

# THE TIGIT PATHWAY

## PVRIG, a Novel Pathway Member

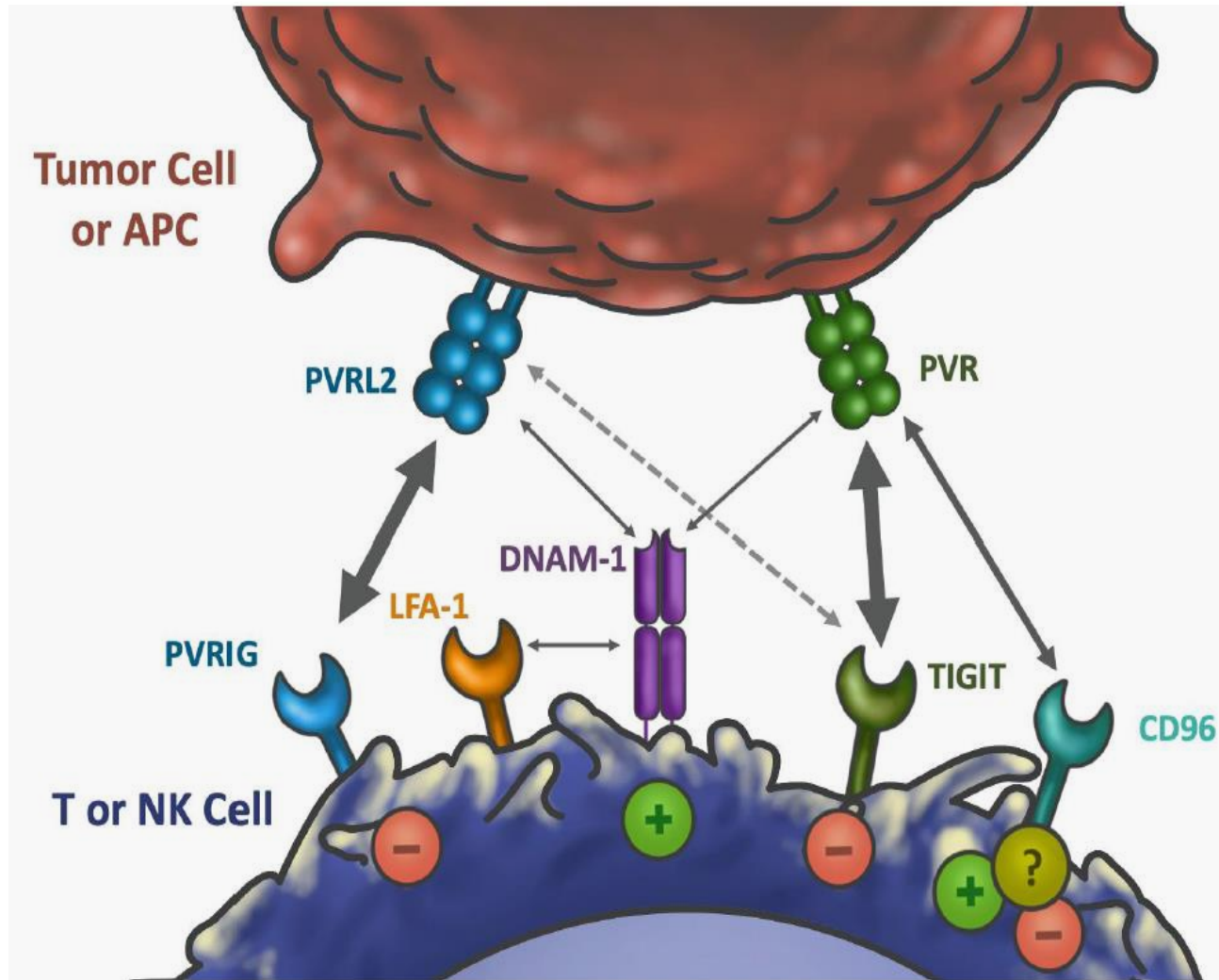
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Targets for Cancer Immunotherapy: A Deep Dive

Eran Ophir, VP Research & Drug Discovery

June 2021

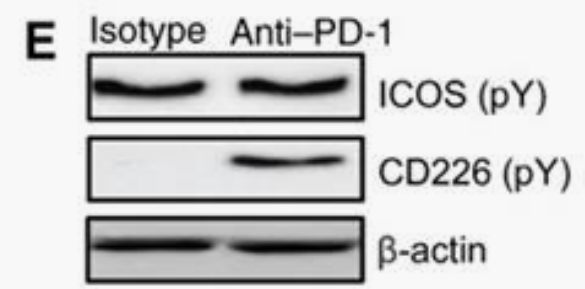
# The DNAM-1 Axis



- DNAM-1 axis plays an essential role in tumor immunology
- PVRIG binds PVRL2 as a functional ligand (TIGIT has a low affinity for PVRL2)
- ↓
- DNAM-1 axis – two parallel dominant complementary inhibitory pathways (PVRIG & TIGIT/CD96?)
- TIGIT and PVRIG deliver direct inhibitory signal into T and NK cells
- TIGIT/PVRIG has higher affinity to PVR/PVRL2 than DNAM-1 (decoy effect)

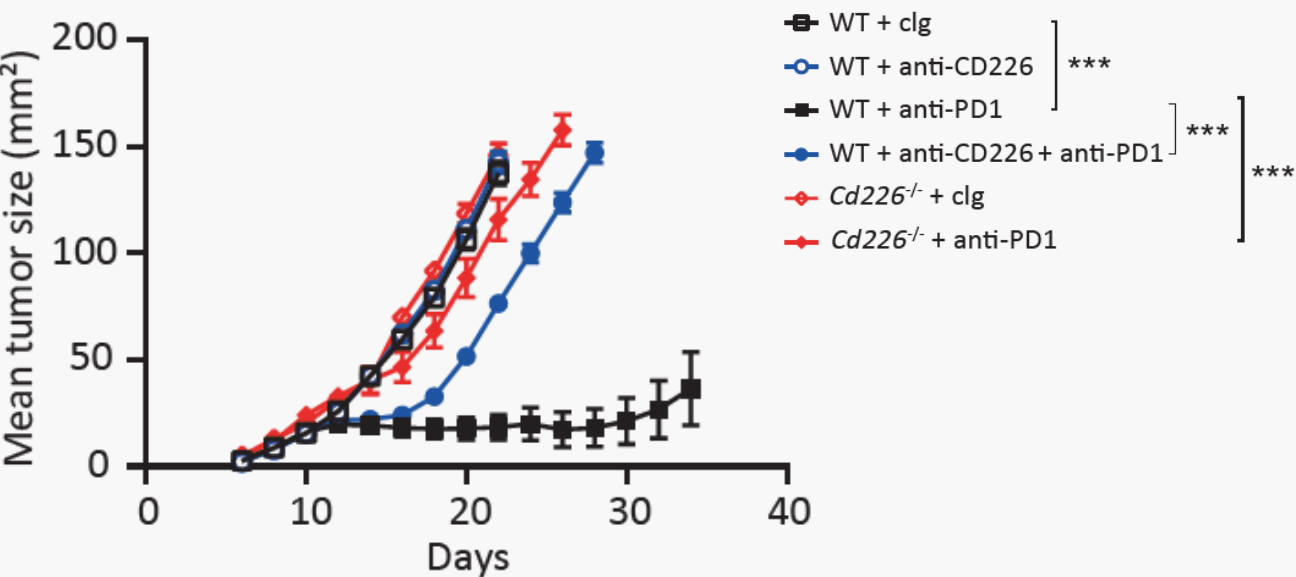
# DNAM-1 Intersects with the PD-1 Pathway and is Required for In-vivo Response to PD-1 Blockade

