COMBINATION THERAPIES USING PRMT5 INHIBITORS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER

BACKGROUND OF THE DISCLOSURE

Cross-reference to related applications

[0001] This application claims priority from U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/172,639, filed April 8, 2021, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 63/252,998, filed October 6, 2021, the disclosure of each of which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

Field of the Disclosure

[0002] This disclosure relates to methods of treating cancer. This disclosure further relates to treating cancer in a subject with compounds that are inhibitors of protein arginine N-methyl transferase 5 (PRMT5), particularly in combination with Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog (KRAS) glycine-to-cysteine (G12C) ($KRAS^{G12C}$) inhibitors.

Description of Related Art

[0003] PRMT5 is a type II arginine methyltransferase that catalyzes the transfer of a methyl group from *S*-adenosyl-*L*-methionine (SAM) to an omega-nitrogen of the guanidino function of protein *L*-arginine residues (omega-monomethylation) and the transfer of a second methyl group to the other omega-nitrogen, yielding symmetric dimethylarginine (sDMA). PRMT5 forms a complex with methylosome protein 50 (MEP50), which is required for substrate recognition and orientation and is also required for PRMT5-catalyzed histone 2A and histone 4 methyltransferase activity (e.g., *see* Ho *et al*. (2013) *PLoS ONE* 8(2): e57008).

[0004] Homozygous deletions of p16/CDKN2a are prevalent in cancer and these mutations commonly involve the co-deletion of adjacent genes, including the gene encoding methylthioadenosine phosphorylase (MTAP). It is estimated that approximately 15% of all human cancers have a homozygous deletion of the MTAP gene (e.g., *see* Firestone & Schramm (2017) *J. Am. Chem Soc.* 139(39):13754-13760).

[0005] Cells lacking MTAP activity have elevated levels of the MTAP substrate, methylthioadenosine (MTA), which is a potent inhibitor of PRMT5. Inhibition of PRMT5 activity results in reduced methylation activity and increased sensitivity of cellular proliferation to PRMT5 depletion or loss of activity. Hence, the loss of MTAP activity reduces methylation activity of PRMT5 making the cells selectively dependent on PRMT5 activity.

[0006] Despite importance of PRMT5 on cell viability and its prevalence in cancers, effective therapies that inhibit PRMT5 have been elusive. Thus, there remains a need to develop new PRMT5 inhibitor therapies to treat wide range of cancers.

SUMMARY OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0007] One aspect of the disclosure provides methods for treating cancer in a subject. Such methods include administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor and a therapeutically effective amount of a PRMT5 inhibitor.

[0008] Also provided herein is a method for treating cancer in a subject in need thereof. Such methods include determining that the cancer is associated with MTAP homozygous deletion (e.g., an MTAP-associated cancer). These methods optionally further include determining that the cancer is associated with $KRAS^{G12C}$ mutation. Such methods further include administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor and a therapeutically effective amount of a PRMT5 inhibitor.

[0009] These and other features and advantages of the present invention will be more fully understood from the following detailed description taken together with the accompanying claims. It is noted that the scope of the claims is defined by the recitations therein and not by the specific discussion of features and advantages set forth in the present description.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0010] The accompanying drawings are included to provide a further understanding of the methods of the disclosure, and are incorporated in and constitute a part of this specification. The drawings illustrate one or more embodiment(s) of the disclosure and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles and operation of the disclosure.

[0011] Figure 1 illustrates the results of the methods of Example 1 in the $KRAS^{G12C}$and $CDKN2A/MTAP^{DEL}$ lung tumor xenograft LU99 model grown in immunodeficient mice. The PRMT5 inhibitor used in this method was MRTX9768 administered at 100 mg/kg twice a day (BID), and the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor was MRTX849 administered at 30 mg/kg once a day (QD). Average tumor volume ± standard error is plotted of the mean at study day as indicated.

[0012] Figure 2 illustrates the results of the methods of Example 2 in the $KRAS^{G12C}$and $CDKN2A/MTAP^{DEL}$ lung tumor xenograft LU99 model grown in immunodeficient mice. The PRMT5 inhibitor used in this method was MRTX7477 administered at 200 mg/kg BID, and the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor was MRTX849 administered at 30 mg/kg QD. Average tumor volume ± standard error is plotted of the mean at study day as indicated.

[0013] **Figure 3** illustrates the results of the methods of Example 3 in LU99 PRMT5-041 lung tumor xenograft model. The PRMT5 inhibitor used in this method was MRTX1719 administered at 50 mg/kg QD, and the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor was MRTX849 administered at 30 mg/kg QD. Average tumor volume ± standard error is plotted of the mean at study day as indicated.

[0014] **Figure 4** illustrates the results of the methods of Example 4 in SW1573 PRMT5-044 lung tumor xenograft model. The PRMT5 inhibitor used in this method was MRTX1719 administered at 50 mg/kg QD, and the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor was MRTX849 administered at 100 mg/kg QD. Average tumor volume ± standard error is plotted of the mean at study day as indicated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0015] Before the disclosed processes and materials are described, it is to be understood that the aspects described herein are not limited to specific embodiments, and as such can, of course, vary. It is also to be understood that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular aspects only and, unless specifically defined herein, is not intended to be limiting.

[0016] In view of the present disclosure, the methods and compositions described herein can be configured by the person of ordinary skill in the art to meet the desired need. The present disclosure provides improvements in treating cancer in a subject. As used herein, the terms “subject” or “patient” are used interchangeably, refers to any animal, including mammals, and most preferably humans.

[0017] The methods provided herein may be used for the treatment of a wide variety of cancer including tumors such as lung, prostate, breast, brain, skin, cervical carcinomas, testicular carcinomas, etc. More particularly, cancers that may be treated by the compositions and methods of the invention include, but are not limited to tumor types such as astrocytic, breast, cervical, colorectal, endometrial, esophageal, gastric, head and neck, hepatocellular, laryngeal, lung, oral, ovarian, prostate and thyroid carcinomas and sarcomas. More specifically, these compounds can be used to treat: Cardiac: sarcoma (angiosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, liposarcoma), myxoma, rhabdomyoma, fibroma, lipoma and teratoma; Lung: bronchogenic carcinoma (squamous cell, undifferentiated small cell, undifferentiated large cell, adenocarcinoma), alveolar (bronchiolar) carcinoma, bronchial adenoma, sarcoma, lymphoma, chondromatous hamartoma, mesothelioma; Gastrointestinal: esophagus (squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, leiomyosarcoma, lymphoma), stomach (carcinoma, lymphoma, leiomyosarcoma), pancreas (ductal adenocarcinoma, insulinoma, glucagonoma, gastrinoma, carcinoid tumors, vipoma), small

bowel (adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, carcinoid tumors, Kaposi's sarcoma, leiomyoma, hemangioma, lipoma, neurofibroma, fibroma), large bowel (adenocarcinoma, tubular adenoma, villous adenoma, hamartoma, leiomyoma); Genitourinary tract: kidney (adenocarcinoma, Wilm's tumor (nephroblastoma), lymphoma, leukemia), bladder and urethra (squamous cell carcinoma, transitional cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma), prostate (adenocarcinoma, sarcoma), testis (seminoma, teratoma, embryonal carcinoma, teratocarcinoma, choriocarcinoma, sarcoma, interstitial cell carcinoma, fibroma, fibroadenoma, adenomatoid tumors, lipoma); Liver: hepatoma (hepatocellular carcinoma), cholangiocarcinoma, hepatoblastoma, angiosarcoma, hepatocellular adenoma, hemangioma; Biliary tract: gall bladder carcinoma, ampullary carcinoma, cholangiocarcinoma; Bone: osteogenic sarcoma (osteosarcoma), fibrosarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, chondrosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma, malignant lymphoma (reticulum cell sarcoma), multiple myeloma, malignant giant cell tumor chordoma, osteochronfroma (osteocartilaginous exostoses), benign chondroma, chondroblastoma, chondromyxofibroma, osteoid osteoma and giant cell tumors; Nervous system: skull (osteoma, hemangioma, granuloma, xanthoma, osteitis deformans), meninges (meningioma, meningiosarcoma, gliomatosis), brain (astrocytoma, medulloblastoma, glioma, ependymoma, germinoma (pinealoma), glioblastoma multiform, oligodendroglioma, schwannoma, retinoblastoma, congenital tumors), spinal cord neurofibroma, meningioma, glioma, sarcoma); Gynecological: uterus (endometrial carcinoma), cervix (cervical carcinoma, pre-tumor cervical dysplasia), ovaries (ovarian carcinoma (serous cystadenocarcinoma, mucinous cystadenocarcinoma, unclassified carcinoma), granulosa-thecal cell tumors, Sertoli-Leydig cell tumors, dysgerminoma, malignant teratoma), vulva (squamous cell carcinoma, intraepithelial carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, fibrosarcoma, melanoma), vagina (clear cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, botryoid sarcoma (embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma), fallopian tubes (carcinoma); Hematologic: blood (myeloid leukemia (acute and chronic), acute lymphoblastic leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, myeloproliferative diseases, multiple myeloma, myelodysplastic syndrome), Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (malignant lymphoma); Skin: malignant melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, moles dysplastic nevi, lipoma, angioma, dermatofibroma, keloids, psoriasis; and Adrenal glands: neuroblastoma.

[0018] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the cancer is a MTAP-associated cancer. For example, in certain embodiments, the cancer comprises MTAP gene homozygous deletion ($MTAP^{DEL}$). The subject may be identified or diagnosed as having MTAP-associated cancer where, for example, $MTAP^{DEL}$ is determined using a suitable assay

or a kit. Alternatively, the subject is suspected of having MTAP-associated cancer or the subject has a clinical record indicating that the subject has MTAP-associated cancer.

[0019] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the cancer comprises a $KRAS^{G12C}$ gene mutation. The subject may be identified or diagnosed as having $KRAS^{G12C}$ cancer where $KRAS^{G12C}$ mutation is determined using a suitable assay or a kit. Alternatively, the subject is suspected of having the $KRAS^{G12C}$ cancer or the subject has a clinical record indicating that the subject has the $KRAS^{G12C}$ cancer.

[0020] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the cancer may further comprise a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A (CDKN2A) gene homozygous deletion ($CDKN2A^{DEL}$). The subject may be identified or diagnosed as having $CDKN2A^{DEL}$ where the deletion is determined using a suitable assay or a kit. Alternatively, the subject is suspected of having the $CDKN2A^{DEL}$ cancer, or the subject has a clinical record indicating that the subject has the $CDKN2A^{DEL}$ cancer.

[0021] In some embodiments of any of the methods or uses described herein, an assay is used to determine whether the patient has $MTAP^{DEL}$ and/or $KRAS^{G12C}$ and/or $CDKN2A^{DEL}$ using a sample (e.g., a biological sample or a biopsy sample such as a paraffin-embedded biopsy sample) from a subject. Such assay includes, but is not limited to, next generation sequencing, immunohistochemistry, fluorescence microscopy, break apart FISFI analysis, Southern blotting. Western blotting, FACS analysis, Northern blotting, and PCR-based amplification (e.g., RT-PCR and quantitative real-time RT-PCR). As is well known in the art, the assays are typically performed, e.g., with at least one labelled nucleic acid probe or at least one labelled antibody or antigen-binding fragment thereof.

[0022] In certain embodiments, the cancer in the methods of the disclosure is selected from lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, colon cancer, head and neck cancer, bladder cancer, esophageal cancer, lymphoma, stomach cancer, skin cancer, breast cancer, and brain cancer.

[0023] In certain embodiments, the cancer in the methods of the disclosure is selected from lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, colon cancer, head and neck cancer, esophageal cancer, and melanoma.

