



BRC / ABF



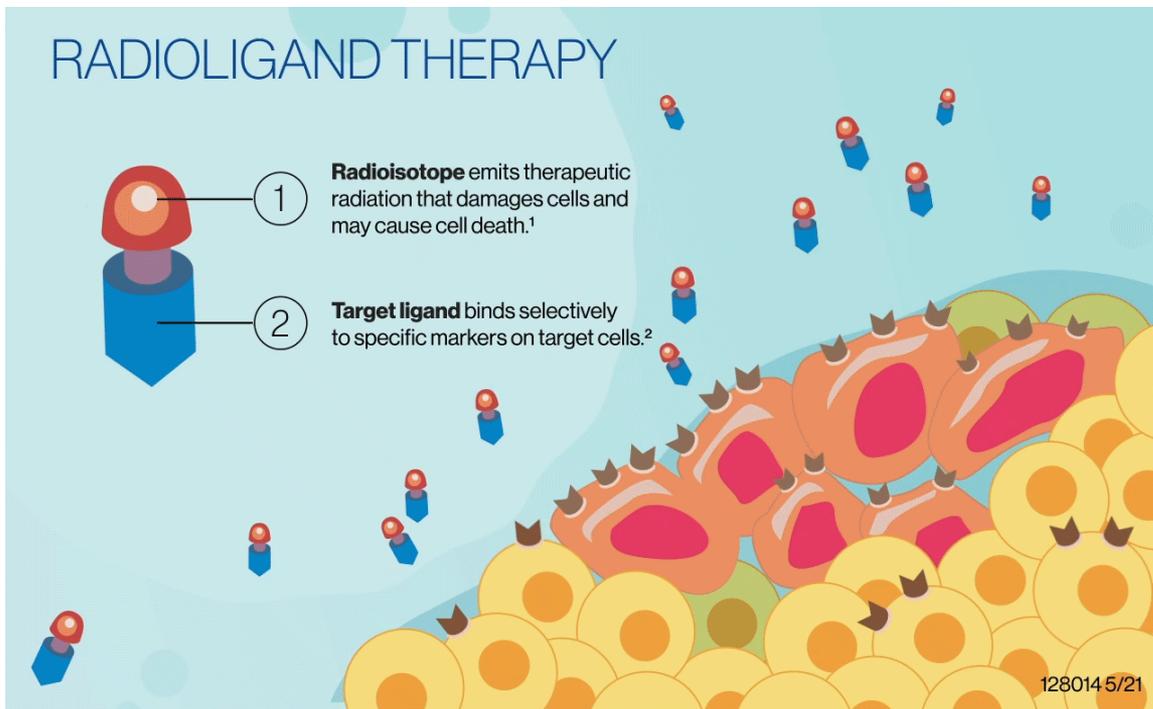
Glycoanalysis of a Glycoengineered VHH- Radioligand Therapy Designed For Improved Biodistribution

David Bush
September 2024

RLT platform concept strategy

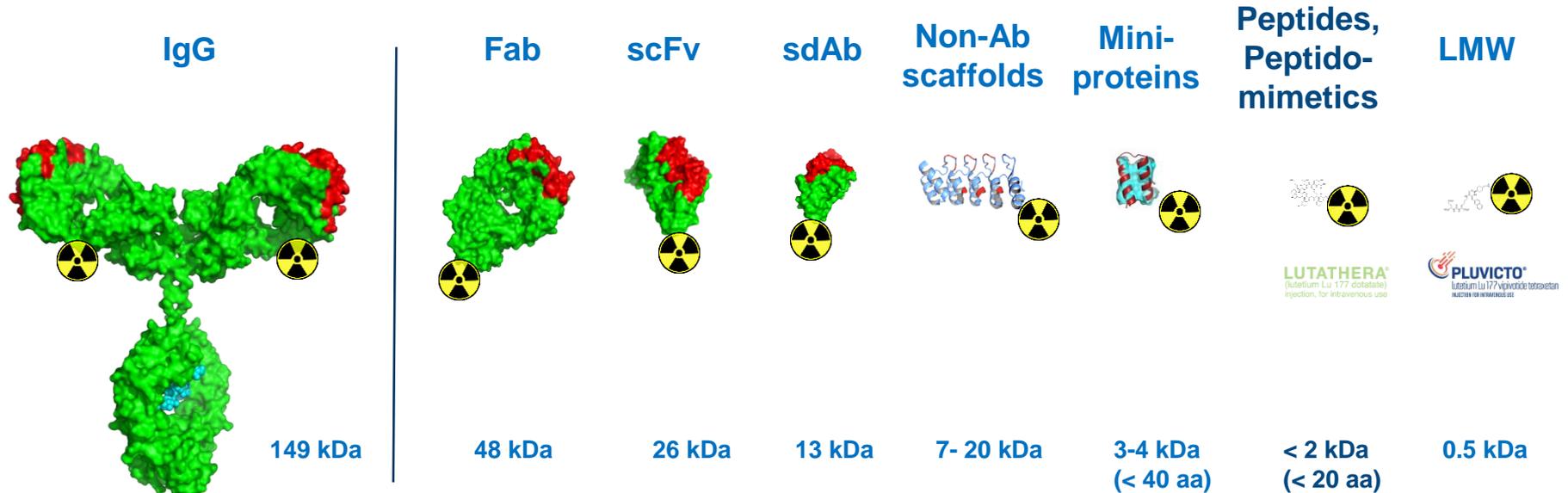
What is RLT?

By harnessing the **power of radioactive atoms** and applying it to advanced cancers through radioligand therapy, RLTs are able to deliver radiation to **target cells** anywhere in the body.



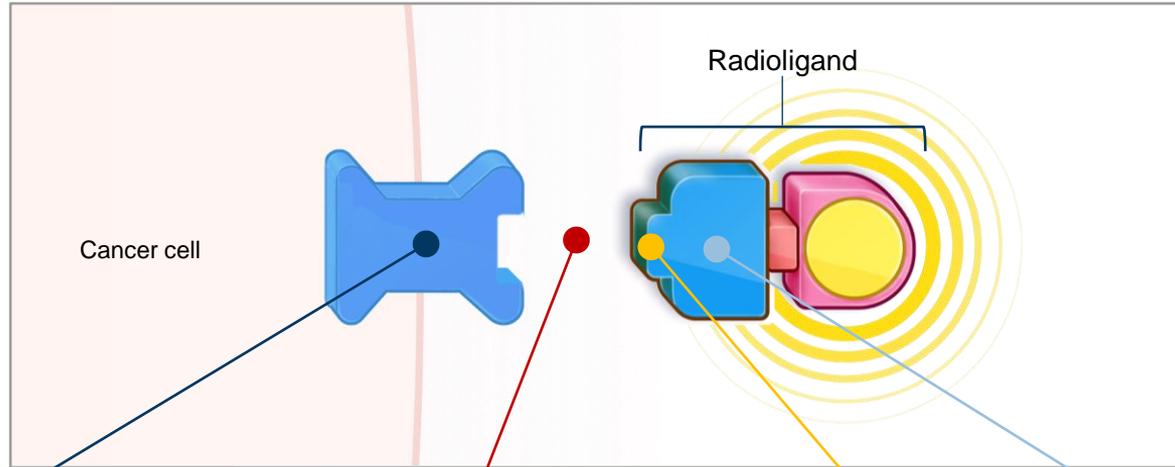
References: 1. Jadvar H. Targeted radionuclide therapy: an evolution toward precision cancer treatment. *AJR Am J Roentgenol.* 2017;209(2):277-288. 2. Jurcic JG, Wong JYC, Knox SJ, et al. Targeted radionuclide therapy. In: Tepper JE, Foote RE, Michalski JM, eds. *Gunderson & Tepper's Clinical Radiation Oncology.* 5th ed. Elsevier, Inc; 2021;71(3):209-249.

Exploration of a broad range of formats as RLT vectors



Manufacturing process

RLT radioactive products structure



Target

Receptor preferentially expressed on tumor cells or in tumor microenvironment

Vector/Ligand

Small molecule, peptide or Ab fragment binding a target with high affinity

Chelator/Linker

Small molecular adaptor enabling attachment of isotope to the ligand

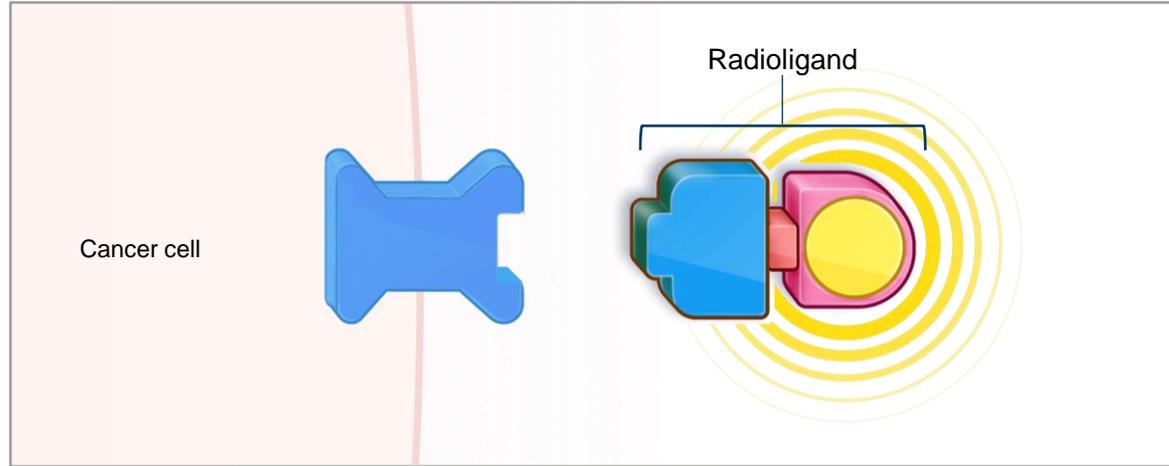
Isotope

Radioisotope releasing γ rays for imaging, or β^- or α particles for therapy

- Jurcic JG, Wong JYC, Knox SJ, et al. Targeted radionuclide therapy. In: Gunderson LL, Tepper JE, eds. *Gunderson & Tepper's Clinical Radiation Oncology*. 4th ed. Elsevier, Inc.; 2016:423-437.e19.

Manufacturing process

RLT radioactive products structure



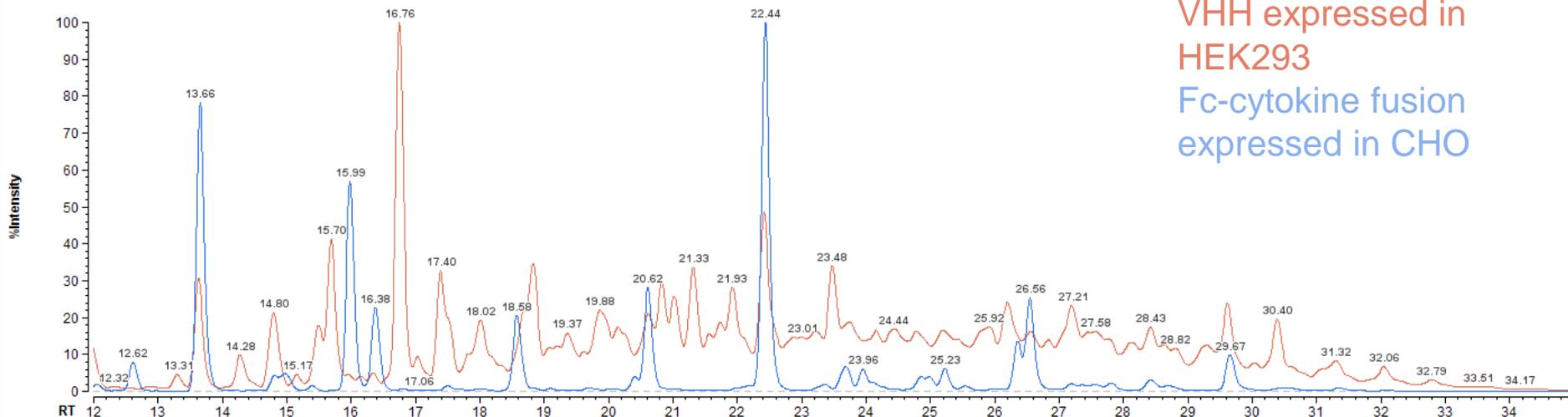
- **Assessment of a VHH-RLT:**
 - DOTA / linker is conjugated to the C-terminal side of VHH
 - N-glycan sequon was added to increase size / lower pI in an attempt to lower undesired off-target tissue accumulation
 - VHH expressed in a **HEK293**
- **Analytical request from production teams:**
 1. Is the produced VHH fully glycosylated?
 2. Does glycosylation affect the conjugation?
 3. What is the glycan profile and does it affect biodistribution?

