

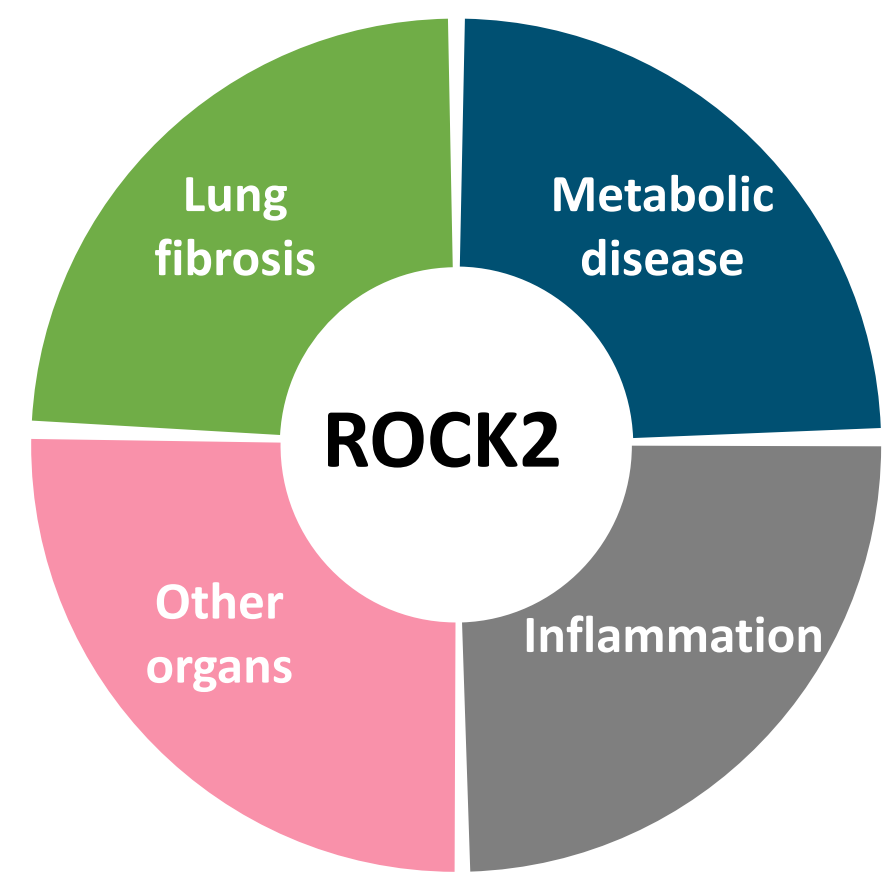
ROCK2 selective inhibitors for the treatment of fibrosis

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INTRODUCTION

ROCK2 is a nodal point in cell signalling pathways associated with fibrotic diseases

- ROCK2 inhibitor PoC in human IPF trial
- Clinical response in lung scores in cGVHD
- ROCK2 +/- protected lung fibrosis

