

Description

THIS INVENTION relates to drug delivery systems and is particularly concerned with systems involving interaction between pro-drugs and targetted triggers for the pro-drug.

The pharmacological action of drugs used in the treatment of disease is largely determined by differences between cell types in the body and their anatomical location. It is advantageous to have the action of some drugs concentrated in certain tissues. Drugs have been developed which, by virtue of affinities for certain molecular groups have a modified pattern of retention within the body. Attempts to develop drugs which are selectively retained in certain tissues such as cancers have however proved difficult to achieve because of lack of specific molecular configurations in those tissues apart from the various cancer-associated antigens.

One of the main problems in the attack on human cancer is that of selectivity. Most of the drugs which are used are cytotoxic to normal tissues as well as to cancer.

Attempts have been made to improve the treatment of cancer by coupling anti-cancer drugs or radionuclides to antibodies or antibody fragments which have some degree of specificity for cancer associated antigens. The relatively large size of these antibody conjugates results in their slow diffusion through body spaces and into tumours. The conjugates are retained to a greater extent where the antigen is in a higher concentration than elsewhere. Maximum discrimination in distribution between tumour and non-tumour sites is therefore obtained only many hours or days after administration. At this time the concentration of the antibody drug complex has fallen to a relatively low level both in non-tumour and in tumour tissue. The effectiveness of therapy depends, in part, on the relative concentration of the active agent in the tumour and non-tumour tissues and the period of time for which effective concentration is maintained (often referred to as 'Areas under the Curve' AUC). The slow localisation of antibody drug complexes results in time x concentration values which are unfavourable for therapeutic purposes. Although 2 to 10% of an antibody dose can be demonstrated to localise in tumour target in mice the corresponding figure in man is nearer to 0.1%. There have been attempts in the past to develop anti-cancer drugs which would be in the form of pro-drugs and which would be activated by enzymes thought to be present in excess in certain tumours. Unfortunately these attempts have not succeeded because enzymes have not proved to be present in tumours either in sufficient quantity or with a sufficiently unique distribution to confer the necessary specificity of action. Enzymic activation of pro-drugs to an active form is however well established in principle and some of the widely used anti-cancer drugs, cyclophosphamide and iphosphamide are inactive as administered but converted by liver enzymes into active metabolites.

It has also been shown that an alkylating agent, aniline mustard, is rapidly inactivated by conjugation with a glucuronidase in the liver. The aniline mustard-glucuronide can be converted back into an active form by a glucuronidase. Unfortunately, such an enzyme occurs in sufficient amount only in one type of cancer and that occurs only in experimental mice.

A further example is the release of the alkylating agent phenylene diamine mustard from the peptidyl pro-drug valine-leucine-lysine-phenylene diamine mustard by plasmin. Plasmin is generated by the action of plasminogen activators on plasminogen.

We have recently shown that it is possible to conjugate an antibody or antibody fragment with an enzyme and that the resulting conjugate retains its antibody activity and its enzyme activity. We have now been able to develop this system further so as to provide for the selective delivery and release of a cytotoxic compound at a preselected site in active form.

In its broadest aspect, the present invention provides a two-component system designed for use in association with one another comprising:

(1) A first component that is an antibody fragment capable of binding with a tumour-associated antigen, the antibody fragment being bound to an enzyme capable of converting a pro-drug of a cytotoxic drug into the cytotoxic drug.

(2) A second component that is a pro-drug of a cytotoxic drug convertible to the cytotoxic drug under the influence of the enzyme bound to the antibody fragment of (1) above.

Reference to the word "tumour" in this context and throughout the description is to be understood as referring to all forms of neoplastic cell growth, including leukemias.

In accordance with the present invention, administration of the first component to a mammal bearing a tumour will result, provided that the first component is one that will recognise and bind to the tumour-associated antigen of the tumour, in the selective concentration of the first component in the region of the tumour. After a suitable period of time following the administration of the first component, a proportion of the antibody-enzyme complex will have located and specifically bound to tumour associated antigens.

By selection of an appropriate pro-drug, which will normally exhibit considerably less cytotoxicity than the drug itself, there will be a release of an effective amount of the cytotoxic drug where the antibody-enzyme is at a high concentration, that is, at the target site.

It will therefore be seen that a measure of selective therapy can be secured considerably in excess of the level of selectivity that has been obtainable by previous methods, particularly those where the cytotoxic drug is directly bonded to an antibody to a tumour-associated antigen or to those methods where reliance is placed upon the existence of endogenous enzymes in sufficient concentration to release the cytotoxic drug from the pro-drug.

The present invention is applicable, in principle, to the delivery of any type of cytotoxic drug in pro-drug form.

The characteristics required for each of the components in the system will now be described. The antigenic target or epitope to which the antibody is directed should ideally be a widely expressed component of the cancer cell membrane and one which is not secreted into body fluids. However, experience with immunoscintigraphy indicates that an antigen or epitope may be expressed to some extent by normal cells and that it may be shed by cancer cells or normal cells into body fluids without inhibiting the selective distribution of the antibody to cancer sites provided it is secreted more abundantly than the cancer cells.

