

# Agonizing Over Treg Expansion to Treat Human Disease: An Update on Our TNFRSF25-Agonist, PTX-35

Matthew M. Seavey, Ph.D., MBA

VP of Research & Technology Acquisition

Treg Summit 2022

# NIGHTHAWK Ecosystem

Streamlining Innovative Discoveries to Accelerate Clinical Development



## OUR ECOSYSTEM



Discovery



Preclinical/Clinical Development



Biomanufacturing



# Conflict of Interest Disclosure

- The presenter is an employee of NightHawk Biosciences, Inc.  
(NYSE American: NHWK)

# Acknowledgments & Collaborators

## Heat Biologics

Vikas Tahiliani  
Rahul Jasuja  
Charlie Kroger  
Matthew Clark  
Eric Dixon  
Patrick Dillon  
Sean Hasso  
David Taylor  
Bo Trinh  
Abra Chaney



## Other PTX-35 Collaborators

Natasa Strbo  
Braulio Garza  
Rob Welner  
Samir Khleif  
Geoffrey Hill  
Jody Baron



**Robert Levy, PhD**  
University of Miami



**Victor Perez, MD**  
Duke University



**James Shapiro, MD**  
University of Alberta

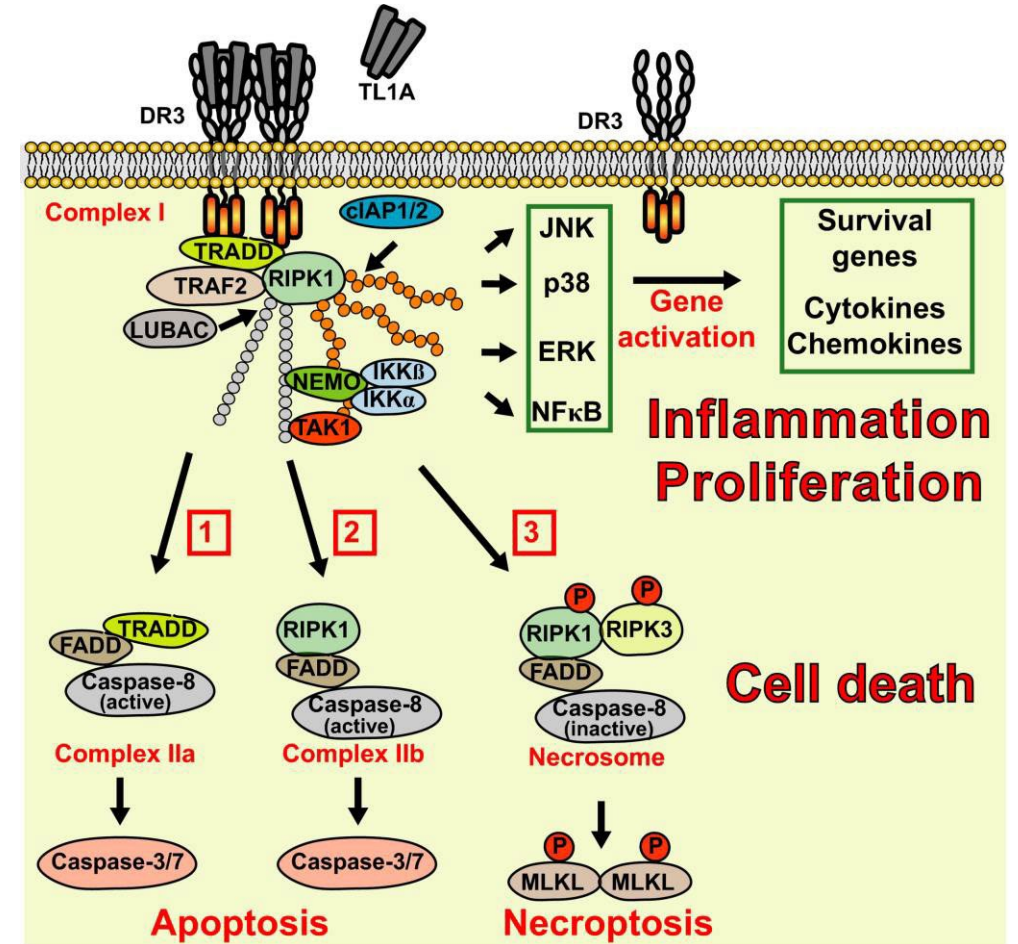


**Robert Negrin, MD**  
Stanford University



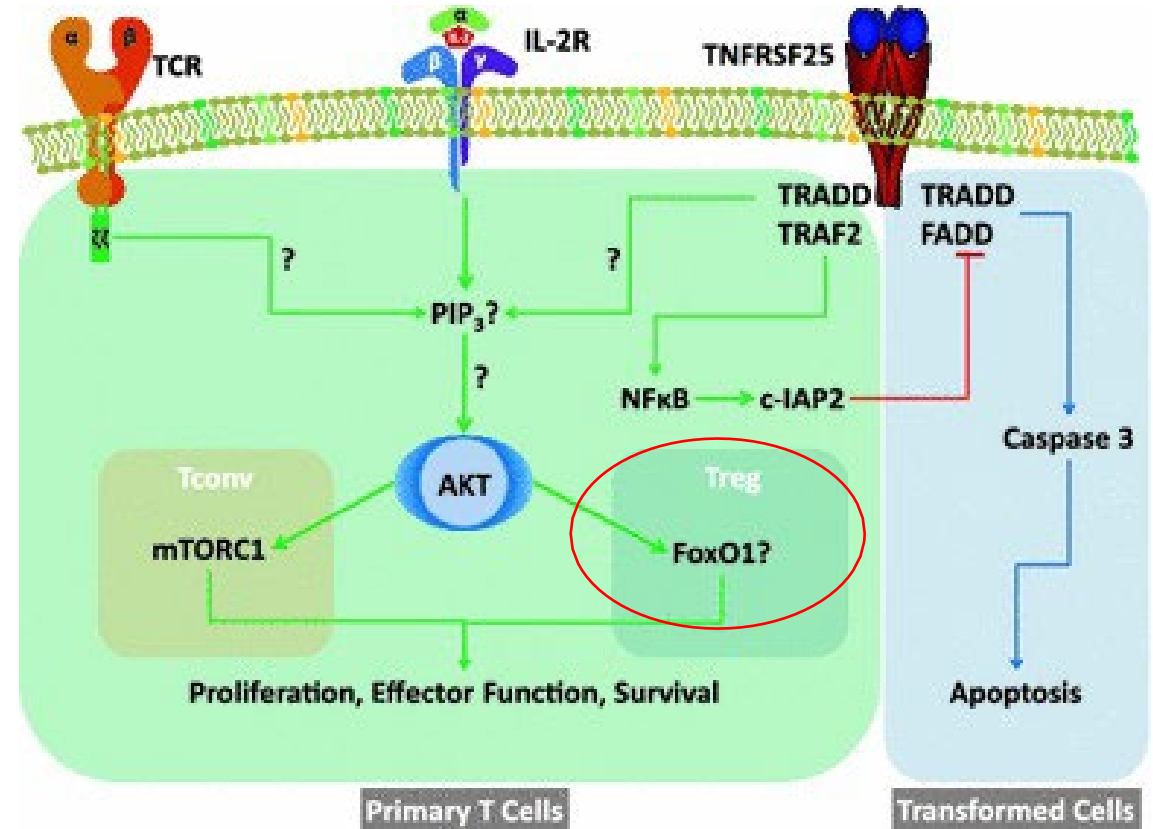
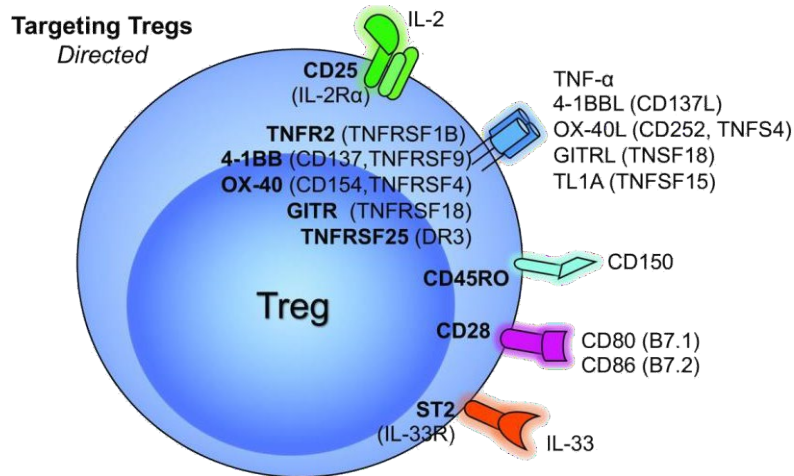
# TNFRSF25/DR3 - Biology

- TNFRSF25 also known as DR3 (Death Receptor 3), and infrequently as TRAMP (TNF receptor-related apoptosis-mediated protein), WSL-1, Apo-3, LARD  
*Bodmer, et al 1997*
- First described in 1996, Type I membrane protein, 417 amino acids, 45kDa  
*Chinnaiyan et al 1996*
- DR3 designation based on death receptor domain – found by mining genome for sequences with similarity to the death domain contained in TNFR1
- Among all TNF receptors, TNFRSF25 has the highest homology to TNFR1, potentially implying early evolutionary divergence  
*Bodmer et al. Immunity. 1997, Kitson et al. Nature. 1996, Marsters et al. Curr Biology. 1996, Screaton et al. PNAS. 1997*



# TNFRSF25 Signaling & Tregs

- The activation of the **TNFRSF25-TL1A axis** was initially described as an inflammatory disease pathway; its role in Treg and Tcon co-stimulation was discovered later by Schreiber & Podack *Schreiber & Podack 2013*
- In primary cells, TNFRSF25 ligation leads to recruitment of “complex 1”(TRADD/TRAF2), NF-κB activation, survival, proliferation, and effector function *Warzocha and Salles 1998 ; Wen et al. 2003*



# PTX-35 Mechanism of Action

Immunomodulatory Activity Dependent on Presence or Absence of Danger Signal

## TNFRSF25

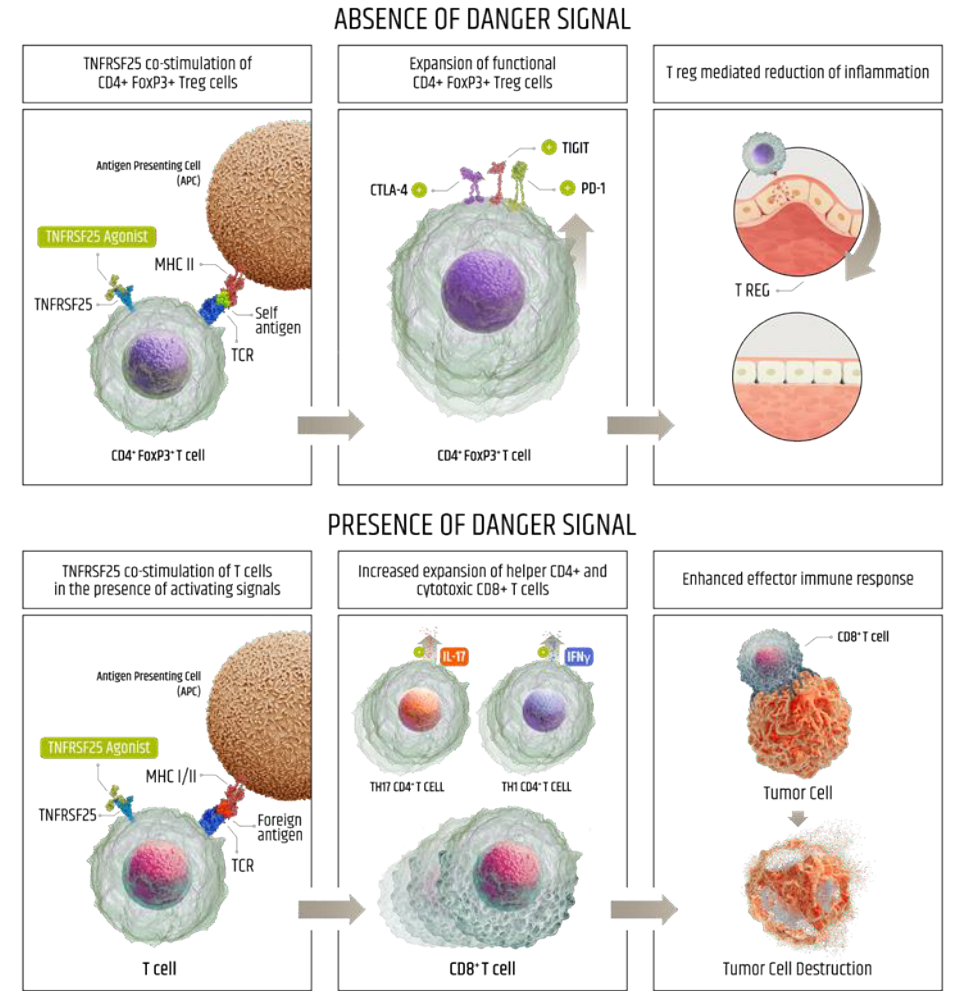
- Recognizes TNF-like ligand 1A secreted by several immune cell types
- Highly and constitutively expressed on CD4<sup>+</sup> FoxP3<sup>+</sup> regulatory T cells

## Absence of an activating signal, co-stimulation of TNFRSF25 promotes

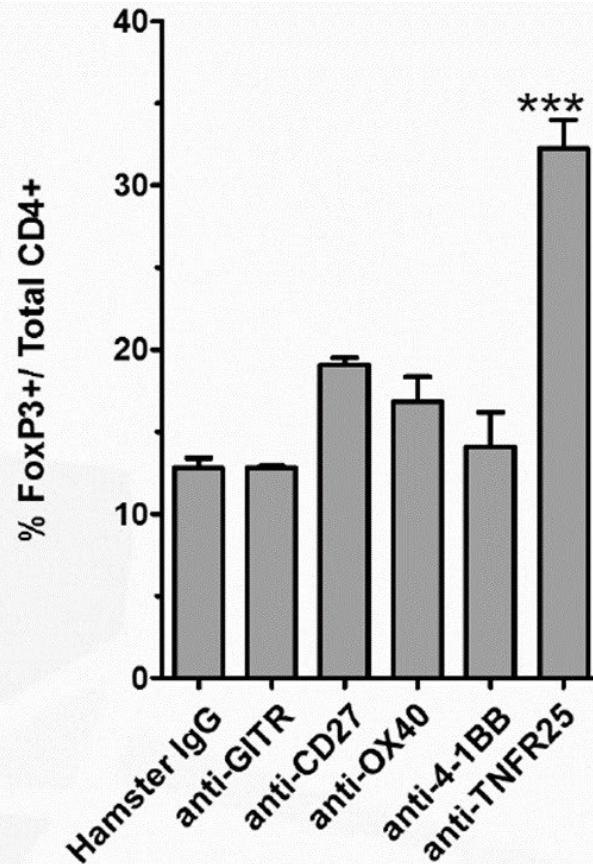
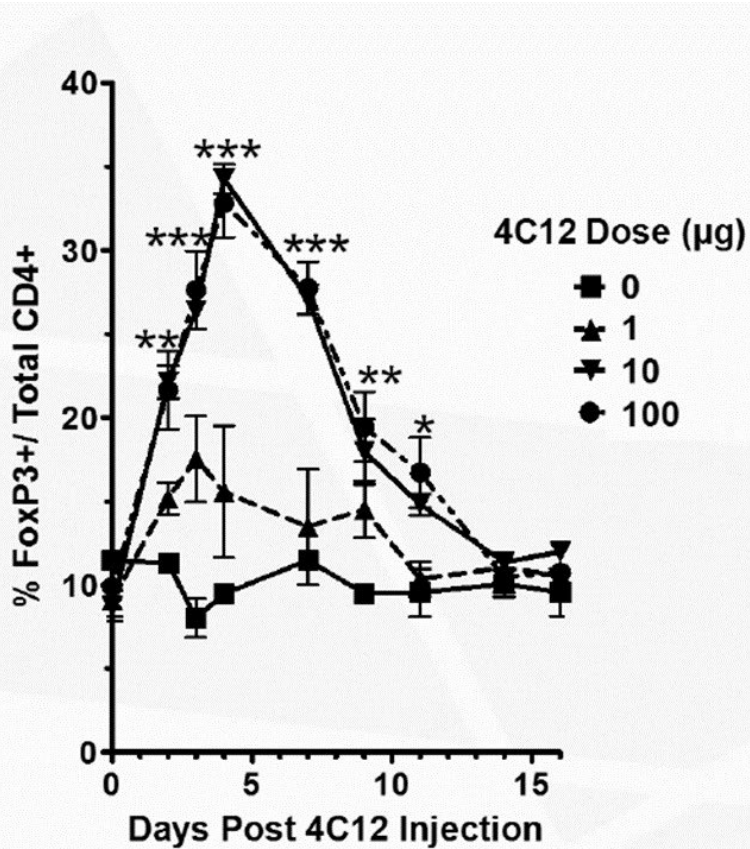
- Expansion of immunosuppressive Treg cells
- Treg expression of immunosuppressive markers CTLA4, TIGIT, and PD-1
- Minimal impact on resting CD4<sup>+</sup> and CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells

## Presence of an activating signal, co-stimulation of TNFRSF25 promotes

- Enhanced expansion of activated CD8<sup>+</sup> effector T cells
- Increased percent of inflammatory IFN $\gamma$ <sup>+</sup> Th1 & IL-17<sup>+</sup> Th17 CD4<sup>+</sup> T cells
- Decreased Treg function characterized by reduced CTLA4 expression

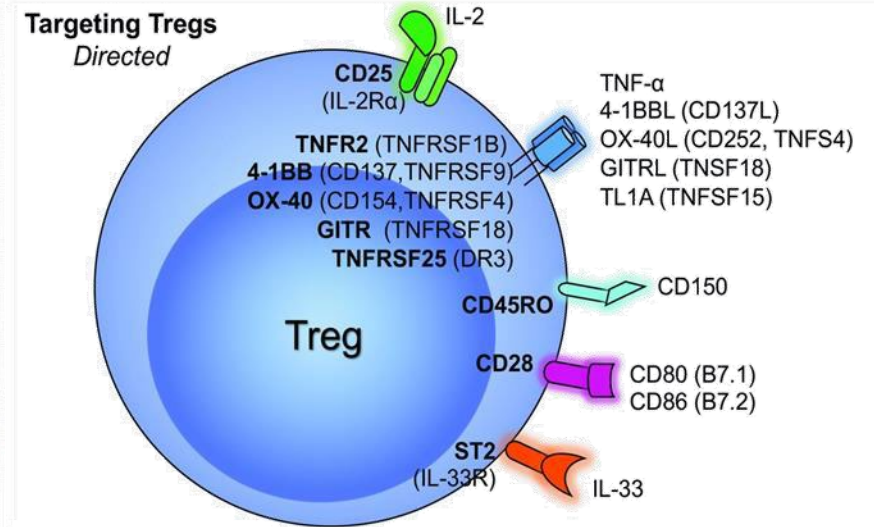


# TNFRSF25 Engagement & Treg Expansion



*Compared to other TNFR family co-stimulators, TNFRSF25 agonism is most potent in Treg expansion*

