

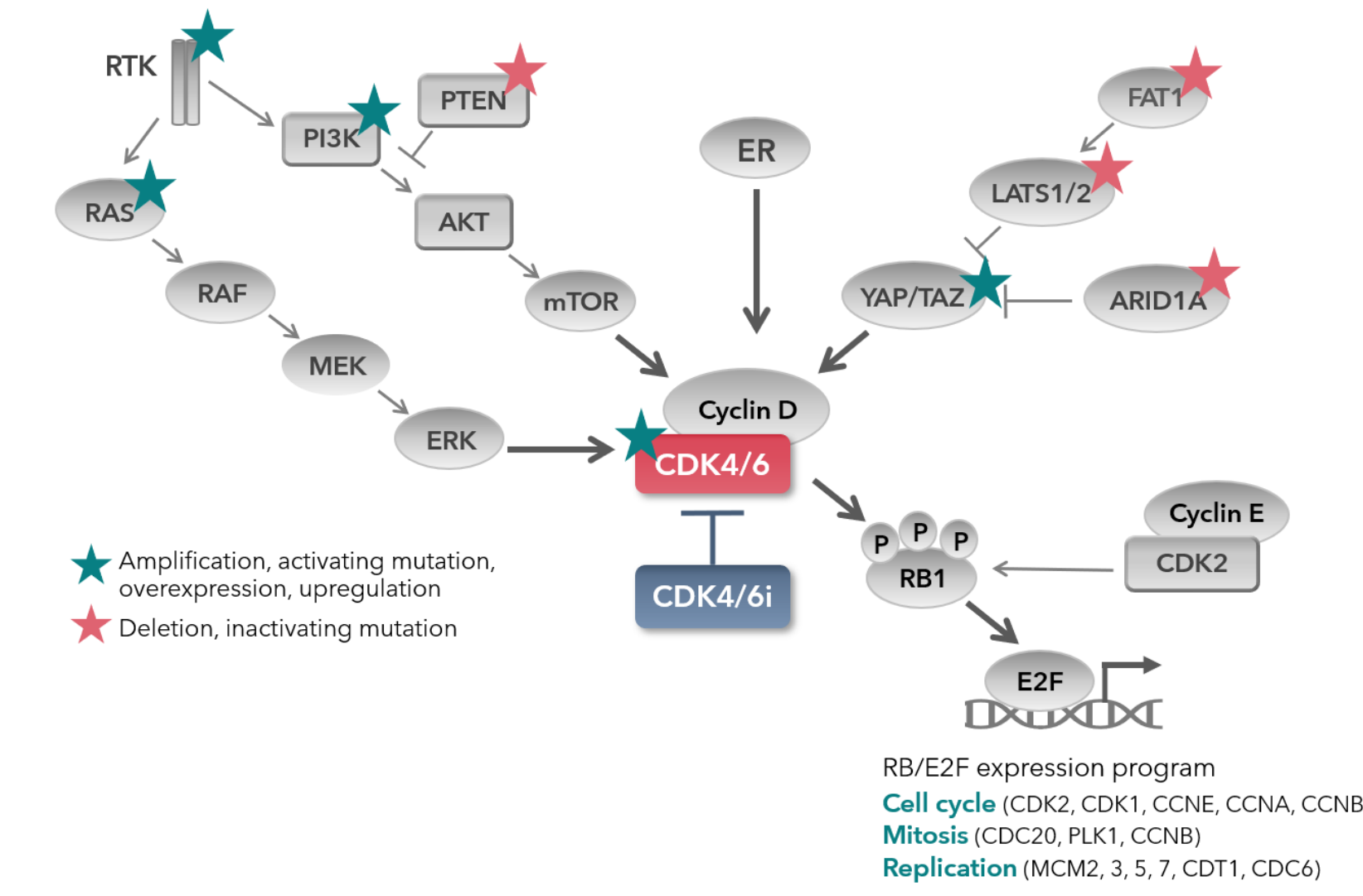
Characterization of BTX-9341, a bifunctional degrader of CDK4 and CDK6 for HR+/HER2- breast cancer

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BACKGROUND



CDK4 and CDK6 are kinases which regulate cell cycle progression through the phosphorylation of the retinoblastoma protein (Rb) which 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 CDK6.²⁻⁵ To address this we sought to generate CDK4/6 bifunctional degraders.

METHODS

- PRODEGY platform was utilized to develop a series of Cereblon (CRBN) 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 expression 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.

