

Immunogenicity of therapeutic antibodies: role of aggregation in T lymphocyte response

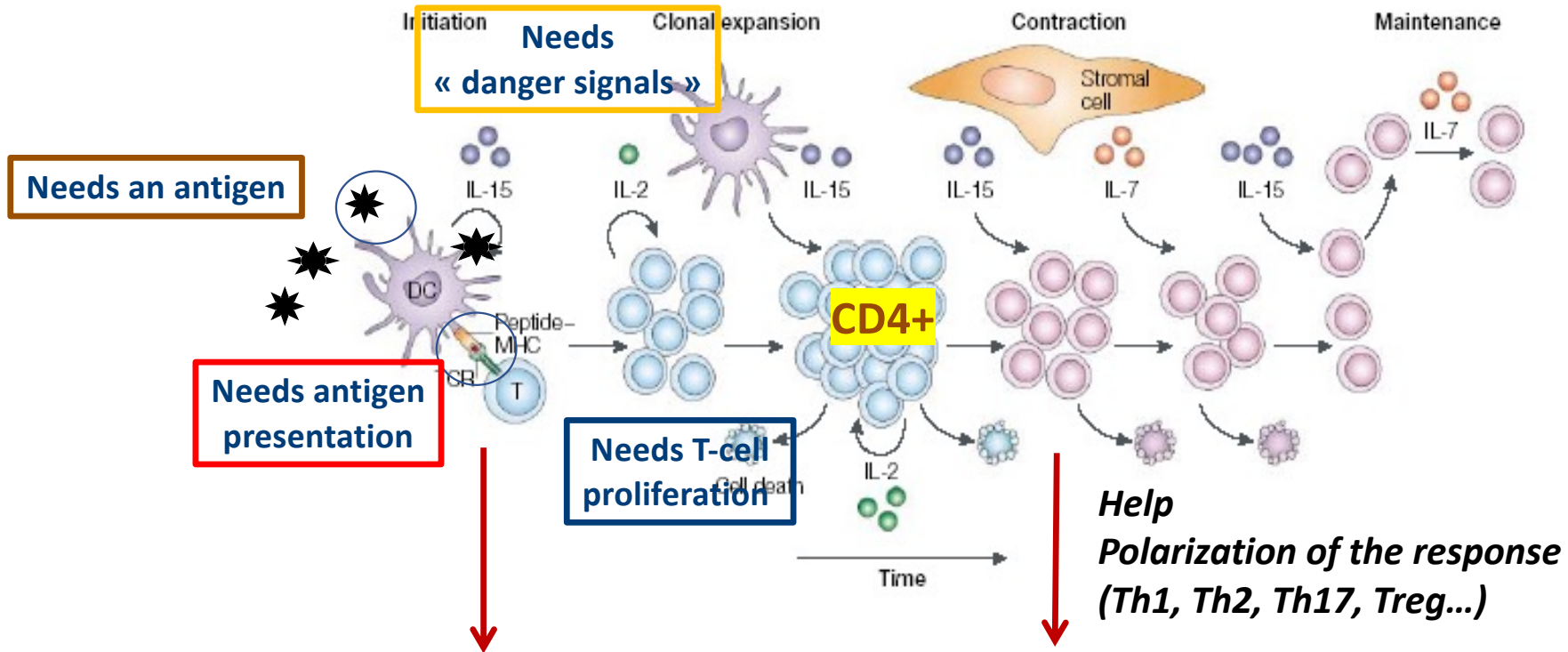
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INSERM UMR 996, Inflammation, Microbiome, Immunosurveillance

In collaboration with Claire Smadja and Myriam Taverna, CNRS UMR 8612, Institut Galien Université Paris-Saclay; Bernard Maillère, CEA, Saclay
ACCREDIA, PERP, ANR, France (Bernard Maillère, coordinator)

**Immunogenicity = recognition by the immune system of defined structures
= needs mobilization of the adaptive immune response = T-cells**

Adaptive Immune Response



Cross-presentation/MHC I
Whole antigen



CD8+ T lymphocytes: antigen-driven cytotoxicity



B lymphocytes, plasmocytes



antibodies

Influencing Factors

Patient features

- Immune status
- Pathology
- Genetic background

Treatment-related

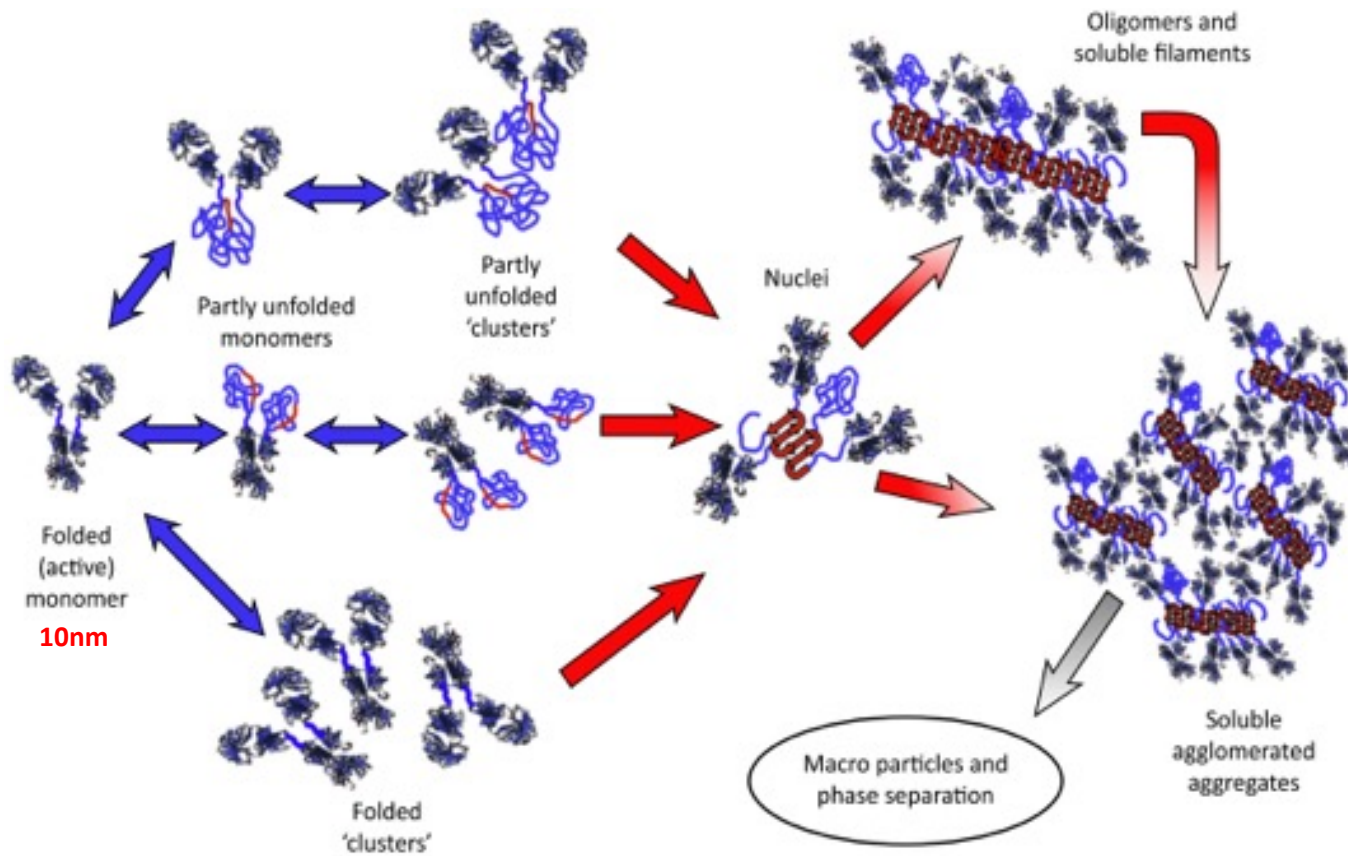
- Length, Frequency
- Dose
- Route of administration
- Immunosuppressive medication