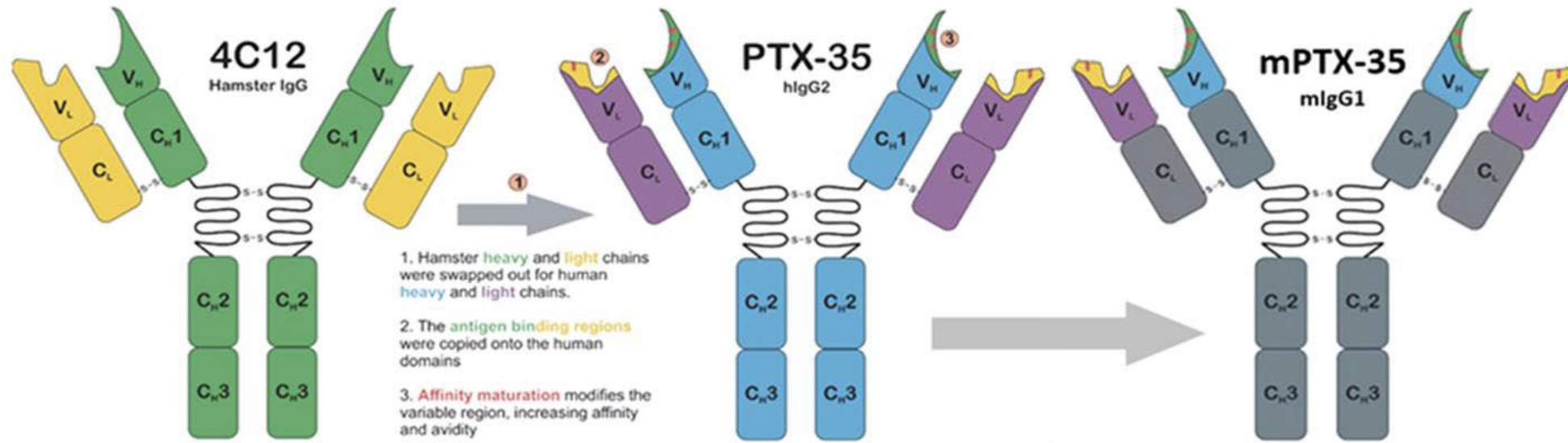
Schreiber & Wolf et al. *J Clin Invest.* 2010;120(10):3629-3640



Eckhard Podack, MD  
University of Miami



# Generation of PTX-35 & Research Tools



**Parental  
Hamster IgG anti-TNFRSF25**



**Original Ab  
Good for early POC**

**Affinity Matured  
Human IgG2 anti-Human  
TNFRSF25**



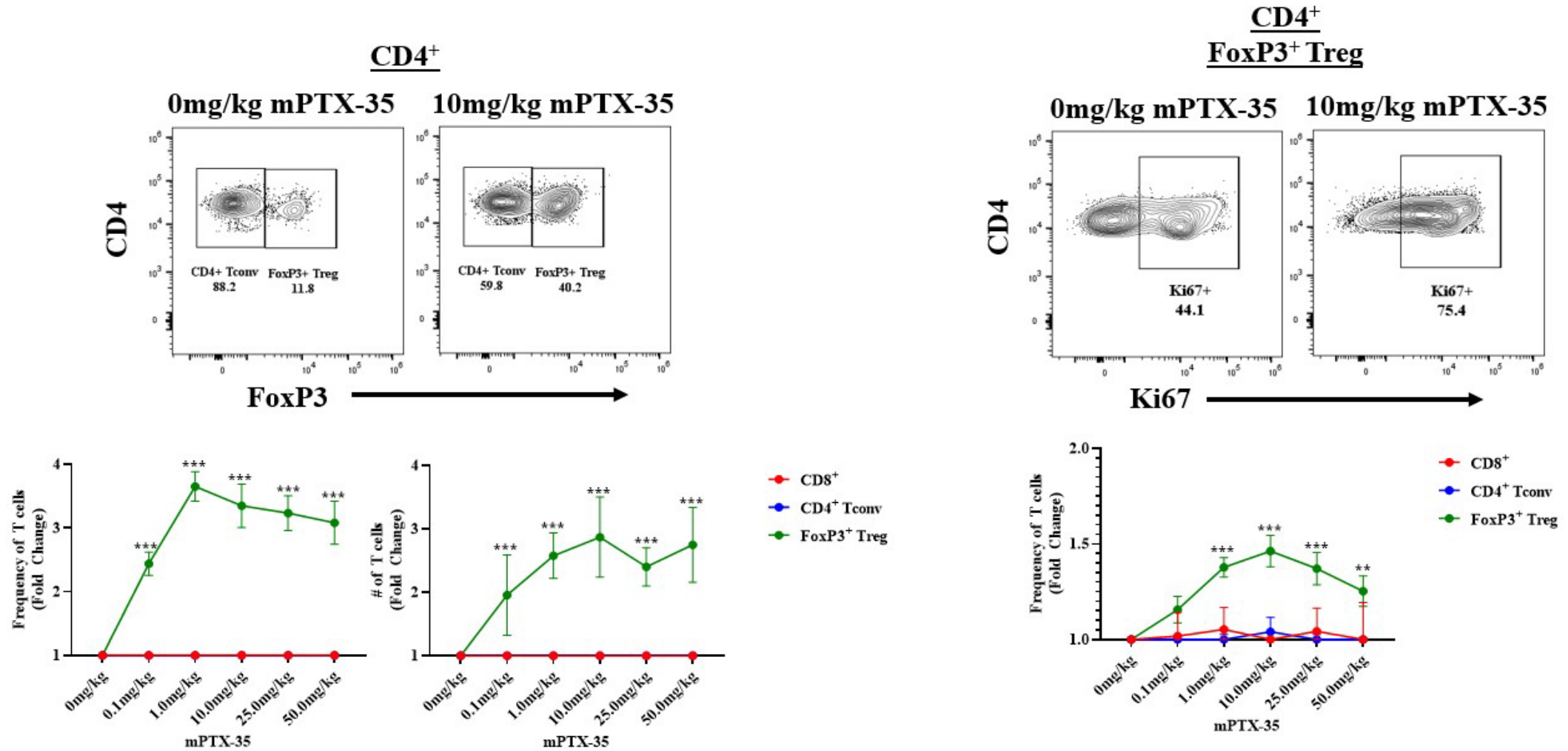
**Human Ab  
Clinical Candidate**

**Affinity Matured  
Mouse IgG1 anti-Human  
TNFRSF25**

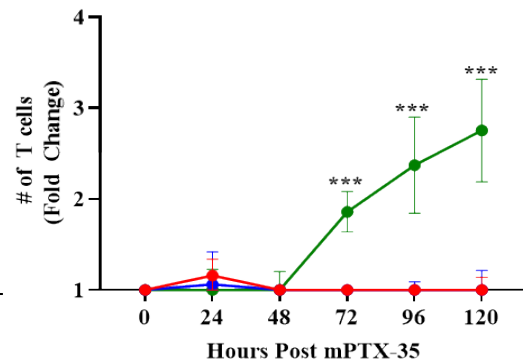
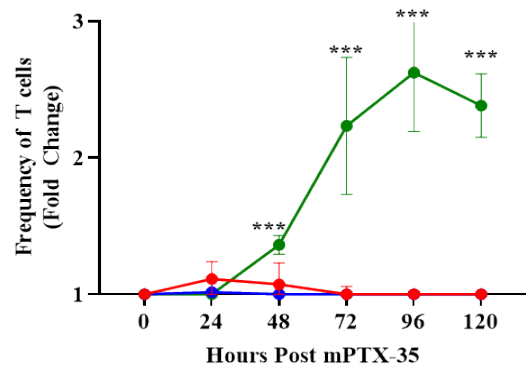
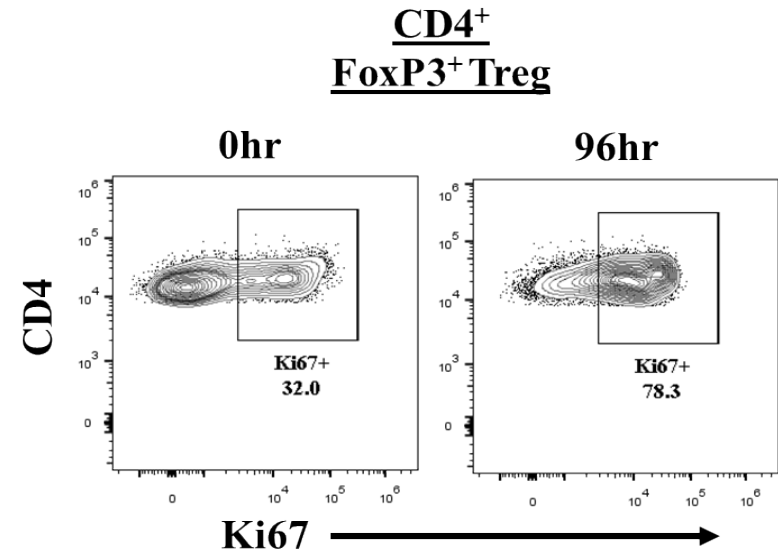
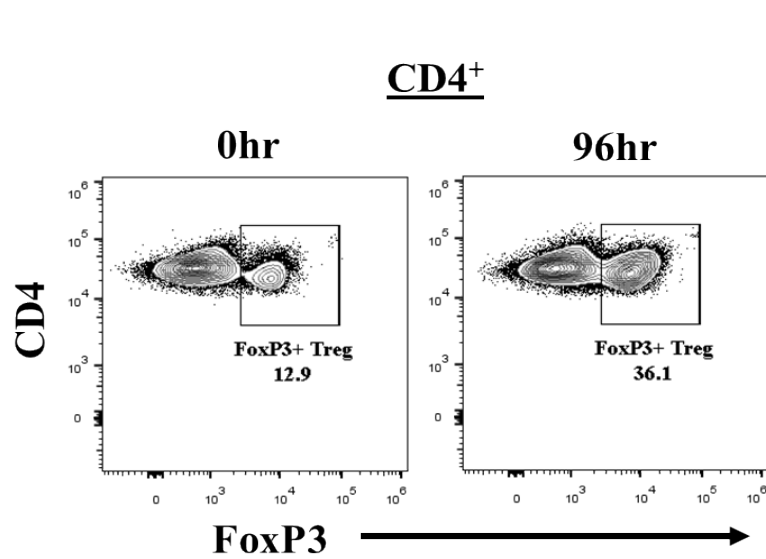


**Human Surrogate Ab  
Preclinical Testing in Mice**

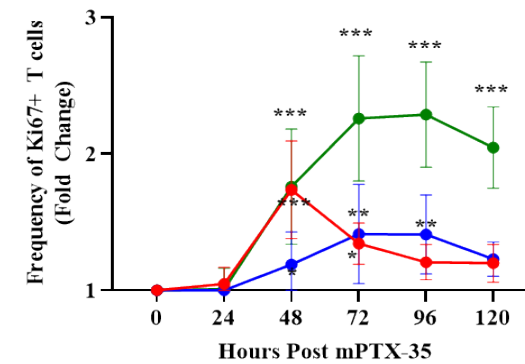
# PTX-35 Preferentially Expands Tregs



# PTX-35 Treg Expansion Is Durable



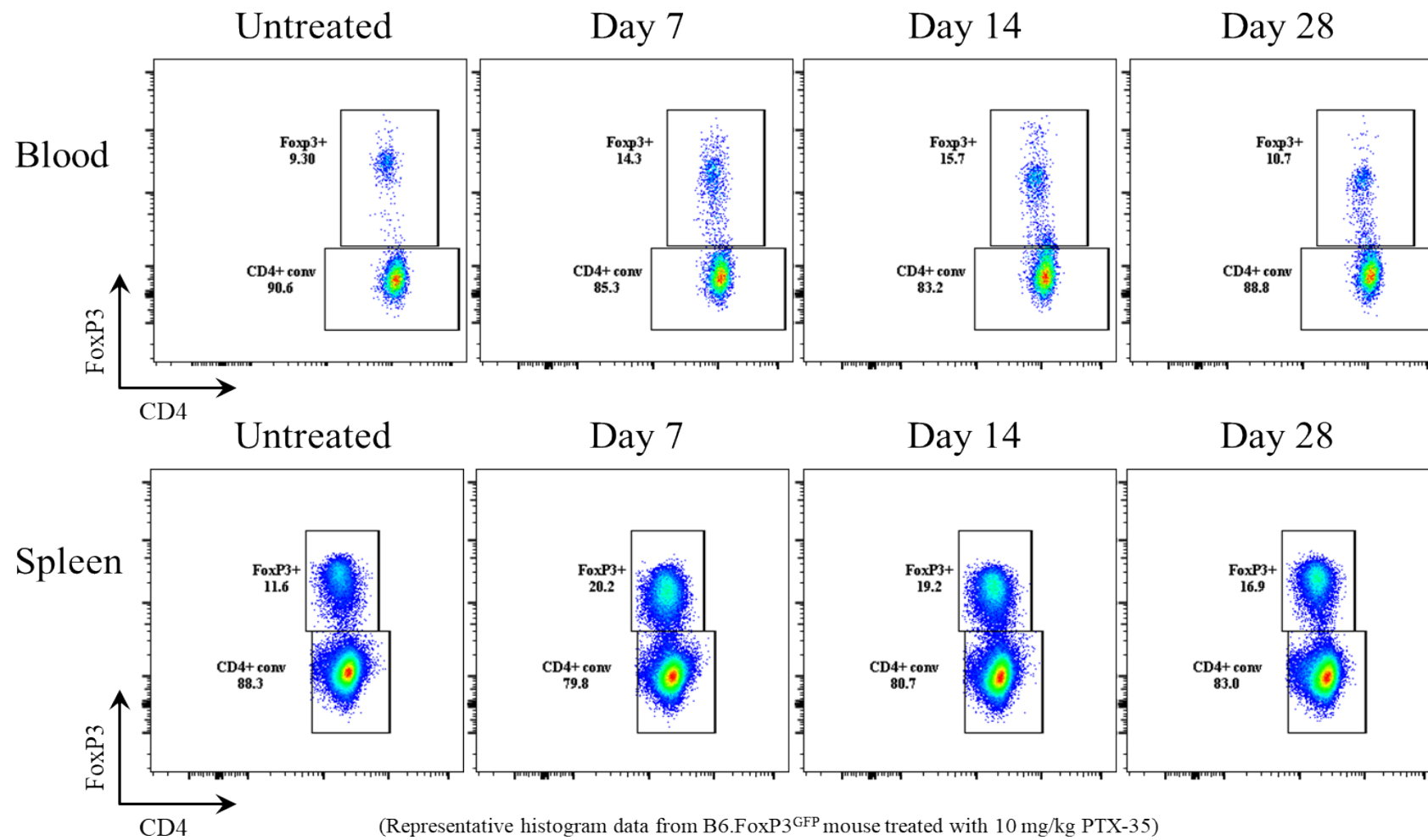
- CD8<sup>+</sup>
- CD4<sup>+</sup> Tconv
- FoxP3<sup>+</sup> Treg



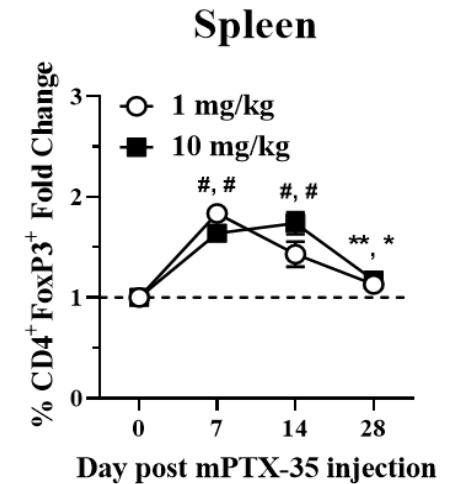
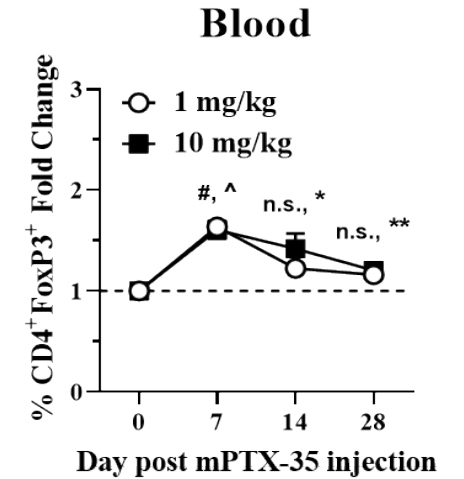
- CD8<sup>+</sup>
- CD4<sup>+</sup> Tconv
- FoxP3<sup>+</sup> Treg



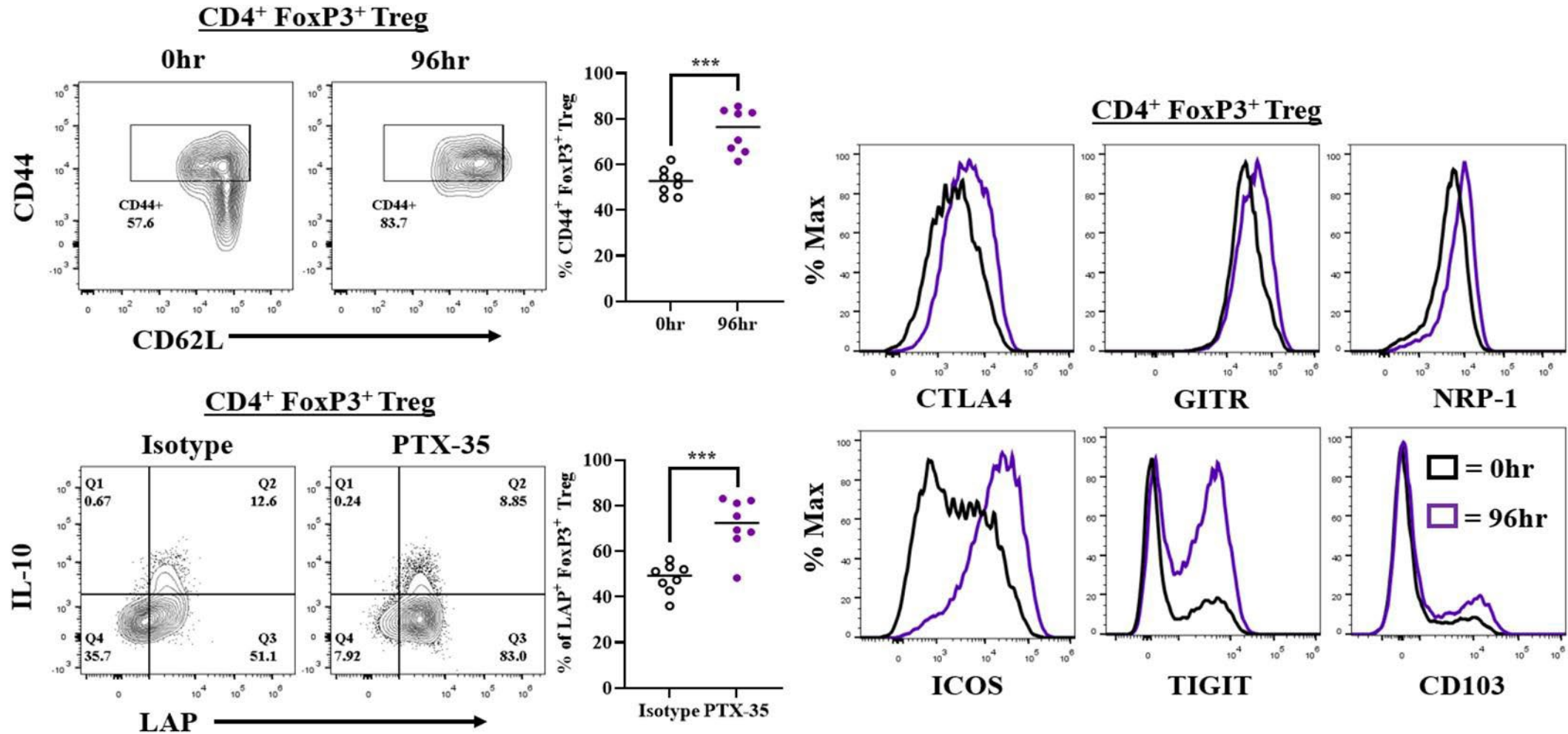
# PTX-35 Treg Expansion is Observed in the Blood & Spleen for Weeks



