

# Targeting Ewing sarcoma, Osteosarcoma and Neuroblastoma with Anti-MCAM Chimeric Antigen Receptor Modified Natural Killer Cells

Wen Luo<sup>1</sup>, Aliza Gardenswartz<sup>1</sup>, Yaya Chu<sup>1</sup>, Jeremy M. Rosenblum<sup>1</sup>, Janet Ayello<sup>1</sup>, Mario Marcondes<sup>2</sup>, Willem W. Overwijk<sup>2</sup>, Timothy P. Cripe<sup>3</sup>, Kevin A. Cassady<sup>3</sup>, Dean A. Lee<sup>3</sup>, Mitchell S. Cairo<sup>1,4,5,6</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Pediatrics, New York Medical College, Valhalla, NY 10595, USA. <sup>2</sup>Nektar Therapeutics, San Francisco, CA 94158, USA <sup>3</sup>Center for Childhood Cancer and Blood Diseases, Nationwide Children's Hospital, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43205, USA. <sup>4</sup>Department of Cell Biology & Anatomy, New York Medical College, Valhalla, NY 10595, USA. <sup>5</sup>Department of Pathology, Microbiology & Immunology, New York Medical College, Valhalla, NY 10595, USA <sup>6</sup>Department of Medicine, New York Medical College, Valhalla, NY 10595, USA

## Background

Pediatric patients with metastatic ES, OS and NB have a dismal average 5-year survival (<25%). Novel therapeutic approaches are desperately needed (Nayyar 2019). The melanoma cell adhesion molecule (MCAM) is highly expressed in pediatric solid tumors and constitutes a novel target for immunotherapy (Orentas, 2012). We previously demonstrated the anti-tumor efficacy of anti-CD20 CAR NK cells against Burkitt lymphoma in a humanized xenograft mouse model (Chu 2015). NKTR-255 is an investigational IL-15R $\alpha$ -dependent, polymer-conjugated, recombinant human IL-15 agonist that retains the full spectrum of IL-15 biology, including expansion of NK cells (Miyazaki 2021, Robinson 2021).

## Objective

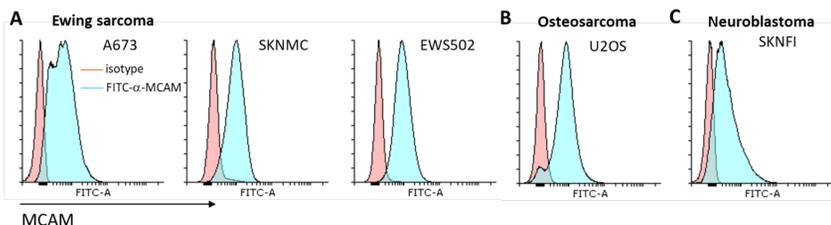
Here we developed an anti-MCAM CAR NK cell and investigated its in vitro and in vivo efficacy alone or in combination with NKTR-255 (provided by Nektar Therapeutics) in promoting NK cell cytotoxicity against ES, OS and NB.

## Methods

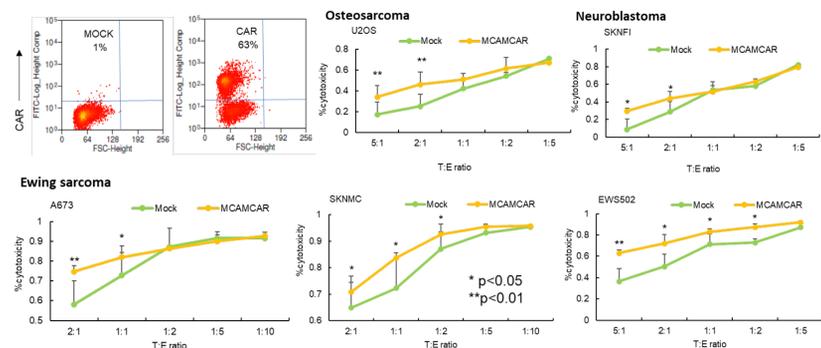
We engineered a CAR expressing NK cell targeting MCAM by electroporation of CAR mRNA into ex vivo expanded NK cells. In vitro cytotoxicity assays were performed to investigate the efficacy of anti-MCAM CAR NK cell against MCAM+ as well as CRISPR/Cas9 generated MCAM-knockout ES, OS and NB cells. Interferon (IFN)- $\gamma$  and perforin levels were measured by ELISA assays. NB xenograft and ES patient derived xenograft (PDX) mouse models were used to evaluate the anti-tumor efficacy in vivo. Using an orthotopic mouse model of ES metastasis, we further investigated the anti-metastasis effect of CAR NK alone and/or in combination with NKTR-255 (0.3 mg/kg, iv).