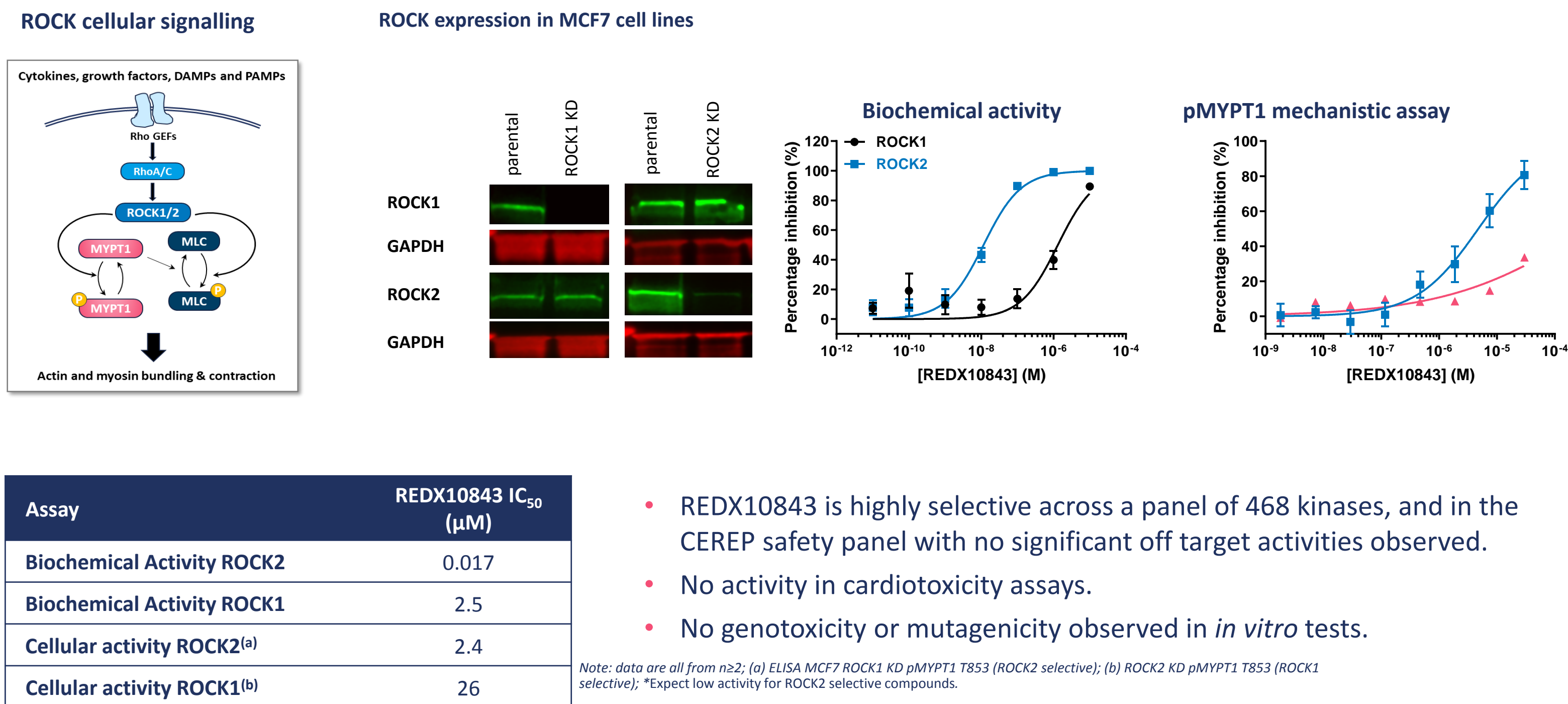


- ROCK2 inhibitor = efficacy across multiple organs in cGVHD clinical trial
- ROCK2 inhibitors = ↓ fibrosis in skin (SSc) model
- ROCK2 conditional KO = ↓ hypertension, hypertrophy & atherosclerosis

