

Background:

A specific class of compounds possessing the 3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)indoline-2-one pharmacophore demonstrated potent anti-tumor activity against BT474 cells, independent of TRPM4 expression or estrogen receptor positivity through the induction of the unfolded protein response (UPR). This killing mechanism is distinct from existing ADCs. This study aimed to optimize this scaffold for use as antibody-drug conjugates (ADCs) by selecting antigens with low gastrointestinal expression, the use of novel linkers to overcome ADC resistance or synergize with existing ADCs, leveraging the UPR for cytotoxic responses and improved survival outcomes.

Methods:

The cytotoxicity of lead toxin (HLX91-048) and its related ADCs was evaluated against immortalized cell lines and treatment-resistant patient-derived organoids (PDOs). Flow cytometry was employed to analyze the binding and internalization of the ADCs. *In vivo* efficacy was tested in the BT474 breast cancer model and the DS-8201 resistant NCI-N87R gastric cancer model. The tolerability of HLX

Toxin HLX91-048 Based HER2 ADC And Its Unique Killing Mechanism

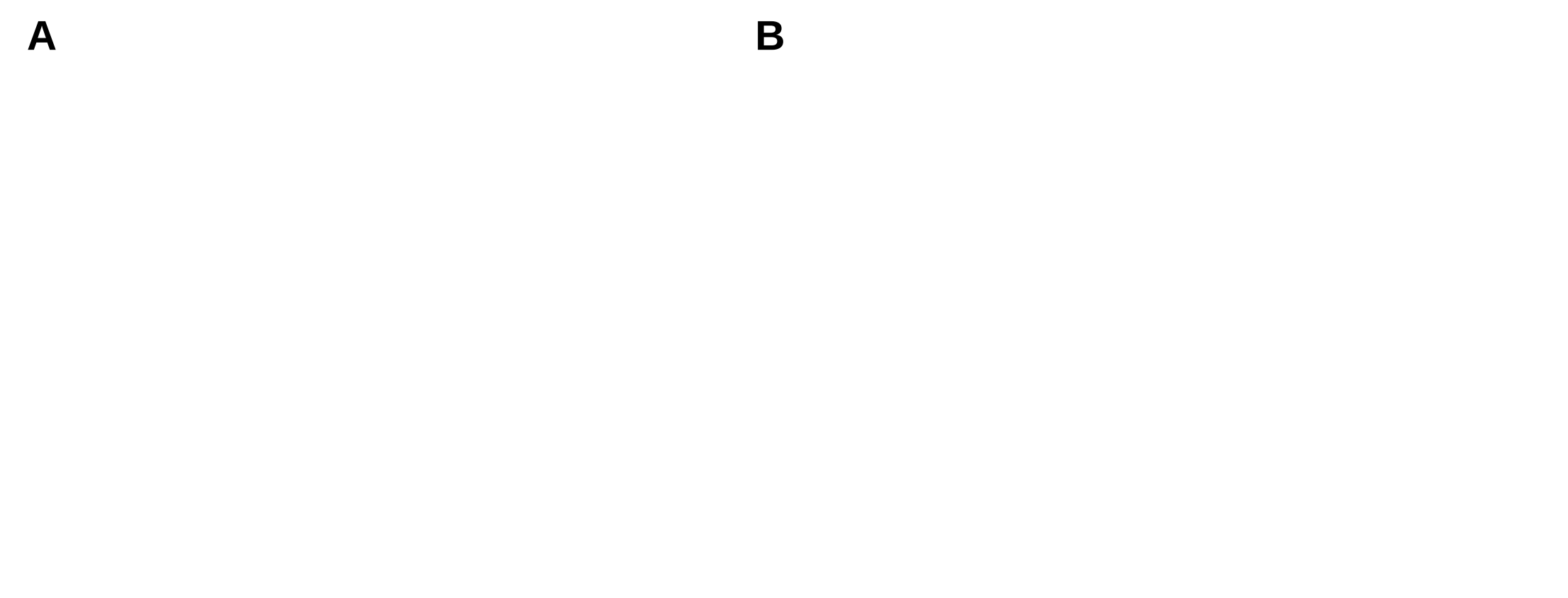


Figure 1. (A) Schematic diagram of HLX91-48 based HER2 ADCs. (B) Mechanistic representation of 3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)indoline-2-one derivative induced cytotoxicity, based on mechanisms of action established in prior study [1]. Payload structure does not represent the exact chemical configuration of HLX91-48.

Ref: [1] AACR; Cancer Res 2023;83(7_Suppl).

HLX91-048 Based HER2 ADCs Demonstrated Potent Antitumor Activity in BT474 Xenograft and DS-8201 Resistant NCI-N87R Models

