

Inhibition of HSF1 Demonstrates Therapeutic Efficacy in Preclinical PDX Models of Human Cholangiocarcinoma

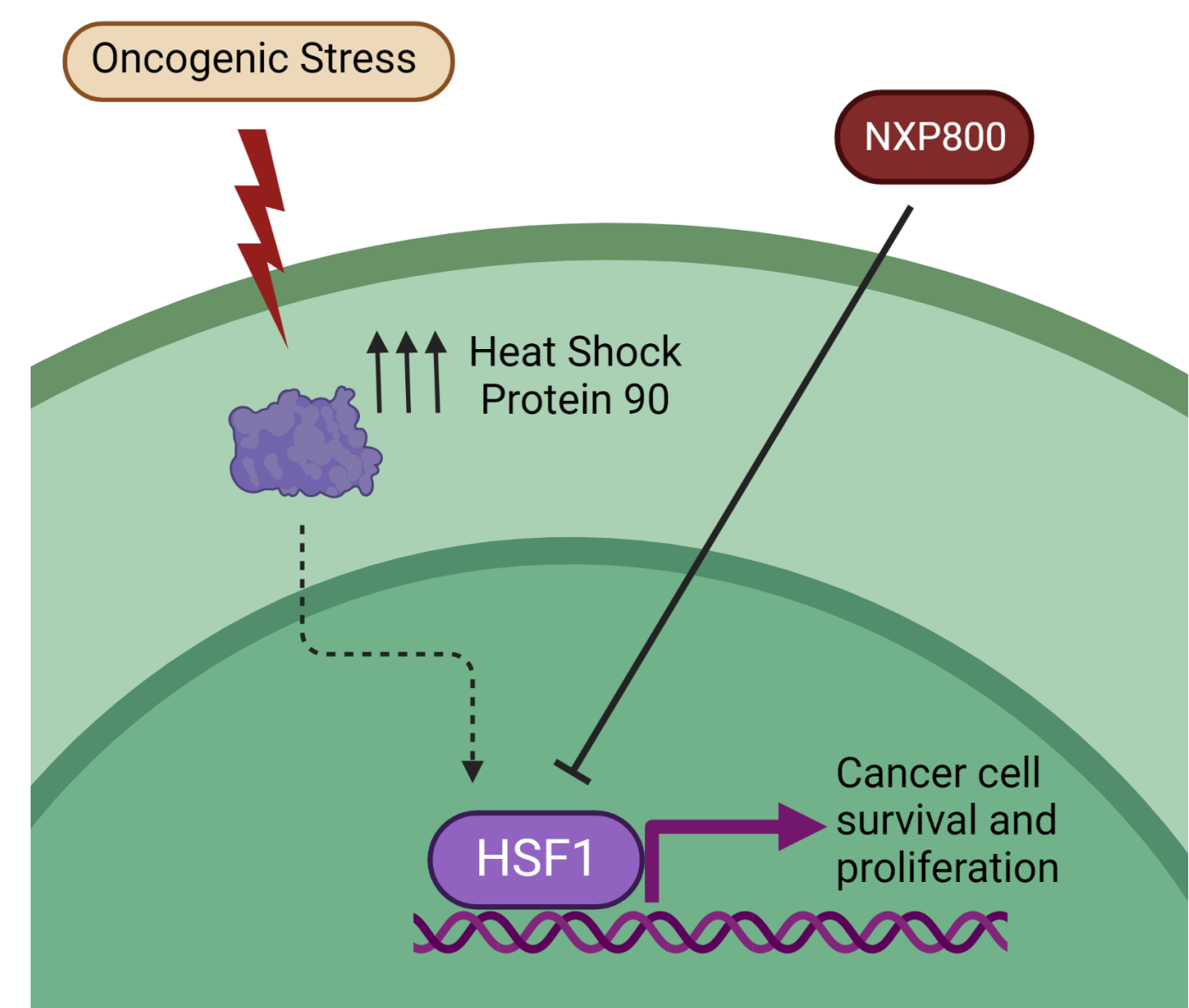
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BACKGROUND

- Cholangiocarcinoma (CCA) is a lethal and heterogenous malignancy arising from the biliary tree
- Treatment success has been hindered by primary or acquired resistance despite the development of targeted therapies
- ARID1A* mutations are observed in up to 14% of CCA tumors
- NXP800 is a heat shock factor 1 (HSF1) inhibitor with activity previously noted in ovarian cancer with *ARID1A* mutations