Immunogenicity

Product-related

- Degree of non-self, Presence of T or B-cell epitopes
- Post-translational modifications (glycosylation...)
- Formulation, production, purification, impurities
- Structural alterations: Oxidation, Deamidation and degradation, Conformational changes
- **Aggregation**

AGGREGATES FORMATION



Insoluble aggregates	
1 - 100 μm	Subvisible micron aggregates
> 100 μm	Visible aggregates

Soluble aggregates	
< 100 nm	Oligomers
100 - 1000 nm	Submicron aggregates

AGGREGATES IN BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS

Production process: *bioreactor, purification, formulation*
 ⇒ **Aggregates elimination well controlled**

Injected volume	≤ 100 mL (particles/container)		> 100 mL (particles/mL)	
	≥ 10 μm	≥ 25 μm	≥ 10 μm	≥ 25 μm
Light obscuration	6000	600	25	3
Microscopy	3000	300	12	2

European (Ph. Eur. 2.9.19) & US (USP <788>) Pharmacopeia

Handling & administration: T°C variations, shaking, light stress...
 ⇒ **ONLY visual control & filtration**

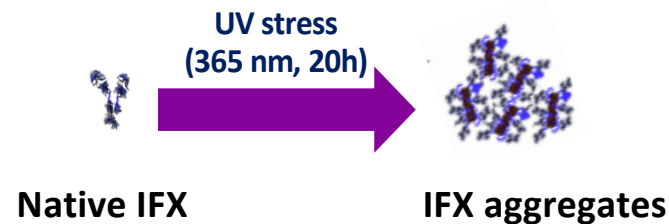
“Rapid aggregation after mixing Avastin® (bevacizumab) or Herceptin® (trastuzumab) with 5% dextrose and human plasma under *in vitro* conditions that simulate the interface of IV infusion” Arvinte et al. (2013)

“Nanometer, submicron, and micron protein particles have been evidenced in intravenous saline bags that could inadvertently be delivered to patients” Pardeshi et al. (2020); Kannan et al. (2020)

INFLIXIMAB (IFX)

- Chimeric anti-TNF α monoclonal antibody (IgG1).
- High potential for aggregation
- Highly immunogenic: 17 to 58 % of patients developing ADA (IgG1, IgG4, IgE)
- CD4 T-cell epitopes of IFX identified among healthy donors.

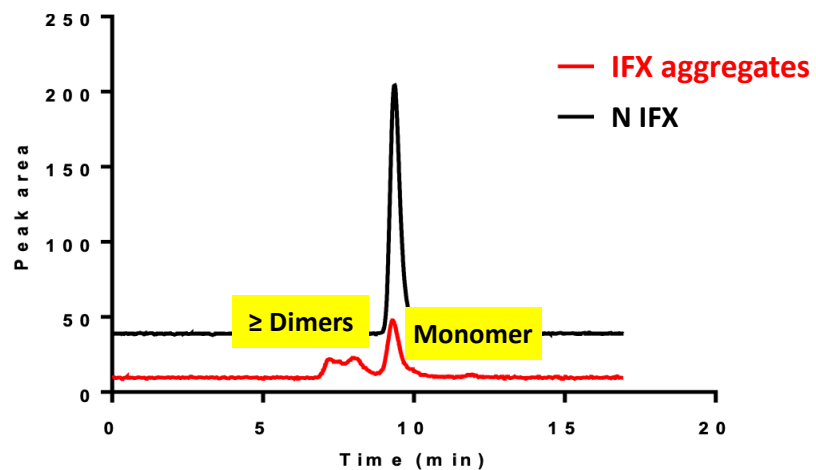
Aggregates production



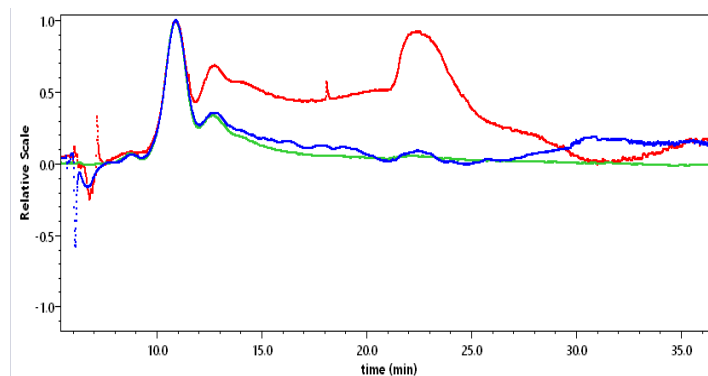
- ATEZOLIZUMAB:**
- Humanized anti-PDL1 (IgG1)
 - Lacks the N-glycosylation site \rightarrow favors aggregation
 - Highly immunogenic: 13%- 36% of patients developing ADA
- BOCOCIZUMAB:**
- Humanized PCSK9 inhibitory antibody that reduces LDL cholesterol levels
 - High polyreactivity and self-aggregation propensities
 - ADAs were detected in 44.0% (155/352) of bococizumab-treated subjects

NANOSIZED AGGREGATES CHARACTERIZATION

Size exclusion chromatography (SEC)*



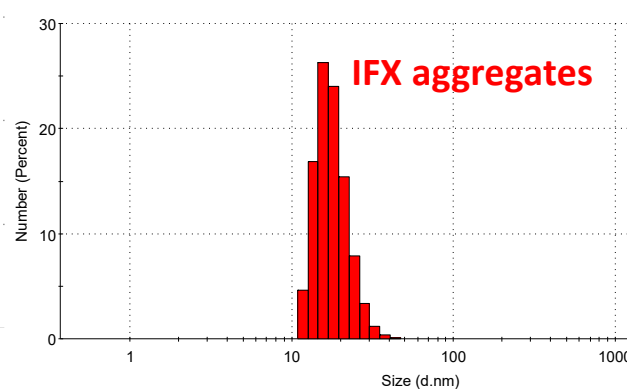
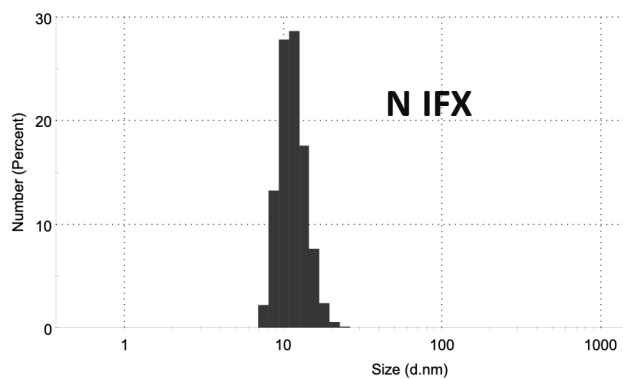
Field-flow fractionation - multi angle light scattering (MALS)



