

Abstract #4535

Background

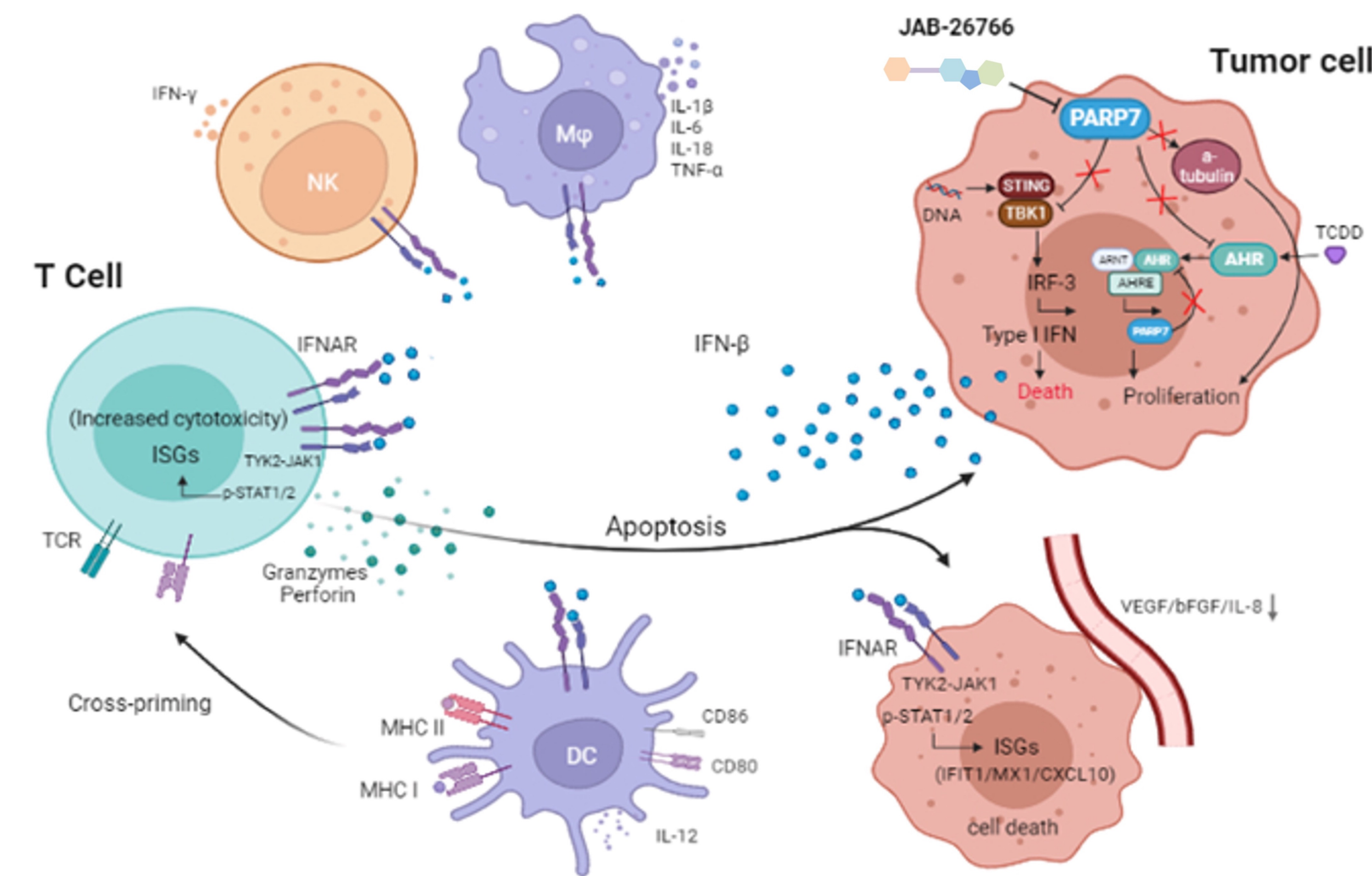


Figure 1. Inhibition of PARP7 restores the type I IFN response in tumor cells and induces anti-tumor immunity.

