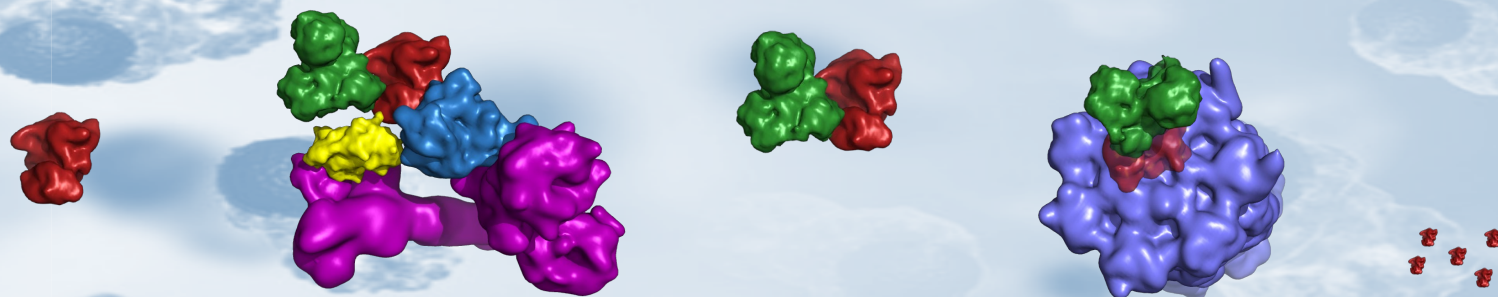
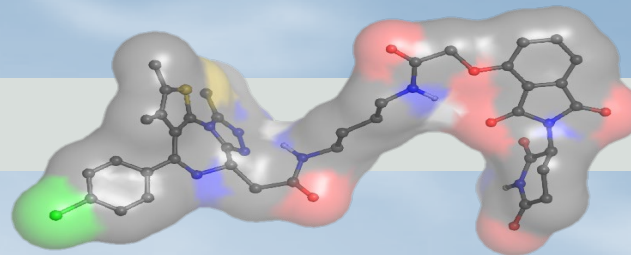


