

Humanized anti-CCR2 Antibody for the Therapy of Multiple Sclerosis and Rheumatoid Arthritis

Scientists of the University of Göttingen and of the University of Regensburg developed in collaboration a proprietary anti-CCR2 antibodies for the therapy of Multiple Sclerosis (MS) and potentially Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA). The lead candidate Doc-2 has been humanized in collaboration with the MRC Technologies. It targets the CCR2 receptor and modulates the autoimmune process through depletion of CCR2+ monocytes.

We achieved successful *in vivo* Proof of Principle with primates (marmoset), showing improvement of clinical score, good plasma levels of the humanized Doc-2 antibody, a sustained depletion of CCR2+ monocytes and no undesired side effects.

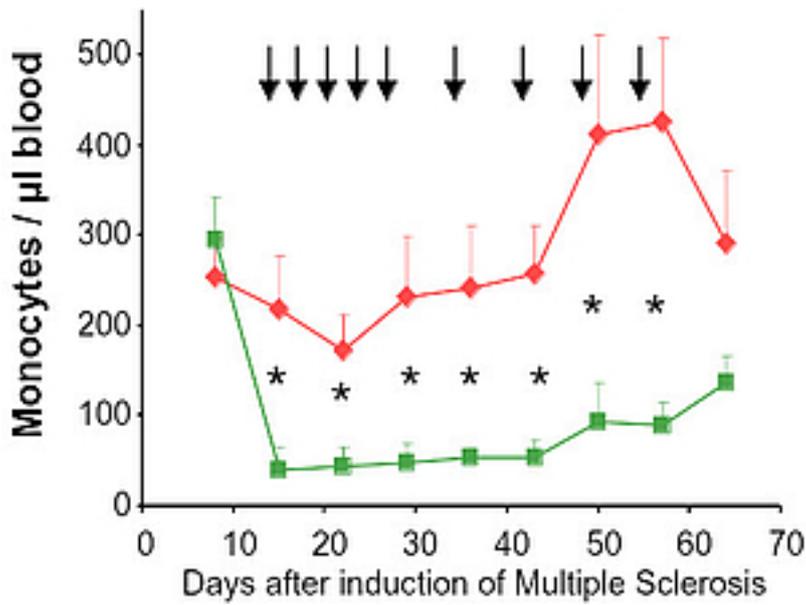
Challenge

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic demyelinating disease of CNS of unknown etiology. MS destroys mainly the myelin layer which normally protects nerve fibres and helps them to conduct electrical impulses. MS involves repeated episodes of inflammation of nervous tissue. This damage decreases transmission of messages leading to diminished or lost function. High dose steroids/ glucocorticoids in acute MS does not show improvement of MS symptoms in 40% of patients.

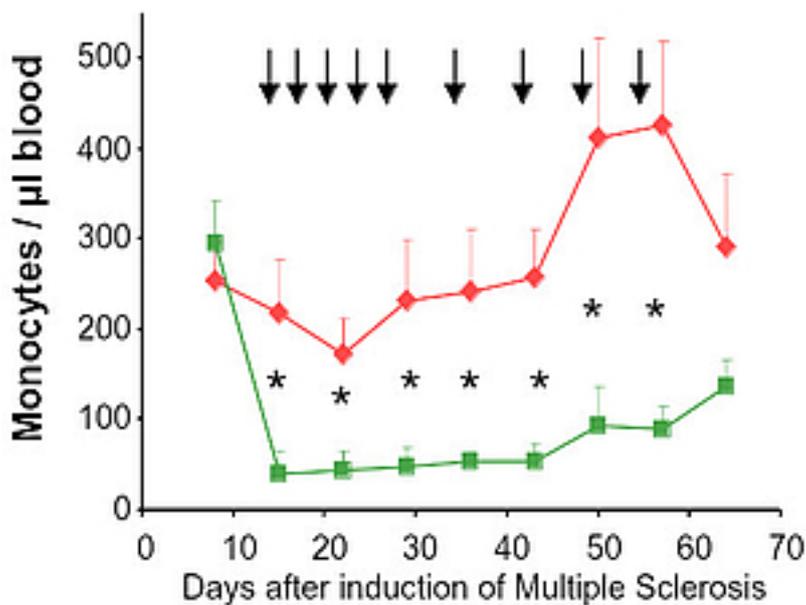
Worldwide it is estimated that there are > 1 million cases suffering from Multiple Sclerosis (MS). The world market for MS is estimated to be 3.0 billion US\$ corresponding to an annual growth rate of 20%, making it one of the fastest growing CNS therapy areas. The prevalence of MS varies widely by geographic region, achieving up to 170 per 100.000 in the UK. Key countries are UK, Germany and U.S.A..

