



# The ENABLE project: An antibiotic discovery platform

Anders Karlén Putting open innovation into practice –case studies from Europe 23.05.2017 • PSWC • Stockholm, Sweden

# The rising threat of antimicrobial resistance

### **Public awareness**



Antibiotic-resistant superbug problem will turn devastating.

#### Antibiotic crisis 'bigger than Aids'

By Rebecca Smith Medical Editor health security, wrote: 'post-antibiotic era, in which

Antibiotics resistance 'as big a risk as terrorism' – UK Medical Chief Officer (2013)



#### A PERFECT STORM

As bacterial infections grow more resistant to antibiotics, companies are pulling out of antibiotics research and fewer new antibiotics are being approved.



\*Proportion of clinical isolates that are resistant to antibiotic. MRSA, methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus. VRE, vancomycin-resistant Enterococcus. FQRP, fluoroquinolone-resistant Pseudomonas aeruginosa.

This growing "antimicrobial resistance" (AMR) is estimated to cause each year some 25 000 deaths and over €1.5 billion in healthcare expenses and productivity losses in Europe alone. ECDC/EMEA Joint Technical Report 2011

### **Political awareness**



## The IMI-1 portfolio



Nature Medicine 2014, Vol 20, no 1



### **Overall architecture of ND4BB**



### ND4BB Projects as of 2017



Total budget: > € 650 million

# **Developing an antibiotic**



## Developing an antibiotic requires;

- Experienced collaborators
- Expertise in drug discovery and development
- Expertise in antibiotic development
- Time
- Money



ENABLE has the resources, skills & expertise to perform the work



### ENABLE: European Gram Negative Antibacterial Engine

### Consortium with 39 partners:

#### **Public partners**

#### Uppsala University managing entity

20 academic/institute/hospital organizations/non-profits 15 SMEs

**Private partners (EFPIA)** 

#### GlaxoSmithKline, Pennsylvania, US

Sanofi, AstraZeneca & Basilea

### Launched Feb 2014, 6 year run time Projected budget: €85 million

### Goals

- Create a collaborative drug discovery platform
- Kick start Gram-negative antibacterial discovery:
  - increase overall science base in the area
  - identify three Leads
  - identify two Development Candidates
  - progress at least one compound into Phase 1



# Managing a Drug Discovery platform across Europe





- Medicinal chemistry, microbiology, ADMET, PK, in vivo pharmacology all across Europe and working by disciplines
- Representing more than 50 FTEs

#### **Compound handling platform**

- Storage of compounds
- ID & Purity control of compounds
- Weigh out of solid material for assays
- Transfer of compounds to microtiter plates/vials
- Distribution of solutions/compounds

#### Sharing data in ENABLE

- Electronic Lab Notebook (ELN)
- Results database
- File Server

### **ENABLE** management (administrative and scientific)

- Consortium management office (CMO)
- Finance support (UU)
- Legal support (GSK & UU)



## **ENABLE:** collaborative antibacterial drug discovery



Novel IP framework •



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## Heart of ENABLE: PMC (funding) cycle



### **ENABLE portfolio May 2017**



- 16 programmes approved for funding since start of project
- Over 3 years PMC has <u>stopped</u> funding of 11 programmes



### **Aligning IMI projects**



Promising antibiotic programme gets European boost

Innovative Medicines Initiative projects European Lead Factory and ENABLE create pipeline for novel antibiotics from University of Oxford

Utrecht, the Netherlands, 17 November, 2016

Researchers at the University of Oxford have been working with two major EUfunded projects to deliver a novel antibiotic programme for clinical development. The development comes thanks to an alignment between the European Lead Factory (ELF) and the European Gram-Negative Antibacterial Engine (ENABLE) projects, both of which are supported by the Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI), Europe's largest public private partnership in life sciences research.

The Oxford team, led by Professor Chris Schofield, kick started the process through his group's focus on a potential target within gram negative bacteria that could eliminate resistance against the  $\beta$ -lactam antibiotics, so restoring potency of a group key antibiotics



# Hit to Lead development of the new family of antibiotics MDN-0057-0060



- MEDINA compounds (MDN-0057 0060) were selected for preclinical Hit-to-Lead (H2L) development within ENABLE
- MEDINA program has involved a multidisciplinary core team from the University of Uppsala (Sweden), SERMAS (Spain), CNB-CSIC (Spain), University of Liège (Belgium), Asclepia (Belgium), MEDINA (Spain) and efpia advisors
- Hit-to-Lead development program focused primarily on:
  - Generation of improved medicinal chemistry series
  - Mood of Action determination
  - In vivo Proof of Concept



### MDN57: Good antimicrobial profile



Species		MIC ug/ml
E. coli	WT	8-16
E. coli	∆tolC	8
P. aeruginosa	WT	16
P. aeruginosa	Efflux-defective	16
K. pneumoniae	WT	>64
K. pneumoniae	Efflux-defective	8
A. baumannii	WT	8
A. baumannii	Efflux-defective	8



### ..... but high resistance frequencies observed



- Resistance frequencies : performed on 4 species using susceptible strains: 10<sup>-4</sup> to 10<sup>-6</sup> for all key species at 4-8 x MIC.
- Whole genome analysis of *E.coli* resistant mutants:
  - Mutations identified in heme biosynthetic pathway



# MEDINA

### ADME assessment of MDN-0057:

- **Chemical stability** of compounds at pHs 2.0, 7.4 and 10.0
- Good solubility (over 100 μmol/L)
- Good in vitro permeability (Caco-2)
- Metabolic stability: Good metabolic stability in both human and mouse liver microsomes and human hepatocytes
- Acceptable plasma stability (after 4 h incubation in human plasma)



# ..... and preliminary good safety and in vitro toxicity data



### Good safety window:

- NO cytotoxic activity (on HepG2 and Fa2N4 human cell lines at conc > 512 ug/mL)
- **NO cardiotoxic activity** (20% hERG inhibition at 50 μM)
- MODERATE CYP3A4 isoform inhibition (IC<sub>50</sub> 2 to 4  $\mu$ M) and NO inhibition of CYP2D6 and CYP2C9 (IC<sub>50</sub> > 86  $\mu$ M)
- LOW clearance in human liver microsomes with  $t_{1/2} > 60$  min (predicted intrinsic clearance <11 µl/min/mg microsomal protein)
- NO haemolysis (between 0 and 0.5%)



### .... but unexpected in vivo toxicity in mice



### Preliminary in vivo toxicity of MDN-0057

- Experimental design:
  - 3 and 30 mg/kg MDN-0057 given *iv* to fed or fasted mice
  - Sample collection before and 15, 60, 120 min after administration
- Fast kinetics: Rapid depletion in MDN-0057 concentration after 15 min to reach undetectable levels in 60 min
- Pronounced toxicity and mice lethality 2-20 h after administration

→ Unexpected acute toxicity and high resistance frequencies recommended the discontinuation of the program (PMC Sept 2014)



# Summary



- The ENABLE consortium has brought together the skills and expertise from the public and private sectors to:
  - Create an antibacterial drug discovery platform
  - Recruit the best programmes from across Europe
  - Educate the next generation of antibacterial drug discovery experts
  - Identify two antibacterial development candidates
  - Progress at least one compound into preclinical and Phase 1 clinical studies
- A new model for collaborative drug discovery initiatives in other disease areas







### Thank you

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