

TB Alliance Drug Discovery and Development: Harnessing Global Resources to Address a Global Disease

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TB ALLIANCE

GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR TB DRUG DEVELOPMENT

Streamlining Drug Discovery and Development Symposium

14 April 2016

South San Francisco, CA

TB Pandemic

Tuberculosis is one of the leading global killers

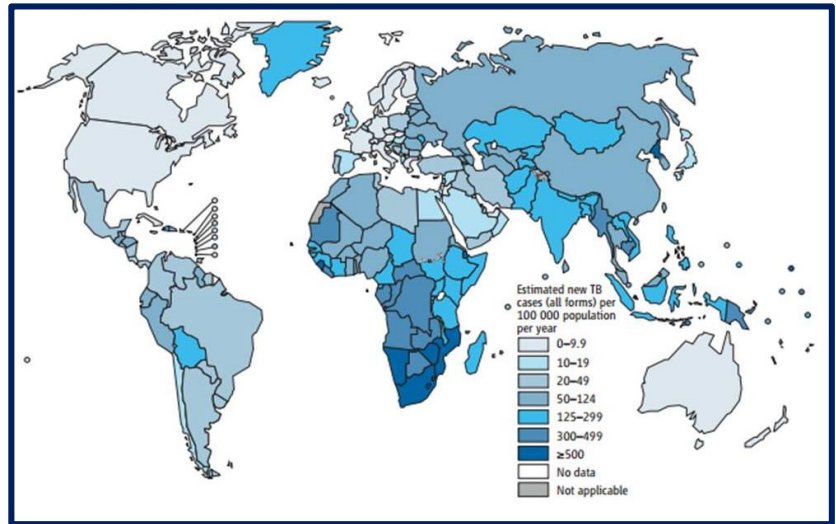
- TB kills 1 person nearly every 25 seconds
 - 1.4 million deaths each year
- Nearly 9 million new cases annually
- Leading killer of people with AIDS
- 3rd leading cause of death among women ages 15-44
- TB is a leading cause of death among children worldwide
 - Children are susceptible to the most severe and fatal forms of the disease



Global TB Pandemic

- 12 million active TB cases; 650,000 MDR-TB
- 98% of TB deaths occur in the developing world
- India and China have the highest TB burdens
- Africa has highest rates of TB, TB/HIV and death
- Europe has the highest rates of MDR/XDR-TB

Global incidence rate 2012 (WHO)



TB Anywhere is TB Everywhere

Bugs do not respect borders

- Though TB cases are disproportionately clustered in the developing world, TB is transmitted through the air
- One need not “fail” TB treatment to develop MDR-TB/XDR-TB – it can be transmitted directly
- It routinely takes several years and millions of dollars to cure XDR-TB in the US

Indian Woman With Tuberculosis Sets Off Scare In 3 US States

Race is on to track hundreds of people exposed to woman with 'extreme' TB who traveled across three states while contagious

PHARMA & HEALTHCARE

5/01/2015 @ 7:00AM | 3,147 views

The World Is Not Prepared For Terrifying Superbugs

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Exclusive: Patient With Extreme Form of TB Sent to NIH