[0024] In certain embodiments, the cancer in the methods of the disclosure is selected from lung cancer (e.g., mesothelioma or non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) including adenocarcinoma and squamous cell), pancreatic cancer, colon cancer, head and neck cancer (such as squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC)), bladder cancer, esophageal cancer, lymphoma (e.g., diffuse large B-cell lymphoma), stomach cancer, melanoma, breast cancer, and brain cancer (e.g., glioblastoma multiforme and glioma).

[0025] In certain embodiments, the cancer in the methods of the disclosure is selected from lung cancer (e.g., mesothelioma or NSCLC, including adenocarcinoma and squamous cell), pancreatic cancer, colon cancer, head and neck cancer (e.g. squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC)), esophageal cancer, and melanoma.

[0026] In certain embodiments, the cancer in the methods of the disclosure is selected from mesothelioma, NSCLC (e.g., adenocarcinoma and squamous cell), pancreatic cancer, HNSCC, and colon cancer.

[0027] In one embodiment of the methods of the disclosure, the cancer is lung cancer. For example, the lung cancer may be NSCLC (e.g., adenocarcinoma and squamous cell) or mesothelioma. In certain embodiment, the cancer is NSCLC.

[0028] In one embodiment of the methods of the disclosure, the cancer is pancreatic cancer.

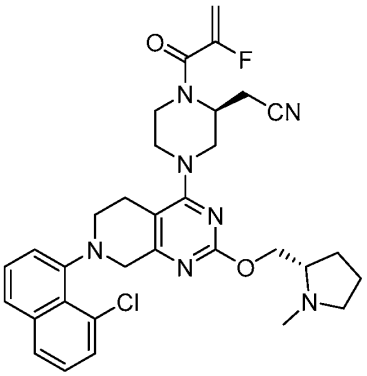
[0029] In one embodiment of the methods of the disclosure, the cancer is colon cancer.

[0030] As provided above, the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is administered in the methods of the disclosure. As used herein, a "$KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor" refers to compounds capable of negatively modulating or inhibiting all or a portion of the enzymatic activity of $KRAS^{G12C}$. The $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitors of the present disclosure interact with and/or irreversibly bind to $KRAS^{G12C}$ (e.g., by forming a covalent adduct with the sulfhydryl side chain of the cysteine residue at position 12) resulting in the inhibition of the enzymatic activity of $KRAS^{G12C}$.

[0031] In certain embodiments, the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is selected from adagrasib (shown below, also known as MRTX849, Mirati Therapeutics, Inc., San Diego, California), sotorasib (also known as AMG510, Amgen Inc., Thousand Oaks, California), JNJ-74699157 (also known as ARS-3248, Janssen Research & Development, LLC, Raritan, New Jersey), GDC-6036 (Roche, Basel, Switzerland) , LY3499446 (Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, Indiana), JDQ443 (Novartis Pharmaceuticals, Basel, Switzerland), D-1553 (InventisBio Inc., Shanghai, China), and combinations thereof.

[0032] In one embodiment of the methods of the disclosure, the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is adagrasib or sotorasib. In one embodiment, the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is sotorasib.

[0033] In one embodiment, the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is adagrasib. Adagrasib has the following structure:



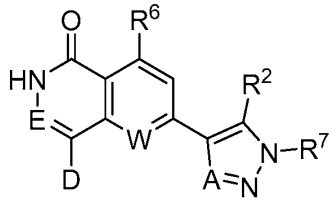
[0034] In certain embodiments, the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor of the disclosure is any one of the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitors disclosed in International patent publication Nos. WO 2017/201161 A1, published 23 November 2017, WO 2019/099524 A1, published 23 May 2019, WO 2019/217307 A1, published 14 November 2019, WO 2020/047192 A1, published 5 March 2020, WO 2020/101736 A1, published 22 May 2020, or WO 2020/146613 A1, published 16 July 2020, all incorporated by reference in their entirety.

[0035] As provided above, the PRMT5 inhibitor is also administered in the methods of the disclosure. A "PRMT5 inhibitor" as used herein refers to compounds of the disclosure as described herein. These compounds are capable of negatively modulating or inhibiting all or a portion of the enzymatic activity of the PRMT5, particularly, in the presence of bound MTA *in vitro* or *in vivo* or in cells expressing elevated levels of MTA. In certain embodiments, the PRMT5 inhibitor is a MTA-cooperative PRMT5 inhibitor.

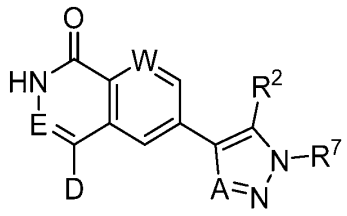
[0036] In certain embodiments, the PRMT5 inhibitor of the disclosure is any one of the PRMT5 inhibitors disclosed in International patent publication No. WO 2021/050915 A1, published 18 March 2021, incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0037] In certain other embodiments, the PRMT5 inhibitor of the disclosure is any one of the PRMT5 inhibitors disclosed in U.S. provisional application No. 63/200,521, filed 11 March 2021, incorporated by reference in its entirety.

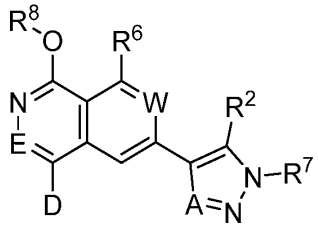
[0038] For example, the PRMT5 inhibitor in the methods of the disclosure as described herein is a compound of Formula IIA, IIB or IIC (Embodiment 1):



Formula IIA



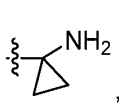
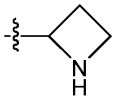
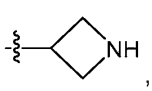
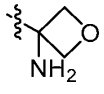
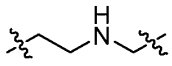
Formula IIB



Formula IIC

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

A is CR^9 or N;

D is $(C(R^9)_2)_{1\text{-}2}\text{-}NH_2$,  ,  ,  ,  , or  ; or D is  where the methylene is bonded to E where E is C;

E is C, CR^9 or N;

each L is independently a bond or C_1-C_3 alkylene;

W is CR^9 or N;

each X is independently a bond, O, S, $-NR^4-$ or $-NR^4C(O)-$;

each Z is independently a bond, -SO-, $-SO_2-$, -CH(OH)- or -C(O)-;

each R^2 is independently hydroxy, halogen, cyano, cyanomethyl, $-(NR^4)_2$, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, $-SO_2C_1$-C_3alkyl, -X-arC_1-C_3alkyl, heteroalkyl, C_2-C_4 alkynyl, -X-haloalkyl, -X-C_1-C_5 alkyl, -Z-C_1-C_5 alkyl, heterocyclyl, -X-L-cycloalkyl, -Z-cycloalkyl, -X-aryl, -Z-aryl, or -X-heteroaryl, wherein the heterocyclyl, the cycloalkyl, the aryl and the heteroaryl are optionally substituted with one or more R^5;

each R^4 is independently hydrogen or C_1-C_3 alkyl;

each R^5 is independently cyano, oxo, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxy-C_1-C_3 alkyl, -X-haloalkyl, -Z-cycloalkyl, -X-arC_1-C_3alkyl, -X-arC_1-C_3alkyl substituted with cyano, -X-L-cycloalkyl optionally substituted with C_1-C_3 alkyl or oxo, -X-L-heteroaryl optionally substituted with one or more C_1-C_3 alkyl or oxo, -X-L-heterocyclyl optionally substituted with one or more C_1-C_3 alkyl or oxo, or -X-aryl;

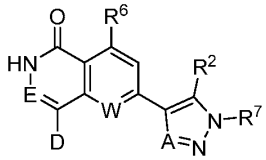
R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkyl-alkoxy, $N(R^9)_2$, $NR^9C(O)R^9$, $C(O)R^9$, oxetane and THF;

R^7 is H or C_1-C_3 alkyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen;

R^8 is H or C_1-C_3 alkyl; and

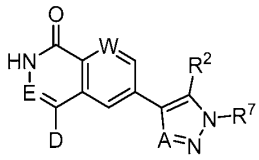
each R^9 is independently H or C_1-C_3 alkyl, halogen or haloalkyl.

[0039] Embodiment 2 provides the PRMT5 inhibitor in the methods of the disclosure as a compound of Formula IIA:



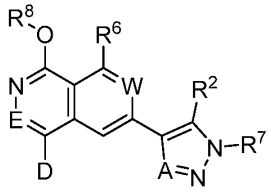
Formula IIA.

[0040] Embodiment 3 provides the PRMT5 inhibitor in the methods of the disclosure as a compound of Formula IIB:



Formula IIB.

[0041] Embodiment 4 provides the PRMT5 inhibitor in the methods of the disclosure as a compound of Formula IIC:



Formula IIC.

[0042] Embodiment 5 provides the method of any of embodiments 1-4, wherein W is CR^9.

[0043] Embodiment 6 provides the method of any of embodiments 1-4, wherein A is CR^9.

[0044] Embodiment 7 provides the method of any of embodiments 1-4, wherein E is N.

[0045] Embodiment 8 provides the method of any of embodiments 1-7, wherein W is CR^9, A is CR^9 and E is N.

[0046] Embodiment 9 provides the method of any of embodiments 1-8, wherein R^2 is selected from: benzothiophene, naphthalene, quinoline, chromane, isochromane, dihydrobenzodioxine, indolazine, tetrahydroindolazine, dihydroisobenzofuran, benzene, isoquinolinone, benzodioxone, thienopyridine, tetrahydroindolone, indolizine, dihydroindolizinone, imadazopyridinone, thienopyrimidine, thiophene, pyrrolopyrimidinone, thiazolopyridinone, dihydropyrrolizine, isoindalone and tetrahydroisoquinoline.

[0047] Embodiment 10 provides the method of any of embodiments 1-8, wherein each R^5 is independently cyano, oxo, halogen, C1 – C3 alkyl, hydroxy, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy-C1-C3alkyl,

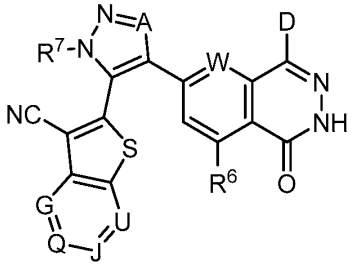
-X-L-heterocyclyl optionally substituted with one or more C1-C3alkyl or oxo, -X-L-cycloalkyl optionally substituted with C1-C3 alkyl or oxo.

[0048] Embodiment 11 provides the method of any of embodiments 1-8, wherein R^6 is selected from hydrogen, hydroxy, chlorine, $-NHC(O)CH_3$, $-C(O)CF_2H$, $-NH_2$, $-CF_2$, $-CH_3$, $-O-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_3$, oxetane and THF.

[0049] Embodiment 12 provides the method of any of embodiments 1-11, where one of L, X and Z is a bond.

[0050] Embodiment 13 provides the method of embodiment 12, wherein all of L, X and Z are bonds.

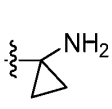
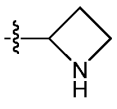
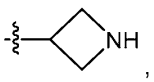
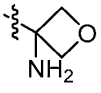
[0051] One aspect of the disclosure provides the method wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is a compound of the formula (IIIC) (Embodiment 14):



(IIIC)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

A is CR^9 or N;

D is $-CH_2-NH_2$, , , , , or ;

W is CR^9 or N, where R^9 is H or C_1-C_3 alkyl;

G, Q, J and U are independently selected from C(H), $C(R^5)$, and N, provided only one or two of G, Q, J, and U can be N;

each R^5 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 haloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl;

R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, $-C(O)-C_1$-C_3 haloalkyl, $-N(R^9)_2$, or $-NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}$, where each R^9 is independently H or C_1-C_3 alkyl, R^{15} is hydrogen or methyl, and R^{16} is C_1-C_3 alkyl; and

R^7 is C_1-C_3 alkyl or C_1-C_3 haloalkyl.

