## Characterization of BTX-9341, a bifunctional degrader of CDK4 and CDK6 for HR+/HER2- breast cancer

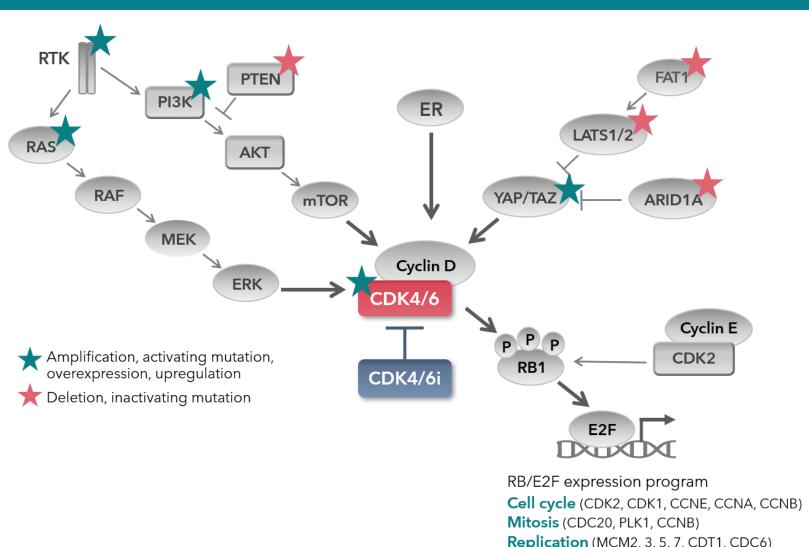
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Presentation ID: P4-11-02

100 mg/kg QD

Palbociclib 50 mg/kg QE Abemaciclib 20 mg/kg Ql

#### BACKGROUND



CDK4 and CDK6 through phosphorylation

retinoblastoma (Rb) releases the transcription factor E2F.

driving the expression of cell cycle promoting genes. CDK4/6 are clinically validated targets in HR+/HER2- breast cancer, with multiple CDK4/6 inhibitors (CDK4/6i) approved for use in this indication, but resistance remains an issue with >20% of patients exhibiting intrinsic resistance and up to 70% of patients developing acquired resistance within 3 years. 1 Many resistance mechanisms converge on the upregulation of CDK6.<sup>2-5</sup> To address this we sought to generate CDK4/6 bifunctional degraders.

#### METHODS

- PRODEGY platform was utilized to develop a series of Cereblon mediated CDK4/6 bifunctional degraders including development candidate BTX-9341.
- Knockout cell lines were generated by nucleofection of Cas9-gRNA complexes.
- Target degradation was analyzed by immunoblots of protein lysates from cells treated with BTX-9341 for 6 hours or as indicated.
- Phosphorylated Rb was analyzed by in cell western after 24 hours of treatment or by immunoblot where indicated.
- E2F target gene expressed was analyzed by qPCR and immunoblot.
- Cell proliferation was measured by CellTiter-Glo 2.0 assay (Promega) after a 10-day colony formation assay.
- Vehicle, CDK4/6 inhibitor(s), and BTX-9341 were dosed orally in BALB/c nude mice xenograft subcutaneous models.

