



**ANNUAL
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— 2023

APRIL 14-19 • #AACR23



Considerations for heterobifunctional degraders and translation to clinic

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THERAPEUTICS

Disclosure Information

Danette L. Daniels

I have the following relevant financial relationships to disclose:

Employee of: Foghorn Therapeutics

I have no other financial relationships to disclose.

Exciting days for degraders as potential therapeutics

Delivering on the promise of protein degraders Nature Reviews Drug Discovery | February 2023

Table 1 | Degraders in clinical development

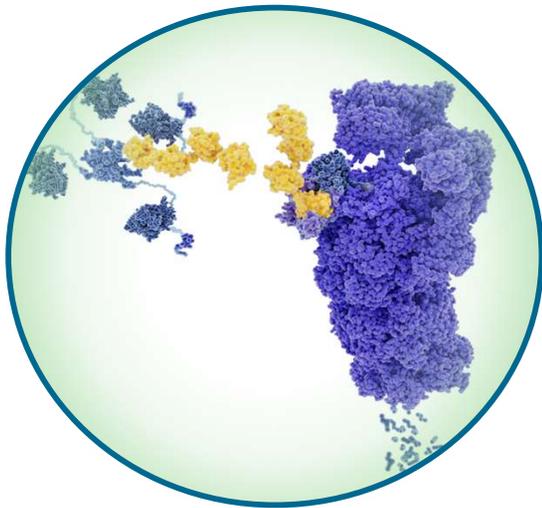
| Drug | Company | Target | Lead indication | Clinical stage and trial ID | Route of administration |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------------|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bavdegalutamide (ARV-110) | Arvinas | AR | Prostate cancer | Phase II, NCT03888612 | Oral |
| ARV-471 | Arvinas / Pfizer | ER | Breast cancer | Phase II, NCT04072952 | Oral |
| ARV-766 | Arvinas | AR | Prostate cancer | Phase I/phase II, NCT05067140 | Oral |
| CFT8634 | C4 Therapeutics | BRD9 | Synovial sarcoma | Phase I/phase II, NCT05355753 | Oral |
| RNK05047 | Ranok | BRD4 | Solid tumours and lymphoma | Phase I/phase II, NCT05487170 | Intravenous infusion |
| AC176 | Accutar Biotech | AR | Prostate cancer | Phase I, NCT05241613 | Oral |
| AC682 | Accutar Biotech | ER | Breast cancer | Phase I, NCT05080842 | Oral |
| ARD-LDD/CC-94676 | Bristol Myers Squibb | AR | Prostate cancer | Phase I, NCT04428788 | Oral |
| BGB-16673 | BeiGene | BTK | B cell malignancies | Phase I, NCT05006716 | Oral |
| DT-2216 | Dialectic | Bcl-xL | Solid tumours and haematologic malignancies | Phase I, NCT04886622 | Intravenous infusion |
| FHD-609 | Foghorn | BRD9 | Synovial carcinoma | Phase I, NCT04965753 | Intravenous infusion |
| HSK29116 | Haisco | BTK | B cell malignancies | Phase I, NCT04861779 | Oral |
| HP518 | Hinova | AR | Prostate cancer | Phase I, NCT05252364 | Oral |
| GT20029 | Kintor | AR | Acne and alopecia | Phase I, NCT05428449 | Topical |
| KT-474 | Kymera/Sanofi | IRAK4 | Atopic dermatitis or hidradenitis suppurativa | Phase I, NCT04772885 | Oral |
| KT-413 | Kymera | IRAK4-IMiD | MYD88 tumours | Phase I, NCT05233033 | Intravenous infusion |
| KT-333 | Kymera | STAT3 | Liquid and solid tumours | Phase I, NCT05225584 | Intravenous infusion |
| NX-2127 | Nurix | BTK-IMiD | B cell malignancies | Phase I, NCT04830137 | Oral |
| NX-5948 | Nurix | BTK | B cell malignancies | Phase I, NCT05131022 | Oral |
| CFT1946 | C4 Therapeutics | BRAF-V600X | Solid tumours | IND approved, NCT05668585 | Oral |

AR, androgen receptor; Bcl-xL, B cell lymphoma-extra large; BRD4, bromodomain-containing protein 4; BRD9, bromodomain-containing protein 9; BTK, Bruton's tyrosine kinase; ER, oestrogen receptor; IMiD, immunomodulatory imide drug; IND, investigational new drug application; IRAK4, interleukin-1 receptor-associated kinase 4; STAT3, signal transducer and activator of transcription 3.

- Twenty heterobifunctional/PROTAC degraders in clinic
- Multiple routes of administration utilized
- Majority are for oncology indications, but additional therapeutic areas of degraders are for immunology and skin
- Foghorn FHD-609, a heterobifunctional degrader of BRD9 continues advancement in Phase I
 - Significant degradation of BRD9 in patient metastatic synovial sarcoma tumor biopsies at low dose
 - More Ph I data expected mid-2023

When do you develop a degrader?

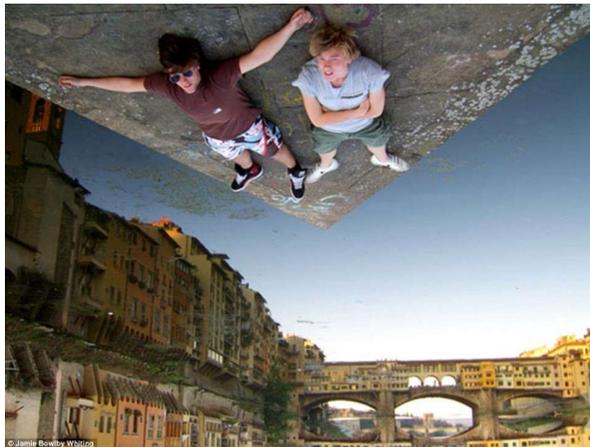
Targeted Protein Degraders



It's all about the Biology!