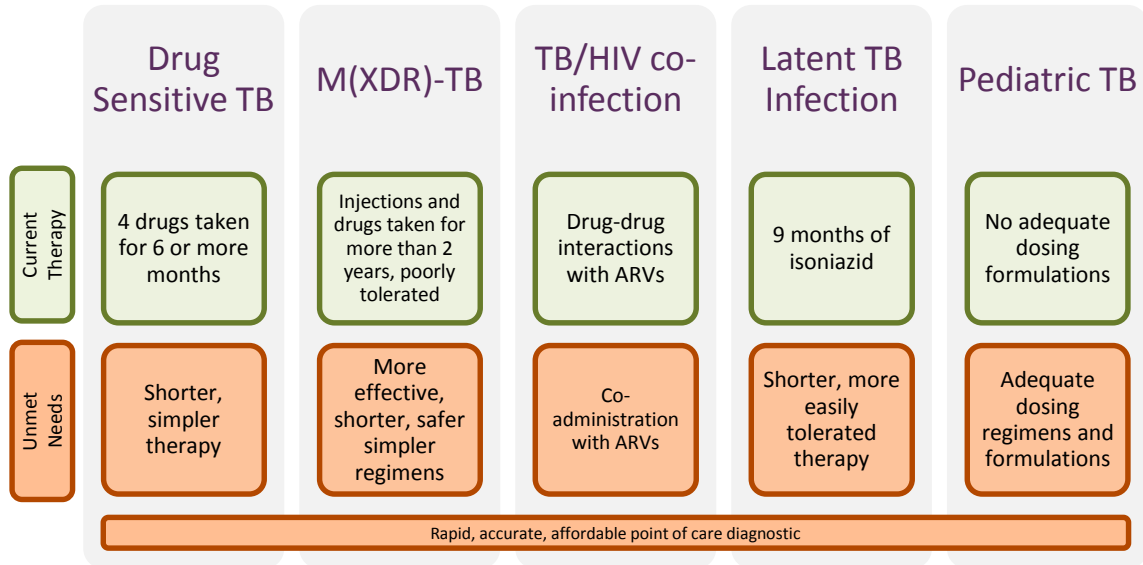
By Heidi Fox

[News Alerts > Medscape Medical News](#)

Patient With XDR TB Sets Off Contacts Hunt

Robert Lowes

Current TB Therapy and Unmet Needs



TB Alliance discovery/development programs seek to help **all** TB patient populations

About TB Alliance

Catalyzing and advancing new TB cures

- ❖ Founded in 2000 as a not-for-profit product development partnership (PDP) dedicated to discovering and developing better, faster TB drugs for all in need

- ❖ Offices in New York, USA; Pretoria, South Africa; Brussels, Belgium (total staff: 48)

- ❖ Developing new TB drugs—and redefining the way TB drugs are developed
 - Virtual business model promotes innovation and efficient, rapid progress
 - Leverage global pipeline of drugs to find the most promising TB regimens
 - Transform TB treatment with new regimens that treat drug-sensitive and drug-resistant TB
 - Ensure beneficial new TB regimens are quickly and widely adopted

- ❖ Largest TB drug pipeline in history

A Global Network of Partners

Leveraging the best science from around the world



TB Alliance Vision

Current Treatment



6-30
Months

New Treatments in Development



2-4
Months

Aspirational Goal



7-10
Days

- Shorter, simpler regimens
- No pre-existing drug resistance (“universal”)
- Success requires novel drug combinations



Discovery

Early Development

Late Development

LEAD IDENTIFICATION	LEAD OPTIMIZATION	PRECLINICAL DEVELOPMENT	PHASE 1	PHASE 2A	PHASE 2B	PHASE 3	PHASE 4
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Hit ID Programs - <i>Daichi Sankyo</i> - <i>OP-BIO</i> - <i>Takeda</i> - <i>Shionogi</i>	Squaramides						
	Pyrimidines <i>GSK</i>						
	PKS-13 <i>Dundee/TAMU</i>						
	Indazoles <i>GSK</i>						

TB Alliance R&D Partners:

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Discovery

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Late Development

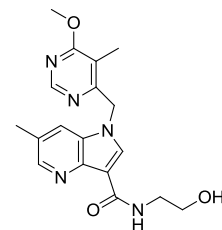
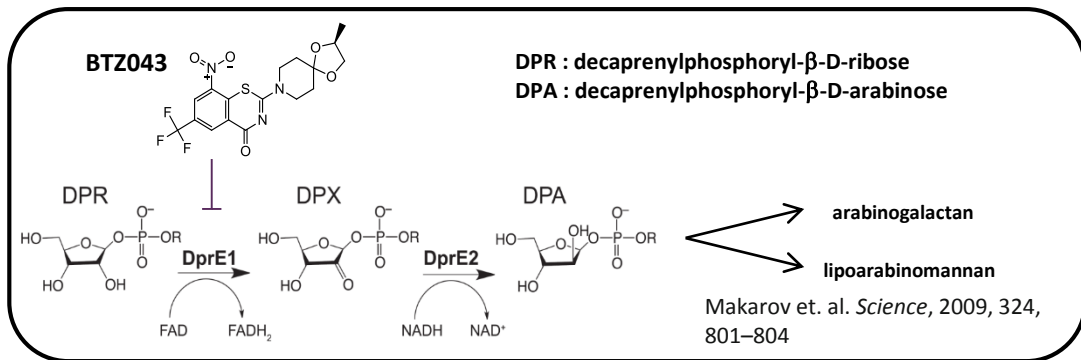
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1,4-azaindoles: novel, non-covalent inhibitors of DprE1

