

INTRODUCTION

- HER3 (ERBB3) is expressed on the cell surface of breast cancer, EGFR-mutated non-small cell lung cancer and other solid tumors
- HER3 is a promising antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) target
- Patritumab deruxtecan¹ is currently in clinical evaluation for breast cancer and EGFR-mutated NSCLC with encouraging clinical data in phase I/II clinical trials²
- We sought to identify a differentiated HER3 ADC with the potential for improved anti-tumor activity in HER3-expressing solid tumors
- As a proof-of-concept, seribantumab³, a fully human IgG2 anti-HER3 mAb, was conjugated with a cleavable valine-citrulline linker and MMAE payload via the stochastic cysteine conjugation method to yield an average DAR of 4

METHODS

HER3-ADC1 was evaluated in vitro and in vivo, with patritumab-DXd as a comparator. Binding to BT474 breast carcinoma cells (HER3 high; immunohistochemical (IHC) staining intensity 3+) was measured by flow cytometry. In vitro cytotoxicity was evaluated for HER3-ADC1, isotype-MMAE and free MMAE payload as well as patritumab deruxtecan, isotype-DXd and free deruxtecan payload in BT474, SK-BR-3 breast adenocarcinoma (HER3 high; IHC 3+), and NCI-H446 lung carcinoma (HER3 low; IHC 0 – 1+) cells. In vivo anti-tumor activity was assessed for HER3-ADC1, isotype-MMAE, patritumab-DXd and isotype-DXd in patient-derived xenograft (PDX) models of pancreatic (CTG-0307, HER3 high; IHC 3+) and breast cancer (ST941, HER3 low; IHC 0 – 1+).

CONCLUSIONS

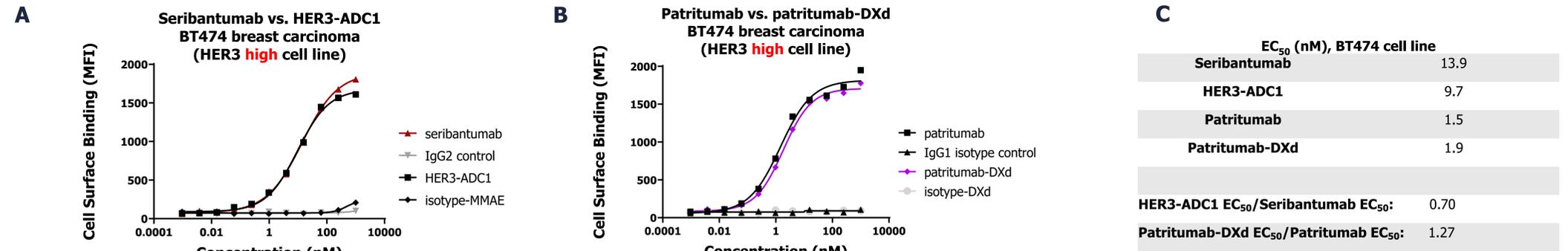
- HER3-ADC1 demonstrated target-dependent in vitro cytotoxicity
- HER3-ADC1 exhibited superior anti-tumor activity compared to patritumab-DXd and induced tumor regressions in a HER3-expressing pancreatic cancer PDX model
- Results from in vitro and in vivo studies highlight the promising therapeutic potential of a seribantumab-based ADC for patients with HER3-expressing cancers
- Studies on the optimization and characterization of a HER3 ADC drug candidate are ongoing

