

Background

| The Role of Menin in Diabetes and Oncology

The Role of Menin in Diabetes

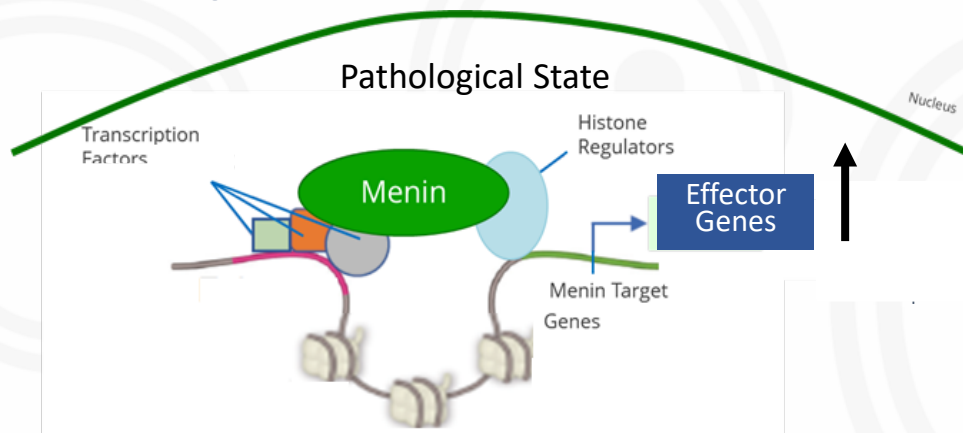
Restoring Balance in Menin Dependents Diseases is Context Specific

Treating Diabetes

Menin dependent effector genes in beta-cells express proteins that repress beta-cell growth

BMF-219 selectively enables cell homeostasis of menin dependent beta cells

Menin suppressing cell homeostasis



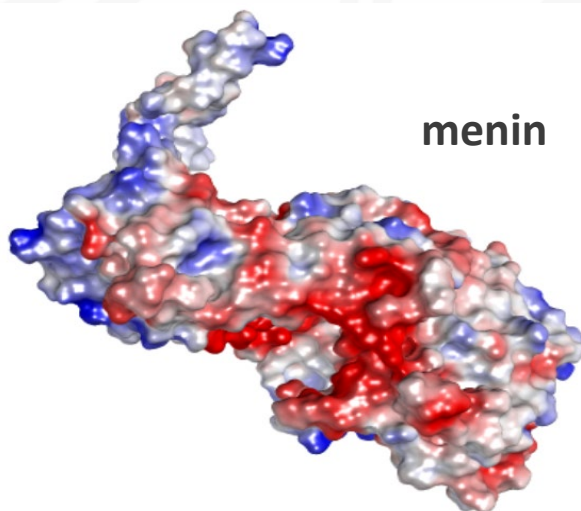
Treating Cancer

Menin dependent effector genes in certain cancers express or regulate proteins that drive oncogenesis

BMF-219 selectively enables cell homeostasis of menin dependent cancer cells

Menin disrupting cell homeostasis

Menin Controls Beta-Cell Proliferation



Menin is a transcriptional scaffold protein that controls the expression of proteins that regulate beta-cell proliferation.

Menin Controls Growth of Pancreatic β -Cells in Pregnant Mice and Promotes Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

Satyajit K. Karnik,¹ Hainan Chen,^{1*} Graeme W. McLean,^{1*} Jeremy J. Heit,^{1*} Xueying Gu,¹ Andrew Y. Zhang,¹ Magali Fontaine,² Michael H. Yen,^{1,3} Seung K. Kim^{1,3†}

