

Temporary cell cycle arrest in human scalp hair follicles and their epithelial stem cells by ALRN-6924: A novel strategy to selectively protect p53-wildtype cells against paclitaxel and 4-HC-induced alopecia

Jennifer Gherardini¹, D. Allen Annis², Jeremy Cheret¹, Manuel Aivado², and Ralf Paus^{1,3,4}

¹ Dr. Phillip Frost Dept. of Dermatology & Cutaneous Surgery, University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, Miami, FL, USA; ² Aileron Therapeutics, Inc., Boston, MA, USA; ³ Monasterium Laboratory, Münster, Germany; ⁴ CUTANEON, Hamburg, Germany.

Conflict of interest :

Study supported by a research grant from AILERON Therapeutics, for which MA serves as CEO, DAA as CSO, and RP as consultant

Chemotherapy-induced alopecia mediated by paclitaxel (PTX)



- Chemotherapy-induced alopecia is a highly distressing adverse effect of cancer therapy that can persist long-term, namely under taxane therapy [Paus et al. Lancet Oncol 2013](#)

Previously, we have shown that:

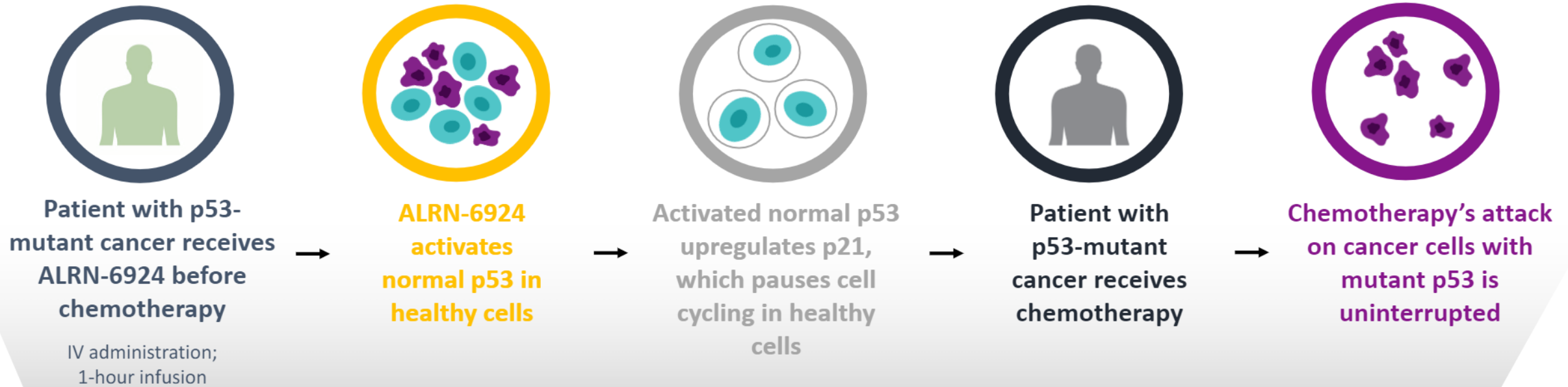
- I. PTX induces “mitotic catastrophe”, apoptosis, and DNA damage in proliferating hair follicle (HF) stem/progenitor and transit amplifying cells.
- II. Temporary G1 arrest via the CDK4/6 inhibitor, palbociclib, protects the HF from PTX toxicity
[Purba et al. EMBO Mol Med 2019](#)

CHALLENGE:

→ How to avoid that tumor cells are also protected ?

STRATEGY: Target healthy cells with normal p53, but not cancer cells, by treating only cancer patients with documented mutant p53 (=many types of cancer)

ALRN-6924, inhibitor of MDMX and MDM2, activates normal p53, thereby upregulating p21. This arrests the cell cycle in normal, but not p53-mutant cancer cells



ALRN-6924

Selective chemoprotection of healthy cells (=always normal p53)

No protection of p53-mutant cancer cells

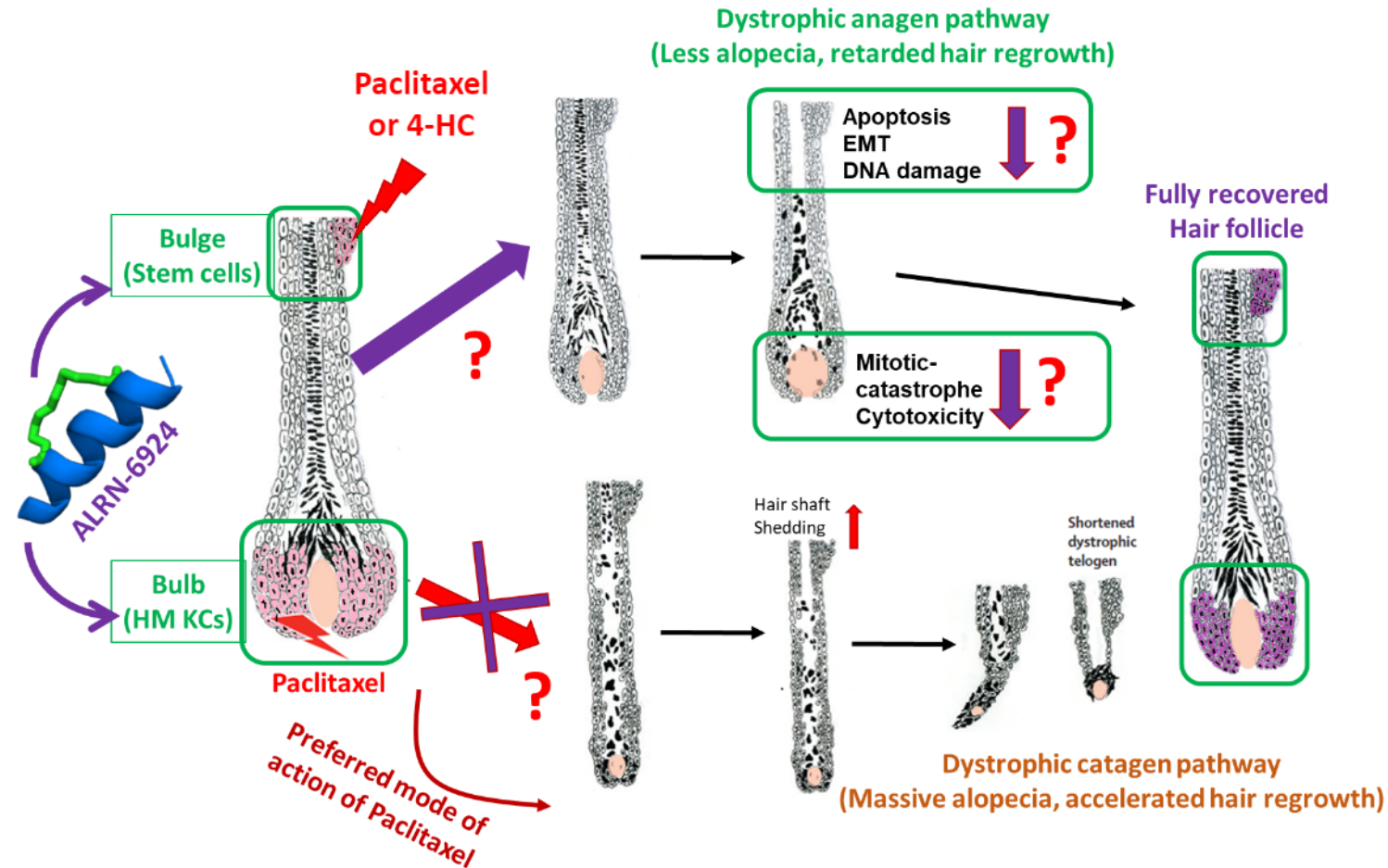
- p53 = most common cancer mutation[†]
- > 50% of all cancer patients have p53 mutation[†]

[†]Hoe, K., et al. Nat. Rev. Drug Discov., 2014.

