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## **A CXCR4 partial agonist TFF2-MSA improves anti-PD-1 immunotherapy in advanced gastric cancer by selectively targeting PMN-MDSC**

**Jin Qian**<sup>1</sup>, Chenkai Ma<sup>2</sup>, Quin T. Waterbury<sup>1</sup>, Christine S. Moon<sup>1</sup>, Xiaofei Zhi<sup>1</sup>, Hiroki Kobayashi<sup>1</sup>, Feijing Wu<sup>1</sup>, Ruhong Tu<sup>1</sup>, Biyun Zheng<sup>1</sup>, Leah B. Zamechek<sup>1</sup>, Ryan H. Moy<sup>1</sup>, Arnold Han<sup>1</sup>, Bruce Daugherty<sup>3</sup>, Seth Lederman<sup>3</sup>, Timothy C. Wang<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Division of Liver and Digestive Diseases, Irving Cancer Research Center, Columbia University Irving Medical Center, New York, NY,

<sup>2</sup>Integrated Diagnostic, Human Health, Health and Biosecurity, CSIRO, Westmead, Australia

<sup>3</sup>Tonix Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Chatham, NJ

# Disclosure Information

## Jin Qian

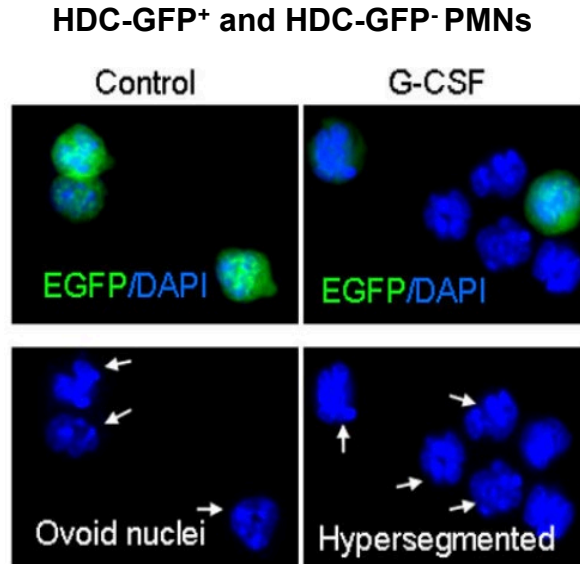
I have no financial relationships to disclose.

## Timothy C. Wang

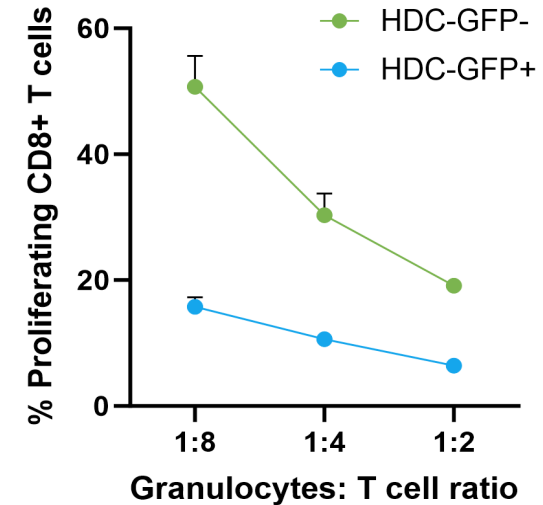
Research support from Tonix Pharmaceuticals.

# Polymorphonuclear Myeloid-Derived Suppressor Cell (PMN-MDSC) and HDC

- Pathologically activated neutrophils with potent immunosuppression and abundant in tumors.
- Short half-life and continuously recruited from bone marrow
- Mostly immature neutrophils that share markers with polymorphonuclear neutrophil (PMN, both are LY6G<sup>+</sup> cells in mice), complicating its identification and targeting
- Therapeutic strategies targeting PMN-MDSCs in cancer: inhibition of recruitment (CXCR2 or CXCR4 blockade), depletion, reprogramming MDSCs or blocking their immunosuppressive functions.
- HDC (histidine decarboxylase) identifies immature immunosuppressive neutrophils.

