

Macrophage-targeted RNA therapeutics

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Stefan Engelhardt
Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology
Technical University of Munich (TUM)

Acknowledgement and disclosures



Christina Beck, PhD

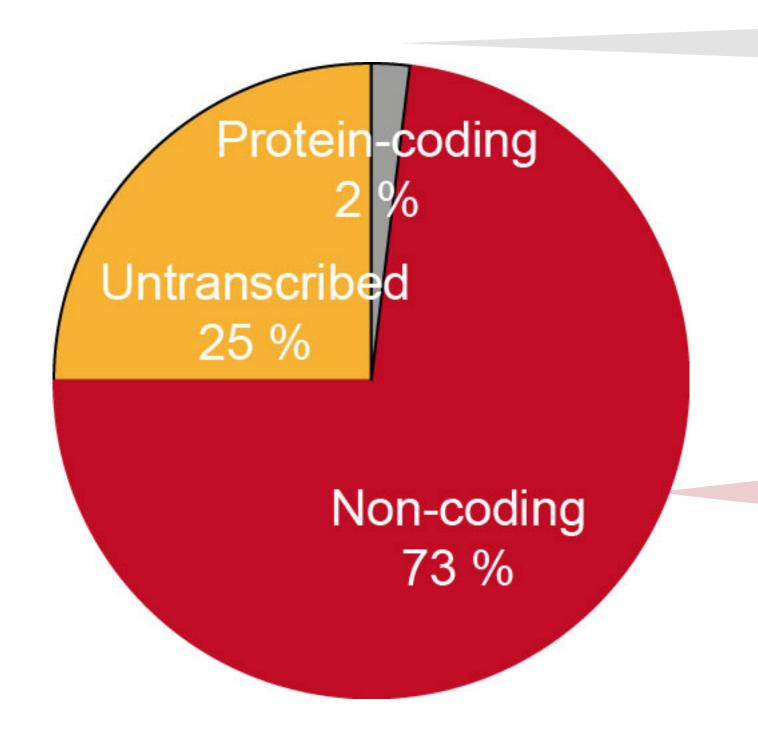


Deepak Ramanujam, PhD

Disclosures

TUM filed patent application on therapeutic use of carbohydrate-coupled inhalation RNA therapeutics RNATICS GmbH (Founder)

RNAs as drug targets



Human genome % transcribed)

Current state of drug development

- Approx. 2700 drugs approved
- Directed against approx. 650 proteins
- Further 2500-4500 proteins considered druggable
- Development costs >1 billion/drug approved

Nucleic acid/RNA therapeutics

In principle: all proteins druggable as mRNAs

Plus > 20.000 ncRNAs

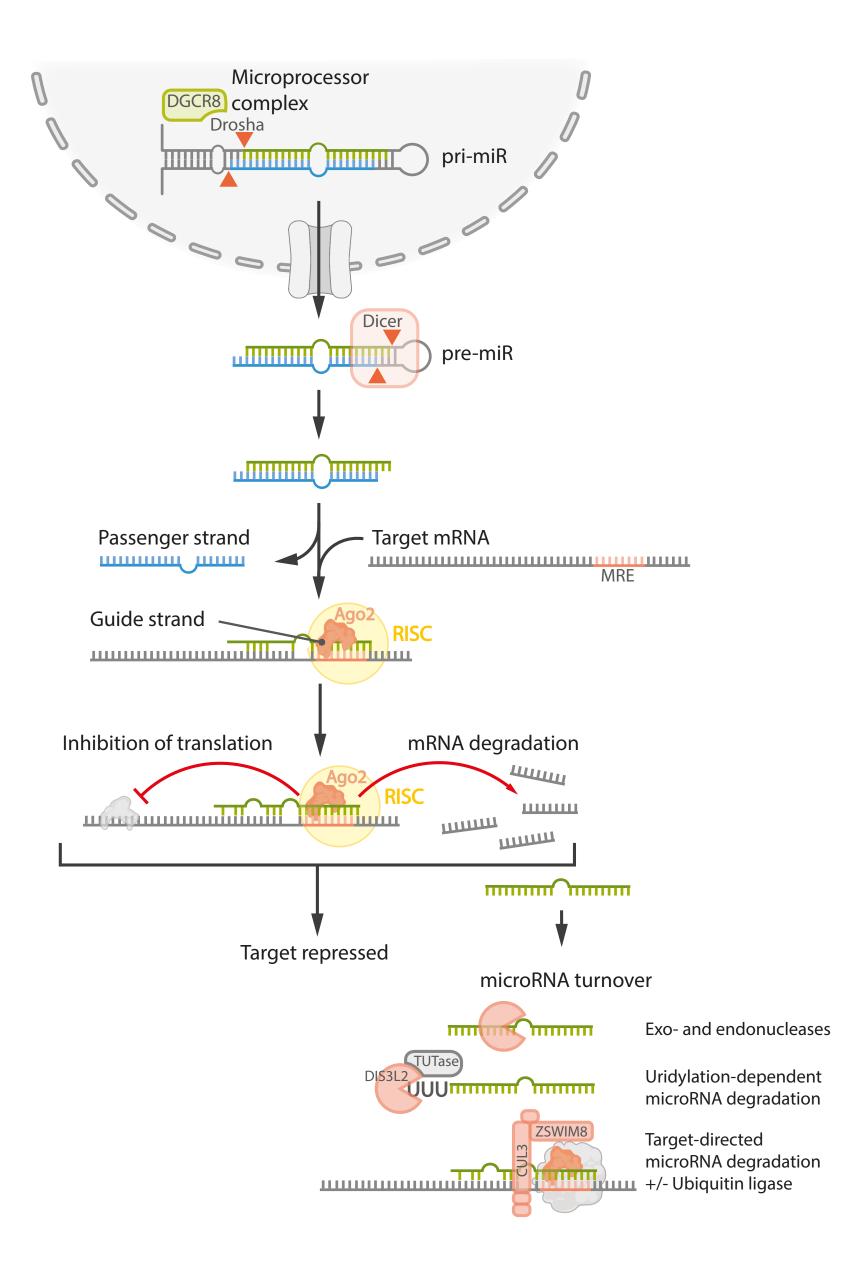
Long non-coding RNAs (IncRNAs) > 30,000

- Long intervening (lincRNAs)
- Intronic
- Natural antisense (NATs)
- Enhancer (eRNAs)
- Circular (circRNAs)

Short non-coding RNAs

- micro (miRNAs)
- structural (rRNAs, tRNAs)
- other (Y, pi, sno etc.)

MicroRNAs are pervasive regulators of gene expression



- Small, single-stranded, non-coding RNA molecules (approx. 21-22 nt)
- >2000 miRNAs suggested (500-700 functional)
- MiRNAs base-pair with complementary sequences within the 3'UTR of mRNA molecules (targets targetome)
- Induce degradation or translational silencing of target mRNAs
- up to 50% of human mRNAs are regulated by miRNAs

