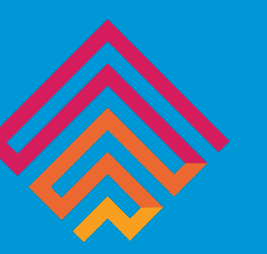


Therapeutic potential of EO-3021/SYSA1801, a Claudin 18.2 antibody-drug conjugate, for the treatment of CLDN18.2-expressing cancers

Abstract
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ELEVATION
ONCOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

- Claudin 18.2 (CLDN18.2), a tight junction protein (Fig 1A) normally expressed only on gastric mucosa^{1,2}, is highly expressed in gastric, pancreatic, esophageal, ovarian, lung and other solid tumors
- CLDN18.2 may be exposed on epithelial surfaces in malignancy
- The ECL1 of CLDN18.2 differs from CLDN18.1 by 8 amino acids (Fig 1B)

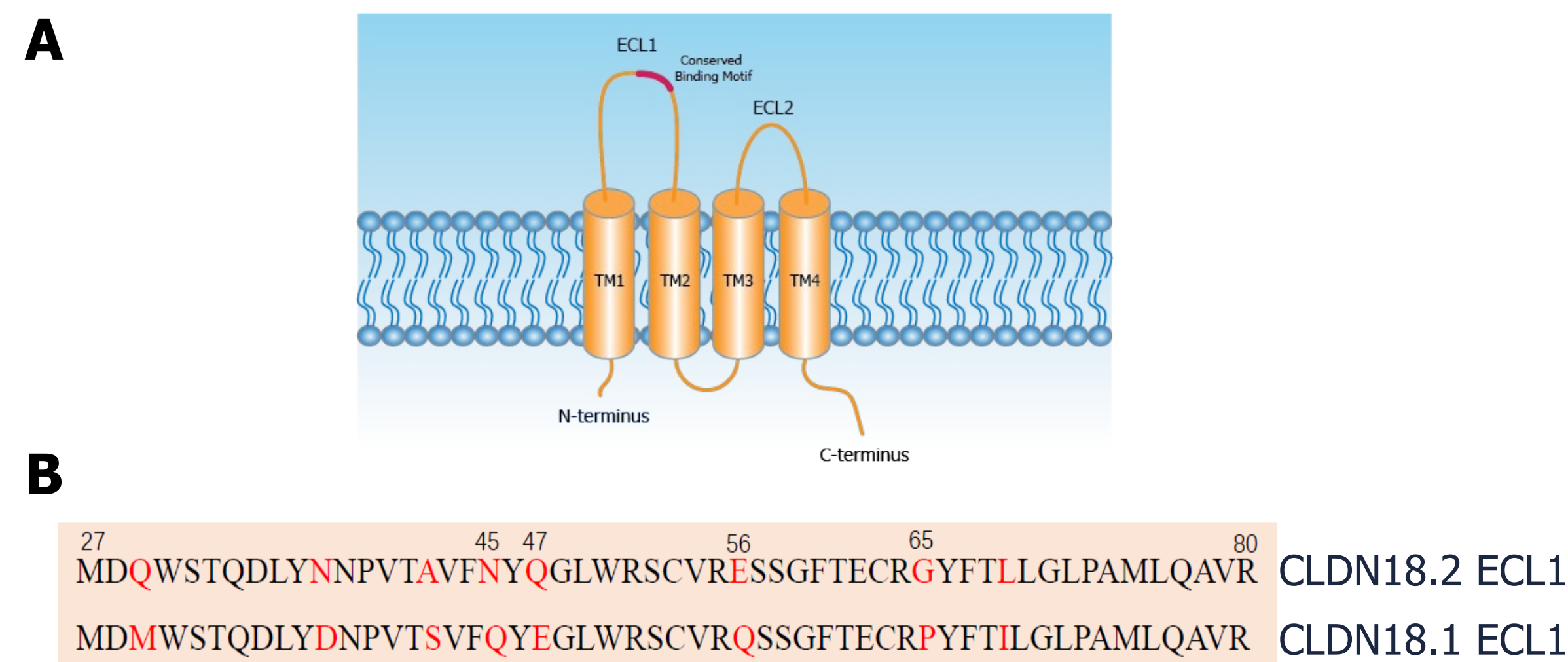


Figure 1. Claudin 18.2, a tight junction protein

- EO-3021/SYSA1801 is an antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) composed of a fully human IgG1 mAb targeting CLDN18.2 with a monomethyl auristatin E (MMAE) payload site-specifically conjugated via a cleavable linker at a drug-antibody ratio of 2 (Fig 2A)
- EO-3021 was developed to target CLDN18.2-expressing cancer cells, minimize toxicities and maximize therapeutic index
- EO-3021 is specific for CLDN18.2 over CLDN18.1 (Fig 2B)
- Here we present preclinical data on the CLDN18.2 ADC EO-3021

