



Ihsan Gursel,

Ken J. Ishii,

Daniela Verthelyi,

Dennis Klinman,

Cevayir Coban,

Fumihiko Takeshita,

Mayda Gursel

What is CpG DNA?

CpG DNA is a general term of immunostimulatory DNA containing unmethylated CG dinucleotides with certain flanking sequences (=CpG motifs).

Bacterial DNA contains these CpG motifs ~20 fold more than vertebrate (mammalian) DNA due to CpG methylation and CpG suppression in mammalian DNA.

Oligonucleotides containing the CpG motifs (CpG ODN) mimic the activity of bacterial DNA.

What are CpG Motifs?

CpG motifs (mouse) **Pu-Pu-C-G-Py-Py** Immunostimulatory Activity

CpG ODN T-C-A-A-C-G-T-T-G-A +++++

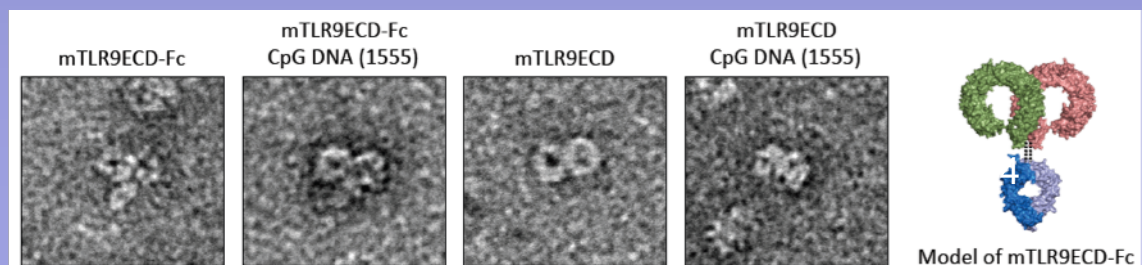
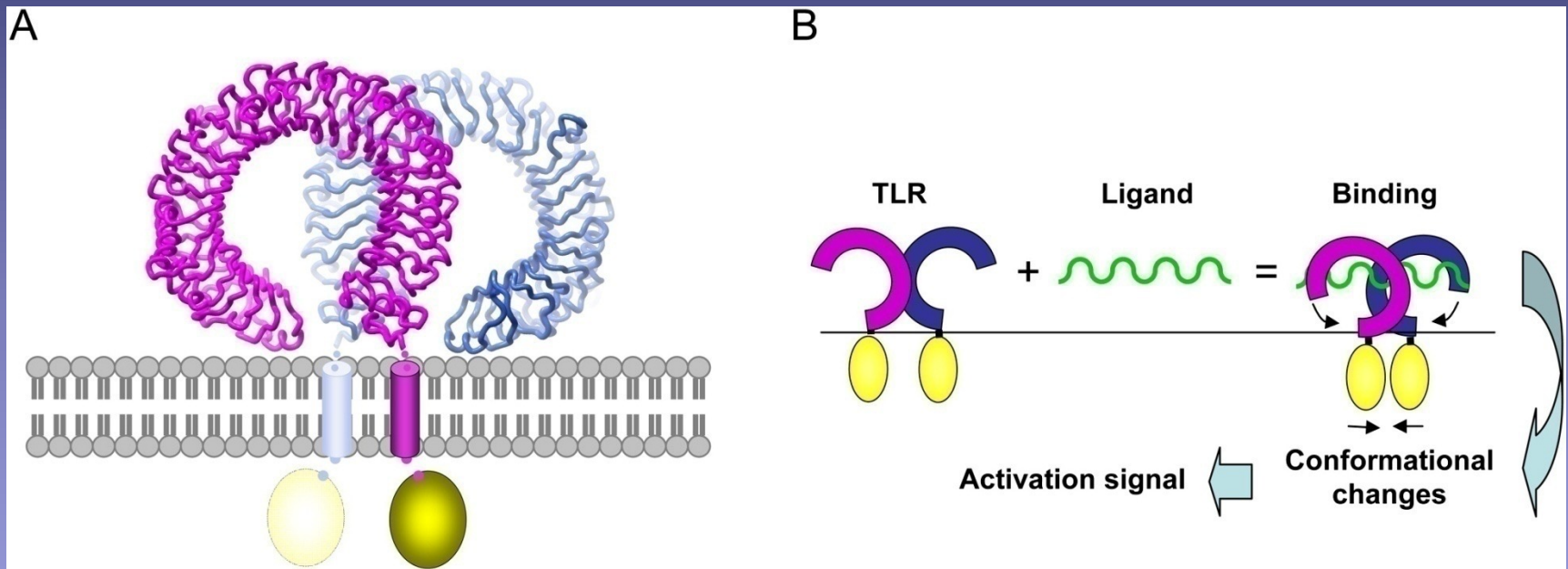
Non CpG ODN T-C-A-A-G-C-T-T-G-A -

CpG ODN T-C-G-A-C-G-T-C-G-A +++++

Methyl CpG ODN T-C-GA-^mC-G-T-C-G-A -

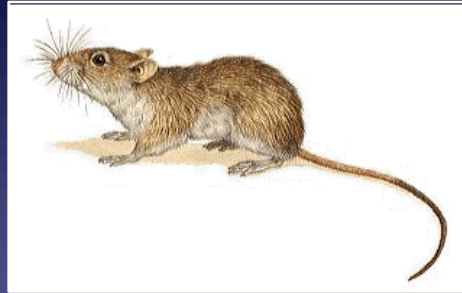
Non CpG ODN T-C-T-C-C-G-G-A-G-A -

Molecular Basis of TLR-Ligand Interaction



Therapeutic applications of CpG ODN

CpG ODN



↑ Innate immune activation
(↑ pDC, B, Mφ ⇒ ↑ NK cell)