PD-1 inhibition blocks DNAM-1 (CD226) dephosphorylation and inactivation



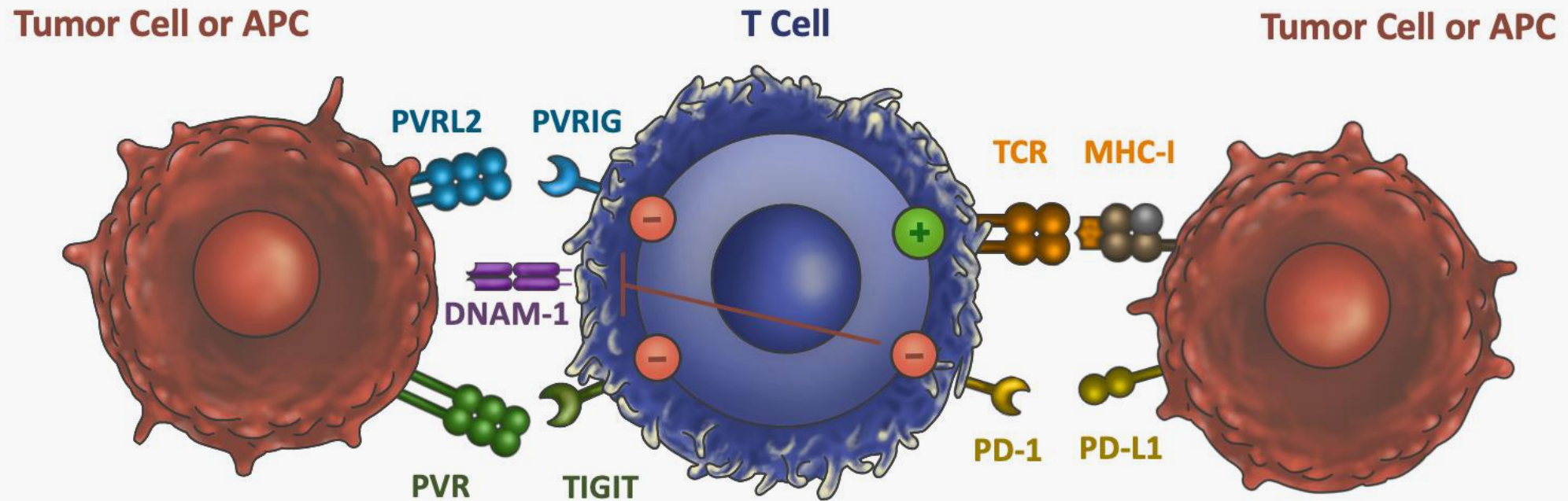
Wang et al., Science Immunology, 2018

DNAM-1 KO or inhibition reverses a-PD-1 tumor growth inhibition



Weulersee et al. immunity 2019

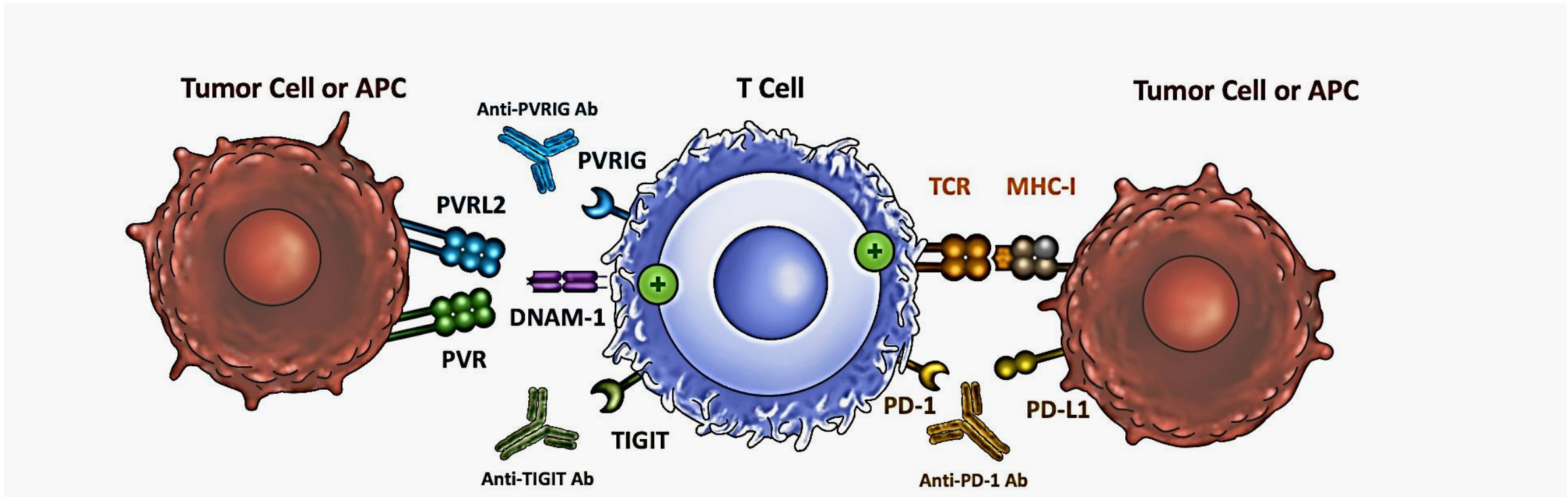
# PVRIG, TIGIT and PD-1 as Players in the DNAM-1 Axis



