



AACR

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**ANNUAL
MEETING**
2022 *New Orleans*



APRIL 8-13, 2022 • #AACR22

The beginning of the end for KRAS cancers

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SC-US-74383

These compounds are investigational agents and have not been approved for use. The efficacy and safety of these investigational compounds have not been established.

Norbert Kraut

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I have the following relevant financial relationships to disclose:

Employee of Boehringer Ingelheim

I will not discuss off label use in my presentation

I will discuss the potential for investigational use of KRAS^{G12D} inhibitors, pan-(K)RAS inhibitors and pan-KRAS PROTAC degraders

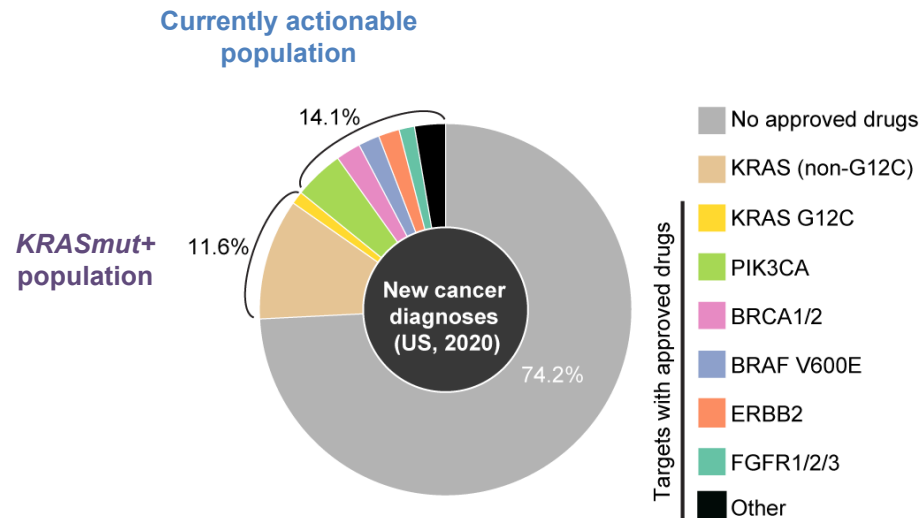
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Precision cancer therapies in 2022

Target	Cancer types	Molecules
ALK fusion	NSCLC adeno, ALCL	crizotinib, alectinib, ceritinib, brigatinib, lorlatinib
BCR-ABL fusion	CML, Ph+ ALL	imatinib, dasatinib, nilotinib, bosutinib, ponatinib, asciminib
BRAF V600E mutation	Melanoma, hairy cell leukemia, NSCLC adeno, anaplastic thyroid, colorectal	vemurafenib, dabrafenib, encorafenib (+MEKi; +EGFRi in CRC)
BRCA mutation	Breast, epith. ovarian, fall. tube, peritoneal, prostate, pancreatic cancer	olaparib, rucaparib, talazoparib, niraparib
EGFR del19/L858R mutation	NSCLC adeno	gefitinib, erlotinib, afatinib, osimertinib, dacomitinib
EGFR T790M mutation	NSCLC adeno	osimertinib
EGFR exon 20 insertion	NSCLC adeno	amivantamab, mobocertinib
EZH2 mutation	Follicular lymphoma, epitheloid sarcoma	tazemetostat
FGFR2 fusion	Cholangiocarcinoma	pemigatinib, infigratinib
FGFR2/3 mutation or fusion	Bladder cancer	erdafitinib
FLT3 mutation	AML	midostaurin, gilteritinib
HER2 amplification	Breast cancer, gastric cancer	trastuzumab, pertuzumab, ado-trastuzumab emtansine, lapatinib, neratinib, margetuximab-cmkb, fam-trastuzumab-deruxtecan-nxki, tucatinib
IDH1 mutant, IDH2 mutant	AML	ivosidenib (IDH1), enasidenib (IDH2)
KIT/PDGFR mutation	GIST, MDS	imatinib, ripretinib
KRAS G12C mutation	NSCLC adeno	sotorasib
MET exon 14 mutation	NSCLC adeno	capmatinib, tepotinib
NF1 mutation	Neurofibromatosis type 1	selumetinib
NTRK fusion	NSCLC adeno, other (agnostic)	larotrectenib, entrectenib
PIK3CA mutation	ER/PR+, HER2- breast cancer	alpelisib
PDGFRA exon 18 mutation	GIST	avapritinib
RET fusion	NSCLC adeno, papillary thyroid cancer	selpercatinib, pralsetinib
ROS1 fusion	NSCLC adeno	crizotinib, entrectenib
VHL mutation	VHL-associated RCC, CNS hemangioblastoma, PNET	belzutifan

Impact of drugging all KRAS mutants

- Drugging all KRAS mutants has the potential to almost double the reach of Precision Oncology
- New patients per year in the U.S.:
 - ~250,000 cancer patients (14.1%) eligible for FDA approved precision medicines
 - ~210,000 patients (11.6%) with **KRAS** mutated or amplified cancers
- **KRASmut+** population largely non-



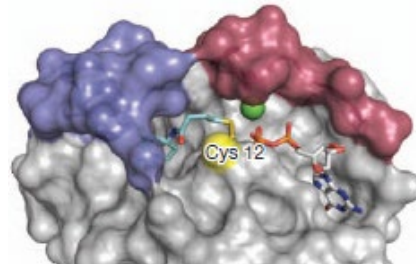
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Progress in cracking KRAS



K-Ras(G12C) inhibitors allosterically control GTP affinity and effector interactions

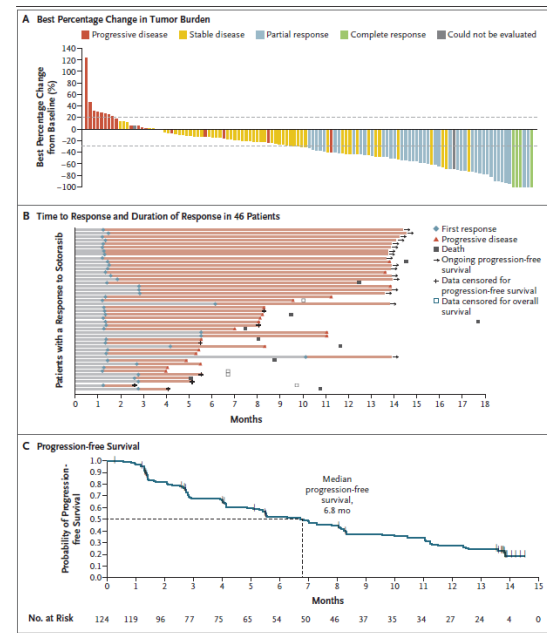
Jonathan M. Ostrem^{1*}, Ulf Peters^{1*}, Martin L. So², James A. Wells² & Kevan M. Shokat¹



548 | NATURE | VOL 503 | 28 NOVEMBER 2013

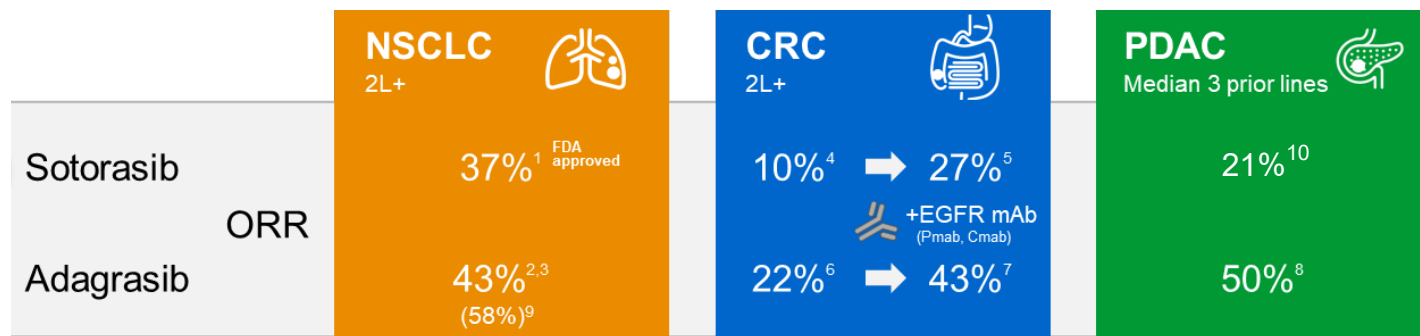
- 1982-2012: Three decades of tinkering with targeting RAS
- 2013: Direct KRAS G12C inhibition (Ostrem et al., Nature 2013)
- 2021: FDA approval of KRAS^{G12C} inhibitor sotorasib (Skoulidis et al., NEJM 2021)

