

LEUCEMIA LINFATICA CRONICA, OGGI... ED OLTRE



La selettività farmacologicamente parlando

Romano Danesi

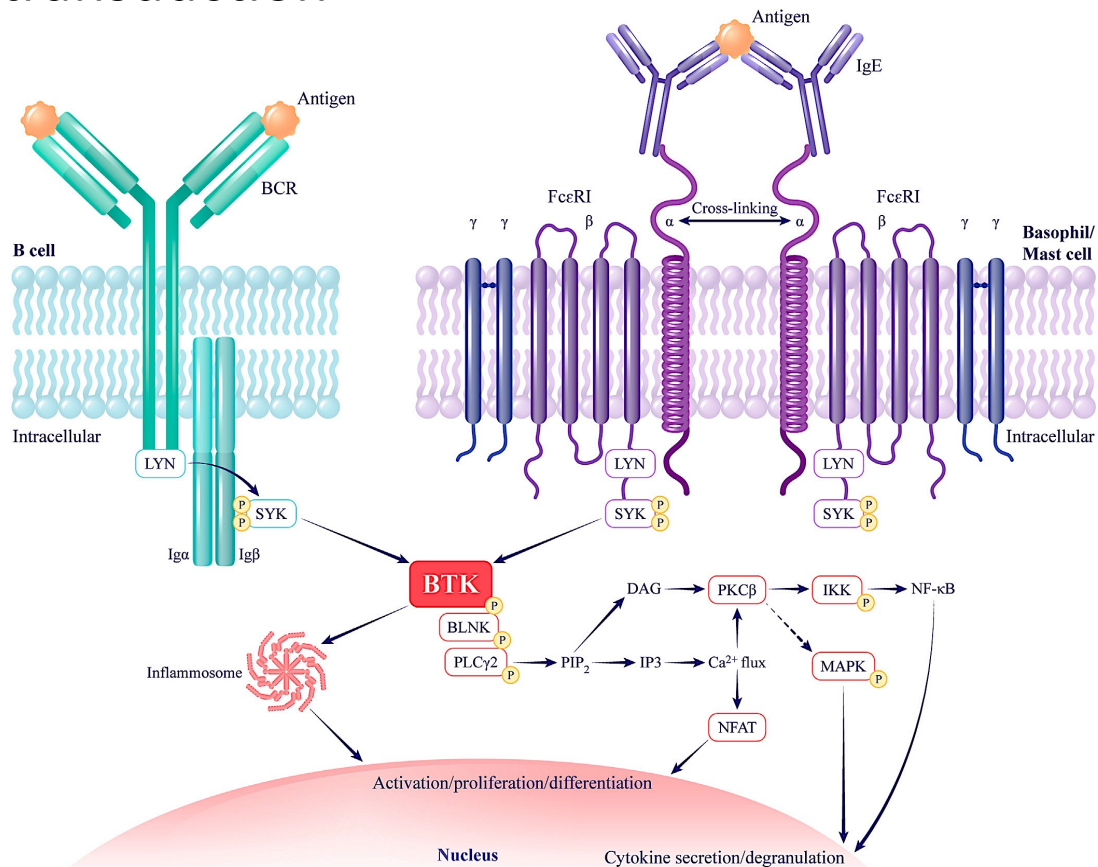
Università degli Studi di Milano

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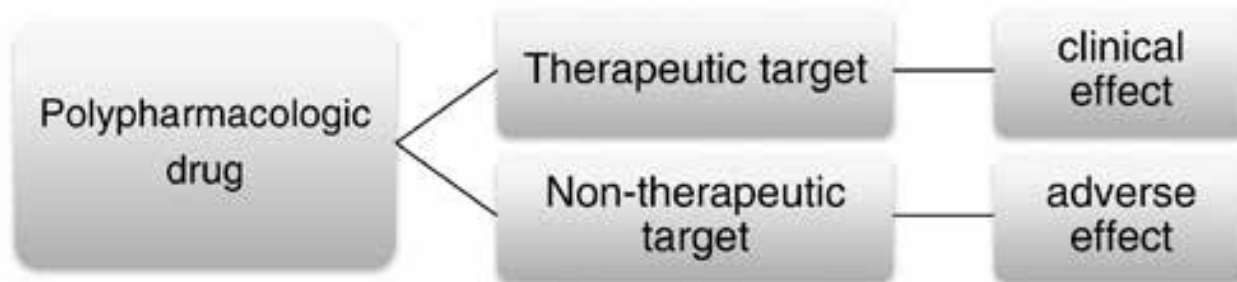
Declaration of interests

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

BTK signal transduction



The dual-face of multi-target compounds and relationship with master key drugs

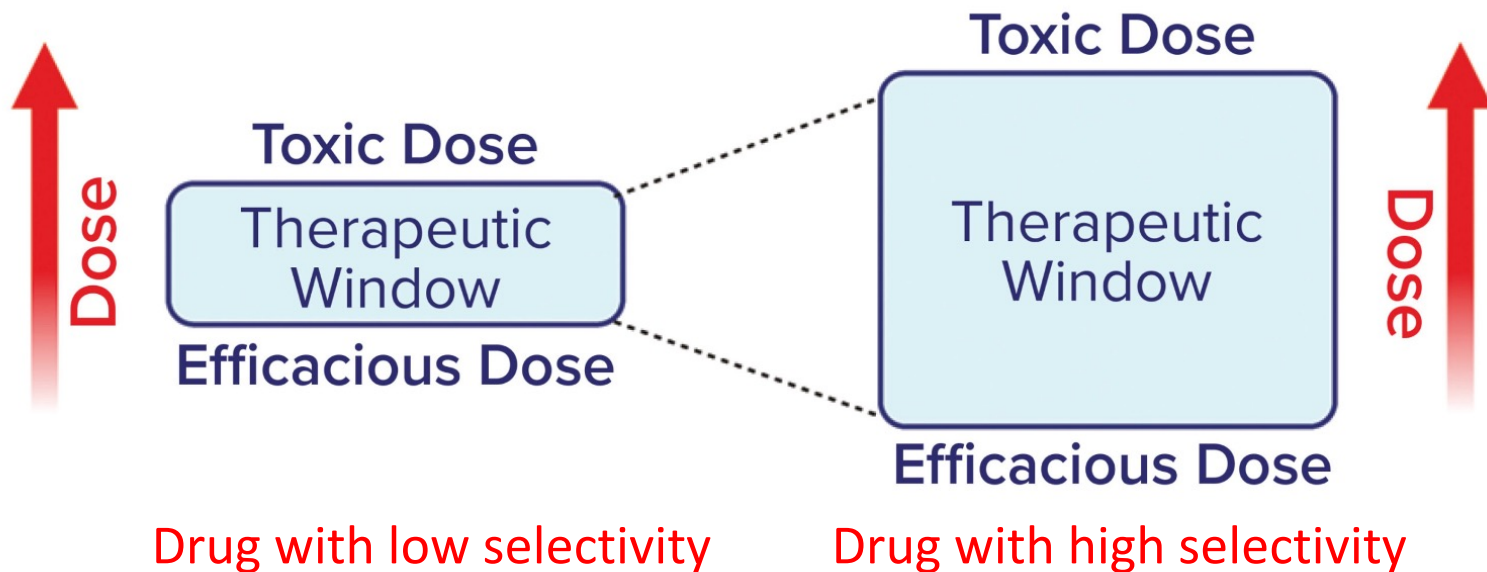


Classification of adverse drug reactions (ADRs)

- On-target: ADR depending on the inhibition of **primary target** expressed **also** in normal cells
- Off-target: ADR depending on the inhibition of **secondary targets** expressed in normal cells
- Off-tissue: ADR depending on the inhibition of **primary and secondary targets** expressed in normal cells