Comparison of Human vs. CHO glycans

Rapifluor tag: EX 265/EM 425 nm

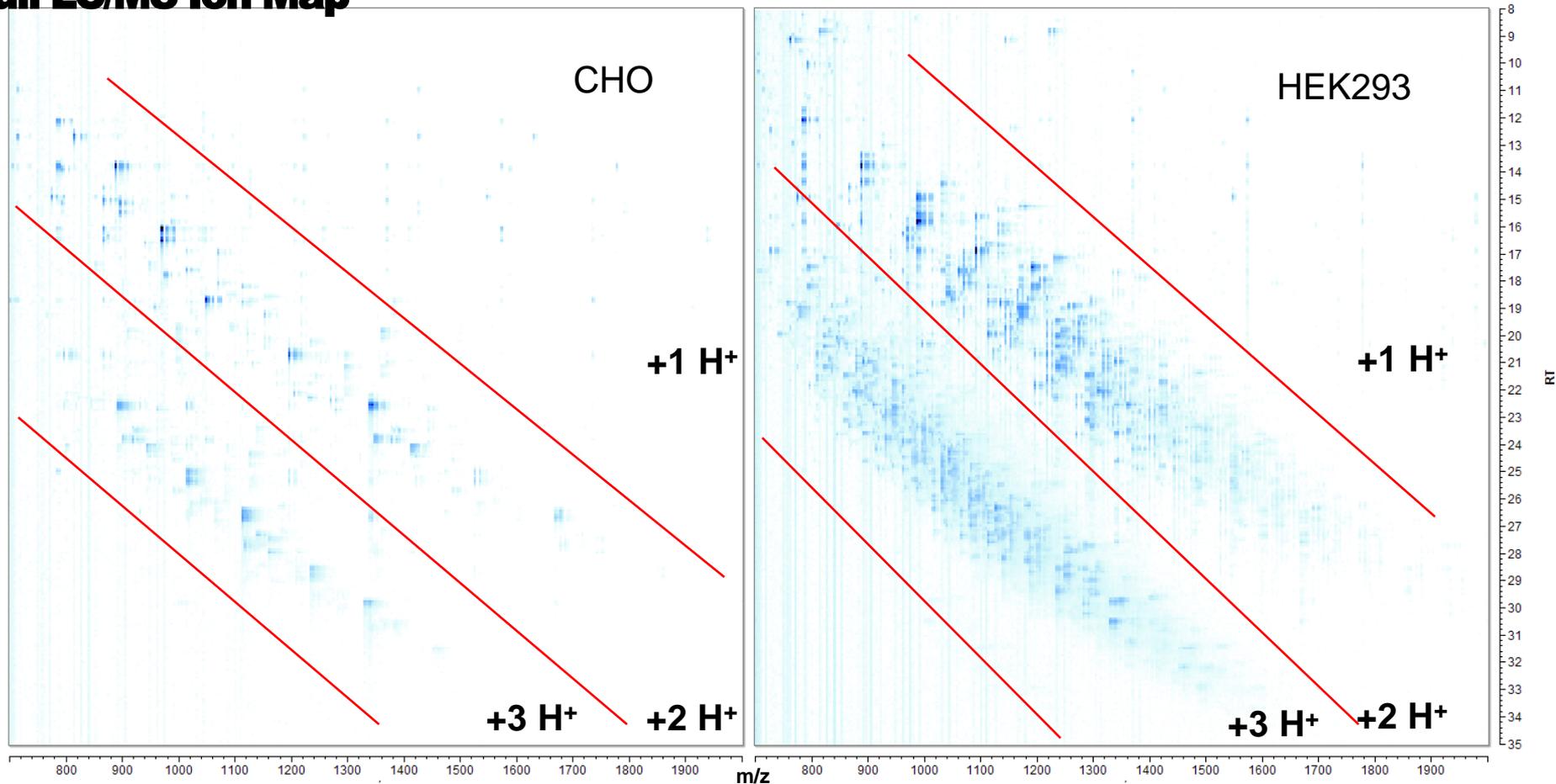
VHH expressed in
HEK293

Fc-cytokine fusion
expressed in CHO



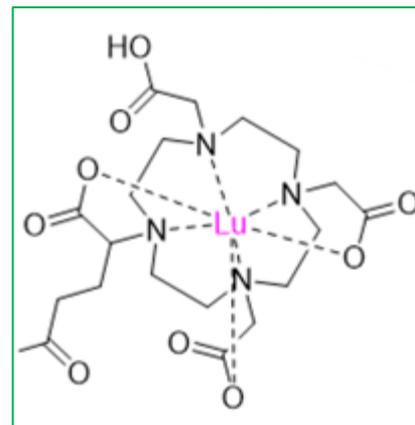
Comparison of Human vs. CHO glycans

Full LC/MS Ion Map



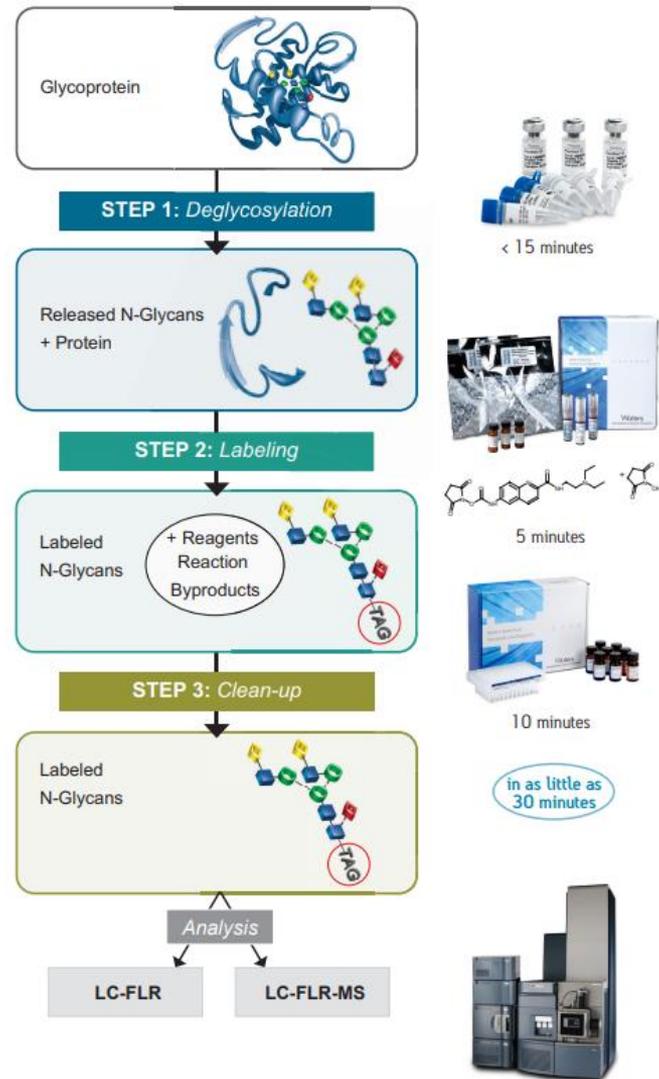
Peptide Mapping: Materials and Methods

- The tryptic digest of the unconjugated VHH gives a peptide with the N-glycan on the His-Tag (ionizes well)
 - Before Conjugation: ...XXNITXnXHHHHHHHH
 - After Conjugation: ...XXNITXnXXXX*
- Reduce with DTT, alkylate with iodoacetamide, digest with trypsin (1:40 enzyme:VHH).
- MS: Thermo QE-HFX
- LC: Thermo EASY-nLC 1200
- Data analysis: Genedata Expressionist v. 17.0; generic Thermo pepmap workflow



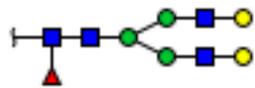
Released Glycan: Materials and Methods

- Followed Waters Glycoworks protocol (PNGase glycan release, RapiFluor labeling, SPE cleanup)
- MS: Waters Synapt-XS
 - Top-8 MS/MS, CE ramp 20-35 eV
 - In-line FLD
- LC: Waters I-class
 - ACQUITY UPLC Glycan BEH Amide, 130 Å, 1.7 μm, 2.1 x 150 mm
- Data analysis: Genedata Expressionist v. 17.0; generic Waters released glycan workflow

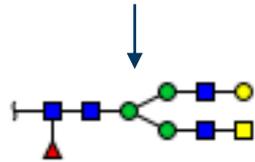


Data Analysis Strategy:

- Acetylated sialic acid and antenna sulfation are treated as variable glycan modifications)
- 'Humanize' our curated CHO database of N-glycans to include common human glycan moieties
 - NANA +=> NGNA (up to 2)
 - Gal +=> GalNAc
 - + Antennae Fucose

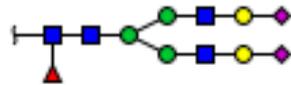


FA2G2

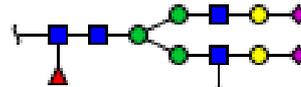


FA2G1GalNAc1

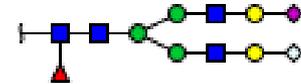
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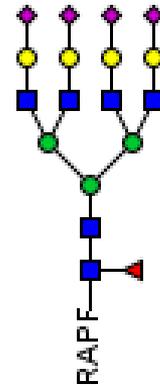
FA2G2S2



FA2F1G2S2

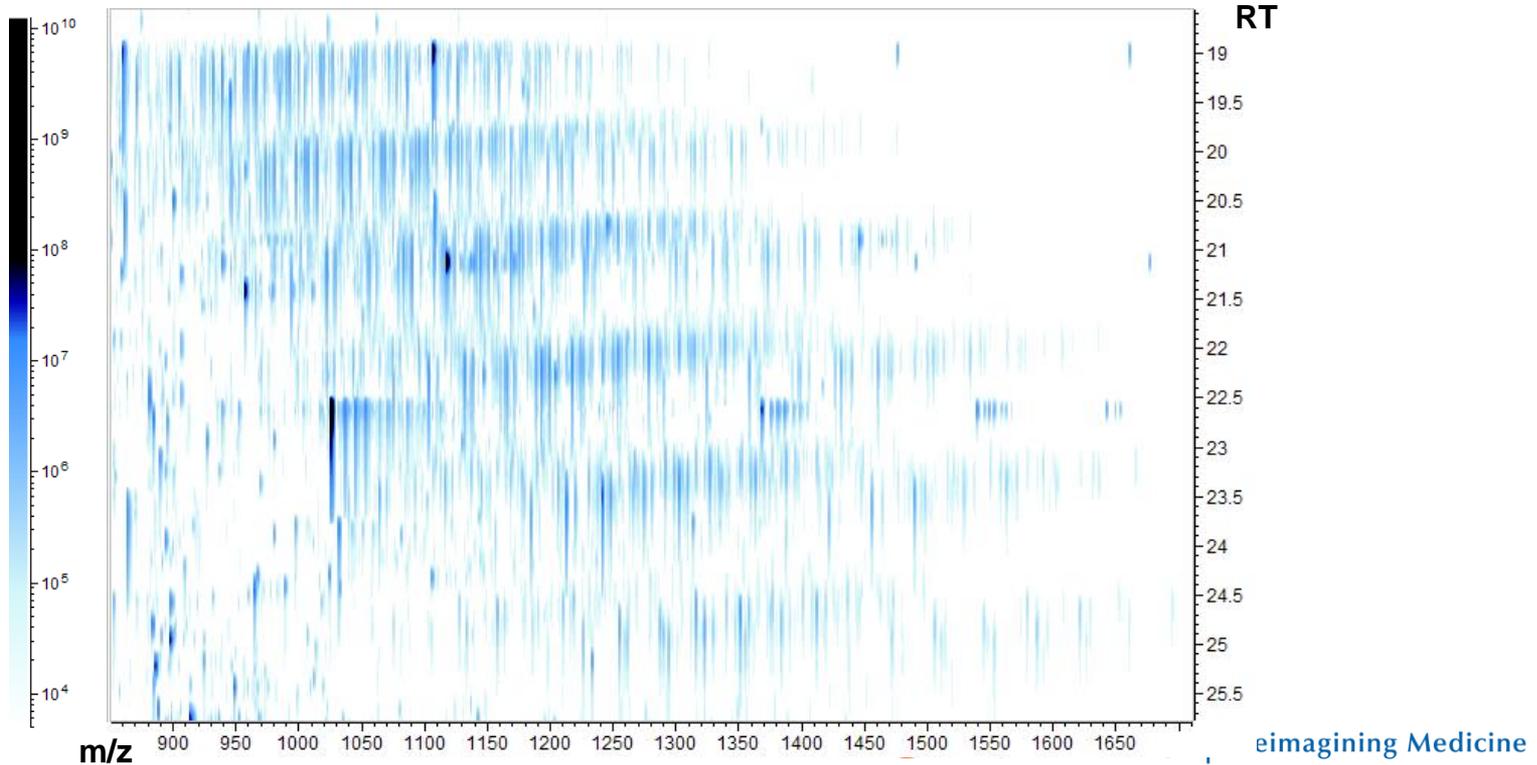


FA2G2S1Sg1



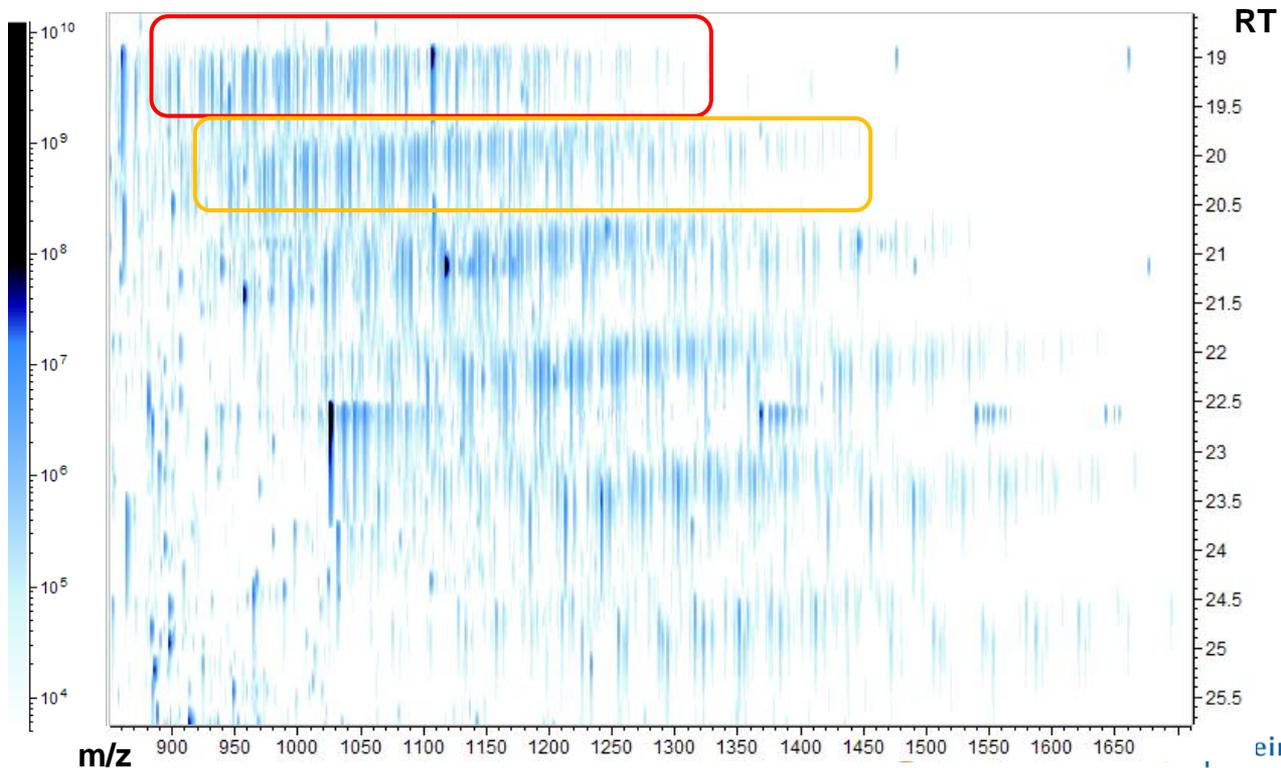
FA4G4S4

Glycopeptide Ion Map



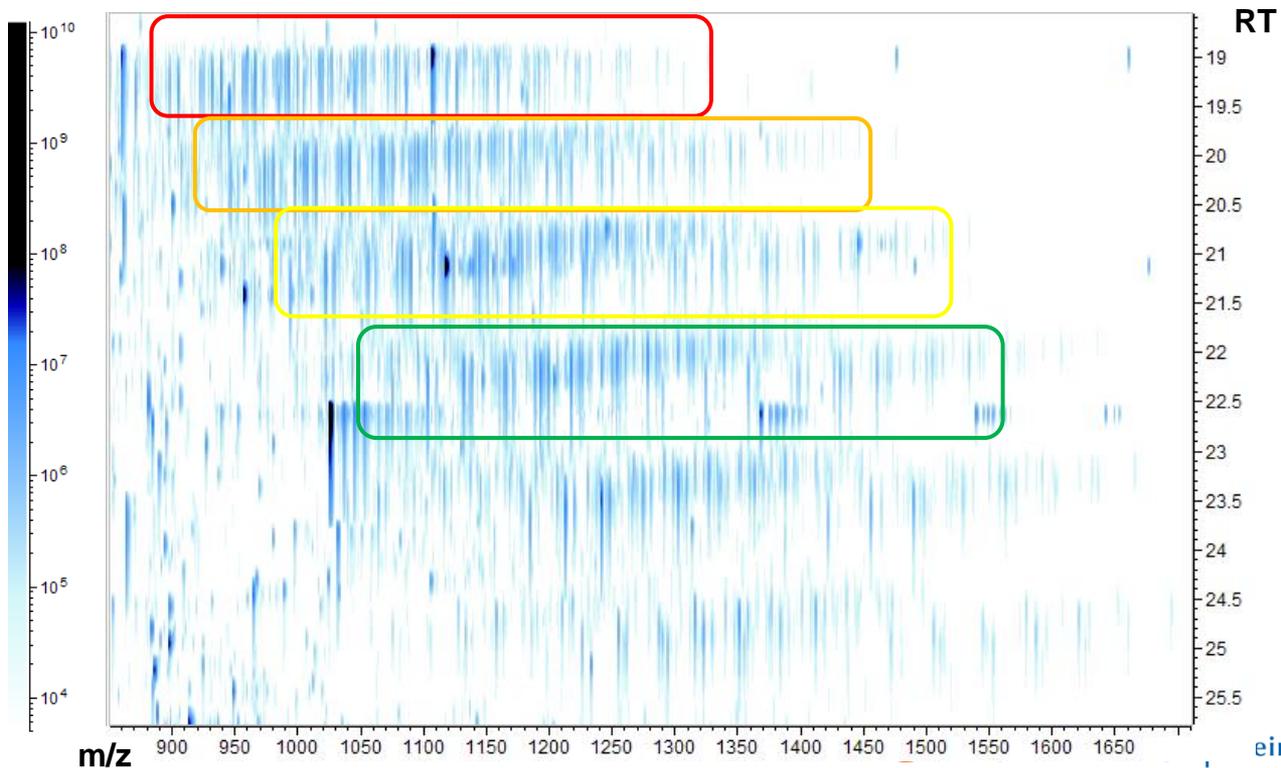
Glycopeptide Ion Map

Acid moieties (NANA, NGNA, Sulfation): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5



