

CHK-336, a First-in-Class Orally Administered LDH Inhibitor: Safety, PK and Target Engagement in a First-in-Human Phase 1 Healthy Volunteer Study

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Disclosures for Presenting Author

Current Employer: | Chinook Therapeutics

CHK-336 is an investigational agent and has not been approved for any uses in patients

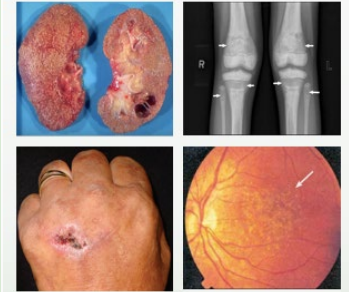


Primary Hyperoxaluria (PH)

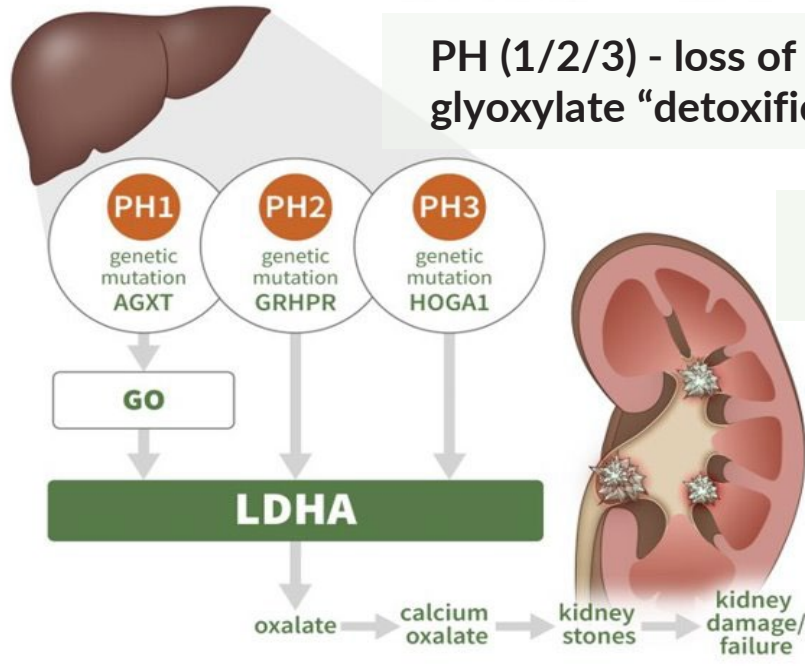
Rare genetic disorder of hepatic oxalate overproduction and potential end stage renal disease (ESRD)

Pathogenesis of Primary Hyperoxaluria

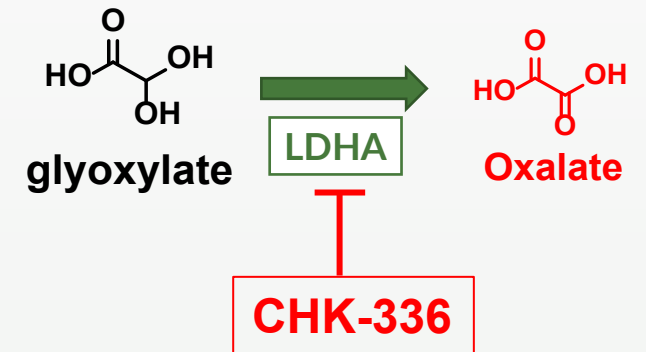
- Impaired hepatic glyoxylate detoxification → excess oxalate that can accumulate in liver, kidneys, bone, heart, and other tissues
- Calcium oxalate crystals form in the kidneys → kidney stones and CKD
- Progressive liver and kidney failure → dual liver/kidney transplant



PH (1/2/3) - loss of function mutations in glyoxylate "detoxification" pathway



↑ conversion of glyoxylate to oxalate (via LDHA)