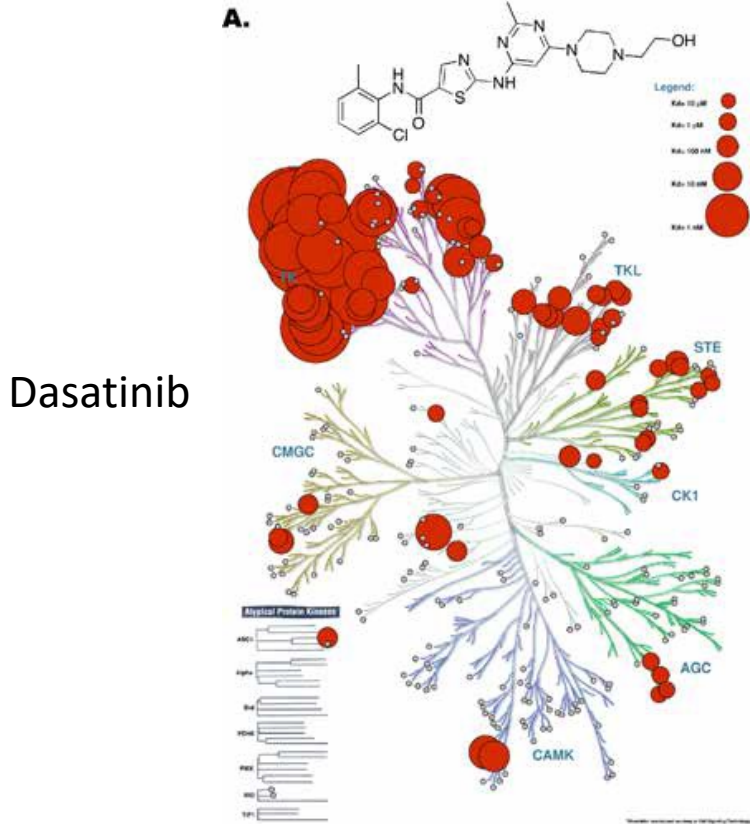
- Highly selective drugs have **less** off-target, off-tissue ADRs

The concept of therapeutic index/window

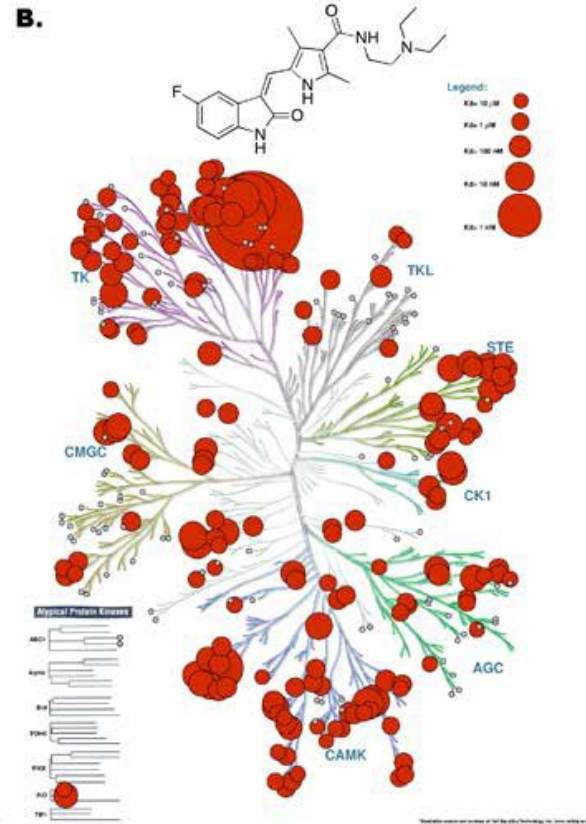


Pharmacodynamics and selectivity of acalabrutinib

Examples of poor selectivity of kinase inhibitors

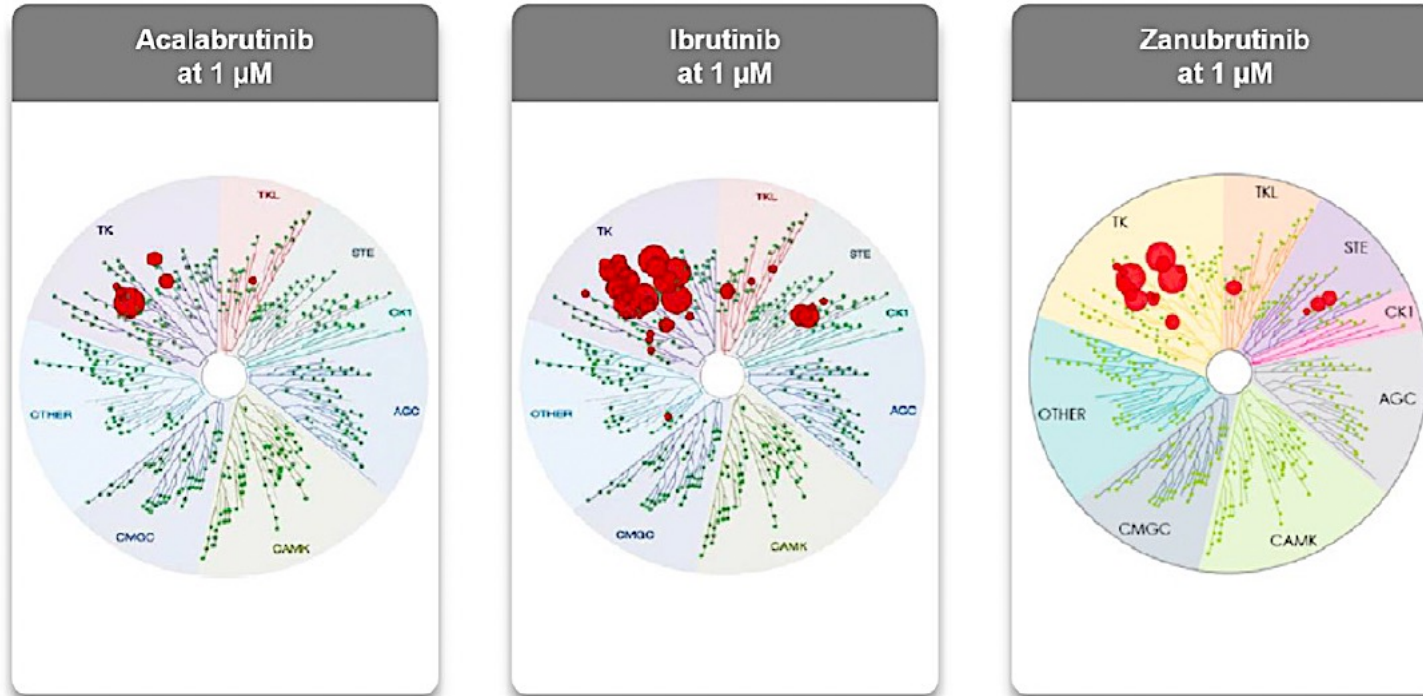


Dasatinib

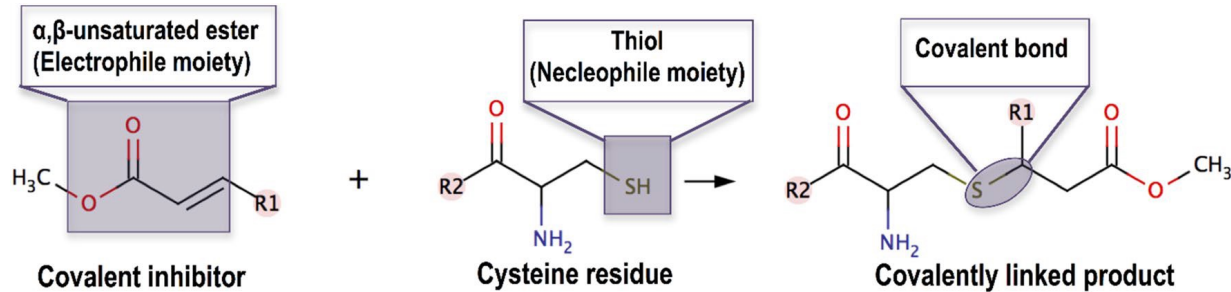
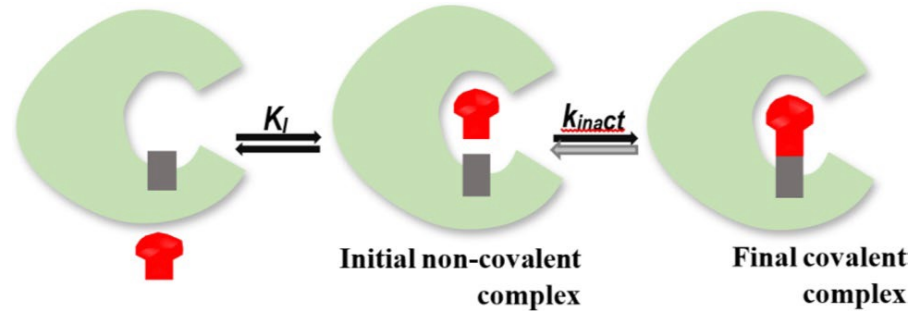


