

FC-SILENT ANTI-TIGIT ANTIBODIES POTENTIATE ANTI-TUMOR IMMUNITY WITHOUT DEPLETING REGULATORY T CELLS

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T Cell Exhaustion is a Distinct Differentiation Pathway in Response to Chronic Antigen Exposure



BIOSCIENCES

Not All Exhausted T Cells Are Created Equal





CD8⁺ T cells



Exhausted T cell Differentiation is a Continuum of Functional States



Receptors and Ligands in the TIGIT Pathway Participate in Complex Molecular Cross-talk





Simultaneously Blocking TIGIT↔CD155 & PD-1↔PD-L1

 TIGIT and PD-1 play distinct, yet complementary roles in suppressing antitumor responses

Do T_{pex} subsets in the NSCLC tumor microenvironment co-express TIGIT, PD-1, and CD226?



Exhausted T-cell Subsets in Human NSCLC Tumors Express PD-1, TIGIT, and CD226







Exhausted T-cell Subsets in Human NSCLC Tumors Express PD-1, TIGIT, and CD226





Does TIGIT blockade enhance activation of T_{pex} and tumor control in the context of anti-PD-1?



Identification of an Ideal Experimental Model to Evaluate Anti-PD-1 Combination Parters



- The MC38 colon carcinoma model is T-cell infiltrated and anti-PD-1 responsive
 - Modeling "hot" tumors
- Tools exist to monitor endogenous MC38specific CD8⁺ T cells responses
 - p15E MHC class I tetramers
- Critical design feature of anti-TIGIT antibodies: Fc-domain selection
 - Engaging Fcγ receptors can trigger
 - T_{reg} depletion by ADCC¹
 - Non-specific myeloid cell activation²
 - Potential for immune synapse enhancement³







Fc-silent Anti-TIGIT Promotes Anti-tumor Immunity Without Regulatory T Cell (T_{reg}) Depletion





Fc-silent Anti-TIGIT Potentiates Expansion of Tumor-specific CD8⁺ T Cells and Tumor Control





Fc-silent Anti-TIGIT Potentiates Pre-exhausted Tumor-specific T-cell Activation and Differentiation





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Summary of Human TIL Phenotyping and Mouse Model Investigations



- Subsets of exhausted T cells from NSCLC and gastroesophageal cancer patients co-express PD-1, TIGIT, and CD226
- Fc-silent and Fc-enabled anti-TIGIT both enhance anti-tumor efficacy of anti-PD-1, but by differential mechanisms
 - Fc-enabled anti-TIGIT depletes tumor T_{reg}, leading to exaggerated efficacy in the MC38 model
- Anti-PD-1 in combination with Fc-silent anti-TIGIT enhances tumorspecific T cell responses and efficacy

How do <u>human</u> TIGIT-specific Fc-silent and Fc-enabled anti-TIGIT antibodies compare *in vitro* and in patients?

AB154 (Domvanalimab) and AB308 are Potent Anti-TIGIT Antibodies





Binding EC ₅₀	0.42 nM	0.36 nM
Blocking IC ₅₀	0.69 nM	0.68 nM

In Contrast to Fc-enabled Anti-TIGIT, Dom Does Not Promote ADCC Against TIGIT Expressing Cell Lines



Target: CHO ± TIGIT

Killing is Fc Dependent

Killing Correlates with TIGIT Expression







In Contrast to Fc-enabled Anti-TIGIT, Dom Does Not Promote ADCC Against Human T_{reg}





Are different subsets of T_{reg} targeting similarly by anti-TIGITmediated ADCC?

T_{reg} are Critical for Maintaining Immune Homeostasis



 Lack of T_{reg} causes severe autoimmune disease (*e.g.,* type 1 diabetes, eczema, enteropathy)



T_{reg} are Critical for Maintaining Immune Homeostasis



- Lack of T_{reg} causes severe autoimmune disease (*e.g.*, type 1 diabetes, eczema, enteropathy)
- eT_{reg} are more suppressive, more proliferative, and express higher levels of activation and inhibitory receptors



eT_{reg} Have Higher Levels of TIGIT and are Preferentially Targeted by NK Cell-mediated ADCC



In Contrast to AB308, Dom Does Not Deplete Peripheral ARCUS Treg in Phase 1 Patients with Advanced Solid Cancer

dom: NCT03628677, n = 10 **AB308**: NCT04772989, n = 14





Fc-silent Anti-TIGIT Potentiates Anti-tumor Immunity While Avoiding Depletion of Peripheral T_{reg}



- TIGIT blockade potentiates activation, differentiation, and effector function of tumor-specific CD8⁺ T cells
- Silencing the Fc domain of anti-TIGIT prevents depletion of peripheral T_{reg}, potentially critical for an optimal safetyefficacy profile



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Thank You to the Teams at Arcus Biosciences



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