

Increased Laminin Binding Through α7β1 Integrin Activation Protects Dystrophic Muscle

2022 NEW DIRECTIONS IN BIOLOGY AND DISEASE OF SKELETAL MUSCLE CONFERENCE

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About Pliant Therapeutics

The Company



- Founded in 2015
- Based in South San Francisco
- 110 employees
- June 2020 IPO (Nasdaq: PLRX)

Programs Targeting High Unmet Medical Need



- PLN-74809 in Phase 2a development in IPF and PSC
 - Topline data in IPF expected mid-2022
- IND submission in DMD expected by YE 2022

Industry-Leading Fibrosis Platform



- Built on integrin-mediated inhibition of TGF-β pathway
- Proprietary drug discovery platform based on novel in-house compound library of integrin binders

Strategic Partnership with Novartis



- Partnered NASH program currently in Phase 2
- Broad multi-target research collaboration
 - Next generation anti-fibrotic molecules targeting novel integrins



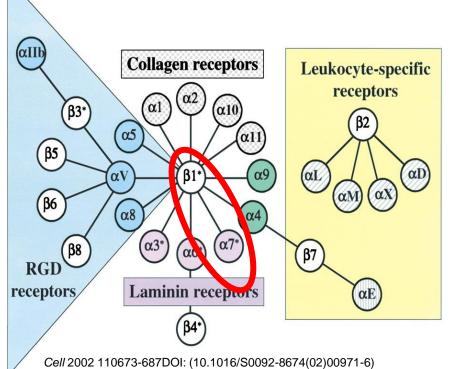
Pliant Development Pipeline





The Integrin Family: Who, What, Where, When and How

Who



24 <u>heterodimeric</u> cell adhesion receptors

Remember: β1 is not an integrin, it's a gene product looking for a friend

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What

- Regulate the cell-matrix interaction
- Promote cell adhesion and migration
- Activate intracellular signals
- Activate extracellular signals (eg: TGF-β)

Where

- Everywhere
 - Cell type
 - Organ
 - Disease

When

- Always
 - Embryogenesis to Cancer

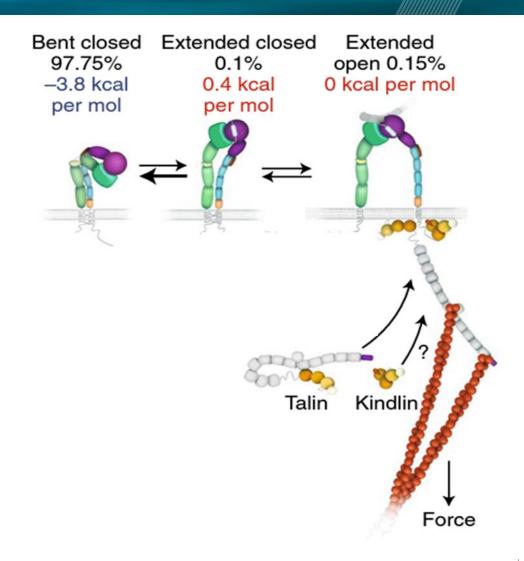
How

- Kinase signaling
- Interaction with other integrin pairs
- Interaction with other cell surface receptors (VEGFR, FGF)
- Mechanotransduction

Caution: generalizations about integrins are usually wrong

The Integrin Family: Who, What, Where, When and How

- Most integrins have 3 conformational states
 - Predominant state is the bent closed conformation
 - Extended open conformation can increase ligand binding up to 5000x
- Inside-out signals through Talin and Kindlin induce conformation changes
- Ligand binding induces outside-in signaling though the β chain
- Ligand specificity is determined by the $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$ chain

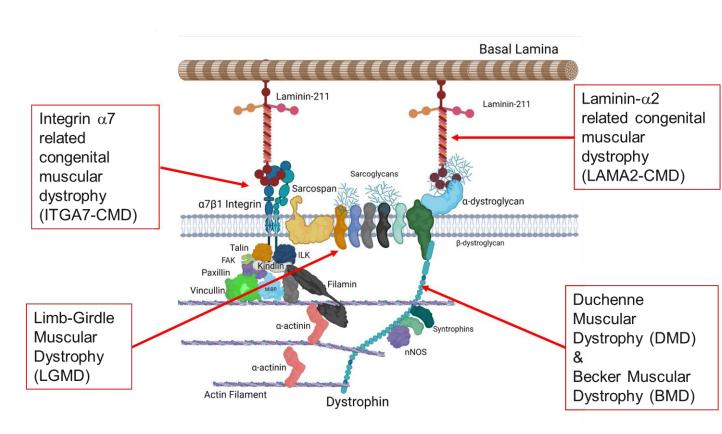


Nature Cell Biology 21, 25–31 (2019)



