



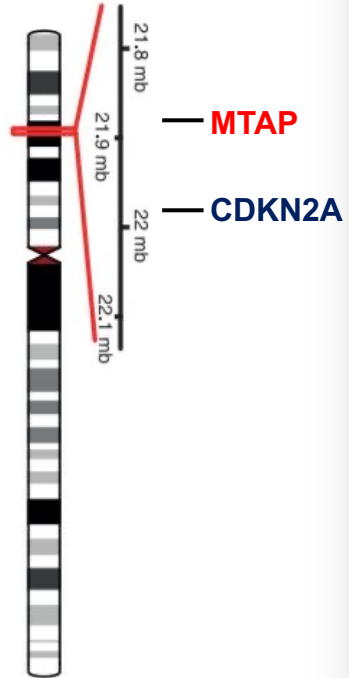
*MTA-cooperative PRMT5  
Inhibitors for the Treatment of  
MTAP-deleted Cancers*

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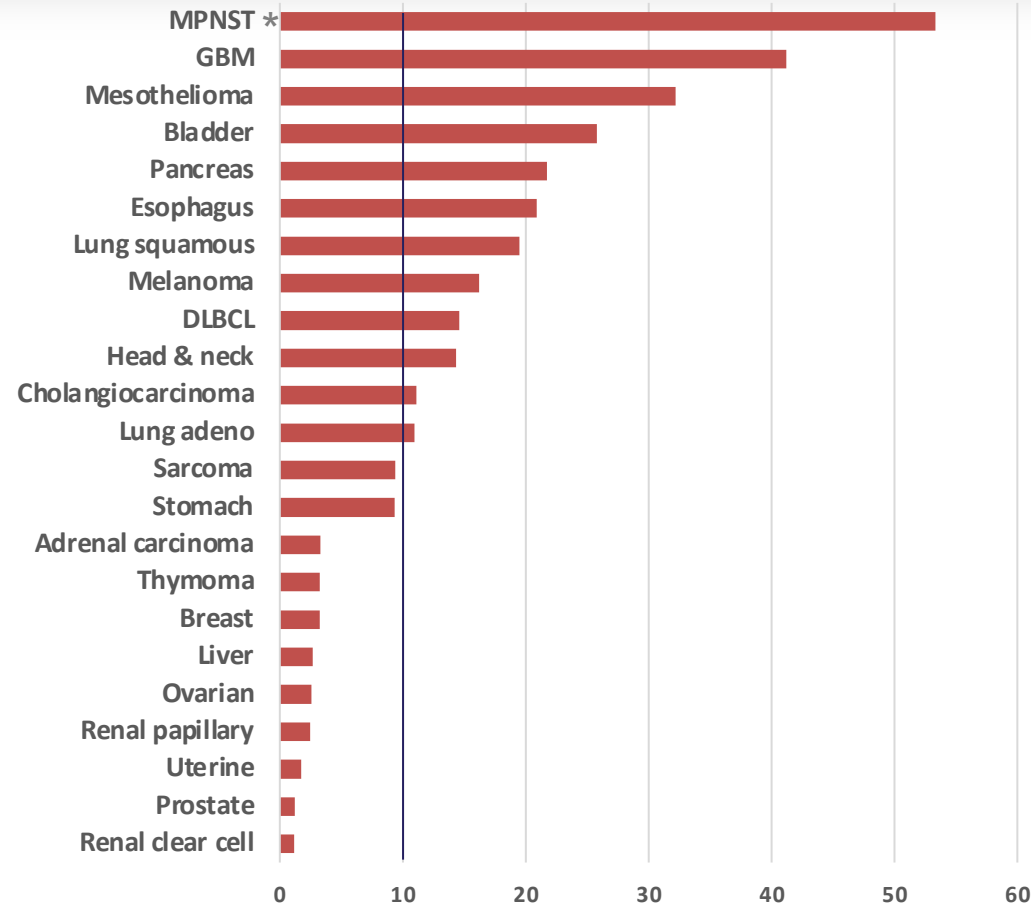
Kevin Cottrell  
Applied Pharmaceutical Chemistry 2024  
April 4, 2024

# PRMT5 provides a large opportunity for treatment of cancer

## Chromosome 9



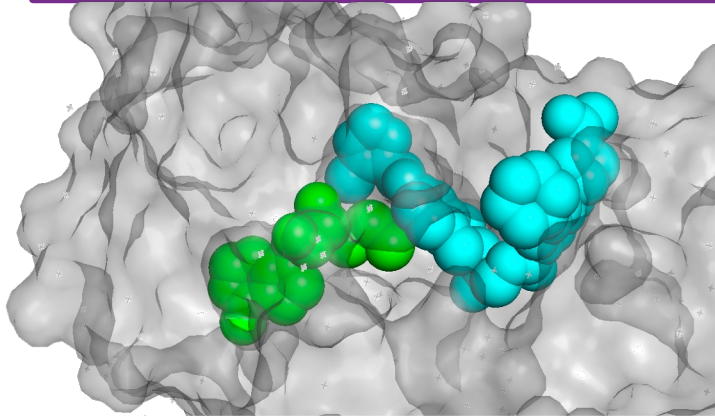
## MTAP homozygous deletion frequency



**10-15% of all human cancers are MTAP-deleted**

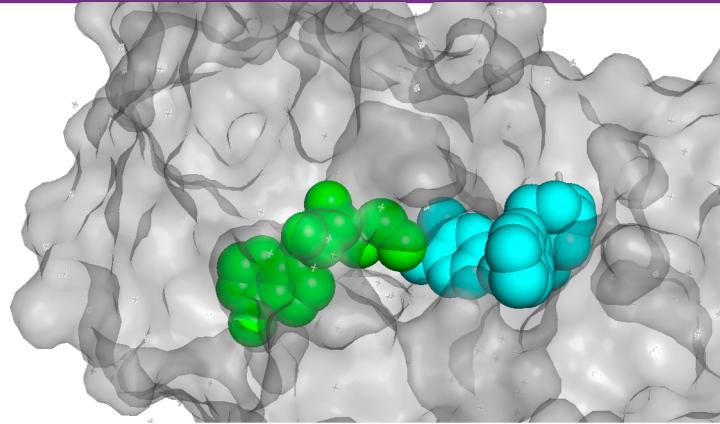
- MTAP is co-deleted with CDKN2A
- Clear path to clinical POC in MTAP-null solid tumors
- Potential for histology-agnostic registration

# Tango MTA cooperative PRMT5 inhibitors



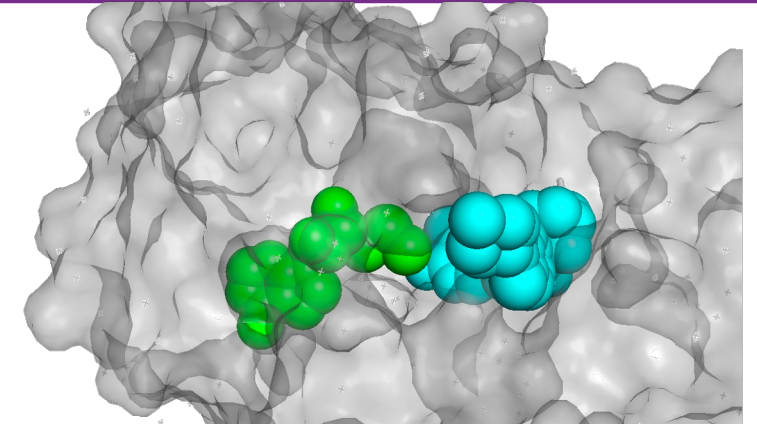
Rational Design

- SBDD from known starting points
- First reported MTA-cooperative PRMT5 inhibitors
- US11077101B1, WO2021086879
- Poster at 2024 NMCS (Seattle) and manuscript in progress



TNG908

- HTS starting point
- Brain penetrant, potentially active in GBM patients
- Currently in Phase 1/2 clinical trial (NCT05275478)
- Manuscript publishing this week

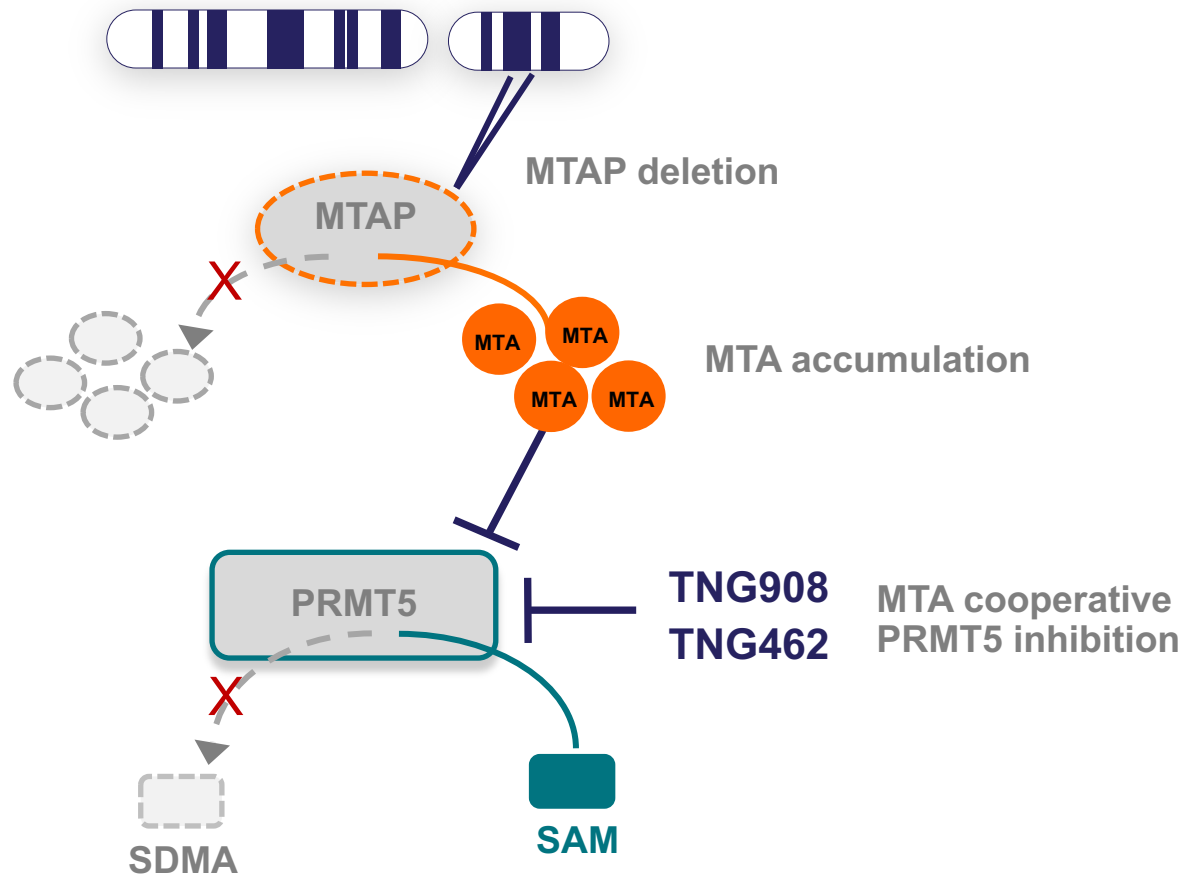


TNG462

- Next gen program
- ~30x more potent than TNG908 with increased selectivity
- Currently in Phase 1/2 clinical trial (NCT05732831)
- Structure disclosed at ACS Nat'l Mtg (San Francisco) 2023, manuscript in progress

# PRMT5 and MTAP are a synthetic lethal pair

Cancers with MTAP deletion are more vulnerable to PRMT5 inhibition than normal cells