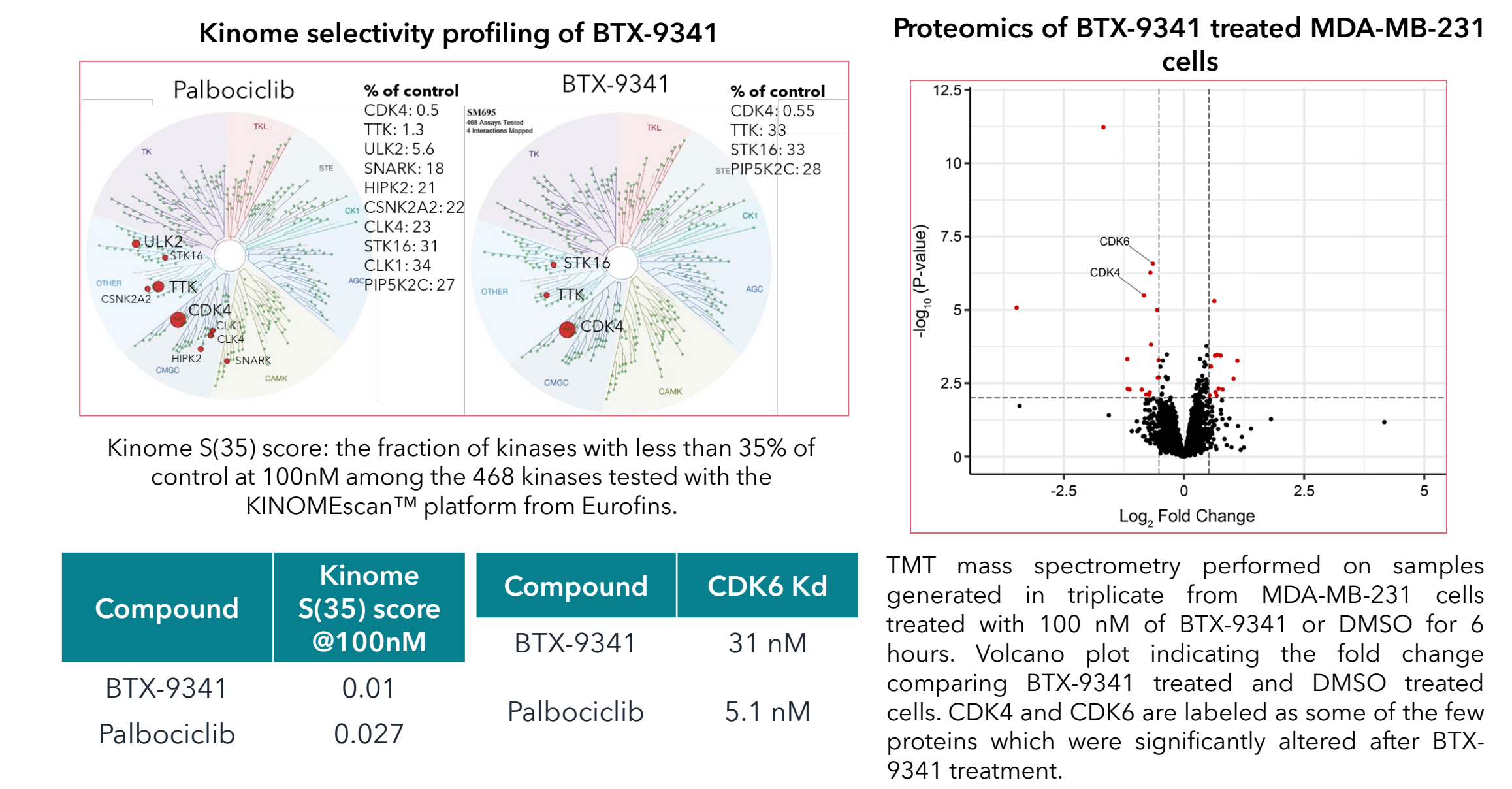
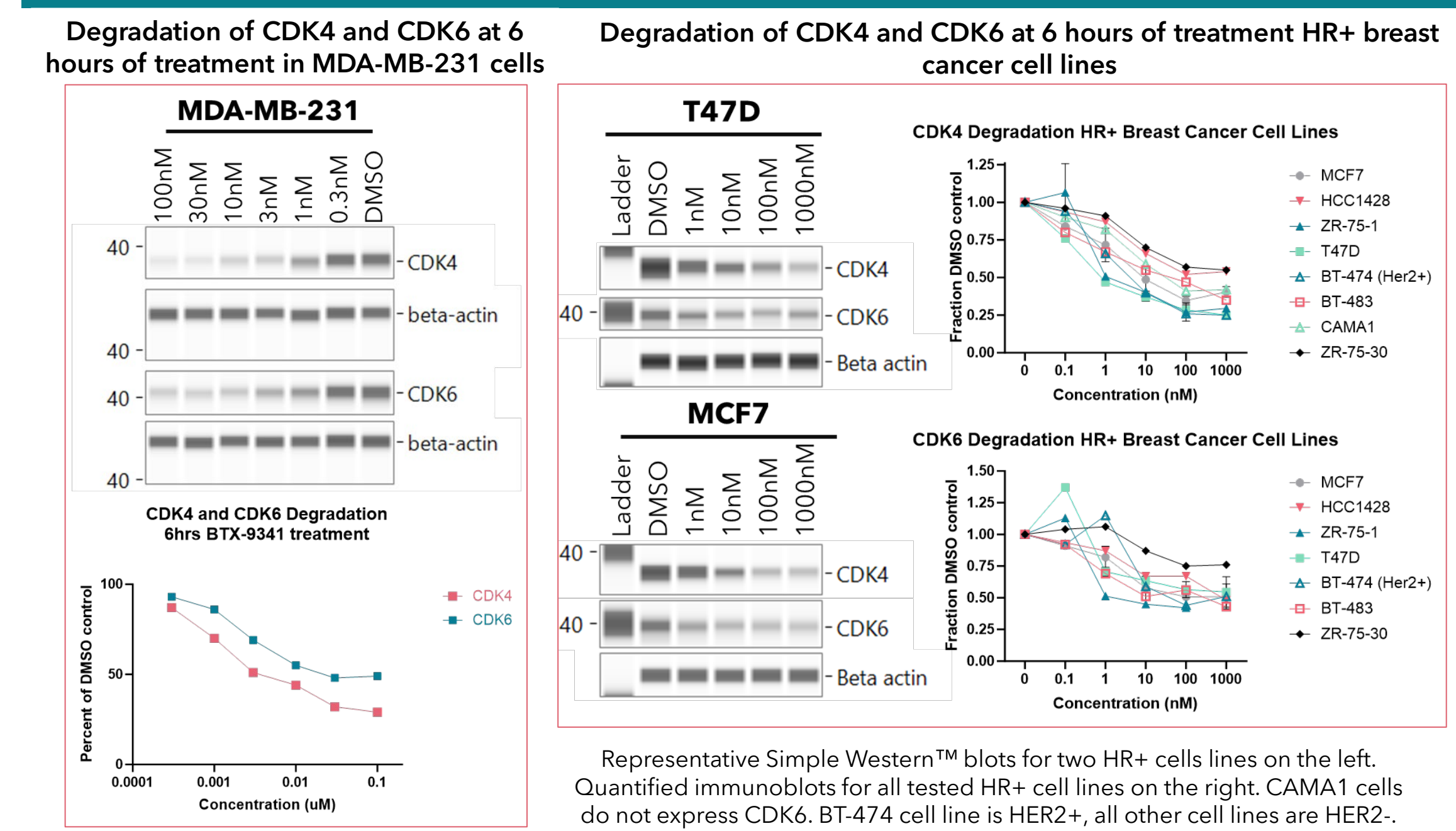
RESULTS