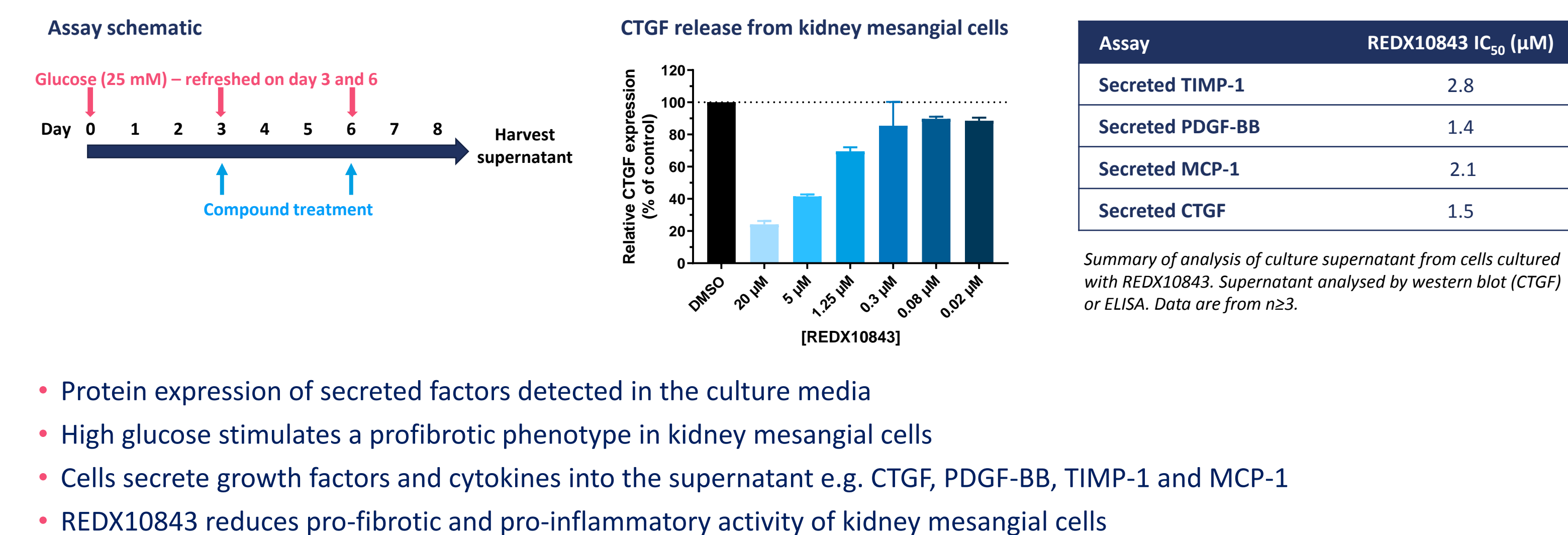
- ↑ROCK2 in liver fibrosis and diabetic kidney models
- ROCK2 inhibition = ↓ liver fibrosis
- ROCK2 inhibition = ↓ kidney fibrosis
- ROCK2 haplotype KO = ↓ fibrosis in UUO model
- ↑ROCK2 in acute and chronic inflammation
- ROCK2 inhibitors shown to be anti-inflammatory *in vivo*
- ROCK2 inhibition protects from inflammatory damage in IBD models

RESULTS

REDX10843 is a potent and highly selective ROCK2 inhibitor with a suitable ADMET profile