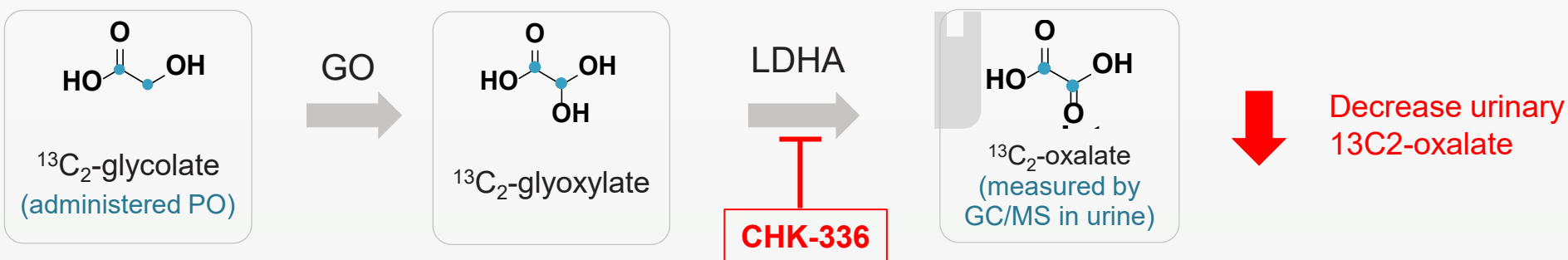
CHK-336 is in development for PH

Novel Use of a PD Marker to Enable Proof of Mechanism in HVs

$^{13}\text{C}_2$ -glycolate tracer was required to demonstrate hepatic LDH inhibition in the FIH study

- Overall contribution of glycolate as endogenous source of urinary oxalate is poor in HVs

