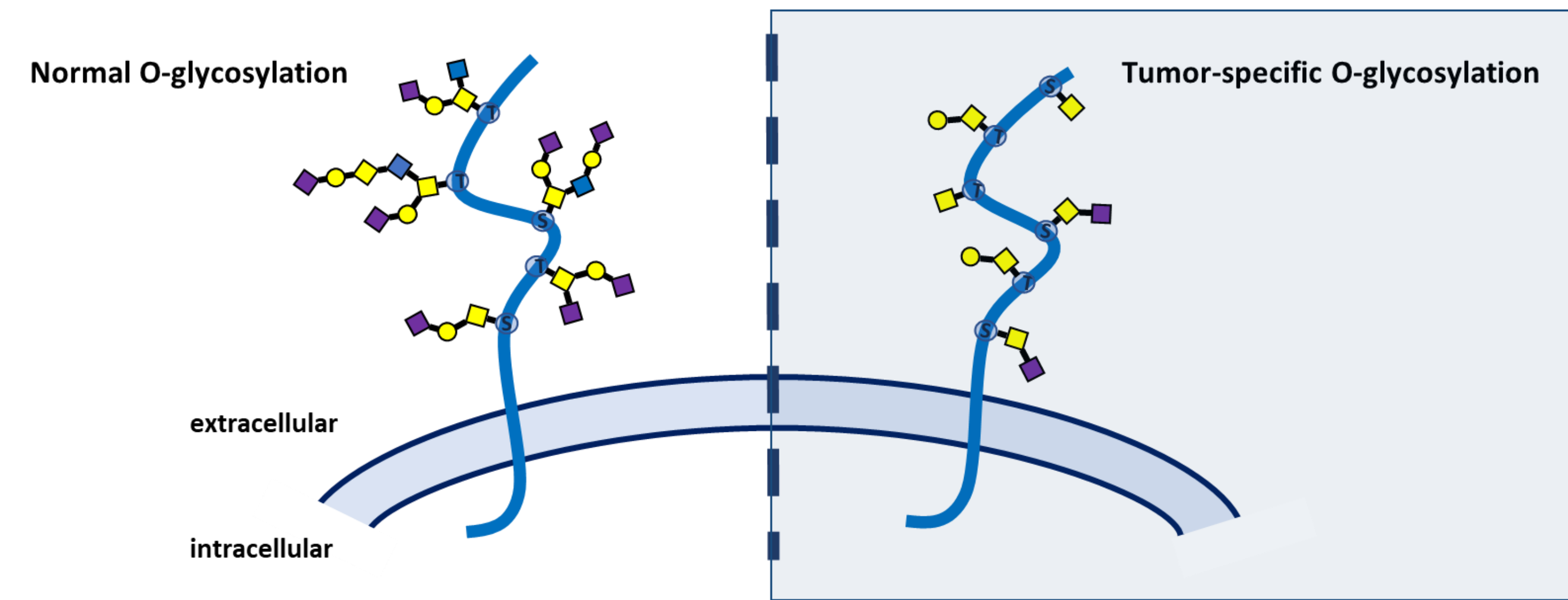


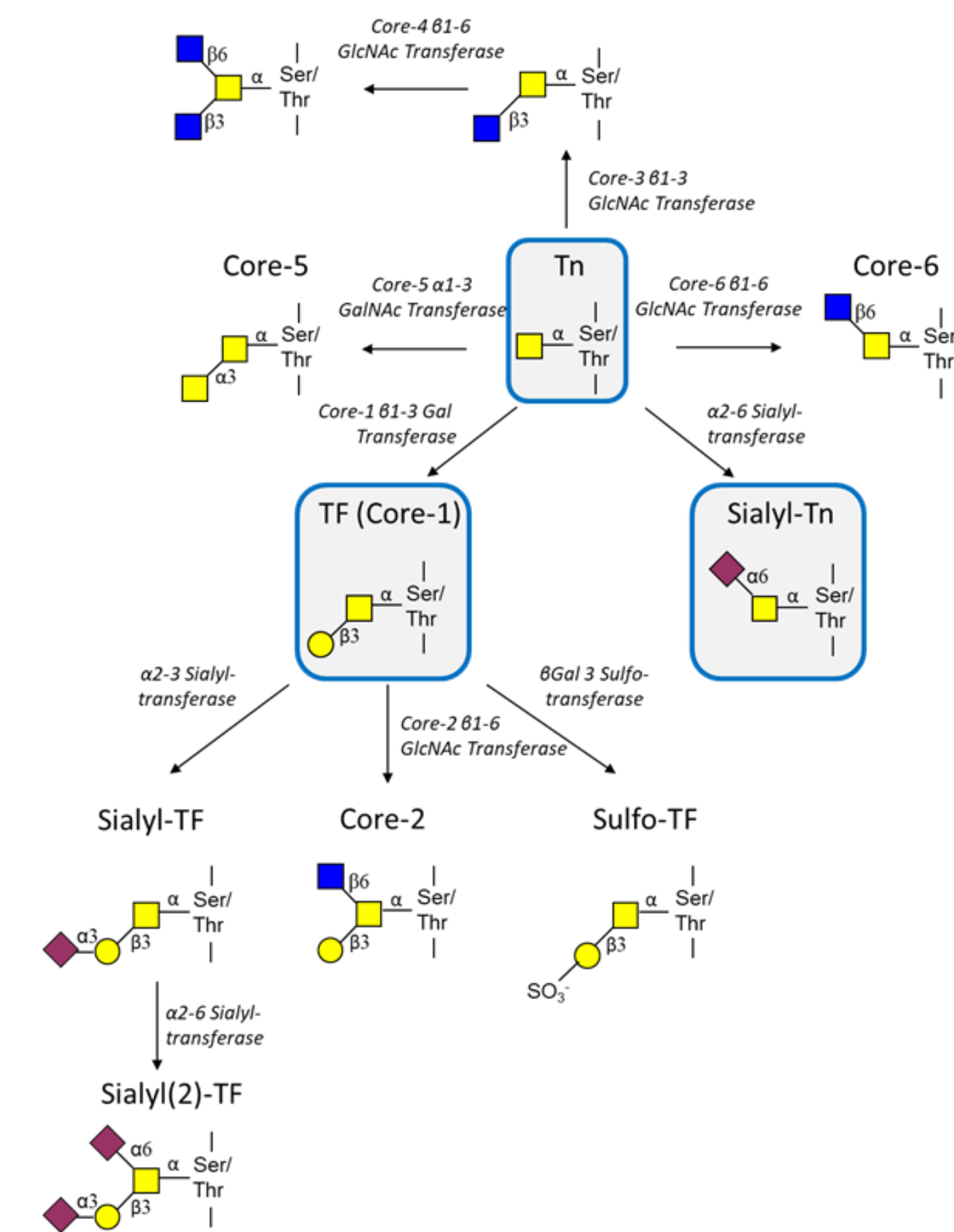
## Tumor-Associated O-Glycans

### Introduction

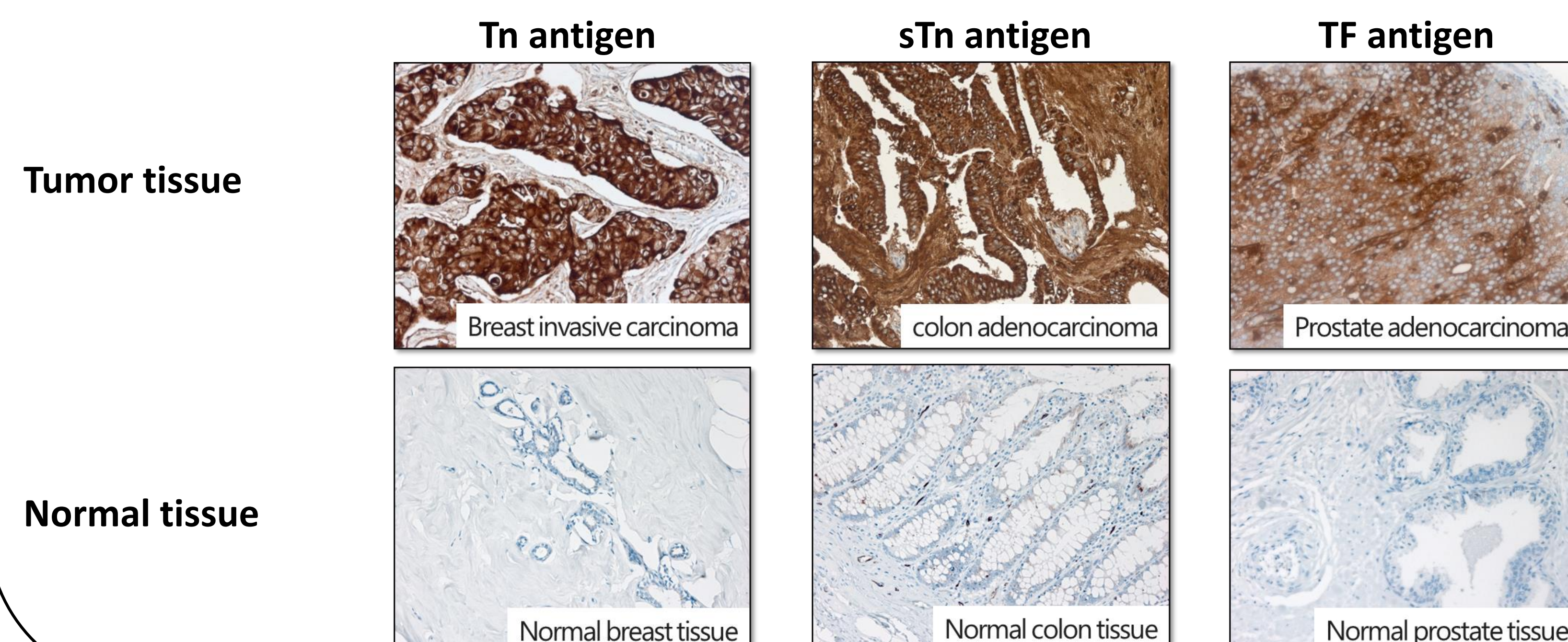
- Glycosylation is strongly altered in cancer<sup>1)</sup> reflecting the drastic changes in tumor metabolism or genetic alterations
- Proteins expressed on cancer cells can carry tumor-associated carbohydrates like TF, Tn and sTn antigen<sup>2)</sup>



- These truncated O-glycans are early intermediates of the O-glycan biosynthesis, are normally hidden by chain prolongation and become de novo exposed on cancer cells due to aberrant O-glycosylation of cell membrane proteins:
  - Thomsen nouvelle (Tn) antigen: GalNAc $\alpha$ 1-
  - Sialylated Thomsen nouvelle (sTn) antigen: Neu5Ac( $\alpha$ 2-6)GalNAc $\alpha$ 1-
  - Thomsen-Friedenreich (TF) antigen: Gal( $\beta$ 1-3)GalNAc $\alpha$ 1-
- Truncated O-glycans are expressed on many different carcinomas, leukemias, lymphomas and their metastases



