# GB001 Potently Inhibits PGD<sub>2</sub> Metabolite-Induced DP<sub>2</sub>-Mediated Cell Signaling and Eosinophil Activation

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#### **BACKGROUND**

- GB001 is an oral antagonist of the prostaglandin D<sub>2</sub> receptor 2 (DP<sub>2</sub>) in development for the treatment of moderatesevere asthma (NCT03683576) and chronic rhinosinusitis (NCT03956862)
- DP<sub>2</sub> antagonists block receptor activation and intracellular signaling induced by prostaglandin D<sub>2</sub> (PGD<sub>2</sub>), which may inhibit recruitment of airway eosinophils and reduce airway inflammation<sup>1</sup>
- PGD<sub>2</sub> has multiple metabolites which can also activate and stimulate pathways downstream of DP<sub>2</sub>

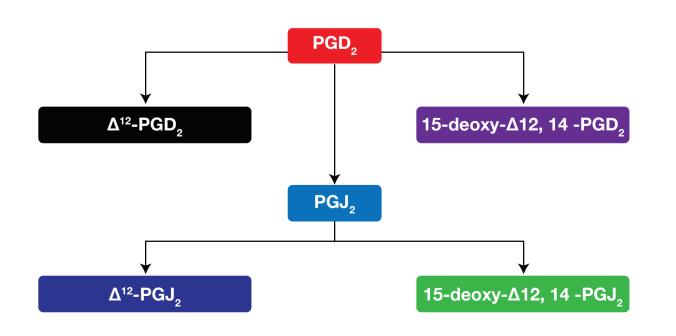
#### **OBJECTIVE**

 Assess GB001 potency against PGD<sub>2</sub> and PGD<sub>2</sub> metabolite induced cell signaling and eosinophil activation

#### **METHODS**

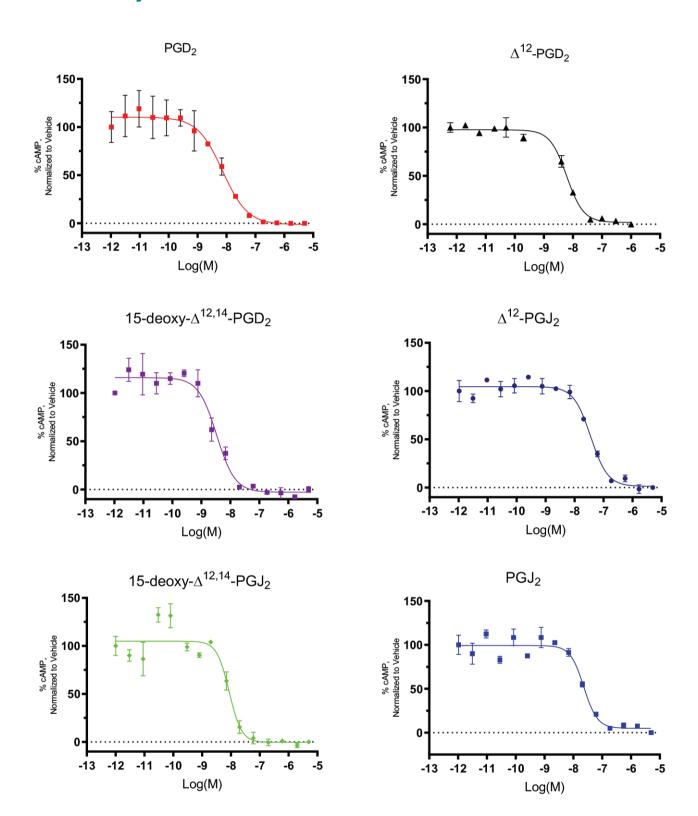
- G-protein activation assays (cAMP) were performed in CHO cells overexpressing human DP<sub>2</sub> (CHO-K1, CRTH2 Gi cell line from Discover X)
- DP<sub>2</sub> internalization on eosinophils in human whole blood was determined by antibody staining and flow cytometry
- In both assays, cell lines and human whole blood were pretreated with GB001 and then incubated with PGD<sub>2</sub> or one of the following metabolites at pre-determined EC<sub>80</sub> concentrations: Δ12-PGD<sub>2</sub>, 15-deoxy-Δ12, 14-PGD<sub>2</sub>, PGJ<sub>2</sub>, Δ12-PGJ<sub>2</sub> and 15-deoxy-Δ12, 14-PGJ<sub>2</sub>