Our Solution

We offer a proprietary humanized anti-CCR2 antibody (DOC-2) for the therapy of Multiple Sclerosis (MS), acute exacerbations of MS, Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA), and potentially further diseases where CCR2 plays a pivotal role. This antibody recognizes and binds to a 3D epitope in the loops of CCR2 and modulates the autoimmune process.

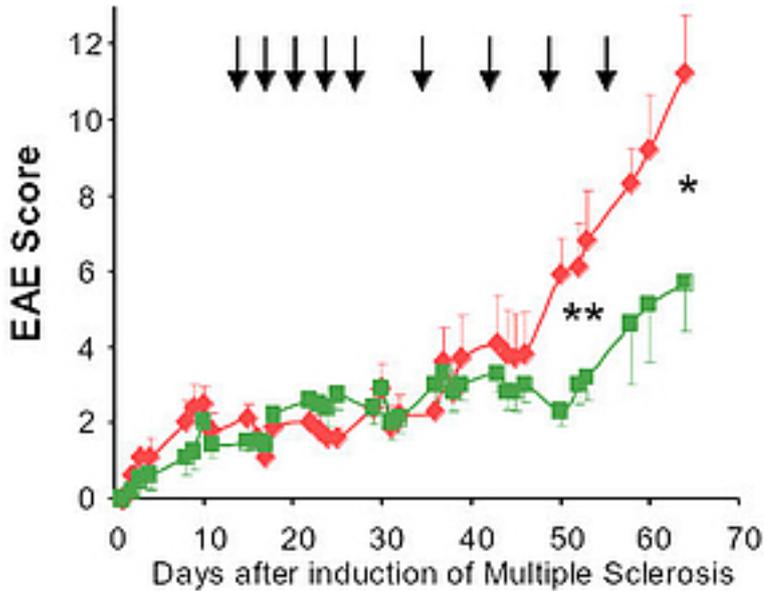


Strong and sustained depletion of monocytes expressing CCR2



Treatment with marmoset chimeric humanized Doc-2 antibody (5 mg/kg) from day 14-24 (twice/week) and from day 28-56 (once/week) (black arrows). Control (red), Doc-2 treatment (green).

Improvement of clinical EAE score in treated animals



Treatment with marmoset chimeric humanized Doc-2 antibody (5 mg/kg) from day 14-24 (twice/week) and from day 28-56 (once/week) (black arrows). Control (red), Doc-2 treatment (green).

Brain histology improved in treated non-human primates

Ctrl Isotype

anti-CCR2 Ab



Marmosets treated with humanized anti-CCR2 antibody Doc-2 (right) show a significantly lower demyelination in the cortex (picture) and spinal cord (not shown). Control (left), Doc-2 treated animal (right).

Advantages

- Successful "proof of principle" in primates (EAE marmoset model).
- Significant Improvement of clinical score.
- Sustained depletion of CCR2+ monocytes.
- Very good plasma levels of humanized Doc-2 antibodies in marmoset.
- No undesired side effects observed.
- Depletion of CCR2+ monocytes by Fc-receptor mediated ADCC.
- The targeted CCR2 Receptor is linked to neurological inflammatory diseases.
- Humanization of anti-CCR2 antibody through collaboration with the Medical Research Council Technology, MRCT.

Applications

These anti-CCR2 antibody is being developed for the therapy of Multiple Sclerosis (MS), acute exacerbations of MS, Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA), and potentially other diseases, where CCR2 plays a role, like e.g. DSS colitis, intracerebral hemorrhage, lung injury, vascular injury, myocardial infarction.. The future treatment of MS will be less focused on beta interferon injections and opens the door to novel therapies. Novel therapy areas offer specialty pharma a niche in which to compete.

Developmental Status

Humanized anti-CCR2 antibody (Doc-2) available incl. its production process. Doc-2 is the lead candidate out of a set of antibodies which has been humanized by framework swapping by the MRC Technology and selected to bind both, human CCR2 on PBMCs and marmoset CCR2 on PBMCs.

Patent Status

Granted patents in U.S.A. (US9068002), Europe (EP2004692B1, validated in CH, DE, FR, GB), Australia (AU2007236269) and Canada (CA2648330C).

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