

Identification of a Novel Brain-Penetrant EGFR-Sparing ErbB2 Inhibitor with Activity Against Oncogenic ErbB2 Mutations

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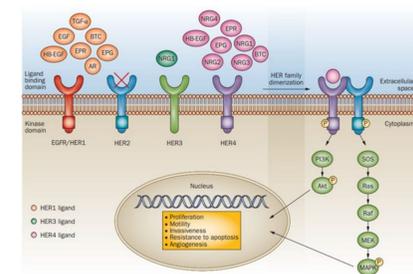
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Cogent ErbB2 Inhibitor Opportunity Target Product Profile

EGFR Sparing	Avoids EGFR related toxicities
Potent on Mutations	Retains high potency against prevalent ErbB2 mutations
Covalent	Provides a prolonged pharmacodynamic effect for maximum efficacy
Brain Penetrant	Provides coverage in the CNS to treat brain metastases
Selective	Selective for ErbB2 across the kinome, receptors, channels, and hERG
Combinable	Low DDI risk based on in vitro data, potential to combine with Enhertu and other agents

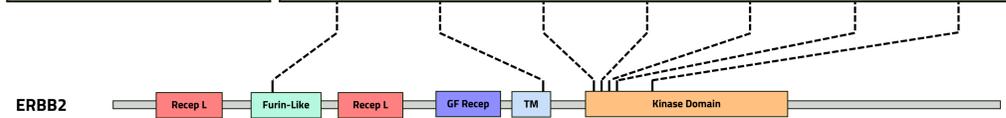
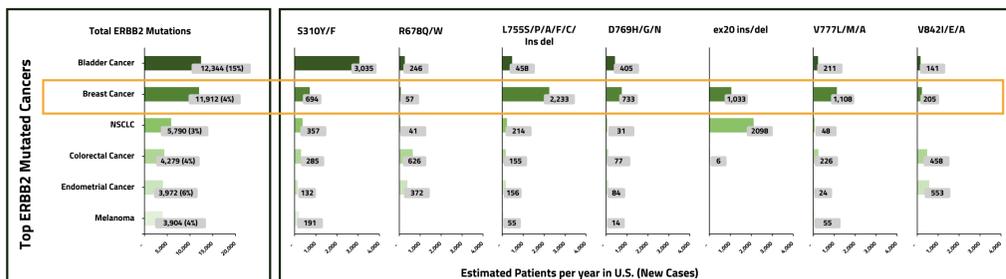
Background

Figure 1. HER Receptor Signaling Pathway



- ErbB2 is a receptor tyrosine kinase that belongs to a family of four receptors EGFR, ErbB2, ErbB3, and ErbB4, also known as HER1, 2, 3, 4¹
- Receptor activation induces rapid dimerization with a marked preference for ErbB2 as a partner²
- Phosphorylation of the ErbB2 kinase domain activates PI3K/Akt and the Ras/Raf pathways which regulate cell growth, survival and differentiation³

Figure 2. Prevalence of Oncogenic Mutations of ErbB2^{4,5}



- ErbB2 drives breast cancer growth through amplification or through genetic mutations leading to constitutive activation
- ErbB2 is mutated in roughly 4% of breast cancer patients with L755S being the most common alteration⁵
- Sequencing of tumors that have progressed post front-line breast cancer treatments have revealed ErbB2 mutations as mechanisms of resistance in metastatic breast cancer
- These mutations occur primarily in the furin-like and kinase domains

Results

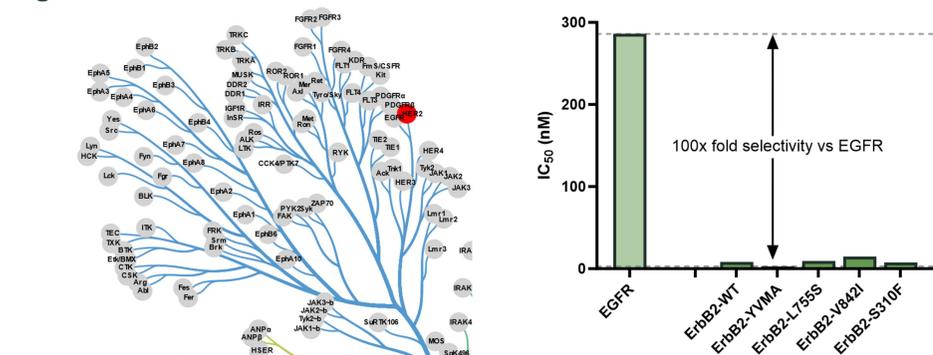
Table 1. CGT4255 Shows Low nM Cellular Activity Against Oncogenic ErbB2 Mutations

CGT4255	ErbB2 Cellular IC ₅₀ Inhibition of pErbB2				
	ErbB2 WT	L755S	YVMA	S310F	V842I
	8 nM	9 nM	3 nM	7 nM	15 nM

Adjusted for FBS-binding

- Mechanistic cell assay in engineered lines measuring inhibition of pErbB2
- CGT4255 shows similar low nM potency across WT and mutant cell lines

