An anti-carcinoma monoclonal antibody (mAb) NEO-201 can also target and eliminate human immunosuppressive regulatory T cells (Tregs) Massimo Fantini¹, Justin M David¹, M. Pia Morelli², Christina M Annunziata², Philip M Arlen¹ and Kwong Y Tsang¹.

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Introduction

NEO-201 is an IgG1 mAb reactive against many different carcinomas, but not reactive against most normal tissues. Functional analysis revealed that NEO-201 is capable of engaging innate immune effector mechanisms to kill tumor cells, such as antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC) and complement-dependent cytotoxicity (CDC). In addition, NEO-201 can block the interaction between CEACAM5 expressed on tumor cells and CEACAM1 expressed on NK cells to reverse CEACAM1-dependent inhibition of NK cytotoxicity.

Previous studies showed that NEO-201 attenuates growth of human tumor xenografts in mice and demonstrates safety/tolerability in non-human primates with a transient decrease in neutrophils being the only adverse effect observed. A clinical trial evaluating NEO-201 in adults with chemo-resistant solid tumors is ongoing at the NIH clinical Center.

Preclinical evaluation showed that NEO-201 reacts against human regulatory T cells (Tregs) and here we further investigated the phenotypic and functional effects of NEO-201 on human Tregs in vitro

Experimental Design

Peripheral blood mononuclear cellS (PBMCs) were collected from 5 healthy donors and used for phenotypic and functional analysis.

EasySep[™] Human CD4⁺CD127^{low}CD25⁺ Regulatory T Cell Isolation kit and EasySep[™] Human Biotin NEO-201⁺ Selection Kit (biotin-labeled NEO-201 mAb) were used to isolate Tregs from PBMCs. Phenotypic analysis was conducted by flow cytometry for the following markers: CD4, CD25, CD127, FoxP3, CD15s, CD45RA, CCR4, NEO-201 antigen, CEACAM5 and CEACAM6. The ability of NEO-201 to mediate killing of opsonized Tregs was evaluated using a CDC assay.

