



Selection of Tubulin & TopI Inhibitor Payloads
for Improved Tumor Specific Delivery by
Peptide Drug Conjugate
ADC Payload Summit

May 2024

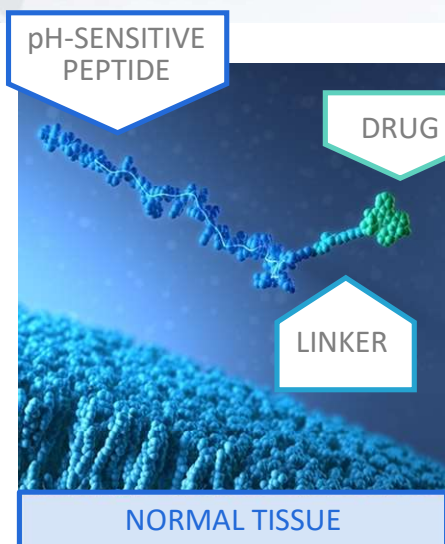
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 - Tissue Selectivity
 - Preclinical Efficacy and Safety

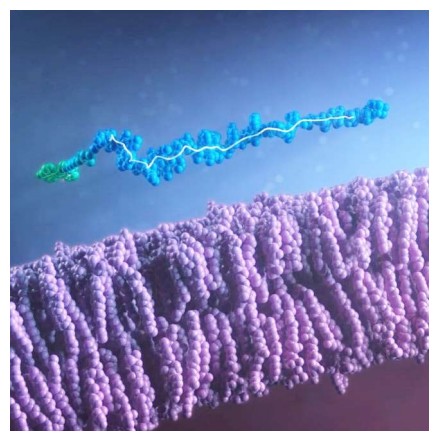
Introduction

Program	Payload Target	Stage Of Development				Next Anticipated Milestone
		Research	IND Enabling	Phase 1	Phase 2	
alphalex™-exatecan (CBX-12)	TOPO 1 (DNA Targeting)					Phase 2 to start in Q2 2024
alphalex™- MMAE (CBX-15)	Microtubule					IND submission in Q4 2024
alphalex™- DM4 (CBX-13)	Microtubule					Clinical candidate nomination in Q3 2025

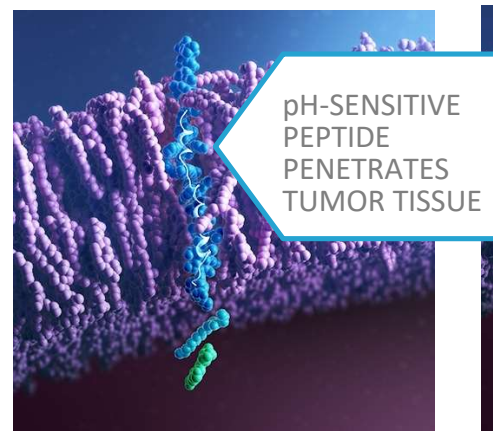
alphalex™: Mechanism of Action



alphalex™ comprises three components: peptide, proprietary linker, and anti-cancer agent



In the low-**pH** tumor microenvironment, the peptide forms an **alpha helix**



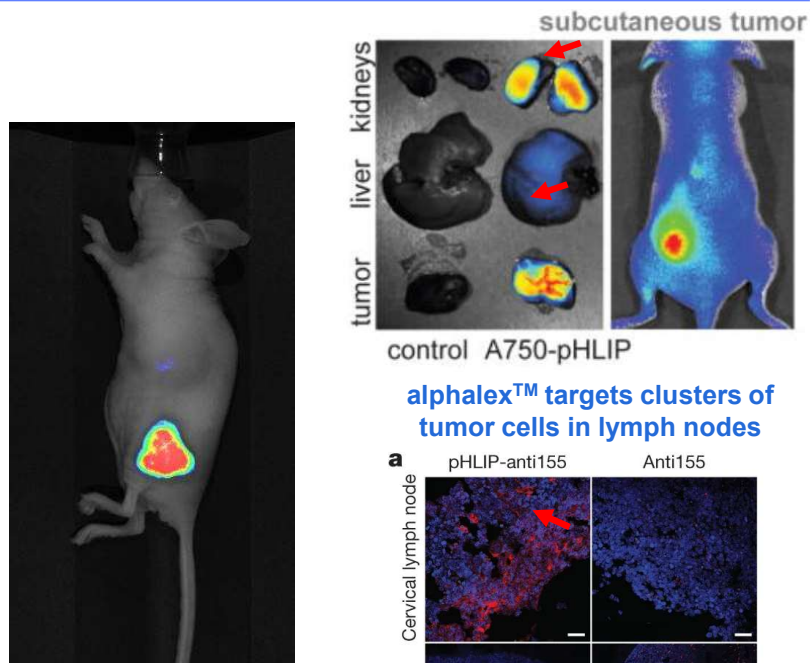
The peptide then **penetrates the tumor tissue** by inserting the C-terminus with anti-cancer agent across the cell membrane



The linker then disintegrates to release the drug directly into the cell cytoplasm

Tumor Targeting alphalex™ and Clinical Translation

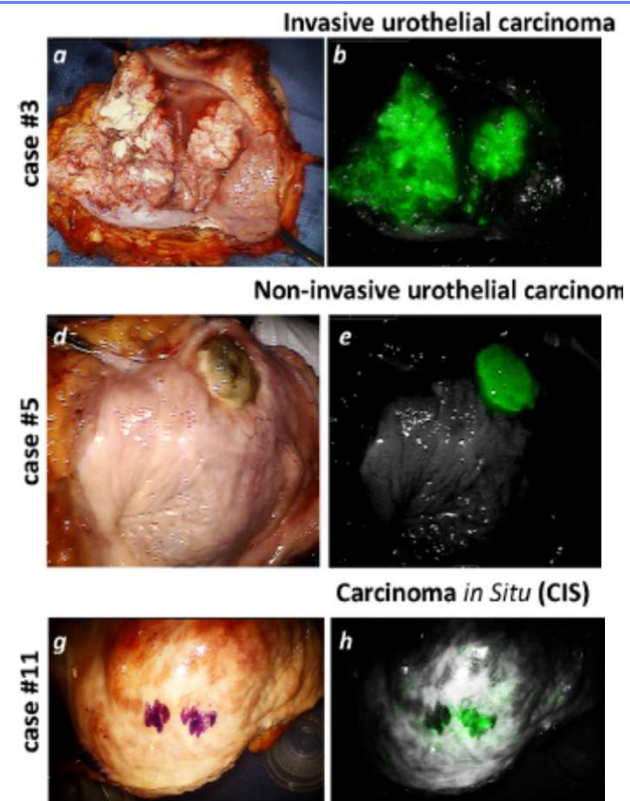
alphalex™ Targets Tumors and Sporadic Lymph Node Mets in a Lymphoma Mouse Model



