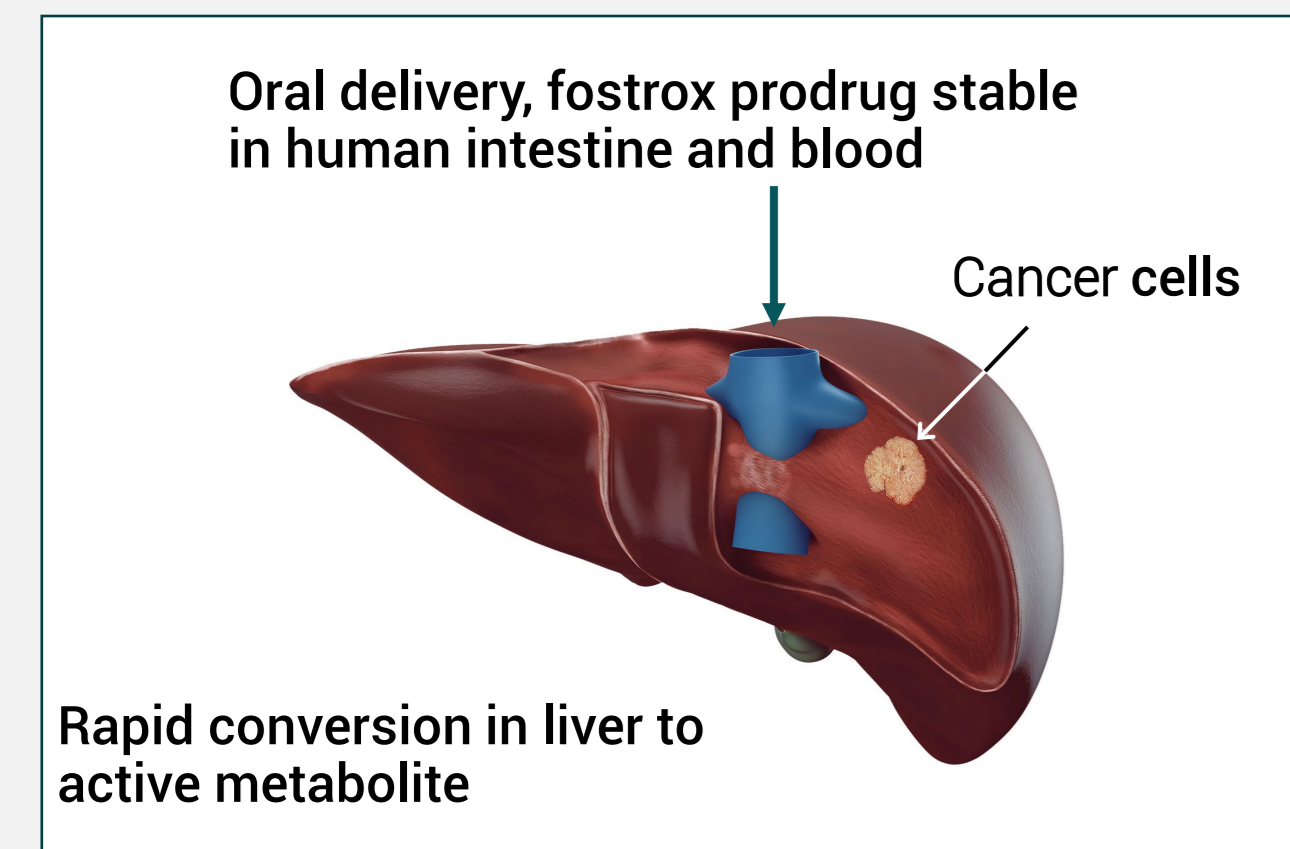


Fostrox (MIV-818) in combination with anti-PD-1 shows increased efficacy in nonclinical tumor models in vivo

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Background

- Fostrox (fostroxacitabine bralpamide) is an orally administered, liver-directed, nucleotide prodrug that has completed an open-label, multi-centre phase 1 monotherapy clinical trial and is currently progressing in a phase 1/2a trial in hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), in combinations with Keytruda® or Lenvima® (NCT03781934).