Pathogen

Tumor

↑ IFNs, IL12, NO, Chemokines
NK killing, phagocytosis

Anti-infection

Anti-Cancer

↑ Th1, ↓ Th2

Allergen

↓ IgE, ↓ Eosinophilia

Anti-Allergen

DC maturation
B cell activation

Vaccine

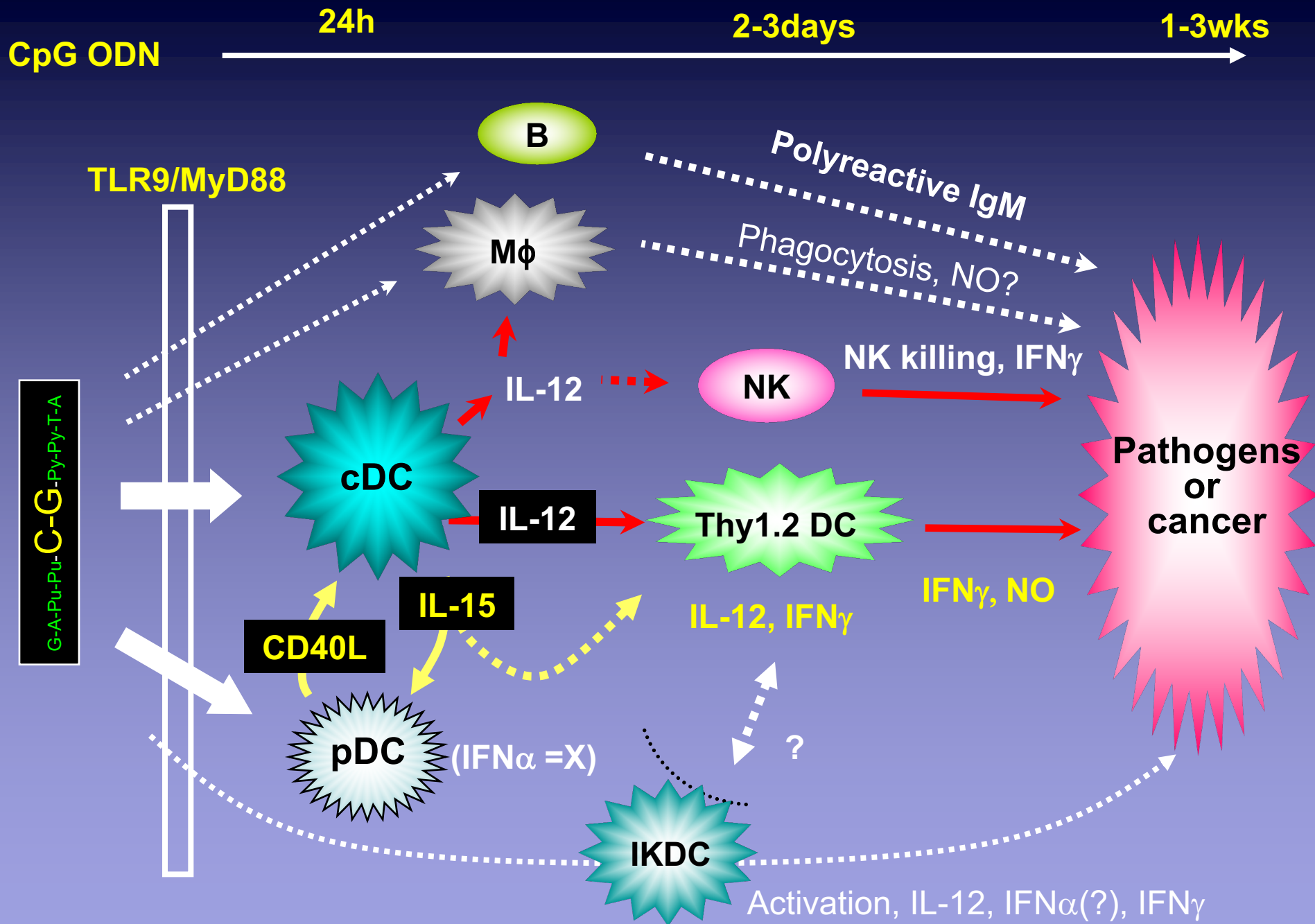
↑ IgG2a, IFN γ , CTL

Th1 Adjuvant

CpG ODN Improves Host Resistance to a Variety of Pathogens



<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Organism</u>	<u>Challenged Dose</u>	<u>% protected</u>
Saline	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	10^3 LD50	0
CpG ODN	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	10^3	100
Saline	Malaria sporozoites	10^2	0
CpG ODN	Malaria sporozoites	10^2	88
Saline	Ebola virus	10^3	0
CpG ODN	Ebola virus	10^3	50
Saline	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	10^2	0
CpG ODN	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	10^2	0



CpG ODN acts as an immunoprophylaxis against variety of inf. Org.

