

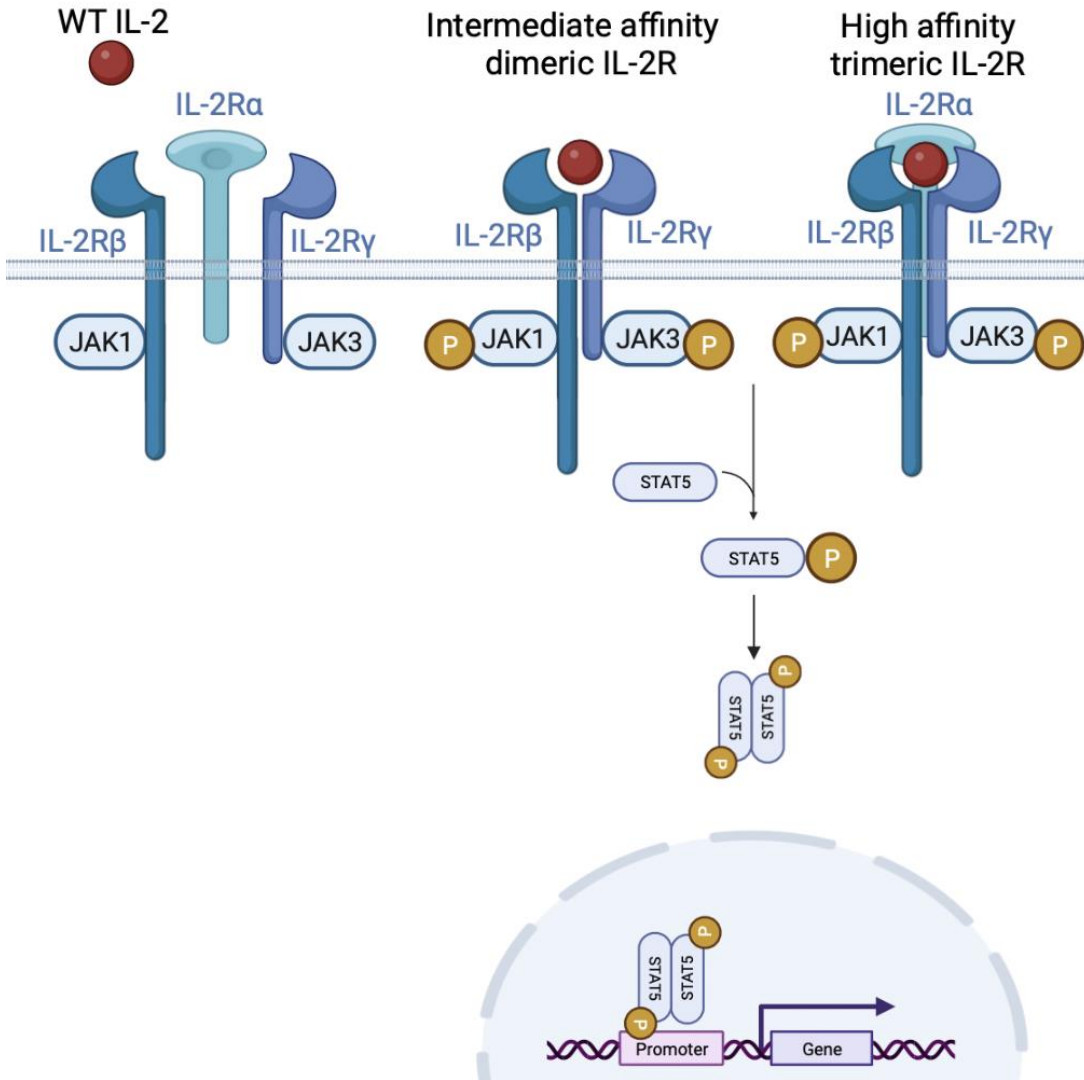
Engineered human IL-2/IL-2R β orthogonal pairs selectively enhance CAR T cells to drive complete responses in hematological and solid epithelial tumor models

P.J. Aspuria

SyntheKine

Menlo Park, California

IL-2: A Potent Cytokine to Armor Adoptive T Cell Therapy



- IL-2 is a pleiotropic cytokine that positively influences the homeostasis and development of different T cell lineages and other immune cells (e.g. NK cells and eosinophils)
- IL-2 signals through the stepwise assembly of the IL-2R complex to primarily activate the JAK/STAT5 pathway
 - IL-2R α increases IL-2 affinity towards IL-2R β , then binds to the common gamma chain IL-2R γ
- Recombinant IL-2 (Proleukin) is used as a monotherapy and in combination with TCR and TIL therapies
 - Limited by significant, life-threatening toxicity (small therapeutic window)
 - Capillary leak syndrome (CLS) and hypotension are mediated by non-selective activation of immune cells

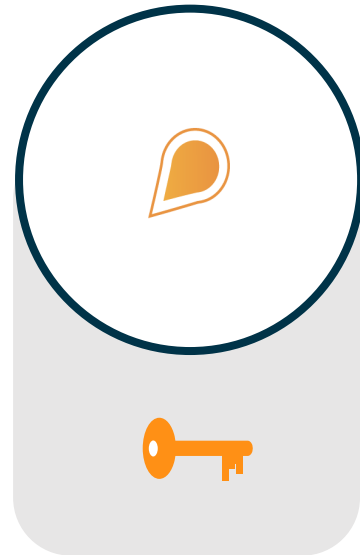
Orthogonal Cytokine + Cell Therapy: A Lock and Key System to Stimulate ACTs Selectively *In Vivo*

hoR β , an engineered IL-2 receptor beta subunit

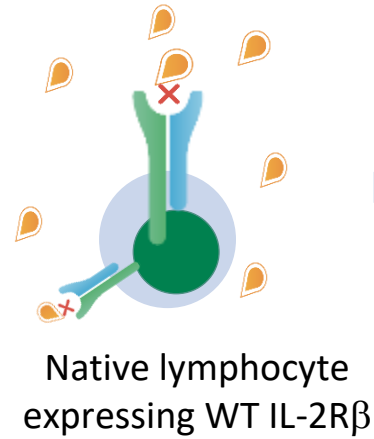


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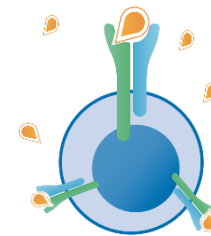
STK-009, an engineered IL-2 cytokine



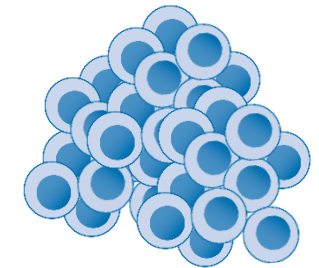
=



No expansion or activation



Significant expansion and activation



Adoptive cell therapy (ACT) with hoR β

Potential to be incorporated into a wide range of ACTs, including CAR-Ts (SYNCAR-001, SYNCAR-002), TCRs, TILs, and Tregs

CAR Manufacturing in Ortho IL-2 (STK-009) and Specific Expansion of hoRβ Expressing CARs

SYNCAR-001

Anti-CD19
scFv

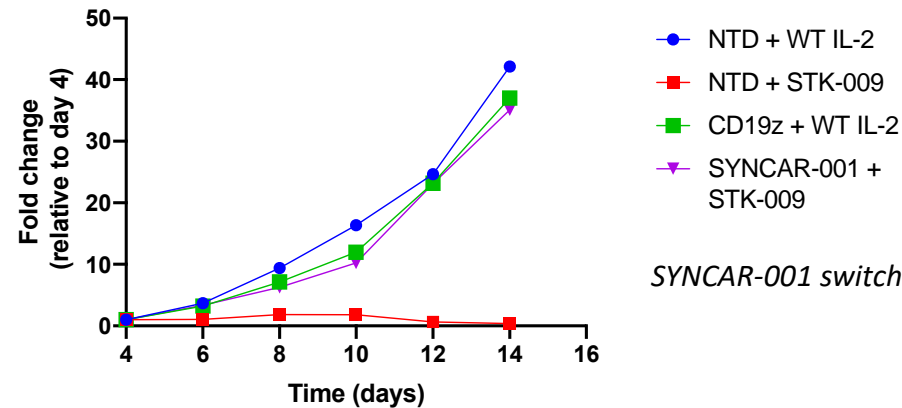
CD28

CD3z

T2A

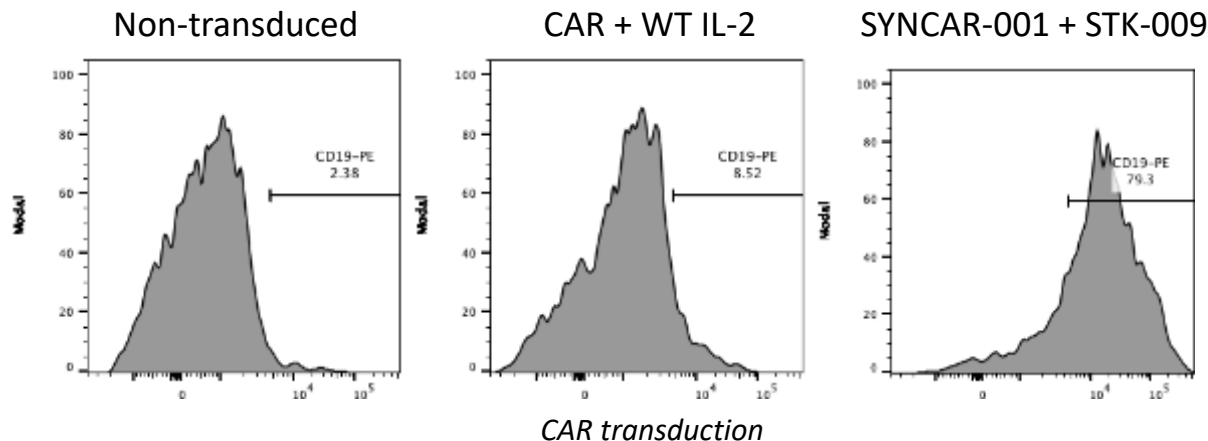
hoRβ

SYNCAR manufacturing in STK-009 has equivalent growth to conventional CAR manufacturing with WT IL-2



SYNCAR-001 switch to STK-009 @ Day 4 of manufacturing

SYNCAR manufacturing in STK-009 significantly enriches for CAR transduction vs traditional CAR manufacturing methods

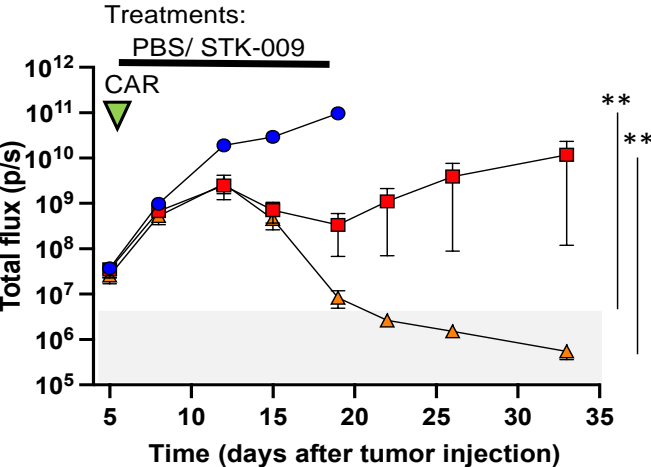


@ Day 14 (last day of manufacturing)

STK-009 + SYNCAR-001 Demonstrates Improved Activity Versus the CD19 CAR Alone

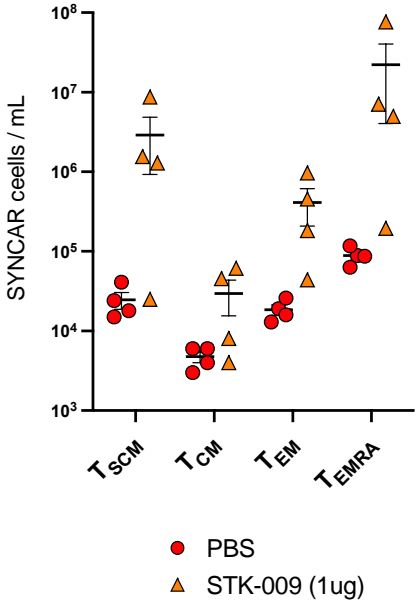
RAJI disseminated tumor model in mice, dosed with suboptimal SYNCAR-001 dose +/- STK-009