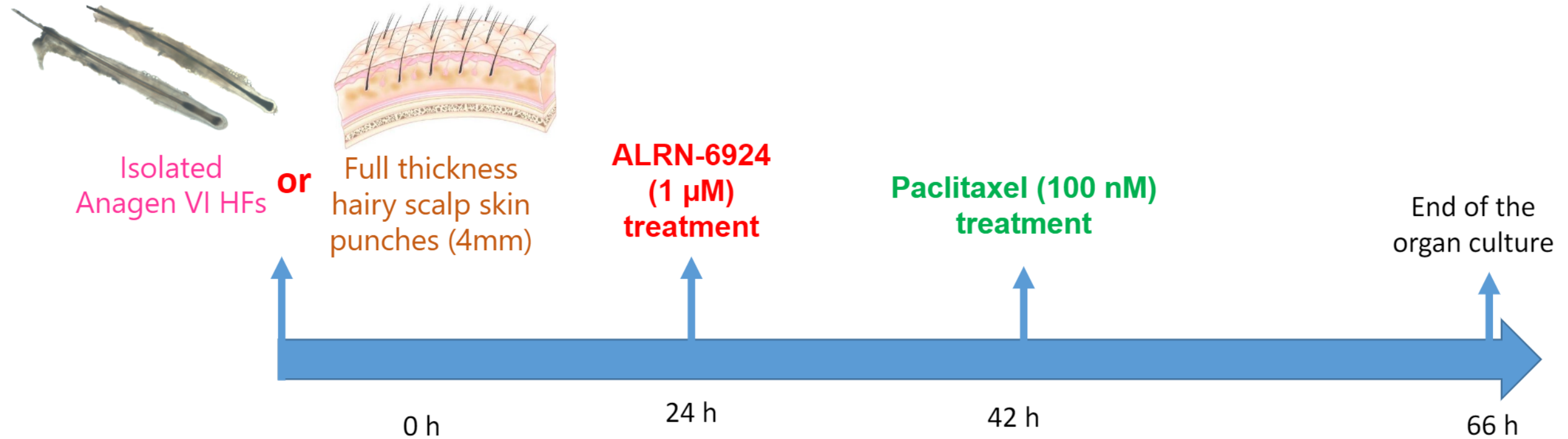
Questions addressed

Does ALRN-6924:

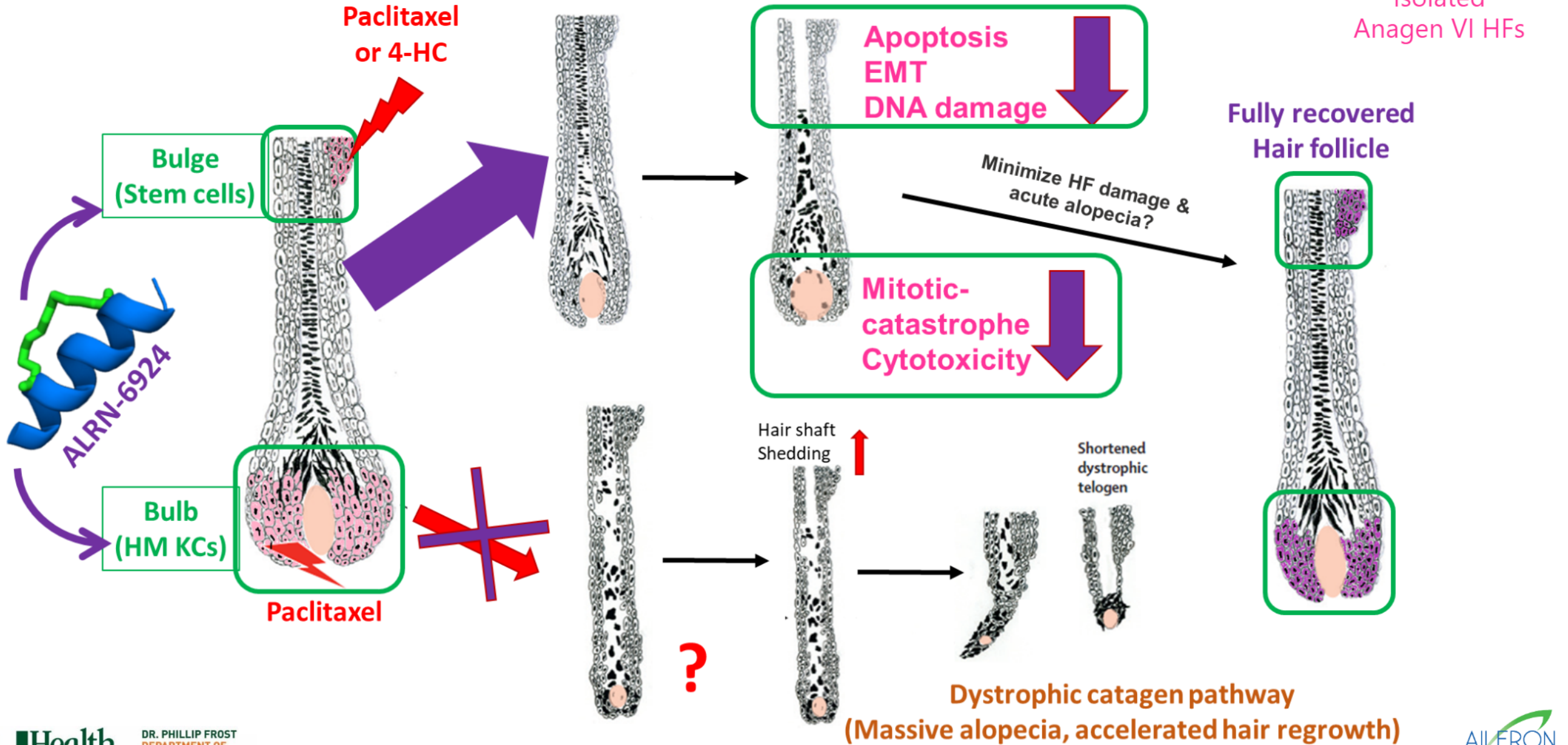
- prevent general HF toxicity induced by paclitaxel (Taxol) or 4-hydroperoxycyclophosphamide (4-HC)?
- promote the dystrophic anagen pathway of HF repair after chemotherapy?
- prevent/reduce HF epithelial stem cell damage (apoptosis, DNA damage, EMT) induced by paclitaxel - and thus lower the risk of permanent alopecia?



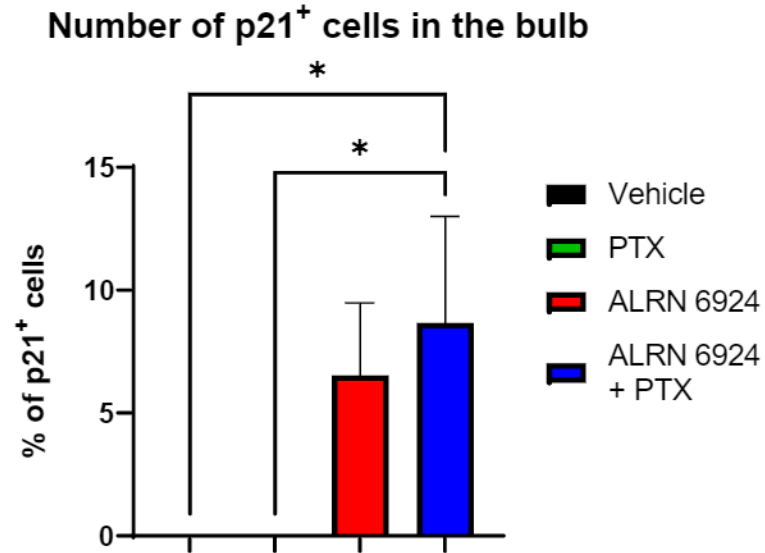
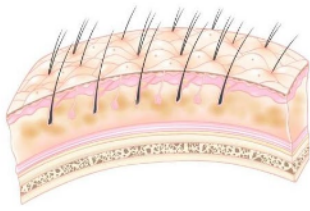
Experimental Design Paclitaxel