Design of $^{13}\text{C}_2$ -glycolate tracer as a robust PD marker in HVs



Preclinical translation predicts a therapeutic clinical dose of 60 – 125 mg QD

CHK-336 First-in-Human SAD/ MAD Study

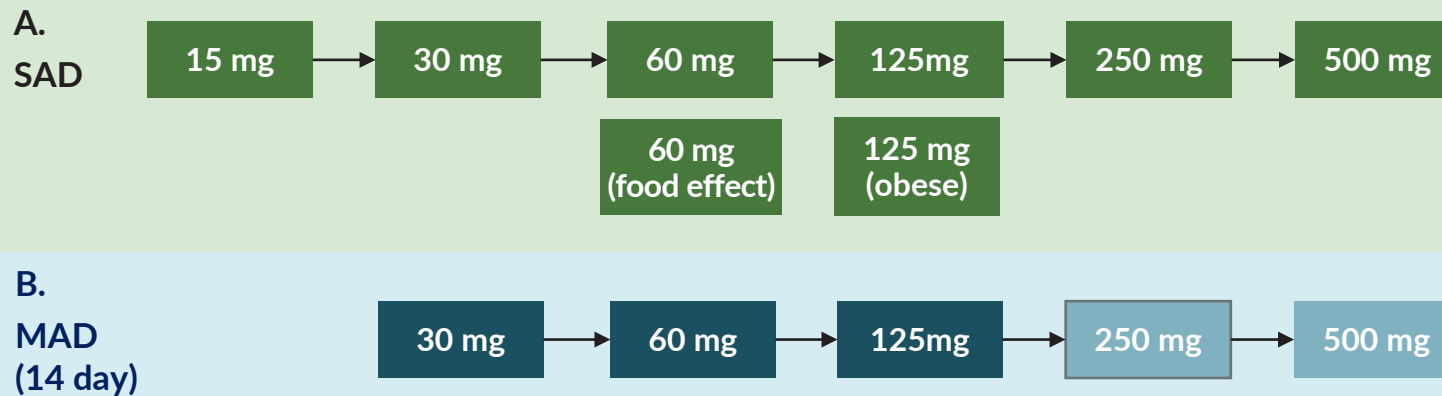
Primary & Secondary Objectives

Safety / Tolerability / Pharmacokinetics

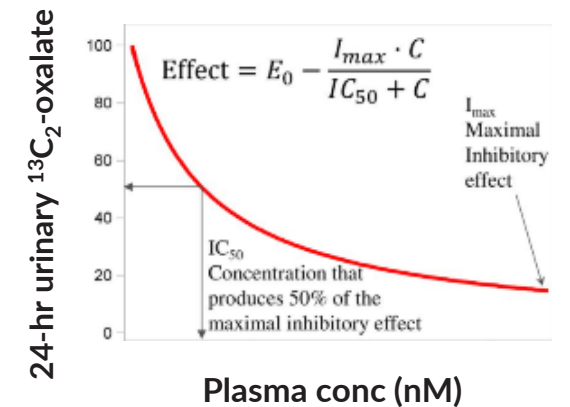
Exploratory Endpoints: urinary ¹³C₂-oxalate

- (1) To evaluate hepatic target engagement of CHK-336 early in the HV (FIH) studies
- (2) To guide starting & target dose for future patient proof-of-concept studies

Co-administer ¹³C₂ Glycolate Tracer



I_{max} model - negative effect (I = inhibition)



Objective: Establish exposure-response relationship as Proof of Mechanism in the FIH - HV study

Target Engagement: $^{13}\text{C}_2$ Tracer Dosing for SAD and MAD

Tracking Conversion of $^{13}\text{C}_2$ -glycolate into $^{13}\text{C}_2$ -oxalate

Methods considerations:

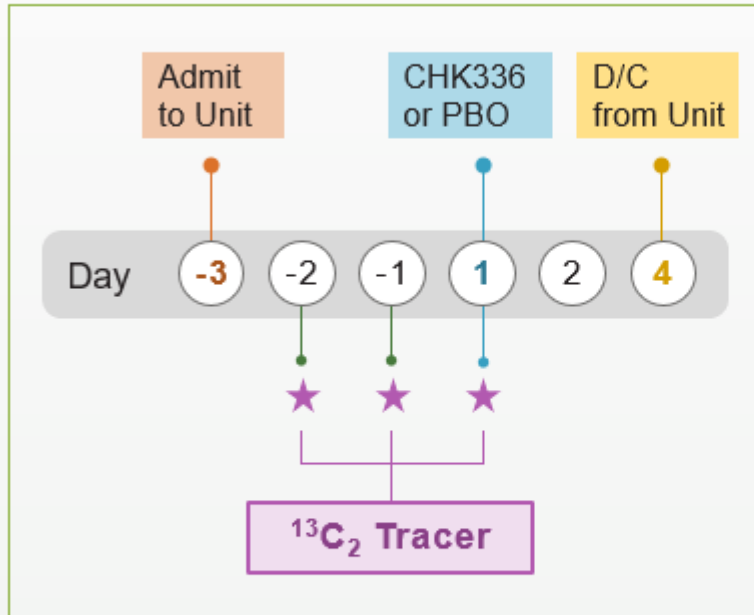
Timed urine collections (0-24hr) on each tracer day

Controlled oxalate diet (< 50 mg oxalate/day)

