

NOVEL CFTR MODULATOR COMBINATIONS: EVALUATION OF THE **CORRECTOR** PTI-801, **POTENTIATOR** PTI-808, AND **AMPLIFIER** PTI-428 IN CF SUBJECTS

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London

**13^o AUSTRALASIAN
CYSTIC FIBROSIS
CONFERENCE**

3 – 6 August 2019
Perth, Australia

Relationships

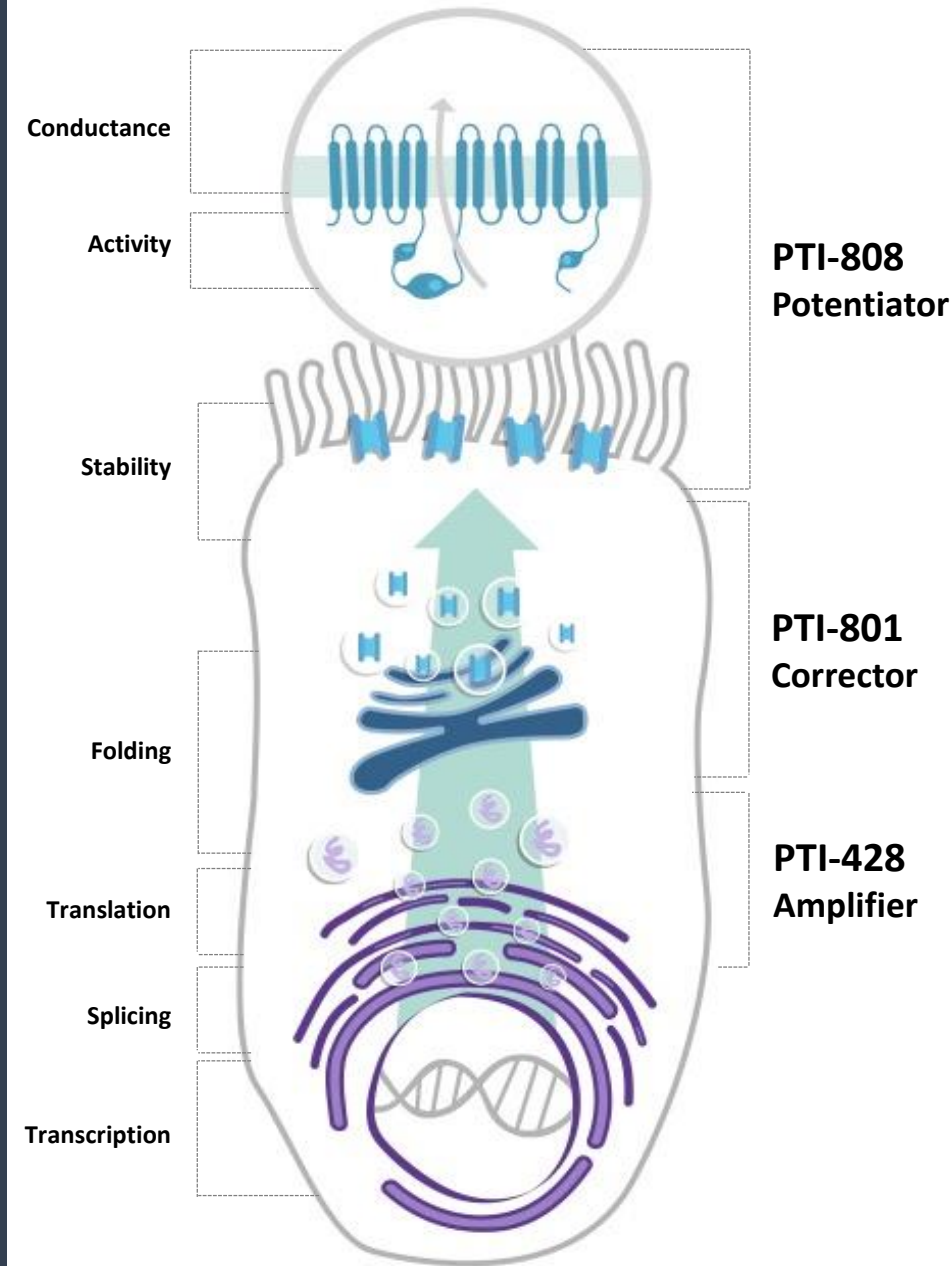
- ✓ Fees received by Imperial College London for participation in Advisory Boards and Clinical trial leadership:

Proteostasis Therapeutics, Vertex Pharmaceuticals, AbbVie, Galapagos and Flatley

Proteostasis Therapeutics' Approach to Restoration of **CFTR Activity**

Novel CFTR modulators have been tested in multiple clinical paradigms

	Regulatory Designation	Add-on to approved modulators	Double combination	Triple combination
Potentiator PTI-808	Fast Track (FDA)		✓	✓
Corrector PTI-801	Fast Track (FDA)	✓	✓	✓
Amplifier PTI-428	Breakthrough Therapy (FDA) Orphan Drug (FDA, EMA)	✓		✓

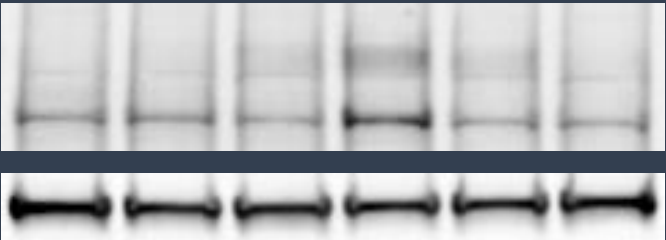


Exploring the **Capacity for More** in Homo- and Heterozygous HBE Cells

F508del/F508del HBE

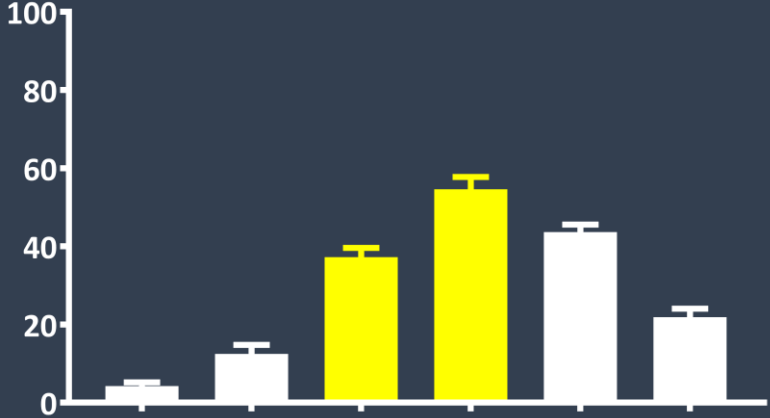
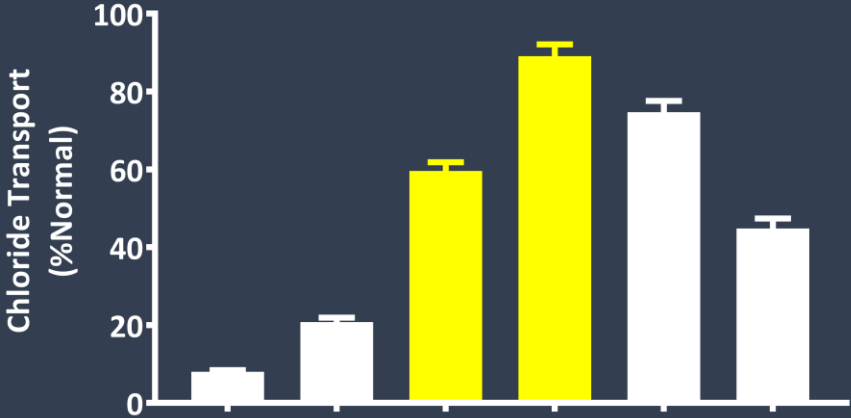
F508del/nonsense HBE

Immunoblot



Mature CFTR
Immature CFTR
Na-ATPase


Electrophysiology




PTI-801	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
PTI-808	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
PTI-428	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
TEZ	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
IVA	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
VX-659	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-

