# Nuove prospettive future nei linfomi

L'aspetto farmacologico

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#### **Disclosures of Romano Danesi**

Company name	Research support	Employee	Consultant	Stockholder	Speakers bureau	Advisory board	Other
MSD			Х		Х		
Eisai			X		X	X	
AstraZeneca	X		X		Х	Х	
BeiGene					X		
Janssen	X		X		Х		
Novartis			X		Х		
Lilly			X		Х		
Incyte			X		Х		
AB Science			X				

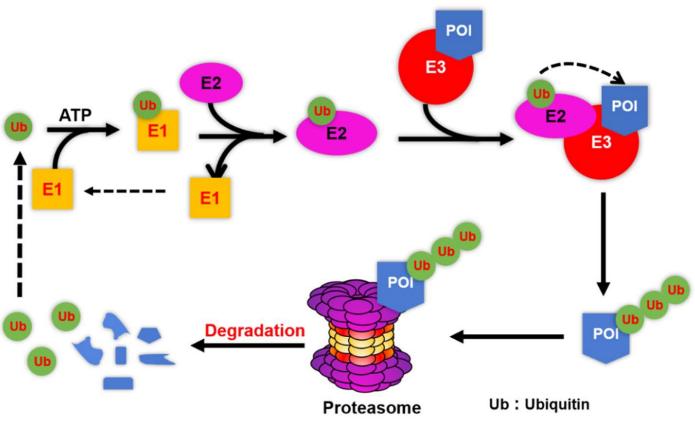
### The molecular "glue" degrader landscape in 2022

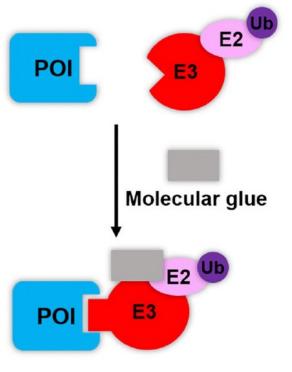
- Since the 2014 discoveries that thalidomide-like compounds "glue" together the cereblon (CRBN) unit of the ubiquitin E3 ligase complex and certain immune cell transcription factors, molecular glue degraders have been caught up in the targeted protein degradation zeitgeist that catapulted PROTACs, their bulkier bivalent counterparts, to the forefront of drug hunters' attention.
- These monomeric small molecules induce protein-protein interactions and catalytically destroy their molecular targets.
- The imide class of molecular glue degraders, which includes pomalidomide, have been highly successful oral drugs for myeloma for years
- Recent breakthroughs in understanding of the chemistry and biology of these molecules have created numerous opportunities for drugging previously underexplored targets.

Molecular glues and induced proximity - cas.org/molecularglue



# The ubiquitin proteasome pathway and the effect of molecular glues





E1: Ubiquitin activating enzyme

E2 : Ubiquitin conjugating enzyme

E3: Ubiquitin protein ligase

POI: Protein of interest



# IMiDs and CELMoDs: only difficult to pronounce (or remember)?

IMiDs: Cereblon-targeting ImmunoModulatory imide Drugs

CELMoDs: Cereblon E3 Ligase Modulator Drugs



#### **IMiDs**

- Thalidomide, a first generation IMiD, is associated with significant toxicity in older patients.
- Lenalidomide is a more potent second generation IMiD with fewer adverse events than thalidomide.
- Pomalidomide is a third generation IMiD 10 times more potent than lenalidomide.
- Cereblon modulators like lenalidomide bind to Cereblon and modify its surface to create a new interface for target substrate binding. Target substrates bind CRBN with Cereblon modulator, allowing a substrate lysine side chain to attack the E2-ubiquitin bond and leading to ubiquitin transfer from E2 to substrate.

Chamberlain PP et al. ACS Med. Chem. Lett. 2019, 10, 1592-1602



#### **CELMoDs**

- New-generation IMiDs include avadomide, golcadomide, iberdomide, CC-885, eragidomide, mezigdomide, CFT7455, BTX-1188, CC-91633, CC-647, and CC-3060.
- Their half maximal inhibitory concentration (IC50) is nanomolar compared to lenalidomide (1.5  $\mu$ M) and pomalidomide (1.2  $\mu$ M). Published IC50 values vary in different publications, because they are dependent on the type and conditions of a binding assay.
- The potency of CELMoDs in the induction of Ikaros degradation is in comparison with classical IMiDs: CFT7455 > mezigdomide > CC-99282 > iberdomide > avadomide > pomalidomide > lenalidomide.