Fragment	2.1%
Monomer	52.3%
Dimers	19.3%
Oligomers	26.3%

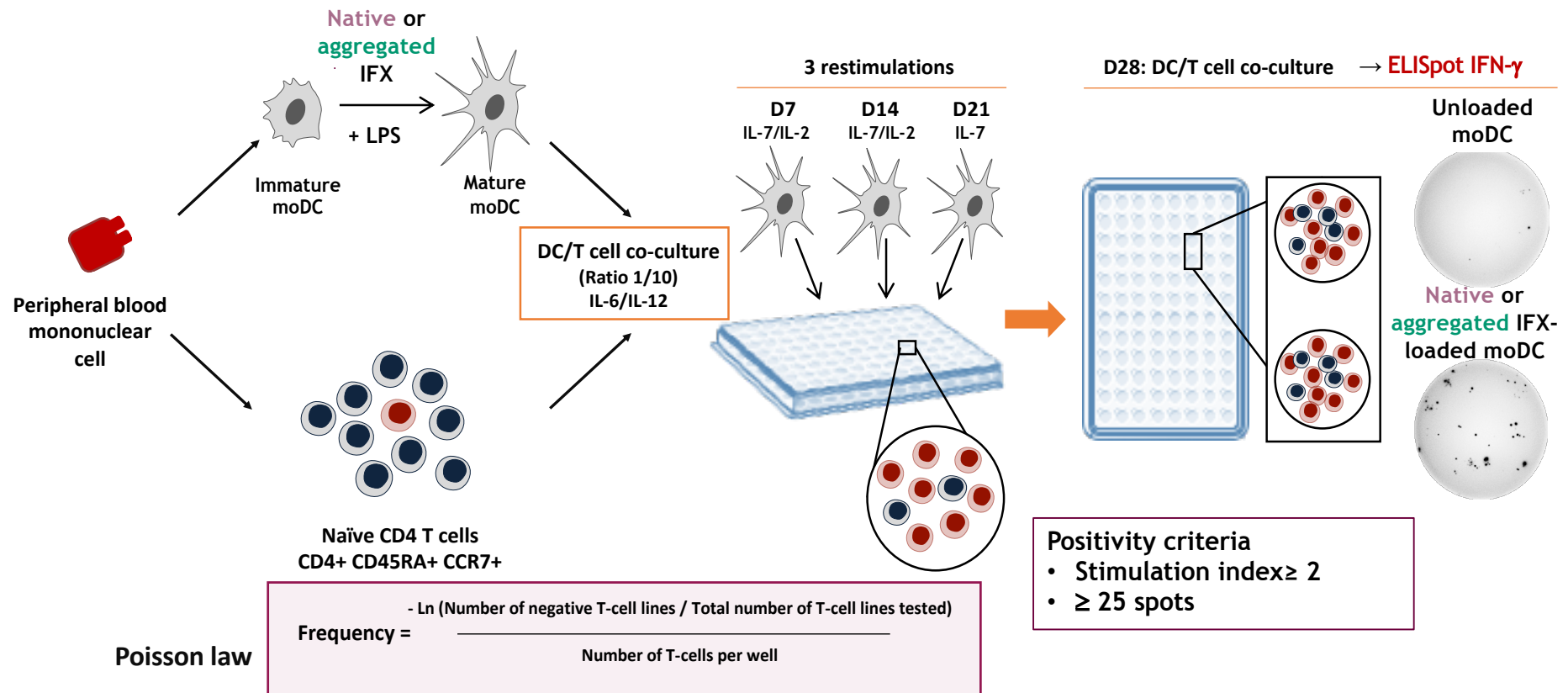
- Mixture monomer/aggregates
- Soluble dimers and oligomers <100 nm

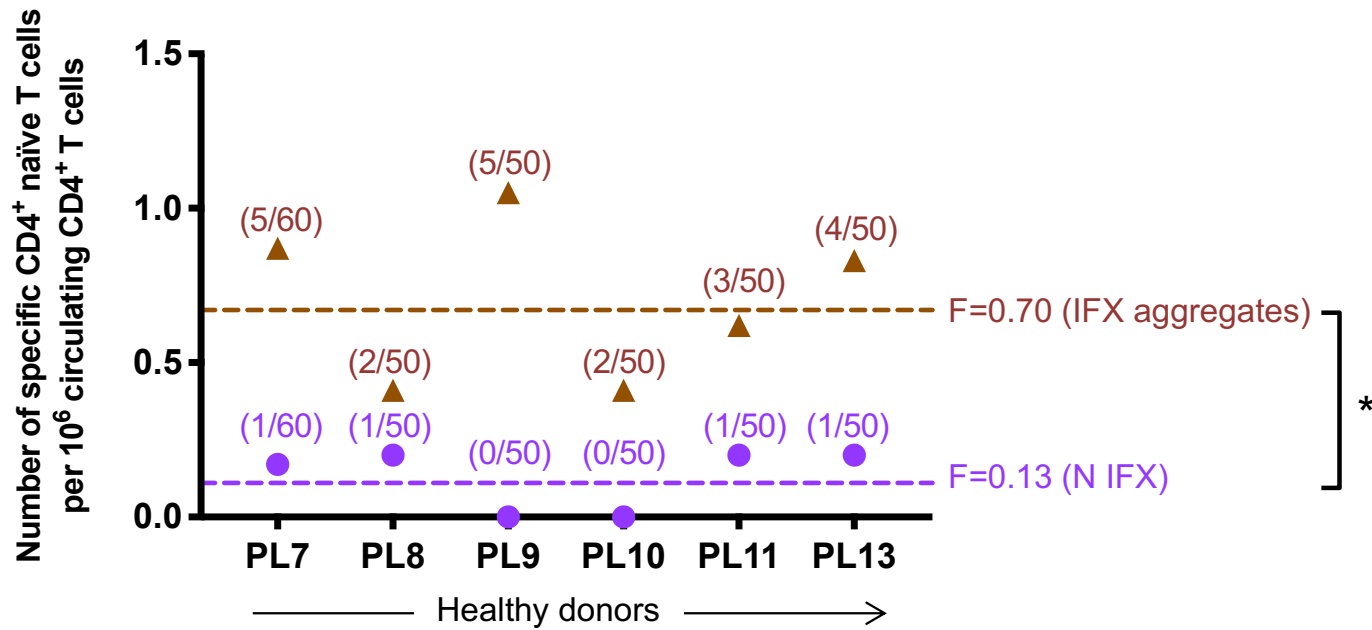
Dynamic light scattering (DLS)



