BACKGROUND

Tumor Volume (mm³)

Figure 1: GCN2 and HC-7366 in the Class, First-in-Human GCN2 modulator induce apoptosis [1]. HC-7366 is a First-in-Class, First-in-Human GCN2 modulator with robust efficacy in multiple pre-clinical solid tumor and AML models.

RESULTS

Figure 2: HC-7366 Reduces 4T1-Induced Splenomegaly. A) Vehicle and HC-7366 treated mice were sacrificed at 17 days post-tumor inoculation to assess organ weights. The spleen and lungs were removed, and total organ mass was measured. The lungs were separated from the spleen, and the weight of each organ was recorded. The percentage of organ weight was calculated relative to the body weight of each mouse.

Figure 3: HC-7366 Reduces Metastatic Tumors in 4T1 Breast Cancer. A) 4T1 flank tumors were excised from Vehicle and HC-7366 treated mice. The size of each tumor was measured, and the percentage of tumor size was calculated relative to the body weight of each mouse.

Figure 4: HC-7366 Reduces PD-1 Expression on Tumor Cells. A) Vehicle and HC-7366 treated mice were sacrificed at 17 days post-tumor inoculation. The spleen and lungs were removed, and total organ mass was measured. The lungs were separated from the spleen, and the weight of each organ was recorded. The percentage of organ weight was calculated relative to the body weight of each mouse. The number of tumor cells was determined by flow cytometry using a fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACS).

Figure 5: HC-7366 Treatment Reduces 4T1-Induced Splenomegaly. A) Spleen weight was determined by weighing the spleen from Vehicle and HC-7366 treated mice. The percentage of spleen weight was calculated relative to the body weight of each mouse. The spleen and lungs were removed, and total organ mass was measured. The lungs were separated from the spleen, and the weight of each organ was recorded. The percentage of organ weight was calculated relative to the body weight of each mouse.

Figure 6: HC-7366 Reduces Metastatic Tumors in 4T1 Breast Cancer. A) 4T1 flank tumors were excised from Vehicle and HC-7366 treated mice. The size of each tumor was measured, and the percentage of tumor size was calculated relative to the body weight of each mouse.

Figure 7: HC-7366 Reduces Metastatic Tumors in 4T1 Breast Cancer. A) 4T1 flank tumors were excised from Vehicle and HC-7366 treated mice. The size of each tumor was measured, and the percentage of tumor size was calculated relative to the body weight of each mouse.

Figure 8: HC-7366 Reduces Metastatic Tumors in 4T1 Breast Cancer. A) 4T1 flank tumors were excised from Vehicle and HC-7366 treated mice. The size of each tumor was measured, and the percentage of tumor size was calculated relative to the body weight of each mouse.

Figure 9: HC-7366 Reduces Metastatic Tumors in 4T1 Breast Cancer. A) 4T1 flank tumors were excised from Vehicle and HC-7366 treated mice. The size of each tumor was measured, and the percentage of tumor size was calculated relative to the body weight of each mouse.

Figure 10: HC-7366 Reduces Metastatic Tumors in 4T1 Breast Cancer. A) 4T1 flank tumors were excised from Vehicle and HC-7366 treated mice. The size of each tumor was measured, and the percentage of tumor size was calculated relative to the body weight of each mouse.

Figure 11: HC-7366 Reduces Metastatic Tumors in 4T1 Breast Cancer. A) 4T1 flank tumors were excised from Vehicle and HC-7366 treated mice. The size of each tumor was measured, and the percentage of tumor size was calculated relative to the body weight of each mouse.

Figure 12: HC-7366 Reduces 4T1-Induced Metastatic Lesions. A) Vehicle and HC-7366 treated mice were sacrificed at 17 days post-tumor inoculation. The spleen and lungs were removed, and total organ mass was measured. The lungs were separated from the spleen, and the weight of each organ was recorded. The percentage of organ weight was calculated relative to the body weight of each mouse.

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REFERENCES