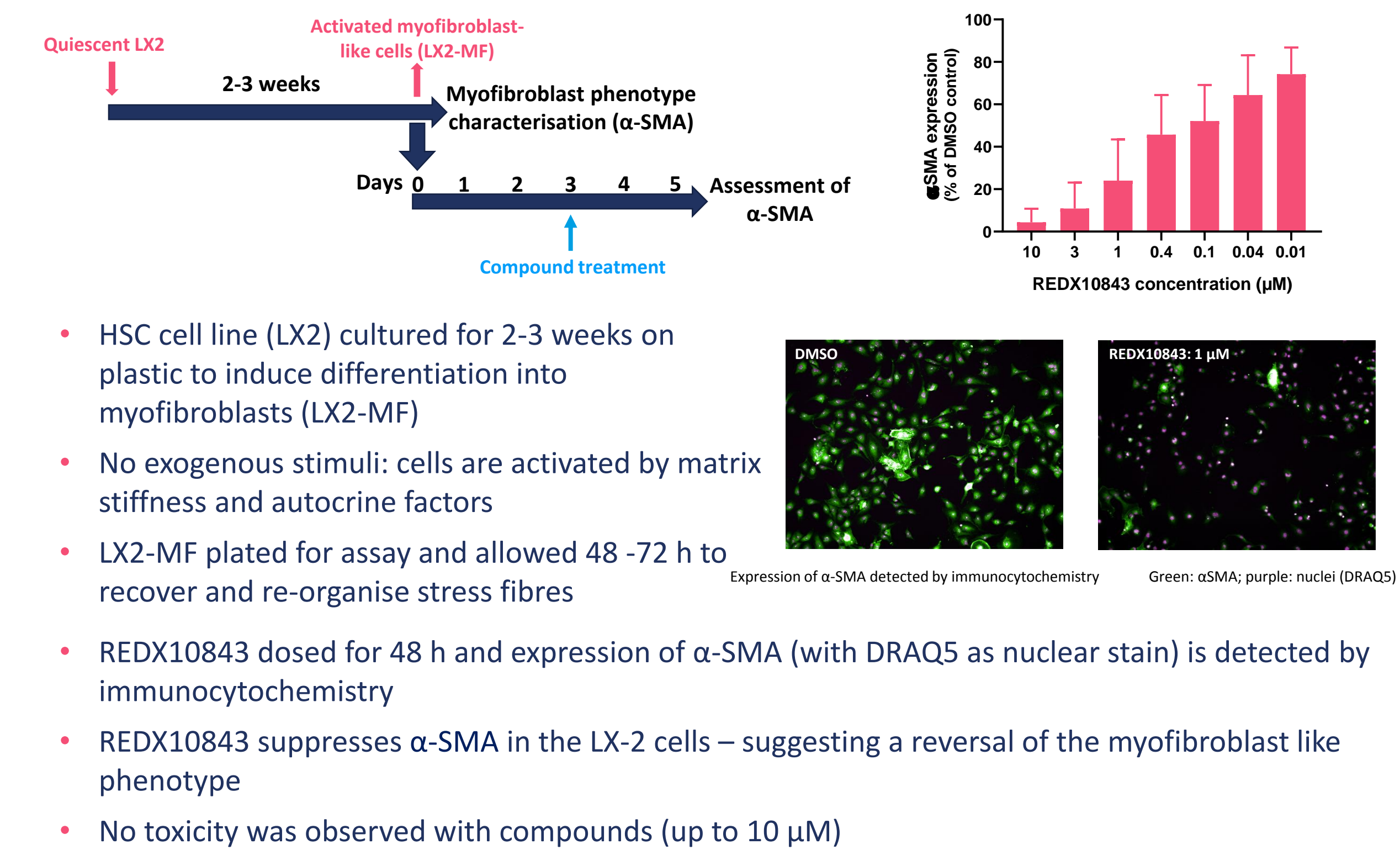


ROCK2 inhibitors prevent the release of pro-inflammatory and pro-fibrotic factors in kidney mesangial cells grown in high glucose