- Evidence that removal of core disease drivers will halt cell growth and potential progression of the disease as shown by:
 - siRNA*
 - CRISPR KO screens*
 - Temporal degradation via tag fusion PROTACs*
- Understanding that for some targets, inhibition alone is not sufficient or shows toxicity at concentrations used
- Want to target proteins with no enzymatic activity or defined domains
- Disruption of a larger complex activity or scaffold is important
- Target is suitable for a degradation strategy (localization, half-life, etc.)

Shifting perspective to develop degraders



The rules of small molecule inhibitor development and how to achieve success do not apply to degraders!!!

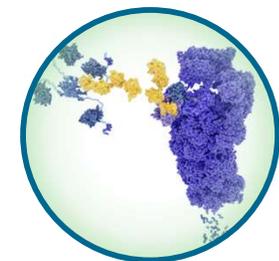
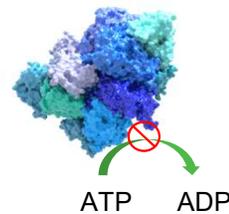
Researchers in degradation: “There are no rules!”

“Occupancy-Driven”

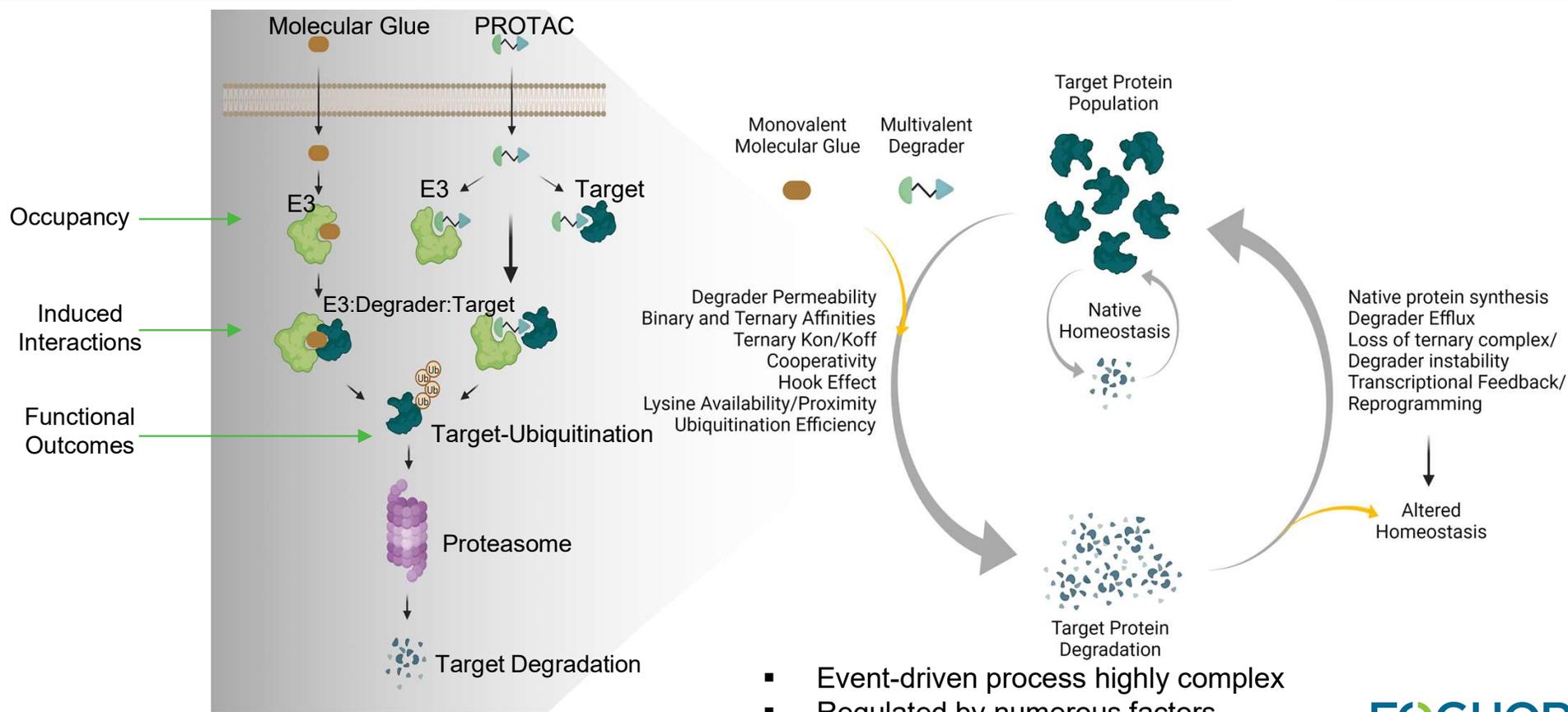
“Event-Driven”

Enzymatic Inhibitors

Targeted Protein Degraders



A deeper look into the mechanisms of degraders

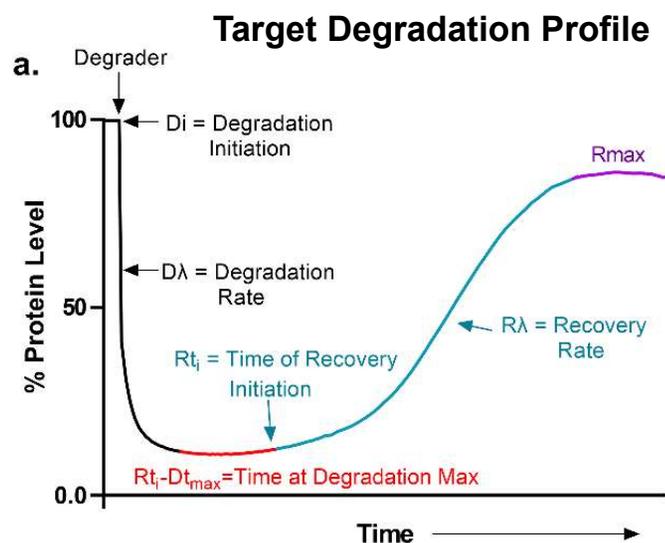


Chem Soc Rev, 2022 51, 6210-21
Riching, Caine, Urh, and Daniels

- Event-driven process highly complex
- Regulated by numerous factors
- Target, E3 ligase, and cell type dependent

