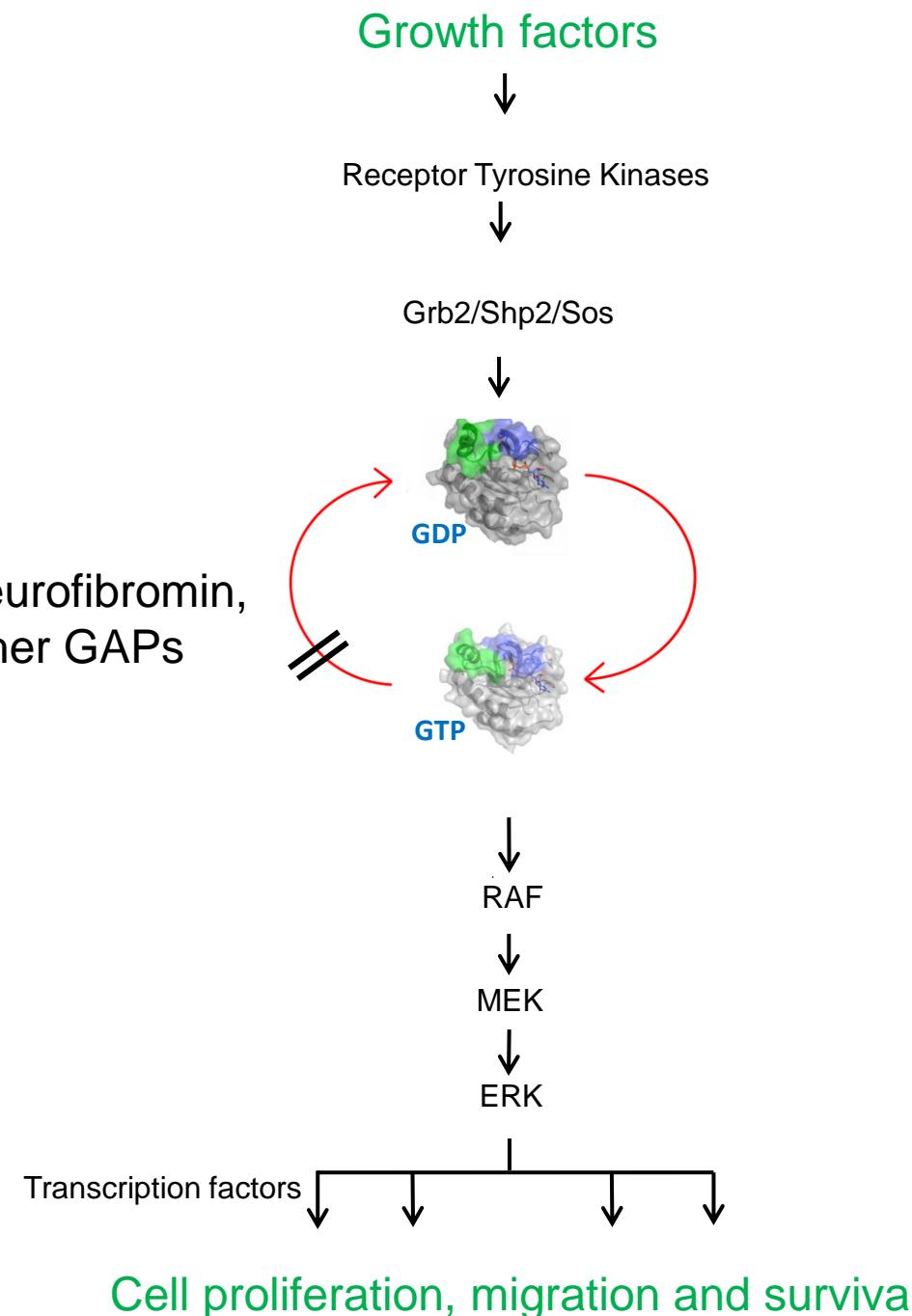
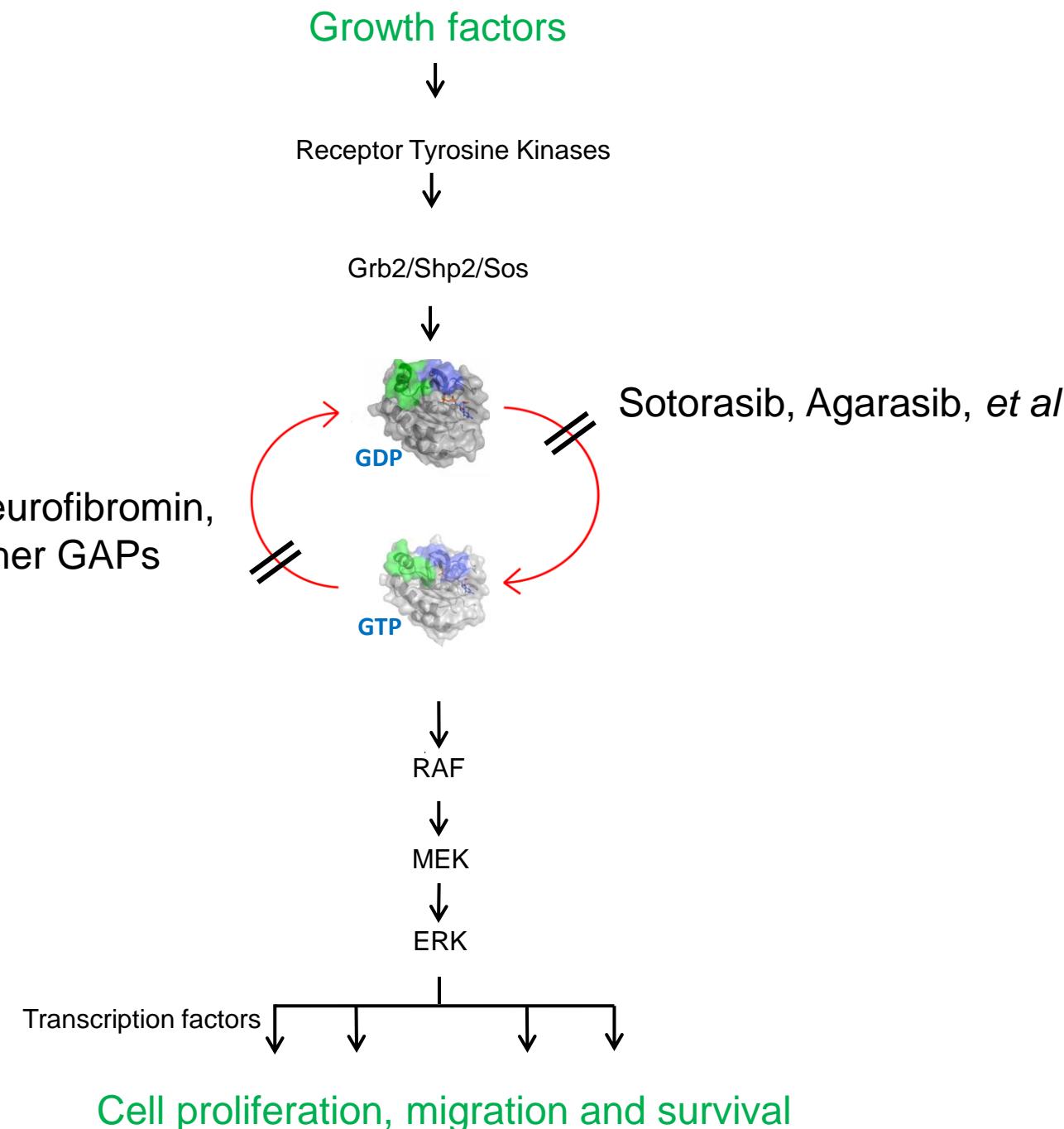


