



Fulcrum
Therapeutics

**Development of Losmapimod,
A Small Molecule,
to Regulate Gene Expression to Treat
the Root Cause of FSHD**

Michelle L. Mellion, MD
June 2020 – FSHD IRC

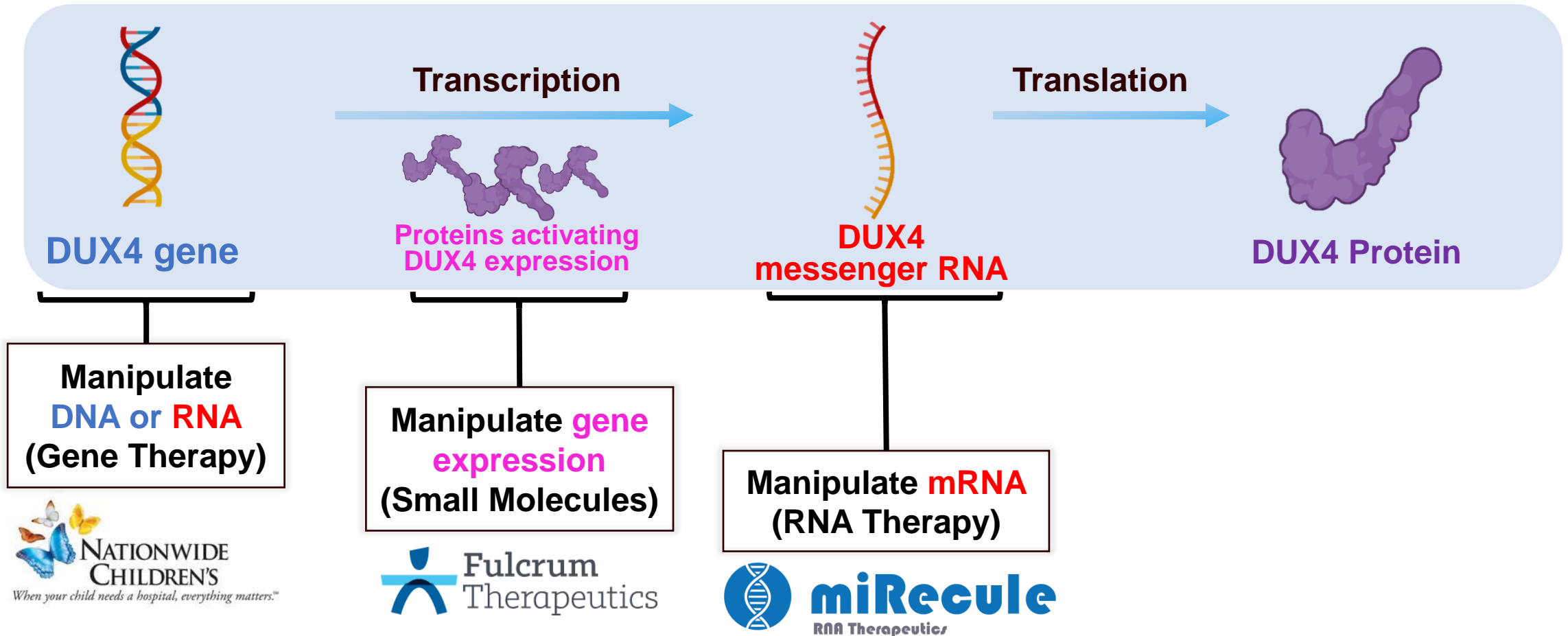


Disclosures

- **Full-time employee of Fulcrum Therapeutics**
- **Stock in Fulcrum Therapeutics**
- **Board certified neurologist with subspecialty training in neuromuscular disease**

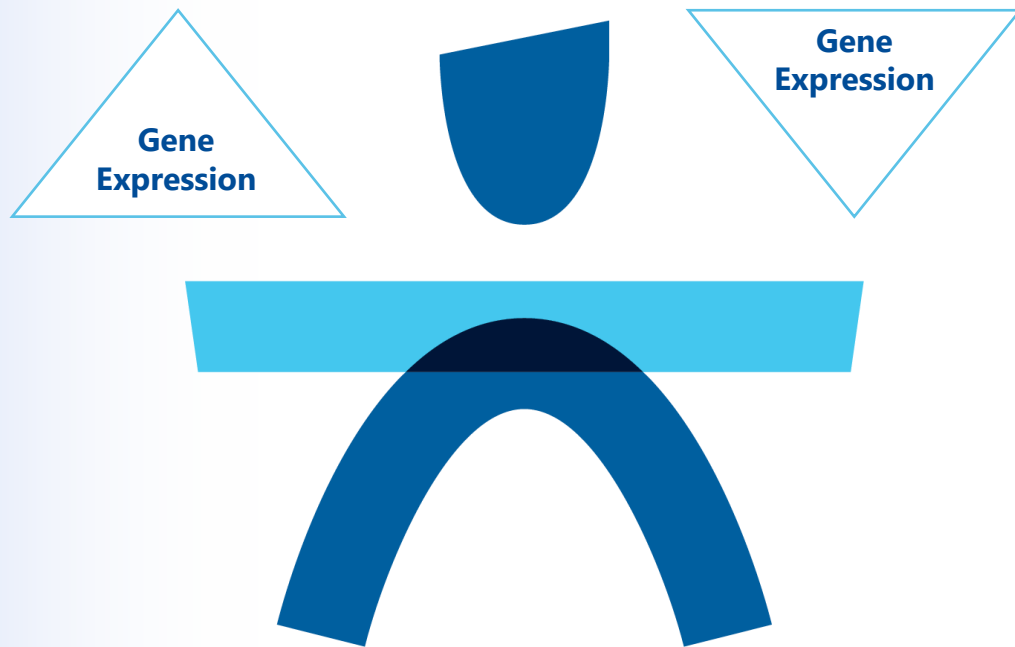
Therapeutic Strategies Targeting DUX4 Expression

Therapeutic drugs aim to treat **FSHD** in 3 ways.



