

Combined Inhibition of TL1A and Integrin $\beta 7$ is Superior to Either Monotherapy in Mouse Models of Colitis, and Coadministration of SPY001 and SPY002 Demonstrates No Drug-Drug Effects on Exposure in Non-Human Primates

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Background

- **Combined** use of **targeted biologic agents** has the potential to break through the IBD treatment efficacy ceiling while avoiding the risks associated with broad immunosuppression.
- **SPY001** and **SPY002** are investigational **half-life extended antibodies** against validated IBD targets (**$\alpha 4\beta 7$ integrin** and **TL1A**, respectively) being evaluated as monotherapies and in combination to treat IBD.

Methods and Results

SPY120 (a combination of SPY001 and SPY002) targets $\alpha 4\beta 7$ and TL1A – orthogonal drivers of IBD

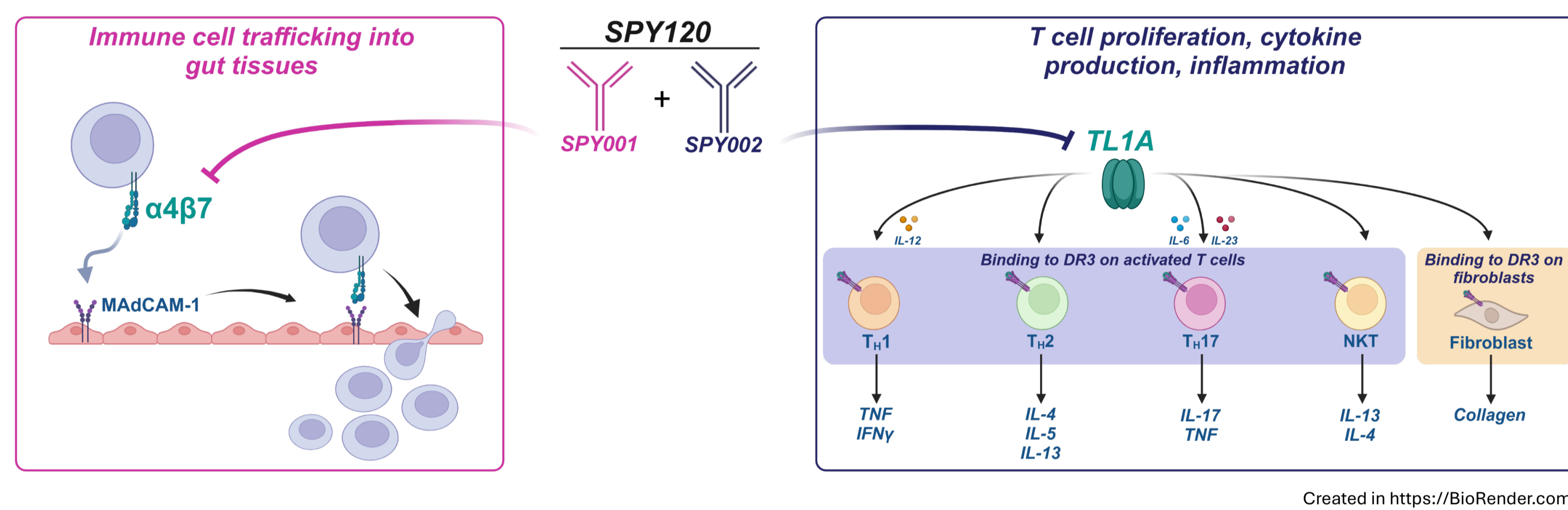


Figure 1: Mechanistic rationale for SPY120. SPY001 is a recombinant humanized anti- $\beta 7$ mAb¹; SPY002 is a fully human anti-TL1A mAb².

