

GB001 is a Potent, Insurmountable DP₂ Antagonist With Long Receptor Residence Time and Extended Pharmacodynamic Effects

Sunil Sahdeo¹, Kristen Taylor Meadows¹, Sam Hoare², Terry Kenakin³, Susan Murphy¹, Tomas Salter-Cid¹, Hector Ortega¹, Gregory J. Opiteck¹, Luisa Salter-Cid¹, Laura Carter¹

¹Gossamer Bio, Inc., San Diego, CA, USA; ²Pharmechanics, Owego, NY, USA; ³University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, USA

BACKGROUND

- GB001 is an oral antagonist of the prostaglandin D₂ receptor 2 (DP₂) in development for the treatment of moderate-severe asthma (NCT03683576) and chronic rhinosinusitis (NCT03956862)
- DP₂ antagonists block receptor activation and intracellular signaling induced by prostaglandin D₂ (PGD₂), which may inhibit recruitment of airway eosinophils and reduce airway inflammation¹

OBJECTIVE

- Evaluate in vitro affinity, potency, and receptor residence time of GB001
- Assess the insurmountability of GB001, defined as the ability of the antagonist to block the receptor despite increasing agonist concentrations^{2,3}

METHODS

- Competitive antagonism and biochemical kinetics of GB001 were assessed in ³H-PGD₂ and ³H-GB001 radioligand displacement assays in isolated DP₂ membranes prepared from CHO cells overexpressing human DP₂
- Cell-based potency for GB001 was measured using CHO cells overexpressing human DP₂ in assays measuring cAMP accumulation, β-arrestin recruitment, and calcium flux. Cells were treated with GB001 for 30-180 min followed by treatment with PGD₂.
- Insurmountability of GB001 was evaluated in a GTPγS assay using DP₂ membranes and calcium flux assay using CHO-DP₂ cells. Membranes were treated with GB001 for 180 min followed by treatment with PGD₂ for 15 or 90 min.
- Functional cellular residence time for GB001 was measured using CHO cells overexpressing human DP₂ in calcium flux assays. Cells were treated with GB001 for 180 min, washed, and incubated for 0-90 minutes, followed by treatment with PGD₂. Offset rate was measured using a method applying the Black/Leff operational model.⁴
- PGD₂-driven DP₂ internalization was assessed by flow cytometry in both human DP₂-overexpressing cell lines and human whole blood assays. Human whole blood was stimulated with PGD₂ antagonists for 30 minutes; cells were washed and immediately stimulated with PGD₂ for 1 hour.

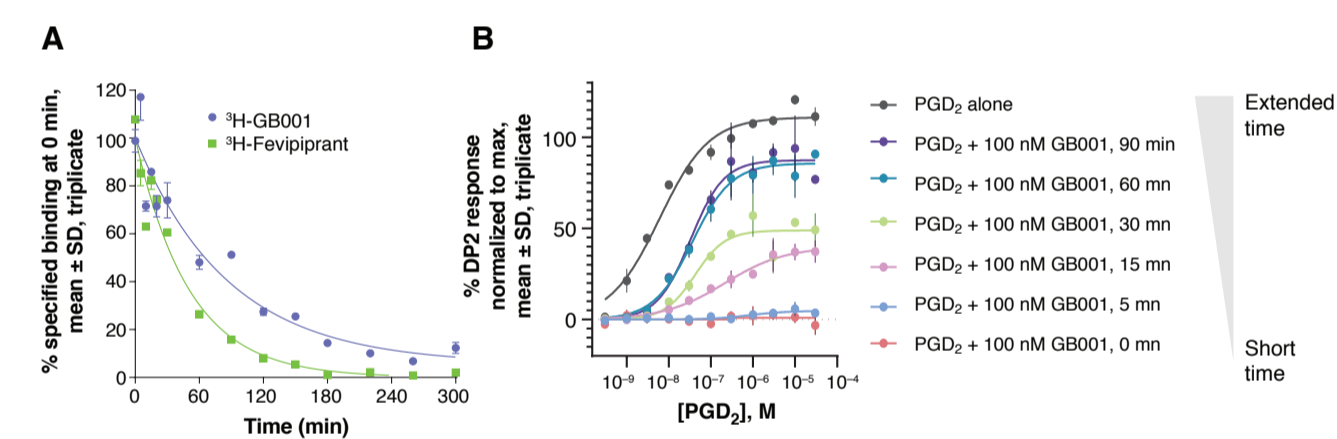
RESULTS

Table 1. GB001 in vitro potency

	nM
DP ₂ ³ H-PGD ₂ Ki	2 ^a
DP ₂ ³ H-GB001 Ki	12 ^a
DP ₂ GTPγS IC ₅₀	4 ± 1 ^b
DP ₂ -CHO cAMP IC ₅₀	9 ± 4 ^b
DP ₂ -CHO receptor internalization IC ₅₀	16 ± 4 ^b
DP ₂ -CHO calcium flux IC ₅₀	39 ± 15 ^b
DP ₂ -CHO b-arrestin IC ₅₀	2 ± 1 ^b