Complete responses with STK-009

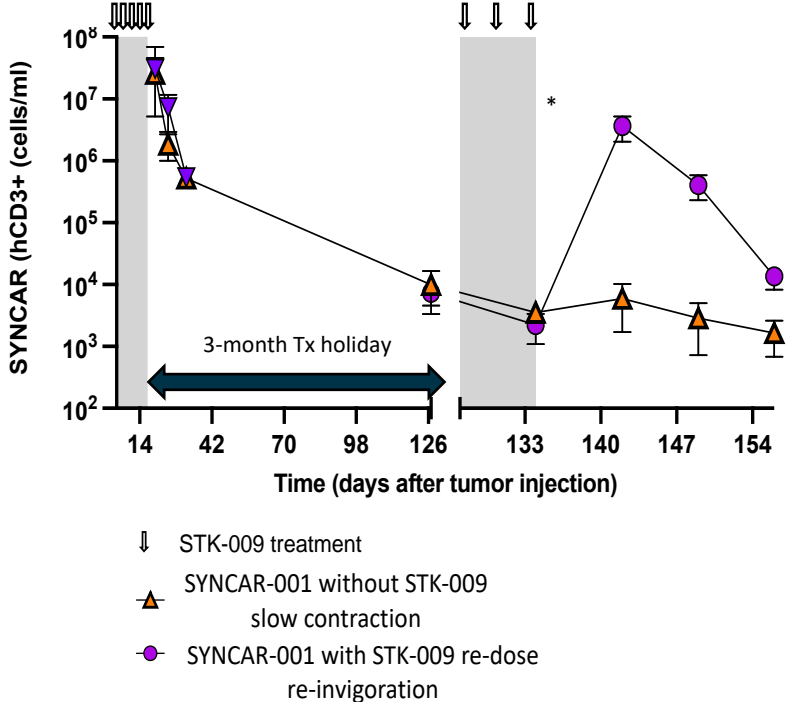


Treatment	CR
PBS	0 %
SYNCAR + PBS	50 %
SYNCAR + STK-009 1 μ g	100 %

Unbiased expansion of immunophenotypes



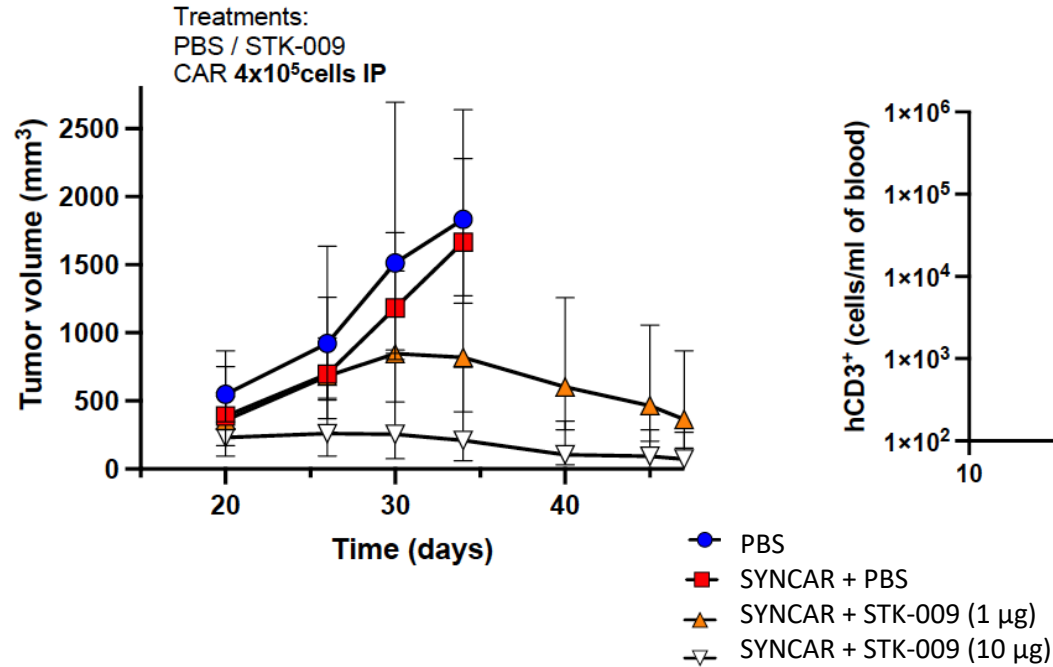
STK-009 re-treatment drives T cell re-expansion



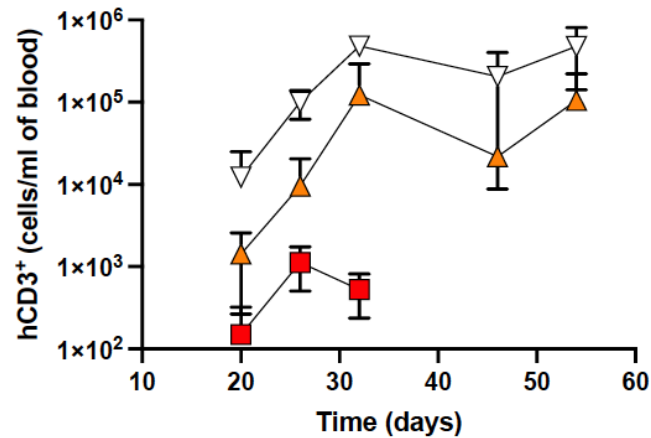
STK-009 + SYNCAR-001 Induce Responses in a Subcutaneous RAJI NSG Model Characteristically Resistant to CAR Ts

RAJI subcutaneous tumor model in mice, dosed with 400,000 SYNCAR-001 cells and with STK-009

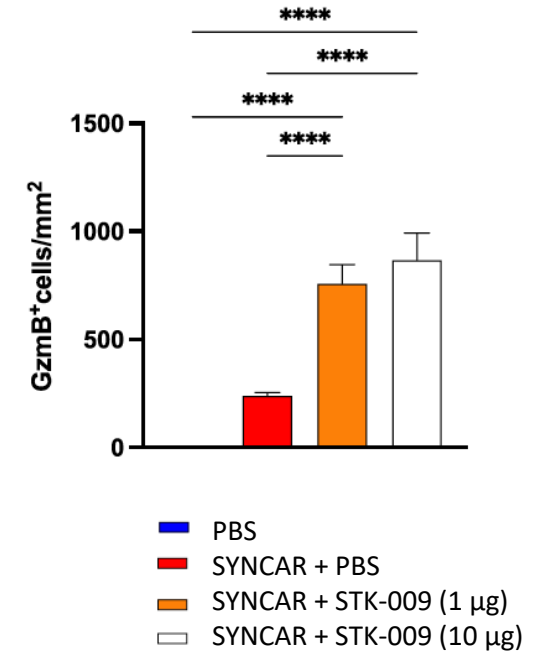
SYNCAR-001 + STK-009 induces tumor shrinkage



STK-009 expands SYNCAR-001 in systemic circulation

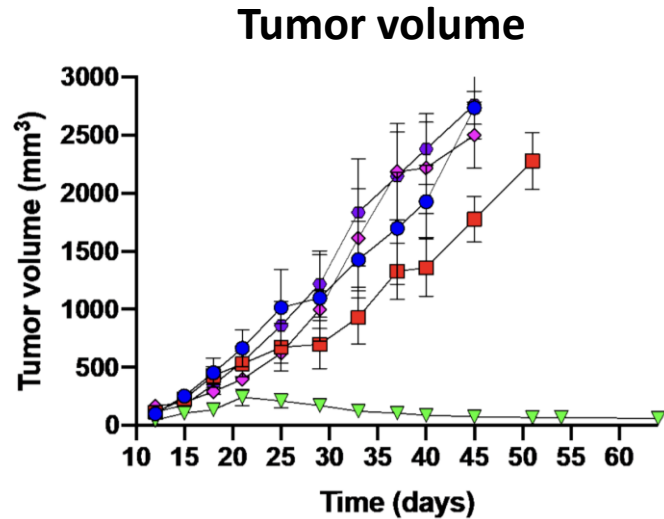


STK-009 activates SYNCAR-001 in the tumor

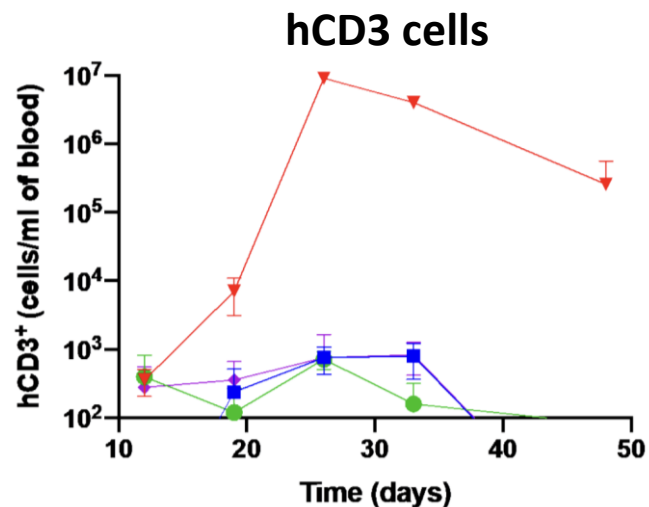


STK-009 But Not Proleukin Enables Tumor Rejection and Eliminates Liver Metastases

RAJI subcutaneous tumor model

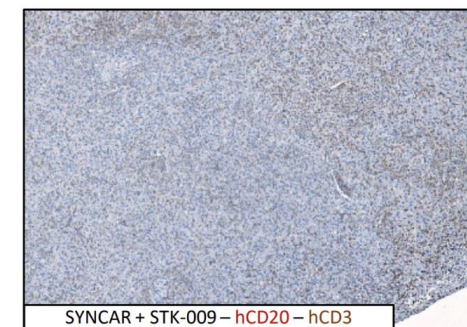
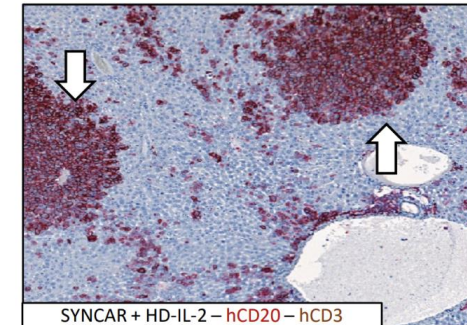
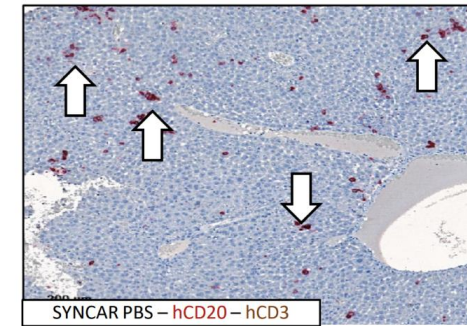


- PBS
- SYNCAR + PBS
- ▼ SYNCAR + STK-009
- ◆ SYNCAR + HD Proleukin
- SYNCAR + LD Proleukin



- PBS
- SYNCAR + PBS
- ▲ SYNCAR + STK-009
- SYNCAR + HD Proleukin
- ◆ SYNCAR + LD Proleukin

Liver IHC

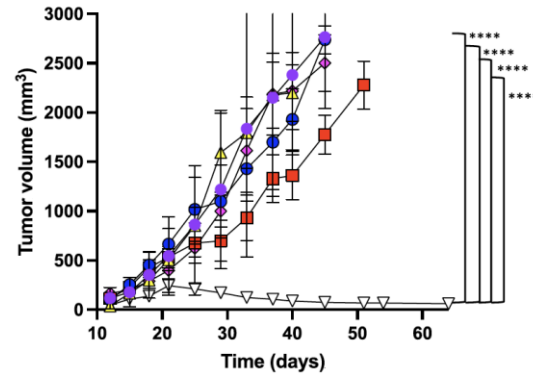
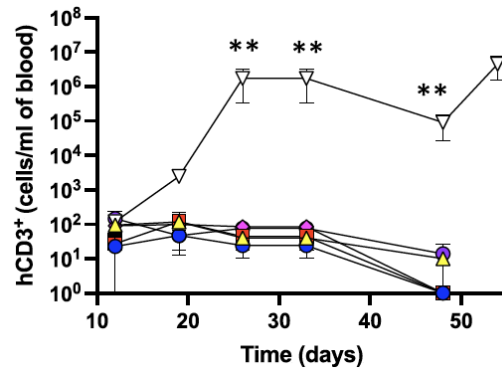


Proleukin enhances liver met growth

↓ Liver Metastasis

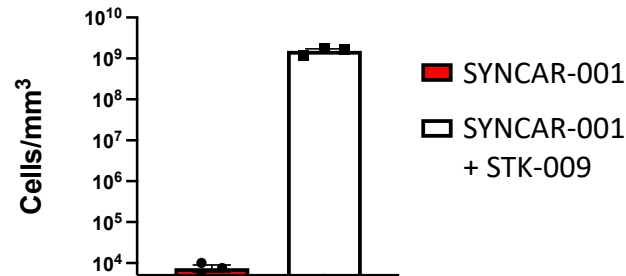
SYNCAR-001 Cells Are in the Tissue in Preclinical Cured Animals

- STK-009 overcomes CAR resistance of bulky lymphoma
- STK-009 induces relocation of T cells into the tumor, and various peripheral tissues including the lung and the liver, containing tumor metastasis
- STK-009 leads to tumor clearance in the liver and lung (and the tumor) and survival of the host



- PBS
- SYNCAR + PBS
- SYNCAR + STK-009
- SYNCAR + HD aldesleukin
- SYNCAR + LD aldesleukin
- SYNCAR (2×10^6 cells) + PBS

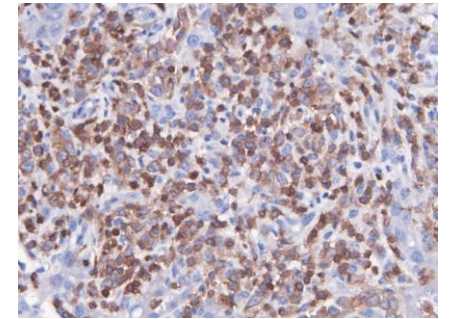
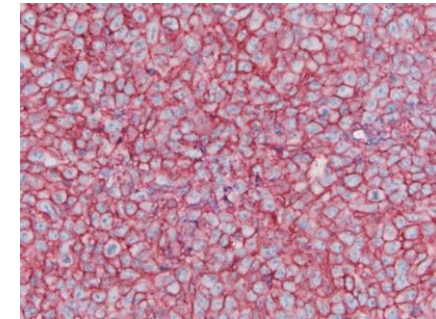
SYNCAR in the Liver