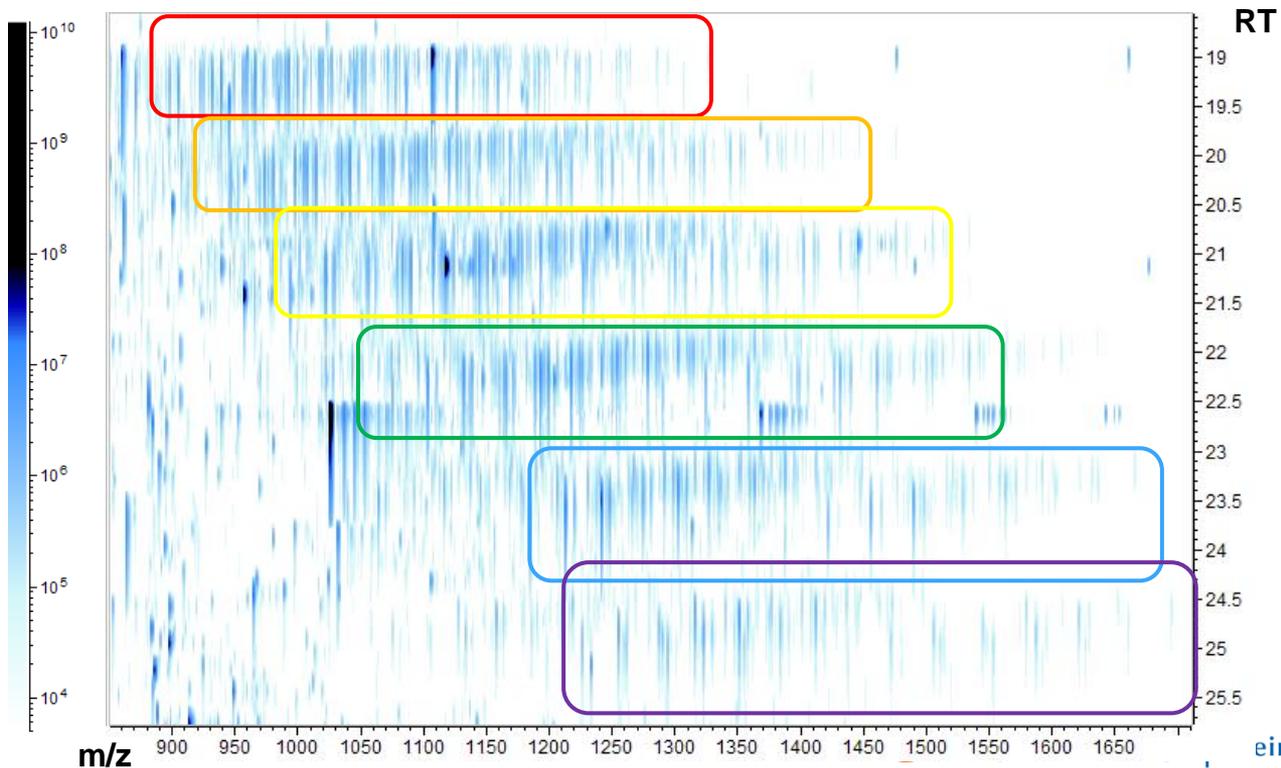
Glycopeptide Ion Map

Acid moieties (NANA, NGNA, Sulfation): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5



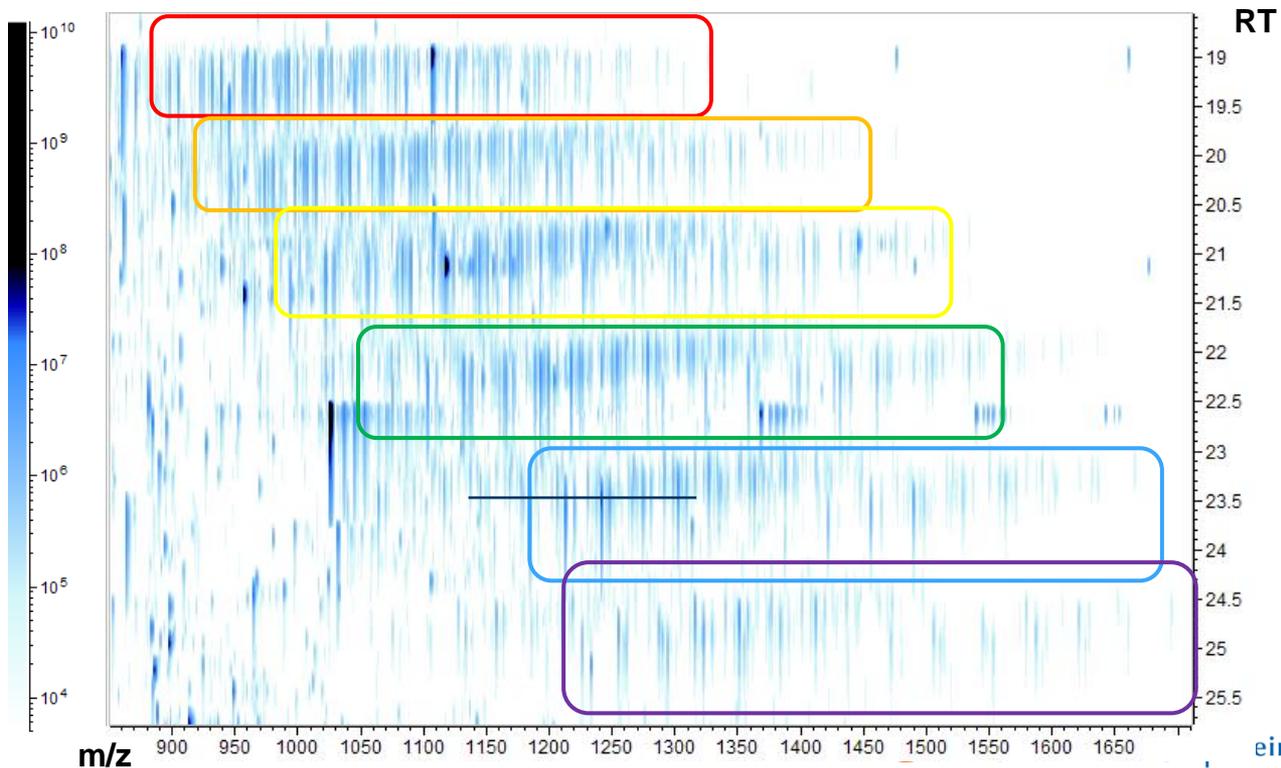
Glycopeptide Ion Map

Acid moieties (NANA, NGNA, Sulfation): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

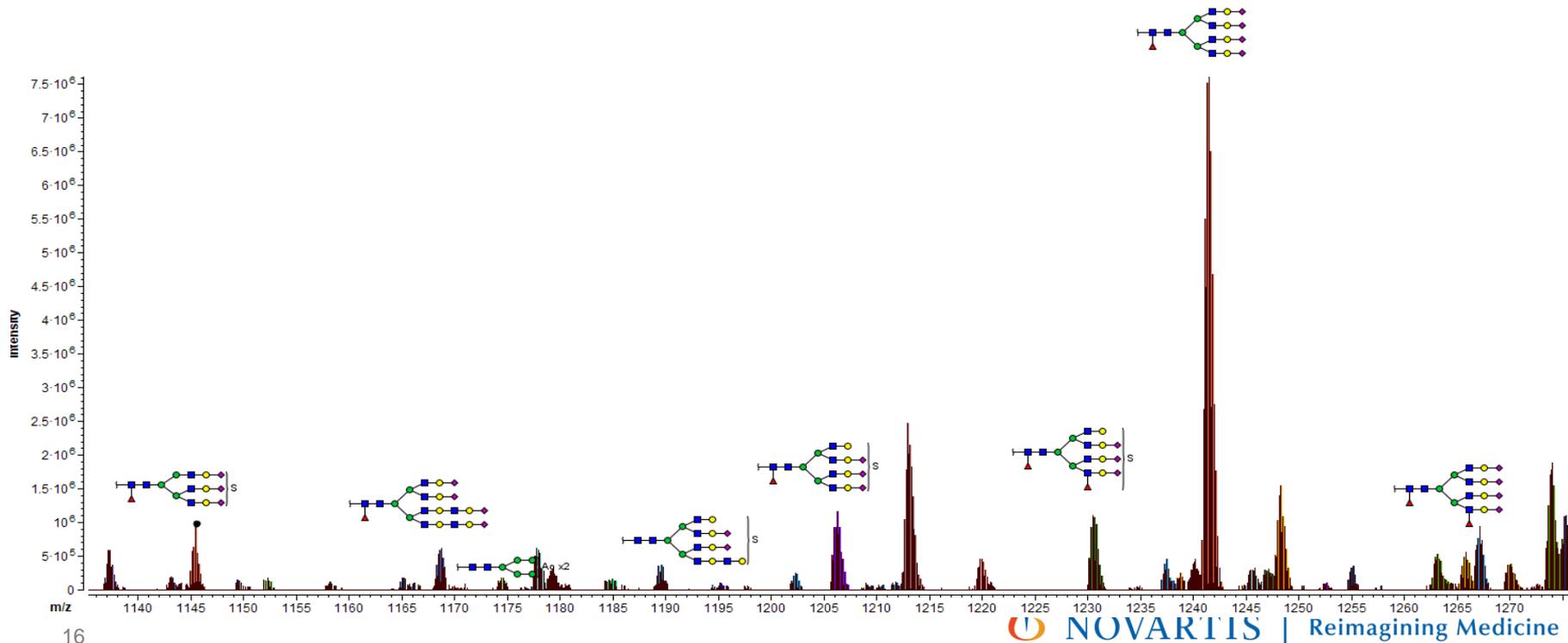


Glycopeptide Ion Map

Acid moieties (NANA, NGNA, Sulfation): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5



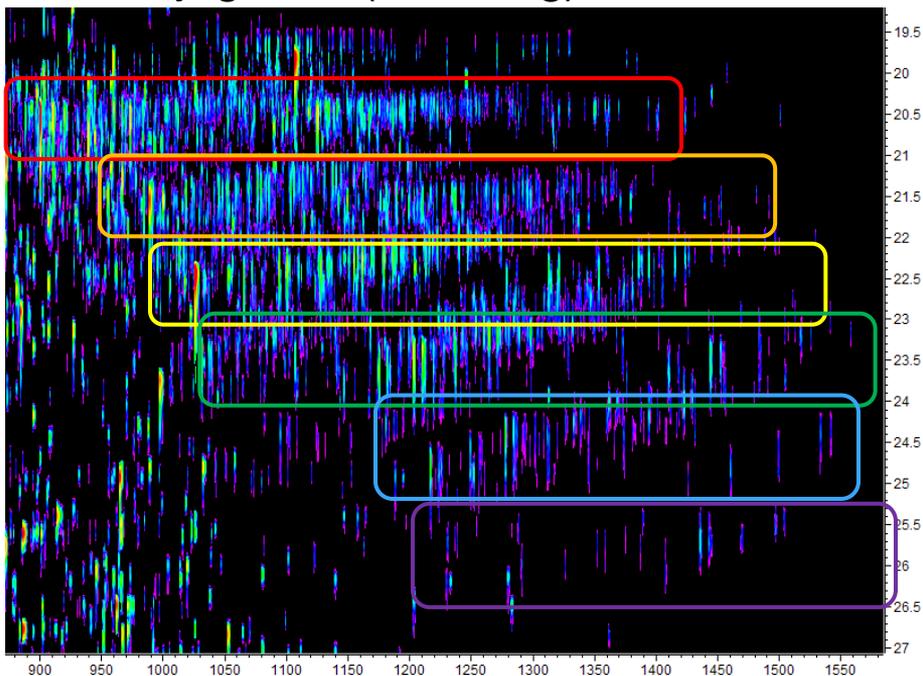
Mass Spectrum, 4 acidic-moiety glycan range



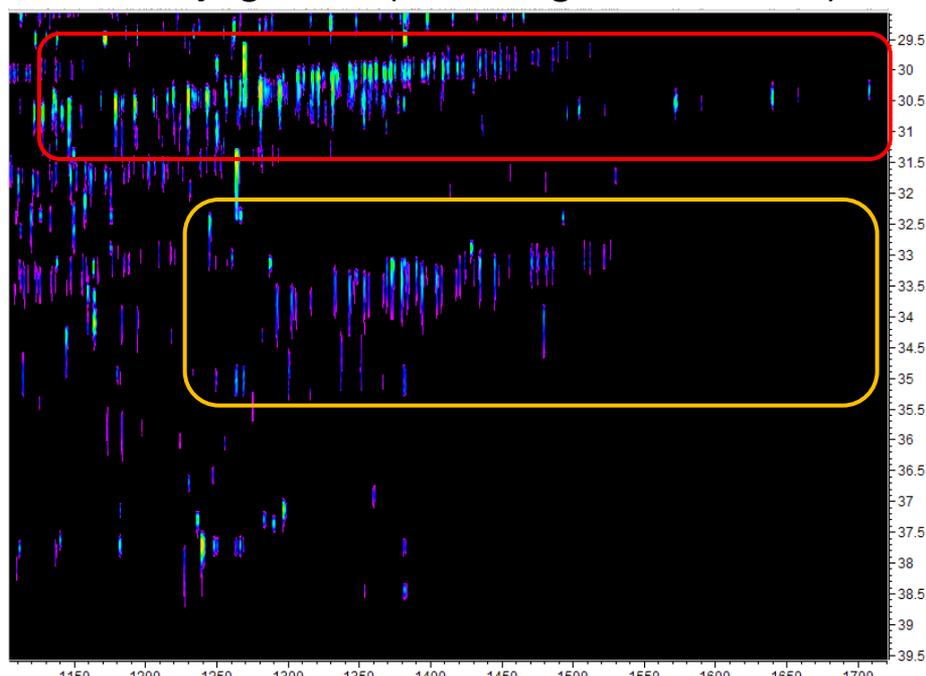
Lu:DOTA conjugated peptide does not ionize well...

Acid moieties (NANA, NGNA, Sulfation): 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Pre-conjugation (+His Tag)

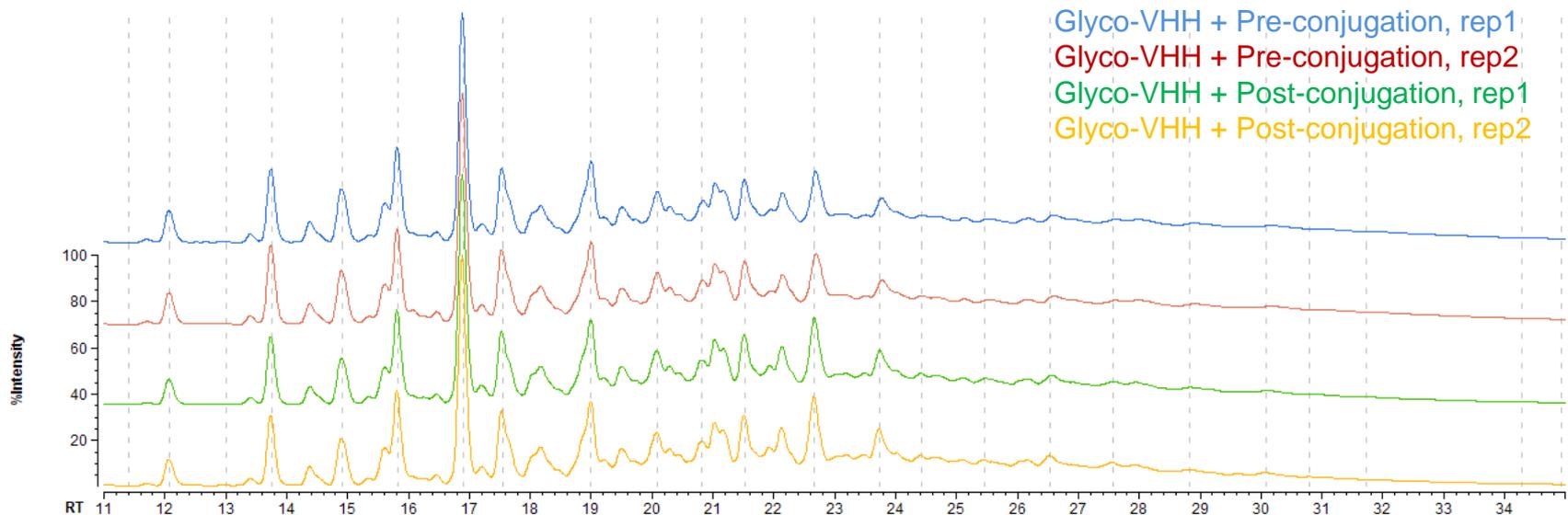


Post-conjugation (-His Tag, +Lu:DOTA)