Absence of aggregates >100nm

AUTOLOGOUS CO-CULTURE MODEL TO IDENTIFY NAIVE T CELLS RECOGNIZING N OR AGGREGATED IFX



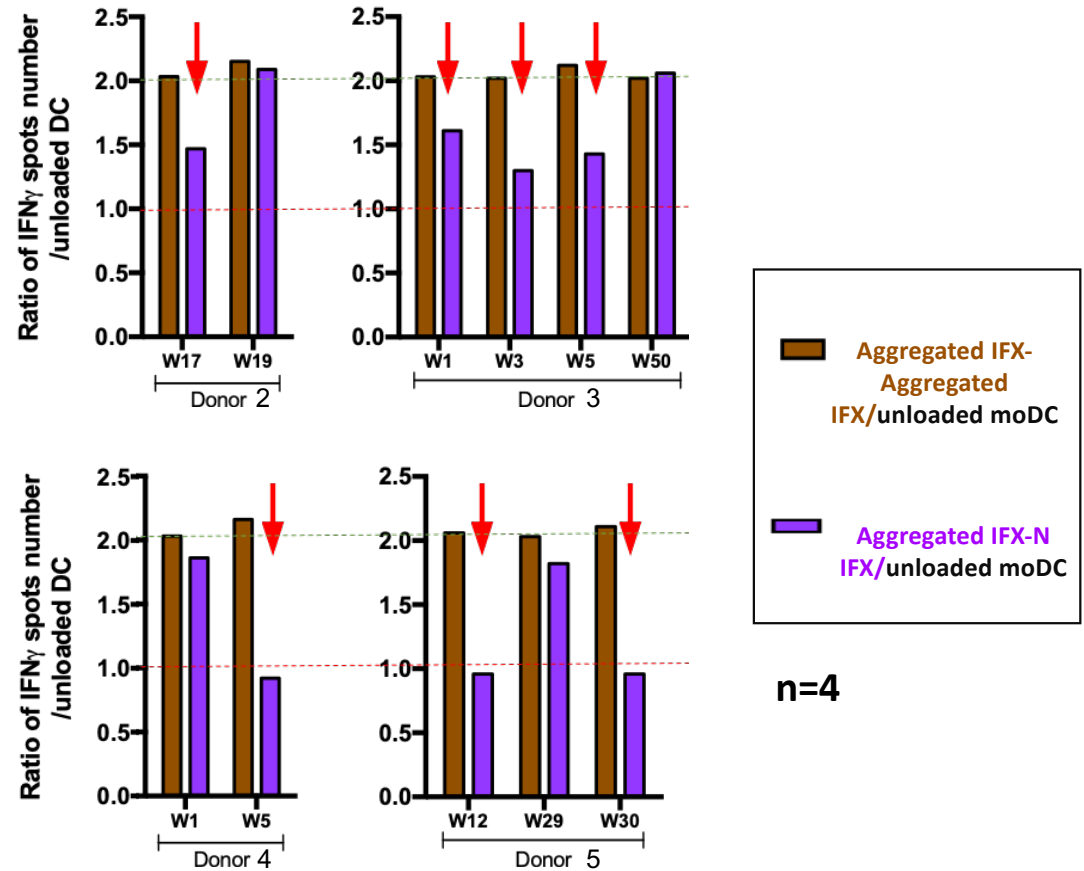
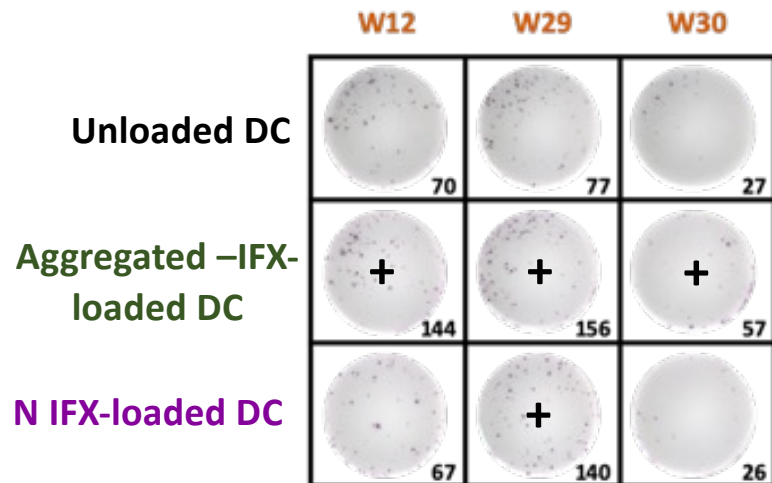


⇒ Identification of a higher number of specific T cells in response to IFX aggregates for each donor

CROSS-REACTIVITY OF UV-AGGREGATED IFX-RECOGNIZING T CELLS WITH NATIVE IFX

Donor 5

ELISpot 2: UV IFX-primed naive CD4 T cells (3/50)

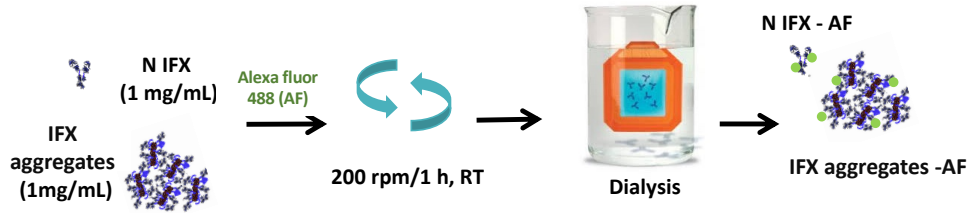


⇒ Some aggregated IFX-specific T cells can recognize ONLY aggregated-derived peptides

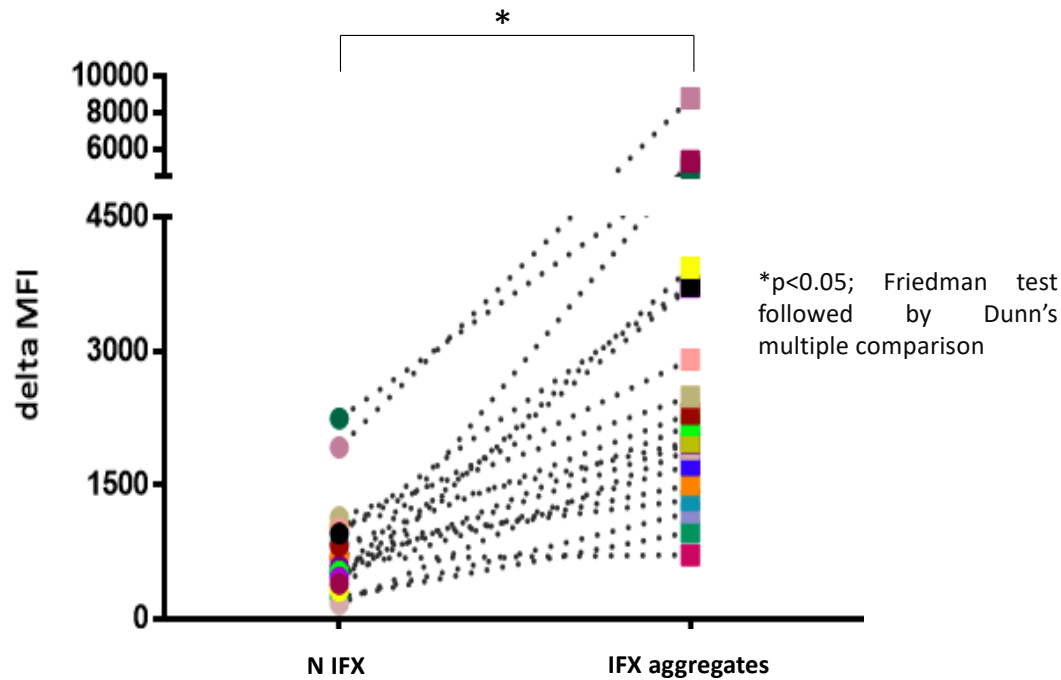
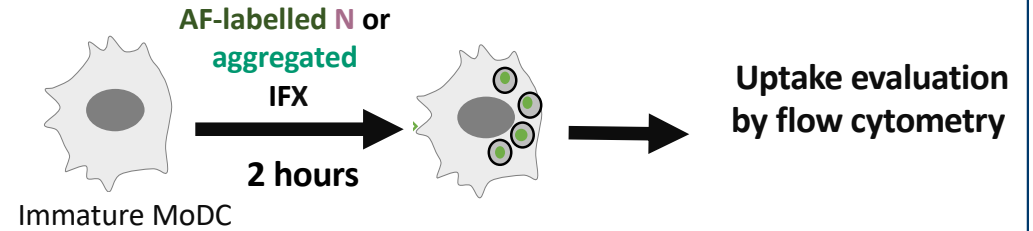
Hypothesis

