



Targeting α ENaC with an epithelial RNAi trigger delivery platform for the treatment of cystic fibrosis

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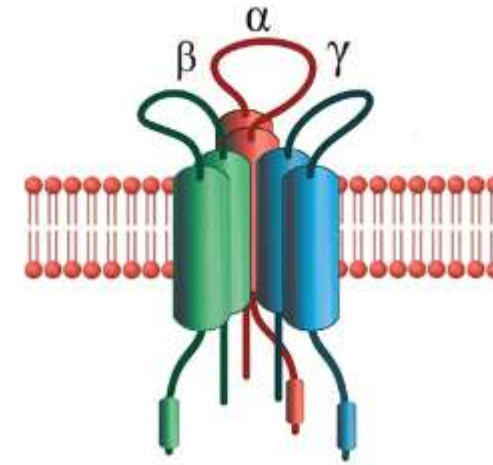
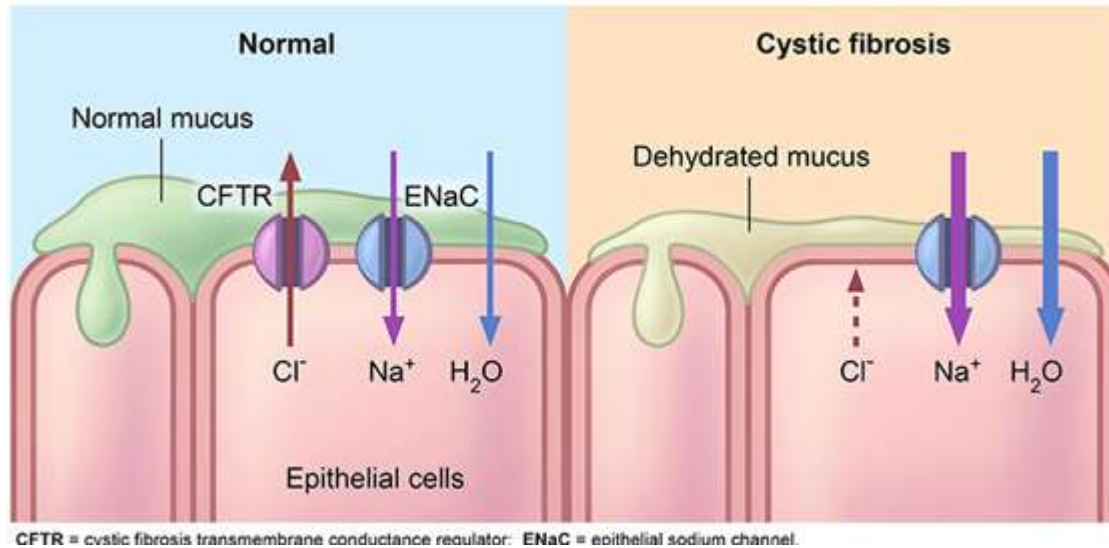
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Disclosures

- I am an employee and shareholder of Arrowhead Pharmaceuticals, Inc.

Increased epithelial sodium channel (ENaC) activity promotes mucus dehydration in cystic fibrosis lung disease



Bester-Meredith 2015

- Hypomorphic alleles of ENaC subunits increase mucociliary transport, resulting in milder CF phenotypes
- ENaC inhibitors promise pan-genotypic approach, but small molecules have encountered challenges in clinic

Acute Hyperkalemia Associated with Inhalation of a Potent ENaC Antagonist: Phase 1 Trial of GS-9411

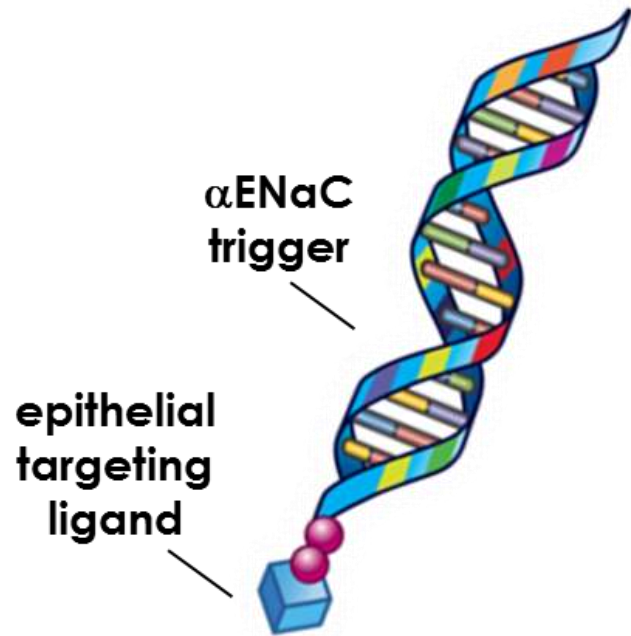
Thomas G. O'Riordan, MD¹, Karl H. Donn, PhD², Peter Hodsman, MD³, John H. Ansele, PhD², Terry Newcomb, PhD¹, Sandra A. Lewis, MS¹, William D. Fittler, PhD¹, Vicki Shigekane White, BS¹, M. Ross Johnson, PhD², A. Bruce Montgomery, MD⁴, David G. Warnock, MD⁵, and Richard C. Boucher, MD⁶

"The rational design of new ENaC blockers must include not only the provision of a sustained increase in mucociliary clearance, but also the avoidance of clinically significant renal exposure..."

