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Esters in ADC linkers: Optimization of stability and lysosomal cleavage

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Esters in ADC linkers: Optimization of stability and lysosomal cleavage Kelsey A. Watts, Samantha R. Benjamin, Courtney P. Jackson, Brittany Brems, Siteng Fang, Tchilabolo Alayi, Yetrib Hathout, and L. Nathan Tumey

Abstract

Antibody drug conjugates (ADCs) present a unique opportunity to increase the safety of highly toxic drugs by utilizing the specificity of antibodies to obtain targeted delivery of potent drugs to specific tissues. Classically, this is achieved by linking an amine-containing payload to an antibody using the well-studied mcValCitPABC linker. Yet, there are surprisingly few technologies for attaching alcohol containing payloads to an antibody. Theoretically, the simplest way to do this would be through an ester linkage. However, very little is known about the lysosomal and plasma stability of ester linkages on ADCs. Herein, we describe a number of experiments to evaluate this stability in both human/mouse plasma and in lysosomes. Furthermore, we describe the design of a peptide-linked ester that is rapidly cleaved in the lysosome.

The stability of ester linked payloads was evaluated by examining an anti-Her2 antibody bound to an ester linked dexamethasone payload. In the presence of lysosomes, the ester remained intact while the antibody backbone was proteolytically degraded. Upon incubation with SKBR3 cells, the major product released from the ADC was an ester-containing metabolite, cys-mc-Dex, thus confirming the lysosomal stability of this linkage in a cell-based system. Having demonstrated that simple esters are stable upon lysosomal uptake, we next undertook the design of a novel linker that undergoes immolation resulting in spontaneous ester-cleavage. In a model system designed to release dexamethasone, we have shown that this linker is rapidly cleaved by cathepsin B, thus resulting in the release of free dexamethasone. Furthermore, we show that the ester is stable in mouse plasma and only cleaved upon lysosomal uptake. With this research we hope to further our knowledge of ester linkages in ADCs as well as to develop a feasible way to release an unmodified alcohol-containing drug into a chosen cell type via a lysosomally-induced ester linkage.



Introduction

Cell Internalization

The antibody binds to the antigen of choice on the cell surface. It is then absorbed into the cell where it is trafficked to the lysosome and the drug is released.



Release of alcohol containing payloads

Experimental payloads, dexamethasone and everolimus, are used to simulate glucocorticoids which typically have an alcohol handle rather than an amine handle. There is a demand for novel ways to release these alcohol-containing payloads upon lysosomal uptake.



Dexamethasone

Everolimus

The proposed method for releasing alcoholcontaining payloads is to introduce a selfimmolating spacer that will spontaneously cyclize following lysosomal cleavage of the amide bond of the citrulline.



Questions

- Can we make a linker that couples via an ester in order to deliver alcohol containing payloads?
- 2. Is the drug delivered to the cell and does it work?

ADC Synthesis ADC Catabolism







The stability of the ester containing ADCs is dependent on the site at which it is conjugated.

Site-Specific Stability of Ester Linkages in ADCs



Future Work

- Are the cleavable linkers stable in plasma?
- Is dexamethasone the best GC? (betamethasone?)
- Can we demonstrate selective functional activity?



