



Rational Combination of a Small Inhibitor and Immune Checkpoint Blockade in Hepatocellular Carcinoma Preclinical Models

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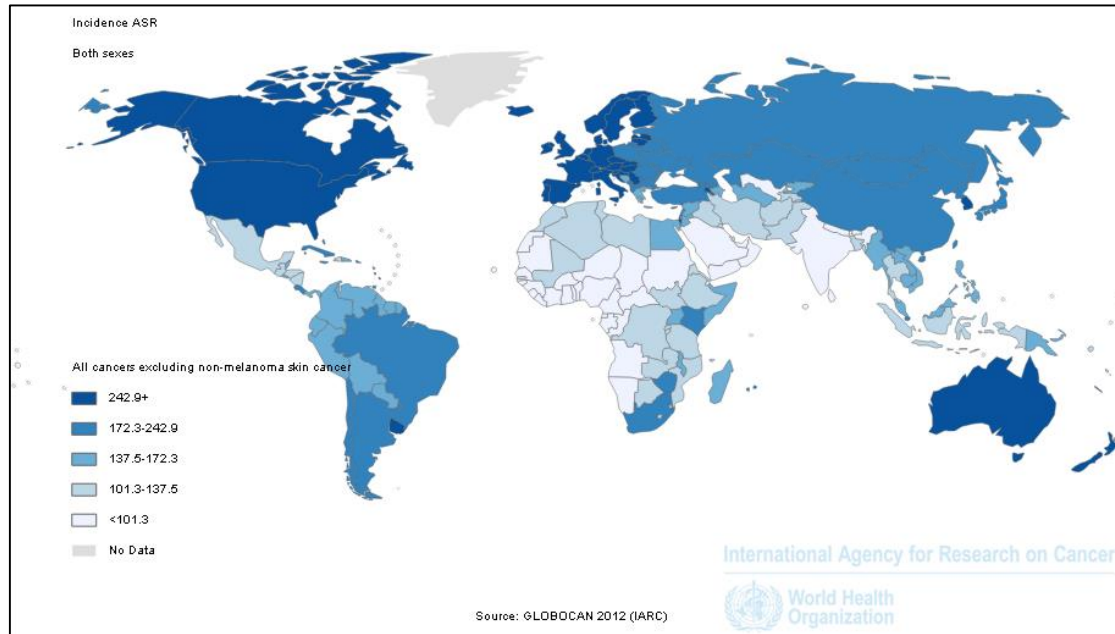
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Disclosure

- The research is partly funded by ASLAN Pharmaceuticals Ltd
- The inhibitor is provided by ASLAN Pharmaceuticals Ltd
- Employees of ASLAN Pharmaceuticals are not involved in any part of the research work
- No other conflict of interest

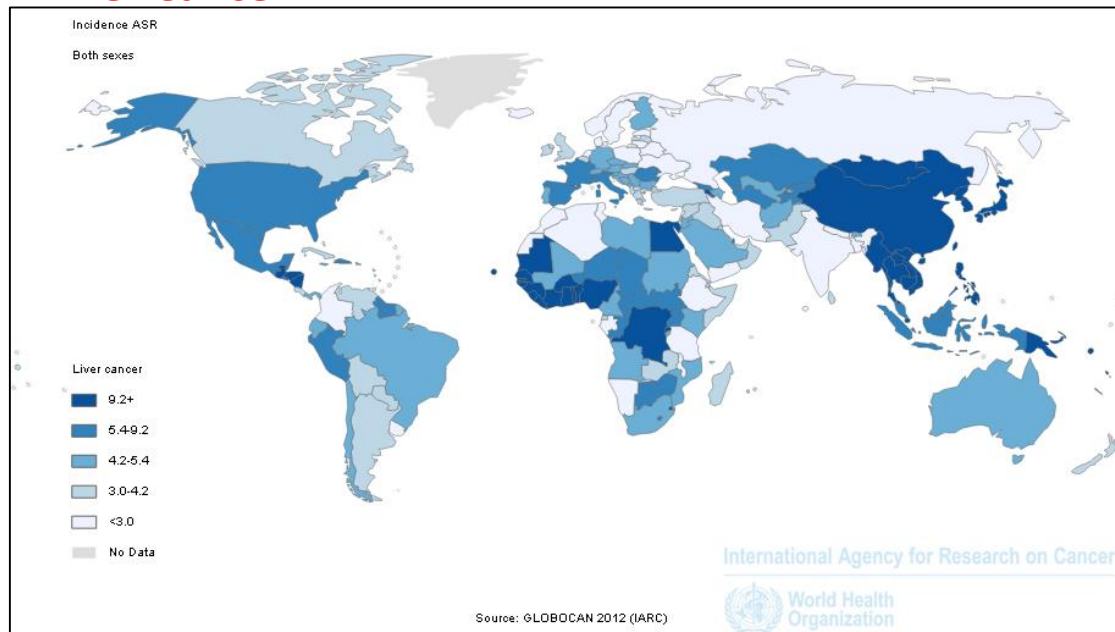
All Cancers



Risk factors of HCC

- Chronic viral hepatitis (HepB or HepC)
- Aflatoxins
- Alcohol abuse
- Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)
- Obesity
- Fibrosis
- Cirrhosis

Liver Cancer

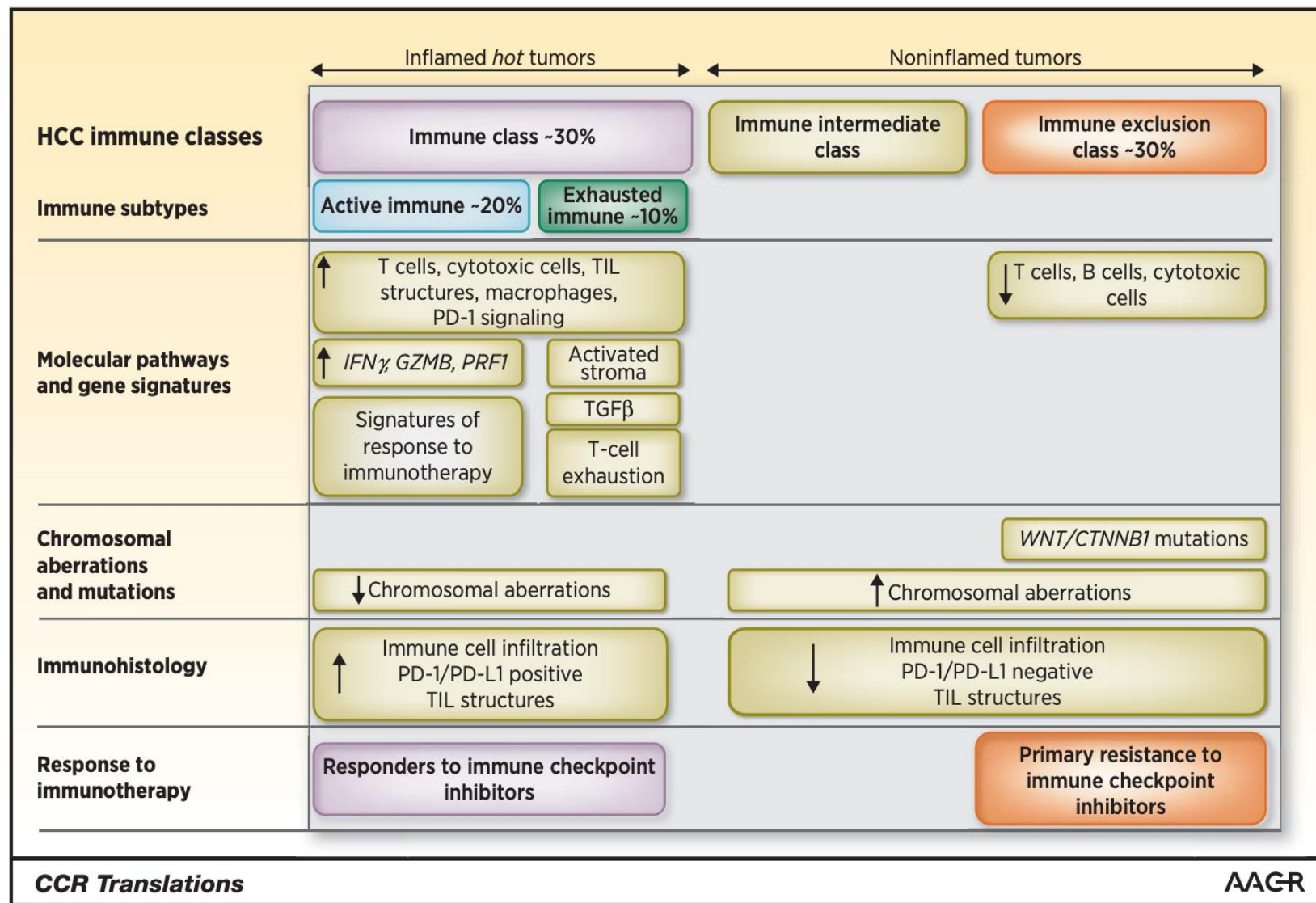


Hepatocellular Carcinoma (HCC)