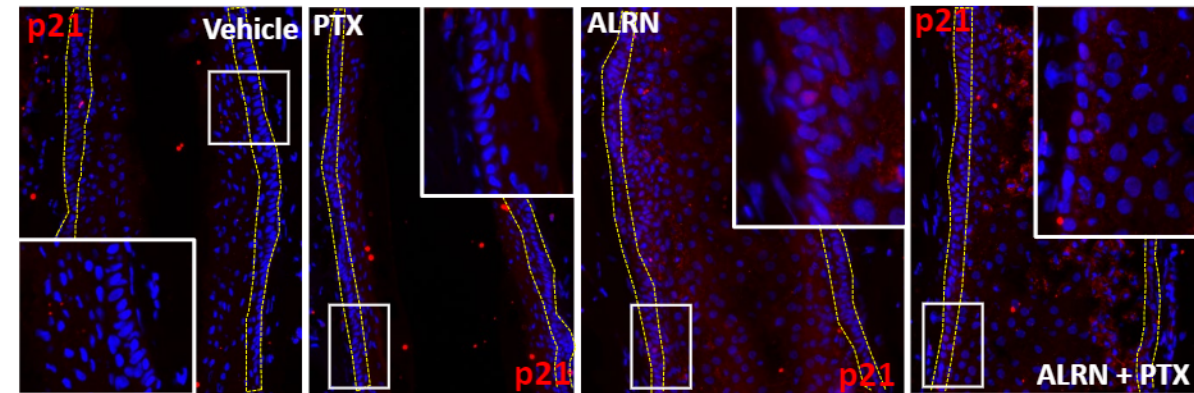
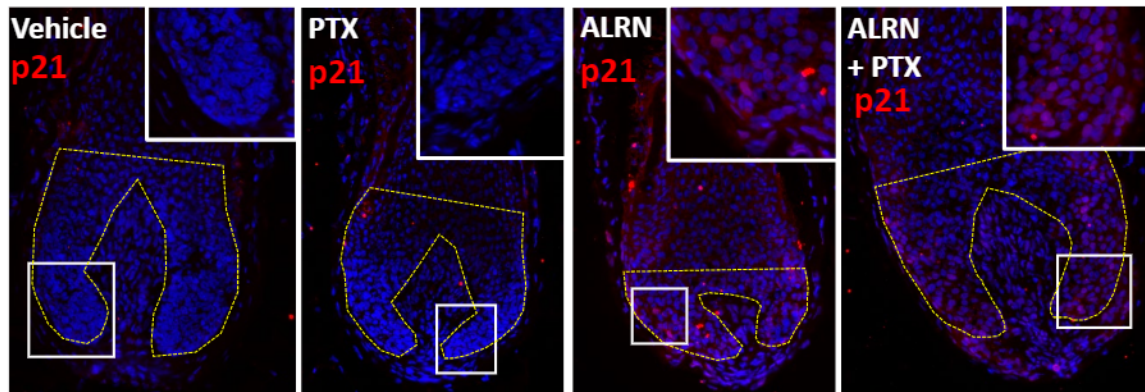
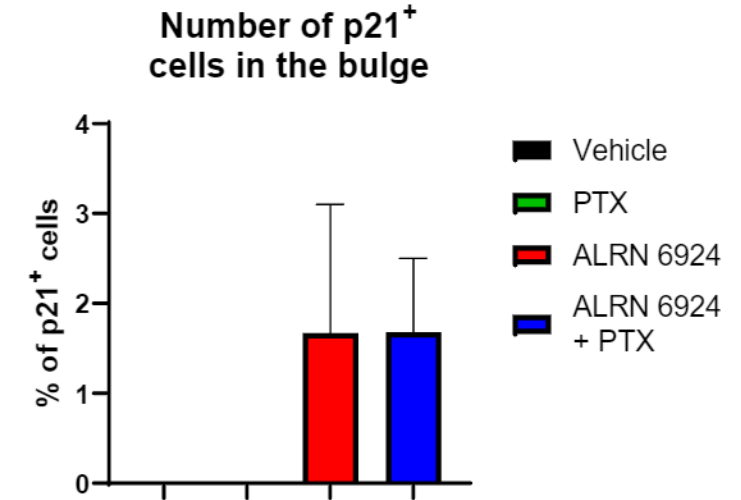
Previously...



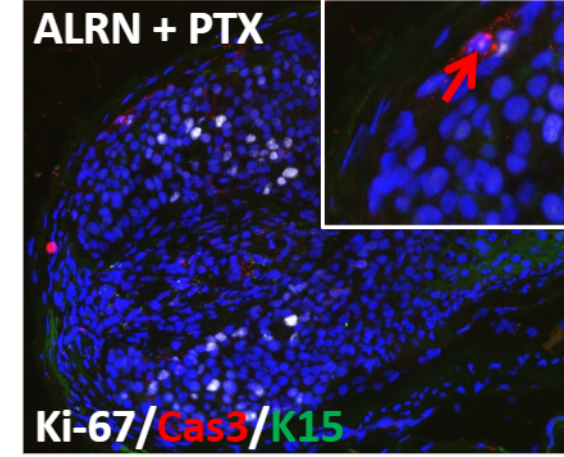
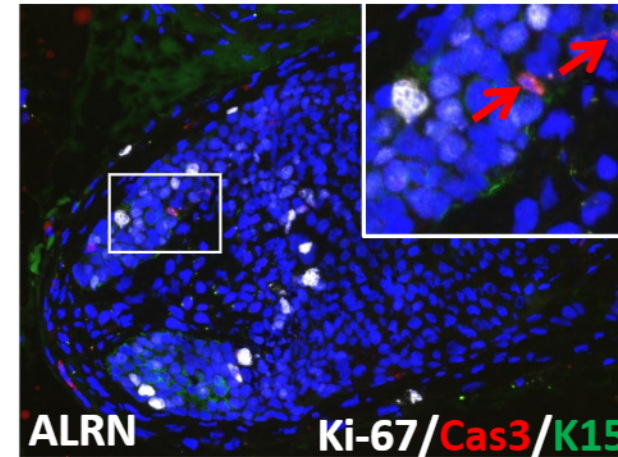
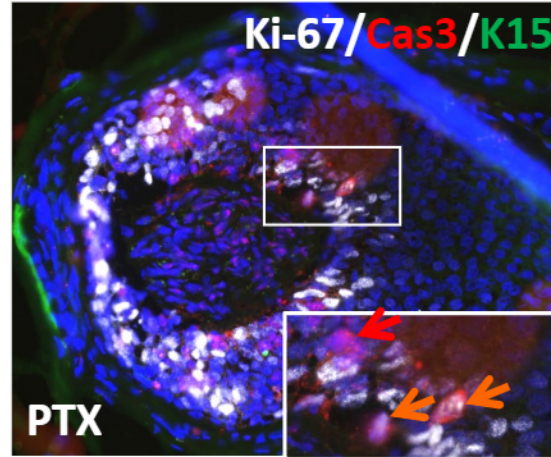
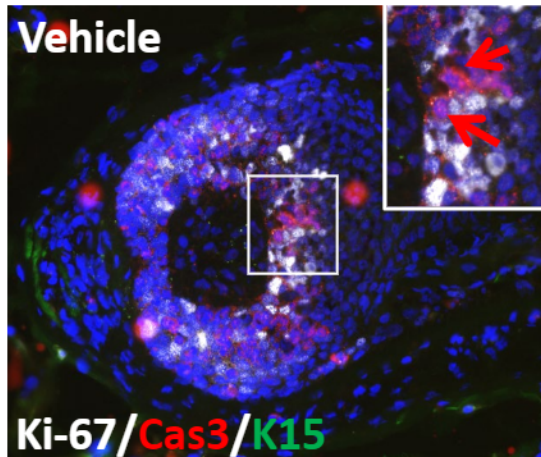
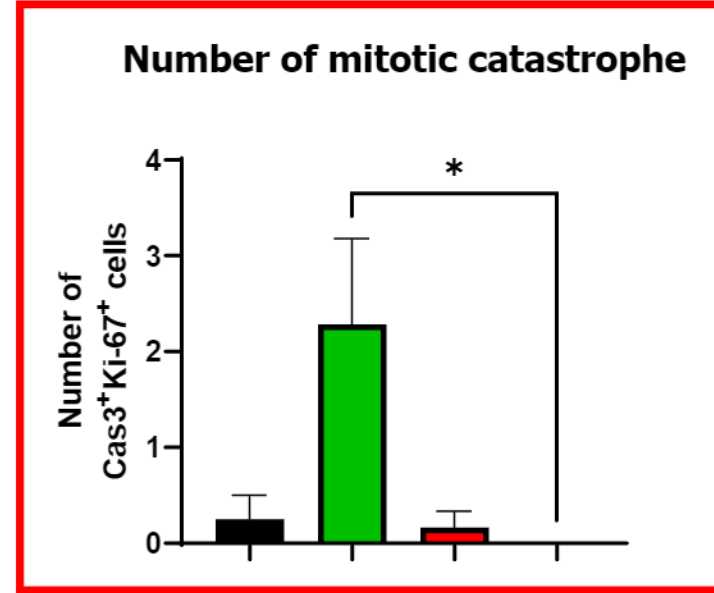
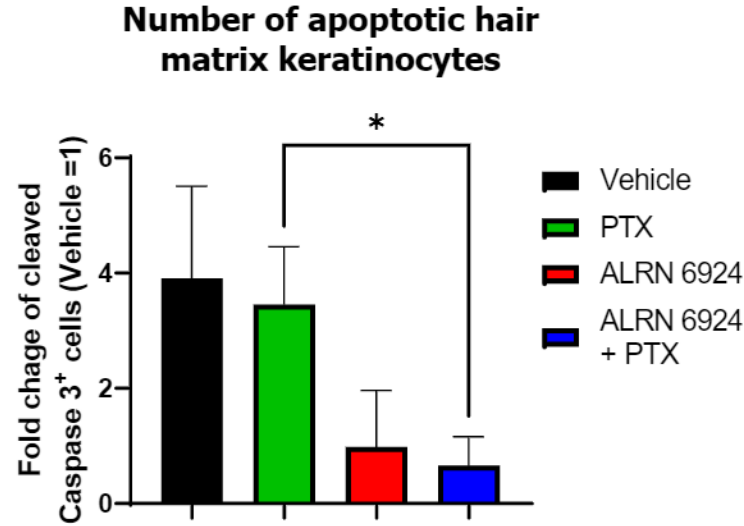
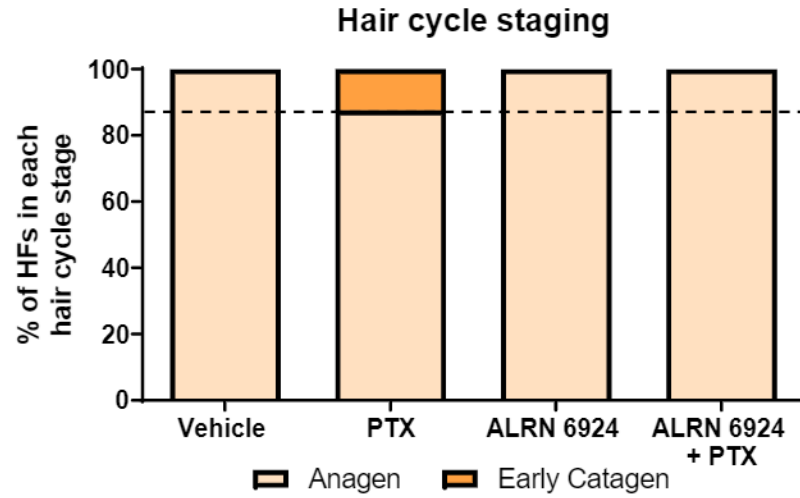
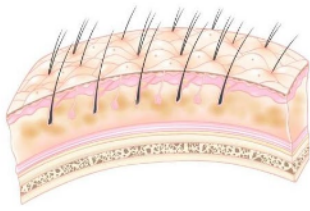
ALRN-6924 significantly enhances p21 expression in the hair matrix bulb of human anagen scalp HFs *ex vivo*



