Abstract #1938

Liver Selective Acetyl-CoA Carboxylase Inhibitor ND-654 Improves Sorafenib Efficacy in the Treatment of Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Cirrhotic Rats

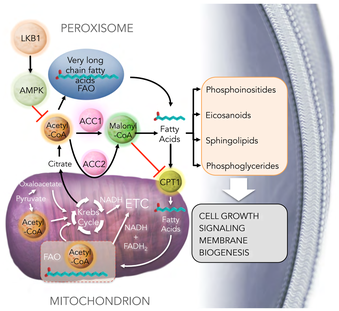
Lan Wei[1], Omeed Moaven[1], Geraldine Harriman[2], Jeremy Greenwood[3], Sathesh Bhat[3], William F. Westlin[2], H. James Harwood[2], Rosana Kapeller[2], Kenneth K. Tanabe[1] and Bryan C. Fuchs[1]

[1]Division of Surgical Oncology, Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center, Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, [2]Nimbus Therapeutics, Cambridge, MA, [3]Schrodinger, New York, NY

OVERVIEW

- Current treatment options for HCC are limited, and as such, prognosis is extremely poor with a 5-year survival less than 12%
- Metabolic attenuation is a promising approach to cancer therapy, and rate-limiting steps in key biosynthetic pathways are particularly attractive targets. *Hepatoselective* ND-654 is a potent allosteric inhibitor of the lipid master regulator Acetyl CoA Carboxylase (ACC)
- ND-654 demonstrates excellent PK/PD relationships in the target tissue, the liver (exposure vs Malonyl CoA reduction) and is effective at modifying Cirrhotic and HCC relevant endpoints in the DEN model. **Herein, we report on three DEN studies: A 18 week fixed end point study utilizing 10 mg/kg ND-654 PO, QD, a survival study utilizing 10 & 30 mg/kg ND-654 PO, QD, and a 18 week fixed end point study utilizing 10 mg/kg ND-654 and 10 mg/kg sorafenib PO, QD.**

1. ACC: Emerging Tumor Metabolism Target: Tumors Up-regulate ACC to Fuel Cell Growth



ACC Oncology Validation

- NSCLC: Targeted opportunity via LKB1-AMPK-ACC axis
  - *LKB1 inactivated in Peutz–Jeghers syndrome, NSCLC and cervical carcinoma*
- Breast Cancer: ACC1 knock down causes apoptosis in tumor cells
  - *BRCA1 stabilizes inactive phosphorylated form of ACC*
  - *BRCA1 also implicated in prostate cancer*
- RCC: ACC overexpression
  - *Associated with worse survival in clear cell Renal Cell Carcinoma*
- HCC: ACC overexpression
  - *ACC expression and de novo lipogenesis are increased in HCC*

2. ND-654: Hepato-Selective ACC Inhibitor

ND-654

Target potency

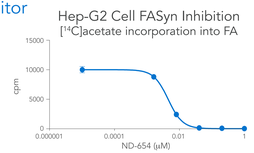
- ACC1 IC_{50} = 3 nM
- ACC2 IC_{50} = 8 nM
- HepG2 EC_{50} = 4 nM (serum free), = 14 nM (10% serum)

Pharmacology

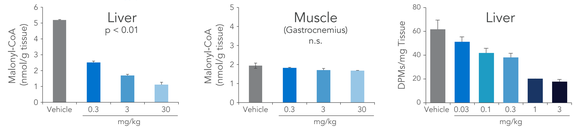
- Rat FASyn ED_{50} = 0.3 mg/kg PO
- Rat Malonyl-CoA ED_{50} = 0.3 mg/kg (liver)
- Rat DEN HCC MED = 10 mg/kg

ADME

- Moderate multispecies intrinsic clearance (human, mouse, rat, dog, monkey)
- P450 inhib >50 μM
- Highly selective across broad panel (>1000x)

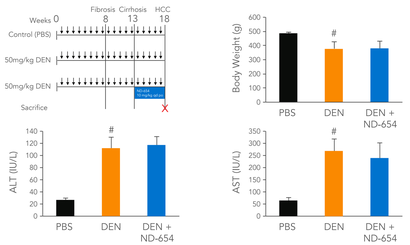


3. ND-654 Demonstrates Liver Tissue Specific Target Engagement and Pharmacology



4. ND-654 is Well Tolerated in Rats Administered DEN Animals on Drug Appear Healthy

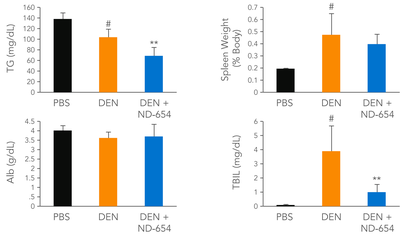
18 Week DEN Rat Study



- ND-654 was administered orally to DEN treated rats once a day (6/7 days per week)
- Drug is well tolerated, no change in body weights, ALT and AST