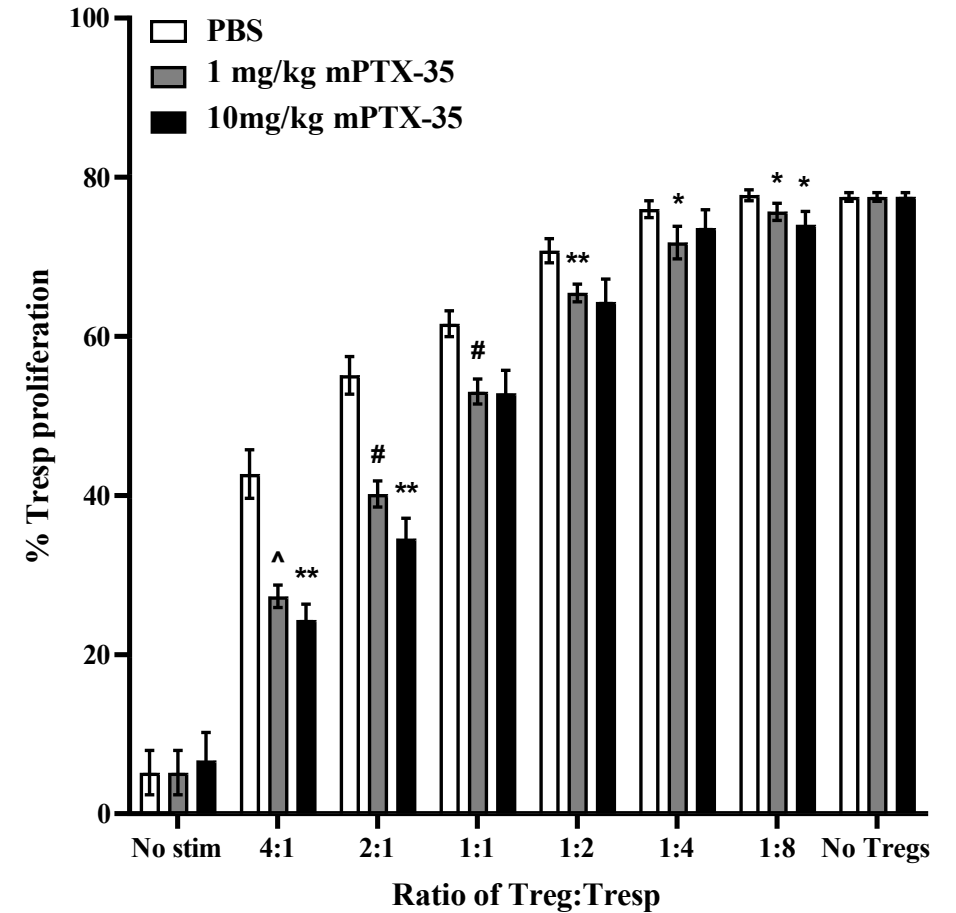
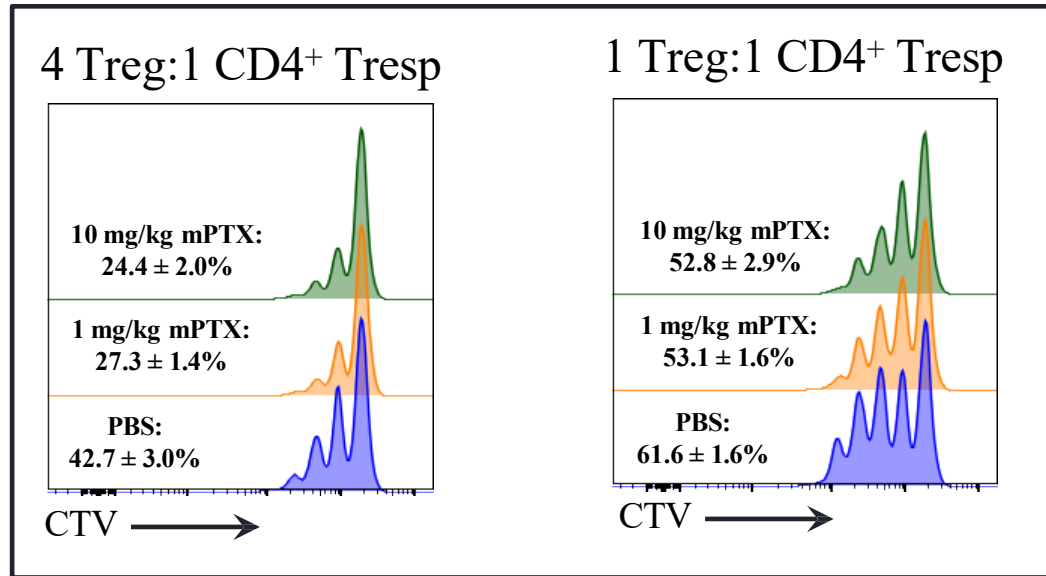
(Representative histogram data from B6.FoxP3<sup>GFP</sup> mouse treated with 10 mg/kg PTX-35)



# PTX-35 Expanded Treg Subsets Express Suppressive Molecules

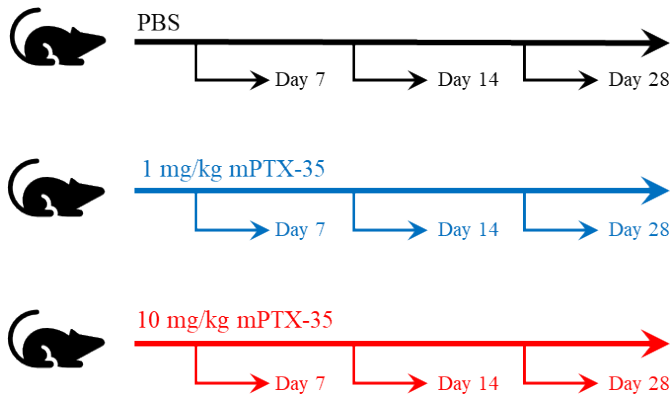


# PTX-35-Expanded Treg Subsets are Functional and Retain Suppressive Activity

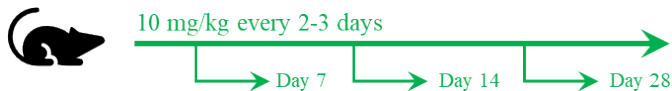


# Repeat Dosing of PTX-35 is Not Required for Enhanced Suppressive Treg Phenotype

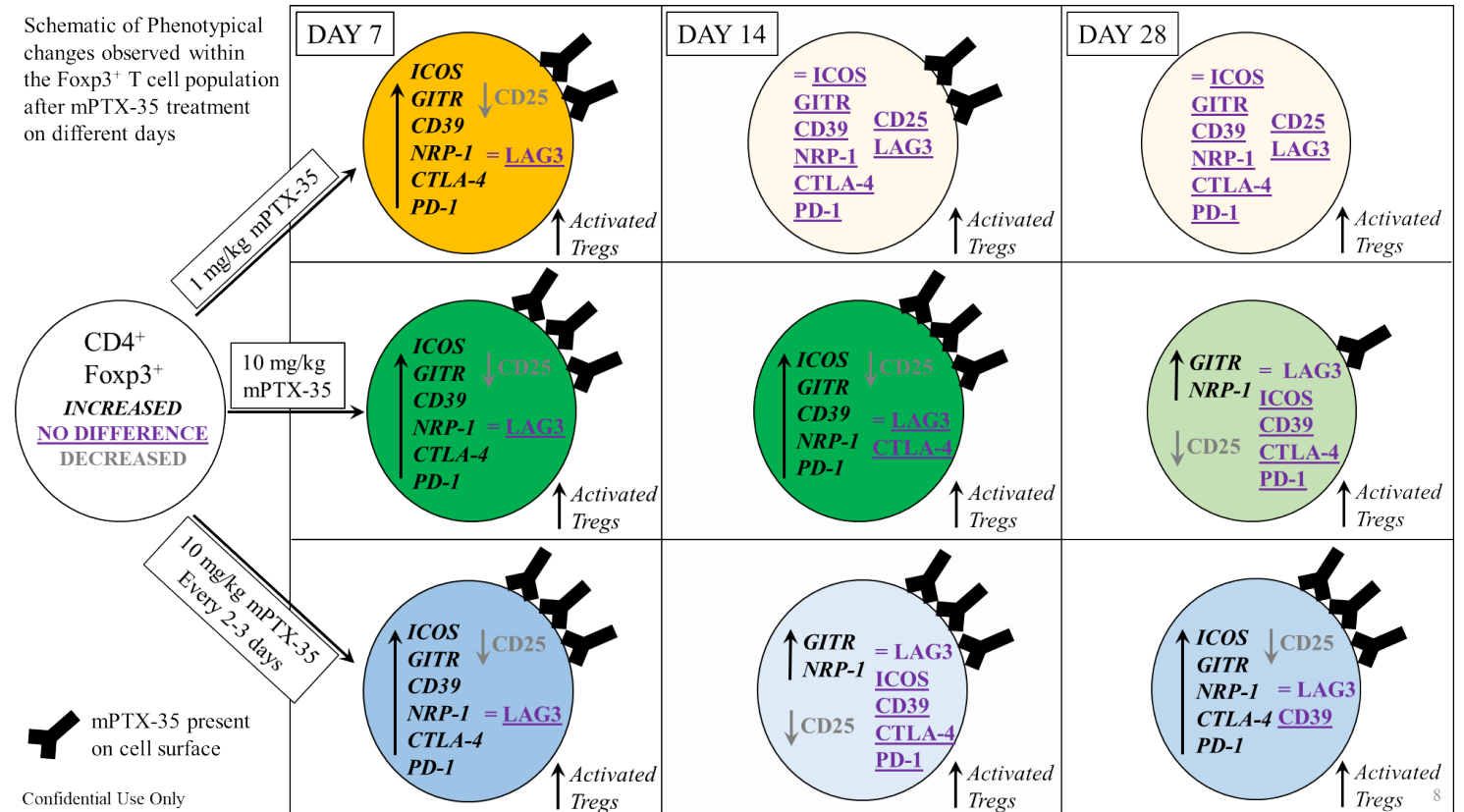
## Single PTX-35 injection



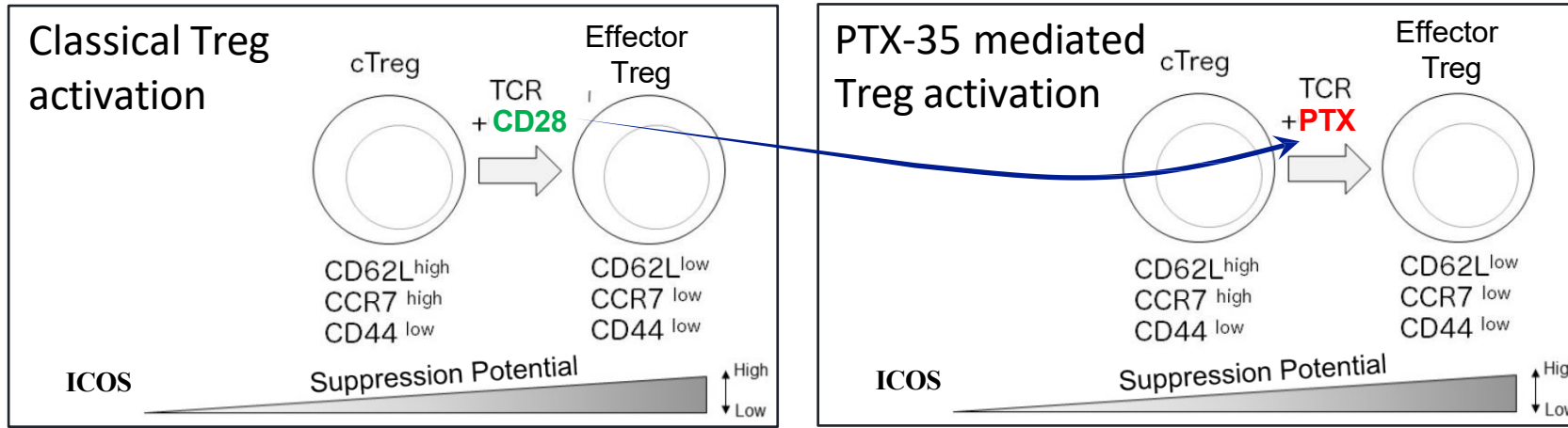
## Multiple PTX-35 injections



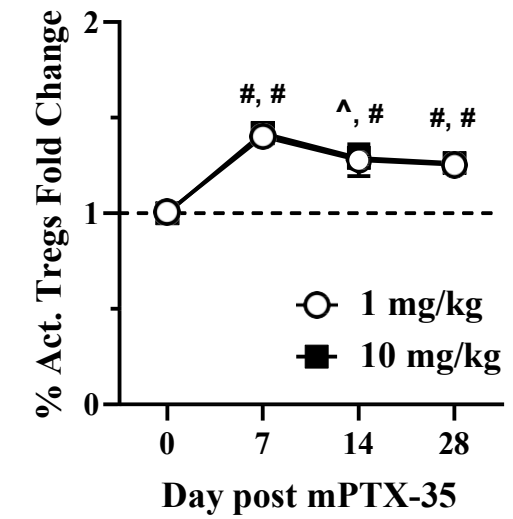
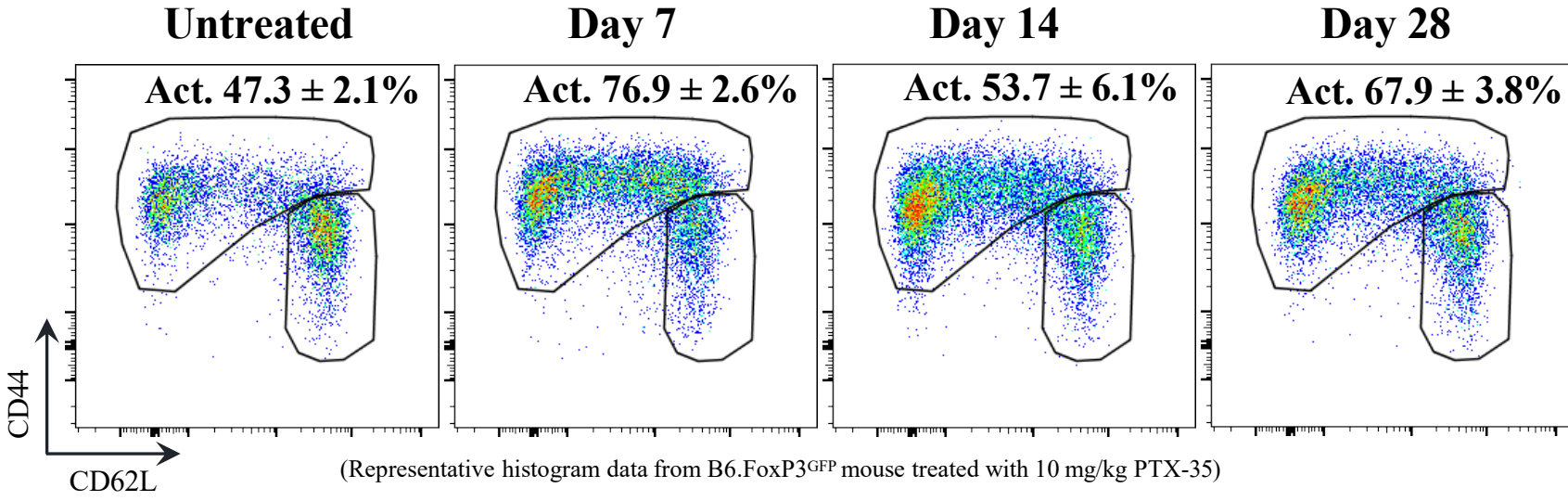
Schematic of Phenotypical changes observed within the Foxp3<sup>+</sup> T cell population after mPTX-35 treatment on different days



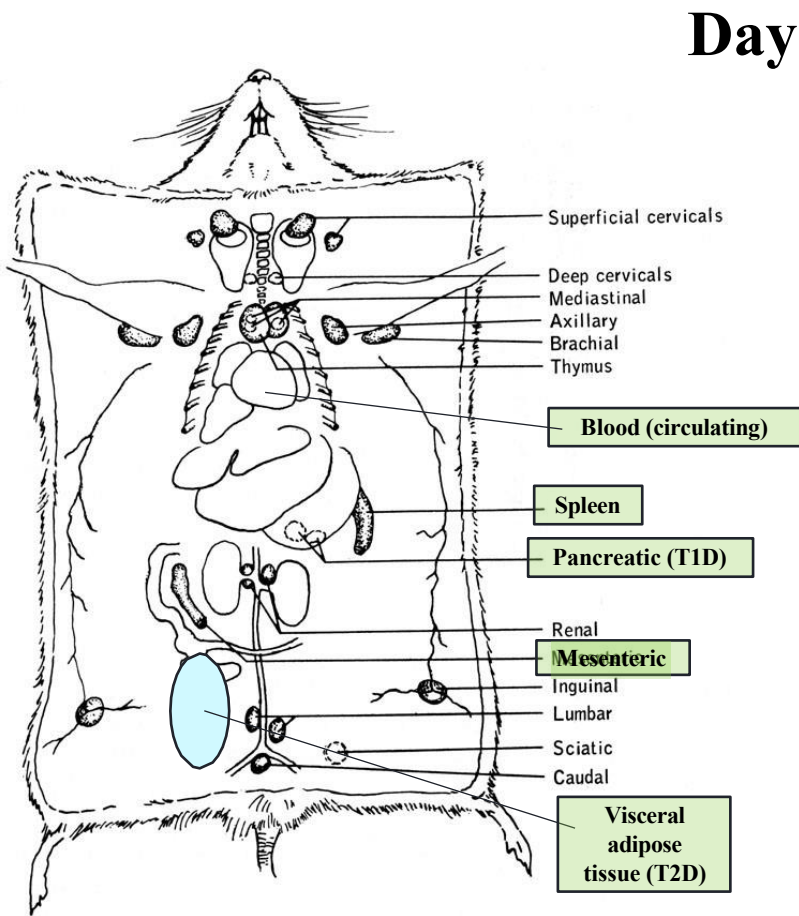
# PTX-35 Durability – Single Dose Produces Lasting, Suppressive, Phenotype In Vivo



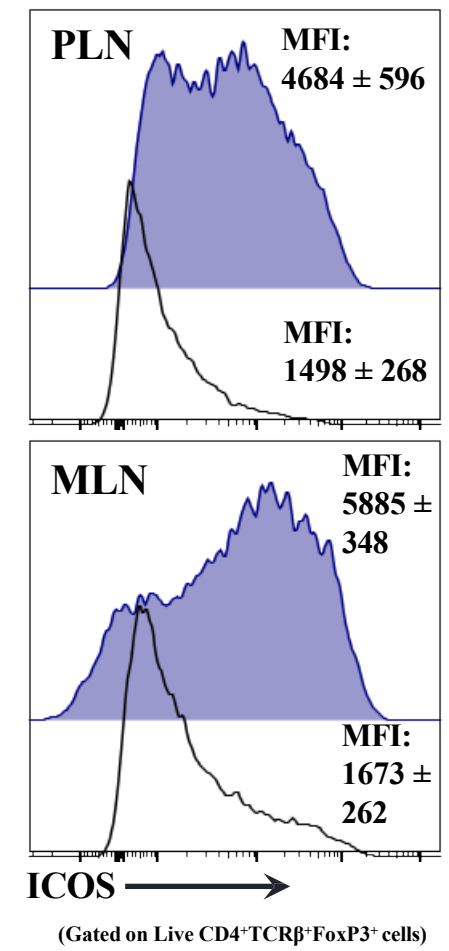
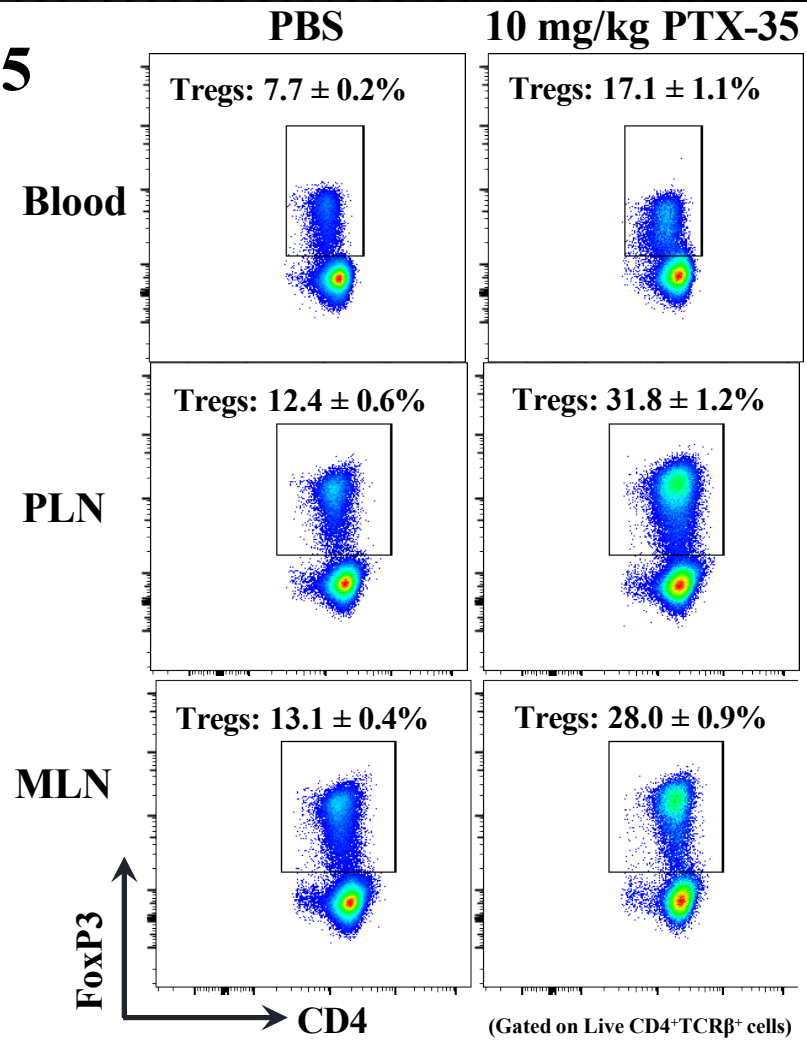
Unpaired Student's t-test: \*, p<.05, ^ p<0.001, # <0.0001, N= ≥6 mice