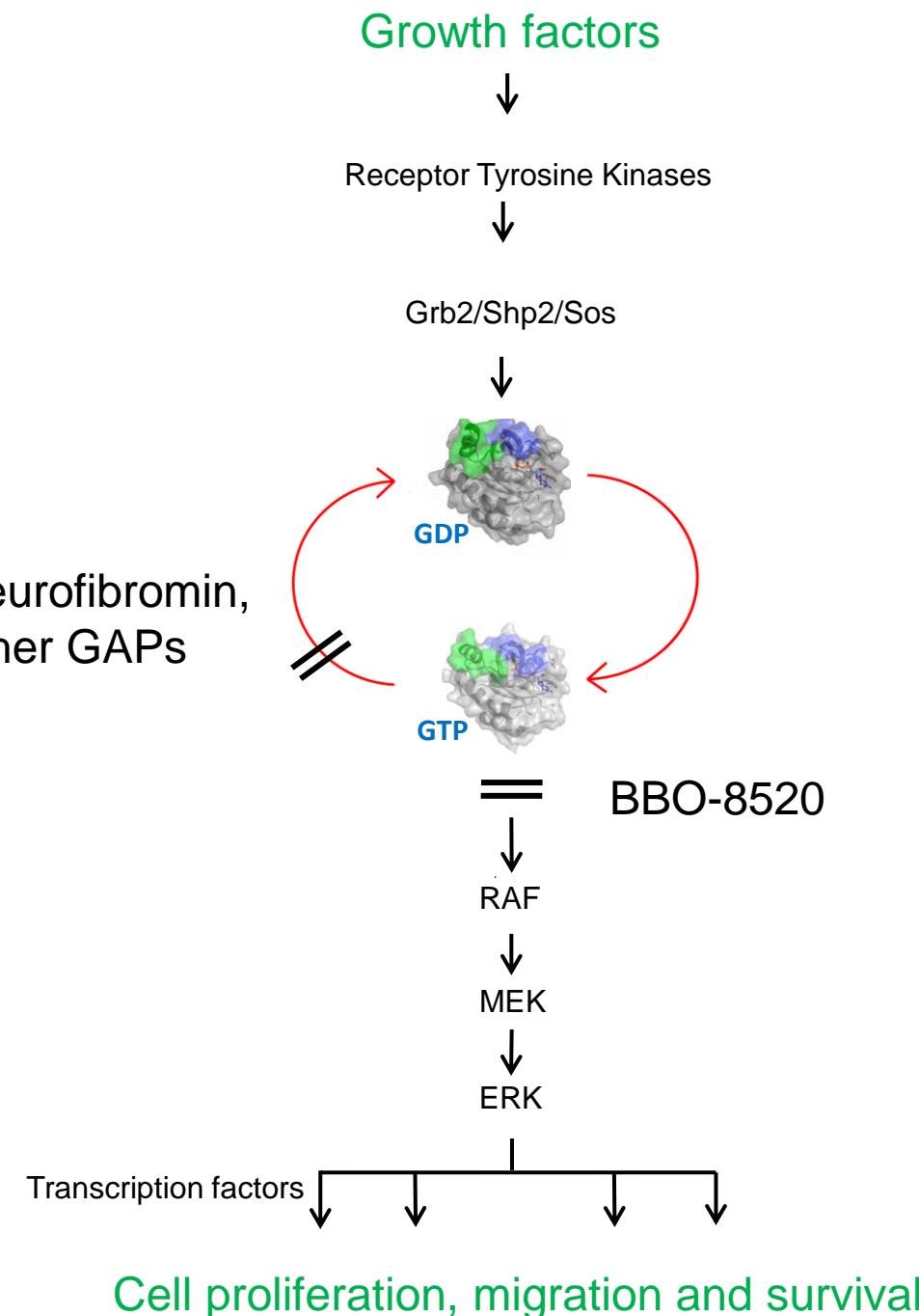


RAS Initiative update: Taking our drugs to the clinic

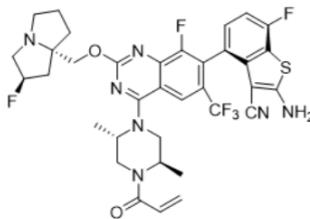
July 10 2024 FNLAC meeting



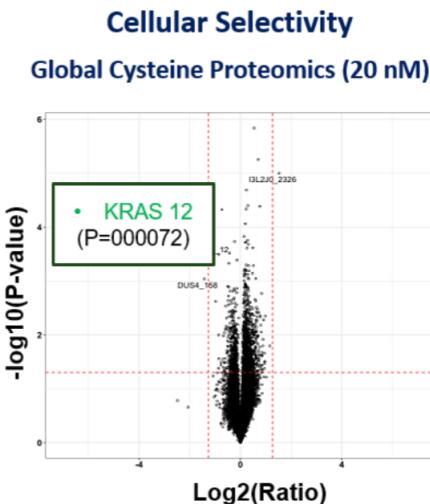
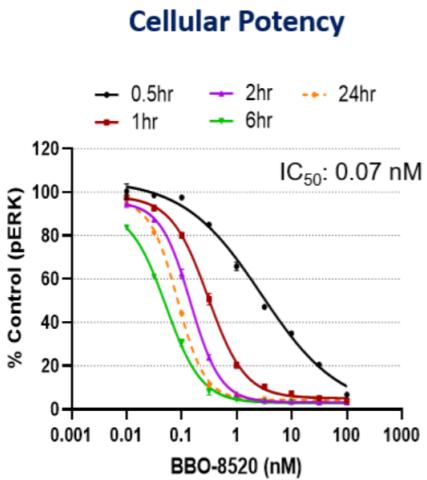




BBO-8520: A covalent G12C inhibitor that binds the GTP state



Assay NCI-H358	BBO-8520
Ki/Kinact	43,000 M ⁻¹ s ⁻¹
pERK	0.07 nM
3D viability	0.04 nM
ED _{50/90}	0.6 / 1.6 mg/kg
>50% CR	10 mg/kg



Frederick
National Lab



Anna Maciag

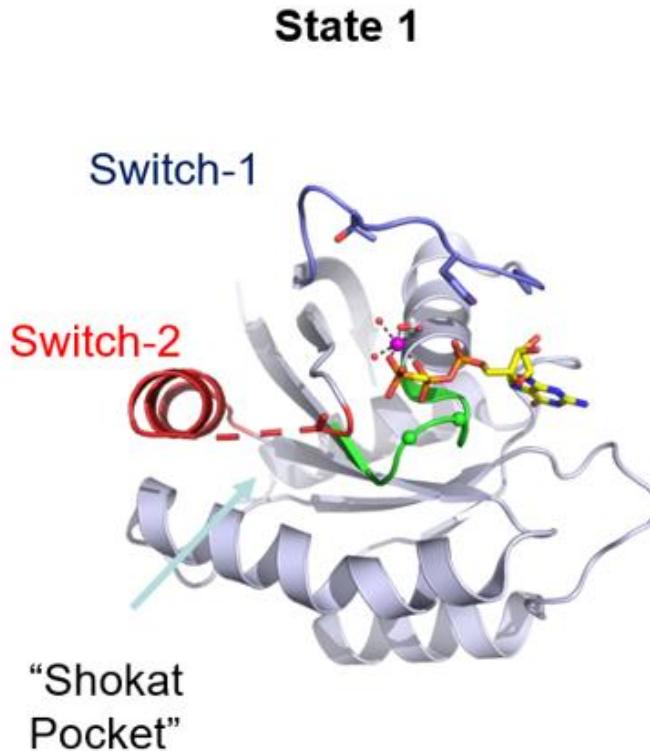
Patrick Alexander	Dana Rabara
Bill Bocik	Megan Rigby
Albert Chan	Alok Sharma
Daniel Czyzyk	Dhirendra Simanshu
Caroline DeHart	Swapnil Singh
John-Paul Denson	Brian Smith
Sathiya Dharmiaah	Thomas Sova
Robert D'ippolito	Andy Stephen
Marcin Dyba	Monalisa Swain
Dominic Esposito	David Turner
William Gillette	Jayasudhan Yerabolu
Claudia Haywood	RAS Reagent Research Team
Erik Larsen	Dwight Nissley
Tao Liao	Anna Maciag
Roger Ma	Frank McCormick



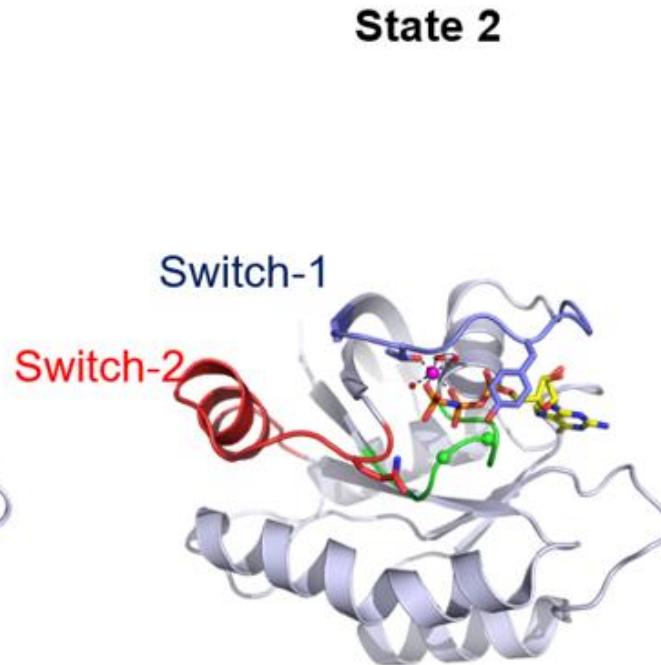
Olga Botvinnik	Sunyoung Lee	Kyle Sullivan	Felice Lightstone
Howard Chang	Ken Lin	Keshi Wang	Yue Yang
Tony Chen	Sadaf Mehdizadeh	Paul Wehn	
Nathan Collett	Mike Monteith	James Winter	
Robert Czerwinski	Rick Panicucci	Rui Xu	
Sofia Donovan	Erin Riegler	Maggie Yandell-Zhao	
Ferdie Evangelista	James Rizzi	Cathy Zhang	
Cindy Feng	Saman Setoodeh	Zuhui Zhang	
Siyu Feng	Jin Shu	Eli Wallace	
Lijuan Fu	Devansh Singh	Bin Wang	
Jennifer Gansert	Kanchan Singh		
Foster Gonsalves	Kerstin Sinkevicius		
Victoria Hodson	Carlos Stahlhut		
Jin Ju	James Stice		



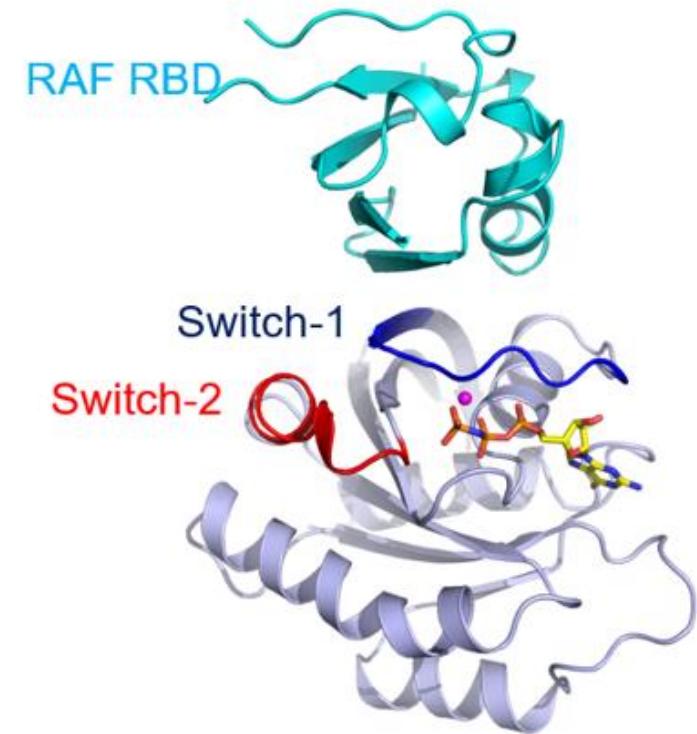
GTP-bound RAS proteins can exist in 2 states



KRAS-GMPPCP
(PDB: 5UK9)