This shows the expected p53 activation

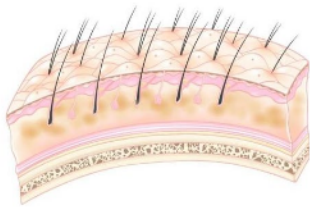


ALRN-6924 protects from PTX-induced apoptosis in the hair matrix, and prevents PTX-induced mitotic catastrophe, - without inducing catagen!



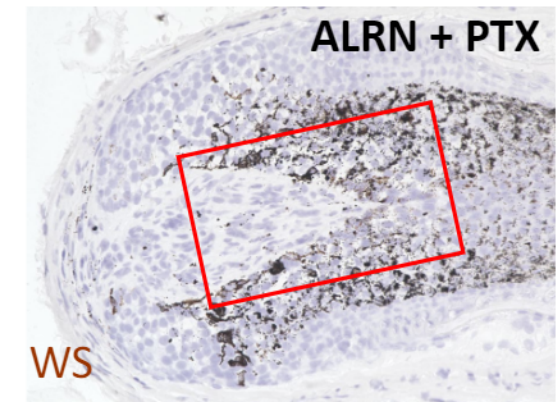
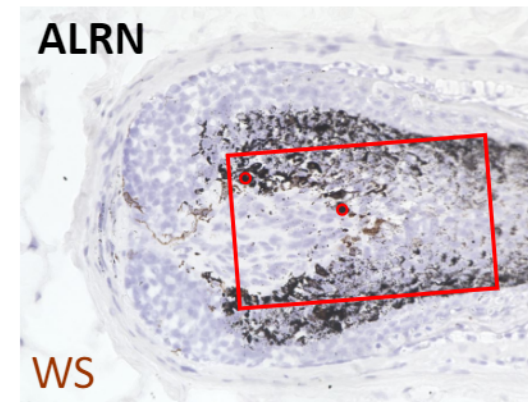
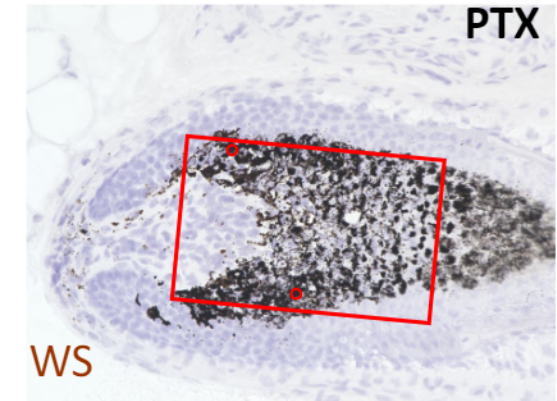
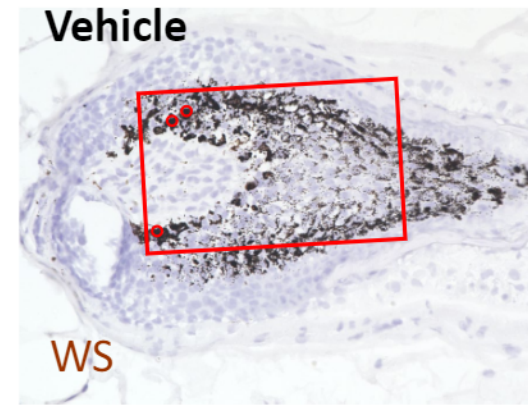
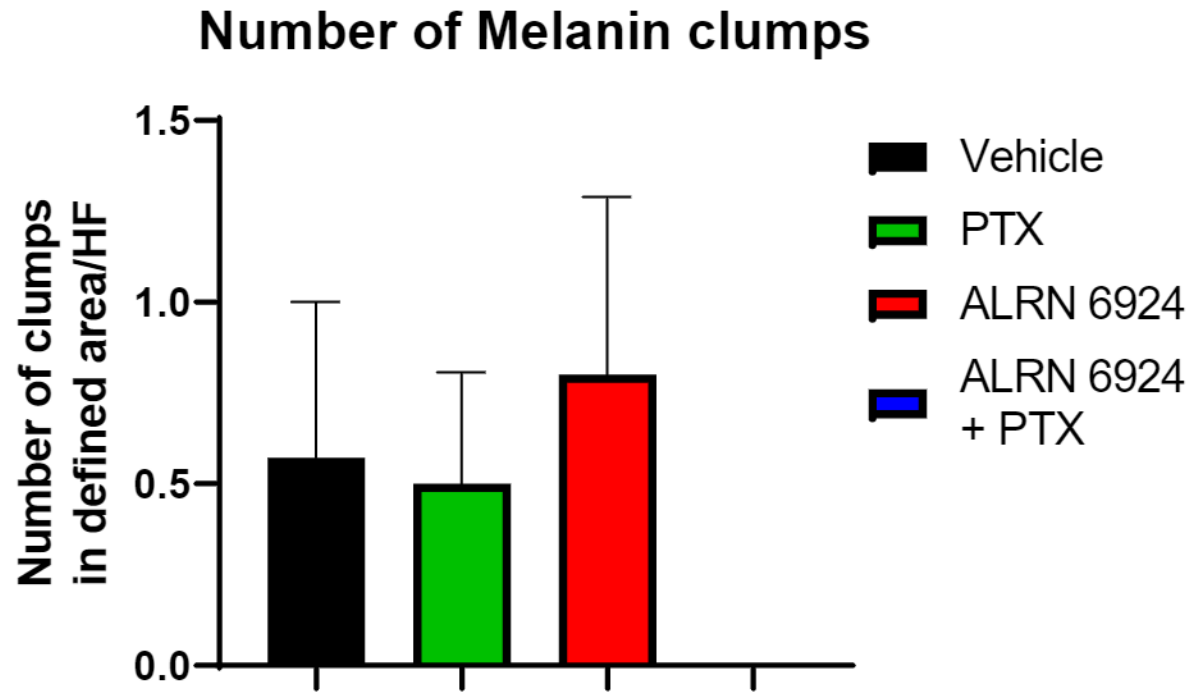
Mean +/- SEM; n=4-8 HF from 1 donor; Mann-Whitney test, *p<0.05. Red arrows: cleaved-caspase-3 positive cells; orange arrows: Mitotic catastrophe (Ki-67/Caspase-3 double positive cells)

ALRN-6924 itself does not promote melanin clumping, but prevents PTX-induced melanin clumping