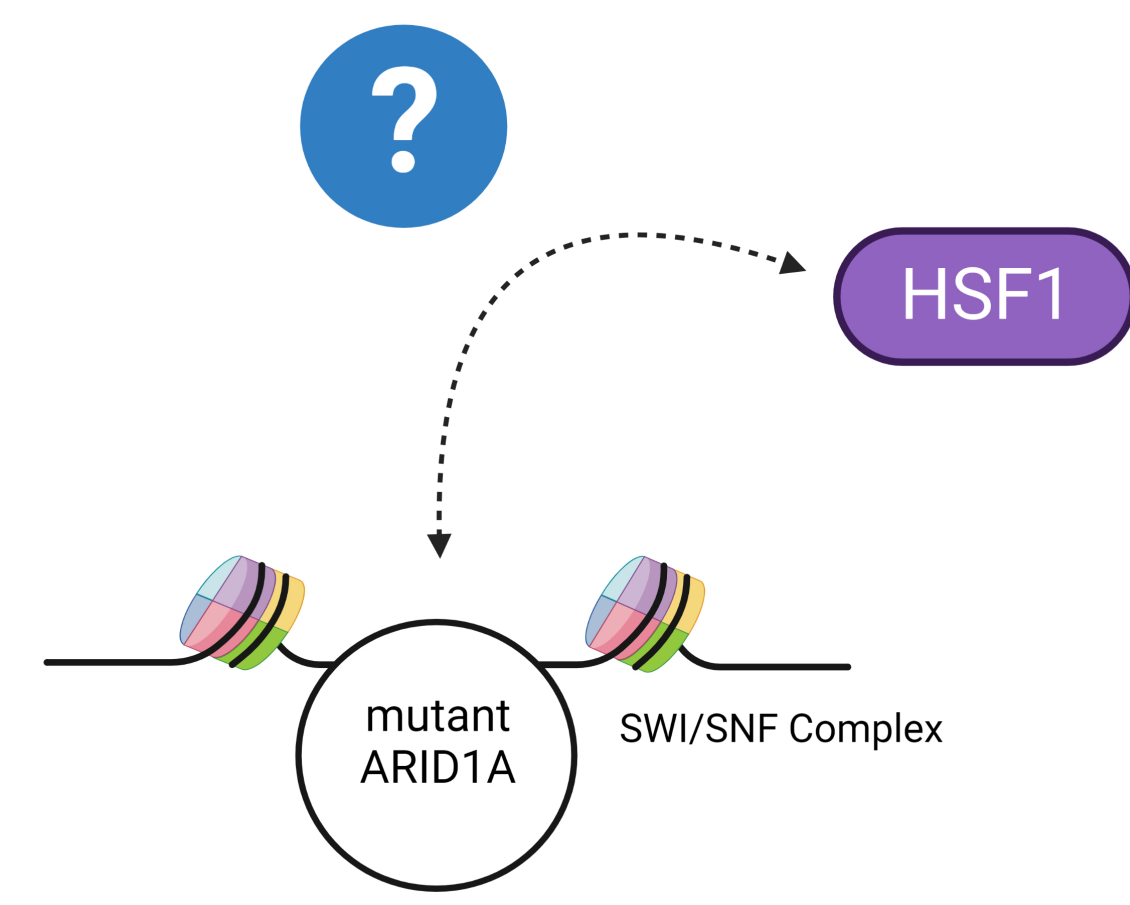
OBJECTIVES

- Evaluate therapeutic efficacy of NXP800 and HSF1 inhibition in cholangiocarcinoma



Schematic of HSF1 biological role in cancer cell survival and NXP800 mechanism

- Determine the CCA epigenetic regulation and disruption of the ARID1A complex



Schematic of HSF1 interaction with ARID1A

METHODS

- NXP800 was utilized to treat and generate dose response curves in both human and murine CCA cell lines
- Whole Exome Sequencing was done on two patient derived xenograft (PDX) models to characterize *ARID1A* mutation presence and activity in CCA
- Nod scid mice were implanted with either an *ARID1A* frameshift mutant PDX model or an *ARID1A* wildtype PDX model of cholangiocarcinoma
- HSF1 inhibition using NXP800 was tested as a therapeutic strategy in the two chosen PDX models