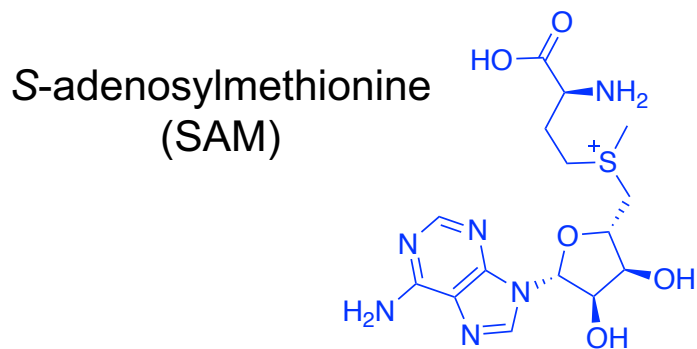


## Mechanism of action

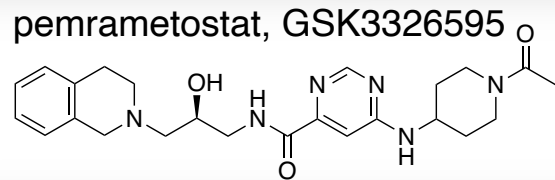
- MTAP deletion causes MTA to accumulate
- MTA binds to and inhibits PRMT5
- MTA-cooperative PRMT5 inhibitors selectively bind to the PRMT5-MTA complex and selectively kill MTAP-deleted cancer cells

Mavrakis et al., Science 2016; Kryukov et al., Science 2016; Marjon et al., Cell Reports 2016

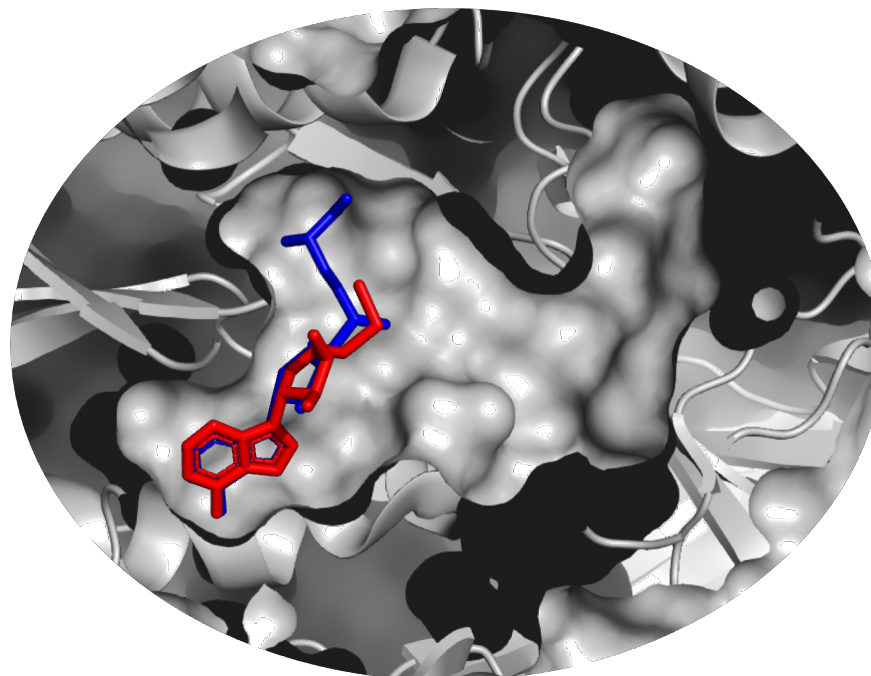
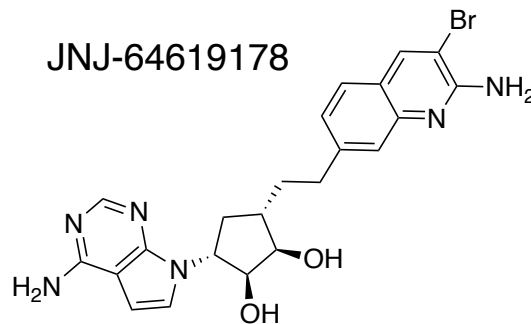
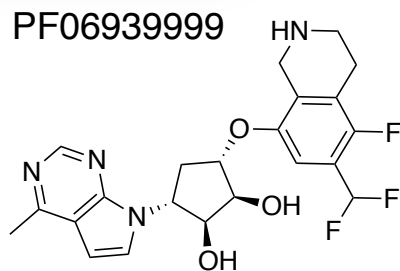
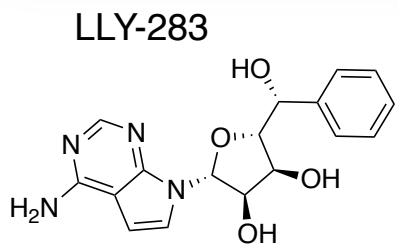
# Multiple mechanisms of inhibition available for PRMT5



SAM uncompetitive

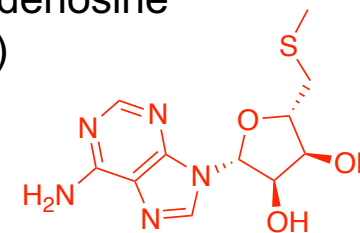


SAM competitive

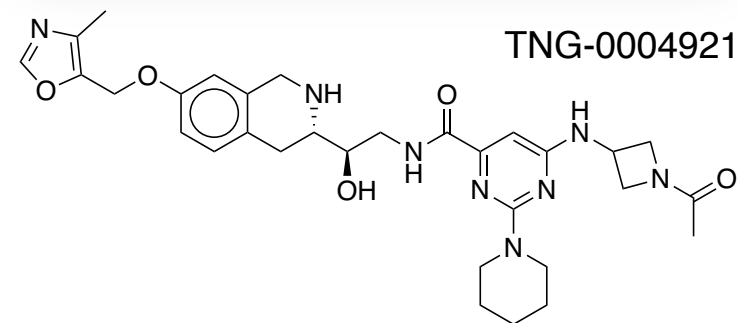


PRMT5 cofactor and substrate binding sites

5'-methylthioadenosine (MTA)



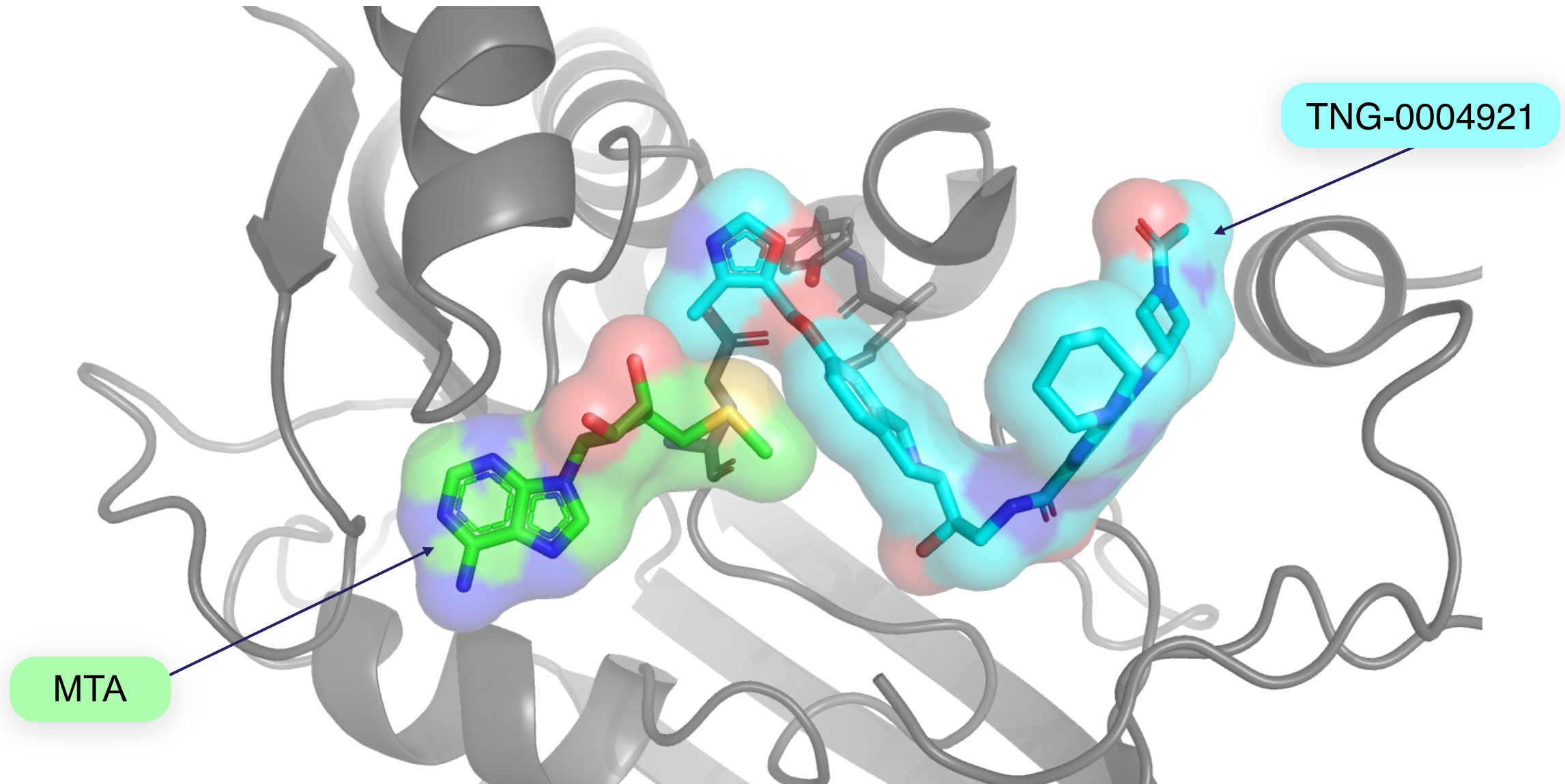
MTA uncompetitive



	MTAP del	MTAP WT
Cellular biomarker IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)	0.093	4.37
Cellular viability GI <sub>50</sub> (μM)	3.48	> 20

WO2021086879 (6 May 2021)

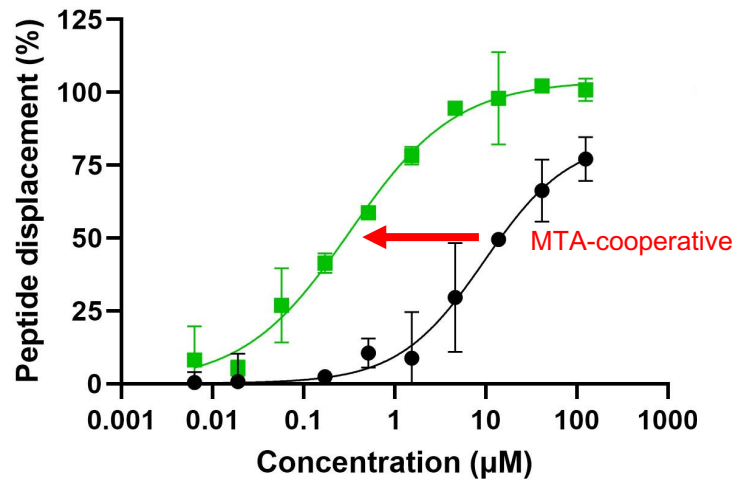
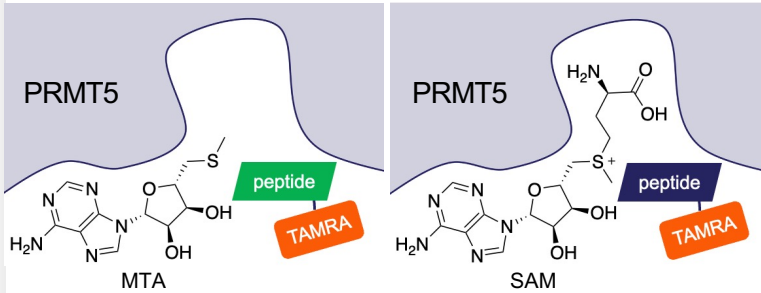
# Crystal structure of first reported MTA-cooperative inhibitor series in PRMT5•MTA complex