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KRAS^{G12C} is an actionable cancer driver

Objective Response Rates (ORR) of patients with KRAS^{G12C} mutated tumors



Small patient numbers reported to date

Mutant-selective KRAS^{G12C} inhibitors are currently changing the treatment paradigm for patients with KRAS^{G12C}-mutated cancers

¹Skoulidis et al., NEJM 2021; Phase 2 CodeBreak 100; DCR 81%

²Mirati Therapeutics Investor Call 20th Sept 2021; Phase 1/1b, 2 KRYSTAL-1; DCR 98%

³Fakhri et al ESMO 2021 #3245; CodeBreak10 1 ph1b; sotorasib+panitumumab; n=26 pts, incl. 3 uPR, DCR 87%

⁴Fakhri M, ESMO Sept 16-21 2021. Abstract nr 434; KRYSTAL-1 ph 1/2; adagrasib+cetuximab; n=28 pts, incl. 2 uPR, DCR 100%

⁵Mirati Therapeutics Investor Call 8th November 2021

⁶AACR-NCI-EORTC 2020. Abstr LBA-04

⁷ASCO 2021 Amgen investor call p23; CodeBreak100 ph 1/2, DCR 74%

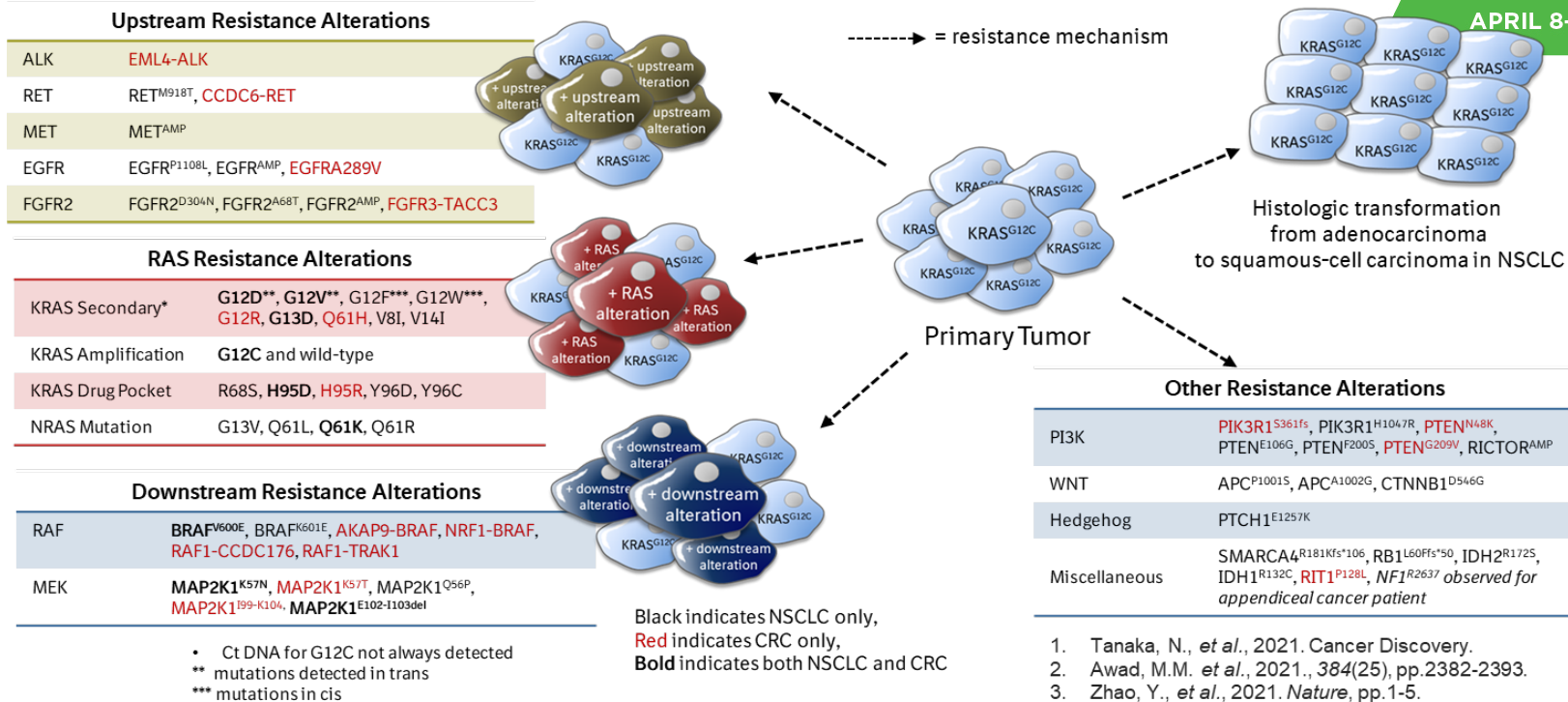
⁸Weiss J, ESMO Sept 16-21 2021. Abstract nr LBA6; KRYSTAL-1, ph 1/2; n=45 pts, incl. 1 uPR, DCR 87%

⁹Christensen, AACR-NCI-EORTC Molecular Targets Meeting, Oct 9, 2021; n=10 pts, incl. 1 uPR, DCR 100%

¹⁰Bekaii-Saab, ASCO-GI 2022 oral presentation

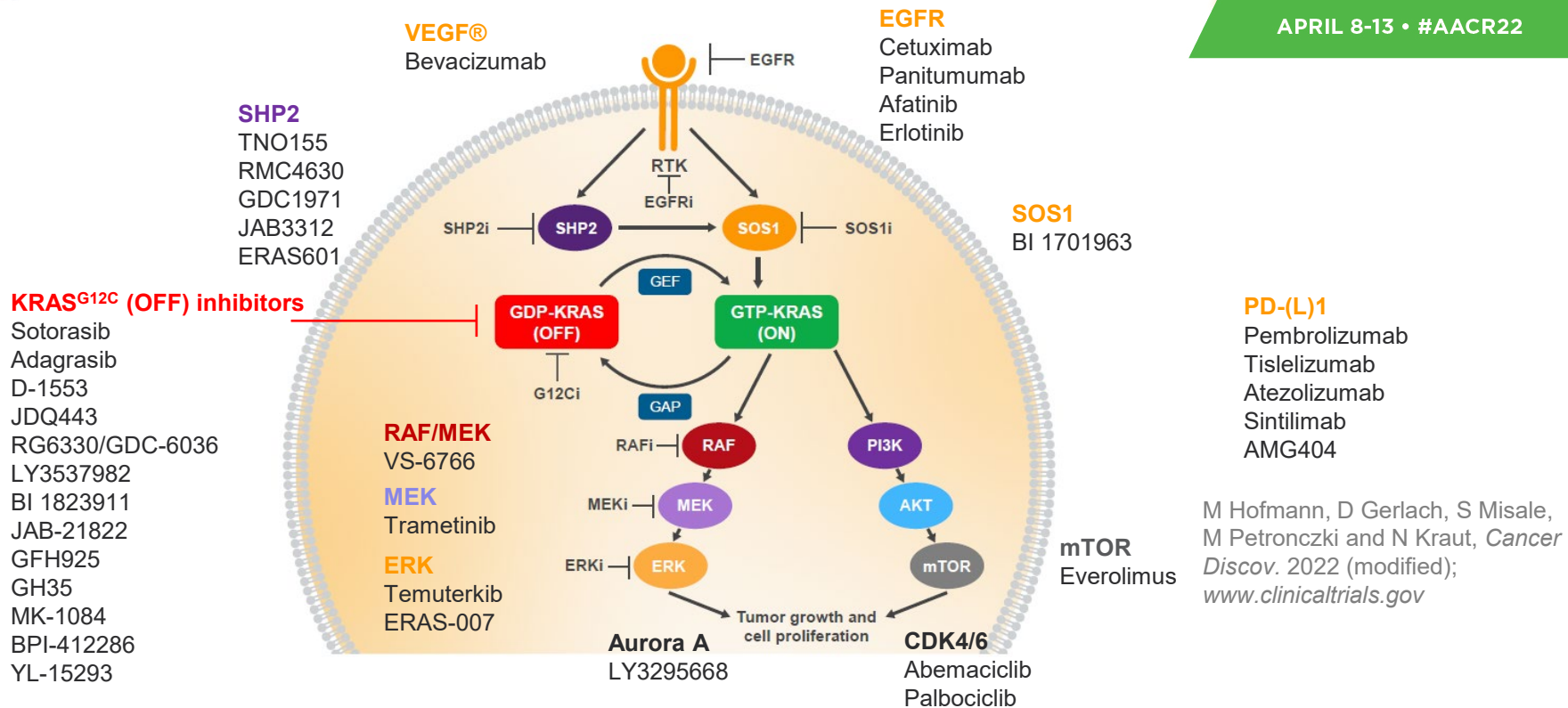
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Clinical KRAS^{G12C} inhibitor resistance



