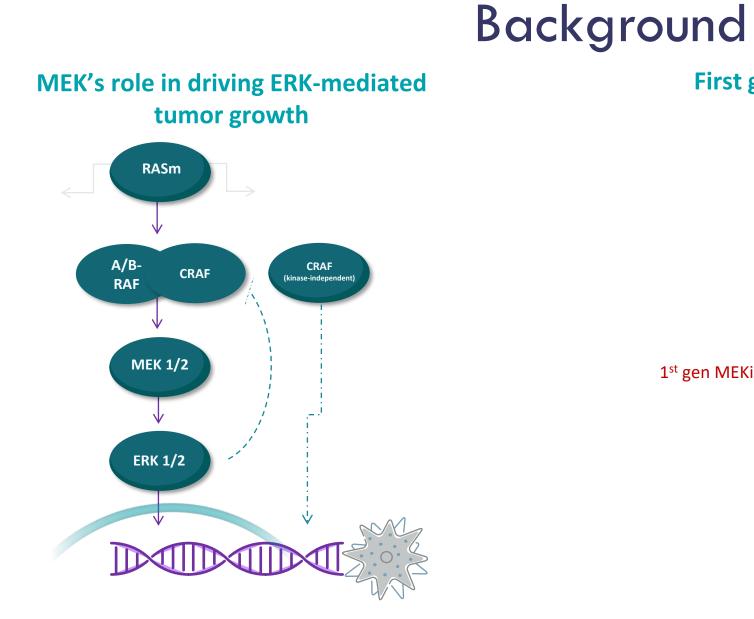
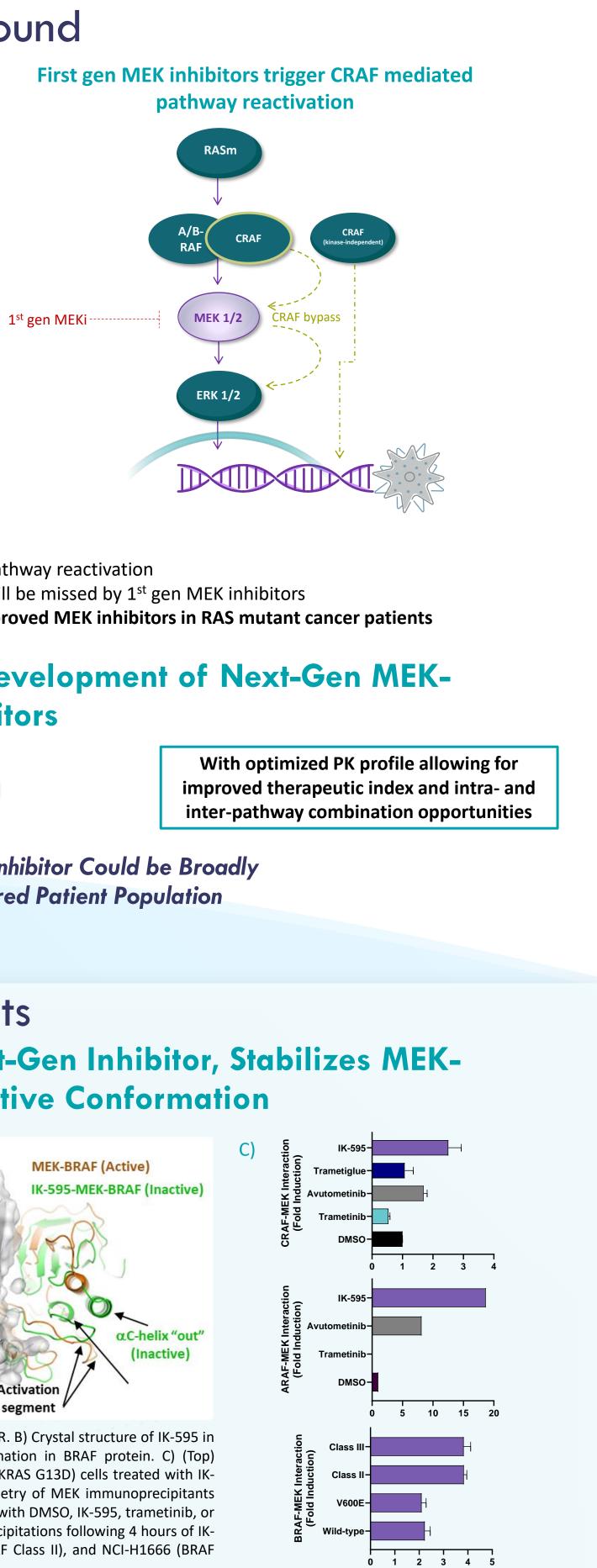
# IK-595, a best-in-class MEK-RAF molecular glue, drives broad and potent anti-tumor activity across RAS/MAPK pathway-altered cancers as a monotherapy and in combination







