



TANGO
therapeutics™

Discovery of TNG348

A selective and potent inhibitor of USP1 for treatment of BRCA1, BRCA2-mutant and other HRD+ cancers

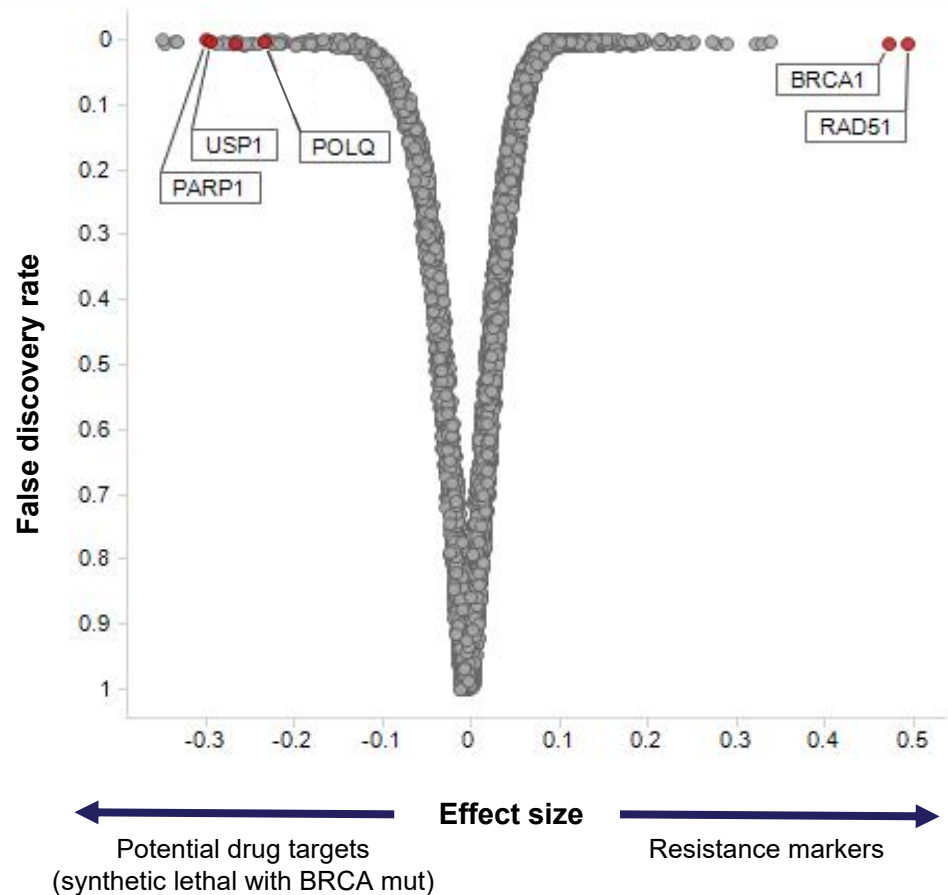
Scott Throner

March 20, 2024

ACS National Meeting, New Orleans

USP1 inhibition is synthetic lethal with BRCA1/2 mutations

USP1 is a strong hit in a druggable genome CRISPR screen



- BRCA1/2 mut and other HRD+ cancers include ~50% ovarian, 25% breast, 10% prostate and 5% pancreatic cancers
- Loss of USP1 results in impaired DNA replication in BRCA1/2 mutant and other HRD deficient cells
- USP1 or related genes are not pan lethal in Achilles CRISPR

USP1 inhibition is synthetic lethal with BRCA1/2 mutations

Multiple mechanisms exist to repair damaged DNA

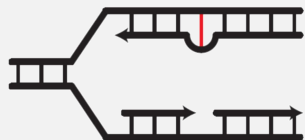
BRCA1/2 mutations (HRD+)

Prevent repair of double strand breaks (homologous recombination repair)



USP1 inhibitors

Prevent efficient repair of single strand breaks (translesion synthesis)



PARP inhibitors

Prevent efficient repair of single strand breaks (base excision repair)

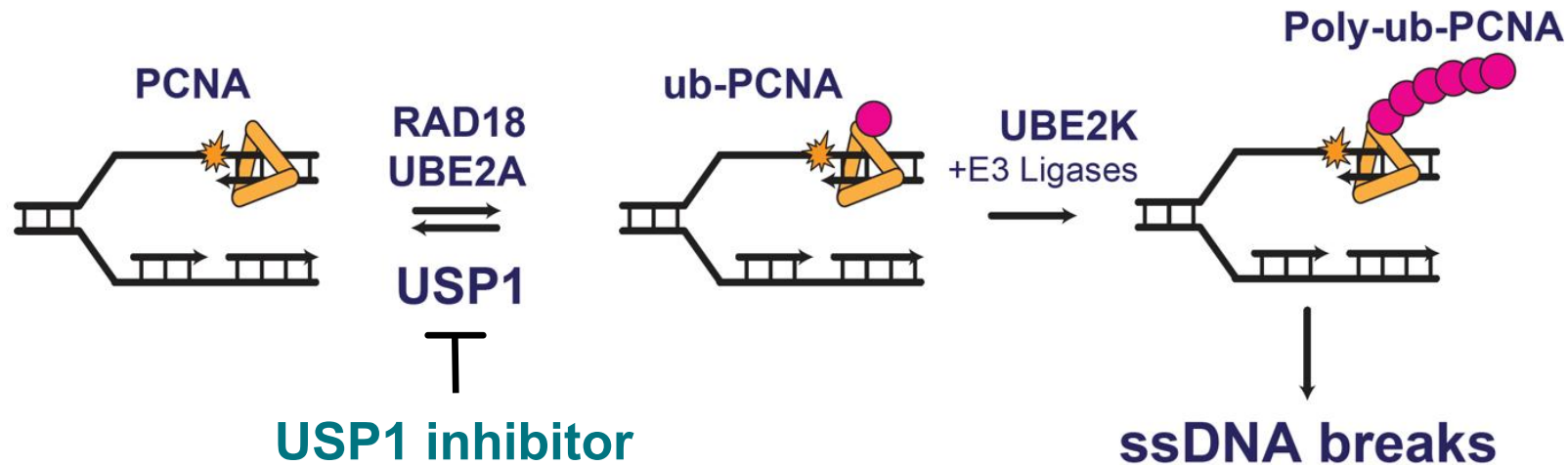


Blocking DNA damage repair causes cell death

- Normal cells have multiple mechanisms to repair damaged DNA and prevent cell death (or cancer)
- BRCA1/2 mutant cells rely on translesion synthesis and base excision repair
- Both USP1 and PARP inhibition severely impair DNA damage repair in BRCA1/2 mutant cells
- Combining USP1 and PARP inhibition largely eliminates DNA damage repair in BRCA1/2 mutant cells

USP1 inhibition blocks an important DNA damage repair pathway

USP1 inhibition blocks translesion synthesis



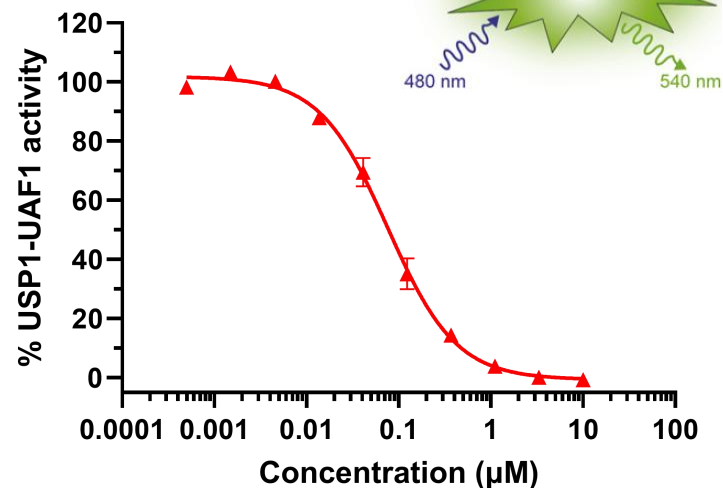
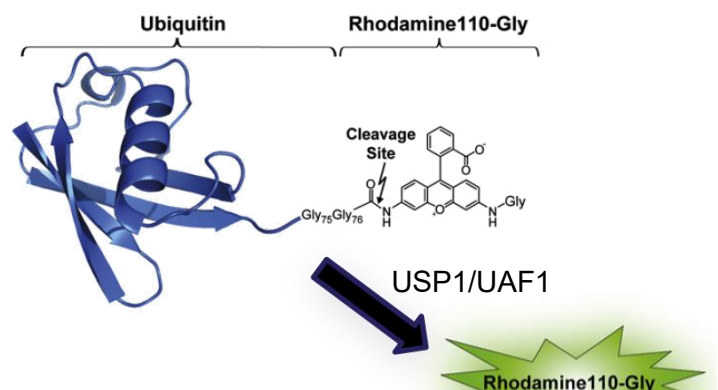
BRCA1/2 mutant cells rely on translesion synthesis because they lack efficient double-strand break repair

- USP1 is a de-ubiquitinating enzyme (DUB) in complex with UAF1
- USP1•UAF1 is required to complete single stranded DNA break repair via **translesion synthesis**
- **Mono-ubiquitinated PCNA** is required to read through damaged DNA
- USP1 inhibition causes accumulation of poly-Ub PCNA
- **poly-UB PCNA** blocks translesion synthesis mediated DNA repair

