

Drugging Tissue-Restricted E3 Ligases



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Outline

- Kymera introduction, platform and pipeline
- Drugging tissue-restricted E3 ligases a Kymera case study
- Summary

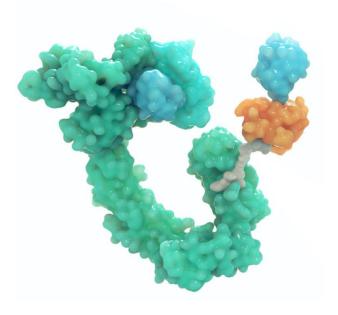
Kymera: A Leading TPD Company











- Premier, disease agnostic protein degrader discovery platform
- Key enabling partnerships:







- Initial focus in immune-inflammation (I/I) and oncology
- First company set to dose degrader to healthy volunteers and I/I patients
- Expect 3 INDs and clinical initiations by end of 2021
- First proof-of-biology established in humans in 2021

✓ Pegasus: E3 Ligase Whole-Body Atlas

Different expression profiles of E3's provide opportunity for tissue selective/restricted degradation



E3 Ligase Whole-Body Atlas



E3 Ligase Binders Toolbox



Ternary Complex Modeling

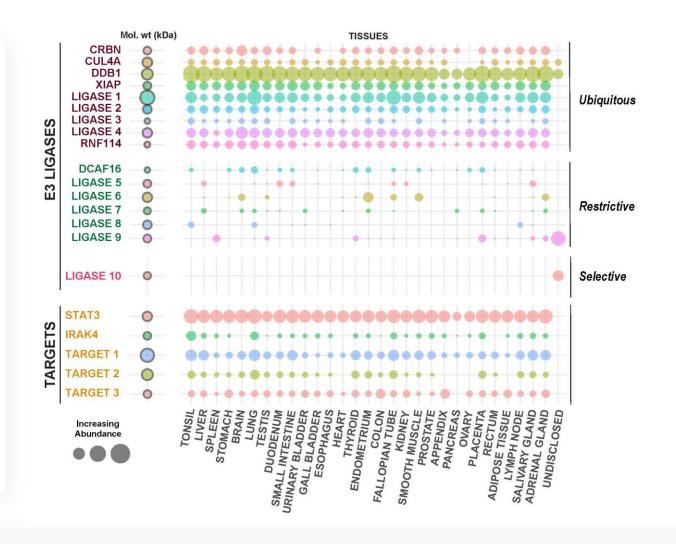


Quantitative System Pharmacology Model

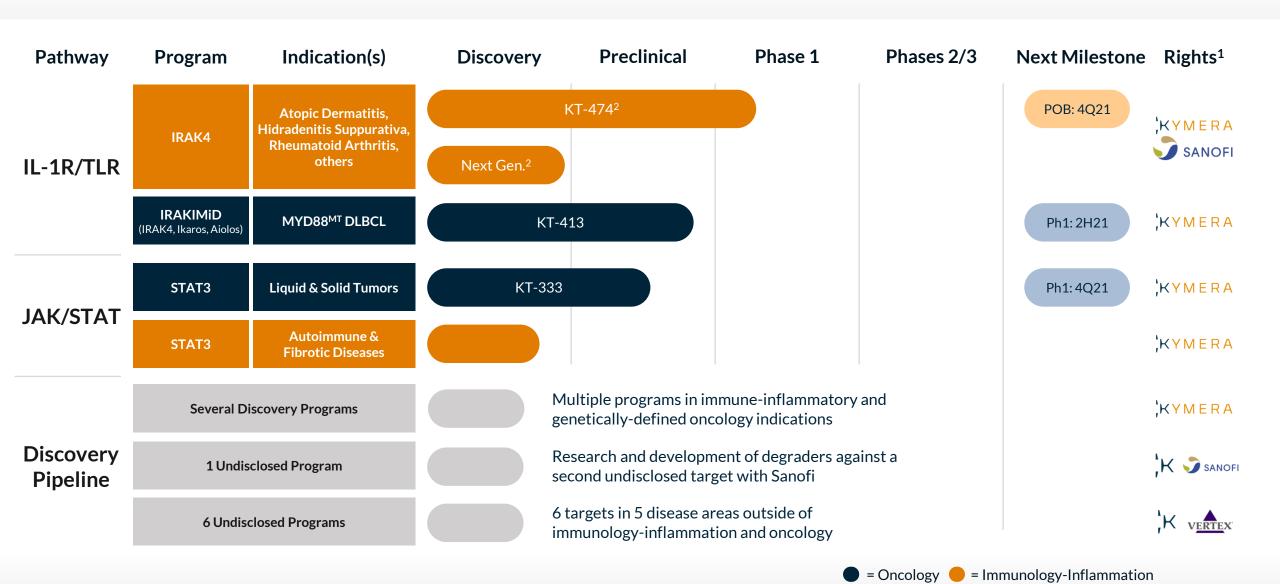


Proprietary Chemistry

- Focused on determining the expression profiles of ~600 unique E3 ligases
- Patterns mapped in both disease and healthy contexts
- Ability to match a target protein with appropriate E3 ligase based on expression and biology
- Vision to develop tissueselective or tissuerestricted degraders to enable novel therapeutic opportunities



Kymera's Pipeline of Novel Protein Degraders





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^{1.} Option to participate equally in the development and commercialization of Sanofi-partnered programs in the US.



Current E3 Landscape Today and Limitations

E3 Ligase	Cereblon	VHL	IAP	MDM2
Compounds	Thal, Pom	VH032, VL285, and derivatives	LCL161, GDC-0152	Nutlins
		O NH ONH OH	HN—NH O S N F	CI NH H N OH
	Thalidomide	VH032	LCL161	Idasanutlin
MW	258	431	500	616
LogP	0.02	0.85	3.78	4.50
PSA	109	84	91	112
Limitations	iMiD Biology; stability/ epimerization	Peptide-based renders oral BA challenging	Auto-ubiquitination/ NF-kB modulation; cytotoxicity making interpretation of results difficult	On-target biology