a new class of small-molecule drugs

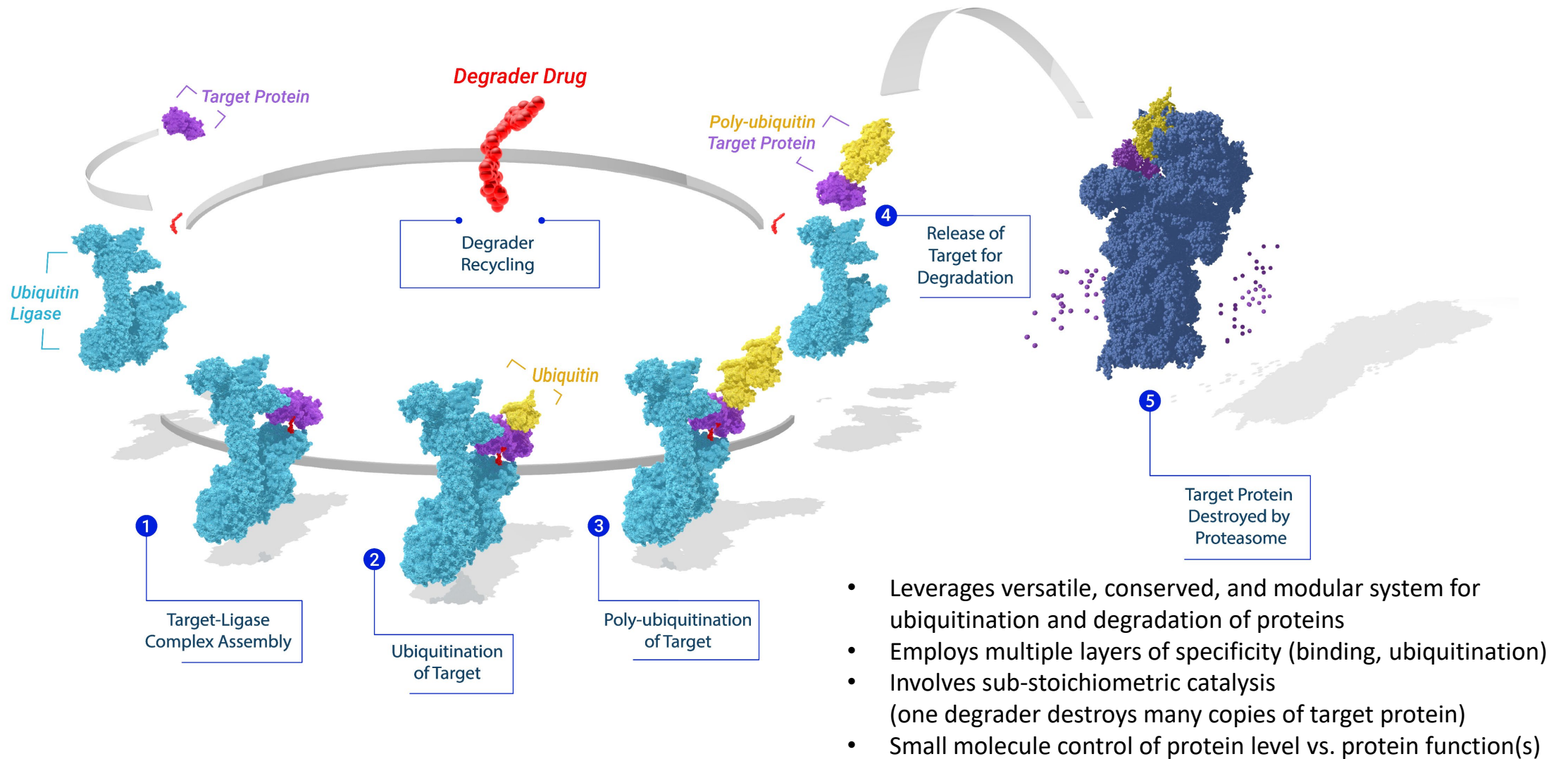


controlling powerful and universal cellular biology

## Degrader Drug Space: What Rules?

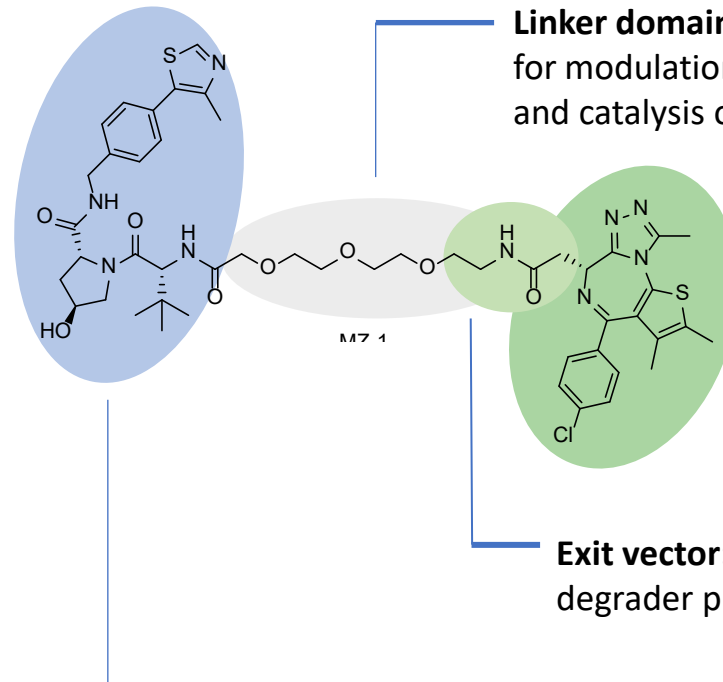
Ubiquitin-Induced Targeted Protein Degradation Conference  
Virtual Session. August 25, 2020

# Degraders Enable a Catalytic Cycle that Destroys Disease-Relevant Proteins



# Dissecting a Degradar

**While many features must be established empirically, frameworks for degrader discovery and optimization are emerging**



**Linker domain:** vast possibilities for chemistries that allow for modulation of properties, ternary complex formation, and catalysis on a case-by-case basis.

**Target-binding:** covalent, orthosteric, and allosteric ligands for targets are known; specific biophysical principles underpinning what is required for effective degradation must be defined on a case-by-case basis.

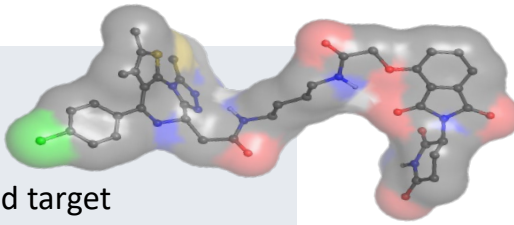
**Exit vector:** trajectory out of target protein binding pocket; can impact degrader properties and control ternary complex formation.

**E3-ligase binding:** known examples include specific ligands for  $\beta$ -TRCP, MDM2, cIAP, xIAP, VHL, and cereblon. The best ligase for any given target must be defined empirically.

**(put another way: degraders are not simply the sum of their parts)**

# Degrader Property Space is 'Drug-like'

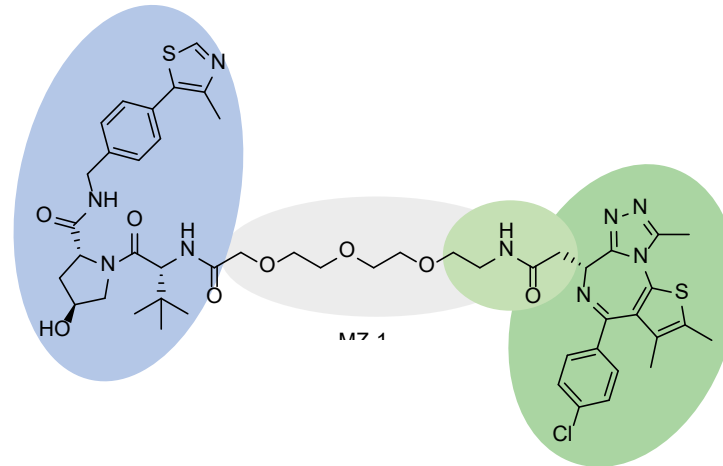
Medicinal chemistry provides degraders with diverse and desirable physicochemical and pharmacological properties

MW	600-1300 Da	
Degradation potencies	50pM (maximum); routinely 0.15-10nM	
Selectivity*	High. Routinely observe only degradation of desired target	
Catalytic efficiency	$K_{cat} = 6$ (high catalysis); $K_{cat} = 1$ (moderate catalysis)	
log D	1 – 4 (experimentally determined)	
Protein binding	78 - 99%	
$V_{dss}$ (L/kg)	0.13 – 14 L/kg	
$T_{1/2}$ (h)	0.3 – 26.7 hour	
Clearance	0.14 – 150 ml/min/kg	
Plasma Stability	0 – 98%	
Kinetic Solubility	0.5 – 500 $\mu$ M	
Oral bioavailability	<b>YES.</b> F% up to <b>100%</b> with examples in all settings where pursued Good oral exposures (AUC/dose >1200 h*ng/ml achieved)	

\* Control over degradation of known Cereblon neosubstrates (Ikaros, Aiolos, GSPT1, CK1 $\alpha$ , SALL4 etc.) can be achieved by medicinal chemistry

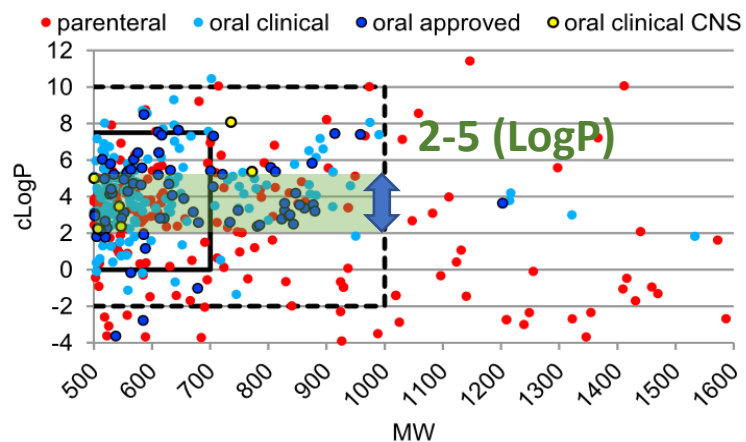
## Degrader Translation to *in vivo* Setting