Melanin clumping is a very sensitive sign of HF cytotoxicity and dystrophy

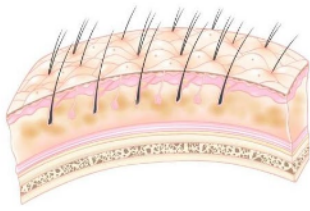
Hendrix et al. *JID* 2005, Bodo et al. *Am J Pathol* 2007, Piccini et al., *BJD* 2021



○ : Melanin clump

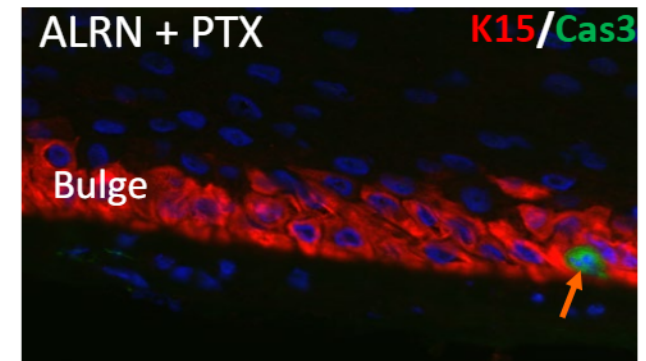
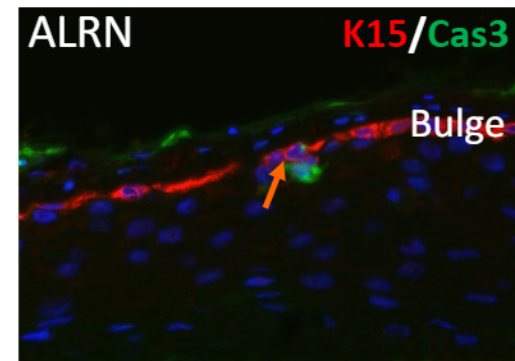
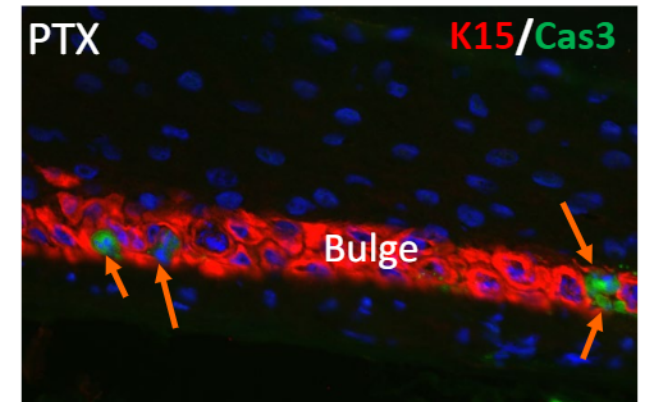
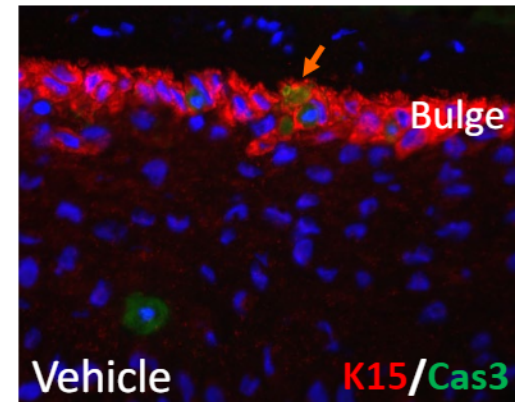
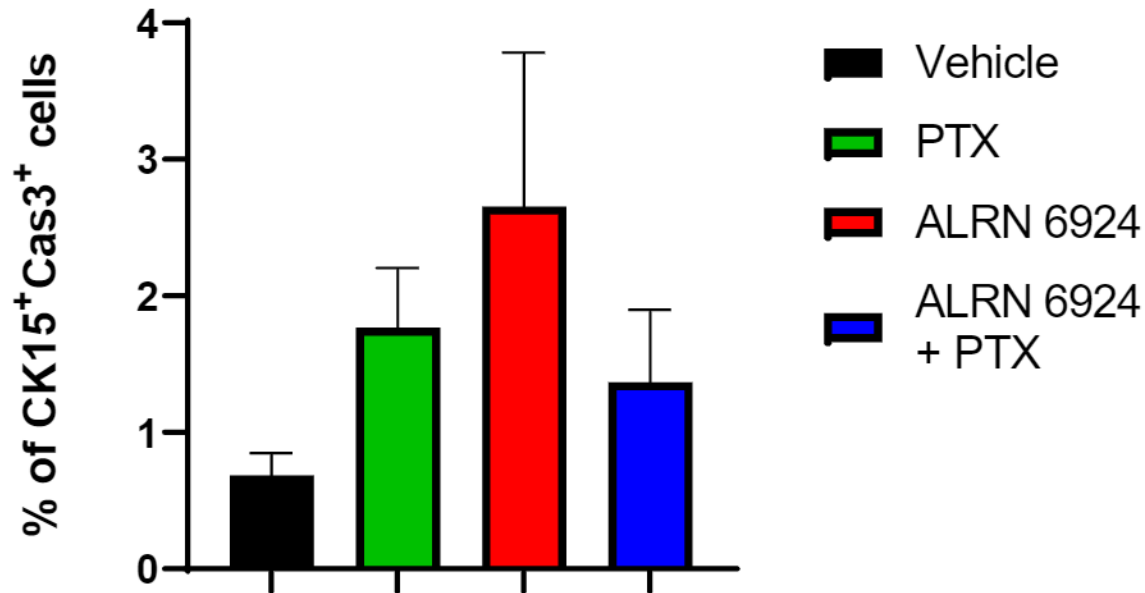
Mean +/- SEM; n=5-10 HFs from 1 donor; Mann Whitney test, not significant.

ALRN-6924 itself does not promote apoptosis of K15⁺ eHFSCs, but may prevents apoptosis induction by PTX



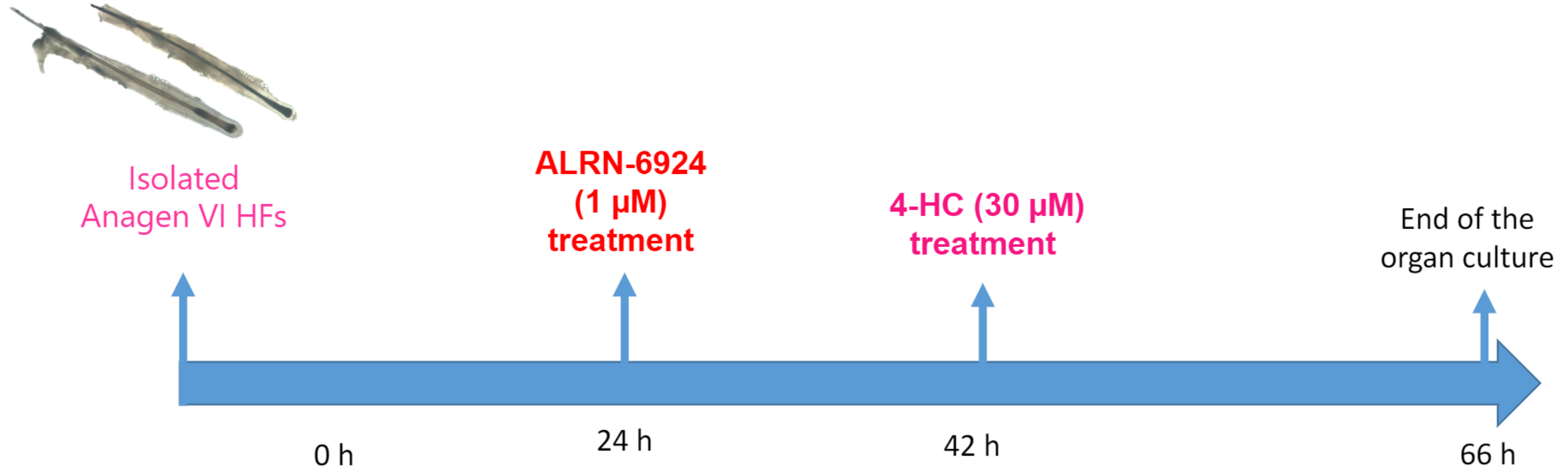
Keratin 15 (K15) HF stem cells marker

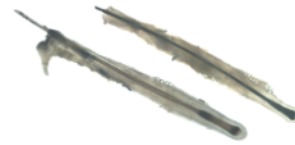
Number of apoptotic
K15⁺ cells in the bulge



