

Small-molecule-regulated gene circuit for controlling cytokine expression in cell therapies

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Presented by: Michelle Hung

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Disclosures

- O Michelle Hung is a paid employee of Senti Biosciences, Inc.
- This presentation included verbal remarks by the presenter that are not included here



Executive Summary

Challenge

Safely improve efficacy of cell-based immunotherapies for solid tumors

Our Solution

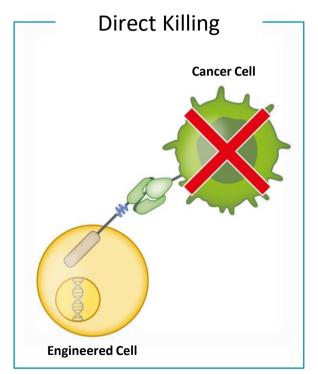
Design and Build Regulator Dial – a gene circuit to regulate production of potent immune effectors using FDA-approved small molecule drugs

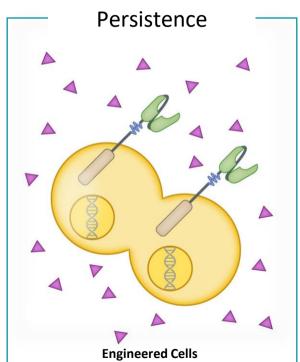
Test Regulator Dial in primary immune cells and **Learn** how different properties of the gene circuit can be optimized to achieve desired results

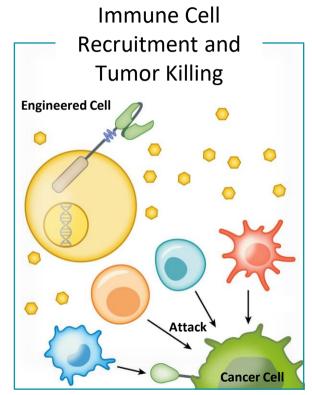


Optimized Regulator Dial gene circuit enabled Grazoprevir dose-dependent control of IL-12 production in vivo

Why arm cell-based immunotherapies with cytokines?





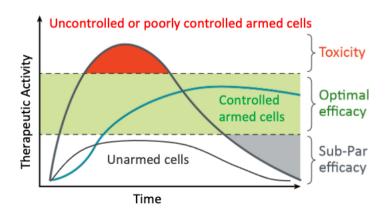


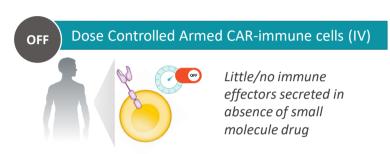


The benefit of controlling the arming of cell-based immunotherapies

Controlling IL-12 arming in cell-based immunotherapies

- IL-12 is a highly potent immune activator with the potential to stimulate the tumor immunity cycle
- Overexpressing IL-12 from adoptive T cell therapies using a poorly regulated promoter has resulted in significant clinical toxicities (Zhang et al., Clin. Can. Res. 2015)
- Narrow therapeutic window associated with IL-12 has limited success to date







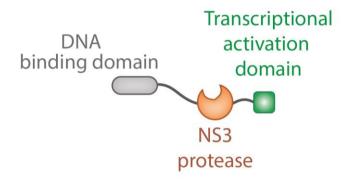


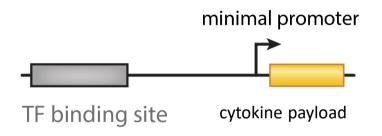
Presence of small molecule triggers controlled secretion of immune effectors in the tumor



Regulator Dial Transcription Factor Parts

Controlled Payload





- Regulator Dial Transcription Factor uses a highly specific ZF DNA binding domain linked to an activator that drives target gene expression without impacting the rest of the transcriptome
- Controlled payload is a cytokine driven by a promoter that contains a binding site for the Regulator Dial DNA binding domain



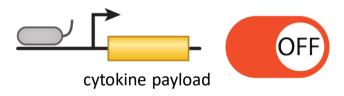
Regulator Dial Transcription Factor Parts

Absence of Small Molecule Drug Transcriptional DNA activation binding domain domain

protease

 Regulator DNA binding domain is linked to the transcriptional activation domain by a protease cleavable linker