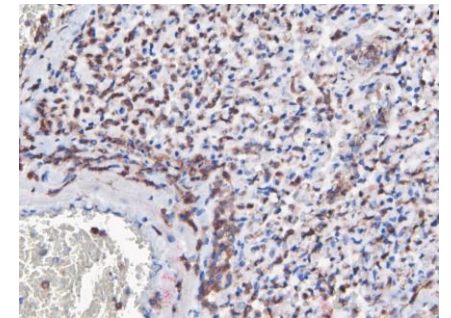
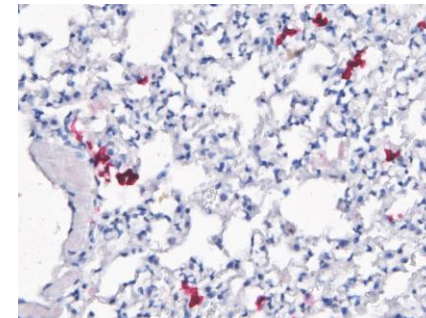
SYNCAR-001

SYNCAR-001 + STK-009

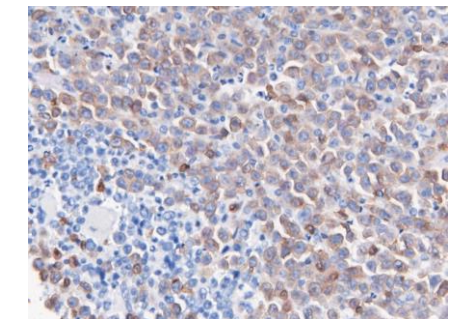
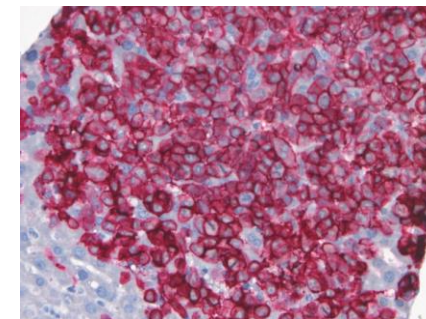
Tumor



Lung



Liver

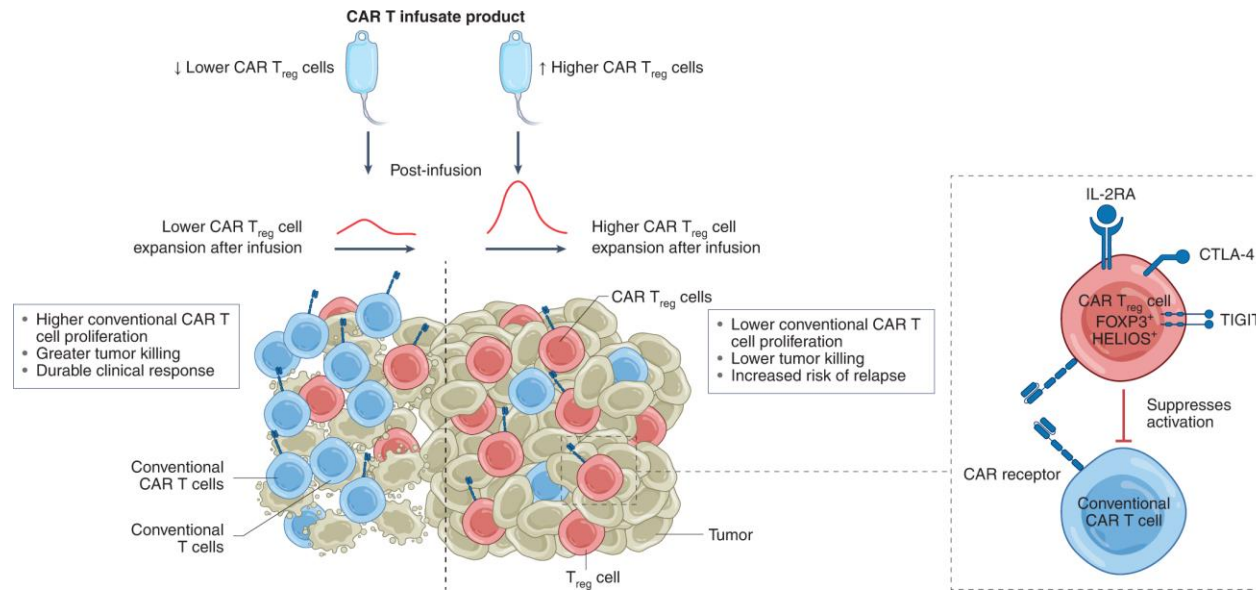


B cells

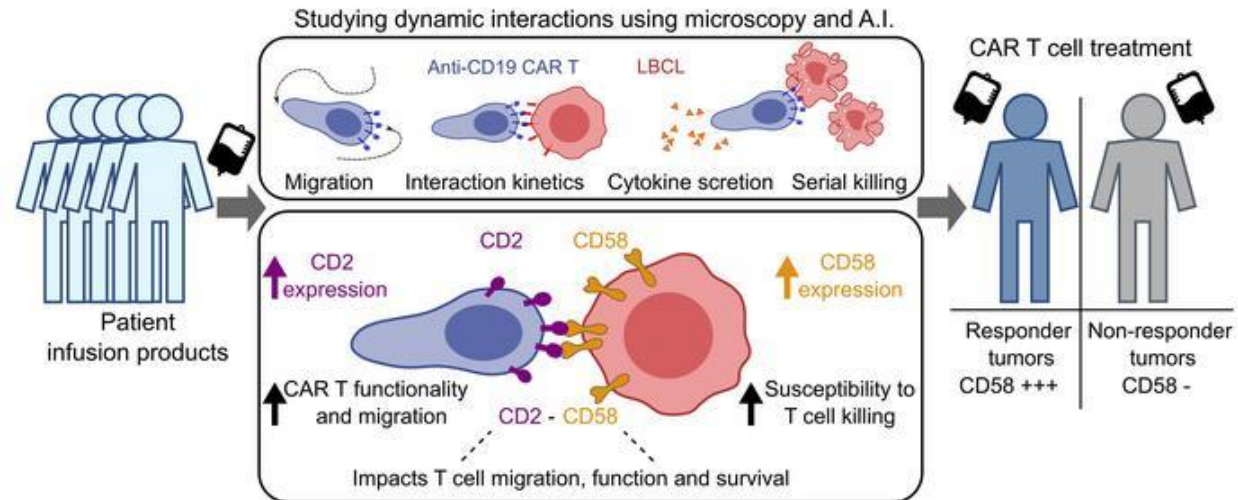
SYNCAR-001

Key Mechanisms of CD19 CAR T Resistance Outside of Antigen Loss

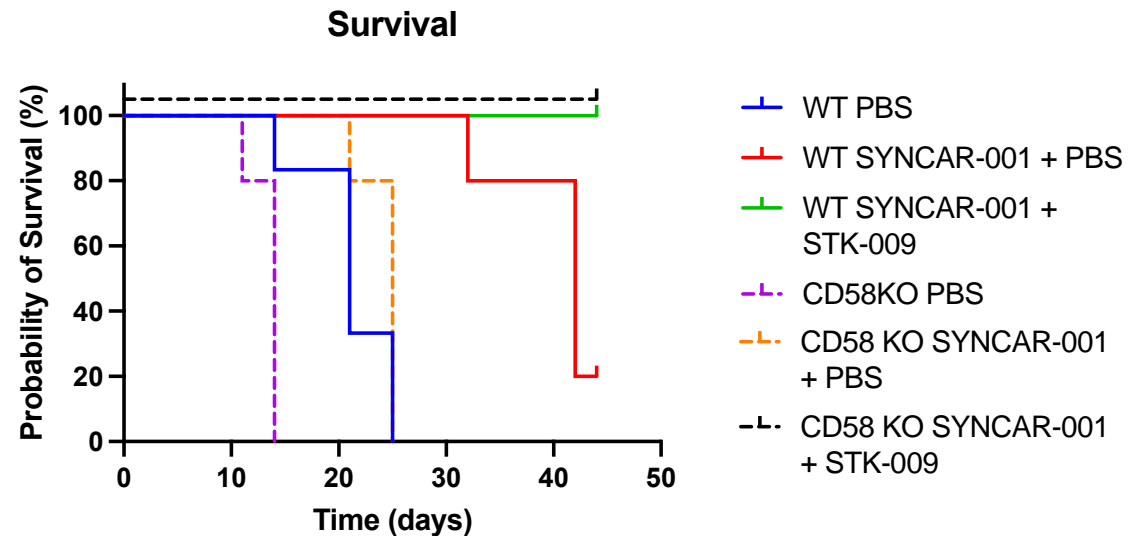
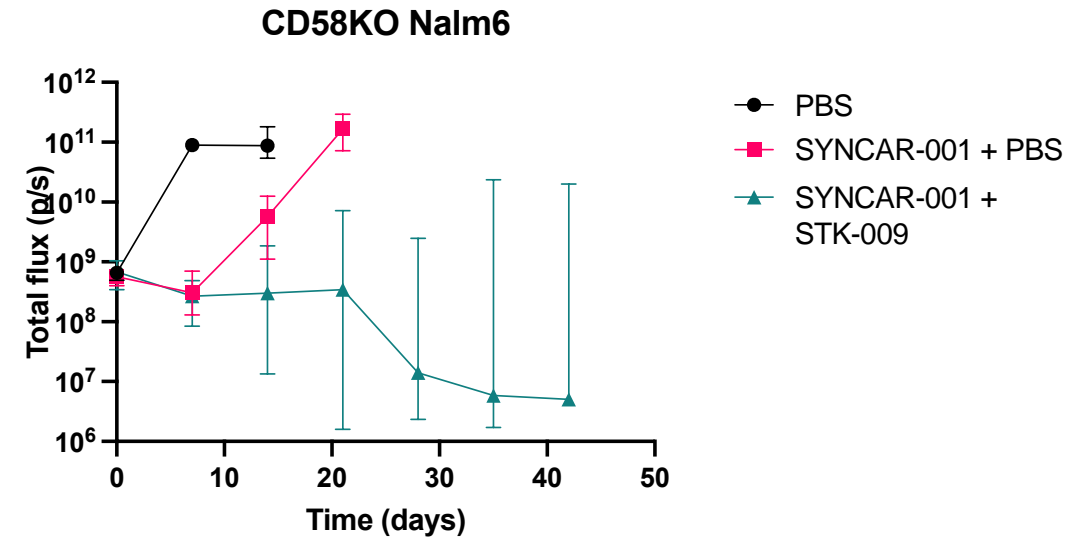
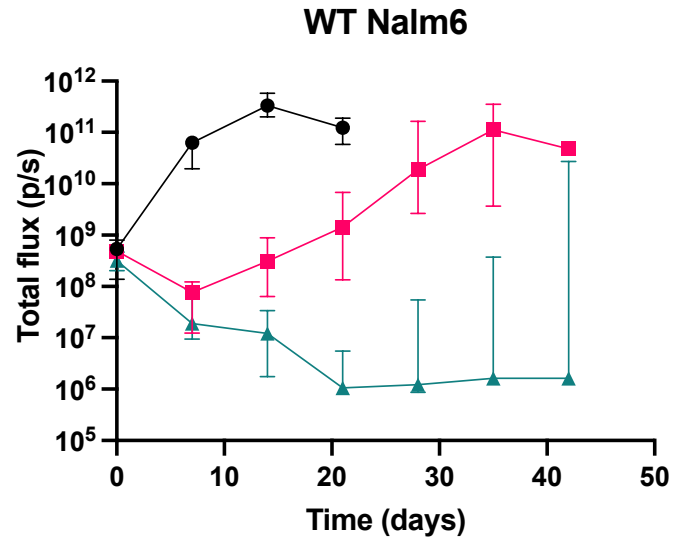
CAR Tregs during manufacturing