Released Glycan Profiles

Rapifluor tag: EX 265/EM 425 nm Day 1



- Sample prep by Andrew robot

Released Glycan Profiles

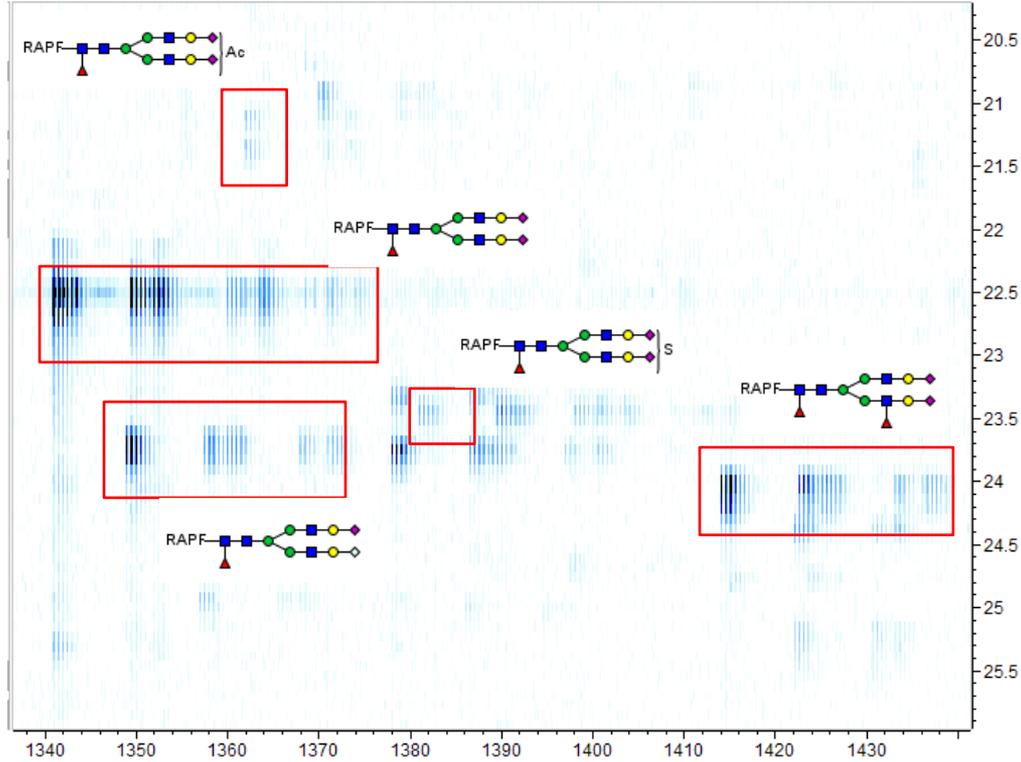
Rapifluor tag: EX 265/EM 425 nm Day 2



- Manual Sample Prep.

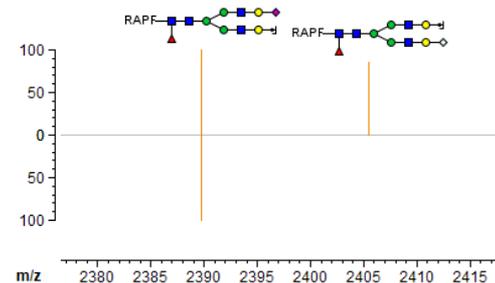
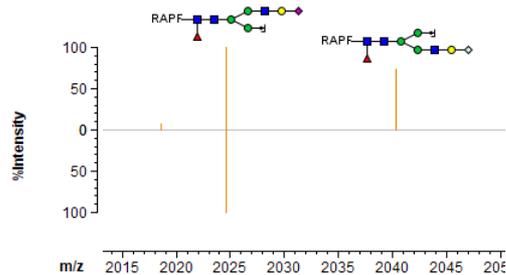
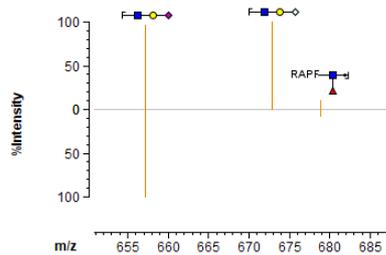
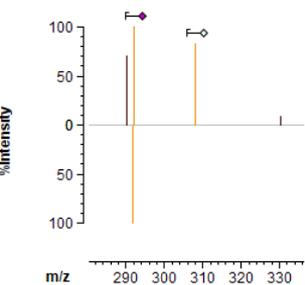
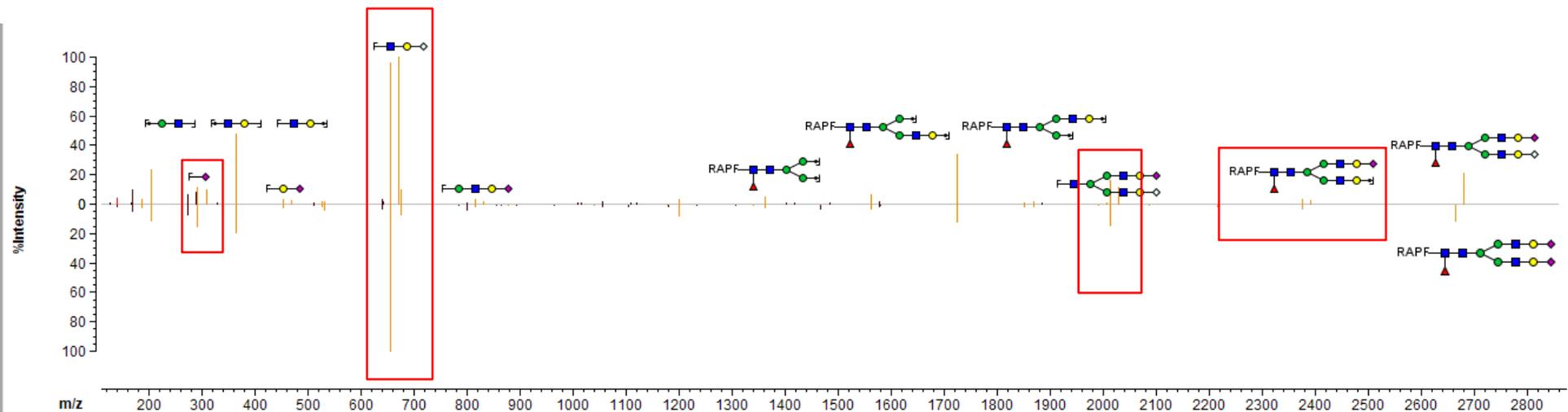
Modified Bi-antennary Glycans

Modified: FA2G2S2



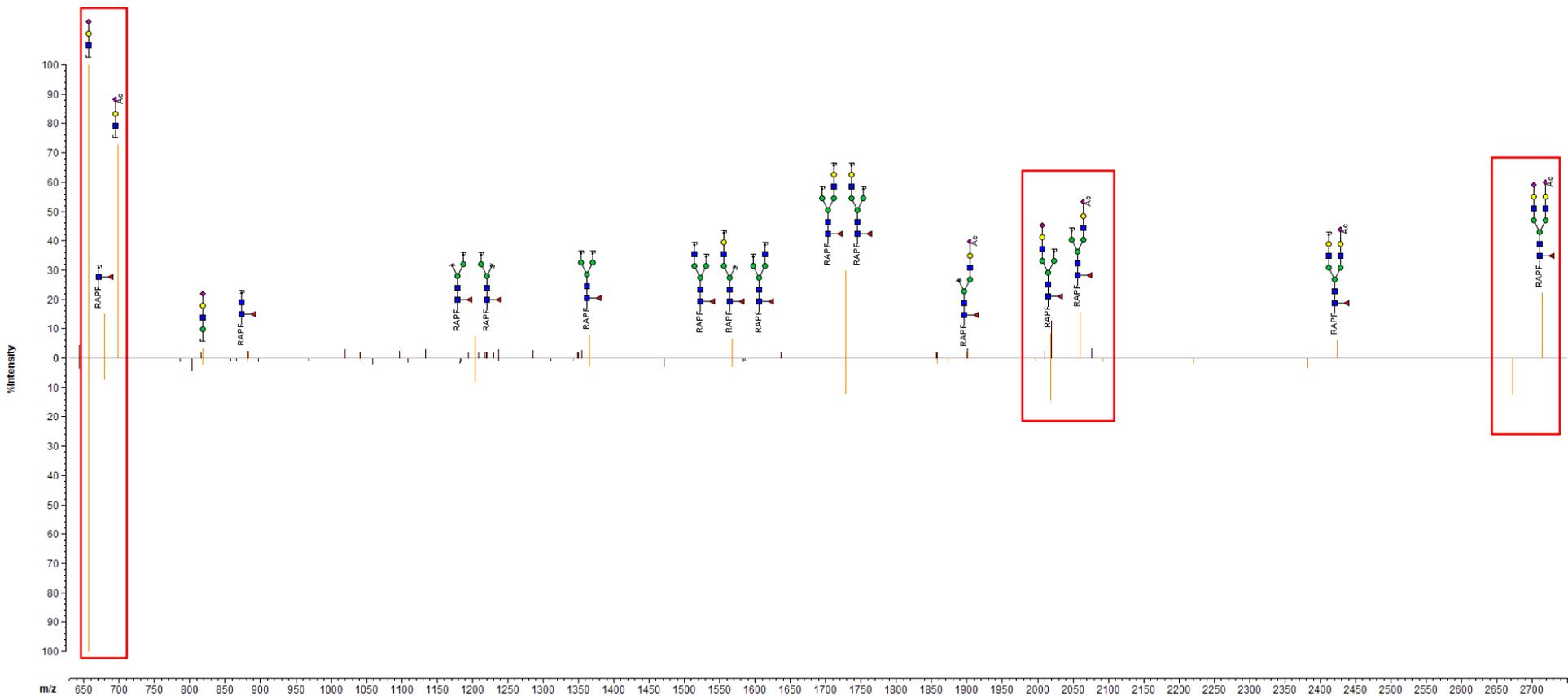
Fragmentation confirmation of NGNA

FA2G2S1Sg1 / FA2G2S2



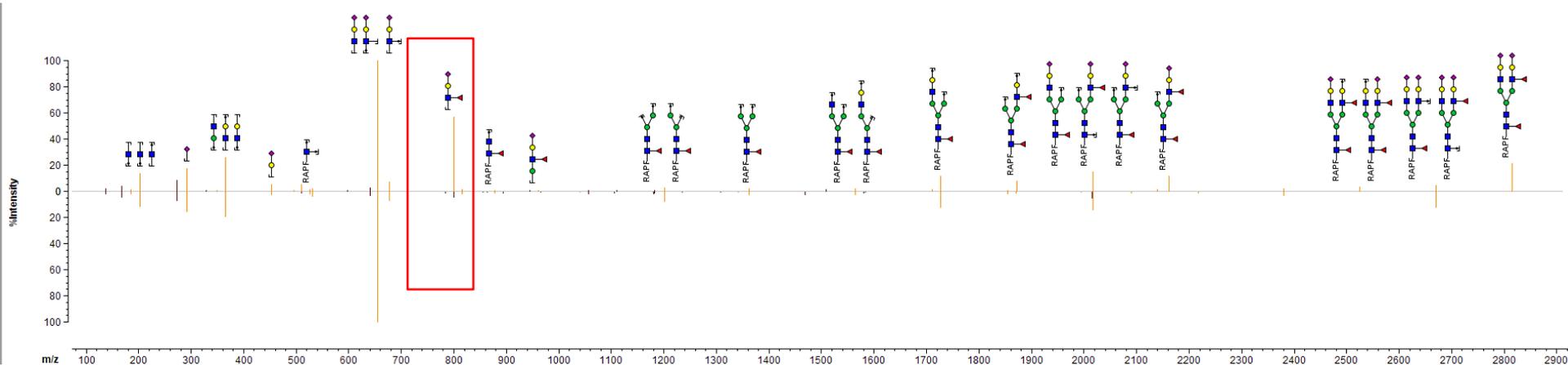
Fragmentation Confirmation of O-Ac-NANA

FA2G2S2_OAc1 / FA2G2S2



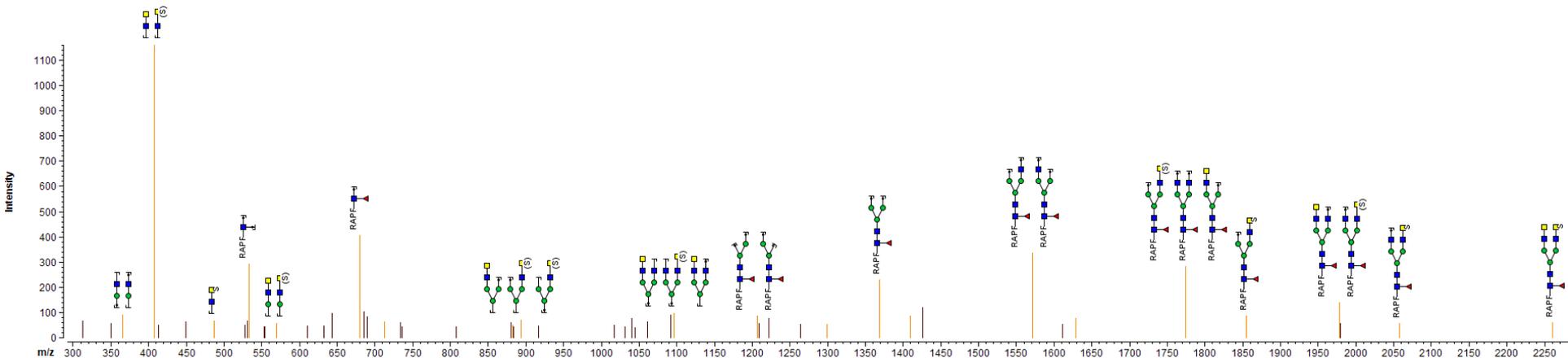
Fragmentation Confirmation of Antenna-Fuc

FA2F1G2S2/FA2G2S2



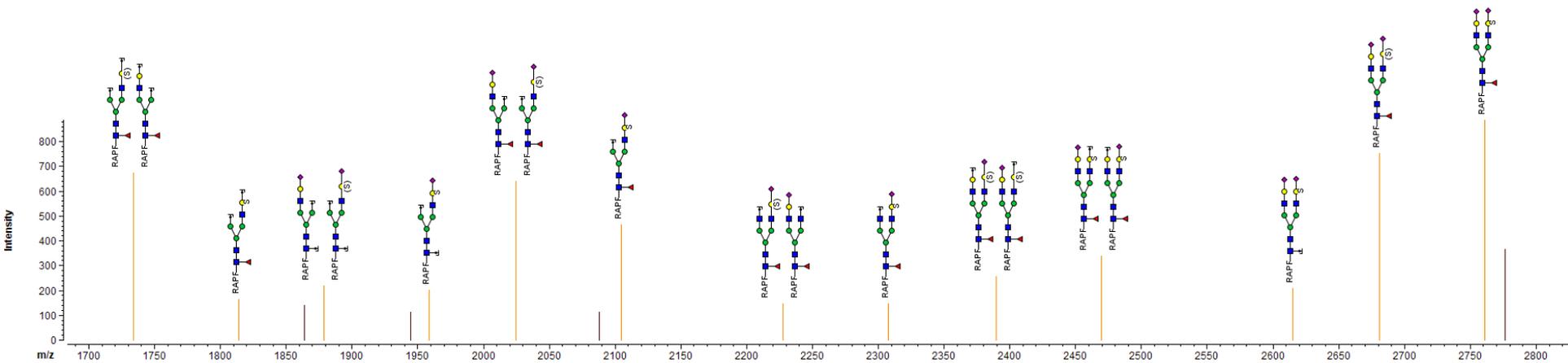
Fragmentation Confirmation of Sulfated-Gal / GaINAc

FA2GalNAc2Su1

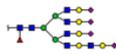
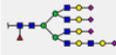
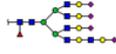
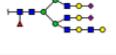
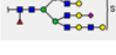


Fragmentation Confirmation of Sulfated- Gal / GalNAc

FA2G2S2Sulf



Distilling Information from Results

Peptide	Modifications	Mod. Locations	Glycans	Calc. Mass	Delta [ppm]	RT	Adduct States	Length	Consolidated Score	Original Scores	Intensity
ASF154		[N119]		7804.1343	3.4736924	23.36375	M+7H ⁺ ; M+6...	32	93.6945 [111.019, 76....	4.5200579E5	
ASF154		[N119]		7804.1343	0.1256639	21.921061	M+6H ⁺	32	70.72 [70.72]	8.2629978E8	
ASF154		[N119]		7804.1343	3.227716	22.013303	M+9H ⁺	32		3.875556E7	
ASF153_S1		[N119]		7592.9957	2.6723513	23.232526	M+6H ⁺ ; M+9H ⁺	32	63.04 [63.04]	6.3989683E8	
ASF153		[N119]		7513.0389	3.8499202	22.050718	M+7H ⁺ ; M+6...	32	72.0225 [106.97, 37.0...	3.026572E5	
ASF152_S1		[N119]		7301.9003	9.1690308	24.525638	M+6H ⁺ ; M+9H ⁺	32	41.05 [41.05]	2.7315498E8	
ASF152		[N119]		7221.9435	1.0987869	20.883145	M+7H ⁺ ; M+6H ⁺	32	103.375 [103.375]	1.611882E5	
ASF151, ASF251_S1		[N119]		7010.8049	9.8827296	23.067181	M+6H ⁺	32		1.412129E8	

- Tables with 100's of glycan ID's and quantities do not facilitate decision making
- Mapping glycan attributes to annotations via a generic glycan name provides information that can be summarized and reported to non-experts...