**While mechanism of action is different, historical learnings point drug discovery teams towards key actions**



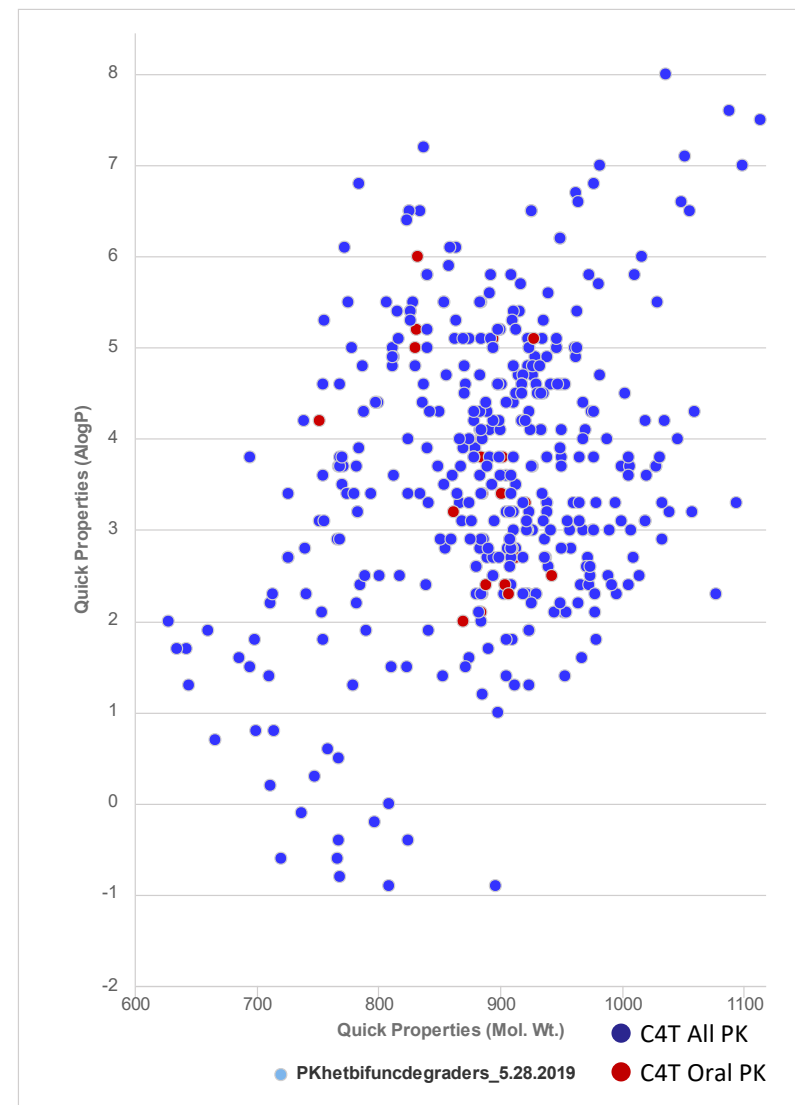
- Establish a PK/PD/efficacy relationship
- Establish *in vitro-in vivo* correlation
- Optimize solubility and permeability to enable RoA and exposure level

# Beyond 500 Ligand Property Space: cLogP



*Chemistry & Biology* **2014**, 21, 1115.

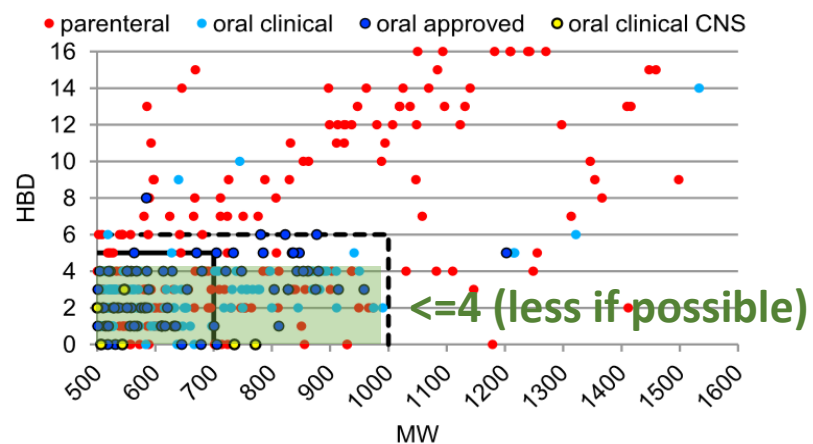
	b500 Property Space	C4T Degradar Property Space
cLogP	-2-9	≤ 6



cLogP requirements for orally available b500 ligands and C4T Degraders are different

