

Session 1a: Modeling and Simulation in Support of New Modalities in Oncology Drug Development

The application of PK/PD modelling in the clinical development of BT5528 - a novel toxin delivery platform

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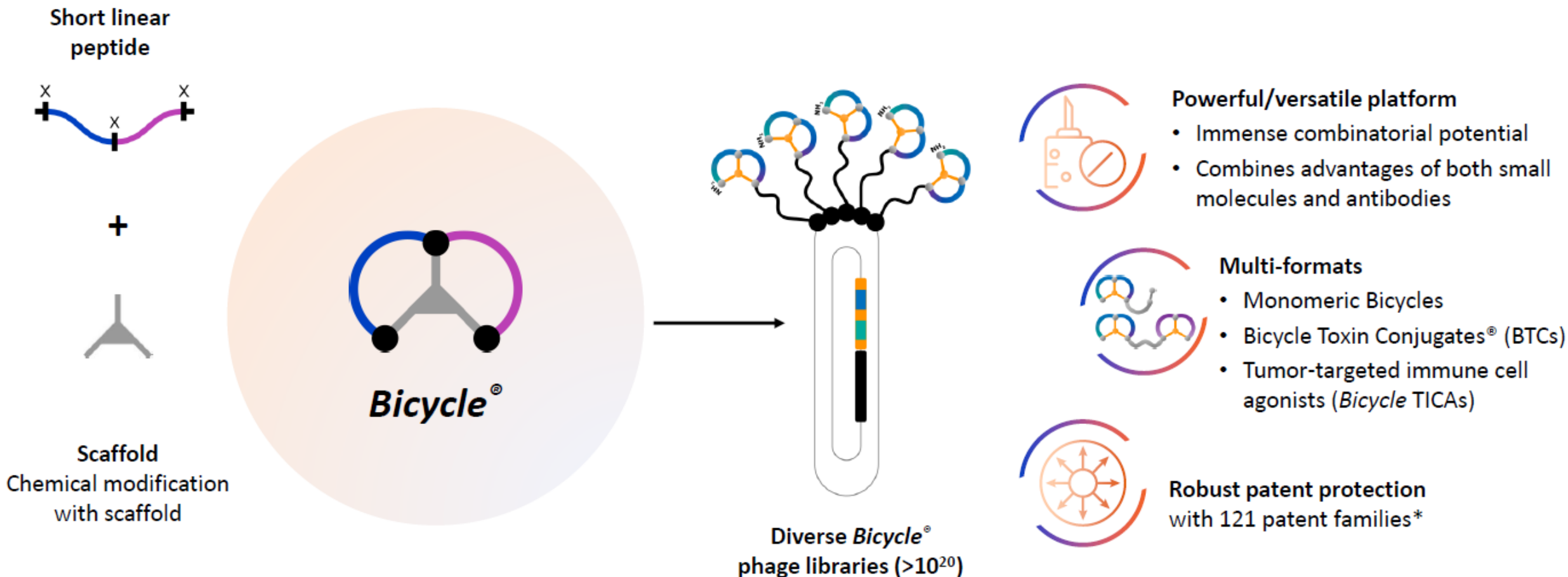
Bicycle[®]

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Bicycles are a new therapeutic modality – bicyclic peptides

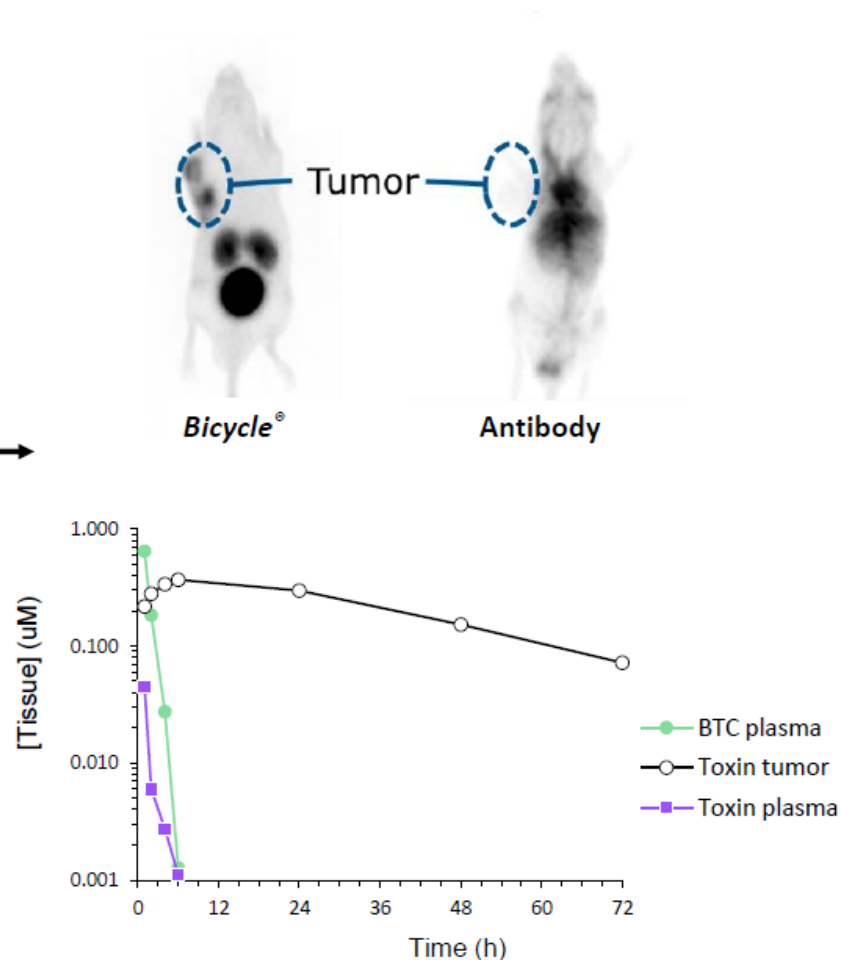
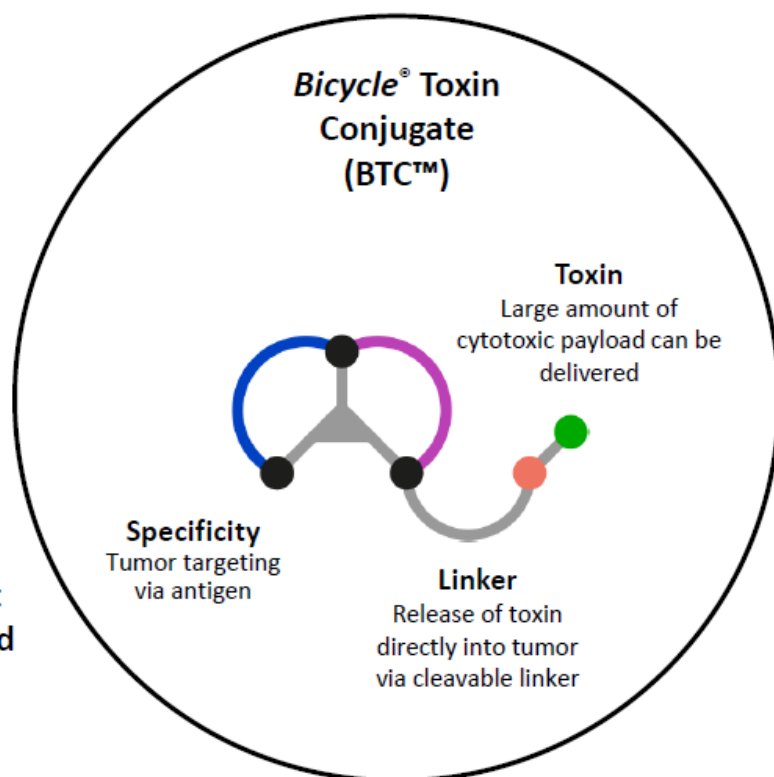


*As of June 30, 2022

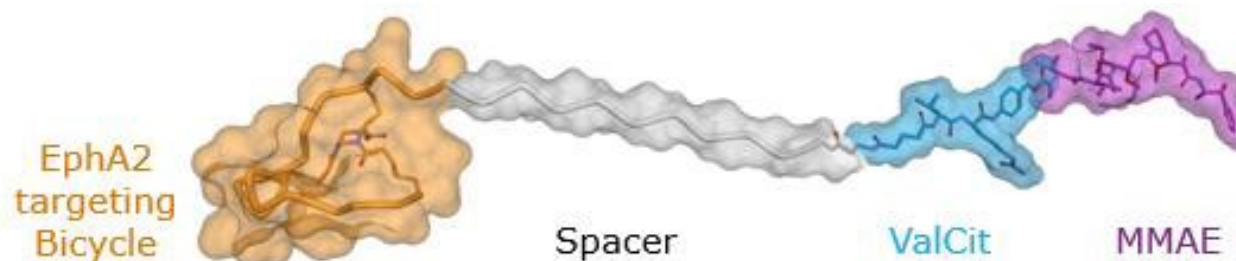
Bicycle Toxin Conjugates (BTCs) – preclinical data indicate high potency with high specificity

- MW of 1.5-2kDa
- 50-100x smaller than antibodies

- High selectivity
- Allows more potent toxin to be delivered directly to tumor



BT5528 is a first-in-class BTC-targeting EphA2



- BT5528 is a novel BTC that binds to tumor cells expressing cell surface EphA2
 - High expression across wide range of solid tumors
 - Toxin is released and retained in tumor cells resulting in tumor cell death and bystander killing
- BT5528 is small and hydrophilic, allowing:
 - Rapid penetration into solid tumors
 - Short systemic exposure, renally excreted

Journal of
**Medicinal
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Article

Identification and Optimization of EphA2-Selective Bicycles for the Delivery of Cytotoxic Payloads

Gemma E. Mudd,* Amy Brown, Lihong Chen, Katerine van Rietschoten, Sophie Watcham, Daniel P. Teufel, Silvia Pavan, Rachid Lani, Philip Huxley, and Gavin S. Bennett



Cite This: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acs.jmedchem.9b02129>



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Published OnlineFirst May 12, 2020; DOI: 10.1158/1535-7163.MCT-19-1092

MOLECULAR CANCER THERAPEUTICS | SMALL MOLECULE THERAPEUTICS

MMAE Delivery Using the *Bicycle* Toxin Conjugate

BT5528

Gavin Bennett¹, Amy Brown¹, Gemma Mudd¹, Philip Huxley¹, Katerine Van Rietschoten¹, Silvia Pavan², Lihong Chen¹, Sophie Watcham³, Johanna Lahdenranta⁴, and Nicholas Keen⁴

BT5528 development status

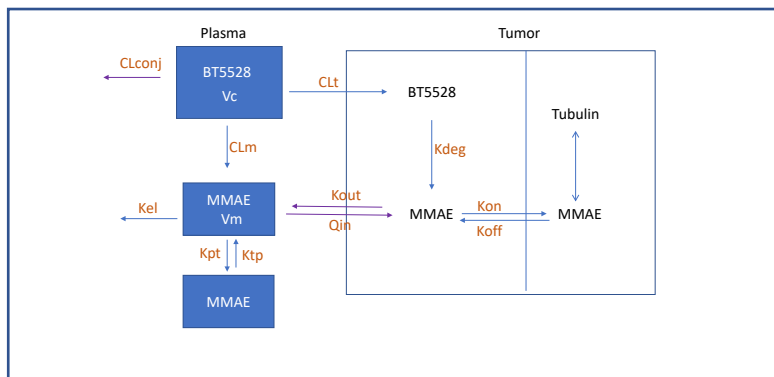
- BT5528 is being investigated in patients with advanced solid tumors historically known for expression of EphA2
- The goals of this modeling activity are to:
 - Develop an integrated model of plasma and tumor concentrations of BT5528 and MMAE in mice and in humans
 - Link tumor concentrations of MMAE to tumor regression in mice and in humans
 - Provide a framework to support RP2D decision-making for BT5528 and for other bicyclic peptides

Summary of data

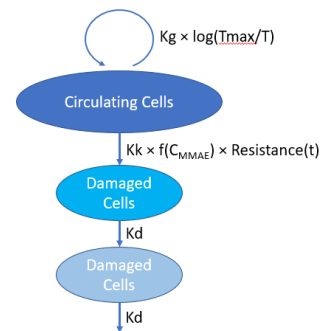
Study	Species	Doses	N	BT5528 PK samples	MMAE PK samples	Tumor size data
Study 01	Mouse	0, 0.167, 0.5, 1.5 mg/kg	24	0	0	364
Study 02	Mouse	0.167, 0.5, 1.5 mg/kg	63	0	15 plasma 63 tumor	0
Study 03	Mouse	1.5 mg/kg	22	61 plasma 8 tumor	87 plasma 16 tumor	0
BT5528-100	Human	2.2, 4.4, 6.5, 8.5, 10 mg/m ²	64	1609 plasma	1605 plasma 5 tumor	155

Modeling schematic

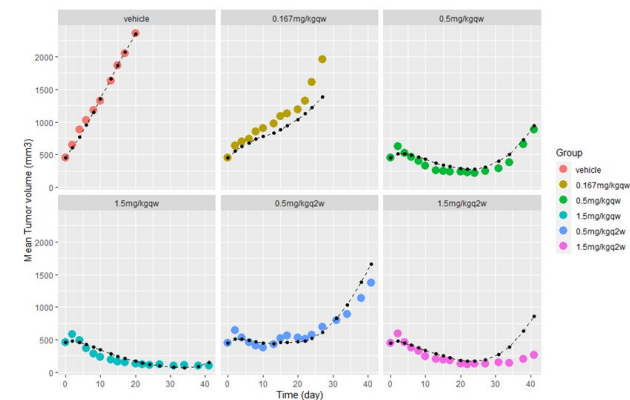
Mouse PBPK Model



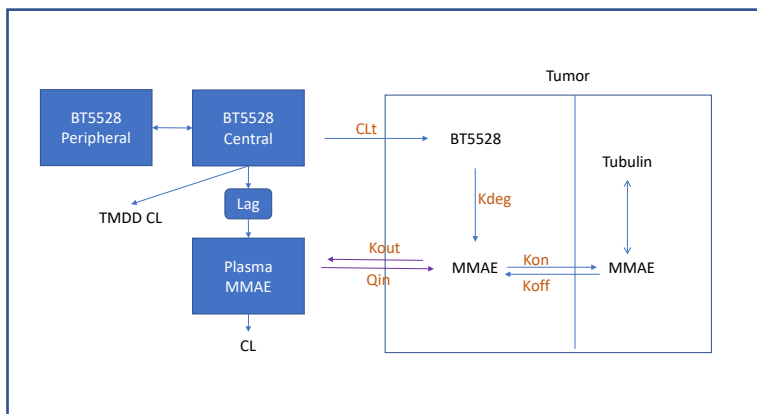
Mouse Tumor Model



Mouse Tumor Size Fits

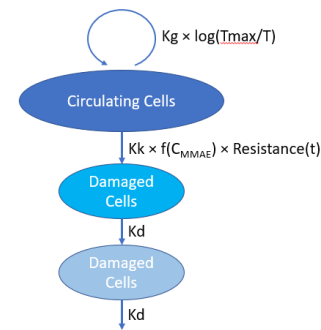


Human PopPK + Scaled Human PBPK Model

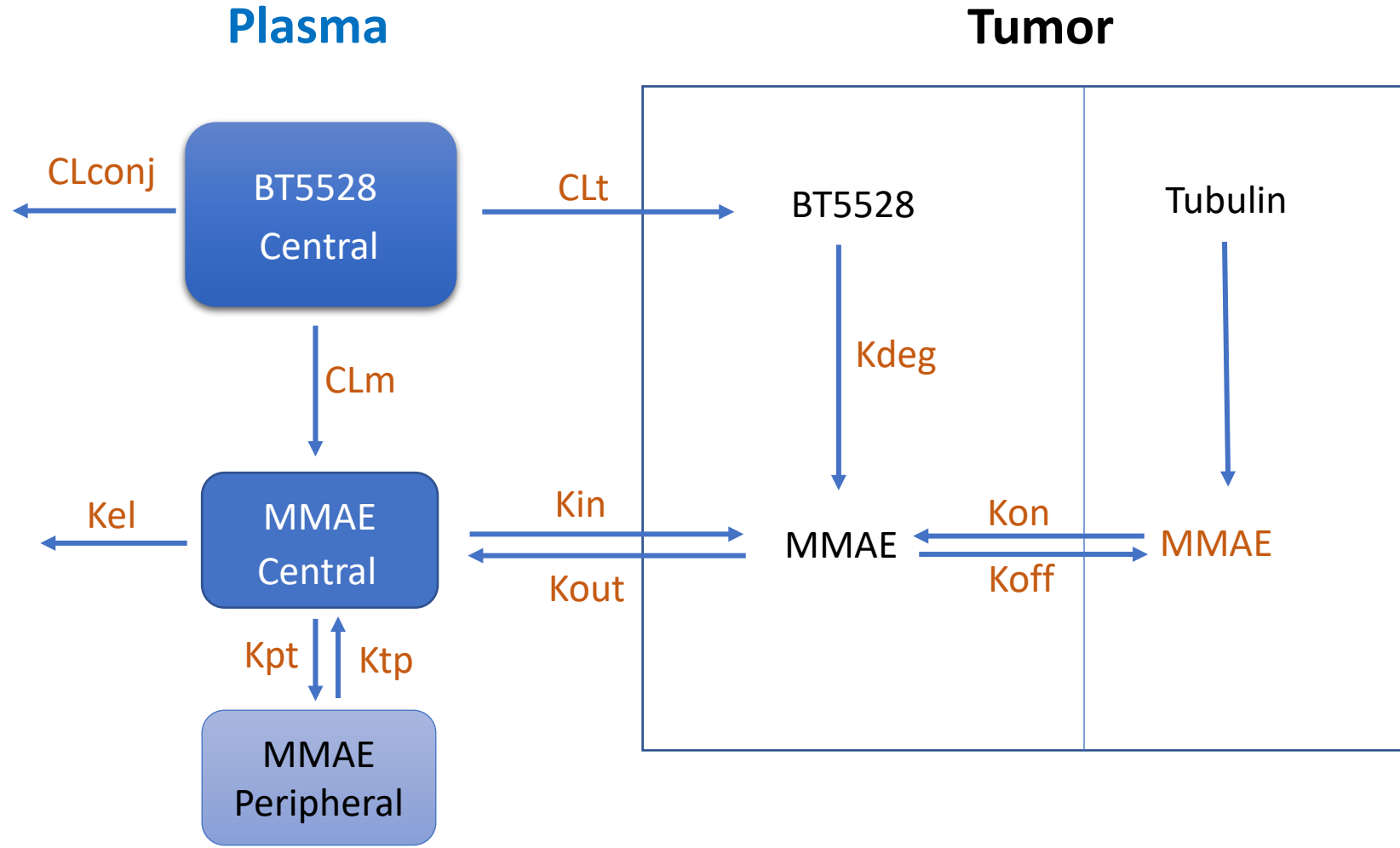


PopPK: population PK
PBPK: physiologically based PK

Scaled Human Tumor Model



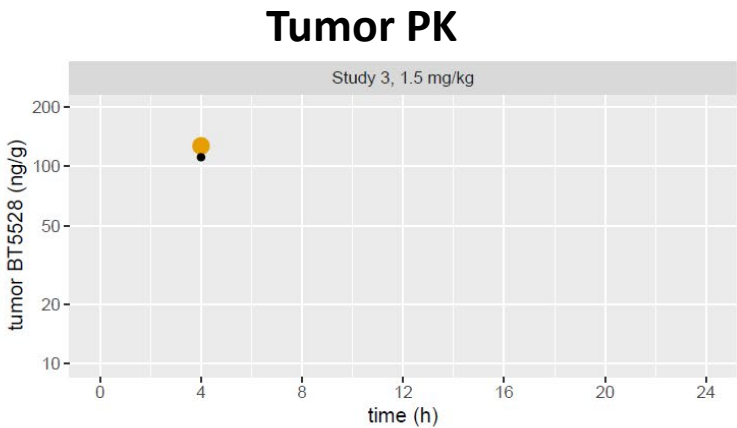
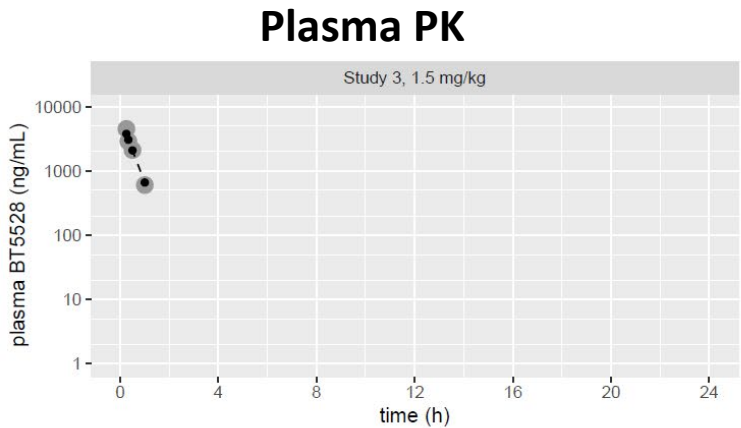
Mouse PBPK-based model



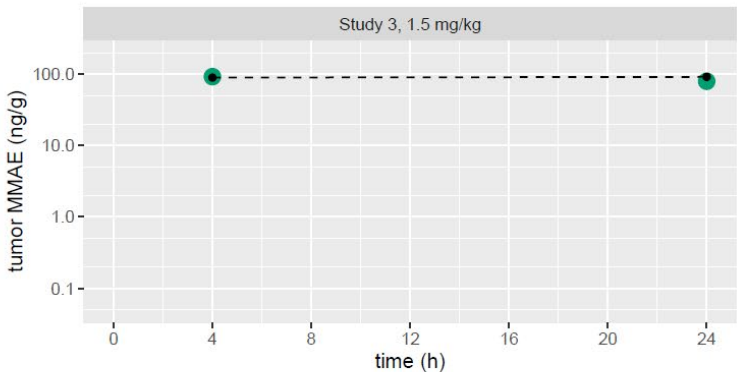
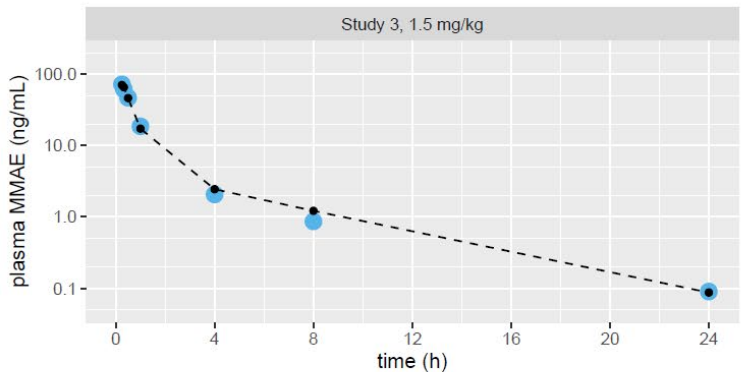
CL: clearance
Kdeg: degradation rate constant
Kel: rate of elimination
Kin: rate constant from plasma to tumor
Koff: dissociation rate constant
Kon: association rate constant
Kout: rate constant from tumor to plasma
Kpt: rate of plasma to tissue
Ktp: rate of tissue to plasma

Mouse PBPK model described plasma and tumor PK data well

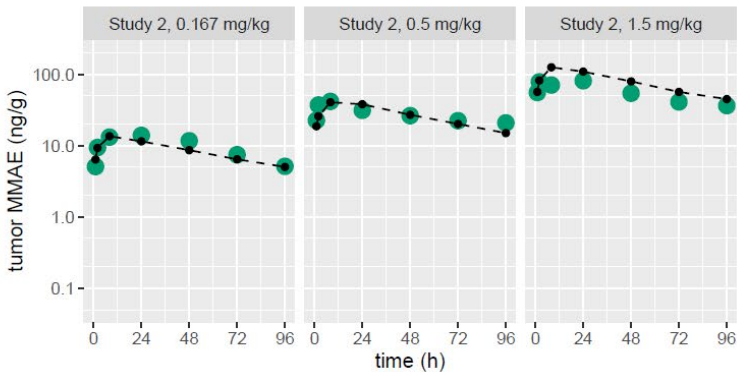
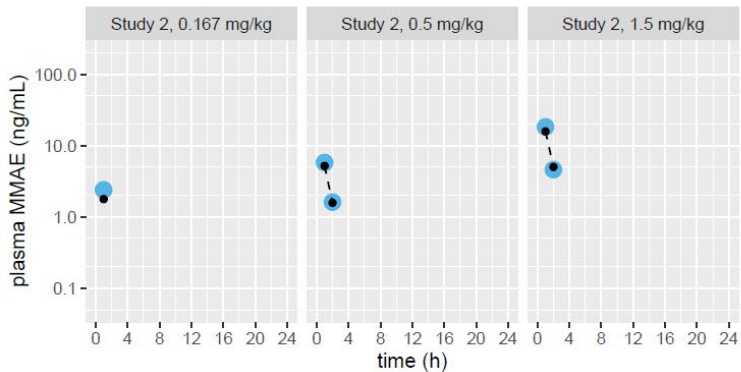
BT5528



MMAE

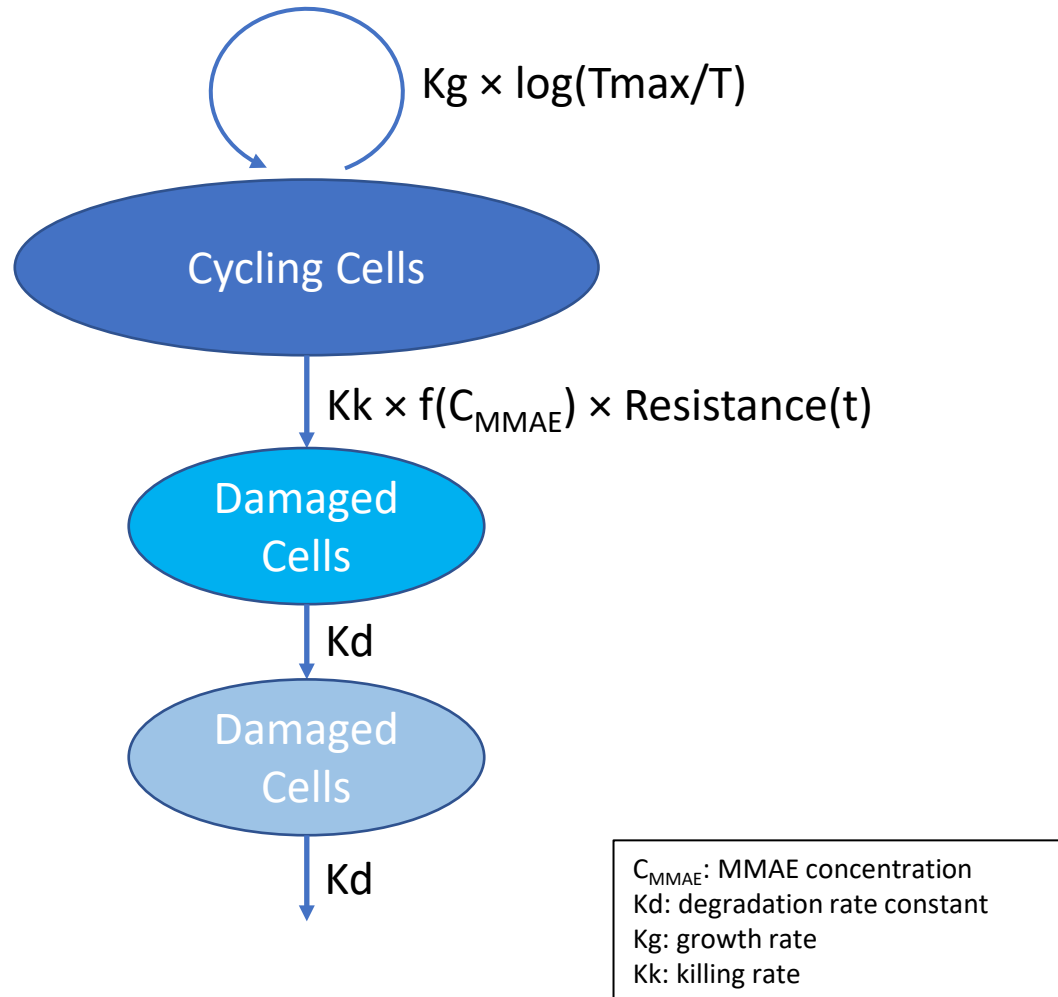


MMAE



● Median observed value
---●--- Model prediction

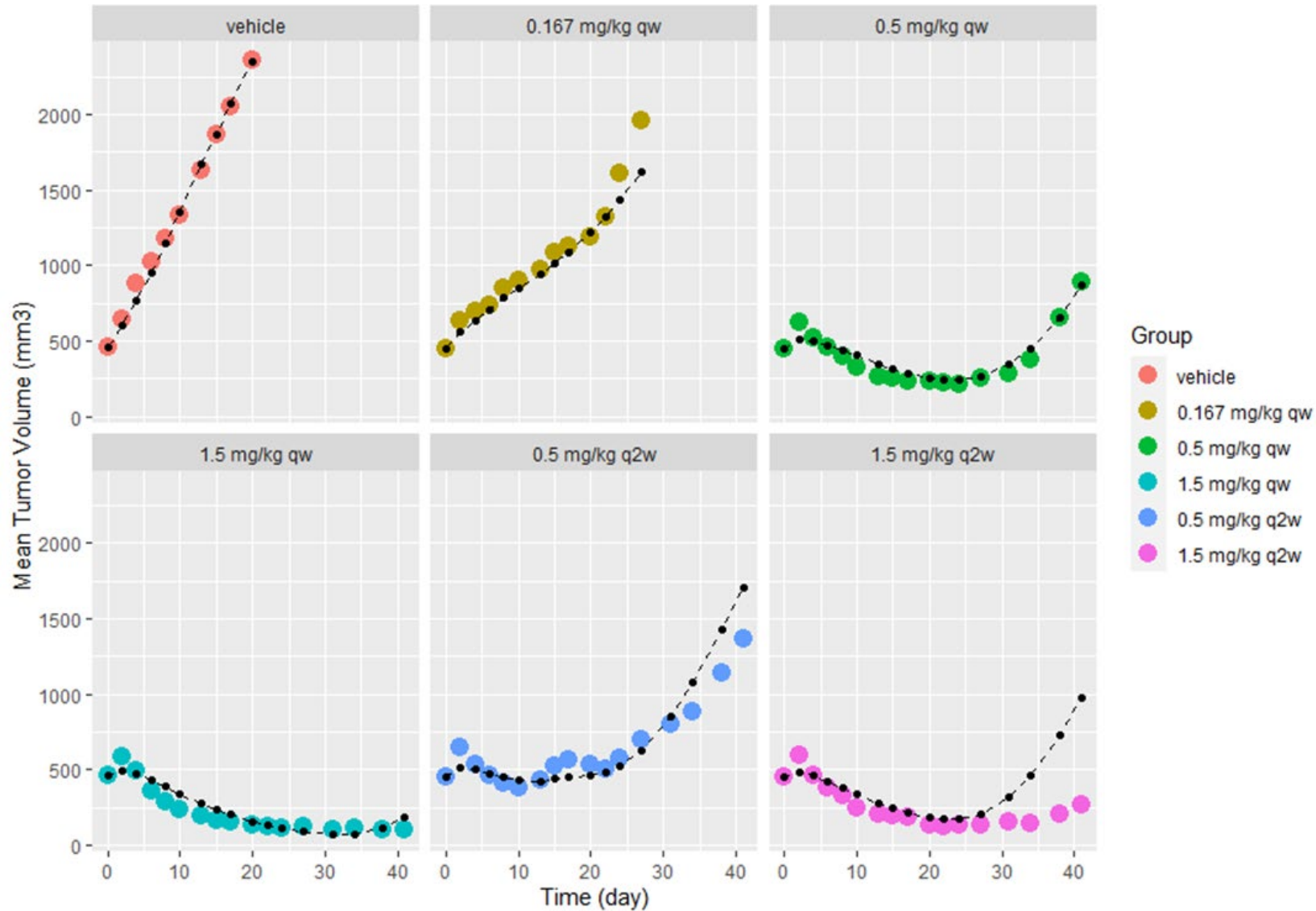
Mouse tumor model



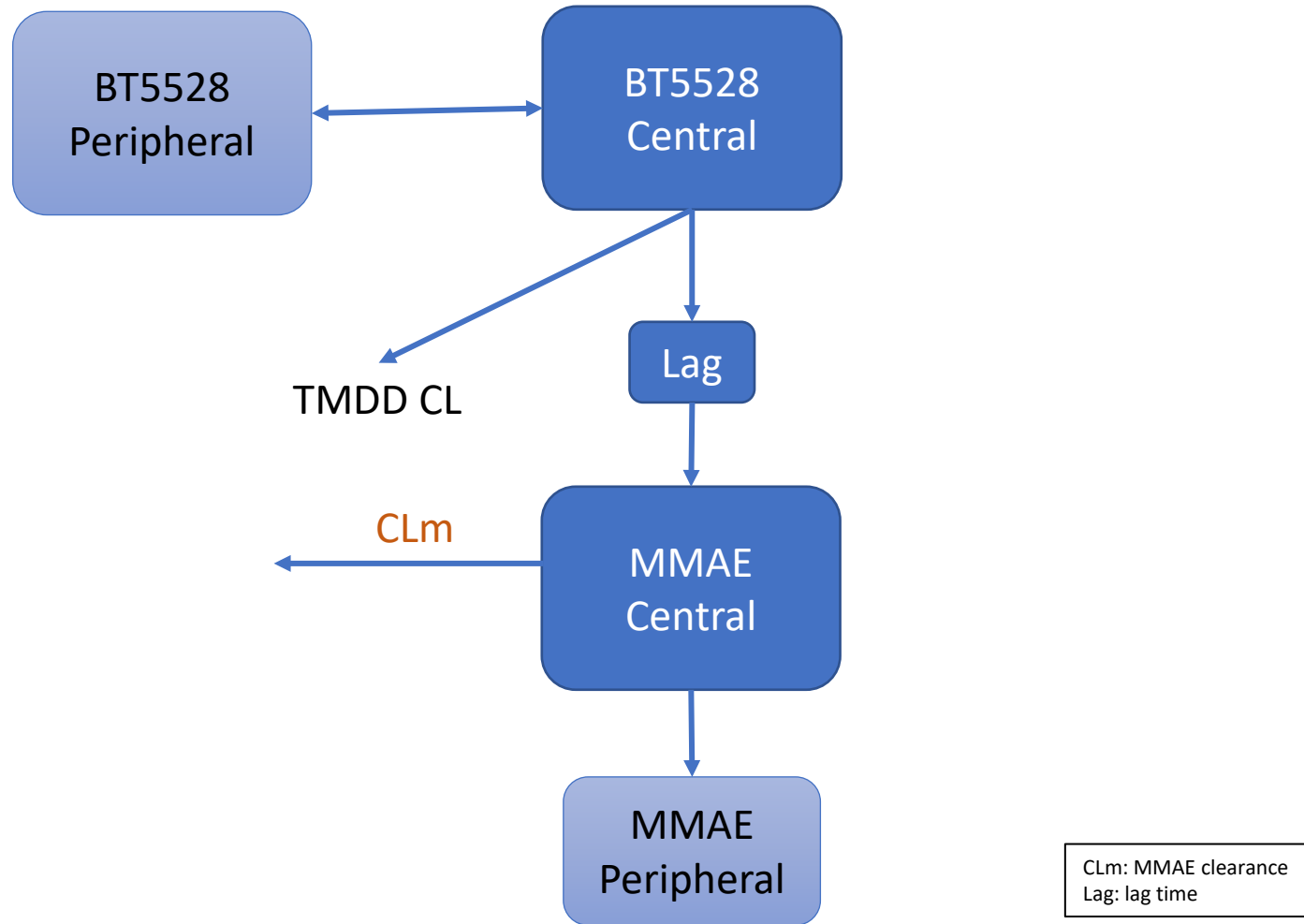
- Substantial tumor suppression was seen from 0.5 mg/kg, however rebound was observed after treatment discontinuation
- Complete suppression was observed at 1.5 mg/kg dose

Simeoni, M. *et al. Cancer Res.* 64, 1094–1101 (2004)
Claret, L. *et al. J. Clin. Oncol.* 27, 4103–4108 (2009)

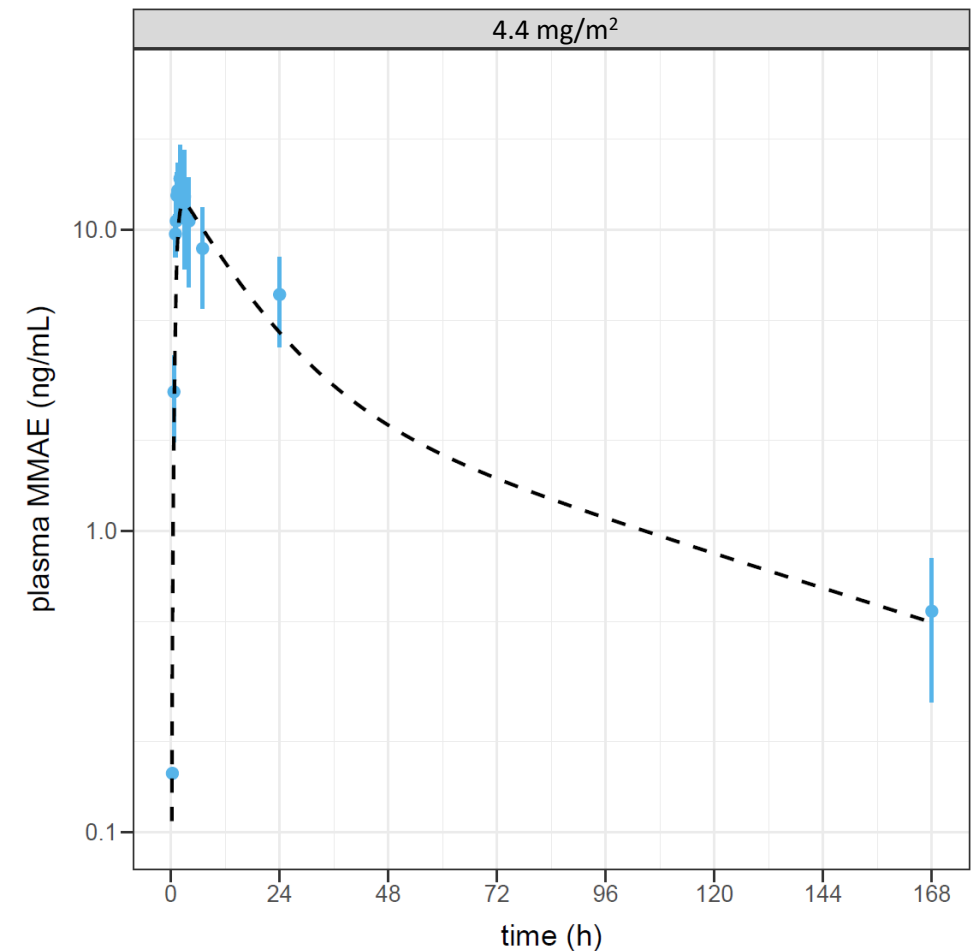
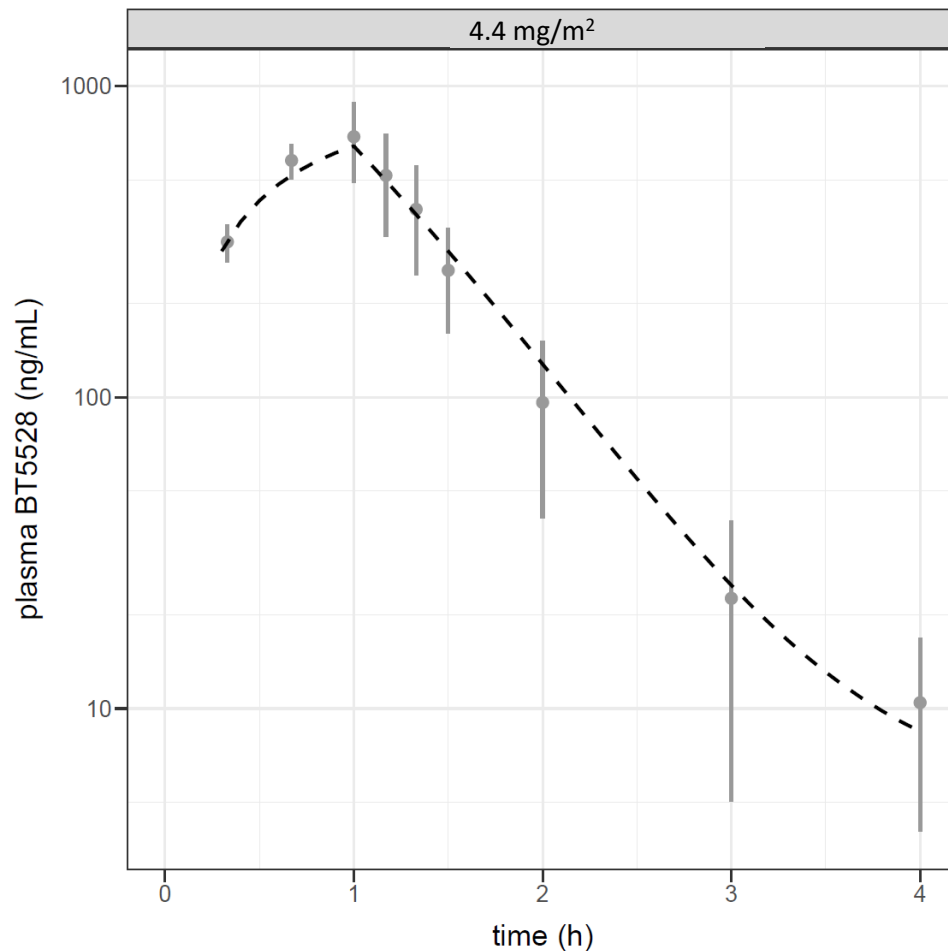
Mouse tumor model describes the tumor volume data well



Human PopPK Model

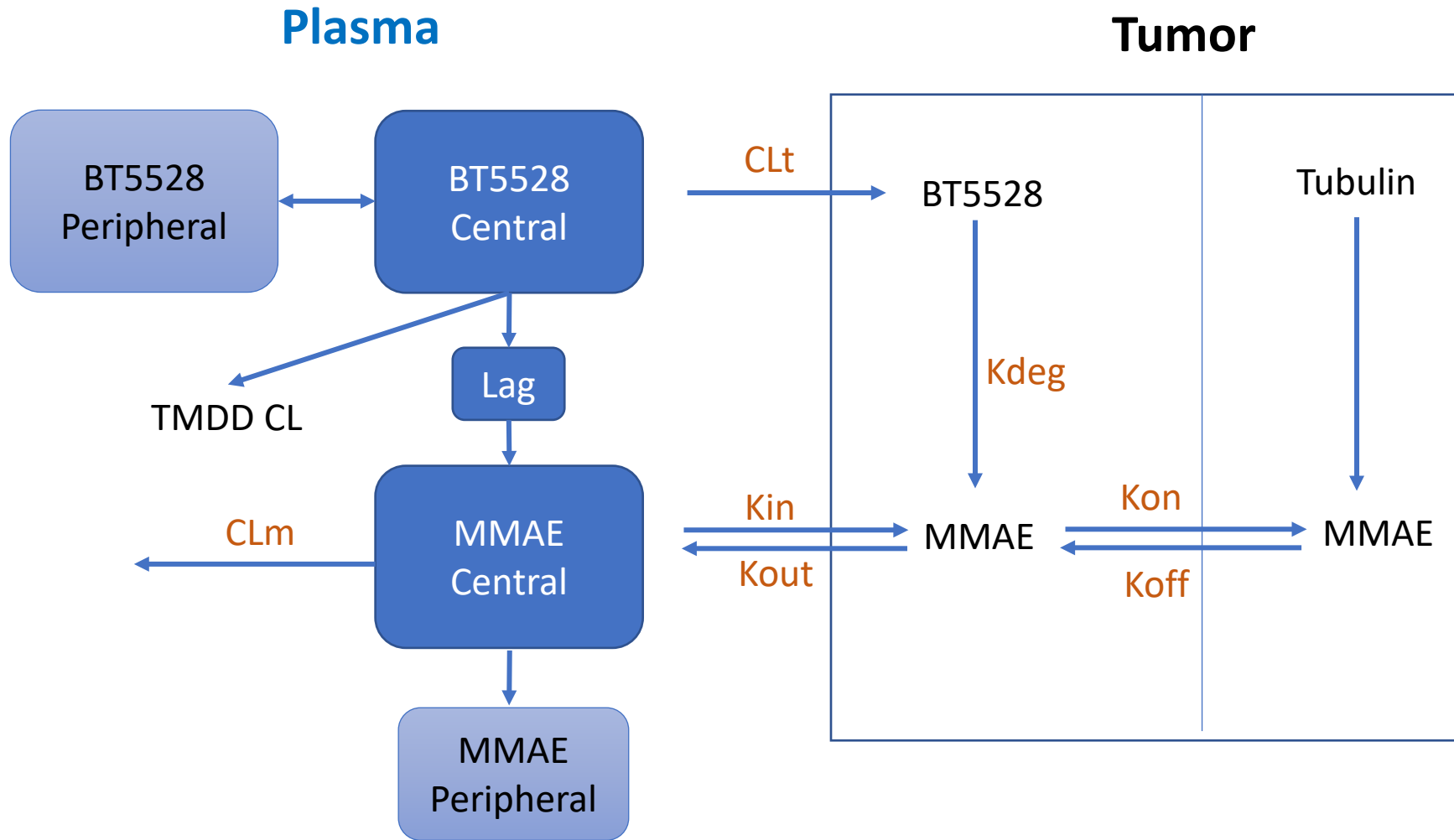


The clinical PopPK model accurately describes the systemic concentrations of BT5528 and MMAE in cancer patients



Model prediction (dashed line) versus observed mean (\pm SD)

Human PopPK-PBPK Model



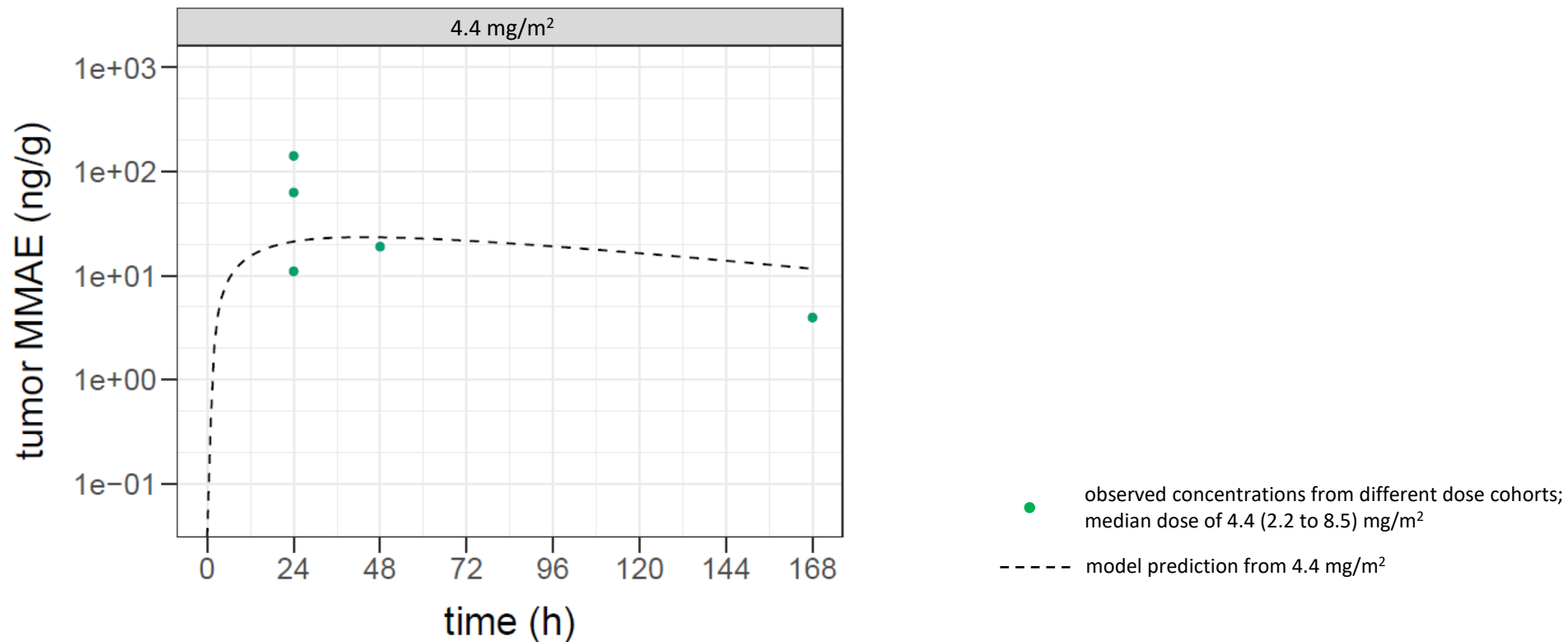
Assumptions

- Similar tubulin binding parameters (K_D , K_{on} , K_{off}) across species.
- Tumor flux parameters (Q_{5528} and Q_{MMAE} , ml/h/g) were scaled to humans using standard allometry (0.75 coefficient).

CL: clearance
 Kdeg: degradation rate constant
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 Koff: dissociation rate constant
 Kon: association rate constant
 Kout: rate constant from tumor to plasma
 Kpt: rate of plasma to tissue
 Ktp: rate of tissue to plasma
 TMDD: target mediated drug disposition
 Vc: central volume of distribution for BT5528
 Vm: central volume of distribution for MMAE

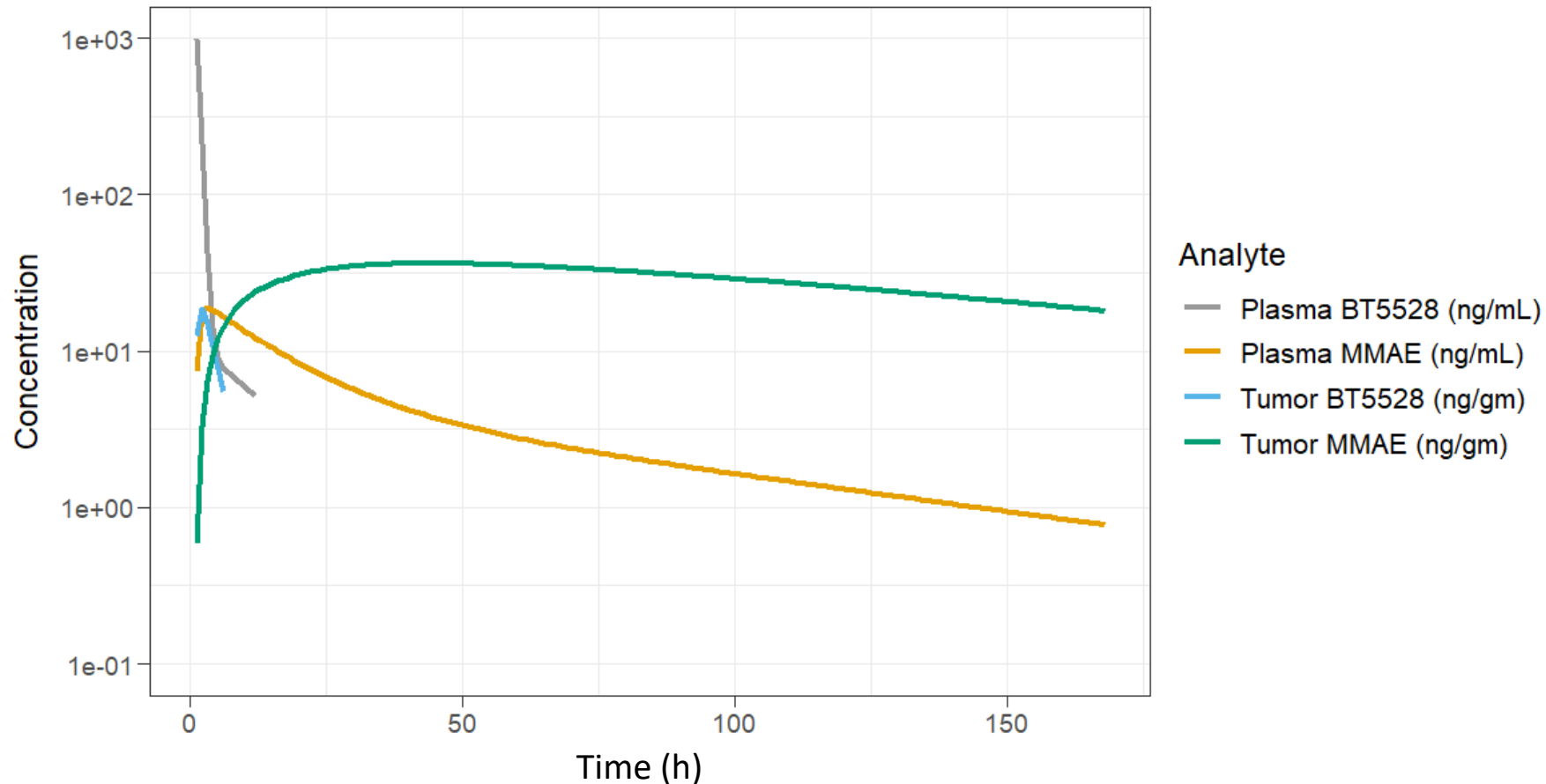
Note: CLt and Kin scaled allometrically by weight (coefficient of 0.75)

The linked PopPK-PBPK model also describes the clinical tumor concentrations of MMAE well



Concentrations of MMAE in tumor are predicted to exceed concentrations of MMAE in plasma

Predicted clinical plasma concentrations of BT5528 and MMAE and tumor concentrations of MMAE following a single dose BT5528 at 6.5 mg/m²



Key findings of the PopPK-PBPK modeling

- BT5528 has a short terminal plasma half-life
- MMAE has rapid penetration into the tumor and is retained in the tumor through binding to tubulin
- Plasma concentrations of MMAE are a good surrogate for tumor concentrations of MMAE
 - validation based on extensive preclinical mouse data
 - emerging clinical data supports clinical translation

Conclusions

- This preclinical and clinical PBPK-PopPK-tumor size modeling paradigm has enabled a prediction of tumor payload profiles for new BTCs
- This paradigm also supports dose selection and dose optimization that fully leverages both preclinical and clinical data, which is aligned with Project Optimus

Acknowledgement

- Patients, their families and carers
- Investigators and clinical staff

QuanTx Consulting

- Russ Wada
- Helen Kastrissios

Bicycle Therapeutics team, especially...

- Kevin Lee
- Phil Jeffrey
- Dominic Smethurst
- Nicholas Keen
- Sebastien Hazard
- Johanna Lahdenranta
- Gavin Bennett
- Zixu Wang
- Punit Upadhyaya
- Joseph Tweed
- Adriana Domingo