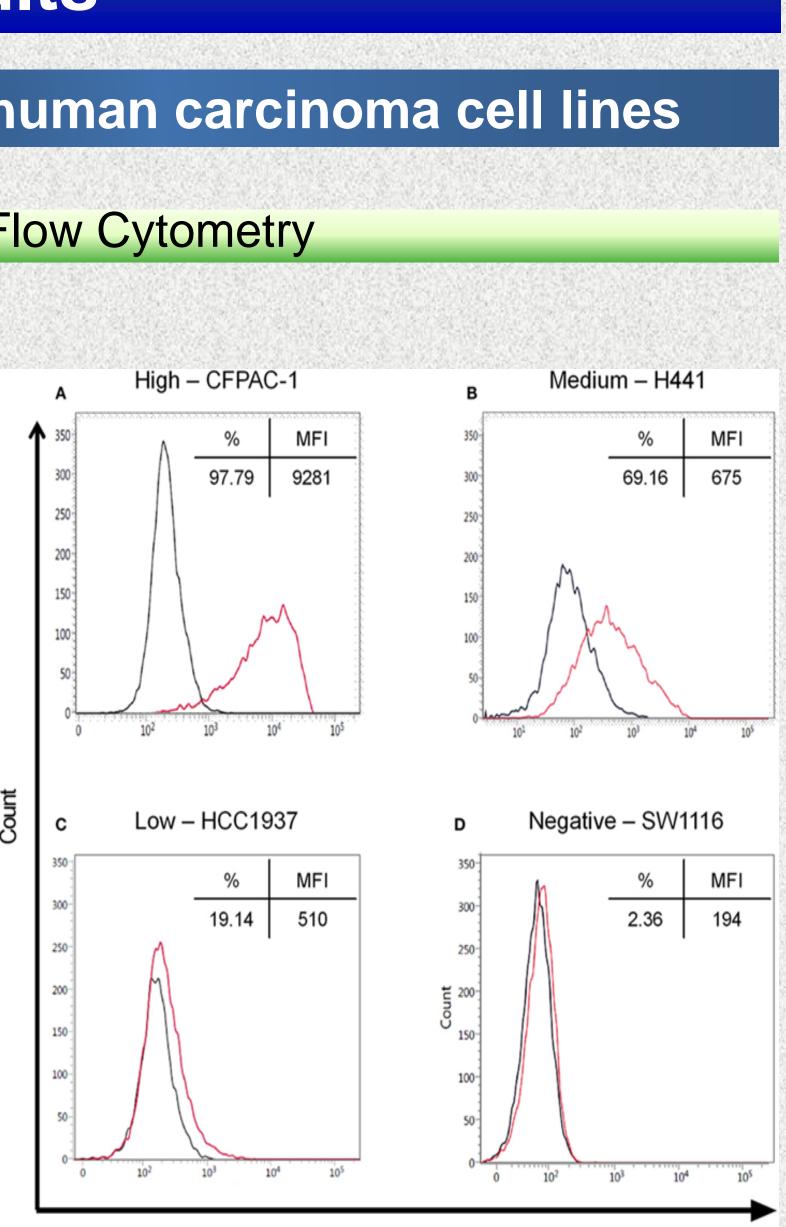
Results

1. NEO-201 binds to various human carcinoma cell lines

Tumor Cell Line Flow Cytometry

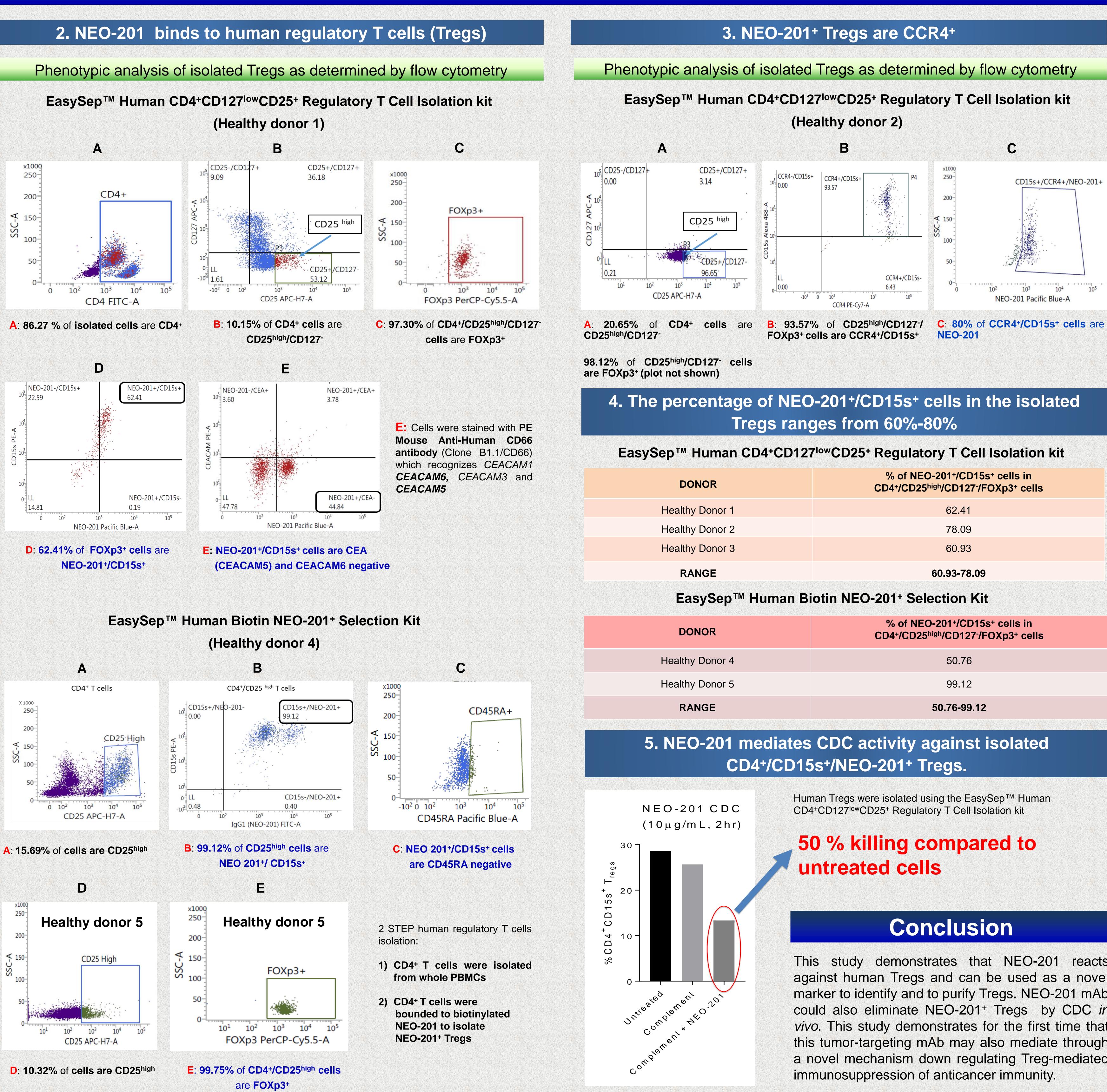
CELL LINE	TUMOR TYPE	% POSITIVE	MFI
COLO 205	Colon	10.33	245
HT-29	Colon	38.40	352
LS174T	Colon	46.46	345
SW1116	Colon	2.36	194
SW1463	Colon	1.23	278
SW480	Colon	1.70	575
ASPC-1	Pancreatic	79.26	8927
BxPC-3	Pancreatic	97.25	2584
CAPAN-2	Pancreatic	29.69	327
CFPAC-1	Pancreatic	97.79	9281
PANC-1	Pancreatic	3.29	289
H441	NSCLC (adenocarcinoma)	69.16	675
H522	NSCLC (adenocarcinoma)	1.38	238
HCC4006	NSCLC (adenocarcinoma)	99.27	9899
HCC827	NSCLC (adenocarcinoma)	77.46	692
SK-LU-1	NSCLC (adenocarcinoma)	1.77	685
CALU-1	NSCLC (squamous)	4.22	571
H1703	NSCLC (squamous)	4.16	111
H226	NSCLC (squamous)	4.83	209
H520	NSCLC (squamous)	61.78	443
AU-565	Breast (HER2+)	50.04	227
BT-474	Breast (PR+/HER2+)	68.79	591
HCC1500	Breast (ER+/PR+)	1.53	597
SK-BR-3	Breast (HER2+)	1.61	329
T-47D	Breast (ER+/PR+)	8.00	161
ZR-75-1	Breast (ER+/PR+/HER2+)	68.80	550
BT-549	Breast (ER-/PR-/HER2-)	1.47	477
HCC1937	Breast (ER-/PR-/HER2-)	19.14	510
HCC38	Breast (ER-/PR-/HER2-)	2.15	226
MDA-MB-468	Breast (ER-/PR-/HER2-)	6.33	344