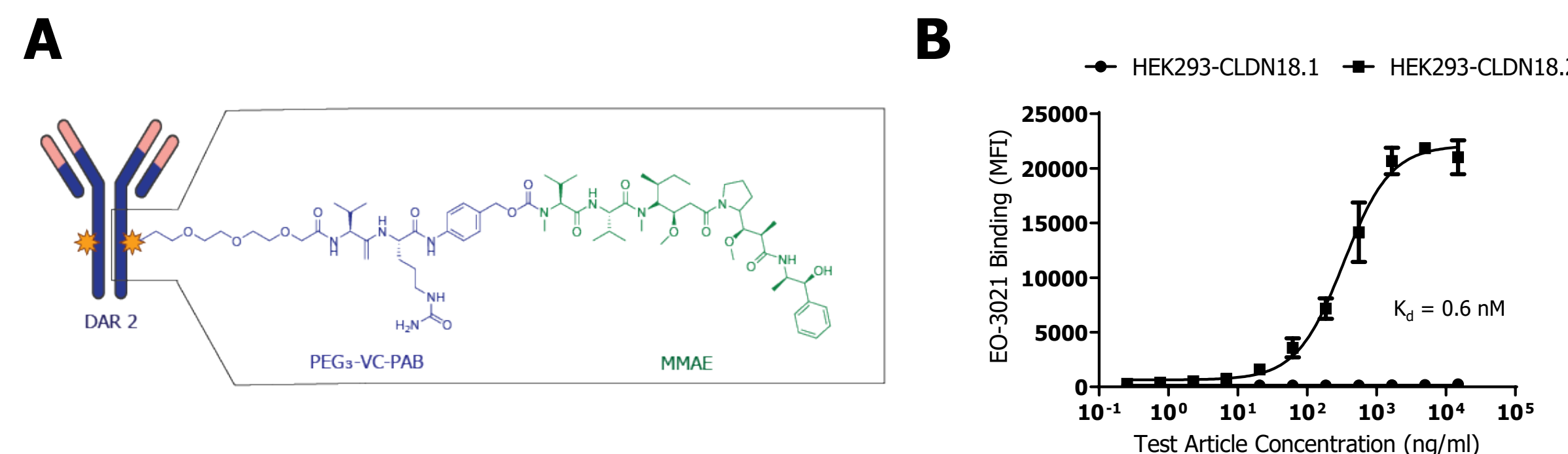


Figure 2. EO-3021 is specific for CLDN18.2

METHODS

- HEK293-CLDN18.2 cells were used to evaluate EO-3021 binding, CLDN18.2-dependent EO-3021 endocytosis, MMAE payload release, and inhibition of proliferation. HEK293 and HEK293-CLDN18.1 cells served as comparators as indicated
- EO-3021 binding was measured by flow cytometry, with median fluorescent intensity (MFI) of an Alexa Fluor 488-labeled secondary antibody used as the indicator of binding activity
- Xenograft studies evaluating tumor growth inhibition by EO-3021, EO-3021 mAb, and cisplatin or gemcitabine were done in gastric (NUGC4-CLDN18.2) and pancreatic (Patu8988S; BxPC3-CLDN18.2) models. Nu/nu mice were administered a single dose or multiple doses of treatment as indicated
- EO-3021 cross reactivity was measured by a flow cytometry binding assay in mouse, rat, cynomolgus, and human models

Abbreviations: ADC, antibody-drug conjugate; ADCC, antibody dependent cellular cytotoxicity; Ag, antigen; CDC, complement dependent cytotoxicity; ECL1, Extracellular Loop 1; IgG1, immunoglobulin G1; Luc, luciferase; mAb, monoclonal antibody; MFI, median fluorescent intensity; MMAE, monomethyl auristatin E; NHP, non-human primates; PK, pharmacokinetics; RLU, relative light units; RFU, relative fluorescence units; SOC, standard of care; $t_{1/2}$, half-life

