Potent and Selective Oral STAT6 Degrader, KT-621, Inhibits IL-4 and IL-13 Functions in Human Cells and Blocks TH2 Inflammation *In Vivo*

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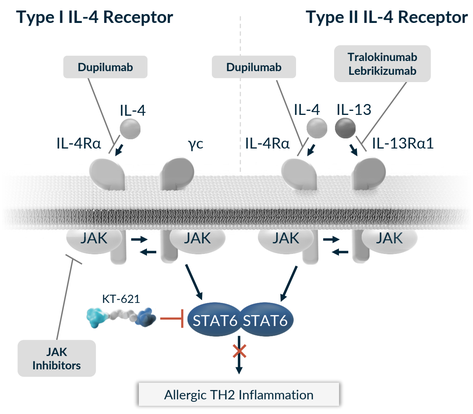
INTRODUCTION

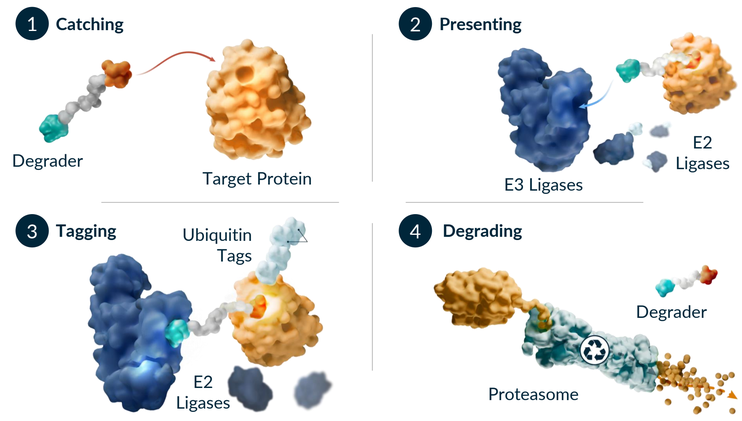
STAT6 is a historically undrugged essential transcription factor in the IL-4/IL-13 signaling pathways and the central driver of TH2 inflammation in allergic/atopic diseases. Multiple gain of function mutations of STAT6 were identified to cause severe allergic/atopic diseases in humans. Dupilumab, an injectable monoclonal antibody that blocks IL-4/IL-13 signaling, is an approved therapy for multiple allergic/atopic diseases. STAT6 targeting is therefore supported by both human genetics and dupilumab's clinical pathway validation. STAT6 functions through protein-protein and protein-DNA interactions. For these reasons, it has been challenging to selectively and potently inhibit STAT6 with traditional small molecule inhibitors. The STAT6 target is well suited for a targeted protein degradation approach, where a single binding event is sufficient to drive degradation.

STAT6 Biology and Target Rationale



- STAT6 is the specific transcription factor required for IL-4 and IL-13 cytokine signaling
- STAT6 regulated cytokines are clinically validated targets for allergic diseases
- Gain of function (GOF) mutations of STAT6 cause severe allergic diseases in human
- STAT6 KO mice develop normally, are viable and fertile
- Dupilumab, an IL-4Rα monoclonal Ab has been approved in: Atopic dermatitis, Asthma, Chronic Rhinosinusitis with Nasal Polyps, Eosinophilic Esophagitis, Prurigo Nodularis, has positive Phase 3 data in COPD and Bullous Pemphigoid and is in development for multiple additional indications
- STAT6 degradation can achieve dupilumab–like pathway inhibition