Sunitinib

Kinome profiling at a single dose of 1 mM of BTK covalent inhibitors



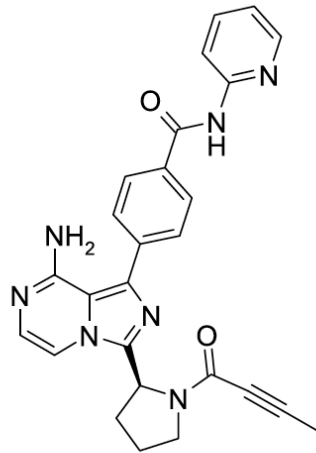
The generic mechanism of action of a target-specific covalent inhibitor



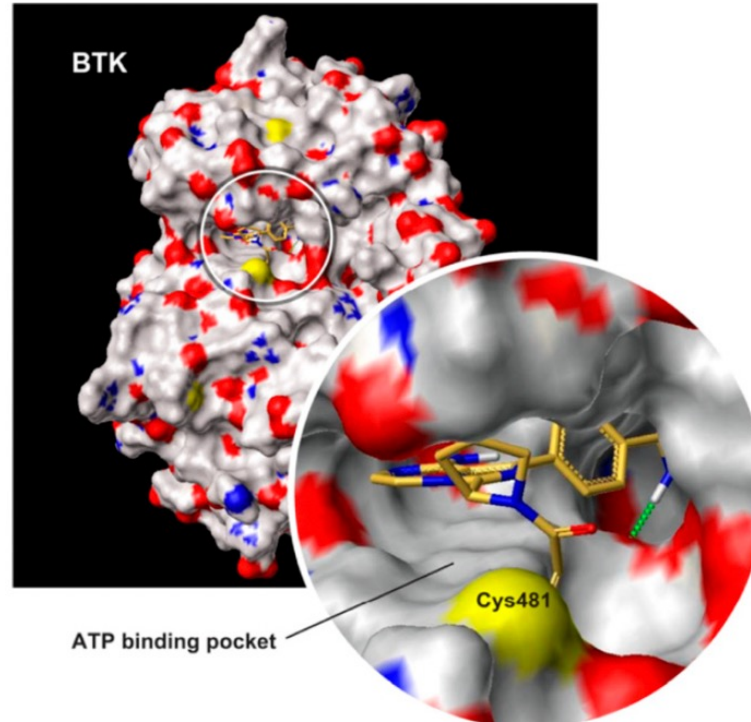
R1 = The non-covalent part of the inhibitor

R2 = Protein residues

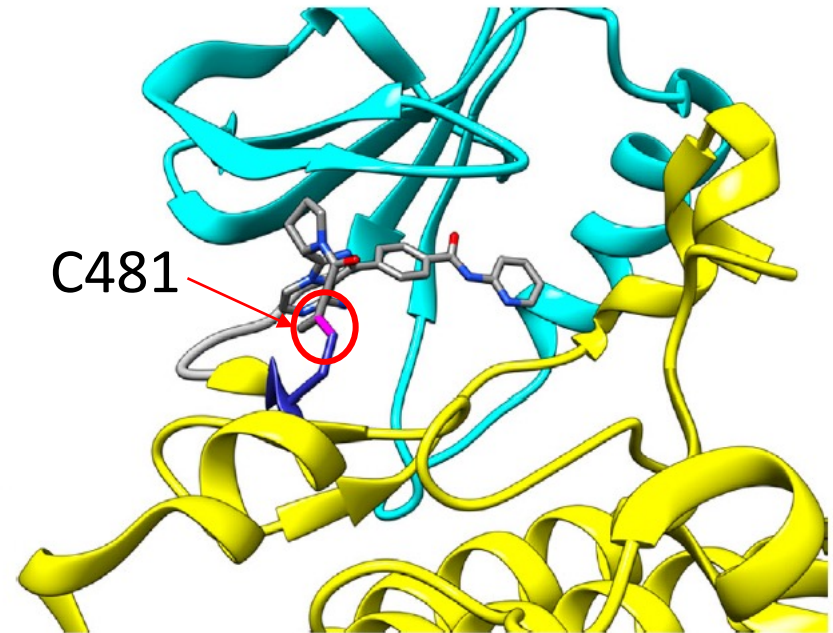
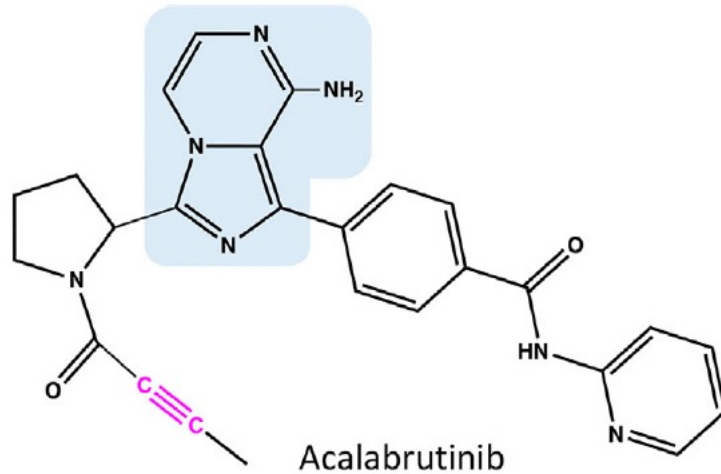
Binding model of acalabrutinib in the ATP binding pocket of BTK