O'Riordan 2014

TRiM™ platform: Targeted RNAi Molecules

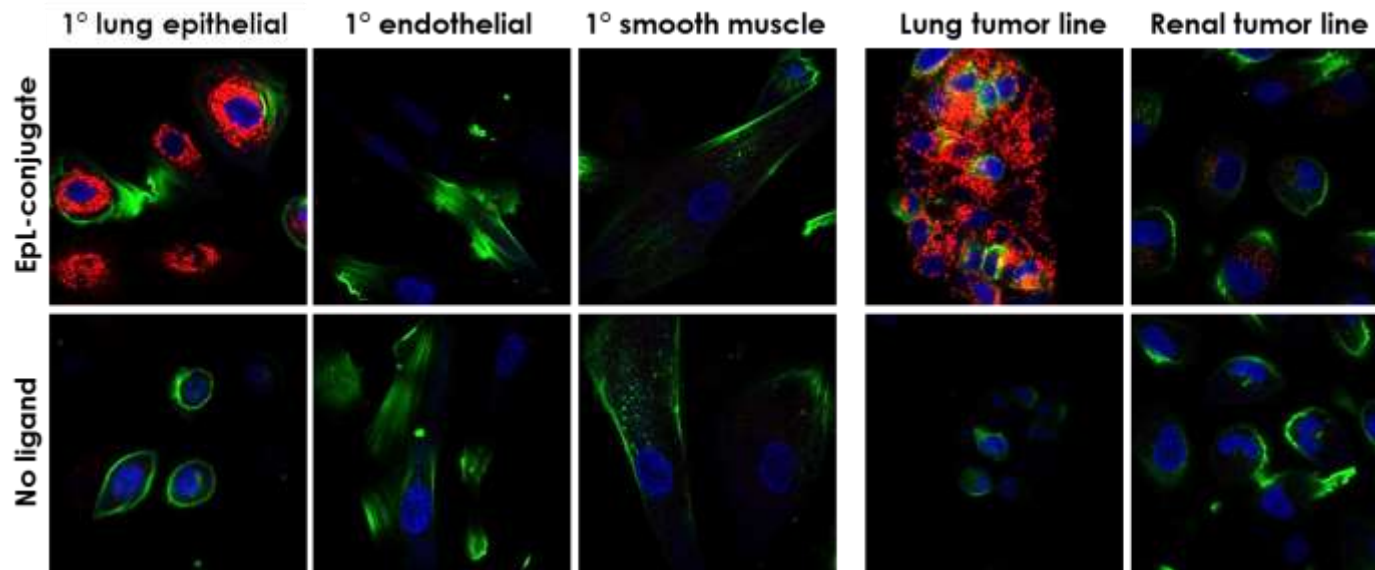
ARO-ENaC



EpL = integrin $\alpha v \beta 6$ ligand

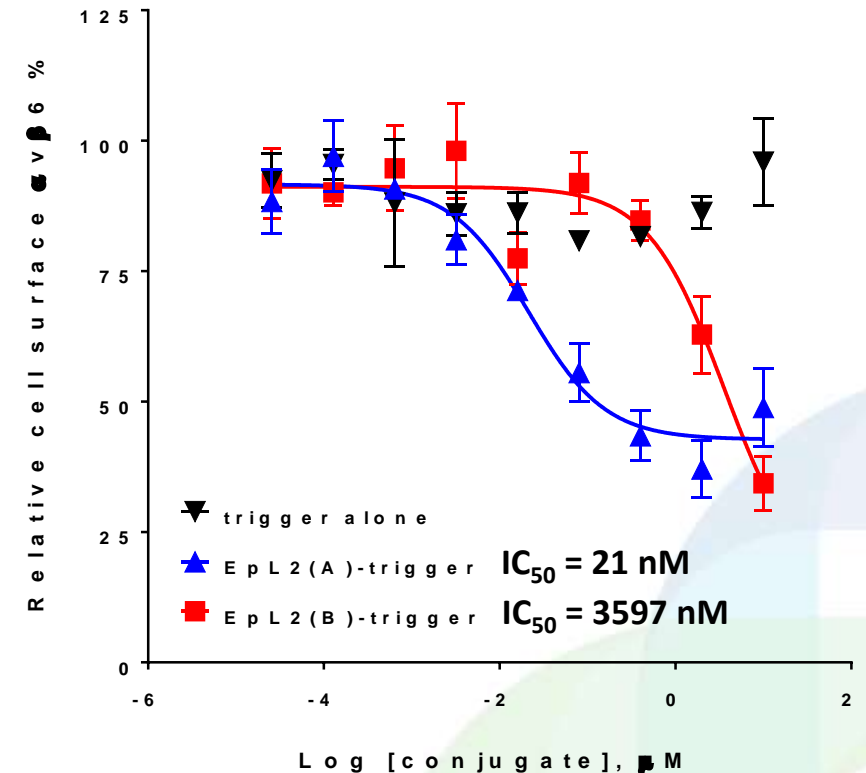
- Rules and algorithms allow selection of optimized RNAi trigger sequences
- Limit cross-reactivity with off-target genes
- Maximize innate stability
- Rational use and placement of modifying chemistries
- Active endosomal escape chemistries not required
- Targeting ligands and linker chemistries improve delivery to target tissues
- Integrin $\alpha v \beta 6$ ligands facilitate uptake and endocytosis of triggers by pulmonary epithelium

Epithelial targeting ligands (EpL) facilitate RNAi trigger internalization by integrin $\alpha v \beta 6$ + cells *in vitro*



