

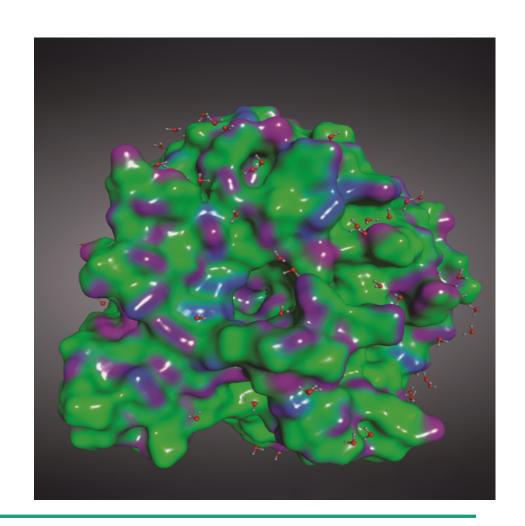
Meeting KDDF – IZI-MWT July 9th 2019



Department of Drug Design and Target Validation

Department of Drug Design and Target Validation (IZI-MWT)

- Discovery and development of small molecules and biologics for neurodegenerative (AD) and metabolic disorders
- Target validation (in vitro and in vivo), cell and animal models
- Drug Design (in silico) and Computational Chemistry
- Assay development (biomarkers)
- (GLP-) Analytics for pre-clinical and clinical studies of small molecules



Who We Are

- Deciphering new treatment paradigms, delineation therapeutic molecules and validation of therapeutic strategies in preclinical studies
- Main field of activity: Pathologic post-translational modifications, misfolding of proteins and formation of pathological aggregates, target validation
- Development and testing of small molecules as well as biological agents (biologicals)
- Molecule design for diagnostic and therapeutic applications
- Generation of pharmacologically relevant in vitro and in vivo models

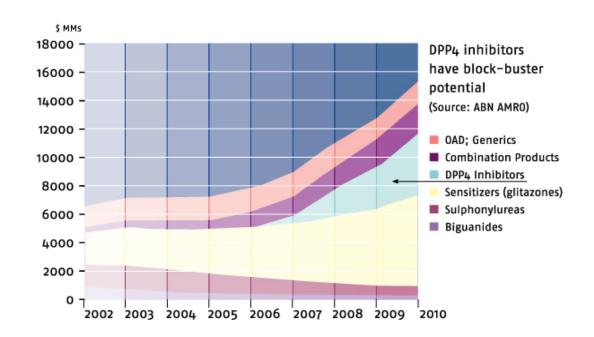
Department = 3 UNITS

- 1. Unit **Drug Design and Analytical Chemistry** Medicinal chemistry, pre-clinical and clinical analytics
- Unit Protein and Drug Biochemistry Enzyme characterization and protein drugs
- 3. Unit Molecular Biotechnology in vitro / in vivo pharmacology

Where we are coming from:

A new Mechanism of Action – Fighting Type 2 Diabetes

- Improving glucose control by inhibition of dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DP4)
- Since 2007 on the market
- DP4-inhibitors: 9.5 billion US-\$ turnover in 2012





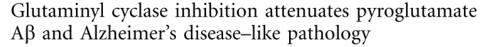
Where we are coming from:

A new Mechanism of Action – Fighting Alzheimer's Disease

- Pivotal toxicity of pyroglutamate (pGlu)-modified Abeta peptides in Alzheimer's disease
- Concept currently evaluated in phase II clinical studies
- Enabled IPO of Probiodrug AG at EURONEXT on October 27, 2014

IFTTFRS





Stephan Schilling¹, Ulrike Zeitschel², Torsten Hoffmann¹, Ulrich Heiser¹, Mike Francke², Astrid Kehlen¹, Max Holzer², Birgit Hutter-Paier³, Manuela Prokesch³, Manfred Windisch³, Wolfgang Jagla⁴, Dagmar Schlenzig¹, Christiane Lindner⁵, Thomas Rudolph⁵, Gunter Reuter⁵, Holger Cynis¹, Dirk Montag⁶, Hans-Ulrich Demuth^{1,4} & Steffen Rossner²