Proteome Editing with Targeted Protein Degradation

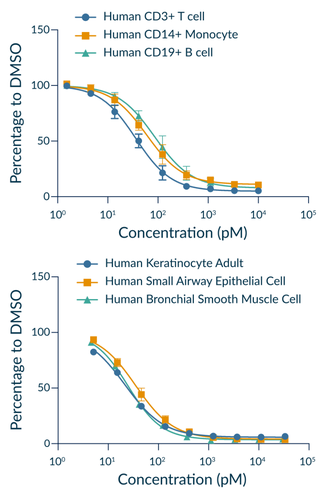


RESULTS

Figure 1. KT-621: A Highly Selective Picomolar Degrader of STAT6

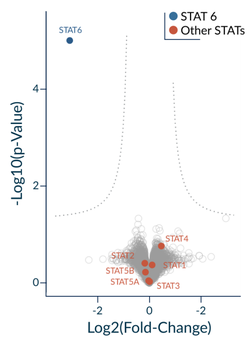
A

	Human Primary Cell Type	KT-621 DC_{50} (pM)
	Hematopoietic cell, all TH2 disease	
Blood	Human PBMC	13
Blood	Human CD3 T cell	36
Blood	Human CD14 monocyte	60
Blood	Human CD19 B cell	86
Blood	Human eosinophil	99
	Epithelial cell, AD, PN, CSU, asthma, COPD	
Skin	Human keratinocyte (adult)	22
Skin	Human keratinocyte (neonatal)	18
Lungs	Human bronchial tracheal epithelial cell	33
Lungs	Human small airway epithelial cells	35
	Smooth muscle cell, asthma, COPD, EoE	
Throat Airway	Human bronchial smooth muscle cell	25
Throat Airway	Human esophageal smooth muscle cell	33
	Endothelial cell, all TH2 disease	
Blood Vessels	Human vascular endothelial cell	46



B

KT-621 Degradation Selectivity
Human PBMC at 100 x DC90



KT-621 Functional Selectivity

STAT Assays	KT-621 IC_{50} (nM)
IFN-α induced pSTAT1	>1000
IFN-α induced pSTAT2	>1000
IL-10 induced pSTAT3	>1000
IL-12 induced pSTAT4	>1000
IL-2 induced pSTAT5	>1000
IL-3 induced pSTAT6	0.042

A) Consistent degradation by KT-621 across all disease relevant cell types evaluated. **B**) Exquisite STAT6 degradation selectivity in proteomics experiment and complete functional selectivity of KT-621 against all other STATs.

Figure 2: KT-621 Fully Blocks IL-4/13 Functions in Human Primary Cells, More Potently than Dupilumab

	Cellular Functional Assay		KT-621 IC_{50} (pM)	Dupilumab IC_{50} (pM)
TARC	Serum Th2 biomarker, chemoattractant for Th2 cell	IL-4 TARC release in human PBMC	62	194
		IL-13 TARC release in human PBMC	43	113
CD23	B cell activation marker, correlates with IgE class switch	IL-4 CD23 expression in human CD19 B cell	125	354
		IL-13 CD23 expression in human CD19 B cell	98	1070
PERIOSTIN	Serum Th2 biomarker and ECM protein associated with tissue remodeling in atopic diseases	IL-13 Periostin release in human bronchial smooth muscle cell	24	637
		IL-13 Periostin release in human esophageal smooth muscle cell	39	431

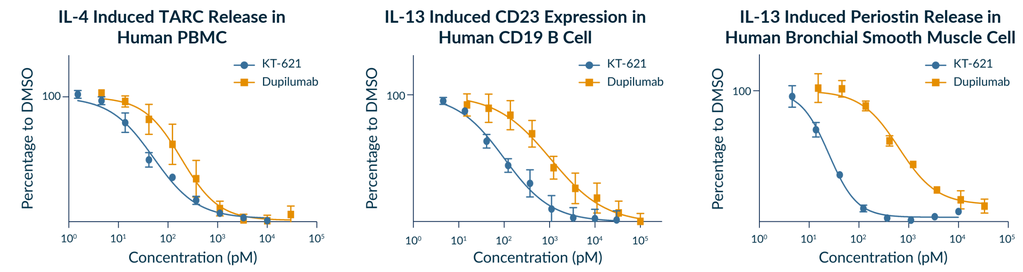
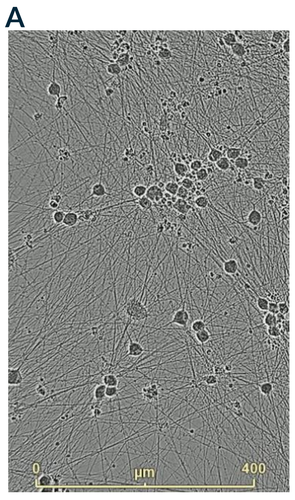
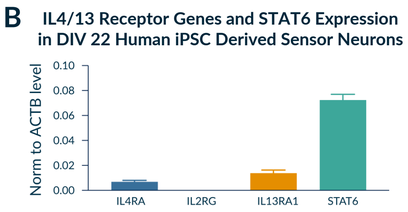
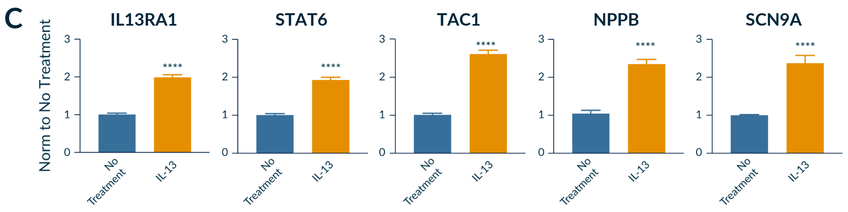
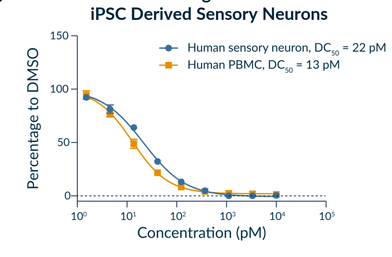