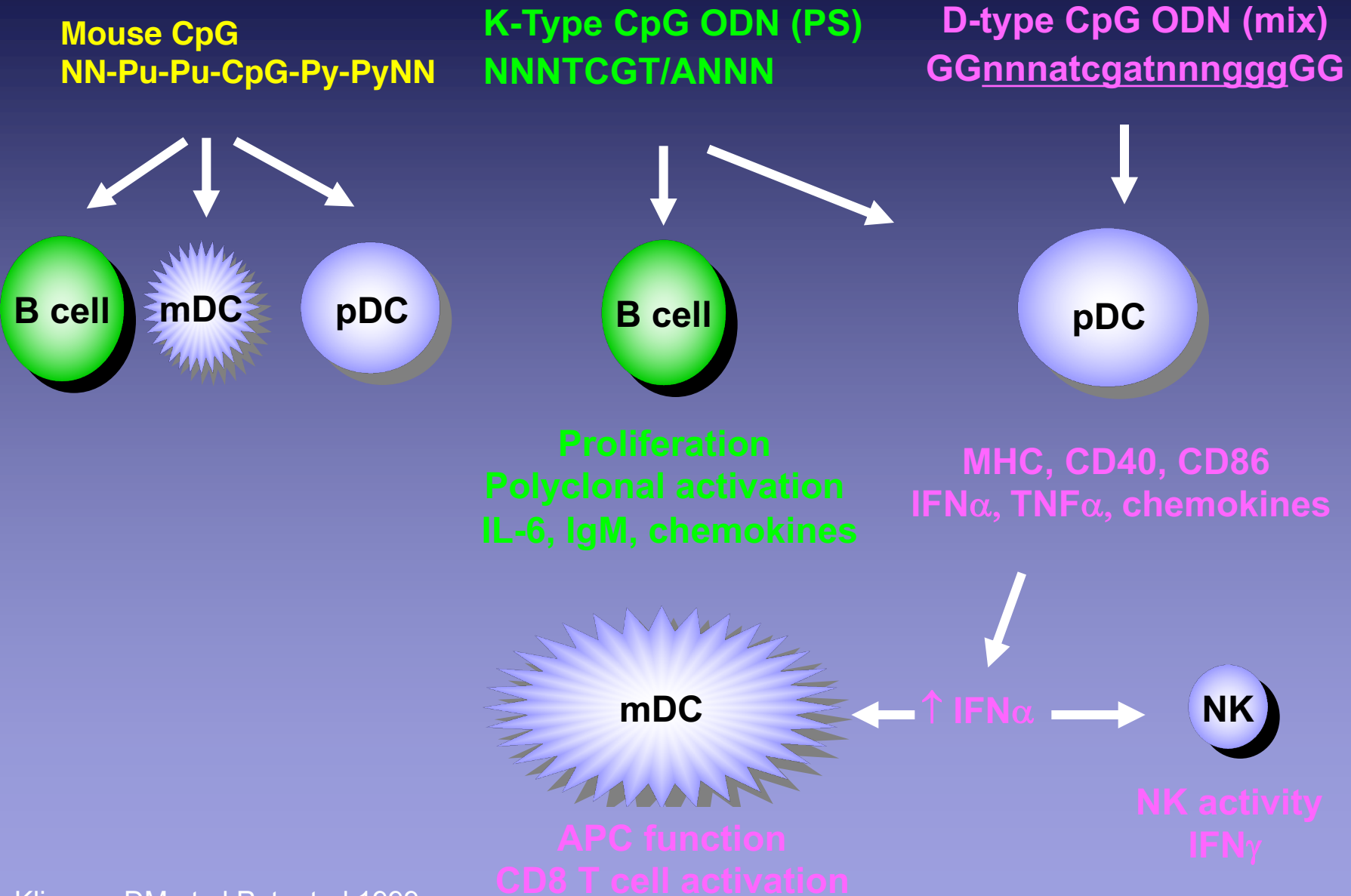
	Animal	Organism	% of protection
	Mouse	<i>L. monocytogenes</i>	0 or 100
	Mouse	<i>F. tularensis</i>	100
	Mouse	<i>M. tuberculosis</i>	60-100
	Chicken	<i>E. Coli</i>	90-100
	Mouse	<i>P. yoelii</i>	80
	Mouse	<i>L. major</i>	100
	Rhesus macaque	<i>L. major</i>	0 (K) or 100 (D)
	Mouse	Friend virus	74
	Mouse	HSV-2	50
	Mouse	Ebola virus	50
	Mouse	RML prion	100

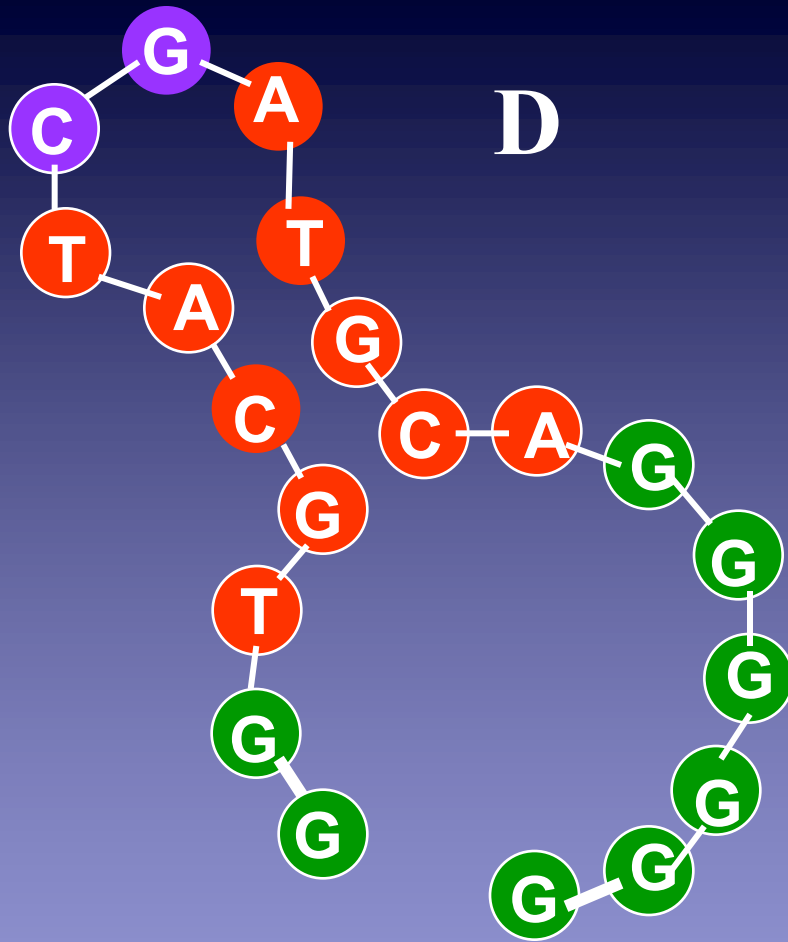
Obstacles

- Optimal CpG motifs for mouse are not active in human immune system.
- Low efficacy of DNA vaccines are observed currently in human clinical trials (than that of mouse).
- TLR9 expression in immune cells is different between human and mouse .

