

Bispecific antibodies targeting the ENG-ALK1-BMPRII axis as a novel approach for the treatment of HHT

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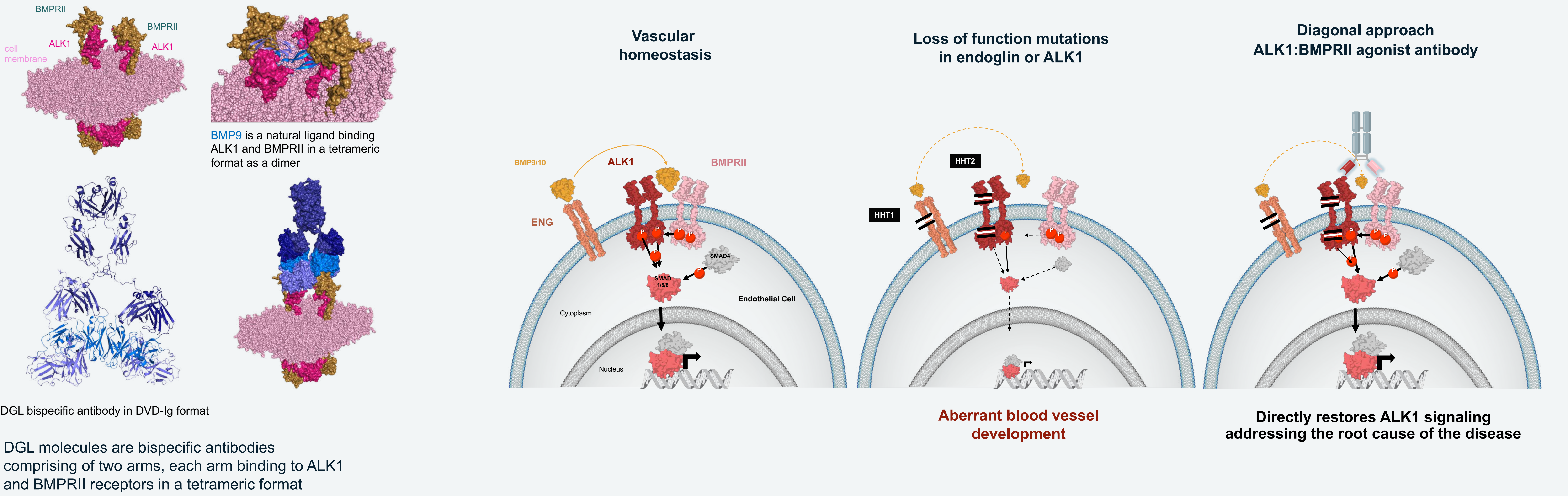
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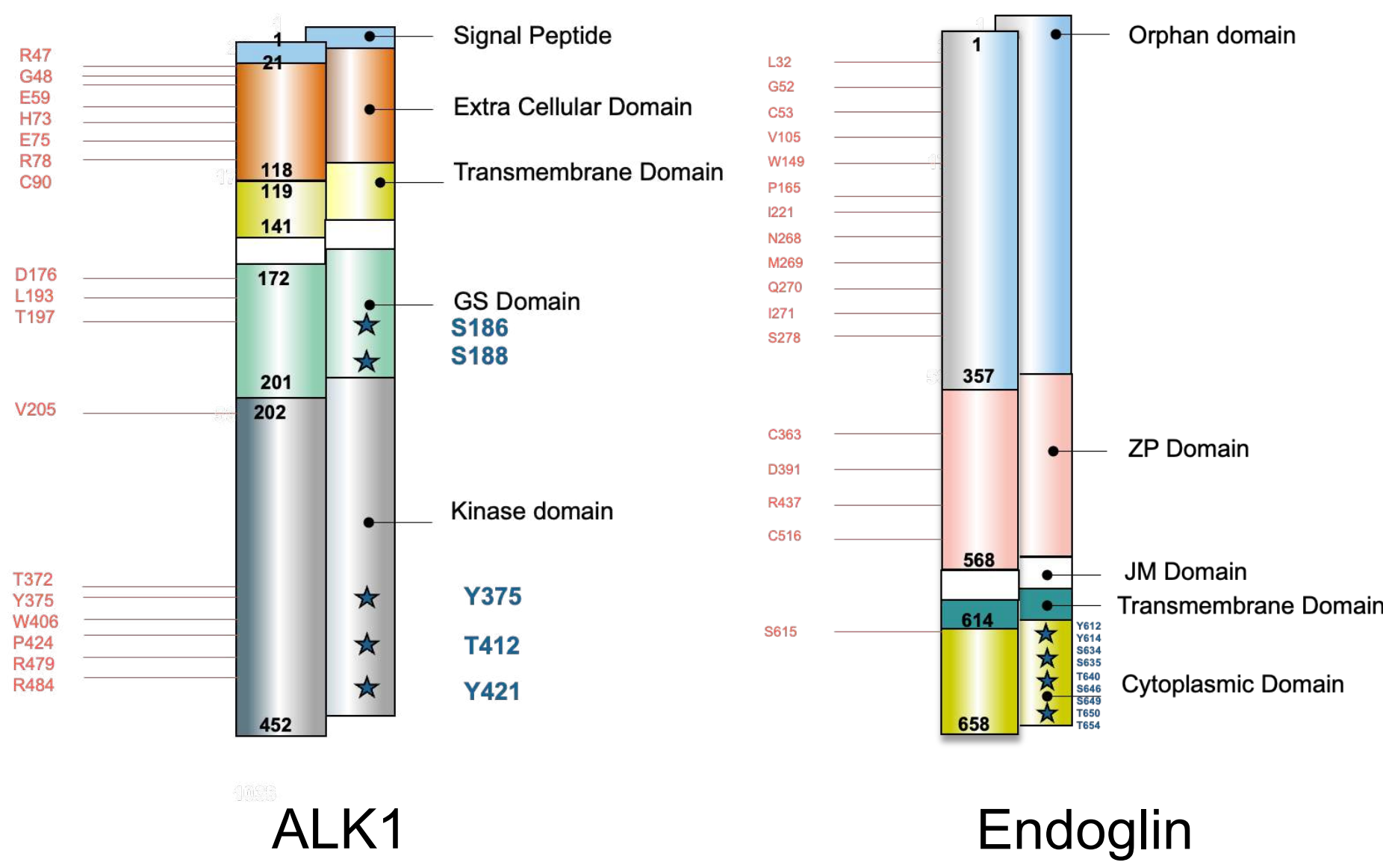
Summary

- Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia is marked by impaired signaling pathways mediated by the Bone Morphogenetic Protein (BMP) receptor family: ENG-ALK1-BMPRII axis. The creation of therapeutic bispecific antibodies that target and directly activate these critical receptors offers a novel approach for the treatment of HHT. Diagonal Therapeutics has developed a cutting-edge platform that utilizes high-throughput screening of immune repertoires and harnesses sophisticated computational algorithms and bioinformatics to identify antibodies that exhibit high specificity and affinity. Because ALK1 is preferentially expressed in the vasculature, our bispecific antibodies are designed to enhance selectivity to the target tissues impacted by HHT. Significant antibody engineering efforts were undertaken to maximize therapeutic efficacy and minimize potential side effects. Various antibody formats were evaluated to identify the most suitable structure that provides stability, effective targeting, and reduced immunogenicity. Additionally, linker optimization was crucial, involving adjustments to the linker's length and flexibility to facilitate the appropriate orientation and function of the bispecific antibodies.
- These engineered antibodies are characterized by their dual engagement with ALK1 and BMPRII, positively modulating the signaling pathways implicated in HHT.
- In vitro* and *in vivo* characterization of the Diagonal antibodies has demonstrated that their use can prevent and reverse vascular malformations in two preclinical models of HHT and that they restore deficient signaling in HHT patient-derived endothelial cells.

