

Anti-CD137 Agonistic Monoclonal Antibody for Cancer Immunotherapy

Overview

Drug Name	Anti-CD137-6051
Description	Anti-CD137-6051 is a humanized IgG monoclonal antibody targeting CD137 (also known as TNFRSF9 and 4-1BB) with an engineered Fc capable of selectively binding to the Fcγ receptor IIB (FcγRIIB). Anti-CD137-6051 acts as a conditional CD137 agonist to result in optimal immune activation in tumor microenvironment. Anti-CD137-6051 is in clinical development as monotherapy and in combination with anti-PD-1 antibody for the treatment of advanced or metastatic malignancies.
Target	CD137
Drug Modality	Monoclonal antibody
Indication	Advanced or metastatic malignancies
Product Category	Cancer immunotherapy
Mechanism of Action	FcγRIIB mediated CD137 activation
Status	Phase 1
Patent	Granted

Collaboration Opportunity

Protheragen Inc. is actively seeking partnership for Anti-CD137-6051. Potential collaboration can be strategic alliance, licensing, or marketing agreement.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Target

CD137

E-mail: inquiry@protheragen.com

www.protheragen.com

101-4 Colin Dr, Holbrook, NY 11741, USA

Introduction

CD137 is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, which helps regulate the activation of many immune cells, including CD4+ T cells, CD8+ T cells, dendritic cells, and natural killer cells. CD137 is considered as a promising target for enhancing antitumor immune responses.

Approved Name	TNF receptor superfamily member 9
Official Symbol	TNFRSF9
Gene Type	Protein coding
Synonyms	4-1BB
Ensembl	ENSG00000049249
Gene ID	3604
mRNA Refseq	NM_001561
Protein Refseq	NP_001552
OMIM	602250
UniProt ID	Q07011
Chromosome Location	1p36.23

Clinical Resources

Gene Function	Human CD137 gene encodes a 255-amino acid protein with two potential N-linked glycosylation sites that contributes to the clonal expansion, survival, and development of T cells. CD137 can also induce peripheral monocyte proliferation, enhance T cell apoptosis induced by TCR/CD3 triggered activation, and regulate CD28 co-stimulation to promote Th1 cell responses.
Major Conditions	Cancers

Drug Modality**Monoclonal Antibody with Engineered Fc Region**

Based on a proprietary monoclonal antibody functional platform, Anti-CD137-6051 is developed with tumor-localized immunostimulatory activities by balancing multiple functions of antibodies. FcγRIIB is expressed on immune cells enriched in the tumor microenvironment, including B cells, monocytes, and NK cells. Anti-CD137-6051 is a weak agonistic antibody which required FcγRIIB-mediated cross-linking for optimal agonistic

activity.

- Natural IgG structure
- High-affinity/specificity binding to CD137
- Avidity-driven selective binding to FcγRIIB
- No Fc effector activity
- FcγRIIB-dependent CD137 agonism
- Optimal target agonism in tumor microenvironment

Indication

Advanced or Metastatic Malignancies

According to the WHO Global Cancer Observatory (GLOBOCAN), cancer was a leading cause of death worldwide, accounting for nearly 10 million deaths in 2020. Overall, lung, colon and rectum, and liver were the three most deadly cancers. 18.09 million new cases of cancer had been diagnosed in 2020 in which breast, lung, colon and rectum, prostate, and skin being the five most frequent. Advanced cancer cannot be cured with treatment. Metastatic cancers are generally considered to be advanced if it cannot be cured or controlled with treatment. However, some types of advanced cancers can be controlled with treatment over a long period of time and are considered as chronic diseases. Proper treatment regimen can shrink the cancer, slow its growth, and prolong the life of patients.