# PTX-35 Enhanced Treg Phenotype is Observed in Multiple Tissues



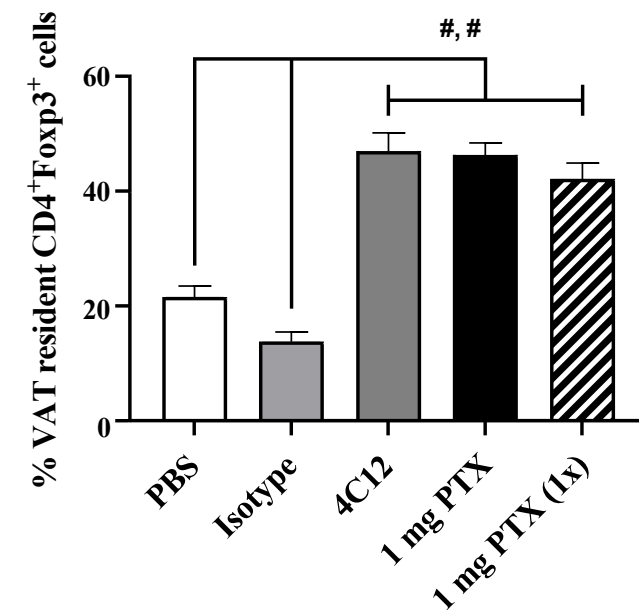
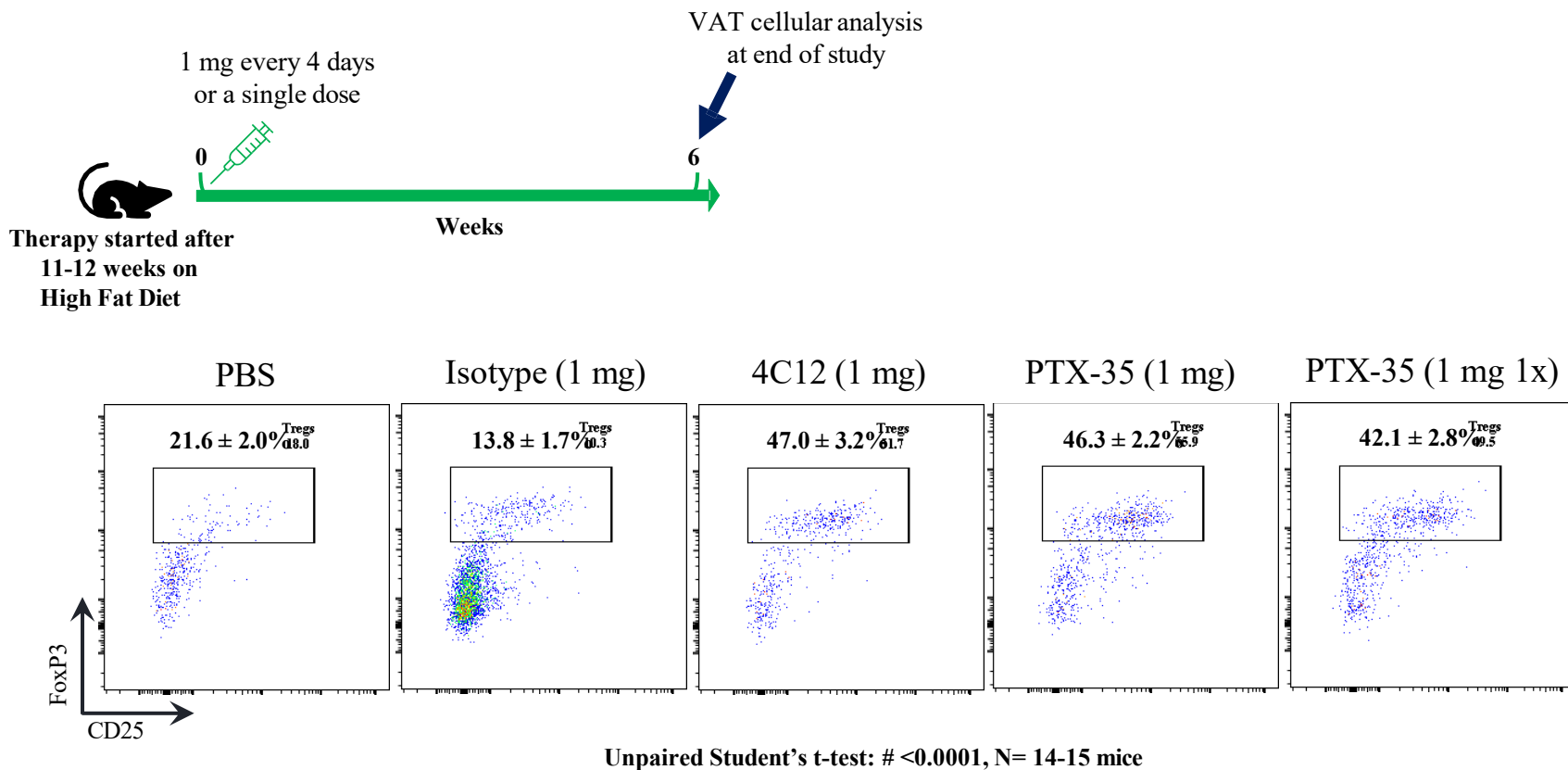
Day 5



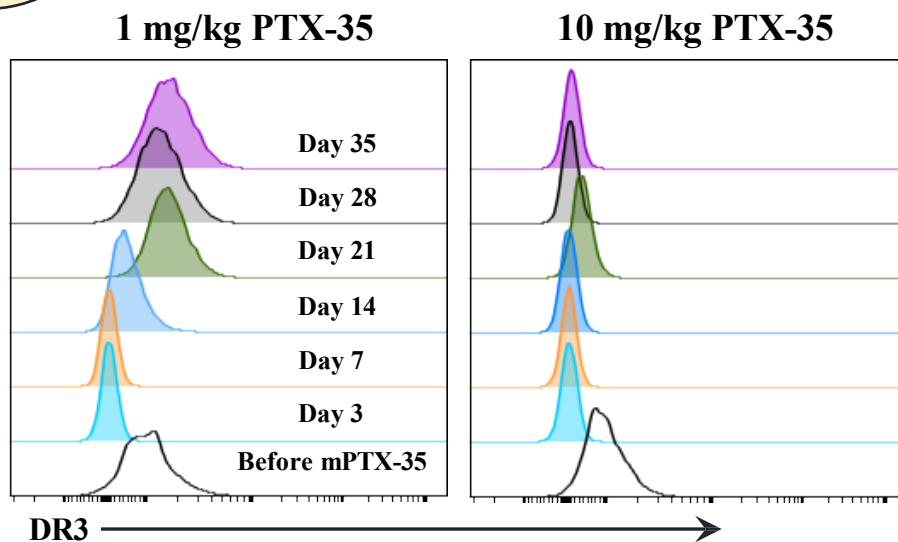
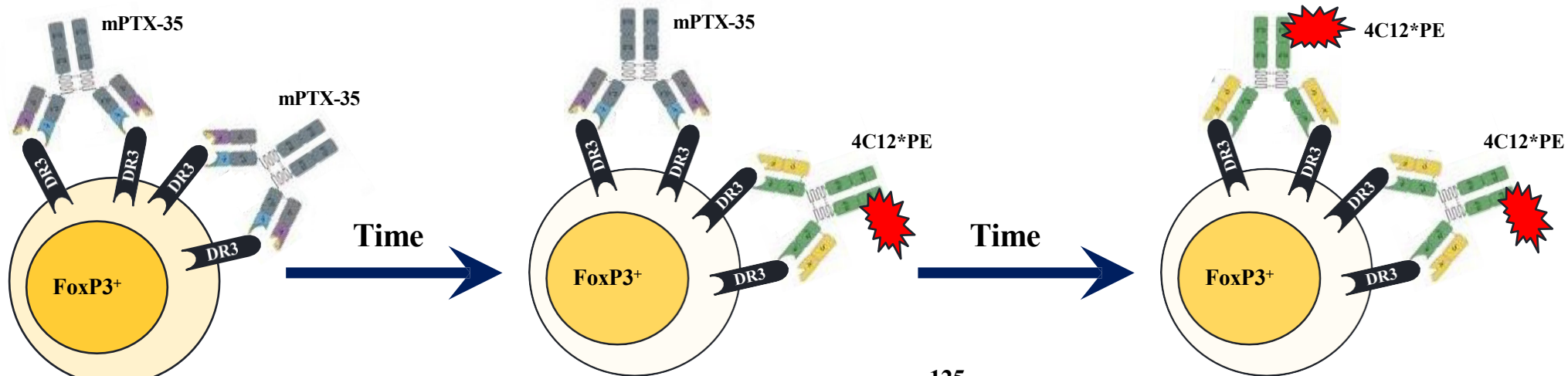
PBS  
10 mg/kg PTX-35

N= 4-5 mice

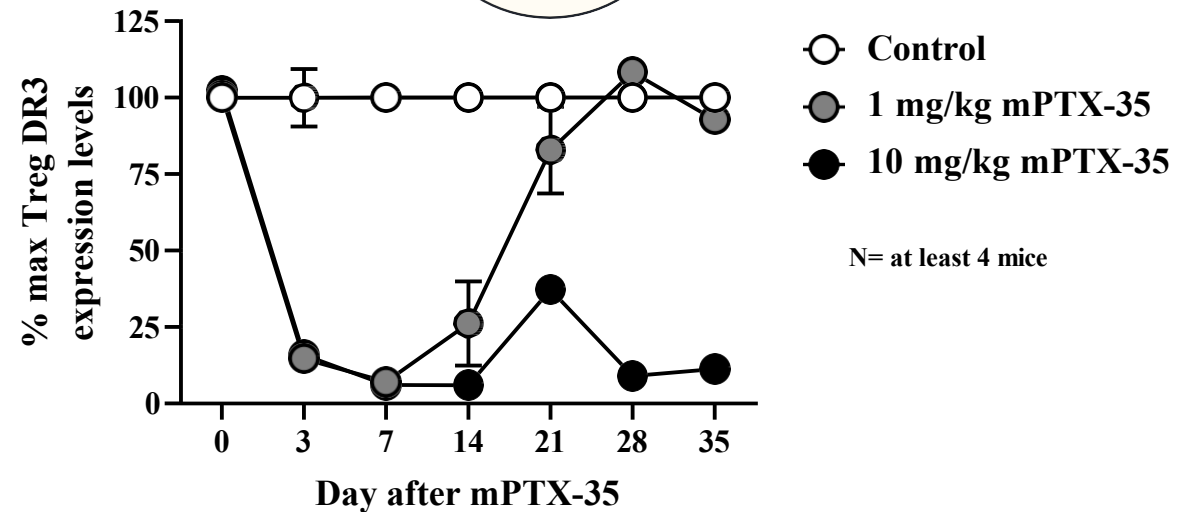
# PTX-35 Expands Visceral Adipose Tissue Tregs



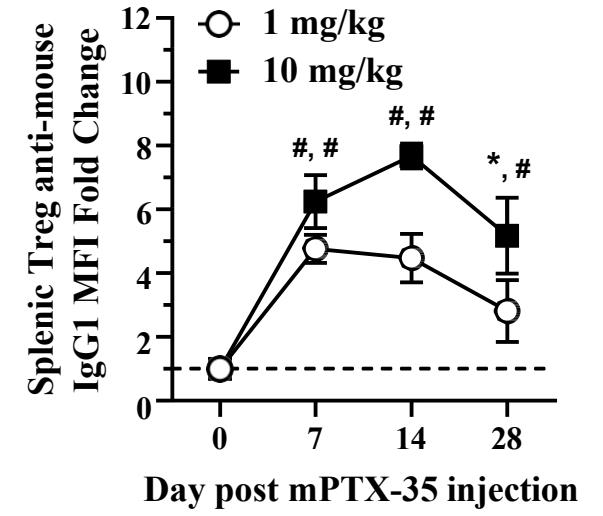
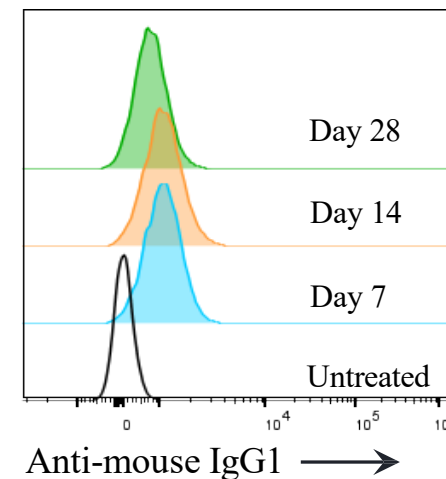
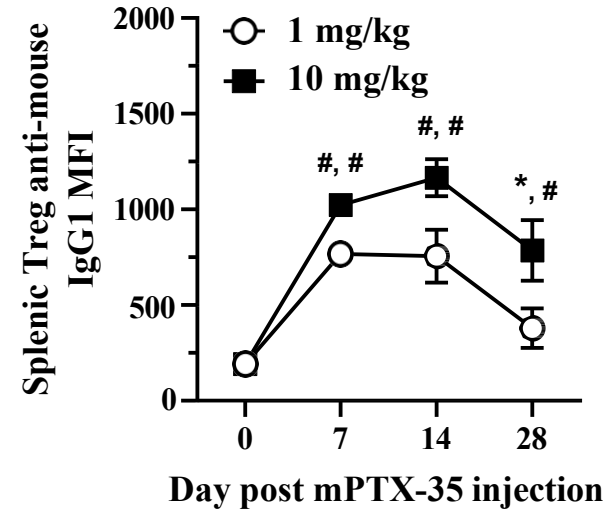
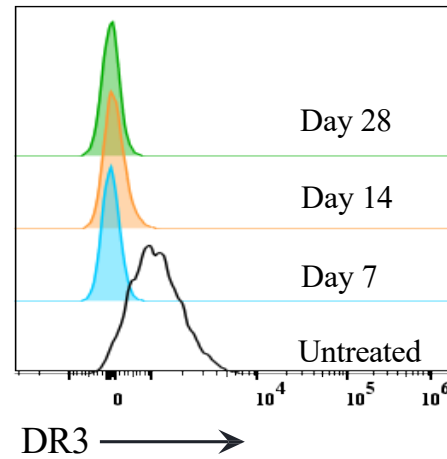
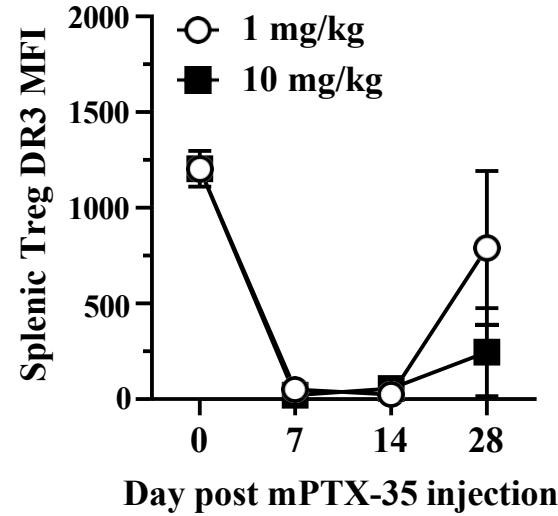
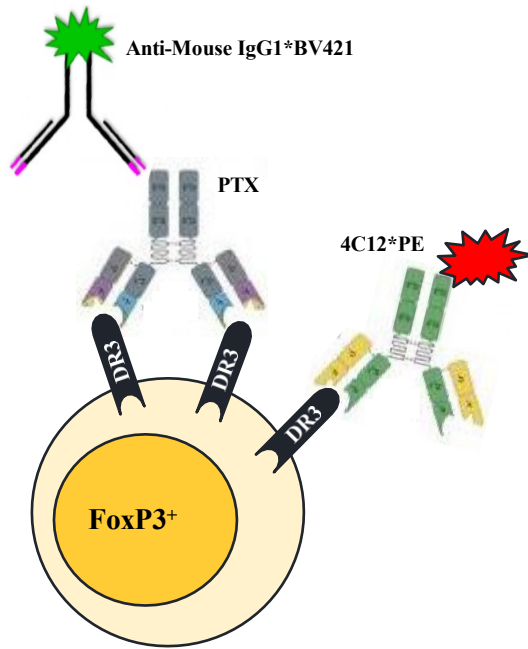
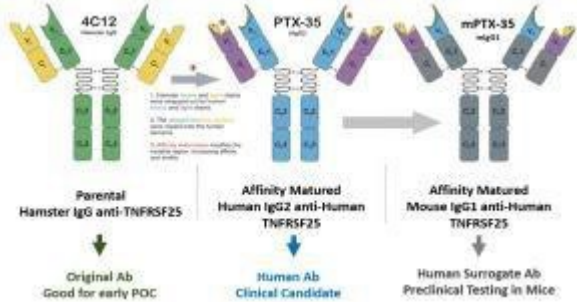
# Sustained Receptor Occupancy of PTX-35 In Vivo, Explains Single Dose Pharmacodynamics



(Representative histogram gated on live CD4<sup>+</sup>FoxP3<sup>+</sup> cells)

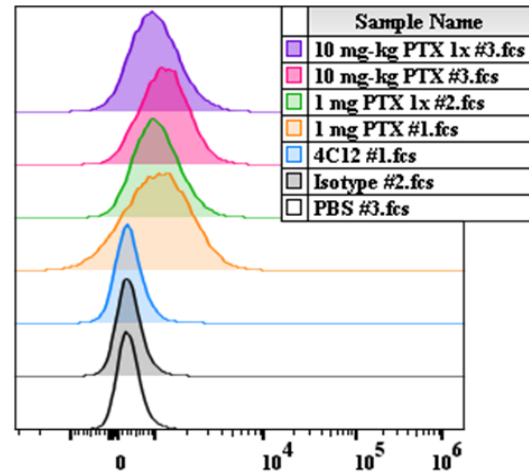


# PTX-35 Can Be Detected Bound to Blood TNFRSF25, Four Weeks Post Single-Dose Administration

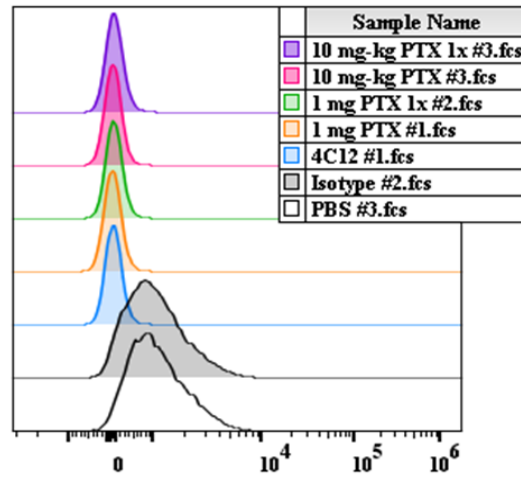


(Representative histogram data from B6.FoxP3<sup>GFP</sup> mouse treated with 10 mg/kg PTX-35)

