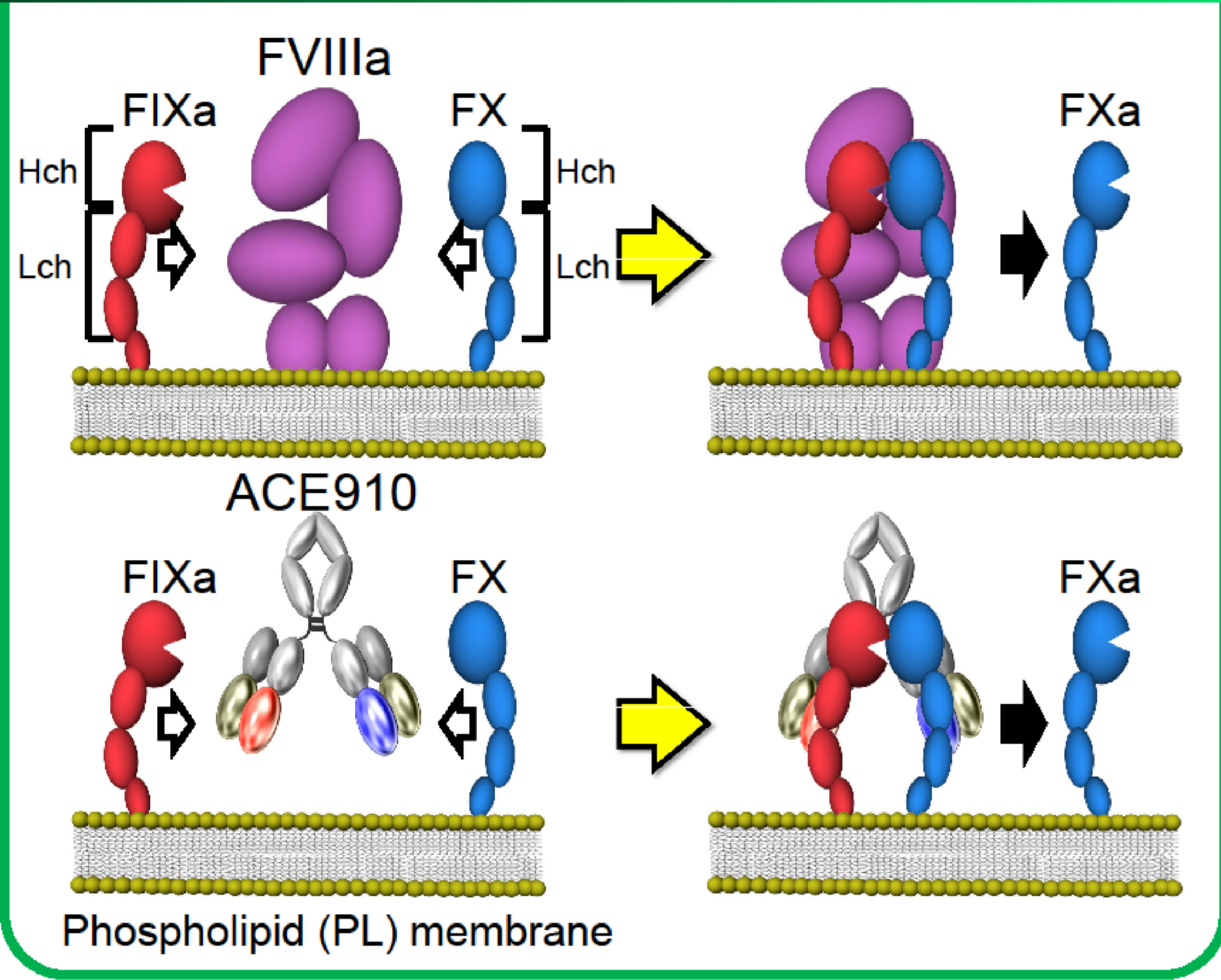


## Background & Objective

- In hemophilia A, routine prophylaxis with exogenous FVIII requires frequent intravenous injections and can lead to the development of anti-FVIII alloantibodies (FVIII inhibitors).
- We developed a humanized bispecific antibody (BiAb), ACE910, that mimics the function of FVIII. After a full *in vitro* analysis, we present the functions and activity of ACE910.

