#3538580

A Novel TIE2 Activating Monoclonal Antibody Ameliorates The Lesion of Choroidal Neovascularization in Monkey and Mouse

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Background

TIE2 (TEK Receptor Tyrosine Kinase 2)

- TIE2 is a cell-surface receptor mainly expressed in endothelial cells and it regulates angiogenesis by binding to angiopoietins (Ang). ANG1 is known to promote blood vessel maturation and stabilization
- while ANG2 acts as a vessel destabilizer. Neovascular Age-Related Macular Degeneration

- Similar to VEGF, ANG2 is up-regulated by hypoxia and the ocular level of ANG2 is elevated in the eves of nAMD patients.
- VEGF neutralizing molecules were approved to treat neovascular ocular diseases but there still is a great need to develop therapeutic agents to treat the patients who do not respond well to anti-VEGF drugs. PMC-403

We are developing a TIE2 activating antibody that mimics the function of ANG1. Here, we are presenting the results from evaluating the efficacy of PMC-403 in animal CNV models.



Methods

In vitro study

- Western blot assay: The protein expression was analyzed in HUVECs In vivo CNV study
- Experimental CNV was induced by laser photocoagulation in C57BL/6 mice and in rhesus monkeys. The animals received IVT administration of aflibercept or PMC-403 and the dose dependent responses were measured in multiple assays:

1) FFA, OCT and ERG were evaluated.

- 2) The number of leakage spots, the percent changes of leakage area, and the maximum retinal thickness of laser-burned spots were evaluated
- 3) In the monkey CNV model, the level of mRNA expression of 10 genes related to angiogenesis and inflammation was measured.

Results









Figure 2. Fluorescein leakage from CNV lesions at 10 days after CNV induction and dosing

PMC-403 reduces the thickness of retinal vessels in CNV mouse model









Pre-dosing (Day -2 PMC 403 dosing (Day 14 Post-dosing (Day 28 + Human IoG Allibercep PMC-406 Post-dosing (Day 42

Figure 5. Fluorescein leakage area and spots from CNV lesions in monkey eyes was assessed through FFA

PMC-403 reduces the thickness of retinal blood vessels in CNV monkey model



PMC-403 induces better responses in B-wave and OPs measurement than aflibercept



PMC-403 decreases the level of angiogenesis regulator genes such as ANG2. VEGF. PIGF. and PDGF





PMC-403 reduced the level of Cox-2 mRNA and thus, suggests the role of PMC-403 in mitigating inflammation





Figure 9. The mRNA expression levels were measured using a real time-PCR at 43 days after drug tment. n=4 per group

PMC-403 dramatically increases the mRNA expression ratio of PDGFR-B/CD31



Figure 10. The mRNA expression levels were measured using a real time-PCR at 43 days after drug treatment. n=4 per group

Conclusion

- PMC-403 normalizes leaky blood vessels, leading to the improvement of sensitivity of optic neurons in animal CNV models
- The physiological effects of PMC-403 accompanied with the decreased expression of angiogenic and inflammation factors as well as elevated pericytes recruitment.

These data strongly support the notion that PMC-403 stabilizes leaky retinal and choroidal blood vessels and it can be developed as an effective therapeutic agent to treat a wide variety of retinal and choroidal vascular disorders

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