## Results

### MCAM is highly expressed in ES, OS and NB cells

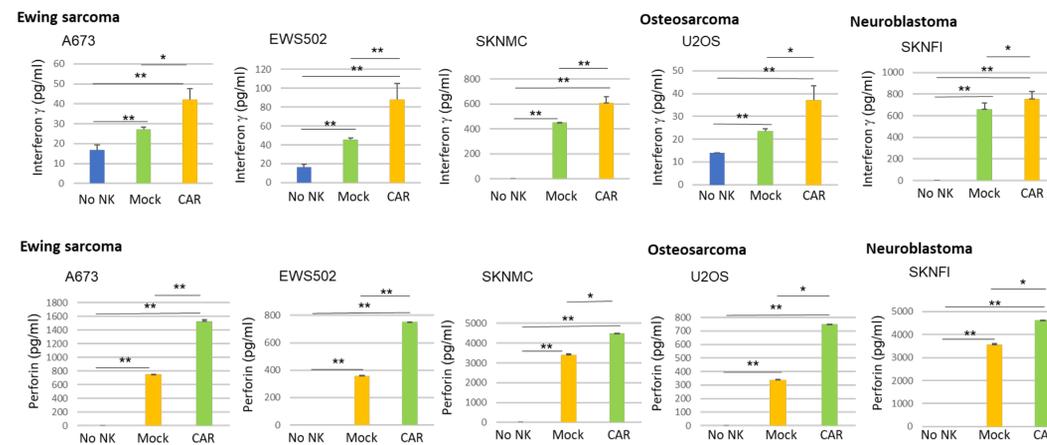


### MCAM CAR significantly enhanced cytotoxic activity of NK cells against MCAM+ ES, OS and NB cells

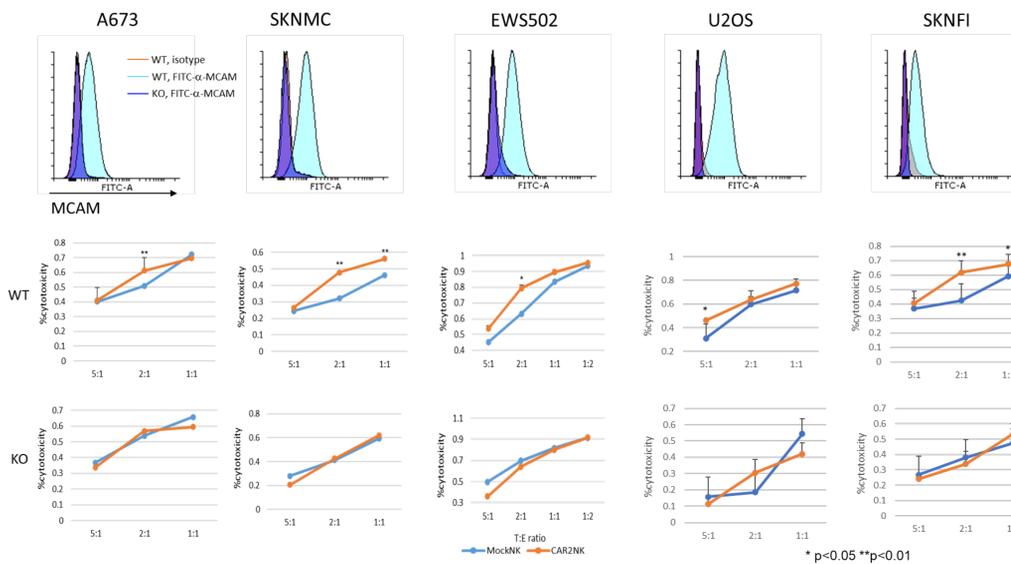


## Results

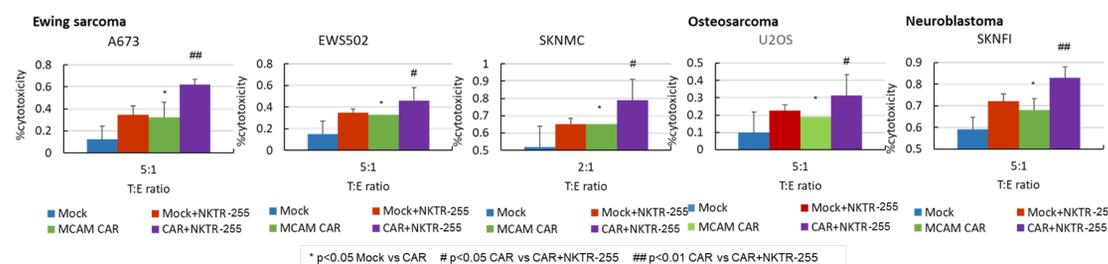
### MCAM CAR significantly enhanced cytokine secretion of NK cells