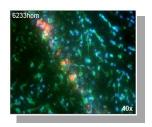


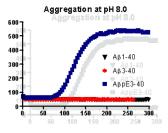
doi:10.1038/nature11060

Prion-like behaviour and tau-dependent cytotoxicity of pyroglutamylated amyloid-β

Justin M. Nussbaum¹*, Stephan Schilling²*, Holger Cynis², Antonia Silva¹, Eric Swanson¹, Tanaporn Wangsanur¹, Kaycie Tayler³, Brian Wiltgen³, Asa Hatami⁴, Raik Rönicke⁵, Klaus Reymann⁵, Birgit Hutter-Paier⁶, Anca Alexandru⁷, Wolfgang Jagla⁷, Sigrid Graubner⁷, Charles G. Glabe⁶, Hans-Ulrich Demuth^{2,7} & George S. Bloom^{1,8}

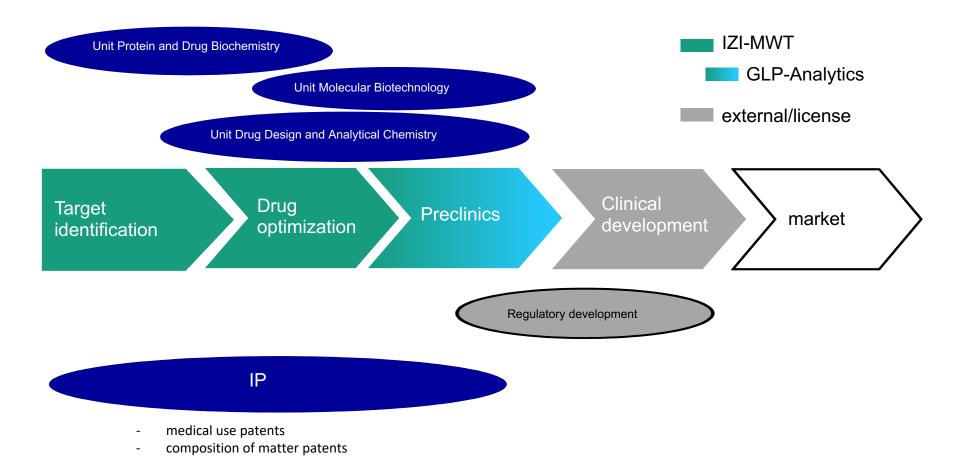








Unit Allocation within the Drug Discovery Process



Drug Design and Analytical Chemistry Unit

Computer chemistry and bioinformatics

- Exact and rapid semi-empirical and quantum chemical methods
- MD simulations
- X-ray crystallography → quality assurance and refinement of models
- Molecular docking, incl. HTvS campaigns
- Department-wide central knowledge management system (ELN und DMS)



Medicinal and peptide chemistry

- Synthesis, purification and analysis of small molecules (without restrictions, multicomponent reactions, enantioselective synthesis)
- Synthesis, purification and analysis of peptides (fully automated, wide range of labels)
- Aided by peptide synthesizers, microwaves, »on-site« mass spectrometry



Small Molecules



Bioanalytics

- Binding analysis of ligand-protein and protein-protein interaction by biophysical methods (SPR, ITC)
- ELISA-based assay development for biomarker analysis
- Qualification of methods for preclinical and clinical analytics



Analytical Development

- Development of methodology for preclinical and clinical trials (LC-UV/VIS and LC-MS coupling)
- Metabolism studies using LC-MS (highly sensitive MS)
- MALDI-TOF/TOF for peptide analytics in biological and nonbiological matrices
- Space-resolved MALDI-TOF/TOF for analysis of tissue slices (MALDI-Imaging)



Protein and Drug Biochemistry Unit

Isolation and characterization of proteins as drugs or drug targets



Areas of competence



- Isolation and characterization of proteins for in vitro and in vivo analysis
- Development and application of enzyme assays for drug characterization in vitro

- Isolation, characterization and humanization of antibodies
- Protein drugs

Methods

- Molecular cloning of target gene sequences
- Heterologous expression of proteins in E. coli, yeast, insect and mammalian cells
- Column chromatographic purification of proteins