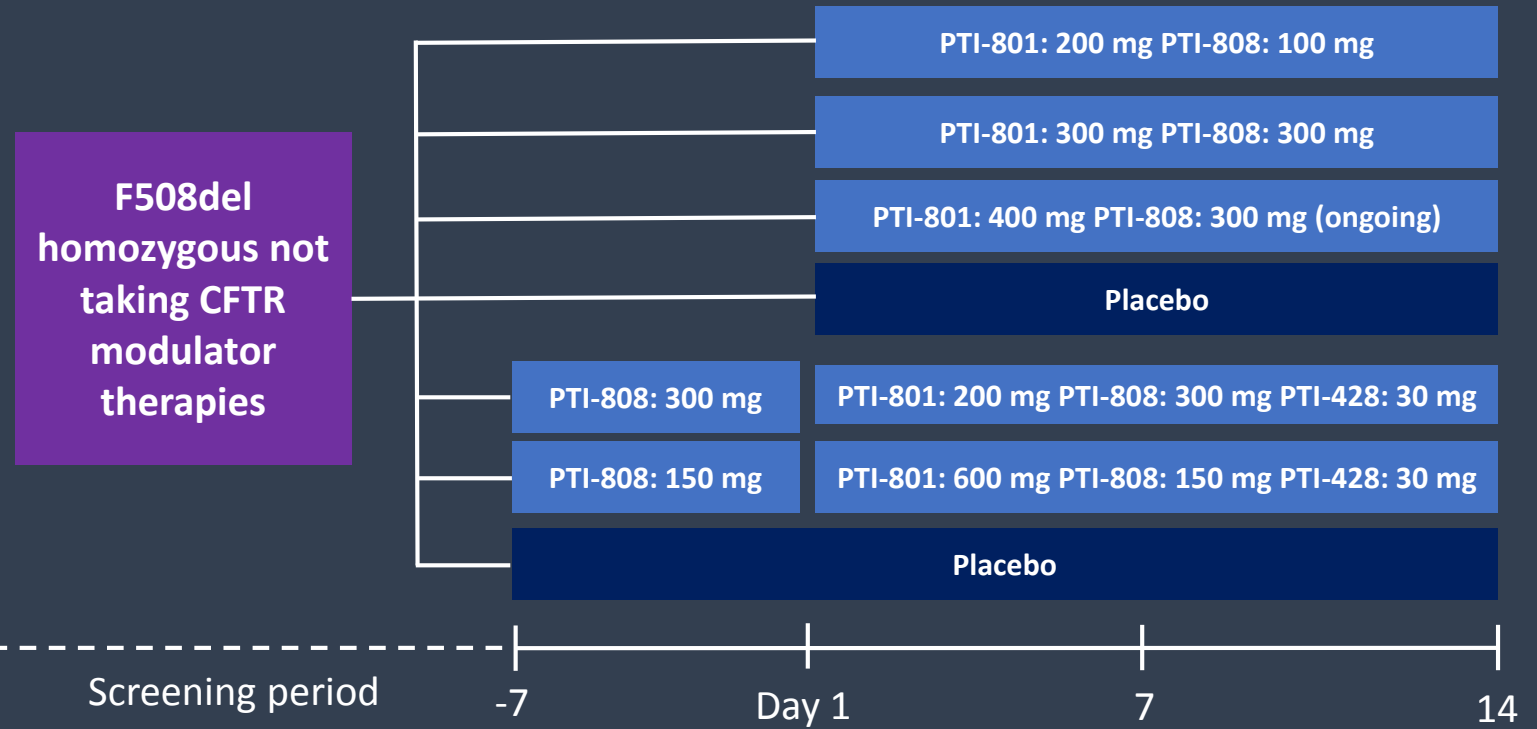
Double and Triple Combination Study Design

 CF Subjects ≥ 18 years of age

 Lung function 40-90% (ppFEV1).