RESULTS

- EO-3021 and EO-3021 mAb demonstrated similar levels of ADCC (Fig 3A) and CDC (Fig 3B)

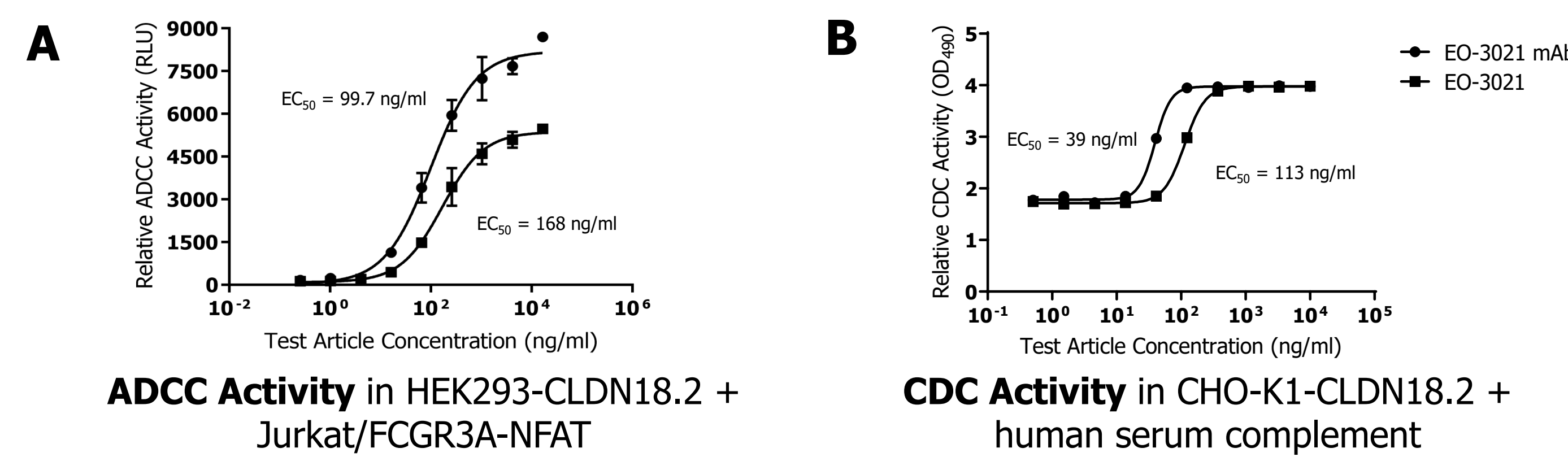


Figure 3. EO-3021 is ADCC and CDC competent

- Endocytosis of fluorescent labeled EO-3021 (Fig 4A)
- EO-3021 impact on cell viability (Fig 4B)