- Approved MEK inhibitors block MEK kinase activity
- ERK-dependent negative feedback triggers CRAF-mediated pathway reactivation
- CRAF has kinase-independent anti-apoptotic activities that will be missed by 1<sup>st</sup> gen MEK inhibitors
- CRAF plays a critical role in the therapeutic resistance of approved MEK inhibitors in RAS mutant cancer patients

### Large Unmet Medical Need Drives Development of Next-Gen MEK-**RAF** Inhibitors

With broad activity in cancers with KRAS, NRAS, RAF, and NF1 mutations and RAF fusions



An Effective Next-Gen MEK-RAF Inhibitor Could be Broadly Impactful in the RAS/RAF-Altered Patient Population

# Results

IK-595, a Potential Best-In-Class Next-Gen Inhibitor, Stabilizes MEK-**RAF Complex in an Inactive Conformation** 

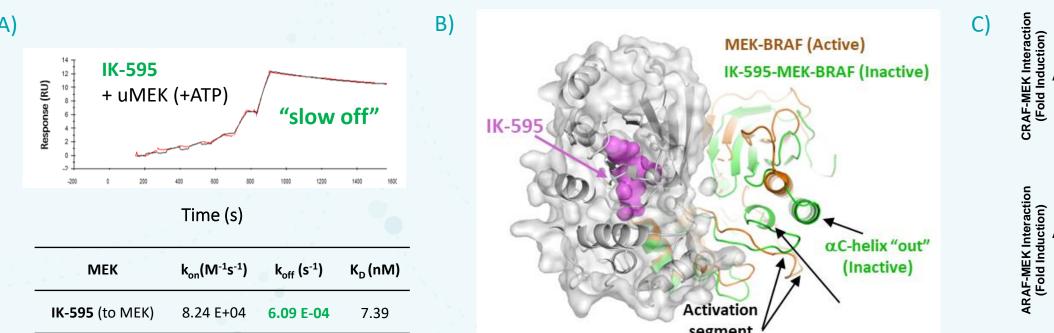


Figure 1. A) IK-595 has a slow off-rate to unphosphorylated MEK1 as measured by SPR. B) Crystal structure of IK-595 ir complex with BRAF and MEK. IK-595 induces an  $\alpha$ C-helix "out" inactive conformation in BRAF protein. C) (Top) Quantification of Western blots of MEK-CRAF co-immunoprecipitations in HCT-116 (KRAS G13D) cells treated with IK-595, trametinib, avutometinib, or trametiglue for 4 hours. (Middle) Mass spectrometry of MEK immunoprecipitants demonstrates MEK-ARAF interaction in AsPC-1 (KRAS G12D) cells treated for 4 hours with DMSO, IK-595, trametinib, or avutometinib. (Bottom) Quantification of Western blots of MEK-BRAF co-immunoprecipitations following 4 hours of IK-595 treatment in HCT-116 (BRAF Wild-Type), HT-29 (BRAF V600E), NCI-H1755 (BRAF Class II), and NCI-H1666 (BRAF Class III) cells. All compounds were treated at their respective  $IC_{90}$  concentration.