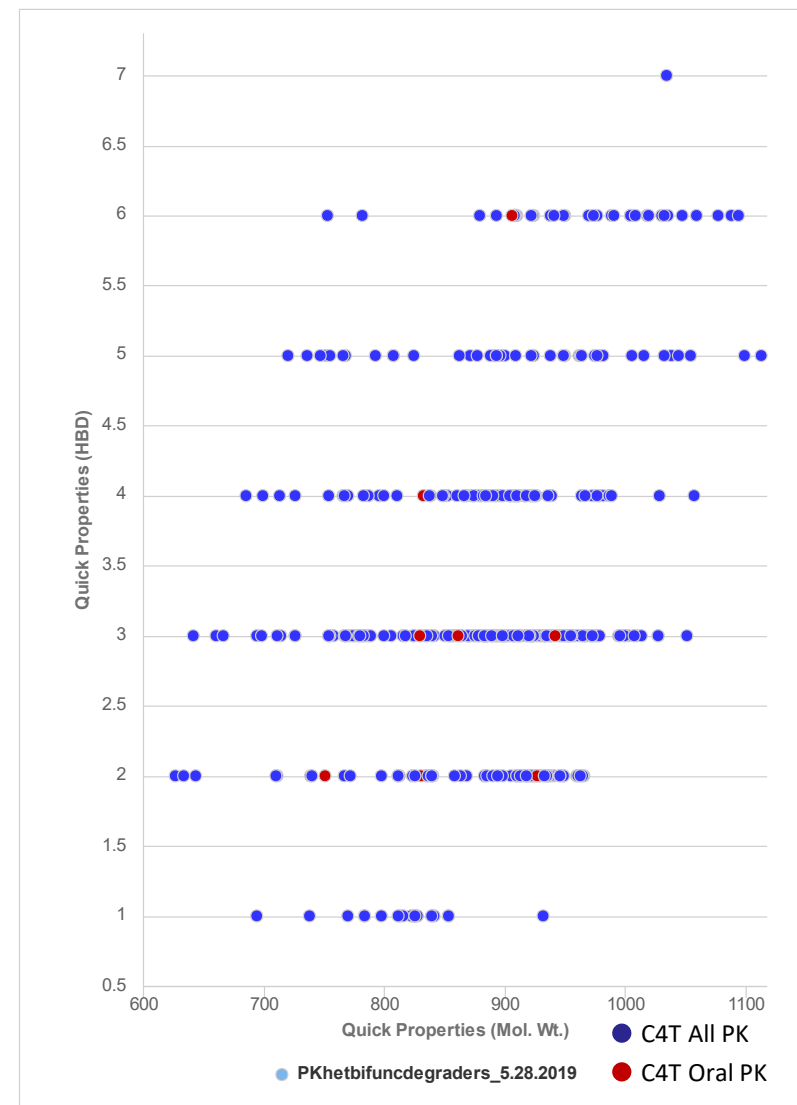


# Beyond 500 Ligand Property Space: HBD



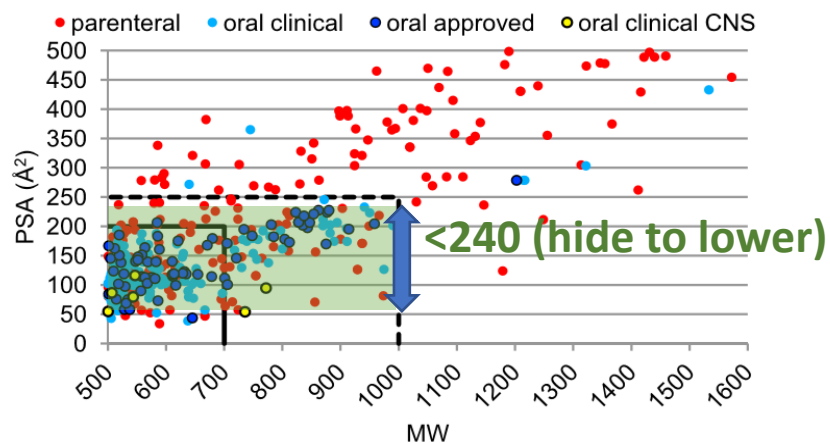
*Chemistry & Biology* **2014**, 21, 1115.

	b500 Property Space	C4T Degradar Property Space
cLogP	2-9	≤ 6
HBD	HBD ≤ 6	HBD ≤ 6



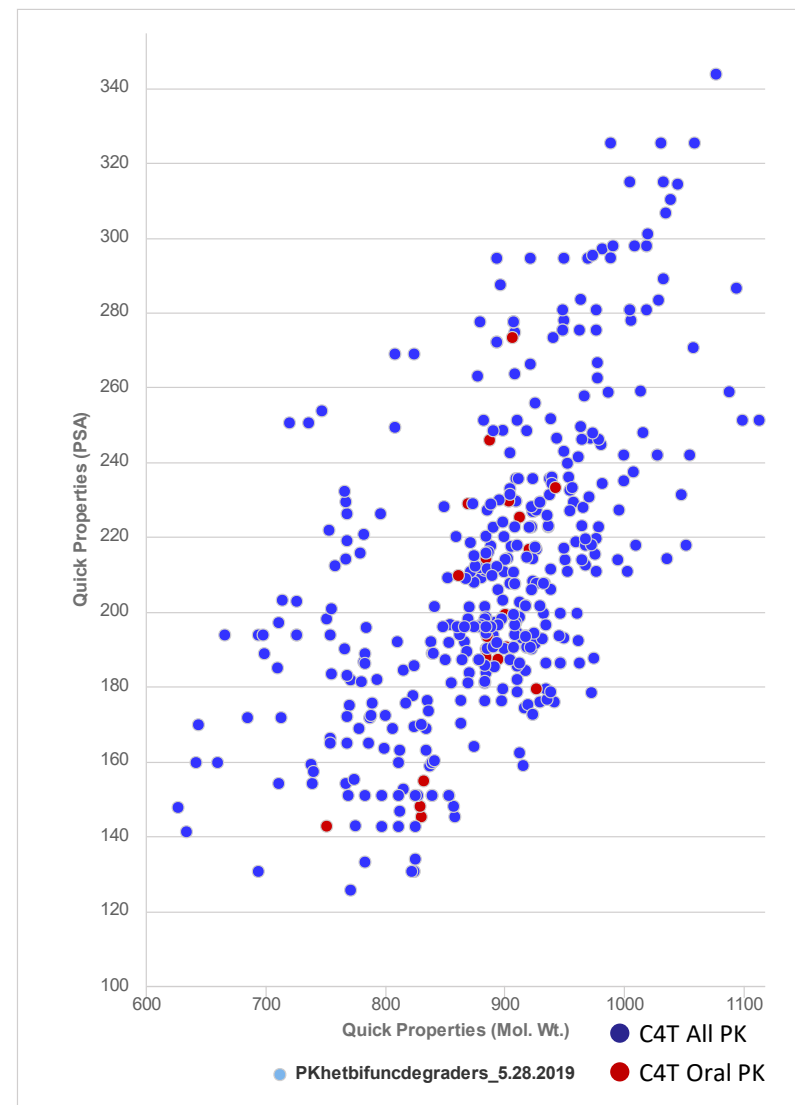
HBD requirements for orally available b500 ligands and C4T Degraders are similar

# Beyond 500 Ligand Property Space: PSA



*Chemistry & Biology* **2014**, 21, 1115.

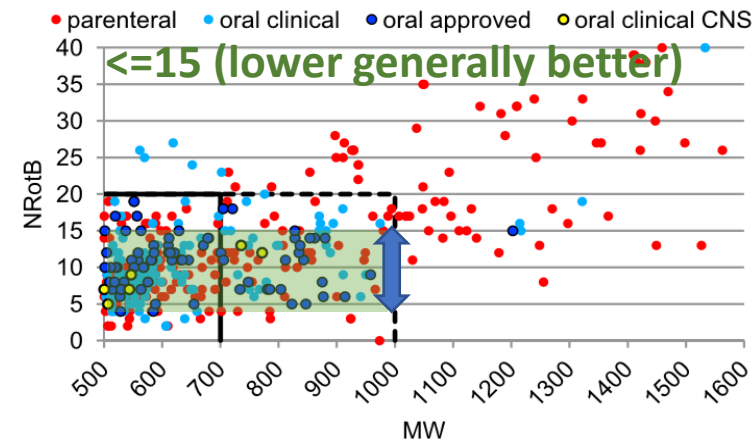
	b500 Property Space	C4T Degradar Property Space
cLogP	2-9	$\leq 6$
HBD	HBD $\leq 6$	HBD $\leq 6$
PSA	tPSA $\leq 240$	tPSA $\leq 273$



PSA requirements for orally available b500 ligands and C4T Degraders are different