- The 2nd commonest cause of cancer deaths worldwide
- The 3rd most frequent cancer deaths among Singaporean males
- **1st line treatment**
- Sorafenib, a multikinase (RAF/VEGFR/PDGFR) inhibitor – approved in Dec 2007
- **Alternative 1st line treatments**
 - Lenvatinib – a multikinase (FGFR/VEGFR) inhibitor approved in Aug 2018
 - Non-inferior to sorafenib, but not statistically superior to sorafenib for overall survival (OS)
 - Atezolizumab + Bevacizumab – approved as “Breakthrough Therapy Designation” in Sept 2018
 - Positive phase 3 clinical outcome (better OS than sorafenib) shown in Oct 2019

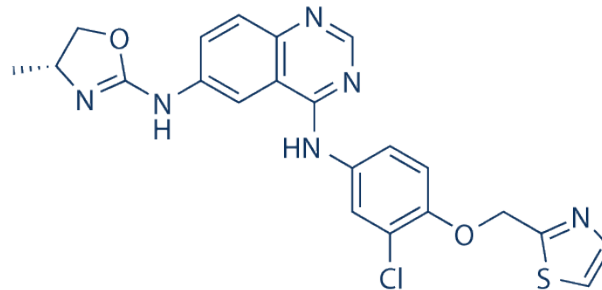
However, there is no treatment and predictive biomarker available

Figure 1:



Pan-ErbB targeting small molecule

- Best-in-class EGFR, ErbB2, and ErbB4 inhibitor
- Selective for the ErbB family members
 - No inhibition of > 150 other kinases
- Potent in cell-based assays
 - Activity on clinically important mutants
- Reversible inhibitor, providing a good clinical safety profile



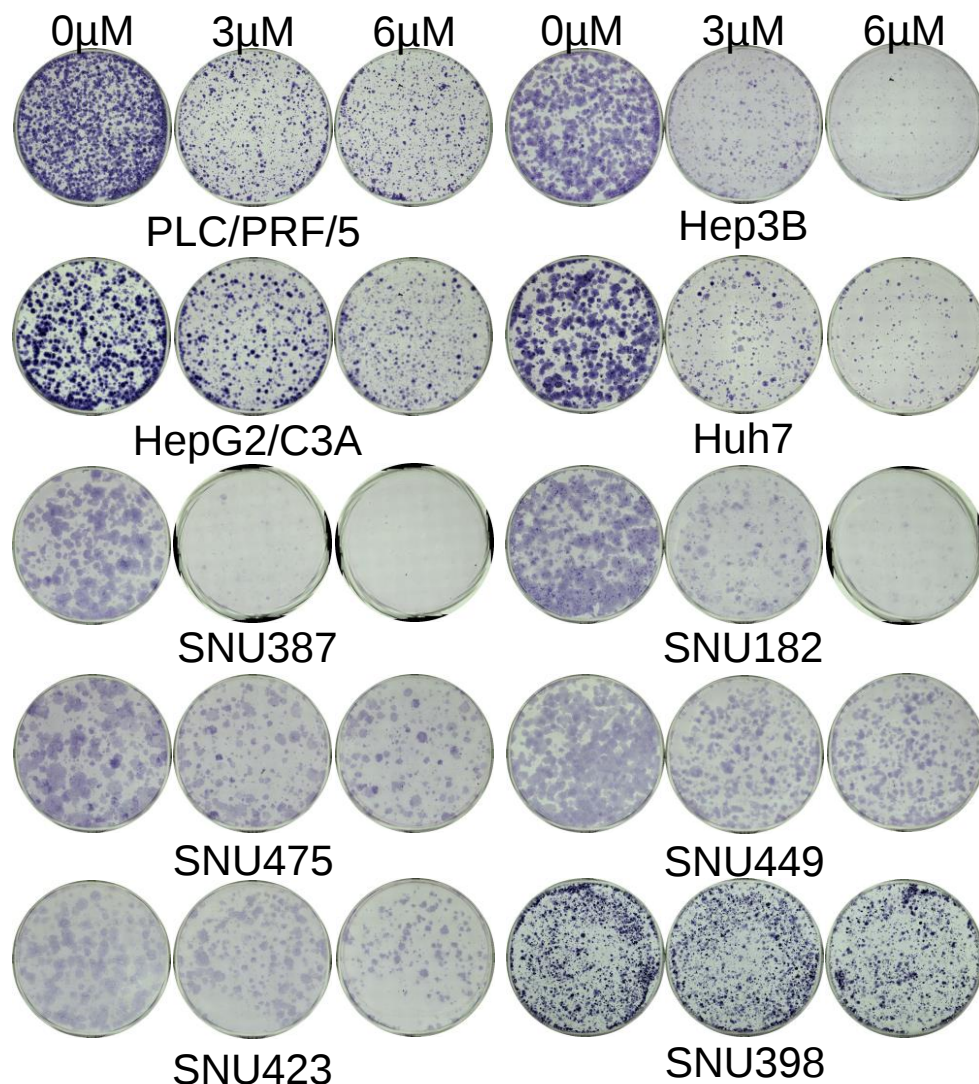
***ERBB3* is frequently upregulated in HCC**

***ERBB2* and *ERBB3* are potential prognostic markers for HCC**

**SG Dataset
n=48**

Pan-ErbB inhibitor suppresses *in vitro* cell growth

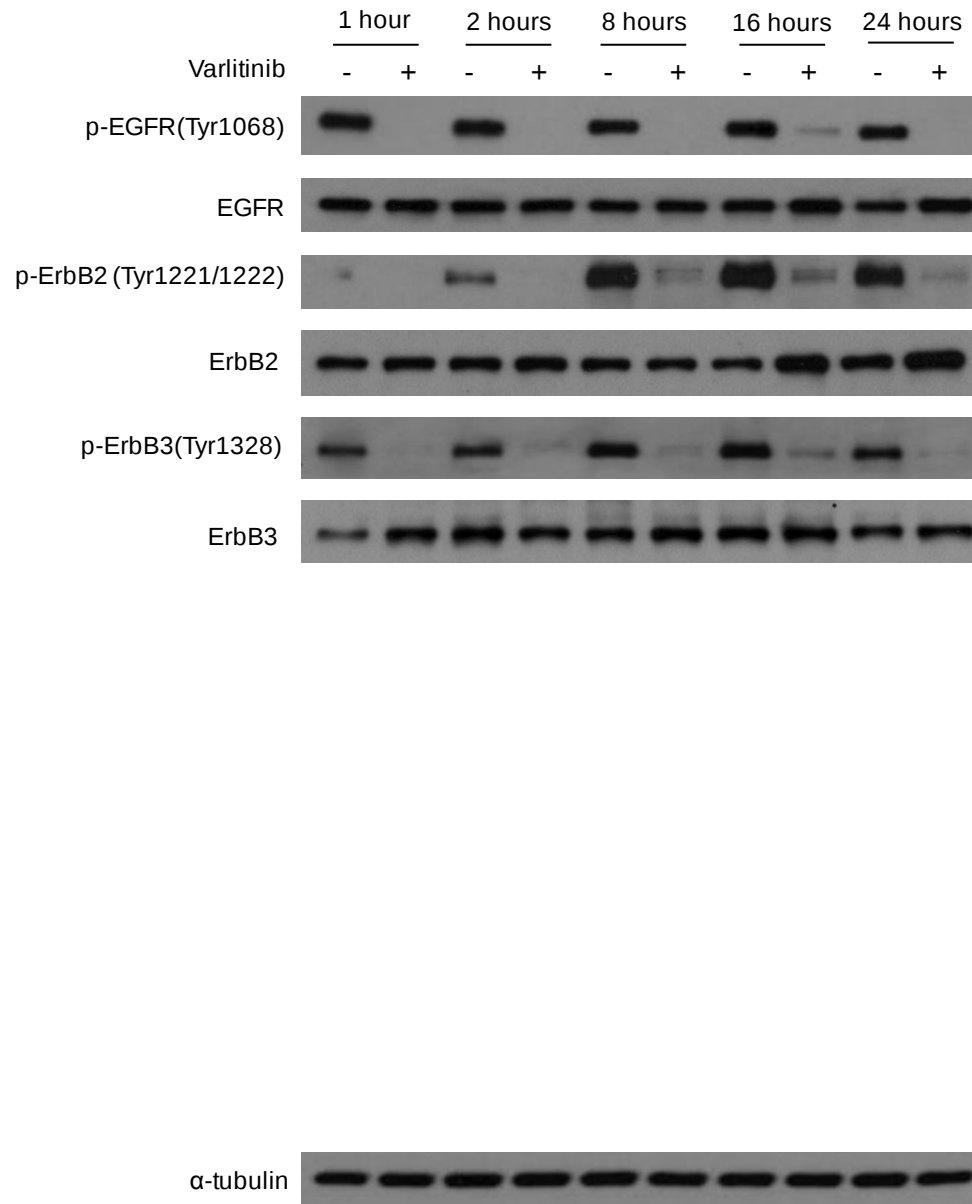
Colony Formation Assay



Cytotoxicity Assay

Cell lines	IC50 at 96-hour
PLC/PRF/5	5.33uM
Hep3B	4.08uM
HepG2/C3A	5.35uM
Huh7	4.07uM
SNU449	>10uM
SNU475	>10uM