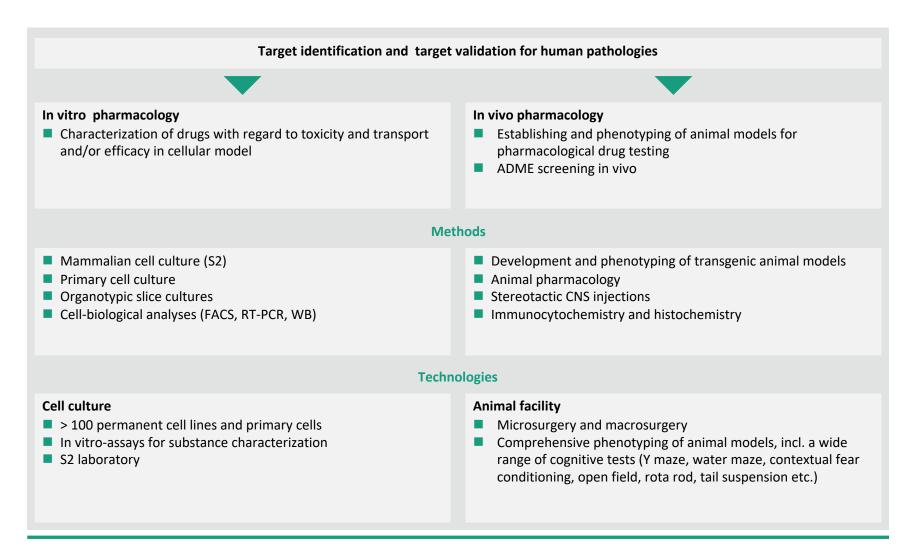
- Analysis of enzyme structure and function in vitro (spectroscopy and X-ray structure analysis, enzyme assays)
- Structure-based optimization of antibodies (protein engineering)

Scientific Focus

- Characterization of small molecule inhibitors for application as novel drugs in fibrosis and kidney protection
- Scientific projects with industrial partners (assays and inhibitor characterization, e.g. probiodrug AG)
- Development of antibodies against modified target proteins, main focus Alzheimer's Disease



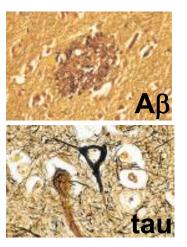
Molecular Biotechnology Unit



Development of post-translational modification-specific antibodies against Alzheimer's disease

Alzheimer's Disease (AD)

- Amyloidoses: deposition of amyloid peptides Aβ and tau
 - Aβ main component of plaques
 - Tau intracellular neurofibrillary tangles (from P-tau)
- Signs: progressive cognitive decline, disorientation
- Diagnosis: MRT, PET, cognitive tests (MMSE, ADAS-Cog)



Affected population

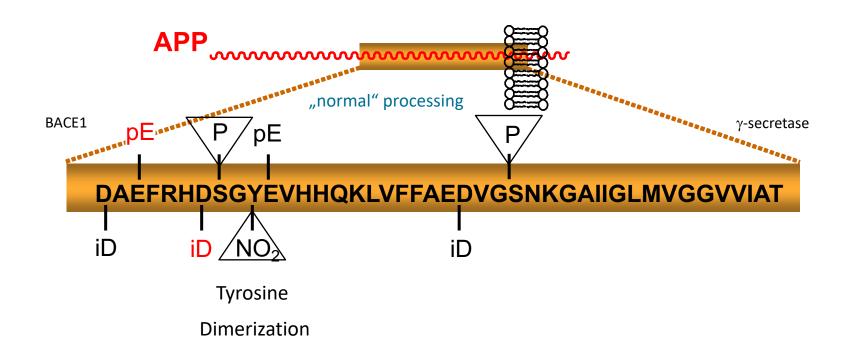
| 2013 | 2050 (estimated) |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 44 million (+22%) | 132 million (+300%) |
| | |

Source: Alzheimer's Disease International



Protein Structure Modifications of $A\beta$: Attractive Anchor points for Drug Development

- specific for the disease state
- no physiological function of "abnormal" products
- generation of neoepitopes specific targeting with low risk of side effects



Why targeting a modified form of Aβ?