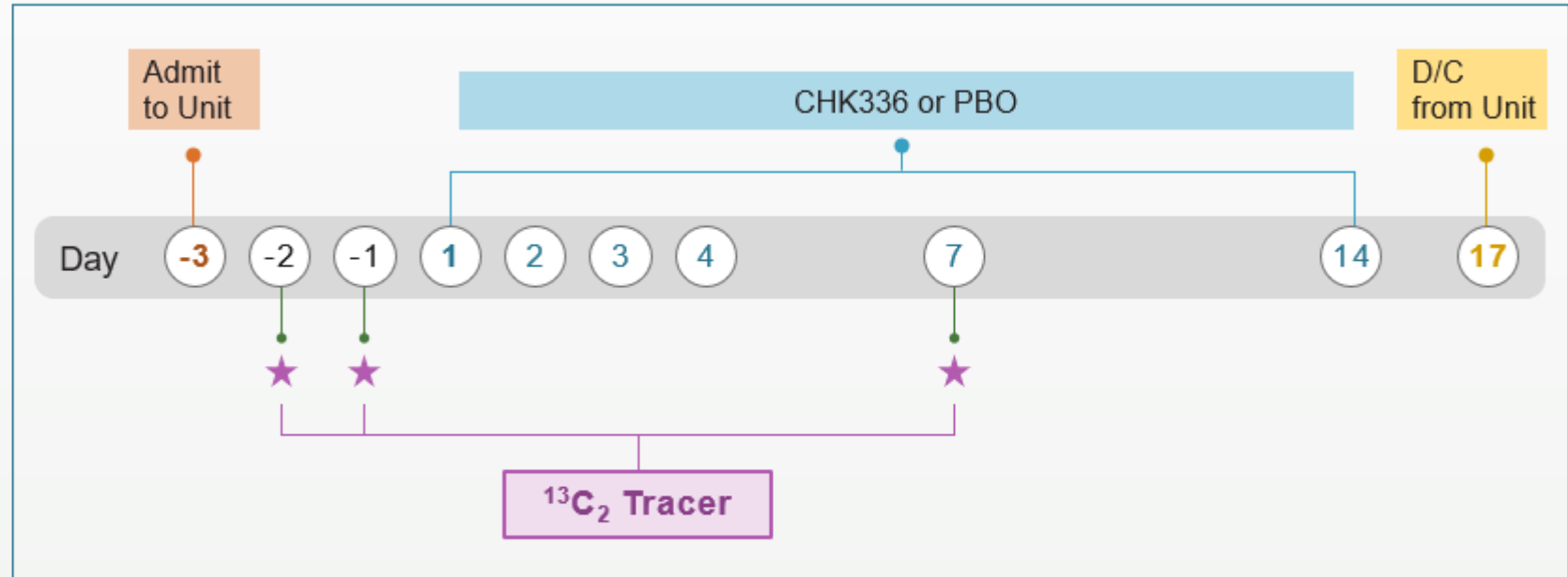
Adequate sample pH adjustment (pH <1)

Validated GC/MS assays (Total Ox, ^{13}C -enrichment)

SAD



MAD



$^{13}\text{C}_2$ -glycolate tracer was incorporated into the FIH Study along with careful control of dietary oxalate, timed urine collections, validated assays for reliable target engagement

Generally well-tolerated

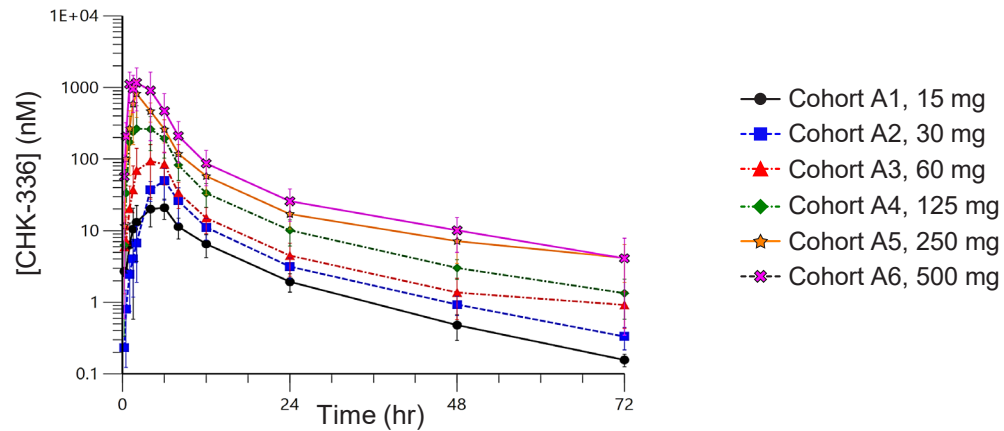
- Single doses up to 500 mg and multiple doses (14 days) up to 60 mg QD
- No dose related trends in AEs, vital signs or EKG findings
- Most common TEAE: headache in 6 subjects receiving CHK-336 (8.8%) and no placebo subjects; no dose-related trend