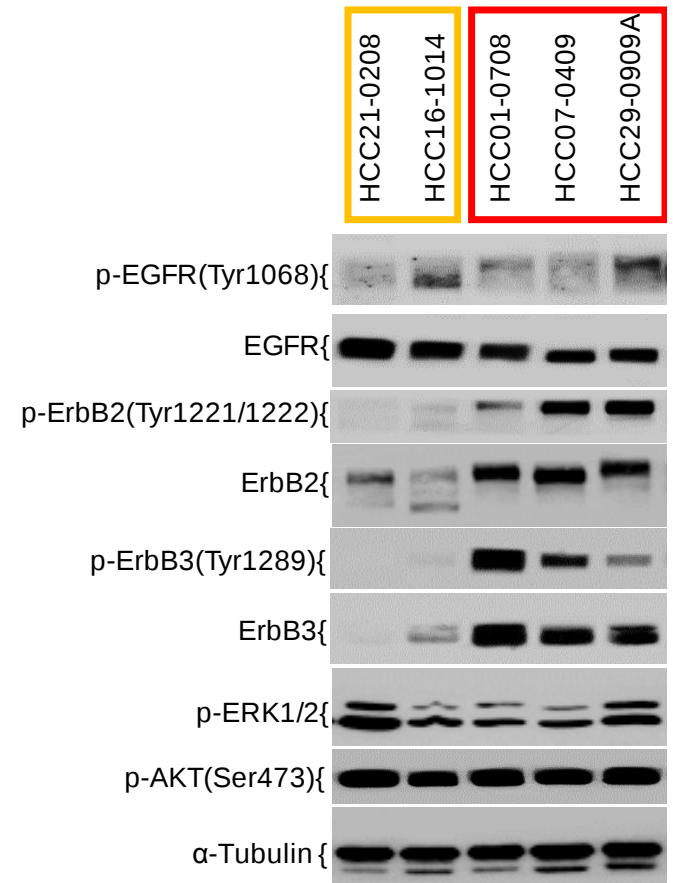
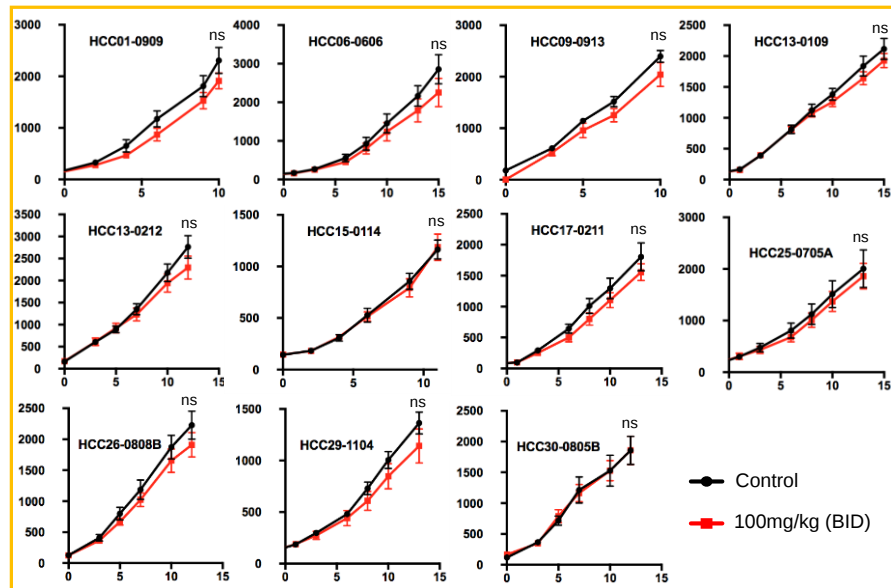
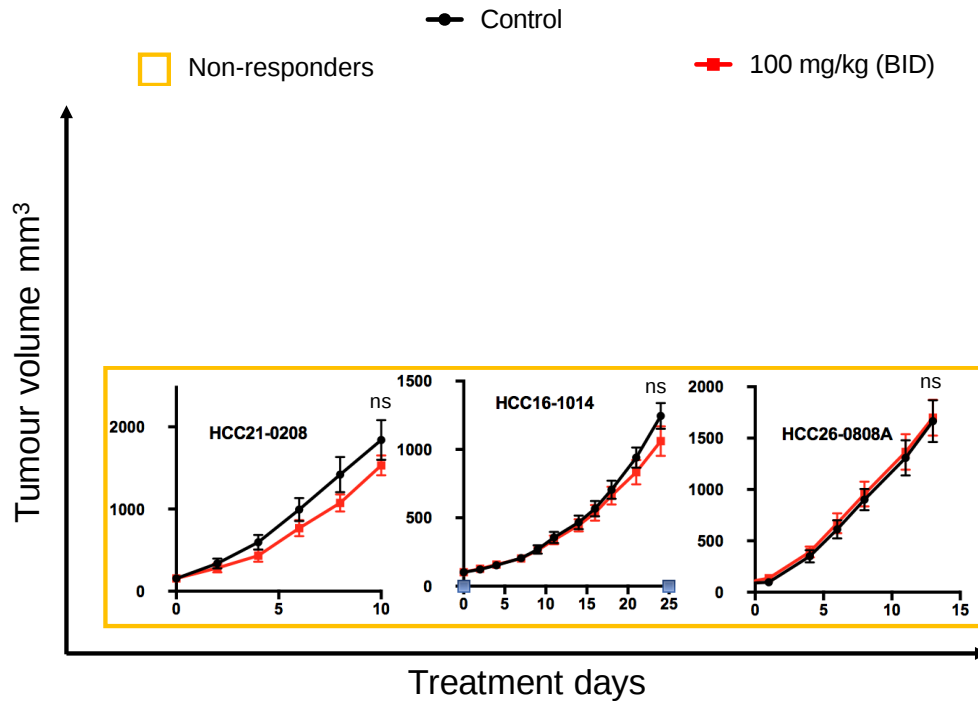
Western blot

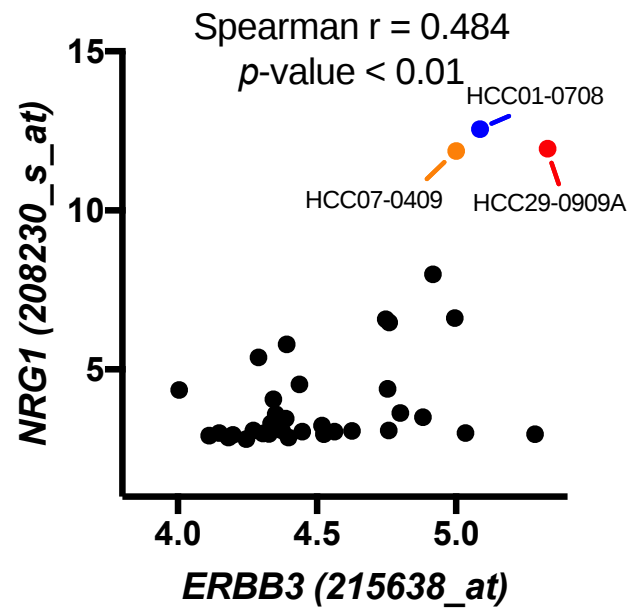
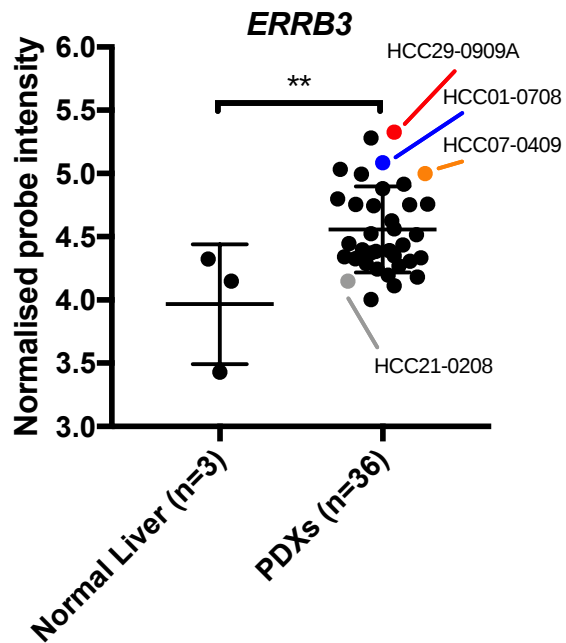