Glycan	Core Fuc	Antenna (High Estimate)	Antena (low estimate)	Antenna Fuc	Sialic Acid	NANA	NGNA	GalNAc	...	Intensity
A3G3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0		2.3215
A3G3S1	0	3	2	0	1	1	0	0		3.6121
A3G3S2	0	3	2	0	2	2	0	0		2.8231
A3G3S3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	0		1.5918
FA3G3	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	0		5.2351
FA3G3S1	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	0		6.2354
FA3G3S2	1	3	2	0	2	2	0	0		8.7354
FA3G3S3	1	3	3	0	3	3	0	0		8.9542
FA3G3Sg1	1	3	2	0	1	0	1	0		1.3852
FA3G3S1Sg1	1	3	2	0	2	1	1	0		1.2719
FA3F1G3S1	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	0		2.3245



(Next slide)

Example Reports

Example 1: Nearly indistinguishable glycan profiles of the His-tagged VHH and the conjugated (Lu:DOTA ligated) samples

# of Antenna	HIS Tag Rep1	HIS Tag Rep2	LuDOTA Rep1	LuDOTA_Rep2
0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9
1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4
2	58.4	59.0	57.0	56.6
3	31.4	31.3	33.1	33.0
4	8.0	7.3	7.9	8.2
# of Fucosylation				
0	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4
1	79.0	79.1	78.7	78.6
2	17.4	17.2	17.7	17.7
3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Sulf				
	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4
O-acetyl				
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Uncapped Gal/GalNAc, high estimate				
0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
1	26.0	26.2	27.6	28.0
2	50.2	49.9	48.0	47.7
3	20.0	20.1	20.5	20.3
4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9
High-mannose / hybrid				
	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
# NANA/NGNA				
0	62.5	62.7	59.8	59.5
1	27.6	27.6	30.0	30.1
2	7.5	7.6	8.4	8.6
3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4
4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4

Example 2: Comparing Fc glycan-profiles from different glycoengineered cell lines

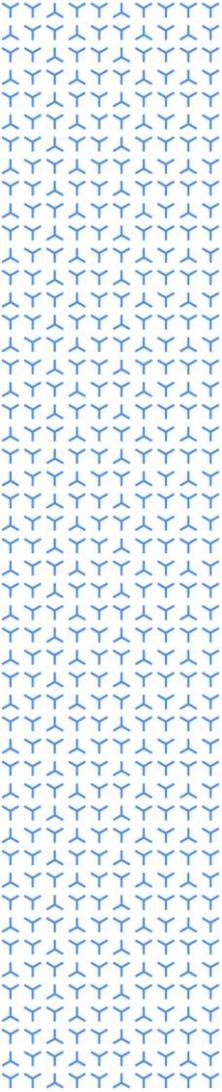
Protein ID	Production Conditions	High Mannose [%]	Terminating Gal [%]	Afucosylation [%]	Sialylation [%]
Prot1	A	1	30	4	0
Prot2	A	1	28	9	0
Prot3	A	0	37	1	0
Prot4	A	0	25	8	0
Prot5	A	2	24	6	0
Prot6	A	0	24	4	0
Prot2	B	1	22	100	0
Prot3	B	0	31	100	0
Prot4	B	0	25	100	0
Prot5	B	1	20	100	0
Prot6	B	0	19	100	0
Prot2	C	4	26	4	46
Prot4	C	0	9	0	78
Prot6	C	0	21	2	61

Conclusions

- Glycopeptide mapping and released glycan analysis of glycoengineered VHH's provided useful insights to support the production and conjugation teams
 - Peptide mapping was used primarily for determining aglycan levels
 - Released glycans showed that glycoengineering had no detectable effect on conjugation
 - Although human glycans are too complex for a 1D LC experiment to resolve chromatographically for fluorescence quantitation, differences in relative MS signal between samples can provide useful insights
- Impacts of glycosylation on VHH biodistribution
 - With glycosylation, the ratio of VHH at tumor vs undesirable locations increased
 - However, accumulation in the liver, while not a toxicity concern, was increased
 - This is likely due to glycans with exposed Gal and GalNAc binding to ASGPR on the surface of hepatocytes
 - Judicious selection of expression system and culture conditions could further improve biodistribution
- Misc. conclusions
 - Well curated human and CHO glycan databases have since shown to be useful investments
 - Mapping glycan attributes to quantified glycans is a quick way provide actionable summaries of glycan profiles

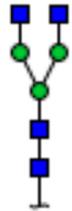
Acknowledgements

- Jenifer Kaplan
- Michael McKinnon
- Eliza Livingston
- Yanyun Liu
- Yang Yang
- Paul Wassmann
- Francis Bitsch
- Patrick Schindler
- Hayretin Yumerefendi
- Daniela Miranda
- Rainer Kneuer

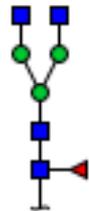


Backups

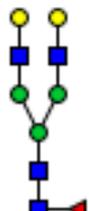
Glycan Structure: Key Differences Between CHO and Human



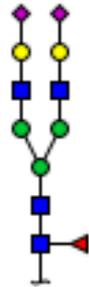
A2



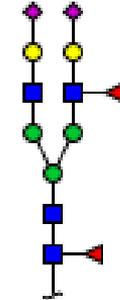
FA2



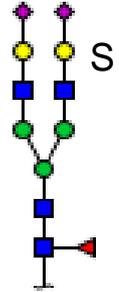
FA2G2



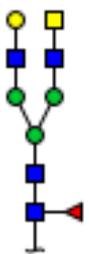
FA2G2S2



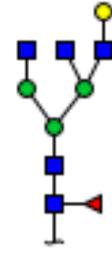
FA2F1G2S2



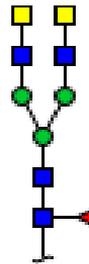
FA2G2S2Su1
(FA2G2S2_S1)