- 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 off-target degradation.
- BTX-9341 inhibits Rb phosphorylation and E2F target gene expression leading to and inhibition of proliferation, with colony formation assay IC₅₀s 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+/HER2- xenograft models.

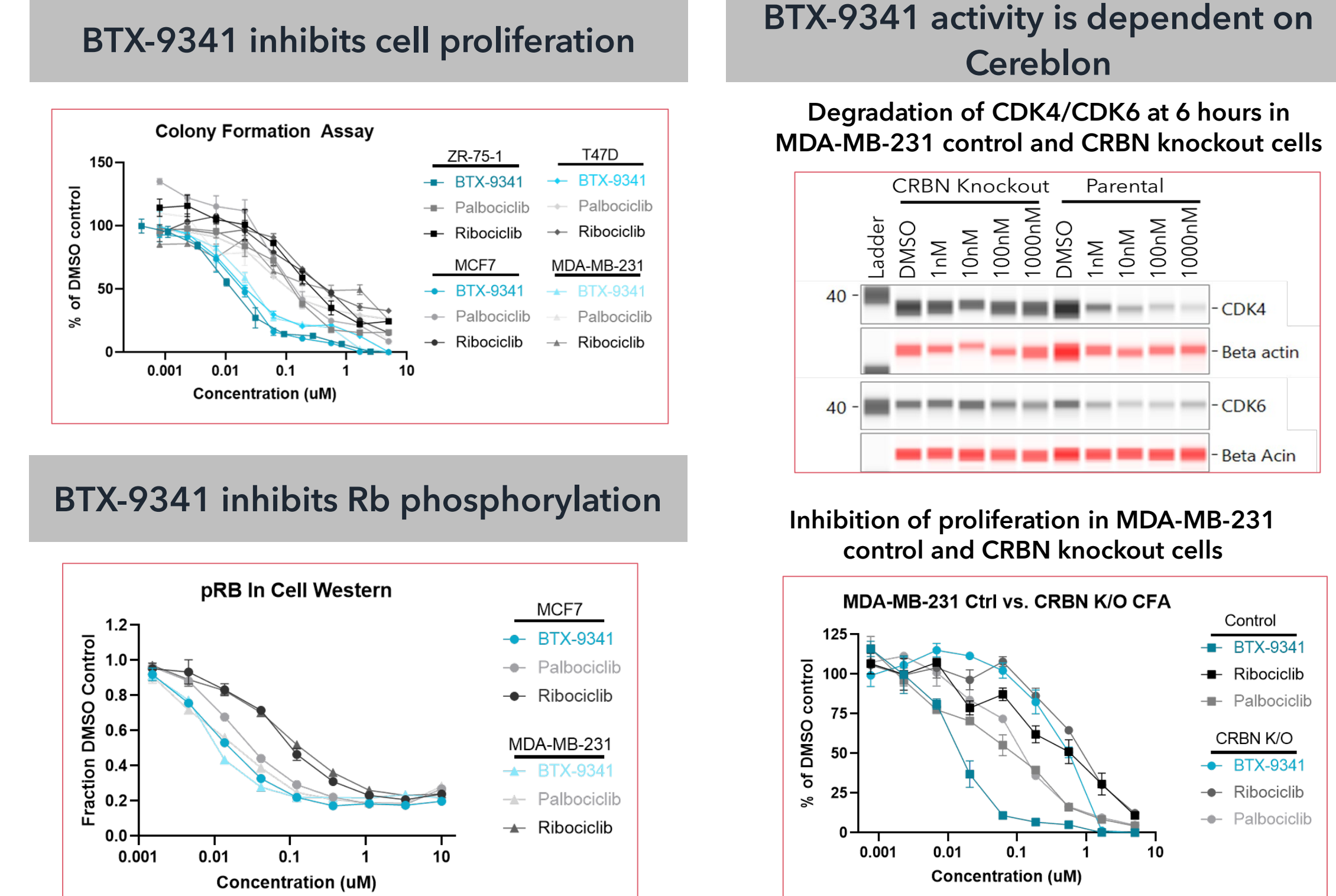
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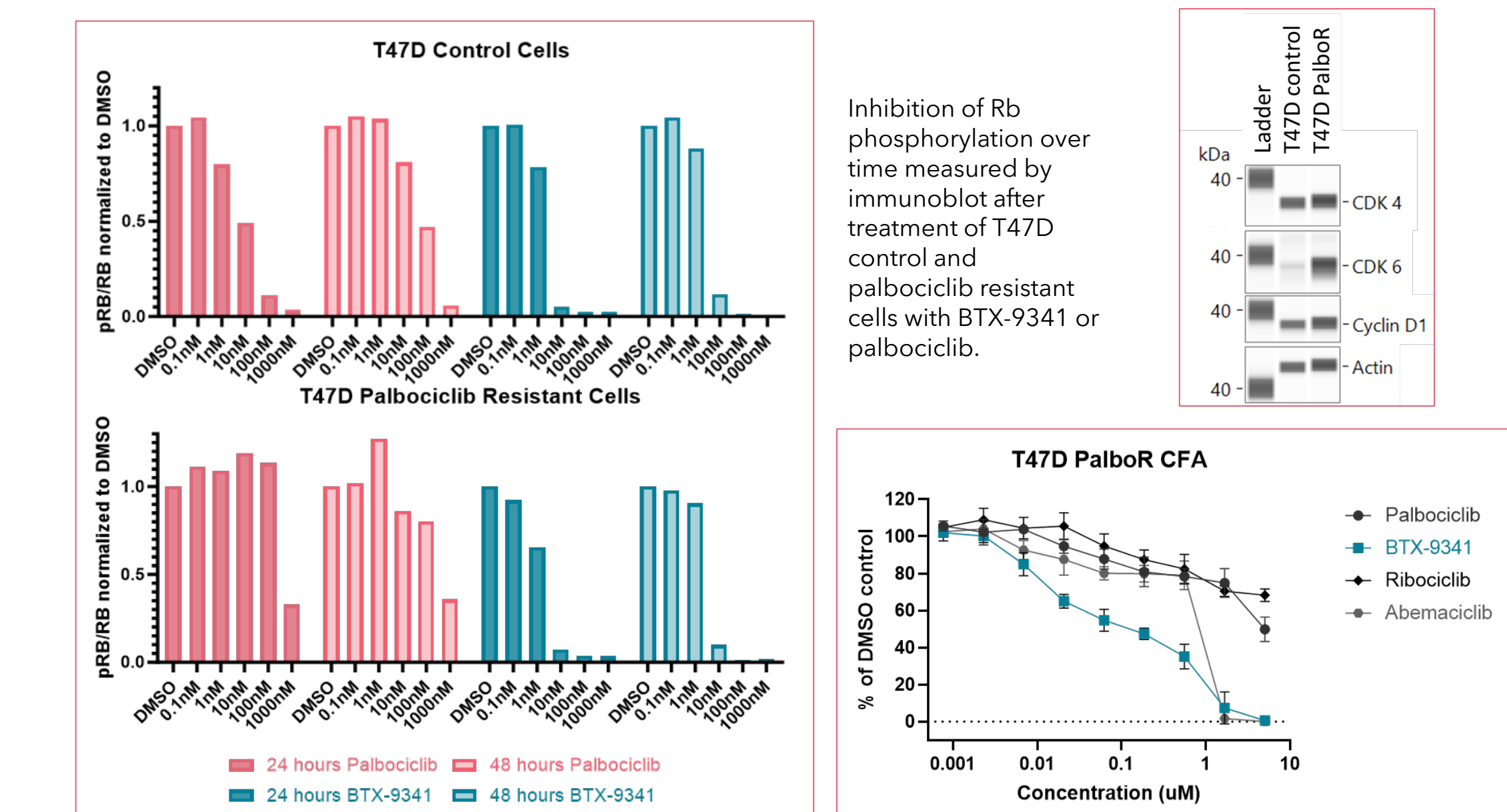
BTX-9341 degrades CDK4 and CDK6 with minimal off-target binding or degradation