^an = 1; ^bdata presented as mean ± SD (n = 2-5)

Figure 1. GB001 has prolonged biochemical and functional residence times



- The residence time of GB001 was assessed in CHO-DP₂ membranes using radiolabeled ³H-GB001 (Figure 1A) and using a calcium flux assay after a washout to measure the recovery of response (Figure 1B)

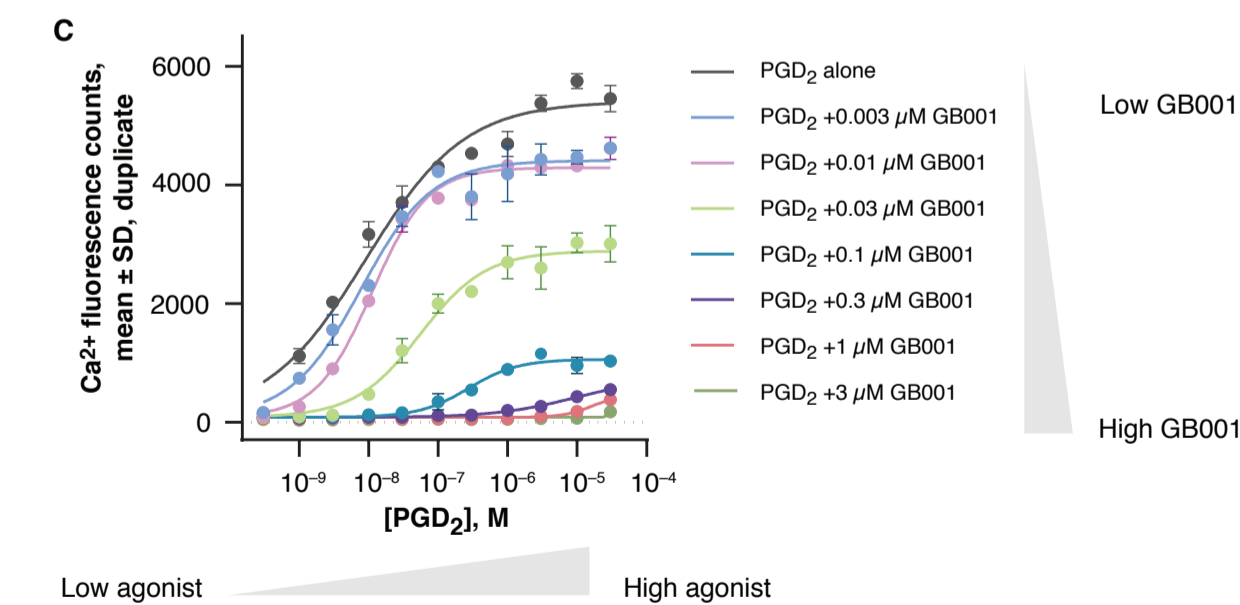
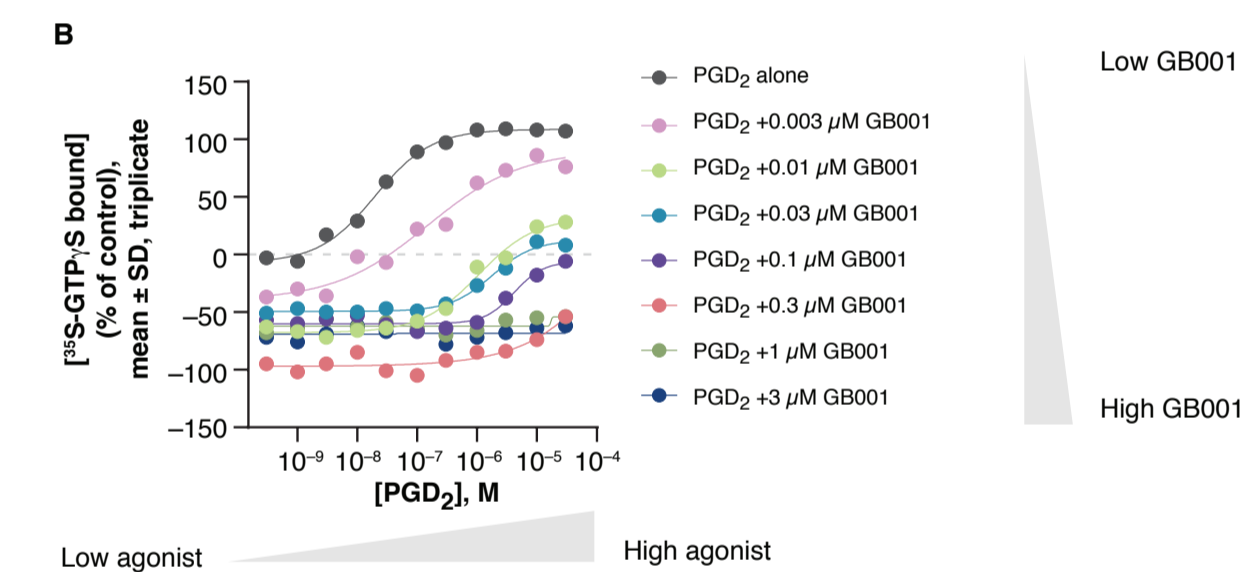
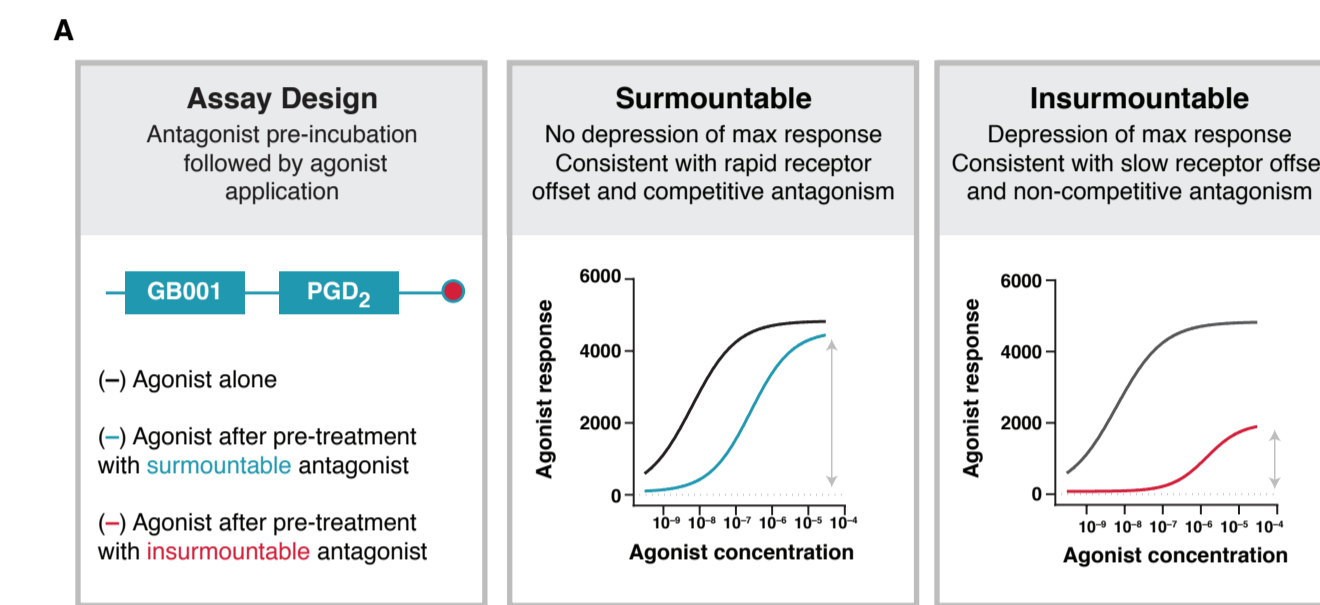
Table 2. Receptor Residence Time Across Different DP₂ Antagonists