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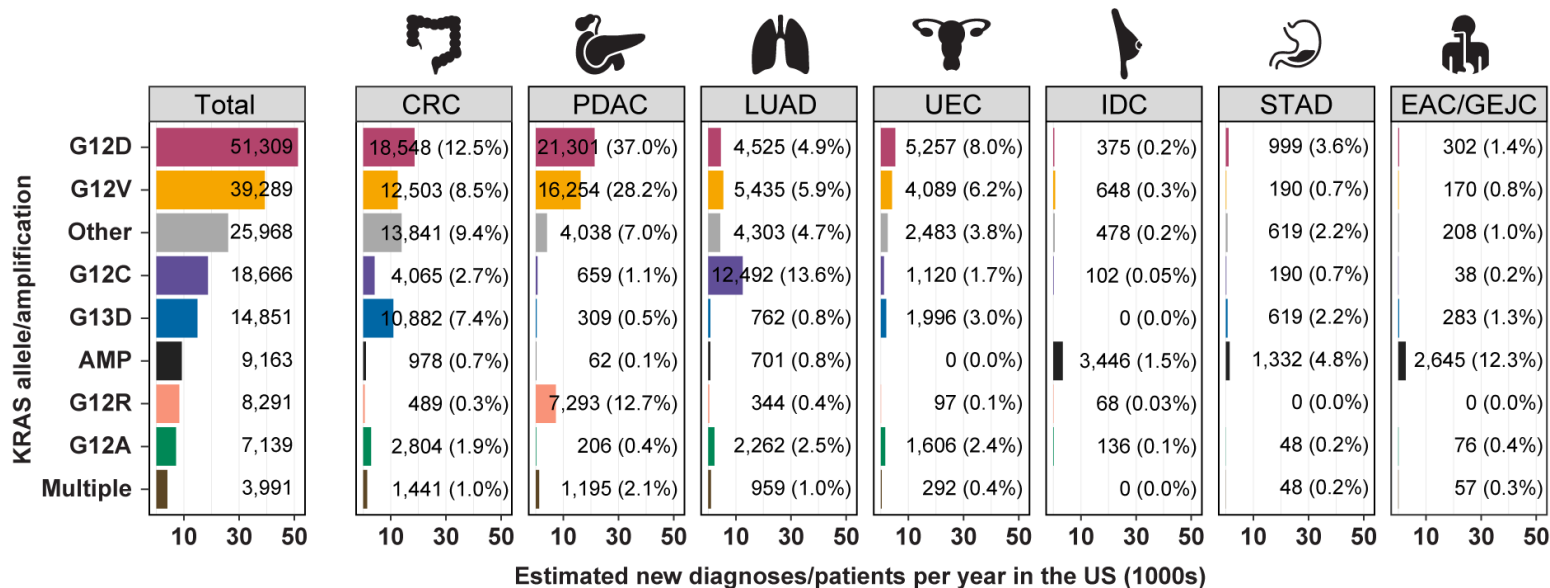
Clinical combination strategies for KRAS^{G12C} inhibitors



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Opportunities of drugging KRAS beyond KRAS^{G12C}

Patient numbers for distinct KRAS mutant alleles/amplification in top 7 cancer types (US)



CRC: colorectal cancer; PDAC: pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; LUAD: lung adenocarcinoma; UEC: undifferentiated endometrial carcinoma; IDC: invasive ductal carcinoma; STAD: stomach adenocarcinoma; EAC/GEJC: esophageal adenocarcinoma/ gastroesophageal junction cancer

KRAS inhibitors in development

- More than 10 KRAS^{G12C} inhibitors in clinical development (druggability advantage of nucleophilic cysteine)
- Non-KRAS^{G12C} mutants pose significantly druggability challenges (no inherent nucleophilicity)
- All KRAS inhibitors beyond KRAS^{G12C} covered here (blue box) are at preclinical stage

Mutant-specific KRAS inhibitors			
Programs (company)	IND	Target	Phase
Sotorasib/AMG 510 (Amgen)	[Grey Box]	KRAS ^{G12C}	Approved
Adagrasib/MRTX849 (Mirati)			Clinical
D-1553 (InventisBio)			
JDQ443 (Novartis)			
RG6330/GDC-6036 (Roche)			
LY3537982 (Eli Lilly)			
BI 1823911 (Boehringer Ingelheim)			
JAB-21822 (Jacobio)			
GFH925 (GenFleet)			
GH35 (Genhouse Bio)			
MRTX1133 (Mirati)	[Blue Box]	KRAS ^{G12D}	Preclinical
KRAS G12D1-3 (Boehringer Ingelheim)			
RAS(ON) G12D (Revolution Medicines)			
RAS(ON) G13C (Revolution Medicines)			

LUNA18 (Chugai), cyclic peptide pan-RAS inhibitor, Clinical

Pan-(K)RAS inhibitors			
			Phase
RSC-1255 (RasCal Therapeutics)	[Grey Box]	Pan-RAS	Clinical
BI-pan-KRAS1-4 inhibitors (Boehringer Ingelheim)	[Blue Box]	Pan-KRAS: KRAS ^{G12D/V} , KRAS wild-type	Preclinical
BI-pan-KRASdegrader1 (Boehringer Ingelheim)		Pan-KRAS: KRAS ^{G12C/D/W/A} , KRAS ^{G13C} , KRAS ^{A146T/P} , KRAS ^{Q61E/P} , KRAS wild-type	
RMC-6236 (Revolution Medicines)	[Blue Box]	Pan-RAS: KRAS ^{G12D/V} , KRAS ^{G13D} , KRAS ^{Q61K} , RAS wild-type	

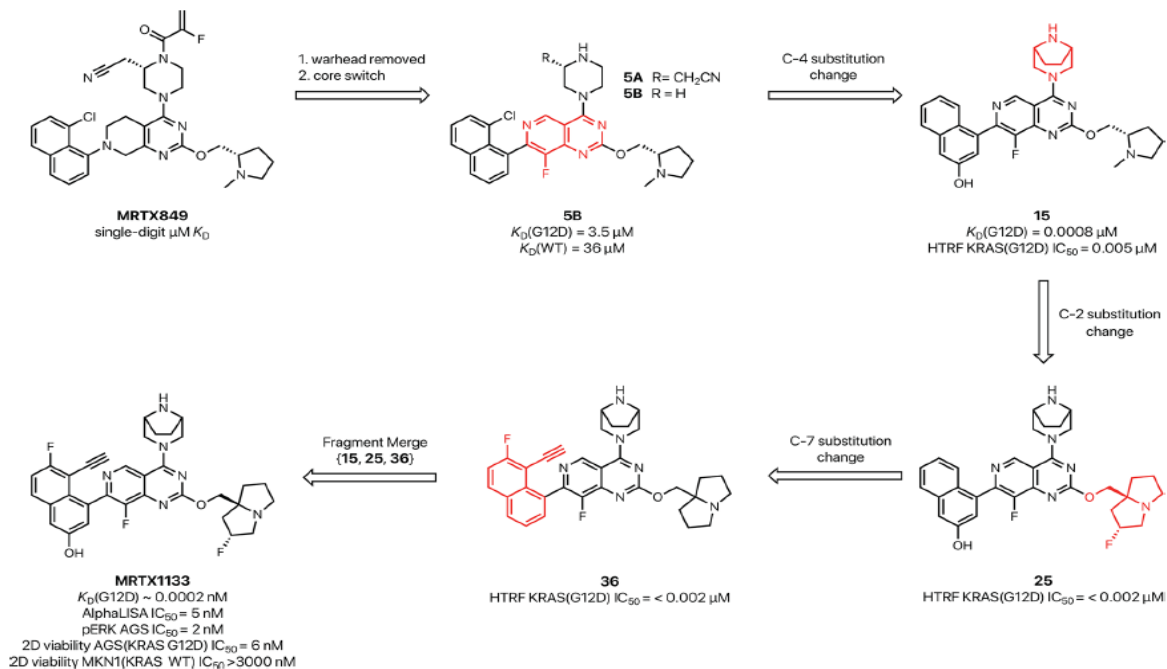
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M Hofmann, D Gerlach, S Misale, M Petronczki and N Kraut, *Cancer Discov.* 2022

