

EUROPEAN PAEDIATRIC TRANSLATIONAL RESEARCH INFRASTRUCTURE

Paediatric Medicines Discovery Platform

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Paediatric Medicines Discovery Platform

Aim:

Offer access to academic drug discovery facilities specialized to paediatric diseases, Provide integrated services, coordinating efforts among European Centres of Excellence, Implement cutting edge technologies, to accelerate discovery and preclinical drug development in paediatrics





Scientific context analysis

- The same principles outlined for drug discovery in adults are applied to paediatric drug discovery, yet with several **key differences**.
- A range of unique characteristics demonstrated by this specific group offer a framework for identifying gaps in discovery efforts pursuing paediatric drug development and providing a dedicated and original research platform in the EU.





Scientific context analysis

- Several highly abundant paediatric diseases are exceedingly multifactorial.
- Most existing disease models are inadequate to capture the unique developmental status of paediatric patients.
- **Personalized medication** approaches in **paediatrics** are not widely exploited at present.
- Several paediatric diseases are categorized as **rare diseases**.

Paediatric drug discovery demonstrates **serious gaps** as compared to respective efforts focusing at adult pathologies and represents an exceedingly challenging domain with **great potential** for **innovation** and **contribution to public health**.





Scientific aims of the Platform

- By combining basic and applied research over a multitude of interdisciplinary fields spanning from bioinformatics and developmental biology to advanced animal models, EPTRI will facilitate drug development directly focusing on paediatric populations and not through extrapolation from corresponding studies on adults.
- EPTRI aims to develop a new **quadruple helix** structure where **government**, **academia**, **industry** and **citizens** work hand in hand.





Gaps identified

- Lack of standardized animal and cellular models of paediatric diseases available
- Lack in **research on specific mechanisms** that lead to development of paediatric diseases
- **Tests** usually not **validated** and therefore results obtained with aforementioned models in different laboratories not comparable
- Limited **special instruments** for work with **immature animals**





Preclinical Drug Discovery



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Target validation

It is of major importance to increase understanding on the disease mechanisms and use this knowledge to provide **new targets** for efficient therapeutic intervention.

This is of special importance in paediatric drug discovery as molecular targets are **highly diverse** and **partitioned along the different ages** of the young individuals.

Proper drug target selection and validation are crucial to the discovery of new drugs for specific diseases.





In silico drug design, informatics

At present, **preclinical stages of drug discovery** are **significantly shortened** by effective implementation of a diverse array of state-of the-art computational technologies.

These computational algorithms have a considerable impact for predicting capacities of small molecules to interact *in silico* with a given drug target in a therapeutically relevant manner.

As a result, they can be of **utmost importance** in the discovery of new and promising paediatric drug candidates.





High-throughput bioactivity screening

- Hit identification is pivotal to early stage drug discovery.
- An array of biological techniques is available for **optimal exploration** of chemical space.
- Biophysical and biochemical techniques are particularly useful in drug discovery efforts dealing with **emerging and underexplored drug targets** such as **those related in paediatric-relevant initiatives**.





- **Chemical libraries and synthetic medicinal chemistry**
- Synthetic medicinal chemistry is **key component** of every drug discovery endeavor.
- Furthermore, accessible chemical space is notably increased by **several public or commercial compound libraries along** with a wide array of smaller focused libraries or others facilitating **drug repurposing**.





Cellular models

Determining drug effects in human is the most confident way to **validate drug targets** and **understand disease mechanisms**.

Candidate drugs can be assessed using **advanced cellular models**.

Distinct features of **emerging technologies** such as **iPSC and 3-D systems** can advance early stage drug development studies of genetically defined **pathological phenotypes** for screening.

Access to **specialized paediatric material** through **dedicated biobanks** may offer critical advantage toward **targets of paediatric interest**.





Advanced screening approaches

Two distinct approaches adopted by modern drug discovery in assessing lead compounds: **phenotypic** (cell-based or *in vivo* systems) and **target-based** (isolated targets and chemical probes) discovery.

Advanced experimental systems elaborated for providing models to **study paediatric diseases** and **human development**.

Techniques that **can substitute for difficult** *in vitro* assays such as **droplet microfluidics and organ-on-a-chip**.





Animal Testing

Animal experiments are essential for translation of drug discovery studies from **bench to bedside**.

Several **limitations** in paediatrics are related to involvement of adult animals, preclinical/translational studies done in non-corresponding developmental stages of lab animals and use of more experimental groups and longer follow-up.

However, in vivo studies comprise a **method of choice** for preclinical evaluations in drug discovery.





In silico Virtual screening for primary hit discovery and hit-to-lead optimization design

In Silico Hit Discovery: Computational screening of compound libraries against targets of interest and prioritization of molecules based on predicted binding affinities against specified drug target.

In Silico Hit-Lead Design: Construction and validation of quantitative computational models based on molecular simulations for derivation of structure-activity relationships and lead optimization.