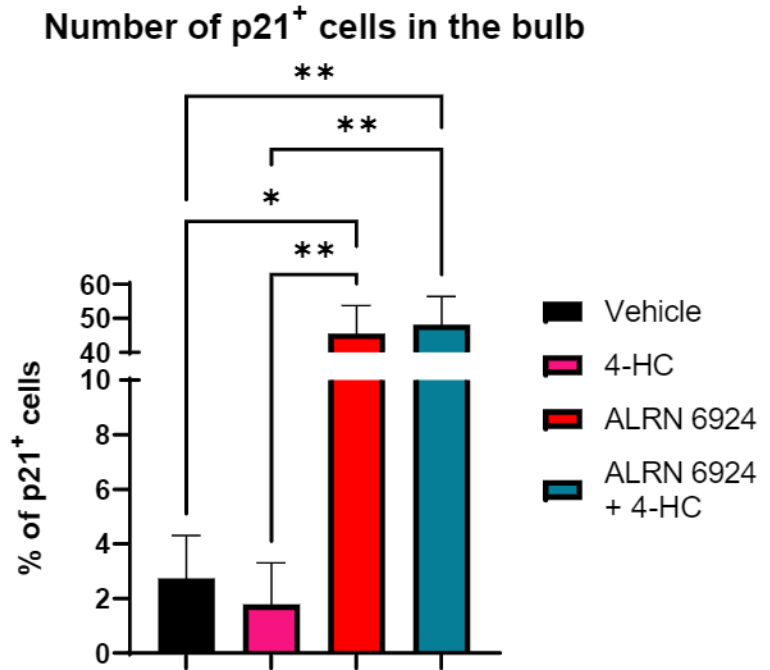
Mean +/- SEM; n=9-10 HF from 1 donor; Mann-Whitney test, ns.

Experimental Design 4-HC

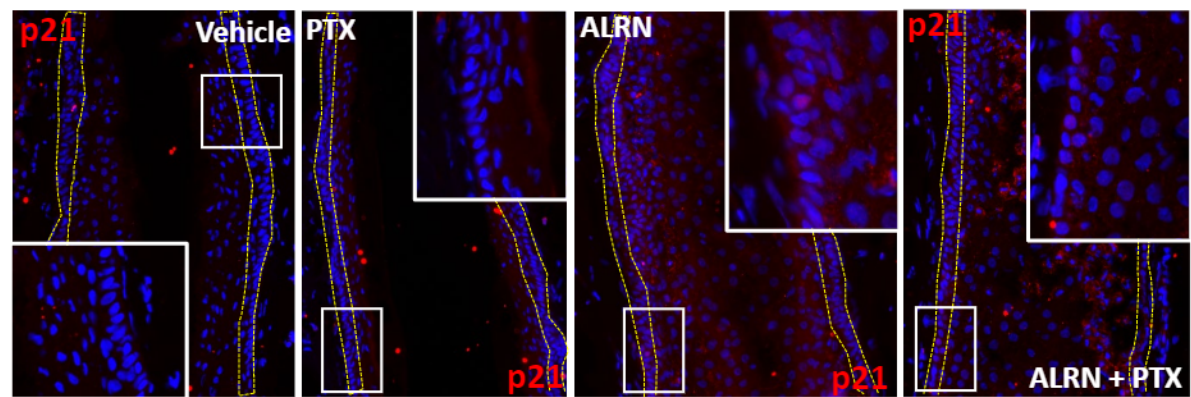
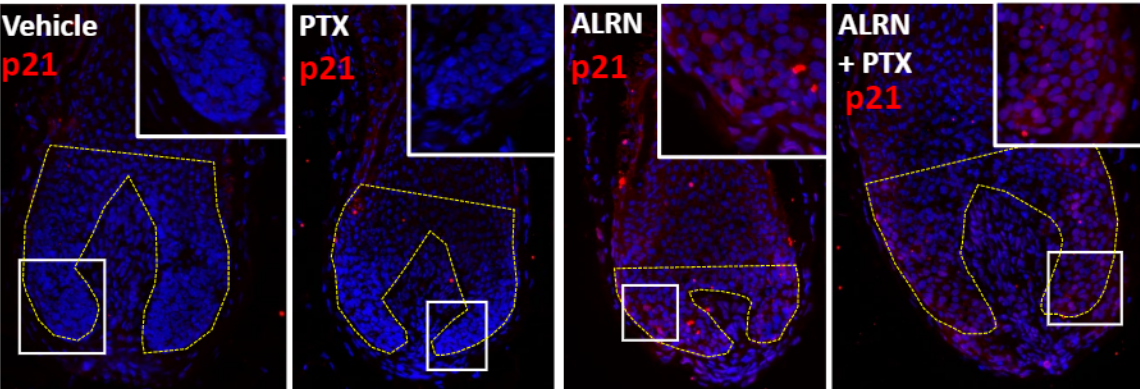
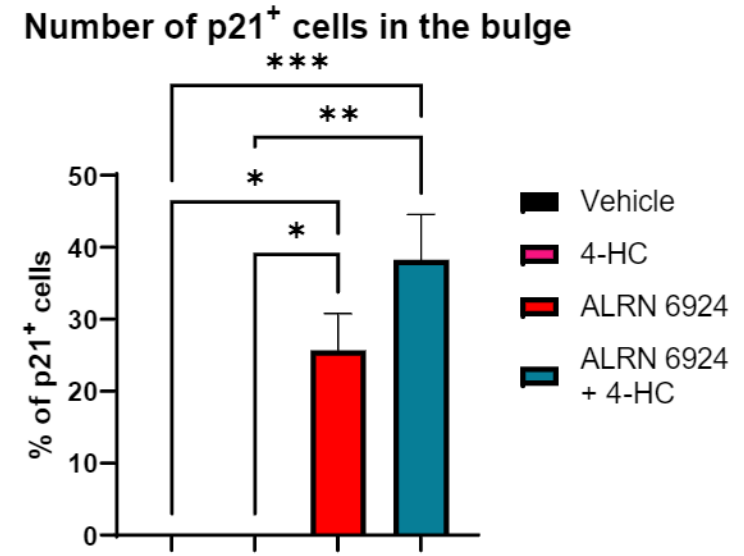




ALRN-6924 significantly enhances p21 expression in the anagen hair matrix bulb of human scalp HFs *ex vivo*