Degradation is a dynamic process

Wherein the journey is as important as the process



Possible Calculated Degradation Parameters

| |
|--|
| Time of degradation initiation (Dt_i) |
| Rate of degradation ($D\lambda$) |
| Degradation maximum ($Dmax$) |
| Half maximal degradation at a specific timepoint (DC_{50}) |
| Half maximal degradation ($Dmax_{50}$) |
| Time of degradation maximum (Dt_{max}) |
| Time of recovery initiation (Rt_i) |
| Time at degradation maximum ($Rt_i - Dt_{max}$) |
| Rate of recovery ($R\lambda$) |
| Recovery maximum ($Rmax$) |

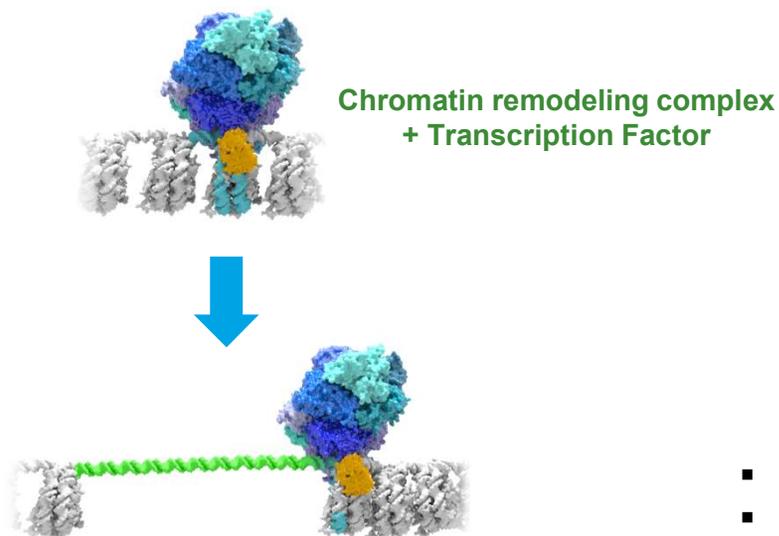
Chem Soc Rev, 2022 51, 6210-21

- Degraders will initiate a kinetic target degradation profile that is dependent upon degrader concentration
- Target recovery will occur when target synthesis outcompetes induced degradation
- If cellular kinetic profiles are determined, numerous parameters can be calculated

Using targeted protein degradation to regulate chromatin and gene expression in oncology

Healthy Cells

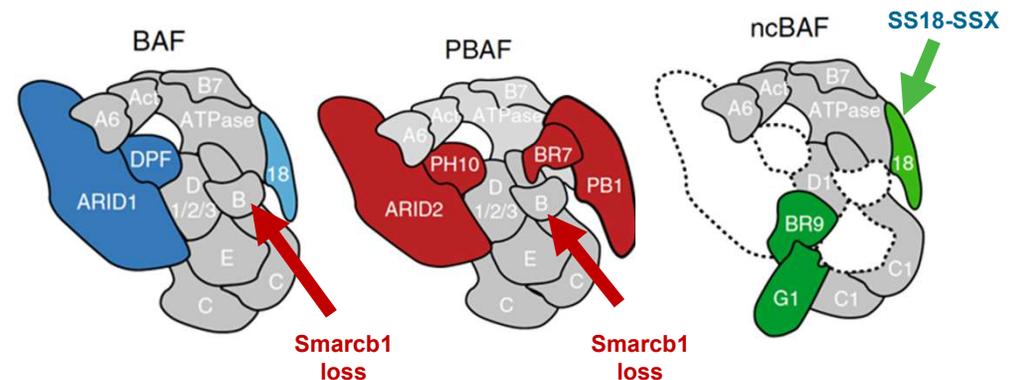
Work together to orchestrate gene expression at the right locations



Normal gene expression

Cancer Cells

Aberrations in remodeling complexes (BAF) to orchestrate gene expression at the wrong locations



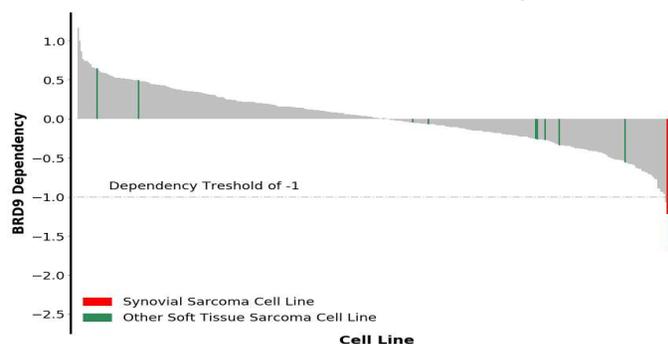
- Component loss and/or improper translocation fusion incorporation
- Cancer driver mutations associated with BAF subunits often results in paralogs or alternative BAF complex dependency
- Results in chromatin dysregulation and improper gene expression

When do you develop a degrader?

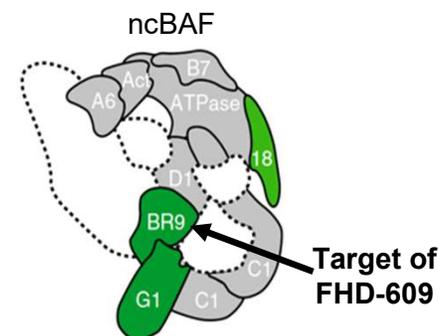
FHD-609 an excellent example

It's all about the Biology!