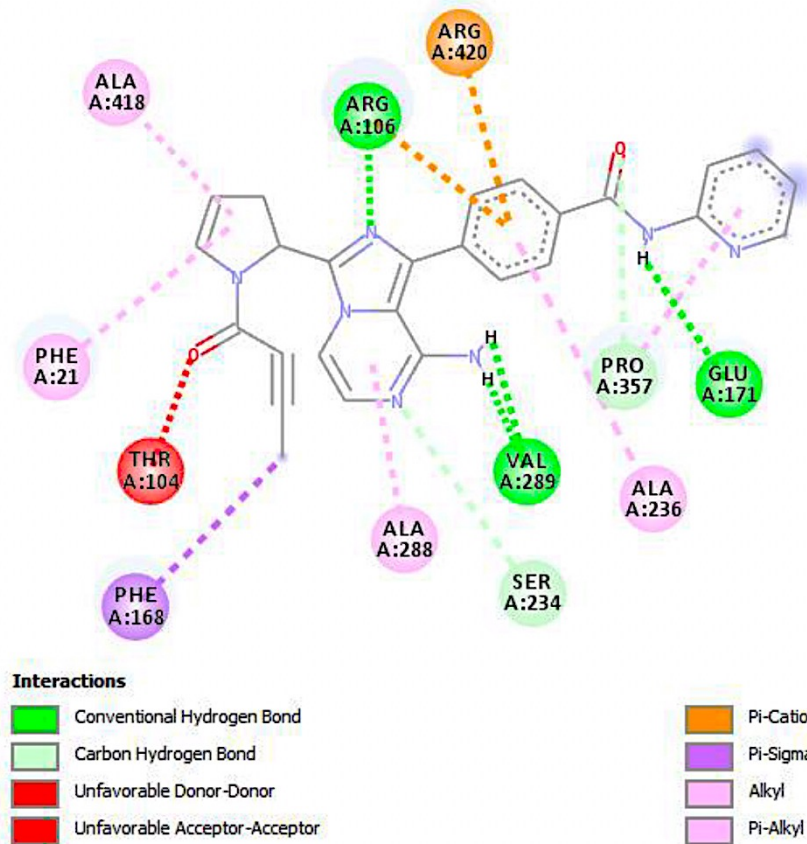
Acalabrutinib



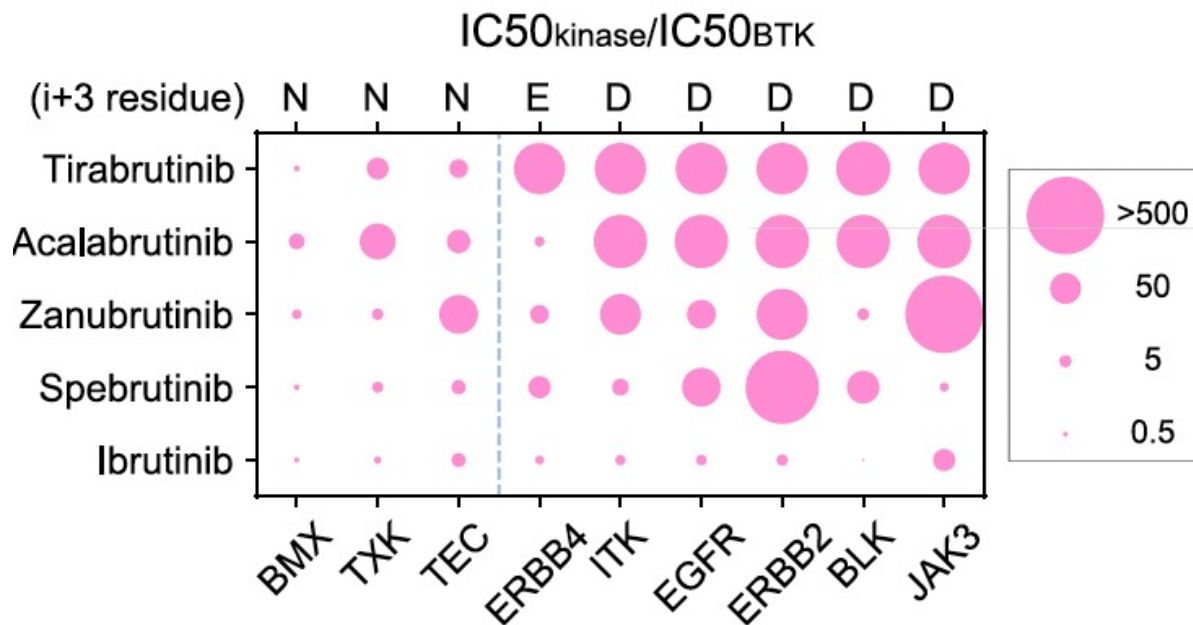
Chemical structure of acalabrutinib and molecular model showing binding of the covalent inhibitor in BTK



The 3D docked view of the most stable conformer of acalabrutinib in active site of $\alpha 5\beta 1$ integrin



Relationship between the selectivity of various inhibitors relative to BTK

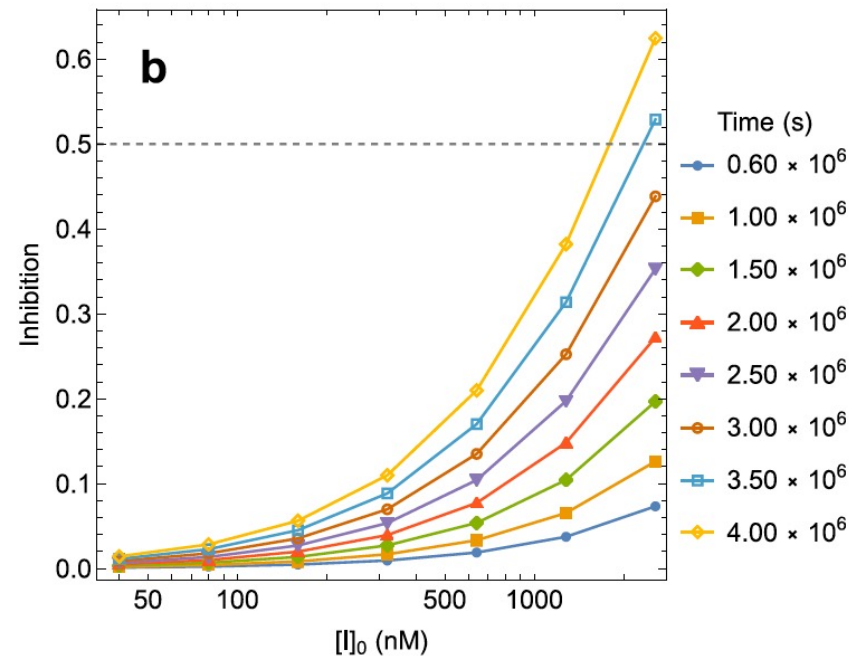
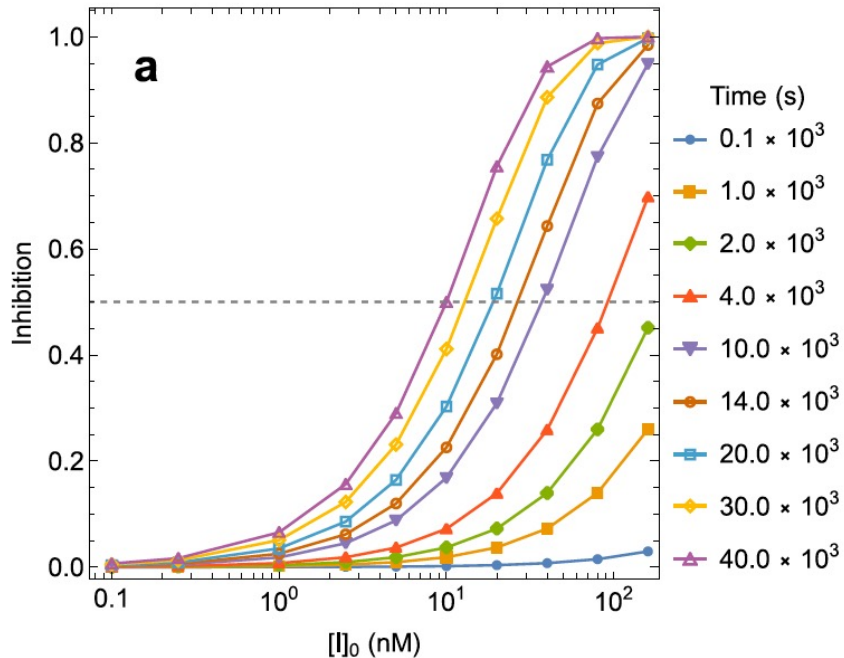


Comparison of inhibition potency of acalabrutinib and ibrutinib with BTK and ITK

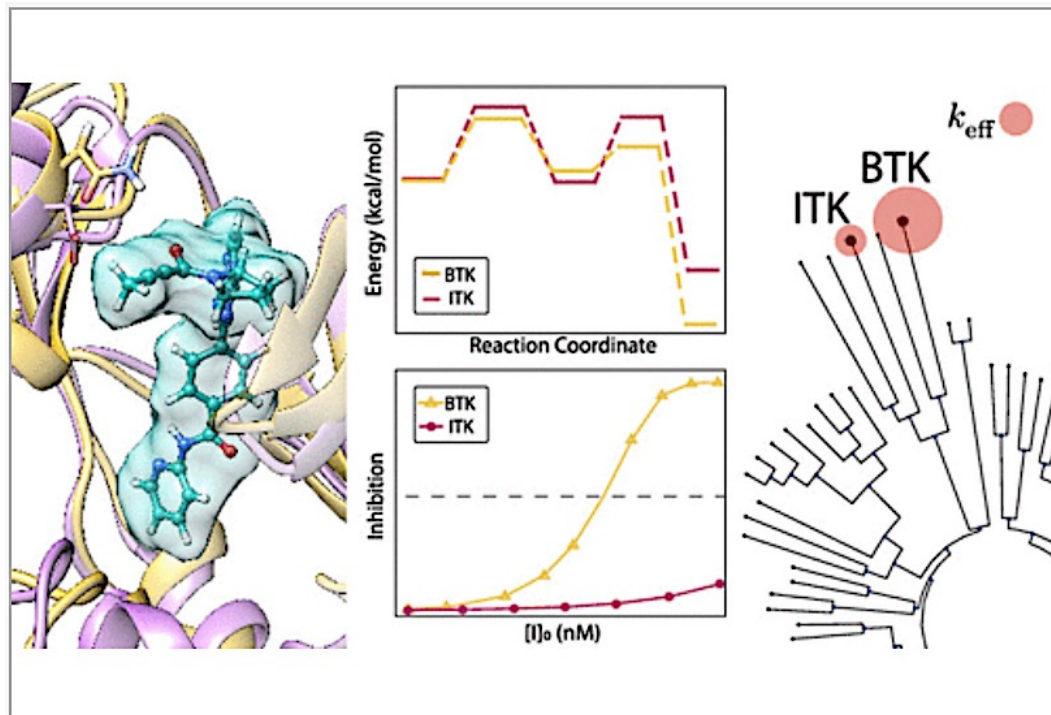
| Acalabrutinib (Observed) | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|--|
| Systems | IC50 (nM) | k_{inact} (kcal/mol) | k_{inact}/K_i ($\text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$) |
| BTK (ASN) | 2.5 | 20.5 | 3.0×10^4 |
| ITK (ASP) | >20,000 | | 7 |
| Ibrutinib (Observed) | | | |
| Systems | IC50 (nM) | k_{inact} (kcal/mol) | k_{inact}/K_i ($\text{M}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1}$) |
| BTK (ASN) | 0.47 | 19.6 | 1.0×10^6 |
| ITK (ASP) | 55 | | 2.8×10^3 |