Fuchs O. Blood Reviews 57 (2023) 100994

## CELMoDs are next generation IMiDs



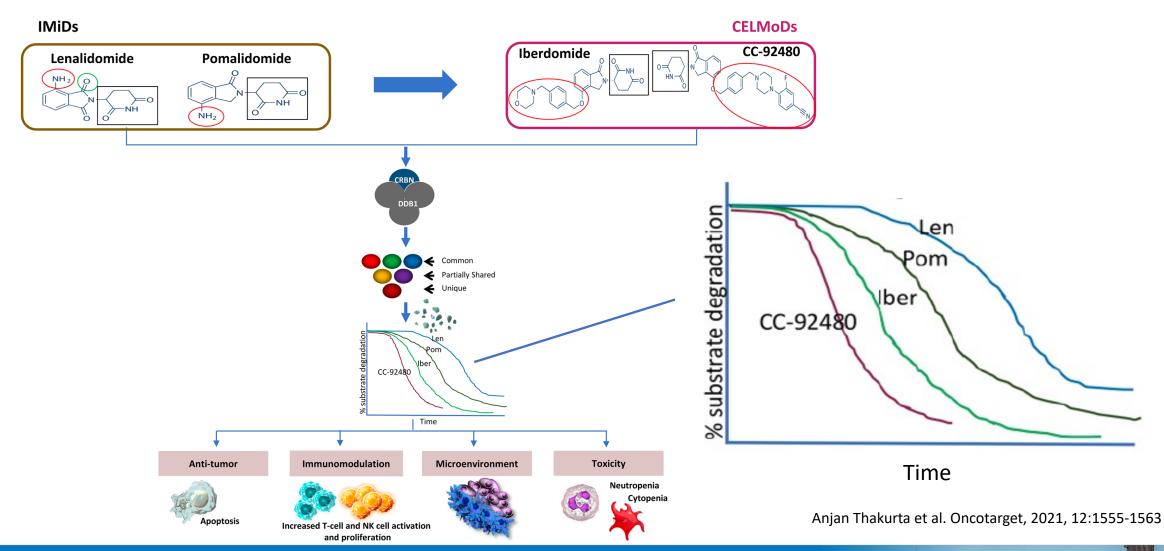
#### Differentiation of IMiDs and CELMoDs

- CELMoDs bind CRBN and trigger recruitment, polyubiquitination and degradation of substrates.
- IMiDs and CELMoDs share glutarimide rings for binding to the tri-tryptophan pocket of cereblon, and isoindolinone rings that interact with cereblon and substrates (e.g. Ikaros, Aiolos, etc.).
- However, CELMoD structures are extended relative to those of IMiDs, containing additional phenyl and morpholino moieties enabling enhanced interactions with CRBN or substrates.
- While both LEN and POM bind CRBN with similar affinity (Kd~1.0–1.5 uM), IBER and GOLCA bind CRBN with ~10-20-fold higher affinity and potency (~ 10-100 fold) and more efficiently degrade Ikaros and Aiolos.
- The superior CRBN-binding affinity of CELMoDs compared to IMiDs is a key
  feature that differentiates these compounds.