Background to antimiR-21 as therapeutic strategy in inflammatory tissue fibrosis

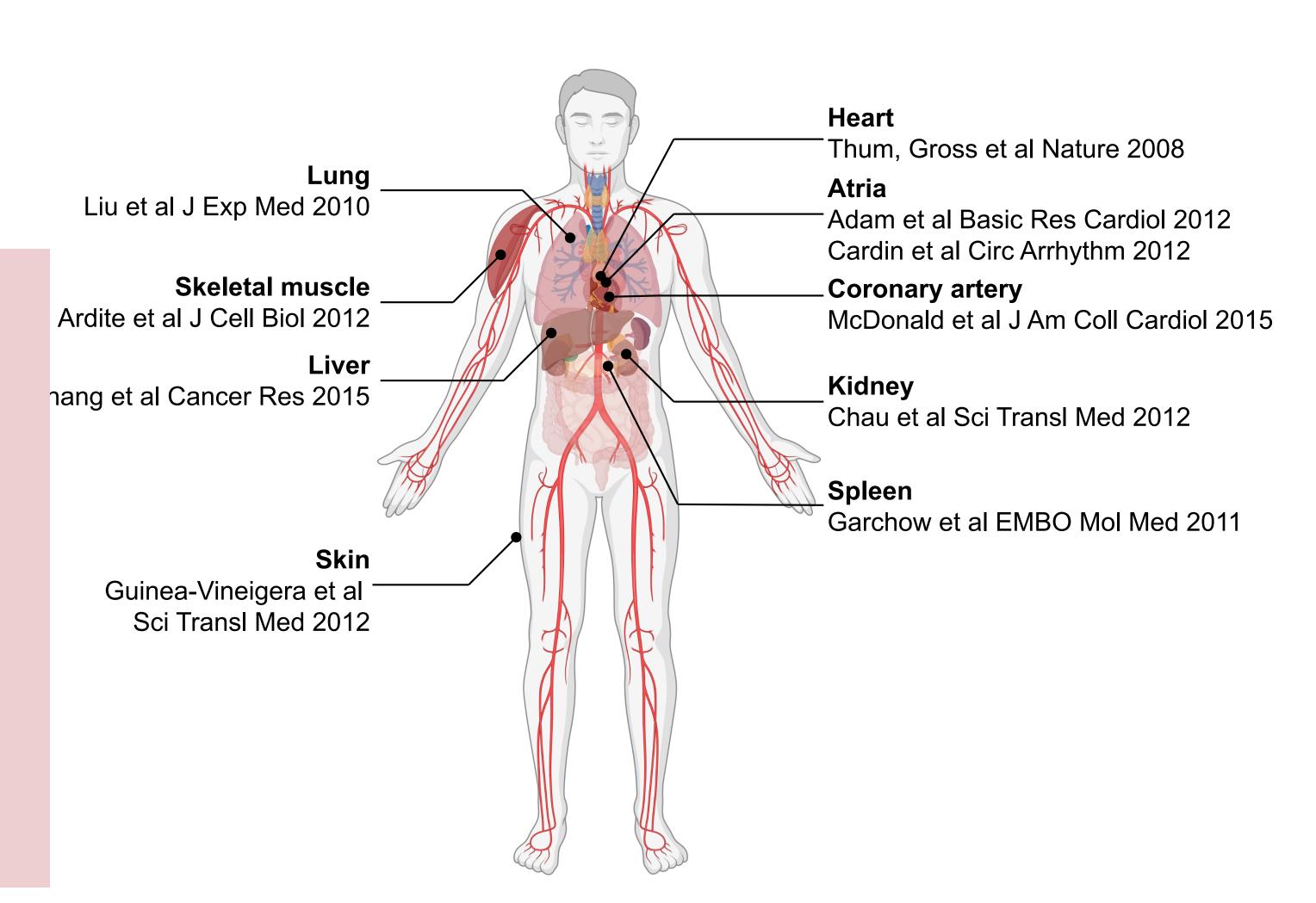
LETTERS

MicroRNA-21 contributes to myocardial disease by stimulating MAP kinase signalling in fibroblasts

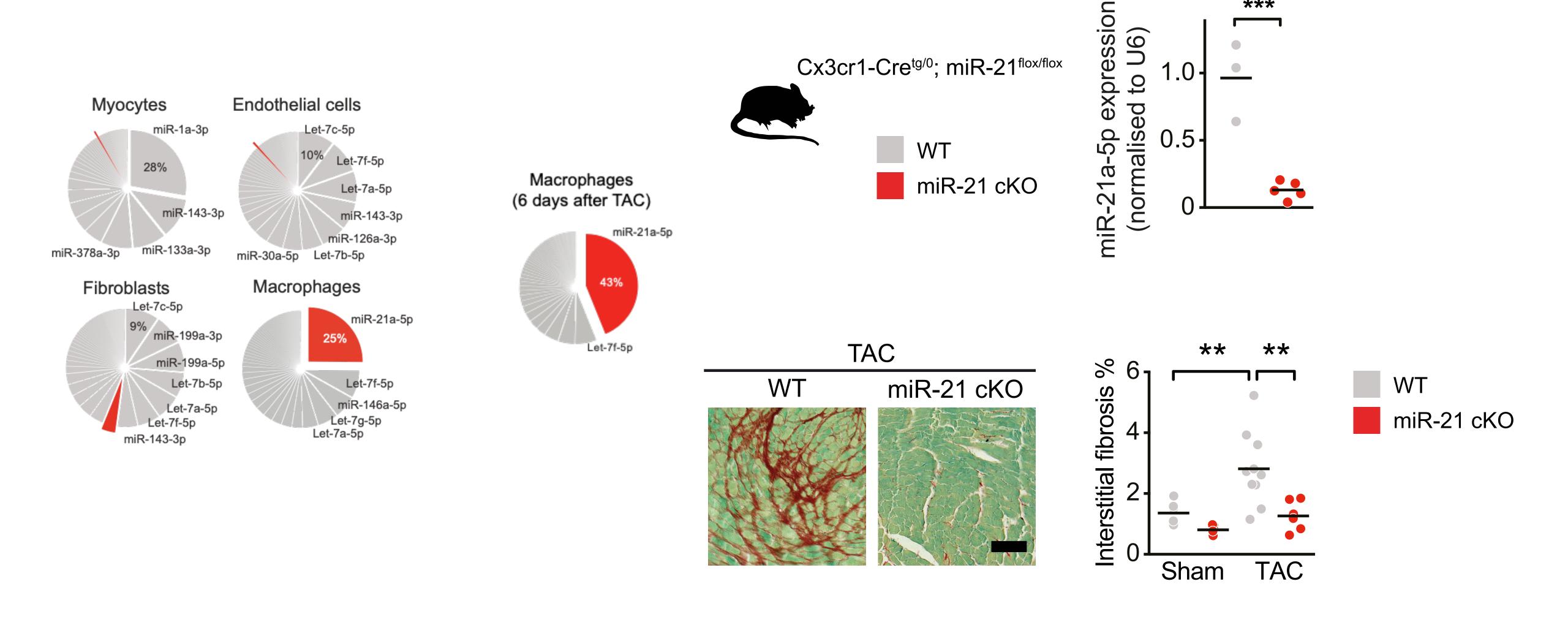
Thomas Thum^{1,2}*, Carina Gross³*, Jan Fiedler^{1,2}, Thomas Fischer³, Stephan Kissler³, Markus Bussen⁵, Paolo Galuppo¹, Steffen Just⁶, Wolfgang Rottbauer⁶, Stefan Frantz¹, Mirco Castoldi^{7,8}, Jürgen Soutschek⁹, Victor Koteliansky¹⁰, Andreas Rosenwald⁴, M. Albert Basson¹¹, Jonathan D. Licht¹², John T. R. Pena¹³, Sara H. Rouhanifard¹³, Martina U. Muckenthaler^{7,8}, Thomas Tuschl¹³, Gail R. Martin⁵, Johann Bauersachs¹ & Stefan Engelhardt^{3,14}

miR-21 drives inflammatory tissue fibrosis in many organs

- miR-21 generally upregulated in organ fibrosis
- Pharmacological and genetic inhibition of miR-21 prevents fibrosis

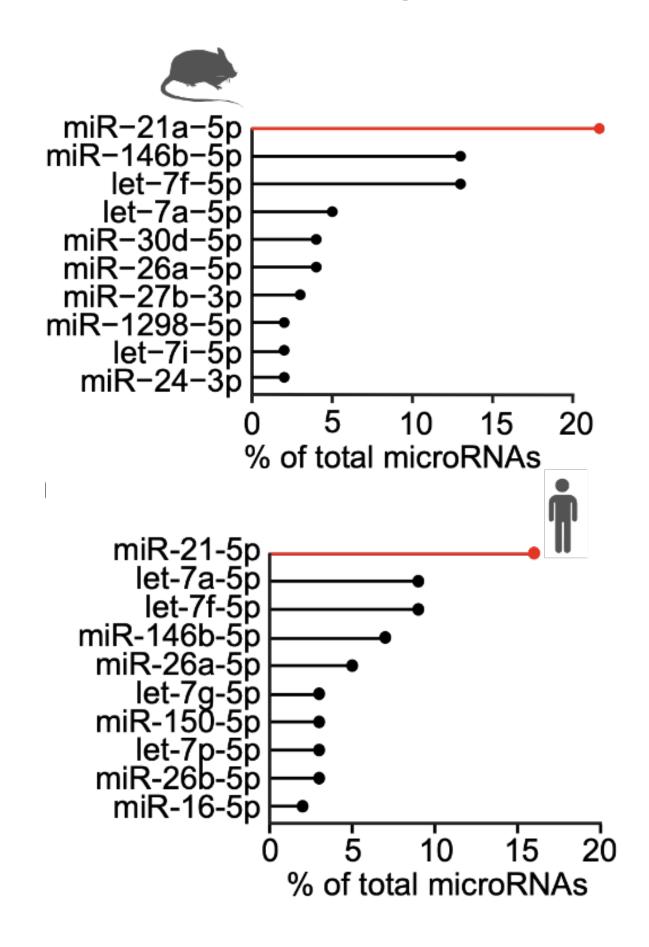


Genetic deletion of miR-21 selectively in macrophages prevents from cardiac fibrosis and heart failure in mice