Fulcrum Overview

Clinical stage biopharmaceutical company using systematic approach to identify small molecules able to rebalance gene expression



- ~7,000 genetically defined diseases today
- We are building on decades of research highlighting gene expression role in disease
- High-throughput product engine designed to rapidly identify and validate drug targets that can modulate gene expression – and treat disease at its root cause
- Focus on small molecules as therapeutic modality

Our vision is to treat genetically defined diseases by addressing their root cause

Fulcrum Rare Disease Pipeline

	DISCOVERY	PRECLINICAL	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	STATUS
PROGRAM (PRODUCT CANDIDATE)						
FSHD (losmapimod)	▶					Completed Ph 2 enrollment
Sickle Cell Disease (FTX-6058)	▶					Submit IND in 2H 2020
β-Thalassemia (FTX-6058)	▶					Submit reg filing in 2H 2020
DISCOVERY SCREENING						
Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy	▶					Target ID / Validation
Friedreich Ataxia	▶					Target ID / Validation
Myotonic Dystrophy 1	▶					Target ID / Validation
α-Synucleinopathies	▶					Target ID / Validation
Undisclosed Neurological Disease	▶					Target ID / Validation
Undisclosed Pulmonary Disease (Acceleron)	▶					Target ID / Validation

Additional screens & FulcrumSeek planned for 2020

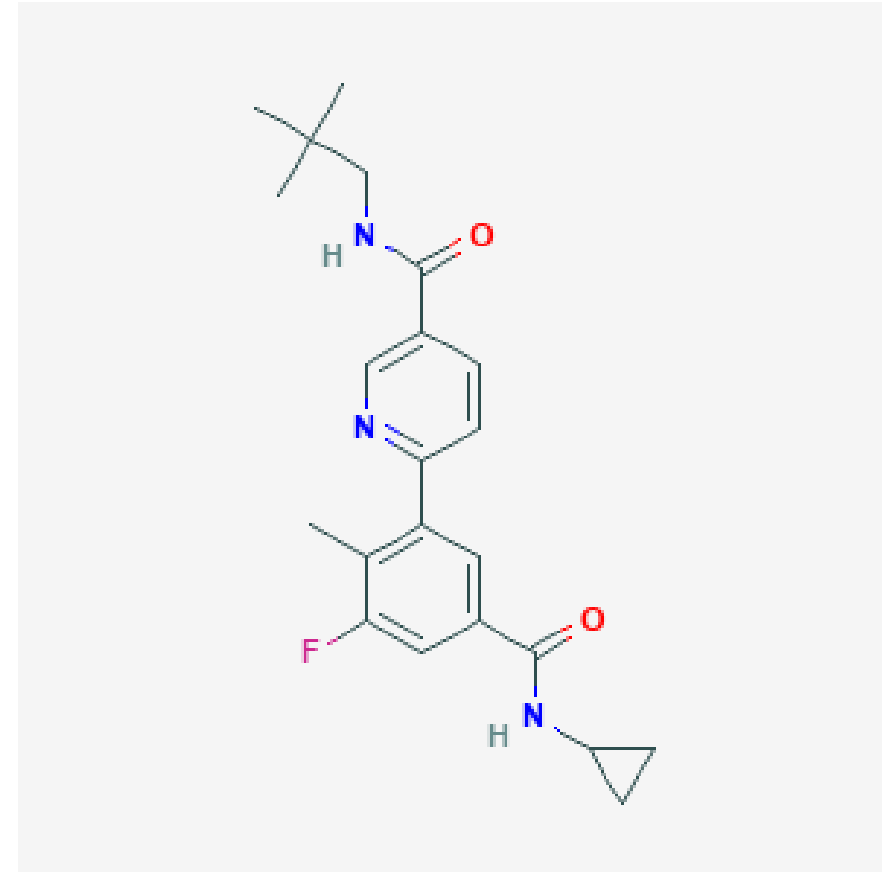
What is a small molecule?

Nearly 90% of therapies on the market are small molecules.