Assays to measure biochemical and cellular selectivity

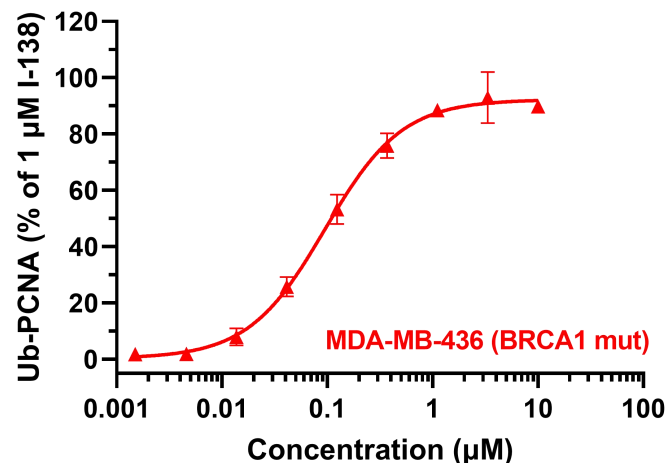
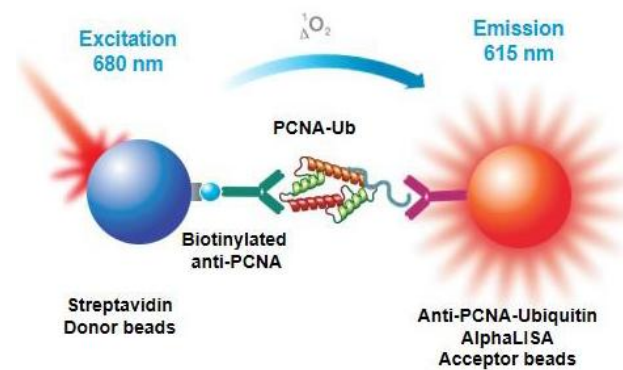
Biochemical

USP1-UAF1 Ubiquitin Rho110-glycine cleavage fluorescence assay



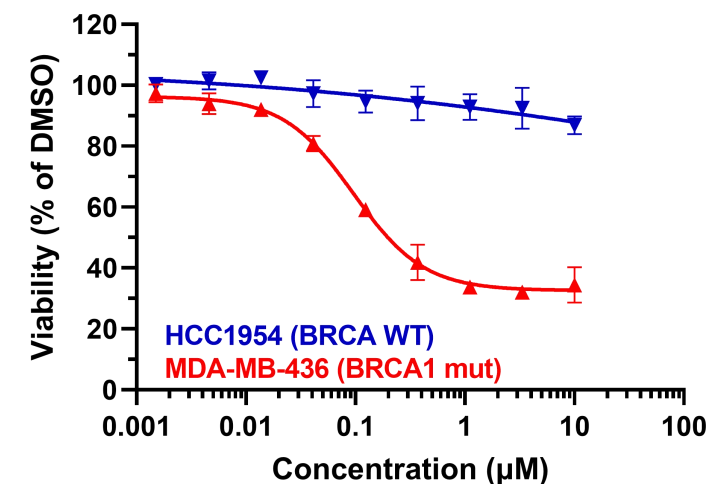
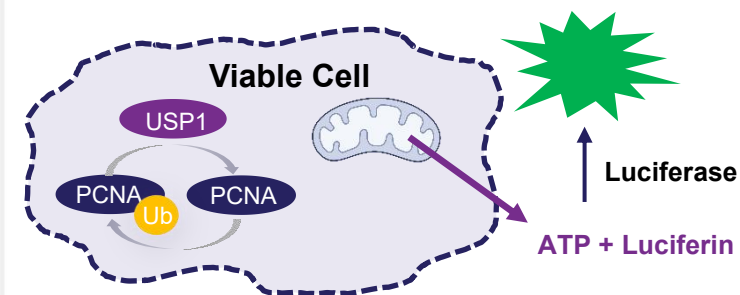
Cellular PD

AlphaLISA detection of ub-PCNA in BRCA1 mut cell line



Cellular viability

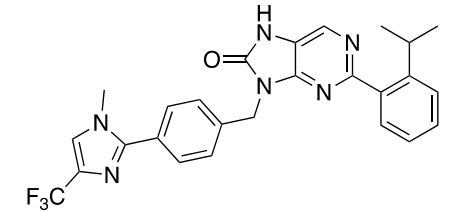
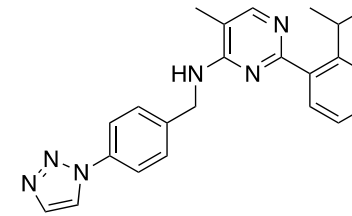
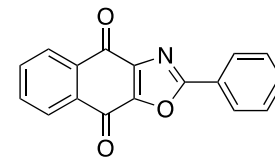
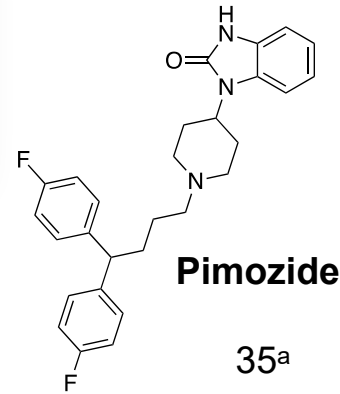
10-day viability assay assessed by CellTiter-Glo in BRCA1 mut and WT cell lines



Known USP1 inhibitors and examples of scaffolds investigated at program initiation

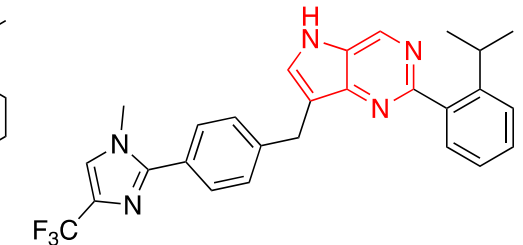
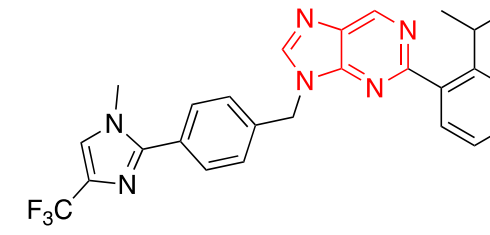
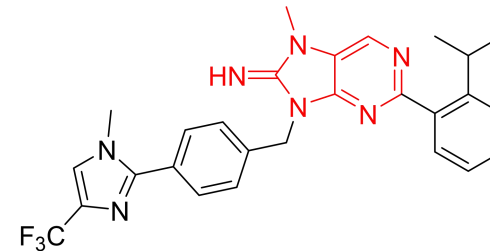
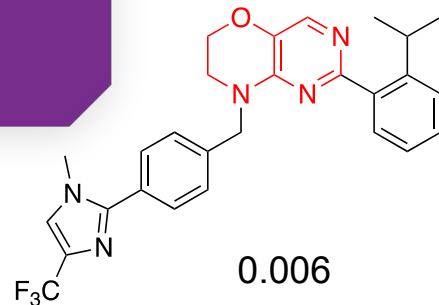
Published USP1 inhibitors (2019)

USP1 IC₅₀ (μM)



Select examples of pursued scaffolds

USP1 IC₅₀ (μM)



LogD_{7.4}

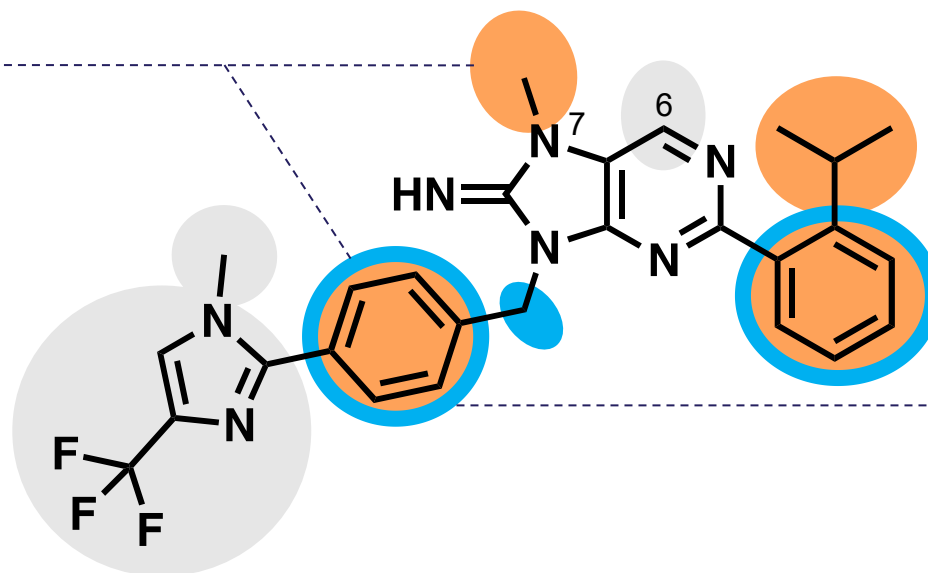
Mic hCL_{int} (μL/min/mg)

(a) Chen et al. *Chem. Biol.* **2011**, 18(11), 1390-1400; (b) Mistry et al. *Mol. Cancer Ther.* **2013**, 12(12), 2651-2662; (c) Liang et al. *Nat. Chem Biol.* **2014**, 10(4), 298-304 and Dexheimer et al. *J Med Chem.* **2014**, 57(19), 8099-8110; (d) Buckmelter et al. WO2017087837