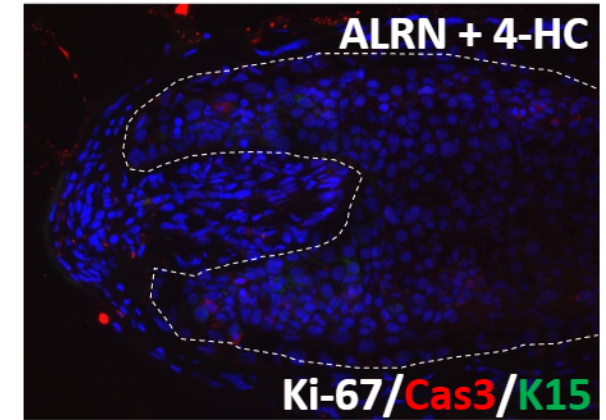
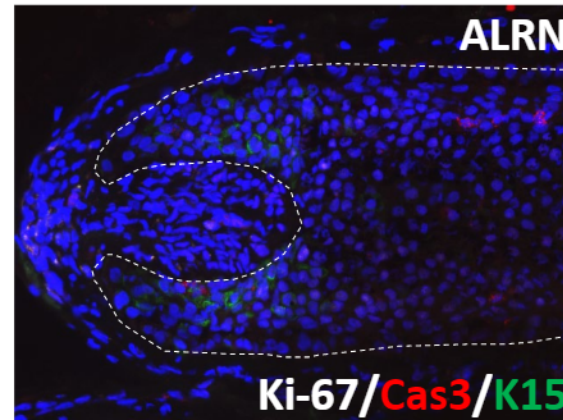
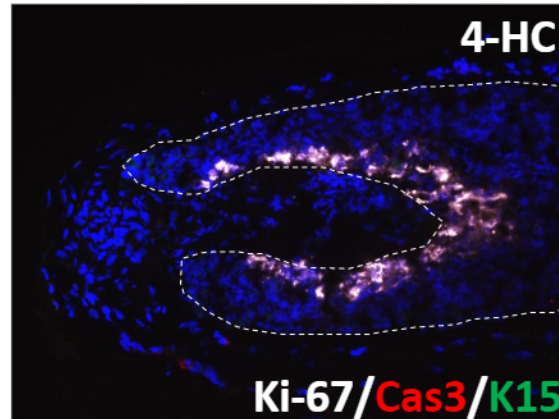
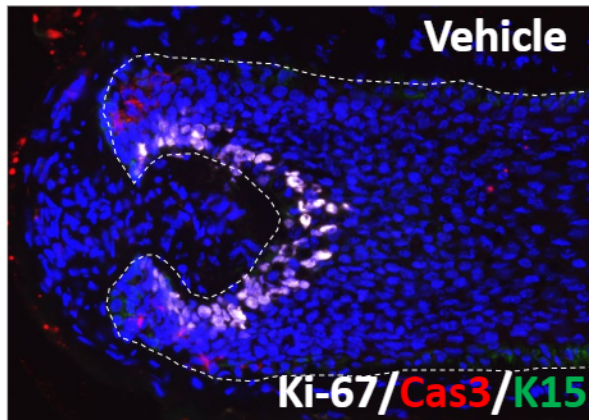
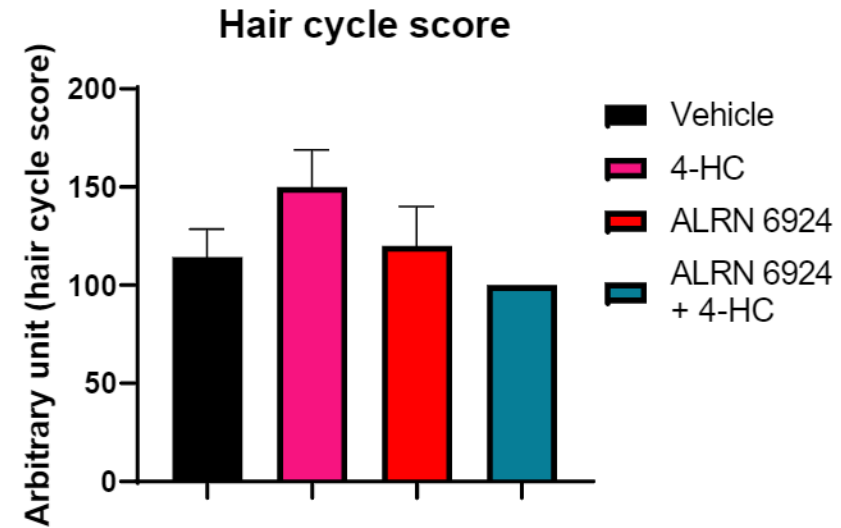
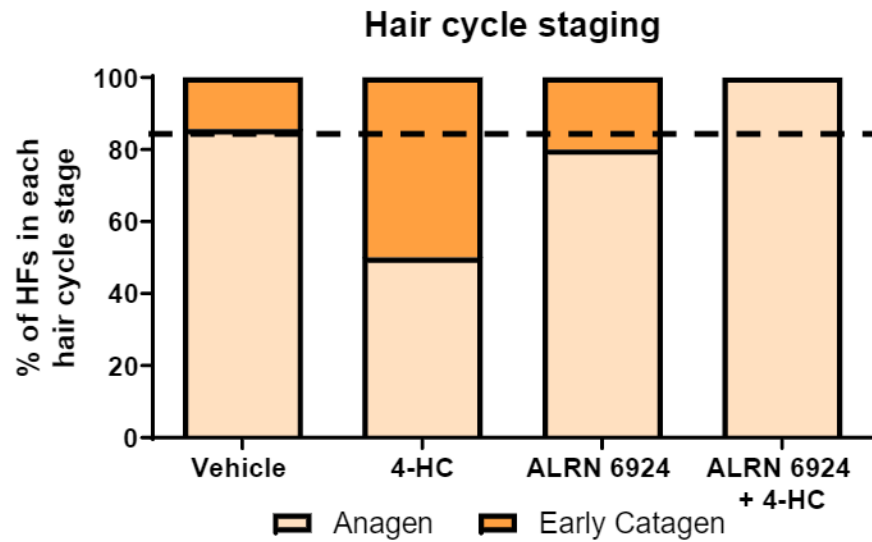
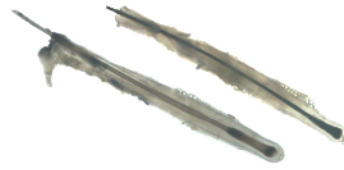


This shows the expected p53 activation



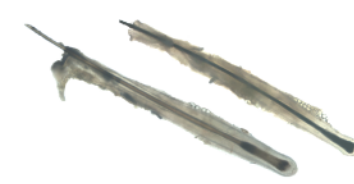
Mean +/- SEM; n=6-7 HFs from 1 donor; Mann Whitney test; *p<0.05, **p<0.01; ***p<0.001. Yellow dotted areas: p21 evaluation area

ALRN-6924 protects from 4-HC-induced catagen



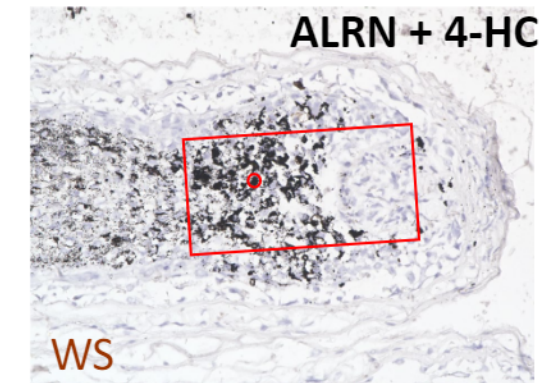
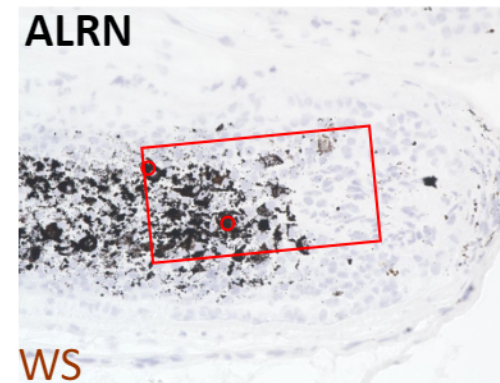
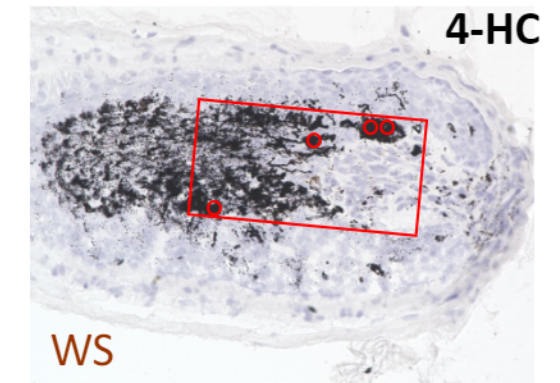
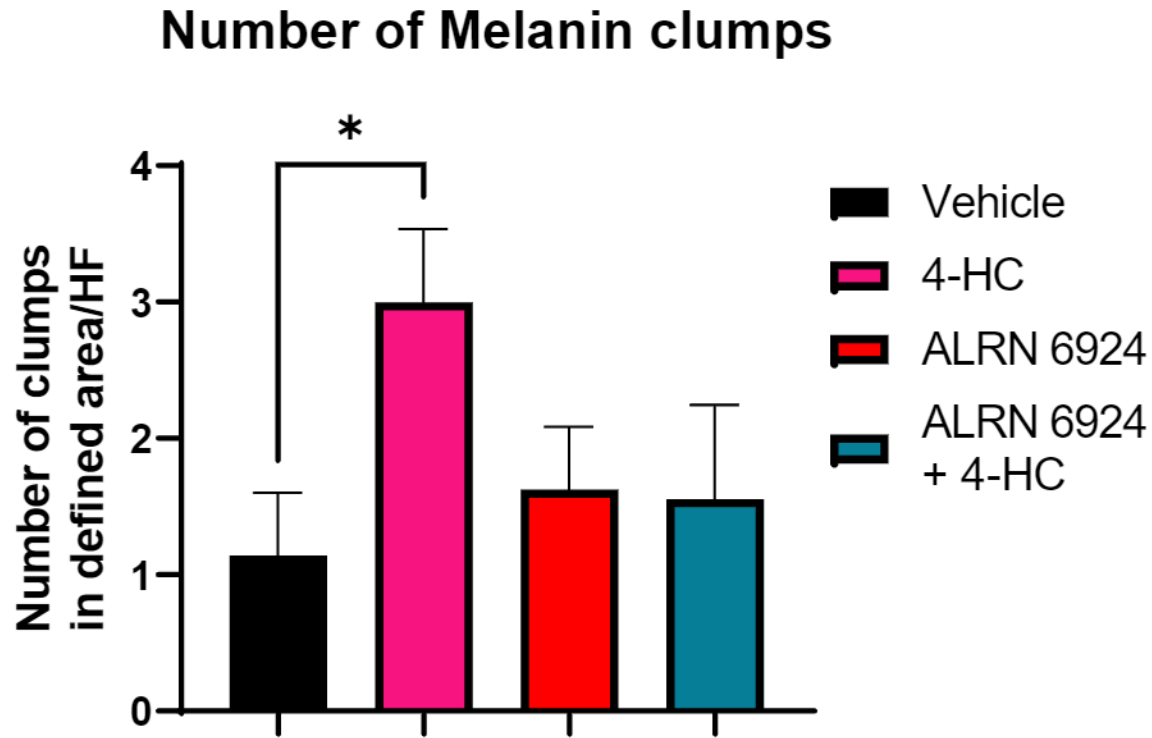
Mean +/- SEM; n=5-8 HF from 1 donor; Mann-Whitney test.

