

KZR-616, A Selective Inhibitor of the Immunoproteasome: Preclinical and Clinical Mechanism of Action Studies in Lupus Nephritis

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Disclosures

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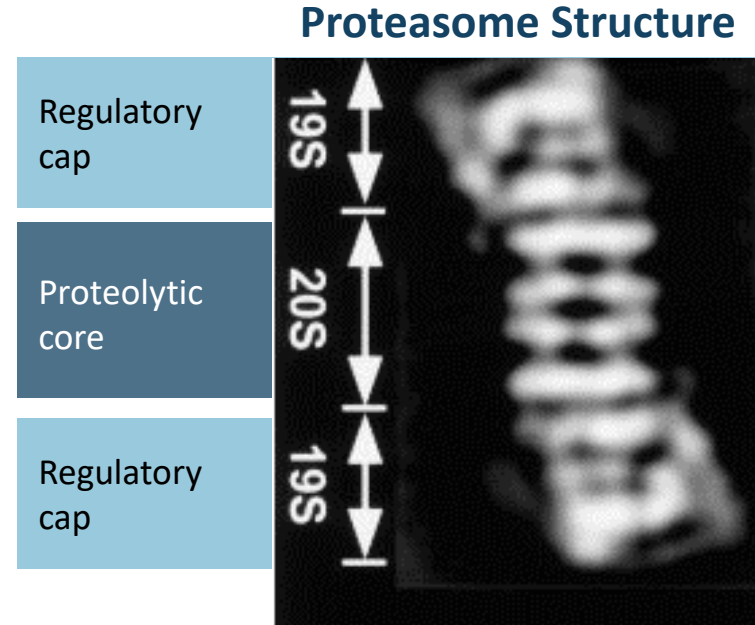
Clinical

Darrin Bomba

The Proteasome:

Primary Means of Intracellular Protein Degradation

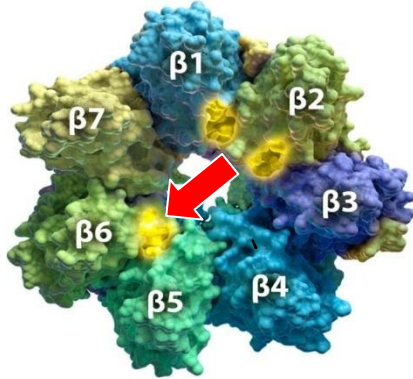
- Ubiquitously expressed and highly conserved
- Controls cellular functions via protein degradation
 - Degradation of misfolded/damaged proteins
 - Regulates cellular function (eg, cell cycle) via targeted protein degradation
- Validated target in plasma cell neoplasms
 - Bortezomib (VELCADE®)
 - Carfilzomib (KYPROLIS®)
 - Ixazomib (NINLARO®)
- 2 major forms of the 20S core
 - Constitutive proteasome
 - Immunoproteasome



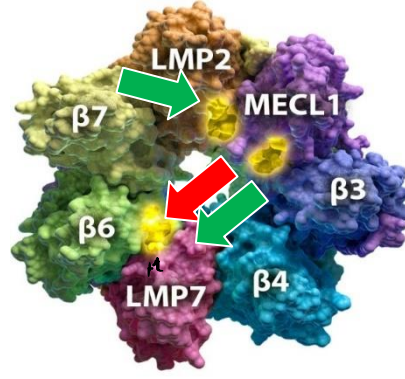
Walz, et al. *J Struct Biol.* 1998;121(1):19-29.