### Exemplary internal IHC data using glycan-specific mAbs:



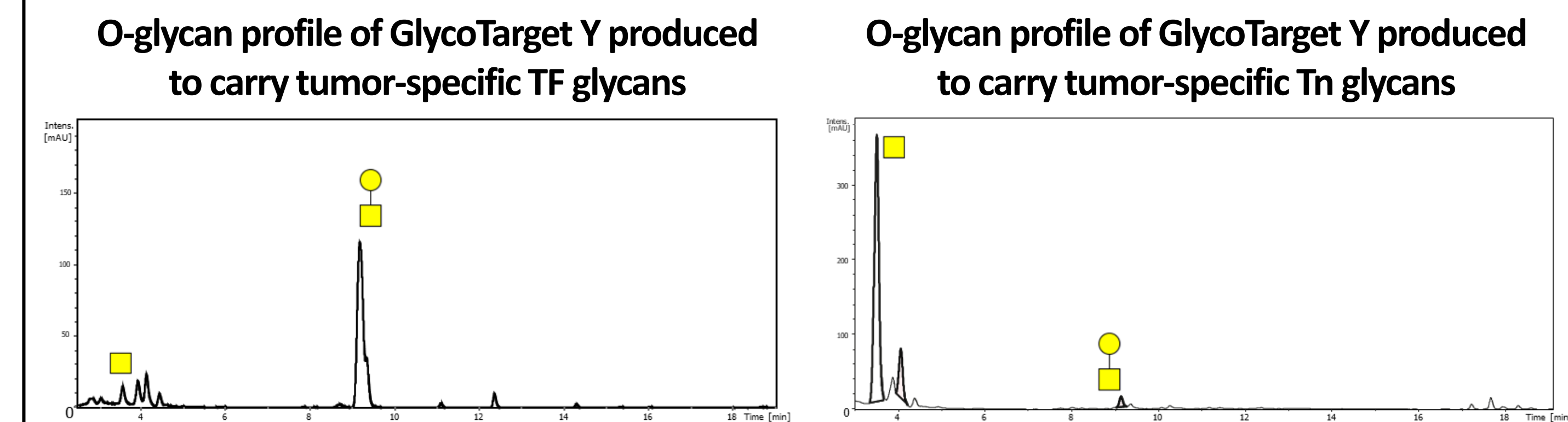
## GlycoTargets

### GlycoTargets for Superior Tumor-Specificity

- GlycoTargets = Tumor-associated protein/carbohydrate combined epitopes
- GlycoTargets offer superior tumor specificity compared to protein targets, which often show significant expression in healthy organs
- GlycoTargets exhibit reduced on-target/off tumor toxicity, which is key for highly potent therapies
- Suitable GlycoTargets for antibody development were either identified using a cellular screening approach or via RNA sequencing and bioinformatic prediction

### Structured Approach to Antibody Generation

- A proprietary toolbox of cell lines is used to produce fully characterized and highly pure cancer-specific GlycoTargets for targeted immunization approaches



- Antibody candidates are screened by binding analysis to differently glycosylated and non-glycosylated target antigens by ELISA as well as multiplex flow cytometry (FCM)

### GlycoTarget Platform Summary

- Bioinformatic predictions or cellular screenings are used to identify proteins carrying truncated O-glycans
- Using our proprietary cell lines as toolbox for antigen production, we were able to generate cancer-specific GlycoTargets for tailored immunization approaches and antibody screenings
- Two case studies (please also see poster 1347) show that our approach is suitable to target tumor-associated protein/carbohydrate combined epitopes with specific antibodies
- Due to their glycan dependency, our antibodies show markedly decreased off-tumor binding. They lack unwanted binding to healthy immune cells in contrast to conventional anti-protein antibodies and stain several cancer indications but not related normal tissues
- The increased tumor selectivity may improve safety for highly potent therapeutic approaches like ADCs, CARs or radiopharmaceuticals

### References

- Pinho SS, Reis CA. Glycosylation in cancer: mechanisms and clinical implications. Nat Rev Cancer. 2015 Sep;15(9):540-55. doi: 10.1038/nrc3982. Epub 2015 Aug 20. PMID: 26289314.
- Kudelka MR, Ju T, Heimbürg-Molinario J, Cummings RD. Simple sugars to complex disease--mucin-type O-glycans in cancer. Adv Cancer Res. 2015;126:53-135. doi: 10.1016/bs.acr.2014.11.002. Epub 2015 Feb 7. PMID: 25727146; PMCID: PMC5812724.