### MCAM CAR significantly enhanced cytotoxic activity of NK cells against MCAM+ but not MCAM KO ES, OS and NB cells

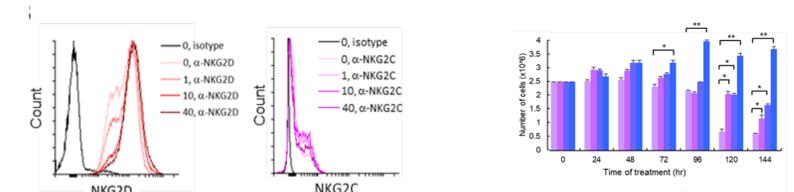


### NKTR-255 further enhanced MCAM CAR NK cytotoxic activity against MCAM+ ES, OS and NB cells

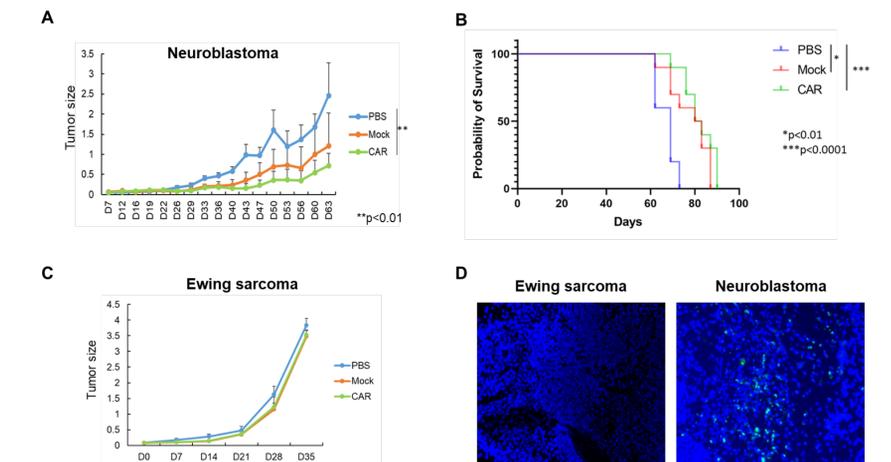


## Results

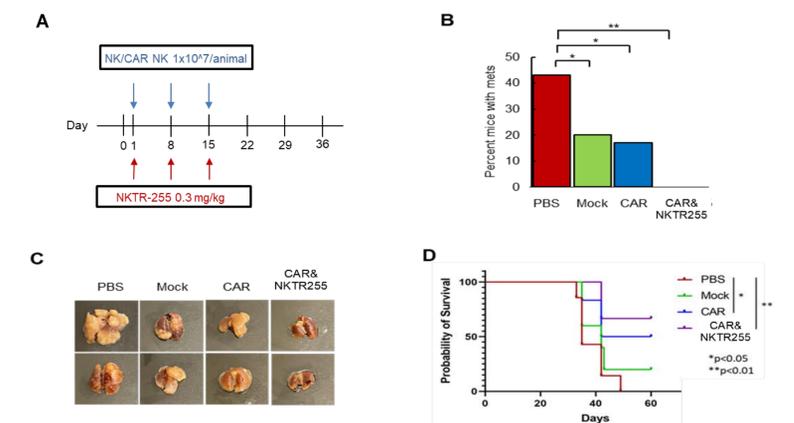
### NKTR-255 enhanced NK activating receptor expression and NK proliferation/expansion



### MCAM CAR NK cells significantly decreased tumor growth and prolonged animal survival in a NB xenograft but not ES PDX model



### NKTR-255 further enhanced anti-metastasis effect of anti-MCAM CAR NK cells in an ES orthotopic mouse model



## Conclusion

Our findings demonstrated efficacy of anti-MCAM CAR NK cells alone and/or in combination with NKTR-255 against malignant pediatric solid tumors in vitro and in vivo. Supported in part by U54 CA232561.