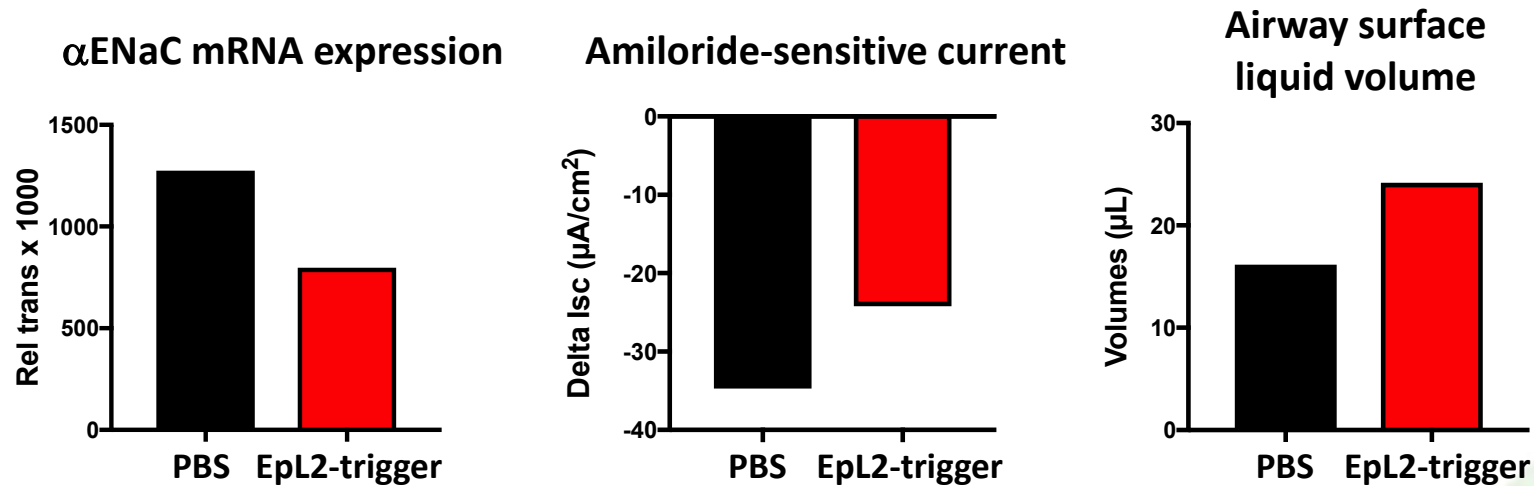
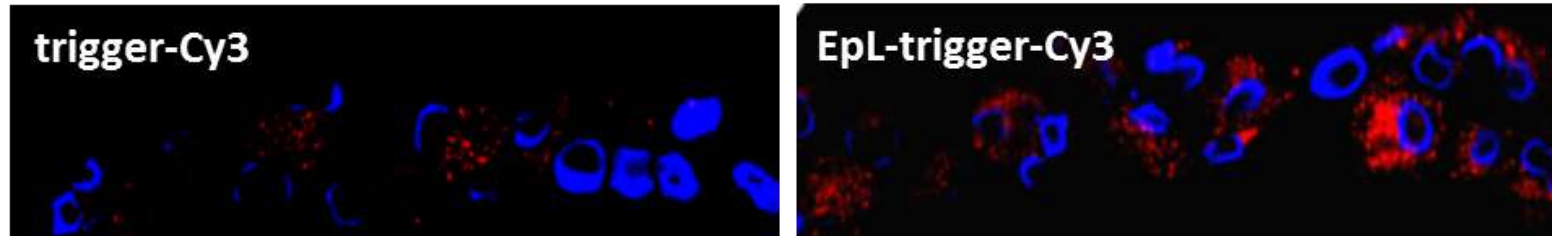
Red: Cy3 labeled EpL1 conjugate
Green: actin
Blue: nucleus

Receptor internalization On-cell Western assay



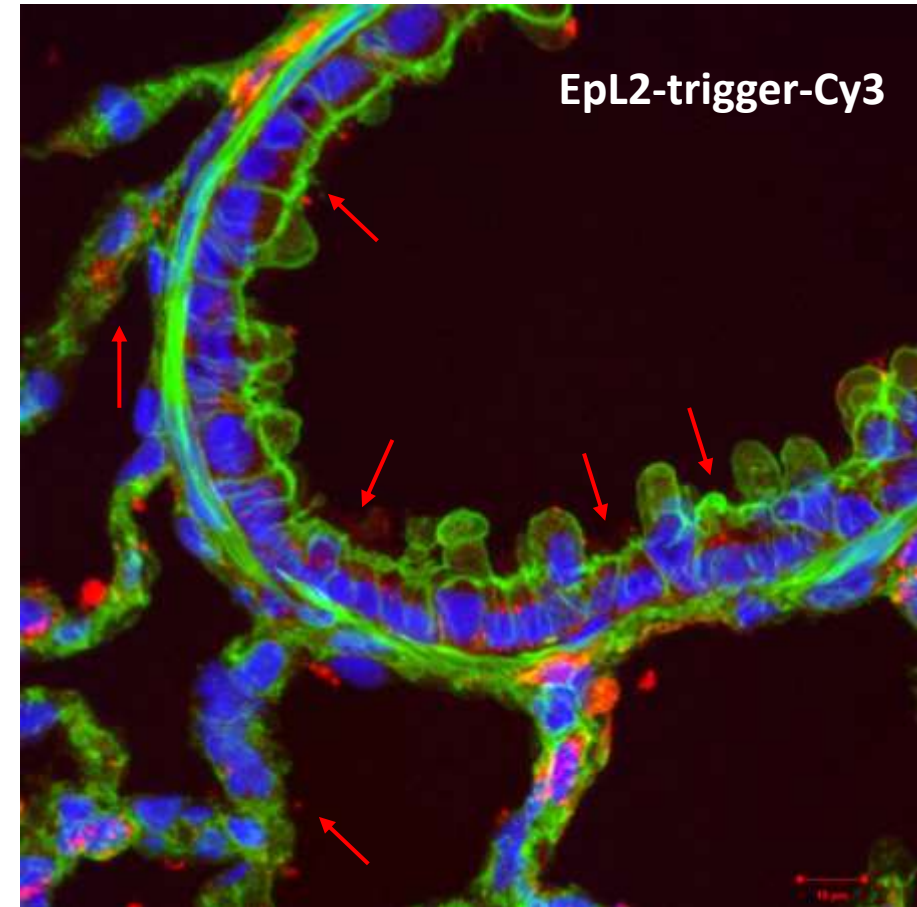
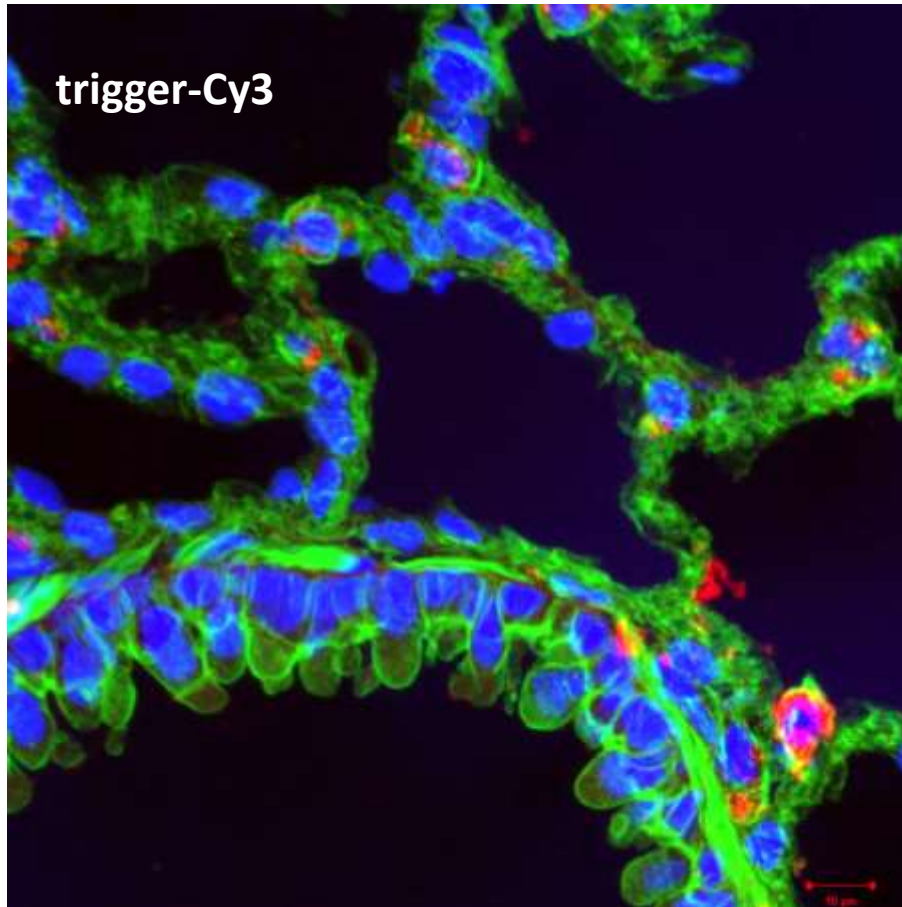
EpL-trigger conjugates are internalized by human bronchial epithelial cells and reduce α ENaC expression and activity