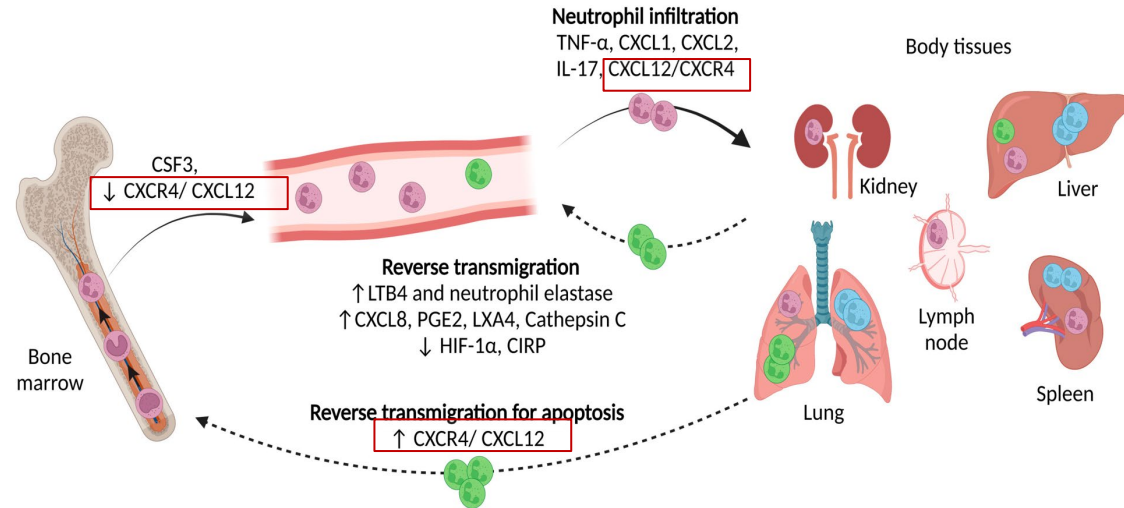


## T cell co-culture with LY6G<sup>+</sup> PMNs



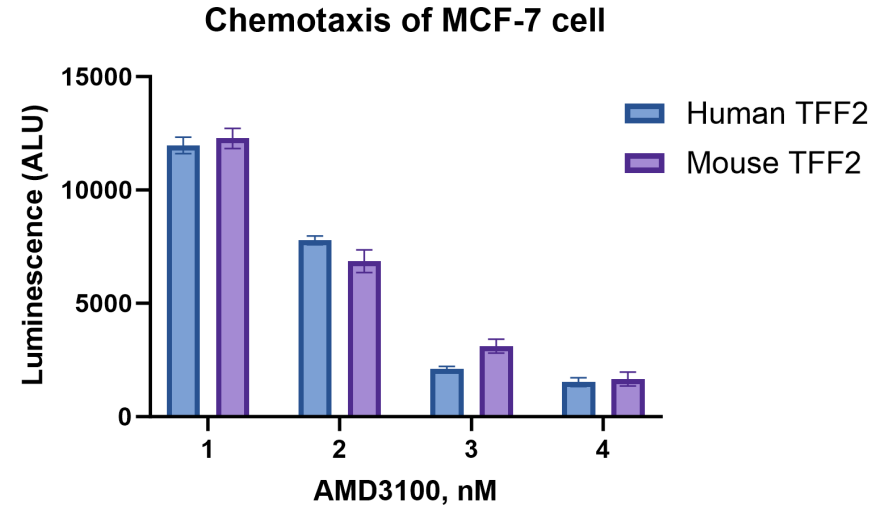
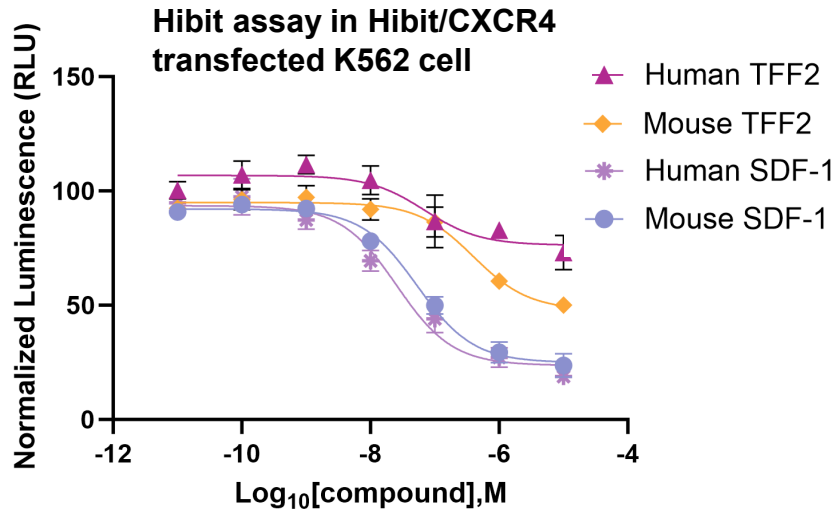
# Stromal cell-derived factor-1(SDF1)-CXCR4 signaling as a master regulator of neutrophils in homeostasis and diseases

- Key retention signal for neutrophils and hematopoietic progenitors in bone marrow.
- Both agonism and antagonism of CXCR4 may induce bone marrow cell mobilization.
- Can be an inflammatory signal from tumor sites that mediates neutrophil recruitment.
- Both SDF1 and its antagonist have been reported to inhibit cancer development in preclinical models.
- SDF1-CXCR4 is important for development and functions of multiple immune cells (T, NK, B, macrophage and dendritic cells).
- Full antagonists of CXCR4 (Plerixafor, BL-8040) are being evaluated in clinical trials. However, no partial agonists of CXCR4 have been tested in cancer treatments.



# TFF2 is a partial agonist of CXCR4

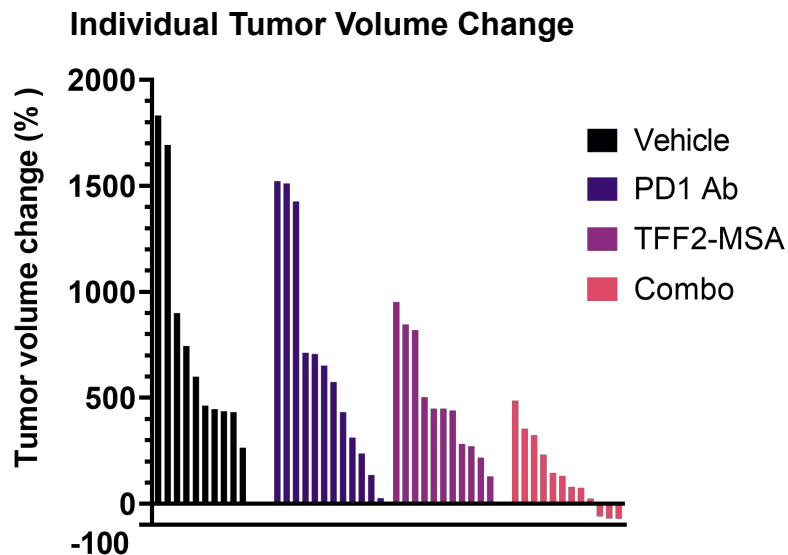
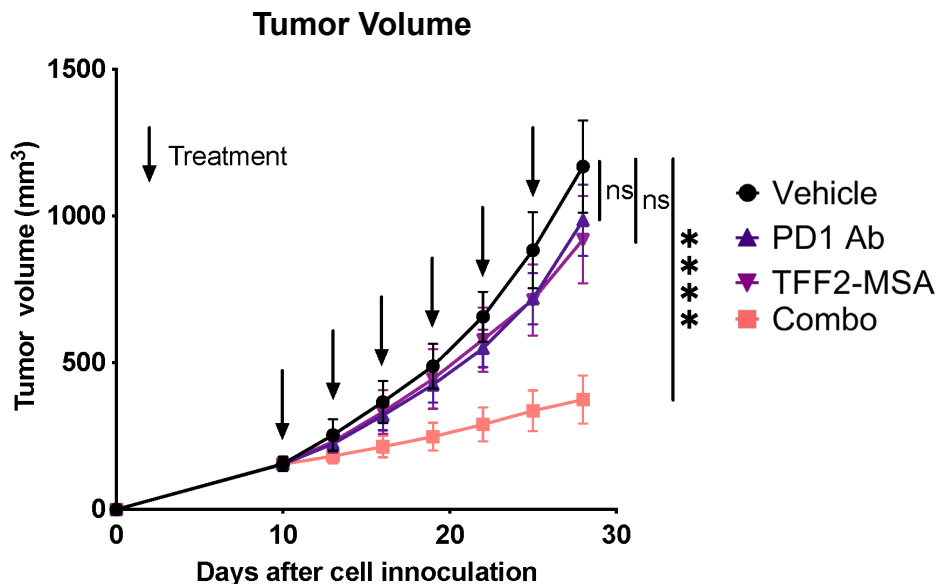
- A small secreted protein of the trefoil factor family.
- Partial agonist of CXCR4. Partially blocks SDF-1 mediated signaling and chemotaxis.
- TFF2 fused to mouse serum albumin (MSA) to generate a stabilized version TFF2-MSA peptide.