CD58 loss on target cells

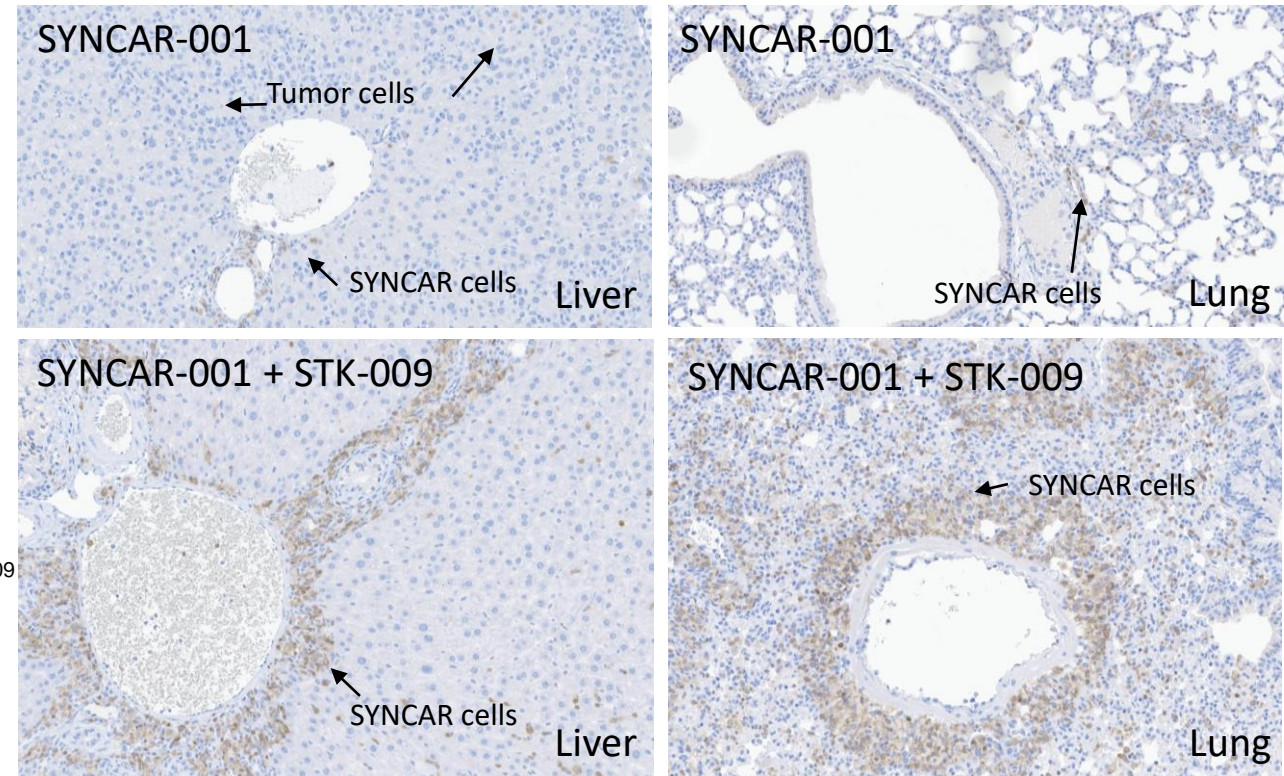
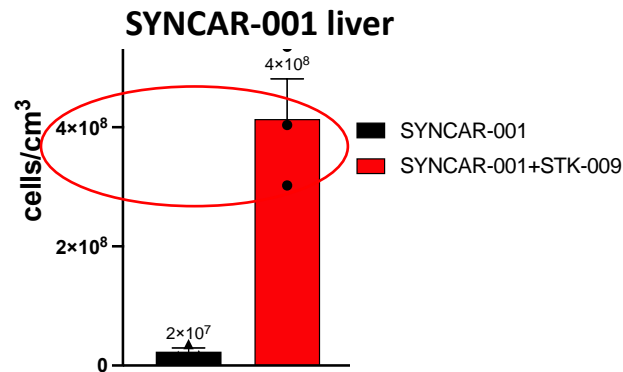
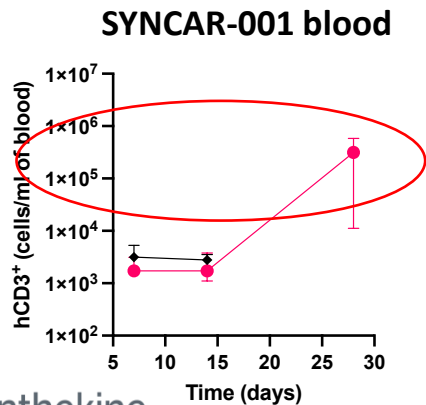
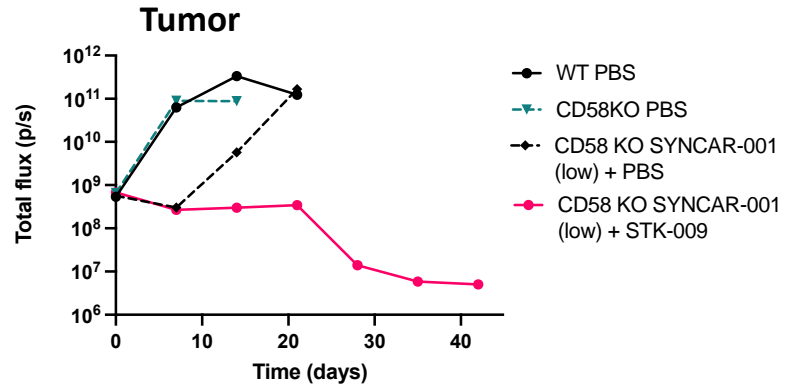


STK-009 + SYNCAR-001 Overcomes CD58 KO Mediated CAR T Resistance in a Nalm6 Model



STK-009 Expands SYNCAR-001 in the Tumor and Peripheral Tissues in Preclinical Lymphoma Model

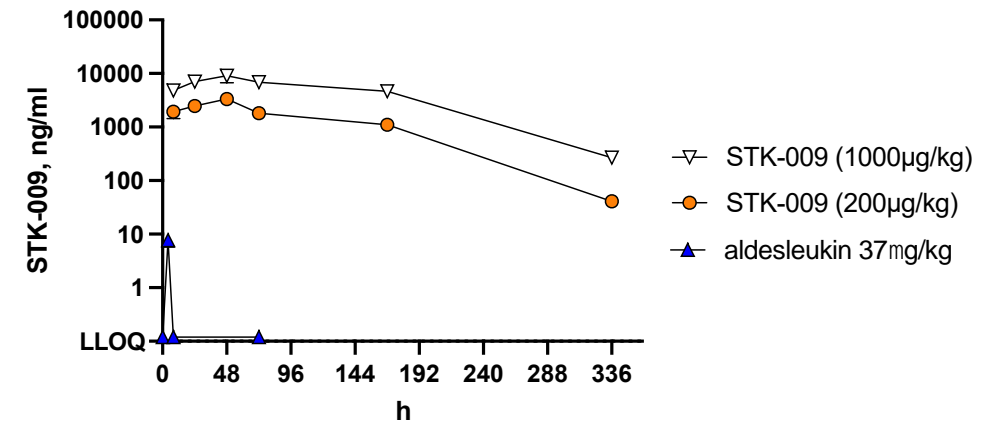
- STK-009 overcomes CAR resistance of CD58 deficient NALM6 lymphoma cells
- STK-009 induces relocation of T cells into the tumor, and various peripheral tissues including the lung and the liver
 - Equates to 4×10^8 SYNCAR/ml liver tissue vs 2.5×10^5 in the blood (1000x SYNCAR levels in the blood)
- Correlates with tumor clearance in the liver and lung and survival of the host
- Analysis of systemic SYNCAR activity markers – Granzymes, cytokines



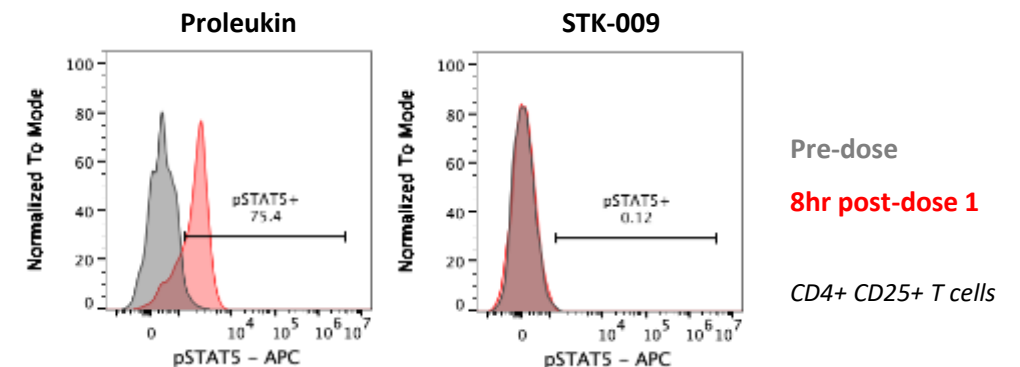
STK-009 Demonstrates Extended PK and No Native Lymphocyte Activation in NHPs

- **STK-009 had high, sustained exposures in NHP**
 - PEG: decreased renal clearance
 - Ortho: decreased target mediated clearance
- **No clinical or pathological changes observed**
 - No increase in eosinophils
 - No change in lymphocyte / white blood cells
- **STK-009 treatment for up to 2 weeks did not induce IL-2 related cellular or cytokine/chemokine changes**
 - No induction of STAT-5 phosphorylation
 - No NK cell proliferation
 - No change to T cell populations
- **STK-009 does not activate the host IL-2 pathway in the absence of ortho-IL-2R β**

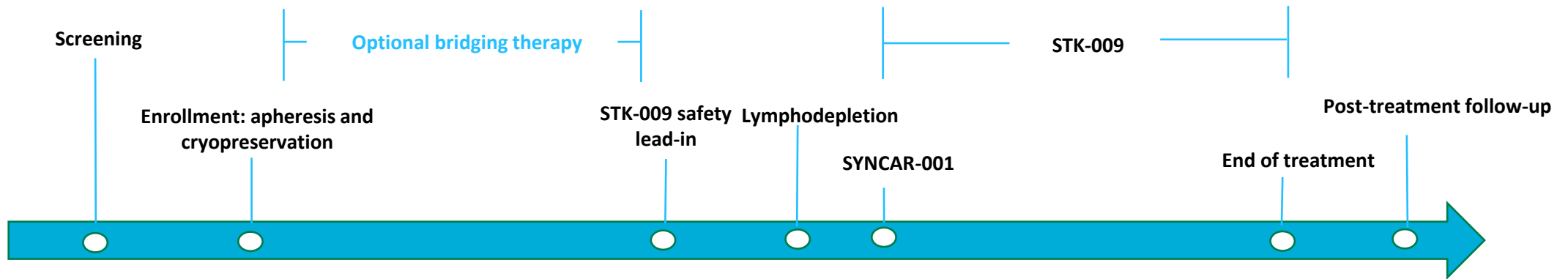
Single dose of STK-009 in NHPs has >2 week exposure



WT IL-2 but not STK-009 activates T cells in NHPs

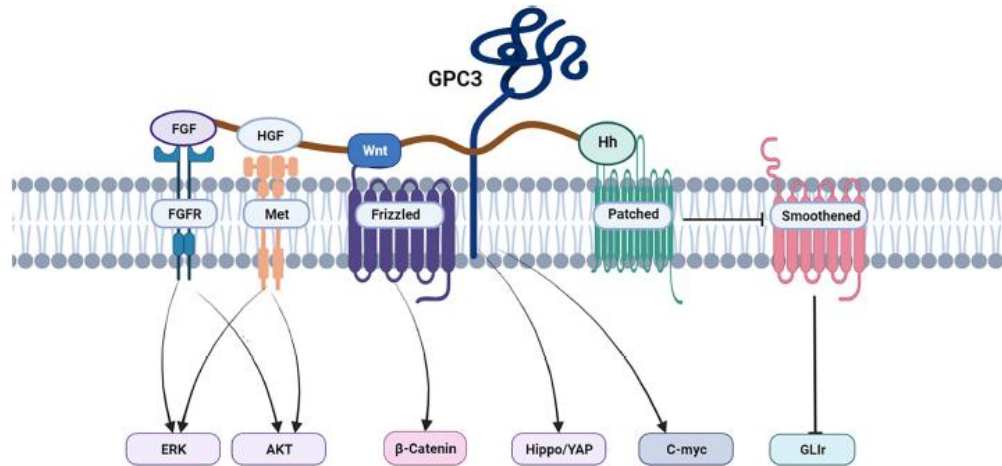


STK-009 + SYNCAR-001 Phase 1 Study Schema



Key eligibility criteria	Study treatment	Key end points
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age ≥ 18 years • Histologically confirmed B cell malignancy (CLL/SLL, DLBCL, FL, MZL and MCL) • CAR-T naive • Measurable disease at enrollment • Relapsed/refractory disease • ECOG PS 0-2 • Adequate organ function 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A safety lead-in dose of STK-009 will be administered prior to lymphodepletion in the first patients. • Lymphodepletion (Day -5 to -3): Cyclophosphamide 300 mg/m²/day and fludarabine 30 mg/m²/day, administered $\times 3$ days. • SYNCAR-001 treatment (Day 0) consists of a single intravenous infusion • After SYNCAR-001 initiation, STK-009 is dosed SC weekly for 12 weeks and then monthly for 3 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary: Incidence of DLTs and safety to determine a recommended dose • Secondary: Cellular kinetics, immunogenicity, ORR, DOR, PFS, OS

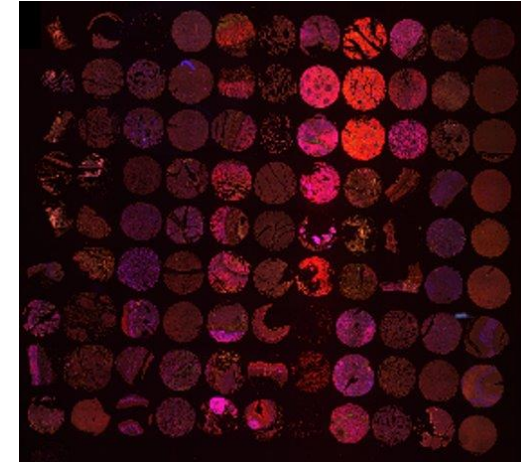
GPC3 is an Attractive CAR T Target in Hepatocellular Carcinoma



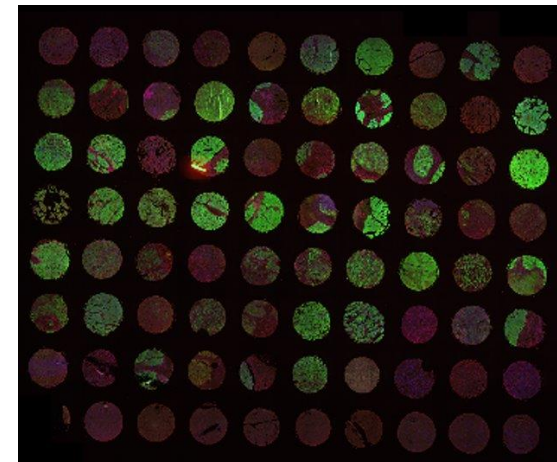
- Glypican 3 (GPC3) is a heparan sulfate proteoglycan and cell surface oncofetal protein
- It is implicated in a variety of processes, including cell growth, differentiation, and migration
- Significant expression on normal adult tissue limited to placenta and largely devoid in other tissues
- GPC3 is expressed in approximately 2/3 of HCC
- Numerous anti-GPC3 CAR T programs are currently in clinical trials