Fully differentiated HBE cells in ALI culture



Courtesy Matthias Salathe

EpL-trigger conjugates are internalized by rat pulmonary epithelial cells *in vivo* following oropharyngeal (OP) delivery



Red: Cy3 labeled EpL2 conjugate
Green: actin
Blue: nucleus

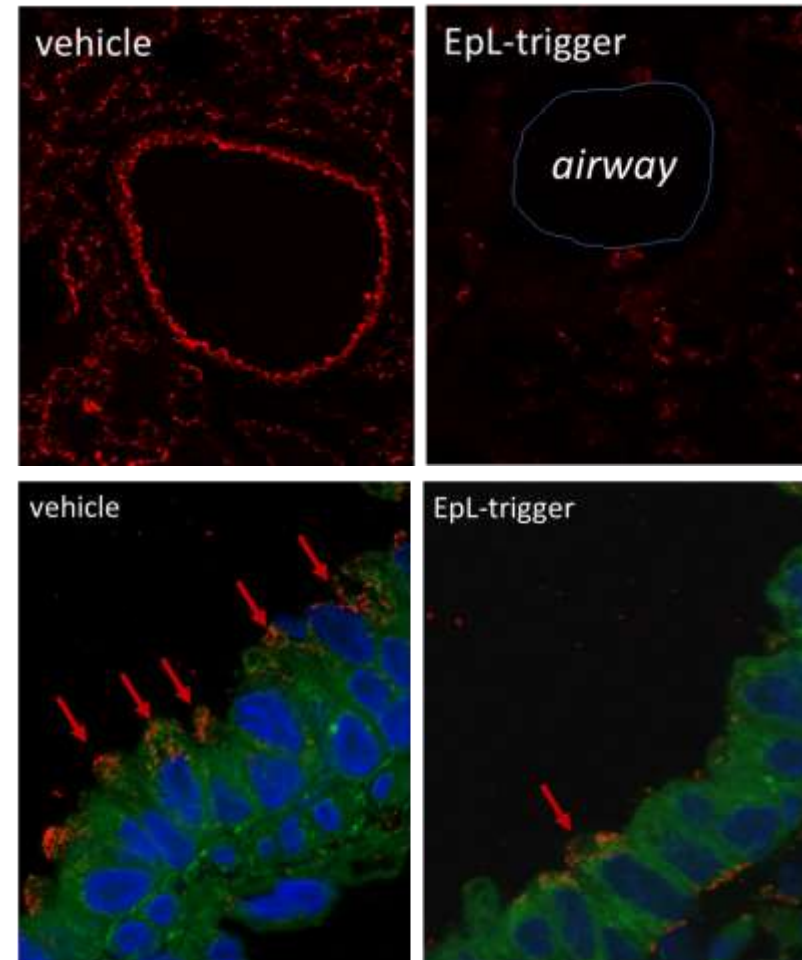
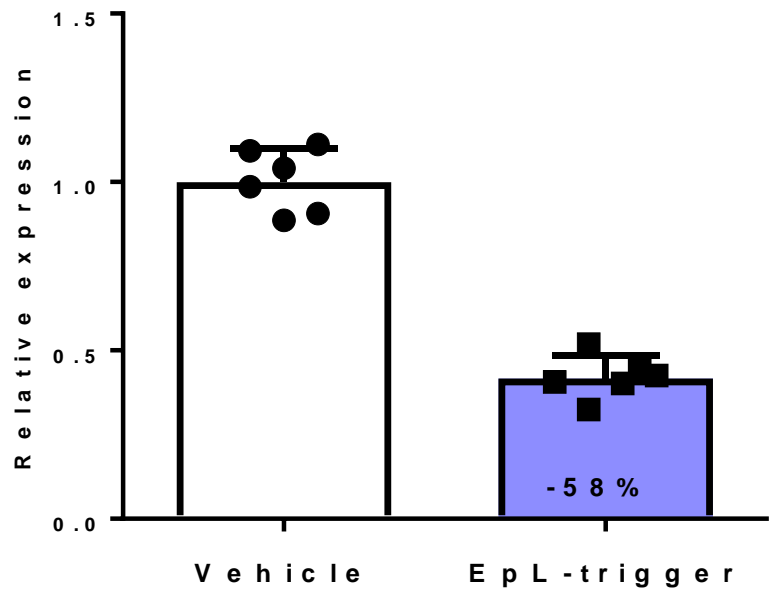
EpL-trigger conjugates silence lung α ENaC expression *in vivo*