Initial medchem focus on lipophilicity, metabolism, potency

Potency

- Heteroaromatic alternatives
- Phenyl isosteres
- Heteroalkyl N-substituents



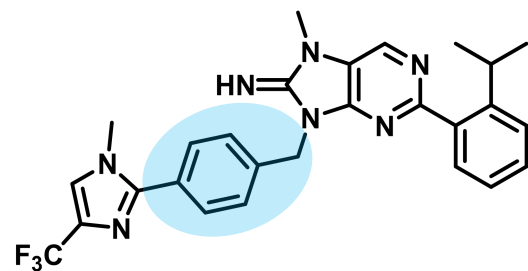
Properties/ADME

- Oxidative blocking groups
- Conformational restrictions
- Underexplored space

Early pharmacophore anchors

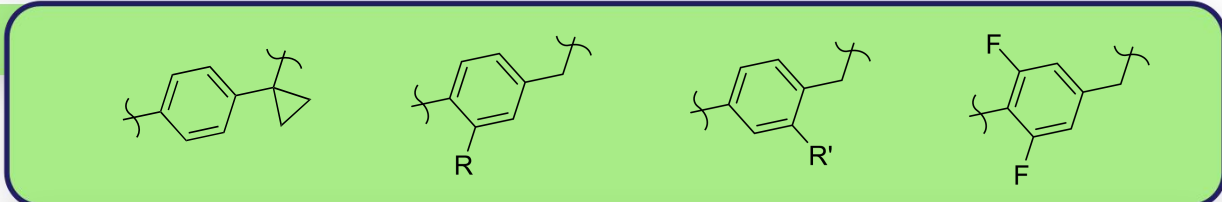
- Broad exploration
- Good balance of attributes

Side chain ring modification has high impact on potency

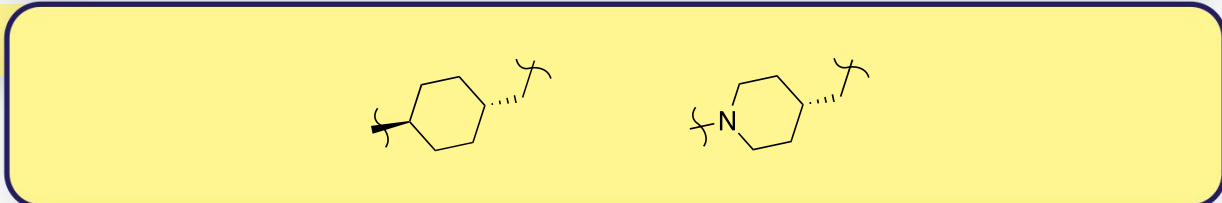


USP1 IC ₅₀ (μM)	0.009
Cell viability IC ₅₀ (μM)	0.038
Mic hCL _{int} (μL/min/mg)	52

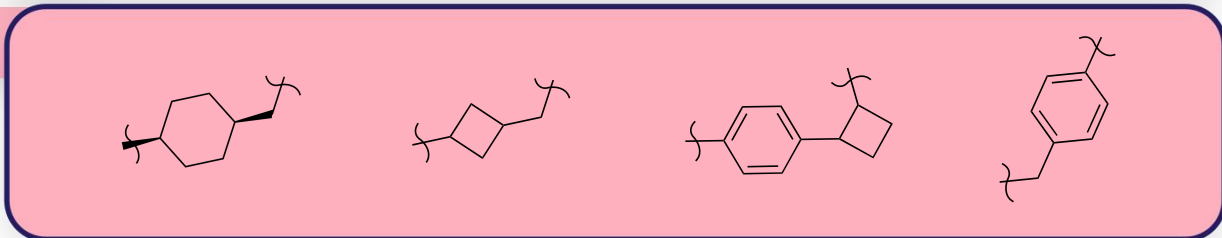
< 100 nM Biochem



100 - 200 nM Biochem

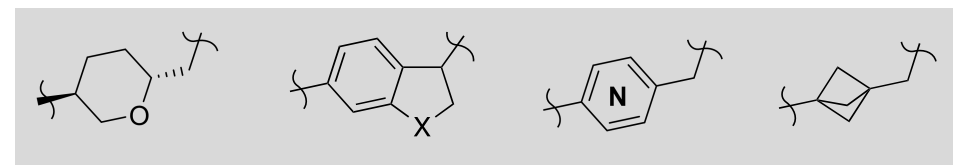


> 1 μM Biochem

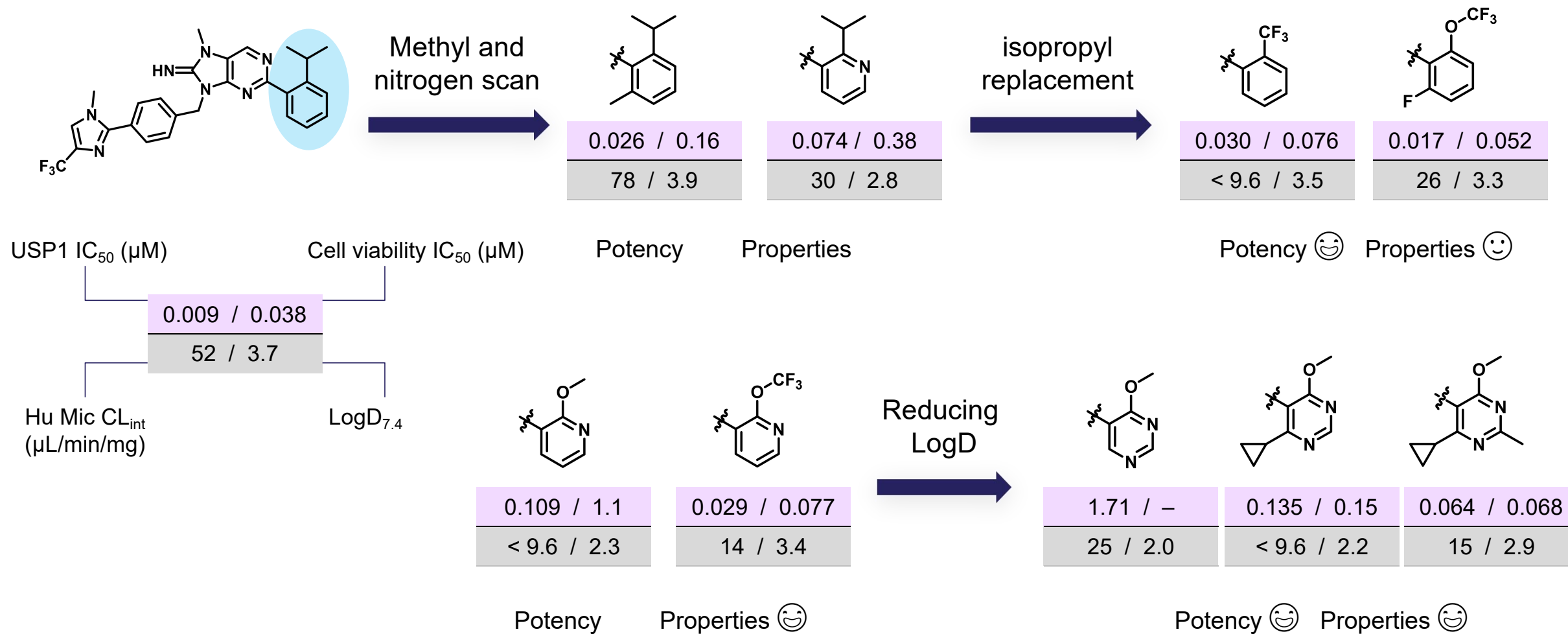


- Phenyl preferred, small *ortho* substituents tolerated
- Small benzylic substitution can decrease CLint
- Constrained linkers give significant decrease in potency

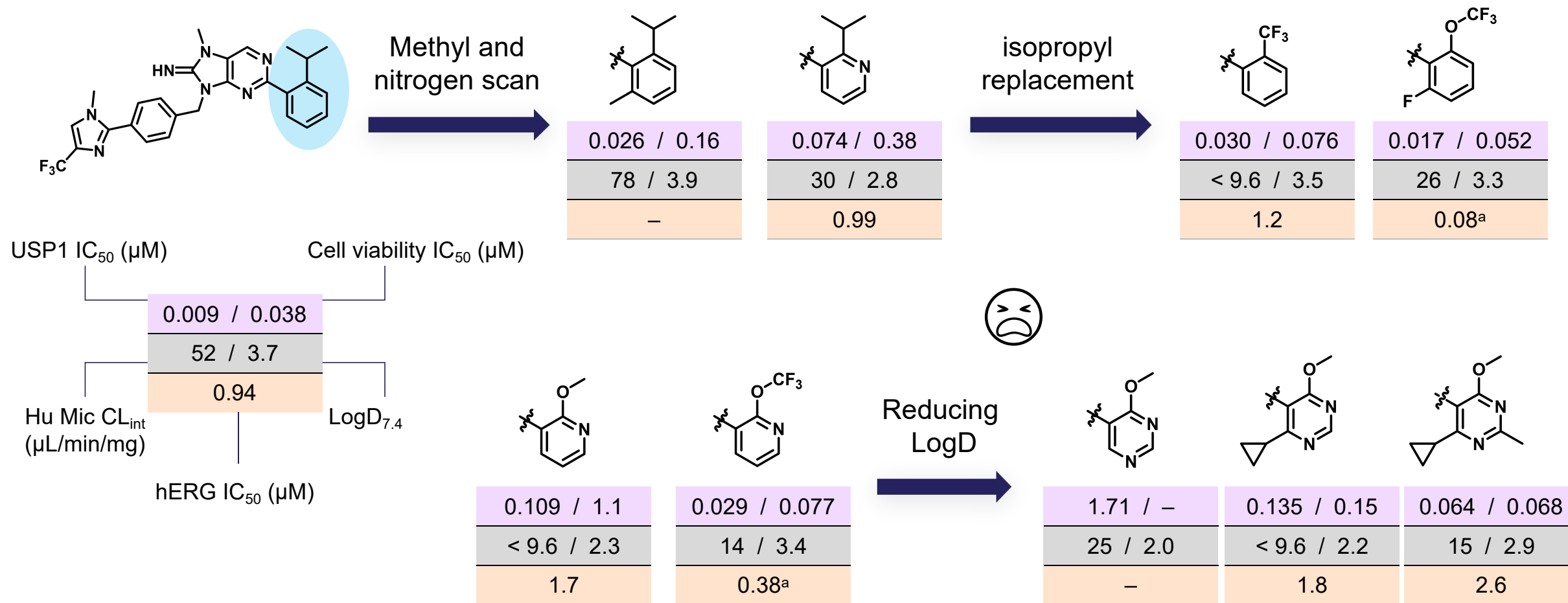
Other linkers in separate contexts unproductive, e.g.