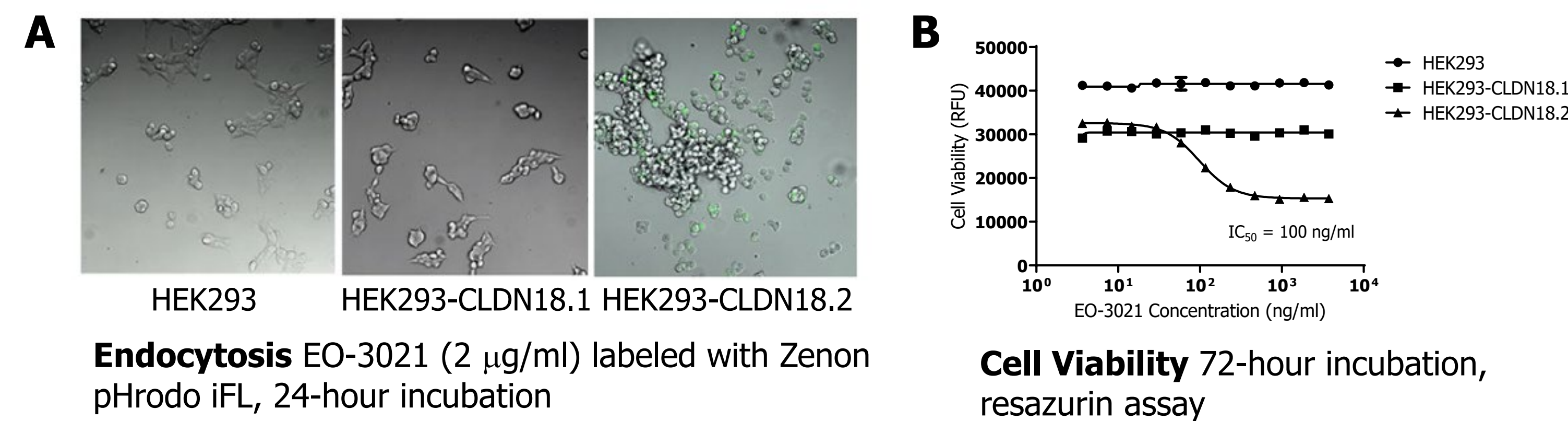


Figure 4. EO-3021-mediated endocytosis and reduction of cell viability is dependent on CLDN18.2

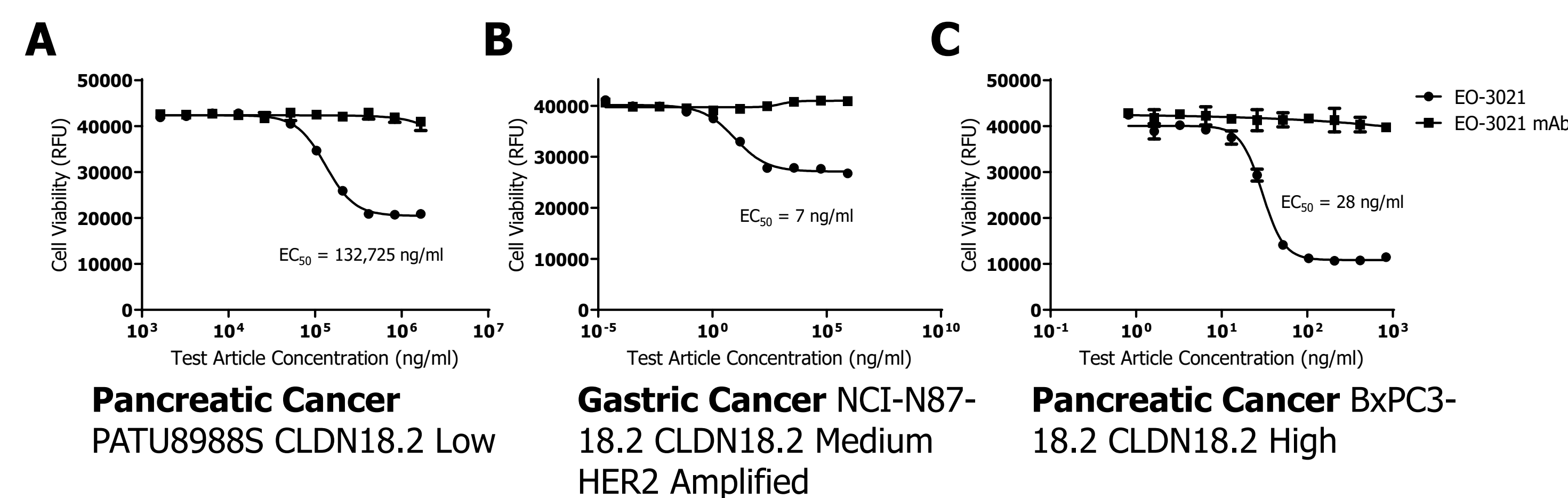


Figure 5. EO-3021 *in vitro* activity is more notable in cell lines with medium or high levels of CLDN18.2 expression

- EO-3021, but not EO-3021 mAb, exhibited potent activity across cell lines with low, medium, and high CLDN18.2 expression (Fig 5) and promoted G2/M cell cycle arrest (Fig 6A) and apoptosis (Fig 6B) in BxPC3-CLDN18.2 pancreatic cancer cells