# PTX-35 Can Be Detected Bound to Splenic TNFRSF25, Six Weeks Post Single-Dose Administration



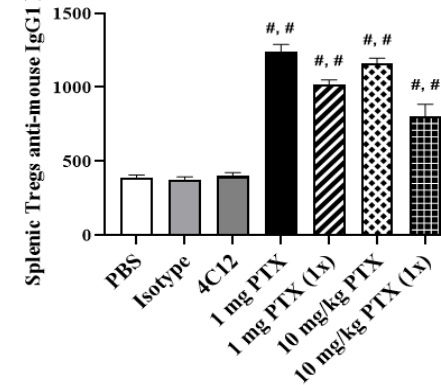
Comp-FL6-A :: Anti-Mouse IgG1 PB450-A



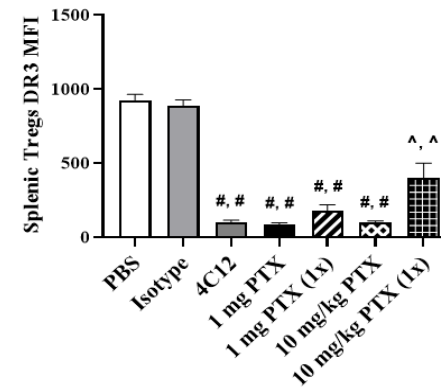
Comp-FL10-A :: DR3 PE-A

(Representative histogram data from T2D reversion experiment #2 study)

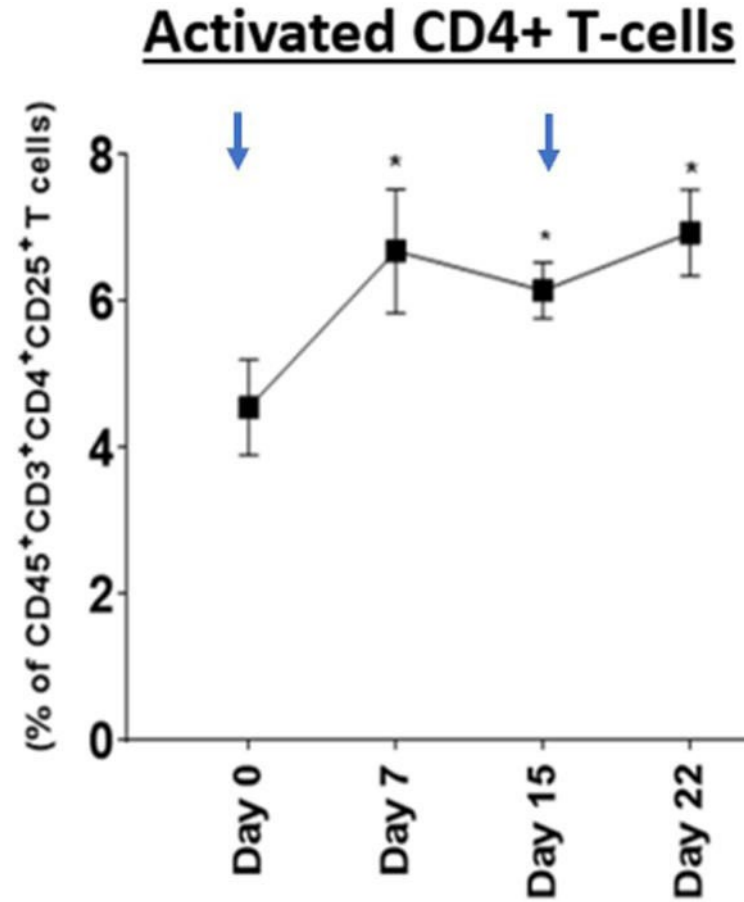
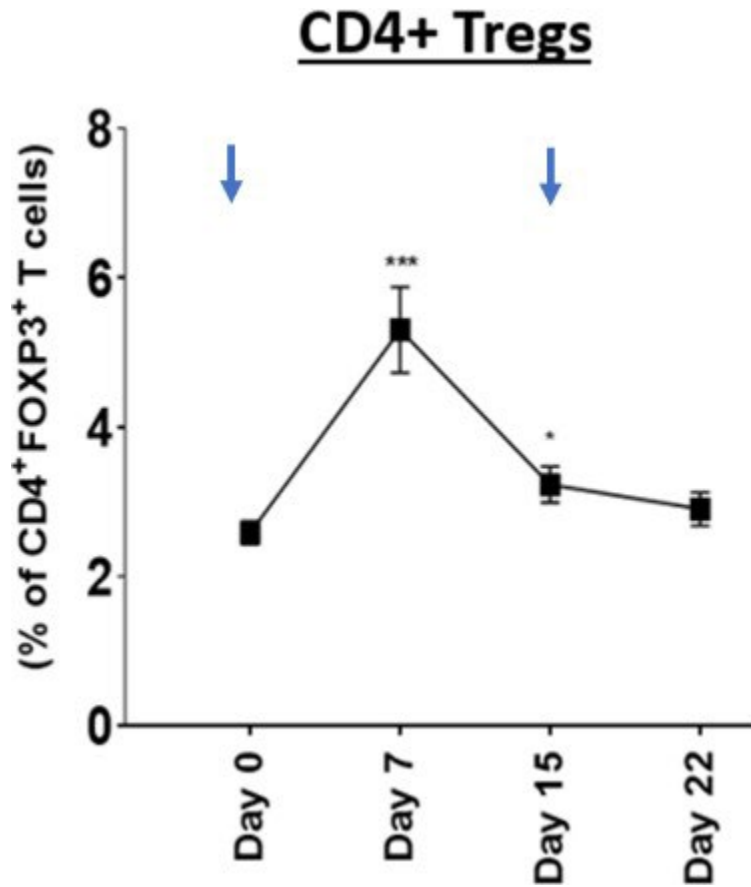
Splenic Tregs anti-mouse IgG1 MFI (to detect PTX-35) 6 weeks after starting antibody treatment and receiving injections either every 4 days or only one time (1x)  
unpaired t-test vs PBS, Isotype: # p<.0001  
n=9-10 mice/condition



Splenic Treg "free" DR3 antibody binding site expression levels 6 weeks after starting antibody treatment and receiving injections either every 4 days or only one time (1x)  
unpaired t-test vs PBS, Isotype: # p<.0001  
n=9-10 mice/condition



# PTX-35 Can Expand Tregs in Primates



## Human PTX-35

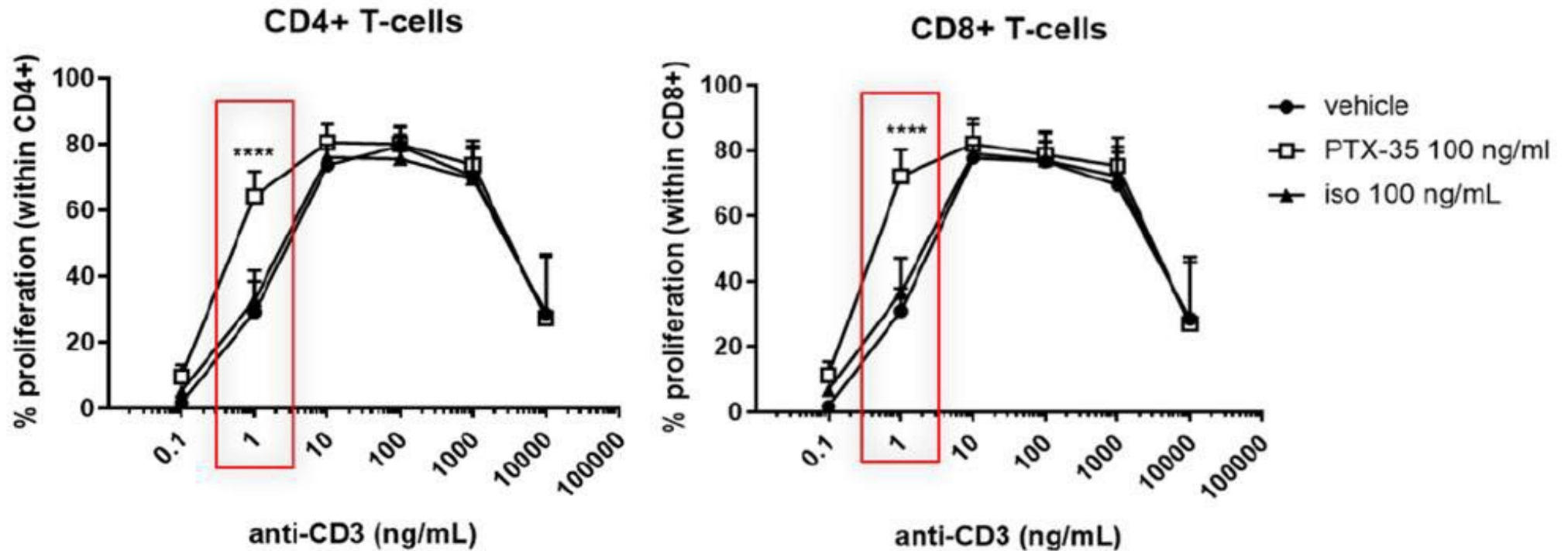
- Cynomolgus monkeys dosed with 100 mg/kg as part of a 4-week acute tox study
- Arrows show dose points for human PTX-35, as i.v. bolus

# TCR-Engagement Is Required for TNFRSF25 Agonism

## PTX-35 on Human Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells (PBMCs)

- CFSE-labeled human PBMCs (n=4 donors) were stimulated with plate-bound anti-CD3 for 72 hours then analyzed by flow cytometry. Graphs show mean + SEM; \*\*\*\*p<0.0001 by two-way ANOVA comparing PTX-35 to isotype control group

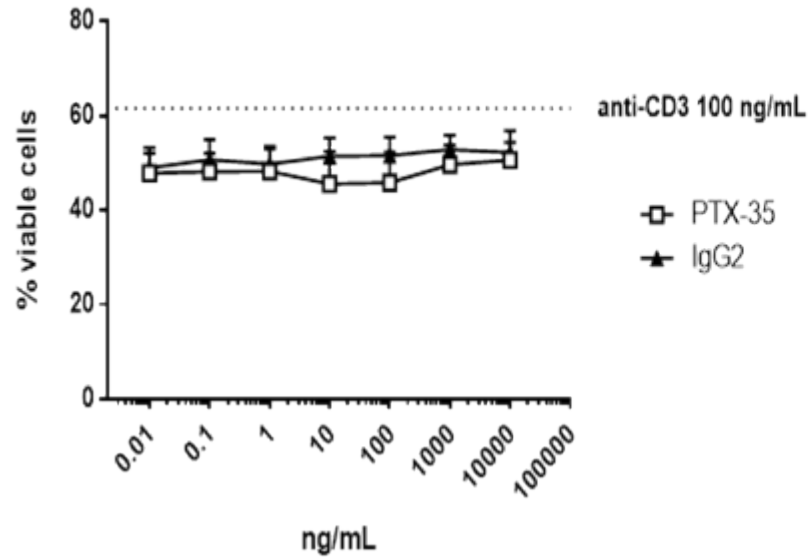
### Human PTX-35



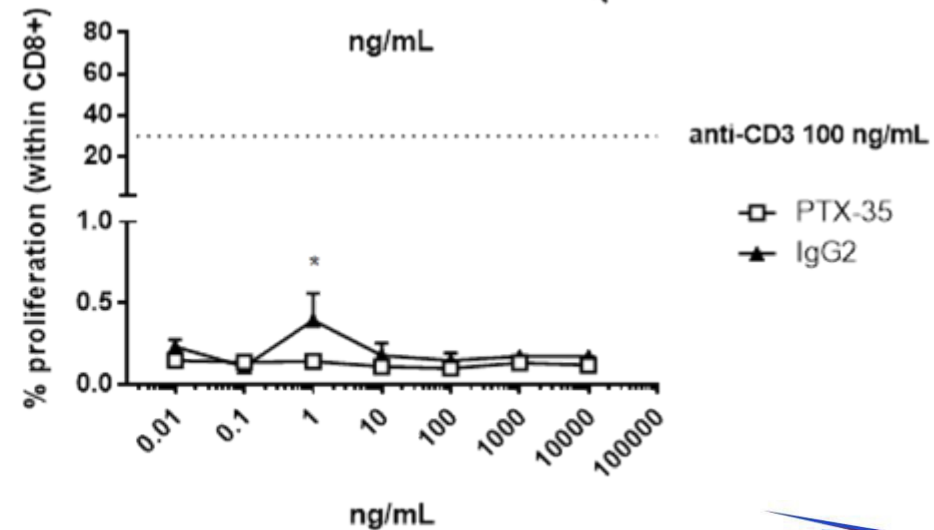
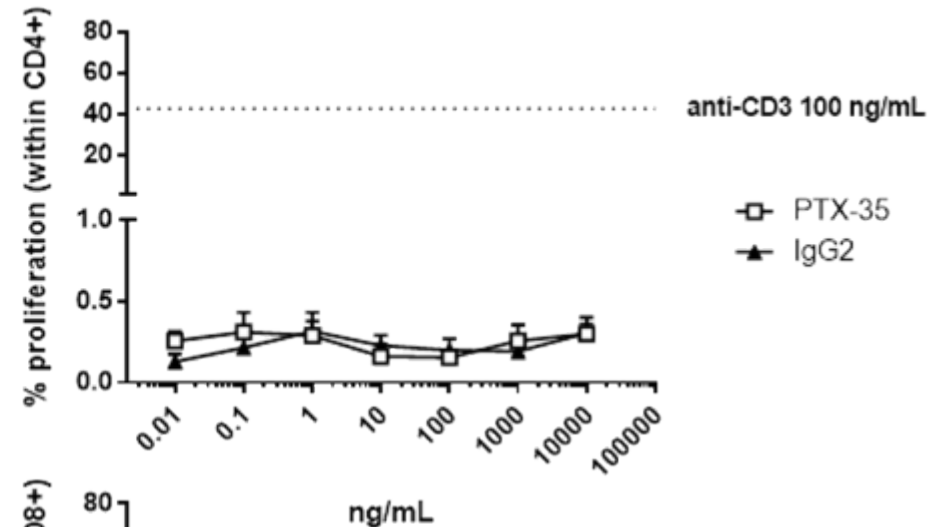
# No Non-Specific Cellular Responses or Cytokines

PTX-35 Engagement without TCR-Stimulation

## Human PTX-35



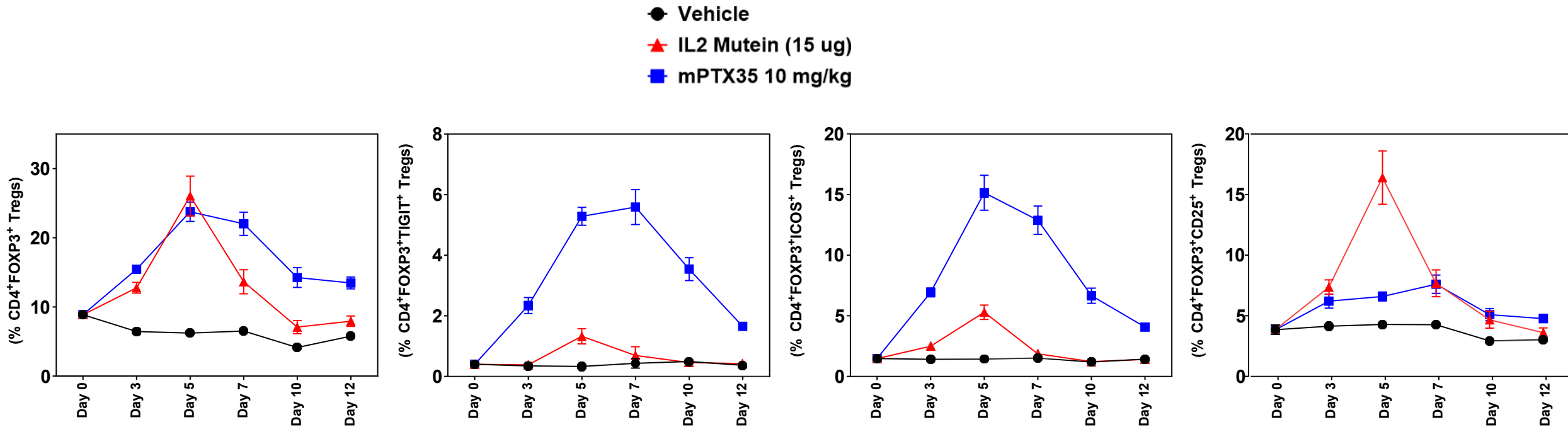
- **Cytokines:**
  - Tested 34 cytokines
  - Zero elevated above isotype control
  - Positive control worked