Mirati Therapeutics: Discovery of MRTX1133, a non-covalent inhibitor of KRAS^{G12D}

Medicinal chemistry campaign towards MRTX1133

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Wang et al., *J. Med. Chem.* 2022, 65, 4, 3123; Zheng et al., *J. Med. Chem.* 2022, 65, 4, 3119

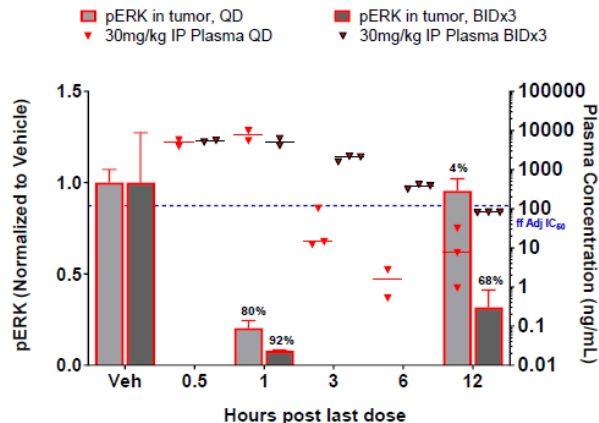
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Characterization of MRTX1133 in KRAS^{G12D} xenograft models

IP administration of MRTX1133 to xenograft tumor-bearing mice inhibits KRAS signaling and exhibits antitumor activity

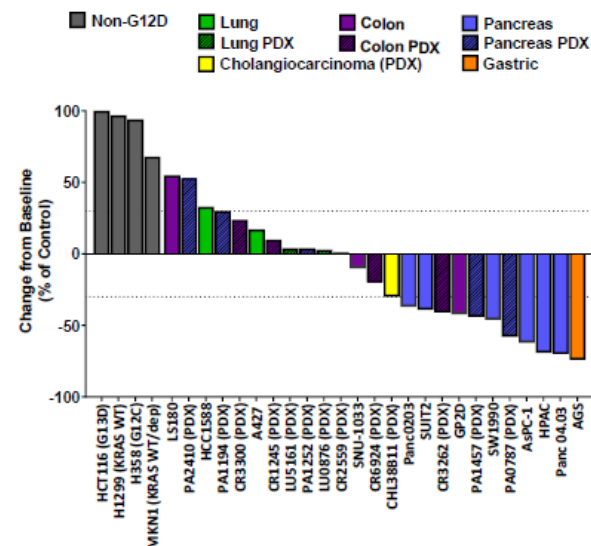
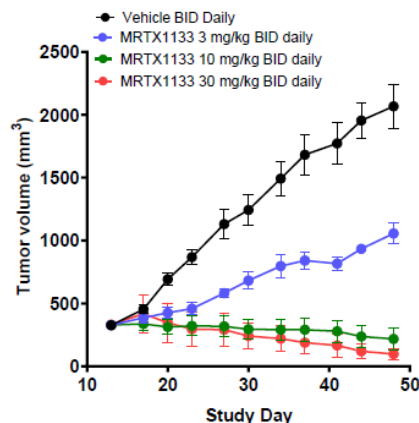
MRTX1133 demonstrates cytoreductive antitumor efficacy across a panel of xenograft tumor models

HPAC, IP PKPD Study



- Near maximal pERK inhibition after a single dose of MRTX1133
- BIDx3 administration demonstrates robust pERK inhibition for entire dose interval and correlates with maximal antitumor efficacy

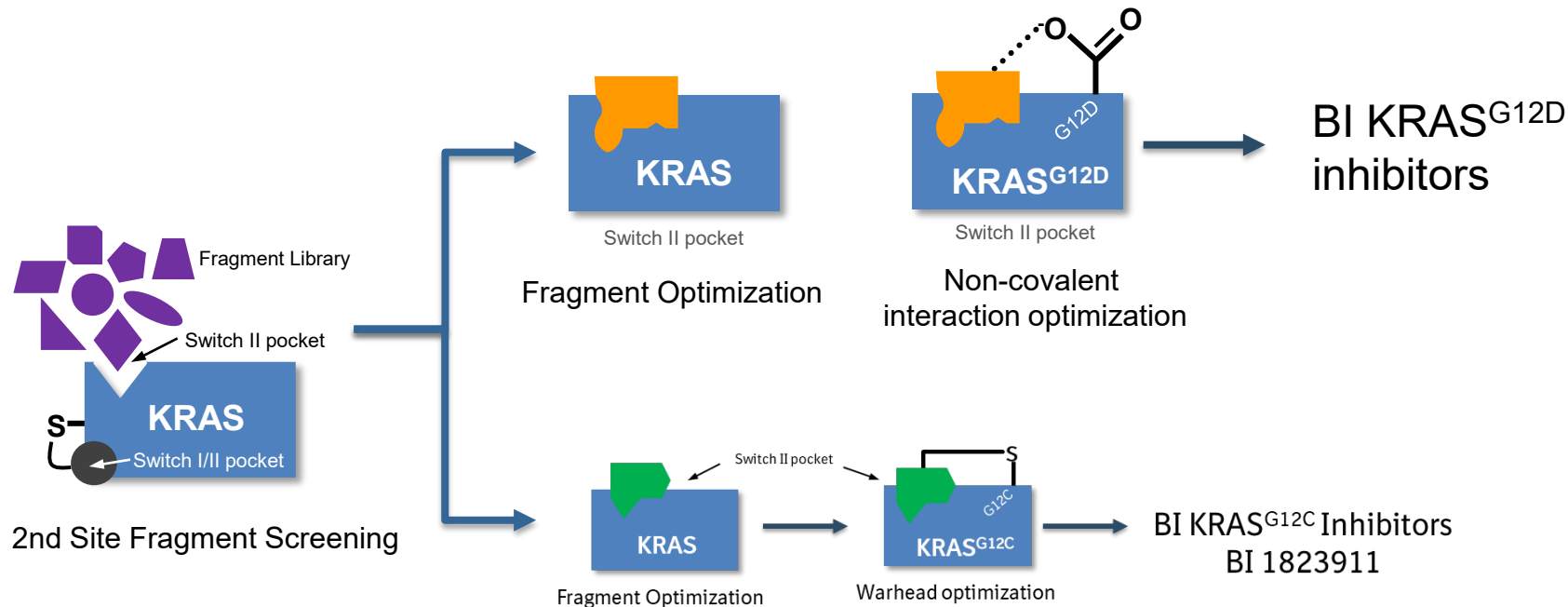
HPAC IP Efficacy Study



Limited oral bioavailability; formulations to enable IV delivery and maximize plasma exposure are being pursued

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Boehringer Ingelheim approach to KRAS^{G12D} inhibitors

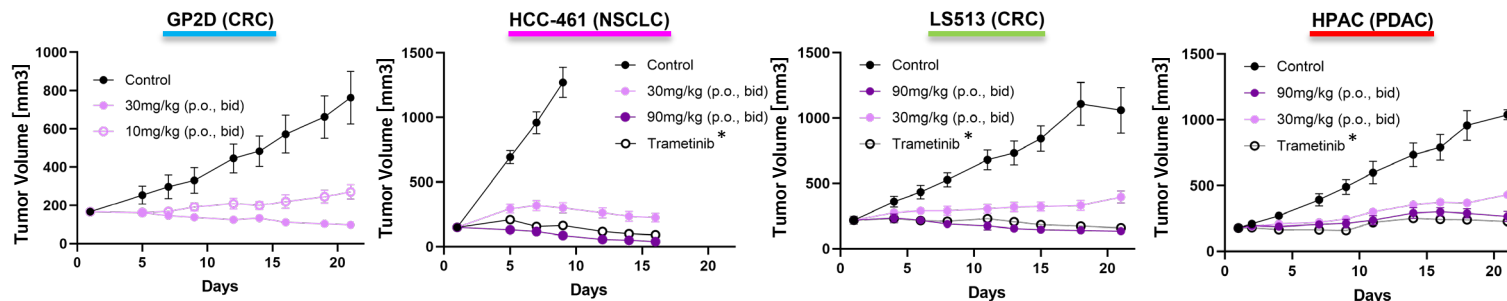


These compounds are investigational agents and have not been approved for use. The efficacy and safety of these investigational compounds have not been established.