Eric Haines, Rachel Catterall, Victor De Jesus, Daniel Hidalgo, Jill Cavanaugh, Marta Sanchez-Martin, Joseph D. Manna, Michael Burke, Bin Li, Sarah R. Wessel, Ao Yang, Sergio Santillana, Jeffrey Ecsedy, Michelle X. Zhang, Sabine K. Ruppel

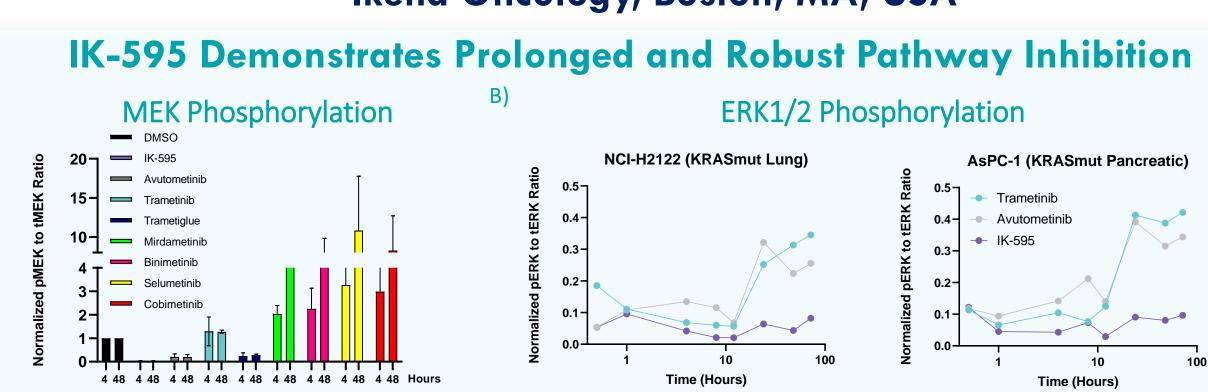
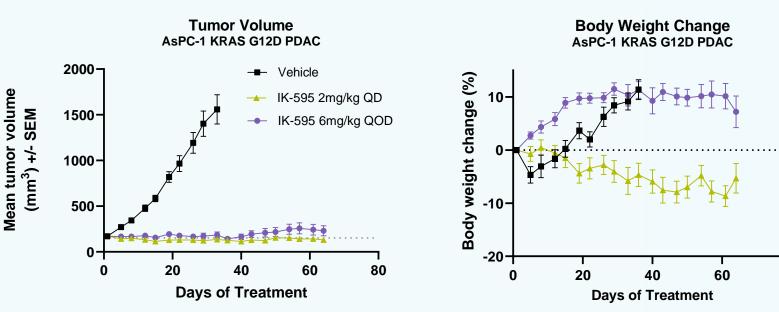
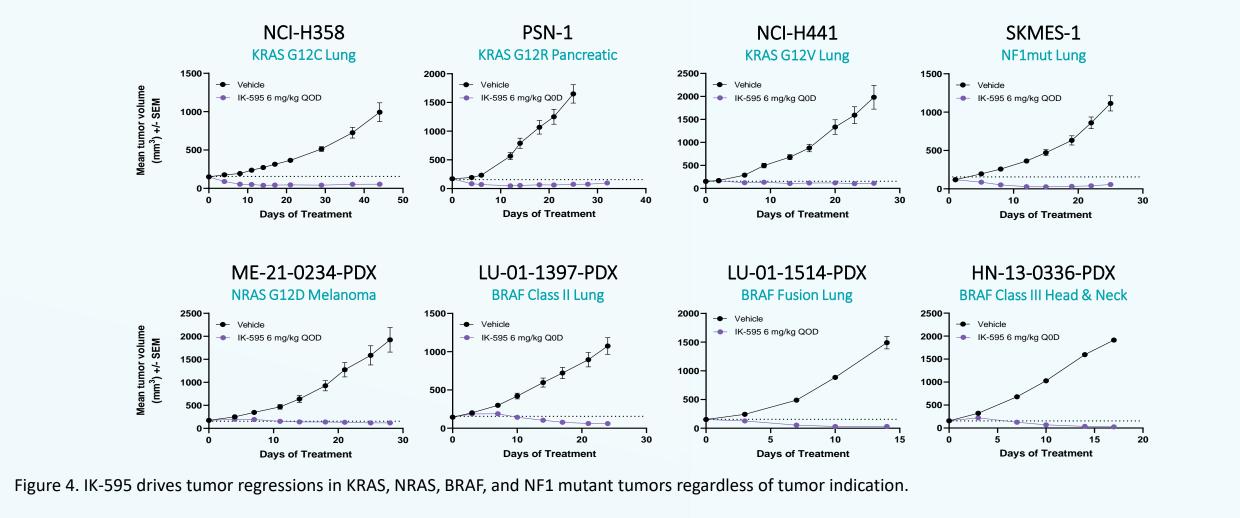