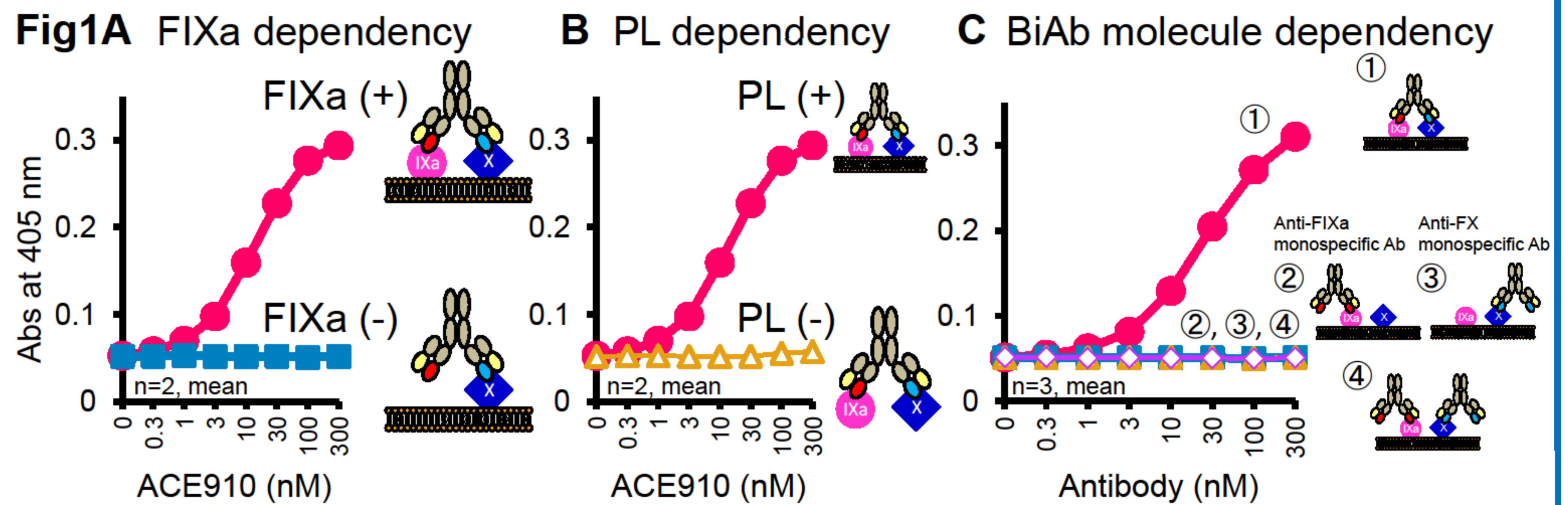
## Concept of FVIII-mimetic BiAb



## Characterization of FVIII-mimetic activity of ACE910

### FXa generation assay

Method: FX activation was promoted by various antibodies in the presence or absence of PL with or without FIXa. After chromogenic substrate S-2222 had been added, the activity of generated FXa was assessed by measuring the absorbance at 405 nm.



## Affinity analysis using Biacore

Method: Test antibodies were captured on Protein A that had been immobilized on a sensor chip. Monospecific forms of antibody were used to measure the affinity of ACE910 FIXa-arm or FX-arm to the corresponding antigen.

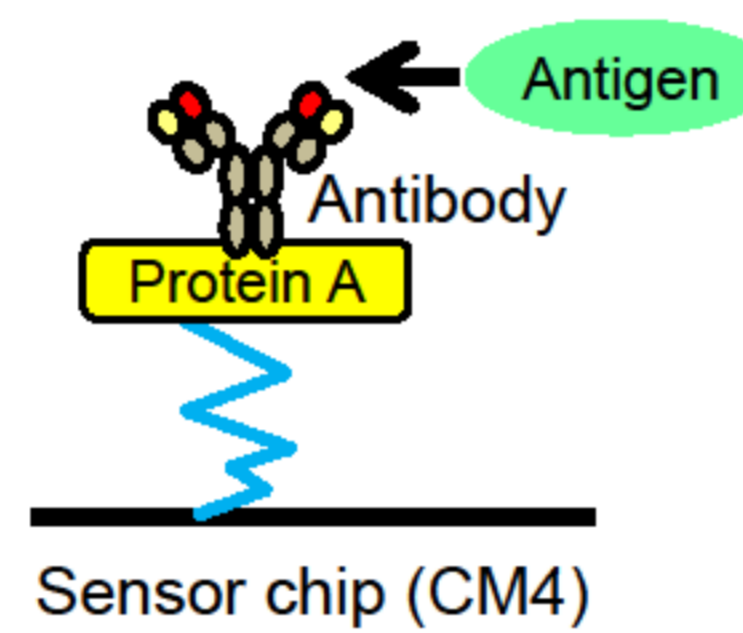


Table1  $K_D$  values ( $\mu\text{M}$ )