Mechanism of action

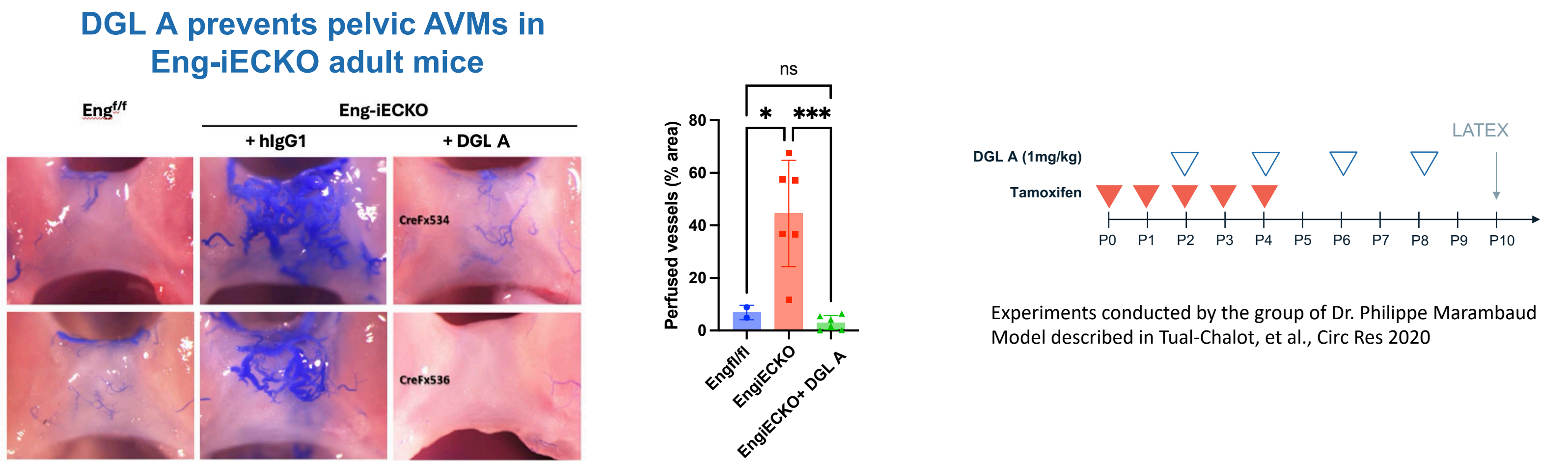


Mutations in ALK1 and ENG

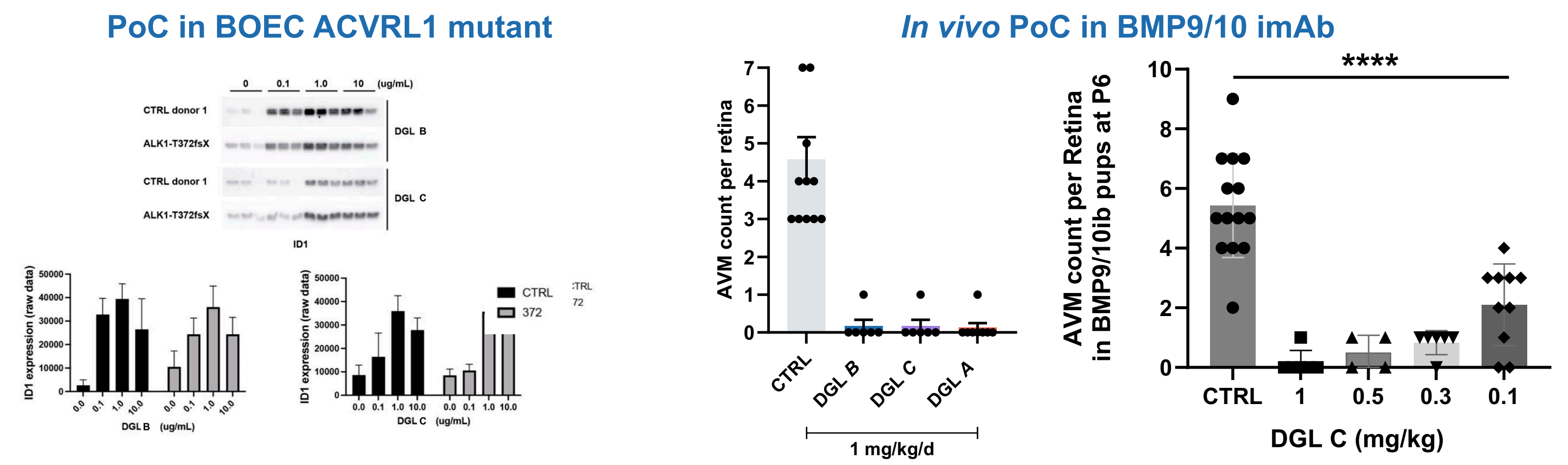


DGL molecules can restore signaling for a majority of ALK1 and ENG mutations

