

# Crystal Structure of Human Interleukin-2 In Complex with TCB2, A New Antibody-Drug Candidate With Antitumor Activity

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Immunotherapy via interleukin-2 (IL-2) mediated activation of anti-tumor immune response is a promising approach for cancer treatment. The multi-potent cytokine, IL-2 has a central role in immune cell activation and homeostasis. Since IL-2 preferentially activates immunosuppressive T regulatory cells by IL-2R $\alpha$  dependent manner, blocking IL-2:IL-2R $\alpha$  interaction is a key to amplify the IL-2 activity in effector T cells toward anti-tumor response. Anti-IL-2 monoclonal antibodies are good candidates to control the IL-2:IL2R $\alpha$  interaction. In a previous study, we developed a new IL-2R $\alpha$  mimetic antibody, TCB2, and showed that the human IL-2(hIL-2):TCB2 complex can stimulate T effector cells specifically and elicit potent anti-cancer immunotherapeutic effect, especially when administered in combination with immune checkpoint inhibitors. To understand the molecular mechanism, we determined the crystal structure of TCB2-Fab in a complex with hIL-2 at 2.5 Å resolution. Our structural analysis reveals that TCB2 binds to the central area of the hIL-2R $\alpha$  binding region on hIL-2, and binding angle and epitope are different from previously known hIL-2R $\alpha$  mimicking antibody NARA1 which recognizes the top part of hIL-2. TCB2 binding to hIL-2 also induces an allosteric effect that increases the affinity for the hetero-dimeric hIL-2 receptor, IL-2R ( $\beta + \gamma$ ), on effector T cells.