

The discovery of sebetralstat, an oral, small molecule plasma kallikrein inhibitor to treat attacks of hereditary angioedema

RSC/SCI 22nd Med Chem Symposium 2023

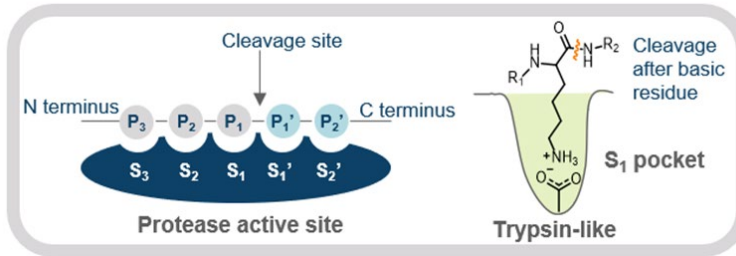
Presented by Rebecca Davie

Conflict of Interest

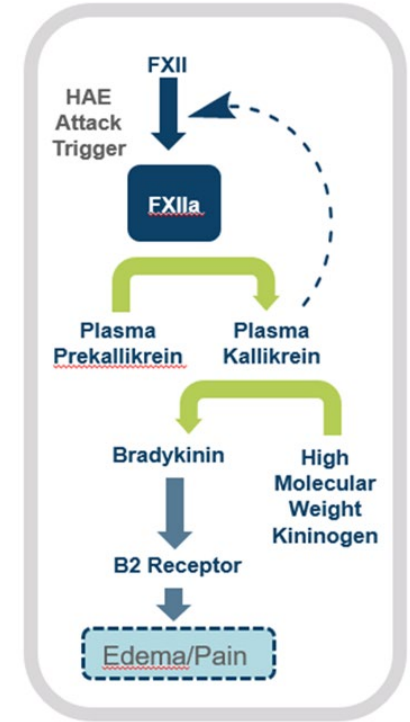
- Employee of KalVista Pharmaceuticals

Plasma Kallikrein and the Kallikrein - Kinin System

- Plasma kallikrein (PKa) is a trypsin-like serine protease

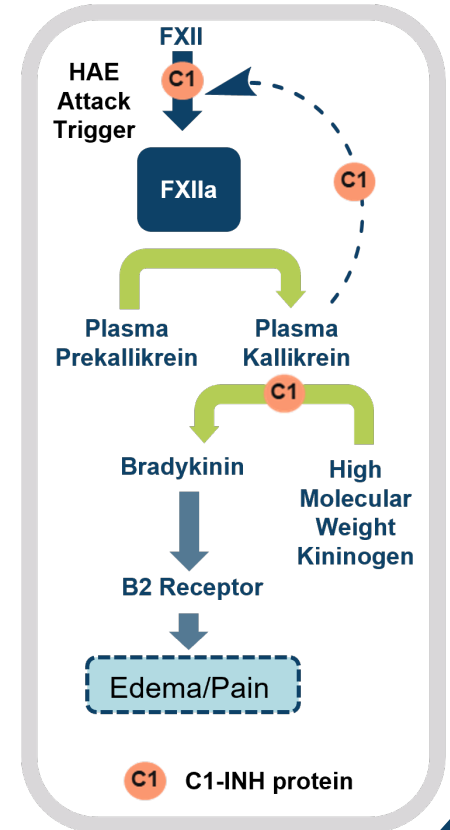


- PKa is derived from its zymogen plasma prekallikrein which circulates in the blood
- Plasma prekallikrein is activated by FXIIa during contact system activation
- PKa cleaves high molecular weight kininogen to generate bradykinin; a potent mediator of vascular permeability and inflammation

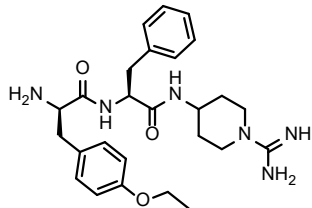


Hereditary Angioedema (HAE)

- HAE is a rare genetic disease causing painful and potentially life-threatening swelling in various parts of the body
- It is associated with uncontrolled PKa activity and generation of bradykinin
- C1-INH protein is the primary physiological inhibitor of PKa
- Reduced expression or function of C1-INH in HAE facilitate unrestricted PKa activity that drives attacks of angioedema

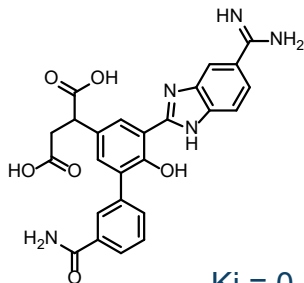


Reported Inhibitors at Project Initiation



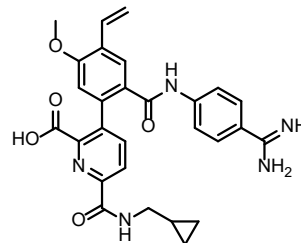
KV999272 IC_{50} = 3.6 nM

KalVista WO2003076458
Clermont, A et al. Investigative Ophthalmology
& Visual Science. 2016;57(6):2390-2399.



