# Development of Total and Free PK Assays for Detection of PI-114-AB1 and PI-114-AB2 Antibodies in the Serum of Cynomolgus Monkey

Kara Mojica, Linda Liang, Xi Yang, Shilpa Mankikar, Sergio Lacayo, Sayantan Mitra, Nadine Jahchan, Kevin P. Baker, and Xiaoyan Du

# **Abstract #**

### Abstract

Pionyr Immunotherapeutics (Pionyr) has generated antihuman monoclonal antibodies (mAb), termed PI-114-AB1 and PI-114-AB2 that target a receptor expressed on tumormacrophages (TAMs) in the associated tumor microenvironment (TME) to promote anti-tumor immunity. A surrogate anti-mouse antibody has shown strong anti-tumor responses using syngeneic mouse tumor models by inducing immune actuation and activating intra-tumor immunity. To assess drug exposure and safety of the humanized drug candidates, Pionyr has developed total and free pharmacokinetic (PK) assays to quantify PI-114-AB1 and PI-114-AB2 antibody concentrations in an exploratory single dose non-human primate (NHP) PK and tolerability study. The single dose study consisted of four animals (1 male and 1 female per group) dosed at 10 mg/kg. The single dose study demonstrated that PI-114-AB1 and PI-114-AB2 antibodies have an acceptable PK and are well tolerated.

# Method Principle

#### Ligand Binding (LBA) PK Assay Format



- Sulfo-tag labeled anti-hlgG CH2 antibody
- Drug
- **Recombinant Human Protein**
- **MSD ECL Plate**

### **Total PK Assay Format**



- Sulfo-tag labeled anti-hlgG **CH2** antibody
- Drug
- **Biotin labeled anti-human** kappa antibody
- **MSD Streptavidin Plate**

The ligand binding PK assay and total PK assay are designed to measure "free" and "total" antibody, respectively.

Pionyr Immunotherapeutics, 2 Tower Place, Suite 800, South San Francisco, CA 94080



Article

**PI-114-AB1** 

**PI-114-AB2** 

10

10

2

al PK Assay Format			
eptavidin MSD Plate with 40 μL of nti-human kappa antibody @ 1 μg/mL.			
Seal plate. Incubate with shaking at RT for 60 min.			
Wash plate (3x).			
les ed plate with high salt buffer.			
ncubate with RT for 60 min.			
(3x).			
0.5 μg/mL.			
ncubate with RT for 60 min.			
3x).			
SD plate ager.			
Ce			
1.85 ng/mL			

PI-114-AB1 Controls				
say F	ormat	Total Assay Format		
alc. lean onc.	% Recovery	Detected Mean Conc.	Calc. Mean Conc.	% Recovery
	wean	(ng/mL)	CV	wean
5	94	280	10	116
5	106	120	3	120
5	96	56	0	111
5	89	10	5	100
3	77	5	6	91

<b>PI-11</b>	<b>4-AB2</b>	Con	trols
			_

ssay Format		Total Assay Format		
Calc. Mean	%	Detected Mean	Calc. Mean	%
Conc.	Recovery	Conc.	Conc.	Recovery
CV	Mean	(ng/mL)	CV	Mean
4.1	88	295	0	123
0.8	97	88	21	88
2.2	94	58	9	116
1.8	99	10	16	104
2.4	85	6	3	129

JN	
Dose	No. of Animals

ncentration (mg/mL)	Males	Females
<b>0</b>	1	1
5	1	1
5	1	1







 PI-114-AB1 was detected up to Day 21 (504 hr) and Day 28 (672 hr) • PI-114-AB2 was detected up to Day 28 (672 hr)

- each antibody.
- are both below 0.2  $\mu$ g/mL.

PONYR IMMUNOTHERAPEUTICS



# LBA PK Result

#### **Total PK Result**

**Concentration-Time Profiles of** 

← M2001 (PI-114-AB1) -■- F2501 (PI-114-AB1) ▲ M3001 (PI-114-AB2)

-▼- F3501 (PI-114-AB2)

• Both total and free assay formats measured similar drug concentrations for

 Additional drug levels were quantified for PI-114-AB1 in F2501 on Day 28 and M2001 on Day 21 using the total PK assay format, but the actual levels

• Animals dosed with PI-114-AB2 showed slightly better exposure than dosed with PI-114-AB1. Changes in exposure is likely due to target mediated drug disposition (TMDD) or anti-drug antibodies (ADA).

#### Summary

 The PK assays were successfully developed to measure drug concentrations in the exploratory NHP study.

The PK assay range was 1.85 ng/mL to 300 ng/mL (in assay) with a minimum required dilution (MRD) of 20.

• The LLOQ was 1.85 ng/mL and the ULOQ was 240 ng/mL. The quality controls (QCs) ranged from 5 ng/mL to 240 ng/mL.

The assay demonstrated acceptable accuracy and precision.

• The PK results for PI-114-AB1 and PI-114-AB2 are comparable using both the total and free assay.

 PI-114-AB1 and PI-114-AB2 antibodies have an acceptable tolerability and good exposure following the single dose study.