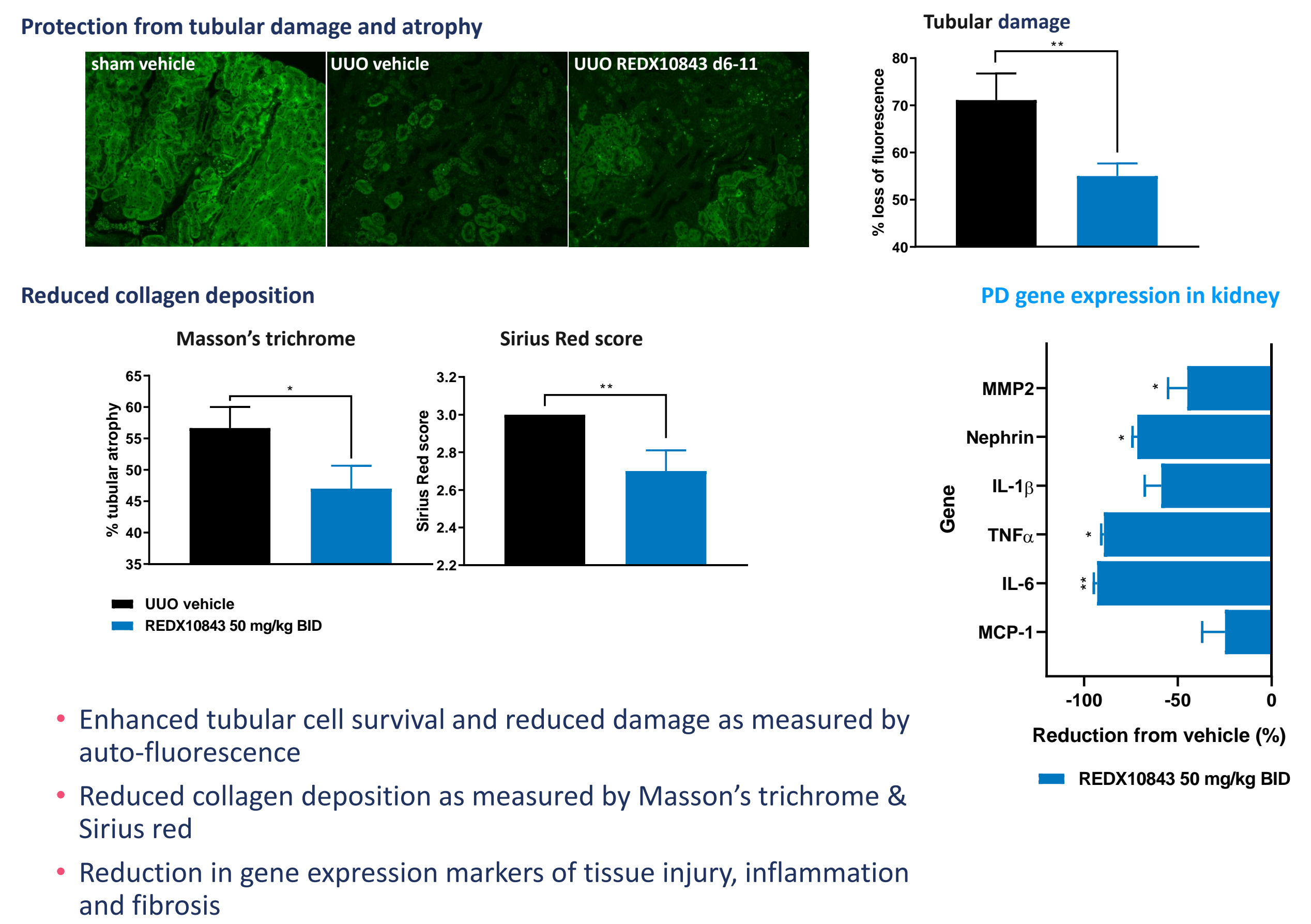


RESULTS

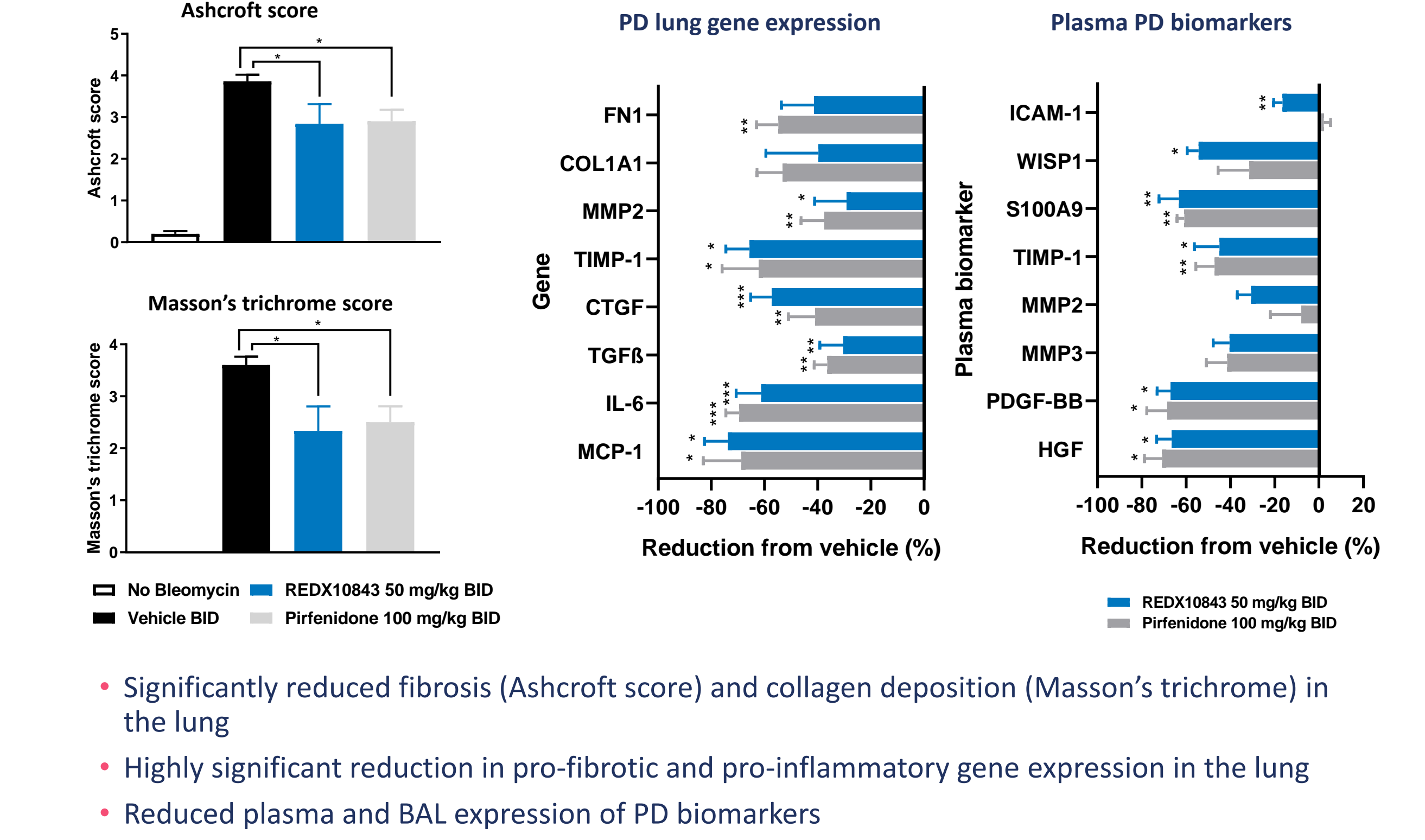
REDX10843 reverse the myofibroblast phenotype of activated human hepatic stellate cell myofibroblasts