- PARP7 (also referred to as TIPARP or ARTD14) is a mono-ADP-ribosyltransferase that negatively regulates STING-Type I interferon pathway for immune evasion, as well as modulates autophagy to facilitate tumor progression.
- Jacobio has developed JAB-26766, a potent, selective PARP7 inhibitor.
- Pre-clinical data demonstrate that JAB-26766 can induce anti-tumor immunity through restoration of the type I interferon response in tumor cells, and combination of JAB-26766 with STING agonist JAB-27670 (Jacobio) or anti-PD-1 mAb showed enhanced anti-tumor effect.

JAB-26766 is a potent and selective PARP7 inhibitor

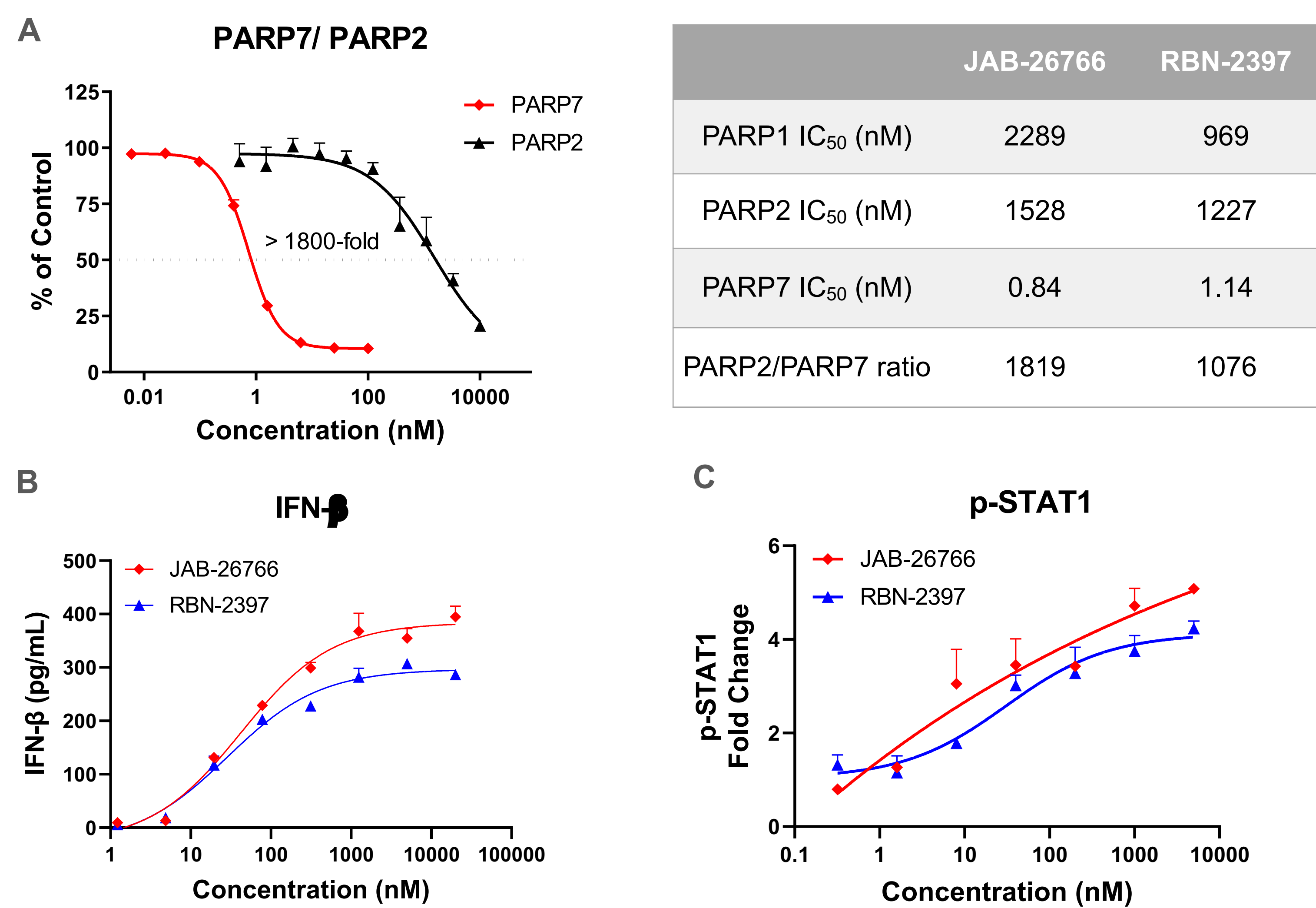


Figure 2. JAB-26766 is a potent PARP7 inhibitor that induces secretion of IFN-β and phosphorylation of STAT1. A. JAB-26766 showed >1800-fold selectivity on PARP7 over PARP2. Inhibition on the binding of PARP7 with biotinylated probes at the same binding site as NAD⁺ by JAB-26766 was detected by Homogeneous Time-Resolved Fluorescence (HTRF). B. IFN-β secretion by NCI-H1373 