Considerable work has already been carried out on antibodies and fragments thereof to tumour-associated antigens and antibodies are already readily available that recognise and bind, for example, to human chorionic gonadotrophin (hCG), alfa-feto-protein, carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), and placental alkaline phosphatase (PLAP), prostate specific antigen, Ca-125 and human milk fat membrane proteins.

The antibody used in the preparation of the antibody-fragment-enzyme conjugate should have a high affinity for the target antigen or epitope but antibodies with a wide range of affinities have been successfully used in immunoscintigraphy. Antibody will generally be of the IgG class but other classes of immunoglobulin are not excluded. They may be polyclonal or more probably monoclonal and should be largely free of impurities. Antibody fragments may be prepared by standard procedures. The fragment of antibody used in the conjugate may possess one or more antigen binding sites and these may be conjugated to enzyme by alternative techniques which include chemical bonding or the production of a hybrid molecule by genetic engineering. Antibody fragments with two antigen binding sites which may have similar or different specificities and may be produced by standard procedures which remove the Fc fragment or they may be constructed by bonding together two fragments having only one antigen binding site each or by genetic engineering. The nature of the chemical bond or bridge between the two fragments should be such that it is not readily broken down *in vivo* and the bridge between the fragments in a constructed antibody may provide a suitable chemical structure for linkage to the enzyme. Since enzymes are also macromolecules a conjugate comprising intact antibody and enzyme is significantly larger than antibody alone and this may further delay distribution of the complex to cancer sites. Antibody fragments such as F(ab')₂ are smaller and not subject to non-specific binding due to Fc component and are therefore used as the antibody component in the antibody-enzyme conjugate although other antibody fragments, for example Fab₁, are not excluded.

A wide choice of suitable enzymes are available including hydrolases, amidases, sulphatases, lipases, glucuronidases and carboxypeptidases, phosphatases such as carboxypeptidase G2.

There are advantages in using a non-mammalian enzyme since if release of the cytotoxic drug from the pro-drug is only securable by the action of a non-mammalian enzyme, premature release of the cytotoxic drug from the pro-drug by endogenous enzymes is avoided.

The antibody fragment and the enzyme are normally linked together in a 1:1 ratio as this represents the simplest arrangement. However the present invention is not restricted to such 1:1 ratios.

In order to link chemically enzyme and antibody satisfactorily in a 1:1 ratio, a heterobifunctional linkage agent which is not labile in physiological conditions has to be employed. Carboxypeptidase G2, for example, and a suitable antibody can be linked together by enriching the antibody with thiol groups and treating the enzyme with a bifunctional agent capable of reacting with these thiol groups, e.g. the N-hydroxy-succinimide ester of iodoacetic acid NHIA (Rector *et al*), N-maleimidobenzoyl succinimide ester MBS (Sigma Ltd.), N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyl-dithio)-propionate SPDP (Pharmacia Ltd). However, similar reactions generating a non-labile linkage can be envisaged with other published routes, or commercially available bifunctional agents: the compound produced need not be unique in the linkage except insofar that enzymatic and immunological activities must be maintained. The linkage methods can be applied to fragmented antibody (e.g. Fab'₂-anti-hCG) and to antibodies or fragmented antibodies directed towards other known tumour-associated antigens, such as those referred to above.

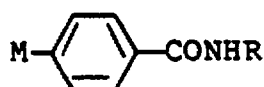
It will readily be appreciated that the principle of the present invention can be applied to the delivery of any cytotoxic drug that can be converted to a pro-drug for conversion back to the cytotoxic drug under the selective action of an enzyme. Thus, pro-drugs can be prepared from any of the various classes of anti-tumour compounds for example:

1. Alkylating agents (nitrogen mustards), for example cyclophosphamide, bisulphan, chlorambucil, nitroso ureas etc.
2. Intercalating agents, e.g. adriamycin and dactinomycin.
3. Spindle poisons, e.g. vinca alkaloids.
4. Anti-metabolites including anti-folates, anti-purines, anti-pyrimidines or hydroxyurea.

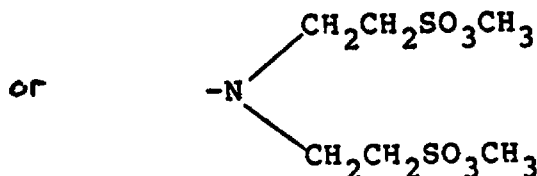
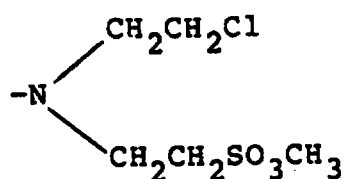
Our experiments have concentrated at this stage on the use of nitrogen mustards and one pro-drug of interest for use in the present invention is bis(2-chloroethyl)-amino benzoic acid where the carboxylic acid residue is protected by amidation with glutamic acid. The glutamyl side-chain can then be removed enzymatically, e.g. using carboxypeptidase, to release the nitrogen mustard.

Certain of the nitrogen mustards based on benzoic acid and substituted derivatives thereof, protected through amidation at the carboxy group e.g. with glutamic acid are new compounds.