 Not taking CFTR modulator therapies

 Not excluding subjects with lung colonization with organisms associated with a more rapid decline in pulmonary status



Primary Objectives

- Safety and tolerability of dose combinations of **PTI-801**, **PTI-808** and **PTI-428**

Secondary Objectives

- PK profile of multiple dose combinations
- Treatment effect on FEV₁ over time

Exploratory Objectives

- Treatment effect on sweat chloride

Over 50 Subjects **Completed Combination Studies** in North America and in Europe



Double and Triple Combination **Study Demographics**

	Triple combination			Double combination		
	Cohort 1 n=12	Cohort 2 n=13	Placebo n=6	Low dose double n=9	Mid dose double n=5	Placebo n=4
PTI-801 dose	200 mg	600 mg	-	200 mg	300 mg	-
PTI-808 dose	300 mg	150 mg	-	100 mg	300 mg	-
PTI-428 dose	30 mg	30 mg	-	-	-	-
Age, year (mean SD)	29.7 (9.6)	35.3 (10.6)	27.8 (7.0)	36.1 (12.4)	26.0 (8.8)	26.3 (4.5)
Baseline ppFEV₁ (mean, SD)	54.1 (10.3)	66.6 (13.4)	65.0 (12.6)	57.0 (16.6)	50.7 (12.7)	69.6 (7.1)
Baseline sweat chloride mmol/L (mean, SD)	104.5 (9.2)	100.3 (8.1)	93.8 (8.1)	99.9 (10.6)	98.7 (13.4)	109.5 (1.4)
Height, cm (mean, SD)	168.0 (9.2)	168.0 (7.6)	171.4 (7.2)	167.8 (10.4)	172.8 (4.9)	161.3 (9.4)
BMI, kg/m² (mean, SD)	20.1 (2.0)	22.9 (4.2)	19.9 (2.2)	22.2 (2.1)	22.3 (0.9)	22.7 (2.3)
Subjects with lung colonization status*	1	2	2	0	0	1

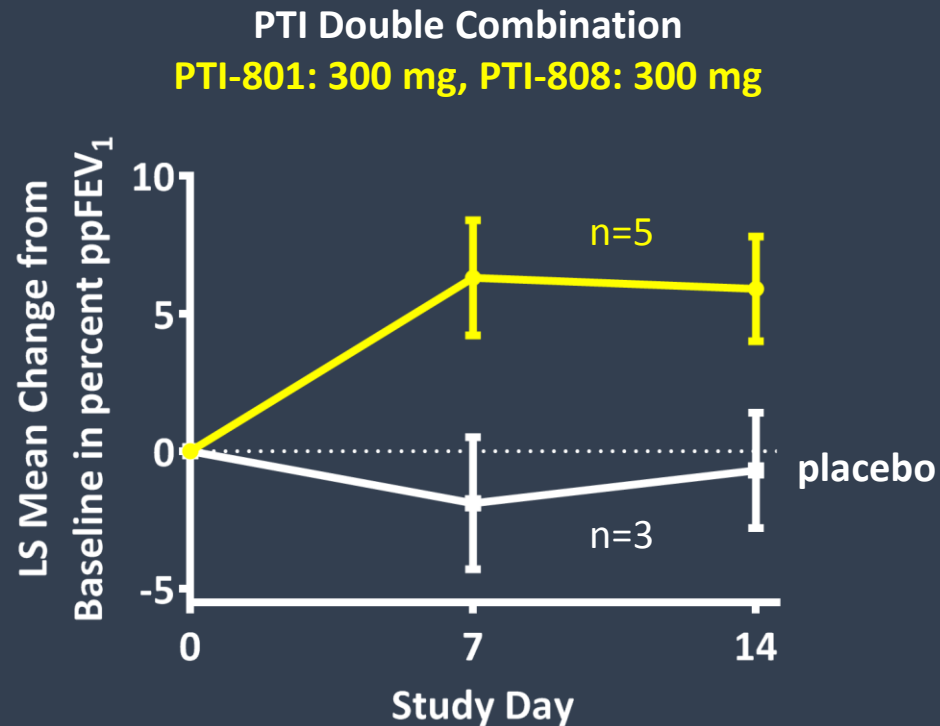
*Lung Colonization status associated with a more rapid decline in pulmonary status (e.g., *Burkholderia cenocepacia* and *Mycobacterium abscessus*) excluded in the ad hoc subset analysis

