RBN-2397: A potent and selective small molecule inhibitor of PARP7 that induces tumor-derived antitumor immunity dependent on CD8 T cells

Joe Gozgit Ribon Therapeutics

Disclosure Statement

• I am an employee and shareholder of Ribon Therapeutics

Targeting PARP7 to Restore Tumor-Derived Type I Signaling is a Novel Therapeutic Strategy in Cancer

- Engaging cytosolic nucleic acid sensing and the Type I interferon (IFN) response is an emerging therapeutic strategy
 - Stimulate production of cytokines to promote an adaptive immune response
 - Currently, most approaches involve agonistic modulation of the tumor microenvironment
- PARP7 is a monoPARP regulated by cancer relevant stresses
 - Amplified in cancers with strong smoking association
 - Acts as a "brake" on cytosolic nucleic acid sensing and suppresses Type I IFN signaling

Targeting a negative regulator of tumor-produced Type I IFN is a novel therapeutic strategy



PARP7 acts as a fundamental regulator of intrinsic stress support pathways and is a novel tumor vulnerability in cancer cells

PARP7 Acts as a Brake on Cytosolic Nucleic Acid Sensing and the Type I IFN Response

Aberrant nucleic acids can be detected by various sensing mechanisms including cGAS/STING and RIG-I



PARP7 has been reported to negatively regulate the Type I response by interacting with TBK1 during viral infection (Yamada et al., 2016)

Overexpression of PARP7 suppresses IFN-β response to dsDNA



HEK293T cells transfected with PARP7 treated with synthetic double stranded (ds)-DNA for 24 hours

RBN-2397 is a Potent and Selective Inhibitor of PARP7

• RBN-2397 is a potent inhibitor of PARP7

- Binds to PARP7 in the NAD+ binding pocket with key interactions in adenosine subpocket driving potency and selectivity
- Sub-nanomolar biochemical activity
- RBN-2397 displays selectivity to PARP7
 - >50-fold selective vs. PARP family
 - No inhibition in kinase panel (1 μ M)
- Drug-like properties support oral dosing in humans
- First in human Phase I multi-center clinical trial is underway (NCT04053673)

Structure of RBN-2397



Co-crystal structure of RBN-2397 bound to PARP12/7



PARP12 was used as a surrogate for PARP7. Four labeled residues were mutated from PARP12 to match the PARP7 sequence

RBN-2397 Potently and Selectively Inhibits PARP7-Dependent Activity Compared to PARP1

PARP family consists of 17 members: 2 subclasses based on catalytic activity



- PARPs regulate their cellular function by modifying target proteins with ADP-ribose
 - PolyPARPs (e.g., PARP1) attach polymers of ADP-ribose units (PARylation)
 - MonoPARPs (e.g., PARP7) modify proteins with a single unit of ADP-ribose (MARylation)

RBN-2397 potently inhibits MARylation with a 300-fold window over PARylation



RBN-2397 Restores Cytosolic Nucleic Acid Sensing in the Mouse CT26 Cancer Cell Line

PARP7 inhibition "releases the brake" on cytosolic nucleic acid sensing and induces Type I IFNs



Restoration of Type I IFN response is measured by an increase in STAT1 phosphorylation and interferon stimulated genes (ISGs)

RBN-2397 restores Type I IFN response in CT26 cells

Induction of pSTAT1



RBN-2397 Restores Cytosolic Nucleic Acid Sensing Dependent on Pattern Recognition Receptor Signaling

Pharmacological inhibitors used to investigate the role of PARP7 in suppressing Type I IFNs



BX795: TBK1 inhibitor Ruxolitinib: JAK inhibitor C-178: STING inhibitor RBN-2397 restores Type I IFN signaling through pattern recognition receptor pathway



24-hour treatment

RBN-2397 Induces Tumor-Specific Adaptive Immune Memory in CT26 Syngeneic Model with Durable Complete Responses

Primary Efficacy: RBN-2397 induces durable regressions



- Once daily oral dosing of RBN-2397 in CT26 tumor-bearing BALB/c mice
- Tumor-free mice were monitored for 60 days