α7β1: A Drug Target in Muscular Dystrophies

- Predominantly expressed in skeletal, heart and smooth muscle
- α7β1 strong genetic modifier in MDX mice
 - Lack of α 7 β 1 worsens disease phenotype
 - Over expression increases survival and improves function.
 - Pharmacological agents that increase expression show similar effects.
- Human mutations in α 7 β 1 result in congenital MD
- ITGA7 frameshift (heterozygous, nonfunctional mutation is associated with lean muscle volume reduction (UK Biobank)



Dean J Burkin, PhD and Ryan Wuebbles, PhD Generated using BioRender



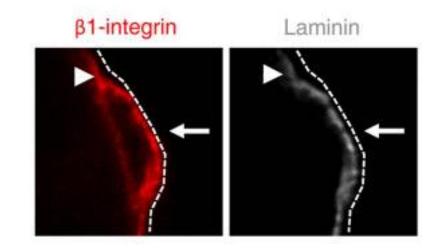
Antibody Activation of Muscle β1 Integrins

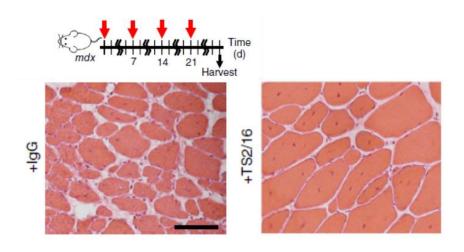
Targeting $\beta 1$ -integrin signaling enhances regeneration in aged and dystrophic muscle in mice

Michelle Rozo, Liangji Li & Chen-Ming Fan

Nature Medicine 22, 889–896 (2016) | Cite this article

- TS2/16 is an allosteric activating antibody of β1 integrins
 - Increases laminin binding of satellite cells
 - 4 main laminin binding integrins in muscle are α 7β1, α 6β1, α 6β4, α 3β1
- Intramuscular injections improve dystrophic muscle
 - Systemic activation of $\beta 1$ integrin is not safe due to wide distribution of $\beta 1$ integrin



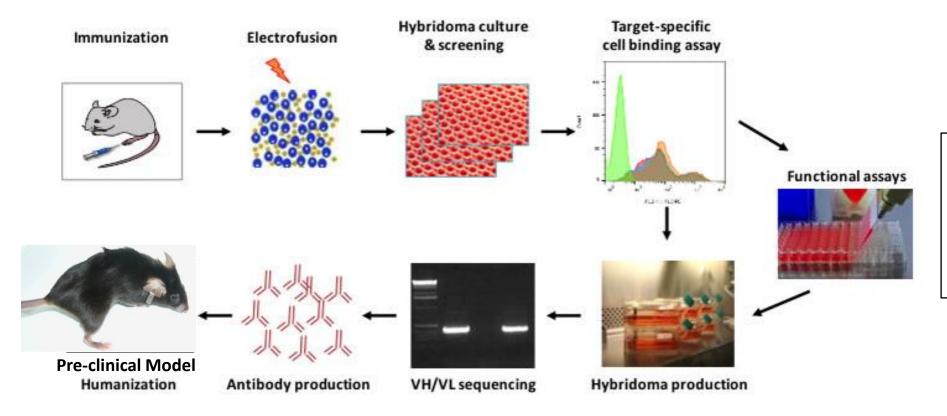




Discovery of an α7 Integrin Specific Agonist Antibody

Antigen: human integrin α7β1 ectodomain

110 clones were picked as integrin $\alpha 7\beta 1$ binders (from total of 9000 clones)