PLC/PRF/5

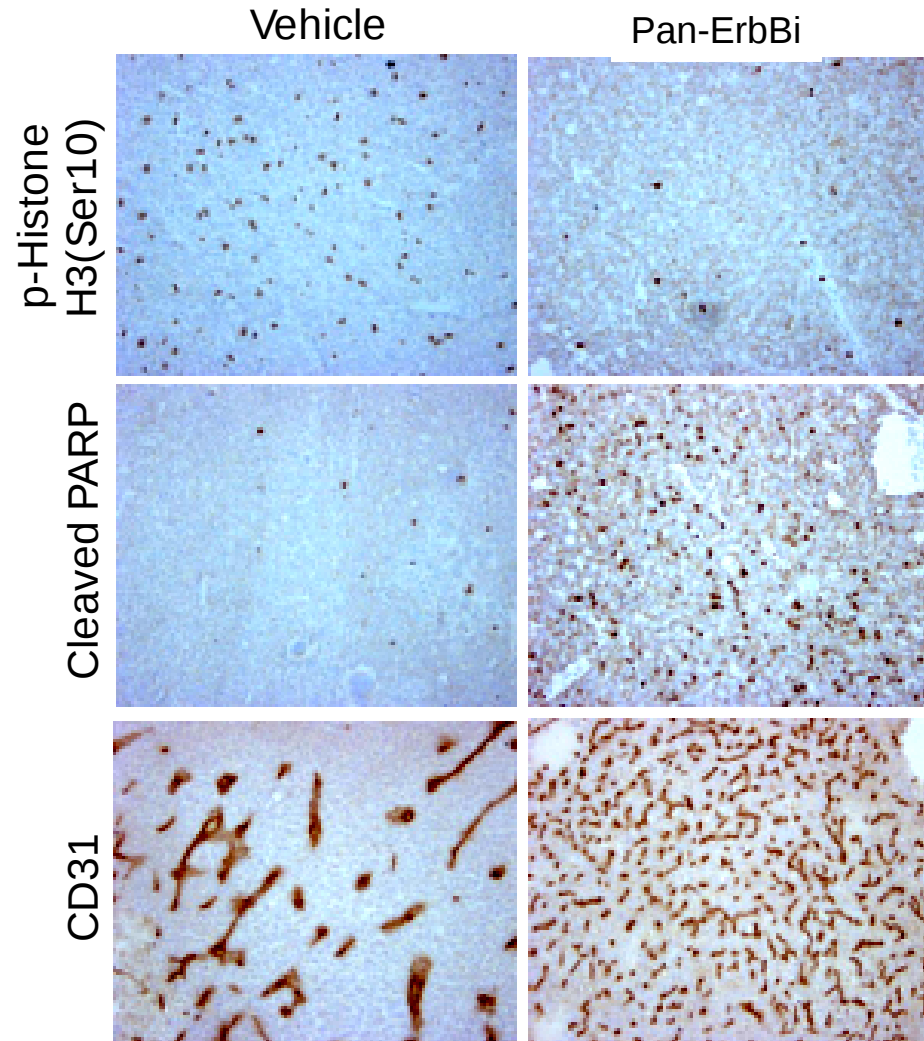
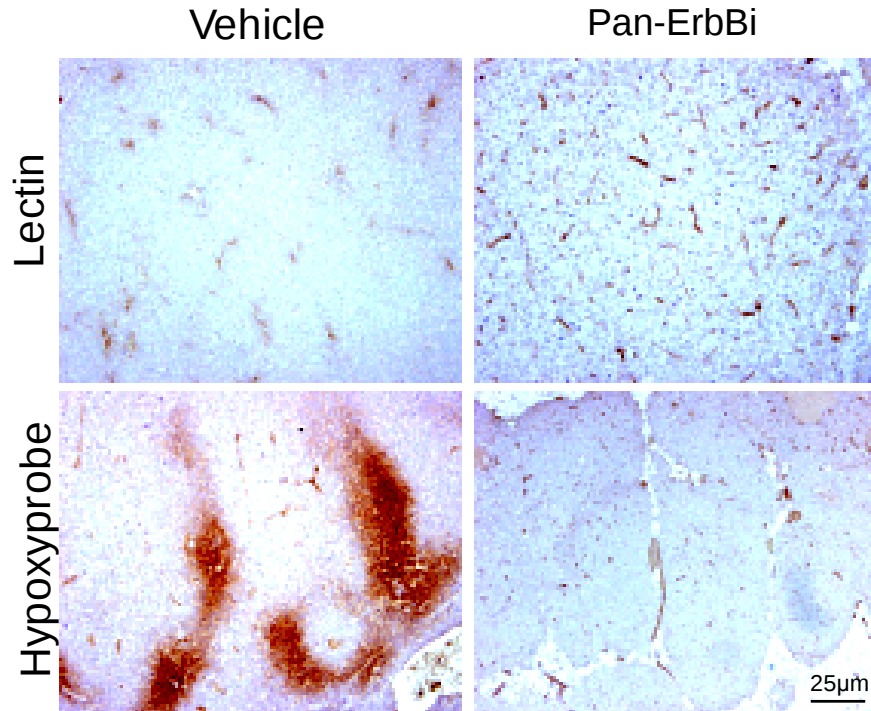
ErbB family expression in HCC PDXs