Antigen	hFX	hFXa	hFIX	hFIXa
ACE910	1.8	0.98	1.6	1.5
FVIIIa	1~3(*1)	Not reported	Not reported	0.015(*2)

\*1 J. Biol. Chem. 272, 2082-2088 (1997) \*2 J. Biol. Chem. 269, 7150-7155 (1994).

### Summary1

- ① ACE910 functions as a cofactor that promotes the activation of FX by FIXa (Fig1A).
- ② PL dependency of ACE910 suggested its activity is specific to the hemostatic site (Fig1B).
- ③ Bridging between FIXa and FX is required to exhibit ACE910's cofactor activity (Fig1C).
- ④ FXa would easily detach from ACE910 to form prothrombinase because of the low binding affinity (Table1).

= FVIII-mimetic activity

## Potency of FVIII-mimetic activity of ACE910 in coagulable reaction

### Kinetics analysis

Method: The rate of FXa generation in the presence of ACE910 or FVIIIa was determined by FXa generation assay. The data were fitted to Michaelis-Menten equation to calculate kinetics parameters.

$K_m$ : Michaelis-menten constant  
 $V_{max}$ : Maximum velocity  
 $k_{cat}$ : Catalytic rate constant  
 $k_{cat}/K_m$ : Catalytic efficacy

