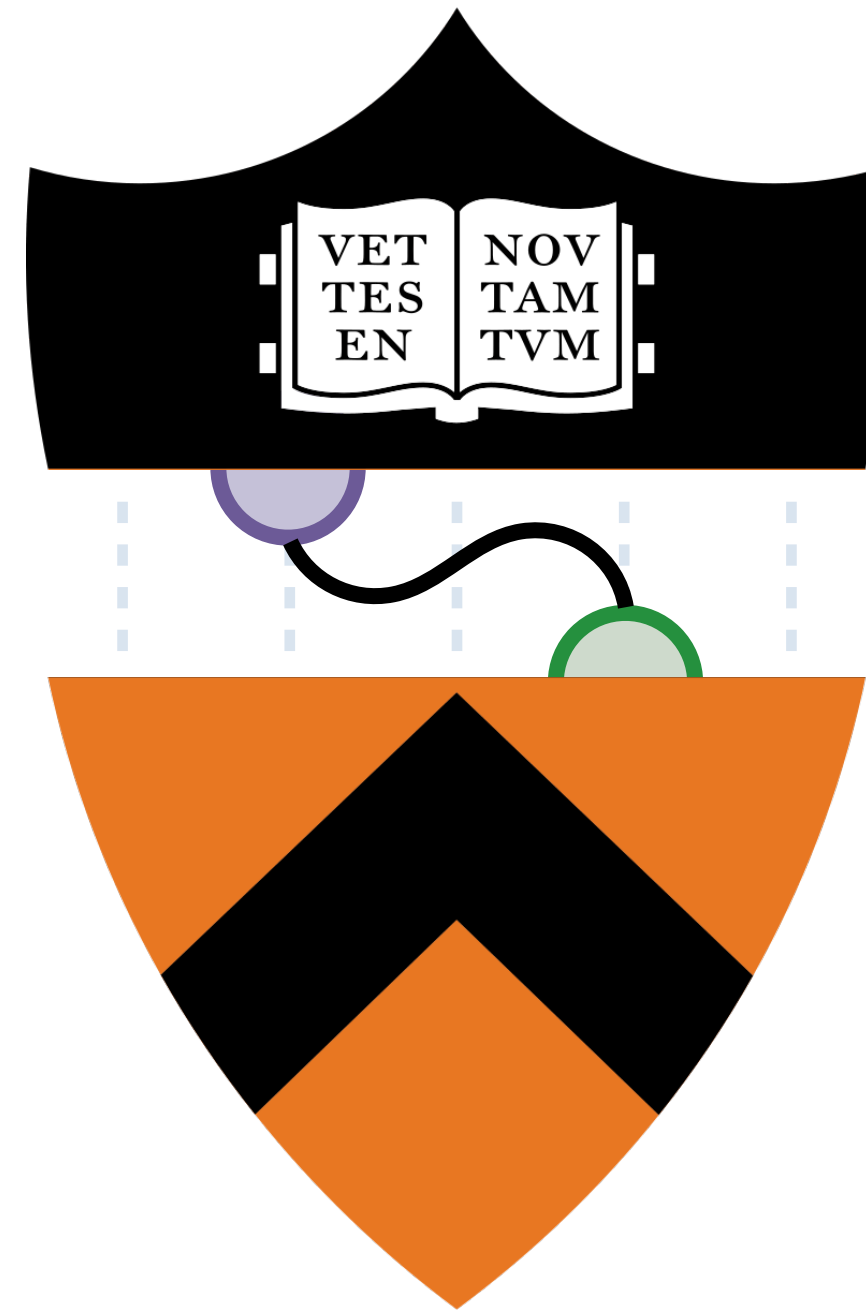


# ***Induced Proximity***



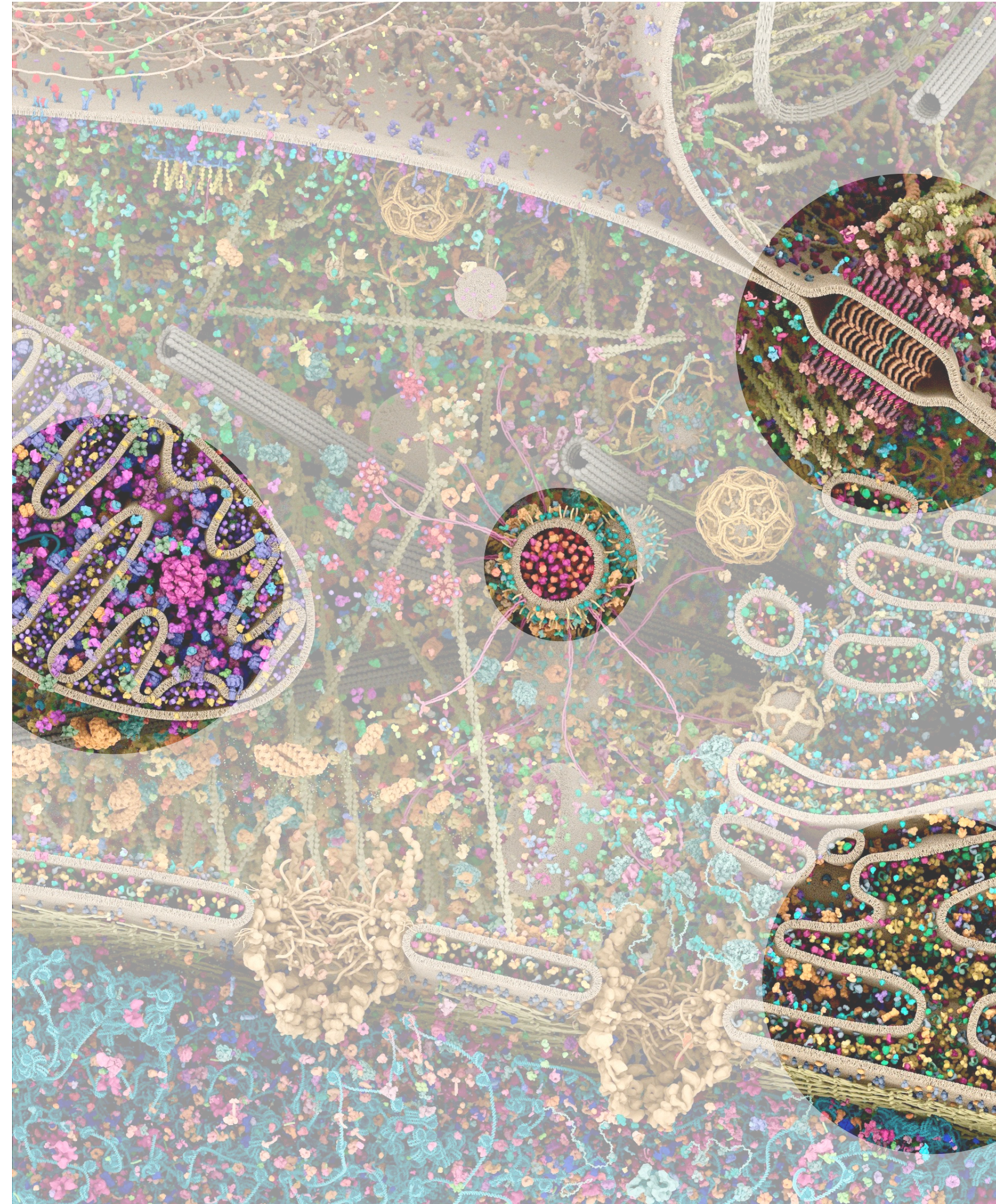
***Philip Raftopoulos***

*Group meeting: February 7th, 2025*



*Reactions in biology are incredibly impacted by distance*

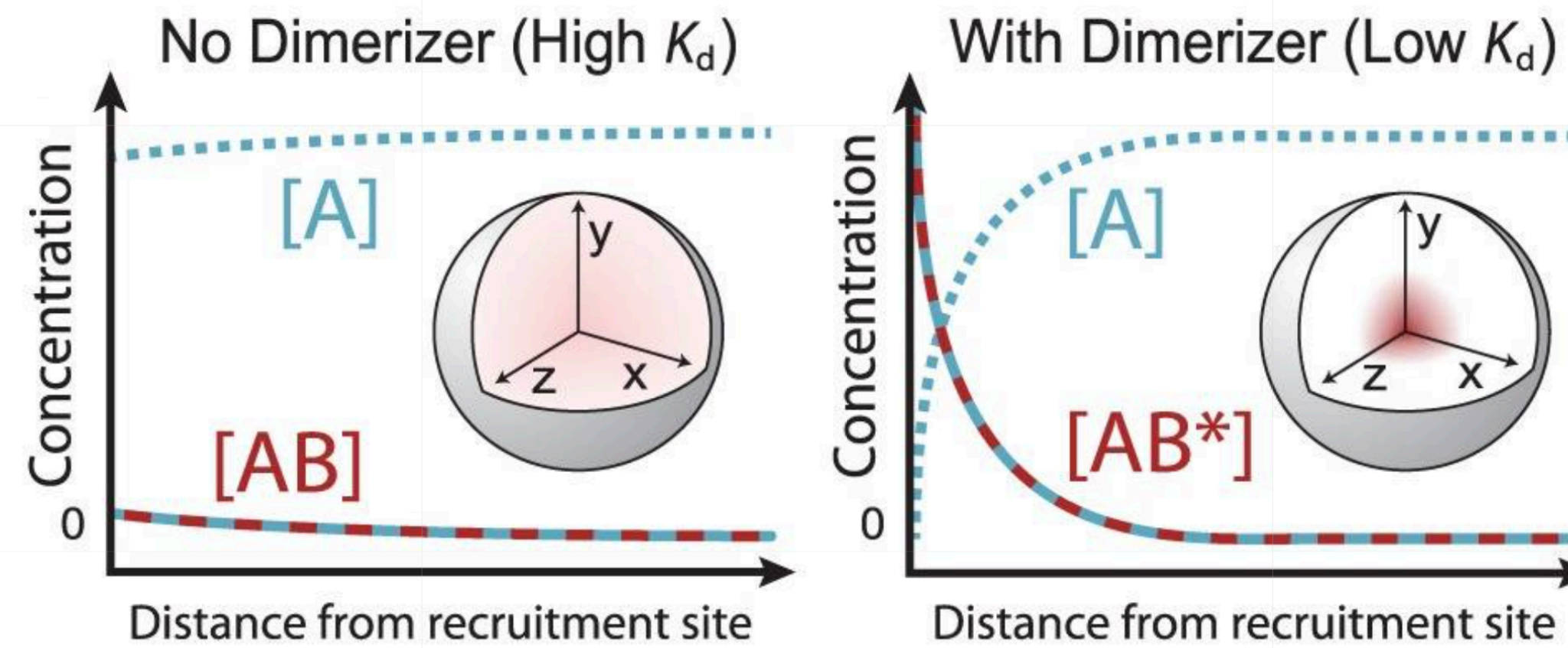
Reactions are regulated by  
distinct sub-cellular  
localization





# Reactions in biology are incredibly impacted by distance

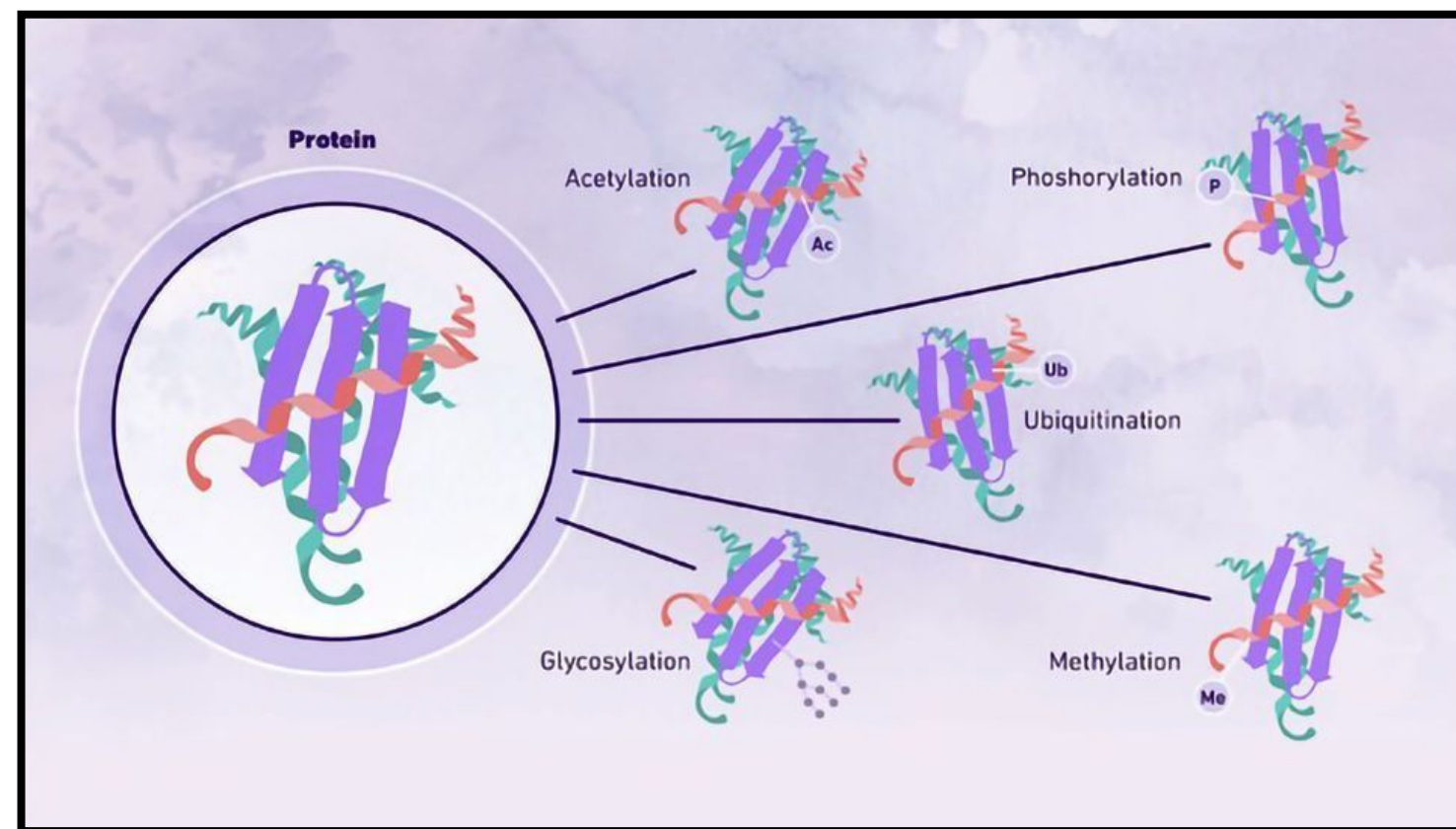
Cells leverage a specific principle of diffusion in order to regulate reactions



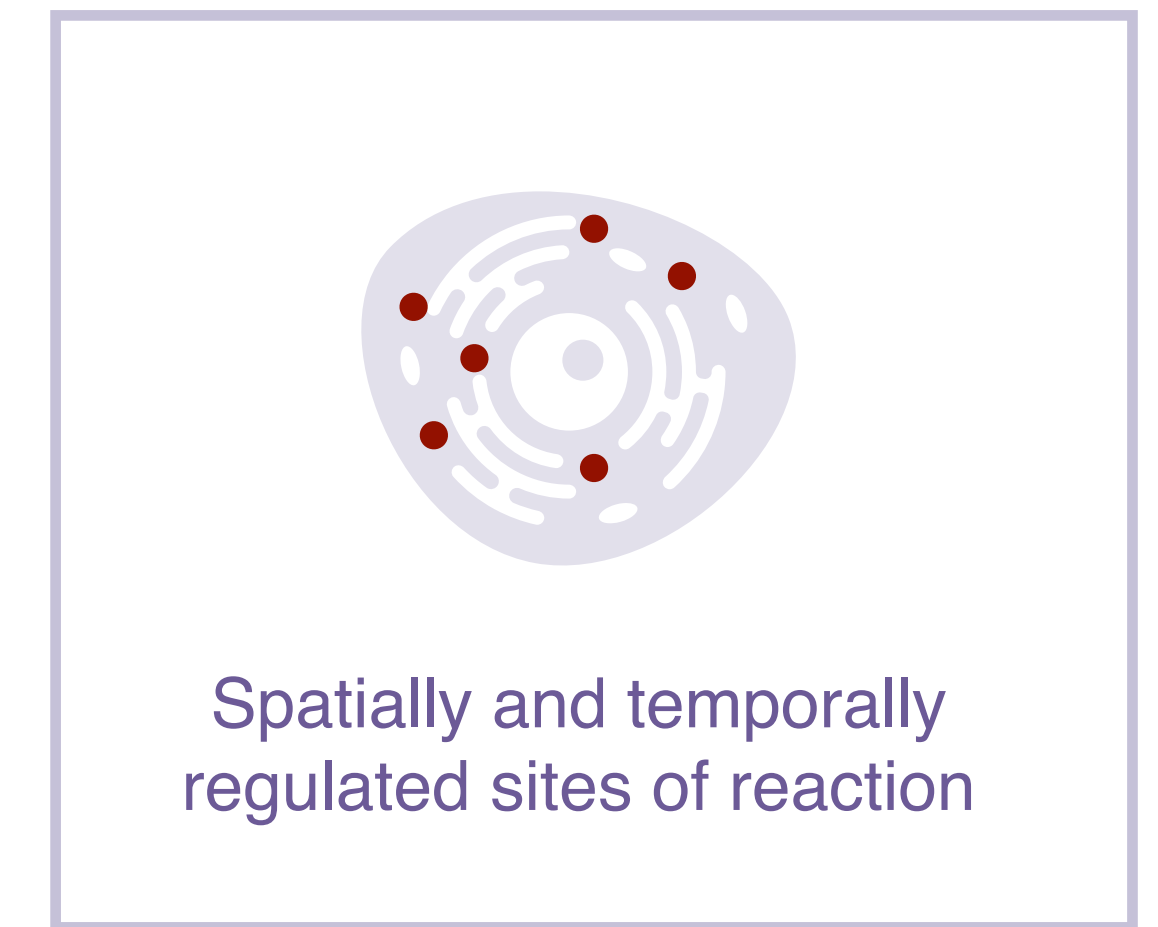
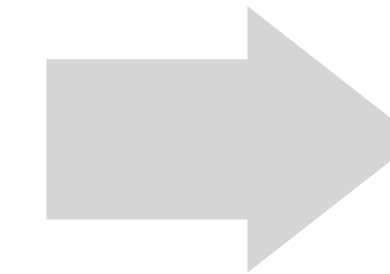
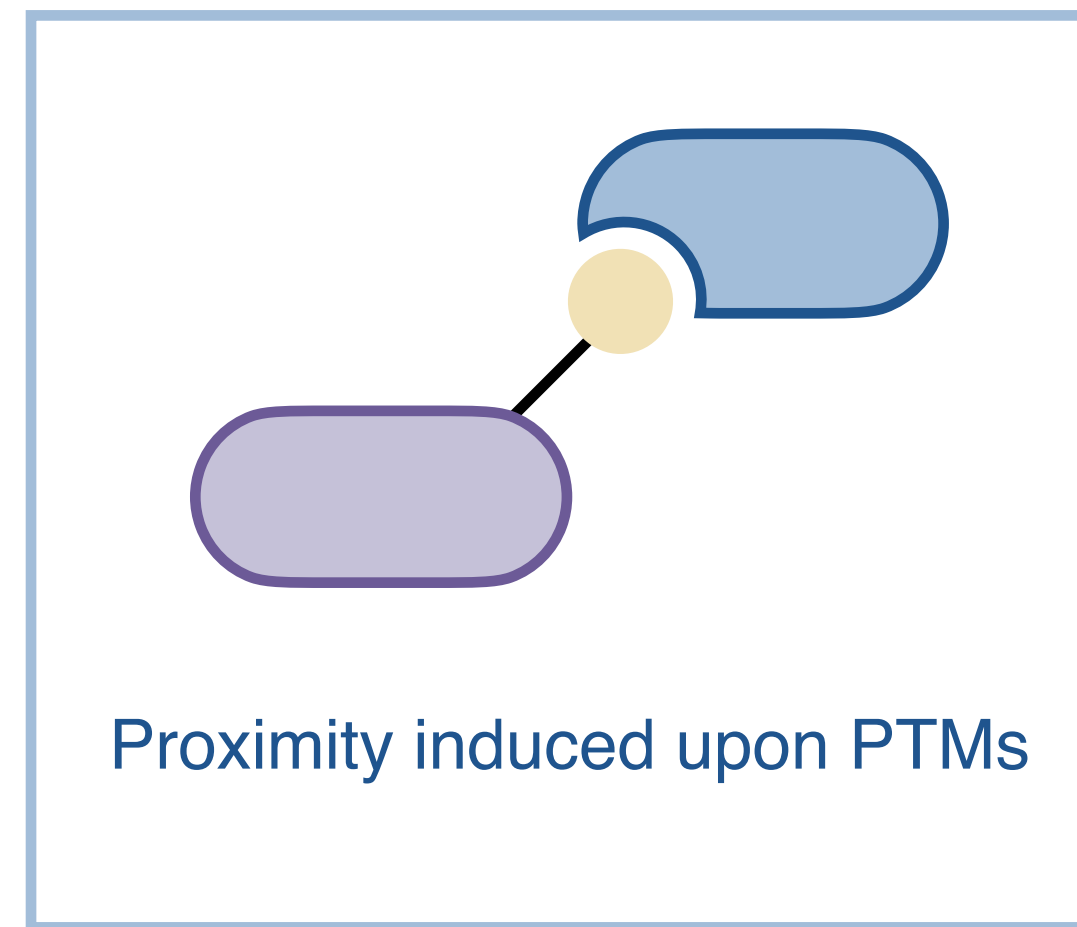
Increasing affinity,  
decreases reaction radius!!



*Reactions in biology are incredibly impacted by distance*

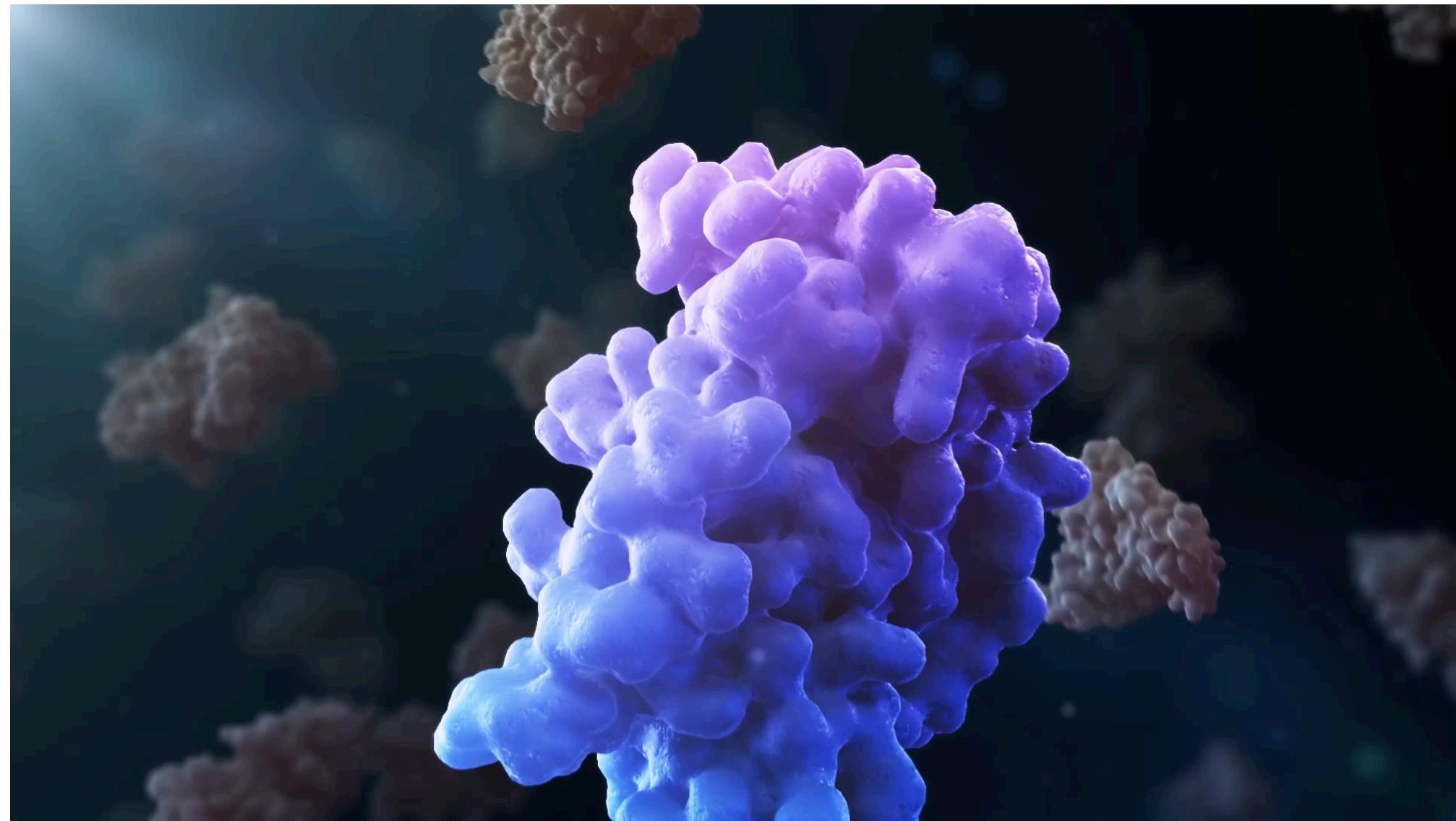


Post translational modifications





*As chemists, how can we leverage induced proximity?*



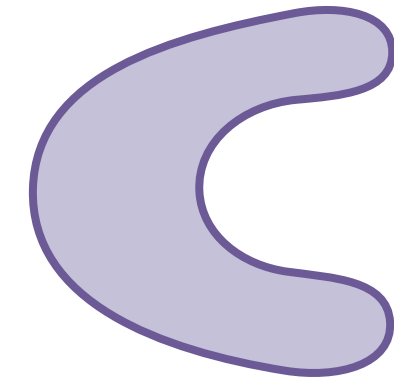
- Study cell signaling
- Design new modes of therapy

**Design of ligands that artificially induce proximity between proteins**

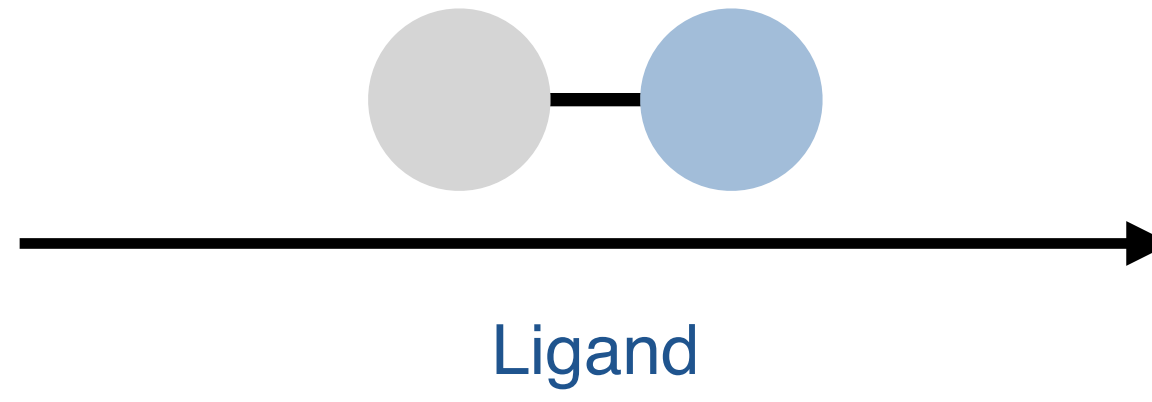


*What is induced proximity?*

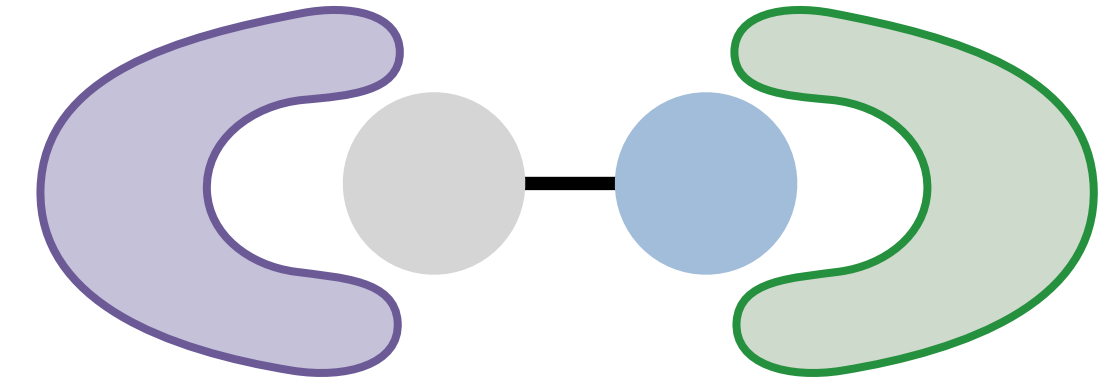
**Chemical inducers  
of proximity**



**Protein A**



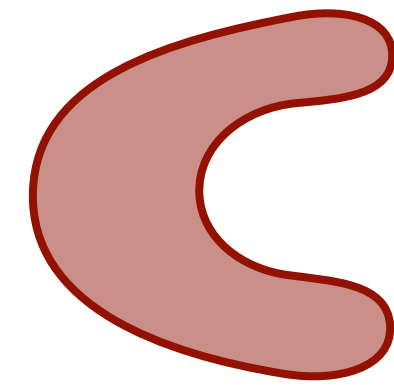
Ligand



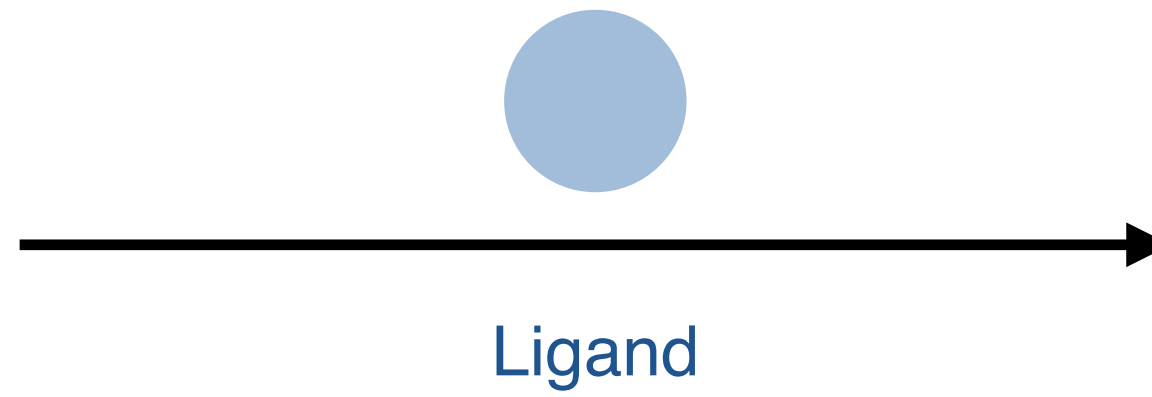
**Protein A**

**Protein B**

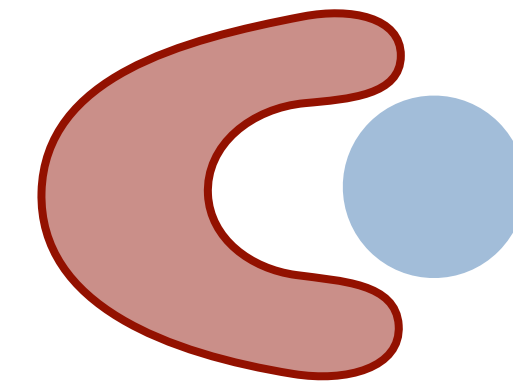
**Traditional small  
molecules**



**Protein A**



Ligand

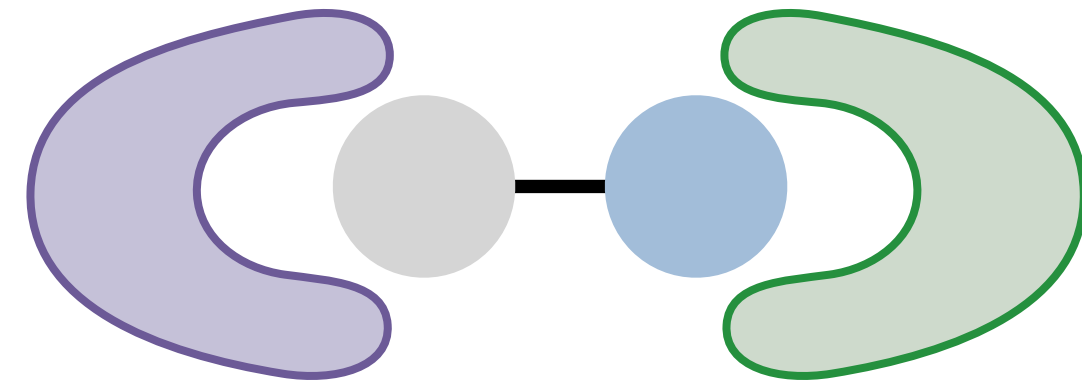


**Protein A**



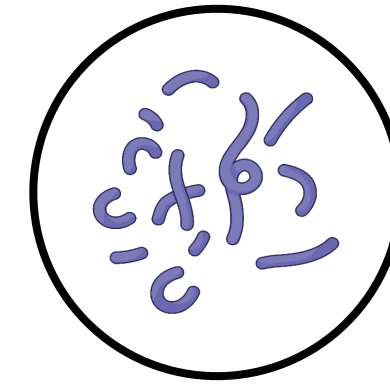
# What is induced proximity?

**Chemical inducers of proximity**

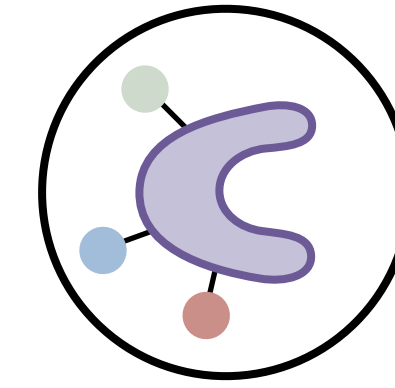


**Protein A**

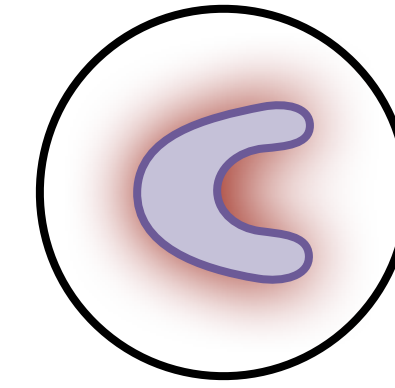
**Protein B**



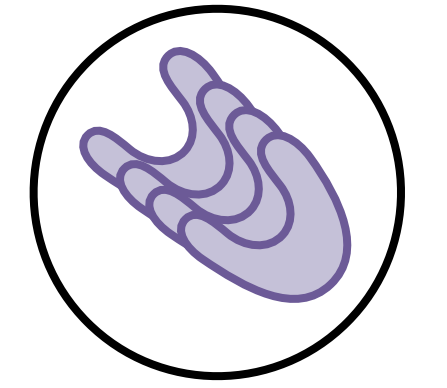
*Degradation*



*PTMs*



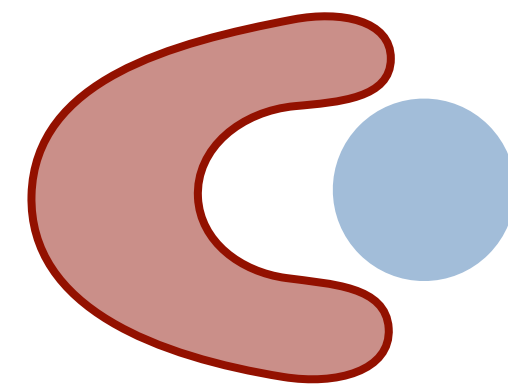
*Inhibition*



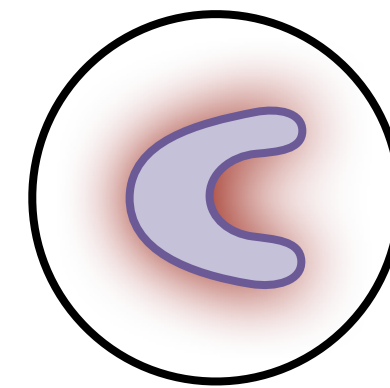
*Polymerization*

**AND MORE**

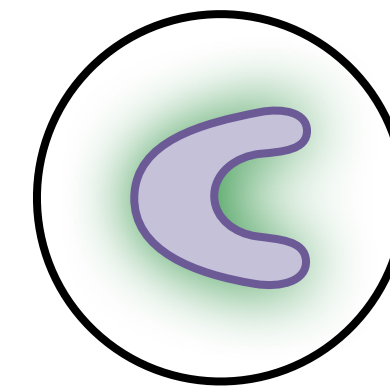
**Traditional small molecules**



**Protein A**



*Inhibition*



*Agonism*

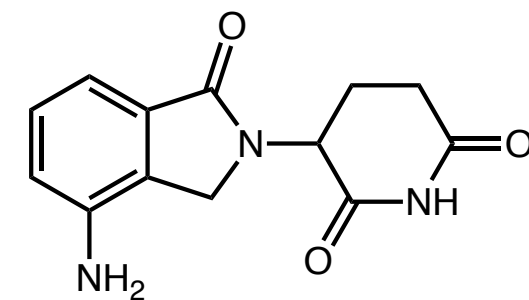
**MAYBE**



# What is induced proximity?

## Event-driven pharmacology

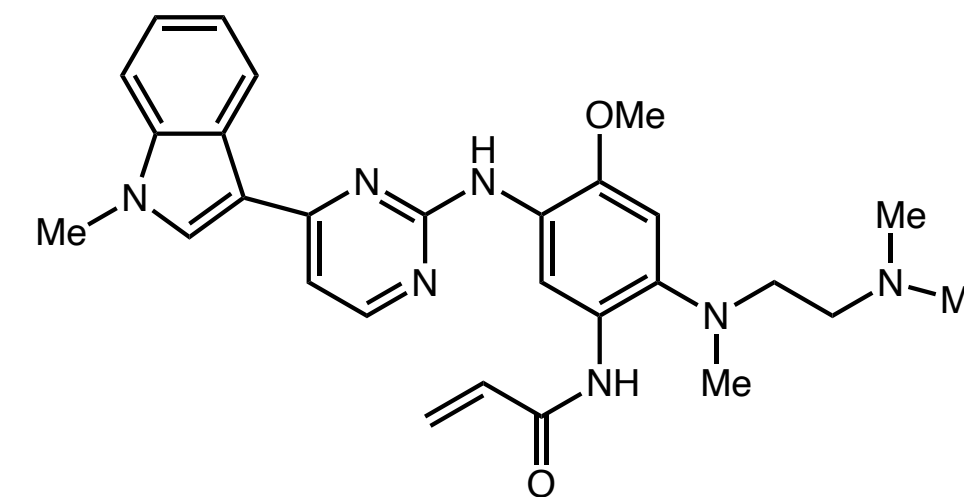
- One molecule, multiple events
- Does not require an active site



**Lenalidomide**

## Traditional pharmacology

- Driven by **stoichiometry**
- Requires a “ligandable” pocket



**Osimertinib**



## *Outline of talk:*

- **History of induced proximity**
- **Modern design of chemical inducers of proximity**
- **Clinical outlook of induced proximity**

# *History of induced proximity*

*Millions of  
years ago*

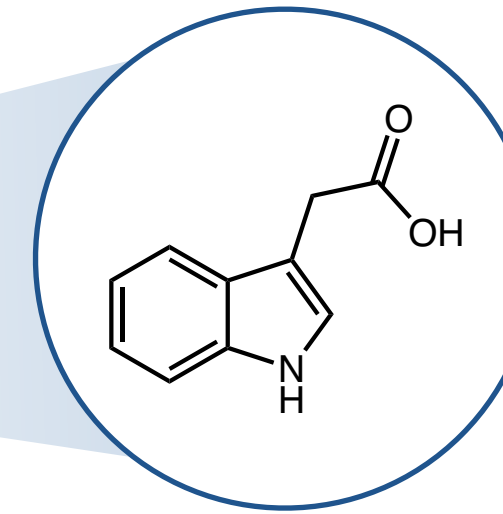


*Hormones in plants*  
*Auxin and photo-tropism*



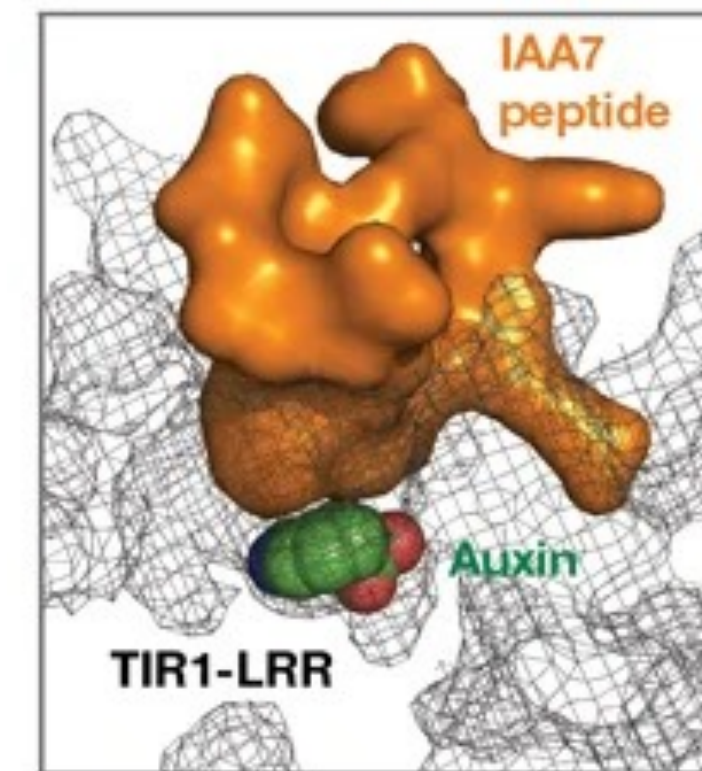
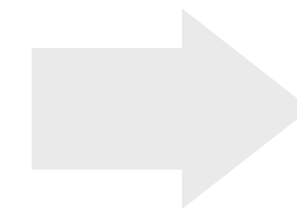
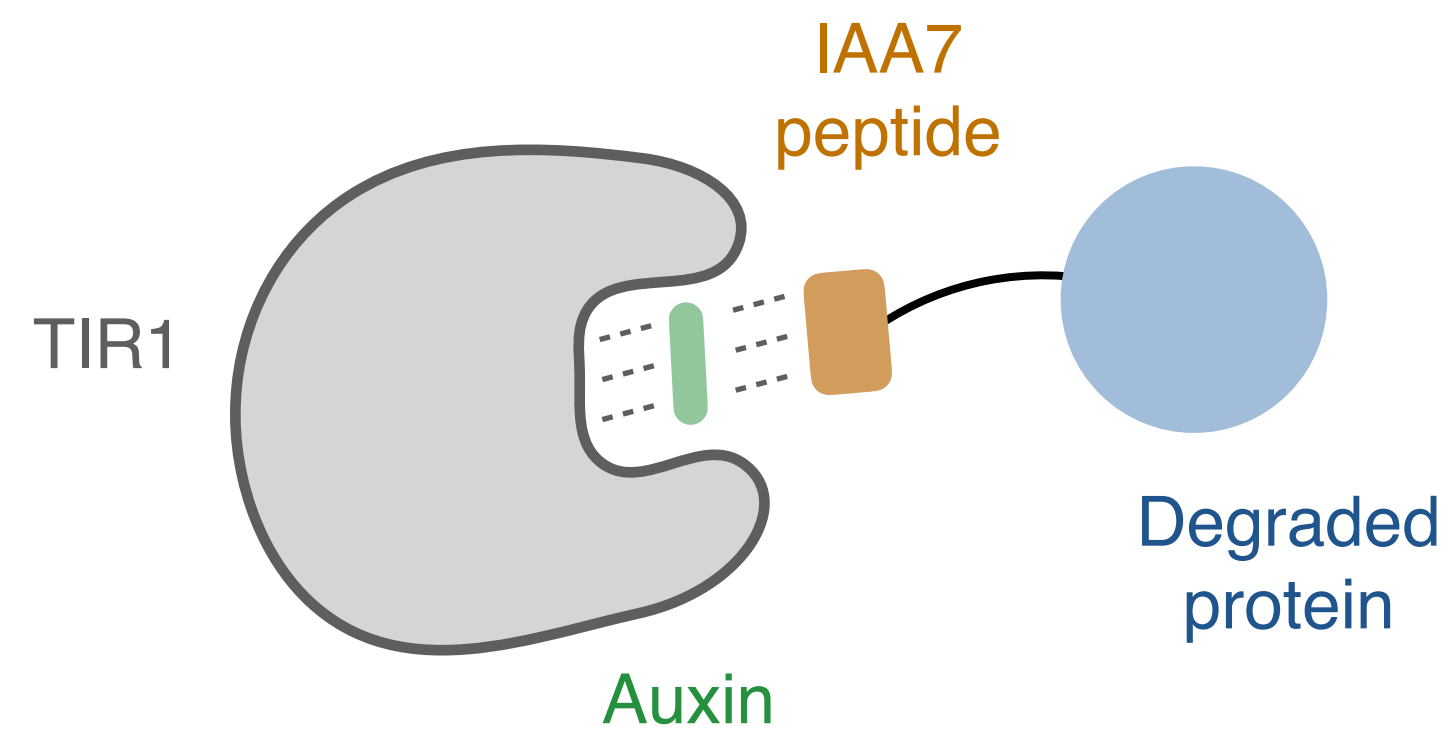
# Nature utilizes induced proximity in ancient processes

**Photo-tropism**  
The act of moving  
towards light



**Auxin**

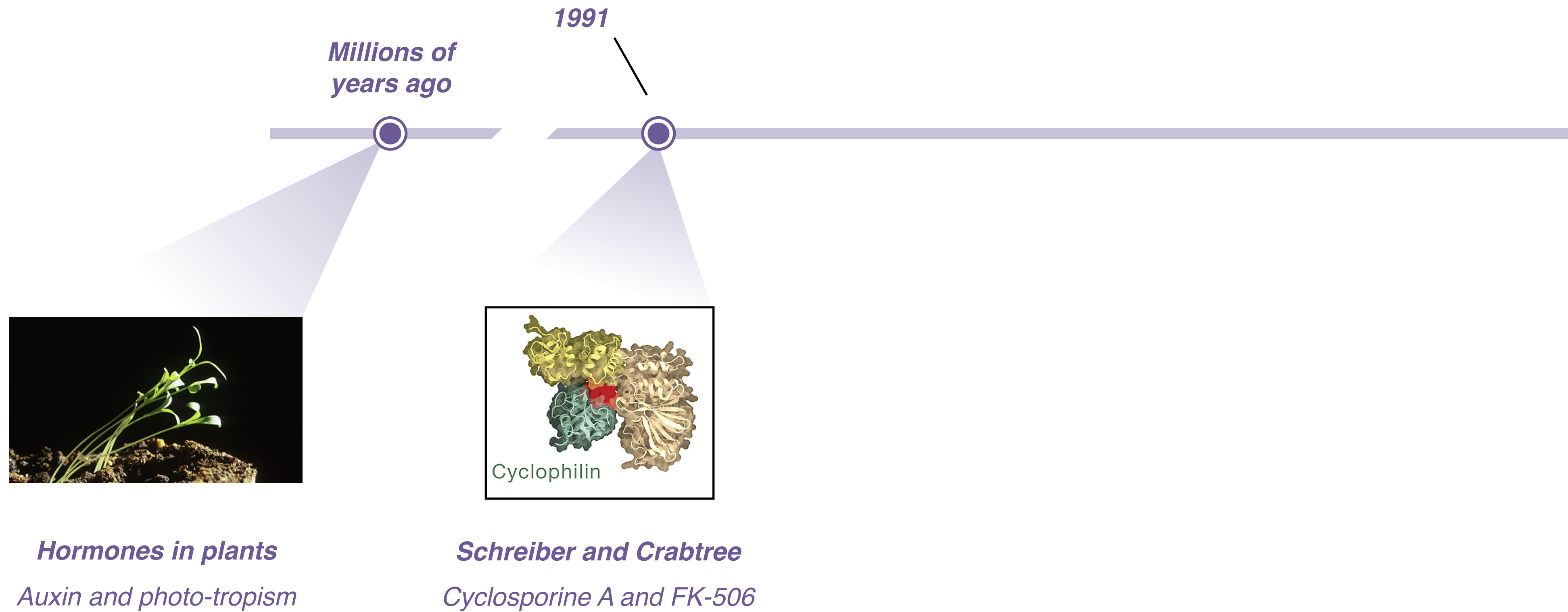
*Concentrated in  
regions closest  
to the sun*



*Auxin enhances the  
interaction between  
**TIR1** and **IAA7**  
peptides*

*Transcriptional  
changes*

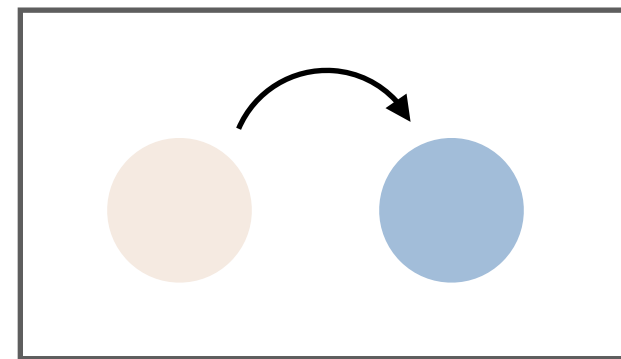
# History of induced proximity



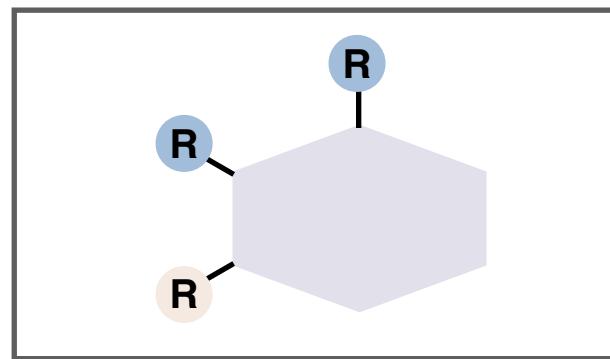




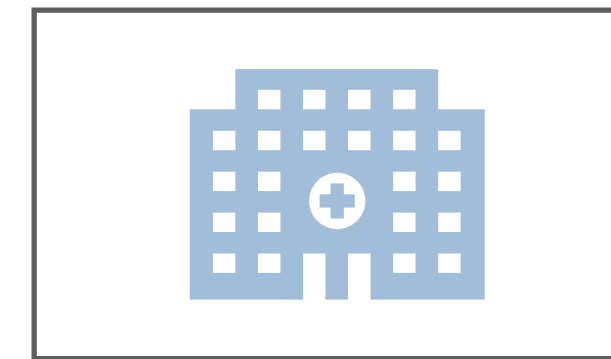
# Cyclosporine and FK-506



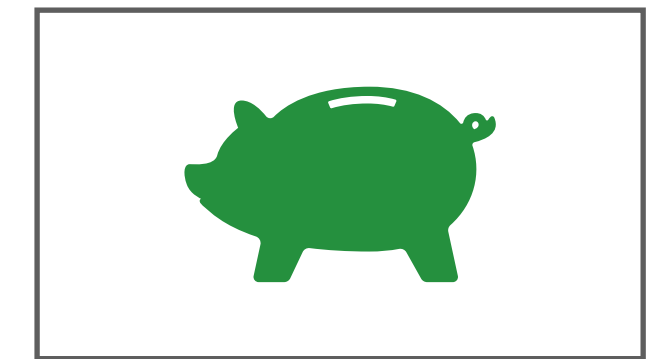
*Understand mechanism*



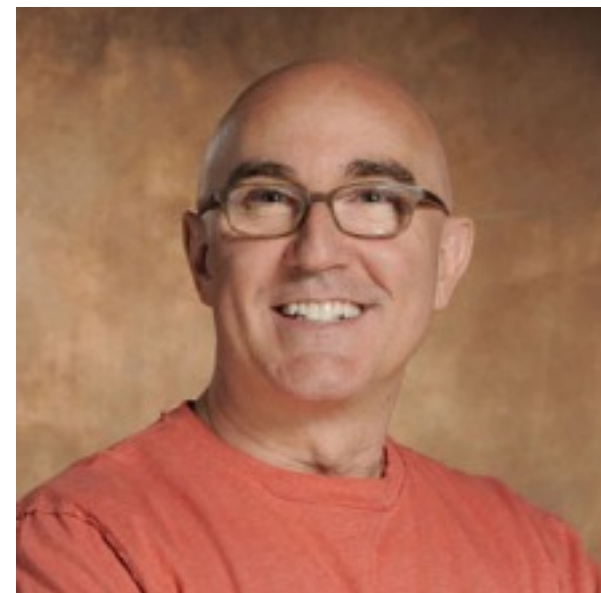
*Derivatize*



*Better safety / efficacy*



\$\$\$\$



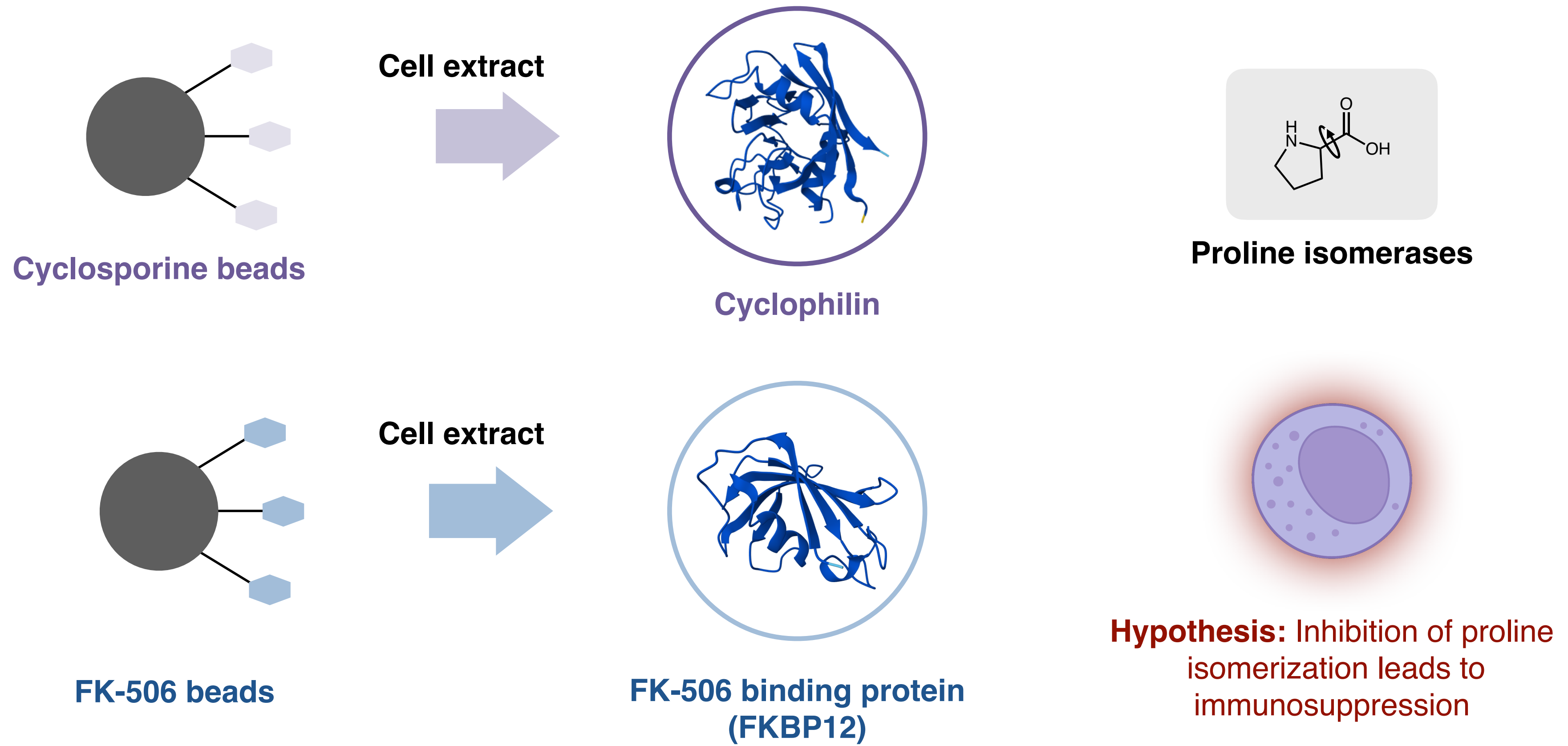
**How do cyclosporine A and FK-506 work?**

**Stuart Schreiber**  
Collaboration with Vertex

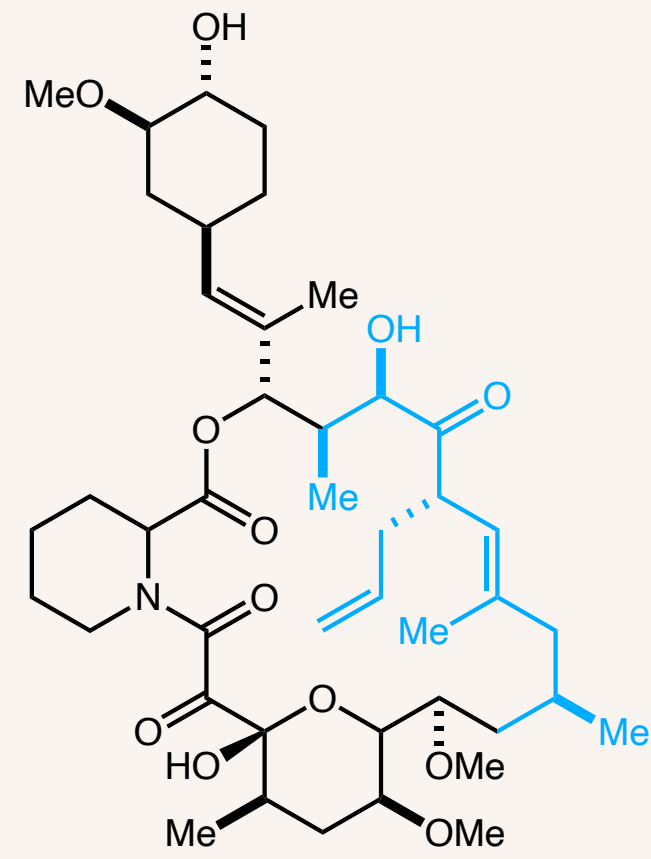


# Initial mechanistic evidence

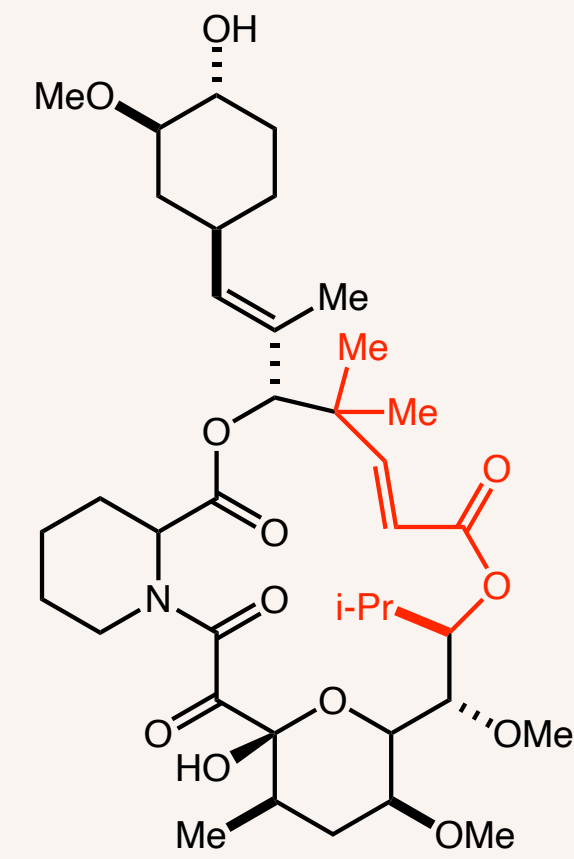
## Affinity purification



## The proline isomerase hypothesis



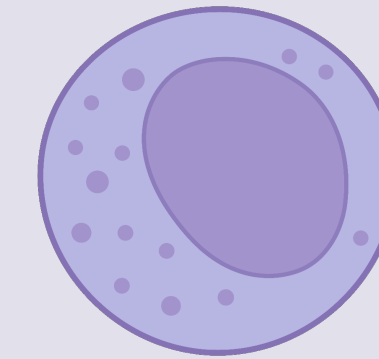
**FK-506**



**506BD**

*Incredibly potent  
inhibitor of FKBP12*

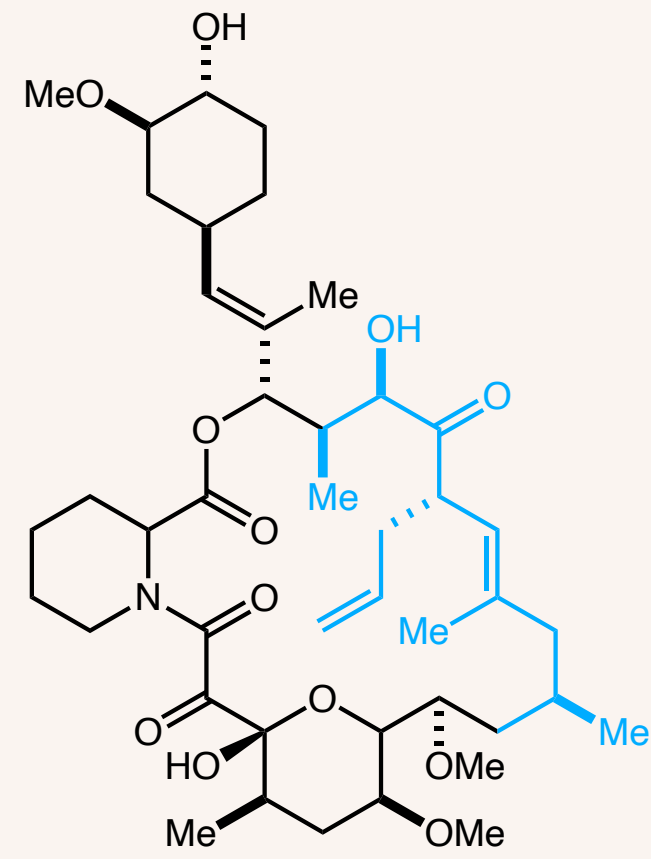
**506BD**



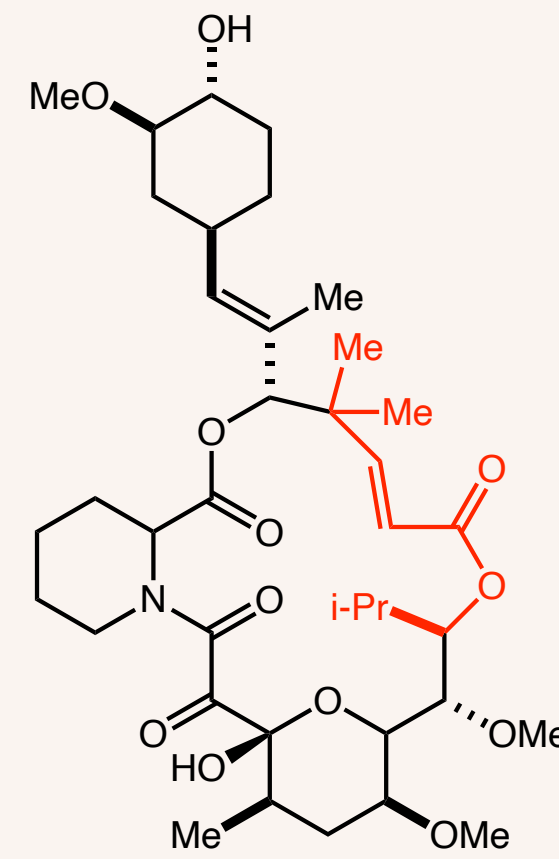
Elicits **no change**  
in immune phenotype!!!