Target: DprE1 subunit of Decaprenylphosphoryl- β -D-ribose 2'-epimerase



Compound 1
(TBA-7371)

- DPA - only known donor of D-arabinose in bacteria
- DprE1 involved in DPA synthesis
- Essential gene in *M. tuberculosis*:

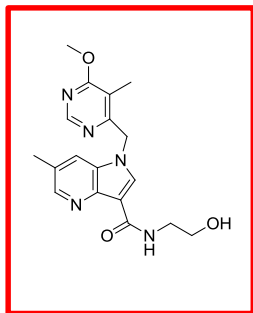
Kolly et. al., *Mol Microbiology*, 2014, 92, 194-211

Chatterji, et. al. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.*, 2014, 58, 5325-5331.

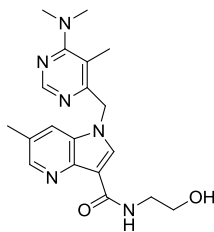
1,4-azaindole: Potential Drug Candidate for Treatment of Tuberculosis

Chatterji M, Shandil R, Manjunatha MR, Solapure S, Ramachandran V, Kumar N, Saralaya R, Panduga V, Reddy J, K R P, Sharma S, Sadler C, Cooper CB, Mdluli K, Iyer PS, Narayanan S, Shirude PS.

Antimicrob Agents Chemother, **2014**, 58, pp. 5325-31.



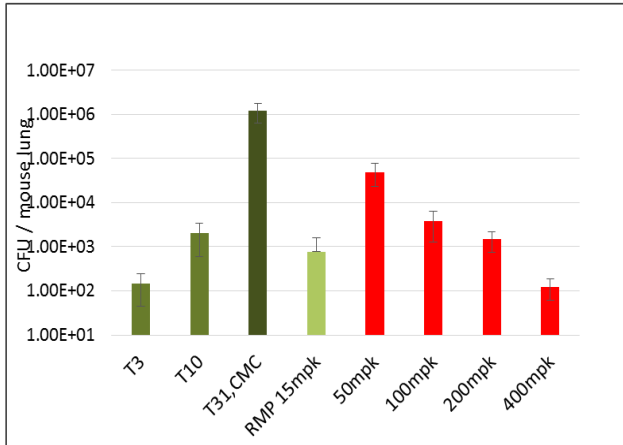
Compound 1
TBA-7371



Compound 2
TBA-8140

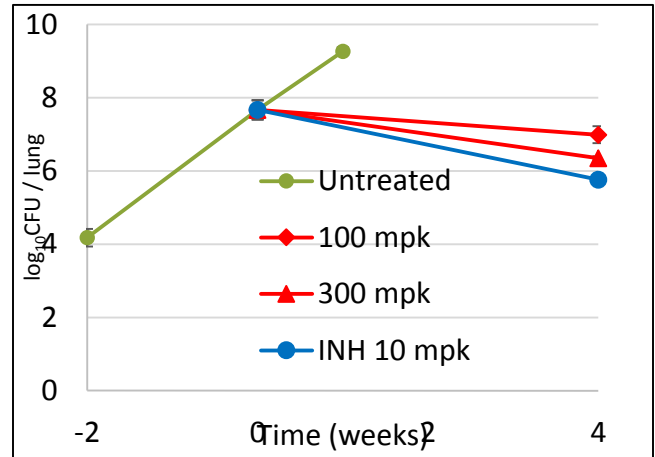
<i>Mtb</i> DprE1 IC ₅₀ (nM)	10.2
<i>Mtb</i> MIC (μM)	0.78-3.12
<i>Mtb</i> MBC (μM)	1.56
<i>Mtb</i> LORA (uM)	≥32
Drug sensitive clinical isolates MIC (μM)	0.4-6.25
INH ^R , RIF ^R clinical isolates (μM)	0.78-3.12
<i>Mtb</i> DprE1 over-expression strain MIC (μM)	50-200
<i>Mtb</i> DprE1 C387S/G (BTZ043 ^R) MIC (μM)	0.78-1.56
Intracellular THP1 (log ₁₀ CFU reduction)	~1.5
Cytotoxicity (μM) THP-1	>100
Ames	Negative
hERG IC ₅₀ (μM)	>33
PDE6 IC ₅₀ (μM)	4 (only sec. pharm. hit)