Chemo-informatics – in silico prediction of ADME properties & toxicity

Development of QSAR models for the in-silico prediction of key physicochemical properties of lead compounds related to pharmacokinetics including absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion.

Computational assessment of **toxicological risks** using QSTR, read-across, dose-response and toxicogenomics analysis approaches, filtering of compound libraries, prediction of off-target effects, identification of reactive species and Pan-Assay Interference Compounds.





Target validation

Genetic approaches to target validation by using RNA interference, gene knock-out and knockdown studies, antisense technology.

Bioinformatics, analyses for identification of candidate target genes.

Target characterisation *expression, purification and structural determination*

Chemical approaches for target validation by development of **chemical probes** for specified protein target.

Cell based assays, Stem cells, Specialised cell models

Screening of small molecules on paediatric diseases cell models. Screening on specific models for *muscular dystrophies, brain injury, apoptosis, cancer etc*

Development of stem cell based organoids and specific paediatric drug discovery screening. 3dimensional cell cultures, microtissue products, nano-culture spheroid plates, micropattern plates, polymer nanofiber plates and low-density 3-D cell suspension media

Development of preclinical disease models (oncology,) on the basis of biobank samples. Development of cell lines as models for specific paediatric diseases based on patient samples.





Animal models

Test of selected New Molecular Entities on paediatric diseases animal models

Mouse model of premature ageing (Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria) Drosophila model for Congenital disorders of glycosylation (CDGs); Mouse model for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (mdx) Mouse, rat, hypoxia Transgenic mice, xenografts Drosophila model of motor neuon disease in particular hereditary spastic paraplegia genes Periventricular leukomalacia, cerebral ischemia Mouse models of primary immunodeficiency Mice ADPKD model; juvenile rabbit BPD model; rabbit CDH model; PREPL mice model; Zebrafish Dravet model Murine medulloblastoma model. Mouse model of PCD with hydrocephalus and infertility





Animal models

Animal testing of **New Molecular Entities** on **Zebrafish** models for **paediatric cancers, cardiovascular, neurological disorders**

Animal testing of New Molecular Entities on mouse model for **epilepsy**

Animal testing of New Molecular Entities on for **Rare Diseases** such as Aniridia, DMD, CCHS, MNGIA, ADA-SCID.

Animal testing of New Molecular Entities on preclinical animal models of **paediatric solid tumours**.

Animal testing of New Molecular Entities on Progeroid laminopathies, lipodystrophy (FPLD2) and LMNA-related muscular dystrophies.





Animal models

Animal testing of the previously developed New Molecular Entities for the assessment of toxicity and ADME properties

Pharmacokinetic studies

Metabolism studies

Assessment of toxicity





Facilities-technologies

- Available confirmation from **110 distinct research institutes** eager to contribute to the platform.
- The principal research topics involved in drug discovery (discovery of **new hit compounds** for **emerging paediatric drug targets** and subsequent biological evaluation in advanced **assay settings**) are well offered by the **institutes** and the **expertise** of the involved research collaborators.
- The defined gaps with respect to paediatric **drug discovery** in the EU research system are **reasonably addressed** by the platform.





Facilities-technologies

- iPS and intestinal organoid technology
- flow-based cytometry
- molecular imaging
- next-generation sequencing
- Selective Plane Illumination Microscope (SPIM-light sheet)
- developmental zebrafish models
- experiments on zebra fish embryos exposed to compounds
- developmental zebrafish models
- placental and umbilical cord models

proteomics cell sorting laser capture microdissection advanced imaging transgenic and gene targeting animal facilities histology suite bioinformatics services genomics (ChIP-seq) transcriptomics (RNA-seq) proteomics (iTRAQ labeling combined with mass spectrometry)





Facilities-technologies

imaging facility equipped for live cell and whole-embryo experiments, Quantitative Ion imaging

computing infrastructure for data storage, image analysis and 3D image visualization

isolation / expansion mesenchymal cells from bone marrow, umbilical vein, Wharton's jelly and fat

Small rodents, lagomorphs and immunodeficient animals facility

NGS genomic technology based on NextSeq500 + MiniSeq NGS sequencing Illumina platforms

Fluidigm C1 system for Single cell assays

high-capacity robotic systems for DNA and RNA extraction, liquid handling and NGS library preparation

Whole Genome and Exome seq, ChIP-seq, DNAse-seq, FAIRE-seq, STARR-seq, RNAseq

Orbitrap Elite[™] Hybrid Ion Trap-Orbitrap system

Map II-8 robot, MALDI-TOF-TOF, LC-nESI-QIT MSN, LC-nESI-QqTOF MS-MS and LC-MALDI spotting system.





Facilities-technologies

Sanger sequencing based on ApiSi Biosystems 16-capillary AbiPrism 3130Xl Genetic Analyzer sequencer and different thermocyclers.

gas chromatographs with mass spectrometers (Agilent)

HPLC with detection of fluorescence

spectrophotometric and electrochemistry

Capillary electrophoresis with spectrophotometric and laser-induced fluorescence detection

mass spectrometry plasma source coupled (ICP-MS) UHPLC / MS-MS system.