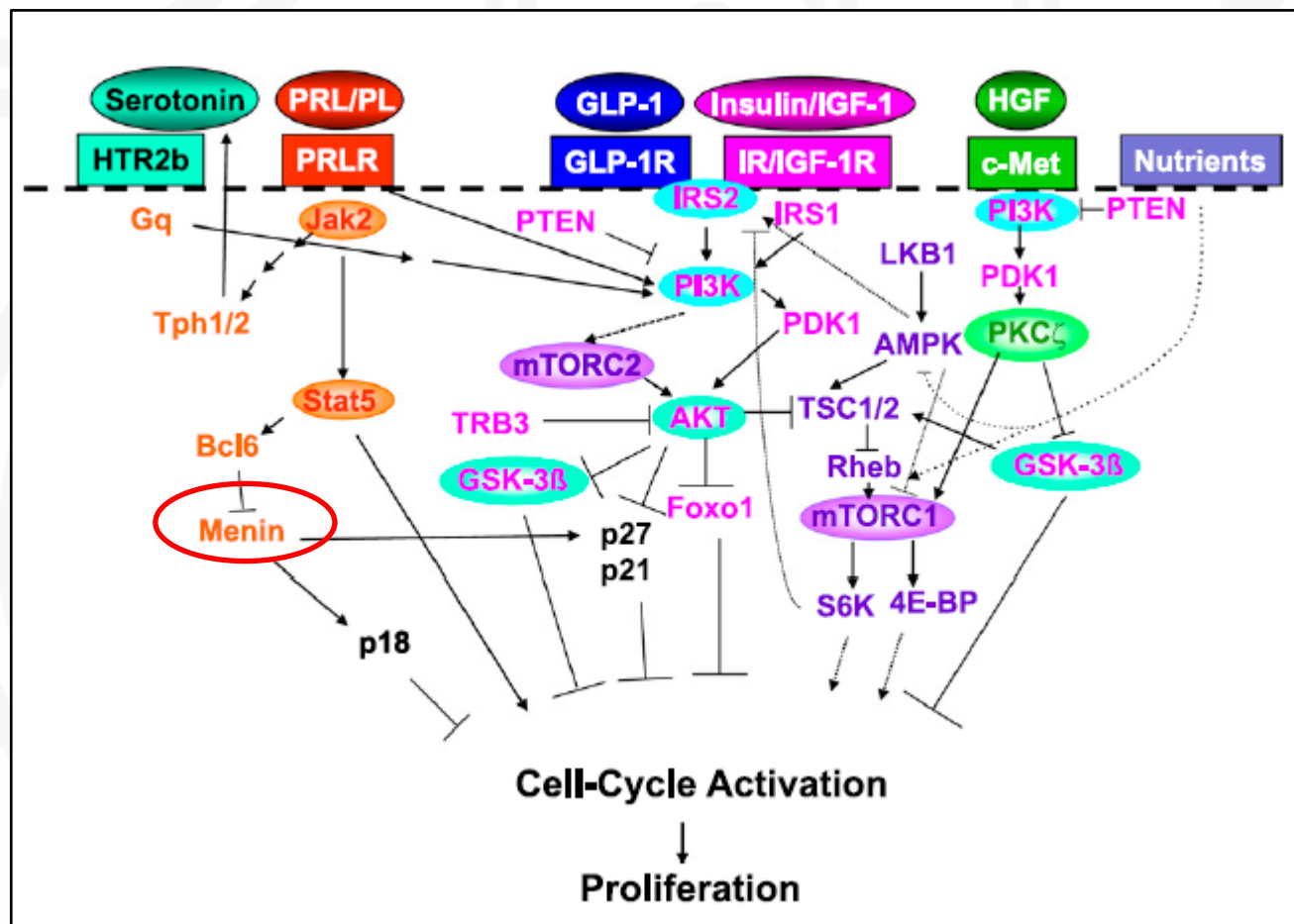
During pregnancy, maternal pancreatic islets grow to match dynamic physiological demands, but the mechanisms regulating adaptive islet growth in this setting are poorly understood. Here we show that menin, a protein previously characterized as an endocrine tumor suppressor and transcriptional regulator, controls islet growth in pregnant mice. Pregnancy stimulated proliferation of maternal pancreatic islet β -cells that was accompanied by reduced islet levels of menin and its targets. Transgenic expression of menin in maternal β -cells prevented islet expansion and led to hyperglycemia and impaired glucose tolerance, hallmark features of gestational diabetes. Prolactin, a hormonal regulator of pregnancy, repressed islet menin levels and stimulated β -cell proliferation, revealing mechanisms underlying diabetes pathogenesis.

- **Menin has been found to control islet growth** in pregnant mice.
- Prolactin, a hormonal regulator of pregnancy, repressed islet menin levels and stimulated beta-cell proliferation.

Dr. Kim, S.K. et al., Science. 2007 Nov 2. doi: 10.1126/science.1146812.