Controlled Payload

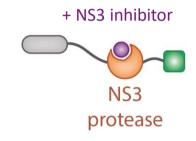


- When the protease is active, the DNA binding domain is not linked to the transcriptional activation domain, and is unable to activate transcription
- Cytokine payload is OFF



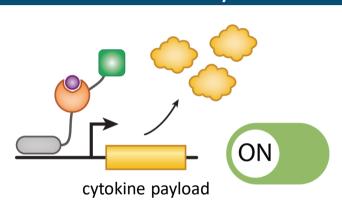
Regulator Dial Transcription Factor Parts

Presence of Small Molecule Drug



 NS3i small molecule suppresses protease activity, resulting in an intact transcription factor

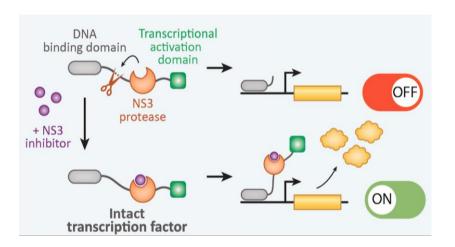
Controlled Payload



- Regulator Dial transcription factor can activate transcription
- Cytokine payload is ON



Ideal properties of Regulator Dial

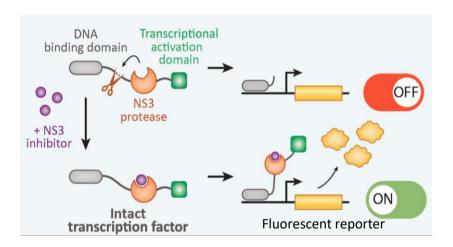


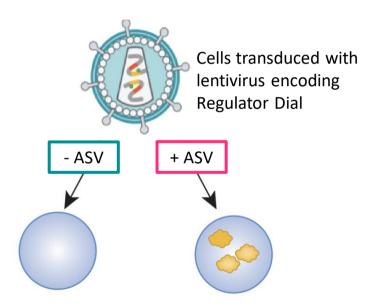
- Versatile: transcriptional regulation has the potential to control any payload of interest; can regulate multiple payloads
 Safe: small molecule is FDA approved (hepatitis drug); NS3 protease incorporates mutations to avoid immunogenicity
- Dose Dependent: payload level depends on small molecule dose
- Convenient: orally-dosed favorable PK profile



Can Regulator Dial control gene expression in primary immune cells?

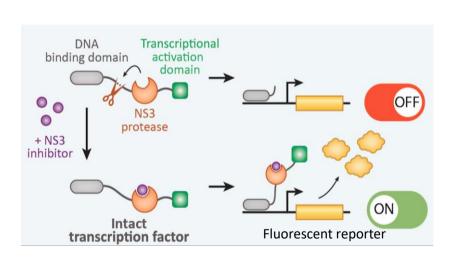
- NS3 inhibitors are a family of well tolerated, orally available, FDA-approved small molecules
- O Here, Asunaprevir (ASV) was the NS3 inhibitor used

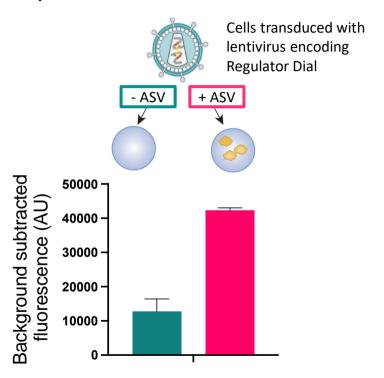






Can Regulator Dial control gene expression in primary immune cells?

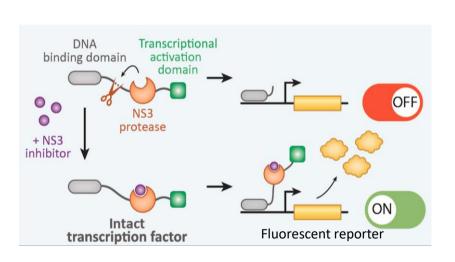


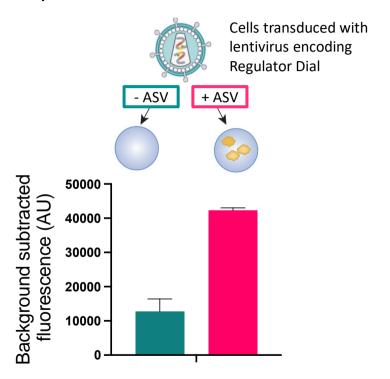






Can Regulator Dial control gene expression in primary immune cells?