One SAE

- Anaphylaxis (related) in a MAD subject who received one 125 mg dose CHK-336 on Day 1
- Rapid onset (1 hr post-dose); resolved rapidly after antihistamine treatment; did NOT require epinephrine administration
- Elevated tryptase level diagnostic of anaphylaxis
 - 4.1 µg/L at baseline vs 13.3 µg/L at time of event
- **This SAE resulted in voluntary study pause for further investigation**

CHK336-01 PK Summary

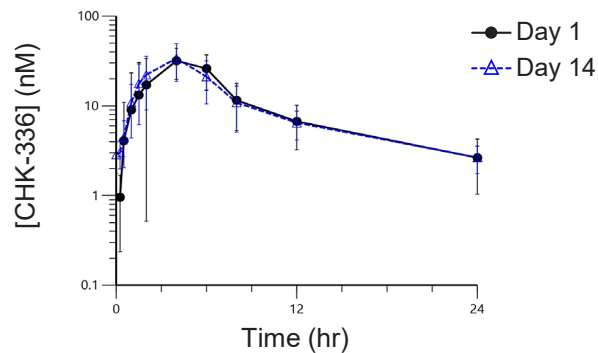
SAD PK Profiles



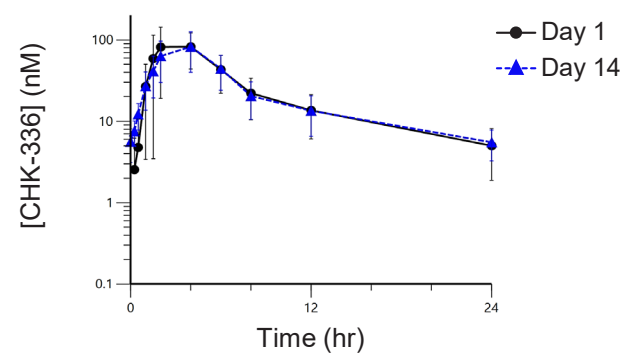
- Dose proportional increases in exposure, $t_{1/2} \sim 18\text{hr}$ consistent with QD dosing
- Urinary excretion of CHK-336 is negligible
- Exposures decrease with high-fat meal (50% ↓ in C_{max} , 30% ↓ $AUC_{0-24\text{h}}$)
- Exposures as predicted with adequate safety margins to nonclinical tox NOAEL at 500 mg SAD