The new compounds include those of the formula:

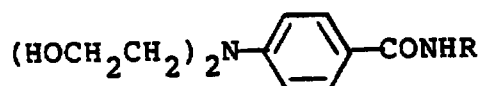


where M is a disubstituted amino "mustard" group and R is the residue of an α -amino acid RNH_2 and M is

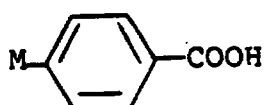


group.

The new compounds can be prepared either from the corresponding compound of the formula:

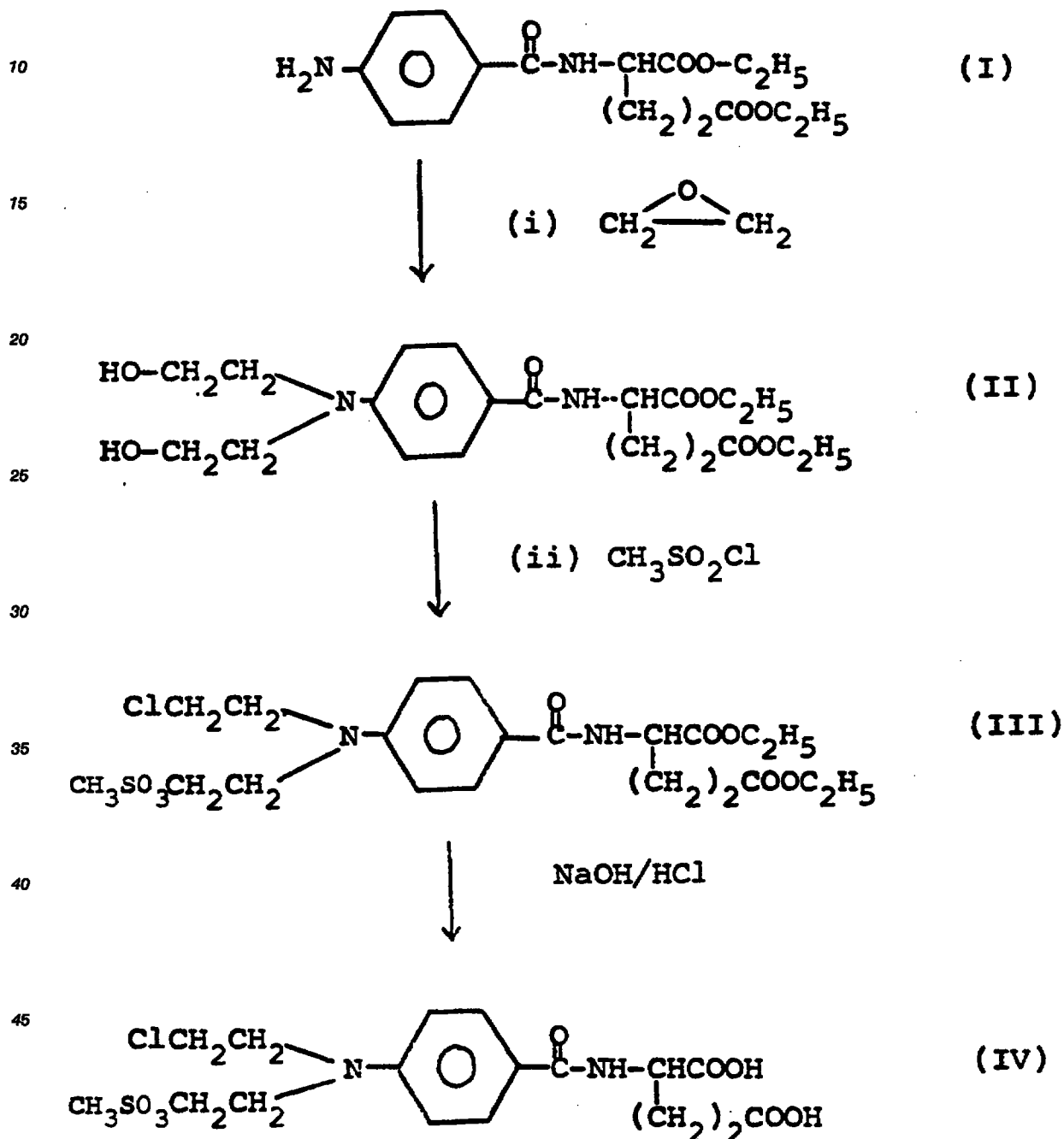


by reaction with a reagent that will replace the HO group by Cl or CH_3SO_3^- or by reacting the nitrogen mustard of formula:

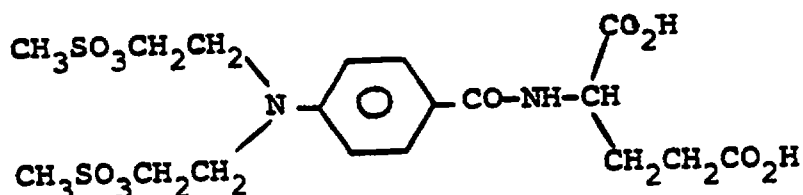


or a reactive carboxy derivative thereof with a carboxy protected amino acid RNH_2 and removing the carboxy protecting group.