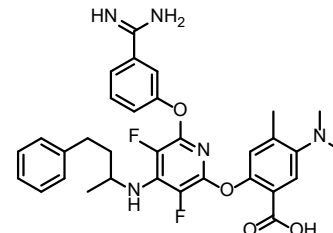
K_i = 0.5 nM

Young WB, et al. *Bioorg Med Chem Lett*. 2006;16(7):2034-2036.



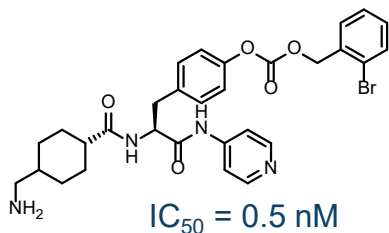
K_i (initial) = 1.3 nM
 K_i (final) = 0.26 nM

Zhang J, et al. *Med Chem Lett*. 2006;2(6):545-553.



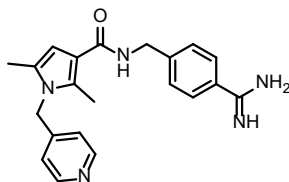
K_i = 9 nM

Kolte D, et al. *Br J Pharmacol*. 2011;162(7):1639-1649.



IC_{50} = 0.5 nM

Okada Y, et al. *Chem. Pharm. Bull (Tokyo)*. 2000;48(2), 184-193.

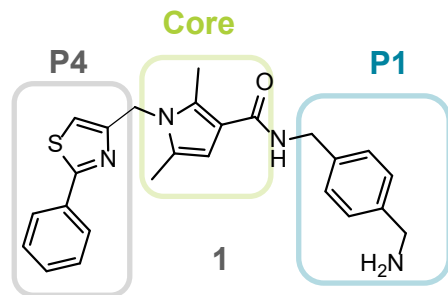


ASP-465, K_i = 30 nM

ActiveSite WO2008016883

All examples contained functionality
challenging for oral drug delivery

Oral PKa Hit Identified

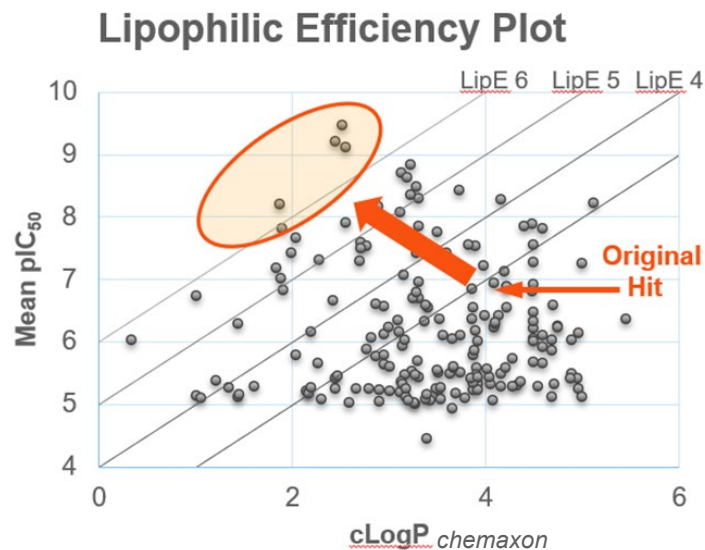


IC₅₀ 72 nM (LE = 0.32)

cLogP <i>ACD/percepta</i>	3.7
cLogD _{7.4} <i>ACD/percepta</i>	2.1

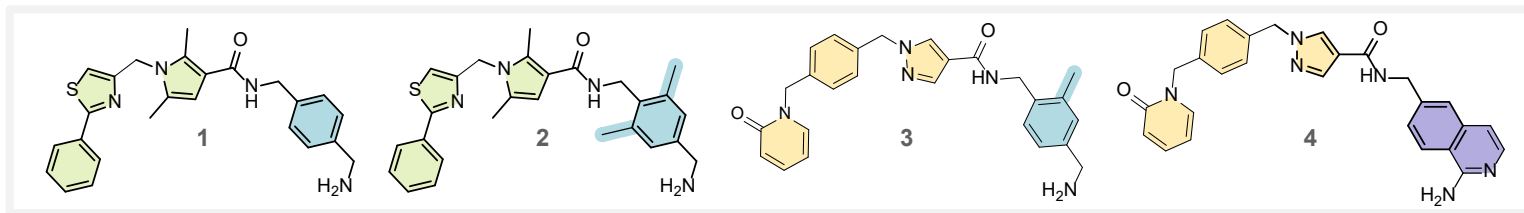
- **Potency without a benzamidine P1 group**
- **Selective**
 - >10μM for plasmin, thrombin, trypsin and KLK1
- **Oral exposure**
 - F = 52%
 - High CL
- **Good starting point**
 - Ligand efficient
 - Robust chemistry

