

Targeting oxidized Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor (oxMIF) with antibody ON104: a promising therapeutic approach for rheumatoid arthritis

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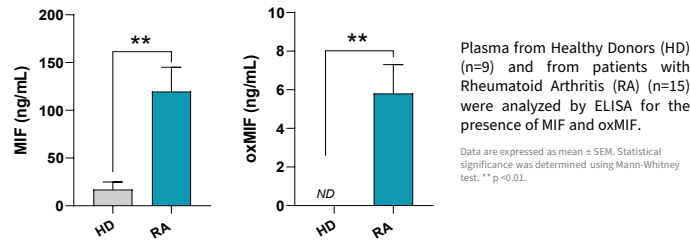


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1 Oxidized Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor (oxMIF)

Macrophage migration inhibitory factor (MIF) is a primary mediator of adaptive and innate immune responses, as well as the primary counter-regulator of glucocorticoids (GCs), and therefore a pivotal regulator in rheumatoid arthritis (RA)¹⁻⁶. MIF occurs in two immunologically distinct conformational isoforms, reduced MIF (MIF) which is ubiquitously present in various tissues and the circulation of healthy subjects, and the disease-related and druggable isoform oxidized MIF (oxMIF)⁷⁻¹⁰. Thus, targeting oxMIF represents a new and promising treatment option for patients with autoimmune disorders such as RA¹¹.

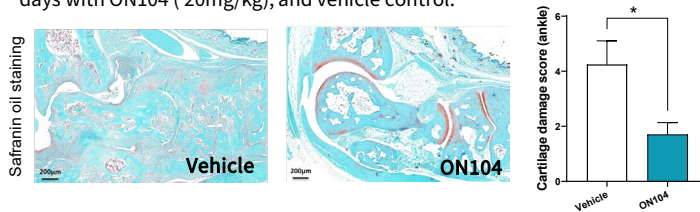
2 Circulating oxMIF levels in patients with RA



oxMIF is present in the circulation of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) but not detectable in healthy donors (HD).

3 ON104 reduces cartilage damage in a RA mouse model

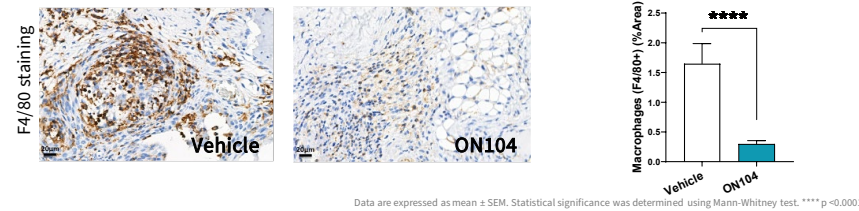
Mice with collagen-induced arthritis were treated twice weekly for 20 days with ON104 (20mg/kg), and vehicle control.



Intact bone and cartilage (red) in the ON104 group. Joint injury was significantly reduced after 20 mg/kg ON104 treatment.

4 ON104 reduces immune cell infiltration in the joints in the RA model

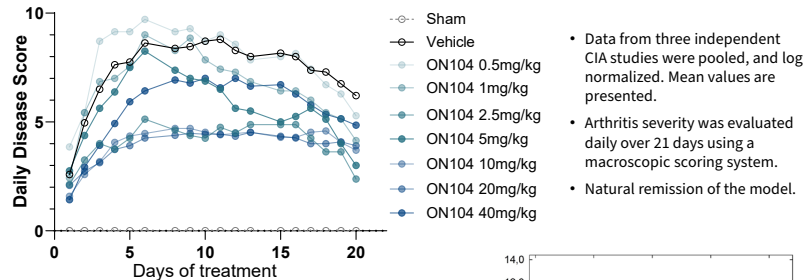
Joints of mice were isolated at the end of the study and analyzed for macrophage infiltration.



Infiltration of F4/80-positive macrophages into joints was significantly reduced after 20 mg/kg ON104 treatment.

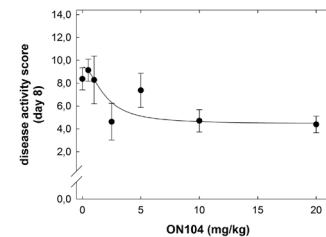
5 ON104 ameliorates clinical RA symptoms in a dose dependent way

Cumulative Disease Scoring



Dose-Response Evaluation

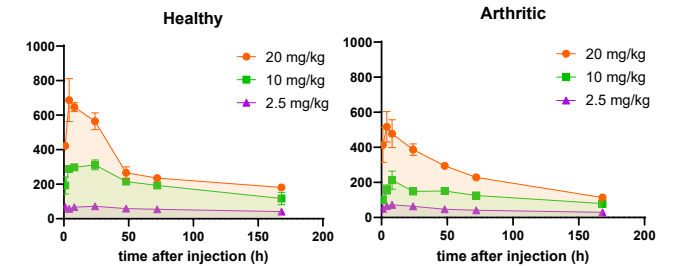
4-parameter logistic equations manually implemented; iterative curve fitting/ minimizing of least square deviation with a Marquart-Levenberg algorithm. In collaboration with Prof. Freissmuth from the Institute of Pharmacology at the Medical University in Vienna.



Pharmacological active dose of ON104 covers 2.5 up to 20 mg/kg. EC₅₀ of ON104 ~ 1-2 mg/kg in mice; ED₉₀ of ON104 is ~4-5 mg/kg. 5-fold higher affinity of ON104 to human oxMIF.

6 PK of ON104 in arthritic versus healthy mice

Plasma concentration (µg/ml) of ON104 after a single *i.p.* injection.



| ON104 | AUC (µg/ml*h) (mean±SD) | |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Arthritic | Healthy |
| DBA/1J mice | | |
| 2.5 mg/kg | 7324 ± 403 | 9063 ± 454 |
| 10 mg/kg | 20478 ± 962 | 32902 ± 3227 |
| 20 mg/kg | 41207 ± 2266 | 50005 ± 2628 |

Arthritic mice show lower ON104 plasma conc. than healthy mice. Excellent dose linearity of ON104 AUC for arthritic and healthy mice.

Conclusion

- oxMIF is elevated in the plasma of RA patients.
- ON104 has a significant treatment effect in an experimental mouse model of RA:
 - Reduced clinical symptoms (e.g. paw thickness)
 - Reduced immune cell infiltration in the joints
- Dose-linear plasma exposure of ON104 in mice with lower concentrations in arthritic mice.
- EC₅₀ of ON104 in mice is 1-2 mg/kg.

References:

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