GPC3/CD3 multiplex IHC

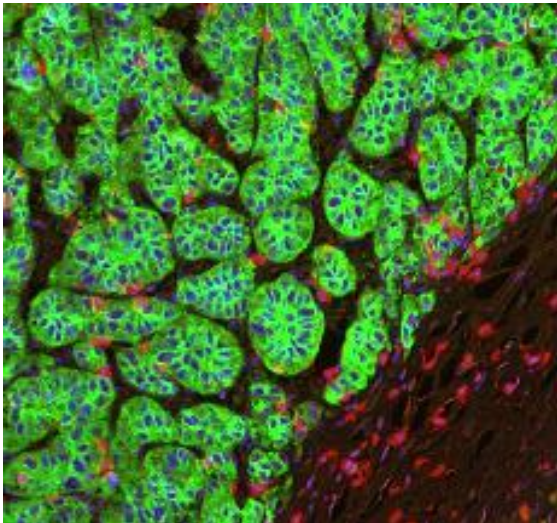
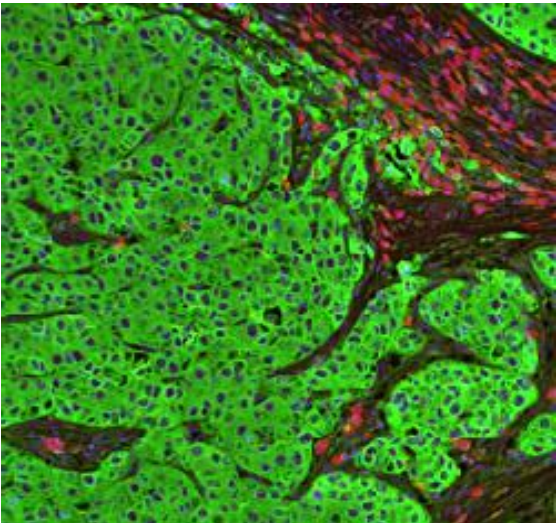
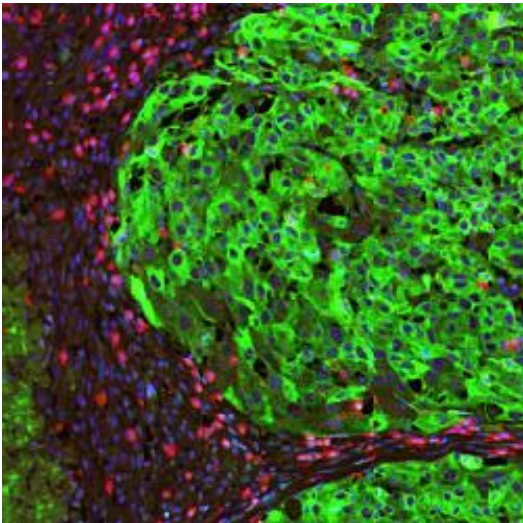
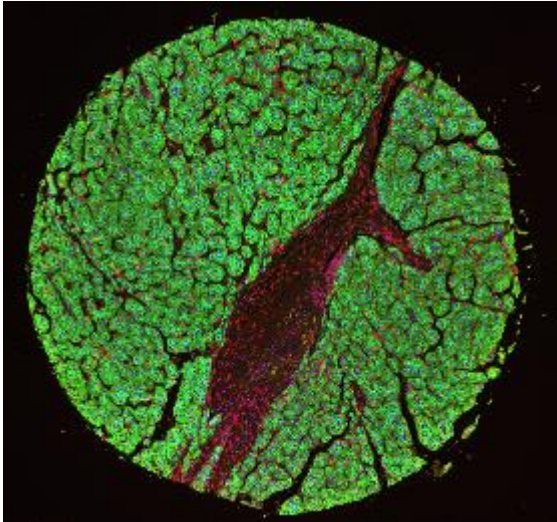
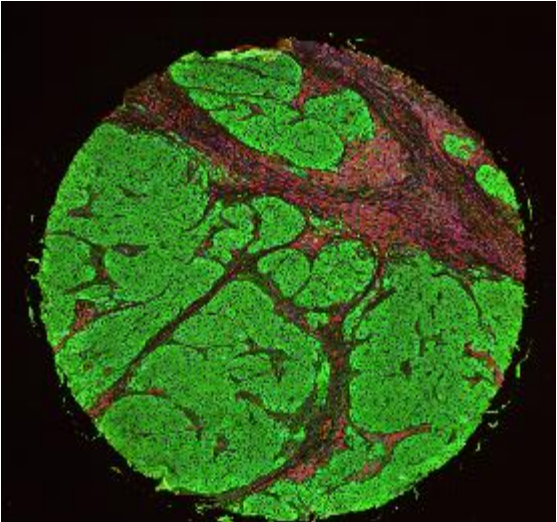
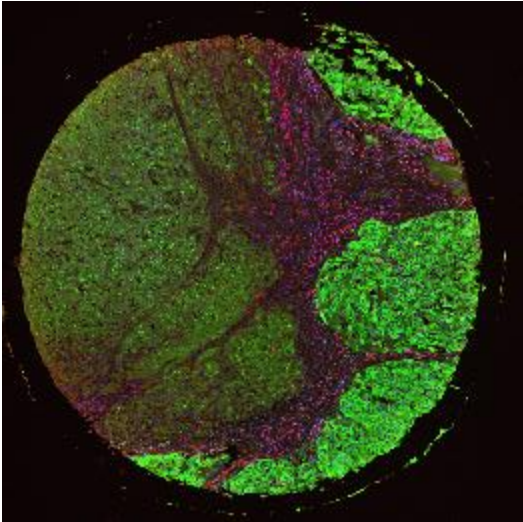
Normal Tissue



Hepatocellular carcinoma



GPC3 Localized to the Cell Membrane While T Cells Mostly Localized in the Stroma in HCC Samples



STK-009 Specifically Enriches and Stimulates SYNCAR-002 Ex Vivo

SYNCAR-002

Anti-GPC3
scFv

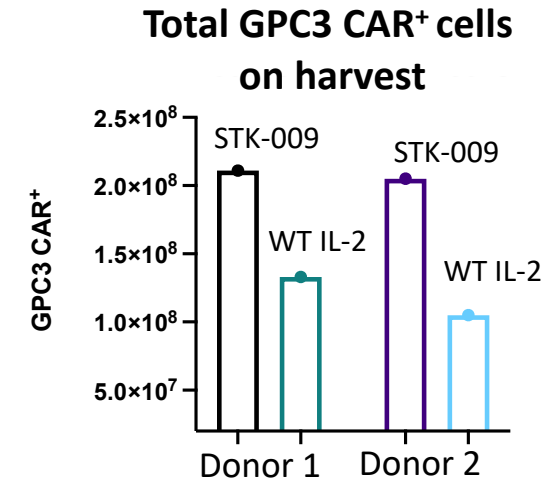
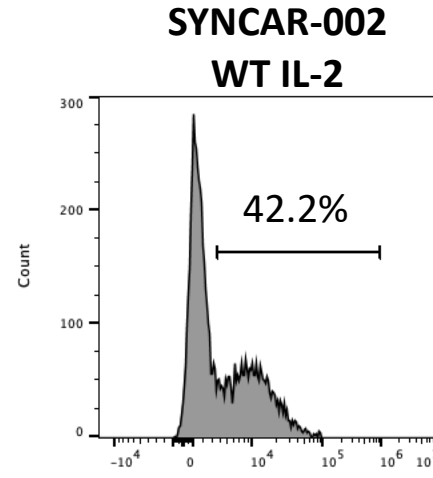
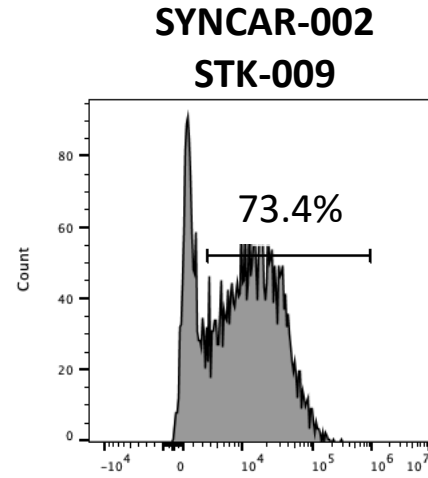
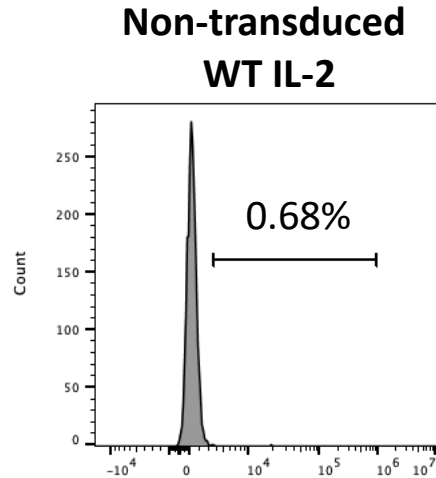
CD28

CD3z

T2A

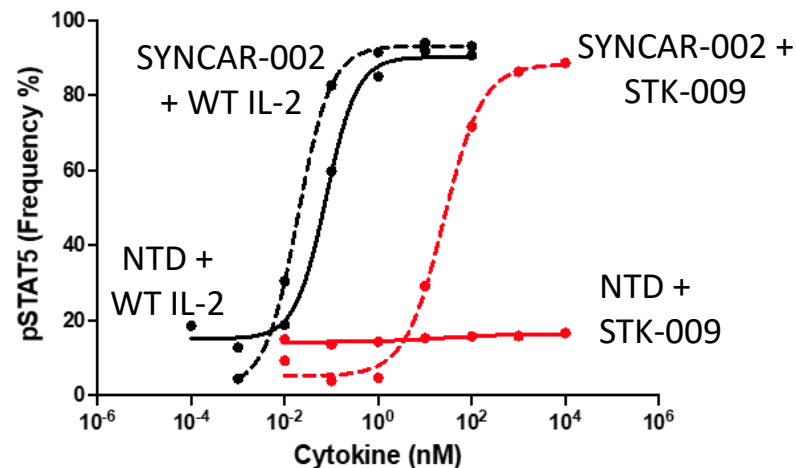
hoRβ

GPC3 CAR

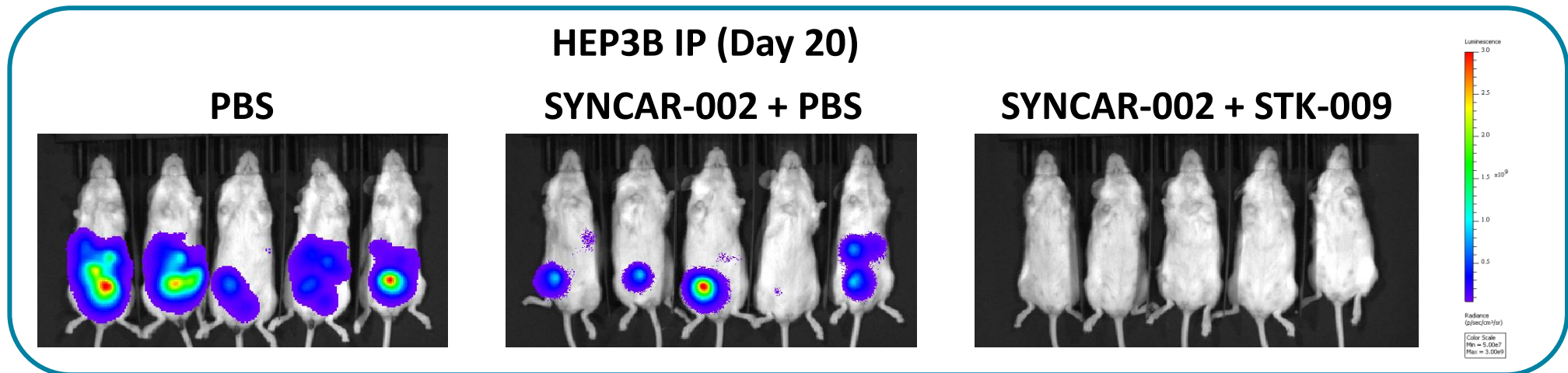
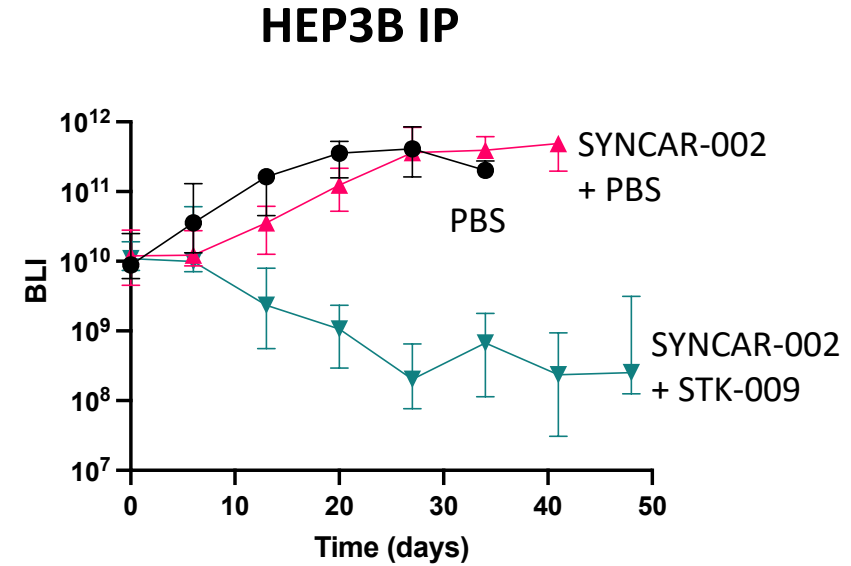
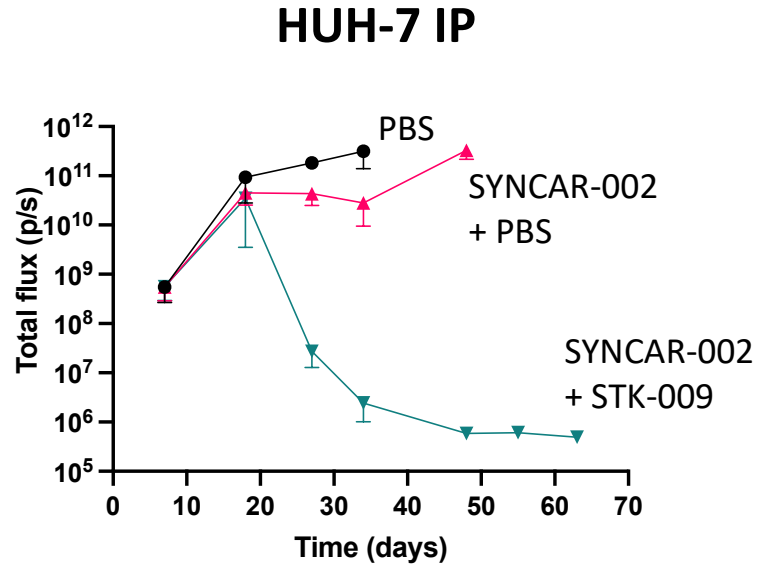