Aim: to further reduce the basic nature of P1 and maintain potency



7

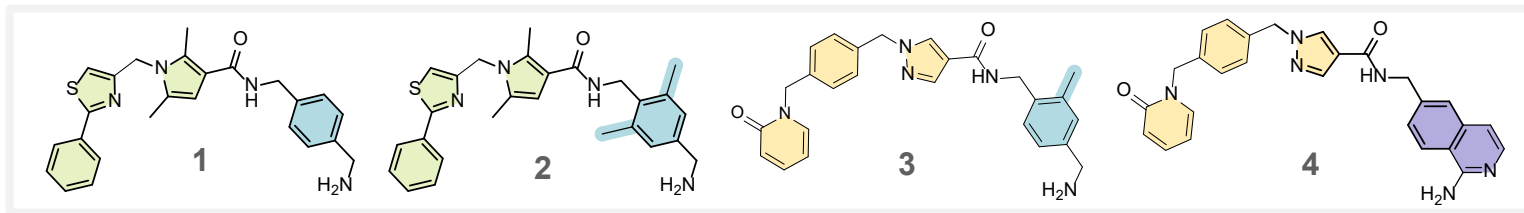
Matrix Highlights



	1	2	3	4
Predicted pK_a <i>ACD/percepta</i>	9.1	9.2	9.1	7.5
cLogP / cLogD_{7.4} <i>ACD/percepta</i>	3.7 / 2.1	4.8 / 3.1	1.6 / -0.1	2.0 / 1.7
PKa IC₅₀ (nM)	72	7	0.7	0.6

- 100-fold improvement in potency with pyrazole core in combination with benzyl-pyridone
- Reduced basicity with aminoisoquinoline **4** - matched the potency of benzylamine analogue **3**

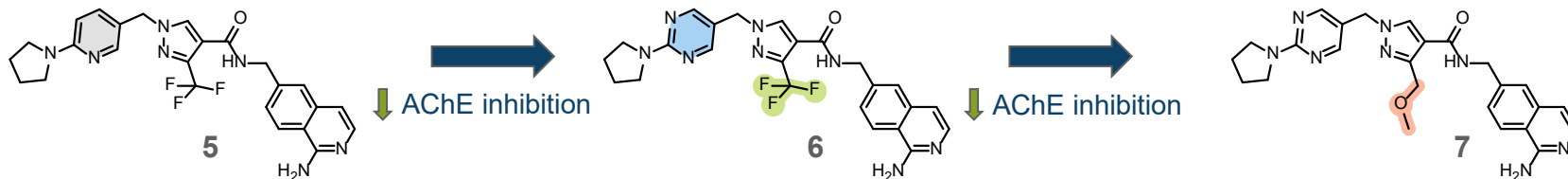
Matrix Highlights



		1	2	3	4
PKa IC₅₀ (nM)		72	7	0.7	0.6
Predicted CL RLM / RHEP (mL/min/kg)		2 / nd	<4 / <3	2 / <14	25 / 10
Rat PK	CL (mL/min/kg)	107	28	223	21
	V_{ss} (L/kg)	19.5	9.5	2.2	0.9
	F %	52	57	0	0

- Extra hepatic CL component for benzylamines
- New lead compound 4 ➡ away from highly basic lipophilic compounds

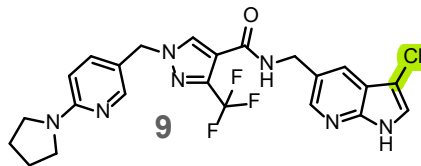
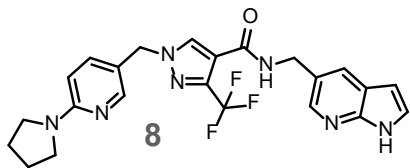
Aminoisoquinoline P1 Series Highlights



		5	6	7
cLogP / cLogD_{7.4} <i>ACD/percepta</i>		3.1 / 2.7	2.7 / 2.3	2.0 / 1.6
PKa IC₅₀ (nM)		8	7	9
AChE IC₅₀ (nM)		24	160	671
Rat PK	CL (mL/min/kg)	20	12	27
	V_{ss} (L/kg)	5.6	1.3	2.8
	F (%)	31	34	35

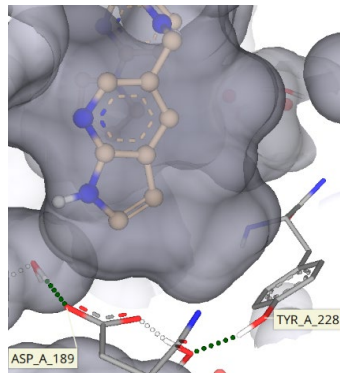
- F 20% in dog and monkey
- >300-fold selectivity over plasmin, thrombin, trypsin, KLK1
- hERG IC₅₀ 13μM
- Ames negative
- Kidney pathology in monkey toxicology study

Modification to P1 – Chloroazaindole Discovery

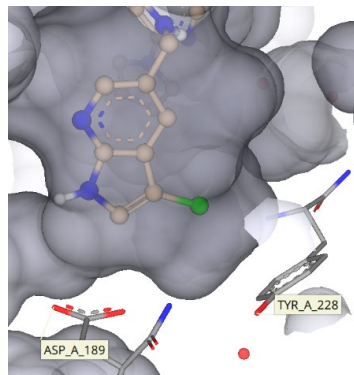


	8	9
PKa IC₅₀ (nM)	360	12
AChE IC₅₀ (nM)	2317	1970

Crystal structures bound into the active site of human PKa. View of the S1 pocket