Pan-ErbB inhibitor selectively suppresses a subset of HCC PDXs

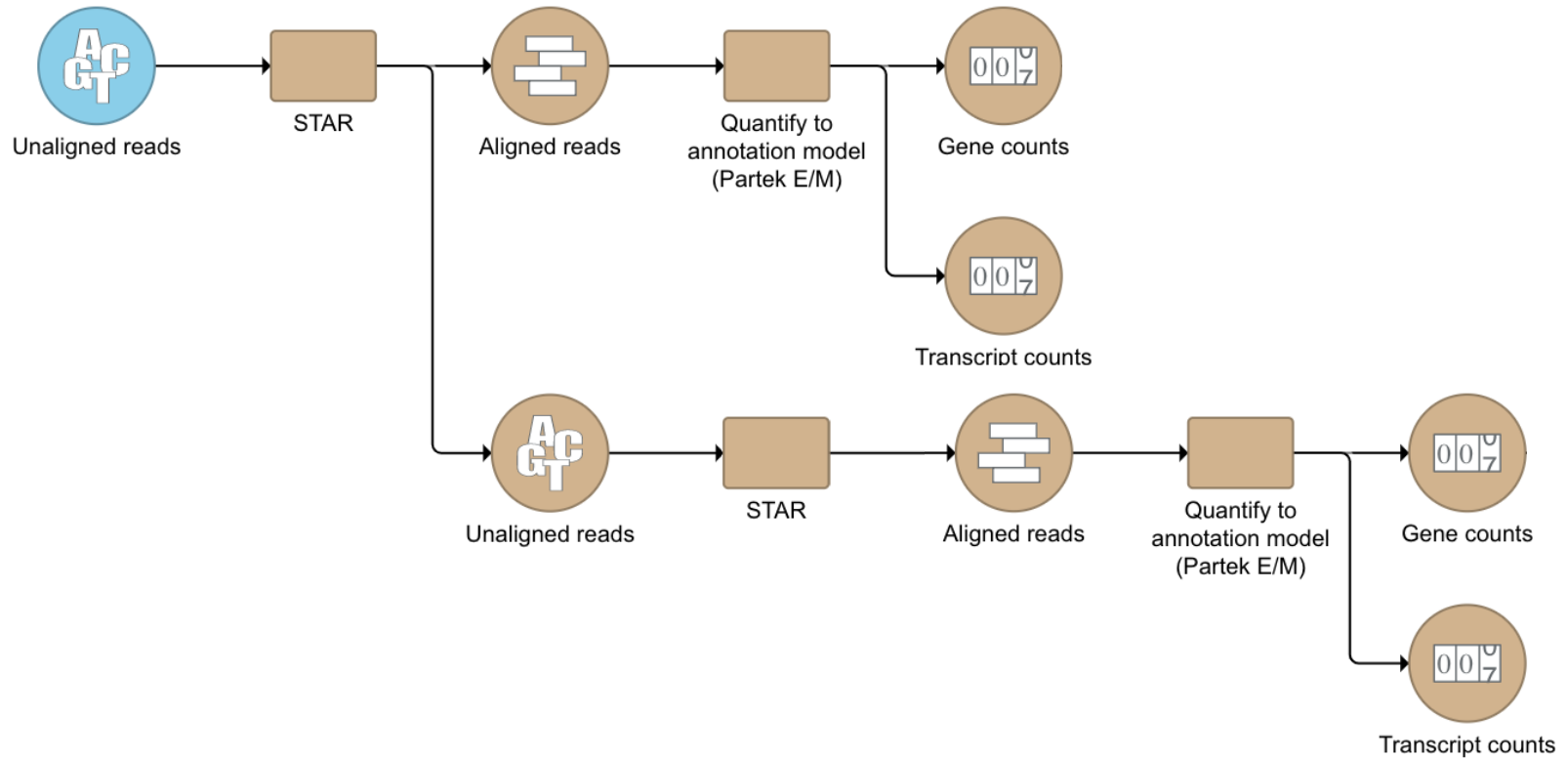




Effects of Pan-ErbB Targeting in PDXs



Mechanisms of Pan-ErbB Targeting by RNA-Seq Analysis

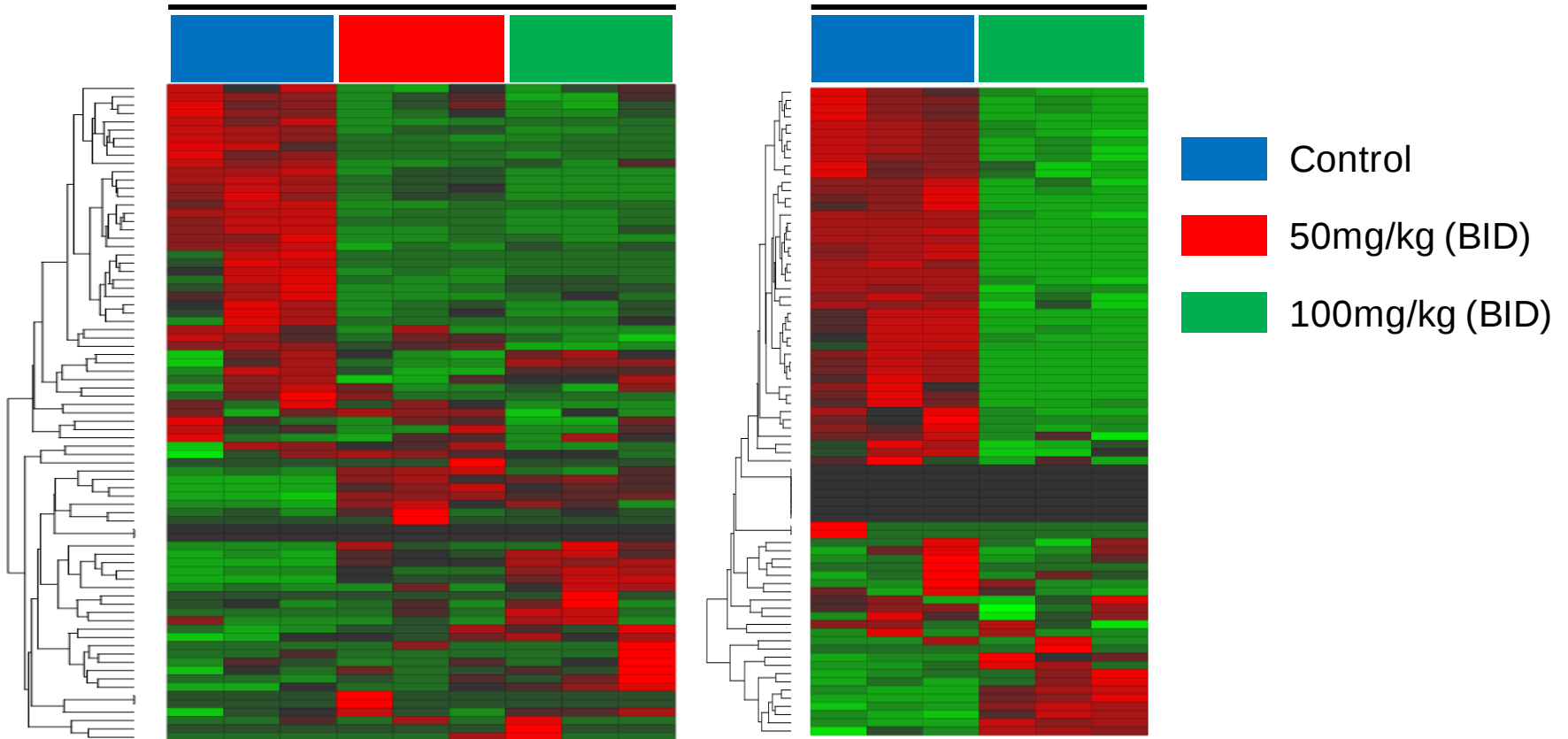


Mechanisms of Pan-ErbB targeting by RNA-Seq analysis

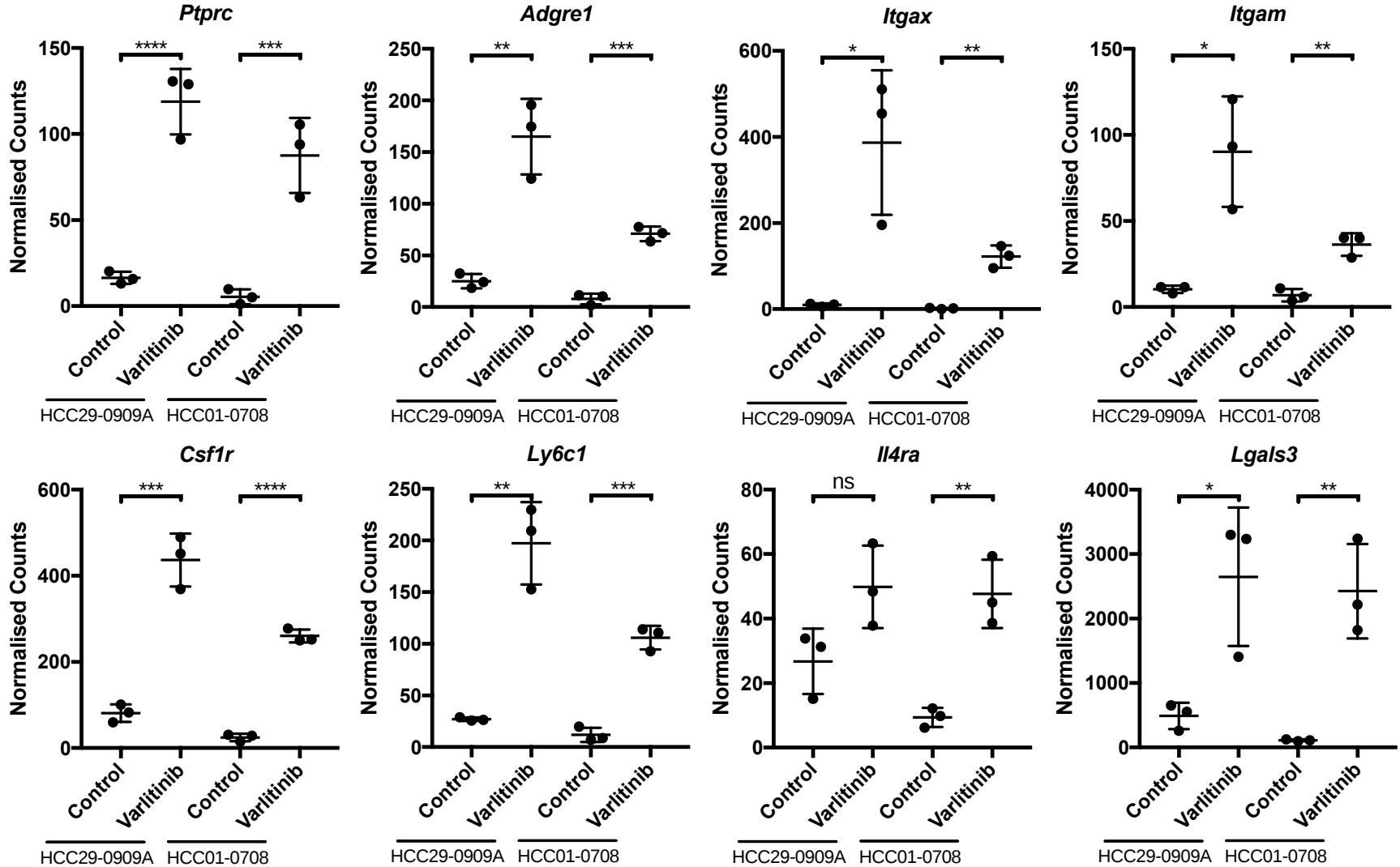
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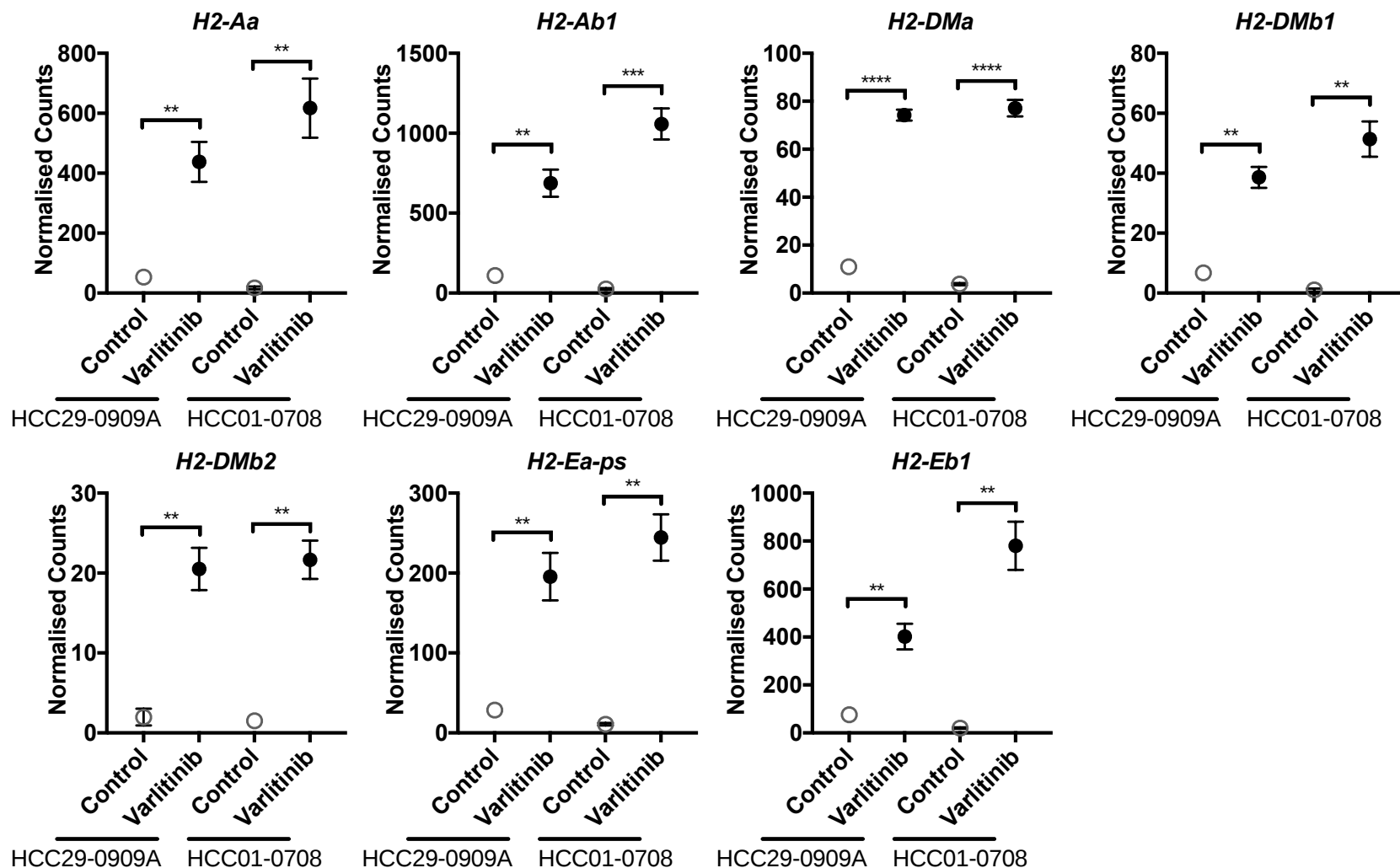
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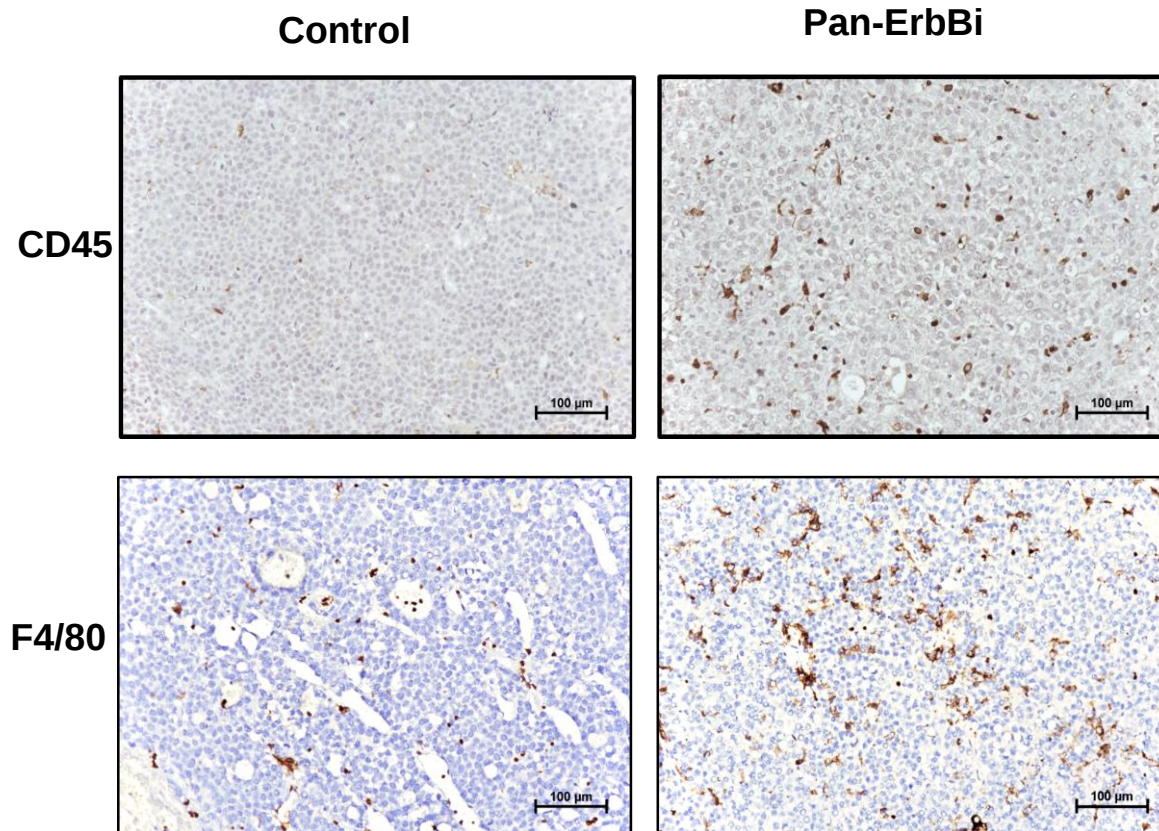
Pan-ErbB targeting facilitated immune infiltration