# PTX-35 Nonclinical Product Profile

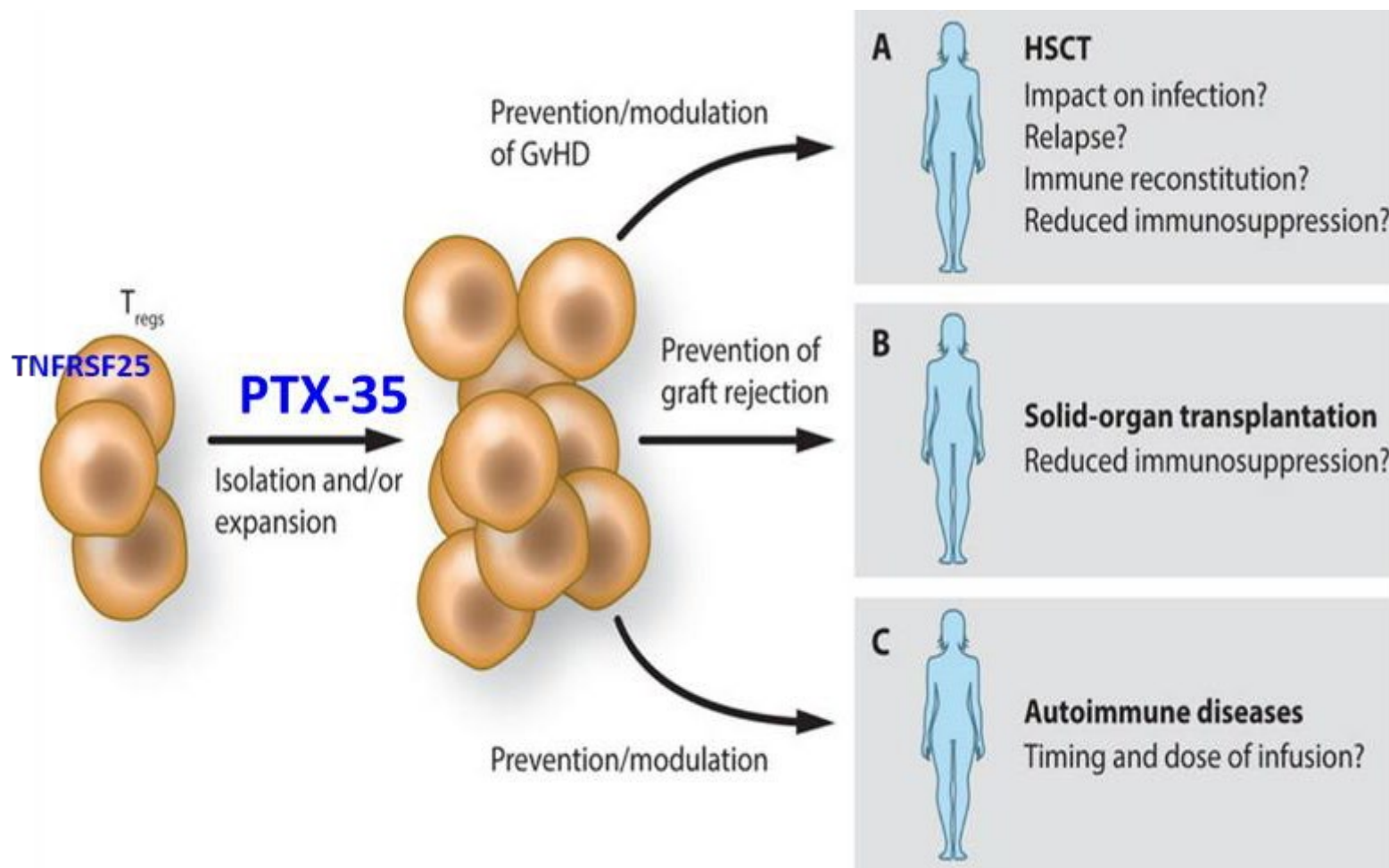
Type	Measured Parameter	Value	
Pharmacology	K <sub>D</sub> for human TNFRSF25	305 pM	
	EC <sub>50</sub> on human Jurkat-TNFRSF25 cells	760 ng/mL	
	MABEL in mice	0.01 mg/kg	
	NOEL in mice	0.001 mg/kg	
	PAD Range in mice	0.1 – 10 mg/kg	
Safety Pharmacology	Human PBMCs stimulated with anti-CD3 and PTX-35	No increase in deleterious cytokine release (35 tested)	
Tissue cross-reactivity	Cytoplasmic and membrane	Human, monkey, mouse	
Toxicology & Toxicokinetics	28-day DRF in mouse	NOAEL	200 mg/kg
	i.v. bolus	C <sub>max</sub>	2,440 µg/mL
		T <sub>max</sub>	24 hrs
		AUC <sub>(0-216 hrs)</sub>	390,000 hr x µg/mL
	2-week DRF in NHP	NOAEL	96 mg/kg/dose
	i.v. bolus	C <sub>max</sub>	2,590 µg/mL
		AUC <sub>(0-360 hrs)</sub>	261,500 hr x µg/mL
		8-week in NHP	NOAEL
	i.v. bolus	C <sub>max</sub>	2,660 µg/mL
		AUC <sub>(0-336 hrs)</sub>	298,000 µg x hr/mL

# mPTX-35 vs. mIL-2 Mutein\* – Treg Expansion, Mice



\*In-house synthesized IL-2 mutein reference control. Mutated (N103R, V106D, P51T, & C140A) mouse IL-2 fused to mouse IgG2a with N297G mutation in Fc domain to abolish effector function. References: Khoryati Sci. Immunology 2020; Peterson J Autoimmunity 2018; US Patent 10,174,092

# Treg Modulation as a Therapy

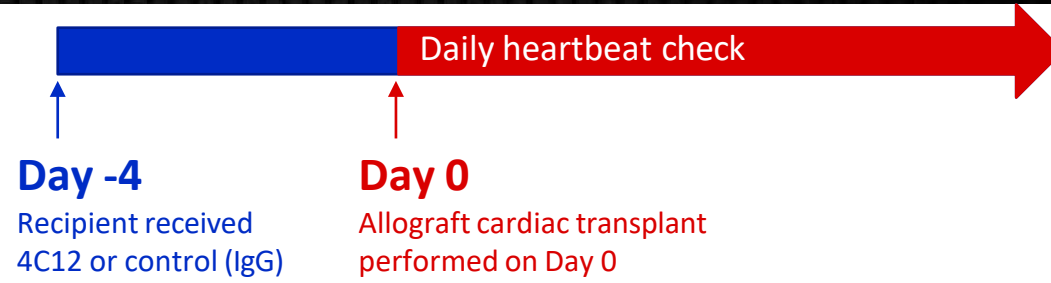


# TNFRSF25 Agonism Prolonged Allograft Survival

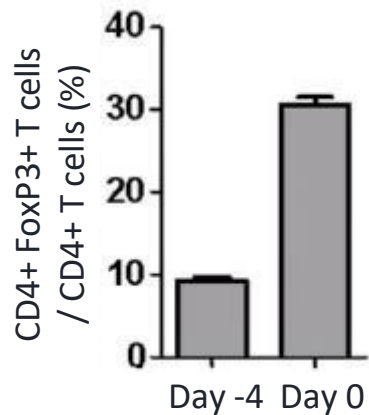
Prophylactic Treatment of Recipient Mice by 4C12 in a Cardiac Allograft Transplantation Mode



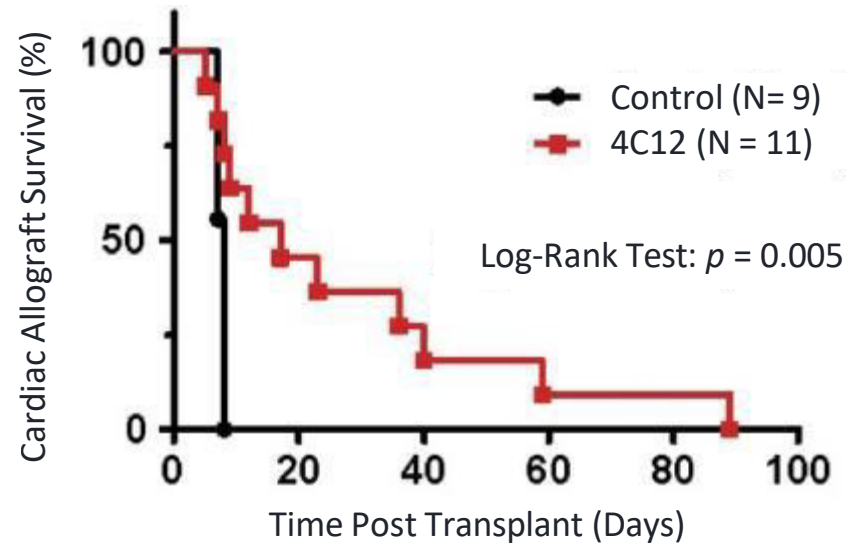
Eckhard Podack, MD, PhD  
University of Miami



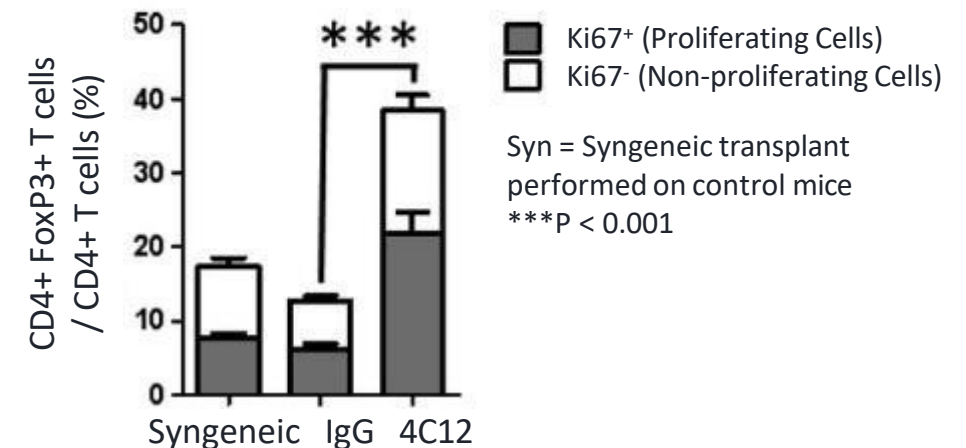
## Peripheral Blood



## Allograft Survival



## Heart



# TNFRSF25 Agonism Delays GvHD in MHC-Mismatched Transplant

## Prophylactic Treatment of Recipient Mice by 4C12 in Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation

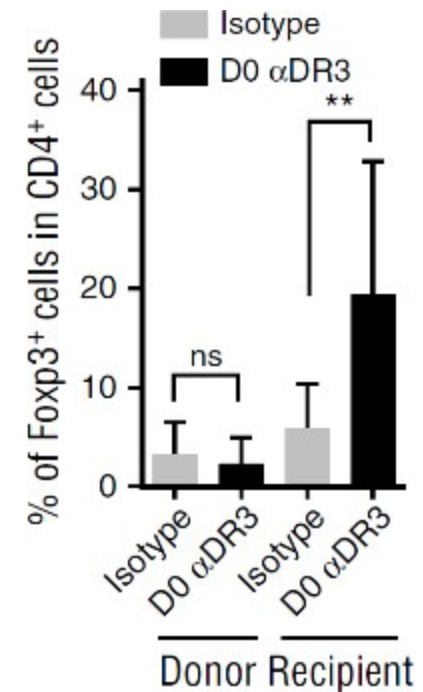


Robert Negrin, MD  
Stanford University

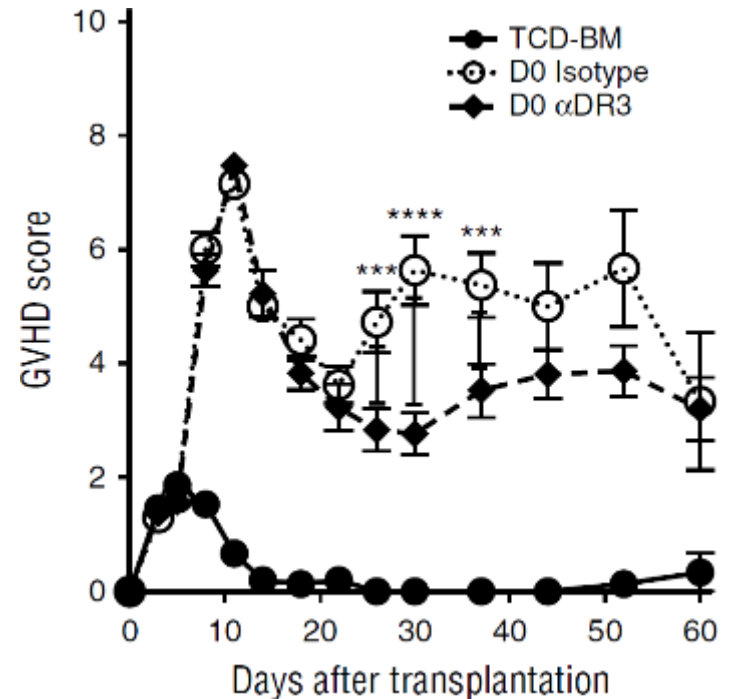
### MHC-Mismatched Allogeneic Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation

Donor: C57BL/6 mice (H2<sup>b</sup>), Recipient: Balb/c mice (H2<sup>d</sup>)

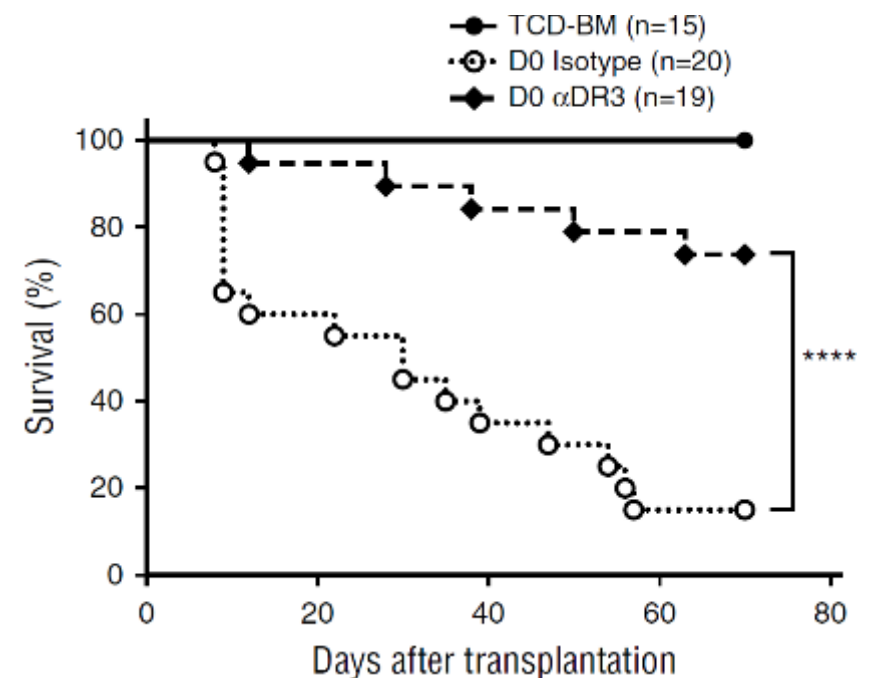
#### Spleen



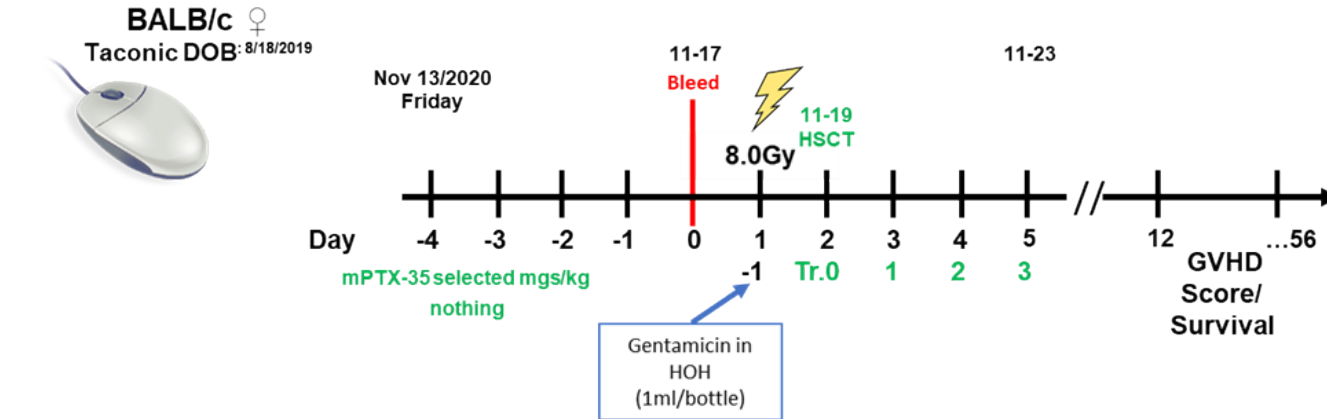
#### GvHD Clinical Score



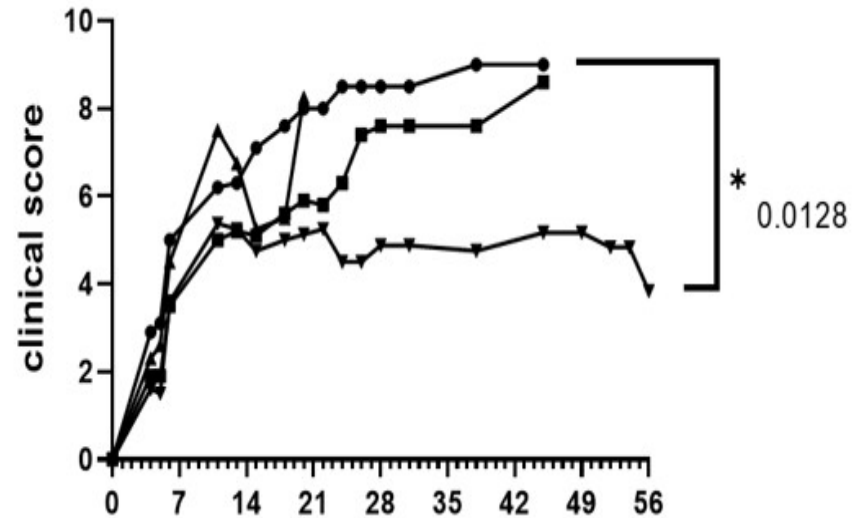
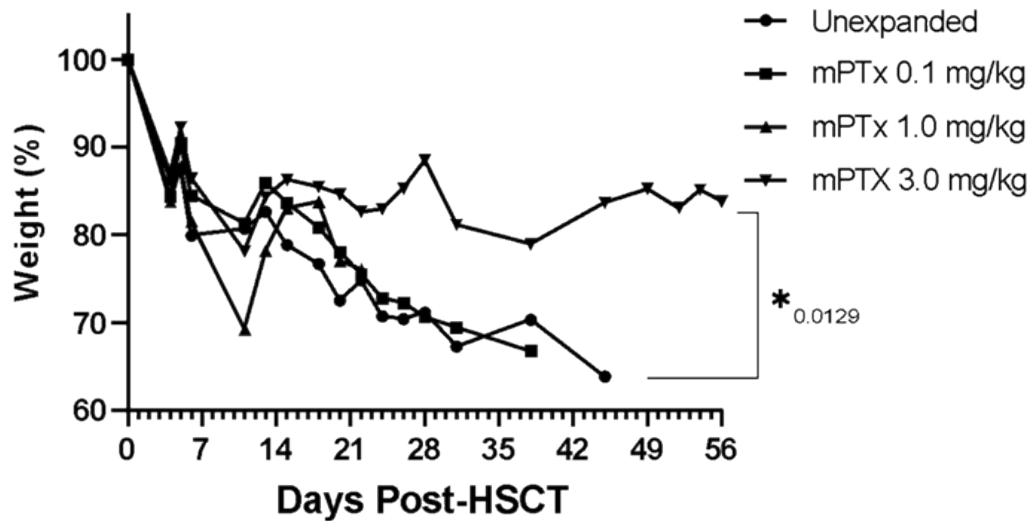
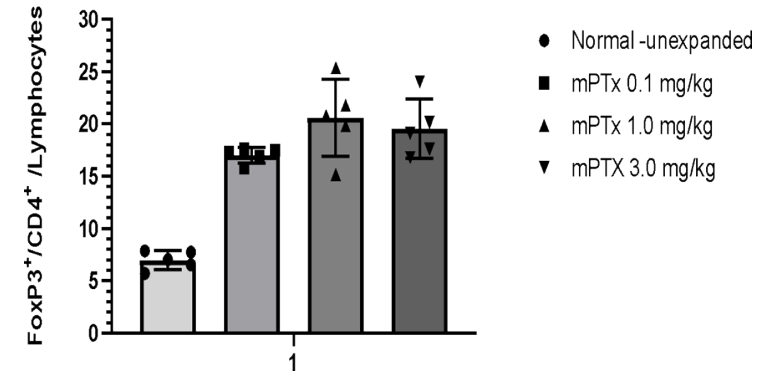
#### Survival



# PTX-35 Protects Allo-HSCT Rejection

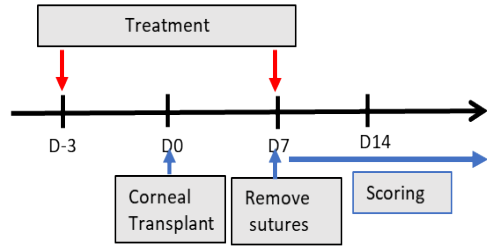
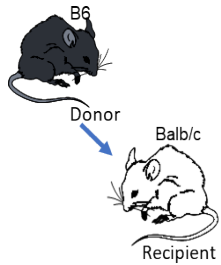


Prebleed of BALB/c recipients Day -2



Robert Levy, PhD  
University of Miami

# PTX-35 Delays Corneal Allograft Rejection in Mice



**Note:**

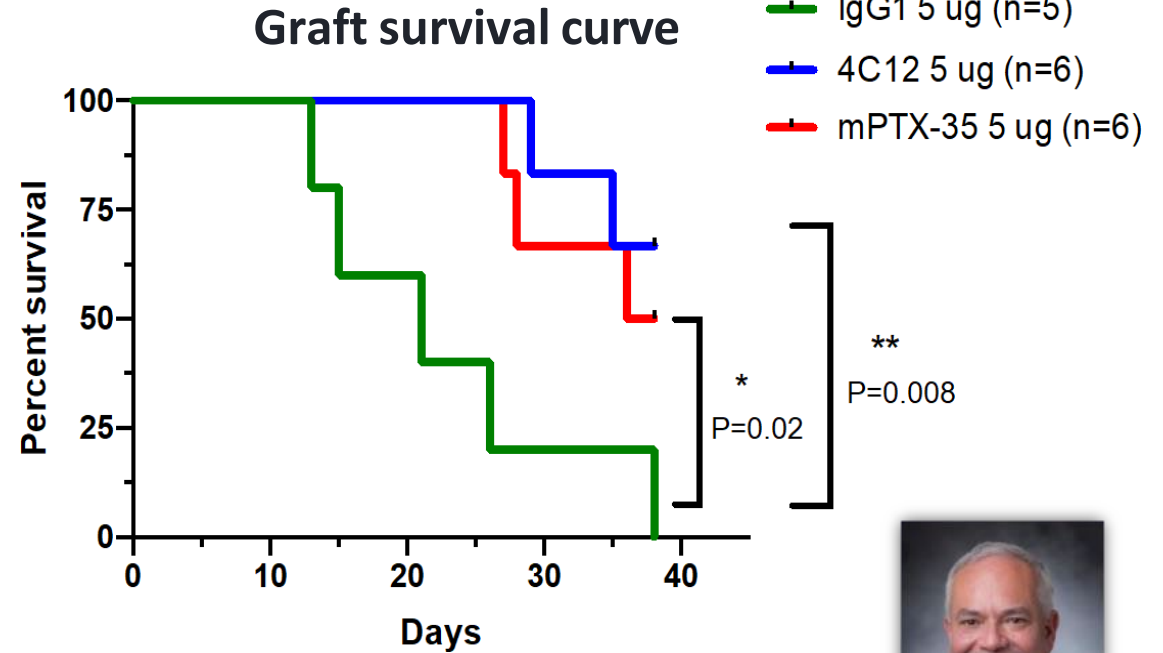
- Dose by subconj. In 50 uL per eye, just apply to right eye(got surgery).
- Scoring on D7 then twice per week (Holland, 1991).