The Immunoproteasome Is a Unique Form of the Proteasome

Constitutive proteasome



Immuno- proteasome





Unique N-terminal threonine protease active sites

Ubiquitous Expression
(eg, heart and liver)

Immune System
(eg, lymphocytes)

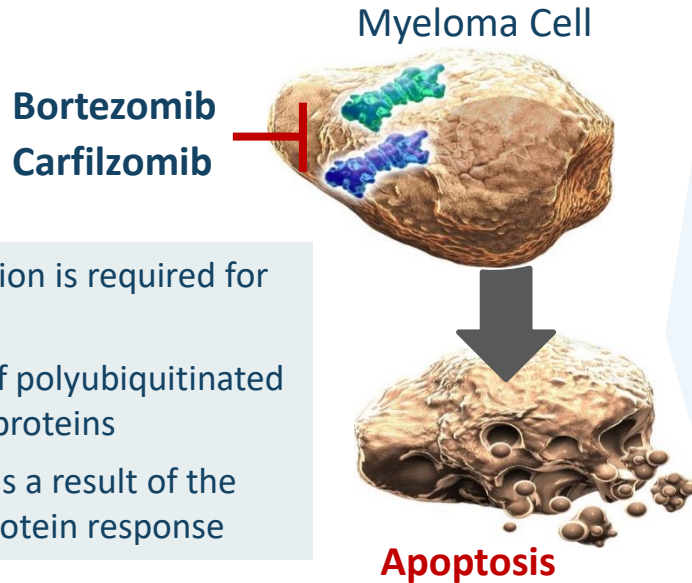
- Immunoproteasome active site subunits induced in nonimmune cells upon exposure to inflammatory cytokines (eg, interferon- γ)
- Expression is increased in multiple autoimmune disorders

-  Chymotrypsin-like: Targets of approved proteasome inhibitors (bortezomib/carfilzomib/ixazomib)
-  Targets of KZR-616

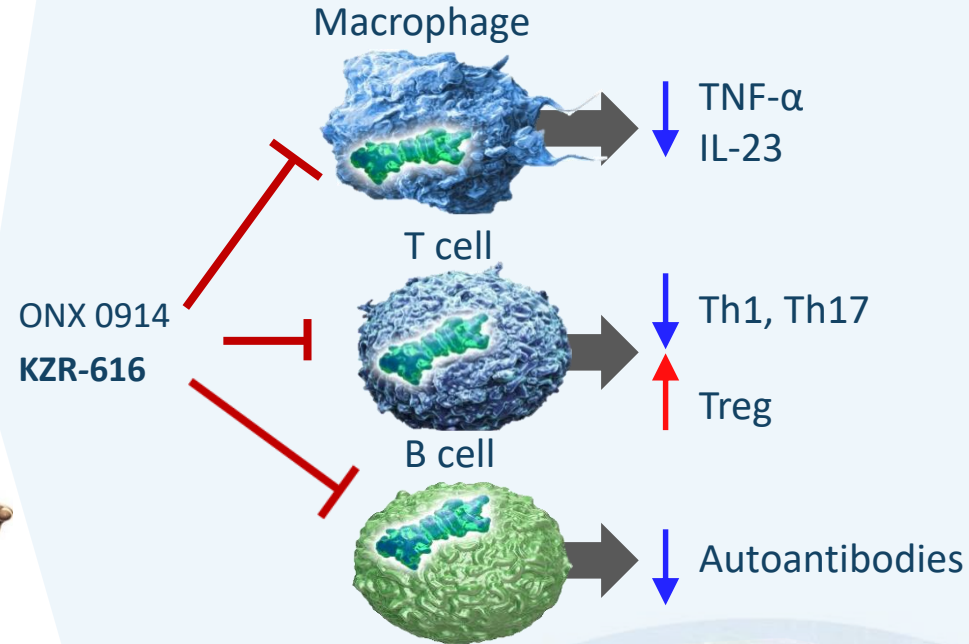


Distinct Cellular Effects of Dual Proteasome Inhibition Versus Selective Immunoproteasome Inhibition

