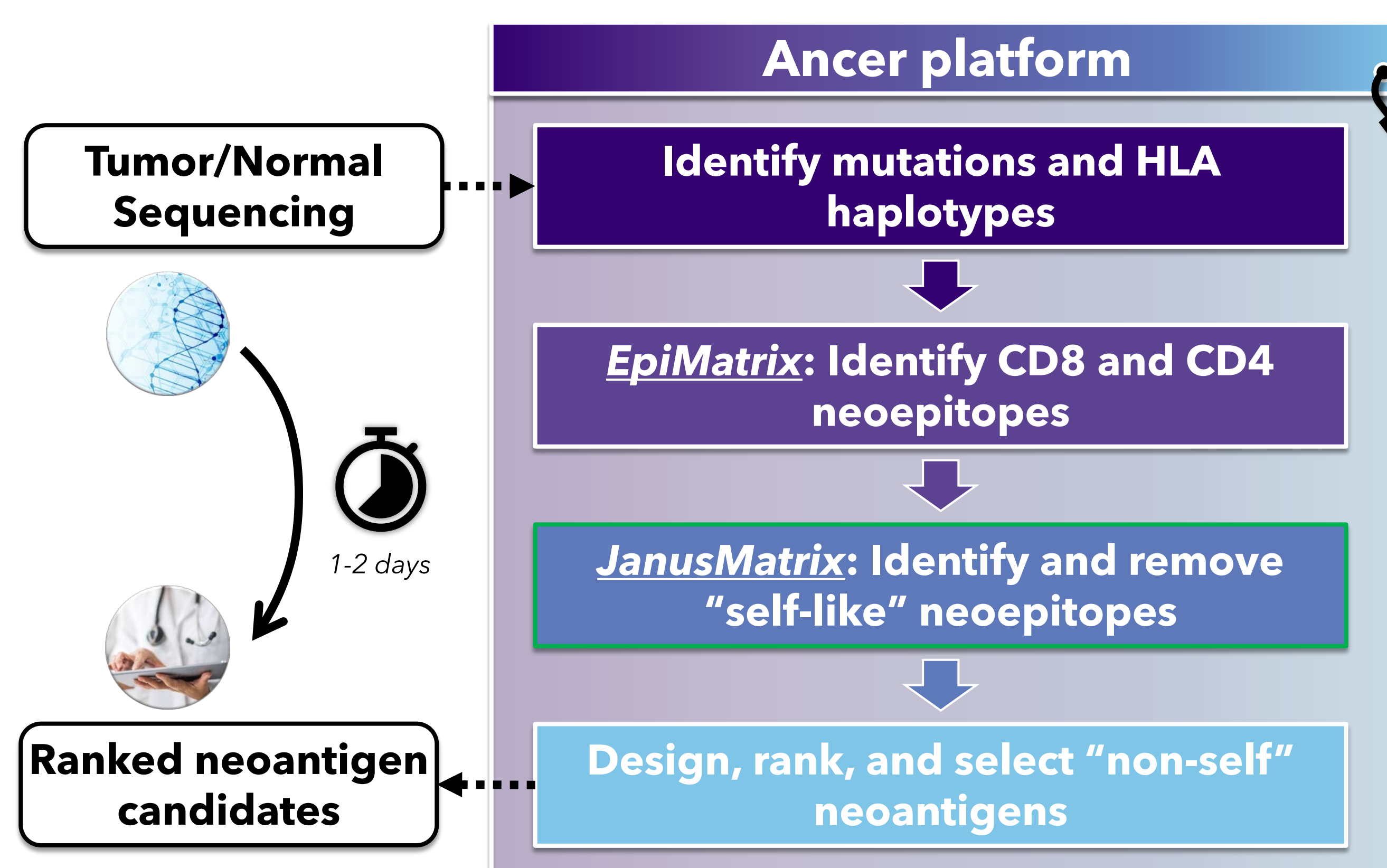


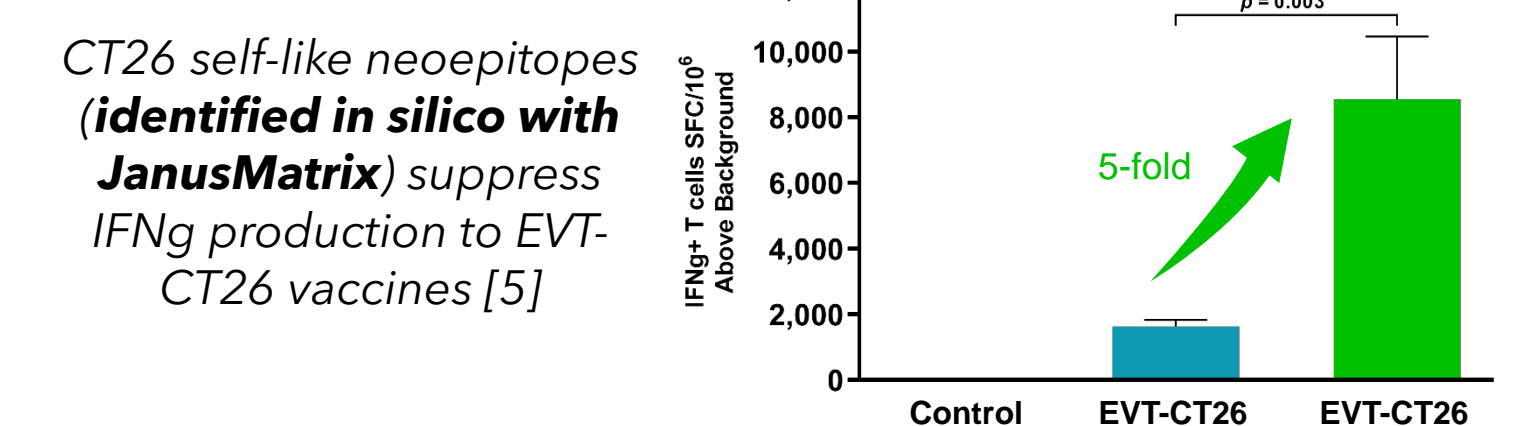