In 2019, small molecules accounted for more than 70% novel drug approvals by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

<https://www.formularywatch.com/clinical-news/small-molecular-drugs-led-2019-approvals>

- Enter cells easily because they have low molecular weight
- Bind cellular targets to affect disease processes
- Affect other molecules, such as proteins



Losmapimod

Molecular weight 383.3 g/mol

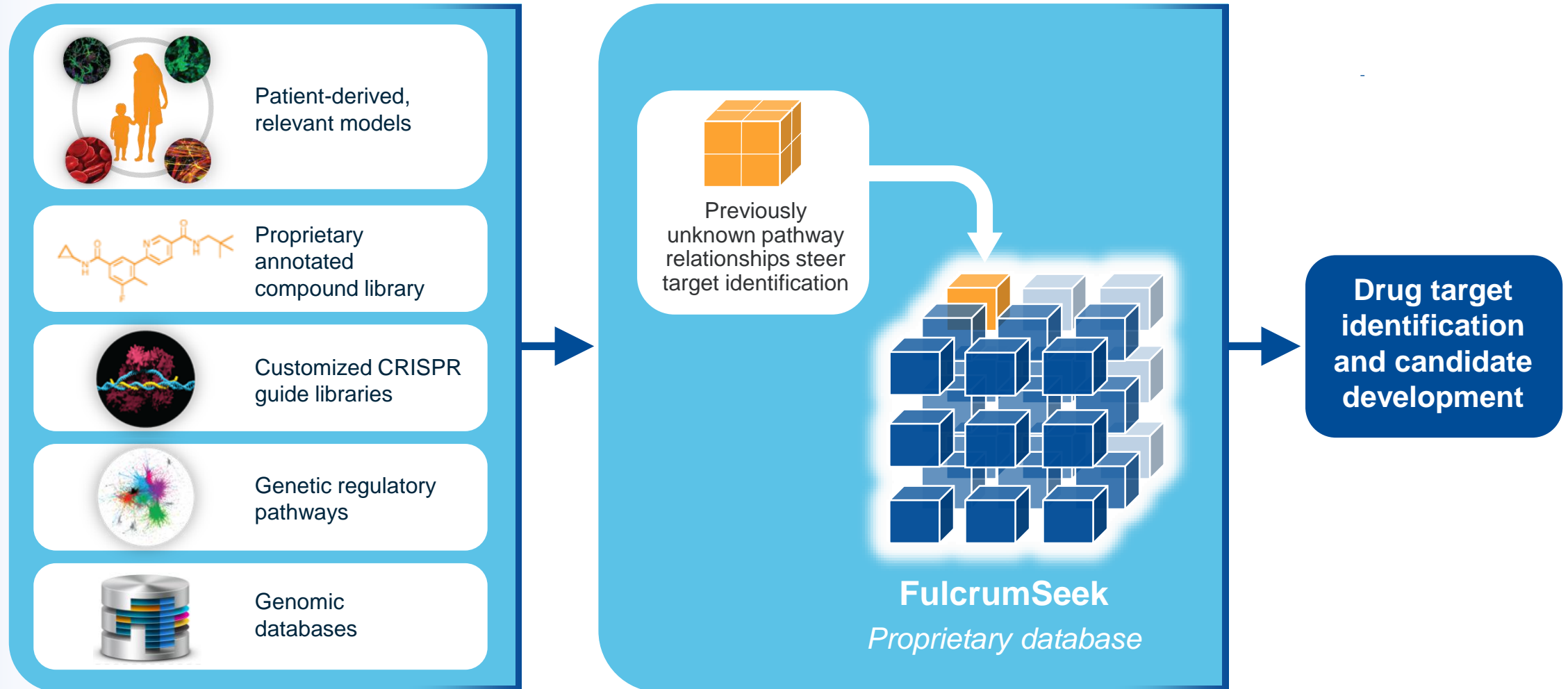
Characteristics of Small Molecule Therapies

- Usually oral route of administration
 - Drug absorption
 - Drug elimination
- Manufacturing usually less complex
- Need to consider:
 - Off-target effects
 - Drug-Drug interactions
 - Special Populations



- **Targets identified using proprietary probe library**
- Fulcrum product engine identified p38 α (MAPK) as key regulator of DUX4 expression
- p38 α (MAPK) validated using genomic and chemogenomic tools across multiple cells
- Compounds identified that reduced DUX4 expression
- Disease modeled using patient-derived myotubes
- Phase 1: Clinical Safety, Tolerability, Dose (PK)
- Phase 2: Clinical Proof of Concept
- Phase 3: Confirmation of Clinical Benefit