- fostrox is designed to deliver high levels of the chain-terminating nucleotide to the liver after oral dosing while minimizing systemic exposure

Materials & Methods

H22 syngeneic mouse model

Mice, female BALB/c, were inoculated subcutaneously with mouse hepatocellular carcinoma H22 (10⁶ cells). At a mean tumor size of 100mm³ mice were randomized into groups (n=10), and treated with vehicle, anti-PD-1 Ab Biocell (CD279), 3 mg/kg ip BIW for 3 weeks, and fostrox, 30 mg/kg po BID for 5 days, or the combination. Tumor volumes were measured three times per week after randomization

H460 xenograft CAM model

Human H460 lung cancer cells (10⁶ cells) were transplanted to the chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) of each egg on day E9. Eggs were then randomized into 4 groups (n=16-22). Treatment with pembrolizumab 2 mg/kg (Carbosynth) was on days E10, E12, E14, E15, E17, and fostrox 0.005 mg/kg on days E10 - E14. Tumors were cut out and weighed on day E18

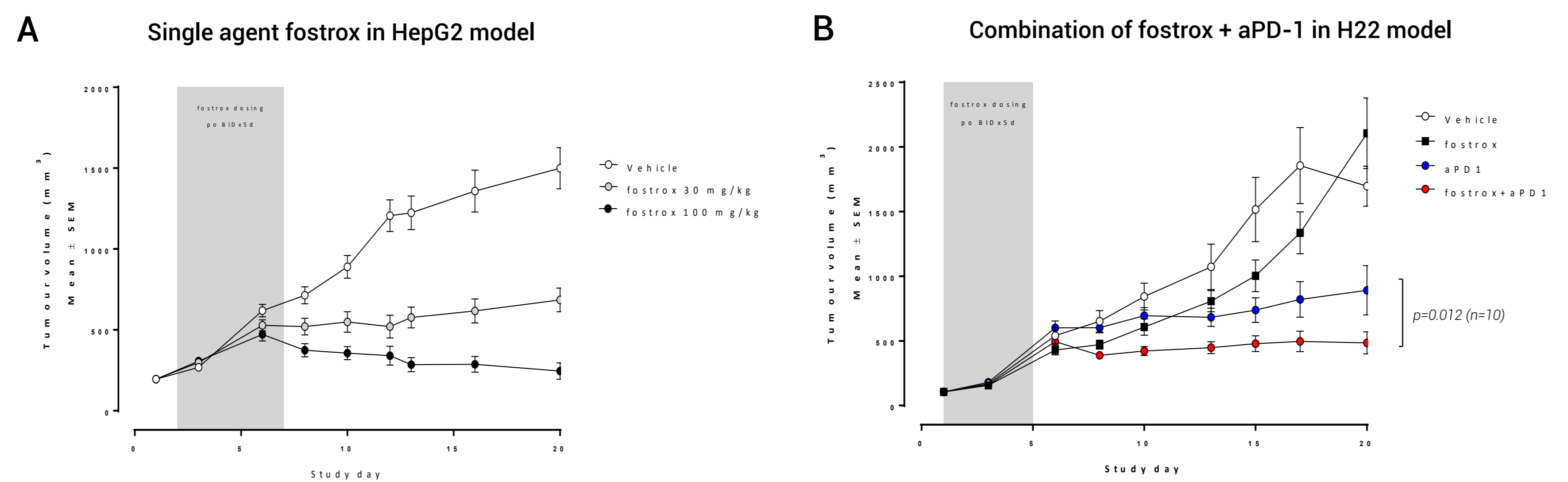
Gene expression analysis

For gene expression analysis a satellite group of tumor bearing mice (n=5) were treated with fostrox (30 mg/kg, po BID x3days) and aPD-1 (10 mg/kg Biocell (CD279), ip on days 1 and 4) or the combination. On day 6 tumors were snap-frozen and targeted RNA-sequencing of a panel of 1080 genes representing different immune cell types was performed (CrownBio mouse I/O RNA Seq Panel)