TBA-7371 demonstrates dose-responsive bactericidal efficacy in mice



UIC UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT CHICAGO

Low dose aerosol model of acute infection
Erdman, BALB/c mice, 3 wks Rx



JOHNS HOPKINS
MEDICINE

High dose aerosol model of acute infection
H37Rv, BALB/c mice, 4 wks Rx

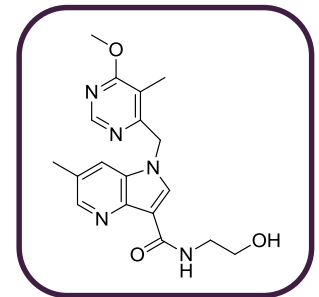
- Estimated MED: 100 mg/kg with AUC_{0-24h} in mice = $\sim 30 \text{ h} \cdot \text{ug/mL}$ (25-40 $\text{h} \cdot \text{ug/mL}$)

TBA-7371 demonstrates a substantial safety margin in rats, and reasonable projected human dose

Non-GLP 14 day rat toxicity/TK study: 100, 300, and 1000 mpk:

- NOAEL in Rats (14 day): ≥ 1000 mg/kg; $AUC_{0-24h} = 643/1163$ hr*ug/mL (M/F)
- MED in Mice: 100 mg/kg; $AUC_{0-24h} = \sim 30$ h*ug/mL
- **Safety margin: $\sim 21/39X$ (M/F)**

Projected preliminary efficacious human dose: ~ 500 mg QD



TBA-7371

Initiated 14 day dog non-GLP safety study

- ❖ Data expected mid-May, 2016



Discovery

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Late Development

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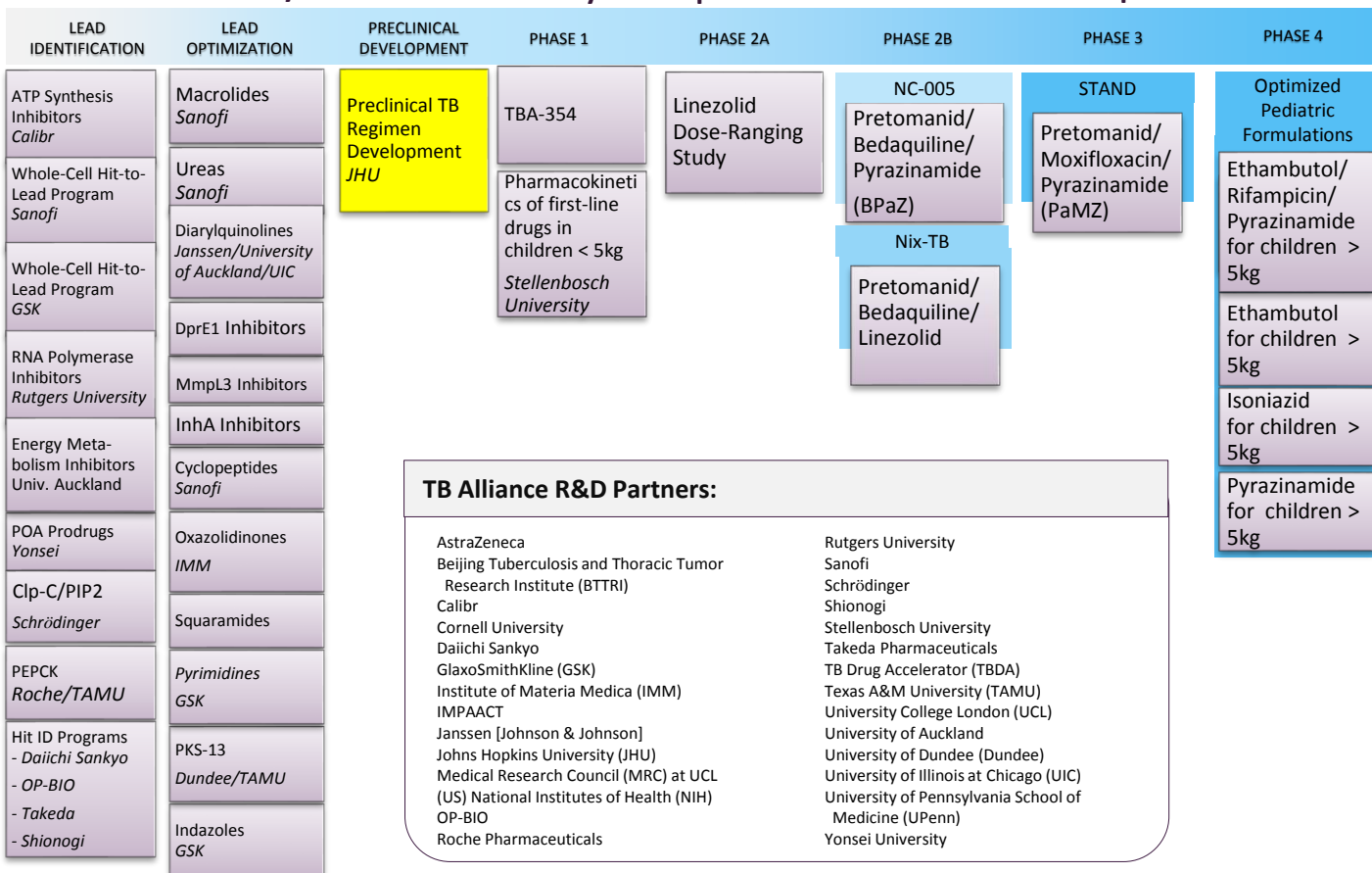
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Discovery