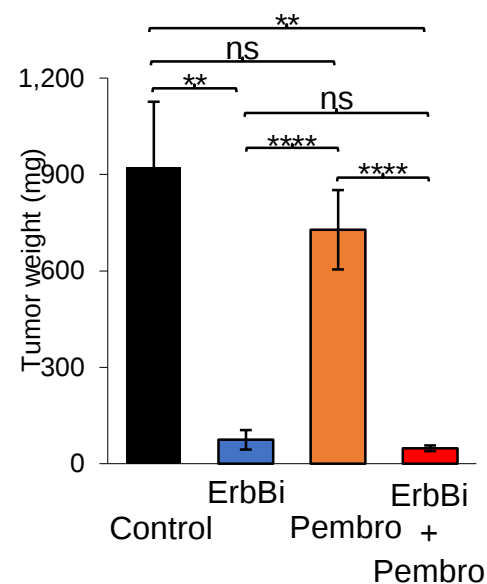
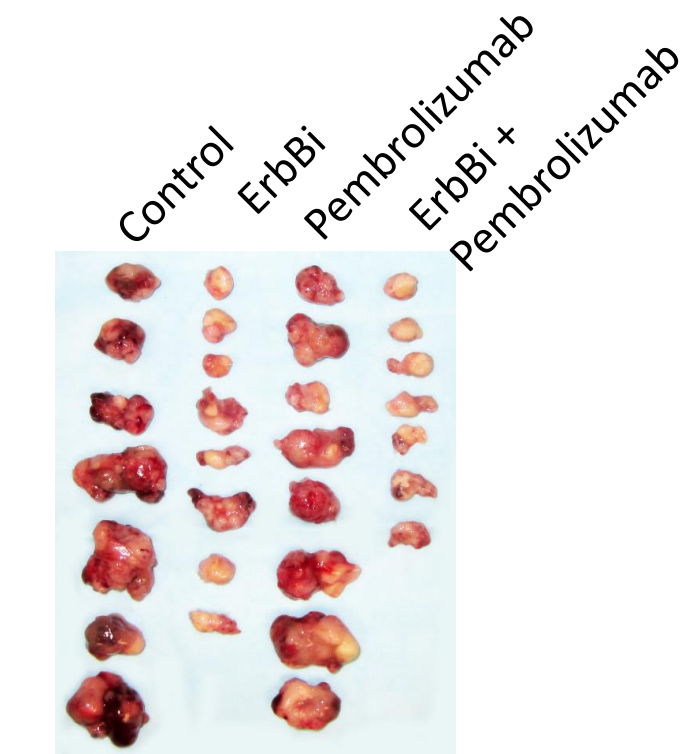
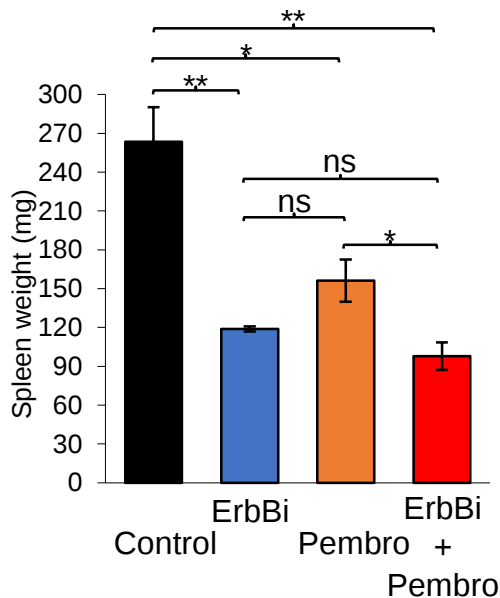
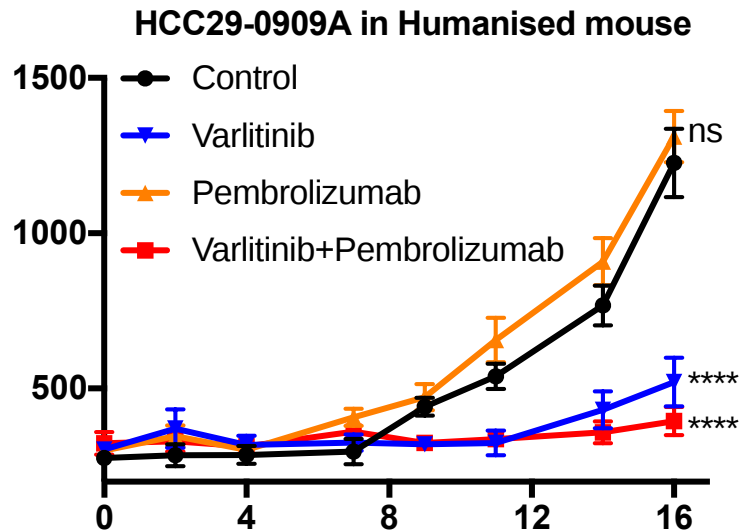
Higher HLA expression is found in PDXs following pan-ErbB targeting



