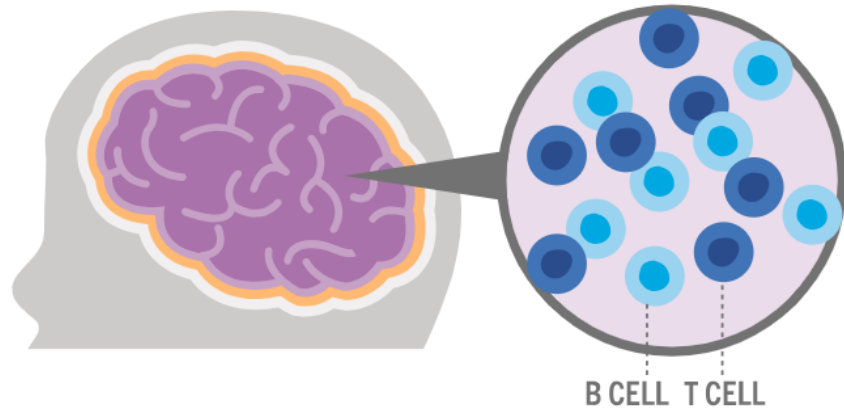


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Human T-bet+ B-cell development: association with Bruton's tyrosine kinase and targeting by evobrutinib



Marvin M. van Luijn, PhD

Immunologist - Assistant Professor

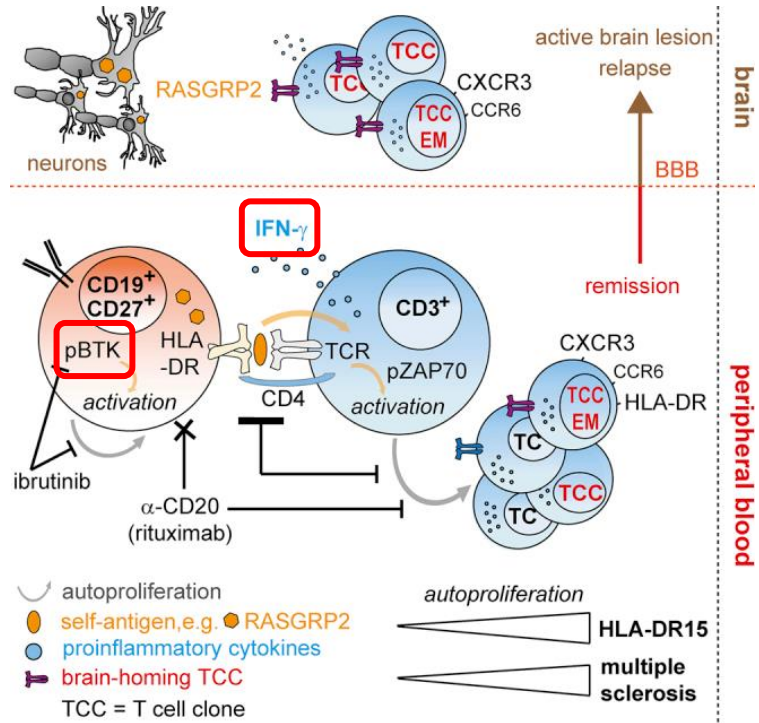
MS Center ErasMS, Rotterdam, NL

Erasmus MC
University Medical Center Rotterdam



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Beneficial effects of Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) inhibition in MS patients