non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) cells was detected by HTRF after cells were treated with JAB-26766 or RBN-2397, each combined with 100 nM STING agonist JAB-27670 for 20 hours. PARP7 inhibitor RBN-2397 was synthesized in house. C. Phosphorylation of STAT1 in NCI-H1373 cells was detected by HTRF after treatment with JAB-26766 or RBN-2397 for 24 hours.

JAB-26766 exhibits potent anti-tumor activity *in vitro*

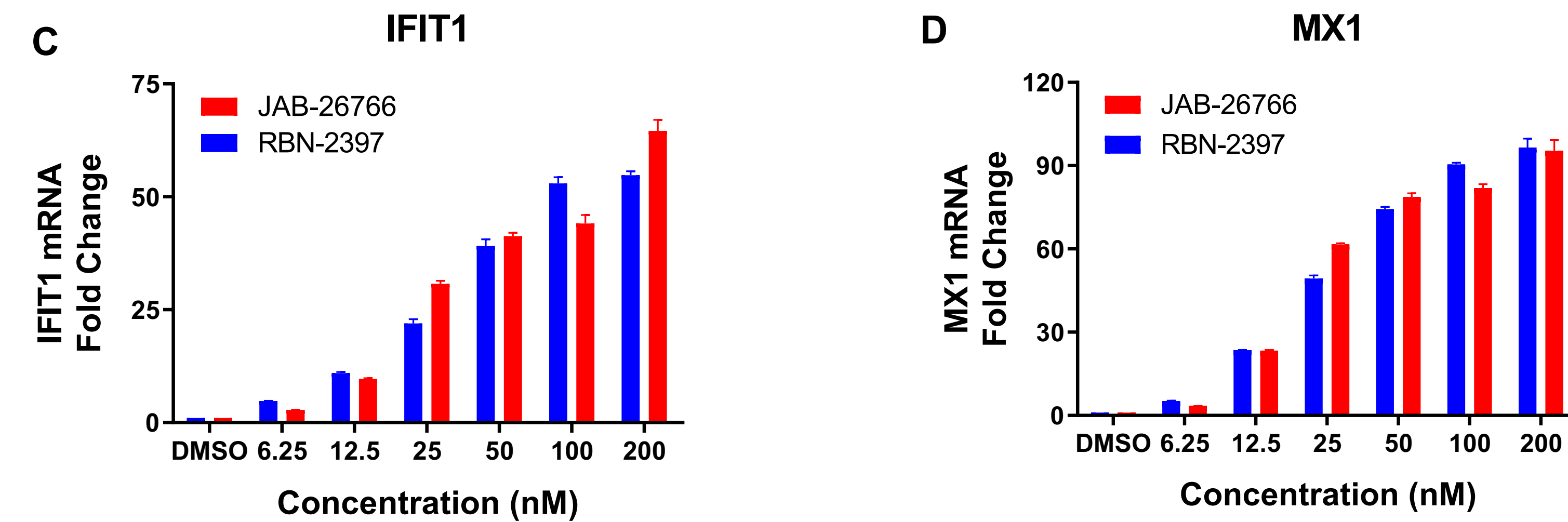
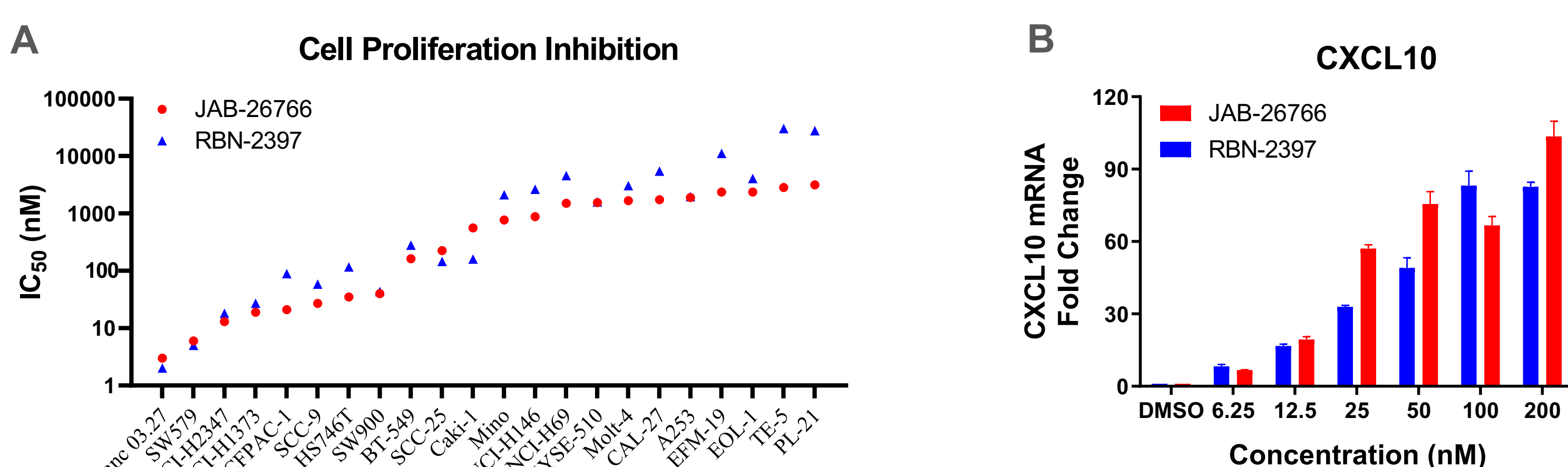