# Assays to measure biochemical and cellular selectivity

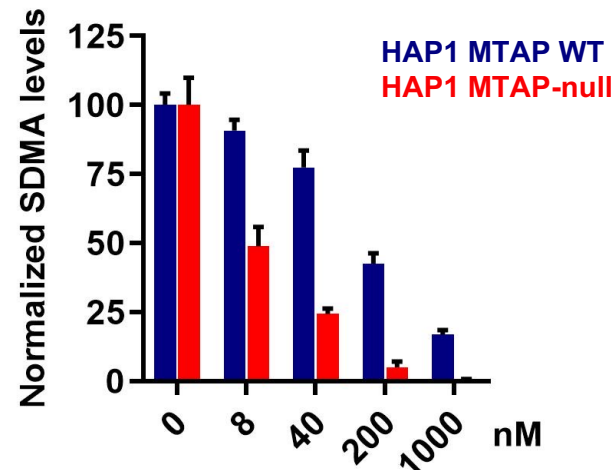
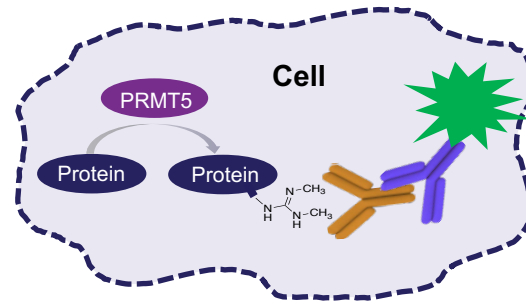
## Biochemical

Fluorescence polarization displacement of TAMRA-labeled peptide



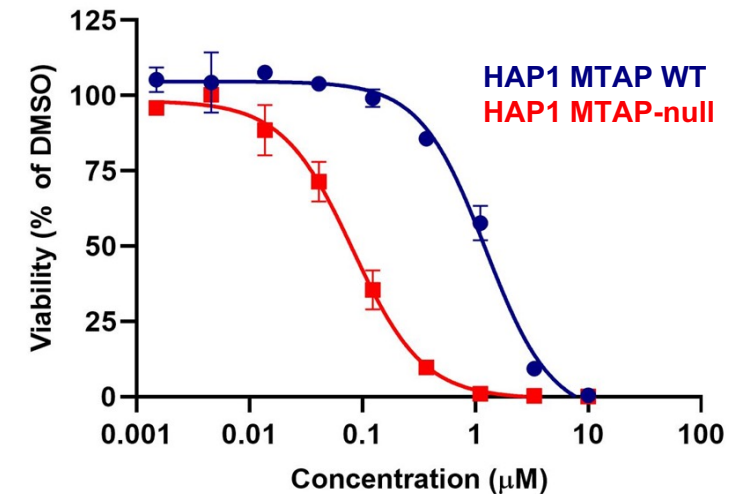
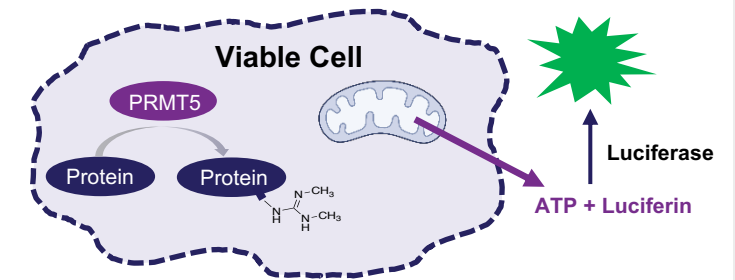
## Cellular PD

In-Cell Western detection of SDMA (symmetric dimethylarginine) in HAP1 MTAP isogenic cell lines

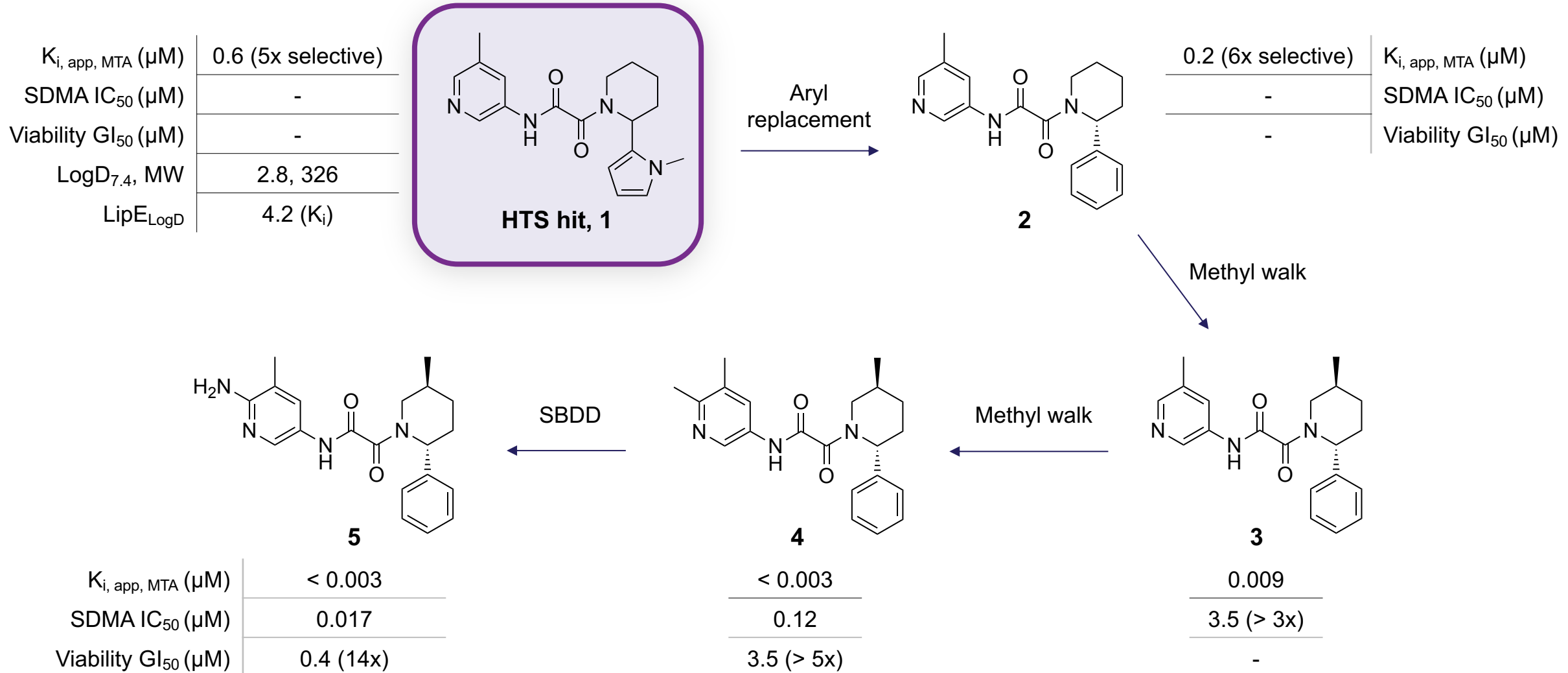


## Cellular viability

7-day viability assay assessed by CellTiter-Glo in HAP1 MTAP-isogenic cell lines

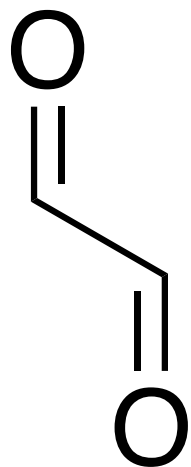


# Evolution of biochemical HTS hit toward clinical candidate TNG908





# 1,2-dicarbonyl is widely considered a structural alert

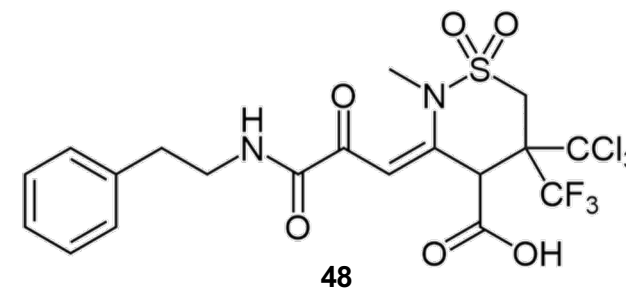


**alpha dicarbonyl**  
C(=O)!@C(=O)

**2011:** “1,2-dicarbonyl: metabolically unstable/potential toxicity due to mutagenicity”

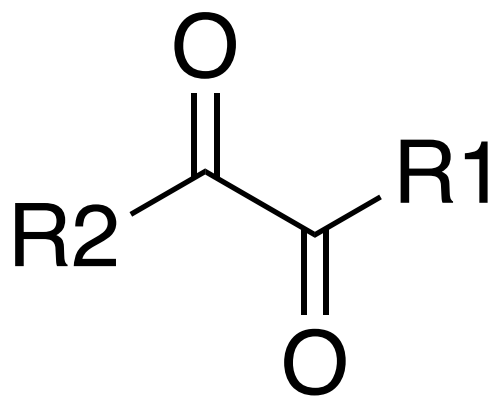
**2016:** “Trifluoromethyl ketone, aldehyde, and alpha\_dicarbonyl FG filters show higher levels of promiscuity but are at the lower end of the high ranking”

**2023:** “Moreover, multiple structures seemed potentially toxic (e.g., ...**48** contains a potentially mutagenic 1,2-dicarbonyl group)”



(a) Pearce, B. C.; Sofia, M. J.; Good, A. C.; Drexler, D. M.; Stock, D. A. An Empirical Process for the Design of High-Throughput Screening Deck Filters. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.*, **2016**, 46, 1060-1068. (b) Huggins, D. J.; Venkitaraman, A. R.; and Spring, D. R. Rational Methods for the Selection of Diverse Screening Compounds. *ACS Chem. Biol.*, **2011**, 6, 3, 208-217. (c) Rishton, G. M.; Reactive Compounds and in vitro False Positives in HTS. *Drug Discovery Today*. **1997**, 2, 9, 382-384. (d) Ivanenkov, Y.; Zagribelnyy, B.; Malyshev, A.; Evteev, S.; Terentiev, V.; Kamyra, P.; Bezrukov, D.; Aliper, A.; Ren, F.; Zhavoronkov, A. The Hitchhiker's Guide to Deep Learning Driven Generative Chemistry. *ACS MedChem Lett.*, **2023**, 14, 901-915.

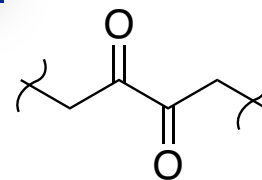
# “Dicarbonyl” is generally associated with reactivity



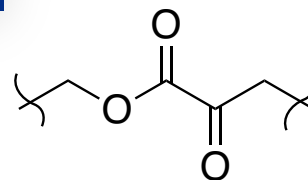
R1 = C; R2 = C, O

R1 = N; R2 = O

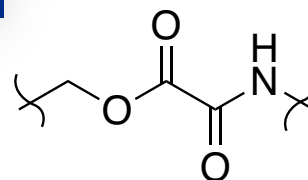
$\alpha,\beta$ -diketone



$\alpha$ -ketoester

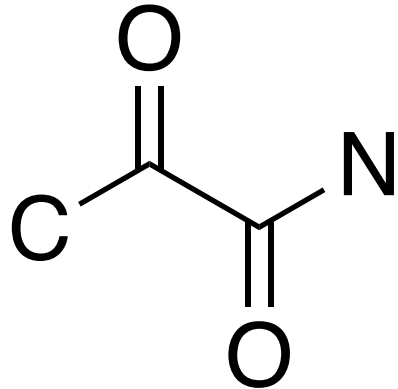


oxamate



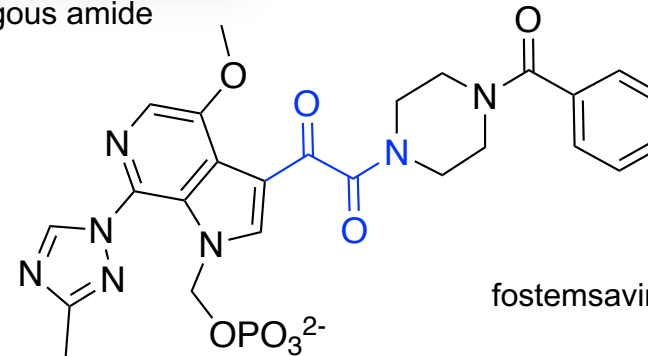
- Reactive
- Subject to hydrolysis
- Generally not found in medchem literature
- Frequent building blocks for chemical synthesis