RESULTS

FIGURE 1

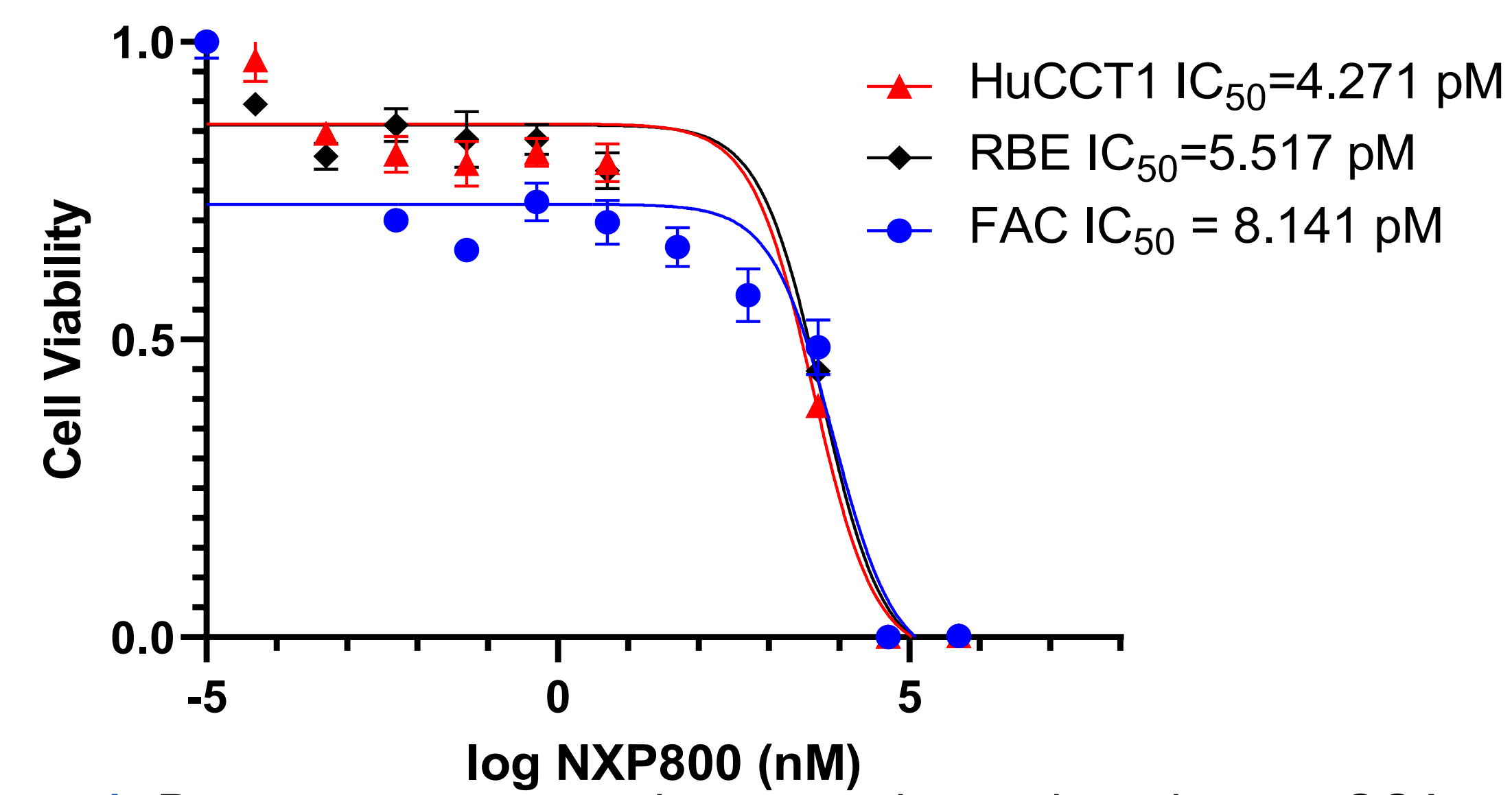


Figure 1: Dose response curve in one murine and two human CCA cell lines to NXP800