Figure 3. JAB-26766 inhibits the proliferation of tumor cells and induces the expression of IFN-stimulated genes (ISGs). A. Cell proliferation inhibition of JAB-26766 was evaluated in multiple cancer cells by CTG viability assay (6 days of incubation). B-D. CXCL10, IFIT1, MX1 mRNA of NCI-H1373 cells was detected by qPCR after treatment with JAB-26766 for 24 hours.

JAB-26766 induces ISG expression and suppresses tumor growth *in vivo*

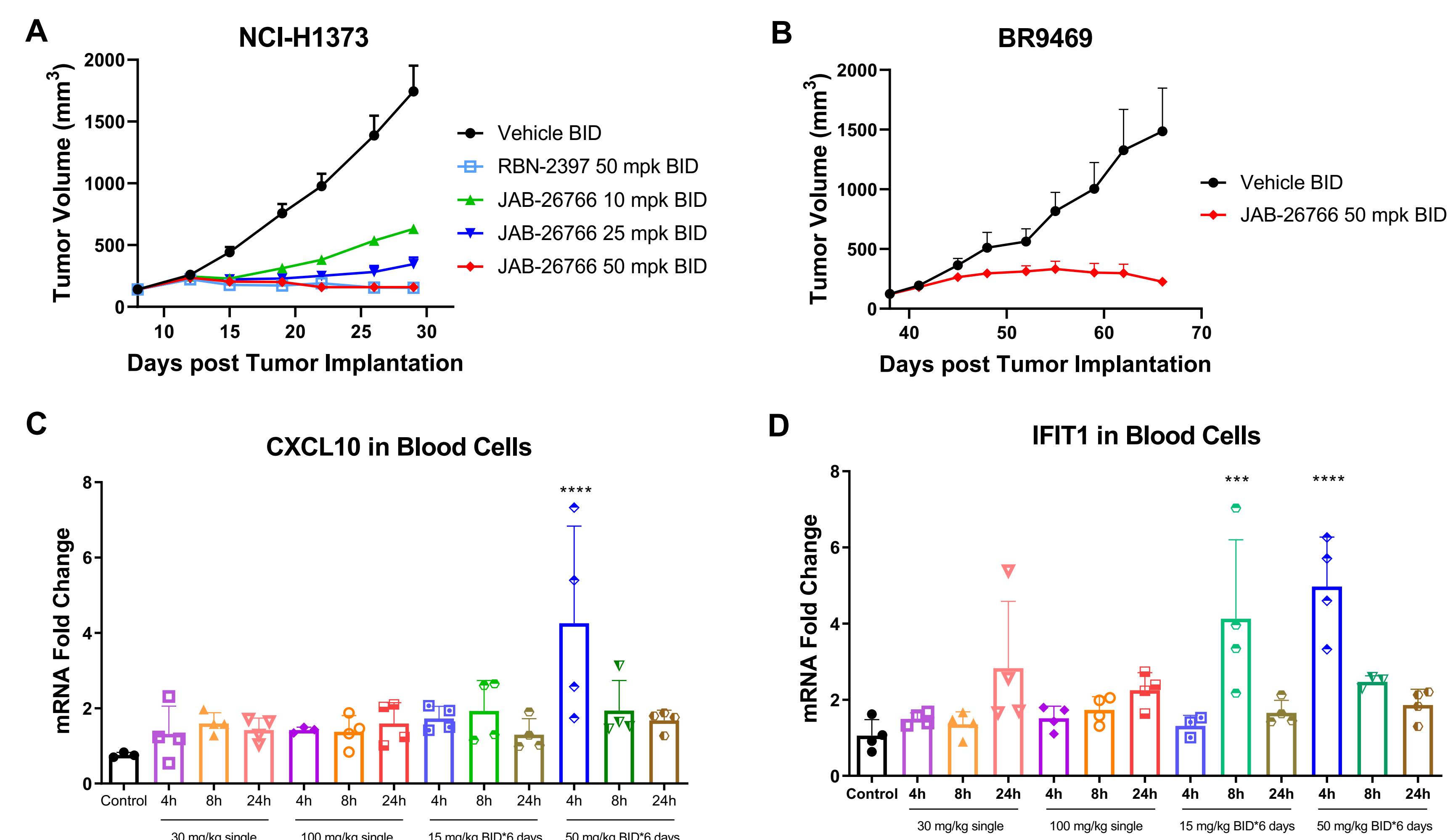


Figure 4. JAB-26766 induces ISG expression and suppresses tumor growth *in vivo*. A-B. Tumor volume change during the treatment of JAB-26766 at indicated *p.o.* doses in NCI-H1373 NSCLC xenograft model and BR9469 breast cancer PDX model. 6 mice per group in NCI-H1373 model and 3 mice per group in BR9469 model. C-D. Fold change of CXCL10 and IFIT1 mRNA in blood cells of mice bearing NCI-H1373 tumor by real-time PCR.