→Needs humanized CpG motifs

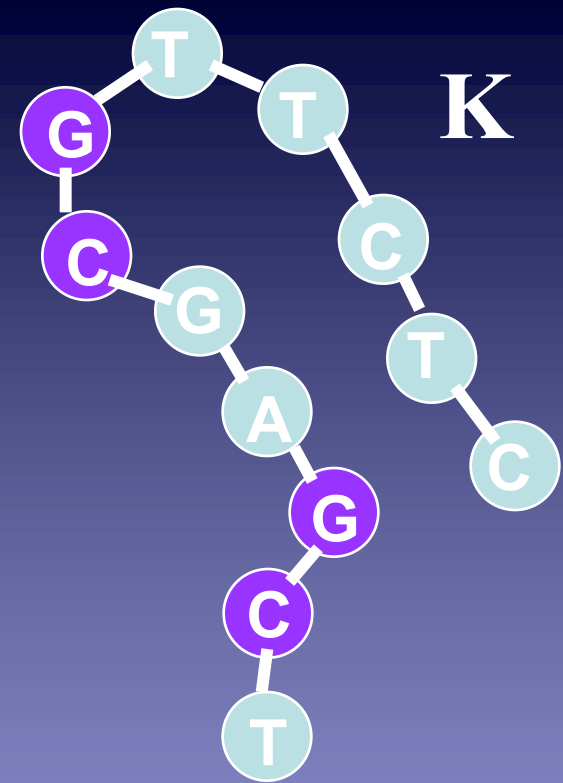
Humanization of CpG DNA (ODN): Distinct types of CpG





Required parameters for activity:

- Minimum length 18 bp
- PO Backbone
- Unmethylated CpG
- Central hexameric motif
- Selfcomplementary regions flanking the hexamer
- 3' Poly Gs



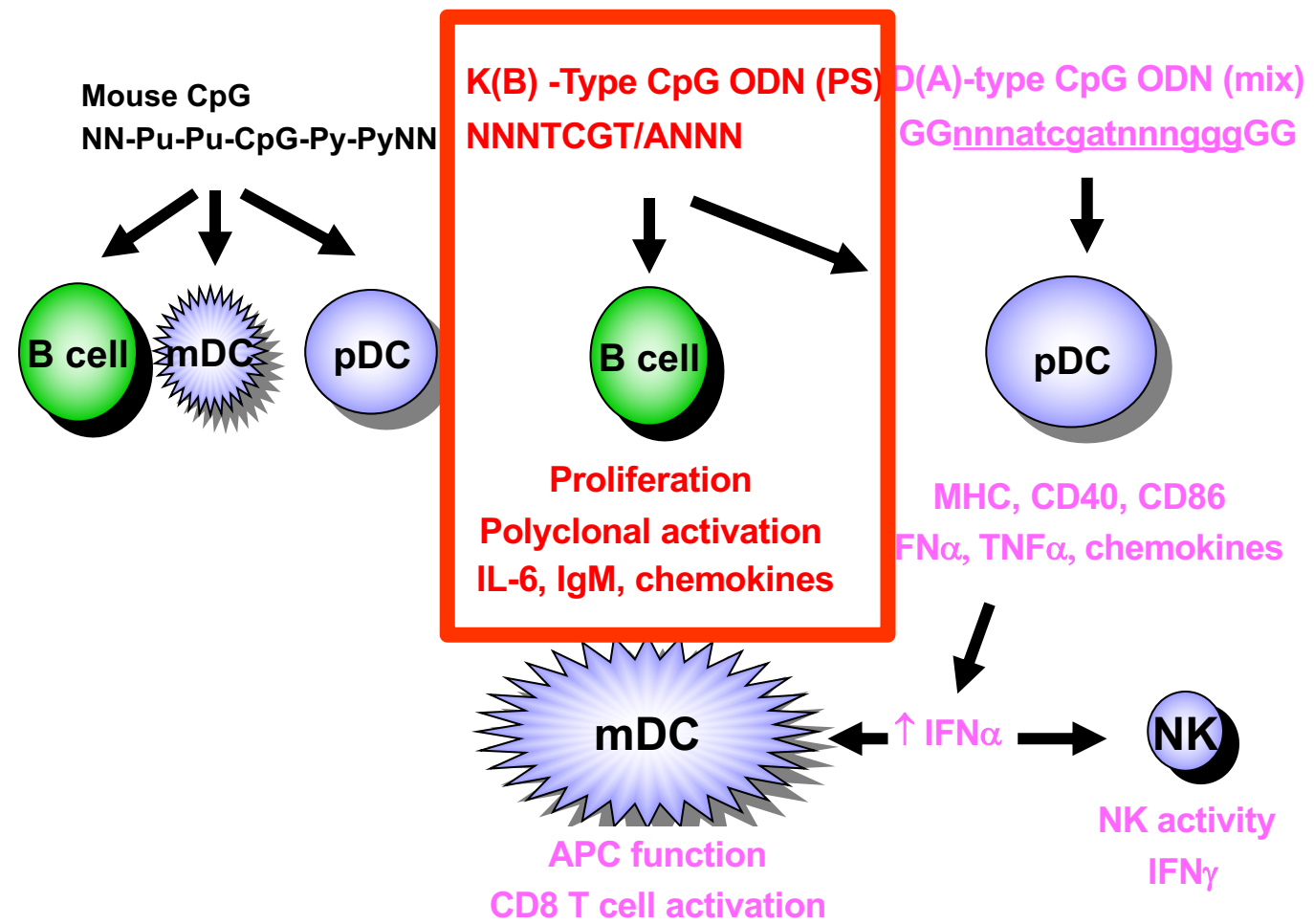
Required parameters for activity:

- Minimum length 12 bp
- PS backbone
- multiple CpG motifs

Individual innate immune response modifiers induce distinct responses in human PBMC.

	MPL	K ODN	D35 ODN	
	(TLR4)	(TLR9)	(TLR9)	
Proliferation	+++	+++	-	(B cells)
IgM	+++	+++	-	(B cells)
IL-10	++	++	+	(B cells)
TNFα	+++	+++	+/-	(Monocytes)
IL-6	+++	+++	++	(Monocytes)
IP-10	+	++	+++	(Monocytes)
IFNα	+	-	+++++	(pDC)
IFNγ	+	+	+++++	(NK cells)