# The proline isomerase hypothesis



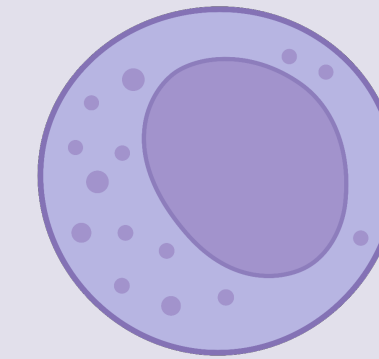
**FK-506**



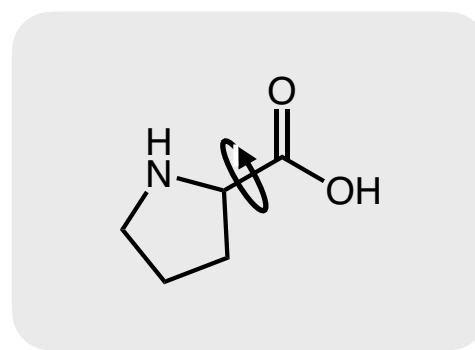
**506BD**

*Incredibly potent inhibitor of FKBP12*

**506BD**



Elicits **no change** in immune phenotype!!!



**Proline isomerases**



Maybe this process is irrelevant to phenotype??



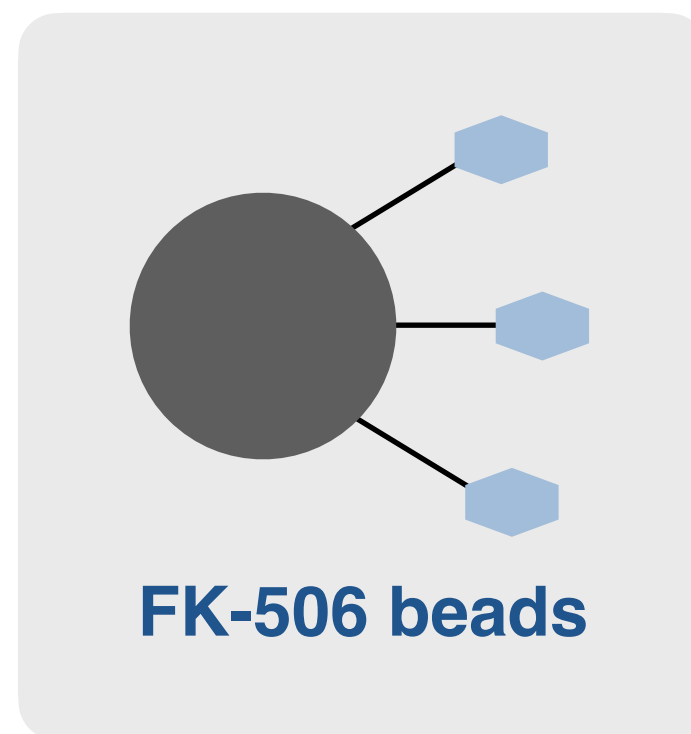
Are there any other proteins involved?

*Ternary complex hypothesis*

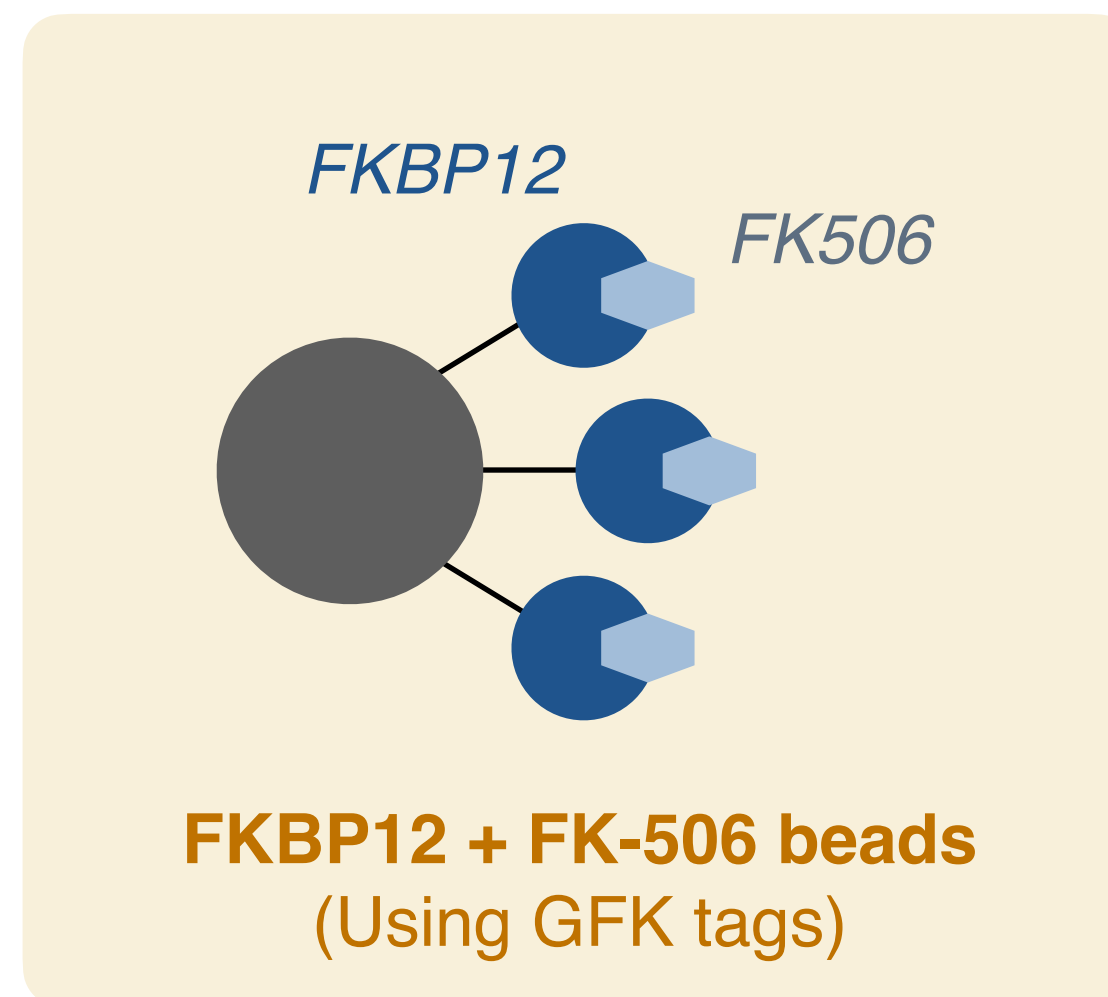


Liu, J.; Farmer, J. D.; Lane, W. S.; Friedman, J.; Weissman, I.; Schreiber, S. L. *Cell* **1991**, *66* (4), 807–815.

# Ternary complex hypothesis



*Initial approach*



What proteins bind to the FKBP–FK506 complex?

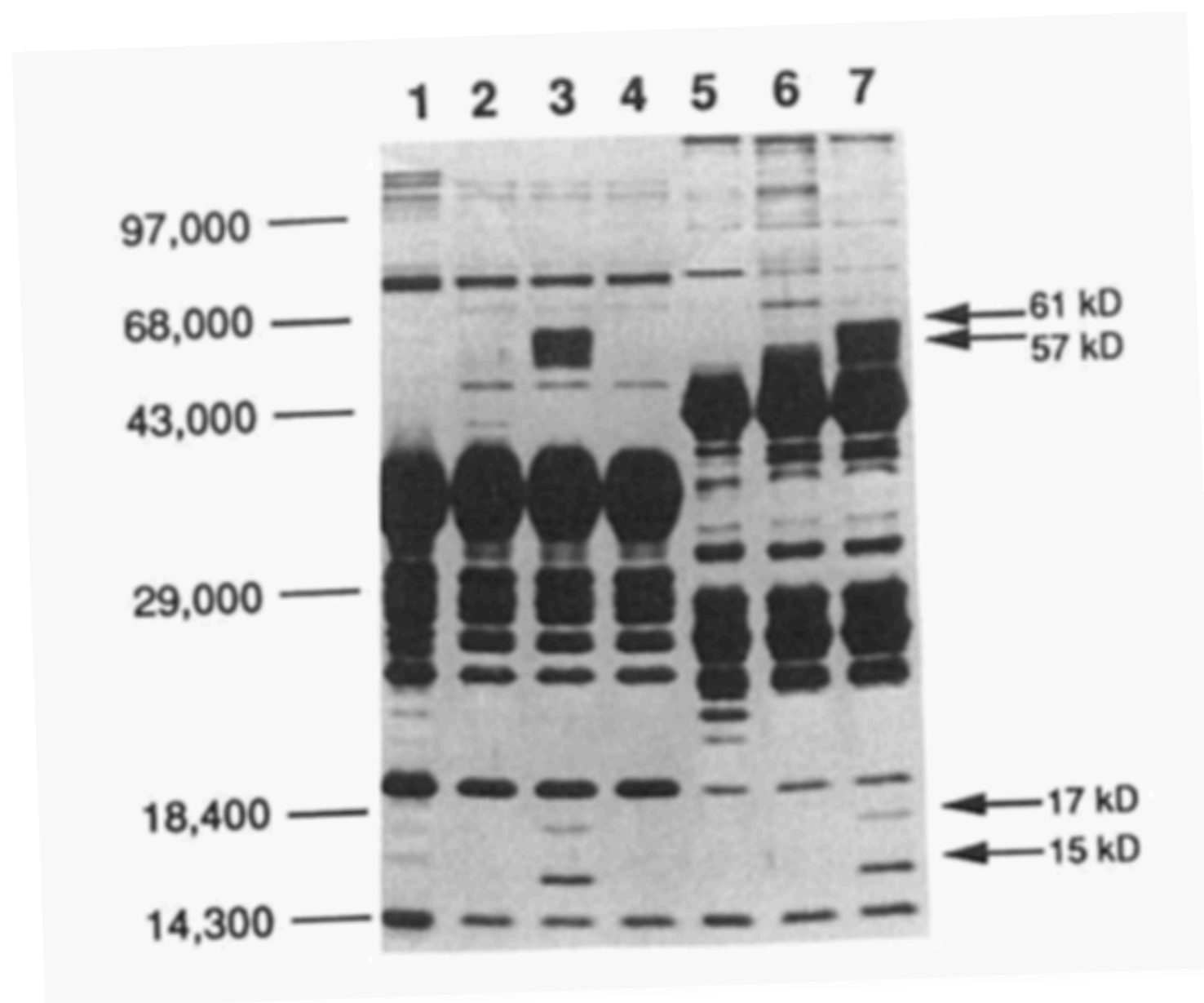


*Ternary complex hypothesis*

**Calcineurin Is a Common Target of  
Cyclophilin–Cyclosporin A and  
FKBP–FK506 Complexes**

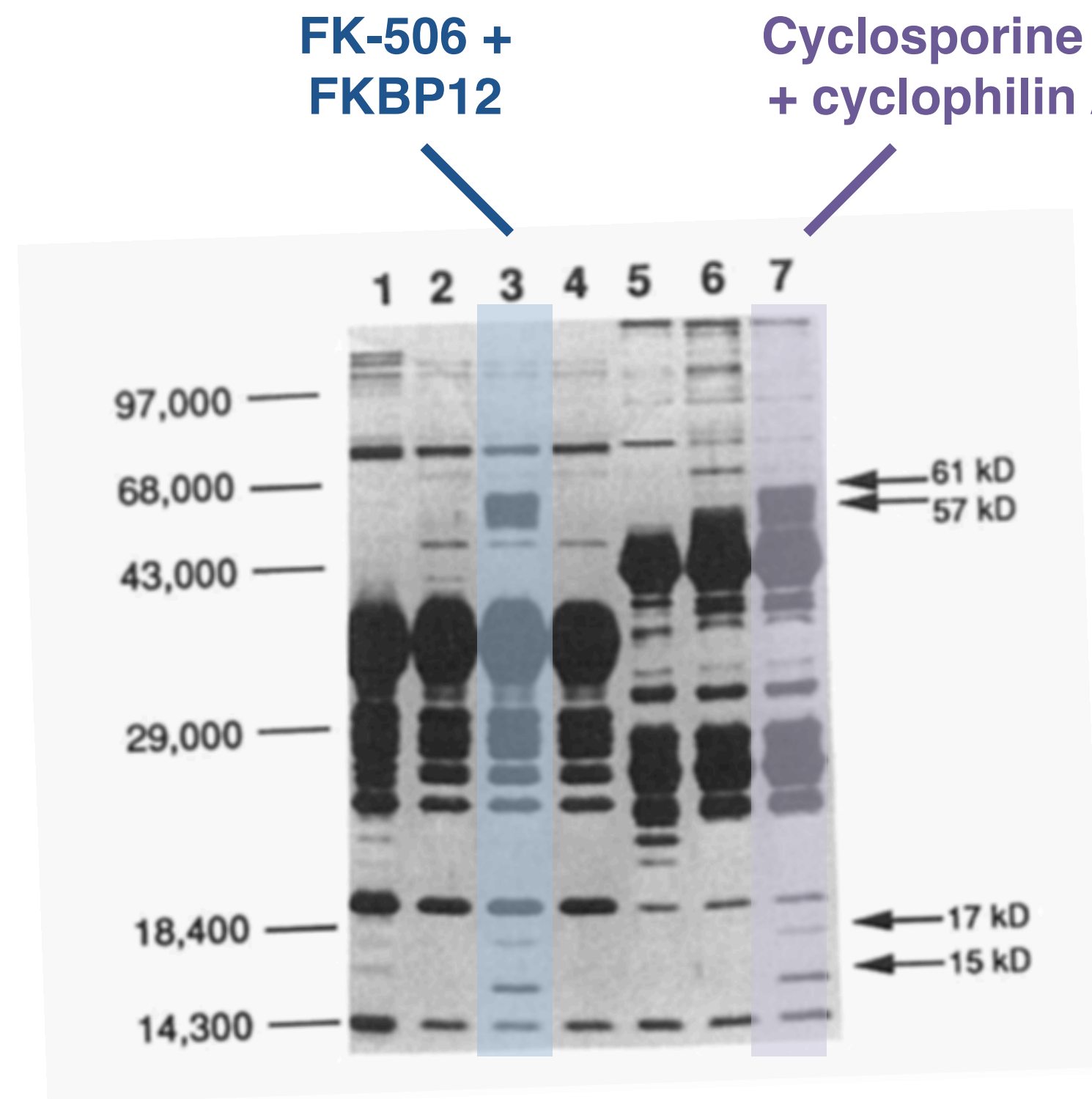
*Ternary complex hypothesis*

**Calcineurin Is a Common Target of Cyclophilin-Cyclosporin A and FKBP-FK506 Complexes**



*Ternary complex hypothesis*

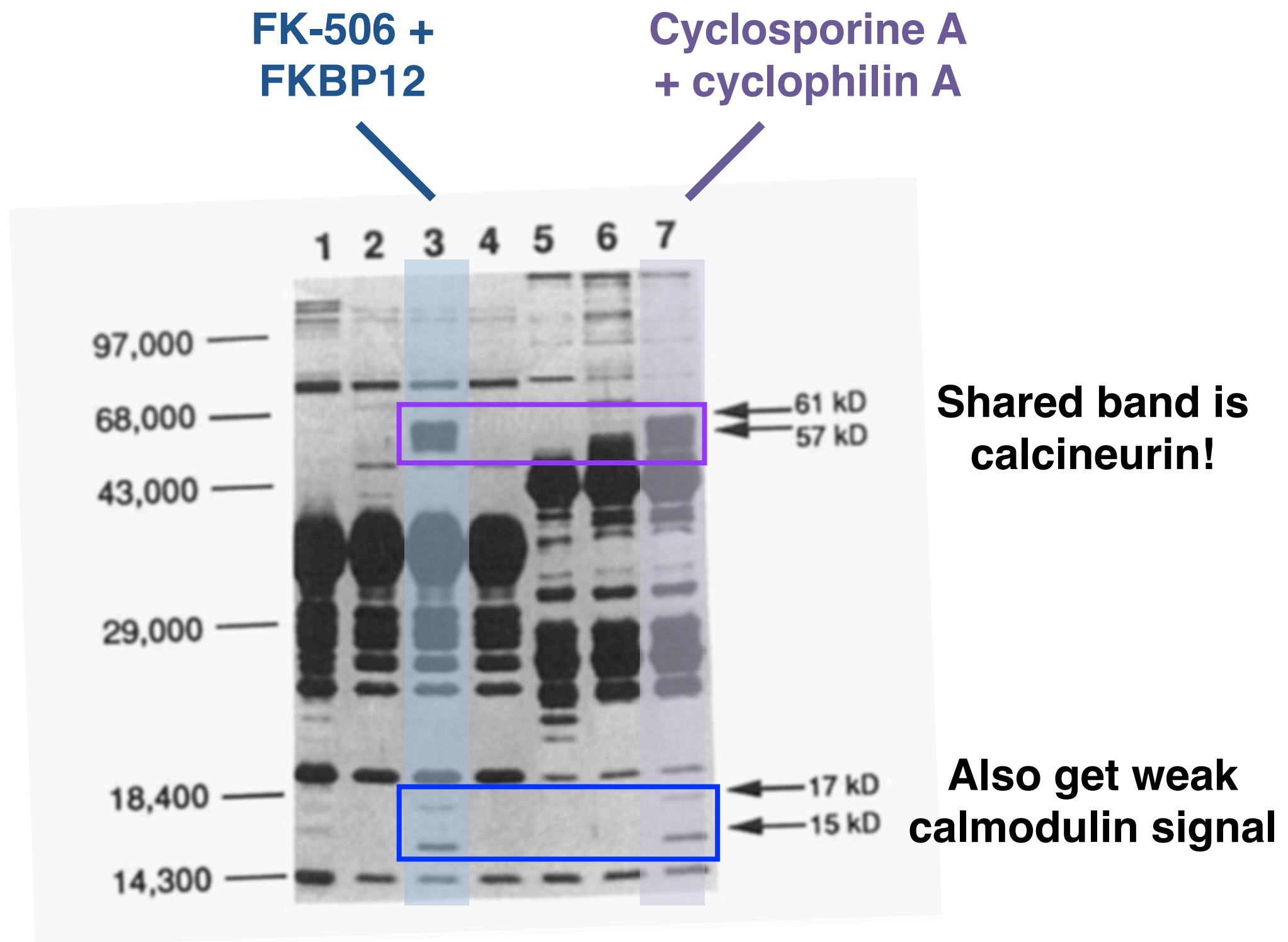
**Calcineurin Is a Common Target of Cyclophilin-Cyclosporin A and FKBP-FK506 Complexes**





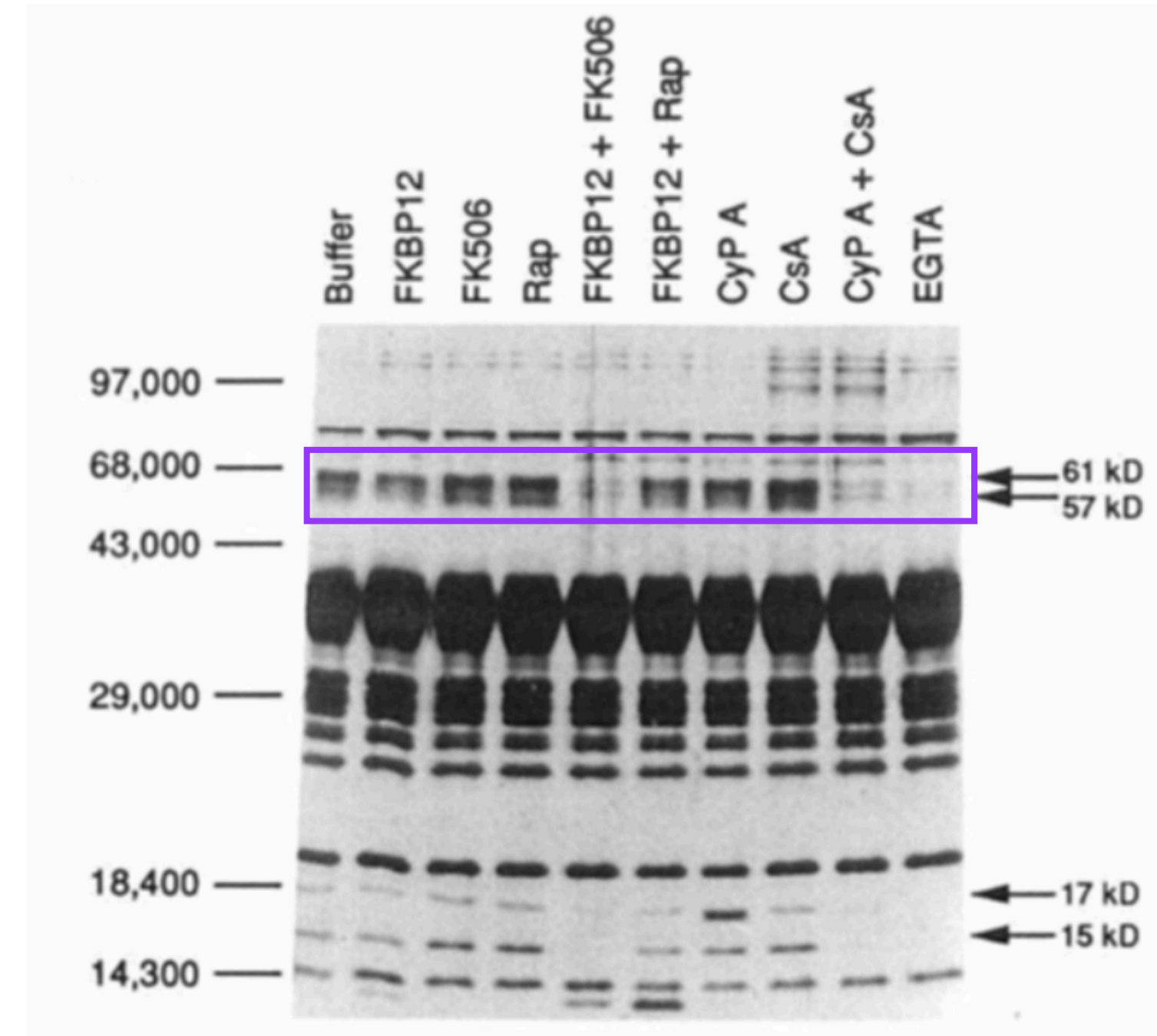
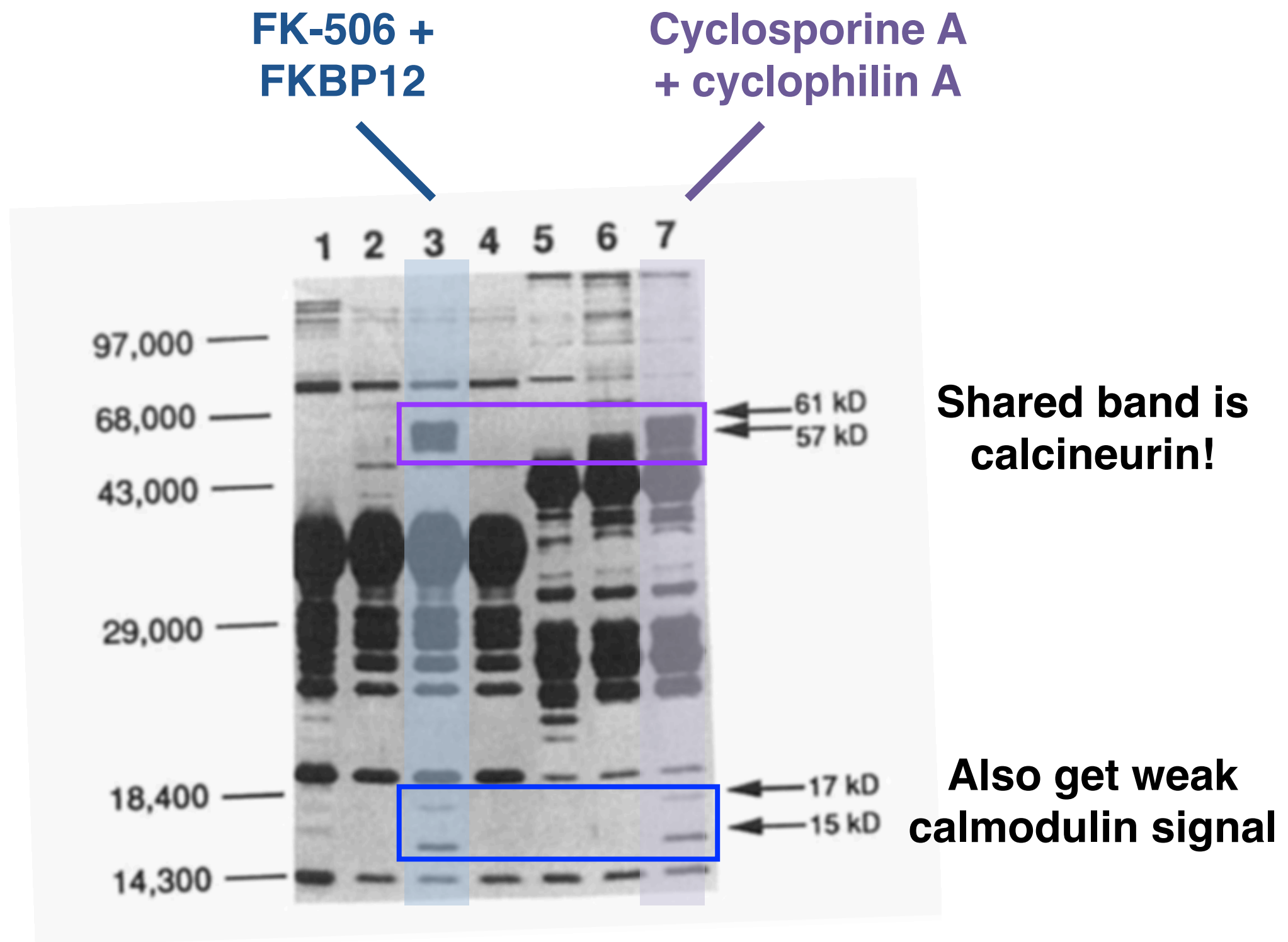
*Ternary complex hypothesis*

**Calcineurin Is a Common Target of Cyclophilin-Cyclosporin A and FKBP-FK506 Complexes**



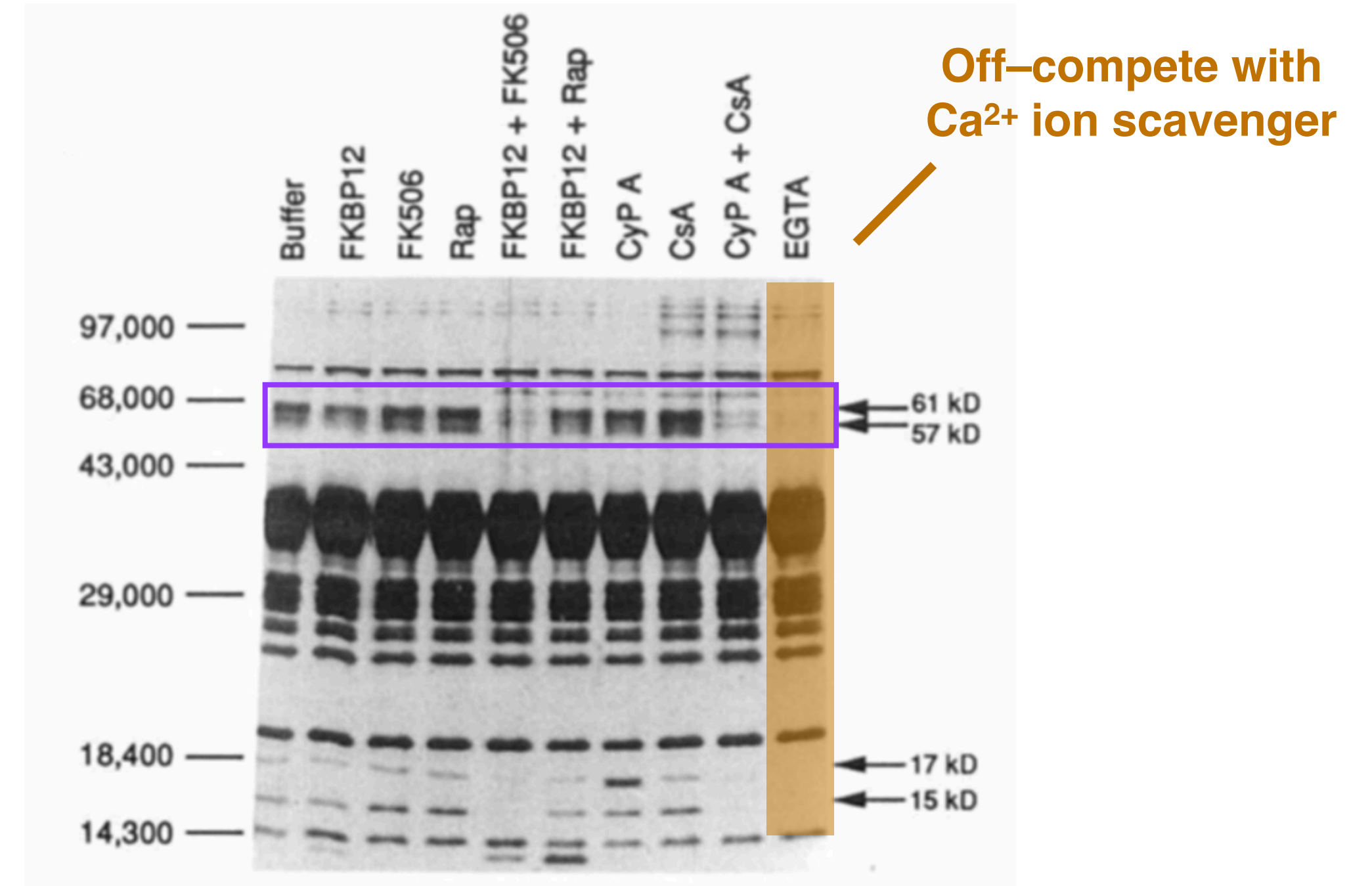
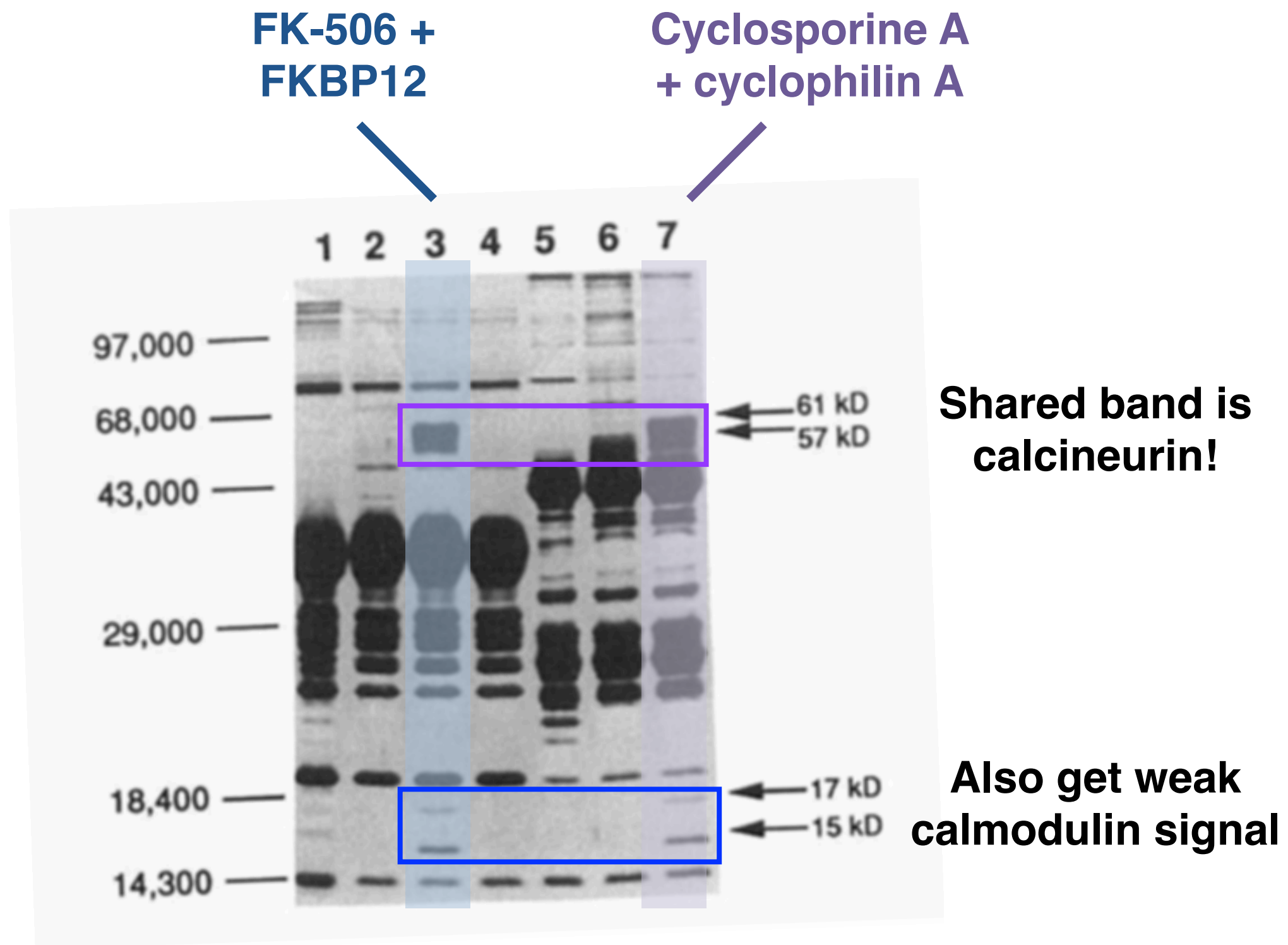
# Ternary complex hypothesis

**Calcineurin Is a Common Target of Cyclophilin-Cyclosporin A and FKBP-FK506 Complexes**



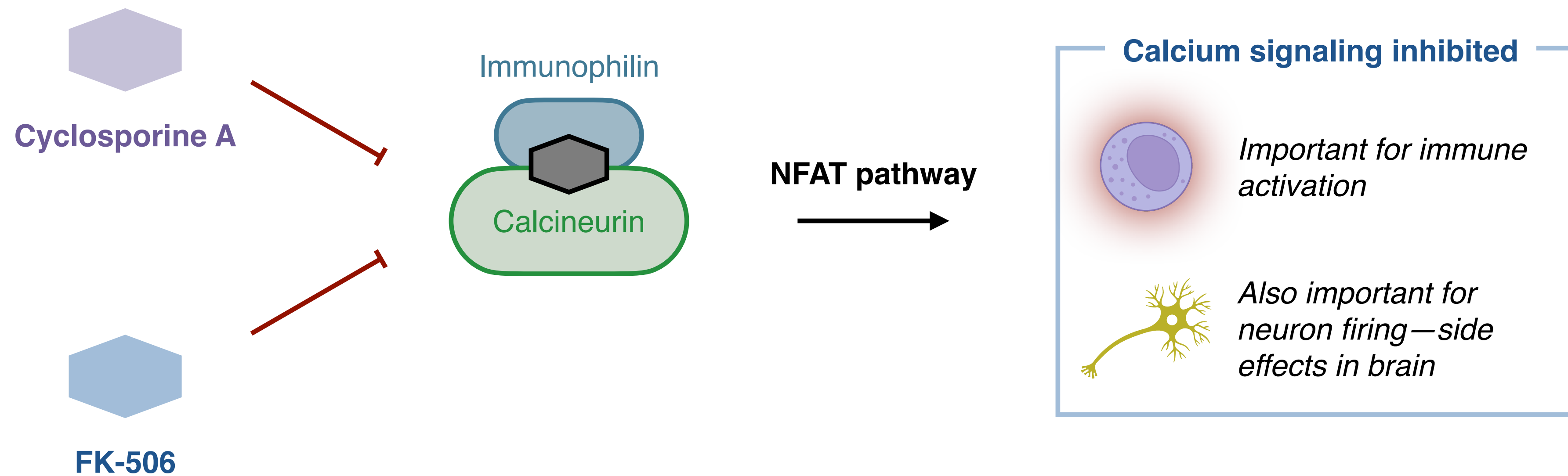
# Ternary complex hypothesis

**Calcineurin Is a Common Target of Cyclophilin-Cyclosporin A and FKBP-FK506 Complexes**





# Why is calcineurin important?



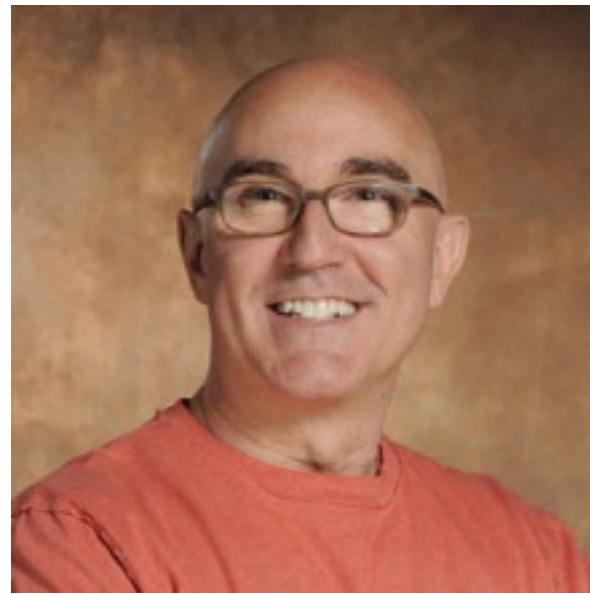
*Ternary complex hypothesis*

# The mechanism of action of cyclosporin A and FK506

Stuart L. Schreiber and Gerald R. Crabtree



**Crabtree**

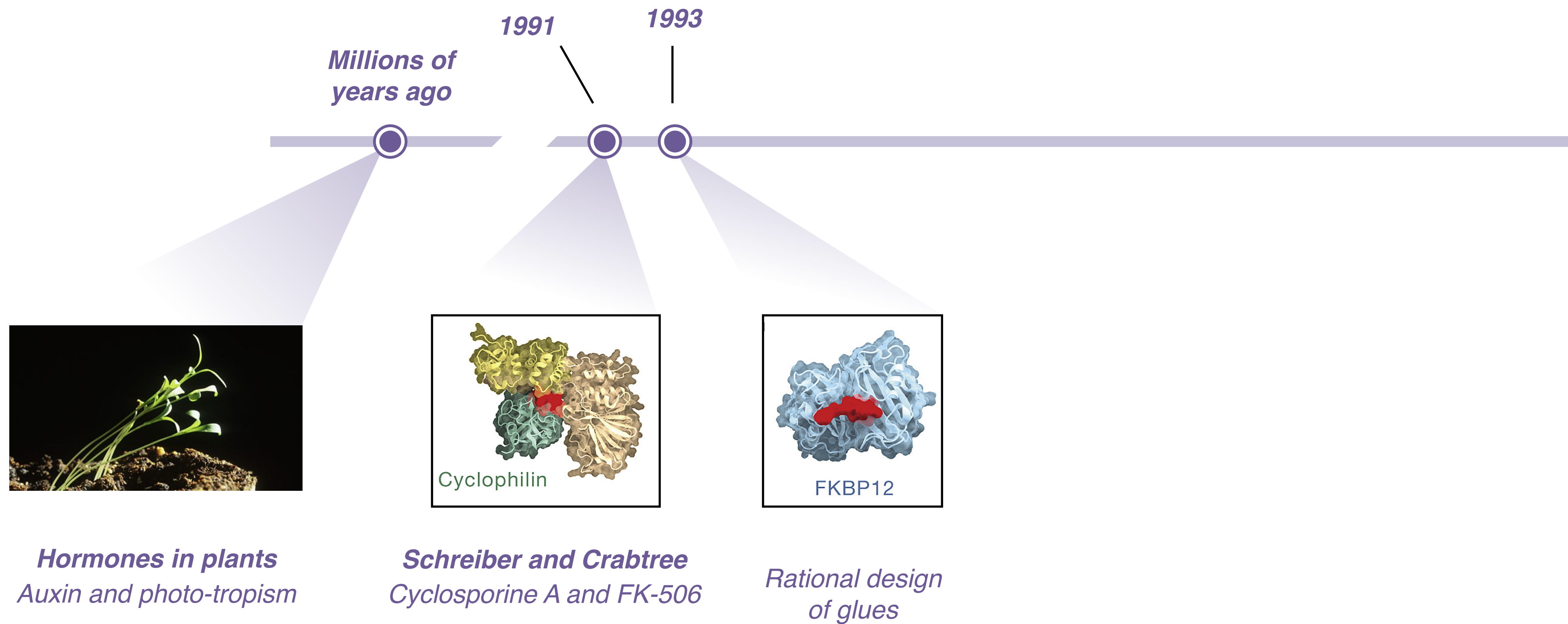


**Schreiber**

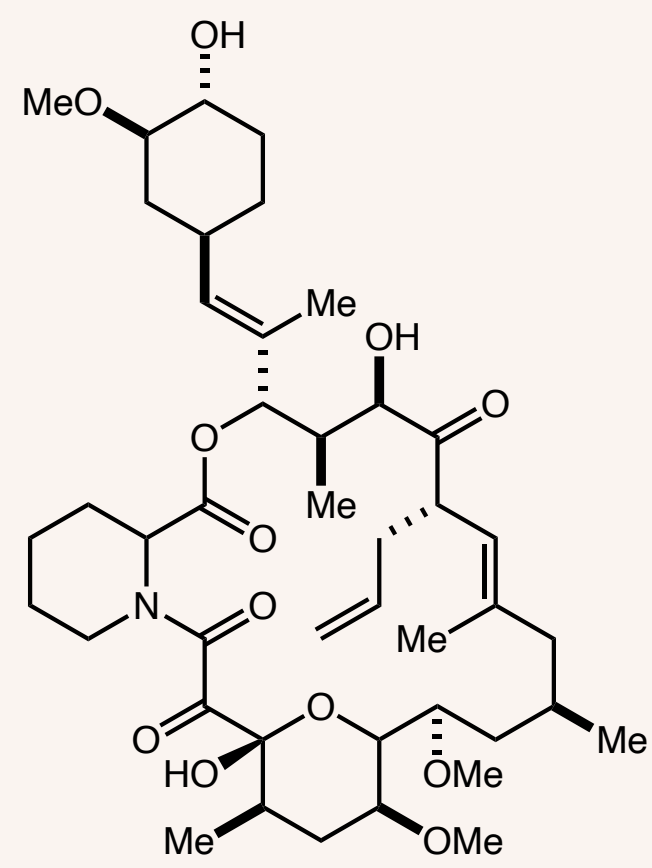
*"...these immunosuppressants exhibit an unprecedented property: they behave like a 'molecular glue'."*