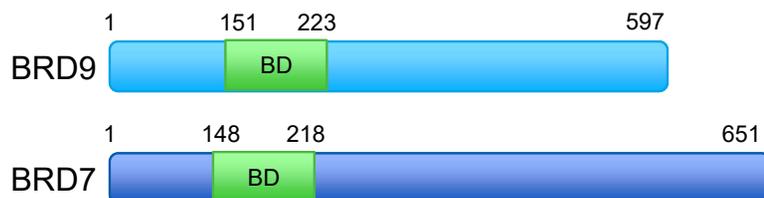
- BRD9 is required for the survival of synovial sarcoma cells



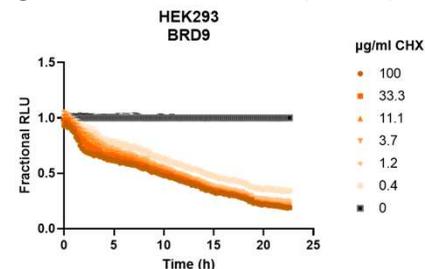
- BRD9 is part of the larger BAF complex and scaffold implicated in synovial sarcoma



- BRD9 is not an enzyme. It is a bromodomain (BD) containing protein with a closely related family member, BRD7



- BRD9 has an excellent half-life and is natively degraded via the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway



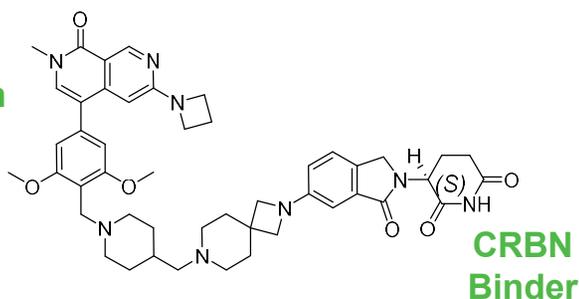
Native degradation rate: 0.03hr^{-1}
BRD9 half-life: 9hrs

Curr. Chem. Biol., 2021, 1, 100009

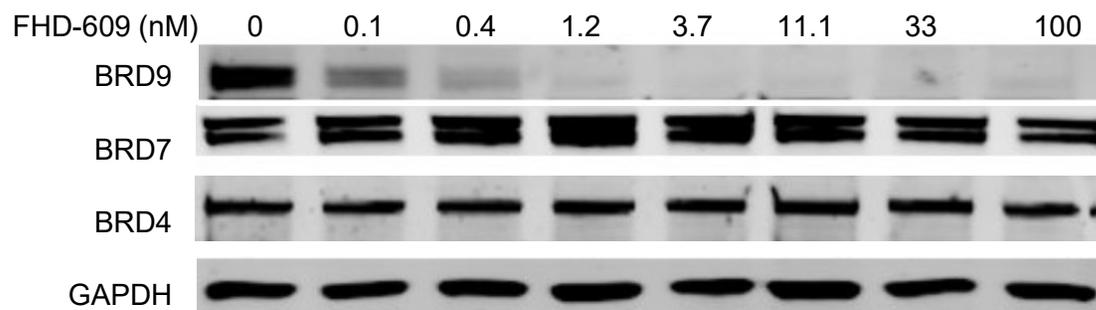
Leveraging degradation to introduce selectivity

Structure of FHD-609

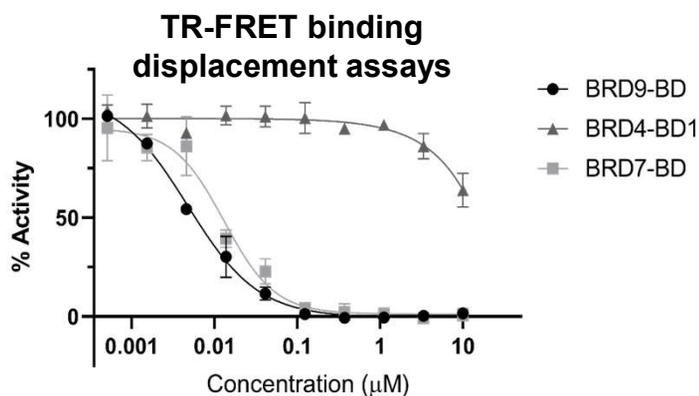
BRD7/9
Bromodomain
Binder



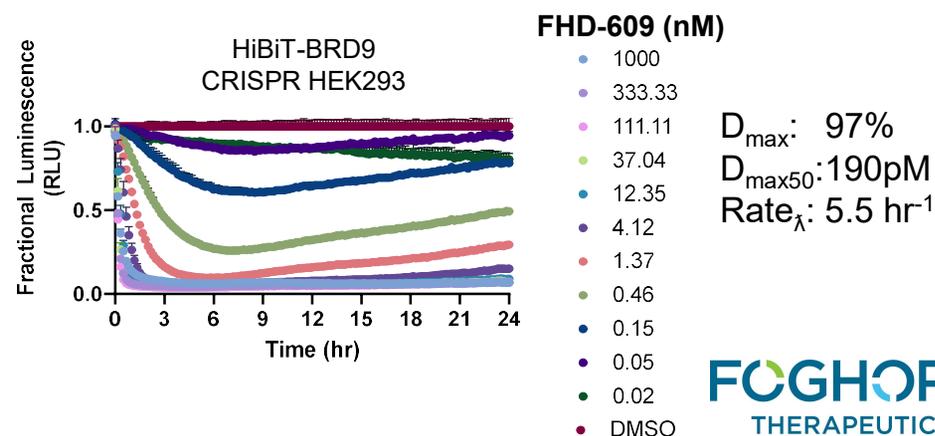
Selectivity of BRD9 degradation



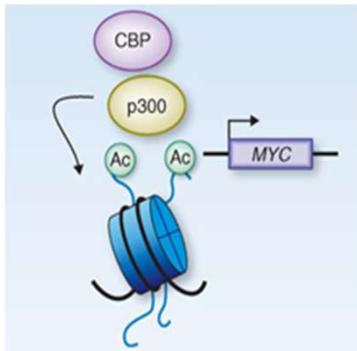
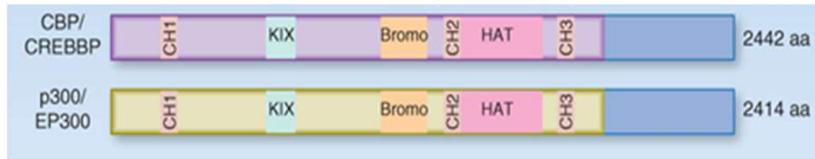
Binding to both BRD7 and BRD9



