

169 Dual HKMT inhibitors

► Asset Overview

Product Type	Small molecule
Indication	Oncology
Current Stage	Lead discovery/optimization
Target(MoA)	Dual Histone Methyltransferase (HKMT) inhibitors
Brief Description	<p>EZH2 and EHMT2 Histone Methyltransferases are essential for cancer stem cell maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing EZH2 inhibitors have little activity in solid tumours that express wild type EZH2 <p>EZH2 and EHMT2 show increased copy number and high expression in wide variety of epithelial tumour types</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SiRNA double knock down of EZH2 and EHMT2 or pharmacological inhibition of both EZH2 and EHMT2 is more biologically effective at (Curry et al 2015)
Organization	Imperial College London

► Differentiation

□ Overview

- Many cancers show overexpression of histone methyl transferases and aberrant silencing of gene expression while highly specific inhibitors of repressive histone methyltransferase EZH 2 show clinical promise for tumours bearing mutant EZH 2 they are far less effective in majority of tumours solely (over)expressing wild type EZH 2 A team at Imperial College, utilizing a powerful phenotypic screen, has developed a series of novel small molecules which target both HKMTs (EHMT 2 (G 9 a) and EZH 2 for treatment of solid tumours

□ Key Features

- Selective for a two key repressive HKMTs (EHMT 2 (G 9 a) and EZH 2 while preserving others
- Dual pharmacological inhibition of repressive HKMTs is highly effective in inducing changes in gene expression and inhibition of cell growth in breast and ovarian cancer cells expressing wild type EZH 2
- Reduces repressive chromatin marks while increasing permissive marks
- Induces apoptosis in a breast, ovarian cancer, lymphoma cell lines at low uM to high nM concentrations
- Synergistically increases drug sensitivity in combination studies with existing oncology drugs in various cancers (955 cancer cell lines tested)
- Tested in ovarian cancer xenograft model

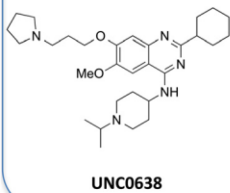
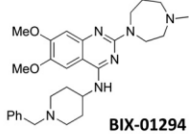
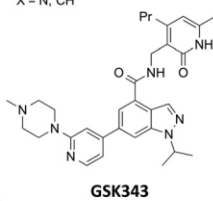
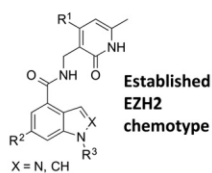
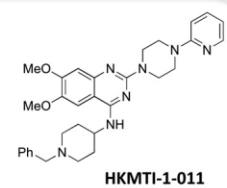
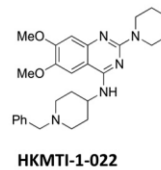
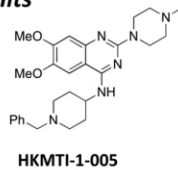
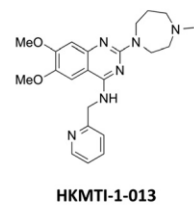
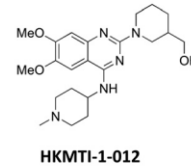
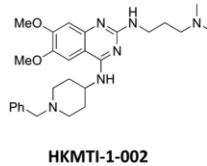
□ Novel drug

- Potential to generate novel chemical matter with mechanism of action different from existing drugs
- Simpler to deliver and schedule dual inhibitor than two epigenetic drugs especially in combination studies with other therapies

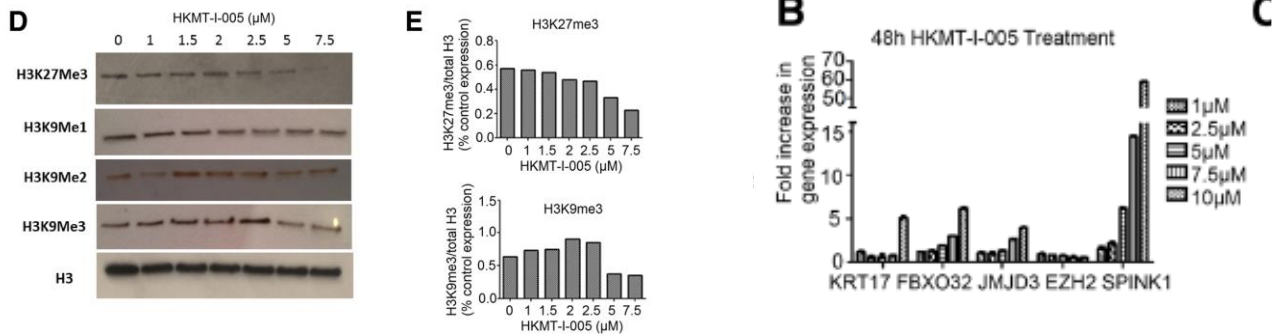
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► Key Data