REFERENCES

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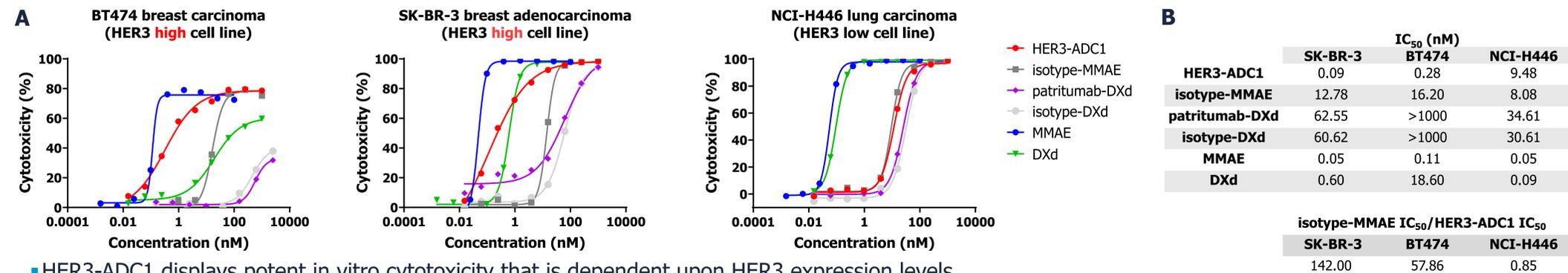
Abbreviations: ADC, antibody-drug conjugate; DAR, drug-antibody ratio; DXd, deruxtecan; EC₅₀, half-maximal effective concentration; IC₅₀, half-maximal inhibitory concentration; IgG1, immunoglobulin G1; IgG2, immunoglobulin G2; IHC, immunohistochemistry; mAb, monoclonal antibody; MMAE, monomethyl auristatin E; nd, not determined; qw, once-weekly

Figure 1. Cell surface binding of A. seribantumab vs. HER3-ADC1 and B. patritumab vs. patritumab-DXd in BT474 cells. C. EC₅₀ values and ratios for in vitro cell surface binding study



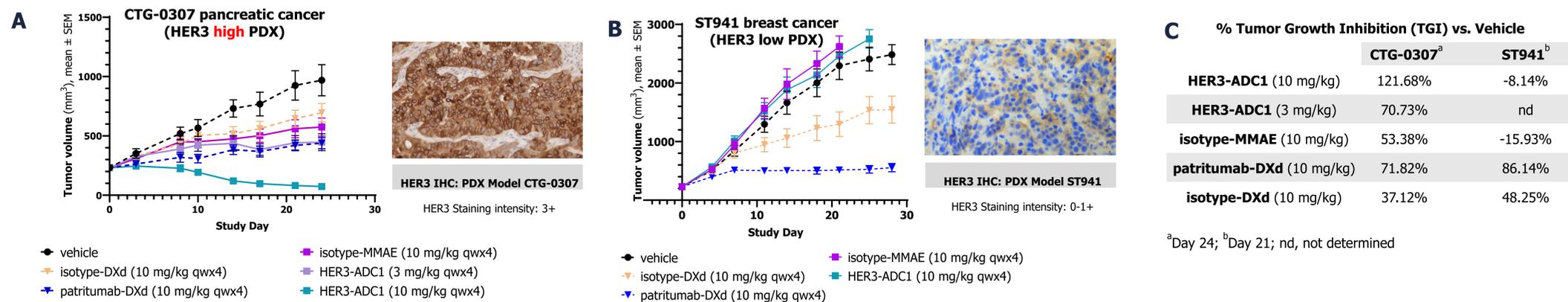
- Seribantumab and HER3-ADC1 bind to cell surface HER3 with comparable affinity

Figure 2. A. In vitro cytotoxicity of HER3-ADC1 in cell lines expressing varying levels of HER3. B. IC₅₀ values for in vitro cytotoxicity study



- HER3-ADC1 displays potent in vitro cytotoxicity that is dependent upon HER3 expression levels
- HER3-ADC1 outperforms patritumab-DXd across cell lines in vitro based on cytotoxicity

Figure 3. Anti-tumor activity for model A. CTG-0307 (pancreatic cancer; HER3 high) and B. ST941 (breast cancer; HER3 low/absent). C. % TGI values for PDX models



- HER3-ADC1 (10 mg/kg) induces tumor regression in the HER3 high-expressing CTG-0307 model (A) but does not induce an anti-tumor effect in the HER3 low/null ST941 model (B)
- HER3-ADC1 (10 mg/kg) exhibited superiority over patritumab-DXd (10 mg/kg) in the HER3 high-expressing CTG-0307 model