Dual-targeting Proteasome Inhibitors¹

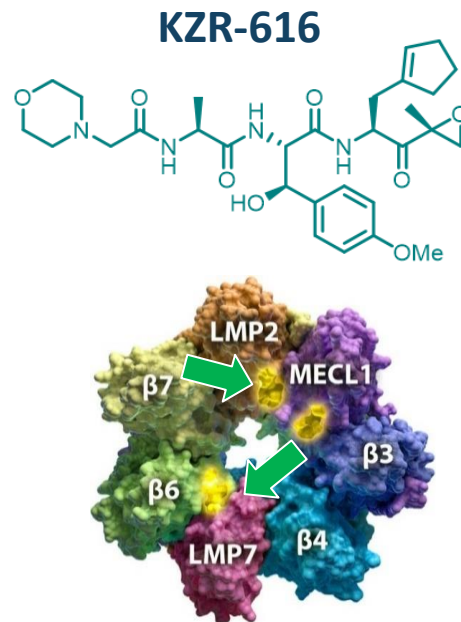


Selective Immunoproteasome Inhibitors²⁻⁴



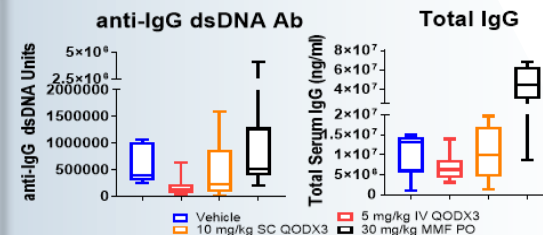
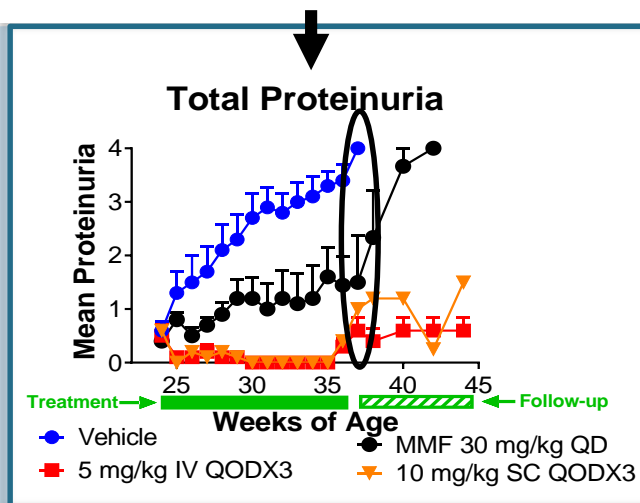
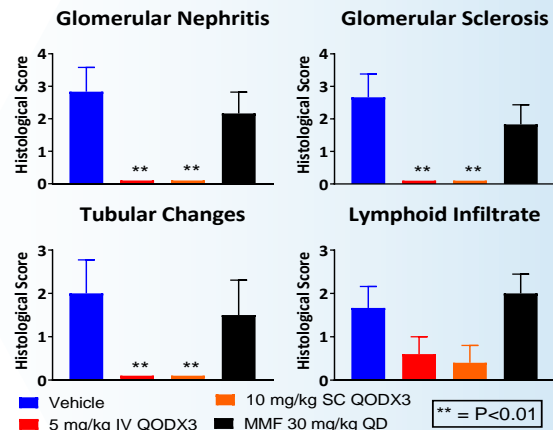
KZR-616: A First-in-class Selective Inhibitor of the Immunoproteasome

- Derived from medicinal chemistry efforts focused on potent and selective inhibition of LMP7 and LMP2¹
- Results from phase 1 healthy volunteer studies (N=100):
 - Consistent pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics with repeat subcutaneous (SC) administration
 - Target inhibition achieved at doses ≥ 30 mg/kg
 - Biologic activity established; consistent with preclinical models