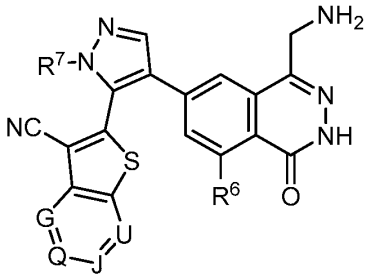
[0052] Embodiment 15 provides the method according to embodiment 14, wherein A is CH.

[0053] Embodiment 16 provides the method according to embodiment 14 or 15, wherein W is N.

[0054] Embodiment 17 provides the method according to embodiment 14 or 15, wherein W is CH.

[0055] Embodiment 18 provides the method according to any of embodiments 14-17, wherein D is $–CH_2-NH_2$.

[0056] Embodiment 19 provides the method of the disclosure wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is a compound according to embodiment 14 of the formula:



[0057] Embodiment 20 provides the method according to any of embodiments 14-19, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, -$N(R^9)_2$, or -$NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}$.

[0058] Embodiment 21 provides the method according to any of embodiments 14-19, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, -$N(R^9)_2$, or -$NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}$.

[0059] Embodiment 22 provides the method according to any of embodiments 14-19, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl, difluoromethyl, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, (methoxy)methyl, (ethoxy)methyl, (methoxy)ethyl, (ethoxy)ethyl, oxetanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, -C(O)-difluoromethyl, $-NH_2$, or $-NH(CO)CH_3$.

[0060] Embodiment 23 provides the method according to any of embodiments 14-19, wherein R^6 is halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, -$N(R^9)_2$, or -$NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}$.

[0061] Embodiment 24 provides the method according to any of embodiments 14-19, wherein R^6 is halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, -$N(R^9)_2$, or -$NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}$.

[0062] Embodiment 25 provides the method according to any of embodiments 14-19, wherein R^6 is chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl, difluoromethyl, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy,

(methoxy)methyl, (ethoxy)methyl, (methoxy)ethyl, (ethoxy)ethyl, oxetanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, -C(O)-difluoromethyl, $-NH_2$, or $-NH(CO)CH_3$.

[0063] Embodiment 26 provides the method according to any of embodiments 23-25, wherein each G, Q, J and U is independently C(H).

[0064] Embodiment 27 provides the method according to any of embodiments 23-25, wherein G, Q, J and U are independently selected from C(H) and $C(R^5)$.

[0065] Embodiment 28 provides the method according to any of embodiments 23-25, wherein G, Q, J and U are independently selected from C(H) and N.

[0066] Embodiment 29 provides the method according to any of embodiments 14-19, wherein

R^6 is hydrogen;

at least one of G, Q, J, and U is $C(R^5)$, and the remaining G, Q, J, and U are independently selected from C(H), $C(R^5)$ and N, wherein each R^5 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 haloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl.

[0067] Embodiment 30 provides the method according to embodiment 29, wherein one or two of G, Q, J and U is N.

[0068] Embodiment 31 provides the method according to any of embodiments 14-19, wherein

R^6 is hydrogen;

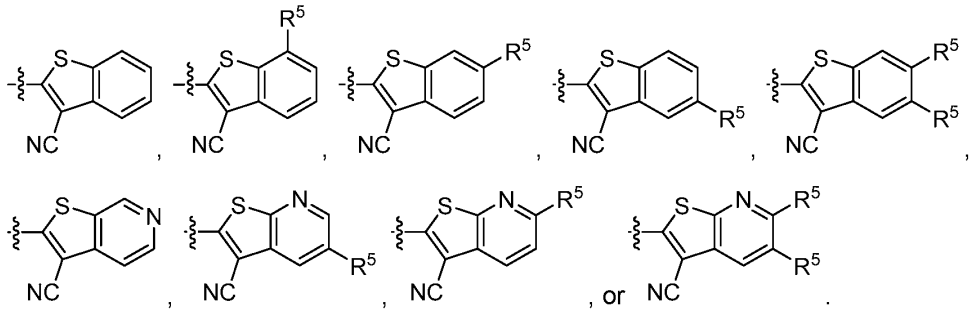
at least one of G, Q, J, and U is $C(R^5)$, and the remaining G, Q, J, and U are independently selected from C(H) and $C(R^5)$, wherein each R^5 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 haloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl.

[0069] Embodiment 32 provides the method according to embodiment 31, wherein at least one of G, Q, J, and U is $C(R^5)$, and the remaining G, Q, J, and U are independently C(H); for example only one of G, Q, J, and U is $C(R^5)$.

[0070] Embodiment 33 provides the method according to embodiment 31, wherein two of G, Q, J, and U is $C(R^5)$, and the remaining G, Q, J, and U are independently C(H).

[0071] Embodiment 34 provides the method according to embodiment 31, wherein three of G, Q, J, and U is $C(R^5)$, and the remaining G, Q, J, and U is C(H).

[0072] Embodiment 35 provides the method according to any of embodiments 14-19, wherein G, Q, J, and U together with the thiophene to which they are attached form:



[0073] Embodiment 36 provides the method according to embodiment 35, wherein G, Q, J, and U together with the thiophene ring to which they are attached form a benzo[*b*]thiophene.

[0074] Embodiment 37 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 14-36, wherein R^5, if present, is hydroxy, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 haloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl.

[0075] Embodiment 38 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 14-36, wherein R^5, if present, is hydroxy, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 haloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl.

[0076] Embodiment 39 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 14-36, wherein R^5, if present, is hydroxy, chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, 2,2-difluoroethoxy, oxetanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, (methoxy)methyl, (ethoxy)methyl, (methoxy)ethyl, or (ethoxy)ethyl.

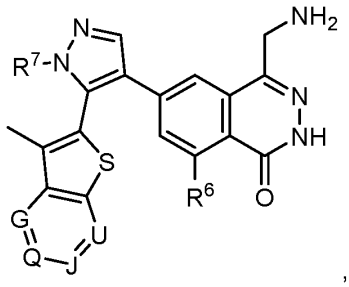
[0077] Embodiment 40 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 14-39, wherein R^7 is methyl.

[0078] Embodiment 41 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 14-39, wherein R^7 is ethyl.

[0079] Embodiment 42 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 14-39, wherein R^7 is propyl (e.g., isopropyl).

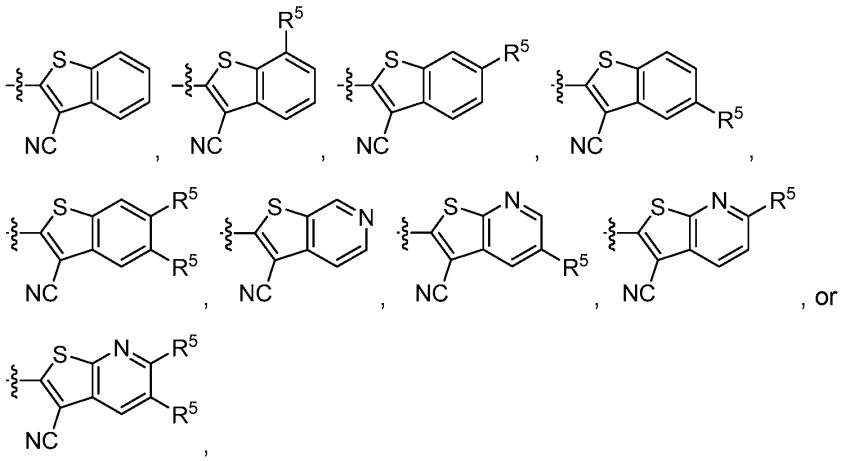
[0080] Embodiment 43 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 14-39, wherein R^7 is difluoromethyl or trifluoromethyl.

[0081] Embodiment 44 provides the method according to embodiment 14, wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is of the formula:



wherein

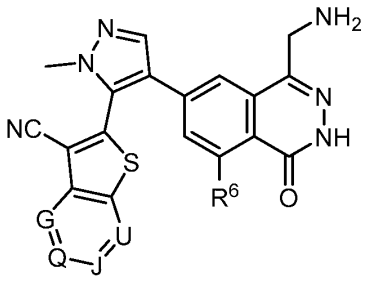
G, Q, J, and U together with the thiophene to which they are attached form:



where each R^5 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 haloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl; and

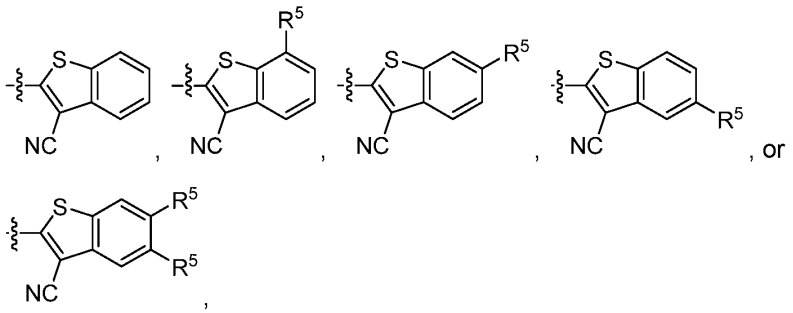
R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, -N(R^9)$_2$, or -NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}.

[0082] Embodiment 45 provides the method according to embodiment 14, wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is of the formula:



wherein

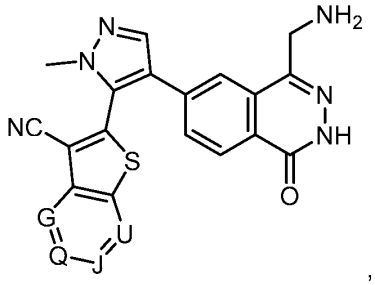
G, Q, J, and U together with the thiophene to which they are attached form:



where each R^5 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 haloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl; and

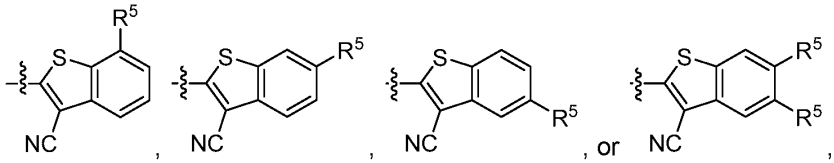
R^6 is halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, -N(R^9)$_2$, or -NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}.

[0083] Embodiment 46 provides the method according to embodiment 14, wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is of the formula:



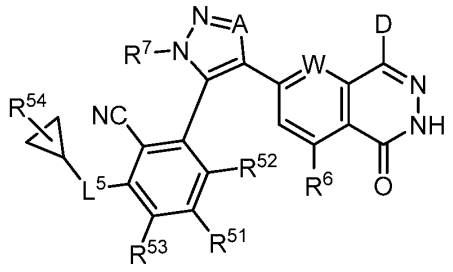
wherein

G, Q, J, and U together with the thiophene to which they are attached form:



where each R^5 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 haloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl.

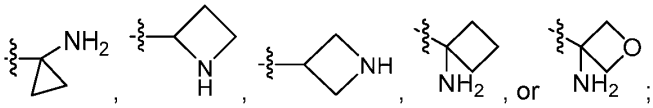
[0084] Embodiment 47 provides the method of the disclosure wherein the PRMT5 inhibotor is a compound of the formula (IIIB):



(IIIB)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

A is CR^9 or N;

D is $–CH_2-NH_2$,  ;

W is CR^9 or N, where R^9 is H or C_1-C_3 alkyl;

R^{51} is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, or methyl, or R^{51} and R^{52} together with atoms to which they are attached form a C_4-C_6 heterocycloalkyl (e.g, hydrofuranyl);

R^{52} is fluoro, chloro, or methyl, or R^{52} and R^{53} together with atoms to which they are attached form a phenyl;

R^{53} is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, or methyl;

R^{54} is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxy;

L^5 is –O– or $–CH_2–$;

R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, or $-NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}$, where R^{15} is hydrogen or methyl, and R^{16} is C_1-C_3 alkyl;

R^7 is C_1-C_3 alkyl or C_1-C_3 haloalkyl.