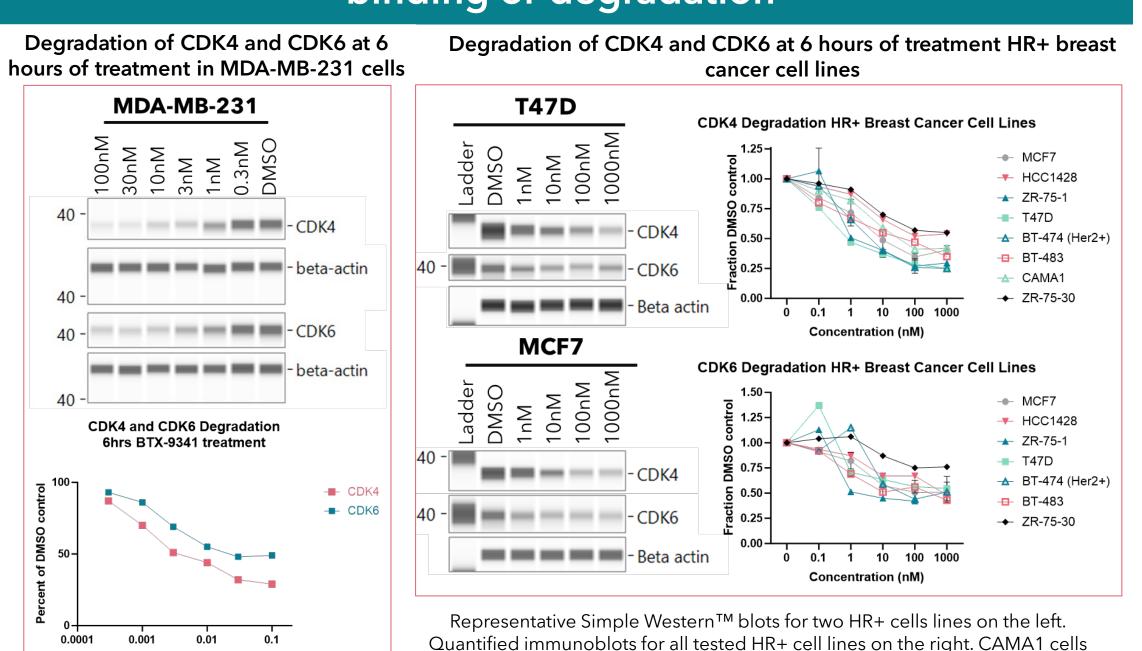
#### RESULTS

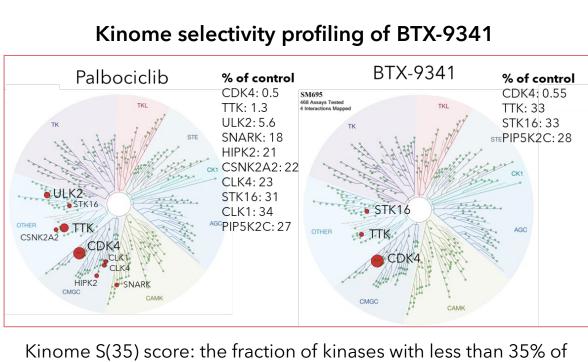
- BTX-9341 is a potent, CRBN dependent degrader of CDK4 and CDK6 in multiple breast cancer cell lines.
- Kinome profiling indicates BTX-9341 is more selective than the CDK4/6i palbociclib at 100 nM, and proteomics indicates minimal offtarget degradation.
- BTX-9341 inhibits Rb phosphorylation and E2F target gene expression leading to and Inhibition of proliferation, with colony formation assay  $IC_{50}$ s in the low nanomolar range.
- BTX-9341 maintains Rb phosphorylation inhibition and proliferation inhibitor in a T47D palbociclib resistant cell line.
- BTX-9341 exhibits sustained inhibition of Rb phosphorylation and E2F target gene expression, while CDK4/6 inhibitors show recovery
- BTX-9341 exhibits synergy with the selective estrogen receptor degraders (SERDs) in a colony formation assay.
- BTX-9341 exhibits enhanced synergy with SERDs in a palbociclib resistant cell line as compared to CDK4/6 inhibitors in combination with SERDs in this cell line.
- BTX-9341 exhibits good tumor exposure when dosed orally, and induces a dose-dependent reduction in CDK4, CDK6, and pRb levels in MCF7 xenograft tumors. In this model, BTX-9341 exhibits dose dependent tumor growth inhibition and tumor regression at higher doses that correlated with CDK4, CDK6 and pRb downregulation.
- BTX-9341 also inhibits tumor growth in several other HR+/HER2xenograft models.