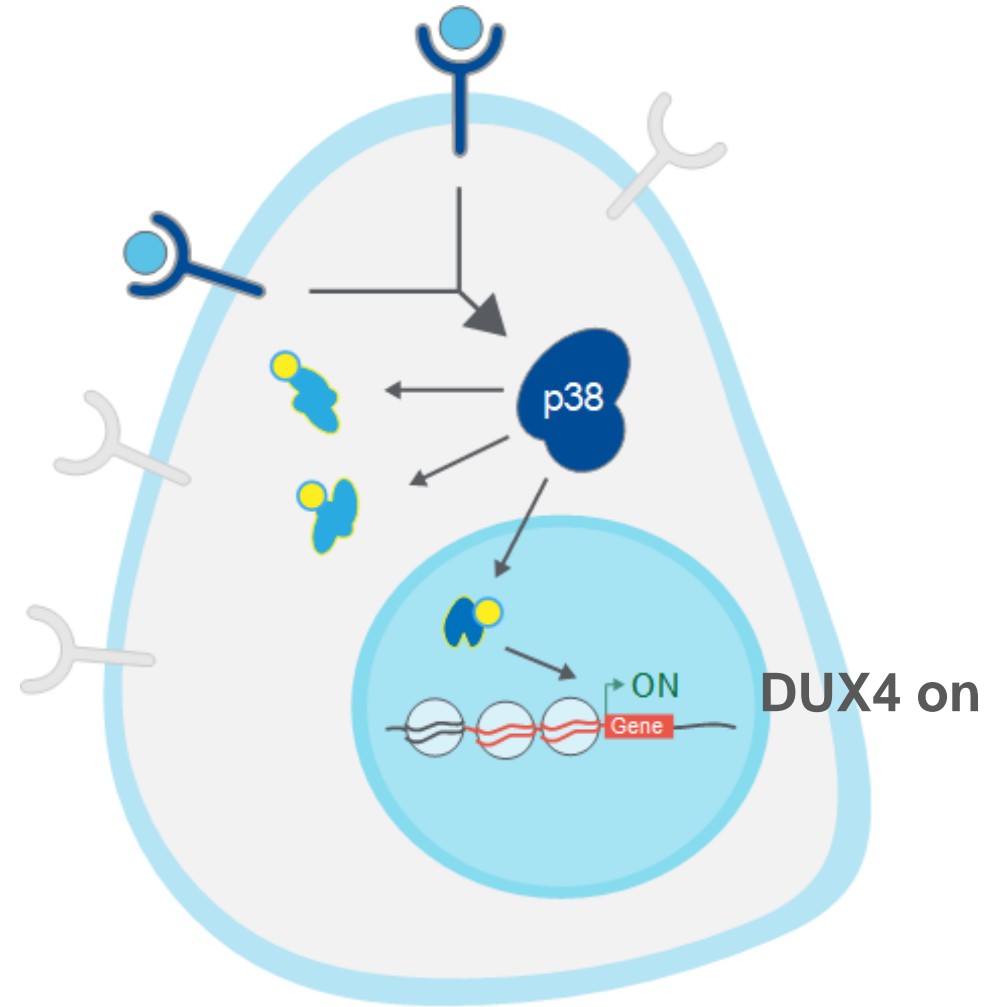
Identification of a Target



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p38 α/β protein kinase

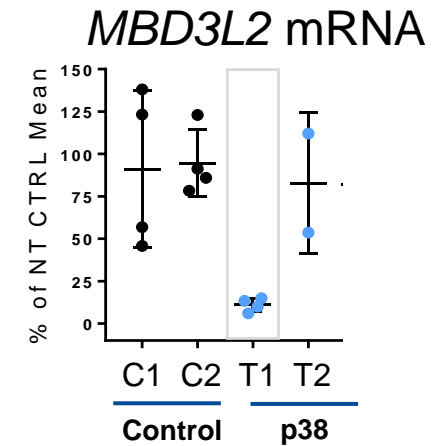
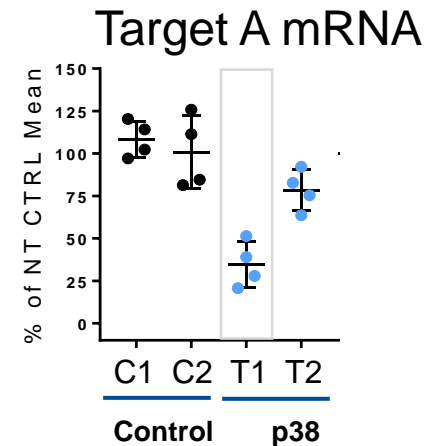
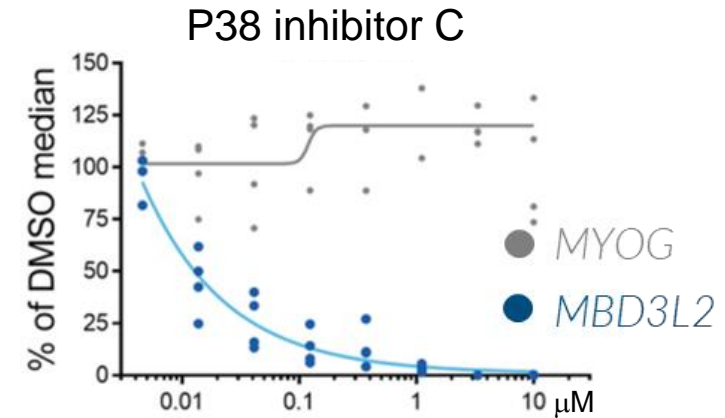
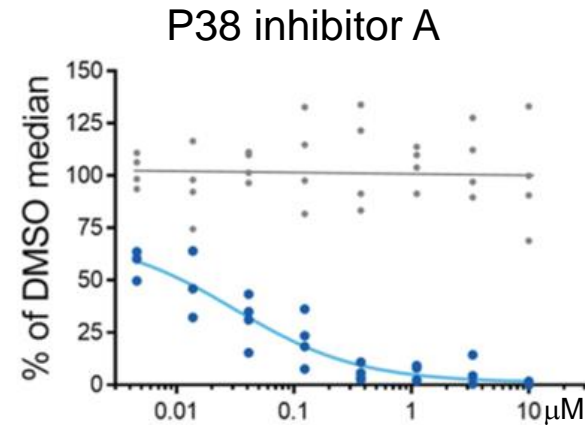
- p38 α/β kinases are members of a family of proteins that modify other proteins and modulate their function in response to extracellular signals