- TFF2 induced weaker CXCR4 receptor internalization than SDF-1.
- TFF2 function to induce chemotaxis (albeit weak) was dependent on CXCR4.

Dubeykovskaya Z, et al. *J Biol Chem*. 2009  
 Dubeykovskaya Z, et al. *Nat Commun*. 2016  
 White CW, et al. *Cell Chem Biol*. 2020

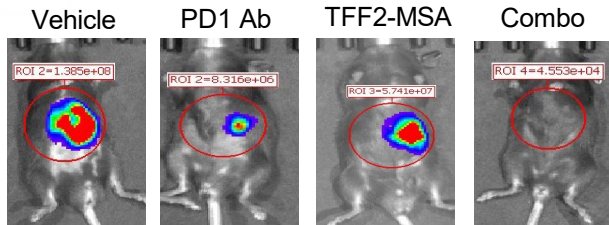
# TFF2-MSA markedly improved aPD-1 efficacy in gastric cancer (ACKP cells) subcutaneous tumor model



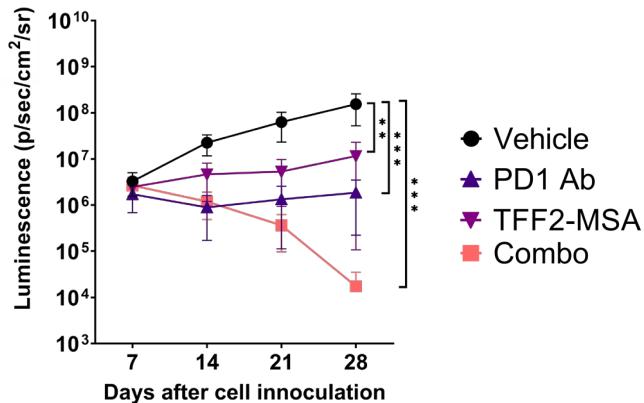
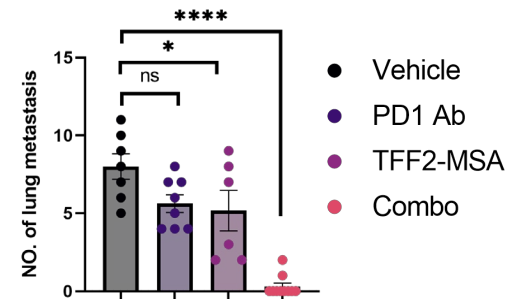
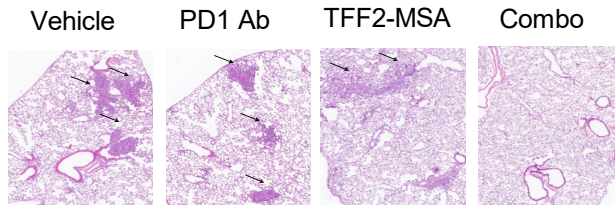
- ACKP syngeneic gastric cancer cells were developed from *Atpb4-cre*; *LSL-KrasG12D*, *CDH1 fl/fl*; *p53 fl/fl*, *LSL-YFP* mice induced by tamoxifen and developed highly metastatic gastric cancer.
- Although either TFF2-MSA or anti-PD1 monotherapy had limited effect, their combination resulted in tumor regression of s.c. implanted ACKP tumors.
- TFF2-MSA 22.5mg/kg, aPD-1 10mg/kg, i.p. every 3 days