Histology and IHC

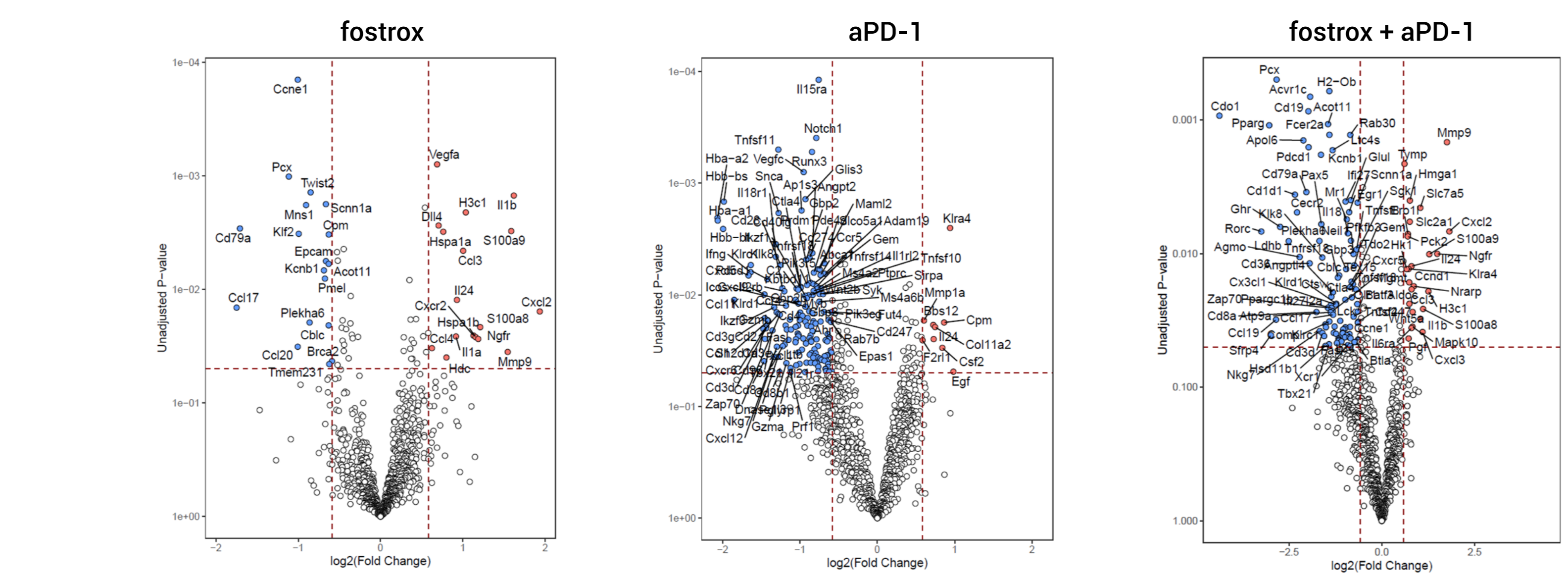
Hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) stained sections were examined by a pathologist. Microscopically 10 non-overlapping highpower fields (HPF) from each section of the tumor were evaluated and graded by a semi-quantitative scoring system for tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs), (0) absence of lymphocytes, (1) < 5, (2) >5 to < 20, and (3) > 20 lymphocytes per HPF. Immunohistochemistry (IHC) scoring for CD3+ and CD8+ cells was 0= No positive reaction, 1=<5 positive cells, 2=(5-15 positive cells), 3=(15-25 positive cells), 4=(25-50 positive cells), 5=>50 positive cells)

fostrox + aPD-1 anti-tumor efficacy in the mouse H22 tumor model in vivo



Significant anti-tumor growth activity was observed in the HCC xenograft model HepG2 when treated with fostrox at 30 mg/kg and 100 mg/kg (BID for 5 days, n=10) (A). To test the impact of fostrox in combination with a checkpoint inhibitor the syngeneic HCC mouse model H22 was treated with aPD-1 (Biocell CD279, 3mg/kg ip BIW for 3 weeks), fostrox (30 mg/kg po BID for 5 days) or the combination (B). A significant enhancement of tumor growth inhibition was observed for the combination (p=0.012, n=10)