- No Asp189 interaction
- Cl addition designed to form an interaction with Tyr228
- Cl sits 4-5Å above Tyr 228 in the S1 pocket

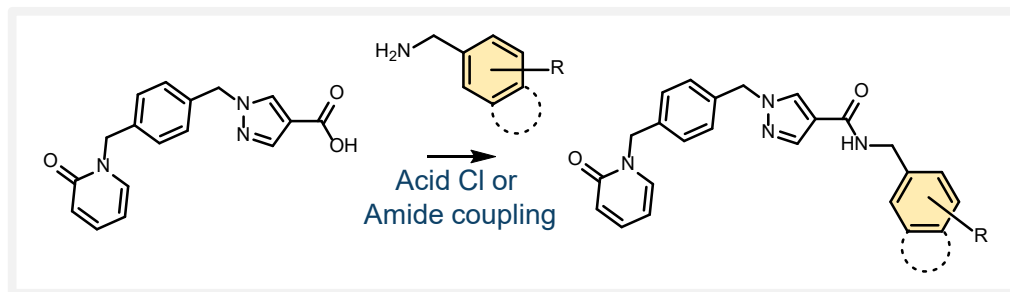


PKa potency demonstrated with a non-ionised P1

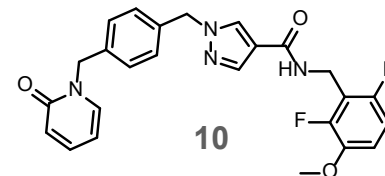
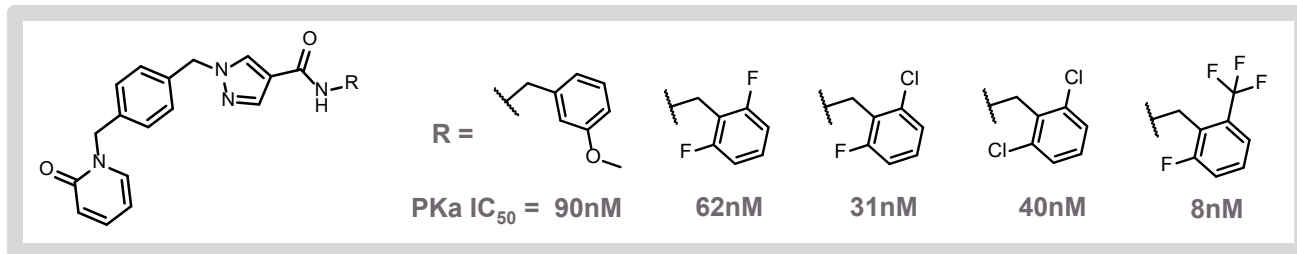
Project Turning Point

- Interaction with Asp189 in S1 pocket not required for potency
- Confidence for a bolder scope of S1 pocket binders
- Library of primary amines using ZINC fragment-like database
 - Filtered on physical chemical properties, shape-based overlays of known P1s and molecular docking
- Target
 - Neutral (non-ionised) groups
 - Variety of ring substituents
 - ~90% focus monoaryl rings

Library with potent scaffold



Neutral P1 Library



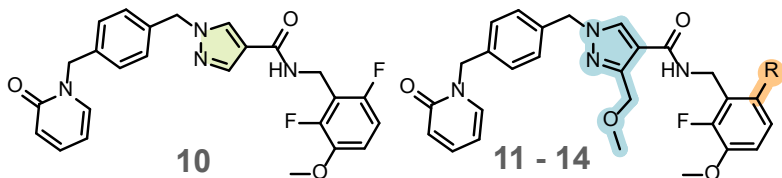
Key Findings

- *meta*-Methoxy group identified as a mono-substituted analogue
- Di-*ortho* substitution favoured for potency
- SAR additive

	10
cLogP <i>ACD/percepta</i>	2.4
IC₅₀ (nM)	3.0
3-day Caco2 A-B P_{app} (nm/s)	32
HLM / RLM CL_{int} (μL/min/mg of protein)	36 / 63

- Novel potent substituted phenyl P1 identified
- Permeability and CL_{int} tuning required

Lead Optimisation



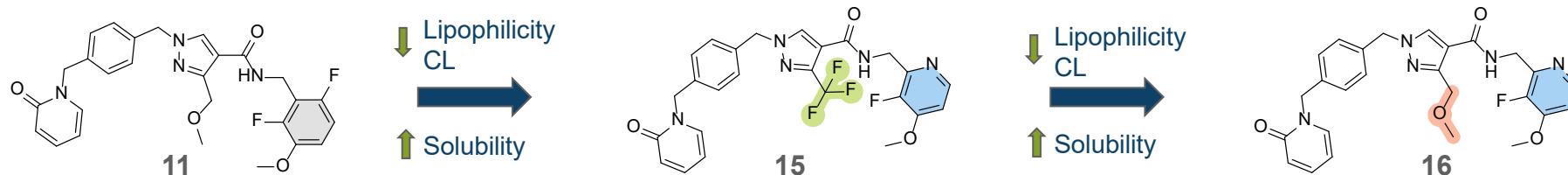
		10	11	12	13	14
R =		-	F	H	Cl	CN
PKa IC₅₀ (nM)		3.0	6.0	17	5.5	1.0
3-day Caco2 A-B P_{app} (nm/s)		32	180	250	93	140
Kinetic Solubility (mg/mL)	0.1N HCl	<i>nd</i>	>0.12	>0.12	>0.12	>0.12
	pH 7.4 buffer	<i>nd</i>	>0.12	>0.12	>0.12	>0.12
Thermodynamic Solubility* (mg/mL)	FaSSGF	<i>nd</i>	0.009 [#]	<i>nd</i>	<i>nd</i>	0.021
	FaSSIF	<i>nd</i>	0.009 [#]	<i>nd</i>	<i>nd</i>	0.031

