AACR 2023 # 4437

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1. BXQ-350 is a nanovesicle formulation of Saposin C, an allosteric activator of sphingolipid metabolism

- normalizes dysregulated sphingolipid metabolism, lowering S1P and increasing ceramides levels
- modulates S1P signaling & stimulates immune response





bioactive 2. Sphingolipids signaling are molecules implicated in cancer

- Ceramides are pro-apoptotic, mitigate resistance and promote an anti-tumoral immune environment
- **Sphingosine-1-phosphate** (S1P) promotes cancer cell proliferation, resistance, oncogenic pathways and a pro-tumoral immune environment
- Several studies have shown elevated ceramide levels are associated with improved survival



Grbcic, P. et al. S1P Signaling and Metabolism in Colon Cancer. Molecules, 2020, 25, 2436.

3. Studies: BXQ-350 has been investigated preclinically and clinically

- o increases C18 and lowers S1P across cancer cell lines leading to apoptosis and mitophagy
- o is additive or synergistic with different classes of antineoplastic agents
- inhibits MDSCs, expands CD8+ T cells, repolarizes macrophages ex vivo
- o in a Phase 1 dose escalation safety study in all-comer cancer patients with recurrent solid malignancies (NCT02859857) **BXQ-350**
 - was safe and well-tolerated (no Dose Limiting Toxicity)
 - had a 17.8% Clinical Benefit Rate (CR, PR, SD) at Cycle 6 across tumor types including GBM, brain, CRC, appendiceal, pancreatic and rectal cancers; two patients are still on study with no evidence of disease after 6 years of treatment

BXQ-350: A Novel Biologic that Modulates Sphingolipid Metabolism and Demonstrates Anti-Cancer Activity

S1P signaling activates multiple oncogenes

Summary

- BXQ-350 is a novel biologic and a nanovesicle formulation of Saposin C, an allosteric activator of enzymes involved in sphingolipid metabolism
- BXQ-350 modulates sphingolipid metabolism, lowers **S1P and increases ceramide levels**
- BXQ-350 inhibits S1P signaling and rebalances the tumor microenvironment towards an antitumoral state
- In clinical studies, BXQ-350 is well-tolerated and showed signs of single agent activity in multiple tumor types
- Investigating systemic levels of S1P and Cer as potential biomarkers
- BXQ-350 may resolve CIPN symptoms in some cancer patients (see poster 3042)

On-going Studies

Preclinical studies to illustrate BXQ-350's MOA

- BXQ-350 is clinically being investigated in: Phase 1/2 study in combination with SoC in newly diagnosed mCRC patients (NCT05322590)
- PoC and PK/PD study in cancer patients with established CIPN (NCT05291286)
- Phase 2 study in combination with radiation in pediatric DIPG/Diffuse Midline Glioma patients (NCT04771897)

Acknowledgement: Patients who participated in the trials and their families, clinicians and staff at investigational sites, Bexion's personnel

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4. Preclinical results; BXQ-350: cancer cell lines



Decreases intracellular S1P & increases C18:1 across Leads to apoptosis. mitophagy ... 0.5 µM [BXO-350] @ up to 144 hrs Impacts immuno-effector/suppressor cells (MDSCs, CD4/8+ Tcells, M1/M2...)



5. Clinical Results: PFS > 6, 12, 24, 60 months ...

- 13 SD / PR patients PFS > Cycle 6 (17.8 % of 1153-205evaluable pts with clinical benefit) in GBM, CNS, GI and H&N cancers
- 7 patients with PFS ≥ 12 months
- Changes in systemic levels of S1P or C18 ceramides in most patients with clinical benefit

Long lasting clinical benefit:

• 1 GBM and 1 CRC still on study after 6 years

Could S1P & C18 systemic levels Post / Pre BXQ-350 biomarkers?

Further analysis needed in larger and tumor specific studies