For the purposes of illustration, these new compounds can be prepared, e.g. where the benzoic acid is to be substituted by a (2-chloroethyl)(2-chloroethyl)amino group from a compound of the formula I which is commercially available, the ethyl protected derivative of p-aminobenzoyl glutamic acid, by the following reactions:

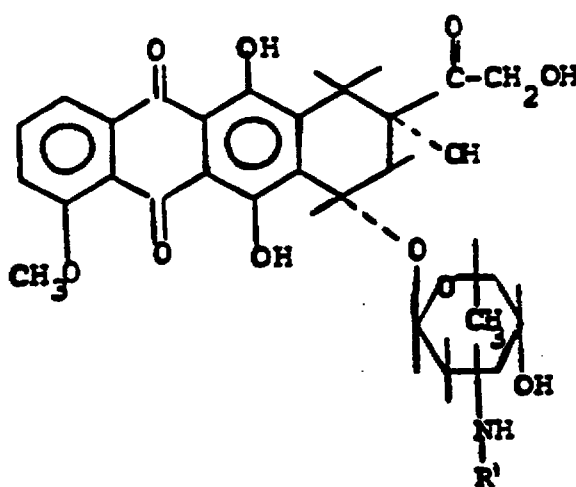


Other novel benzoic acid nitrogen mustard derivatives are suitable for demonstrating the efficacy of the invention are:



Para N-bis-(mesyl)-amino benzoyl glutamic acid

Although the benzoic acid nitrogen mustards are useful for demonstrating the different aspects of this system experimentally, the difference in toxicity between the activated drug and pro-drug in cell culture experiments is only 5 to 10 fold, and this is likely to be reflected in the *in vivo* situation. Drugs for clinical use require this difference to be greater e.g. at least 100 times and preferably, 500-1000 times more toxic than the pro-drug. Examples of such pro-drugs are anthracyclines where the terminal amino group is derivatised as an amide with a D-amino acid, and nitrogen mustards based on p-phenylenediamine with halogen substituted alkanamido groups. For example, peptidyl pro-drugs of adriamycin and its analogues, derivatised at the essential amino group (i.e. R')



can be used as they can be subsequently released, as active drugs, by the above-mentioned or similar enzymes, to open the field to this range of anthracycline drugs.

Use may also be made of other antibody/enzyme conjugates with an appropriate pro-drug. As enzyme, use may be made of endoproteinase Lys-C from lysobacter enzymogenes (available from Boehringer Mannheim) which hydrolyses peptides specifically at the carboxyl group of lysyl residues. This enzyme has a molecular weight of 37,500 and pH optimum 7.7 making it a suitable enzyme to release a nitrogen mustard from a lysyl-rich-peptidyl pro-drug. Clostripain (E C 3.4.22.8) from clostridium histolyticum is a highly specific endoprotease (available from Boehringer Mannheim) which cleaves peptides preferentially at the carboxyl site of L-arginine. Clostripain also cleaves arginine-proline peptide bonds which are not normally attacked by proteases. Its molecular weight of 50,000 and pH optimum, 7.6 make it a suitable candidate for conjugation with an antibody to release nitrogen in partnership with a mustard from an arginyl-prolyl-modified nitrogen mustard.

It is also possible to use an enzyme which releases a toxic nucleoside from its associated nucleotide.

The two-component system of the present invention can be used by sequential administration, the first component, the antibody fragment/enzyme conjugate being administered first followed by the pro-drug. In order to secure maximum concentration of the conjugate at the site of desired treatment, it is normally desirable to space apart administration of the two components by at least 4 hours. The exact regime will be influenced by various factors including the nature of the tumour to be targetted and the nature of the pro-drug, but usually there will be an adequate concentration of the conjugate at the site of desired treatment within 24 hours and frequently within 12 or even 8 hours so that the pro-drug can be administered at this time.

The two components will normally be administered parenterally and, in accordance with further aspects of the present invention, there is provided formulations of the conjugate and formulations of the pro-drug,

the formulations being suitable for parenteral administration. Administration will normally be intravenous and such formulations are conveniently prepared in isotonic saline for injection.

For the purposes of demonstrating the efficacy of the present invention, we have worked with a model system using a monoclonal antibody W14A directed against human chorionic gonadotrophin (hCG), and F(ab')₂ fragments of the same antibody (2,4) and available from Damon Biotech Ltd., Kirkton Campus, Livingston, EH54, 7BT, Scotland.

In our experiments, we have used the enzyme carboxypeptidase G2, a folate degrading enzyme isolated from *Pseudomonas* (3), since this is an enzyme that is known to be capable of removing glutamate residues from folates, methotrexate and from nitrogen mustards derived from p-amino benzoic acid. The specific conjugates produced between carboxypeptidase G2 and the F(ab')₂ fragments of the monoclonal antibody (W14A) using the above-mentioned reagents retained enzymatic and immunological activity. The conjugate between carboxypeptidase G2 and the F(ab')₂ fragments of the monoclonal antibody (W14A) directed against hCG is a novel compound and forms a further part of this invention.