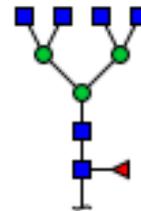
FA2G1GalNAc1



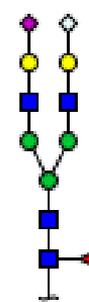
FA3G1



FA2GalNAc2



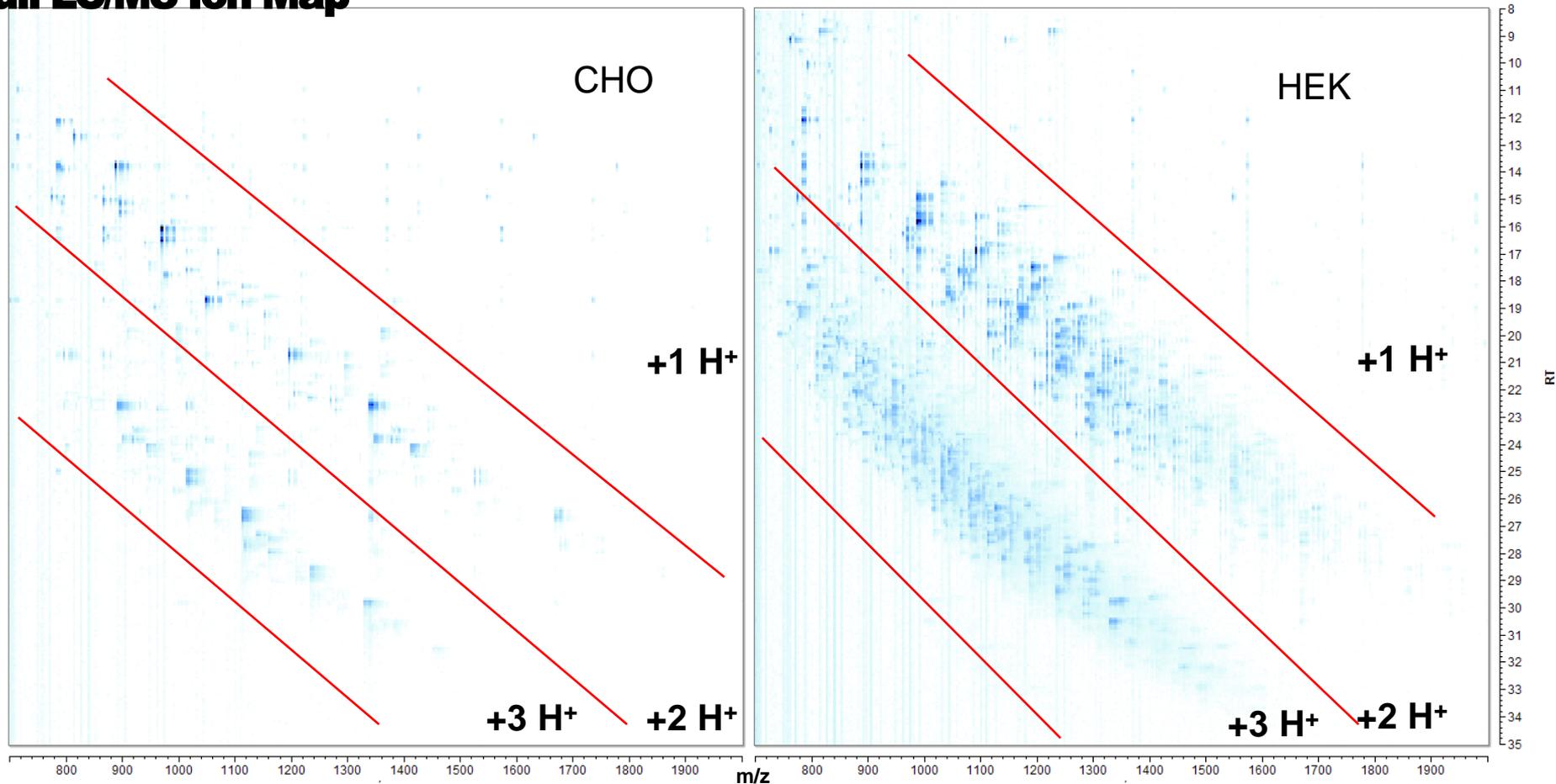
FA4



FA2G2S1Sg1

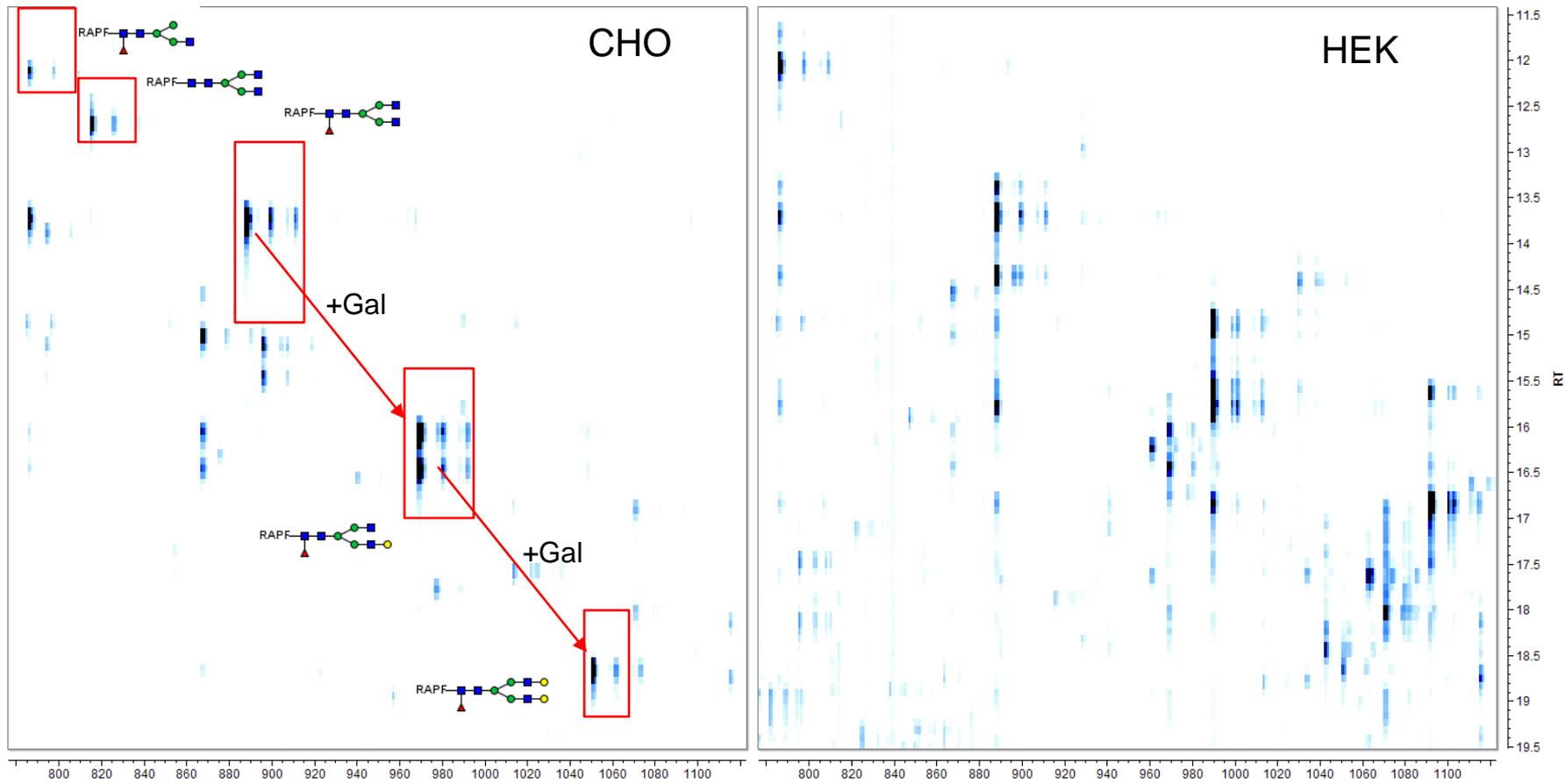
Comparison of Human vs. CHO glycans

Full LC/MS Ion Map



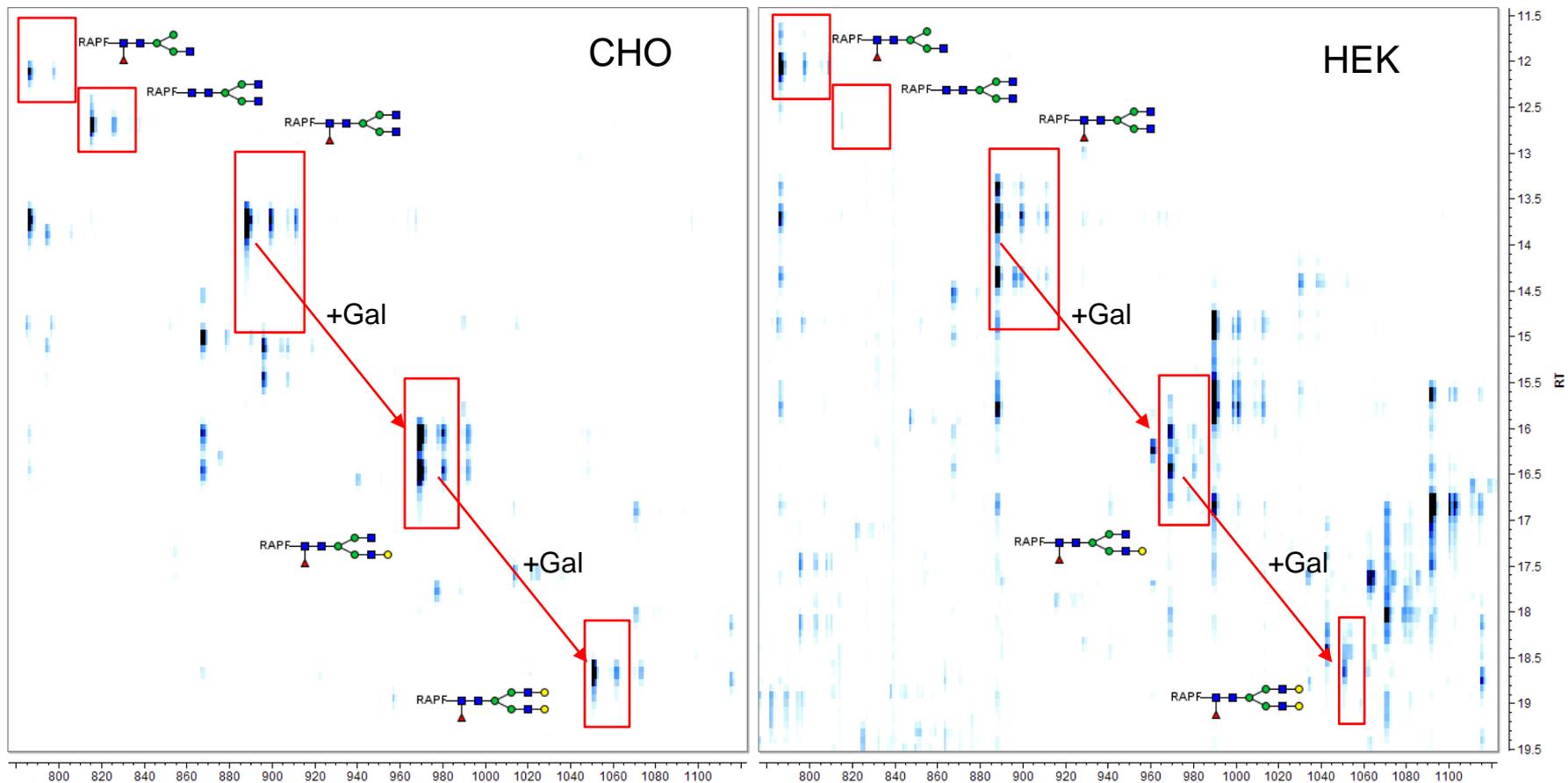
Comparison of Human vs. CHO glycans

Non-sialylated Biantennary species



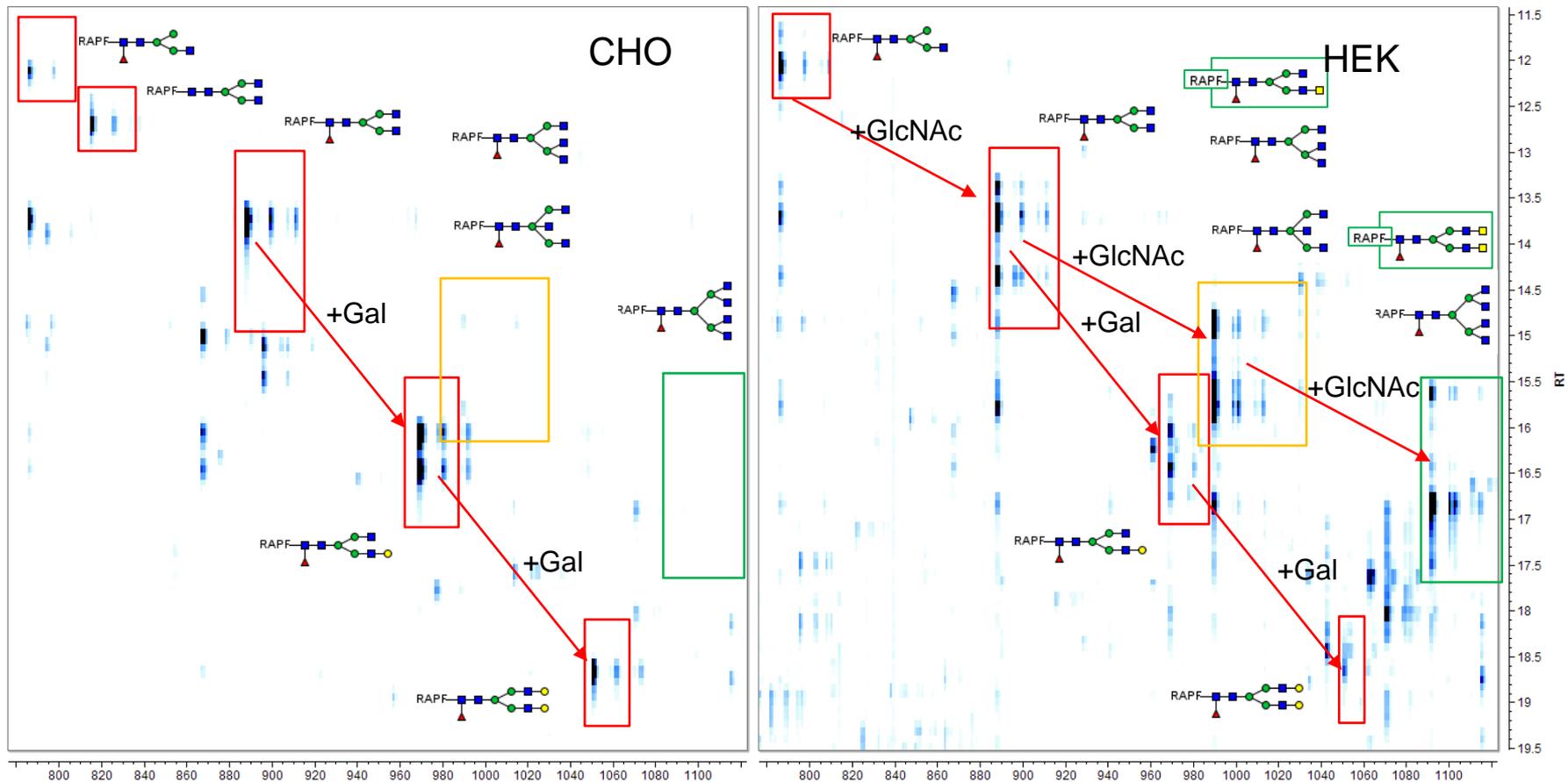
Comparison of Human vs. CHO glycans

Non-sialylated Biantennary species



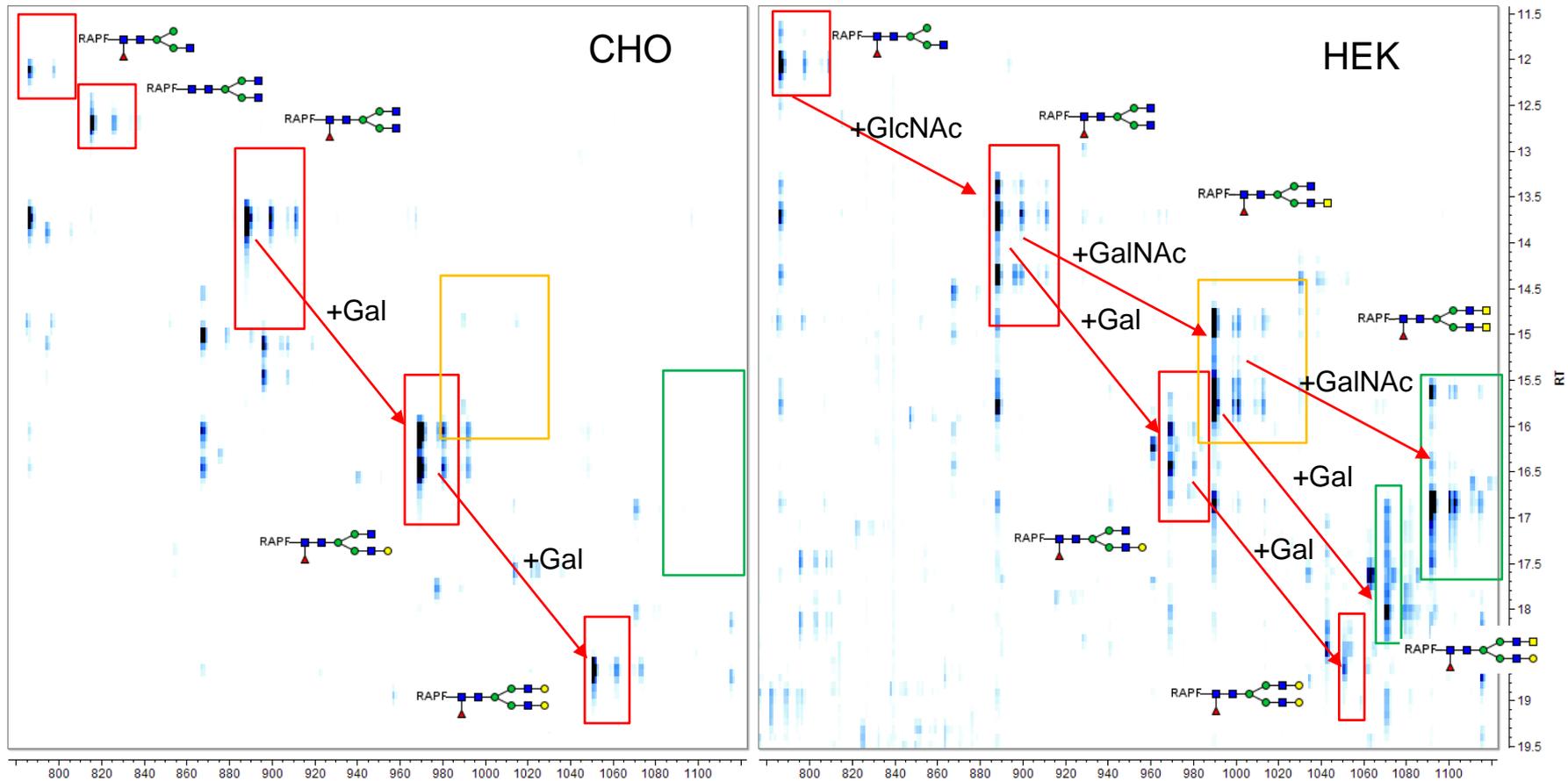
Comparison of Human vs. CHO glycan

Non-sialylated Biantennary species



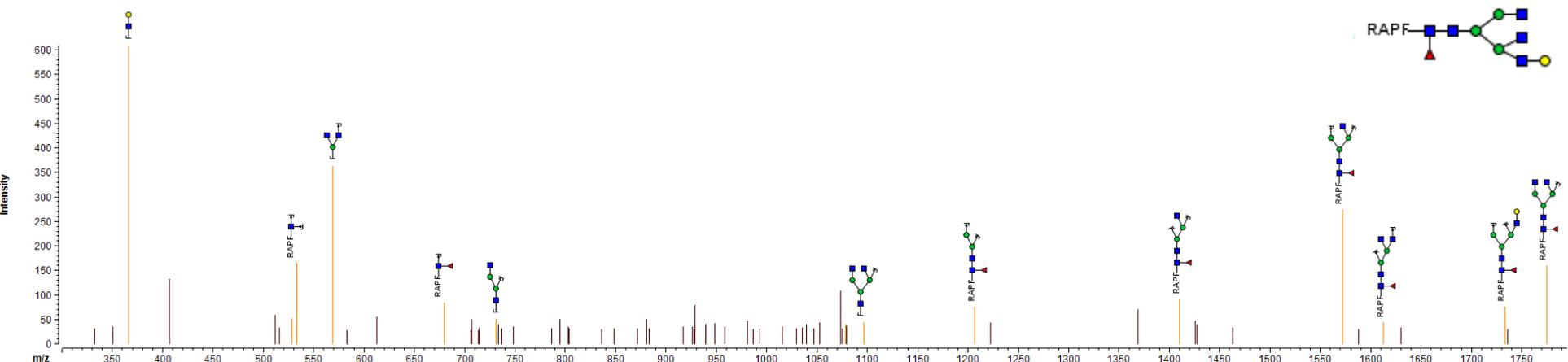
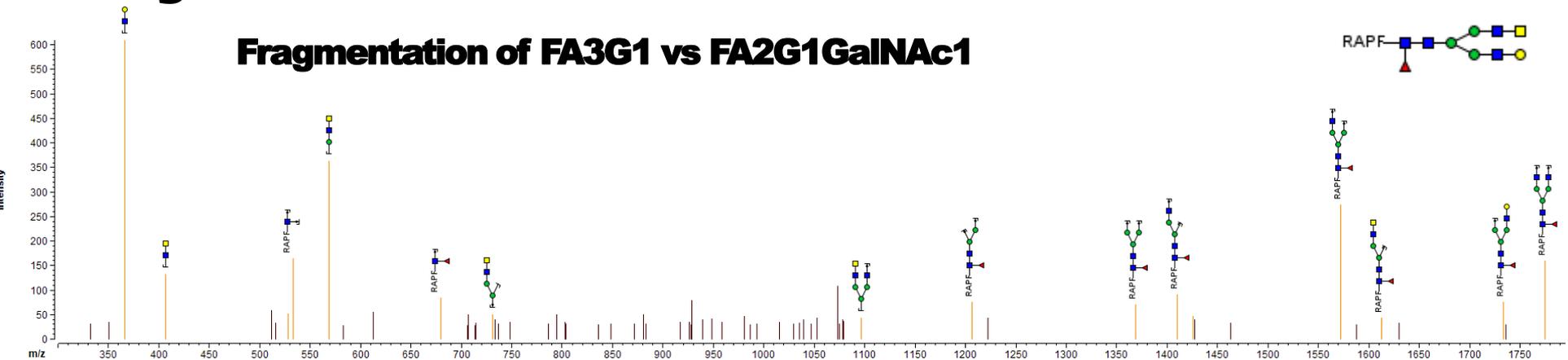
Comparison of Human vs. CHO glyicans

Non-sialylated Biantennary species



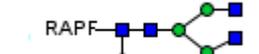
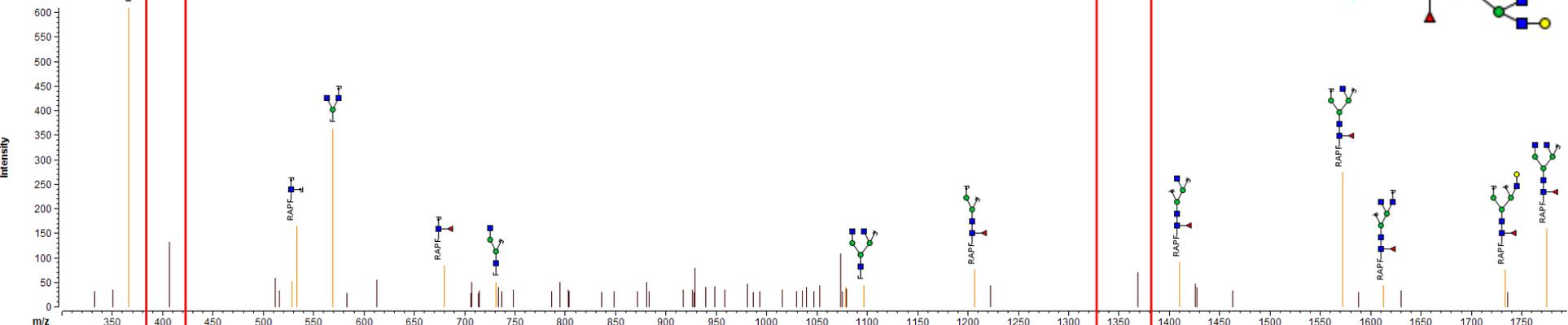
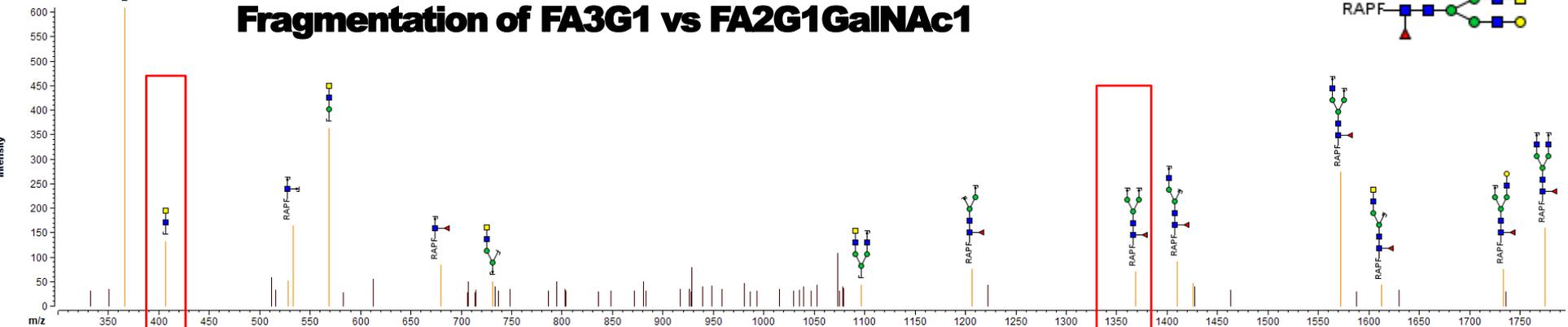
Glycan Structure Refresher:

Fragmentation of FA3G1 vs FA2G1GalNAc1



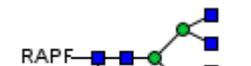
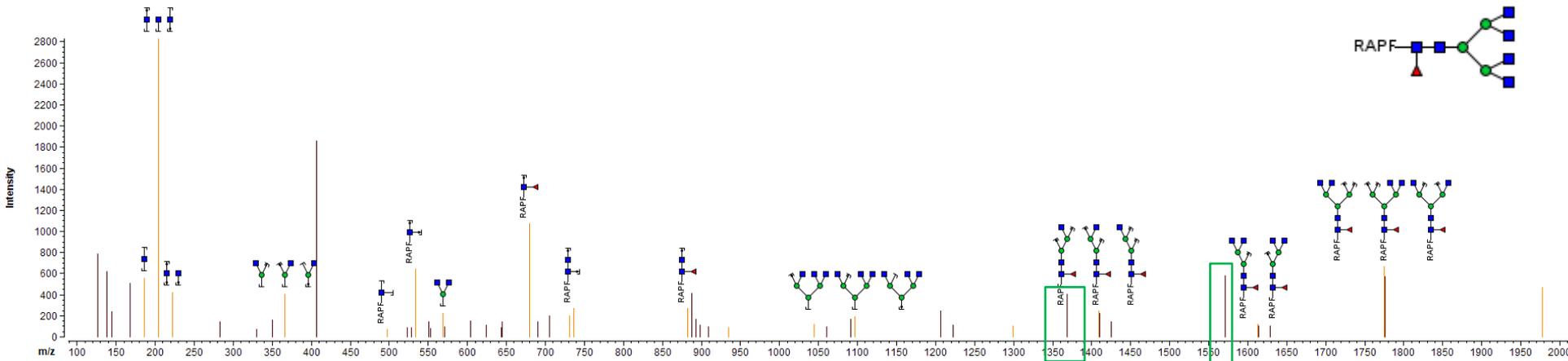
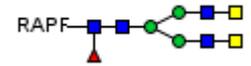
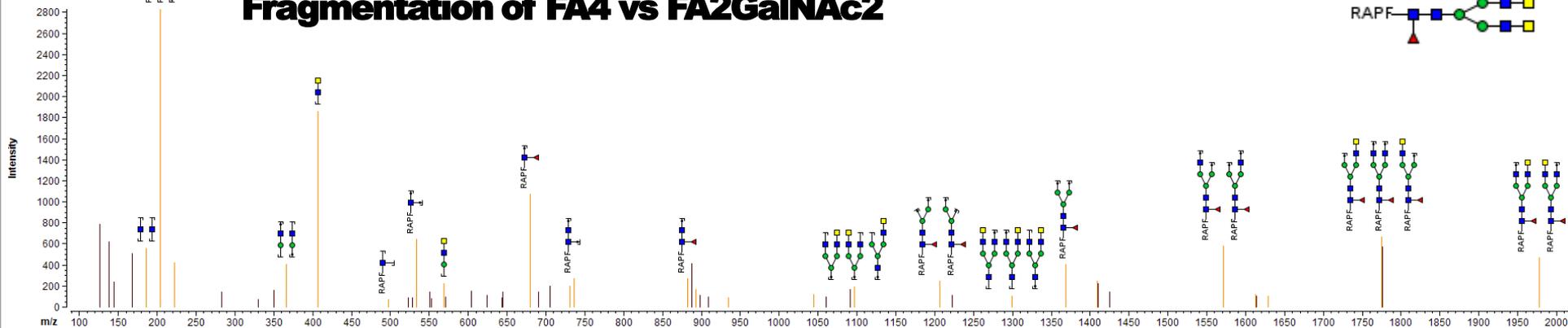
Glycan Structure Refresher:

Fragmentation of FA3G1 vs FA2G1GalNAc1



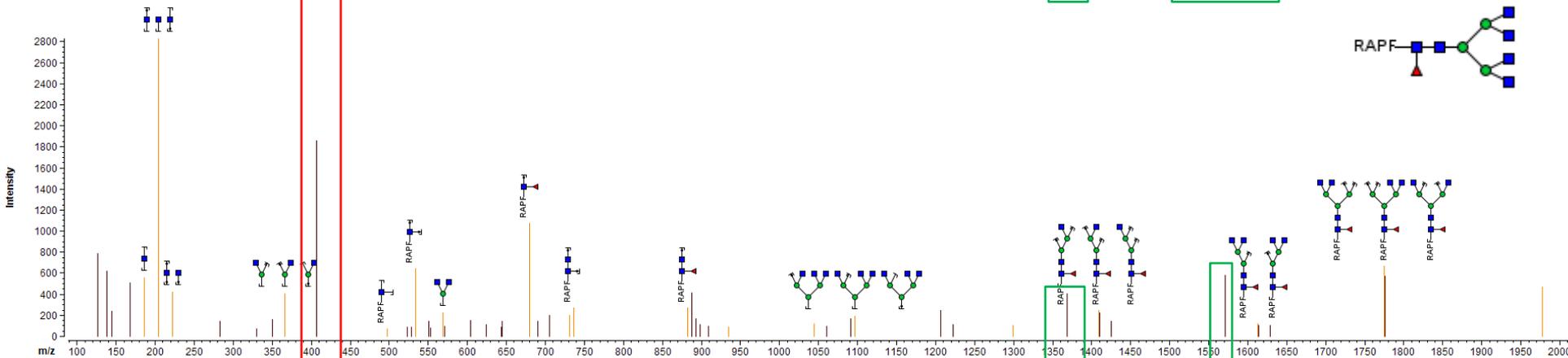
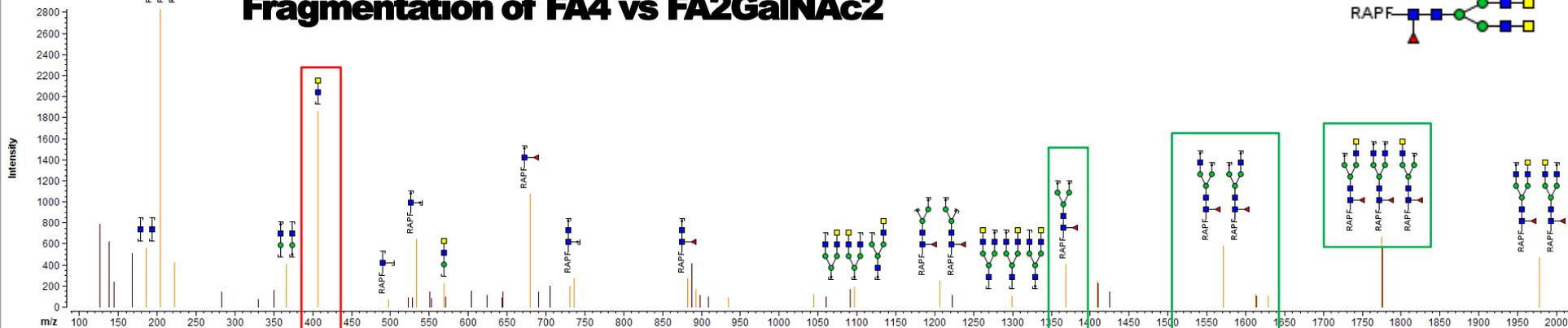
Glycan Structure Refresher:

Fragmentation of FA4 vs FA2GalNAc2



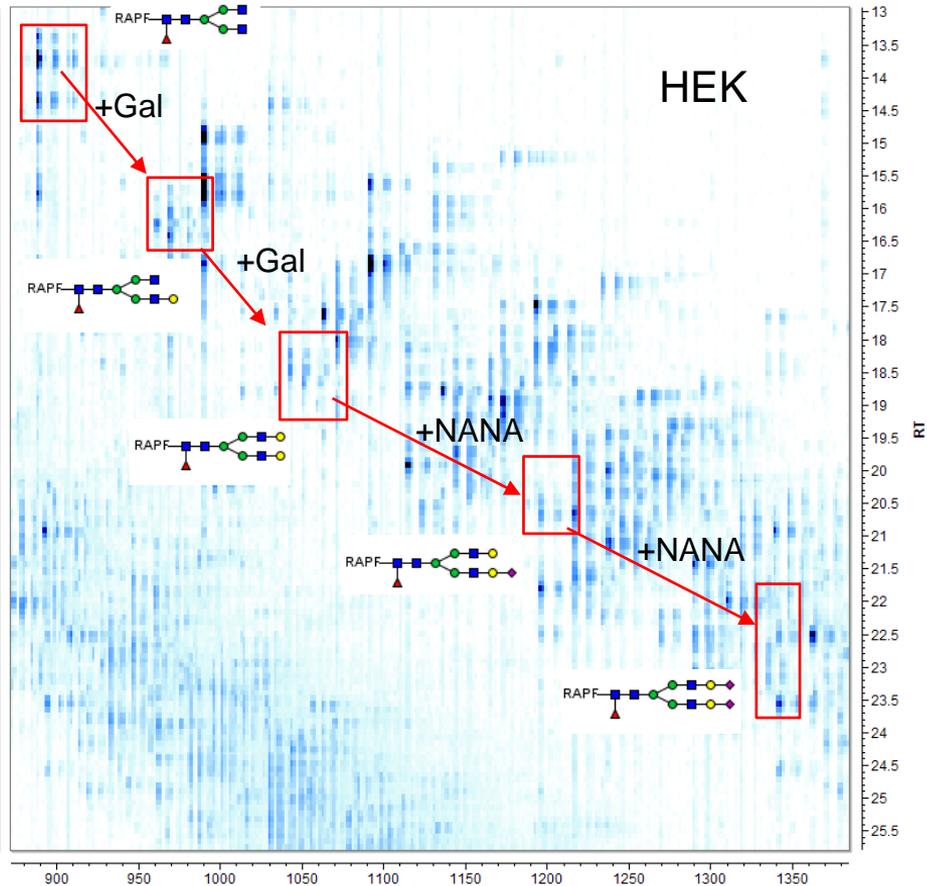
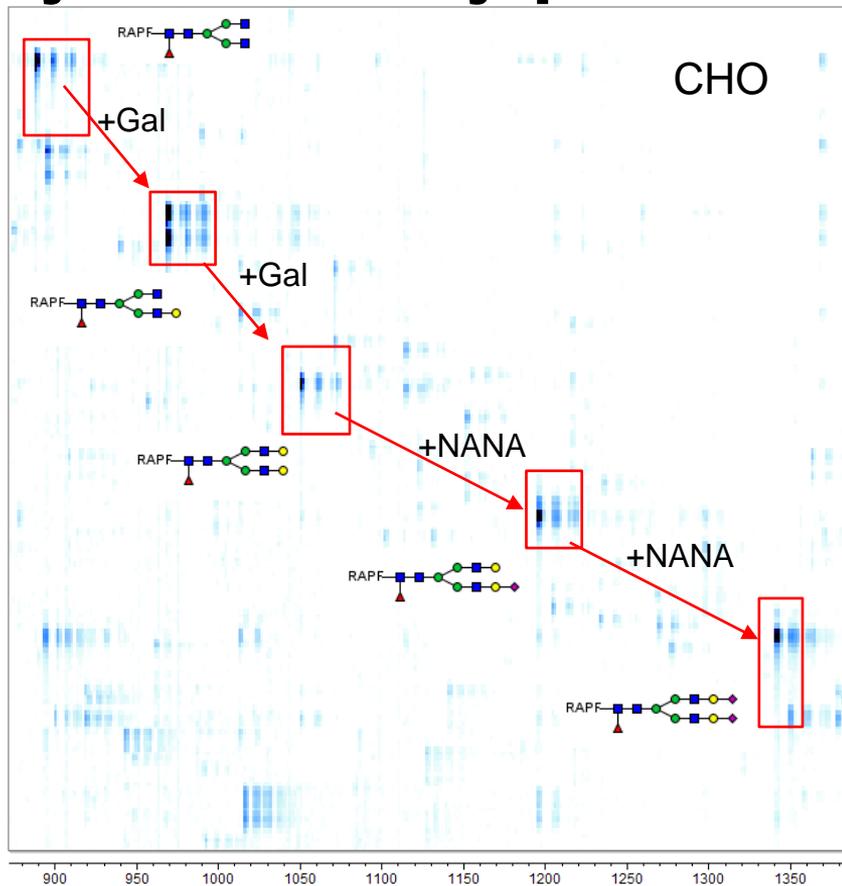
Glycan Structure Refresher:

Fragmentation of FA4 vs FA2GalNAc2



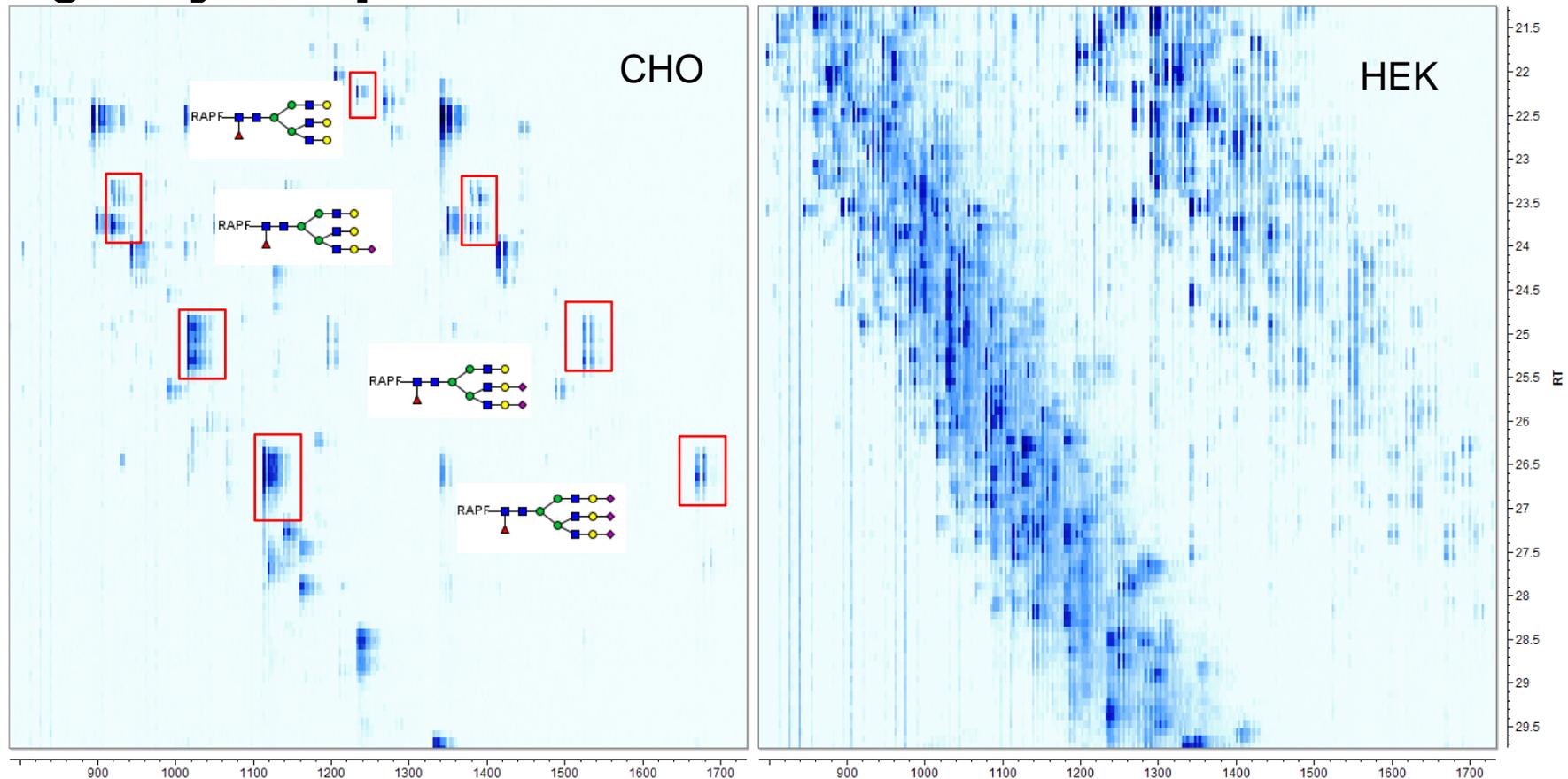
Comparison of Human vs. CHO glycan

Sialylated Biantennary species



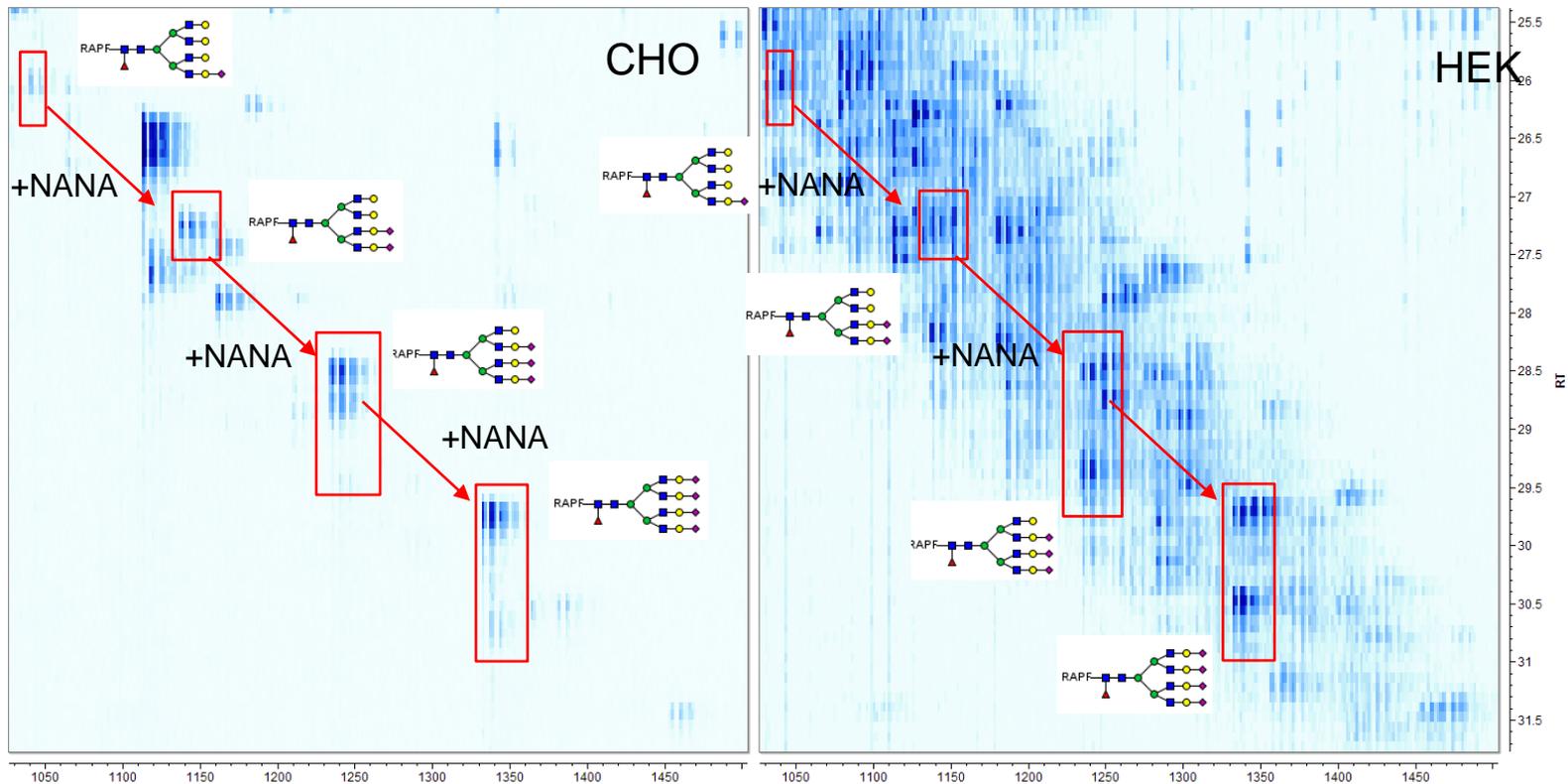
Comparison of Human vs. CHO glycans

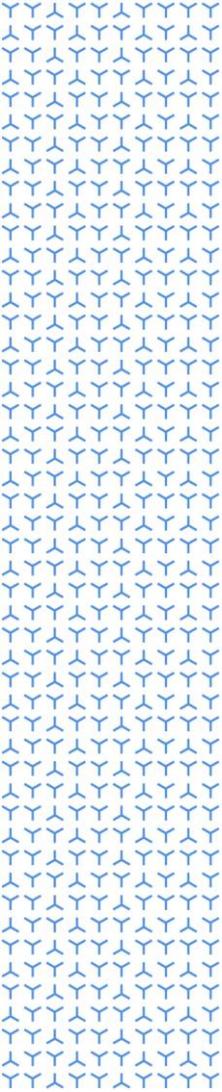
Large sialylated species



Comparison of Human vs. CHO glyicans

Large sialylated species



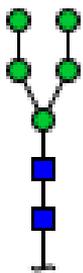


Glycan Structure Refresher

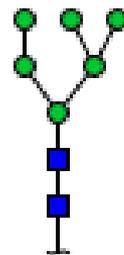
Glycan Structure Refresher

Class

High Mannose

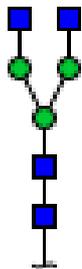


Man5

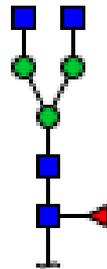


Man6

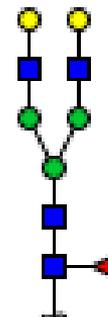
Complex



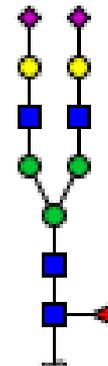
A2



FA2

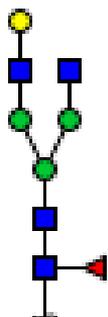


FA2G2

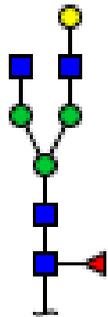


FA2G2S2

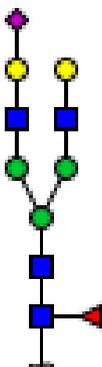
Glycan Structure Refresher: Isomers 1



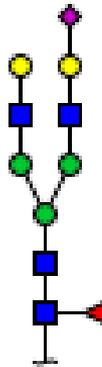
FA2G1



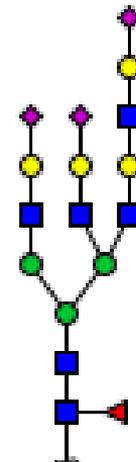
FA2G1



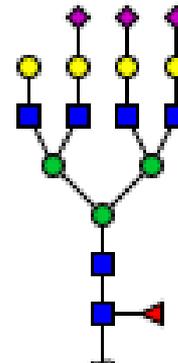
FA2G2S1



FA2G2S1



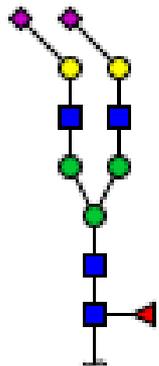
FA3G3Lac1S3



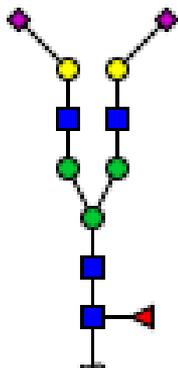
FA4G4S3

Glycan Structure Refresher: Isomers 2

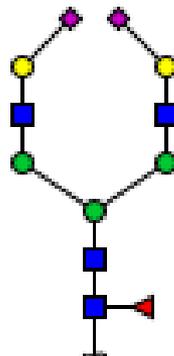
$\alpha[2\rightarrow3], \alpha[2\rightarrow3]$



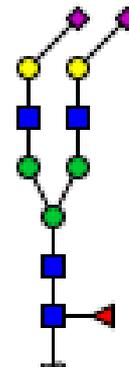
$\alpha[2\rightarrow3], \alpha[2\rightarrow6]$



$\alpha[2\rightarrow6], \alpha[2\rightarrow3]$



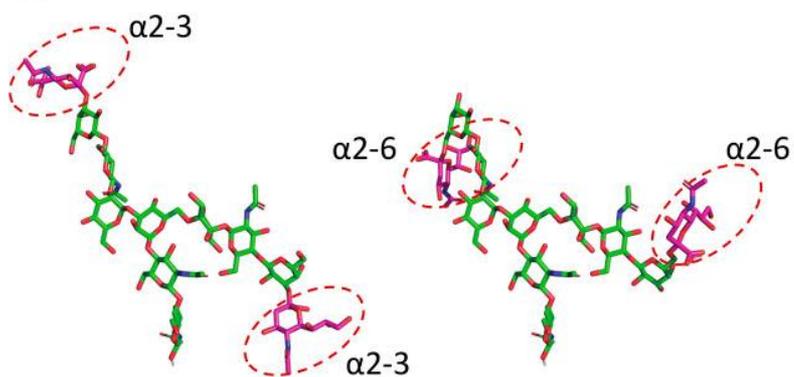
$\alpha[2\rightarrow6], \alpha[2\rightarrow6]$



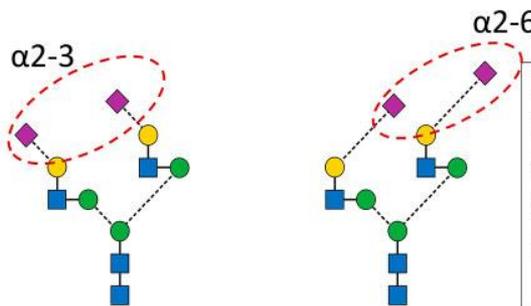
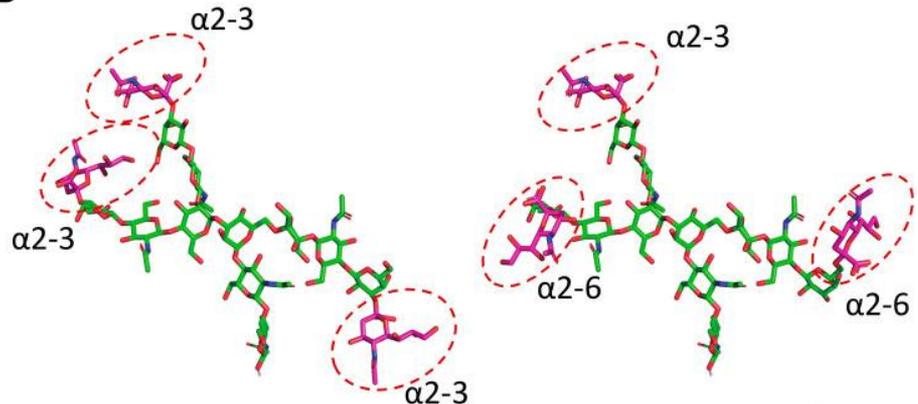
FA2G2S2

Glycan Structure Refresher: Isomers 2

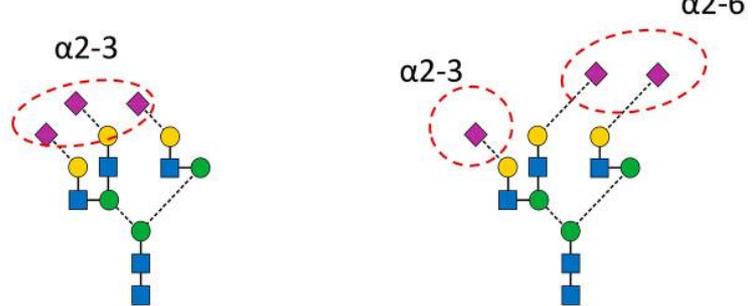
A



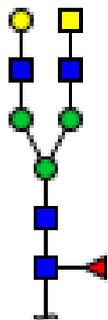
B



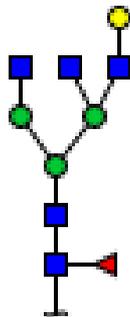
Monosacch.	Linkage
Neu5Ac (purple diamond)	β 1-2 —
Gal (yellow circle)	β 1-4
GlcNAc (blue square)	α 1-3 >
Man (green circle)	α 1-6 >



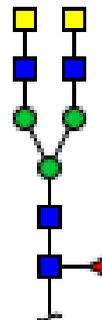
Glycan Structure Refresher: Isomers 3



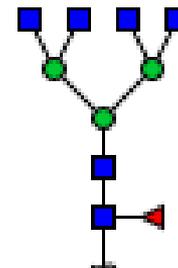
FA2G1GalNAc1



FA3G1



FA2GalNAc2

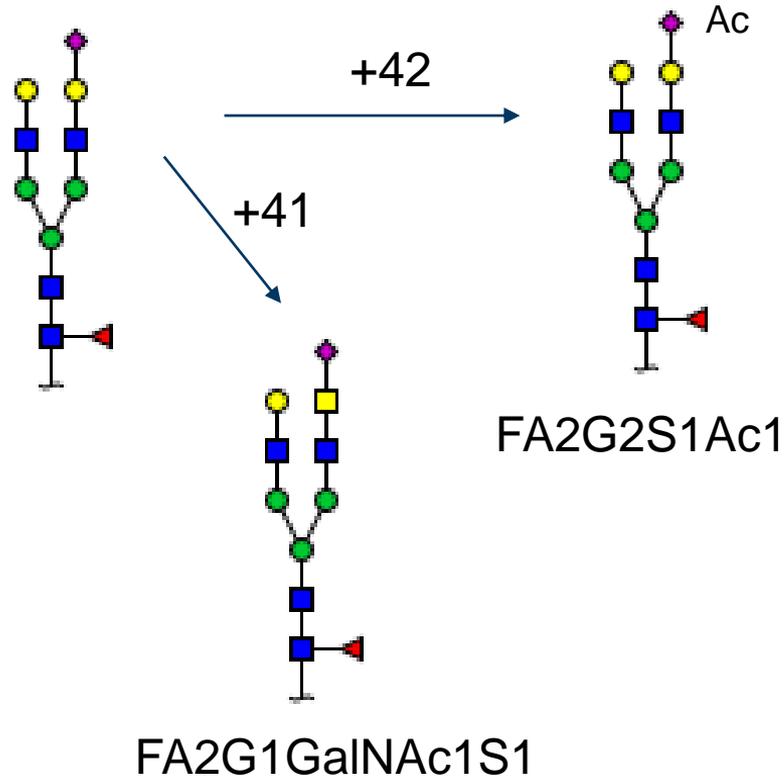


FA4

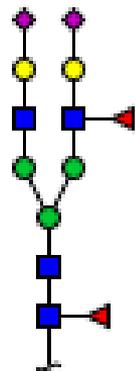
Harvey DJ et. Al. 2021 Anal. Bioanal. Chem. 413, 7229

Do KY, Do SI, Cummings RD 1997 Glycobiol. 7, 183

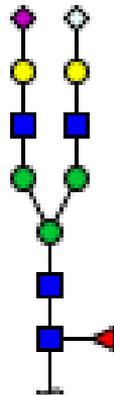
Glycan Structure Refresher: Etc.



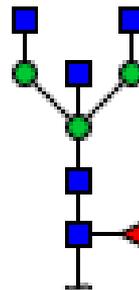
Glycan Structure Refresher: Etc.



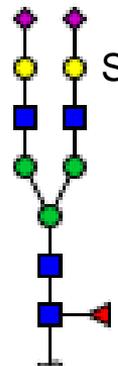
FA2F1G2S2



FA2G2S1Sg1



FA2B



FA2G2S2Su1

Mass Shift

+146, -16

+16

+204, -41

+80

+162 Hex, +291 NeuAc