Paralkar et al. 2019 AACR

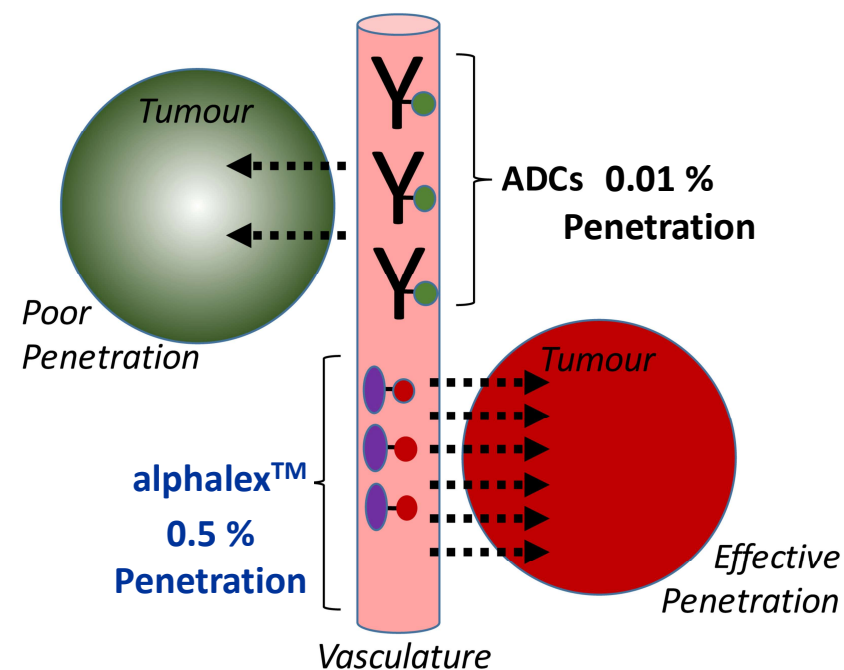
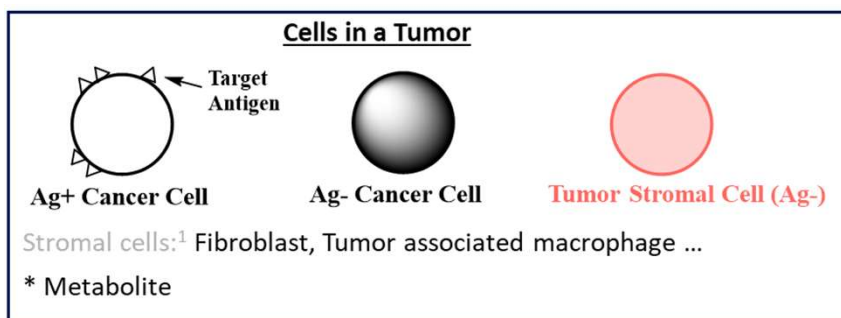
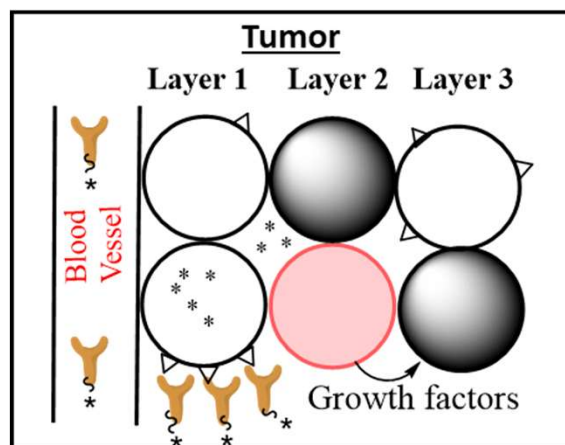
Cheng et al. 2015 Nature 518(7537)

alphalex™ Targets Lesions and Micrometastases in Human Bladder Cancers ex vivo



Golijanin et al. 2016 PNAS 113(42)

Efficacy of ADCs In Vivo: Antigen Positive Cancer Cell Uptake



Adapted from Deonarain et al. 2018 *Antibodies*

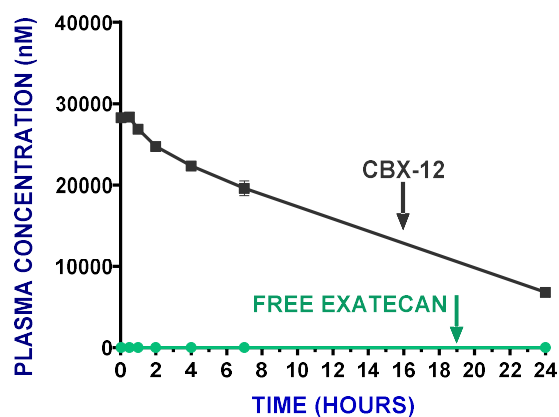
Tsuchikama and An 2018 *Protein Cell* Hamblett, K. J. et. al. *Cancer Res.* 2015, 75, 5329



CBX-12 Clinical Compound

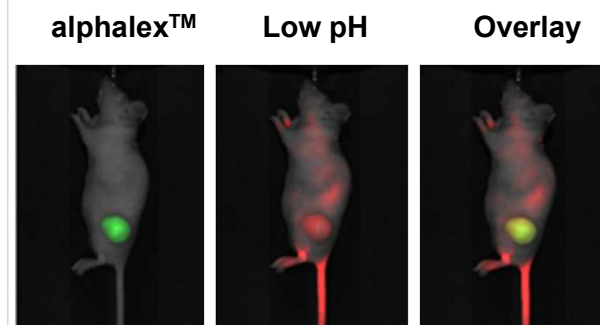
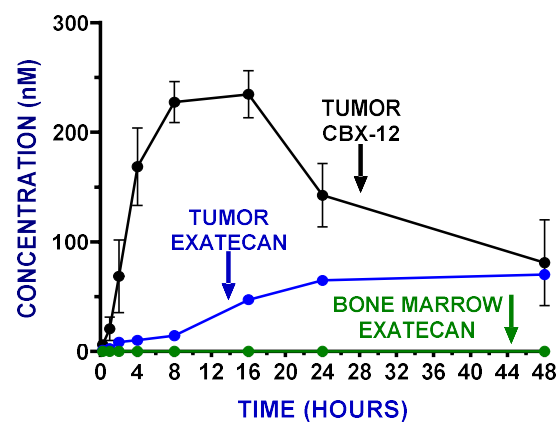
CBX-12: Tumor Selective Targeting and WH Release