Immunohistochemistry with α ENaC antibody

Rat whole lung α ENaC mRNA expression

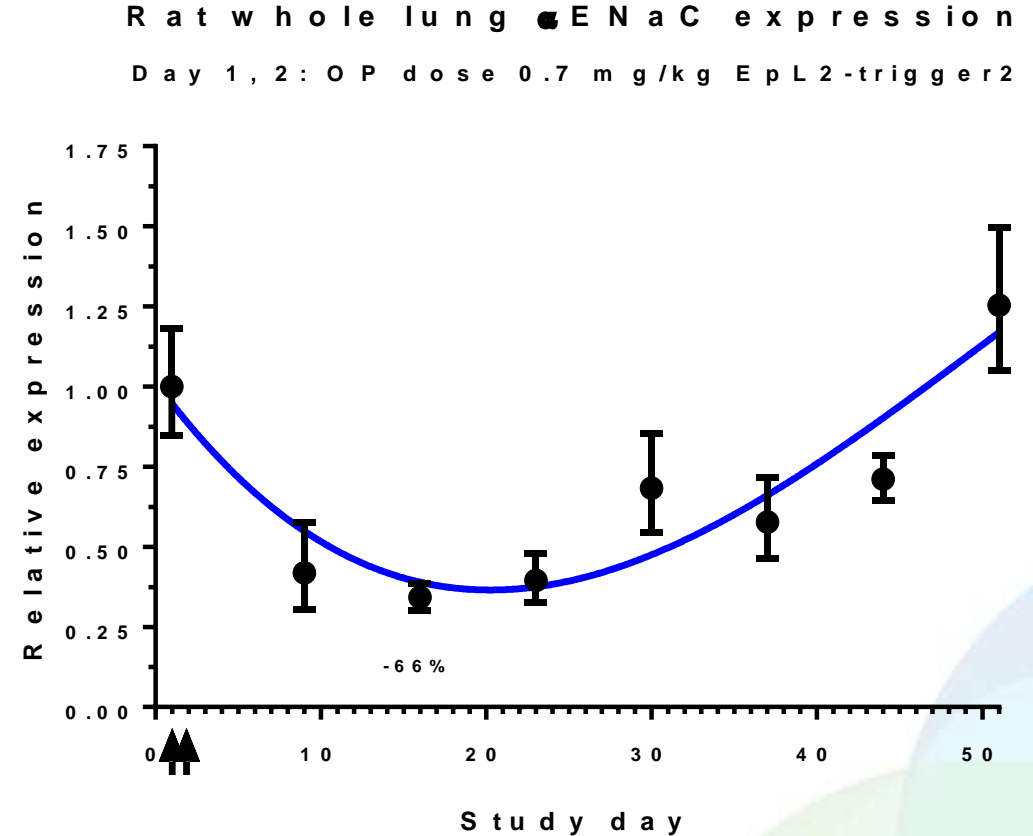
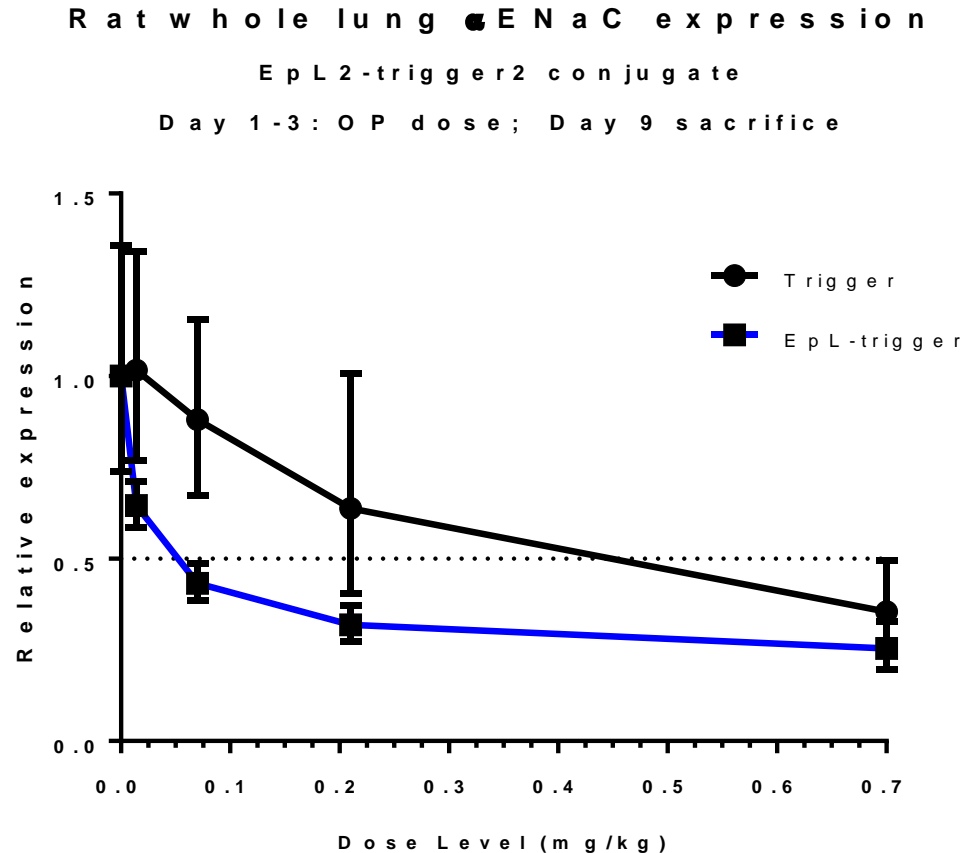
EpL1-trigger1 conjugate

