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Introduction

- Polycomb Repressive Complex 2 (PRC2), a multimeric complex that catalyzes the methylation of histone H3 at lysine 27 with core subunits EZH2, EED and SUZ12, functions as an epigenetic modulator in regulating cell proliferation and development. Dysregulation of the PRC2 complex is implicated in hematological and solid malignancies and shown to correlate with poor prognosis in cancers.
- EZH2 inhibitor Tazemetostat (EPZ-6438) has been approved by FDA for the treatment of advanced epithelioid sarcoma and follicular lymphoma. However, acquired mutations in EZH2 and the complementary activity of EZH1 might impair the effectiveness of this class of PRC2 inhibitors.
- Targeting the allosteric subunit EED represents a new strategy to fully inhibit PRC2 activity and address the limitations of EZH2 inhibition.
- HJM-353 is a potent, selective and orally bioavailable EED inhibitor with robust anti-tumor activities, and good DMPK properties.

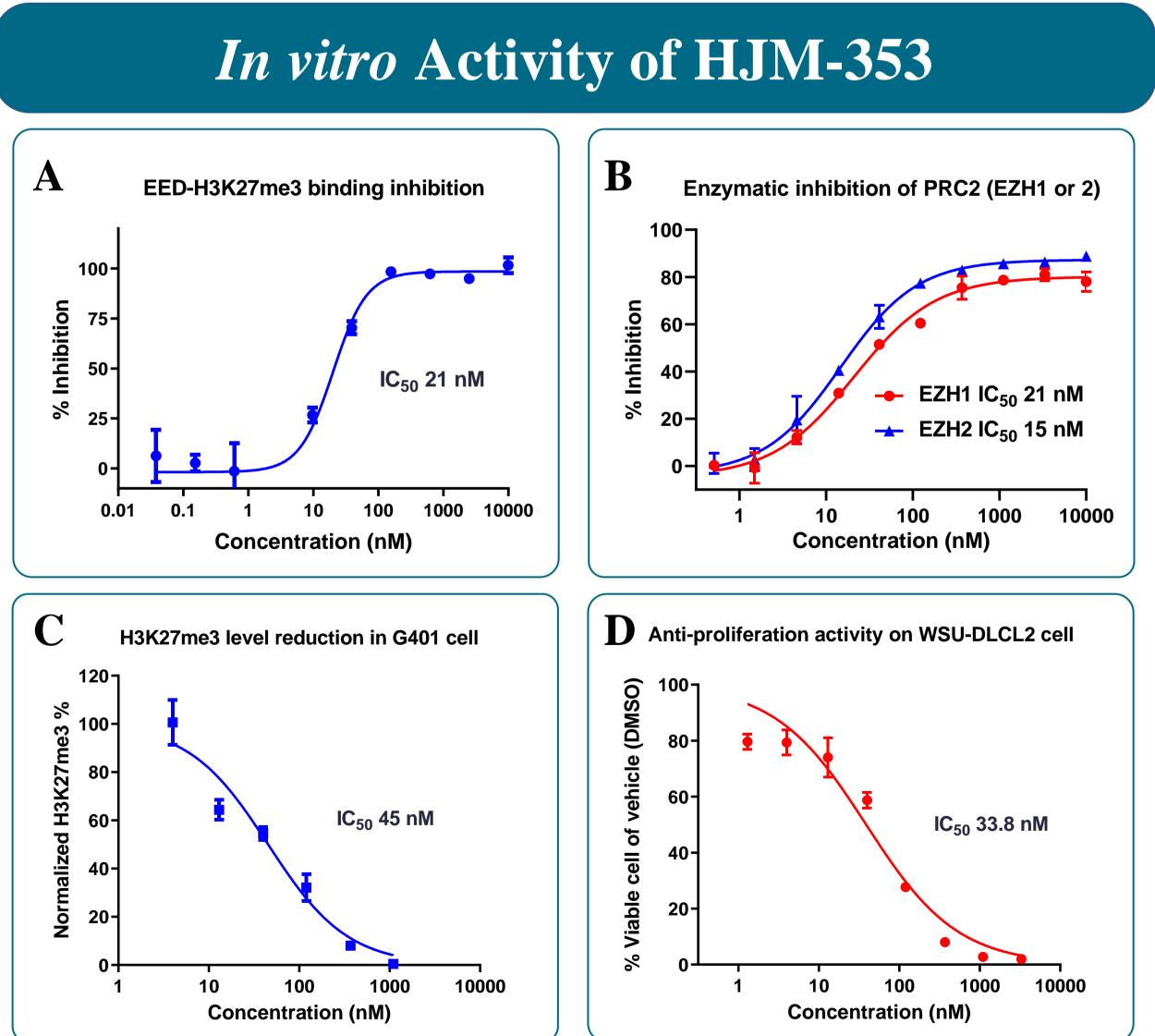
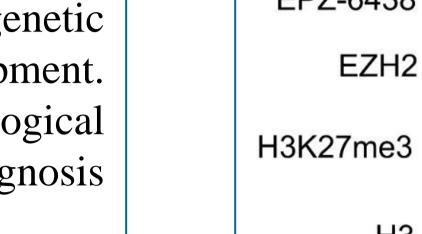