Gene expression changes in the mouse H22 tumor model in vivo

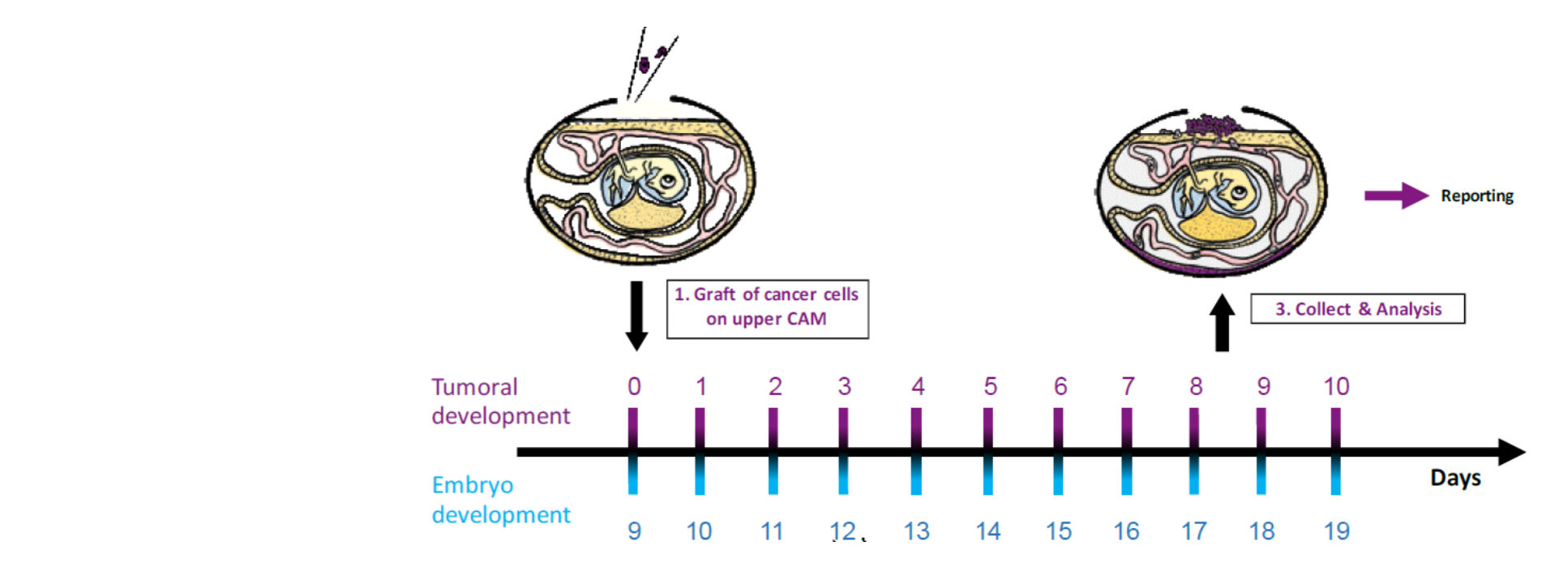
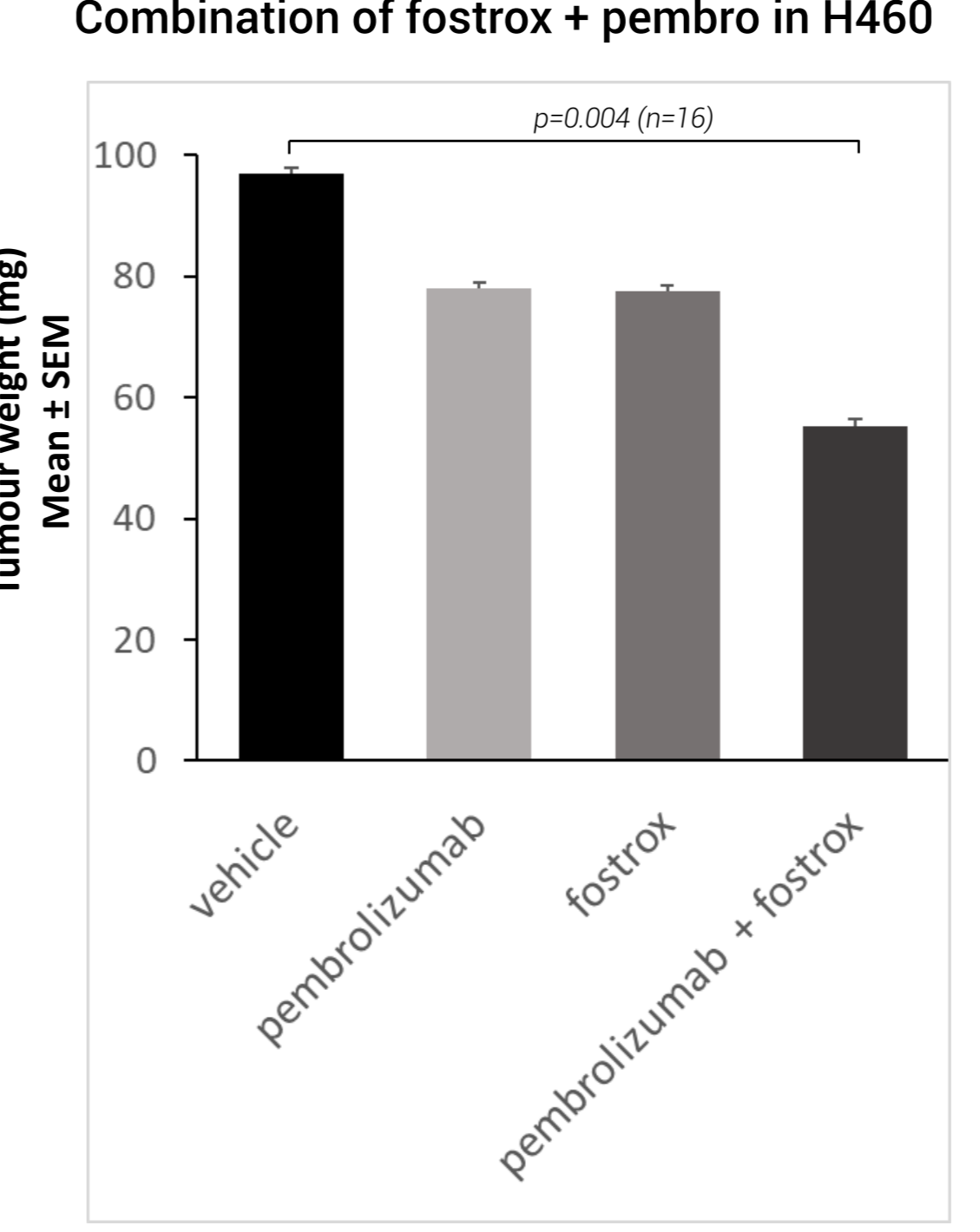