5. Liver Directed ND-654 Improves Markers of Liver Health in DEN Treated Rats

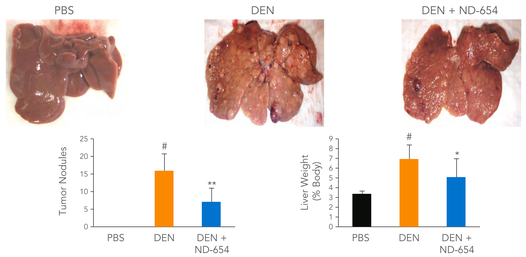
18 Week DEN Rat Study



- ND-654 decreased serum triglycerides and total bilirubin

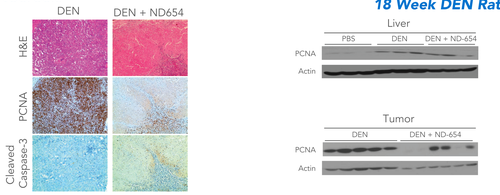
6. Treatment with 10 mpk ND-654 QD Results in Marked Reduction of Tumor Nodules

18 Week DEN Rat Study



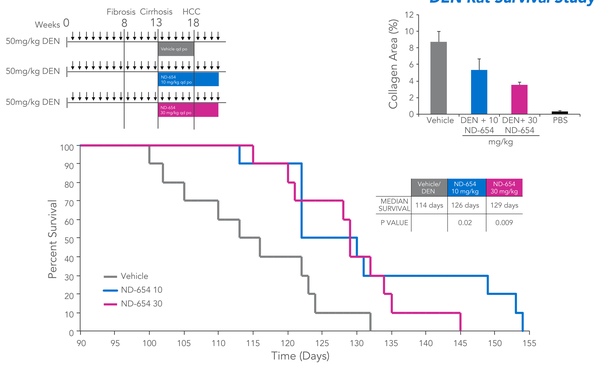
7. ND-654 Decreases PCNA Expression in Tumors and Results in Tumor Necrosis

18 Week DEN Rat Study



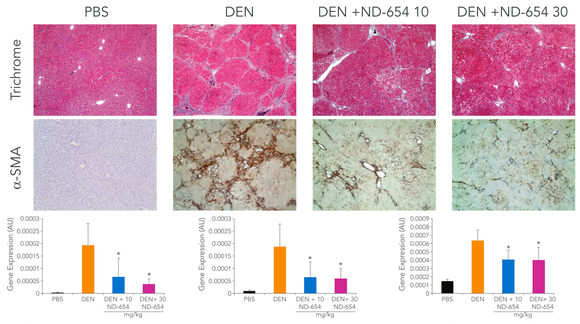
8. ND-654 Significantly Improved Survival in the Aggressive DEN HCC Model

DEN Rat Survival Study



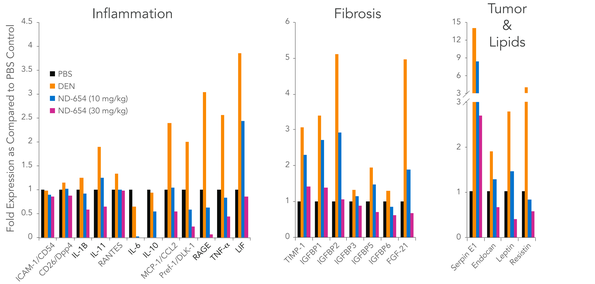
9. ND-654 Shows Improvements in Fibrosis, Stellate Cell Activation and Inflammation Markers in the Rat DEN Model

DEN Rat Survival Study



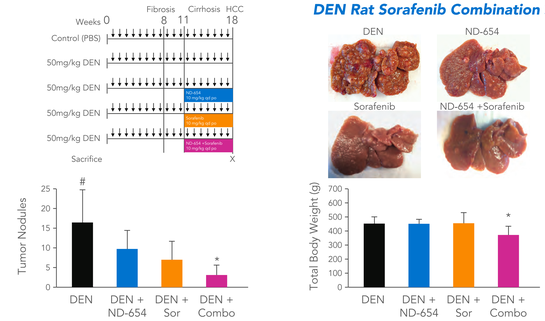
10. Quantitative Liver Adipokine Array From ND-654 Treated DEN Rats Demonstrates Modulation of Fibrosis, Inflammation and Tumor Markers in the Liver

DEN Rat Survival Study



11. ND-654 Improves the Efficacy of Sorafenib in Reducing Tumor Burden

DEN Rat Sorafenib Combination Study



CONCLUSION

- ND-654 preferentially bio-distributes to the liver where it inhibited ACC1/2 activity but did not increase liver toxicity.
- ND-654 inhibits HCC development by decreasing tumor proliferation and causing tumor necrosis.
- ND-654 reduces markers of inflammation and fibrosis and improves overall survival in the DEN rat model.
- ND-654 complements the efficacy of sorafenib in reducing tumor burden.
- Our results therefore provide further evidence that de novo lipogenesis is an important mediator of hepatic carcinogenesis.
- Selective inhibition of hepatic ACC1/2 is a potential therapeutic strategy for HCC.

NIMBUS THERAPEUTICS 25 First St #404, Cambridge, MA 02141, USA • www.nimbustx.com • Tel: 857.999.2009 • info@nimbustx.com