Beta-Cell Proliferation and Signaling

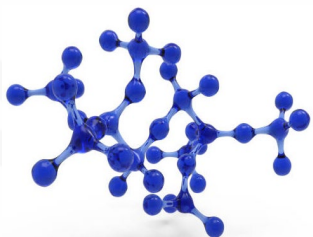


- The growth factors (insulin, IGF-I, HGF) and the incretin hormone GLP-1 are linked to the IRS/PI3K pathway, which in turn signals via PDK-1 to modulate Akt and FoxO1.
- During pregnancy, lactogen signaling is activated by the prolactin receptor and acts via Jak2/Stat5 and/or Jak2/Bcl6/menin, where Bcl6 is a suppressor of menin and prevent cell cycle inhibition by menin.
- FoxO1 proteins are normally inhibited by Akt, preventing beta cell proliferation through regulation of cell cycle. Menin and FoxO1 stabilize each other to suppress beta cell proliferation.

Adapted from Kulkarni et al. Diabetes 61:2205–2213, 2012

Menin Controls Beta-Cell Proliferation and Mass

- Menin is a transcriptional scaffold protein that controls the expression and activity of proteins that regulate beta-cell proliferation.
- Menin is thought to act as a brake on beta cell turnover / beta cell growth, supporting the notion that inhibition of menin could lead to the reactivation, protection, and regeneration of beta cells, which could be a disease-modifying approach to treat diabetes.



BMF-219 is a small molecule designed by the Biomea Fusion Team to covalently inhibit menin. Preclinical studies have shown that the inhibition of menin leads to the overall rehabilitation of beta cell health and function, and thereby to increased insulin production and glycemic control. Clinical trials with BMF-219 are under way to investigate oral dosing for a limited time only until the pool of healthy beta cells are restored. The goal is to address diabetes with BMF-219 at the root cause.

- **Menin has been found to control islet growth** in pregnant mice. Pregnancy stimulated proliferation of maternal pancreatic islet beta cells was accompanied by reduced islet levels of menin.
- **Prolactin**, a hormonal regulator of pregnancy, **reduced islet menin levels and stimulated beta cell proliferation.**

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Menin Controls Growth of Pancreatic β -Cells in Pregnant Mice and Promotes Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

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pancreatic islet expansion in humans (1–3) suggests that islet growth is a mechanism to balance in pregnancy, and by increased insulin levels with rats (2, 3) support proliferation of insulin-producing principal mechanism of islet growth, but the molecular mechanism of β -cell proliferation is unclear if impaired islet growth leads to reduced islet mass in gestational diabetes (4).

mechanisms controlling maternal β -cell mass in pregnancy, we found that maternal islet menin levels were reduced (fig. S1A), ac-

commodating increases in maternal body mass (fig. S1B). After parturition, maternal β -cell mass and body mass returned to prepartum levels (fig. S1, A and B). To assess maternal islet cell proliferation, we performed labeling studies with bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU). β -cell proliferation increased in pregnant mice until 15 days postcoitum (dpc) and then declined to prepartum levels (Fig. 1, A to C). Thus, maternal islet β -cell expansion and mass are dynamic in mice.