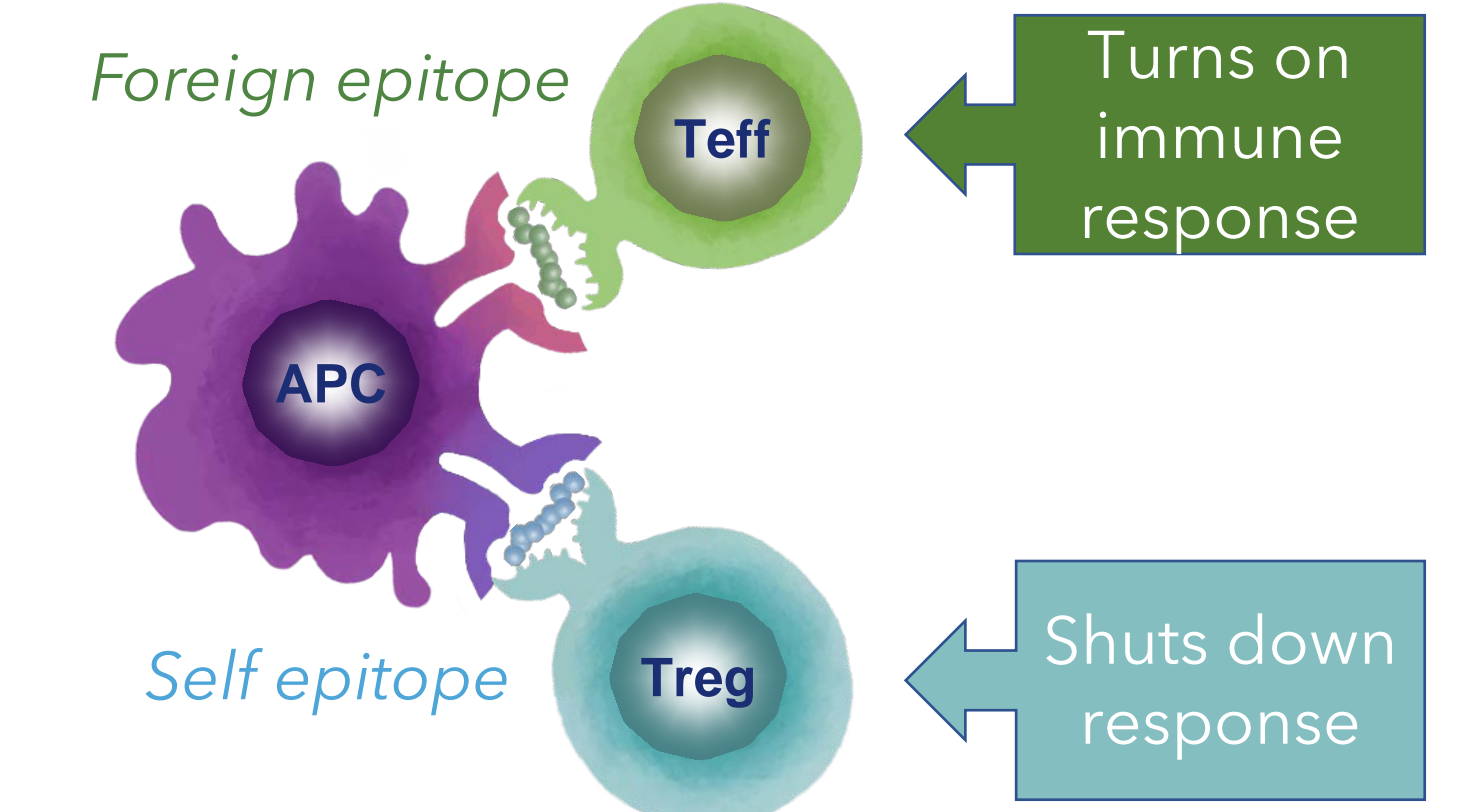
Overview