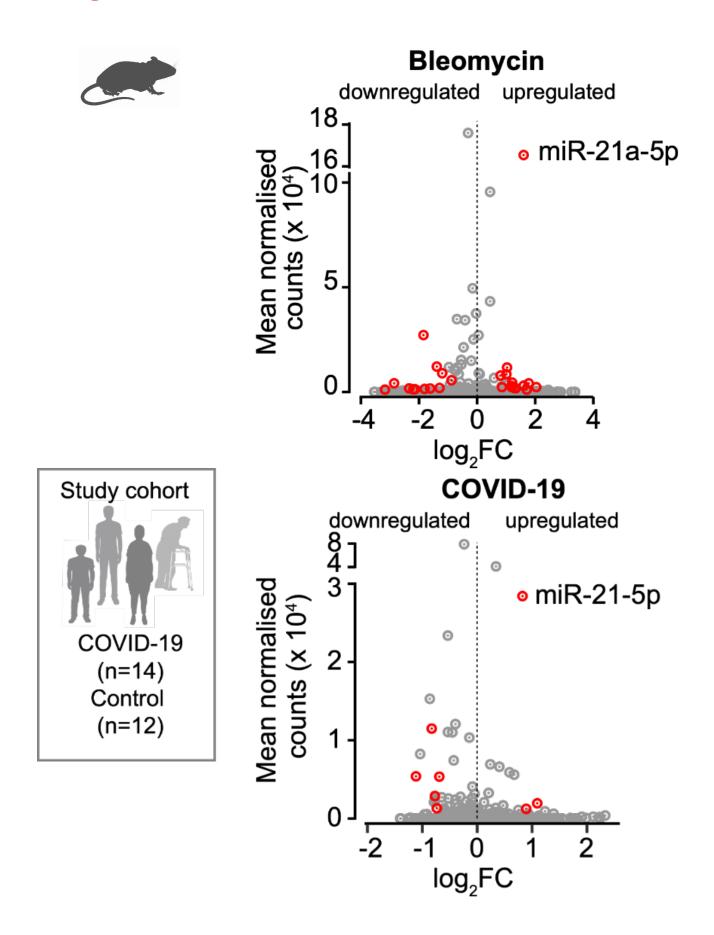


miR-21 in macrophages determines inflammatory lung damage

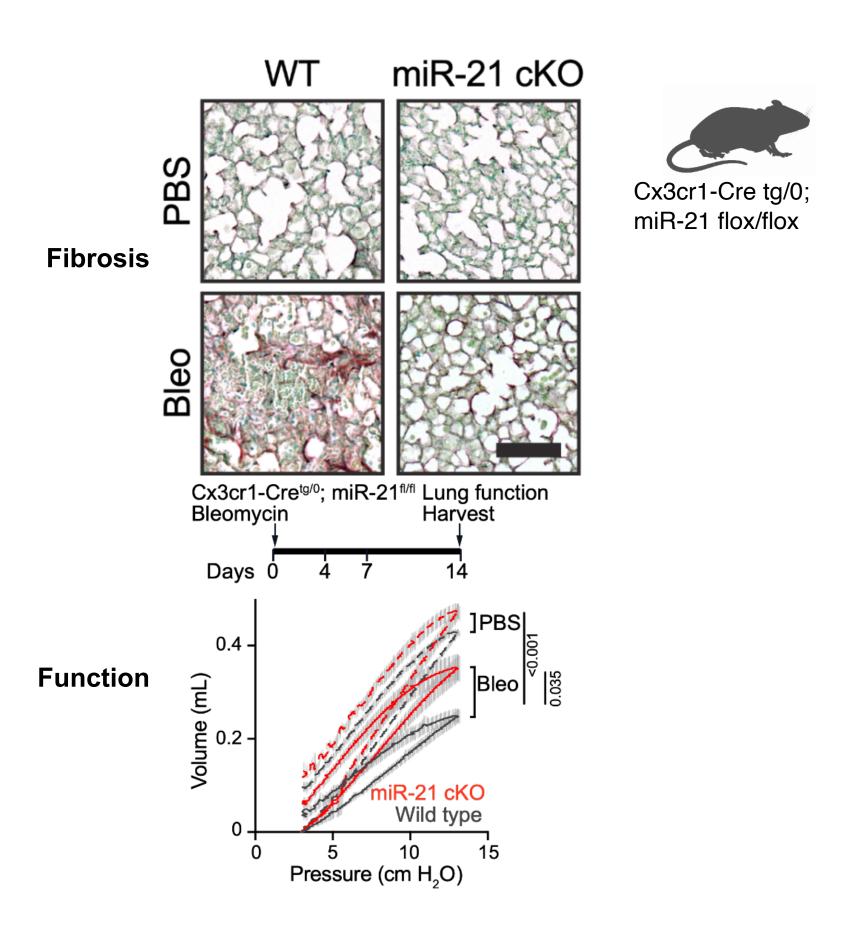
miR-21 is ..highest expressed miR in alveolar macrophages



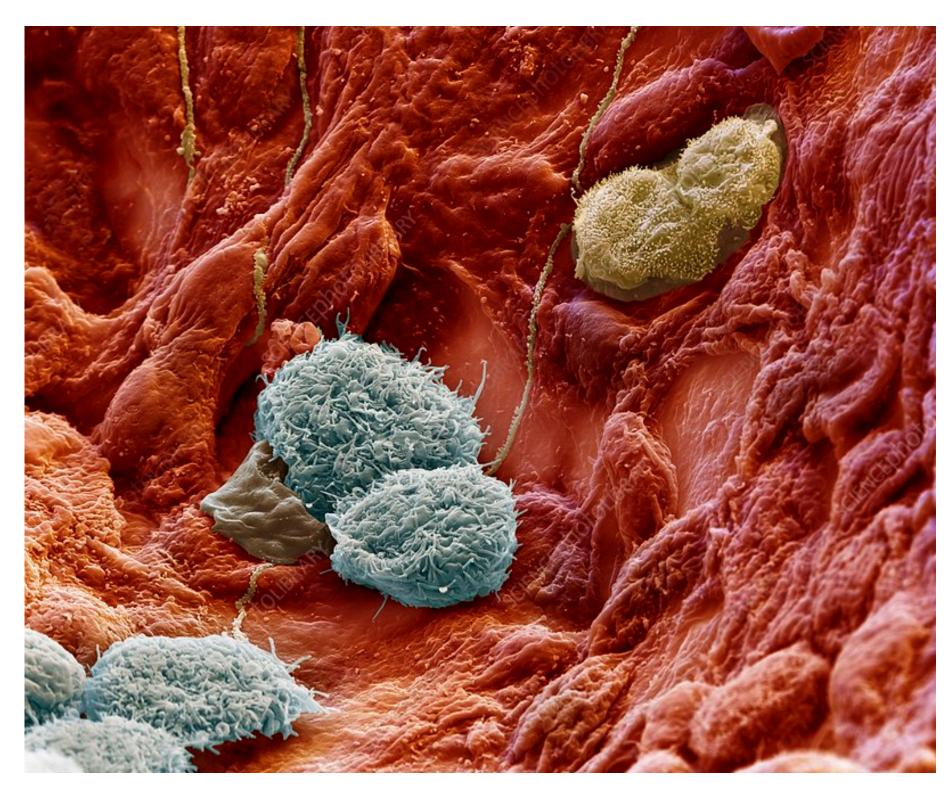
..upregulated in acute inflammatory lung diseases



..required for pulmonary fibrosis and dysfunction



Can we extend the spectrum of targeted oligonucleotide therapeutics to macrophages?