FIGURE 2

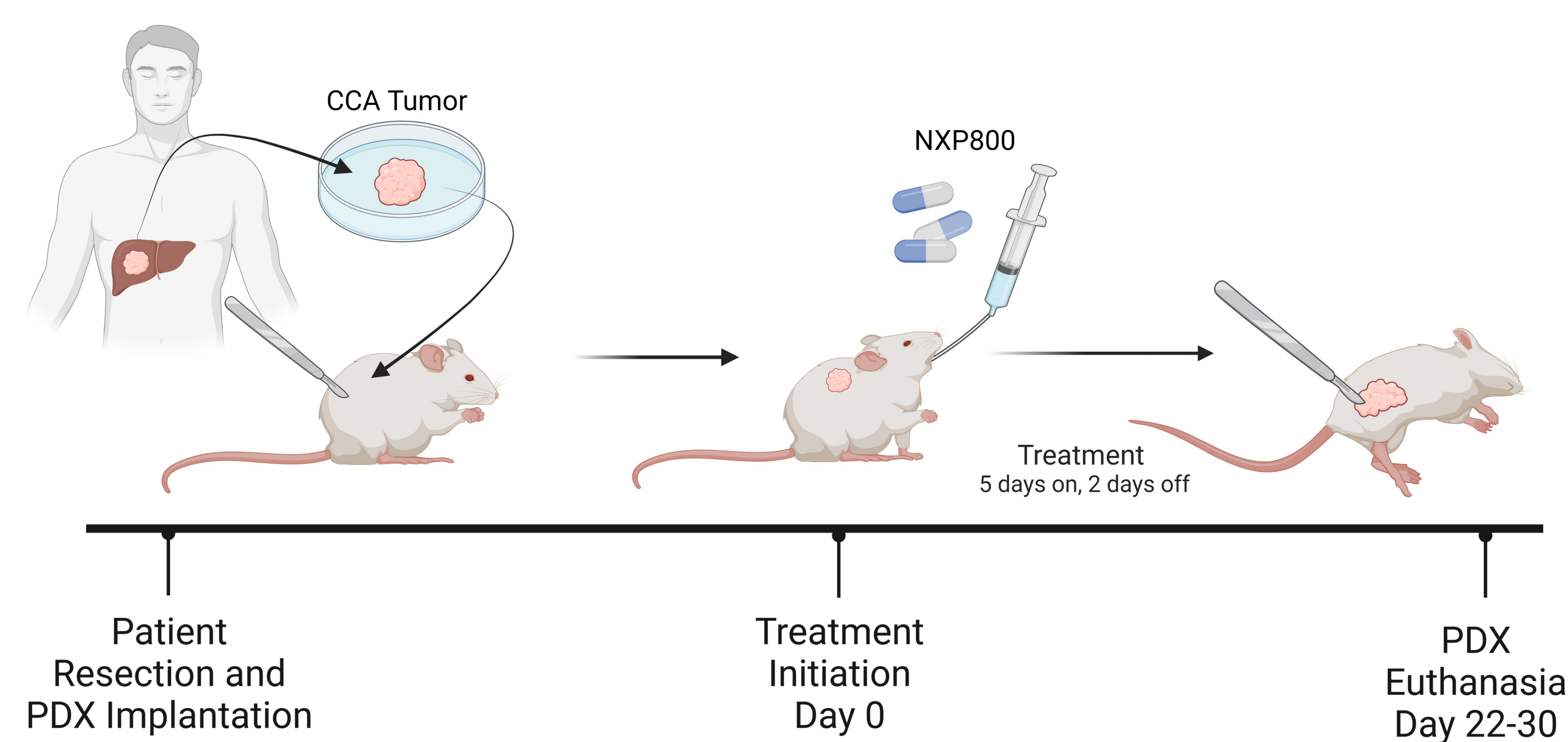


Figure 2: *In vivo* NXP800 treatment study in PDX CCA models.

PDX 261 65 yo male, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, *ARID1A* frameshift mutation