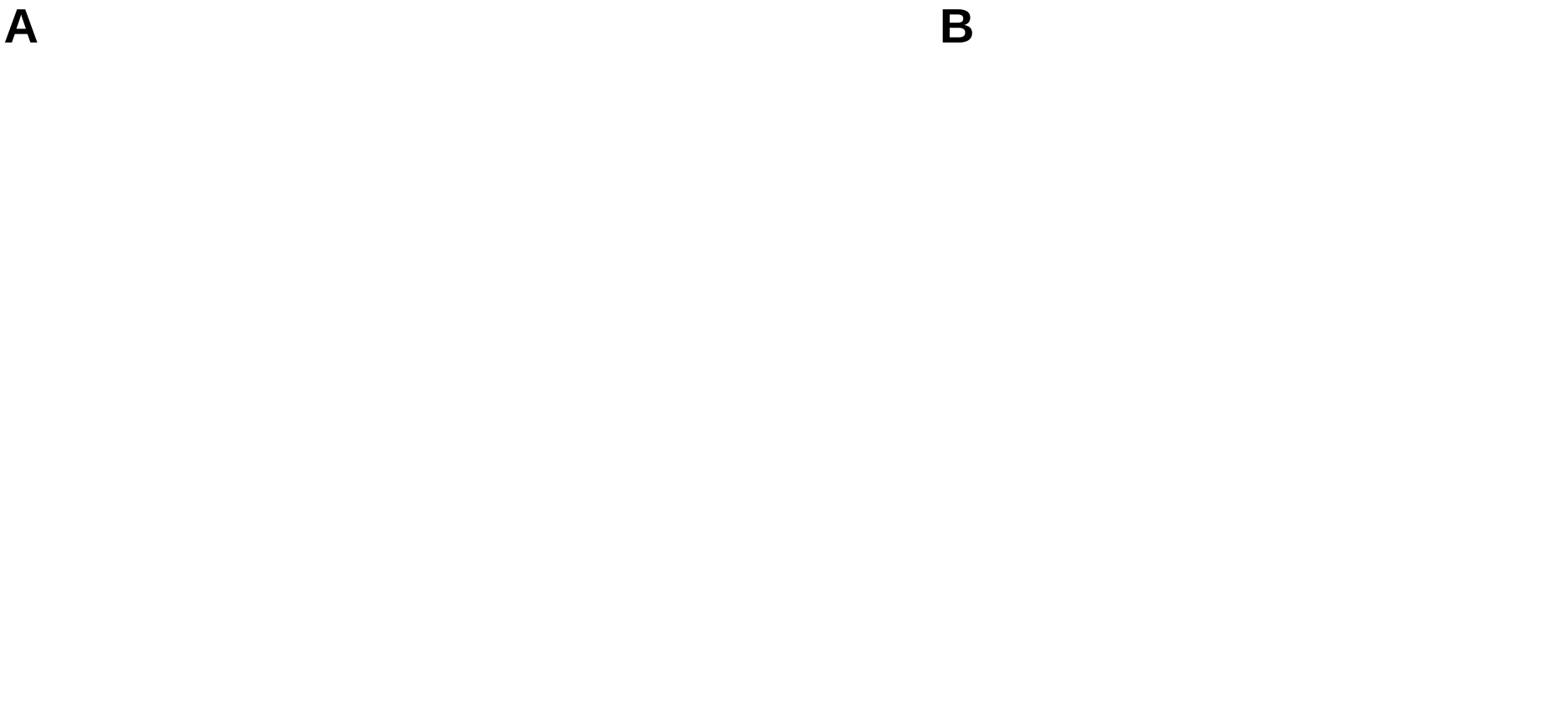


Figure 5. HER2 ADCs conjugated with HLX91-048-derived linker-payloads (L1-P & L2-P) demonstrate dose-dependent antitumor efficacy in HER2⁺ BT474 model (A) and DS-8201-resistant NCI-N87R model (B). All groups were given intravenously once weekly.

HLX02-L1-P and HLX22-L2-P Were More Potent than DS-8201 Against Treatment Resistant Patient-derived Organoids *in Vitro*

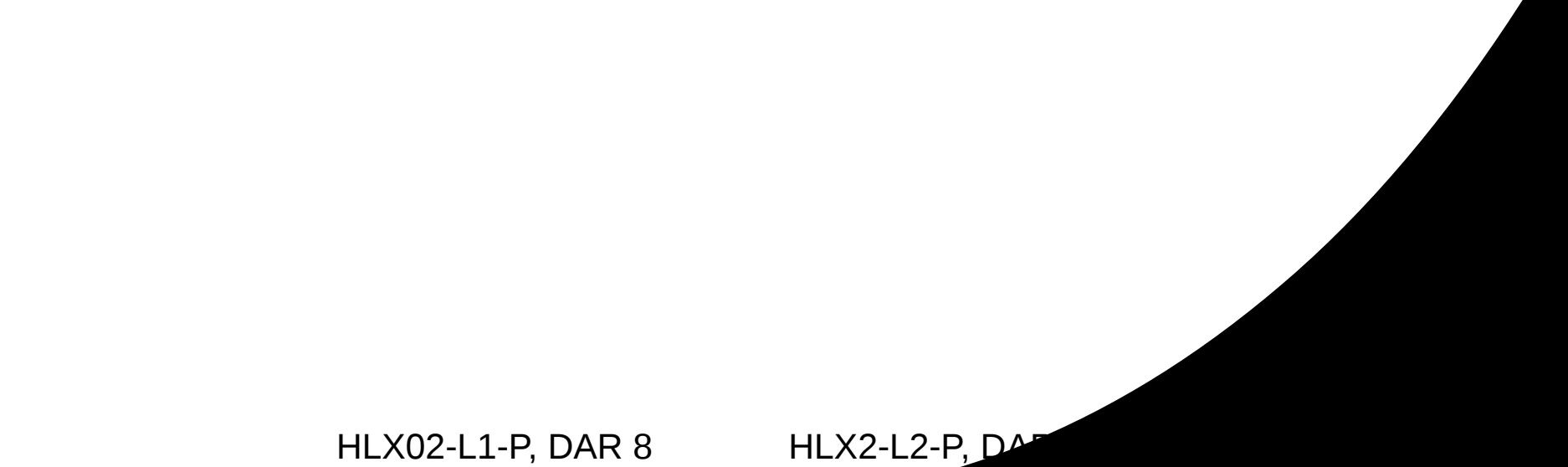


Figure 6. Cytotoxic efficacy of HLX02-L1-P and HLX22-L2-P against treatment resistant patient-derived organoids (PDOs) in vitro.