Alteber *et al.* Cancer Discov. 2021



# Potential Intersection Between PVRIG/TIGIT and PD-1 Pathways Support Combination Approach to Overcome Immunotherapy Resistance

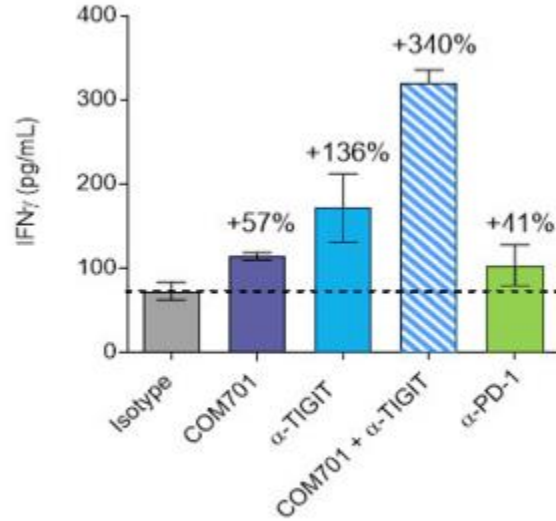


Alteber et al. Cancer Discov. 2021

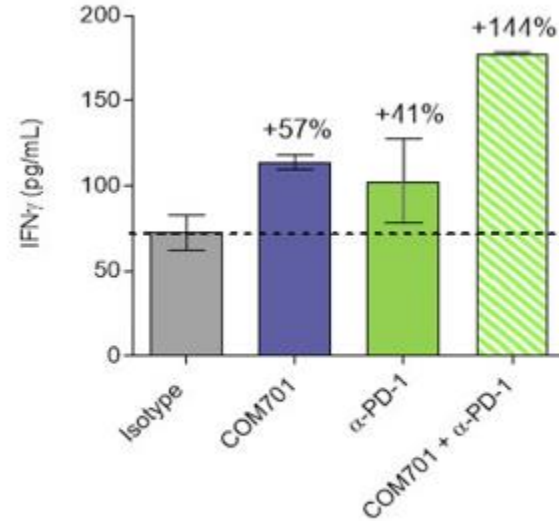
Different tumor types may respond to different combinations depending on dominance of the pathways

# Synergistic T Cell Activation With PVRIG, PD-1 and TIGIT Blockade

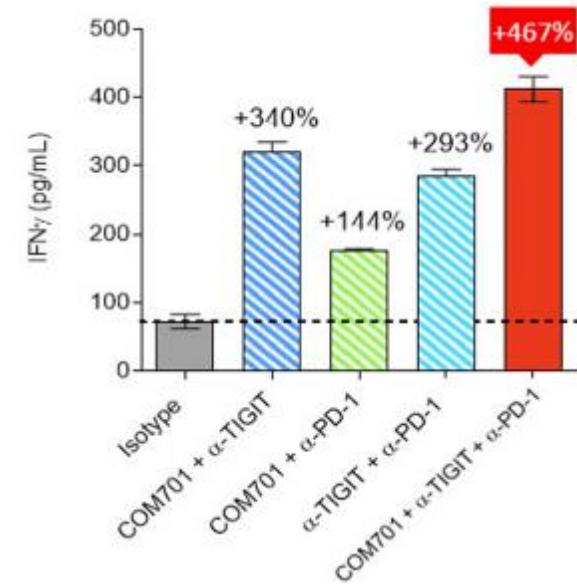
COM701 +/- anti-TIGIT



COM701 +/- anti-PD-1



Triple combination

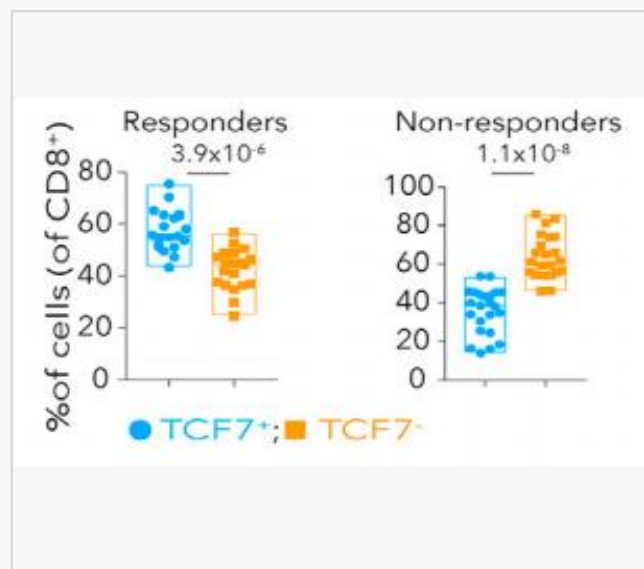


COM701 –PVRIG blocking antibody

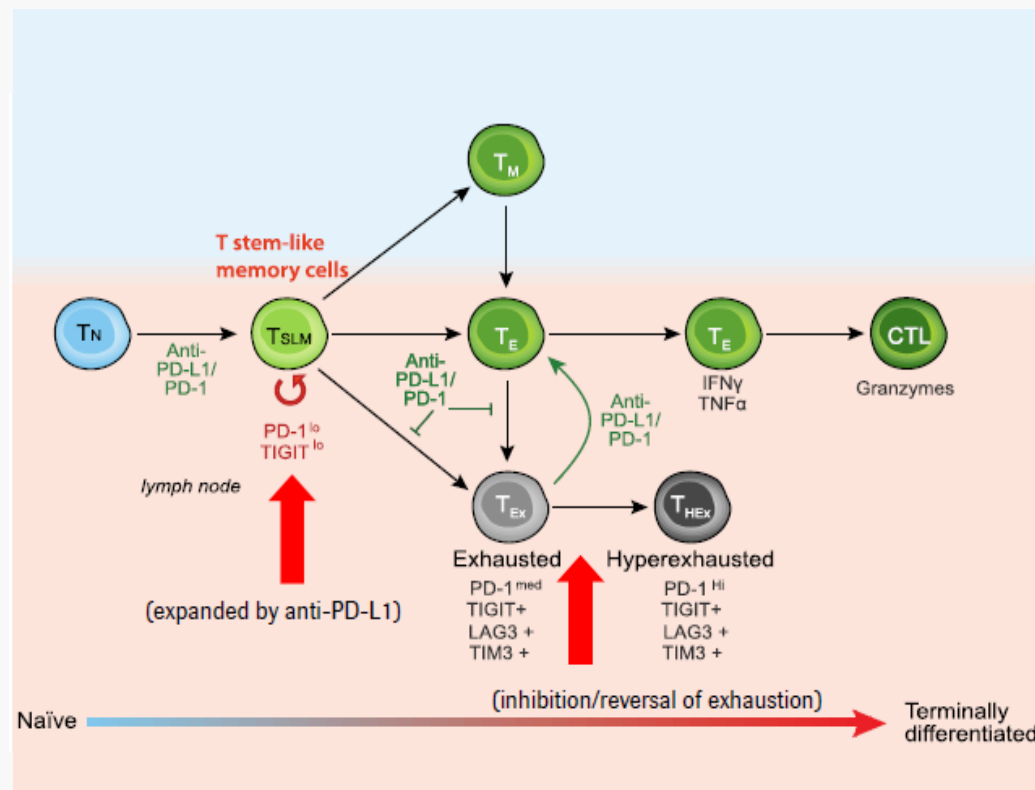
Whelan, et al., Cancer Immunol Res. 2019