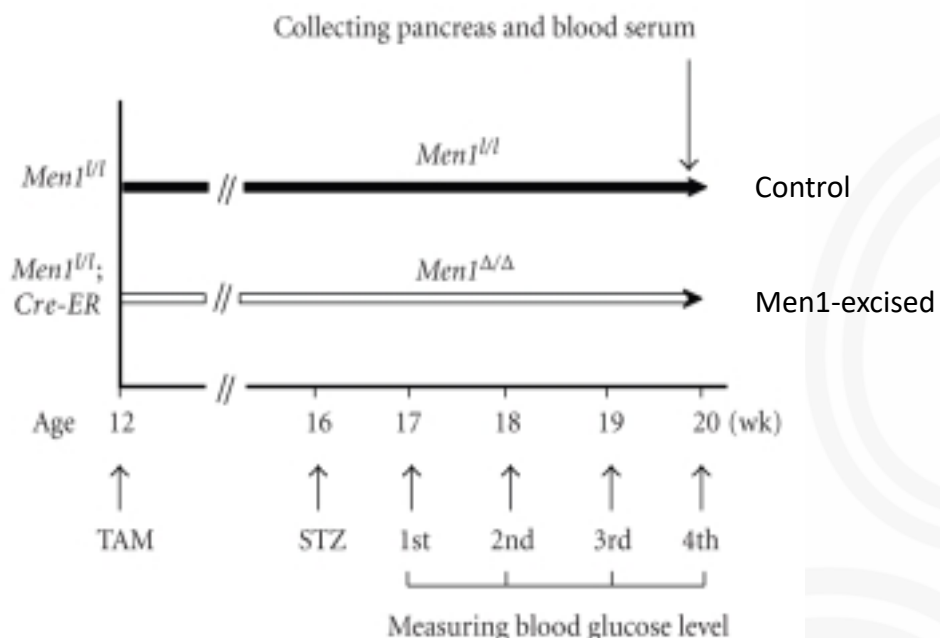
Hyperplasia of the maternal pituitary (5) and islets in pregnancy is reminiscent of endocrine proliferation in multiple endocrine neoplasia type 1 (MEN1), a human cancer syndrome characterized by synchronous tumors of the pituitary, endocrine pancreas, and parathyroid. Most MEN1 cases result from mutation of *Men1*, whose protein product is menin (6, 7). In mice and humans, mutation and pathological *Men1* loss promote neuroendocrine tumors, including islet β -cell tumors (7, 8). Thus, we postulated that physiological changes in *Men1* expression might regulate facultative maternal β -cell growth in pregnancy. Immunohistology, Western blotting, and real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) studies of

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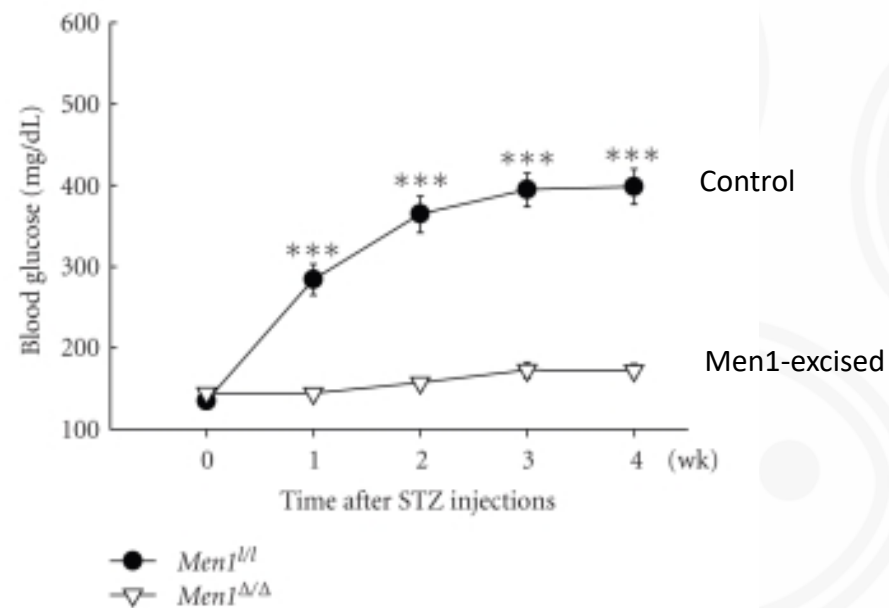
Background – The Role of Menin in Diabetes

Potential for Menin Inhibition Demonstrated by Beta Cell Ablation Diabetes Model in MEN1-Excised Mice

MEN1 Excision Prevents Development of STZ-induced Hyperglycemia



Multiple low-dose streptozotocin (MLD-STZ) administered to the control and *Men1*-excised mice to induce beta cell damage and a diabetes-like environment



Men1-excised mice did not develop hyperglycemia in STZ model, which was observed in the control group

Sources: Yang et al. (2010) Deletion of the *Men1* Gene Prevents Streptozotocin-Induced Hyperglycemia in Mice. *Experimental Diabetes Research*, 2010, 1–11. doi:10.1155/2010/876701