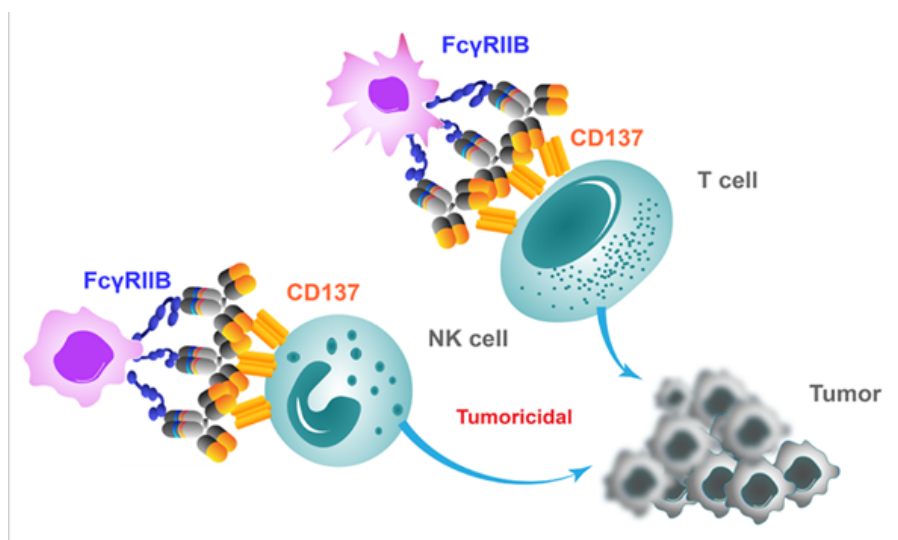
Anti-CD137-6051 as monotherapy or in combination with anti-PD-1 antibody or vascular endothelial growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor (VEGFR-TKI) is in clinical development for the treatment of adult patients with advanced malignancies. Preliminary antitumor activity in patients was observed. Anti-CD137-6051 combined with anti-PD-1 antibody therapy induced rapid antitumor responses in patients with immune-cold tumors or relapsed from prior immunotherapies.

Product	Target	Therapy	Indication	Preclinical	IND	Phase I	Phase Ib/II	Phase III
Anti-CD137-6051	4-1BB	+ anti-PD-1	NSCLC					2024 Phase II/III
			Melanoma					2023 Phase II/III
			GI Cancers					
			HNSCC					
			CRPA					
		+ TKI	Sarcoma					2025 Phase III

Mechanism of Action

FcγRIIB Mediated CD137 Activation

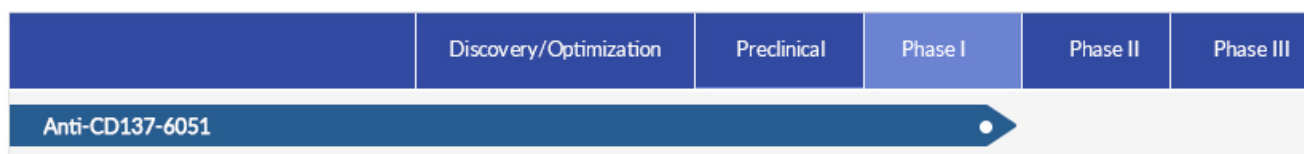
Immunotherapy has achieved considerable success in the field of cancer treatment. T cell activation is a key process in the fight against cancer, in which both costimulatory and coinhibitory signals play a critical role. CD137 is a co-stimulatory immune checkpoint molecule that regulates the activity of a variety of immune cells. It strongly activates CD8+ T cells, induces cytokine release, and enhances cytotoxic T lymphocytes activity. Anti-CD137-6051 is a weak agonistic antibody that requires FcγRIIB-mediated cross-linking for optimal agonistic activity. The co-stimulatory effect of Anti-CD137-6051 is significantly enhanced in the presence of FcγRIIB. Anti-CD137-6051 shows comparable T cell costimulatory ability to a urelumab analogue, and is superior to a utomilumab analogue in the presence of FcγRIIB-expressing cells. Importantly, Anti-CD137-6051 does not induce hepatotoxicity while maintaining potent antitumor activity. Anti-CD137-6051 with outstanding safety profile has the potential to be used as monotherapy or in combination with other anticancer drugs to treat cancer.



Status

The Status of Anti-CD137-6051

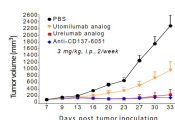
The phase I trial of Anti-CD137-6051 monotherapy and the phase Ia trial of Anti-CD137-6051 and anti-PD-1 antibody combination therapy have been completed in adult patients with advanced malignancies. In clinical trials, Anti-CD137-6051 showed good safety and antitumor activity.



Data

Comparison of Anti-tumor Effects in the Mouse MC38 Colon Cancer Model

In the tumor model of human CD137 knock-in mice, Anti-CD137-6051 showed high anti-tumor



efficacy comparable to that of the urelumab analogue, and superior to that of the utomilumab analogue.