Early Development

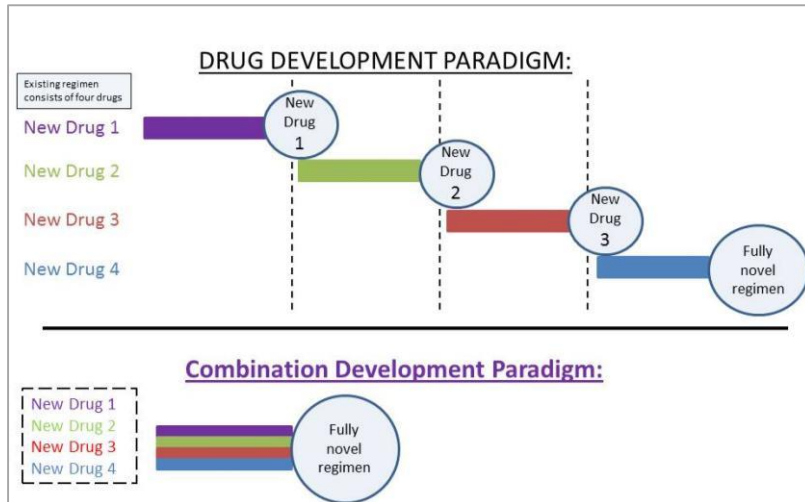
Late Development



Accelerating Progress: From Drugs to Regimens

TB Alliance is searching for the best combinations of novel drugs

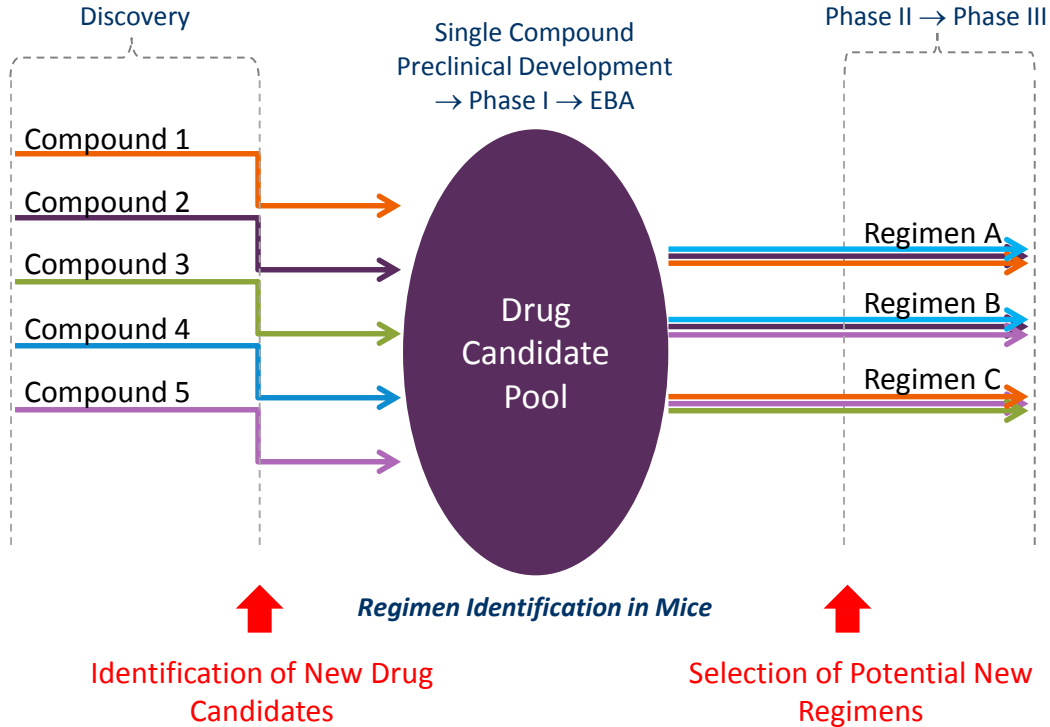
- TB must be treated with multi-drug combinations to prevent the development of resistance
- Today's pipeline of TB drugs can be tested together, speeding development of novel TB regimens and reducing R&D from decades to years



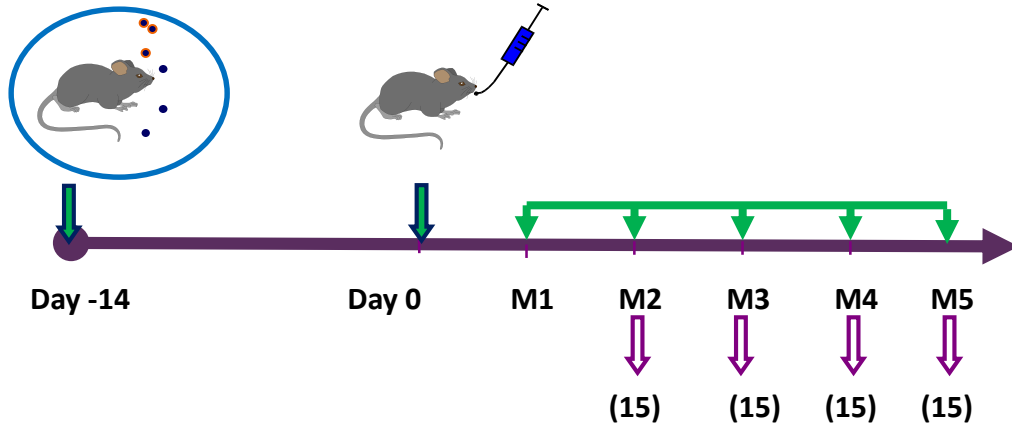
Combination approach reduces time to market by 75%

TB Drug/Regimen

Discovery and Development Process



Scheme for Relapse Experiments



(15) mice held for (3) months without treatment and then sacrificed to determine permanent cure without relapse