Evobrutinib

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

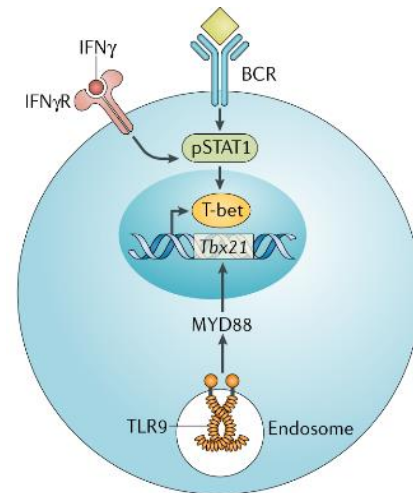
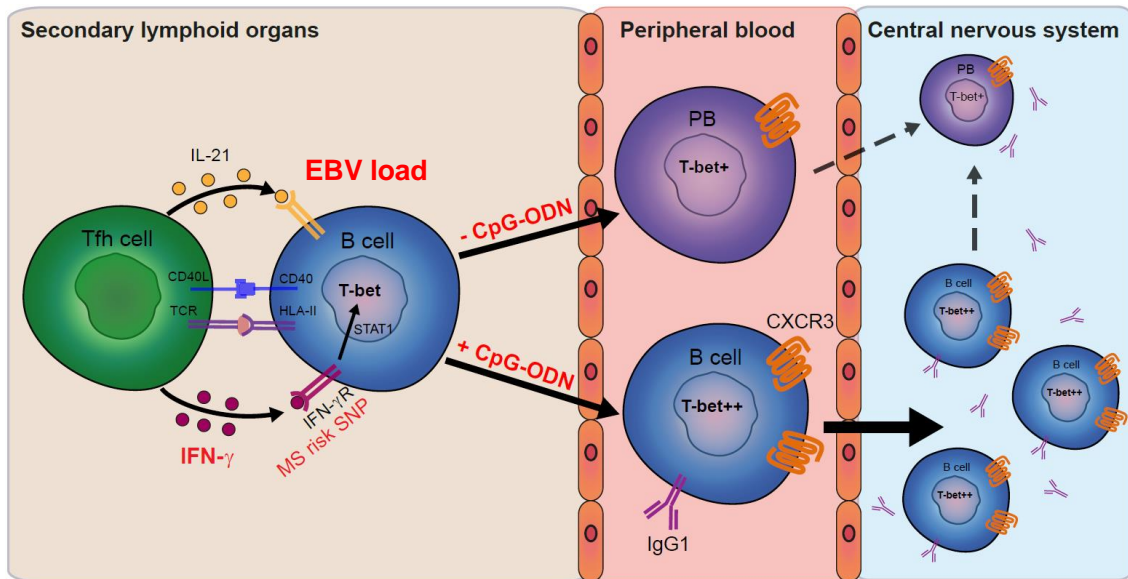
Placebo-Controlled Trial of an Oral BTK Inhibitor in Multiple Sclerosis

Xavier Montalban, M.D., Ph.D., Douglas L. Arnold, M.D., Martin S. Weber, M.D., Ivan Staikov, M.D., Ph.D., Karolina Piasecka-Stryczynska, M.D., Ph.D., Jonathan Willmer, M.D., Emily C. Martin, Ph.D., Fernando Dangond, M.D., Sana Syed, M.D., M.P.H., and Jerry S. Wolinsky, M.D., for the Evobrutinib Phase 2 Study Group*

B \Rightarrow T

B \Leftarrow T

T-bet+ B cells are preferentially induced to infiltrate the CNS of MS patients



BTK?

- **Potent** antigen-presenting and antibody-producing cells
- Increased responsiveness during chronic viral infections

Main objective and study design

To explore the impact of BTK activity on T-bet+ B-cell development in MS

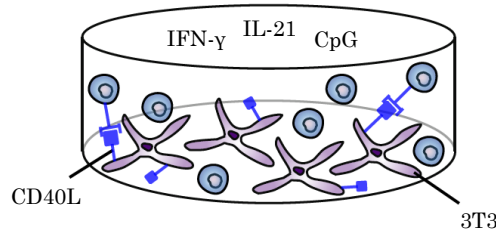
Clinical course (*ex vivo*)