Four agonist Abs: Two bind to β 1; Two bind to α 7

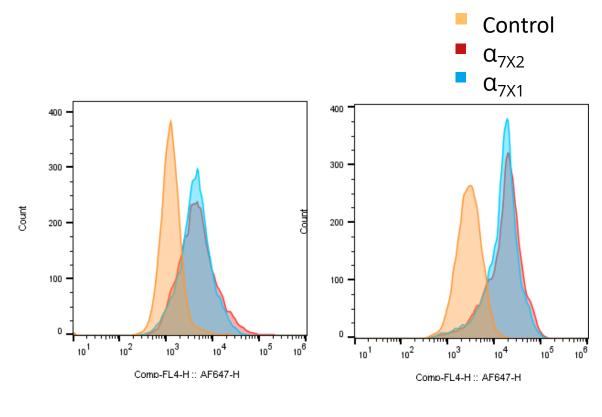
Multiple antagonist Abs



Discovery of an Integrin α7 Specific Agonist Antibody

- Epitope mapping identified Calf-2 as the agonist antibody binding site
- High homology across species
- Binding site is not altered in any known $\alpha 7\beta 1$ splice variants
 - WKLLv-ihD

- The α 7 integrin subunits are expressed in two cytoplasmic (α 7A and α 7B) and two extracellular splice variants (α 7X1 and α 7X2)
 - No difference in binding to splice variants

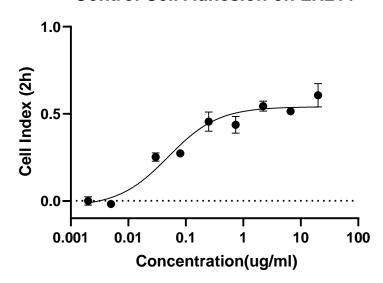




Discovery of an α7 Integrin Specific Agonist Antibody

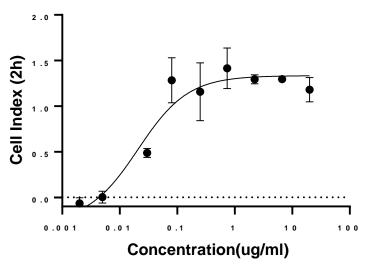
- Lead mAb increases healthy and DMD myoblast adhesion to laminin 211
- K562 cells expressing α7x2 adhere to laminin 211 which can be reversed by an α7 blocking antibody;
 - Both TS2/16 and α7 agonist can enhance the ligand binding

Control Cell Adhesion on LN211



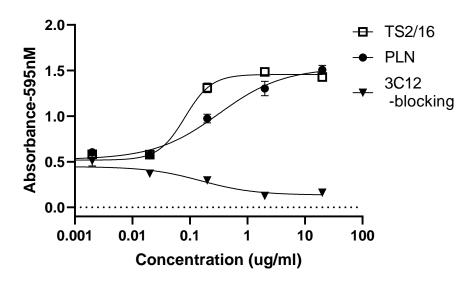
Health control myoblast is provided by Dr. Lee Sweeney;

AB1071DMD Cell Adhesion on LN211



DMD myoblast from Dr. Vincent Mouly (AB1071DMD; mutation deletion exon 45-52; 13Y males)

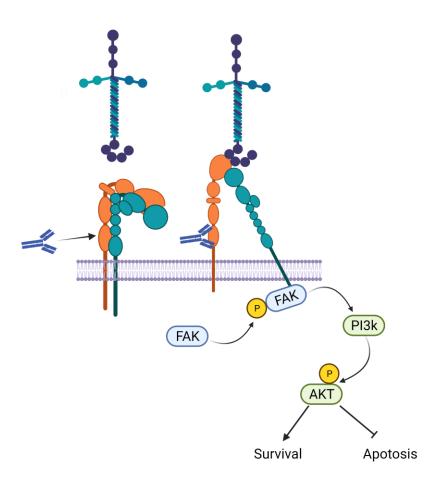
K562/Hu a7X2 Cell Adhesion on LN211

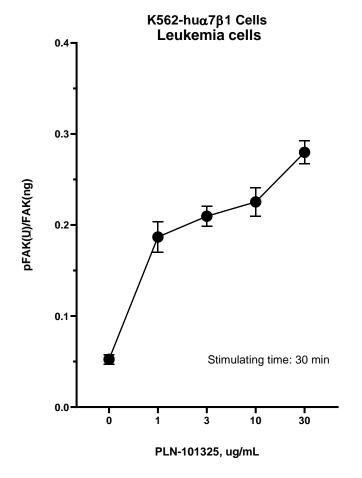


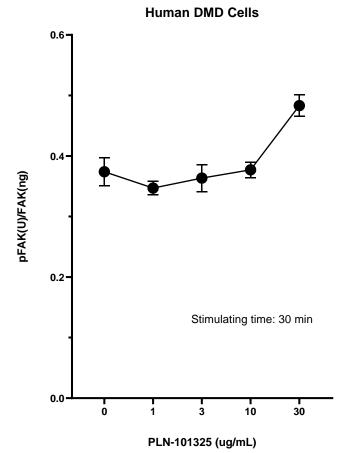


Discovery of an α7 Integrin Specific Agonist Antibody

Activation of α 7 β 1 increases intracellular integrin signaling through phospho-FAK