**Cells transduced in
WT IL-2 and switched
to STK-009 or
maintained in WT IL-2
on Day 4 until end of
manufacturing**

pSTAT5 assay

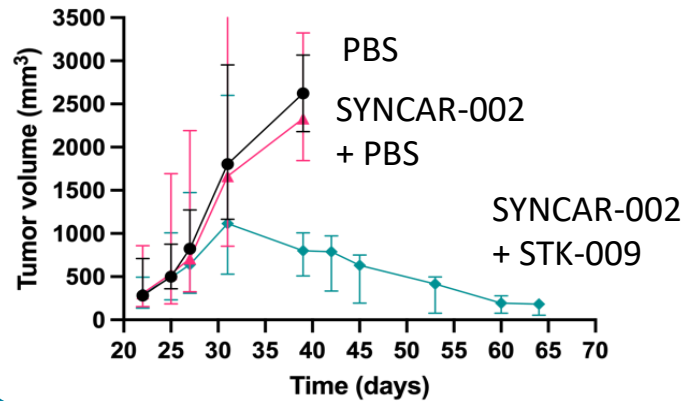


STK-009 + Low Dose SYNCAR-002 Treatment of Intraperitoneal HCC Xenograft Models Results in Tumor Control

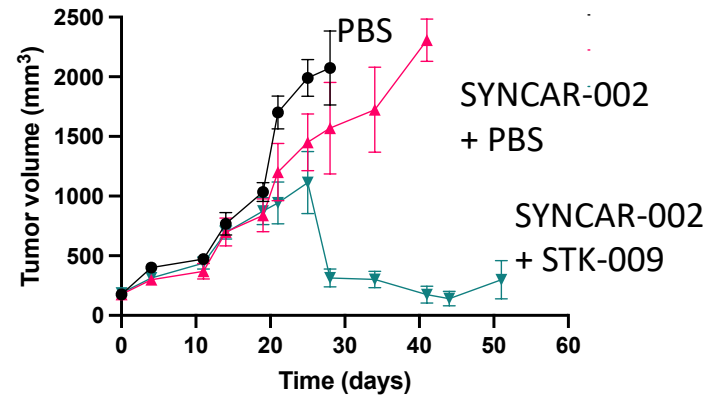


STK-009 + Low Dose SYNCAR-002 Treatment of Various Subcutaneous HCC Xenograft Models Results in Tumor Control

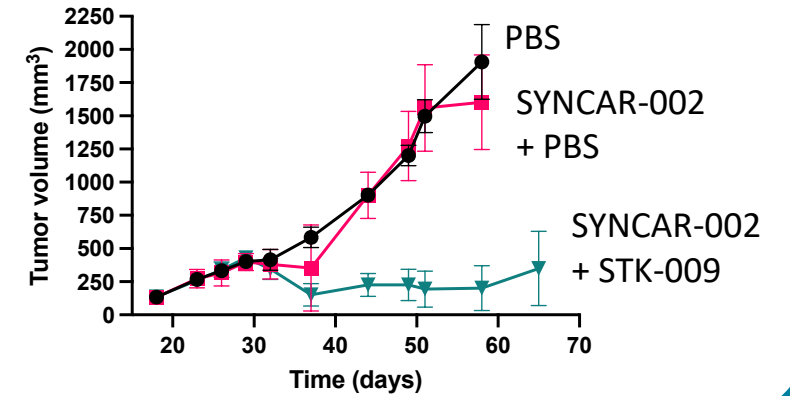
HUH-7 SQ (GPC3^{med})



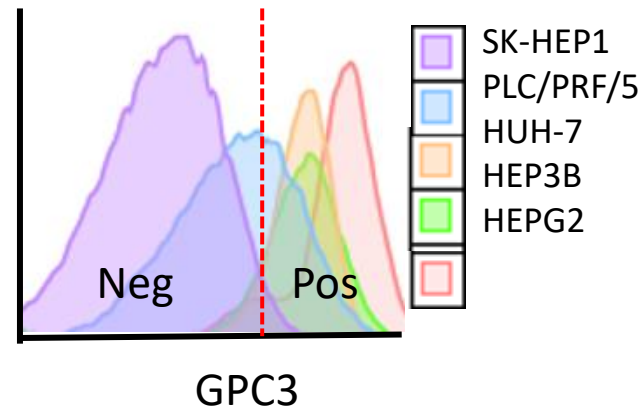
HEP3B SQ (GPC3^{med})



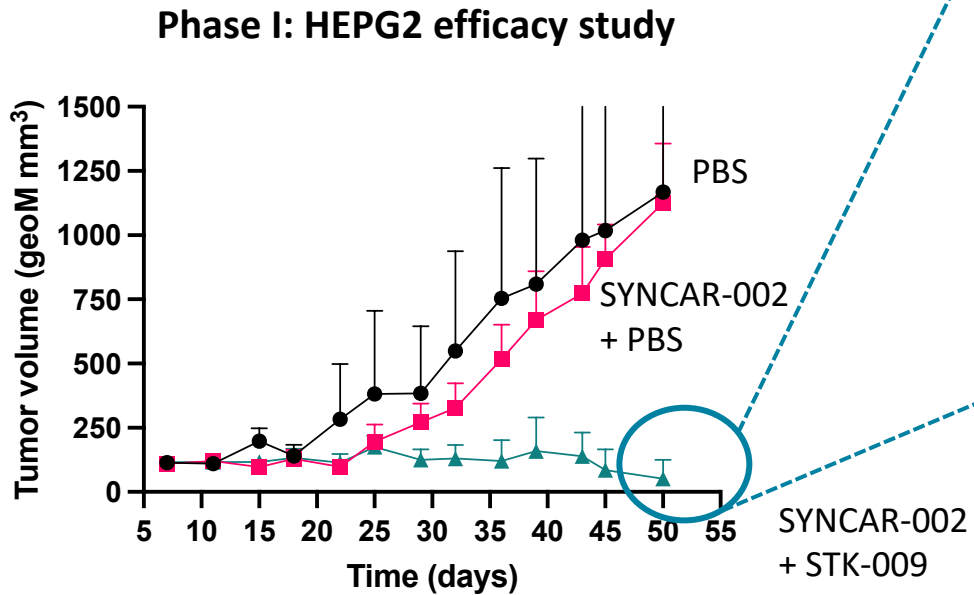
HEPG2 SQ (GPC3^{high})



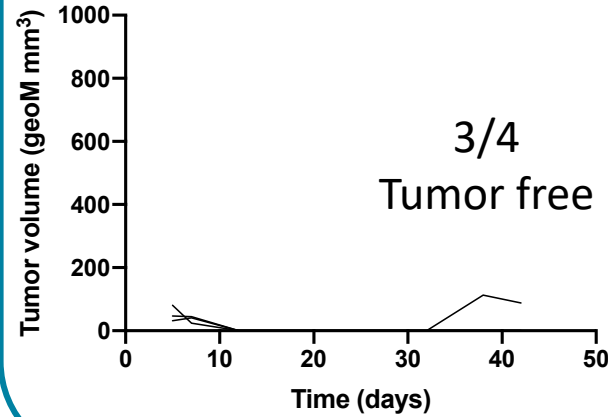
GPC3 expression on HCC cell lines



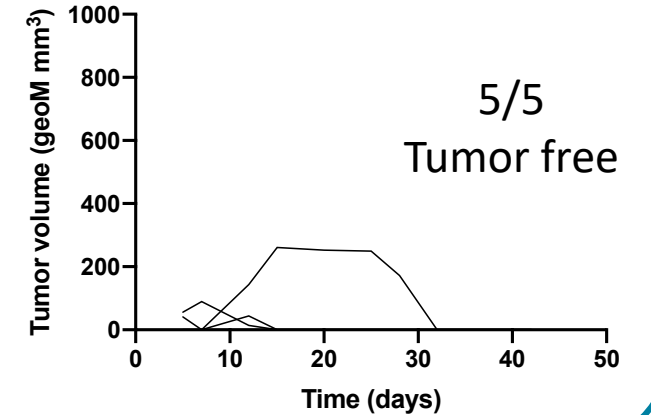
Mice Previously Cured by STK-009 + SYNCAR-002 Withstand HEPG2 Tumor Rechallenge



