Simultaneously targeting CD45 significantly increases cytotoxicity of the anti-CD33 immunoconjugate, gemtuzumab ozogamicin, against acute myeloid leukemia (AML) cells and improves survival of mice bearing human AML xenografts

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Targeting CD33 or CD45 is currently exploited for immunotherapy of acute myeloid leukemia (AML). Gemtuzumab ozogamicin (GO), an immunoconjugate of an anti-CD33 antibody that facilitates cellular uptake of a toxic calicheamicin-γ1 derivative, induces complete remissions in a subset of patients with AML. We herein tested whether simultaneous targeting of CD45 could improve GO cytotoxicity against AML cell lines and primary AML cells. We found that the anti-CD45 antibody, BC8, dose-dependently increased cytotoxicity induced by GO, and, to a lesser degree, free calicheamicin-γ1. BC8 promoted CD33 endocytosis, suggesting that its effect on GO cytotoxicity may be, at least partly, due to increased uptake and intracellular GO availability. Finally, combined with GO resulted in marked tumor growth inhibition and superior survival rates of mice bearing human AML xenografts. These data suggest that further study of this antibody combination for clinical use in AML is warranted.

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Methods

Human AML cell lines and primary AML blast cell samples

ML-1, HL-60, and NB4 cells were maintained as described. Thawed aliquots of frozen samples of density gradient–isolated mononuclear cells containing leukemic blasts from patients with non-M3 AML were cultured in IMDM (GIBCO-Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum and 25 ng/mL human recombinant granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor (GM-CSF), granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF), stem cell factor (SCF), and interleukin-3 (IL-3), respectively (Pepro-Tech, Rocky Hill, NJ). All patients signed informed consents in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki, and the institutional review board of the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center approved all protocols.

Purification of BC8 antibody

The murine BC8 IgG1 antibody was produced as described.

Assays for drug-induced cytotoxicity

Drug-induced cytotoxicity of GO, N-acetyl gamma calicheamicin dimethyl hydrazine (referred to as calicheamicin-γ1), or hP67.6 (all kindly provided by Wyeth-Ayerst Research, Radnor, PA) was determined in the presence or absence of BC8 and/or a nonbinding murine IgG1 isotype antibody (31A). Cultures with primary AML blasts additionally contained a derivative, after which the toxin is

The online version of this article contains a data supplement.
Figure 1. Effect of BC8 on GO- and calicheamicin-γ1-induced cytotoxicity as well as CD33 internalization and modulation in human AML cell lines in vitro.

(A,B) Drug-induced cytotoxicity. ML-1 and HL-60 cells (top and bottom panels, respectively) were incubated with various concentrations of (A) GO or (B) calicheamicin-γ1 for 3 days in the presence or absence of increasing concentrations of BC8. Cytotoxicity was assessed using PI staining and expressed as the percentage of PI+ cells.

(C) GO-induced cytotoxicity in presence of BC8 and 31A. ML-1 cells were incubated with various concentrations of GO for 3 days in the presence or absence of BC8 (20 μg/mL) and/or 31A (20 μg/mL).

(D) CD33 endocytosis. ML-1 and HL-60 cells (top and bottom panels, respectively) were incubated for 30 minutes with medium containing 2.5 μg/mL unconjugated, unlabeled hP67.6 in ice water to prevent internalization during the staining procedure. Cells were then washed in ice-cold PBS to remove unbound antibody, resuspended in antibody-free medium, and incubated at 37°C (in 5% CO2 and air) for various periods of time. Subsequently, cells were chilled and incubated with biotin-conjugated mouse anti–human IgG4 monoclonal antibody (5 μg/mL), followed by incubation with streptavidin-PE conjugate (5 μg/mL) to detect remaining hP67.6 on the cell surface. One sample that was kept in ice water was used to determine the starting level of antibody bound to the cell. (E) CD33 modulation. ML-1 and HL-60 cells (top and bottom panels, respectively) were incubated overnight in the presence or absence of hP67.6 and/or BC8. Cell surface CD33 was then measured by subsequent staining with hP67.6, a biotin-conjugated mouse anti–human IgG, monoclonal antibody (5 μg/mL), followed by incubation with streptavidin-PE conjugate (5 μg/mL) to detect remaining hP67.6 on the cell surface. Results are expressed as arbitrary fluorescence units (AFU) and shown as mean plus or minus SEM from 3 to 7 independent experiments. *P < .05; **P < .01; ***P < .001.
Results and discussion