Day 1: IT dose 2 mg/kg; Day 9 sacrifice



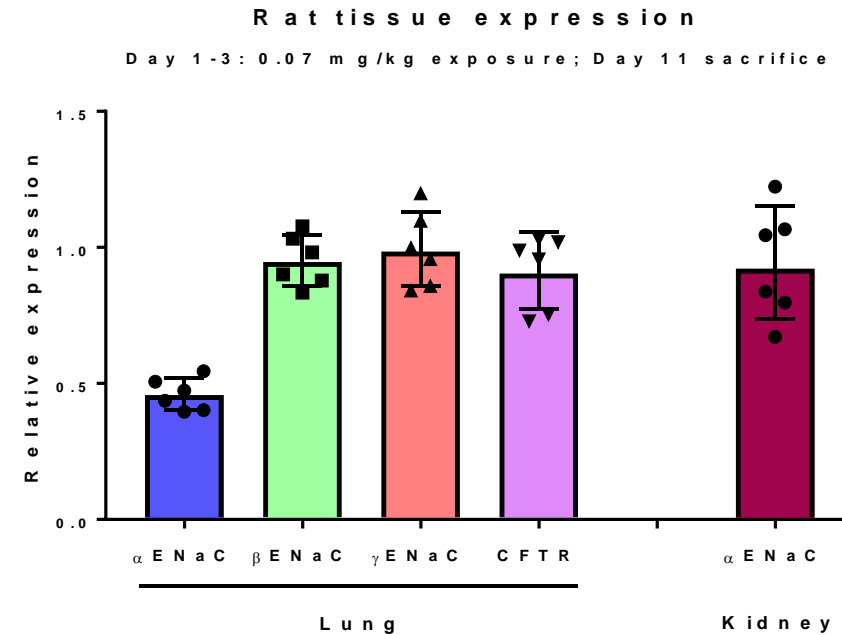
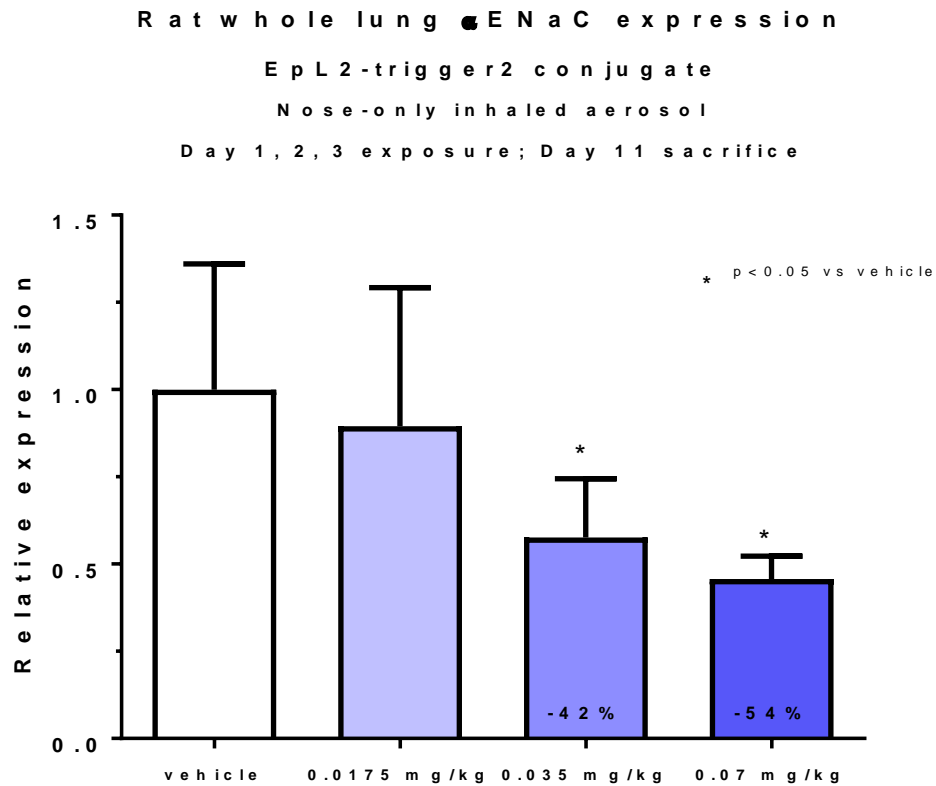
Red: α ENaC
Green: actin
Blue: nucleus

EpL-trigger conjugates improve potency and uniformity of α ENaC mRNA silencing in the lung, with durable reduction in target expression



Durable mRNA silencing supports every other week (or less frequent) dose regimens

Aerosol inhalation improves delivery efficiency of EpL- α ENaC RNAi trigger conjugates



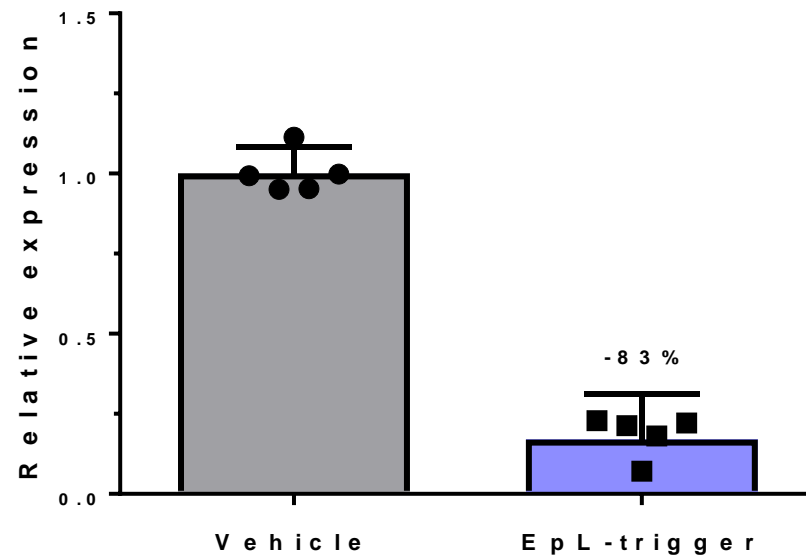
- No changes in renal α ENaC mRNA expression or serum potassium levels
- Well-tolerated, with no significant findings in clinical chemistry, hematology or histopathology