# TFF2-MSA markedly improved aPD-1 efficacy in ACKP gastric orthotopic and lung metastatic models

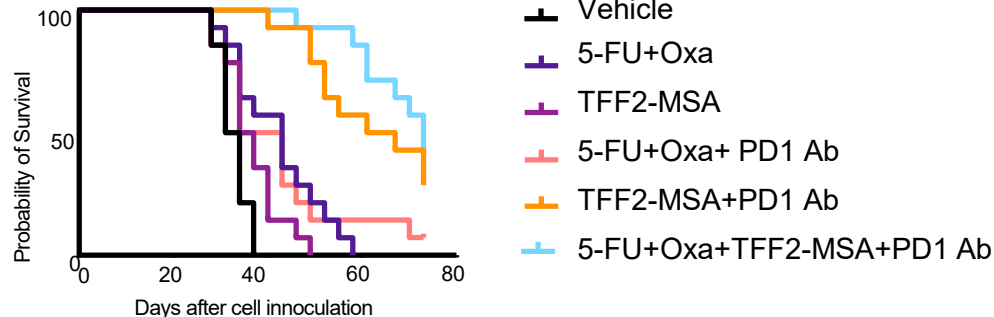
## Orthotopic tumor imaging



## Lung metastasis after tumor resection



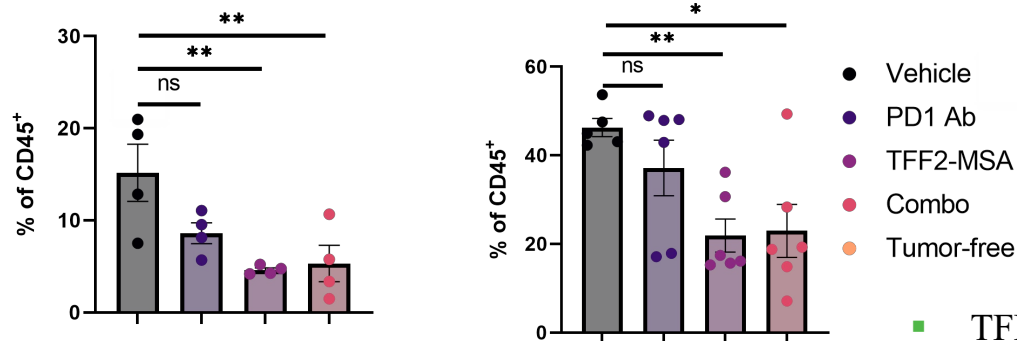
## Survival curve



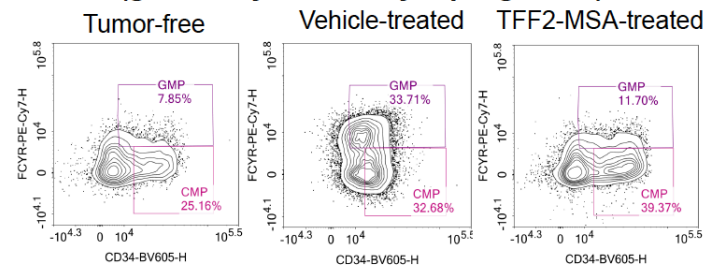
- TFF2-MSA and anti-PD1 combination robustly inhibited tumor growth of orthotopic ACKP tumors, and spontaneous lung metastasis after tumor resection, and extended mouse survival.

# TFF2-MSA reduced HDC-GFP<sup>+</sup> PMN-MDSC abundance in the TME and blood, and aberrant myelopoiesis in the bone marrow

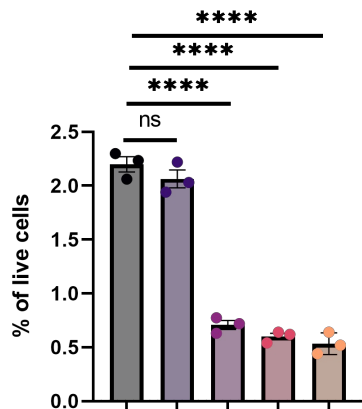
Tumor HDC-GFP<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup>LY6G<sup>+</sup> cell Blood HDC-GFP<sup>+</sup>CD11b<sup>+</sup>LY6G<sup>+</sup> cell



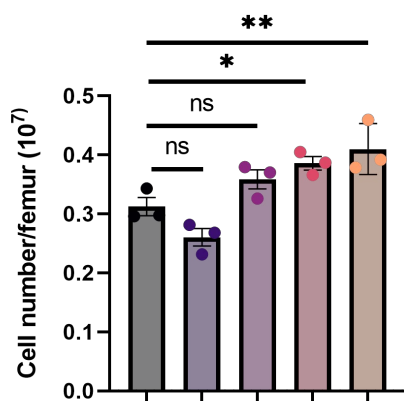
**GMP (granulocyte-monocyte progenitor) in BM**



Bone marrow GMP



Bone marrow HDC-GFP<sup>+</sup> LY6G<sup>+</sup> cell

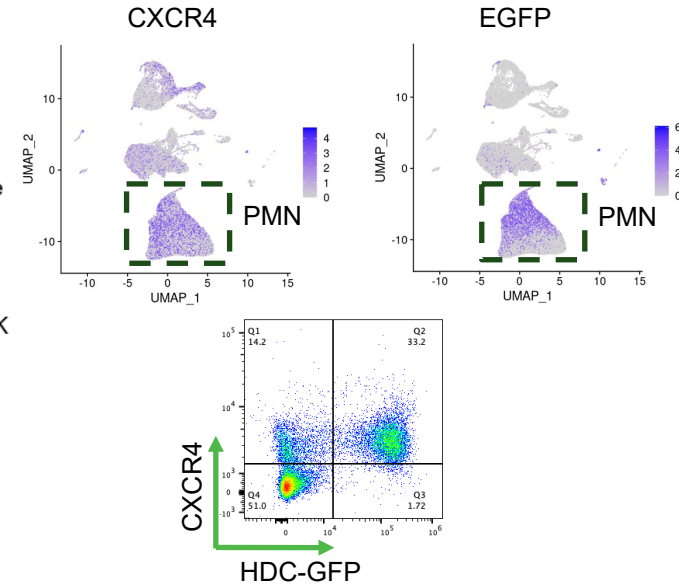
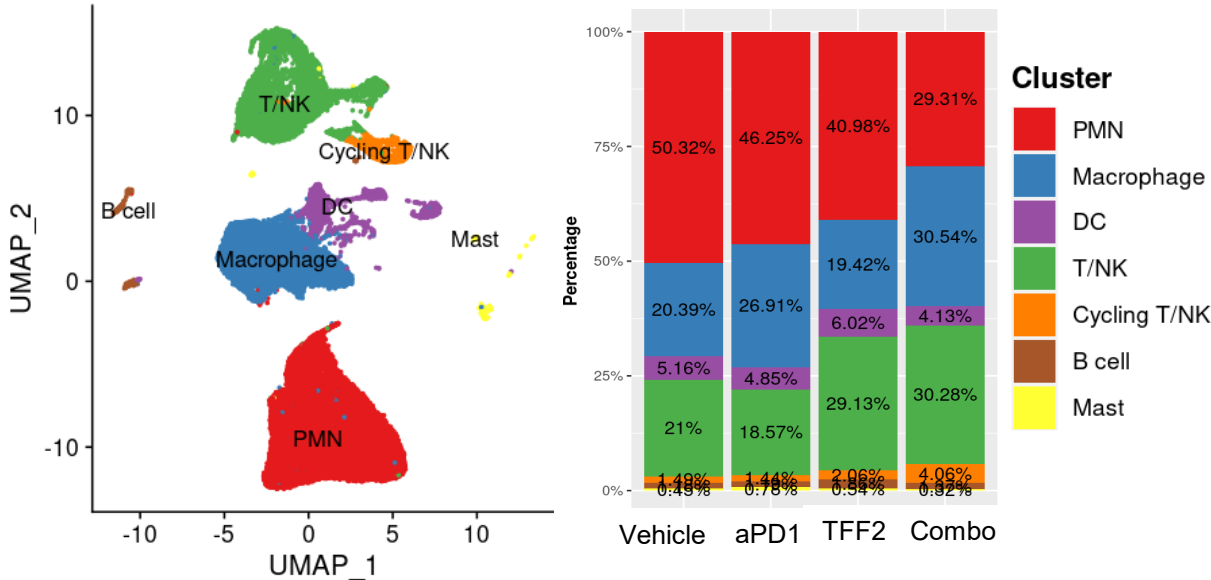


