

Ohio State Drug Development Institute  
(DDI) Portfolio Project

# Selective Estrogen Receptor Modulator (ER $\beta$ Agonist) for treating Liver Fibrosis and Cancer

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SME: Chris Coss, PhD

Korea Drug Development Fund - Oct, 2019

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# OHIO STATE'S DRUG DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (DDI)

Accelerating Innovative Research  
to Speed Cures to Cancer Patients



## The DDI Advantage

- A pipeline of innovative, early-stage therapeutics
- Independently validated technologies
- Rigorous project milestone management by industry scientists
- A network of industry experts to vet projects
- Focus on external partnership and out-licensing

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# ER $\beta$ Selective Agonist - Overview

## Rationale

- ER $\beta$  activation may attenuate progression in multiple diseases:  
NASH / Liver Fibrosis                      Prostate cancer                      Glioblastoma

## Technology

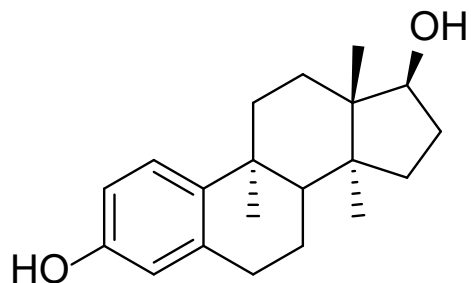
- Novel and selective, **non-steroidal** ER $\beta$  agonists
  - Lead molecule: ER $\beta$  Cellular avg. EC<sub>50</sub> = 32  $\pm$  13 nM;  
ER $\beta$  : ER $\alpha$  >200:1  
ER $\beta$  cell-free radio-ligand binding K<sub>i</sub> = 2 nM  
High oral bioavailability, brain penetrant  
Good *in vivo* oral dose response  
In vitro ADME completed, no major issues
  - Strong IP position with ability to tune desired SERM activity on novel pharmacophore and expand portfolio

## Next Milestones

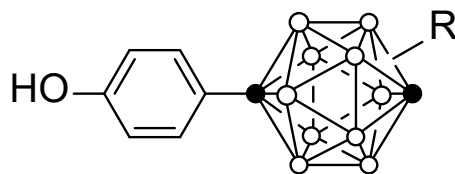
- Additional *in vivo* efficacy of lead
- Design and synthesize new analogs

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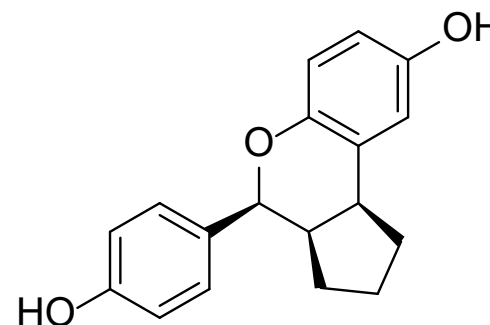
# OSU's Lead vs. LY500307 (Phase II)



Estradiol (E2)



OSU's Lead\*



LY500307

Molecule	ER $\alpha$ EC <sub>50</sub>	ER $\beta$ EC <sub>50</sub>	ER $\alpha$ /ER $\beta$
E2	0.14 nM	0.075 nM	2.0
OSU's Lead	>30,000 nM	44.9 nM	>668
LY500307	346 nM	0.6 nM	577

\*Black dots are carbon  $\longrightarrow$  ●  
 White dots represent B-H  $\longrightarrow$  ○

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# ER- $\beta$ Selective Agonist – Lead Molecule

**Mouse Acute Tox:** No observable tox  
(@ 200 mpk PO, highest dose given)

**Mouse PK:** (10 mg/kg, p.o.)

Plasma AUC = 122 uM-h

$T_{1/2}$  = 5.2 h,  $C_{max}$  = 22.0 uM

F = 92%, Brain / Plasma = 0.46

**Dog PK:** (10 mg/kg, p.o.)

Plasma AUC = 13.0 uM-h

$T_{1/2}$  = 39.8 h,  $C_{max}$  = 0.63 uM

F = 16.5%

## **Solubility:**

Kinetic Solubility (pH 7.4) < 1 uM

Sim. Gastric Fluid (pH 1.2) < 1.56 uM

Sim. Intestinal Fluid (pH 6.8) < 1.56 uM

Fed State SIF (pH 5.0 + oil) = 1770 uM

Fasted State SIF (pH 6.5) = 336 uM

hERG (Q-Patch):  $IC_{50}$  > 30 uM

Plasma Protein Binding:  $\geq$  99.9%

Caco-2 (Bidirectional): N/A\*

## **Other Human Nuclear Receptors:**

Following NHR's screened in agonist and antagonist mode:

AR, GR, PGR, MR, FXR, LXR $\alpha$ , LXR $\beta$ , ERR $\gamma$ , PXR

No  $EC_{50}$  /  $IC_{50}$  < 10 uM

## **Microsomal Stability:** Stable in human microsomes

Mouse:  $T_{1/2}$  = 47.7 min,  $Cl_{int}$  = 29.1 uL/min/mg

Rat:  $T_{1/2}$  = 15.6 min,  $Cl_{int}$  = 89.0 uL/min/mg

Monkey:  $T_{1/2}$  = 65.9 min,  $Cl_{int}$  = 21.0 uL/min/mg

Human:  $T_{1/2}$  > 145 min,  $Cl_{int}$  < 9.6 uL/min/mg

Dog:  $T_{1/2}$  > 145 min,  $Cl_{int}$  < 9.6 uL/min/mg

## **CYP Inhibition:** ( $IC_{50}$ ) No significant issues

1A2: 53.2 uM                      2B6: 6.3 uM

2B6: 16.3 uM                      2C8: 48.4 uM

2C9: 68.8 uM                      2C19: 13.1 uM

2D6: 63.5 uM

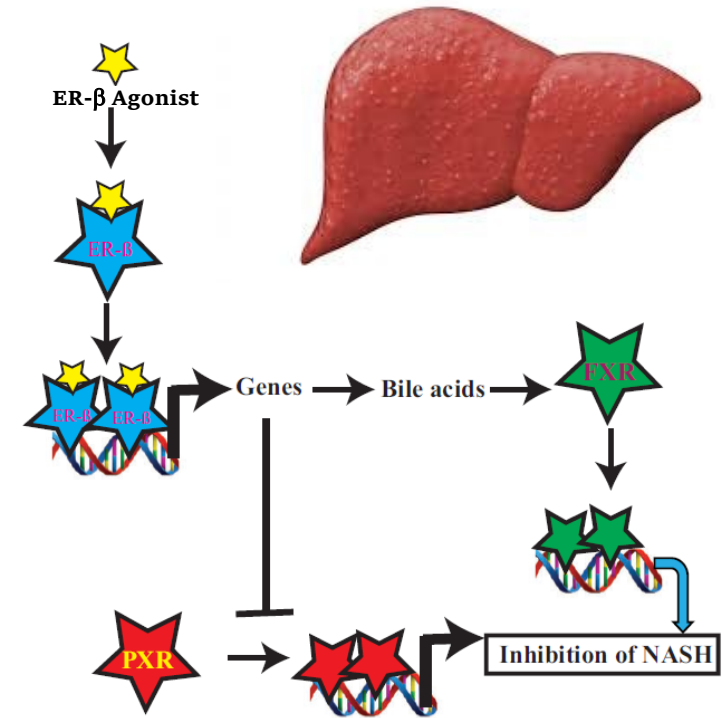
3A4 (Testosterone):  $IC_{50}$  = 88.4 uM

3A4 (Midazolam):  $IC_{50}$  = 18.6 uM

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# ER $\beta$ Agonist in NASH / Liver Fibrosis