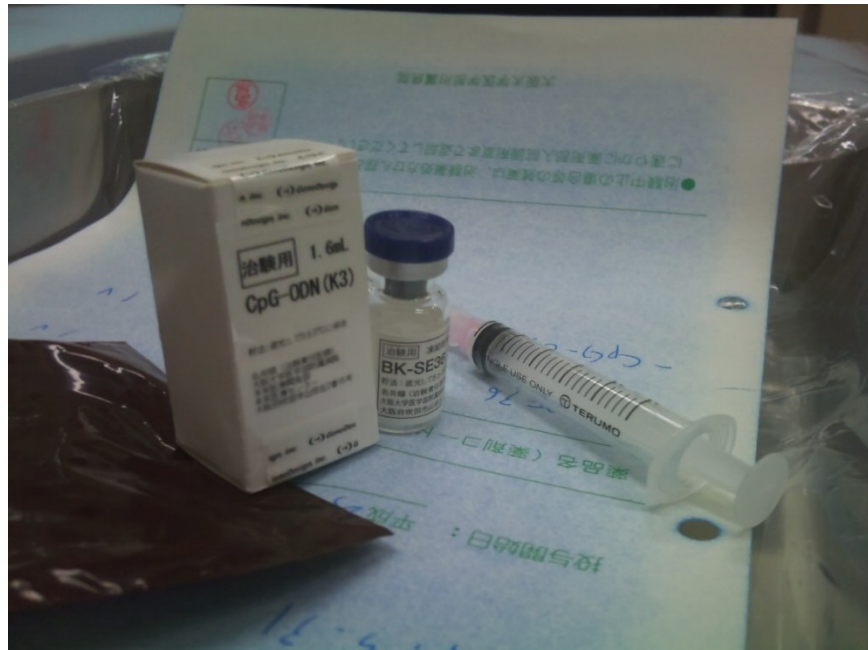
Humanization of CpG DNA (ODN): Distinct types of CpG



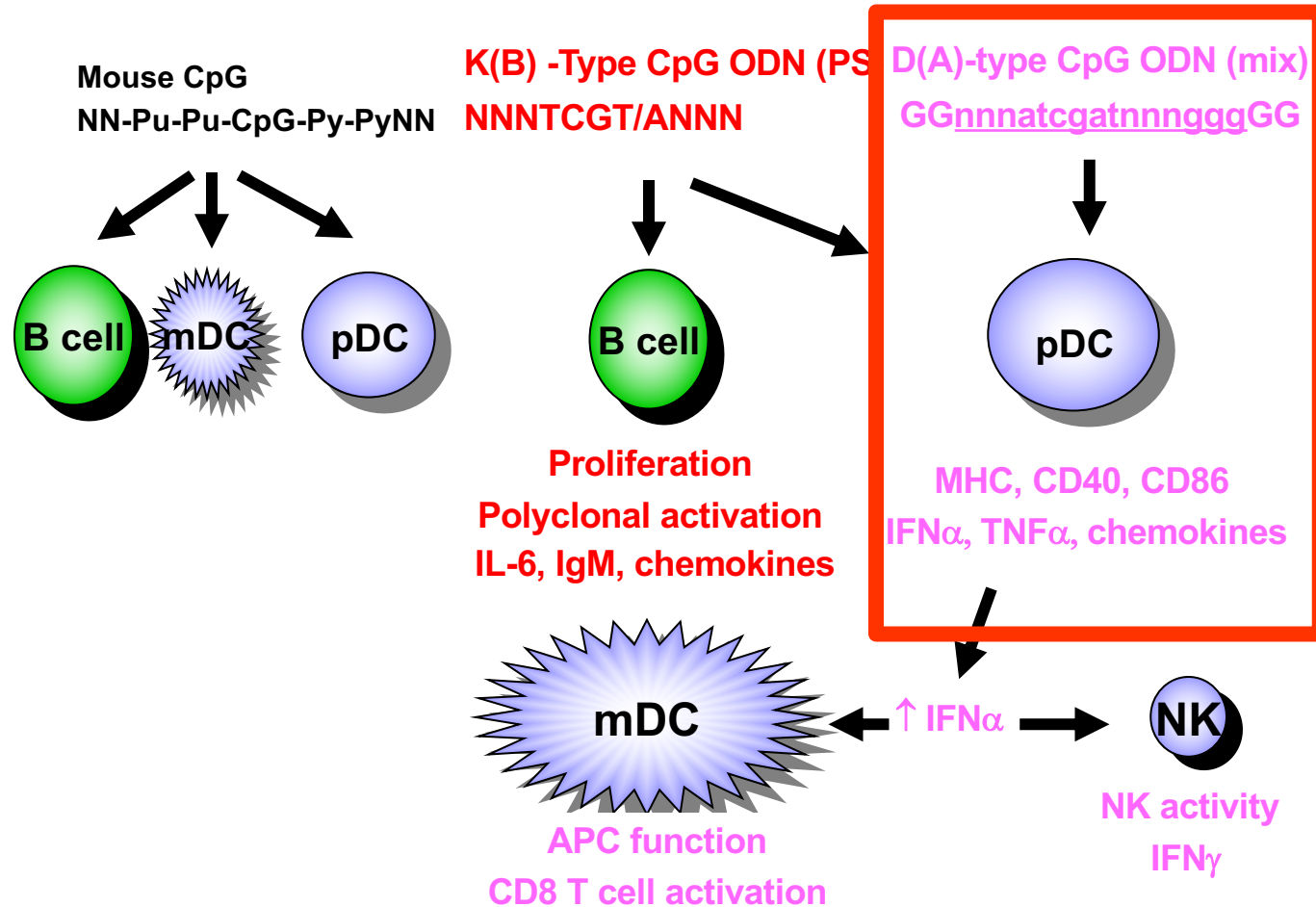
Ishii KJ, Gursel I, Gursel M, Klinman DM. *Curr Opin Mol Ther.* 2004 6(2):166-74. Ishii KJ and Akira S *Trends in Immunology* 2006

K3 is on the way to human

- 1) Malaria vaccine BK-SE36 (Prof. T Horii) with Humanized CpG ODN (K3) / Aluminum hydroxide) Ph-1a(Osaka, 2013), Ph-2 (Uganda (Ph1-b) now in Ph-2 in Burkina Faso (AMED/GHIT/EVI)
- 2) used in human clinical trial for cancer immunotherapy and soon for vaccine adjuvant against AMR, Pandemic Flu,



Humanization of CpG DNA (ODN): Distinct types of CpG

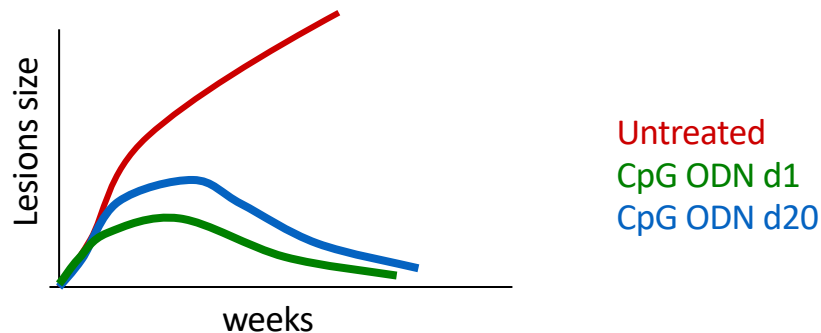


Ishii KJ, Gursel I, Gursel M, Klinman DM. *Curr Opin Mol Ther.* 2004 6(2):166-74. Ishii KJ and Akira S *Trends in Immunology* 2006