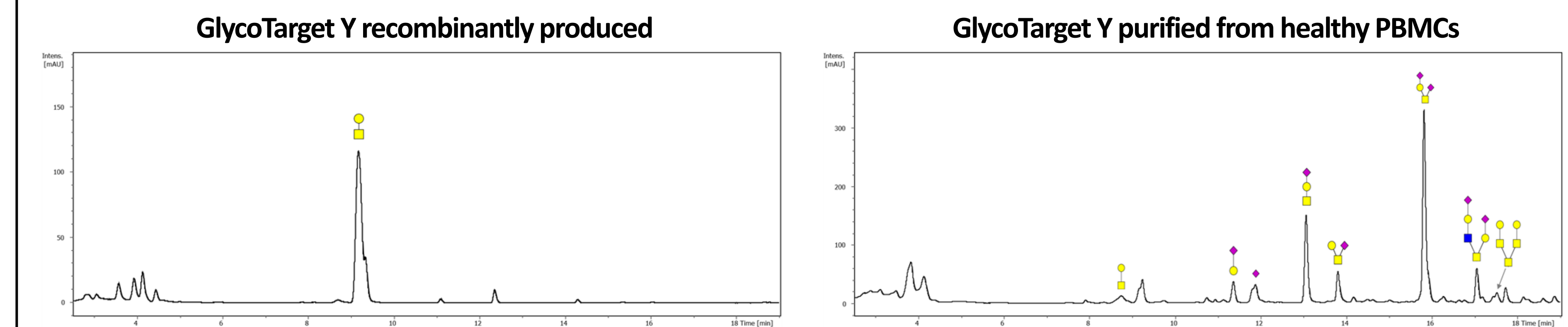
## Case Study: Antibody Discovery against GlycoTarget Y

### Introduction

- GlycoTarget Y is a highly glycosylated cell surface protein that is associated with tumorigenesis and is broadly expressed in several cancer indications
- However, it is also expressed in many healthy epithelial and lymphoid tissues which for therapeutic use requires an antibody that can distinguish between cancer-associated and healthy tissue expression

### O-Glycosylation of Tumor- and Healthy GlycoTarget Y

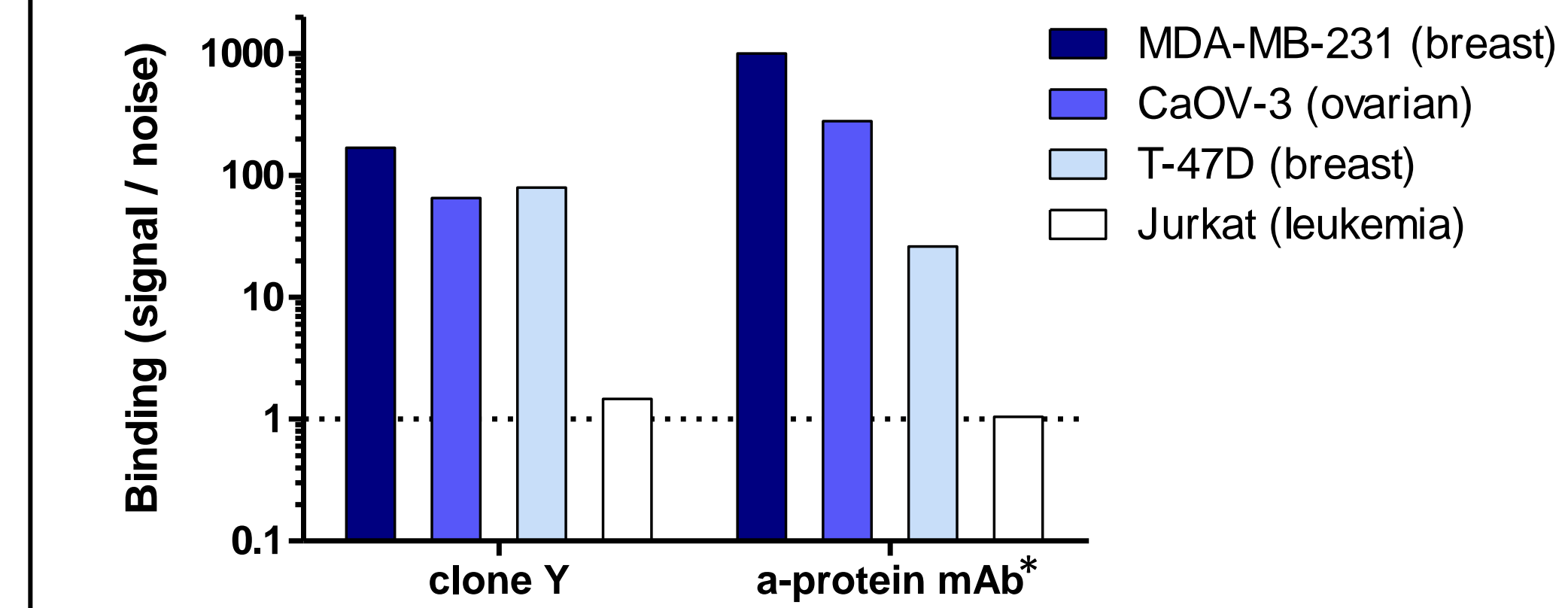
#### O-glycan profiling



- Recombinantly produced GlycoTarget Y carries mainly TF glycans
- GlycoTarget Y purified from healthy PBMCs carries larger and mainly sialylated glycan structures