The quantity of IFX entering DC plays a role

N AND AGGREGATED IFX LABELLING BY ALEXA FLUOR



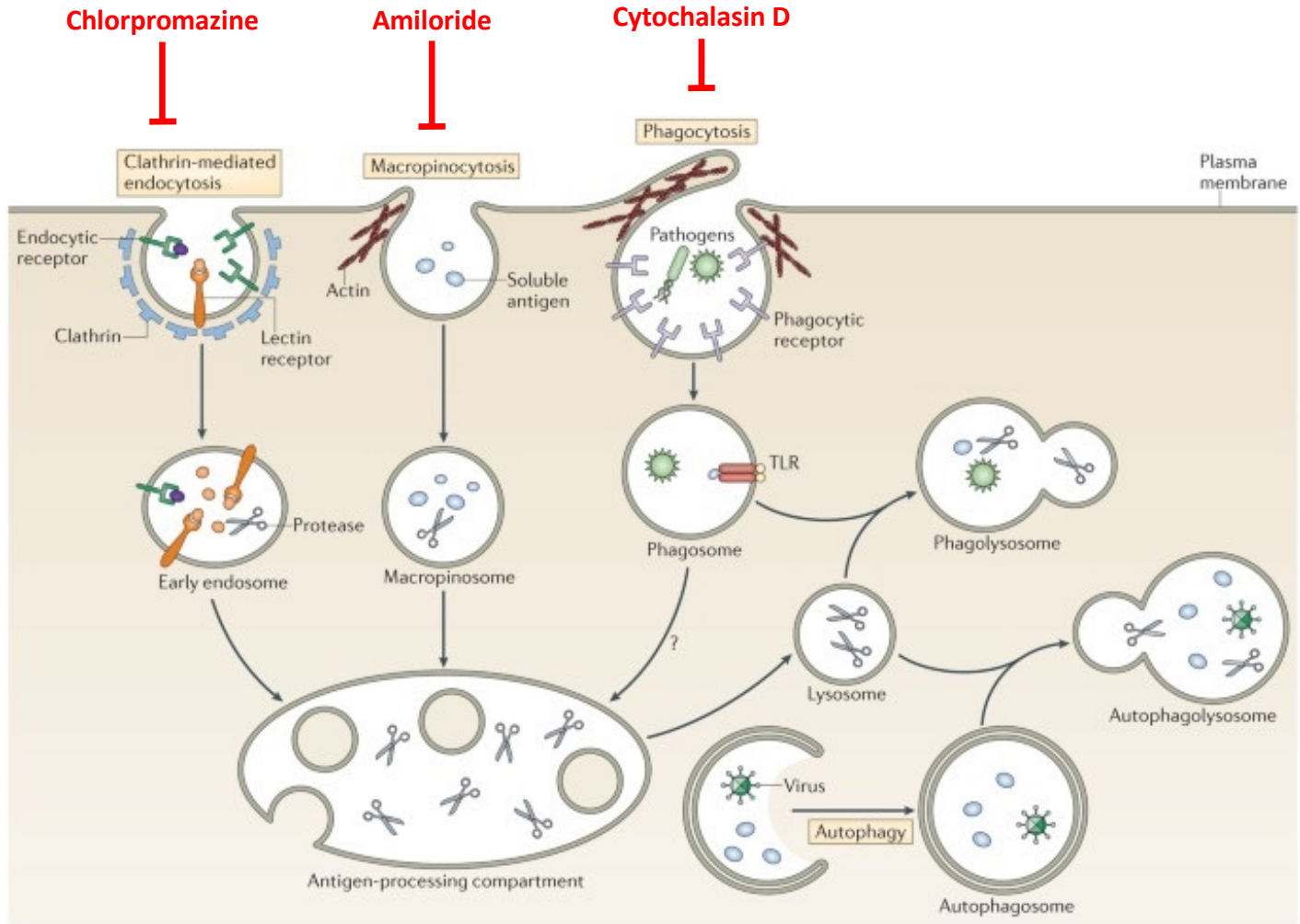
N AND AGGREGATED IFX UPTAKE BY MoDC



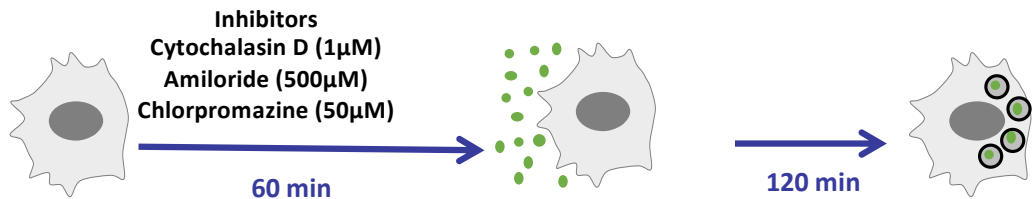
Uptake calculation: difference between mean fluorescence intensity of surface-localized (4°C) and internalized (37°C) N or aggregated IFX.

IFX aggregates tend to be more internalized in comparison to native IFX

ENDOCYTIC PATHWAYS IMPLICATED IN N AND UV IFX INTERNALIZATION



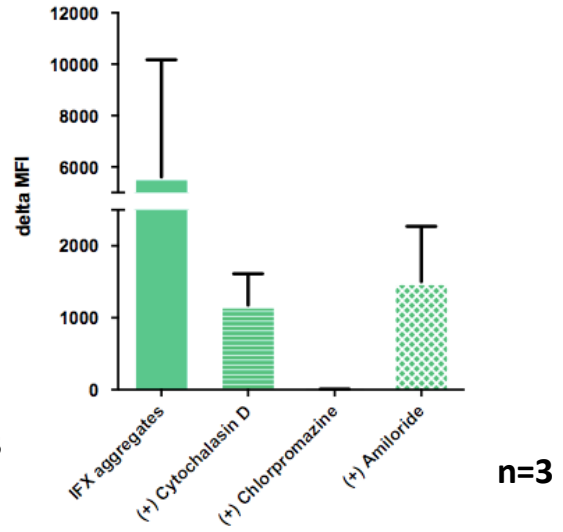
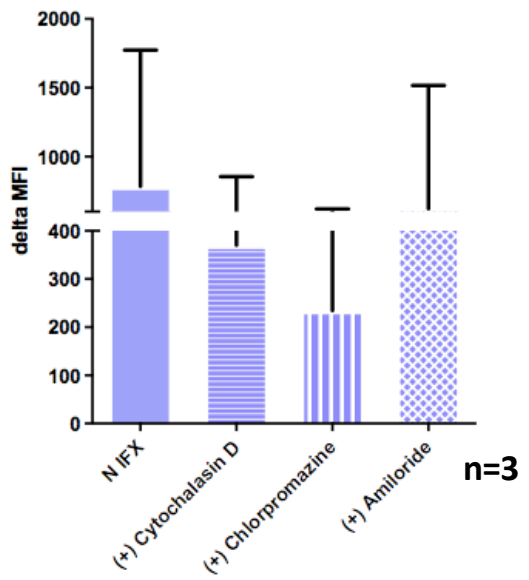
Endocytosis routes can determine cellular trafficking and antigen presentation