# $\alpha$ -ketoamides are well-precedented, both direct and vinylogous



## glyoxamide

Vinylogous amide

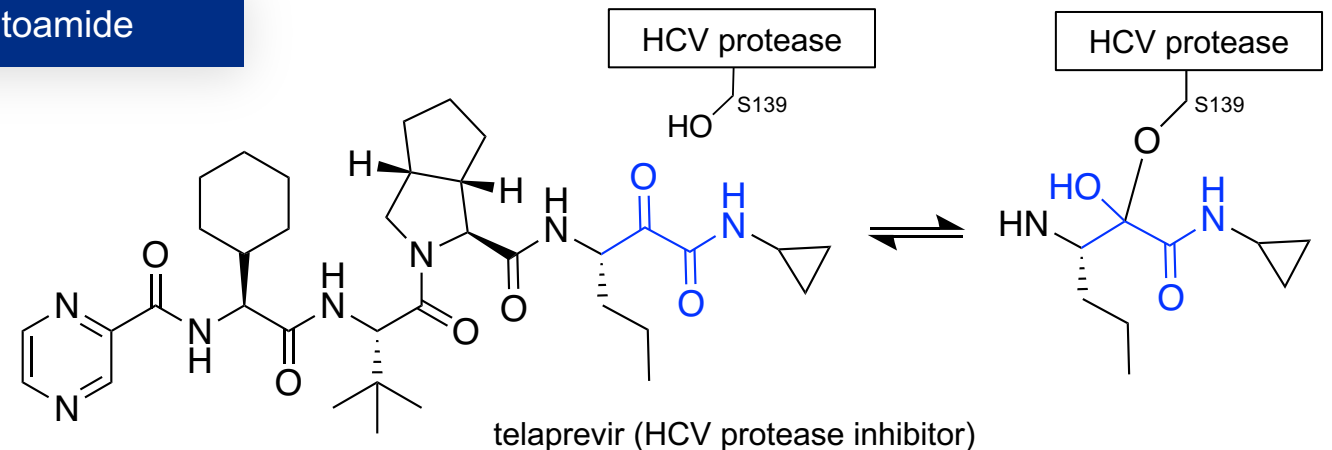


fostemsavir (HIV-1 attachment inhibitor)

## $\alpha$ -ketoamide

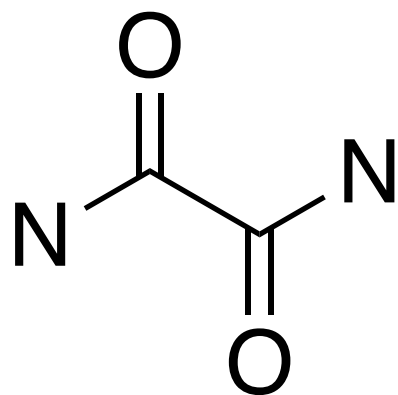
Hallmarks of reactivity and metabolic stability

- Nucleophilic attack, hydrate, epimerization
- Phase 1 reductions including via MDR, SDR, AKR, QR

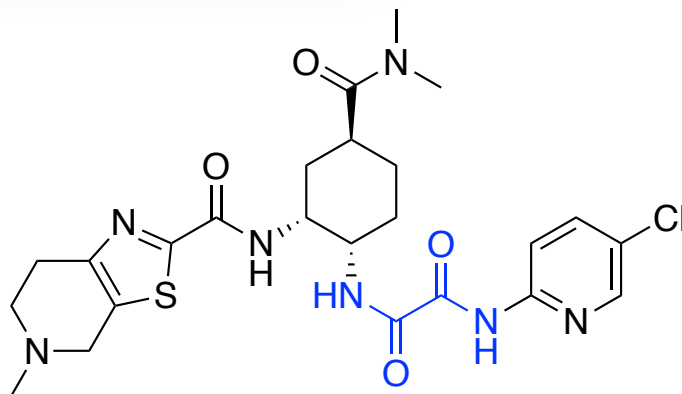


telaprevir (HCV protease inhibitor)

# Oxamides are less common, but have strong precedent



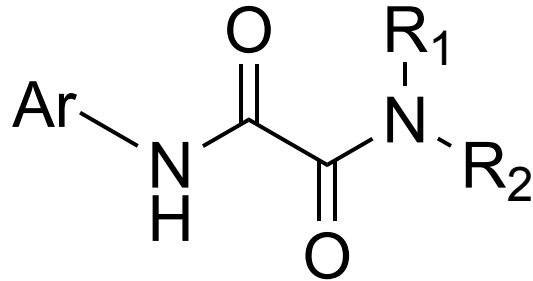
oxamide



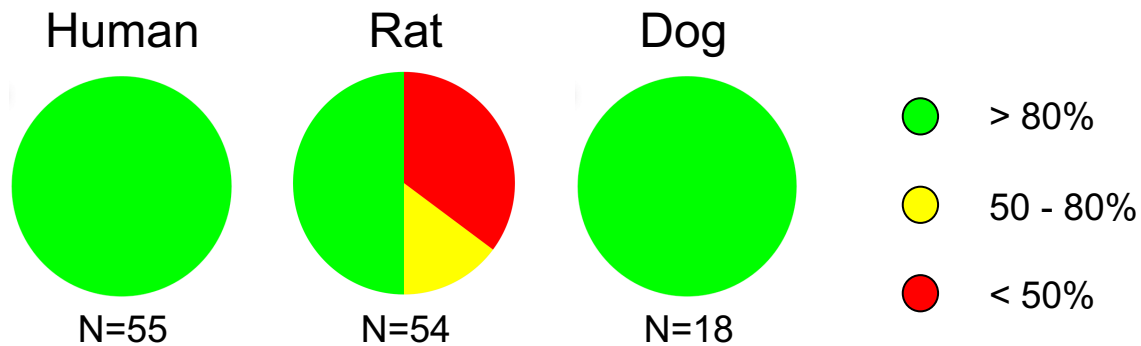
- Edoxaban (Lixiana)
- Factor Xa inhibitor
- US approval 2015
- ~\$1.5B sales, 2022

- Chemically unreactive in biorelevant setting
- Not electrophilic
- Stable in biological media
- Viable substructure for medicinal chemistry optimization

# Compound stability dependent on medium and species

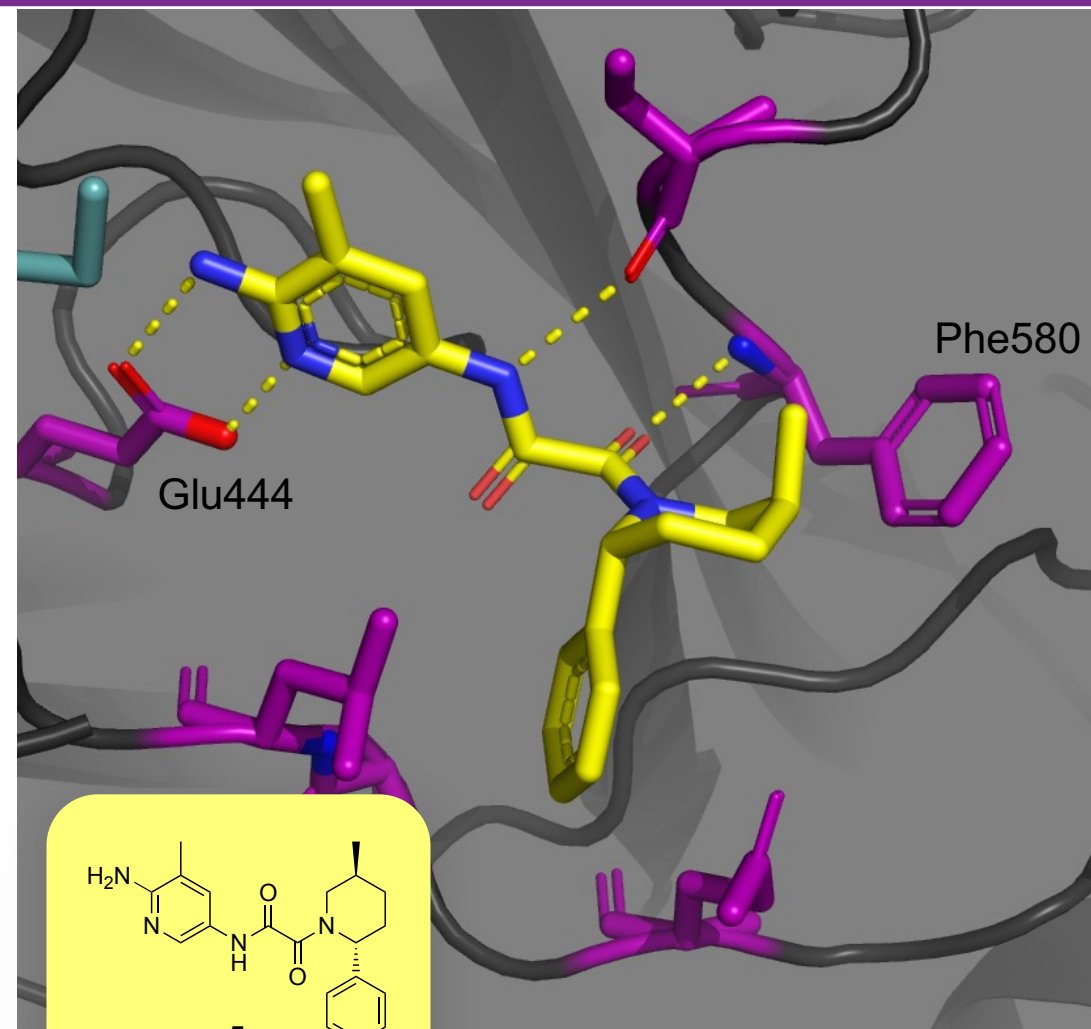
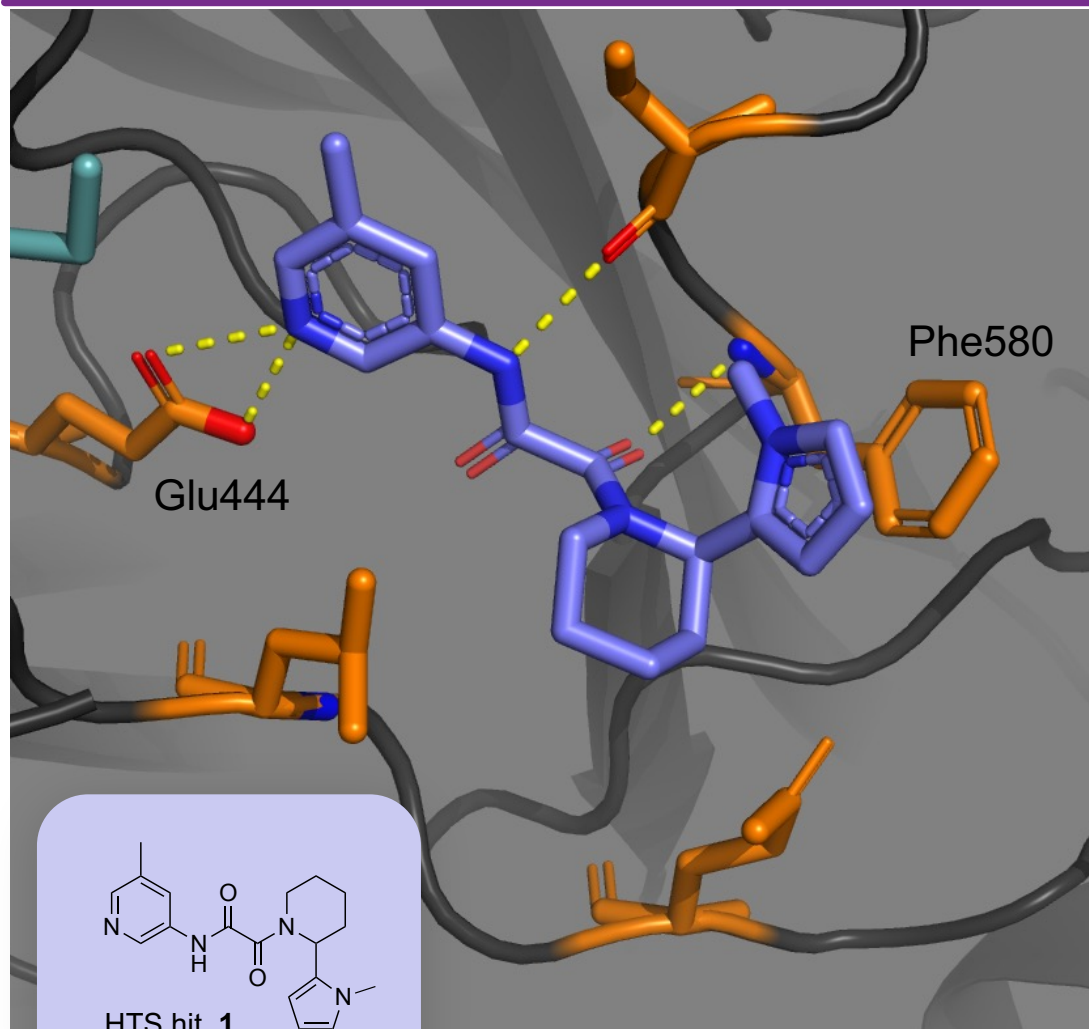