Simulated inhibition progress vs initial acalabrutinib concentration at different time windows for both (a) BTK and (b) ITK

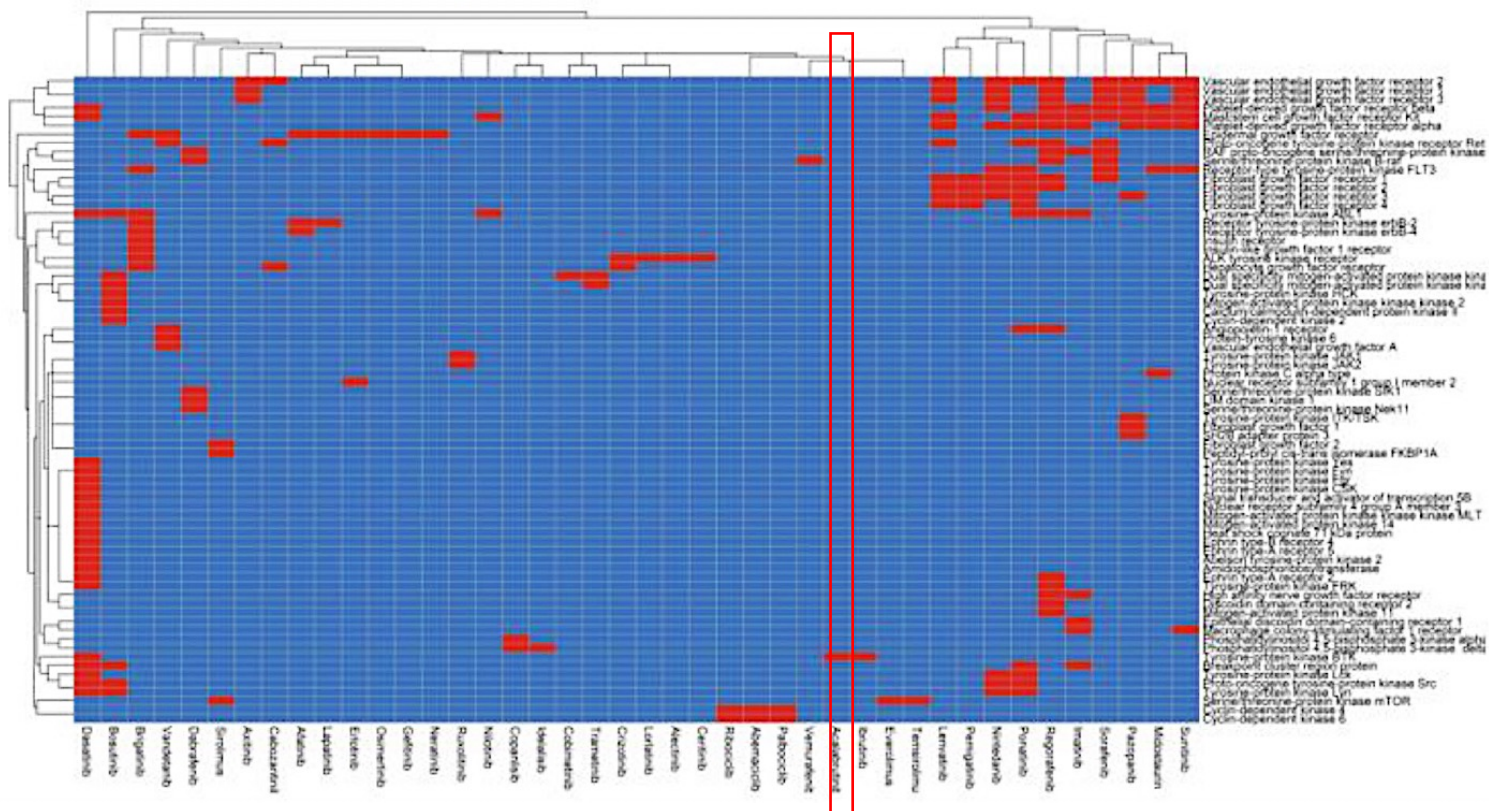
Unlike BTK, which may be half-inhibited with a dosage of 100 nM in about an hour, ITK can rarely be inhibited with the same dose in a clinically meaningful amount of time.



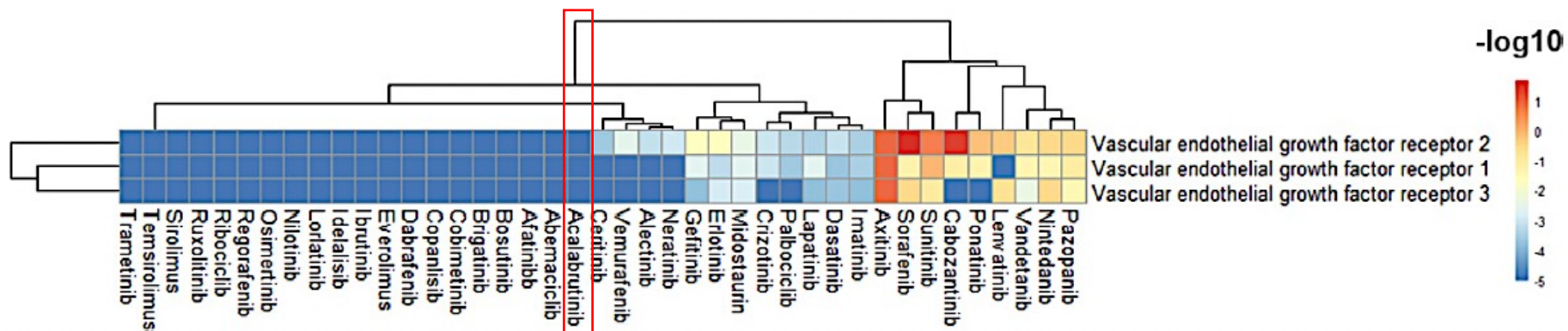
Selectivity of acalabrutinib over the Bruton's tyrosine kinase (BTK) and the IL-2-inducible T-cell kinase (ITK)