- Substitution on the pyrazole core essential for permeability
- Thermodynamic solubility gave a more informed picture

nd, not determined

**Performed with amorphous material at a nominal 1mg/ml, [#]Crystalline material*

Lead Optimisation

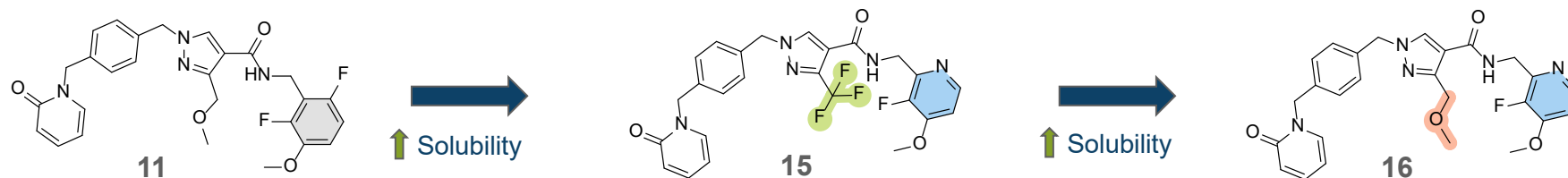


		11	15	16
cLogP <i>ACD/percepta</i>		2.9	2.2	1.8
PKa IC₅₀ (nM)		6.0	3.2	6.0
3-day Caco2 A-B P_{app} (nm/s)		180	170	90
HLM / RLM CL_{int} (μL/min/mg of protein)		92 / 101	49 / 35	14 / 23
Thermodynamic Solubility* (mg/mL)	FaSSGF	0.009 [#]	0.69	>1.0
	FaSSIF	0.009 [#]	0.022	0.22

Tuned ADME properties
whilst maintaining potency
and a level of permeability

*Performed with amorphous material at a nominal 1mg/ml, [#]Crystalline material

Lead Optimisation

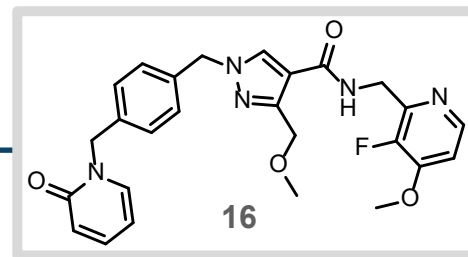


		11	15	16
PKa IC₅₀ (nM)		6.0	3.2	6.0
Predicted CL RLM / RHEP (mL/min/kg)		2.6 / 19	5.1 / 19	1.8 / 9.8
Rat PK	CL (mL/min/kg)	13	7	12
	V_{ss} (L/kg)	0.4	0.3	0.5
	t_{1/2} (min)	51	66	62
	C_{max} (ng/mL) at 10mg/kg	2892	2487	2803
	F %	64	97	82

- Compounds distinguished in second species PKs
- Monkey PK for 16 maintained a C_{max} of 2242 ng/mL and 48% F

Results supported continued progression

Sebetralstat (KVD900)



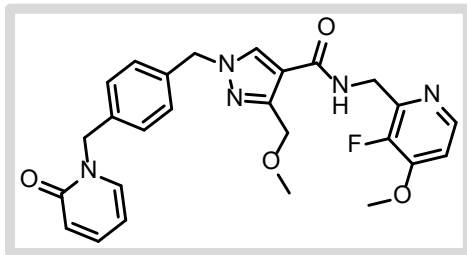
- Potent, competitive and reversible inhibitor of PKa
- Selective across a panel of proteases
- Clean off-target safety panel, $IC_{50} > 10 \mu M$
- hERG $IC_{50} > 33 \mu M$
- Ames negative
- CYP₄₅₀ inhibition (human liver mics)
 - $> 25 \mu M$ across the 7 main isoforms