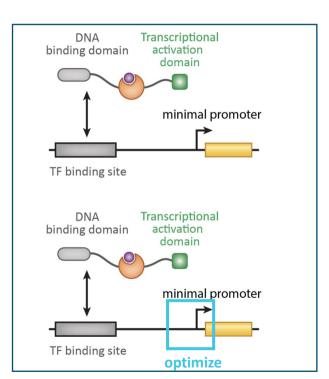






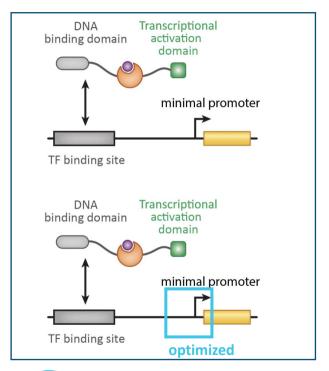
Can promoter optimization reduce basal activity of the Regulator Dial?

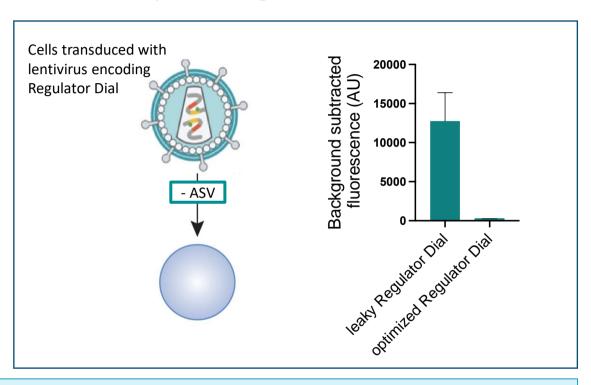
- Initial regulator dial promoter had high basal activity, which could be potentially toxic if a potent immune effector such as IL-12 is being controlled
- We identified alternative minimal promoters that could have lower basal activity





Can promoter optimization reduce basal activity of the Regulator Dial?

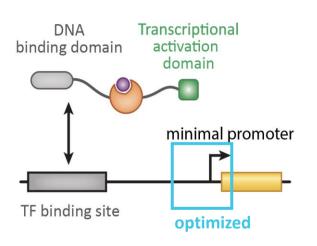


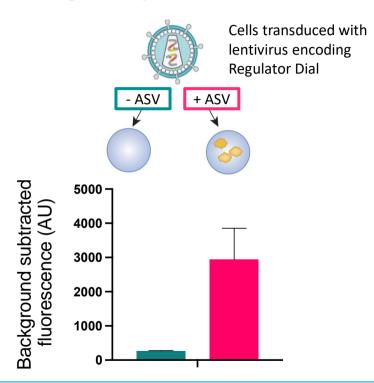






How well does the optimized Regulator Dial induce gene expression?





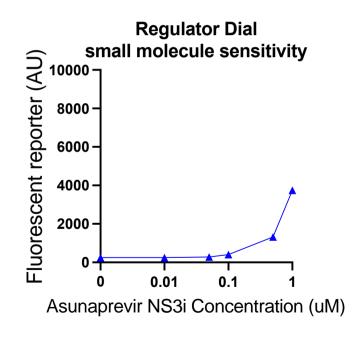




Regulator Dial small molecule sensitivity

Regulator Dial

Transcriptional activation domain DNA binding domain TF binding site Fluorescent reporter