- Modified (aged) Aβ only prominent in brain, therefore
 - No capture of antibody in periphery
 - No increase of Aβ concentration in plasma upon treatment
- Lower epitope density of particularly modified species
 - Better distribution of the antibody within the brain tissue
 - Lower reactivity within CAA, thus lower risk of ARIAs

Antibodies targeting modified Aβ display features for: lower dosing and lower risk of side effects

Development of selective and local acting anti-bacterials for the curation of Periodontitis

Periodontitis -

The Most Abundant and Neglected Infectious Disease Worldwide

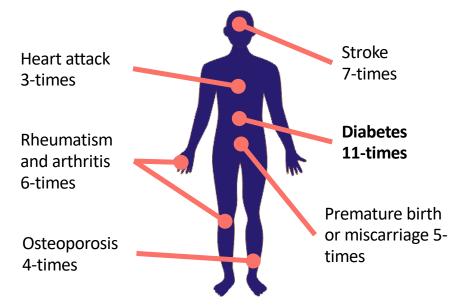
Inflammatory process caused by specific bacteria



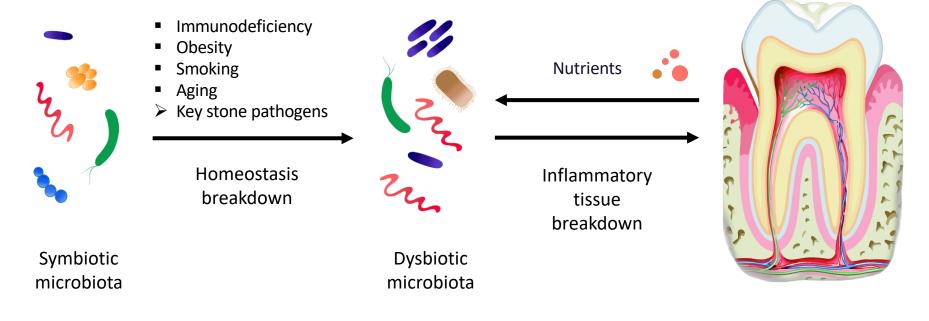




Affects nearly **30%** of the population worldwide



Pathogenesis



Driven by *Porphyromonas gingivalis* – The "Key-Stone-Pathogen" in Periodontitis

Current therapy

- Manual debridement of the biofilm and daily disinfection (SRP)
- Systemic application of broad spectra antibiotics







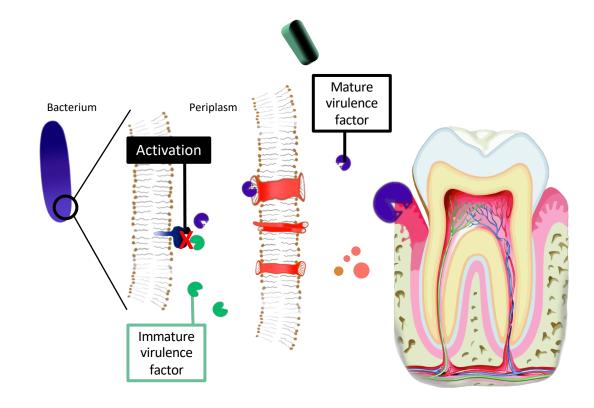
- Development of resistence and disruption of intestinal microbiom and oral flora
- Loss of metabolic and immunologic support

Our Approach

Target

Novel and Local **Inhibitors** for **Selective Targeting** of Periodontitis Causing **Pathogens**

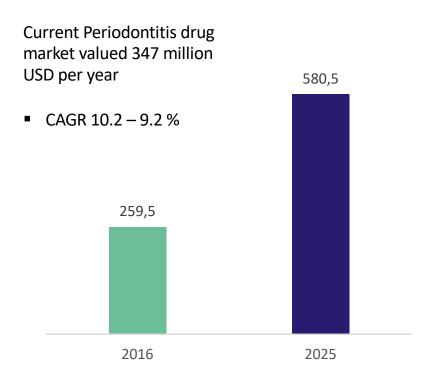
- Inactivation of Gingipain Maturation Process
- 2 patent applications filed



