

A novel non-competitive and non-brain penetrant adenosine A_{2A} receptor antagonist designed to reverse adenosinemediated suppression of anti-tumor immunity

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SUMMARY

- High levels of extracellular adenosine drive tumor immunosuppression
- Adenosine concentrations in tumors are at least 10-fold higher compared to normal tissue
- A_{2A} is the most prevalent adenosine receptor of immune cells
- Adenosine suppresses innate and adaptive immune reactions via signaling through A_{2A}
- A_{2A} antagonists repurposed from Parkinson's disease dramatically loose potency in a high adenosine environment
- iTeos A_{2A} antagonist is designed for immuno-oncology:
 - ✓ Non-competitive and selective inhibitor of A_{2A}
 - ✓ Highly potent in high intratumoral adenosine concentrations
 - ✓ Non-brain penetrant, avoiding potential CNS side-effects at doses needed to inhibit tumoral A2A

HIGH EXTRACELLULAR ADENOSINE CONCENTRATION IN TUMORS



Adenosine concentrations in patient-derived xenografts. Extracellular adenosine content was measured in 10 PDX from the indicated tumor histological types and normal tissue. Extracellular fluid from the PDX was obtained by microdialysis and adenosine was quantified by LC-MS. The mean adenosine concentration was $10,71 \pm 1,70 \mu$ M (SEM) (n = 5 to 6 tumors/PDX model).

ICIC 2017

#A141

- ✓ Rescues adenosine-driven T cell and innate cell immunosuppression
- ✓ Increases in vivo anti-tumor efficacy of a-CTLA4 and a-PD1

ADENOSINE-DRIVEN IMMUNOSUPPRESSION



A_{2A} IS THE MAIN ADENOSINE RECEPTOR IN IMMUNE CELLS



mRNA quantitation by Nanostring nCounter technology.

ITEOS A_{2A} ANTAGONIST IS POTENT, SELECTIVE AND NON-BRAIN PENETRANT

Parameter	iTeos A _{2A} antagonist
Potency (cAMP, IC ₅₀)	0.6 nM
Potency in high adenosine (cAMP, IC ₅₀)	26 nM
Potency in whole blood vs 25 µM CGS- 21680 (pCREB, IC ₅₀)	0.9 nM
Selectivity vs other adenosine receptors	 > 1500x vs hA₁ > 800x vs hA_{2B} > 20000x vs hA₃
CNS penetration	No

ITEOS A_{2A} ANTAGONIST IS HIGHLY POTENT IN THE ADENOSINE RICH TUMOR MICROENVIRONMENT



iTeos A_{2A} antagonist outperforms competitors in normal and adenosine-rich environment. Stimulation mimics normal (low adenosine) and tumor-like (adenosine-high, 2%HSA) environment, with cAMP used as a readout.



ITEOS A_{2A} ANTAGONIST INCREASES T CELL CYTOTOXICITY

iTeos compound abrogates A_{2A} mediated inhibition of cytoxicity. OT1 cells, primed with Ova peptide in the presence of a high concentration of A_{2A} selective agonist and increasing concentrations of iTeos antagonist or Preladenant were then incubated with labeled Ova coated Panc02 cells as target cells.

ITEOS A_{2A} ANTAGONIST IS A NON-COMPETITIVE INHIBITOR OF A_{2A}



CT26-CD73 model



iTeos A_{2A} antagonist is noncompetitive with adenosine. Human primary CD3 T cells were stimulated with different concentrations of adenosine (+ 2% HSA). cAMP was used as a readout. iTeos compounds are 10-100 times more potent than competitors in low adenosine, and 1000-10000 times more potent at the highest adenosine concentration.

EMT-6 model



iTeos compound enhances anti-tumor activity of a-CTLA4 and a-PD-1. The efficacy of iTeos A_{2A} antagonist was evaluated in established EMT-6 CT26-CD73 and tumors. syngeneic Combination iTeos of compound with checkpoint inhibitors resulted in significant tumor growth inhibition (n=9-10 mice/group; * p<0.01, ** p<0.001; TGI was calculated when tumors in vehicle groups reached 1000 mm^3).



ITEOS A_{2A} ANTAGONIST INCREASES TH1 CYTOKINE PRODUCTION



iTeos A_{2A} antagonist restores A_{2A} -mediated suppression of T cell and innate cell-derived Th1 cytokines. Human whole blood was stimulated in the presence of 1 μ M of A_{2A} agonist CGS-21680. n = 3 healthy donors.

CONCLUSIONS



Distribution of adenosine concentrations in tumors (µM)

iTeos A_{2A} antagonist is a novel, best-in-class A_{2A} antagonist designed for Immuno-Oncology

- Non-competitive with adenosine
- Potent in high intratumoral adenosine concentration
- No CNS penetrance
- Reverses adenosine-mediated suppression of cancer immunity, including in high adenosine concentrations found in most human cancers



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