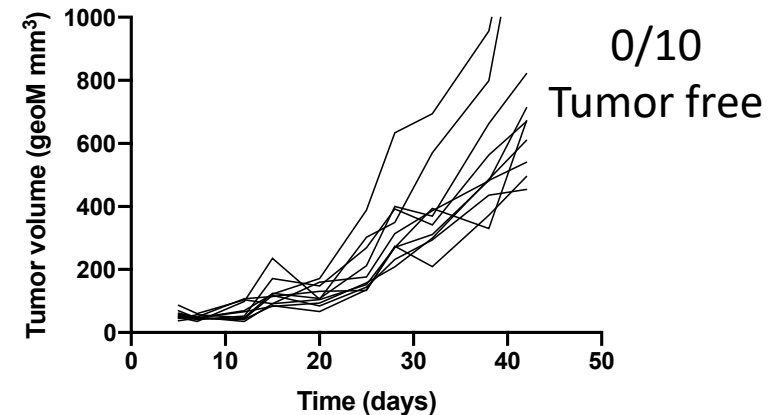
Phase II (rechallenge): PBS



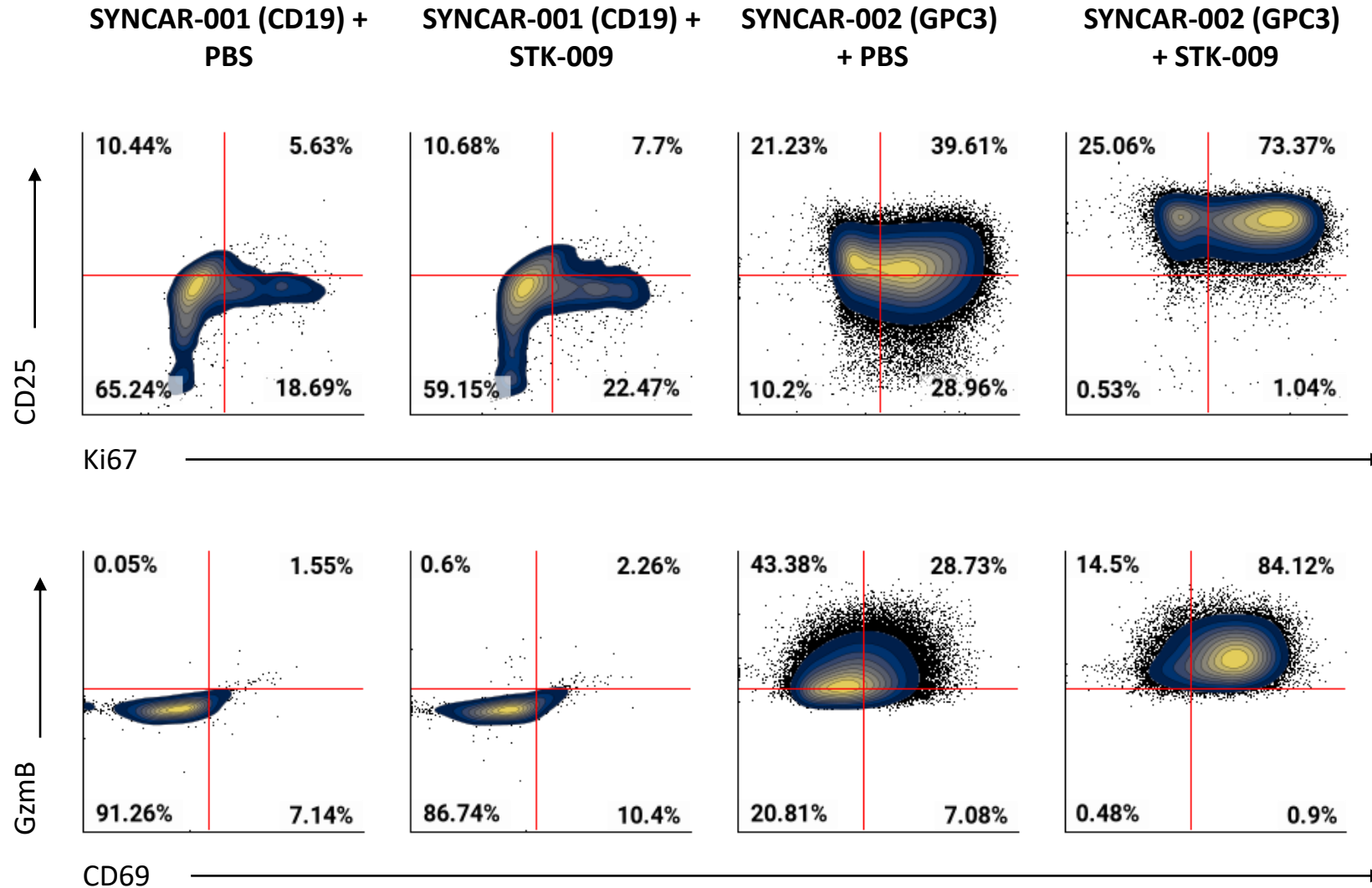
Phase II (rechallenge): STK-009



Phase II: Naïve mice implanted with HEPG2



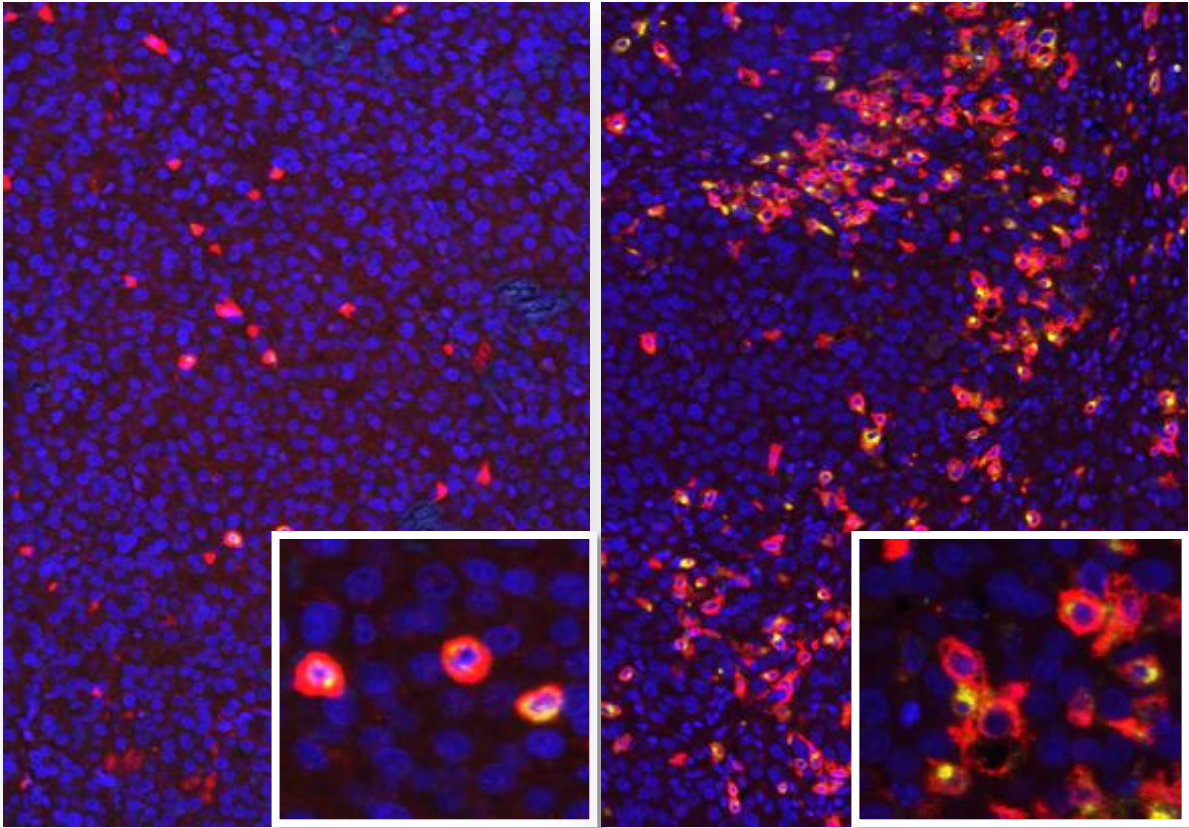
STK-009 Significantly Increases Intratumoral SYNCAR-002 Activation in Solid HEPG2 Tumors



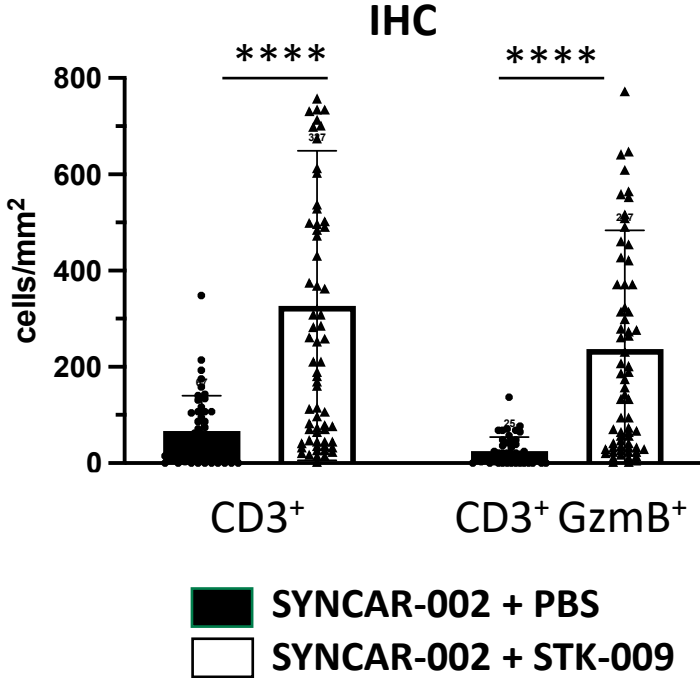
STK-009 Significantly Increases Intratumoral SYNCAR-002 Expansion and Activation in HEPG2 Tumors

SYNCAR-002 + PBS

SYNCAR-002 + STK-009

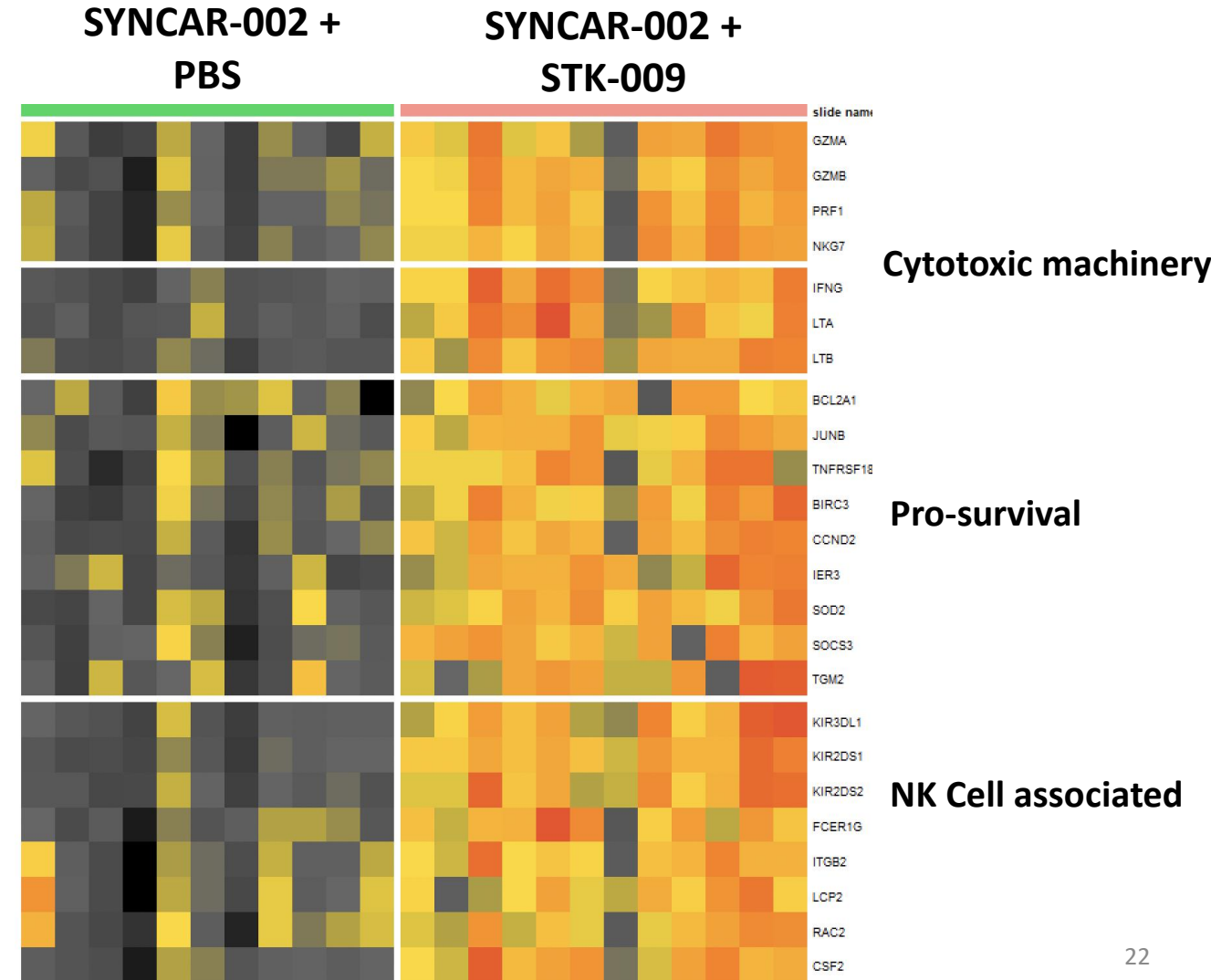
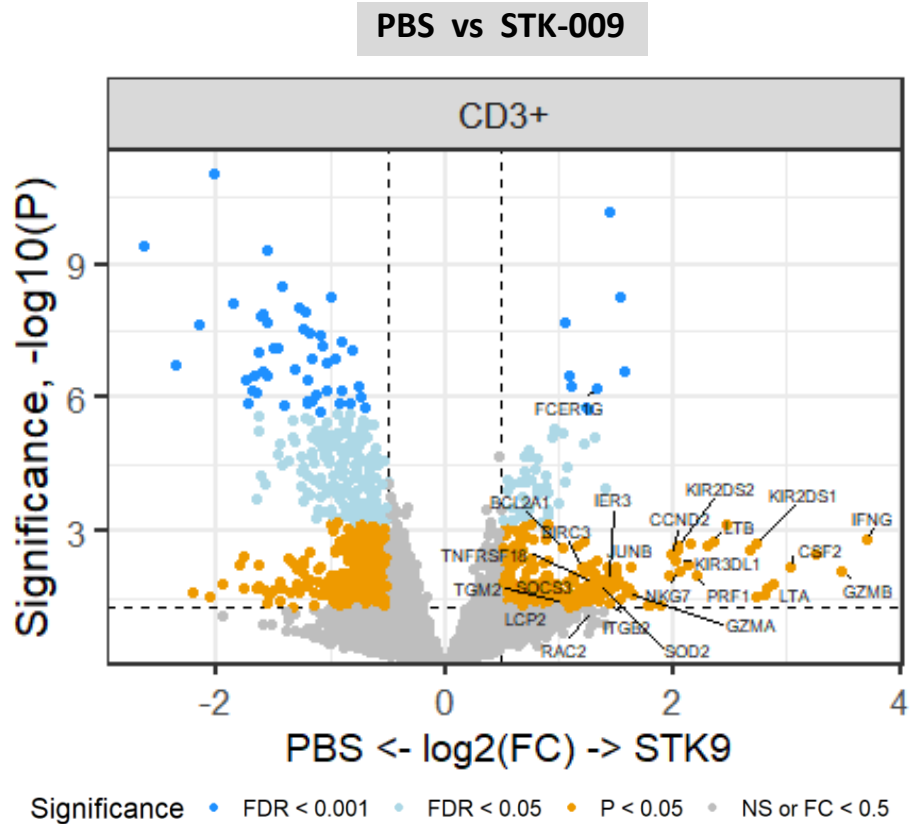


CD3/GranzymeB: Day 14 post-ACT



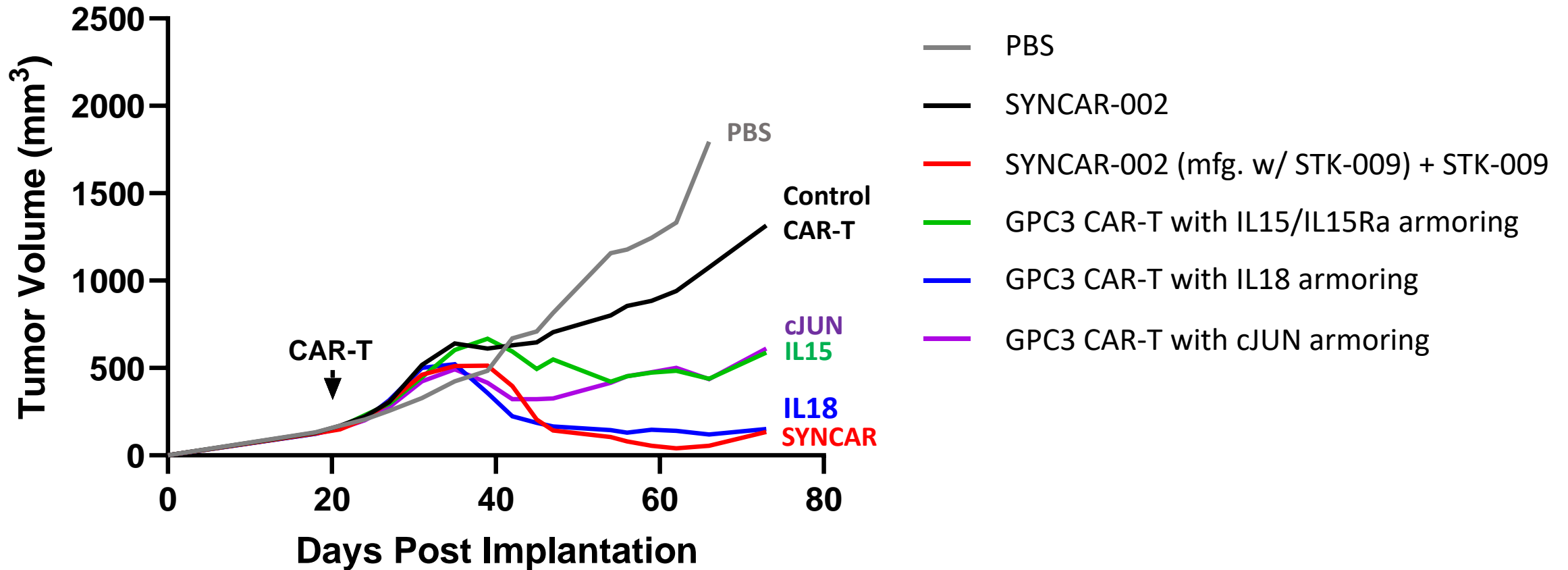
STK-009 Induces Effector Molecules, Pro-Survival, and NK Cell Associated Markers in Intratumoral SYNCAR-002 Cells