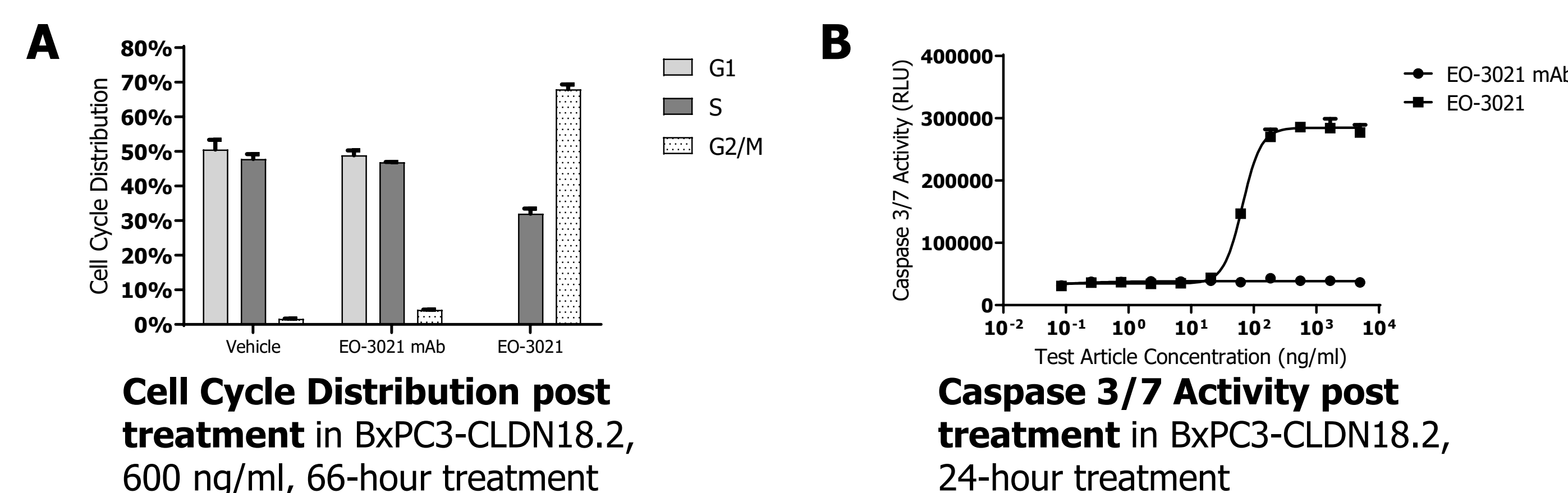
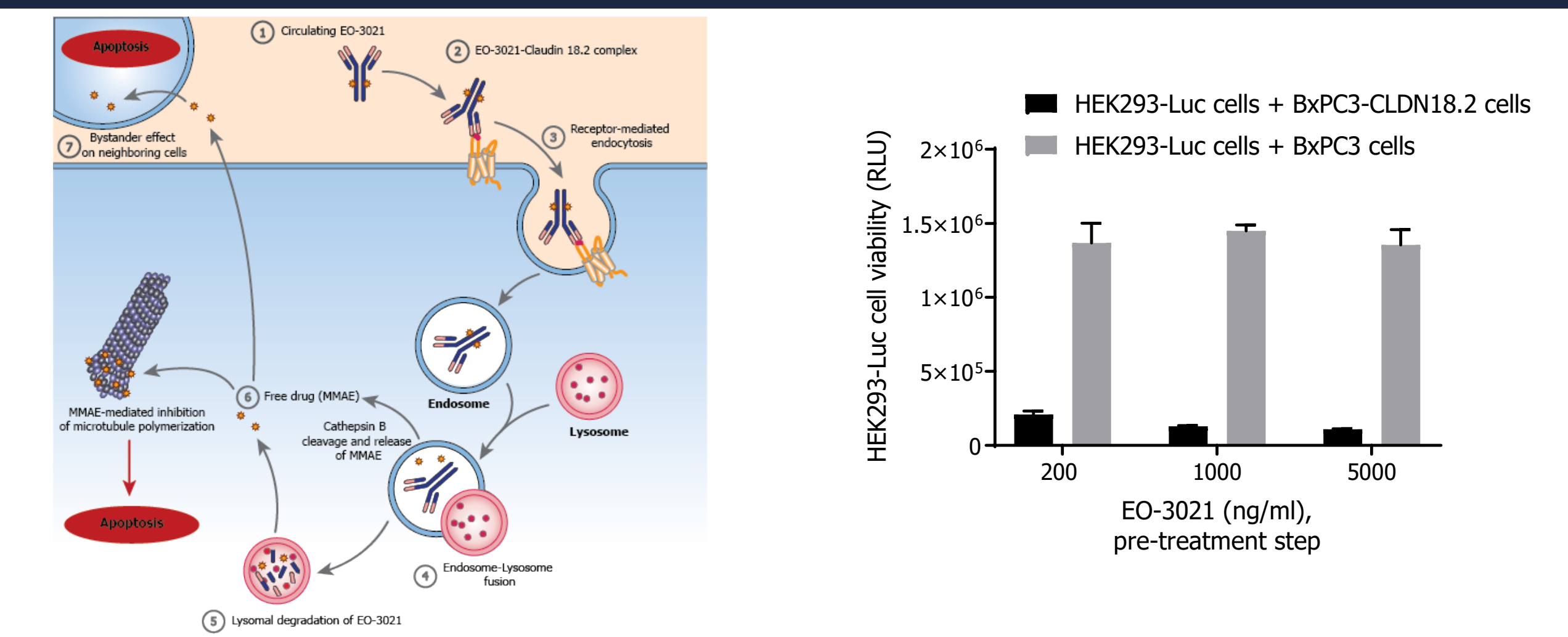