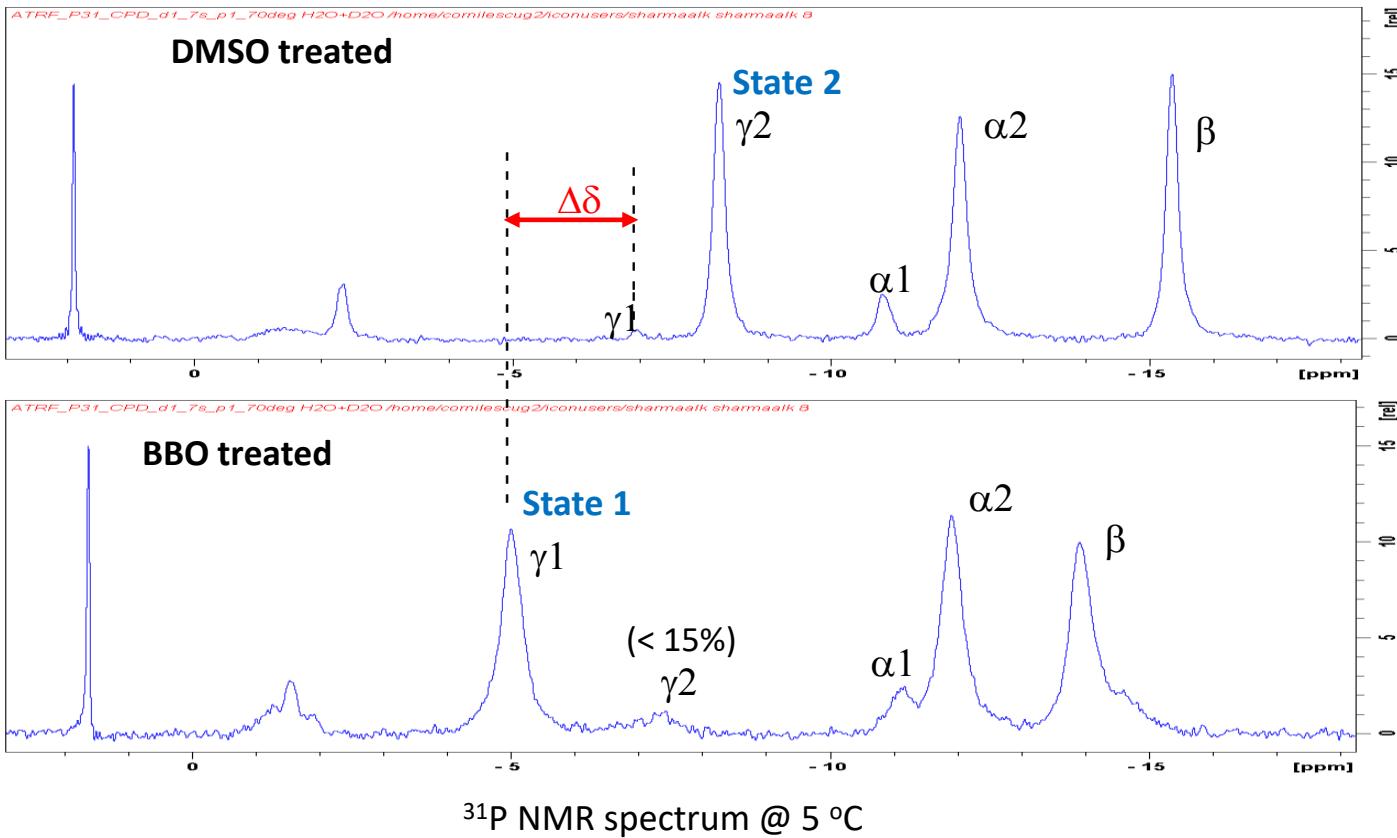


KRAS-GMPPNP
(PDB: 6VC8)



Simanshu

Trapping KRAS.GTP in State 1



γ_1 population increases from < 5% to > 85% upon binding

ARTICLE IN PRESS

JBC COMMUNICATION

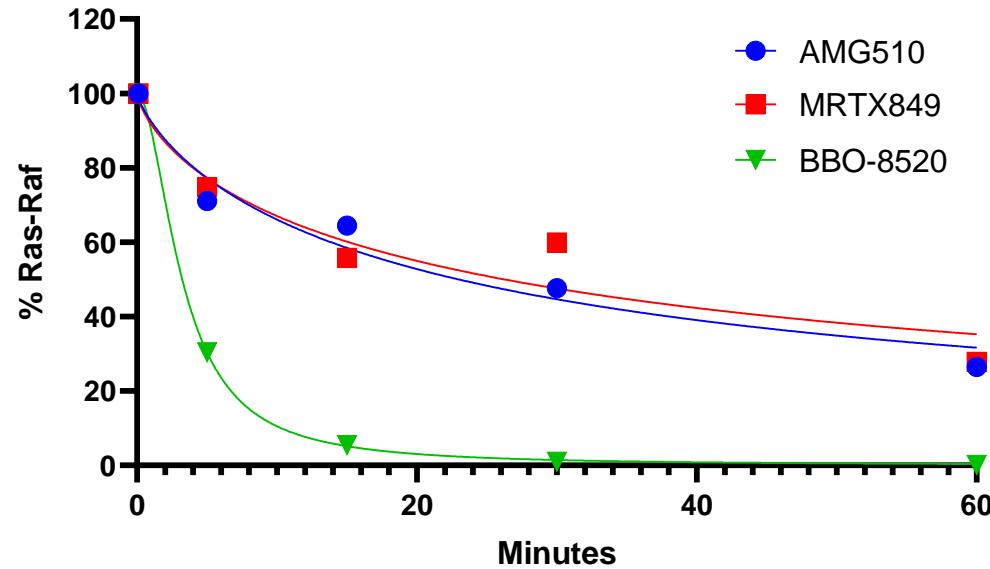
Revealing the mechanism of action of a first-in-class covalent inhibitor of KRASG12C (ON) and other functional properties of oncogenic KRAS by ^{31}P NMR

Received for publication, September 18, 2023, and in revised form, December 27, 2023. Published, Papers in Press, xxx,
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbc.2024.105650>

Alok K. Sharma¹ Jun Pai², Yue Yang², Marcin Dyba², Brian Smith¹, Dana Rabara², Erik Larsen¹, Felice C. Lightstone², Dominic Esposito², Andrew G. Stephen², Bin Wang², Pedro J. Beltran², Eli Wallace³, Dwight V. Nissley², Frank McCormick^{2,4}, and Anna E. Macia^{2*}

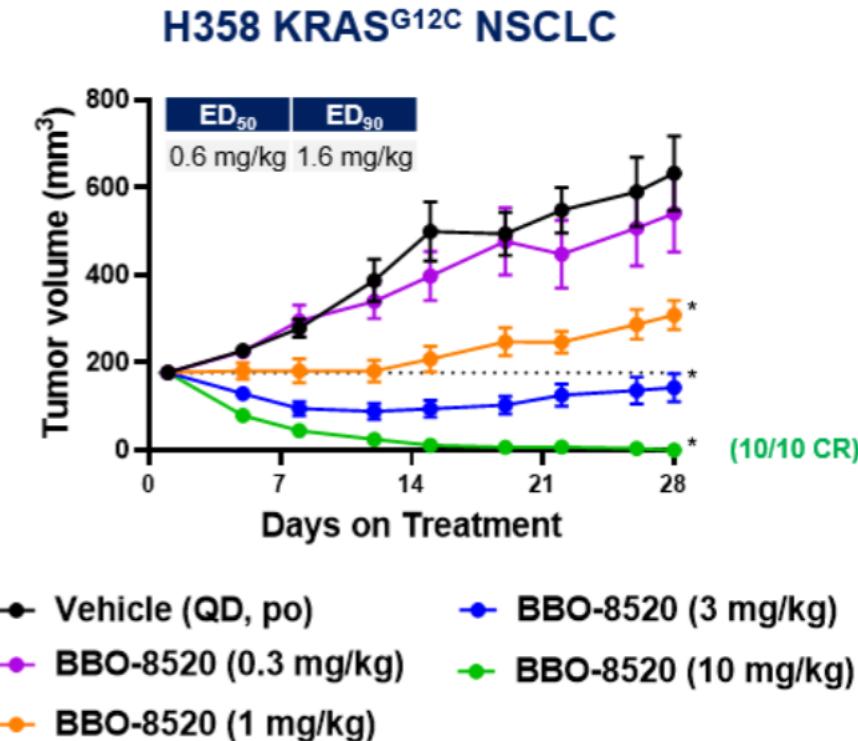
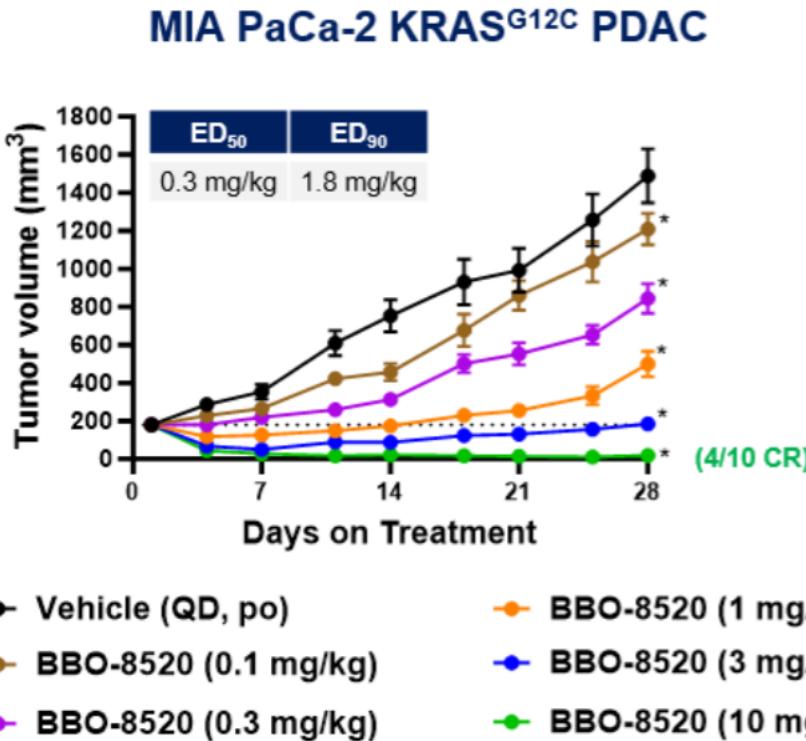