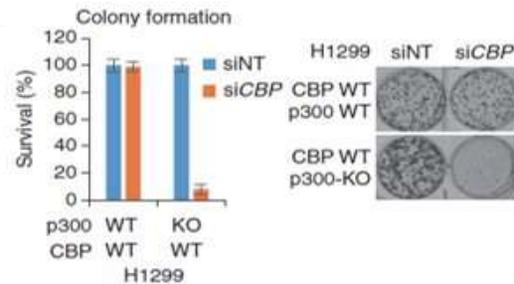
Live cell kinetic BRD9 degradation



CBP/EP300 – a decades long challenge for selectivity



(Kadoch, Cancer Discovery 2016)



(Ogiwara et al, Cancer Discovery, 2016)

CBP and EP300

- Chromatin regulators and histone acetyltransferases
- Highly homologous with similar domain structure

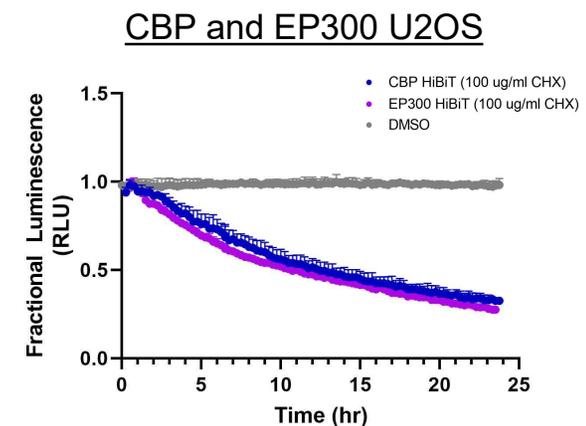
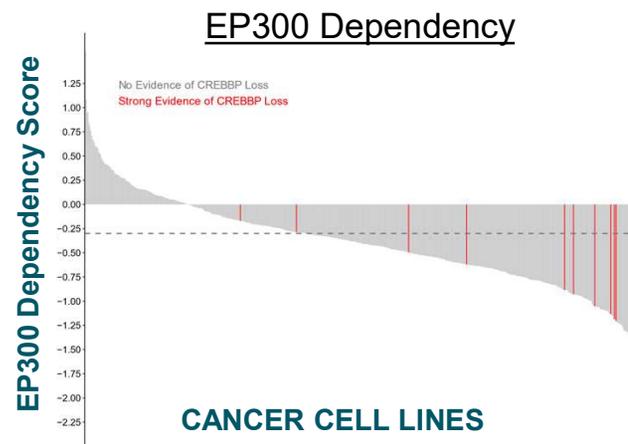
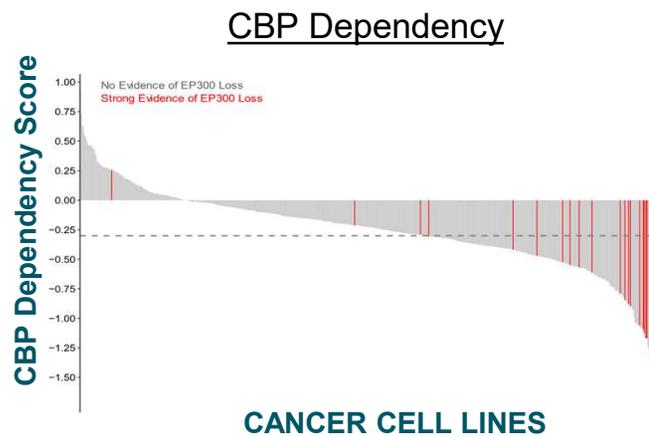
Drug targeting

- They have a synthetic lethal relationship and together are pan essential
- CBP and EP300 are enzymes
- Several domains within CBP/EP300 with known binders and inhibitors
- Current small molecules in development do not have selectivity
- If you target one, you must maintain the activity of the other

Assessment of CBP and EP300 for a degradation strategy

It's all about the Biology!

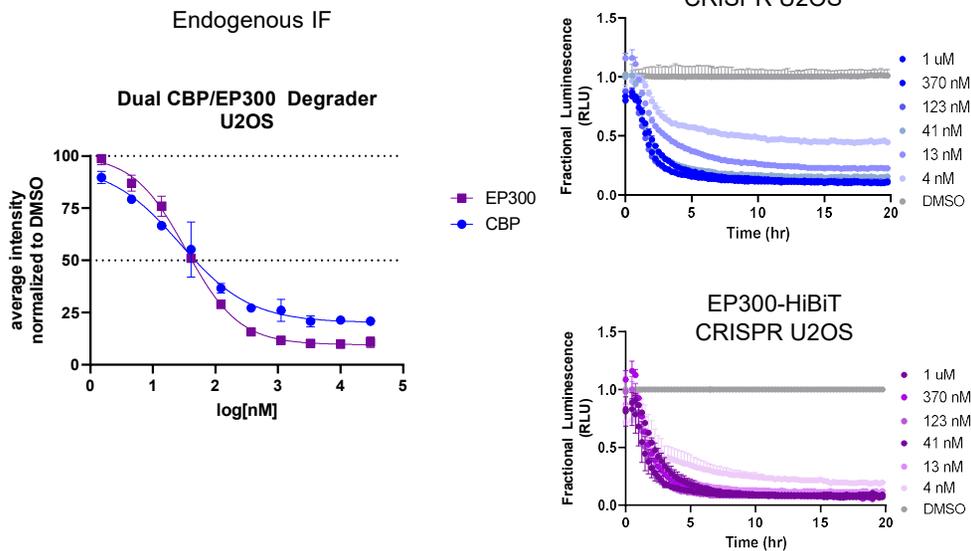
- CBP dependency observed in a significant number of EP300 mutated or EP300 loss cancers: Prostate, Bladder, Colorectal, Breast, Gastric, and Lung
- EP300 dependency observed in a significant number of CBP mutated or CBP loss cancers: Bladder, NSCLC, and various lymphomas and leukemias
- CBP and EP300 have excellent half-lives and are natively degraded via the ubiquitin-proteasome pathway