2-position aryl moiety significantly impacts potency and properties

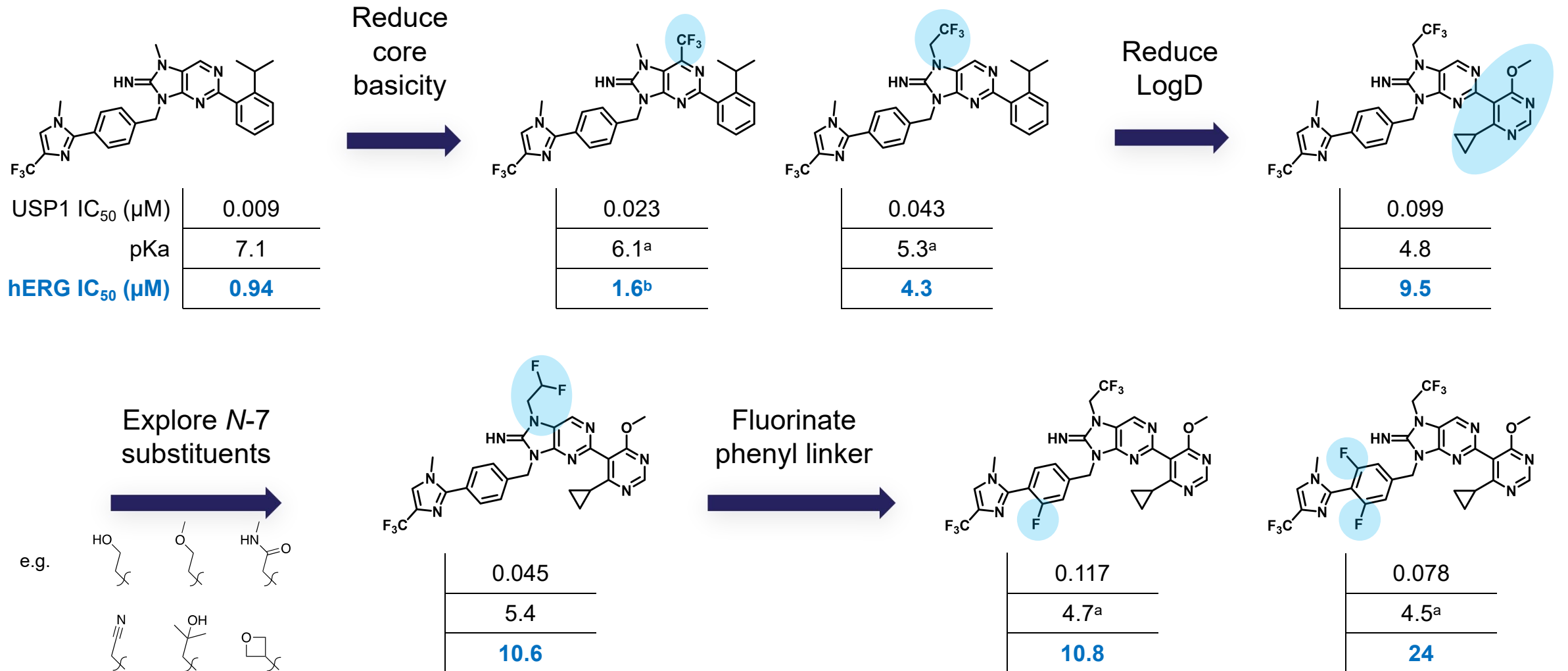


2-position aryl moiety significantly impacts potency and properties



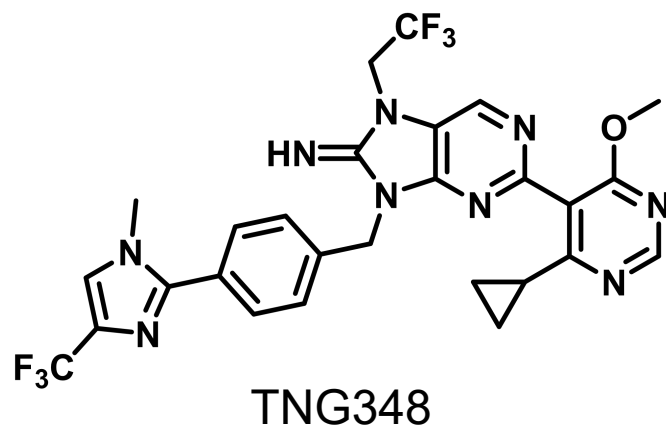
(a) hERG [³H]-dofetilide binding IC₅₀ (μM)

Basicity, polarity, and steric modifications in approach to attenuate hERG channel inhibition



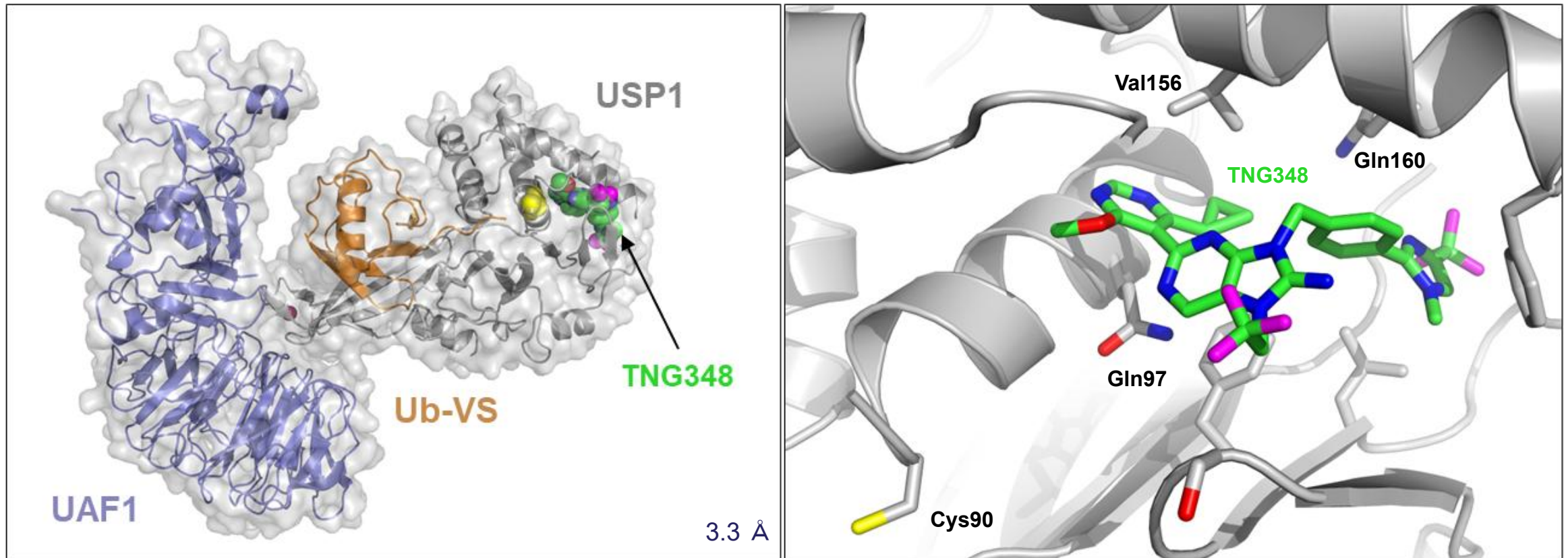
(a) modeled pKa, (b) hERG [³H]-dofetilide binding IC₅₀ (μM)

TNG348 preclinical profile



Select preclinical properties	
MW, LogD _{7.4} , TPSA	604, 3.2, 112
Cellular PD IC ₅₀ , viability IC ₅₀ (nM)	95, 68
MDCKII P _{app} (cm/s x 10 ⁻⁶), Mdr1 ER	31, 29
Cl _{int, hep} h, r, d, c (μL/min/10 ⁶)	< 0.9, < 0.9, 1.2, 1.0
CL r, d, c (mL/min/kg)	13, 11, 13.5
T _{1/2} r, d, c (hrs)	3.5, 5.8, 1.4
%F r, d, c	74, ≈100, 67
PPB (% unbound) h, r, d, c	21, 30, 21, 20
GLP hERG IC ₅₀ (μM)	19.6
Deubiquitinase panel*	Highly selective
Eurofins safety and kinase panels	No concerns