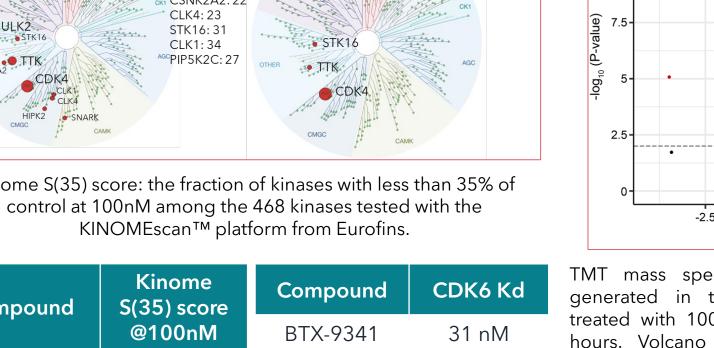
#### **REFERENCES**

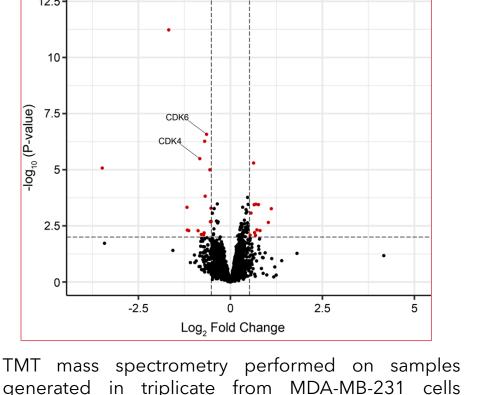
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- B. Li, Z., et al. *Cancer Cell* **34**, 893-904 (2018).
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#### BTX-9341 degrades CDK4 and CDK6 with minimal off-target binding or degradation









Proteomics of BTX-9341 treated MDA-MB-231

do not express CDK6. BT-474 cell line is HER2+, all other cell lines are HER2-.

hours. Volcano plot indicating the fold change comparing BTX-9341 treated and DMSO treated cells. CDK4 and CDK6 are labeled as some of the few proteins which were significantly altered after BTX-

BTX-9341 activity is dependent on

Cereblon

Degradation of CDK4/CDK6 at 6 hours in

MDA-MB-231 control and CRBN knockout cells

Beta actin

Beta Acin

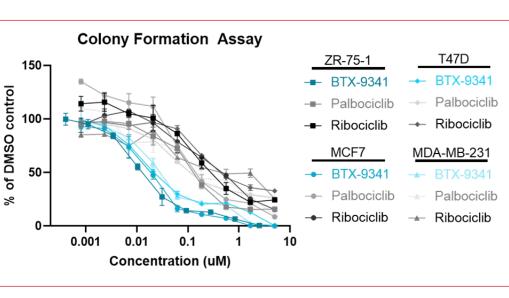
no - CDK6

CRBN Knockout Parental

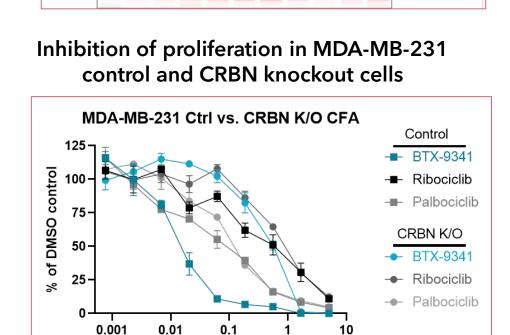
#### BTX-9341 inhibits RB phosphorylation and cell proliferation