- TFF2-MSA reduced accumulation of HDC-GFP<sup>+</sup> PMN-MDSCs in the TME and blood of ACKP s.c. tumor-bearing HDC-GFP mice.
- TFF2-MSA decreased granulocyte-monocyte progenitor (GMP) while increasing long-term repopulating hematopoietic stem cells (LT-HSC). The reduction in myelopoiesis achieved a level that was similar to that of tumor-free mice.
- TFF2-MSA reduced aberrant myelopoiesis in the bone marrow, possibly via increasing retention of HDC-GFP<sup>+</sup> neutrophils.



# scRNA-seq of gastric cancer TME revealed PMN reduction and T cell expansion with TFF2-MSA treatments

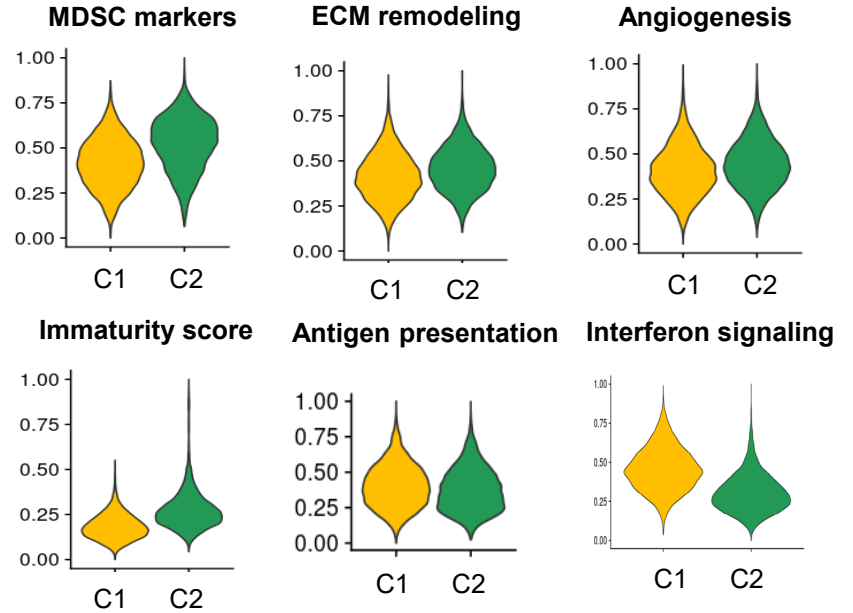
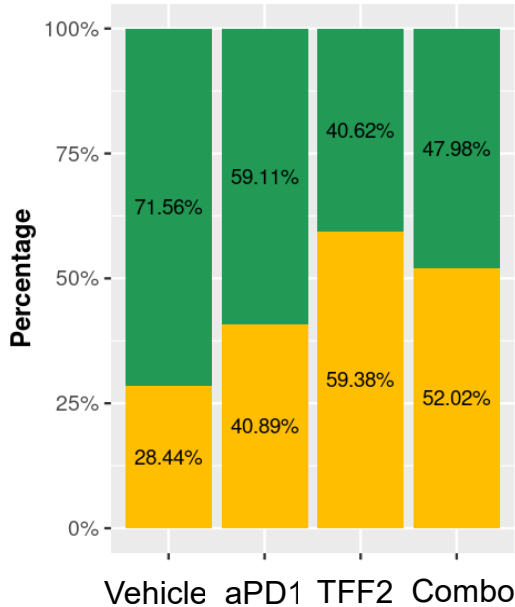
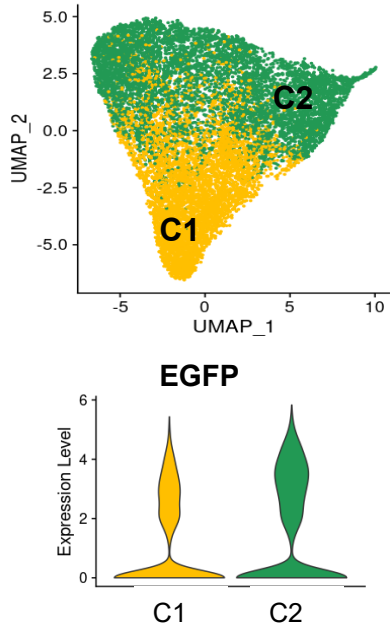
## scRNA-seq of CD45<sup>+</sup> cells in the TME



- scRNA-seq of CD45<sup>+</sup> TME cells revealed a decrease of PMNs with TFF2-MSA and combo, and a simultaneous increase in both T cells and NK cells with TFF2-MSA and combo.
- As expected, HDC-GFP mainly marks PMNs. CXCR4 is highest expressed in HDC-GFP<sup>+</sup> PMN-MDSCs in the TME.