## Growing Evidence of T stem-like Cells Importance in IO

## Fraction of TCF7+ cells is a predictive of PD-1 response in melanoma



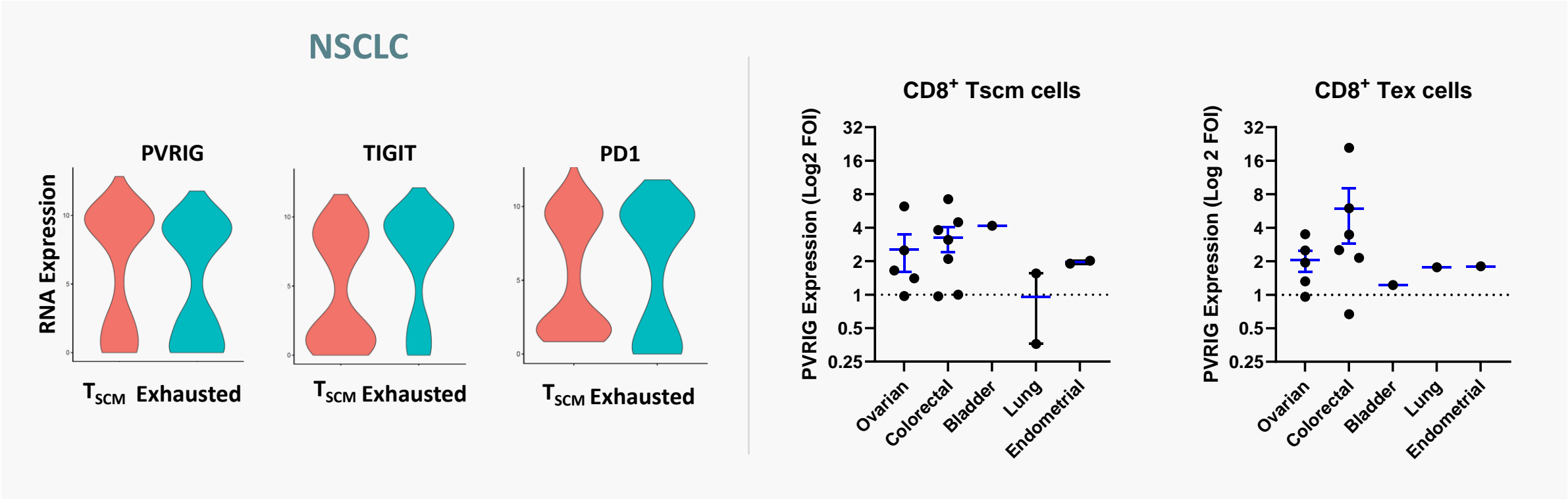
Sadeh-Feldman et al., 2018, Cell



Modified from Chen and Mellman Nature 2017

- Anti-PD-L1 expands a key population of PD-1-positive Tscm which also express TIGIT
- TIGIT and PD-1 co-blockade might enable optimal Tscm activation and DNAM-1 co-stimulation

# PVRIG is Expressed by T Stem-like Cells



scRNA analysis of Gau et al. Nat Med 2018

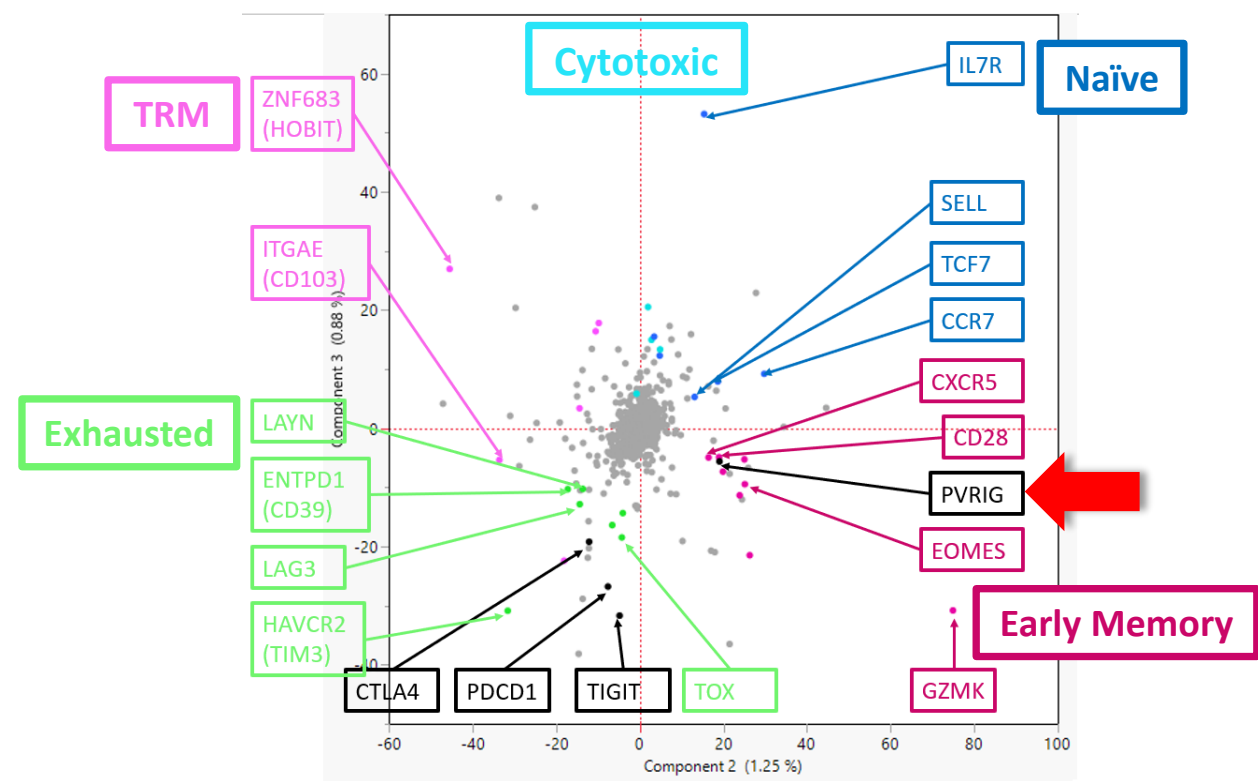
Internal FLOW cytometry Data

Potential for optimal Tscm activation, expansion and generation of effector T cells