# BTX-9341 inhibits cell proliferation

BTX-9341



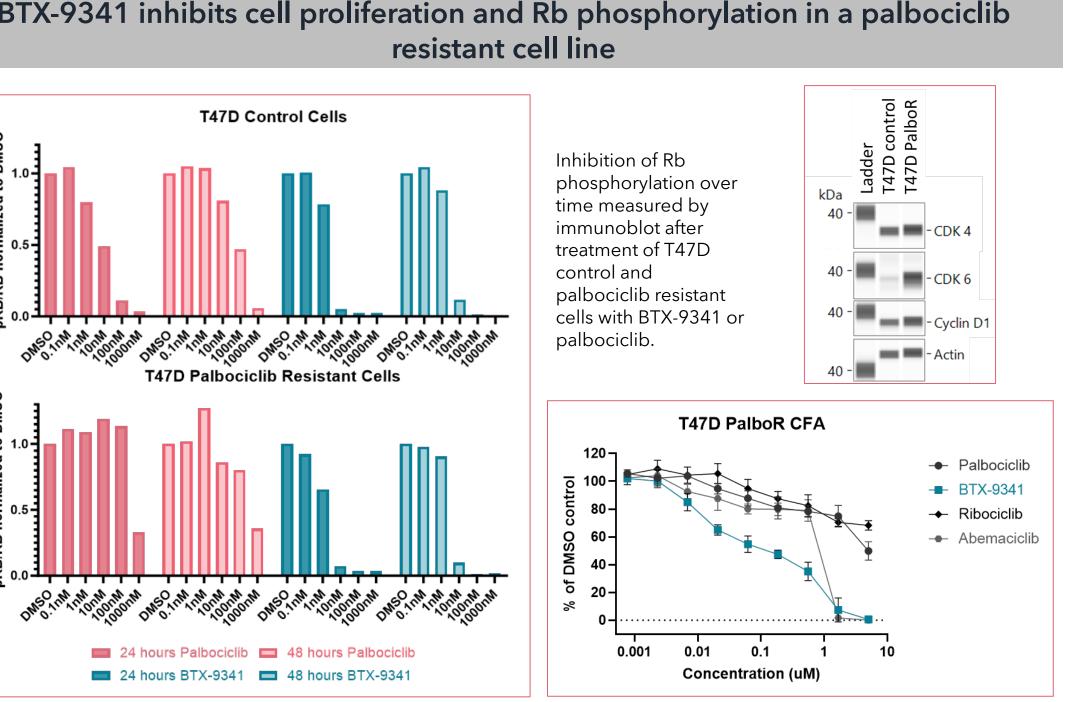
BTX-9341 inhibits Rb phosphorylation



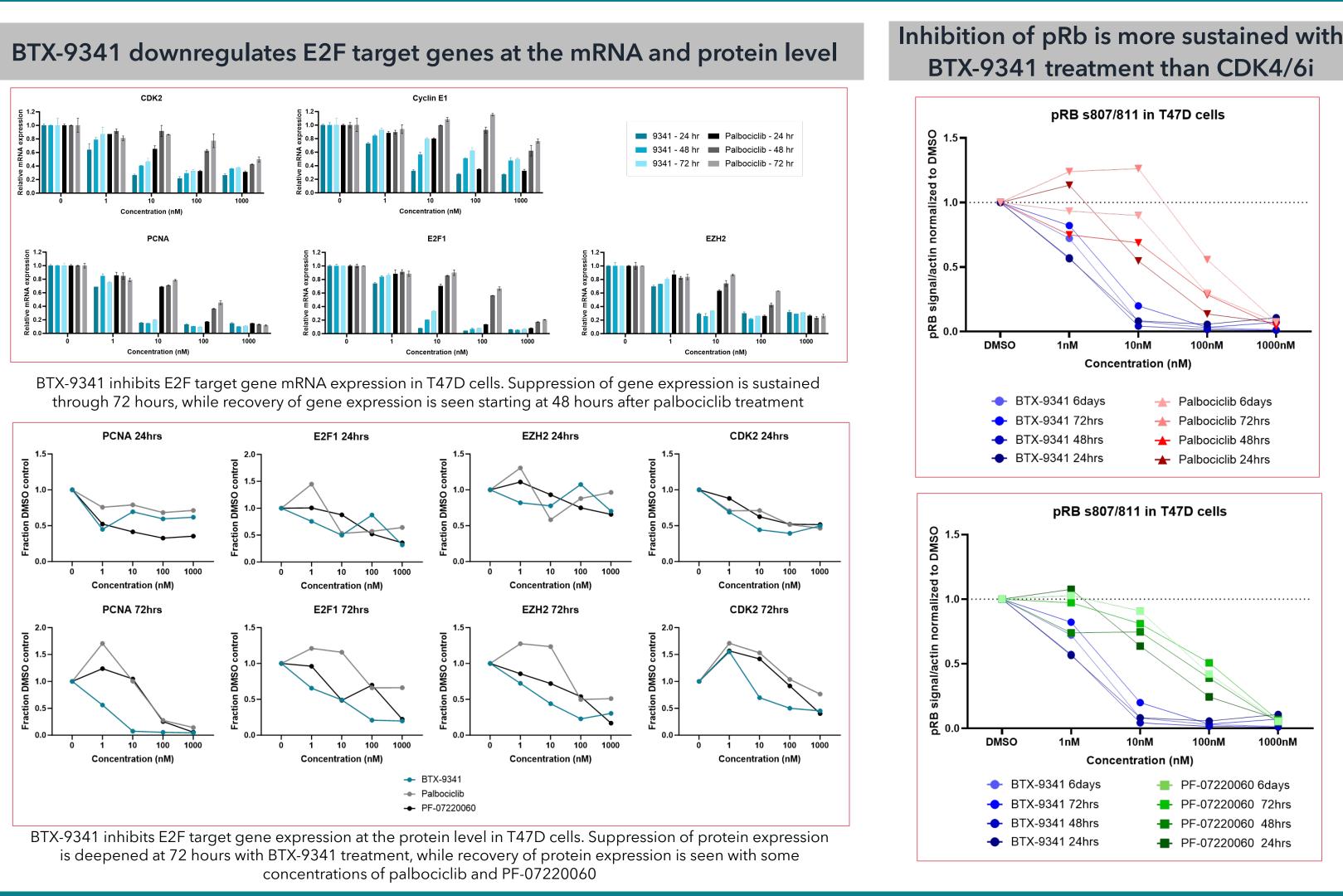
# 0.001 0.01 0.1 1 Concentration (uM)