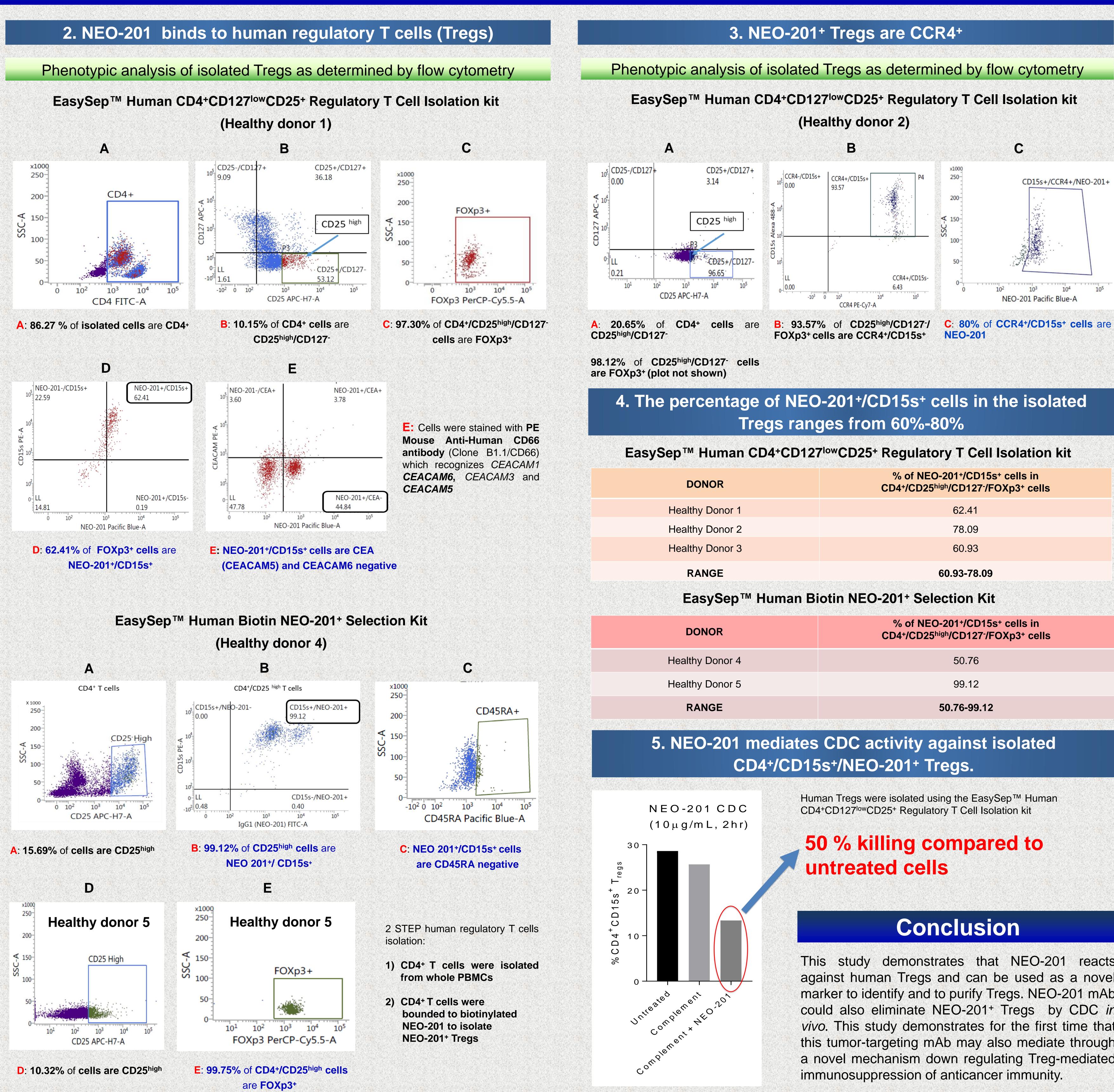
NEO-201 is reactive against a broad range of in vitro cultured tumor cell lines. NEO-201 positive cell lines appear in bold text. NEO-201 positivity was defined as % positive >10%.



NEO-201

Positivity was determined using fluorescence minus one (FMO) controls. Positive cell lines were ranked according to their quantified expression level (% positive × MFI), and then sorted into groups of low (<200), medium (200-1000), and high (<1000) expression.







	% of NEO-201+/CD15s+ cells in CD4+/CD25 ^{high} /CD127 ⁻ /FOXp3+ cells	
or 1	62.41	SUPERIOR
or 2	78.09	
or 3	60.93	Contraction of the second s
		50

	% of NEO-201+/CD15s+ cells in CD4+/CD25 ^{high} /CD127 ⁻ /FOXp3+ cells	
or 4	50.76	
or 5	99.12	
	50.76-99.12	

This study demonstrates that NEO-201 reacts against human Tregs and can be used as a novel marker to identify and to purify Tregs. NEO-201 mAb could also eliminate NEO-201⁺ Tregs by CDC in vivo. This study demonstrates for the first time that this tumor-targeting mAb may also mediate through a novel mechanism down regulating Treg-mediated