Figure 3. CGT4255 is Selective Across the Kinome and 100X Selective Over EGFR



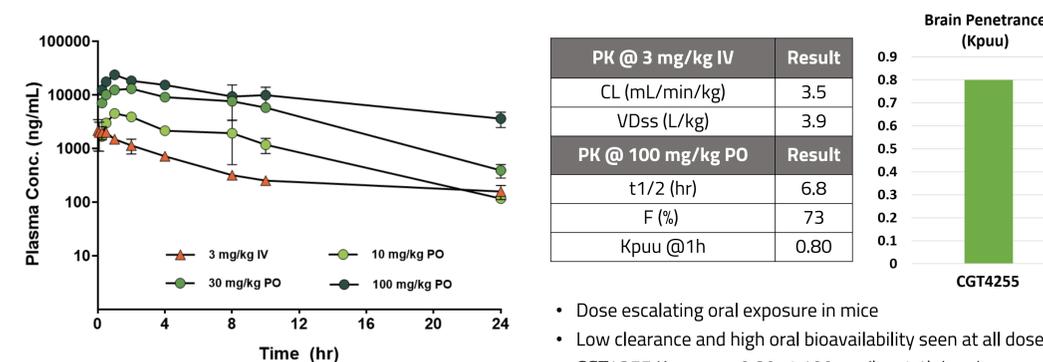
- CGT4255 was profiled at 10x the enzyme IC₅₀ for WT ErbB2 against a panel of 371 kinases, ErbB2 was the only kinase that showed >30% target inhibition
- Mechanistic cellular assays show CGT4255 is 100-fold selective for ErbB2 YVMA over WT-EGFR

Table 2. CGT4255 has Long Half-Life in Whole Blood and Human Liver Cytosol Stability Assays

	Mouse	Rat	Dog	Cyno	Human
Whole Blood Stability, t _{1/2} min	637	903	1120	669	1089
Human Liver Cytosol Stability, t _{1/2} min	269	56	101	577	

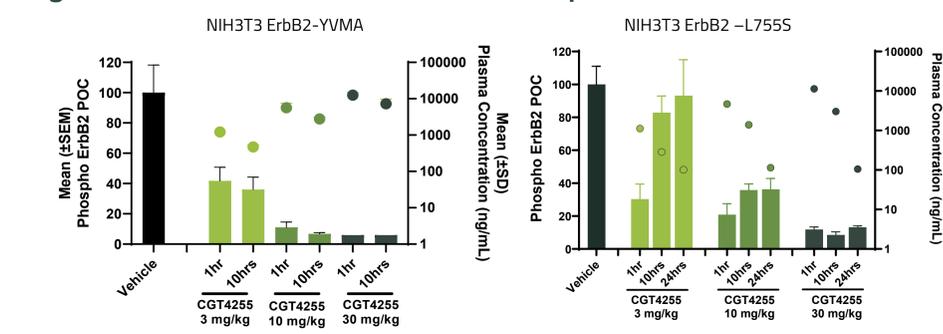
- CGT4255 shows greater than 600 min half-life across species in the whole blood stability assay, highlighting 18h half-life in human whole blood
- Compared to other covalent ErbB2i, CGT4255 has superior stability in a human liver cytosol stability assay

Figure 4. CGT4255 Shows Dose Escalating Mouse PK, With Best-in-Class Brain Exposure



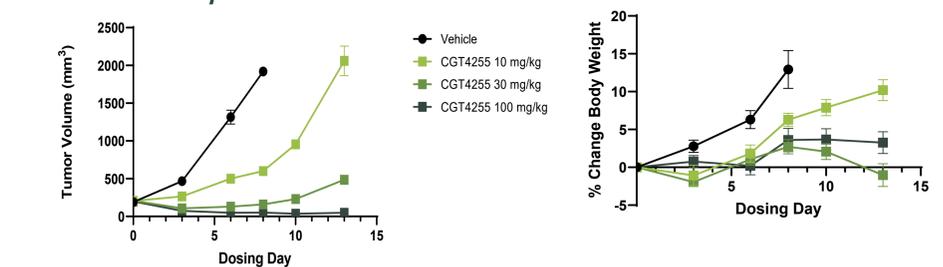
- Dose escalating oral exposure in mice
- Low clearance and high oral bioavailability seen at all doses
- CGT4255 Kpuu was 0.80 at 100 mg/kg at 1h in mice

Figure 5. CGT4255 Shows Robust Inhibition of pErbB2 in ErbB2 Mutant PD Models



- CGT4255 shows dose dependent inhibition of pErbB2 in NIH3T3 YVMA and L755S PD models
- Inhibition >90% seen up to 10 hr at 10 mg/kg PO in the YVMA model
- In the L755S model, p-ErbB2 inhibition of >90% was observed for 24hr at 30 mg/kg PO

Figure 6. CGT4255 Shows Regressions and is Well-Tolerated in an NIH3T3 ErbB2 – L755S TGI Study



- CGT4255 was dosed PO BID at 10, 30, or 100 mg/kg for 13 days in an engineered NIH3T3 ErbB2-7555 tumor growth inhibition mouse model
- CGT4255 showed dose responsive TGI with full regressions observed at the 100 mg/kg dose
- CGT4255 was well tolerated at all doses with no body weight loss or deaths observed in any treatment group

Conclusions

- CGT4255 – Advanced Lead**
 - Low nM potency against ErbB2 WT and oncogenic ErbB2 mutations
 - 100-fold selectivity over WT-EGFR, highly selective across the kinome, Cyps, receptors, channels, and hERG
 - Exceptional stability in human whole blood and liver cytosol fractions
 - Dose ascending PK in mice with low clearance and high oral bioavailability
 - Best-in class 80% brain penetrance at 100 mg/kg in mice
 - Maximum inhibition of pErbB2 observed at a 30 mg/kg PO dose in both NIH/3T3 ErbB2-YVMA and ErbB2-L755S tumor models
 - Complete regressions were seen at 100 mg/kg PO BID in the NIH3T3 ErbB2-L755S TGI model and was well tolerated

For questions, please contact mark.chicarelli@cobgenbio.com.

DISCLOSURES: All authors are employees of Cogent Biosciences

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