**Ternary complex-inducing drugs can be designed by chemists**

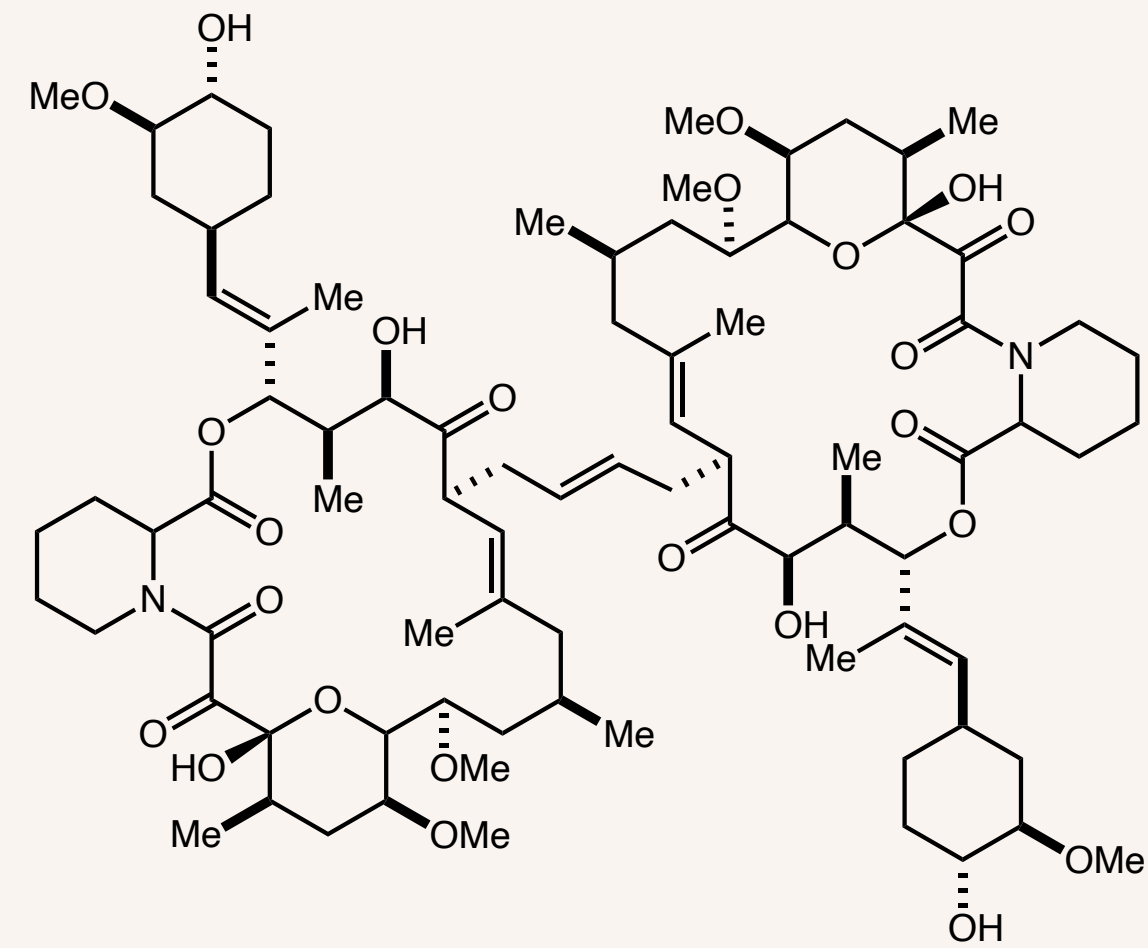
# History of induced proximity



# Rationally designed molecular glues



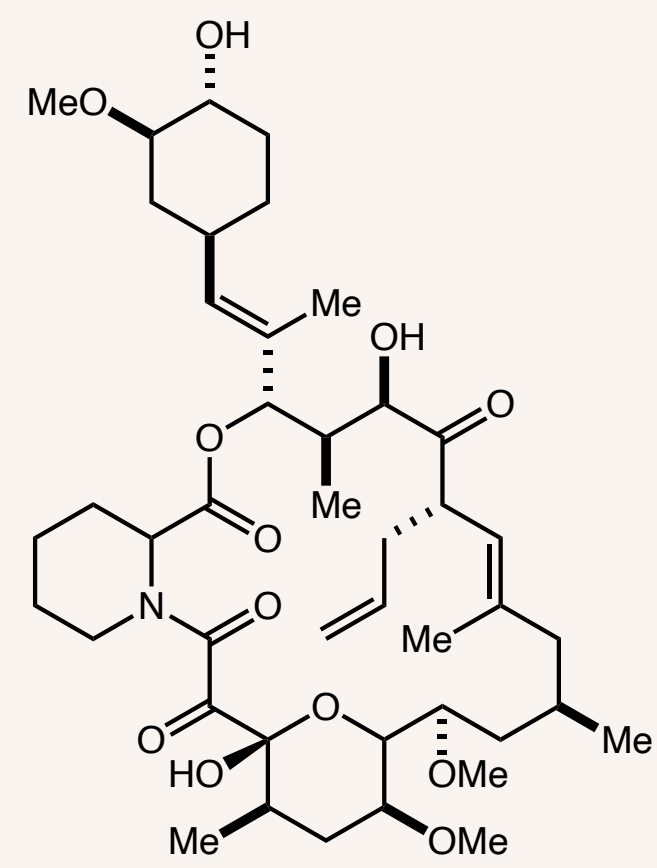
**FK-506**



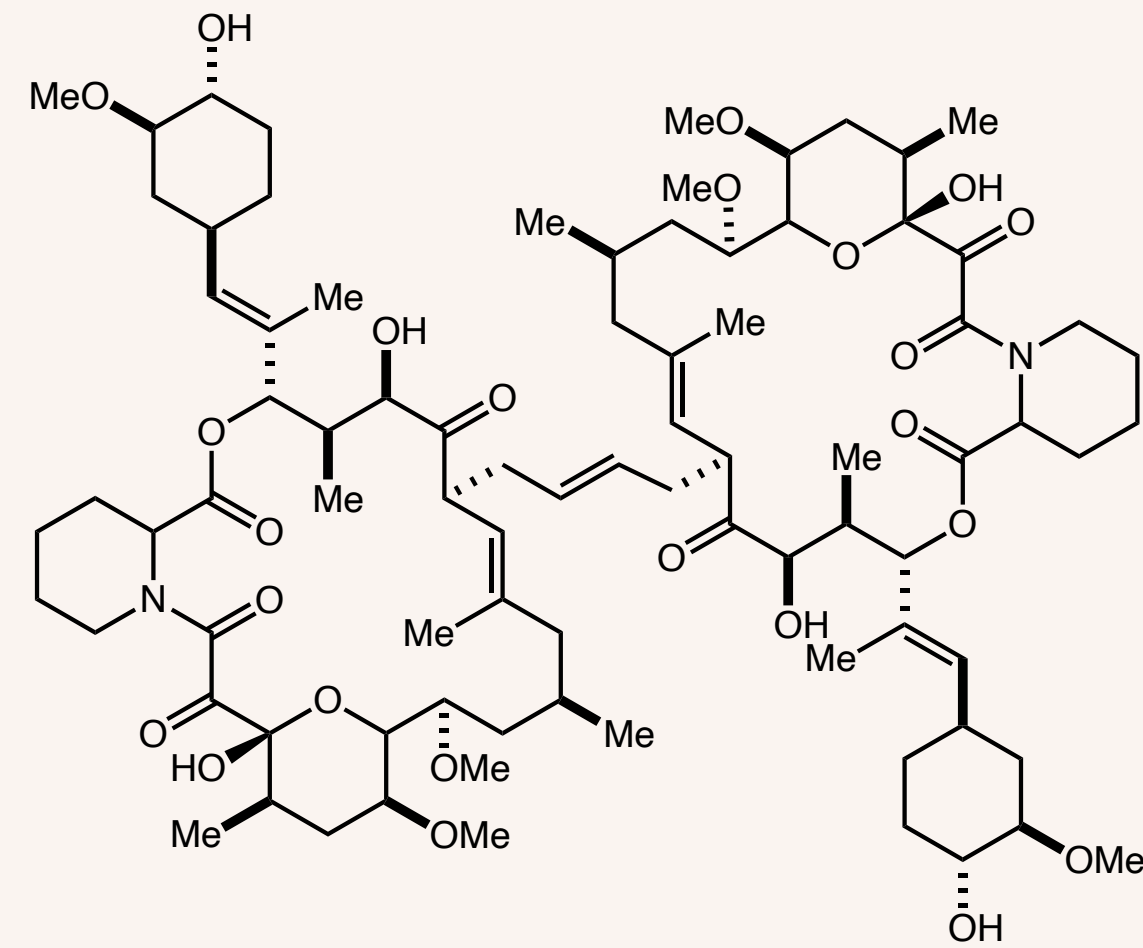
**FK-1012 (dimer)**



# Rationally designed molecular glues



**FK-506**



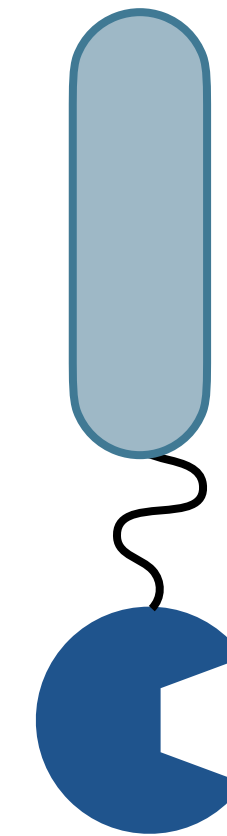
**FK-1012 (dimer)**

Can induce the dimerization of any protein

Protein A

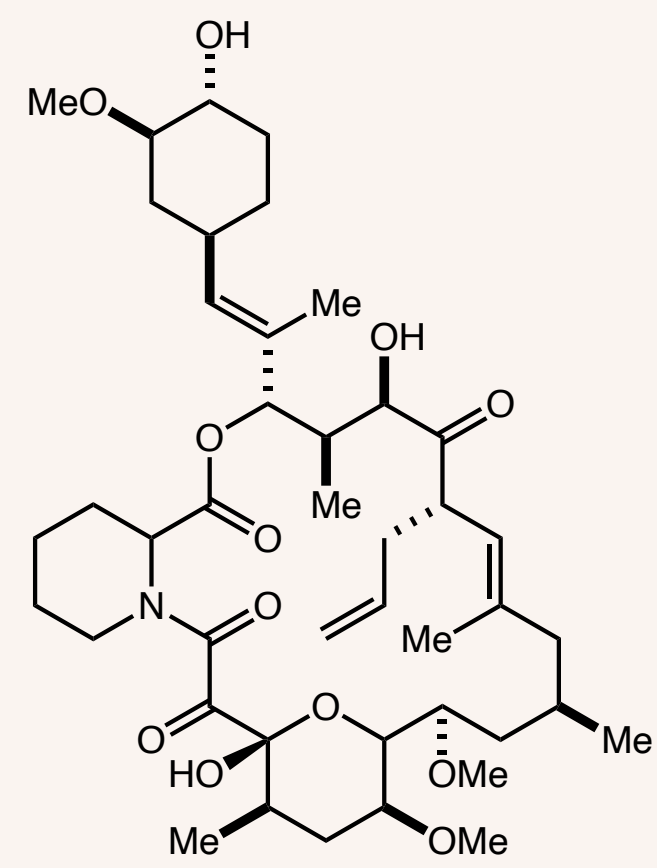
FKBP

*Protein A –  
FKBP fusion*

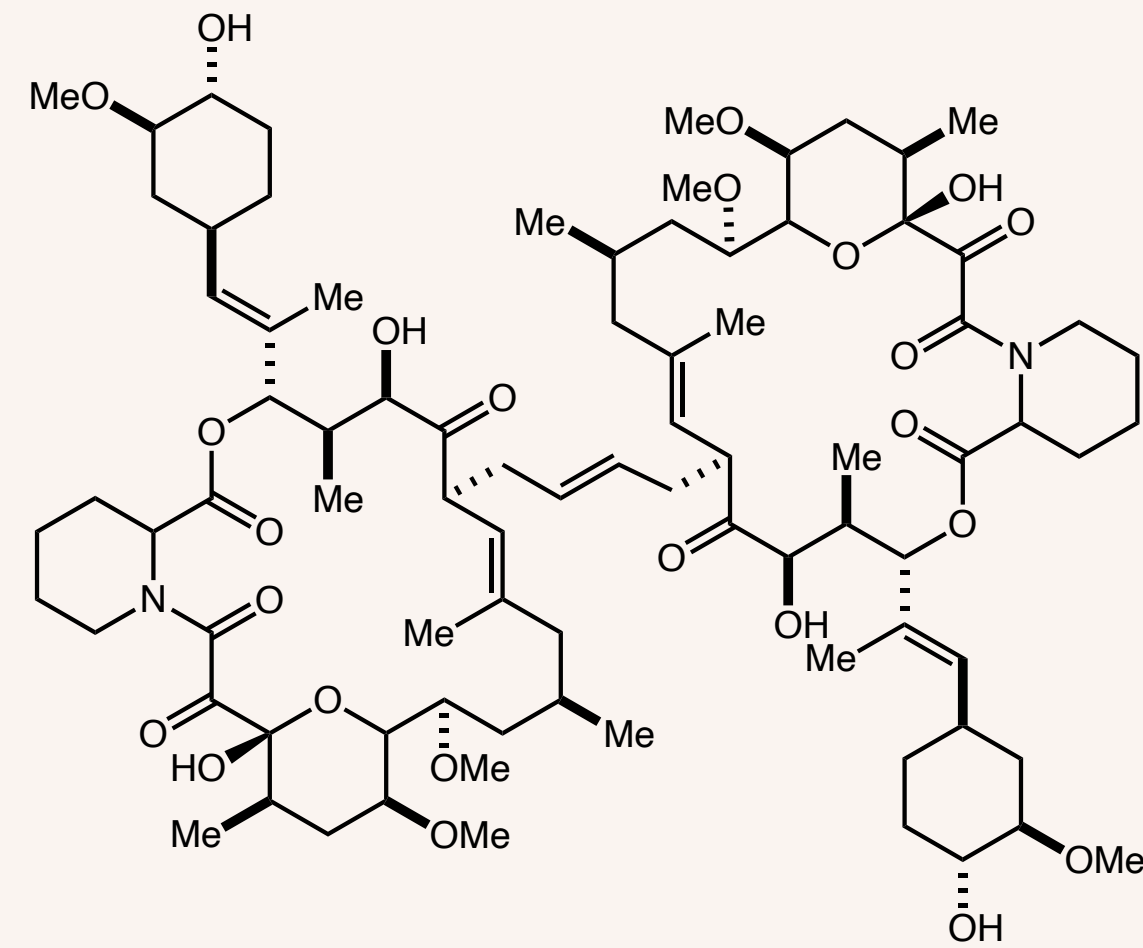


# Rationally designed molecular glues

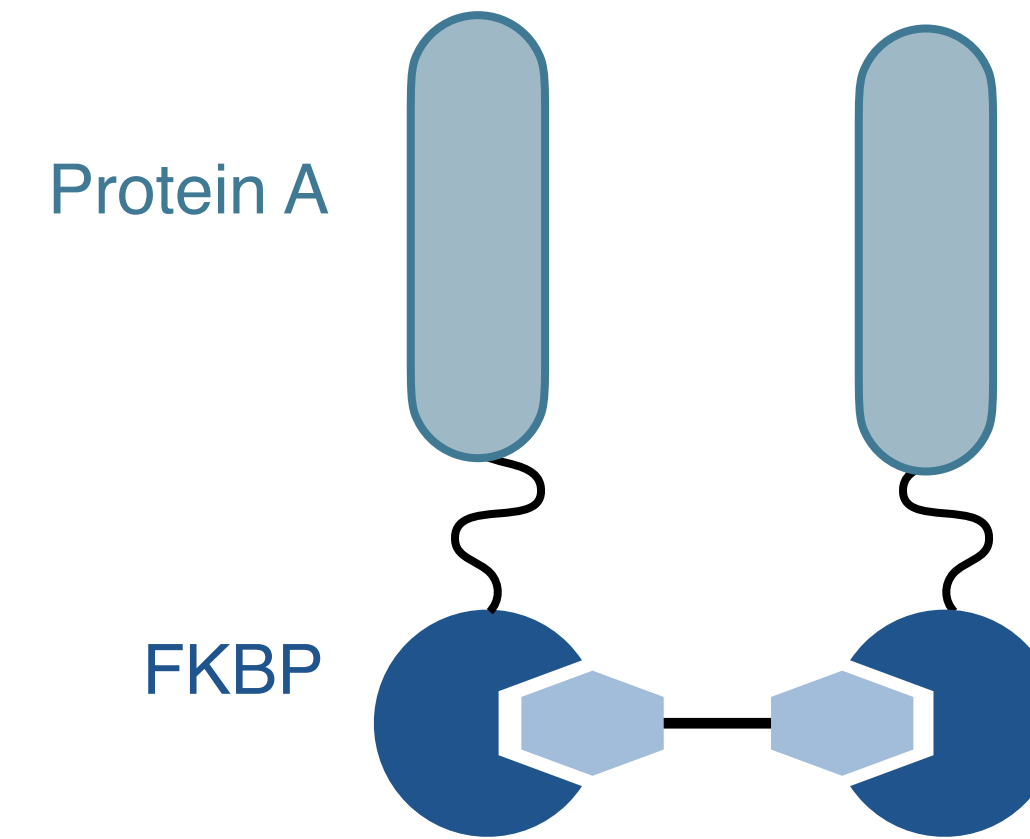
Can induce the dimerization of any protein



**FK-506**



**FK-1012 (dimer)**

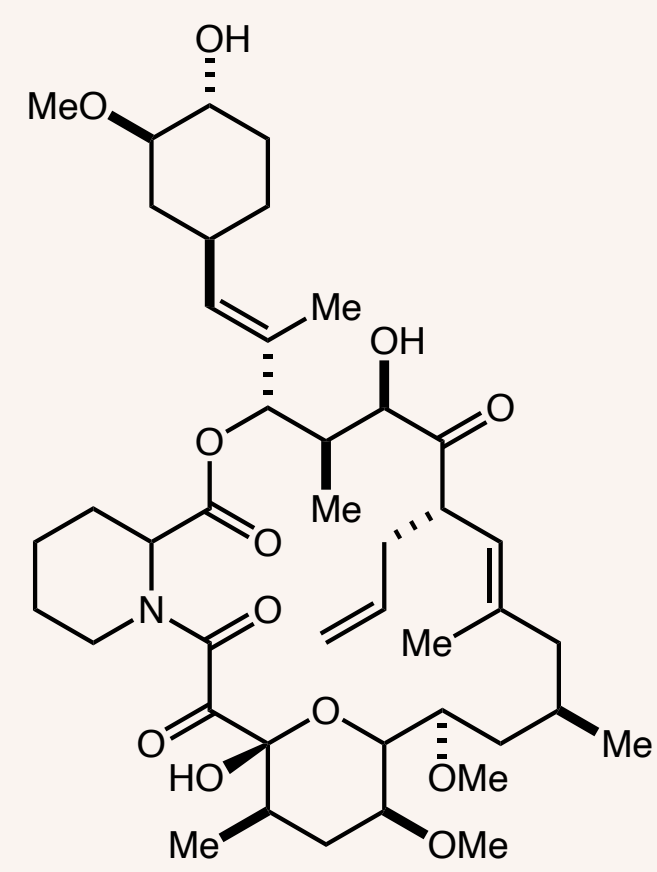


*Protein A –  
FKBP fusion*

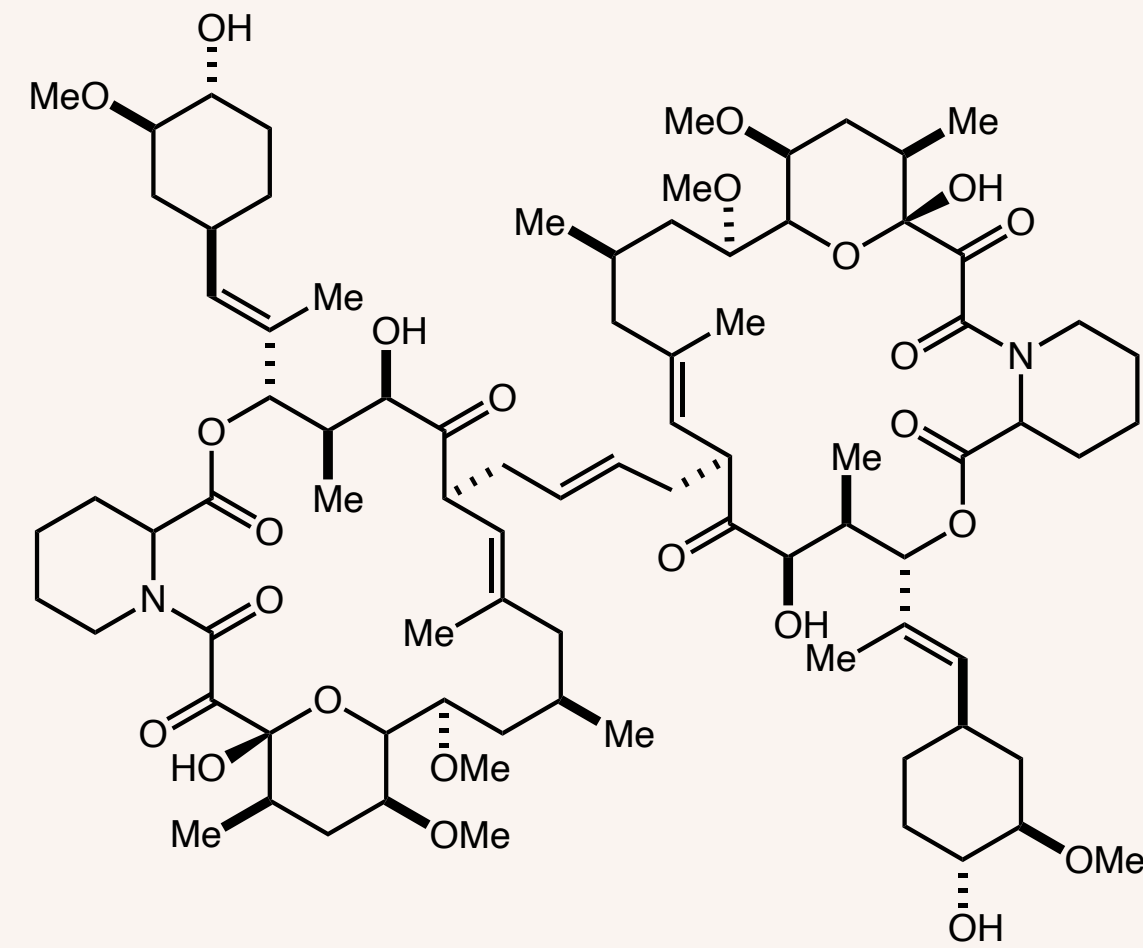
**FK-1012**

# Rationally designed molecular glues

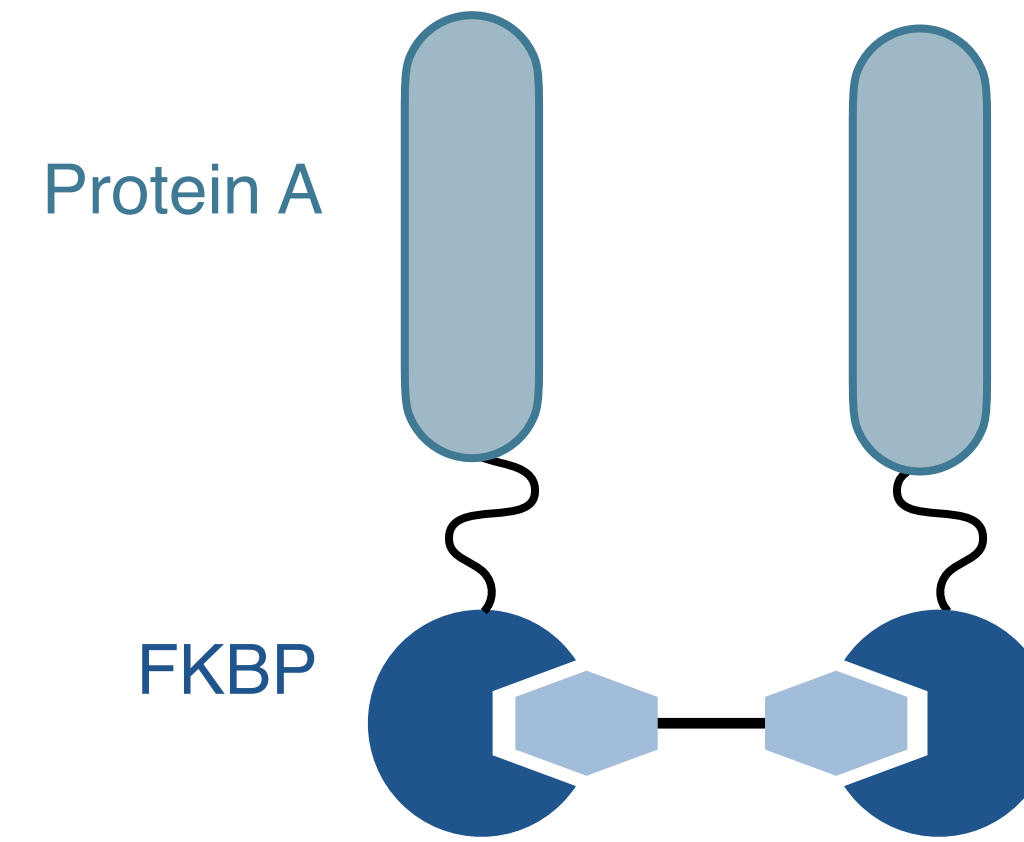
Can induce the dimerization of any protein



FK-506

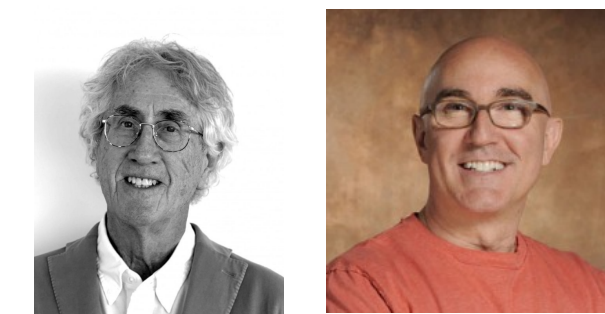


FK-1012 (dimer)



Protein A – FKBP fusion

FK-1012

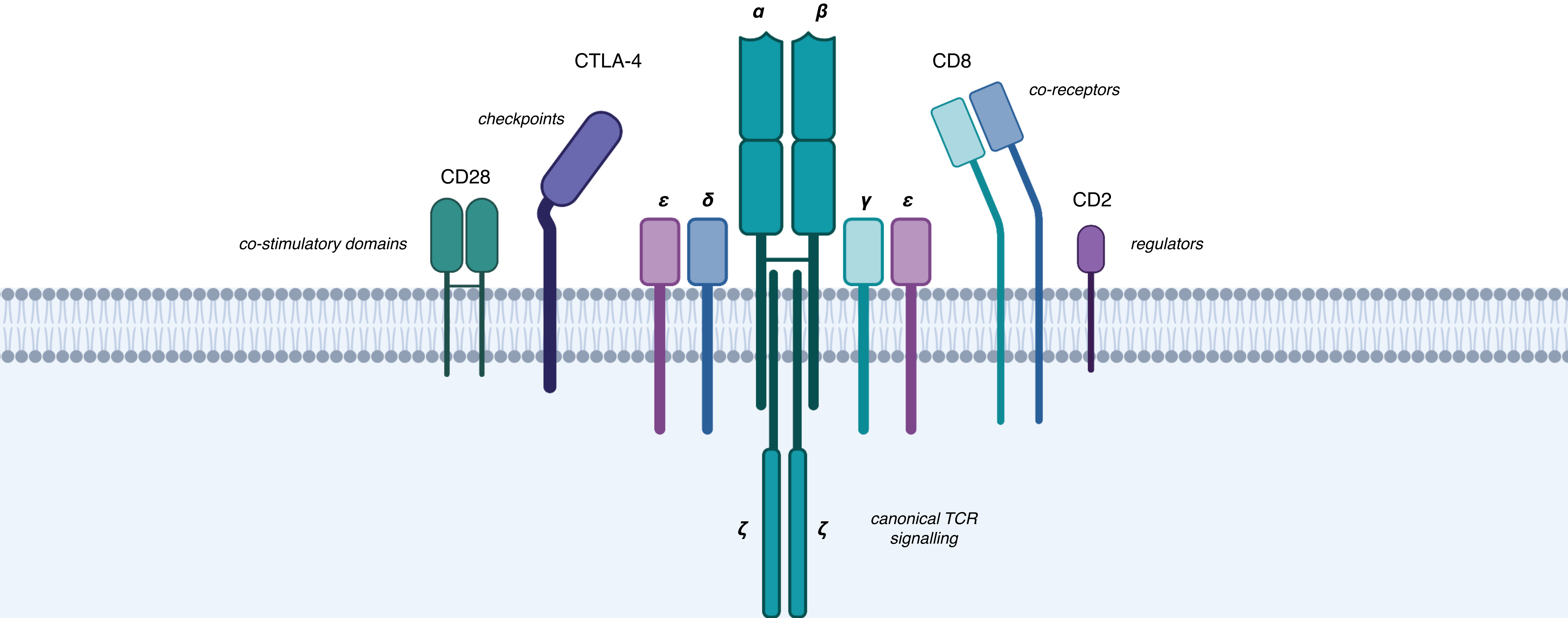


Let's try this on the T-cell receptor!

# T-Cell signaling requires many key components

## T-Cell Receptor (TCR)

*relies on complex interactome for proper function*

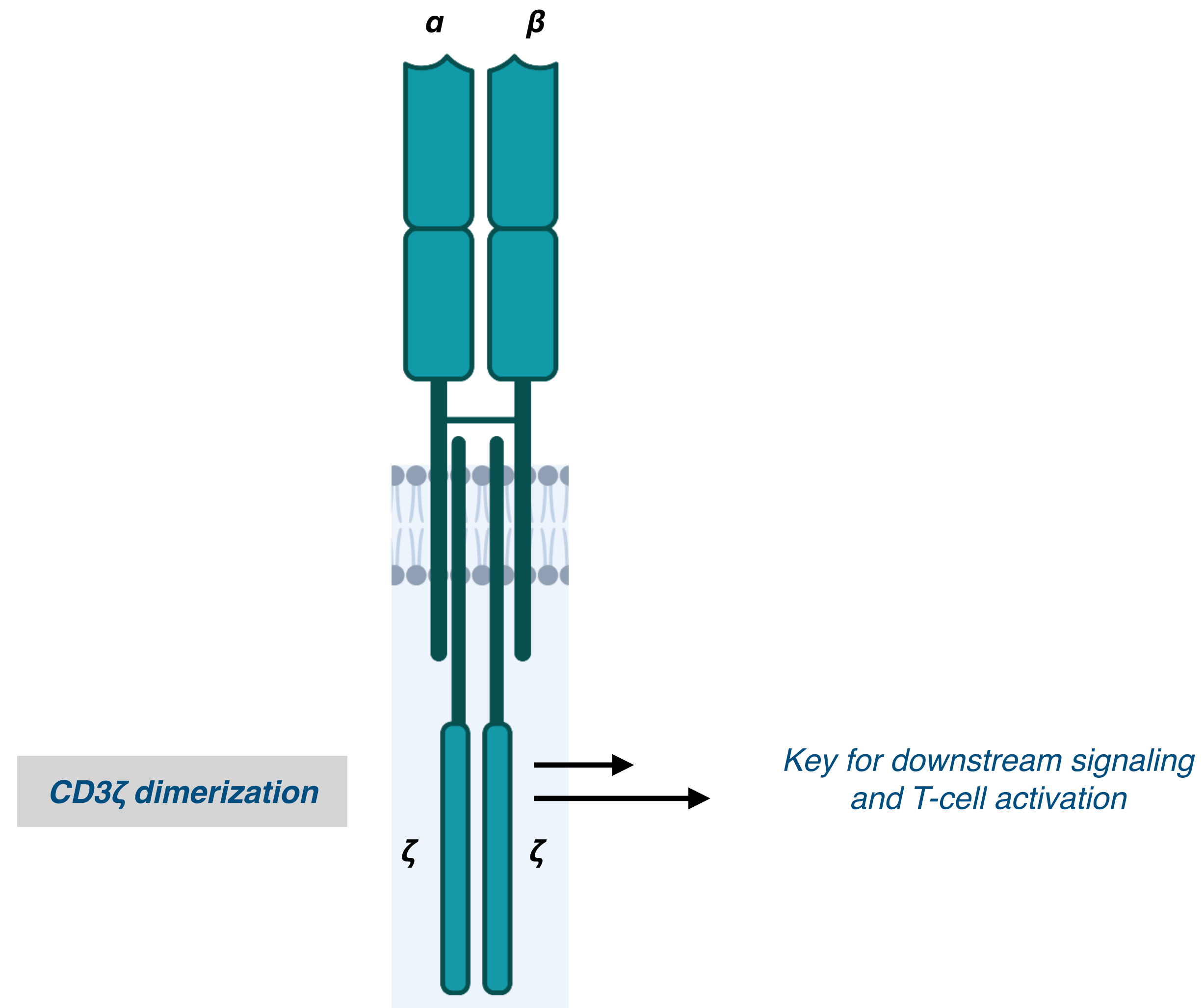




# *T-Cell signaling requires many key components*

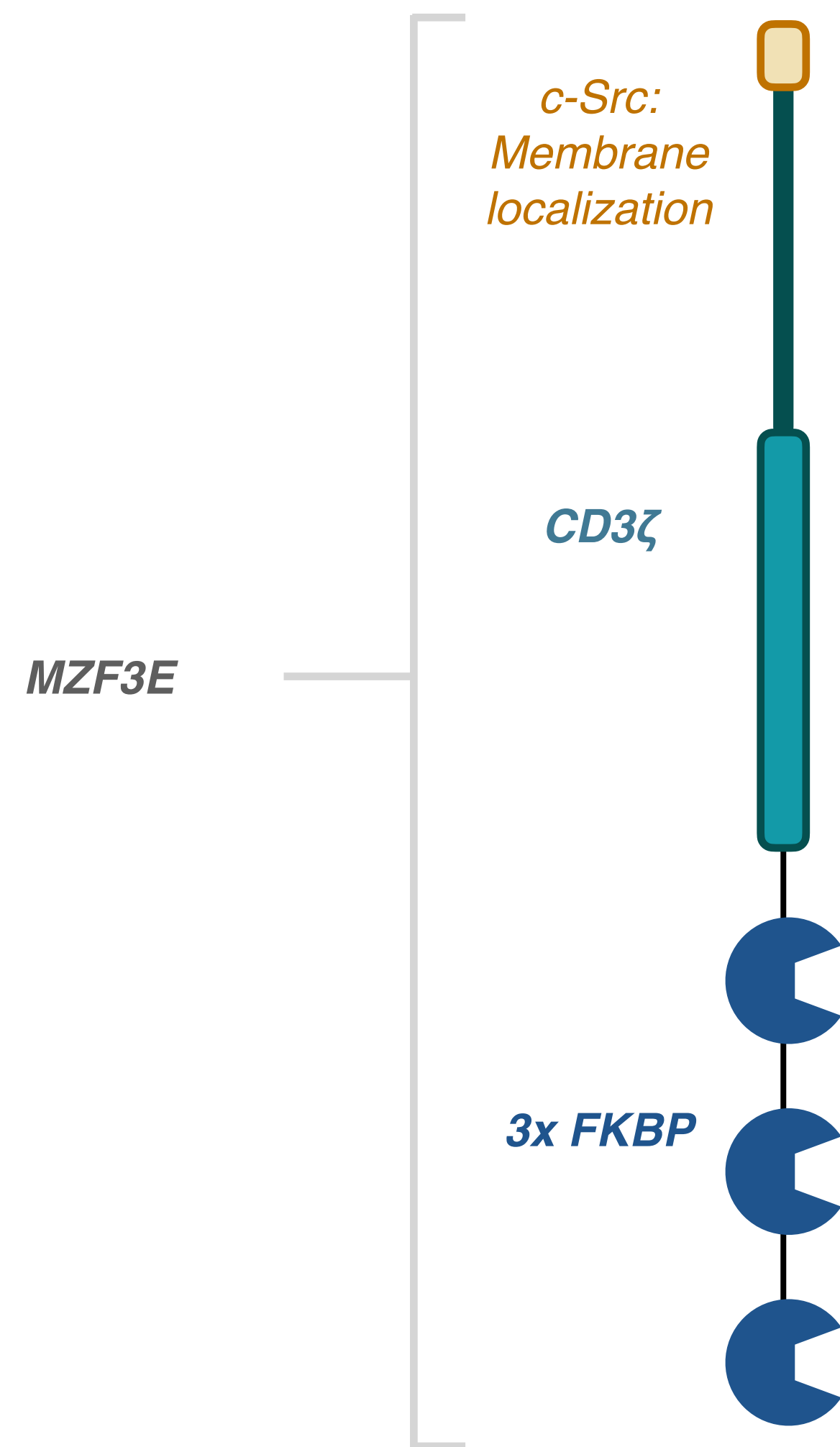
## T-Cell Receptor (TCR)

*relies on complex interactome for proper function*

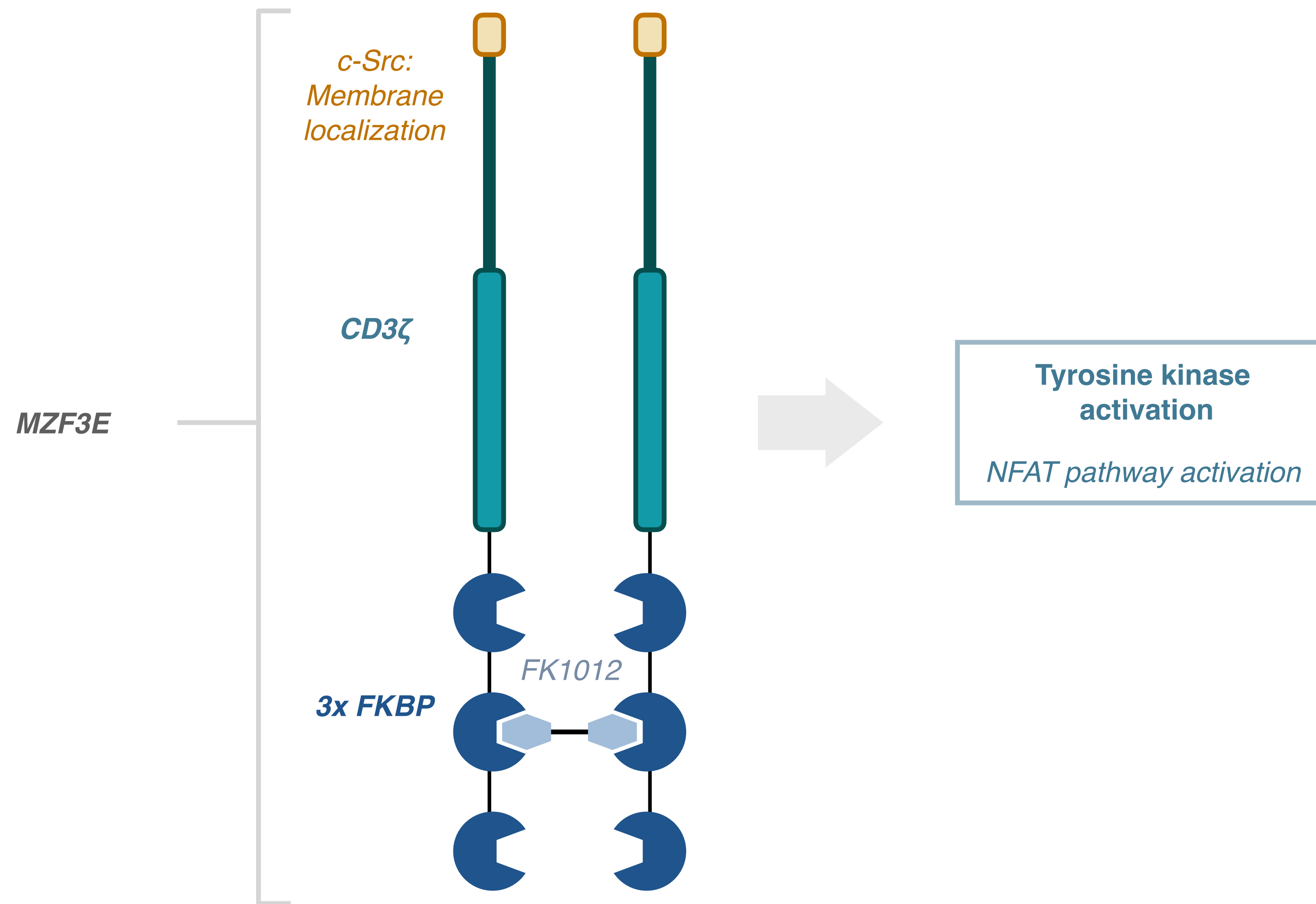


*Can induced dimerization of CD3 $\zeta$  activate T-cells?*

# Can induced dimerization of CD3 $\zeta$ activate T-cells?

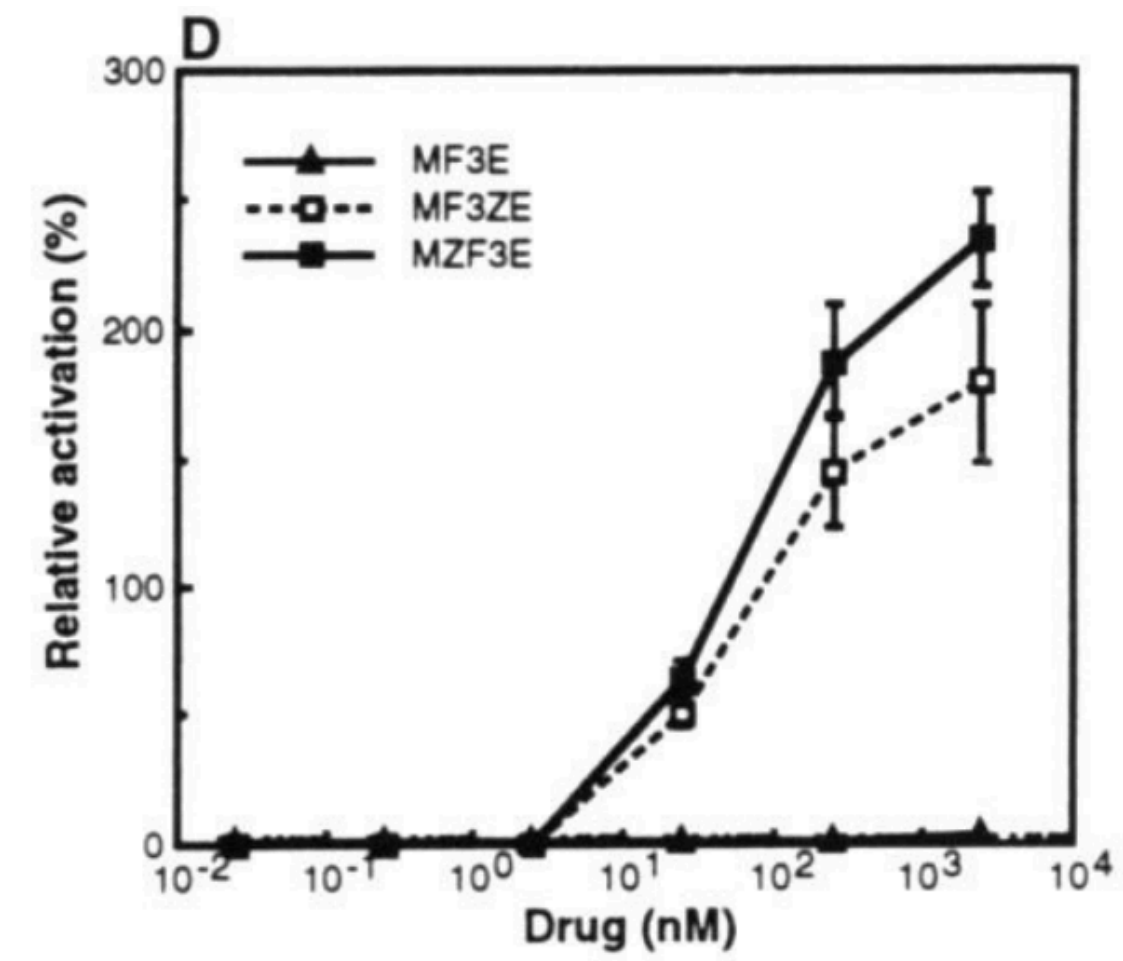
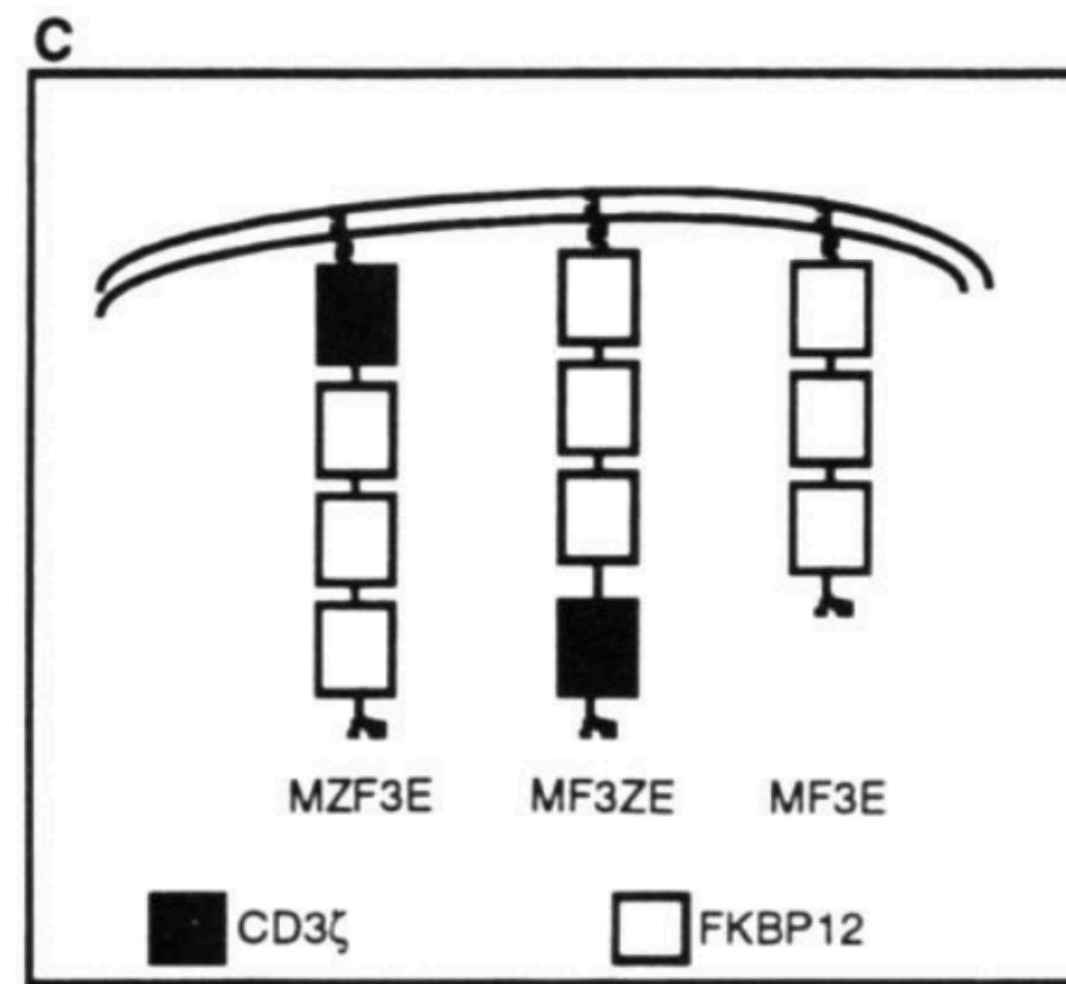


# Can induced dimerization of CD3 $\zeta$ activate T-cells?

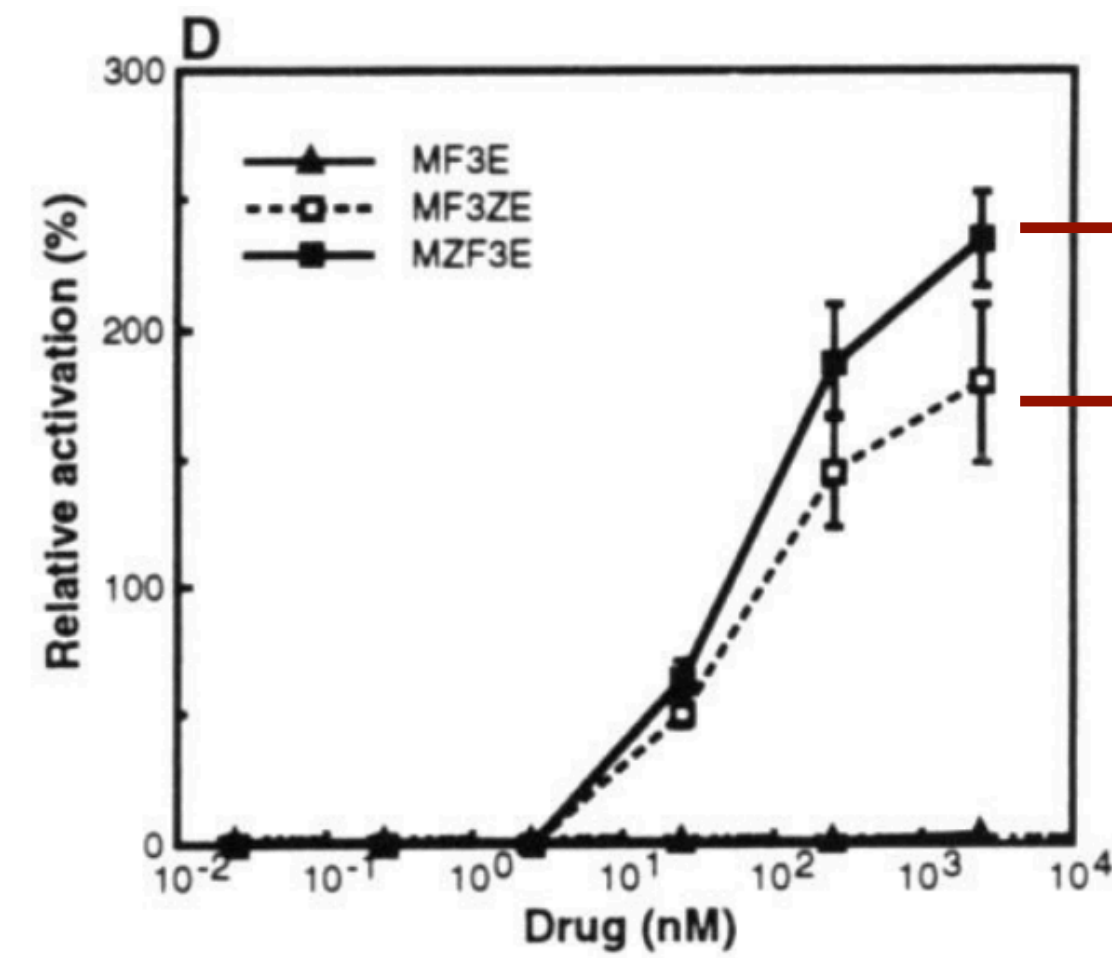
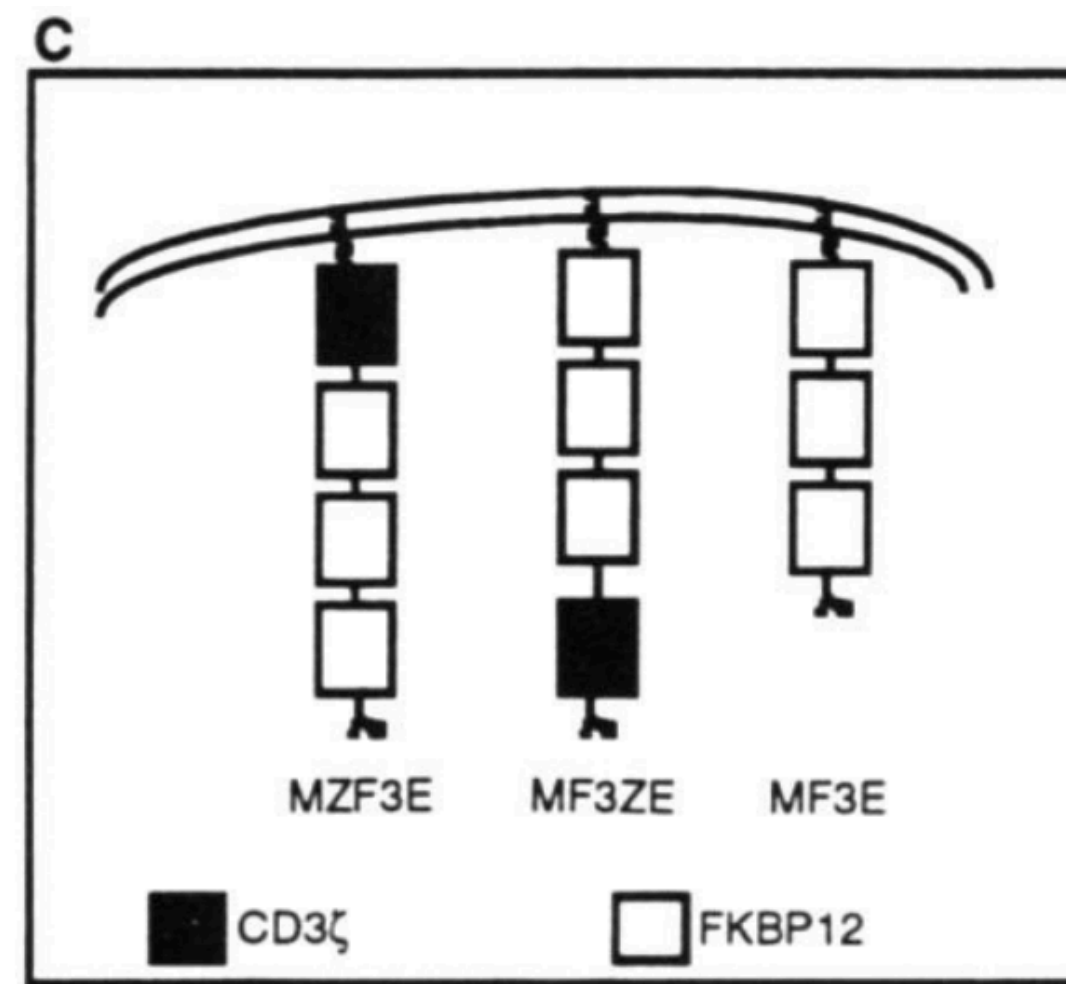




# Can induced dimerization of CD3 $\zeta$ activate T-cells?



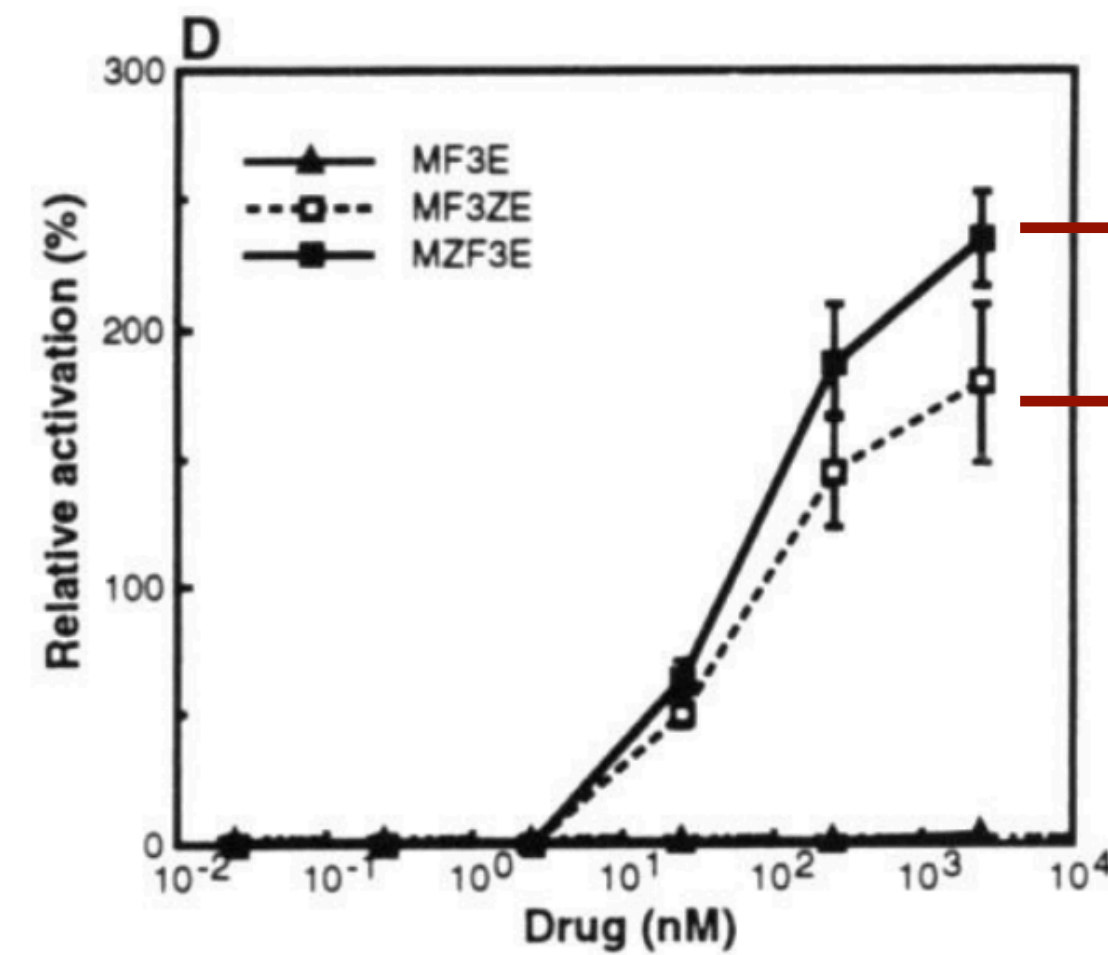
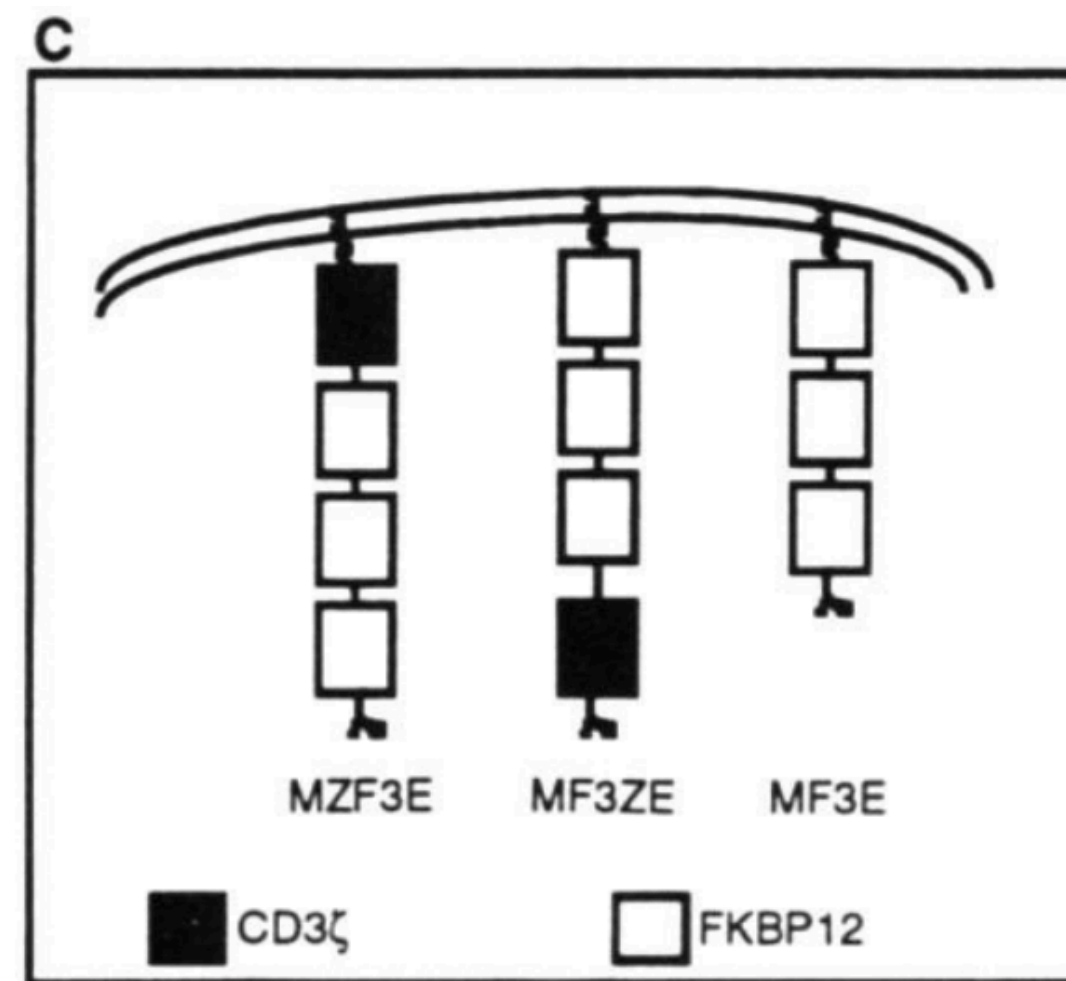
# Can induced dimerization of CD3 $\zeta$ activate T-cells?