Anti-mouse surrogates for SPY120 and its monotherapy components were studied in two murine colitis models

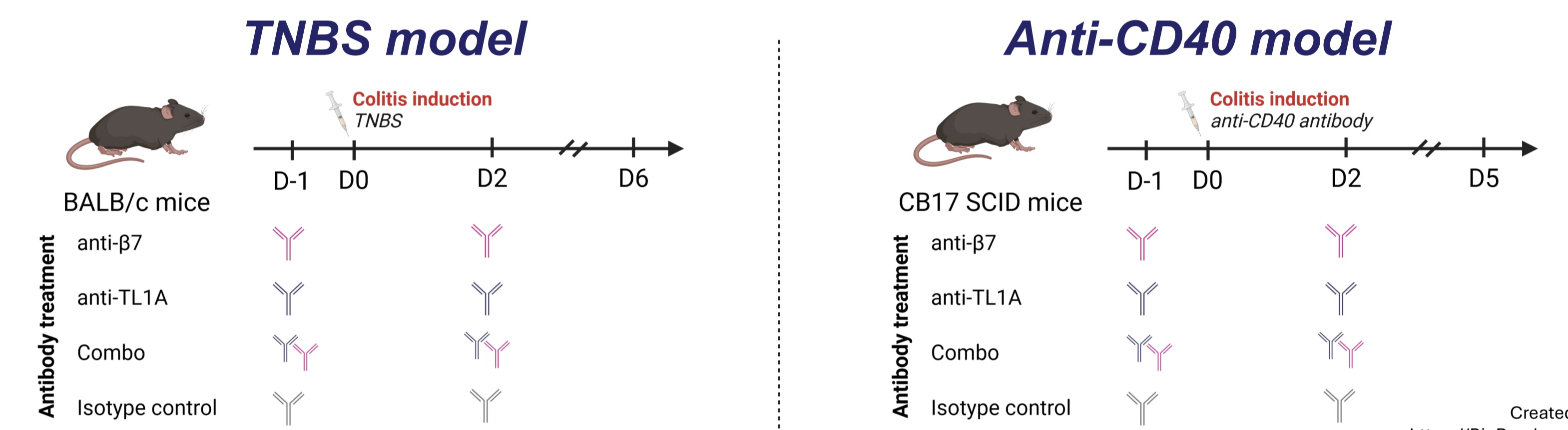


Figure 2: **TNBS model (left)** – BALB/c mice were dosed intravenously with test article (25 mg/kg) on Day -1 and Day 2, with Day 0 representing TNBS administration per prior methods³. **Anti-CD40 model (right)** – CB17 SCID mice were dosed intravenously with test article (25 mg/kg) on Day -1 and Day 2, with Day 0 representing anti-CD40 antibody administration per prior methods⁴.

Anti- $\beta 7$ and anti-TL1A combination improved disease activity score in murine colitis models