The pro-drug (Para-N-bis-(2-chloroethyl)aminobenzoyl glutamic acid) and its activated drug (benzoic acid mustard) used throughout the Examples was prepared by the general method described above for the production of the (2-chloroethyl)-(2-mesylethyl) compound but replacing the mesyl chloride by thionyl chloride. However, as mentioned above, because of the relatively low difference in toxicity between the drug and pro-drug, it is not anticipated that this particular pro-drug will be used in humans.

Example 1 is a comparison between a conjugate of whole W14A or its F(ab')₂ fragment linked to CPG2. The experiments of Example 1 show the superior properties of the fragment conjugate over the intact W14A conjugate, and the further Examples are concerned only with the use of the fragment conjugate.

EXAMPLE 1

25 Comparison between conjugates using intact antibody and F(ab')₂ conjugates

Intact W14A and F(ab')₂ fragment were conjugated with ¹³¹I- or ¹²⁵I-labelled CPG2 using the coupling reagents N-maleimidobenzoyl succinimide ester (MBS), and N-succinimidyl-3-(2-pyridyldithio)-propionate (SPDP), which produce thioether (6) and disulphide bonds (7) respectively. The yields of the coupling reactions, with respect to antibody, were about 27% for SPDP, and 40% for MBS following separation from uncoupled antibody and CPG2 by gel filtration on Ultrogel AcA34 (8).

W14A: ¹³¹I-CPG2 conjugates were prepared using CPG2 of specific activity 960 uCi/mg. The specific radioactivity of MBS-linked W14A:CPG2 conjugate was 0.24 uCi/ug and SPDP linked W14A:CPG2 conjugate 0.21 uCi/ug.

F(ab')₂: ¹³¹I-CPG2 conjugates were prepared using CPG2 of specific activity 1048 uCi/mg. The specific radioactivity of MBS-linked F(ab')₂:CPG2 conjugate was 0.36 uCi/ug, and SPDP-linked F(ab')₂:CPG2 conjugate 0.34 uCi/ug.

For imaging studies, intact W14A:¹³¹I-CPG2 conjugates were injected i.v. or i.p. into nude rats bearing CC3 choriocarcinoma xenografts (9). F(ab')₂:¹³¹I-CPG2 conjugates were administered by the i.v. route only. The animals were scanned using a Nuclear Enterprises LFOV gamma-camera.

Quantitative tissue distribution used groups of four nude mice bearing CC3 xenografts. The conjugates were prepared with ¹²⁵I-labelled CPG2, and injected i.v., animals receiving approximately 2 uCi/45 ug each. Groups of animals were sacrificed at 24 hour intervals for the collection of tissue samples, which were dissolved in 6M KOH and counted in an LKB model 80,000 "Compugamma" counter.

RESULTS

Conjugates labelled only in the CPG2 moiety were used in order that any localising effect determined could be unambiguously attributed to localising of conjugate, rather than uncoupled antibody, which is difficult to eliminate entirely from conjugate preparations (8). The circulation half-life of native CPG2 is very short, about 3 hours in mice and 1 hour in rats, thus free enzyme would be quickly cleared. The enzyme does not appear to accumulate to a significant degree in any tissue (5).

(i) W14A:CPG2 Conjugates

The gamma-camera images obtained after 24 and 48 hours are presented in Figures 1a and 1b respectively. In the cases of animals injected i.v. with MBS and SPDP linked conjugates the tumour site was clearly defined, confirming that localisation had occurred, but there was also substantial hepatic uptake. As

expected, native enzyme was cleared rapidly from the circulation and no tumour or hepatic uptake was observed.

The SPDP-linked conjugates were cleared from the tumour more rapidly than MBS-linked material, suggesting that the disulphide linkage was less stable. Previous reports have suggested that disulphide bonds are labile *in vivo* (10, 11) and this method of linkage would appear to be unsuited to this application.

Animals injected i.p. with conjugate showed no tumour uptake, with SPDP-linked conjugate cleared by 48 hours and MBS-linked conjugate retained in the liver and blood pool. Pharmacokinetic studies (unpublished data) suggest that i.p. injection results in a slow release of conjugate into the circulation with peak levels only 30% of a comparable i.v. dose.

(ii) $F(ab')_2$:CPG2 Conjugates

The gamma-camera images obtained 24 and 72 hours after i.v. injection are presented in Figures 2a and 2b. MBS-linked conjugate showed a sharp tumour image with little or no uptake in the liver. SPDP-linked conjugate showed some uptake by the liver at 24 hours, but material was cleared by 72 hours. There was markedly less tumour uptake and these results reaffirmed the unsuitability of SPDP-linked conjugates for tumour imaging.