- Hypothesis:** Tumor clones surviving checkpoint inhibition therapy harbor mutations more prone to immune avoidance.
- Approach:** Tumors from melanoma patients collected **before and after** nivolumab immunotherapy (n=41) were analyzed with **Ancer**, an **advanced neoepitope screening platform** that combines proprietary machine learning-based **CD8 and CD4** epitope mapping tools with removal of **inhibitory Treg** epitopes [1].
- Results:** Mutations gained after nivolumab therapy are **less immunogenic and more tolerogenic** compared to mutations found prior to therapy.
- Response to therapy is associated with Ancer results.**
- Summary:** Our Ancer analysis suggests that nivolumab therapy affects the immunogenicity and tolerance profiles of newly generated mutations in a manner that is **consistent with the concepts of immunoediting and immune camouflaging**.

Background: Ancer® - The Answer to Cancer

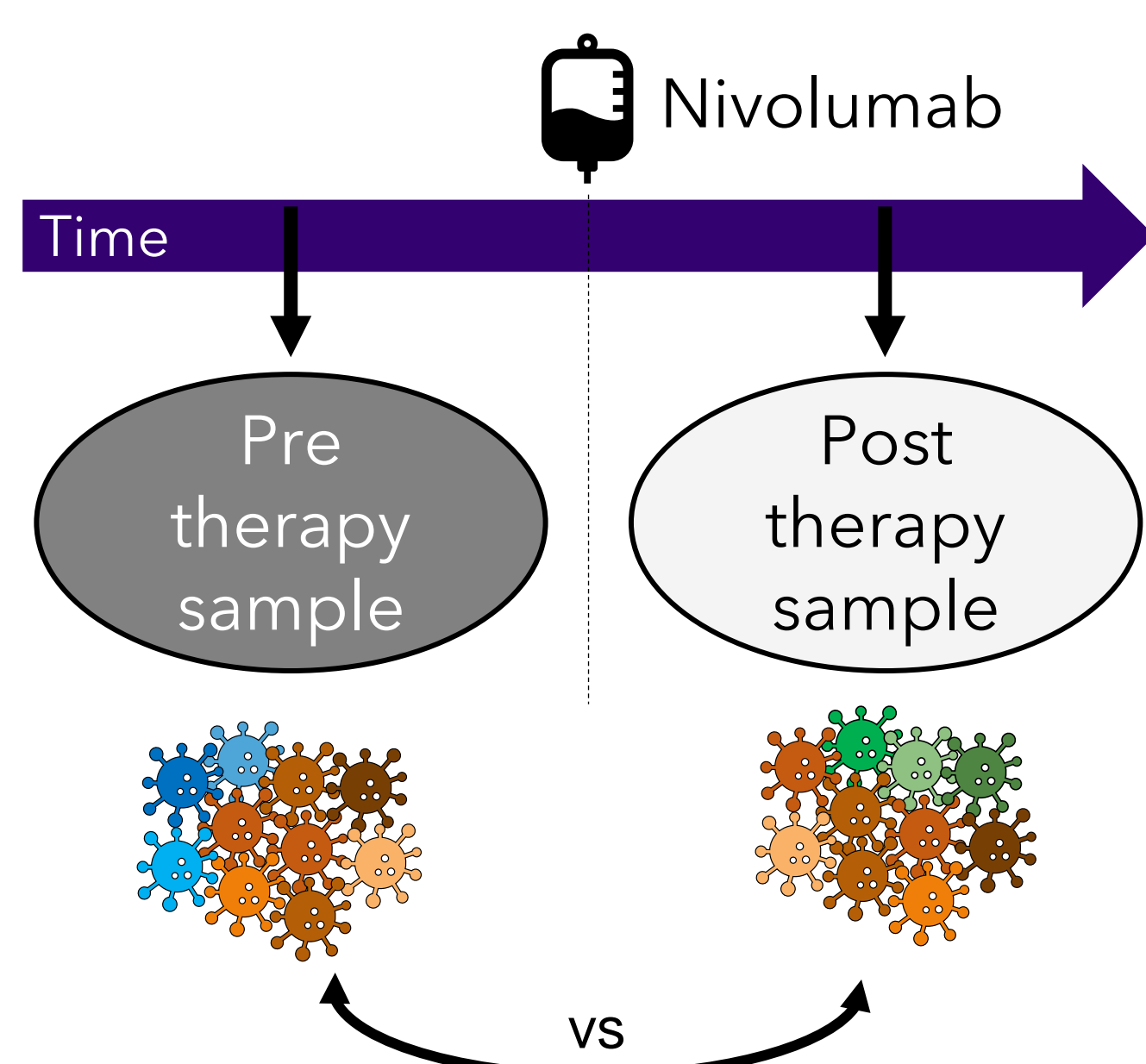


Foreign vs self epitopes: JanusMatrix identifies **inhibitory (self-like) epitopes** *in silico*. Validation studies with pathogens [2, 3, 4] and cancer mutanomes [5].

