SRF813, a fully human monoclonal antibody targeting the inhibitory receptor CD112R, enhances immune cell activation, and anti-CD112R treatment in vivo demonstrates preclinical antitumor activity

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**Background**

CD112R is a negative regulator of immune cell activation that is upregulated in many tumor settings. Its inhibitory signaling promotes immune cell quiescence. SRF813, a fully human antibody targeting CD112R, shows promise in preclinical studies

**SRF813 Inhibits CD112 Ligand Binding and Recognizes a Distinct Epitope on CD112R**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Antibody (µg/mL)</th>
<th>CD112R KO</th>
<th>CD112R WT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SRF813 (µg/mL)</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Isotype control</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>5000</td>
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</tbody>
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**SRF813 Enhances NK Cell Activation: Prominent Role for Antibody Isotype**

**SRF813 Activity on NK Cells Requires Co-engagement of the CD16 Fc Receptor**

**Conclusions**

- SRF813 is a human IgG1 antibody that binds to the inhibitory CD112R (PVR) receptor with high affinity and inhibits the CD112R/CD112 interaction
- SRF813 enhances immune cell activation and cytolytic activity via increased signaling through the activation receptor CD226 following co-culture with CD112-expressing Raji cells
- SRF813 represents a potentially new therapeutic approach designed to enhance NK/T-cell activation in the tumor microenvironment

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