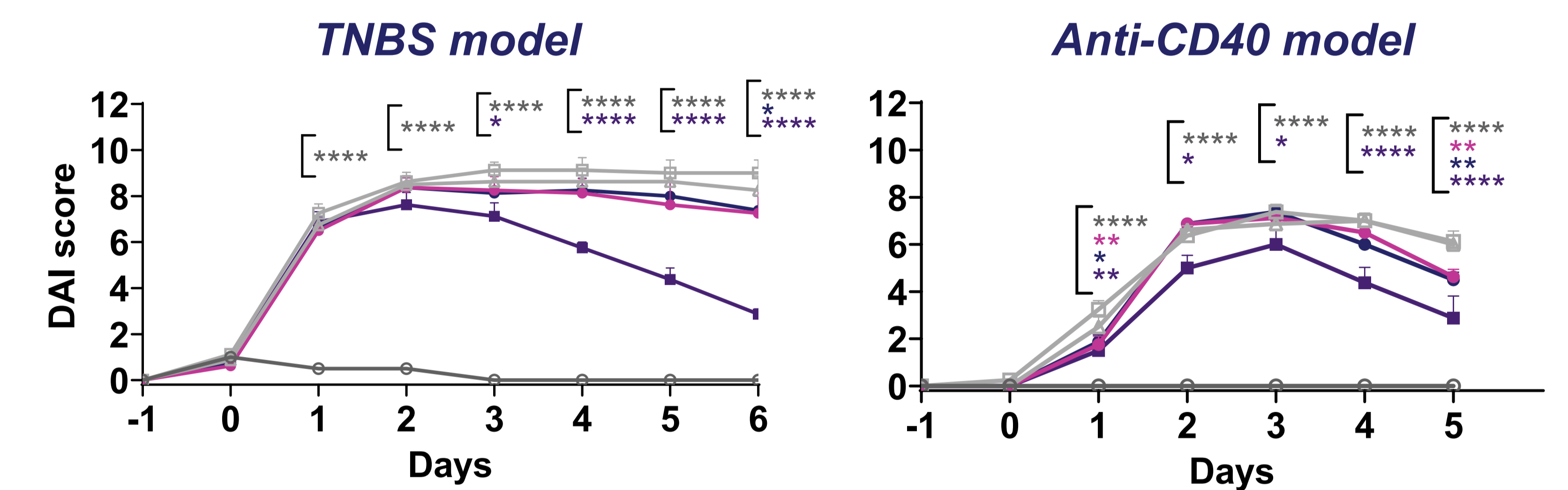


Figure 3: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$ vs. vehicle (2-way ANOVA w/ Dunnett's correction). $N = 8$ per group.

Anti- $\beta 7$ and anti-TL1A combination improved colon histopathology score and weight:length ratio in murine colitis models

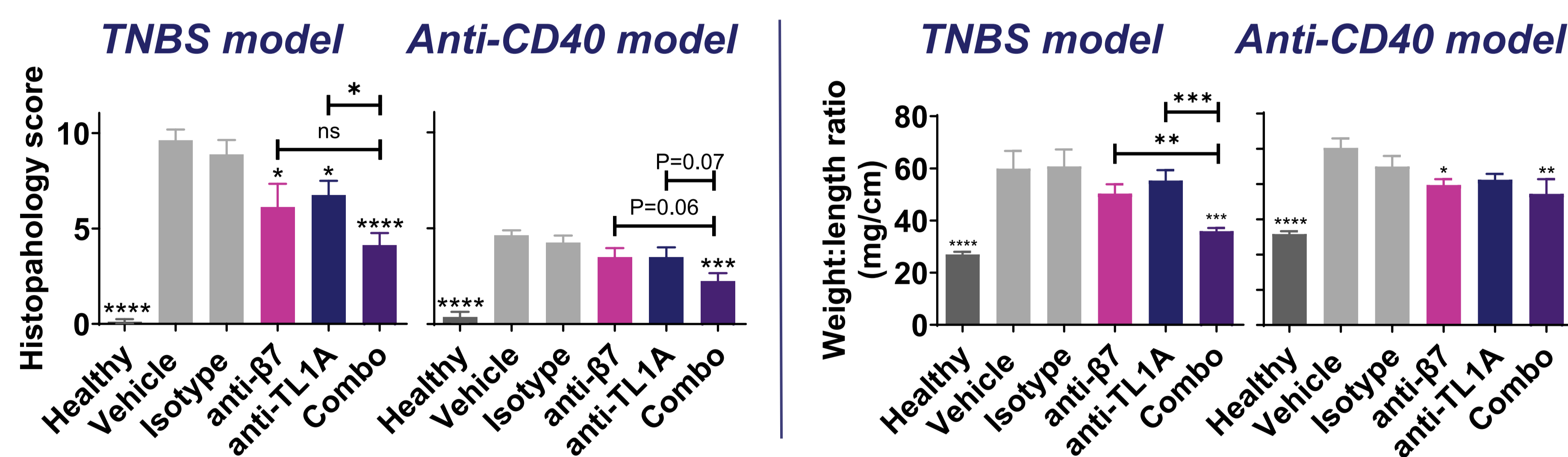


Figure 4: Histopathology scoring (left) of distal colon and weight:length ratio (right) of full colon harvested on D6 (TNBS) or D5 (anti-CD40). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$ vs. vehicle (1-way ANOVA w/ Dunnett's correction and t-test for individual comps.). $N = 8$ per group.