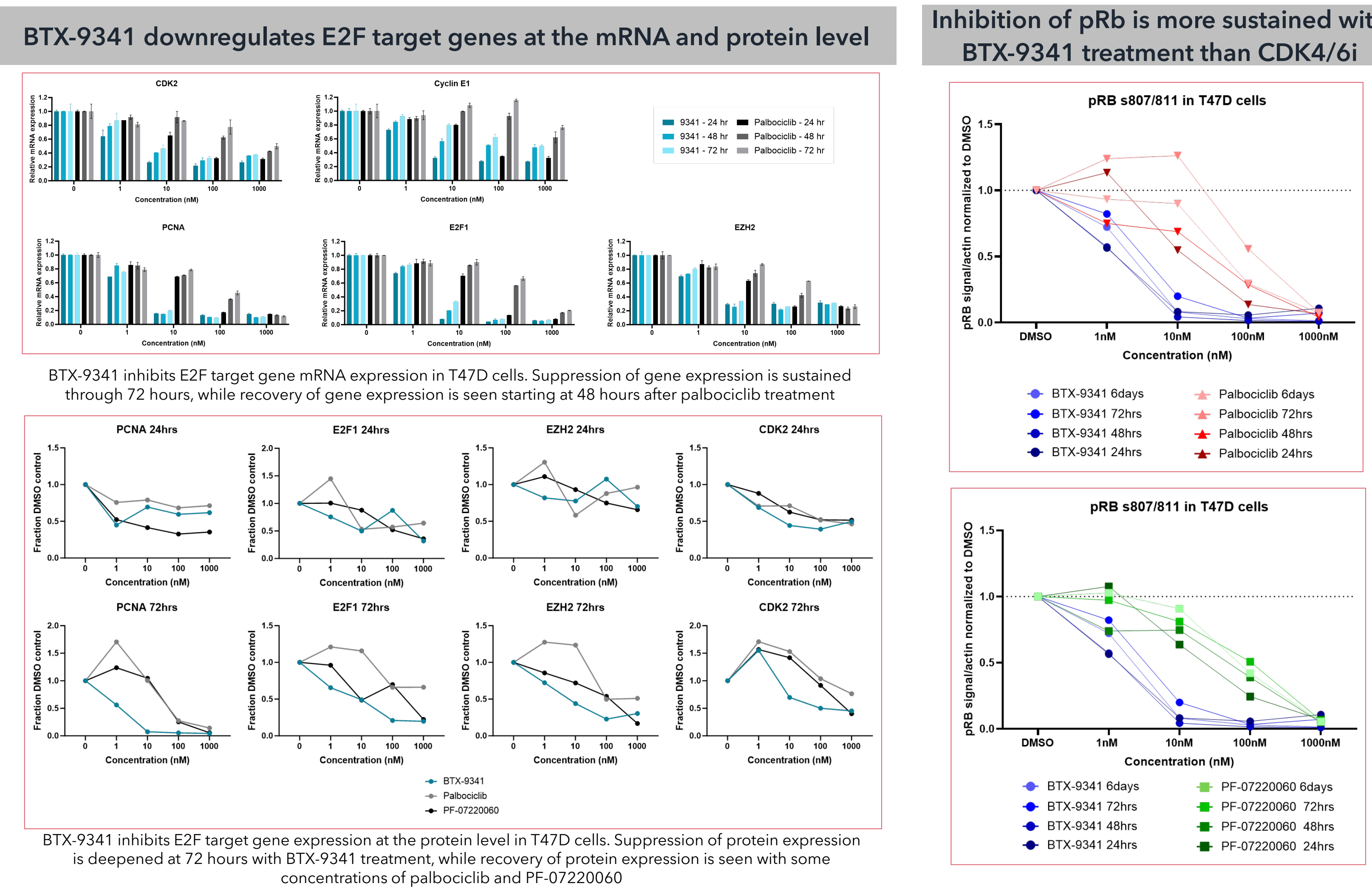
BTX-9341 inhibits RB phosphorylation and cell proliferation