Rapid target engagement in cells





Complete responses in xenograft models

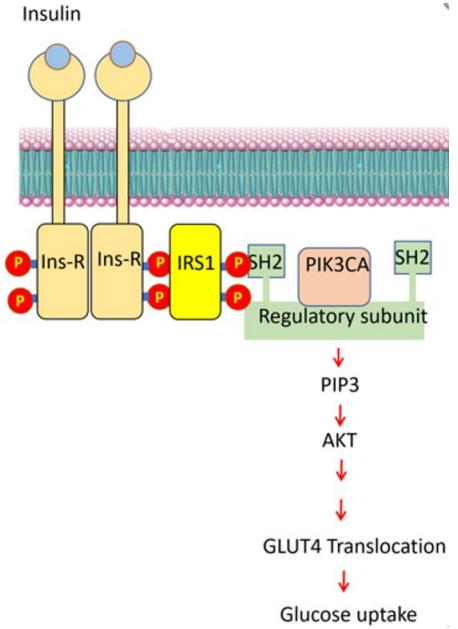


*RMANOVA, p<0.01 vs Vehicle

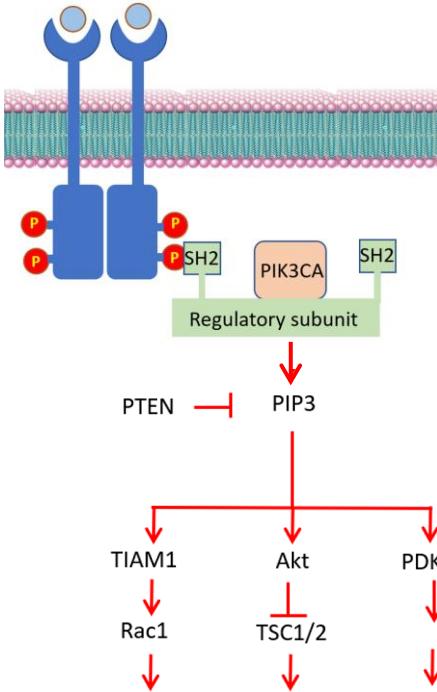


Activation of PI 3' kinase by growth factors and RAS

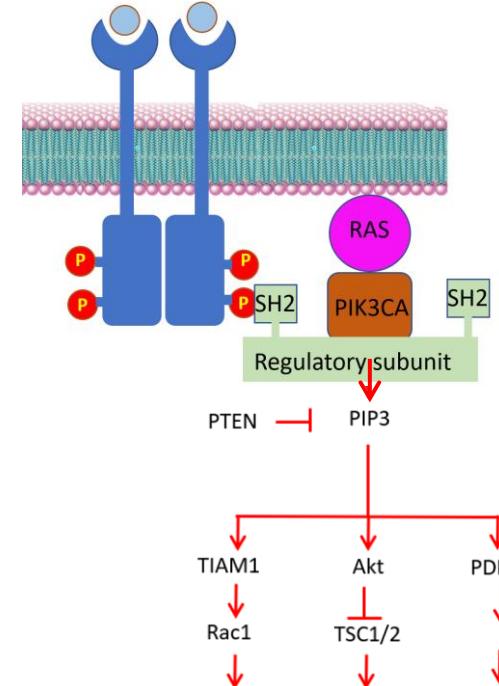
Insulin Receptor



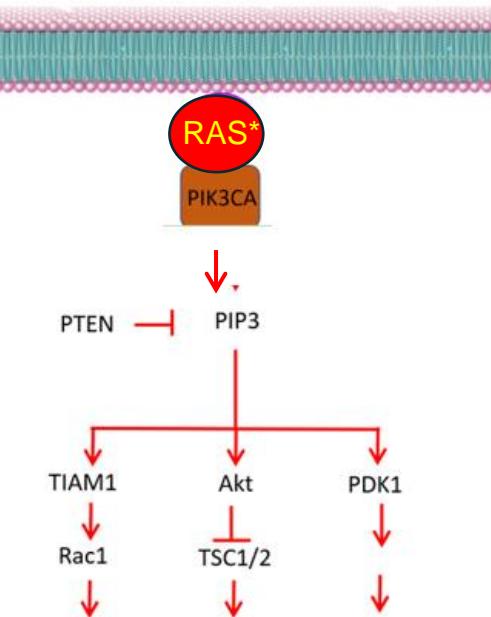
Normal RTK



Development,
Angiogenesis,
Oncogenesis

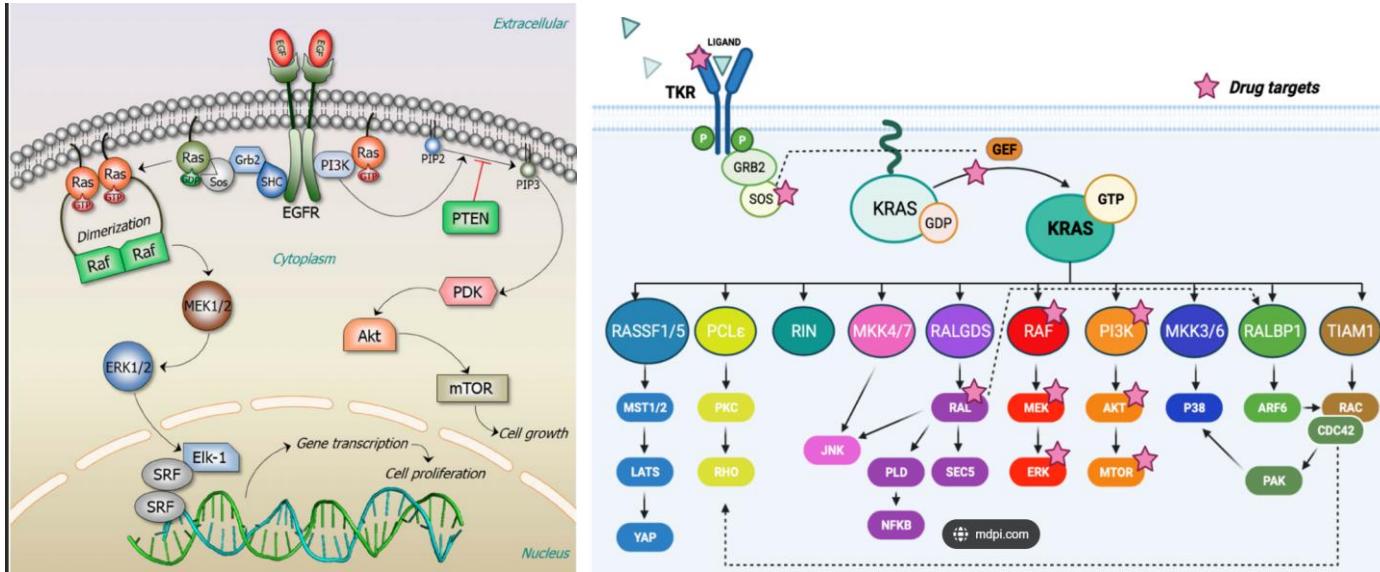


Oncogenic KRAS



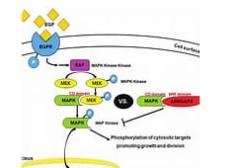


Is PI3' kinase a KRAS effector?



MAPK and PI3K/AKT pathways

KRAS is a GTPase that functions as an on/off switch that alternates between an active GTP-bound and an inactive GDP-bound state, regulated by GAPs and GEFs, such as Sos1. This oncogene regulates several effector pathways, including the **MAPK and PI3K/AKT pathways**.



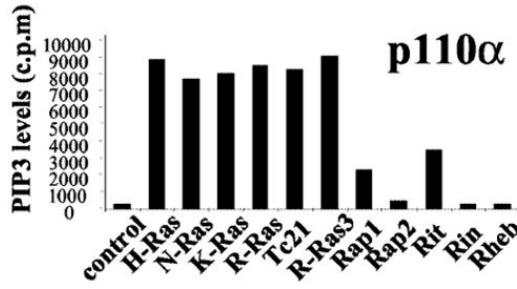
ChatGPT



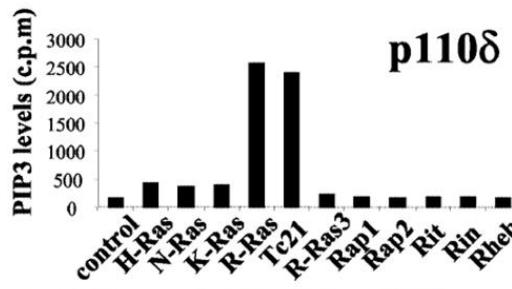
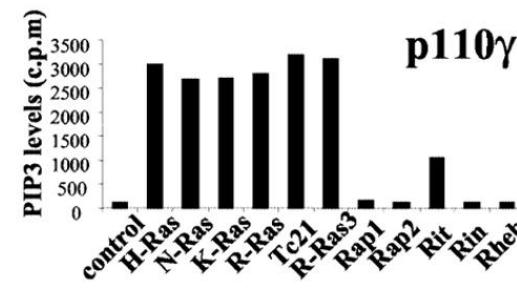
Oncogenic RAS proteins can activate PI 3' kinases

Tc21 = RRAS2
R-RAS3 = MRAS

4948 RODRIGUEZ-VICIANA ET AL.



MOL. CELL. BIOL.



p110 β

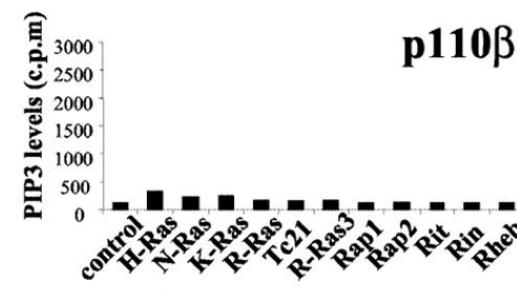


FIG. 3. Activation of class I PI3Ks by RGFs. Constitutively active RGFs were cotransfected into 293T cells with PI3K isoforms. Two days after transfection, cells were labeled with [32 P]orthophosphate, and total cellular PIP3 levels were measured by high-pressure liquid chromatography. The levels of PI(4,5)P₂ were standardized to 200,000 cpm. Results shown are representative of at least three independent experiments.

MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR BIOLOGY, June 2004, p. 4943–4954
0270-7306/04/\$08.00 + 0 DOI: 10.1128/MCB.24.11.4943-4954.2004
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Vol. 24, No. 11

Signaling Specificity by Ras Family GTPases Is Determined by the Full Spectrum of Effectors They Regulate

Pablo Rodriguez-Viciano, Celine Sabatier, and Frank McCormick*

Cancer Research Institute and Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of California,



The Role of RAS-PI 3' kinase in cancer

Binding of Ras to Phosphoinositide 3-Kinase p110 α Is Required for Ras-Driven Tumorigenesis in Mice

Surbhi Gupta,^{1,4} Antoine R. Ramjaun,^{1,4} Paula Haiko,³ Yihua Wang,¹ Patricia H. Warne,¹ Barbara Nicke,¹ Emma Nye,² Gordon Stamp,² Kari Alitalo,³ and Julian Downward^{1,*}

Cell Reports
Report

Disruption of the Interaction of RAS with PI 3-Kinase Induces Regression of EGFR-Mutant-Driven Lung Cancer

Miguel M. Murillo,^{1,2} Sareena Rana,¹ Bradley Spencer-Dene,² Emma Nye,² Gordon Stamp,² and Julian Downward^{1,2,3,*}