The Role of Menin in Oncology

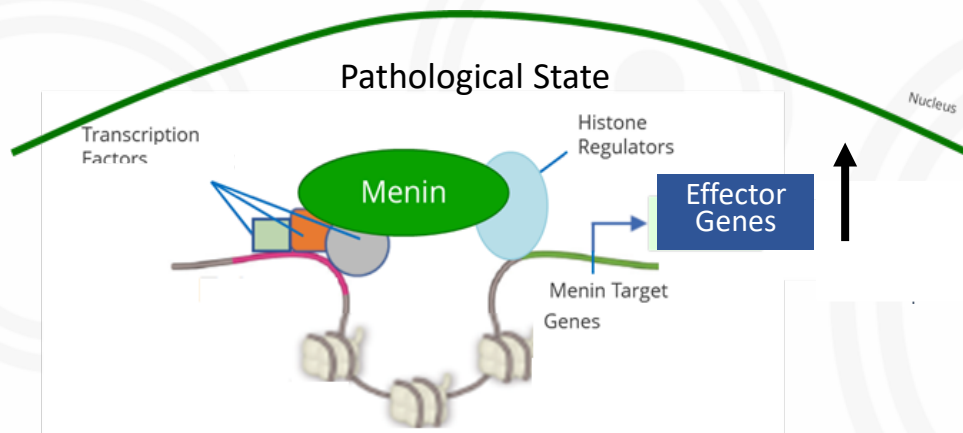
Restoring Balance in Menin Dependents Diseases is Context Specific

Treating Diabetes

Menin dependent effector genes in beta-cells express proteins that repress beta-cell growth

BMF-219 selectively enables cell homeostasis of menin dependent beta cells

Menin **suppressing** cell homeostasis



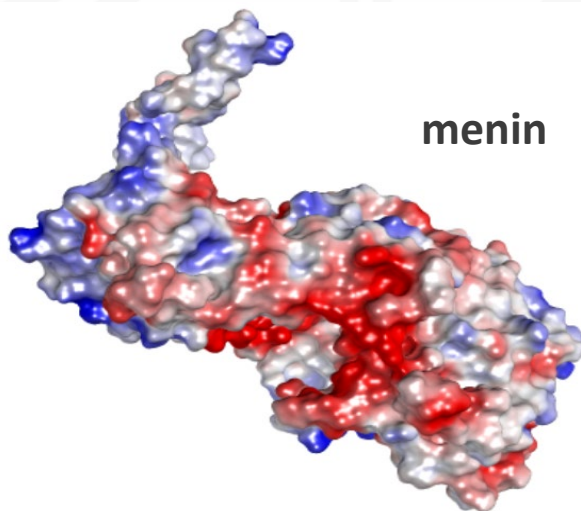
Treating Cancer

Menin dependent effector genes in certain cancers express or regulate proteins that drive oncogenesis

BMF-219 selectively enables cell homeostasis of menin dependent cancer cells

Menin **disrupting** cell homeostasis

Menin Plays an Essential Role in Oncogenic Signaling



Review

Cell
PRESS

Menin: a scaffold protein that controls gene expression and cell signaling

Smita Matkar*, Austin Thiel*, and Xianxin Hua

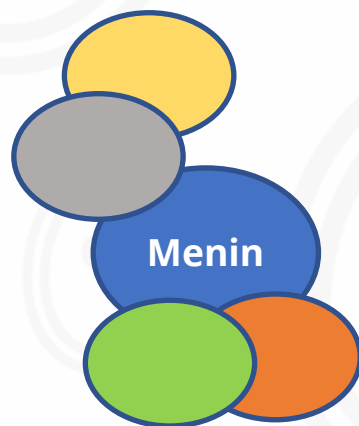
Department of Cancer Biology, Abramson Family Cancer Research Institute, Abramson Cancer Center, the University of Pennsylvania Perelman School of Medicine, 421 Curie Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA

Menin is a transcriptional scaffold protein that plays an essential role in oncogenic signaling in multiple cancer types.

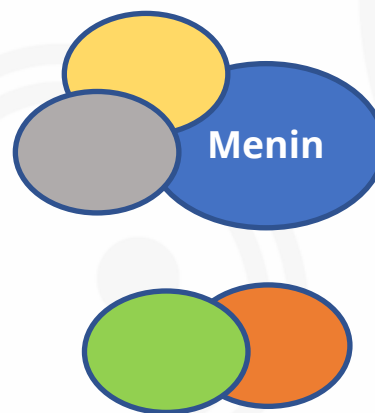
Matkar et al. *Cell REVIEW* | VOLUME 38, ISSUE 8, P394-402, AUGUST 2013

Menin is a Key Protein in Multiple Cancer Driving Complexes

Menin is a scaffold protein that controls gene expression and cell signaling. Menin interacts with various partners to regulate gene transcription and interplay with multiple signaling pathways.