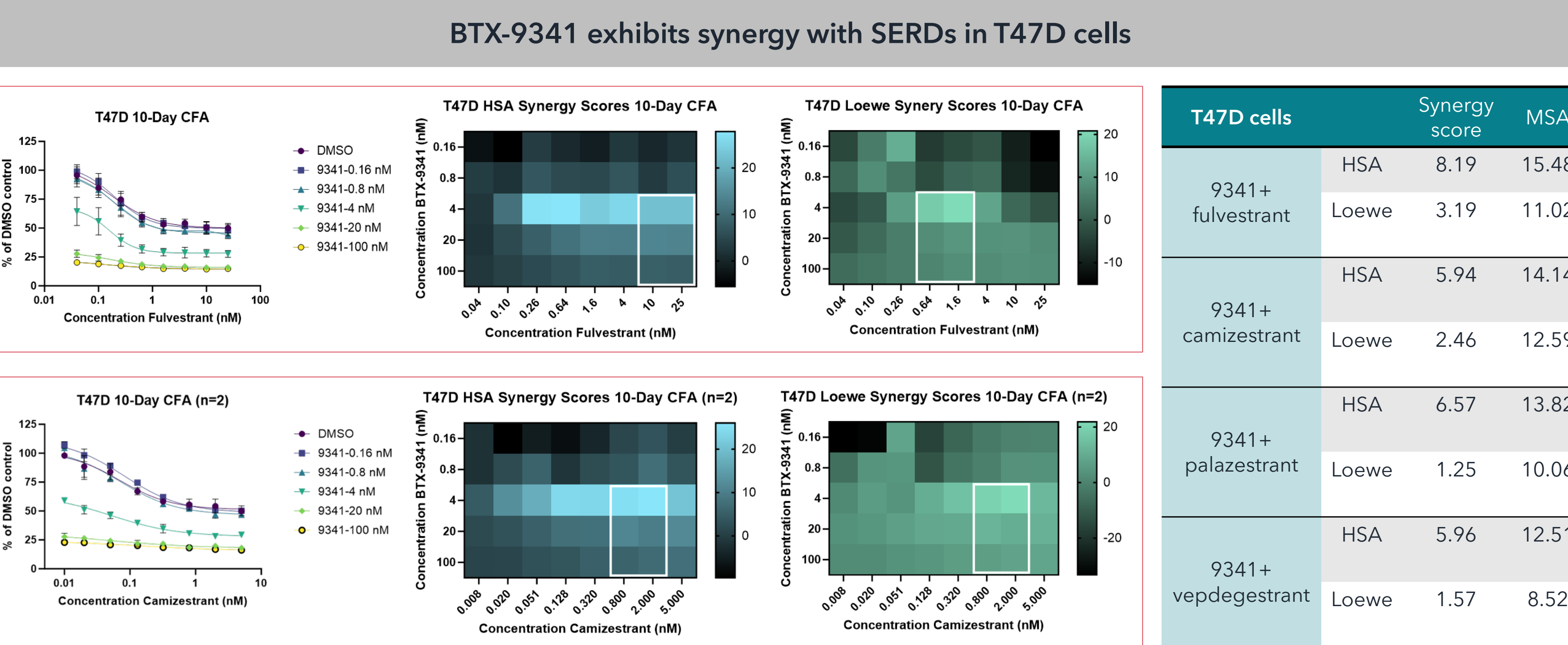
BTX-9341 inhibits cell proliferation and Rb phosphorylation in a palbociclib resistant cell line