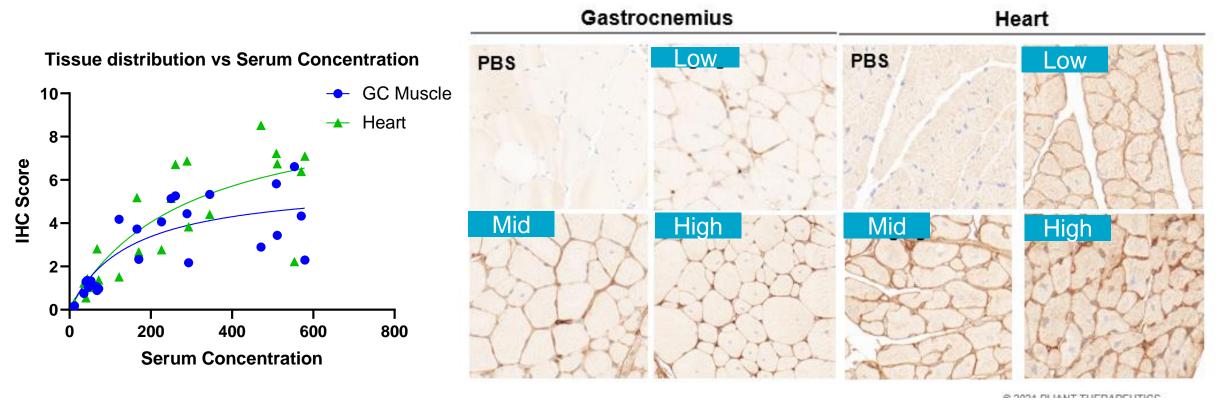






Target Occupancy in the D2-mdx Model In Both GC Muscle and Heart

- D2-Mdx mice were dosed 2x IP/wk for 4wk
- PLN-101325 tissue distribution was measured by anti-human IgG4 IHC.



The target engagement data shows sarcolemmal distribution and greater binding in heart at higher doses



PLN-101325: An α7 Integrin Specific Agonist Antibody

- Single digit nm EC50 and Kd more potent in human vs. mouse
- IgG4 fully humanized antibody
- ~200h half-life in Cynomolgus monkeys (consistent with other IgG4 drugs)
- No off target/non-specific binding
- No internalization
- Low immunogenicity risk
- Strong, dose responsive target engagement

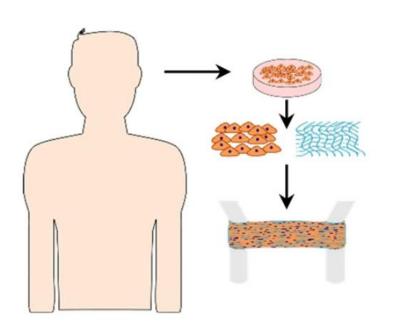


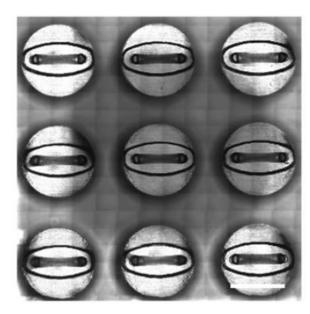
Evaluating the Effects of a Pliant Therapeutics Humanized $\alpha7\beta1$ Integrin Antibody on DMD Muscle Cell Structure & Function in 3D Culture

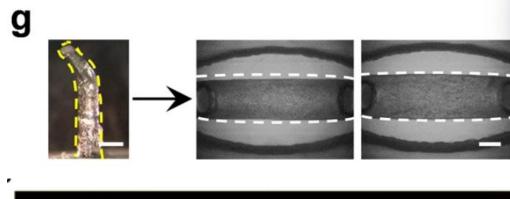
A 96-well culture platform enables longitudinal analyses of engineered human skeletal muscle microtissue strength

