

Introduction

GB0139 is an inhaled, small molecule inhibitor of galectin-3 (Gal-3) that is currently in phase 2b studies for IPF (NCT03832946). Gal-3 has been shown to be a key driver of lung fibrosis¹ and in this study the anti-fibrotic effect of GB0139 was investigated in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) precision cut lung slices (PCLuS).

Methods

Human fibrotic lung tissue was sourced ethically from human explants from three patients with IPF undergoing lung transplantation. All patients had their IPF diagnosis confirmed based on medical history and evaluation of their explanted lung tissue by a board-certified respiratory pathologist. Tissue was inflated with 2–3 % low boiling point agarose and allowed to set at 4°C. PCLuS were then cut at 400 μm on a vibrating microtome and cultured in DMEM media. PCLuS were rested for 48 h prior to treatment with inhibitors for 6 days with media replaced every 24 h. Soluble mediators released were measured daily via standard ELISAs. In addition, analysis of experimental proteomics data derived from MS testing on the PCLuS were completed.

Results

GB0139 caused a concentration-dependent reduction in Gal-3 in IPF PCLuS. This was associated with a reduction in markers of fibrosis (Col1α1, hyaluronic acid, TIMP-1, MMP-7) comparable to pirfenidone and nintedanib. A number of pathways were perturbed by down-regulated proteins that included transcriptional activity of SMAD2/SMAD3 and platelet activation, signalling and aggregation.

Conclusions

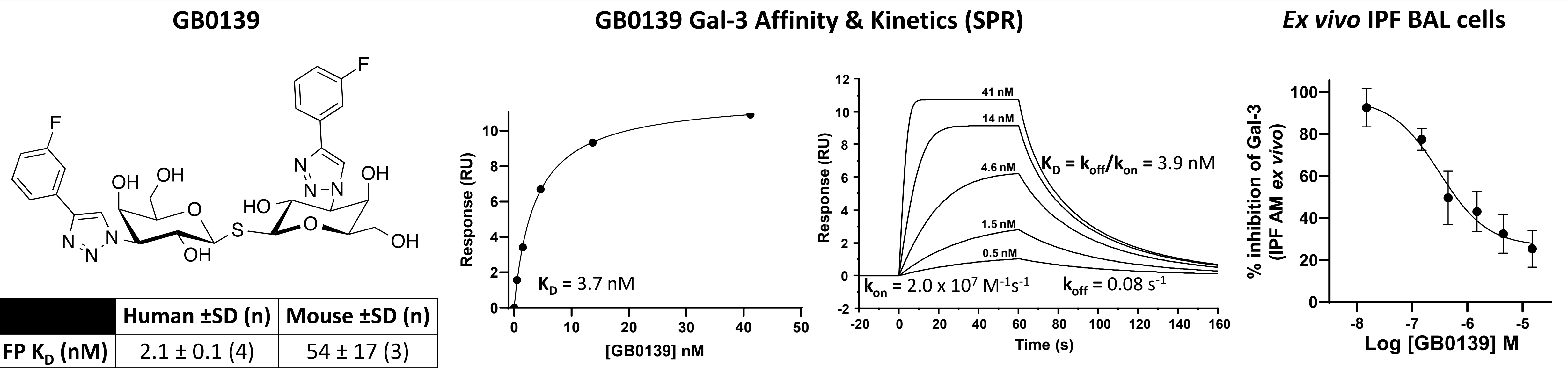
GB0139 demonstrates Gal-3 target engagement that results in an anti-fibrotic effect comparable to approved IPF therapies in PCLuS, at concentrations achieved in the lung when dosed in IPF patients². In addition, GB0139 inhibited pathways in PCLuS that correlate with biomarker changes observed in IPF² and COVID19³ clinical studies.

References

- MacKinnon AC et al. *Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med.* 2012;185(5):537-546.
- Hirani N et al., *Eur. Respir. J.*, 2021;57:2002559.
- Gaughan EE et al., *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 2022; 207(2):138-149.