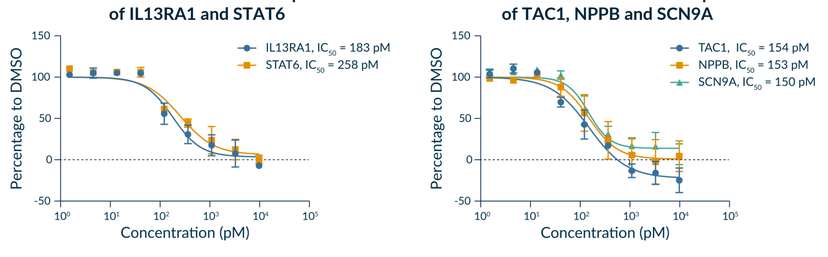
Figure 3. KT-621 Potently Degrades STAT6 and Inhibits IL-13 Induced Expression of Genes Involved in Itch and Pain





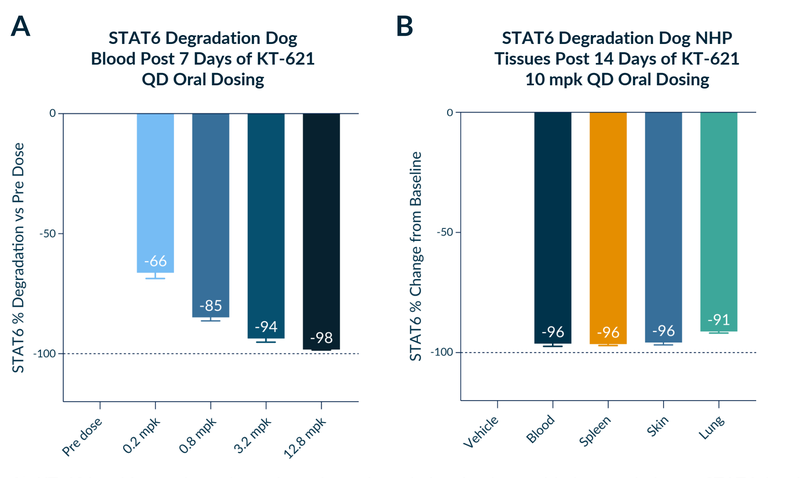






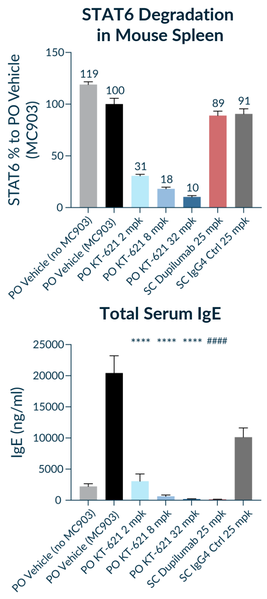
A) Human iPSC derived sensory neurons at day *in vitro* (DIV) 21 of differentiation from sensory neuron progenitors showing typical neuronal morphology with dense neurites. **B**) IL-4/13 pathway genes IL4RA, IL13RA1 and STAT6 are expressed in human iPSC derived sensory neurons. **C)** 24 hours of IL-13 (20 ng/ml) stimulation increased the expression of IL-4/13 pathways genes (IL13RA1 and STAT6) and genes involved in itch and pain (TAC1, NPPB, and SCN9A). **D)** KT-621 potently degrades STAT6 in human iPSC derived sensory neurons with a potency similar to that in human PBMC. E) KT-621 potently inhibits IL-13 induced expression of IL13RA1 and STAT6 which may enhance the neuronal response to IL-4 and IL-13. KT-621 also potently inhibits IL-13 induced expression of TAC1, NPPB, and SCN9A which may enhance neuronal transmission in itch and pain.