  Anjan Thakurta et al. Oncotarget, 2021, 12:1555-1563



#### Differentiation of IMiDs and CELMoDs





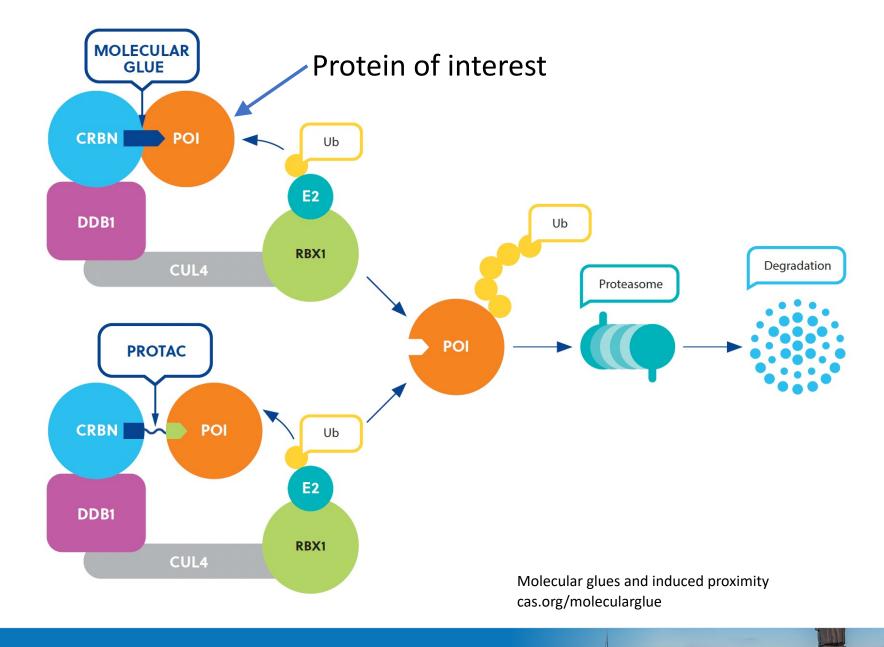
Therapeutic applications of molecular glues inducing protein degradation

Molecular glues and induced proximity cas.org/molecularglue

Types of protein degradation	Description				
E3 ligase utilizing targeted protein degraders					
Transcription factors IKZF1 and IKZF3 degradation	Lymphocyte lineage transcription factors - key regulators for survival of malignant plasma cell in multiple myeloma - considered undruggable due to lack of druggable binding pockets.				
Cyclin K and CDK12 degradation	Drug targets to treat cyclin E1-overexpressing tumors of human tumorigenesis.				
Casein kinase 1α (CK1α) degradation	Member of CK1 family of proteins that regulate various signaling pathways involving autoimmune diseases, neurodegenerative diseases, and cancer.				
G1 to S phase transition protein 1 (GSPT1) degradation	Translation termination factor GSPT1 is overexpressed and oncogenic in several cancers.				
Sal-like protein 4 (SALL4) degradation	SALL4, a spalt-like developmental transcription factor, is important for limb development. Thalidomide and derivatives induce degradation of SALL4 - likely reason for the observed birth defects.				
RNA-binding motif protein 39 (RBM39) degradation	RNA-binding protein involved in transcriptional co- regulation and alternative RNA splicing.				
β-catenin degradation	Oncogenic transcription factors remain extremely challenging proteins to target, despite being implicated in multiple diseases.				
Tumor protein p53 stabilization and activation	Acts as a tumor suppressor - regulates cell division by keeping cells from growing and proliferating in an uncontrolled way.				
BCL6 protein degradation	Targeting BCL6 protein is an effective therapeutic approach for treating diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL).				

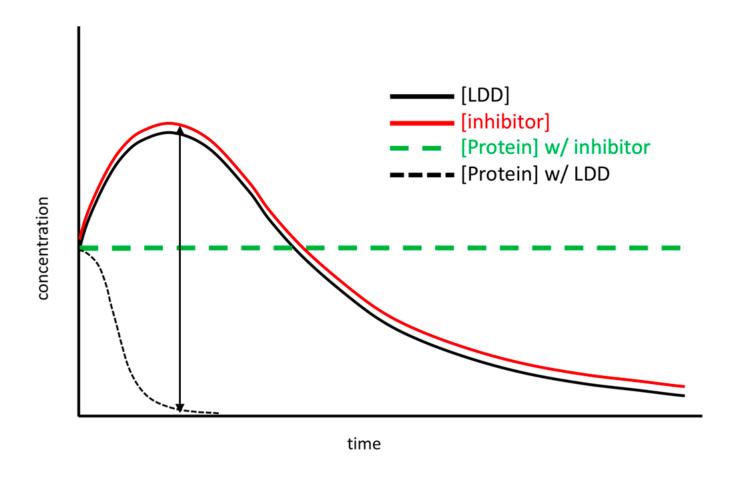


Degradation of a protein of interest via the ubiquitinproteasome system using a molecular glue or PROTAC bound to the ubiquitin ligase CRL4<sup>CRBN</sup> complex