Nominated as the pre-clinical lead, **KVD900**

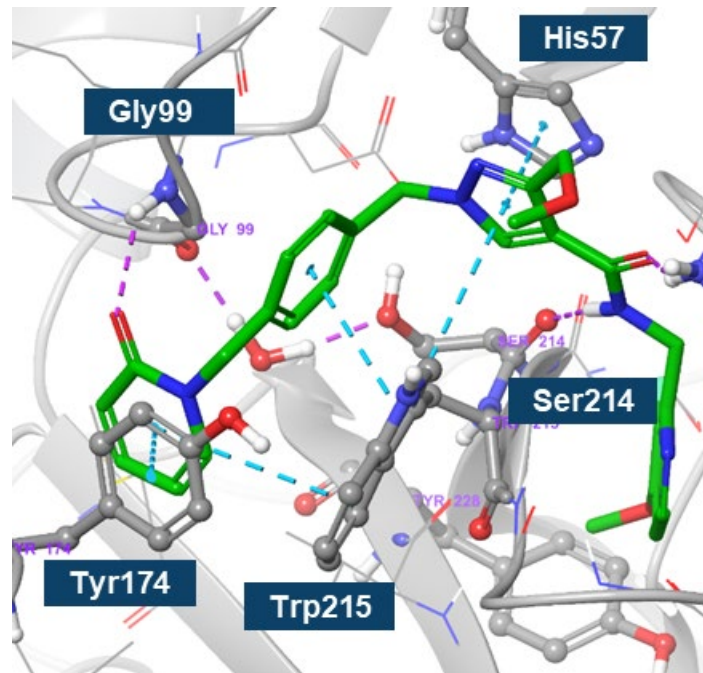
Enzyme	IC_{50}
Plasma Kallikrein	6.0 nM
Tissue Kallikrein 1 (KLK1)	$> 40 \mu M$
FXIIa	$> 40 \mu M$
FXIa	$> 40 \mu M$
FXa	$> 10 \mu M$
FVIIa	$> 10 \mu M$
Plasmin	$> 40 \mu M$
Thrombin	$> 40 \mu M$
Trypsin	$> 40 \mu M$
Beta-secretase 1	$> 10 \mu M$
Cathepsin D	$> 10 \mu M$
Cathepsin G	$> 10 \mu M$
Renin	$> 10 \mu M$
Tissue Plasminogen Activator	$> 10 \mu M$
Tryptase	$> 10 \mu M$

Davie, RL, et al. Sebetralstat (KVD900): A Potent and Selective Small Molecule Plasma Kallikrein Inhibitor Featuring a Novel P1 Group as a Potential Oral On-Demand Treatment for Hereditary Angioedema *J. Med. Chem.*, 2022, 65, 13629-13644.

Sebetralstat – Binding in PKa Active Site



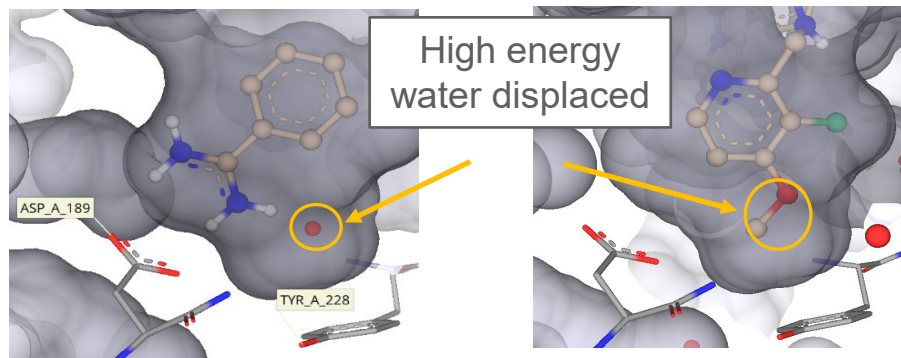
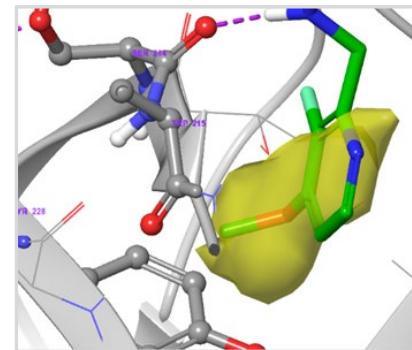
- Characteristic U-shaped conformation stabilised by the 'Trp flip' (Trp215)¹
- The network of π -stack interactions and H-bonding compensates for the loss of the Asp189 salt-bridge in moving to neutral P1s
- Pyrazole core substituent solvent exposed



X-ray structure of sebetralstat bound into PKa
 PDB Code: 8A3Q (resolution of 2.06Å)

Sebetralstat – Binding in PKa S1 Pocket

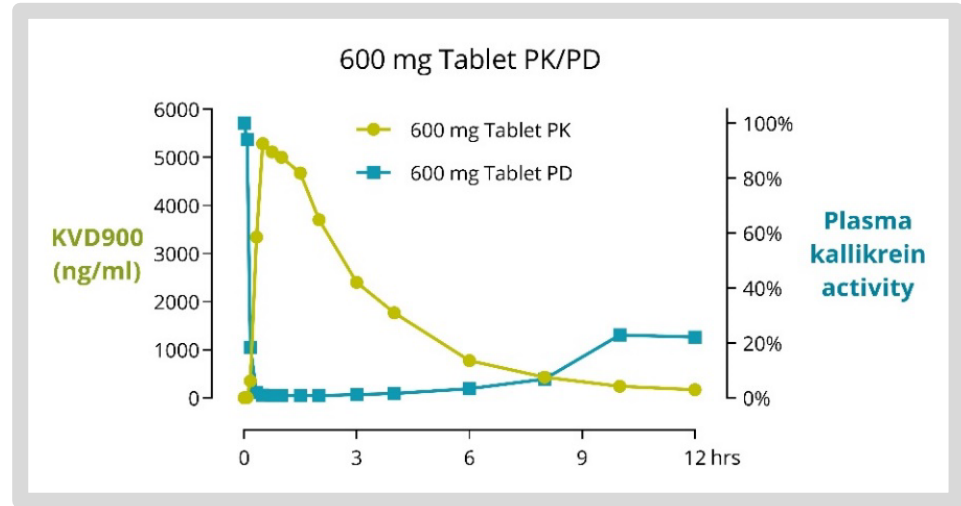
- No specific polar interactions seen for P1 group
- Aryl ring and methoxy substituent nicely occupy a lipophilic area in S1 pocket
- Pyridine N sits outside of the hydrophobic space
- High energy water situated above the face of Tyr228
- Methoxy group displaces the high energy water