Cytochalasin D → Inhibits phagocytosis ;
 Chlorpromazine → Inhibits endocytosis ;
 Amiloride → inhibits micropinocytosis ;

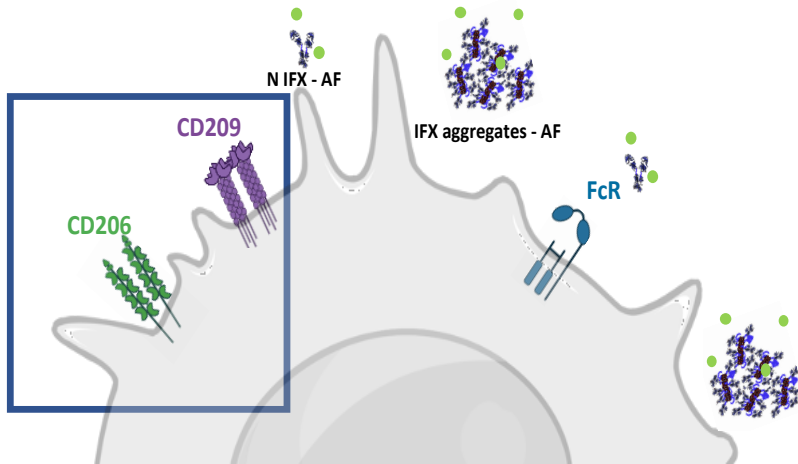
Immature moDCs

N IFX – AF (200 µg/mL)
 UV IFX- AF (200 µg/mL)



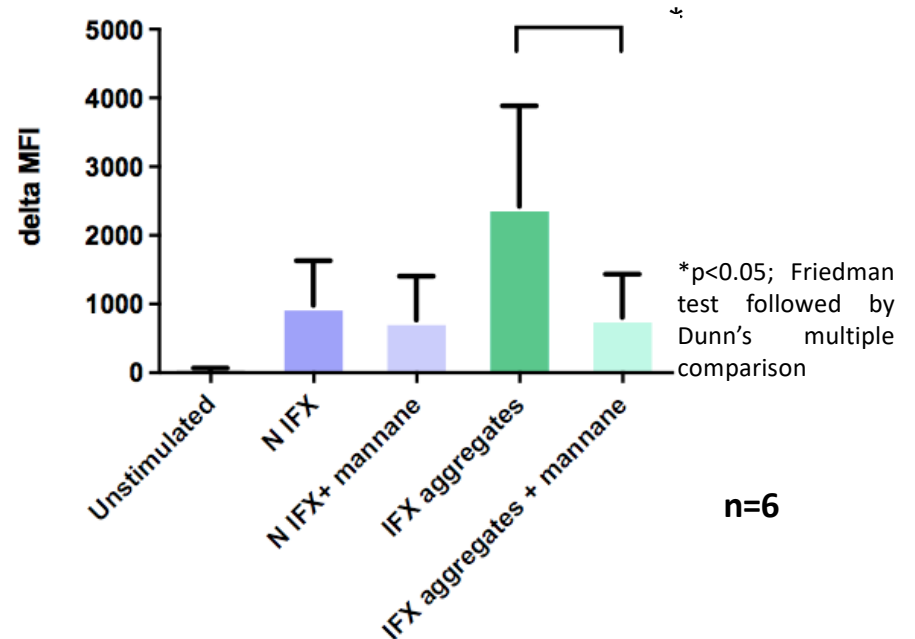
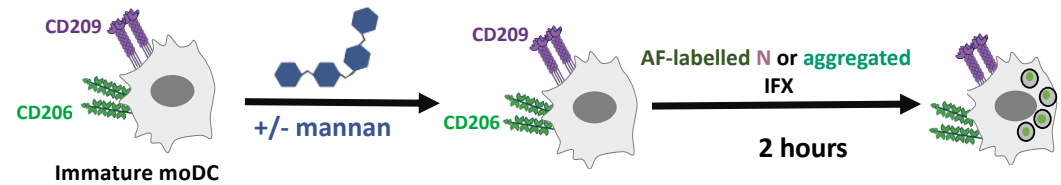
Major inhibition with chlorpromazine: major role for endocytosis ?

A role for mannose receptors ?



≈5.5% high mannose (M5-M6) in IFX (Fc)

Mannosylated antigens present an **enhanced endocytosis** by DCs and subsequently an **enhanced presentation** to antigen specific T lymphocyte.



Internalization of aggregated IFX occurs mainly via mannose-dependent endocytosis ?

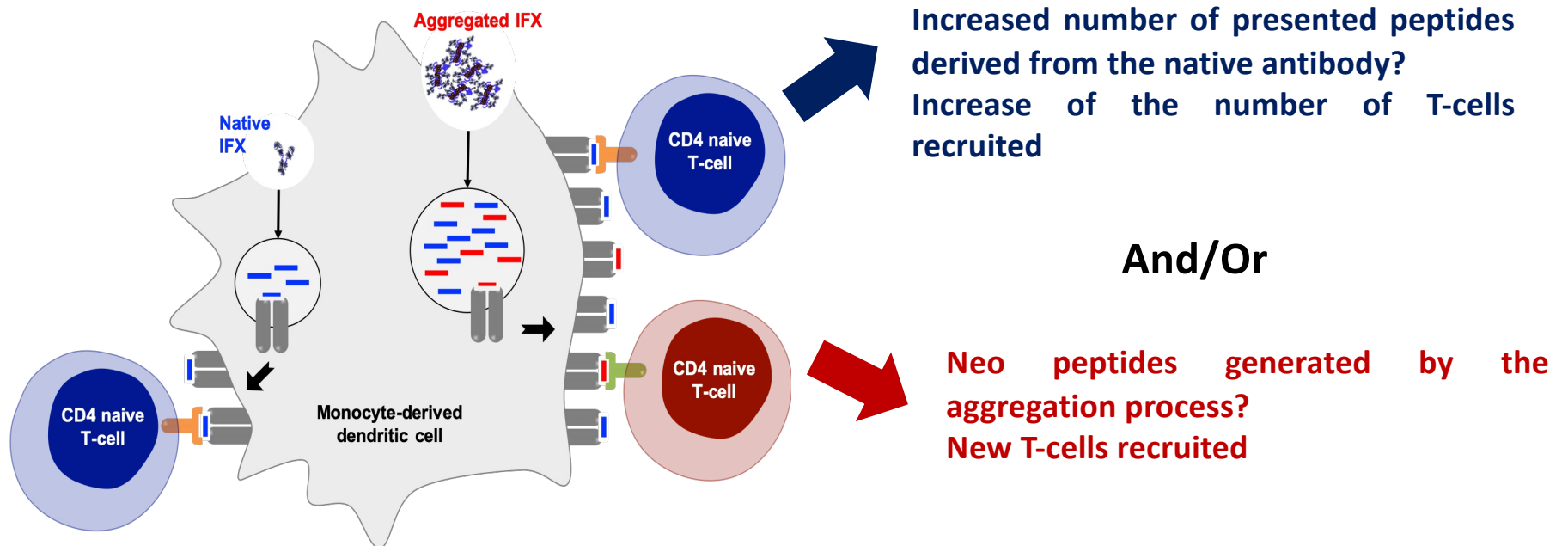
In resume for these small aggregates

Dendritic cell

- No modification moDC phenotype
- Higher internalization of IFX aggregates by moDC
- Internalization of aggregates via a mannose-dependent endocytosis → impact on peptide presentation and T cell response ?