Figure 2. Quantification of MEK phosphorylation in HCT-116 cells (KRAS G13D) (A) and ERK1/2 phosphorylation (B) western blots in NCI- H2122 (KRAS G12C), or AsPC 1 (KRAS G12D) cells demonstrates that IK-595 blocks MEK phosphorylation for at least 48 hours and has reduced rebound in ERK phosphorylation for at least 96 hours compared to other MEK inhibitors. All compounds were treated at their respective IC<sub>90</sub> concentration.

# Intermittent Dosing of IK-595 is Efficacious with Superior Tolerability



### IK-595 Demonstrates Robust Anti-Tumor Activity Across RAS/MAPK-Altered In Vivo Models Demonstrating Potential Breath of Applicability



## **IK-595** Combinations Broaden Clinical Opportunities

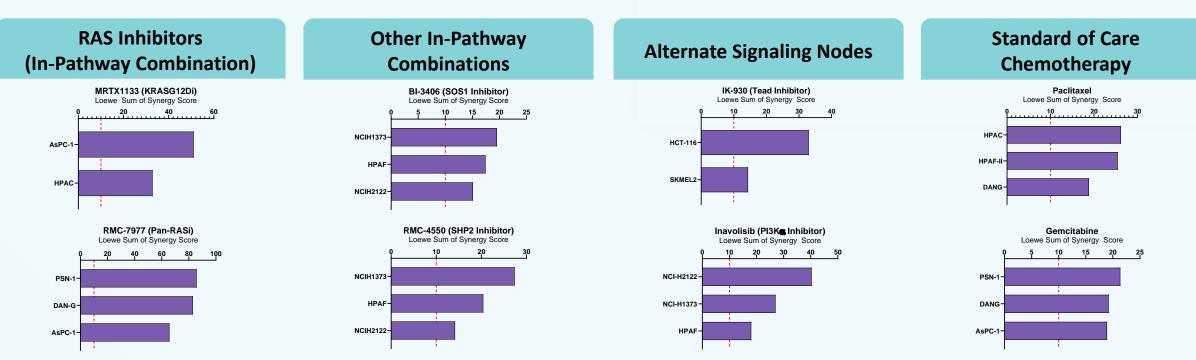
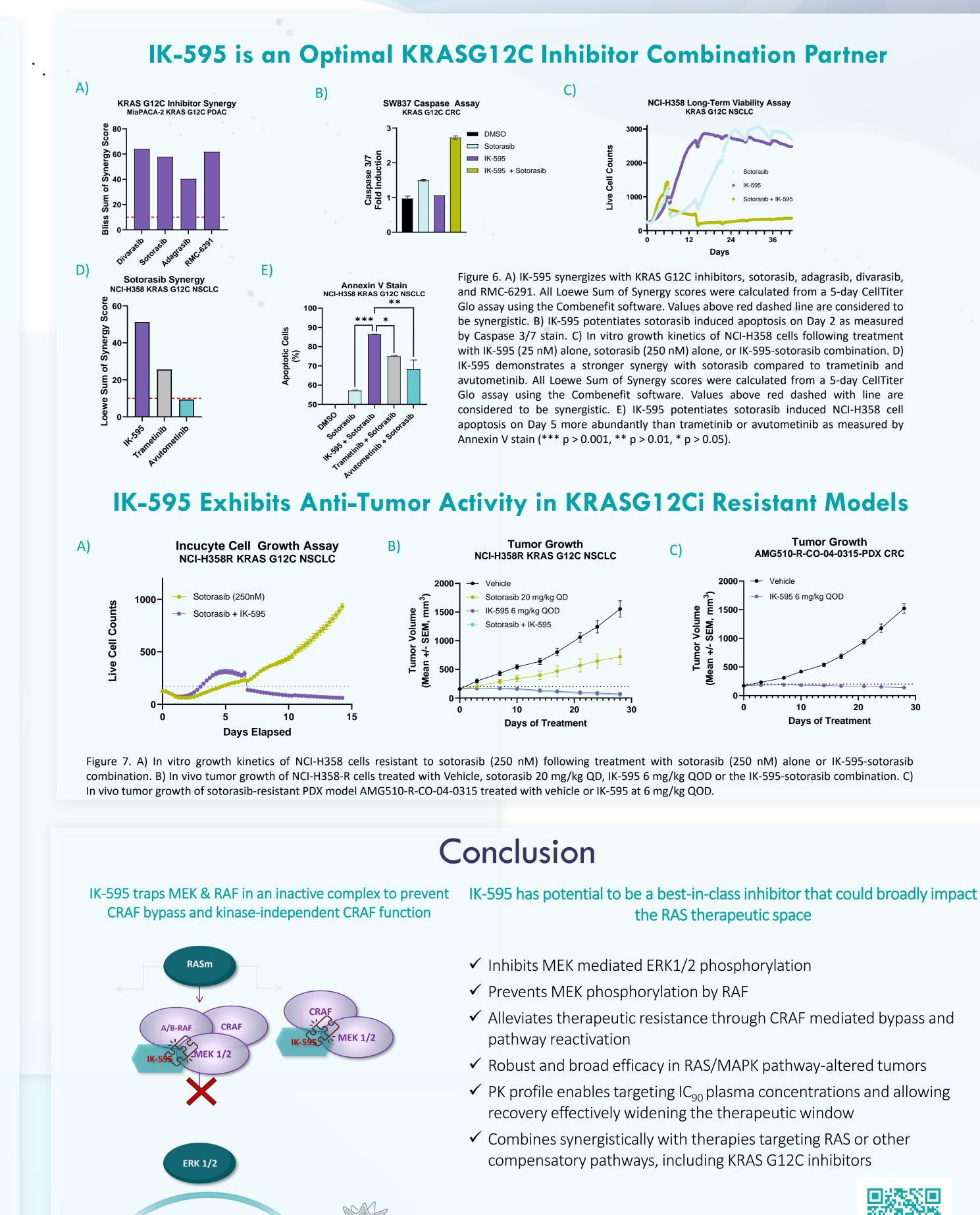


Figure 5. IK-595 synergizes with MRTX1133 (KRASG12Di), RMC-7977 (Pan-RASi), BI-3406 (SOS1i), RMC-4550 (SHP2i), IK-930 (TEAD1i), inavolisib (PI3Kai), paclitaxel and gemcitabine. All Loewe Sum of Synergy scores were calculated from a 5-day CellTiter Glo assay using the Combenefit software. Values to the right of the red dashed line are considered to be synergistic.

### Ikena Oncology, Boston, MA, USA

Figure 3. (Left) IK-595 demonstrates similar efficacy in AsPC-1 (KRAS G12D) CDX model when dosed on a QD or QOD regimen Right) Improved tolerability as measured by percent body weight change observed in groups treated with QOD regimen compared to QD dosing.





- ✓ Alleviates therapeutic resistance through CRAF mediated bypass and
- $\checkmark$  PK profile enables targeting IC<sub>90</sub> plasma concentrations and allowing



For information regarding the IK-595 clinical trial —