**A novel nucleic acid-based
immunomodulator D35
for treatment of Leishmaniasis**

Experience in murine models of leishmaniasis:

- CpG ODN can cure mice of lethal *L. major* infection., even when treatment is delayed until day 20 (Zimmermann et al., J. Immunol., 1998)
- Systemic or local CpG therapy prevents death in mice with footpad *L. major* infection. (Walker et al., PNAS, 1999)



- Clinical study BCG improved outcome as treatment adjuvant in CL and PKDL



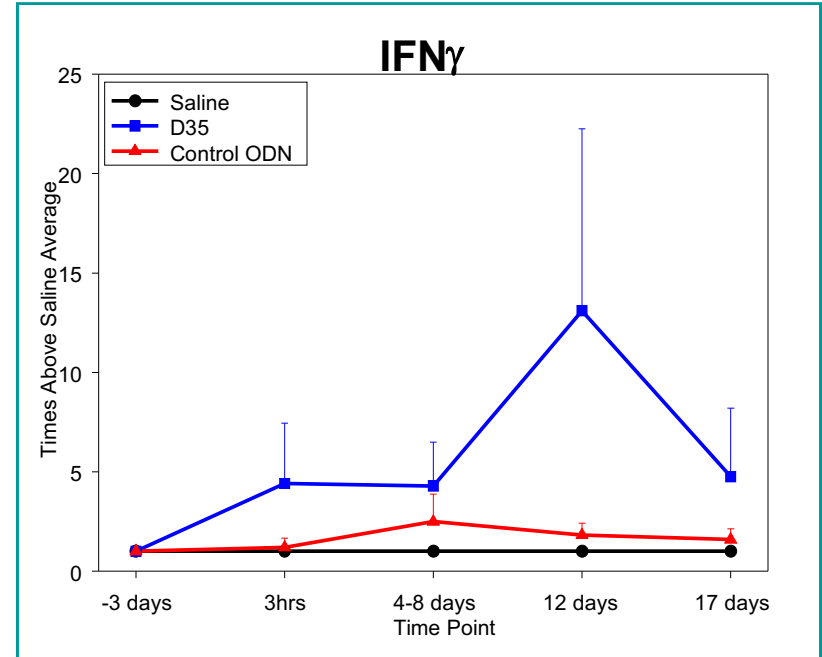
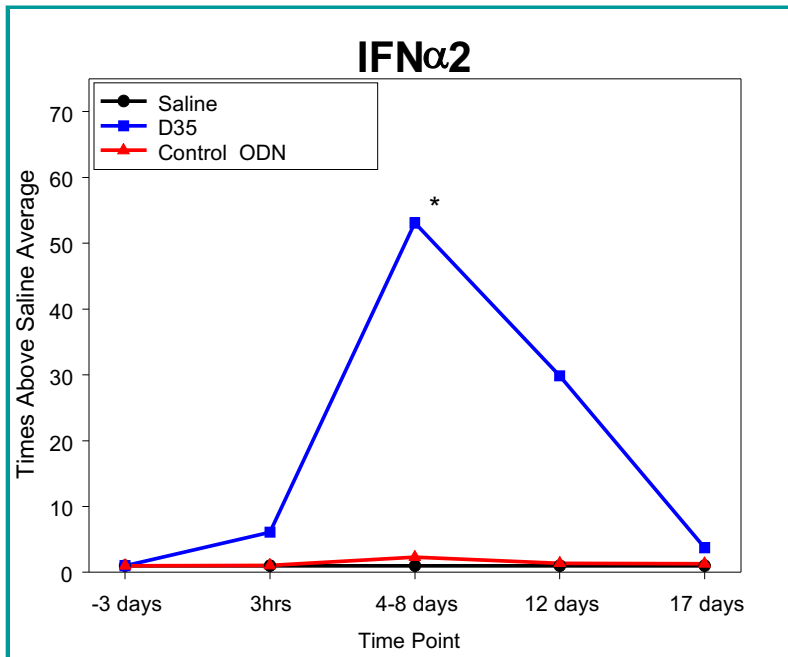


≠



How about Monkey?