CBP and EP300 Native degradation rate: 0.1hr^{-1}
CBP and EP300 half-life: 10.5hrs

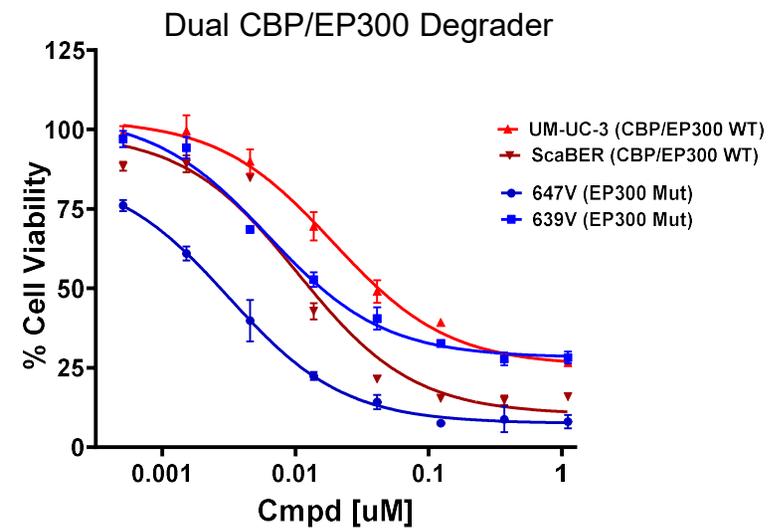
Initial development of a dual CBP and EP300 degrader

Dual CBP and EP300 degradation



- Efficient and complete degradation of EP300 and CBP with dual degrader

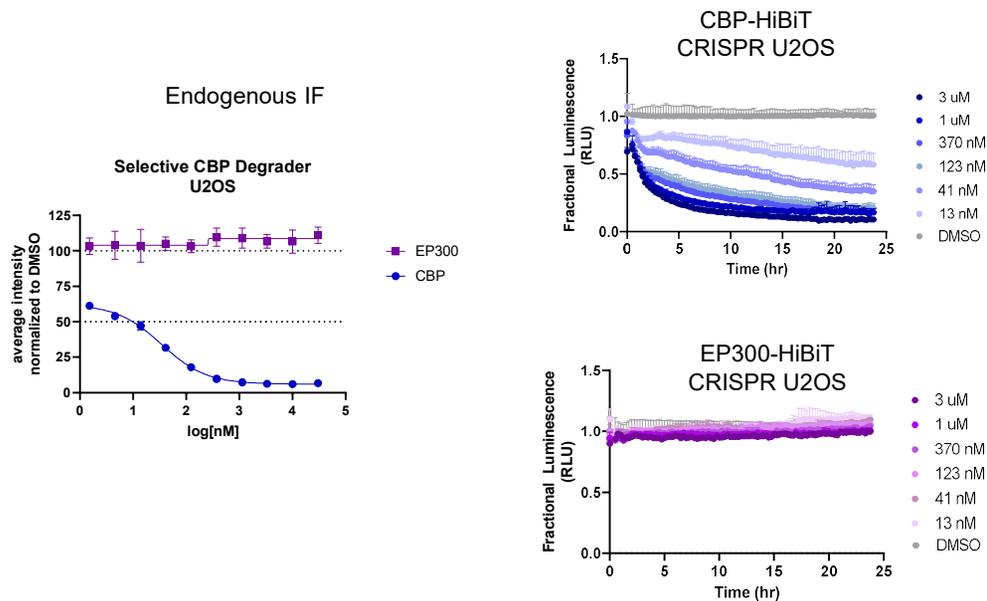
Cell Proliferation Assays



- Robust impact on cell proliferation in both dual (CBP and EP300 WT) dependent and CBP dependent (EP300 mutant) bladder cancer cell lines

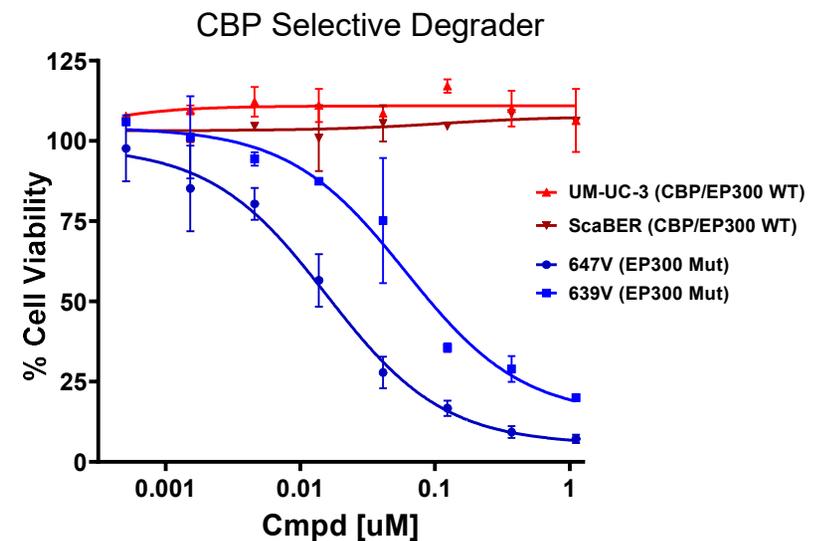
Introducing CBP selectivity with a degrader

CBP selective degradation



- Efficient and complete degradation of CBP with no degradation of EP300 even at high concentrations

Cell Proliferation Assays

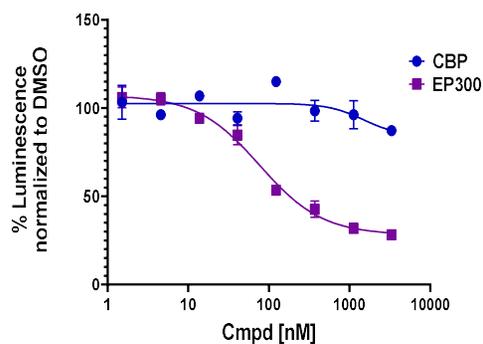


- Selective CBP degradation translating to selective CBP dependent (EP300 mutant) cell line death
- Sparing of EP300 activity allows for CBP/EP300 WT cell lines to not be impacted