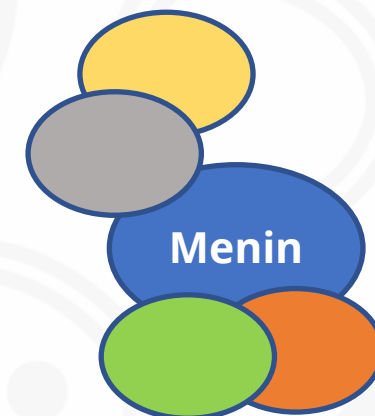
Cancer Type 1



Cancer Type 2



Cancer Type 3

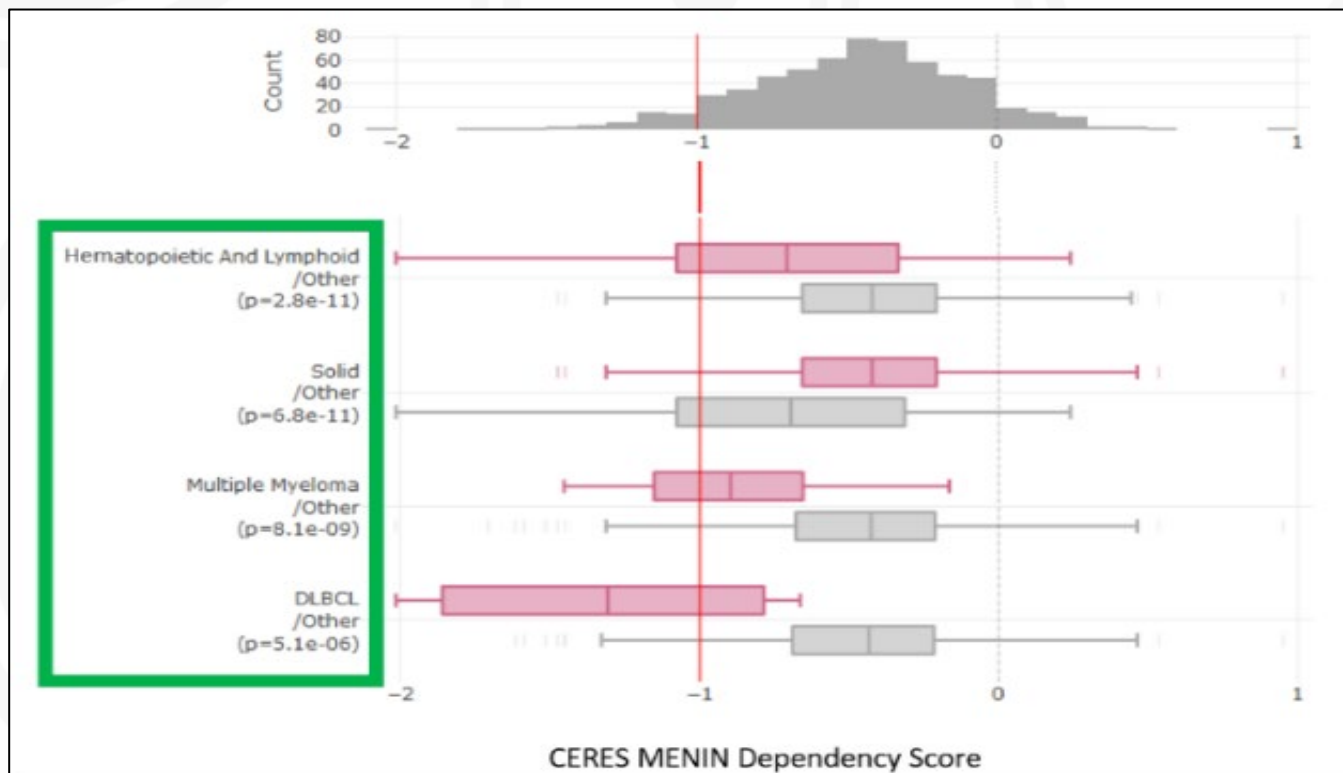


Cancer Type 4

Background – The Role of Menin in Oncology

Acute Leukemia, DLBCL, MM & Other Tumor Types Have High Menin Dependency based on Broad Institute DEPMAP Dataset