To determine the effect of BC8 (unconjugated anti-CD45 antibody) on cytotoxicity of GO or unbound calicheamicin-\(\gamma_1\), we first examined a panel of human AML cell lines (ML-1, HL-60, and NB4). Consistent with previous studies,\(^{17,18}\) continuous exposure to GO or calicheamicin-\(\gamma_1\) for 3 days resulted in dose-dependent cytotoxicity (Figure 1A,B; Figure S1A,B, available on the Blood website; see the Supplemental Materials link at the top of the online article). Treatment with BC8 alone (up to 20 \(\mu\)g/mL) exerted only minimal cytotoxic effects; however, BC8 significantly enhanced GO-mediated cytotoxicity in all cell lines. By comparison, BC8 failed to enhance calicheamicin-\(\gamma_1\)-induced cytotoxicity in ML-1 cells, and increased calicheamicin-\(\gamma_1\)-induced cytotoxicity in HL-60 and NB4 cells to a lesser degree than GO. Unlike GO, unconjugated anti-CD33 antibody (hP67.6; up to 25 \(\mu\)g/mL) either alone or combined with BC8 (up to 20 \(\mu\)g/mL) failed to exert any cytotoxic effect on ML-1 or HL-60 cells (Figure S2), demonstrating that CD33 cross-linking by hP67.6, either alone or with BC8, does not elicit significant growth inhibition in the absence of toxin delivery. This contrasts with previous studies, in which an unconjugated murine IgG\(_1\) anti-CD33 antibody induced apoptosis of AML blasts.\(^{22}\) The reasons for these different results are unclear and will require further investigation. Finally, 31A, a nonbinding antibody of the same isotype as BC8, neither affected GO- or calicheamicin-\(\gamma_1\)-induced cytotoxicity (Figure S3) nor interfered with the effect of BC8 on GO cytotoxicity (Figure 1C).

The more limited effect of BC8 on calicheamicin-\(\gamma_1\)-induced cytotoxicity relative to GO-mediated cytotoxicity suggests an interaction with the antibody portion of GO, rather than a sensitizing effect to the toxic moiety, as an important mechanism of action for increased cytotoxicity in the presence of BC8. Indeed, BC8 significantly enhanced internalization of antibody-bound CD33 in all 3 cell lines assessed, whereas it did not alter the degree of CD33 modulation, that is, the decrease in maximal CD33 binding after antibody engagement\(^{23}\) (Figure 1D,E; Figures S3,S4). These data suggest that the effect of BC8 on GO-induced cytotoxicity is, at least partly, mediated by enhanced uptake and intracellular availability of the immunon conjugate, whereas CD33 abundance does not seem to be affected. Additional mechanistic studies will determine whether the effect of BC8 is through CD45-mediated signaling (eg, with changes in tyrosine phosphorylation), as we initially hypothesized. Alternatively, BC8-mediated activation of Fc receptor signaling could underlie its effect on GO cytotoxicity. It is noteworthy that bispecific antibodies between CD33 and the Fc receptor CD64 could inhibit AML cells much more effectively than anti-CD33 antibodies, suggesting that Fc receptor signaling may significantly alter CD33 function.\(^{24}\) Furthermore, it remains to be investigated whether cross-linking of CD45 may activate cell death pathways in AML cells, similar to lymphocytes,\(^{25}\) a
ability that could explain the effect of BC8 on calicheamicin-γ1-induced cytotoxicity.

We also assessed the effect of BC8 on GO cytotoxicity in primary AML samples. In 4 samples tested with adequate cell viability allowing a 3-day culture assay, BC8 (20 μg/mL) significantly enhanced GO (0.25 ng/mL) cytotoxicity, as expressed by a reduction of the live cell fraction (defined as annexin-V+/PI-): from −14.1 ± 5.87 [mean ± SEM] to −27.17 ± 6.51, (P < .02) and an increase in the fraction of d-ad cells (PI+): from 15.09 ± 6.20 to 20.61 ± 6.79, (P < .05). These limited results demonstrate that the effect of BC8 on GO cytotoxicity is not restricted to AML cell lines but can also be observed in primary AML cells.

Lastly, we investigated the effect of BC8 on GO cytotoxicity in a human AML xenograft murine model. Mice harboring HL–60 AML xenografts were administered either a regimen of GO or BC8 alone, or the combination of the 2 antibodies. As shown in Figure 2, BC8 significantly enhanced the antitumor efficacy of GO or BC8 alone, or the combination of the 2 antibodies. In conclusion, BC8 significantly increases GO-induced cytotoxicity in human AML cells in vitro as well as in a mouse model in vivo. These data suggest that further investigation of this combination, which may provide improved GO efficacy with relatively low toxicity, is warranted. These findings may also be relevant for other CD33- and possibly CD22-targeting immunocytotoxic agents that depend on cellular uptake for toxic effects.

References

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