

Integrated predictive ADMET/DMPK tools for optimizing exposure and safety in drug discovery and development

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The new trend of drug discovey & development

- Moving away of "scaling operation" (HTS, combichem, etc.)
- Limited new targets focusing on identification of new ones
 - Focusing on ID (HCV/HBV), ONC, immunology
 - Rare diseases
 - Collaboration with top universities and clinical hospitals
- Biologics (emerging and less patent issue)
- Large-mid pharmas: acquisition
- Many venture capital/virtual companies
- Outsourcing (large, mid, small and virtual.....)
- Fast growth in China

Increased R & D Costs Made Pharmaceuticals a Risky Business



Average costs per new drug (1980-2004)

(P. Preziosi, Nat. Rev. Drug Disc., <u>3</u>, 521-526, 2004)

The Challenge: Solving Multiple Issues Simultaneously



Figure modified from: *Drug Discovery and Development,* July 2004

The Revolution of Drug R&D Practice: Current



<u>New Strategy:</u> Provide high-quality filters to move from a sequential to a parallel optimization approach of activity vs. properties

Project human ADME/PK properties in drug discovery



Divergent barriers categorized by physiological functions

(J. Wang et al., Expert Opinion in Drug Metabolism & Toxicology, 3(5), 641-665, 2007)



What has been achieved & seems to work well

- Researchers well trained with the fundamental ADMET/PK principles
- A paradigm involving parallel & multi-tiered ADMET/PK tools established
- Technical innovation adopted to meet the required capacity and robustness
- Costs for shifting to higher quality ADMET assays accommodated (e.g. via centralization of operations, reduced sampling rate or via creditable CROs)
- Improved predictivity of in silico ADMET tools developed using ADME/PK data from discovery NCEs.
- Availability of comprehensive in vitro and in vivo mechanistic ADMET tools in generating & testing hypotheses for optimizing NCEs

Did all changes translate to improved industry productivity?



- NMEs approved decreased after 2003 and maintains flat since
- 2011: FDA approved 80% of new applications (Quality vs Quantity)

Not work well: new challenges:



- Limited R&D budget: inefficient (in cost & time) usage of resource (low ROI)
- "Box-checking":
 - similar weight applied to each property no function-based priority
 - no interplay considered physiological interaction of ADMET overlooked
- Does "More is better" work?
 - overwhelming ADMET data perceived as "contradictory", w/o full understanding of the mechanisms and their interplay
 - Lose of focus
- Optimization based on single ADMET property
- Looking for a "all-around" perfect molecule
 - Is there a "perfect" drug in the market?
 - With limited targets and crowded IP space, can industry afford it?

What are the current challenges: new drugs space

- New targets for new and orphan drugs/diseases
- Over-crowded IP spaces: new scaffolds for backups
- NMEs approved >2002 are moving away from the traditional drug space
- Caution when apply "old" rules to NCEs in the new drug space ("no rule"!)



Faller et al., Drug Discovery Today (2011), 16, 976-984.



(Bell & Wang, Exp. Opin. Drug Metab. Tox. 8(9), 1131-1155, 2012)

New Data Integration Book: March-2014



Tools:

- QSAR and PCA-PLS Local ADMET Model
- ADMET Diagnosis Models
- PATH (Probe ADME and Test Hypotheses):
- PK-MATRIX
- Chemoinformatic & Chemogenomic ADMET
- Multi-Parameter Optimization of ADMET
- PBPK & Mechanistic PBPK models
- PK/PD (Pharmacokinetic/Pharmacodynamic)
 Models

In Silico Tools: PCA and PLS



Multidimensional chemical universe maximally explained in 2D or 3D

Principal Component Analysis (PCA): background

- It is *pattern recognition* (not a regression) tool that helps analyze the structure of the data, how variables and objects are related to each other.
- Useful to extract the systematic info in complex tables and to convert it interpretable – ideal for building local models
- PCs are extracted in decreasing order of importance: 2-3 PCs (orthogonal) are able to explain the main X-variance



project original X-variables to a few vectors (PCs)
highlight or group *variables* containing similar or independent information



described in terms of its projection onto the PCs
 understand the distribution & interplay of the *objects*



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The Primary Goal of the Diagnosis is...

- To dissect a particular parameter/issue (e.g. solubility, permeability, etc.) for a compound or a scaffold by identifying the true root causes, and most influential assay parameters and molecular descriptors
- To purposefully optimize this parameter and, ultimately to avoid candidate failures and project delays.
- To offer a scoring tool of potential (e.g. permeability) risk of virtual molecules, using key molecular descriptors, despite not being a (e.g. permeability) prediction tool (QSAR)

Permeability diagnosis model: Scientific rationale

- Principle component analysis (PCA) on 1259 LL & HH PAMPA/Caco-2 data
- Score plot colored by permeability binning (green: HH and red: LL)
- Loading column plot shows importance of descriptors [clogP, PSA, HBA/HBD, MW, RTB, ER, %FI and logD6.8 (Moka)] and their impact on decreased Calc Fa%



Wang & Skolnik. Current Topic Medicinal Chemistry (2013) 13(11), 1308-1316..

Efflux greatly affects NCEs with poor passive permeability

- Caco-2 permeability inversely correlates to ER
- For GI absorption, the impact of transporters in vivo may be limited



The labels show ID.

Papp A-B nm/S

Permeability Diagnosis Model: performance of the model

Wang & Skolnik. Current Topic Medicinal Chemistry (2013) 13(11).

4-5 critical parameters identified:



Color by total alerts



Reliability of permeability diagnosis:

- 85% Low permeable NCEs with 2-4 violations/flags (Diagnosis-L)
- ~70% High permeable NCEs with 0-1 violation/flag (Diagnosis-H)

Diagnosis Models: considering property interplay

Critical for multi-parameter optimization



(Others: hERG, DDI, transporters, toxicity and primary activity)

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Metabolism: Routes of elimination of the top 200 most prescribed drugs in 2002

(L. C. Wienkers & T. G. Heath, Nature Reviews Drug Discovery, 4, 825-833, 2005)



- ~73% of marketed drugs primarily metabolized by CYP450s (phase I)
- ~96% of marketed drugs metabolized by CYP450s, UGTs or Esterases (Phases I & II)
- ~95% of CYP-related metabolism carried out by 3A4, 2C19, 2D6, 2C19 & 1A

ADME/PK: bridge the in vitro – in vivo data



PATH-CL: Define project-specific optimization strategy

(Bell & Wang, Expert Opinion in Drug Metabolism & Toxicology, <u>8(9)</u>, 1131-1155, 2012)



In vivo rat CL (mL/min/kg)

PATH-CL: Probe ADMET & Test Hypotheses

(Bell & Wang, Expert Opinion in Drug Metabolism & Toxicology, 8(9), 1131-1155, 2012)

Hypothesize mechanisms responsible for IVIV gap & propose experiments



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