Multiple Drug Combinations of J, Pa, L, U, Z and M

	Mean lung CFU count (proportion of mice relapsing)							
	D-17	D0	M1	M1.5 (+3)	M2 (+3)	M3 (+3)	M4 (+3)	M5 (+3)
RHZ			4.16±0.24		2.47±0.26		(10/15)	(2/15)
PaMZ			3.50±0.06		1.39±0.54	(10/14)	(3/15)	
JPaM			3.61±0.15		2.33±0.18	(2/15)	(0/14)	
JPaZ			1.71±0.11	(13/14)	(0/15)	(0/15)		
JPaZM			1.74±0.03	(3/15)	(0/15)	(0/15)		
JPaZ			2.89±0.35	(9/15)	(1/15)			
1JPaZL ₁₀₀ /1JPaZ			0.07*	(0/15)	(0/15)			
2JPaZL ₁₀₀				(0/15)	(1/15)			
JPa			4.48±0.20		2.34±0.34	(3/14)		
JPaU			1.88±0.22		(1/14)	(0/14)		
3JPaL ₁₀₀						(0/15)		
2JPaL ₁₀₀ /1JPaL ₅₀						(1/12)		
2JPaL ₁₀₀ /1JPa					(6/15)	(0/15)		
1JPaL ₁₀₀ /2JPa			2.45±0.16		(9/15)	(0/15)		