## Plasma stability @ 2h

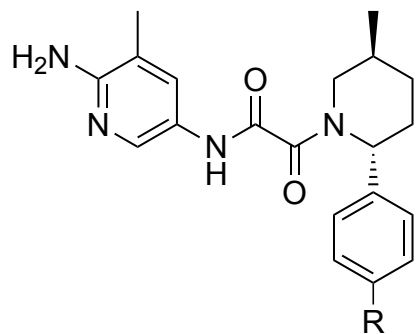


- Stable in buffer pH 1-13
- Plasma: Stable in dog and human, variable in rodent
- Limited utility of rat *in vivo* data
  - Poor *in vivo* in rat
    - Plasma stability
    - Renal clearance
- Drove early program with HLM
- Utilized higher species PK when possible

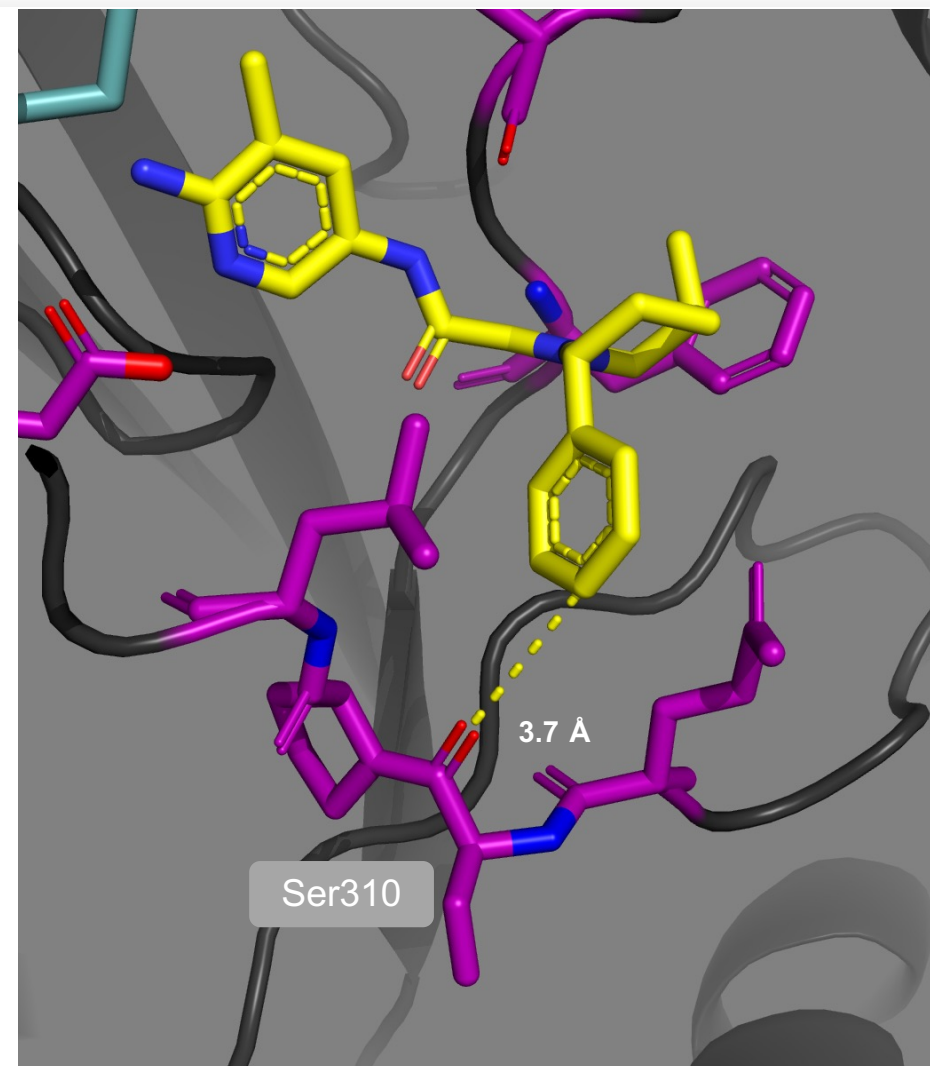
# Always confirm your assumptions throughout the program



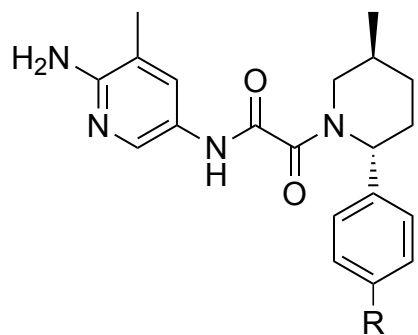
# Hypothesis: H-bond with Ser310 C=O could improve potency



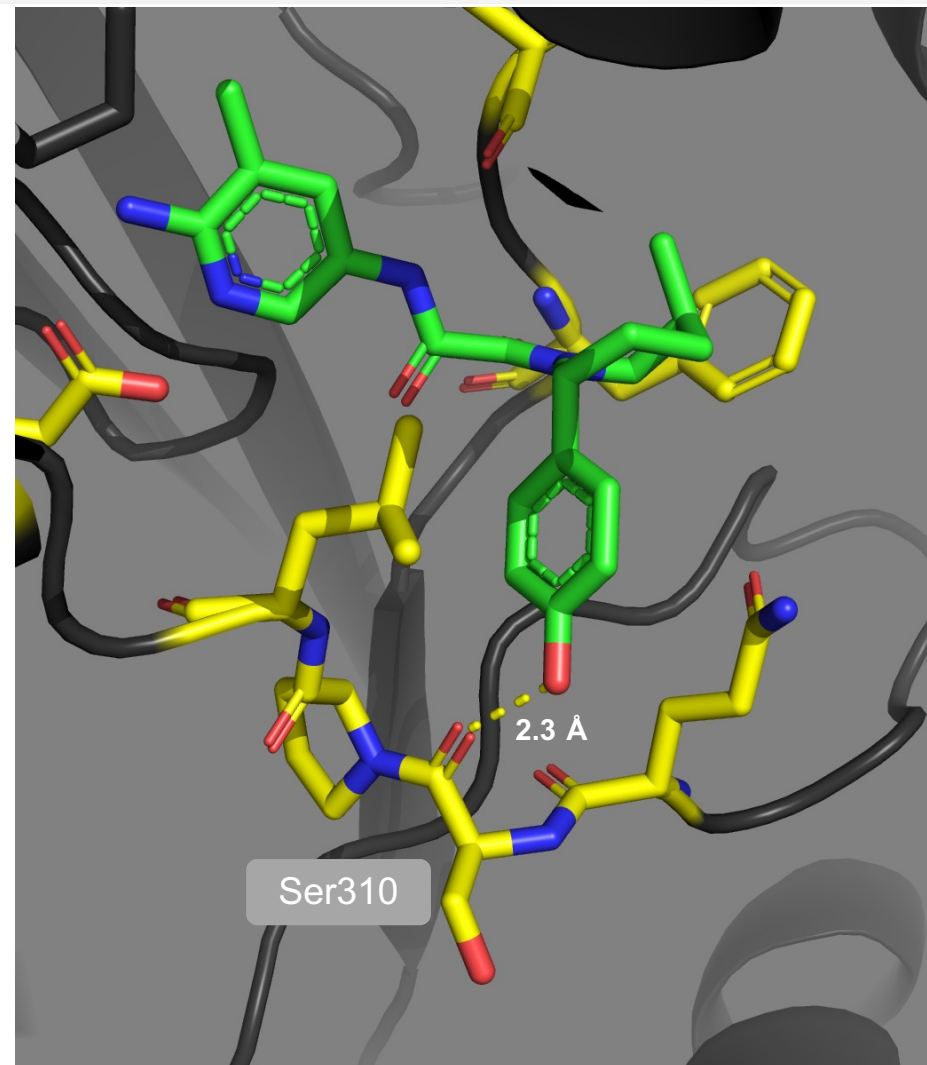
R	H
Viability GI <sub>50</sub> (μM)	0.4
Selectivity to WT	14x



# H-bond with Ser310 C=O improves potency 7-fold

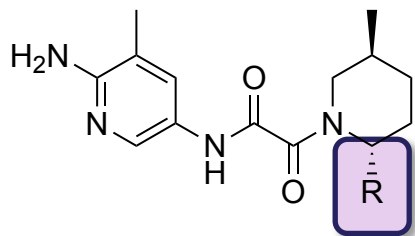


R	H	OH
Viability GI <sub>50</sub> (μM)	0.4	0.06
Selectivity to WT	14x	23x

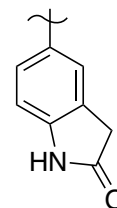
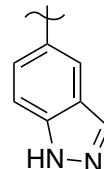
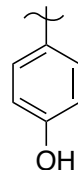
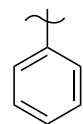




# NH containing phenol isosteres lack properties amenable for BBB penetrance

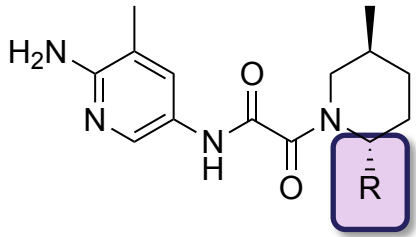


- Many phenol isosteres retain potency
- Addition of NH HBD reduces permeability and increases efflux

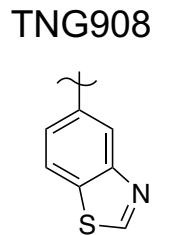
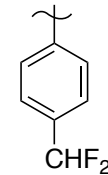
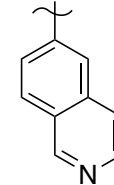
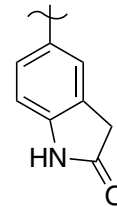
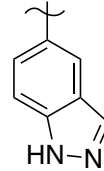
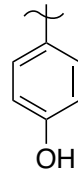
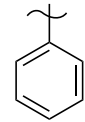


Viability GI <sub>50</sub> (μM)	0.4	0.06	0.05	0.06
Selectivity (to GI <sub>50</sub> , WT)	14	23	21	20
MDCK A-B (x10 <sup>6</sup> cm/s)	11	6	5	1
Mdr1 efflux ratio	1	10	18	34

# Benzothiazole replacement of phenol retains potency and properties, yielding brain penetrant TNG908



- Many phenol isosteres retain potency
- Addition of NH HBD reduces permeability and increases efflux
- Use of S-carbonyl interaction provides balance of potency and properties



						TNG908	
Viability GI <sub>50</sub> (μM)	0.4	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.2	0.9	0.1
Selectivity (to GI <sub>50</sub> , WT)	14	23	21	20	12	3	15
MDCK A-B (x10 <sup>6</sup> cm/s)	11	6	5	1	18	14	16
Mdr1 efflux ratio	1	10	18	34	1	0.6	3