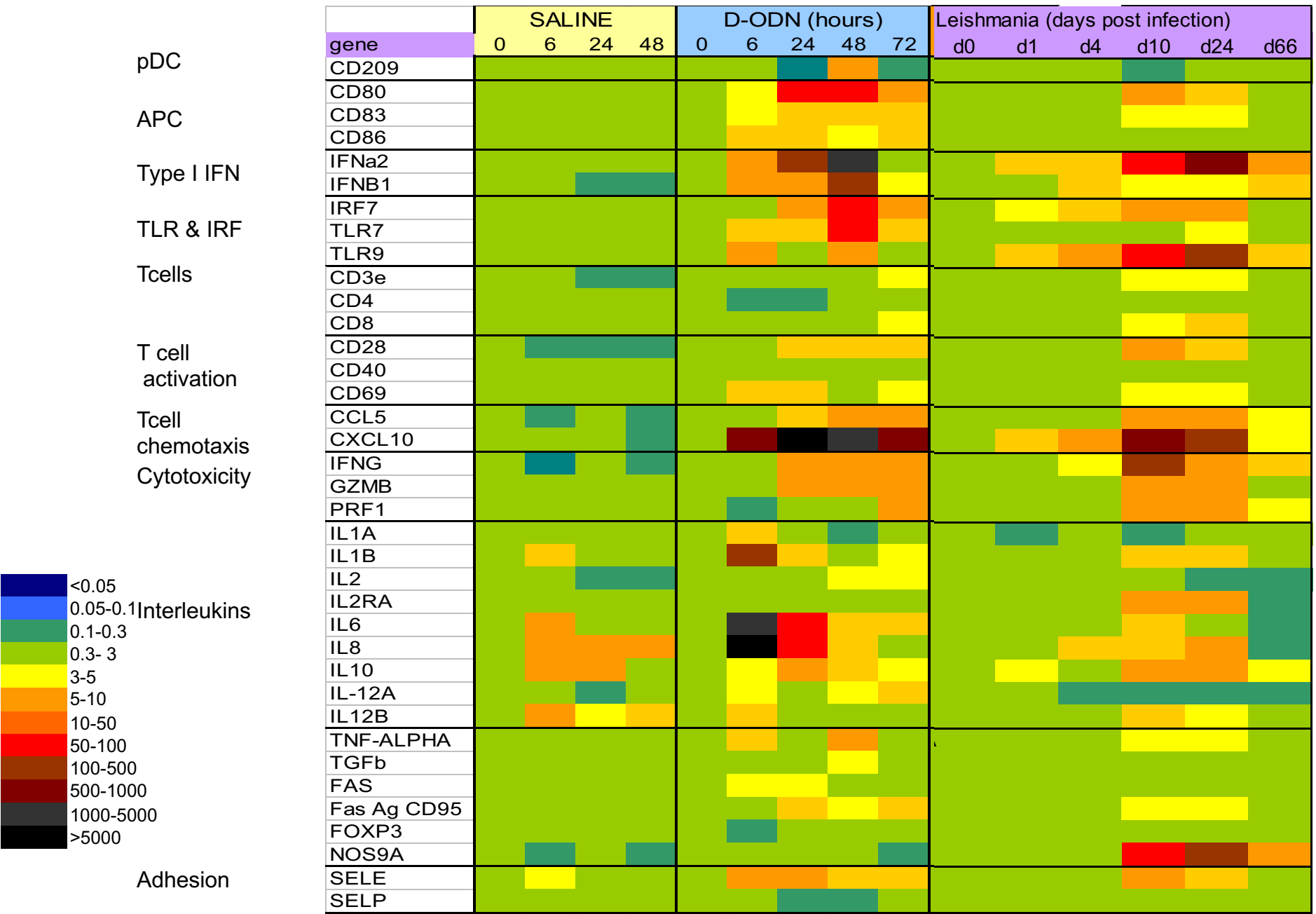
In vivo D35 induces increase levels of IFN α and IFN γ in serum



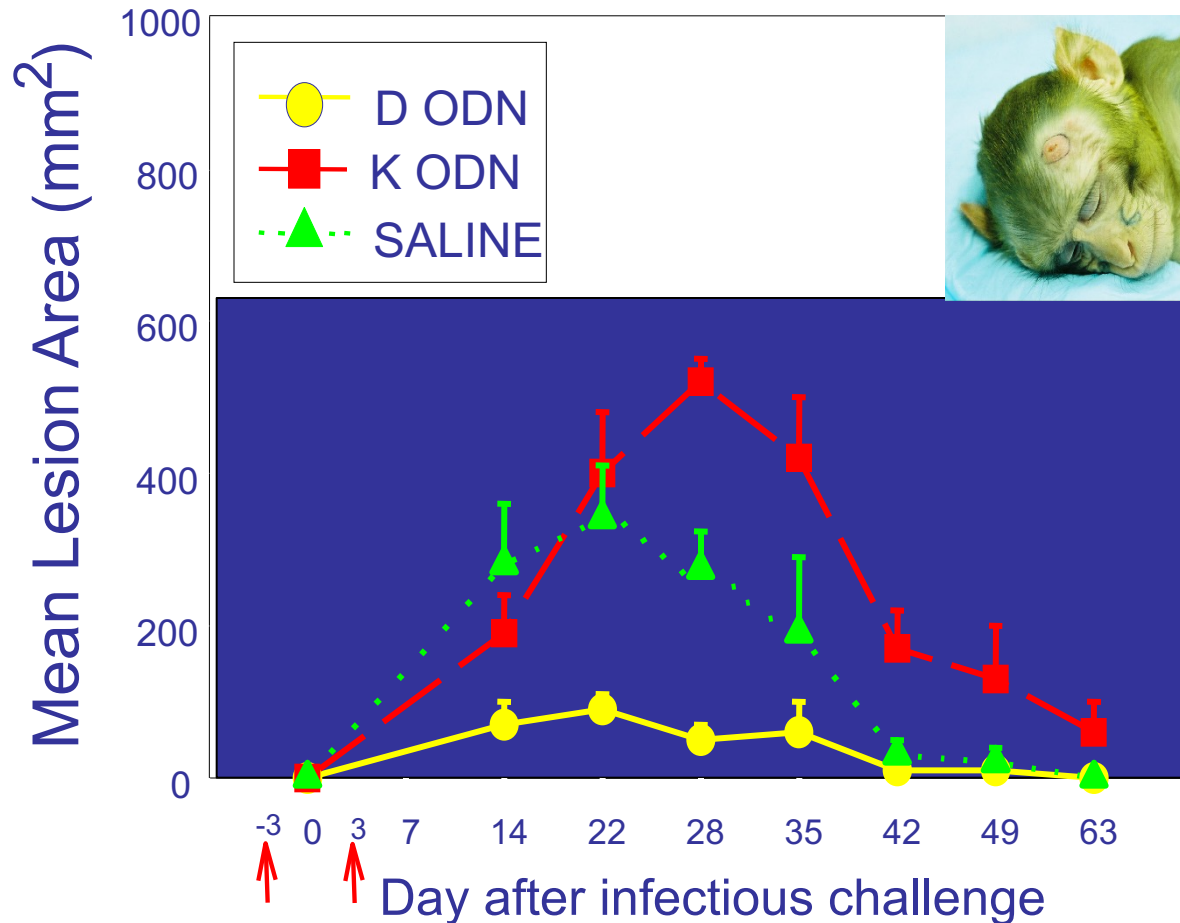
Macaque treated *in vivo* with D35
(SC 0.5mg/kg on days 1, 3 & 7).
5 macaques per group.