**Only CD3 containing constructs produce NFAT response**

**T-cells are activated!**

# Can induced dimerization of CD3 $\zeta$ activate T-cells?

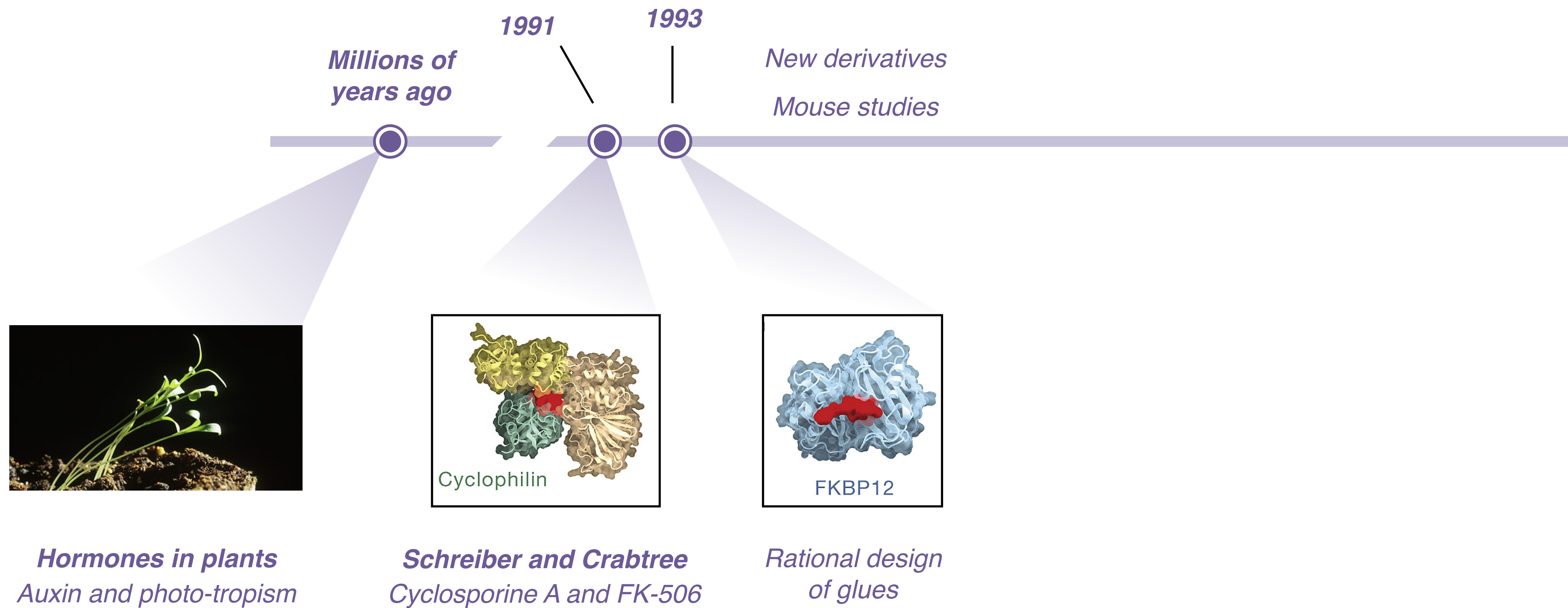


**Only CD3 containing constructs produce NFAT response**

**T-cells are activated!**

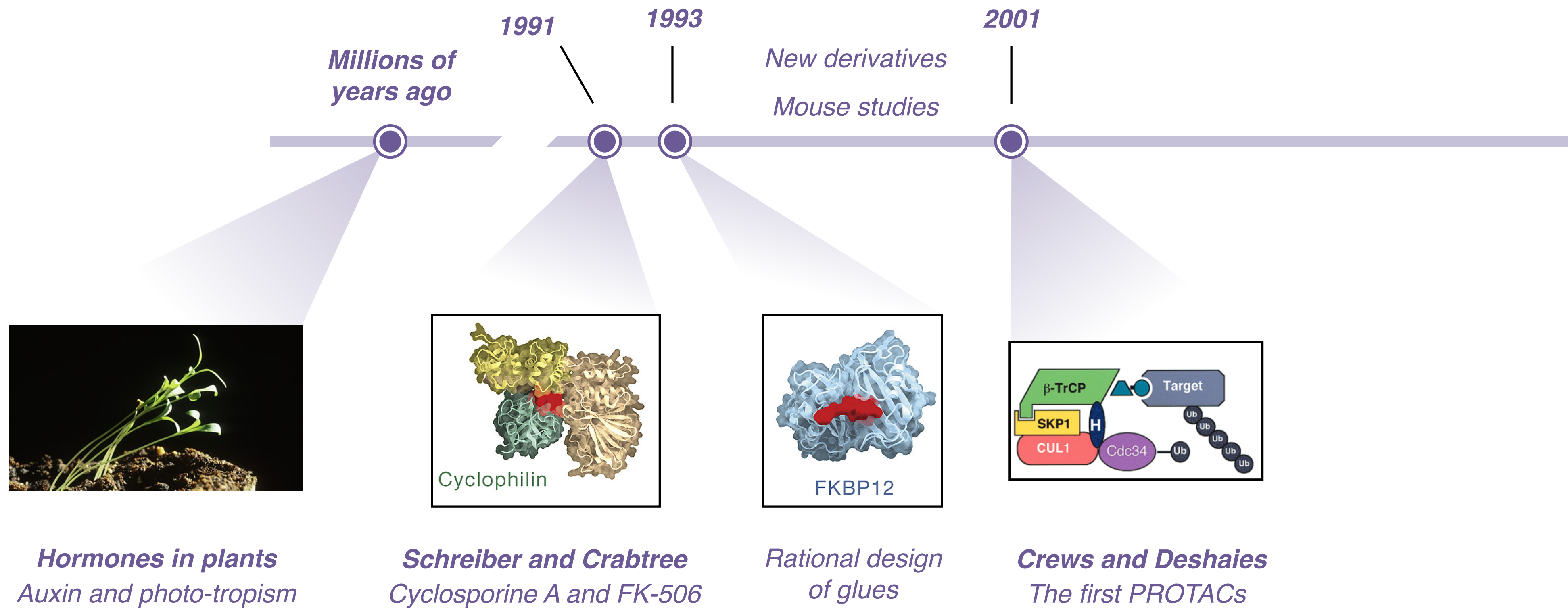
**Designed inducers of proximity can produce physiological responses in cells!**

# History of induced proximity





# History of induced proximity



## *The design of the first PROTACs*



Craig Crews

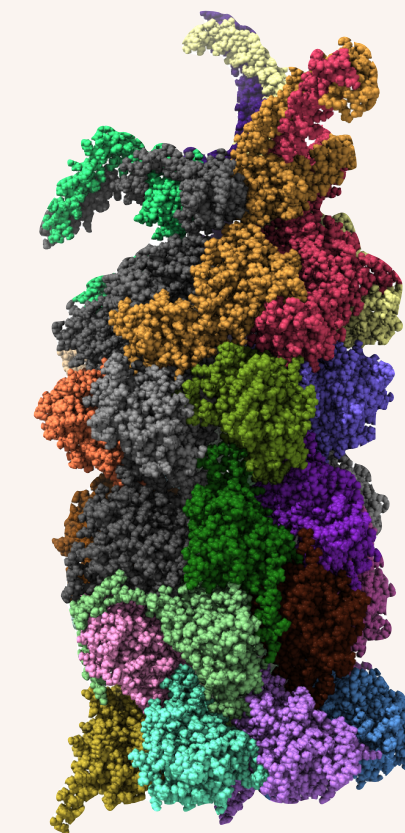


Raymond Deshaies

Can we leverage induced proximity outside the context of FKBP12?

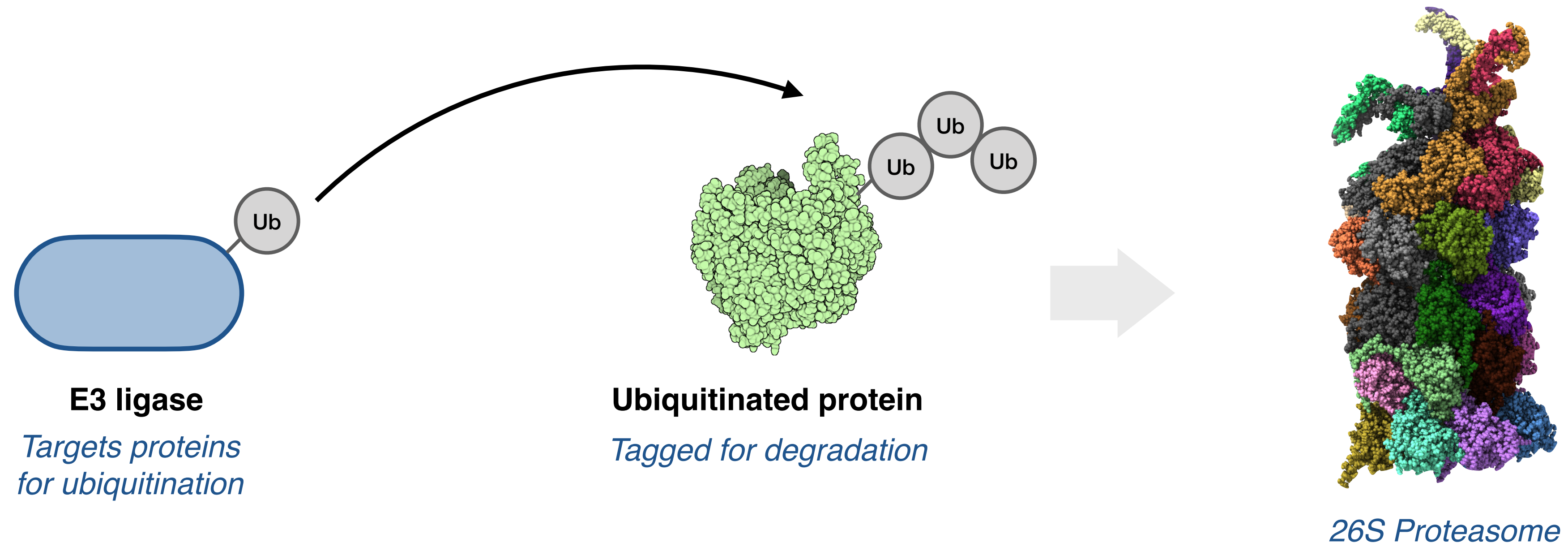
Both labs focused on the 26S proteasome

*How the majority of proteins  
are degraded in the cell*



*26S Proteasome*

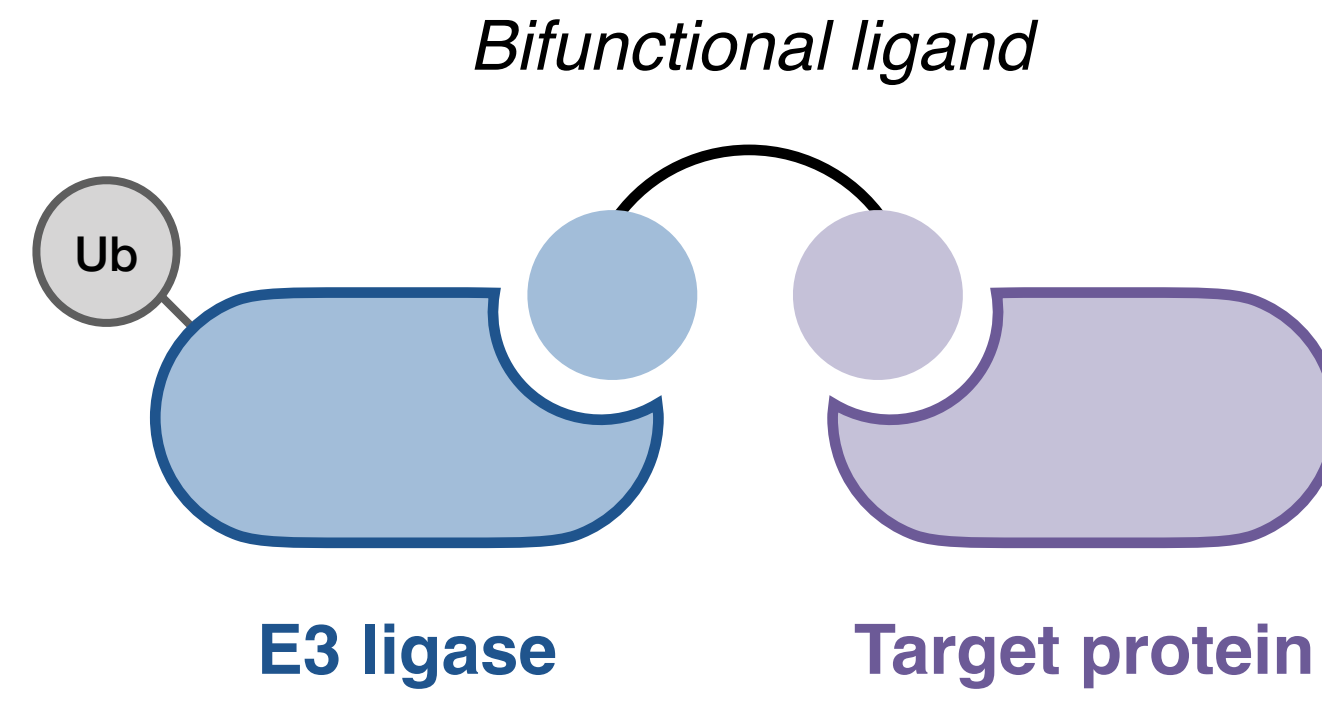
*The design of the first PROTACs*



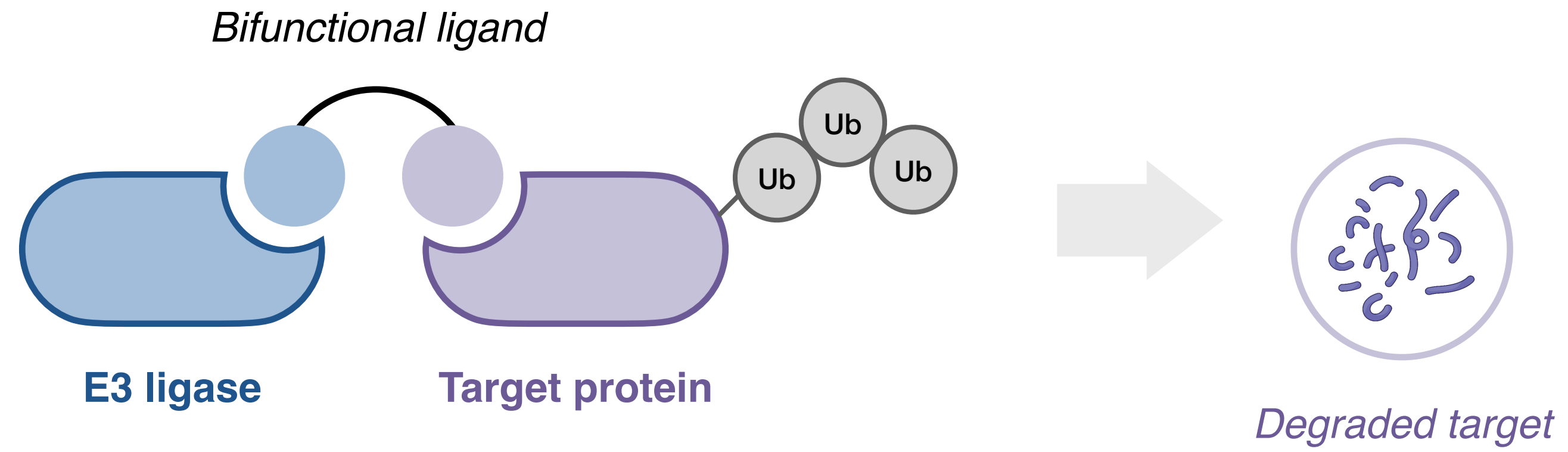
## *Leveraging E3 ligases for induced proximity platforms*



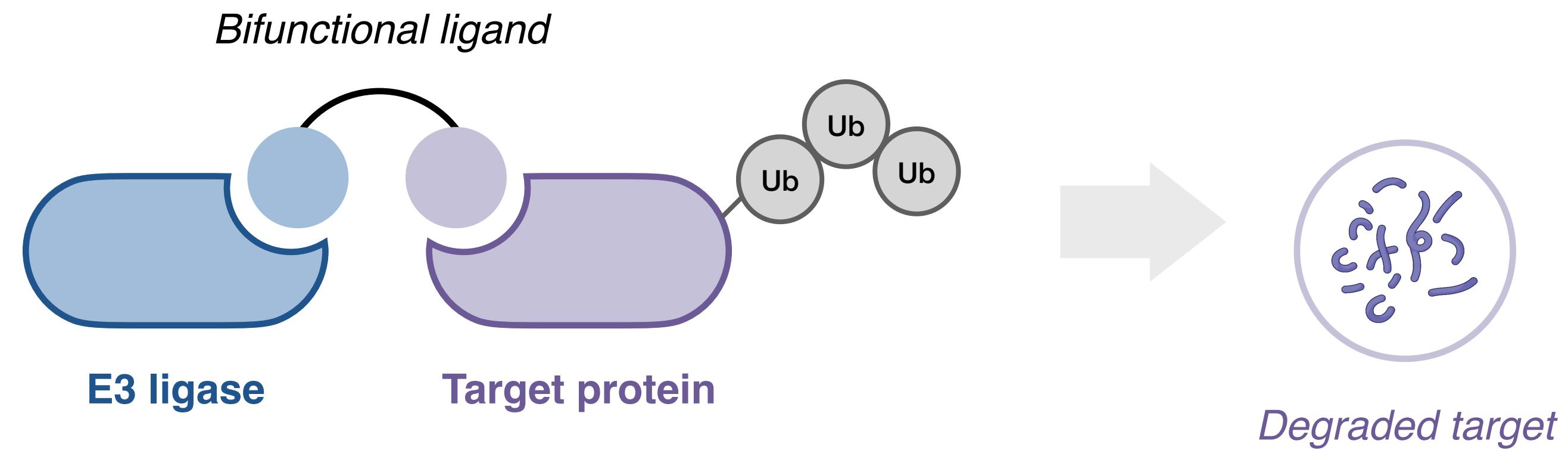
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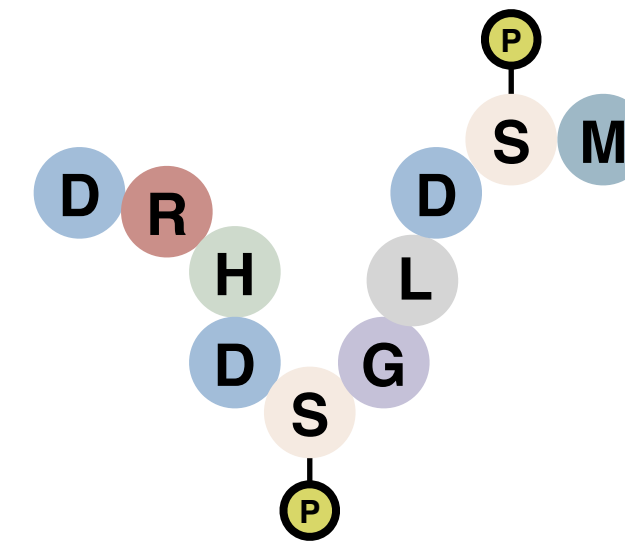
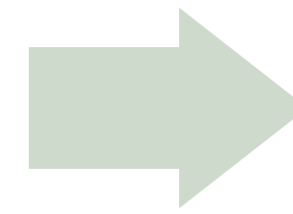
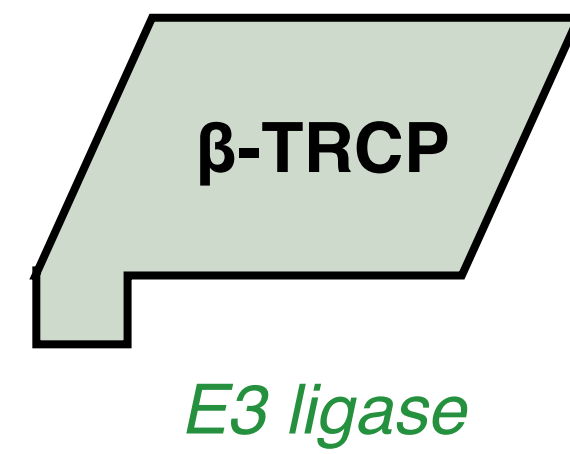
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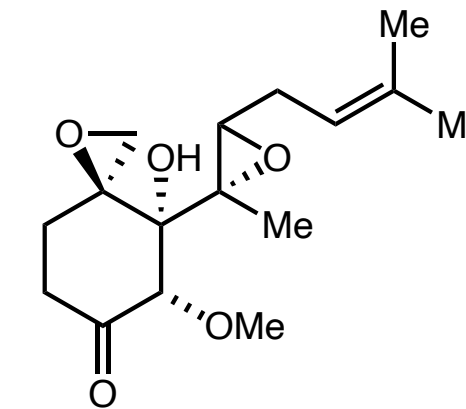
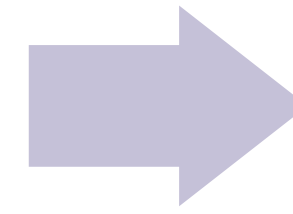
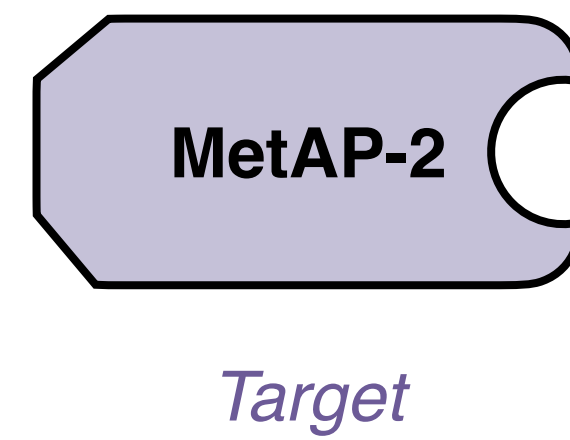
**PROteolysis TArgeting Chimeras**

Can theoretically degrade any protein

# Leveraging E3 ligases for induced proximity platforms



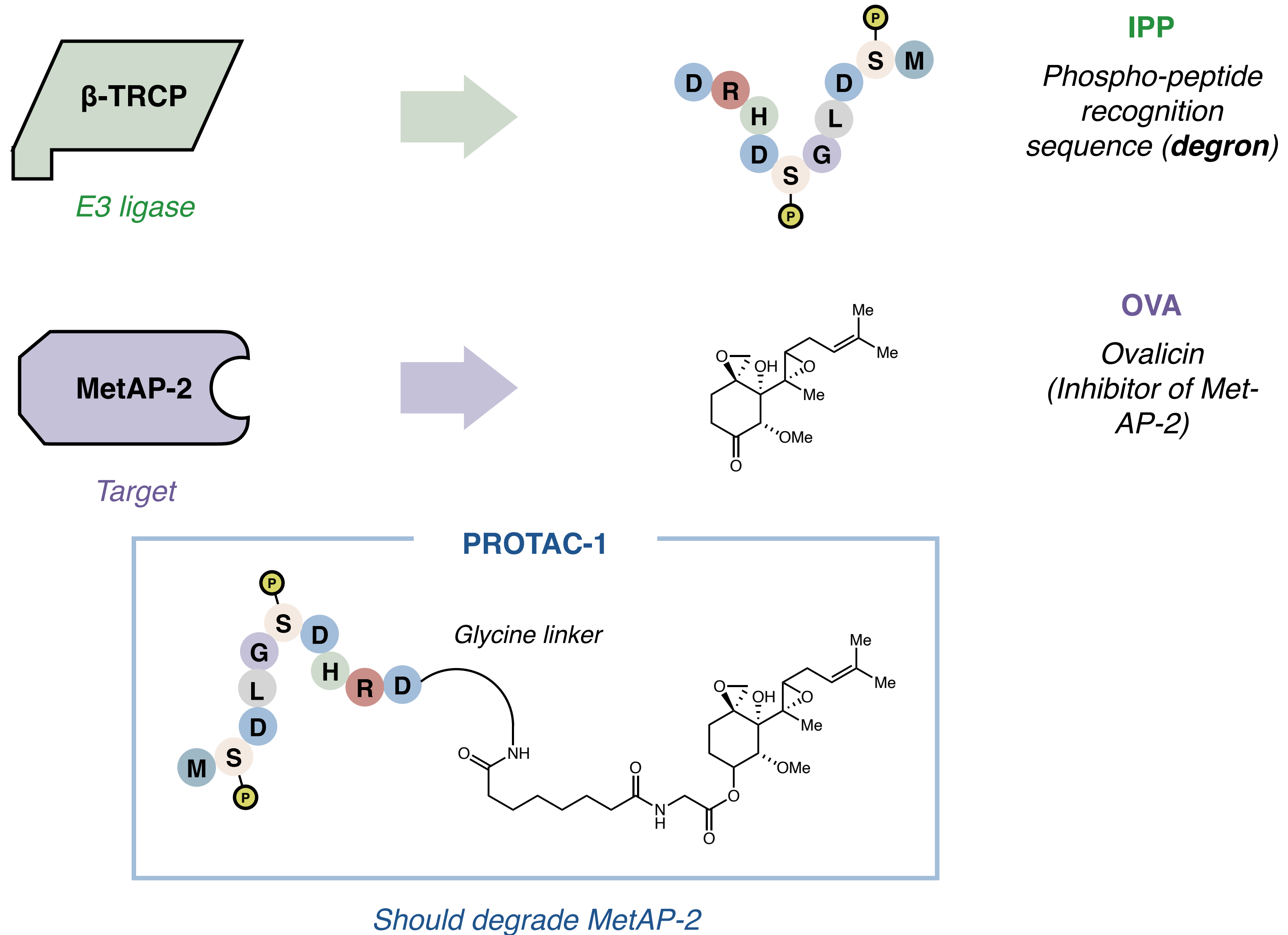
**IPP**  
Phospho-peptide  
recognition  
sequence (**degron**)



**OVA**  
Ovalicin  
(Inhibitor of Met-  
AP-2)



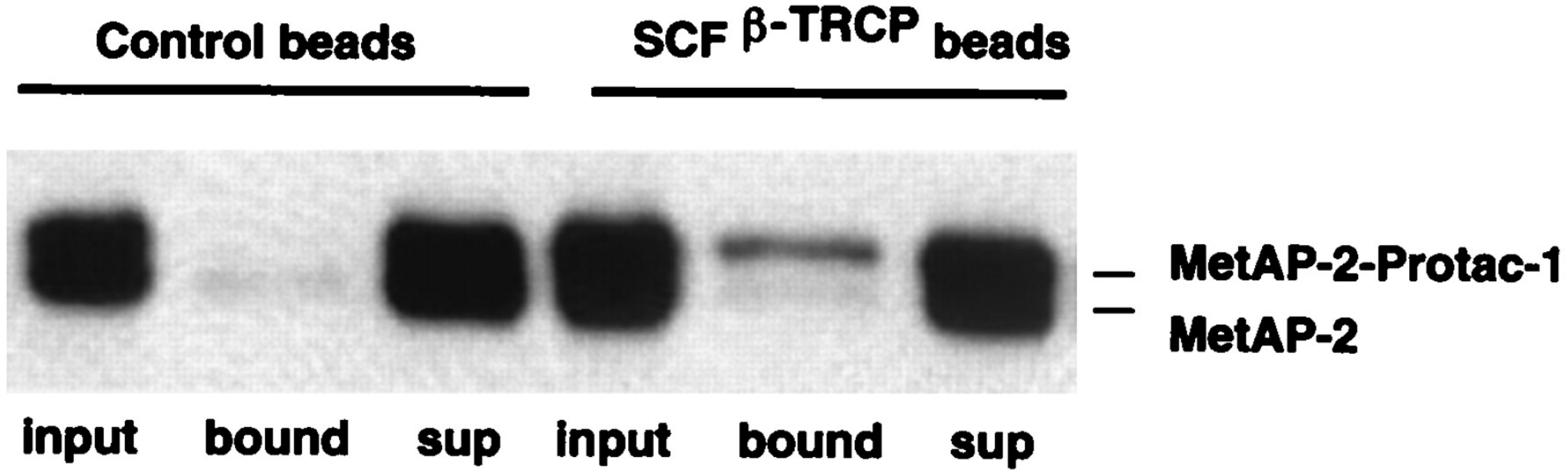
# Leveraging E3 ligases for induced proximity platforms



## *PROTAC-1 binding and ubiquitination*

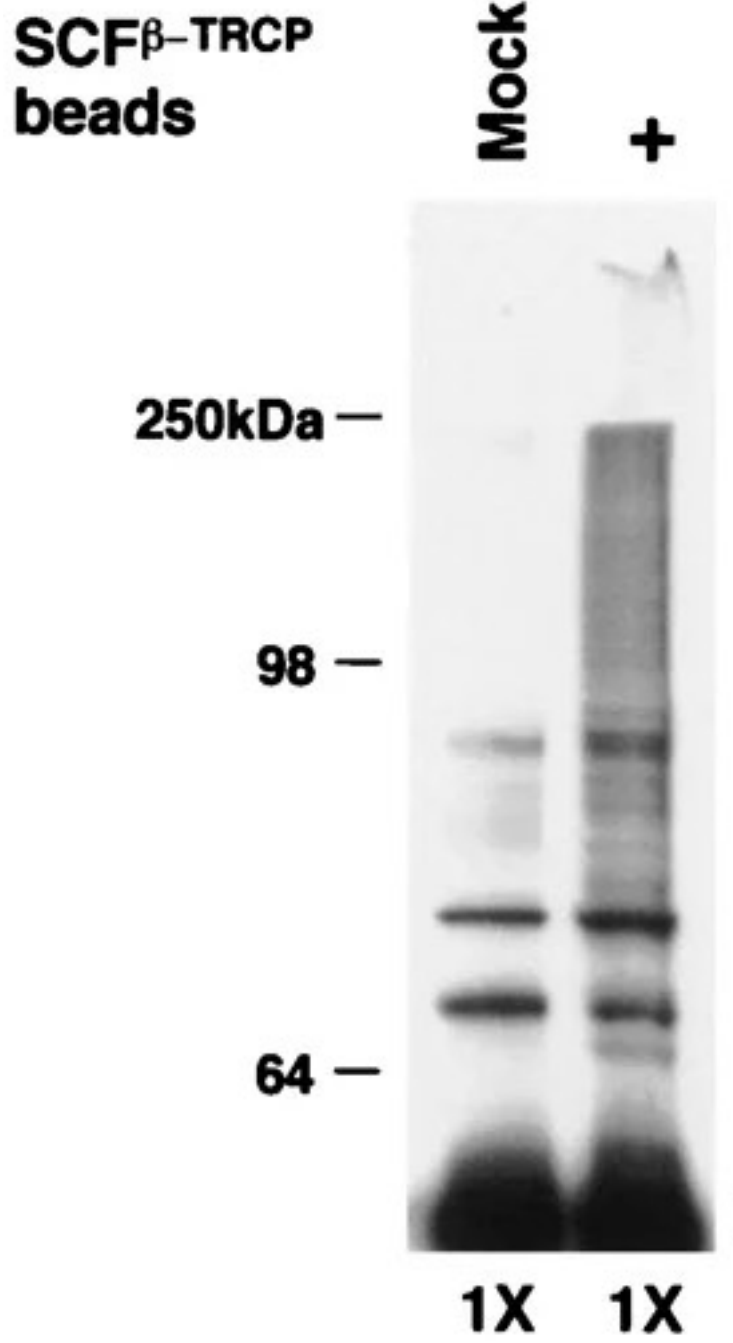
# PROTAC-1 binding and ubiquitination

## Immunoprecipitation



*PROTAC-1 induces binding of MetAP-2*

## Ubiquitination

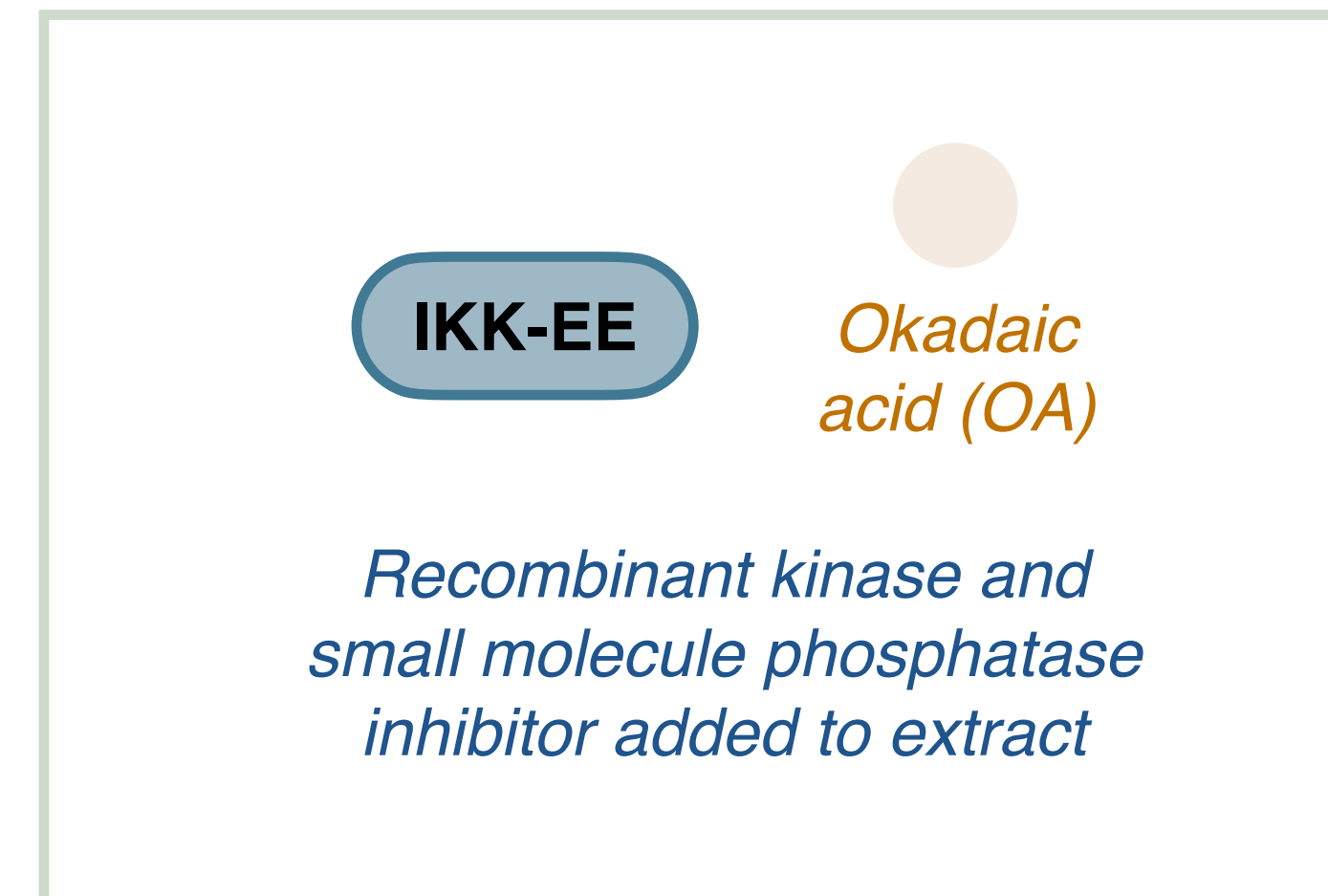
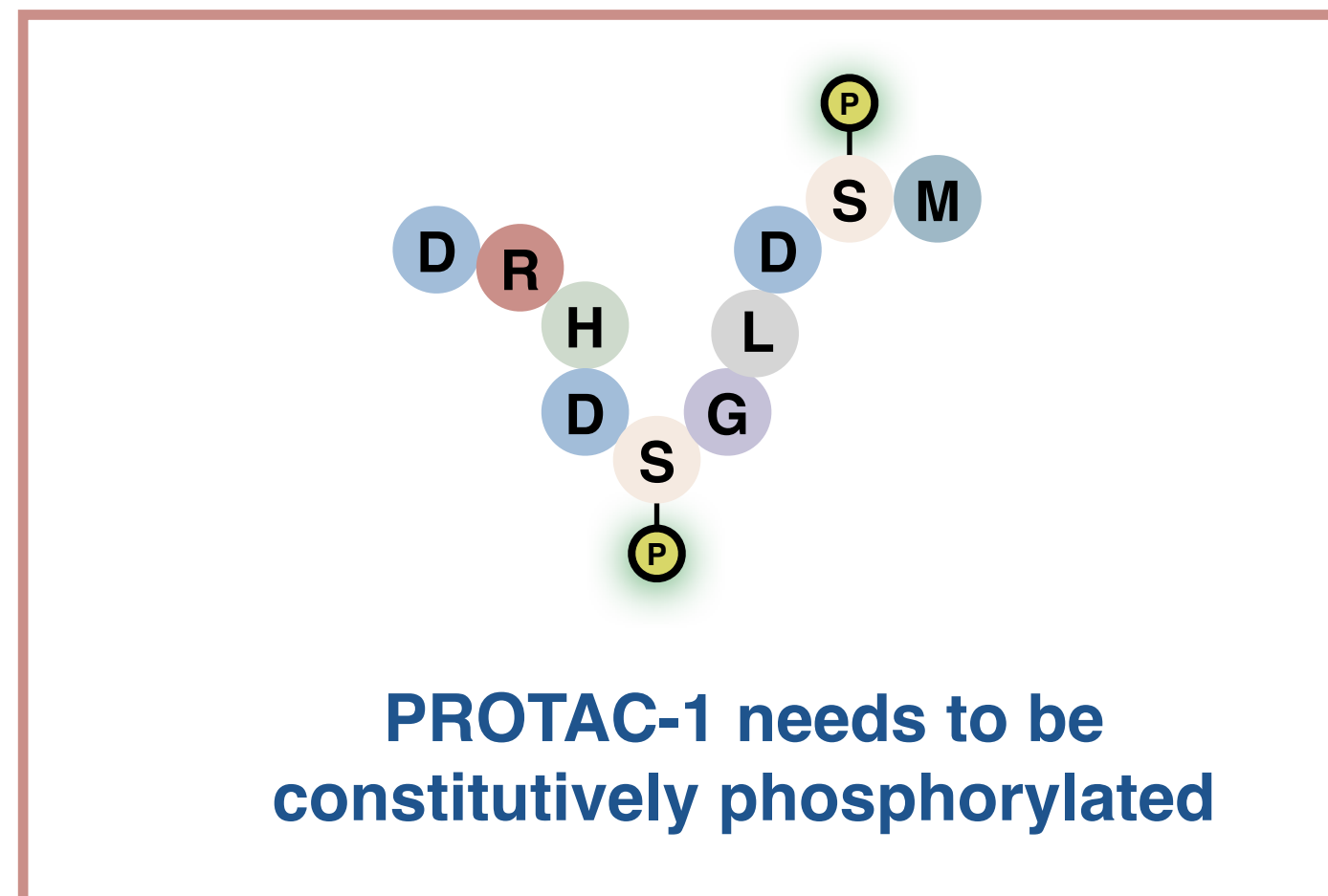
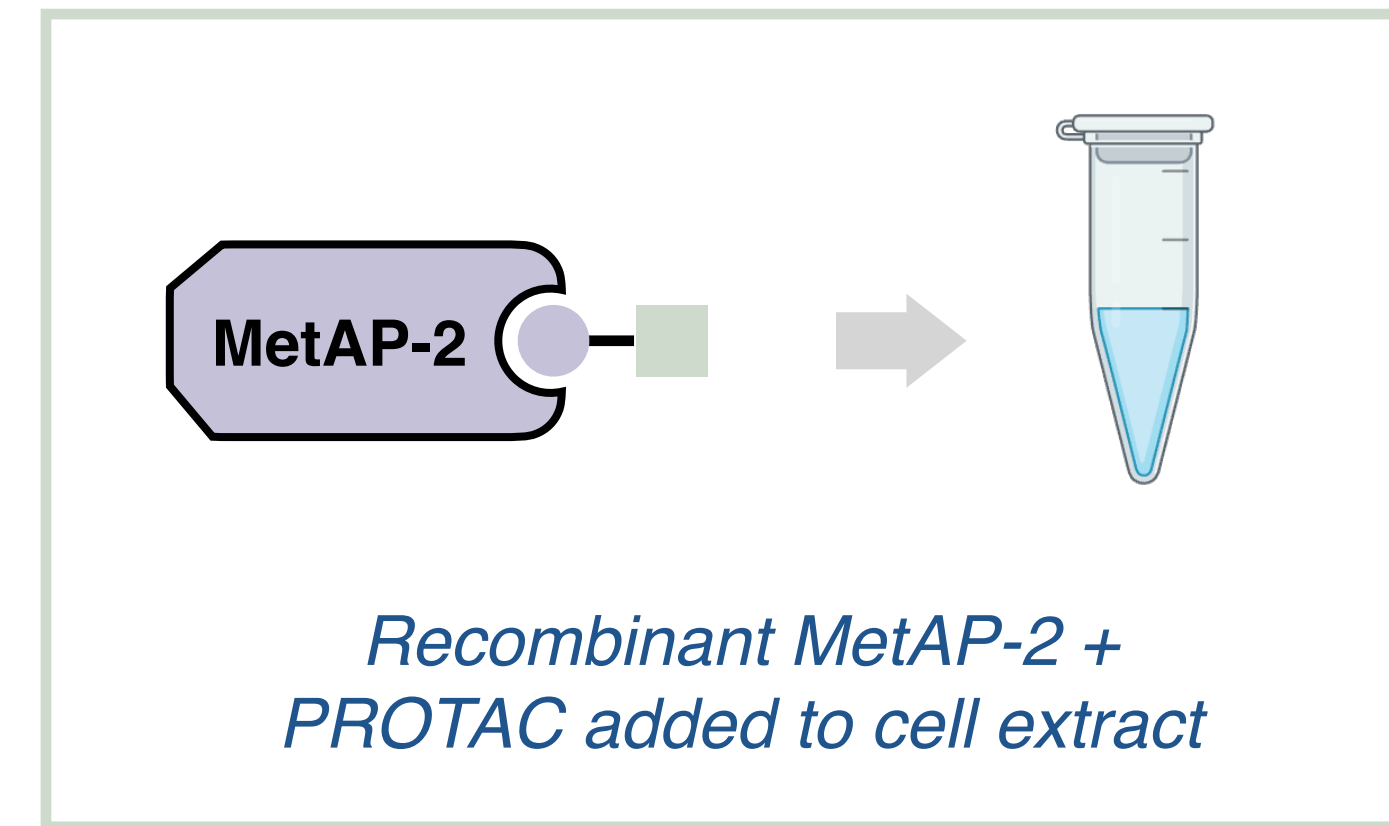
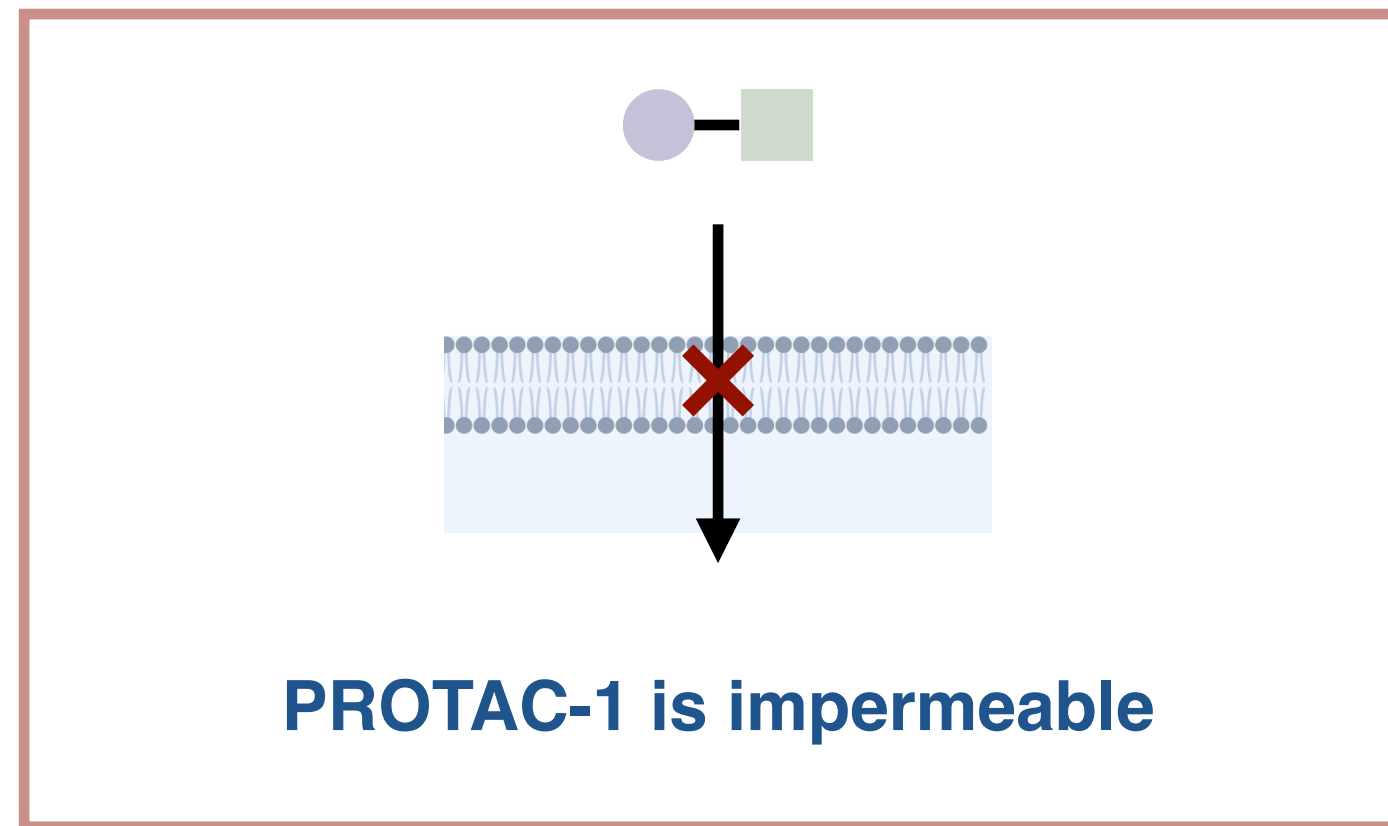


*PROTAC-1 induces ubiquitination of MetAP-2*

*Does PROTAC-1 degrade MetAP-2 in “endogenous contexts”?*

# Does PROTAC-1 degrade MetAP-2 in “endogenous contexts”?

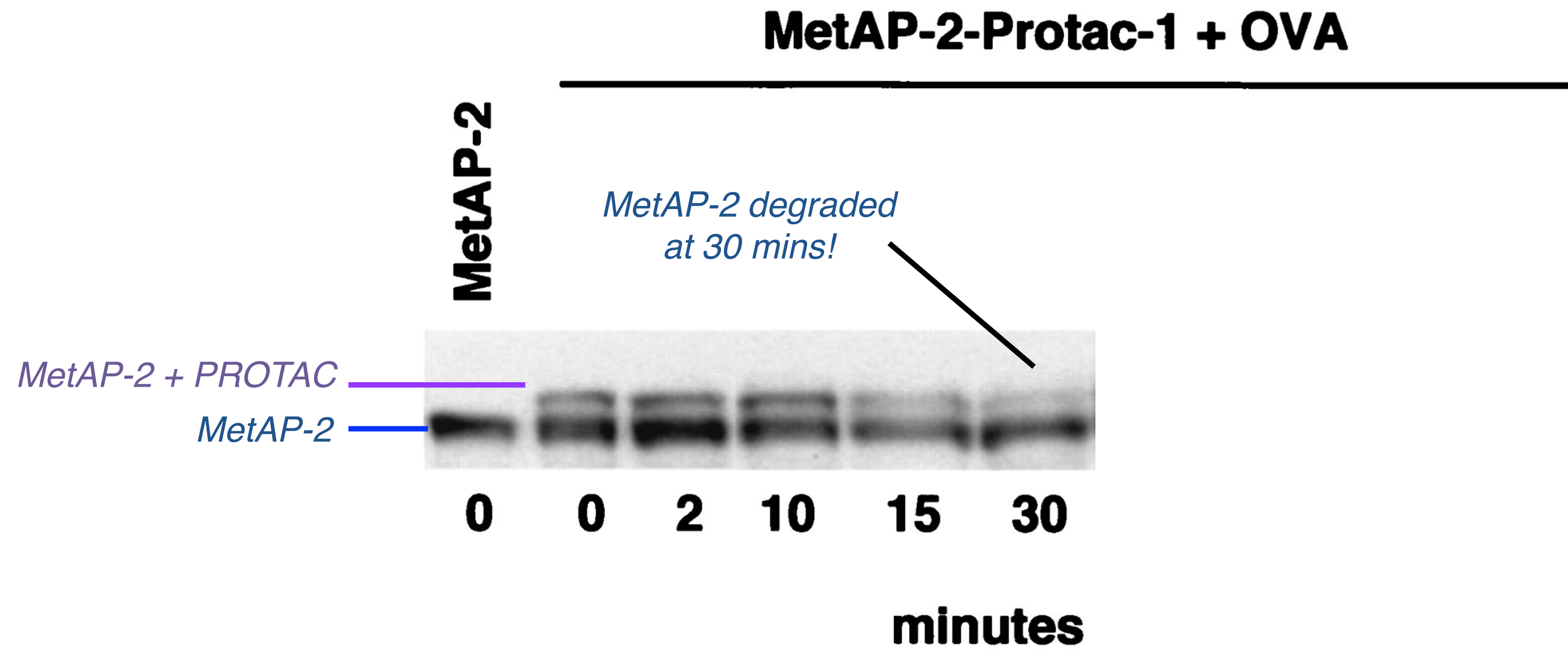
## Challenges of a degradation study



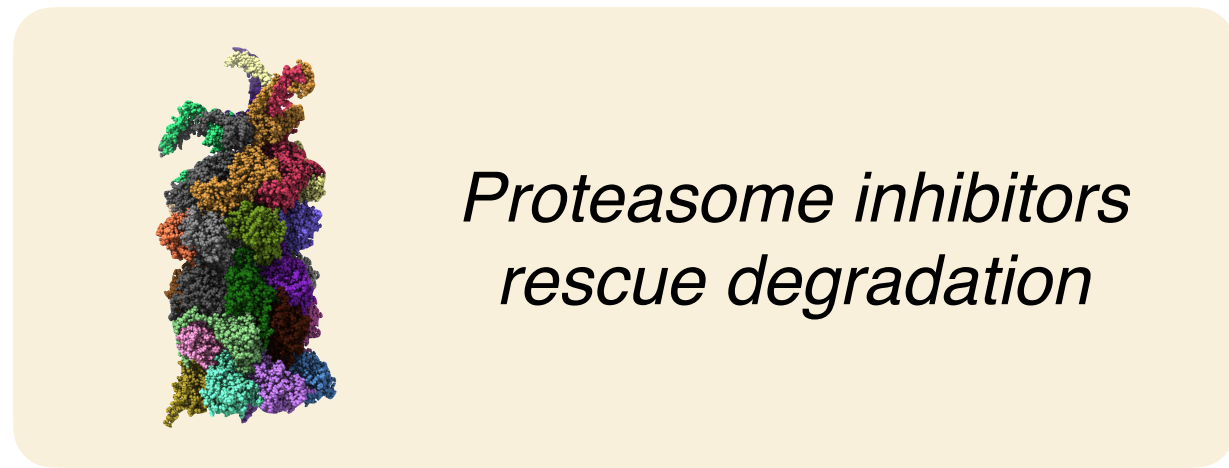
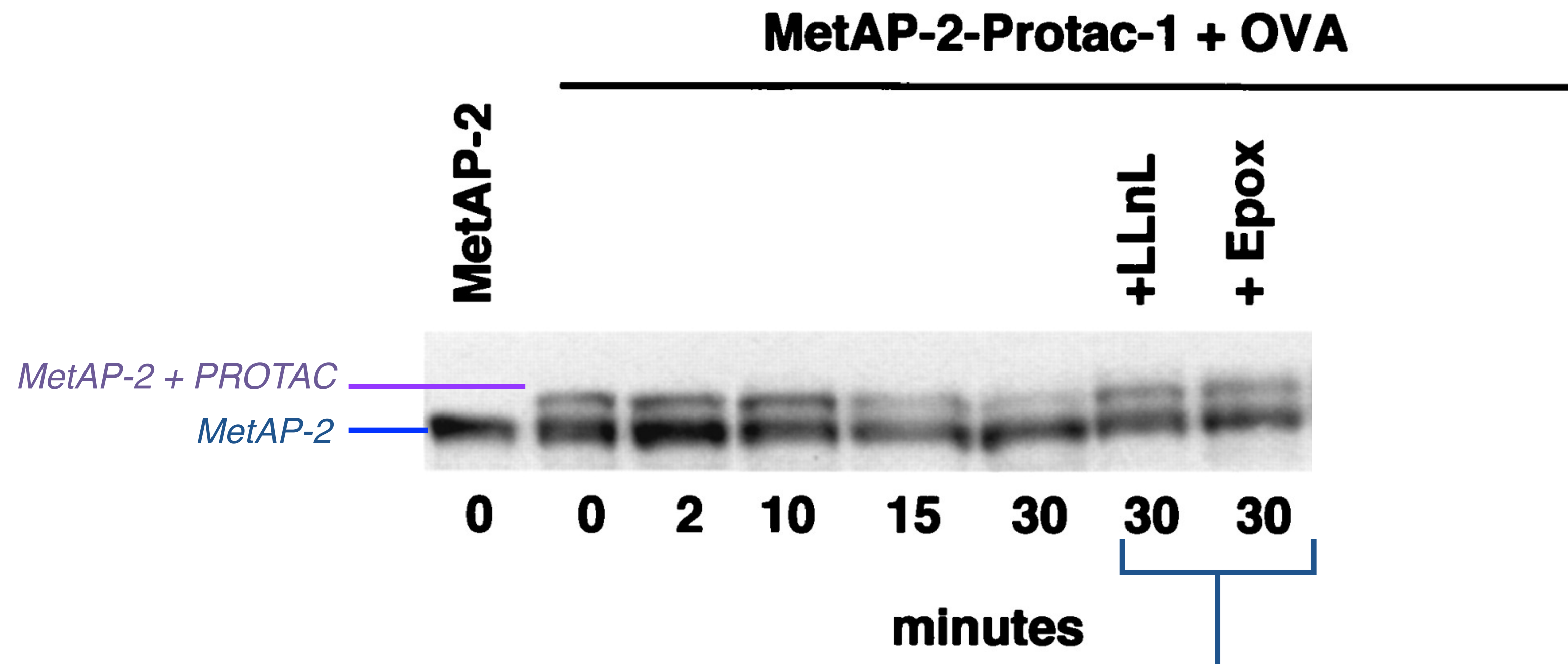


*Does PROTAC-1 degrade MetAP-2 in “endogenous contexts”?*

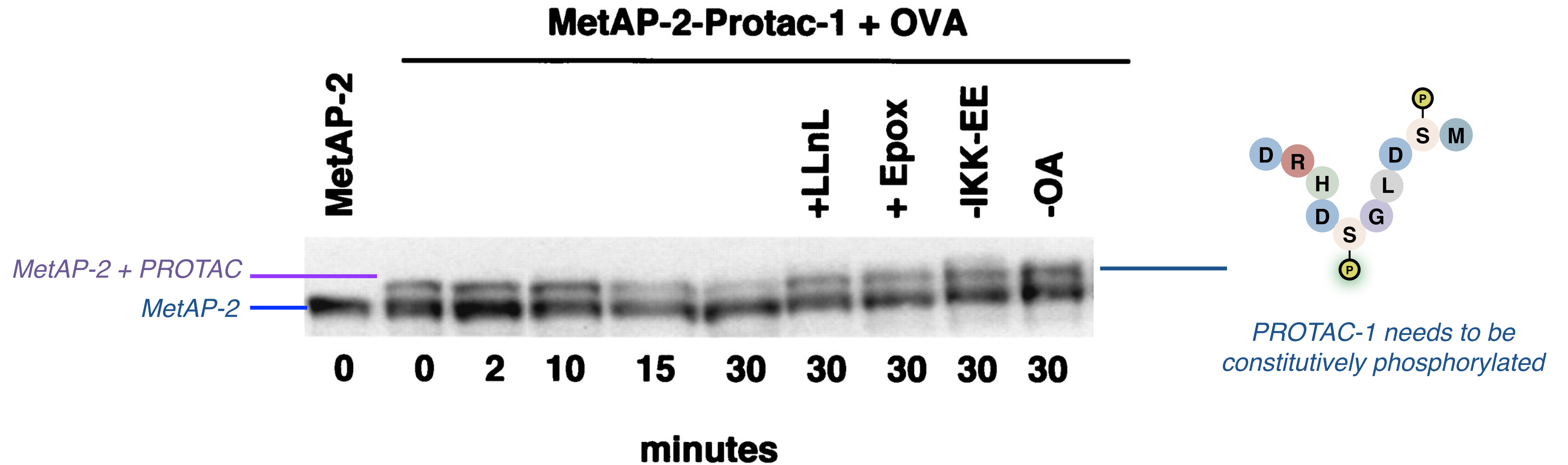
Does PROTAC-1 degrade MetAP-2 in “endogenous contexts”?