(iii) Quantitative Tissue Distribution of Antibody:Enzyme Conjugate

The tissue distribution of MBS-linked W14A and $F(ab')_2$:CPG2 conjugates in tumour, blood and liver are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Major Tissue Uptake of W14A, and its $F(ab')_2$ Fragment compared with W14A:CPG2 and $F(ab')_2$: CPG2 Conjugates				
	24 hr	48 hr	72 hr	
Tumour				
W14A	1.48	0.94	0.85	
W14A:CPG2	0.23	0.21	0.22	
$F(ab')_2$	0.76	0.39	0.29	
$F(ab')_2$:CPG2	1.10	0.83	0.70	
Blood				
W14A	2.01	1.09	0.63	
W14A:CPG2	0.87	0.41	0.34	
$F(ab')_2$	0.83	0.27	0.10	
$F(ab')_2$:CPG2	1.52	0.58	0.27	
Liver				
W14A	0.98	0.59	0.33	
W14A:CPG2	0.27	0.11	0.09	
$F(ab')_2$	0.33	0.13	0.06	
$F(ab')_2$:CPG2	0.34	0.14	0.09	

Values are calculated as percentage of the injected dose per gram of tissue and compared with intact W14A and $F(ab')_2$ fragment controls. The results can be summarised:-

The levels of $F(ab')_2$:CPG2 in BLOOD were

- comparable to those found for W14A:CPG2 conjugate
- about 50% of the level of intact W14A
- about 3-fold higher than those of native $F(ab')_2$ fragments.

The TUMOUR uptake of $F(ab')_2$:CPG2 was

- comparable with that obtained with native W14A
- 3-fold higher than the levels attained with W14A:CPG2 conjugate or free $F(ab')_2$.

The LIVER uptake of $F(ab')_2$:CPG2 was lower than that of native W14A

- similar to levels attained with intact W14A:CPG2 conjugate or F(ab')₂ fragments.

The level of uptake of F(ab')₂ conjugates in lung, spleen, kidney, colon and muscle followed a similar pattern to that of liver, with levels being similar to native F(ab')₂ fragments or W14A:CPG2 conjugate.

This demonstrates the advantages obtained by using F(ab')₂:CPG2 conjugates rather than the W14A:CPG2 conjugate, as the ratio of the fragment conjugate in the tumour compared to the blood is 3 fold higher than for the W14A conjugate, though the background level of the fragment conjugate in other organs is similar to W14A:CPG2.

EXAMPLE 2

In vitro cytotoxicity of Pro-drug + Active Drug

This shows the toxicity relationship between a cytotoxic compound and its less toxic pro-drug.

The 50% growth inhibiting dose (ID₅₀) for MAWI cells (colorectal cancer) in vitro (5 x 10⁴ cells/ml) was 25 µm with the active drug (benzoic acid mustard). The maximum inhibition that could be obtained with the pro-drug was 7% at a concentration of 400 µm.

The ID₅₀ for the pro-drug on MAWI cells with carboxypeptidase G2 (CPG2) present in the medium at a concentration of 6 units was 30 µM (i.e. very similar to that for the active drug).

For LS174 (colorectal cancer) cells the ID₅₀ for active drug was 30 µM and also for pro-drug in the presence of CPG2 at 6 units ml. The pro-drug alone at 400 µM inhibited growth by 15% compared with untreated control cultures.

EXAMPLE 3

Distribution of Pro-drug and Active Drug in vivo, in plasma at 24 and 48 hours post antibody-enzyme conjugate

Nude mice bearing human choriocarcinoma (CC3) tumour received 29 units of CPG2 conjugated to anti-HCG (W14 Fab₂) and after 24 or 48 hours received pro-drug (41 µM/kg). Control mice received the same dose of pro-drug but no CPG2-W14 (Fab₂) conjugate.

In the control mice the plasma concentration of pro-drug fell from 5 µM at 5 mins post injection to 0.8 µM at 3 hours; the active drug became detectable at 2 hours rising to 15 µM by 3 hours post injection. Mice receiving pro-drug and CPG2-W14 (Fab₂) had pro-drug levels of 2.8 µM at 5 mins post injection and 0.5 µM at 60 mins; active drug was detected at 200 µM at 5 mins falling to 2 µM at 3 hours.

Whether CPG2-W14 (Fab₂) was given 24 hours or 48 hours before there was at 5 mins after pro-drug administration, a 10-fold higher concentration of active drug in the plasma than there was even after 150 minutes in controls not receiving CPG2-W14(Fab₂) showing that conversion of pro-drug to active drug occurred efficiently in vivo in the presence of the antibody enzyme conjugate.

EXAMPLE 4

Distribution of Pro-drug and Active Drug in vivo (Plasma and Tumour)

Group 1 mice received pro-drug at 41 µM/kg and were bled, sacrificed and tissues removed at 5, 15, 30, 60, 120, 240 mins later.

Group 2 mice received active drug of equivalent molarity (41µM/kg) otherwise as group 1.

Group 3 mice received 29 units of CPG2-W14 (Fab₂) conjugate 48 hours before pro-drug as per group 1.

Plasma:

In group 1 the peak concentration of pro-drug 30 µM fell to 2 µM at 120 mins. Active drug first became detectable at 120 min rising to 40 µM at 240 min.

In group 3 active drug concentration was 100 µM at 5 min, 150 µM at 30 min and 60 µM at 240 min.

Tumour:

In group 1 the tumour concentration of pro-drug at 5 min was 8 µM falling to 0.4 µM by 240 min; active drug was just detectable at 0.6 µM at 240 min.

In group 2 active drug concentrations were 35 μ M at 30 min and 18 μ M at 240 min.

In group 3 active drug concentrations varied around 20 μ M throughout the study period.