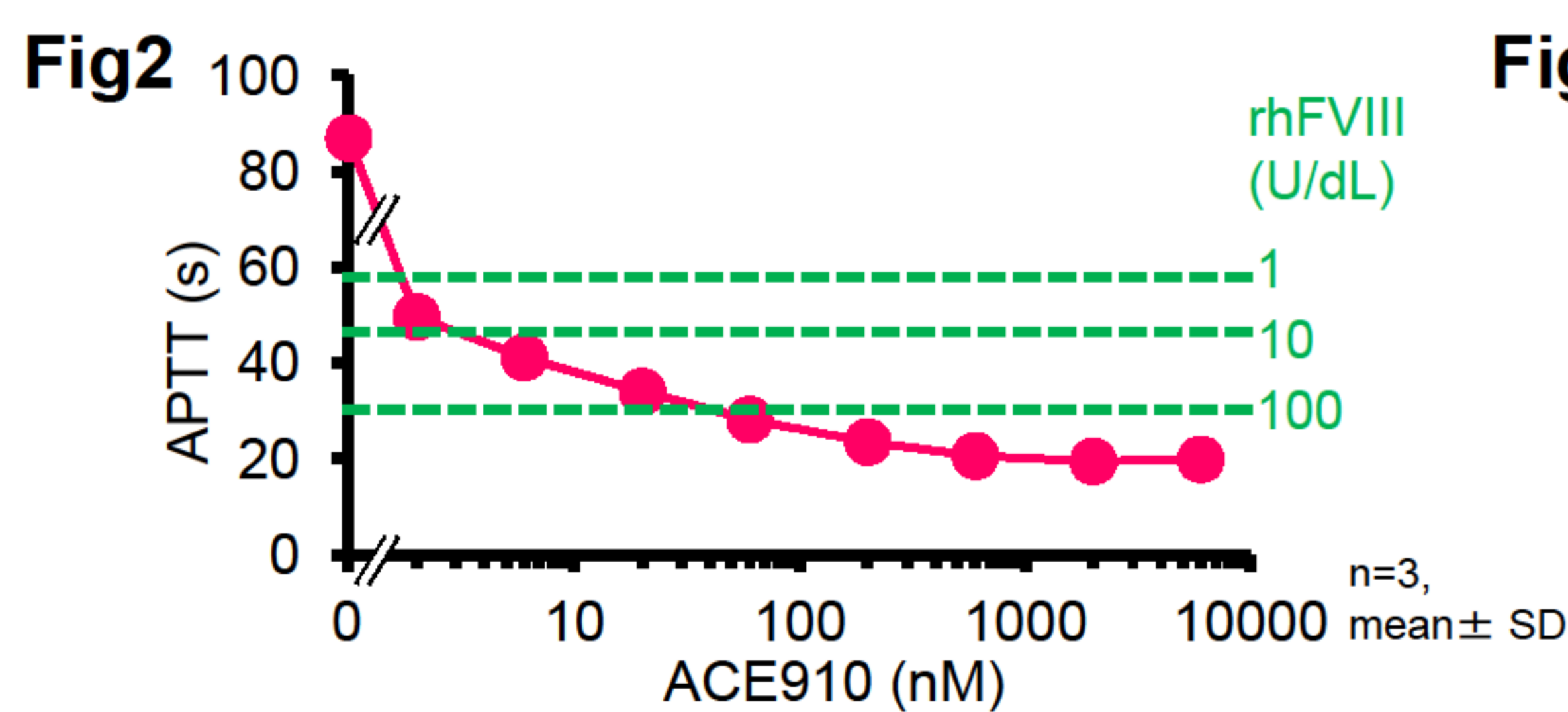
Table2 Kinetics parameters

Condition	$K_m$ ( $\mu\text{M}$ )	$V_{max}$ (nM/min)	$k_{cat}$ (/min)	$k_{cat}/K_m$ (x-fold)
FIXa+FX+PL	0.0986	0.0257	0.000643	0.00652 (1)
+ ACE910	0.00505	2.88	2.88	570 (87400)
+ FVIIIa	0.0195	126	126	6460 (991000)

n=3, mean

### APTT assay

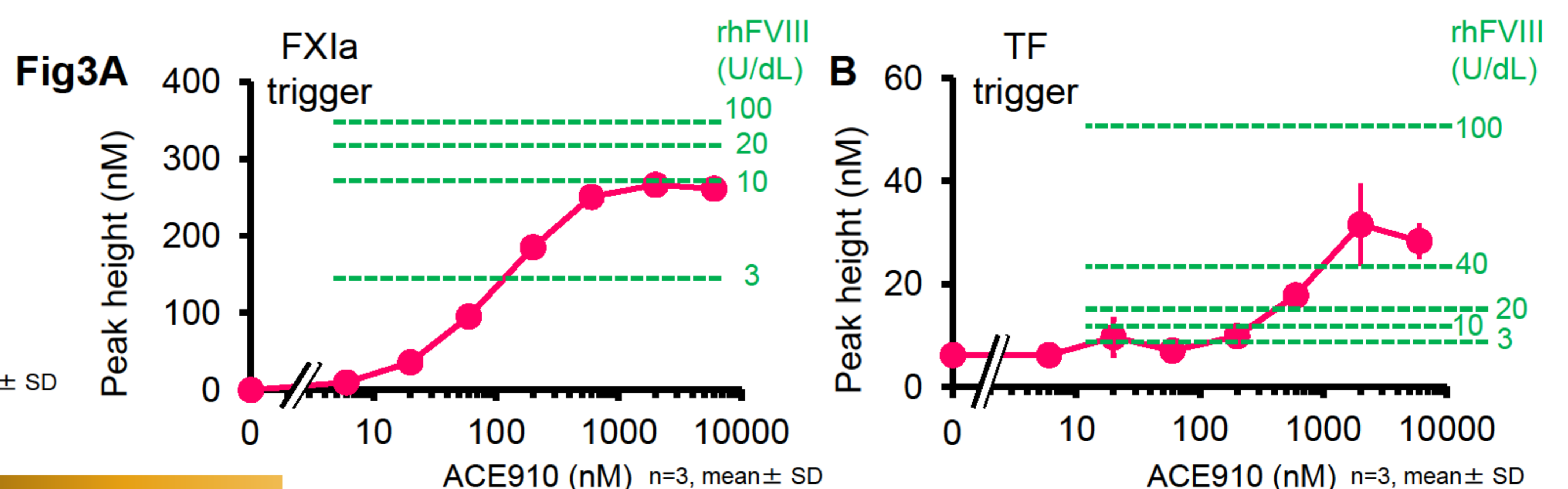
Method: ACE910 or rhFVIII (Kogenate FS, Bayer) was added to FVIII-deficient human plasma (George King). APTT assay was performed using Thrombocheck APTT-SLA (Sysmex).



Much shorter APTT with ACE910 beyond the level achieved with 100 U/dL FVIII (=normal level) can be explained by the additional time FVIII requires to be activated by thrombin.