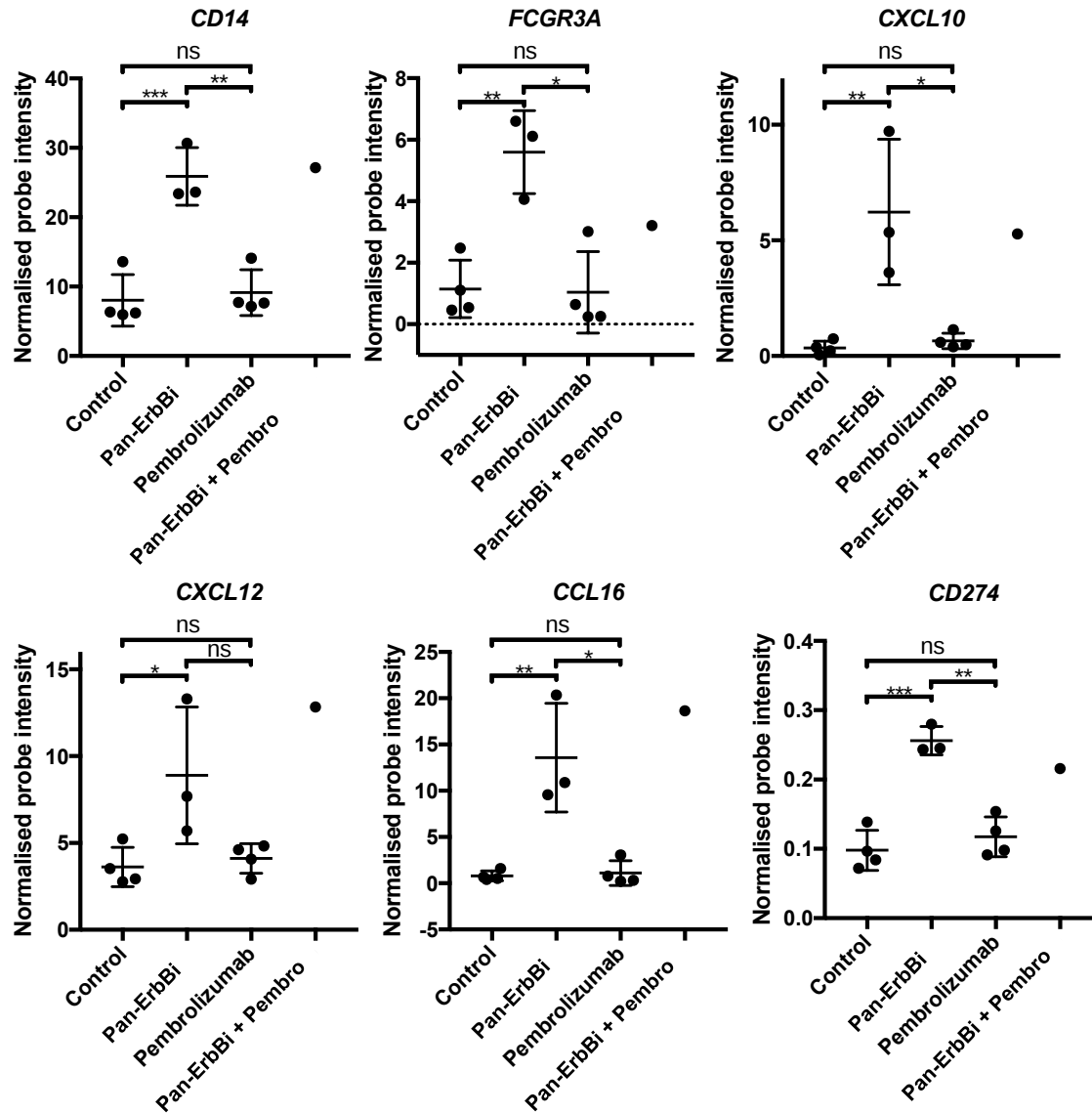
Pan-ErbB targeting facilitated immune infiltration