Although the plasma concentration for group 3 is higher than tumour concentration the tumour values do not take account of drug covalently bound to DNA which would not be released by the extraction procedure used.

EXAMPLE 5

Therapeutic Experiment with CC3 Tumour

Nude mice bearing human choriocarcinoma tumour received saline (Group A) or a preparation of the pro-drug 9 mg (Group B) or 22.5 mg (Group C) at 48, 60 and 72 hours after receiving 100 units of CPG2-W14 (Fab₂). Tumour volumes were measured in 3 planes and their volumes calculated (Figure 3). Group B mice showed a delay in the onset of tumour growth whilst the higher dose of drug produced complete regression of the tumour.

EXAMPLE 6

p-[(2-Mesyloethyl)-(2-chloroethyl)-amino]benzoyl glutamide (Compound IV) is prepared by the reaction scheme illustrated above starting from p-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino-benzoyl glutamide ethyl ester, itself prepared by reaction of the p-aminobenzoyl glutamide ethyl ester with ethylene oxide by known methods. The bis-2-hydroxyethyl compound is refluxed in pyridine for 10 minutes at 80 °C using a 3:1 (molar) mesyl chloride/dihydroxy compound to give a reaction product which includes 17-20% by weight of the desired diethyl ester of Compound IV. Mass spectrometry for purified diethyl ester indicates a molecular weight of 506. The diethyl ester protecting groups are then removed by treatment first with aqueous sodium hydroxide and the resulting disodium salt then treated with aqueous hydrochloric acid to give a product including Compound IV. Compound IV is isolated from the reaction product by high pressure liquid chromatography in 25% acetonitrile/water containing 1% acetic acid. Compound IV elutes at 306 minutes. The eluted product is shown by thin layer chromatography to be pure Compound IV. Compound IV was converted, for further identification purposes, into its dimethyl ester and mass spectrometry indicated a molecular weight of 478.

The corresponding bis-(2-mesyloxyethyl) compound was prepared by a similar method in which the reaction with mesyl chloride was carried out at 2 °C for 20 minutes in pyridine using a 3:1 molar ratio of mesyl chloride/dihydroxy compound.

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Claims

1. A two component system designed for use in association with one another comprising
 - (i) a first component that is an antibody fragment capable of binding with a tumour associated antigen, the antibody fragment being conjugated to an enzyme capable of converting a pro-drug of a



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EXAMPLE 5

Therapeutic Experiment with CC3 Tumour

Nude mice bearing human choriocarcinoma tumour received saline (Group A) or a preparation of the pro-drug 9 mg (Group B) or 22.5 mg (Group C) at 48, 60 and 72 hours after receiving 100 units of CPG2-W14 (Fab₂). Tumour volumes were measured in 3 planes and their volumes calculated (Figure 3). Group B mice showed a delay in the onset of tumour growth whilst the higher dose of drug produced complete regression of the tumour.

EXAMPLE 6

p-[(2-Mesyloethyl)-(2-chloroethyl)-amino]benzoyl glutamide (Compound IV) is prepared by the reaction scheme illustrated above starting from p-bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino-benzoyl glutamide ethyl ester, itself prepared by reaction of the p-aminobenzoyl glutamide ethyl ester with ethylene oxide by known methods. The bis-2-hydroxyethyl compound is refluxed in pyridine for 10 minutes at 80 °C using a 3:1 (molar) mesyl chloride/dihydroxy compound to give a reaction product which includes 17-20% by weight of the desired diethyl ester of Compound IV. Mass spectrometry for purified diethyl ester indicates a molecular weight of 506. The diethyl ester protecting groups are then removed by treatment first with aqueous sodium hydroxide and the resulting disodium salt then treated with aqueous hydrochloric acid to give a product including Compound IV. Compound IV is isolated from the reaction product by high pressure liquid chromatography in 25% acetonitrile/water containing 1% acetic acid. Compound IV elutes at 306 minutes. The eluted product is shown by thin layer chromatography to be pure Compound IV. Compound IV was converted, for further identification purposes, into its dimethyl ester and mass spectrometry indicated a molecular weight of 478.

The corresponding bis-(2-mesyloxyethyl) compound was prepared by a similar method in which the reaction with mesyl chloride was carried out at 2 °C for 20 minutes in pyridine using a 3:1 molar ratio of mesyl chloride/dihydroxy compound.

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Claims

1. A two component system designed for use in association with one another comprising
 - (i) a first component that is an antibody fragment capable of binding with a tumour associated antigen, the antibody fragment being conjugated to an enzyme capable of converting a pro-drug of a



cytotoxic drug into an cytotoxic drug.

(ii) a second component that is a pro-drug of a cytotoxic drug convertible under the influence of the enzyme to the cytotoxic drug.