DGL molecule shows *in vivo* activity in ENG KO adult mice

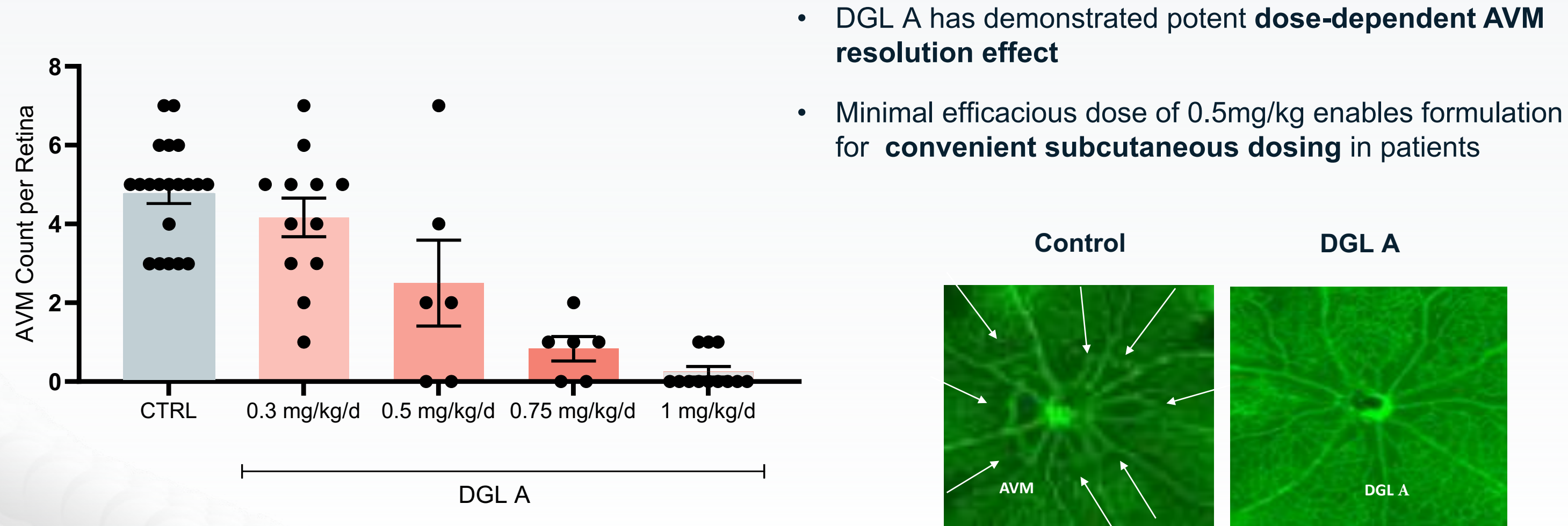


DGL molecule promotes signaling in HHT endothelial cells and prevent AVM formation *in vivo*



