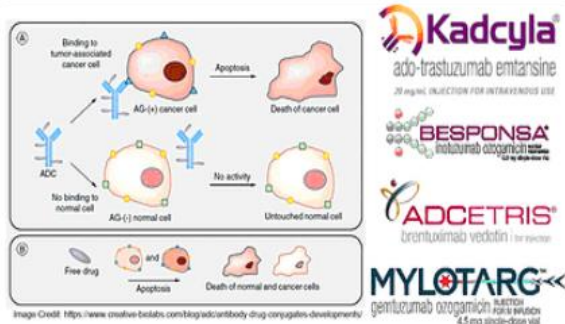


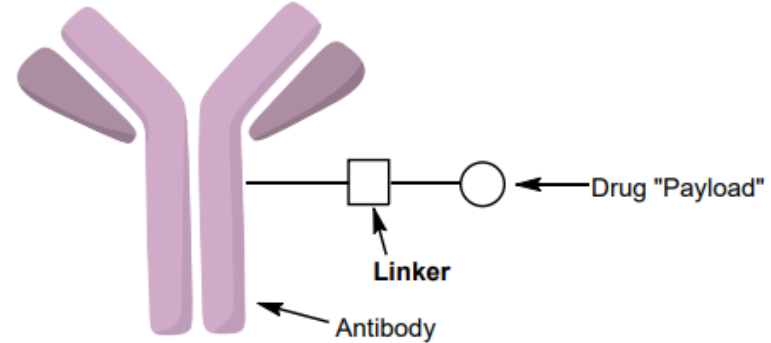
Previously in the Sarlah Group...

Linkers in Antibody-Drug Conjugates

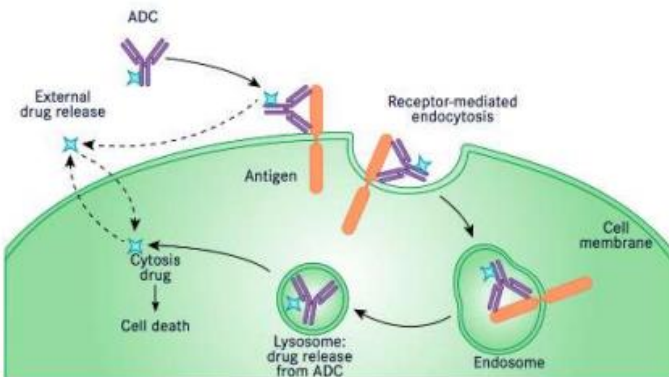


Daniel Szczepankiewicz Apr 12, 2019
www.sarlahgroup.com/topic

What is an Antibody-Drug Conjugate?



Antibody-Drug Conjugates (ADCs) are cytotoxic agents bound in an inert form to an antibody through the use of a chemical linker.



Mode of Operation:
The drug binds to an antigen on a cancer cell, and proceeds to release its drug in an active form through a variety of different pathways. When properly designed, this induces highly selective release of a chemotherapeutic drug inside of a cancer cell, or within its immediate vicinity, inducing cancer cell death while leaving healthy cells unharmed.

Relevant Refreshers:

Biodistribution:

-Can the ADC be transported across a cell membrane? This requires finely tuned properties of the linker, antibody, and conjugated drug to attain sufficient solubility.

-The Bystander Effect: Diffusion of the cytotoxic payload into the surrounding

Amb Heterogeneity issues:

Regulation of polysubstitution on antibodies remains problematic, and the typical distribution on the antibody of linkers is around four linkers/antibody on average. As homogeneity is vital for reproducibility and predictability of AMb behavior *in vivo*, a current objective in ADC research is increasing the homogeneity of AMb-ADC compounds.