[0085] Embodiment 48 provides the method according to embodiment 47, wherein:

A is -CH or $-CCH_3$;

D is $-CH_2-NH_2$;

W is -CH, $-CCH_3$, or N;

R^{51}, R^{52}, R^{53}, and R^{54} are each independently selected from hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, or methyl;

L^5 is -O-;

R^6 is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, or methyl; and

R^7 is C_1-C_2 alkyl or C_1-C_2 haloalkyl.

[0086] Embodiment 49 provides the method according to embodiment 47 or embodiment 48, wherein:

A and W are -CH;

D is $-CH_2-NH_2$;

R^{51}, R^{52}, and R^{53} are each independently selected from hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, and methyl;

R^{54} is hydrogen;

L^5 is -O-;

R^6 is hydrogen; and

R^7 is methyl.

[0087] Embodiment 50 provides the method according to any of embodiments 47-49, wherein:

A and W are -CH;

D is $-CH_2-NH_2$;

R^{51} and R^{52} are each independently selected from fluoro, chloro, and methyl;

R^{53} and R^{54} are hydrogen;

L^5 is -O-;

R^6 is hydrogen; and

R^7 is methyl.

[0088] Embodiment 51 provides the method according to embodiment 47, wherein A is CH.

[0089] Embodiment 52 provides the method according to embodiment 47 or 48, wherein W is N.

[0090] Embodiment 53 provides the method according to embodiment 47 or 48, wherein W is CH.

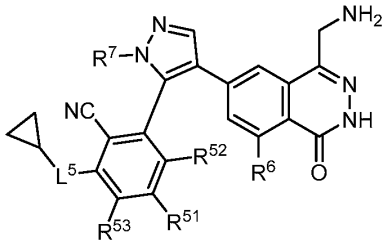
[0091] Embodiment 54 provides the method according to any of embodiments 47-50, wherein D is $–CH_2-NH_2$.

[0092] Embodiment 55 provides the method according to any of embodiments 47-51, wherein R^{54} is hydrogen or methyl.

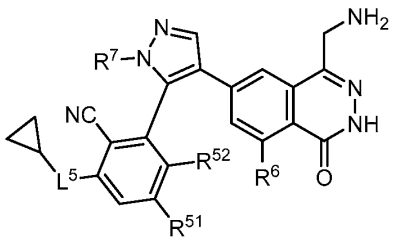
[0093] Embodiment 56 provides the method according to any of embodiments 47-51, wherein R^{54} is hydrogen.

[0094] Embodiment 57 provides the method according to any of embodiments 47-51, wherein R^{54} is methyl.

[0095] Embodiment 58 provides the method according to embodiment 47, where the PRMT5 inhibitor is of the formula:



; such as e.g.,



.

[0096] Embodiment 59 provides the method according to any of embodiments 47-55, wherein L^5 is – CH_2–.

[0097] Embodiment 60 provides the method according to any of embodiments 47-55, wherein L^5 is –O–.

[0098] Embodiment 61 provides the method according to any of embodiments 47-57, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, -N(R^9)$_2$, or -NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}; for example, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl, difluoromethyl, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, (methoxy)methyl, (ethoxy)methyl, (methoxy)ethyl, (ethoxy)ethyl, oxetanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, -C(O)-difluoromethyl, -NH_2, or -NH(CO)CH_3.

[0099] Embodiment 62 provides the method according to any of embodiments 47-57, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or C_1-C_6 alkoxy; for example, R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxy.

[0100] Embodiment 63 provides the method according to any of embodiments 47-57, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, or ethoxy.

[0101] Embodiment 64 provides the method according to any of embodiments 47-57, wherein R^6 is halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, -N(R^9)$_2$, or -NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}; for example, wherein R^6 is chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl, difluoromethyl, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, (methoxy)methyl, (ethoxy)methyl, (methoxy)ethyl, (ethoxy)ethyl, oxetanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, -C(O)-difluoromethyl, -NH_2, or -NH(CO)CH_3.

[0102] Embodiment 65 provides the method according to any of embodiments 47-57, wherein R^6 is halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or C_1-C_6 alkoxy; for example, R^6 is halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxy.

[0103] Embodiment 66 provides the method according to any of embodiments 47-57, wherein R^6 is chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, or ethoxy.

[0104] Embodiment 67 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 47-63, wherein R^7 is methyl.

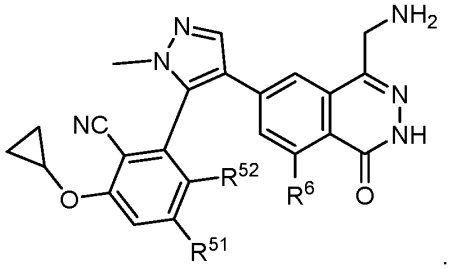
[0105] Embodiment 68 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 47-63, wherein R^7 is ethyl.

[0106] Embodiment 69 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 47-63, wherein R^7 is propyl (e.g., isopropyl).

[0107] Embodiment 70 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 47-63, wherein R^7 is difluoromethyl or trifluoromethyl.

[0108] Embodiment 71 provides the method according to any of embodiments 47-67, wherein R^{53} is hydrogen or methoxy; or wherein R^{53} is hydrogen.

[0109] Embodiment 72 provides the method according to embodiment 47, where the PRMT5 inhibitor is of the formula:

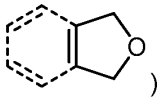


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[0110] Embodiment 73 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 47-69, wherein R^{52} is fluoro, and R^{51} is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, or methyl.

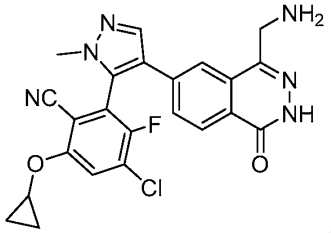
[0111] Embodiment 74 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 47-69, wherein R^{52} is fluoro, and R^{51} is chloro.

[0112] Embodiment 75 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 47-69, wherein R^{52} is fluoro, and R^{51} is methyl or hydrogen (for example, R^{52} is fluoro and R^{51} is methyl; or R^{52} is fluoro and R^{51} is hydrogen).

[0113] Embodiment 76 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 47-69, wherein R^{51} and R^{52} together with atoms to which they are attached form a hydrofuranyl (e.g., 

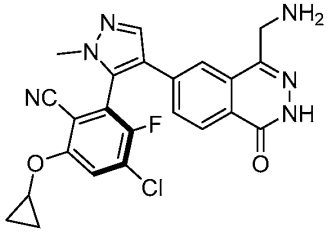
).

[0114] Embodiment 77 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 47-76,



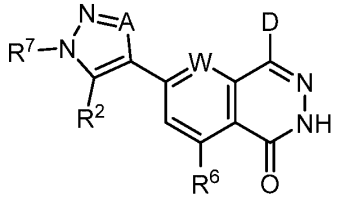
wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is .

[0115] Embodiment 78 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 47-77,



wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is (MRTX1719).

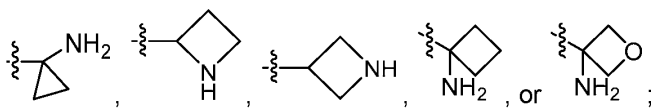
[0116] One aspect of the disclosure provides the method wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is a compound of the formula (IIIA) (Embodiment 79):



(IIIA)

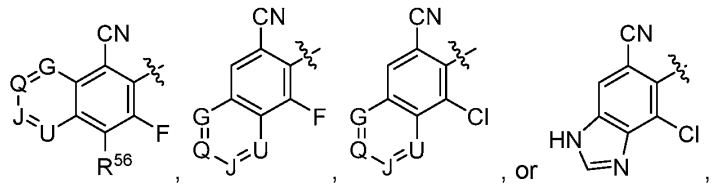
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

A is CR^9 or N;

D is $–CH_2-NH_2$,  ;

W is CR^9 or N, where R^9 is H or C_1-C_3 alkyl;

R^2 is



where R^{56} is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, or methyl,

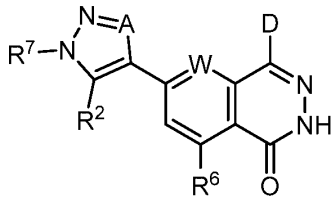
G, Q, J and U are independently selected from C(H), C(R^5), and N, provided only one or two of G, Q, J, and U can be N;

each R^5 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 haloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl;

R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, or -NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}, where R^{15} is hydrogen or methyl, and R^{16} is C_1-C_3 alkyl; and

R^7 is C_1-C_3 alkyl or C_1-C_3 haloalkyl.

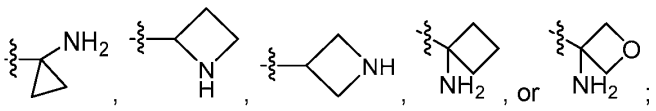
[0117] One aspect of the disclosure provides the method wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is a compound of the formula (IIIA) (Embodiment 80):



(IIIA)

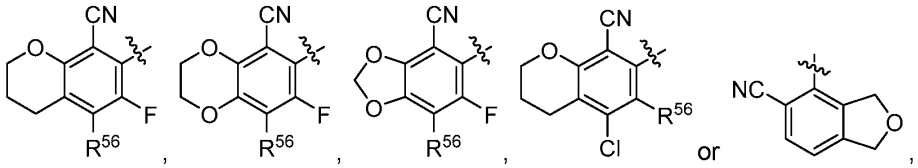
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

A is CR^9 or N;

D is $–CH_2$-NH_2, ;

W is CR^9 or N, where R^9 is H or C_1-C_3 alkyl;

R^2 is



where R^{56} is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, or C_1-C_6 haloalkoxy;

R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, or -NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}, where R^{15} is hydrogen or methyl, and R^{16} is C_1-C_3 alkyl; and

R^7 is C_1-C_3 alkyl or C_1-C_3 haloalkyl.

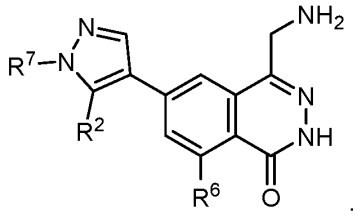
[0118] Embodiment 81 provides the method according to embodiment 79 or 80, wherein A is CH.

[0119] Embodiment 82 provides the method according to embodiment 79 or 80, wherein W is N.

[0120] Embodiment 83 provides the method according to embodiment 79 or 80, wherein W is CH.

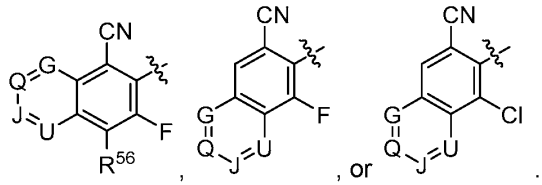
[0121] Embodiment 84 provides the method according to any of embodiments 79 or 80, wherein D is $–CH_2-NH_2$.

[0122] Embodiment 85 provides the method according to embodiment 79 or 80, which is of the formula:



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[0123] Embodiment 86 provides the method according to embodiment 79 or 81-85, wherein R^2 is



, , or .

[0124] Embodiment 87 provides the method according to embodiment 86, wherein G, Q, J and U are independently selected from C(H) and C(R^5).