Stable conjugate allows for specific targeting



CBX-12 using alphalex™ technology demonstrates minimal loss of payload from linker, reducing toxicity

Targeted tumor delivery avoids healthy tissue

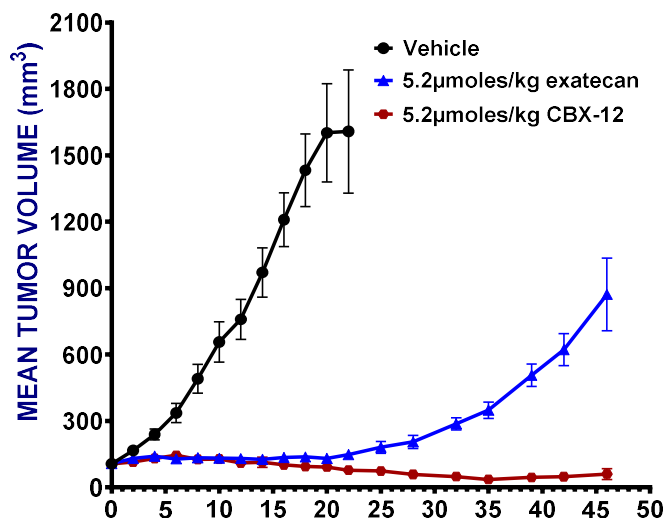


Time course visualization of Li-Cor labelled alphalex™ (green) colocalized with carbonic anhydrase IX imaging probe indicating low pH* (red)

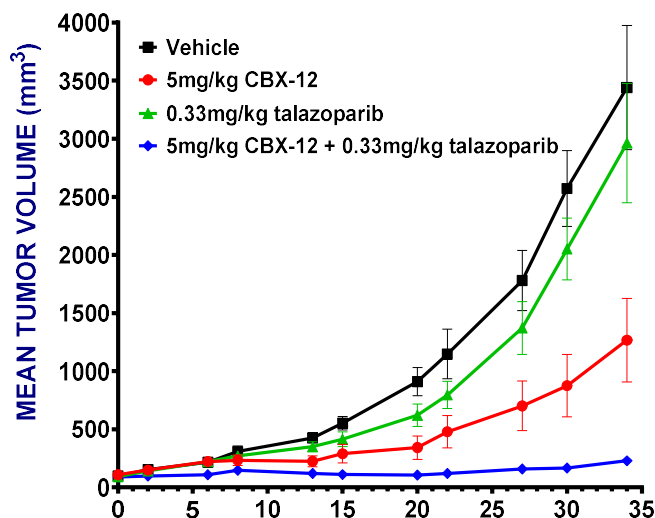
Substantial tumor penetration of exatecan delivered by CBX-12 with minimal risk of off-target effect (e.g., bone marrow toxicity)

CBX-12: Efficacy in Preclinical Models

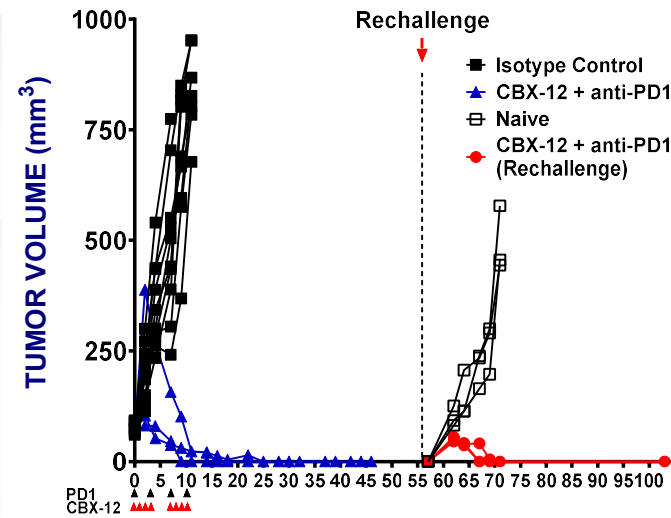
CBX-12 **monotherapy** delivers improved efficacy without SAEs over exatecan alone



CBX-12 and talazoparib **combination** inhibits tumor growth in TNBC model in nude mice

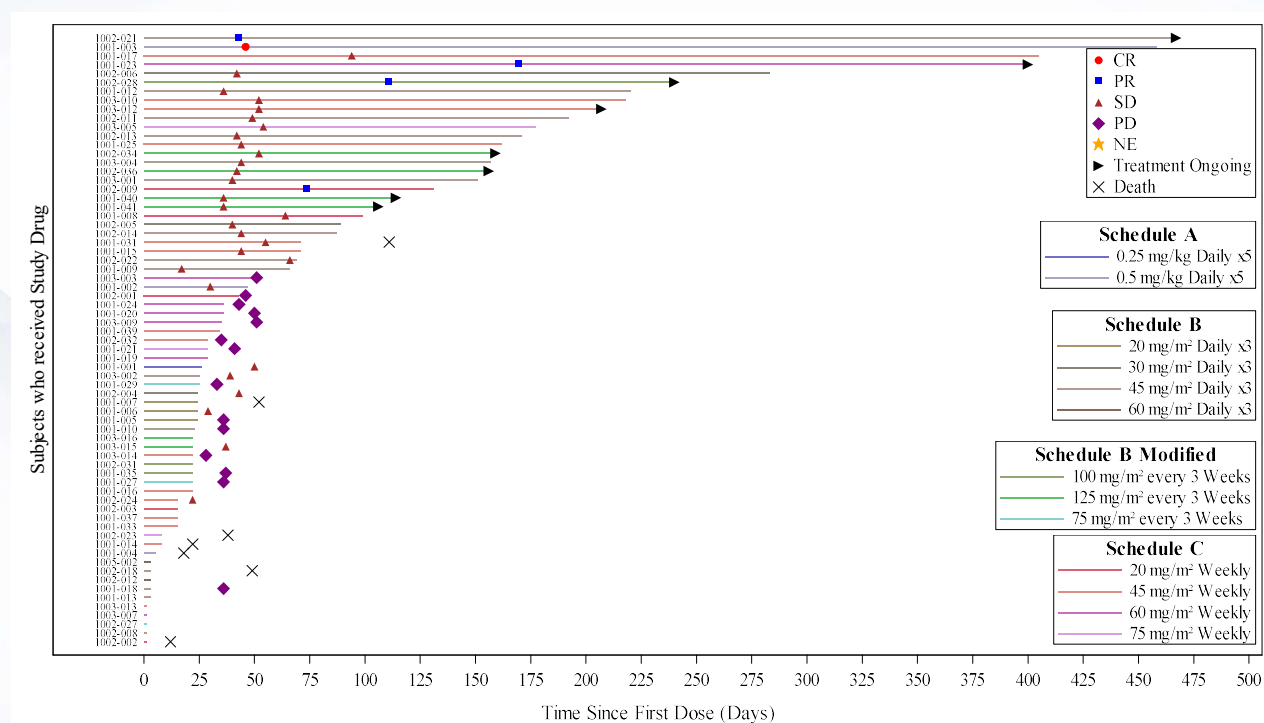


CBX-12/ anti-PD1 **combination** provided long-term anti-tumor immunity in cured mice