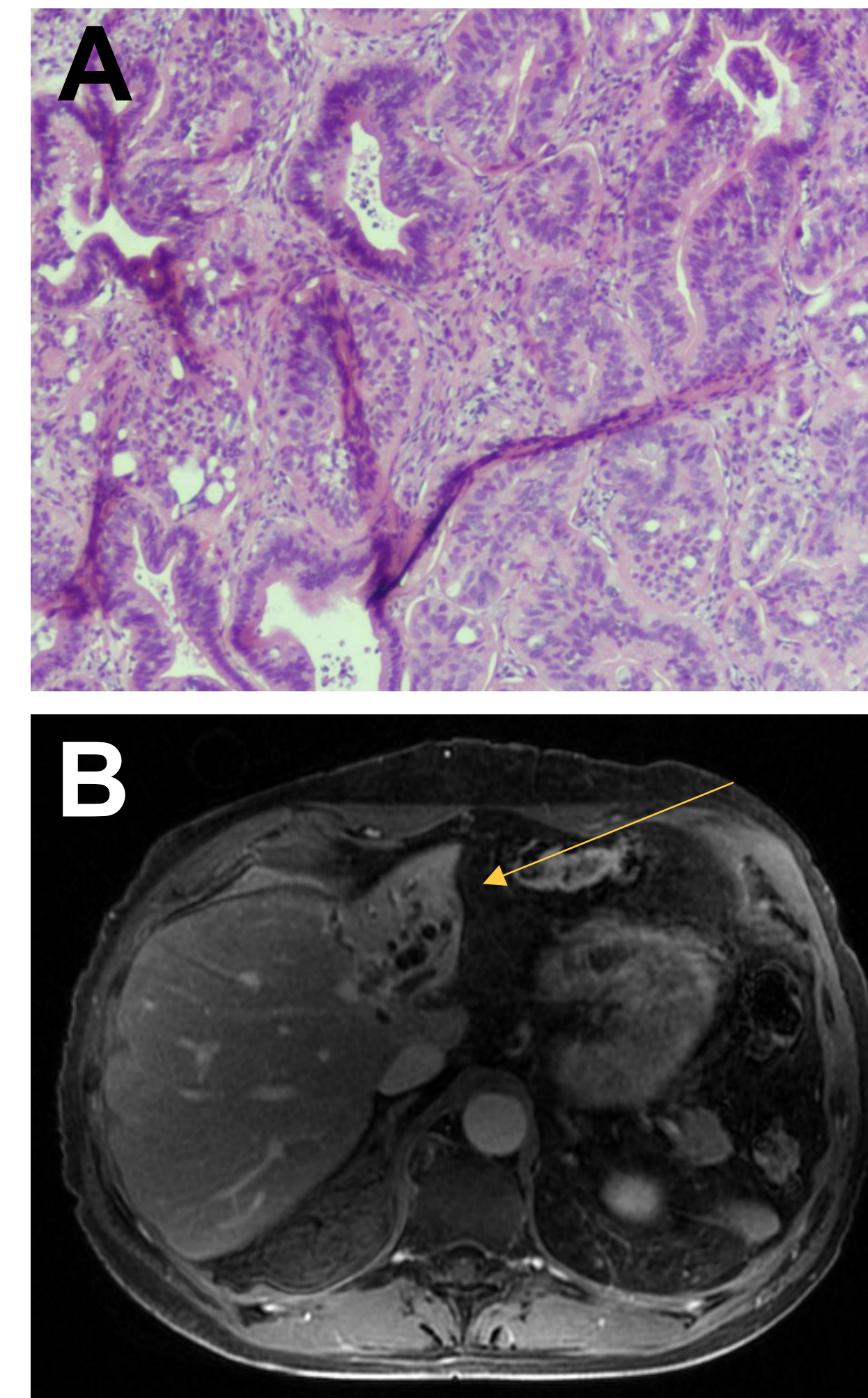


FIGURE 3