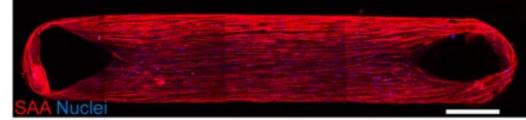
Mohammad E. Afshar, Haben Y. Abraha ... Penney M. Gilbert

Research Open Access 24 Apr 2020 **Scientific Reports** Volume: 10, P: 1-16







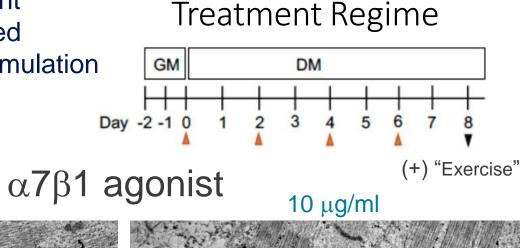


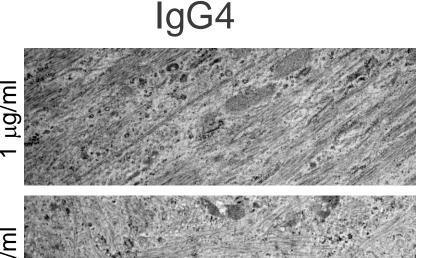


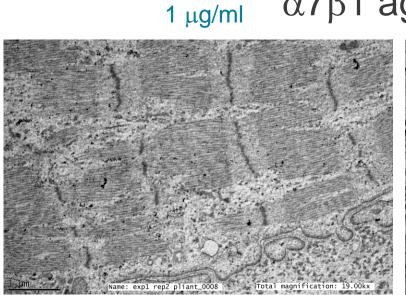


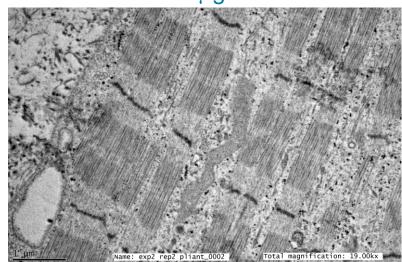
Integrin α7β1 Agonist Antibody Promotes Muscle Maturation

 AB1071 hMMTs treated with 1 ug/ml or 10 ug/ml Pliant antibody contain myotubes with substantially improved sarcomere organization that can withstand tetanic stimulation compared to IgG4 control.







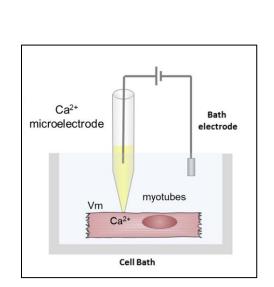






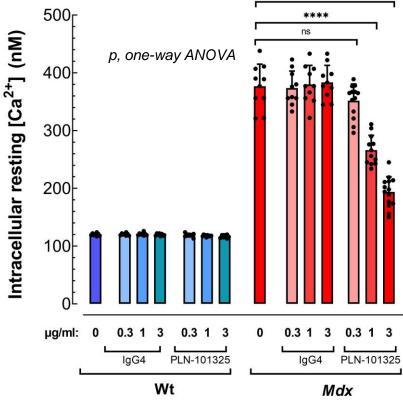
Effect of PLN-101325 in Ca2+ Homeostasis and Resting Membrane Potential of B10-mdx Myotubes

Reduced intracellular resting calcium and hyperpolarization of the membrane potentially support improved plasmalemmal integrity by PLN-101325