[0125] Embodiment 88 provides the method according to embodiment 86, wherein G, Q, J and U are independently C(H).

[0126] Embodiment 89 provides the method according to embodiment 86, wherein at least one of G, Q, J, and U is C(R^5), and the remaining G, Q, J, and U are independently C(H); for example only one of G, Q, J, and U is C(R^5).

[0127] Embodiment 90 provides the method according to embodiment 86, wherein U is N, and G, Q, and J are independently selected from C(H) and C(R^5).

[0128] Embodiment 91 provides the method according to embodiment 86, wherein G is N, and Q, J, and U are independently selected from C(H) and C(R^5).

[0129] Embodiment 92 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 79 or 81-91, wherein R^5, if present, is hydroxy, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 haloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl.

[0130] Embodiment 93 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 79 or 81-91, wherein R^5, if present, is hydroxy, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 haloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl.

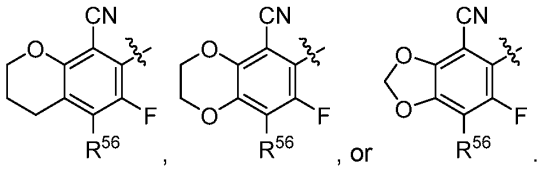
[0131] Embodiment 94 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 79 or 81-91, wherein R^5, if present, is hydroxy, chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, ethoxy, 2,2-difluoroethoxy, oxetanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, (methoxy)methyl, (ethoxy)methyl, (methoxy)ethyl, or (ethoxy)ethyl.

[0132] Embodiment 95 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 79 or 81-91, wherein R^5, if present, is halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or C_1-C_6 alkoxy; for example, R^6 is halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxy.

[0133] Embodiment 96 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 79 or 81-91, wherein R^5, if present, is chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, or ethoxy.

[0134] Embodiment 97 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 79 or 81-91, wherein R^{56} is fluoro, chloro, or methyl.

[0135] Embodiment 98 provides the method according to embodiment 80-85, wherein R^2 is



, , or .

[0136] Embodiment 99 provides the method according to any of embodiments 80-85 or 98, wherein R^{56} is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, or methyl.

[0137] Embodiment 100 provides the method according to any of embodiments 79-99, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, -N(R^9)$_2$, or -NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}; for example, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl, difluoromethyl, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, (methoxy)methyl, (ethoxy)methyl, (methoxy)ethyl, (ethoxy)ethyl, oxetanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, -C(O)-difluoromethyl, -NH_2, or -NH(CO)CH_3.

[0138] Embodiment 101 provides the method according to any of embodiments 79-99, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or C_1-C_6 alkoxy; for example, R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxy.

[0139] Embodiment 102 provides the method according to any of embodiments 79-99, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, or ethoxy.

[0140] Embodiment 103 provides the method according to any of embodiments 79-99, wherein R^6 is halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, -N(R^9)$_2$, or -NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}; for example, wherein R^6 is chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl, difluoromethyl, hydroxy, methoxy, ethoxy, (methoxy)methyl, (ethoxy)methyl, (methoxy)ethyl, (ethoxy)ethyl, oxetanyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, -C(O)-difluoromethyl, -NH_2, or -NH(CO)CH_3.

[0141] Embodiment 104 provides the method according to any of embodiments 79-99, wherein R^6 is halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, or C_1-C_6 alkoxy; for example, R^6 is halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxy.

[0142] Embodiment 105 provides the method according to any of embodiments 79-99, wherein R^6 is chloro, fluoro, methyl, ethyl, methoxy, or ethoxy.

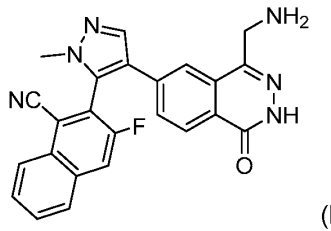
[0143] Embodiment 106 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 79-105, wherein R^7 is methyl.

[0144] Embodiment 107 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 79-105, wherein R^7 is ethyl.

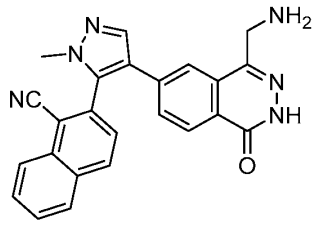
[0145] Embodiment 108 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 79-105, wherein R^7 is propyl (e.g., isopropyl).

[0146] Embodiment 109 provides the method according to any one of embodiments 79-105, wherein R^7 is difluoromethyl or trifluoromethyl.

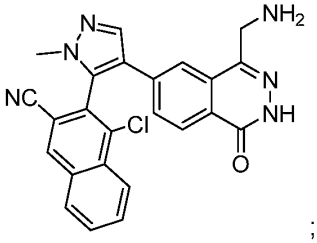
[0147] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure as described herein, the PRMT5 inhibitor is:



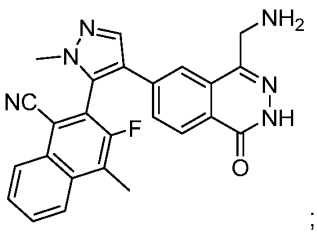
(MRTX9768);



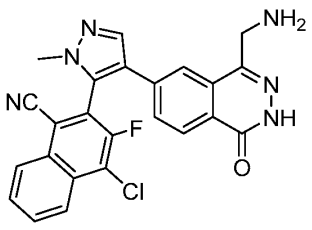
(MRTX7477);



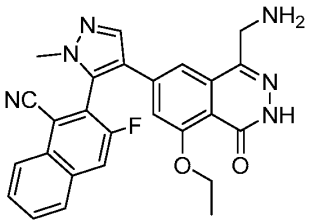
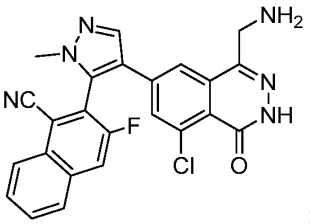
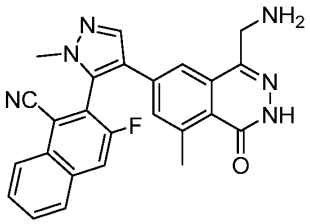
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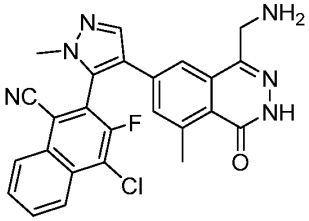


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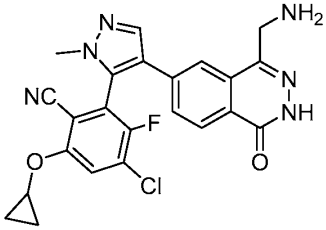
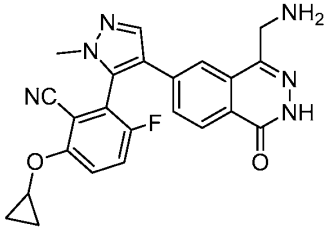
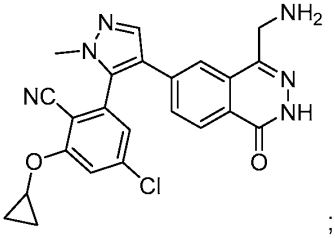


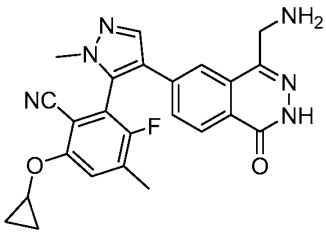
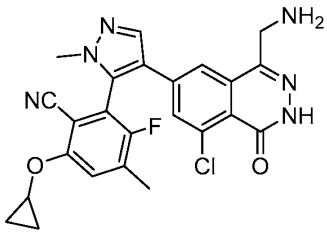
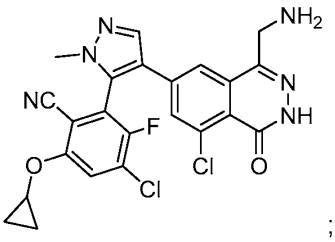
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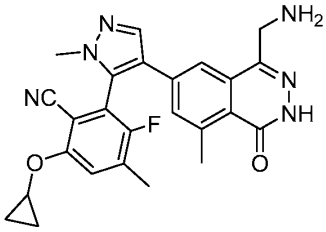

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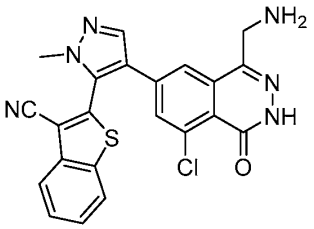
[0148] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure as described herein, the PRMT5 inhibitor is:

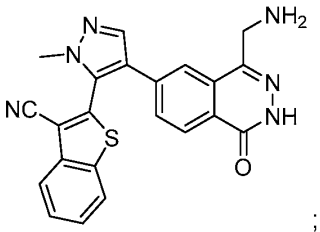

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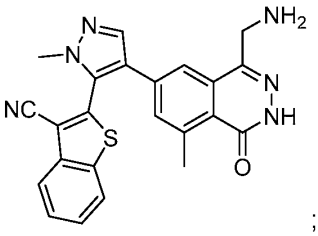

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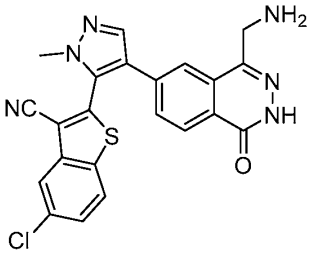

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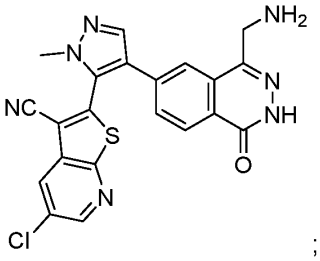
[0149] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure as described herein, the PRMT5 inhibitor is:

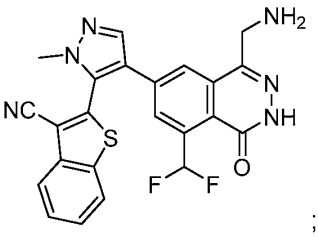


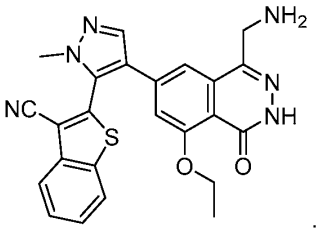
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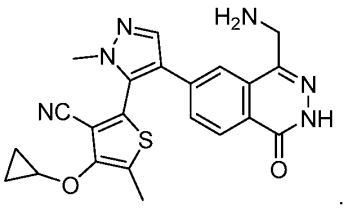
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; or


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[0150] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure as described herein, the PRMT5 inhibitor is:


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[0151] The PRMT5 inhibitor of the disclosure and/or the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor of the disclosure may be provided as a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of such inhibitor and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, excipient, and/or diluents. The PRMT5 inhibitor of the disclosure and/or the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor of the disclosure may be formulated by any method well known in the art and may be prepared for administration by any route, including, without limitation, parenteral, oral, sublingual, transdermal, topical, intranasal, intratracheal, or intrarectal. In certain embodiments, The PRMT5 inhibitor of the disclosure and/or the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor of the disclosure are administered intravenously in a hospital setting. In certain other embodiments, administration may preferably be by the oral route.

[0152] The characteristics of the carrier will depend on the route of administration. As used herein, the term "pharmaceutically acceptable" means a non-toxic material that is compatible with a biological system such as a cell, cell culture, tissue, or organism, and that does not interfere with the effectiveness of the biological activity of the active ingredient(s). Thus, pharmaceutical compositions of the disclosure may contain, in addition to the inhibitor, diluents, fillers, salts, buffers, stabilizers, solubilizers, and other materials well known in the art. The preparation of pharmaceutically acceptable formulations is described in, e.g., Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 18th Edition, ed. A. Gennaro, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pa., 1990.