Group	Treatment	Mice (Female)
1	mPTX-35 5 ug/eye	Balb/c 6
2	4C12 5 ug/eye	Balb/c 6
3	IgG1 control 5 ug/eye	Balb/c 5

**Highlights:**

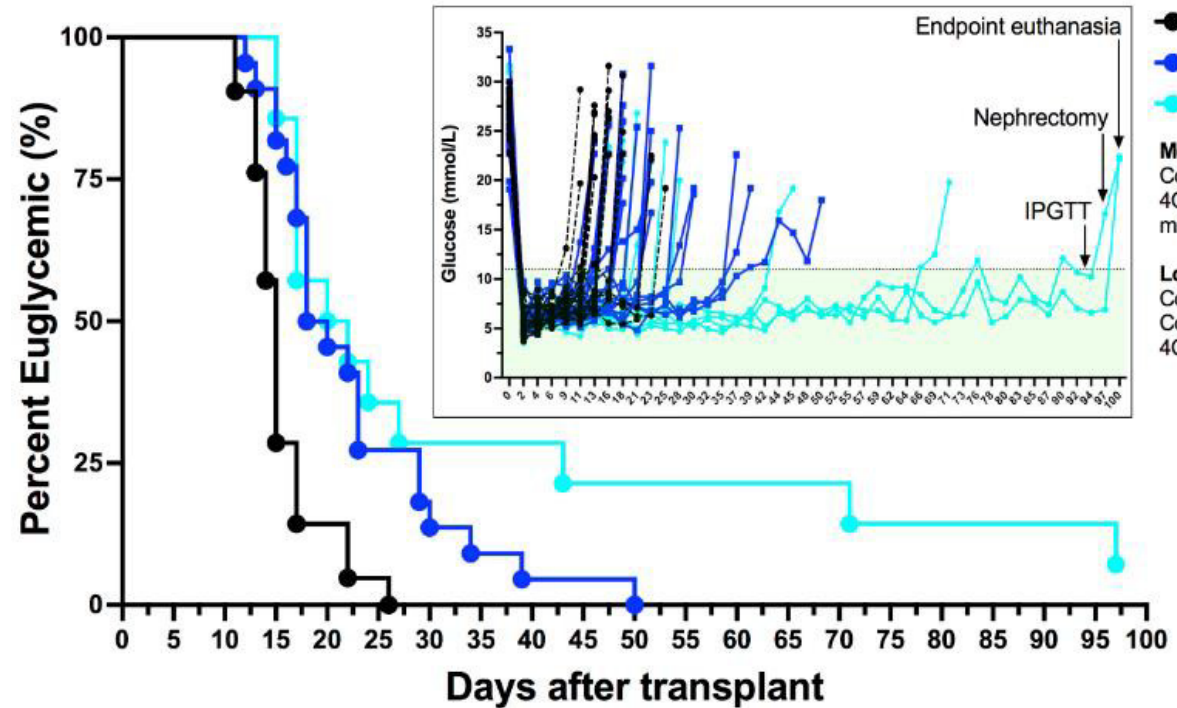
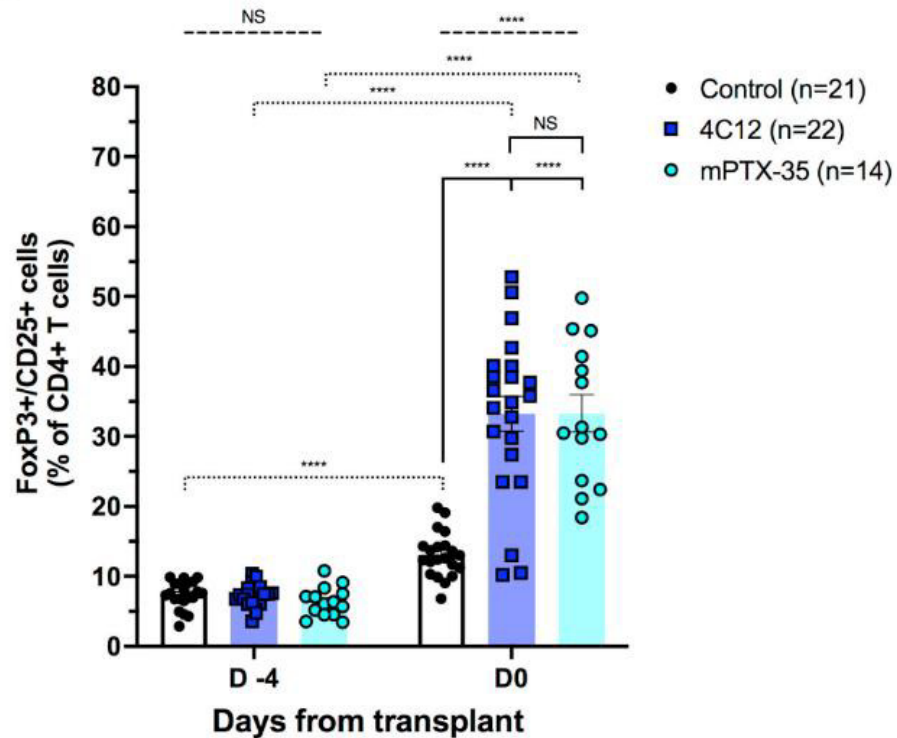
- Dose is 5 ug/eye.
- 2x treatments: (-3day, day7)

- **Subconjunctival injection results in local Treg cell expansion and protection**
- **Topical application fails to produce an efficacious result**



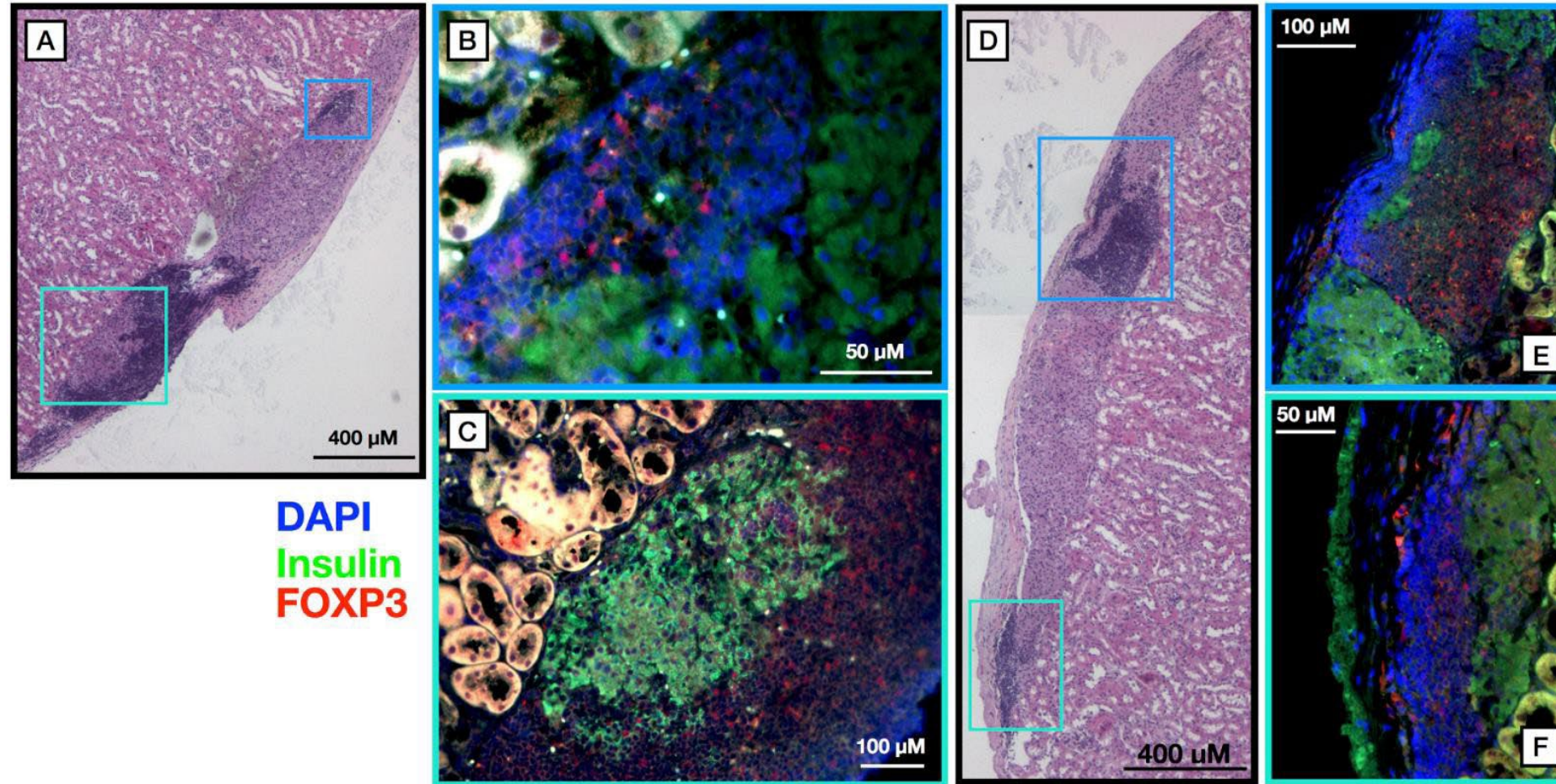
Victor Perez, MD  
Duke University

# Beta-Islet Cell Allo-Transplantation Protection



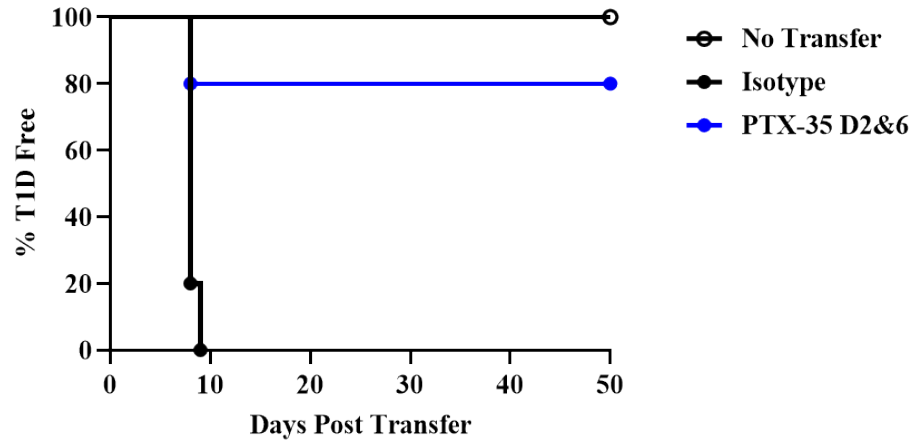
James Shapiro, MD  
University of Alberta

# PTX-35 Expanded Treg Subsets within the Pancreatic Allograft

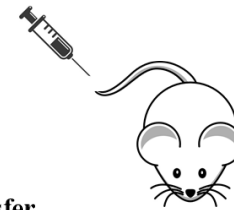


James Shapiro, MD  
University of Alberta

# PTX-35 Prevents Adoptive Transfer of T1D in Mice



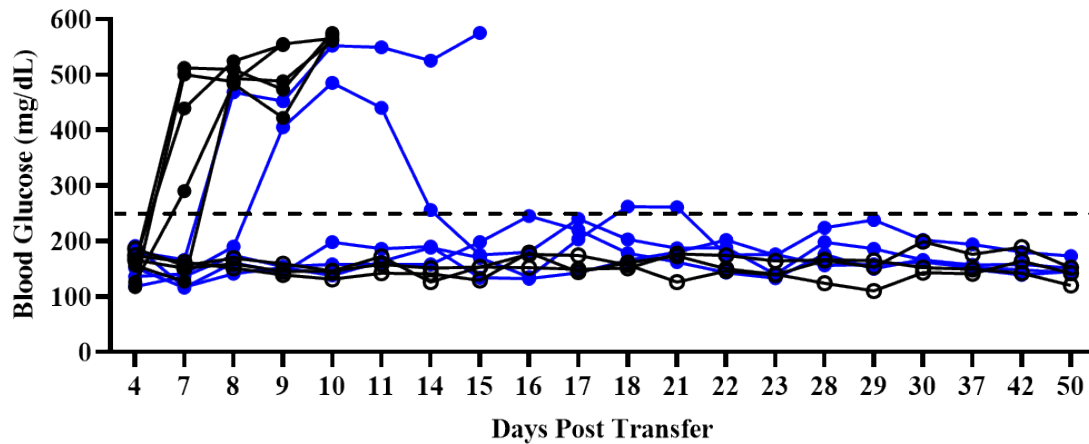
Adoptive Transfer of OT-I.Rag CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells into B6.RIP-mOva mice



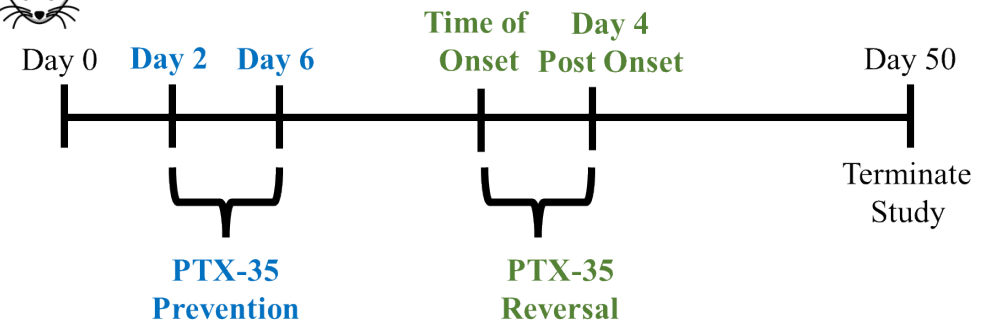
**Table 1.** Autoimmune Diabetes in RIP-mOVA Mice Depends on the Number of Adoptively Transferred OT-I Cells

No. of OT-I cells transferred	No. mice diabetic/ total No. mice (%)
$10 \times 10^6$	3/3 (100%)
$5 \times 10^6$	18/18 (100%)
$2 \times 10^6$	9/10 (90%)
$1 \times 10^6$	4/8 (50%)
$0.5 \times 10^6$	1/12 (8%)
$0.25 \times 10^6$	0/26 (0%)
$0.10 \times 10^6$	0/7 (0%)

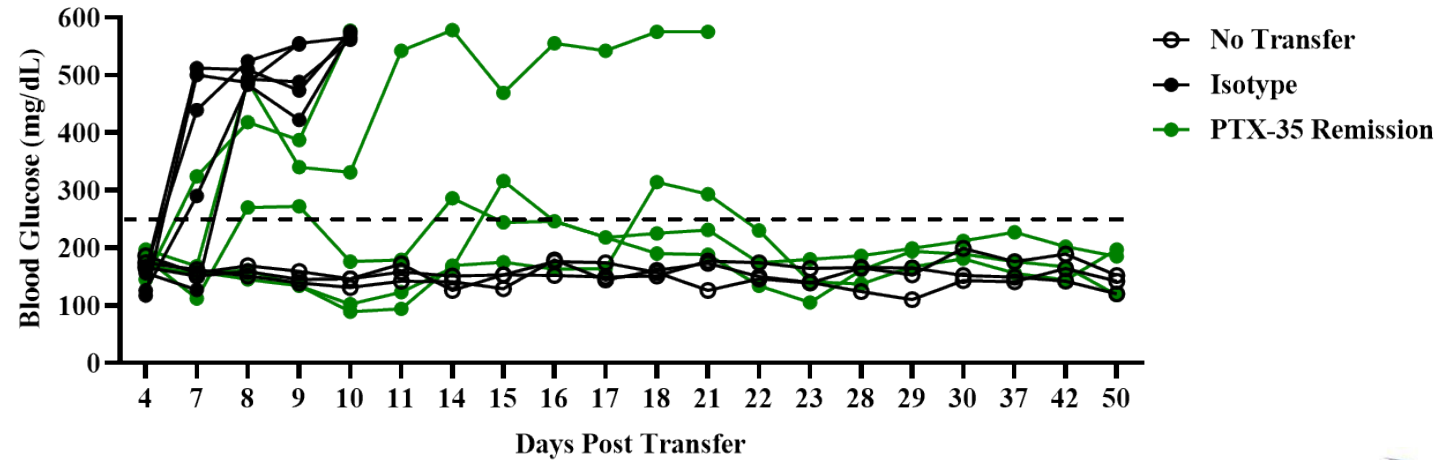
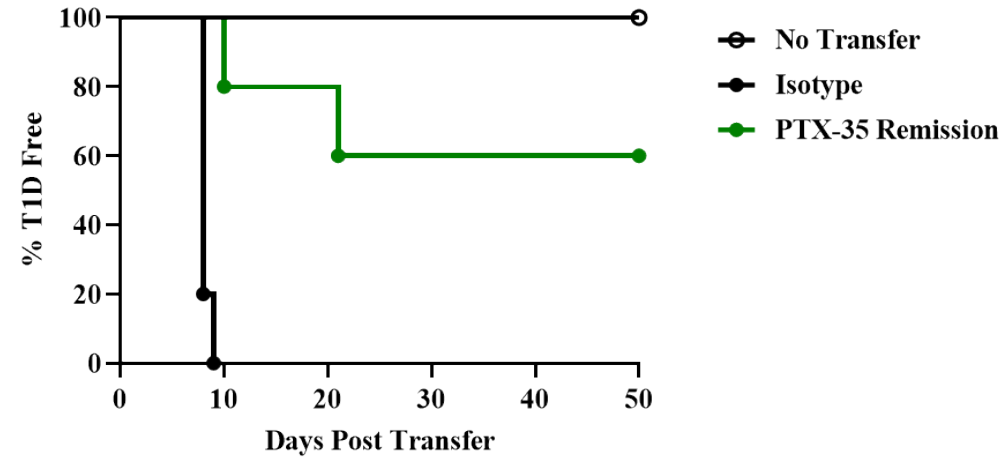
Diabetes is observed 5 to 8 days post transfer



Legend:   
 ○ No Transfer   
 ● Isotype   
 ● PTX-35 D2&6



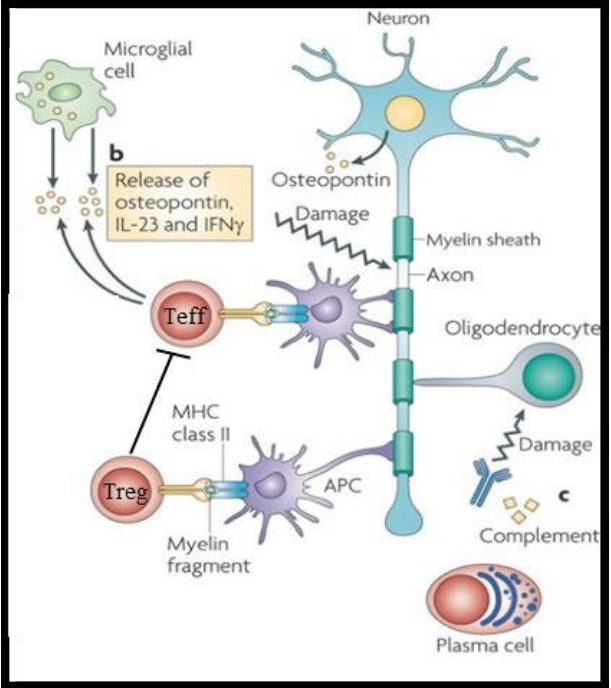
# PTX-35 Can Reverse Established T1D in Mice



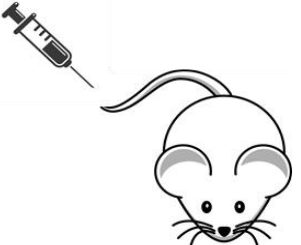
What if we intervene during an active  
immune response?