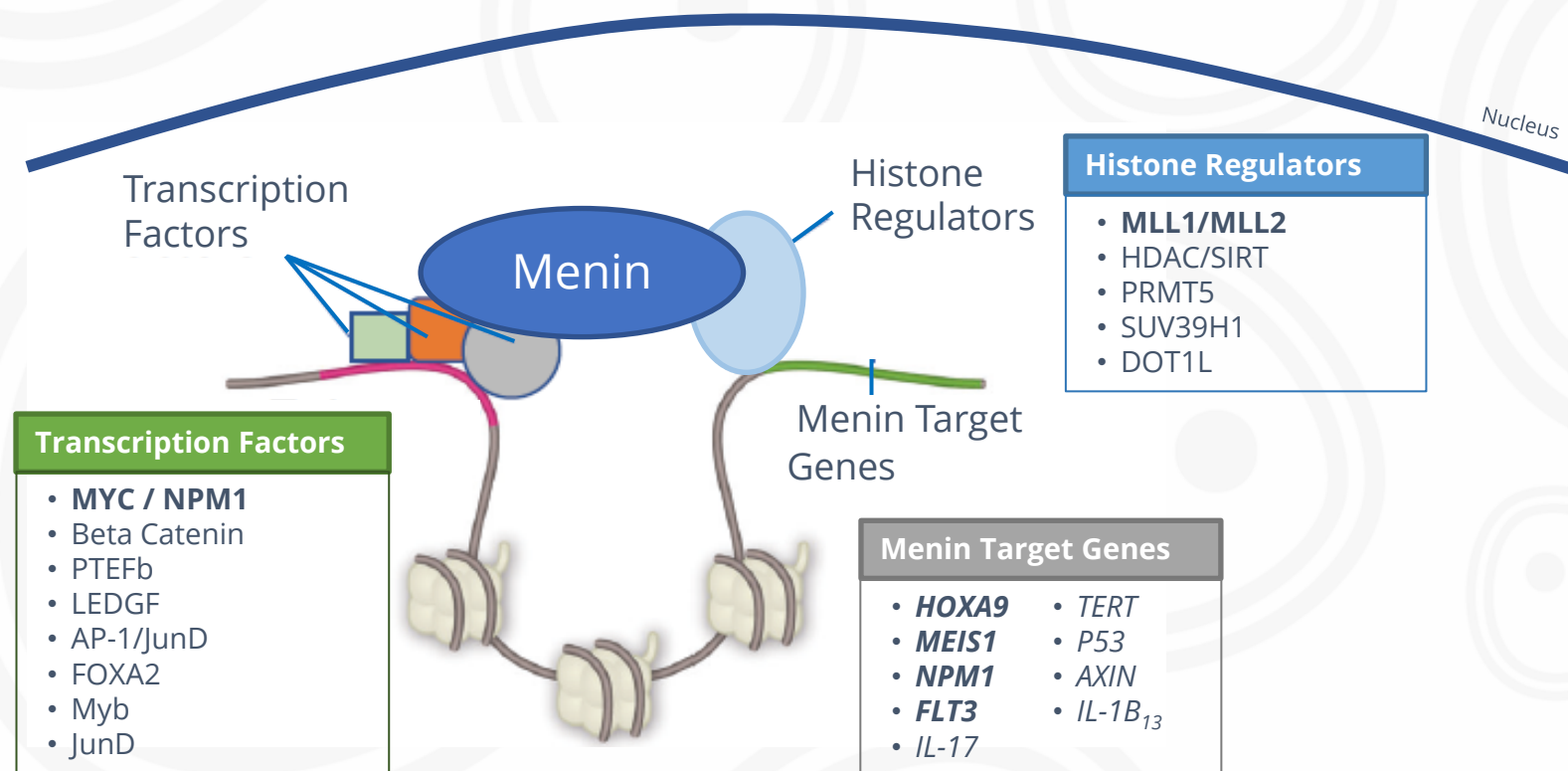
BROAD Institute Cancer Dependency Map (DEPMAP) for Menin (*MEN1*)



Note: CERES MENIN Dependency scores less than -1 in the various tumor types tested imply that menin is considered essential for cell survival in those tumor types

- Cell viability scores have shown that **menin** plays a key role in **survival of multiple tumors**
- **High menin dependency in liquid and solid tumors**, beyond acute leukemias, provides rationale for further analysis in dependent tumor types
- Biomea is exploring the potential for **covalent inhibition of menin** in a **variety of liquid and solid tumor types**

Menin Complex Partners Promote Oncogenesis Across Multiple Tumor Types



Modified after Issa, G. C., et al. (2021). Therapeutic implications of menin inhibition in acute leukemias. *Leukemia*, 35(9), 2482–2495.