Spatial Transcriptomics (GeoMx) performed on HEPG2 tumors treated with SYNCAR-002 +/- STK-009



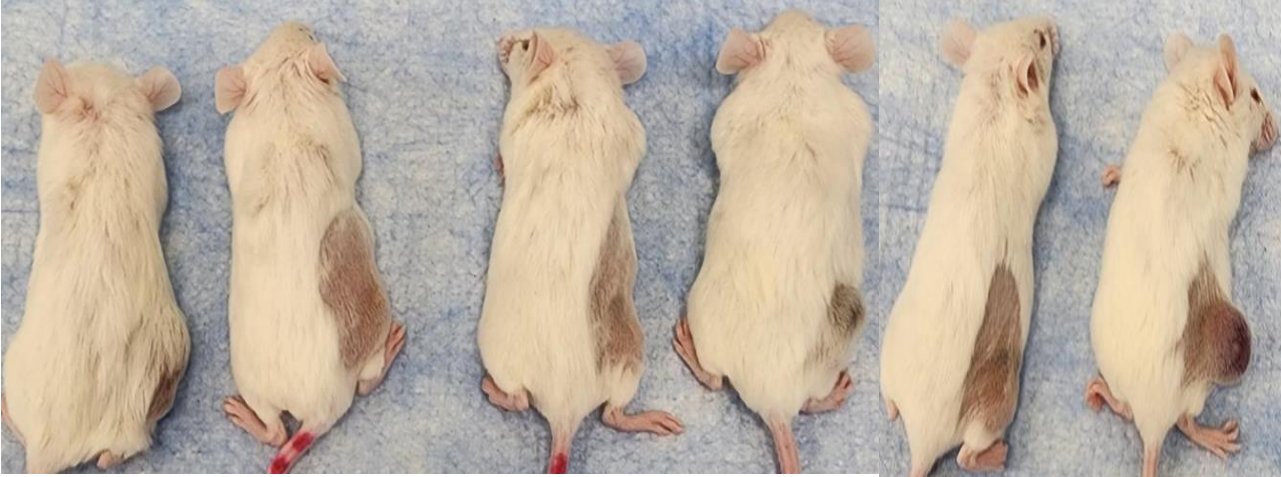
SYNCAR-002 + STK-009 Demonstrates Superior Antitumor Potency Compared to Other Armoring Approaches

HEPG2 Tumor Growth

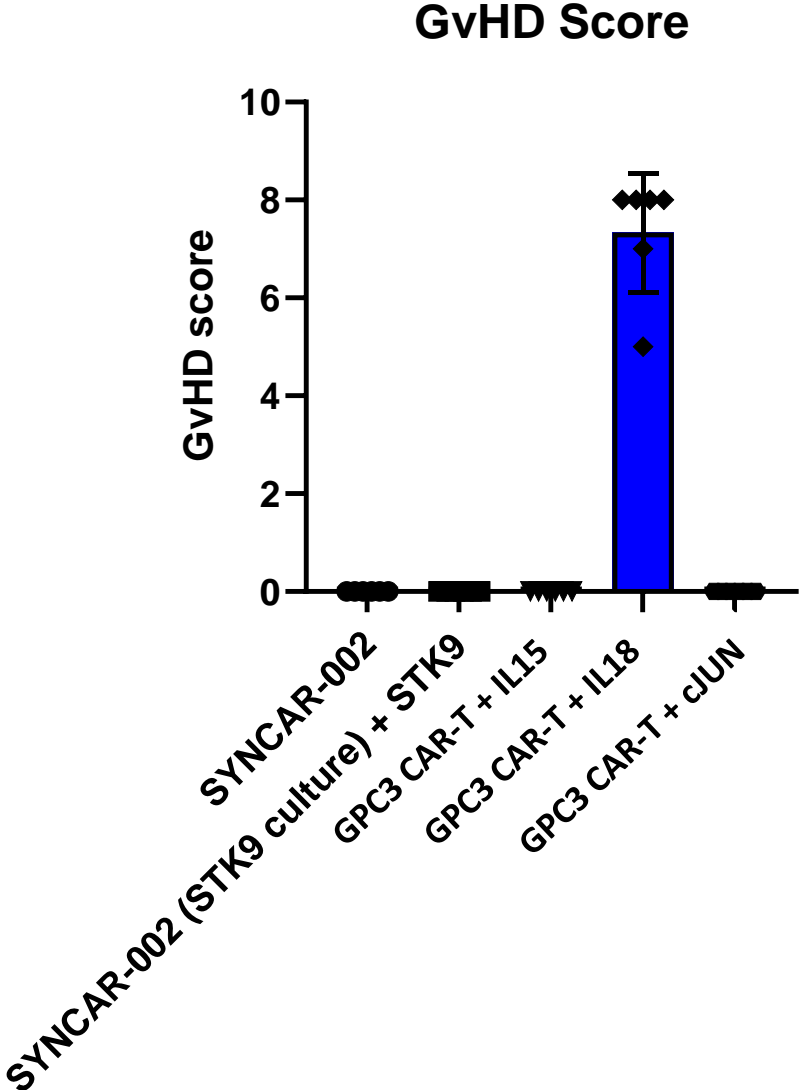
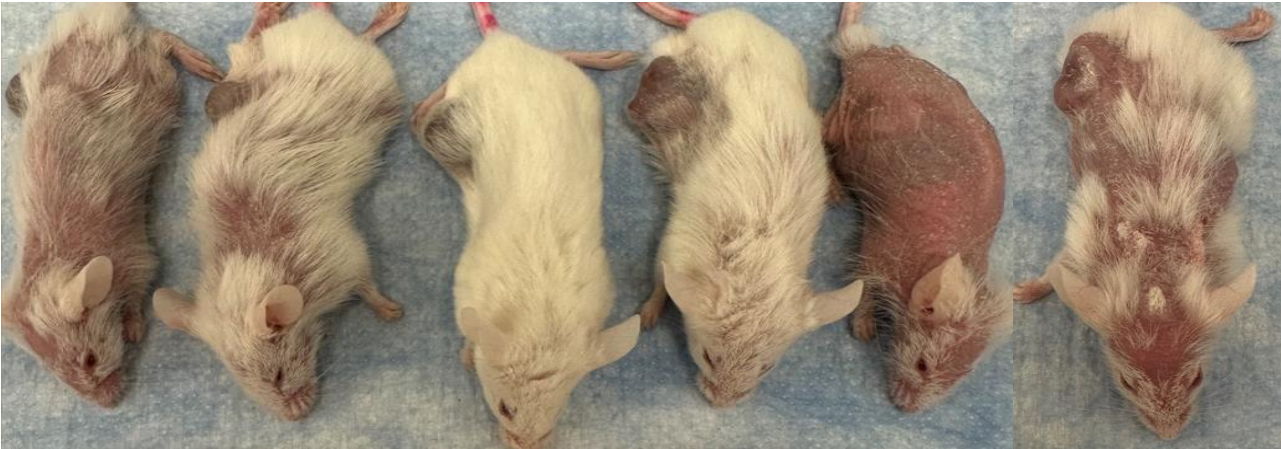


Constitutive IL18 Overexpression Leads to GvHD

SYNCAR-002 + STK9



GPC3 CAR-T + IL18 armoring

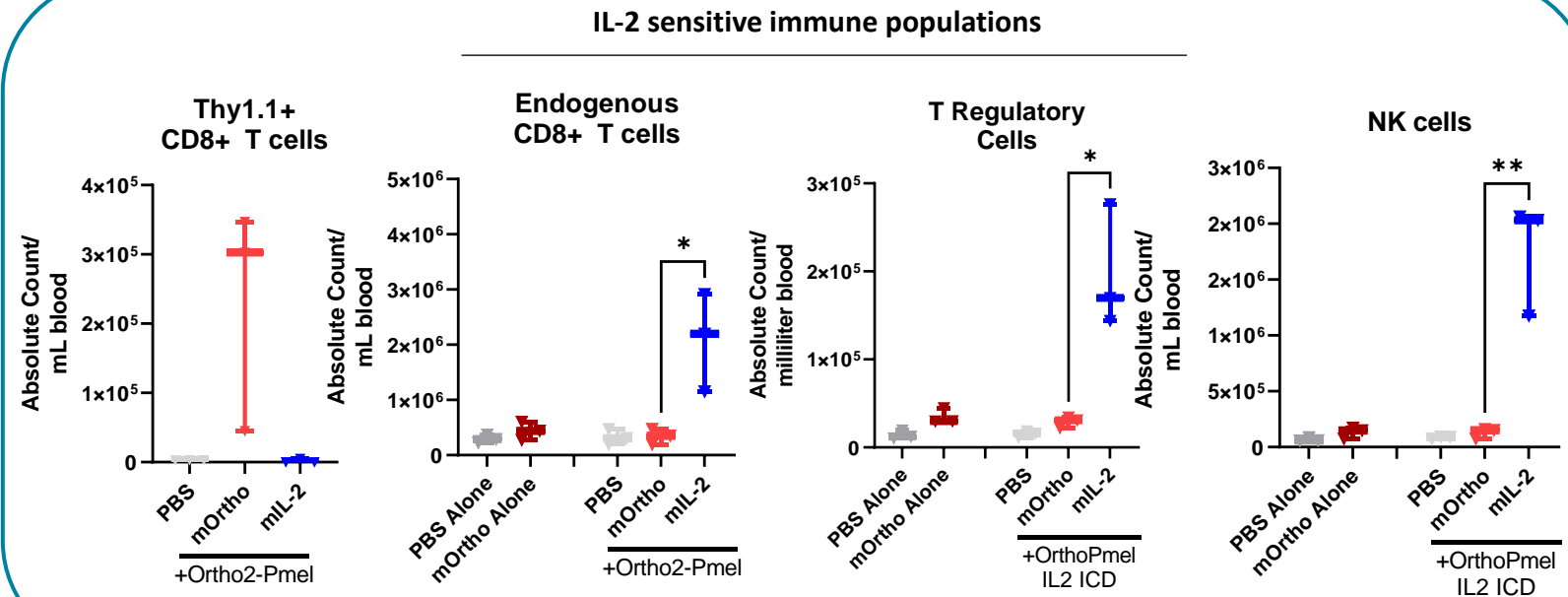
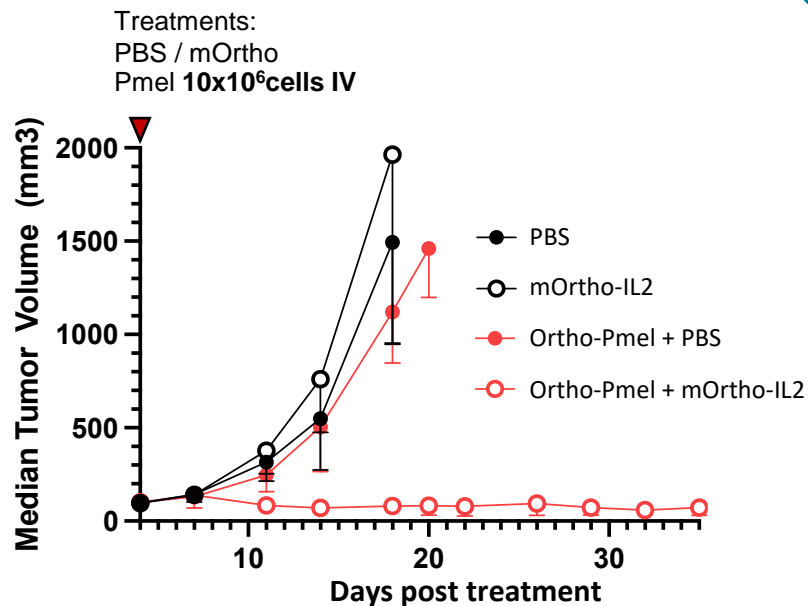


Murine Orthogonal IL-2 System Provides Adoptive Cell Therapy Efficacy Without Lymphodepletion

B16 mouse melanoma model with Pmel-TCR Transgenic T-cells and a mouse surrogate of STK-009

OrthoPmel + mOrtho shows tumor growth inhibition in a *non-lymphodepleted* model

mOrtho *specifically* expands orthoPmel T cells *in vivo*



STK-009 + SYNCAR Summary

- STK-009 provides a **private IL-2 signal** to orthoIL-2R expressing T cells **in vitro** and **in vivo**
- NHP study showed **sustained PK** of STK-009 and no activity on native lymphocytes
- SYNCAR T cells can be expanded **dramatically and at will** by STK-009 **in vivo**
- Potential to **obviate lymphodepletion** with STK-009
- STK-009 + SYNCAR T cells drive **deep and durable responses** in heme and solid epithelial tumor models