#### BTX-9341 inhibits cell proliferation and Rb phosphorylation in a palbociclib resistant cell line

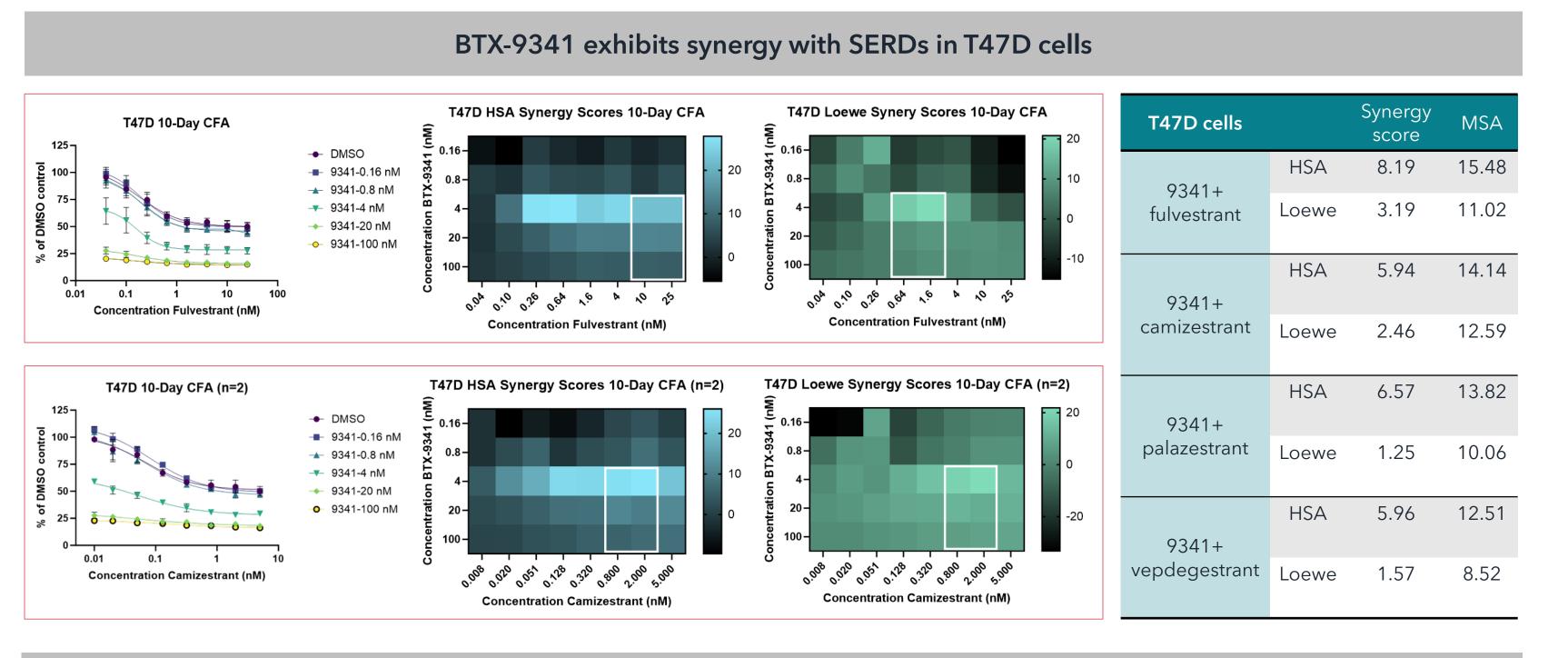