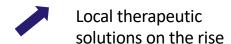
Physiological biofilm stays intact

Market

Volume and Drivers





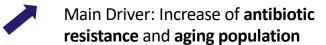




High patient numbers

2X

Rising expenditures





Market

Competitors

Local Applications







 Resistance and biofilm disruption still occurring

New Target

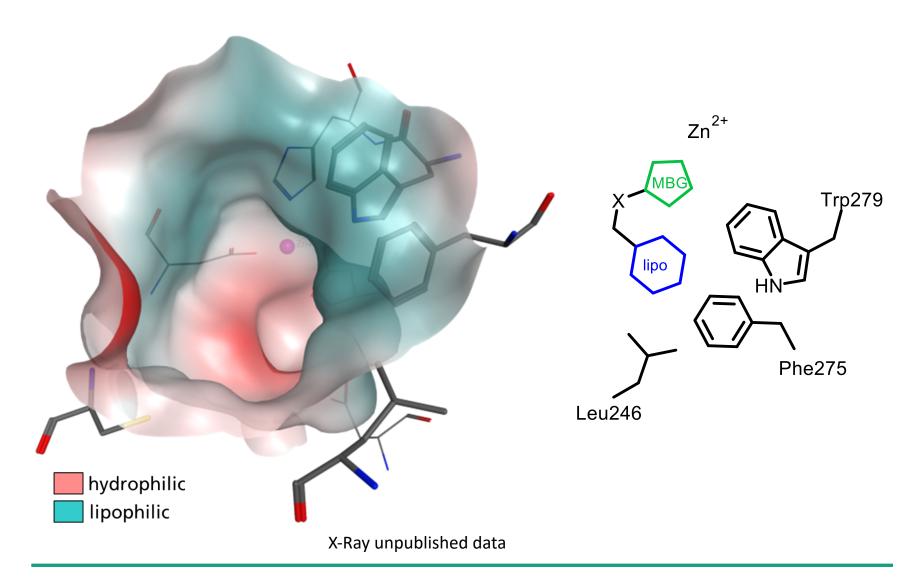




- Development of a vaccine against periodontitis –
 by targeting *P.gingivalis* as a the key pathogen
- Molecular Target: gingipains
- Were able to show positive results in mice
- External Validation of P. gingivalis

Expected Superiority in Clinical Benefit

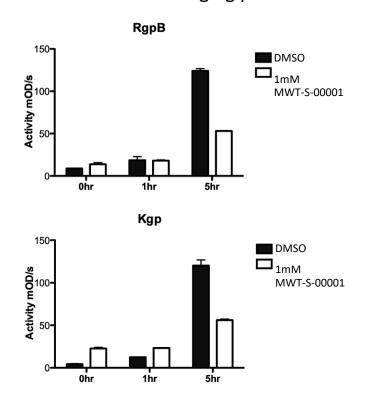
Inhibitor Design Strategy



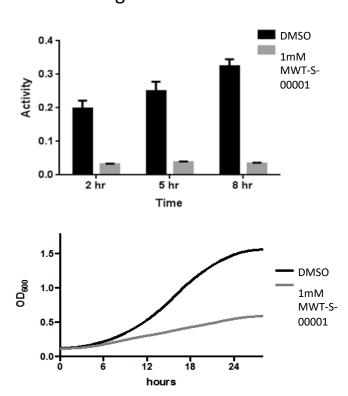
1st »Proof of Principle« in Cell Culture



»MWT-S-00001«: secretion of gingipains



»MWT-S-00001«: growth inhibition



Enzyme inhibition leads to diminished secretion of virulence factors and growth inhibition of pathogens → compound reaches bacterial site of action

Hijacking Uptake Mechanisms



Red Complex

Control

| Inhibitor (μM) | K _i (nM) | P.g. ATCC 33277 MIC (μM) | P.g. M5-1-2 MIC (μM) | T.f. ATCC 43037 MIC (μM) | P.i. ATCC 25611 MIC (μM) | S. g. ATCC 10558 ΜΙC(μΜ) | A.a. ATCC 33384 MIC (μM) |
|----------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| CHX (%) | - | ≤0.002 | ≤0.002 | ≤0.002 | ≤0.002 | ≤0.002 | ≤0.002 |
| Doxy (mg/ml) | - | ≤3.13 | ≤3.13 | ≤3.13 | ≤3.13 | ≤3.13 | ≤3.13 |
| Bim-YYY-XXX | 358 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | ≤0.49 | >2000 | 1000 |
| Mtz-YYY-XXX | | 10 – 20 ^{Lit} | | | | | |

Improved activity and selectivity by modifying the uptake with conjugation!