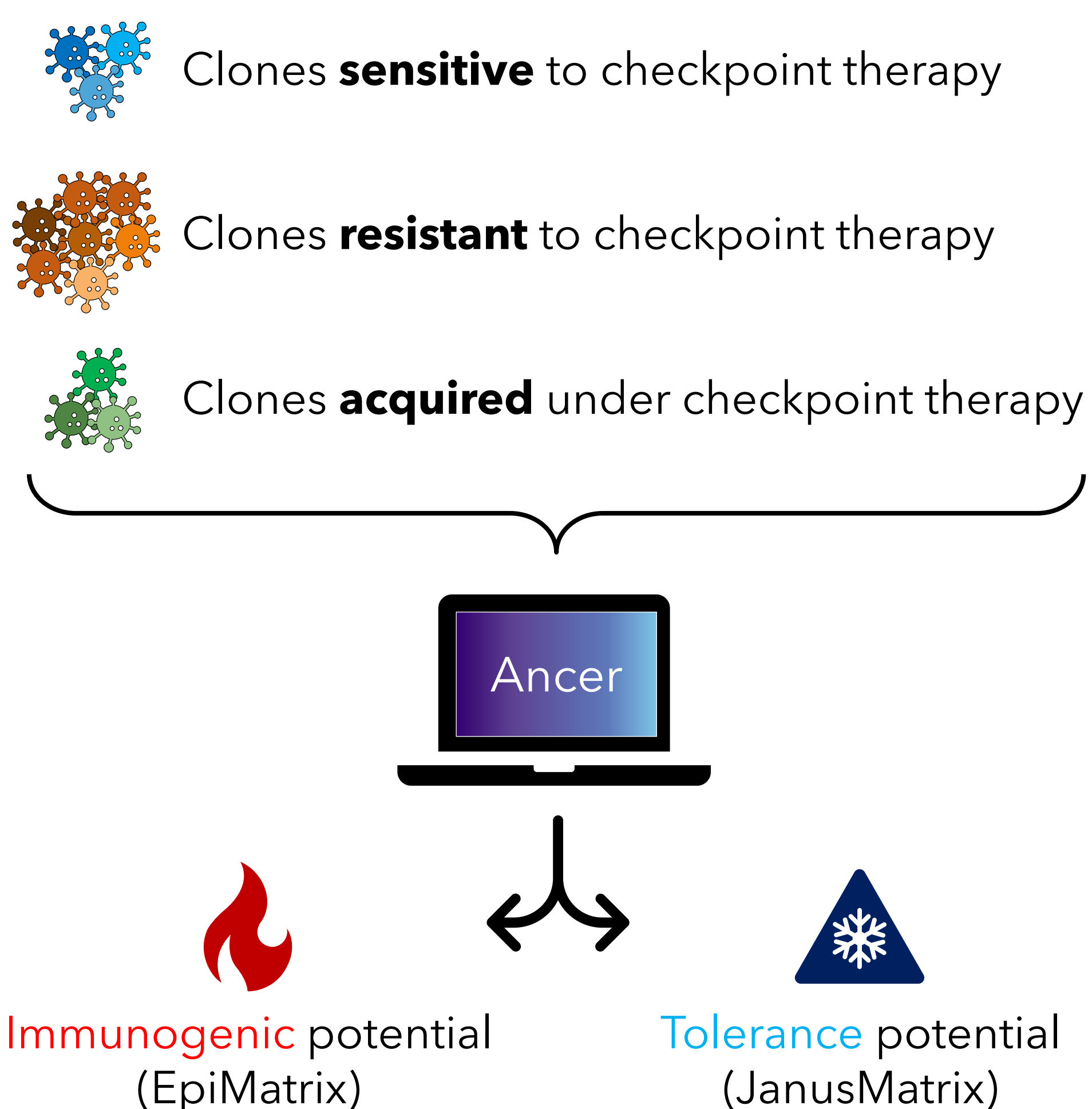


Approach

- Forty-one pairs of mutanomes collected before (*Pre*) and while on (*Post*) nivolumab therapy were retrieved from [6].
- Pre and Post mutanomes were compared to identify deleted, maintained, and newly acquired mutations.
- Immunogenic and tolerance potentials were calculated for all mutations with Ancer.