Differentially regulated Gene Ontology (GO) terms by treatments

Treatment (n=5)	Upregulated genes ¹	GO id	Description	p-value (adj) ²	Genes (upregulated)
fostrox	18	GO:0048247	lymphocyte chemotaxis	0.0007	Ccl17/Ccl20
		GO:0006261	DNA-dependent DNA replication	0.0054	Ccne1/Bra2
		GO:1903671	negative regulation of sprouting angiogenesis	0.0092	Klf2
		GO:0050870	positive regulation of T cell activation	3.34E-30	Tnfsf11/Runx3/Cd40lg/Cd274/Cd28/Ifg/Prdm1/Tnfrsf14/Ctla4/Il1r2/Sirpa/Sykc/Ptprc/lkzf1/Myblcos/Cd4/Zap70/Vcam1/Lck/Fgl2/Il21/Igal/Lag3/Tgfb2/Foxp3/Cd3e/Cd5/Cd27/Il2ra/Tbx21/Stat5a/Xcl1/Cd19/Cd79a/Cd1d1/Egr1/Mr1/Rorc/Il18/Tnfsf8/Tnfsf18/Ctla4/Zap70/Cd8a/Tnfsf4/Ccl19/Lck/Klrc1/Myb/Irf4/Cd3d/Il18r1/Stat5a/Cd28/Cd27/Mertk/lkzf3/Tbx21
fostrox + aPD1	98	GO:0030098	lymphocyte differentiation	2.73E-23	
fostrox	17	GO:0097529	myeloid leukocyte migration	1.17E-14	Vegfa/Il1b/S100a9/Ccl3/Cxcl2/S100a8/Cxcr2/Il1a/Ccl4
		GO:0045766	positive regulation of angiogenesis	1.28E-07	Vegfa/Il1b/Cxcr2/Il1a/Mmp9
aPD1	9	GO:0007259	receptor signaling pathway via JAK-STAT	4.36E-5	Il24/Csf2/Egf
		GO:0014066	regulation of PI3-kinase signaling	0.0007	F2r11/Egf
fostrox + aPD1	25	GO:0030595	leukocyte chemotaxis	3.52E-11	Cxcl2/S100a9/Ccl3/S100a8/Wnt5a/Il1b/Cxcl3/Pgf
		GO:0050729	positive regulation of inflammatory response	2.33E-07	S100a9/Ccl3/S100a8/Wnt5a/Il1b