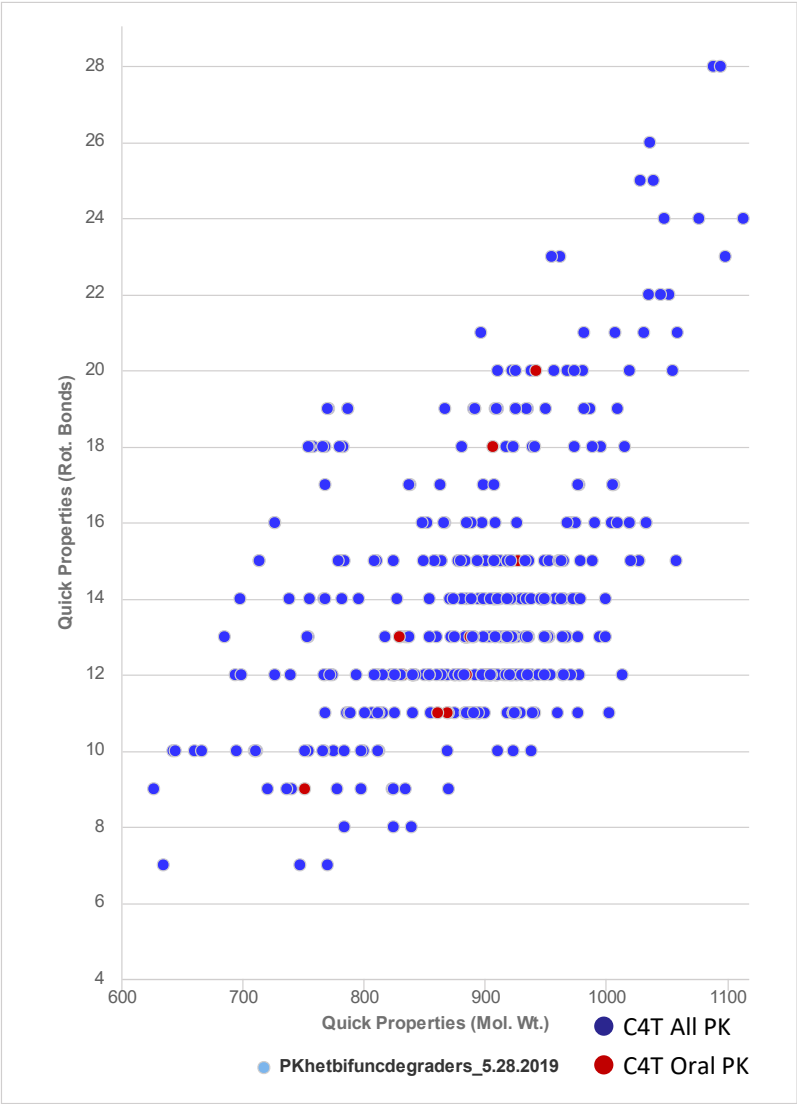


# Beyond 500 Ligand Property Space: NRotB



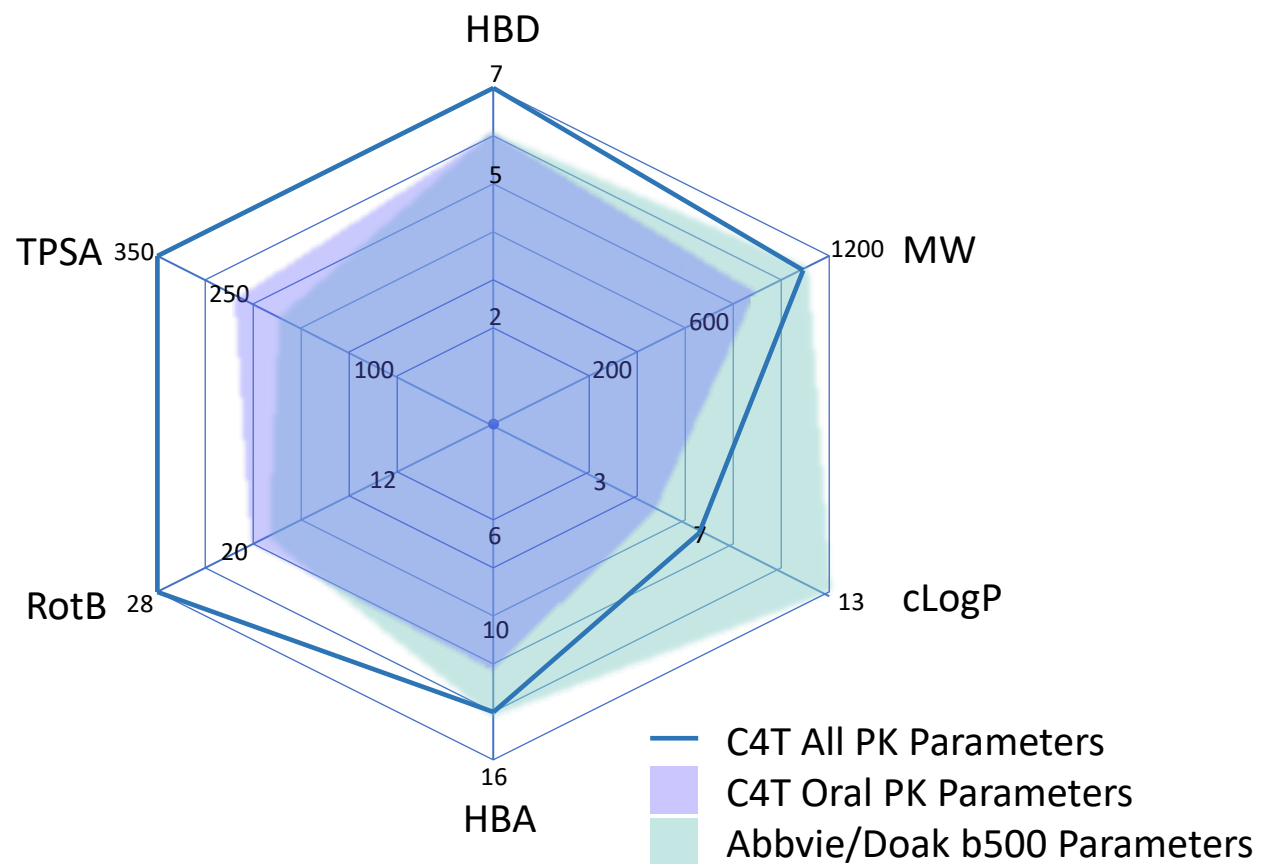
Chemistry & Biology 2014, 21, 1115.