Specific T cell activation

- Autologous moDC/T-cell co-culture model
- Detection of naïve T-cell recognizing aggregates but not the native protein



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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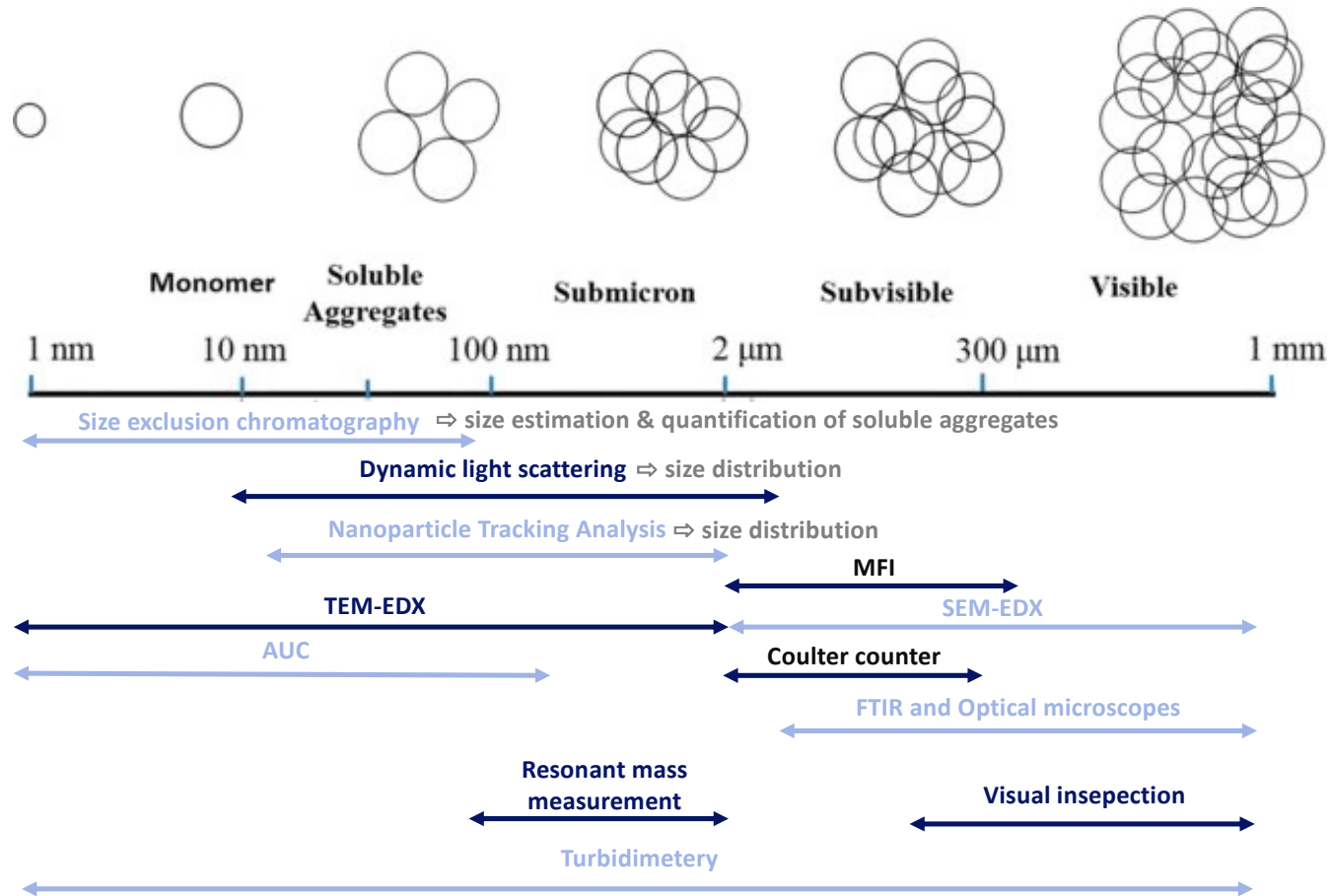


