

Development and first-inhuman characterization of a potent oral CCR4 antagonist for the treatment of atopic dermatitis

Laurence Cheng, MD, PhD Plenary II SID 2020 – May 15, 2020

Disclosures

 Laurence Cheng is a Current Employee and Shareholder of RAPT Therapeutics, Inc.

RPT193 Acts on a Well Validated Pathway in Atopic Dermatitis and Asthma



CCR4 is Highly Expressed on Th2 cells and Elevated Levels of CCR4 Ligands Correlate with Disease Activity and Severity



Serum CCL17 levels correlate more strongly with atopic dermatitis clinical activity and severity compared to other biomarkers

Imai et al. (1999) Int. Immunol., Kataoka et. al. (2014) Journal of Dermatology

CCR4

CCR4 is predominantly expressed on Th2 over Th1 Cells

RPT193 Has Greater Potency Against Th2 Chemotaxis Than Previous CCR4 Antagonists

CCL22-Induced Human Th2 Chemotaxis



Oral Doses of RPT193 Reduces Skin Inflammation in an Acute OVA-Induced Atopic Dermatitis Model



100 mg/kg QD oral dosing covers the mouse Th2 IC₉₀ for chemotaxis at trough

⁶ SID Plenary II—May 15, 2020

Oral Doses of RPT193 Demonstrates Similar Efficacy to Biologics in a Therapeutic Atopic Dermatitis Model



RPT193 Significantly Reduces Th2 Cell Migration Into Inflamed Skin a Mouse AD Model



RPT193: Seamless Phase 1 Starts in Healthy Volunteers and Includes an AD Patient Cohort to Establish Proof of Concept

Phase 1a Single Ascending Dose (SAD) Cohorts



- Healthy Volunteer SAD and MAD Cohort Design
 - Double-blind, randomized study with 8 subjects per cohort (6 receiving oral RPT193 and 2 receiving placebo)
 - Effect of high-fat meal on pharmacokinetics tested after single 200 mg dose
 - Endpoints: PK, PD, Safety

Phase 1a Healthy Volunteer Data Support Once-Daily Dose

Dose-proportional Oral PK With Mean Terminal Half-life Of ~25 Hours Across All Dose Levels



Minimal Effect of Food Observed on Pharmacokinetics of a Single 200 mg Oral Dose of RPT193



RPT193 Exhibits Concentration-Dependent Target Occupancy Predicted to Inhibit CCR4-mediated Th2 Migration



Targeting 90% inhibition of Th2 chemotaxis

Targeted CCR4 Inhibition is Achieved with Repeated 50 mg Daily Dosing



Inhibition at day 8 across the dose levels

6 dosed / 2 placebo subjects per cohort Analysis for some subjects did not pass QC, resulting in fewer than 8 points per cohort

Blinded Safety Data Indicate RPT193 has been Well Tolerated

SAD/MAD Safety Summary

- For the SAD and MAD, 64 subjects in total have been dosed with RPT193 or Placebo
- No Serious Adverse Events (SAEs)
- All (n=87) but one TEAE were mild in nature (single count of moderate headache in the MAD)
- No apparent increase in intensity or number in a dose-related fashion
- No ECG or lab related findings of note, including hematologic indices

RPT193: Seamless Clinical Trial Design to PoC and Beyond



RPT193 has Demonstrated Promising Preclinical Efficacy and Early Clinical Data in Healthy Volunteers

- Therapeutic effects comparable to anti-IL4R alpha and anti-IL13 in mouse models of allergic skin inflammation
 - RPT193 blocks Th2 migration via targeting of CCR4
- Clean safety profile and well tolerated after single dose and multiple doses for 7 days of 50-400 mg in healthy volunteers
 - In addition, RPT193 GLP toxicology studies show a safety profile favorable for chronic, allergic disease indications
- Pharmacokinetics data support once daily oral dosing
 - Dose proportional exposure with low intra-subject variability
 - Minimal food effect
- Achieved target CCR4 inhibition in 100% of subjects at multiple doses of 50 mg and above
- A Phase 1b randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled cohort enrolling moderate to severe AD patients is ongoing

Acknowledgements

- Aparna Jorapur
- Scott Jacobson
- Oezcan Talay
- Svetlana Miakicheva
- Damian Trujillo
- Nadine Lee
- David Wustrow
- Paul Kassner
- William Ho
- Dirk Brockstedt
- Martin Brovarney

- Emma Guttman-Yassky
- Jasmina Jankicevic
- Innovaderm Research Inc.
- PRA Health Sciences (Netherlands)
- Trial Participants
- NCT04271514