- Ubiquitous
 expression is both
 good and bad; can
 increase risk of off target/adverse
 effects
- Desired properties for novel E3 ligands:
 - Low M_W/drug-like properties
 - No cytotoxicity/ neosubstrate effects
 - Spares normal protein homeostasis
 - Tissue sparing

Ligandability Assessment of E3 Ligases

"Targeted protein degradation can only be realized if the structure of the targeted E3 ligases features pockets or crevices with **geometrical** and **physicochemical properties** that allow the binding of a small-molecule ligand."

E3 Ligase Class	Examples	Ligandability Assessment
DCAF	CRBN, DCAF15, DCAF16, EED, DCAF1	WDR domains and related b-propeller structures found in many E3 ligase subfamilies contain pockets that are generally deep and enclosed
ВТВ	KEAP1, KLHL3, KLHL6, KLHL20, KLHL40, KCTD5	BTB-Kelch domain proteins most tractable for drug development, but significant variation in pocket shape and surface charge means differential ligandability
VHL-, SOCS-box	VHL, KLHDC2, KLHDC3, KLHDC10, SOCS6, ASB9	Kelch domain subfamily members have deep pockets (but may favor acidic ligands), while SH2 domain members historically poor ligandability (pTyr).
F-box	BTRC, FBXL3, FBXO44, FBXW7, SKP2	WDR subfamily (FBXW) has good size/shape for ligandability, whereas LRR domains don't provide well-defined pockets
IAP	XIAP, BIRC2, BIRC3, BIRC7, BIRC8	Lots of precedent for ligandability of BIR domains, but earlier degraders induced auto-ubiquitylation and degradation, reducing effect on targeted substrates
APC	CDC20, FZR1/Cdh1	WDR domains and D-box binding site provide good ligandability, but there are concerns about hijacking important cell-cycle regulator
HECT	HERC1, HERC2, ITCH, NEDD4	Compounds binding HECT domains will act as catalytic inhibitors , so focus should be on other domains like RCC1-like domain (RLD) which is related to WDR and Kelch domains, making them ligandable.
TRIM	TRIM2, TRIM3, TRIM21, TRIM24, TRIM58	PRY/SPRY domain has variable ligandability and bromodomain subfamily is highly ligandable.

What Makes an E3 Ligandable at Kymera?