PK/PD correlation of JAB-26766

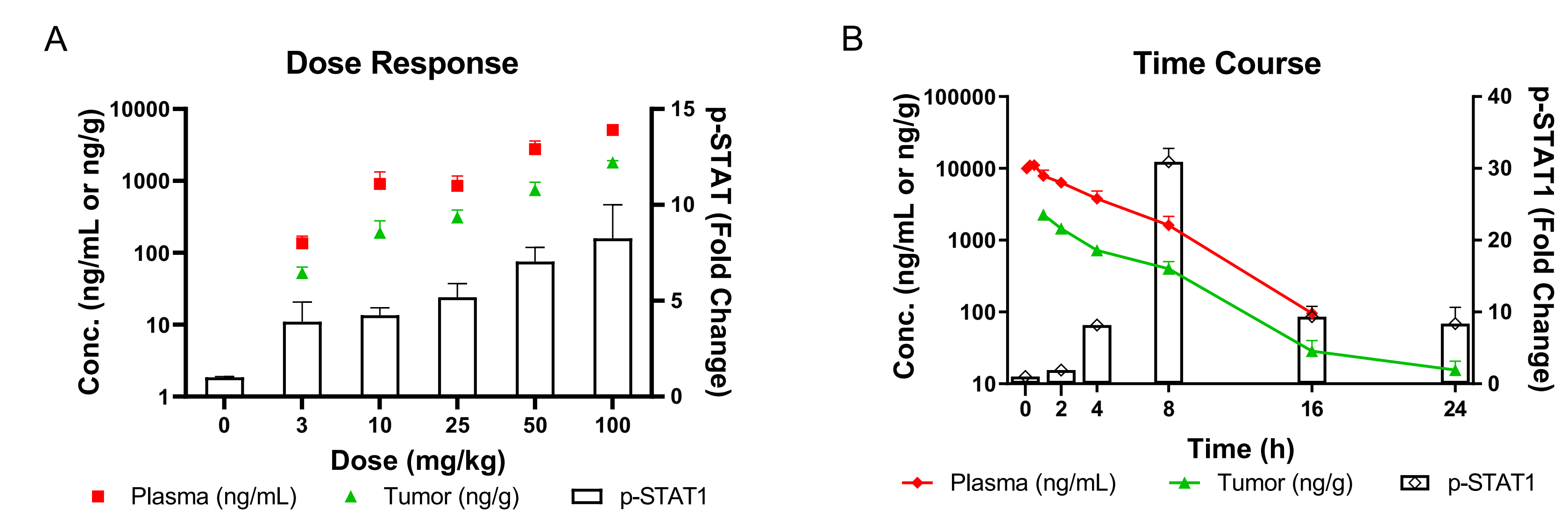


Figure 5. PK/PD correlation of JAB-26766 in NCI-H1373 xenograft model. A. JAB-26766 was administered at single doses, 3, 10, 25, 50 and 100 mg/kg, *p.o.* in NCI-H1373 model. Plasma and tumor tissue were collected 4 hours post-dose to assess PD (pSTAT1^{Tyr701}) and PK (drug concentration). B. JAB-26766 was administered at a single dose, 25 mg/kg, *p.o.* in NCI-H1373 model. Plasma and tumor tissue were collected at indicated time post-dose to assess PD (pSTAT1^{Tyr701}) and PK (drug concentration).

Reference

- Laura, M.P., et al., Nucleic Acids Res, 2013;41(3):1604-21.
- Tim, J. W., et al., Cell Chem Biol, 2020;27(7):877-887.
- Lavanya, P.P., et al., Elife, 2021;10:e60481.

Acknowledgment

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Combinational study of JAB-26766 *in vitro*