Preclinical Models Demonstrated Efficacy as Monotherapy and Combinations

CBX-12-101: Duration on Study



March 2024

- Patients continuing on study for over 15 months
- Recommended schedule once every 21 day dosing
- Responses observed in several tumor types including ovarian, breast, NSCLC, others

CBX-12 has Superior Tolerability Over ADCs or Unconjugated Chemotherapies

Preferable Toxicity Profile



No **interstitial lung disease** or **ocular toxicity** in phase 1 study



Minimal GI toxicity



Myelosuppression is the dose limiting toxicity

*Manageable
neutropenia, anemia,
and thrombocytopenia*

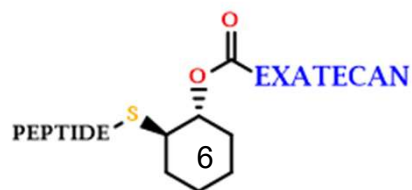


Allows for a **4-5 fold increase** in administration of warhead compared to unconjugated exatecan



CBX-15 IND Candidate

Path to Lead Conjugate: Linker is Not Trivial!

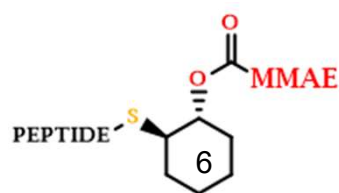


CBX12 (Linker 31)

- Release profile matches warhead potency
- Clinical quality efficacy and TI



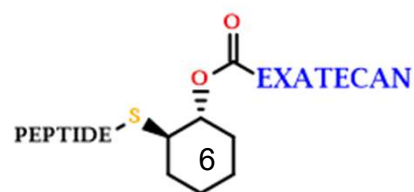
Do linker properties translate across warhead species?



CBX15-31E

- Weak efficacy
- Different bond to linker
 - Release kinetics changed

Path to Lead Conjugate: Linker is Not Trivial!

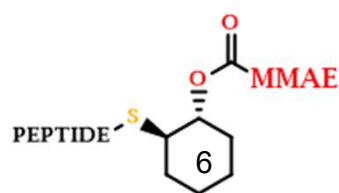


CBX12 (Linker 31)

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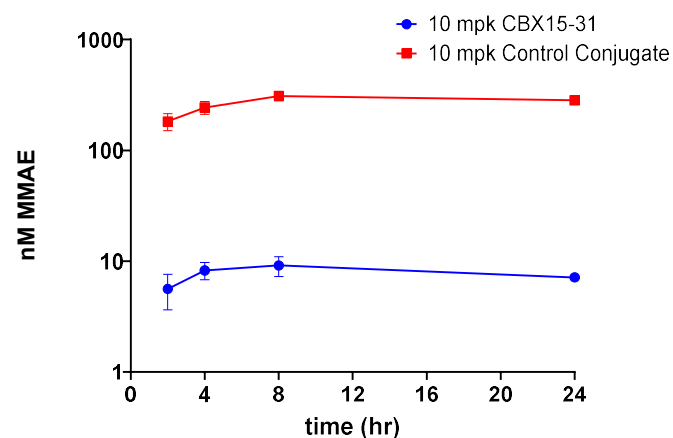
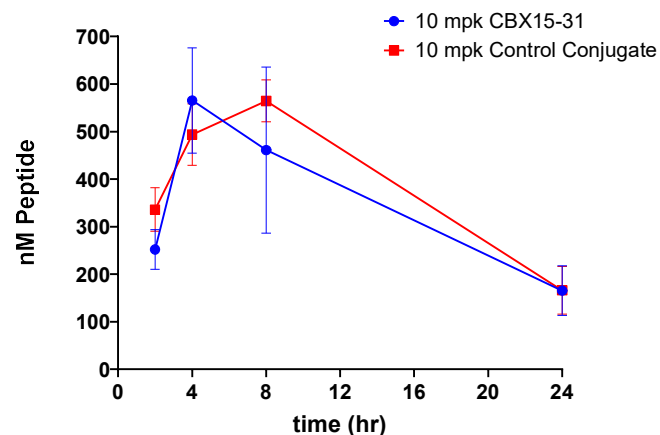
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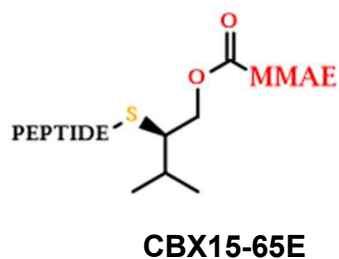
CBX15-31E