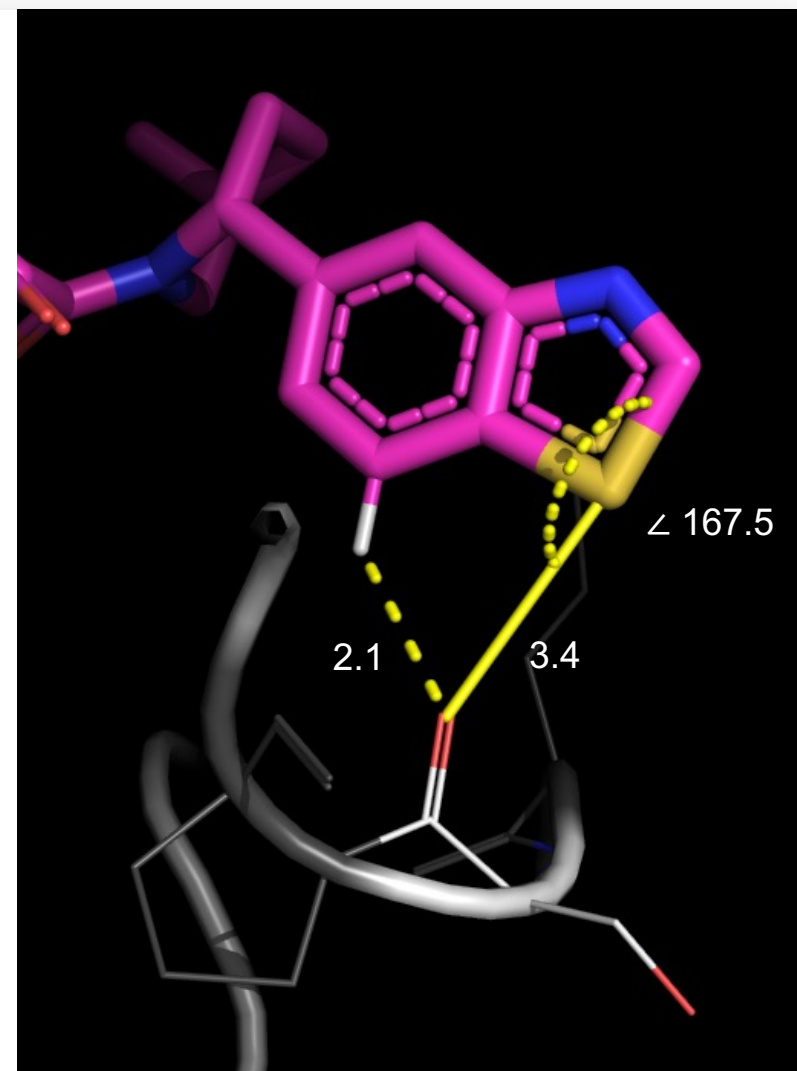
# Use of sulfur is key for property / potency balance

Key interactions within acceptable ranges

- Bidentate carbonyl contact with S and H<sub>Ar</sub>
- S···O=C, 3.4 Å (C-S σ\* orbital)
- H···O=C, 2.1 Å
- 167° dihedral angle (S-O-C)

Important and underutilized interaction

Gain ligand-protein contact without increased HBD



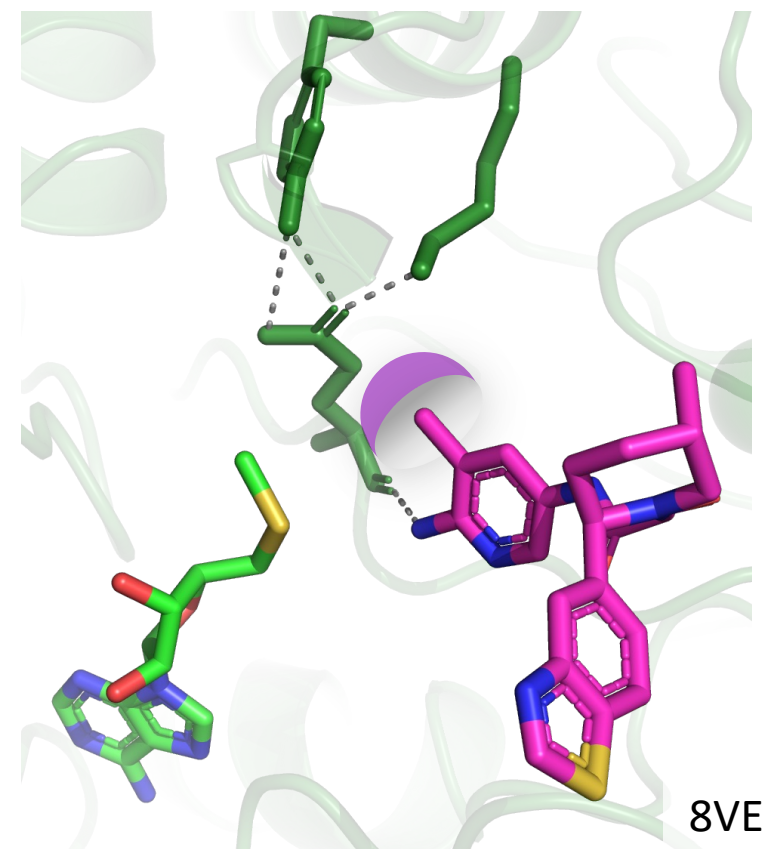
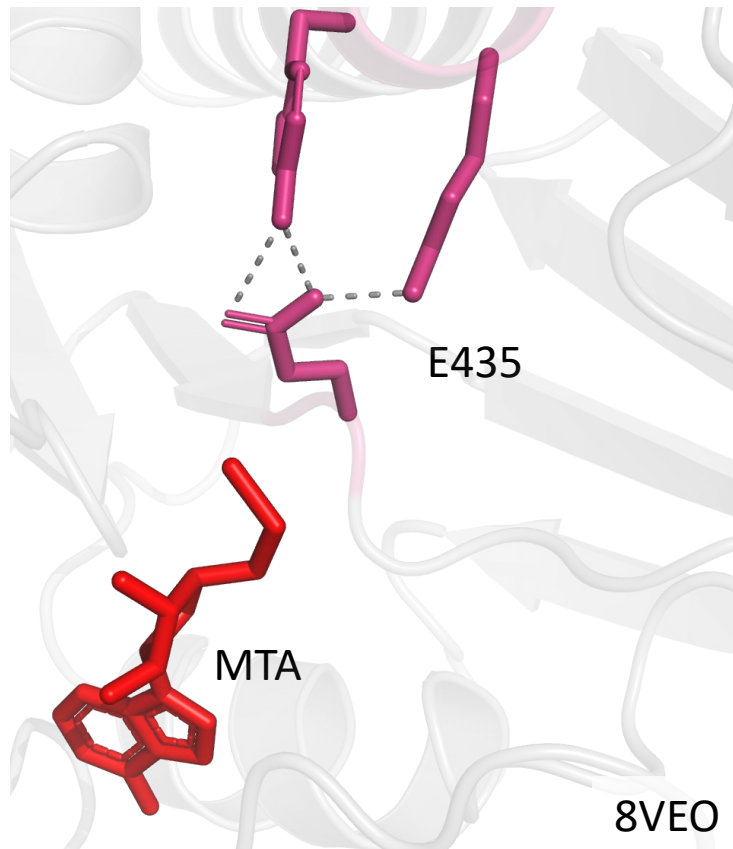
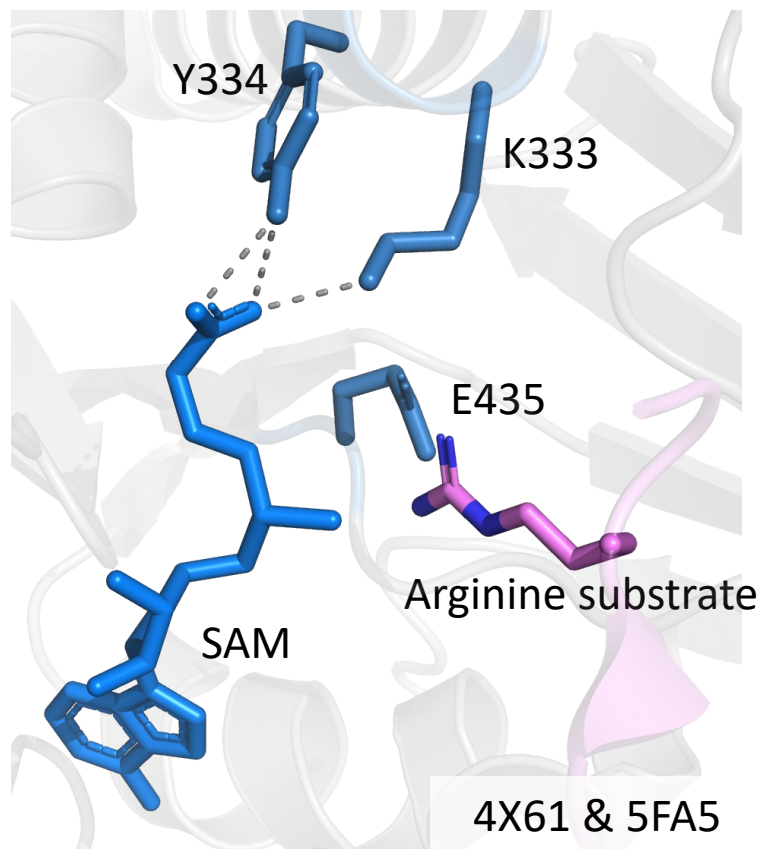
(a) Beno, B. R.; Yeung, K.-S.; Bartberger, M. D.; Pennington, L. D.; Meanwell, N. A. A Survey of the Role of Noncovalent Sulfur Interactions in Drug Design. *J Med Chem* **2015**, *58* (11), 4383–4438. <https://doi.org/10.1021/jm501853m>.  
(b) Koebel, M. R.; Cooper, A.; Schmadeke, G.; Jeon, S.; Narayan, M.; Sirimulla, S. S···O and S···N Sulfur Bonding Interactions in Protein–Ligand Complexes: Empirical Considerations and Scoring Function. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* **2016**, *56* (12), 2298–2309. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jcim.6b00236>.  
(c) Zhang, X.; Gong, Z.; Li, J.; Lu, T. Intermolecular Sulfur···Oxygen Interactions: Theoretical and Statistical Investigations. *J. Chem. Inf. Model.* **2015**, *55* (10), 2138–2153. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jcim.5b00177>.

# Glutamate 435 rotamer-lock is key to selective binding with MTA

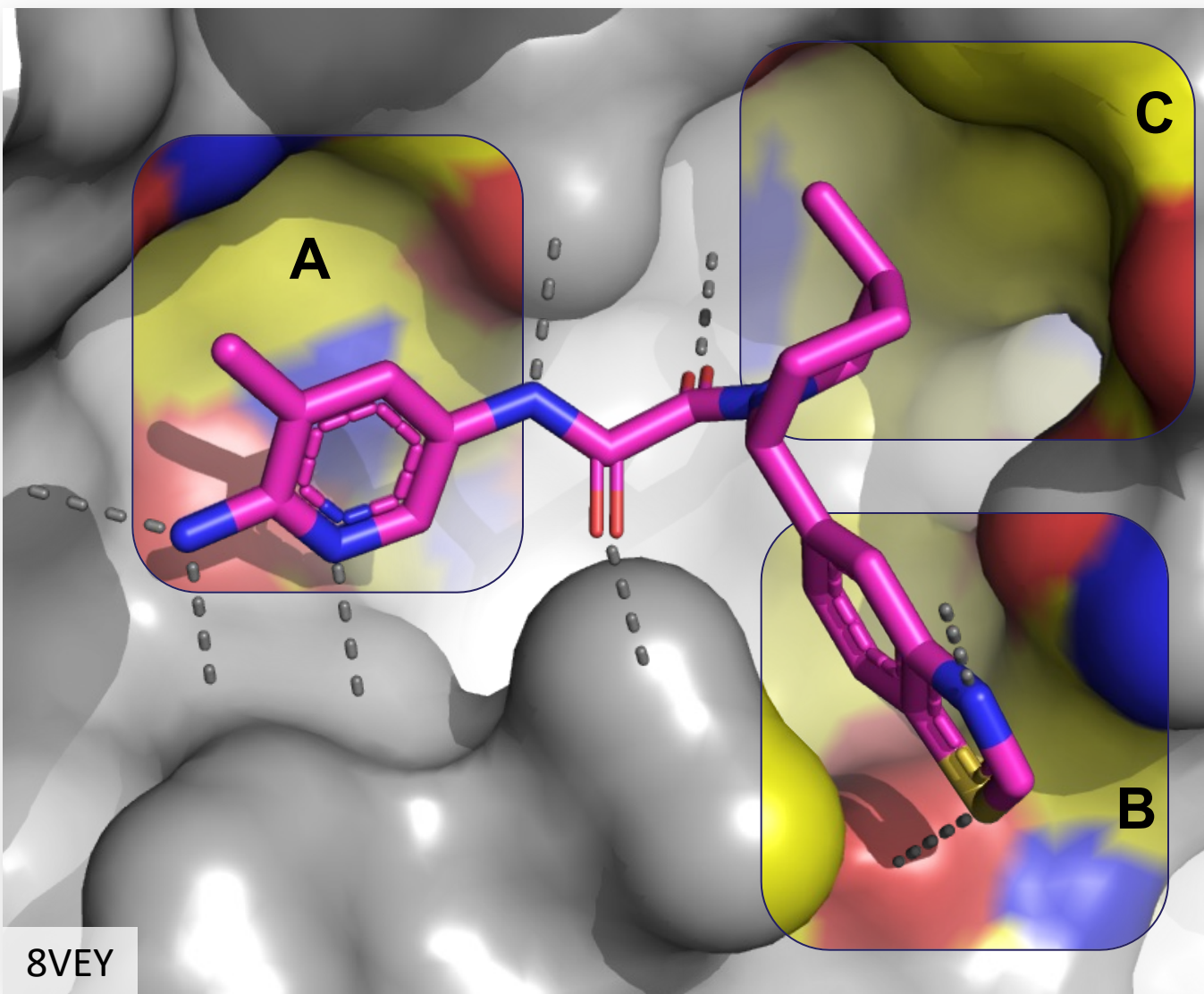
- SAM engages Y334/K333 in bioactive state
- E435 folded behind substrate