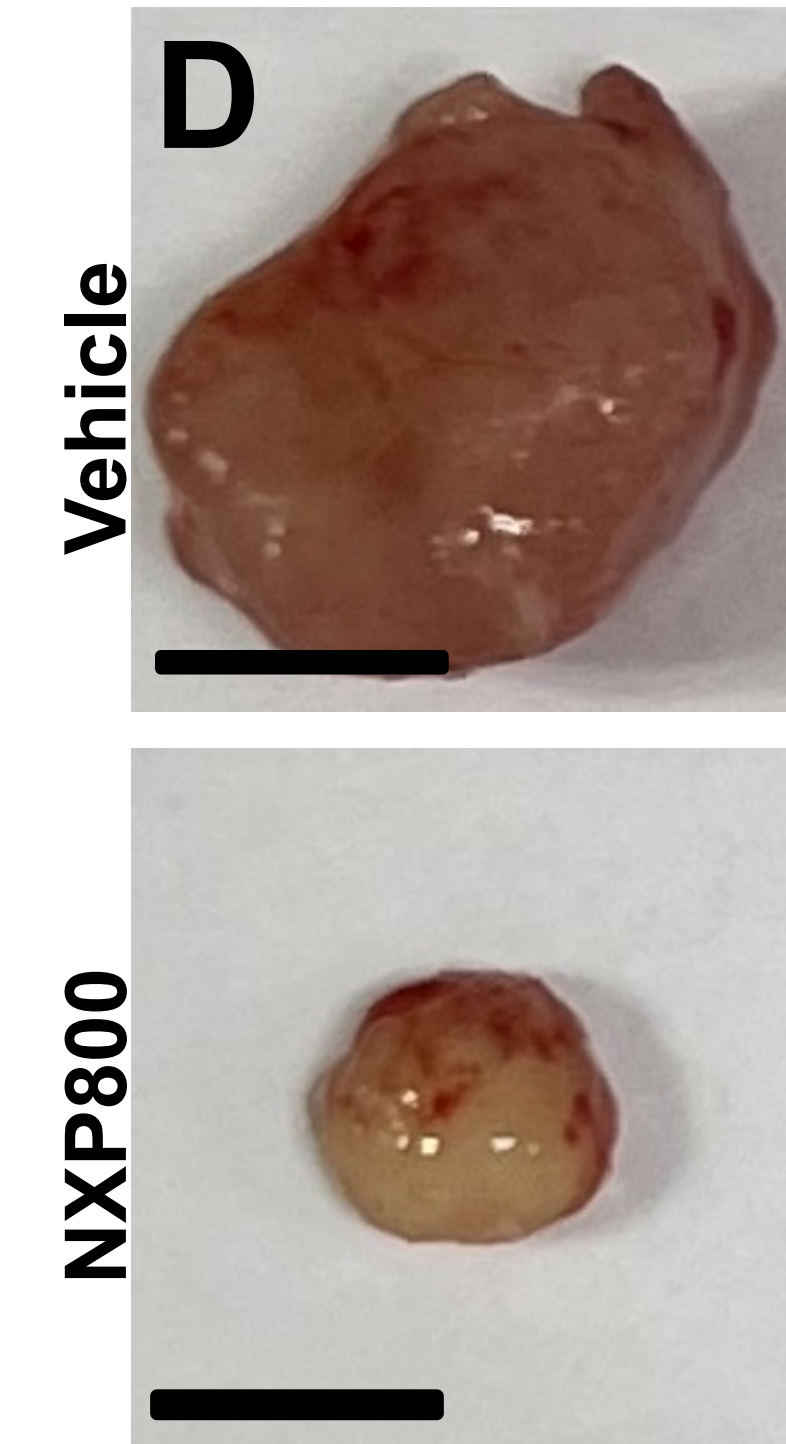
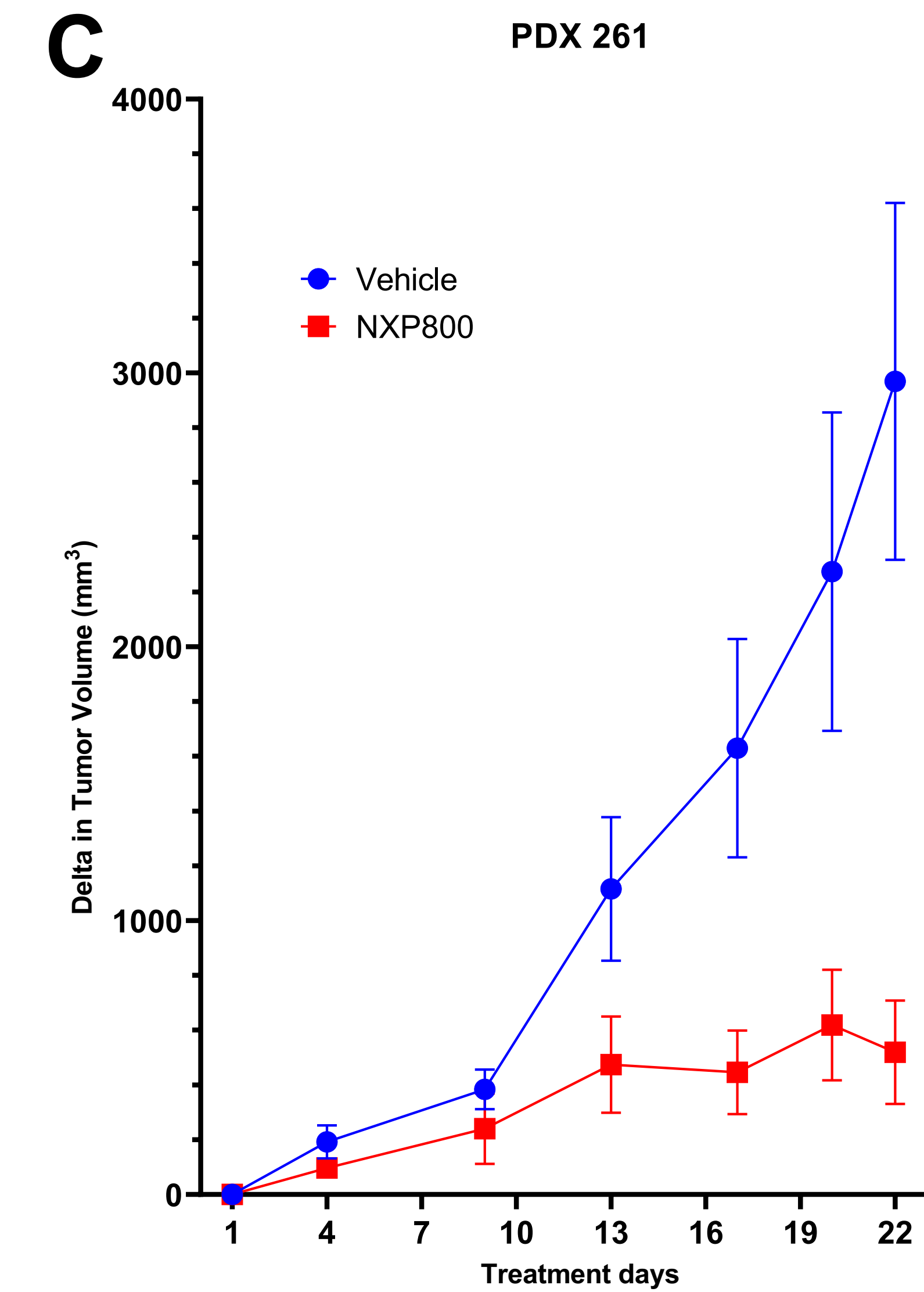