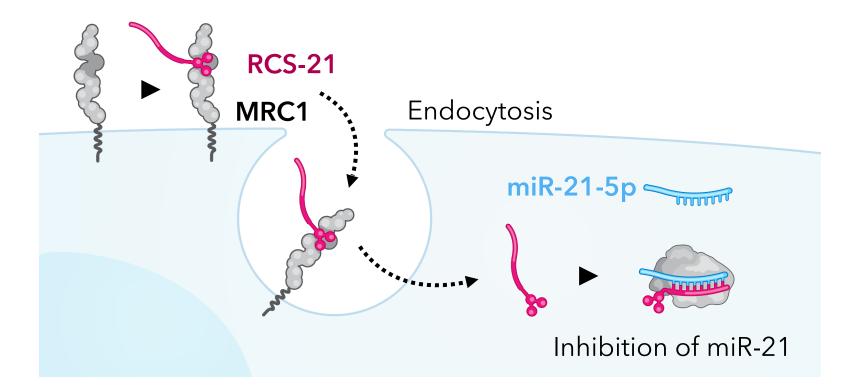


Credit: Science stock

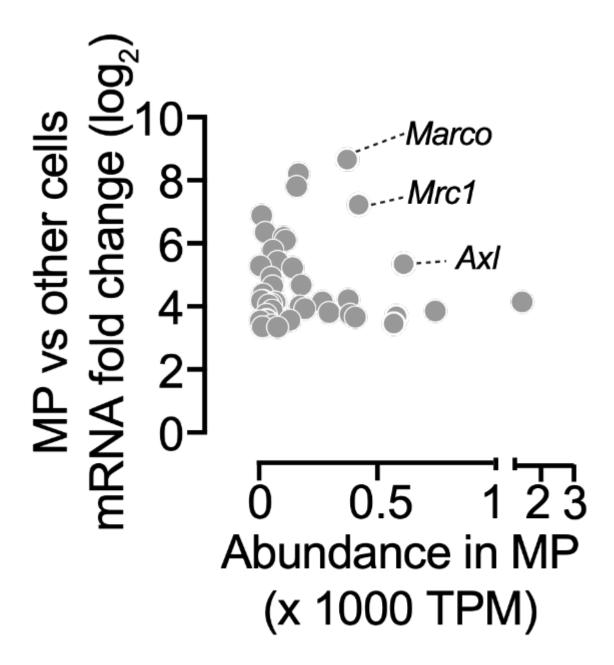
Alveolar macrophages are key drivers of lung damage and fibrosis¹

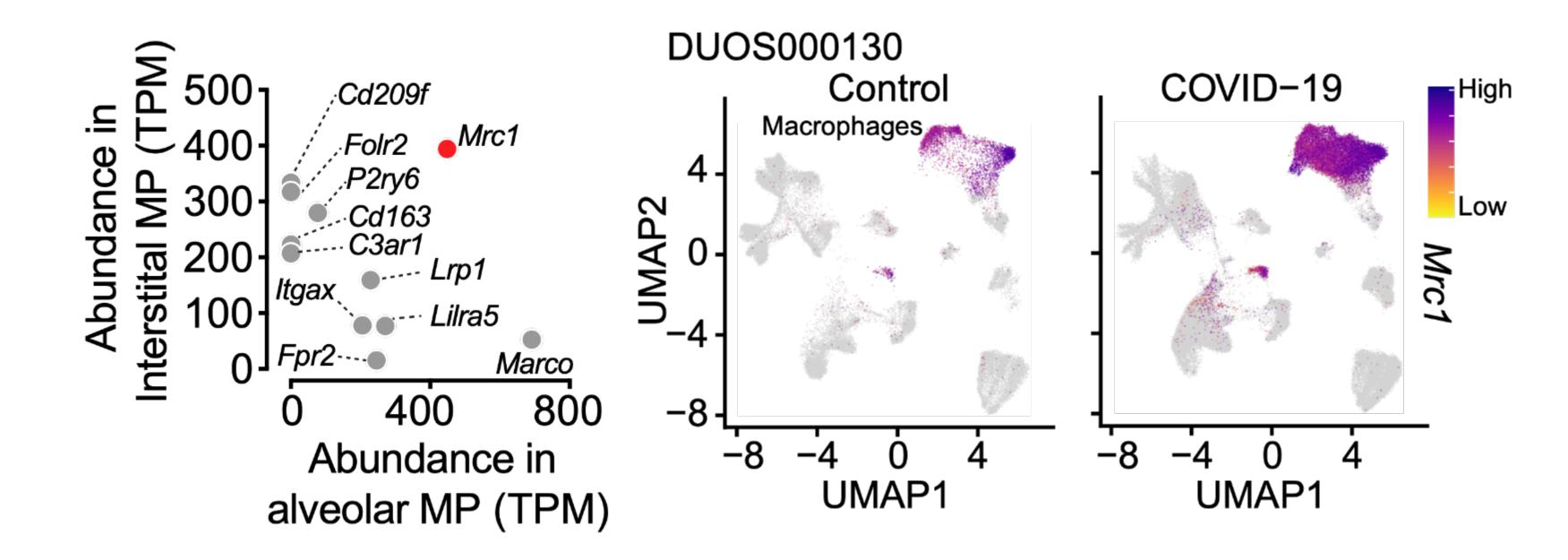
Role model: GalNac-coupling of siRNA for targeted delivery to hepatocytes (Alnylam) 2/Alnylam

Solution: Trimannose carbohydratecoupling for first-in-class, targeted delivery of RNA therapeutics to macrophages

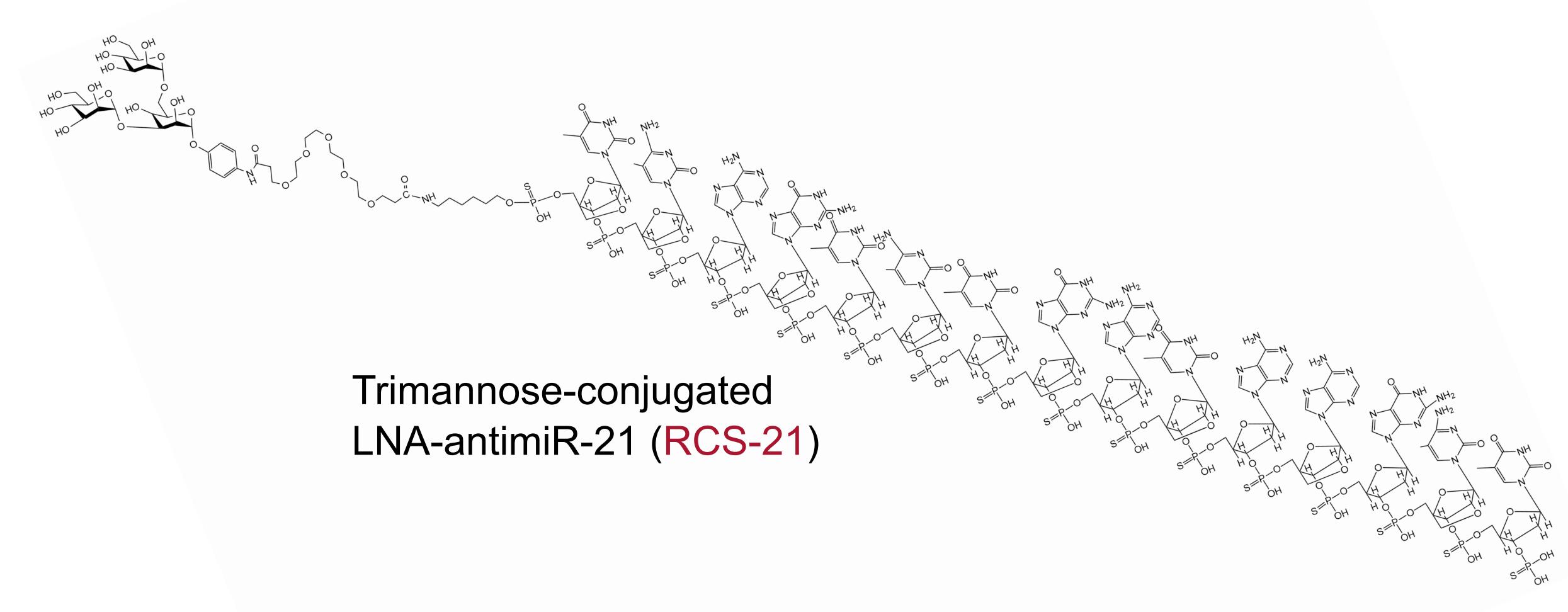


scRNA Seq-based stratification of cell surface receptors specific for macrophages