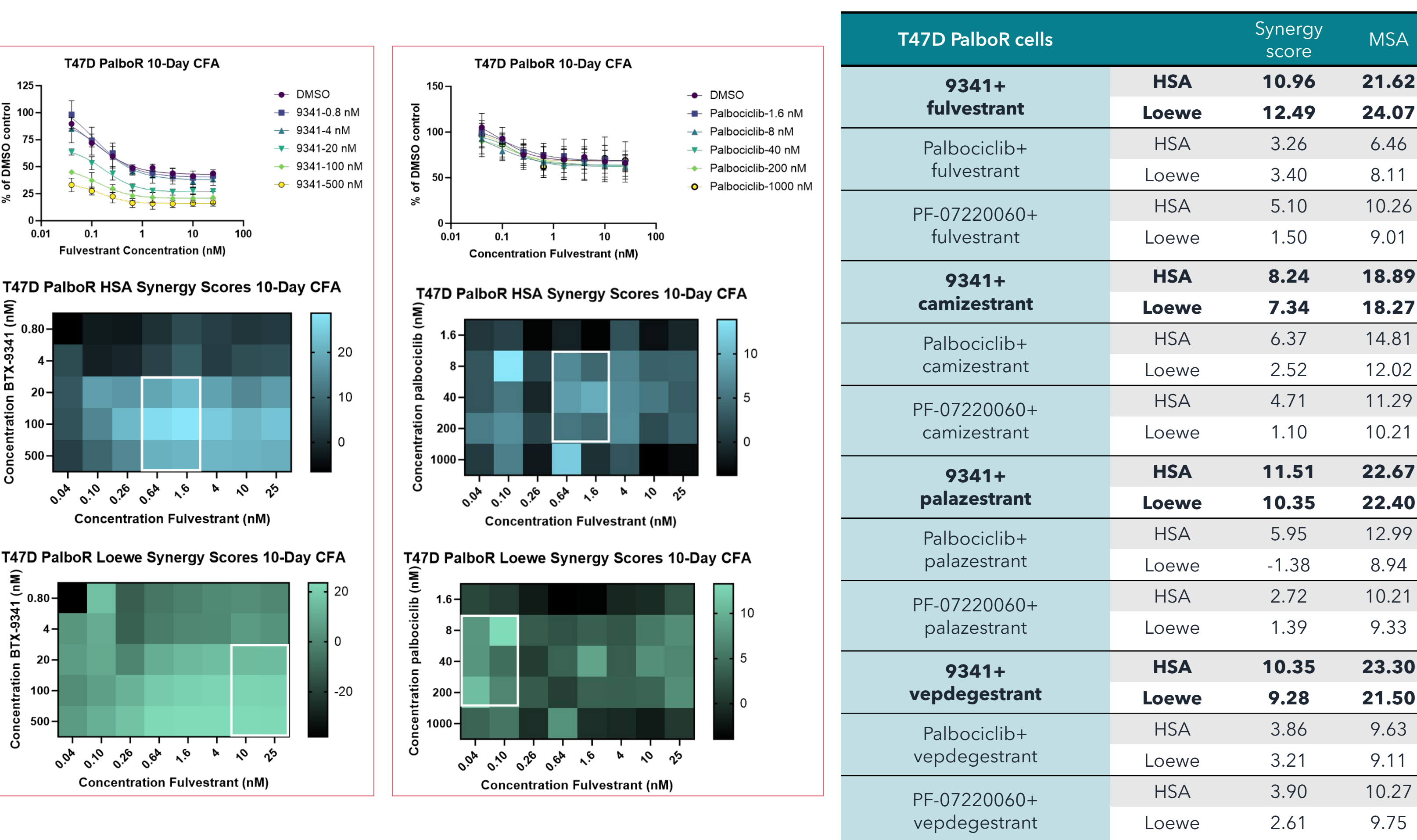
BTX-9341 downregulates E2F target genes and pRb in a rapid and sustained manner