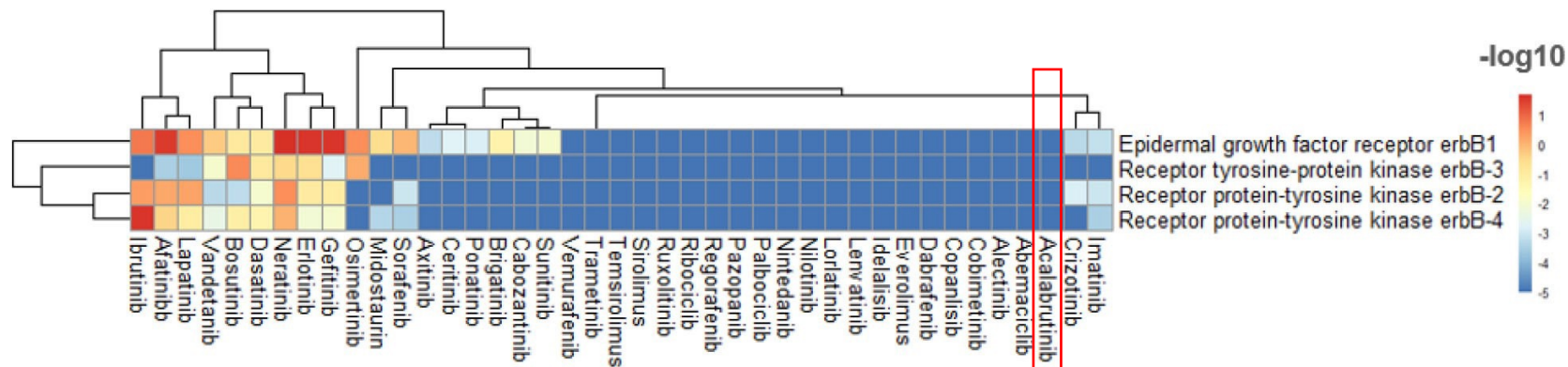
Heatmaps showing the targets of kinase inhibitors



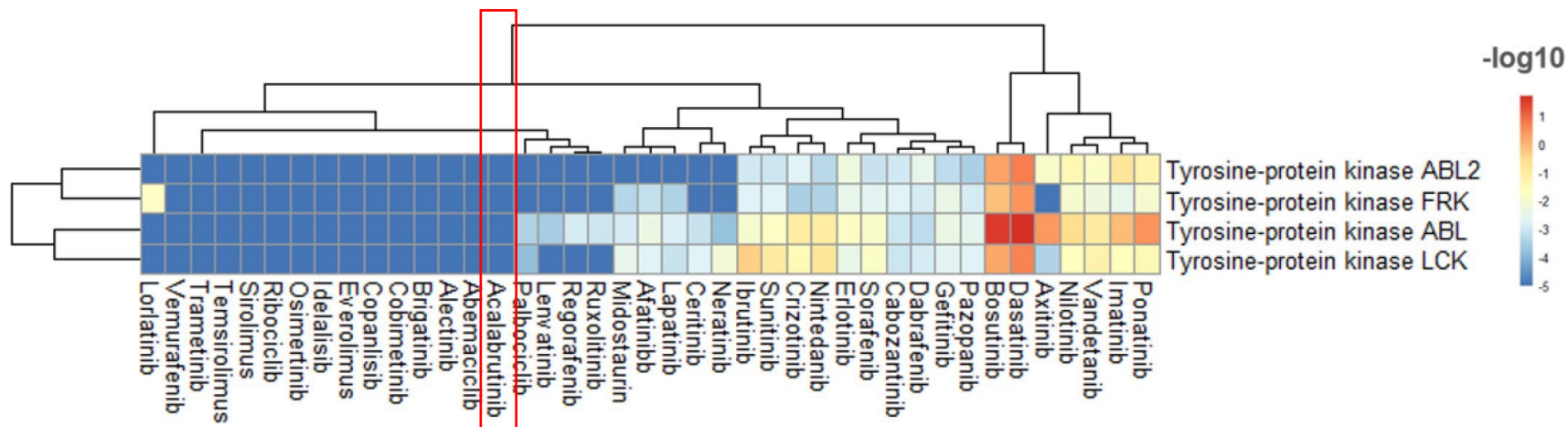
Heatmap showing which KIs target VEGFR



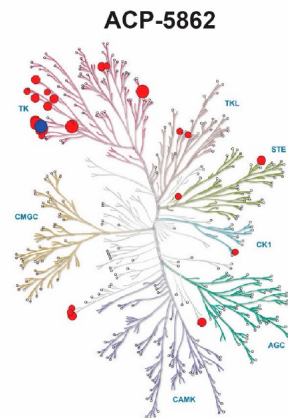
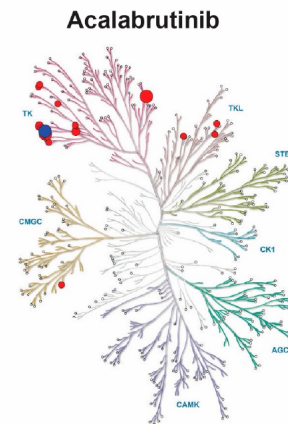
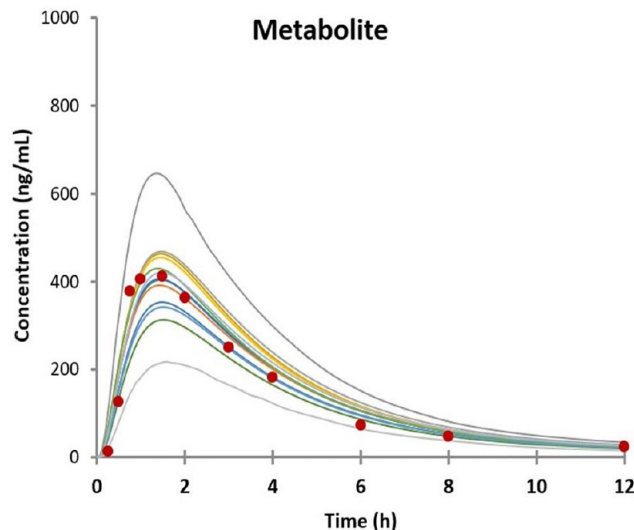
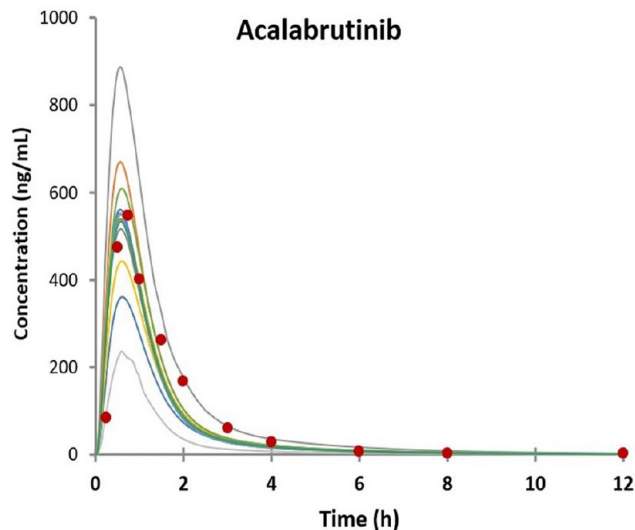
Heatmap showing which KIs target EGFR



Heatmap showing which KIs target ABL family, LCK and FRK



Plasma levels of acalabrutinib and its metabolite ACP-5862 after 100 mg single oral dose