AML / ALL Implications

- MLLr
- NPM1
- FLT3
- MYC
- MYB

DLBCL / MM Implications

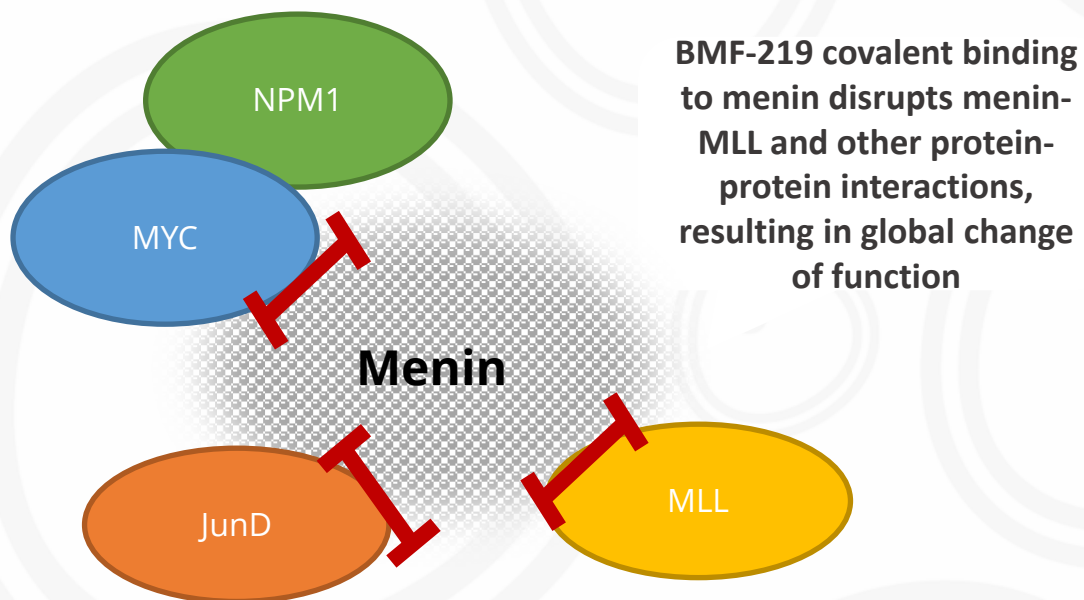
- MYC
- BCL2
- IRF4
- CREB
- PI3K/MTOR

Solid Tumors Implications

- MAPK/KRAS
- MYC
- CDK

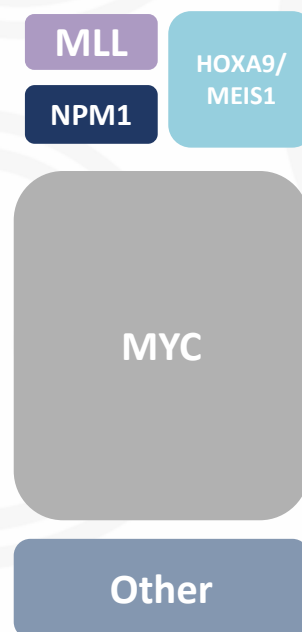
BMF-219 Has the Potential to Impact Important Binding Partners in Multiple Tumors

Proposed Mechanism of Action



Resulting change of function of menin impacts important binding partners involved in oncogenesis

Target Patient Population



- Acute Leukemia: MLL-r
- Acute Leukemia: NPM1 mutant
- Acute Leukemia: Ras mutant
- DLBCL: DHT / DEL
- Multiple Myeloma: MYC addicted
- KRAS mutant Solid Tumors: Colorectal
Lung
Pancreatic
- CLL: r/r population
- Liquid and Solid Tumors

BMF-219 reduces menin levels and function, and has the potential to address additional patient populations with tumors that are dependent on menin or some of its binding partners

The Role of Menin in Diabetes

- Literature References

Background – The Role of Menin in Diabetes

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