

### LY4050784, a selective inhibitor of SMARCA2, demonstrates synergistic activity in combinations with pembrolizumab or KRAS inhibitors

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### **Disclosure Information**

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#### Nathan A. Brooks

I have the following relevant financial relationships to disclose:

I am an employee and share holder of Eli Lilly and Company

I will not discuss off label use and/or investigational use in my presentation

## Synthetic Lethality: The rationale for targeting SMARCA2 in SMARCA4-mutant cancers

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SMARCA2 and SMARCA4 are mutually exclusive ATPases within the BAF complex. When one of the enzymes is lost or damaged, the other compensates for the loss, thus restoring function of the complex.<sup>3-6</sup>

SMARCA4-mutant cancer cells rely on SMARCA2 function for the activity of the BAF complex. In this context, inhibition or degradation of SMARCA2 results in synthetic lethality.<sup>3-6</sup>

BAF=BRM or BRG1-associated factors; BRG1=Brahma Related Gene 1; BRM=Brahma Homologue; BRMi=BRM Inhibitor.

<sup>1</sup>Zhang B, et al. 2021 Nat Commun. 12:1275; <sup>2</sup>Jancewicz I, et al., 2019 Epigenetics Chromatin 12:68; <sup>3</sup>Papillon JPN, et al., 2018 J Med Chem. 61:10155-72; <sup>4</sup>Helming KC, et al., 2014 Cancer Cell 26:309-17; <sup>5</sup>Wilson BG, et al., 2014 Mol Cell Biol. 34:1136-44; <sup>6</sup>Hoffman GR, et al. 2014 Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 111:3128-33

## Synthetic Lethality: The rationale for targeting SMARCA2 in SMARCA4-mutant cancers



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#### SMARCA2 dependency in SMARCA4 low / mutant cell lines measured by Chronos Score<sup>1</sup>



SMARCA2/SMARCA4 is one of the strongest synthetic lethal dependencies observed in the Broad dependency map data

## LY4050784 shows single agent activity and selectively inhibits growth of SMARCA4-mutant tumors



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LY4050784 exhibits potent and selective anti-proliferative activity against *SMARCA4*-mutant cells *in vitro*<sup>1</sup>



- LY4050784 is an oral, potent, and selective SMARCA2 inhibitor with >30-fold potency against SMARCA2 compared to SMARCA4. LY4050784 provides continuous target coverage at well tolerated doses
- LY4050784 demonstrates selective inhibition and killing of SMARCA4-mutant tumors and tumor cells

NCI-H1793, Lung model (NSCLC / SMARCA4-mutant)

NCI-H2126, Lung model (NSCLC / SMARCA4-mutant)



(NSCLC / SMARCA4-mutant)





NCI-H460, Lung model (NSCLC / SMARCA4-wildtype)



Studies were conducted in Athymic Nude or NOD SCID gamma (NSG) mice according to all IACUC guidelines. Dosing holidays were applied to the 60mg/kg LY4050784 dose groups as appropriate.



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# Combining LY4050784 with standard of care chemotherapies for lung cancer

## Combining LY4050784 with lung cancer chemotherapies – cisplatin and pemetrexed

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A549, Lung model (NSCLC) SMARCA4 Q729fs/H736Y, KRAS G12S, STK11 Q37^, KEAP1 G333C, ATR splice

### Additivity and synergy were observed *in vitro* when LY4050784 was combined with cisplatin or pemetrexed

#### A549 xenograft model, Nude mice LY4050784+cisplatin+pemetrexed



### *In vivo,* combining LY4050784 with cisplatin and pemetrexed increased antitumor effect, resulting in tumor regression

All combination analyses were performed using Synergy Finder 3.0, HSA. Scores  $\leq$  -10 = antagonistic, -10 to 10 = additive,  $\geq$  10 = synergistic; mutations: ^early stop; -/- homozygous deletion; fs frameshift. LY4050784 unbound concentrations are reported.

\* p≤0.05 for pairwise comparisons for combination group vs vehicle and single agent groups and all treatment groups vs vehicle control, # additive by Bliss Independence analysis. Dosing holidays were applied to the 60mg/kg LY4050784 dose groups as appropriate.