[0153] The PRMT5 inhibitor and the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor of the disclosure are administered in a therapeutically effective amount. As used herein, the phrase "therapeutically effective amount" or "effective amount" refers to the amount of active agent that elicits the biological or medicinal response that is being sought in a tissue, system, subject or human by a researcher, medical doctor or other clinician. In general, the therapeutically effective amount is sufficient to deliver the biological or medicinal response to the subject without causing serious toxic effects. A dose of the active agent may be in the range from about 0.01 to 300 mg/kg per day, such as 0.1 to 100 mg/kg per day, more generally 0.5 to about 25 mg/kg body weight of the recipient per day. A typical topical dosage will range from 0.01 to 3% wt/wt in a suitable carrier.

[0154] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the therapeutically effective amount of the PRMT5 inhibitor is in the range of about 0.01 to 300 mg/kg per day. For example, in certain embodiments, the therapeutically effective amount of the PRMT5 inhibitor is in the range of about 0.1 to 100 mg/kg per day, or 25 to 100 mg/kg per day, or 50 to 100 mg/kg per day.

[0155] In certain embodiments, the therapeutically effective amount of the PRMT5 inhibitor is less than 1% of, e.g., less than 10%, or less than 25%, or less than 50% of the clinically-established therapeutic amount (e.g., such as the amount required when the PRMT5 inhibitor is administered by itself).

[0156] In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the therapeutically effective amount of the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is in the range of about 0.01 to 300 mg/kg per day. For example, in certain embodiments, the therapeutically effective amount of the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is in the range of about 0.1 to 100 mg/kg per day, or 0.1 to 50 mg/kg per day, or 10 to 100 mg/kg per day, or 10 to 50 mg/kg per day.

[0157] In certain embodiments, the therapeutically effective amount of the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is less than 1% of, e.g., less than 10%, or less than 25%, or less than 50% of the

clinically-established therapeutic amount (e.g., such as the amount required when the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is administered by itself).

[0158] Combination therapy, in defining use of PRMT5 inhibitor and the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor of the present disclosure, is intended to embrace administration of each agent in a sequential manner in a regimen that will provide beneficial effects of the drug combination (e.g., the PRMT5 inhibitor and the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor of the disclosure can be formulated as separate compositions that are given sequentially), and is intended as well to embrace co-administration of these agents in a substantially simultaneous manner, such as in a single dosage form having a fixed ratio of these active agents or in multiple or a separate dosage forms for each agent. The disclosure is not limited in the sequence of administration: the PRMT5 inhibitor of the disclosure may be administered either prior to or after (i.e., sequentially), or at the same time (i.e., simultaneously) as administration of the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor of the disclosure.

[0159] The methods of disclosure are useful as a first-line treatment. Thus, in certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the subject has not previously received another first-line of therapy.

[0160] The methods of disclosure are also useful as a first-line maintenance or a second-line treatment. Thus, in certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the subject has previously completed another first-line of therapy. For example, the methods of the disclosure, in certain embodiments, may provide a delay in progression and relapse of cancer in subjects that have previously completed another first-line chemotherapy. For example, in certain embodiments, the subject has previously completed a platinum- and/or taxane-based chemotherapy (e.g., carboplatin, cisplatin, oxaliplatin, paclitaxel, docetaxel, and the like). In certain embodiments of the methods of the disclosure, the subject has previously completed another first-line chemotherapy and is in partial response to such chemotherapy.

Definitions

[0161] For simplicity, chemical moieties are defined and referred to throughout primarily as univalent chemical moieties (e.g., alkyl, aryl, etc.). Nevertheless, such terms may also be used to convey corresponding multivalent moieties under the appropriate structural circumstances clear to those skilled in the art. For example, while an "alkyl" moiety generally refers to a monovalent radical (e.g. CH_3-CH_2-), in certain circumstances a bivalent linking moiety can be "alkyl," in which case those skilled in the art will understand the alkyl to be a divalent radical (e.g., -CH_2-CH_2-), which is equivalent to the term "alkylene." (Similarly, in circumstances in which a divalent moiety is required and is stated as being "aryl," those

skilled in the art will understand that the term “aryl” refers to the corresponding divalent moiety, arylene.) All atoms are understood to have their normal number of valences for bond formation (i.e., 4 for carbon, 3 for N, 2 for O, and 2, 4, or 6 for S, depending on the oxidation state of the S).

[0162] The term “amino” refers to $-NH_2$.

[0163] The term “acetyl” refers to “$-C(O)CH_3$.

[0164] As herein employed, the term "acyl" refers to an alkylcarbonyl or arylcarbonyl substituent wherein the alkyl and aryl portions are as defined herein.

[0165] The term "alkyl" as employed herein refers to saturated straight and branched chain aliphatic groups having from 1 to 12 carbon atoms. As such, “alkyl” encompasses C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6, C_7, C_8, C_9, C_{10}, C_{11} and C_{12} groups. Examples of alkyl groups include, without limitation, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, pentyl, and hexyl.

[0166] The term "alkenyl" as used herein means an unsaturated straight or branched chain aliphatic group with one or more carbon-carbon double bonds, having from 2 to 12 carbon atoms. As such, “alkenyl” encompasses C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6, C_7, C_8, C_9, C_{10}, C_{11} and C_{12} groups. Examples of alkenyl groups include, without limitation, ethenyl, propenyl, butenyl, pentenyl, and hexenyl.

[0167] The term "alkynyl" as used herein means an unsaturated straight or branched chain aliphatic group with one or more carbon-carbon triple bonds, having from 2 to 12 carbon atoms. As such, “alkynyl” encompasses C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6, C_7, C_8, C_9, C_{10}, C_{11} and C_{12} groups. Examples of alkynyl groups include, without limitation, ethynyl, propynyl, butynyl, pentynyl, and hexynyl.

[0168] An "alkylene," "alkenylene," or "alkynylene" group is an alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl group, as defined hereinabove, that is positioned between and serves to connect two other chemical groups. Examples of alkylene groups include, without limitation, methylene, ethylene, propylene, and butylene. Exemplary alkenylene groups include, without limitation, ethenylene, propenylene, and butenylene. Exemplary alkynylene groups include, without limitation, ethynylene, propynylene, and butynylene.

[0169] The term “alkoxy” refers to $–OC_1$-C_6 alkyl.

[0170] The term "cycloalkyl" as employed herein is a saturated and partially unsaturated cyclic hydrocarbon group having 3 to 12 carbons. As such, “cycloalkyl” includes C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6, C_7, C_8, C_9, C_{10}, C_{11} and C_{12} cyclic hydrocarbon groups. Examples of cycloalkyl groups

include, without limitation, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclopentenyl, cyclohexyl, cyclohexenyl, cycloheptyl, and cyclooctyl.

[0171] The term "heteroalkyl" refers to an alkyl group, as defined hereinabove, wherein one or more carbon atoms in the chain are independently replaced O, S, or NR^x, wherein R^x is hydrogen or C_1-C_3 alkyl. Examples of heteroalkyl groups include methoxymethyl, methoxyethyl and methoxypropyl.

[0172] An "aryl" group is a C_6-C_{14} aromatic moiety comprising one to three aromatic rings. As such, “aryl” includes C_6, C_{10}, C_{13}, and C_{14} cyclic hydrocarbon groups. An exemplary aryl group is a C_6-C_{10} aryl group. Particular aryl groups include, without limitation, phenyl, naphthyl, anthracenyl, and fluorenyl. An “aryl” group also includes fused multicyclic (*e.g.*, bicyclic) ring systems in which one or more of the fused rings is non-aromatic, provided that at least one ring is aromatic, such as indenyl.

[0173] An "aralkyl" or "arylalkyl" group comprises an aryl group covalently linked to an alkyl group wherein the moiety is linked to another group via the alkyl moiety. An exemplary aralkyl group is –(C_1-C_6)alkyl(C_6-C_{10})aryl, including, without limitation, benzyl, phenethyl, and naphthylmethyl. For example, an arC_1-C_3alkyl is an aryl group covalently linked to a C_1-C_3 alkyl.

[0174] A "heterocyclyl" or "heterocyclic" group is a mono- or bicyclic (fused or spiro) ring structure having from 3 to 12 atoms, (3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 atoms), for example 4 to 8 atoms, wherein one or more ring atoms are independently -C(O)-, N, NR^4, O, or S, and the remainder of the ring atoms are quaternary or carbonyl carbons. Examples of heterocyclic groups include, without limitation, epoxy, oxiranyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, aziridinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, piperazinyl, imidazolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, thiatanyl, dithianyl, trithianyl, azathianyl, oxathianyl, dioxolanyl, oxazolidinyl, oxazolidinonyl, decahydroquinolinyl, piperidonyl, 4-piperidonyl, thiomorpholinyl, dimethyl-morpholinyl, and morpholinyl. Specifically excluded from the scope of this term are compounds having adjacent ring O and/or S atoms.

[0175] As used herein, “L-heterocyclyl” refers to a heterocyclyl group covalently linked to another group via an alkylene linker.

[0176] As used herein, the term "heteroaryl" refers to a group having 5 to 14 ring atoms, preferably 5, 6, 10, 13 or 14 ring atoms; having 6, 10, or 14 π electrons shared in a cyclic array; and having, in addition to carbon atoms, from one to three heteroatoms that are each independently N, O, or S. Heteroaryl also includes fused multicyclic (*e.g.*, bicyclic) ring systems in which one or more of the fused rings is non-aromatic, provided that at least one ring is aromatic and at least one ring contains an N, O, or S ring atom. Examples of

heteroaryl groups include acridinyl, azocinyl, benzimidazolyl, benzofuranyl, benzo[d]oxazol-2(3H)-one, 2*H*-benzo[b][1,4]oxazin-3(4H)-one, benzothiofuranyl, benzothiophenyl, benzoxazolyl, benzthiazolyl, benztriazolyl, benztetrazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzimidazolinyl, carbazolyl, 4a*H*-carbazolyl, carbolinyl, chromanyl, chromenyl, cinnolinyl, furanyl, furazanyl, imidazolinyl, imidazolyl, 1*H*-indazolyl, indolenyl, indolinyl, indolizinyl, indolyl, 3*H*-indolyl, isobenzofuranyl, isochromanyl, isoindazolyl, isoindolinyl, isoindolyl, isoquinolinyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, naphthyridinyl, octahydroisoquinolinyl, oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, oxazolidinyl, oxazolyl, oxazolidinyl, pyrimidinyl, phenanthridinyl, phenanthrolinyl, phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, phenoxathiinyl, phenoxazinyl, phthalazinyl, piperonyl, pteridinyl, purinyl, pyranyl, pyrazinyl, pyrazolidinyl, pyrazolinyl, pyrazolyl, pyridazinyl, pyridooxazole, pyridoimidazole, pyridothiazole, pyridinyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrrolinyl, 2*H*-pyrrolyl, pyrrolyl, quinazolinyl, quinolinyl, 4*H*-quinolizinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinuclidinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, tetrazolyl, 6*H*-1,2,5-thiadiazinyl, 1,2,3-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,4-thiadiazolyl, 1,2,5-thiadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, thianthrenyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, thienothiazolyl, thienooxazolyl, thienoimidazolyl, thiophenyl, triazinyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2,5-triazolyl, 1,3,4-triazolyl, and xanthenyl.