Weak efficacy

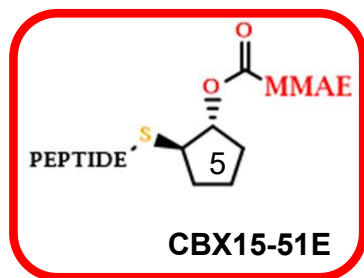
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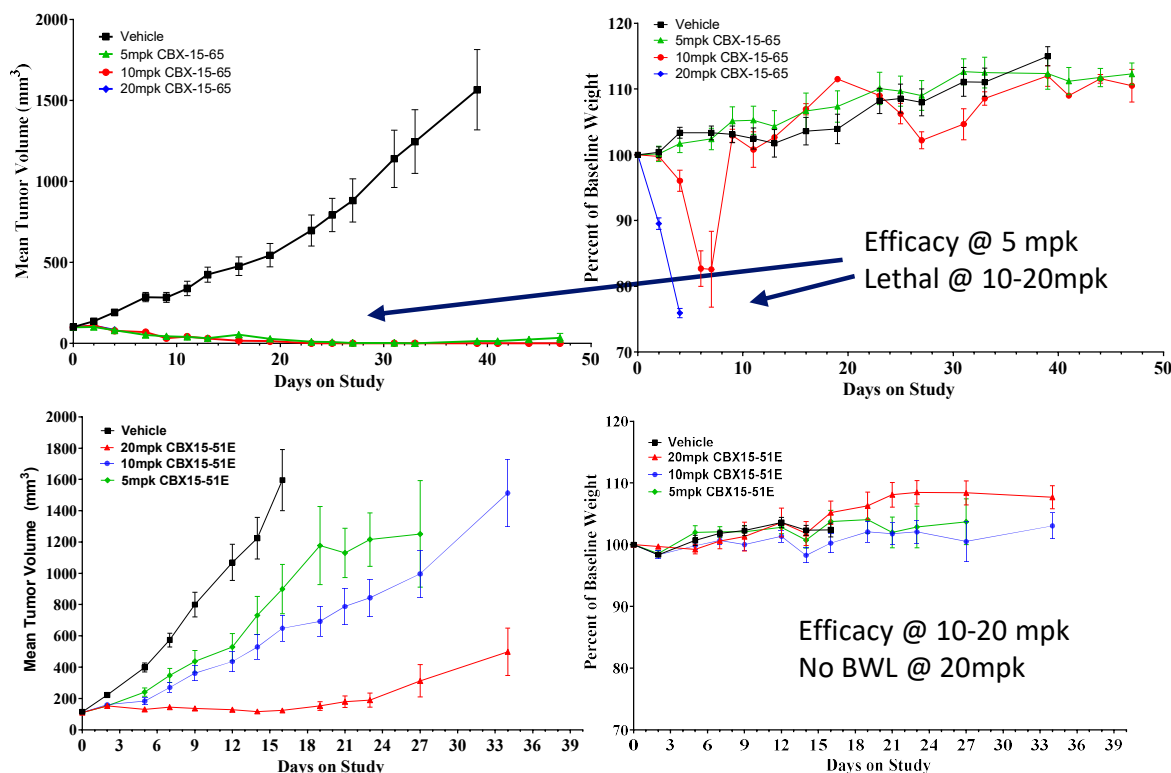
Path to Lead Conjugate: Linker is Not Trivial!



Removing ring *frees-up* linker to find immolation shape faster

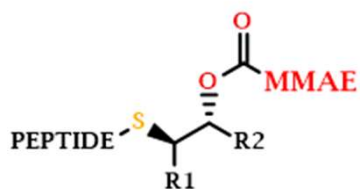


Smaller 5-ring *locks* molecule in more reactive shape vs 6 for fast immolation



Finding the Right Balance of Release Profile

Poor release of warhead in tissue resulting in poor efficacy

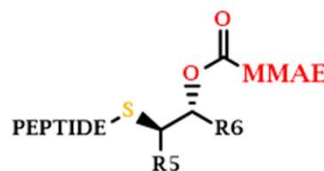


CBX15-31E

efficacy

safety

Intermediate release profile in tissue results in excellent efficacy while maintaining safety

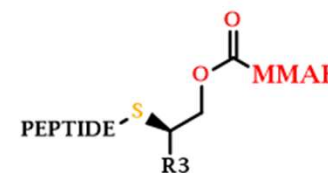


CBX15-51E

efficacy

safety

High levels of release in tissue results in narrow TI



CBX15-65E

efficacy

safety

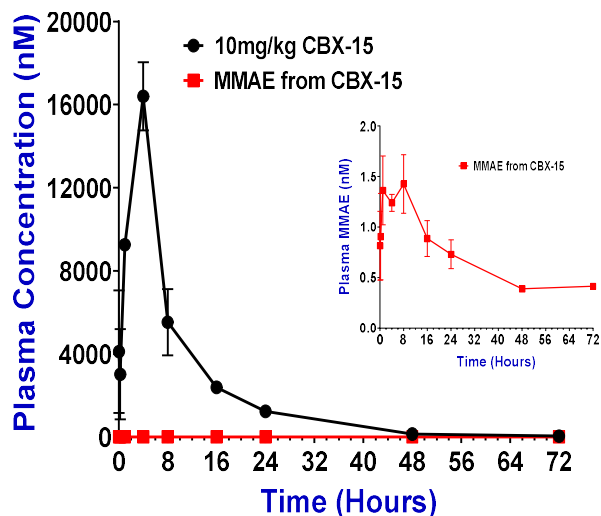
Targeted delivery to tumor and avoidance of toxicity to normal tissues



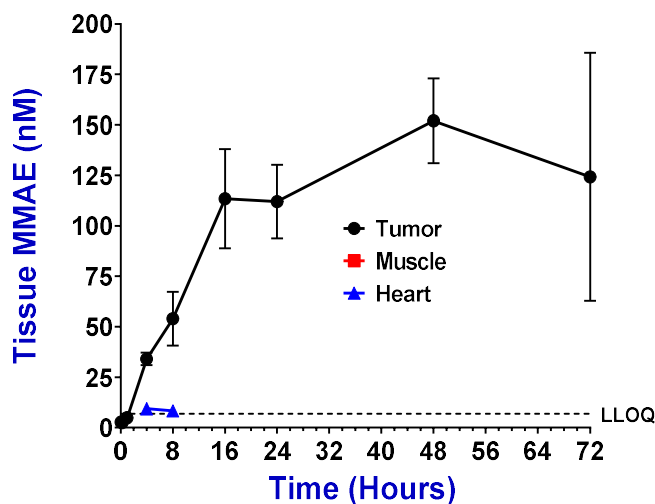
CBX-15 Tumor Targeting of MMAE

CBX-15 Selectively Delivers MMAE to Tumor and Avoids Healthy Tissues, Unlike Unconjugated MMAE

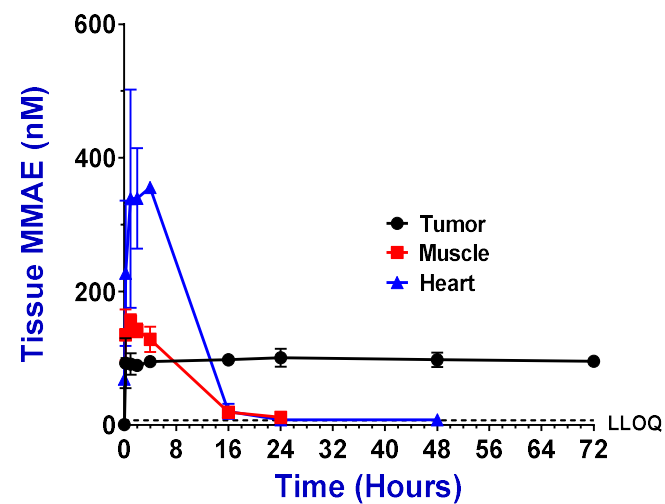
Plasma Levels CBX-15 + MMAE



MMAE Tissue Levels Following 10mg/kg CBX-15 Administration



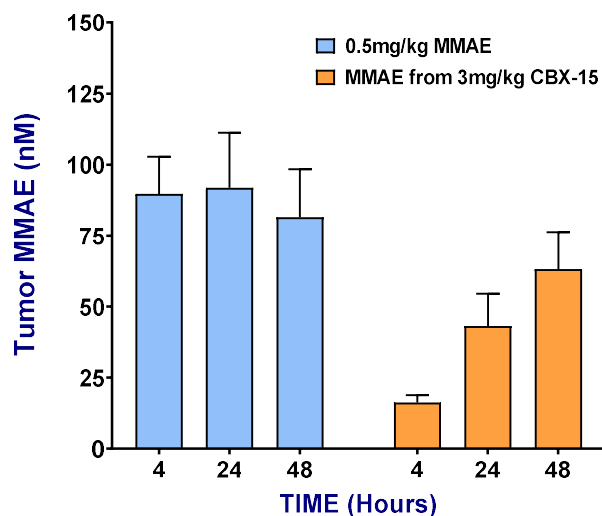
MMAE Tissue Levels Following 0.5mg/kg MMAE Administration