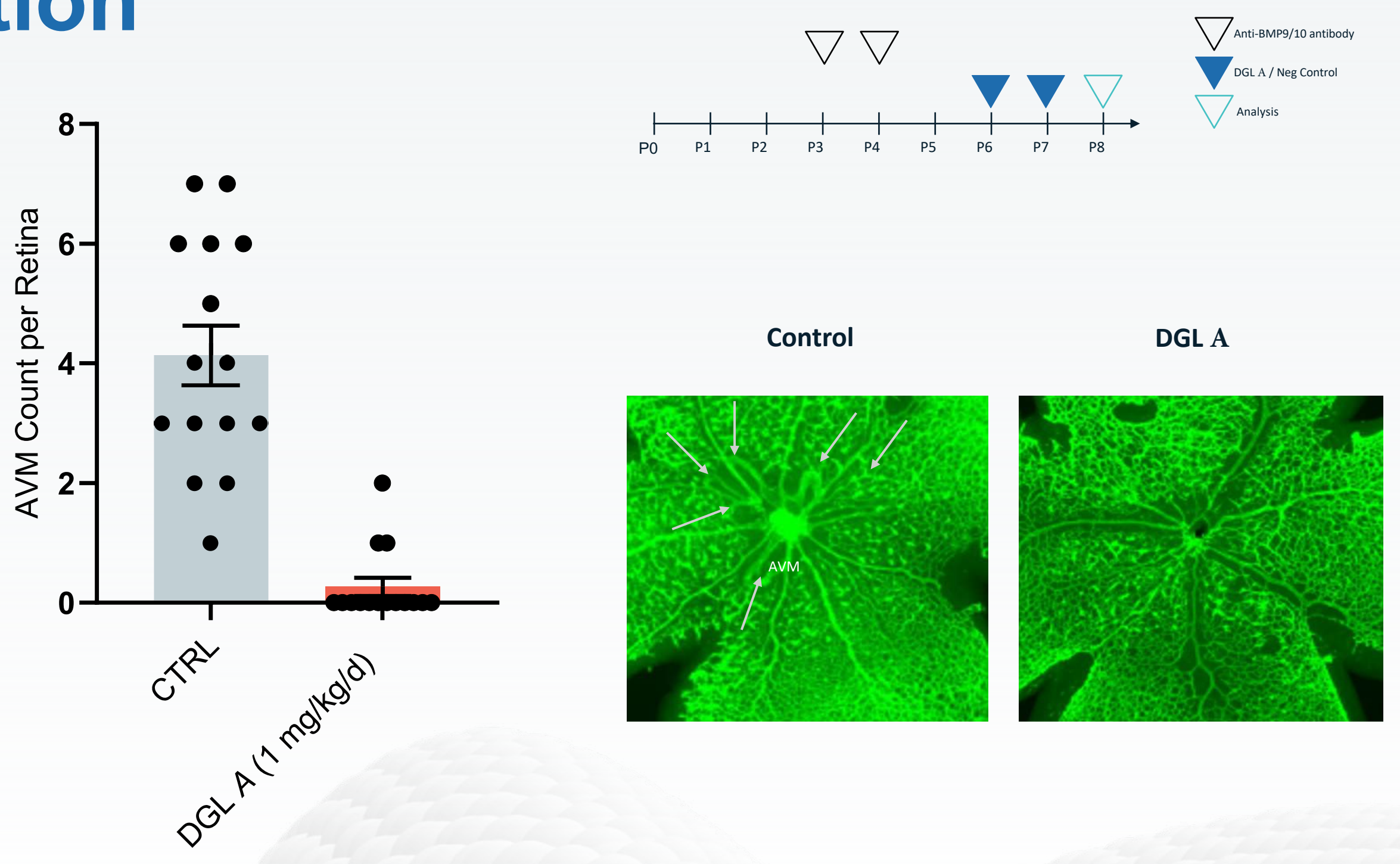
DGL molecule prevents formation of AVMs in a dose-dependent manner

Treatment protocol: mice are dosed with anti-BMP9/10 antibody the same days as DGL A or control antibody



DGL molecule potently reverses AVM formation

Rescue protocol: mice are dosed with anti-BMP9/10 antibody three days prior to the first dose of DGL A or control antibody



Conclusions

- Agonistic antibodies offer a compelling therapeutic approach as they can overcome the liabilities of natural ligands and their modified variants.
- DIAGONAL platform combines computational and experimental techniques to rapidly deliver agonist antibodies to any multimeric receptor complex in a single, deterministic campaign.
- By merging innovative biotechnological techniques with detailed molecular engineering, this study underscores the emerging role of bispecific antibodies as a transformative therapeutic option for managing HHT.

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