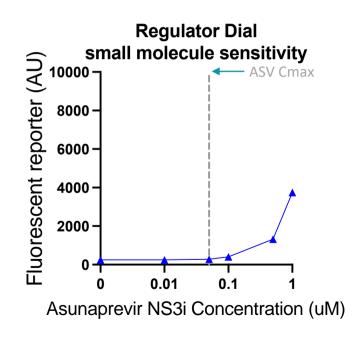




Regulator Dial small molecule sensitivity

Regulator Dial

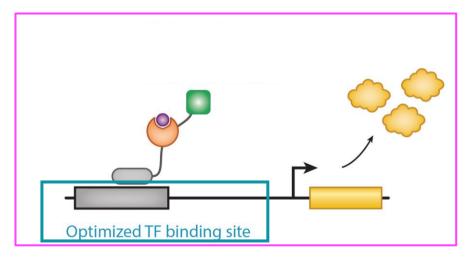
Transcriptional activation domain DNA binding domain TF binding site Fluorescent reporter

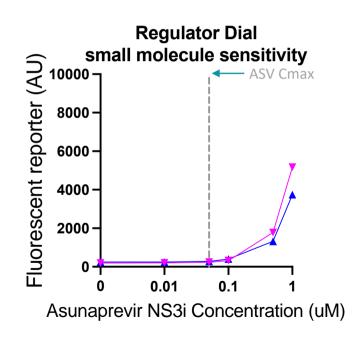




Senti's Design, Build, Test, Learn cycle was applied to improve Regulator Dial small molecule sensitivity

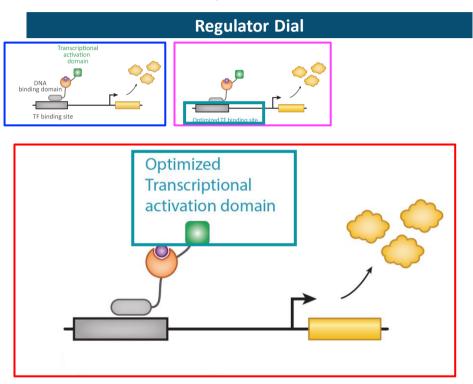
Regulator Dial binding domai TF binding site

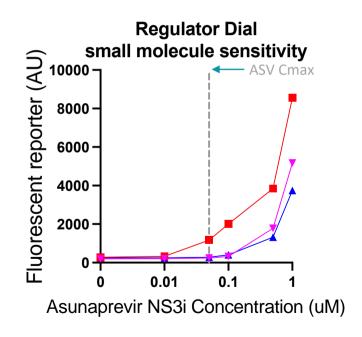






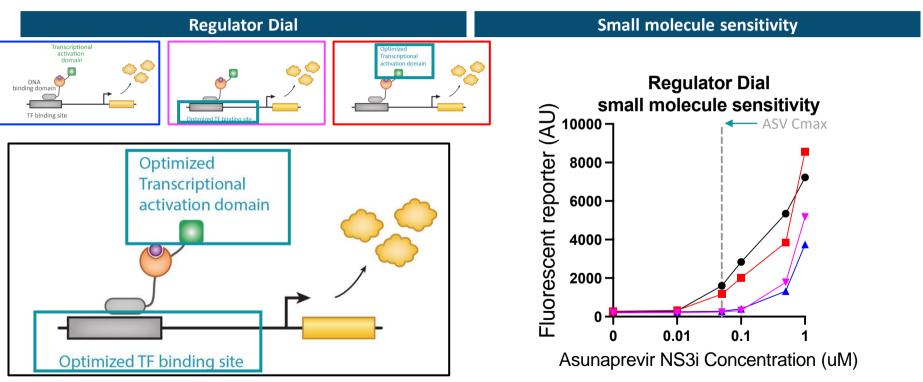
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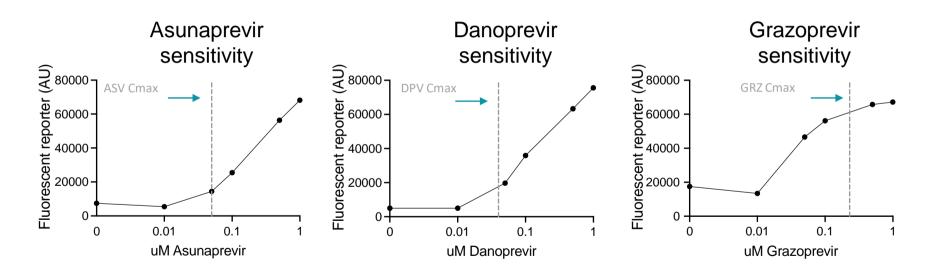
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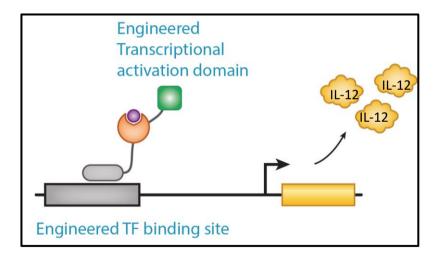
Regulator Dial sensitivity to alternative NS3 inhibitors