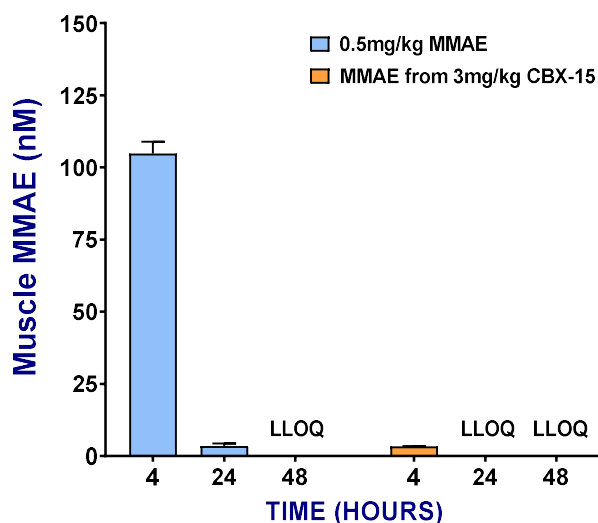
CBX-15 demonstrates selective release of MMAE in tumor with no release in healthy tissues or plasma (inset displays expanded axis of MMAE from CBX-15 in plasma).

CBX-15: Tissue Selectivity versus MMAE Warhead

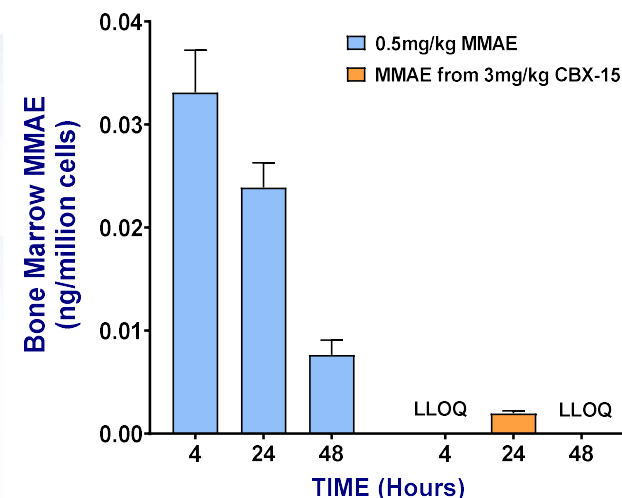
CBX-15 delivers comparable levels of MMAE to **tumor** as the equimolar dose of warhead (MTD of MMAE)



Unlike free warhead, CBX-15 avoids delivery of MMAE to **muscle** tissue

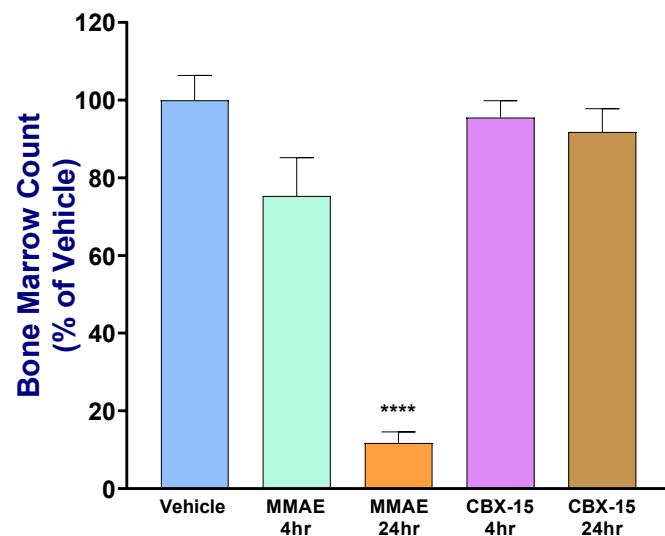


Unlike free warhead, CBX-15 avoids delivery of MMAE to **bone marrow**



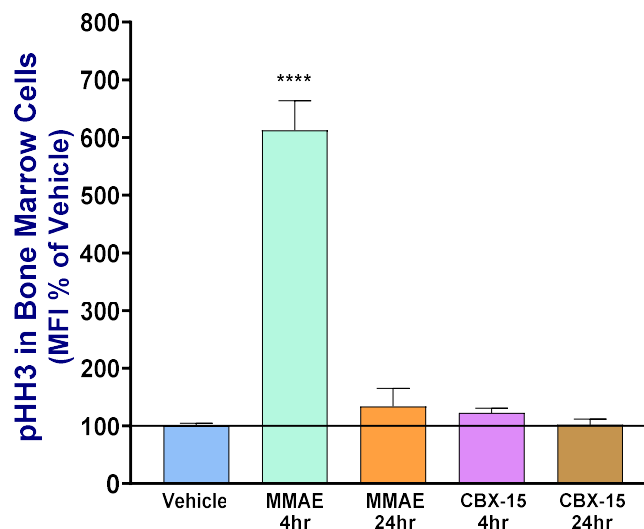
CBX-15 Avoids the Bone Marrow Toxicity of an Equimolar Dose of Unconjugated MMAE in the Mouse