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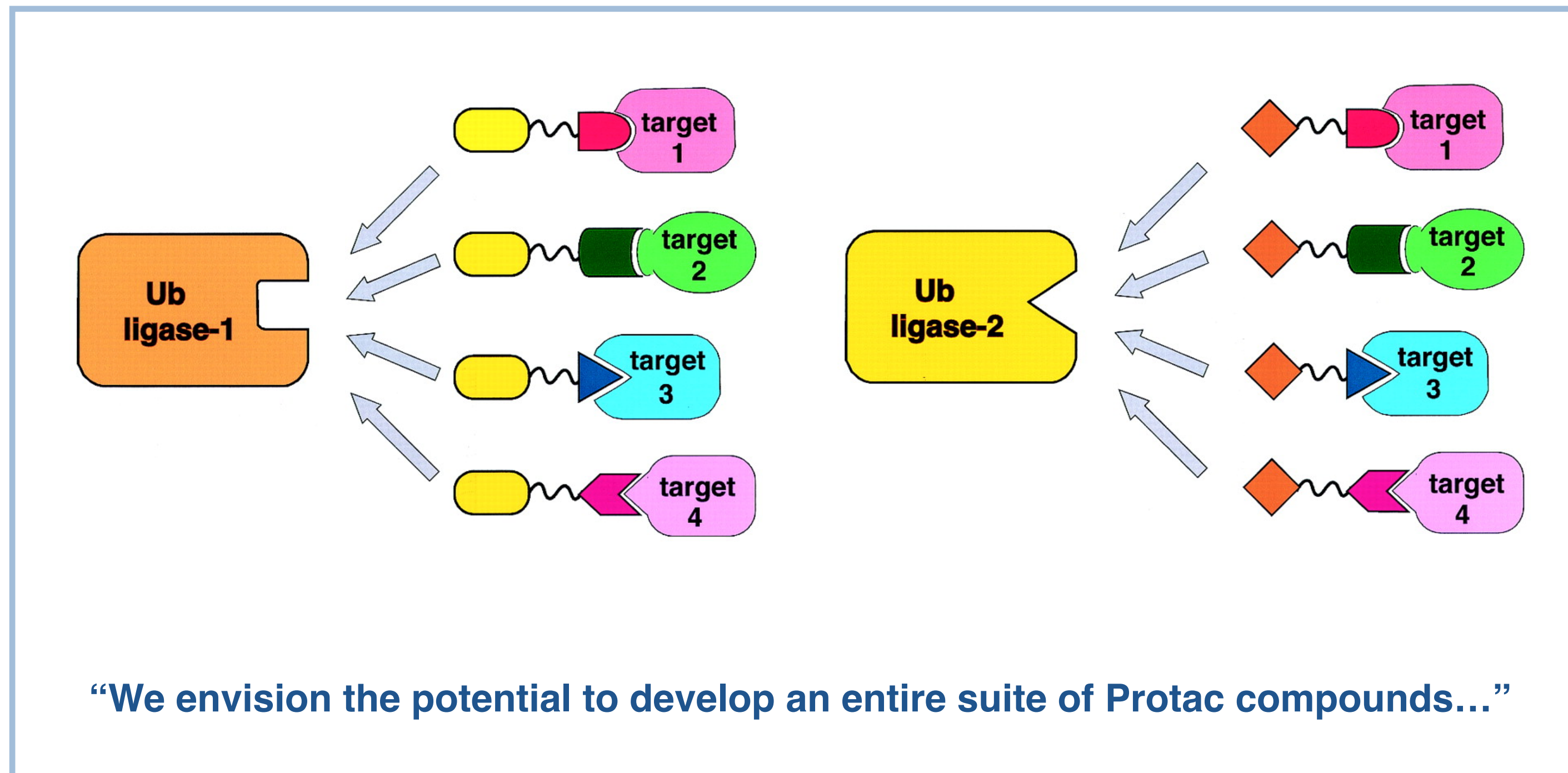
Does PROTAC-1 degrade MetAP-2 in “endogenous contexts”?



## *Implications of PROTACs*



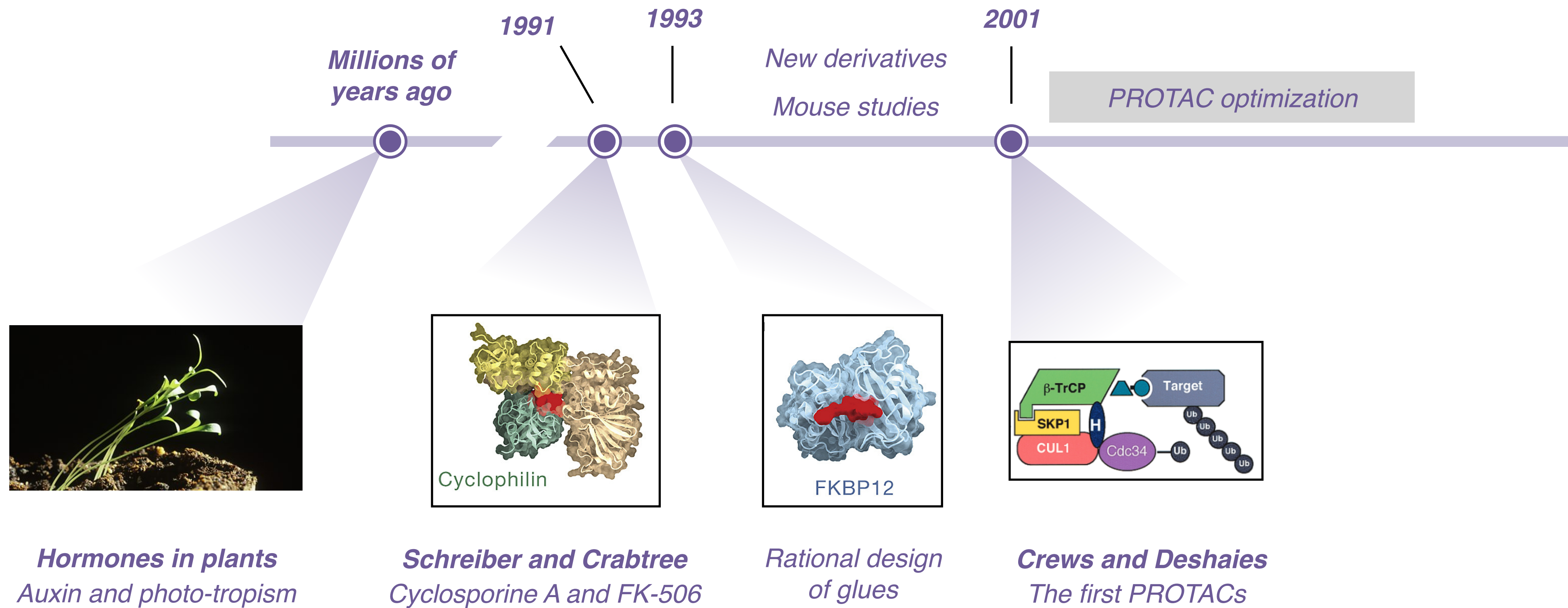
## Implications of PROTACs



### PROTACs are interesting, but not useful at this stage

- Membrane impermeable
- Require extensive phosphatase inhibition

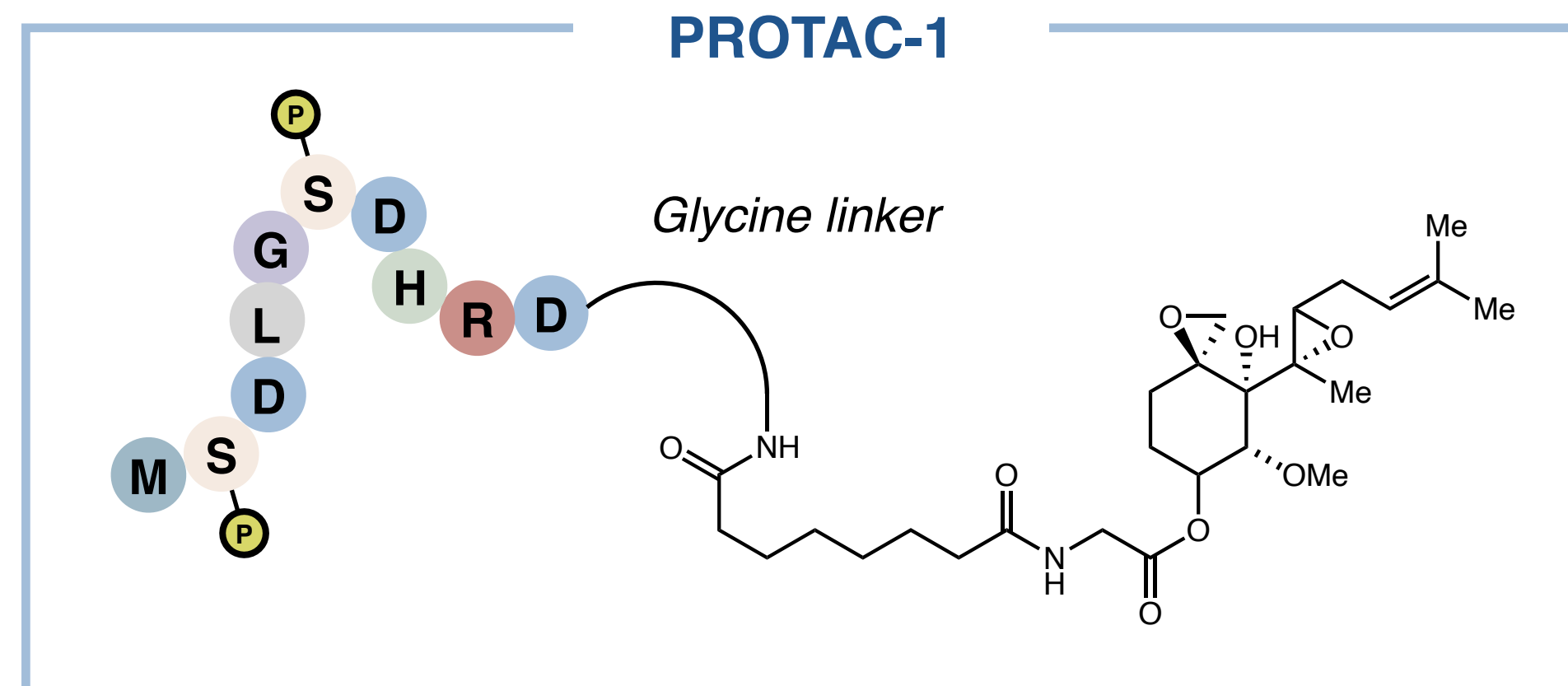
# History of induced proximity



# The extensive undertaking of making PROTACs usable



Crews Lab



- Needs to be membrane permeable
- Needs to be stable in the cell

**Entirely small molecule PROTAC**

*How can we optimize PROTAC-1?*

## *The extensive undertaking of making PROTACs usable*

2008

### **Targeted intracellular protein degradation induced by a small molecule: En route to chemical proteomics**

Ashley R. Schneekloth<sup>a</sup>, Mathieu Pucheault<sup>b,†</sup>, Hyun Seop Tae<sup>b</sup>, Craig M. Crews<sup>a,b,c,\*</sup>



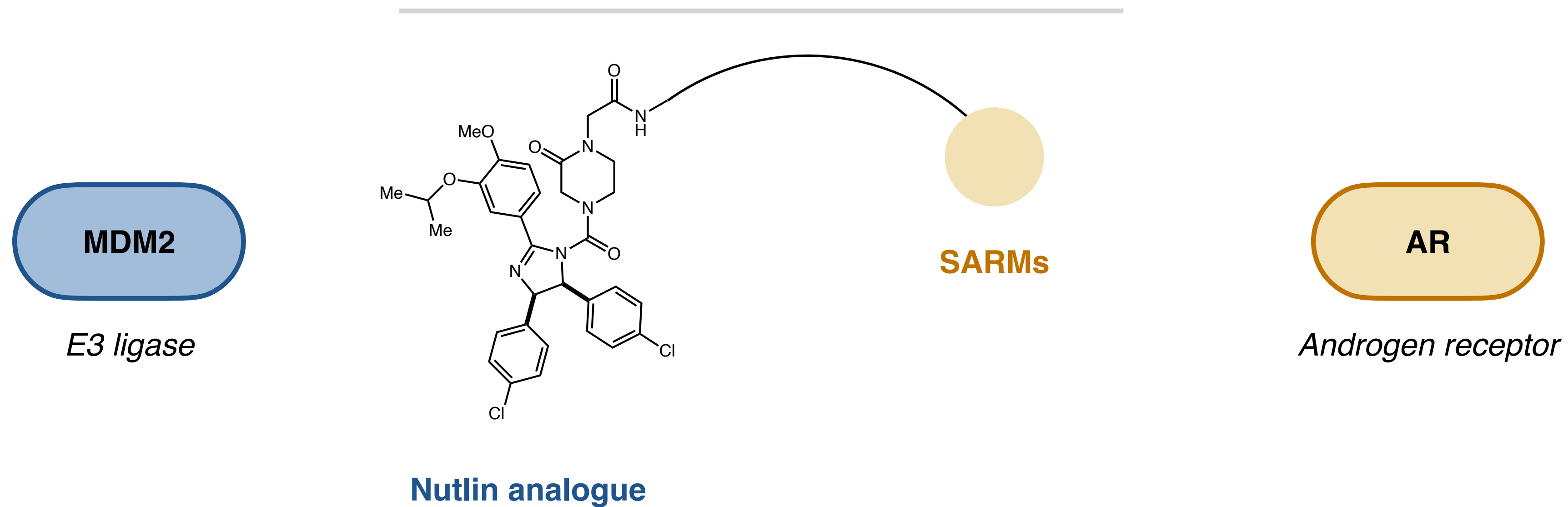
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## SARM-nutlin PROTAC





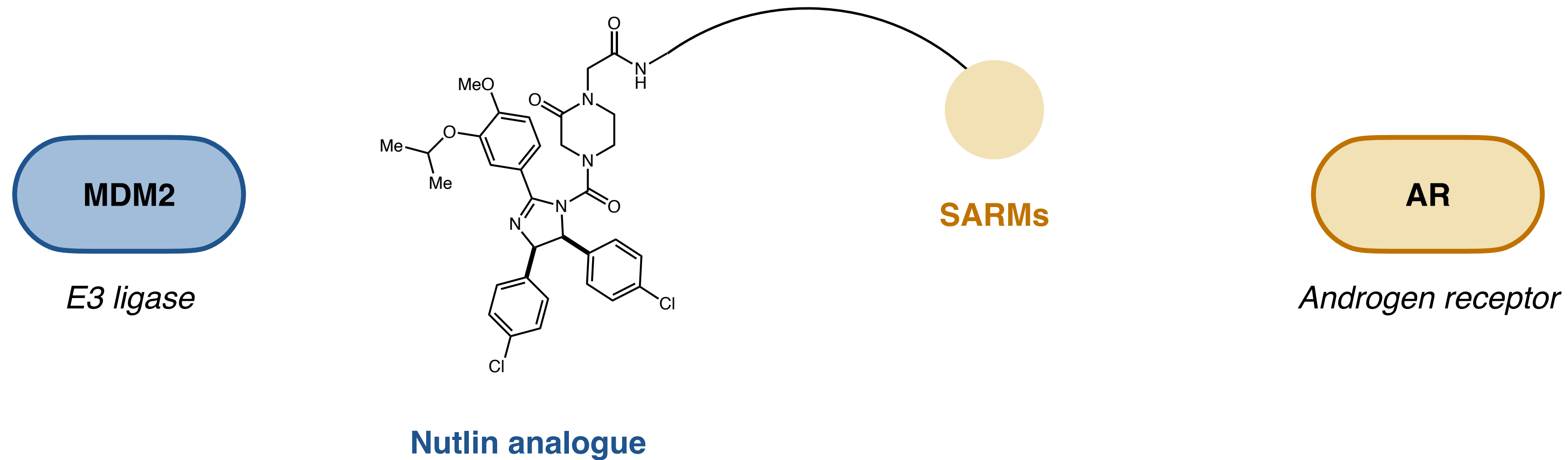
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## SARM-nutlin PROTAC



Cell permeable ✓

Stable in cells ✓

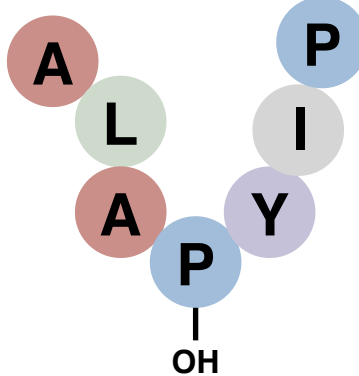
**BUT**

**Requires very high  
concentrations of PROTAC**



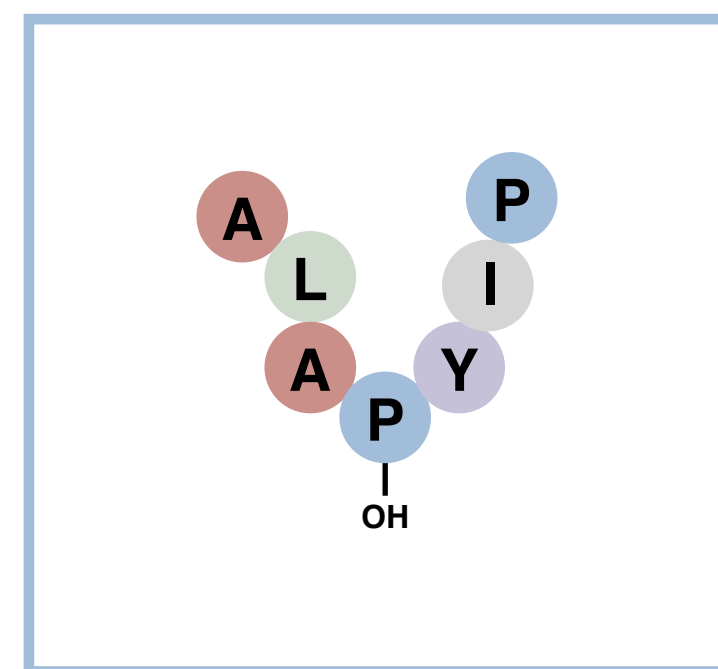
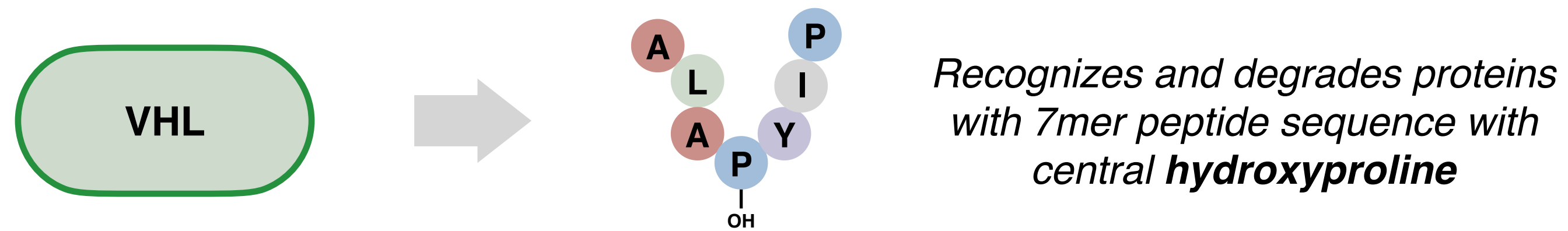
## *Targeting the VHL E3 ligase*

*Targeting the VHL E3 ligase*



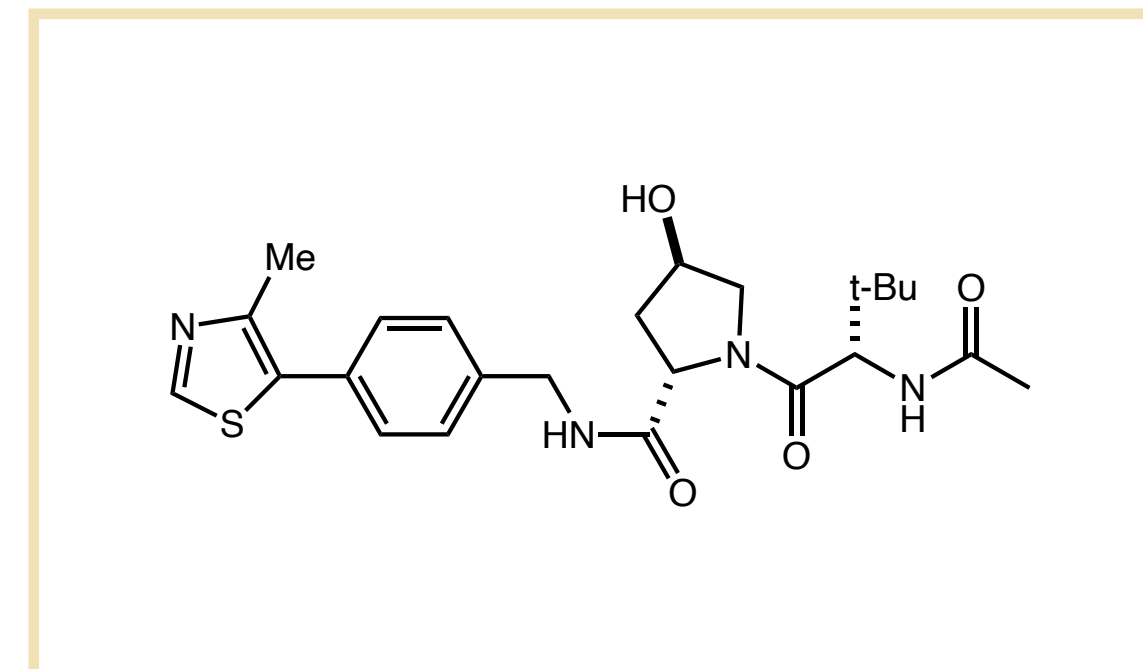
*Recognizes and degrades proteins  
with 7mer peptide sequence with  
central **hydroxyproline***

# Targeting the VHL E3 ligase



**2004 AR degraders**  
**25–100  $\mu$ M**

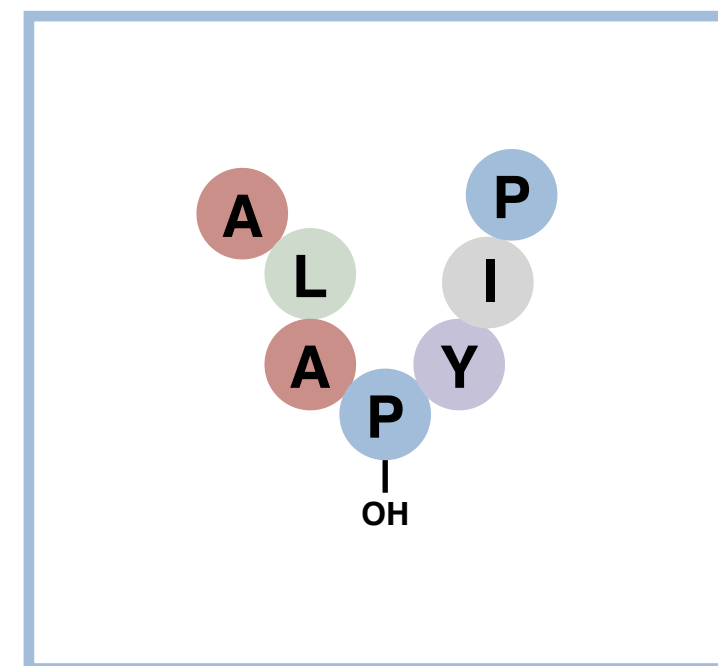
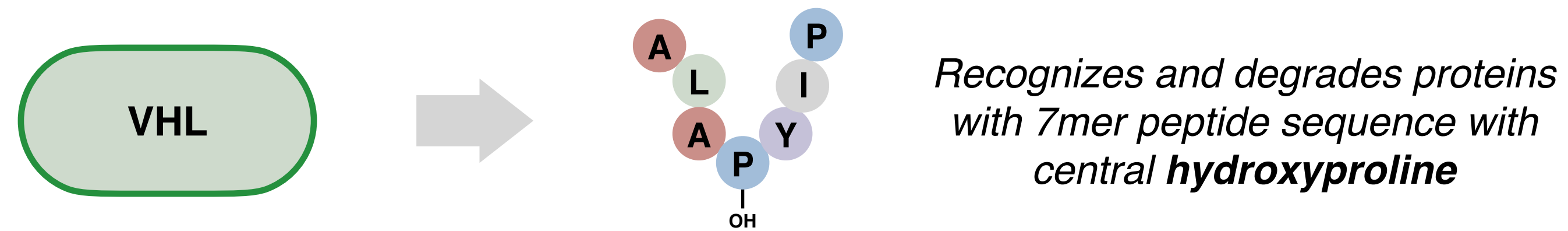
Schneekloth, J. S. et. al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, *126* (12), 3748–3754.



**2015 RIPK2 degraders**  
**1–30 nM**

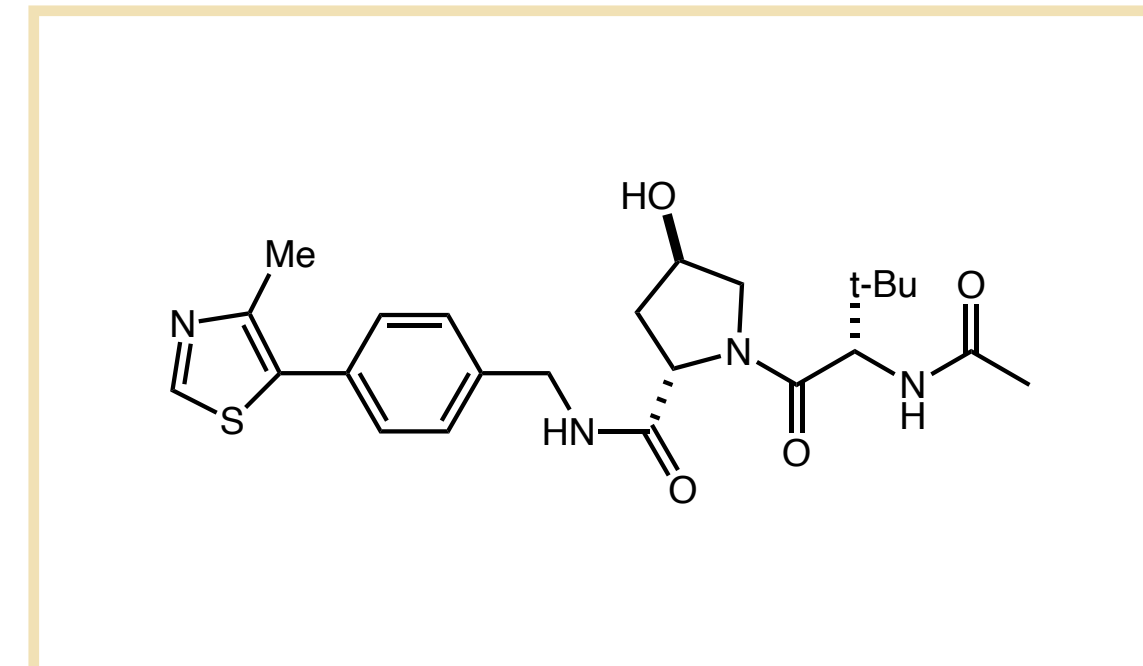
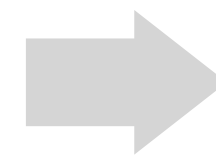
Bondeson, D. P. et. al. *Nat Chem Biol* **2015**, *11* (8), 611–617.

# Targeting the VHL E3 ligase



2004 AR degraders  
25–100  $\mu\text{M}$

Schneekloth, J. S. et. al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, 126 (12), 3748–3754.



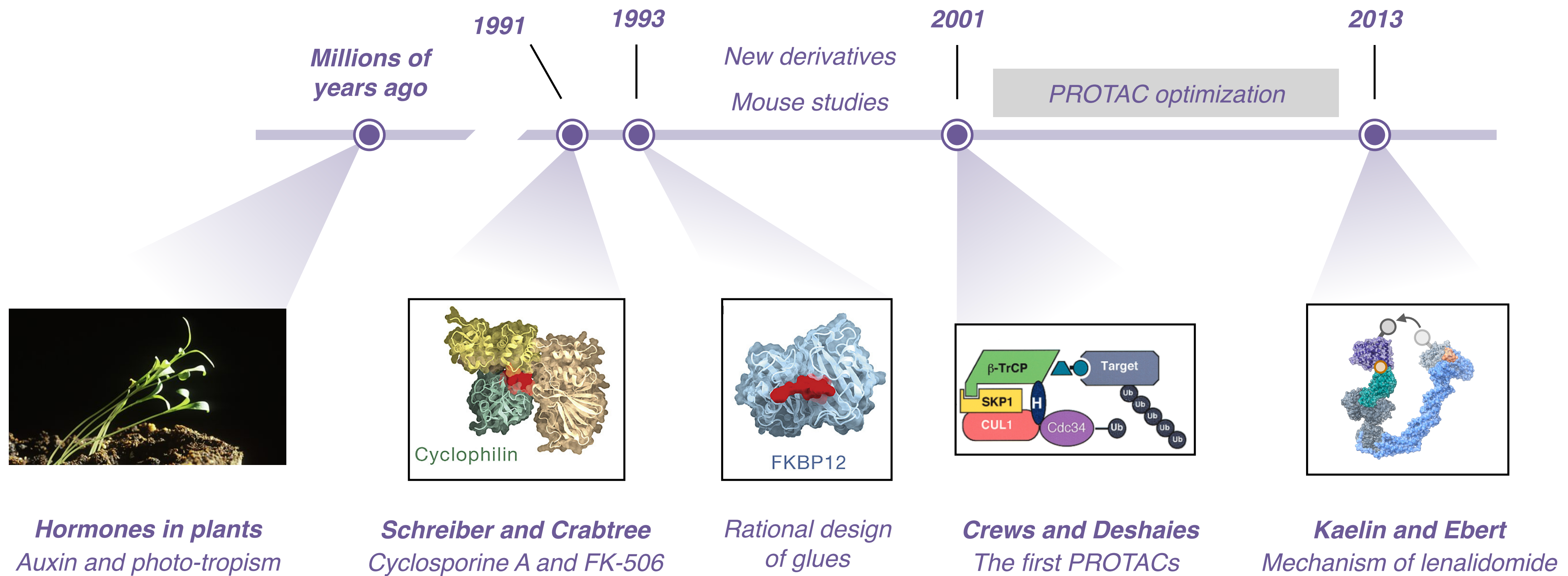
2015 RIPK2 degraders  
1–30 nM

Bondeson, D. P. et. al. *Nat Chem Biol* **2015**, 11 (8), 611–617.

After 10+ years of optimization, VHL PROTACs became incredibly potent degraders



# History of induced proximity

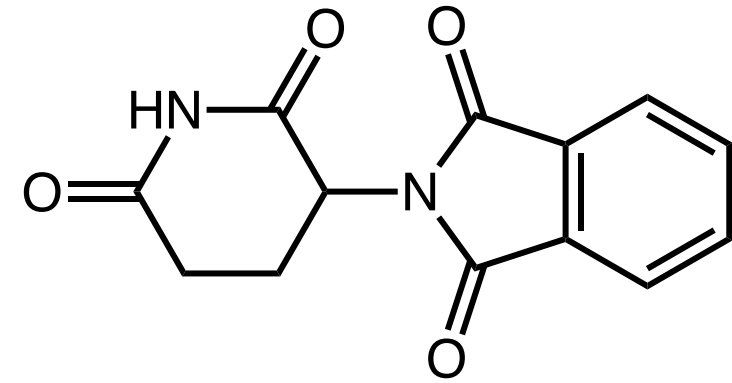


*IMiDs—**IM**munomodulatory **i**mide **D**rugs have been repurposed for a variety of indications*

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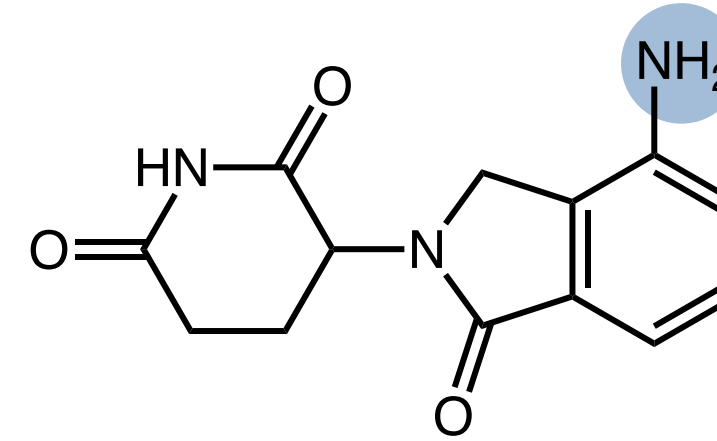
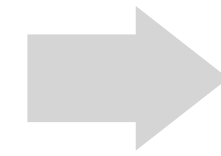
**37 YEARS LATER,  
A SECOND CHANCE  
FOR THALIDOMIDE**

*New York Times, 1997*



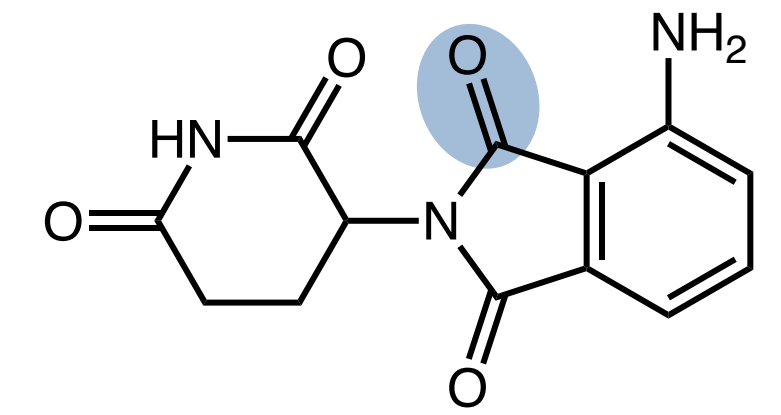
**Thalidomide**

*Approved for leprosy, 1997*



**Lenalidomide**

*\$10.1 billion in sales (2022)*



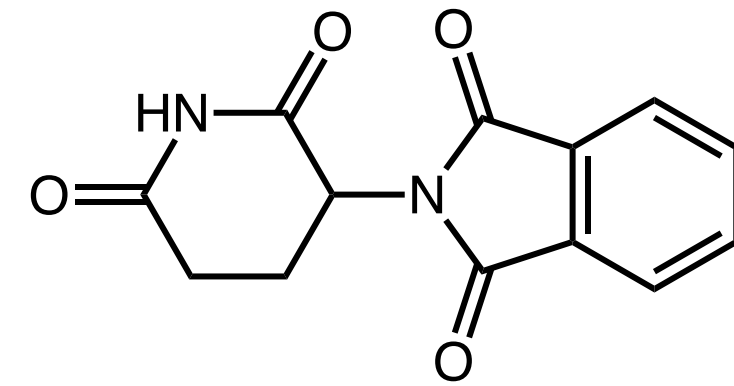
**Pomalidomide**

*\$3.5 billion in sales (2022)*

*IMiDs—IMmunomodulatory imide **D**rugs have been repurposed for a variety of indications*

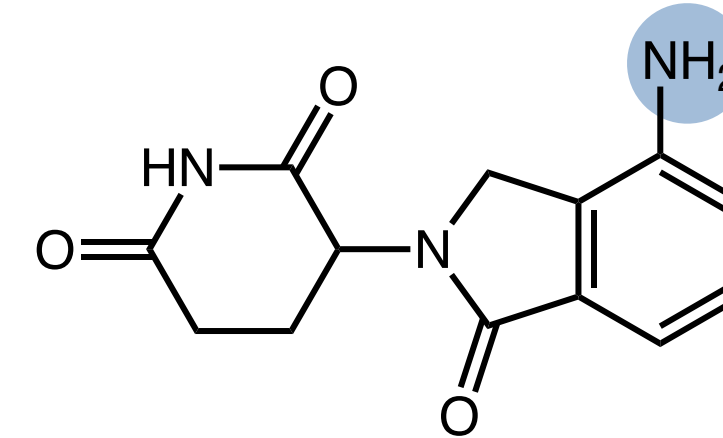
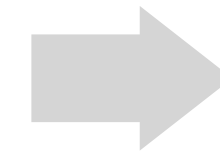
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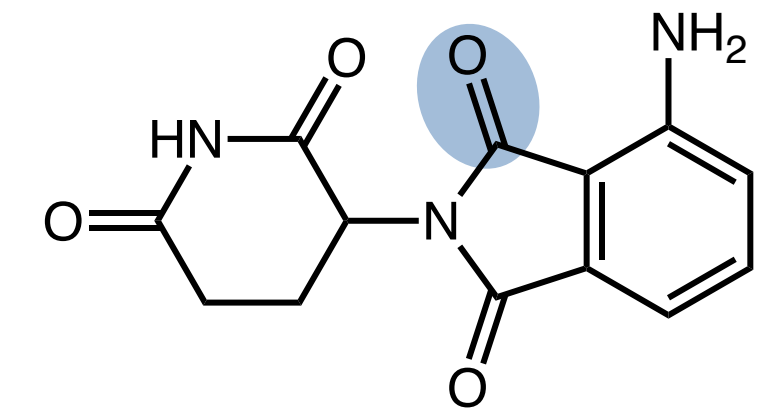
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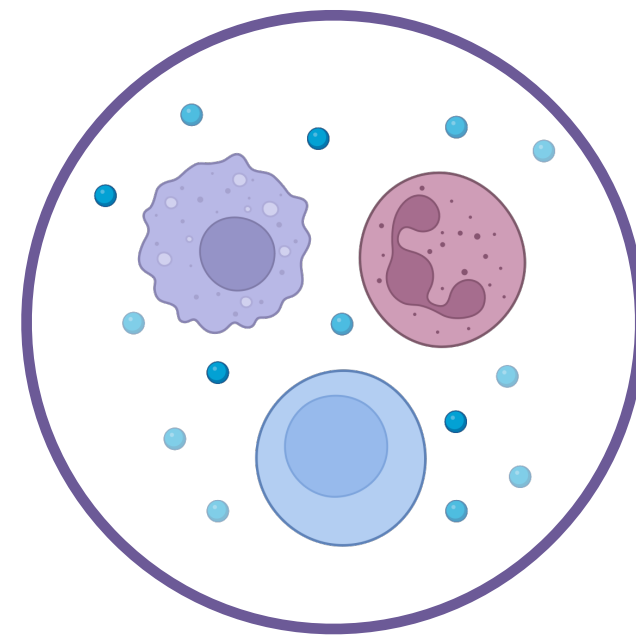
**Lenalidomide**

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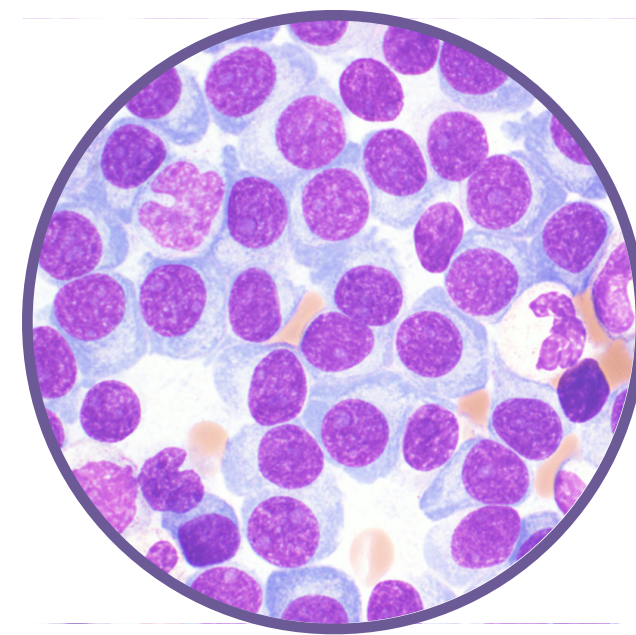


**Pomalidomide**

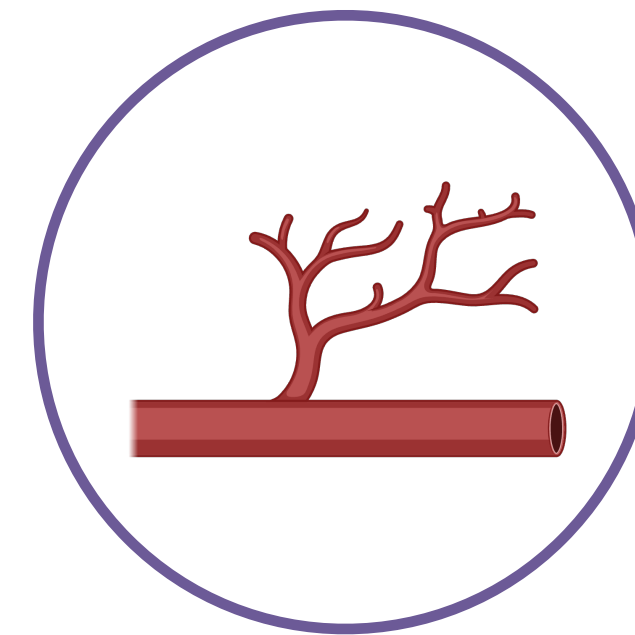
*\$3.5 billion in sales (2022)*



*Immune activation*



*Myeloma cell death*



*Angiogenesis reduction*

***Array of additional  
unique phenotypes***

**Mechanism unknown for > 15 years!**

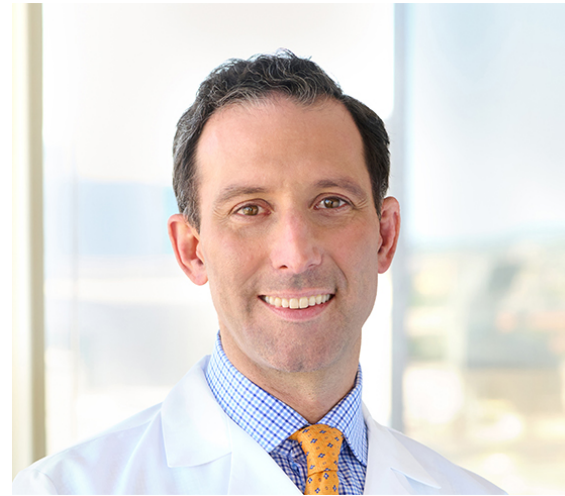
*IMiDs are **Molecular Glues** that Induce Targeted Protein Degradation*



# IMiDs are **Molecular Glues** that Induce Targeted Protein Degradation



**Dana-Farber**  
Cancer Institute



**Ben Ebert**



**Bill Kaelin**

2013

## Lenalidomide Causes Selective Degradation of IKZF1 and IKZF3 in Multiple Myeloma Cells

JAN KRÖNKE, NAMRATA D. UDESHI, ANUPAMA NARLA, PETER GRAUMAN, SLATER N. HURST, MARIE MCCONKEY, TANYA SVINKINA, DIRK HECKL, EAMON COMER, XIAOYU LI,

CHRISTIE CIARLO, EMILY HARTMAN, NIKHIL MUNSHI, MONICA SCHENONE, STUART L. SCHREIBER, STEVEN A. CARR, AND BENJAMIN L. EBERT [fewer](#) [Authors Info &](#)

## The Myeloma Drug Lenalidomide Promotes the Cereblon-Dependent Destruction of Ikaros Proteins

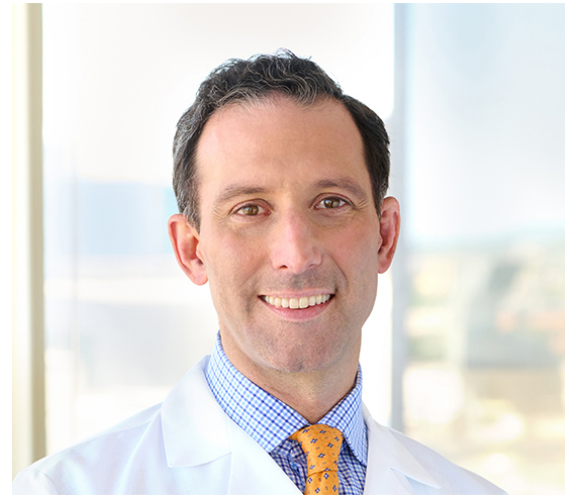
GANG LU, RICHARD E. MIDDLETON, HUAHANG SUN, MARKVIC NANIONG, CHRISTOPHER J. OTT, CONSTANTINE S. MITSIADES, KWOK-KIN WONG, JAMES E. BRADNER, AND

WILLIAM G. KAELIN, JR. [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

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**Dana-Farber**  
Cancer Institute



**Ben Ebert**



**Bill Kaelin**

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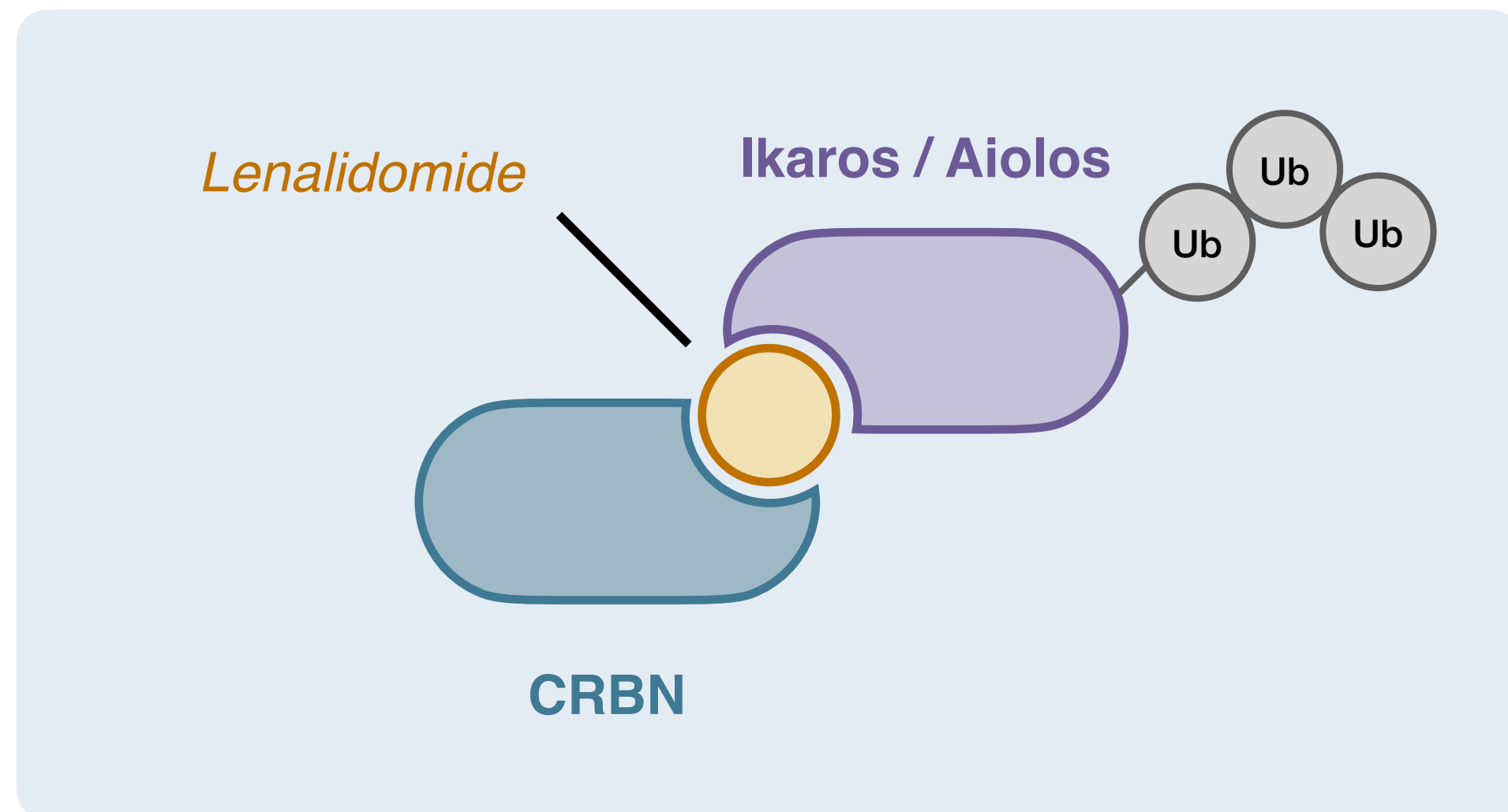
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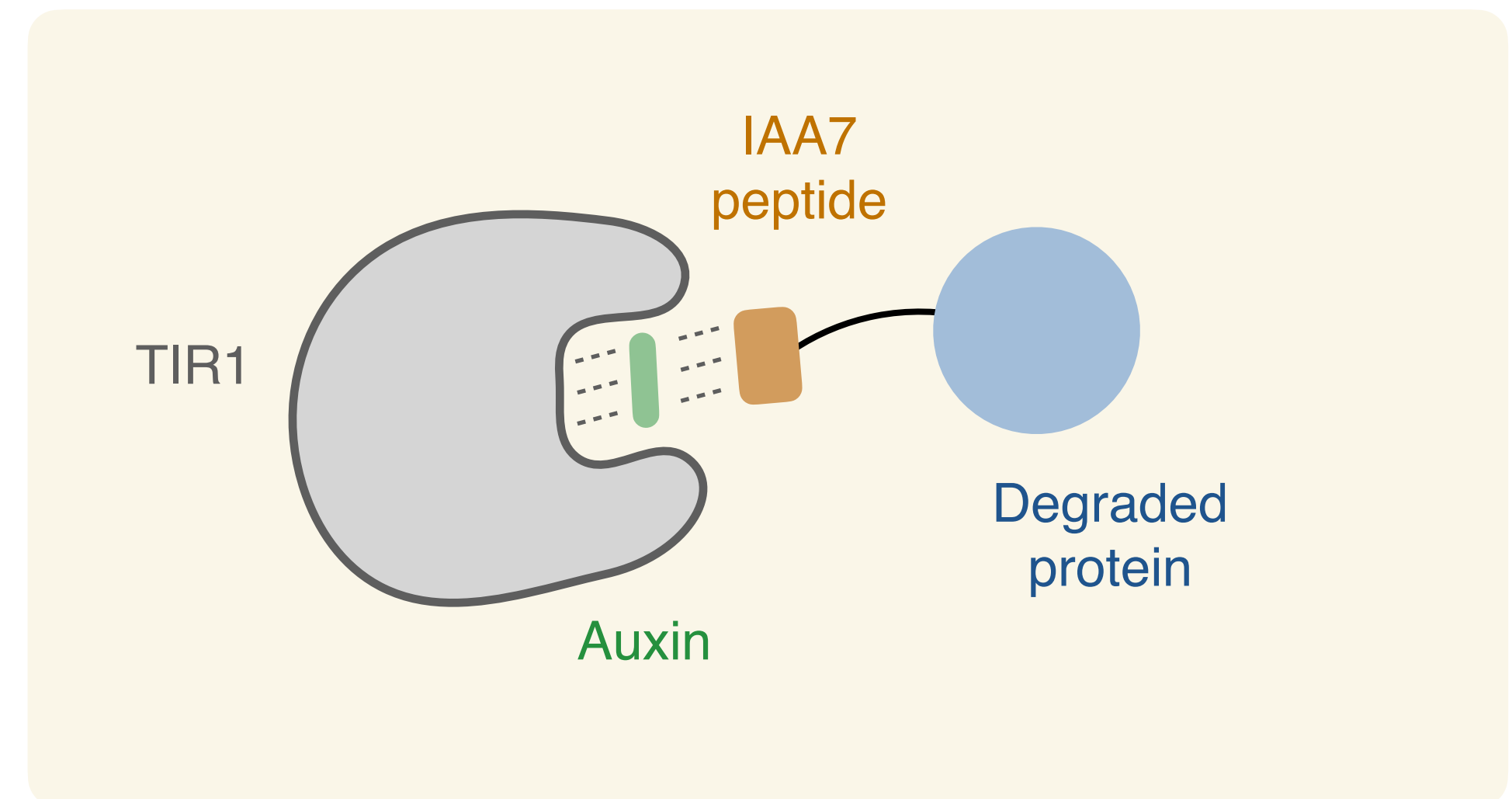
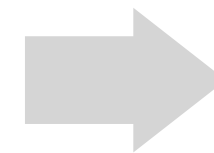
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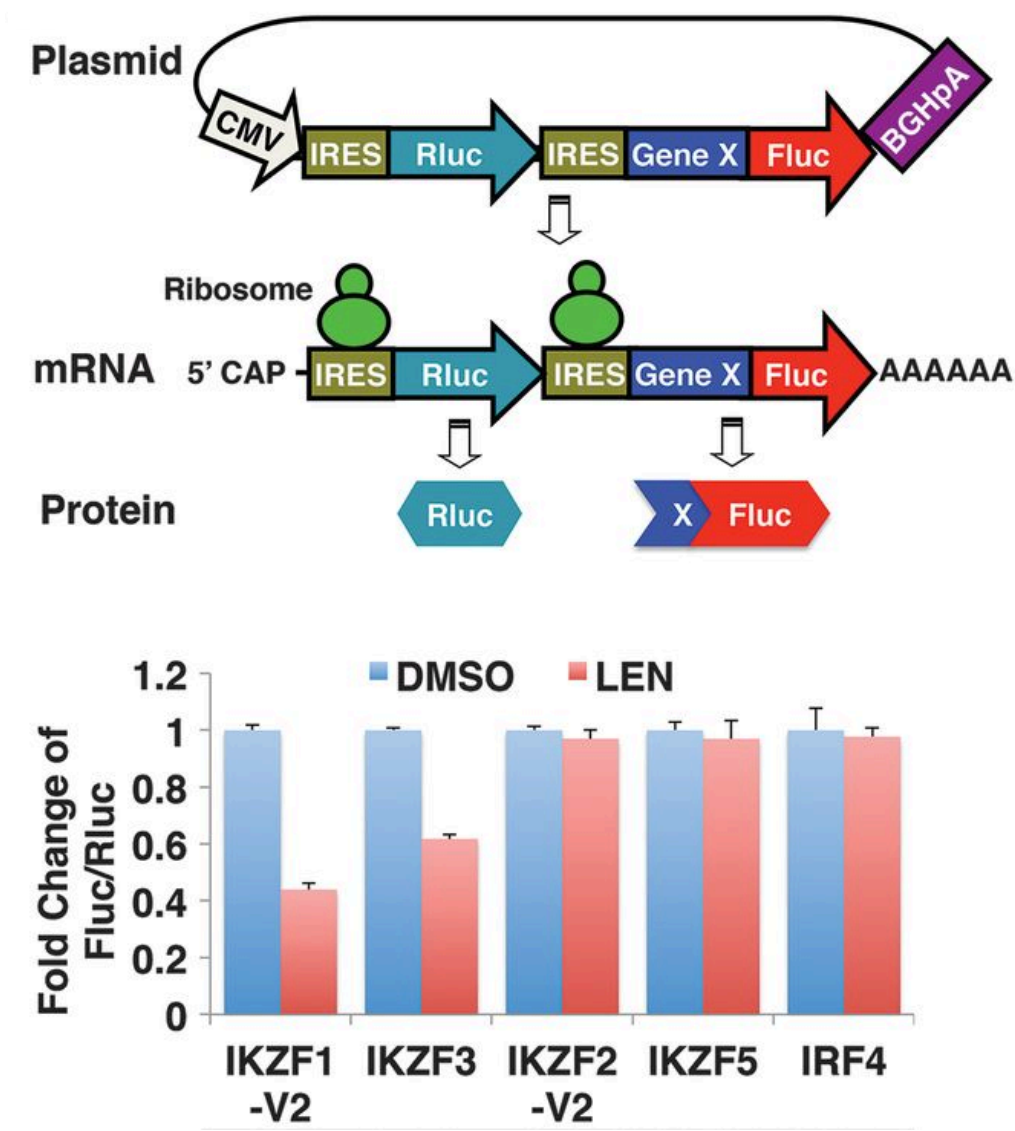
Reminiscent of...



Krönke, J. et al. *Science* **2013**, 343, 301.