DUX4 activity reduced by multiple small molecules targeting p38

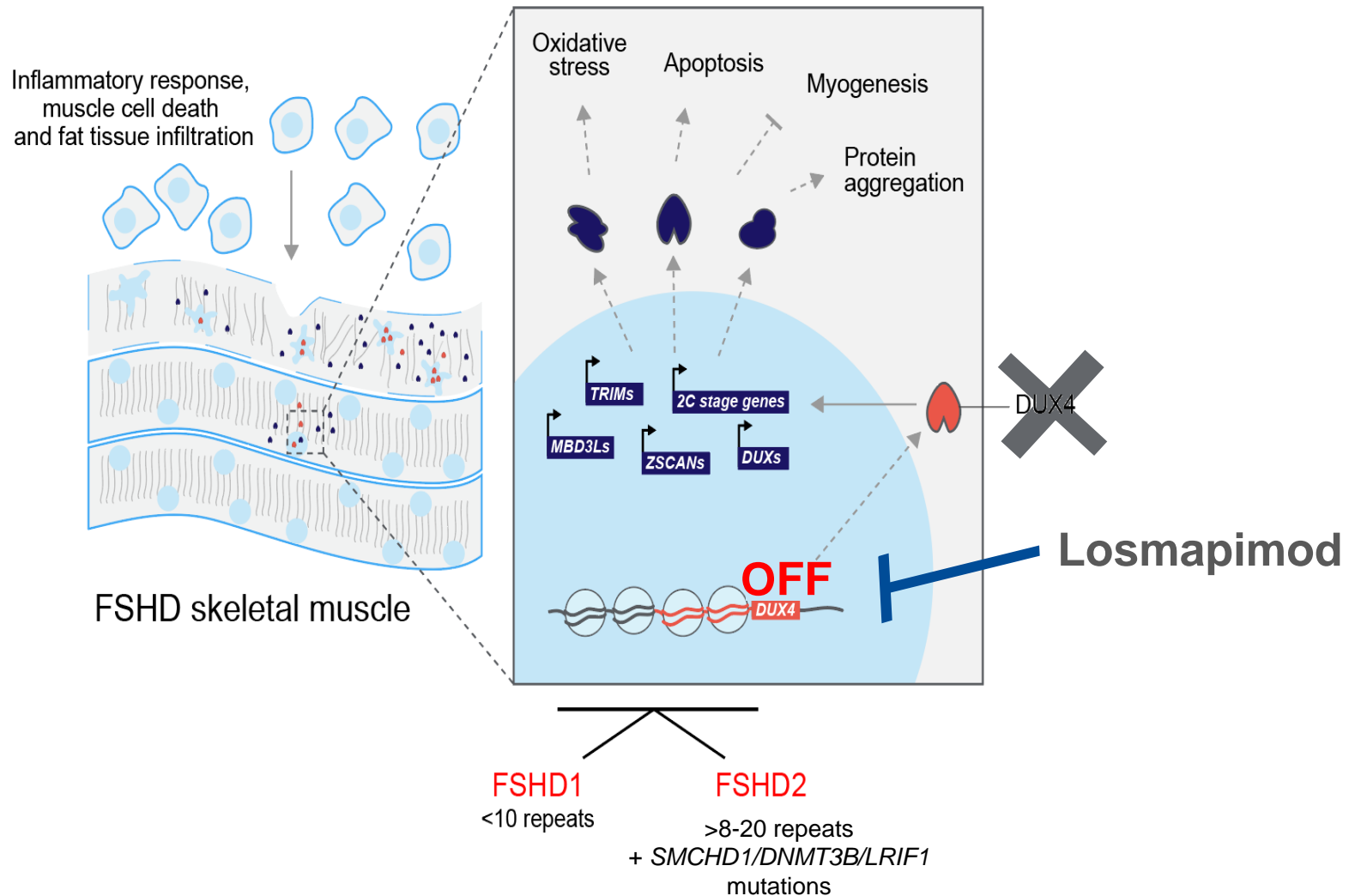
- Diverse p38 compounds inhibit a common target
- Dose dependent reduction of *MBD3L2* with no effect on *MYOG*
- SMI activity was phenocopied with p38 specific silencing siRNA (light blue)

MBD3L2 gene surrogate for DUX4



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Losmapimod is a p38 Inhibitor

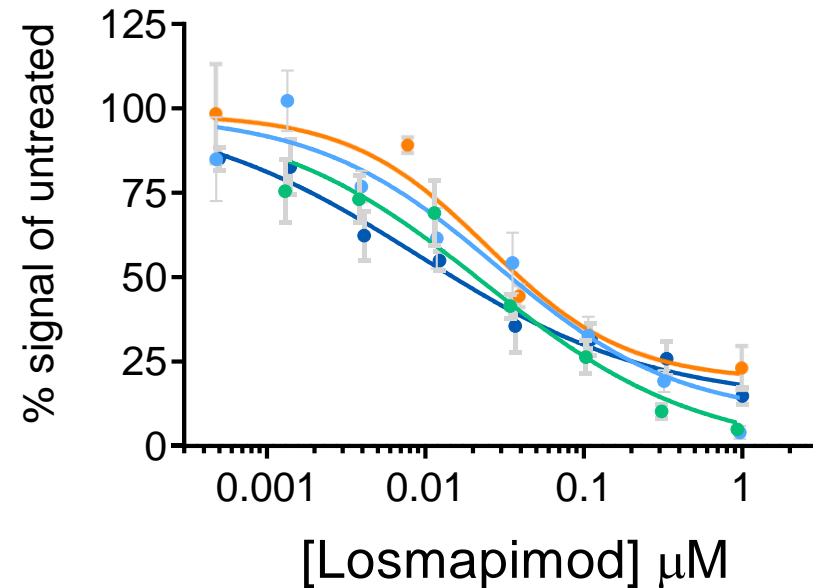


- Losmapimod was found to reduce levels of DUX4 in patient-derived muscle cells
- A treatment that reduces or prevents aberrant DUX4 activity in skeletal muscles may stop or prevent functional impairment and accumulation of disability and could potentially enable improved repair of damaged muscles