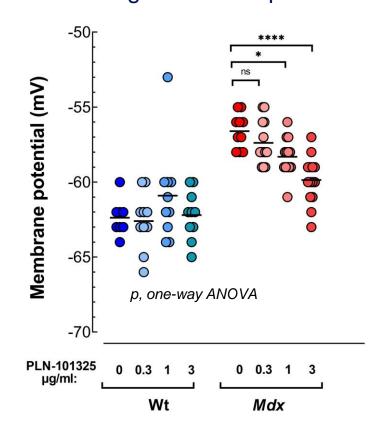


PLIANT

Intracellular resting Ca²⁺



Resting membrane potential

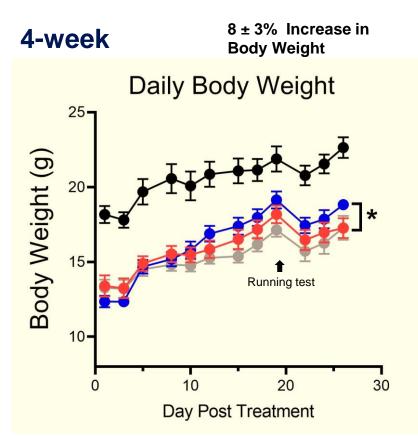


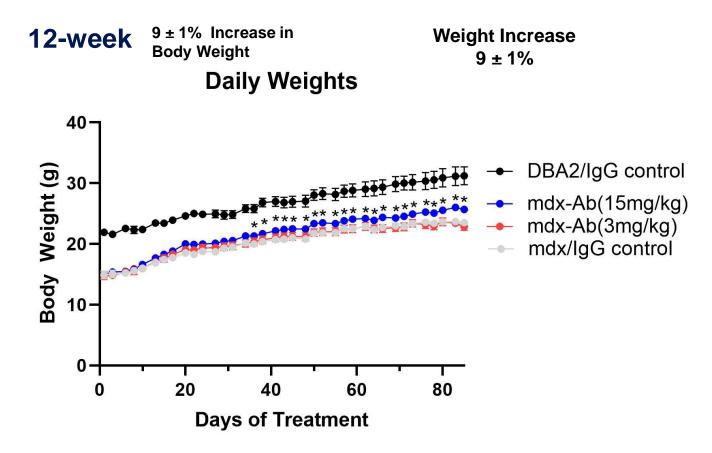




Body Weight Improvement at 4 and 12 Weeks of Treatment

PLN-101325 3x/ wk IP 5-6 wk old D2-MDX mice







Improved Response to Post Eccentric Injury at 4 and 12 Weeks of Treatment

Plantar flexion test

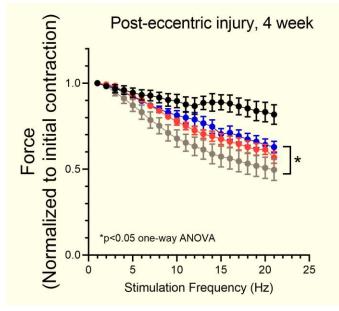
- Gastrocnemius (GC): Premier mover muscle for plantar flexion.
- GC only muscle to join both ankle and knee.

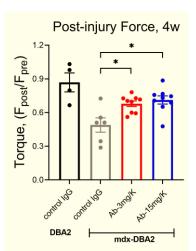


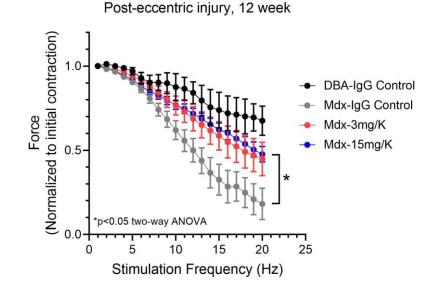


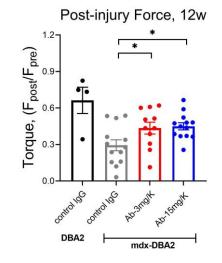


Eccentric muscle injury protocol: A series of 20 tetanic stimulations (80Hz, 0.2ms pulse, 500ms duration) are delivered at 0.1Hz frequency. The foot is rotated against the direction of contraction by 10° over 250ms, resulting in an eccentric contraction