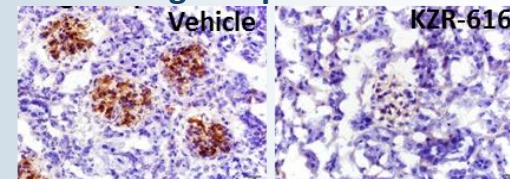


KZR-616 Blocks LN Disease Progression in NZB/W F1 Mice

KZR-616 IV or SC →  NZB/W F1; 24 weeks



IgG Deposition

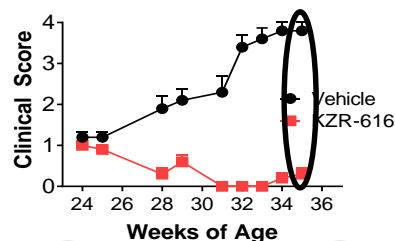


KZR-616 Treatment Results in Inhibition of Immune Response Pathways

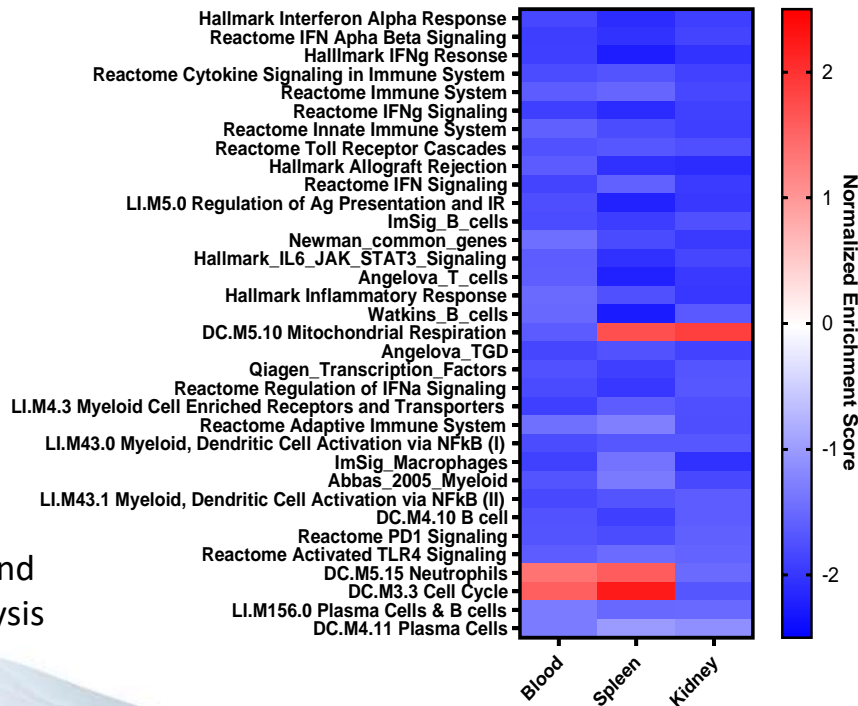
NZB/W F1
24 weeks (10 mg/kg SC QODx3)
KZR-616
11 weeks



Proteinuria



Top Regulated Gene Modules



Reduced by FSGEA

- Cytokine signaling
- Innate and adaptive immune response
- IL6, JAK, STAT3 signaling
- Type I interferon
- B cells and plasma cells

Reduced by IPA Analysis

- Th1 pathway
- IL-6 signaling
- NF-κB signaling (indirect)
- CD28 signaling
- PKCθ signaling
- SLE in B cell signaling
- TREM1 signaling
- BCR signaling
- SLE T cell signaling