[0177] A "L-heteroaralkyl" or "L-heteroarylalkyl" group comprises a heteroaryl group covalently linked to another group via an alkylene linker. Examples of heteroalkyl groups comprise a C_1- C_6 alkyl group and a heteroaryl group having 5, 6, 9, or 10 ring atoms. Examples of heteroaralkyl groups include pyridylmethyl, pyridylethyl, pyrrolylmethyl, pyrrolylethyl, imidazolylmethyl, imidazolylethyl, thiazolylmethyl, thiazolylethyl, benzimidazolylmethyl, benzimidazolylethyl quinazolinylmethyl, quinolinylmethyl, quinolinylethyl, benzofuranylmethyl, indolinylethyl isoquinolinylmethyl, isoinodylmethyl, cinnolinylmethyl, and benzothiophenylethyl. Specifically excluded from the scope of this term are compounds having adjacent ring O and/or S atoms.

[0178] An "arylene," "heteroarylene," or "heterocyclylene" group is a bivalent aryl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl group, respectively, as defined hereinabove, that is positioned between and serves to connect two other chemical groups.

[0179] As employed herein, when a moiety (e.g., cycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, urea, etc.) is described as “optionally substituted” without expressly stating the substituents it is meant that the group optionally has from one to four, preferably from one to three, more preferably one or two, non-hydrogen substituents.

[0180] The term "halogen" or "halo" as employed herein refers to chlorine, bromine, fluorine, or iodine.

[0181] The term "haloalkyl" refers to an alkyl chain in which one or more hydrogens have been replaced by a halogen. Exemplary haloalkyls are trifluoromethyl, difluoromethyl, flurochloromethyl, chloromethyl, and fluoromethyl.

[0182] The term "hydroxyalkyl" refers to -alkylene-OH.

EXAMPLE

[0183] The methods of the disclosure are illustrated further by the following examples, which is not to be construed as limiting the disclosure in scope or spirit to the specific procedures and compounds described in them.

Study Design:

[0184] The PRMT5 inhibitors of the disclosure demonstrate selective activity in MTAP-deleted cancers by binding to and further inhibiting PRMT5 when bound to the intracellular metabolite MTA. As noted above, MTAP is an enzyme in the methionine salvage pathway and its deletion in cancer cells leads to the accumulation of MTA in these cells. PRMT5 is an essential enzyme required for cell viability and, as such, the PRMT5 inhibitors of the disclosure represent a novel approach to selectively treat MTAP-deleted cancers.

[0185] A single mutation will likely not cause cancer—most often, it is multiple mutations that are responsible for developing cancer. The inventors found the treatment of certain cancers with PRMT5 inhibitors improved with the use of combination therapies. Particularly, the inventors surprisingly found that a combination therapy of PRMT5 inhibitor and $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor provides greater antitumor activity compared to either inhibitor alone.

Study Procedure:

[0186] Immunodeficient female nu/nu mice were implanted with $5x10^6$ LU99 lung cancer cells in 50% Matrigel. Tumors were measured using calipers until they reached approximately 150 – 200 mm^3. Animals were randomized to receive A) vehicle (0.5% methylcellulose (4000 cps) / 0.2% Tween80 in water), B) a PRMT5 inhibitor, C) $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor, or D) the PRMT5 inhibitor and $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor, all administered orally (PO) for 21 days. Tumor volume was measured twice a week (n=5 / treatment group). Average tumor volume and standard error of the mean was calculated and plotted at each study day in GraphPad.

Example 1

[0187] This example was carried out according to the study procedure described above. The PRMT5 inhibitor was MRTX9768 administered at 100 mg/kg twice a day (BID). MRTX9768 is 2-(4-(4-(aminomethyl)-1-oxo-1,2-dihydrophthalazin-6-yl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)-3-

fluoro-1-naphthonitrile, disclosed as Example 16-1 at p. 304 of the International patent publication No. WO 2021/050915 A1, published 18 March 2021, incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[0188] The $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor used in this example was MRTX849 administered at 30 mg/kg once a day (QD). MRTX849 (adagrasib) is 2-((S)-4-(7-(8-Chloronaphthalen-1-yl)-2-(((S)-1-methylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methoxy)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydropyrido[3,4-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)-1-(2-fluoroacryloyl)piperazin-2-yl)acetonitrile, disclosed in Figure 1A of Hallin et al. 2020, *Cancer Discov.* 10(1): 54–71.

[0189] Results are provided in Figure 1 and Table 1. The combination of MRTX9768 and MRTX849 led to greater antitumor activity compared to either inhibitor alone in this $KRAS^{G12C}$and $CDKN2A/MTAP^{DEL}$ lung tumor xenograft LU99 model.

Table 1.

Group	Tumor Volume (mm^3)							
	Day	**0**	**3**	**7**	**10**	**14**	**17**	**21**
Vehicle (PO QD)	Mean	181.04	276.67	467.48	718.83	1040.93	1358.61	1951.06
	SEM	18.84	29.58	61.05	103.76	215.23	266.16	306.05
MRTX9768 (100 mg/kg PO BID)	Mean	183.59	265.26	331.80	349.53	406.58	431.91	458.95
	SEM	15.07	16.07	24.14	25.13	43.52	51.50	60.11
MRTX849 (30 mg/kg PO QD)	Mean	183.46	212.01	235.54	208.33	238.62	253.40	302.46
	SEM	15.02	24.43	31.54	30.73	50.71	64.28	81.82
MRTX9768 (100 mg/kg PO BID) + MRTX849 (30 mg/kg PO QD)	Mean	184.78	193.87	133.82	106.53	91.74	67.44	46.84
	SEM	15.41	23.01	12.32	9.73	9.18	9.54	10.26

Example 2

[0190] This example was carried out substantially according to the study procedure described above. The PRMT5 inhibitor was MRTX7477, administered at 200 mg/kg BID. MRTX7477 is 2-(4-(4-(aminomethyl)-1-oxo-1,2-dihydrophthalazin-6-yl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)-1-naphthonitrile, disclosed as Example 4-147 at p. 226 of the International patent publication No. WO 2021/050915 A1, published 18 March 2021, incorporated by reference in its entirety. The $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor used in this example was the same as in Example 1, MRTX849, administered at 30 mg/kg QD.

[0191] Results are provided in Figure 2 and Table 2. The combination of MRTX7477 and MRTX849 led to greater antitumor activity compared to either inhibitor alone in this $KRAS^{G12C}$and $CDKN2A/MTAP^{DEL}$ lung tumor xenograft LU99 model.

Table 2.

Group	Tumor Volume (mm^3)							
	-2	**1**	**5**	**8**	**12**	**15**	**19**	**21**
Vehicle (PO QD)	126.3	230.8	372.8	511.0	724.4	981.3	1357.6	1669.9
MRTX7477 (200 mg/kg PO BID)	129.4	214.5	210.7	177.1	185.3	189.1	229.5	267.5
MRTX849 (30 mg.kg PO QD)	130.1	242.7	122.6	113.4	196.2	261.5	552.8	601.6
MRTX7477 (200 mg/kg PO BID) + MRTX849 (30 mg/kg PO QD)	131.0	224.8	99.8	60.8	60.7	45.6	46.7	64.4

Example 3

[0192] The compound of the disclosure was evaluated in LU99 PRMT5-041 tumor xenograft model, and the results are provided in Figure 3 and Table 3. This example was carried out substantially according to the study procedure described above, except with mice bearing LU99 PRMT5-041 xenograft tumors. The PRMT5 inhibitor was MRTX1719, administered at 50 mg/kg QD. MRTX1719 is (2*M*)-2-(4-(4-(aminomethyl)-1-oxo-1,2-dihydrophthalazin-6-yl)-1-methyl-1H-pyrazol-5-yl)-4-chloro-6-cyclopropoxy-3-fluorobenzonitrile, disclosed as Example 16-8 at p. 307 of the International patent publication No. WO 2021/050915 A1, published 18 March 2021, incorporated by reference in its entirety. The $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor used in this example was the same as in Example 1, MRTX849, administered at 30 mg/kg QD.

Table 3.

Group	Tumor Volume (mm^3)								
	Day	**0**	**5**	**8**	**12**	**15**	**20**	**22**	**26**
Vehicle (PO QD)	Mean	152	180	304	545	718	1140	1237	1548
	SEM	12	19	52	100	133	193	162	217
MRTX1719 (50 mg/kg PO QD)	Mean	153	135	145	164	163	167	176	203
	SEM	13	18	20	25	28	30	34	42
MRTX849 (30 mg/kg PO QD)	Mean	154	142	117	87	81	84	103	171
	SEM	17	17	10	8	11	22	35	69

Group	Tumor Volume (mm^3)							
	Day	0	5	8	12	15	20	22	26
MRTX1719 (50 mg/kg PO QD) + MRTX849 (30 mg/kg PO QD)	Mean	153	109	91	41	19	5	4	3
	SEM	21	10	6	11	6	2	2	3

Example 4

[0193] The compound of the disclosure was evaluated in SW1573 PRMT5-044 tumor xenograft model, and the results are provided in Figure 4 and Table 4. This example was carried out substantially according to the study procedure described above, except with mice bearing SW1573 PRMT5-044 xenograft tumors. The PRMT5 inhibitor was MRTX1719, administered at 50 mg/kg QD. The $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor used in this example was the same as in Example 1, MRTX849, administered at 100 mg/kg QD.

Table 4.

Group	Tumor Volume (mm^3)							
	Day	0	3	8	10	14	17	26
Vehicle (PO QD)	Mean	145	182	273	355	471	590	727
	SEM	12	9	27	42	57	87	121
MRTX1719 (50 mg/kg PO QD)	Mean	138	163	259	324	375	437	547
	SEM	9	19	40	46	55	72	117
MRTX849 (100 mg/kg PO QD)	Mean	139	150	188	236	285	320	361
	SEM	9	14	19	28	30	50	45
MRTX1719 (50 mg/kg PO QD) + MRTX849 (100 mg/kg PO QD)	Mean	142	165	181	208	230	249	261
	SEM	9	17	21	34	42	52	61

[0194] It is understood that the examples and embodiments described herein are for illustrative purposes only and that various modifications or changes in light thereof will be suggested to persons skilled in the art and are to be incorporated within the spirit and purview of this application and scope of the appended claims. All publications, patents, and patent applications cited herein are hereby incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for treating cancer in a subject, the method comprising:
administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a Kirsten rat sarcoma viral oncogene homolog glycine-to-cysteine ($KRAS^{G12C}$) inhibitor and a therapeutically effective amount of a protein arginine N-methyl transferase 5 (PRMT5) inhibitor.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the cancer comprises methylthioadenosine phosphorylase (MTAP) gene homozygous deletion.

3. The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the cancer comprises $KRAS^{G12C}$ gene mutation.

4. The method of claim 2 or 3, wherein the cancer further comprise a cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor 2A (CDKN2A) gene homozygous deletion.

5. The method of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the cancer is lung cancer, pancreatic cancer, colon cancer, head and neck cancer, esophageal cancer, or melanoma.

6. The method of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the cancer is lung cancer, such as non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).

7. The method of any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the cancer is pancreatic or colon cancer.

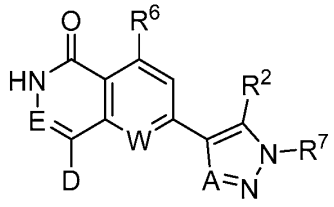
8. The method of any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is selected from adagrasib, sotorasib, JNJ-74699157, GDC-6036, LY3499446, JDQ443, D-1553, and combinations thereof.

9. The method of any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is adagrasib.

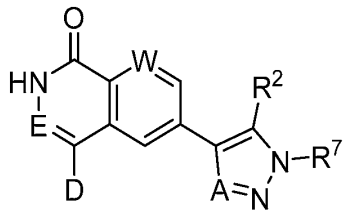
10. The method of any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is sotorasib.