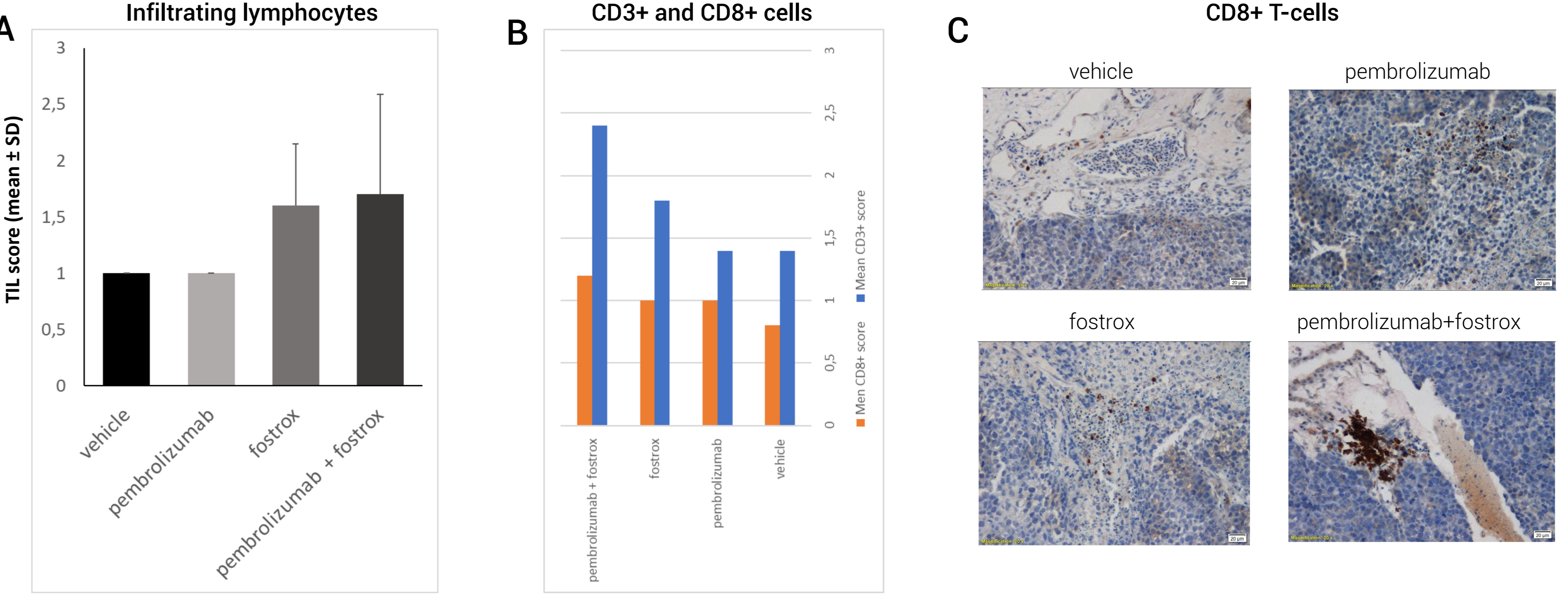
¹ Fold change >1.5, p<0.05
² Benjamini-Hochberg false discovery rate adjusted p-value

fostrox + pembrolizumab anti-tumour efficacy in the H460 CAM model in vivo



Anti-tumor efficacy of fostrox in combination with pembrolizumab was investigated in the chicken chorioallantoic membrane (CAM) model (Inovation SAS) using H460 human lung carcinoma cells. Treatment with pembrolizumab (2 mg/kg) or fostrox (0.005 mg/kg) lead to a reduction of tumor weight of 20% and 20%, respectively. The combined treatment resulted in an additive tumor reduction of 43%

fostrox + pembrolizumab induced changes in the H460 TME



Changes in lymphocyte infiltration was scored on H&E stained tumor sections (n=5) from the H460 efficacy study (A). Infiltration of CD3 and CD8 positive cells were assessed by IHC (B). Representative images of CD8 IHC (brown stain) for the different treatments are shown in (C)

Conclusions

- The combination of a checkpoint inhibitor (anti-PD-1) with fostrox showed enhanced tumor growth inhibition
- Fostrox-induced changes in the tumor microenvironment (TME), gene expression and lymphocyte infiltration, are consistent with increased immune-mediated anti-tumor activity
- The results indicate a potential for enhanced efficacy when combining anti-PD-1 with fostrox in the treatment of HCC