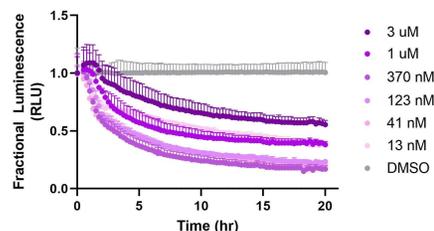
Towards an EP300 selective degrader

EP300 selective degradation

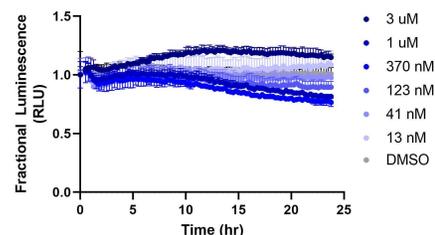
HiBiT U2OS



EP300-HiBiT
CRISPR U2OS



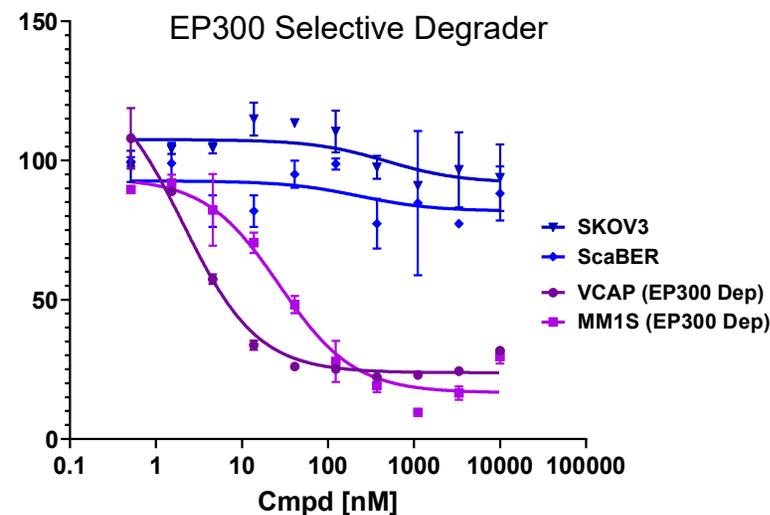
CBP-HiBiT
CRISPR U2OS



- Efficient degradation of EP300 with minimal degradation of CBP

Cell Proliferation Assays

EP300 Selective Degrader



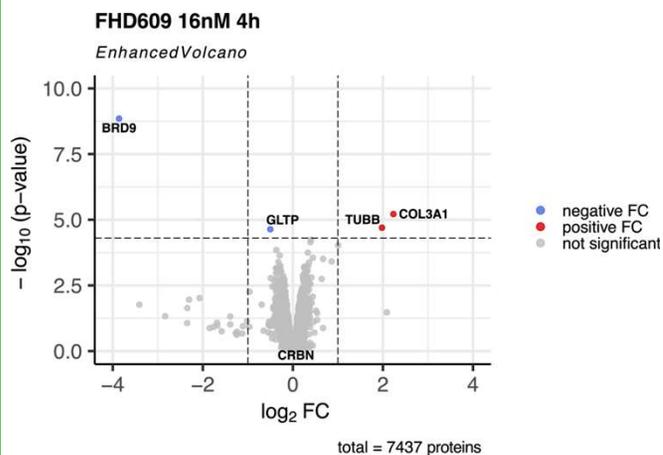
- Selective EP300 degradation translating to selective EP300 dependent cell line death
- Small fractional loss of CBP allows for dual dependent cell lines to be minimally impacted

Monitoring degrader selectivity in unbiased fashion

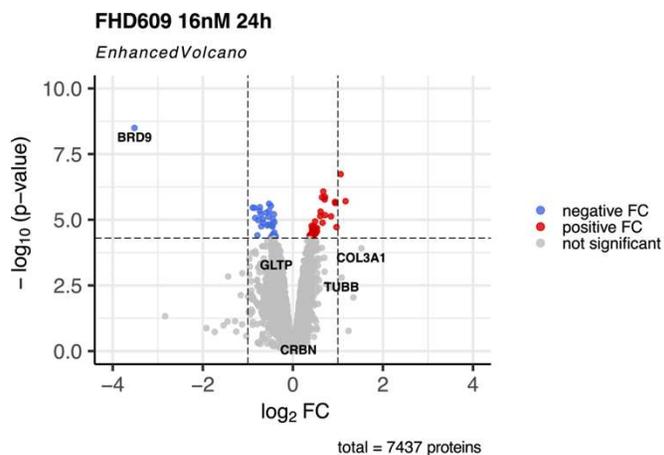
- It is important for all degraders to study selectivity in an unbiased fashion at multiple time points and concentrations
- This can be achieved with mass spectrometry global proteomics analysis
- Results can be indicative if loss of target is direct via degrader mechanism or indirect via other pathways