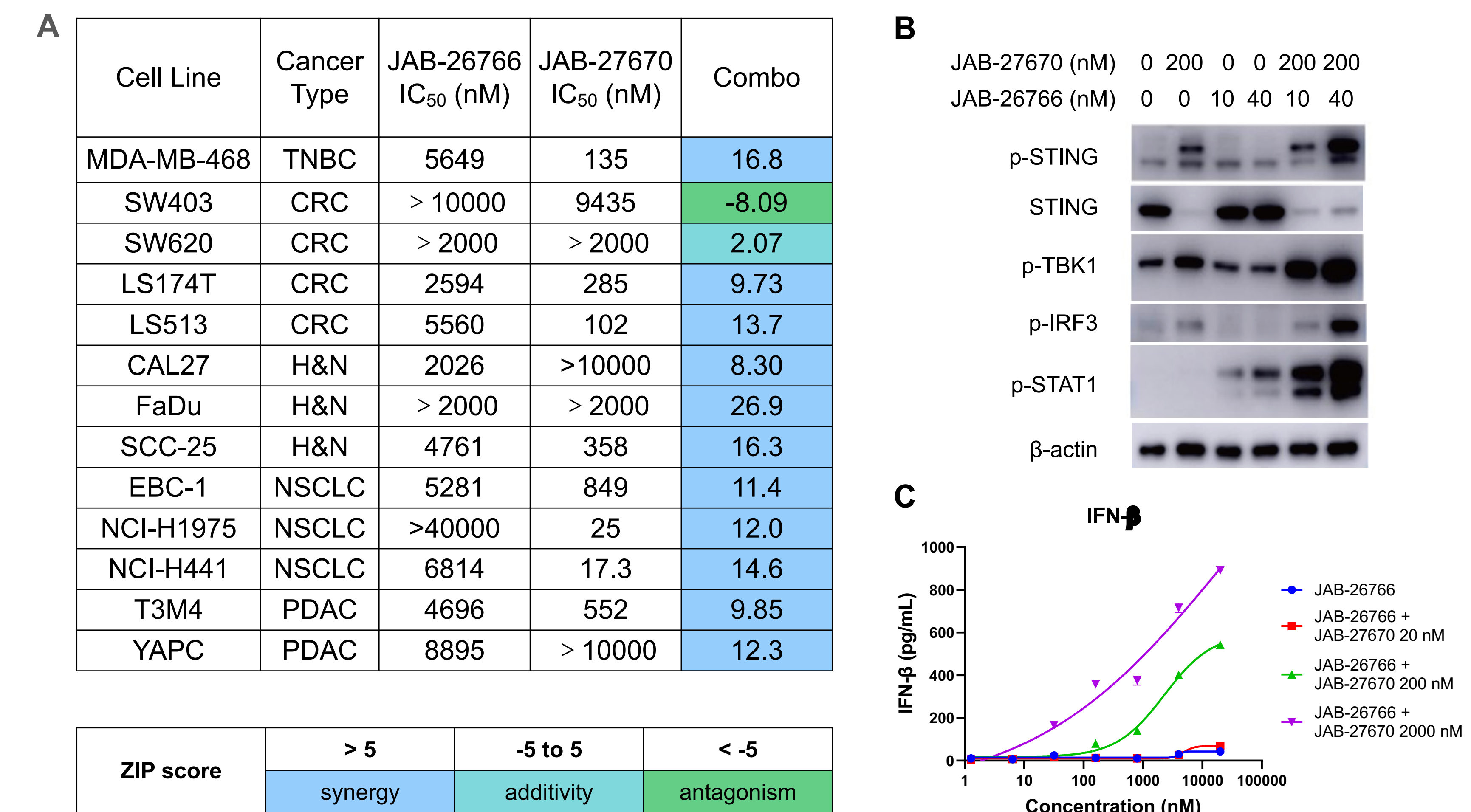


Figure 6. *In vitro* efficacy of JAB-26766 in combination with STING agonist JAB-27670. A. Synergistic score of JAB-26766 and JAB-27670 combination in multiple cancer cell lines. TNBC: triple-negative breast cancer; CRC: colorectal cancer; H&N, head and neck cancer; NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer; PDAC, pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma. B. Activation of STING pathway by JAB-26766 and JAB-27670 combination. C. Increased IFN-β secretion of NCI-H1373 cells induced by JAB-26766 and JAB-27670 combination detected by HTRF.

JAB-26766 in combination with JAB-27670 or anti-PD-1 mAb results in enhanced *in vivo* anti-tumor effects