MIC...minimal inhibitory concentration

CHX...chlorhexidine (antiseptic)

Doxy...doxycycline (antibiotic)

Mtz...metronidazol (conjugated antibiotic)

Bim...benzimidazole (Inhibitor conjugated)

Summary & Outlook

Medicinal Chemistry

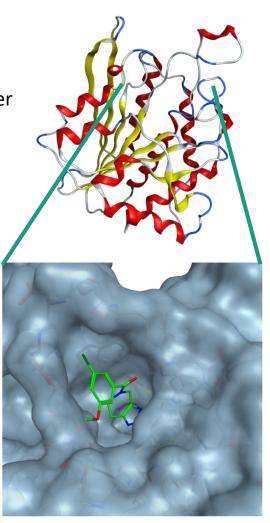
■ SAR of different novel compound classes → IP generation

■ Porphyrin conjugates exhibit improved in vivo activity → further exploration of transport mechanisms necessary

Crystallization efforts

■ Co-crystallization with Tetrahydroimidazopyridine-inhibitor successful → structure based compound optimization possible

- In vivo characterization of selected compounds
 - Preliminary PK-data → Acceptable PK-profile and oral bioavailability of selected compound classes
- Development of an controlled release and locally applied formulation (in progress)

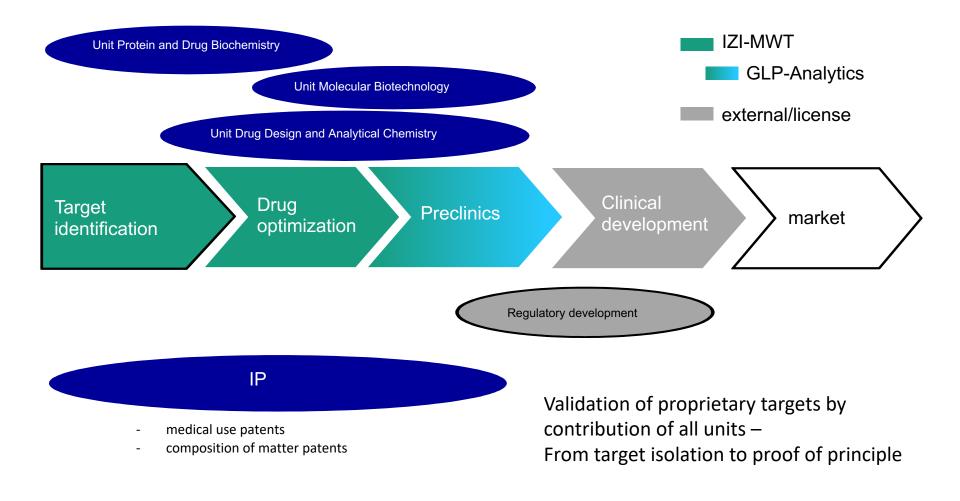


Preclinical development platform in vitro AND in vivo

Molecular Biotechnology Unit

Target identification and target validation for human pathologies In vitro pharmacology In vivo pharmacology Characterization of drugs with regard to toxicity and transport Establishing and phenotyping of animal models for and/or efficacy in cellular model pharmacological drug testing ADME screening in vivo **Methods** ■ Mammalian cell culture (S2) Development and phenotyping of transgenic animal models Primary cell culture Animal pharmacology Stereotactic CNS injections Organotypic slice cultures Cell-biological analyses (FACS, RT-PCR, WB) Immunocytochemistry and histochemistry **Technologies Cell culture Animal facility** > 100 permanent cell lines and primary cells Microsurgery and macrosurgery In vitro-assays for substance characterization Comprehensive phenotyping of animal models, incl. a wide ■ S2 laboratory range of cognitive tests (Y maze, water maze, contextual fear conditioning, open field, rota rod, tail suspension etc.)