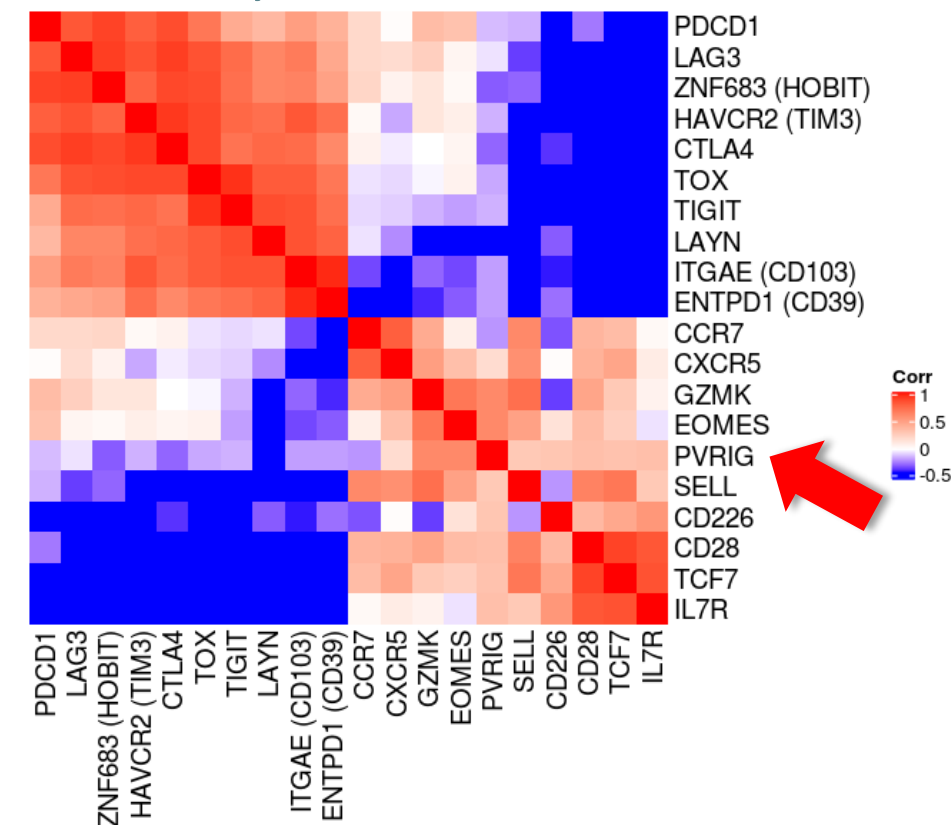
# PVRIG Uniquely Clusters with Early Memory Differentiation/ Stem-like Genes