¹Institute of Cancer Research, 237 Fulham Road, London SW3 6JB, UK

²Francis Crick Institute, 1 Midland Road, London NW1 1AT, UK

LETTERS

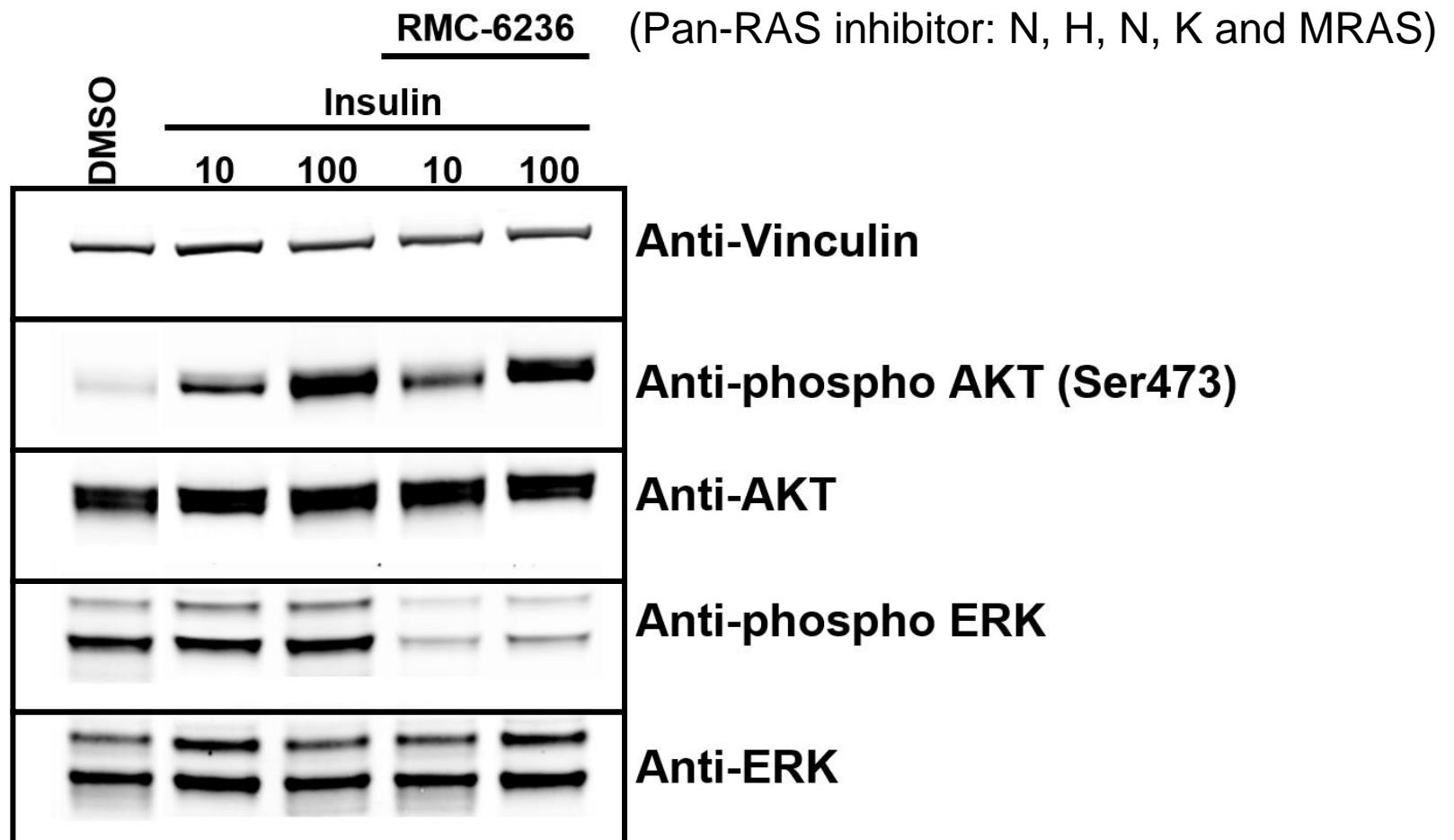
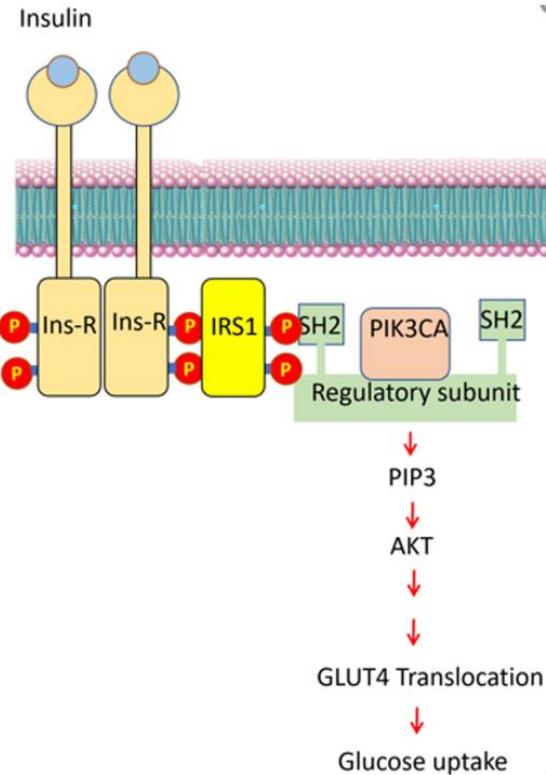
nature
cell biology

Input from Ras is required for maximal PI(3)K signalling in *Drosophila*

Mariam H. Orme¹, Saif Alrubaie¹, Gemma L. Bradley¹, Cherryl D. Walker¹ and Sally J. Leevers^{1,2}



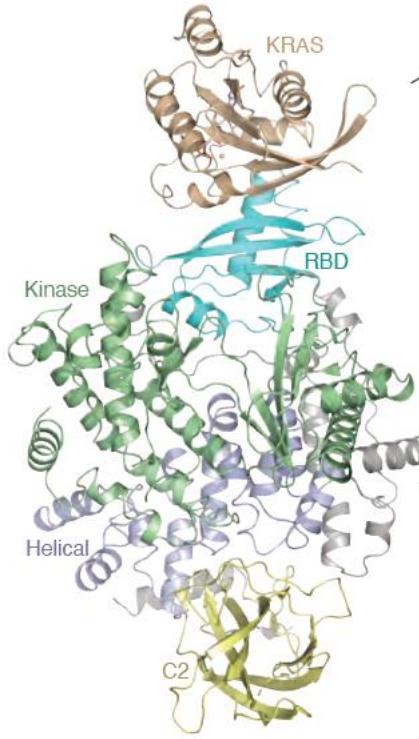
Insulin does not depend on canonical RAS proteins to activate PI 3' kinase



Differentiated L6 myocytes



BBIO-10203 (The Breaker) prevents RAS proteins binding to PI 3' kinase α



Assay	BBO-10203
PI3K α MALDI-TOF MS (% modified)	15 / 30 / 120 / 240 min
ITC PI3K α RBD	KRAS/HRAS/NRAS
BRET IC ₅₀ (nM)	PI3K α :KRAS / PI3K $\alpha^{c/s}$:KRAS
Target Engagement IC ₅₀ (nM)	BT474
pAKT IC ₅₀ (nM)	BT474 / KYSE-410*
pAKT IC ₅₀ (nM) inactive isomer	BT474 / KYSE-410
Kinact/KI (M ⁻¹ /S ⁻¹)	BT474
3D Viability IC ₅₀ (nM)	BT474/KYSE-410*

Dhirendra K. Simanshu^{1*}, Rui Xu^{2*}, James Stice², Daniel J. Czyzyl¹, Siyu Feng², John-Paul Denson¹, Erin Rieger², Yue Yang², Ming Chen², Sofia Donovan¹, Brian P. Smith¹, Maria Abreu-Blanco¹, Cindy Feng², Lijuan Fu², Dana Rabara², Lucy C Young², Marcin Dyba², Wupeng Yan¹, Ken Liu², Samar Ghorbanpoorvalukolaei², Erik K. Larsen¹, Wafa Malik², Allison Champagne², Katie Parker², Cathy Zhang², Dominic Esposito¹, David M. Turner², Felice C. Lightstone², Bin Wang², Paul M. Wehn², Keshi Wang², Andrew G. Stphen¹, Anna E. Macia¹, Aaron N. Hata², Kerstin Sinkevicius², Dwight V. Nissley¹, Eli M. Wallace², Frank McCormick^{1,2}, Pedro J. Beltran²

¹NCI RAS Initiative, Cancer Research Technology Program, Frederick National Laboratory for Cancer Research, Leidos Biomedical Research, Inc., Frederick, MD, USA; ²BridgeBio Pharma, Inc., San Francisco, CA, USA; ³Physical and Life Sciences Directorate, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, CA, USA; ⁴Helen Diller Family Comprehensive Cancer Center, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, CA, USA; ⁵Massachusetts General Hospital Cancer Center, Boston, MA, USA, and Department of Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA, USA.

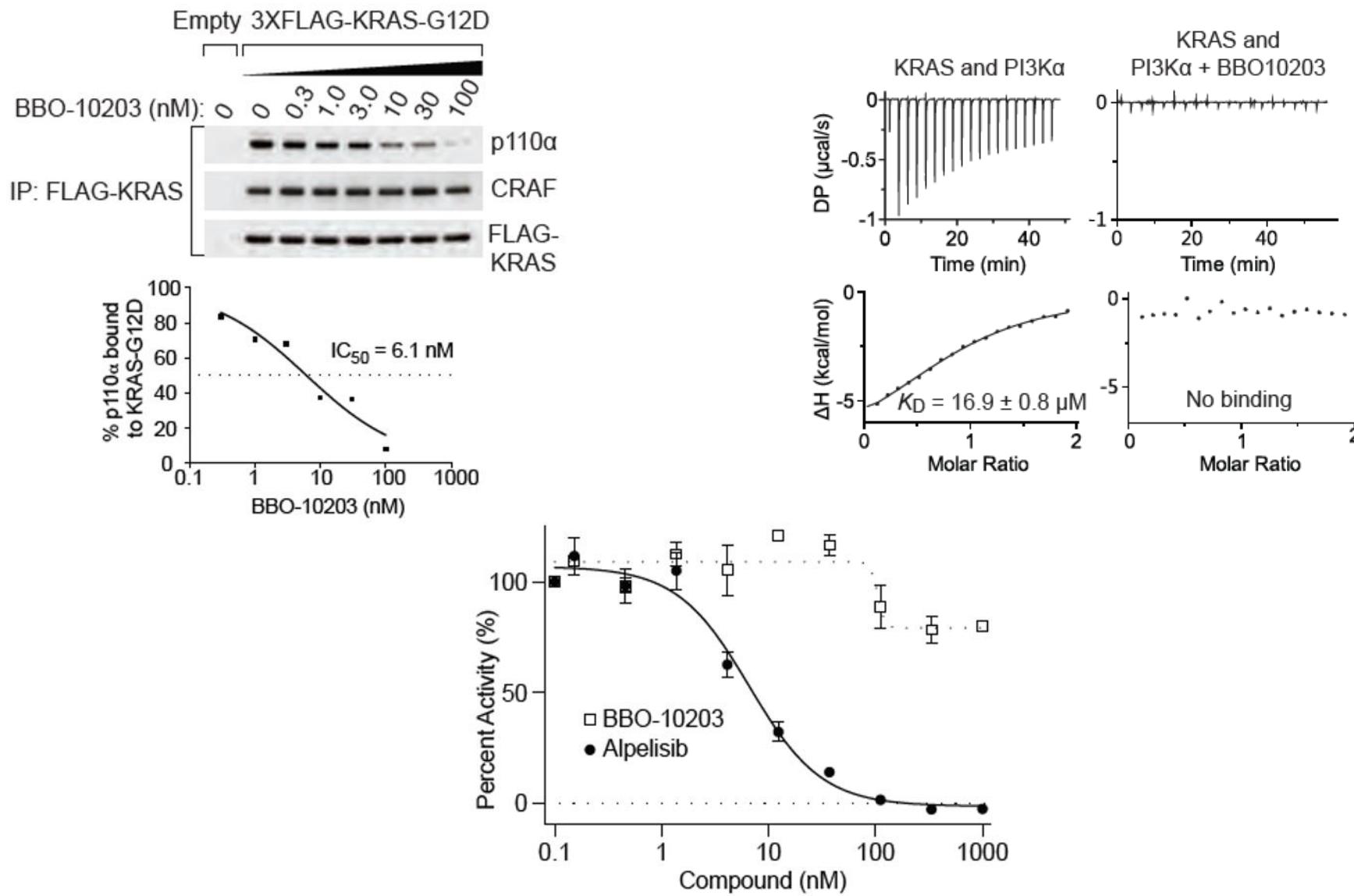
*Co-first authors.