All treatments led to a decrease in TNF and IL-6 levels in colons of murine colitis models

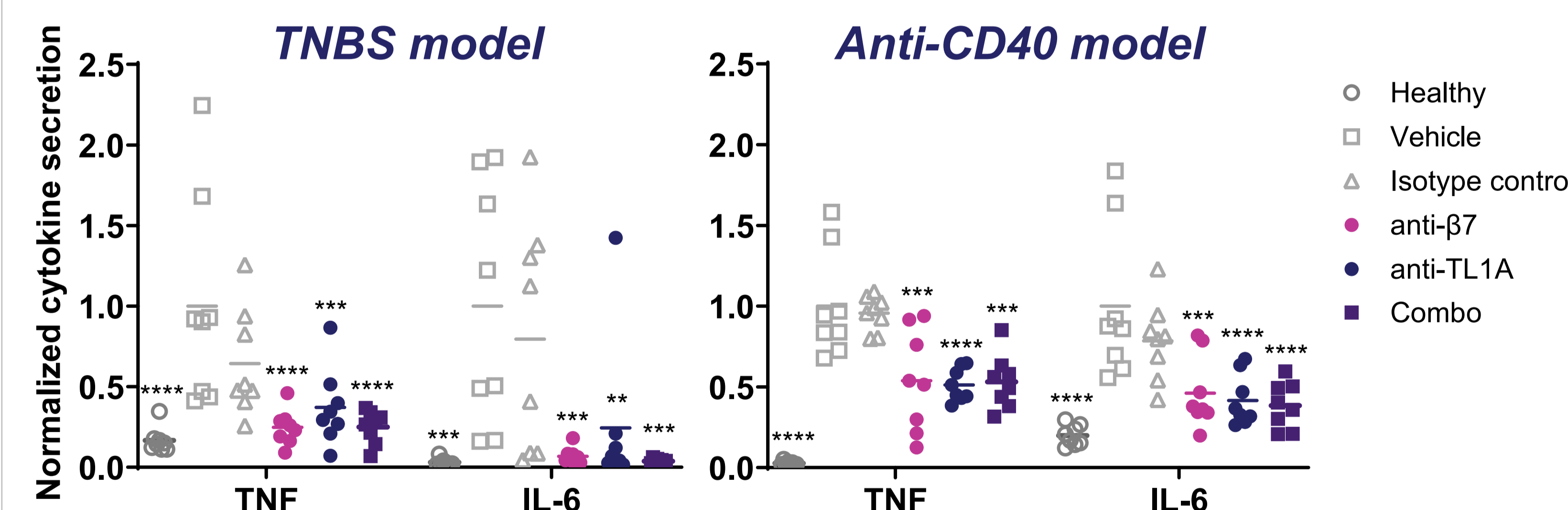


Figure 5: TNF and IL-6 levels in mid-colon harvested on D6 (TNBS) or D5 (anti-CD40). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$, **** $P < 0.0001$ vs. vehicle (1-way ANOVA with Dunnett's correction). $N = 8$ per group.

Serum concentrations of monotherapies and combination therapy were similar in NHPs