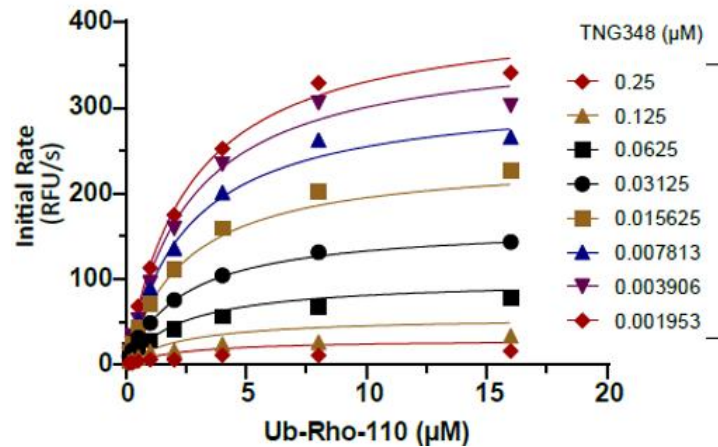
Cryo-EM structure of TNG348 bound to USP1•UAF1•Ub-VS complex



- Induced fit in cryptic allosteric pocket normally occupied by N-terminus loop
- TNG348 binding induces movement of catalytic triad residues, impeding USP1 peptidase activity

Non-competitive inhibition negated by V156K point mutation

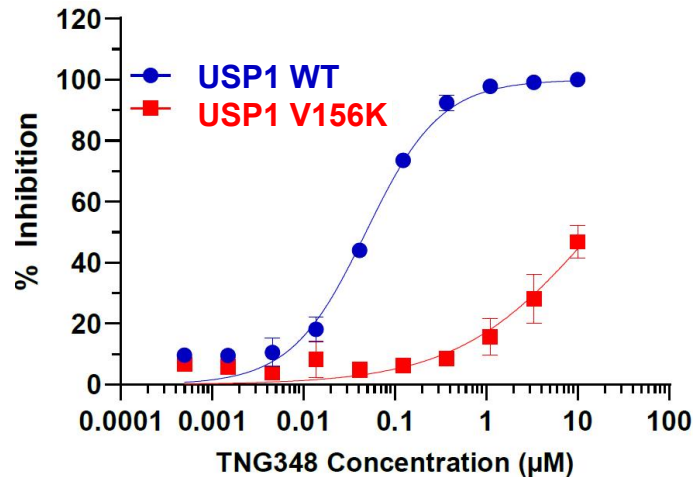
Non-competitive inhibition



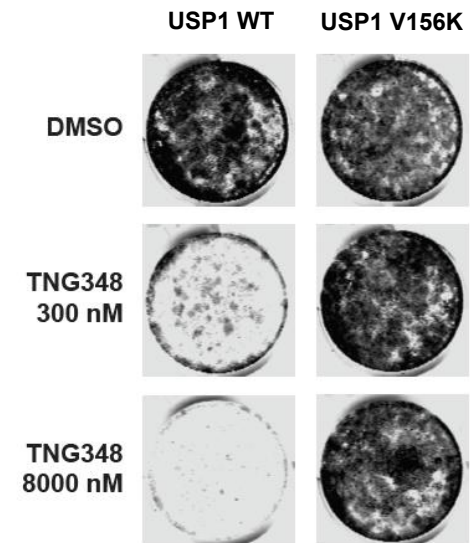
- Lowers apparent V_{max}
- No effect on K_m of ubiquitin

> 100-fold reduced activity with allosteric pocket mutant

TNG348 Biochemical Potency Ub-Rho110 assay



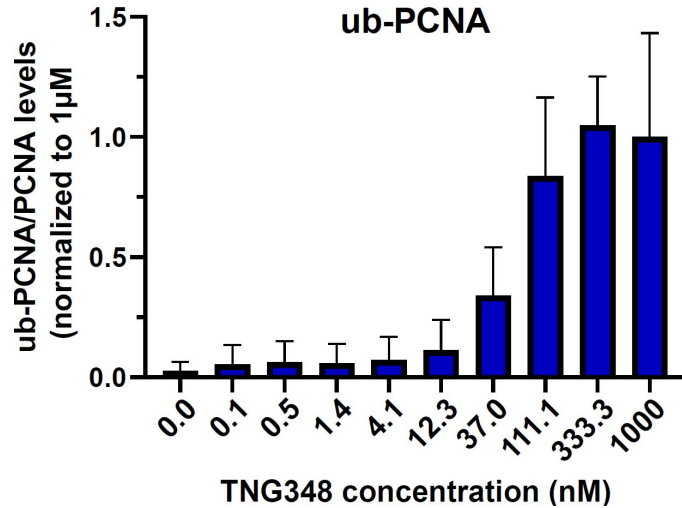
TNG348 Cell viability MDA-MB-436



- Cellular validation of structural and biochemical findings

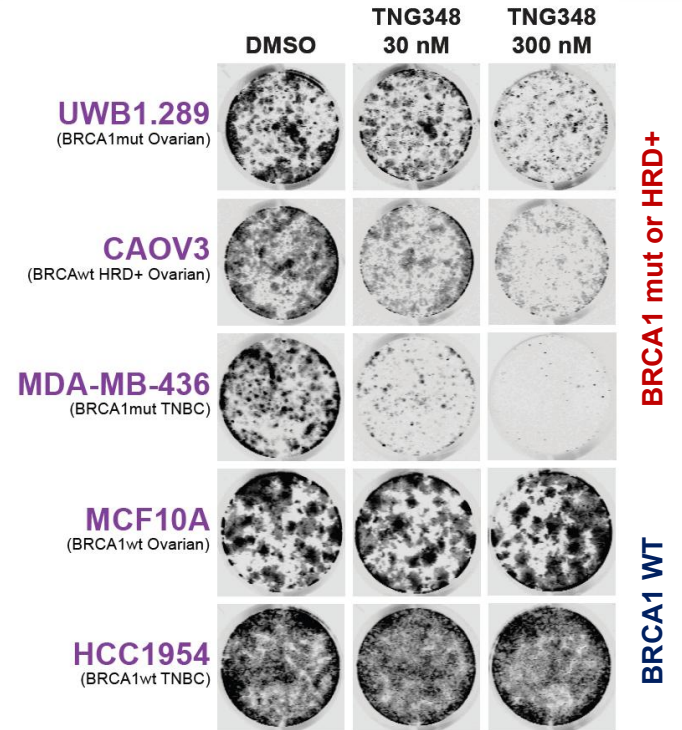
TNG348 on-target activity as single agent and combined with PARPi

Cellular PD



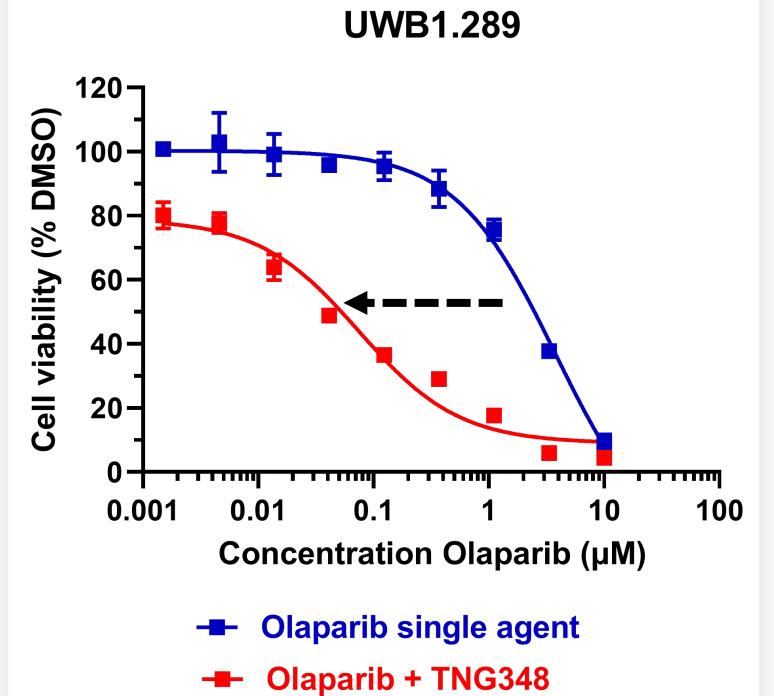
Ubiquitin-PCNA increase in MDA-MB-436 breast cancer cell line