Figure 6. EO-3021 promotes G2/M cell cycle arrest and activates caspase 3/7



EO-3021 Internalization and Bystander Effect HEK-293-Luc cells co-cultured with EO-3021 pretreated BxPC3-CLDN18.2 (Ag positive) or BxPC3 (Ag negative) cells for 96 hours

Figure 7. EO-3021 demonstrates bystander effect on CLDN18.2 negative cells

- EO-3021 induced tumor regressions with a single dose across low, medium, and high CLDN18.2-expressing *in vivo* models and outperformed SOC chemotherapy. EO-3021 mAb did not induce tumor regressions across *in vivo* models

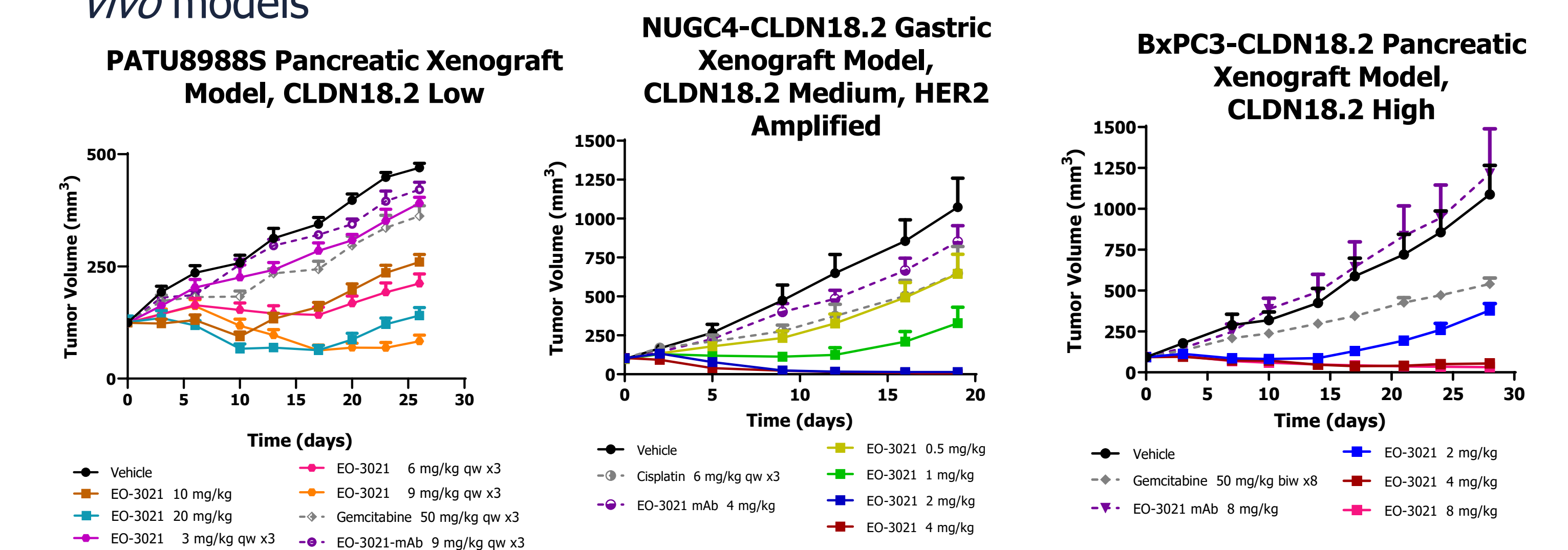
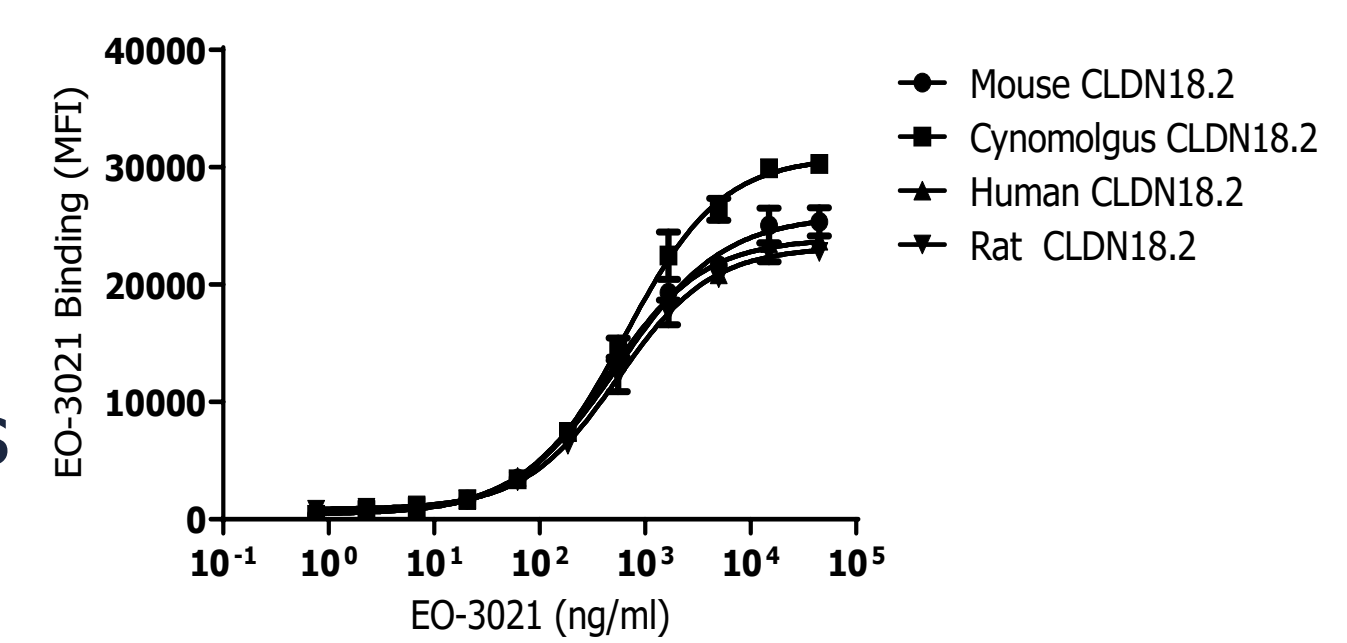


Figure 8. EO-3021 confers tumor regressions in CLDN18.2 low-, medium-, and high-expressing xenograft models

- EO-3021 mAb is cross reactive with major toxicology species
- NHP PK is dose proportional
 - $t_{1/2}$: ~7 days
- General toxicology profile across species is consistent with either MMAE payload or CLDN18.2 targeting in the stomach
- Pharmacology/toxicology profiling suggests EO-3021 can achieve doses in humans that results in anti-tumor activity



EO-3021 mAb Cross Reactivity

Figure 9. Nonclinical toxicology and PK summary of EO-3021

CONCLUSIONS

- EO-3021 demonstrated *in vivo* antitumor activity and outperformed SOC in gastric and pancreatic cancer models
- Results from *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies highlight the promising therapeutic potential of EO-3021 for patients with CLDN18.2-expressing cancers
- A Phase 1 study is ongoing in China to evaluate SYSA1801 in patients with CLDN18.2 positive advanced solid tumors (NCT05009966)
- Elevation Oncology plans to initiate a Phase 1 study of EO-3021 (SYSA1801) in the US in H2 2023

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