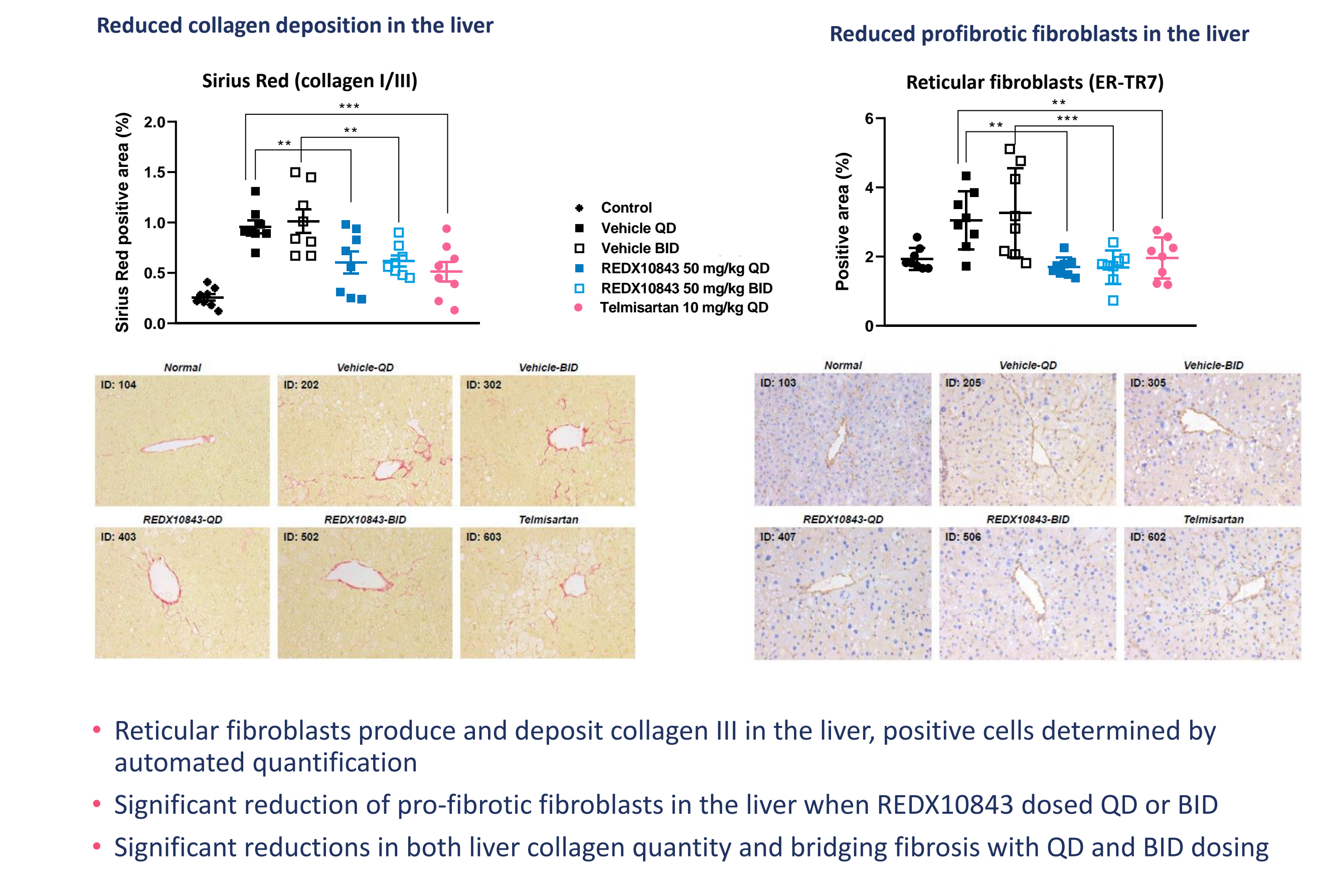
REDX10843 reduces kidney tubular damage and fibrosis in UUO model



REDX10843 suppresses fibrosis in murine bleomycin-induced IPF model



REDX10843 suppresses fibrosis in murine STAM NASH liver model



SUMMARY

- Redx have developed a series of compounds that are potent ROCK2 inhibitors in biochemical & cellular *in vitro* assays and highly selective against ROCK1 and a panel of kinases and other receptor targets.
- Demonstration that physiologically relevant markers of fibrosis pathways can be modulated *in vitro* in disease relevant phenotypic assays.
- No safety concerns highlighted from early *in vitro* assessment (hERG, CEREP, AMES, micronucleus, CYP inhibition, CYP TDI, reaction phenotyping).
- Robust preclinical efficacy demonstrated with REDX10843, a lead from the series, in murine liver, kidney and lung fibrosis models

References: 1. Soliman et al, 2016; 2. Xie et al, 2006; 3. Waddingham et al, 2015; 4. Cicek et al, 2013; 5. Shimizu et al, 2013; 6. Yao et al, 2013; 7. Okamoto et al, 2013; 8. Zhou et al, 2012; 9. Hu et al, 2018; 10. Luo et al, 2012; 11. Zhang et al, 2016; 12. Trebicka et al, 2007; 13. Wang et al, 2018; 14. Kolovennu et al, 2008; 15. Baba et al, 2014; 16. Sun et al, 2006; 17. Nazaki et al, 2015; 18. Zhou et al, 2013; 19. Ho et al, 2012; 20. Knipe et al, 2015; 21. Kast et al, 2017; 22. Flynn et al, 2016; 23. Guisot et al, 3rd NASH Summit, 2019