Benzamidine (left; PDB: 2ANW) and sebetralstat (right; PDB: 8A3Q) bound in PKa

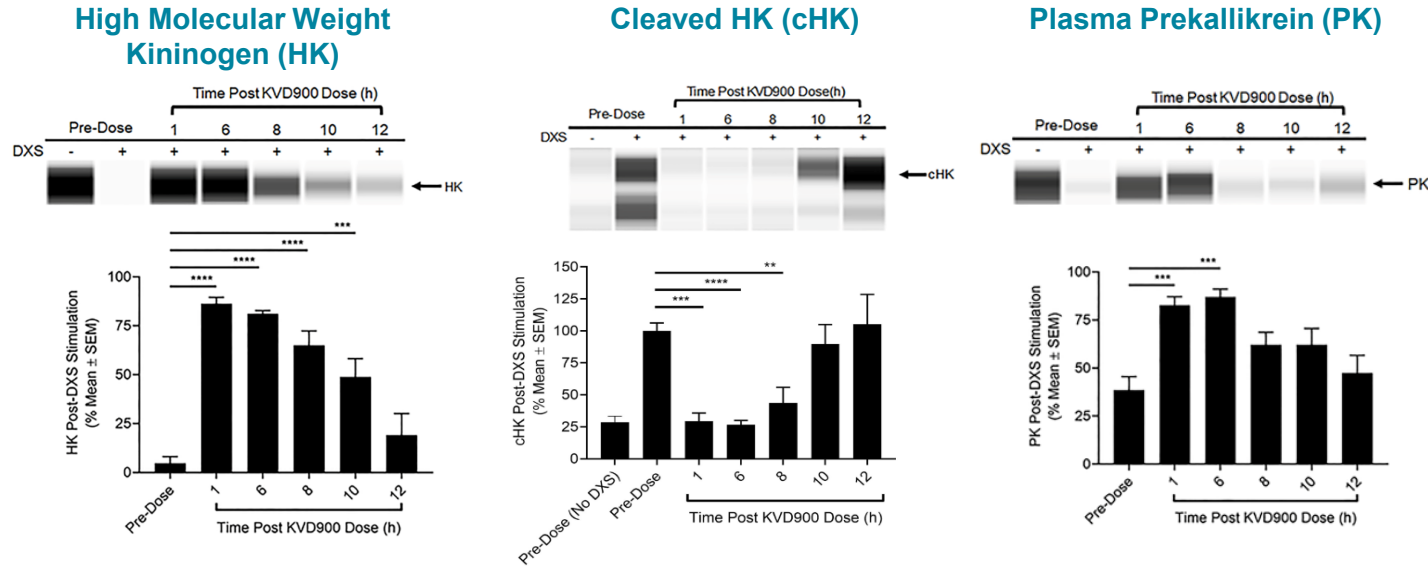
Sebetralstat Phase 1 - Rapid and Complete Inhibition of PKa

- 68 healthy volunteers received active treatment in Phase 1 single ascending dose trial
- Rapid onset of inhibition determined using PKa assay in whole plasma
- No SAEs reported and no patients withdrew due to adverse events



- The PK profile matched the desired on-demand profile
- Rapid absorption and near complete PKa inhibition

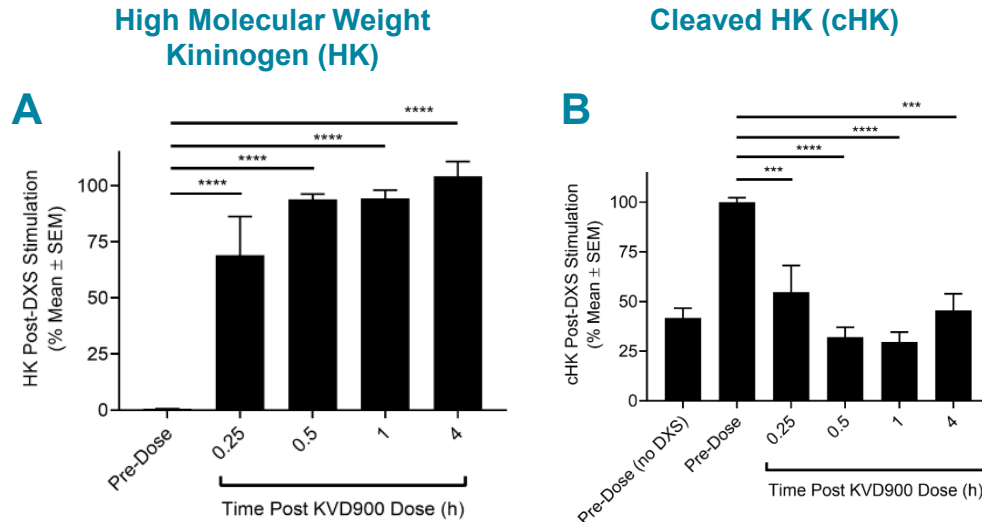
Effect of Orally Administered Sebetralstat on Kallikrein-Kinin System