Efficacious Dose of CBX-15 Does Not Impact BM Counts



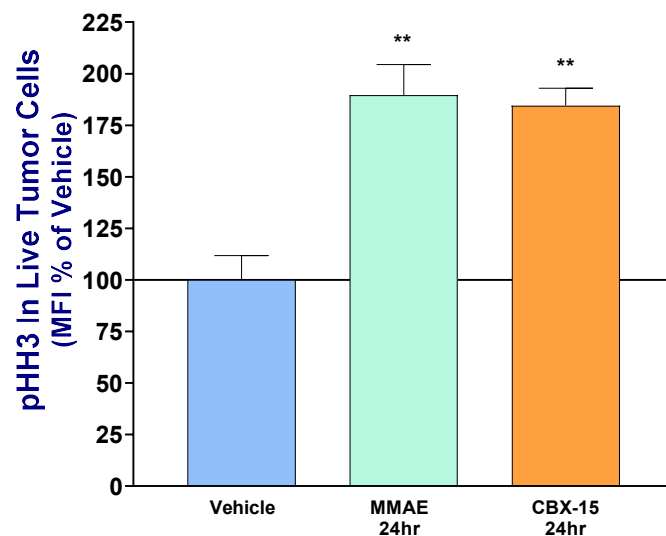
****p<0.0001 significance from vehicle

Efficacious Dose of CBX-15 Does Not Induce pHH3 Expression in BM



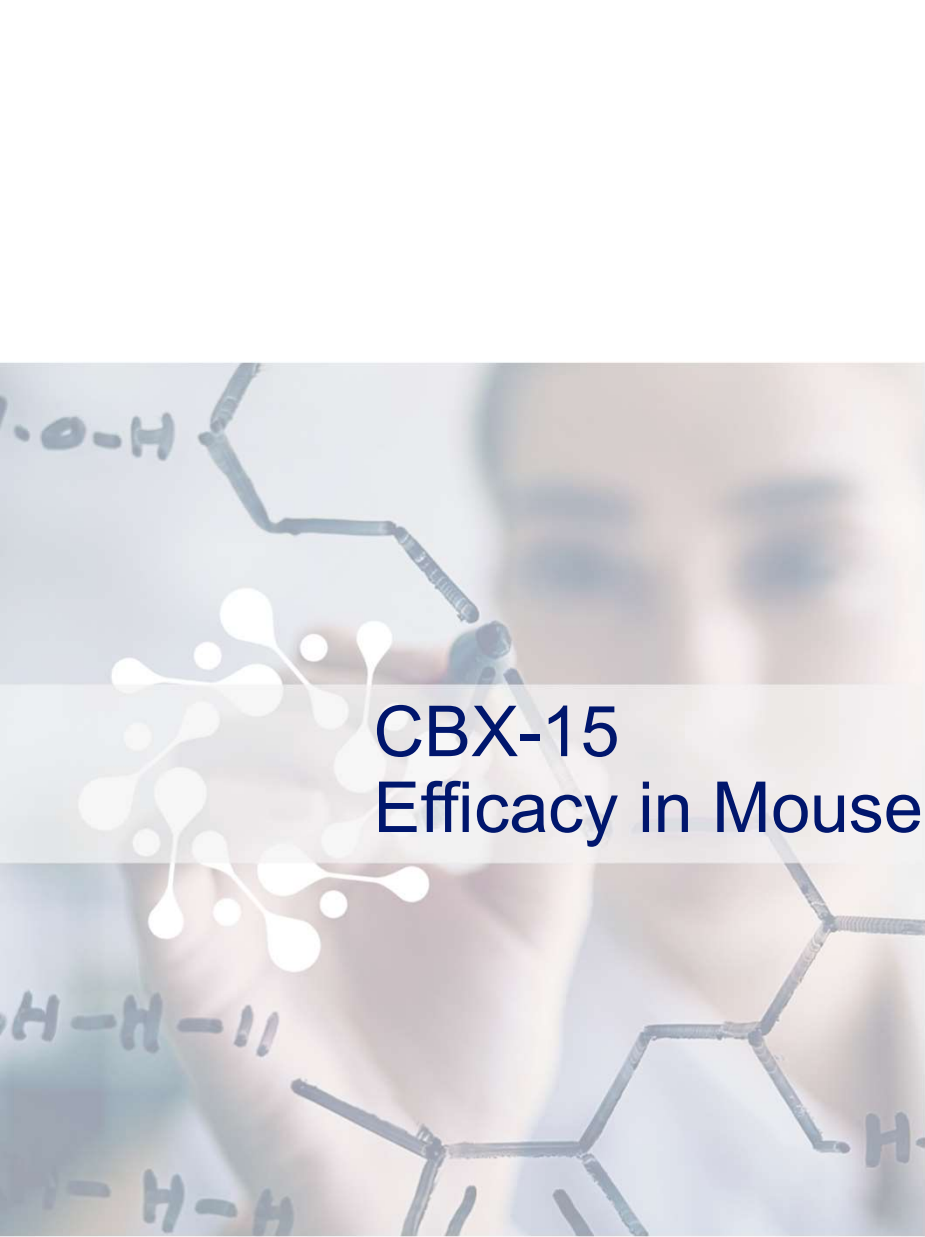
****p<0.0001 significance from vehicle

Efficacious Dose of CBX-15 Induces Comparable pHH3 to Equimolar MMAE



**p<0.01 significance from vehicle

Nude mice were administered equimolar 2.4μmoles/kg doses of CBX-15 (10mg/kg) or unconjugated MMAE (1.7mg/kg); femoral bone marrow was assayed at time points indicated.

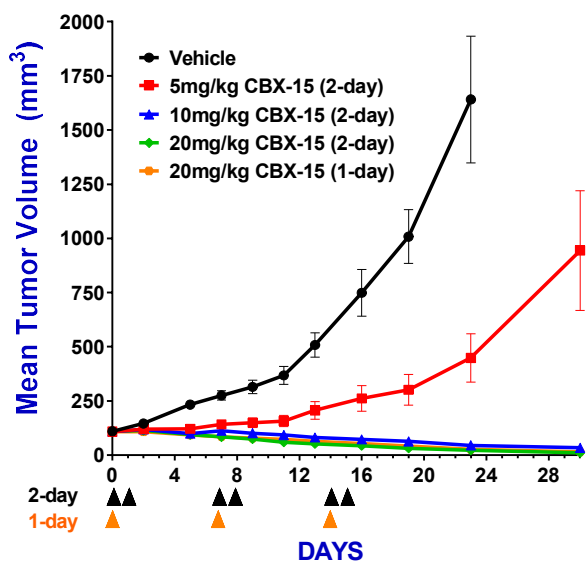


CBX-15

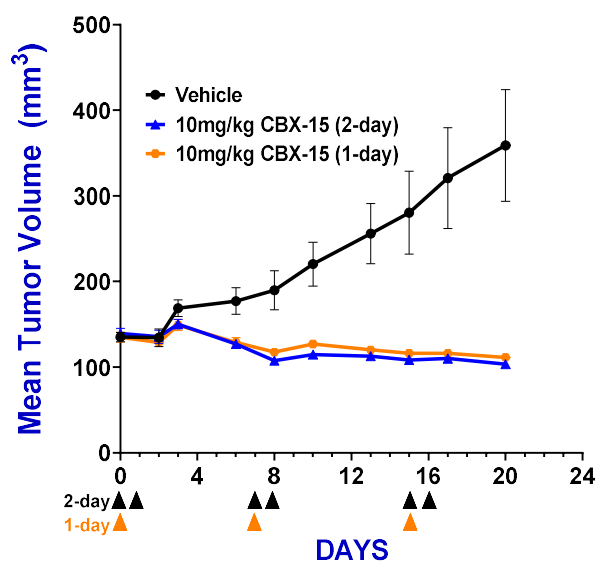
Efficacy in Mouse Xenograft Tumor Models