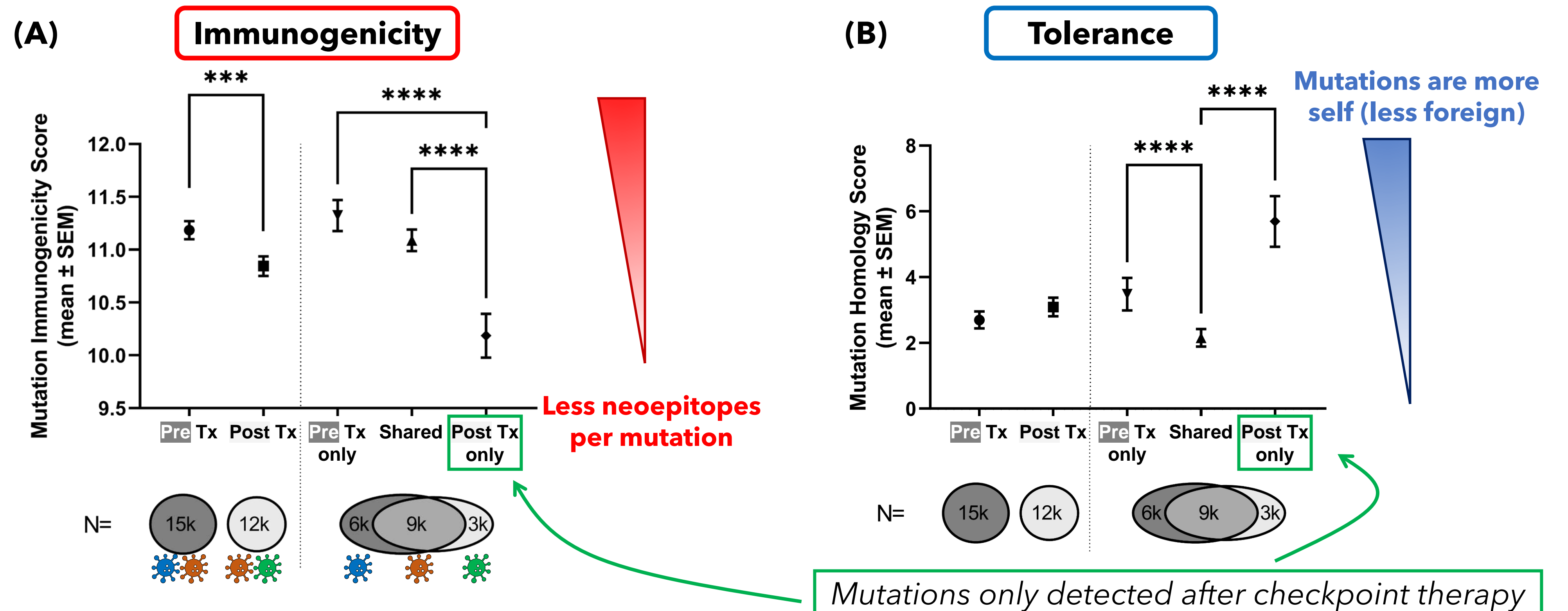


Simplification: one tumor clone = one mutation



Results - Post-therapy mutations are less immunogenic and more tolerogenic

- Mutations gained after nivolumab therapy are **less immunogenic** (A) and **more tolerogenic** (B).
- Tumors respond to immunotherapy by reducing their immunogenicity and by avoiding the immune system.