Unit Allocation within the Drug Discovery Process

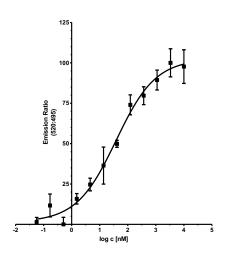


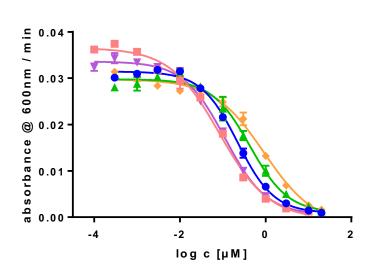
Example: Developement of RORyt-Modulators



- Preclinical development of RORgt-modulators for autoimmune diseases
- Industry cooperation with Immunic AG (Munich)
 - Spin-off from 4SC (Munich)

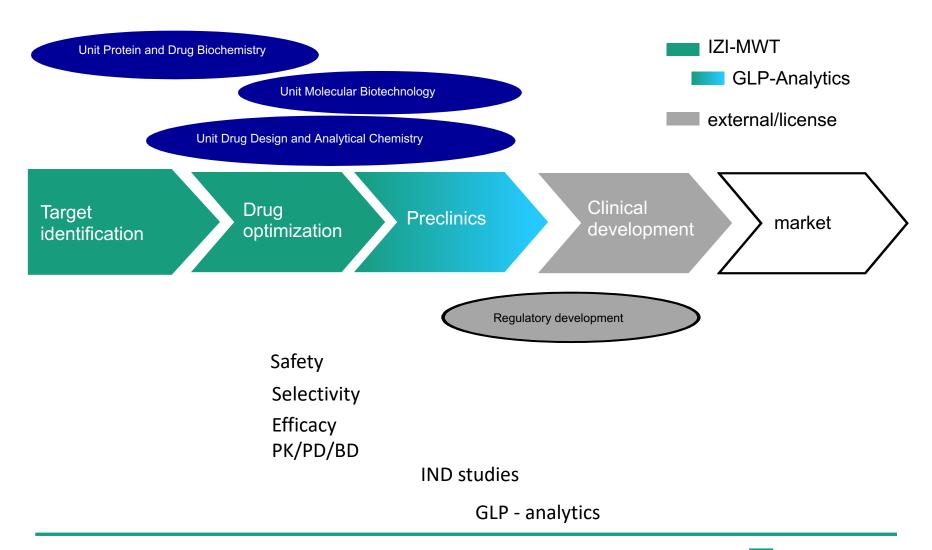
Compound characterization in vitro





- Assay transfer
- Novel Assays
- Validation

In vivo Platform



Preclinical Development Platform

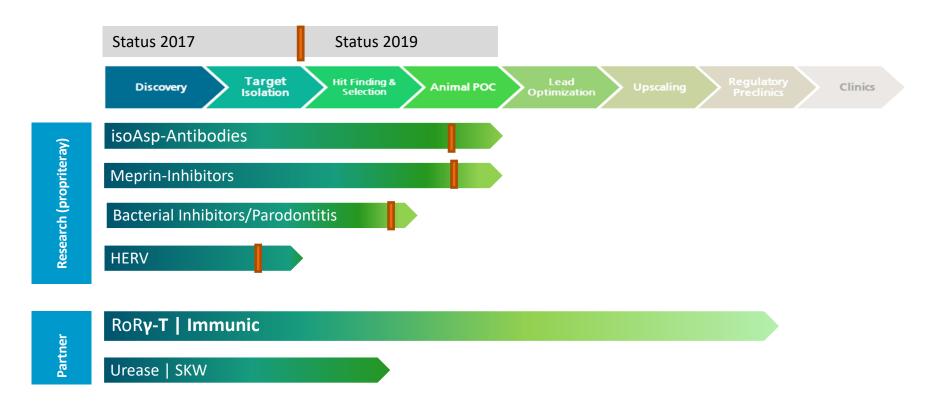
- Tailored solutions for industrial and academic partners and internal projects
 - Internal Assays
 - Scouting and Management for non-GLP studies
 - Genotoxicity (AMES, micronucleus)
 - Stability (microsomal stability)
 - pKa determination
 - CYP inhibition
 - Extended PK studies
 - Safety Screen
 - Off target screening
 - Exploratory toxicity studies in vivo

Preclinical Development Platform

- Internal assays for IND enabling and clinical studies under GLP
 - GLP-Analytics

- Scouting and Management for IND enabling studies under GLP
 - GLP-Genotoxicity
 - GLP-Metabolism
 - GLP-Pharmacology
 - GLP- General Toxicology (rat and dog)

Summary and Outlook



Extension of capabilities to clinics under way