Double and Triple Combinations **Generally Well Tolerated**

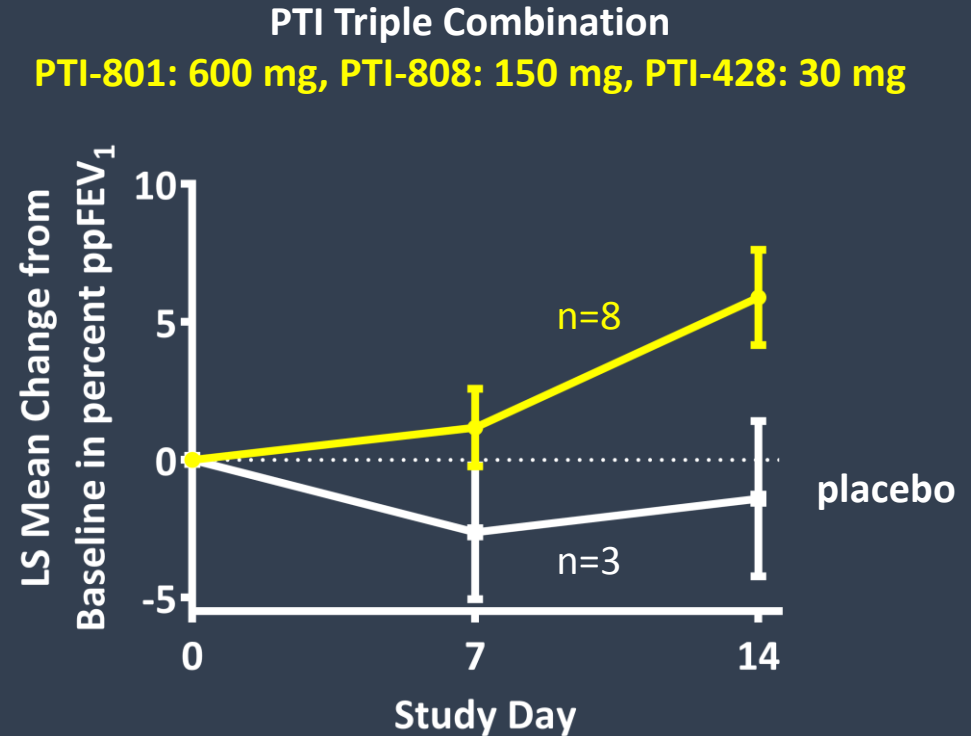
	Triple combination			Double combination		
	Cohort 1 n=12	Cohort 2 n=13	Placebo n=6	Low dose double n=9	Mid dose double n=5	Placebo n=4
PTI-801 dose	200 mg	600 mg	-	200 mg	300 mg	-
PTI-808 dose	300 mg	150 mg	-	100 mg	300 mg	-
PTI-428 dose	30 mg	30 mg	-	-	-	-
Subjects completed study (n)	11	13	6	8	5	4
Safety summary and key respiratory adverse events (n)						
At least one AE	11	9	5	8	3	4
Pulmonary exacerbation*	1	0 ⁺	1	0	0	0
Cough	0	0	1	1	0	0
Chest discomfort	0	0	0	1	1	0
Dyspnoea	0	1	0	0	0	0
Other adverse events (n)						
Nausea (most frequent AE in triple study)	1	1	2	0	0	0
Headache (most frequent AE in double study)	1	0	1	2	0	1

*Excluded in the ad hoc subset analysis ⁺1 PE post treatment period

Statistical Significance in **Improvement in Lung Function** Achieved with both Double and Triple Combinations