Multiple NS3i small molecules were chosen based on IC50s against NS3 and human PK data



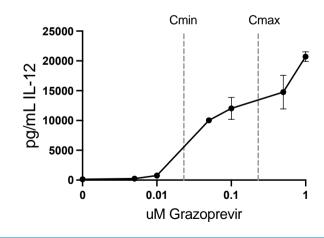


Regulator Dial enables control of IL-12 production in primary immune cells



Cmin to Cmax are the average minimal and maximal serum concentrations of GRZ in patients treated daily with the clinical dose (ZEPATIER ®)

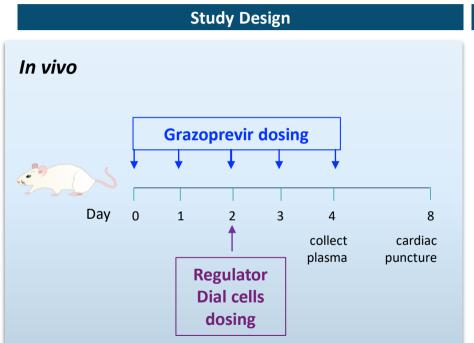
Regulator Dial control of IL-12



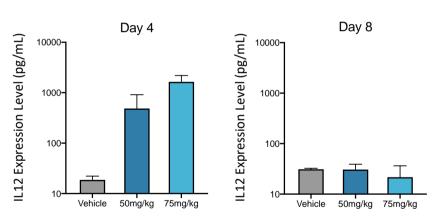




In Vivo Regulator Dial control of hIL-12 production



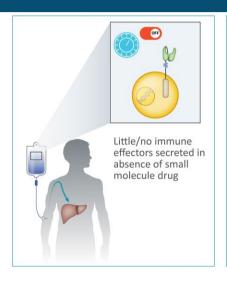
hIL-12 in mouse plasma

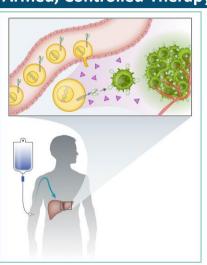


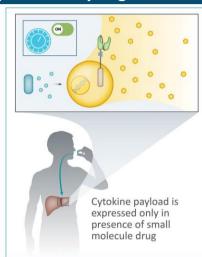


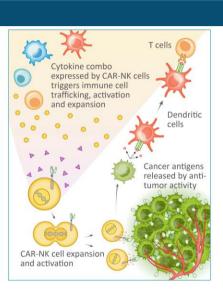
Regulator Dial could enable us to control expression of potent immune effectors for immune cell therapies

Armed, Controlled Therapy enabled by Regulator Dial









Regulator Dial has the potential to enable the following benefits:

- Optimized for safe, low expression of potent cytokines in the absence of small molecule drug and strong, dose dependent
 induction of cytokine production in the presence of small molecule drug
- Versatile to regulate potentially any payload of interest
- Convenient regulation by orally dosed, FDA-approved small molecule

Acknowledgements

Thank you to the fantastic team at Senti Biosciences



See our other Senti Abstracts:

Title: Precise Targeting of AML with First-in-Class OR / NOT Logic-Gated Gene Circuits in CAR-NK Cells

Garrison et al. (abstract 77)

Title: Precise Tumor Targeting with NOT Logic-Gated Chimeric Antigen Receptor Gene Circuits

Frankel et al. (abstract 960)

and our collaborators in the Khalil lab at Boston University!