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Establishing Pre-Clinical Efficacy

Losmapimod reduces DUX4 in FSHD muscle cells



HSP27 is a target of p38 MAP kinase pathway

MBD3L2 is a DUX4-target gene

Active Caspase-3 measures cell death

Losmapimod inhibits p38, reduces DUX4, a DUX4 target gene and prevents FSHD muscle cells from dying

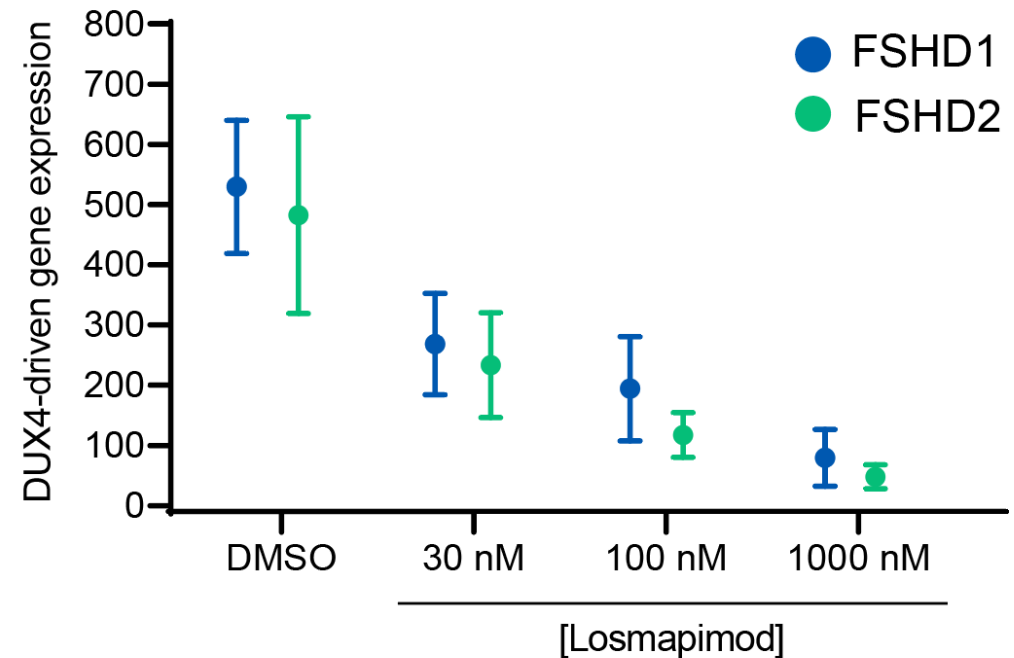
Predicting Effective Exposures

Increasing concentrations of losmapimod reduce DUX4 expression in FSHD1 and FSHD2

1 1 FSHD patient-derived cells
8 FSHD1 with different n of repeats
3 FSHD2 with different *SMCHD1* mutations

50-70%
Reduction of DUX4 activity in vitro

30 and 100 nM are clinically relevant concentrations



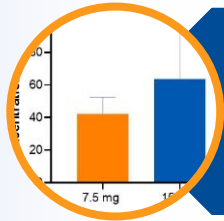
Losmapimod reduces DUX4 in FSHD1 and FSHD2 muscle cells

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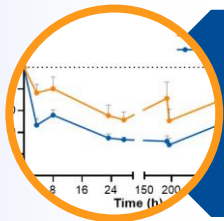
Phase 1 Key Questions



Did losmapimod show initial evidence of safety and tolerability in FSHD patients?



Can losmapimod be detected in muscle at clinically relevant doses?



Does losmapimod engage the drug target, p38 MAPK, in blood and in muscle?