Ligandability: likelihood of identifying a small-molecule binder with affinity < 1 uM

Druggability: *likelihood* of converting the ligand into a degrader with therapeutic potential

Ligandability assessment helps optimize resources towards **POC**

Qualifier

Precedence and Datamining

- Contains ligandable domains/protein family analysis
- Known substrate(s)
- ☐ Known and validated small-molecule

Structure-based Assessments

- ☐ Ligandability score
- ☐ Cryptic pocket available

Experimental/Biophysical

☐ Identified hits from pilot screens

Key Challenges

Precedence and Datamining

- Data reliability, cleanup/curation
- Data integration

Structure-based Assessments

Requires structure of target protein or homology

Experimental/Biophysical

Protein expression/stability

Applying In silico Ligandability Metrics to Rank E3s

			Known	
E3 Ligase	SiteScore	P2Rank	Degrader	PDB Code
Ligase A	1.11	40.1		•
Ligase X	1.11	18.5		•
Ligase B	1.10	35.4		•
Ligase C	1.09	22.9		•
Ligase D	1.09	33.8		•
Ligase E	1.09	21.1		•
Ligase F	1.08	11.0		•
CRBN	1.06	23.7	•	6h0g
Ligase G	1.06	20.5		•
Ligase H	1.04	45.1	•	•
Ligase I	1.04	14.3	•	•
Ligase J	0.93	10.2		•
Ligase K	0.91	9.5		•
Ligase L	0.66	1.3	•	•

- In silico methods can help identify and characterize binding pockets to rank E3s with available structure
- There are E3s with better pocket scores than those with known degraders
- No single metric is ideal for ranking; best used in combination with information from other data sources

How We Leverage Lead Discovery Strategies to Identify E3 Ligands

	Virtual Screen	DEL	Fragment-Based Screen	Chemoproteomics	нтѕ	ASMS
Screening Strategies	 Criteria Availability of structure or homology model Approaches DB ~8 million purchasable cpds Cloud enables screen < 24hrs Al to improve enrichment 	 Criteria Not amenable to proteins with disordered regions or DNA binding High quality protein Ideal QC profile (single-species by SEC; <5% aggregation by DLS) 	 Criteria Availability of high quality (crystallization-grade) protein Robust crystallization system Approaches SPR, NMR X-ray LC/MS (covalent) 	 Criteria Proteins have reactive cysteines Approaches Covalent fragment screening on recombinant protein Whole cell covalent fragment screening 	 Criteria Available high- throughput assay format Approaches Focused library diversity set 	Criteria • Availability of high quality protein
Hit Validatio Optimiz	on and		ASMS • Rad MST	0	MR •SBI •ray •Che	DD emistry

Degrader Validation

 Degrader design and synthesis across targets AlphaLISA;Cell-based degradation

Novel Cullin Ring E3 Ligase Characteristics and Ligandability Asessment

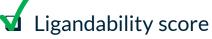
E3 Ligase Type:	Cullin-RING
Known Substrates:	Endogenous substrates
Function:	Confidential
Crystal Structures:	Structure solved
Expression:	Expressed in selected tissues; broadly expressed in cancer cells