- 5 2. A system according to claim 1 wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.
3. A system according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the antibody is of the IgG class.
4. A system according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the antibody fragment is a F(ab')₂ fragment.
- 10 5. A system according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the enzyme is of non-mammalian origin.
- 15 6. A system according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the enzyme is a carboxypeptidase.
7. A system according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the pro-drug is an amide obtainable by reaction of a disubstituted amino benzoic acid nitrogen mustard and an amino acid.
- 20 8. A system according to claim 7 wherein the amino acid is glutamic acid.
9. A system according to claims 7 or 8 wherein the nitrogen mustard is p-bis(2-chloroethyl)amino-benzoic acid.
- 25 10. A system according to claims 7 or 8 wherein the nitrogen mustard is p-[(2-chloroethyl)-(2-mesyloethyl)-amino] benzoic acid or p-bis(2-mesyloethyl)amino-benzoic acid.
11. A system according to any one of the preceding claims for use in a method of controlling the growth of neoplastic cells in a host involving administration to the host of a first component and subsequently, of a second component.
- 30 12. A system according to claim 11 wherein both the first component and second component are for intravenous administration.

35 Patentansprüche

1. Zweikomponentensystem für die gemeinsame Anwendung, welches aus den folgenden Komponenten besteht:
 - 40 (i) einer ersten Komponente, die aus einem Antikörperfragment besteht, welches zu einer Bindung mit einem tumorassoziierten Antigen fähig ist, wobei das Antikörperfragment mit einem Enzym verbunden ist, welches zur Umwandlung eines Proarzneimittels eines cytotoxischen Arzneimittels in das cytotoxische Arzneimittel fähig ist, und
 - (ii) einer zweiten Komponente, die ein Proarzneimittel eines cytotoxischen Arzneimittels ist und die unter dem Einfluß des Enzyms in das cytotoxische Arzneimittel umwandelbar ist.
- 45 2. System nach Anspruch 1, bei welchem der Antikörper ein monoclonaler Antikörper ist.
3. System nach Anspruch 1 oder 2; bei welchem der Antikörper der IgG-Klasse angehört.
- 50 4. System nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei welchem das Antikörperfragment ein F(ab')₂-Fragment ist.
5. System nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei welchem das Enzym von nicht-mammalischem Ursprung ist.
- 55 6. System nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei welchem das Enzym eine Carboxypeptidase ist.



7. System nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei welchem das Proarzneimittel ein Amid ist, das durch Umsetzung einer disubstituierten Aminobenzoessäure-stickstoffsenf-Verbindung und einer Aminosäure erhältlich ist.
8. System nach Anspruch 7, bei welchem die Aminosäure aus Glutaminsäure besteht.
9. System nach einem der Ansprüche 7 oder 8, bei welchem die Stickstoffsenf-Verbindung p-Bis(2-chloroethyl)amino-benzoessäure ist.
10. System nach Anspruch 7 oder 8, bei welchem die Stickstoffsenf-Verbindung p-[(2-Chloroethyl)-(2-mesyloethyl)amino]benzoessäure oder p-Bis(2-mesyloethyl)aminobenzoessäure ist.
11. System nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche für die Verwendung in einem Verfahren zur Bekämpfung des Wachstums von neoplastischen Zellen in einem Wirt, bei welchem an den Wirt eine erste Komponente und später eine zweite Komponente verabreicht wird.
12. System nach Anspruch 11, bei welchem sowohl die erste Komponente als auch die zweite Komponente für eine intravenöse Verabreichung eingerichtet ist.

20 Revendications

1. Formulation à deux constituants conçue pour l'utilisation de ces constituants en association comprenant (i) un premier constituant qui est un fragment d'anticorps capable de se lier à un antigène associé à une tumeur, le fragment d'anticorps étant conjugué à un enzyme capable de transformer un précurseur d'un médicament cytotoxique en un médicament cytotoxique ; (ii) un second constituant qui est un précurseur d'un médicament cytotoxique pouvant être transformé sous l'influence de l'enzyme en le médicament cytotoxique.
2. Formulation suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle l'anticorps est un anticorps monoclonal.
3. Formulation suivant la revendication 1 ou 2, dans laquelle l'anticorps fait partie de la catégorie des IgG.
4. Formulation suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le fragment d'anticorps est un fragment F(ab')₂.
5. Formulation suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'enzyme n'est pas un enzyme de mammifère.
6. Formulation suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle l'enzyme est une carboxypeptidase.
7. Formulation suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le précurseur de médicament est un amide pouvant être obtenu par réaction d'une moutarde à l'azote du type acide aminobenzoïque disubstitué et d'un amino-acide.
8. Formulation suivant la revendication 7, dans laquelle l'acide glutamique.
9. Formulation suivant la revendication 7 ou 8, dans laquelle la moutarde à l'azote est l'acide p-bis-(2-chloréthyl)aminobenzoïque.
10. Formulation suivant la revendication 7 ou 8, dans laquelle la moutarde à l'azote est l'acide p-[(2-chloréthyl)-(2-mésyléthyl)amino]benzoïque ou l'acide p-bis-(2-méthyléthyl)aminobenzoïque.
11. Formulation suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, pour l'utilisation dans un procédé d'inhibition de la croissance de cellules néoplasiques chez un hôte, faisant intervenir l'administration à l'hôte d'un premier constituant et, ensuite, d'un second constituant.



12. Formulation suivant la revendication 11, dans laquelle le premier constituant et le second constituant sont destinés à une administration par voie intraveineuse.

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