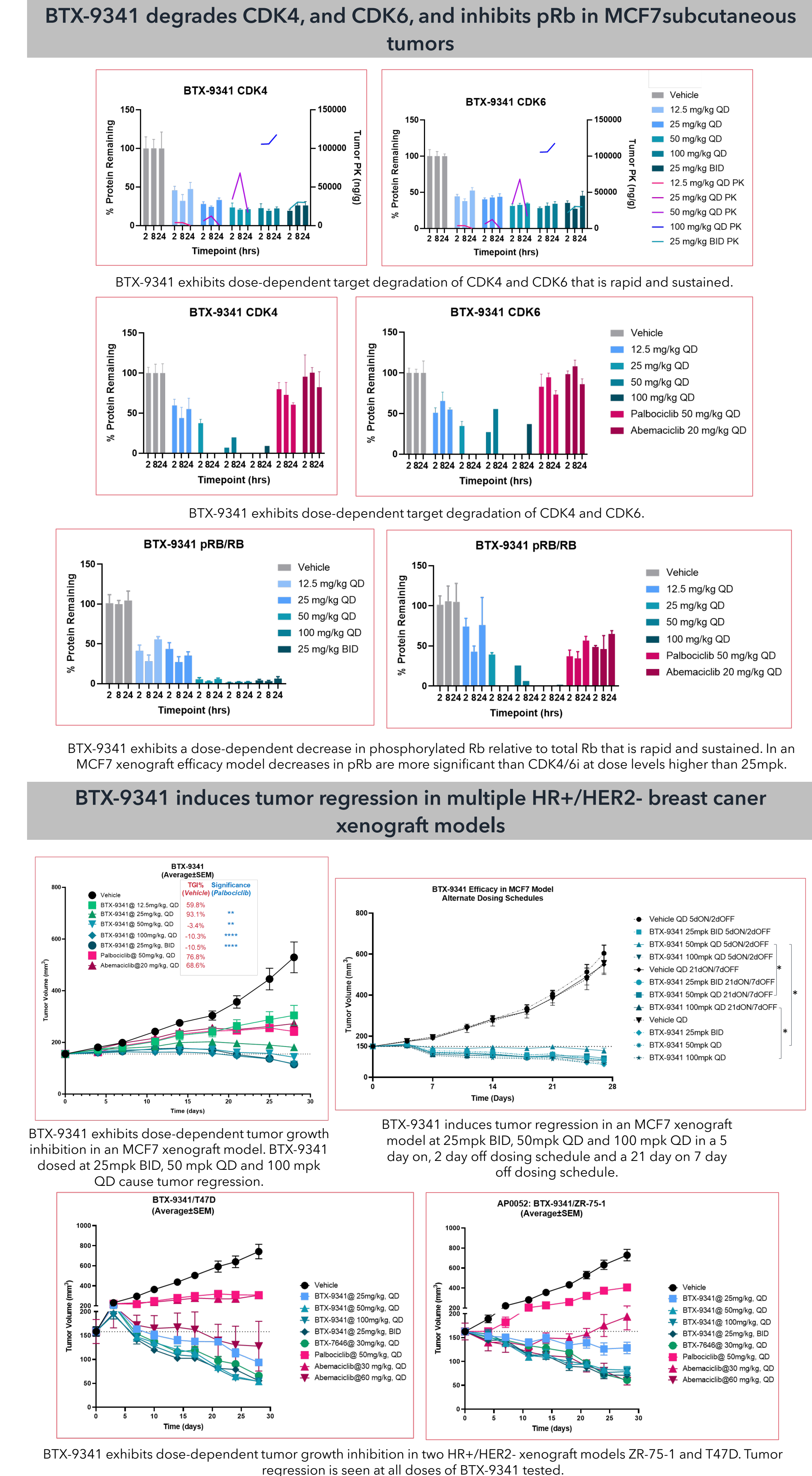
BTX-9341 exhibits strong synergy with SERDs in HR+/HER2- T47D cells and T47D cells resistant to palbociclib



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



BTX-9341 induces tumor regression in breast cancer xenograft models



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+/HER2- breast 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)