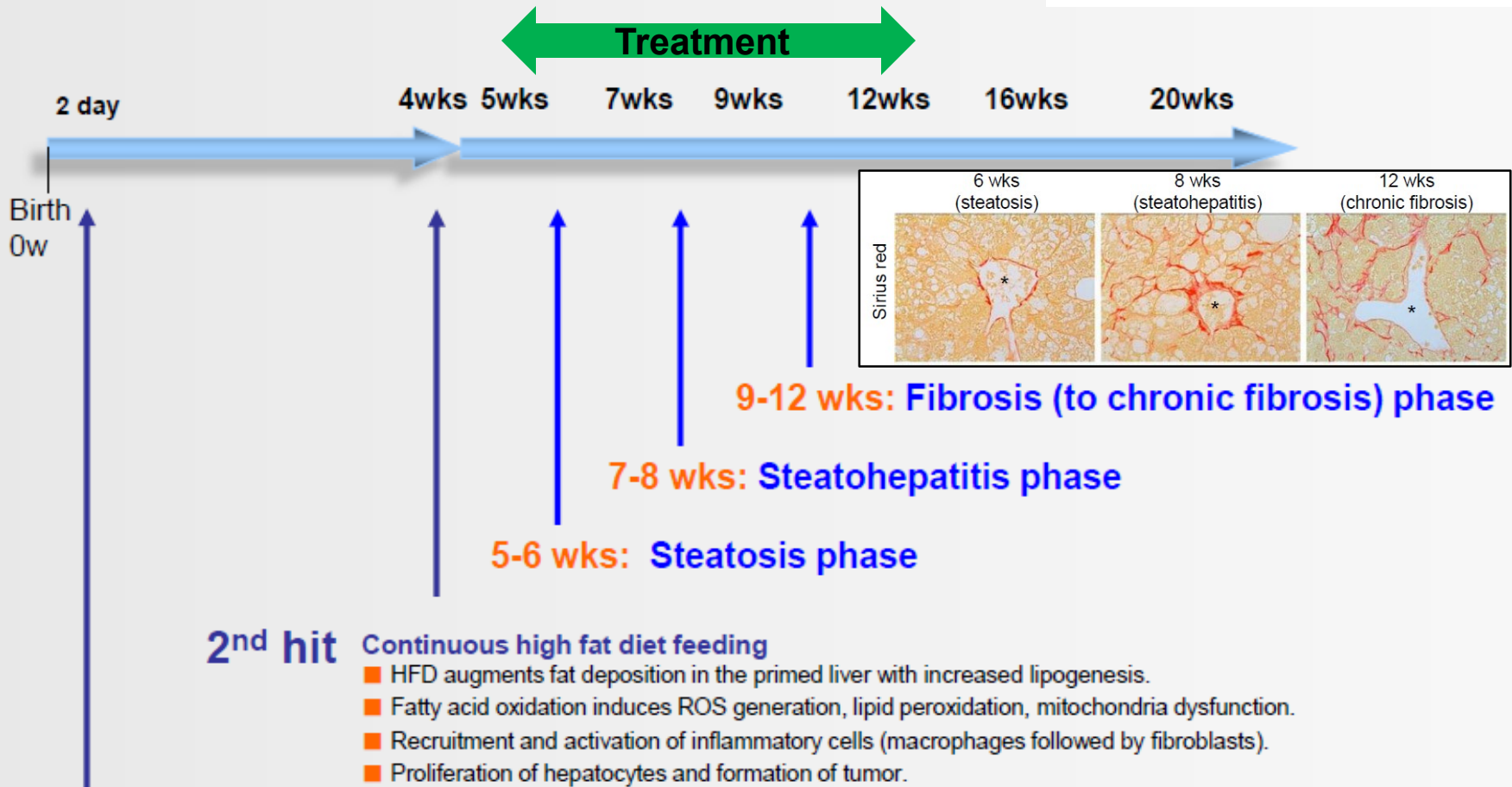
- **Non-Alcoholic SteatoHepatitis**
  - Affects 10 million people within US
  - 3-5 million NASH patients progress to **fibrosis**
  - Will overtake viral hepatitis as primary cause of **Hepatocellular Carcinoma** in US by 2040
  - No approved therapy
- Targeting ER- $\beta$  in NASH
  - Promote FXR-mediated lipid clearance
  - Block PXR-mediated lipid accumulation
  - Reduce oxidative stress induced hepatic stellate cell activation
  - Avoid ER $\alpha$ -mediated pro-thrombotic and HPG-axis effects



- Comprehensive NASH/Fibrosis Prevention Study by SMC Labs
  - 10 and 100 mg/kg dose levels
  - Study readouts:
    - Serum liver damage markers (ALT, triglycerides)
    - Fibrosis Area (sirius red staining)