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Back-Up slides

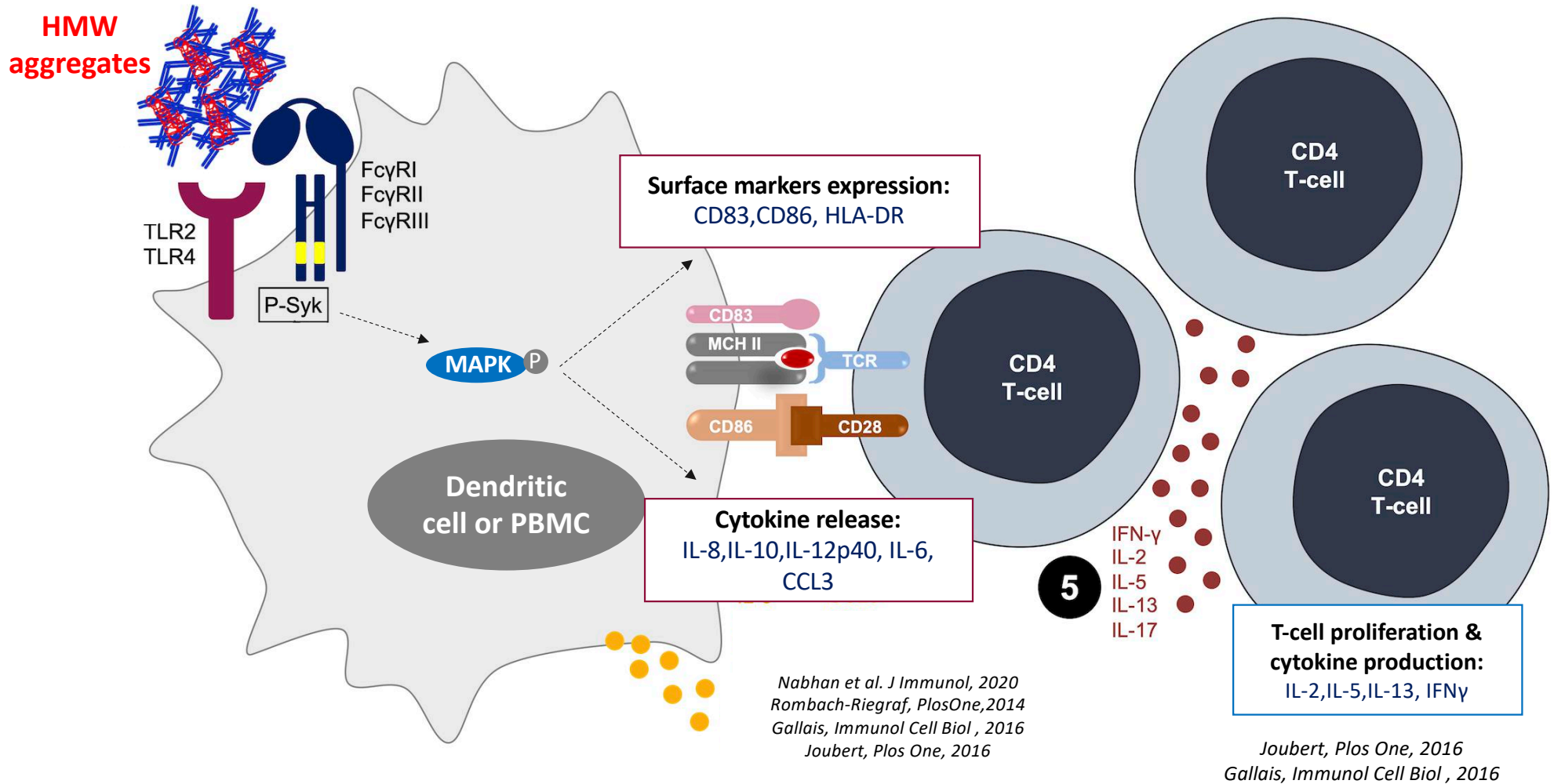
AGGREGATES CHARACTERIZATION



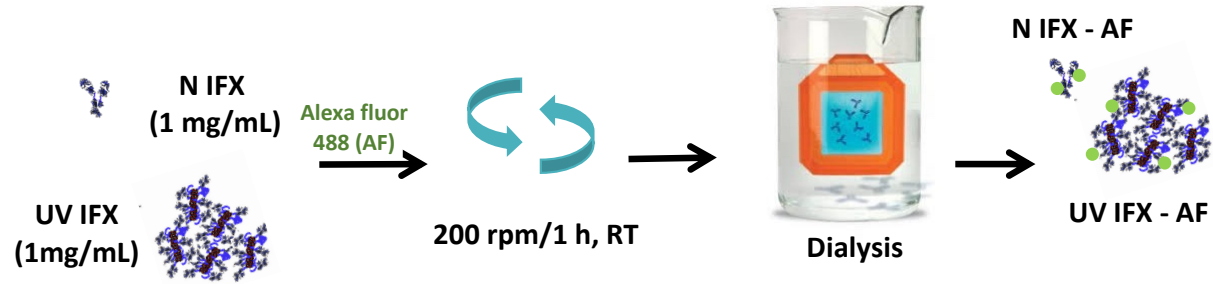
AUC: Analytical Ultra Centrifugation ; FTIR: Fourier Transform Infra-Red Spectroscopy ; MFI: Micro Flow Imaging; SEM-EDX: Scanning Electron Microscopy – Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy

Adapted from Bansal et al, Pharmaceutical Research, 2019

PREVIOUS IN VITRO STUDIES: HIGH MW AGGREGATES ACT AS DANGER SIGNAL: phenotype modifications with consequences on T cell proliferation



ANTIBODY LABELLING



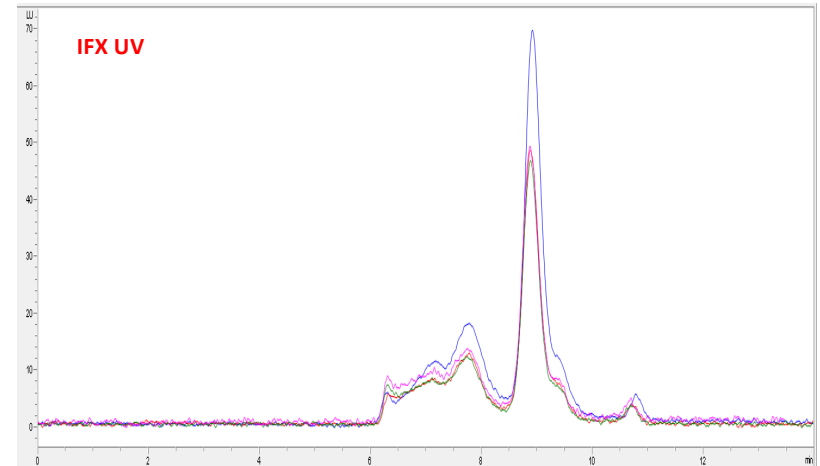
$$\text{Protein concentration (M)} = \frac{[A_{280} - (A_{494} \times 0.11)] \times \text{dilution factor}}{203,000}$$

$$\text{Moles dye per mole protein} = \frac{A_{494} \times \text{dilution factor}}{71,000 \times \text{protein concentration (M)}}$$

SAMPLE	A 280 nm	A 494 nm	Moles dye per mole protein
IFX N - AF	1.273	1.307	3.31
IFX UV - AF	0.773	0.978	4.20

n=4

1.2 times more labeled



Size exclusion chromatography

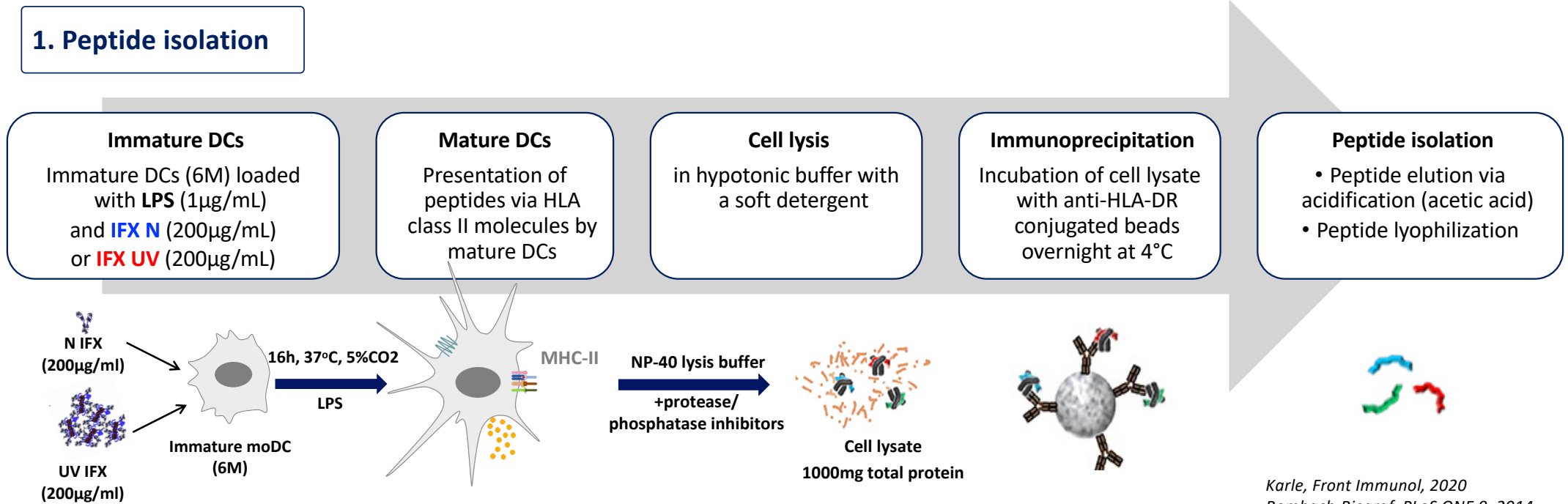
Blue: IFX UV
 Red: IFX UV-AF before dialysis
 Green: IFX UV-AF after dialysis

Labelling do not induce the formation of further aggregates; however, it results in some protein loss.

MHC ASSOCIATED PEPTIDE PROTEOMICS (MAPPS)

Identification of peptides (determination of the aa sequence) via a MHC ASSOCIATED PEPTIDE PROTEOMICS (MAPPS) assay and comparison to database

1. Peptide isolation



Karle, *Front Immunol*, 2020
Rombach-Riegraf, *PLoS ONE* 9, 2014

2. Mass spectrometry

in collaboration with Servier Laboratories

- Determine HLA-DR presented peptide amino acid sequences