Fold increase in gene expression in skin over time in macaques injected with D35 or L. major (note response in hours vs. days)



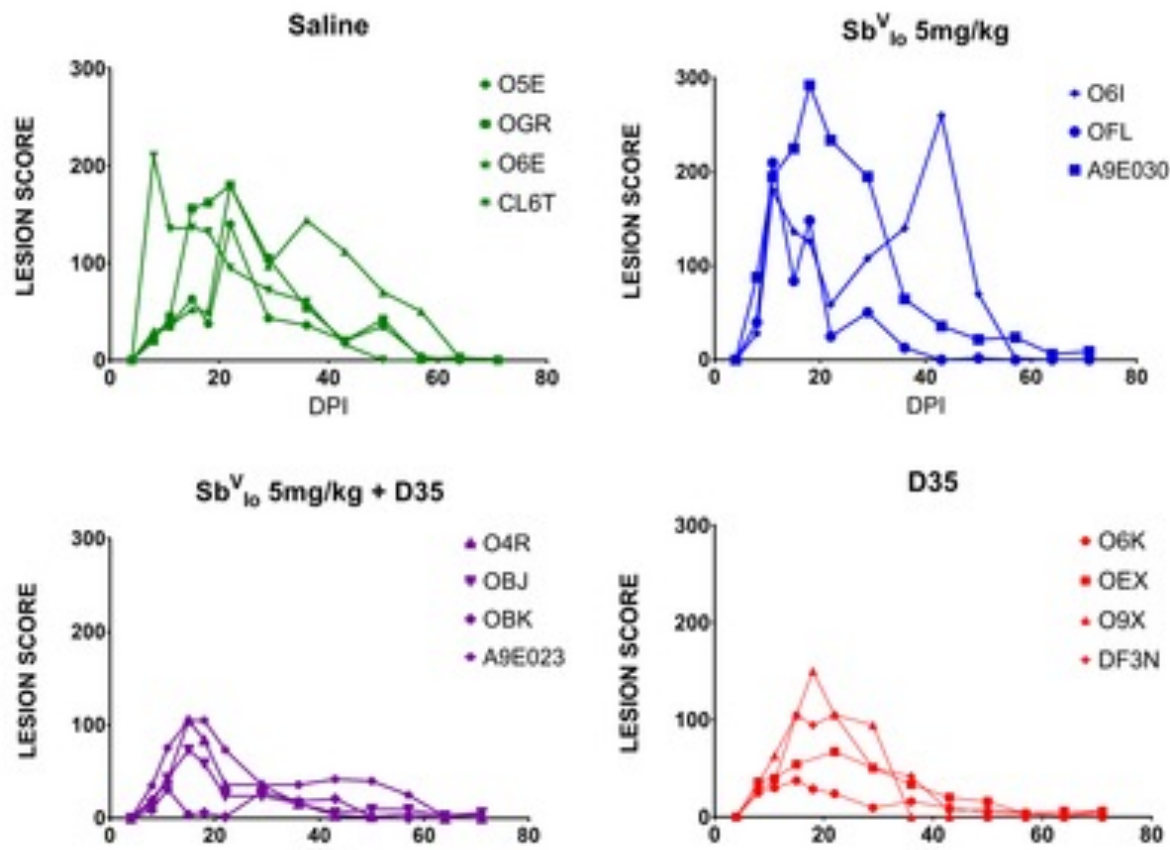
CpG as an immunoprotective agent: D35 reduces the severity of a *Leishmania amazonensis* infection



Note: Lesion size of D ODN treated animals was significantly reduced when compared to saline treated controls or macaques treated with a different ODN sequence ($p < .03$, $N=6/\text{group}$).

D35 made by GeneDesign reduces lesion size and improves healing in response to L. major infection.

A



Thacker SG, McWilliams IL, Bonnet B, Halie L, Beaucage S, et al. (2020) CpG ODN D35 improves the response to abbreviated low-dose pentavalent antimonial treatment in non-human primate model of cutaneous leishmaniasis. PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases 14(2): e0008050. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0008050>
<https://journals.plos.org/plosntds/article?id=10.1371/journal.pntd.0008050>

New project funded by GHIT

Clinical development of CpG-D35 for combined treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis



- RFP Year 2020
- Disease NTD (Leishmaniasis)
- Intervention Drug
- Development Stage Phase 1 Clinical Development
- Collaboration Partners



Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi)

The University of Tokyo

Ajinomoto Bio-Pharma Services

GeneDesign (GeneDesign)



Global Health Innovative Technology Fund



Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*



D35 project will address global health challenges

The expectation based on preclinical data is that combining CpG-D35 with chemotherapy for the treatment of patients with CL will;

- 1) speed lesion re-epithelization,
- 2) minimize scarring,
- 3) reduce the rate of relapse,
and hopefully
- 4) reduce the risk of developing drug resistance

1. Flynn B, Wang V, Sacks DL, Seder RA, Verthelyi D. 2005. Prevention and treatment of cutaneous leishmaniasis in primates by using synthetic type D/A oligodeoxynucleotides expressing CpG motifs. *Infect Immun*;73(8):4948-54.

2. Verthelyi D, Gursel M, Kenney RT, Lifson JD, Liu S, Mican J, Klinman DM. 2003. CpG oligodeoxynucleotides protect normal and SIV-infected macaques from *Leishmania* infection. *J Immunol*; 170(9):4717-23.

3. Miranda-Verastegui C, Tulliano G, Gyorkos TW, Calderon W, Rahme E, Ward B, Cruz M, Llanos-Cuentas A, Matlashewski G. 2009. First-line therapy for human cutaneous leishmaniasis in Peru using the TLR7 agonist imiquimod in combination with pentavalent antimony. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis*; 3(7):e491. doi: 10.1371/journal.pntd.0000491

Innovation in D35 project

Our proposed approach is clearly differentiated from the current treatment recommendations for CL.

Developing a novel D class CpG to promote the immune response required for the control of Leishmania infection, in combination with chemotherapy, will provide a major step forward over existing monotherapies or combination therapies targeting the parasite only.

Conventional chemotherapy -> KILL most Leishmania parasites

D35 promotes the HOST immune response in the host, the immune system -> LIMIT and REMOVE any remaining parasites.

Special thanks to
Daniela Verthelyi at FDA and her team
Dennis Klinman, Ihsan Gursel and the lab alumni



**Special thanks to
Byron and Steve**





THANK YOU!

一期一会 ICHI GO ICHI E ; Live every day as though it were last.