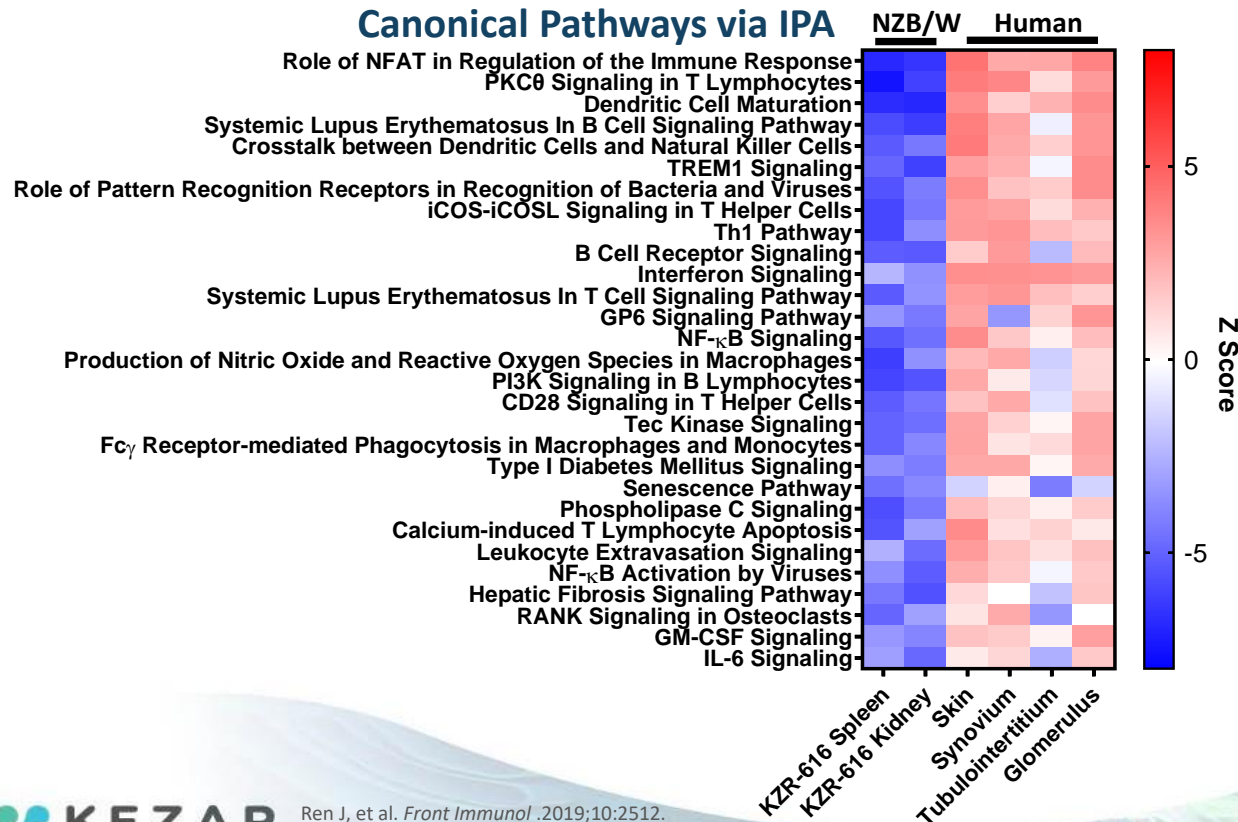
Previously identified

Newly identified

RNA Sequencing FGSEA and Ingenuity® Pathway Analysis

Abbreviations: BCR, B cell receptor; CD, cluster of differentiation; FGSEA, fast gene set enrichment analysis; IL, interleukin; IPA, ingenuity pathway analysis; JAK, janus kinase; NF-κB, nuclear factor kappa B; NZB/W F1, New Zealand black x New Zealand white first filial generation; PKC, protein kinase C; QODX3, every third day; SC, subcutaneous; SLE, Systemic lupus erythematosus; STAT, signal transducer and activator of transcription; Th, T helper; TREM, triggering receptor expressed on myeloid cells.

KZR-616 Treatment Decreases Lupus Gene Signature Pathways in NZB/W Mice That Are Increased in Active Human SLE