α ENaC silencing in lung does not cause pulmonary edema

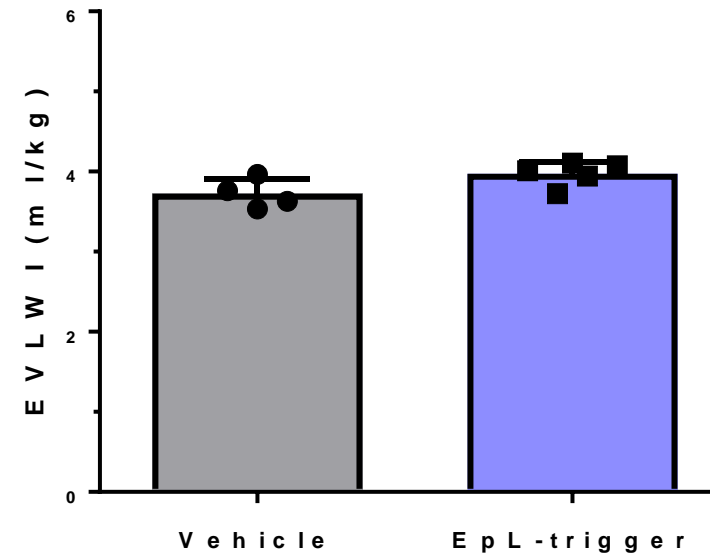
Rat whole lung α ENaC expression

Day 1, 2: IT dose 4 mg/kg EpL1-trigger1

Day 5 sacrifice



Extravascular lung water index



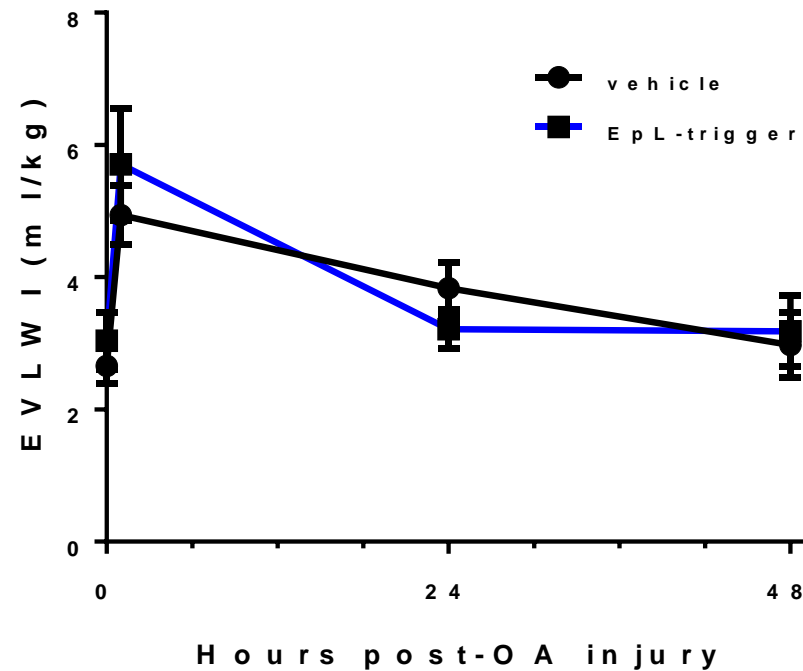
α ENaC silencing does not exacerbate pulmonary edema or slow its resolution following oleic acid-induced lung injury

- Rats received IT EpL conjugate at dose that silenced >80% α ENaC mRNA in lung
- Lung injury induced with IV oleic acid
- Monitor resolution of pulmonary edema over 48 hr post-injury

Rat pulmonary edema resolution

Day 1, 2: IT dose 4 mg/kg EpL1-trigger1

Day 5: IV oleic acid



Sheep mucociliary clearance

Mucociliary clearance measurements: pre-dose baseline and Day 17

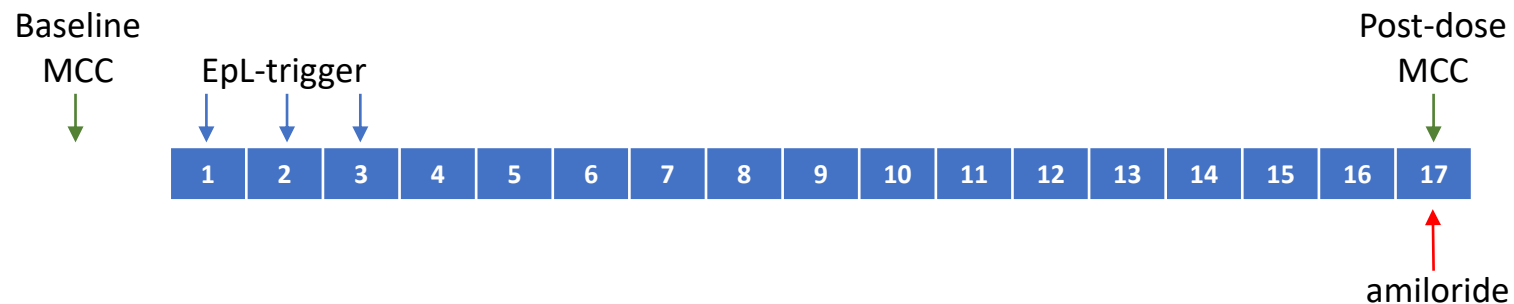
- Inhalation of aerosolized ^{99m}Tc -labeled sulfur colloid
- Clearance measured via gamma imaging (5 min intervals over two hours)

Group 1 (n=3): aerosolized EpL2-trigger2 conjugate

- 0.07 mg/kg deposited dose on Days 1-3

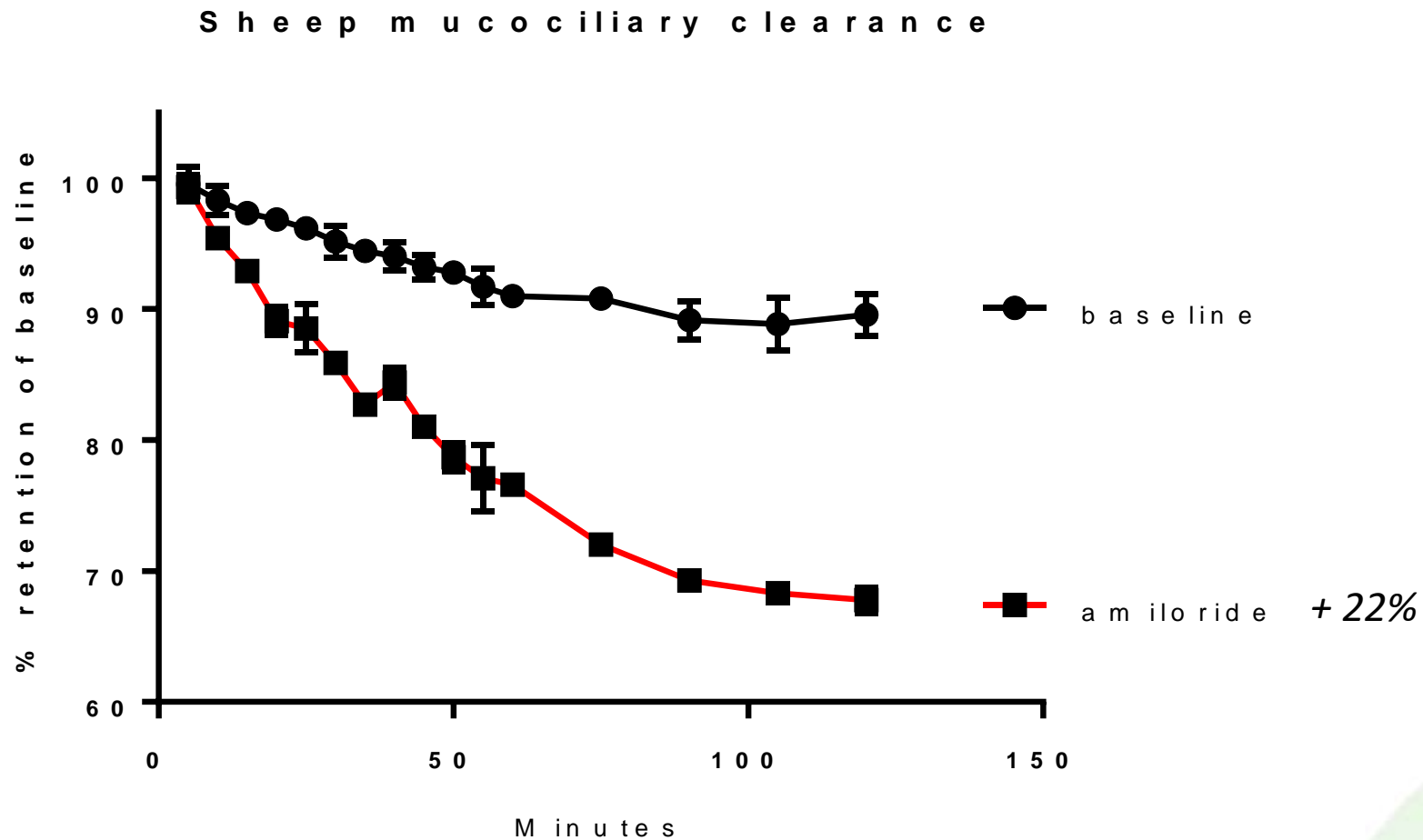
Group 2 (n=2): aerosolized amiloride (3 mL 3 mM)