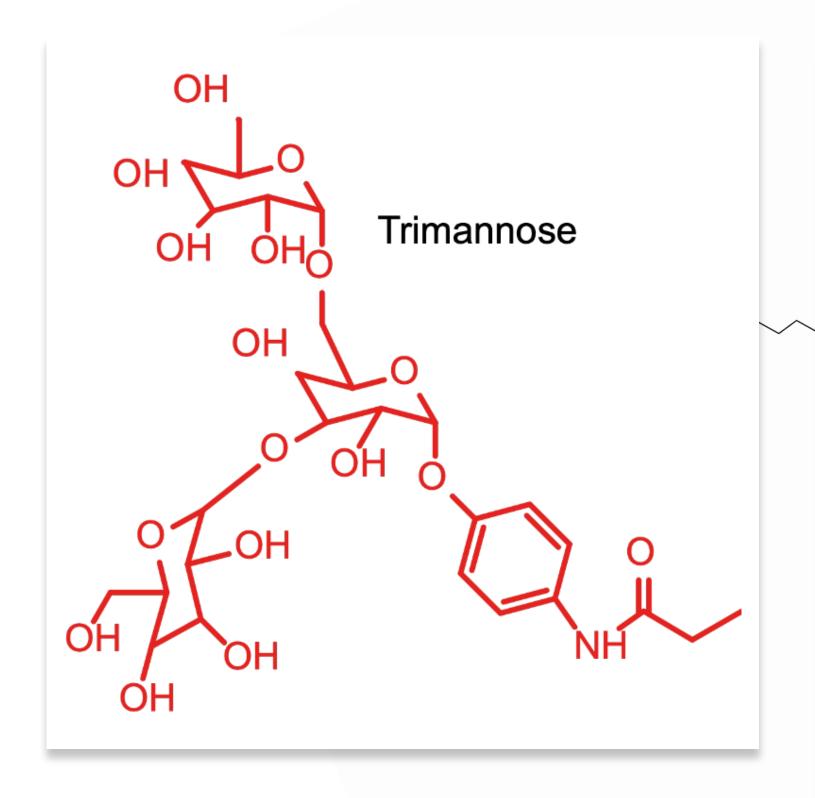


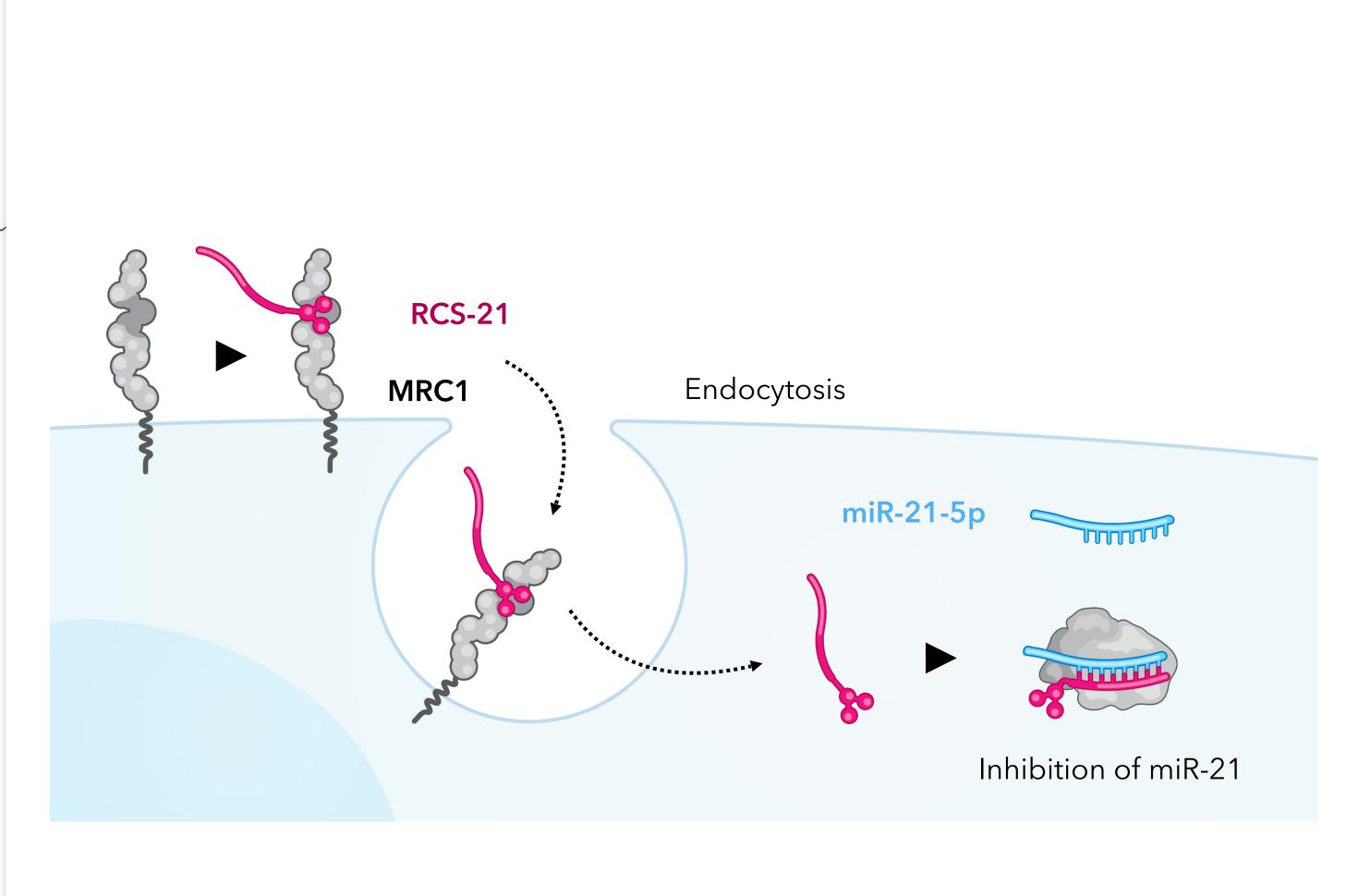


Trimannose-coupling for macrophage-targeted delivery of oligonucleotides



Trimannose-coupling for macrophage-targeted delivery of oligonucleotides

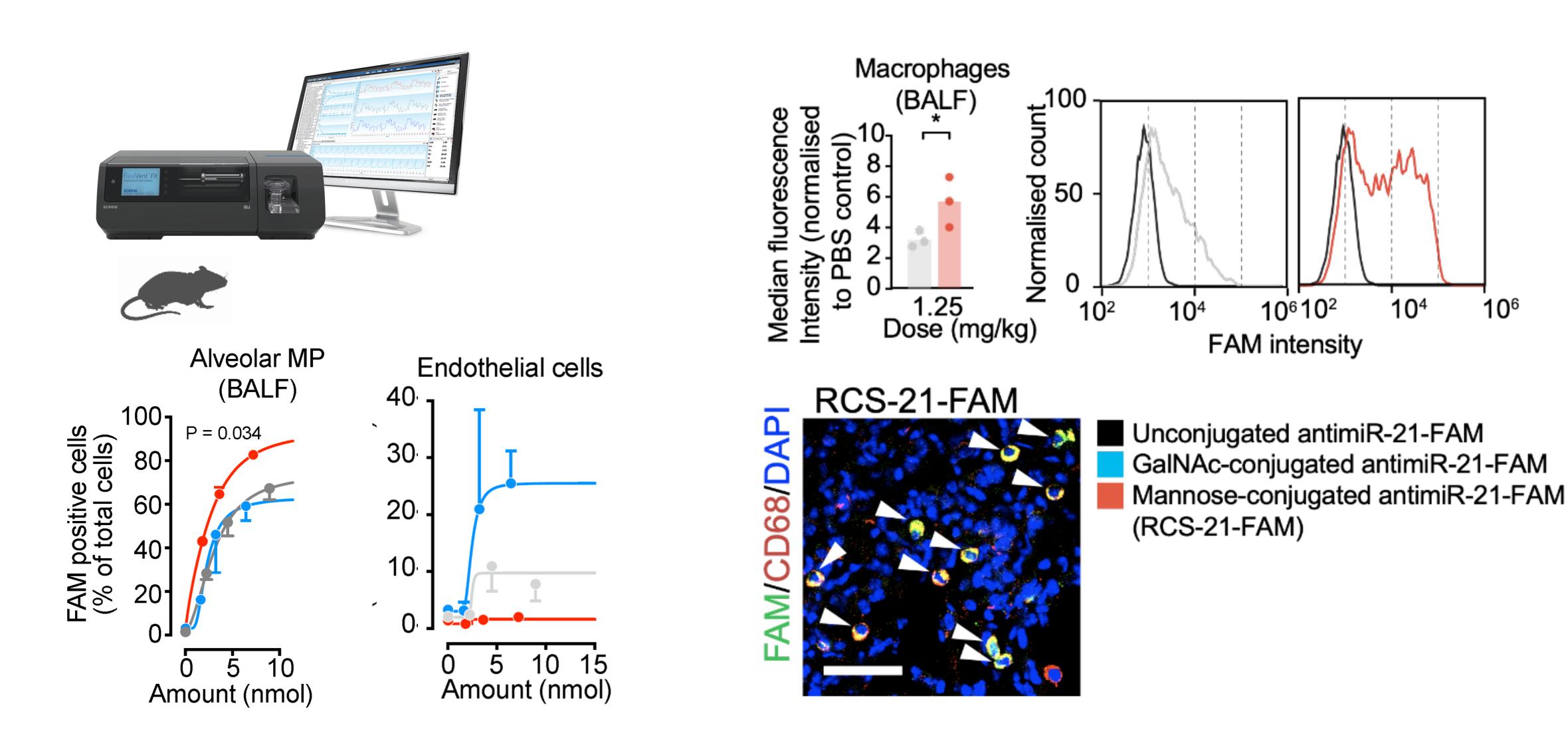




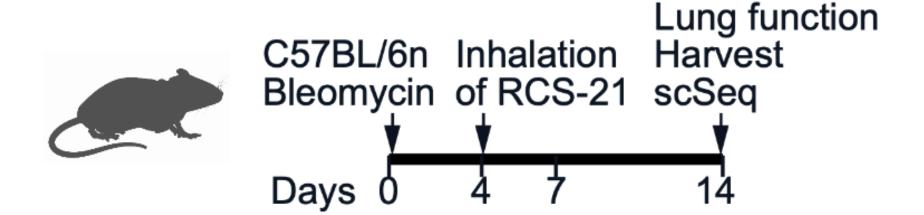