	b500 Property Space	C4T Degradar Property Space
cLogP	2-9	≤ 6
HBD	HBD ≤ 6	HBD ≤ 6
PSA	tPSA ≤ 240	tPSA ≤ 273
NRotB	≤ 15	≤ 20



NRotB requirements for orally available b500 ligands and C4T degraders are different

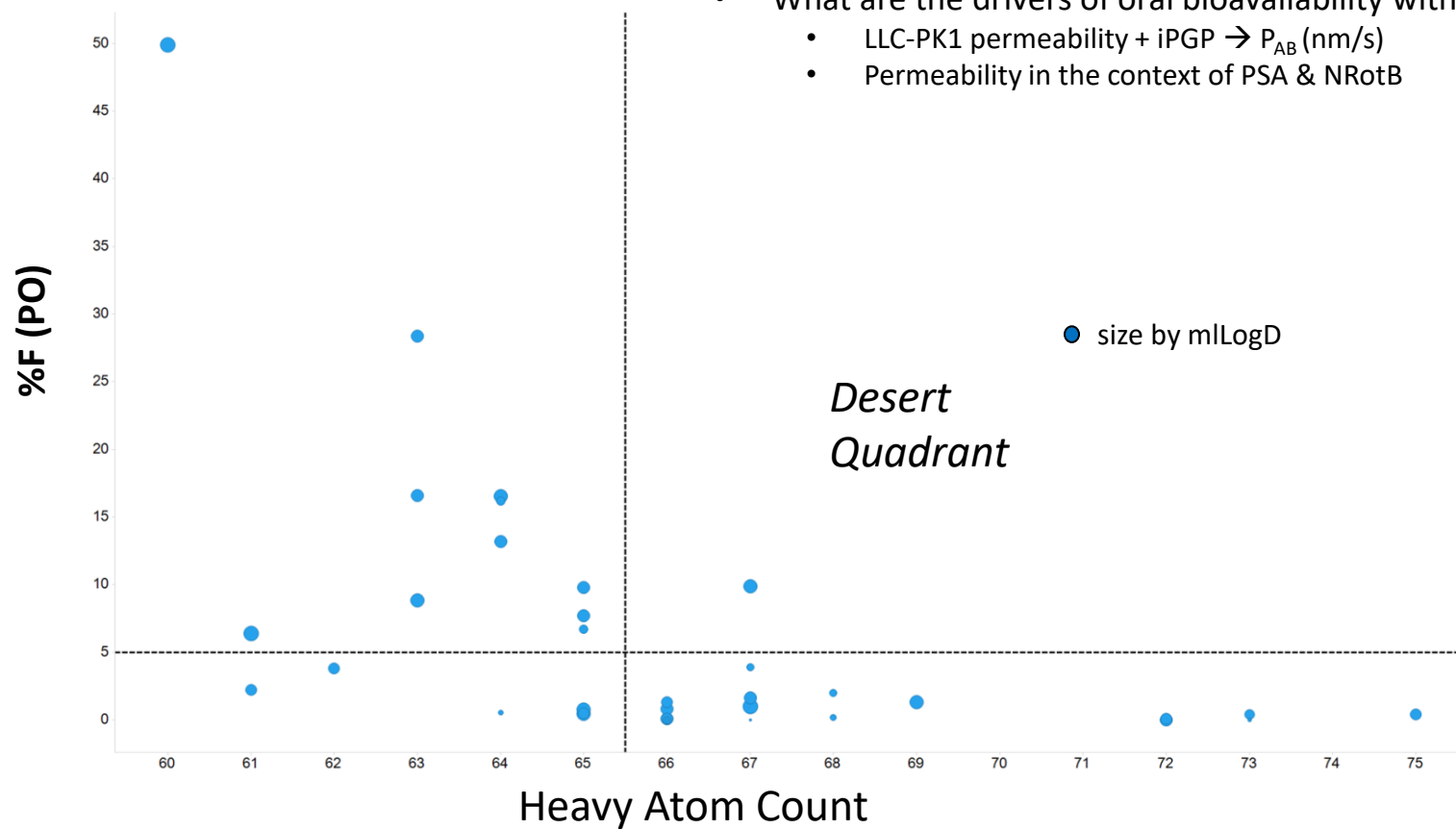
# Beyond 500 vs Degraders: Property Space



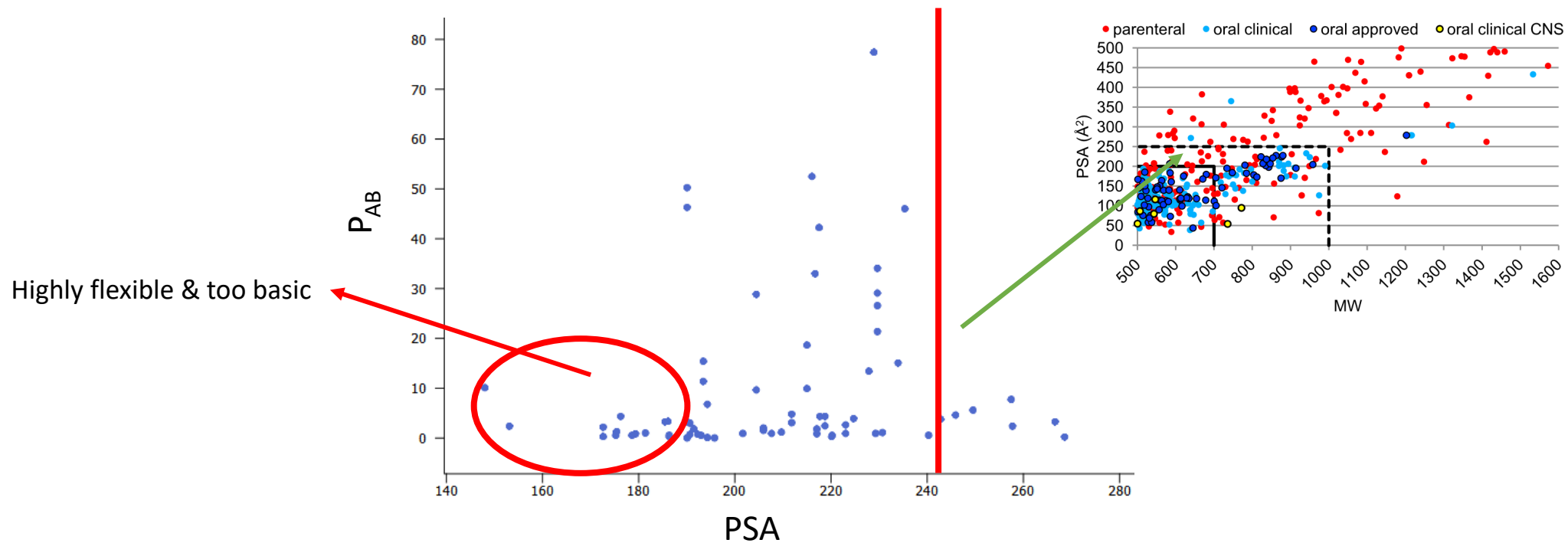
Literature on "Degradable bRo5 Space" see:  
*Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett.* **2019**, 29(13), 1555-1564