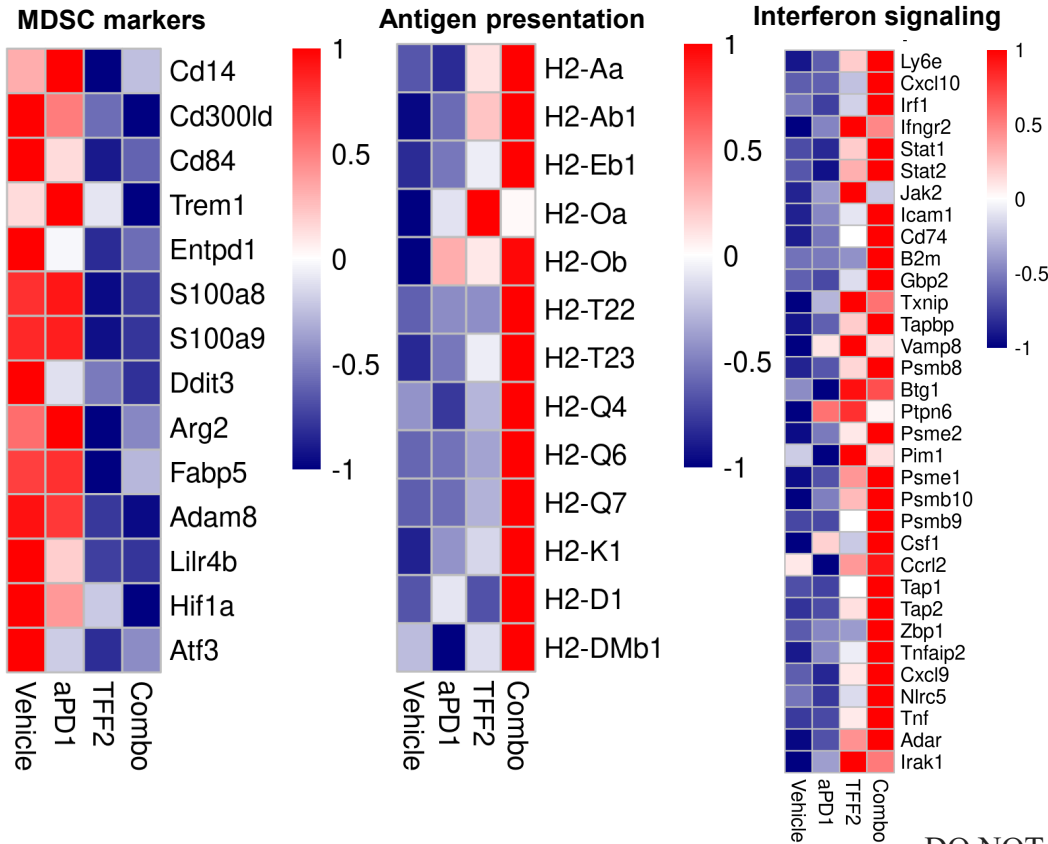
# 2 Clusters of PMN were differentially modulated by TFF2-MSA treatments

## Subclustering of tumor PMNs

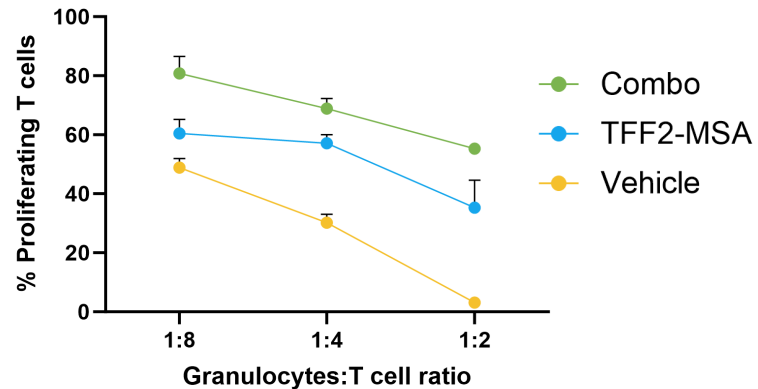


- Cluster 2 reduced by TFF2-MSA enriched for MDSC markers, ECM remodeling and angiogenesis genes.
- Cluster 1 increased by TFF2-MSA was characterized by antigen presentation genes and interferon signaling.

# TFF2-MSA treatment inhibited immunosuppression of PMNs



## T cell co-culture with PMNs

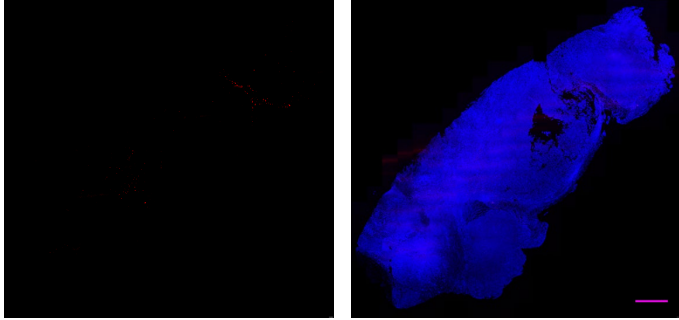


- Tumor PMNs from TFF2-MSA and combo treated mice exhibited less immunosuppression against T cell proliferation.