HC RRMS --> SPMS



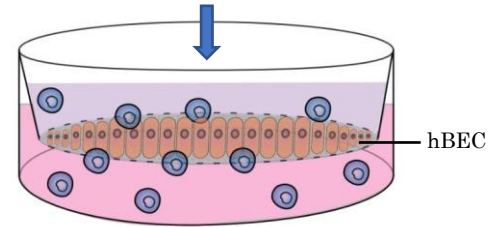
Induction and outgrowth

B_{naive} --> B_{mem} --> ASC



Brain-homing capacity

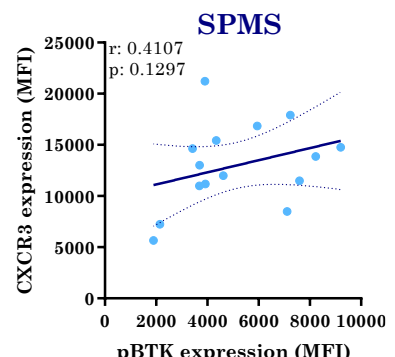
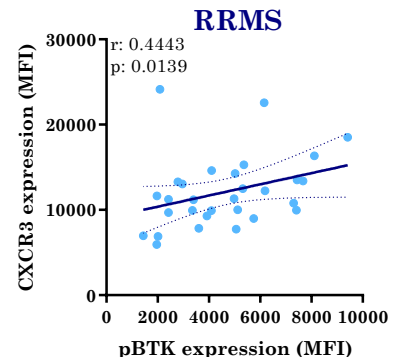
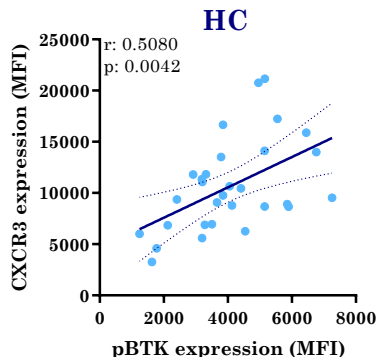
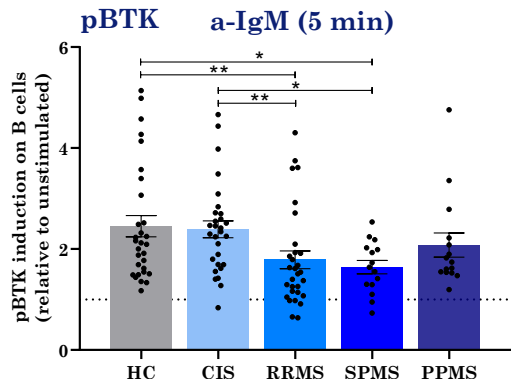
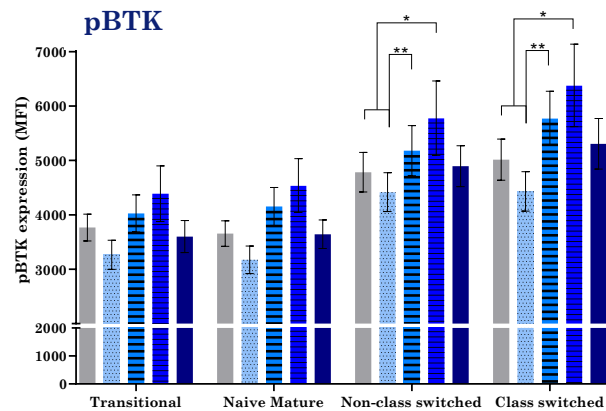
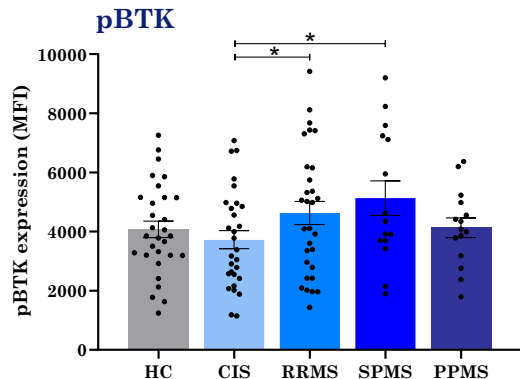
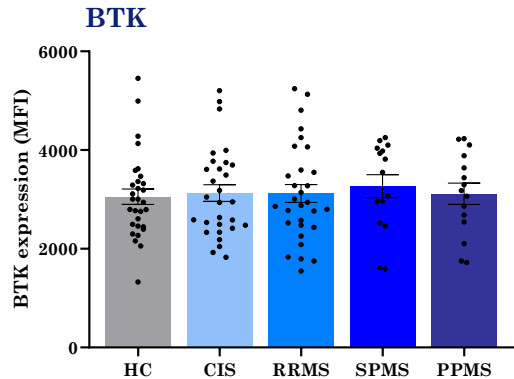
B_{mem}