PCA Analysis of CD8+ T cell genes, NSCLC



GSE99254\_NSCLC Dataset internally analyzed

Unsupervised correlation analysis of scRNA, CRC

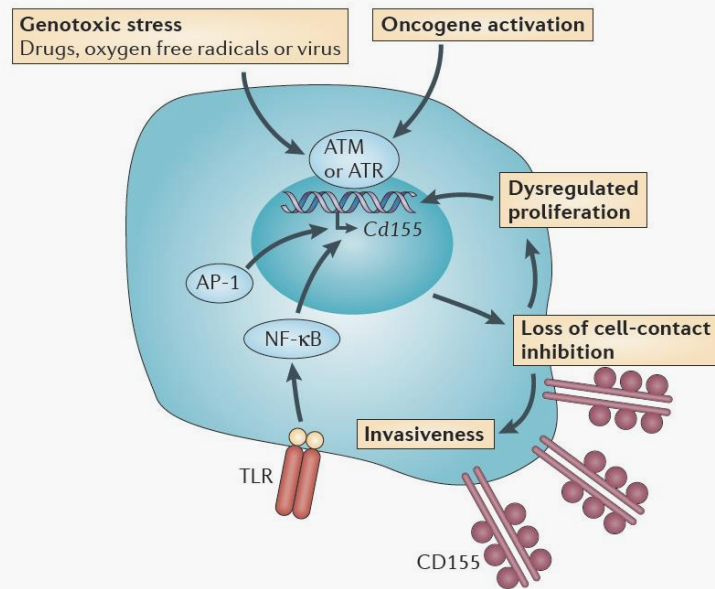


GSE108989\_CRC Dataset internally analyzed

# PVR and PVRL2 are Expressed in Inflamed and Non-Inflamed Tumors

## PVR/PVRL2 on tumor cells induced by:

1. Genotoxic stress (DNA damage, oxidative stress)
2. Tumorigenesis (loss of contact inhibition/increased invasiveness)

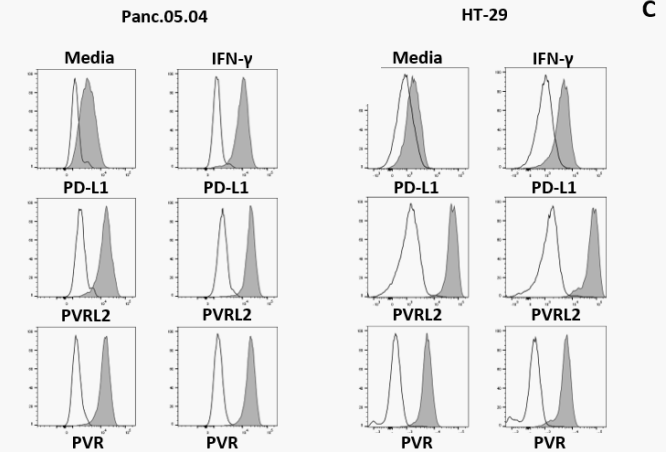


Martinet et al. Nature Rev. Imm. 2015

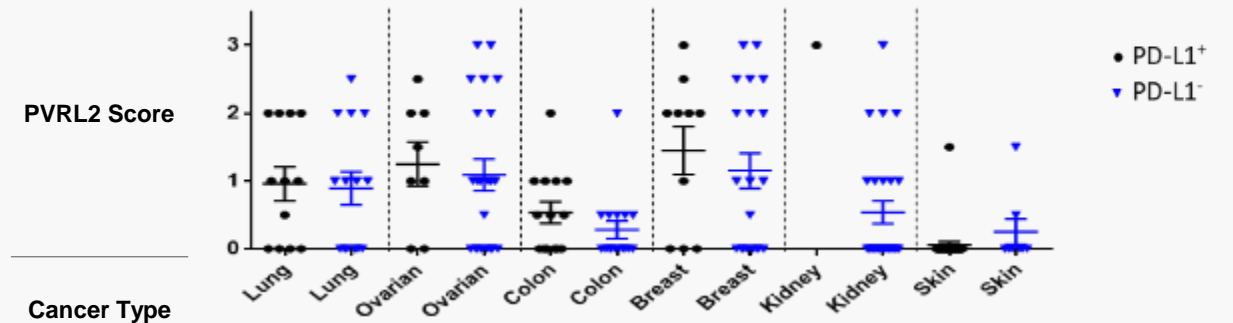
**PVRIG+TIGIT blockade may address  
PD-L1<sup>low</sup> non-inflamed indications**

## PVR/PVRL2 on Tumor Cells are not Modulated by IFN-γ

Whelan, et al., Cancer Immunol Res. 2019

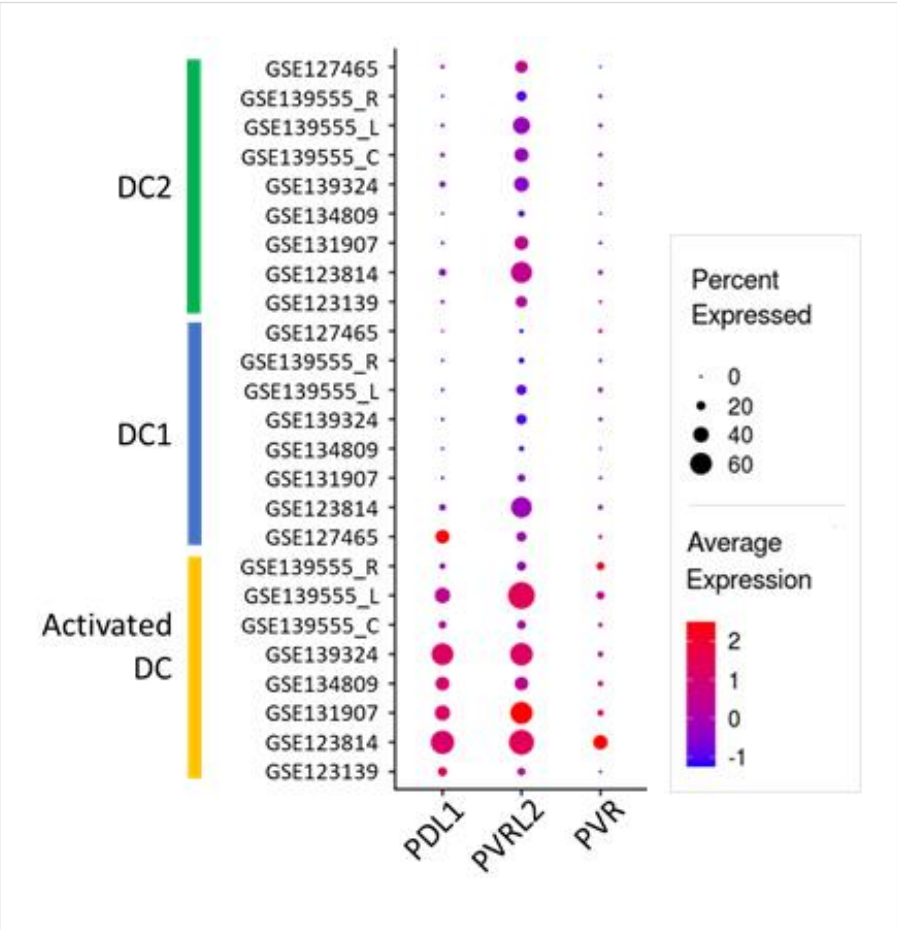
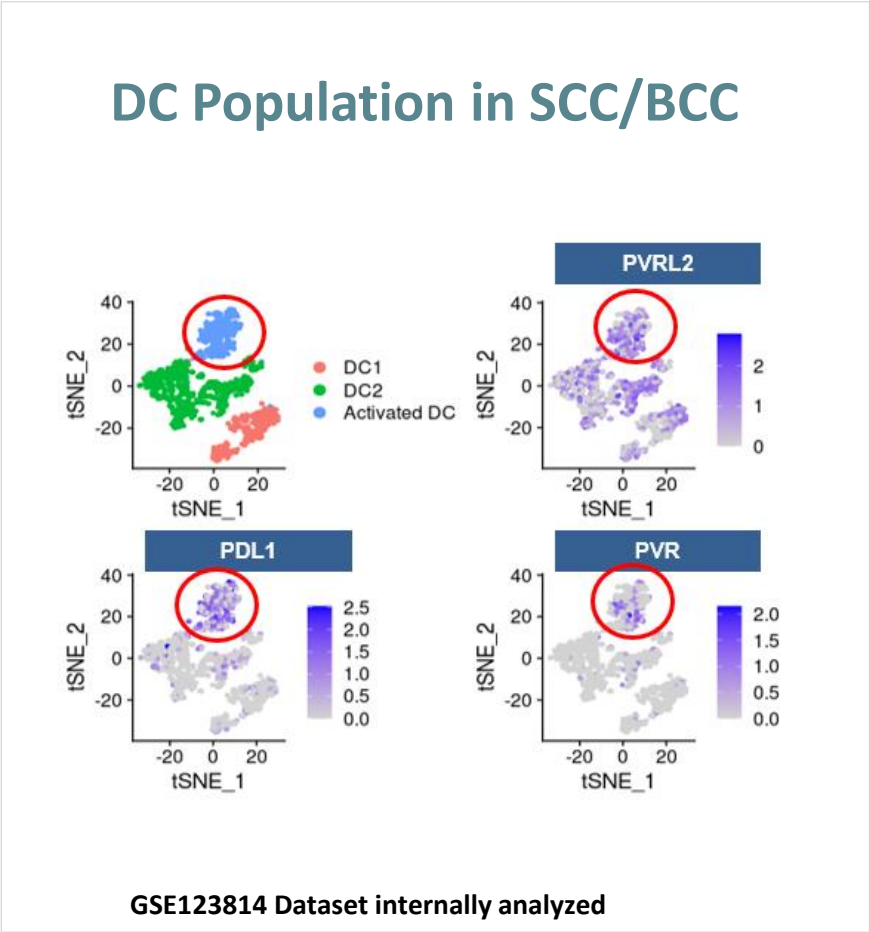