Figure 1. PGD<sub>2</sub> and its major metabolites



#### RESULTS

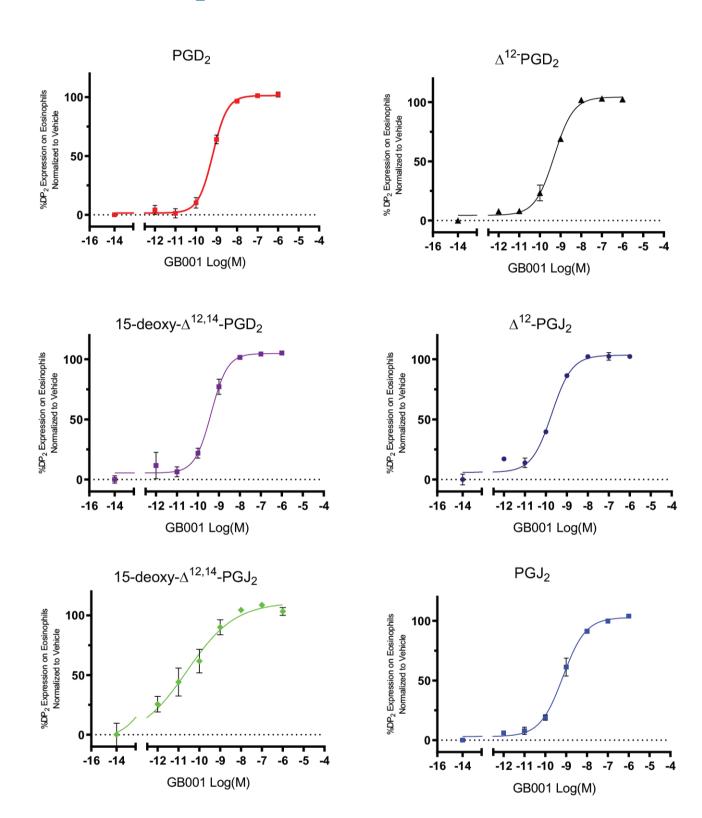
Figure 2. GB001 inhibits PGD<sub>2</sub> metabolite activity in a cAMP assay



Concentration-dependent inhibition by GB001 on Gi-mediated cAMP, induced by metabolites of prostaglandin  $D_2$  (PGD<sub>2</sub>) in CHO-K1 DP<sub>2</sub> cells. Shown here is a representative data set from n = 2 experiments. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD.

- GB001 inhibits the activity of  $PGD_2$  in the cAMP assay with an average  $IC_{50}$  of 4.3 nM
- GB001 inhibits the activity of all  $PGD_2$  metabolites with  $IC_{50}$  values between 2.5 and 5.0 nM

Figure 3. GB001 inhibits PGD<sub>2</sub> metabolite activity in a human whole blood DP<sub>2</sub> internalization assay



Concentration-dependent inhibition of  $DP_2$  receptor internalization by GB001 that is otherwise induced by metabolites of prostaglandin  $D_2$  (PGD<sub>2</sub>). Shown here is a representative data set from n = 5 experiments. Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD.

- GB001 inhibits PGD<sub>2</sub>-induced receptor internalization with an IC<sub>50</sub> of 1.63 nM
- GB001 inhibits the activity of all PGD<sub>2</sub> metabolites with IC<sub>50</sub> values ranging from 0.3 to 0.67 nM

Table 1.  $IC_{50}$  for GB001 in cAMP and  $DP_2$  internalization assays for all metabolites

|                                      | сАМР   |   |   | Internalization  |                                |   |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--------------------------------|---|--|
| Agonist/Agonist<br>Metabolite        | Concentration<br>of Agonist<br>Tested<br>EC <sub>80</sub> (µM) | GB001<br>IC <sub>50</sub> (nM)<br>Range | n | Concentration<br>of Agonist<br>Tested<br>EC <sub>80</sub> (µM) | GB001<br>IC <sub>50</sub> (nM) | n |  |
| PGD <sub>2</sub>                     | 0.1  | 1.2 - 7.4                               | 2 | 1  | 1.63 ± 1.1                     | 5 |  |
| $\Delta$ 12-PGD <sub>2</sub>         | 0.1  | 0.8 - 3.8                               | 2 | 0.5  | .67 ± .32                      | 5 |  |
| 15-deoxy-∆12,<br>14-PGD <sub>2</sub> | 0.1  | 2.6 – 3.4                               | 2 | 1  | .6 ± .3                        | 5 |  |
| $\Delta$ 12-PGJ $_2$                 | 1.0  | 11.2 – 36.1                             | 2 | 2.5  | .3 ± .08                       | 5 |  |
| 15-deoxy-∆12,<br>14-PGJ <sub>2</sub> | 0.3  | 1.3 – 8.7                               | 2 | 1.5  | .14 ± .1                       | 5 |  |
| PGJ <sub>2</sub>                     | 0.3  | 2.0 - 23.0                              | 2 | 6  | .6 ± .3                        | 5 |  |
|                                      |  |   |   |  |                                |   |  |

Data for cAMP is presented as a range for n = 2; data for internalization (n = 5) is presented as mean  $\pm$  SD

### CONCLUSION

- GB001 is a potent antagonist of PGD<sub>2</sub> and PGD<sub>2</sub>
  metabolites and demonstrates similar potencies against all
  activators of the DP<sub>2</sub> receptor
- Potency data was generated in two independent assays, a cAMP signaling assay in human overexpressing DP<sub>2</sub> CHO cells and in human eosinophils in a whole blood assay
- GB001 inhibition of PGD<sub>2</sub> metabolite-induced migration and signaling may be beneficial in controlling PGD<sub>2</sub>-mediated inflammation in allergic disease and asthma

## **REFERENCES**

1. Asano K, Sagara H, Ichinose M, et al. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2019 Nov 26. pii: S2213-2198(19)30955-9. doi: 10.1016/j.jaip.2019.11.016.

# DISCLOSURES

SM, TI, KTM, SS, HO, LC, and LSC are employed by Gossamer Bio, Inc.