Characterization of BI-KRAS^{G12D} inhibitors

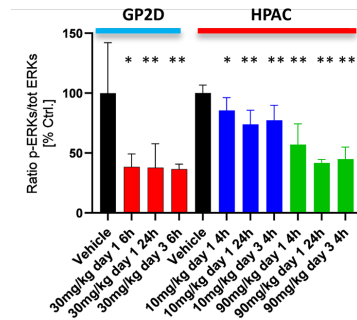
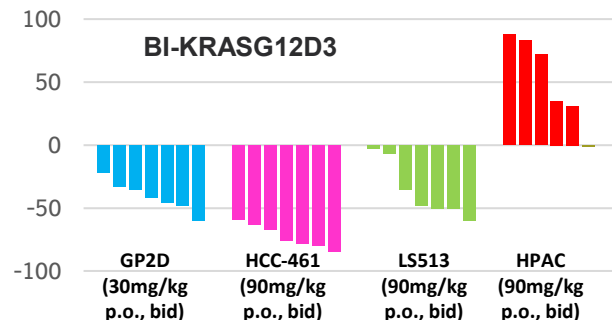
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Oral administration of BI-KRAS^{G12D3} to xenograft tumor-bearing mice exhibits biomarker modulation and antitumor activity in *KRAS^{G12D}mut* models



M Hofmann, RAS-Targeted Drug Development Conference, 2021; S Jurado, M. Garofalo, J. Ramharter et al unpublished
*high dose of trametinib used as positive control (0.5mg/kg bid, 5x of clin. relative dose)

Cell line, 2D proliferation	BI-KRAS ^{G12D3}	MRTX1133
GP2D KRAS ^{G12D} EC ₅₀ (nM)	10	1
ASPC-1 KRAS ^{G12D} EC ₅₀ (nM)	53	38
ASPC-1 H95L KRAS ^{G12D} EC ₅₀ (nM)	923	>1,000
LS513 KRAS ^{G12D} EC ₅₀ (nM)	32	19
LS513 H95L KRAS ^{G12D} EC ₅₀ (nM)	>1,000	>1,000
MKN-1 KRAS ^{WT} AMP EC ₅₀ (nM)	467	700

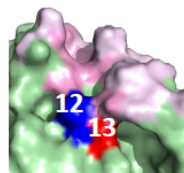
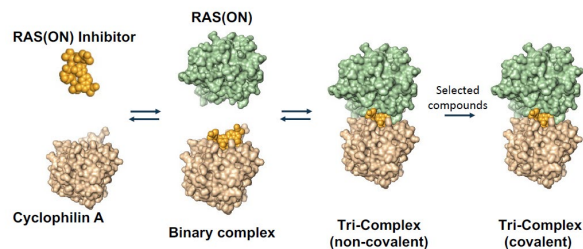


BI-KRAS^{G12D3} is an orally available, mutant-selective non-covalent inhibitor of KRAS^{G12D}

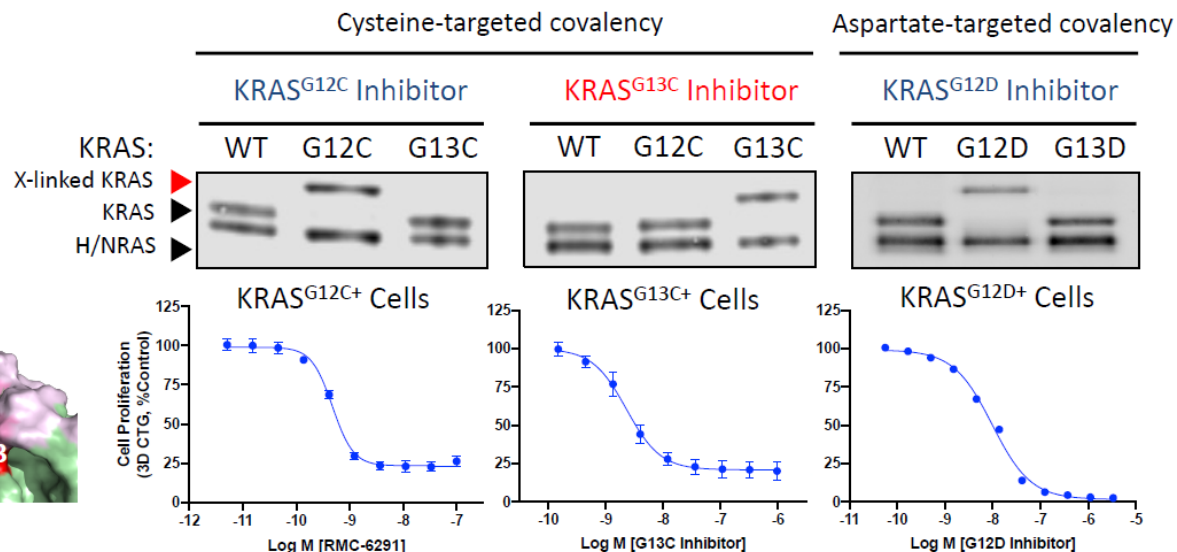
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Revolution Medicines: Mutant selectivity beyond KRAS^{G12C}

Formation of inhibitory tri-complexes



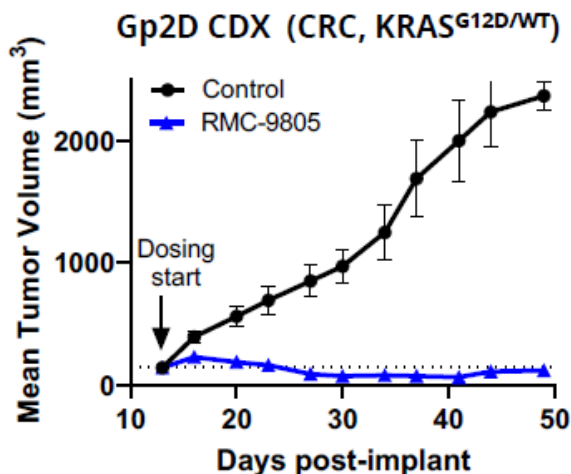
Mutant selective inhibition of KRAS^{G13C} and KRAS^{G12D}



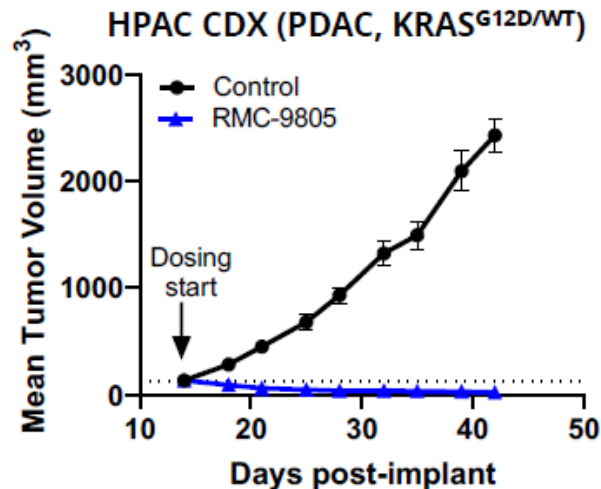
S Kelsey, AACR-NCI-EORTC Meeting 2021; C Schulze et al., AACR Annual Meeting 2022, Abstract 3598, April 12, 2022

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RMC-9805: *In vivo* efficacy in models of KRAS^{G12D} cancers



RVMD preclinical research, as of 11/05/2021
RMC-9805 dosed at 100 mg/kg pd qd; n = 10/group (top), 6/group (bottom); PDAC = pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma; CRC = colorectal cancer



dosed at 100 mg/kg p.o. qd

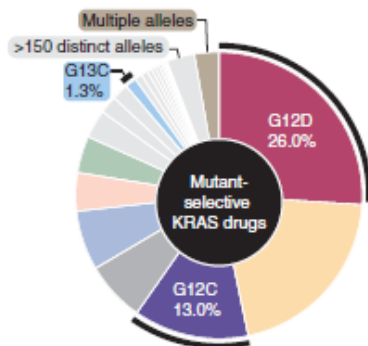
RMC-9805 is an orally available, mutant-selective covalent inhibitor of KRAS^{G12D}

These compounds are investigational agents and have not been approved for use. The efficacy and safety of these investigational compounds have not been established.