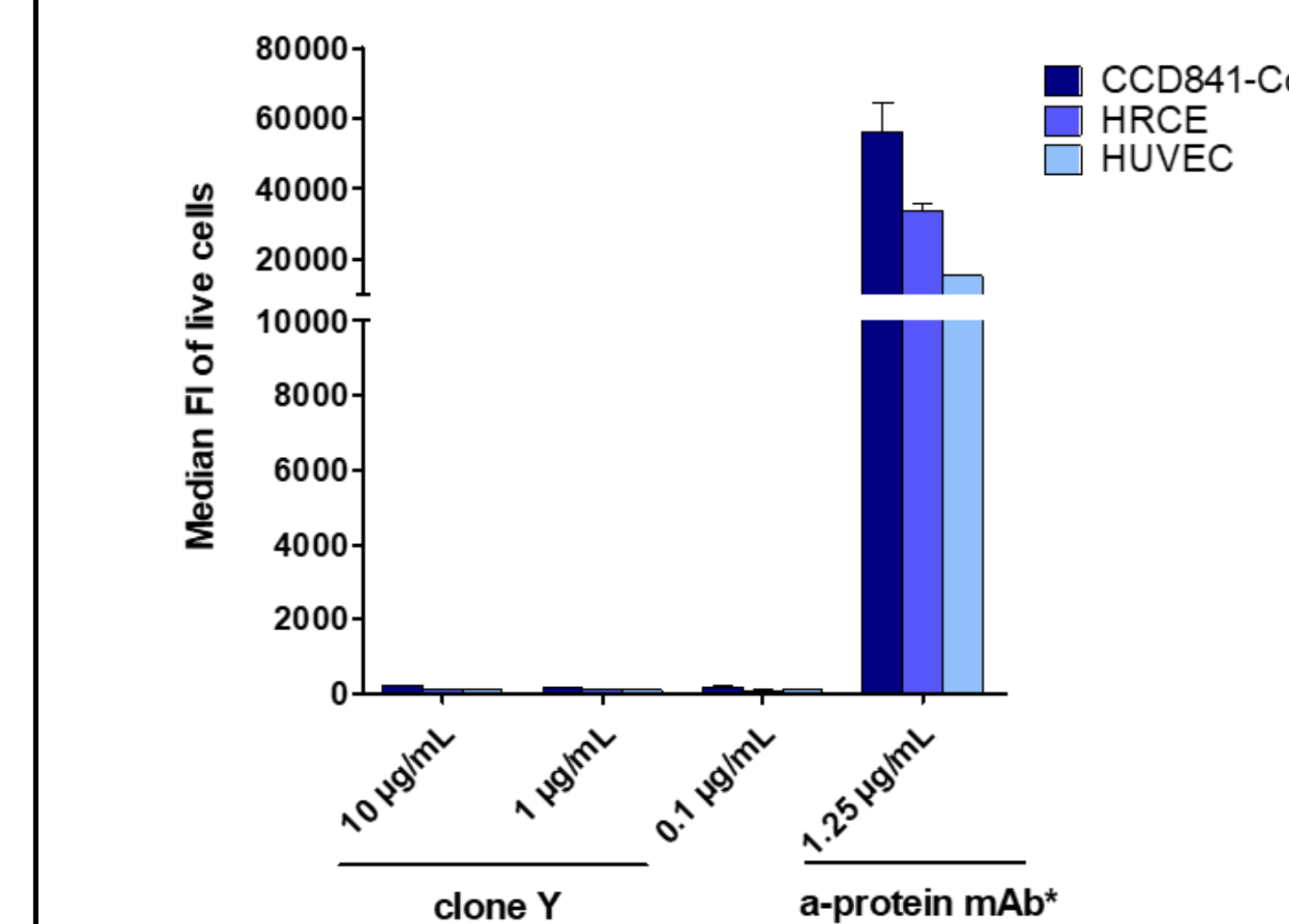
### Unique Binding Profile Compared to Competitors