# Degrader Oral Bioavailability: What are the Drivers?

- Data from a single project – 36 degraders, >5% F for 11/36
- Suggests MW is the primary driver of oral bioavailability – not true!
- What are the drivers of oral bioavailability within this degrader set?
  - LLC-PK1 permeability + iPGP  $\rightarrow P_{AB}$  (nm/s)
  - Permeability in the context of PSA & NRotB

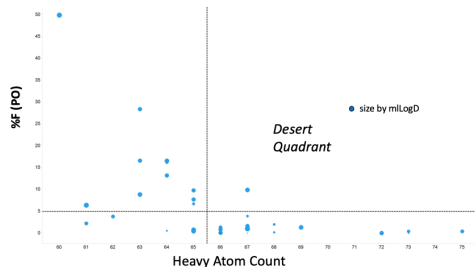
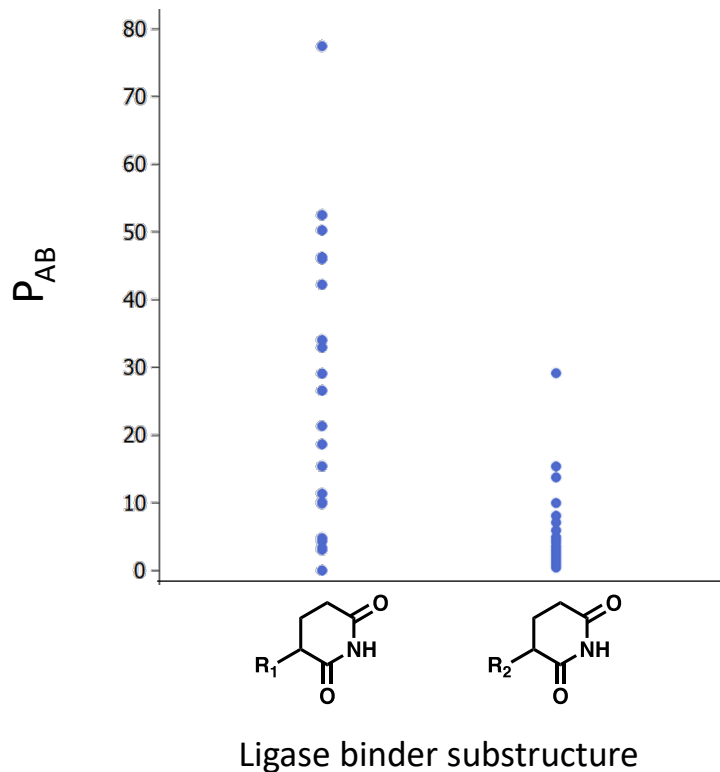


# Degrader Polar Surface Area

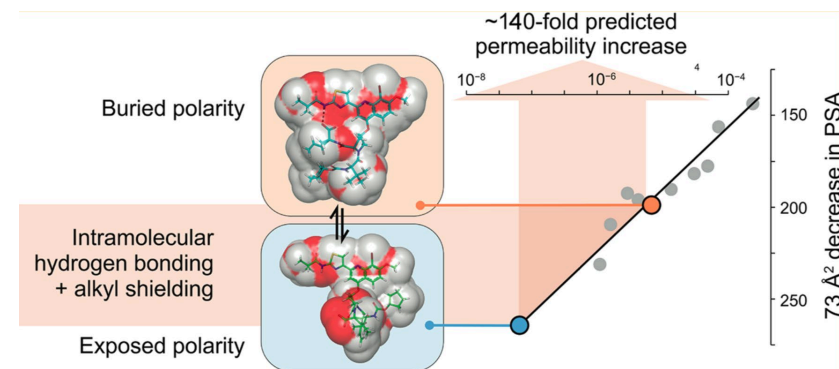
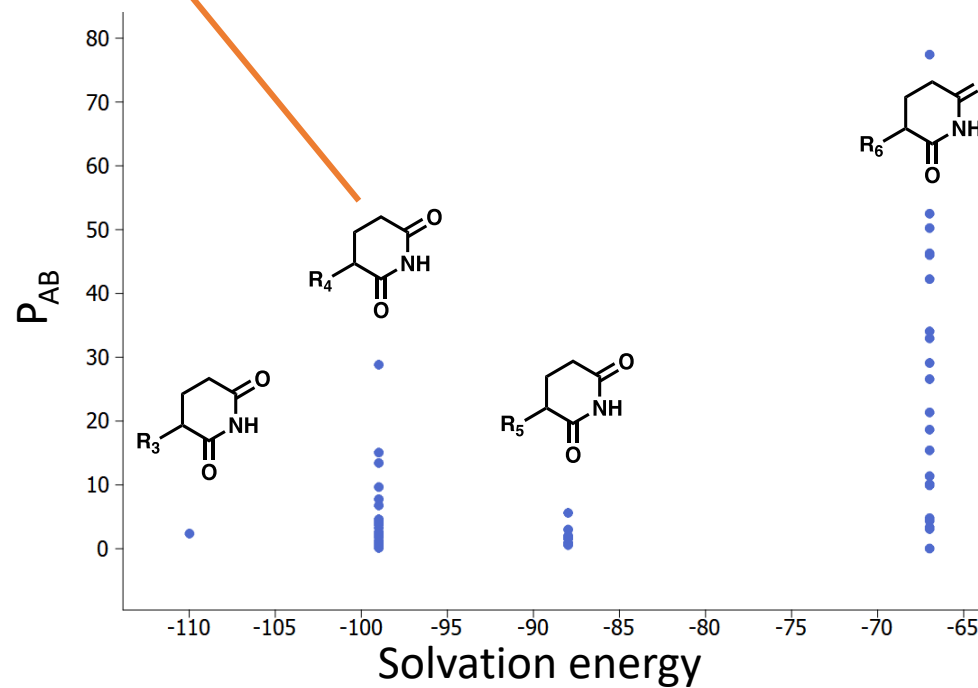