S Kelsey, Corporate Presentation 2022; JE Knox et al., AACR Annual Meeting 2022, Abstract 3596, April 12, 2022

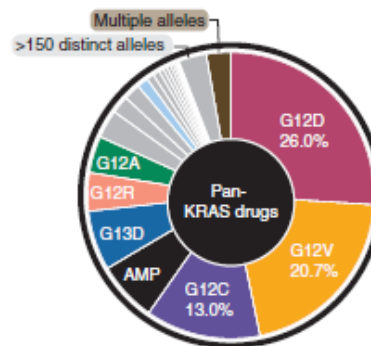
Selectively versus broadly addressing KRAS mutants

■ G12D ■ G12V ■ G12C ■ AMP ■ G13D ■ G12R ■ G12A ■ G13C ■ Other ■ Multiple



Mutant-selective KRAS drugs

- Tolerability, low KRAS WT-mediated toxicity expected
- Combination partner with putative large therapeutic window
- Sustained target inhibition
- Early treatment lines
- Restricted patient population
- Prone to acquired on-target resistance
- NCE feasibility beyond G12D/C and G13C to be determined



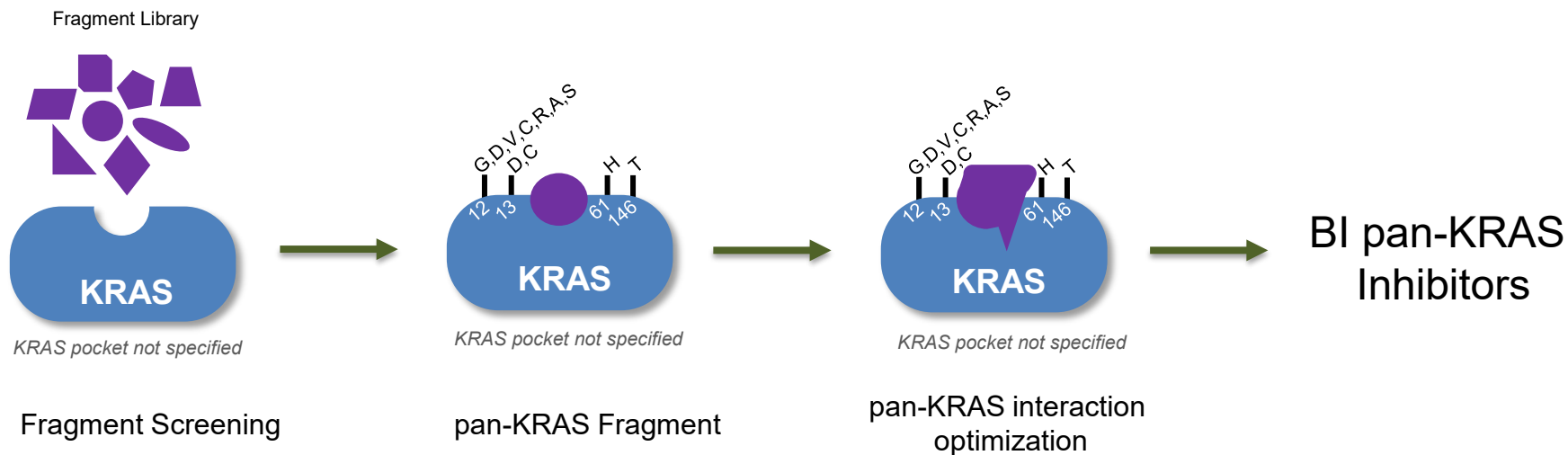
Pan-KRAS drugs

- Broad patient population
- Cancers driven by KRAS WT (e.g., KRAS amplified)
- Feasibility for undrugged mutants
- Heterogenous cancers driven by multiple KRAS aberrations
- Overcome on-target KRAS resistance to allele-specific inhibitors
- KRAS WT-mediated toxicity unknown

M Hofmann, D Gerlach, S Misale, M Petronczki and N Kraut, *Cancer Discov.* 2022

These compounds are investigational agents and have not been approved for use. The efficacy and safety of these investigational compounds have not been established.

Boehringer Ingelheim approach to pan-KRAS inhibitors

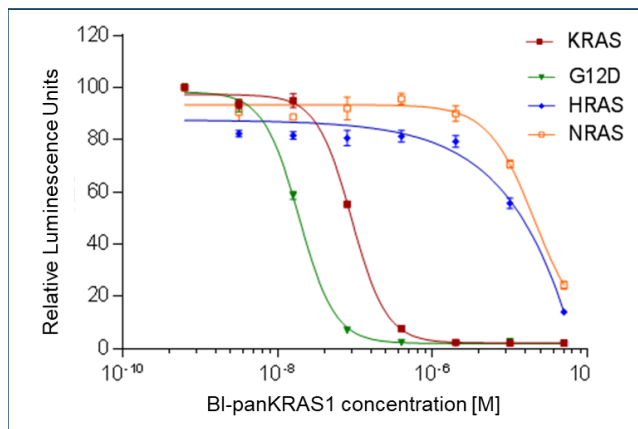


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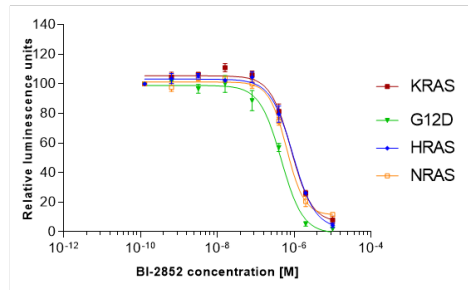
Characterization of BI-panKRAS inhibitors

BI-panKRAS1 is isotype selective for KRAS

Pan-KRAS PPI Inhibition
(BI-panKRAS1, GDP-RAS::SOS1 AlphaScreen)



Pan-RAS PPI Inhibition
(BI-2852, GDP-RAS::SOS1 AlphaScreen)

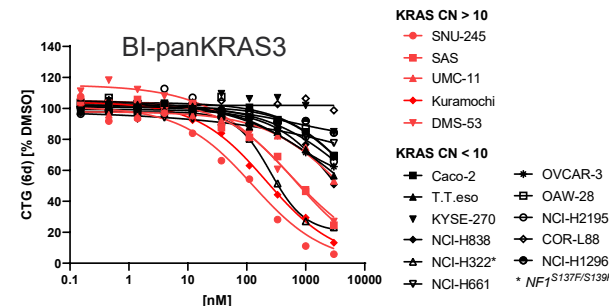
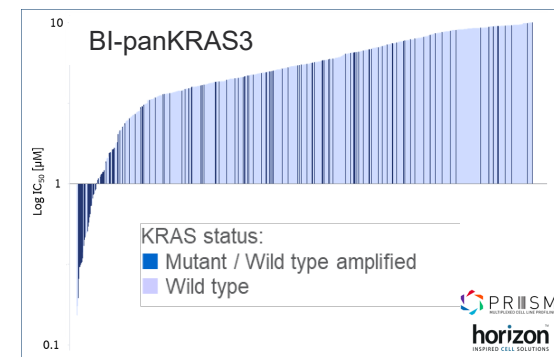


PPI Inhibition (AlphaScreen)	BI-panKRAS1	BI-2852
IC ₅₀ GDP-KRAS ^{G12D} ::SOS1	19 nM	820 nM
IC ₅₀ GDP-KRAS ^{wt} ::SOS1	91 nM	460 nM
IC ₅₀ GDP-HRAS ^{wt} ::SOS1	~20000 nM	920 nM
IC ₅₀ GDP-NRAS ^{wt} ::SOS1	~20000 nM	640 nM

BI-panKRAS3 is an orally available, non-covalent selective inhibitor of mutant and wild-type KRAS