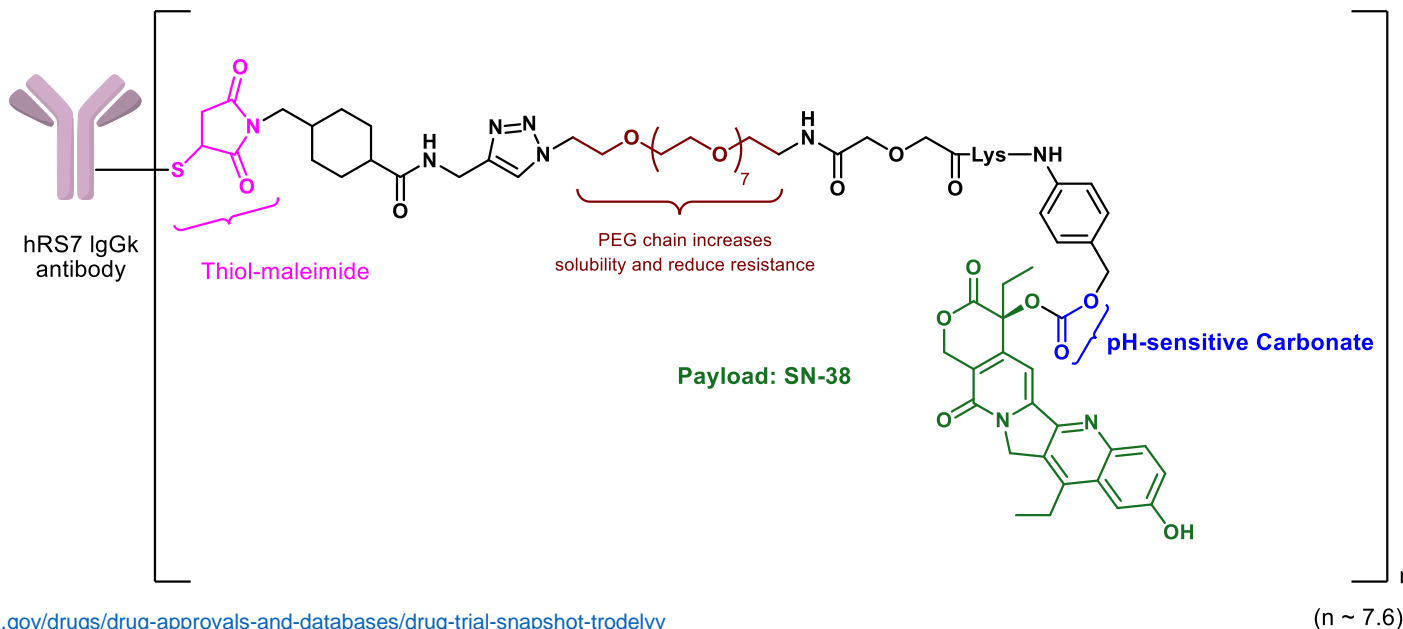
"Drug-Antibody Ratio" (DAR)

Introduction:

- Sacituzumab Govitecan-hziy is a new antibody-drug conjugate (ADC) for the treatment of adults with triple-negative breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the body, for patients who have received at least two prior therapies for their metastatic disease.
- Approved in late April of 2020, the ADC continues the “second generation” of ADCs:
 - Previously, to achieve efficacy an “ultratoxic agent” (e.g. calicheamycin in Mylotarg) would be bound with a relatively low DAR of four or less to regulate dosage. As one may anticipate, this can result in a low therapeutic window and hazards associated with nonspecific release, and highly stable linkers had to be used.
 - More modern ADCs incorporate moderately cytotoxic payloads, but with higher DARs (Trodelvy DAR ~ 7.6) with an intermediately stable linker. This allows for more steady release of moderately potent chemotherapeutics and reduction in off-target effects.
- The antibody component of Trodelvy, Sacituzumab (AKA hRS7 IgGk), targets Trop2, a cell-surface antigen that is expressed in a variety of cancers. The ADC is then internalized to release the payload SN-38, which is the active form of the chemotherapeutic DNA-targeting drug Camptothecin.
- In a phase I/II clinical trial treating patients with a variety of epithelial cancers a 2.8% CR, and 30.6% PR were reported (n = 108).