	Binding ([³ H]GB001 or [³ H]Fevi)	Functional (Ca ²⁺ assay)
GB001	95 min	4.5 hr
Fevipirant	50 min	1.2 hr
Timapirant	Not tested	11 min

Assay considerations

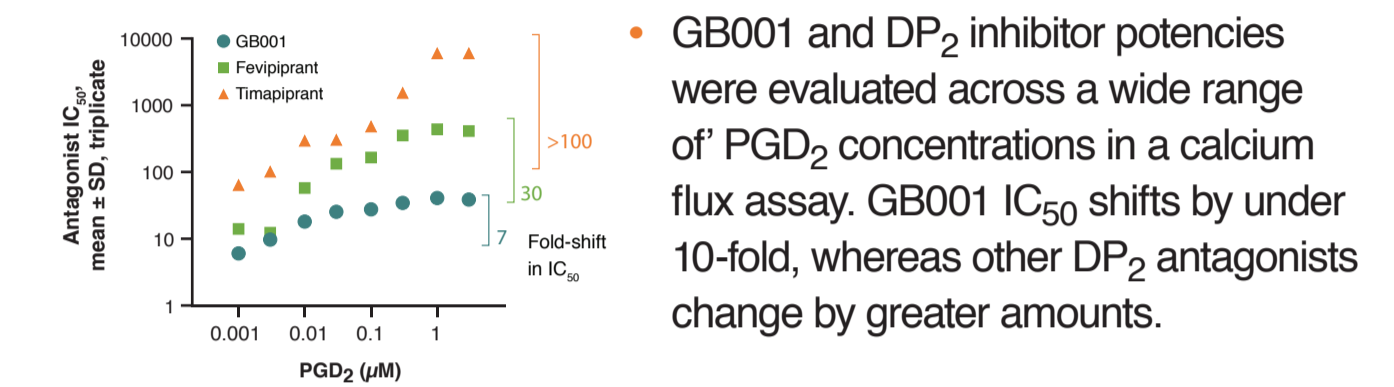
Physiological relevance	Low	Moderate
Biological material	Isolated membranes	Whole cells