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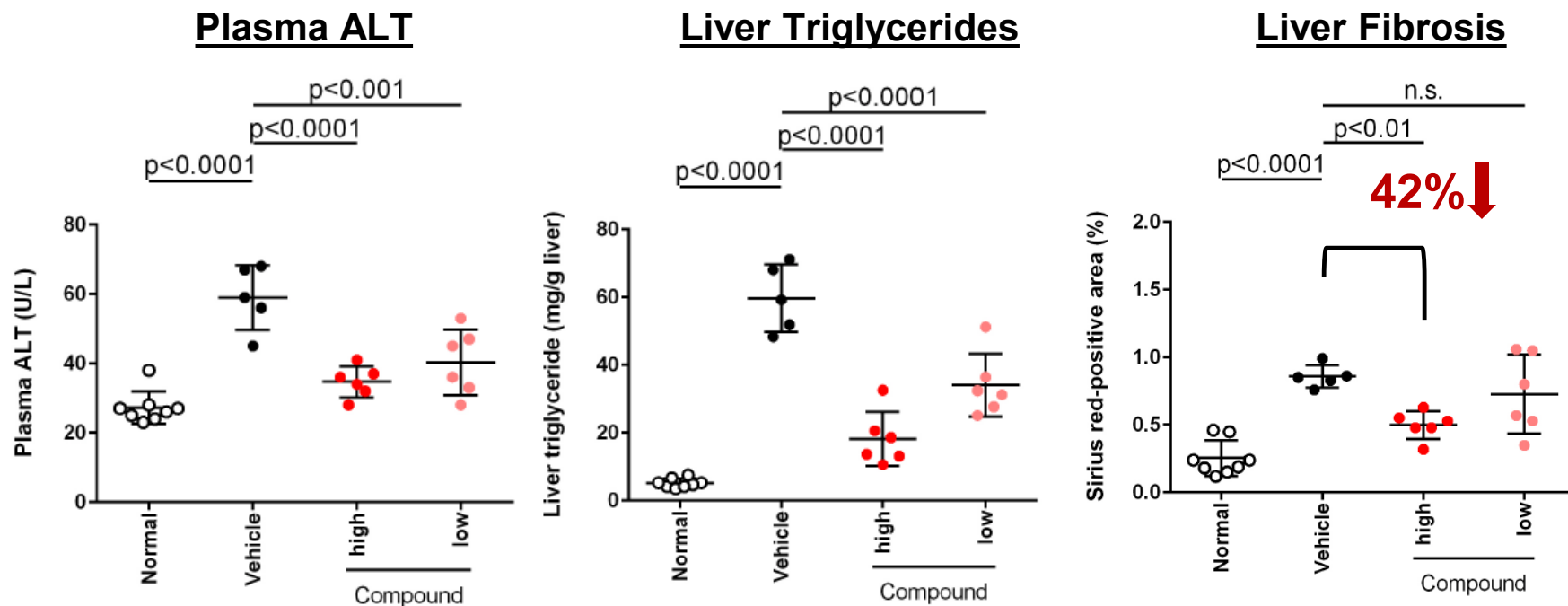
# STAM™ NASH-Fibrosis-HCC Model



- 1<sup>st</sup> hit** Inhibition of O-GlcNAc- $\beta$ -N-acetylglucosaminidase of  $\beta$ -cell (STZ)
- $\beta$  cell-injury early after birth drives regenerative response with islet inflammation.
  - Accumulation of macrophages in the islet and adipose tissue.
  - Induction of mild diabetic condition.
  - Up-regulation of scavenger receptors and TNF- $\alpha$  in the liver ("priming").

# Decrease in Liver Fibrosis by Lead ER $\beta$ Agonist

Daily oral dosing



## Following 7 Weeks of PO QD Treatment, Lead ER $\beta$ Agonist Demonstrates:

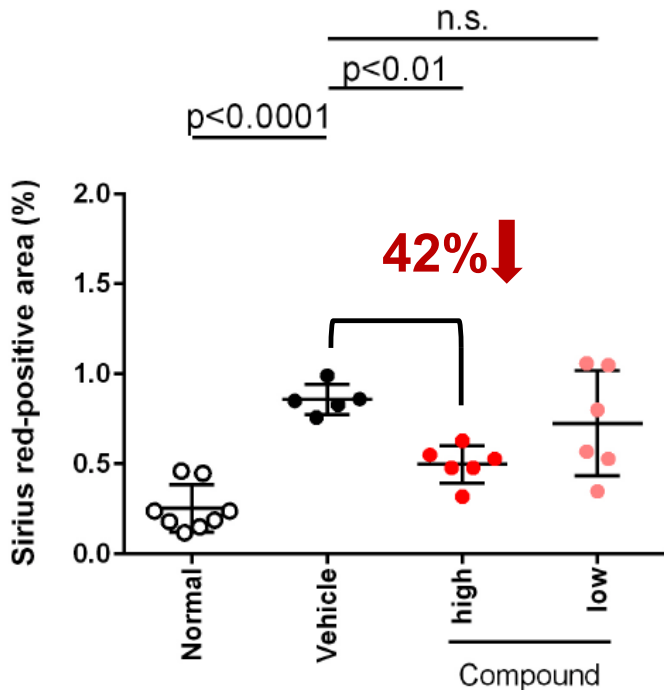
- Large dose dependent reductions in liver injury marker serum ALT.
- Large dose dependent reductions in liver triglycerides.
- 42% reduction in fibrotic liver area for high dose group.