ALRN-6924 itself does not promote melanin clumping, but prevents 4-HC-induced melanin clumping



Melanin clumping is a very sensitive sign of HF cytotoxicity and dystrophy

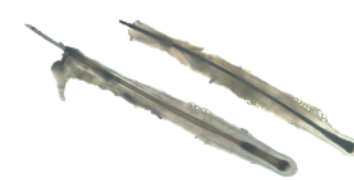
Hendrix et al. *JID* 2005, Bodo et al. *Am J Pathol* 2007, Piccini et al., *BJD* 2021



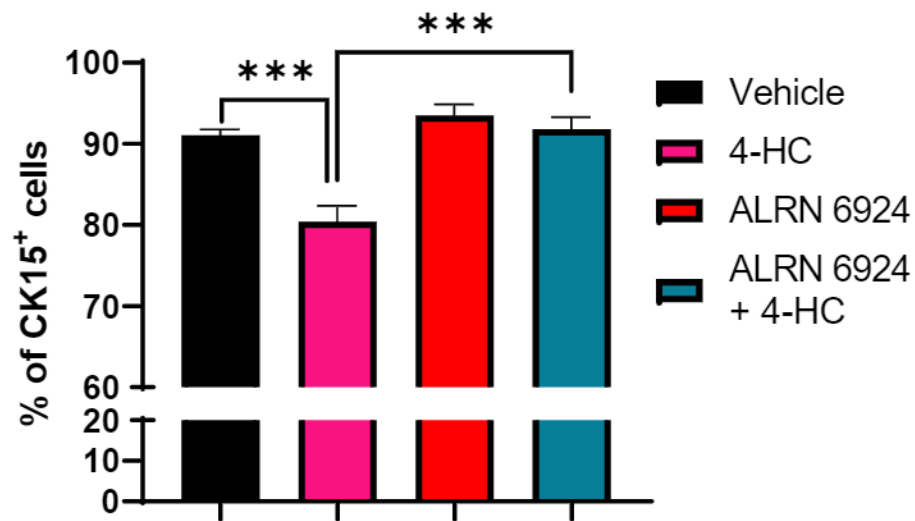
○ : Melanin clump

Mean +/- SEM; n=7-9 HF's from 1 donor; Mann Whitney test, *p<0.05.

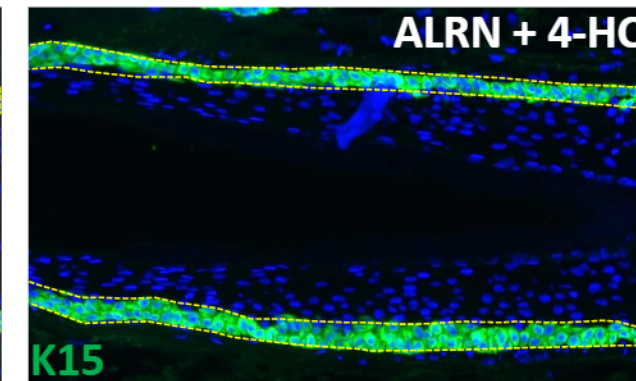
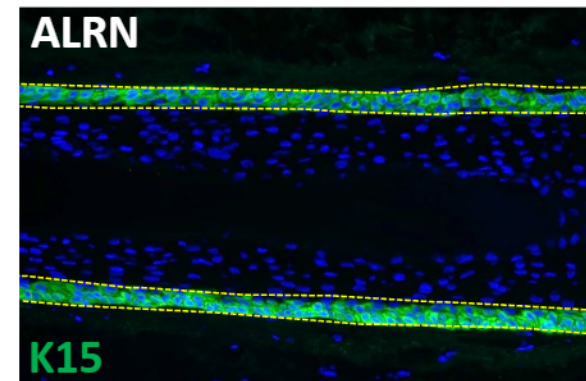
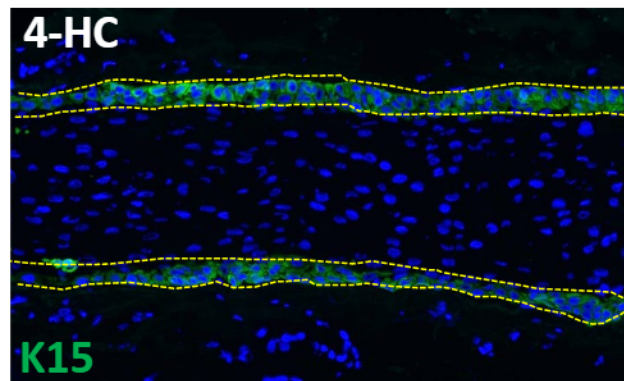
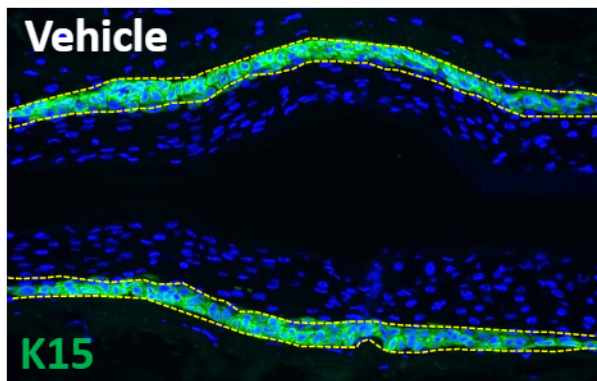
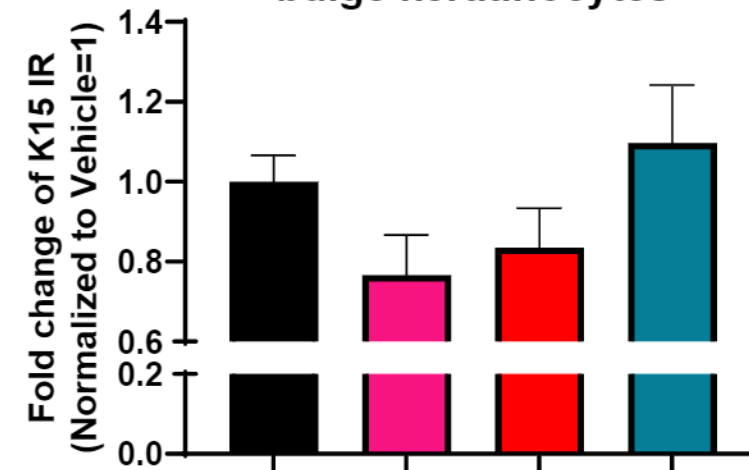
In short-term HF culture, ALRN-6924 does not affect keratin 15 expression and the number of K15⁺ bulge keratinocytes, but significantly prevents the decrease of K15⁺ cell number from 4-HC action.



Number of K15⁺ cells in the bulge



K15 expression in ORS bulge keratinocytes



Conclusions & Perspectives

- **ALRN-6924 does not induce premature catagen** *ex vivo* and is thus unlikely to cause telogen effluvium
- **ALRN-6924** inhibits **PTX-induced catagen** and mitotic catastrophe in the hair matrix, indicating that it may **favor a mild form of dystrophic anagen**.
- **ALRN-6924** inhibits **4-HC-induced catagen** and **protects human scalp HFs** from the **4-HC** mediated **cytotoxicity**.
- **Most importantly, ALRN-6924 reduces PTX-induced HF stem cells apoptosis, and significantly prevents the decrease of K15⁺ cell number from 4-HC action** *ex vivo* and thus promises to **reduce the incidence and degree of permanent alopecia after taxane and 4-HC therapy**.



These *ex vivo* data support our working hypothesis that ALRN-6924 can SELECTIVELY protect healthy HFs and their stem cells against permanent taxane (and 4-HC?)-induced alopecia.

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DEPARTMENT OF
DERMATOLOGY AND
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