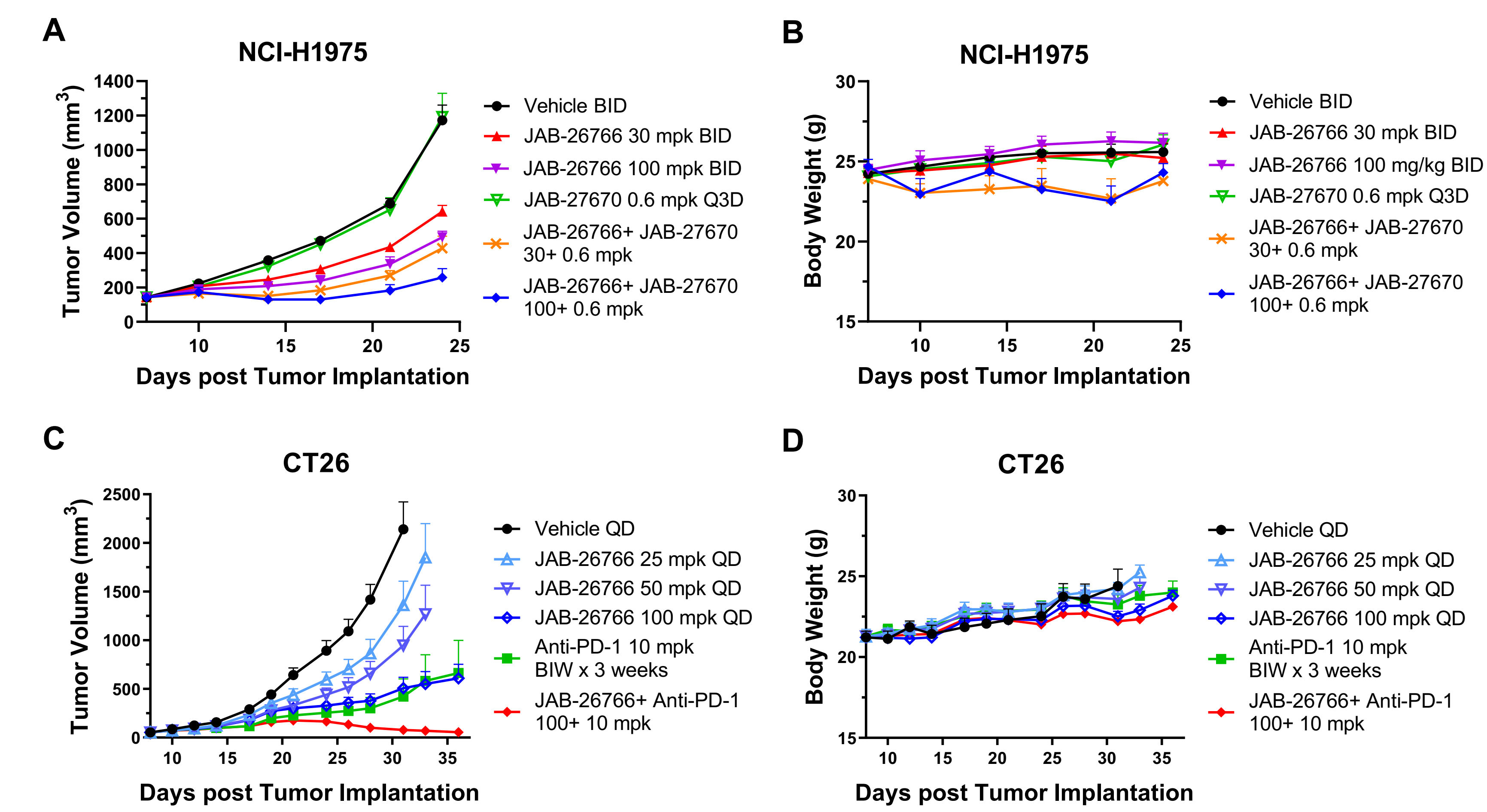


Figure 7. *In vivo* anti-tumor activities of JAB-26766 in combination with STING agonist JAB-27670 or anti-PD-1 mAb. A-B. Tumor volume (A) and body weight (B) during the treatment of JAB-26766 in combination with JAB-27670 in NCI-H1975 xenograft model. JAB-26766 at 30, 100 mg/kg, *p.o.*, BID and JAB-27670 at 0.6 mg/kg, *p.o.*, Q3D, 6 mice per group. C-D. Tumor volume (C) and body weight (D) during the treatment of JAB-26766 in combination with anti-PD-1 mAb in CT26 syngeneic model. JAB-26766 at 25, 50, 100 mg/kg, *p.o.*, QD and anti-PD-1 mAb at 10 mg/kg, *i.p.*, BIW x 3 weeks. All groups were co-dosed with 1-ABT (1-aminobenzotriazole), a cytochrome P450 inhibitor, to increase mouse exposure to drugs, 9 mice per group.

Conclusions

- JAB-26766 is a potent, orally bioavailable PARP7 inhibitor with >1800-fold selectivity on PARP7 over PARP2.
- JAB-26766 efficiently induces IFN-β secretion and STAT1 phosphorylation, and enhances the expression of IFN-stimulated genes (ISGs) in tumor cells and blood cells.
- JAB-26766 exposure shows strong relationship with STAT1 phosphorylation in both time- and dose-dependent manners.
- JAB-26766 as a single agent shows potent *in vivo* anti-tumor activities, which can be further enhanced through combination with STING agonist JAB-26766 or anti-PD-1 mAb.