- Bedaquiline (J) reduces the relapse rate of PaMZ by a factor of at least 2 months
- JPaZL is **4.5 months better** than the standard of care, RHZ (M6, data not shown)
- Addition of L (linezolid) to JPaZ for **only 4 or 6 weeks significantly reduces the relapse rate of JPaZ**
- **JPa(pretomanid)L**: currently in NiX Phase 2B XDR TB clinical trial



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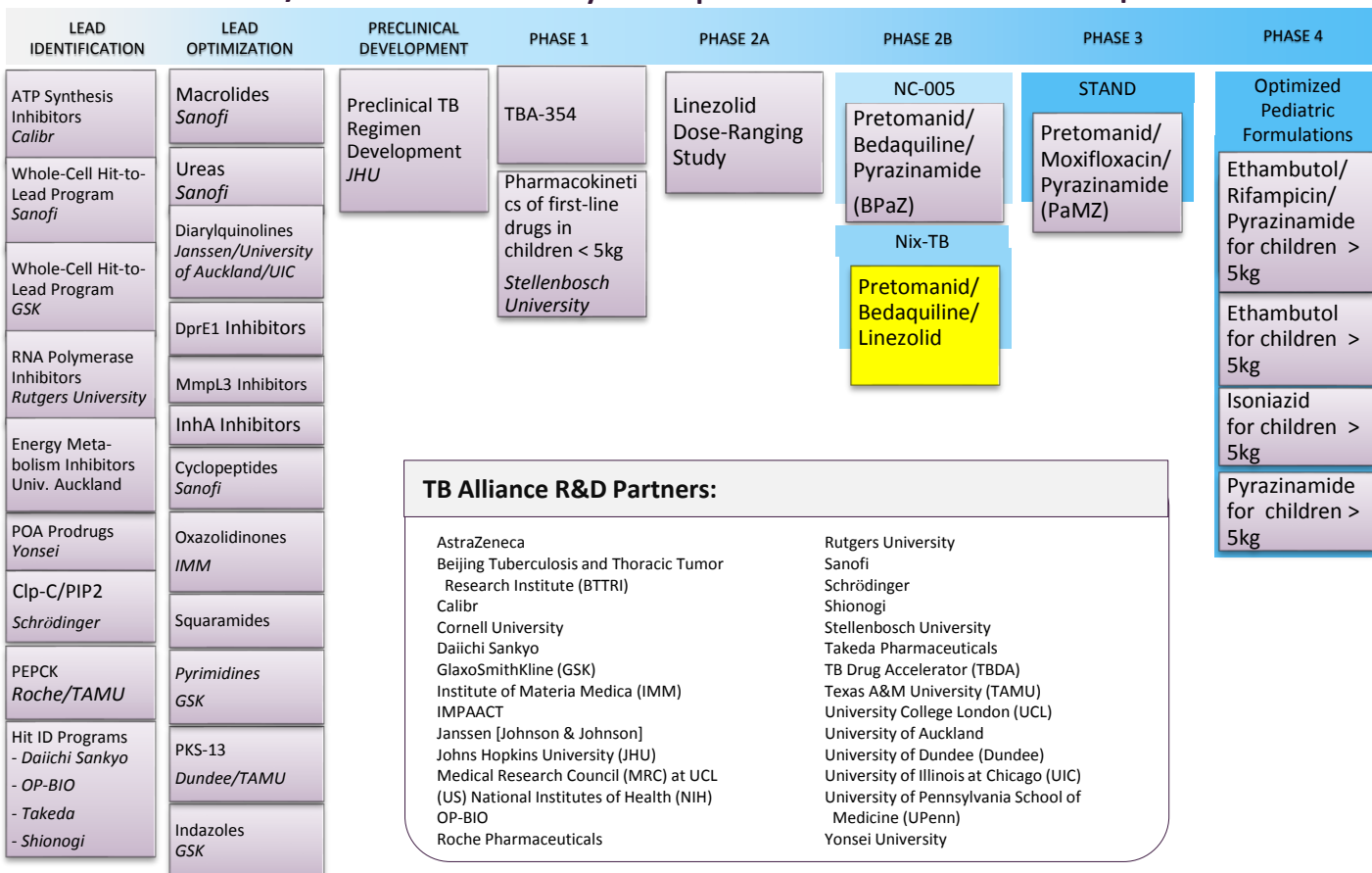
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Discovery