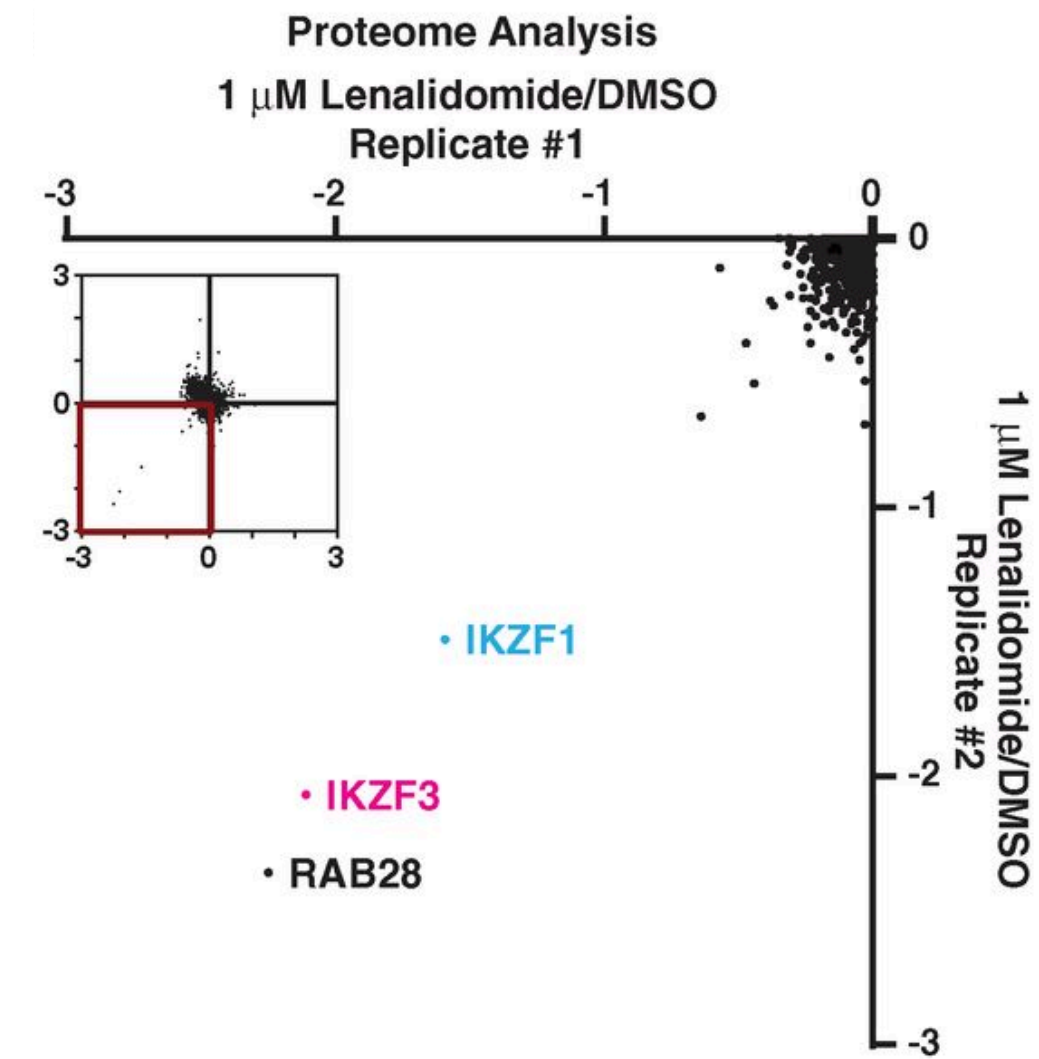
Lu, G. et al. *Science* **2013**, 343, 305.

# IMiDs are **Molecular Glues** that Induce Targeted Protein Degradation



**Kaelin Lab**

*Genetic library of >15,000 plasmids*



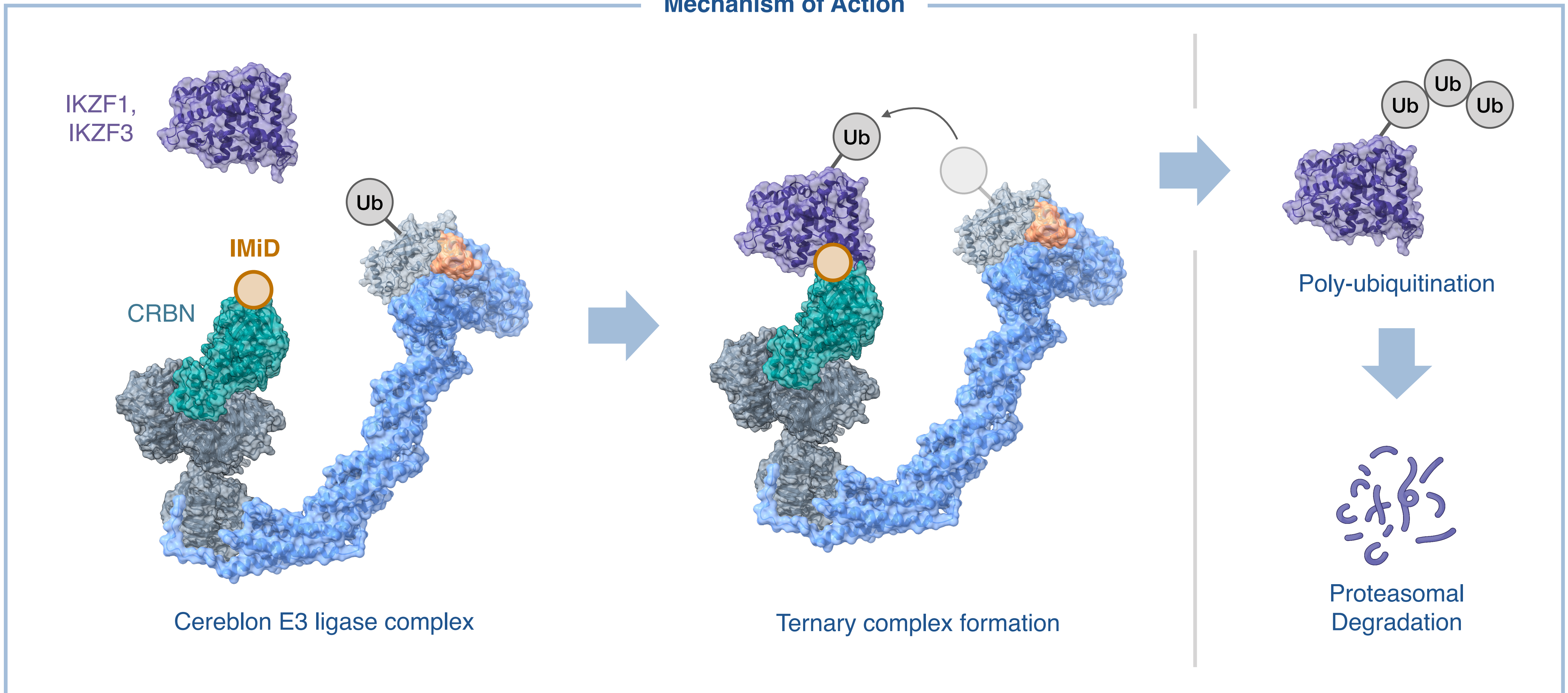
**Ebert Lab**

*Proteomics approach*



# IMiDs are **Molecular Glues** that Induce Targeted Protein Degradation

## Mechanism of Action

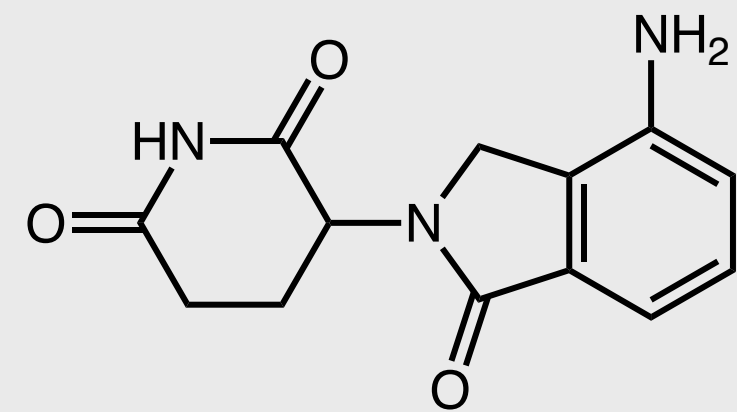


*Conclusions of mechanistic understanding of lenalidomide*



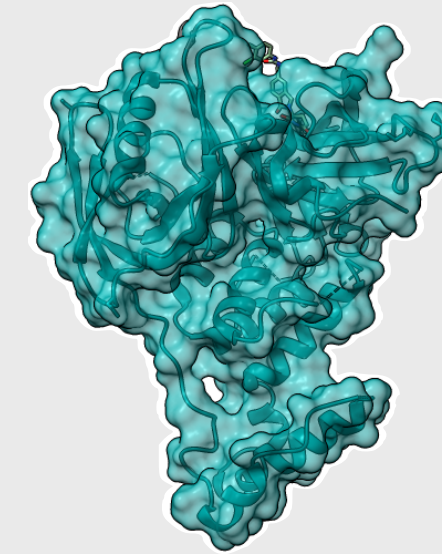
## Conclusions of mechanistic understanding of lenalidomide

- 1 *Incredibly small molecules designed by chemists can induce ternary complexes*



**Molecular glues** may offer advantages over linker-based modalities like PROTACs

- 2 *Cereblon is a robust E3 ligase that can be leveraged for targeted protein degradation*



**Can CRBN be used to degrade any other proteins?**

*Utilizing CRBN for targeted protein degradation*

# Utilizing CRBN for targeted protein degradation

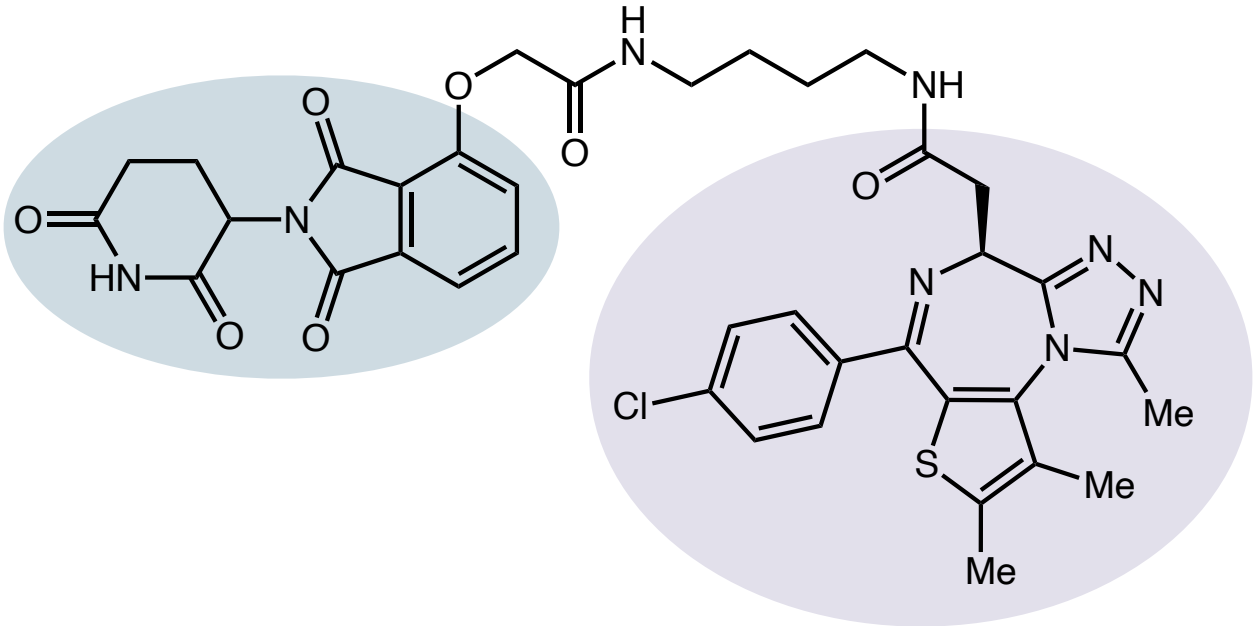


Georg Winter



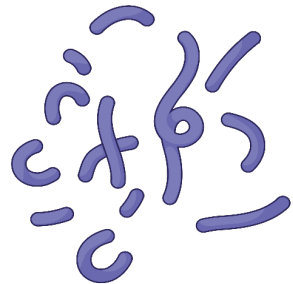
Jay Bradner

Pomalidomide  
*CRBN*



JQ1  
*BRD4*

BRD4



# Utilizing CRBN for targeted protein degradation

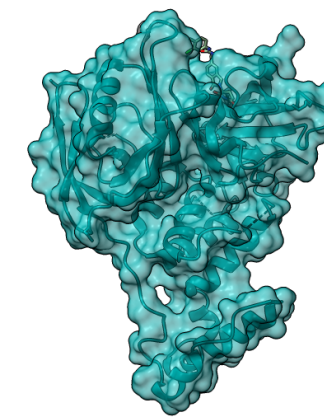
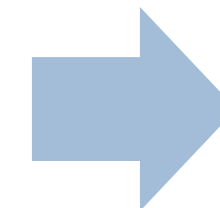
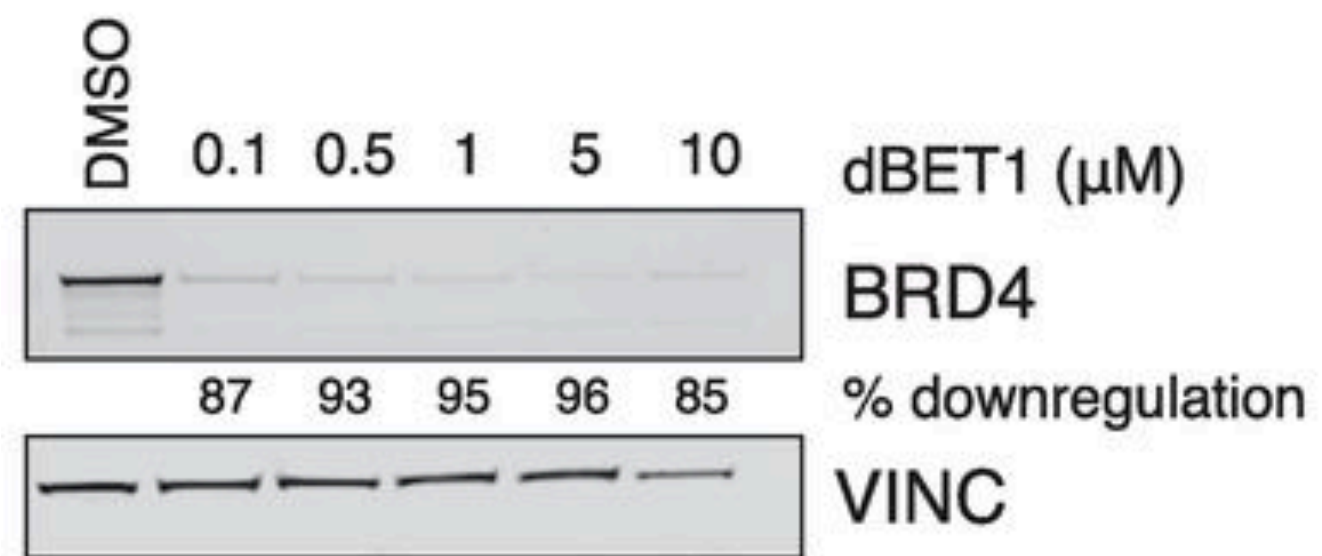
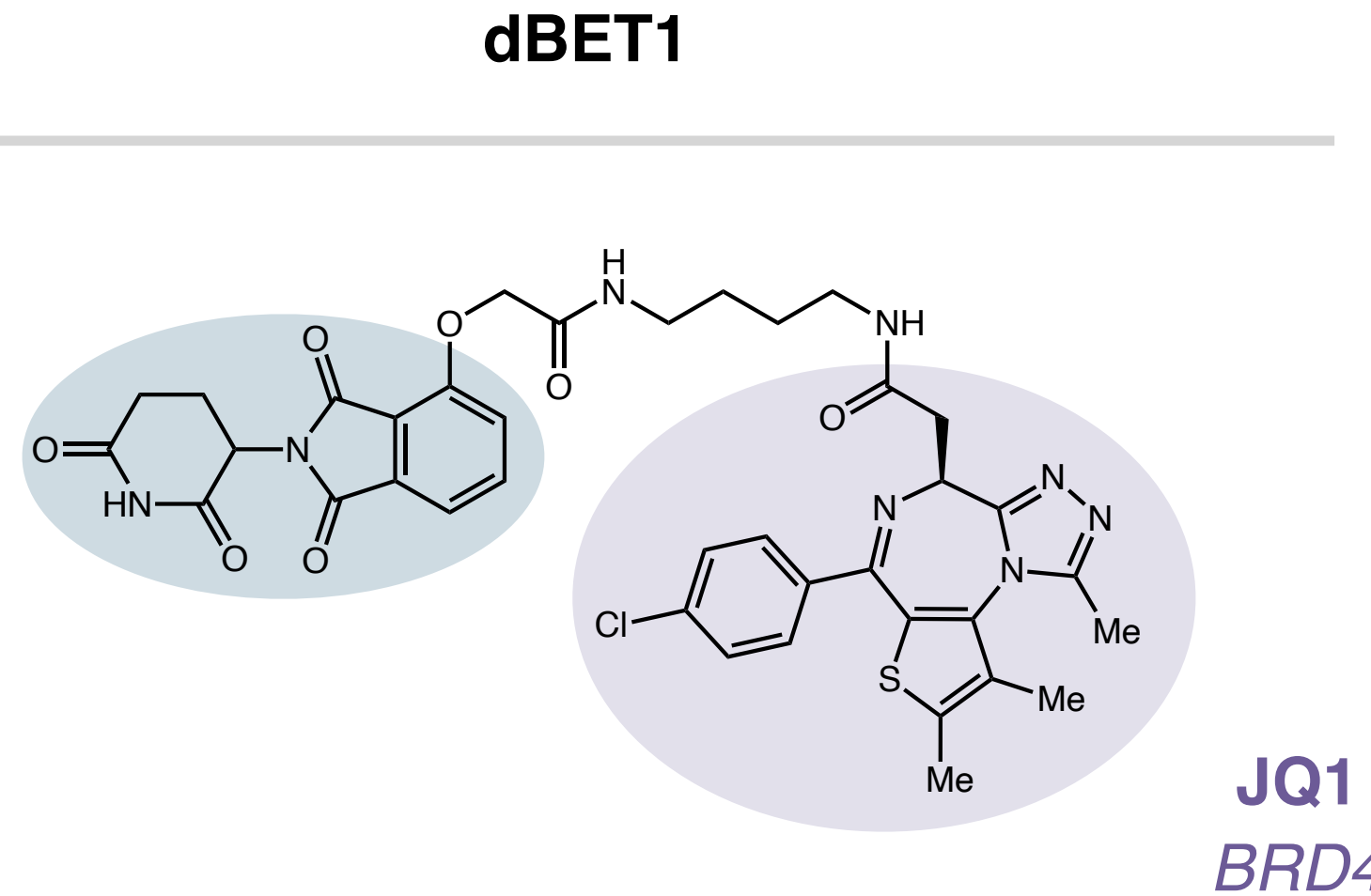


Georg Winter



Jay Bradner

Pomalidomide  
*CRBN*



*CRBN can be used in targeted protein degradation modalities*

*Degrades BRD4 incredibly well!*

## *Golden age of induced proximity (2015–present)*

*Exponential growth in induced proximity publications*



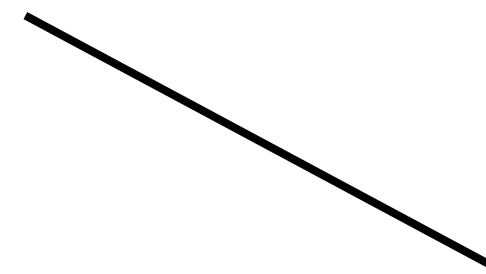
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Exponential growth in induced proximity publications

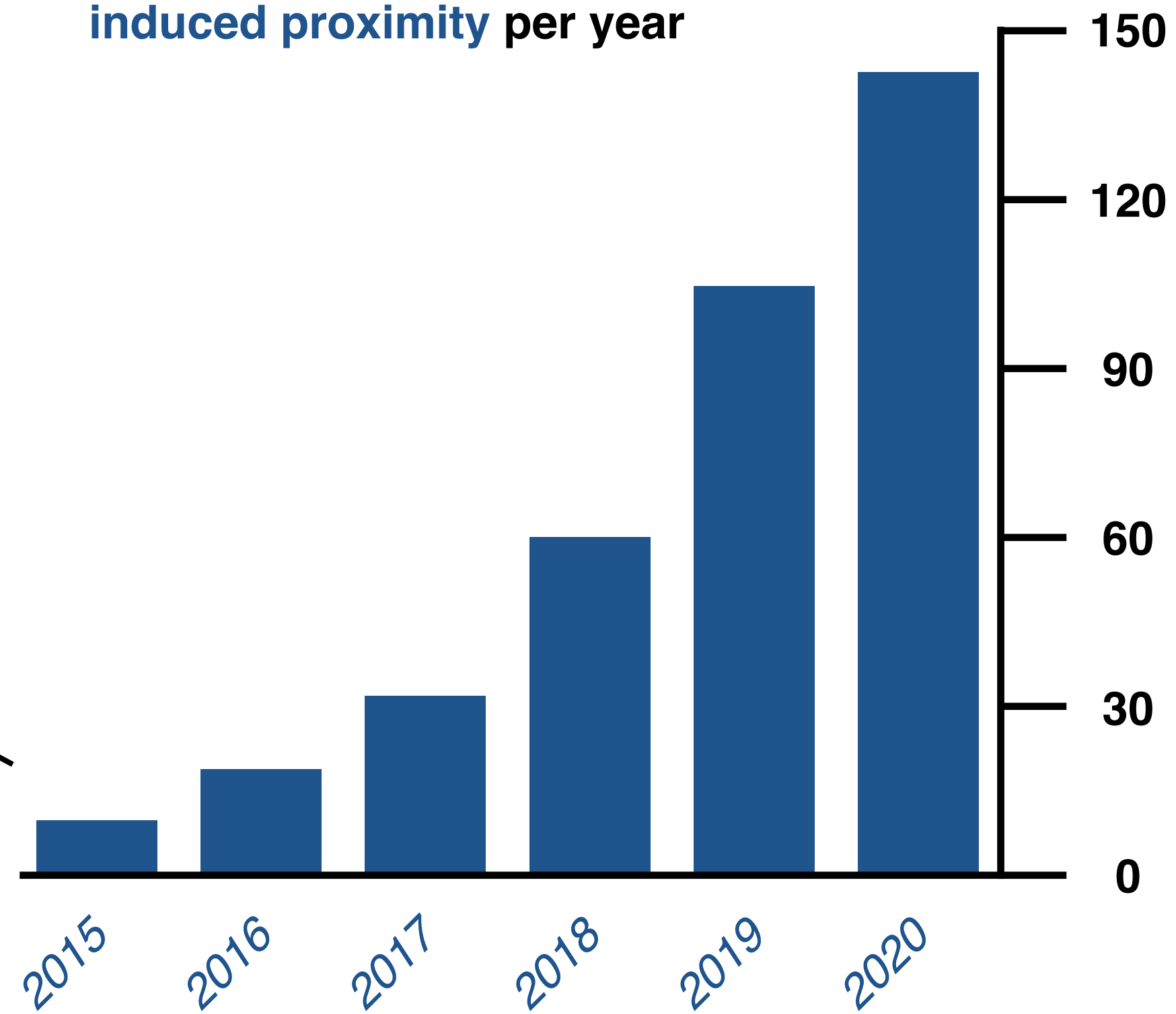


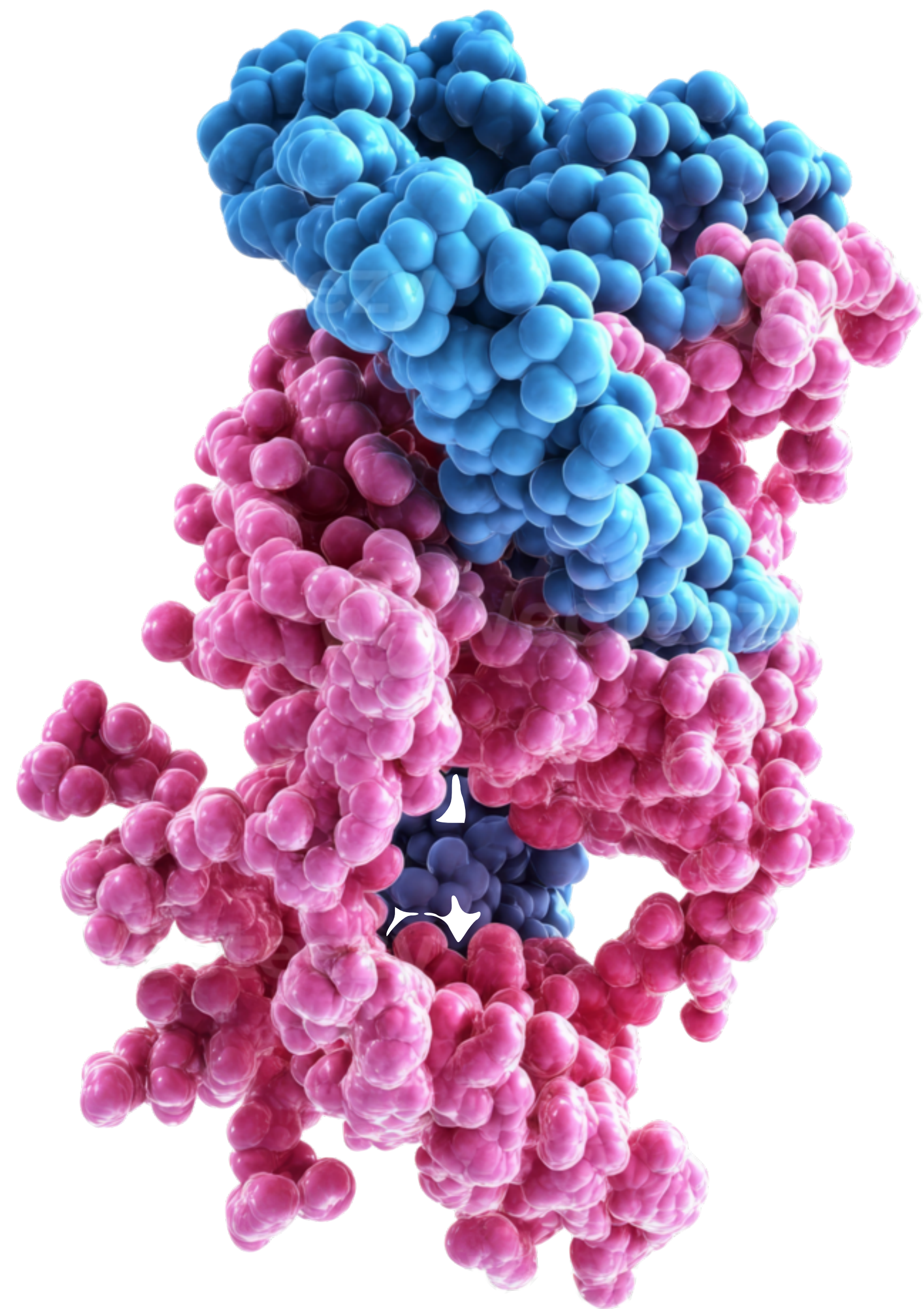
Ray Deshaies

“Let the gold rush begin”



Number of publications on induced proximity per year



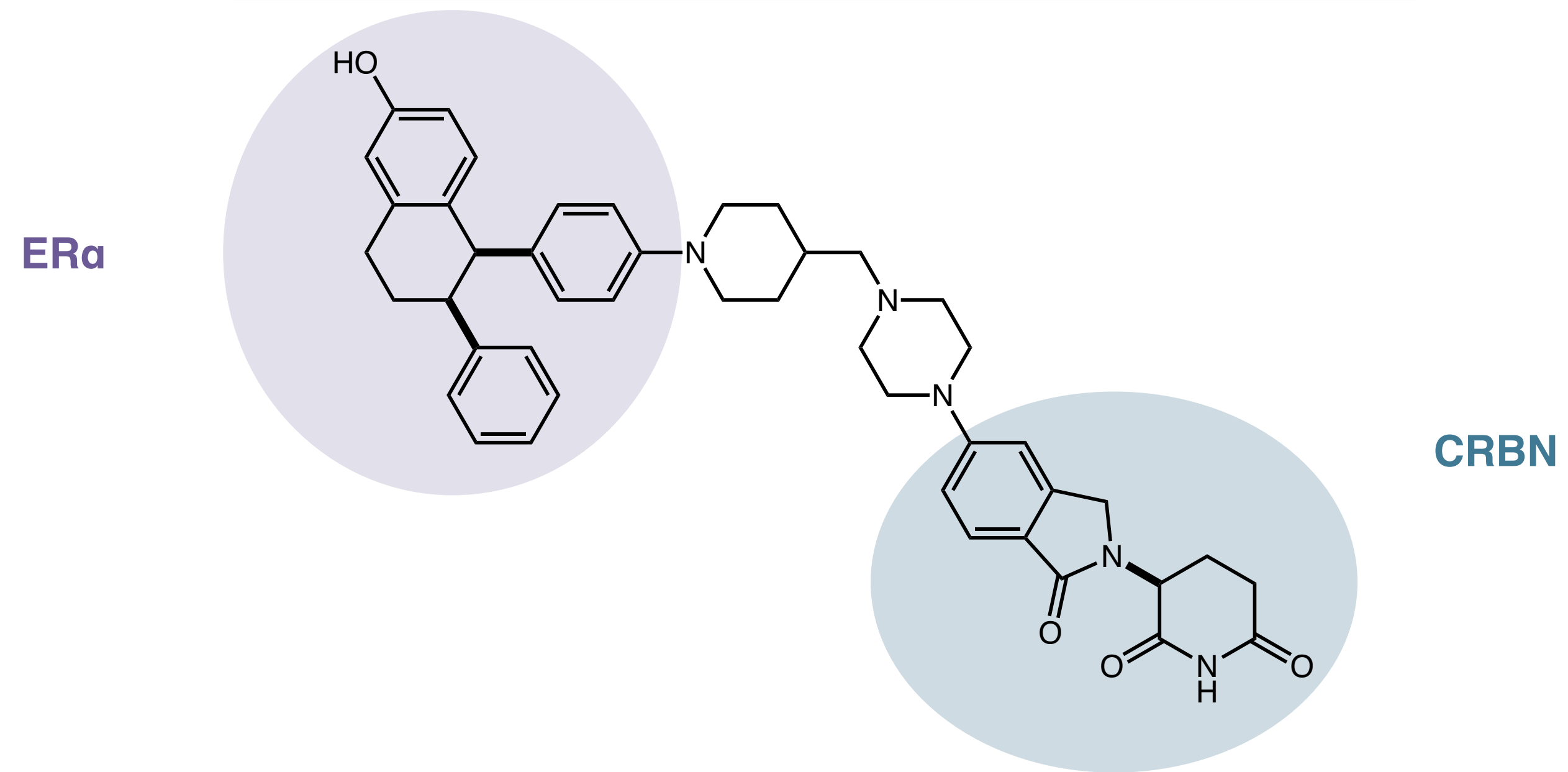


## ***Modern Design of Chemical Inducers of Proximity***

- *PROTACs and Bivalent Structures*
- *Molecular Glues*

## Modern PROTACs defined

ARV-471

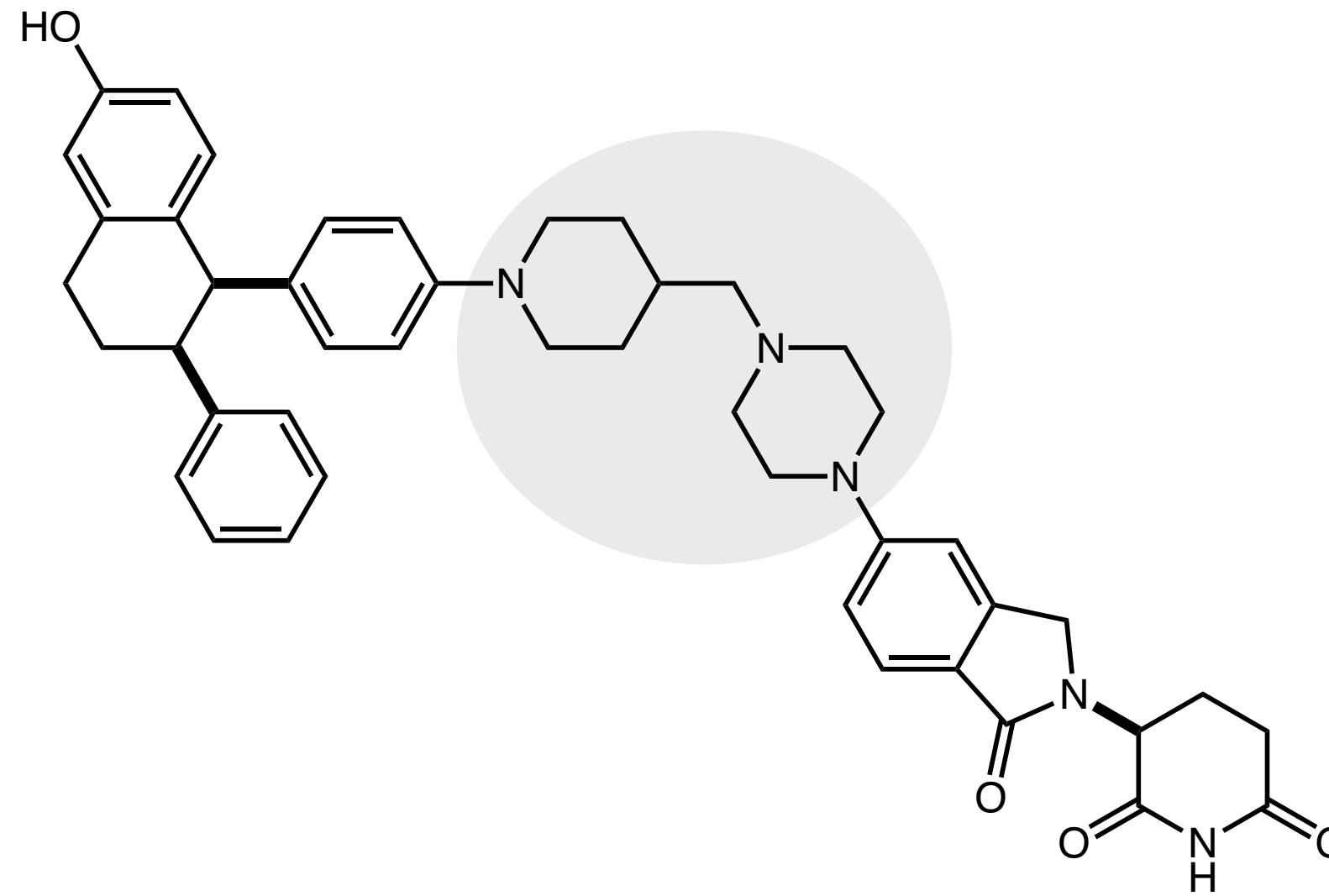


**PROTACs** are generally **bivalent**: they contain an E3 ligase warhead and a protein of interest (POI) warhead



## Modern PROTACs defined

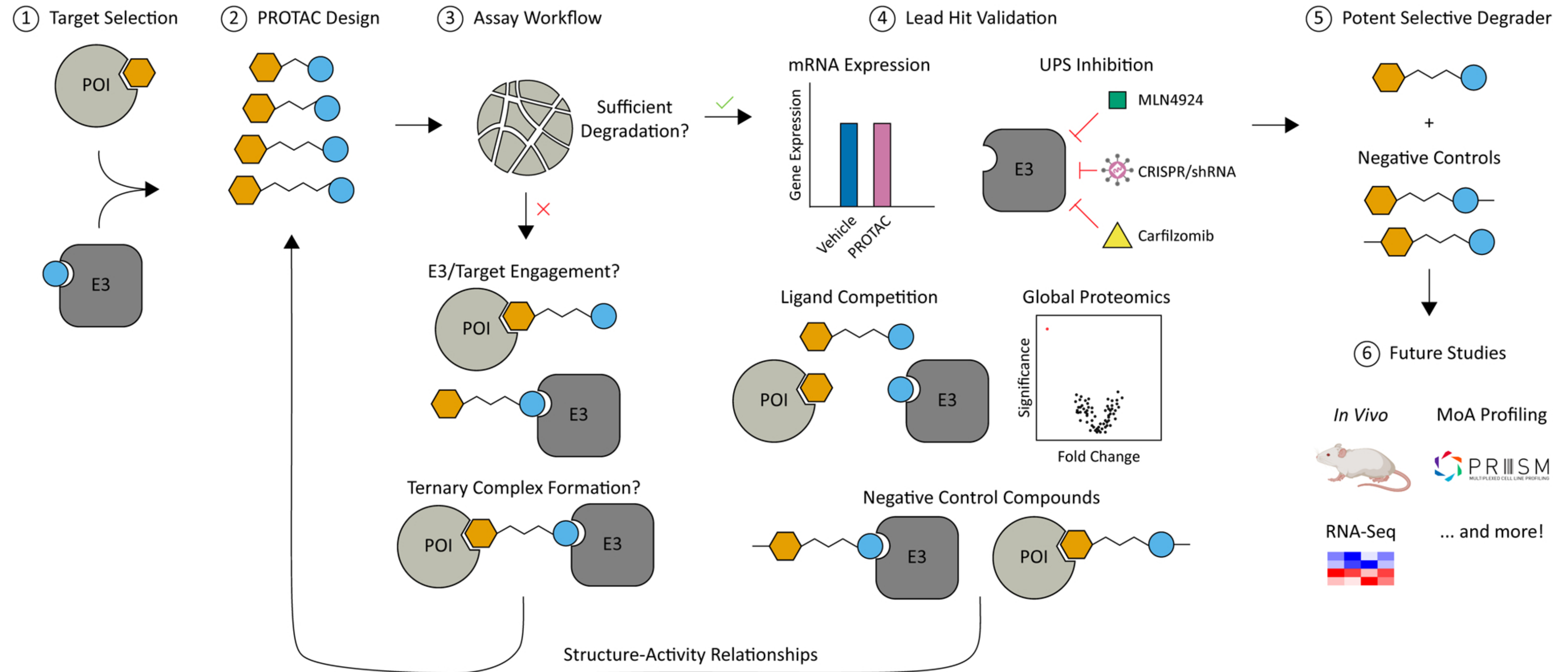
### ARV-471



**PROTACs** are generally **bivalent**: they contain an E3 ligase warhead and a protein of interest (POI) warhead

The correct **linker** choice is essential for PROTAC function: **Flexible** or **Rigid**. **Alkyl**, **PEG**, or **Advanced**

# Design of PROTACs



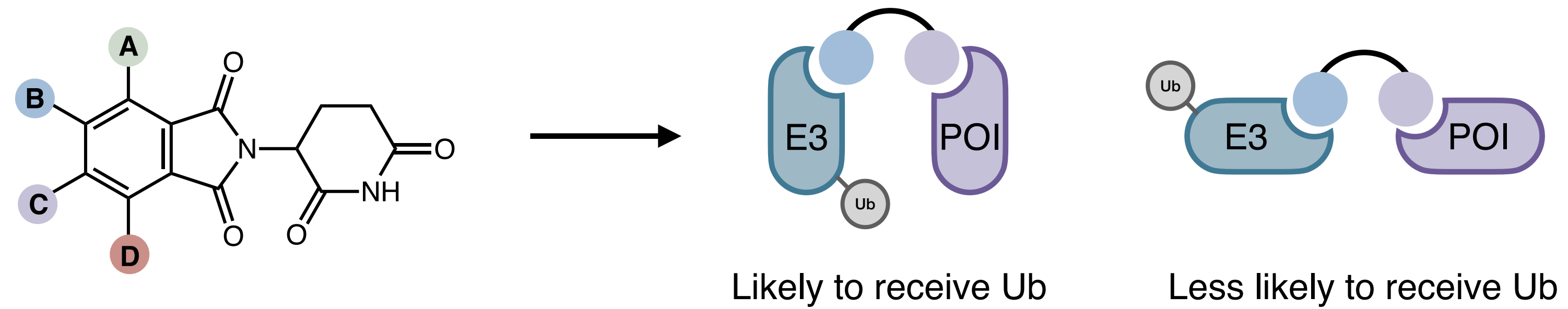


## Differences from design of traditional small molecules

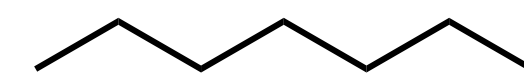
### Ligase–Target combination must be compatible



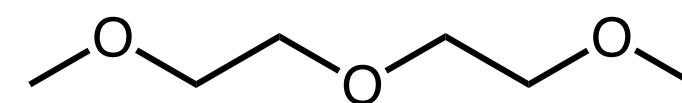
### Exit vectors must be chosen for correct ternary complex formation



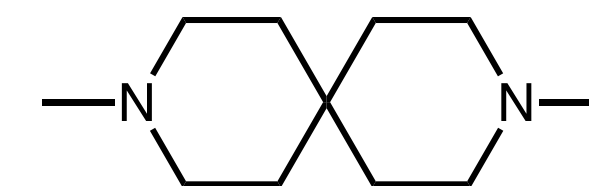
### Linker choice is critical



Alkyl

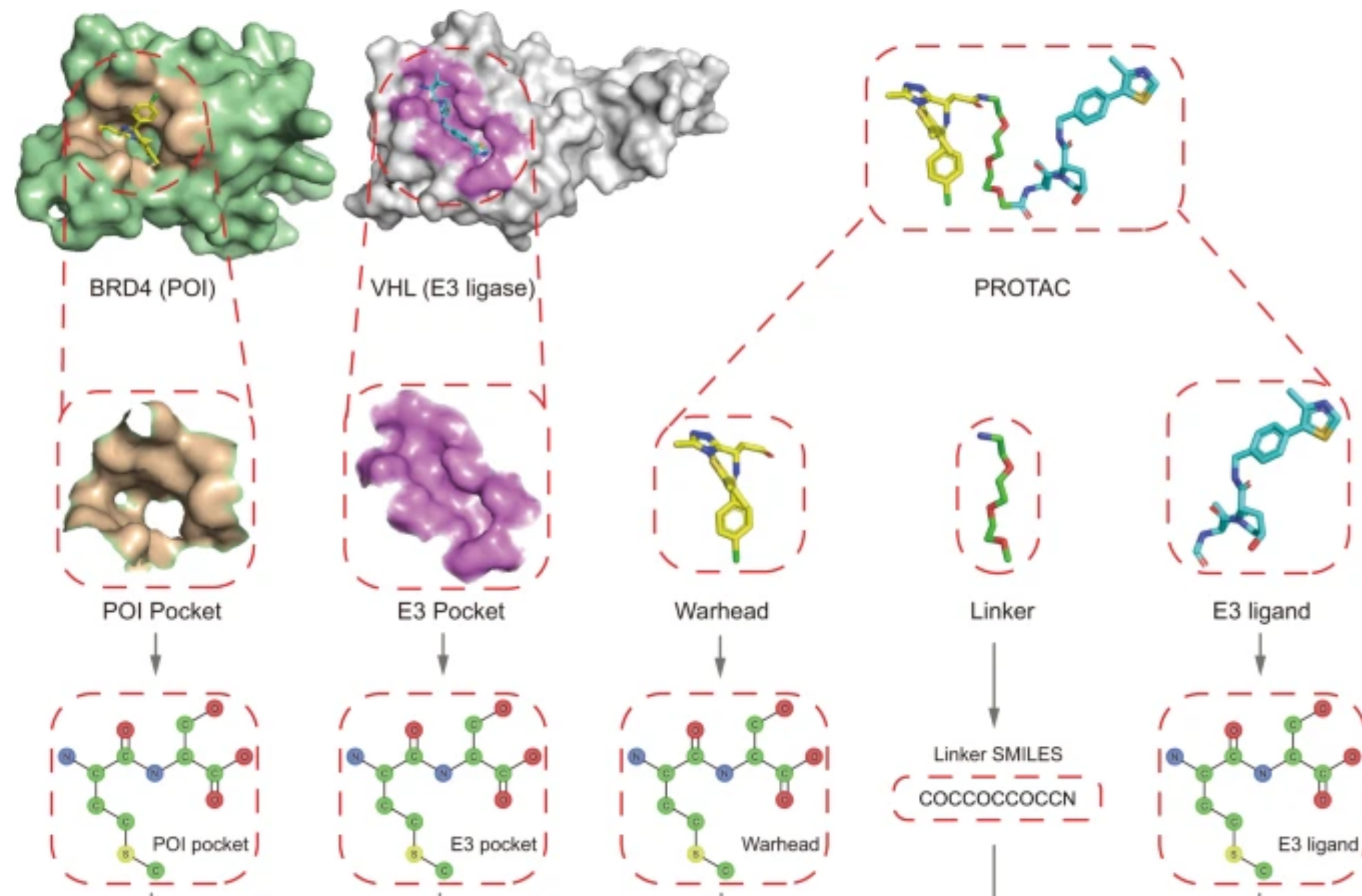


PEG



Advanced

# AI in PROTAC design



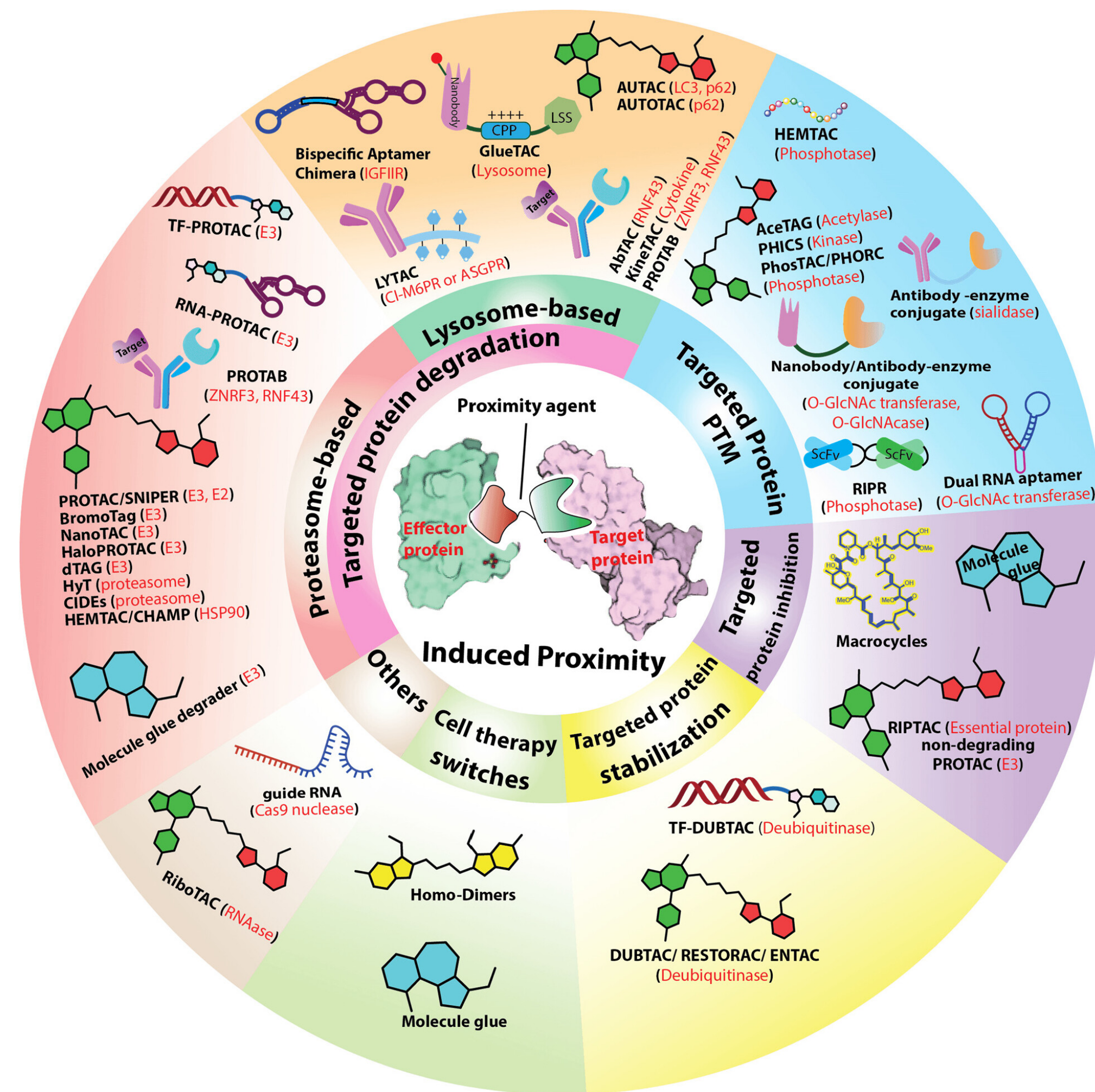
**Can train AI with compatible E3 ligase–target combinations**

**Fischer lab**

Database of > 200 global proteomics of degrader responses from various molecules



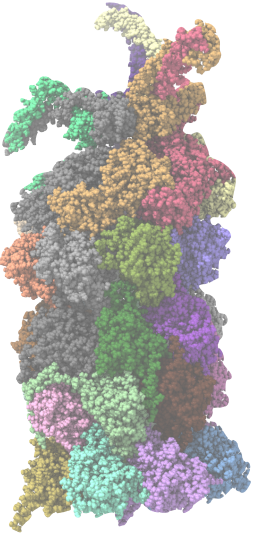
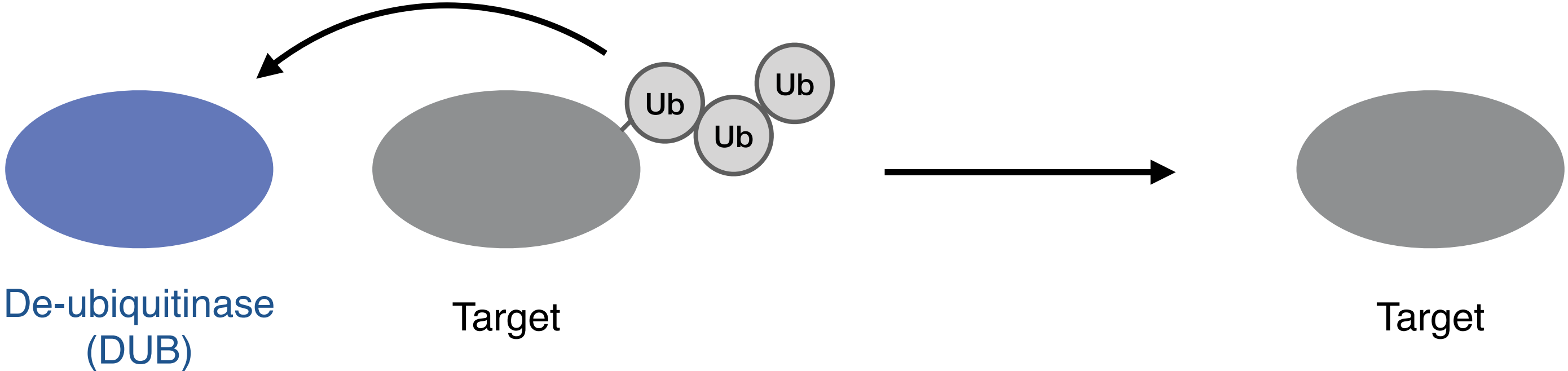
# Other types of bifunctional modalities



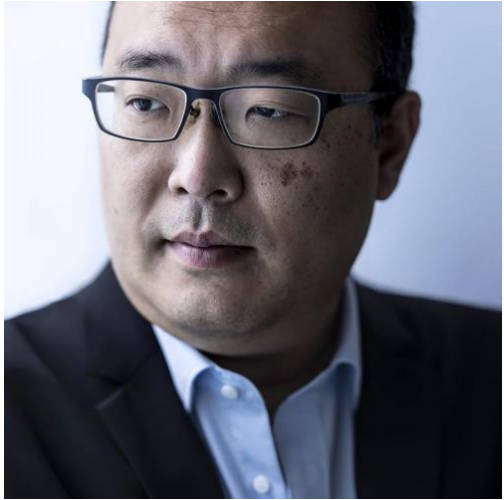
*Other bivalent small molecule modalities: DUBTACs*



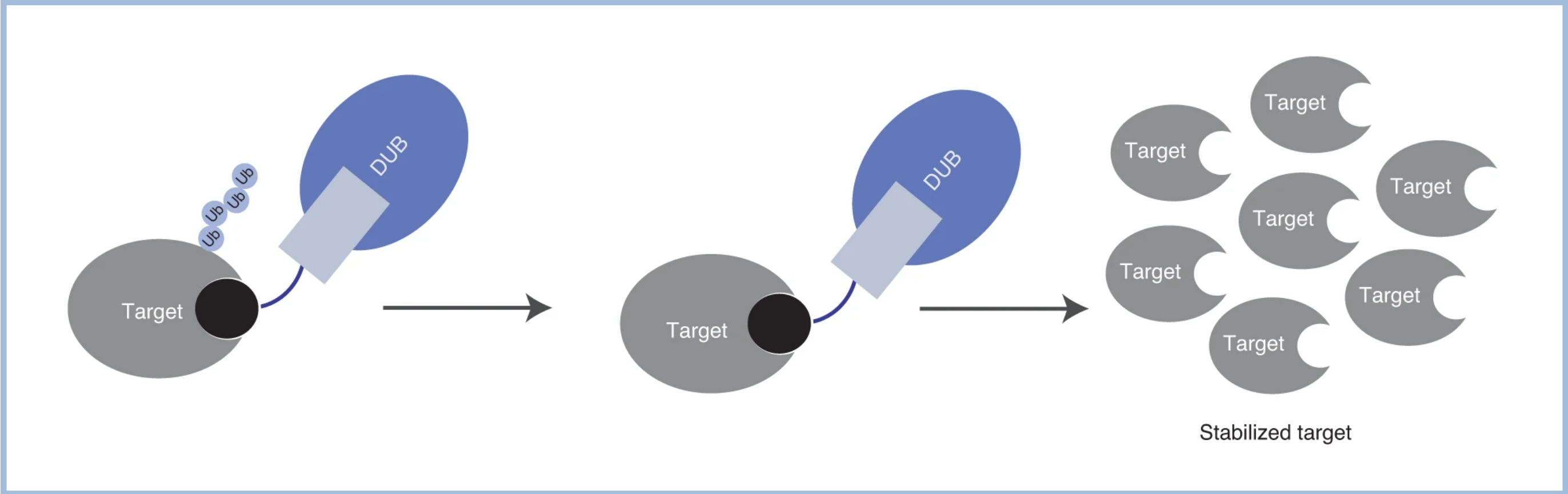
*Other bivalent small molecule modalities: DUBTACs*



Not degraded by 26S proteasome



**Nomura Lab**



*Spun out into company*

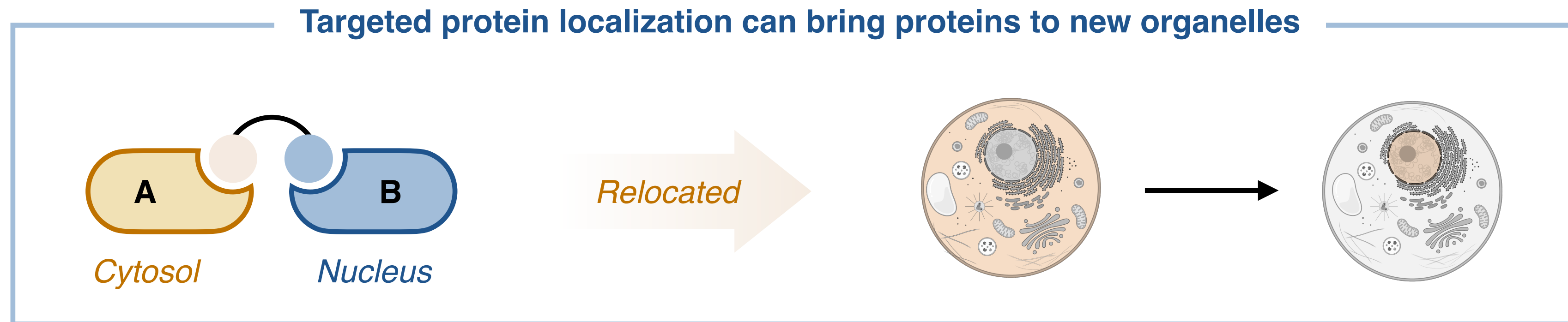
*Induced proximity of DUBs can stabilize a given target protein*

Henning, N. J.; Boike, L.; Spradlin, J. N.; Ward, C. C.; Liu, G.; Zhang, E.; Belcher, B. P.; Brittain, S. M.; Hesse, M. J.; Dovala, D.; McGregor, L. M.; Valdez Misiolek, R.; Plasschaert, L. W.; Rowlands, D. J.; Wang, F.; Frank, A. O.; Fuller, D.; Estes, A. R.; Randal, K. L.; Panidapu, A.; McKenna, J. M.; Tallarico, J. A.; Schirle, M.; Nomura, D. K. *Nat Chem Biol* **2022**, 18 (4), 412–421.