- 3 mL 3 mM immediately prior to MCC scan (1-2 hour effect in lung)



Sheep mucociliary clearance

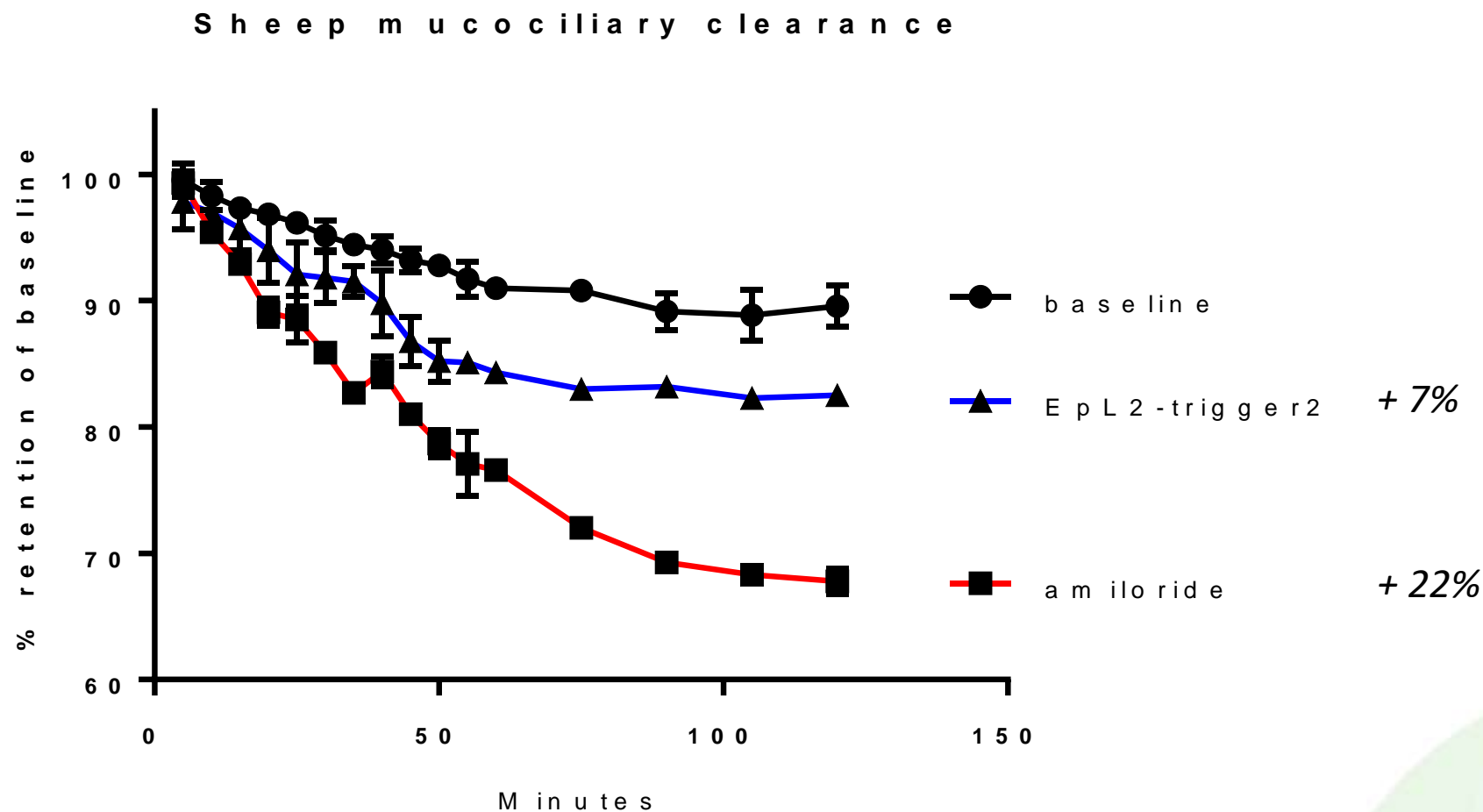
Amiloride administered immediately prior to scan



Courtesy Juan Sabater

Sheep mucociliary clearance

EpL2-trigger2 conjugate administered 14-16 days prior to scan



Courtesy Juan Sabater

Conclusions

- Inhaled EpL- α ENaC RNAi trigger conjugates produce selective, durable, renal-sparing silencing of pulmonary α ENaC expression
- Deep α ENaC mRNA silencing in the lung does not cause, exacerbate or slow the resolution of pulmonary edema
- Improved mucociliary clearance is observed in sheep two weeks after inhalation of aerosolized conjugate
- ARO-ENaC for cystic fibrosis is Arrowhead's first program to employ the pulmonary epithelial delivery platform
- The platform may be adapted to additional therapeutic targets in the pulmonary epithelium, particularly those that are currently inaccessible to traditional small molecule or antibody approaches

Acknowledgements

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