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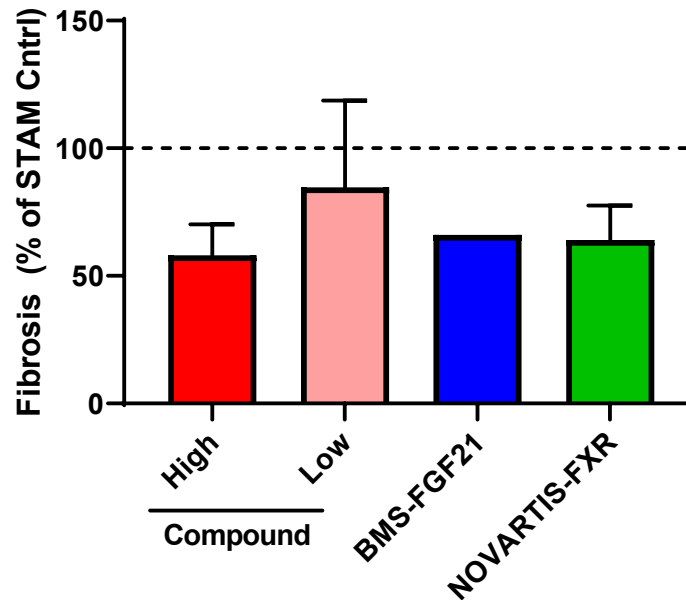


# Reduction in Fibrosis with ER- $\beta$ Agonist Similar to Other Phase II NASH Agents

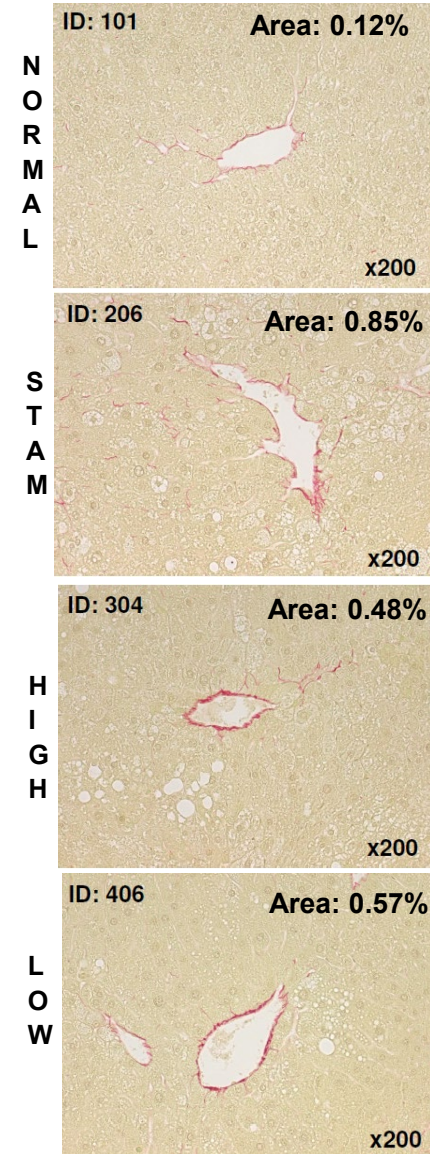
**Fibrosis Area**



**Fibrosis Area**



**Liver H&E**



- High dose level significantly reduced fibrotic area with an **anti-fibrotic effect similar to** published STAM data for **BMS-FGF21** and **NOVARTIS-FXR**.

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# Intellectual Property

Application: PCT/US2016/052531

Priority Date: Sep. 17, 2015

Title: CARBORANE COMPOUNDS AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

Inventors: Werner Tjarks, David Sedlak, Petr Bartunek

Assignee: Ohio State Innovation Foundation & Institute of Molecular Genetics of the ASCR

Filing: Provisional (Sep 17, 2015), PCT (Sep 19, 2016),  
National Phase (Mar 17, 2018)

Description: Compositions of matter as well as methods of use

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