Orally dosed sebetralstat inhibits dextran sulfate-stimulated kallikrein-kinin system ex vivo activation and HK cleavage in plasma from 1 to 8 hours post dose

Duckworth EJ, *et al.* Pharmacological suppression of the kallikrein kinin system with KVD900: An orally available plasma kallikrein inhibitor for the on-demand treatment of hereditary angioedema *Clin Exp Allergy* 2022, 52, 1059-1070.

Effect of Sebetralstat on DXS-stimulated PKa activity in HAE Plasma



A

- DXS stimulation of predose plasma resulted in complete consumption of HK
- Strong protection of HK between 15 min and 4h

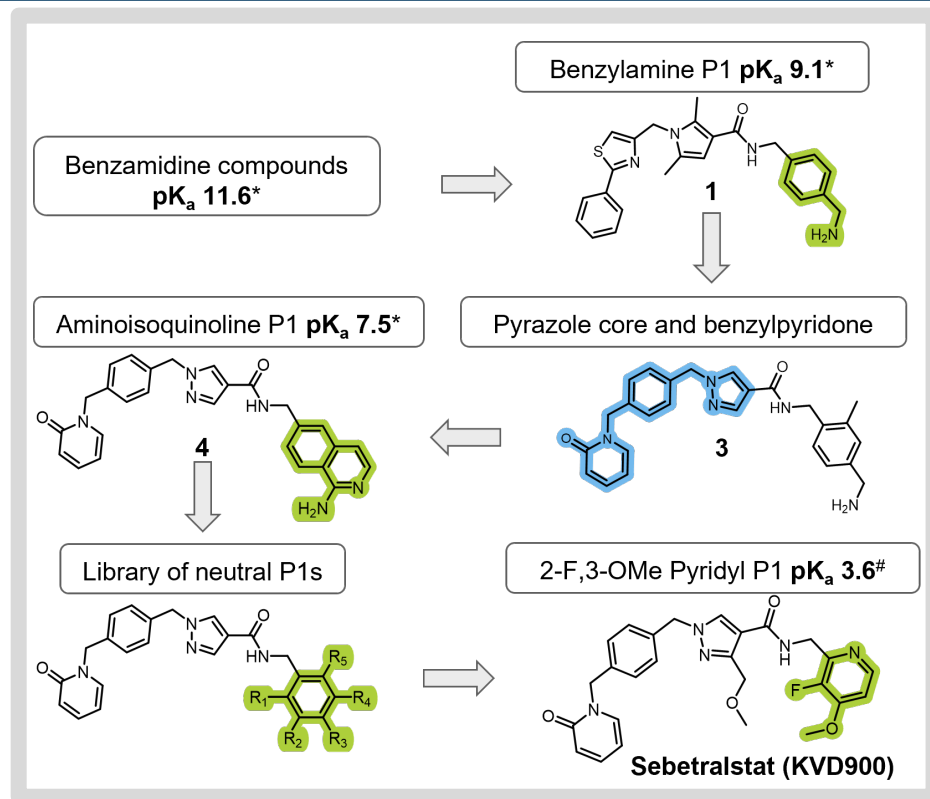
B

- Cleaved HK (cHK) increases following DXS stimulation of predose plasma
- Sebetralstat blocked the generation of cHK from 15 min to 4 hours post dose

Sebetralstat provides rapid protection of HK, and blocks the generation of cHK

Evolution of PKa Inhibitors

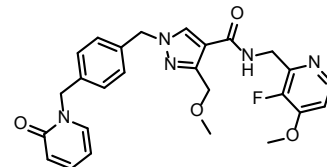
- Structure and property-based approach delivered potent, reversible competitive PKa inhibitors
- Conformational change (“Trp-flip”) in the protein and the neutral P1 group contributed to exceptionally selective PKa inhibitors
- Identified a novel, non-basic P1 group in sebetralstat with suitable PK for oral acute delivery



* pK_a values calculated using ACDlabs percepta software; #KVD900 measured pK_a from PION using a UV-metric method over 1.5-12.5 pH range

Sebetralstat Summary

- Positive Phase 2 clinical trial with sebetralstat
 - Statistically and clinically significant responses as an oral on-demand treatment for HAE attacks
- Enables early intervention and maximises treatment success
- Significantly improved patient reported outcomes of treatment effect and attack severity
- Generally safe and well tolerated
- Phase 3 clinical trial underway (KONFIDENT, NCT05259917)



Sebetralstat

More information on the KONFIDENT trial can be found at: www.konfidentstudy.com

Acknowledgments

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