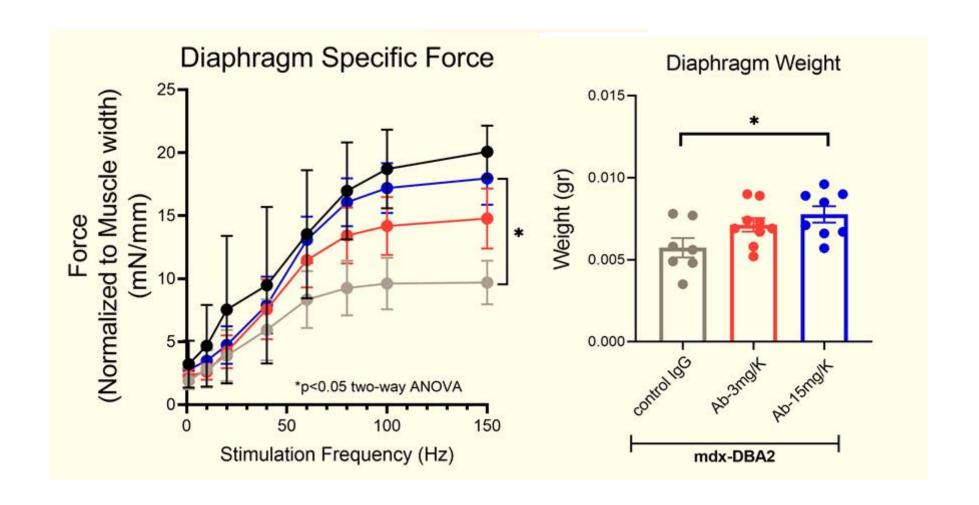








Diaphragm Force Significantly Improved at 4 weeks





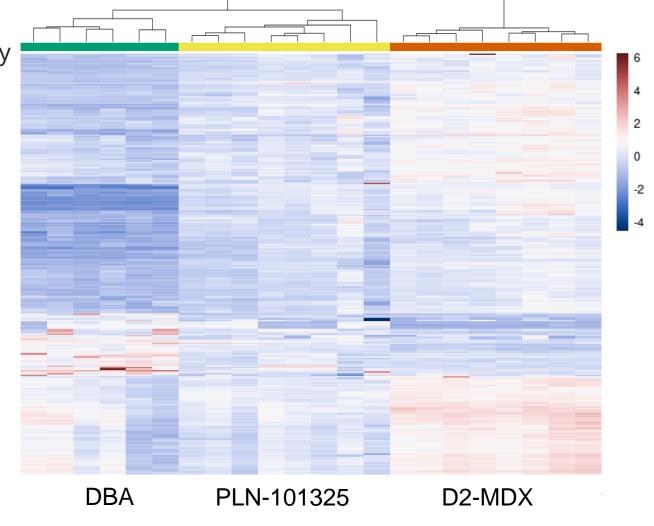
277 Serum Proteins Differed Between MDX and Control Mice and Were Improved with PLN-101325 Treatment



SOMAscan protein biomarker discovery assay 7,596 human proteins (not all detect mouse)

- 277 proteins were different between MDX and DBA
- PLN-101325 moved protein levels toward normal

FDR <= 0.25 abs(log2FC) >= 1 Unsupervised hierarchical clustering with euclidean distance

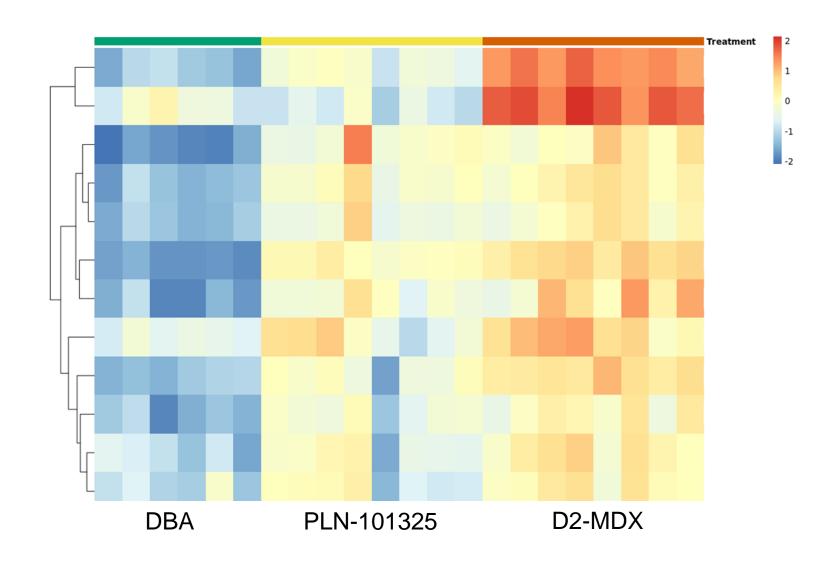




Glycolysis and Gluconeogenesis Proteins



- PLN-101325 reduced circulating biomarkers of glycolysis and gluconeogenesis
- May reflect reduced injury in glycolytic (fast) muscle fibers





PLN-101325: A Novel Disease Modifying Approach in DMD

- Increasing $\alpha 7\beta 1$ -laminin binding can compensate for loss of dystrophin in myofibers as well as satellite cells
- Potential for clinical benefit in DMD in combination with current standard of care as well as gene targeted therapies.
- Improvement in respiratory and potentially cardiac function can address older patients who may not be good candidates for gene therapy
- May have benefit in other muscular dystrophies (Congenital MD's & LGMD)
- Clinical trials expected to begin in 2023









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