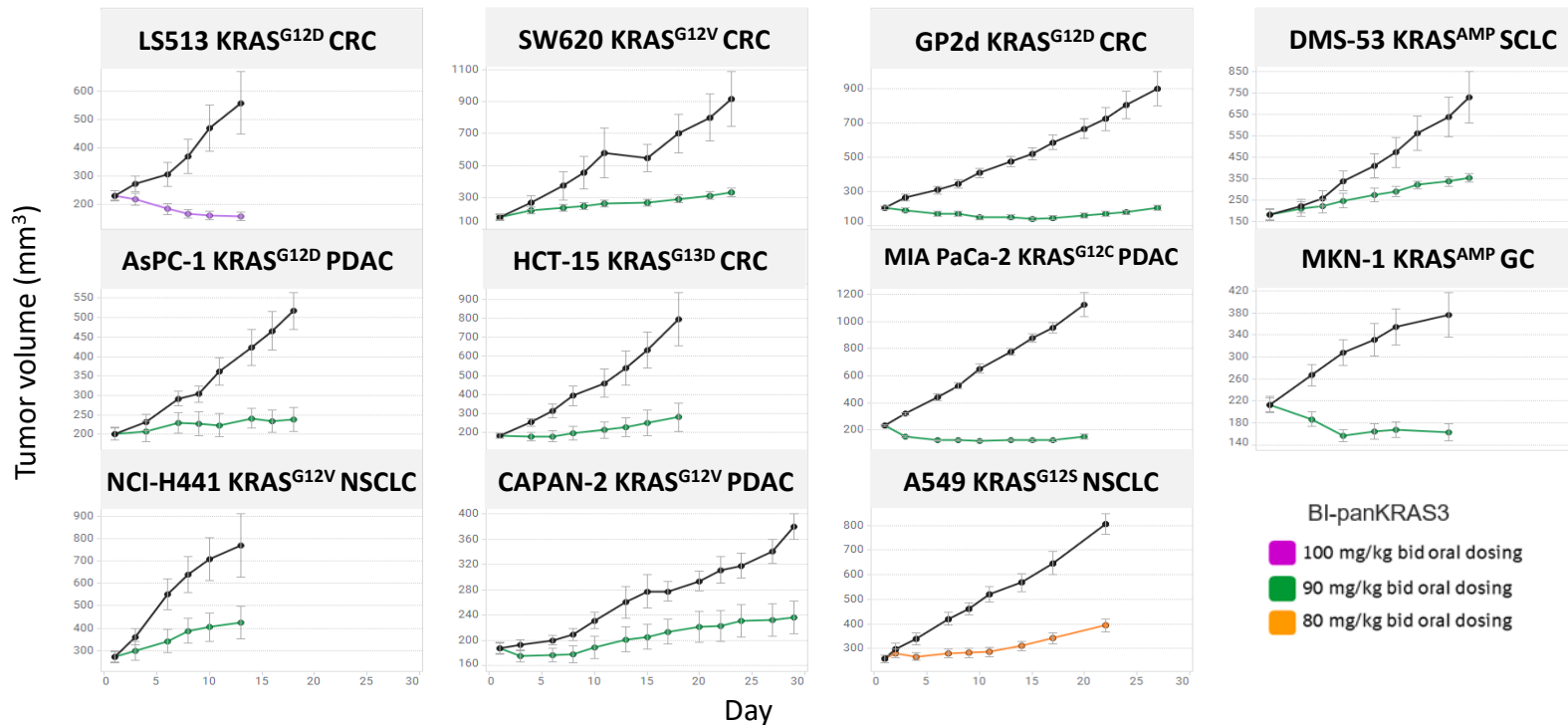
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BI-panKRAS3 activity on cell panel



N Kraut, AACR Annual Meeting, 2021; D. Rudolph, L. Herdeis et al., unpublished

BI-panKRAS3: *In vivo* efficacy in models of KRAS^{MUT/AMP} cancers



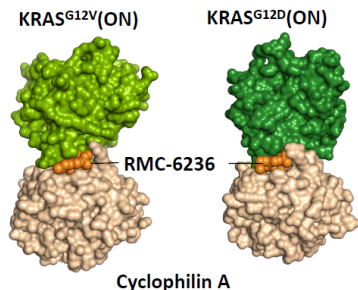
D. Rudolph,
L. Herdeis et
al.,
unpublished

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CRC=colorectal cancer; PDAC= pancreatic cancer; NSCLC=non-small cell lung cancer; SCLC= small cell lung cancer; GC= gastric cancer

Revolution Medicines: Characterization of RAS^{MULTI} inhibitor RMC-6236

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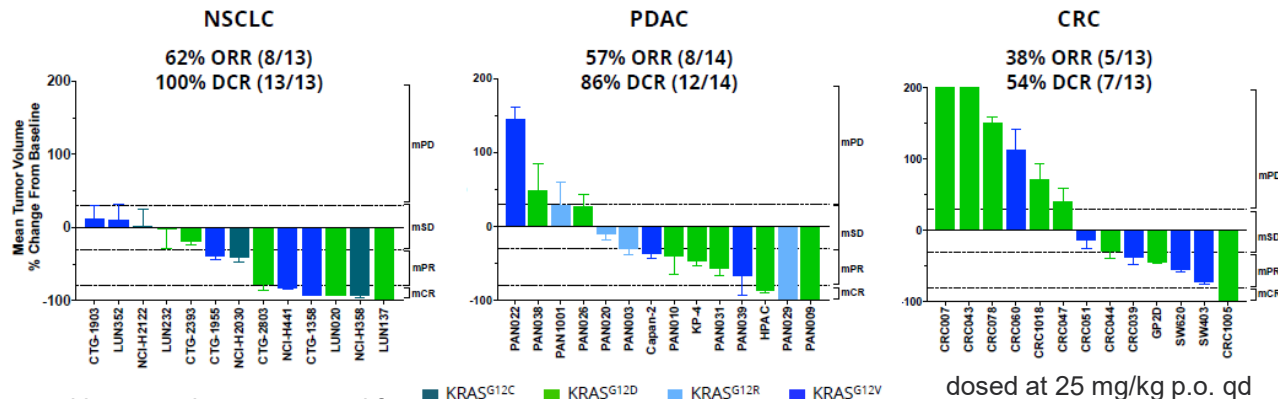


R/M/D preclinical research
(1) Range reflects sensitivities across multiple RAS-variant cell lines.
(2) Ratio based on cell growth assays with cell line bearing KRAS^{G12V} mutation

POTENT		Potency for Tumor Cell Inhibition	
pERK (RAS-dependent, IC ₅₀ , nM) ⁽¹⁾		0.4-3	
CTG (RAS-dependent, IC ₅₀ , nM) ⁽¹⁾		1-27	
RAS-SELECTIVE		Target Selectivity and Safety	
Selectivity		> 1000X	
• Over RAS-independent cells ⁽²⁾			
Off-target safety panel		Low Risk	
ORALLY BIOAVAILABLE		PK/ADME	
Oral %F (multiple species)		24-33	
Metabolic clearance (hepatocytes, multiple species)		Low to Moderate	

RMC-6236 inhibits KRAS, HRAS and NRAS

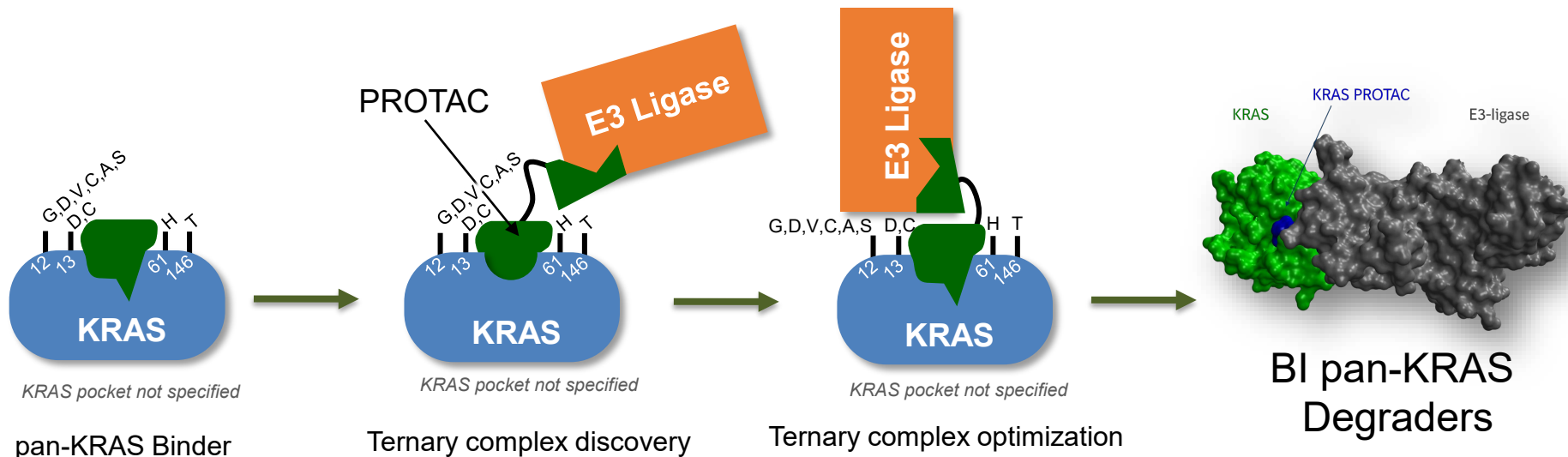
RMC-6236 is active *in vivo* in KRAS^{G12X} models



These compounds are investigational agents and have not been approved for use. The efficacy and safety of these investigational compounds have not been established.