## PVR/PVRL2 Commonly Expressed in PD-L1 Negative Tumors



SITC, November 2017, Whelan, et al., poster presentation

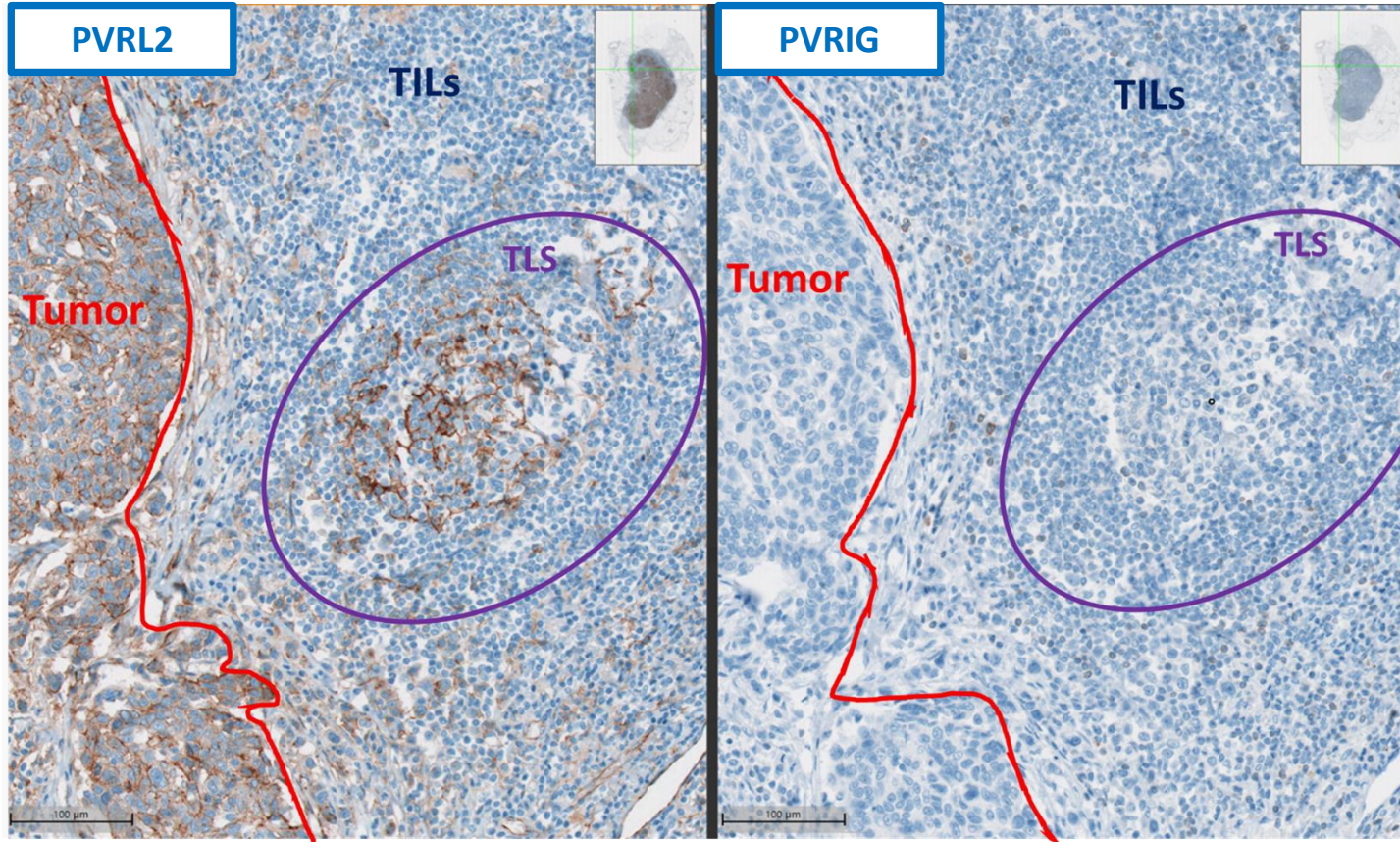
# PVRL2 Has A Dominant Expression on Dendritic Cells



PVRIG blockade may enhance interaction and activation of Tscm by DCs in PD-L1<sup>low</sup> non-inflamed indications



# PVRL2 and PVRIG Expression in Tertiary Lymphoid Structures



TNBC Sample, Internal Data

Helmink et al Nature 2020

Tertiary lymphoid structures are Lymphoid Structures in the tumor bed in which local T cell activation occur

- Predictive of PD1 response

Potential of PVRIG blockade to enhance T cell proliferation at the tumor bed

# COM701 Clinical Program

## Phase 1 Arm A - Monotherapy

Monotherapy  
Dose Escalation

All-comers  
(progressed on SOC)

Monotherapy Cohort Expansion  
(20 patients; progressed on SOC)

NSCLC, Ovarian, Breast, Endometrial,  
Colorectal

## Phase 1 Arm B – Dual Combination

Dual Combination: Escalating doses of  
COM701 with fixed dose of Opdivo® (Up to  
20 patients)

All-comers (progressed on SOC)

Dual combination Cohort Expansion  
(progressed on SOC)

Ovarian, Breast, Endometrial and MSS-CRC

## Phase 1/2 - Triple Combination

Triple Combination Dose Escalation  
Escalating doses of COM701 with fixed  
doses of Opdivo® + BMS-986207

All-comers (progressed on SOC)  
Study ongoing

Triple Combination  
Cohort Expansion

Ovarian, Endometrial, additional tumor types  
with high PVRL2 expression

**COM701 - First PVRIG blocker tested clinically**



Arm: COM701 Dose Freq/Nivo Dose

B: 0.3 mg/kg IV Q3W/360 mg  
A: 20 mg/kg IV Q4W  
B: 10 mg/kg IV Q4W/480 mg  
A: 0.03 mg/kg IV Q3W  
B: 1 mg/kg IV Q3W/360 mg  
B: 0.3 mg/kg IV Q3W/360 mg  
A: 10 mg/kg IV Q3W  
B: 3 mg/kg IV Q3W/360 mg  
ME: 20 mg/kg IV Q4W  
A: 20 mg/kg IV Q4W  
B: 10 mg/kg IV Q4W/480 mg  
A: 3 mg/kg IV Q3W  
ME: 20 mg/kg IV Q4W  
A: 0.1 mg/kg IV Q3W  
A: 1 mg/kg IV Q3W  
B: 20 mg/kg IV Q4W/480 mg  
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Cervical SCC  
CRC (MSS)  
OVCA  
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CRC (MSS)  
Breast  
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OVCA  
105 Pleural mesothelioma  
98 NSCL (Large cell)  
89 Neuroendocrine lung  
CRC (MSS)  
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Days on Study