Precedence and Datamining

Contains ligandable domains/protein family analysis

- Known substrate(s)
- Known and validated smallmolecule

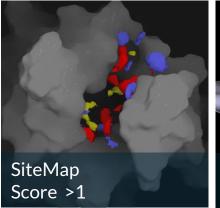
Structure-based Assessments

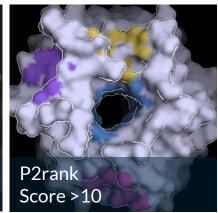


☐ Cryptic pocket available

Experimental/Biophysical

Identified hits from pilot screens

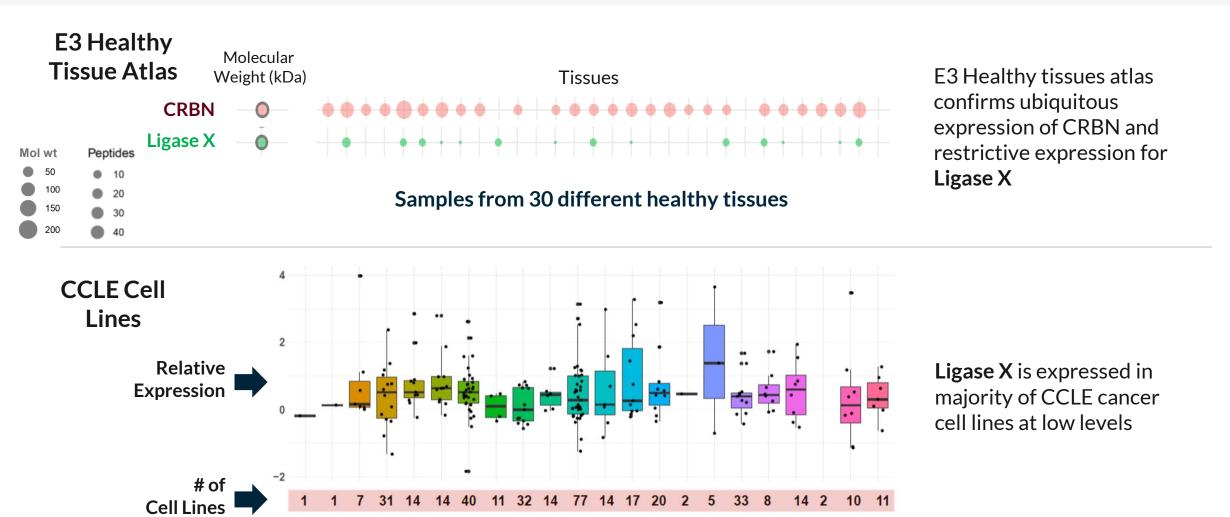




2 orthogonal *in silico* methods suggest pocket is ligandable

SBDD/Hit-finding activities initiated based on ligandability assessment and X-ray system established

E3 Ligase X is a Low Abundant and Tissue-Restricted Protein, Broadly Expressed in Multiple Cancer Cell Lines

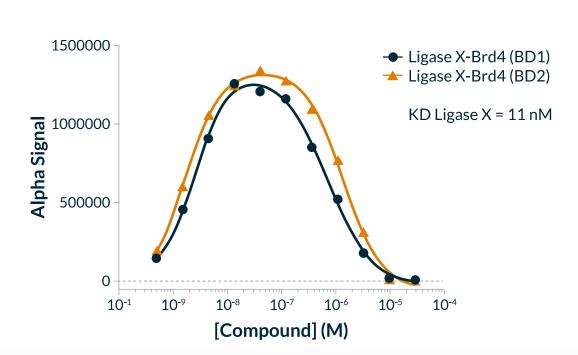


Cancer lines originated from 22 different tissues

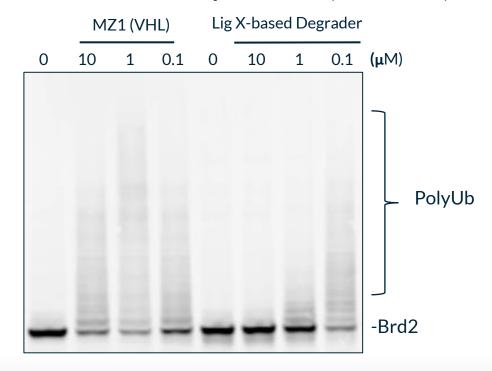
Ligase X Peptidomimetic Degrader Promotes Ternary Complex Formation and Brd2 Ubiquitination *In vitro*

Peptidomimetic ligand of Ligase X based degrader provided validation but not suitable start point for hit finding