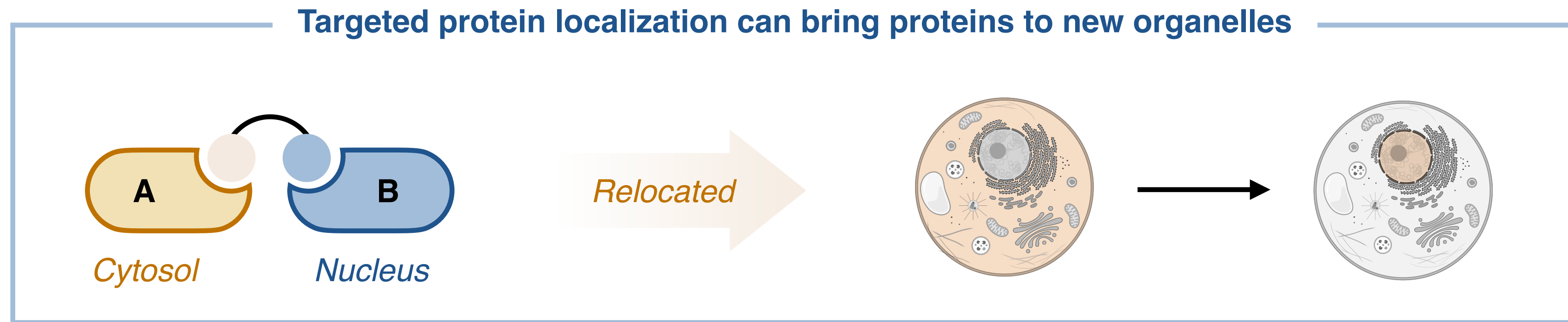


*Other bivalent small molecule modalities: Targeted protein re-localization*

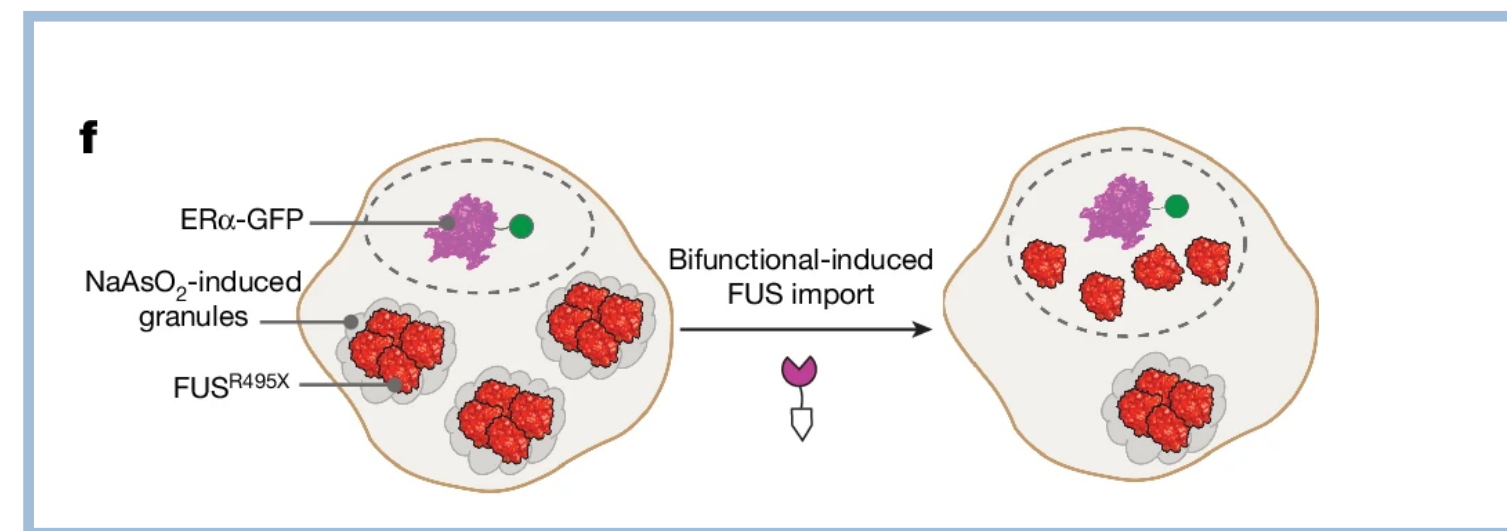
## Other bivalent small molecule modalities: Targeted protein re-localization



# Other bivalent small molecule modalities: Targeted protein re-localization

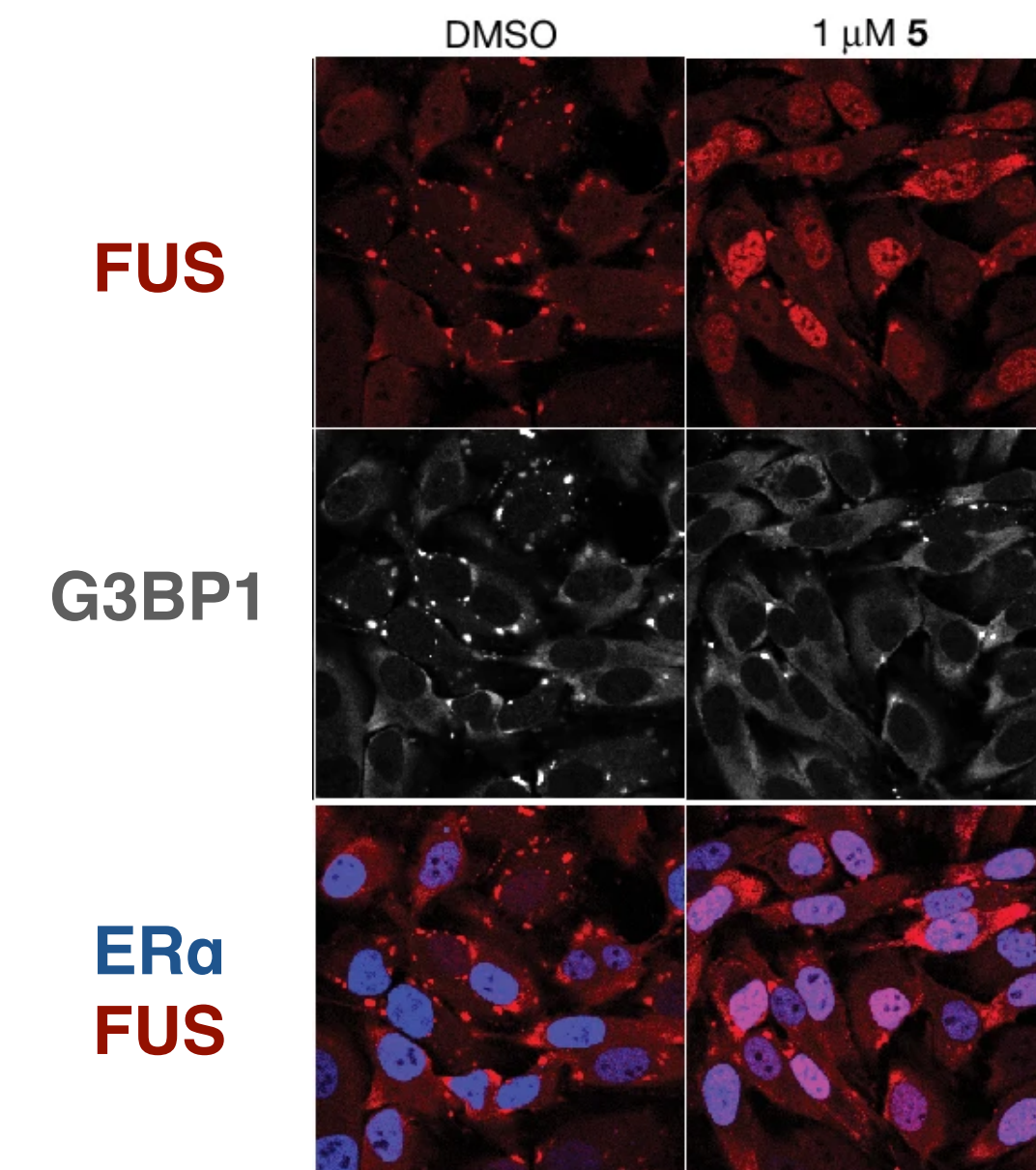


Steven Banik Lab



Can relocate proteins outside of stress granules!

+ 30  $\mu$ M NaAsO<sub>2</sub> pre-treatment for 1 h



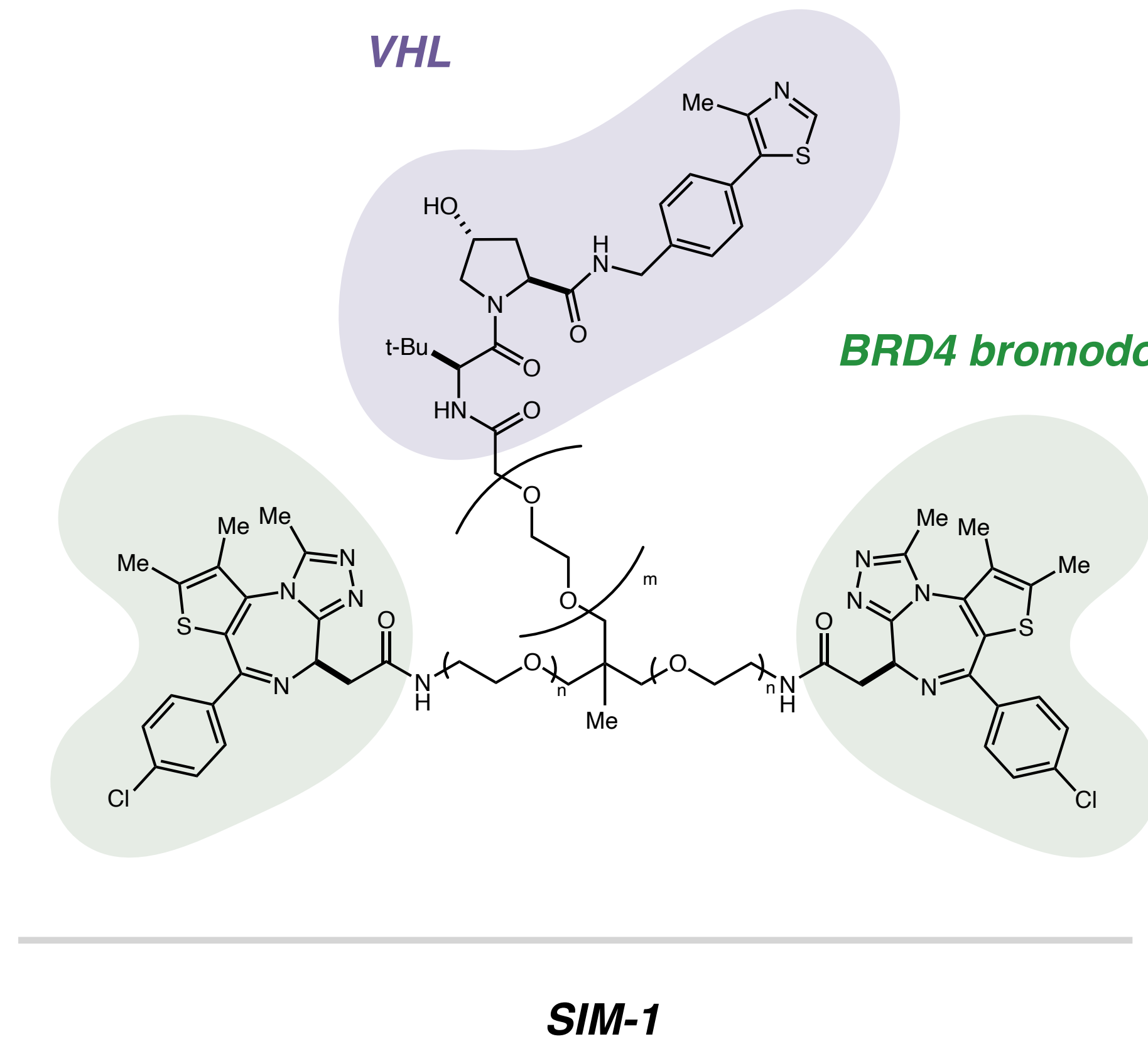
Fewer granules upon ligand treatment

## *Trivalent small molecules*

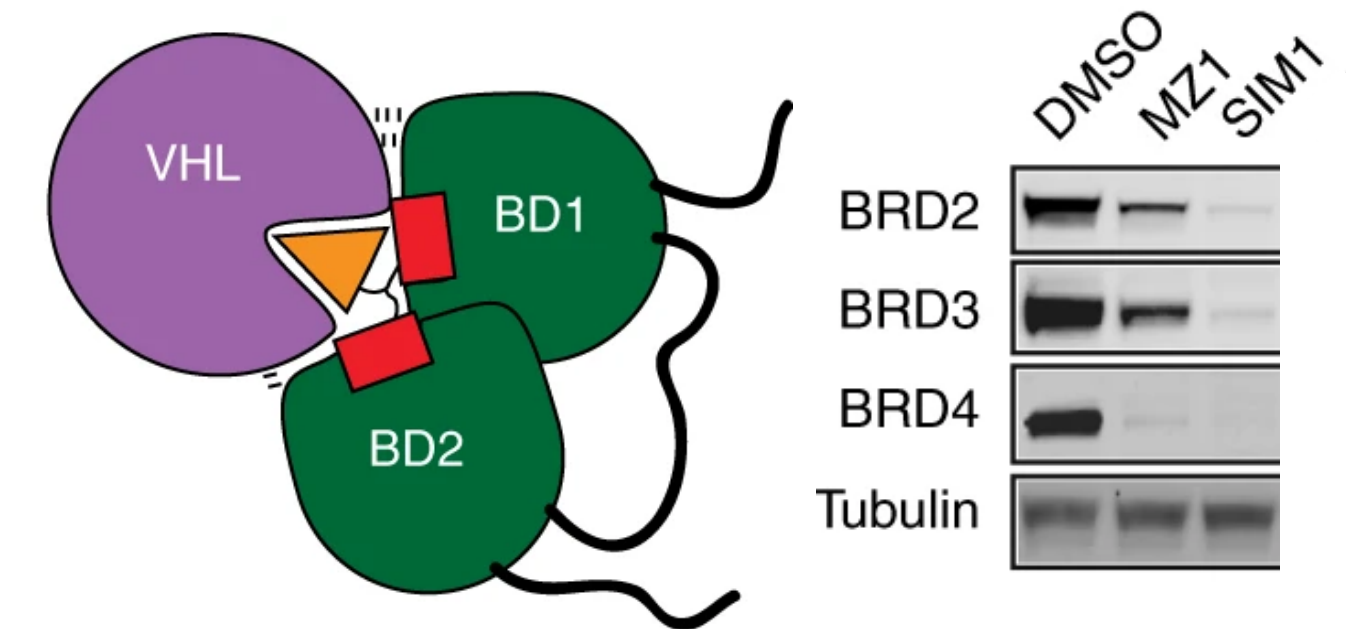
# Trivalent small molecules



Ciulli Lab



**Better avidity = better degradation**

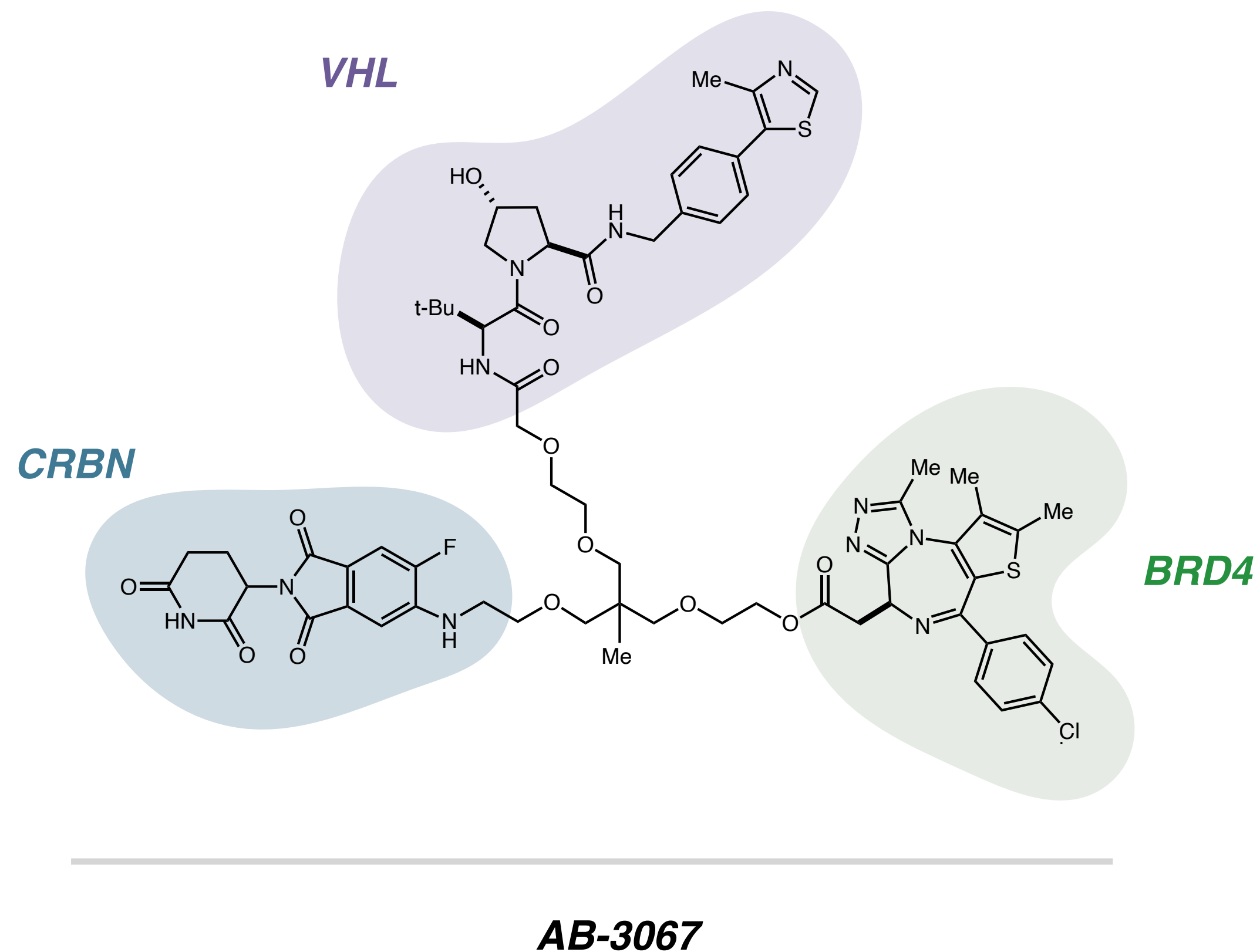




# Trivalent small molecules



Ciulli Lab



**Two ligases, 1 target  
= more potent degradation**

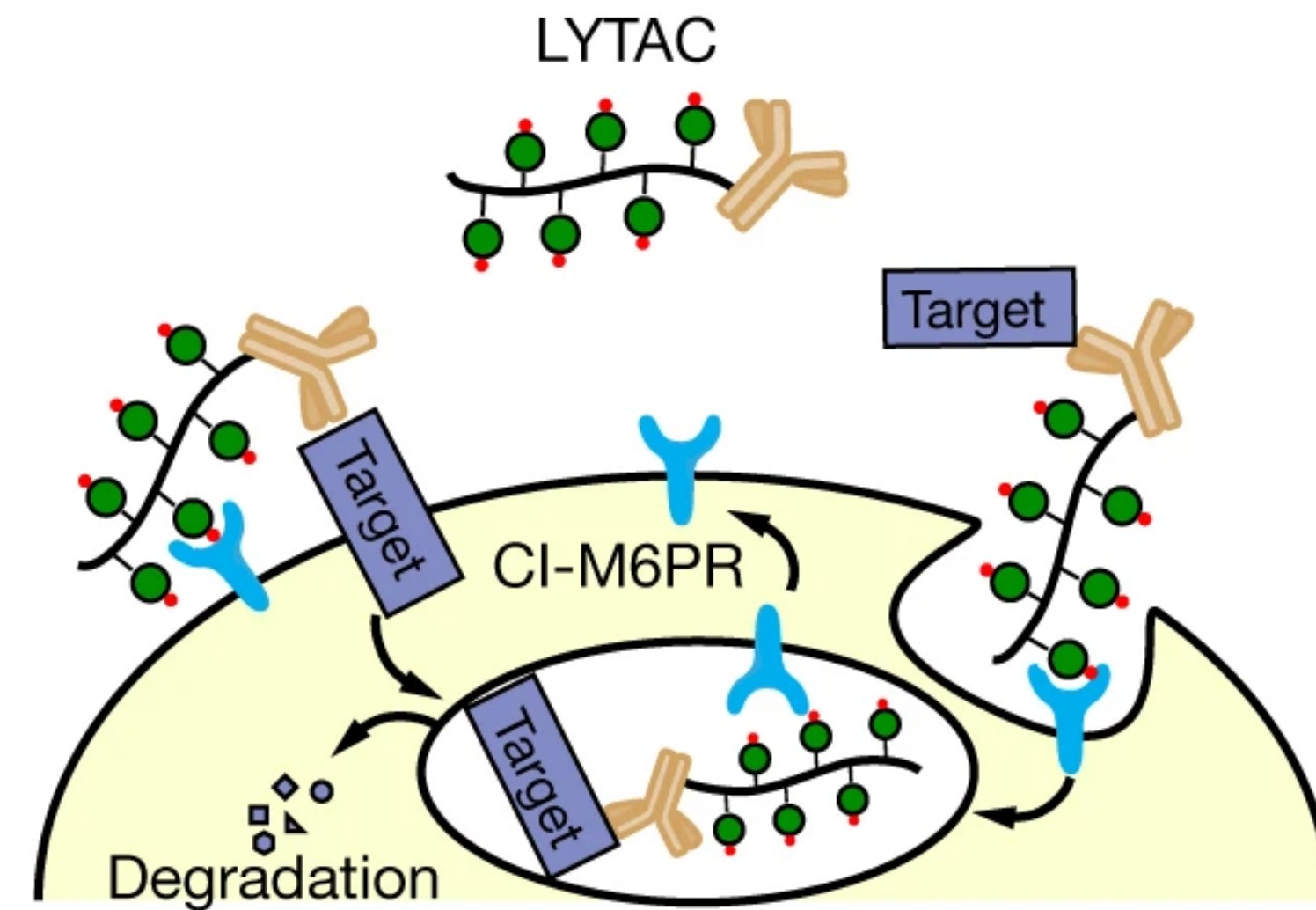
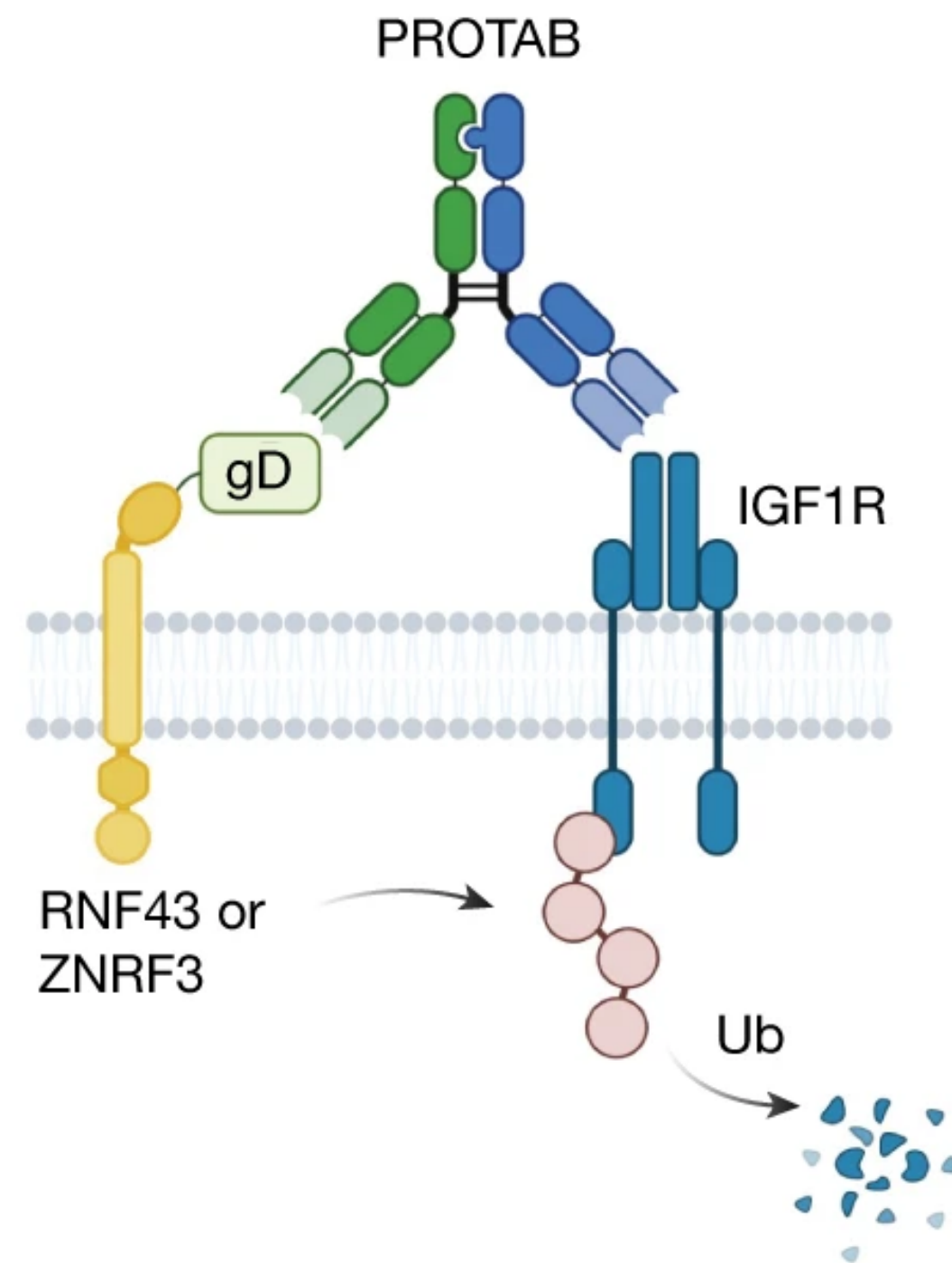
- Dual Ligase Recruitment**
- Potent and rapid degradation ✓
  - Additive ubiquitination and degradation from both ligases ✓
  - Minimal cross-ligase degradation ✓

## BET Degradation

BRD4  $D_{\max 50}$ : 0.6 nM;  $\lambda_{\max}$ : 2.7 h<sup>-1</sup>  
BRD3  $D_{\max 50}$ : 0.4 nM;  $\lambda_{\max}$ : 3.3 h<sup>-1</sup>  
BRD2  $D_{\max 50}$ : 2.0 nM;  $\lambda_{\max}$ : 2.4 h<sup>-1</sup>

## *Biologics: LyTACs and PROTAs*

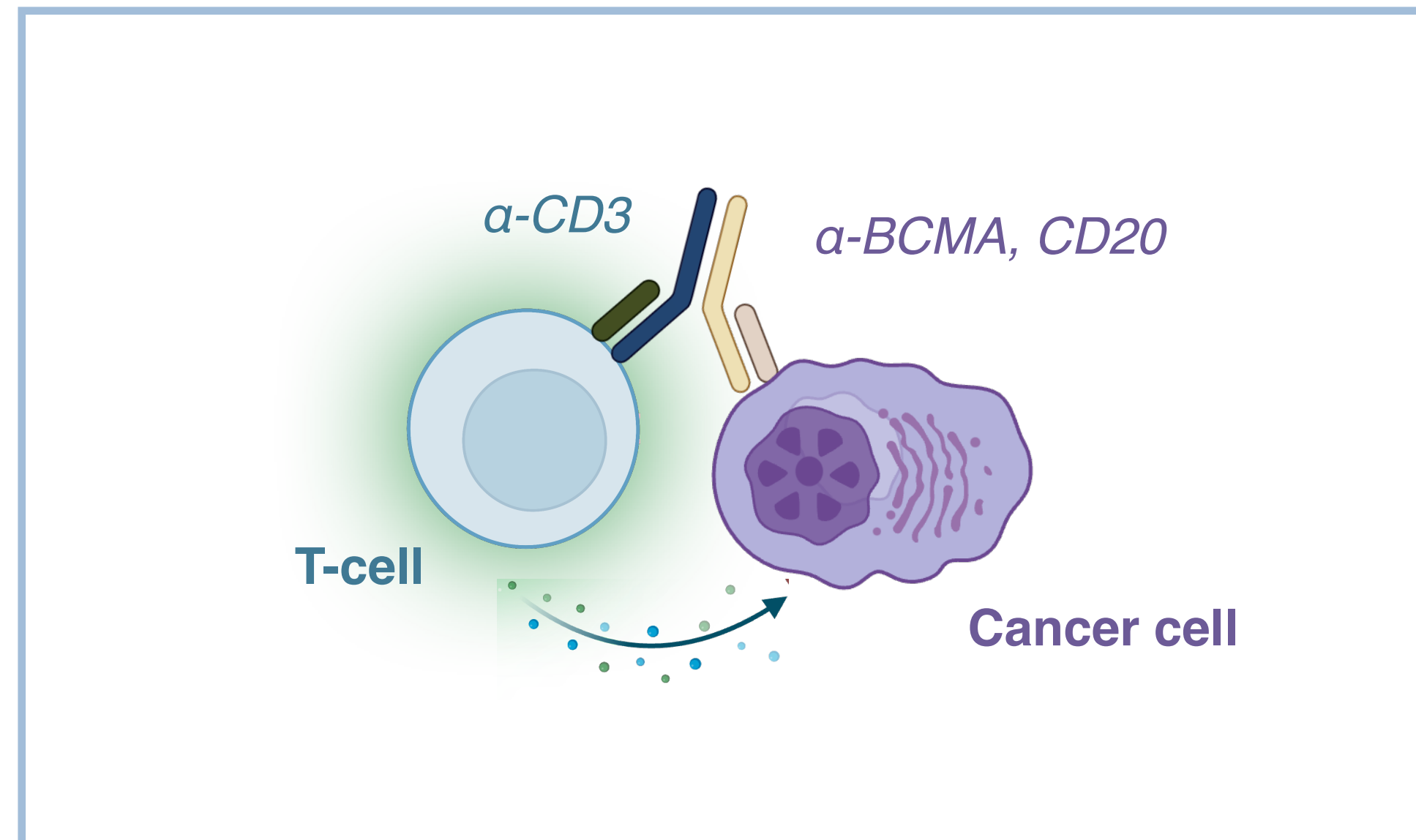
# Biologics: LyTACs and PROTABs



Allow for facile degradation of cell surface targets

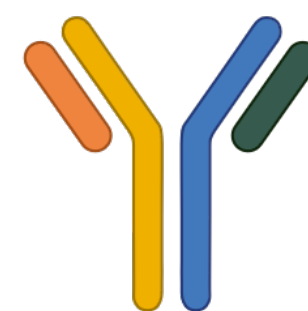
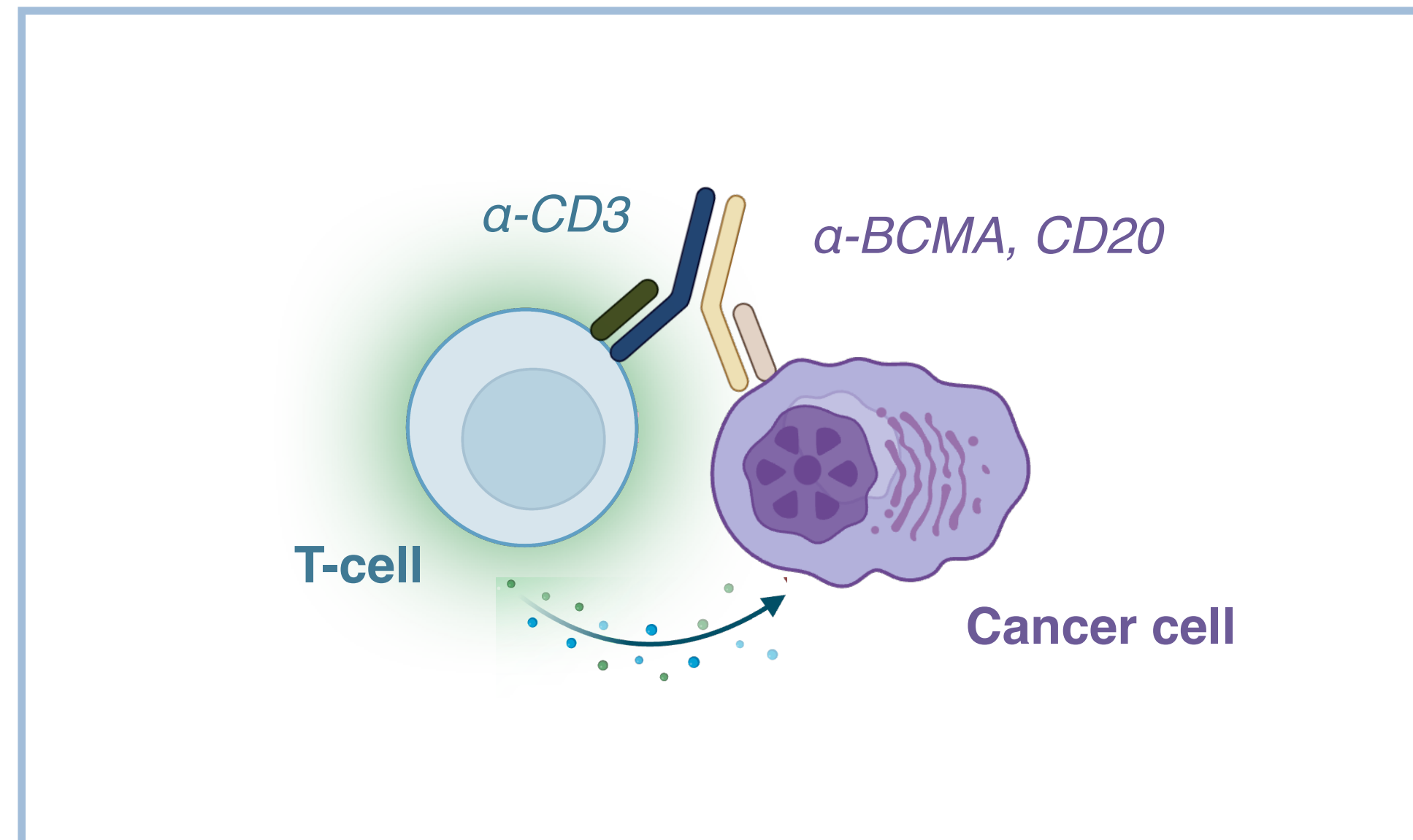
*Biologics: Bispecific T-cell engagers (BiTEs)*

## Biologics: Bispecific T-cell engagers (BiTEs)



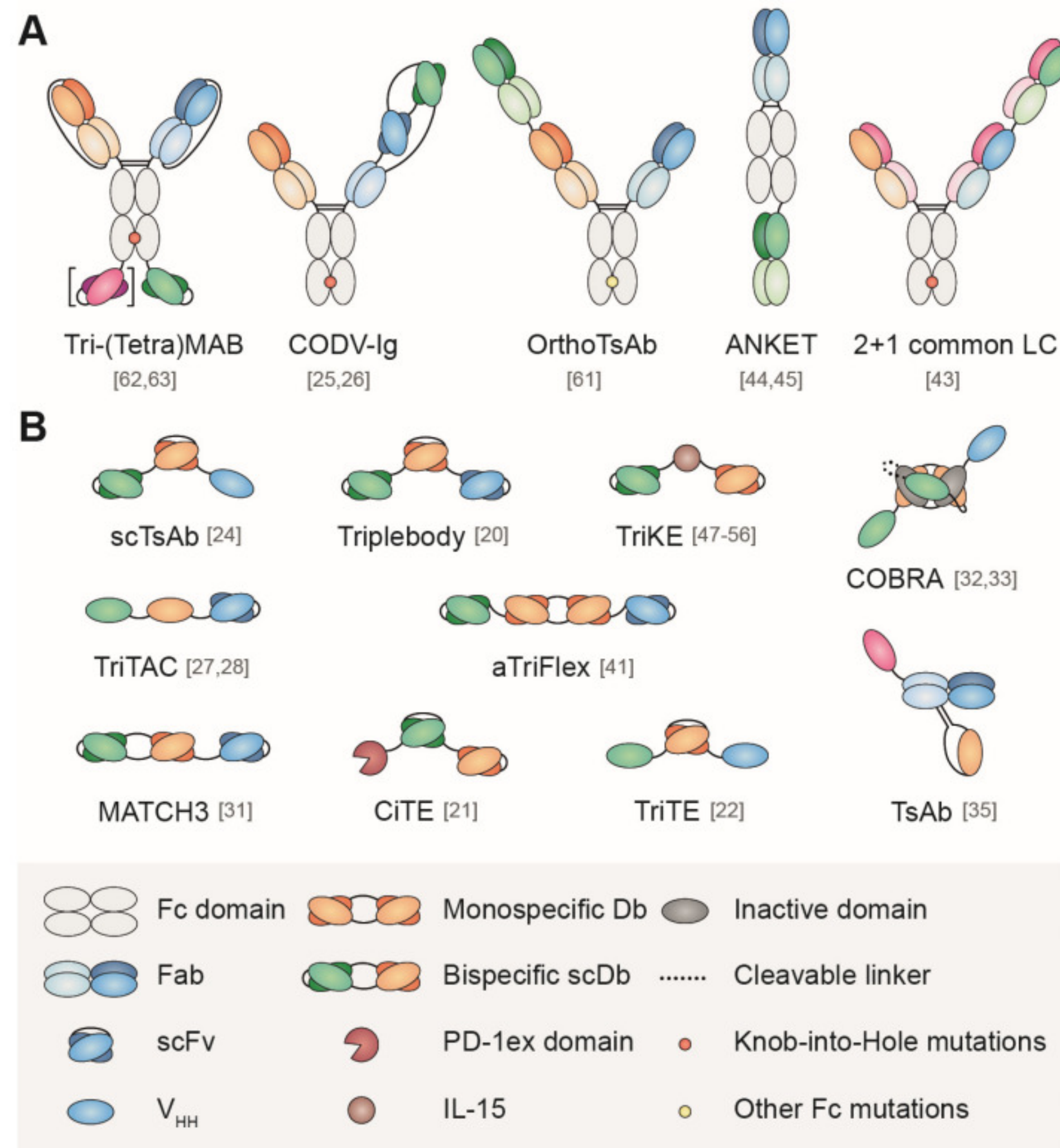


## Biologics: Bispecific T-cell engagers (BiTEs)



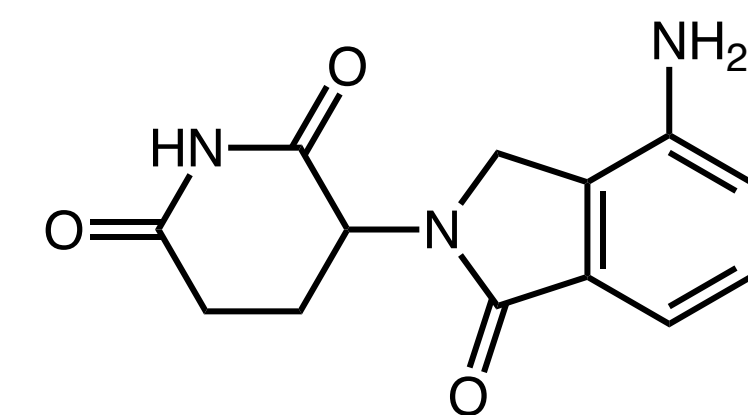
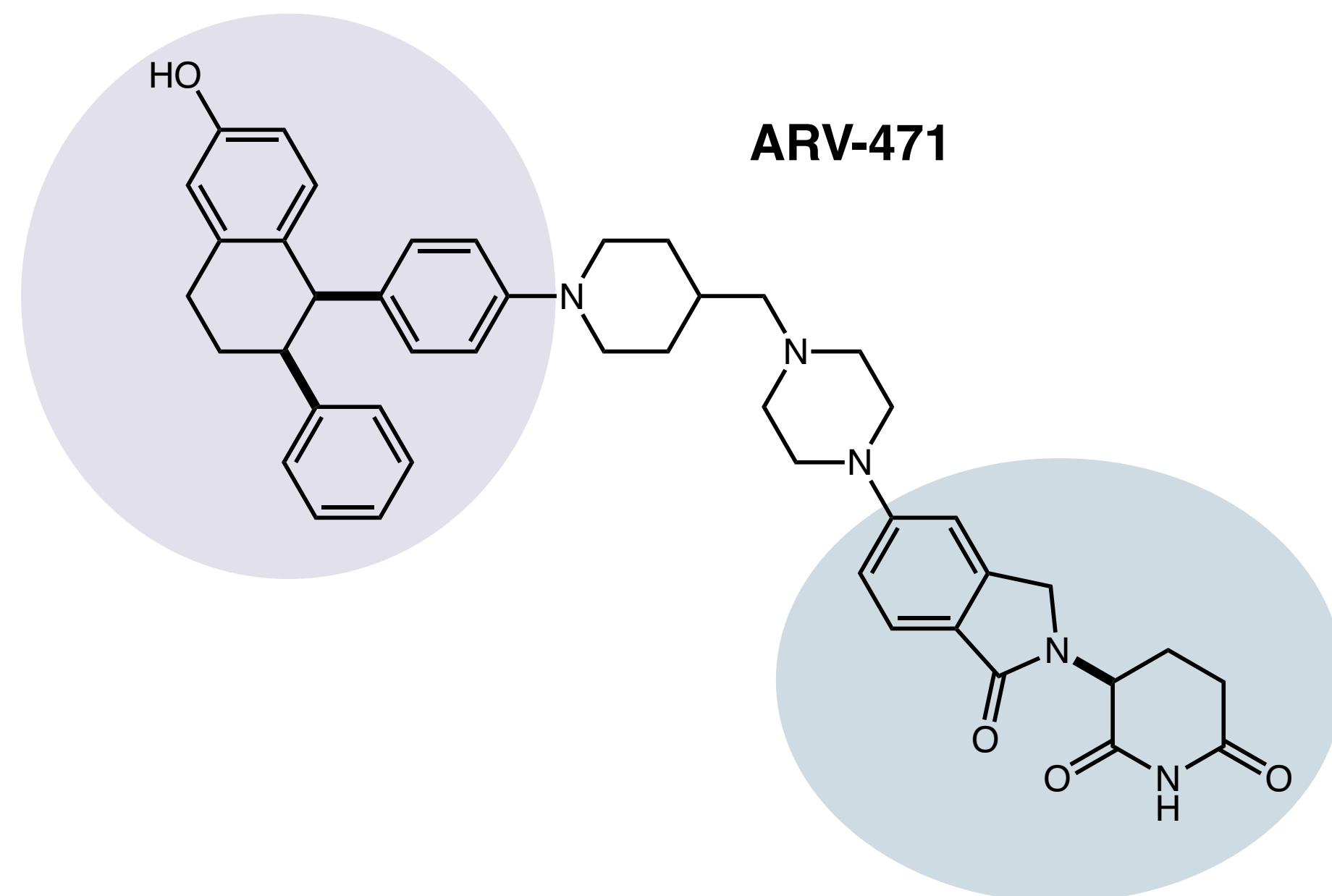
5 BiTEs approved by FDA for use in myelomas and lymphomas

# Biologics: Multispecific antibodies

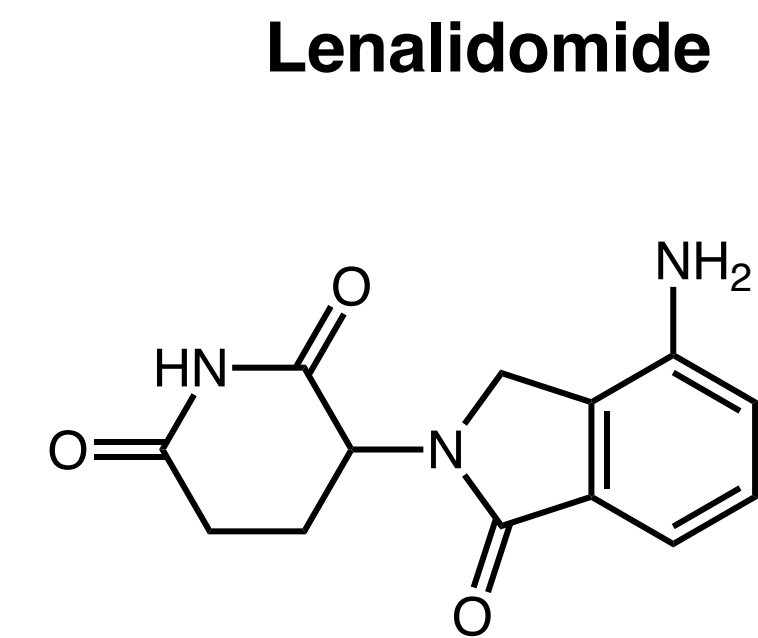
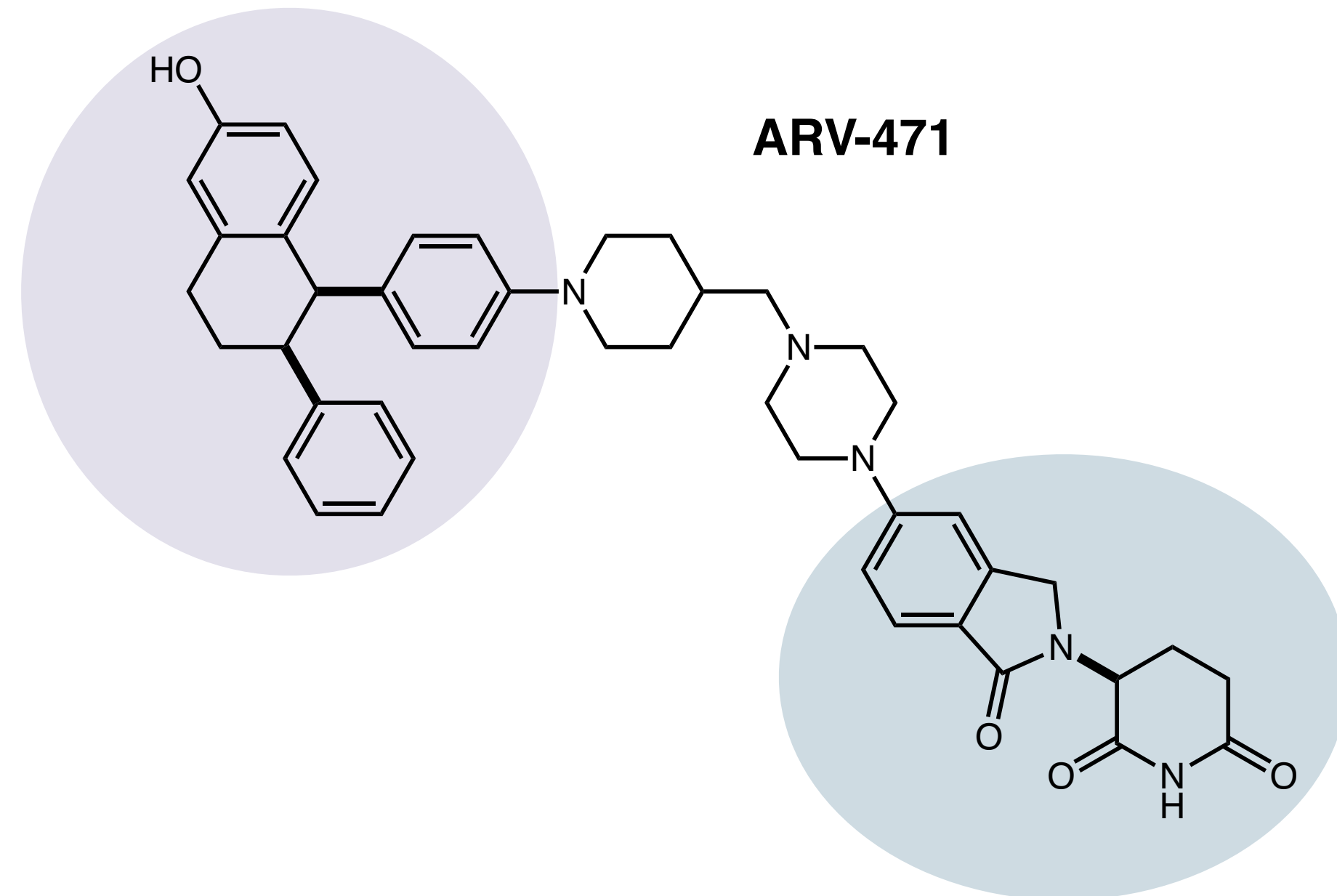


## *Molecular glues defined*

# Molecular glues defined



# Molecular glues defined



**Bivalent molecule:** Multiple warheads

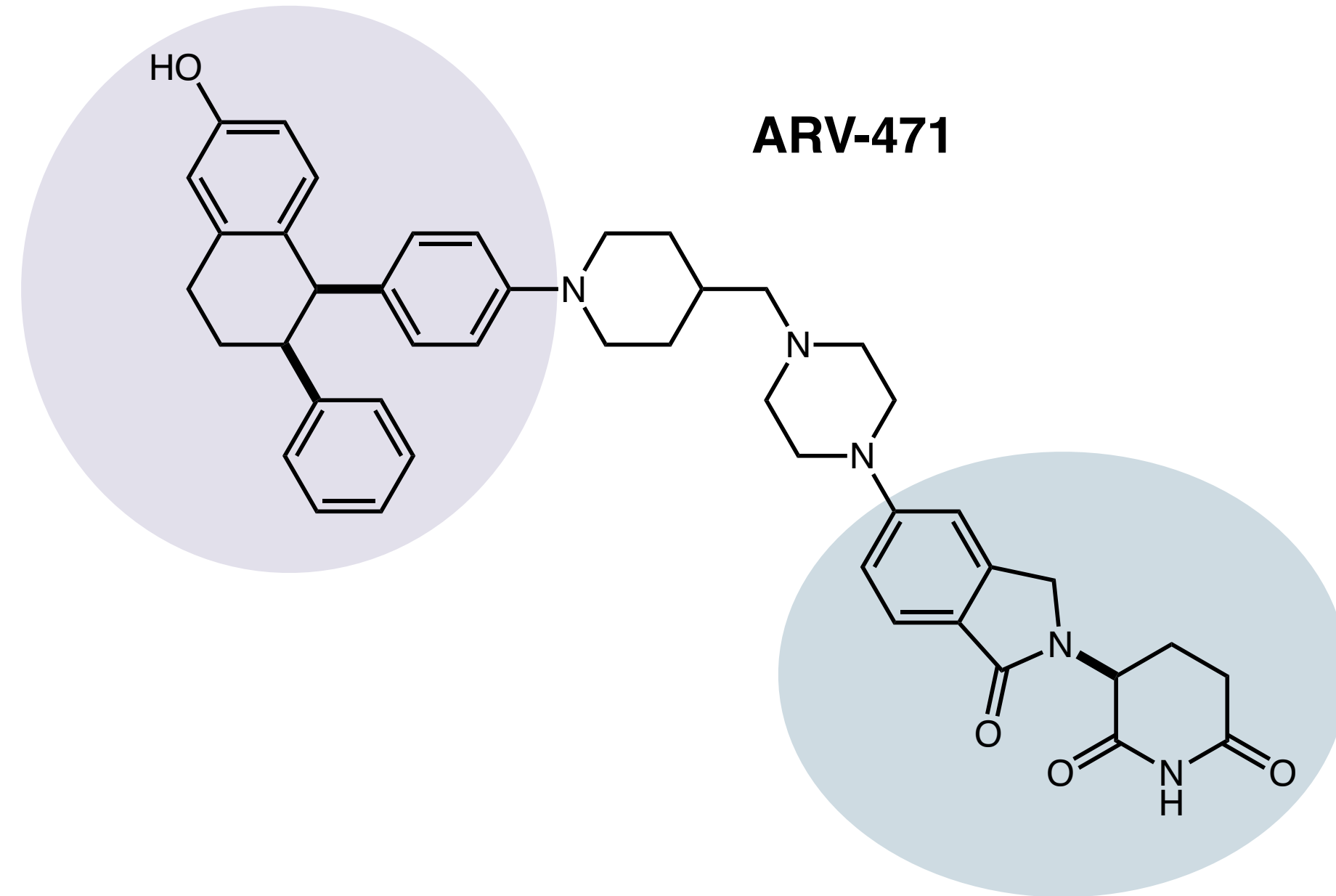
**Binding:** Generally stepwise (although not always the case)