Dhirendra
Simanshu

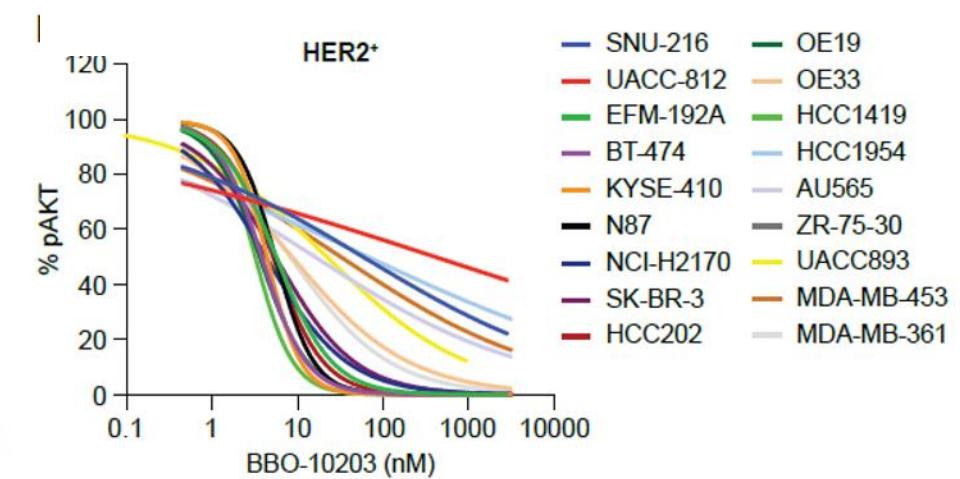
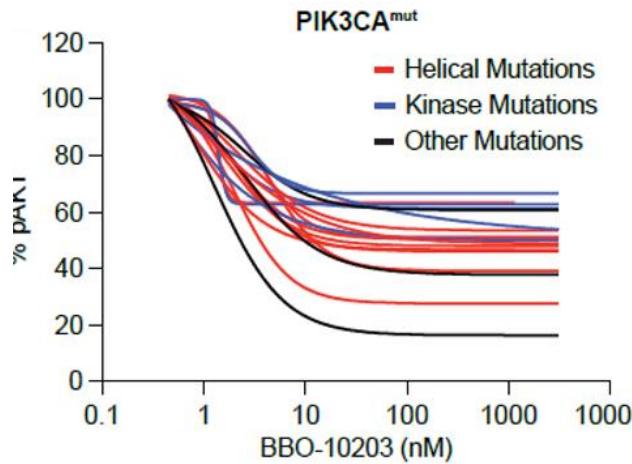
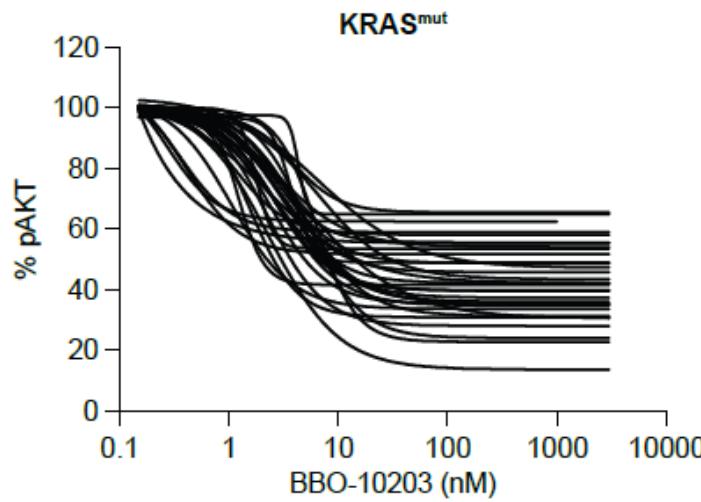
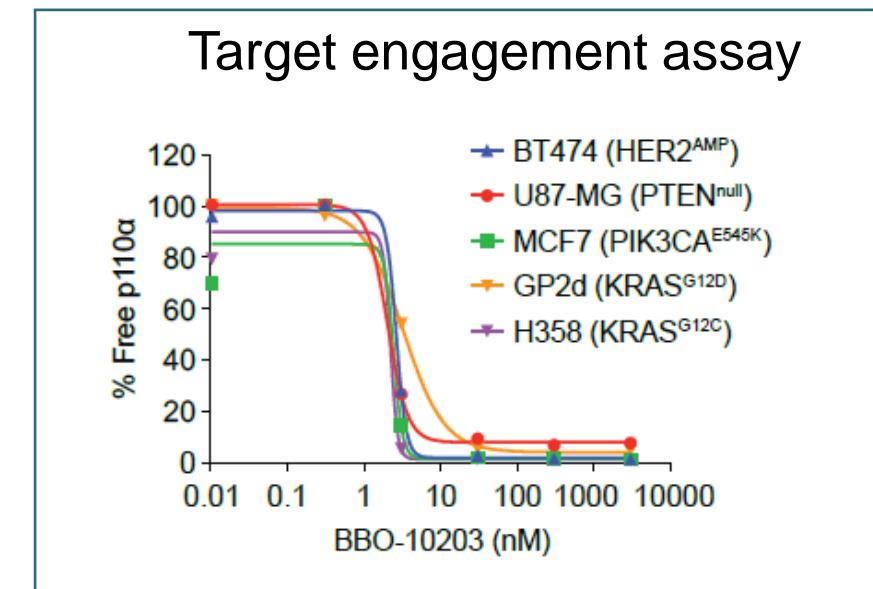
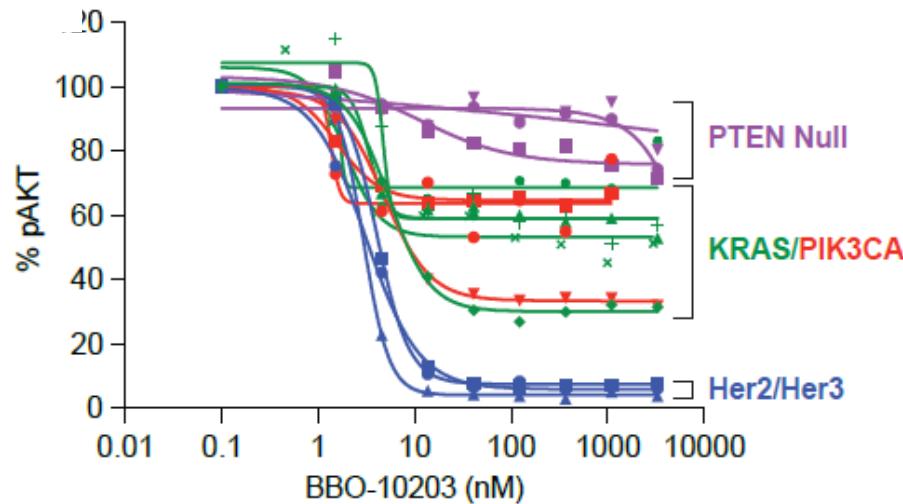


The Breaker blocks RAS binding to PI3Ka, but does not inhibit kinase activity



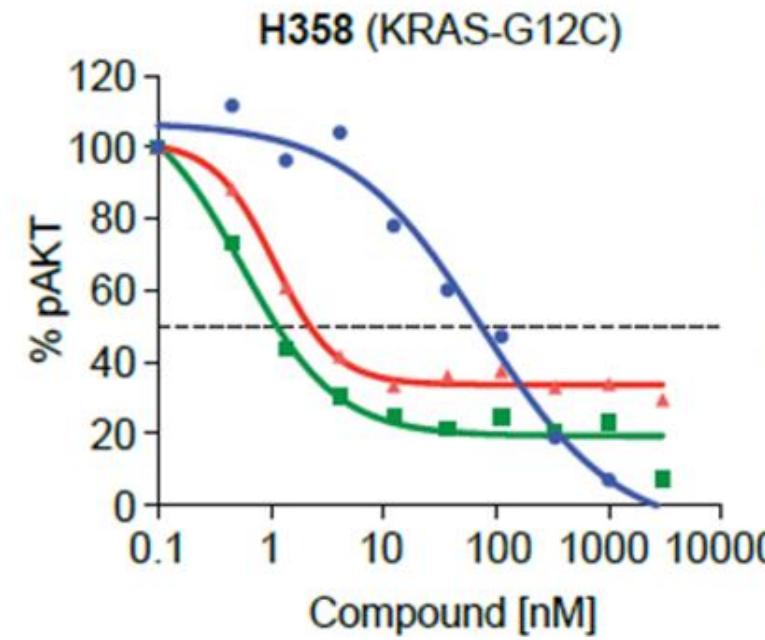
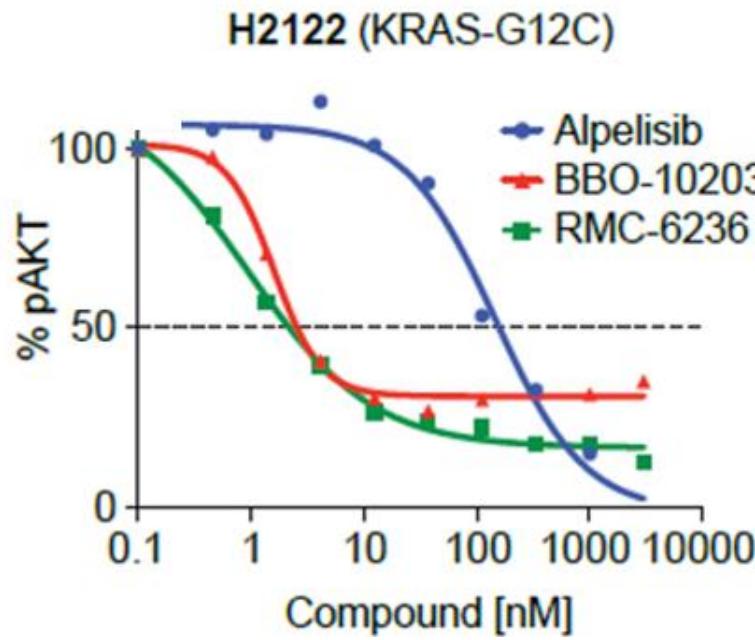