### TG assay

Method: Thrombin generation (TG) used two kinds of triggering solutions: 0.16 nM human FXIa and 20  $\mu\text{M}$  PL as the FXIa trigger, and PPP-Reagent LOW (Thromboscope) as the TF trigger



### Summary2

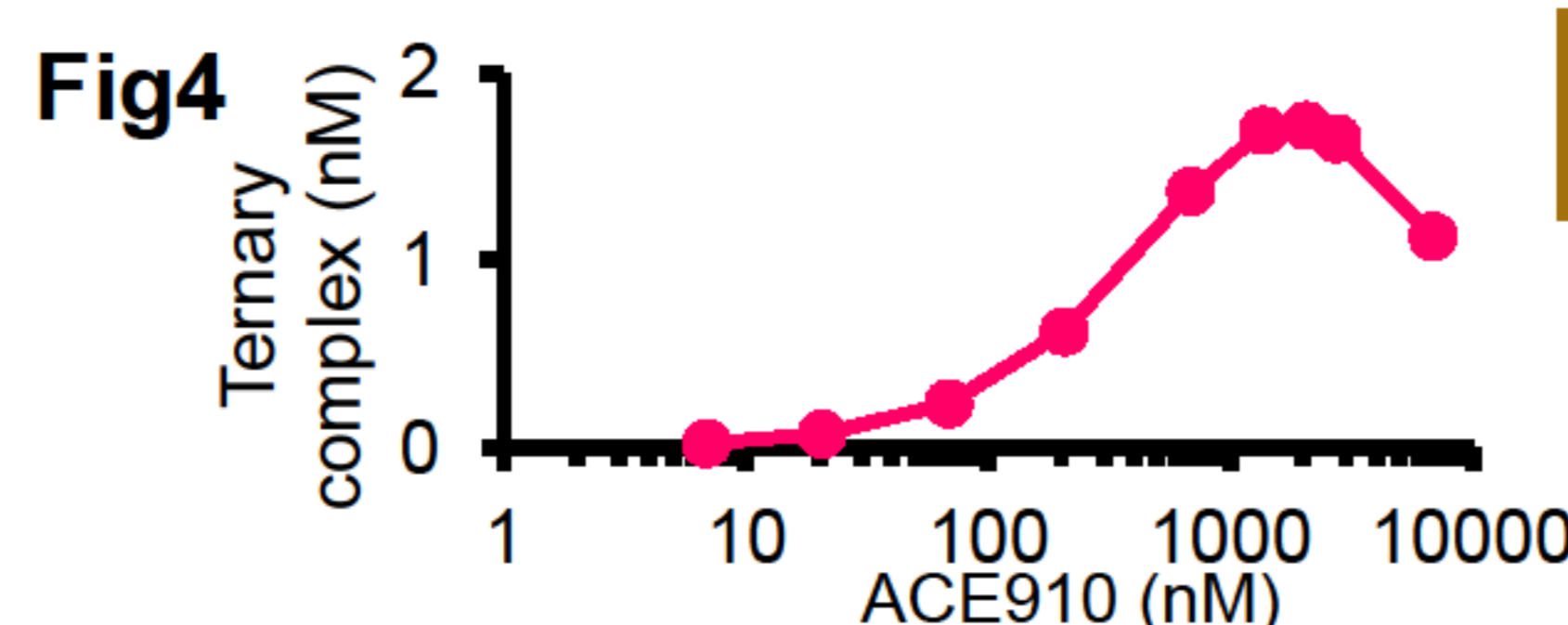
ACE910 exerted an equivalent activity to 10 U/dL or above of FVIII (Fig 3).

### Simulation of FIX-ACE910-FX complex concentration in plasma

Parameters: Plasma FIX  $\rightarrow$  89 nM  $K_D$  for FIX  $\rightarrow$  1.6  $\mu\text{M}$   
 FX  $\rightarrow$  136 nM  $K_D$  for FX  $\rightarrow$  1.8  $\mu\text{M}$

$$\text{Equation: complex} = \frac{(Ag_i + Mah + K_D) - \sqrt{(Ag_i + Mah + K_D)^2 - 4 \cdot Ag_i \cdot Mah}}{2}$$

ACE910's cofactor activity corresponded with the calculated level of FIX-ACE910-FX ternary complex, underwriting the bridging hypothesis (Fig 1C).



## Conclusion

ACE910 functions as a FVIII-mimetic cofactor that can work in the coagulation cascade.

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