Clonogenic assays



Differentiated activity in BRCA1 mut or HRD+ cells

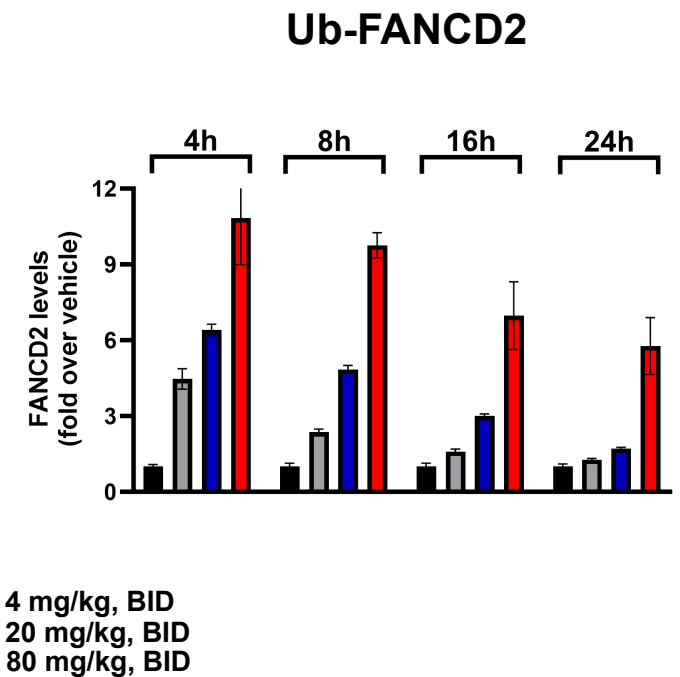
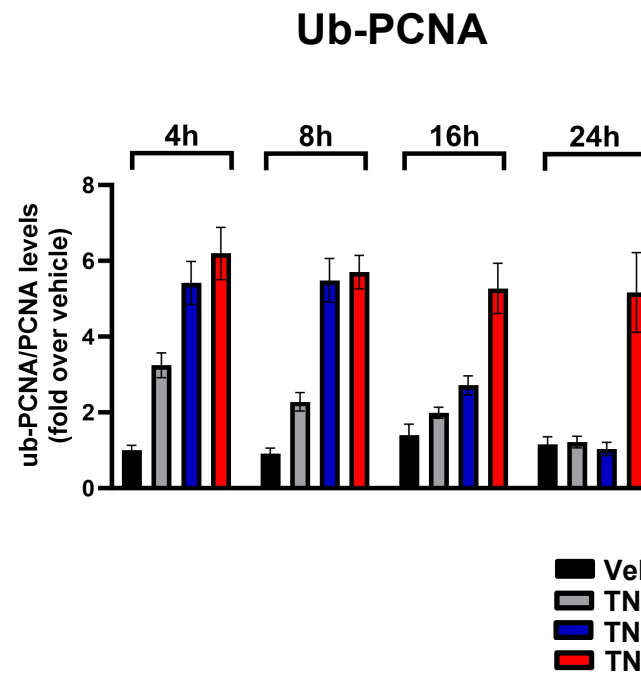
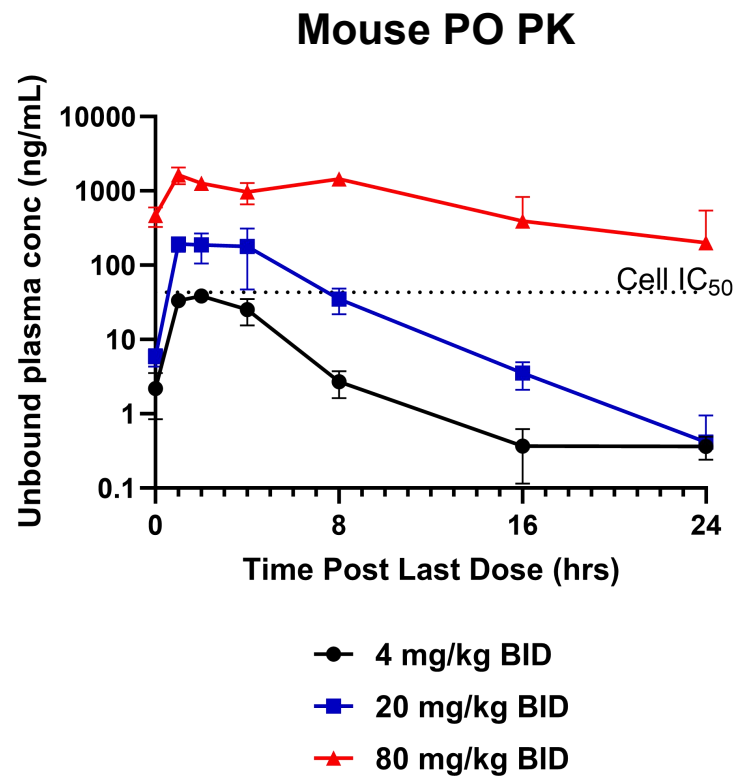
TNG348 potentiates PARPi



TNG348 potentiates PARPi and significantly lowers its IC50

In vivo dose dependent PK/PD relationship observed with TNG348

MDA-MB-436 CDX in vivo (BRCA1 mut triple negative breast cancer)

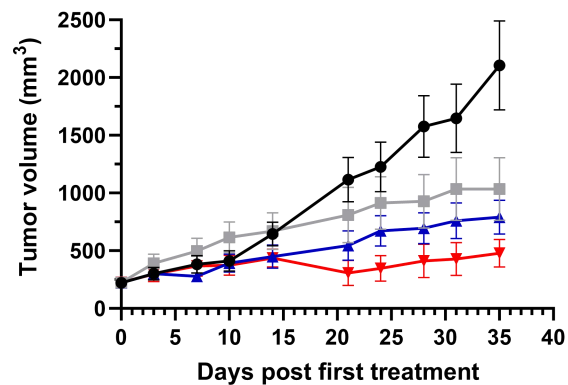


**TNG348 saturates modulation of multiple PD markers*

TNG348 is active alone and in combination with PARP inhibitors

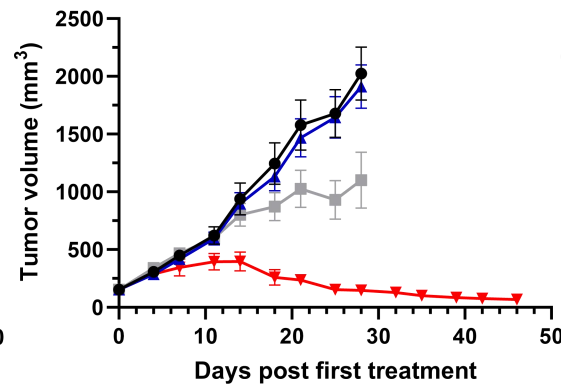
In vivo efficacy in PDX models

BRCA2 mut
Ovarian cancer



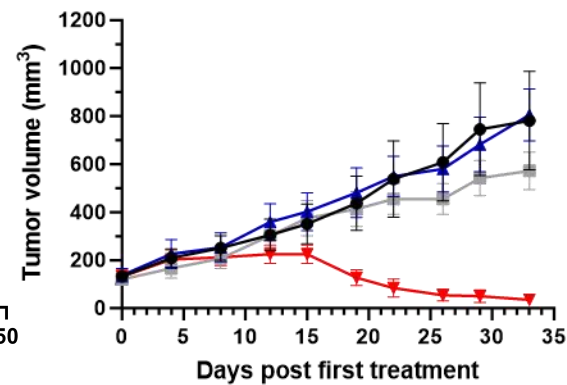
- Vehicle
- ▲ TNG348 100mpk QD
- Niraparib 30mpk QD
- ▼ TNG348 100 mpk QD, Niraparib 30mpk QD

BRCA1 mut
Pancreatic cancer



- Vehicle
- ▲ TNG348 80 mpk BID
- Olaparib 100mpk QD
- ▼ TNG348 80mpk BID; Olaparib 50mpk QD

BRCA wt HRD+
Triple negative breast cancer



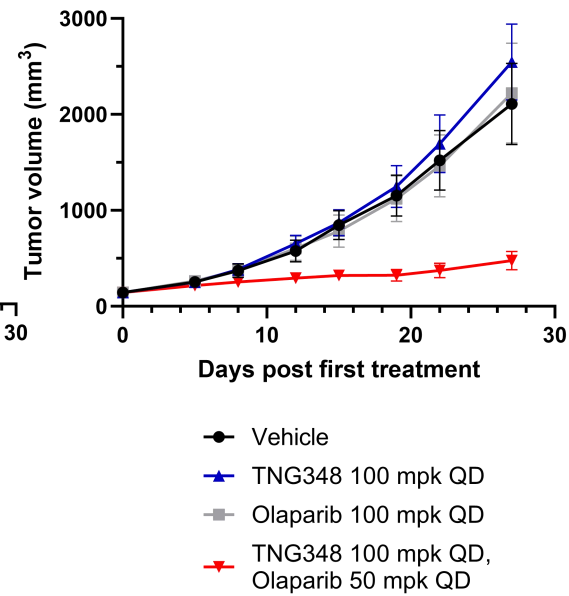
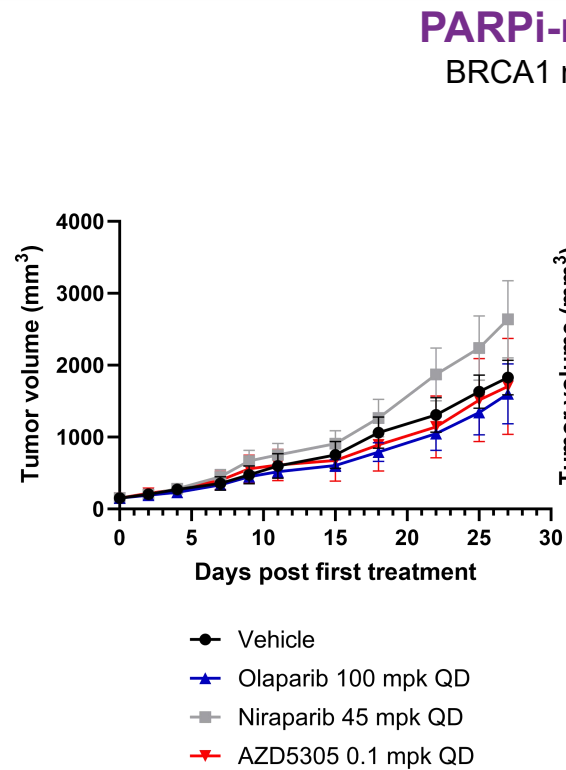
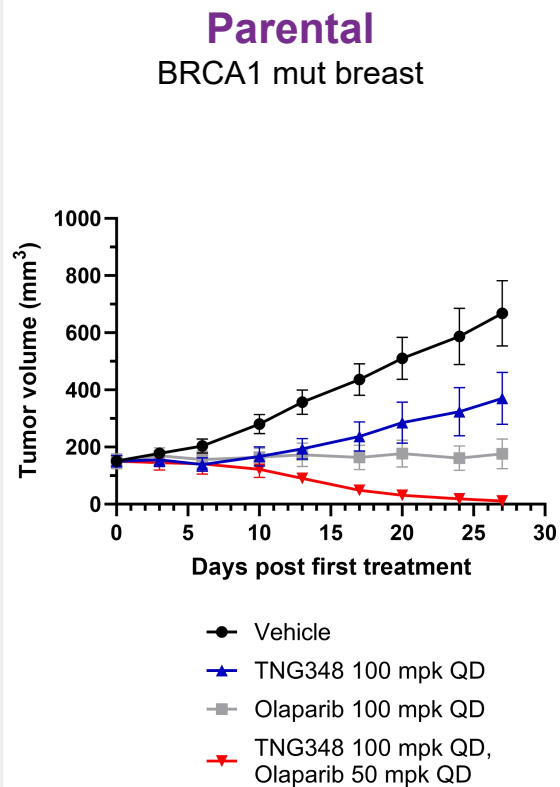
- Vehicle
- ▲ TNG348 100mpk QD
- Niraparib 30mpk QD
- ▼ TNG348 100 mpk QD, Niraparib 30mpk QD