- E435 engages Y334/K333 sidechain when MTA is bound

- TNG908 engages E435 backbone C=O and sterically locks rotamer



# TNG908 binding analysis suggests areas for further exploration



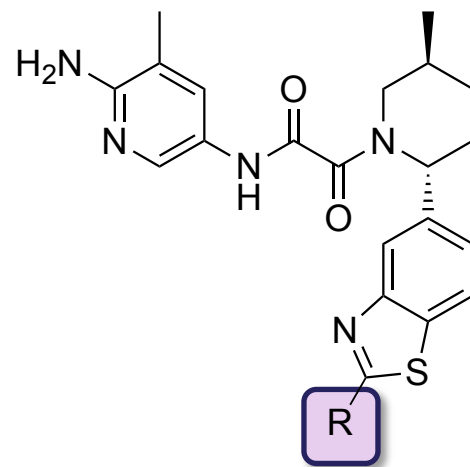
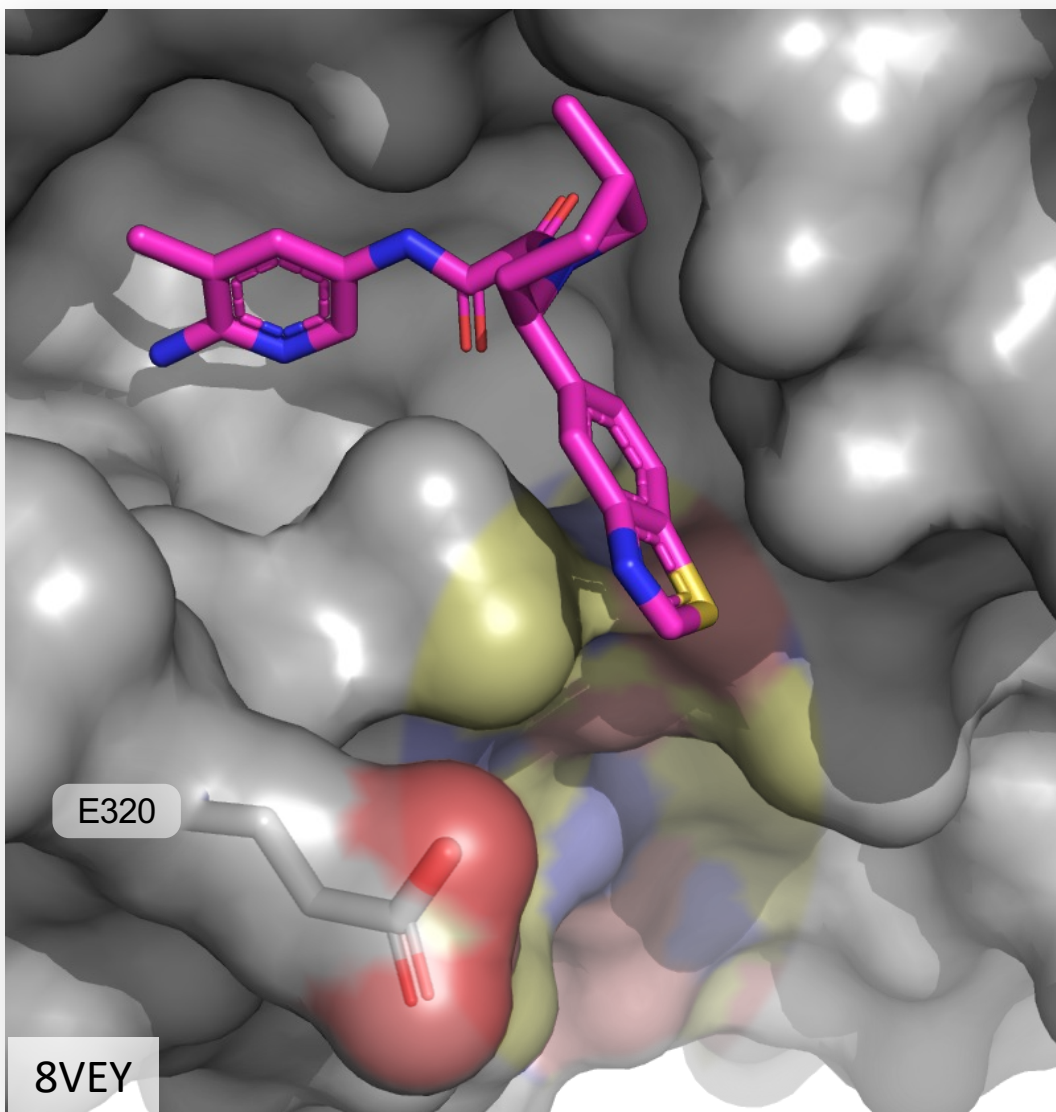
8VEY

- Aminopyridine near MTA/SAM binding pocket, H-bonds to E435, E444,  $\pi$ -stacks with F327
- Oxamide NH and C=Os engaged in H-bonds
- Other favorable VdW interactions and polar interactions

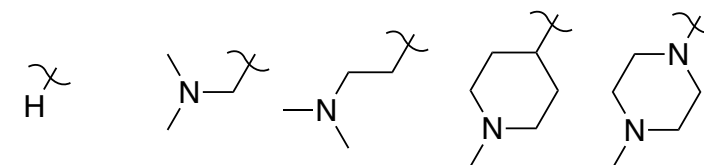
Hypotheses to improve potency and selectivity:

- A. MTA/SAM pocket
  - Reinforce E435 rotamer lock
- B. Benzothiazole region
  - Additional polar interactions
- C. Small pocket near piperidine

# Benzothiazole C2 substitution has broad impact on profile



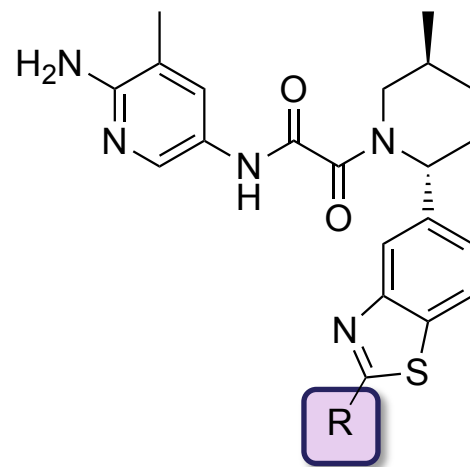
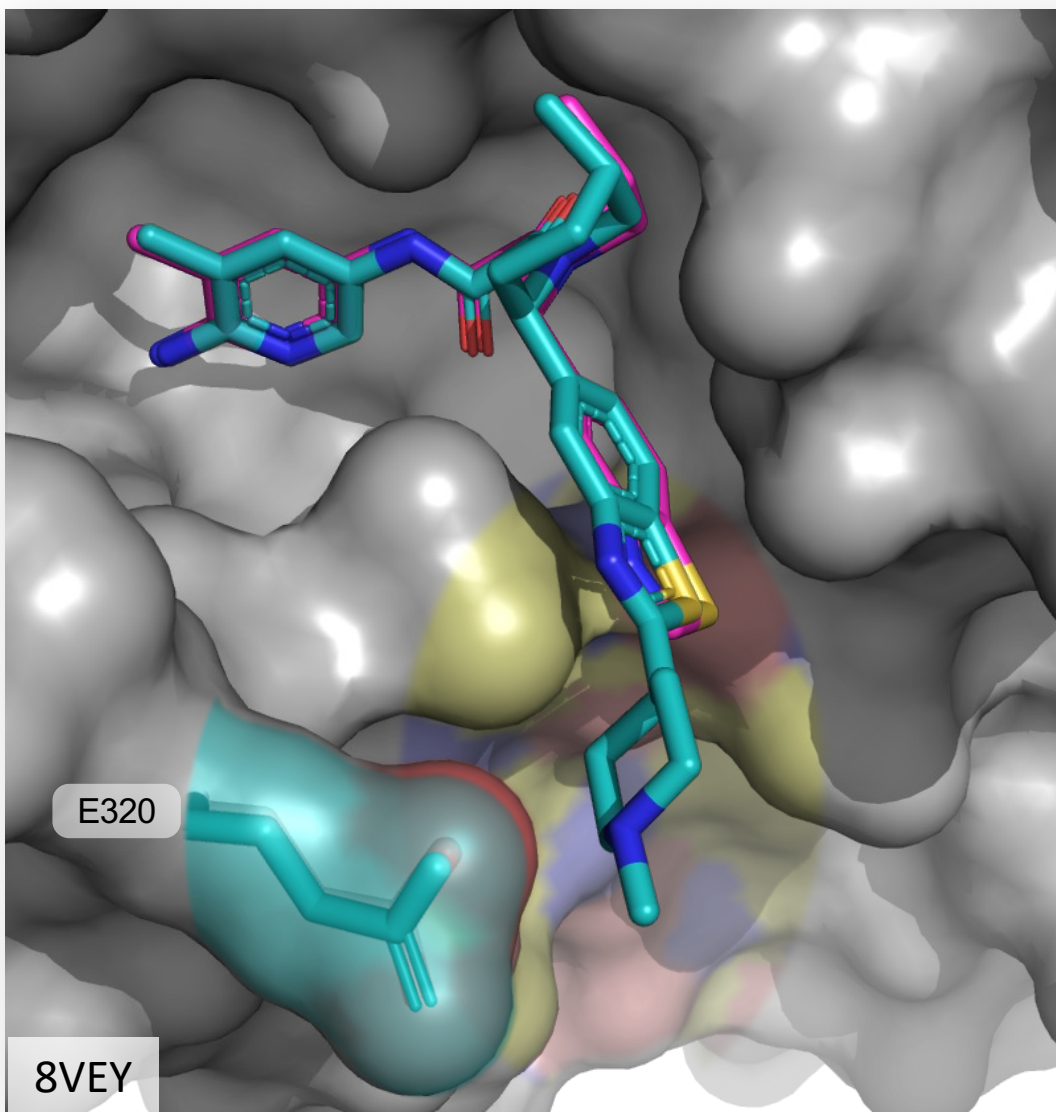
- Salt bridge with E320 gains up to 14-fold potency
- Selectivity largely unchanged
- Metabolic stability variable