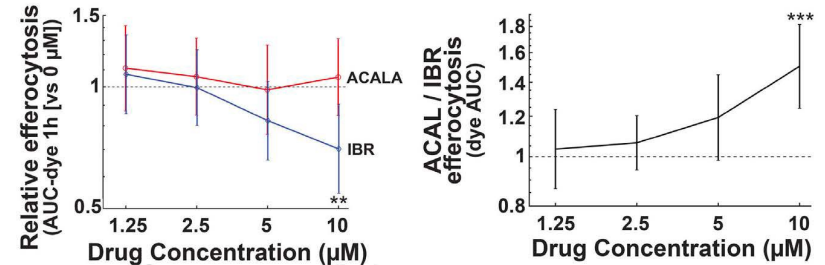
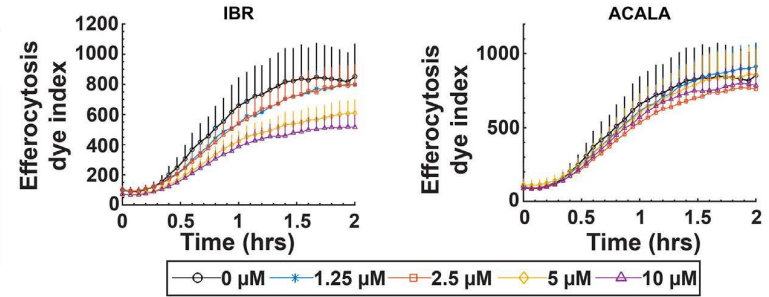
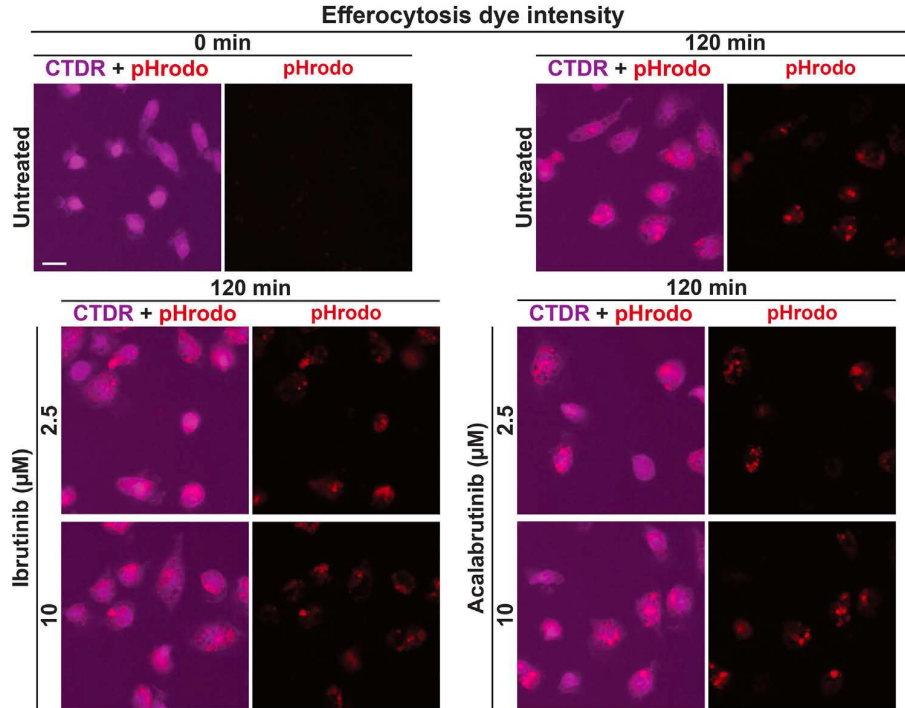
Effect of cBTKi on A431 cells, Jurkat cells, and human PBMCs

| Compound | EC ₅₀ | | |
|---------------|---|--|--|
| | EGF-Induced EGFR Phosphorylation in A431 Cells ^a | Anti-CD3/CD28-Induced IL-2 Production in Jurkat Cells ^b | Anti-CD3-Induced CD25 Expression in PBMCs ^b |
| Acalabrutinib | >10,000 | <i>nM</i> >10,000 | >10,000 |
| Ibrutinib | 71 ± 14 | 99 ± 17 | 257 ± 71 |

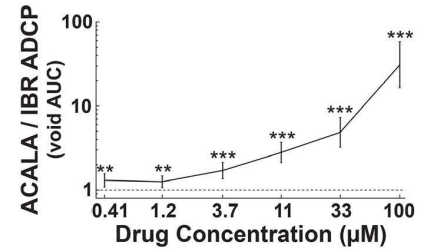
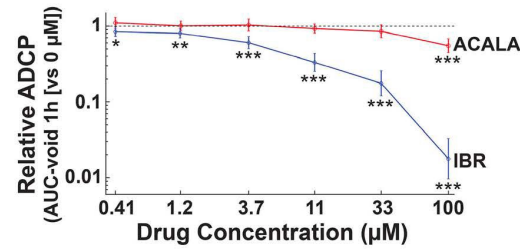
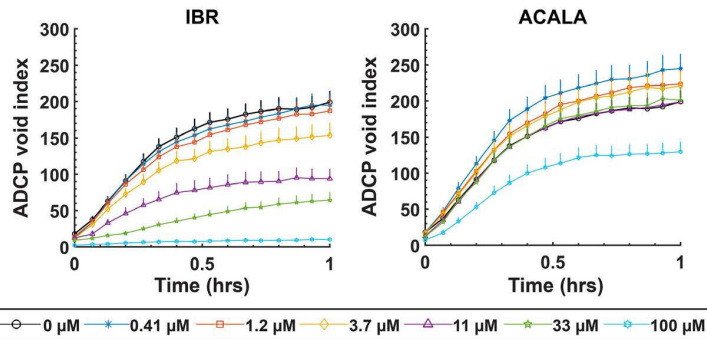
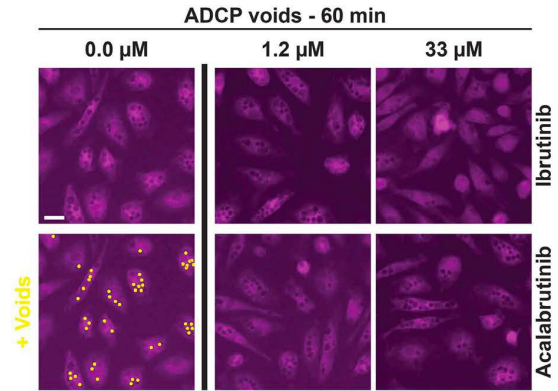
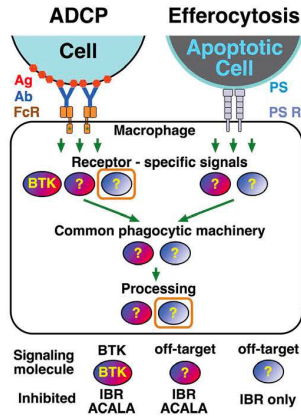
^aResults are the mean ± error of two independent experiments.

^bResults are the mean ± S.D. of three independent experiments.

Phagolysosomal processing is inhibited by ibrutinib, but not by acalabrutinib



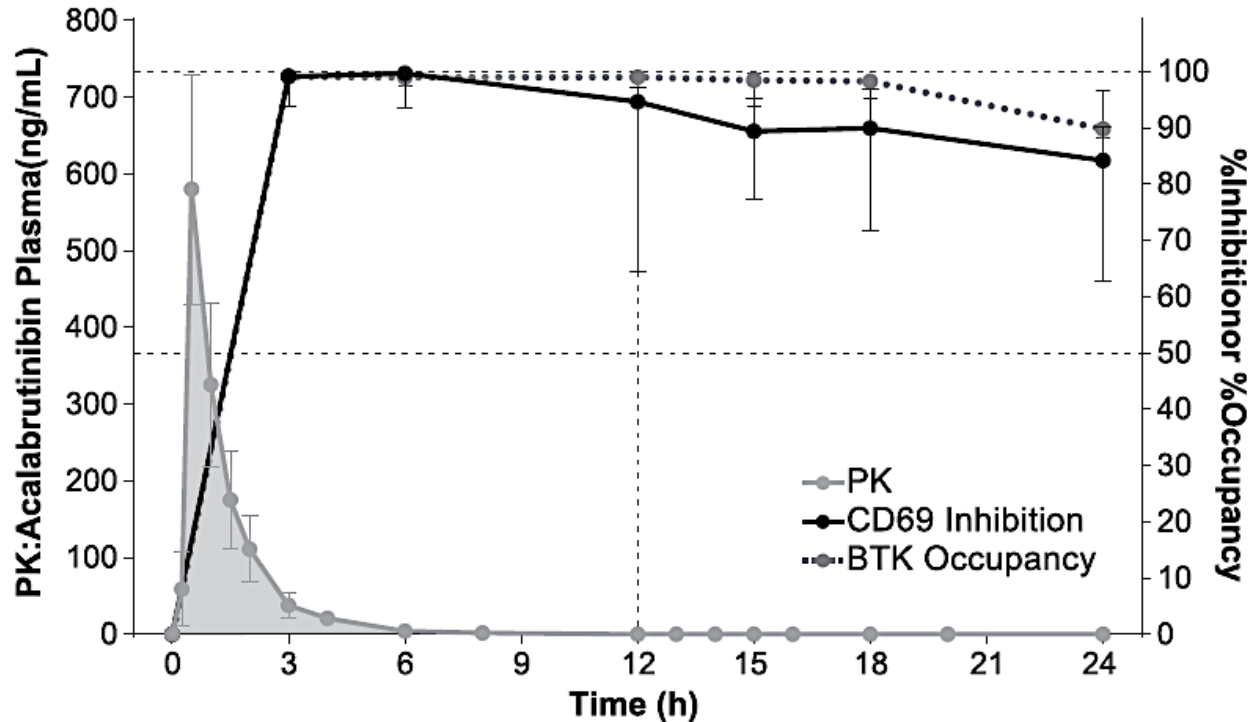
BTKi effects on phagocytosis and antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP) measurements