Results consistent with beyond 500 data

# Strategy to Improve Permeability



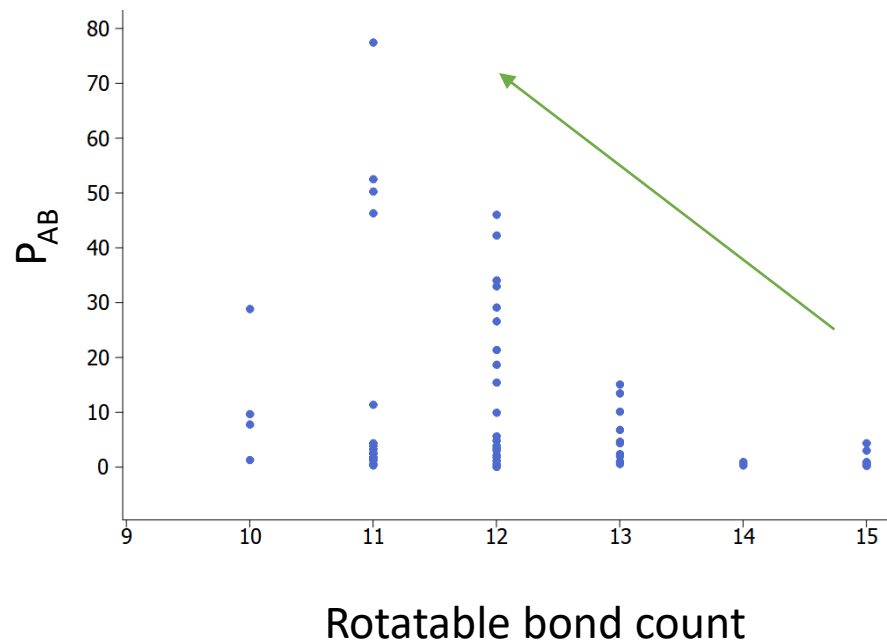
\*Dominated by Ligase Binder



*J. Med. Chem.* **2018**, 61(9), 4189.

Improve permeability: Bury polarity/HBD/HBA within the structure via local or longer-range intramolecular interactions

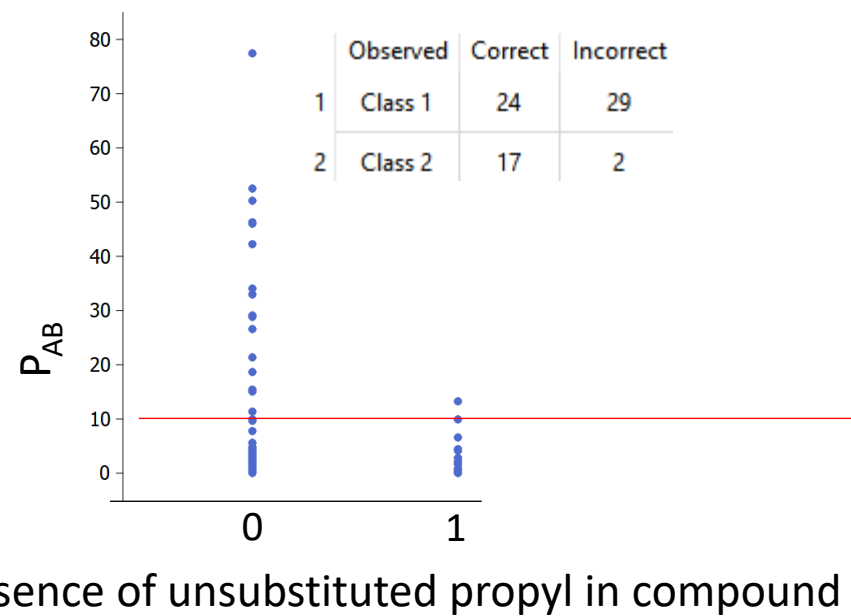
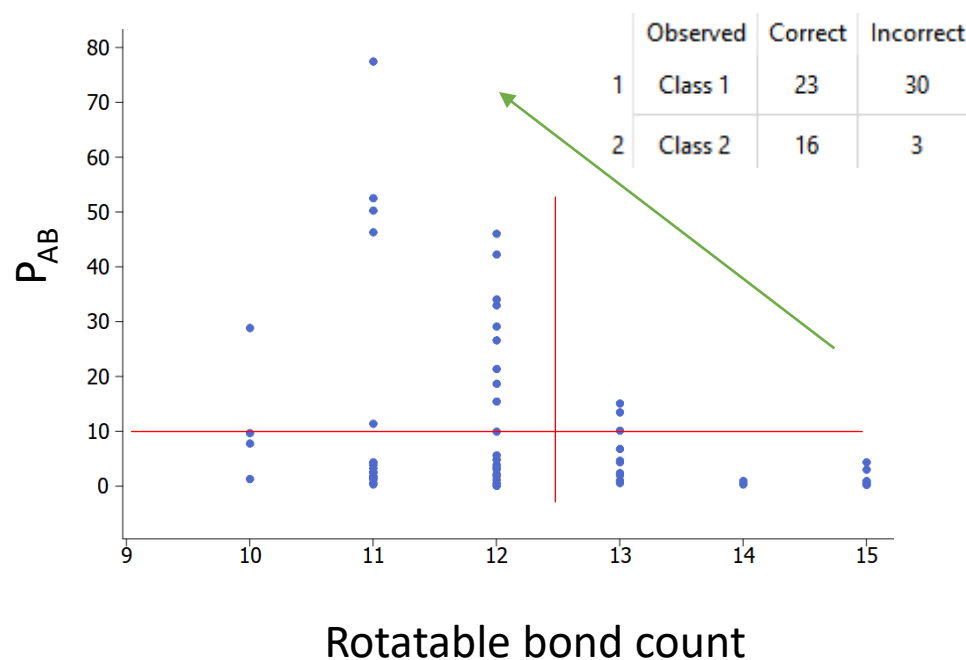
# Degrader Conformational Flexibility



- Signal observed with flexibility defined as rotatable bond count
- Flexibility – increased opportunity for optimal interactions with each surface or component of a membrane that is encountered



# Strategy to Improve Permeability



Improve permeability: Rigidification of linker/reduction of accessible conformations

# Summary and Closing Thoughts

- 'Drug-Like Chemical Space' and Degradation Design Concepts
  - Property space of degraders and data are not that different from beyond 500 space
  - LogP/D, HBD count, PSA and conformational flexibility are emerging as important design areas for accessing oral bioavailable space for degraders
  - Focus on the property trends, not molecular weight

# Acknowledgments: The C4T Team