-- Palbociclib



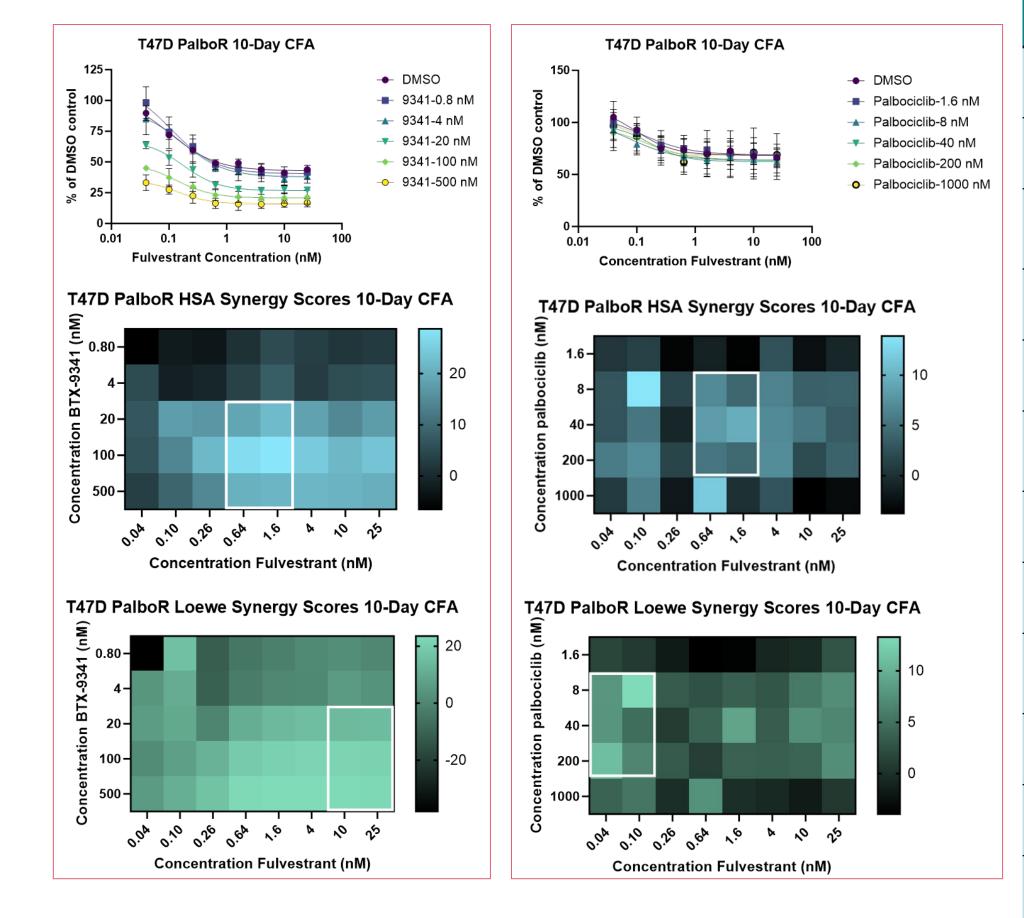
### BTX-9341 downregulates E2F target genes and pRb in a rapid and sustained manner