Delivery: inhaled macrophage-targeted antimiR-21 (RCS-21) achieves rapid and efficient delivery to pulmonary macrophages in vivo

10⁴

10⁶



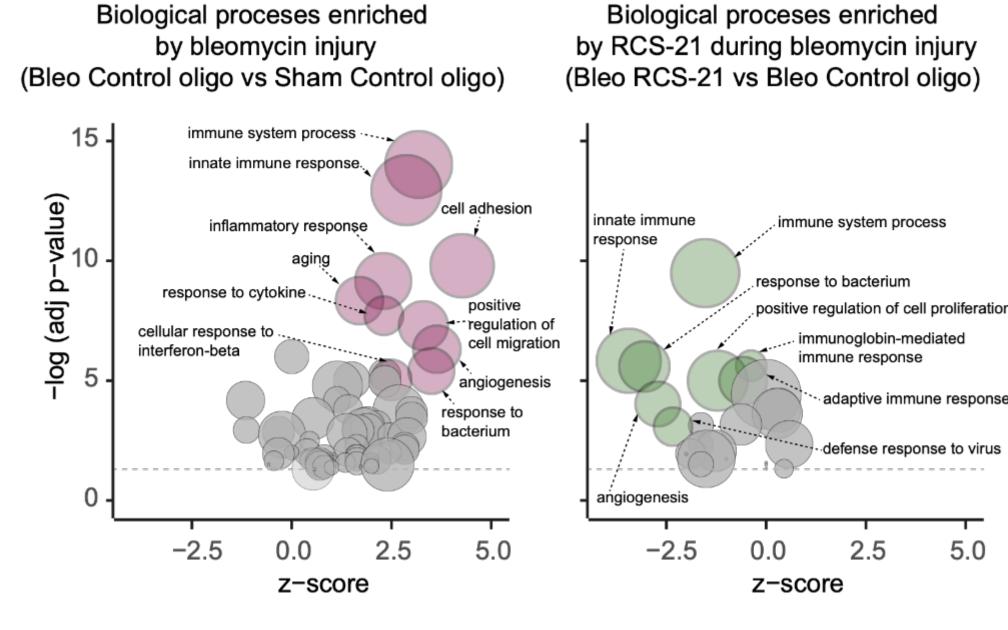
Therapeutic proof-of-concept: RCS-21 in acute inflammatory lung damage (bleomycin model)



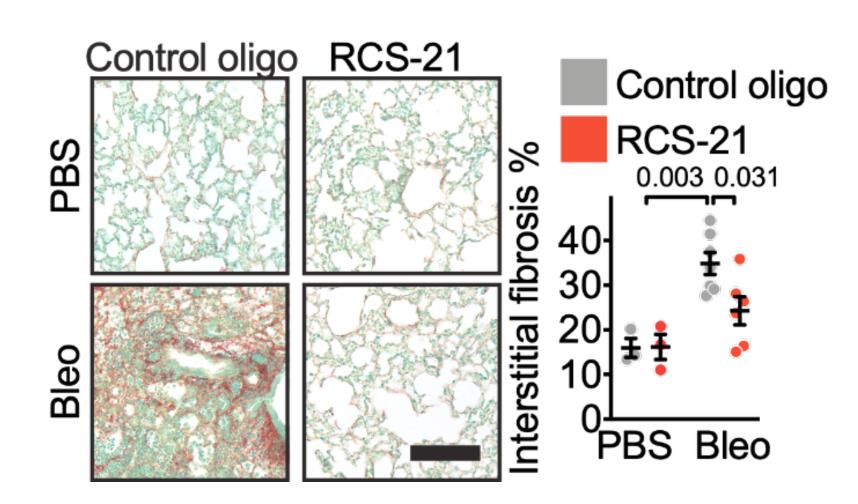
Pulmonary function

PBS Volume (mL) Bleo Pressure (cm H₂O)