MAD PK Profiles

CHK-336, 30 mg QD

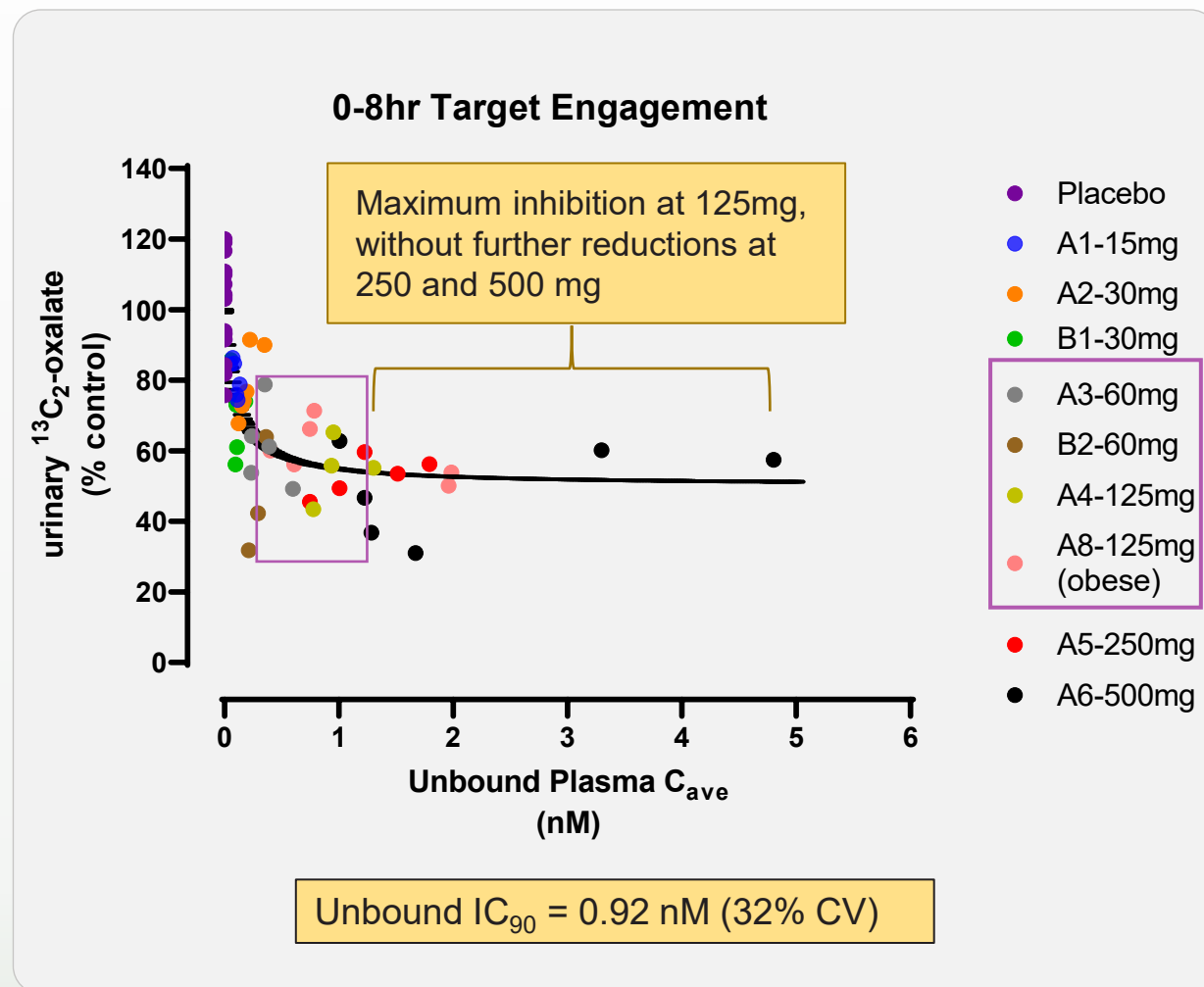


CHK-336, 60 mg QD



- No exposure accumulation with repeat dosing
- Exposures were as predicted at 30 and 60 mg x 14 days

Proof of Mechanism Achieved in HVs for CHK-336



- $^{13}C_2$ -glycolate tracer used successfully to demonstrate hepatic LDH inhibition in HVs
- Of the $^{13}C_2$ -oxalate recovered in urine, the majority was excreted in the first 8hr after tracer administration
- Dose dependent decrease of urinary $^{13}C_2$ -oxalate
- Exposure-response relationship demonstrated complete hepatic LDH inhibition in HVs
- Based on unbound plasma concentration, hepatic LDH IC_{90} achieved at 60-125mg, as **predicted**

Safety

- CHK-336 was generally well-tolerated with single doses up to 500 mg and multiple doses up to 60 mg (14days)
- One SAE (anaphylaxis) in a subject receiving CHK-336 resulted in study pause

CHK-336 PK

- PK was well characterized (moderate variability, dose proportional exposures)
- Plasma $t_{1/2}$ consistent with QD dosing
- No exposure accumulation following repeat dosing

CHK-336 PD

- Successfully implementation of novel use of $^{13}\text{C}_2$ -glycolate tracer in a healthy volunteer study
- Established proof of mechanism of CHK-336 as a small molecule, orally administered, LDH inhibitor
- Single dose of 60 – 125 mg resulted in maximum hepatic LDH inhibition

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