TNG348

- Single-agent activity equivalent to olaparib in multiple models
- Synergy with PARP inhibition in both PARPi sensitive and resistant models
- Strong anti-tumor activity in HRD+ BRCA WT xenograft models broadens the potential addressable patient population

USP1 inhibitors can overcome acquired PARP inhibitor resistance

TNG348 in a xenograft with acquired PARPi resistance

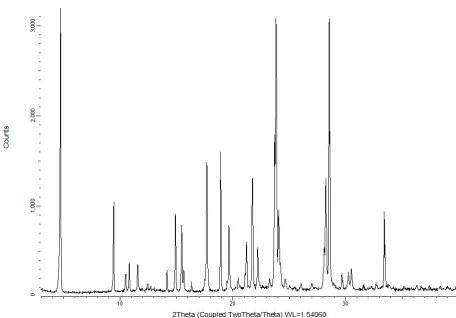
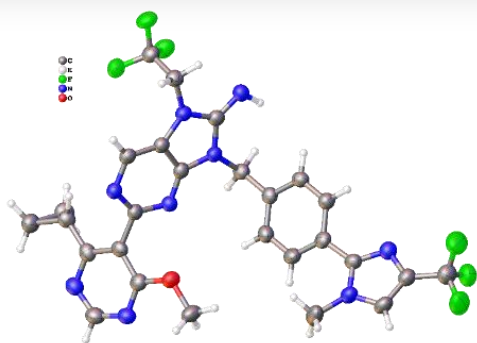


Summary

- Acquired resistance to multiple PARP inhibitors induced by consecutive passage in mice with constant olaparib exposure
- TNG348 + olaparib overcomes acquired PARPi resistance

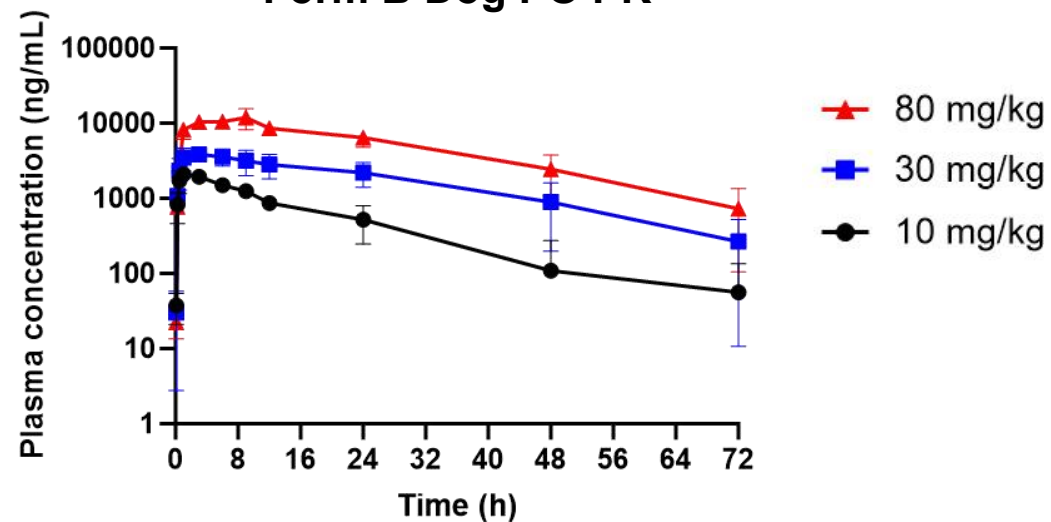
Stable form identified during late preclinical evaluation

Form B



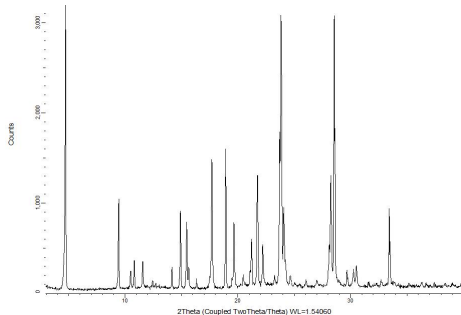
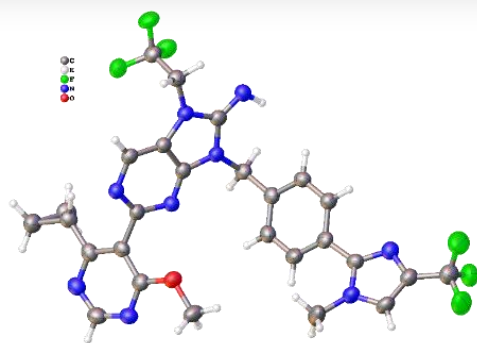
	SGF	FaSSIF
Solubility (mg/mL)	2.7	0.47
Dog PO PK:	dose proportional AUC	

Form B Dog PO PK



Stable form identified during late preclinical evaluation

Form B



SGF FaSSIF

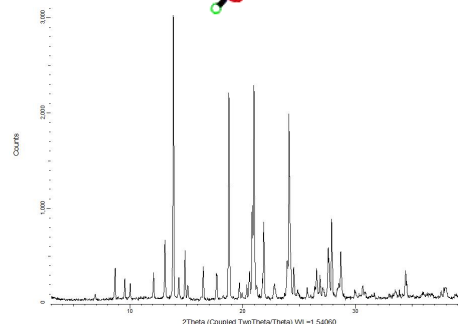
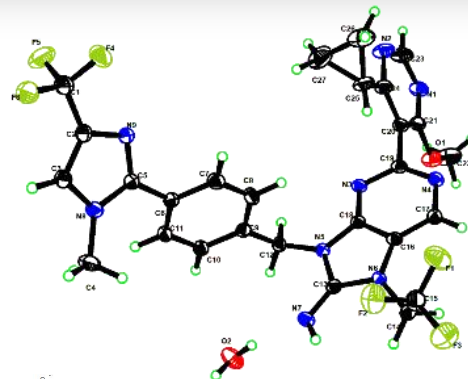
Solubility (mg/mL)

2.7

0.47

Dog PO PK: dose proportional AUC

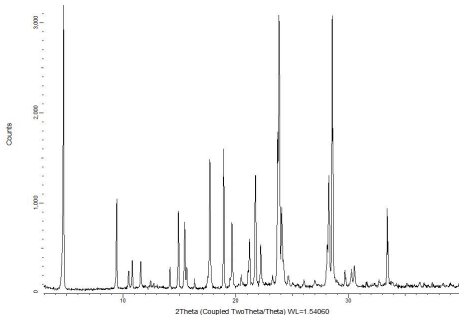
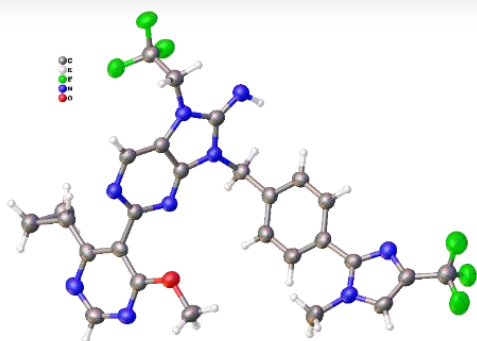
Form H - monohydrate



- Crystalline
- Thermodynamical stable polymorph
- Omnipresent

Stable form identified during late preclinical evaluation

Form B



SGF FaSSIF

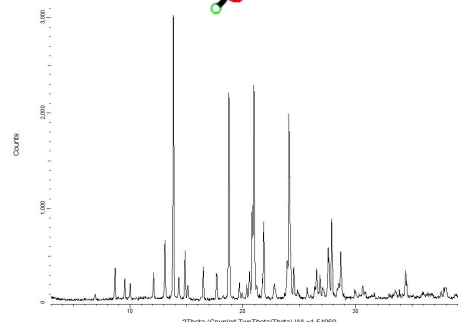
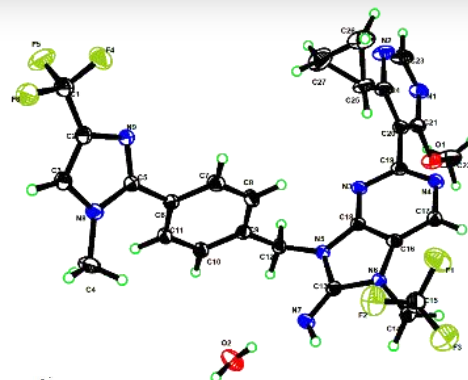
Solubility (mg/mL)