KZR-616–treated NZB/W mice

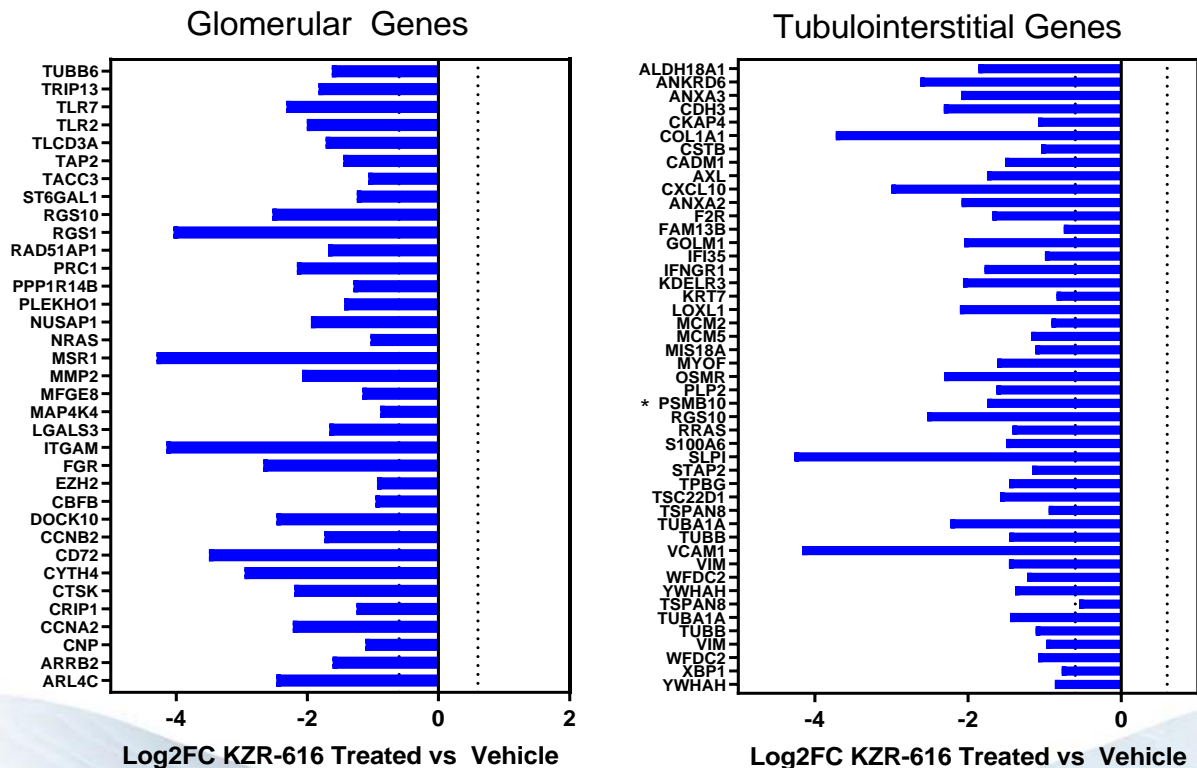
- Spleen
- Kidney

Human tissues from patients with active SLE

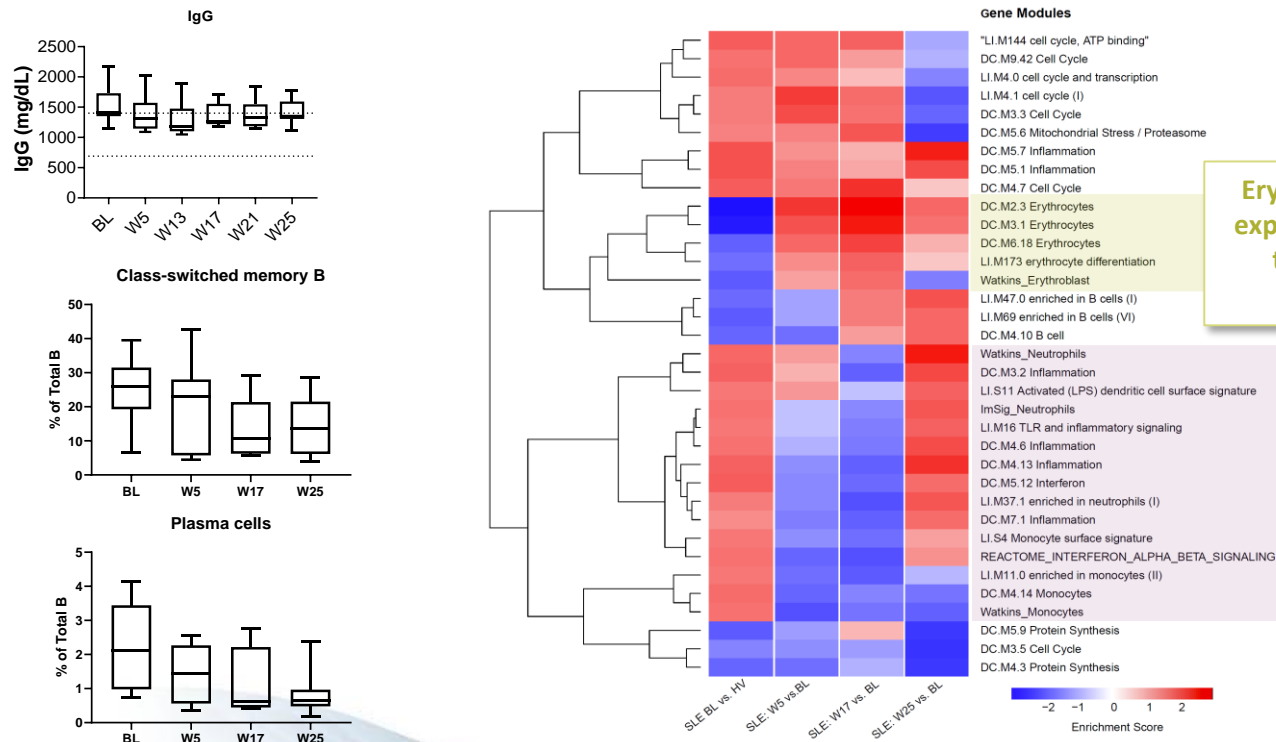
- Synovium
- Skin
- Tubulointerstitium
- Glomerulus