Effects of The Breaker on different genotypes



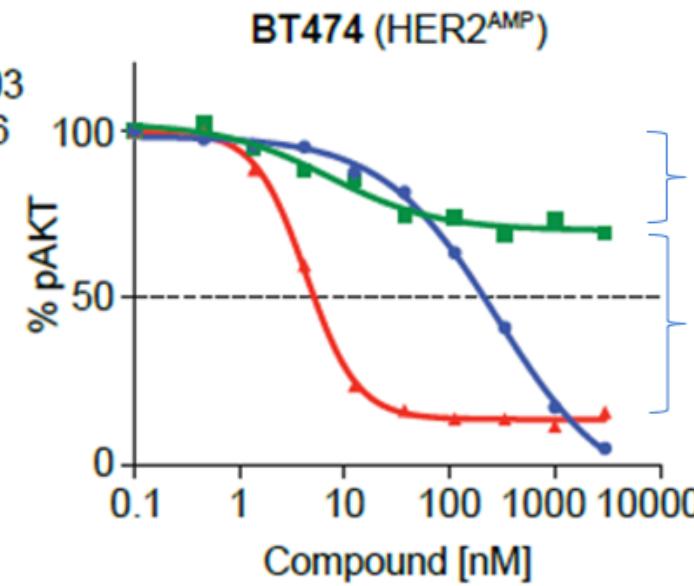
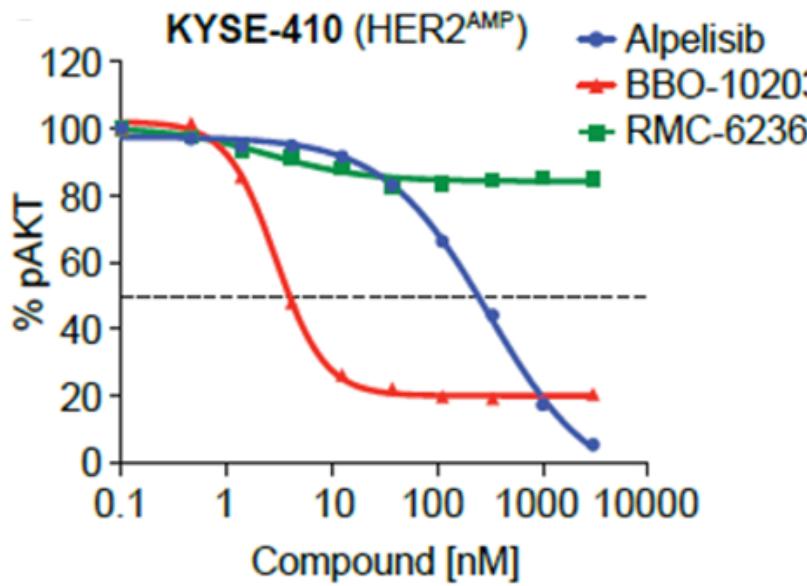


Most of the PI3' kinase α activity in KRAS mutant cells comes from RAS



RMC-6236 inhibits HRAS, NRAS, KRAS and MRAS

Most of the PI3' kinase α activity in HER2+ cells comes from something else

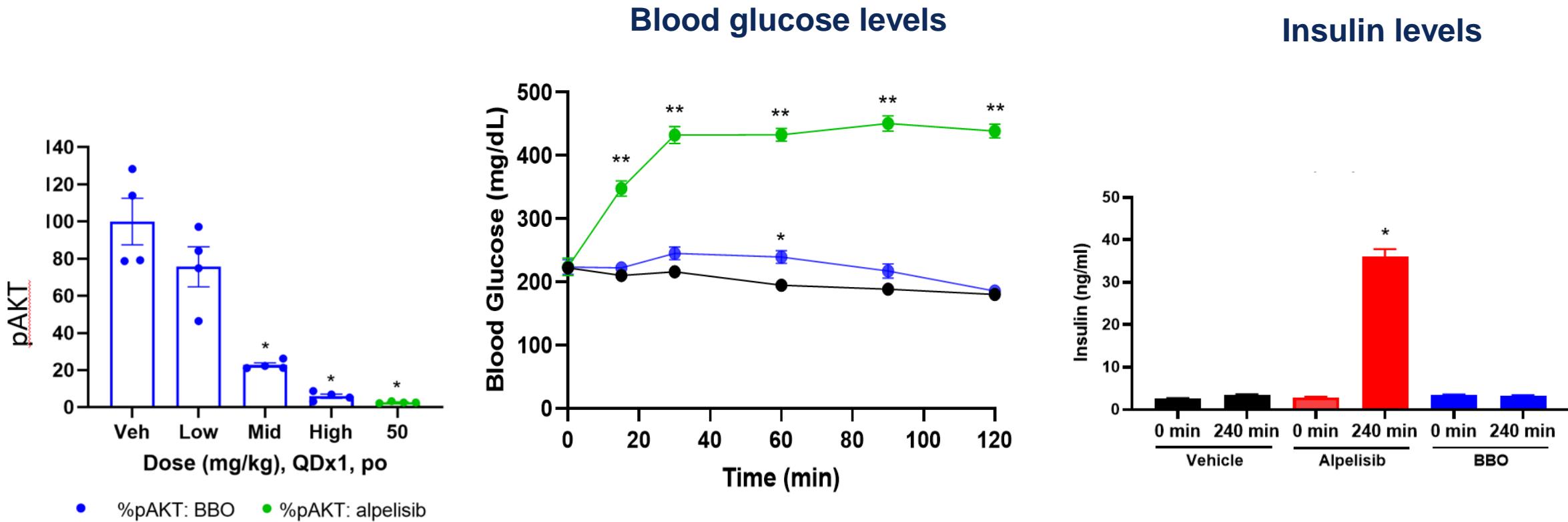


PI3K α from H, N, K or MRAS

PI3K α from ????



pAKT inhibition in vivo without induction of hyperglycemia

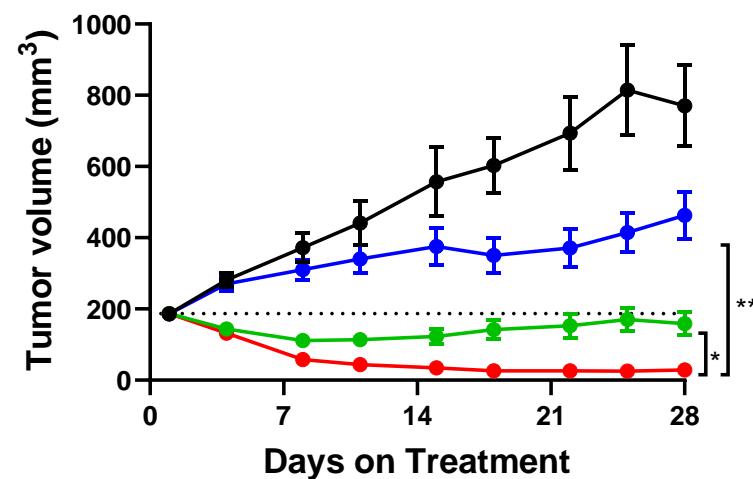


Dose response: One-way ANOVA with Tukey's test vs vehicle * $p<0.0001$. Blood glucose levels: One-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test vs vehicle: * $p<0.01$, ** $p<0.0001$



Combining Breaker with KRAS G12Ci

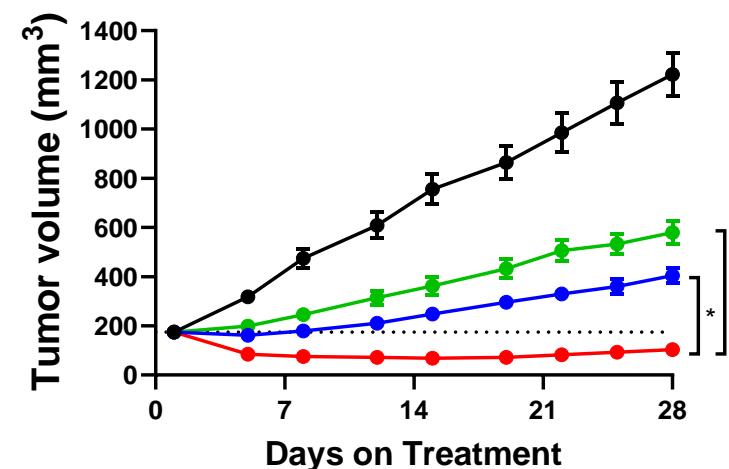
'Sensitive' model
H358 (KRAS^{G12C}) NSCLC



*p<0.01, **p<0.0001 compared to monotherapy group

- Vehicle (QD, po)
- BBO-10203 (100 mg/kg)
- BBO-8520 (3 mg/kg)
- BBO-10203 + BBO-8520
- BBO-8520 + BBO-10203

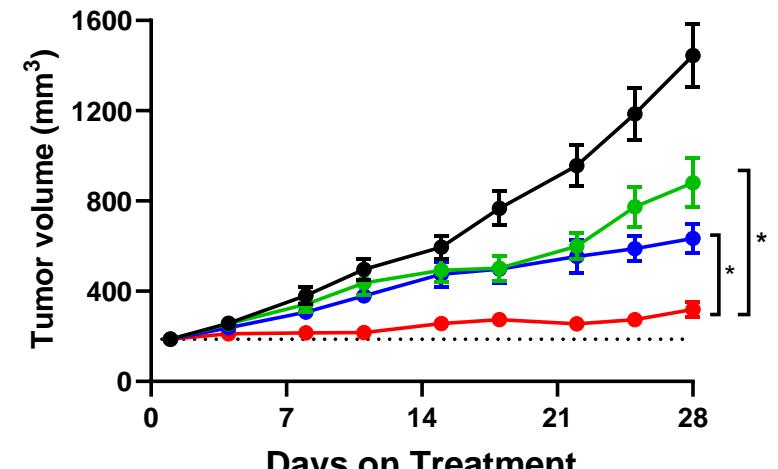
G12Ci resistant model 1
H2122 (KRAS^{G12C} / KEAP1_{mut} / STK11_{mut}) NSCLC



*p<0.0001 compared to monotherapy group

- Vehicle (QD, po)
- BBO-8520 (30 mg/kg)
- BBO-10203 (30 mg/kg)
- BBO-8520 + BBO-10203
- BBO-10203 + BBO-8520

G12Ci resistant model 2
SW1573 (KRAS^{G12C} and PIK3CA^{K111E}) NSCLC

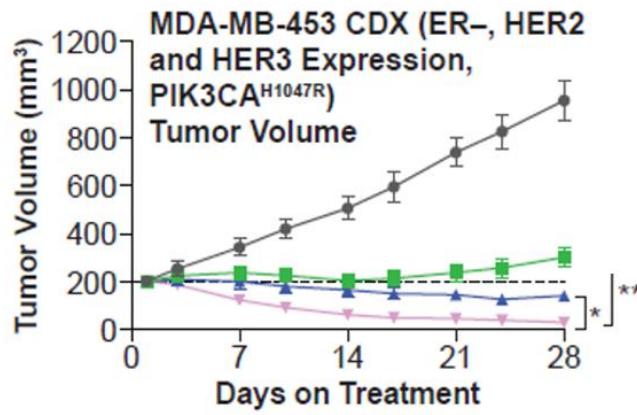


*p<0.0005 compared to monotherapy group

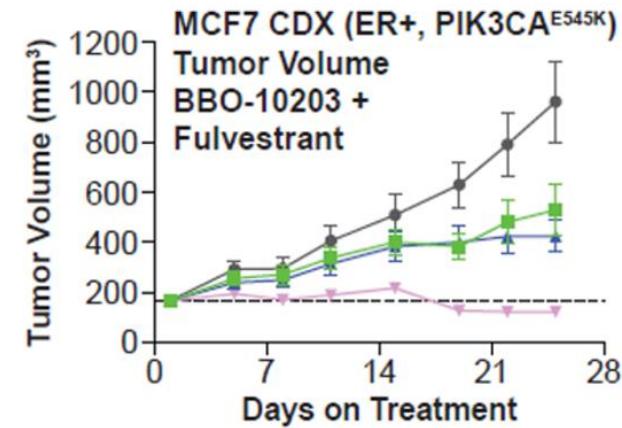
- Vehicle (QD, po)
- BBO-8520 (30 mg/kg)
- BBO-10203 (30 mg/kg)
- BBO-8520 + BBO-10203
- BBO-10203 + BBO-8520



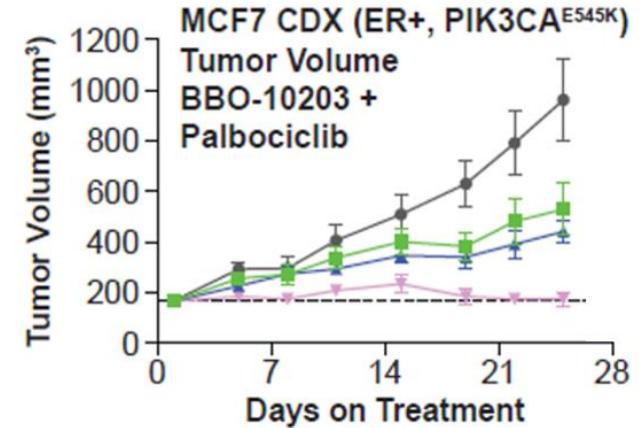
Potential Breaker combinations...