Figure 4. KT-621 Potently Degrades STAT6 Across Preclinical Species with Low Oral Doses



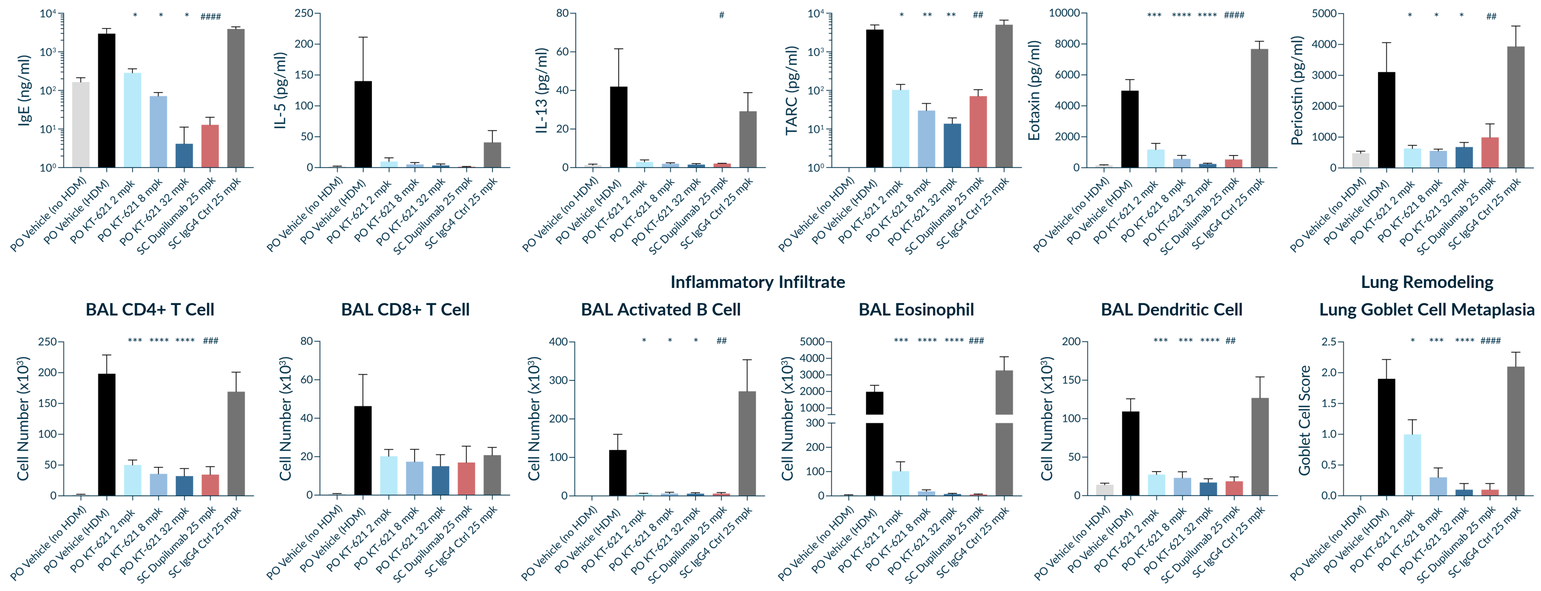
A) KT-621 achieves dose dependent deep degradation in dogs with low oral doses. STAT6 levels determined at 24 hours post the Day 7 dosing in PBMC isolated from the whole blood. **B**) KT-621 degrades STAT6 in disease relevant tissues in NHP. STAT6 levels determined at 24 hours post the Day 14 dose in PBMC isolated from the whole blood or the indicated tissues.

Figure 5: KT-621 Has Robust *in vivo* Activity Comparable to IL-4Rα Saturating Dose of Dupilumab in the MC903 Atopic Dermatitis Model



An atopic dermatitis model induced by topical application of low-calcemic vitamin D3 analog MC903 with prominent Th2 inflammation in the IL4/IL4RA humanized mice. KT-621 dosed QD orally for 11 days. 2/8/32 mpk doses showed 69/82/90% STAT6 degradation respectively in mouse spleen. Dupilumab dosed 4 times subcutaneously, 25 mpk twice a week (IL-4Rα saturating dose); effect equivalent to 300 mg every other week in human. *Significance to PO vehicle (MC903); #Significance to SC IgG4 Ctrl 25 mpk.

Figure 6: KT-621 Has Robust *in vivo* Efficacy Comparable to IL-4Rα Saturating Dose of Dupilumab in the Intranasal HDM Asthma Mouse Model



A lung inflammation model induced by intranasal house dust mite administration with dominant TH2 inflammation in the IL4/IL4RA humanized mice (Le Floc'h et al. *Allergy*. 2020). KT-621 dosed QD orally for 31 days. 2/8/32 mpk doses showed 72/85/91% STAT6 degradation respectively in mouse spleen. Dupilumab dosed 9 times subcutaneously, 25 mpk BIW (IL-4Rα saturating dose), effect equivalent to 300 mg every other week in human. BAL, bronchoalveolar lavage. *Significance to PO vehicle (HDM); #Significance to SC IgG4 Ctrl 25 mpk.

METHODS

We have developed a highly potent, selective, orally administered heterobifunctional degrader of STAT6, KT-621, and assessed functions in disease-relevant human primary immune and tissue cells *in vitro*, including TH2 functional assays. Additionally, KT-621 was assessed *in vivo* across multiple preclinical species for STAT6 degradation. We also compared the efficacy of KT-621 to dupilumab *in vivo* in an MC903 induced atopic dermatitis model and a house dust mite (HDM) induced asthma model in the IL4/IL4RA humanized mice.

KT-621 potently and selectively degraded STAT6 in various disease relevant human primary cells including lymphocytes, myeloid cells, epithelial cells, smooth muscle cells, and vascular endothelial cells. As a result of STAT6 degradation, KT-621 fully blocked various IL-4/IL-13 functions in these cells with picomolar potencies comparable or superior to dupilumab, and did not degrade or inhibit any other STAT transcription factors or other proteins. In addition, we established culture of human iPSC derived sensory neurons where KT-621 potently degraded STAT6 and inhibited IL-13 induced expression of the genes involved in itch and pain transmission. At low oral doses, KT-621 demonstrated deep *in vivo* STAT6 degradation, suppressed TH2 biomarkers, and was well-tolerated in multiple preclinical studies. In the MC903-induced atopic dermatitis mouse model, orally administered KT-621 demonstrated robust degradation of STAT6 *in vivo* and marked reduction of total serum IgE comparable to the activity of an IL-4RA saturating dose of dupilumab. In the HDM induced asthma model, orally administered KT-621 demonstrated similar robust degradation and reduced all cytokine, cell infiltration, and disease severity readouts in the lung and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid comparable or superior to the IL-4RA saturating dose of dupilumab.

CONCLUSIONS

STAT6 degradation is a novel oral approach for blocking the IL-4/IL-13 signaling pathways. STAT6 degrader KT-621 has best-in-pathway potential for allergic and atopic diseases with a dupilumab-like activity profile and oral dosing.

- KT-621 is a picomolar STAT6 degrader with exquisite selectivity developed with a clinically validated degrader platform.
- STAT6 degradation by KT-621 fully blocks IL-4/13 in key human TH2 cellular assays with picomolar IC50s lower than dupilumab.
- KT-621 demonstrates downregulation of itch and pain related gene transcripts induced by IL-13 in human sensory neurons.
- KT-621 is orally bioavailable and can fully degrade STAT6 *in vivo* across several preclinical species including NHP with low oral doses.
- STAT6 degradation by KT-621 robustly inhibits TH2 inflammation *in vivo* in the mouse MC903 atopic dermatitis and HDM asthma model comparable to the IL-4Rα monoclonal antibody dupilumab.
- KT-621 is well tolerated in multiple preclinical species and safety studies at concentrations that were 40-fold above efficacious concentrations.
- IND-enabling studies completed and Phase 1 trial to start in the second half of 2024.

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DISCLOSURES

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