Background Relapsed pediatric sarcomas have a poor prognosis with no available curative options. Alpha-Tocopherol-oxycetic acid (a-TEA) is a redox-silent analog of alphatocopherol that induces apoptotic and immunogenic cell death of tumor cells at doses that are not harmful to healthy normal cells. In a first-in-human clinical trial, a-TEA was well tolerated in adults with advanced solid tumors (NCT02192346), but has not yet been studied in pediatric sarcoma. We used a murine model of rhabdomyosarcoma (M3-9-M RMS) to assess the in vitro and in vivo anti-tumor effects of a-TEA.

Methods In vitro studies were performed on the M3-9-M RMS cell line to measure a-TEA-mediated apoptosis using flow cytometry (Annexin V+/7AAD+ cells) and live cell imaging (Annexin V+ cells). In vivo studies involved orthotopic implantation of luciferase+ M3-9-M tumor cells into syngeneic C57BL/6 recipients. Once tumors were palpable, mice were randomized to a control diet or a-TEA-supplemented chow for 21 days and evaluated for bioluminescence, tumor growth and overall survival. Gene expression of tumor-infiltrating and splenic T cells were analyzed by bulk RNA-Seq and flow cytometry respectively.

Results M3-9-M RMS treatment with 2.5–100 uM a-TEA induced apoptosis in a dose-dependent manner within 24 hours (p < 0.05) as measured by flow cytometry and live cell imaging. In vivo studies with the M3-9-M RMS mouse model showed that recipients of a-TEA chow had 30–40% reduced tumor growth (p<0.01) and bioluminescence (p<0.05), leading to prolonged survival (> 4 weeks) compared to recipients of matched control chow (p<0.05). Spleen cells isolated from a-TEA-fed tumor-bearing mice demonstrated increased levels of IFN-??+ cells, CD4+ T-cells, Ki-67 proliferation, and decrease in splenic CD11b+ arginase-1+ (p<0.01) and PD-L1+ cells (p<0.05) compared to their counterparts on the control diet. Gene set enrichment analyses of excised RMS tumors after a-TEA treatment revealed increased gene expression of CD24, EP300, CXCR4, and c-Jun as compared to tumors from mice fed control chow.

Conclusions These data indicate that a-TEA mediates apoptosis of RMS in vitro and suppresses in vivo tumor growth, leading to prolonged survival likely via enhanced activation of adaptive immunity through CD4+ T cells and suppression of innate immunity through regulation of myeloid cell subsets. Furthermore, a-TEA may have direct effects on tumor cell proliferation through EP300 and c-Jun as well as indirect effects on tumor growth by regulation of immune cell recruitment through CD24 and CXCR4 gene expression. Administration of a-TEA as a potential salvage treatment for RMS is warranted.

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Ethics Approval The University of Wisconsin-Madison Animal Care and Use Committee approved all protocols (M005915).

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SO-C101 induces NK cell cytotoxicity and antigen-dependence of the immune system.

**Background**
SO-C101 is a superagonist fusion protein of interleukin (IL)-15 and the IL-15 receptor α (IL-15Rα) sushki+ domain, representing a promising clinical candidate for the treatment of cancer. SO-C101 specifically stimulates natural killer (NK) cells and memory CD8+ T cells with no significant expansion and activation of regulatory T cell compartment.

**Methods**
Human NK cell proliferation, the expression of NK cell receptors and ADCC activity of human PBMC after stimulation with SO-C101 in vitro in combination with monoclonal antibodies were detected by flow cytometry. The anti-tumor efficacy of SO-C101 in combination with Daratumumab was assessed in a multiple myeloma SCID xenograft mouse model in vivo.

**Results**
In this study, we show that SO-C101 induced proliferation and expansion of both major subsets of human NK cells, CD56brightCD16- and CD56dimCD16+. Furthermore, SO-C101 induced expression of the cytotoxic receptors Nkp30 and NKG2D whereas no upregulation of the inhibitory receptors CD158a, CD158b and NKG2A was detected. Both NK cell subsets activated by SO-C101 exhibited cytotoxicity towards cancer cells in vitro. Using human PBMCs, we show that SO-C101 potentiated killing of tumor cells induced by several clinically approved therapeutic monoclonal antibodies such as Cetuximab, Daratumumab and Obinutzumab in vitro. SO-C101 and Daratumumab monotherapy treatment inhibited tumor growth in vivo, however, their combination showed the strongest anti-tumor efficacy. Specifically, sequential administration of Daratumumab, followed by SO-C101 promoted complete tumor regression, compared to partial anti-tumor responses induced by the respective monotherapies.

**Conclusions**
SO-C101 augments the anti-tumor activity of therapeutic antibodies by increasing NK cells mediated antibody-dependent cell cytotoxicity. These results support the evaluation of SO-C101 in combination with monoclonal therapeutic antibodies in clinical studies.

**Ethics Approval**
The anti-tumor efficacy studies in mice were approved by the internal ethics board of the respective contract research organization (CRO).

**References**
1. Nada Podzimkova, 1Irena Adkins*, 2Guy de Martynoff, 2David Bechard, 1Radek Spisek, 1Ulrich Moebius. 1Sotio a.s, Prague, Czech Republic; 2Cytune Pharma, Nantes, France

**Abstracts**

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SO-C101 INDUCES NK CELL CYTOTOXICITY AND PHARMACODYNAMICS AND PHARMACOKINETICS OF SO-C101 IN Cynomolgus MONKEYS

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**Background**
SO-C101 is a superagonist fusion protein of interleukin (IL)-15 and the IL-15 receptor α (IL-15Rα) sushki+ domain. SO-C101 effectively stimulates natural killer (NK) cells and memory CD8+ T cells with no significant expansion and activation of regulatory T cells which translates to anti-tumor efficacy in mice.

**Methods**
In this study, we investigated different administration schedules of SO-C101 in cynomolgus monkeys to assess its pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics properties using intravenous (IV) and subcutaneous (SC) routes of administration.

**Results**
Subcutaneous administration of SO-C101 was more effective than IV administration in terms of activating the target immune cells which was correlated to the differences in SO-C101 exposure. Repeated administration of SO-C101 over two weeks prompted an increase of absolute lymphocyte counts and of the circulating NK and CD8+ T cell numbers. Moreover, two administrations on consecutive days were optimal and comparable to four daily administrations. We further determined an optimal schedule for a repetitive SO-C101 SC administration to achieve a cycle-dependent stimulation of NK and CD8+ T cells over the course of 10 weeks. These studies allowed to correlate the concentration to response relationship in vitro with the relationship between Cmax following SC administration and the resulting NK and CD8+ T cell activation levels in vivo. These data were used to determine the starting dose and subsequent dose escalation steps of SO-C101 in an ongoing Phase I clinical trial in patients with advanced solid tumors.

**Conclusions**
Since the potency of SO-C101 to activate NK and CD8+ T cells in vitro is equivalent between human and cynomolgus monkeys, these studies informed the dose and schedule selection for the ongoing Phase I clinical study (NCT04234113).

**Ethics Approval**
Pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics studies in cynomolgus monkeys were approved by Ethics Board of an appropriate contract research organizations (CROs)

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