Phase 1 study: Study design

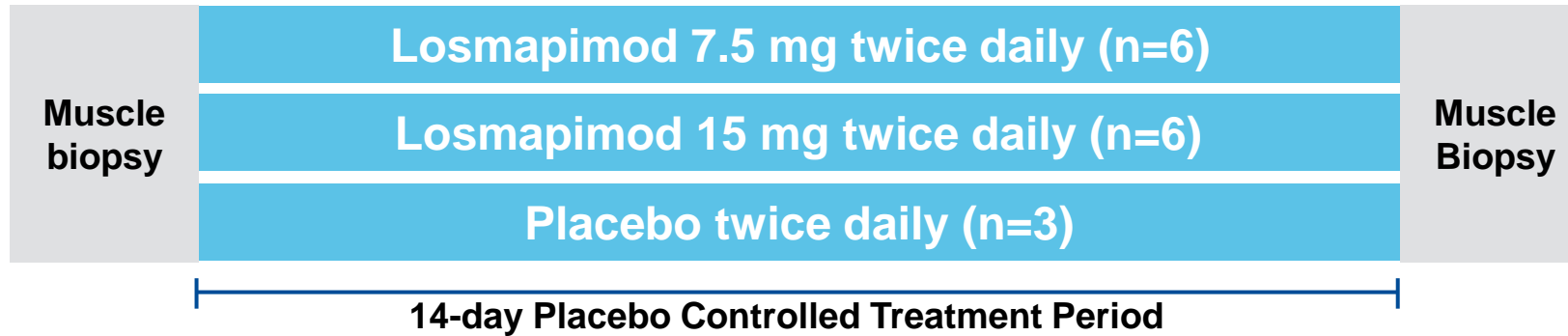
PART A

Cross Over Design



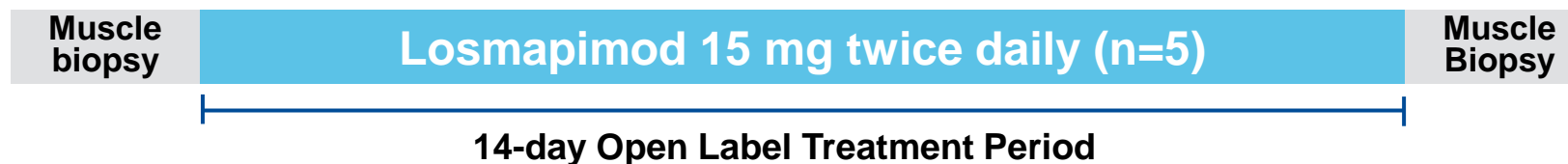
PART B

Randomized Controlled Design



PART C

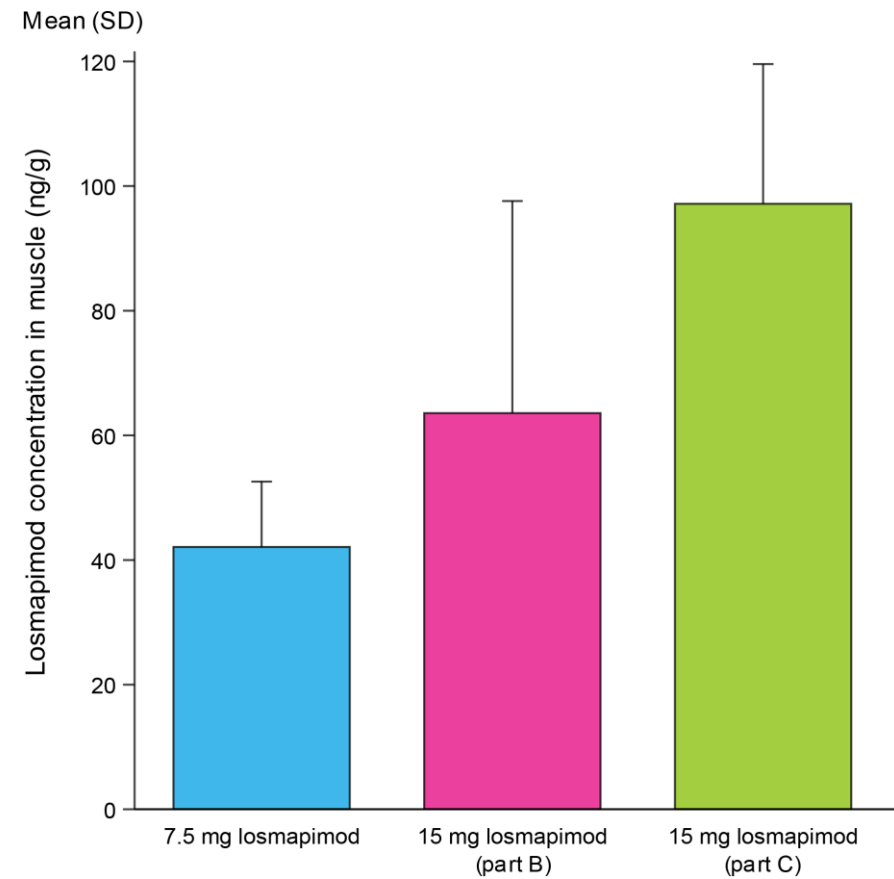
Open Label Design



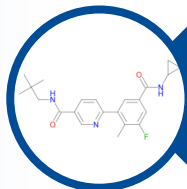
Adverse Events Summary

- **No serious adverse events**
 - Most Adverse Events were not considered related to study drug administration
- **No discontinuations due to AEs**
- **Mild Severity**
 - No clinically significant changes in vital signs, laboratory analyses, ECG or urinalysis
- **Most common**
 - Headache
 - Dizziness
 - Somnolence
 - GI disorders

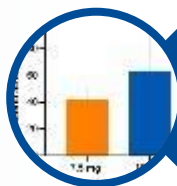
Drug Levels in Muscle



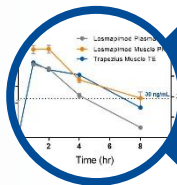
Phase 1 Confirmed Safety and Selection of 15 mg Dose



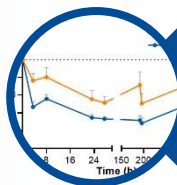
Losmapimod was generally safe well tolerated in FSHD patients



Achieved clinically relevant, dose-dependent concentrations in muscle



Exposures in plasma and muscle were at concentrations that showed efficacy in pre-clinical evaluations in multiple labs



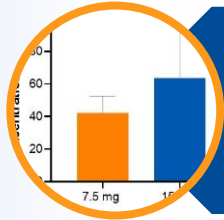
15 mg PO BID dose showed sustained and robust target inhibition

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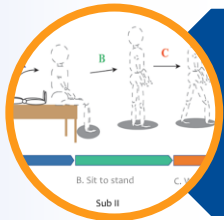
Phase 2 Key Questions



Does losmapimod show evidence of an effect on the root cause of disease?