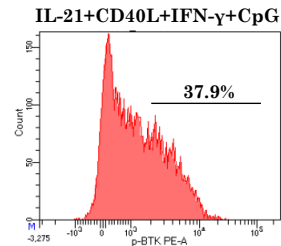
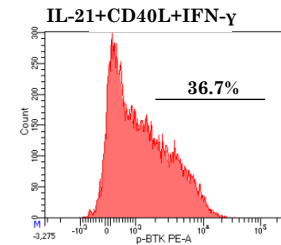
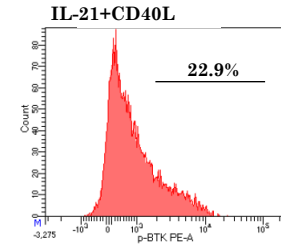
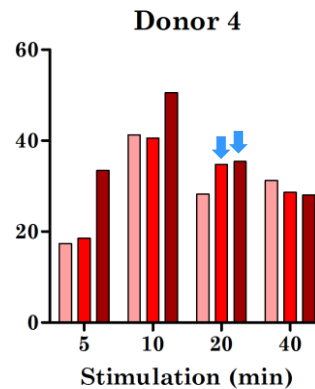
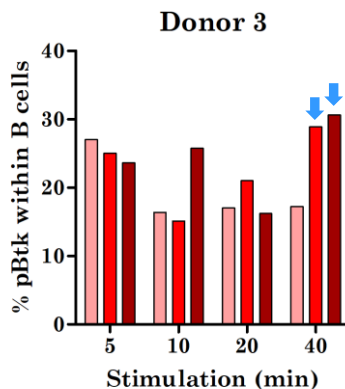
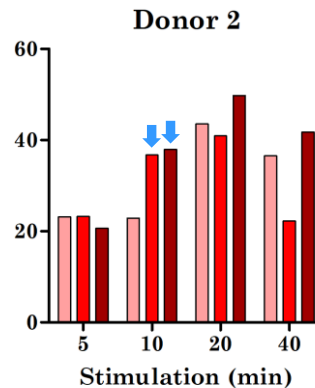
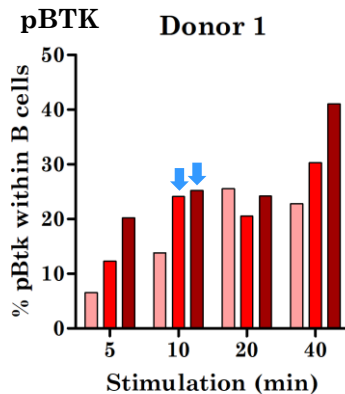
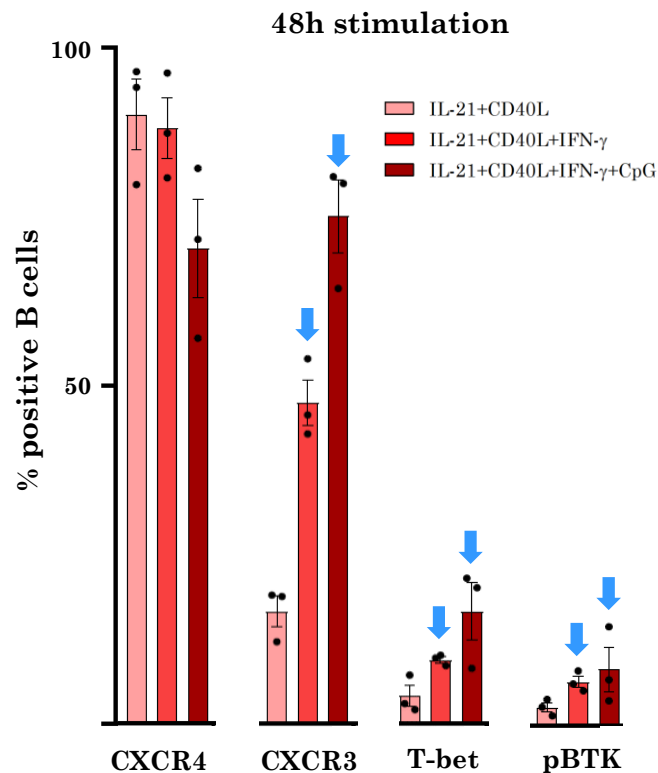
+/- Evobrutinib