Early Development

Late Development



Nix-TB: Accelerating solutions for XDR-TB

New Investigational Drugs for XDR-TB

- Launched in May 2015, Nix is the first clinical trial for a novel XDR-TB regimen with minimal pre-existing resistance; all pills, no injections
- Regimen includes bedaquiline, pretomanid, and linezolid
- Potential to be a 6-9 month simple, effective treatment for XDR-TB
- Regimen could be first “universal” treatment; if safe and effective the study will expand to include people with MDR-TB and drug-sensitive TB



Novel treatments to fight XDR-TB are urgently needed. In a recent review in South Africa, only 16% of people with XDR-TB were cured.

- Sponsor: TB Alliance
- Investigators: Dr. Conradie, Sizwe Tropical Diseases Hospital and Dr. Diacon, Brooklyn Chest Hospital in South Africa
- Other Partners: Janssen
- Trial may be expanded to include additional investigators, sites, and countries and new patient populations

Current Therapies Last 2 YEARS OR MORE

Today, healthcare providers treat XDR-TB on a case-by-case basis, often using medicines that are too toxic for such a lengthy treatment.

INJECTIONS:
1/day
for at least 6 months

PILLS
12-24/day
for 24 months

IV INFUSIONS
2/day
for 6-24 months
if available or needed

Nix-TB Treatment: 6-9 MONTHS

This trial tests the first short and simple XDR-TB treatment with only pills—no injections.

PILLS
3-4/day
for 6-9 months

Conclusions/Observations

- Currently advancing a broad range of novel chemical series into advanced lead optimization and preclinical evaluations.
- Virtual R&D organization -> capable of enlisting superb drug discovery/development talent from around the world.
- Increased use of distributed secure data environments (i.e. SharePoint portals, CDD, and BIOVIA [Science Cloud] chemoinformatic db's) combined with high-speed communication tools (TC's, internet, Skype/WebEx) allows for more rapid decision-making, and broader level of consensus across project teams.

Conclusions/Observations (continued)

- Agnostic approach to TB drug discovery projects:
 - Biochemical targets/chemical series are evaluated purely on their likelihood to reduce TB treatment time.
 - No “pet” or “legacy” projects -> all programs are milestone driven.
 - Diverse chemical series against common TB targets are routinely evaluated head-to-head to avoid unnecessary, duplicative efforts on a “weak” or less promising series.
- Willingness/eagerness to *learn* – embracing a culture of scientific humility!
 - Explore new, higher-risk, poorly validated *Mtb* targets as warranted.
 - Explore “ugly” chemotypes to achieve proof-of-concept.
- Overarching and shared mission to address a critical, unmet medical need -> greater sense of purpose and drive to achieve success.

Acknowledgements

- **TB Alliance**

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- Wei Li

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- Huili Wang

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- Radha Shandil
- Claire Sadler
- Pravin Shirude

- **NITD**

- Ujjini Manjunatha

- **TBDA**



TB Alliance Supporters

Thanks to all those who support our mission to identify better, faster TB drugs



Bill & Melinda
Gates Foundation



UNITAID



United States Agency for
International
Development



National Institute
of Allergy and
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National Institute of
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Diseases



AIDS Clinical
Trial Group



European
Commission



United States
Food and Drug
Administration



Global Health Innovative Technology Fund
Global Health Innovative
Technology Fund



Australian AID



Irish Aid

Thank you!



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GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR TB DRUG DEVELOPMENT