Pan-ErbBi + Anti-PD1 antibody in humanised liver cancer model

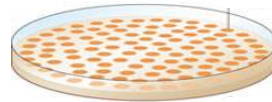


Pan-ErbBi + Anti-PD1 antibody in humanised liver cancer model

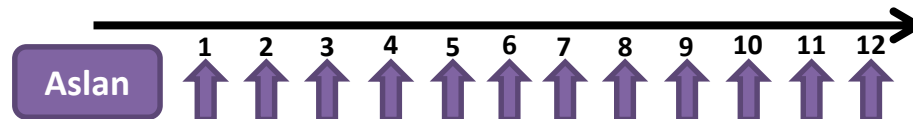


Pan-ErbBi + Anti-PD1 antibody in immunocompetent liver cancer model

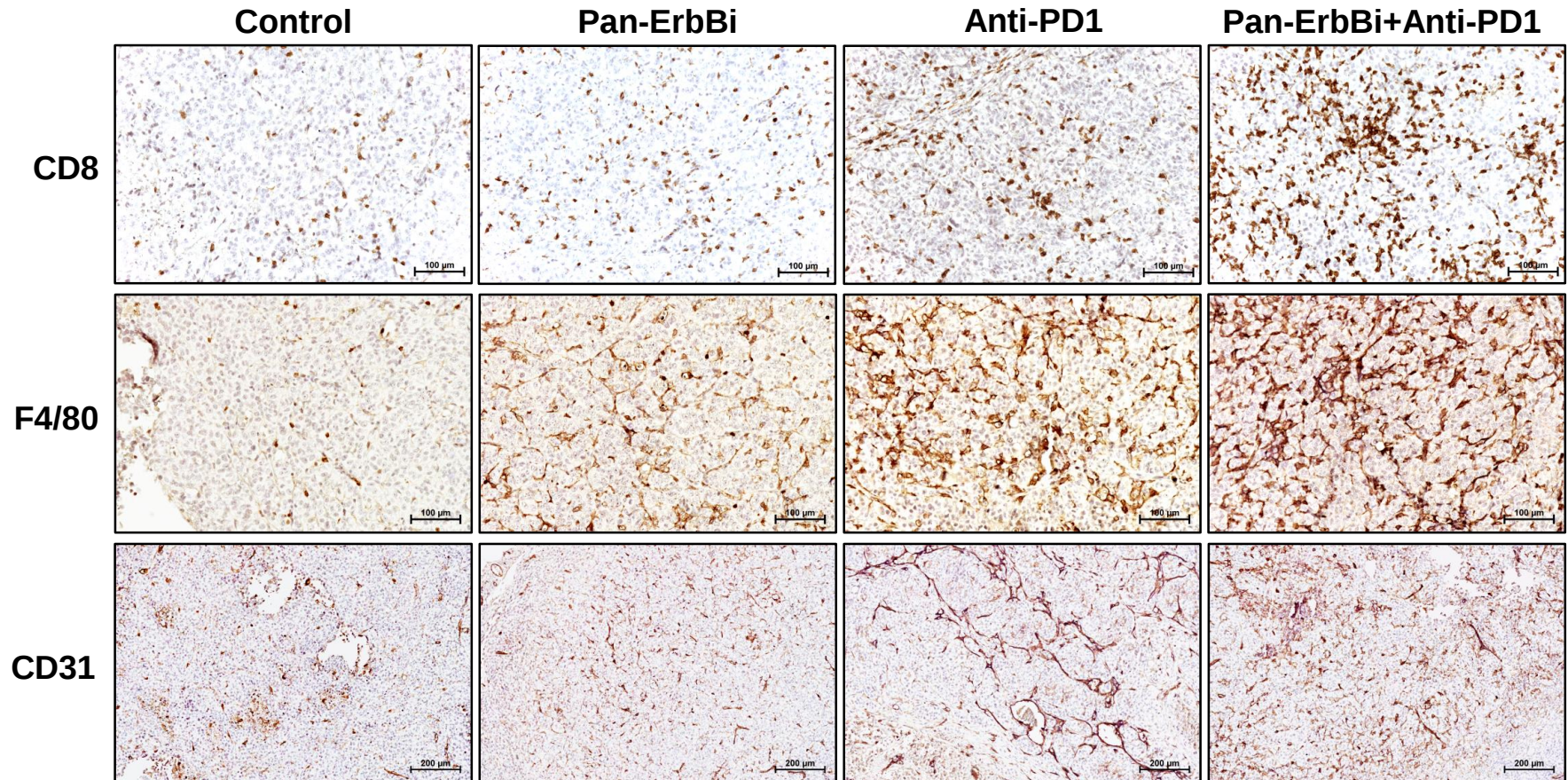
Hepa1-6 cell line



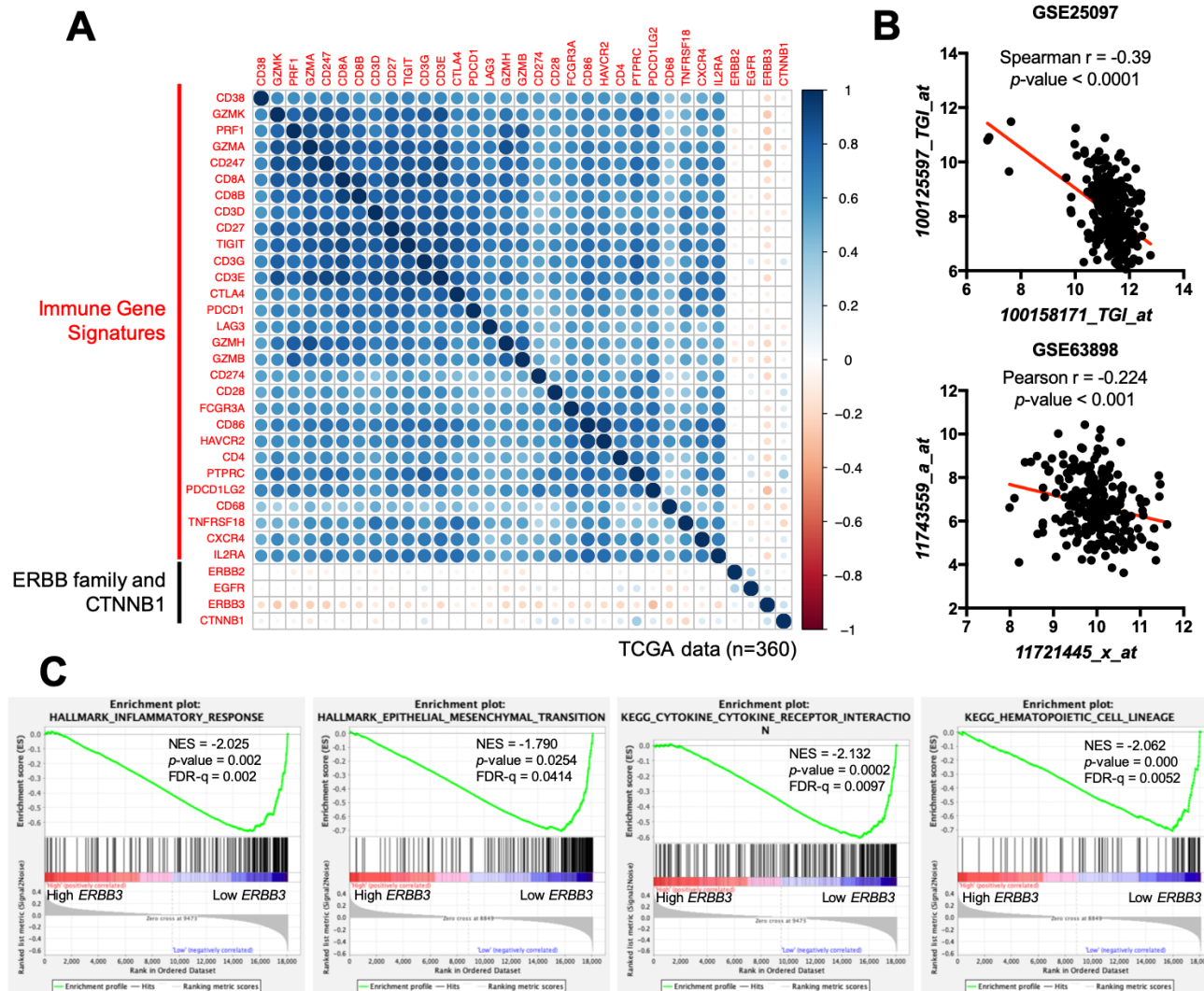
Immunocompetent mouse



Pan-ErbBi + Anti-PD1 antibody in immunocompetent liver cancer model



ERBB3 is negatively correlated with immune infiltration



Proposed Pan-ErbB Targeting in HCC

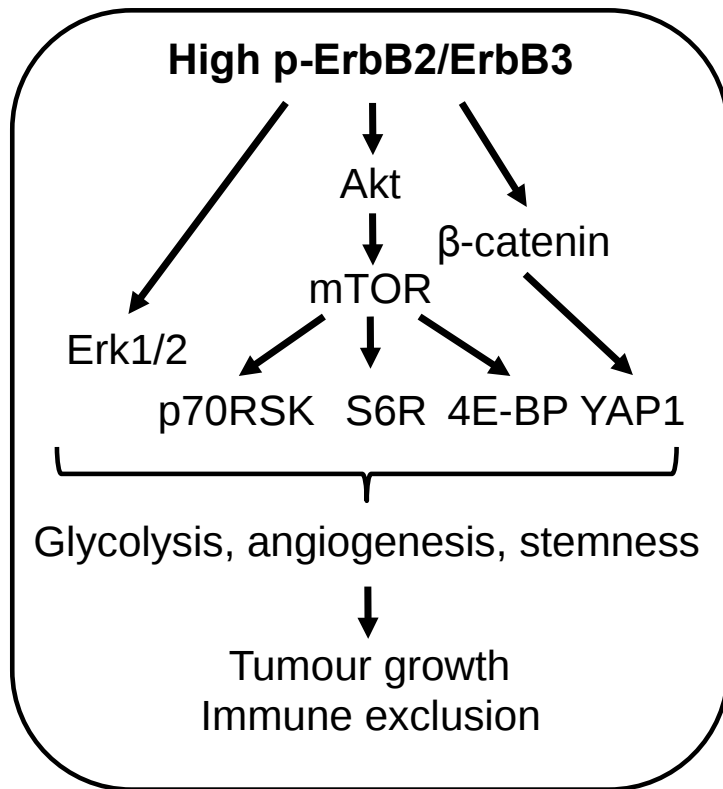
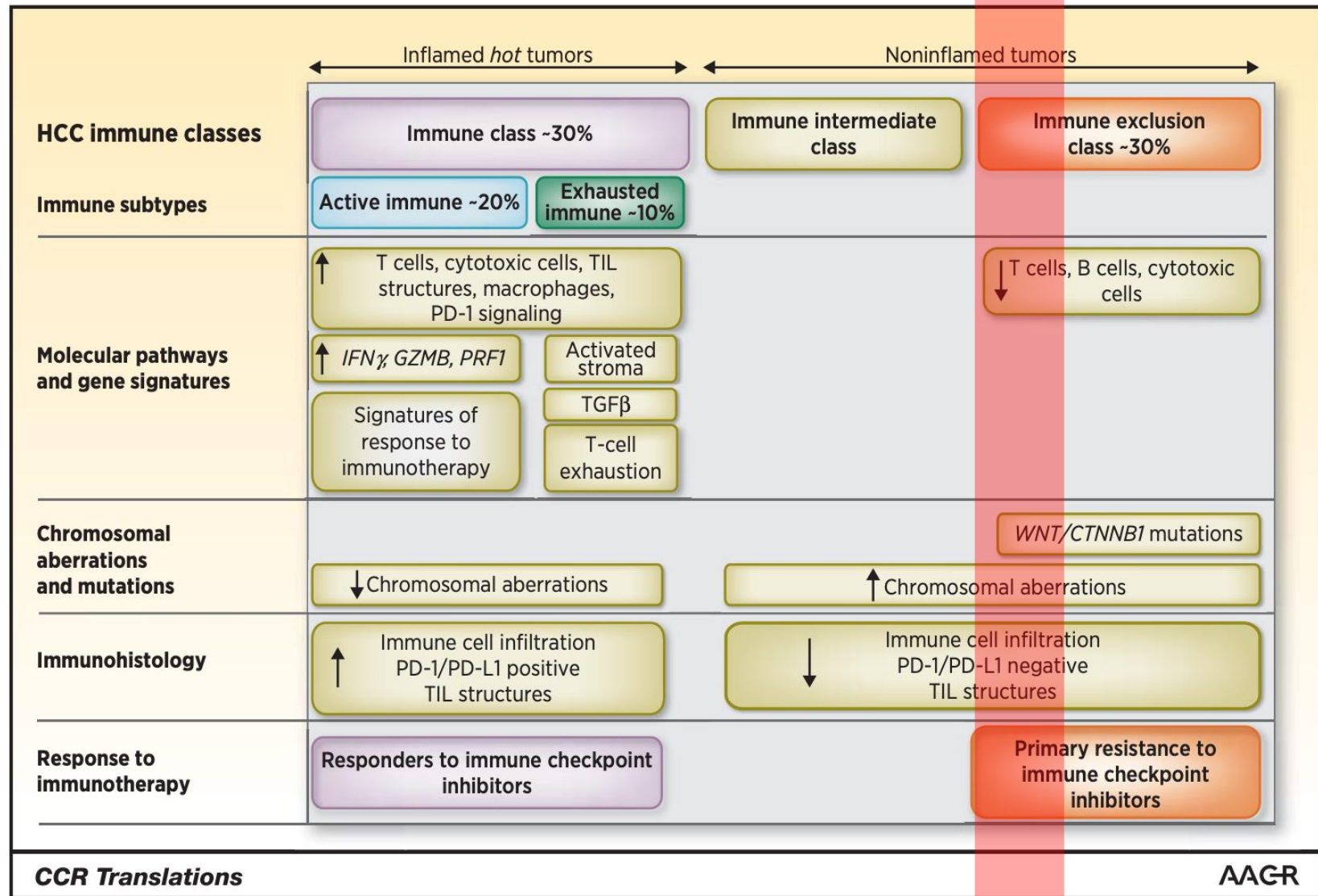


Figure 1:



Acknowledgements

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