CBX-15: Tumor Suppression in Multiple Models

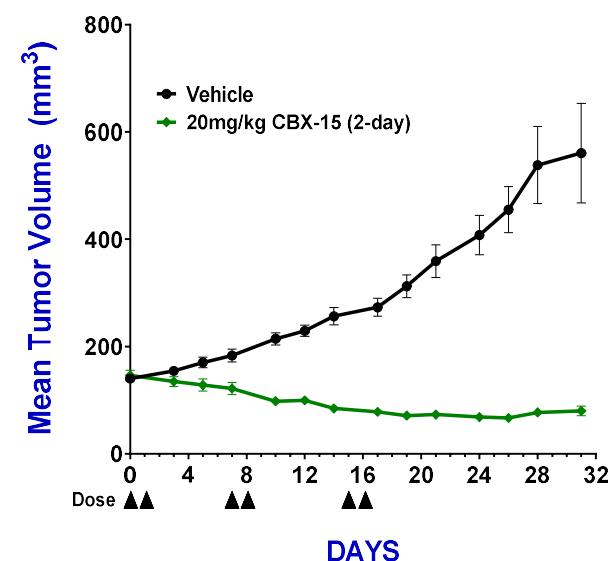
Efficacy with QW and QDx2 Dosing in NCI-H1975 NSCLC



Efficacy with QW and QDx2 Dosing in EBC-1 NSCLC

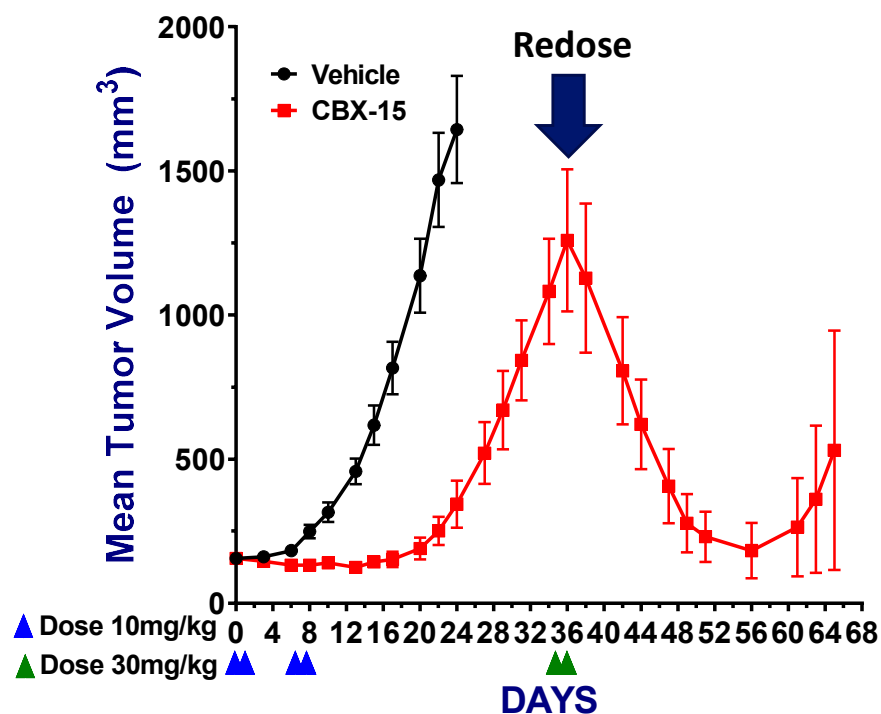


Efficacy with QDx2 Dosing in PC-3 Prostate

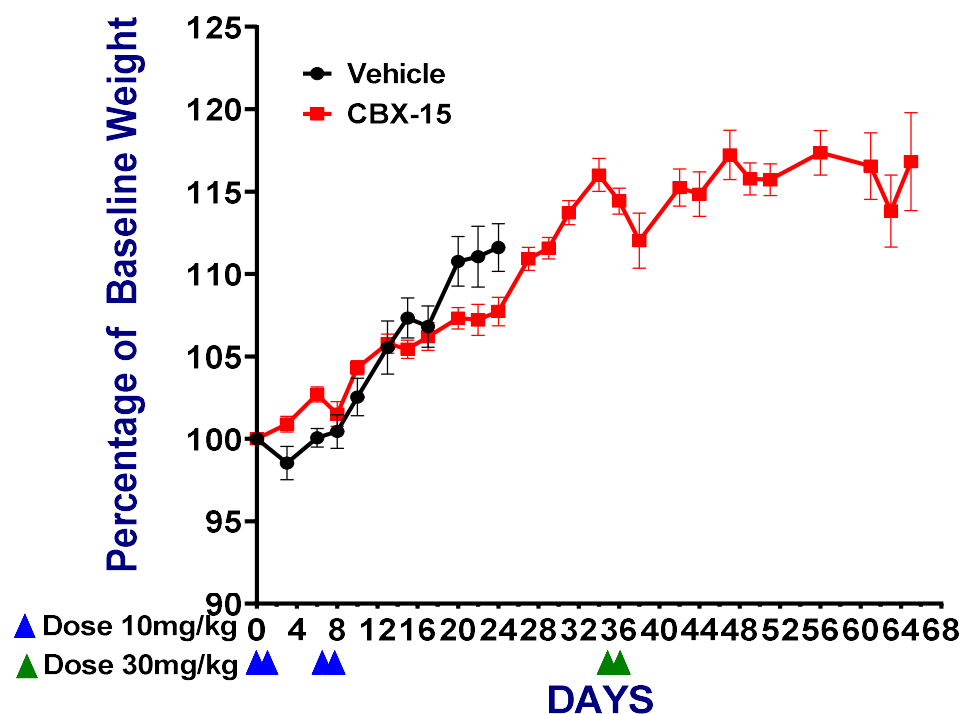


CBX-15: Rapid Regression of Large H1975 NSCLC Tumors

Immediate and Rapid Regression of Large Tumors after CBX-15 Dose



CBX-15 Well Tolerated with No Body Weight Loss





Thank you



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