Tumor-free mice re-challenged with CT26 and subsequently 4T1 cells

• All tumor-free mice rejected CT26 cells but not 4T1, demonstrating induction of tumor-specific adaptive immune memory



Re-challenge of tumor-free mice: Rejection of CT26 cells

24

Adaptive Immune Response is Indispensable for RBN-2397 Antitumor Activity

Characterization of immune cell populations present in BALB/c and NOG mice

CT26 mouse model		Innate immune cells		Adaptive immune cells		
Mouse Strain	RBN-2397 Efficacy	NK	Mac	В	т	DC
BALB/c	Tumor regression	+	+	+	+	+
NOG	~50% TGI	-	_ a	-	-	_ a

+: Present; -: Absent a: Reduced macrophage and dendritic cell function

All groups co-dosed with ABT

RBN-2397 shows substantially reduced activity in CT26 tumor-bearing immunodeficient mice



Robust Depletion of Immune Cell Populations in CT26 Tumor-Bearing Mice

Specific depletion of immune cell populations

CD4

CD8

Subset

NK



Blood absolute counts

Isotype control

Anti-asialoGM1

Anti-CD4 + anti-CD8 + anti-asialoGM1

Anti-CD4

Anti-CD8

CD8 T Cells Are Essential for the Antitumor Immunity Induced by RBN-2397 in the CT26 Syngeneic Model





Time (d)

RBN-2397 Induces Type I IFN Signaling and Enhances Immune Markers in CT26 Tumors

RBN-2397 shows dose-dependent effects on PD markers in CT26 tumors



RBN-2397 enhances antigen presentation and T cell activation in tumor-infiltrating immune cells



Increase in GrzB on CD8 T cells



CT26 tumor-bearing mice dosed with RBN-2397 500 mg/kg. Tumors collected on days 3, 6 & 12.

DO NOT POST

Type I IFN Produced by Tumors in Response to RBN-2397 Plays a Major Role in the Development of Durable Antitumor Immunity in CT26 Model



- Ablation of tumor TBK1 nearly eliminates the antitumor activity of RBN-2397
 - Tumor-produced IFN-β is the source of the innate immune activation and crucial for antitumor activity
- Blockade of tumor and host IFNAR1 signaling prevents the antitumor activity of RBN-2397
 - Suggests contribution of immune system through activation of IFN signaling in immune cells by tumorproduced IFN-β







CT26 IFNAR1 KO + anti-IFNAR1



DO NOT POST

RBN-2397 is the First Potent and Selective PARP7 Inhibitor to Enter Clinical Development

- Targeting PARP7 to restore tumorderived Type I signaling is a novel therapeutic strategy in cancer
- Inhibition of PARP7 induces antitumor immunity dependent on tumorproduced Type I IFN and CD8 T cells
- RBN-2397 is the first agent targeting this cancer vulnerability to enter clinical development

<u>Ribon PARP7 abstracts at AACR 2021</u> #381: PARP7 expression in cancer #1021: PARP7 inhibitor mechanism of action studies PARP7 acts as a "brake" on cytosolic nucleic acid sensing and suppresses the Type I IFN response



Acknowledgements

Team Ribon:

Ryan Abo Ellen Bamberg Danielle Blackwell **Richard Bushell** Anne Cheung W. David Church Lisa Cleary David Cordo Bryan Dorsey Jennifer Downing Joseph Gozgit Linette Grey **Bin Gui** Heike Keilhack Peter Kim Danielle Knight Kaiko Kunii

Kevin Kuntz Kristy Kuplast-Barr Jenkins Lemera Chang Liu Alvin Lu Ahmed Mady **Christina Majer** Kristen McEachern Maegan Mikula **Elena Minissale** Jason Mo Jennifer Molina Sunaina Nayak Mario Niepel Sudha Parasuraman Nicholas Perl Yue Ren

Victoria Richon Andy Santospago Laurie Schenkel **Richard Schroeder** Prashant Shambharkar Jeff Song Tad Stewart **Kerren Swinger** Luke Utley Zacharenia Varsamis Melissa Vasbinder Tim Wigle Jodie Wong

Founders and Advisors:

Paul Chang	James A
Lee Kraus	Larry La
Timothy Mitchison	Patricia