2.7

0.47

Dog PO PK: dose proportional AUC

Form H - monohydrate



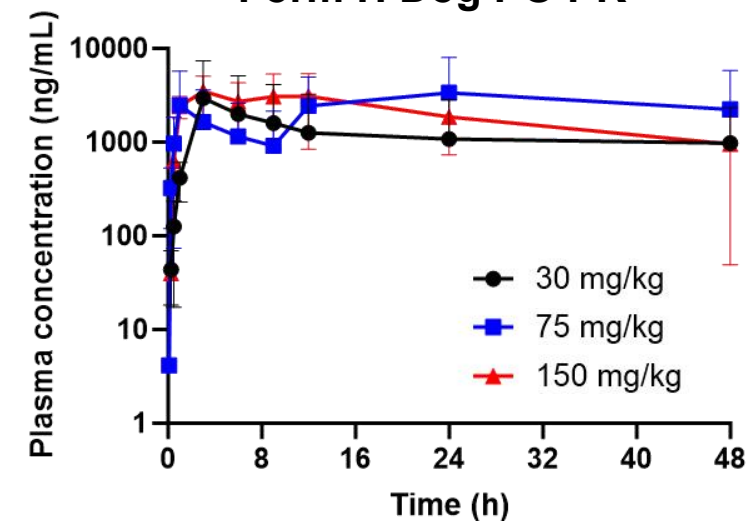
SGF FaSSIF

0.93

0.0004

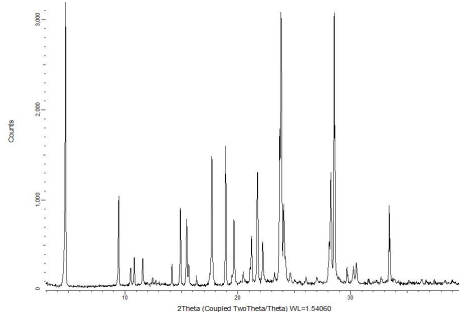
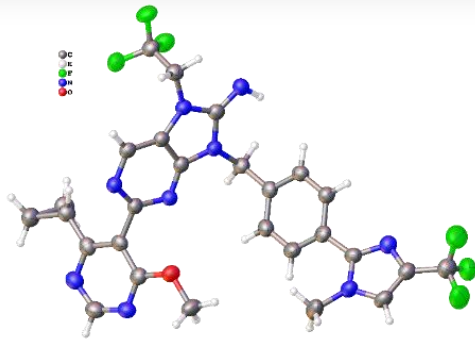
variable, low exposure

Form H Dog PO PK



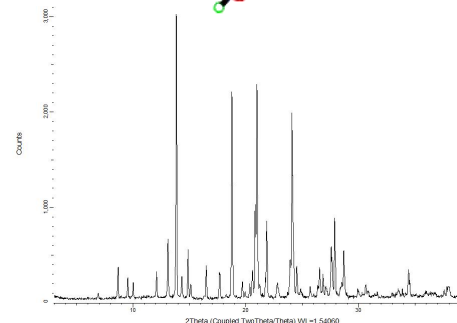
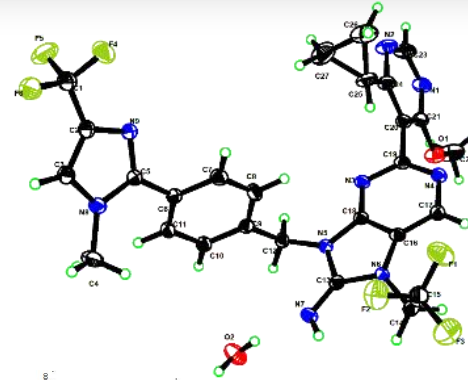
Challenges of monohydrate overcome with enabling formulation

Form B



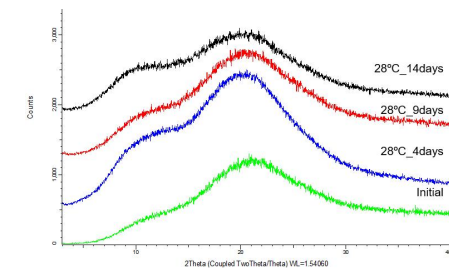
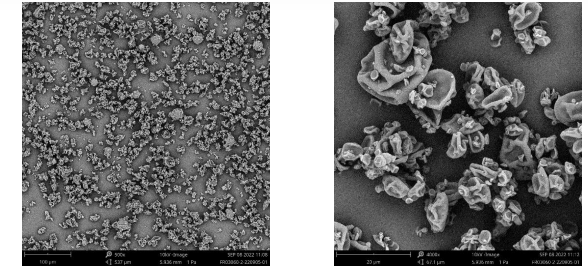
	SGF	FaSSIF
Solubility (mg/mL)	2.7	0.47
Dog PO PK:	dose proportional AUC	

Form H - monohydrate



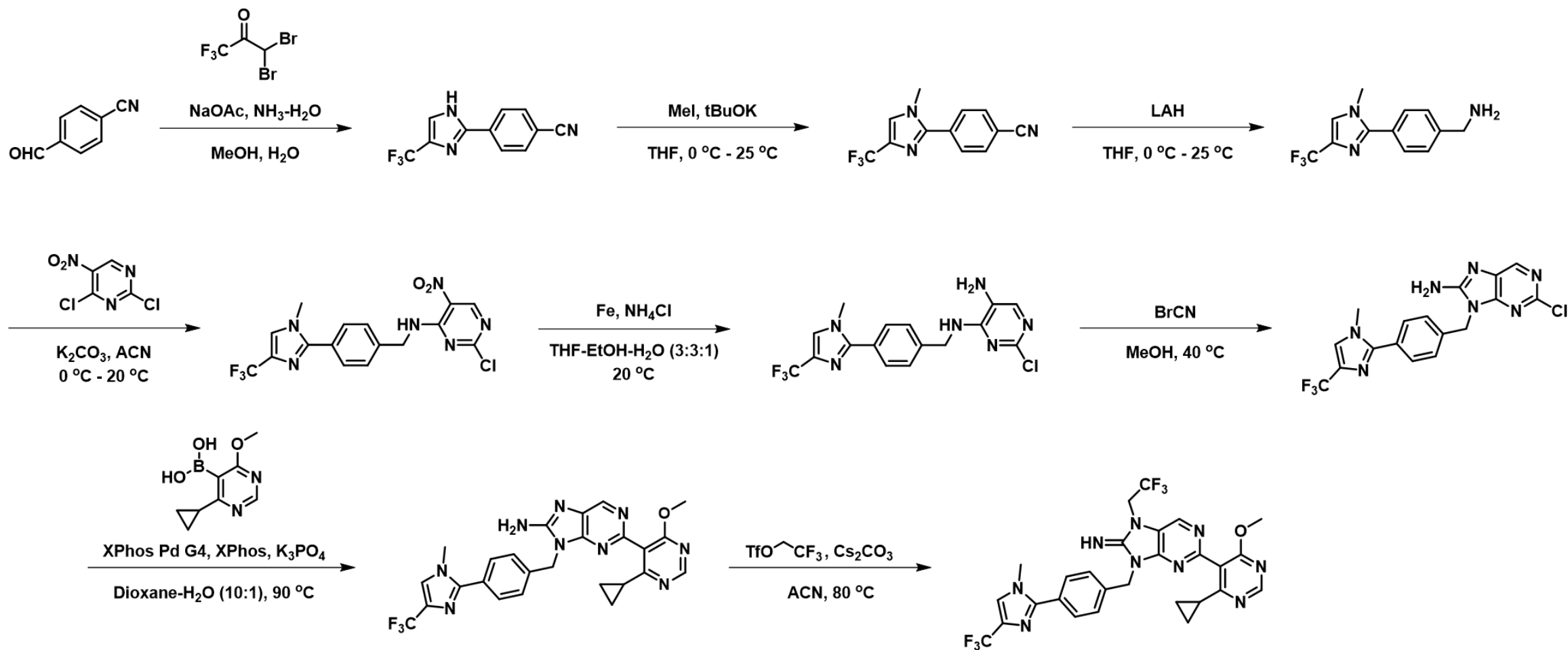
	SGF	FaSSIF
Solubility (mg/mL)	0.93	0.0004
Dog PO PK:	variable, low exposure	

Spray dried dispersion



	SGF	FaSSIF
Solubility (mg/mL)	3.3	0.60
Dog PO PK:	dose proportional AUC	

Med chem synthesis of TNG348



TNG348: A novel, selective inhibitor of USP1

- Potent and selective, reversible allosteric inhibitor of USP1
- Single agent efficacy in BRAC1/2 mutant and HRD+ breast and ovarian cancer models
- Synergistic with PARP inhibition in both PARPi sensitive and resistant models
- Currently in a Phase 1/2 clinical trial (NCT06065059)

Further biological mechanism of action characterization at AACR,
abstract #4527

Acknowledgements



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Heather DiBenedetto
Justin Engel
Shanzhong Gong
Deepali Gotur
Alan Huang
Anuj Kumar
Katherine Lazarides
William Mallender

Patrick McCarren
Lauren Mihalcik
Michael Palmieri
Dimitris Papoutsakis
Truc Pham
Charlotte Pratt
Caroline Proulx-Lafrance
Magnus Ronn
Doug Whittington
Minjie Zhang
Wenhai Zhang



Anton Tkachenko
Tetiana Galushka
Enamine Chemistry team



Qiao Shuo, Deju Shang
WuXi Chemistry teams
Fang Liu, Kinsley Zhao
STA DFR team