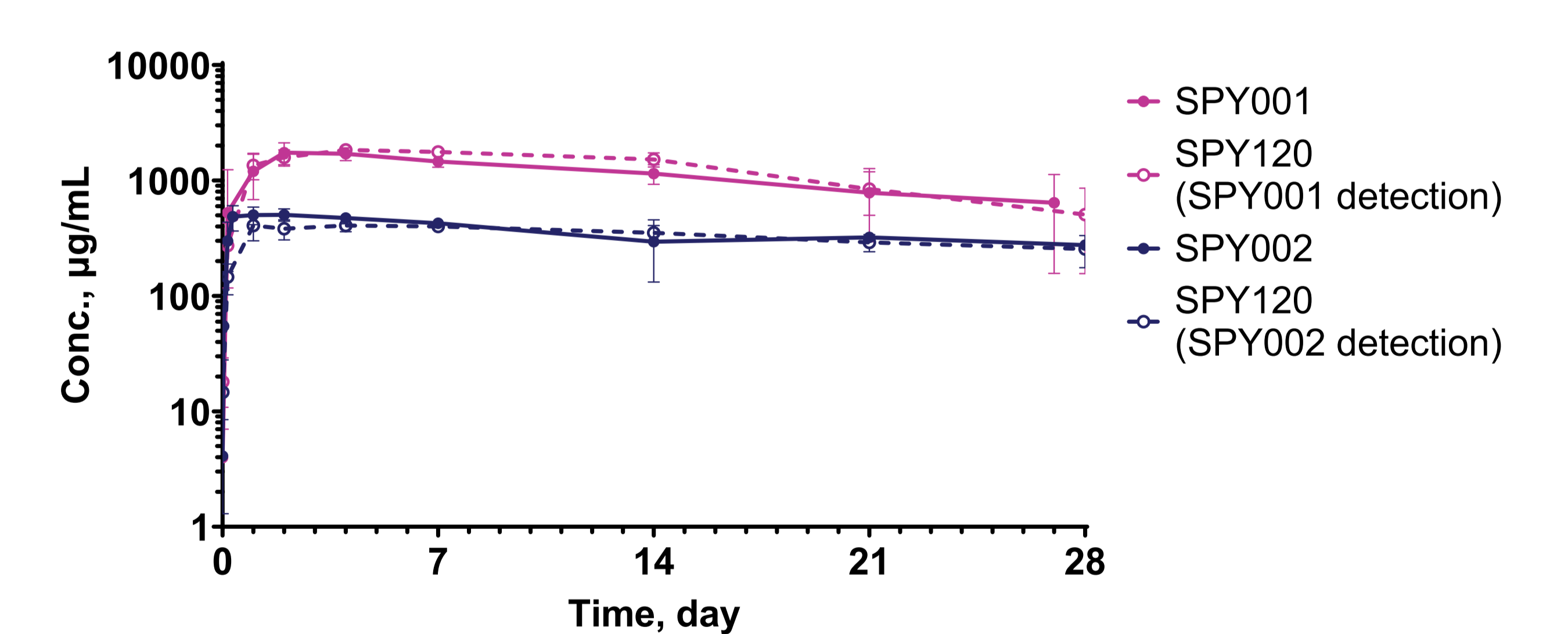


Figure 6: Mean serum concentrations in cynomolgus NHPs following a single SC dose of SPY001 (anti- $\alpha 4\beta 7$, 150 mg/kg), SPY002 (anti-TL1A, 50 mg/kg), or SPY120 (160 mg/kg SPY001 + 50 mg/kg SPY002). $N = 3$ per group.

Conclusions

- Combined **anti- $\beta 7$ integrin** and **anti-TL1A** therapy showed **additive or greater than additive** *in vivo* activity relative to either monotherapy in the **TNBS** and **anti-CD40** mouse colitis models.
- **PK profiles** of SPY001 and SPY002 were similar in NHPs whether dosed as monotherapy or in combination, indicating potential for **Q3-6M dosing** for SPY001, SPY002, and SPY120 based on human PK simulations.
- These preclinical results support the **advancement** of the **combination** of SPY001 and SPY002 into **clinical trials** and **inclusion** in a **Phase 2 UC platform** study planned to start in **mid-2025**.

References

1. Zhu, E. et al. A Novel Monoclonal Antibody Drug Candidate SPY001 Targeting Integrin $\alpha 4\beta 7$ for the Treatment of IBD: In Vitro Properties and Non-Human Primate Pharmacokinetics and Safety. *UEGW*, PP1103 (2024).
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4. Uhlig, H. et al. Differential Activity of IL-12 and IL-23 in Mucosal and Systemic Innate Immune Pathology. *Immunity* 25(2), P309-318 (2006).

Disclosures

All authors are employees of Spyre Therapeutics, Inc. and own equity in Spyre Therapeutics, Inc.