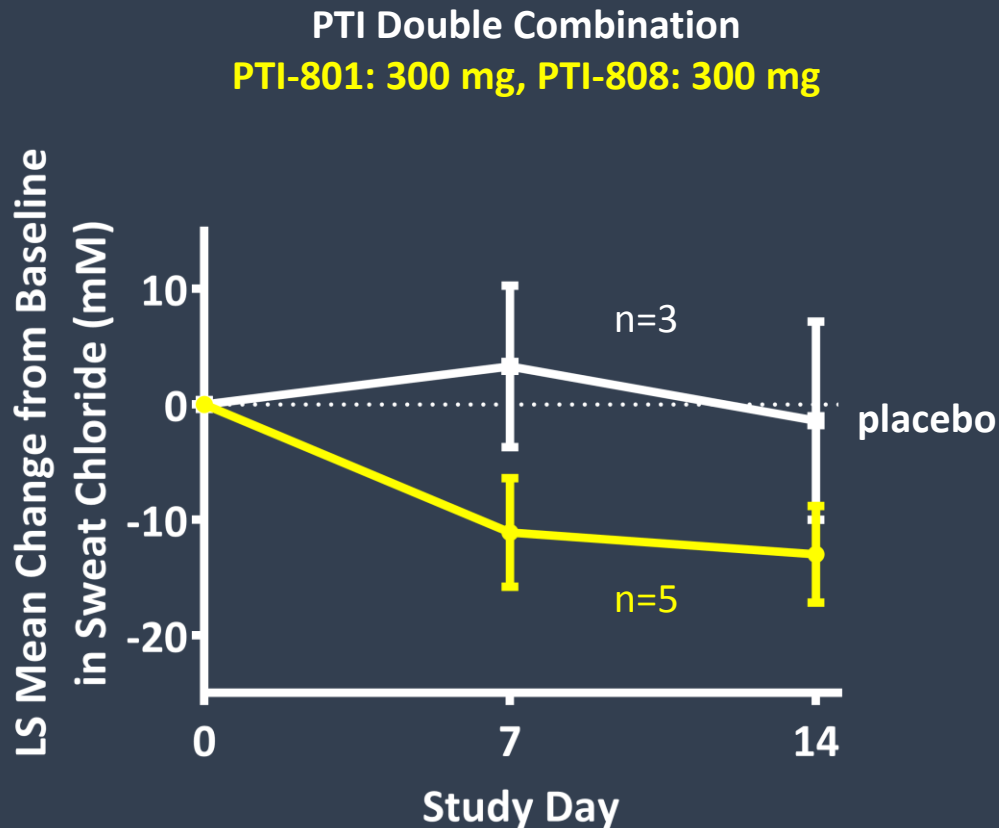
Double combination resulted in a **+6.6 ppFEV₁** improvement compared to placebo*



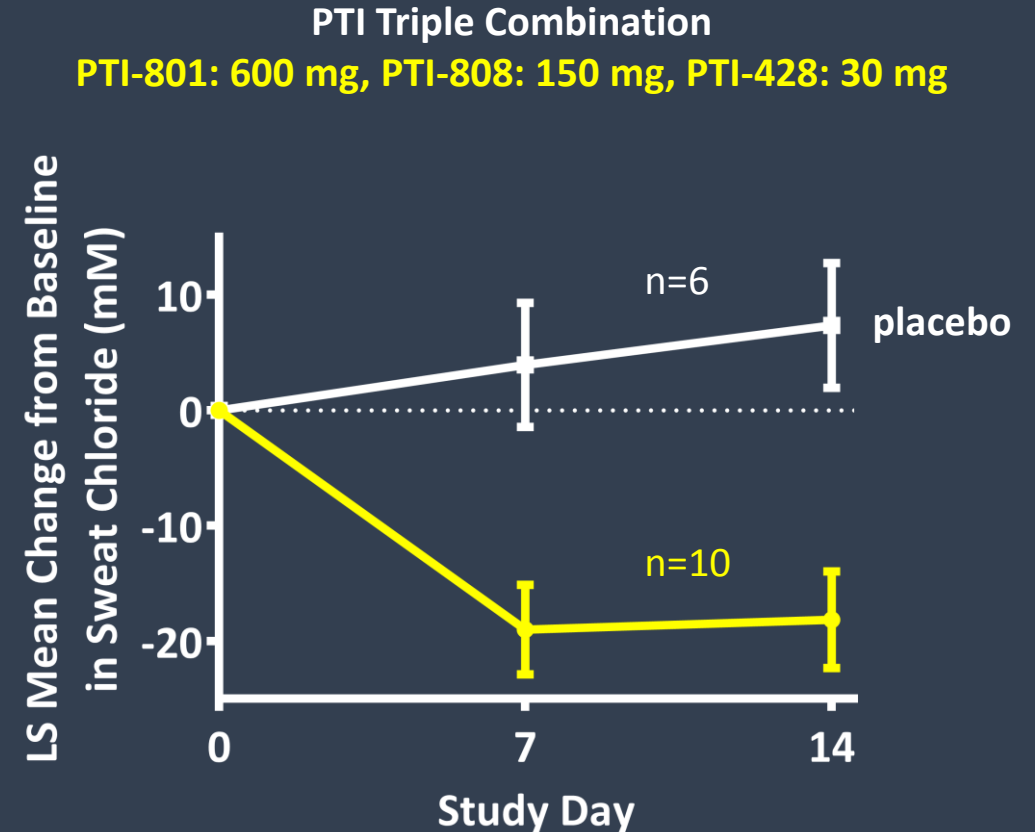
Triple combination resulted in a **+8 ppFEV₁** improvement compared to placebo*