ASC = antibody-secreting cell; hBEC = human brain endothelial cell

pBTK is upregulated and correlates with CXCR3 levels in B cells of MS patients

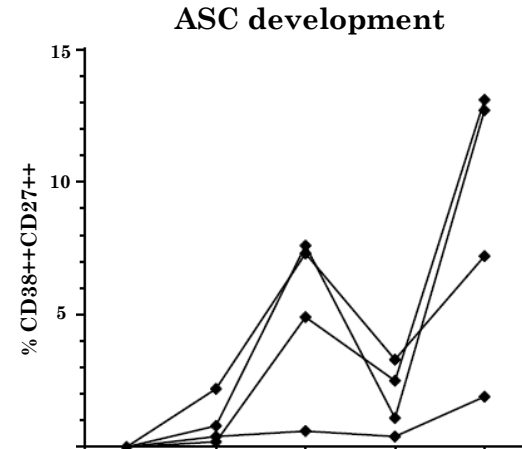
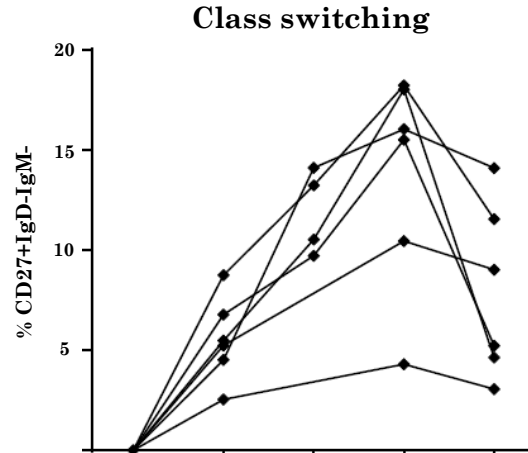
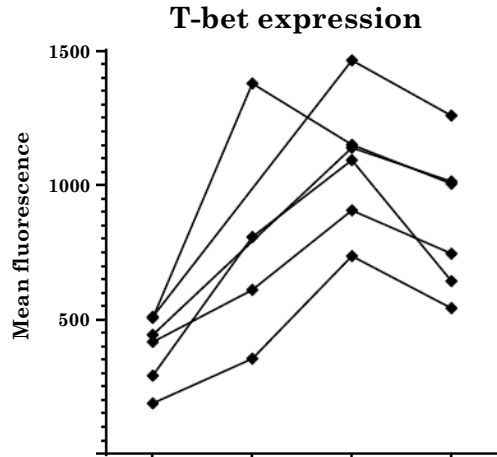


IFN- γ and CpG do not only induce CXCR3 and T-bet, but also pBTK in B cells



GC-like naive B-cell cultures: reduced T-bet induction, impaired class-switching and more ASC development in the presence of evobrutinib

Day 11



IL-21	+	+	+	+
CD40L	+	+	+	+
IFN- γ	-	+	+	+
CpG	-	-	+	+
Evo	-	-	-	+

	-	+	+	+	+
	-	+	+	+	+
	-	-	+	+	+
	-	-	-	+	+
	-	-	-	-	+

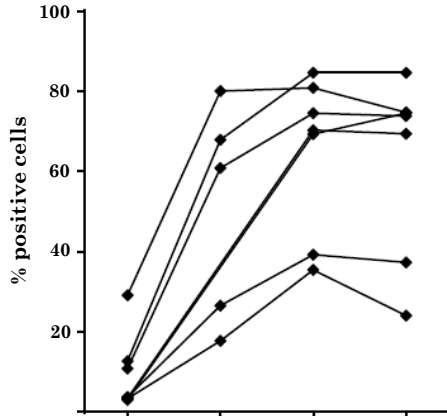
	-	+	+	+	+
	-	+	+	+	+
	-	-	+	+	+
	-	-	-	+	+
	-	-	-	-	+

GC = germinal center; ASC = antibody-secreting cell; Evo = Evobrutinib

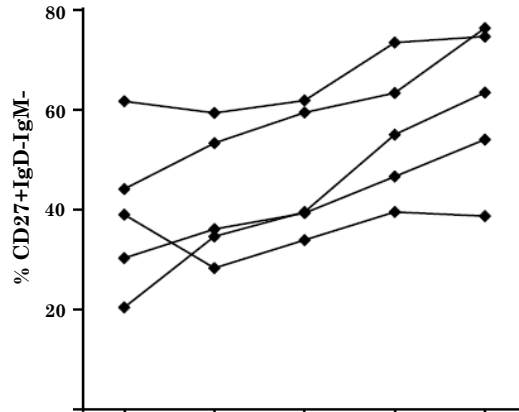
GC-like memory B-cell cultures: no impact on T-bet levels and class-switching, but less ASC development in the presence of evobrutinib