Is there evidence of safety and tolerability during chronic dosing?



Does losmapimod show an emerging affect on muscle health and selected clinical endpoints?

ReDUX4 clinical trial summary

80

FSHD subjects enrolled

Placebo vs losmapimod at 15 mg twice daily dose

17

Sites participating

12 in the USA, 2 in Canada and 3 in the EU

DUX4

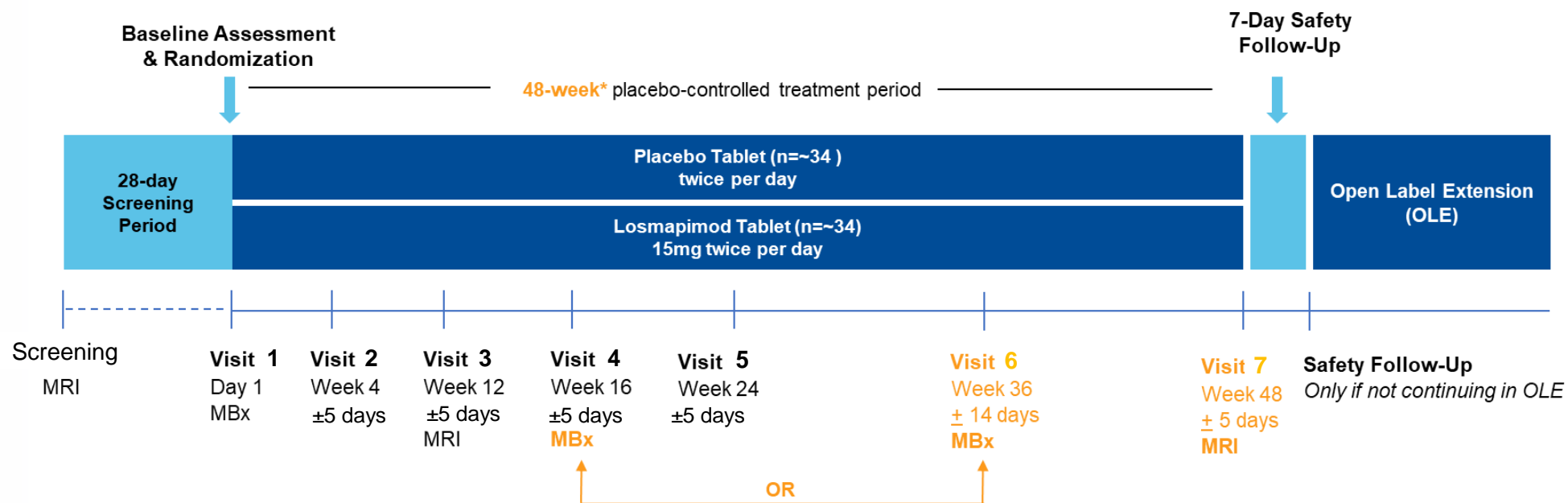
Reduction of aberrant DUX4-driven gene expression in affected skeletal muscle cells (the target tissue) primary endpoint

Other endpoints:

- MRI, lean muscle and fat infiltration/fraction volumes
- Clinical outcomes: RWS, TUG, Dynamometry, PROs
- Drug levels and p38 inhibition in blood and muscle



ReDUX4 Study Schematic



Day 1 & Week 16 or 36: Muscle Biopsy (MBx)

DUX4-driven gene expression in skeletal muscle needle biopsy

Visit 1, Week 12, Week 24**, Week 48: MRI

Lean skeletal muscle volume; skeletal muscle fat fraction

Day 1, Weeks 4, 12, 16, 24, 36, 48: Clinical assessments

PK; safety; Reachable Work Space; FSHD-Timed Up & GO, Muscle function measures, dynamometry and Patient Reported Outcomes

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- ✓ Initial Safety, Tolerability, Dose (PK)
- Clinical Proof of Concept, Safety
- Confirmation of Clinical Benefit, Safety

Acknowledgements



Healthy volunteers and FSHD patients participating in these studies

Fulcrum's phase 1 study, ReDUX4 and OLS management teams

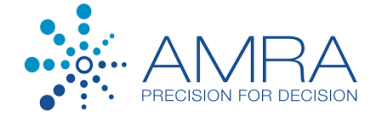
Clinical and scientific advisors

Rabi Tawil, MD
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Silvere van der Maarel, PhD
Stephen Tapscott, MD, PhD
Leslie Leinwand, PhD
Lee Sweeney, PhD

Patient groups



Collaborating organizations



Other collaborators

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UCI Health

Thank you



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