Pathology platform with tissue processors, microtome, cryostat, immunostainers, microscopes and SP8 confocal microscopy system with STED super-resolution.

confocal microscopy unit with confocal Nanoscopy, visualization of individual molecules inside the cells and a resolution of up to 60 nm.

Molecular modeling infrastructure.

NMR (200, 400, 600 MHz)





DEVELOPMENT OF NOVEL DUAL-TARGET MODULATORS ENHANCING MITOCHONDRIAL FUNCTION AS A THERAPEUTIC APPROACH FOR DUCHENNE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY





Background of proposed study

- Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD), rare but severe genetic disease.
- Impairment of normal muscular tissue functionality, leading to inevitable death.
- Most drugs presently used for DMD are clinically used for different indications, such as steroids, and implemented as to schemes targeting at slowing progression of DMD.





Scientific rationale and objective

DMD currently has **no cure** and therapeutic treatment aims at prolonging survival of pediatric patient.

Great need for developing potent drugs for this disease impacting lives of so many people and their families.

- Several proteins explored for their tractability to act as drug targets for DMD.
- However, field is **underexplored** and **challenging**.





Collaborators	organisation name and role	Country			
Emmanuel Mikros	ATHENA RC	GREECE			
Pietro Spitali	LUMC	THE NETHERLANDS			
Stefan Knapp	Goethe Universität, Frankfurt	GERMANY			
Leonardo Scapozza	University of Geneva	SWITZERLAND			
Petr Džubák	Palacky University in Olomouc	CZECH REPUBLIC			
Claudio Passananti	CNR-IBPM	ITALY			
Toshifumi Yokota	University of Alberta	CANADA			
George Paliouras	Duchenne Data Foundation (DDF)	THE NETHERLANDS			
Giovanni Migliaccio	Consorzio per Valutazioni Biologiche e Farmacologiche (CVBF)	ITALY			





Study design

Considered targets are:

- Metabolic enzymes related to H₂S production(CBS)
- Thiolase that is a part of the mevalonate pathway
- ATP synthase and creatine kinase related with energy production
- Family of histone deacetylases (HDAC) epigenetic targets
- Mitochondrial targets related with macro-autophagy bnip3 and beclin1
- Distinct members of Akt-mTOR pathway such as FOXO3.





Study design

Discussed targets:

1. Activation of **SIRT1** (epigenetic target, deacetylase involved in gene expression regulation)

2. Activation of tissue specific isoforms of **AMPK** kinase (ser/thr protein kinase regulating homeostatic cellular energy)

Both pathways have been suggested to be involved in DMD pathology while they comprise attractive target areas (kinases and epigenetics).







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HC

DMD

R100

M10

R100M10

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Involvement of the EPTRI

Partners of EPTRI in collaboration with external scientists will efficiently perform a study of common interest and exchange know-how. **Palacky University University of** in Olomouc Geneva **OPENSCREEN**) and Athena RC **World Duchenne** (EPTRI coordinator) **Organisation** (Customer) Leiden Medical **Goethe Universität CNR-IBPM Frankfurt** Centre (EPTRI partner) (EPTRI partner) (EPTRI partner)

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RARE DISEASES

Pre-proposal application form¶ EJP RD JTC 2020¶

1.a. Project title:¤

DEVELOPMENT OF NOVEL DUAL-TARGET MODULATORS ENHANCING · MITOCHONDRIAL FUNCTION AS A THERAPEUTIC APPROACH FOR · DUCHENNE MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY¤

∃¶ 1.b. Project acronym:¤ ¶

DMitoHeal[¤]





SWOT

- Strengths related to **scientific importance**
- Weaknesses related to administrative fragmentation and sustainability
- Opportunities ethical obligation and to a considerable extent attached to scientific innovation
- Threats related to **competition**





Competition



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Competition

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ITCC-P4: a new platform to accelerate drug development for children											

and adolescents dying of cancer

Innovative Therapies for Children with Cancer Paediatric Preclinical Proof-of-concept Platform (ITCC-P4) is a newly formed public-private partnership supported by the European consortium 'Innovative Medicines Initiative' (IMI). The consortium with currently 21 partners from 8 countries aims to establish 400 new patient-derived preclinical models of high-risk pediatric solid tumors which will be fully characterized (molecularly, immunologically, pharmacologically and clinically well-annotated) and to build a sustainable comprehensive platform to use these models for drug testing. It brings together many of Europe `s most distinguished academic and clinical research institutions, well established Small-to-Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs), members of the European Biopharmaceutical Enterprises (EBE) and the members of the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA), thus providing a unique setting to improve patient outcomes by introducing new and effective medicines in standard of care of young people still dying of these rare cancers.

1st January 2017

Start Date

5 Years Project Duration € 16.5 Mio

Funding



09:45

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SWOT