Clinical BRD9 Degrader FHD-609

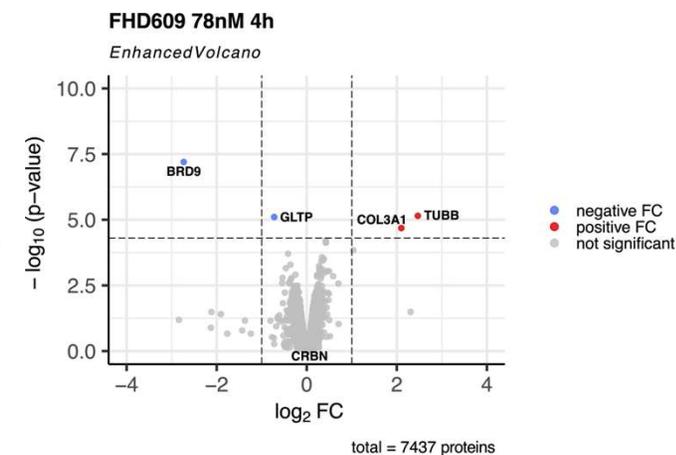
16nM (200x DC₅₀)
4hrs in SYO1



16nM (200x DC₅₀)
24hrs in SYO1

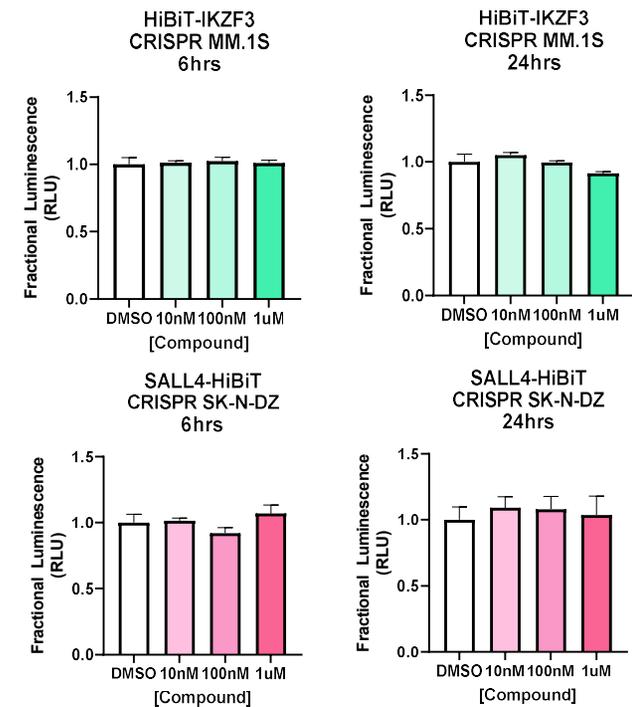
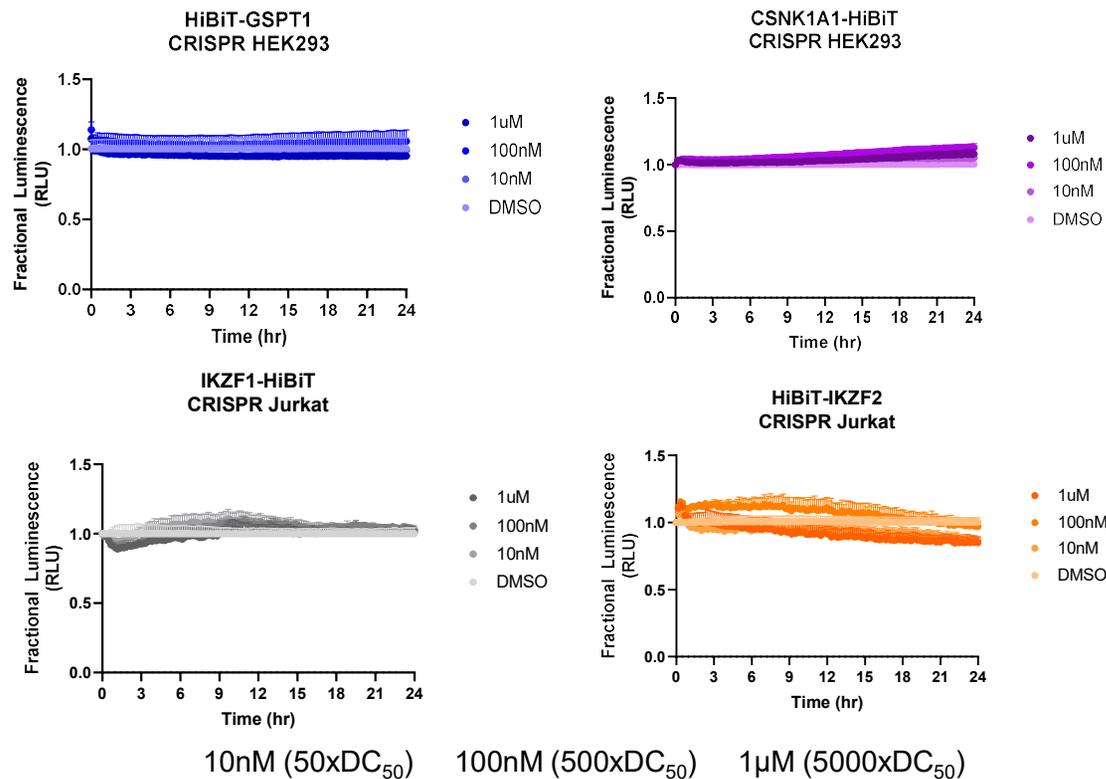


78nM (1000x DC₅₀)
4hrs in SYO1



Tuning out off-target activity of IMiD handles in PROTACs

Clinical BRD9 Degradar FHD-609, a CRBN-based heterobifunctional degrader



- No off-target IMiD molecular glue activity of known CRBN neosubstrates

Summary

- Numerous heterobifunctional degraders at various stages in the clinic, mainly for oncology applications but expanding to other disease areas
- Many initial considerations are important when considering a new target for degradation
 - What is the consequence of target loss?
 - Is the target amenable for degradation?
 - Does it play an important scaffolding role?
 - Would degradation yield advantages over inhibition (resistance mutants, etc.)?
- Targeted protein degradation can be an excellent strategy to introduce selectivity for closely related family members, paralogs, or even splice variants
- Assessment of selectivity, not only between related proteins, but proteome-wide and in multiple cell types important for understanding potential off-target liabilities

Acknowledgements

The Foghorn Therapeutics Team



Thank you!
Questions?

For more information on Foghorn Therapeutics CBP/EP300 Degradator Programs visit the following posters:

Session PO.ET09.05 – Epigenetics
April 19th, 2023 9:00am-12:30pm
Section 20

- Poster 6287/25 – Discovery and characterization of potent, selective CBP degraders Dr. Laura La Bonte
- Poster 6288 / 26 – Discovery and characterization of potent, selective EP300 degraders Dr. Darshan Sappal