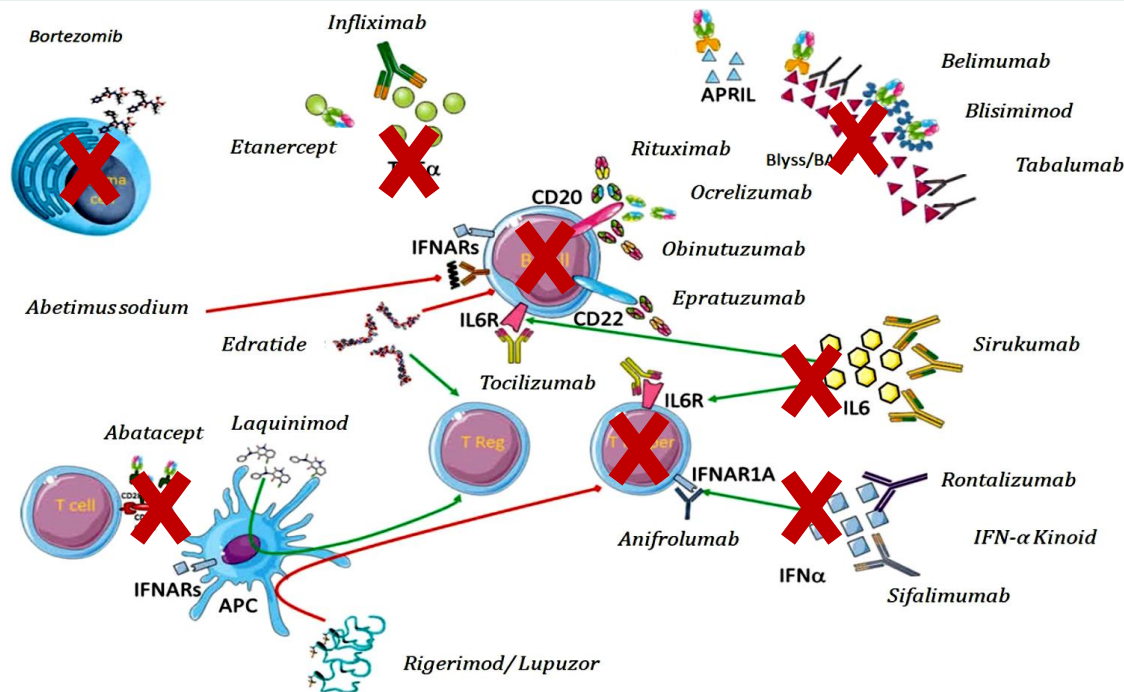
KZR-616 Treatment in Mice Inhibits Genes Upregulated in the Glomerulus and Tubulointerstitium of Patients With LN