Day 6

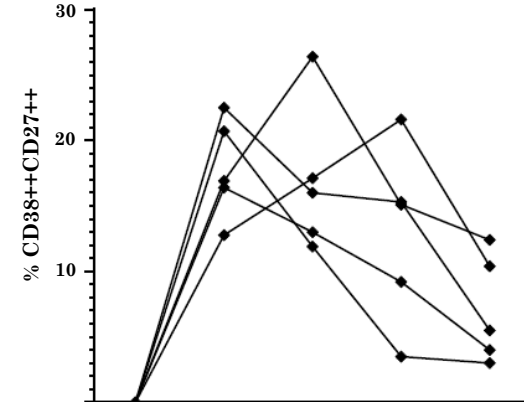
T-bet expression



Class switching



ASC development

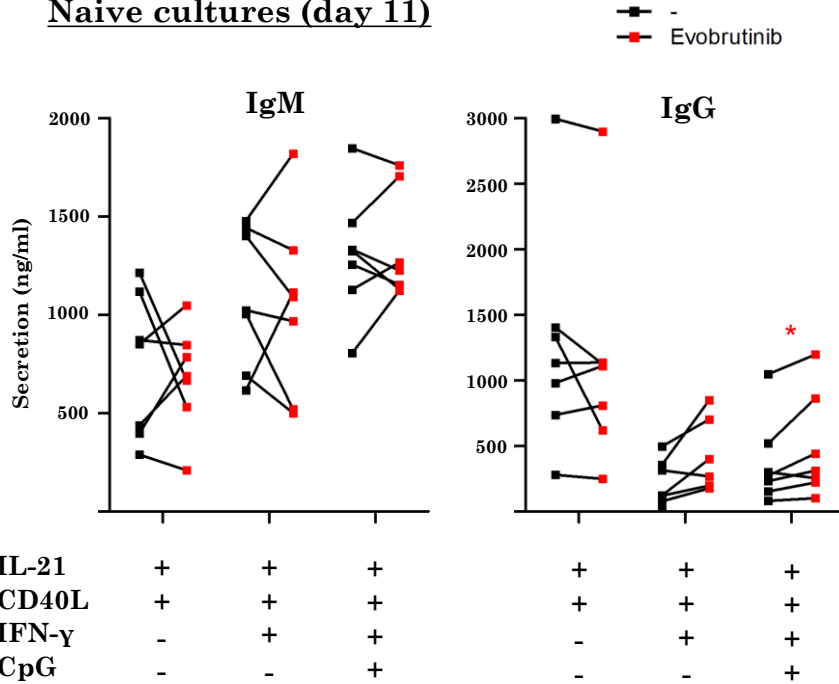


IL-21	+	+	+	+
CD40L	+	+	+	+
IFN- γ	-	+	+	+
CpG	-	-	+	+
Evo	-	-	-	+

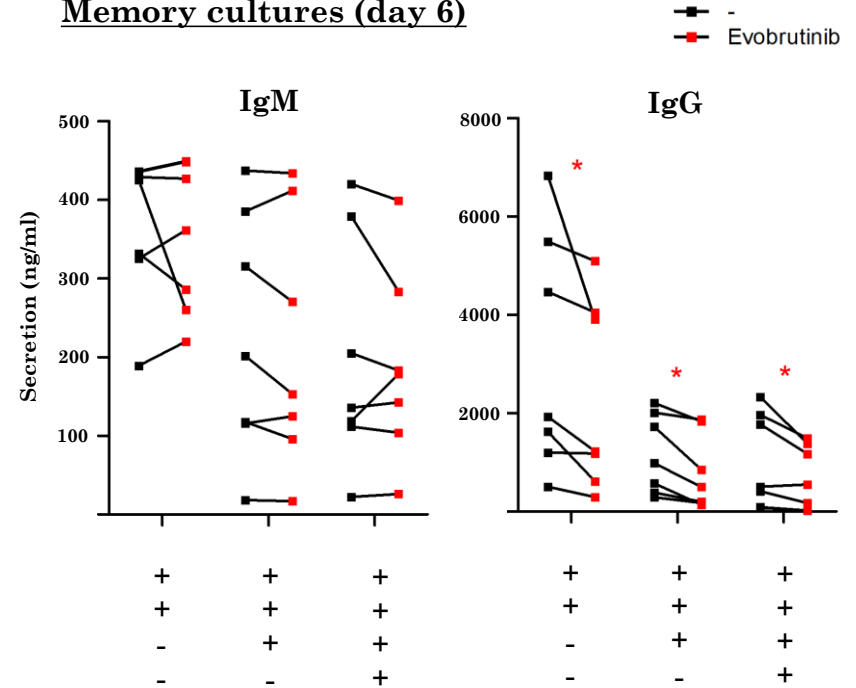
GC = germinal center; ASC = antibody-secreting cell; Evo = Evobrutinib