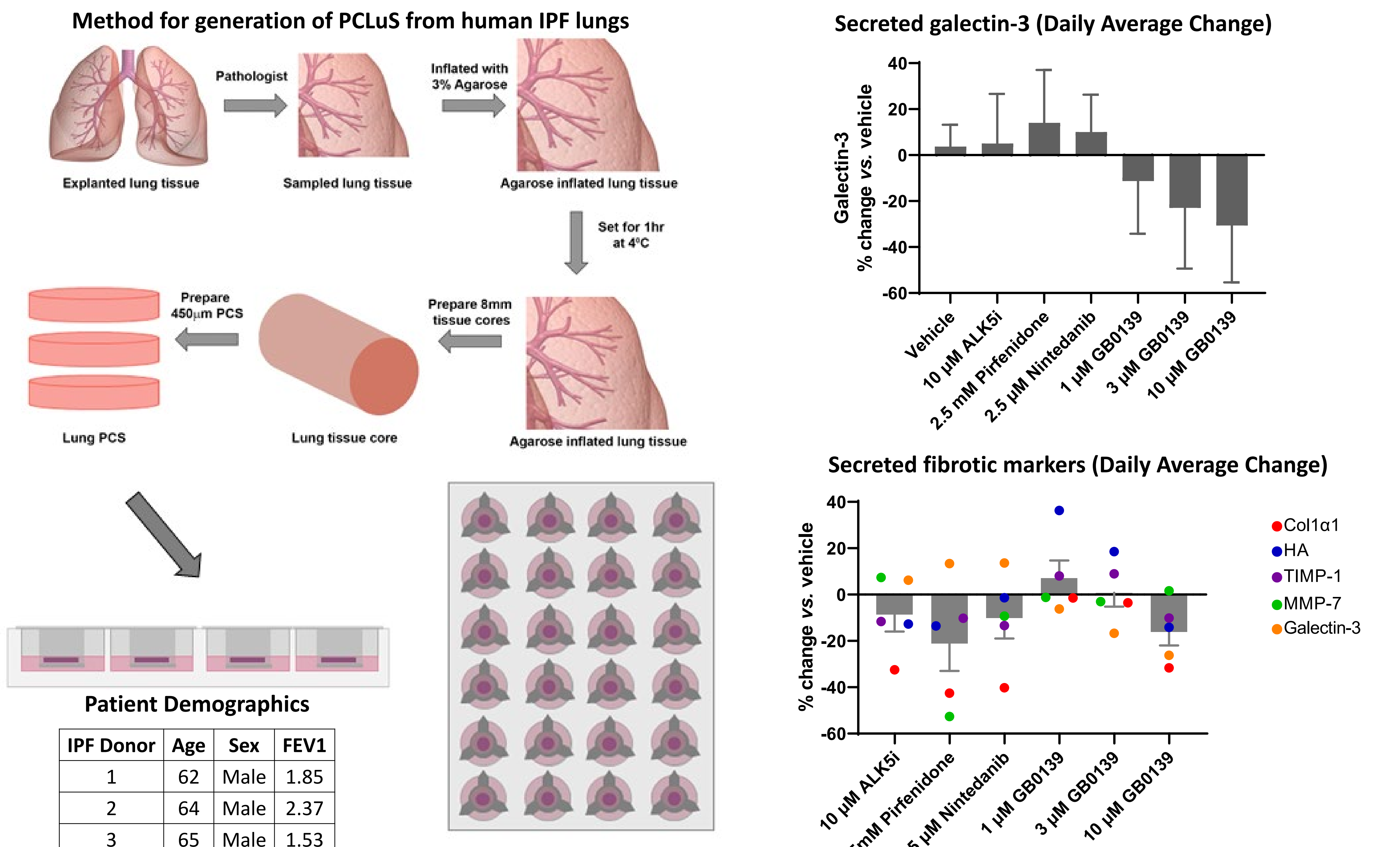
Results

In vitro characterization of GB0139 (biochemical & cellular)



GB0139 demonstrates high affinity for Gal-3 & inhibits Gal-3 expression *ex vivo* on IPF BAL cells (IC₅₀ = 361 ± 108 nM (mean ± SD, n=3 patients)).

Ex vivo precision cut IPF lung slice



Translational pharmacology of GB0139 in IPF