11. The method of any of claims 1 to 10, wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is a methylthioadenosine (MTA)-cooperative PRMT5 inhibitor.

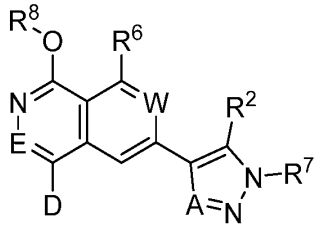
12. The method of any of claims 1 to 11, wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is a compound of Formula IIA, IIB or IIC:



Formula IIA



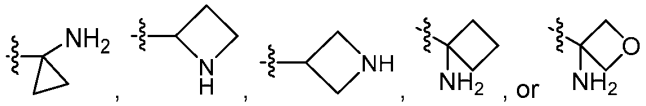
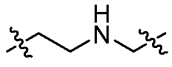
Formula IIB



Formula IIC

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein:

A is CR^9 or N;

D is $(C(R^9)_2)_{1\text{-}2}\text{-}NH_2$,  ; or D is  where the methylene is bonded to E where E is C;

E is C, CR^9 or N;

each L is independently a bond or C_1-C_3 alkylene;

W is CR^9 or N;

each X is independently a bond, O, S, $-NR^4-$ or $-NR^4C(O)-$;

each Z is independently a bond, -SO-, $-SO_2-$, -CH(OH)- or -C(O)-;

each R^2 is independently hydroxy, halogen, cyano, cyanomethyl, $-(NR^4)_2$, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, $-SO_2C_1$-C_3alkyl, -X-arC_1-C_3alkyl, heteroalkyl, C_2-C_4 alkynyl, -X-haloalkyl, -X-C_1-C_5 alkyl, -Z-C_1-C_5 alkyl, heterocyclyl, -X-L-cycloalkyl, -Z-cycloalkyl, -X-aryl, -Z-aryl, or -X-heteroaryl, wherein the heterocyclyl, the cycloalkyl, the aryl and the heteroaryl are optionally substituted with one or more R^5;

each R^4 is independently hydrogen or C_1-C_3 alkyl;

each R^5 is independently cyano, oxo, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, alkoxy-C_1-C_3 alkyl, -X-haloalkyl, -Z-cycloalkyl, -X-arC_1-C_3alkyl, -X-arC_1-C_3alkyl substituted with cyano, -X-L-cycloalkyl optionally substituted with C_1-C_3 alkyl or oxo, -X-L-heteroaryl optionally substituted with one or more C_1-C_3 alkyl or oxo, -X-L-heterocyclyl optionally substituted with one or more C_1-C_3 alkyl or oxo, or -X-aryl;

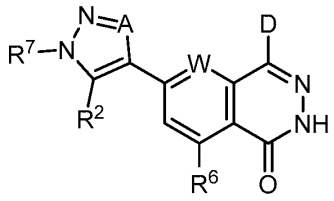
R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, haloalkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkyl-alkoxy, $N(R^9)_2$, $NR^9C(O)R^9$, $C(O)R^9$, oxetane and THF;

R^7 is H or C_1-C_3 alkyl optionally substituted with one or more halogen;

R^8 is H or C_1-C_3 alkyl; and

each R^9 is independently H or C_1-C_3 alkyl, halogen or haloalkyl.

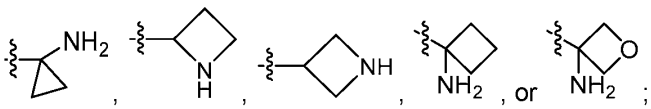
13. The method of any of claims 1 to 11, wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is a compound of Formula IIIA:



(IIIA)

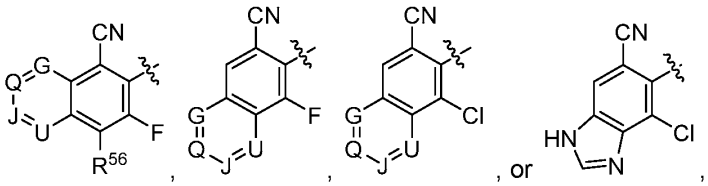
or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

A is CR^9 or N;

D is $–CH_2$-NH_2,  ;

W is CR^9 or N, where R^9 is H or C_1-C_3 alkyl;

R^2 is



where R^{56} is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, or methyl,

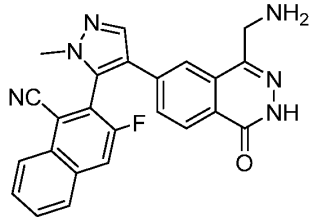
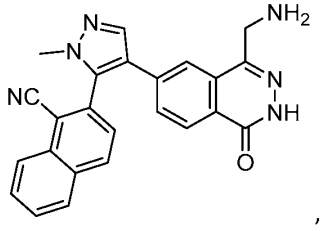
G, Q, J and U are independently selected from C(H), C(R^5), and N, provided only one or two of G, Q, J, and U can be N;

each R^5 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 haloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl;

R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, or -NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}, where R^{15} is hydrogen or methyl, and R^{16} is C_1-C_3 alkyl; and

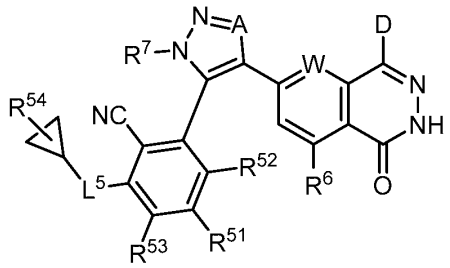
R^7 is C_1-C_3 alkyl or C_1-C_3 haloalkyl.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is:

or , or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

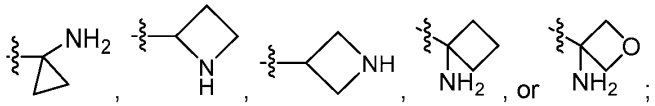
15. The method of any of claims 1 to 11, wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is a compound of Formula IIIB:



(IIIB)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

A is CR^9 or N;

D is $–CH_2-NH_2$, 

W is CR^9 or N, where R^9 is H or C_1-C_3 alkyl;

R^{51} is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, or methyl, or R^{51} and R^{52} together with atoms to which they are attached form a C_4-C_6 heterocycloalkyl (e.g, hydrofuranyl);

R^{52} is fluoro, chloro, or methyl, or R^{52} and R^{53} together with atoms to which they are attached form a phenyl;

R^{53} is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, or methyl;

R^{54} is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_3 alkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxy;

L^5 is –O– or $–CH_2–$;

R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, or $-NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}$, where R^{15} is hydrogen or methyl, and R^{16} is C_1-C_3 alkyl;

R^7 is C_1-C_3 alkyl or C_1-C_3 haloalkyl.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein:

A is -CH or $-CCH_3$;

D is $-CH_2-NH_2$;

W is -CH, -CCH_3, or N;

R^{51}, R^{52}, R^{53}, and R^{54} are each independently selected from hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, or methyl;

L^5 is -O-;

R^6 is hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, or methyl; and

R^7 is C_1-C_2 alkyl or C_1-C_2 haloalkyl.

17. The method of claim 15 or claim 16, wherein:

A and W are -CH;

D is -CH_2-NH_2;

R^{51}, R^{52}, and R^{53} are each independently selected from hydrogen, fluoro, chloro, and methyl;

R^{54} is hydrogen;

L^5 is -O-;

R^6 is hydrogen; and

R^7 is methyl.

18. The method of any of claims 15-17, wherein:

A and W are -CH;

D is -CH_2-NH_2;

R^{51} and R^{52} are each independently selected from fluoro, chloro, and methyl;

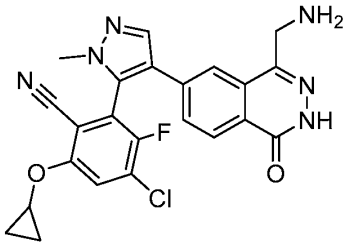
R^{53} and R^{54} are hydrogen;

L^5 is -O-;

R^6 is hydrogen; and

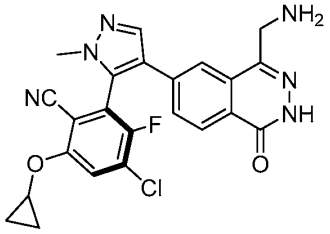
R^7 is methyl.

19. The method of claim 15, wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

20. The method of claim 15, wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is:

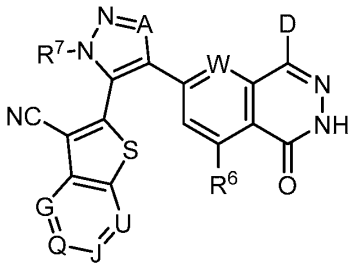


(MRTX1719) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

21. The method of any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is MRTX1719 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is adagrasib.

22. The method of any of claims 1 to 7, wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is MRTX1719 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is sotorasib.

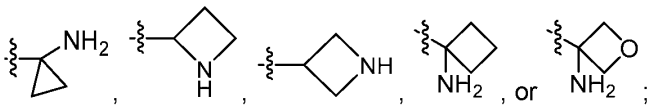
23. The method of any of claims 1 to 11, wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is a compound of Formula IIIC:



(IIIC)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein

A is CR^9 or N;

D is $–CH_2-NH_2$,  ;

W is CR^9 or N, where R^9 is H or C_1-C_3 alkyl;

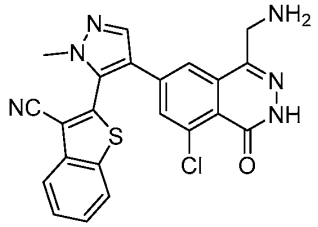
G, Q, J and U are independently selected from C(H), C(R^5), and N, provided only one or two of G, Q, J, and U can be N;

each R^5 is independently hydroxy, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_6 haloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkoxy, C_3-C_6 cycloalkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, or C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl;

R^6 is hydrogen, halogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl, C_1-C_6 haloalkyl, hydroxy, C_1-C_6 alkoxy, C_1-C_3 alkoxyC_1-C_3 alkyl, C_3-C_6 heterocycloalkyl, -C(O)-C_1-C_3 haloalkyl, $-N(R^9)_2$, or $-NR^{15}(CO)R^{16}$, where each R^9 is independently H or C_1-C_3 alkyl, R^{15} is hydrogen or methyl, and R^{16} is C_1-C_3 alkyl; and

R^7 is C_1-C_3 alkyl or C_1-C_3 haloalkyl.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the PRMT5 inhibitor is:



or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

25. The method of any one of claims 1 to 24, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the PRMT5 inhibitor is in the range of about 0.01 to 300 mg/kg per day.

26. The method of any one of claims 1 to 24, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the PRMT5 inhibitor is in the range of about 0.1 to 100 mg/kg per day.

27. The method of any one of claims 1 to 26, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the PRMT5 inhibitor is less than 1% of, e.g., less than 10%, or less than 25%, or less than 50% of the clinically-established therapeutic amount.

28. The method of any one of claims 1 to 27, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is in the range of about 0.01 to 300 mg/kg per day.

29. The method of any one of claims 1 to 27, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is in the range of about 0.1 to 100 mg/kg per day.

30. The method of any one of claims 1 to 29, wherein the therapeutically effective amount of the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor is less than 1% of, e.g., less than 10%, or less than 25%, or less than 50% of the clinically-established therapeutic amount.

31. The method of any of claims 1 to 30, wherein the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor and the PRMT5 inhibitor are administered sequentially.

32. The method of any of claims 1 to 30, wherein the $KRAS^{G12C}$ inhibitor and the PRMT5 inhibitor are administered simultaneously.

33. The method of any one of claims 1 to 32, wherein the subject previously received or completed a first-line chemotherapy.

34. The method of claim 33, wherein the first-line chemotherapy is platinum- and/or taxane-based chemotherapy.