S Kelsey, AACR-NCI-EORTC Meeting 2021; Corporate Presentation 2022; M Singh et al., AACR Annual Meeting 2022, Abstract 3597, April 12, 2022

Boehringer Ingelheim approach to pan-KRAS degraders

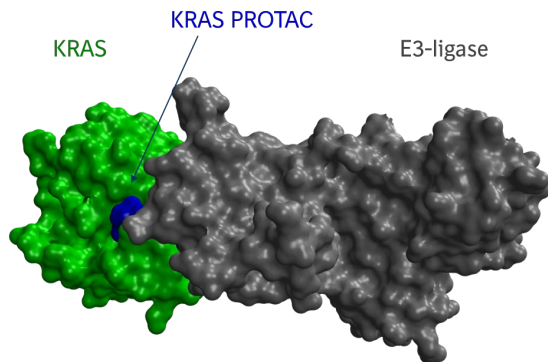


PROTACs = Proteolysis Targeting Chimeras

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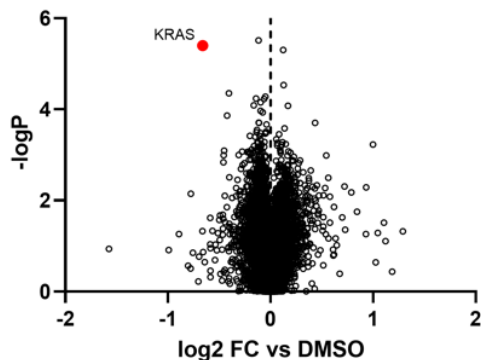
PROTACs enable irreversible KRAS inhibition by degradation

Ternary X-ray crystal structures

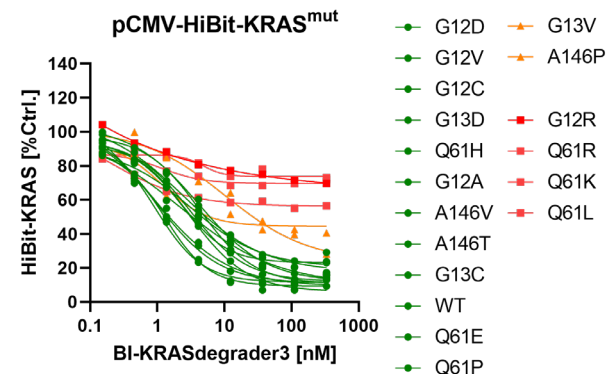


KRAS degrader selectivity

BI-KRASdegrader3, 50nM, 8h



Cellular Degradation



BI-KRASdegrader3: Preferential cellular degradation of cycling KRAS mutants

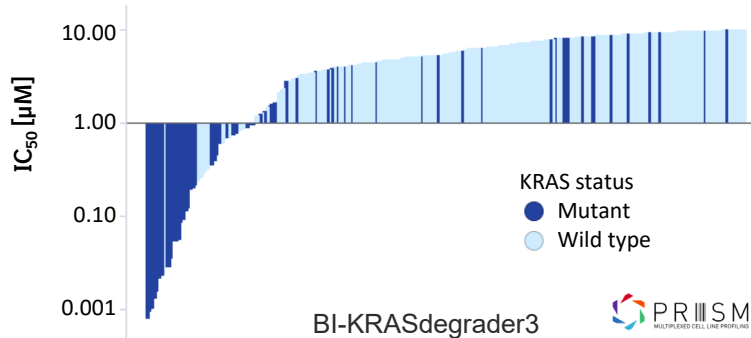
GP5d cell line transduced with HiBit-tagged KRAS

	G12D	G12V	G12C	G12R	G13D	Q61H	G12A	A146V	A146T	G13C	Q61R	WT	G13V	Q61E	Q61P	A146P	Q61K	Q61L
D _{max} [%]	87	89	93	30	79	77	88	90	84	87	45	93	72	90	90	59	32	29
DC ₅₀ [nM]	1	4	1	>3k	2	3	3	1	2	4	>3k	3	10	1	1	0.2	>3k	>3k

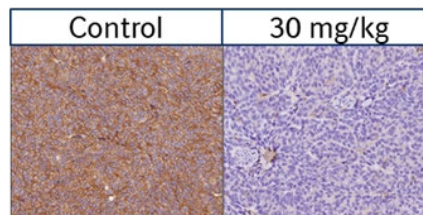
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Characterization of BI-KRASdegrader3: In vivo degradation and efficacy

Selective activity in KRASmut cell lines

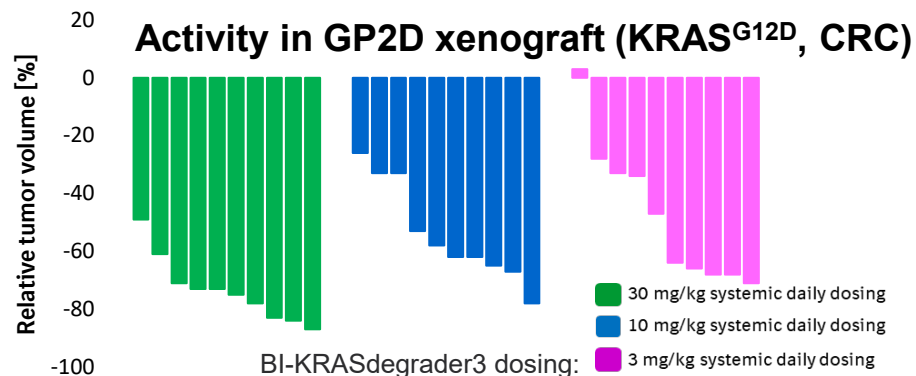


In vivo KRAS degradation

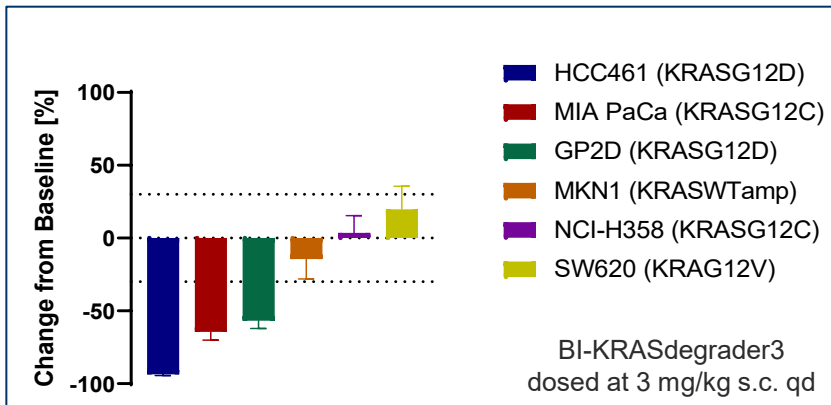


BI-KRASdegrader3:
KRAS protein levels in GP2D
model after 24 hours treatment

J. Popow, C. Kofink et al. unpublished



Activity across KRAS-driven xenograft models



These compounds are investigational agents and have not been approved for use. The efficacy and safety of these investigational compounds have not been established.

The beginning of the end for KRAS cancers

Summary and conclusions:

- Targeting KRAS has the potential to almost double the patient population eligible for precision oncology
- Progress in drugging other KRAS mutants with allele-specific inhibitors, eg KRAS^{G12D} and KRAS^{G13C} – *Feasibility for other KRAS mutants to be determined*
- Strong rationale for pan-KRAS concepts, including direct pan-(K)RAS inhibitors and pan-KRAS degraders – *Broad mutant coverage appears feasible*
- First compounds directly targeting KRAS beyond KRAS^{G12C} are expected to reach the clinic soon
- We are at the beginning of the end for KRAS cancers:
Drugging of all the major KRAS mutant variants and advancing rational combinations for all KRAS-driven cancers is gaining traction

These compounds are investigational agents and have not been approved for use. The efficacy and safety of these investigational compounds have not been established.

Acknowledgements



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