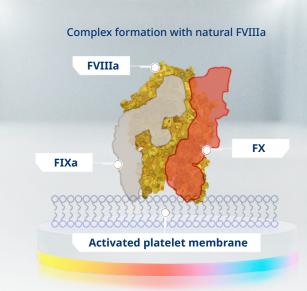
Mimetic optimization: the future of FVIIIa mimetics

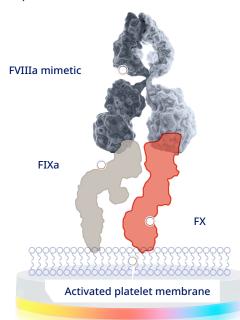
Mimicking the hemostatic function of natural FVIIIa

Natural FVIIIa has several critical actions:1,2

- FVIII is activated at the site of injury by FXa or thrombin, leading to binding to the activated platelet membrane²⁻⁵
- FVIIIa binds FIXa and FX simultaneously, forming a membrane-bound complex and causing conformational changes in the FIXa molecule, increasing its proteolytic activity^{1,2,4–8}
- FVIIIa is a critical cofactor for FIXa activation of FX and therefore for thrombin generation^{4–6}







Bispecific antibodies as FVIIIa mimetics

- BsAb are well suited to the task of mimicking natural FVIIIa activity:^{9,10}
- A BsAb, has two arms that are engineered to bind to two different target sites^{6,9-11}
- BsAbs have been developed that bind FIXa with one arm and FX with the other, and are able to mimic the functions of FVIIIa^{6,9-11}
- Although these initial FVIIIa mimetics can form a complex with FIXa and FX, causing FX activation and in turn thrombin generation, they do not have the same level of activity as natural FVIIIa^{1,12-15}
- This means that there is room for BsAb improvement, and the potential for even greater advancement in FVIIIa mimetics



What is mimetic optimization?

Optimization is the process of engineering changes in the structure of a therapeutic Ab with the purpose of "enhancing their safety, efficacy and developability"

(Wang, 2021)¹⁶

- Biotechnology can be used to make changes in the antibody molecule, and the resultant effects on function can be assessed by specific assays^{9,16–20}
- Even **small changes** in molecular structure can have **important implications** for the function of the molecule^{9,16-21}
- The results can guide further refinements of the structure and function in an ongoing process of molecular optimization^{16,17}



How can FVIIIa mimetics benefit from mimetic optimization?

Optimization of BsAbs may have the potential to develop FVIIIa mimetics that can more closely mimic the multiple functions of natural FVIIIa in the maintenance of hemostasis^{1,2,16,17}

Ab, antibody; BsAb, bispecific antibody; FIXa, activated factor IX; FX, factor X; X; FVIII, factor; VIII; FVIIIa, activated factor VIII; PK, pharmacokinetic.

- Lenting PJ et al. Blood 2017;130:2463-8.
- Østergaard H et al. Blood 2021;138:1258-68.
- Terraube V et al. Haemophilia 2010;16:3–13. Saenko EL et al. Br J Haematol 2002;119:323–31.
- Samuelson Bannow B et al. Blood Rev 2019;35:43–50. Sampei Z et al. PLoS One 2013;8:e57479.

- Freato N et al. Blood 2020;136:2703–14. Venkateswarlu D. Biochem Biophys Res Commun
- Wang Q et al. Antibodies (Basel) 2019;8:43.
- Shima M. Res Pract Thromb Haemost 2020;4:446–54.
- Weyand AC and Pipe SW. Blood 2019;133:389-98.
 Swan D et al. EJHaem 2022;3:584-95.
- 13. Ellsworth P and Ma A. Hematology Am Soc Hematol Educ Program 2021;2021:219-25.
- Eauc Frogram 2021;2021:219-25.

 14. Gelbenegger G et al. Thromb Haemost 2020;120:1357-70.

 15. Leksa NC et al. J Thromb Haemost 2019;17:1044-52.

 16. Wang B et al. Antib Ther 2021;4:45-54.

 17. Chiu ML et al. Antibodies (Basel) 2019;8:55.

 18. Ma J et al. Front Immunol 2021;12:626616.

 19. Makowski EK et al. Nat Commun 2022;13:3788.

 20. Lu R-M et al. I Rippped Sci. 2020:27:1

- Lu R-M et al. J Biomed Sci 2020;27:1.
 Sidhu SS and Fellouse FA. Nat Chem Biol 2006;2:682–8.
 Sela-Chlang I et al. Front Immunol 2013;4:302.
- 23. Nie S et al. Antib Ther 2020;3:18-62.

- 24. Peng H-P et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A
- 2014;111:E2656-65. 25. Rougin LP and Retegui LA Scand J Immunol 2003;58:387-94.
- 26. Congy-Jolivet N et al. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol 2006;64:226–33.
- Abdel-Magid AF. ACS Med Chem Lett 2015;6:104–7.
 Casaz P et al. MAbs 2014;6(6):1533–1359.
- Ryman JT and Meibohm B. CPT Pharmacometrics Syst Pharmacol 2017; 6:576–88.
- 30. Hendrikx JJMA et al. Oncologist 2017;22:1212–21.
- 31. Bai S et al. Clin Pharmacokinet 2012;51:119-35.