No plateau in ppFEV₁ response was observed at the end of 14 day treatment period with the PTI triple

Statistical Significance in **Sweat Chloride Improvement** Achieved in both Double and Triple Combinations



Double combination resulted in **-12 mM improvement** in sweat chloride compared to placebo*

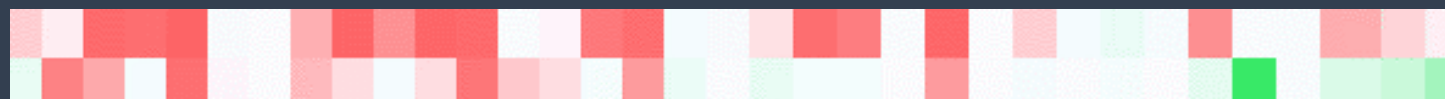


Triple combination resulted in **-24 mM improvement** in sweat chloride compared to placebo*

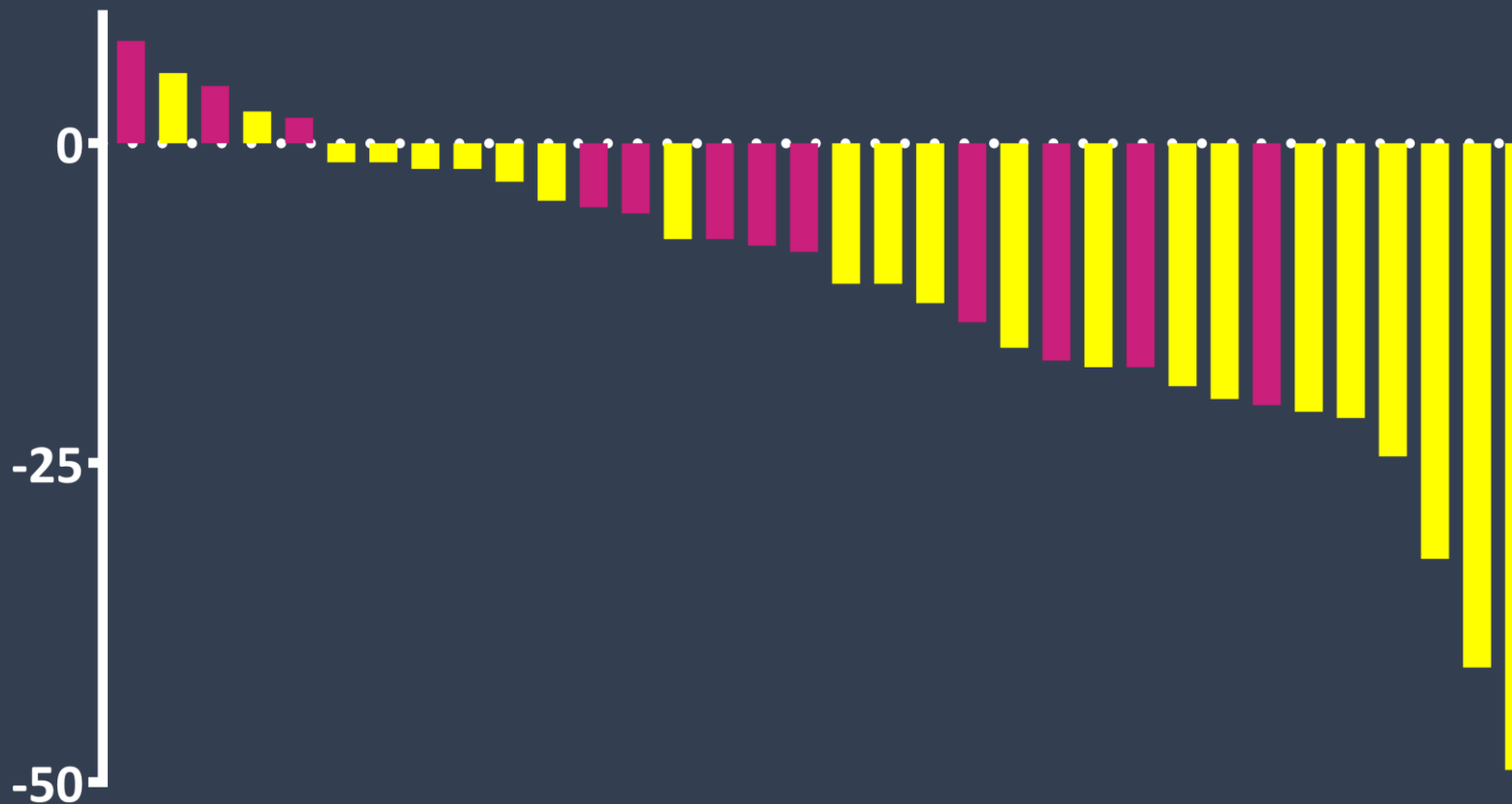
Drug Exposure Driven Sweat Chloride Improvement in Subjects Treated with PTI-801 and PTI-808

