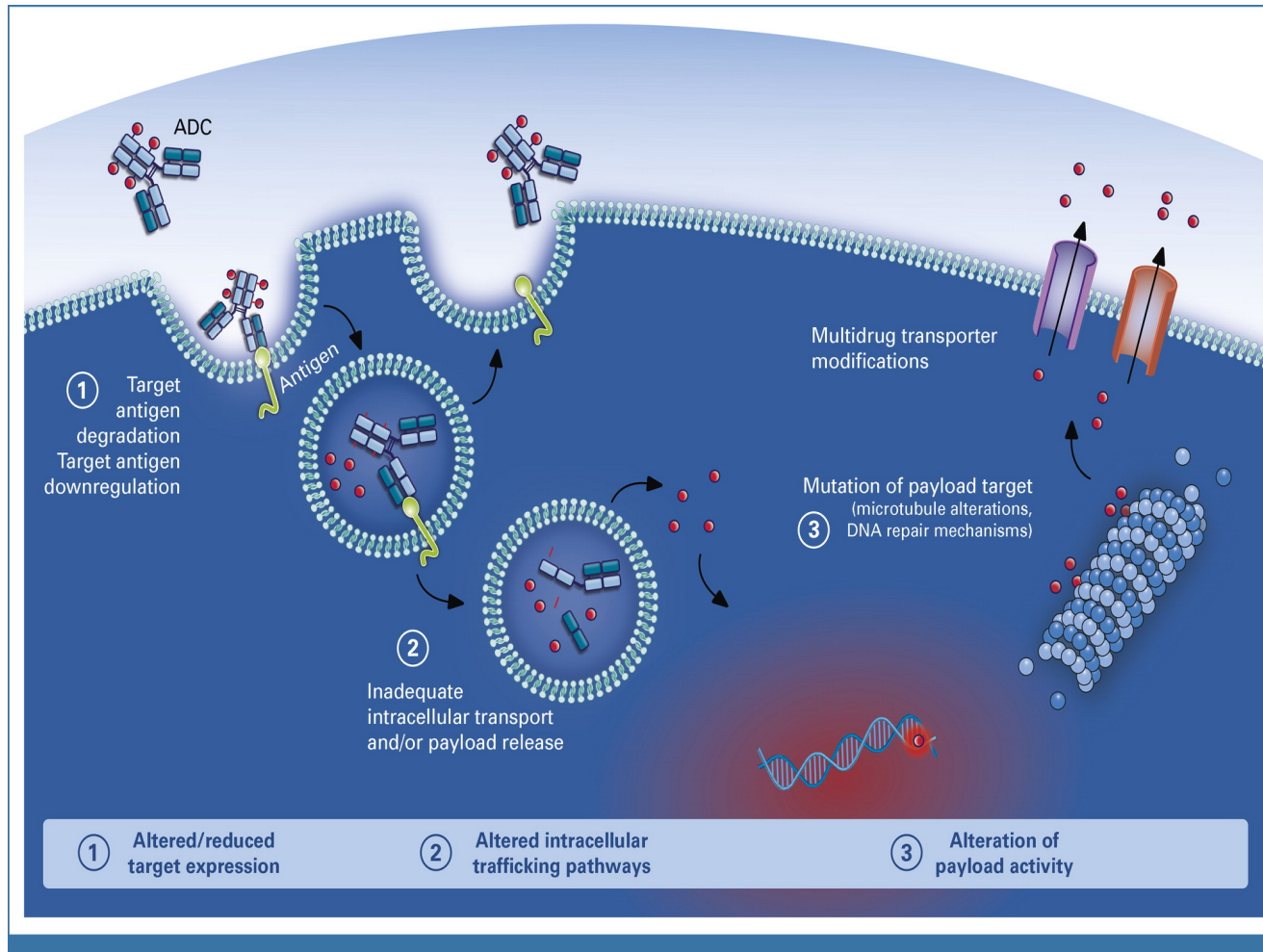
- Potential for debilitating and fatal adverse events
 - Pulmonary, hepatic, neurologic, ophthalmic
- Due to off-target effects
 - Payload related: premature release of ADC payload in circulation or TME
 - Target related: binding of ADC to noncancerous cells expressing target antigen
- Hematologic toxicities common
- Toxicity profiles vary among different ADCs, even with similar payloads and linkers
 - T-Dxd, patritumab-DXd, Dato-DXd

Unique and Specific Toxicities of Interest

Toxicity	Agent	Target	ADC characteristics promoting toxicity
Interstitial lung disease	Trastuzumab deruxtecan (T-DXd)*	HER2	Target expression in normal tissue Intrinsic payload toxicity High DAR
Liver (veno-occlusive disease)	Gemtuzumab ozogamicin* Inotuzumab ozogamicin*	CD33 CD22	Target expression and function in normal tissue
Ocular toxicity (conjunctival/corneal adverse reactions, keratopathy, blepharitis)	Tisolumab vedotin* Tusamitamab ravtansine	Tissue factor CEACAM5	Target expression and function in normal tissue Cleavable linker Intrinsic payload toxicity
Rash (Stevens Johnson, toxic epidermal necrolysis)	Enfortumab vedotin*	Nectin-4	Target expression in normal tissue
Neurologic (sensory neuropathy, progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy)	Brentuximab vedotin*	CD30	Intrinsic payload toxicity

*Black box warning

Proposed Mechanisms of ADC Resistance



- Target expression
- Intracellular trafficking
- Payload related

Future directions

- First line indications, including combinations with IO
- Is there an advantage for biomarker selection?
- Optimizing design to minimize toxicities
- Better understanding of toxicities and management
- Overcoming resistance