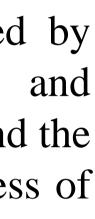
Figure 1 A: HJM-353 inhibits EED-H3K27me3 peptide binding activity, determined by AlphaScreen assay; B: HJM-353 inhibits enzymatic histone methyltransferase activity of PRC2 (EZH2) and PRC2 (EZH1) equally, determined by AlphaLISA assay; C: HJM-353 effectively inhibits PRC2 activity in G401 cell, indicated by reduction of cellular H3K27me3 level, determined by quantified analysis of Western Blot results after 3-day incubation; **D**: HJM-353 potently inhibits WSU-DLCL2 cell proliferation after 9-day incubation, viable cell numbers were counted by Vi-CELL.

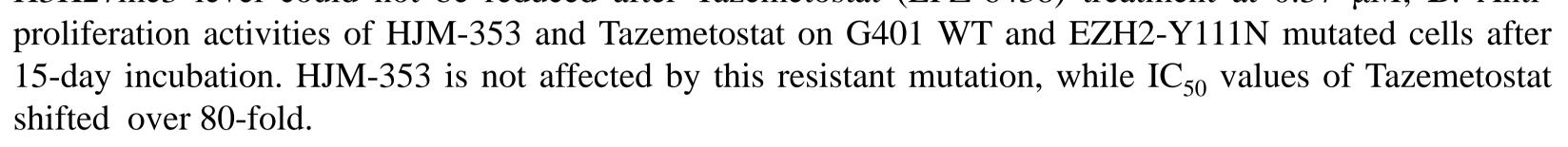
1258P HJM-353: A Potent, Selective and Orally Bioavailable EED Inhibitor with Robust Anti-tumor Activities

Activity of HJM-353 on Tazemetostat-Resistant Cell Anti-proliferation on G401 WT and EZH2 Y111N cells A HJM-353 vs Tazemetostat (EPZ-6438) Y111N DMSO 0.37 DMSO 0.37 µM EPZ-6438



EZH2





DMPK Profiles and Pre-clinical Evaluation of HJM-353

Microsomal stability CL _{int} (m/r/d/cm/h, µL/min/mg protein)		<7.5/7.6/<7.5/15.6/<7.5		Plasma stability t _{1/2} (min, m/r/d/h)		>240	
CYP inhibition (7 isoforms)		$IC_{50} > 30 \ \mu M$		CYP TDI (7 isoforms)		No	
CYP induction (1A2, 2B6, 3A4)		No induction below 20	μM	Fu (% free, m/r/d/cm/h @ 2 μ M)		17.1/20.2/28.3/32.2/28.8	
Mouse PK	IV 1 mg/kg	CL 6.17 mL/min		/kg Vs		s 0.84 L/kg	
	PO 10 mg/kg	t _{1/2} 2.14 h	C _{max}	, 9358 ng/mL	AUC _{0-24h} 35000 m	ıg∙h/mL	F% 130%
hERG		$IC_{50} > 80 \ \mu M$		Mini-Ames/CAA/Rat MN		All negative	
Histone Methyltransferase panel		Clean		SAFETY Scan 47 panel		$IC_{50} \text{ or } EC_{50} > 10 \ \mu M$	