The *in vitro* effect of evobrutinib on naive and memory B-cell differentiation is associated with differences in IgG secretion

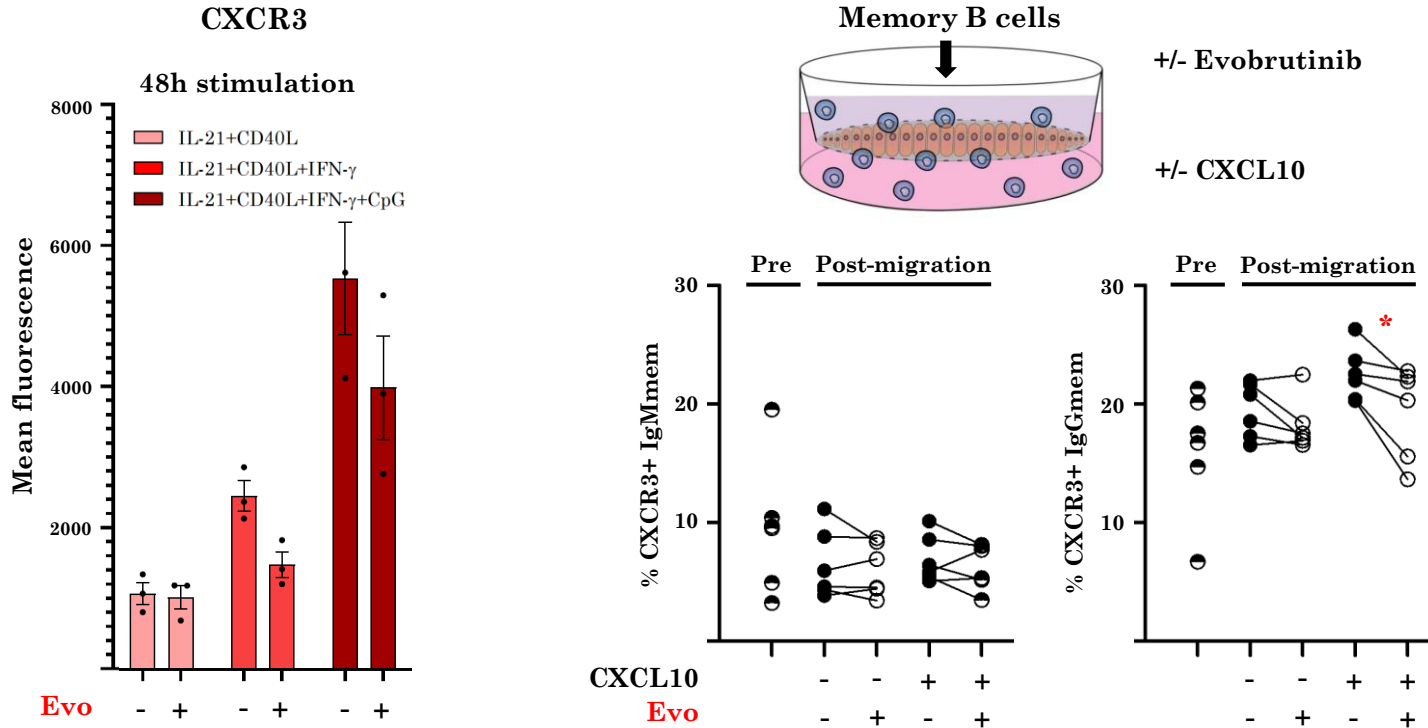
Naive cultures (day 11)



Memory cultures (day 6)



Evobrutinib attenuates CXCL10-mediated transmigration of CXCR3+ memory B cells across confluent hBEC monolayers *in vitro*



Evo = Evobrutinib

Conclusions

Ex vivo

- pBTK and not BTK is upregulated in memory B cells of RRMS and SPMS patients
- pBTK is less induced by anti-IgM triggering of B cells of RRMS and SPMS patients
- pBTK correlates with CXCR3 surface levels in B cells of both patients and controls

In vitro

- Both IFN- γ - and CpG-induced T-bet and CXCR3 corresponds to pBTK expression
- Evobrutinib: suppresses IFN- γ - and CpG-induced T-bet levels and class-switching
interferes with memory B cell to IgG+ ASC formation (T-bet-unrelated)
attenuates CXCL10-mediated memory B-cell migration across hBEC



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