Figure 3: (A) Histology characterization of PDX 261 tumor. (B) Gross image of patient before resection. (C) Tumor volume following NXP800 treatment in nod scid flank (D) Gross images of mouse tumor following NXP800 treatment, bar 1 cm.

PDX 535 78 yo male, intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, *ARID1A* wild type, FGFR1 and 2 overexpression

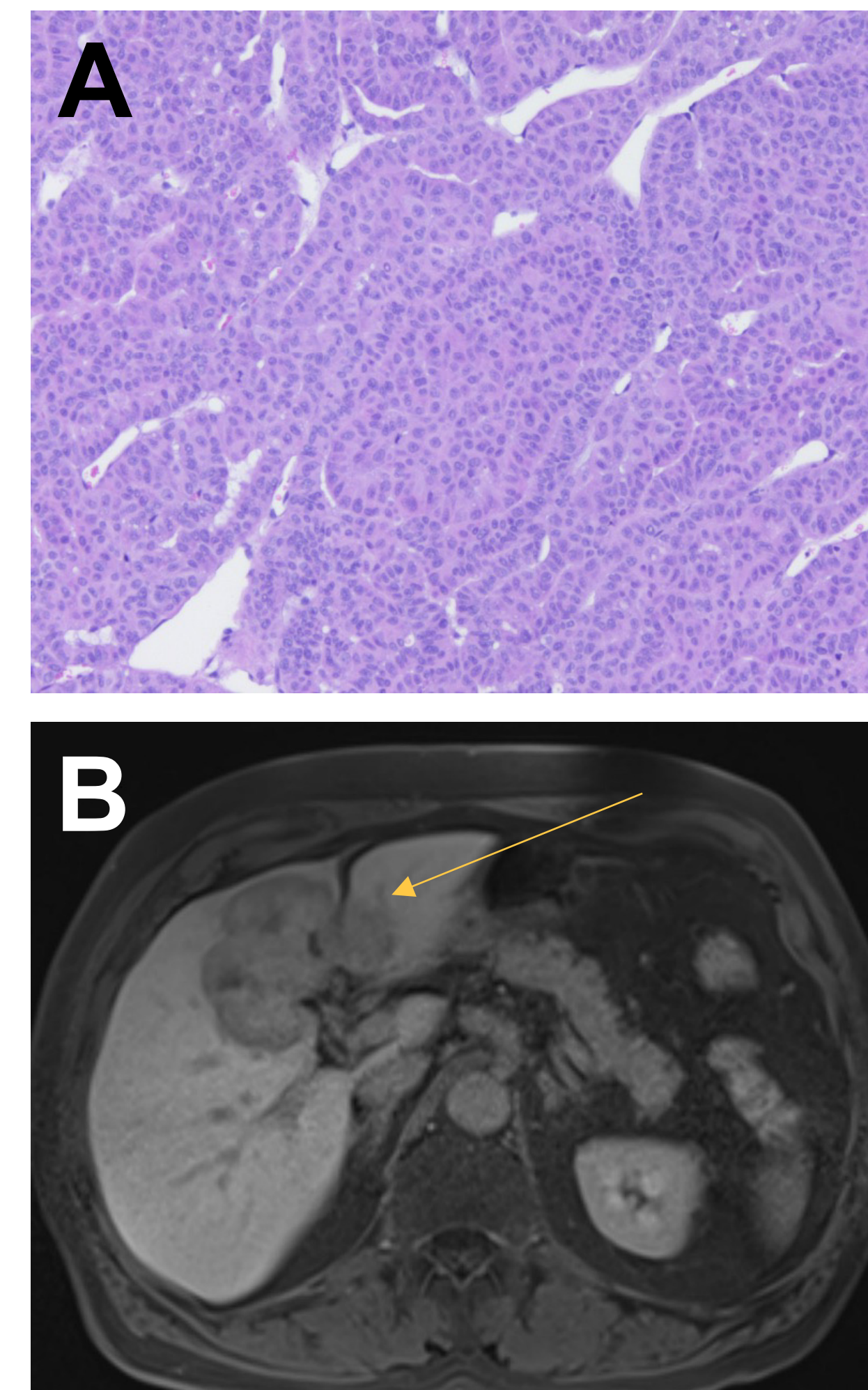


FIGURE 4

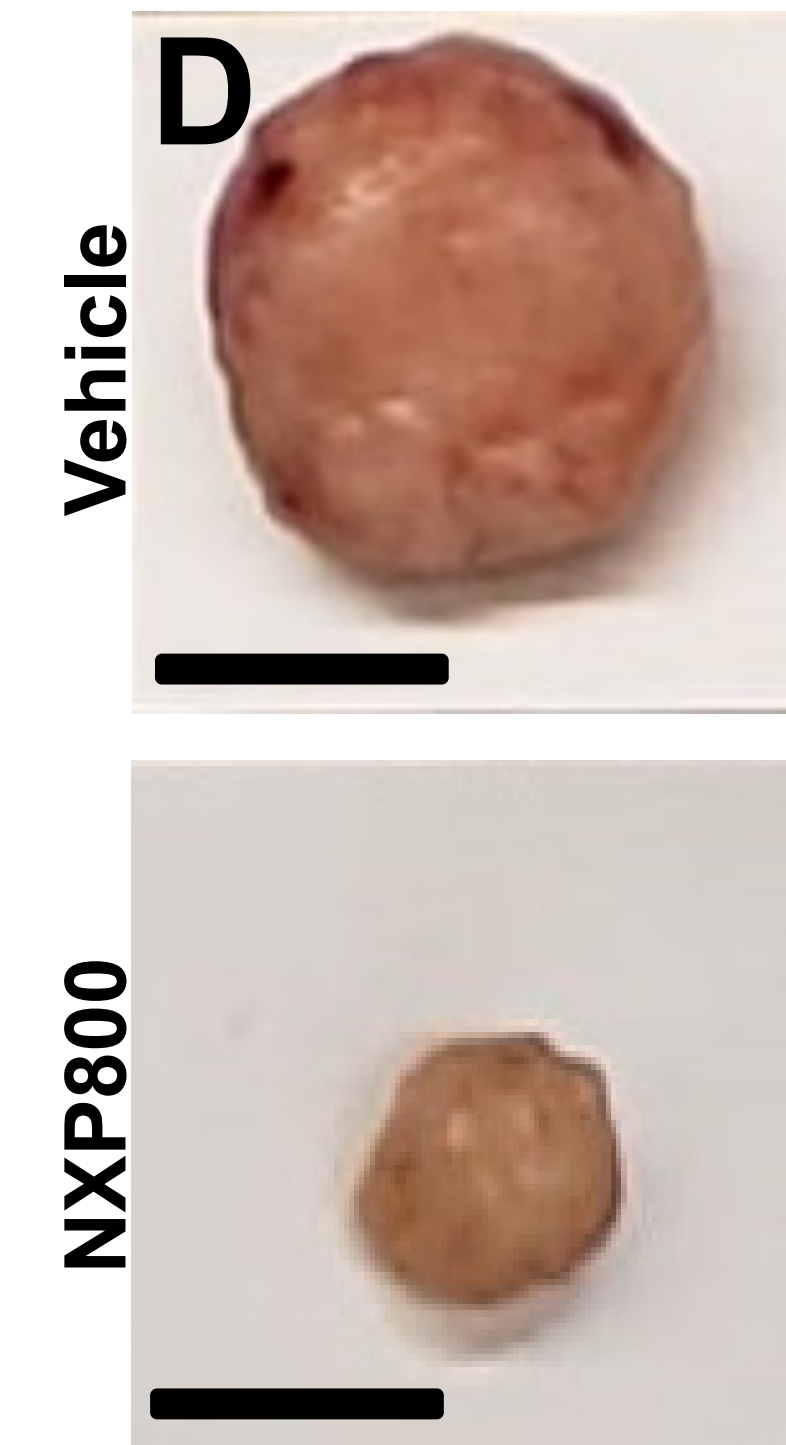
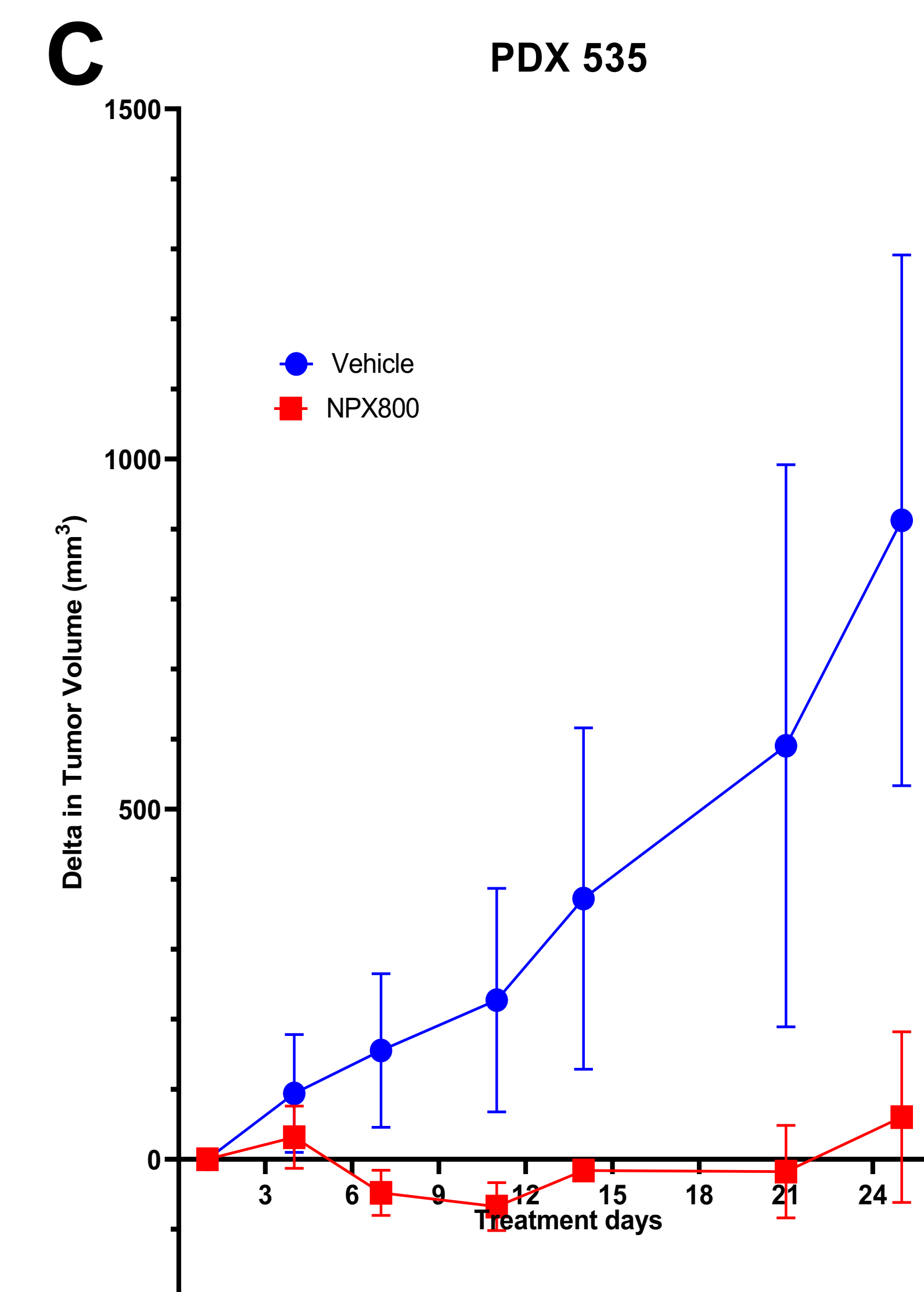


Figure 4: (A) Histology characterization of PDX 535 tumor. (B) Gross image of patient before resection. (C) Tumor volume following NXP800 treatment in nod scid flank (D) Gross images of mouse tumor following NXP800 treatment, bar 1 cm.

CONCLUSIONS

- NXP800 has picomolar efficacy in both human and murine CCA cell lines *in vitro*
- HSF1 inhibitor, NXP800, demonstrated significant therapeutic response in *ARID1A* mutant and wildtype CCA PDX tumors

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Continuation of treatment of both murine and human CCA cell lines with NXP800
- Use of heat shock factor 1 inhibition to treat PDX models with previously characterized HSF1 mutations
- Use of NXP800 as a therapeutic strategy to treat multiple syngenic murine models of CCA

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