Figure 2. GB001 is an insurmountable antagonist in GTPγS and calcium flux assays



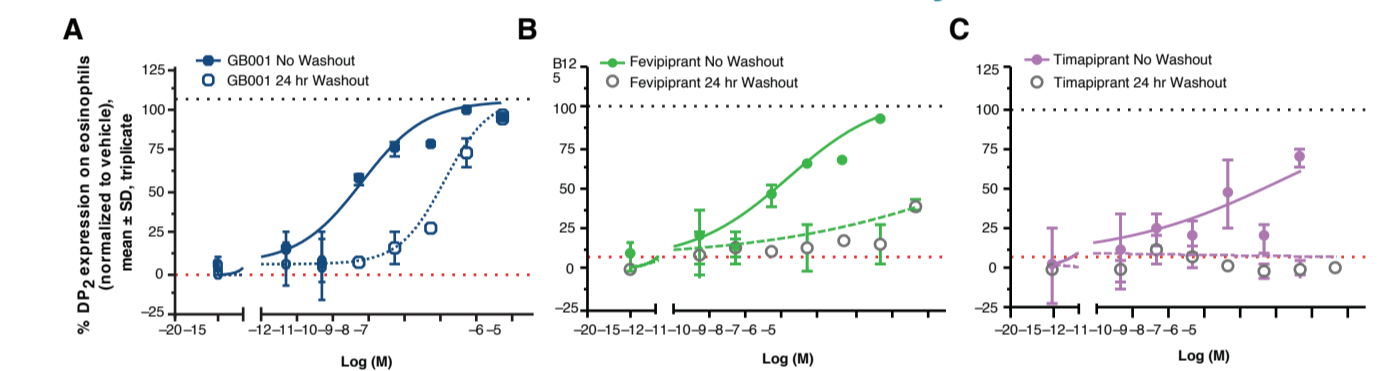
- Insurmountability refers to receptor blockade by the antagonist despite increasing agonist concentrations (Figure 2A). Insurmountability was assessed using GTPγS binding (Figure 2B) and calcium flux (Figure 2C) assays. All membranes or cells were treated with a dose-response of PGD₂ alone or after treatment with a range of GB001 concentrations.

Figure 3. GB001 inhibition potency is less sensitive to increasing PGD₂ concentrations



- GB001 and DP₂ inhibitor potencies were evaluated across a wide range of PGD₂ concentrations in a calcium flux assay. GB001 IC₅₀ shifts by under 10-fold, whereas other DP₂ antagonists change by greater amounts.

Figure 4. GB001 maintains inhibition of PGD₂-induced DP₂ internalization in a human whole blood assay after washout



- All compounds were potent antagonists of PGD₂-induced receptor internalization (GB001 IC₅₀ 2 nM) (Figure 4)
- Following washout, GB001 was still able to inhibit PGD₂-induced internalization (dotted blue line, IC₅₀ 127 nM) (Figure 4A); these data support an extended PD effect of GB001 in vitro

CONCLUSIONS

- GB001 demonstrated high potency, insurmountability, and slow disassociation from the DP₂ receptor
- These features endow GB001 with prolonged biologic effects and may be key properties to effectively control chronic inflammation.
- Clinical data are needed to confirm if these in vitro features are associated with a differentiated clinical response

REFERENCES

- Asano K, Sagara H, Ichinose M, et al. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract* 2020; 8(4):1275-1283e1.
- Vauquelin G, Van Liefde I, Vanderheyden P. *Trends Pharmacol Sci* 2002; 23(11):514-518.
- Kenakin T, Jenkinson S, Watson C. *J Pharmacol Exp Ther* 2006; 319(2):710-723.
- Black JW, Leff, P. *Proc R Soc Lond B Biol Sci* 1983; 220:141-162.

DISCLOSURES

KTM, SM, TSC, SS, GJO, LC, HO, and LSC are employed by Gossamer Bio, Inc. TK and SH are consultants to Gossamer Bio, Inc.