Chemical structure of histone lysine methyltransferase inhibitors

Known G9a inhibitors**Known EZH2 inhibitors****Hits****Negatives**

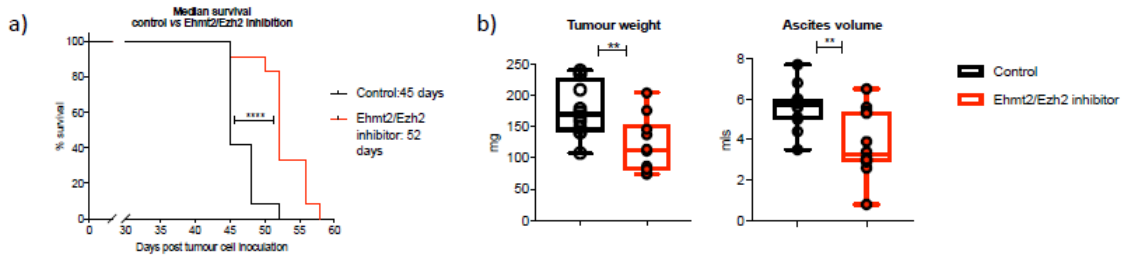
Compound-induced upregulation of EZH2-repressed target genes



Sybr green real-time PCR mRNA level measurement of EZH2 target genes and executing enzymes following a 48-h treatment with HKMTI-1-005 at different concentrations of MDA-MB-231 cells.

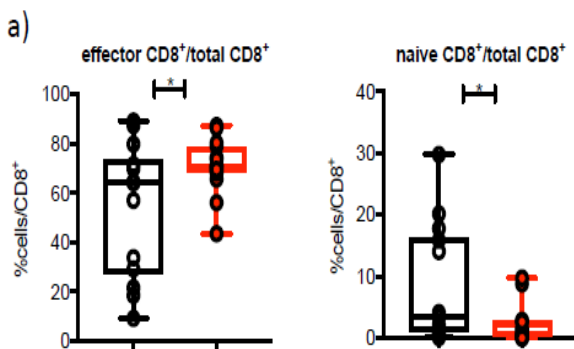
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Dual Ehmt2/Ezh2 blockade confers a survival advantage



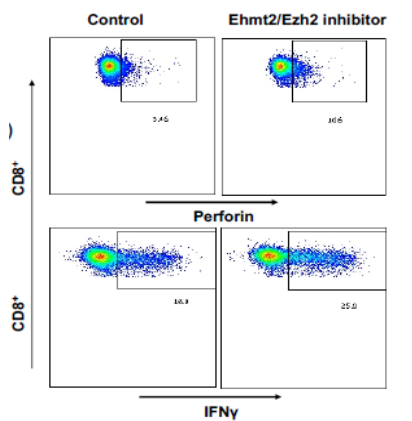
In vivo, dual Ehmt2/Ezh2 inhibition confers a survival advantage over control (52d vs 45d, $p < .0001$) (fig 2a). Tumour weight and ascites volume were significantly lower in the group treated with the dual inhibitor (mean 120mg vs 178mg, $p = .006$; 3.7ml vs 5.6ml, $p = .003$) compared to control (fig).

Ehmt2/Ezh2 inhibition shapes the immune microenvironment within tumour deposits



Ehmt2/Ezh2 inhibition results in an increase in effector CD8+ T cells (71.2% vs 54.4% $p = .03$) with a simultaneous decrease in naïve CD8+ T cells (3.44% vs 0.68%, $p = .02$) in the TME (fig 3a). There are significant increases in both mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) of CXCR3, the receptor involved in CXCL9/CXCL10 axis (MFI 3959 vs 1862, $p < .001$) and granzyme-B producing CD8+ cells (65.1% vs 27.2% $p < .0001$) following Ehmt2/Ezh2 inhibition (fig 3b)

Ehmt2/Ezh2 inhibition augments activation of splenic CD8+ cells



CD8+ cells derived from mice after treatment with Ehmt2/Ezh2 inhibitor demonstrate higher level of perforin (10.2% vs 5.9%, $p = .004$) and IFN γ (22% vs 18%, $p = .01$), compared to control.

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► Intellectual Property

Patent No.	PCT-GB2013-050689
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Status	Registered
Country	US, EP, AU

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