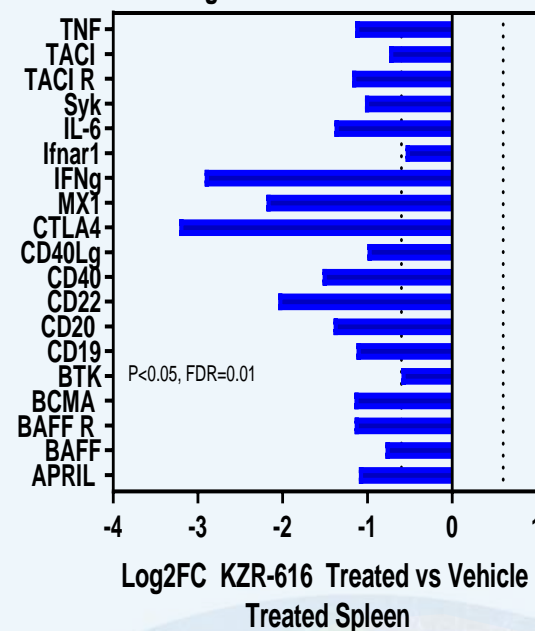
KZR-616 Treatment Decreases IgG Levels and B-Cell Subsets and Affects Multiple Inflammatory Gene Expression Modules in Patients With SLE



KZR-616 Targets Multiple Points in the Pathogenesis of SLE Targeted by Biological Agents



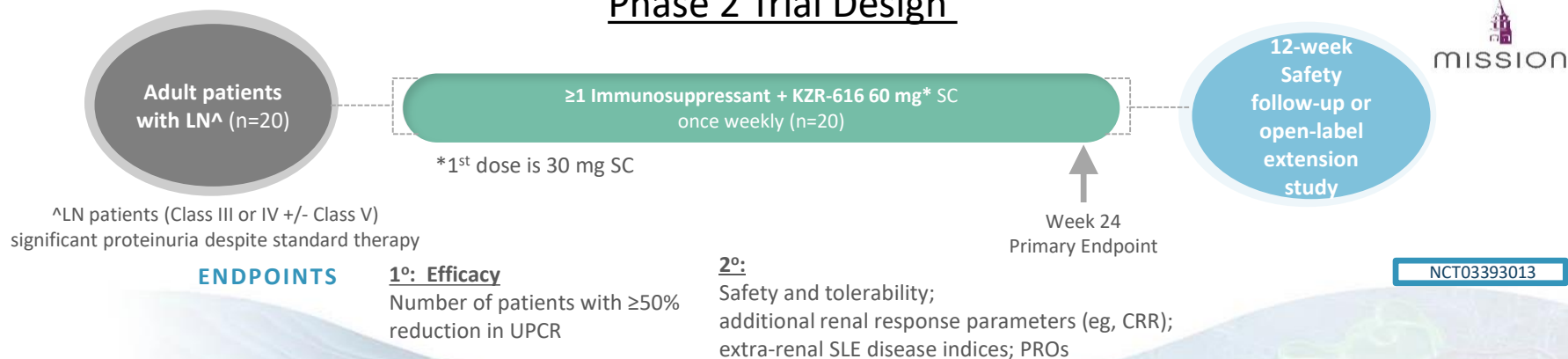
KZR-616 Treatment Decreases Multiple Therapeutic Targets in NZB/W Mice



Summary of KZR-616 Effects in Mouse Models of Lupus

- Highly active in the NZB/W F1 mouse model of SLE/LN
- Effect due in part to depletion of activated B cells and plasma cells
- Gene expression profiling reveals inhibition of multiple gene modules and pathways associated with lupus
- Similar findings demonstrated in SLE patients
- Favorable safety, tolerability, and clinical activity in SLE patients (Abstract #3444277)
- KZR-616 is currently being evaluated in a Phase 2 trial in LN (MISSION)

Phase 2 Trial Design



Abbreviations: CRR, complete renal response; LN, lupus nephritis; NZB/W F1, New Zealand black x New Zealand white first filial generation; PRO, patient-reported outcome; SC, subcutaneous; SLE, systemic lupus erythematosus; UPCR, urine protein/creatinine ratio.