In vivo Anti-tumor Activity Evaluation in CDX Models

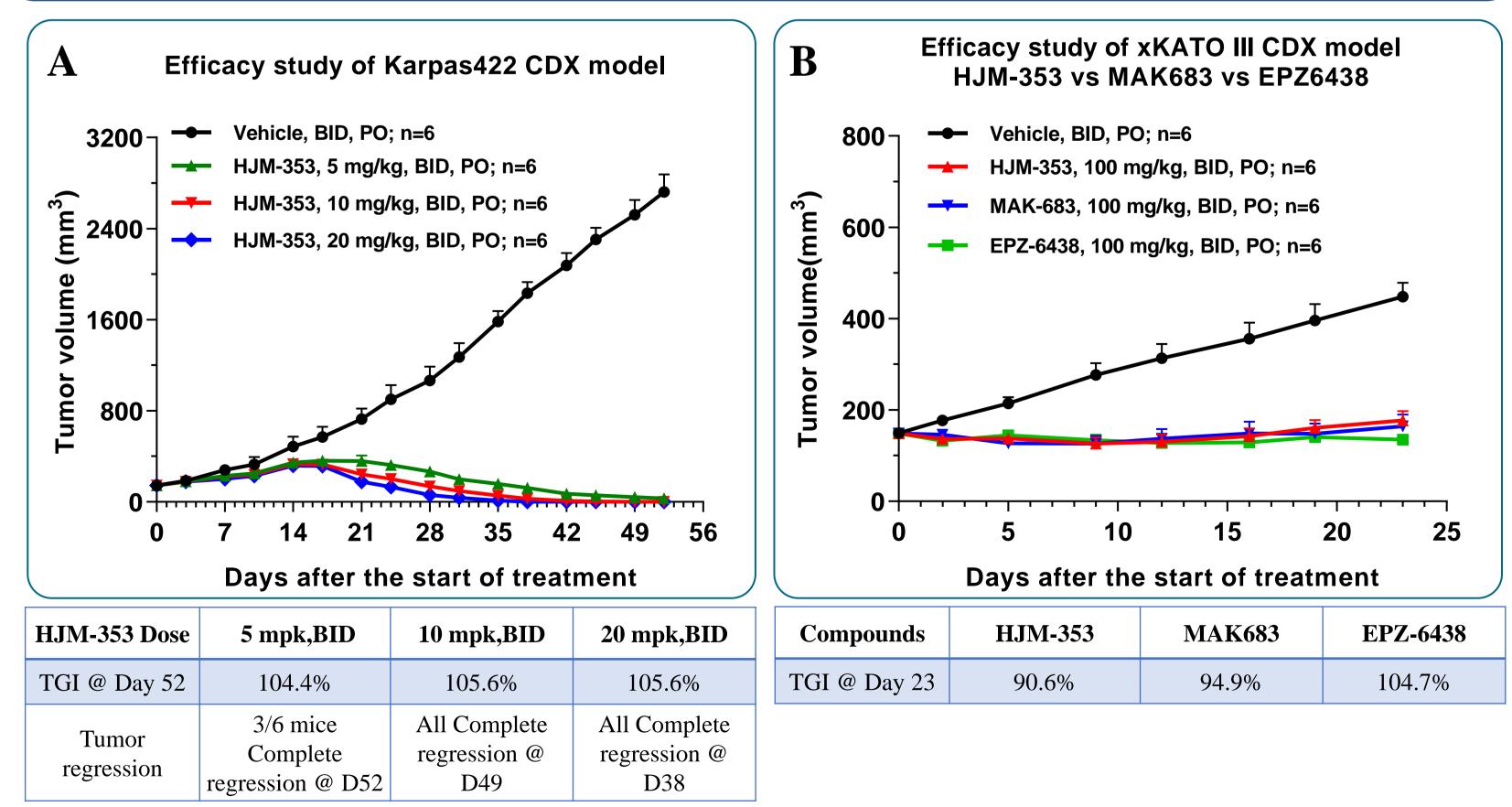
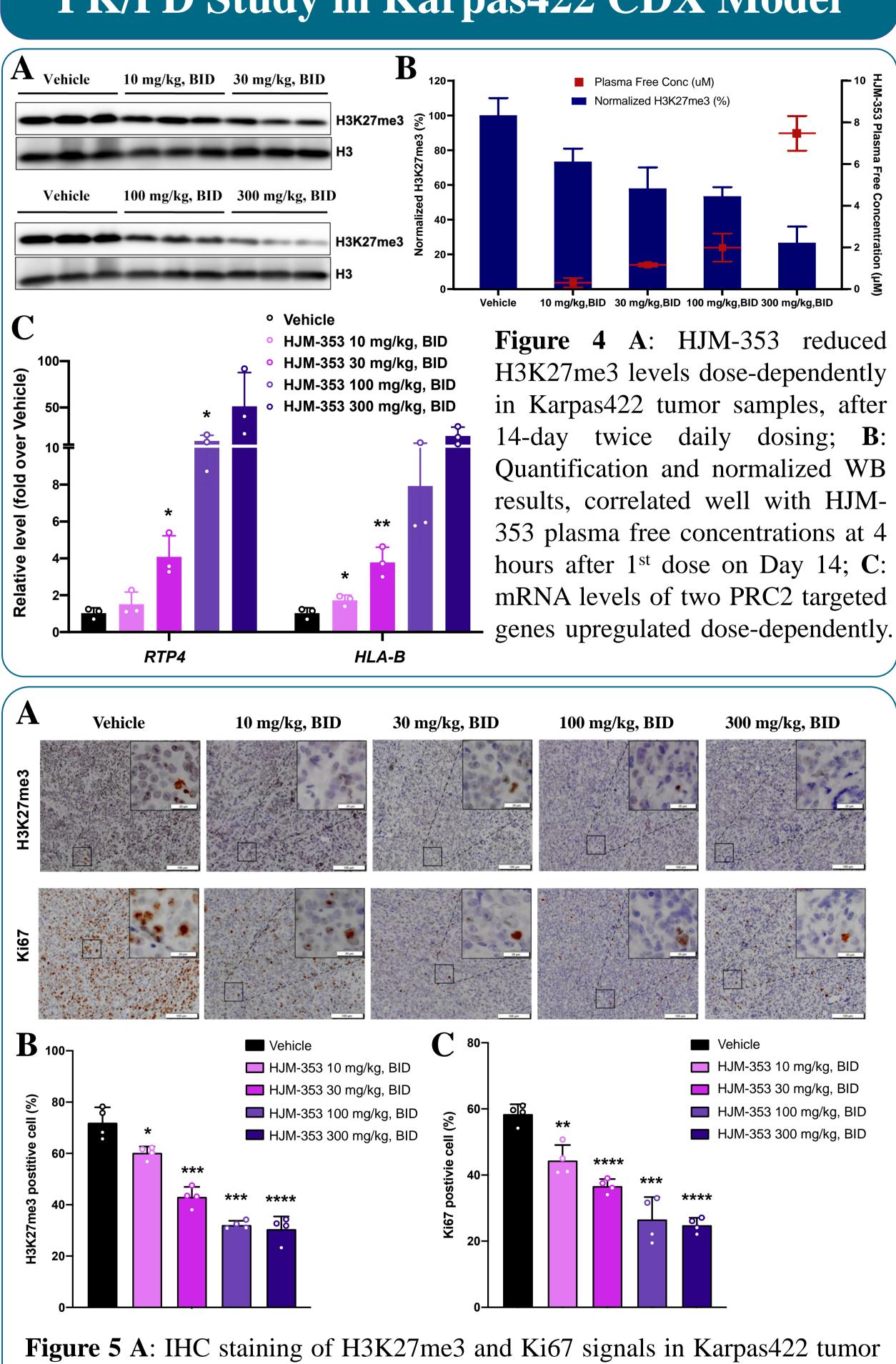


Figure 3 A: HJM-353 showed highly anti-tumor activity in B cell NHL Karpas422 CDX model, induced tumor complete regression as low as 5 mg/kg, BID dosage; B: HJM-353 showed quite similar tumor growth suppression in xKATO III gastric cancer CDX model as MAK683 and Tazemetostat.

IC₅₀ 110.5 nM --- EPZ-6438. G401 (EZH2 Y111N) IC50 >8000 nM IC₅₀ 204.9 nM 🗕 HJM-353. G401 WT Concentration (nM)

Figure 2 A: Validation of constructed Tazemetostat-resistant rhabdoid G401 cell line (EZH2-Y111N), H3K27me3 level could not be reduced after Tazemetostat (EPZ-6438) treatment at 0.37 µM; B: Anti-

PK/PD Study in Karpas422 CDX Model



sample slices, scale bars are 100 μ m and 20 μ m in magnified box; B/C: Quantification by counting. HJM-353 dose-dependently inhibited PRC2 activity (H3K27me3+) and tumor cell proliferation (Ki67+).

well (*in vivo* data is not shown).

in 2022 Q3.





Conclusion

• In summary, HJM-353 demonstrated potent in vitro and in vivo anti-tumor activities, good drug-like properties and PK/PD correlation, efficacious on Tazemetostat-resistant tumor cells as

GLP toxicity studies were completed, and IND filing is expected