**Hook Effect:** Monovalent warheads saturate binding pockets at high concentrations

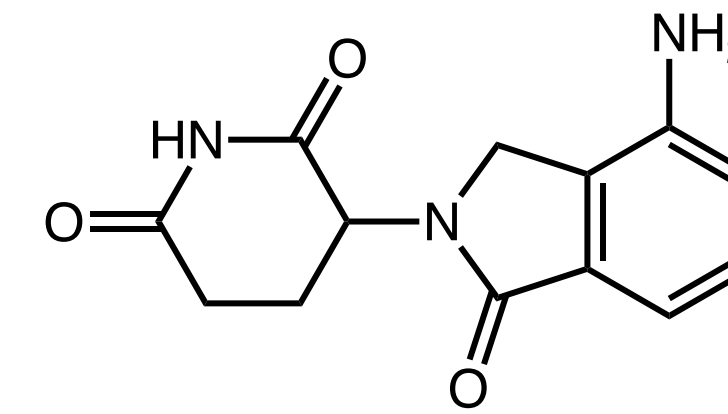




# Molecular glues defined



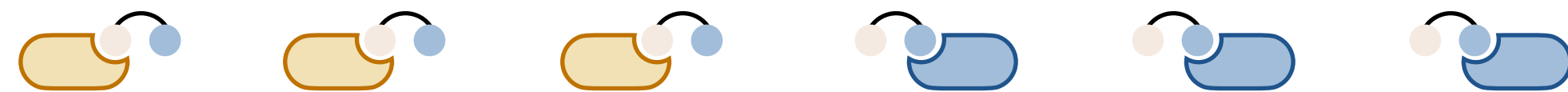
**Lenalidomide**



**Bivalent molecule:** Multiple warheads

**Binding:** Generally stepwise (although not always the case)

**Hook Effect:** Monovalent warheads saturate binding pockets at high concentrations

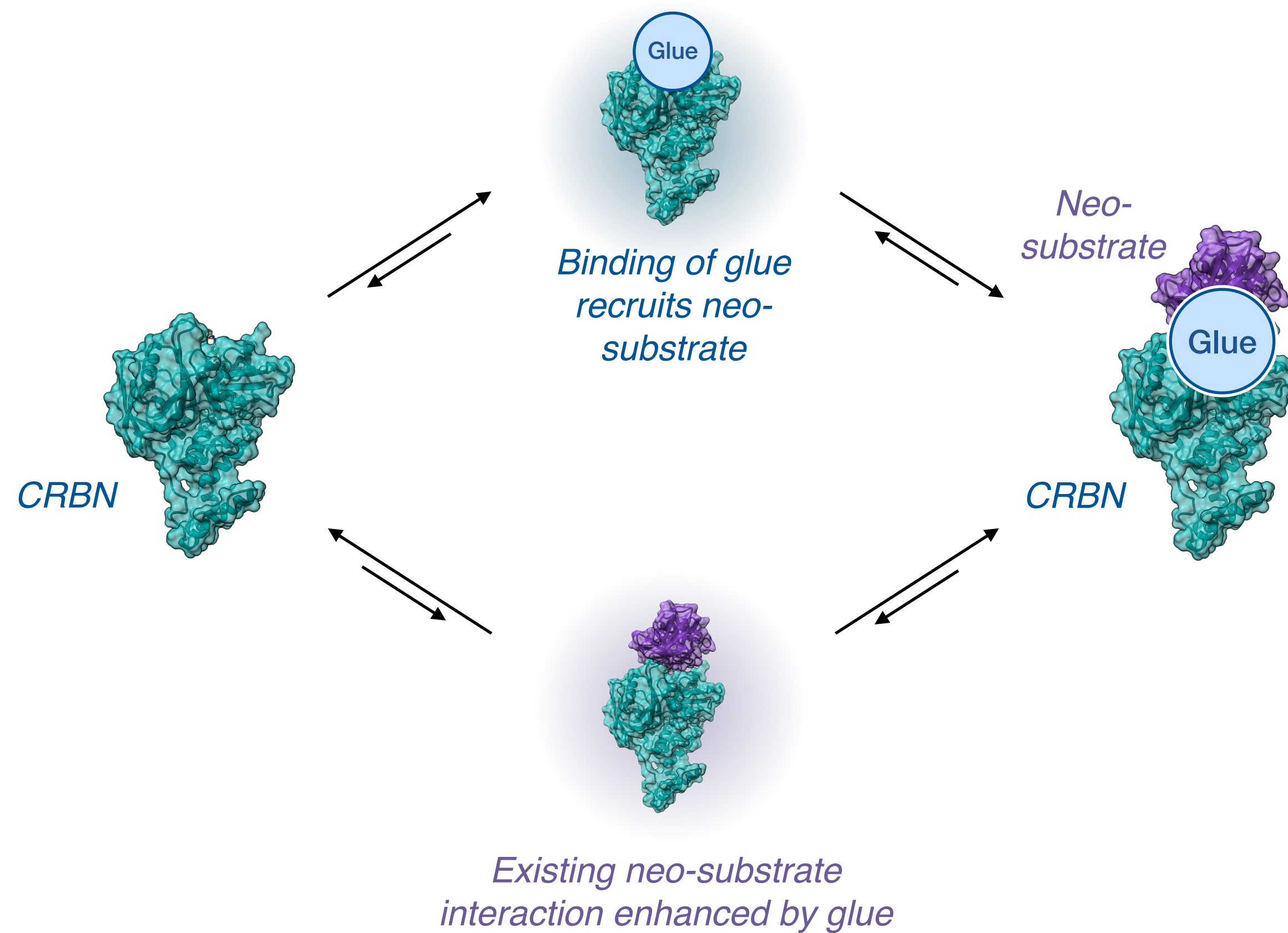


**Monovalent molecule:** Singular fragment

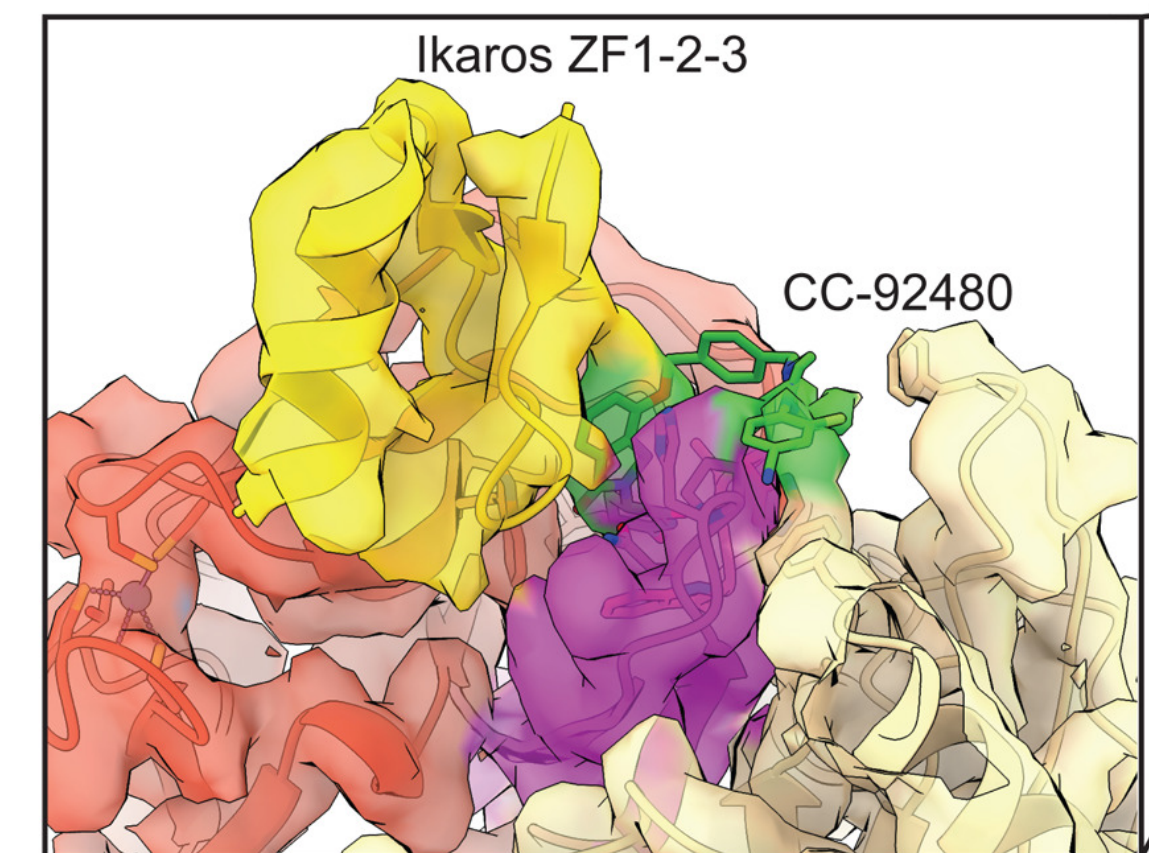
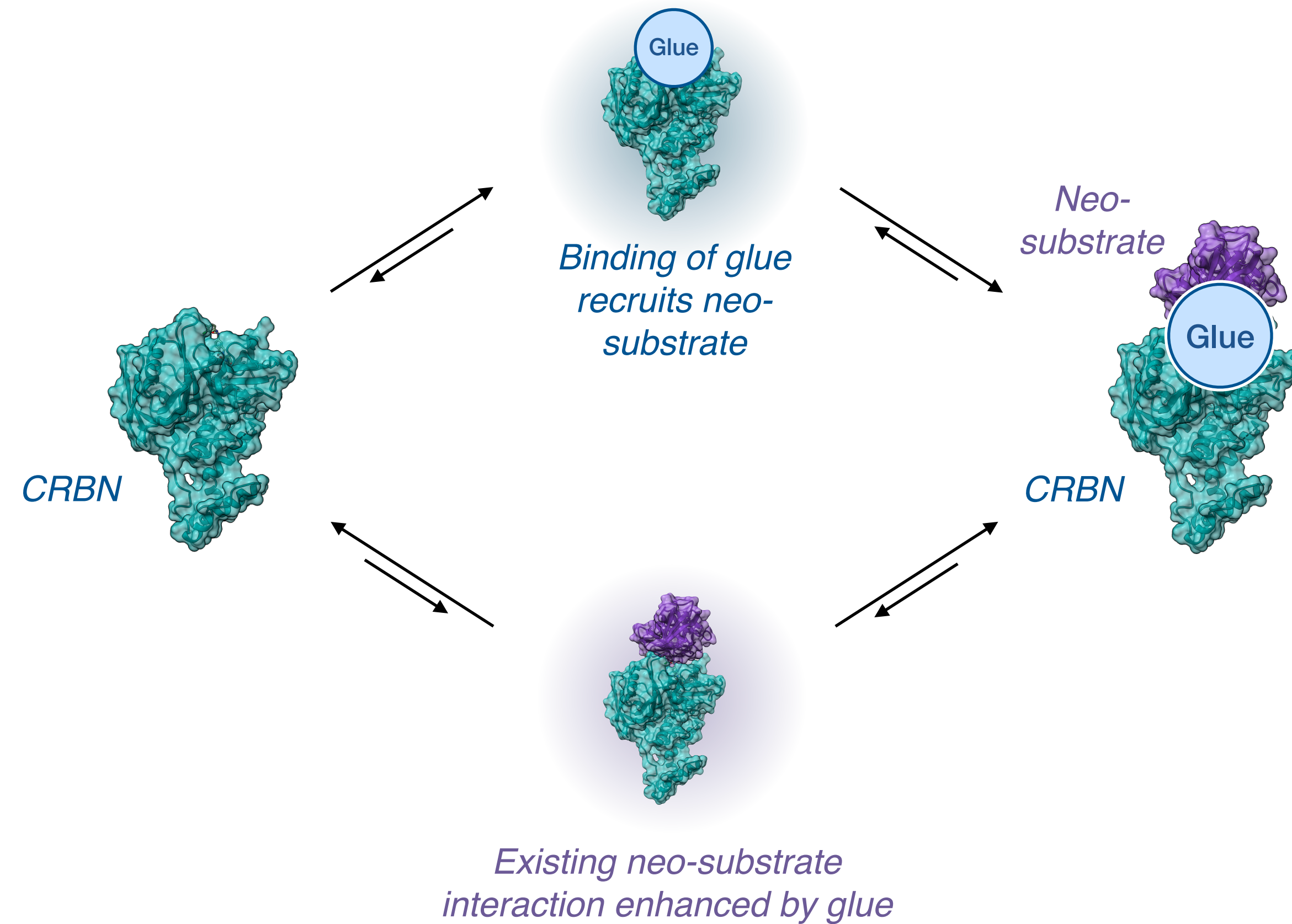
**Binding:** Usually concerted, but can be stepwise, or both!

**Hook Effect:** Generally not seen, as the interface between targeted proteins is critical for binding

# Binding modes of molecular glues



# Binding modes of molecular glues



**Glues create a binding surface between CBRN and Ikaros**

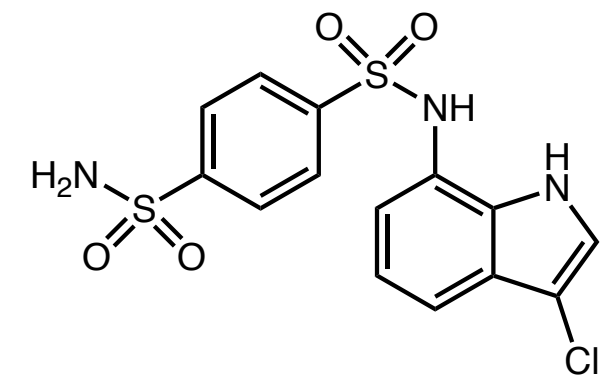
Watson, E. R.; Novick, S.; Matyskiela, M. E.; Chamberlain, P. P.; H. de la Peña, A.; Zhu, J.; Tran, E.; Griffin, P. R.; Wertz, I. E.; Lander, G. C. *Science* **2022**, *378* (6619), 549–553.

**How are molecular glues commonly designed?**

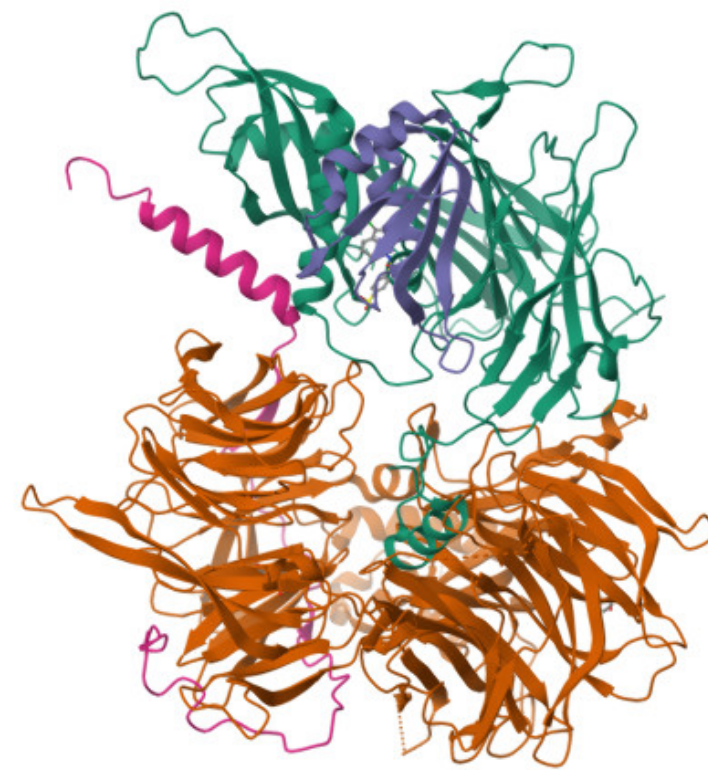
*Discovery of glues by serendipity*



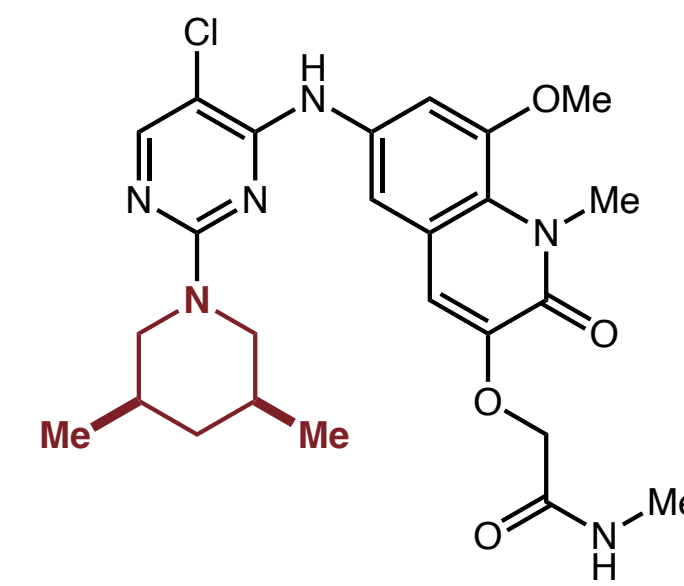
## Discovery of glues by serendipity



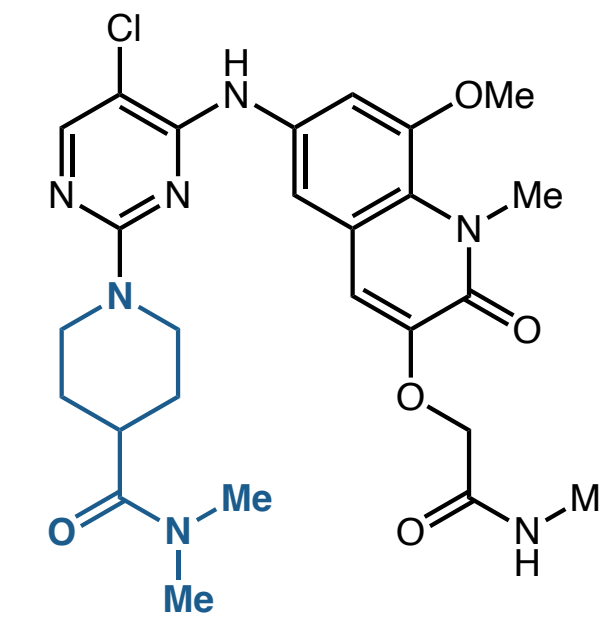
**Indisulam**  
*Solid tumor treatment*



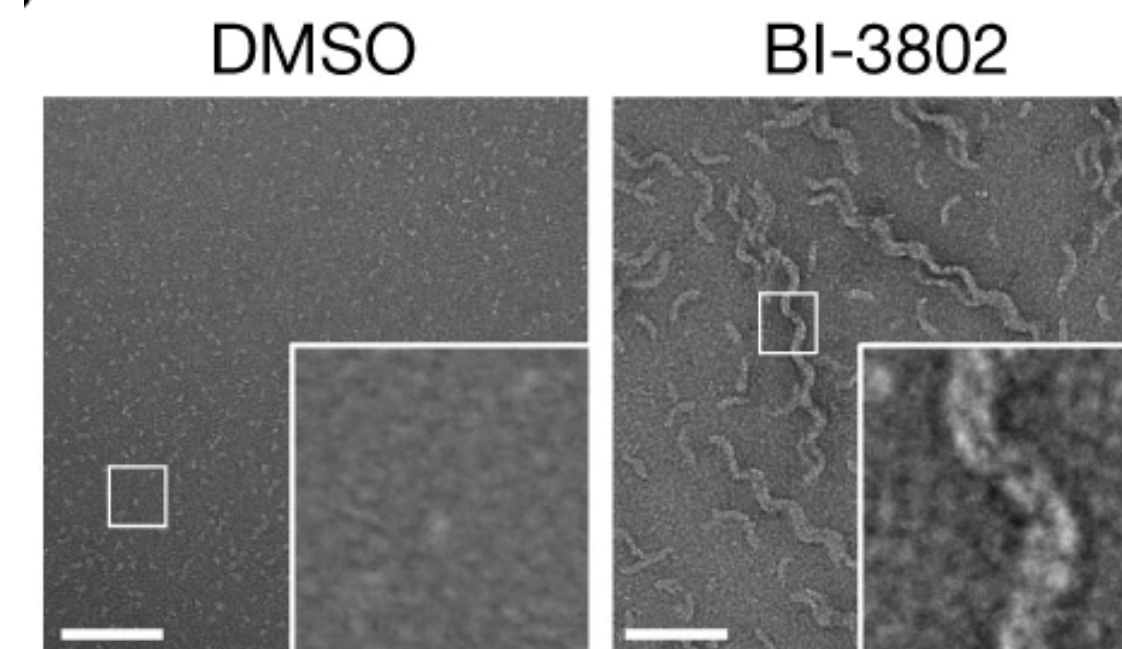
**Indisulam found to induce ternary complex with DCAF15 and RBM39**



**BI-3802**  
*BCL6 Degradator*



**BI-3812**  
*BCL6 Inhibitor*



**BI-3802 induces BCL6 polymers before degradation**

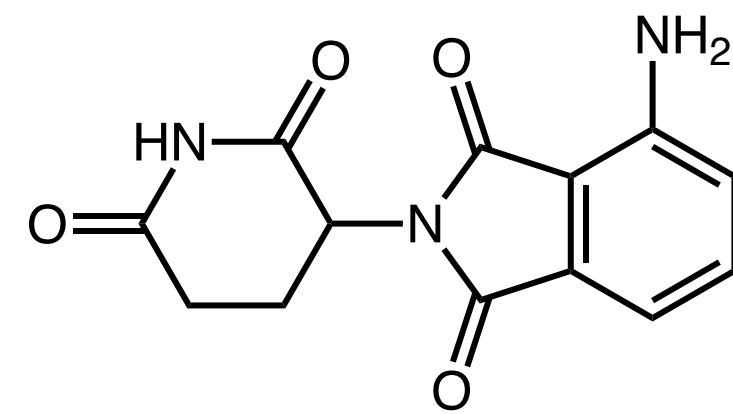
*Modifying existing glues to serve new purposes*

# Modifying existing glues to serve new purposes



Looking for treatments for sickle cell disease

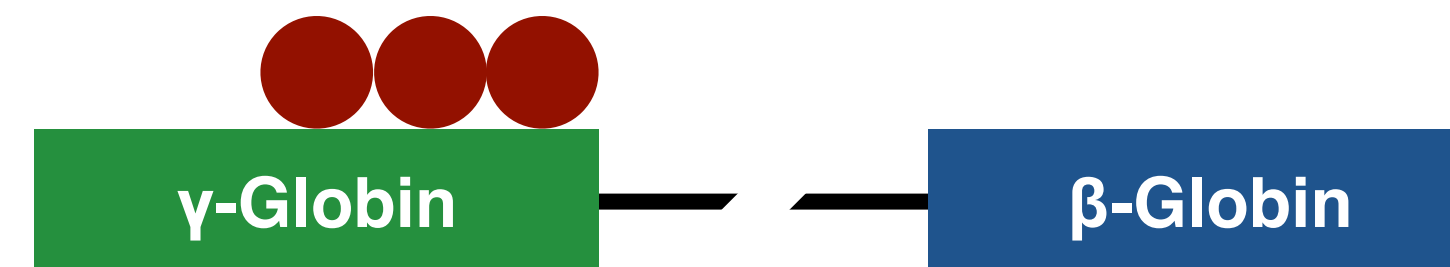
**Pomalidomide**



*Shown preclinically to increase levels of  **$\gamma$ -globin***

**Globin gene cluster**

*Silenced upon birth*



*Fully functional in sickle cell patients*

*Mutated in sickle cell patients*

# Modifying existing glues to serve new purposes

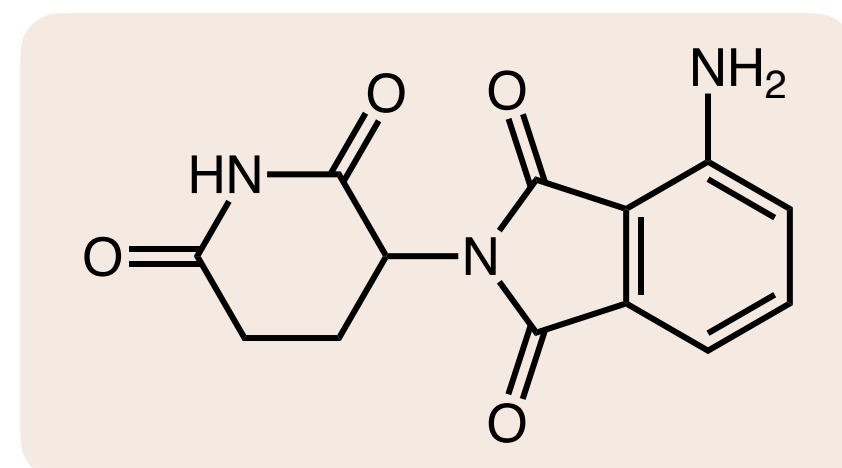


Pamela Ting

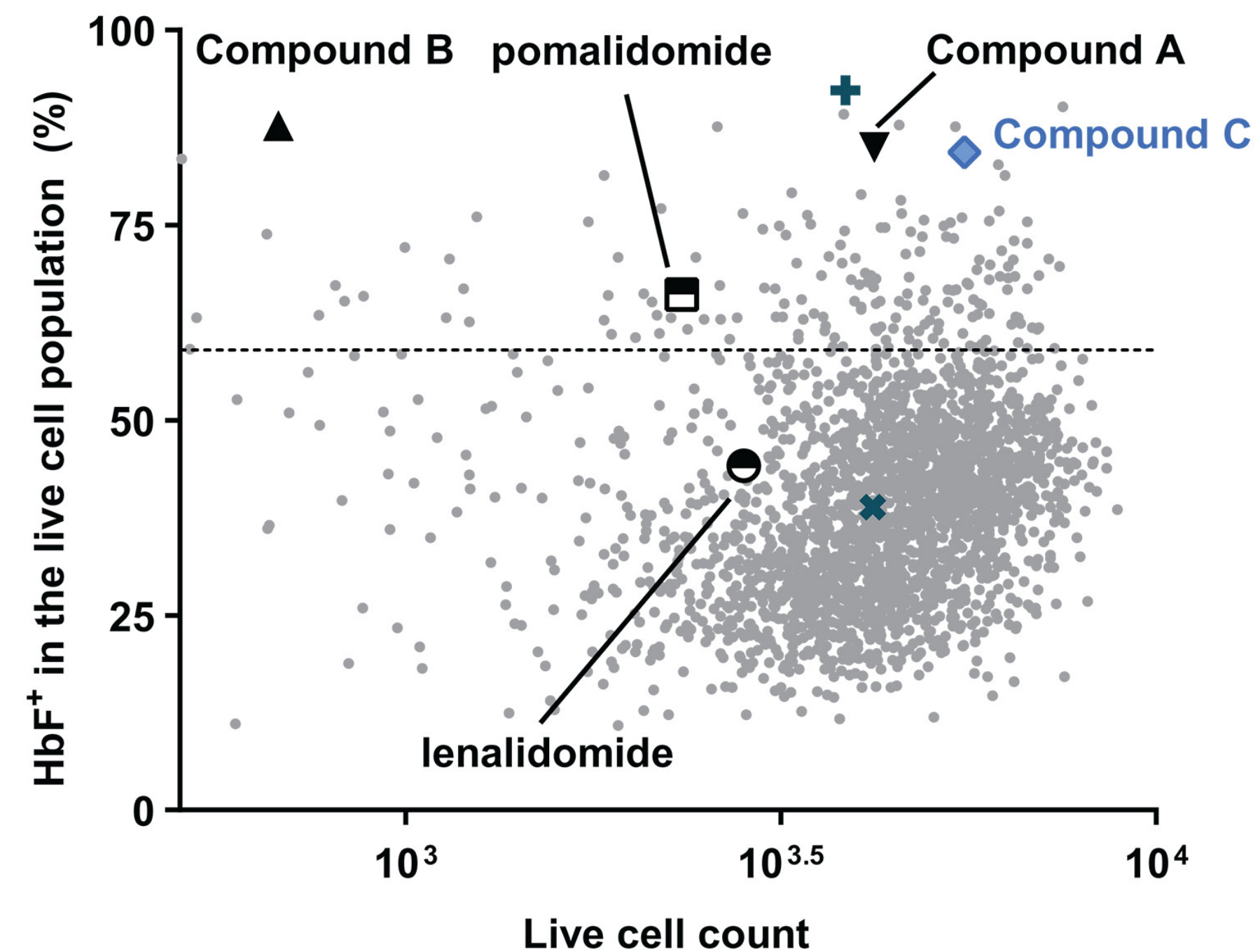


Jay Bradner

Screen library of ~3,000 CRBN binders



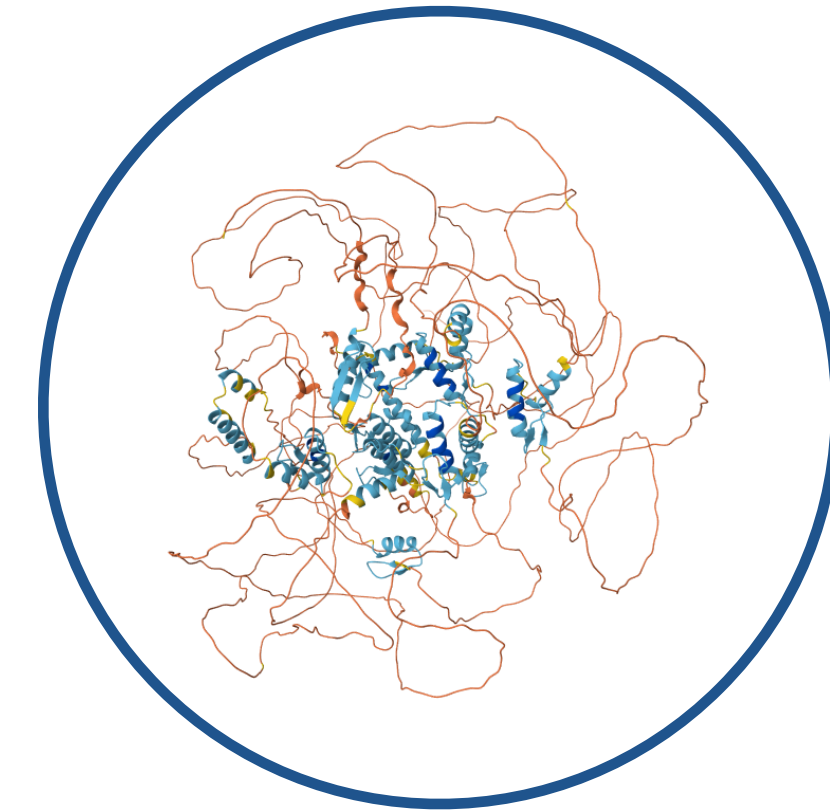
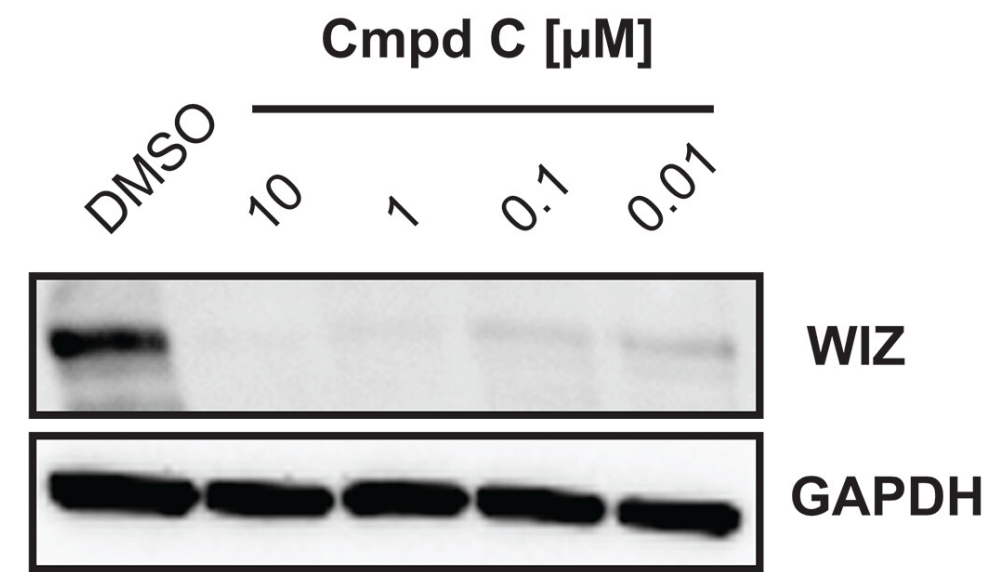
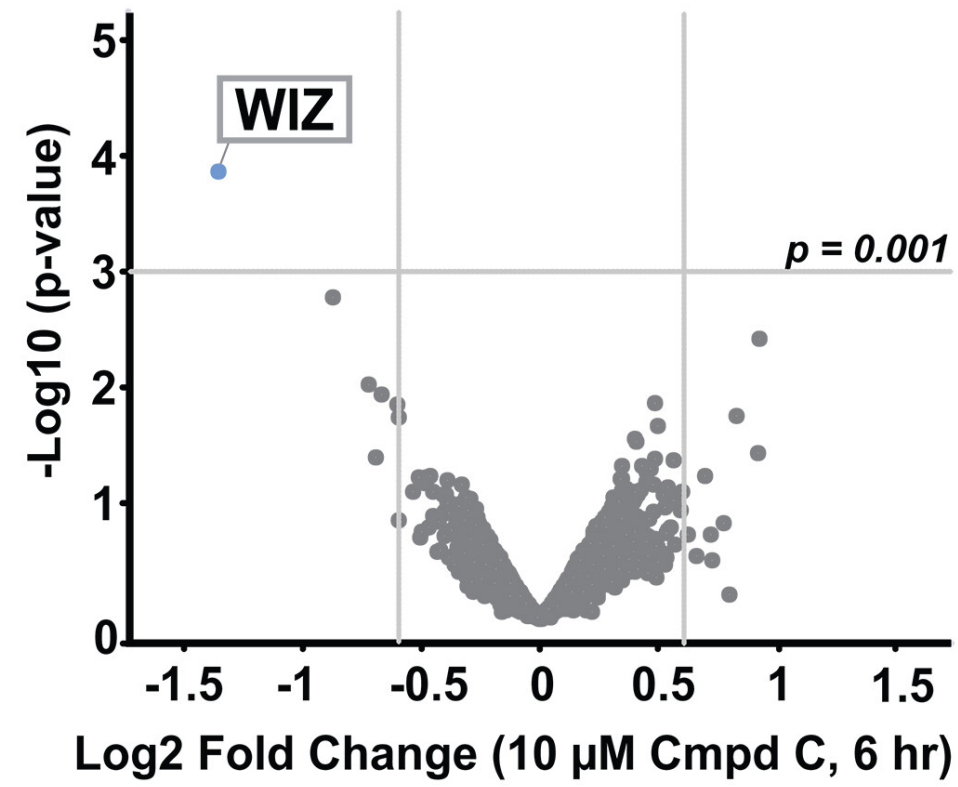
$\gamma$ -Globin (HbF) production



Pomalidomide derivatives lead to significant increases in HbF production!

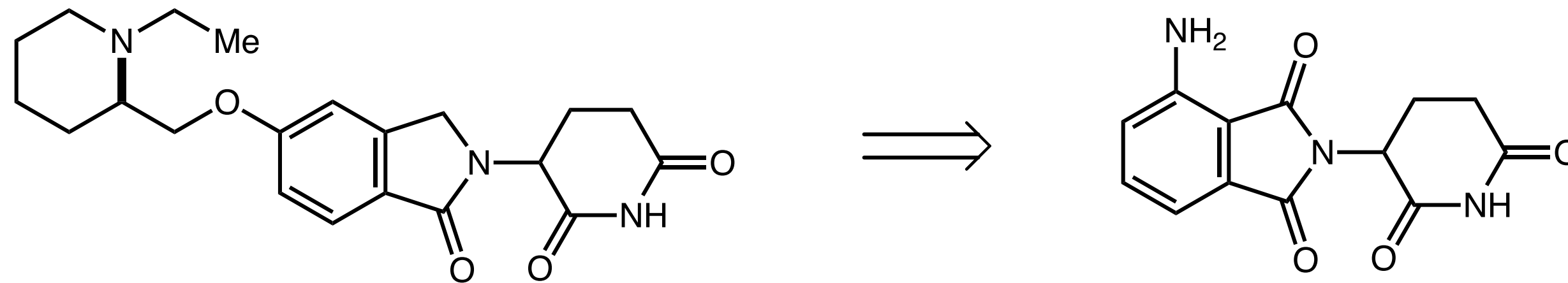


# Modifying existing glues to serve new purposes



Transcription factor **WIZ** is the target of new glues

*Selective over IKZF1 and IKZF3*



**dWIZ-2** (after optimization)

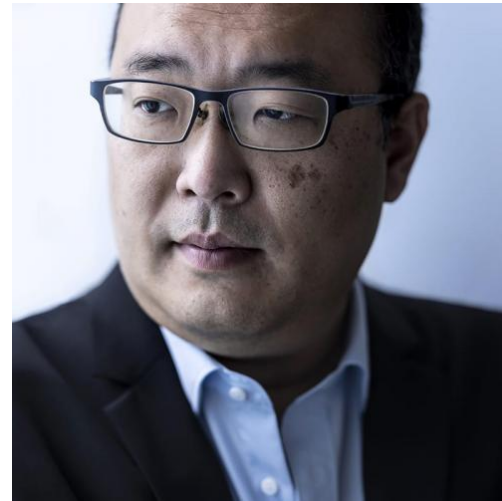
**Pomalidomide**

*Small changes in exit vectors can completely alter substrate specificity*

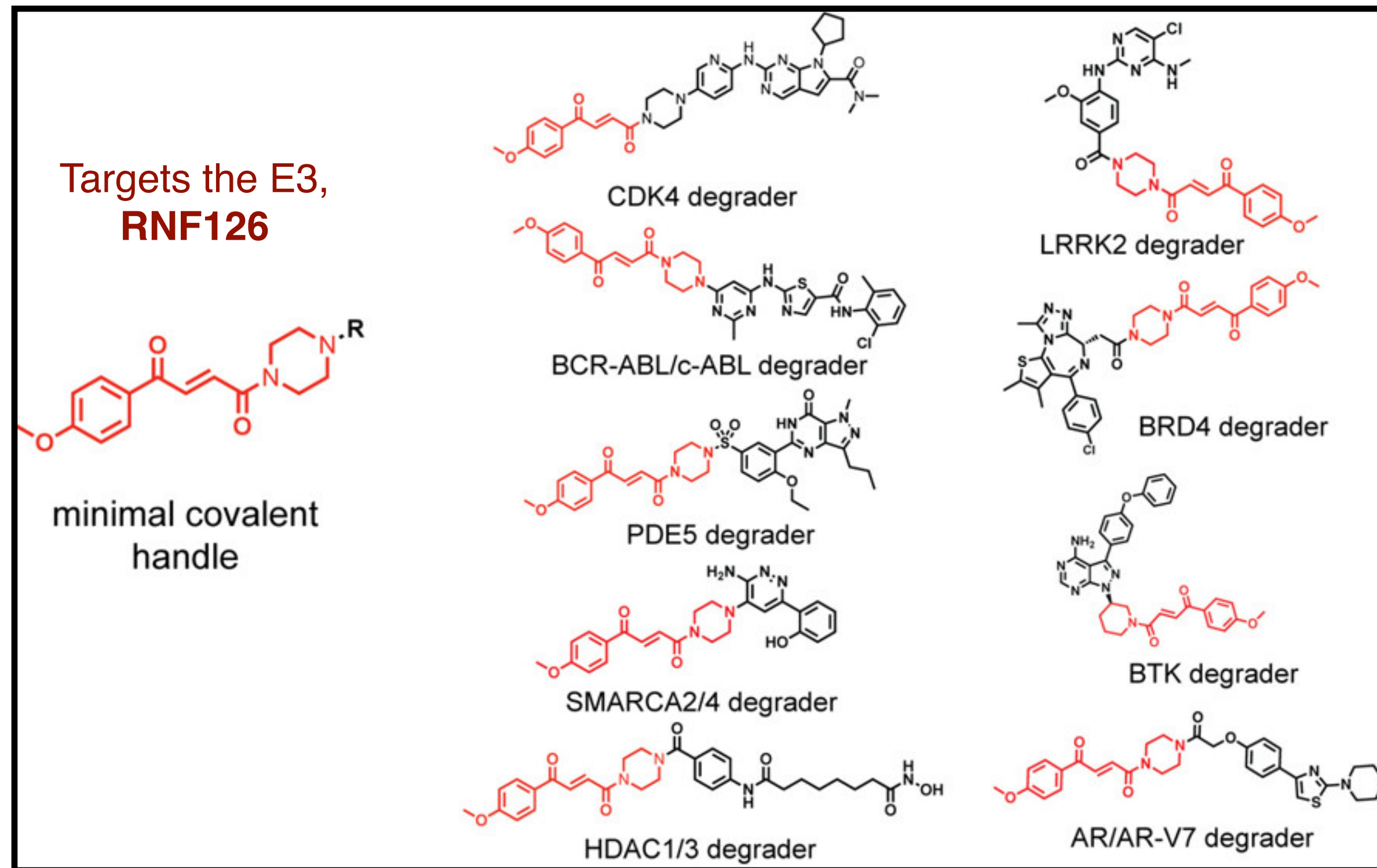


## *Covalent glues*

# Covalent glues



Nomura Lab



Are these technically “glues”?

*Regardless of definition, this greatly reduces the **molecular weight** required for degradation*

## *Outlook on future design*

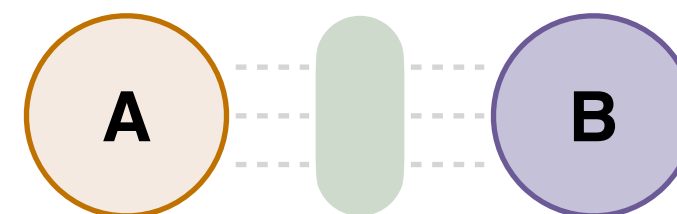
## Outlook on future design

No truly “rational” method to design glues without preliminary knowledge / design!

“The truth is, you can only design when there’s already something known.”

— Markus Warmuth, CEO of Monte Rosa

Future of the field:



*Glue any proteins you want*

**Far away from this goal, maybe AI will help**



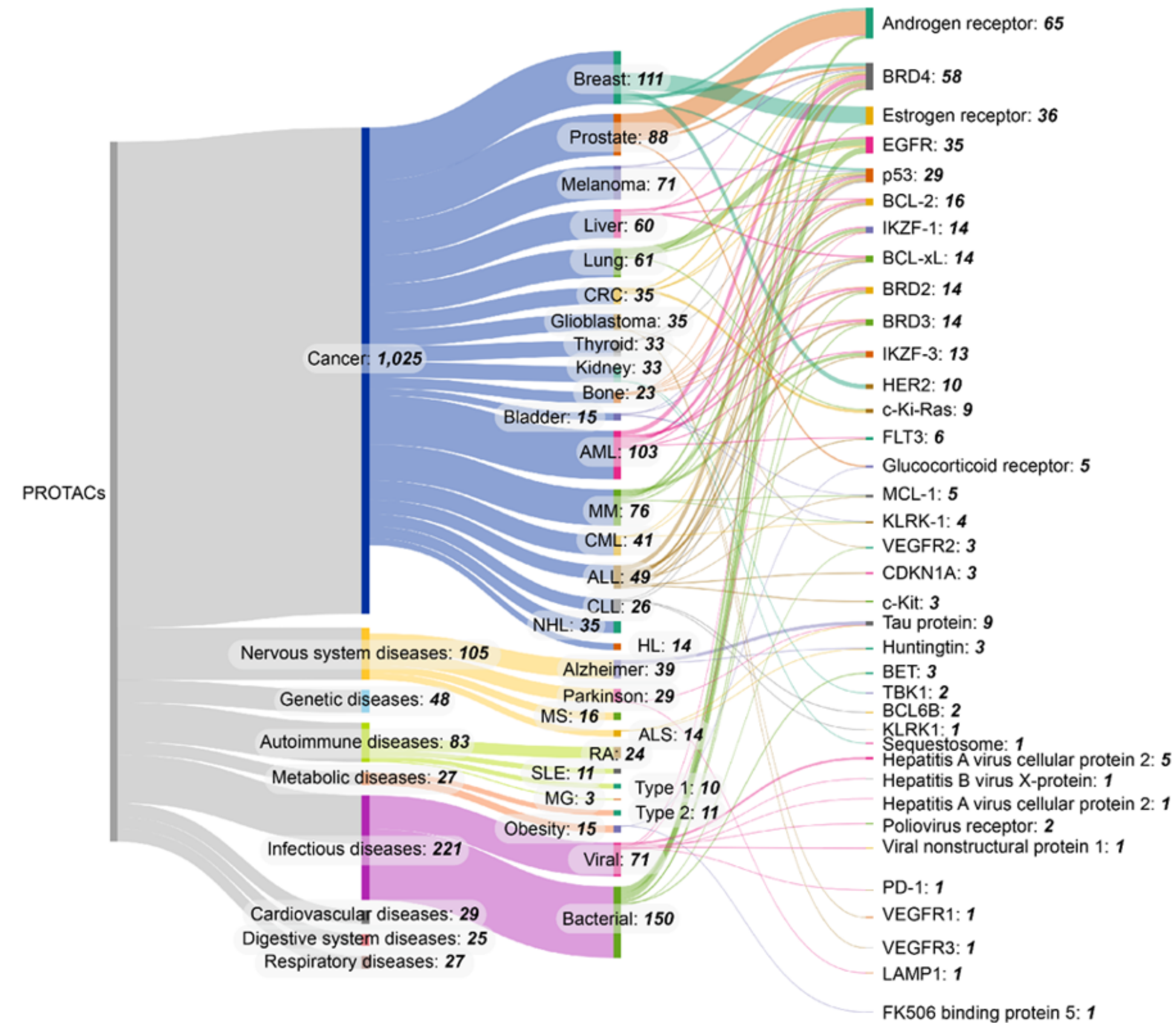
***Clinical outlook  
of PROTACs and  
glues***





*PROTACs are currently targeting an array of diseases in clinical trials*

# PROTACs are currently targeting an array of diseases in clinical trials



CRC: Colorectal cancer, AML: Acute myeloid leukemia, MM: Multiple myeloma, CML: Chronic myeloid leukemia, ALL: Acute lymphoblastic leukemia, CLL: Chronic lymphoblastic leukemia, NHL: Non-Hodgkins lymphoma, HL: Hodgkins lymphoma, MS: Multiple sclerosis, ALS: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, RA: Rheumatoid arthritis, SLE: Systemic lupus erythematosus, Type 1: Type 1 diabetes, MG: Myastehia gravis, Type 2: Type 2 diabetes,

*Clinical PROTAC startups have raised significant capital in recent years*

Selection of TPD Companies



\$182M IPO



\$209M IPO



\$222M IPO



proxygen

\$550M partnership  
with Merck



\$110M Series A



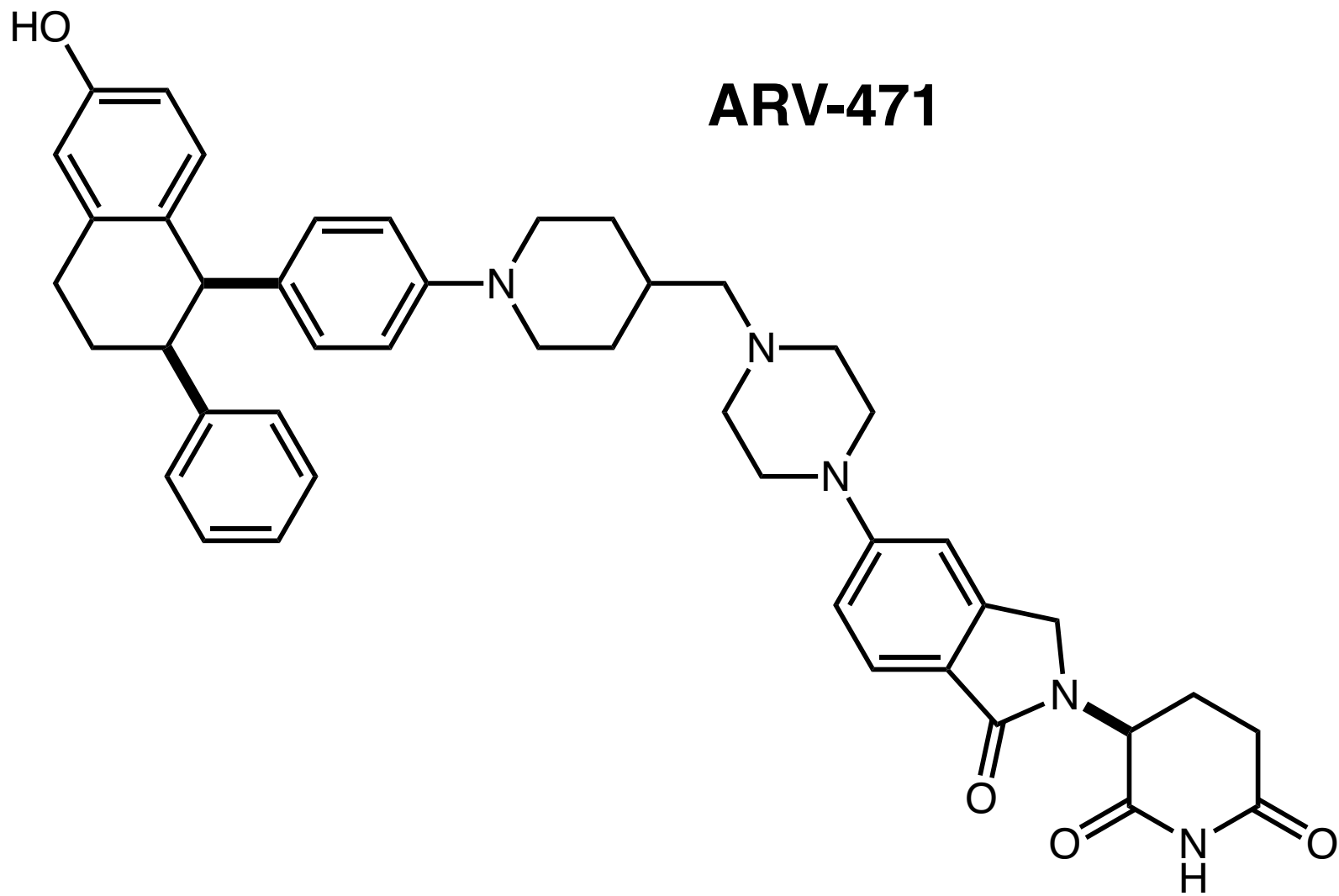
\$22M Series A

*Targeted protein degradation is a powerful therapeutic strategy with over \$3.5 billion in capital*

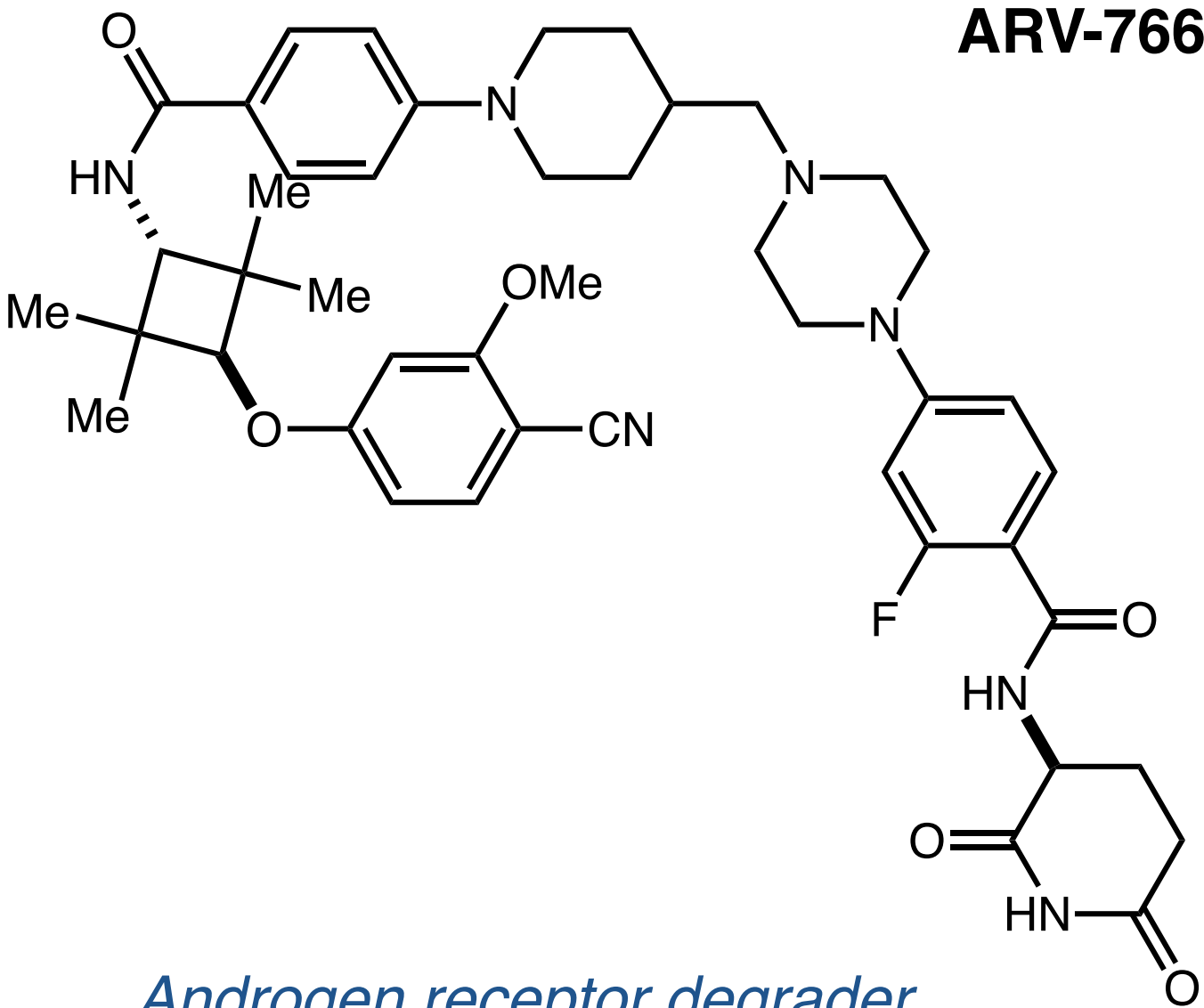
Current PROTACs in Phase III



Craig Crews



Estrogen receptor degrader



Androgen receptor degrader

## Other PROTACs in clinical trials

Treatment	Organization(s)	Target	Phase	Lead indication
Vepdegestrant (ARV-471)	Arvinas and Pfizer	Estrogen receptor	3	Metastatic breast cancer
ARV-766	Arvinas and Novartis	Androgen receptor	3	Metastatic castration-sensitive and castration-resistant prostate cancer
Bavdegalutamide (ARV-110)	Arvinas	Androgen receptor	1/2	Metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer
ARV-102	Arvinas	LRRK2	1	Parkinson's disease
KT-474	Kymera Therapeutics	IRAK4	2	Hidradenitis suppurativa and atopic dermatitis
KT-333	Kymera Therapeutics	STAT3	1a/b	Refractory leukemias and lymphomas
NX-5948	Nurix Therapeutics	BTK	1a/b	B cell cancers
NX-2127	Nurix Therapeutics	BTK and IKZF	1b	B cell cancers

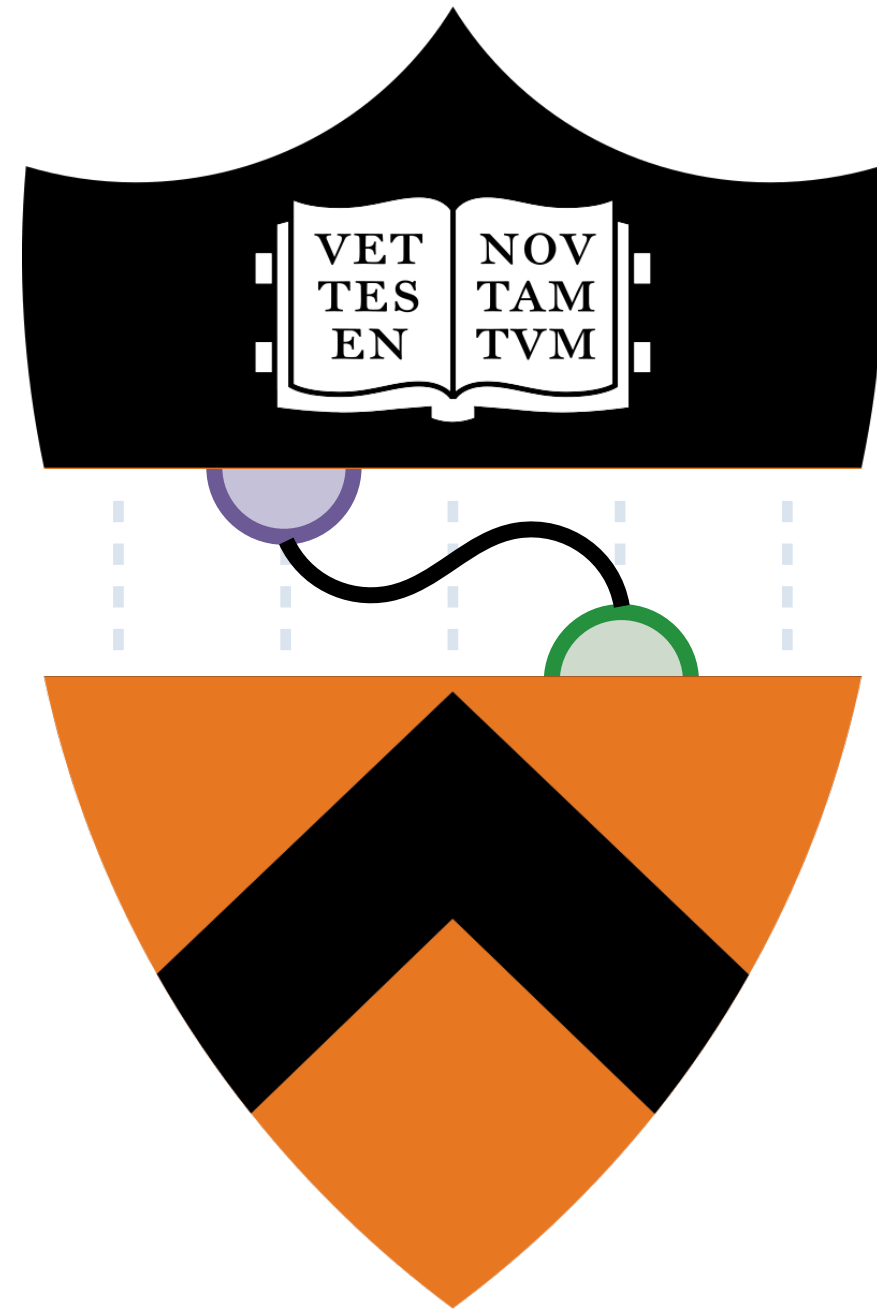


## Other PROTACs in clinical trials

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Bavdegalutamide (ARV-110)	Arvinas	Androgen receptor	1/2	Metastatic castration-resistant prostate cancer
ARV-102	Arvinas	LRRK2	1	Parkinson's disease
KT-474	Kymera Therapeutics	IRAK4	2	Hidradenitis suppurativa and atopic dermatitis
KT-333	Kymera Therapeutics	STAT3	1a/b	Refractory leukemias and lymphomas
NX-5948	Nurix Therapeutics	BTK	1a/b	B cell cancers
NX-2127	Nurix Therapeutics	BTK and IKZF	1b	B cell cancers

**PROTACs can even enter the brain!**

## *Induced Proximity*



*Philip Raftopoulos*

*Group meeting: February 7th, 2025*

# *Questions*