Macrophage transcriptome signature

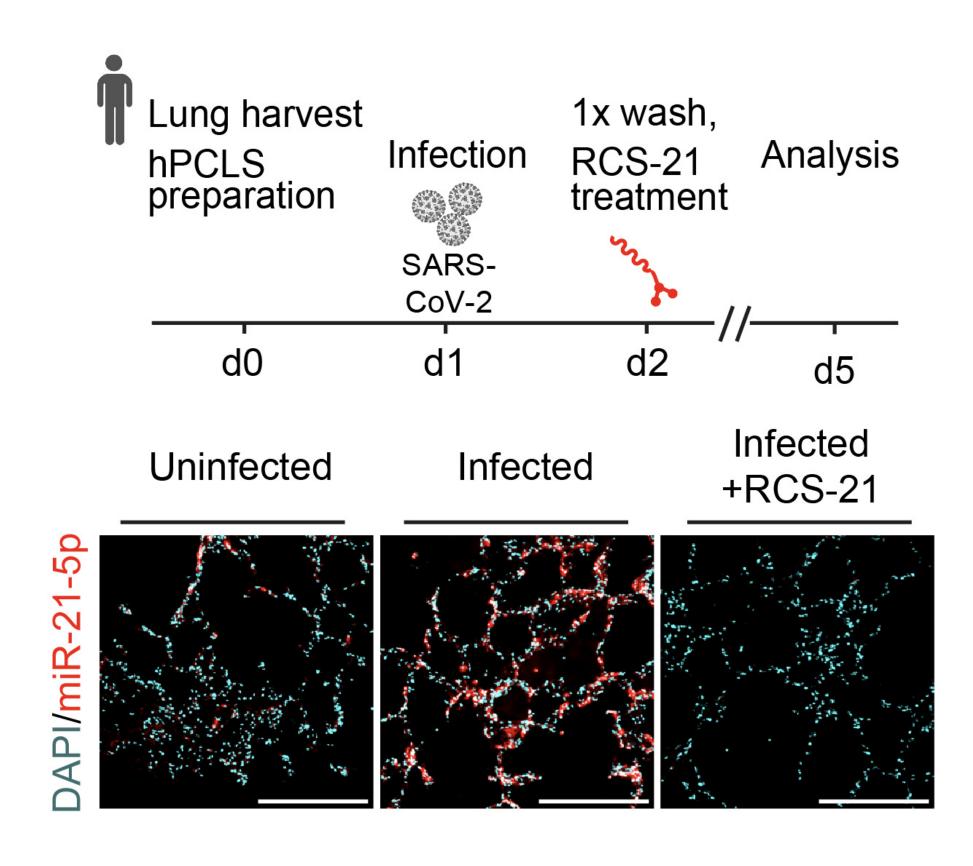


Pulmonary fibrosis

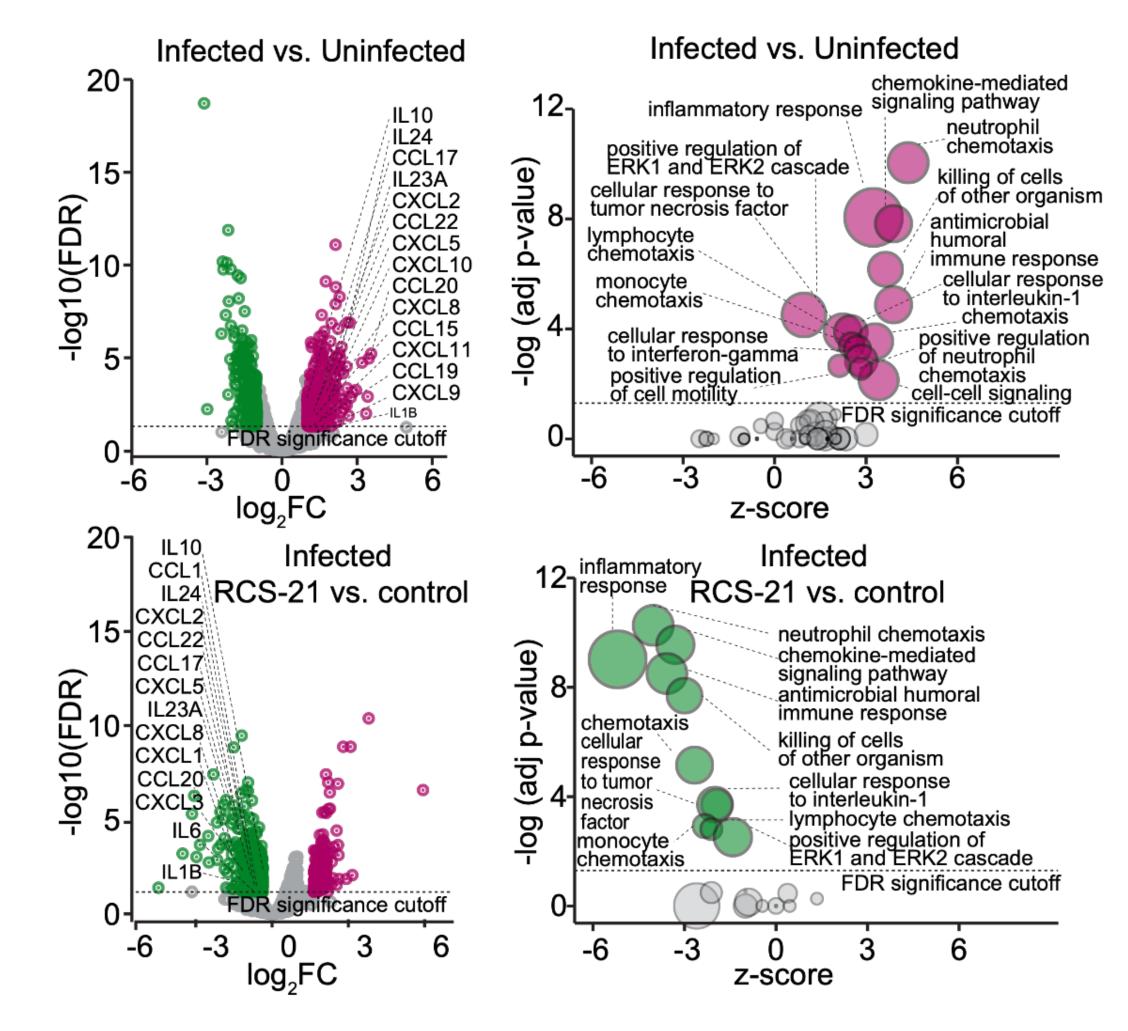


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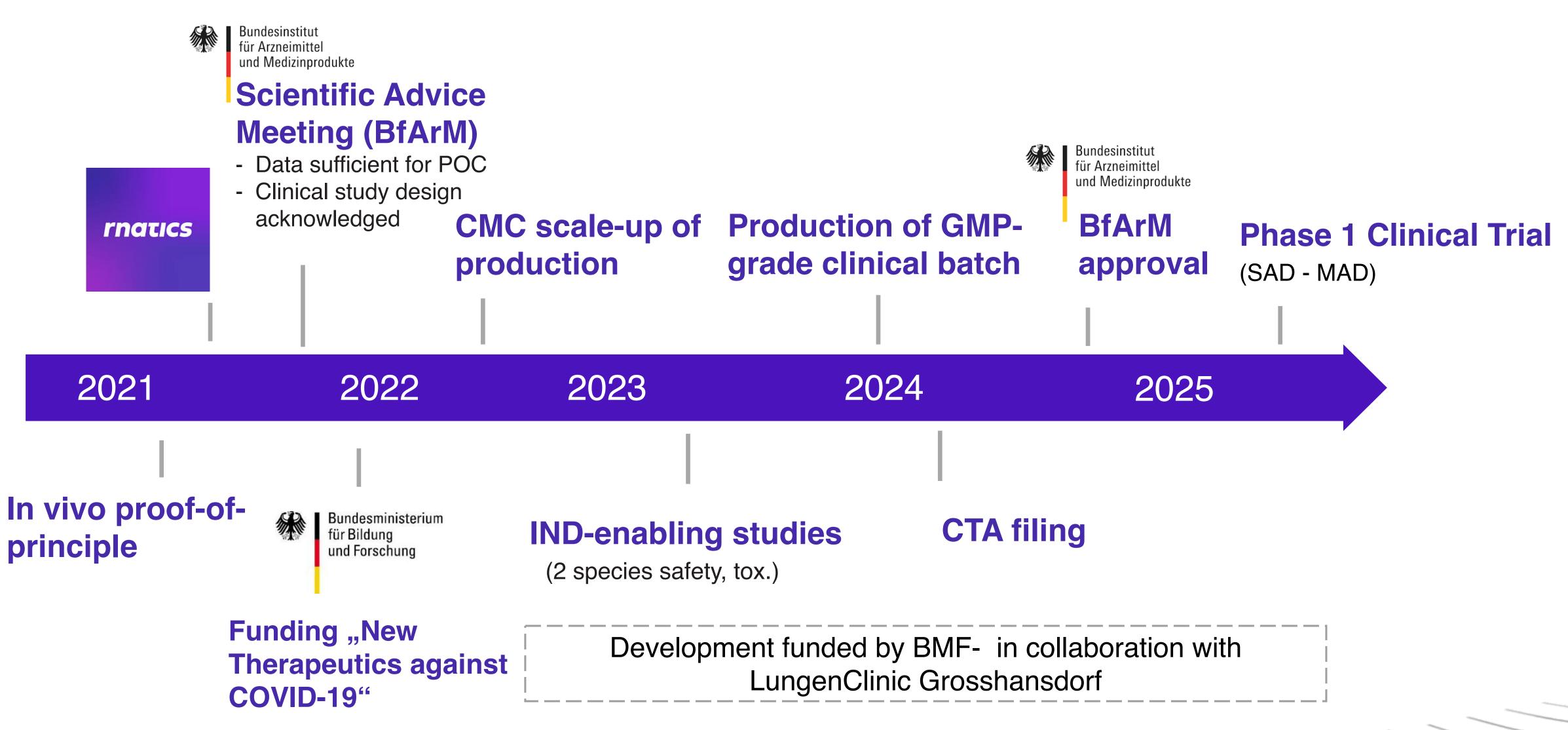
Human tissue: RCS-21 prevents the exaggerated inflammatory response to SARS-CoV-2 in human lung