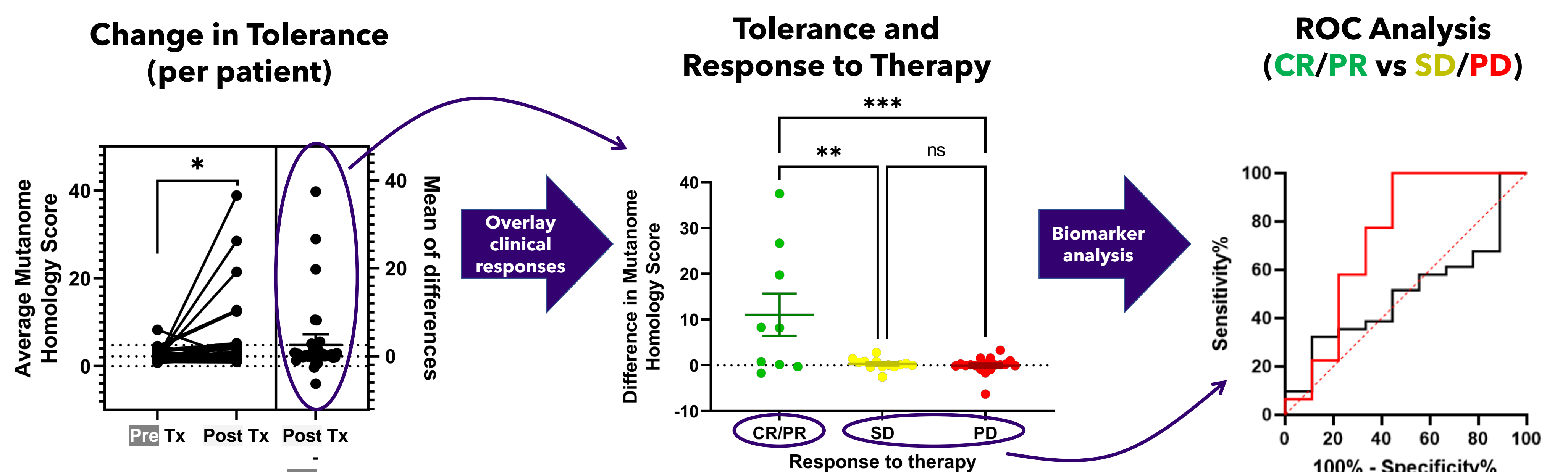


N = 41 paired Pre/On Tx samples. Mutations grouped across all patients.

Pre Tx vs Post Tx: Mann-Whitney test. Pre Tx only vs Shared vs Post Tx only: ANOVA (Kruskal-Wallis, multiple comparisons)

Results - Change in tumor tolerance is associated with response to therapy

- Tumors increase their tolerance potential (JanusMatrix homology scores) after nivolumab therapy.
- Change in tolerance is associated with response to therapy.



Change in JanusMatrix (homology) scores correlates with responses to therapy

N = 41 paired Pre/On Tx samples. Samples paired by patient.

Pre Tx vs Post Tx: paired t test. CR/PR vs SD vs PD: ANOVA (multiple comparisons)

CR: Complete Response, PR: Partial Response, SD: Stable Disease, PD: Progressive Disease

	AUC	p-value
Baseline TMB	0.50	0.96
JanusMatrix	0.74	0.03

Summary and Conclusions

- This study demonstrates **the utility of immunogenicity screening tools in the Ancer** platform for streamlined designs of personalized cancer vaccines.
- Our Ancer analysis suggests tumors reduce their immunogenicity (less neoepitopes) and increase their tolerance potentials (mutations more likely to be tolerated) in response to nivolumab therapy. **Mutations acquired after immunotherapy are more "stealth"** than mutations found prior to therapy.
- These results highlight that **identifying relevant mutations for precision immunotherapy (e.g. personalized vaccines) will become more difficult** once patients are treated with a checkpoint inhibitor. Specialized tools, such as JanusMatrix are needed to correctly and quickly identify immunogenic mutations.
- Ancer can be employed to **identify novel biomarkers** associated with clinical responses. Ancer **identified a tolerance signature** specific to patients who respond to nivolumab, suggesting Ancer can be used to triage patients for immunotherapy clinical trials.

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