A novel small molecule inhibitor of inactive and active forms of oncogenic mutant KRAS promotes tumor regression in KRAS^{mutated} cancer models

ABSTRACT 103

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BACKGROUND

Inhibition of SOS1-mediated

RAS exchange

SOS1

RAS

KRAS, a significant oncogenic driver of many cancers, is an important target for drugs, with an objective of blocking the KRAS^{mutated} oncoprotein selectively, and inhibiting KRASspecific functions that cause tumor growth and metastasis. Several KRAS mutations, namely KRAS^{G12C, V, and D} mutations, occur at high frequencies in major cancers, such as NSCLC, colorectal, pancreatic and others, underscoring the need for identifying inhibitors directed to these oncogenic proteins.

RESULTS

YL-17344 Lead candidate demonstrates selective growth inhibition for key KRAS^{mutant} cancer cells

KRAS-wt^{amplified} cell proliferation is inhibited by YL-17344

Kuramochi KRAS-wt^{amplified} (ovarian)

MKN KRAS-wt^{amplified} (gastric)







Potent and selective inhibition of KRASmutant oncoproteins in GDP/GTP exchange assays







CONCLUSIONS

- A Lead Series was discovered, including YL-17344, a highly potent oral small molecule inhibitor of KRAS • YL-17344 inhibits inactive and active forms of KRAS in vitro
- YL-17344 has selective inhibitory tumor cell proliferation activity towards the KRAS^{G12D,C,V} tumor cell lines, as well as inhibiting KRAS-wt^{amplified}
- YL-17344 potently drives tumor regression in the LS513 KRAS^{G12D} colorectal tumor xenograft model
- A novel KRAS-selective inhibitor with this profile warrants clinical investigation for treating patients with KRAS^{mutated} cancers