Transcriptome signature

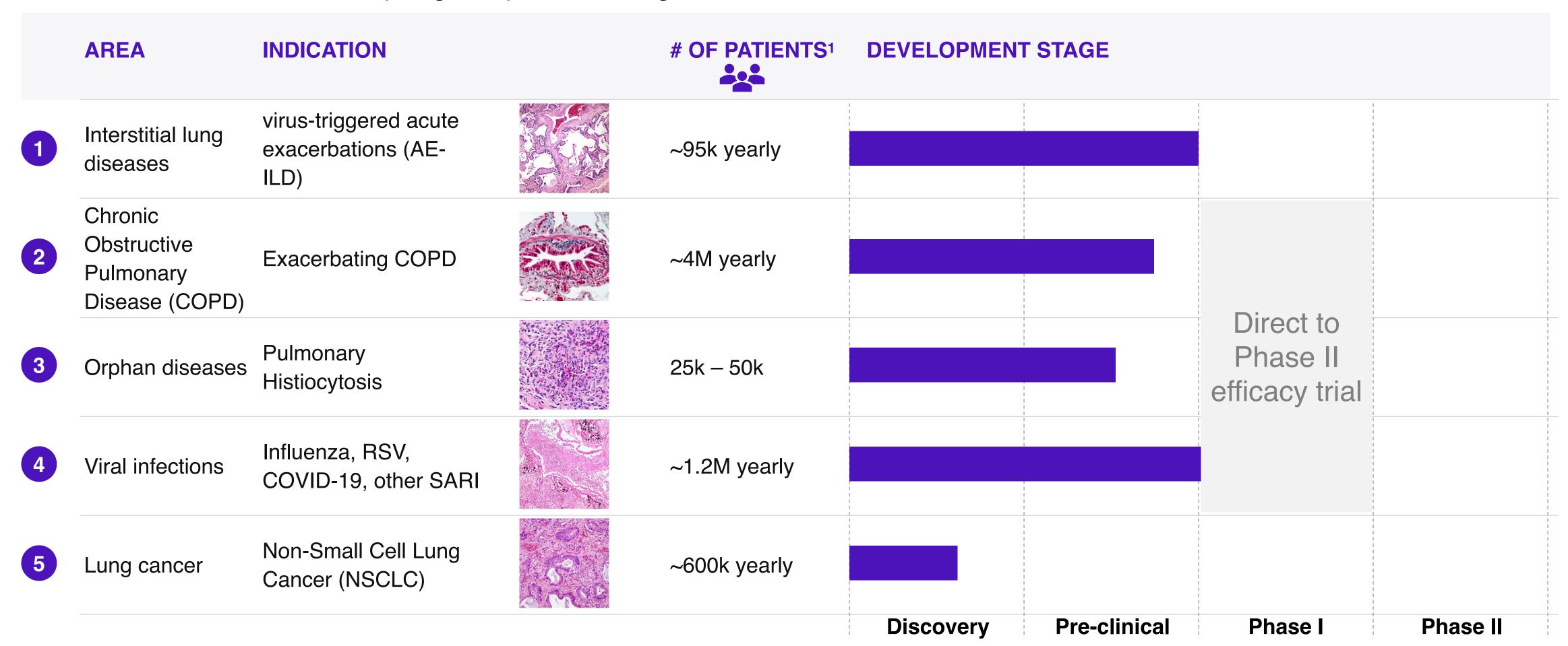


Development steps to bring RCS-21 into the clinic



Future strategy for anti-miR-21 therapy

We intend to address macrophage-dependent lung diseases in 5 areas:

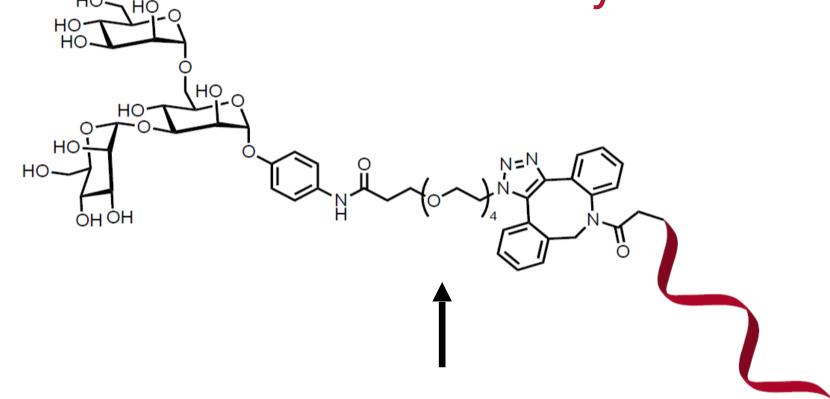


We aim to establish miR-21 in macrophages as ubiquitous nexus of the inflammatory response

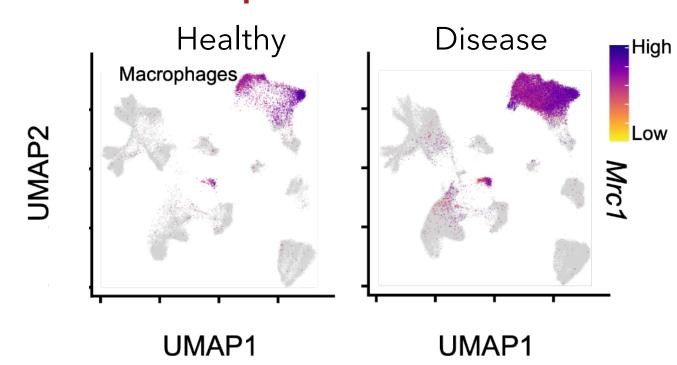
1 EU25+Switzerland, UK, Israel, North America, Australia/New Zealand/Japan

Summary: Trimannose-coupling of antisense oligomers to target macrophages

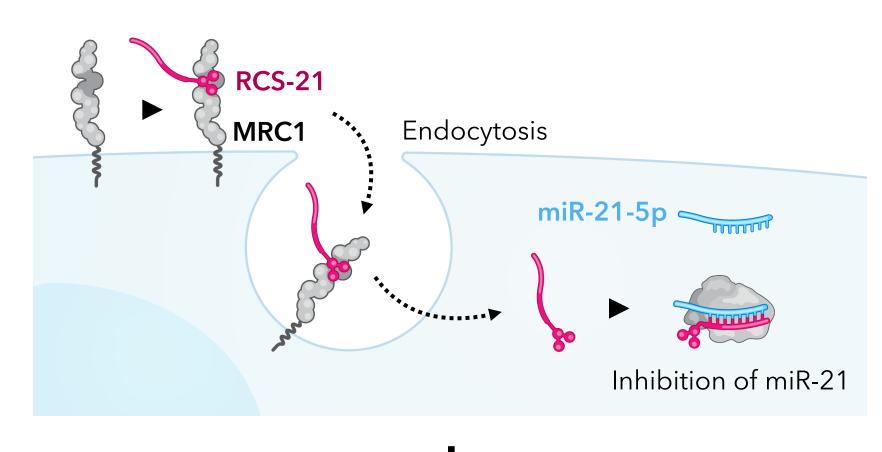
NA chemistry, lead optimization & synthesis



Receptor identification



Targeted delivery



A first-in-class, macrophage-targeted inhalation RNA therapeutic



BfArM approval 11/2024 Phase 1 scheduled 2025



Acknowledgement



Institute of Pharmacology and Toxicology (IPT)

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Klaus Rabe (CMO)

Stefan Engelhardt (CSO)

Thomas Thum (Board)

Christina Beck (Research Scientist)

Sabrina Spiller (Research Scientist)

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