## Combining LY4050784 with lung cancer chemotherapies – cisplatin and paclitaxel



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RERF-LC-AI, Lung model (NSCLC)

### Additivity and synergy were observed *in vitro* when LY4050784 was combined with cisplatin or paclitaxel.

#### RERF-LC-AI xenograft model, Nude mice LY4050784+cisplatin+paclitaxel



### *In vivo,* combining LY4050784 with cisplatin and paclitaxel increased antitumor effect, resulting in tumor regression

All combination analyses were performed using Synergy Finder 3.0, HSA. Scores  $\leq$  -10 = antagonistic, -10 to 10 = additive,  $\geq$  10 = synergistic; mutations: ^early stop; -/- homozygous deletion; fs frameshift. LY4050784 unbound concentrations are reported.

\* p≤0.05 for pairwise comparisons for combination group vs vehicle and single agent groups and all treatment groups vs vehicle control, # additive by Bliss Independence analysis.



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### **Combining LY4050784 with pembrolizumab**

## LY4050784 sensitized NSCLC tumor cells to pembrolizumab treatment



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A549 xenograft (CD34+ HSC humanized model)

SMARCA4 Q729fs/H736Y, KRAS G12S, STK11 Q37^, KEAP1 G333C, ATR splice



LY4050784 sensitized the tumor cells to pembrolizumab treatment resulting in enhanced combination activity, while pembrolizumab alone had no effect on tumor growth compared to vehicle control



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## **Combining LY4050784 with selective KRAS inhibitors**

KRAS mutations are the most commonly co-occurring driver mutations with SMARCA4 alteration



#### Synergistic activity observed for LY4050784 in combination with KRAS G12C and pan-KRAS inhibitors

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NCI-H2030, Lung model, NSCLC

Combining LY4050784 with KRAS G12C selective inhibitor (olomorasib), or isoform selective pan-KRAS inhibitor (LY4066434) resulted in synergistic activity in vitro





NCI-H2030 xenograft, NSG mice

Combination of LY4050784 with olomorasib demonstrated synergistic antitumor activity and sustained tumor regression in vivo

\* p≤0.05 for pairwise comparisons for combination group vs vehicle and single agent groups and all treatment groups vs vehicle control, ## synergistic by Bliss Independence analysis. Delta T/C, Change in Treated vs Control

## Combinations of LY4050784 with KRAS G12D inhibitor resulted in synergistic activity *in vitro*



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#### LY4050784 + KRAS G12D inhibitor (LY3962673)



Synergy was observed for combinations of LY4050784 with KRAS G12D selective inhibitor *in vitro* 

### Synergistic activity observed for LY4050784 in combination with pan-KRAS inhibitor



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#### A549, Lung, NSCLC



#### Synergy was observed for in vitro combinations of LY4050784 with pan-KRAS inhibitor (LY4066434)

-20

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#### A549 xenograft study, Nude mice



Combination of LY4050784 with pan-KRAS inhibitor (LY4066434) resulted in synergistic antitumor activity and sustained tumor regression, in vivo

\* p≤0.05 for pairwise comparisons for combination group vs vehicle and single agent groups and all treatment groups vs vehicle control, ## synergistic by Bliss Independence analysis

All combination analyses were performed using Synergy Finder 3.0, HSA. Synergy Scores < -10 = antagonistic, -10 to 10 = additive, ≥ 10 = synergistic; fs frameshift; -/ one copy deletion; NSCLC non small cell lung cancer; PDAC pancreatic cancer LY4050784 is reported in unbound concentrations in the assays.

#### Summary



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#### • LY4050784

- is a SMARCA2 selective small molecule inhibitor developed for the treatment of SMARCA4-mutant tumors
- demonstrates single-agent efficacy in human NSCLC xenograft models
- shows selective antitumor activity against SMARCA4-mutant tumors compared to SMARCA4-wildtype human NSCLC tumor models both *in vitro* and *in vivo*

#### LY4050784 combination therapies

- LY4050784 in combination with standard of care chemotherapy agents for lung cancer showed additivity / synergy in SMARCA4-mutant human NSCLC cells both *in vitro* and *in vivo*
- LY4050784 sensitized the human NSCLC xenograft tumors to standard of care, pembrolizumab resulting in synergistic combination activity, while pembrolizumab alone had no effect on tumor growth compared to vehicle control
- LY4050784 when combined with KRAS inhibitors demonstrated synergy in SMARCA4, KRAS co-mutated tumor cells both in vitro and in vivo xenograft models
- A phase 1 study of LY4050784 is ongoing (NCT06561685)
  - Study details are presented in AACR 2025
  - Date / Time 4/28/25 / 2-5 PM
  - Poster Section 51, Poster Board 4



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