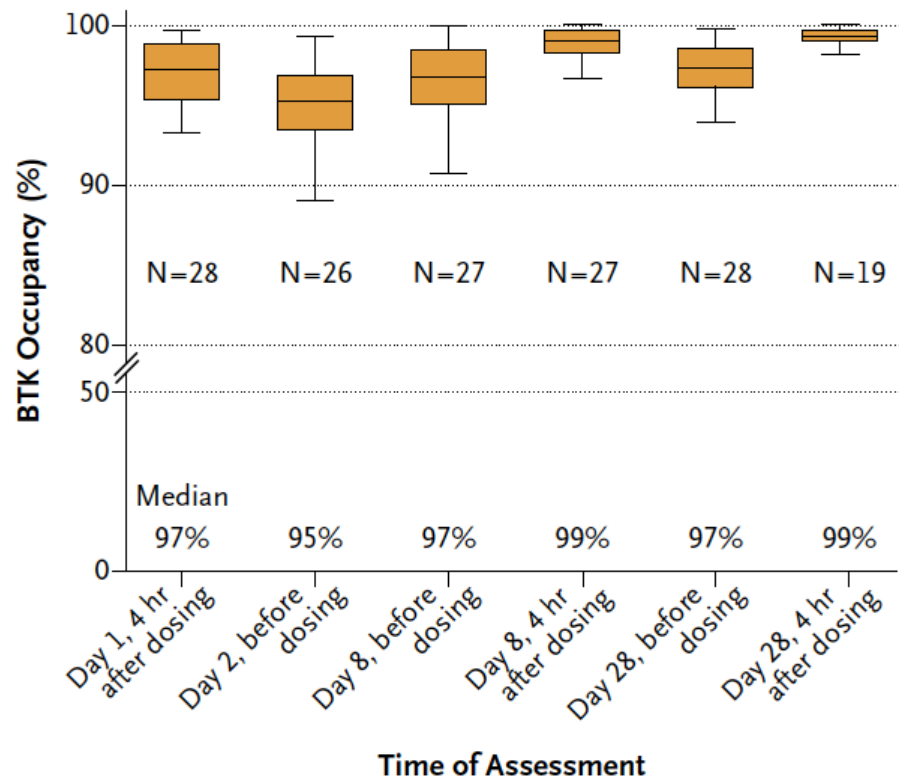
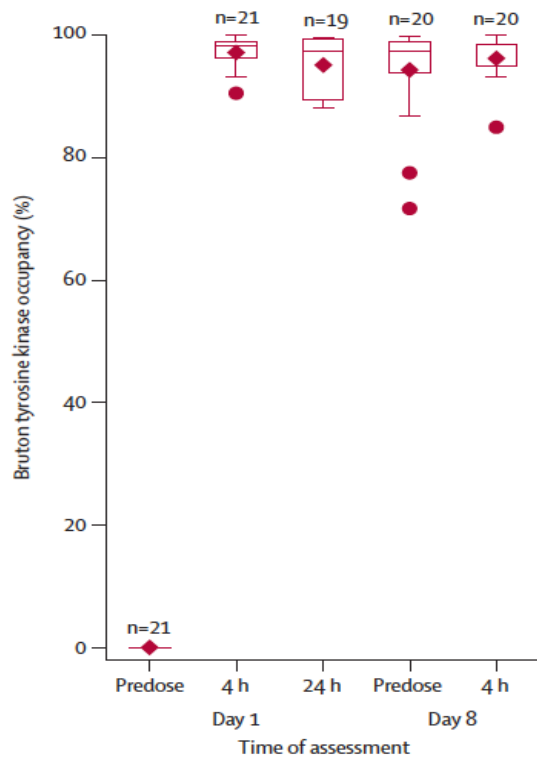
BTKi effects on phagocytosis and antibody-dependent cellular phagocytosis (ADCP)

- These data show that short-term **highly selective** BTK inhibition in vitro by acalabrutinib does not alter macrophage functions of mAb mediated ADCP, antibody-independent efferocytosis, or phagolysosomal processing.
- In contrast, IBR significantly inhibited ADCP over a wide range of drug concentrations (0.41–100 nM).

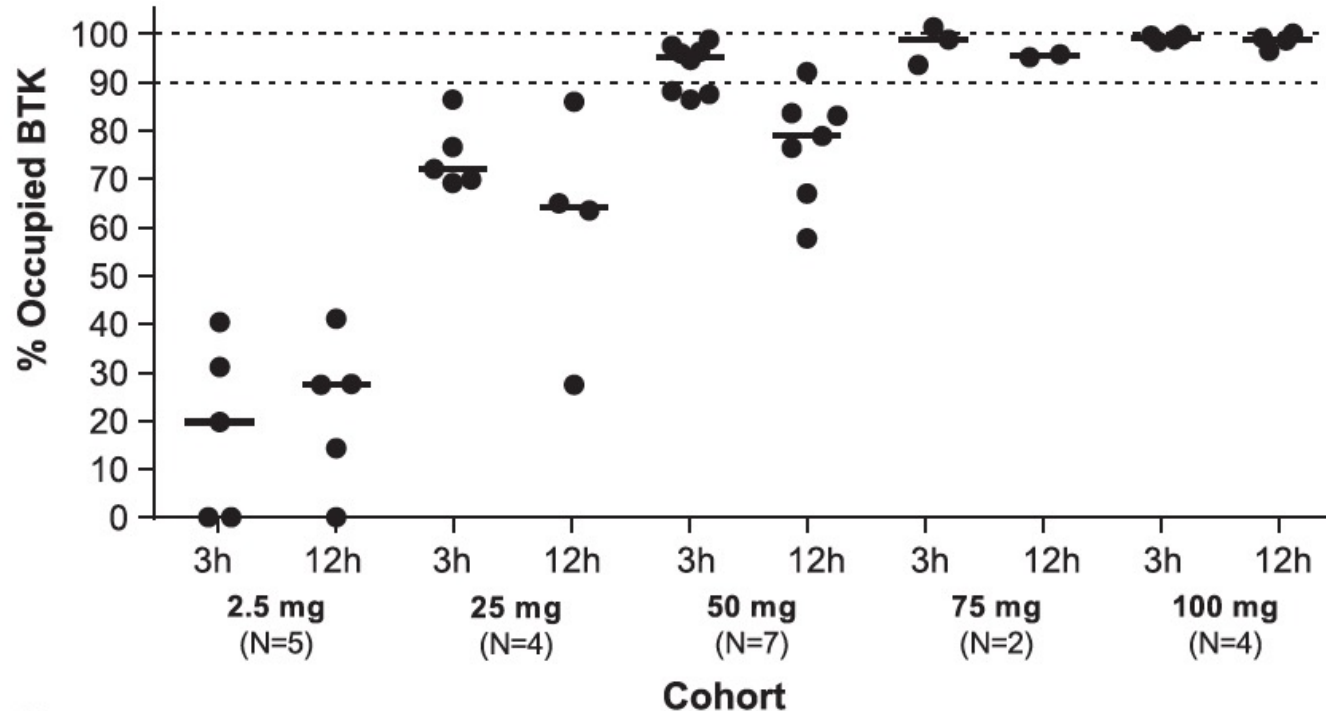
Acalabrutinib PK/PD in patients given a single 100-mg dose



Ibrutinib (420 mg qd) and acalabrutinib (100 mg bid) BTK occupancy



Dose-dependent BTK occupancy derived from blood samples drawn 3 and 12 hours after acalabrutinib administration



Conclusions

- Kinase deregulation in hematologic malignancies is very well established.
- The excellent progress in developing kinase inhibitors for the clinic has significantly improved the outcomes for patients.
- Acabrutinib has favorable and improved pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic profile and represents an advanced-generation BTK inhibitor.