# Representative indirect PK-PD-efficacy-safety relationship in vivo of degraders compared with conventional inhibitors



Chamberlain PP et al. ACS Med. Chem. Lett. 2019, 10, 1592–1602



# **Examples of CELMoDs**



Milano - 12 luglio 2023 Hilton Milan Hotel

### Iberdomide (CC-220)

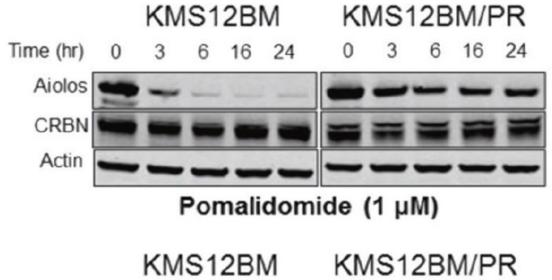
- Iberdomide is a CELMoD with enhanced antimyeloma activity in comparison with lenalidomide or pomalidomide.
- Iberdomide binds much more tightly to CRBN in the RING E3 ubiquitin ligase CRL4CRBN, changes its specificity, and induces more potent and faster polyubiquitination and subsequent degradation of the transcription factors Ikaros and Aiolos in tumor cells.
- Preclinical studies demonstrated higher antiproliferative and proapoptotic activity of iberdomide (0.1  $\mu$ M) than pomalidomide (1.0  $\mu$ M) in both lenalidomide-sensitive (H929) and lenalidomide-resistant cells (H929/LR).
- A IC<sub>50</sub> of 60 nM was determined for iberdomide in comparison with the IC50 for lenalidomide (1.5  $\mu$ M) and pomalidomide (1.2  $\mu$ M).

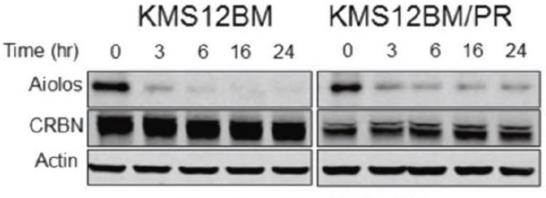


### Iberdomide (CC-220)

- The interaction of itraconazole and rifampin with iberdomide was studied in healthy subjects (NCT02820935), similar to avadomide. A single oral avadomide dose of 0.6 mg alone or with itraconazole or rifampin is well tolerated.
- Changes in plasma iberdomide concentration during treatment by combinations of iberdomide with itraconazole or rifampin are more pronounced than in the case of avadomide.
- Caution must be taken in cases of iberdomide coadministration with itraconazole, and the combination of iberdomide with rifampin is not advised.

# Western blot analysis showing the effects of pomalidomide or iberdomide on the degradation kinetics of Aiolos





lberdomide (0.1 µM)

Chad C. Bjorklund et al. Leukemia (2020) 34:1197-1201



### Golcadomide (CC-99282)

- CC-99282 showed 10- to 100-fold enhanced antiproliferative activity compared with lenalidomide independent of subtype or chemoresistance of DLBCL cells.
- CC-99282 induced extensive and prolonged degradation of the transcription factors Ikaros and Aiolos, which correlated with the induction of the expression of IFN-inducible genes (IRF7, IFIT3, and DDX58) and derepression of cyclindependent kinase (CDK) inhibitors.
- CC-99282 induced activation of caspases and cleavage of poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase-1 (PARP1) and decreased the levels of the important oncogenic factors c-myc and IRF4.
- Substantial antitumor activity was also detected in various lymphoma xenograft models.
- CC-99282 induced the secretion of IL-2 and effector cytokines and chemokines (GM-CSF, IFN $\gamma$ , and TNF $\alpha$ ) that correlated with Ikaros and Aiolos degradation.
- Complete tumor regression was achieved with a combination of CC-99282 and rituximab in xenograft models



#### **Conclusions**

- The ligand-directed protein–protein interaction approach of CELMoDs, offers the possibility of recruiting and degrading proteins for which there are no ligands.
- Given the  $\sim$ 600 ubiquitin ligases in the genome and the potential for both tissue- and organelle-specific ubiquitin ligases, there remains great potential for diversity in targeting options.
- These approaches in the emerging modality of targeted protein degradation should be expected to considerably expand the "druggable proteome" to provide countless new therapeutic opportunities.
- Combination of CELMoDs and CAR-T cells in the future?

Chamberlain PP et al. ACS Med. Chem. Lett. 2019, 10, 1592–1602