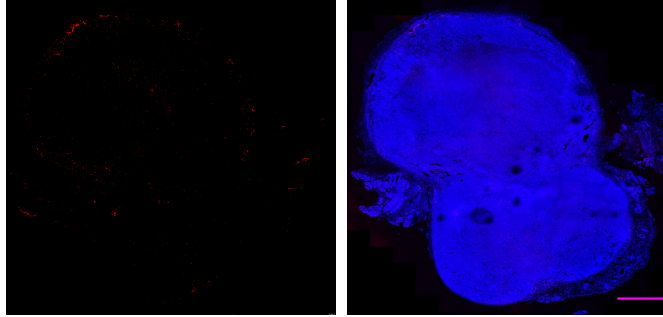
# Combination therapy of TFF2-MSA and aPD-1 induced robust anti-tumor cytotoxic CD8 T cell response

## CD8 staining on whole tumor sections

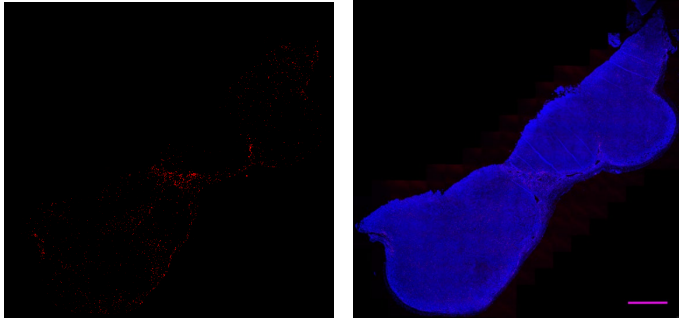
Control



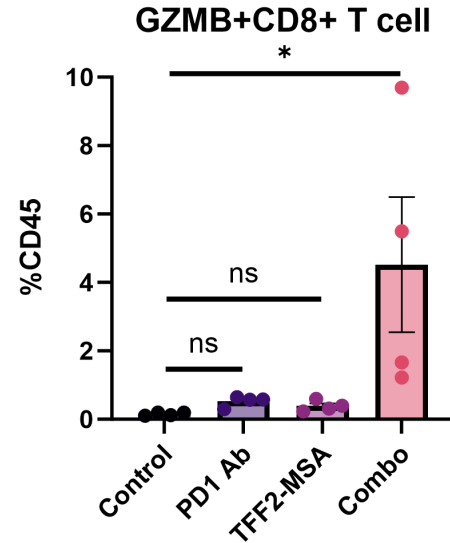
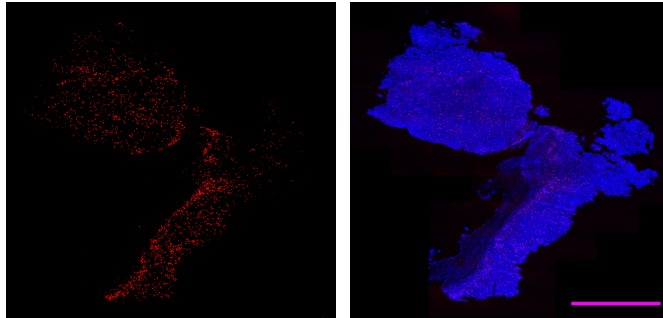
TFF2-MSA



PD1 Ab

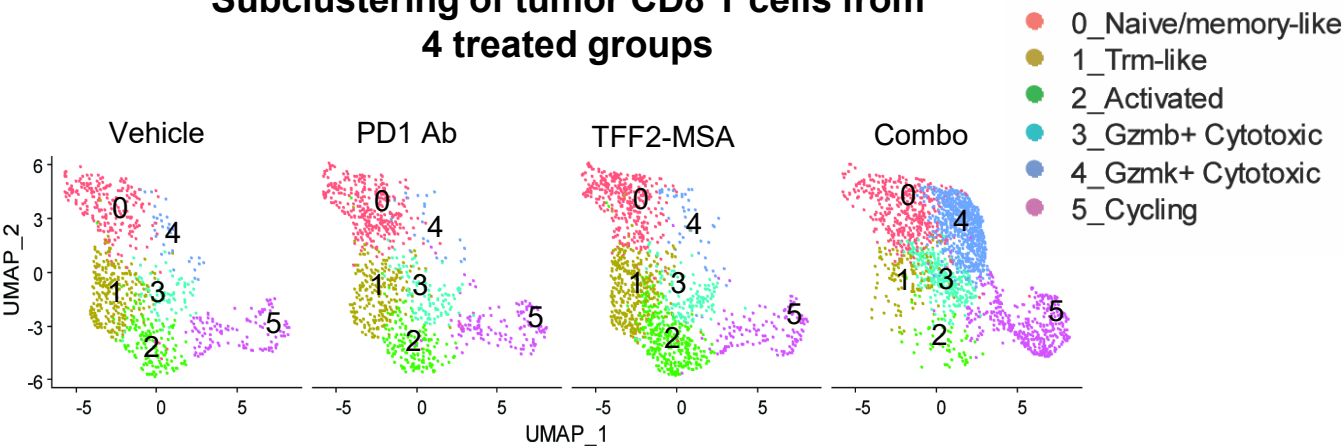


Combo



# Combination therapy of TFF2-MSA and aPD-1 induced robust anti-tumor cytotoxic CD8 T cell response

## Subclustering of tumor CD8 T cells from 4 treated groups

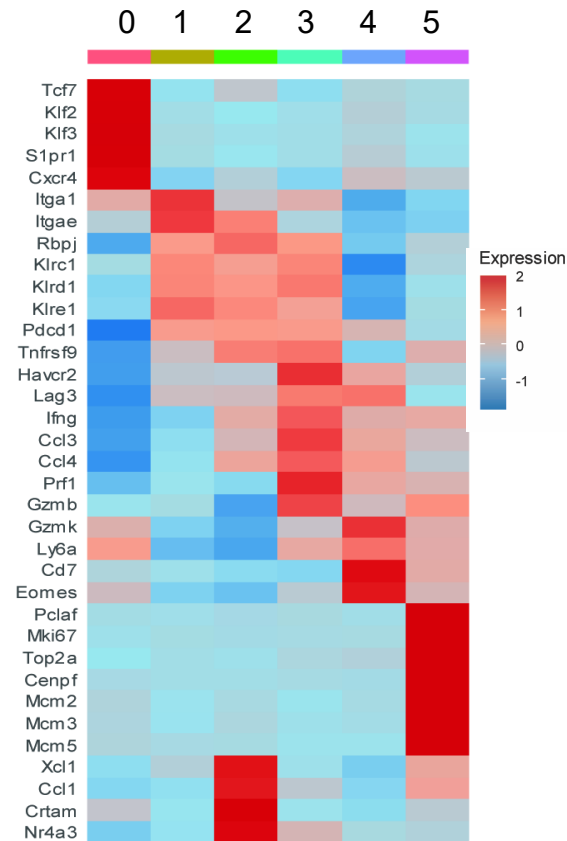


- Cytotoxic CD8 T cells enriched in only combination-treated tumor:

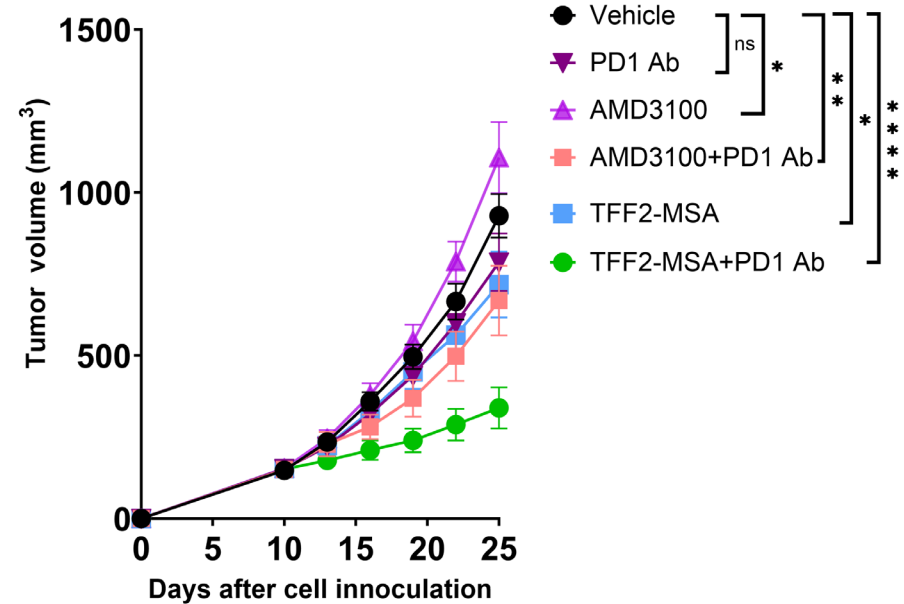
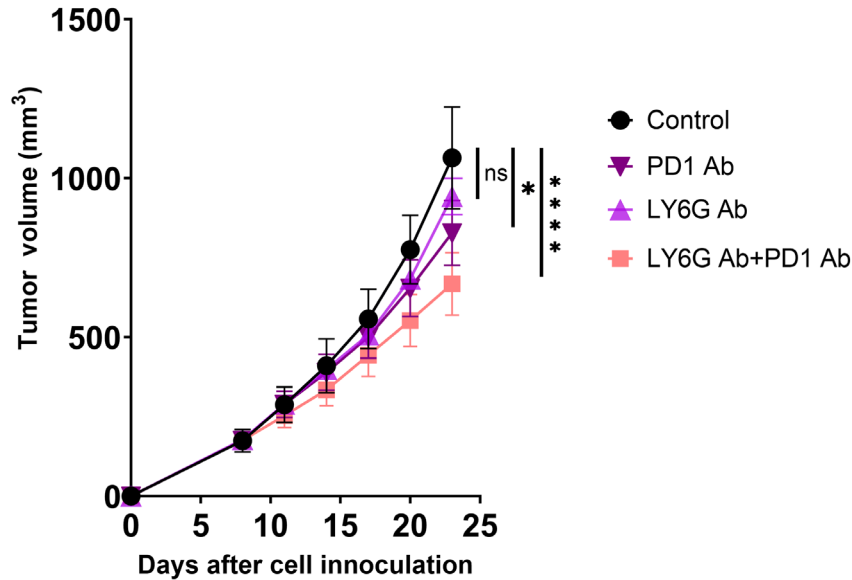
Cluster 3 - Gzmb+ Prf1+IFN $\gamma$ + cells

Cluster 4 - Gzmk+ Eomes+ cells

Cluster 5 – proliferating/cycling Gzmk+ cells



# The superior efficacy of combo therapy (TFF2-MSA+aPD-1) was due to selective targeting of PMN-MDSCs



- Total neutrophil depletion by anti-LY6G antibody only slightly improved aPD-1 therapy efficacy.
- AMD3100 as a CXCR4 full antagonist alone accelerated tumor growth, while its combination with aPD-1 antibody did not effectively inhibit tumor growth as TFF2-MSA.

For neutrophil depletion, mice received 75  $\mu$ g Ly6G-specific antibody (clone 1A8) i.p. every second day, and 50  $\mu$ g anti-rat immunoglobulin (clone MAR 18.5) i.p. every 24 hours. AMD3100 was given at 5mg/kg i.p. every day).

Boivin G, *et al.* Nat Commun. 2020

# Summary

- TFF2-MSA enhanced treatment efficacy of anti-PD-1 immunotherapy in advanced mouse models of syngeneic gastric cancer.
- TFF2-MSA reduced HDC-GFP<sup>+</sup> PMN-MDSC accumulation in the periphery and myelopoiesis in the bone marrow.
- TFF2-MSA inhibited PMN-MDSC immunosuppression, thereby inducing robust anti-tumor cytotoxic T cell response when combined with anti-PD-1 immunotherapy.
- TFF2-MSA functioned as a CXCR4 partial agonist that preferentially targets HDC-GFP<sup>+</sup> PMN-MDSCs.
- CXCR4 partial agonism may be a more efficacious strategy than its antagonism to improve responsiveness of anti-PD-1 immunotherapy.

# Acknowledgement



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Chenkai Ma     Christine S.Moon



## Collaborators from Columbia

Arnold Han  
Ryan H. Moy  
Sandra Ryeom  
Adam J. Bass

## Collaborators from Tonix Pharma

Bruce Daugherty  
Seth Lederman