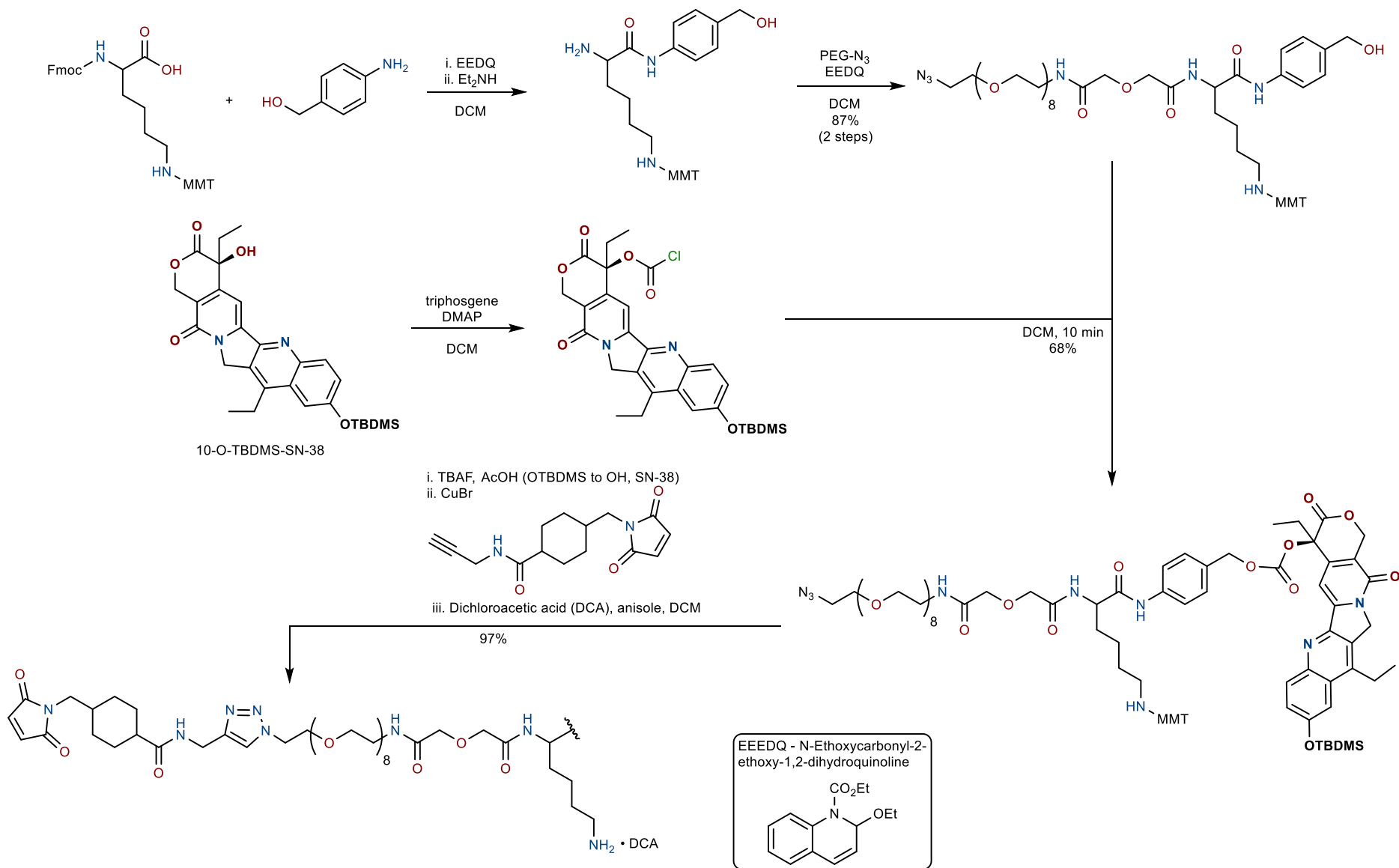
ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT01631552

Eur. J. Med. Chem. 2019, 167, 583.



<https://www.fda.gov/drugs/drug-approvals-and-databases/drug-trial-snapshot-trodelvy>

Synthesis:



Conjugation:

