



# SOS1::KRAS inhibitor | BI-3406

## Table of contents

Summary	2
Chemical Structure	2
Highlights	3
Target information	3
<i>In vitro</i> activity	4
<i>In vitro</i> DMPK and CMC parameters	5
<i>In vivo</i> DMPK parameters	6
<i>In vivo</i> pharmacology	7
Negative control	7
Selectivity	7
Co-crystal structure of the Boehringer Ingelheim probe compound and the target protein.	8
Reference molecule(s)	8
Summary	8
Supplementary data	8
References	8

## Summary

BI-3406 is a highly potent and selective inhibitor of the SOS1::KRAS protein-protein interaction which shows activity *in vivo* upon oral dosing.

## Chemical Structure

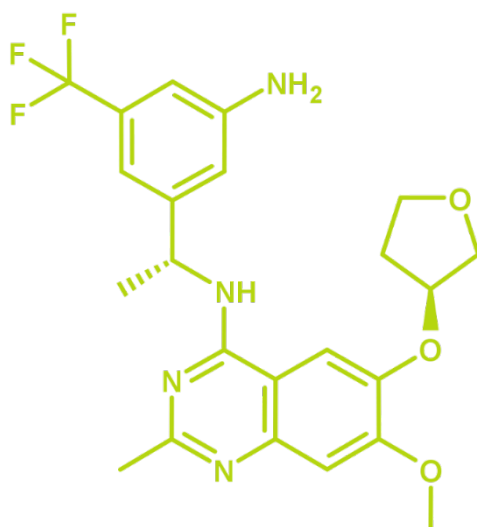


Figure 1: 2-D structure of BI-3406, a SOS1::KRAS inhibitor | BI-3406

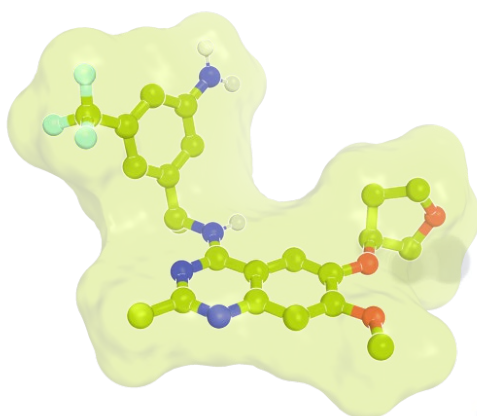


Figure 2: BI-3406, 3D conformation, as observed in complex with SOS1 (PDB code: 6scm)

## Highlights

We share a highly potent and selective Son of sevenless 1 (SOS1)::Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene (KRAS) protein interaction inhibitor for research on any disease indications. The small molecule inhibitor BI-3406 binds to the catalytic site of SOS1, inhibiting the interaction with RAS-GDP. This significantly reduces formation of GTP-loaded KRAS (activated KRAS), thereby inhibiting downstream MAPK signaling. The SOS1::KRAS inhibitor shows pharmacokinetic (PK) properties that are suitable for *in vivo* testing in rodent species but is expected to have low brain penetration.<sup>1</sup>

## Target information

Aberrant activation of Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (KRAS) by deregulated upstream signaling, loss of GTPase-activating protein function, or oncogenic mutations results in increased GTP-bound KRAS and persistent signaling through downstream effector pathways in cancer.<sup>2,3</sup> KRAS is the most frequently mutated oncogene in three of the deadliest cancers, as it occurs in approximately 90% of pancreatic cancer, 40% of colorectal cancer and 25% of non-small cell lung cancer cases (Data from cBioPortal v3.7.4 accessed Sept 14, 2021)<sup>11,12</sup>.

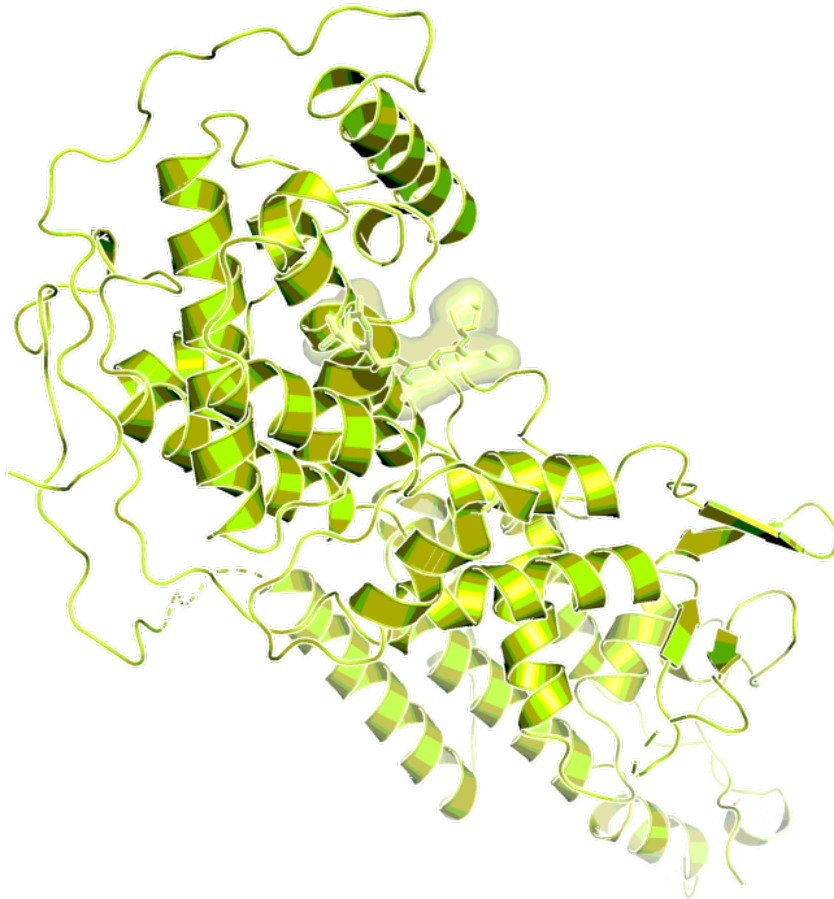
RAS family small GTP/GDP binding proteins, such as KRAS, have a weak intrinsic GTPase activity and slow nucleotide exchange rates. Two classes of enzymes have evolved to facilitate cycling between the active GTP-bound state and the inactive GDP-bound form. GTPase Activating Proteins (GAPs) increase the intrinsic GTPase activity of RAS family proteins, leading to the formation of GDP bound RAS (e.g. NF1), whereas guanine nucleotide exchange factors (GEFs), such as Son of Sevenless 1 (SOS1), directly interact with KRAS and release GDP, enabling GTP binding and re-activation. Cancer-associated mutations in KRAS further suppress the intrinsic and GAP-induced GTPase activity leading to an increased population of signaling competent GTP loaded KRAS molecules.<sup>3-6</sup>

Selective inhibition of SOS1, a GEF for the RAS family of small GTPases, significantly reduces formation of GTP-loaded KRAS (activated KRAS) and thereby inhibits downstream MAPK signaling. SOS1 needs to be recruited to the membrane where it binds to Shp2 and Grb2 to act as GEF. Depleting SOS1 decreased the survival of tumor cells carrying a KRAS mutation or amplification whereas, no effect was observed in KRAS non addicted wild-type cells.<sup>8</sup>

Reduction of RASGDP and an anti-proliferative cytostatic effect was demonstrated with this SOS1::KRAS inhibitor in KRAS addicted cell lines *in vitro* using 3D proliferation assays as well *in vivo* in KRAS mutant mouse models.

Preclinical data showed enhanced pathway modulation and synergistic anti-tumor effects following vertical pathway inhibition of BI-3406 with either Mitogen-activated protein kinase inhibitors (MEKi;

e.g. trametinib, binimetinib, cobimetinib, selumetinib or BI 3011441) or KRASG12C inhibitors (MRTX849, AMG510 or BI 1823911). Furthermore, SOS1::KRAS treatment sensitizes tumor cells to enhanced DNA damage in combination with irinotecan.<sup>9</sup>



**Figure 3: BI-3406 in complex with SOS1 (PDB code:6scm)**

## ***In vitro* activity**

BI-3406 inhibits the interaction of SOS1 with GDP-loaded KRAS with an  $IC_{50}$  of 5 nM. In KRAS mutant NCI-H358 cells, the small molecule SOS1::KRAS inhibitor inhibits pERK formation with an  $IC_{50}$  of 4 nM and cellular proliferation with an  $IC_{50}$  of 24 nM.<sup>1</sup> The small molecule SOS1::KRAS inhibitor has no species selectivity versus mouse KRAS mutant cell lines.<sup>10</sup>

PROBE NAME / NEGATIVE CONTROL	BI-3406	BI-0178
MW [Da]	462.5	335.4
SOS1 (IC <sub>50</sub> ) [nM] <sup>a</sup>	4	>100,000
pERK (DLD-1, KRAS <sup>G13D</sup> ) (IC <sub>50</sub> ) [nM] <sup>a</sup>	24	n.a.
Proliferation (DLD-1, KRAS <sup>G13D</sup> ) (IC <sub>50</sub> ) [nM] <sup>a</sup>	36	n.a.
Proliferation (H520, KRAS <sup>wt</sup> ) (IC <sub>50</sub> ) [nM] <sup>a</sup>	>10,000	n.a.

<sup>a</sup> assay conditions see ref. 1,10

## *In vitro* DMPK and CMC parameters

BI-3406 has good solubility in water at acidic or neutral pH. It showed high permeability in Caco2 assay but significant efflux in the MDCK permeability assay.

PROBE NAME / NEGATIVE CONTROL	BI-3406	BI-0178
logP	4.2	n.d.
Solubility @ pH 6.8 [µg/ml]	84	12
CACO permeability @ pH 7.4 [*10 <sup>-6</sup> cm/s]	15.3	n.d.
CACO efflux ratio	1.75	n.d.
MDCK permeability P <sub>app</sub> a-b/b-a @ 1µM [10 <sup>-6</sup> cm/s]	1.7	40
MDCK efflux ratio	25	1.7
Microsomal stability (human/mouse/rat) [% Q <sub>H</sub> ]	44/81/48	<23/78/78

Hepatocyte stability (human/mouse/rat) [% Q <sub>H</sub> ]	12/56/28	n.d.
Plasma protein binding (human/mouse/rat) [%]	98.8/98.4/99.0	n.d.
hERG [inh. % @ 1 μM]	11.2	n.d.
CYP 3A4 (IC <sub>50</sub> ) [μM]	>50	>50
CYP 2C8 (IC <sub>50</sub> ) [μM]	18	24.9
CYP 2C9 (IC <sub>50</sub> ) [μM]	15	>50
CYP 2C19 (IC <sub>50</sub> ) [μM]	13	>50
CYP 2D6 (IC <sub>50</sub> ) [μM]	11	35.9

## *In vivo* DMPK parameters

PK properties in rodent animal species are suitable for once or twice daily oral dosing in acute or sub-chronic *in vivo* experiments.

BI-3406	MOUSE	RAT
Clearance [% Q <sub>H</sub> ] <sup>b</sup>	61	16
Mean residence time after <i>iv</i> dose [h]	0.5	2.6
t <sub>max</sub> [h]	0.8	3.3
C <sub>max</sub> , dose normalized [nM]	85	237
F [%]	100	100
V <sub>ss</sub> [l/kg]	1.7	1.7

## *In vivo* pharmacology

BI-3406 was studied in several KRAS mutant CRC, PDX and NSCLC PDX and CDX models.<sup>1,10</sup>

## Negative control

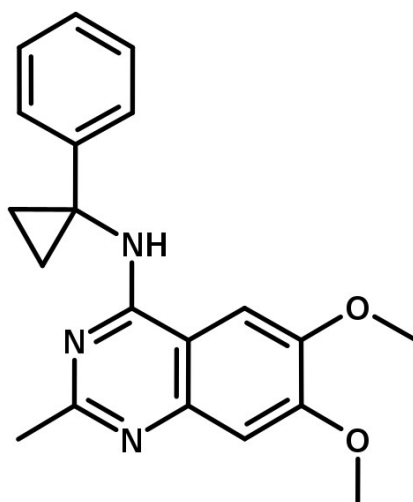


Figure 4: BI-0178 which serves as a negative control

## Selectivity

BI-3406 was shown to be selective versus SOS2 ( $IC_{50} > 10\mu M$ ), selective in a panel of 368 kinases (no off-target hits at  $5\mu M$ ) and moderately selective in a panel of 44 other off-targets (10 hits at  $10\mu M$ ,  $IC_{50}$  (alpha A1 antagonism)=  $6\mu M$ ).

SELECTIVITY DATA AVAILABLE	BI-3406	BI-0178
SafetyScreen44™ with kind support of  eurofins	Yes	Yes
Invitrogen®	Yes	No
DiscoverX®	No	No
Dundee	No	No

# Co-crystal structure of the Boehringer Ingelheim probe compound and the target protein.

The Xray crystal structure of target in complex with BI-3406 is available (PDB code: 1NVU)<sup>1</sup>.

## Reference molecule(s)

BAY-293

## Summary

With BI-3406 we share a potent and selective Son of sevenless 1 (SOS1) :: Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene (KRAS) protein interaction inhibitor for research. The small molecule inhibitor BI-3406 binds to the catalytic site of SOS1, inhibiting the interaction with RAS-GDP. This significantly reduces formation of GTP-loaded KRAS (activated KRAS), thereby inhibiting downstream MAPK signaling. The SOS1::KRAS inhibitor shows pharmacokinetic (PK) properties that are suitable for *in vivo* testing in rodent species but is expected to have low brain penetration.

## Supplementary data

2-D structure files can be downloaded free of charge from opnMe.

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