PTI-808 exposure

PTI-801 exposure



Sweat chloride concentration changes (mM)

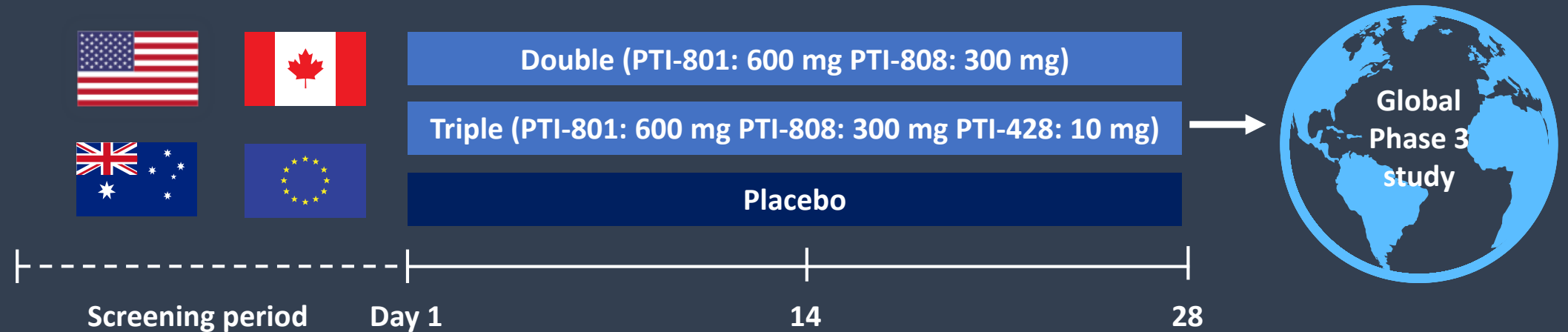


Double
Triple
low high

Potential Best-in-Class Double Backbone Serves as a Next Step in a **Global Phase 2 Leading into Phase 3 Study** Program



Double and Triple Combination Phase 2 Study Design for Patients with at least one F508del Mutation



Primary Objectives

- Safety and tolerability

Secondary Objectives

- PK profile of double and triple drug combinations
- Treatment effect on FEV₁
- Treatment effect on sweat chloride

Exploratory Objectives

- CFQ-R



CF Subjects \geq 18 years of age
Homo- or heterozygous for the F508del mutation



Lung function 40-90% (ppFEV₁)



BMI \geq 16 and \leq 30



Respiratory stability at least 28 days prior to dosing



Targeted enrollment of 30 homozygous subjects and 30 heterozygous subjects

THANK YOU

Lead investigators Damian Downey, MD, Patrick Flume, MD, and Manu Jain, MD, global study teams and all participating people with Cystic Fibrosis and their families

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