#### BTX-9341 exhibits strong synergy with SERDs in HR+/HER2-T47D cells and T47D cells resistant to palbociclib



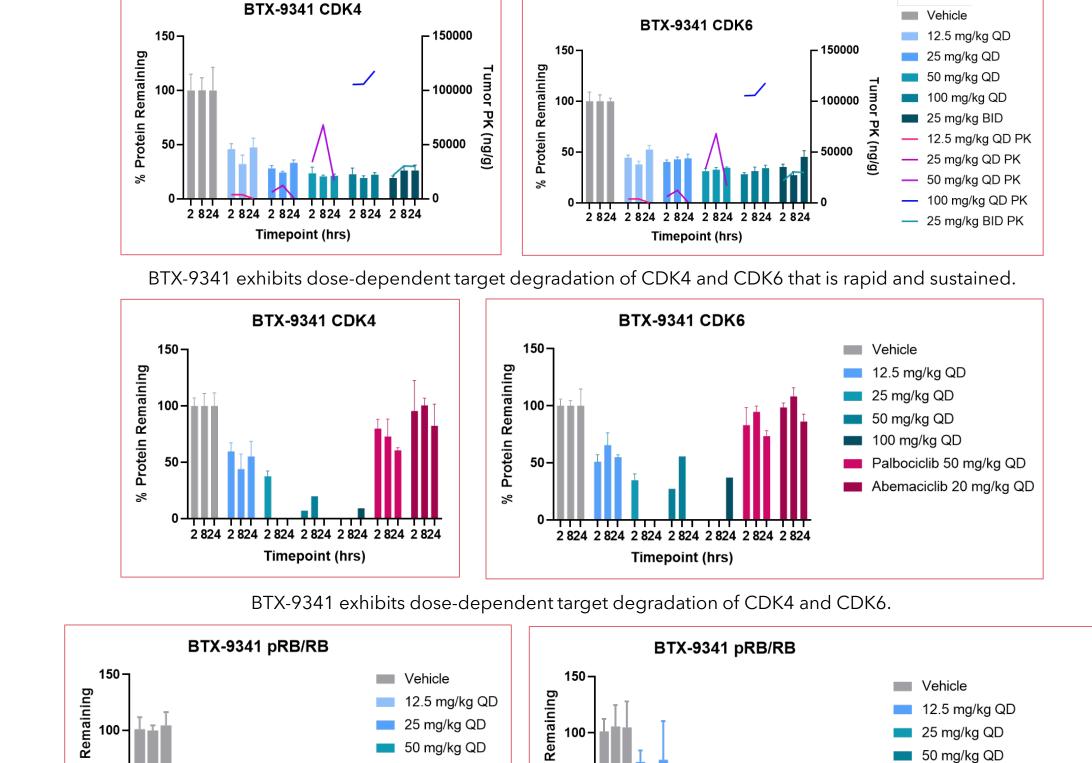
#### BTX-9341 exhibits better synergy with SERDs than CDK4/6i in T47D palbociclib resistant cells



T47D PalboR cells		Synergy score	MSA
9341+ fulvestrant	HSA	10.96	21.62
	Loewe	12.49	24.07
Palbociclib+ fulvestrant	HSA	3.26	6.46
	Loewe	3.40	8.11
PF-07220060+ fulvestrant	HSA	5.10	10.26
	Loewe	1.50	9.01
9341+ camizestrant	HSA	8.24	18.89
	Loewe	7.34	18.27
Palbociclib+ camizestrant	HSA	6.37	14.81
	Loewe	2.52	12.02
PF-07220060+ camizestrant	HSA	4.71	11.29
	Loewe	1.10	10.21
9341+ palazestrant	HSA	11.51	22.67
	Loewe	10.35	22.40
Palbociclib+ palazestrant	HSA	5.95	12.99
	Loewe	-1.38	8.94
PF-07220060+ palazestrant	HSA	2.72	10.21
	Loewe	1.39	9.33
9341+ vepdegestrant	HSA	10.35	23.30
	Loewe	9.28	21.50
Palbociclib+ vepdegestrant	HSA	3.86	9.63
	Loewe	3.21	9.11
PF-07220060+ vepdegestrant	HSA	3.90	10.27
	Loewe	2.61	9.75