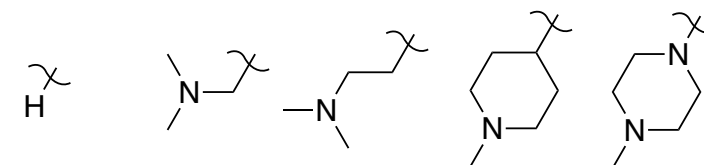
SDMA IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)	0.009	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.004
Viability GI <sub>50</sub> (μM)	0.10	0.03	0.02	0.007	0.027
Selectivity over MTAP WT GI <sub>50</sub>	15	11	7	8	10
hCl <sub>int</sub> , mic (μL/min/mg)	14	30	10	10	57

TNG908

# Benzothiazole C2 substitution has broad impact on profile



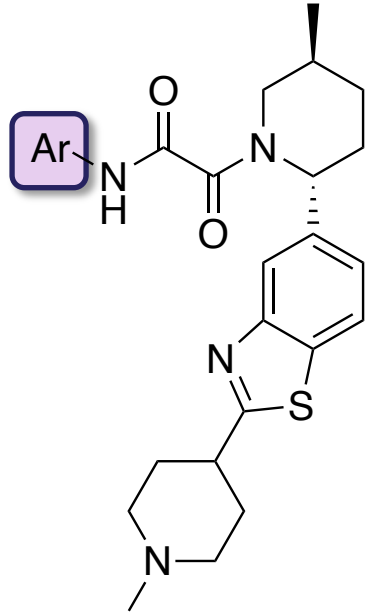
- Salt bridge with E320 gains up to 14-fold potency
- Selectivity largely unchanged
- Metabolic stability variable



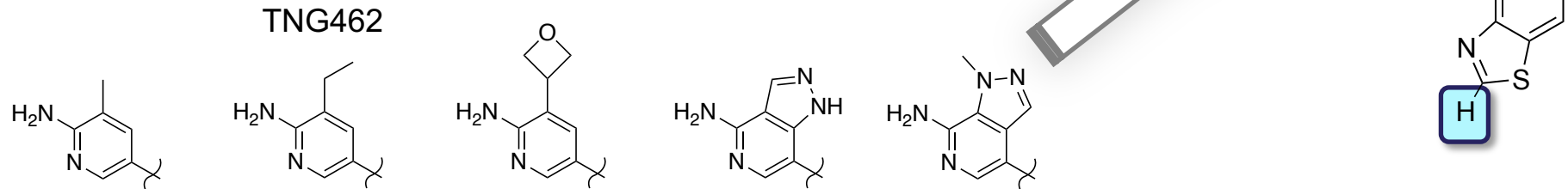
SDMA IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)	0.009	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.004
Viability GI <sub>50</sub> (μM)	0.10	0.03	0.02	0.007	0.027
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hCl <sub>int</sub> , mic (μL/min/mg)	14	30	10	10	57

TNG908

# Non-additive SAR between ends of the molecules and unexpected selectivity modulation at benzothiazole C2



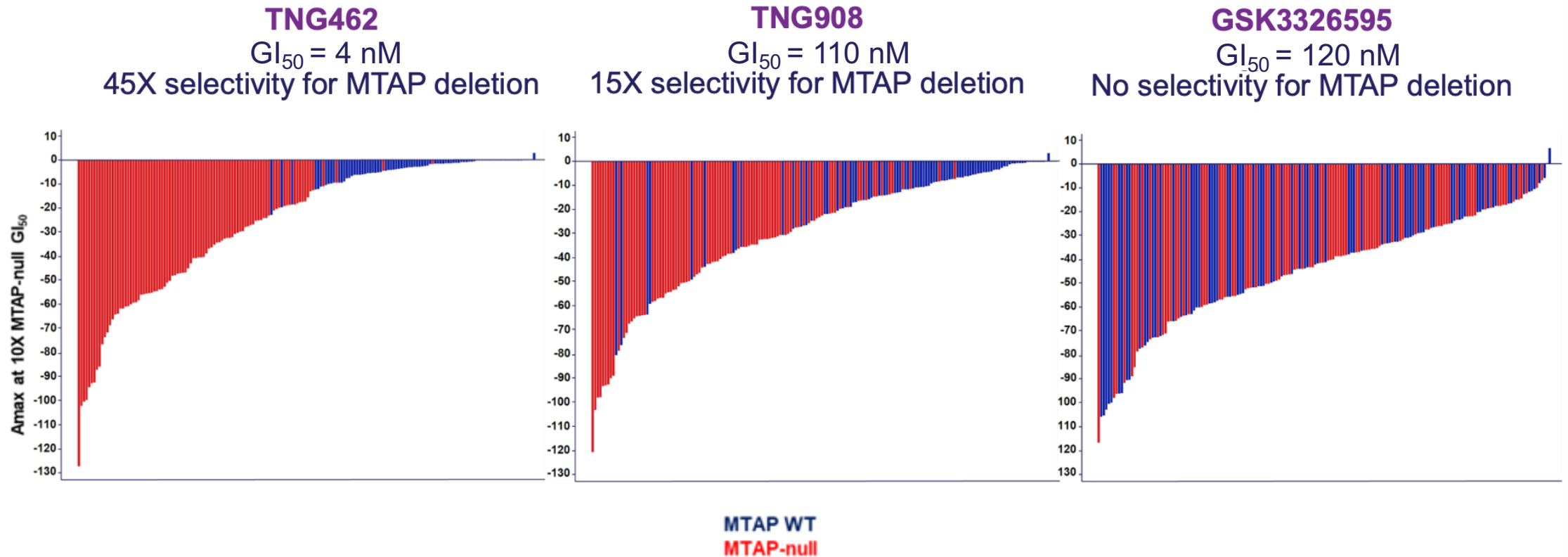
- Bicycles are potent but show reduced selectivity
- Piperidine rescues metabolic stability in previously unstable cases



SDMA IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)	0.001	0.0008	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002
Viability GI <sub>50</sub> (μM)	0.007	0.004	0.007	0.002	0.004	0.01
Selectivity (to GI <sub>50</sub> , WT)	8	30	24	6	8	40
hCl <sub>int</sub> , mic (μL/min/mg)	10	15	< 10	18	15	24



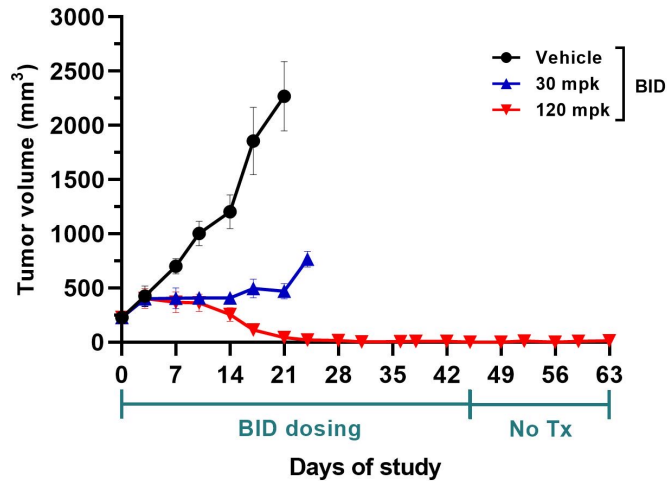
# TNG908 and TNG462 are highly selective for MTAP deletion



- 180 cancer cell lines representing multiple cancer lineages including NSCLC, PDAC, bladder, CNS, and heme malignancies
- 7-day CellTiter-Glo assay
- Maximum effect at concentration equal to 10X HAP1 MTAP-null GI<sub>50</sub>

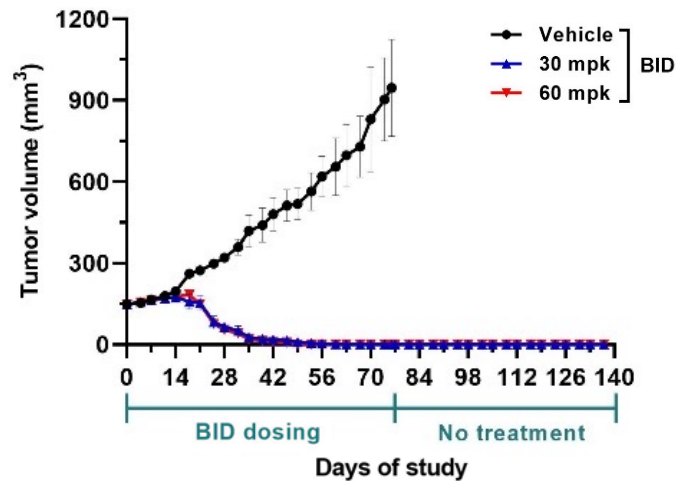
# Strong, durable tumor regressions across histologies

## TNG908 in MTAP-null Glioblastoma PDX



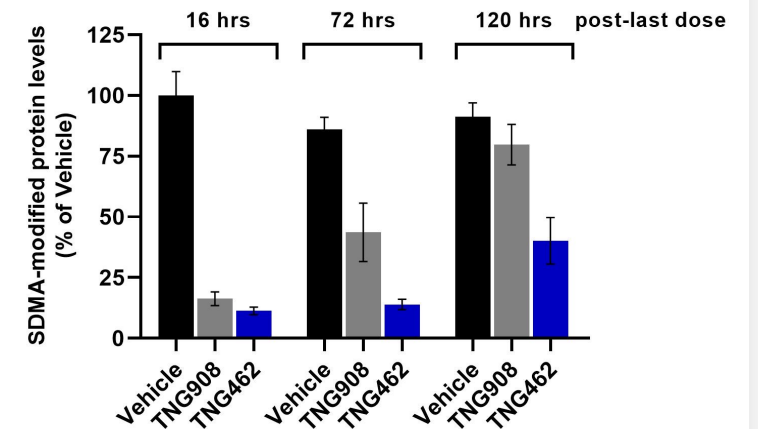
Sustained response after completion of dosing

## TNG462 in MTAP-null NSCLC (squamous) PDX



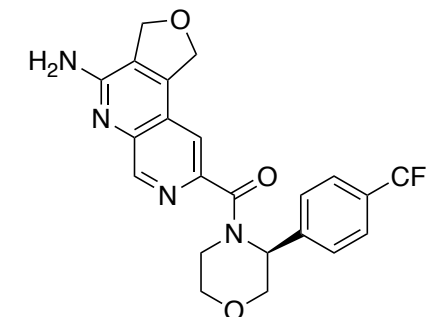
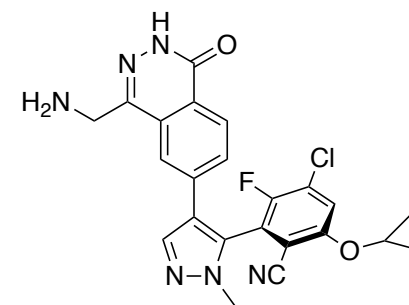
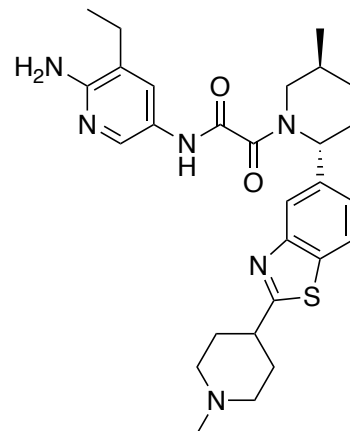
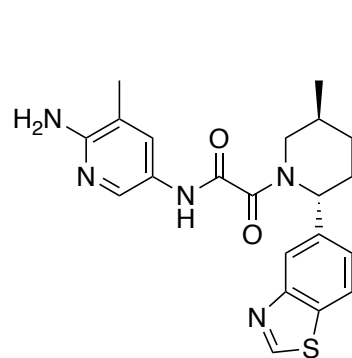
Sustained response after completion of dosing

## TNG462 shows extended PD hold in vivo



LU99 CDX model  
7-day PK/PD, 30mpk

# Disclosed MTA-cooperative PRMT5 inhibitors in clinical trials



	TNG908	TNG462	MRTX1719	AMG 193
Company	Tango		Mirati / BMS	Amgen
Viability GI <sub>50</sub> (nM)	110*	4*	8**	100**
Selectivity (to GI <sub>50, WT</sub> )	15*	45*	74**	40**
Hit finding approach (# molecules)	Peptide displacement HTS (~560,000)		SPR fragment (~3,000)	DEL (billions)

\* HAP1

\*\* HCT116, published data

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