During an active autoimmune flare?

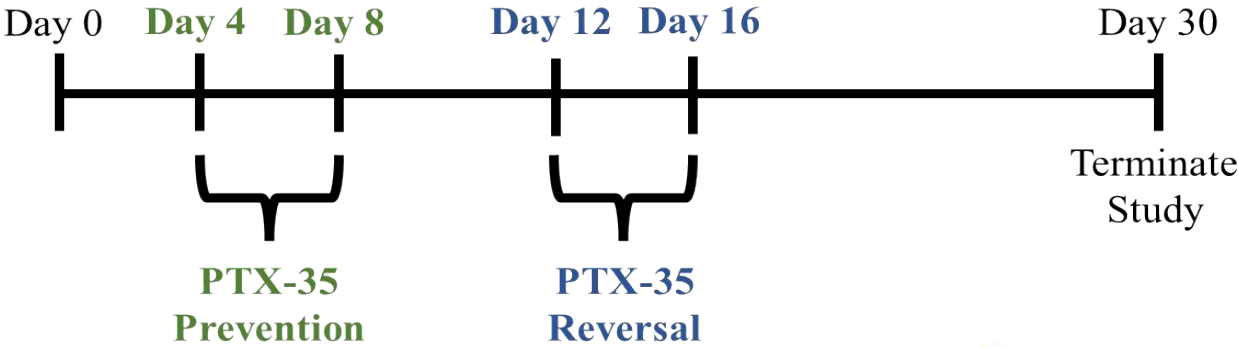
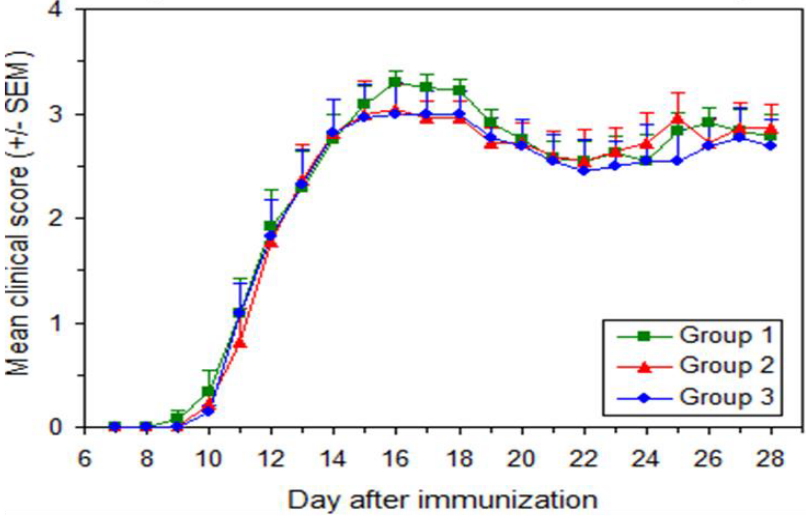
# Classic EAE Model – Chronic MS Model



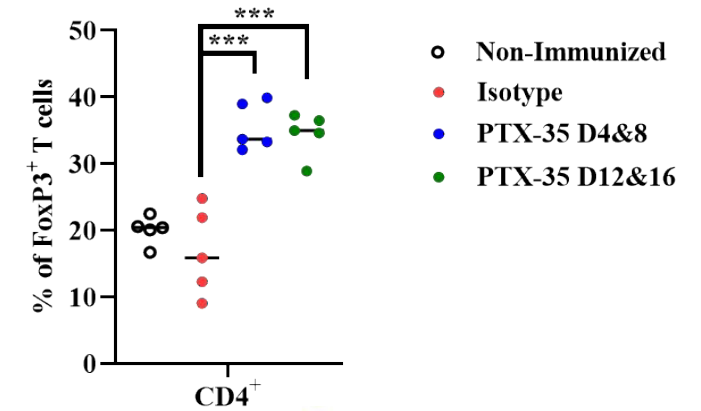
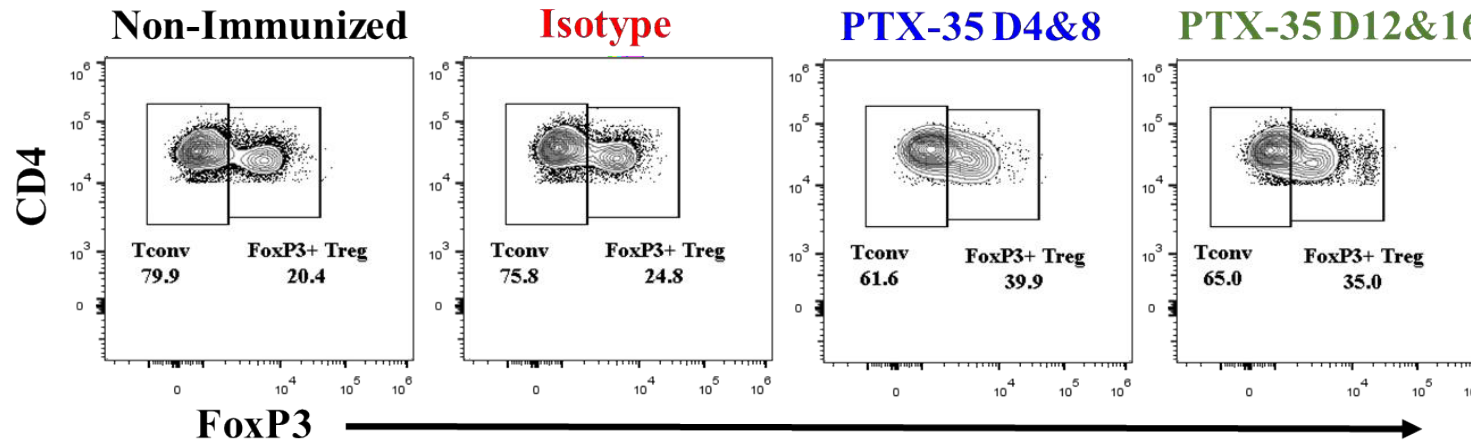
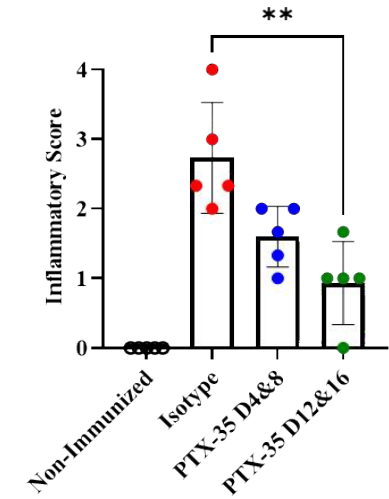
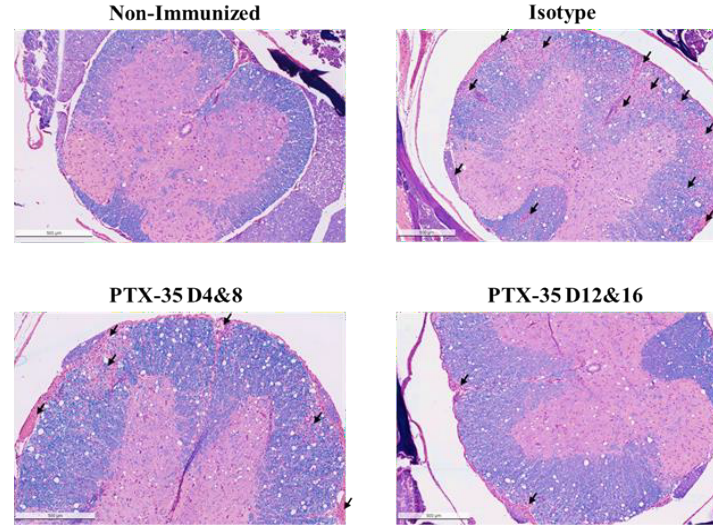
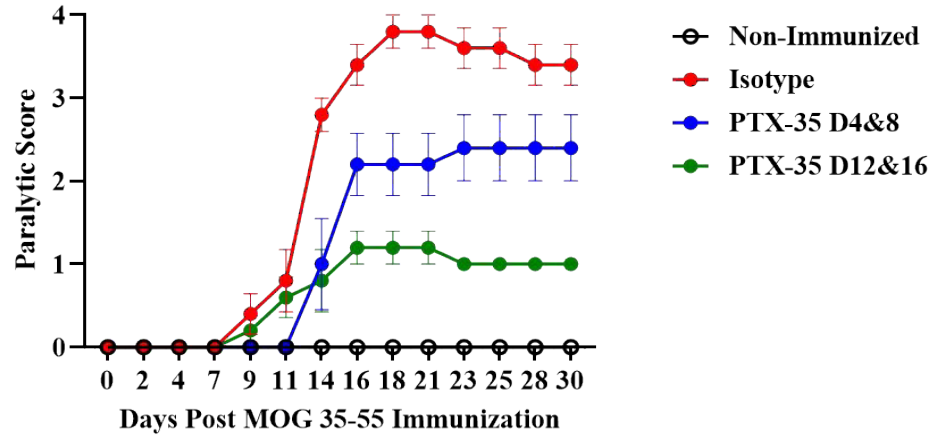
Immunization with MOG 35-55 C57BL/6



Example MOG 35-55 EAE Disease Progress

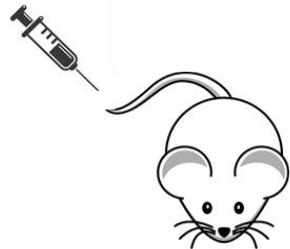


# Reversal of Established EAE Disease

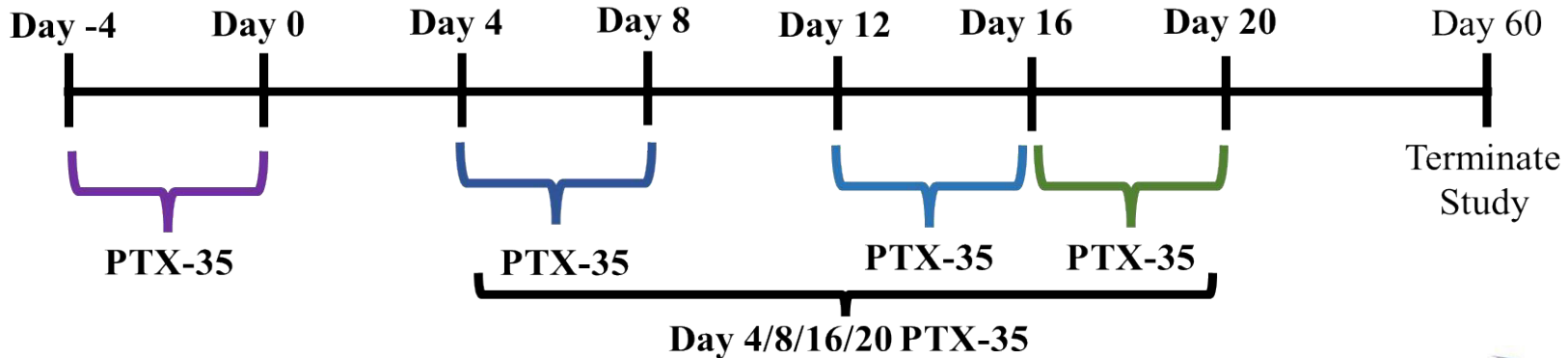
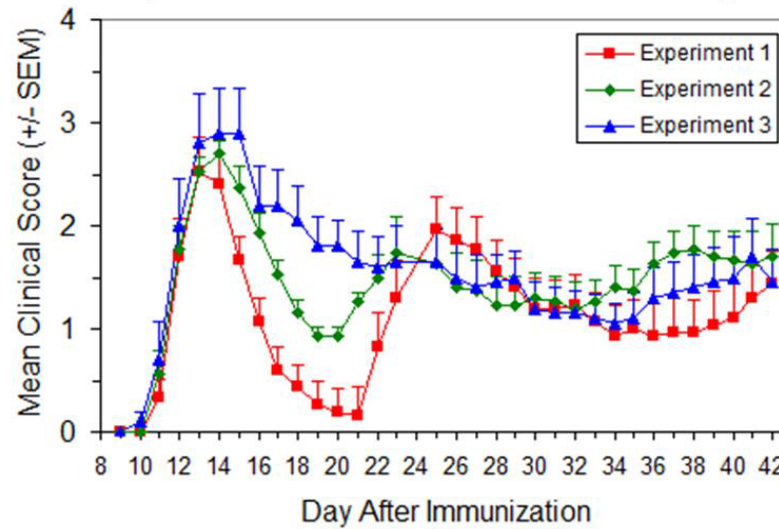


# RRMS Model – Relapse-Remitting Disease

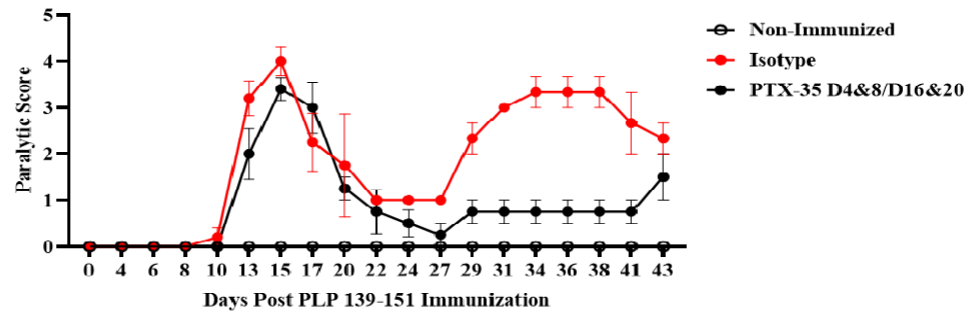
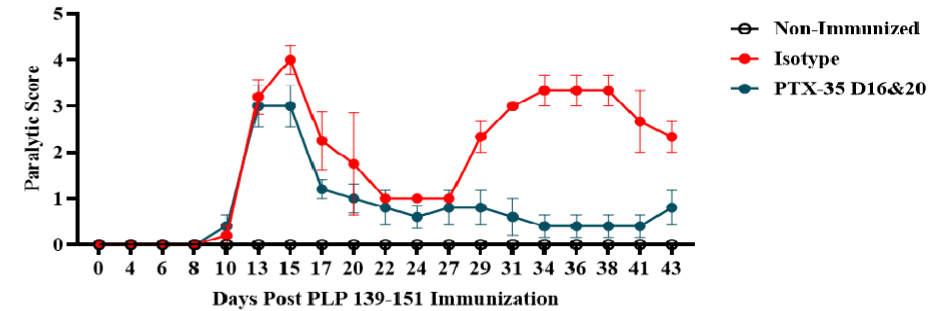
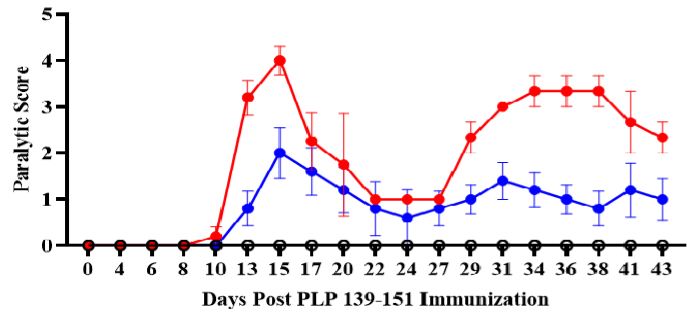
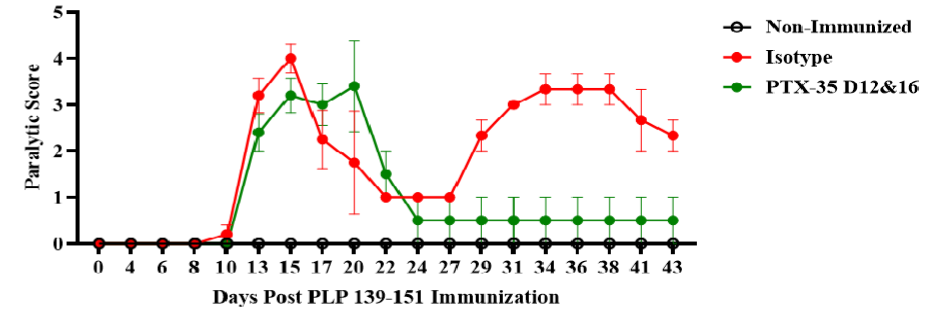
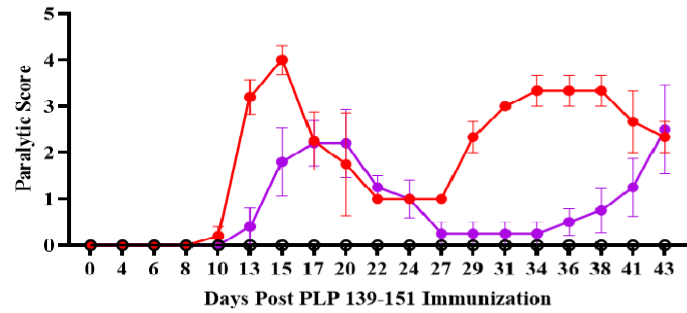
Immunization  
with PLP 139-151  
SJL/J



Example PLP 139-151 EAE Disease Progress



# Control & Some Reversal of Established RRMS



# PTX-35 is a Potent Treg Cell Expander

- PTX-35 stimulation of T-cell expansion is highly TCR-dependent
- Preclinical modeling of PTX-35 shows applications in several inflammatory disorders
- Expansion of Tregs by PTX-35 and other TNFRSF25 agonists demonstrate utility in solid organ transplantation and GVHD
- Full GLP safety package completed, open IND in oncology, Ph1 study ongoing (NCT04430348)
- **Next Steps**
  - Various humanized mouse model systems to expand possible indications and better understand mechanism of action
  - Seeking new clinical applications in the Treg manipulation space
  - Open to partnerships

# Acknowledgments & Collaborators

## Heat Biologics

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## Other PTX-35 Collaborators

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Braulio Garza  
Rob Welner  
Samir Khleif  
Geoffrey Hill  
Jody Baron



**Robert Levy, PhD**  
University of Miami



**Victor Perez, MD**  
Duke University



**James Shapiro, MD**  
University of Alberta



**Robert Negrin, MD**  
Stanford University