- Vehicle (QD, po)
- BBO-10203 (30 mg/kg, QD, po)
- ▲ Trastuzumab (4 mg/kg, Q7Dx4, ip)
- ▼ BBO-10203 (30 mg/kg, QD, po) + Trastuzumab (4 mg/kg, Q7Dx4, ip)



- Vehicle (QD, po)
- BBO-10203 (100 mg/kg, QD, po)
- ▲ Fulvestrant (25 mg/kg, Q7D, sc)
- ▼ BBO-10203 (100 mg/kg, QD, po) + Fulvestrant (25 mg/kg, Q7D, sc)

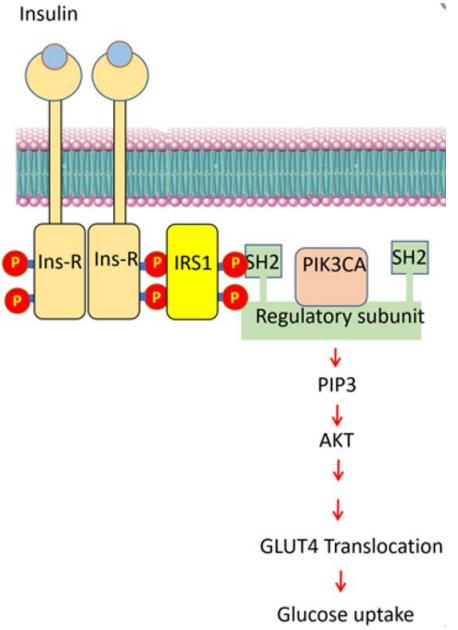


- Vehicle (QD, po)
- BBO-10203 (100 mg/kg, QD, po)
- ▲ Palbociclib (10 mg/kg, BID, po)
- ▼ BBO-10203 (100 mg/kg, QD, po) + Palbociclib (10 mg/kg, BID, po)

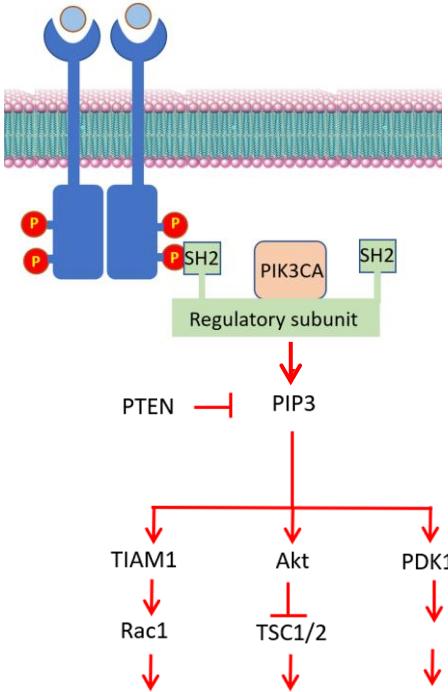


Activation of PI 3' kinase by growth factors and RAS

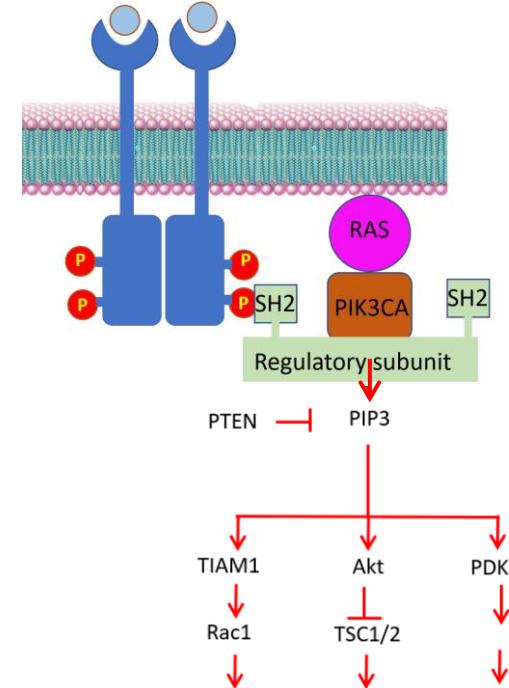
Insulin Receptor



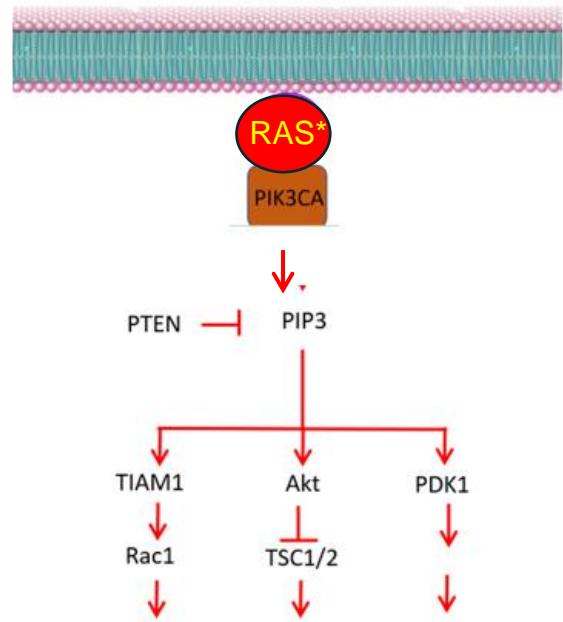
Normal RTK

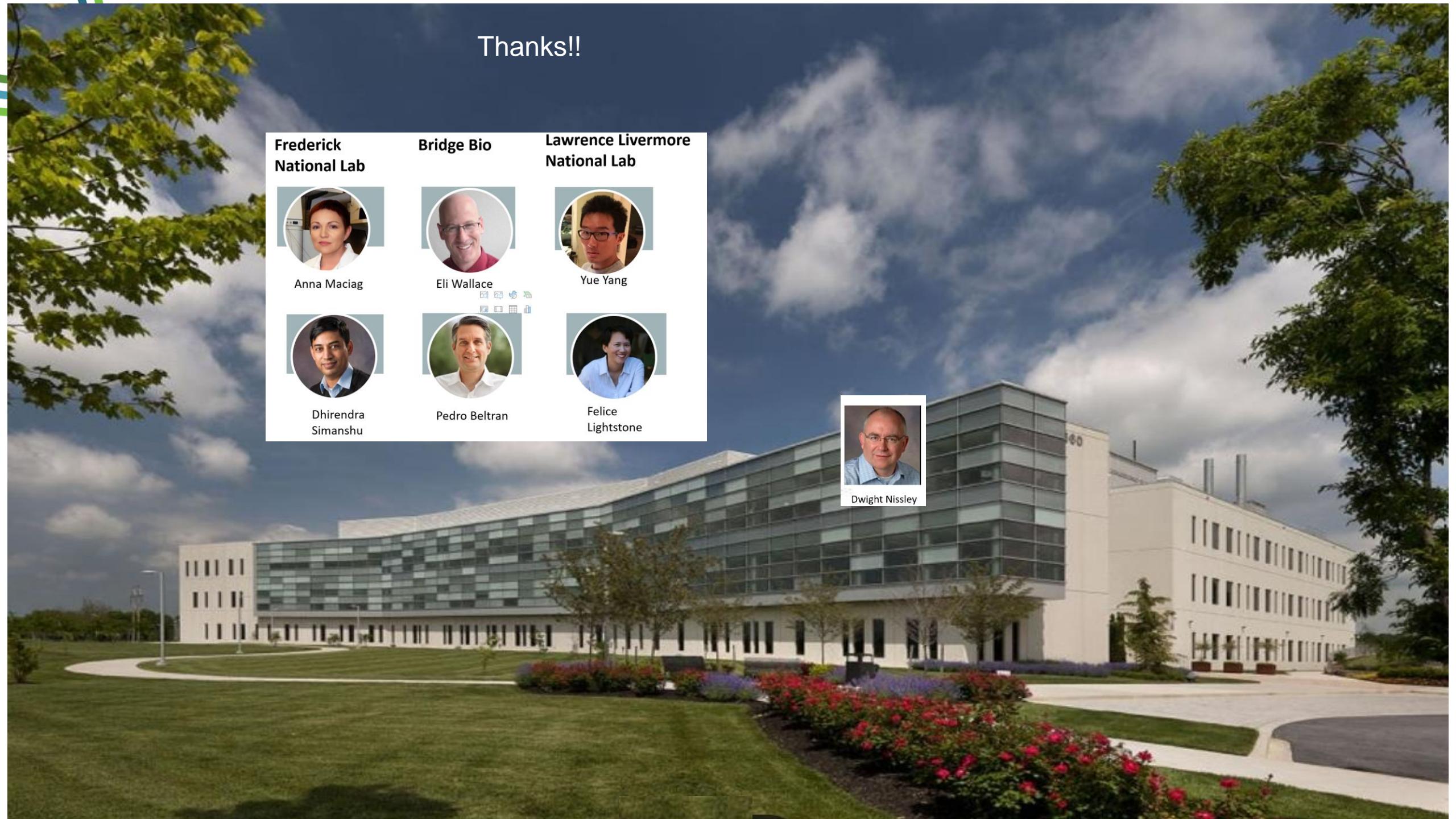


Development, Angiogenesis, Oncogenesis



Oncogenic KRAS





Thanks!!

**Frederick
National Lab**



Anna Maciag



Dhirendra
Simanshu

Bridge Bio



Eli Wallace



Pedro Beltran

**Lawrence Livermore
National Lab**



Yue Yang



Felice
Lightstone



Dwight Nissley