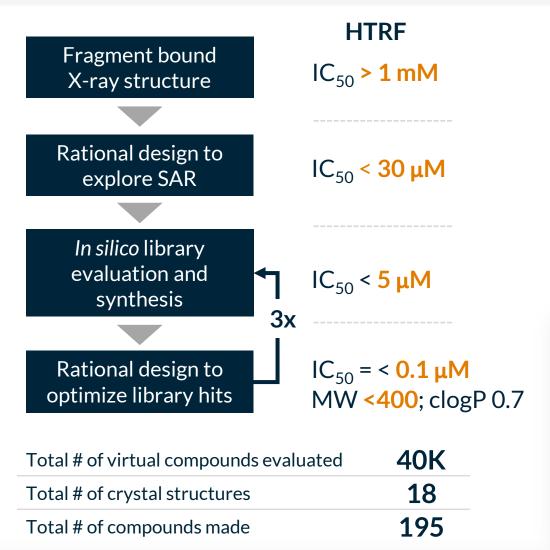
Ternary Complex Formation - AlphaLISA

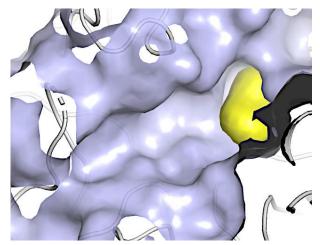


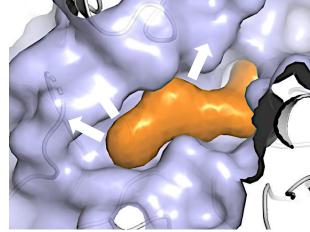
Cell-free Brd2 Ubiquitination (OCI-LY10)



An Early Fragment X-ray Structure Solved along with Virtual Library Evaluation Led to Very Potent Binders of this Target







X-ray with Fragment

X-ray with Optimized Ligand

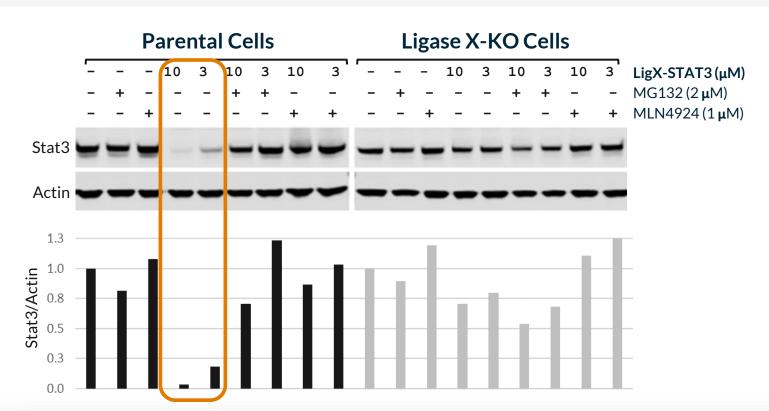
- Successfully applied SBDD to rapidly identify diverse E3 ligase ligands
- Multiple exit vectors identified and confirmed via chemistry, molecular modeling and X-ray
- Degraders synthesized for BRD4 + additional Kymera targets including STAT3 and IRAK4

Physical properties and in vitro ADME of representative Ligase X ligands

Physical and DMPK properties	Cpd 1	Cpd 2	Cpd 3
Ligase X HTRF IC ₅₀ (μM)	1.9	2.7	0.75
Mw	360	362	349
clogP	2.3	2.5	-0.2
Solubility at pH 7.4 (μM)	271	279	277
HLM Clint (μL/min/mg)	2	<1	2.7
MDCK AB/BA (P _{app}) / ER	0.6 / 0.9 / 1.6	0.6 / 1.2 / 2.1	0.8 / 1.2 / 1.6

Ligase X ligands have low Mw and excellent physical properties

STAT3 Degrader Based on Ligase X Demonstrates Broad Degradation Across Multiple Cancer Cell Types



Cells (Assay)	DC ₅₀ (μM)
A549 (HiBiT)	0.20
Su-DHL-1 (MSD)	0.82
Uveal Melanoma 92-1 (WB)	<1
OVCAR-3 (WB)	0.6
OVCAR-8 (WB)	1.0

- Degrader LigX-STAT3 demonstrated dose-dependent degradation of STAT3, achieving >50% STAT3 degradation at 1 μM.
- STAT3 degradation was rescued by proteasome inhibitor MG-132 or neddylation inhibitor MLN4924, indicating UPS mediated protein degradation
- Knockout of ligase X abolished STAT3 degradation, indicating the degradation is ligase X dependent.

Summary

- Kymera's powerful Pegasus platform has identified the expression profile of 600 unique E3 ligases
- The E3 ligase Atlas is able to identify novel E3 ligases based on expression, distribution, and intracellular localization
- E3 Ligase X has restricted expression across tissues and cell lines
- An early fragment crystal structure and virtual library evaluation enabled an SBDD campaign to deliver sub 1 uM lead
- STAT3 degraders based on ligase X demonstrate degradation across multiple cancer cell types



THANK YOU