#### BTX-9341 induces tumor regression in breast cancer xenograft models

### BTX-9341 degrades CDK4, and CDK6, and inhibits pRb in MCF7subcutaneous

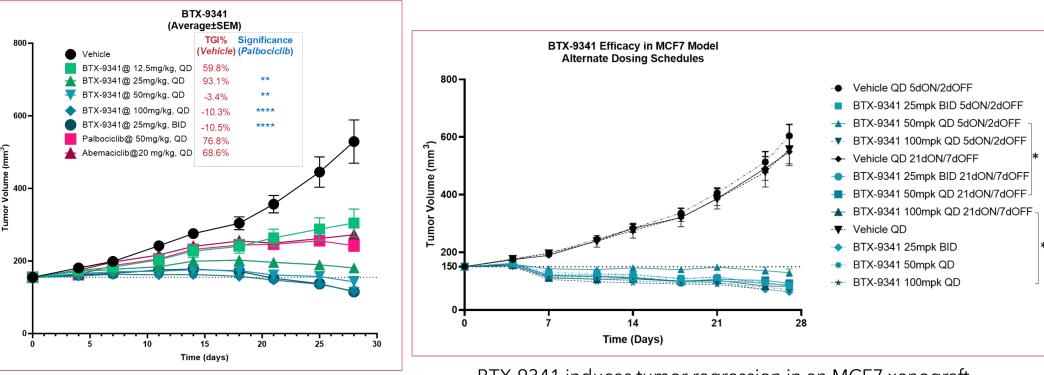


BTX-9341 exhibits a dose-dependent decrease in phosphorylated Rb relative to total Rb that is rapid and sustained. In an MCF7 xenograft efficacy model decreases in pRb are more significant than CDK4/6i at dose levels higher than 25mpk.

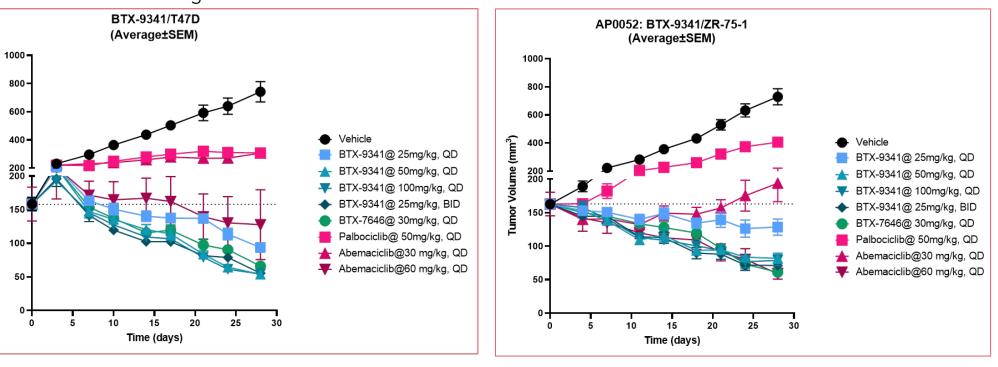
100 mg/kg QD

2 8 2 4 2 8 2 4 2 8 2 4 2 8 2 4 2 8 2 4 2 8 2 4 2 8 2 4

BTX-9341 induces tumor regression in multiple HR+/HER2- breast caner xenograft models



BTX-9341 induces tumor regression in an MCF7 xenograft BTX-9341 exhibits dose-dependent tumor growth model at 25mpk BID, 50mpk QD and 100 mpk QD in a 5 inhibition in an MCF7 xenograft model. BTX-9341 day on, 2 day off dosing schedule and a 21 day on 7 day dosed at 25mpk BID, 50 mpk QD and 100 mpk off dosing schedule. QD cause tumor regression.



BTX-9341 exhibits dose-dependent tumor growth inhibition in two HR+/HER2- xenograft models ZR-75-1 and T47D. Tumor regression is seen at all doses of BTX-9341 tested

#### CONCLUSIONS

These data show that BTX-9341 promotes specific, CRBN-dependent degradation of CDK4 and CDK6 in multiple breast cancer cell lines. This degradation leads to a deeper, more sustained inhibition of phospho-Rb, E2F target gene expression and cell proliferation when compared to CDK4/6i. BTX-9341 displayed synergy with SERDs that was maintained in palbociclib resistant cells, indicating a degrader approach in combination with a SERD may work well in patients resistant to CDK4/6 inhibitors. BTX-9341 exhibited potent tumor growth inhibition in multiple HR+/HER2breast cancer xenograft models. Considering these properties, we have initiated a phase 1 clinical trial with BTX-9341 in HR+/HER2- breast cancer patients who have progressed after CDK4/6i therapy.

#### **Study Status**

- BTX-9341-101 is currently active and recruiting participants [See Poster Presentation ID: P4-08-17]
- For more information on the study and sites, please visit www.clinicaltrials.gov (NCT06515470)