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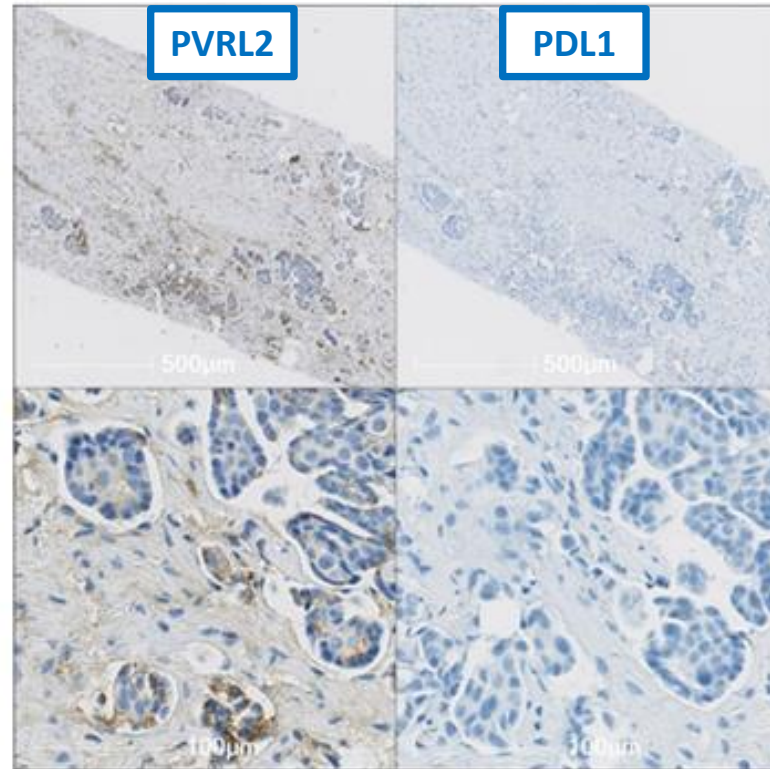
Monotherapy and Combination Dose Escalation DLT-Evaluable Population and Monotherapy Expansion Arm (N = 51):  
1-Ongoing 2-PD (RECIST v1.1/clinical PD/Inv discretion) 3-Death CR PR SD  
A = monotherapy B = combination therapy ME = monotherapy expansion Q3W = every 3 weeks Q4W = every 4 weeks

PVRL2+PDL1<sub>Low</sub> (TPS<sub>≤</sub>1)

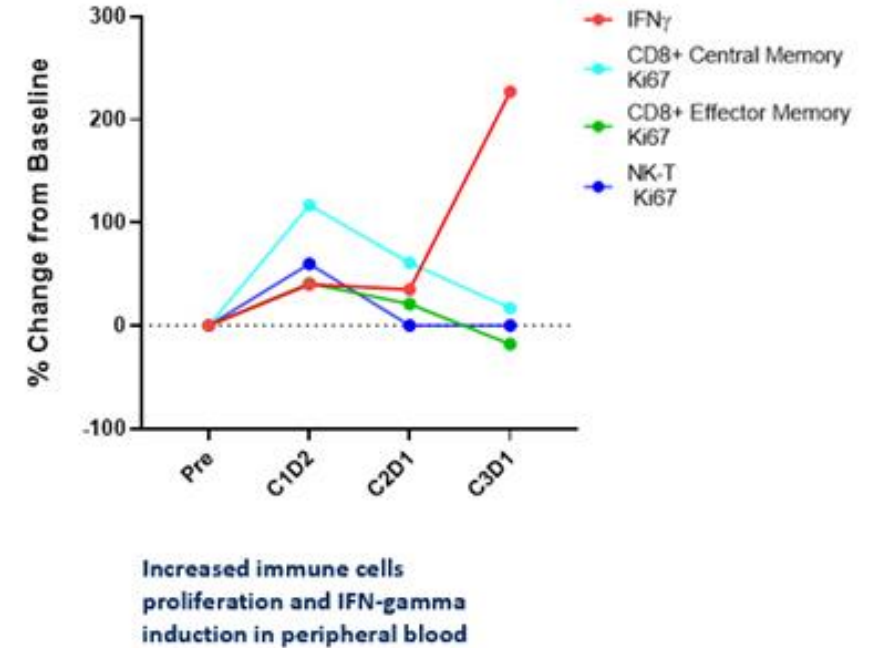
Datacut 04152021

**Preliminary anti-tumor activity also in patients with PVRL2+PDL1<sub>low</sub> tumors**

# Confirmed Partial Response in Patient with Primary Peritoneal PD-L1 Negative Cancer Treated with COM701 Monotherapy



- Pre-treatment Archival biopsy (>1 year)
- Negative PD-L1 staining
- PVRL2 expression found on tumor and endothelial cells
- Immune “desert”: no immune cells detected in biopsy



ASCO, June 2021, Vaena et al., Oral presentation

**PR in patient with non-inflamed TME demonstrating immune activation in peripheral blood following COM701 monotherapy**

# Summary

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- PVRIG is a novel checkpoint in the DNAM-1 axis, co-expressed with PD-1 and TIGIT in Tscm and exhausted T cells but uniquely clusters with early memory differentiation/ stem-like genes
- PVRIG blockade show synergistic activity with TIGIT and PD-1 blockade in pre-clinical studies
- PVRL2 and PVR are expressed in PDL1<sub>low</sub> and PD-L1<sub>high</sub> tumor types
- PVRL2 has abundant expression across DC types and in TLS
- COM701 blockade could potentially mediate an interaction between DCs & Tscm in the tumor bed (TLS) and lymphoid organs. A potential mechanism which could lead to increase T cell expansion and infiltration into less 'inflamed' tumors
- Preliminary signals for COM701 antitumor activity in patients with PVRL2+PD-L1<sub>low</sub> tumors
- PVRIG, TIGIT and PD1 combination might expand CPI treatment to patient's population not responding to currently approved CPIs.

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Transforming patient lives by developing first-in-class therapeutics based on Compugen's computational target discovery platform

From Code to Cure<sup>®</sup>





Thank you.