#### Flow Cytometry: Binding to tumor cell lines



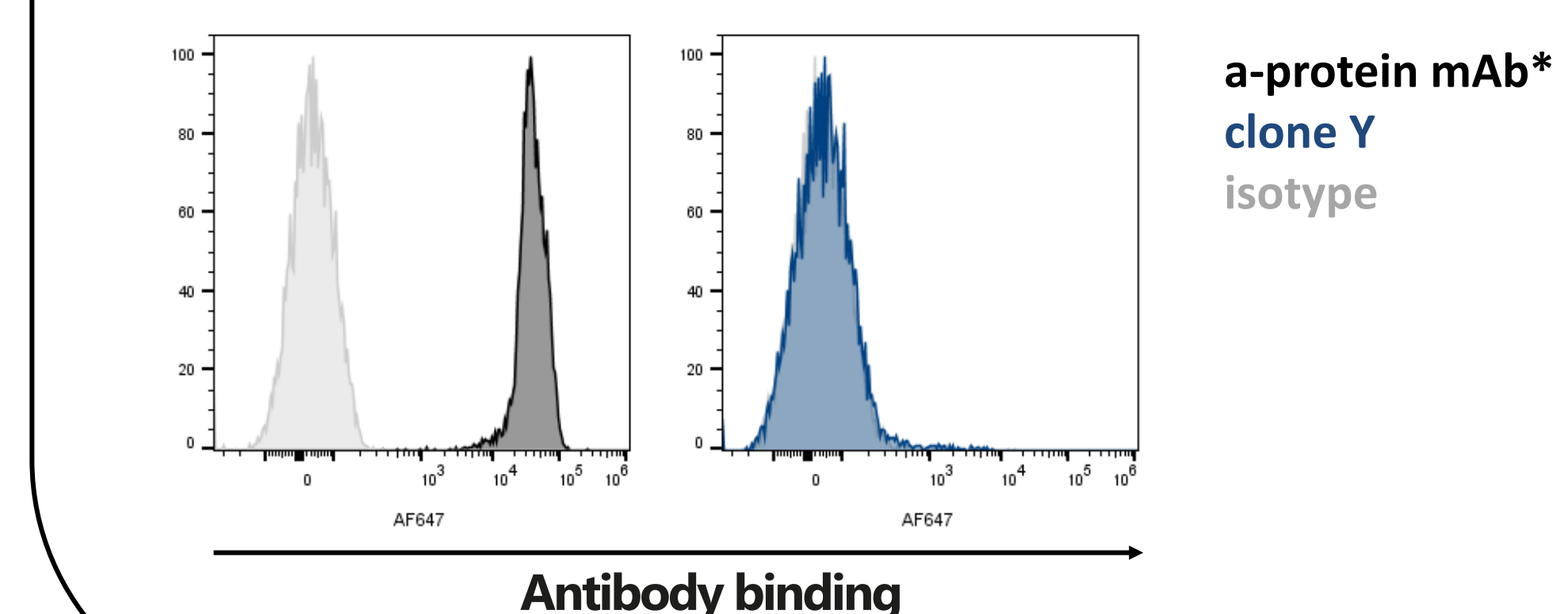
- Clone Y binds to several tumor cell lines of different origins expressing GlycoTarget Y

#### Flow Cytometry: Binding to normal cell lines



- The anti-protein control mAb strongly binds to various normal cell lines expressing the target protein
- Clone Y does not bind to GlycoTarget Y expressed in normal cell lines demonstrating different glycosylation of GlycoTarget Y in normal compared to tumor cell lines

#### Flow Cytometry: Binding to healthy human lymphocytes



- The anti-protein control mAb strongly binds to healthy human lymphocytes expressing the target protein
- The O-glycosylation-dependent protein binder clone Y does not bind to healthy human lymphocytes

\* Commercially available control antibody