







Development of a third party-accessible, enabling platform for efficient preclinical drug discovery

Giovanni Bottegoni Campus Mattei

Università degli Studi di Urbino 23 Maggio 2024



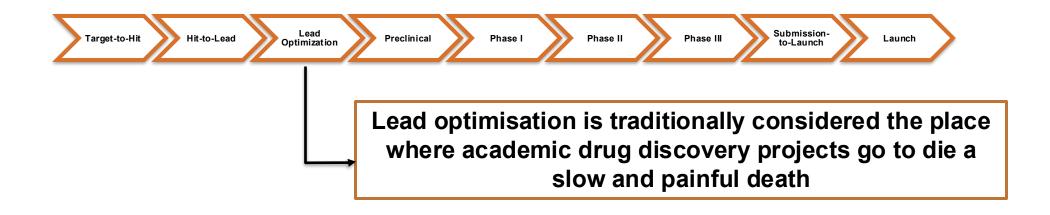






### WP1 – Overall Goal

## Enabling platform for the delivery of optimised leads at an accelerated pace

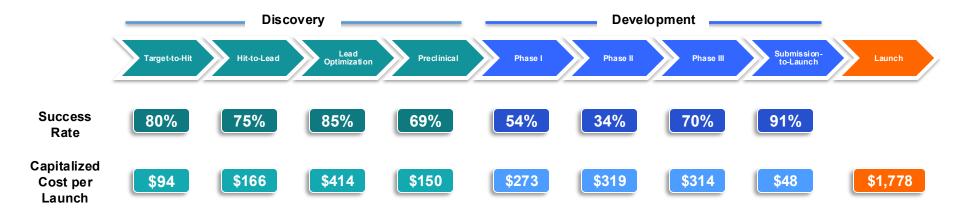


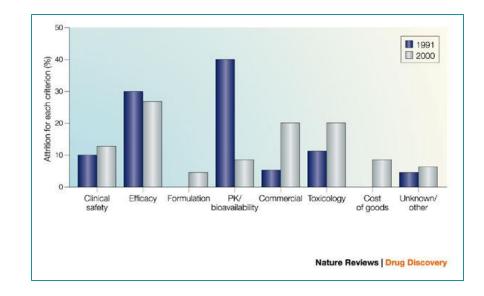
- Deployment of an actual platform of general applicability
- Identification of optimised leads











# Intervening in the discovery phase is the best way to reduce attrition rates down the line

Adapted from Paul *et al.*, Nat Rev Drug Discovery **2010. All costs are in million 2008 USD**Kola and Landis, Nat Rev Drug Discovery **2004**.









A parametric sensitivity analysis indicates that improving the lead optimization step provides the greatest beneficial effect on the progression rate in Phase II and on the total cost per launch

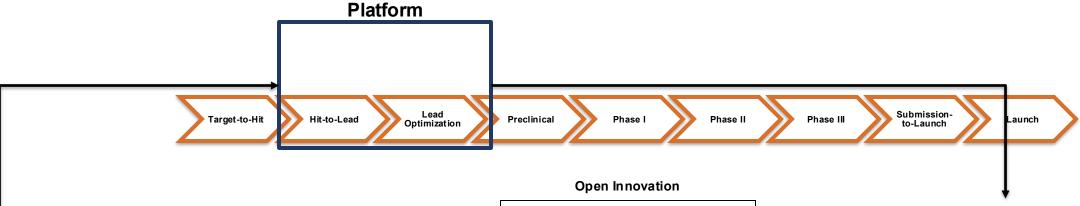






## **The Open Innovation Paradigm**

"Open innovation is the use of purposive **inflows** and **outflows** of knowledge to accelerate internal innovation, and expand the markets for external use of innovation." Henry Chesbrough



#### Attract external partners interested in:

- developing leads with activity at their targets
- test leads they already have for new activities
- optimise promising scaffolds
- etc.

# Boundary of the Firm New Market Research Projects Research Development

#### Attract external partners interested in:

- acquire intellectual property
- partecipate in joint ventures

Incorporate start-ups and spin-offs

Henry Chesbrough, *Open Innovation. The New Imperative for Creating and Profiting from Technology.* HBR Press 2003







# WP1 – Impact

IMPACT	
Description	Means of Verification
In line with the tenets of <b>open innovation</b> (Chesbrough, 2006), we envision a bi-directional flow of people and ideas between UniUrb and companies, that is made possible by an agile and externally accessible platform that enables lead identification and optimisation. Encompassing advanced computational methods, synthetic chemistry skills, in vitro/vivo pharmacology and sound knowledge in key therapeutic areas, the <b>platform generates</b> value through:	
i) Unique know-how, made available to both big players and local SMEs, limiting the need for massive infrastructural investments (for example, for high-throughput wet screening), shortening time to market, and, thus, with clear potential for attracting extramural funds and partnerships.	<ul> <li>Number of research contracts involving the platform</li> <li>Total amount of extramural funds attracted</li> </ul>
ii) <b>Composition of matter patents</b> , claiming in house generated compounds active in key therapeutic areas such as oncology. This <b>IP</b> is instrumental to <b>incorporate spin-offs</b> and attract investments especially within the <b>emerging framework of portfolio-companies</b> .	

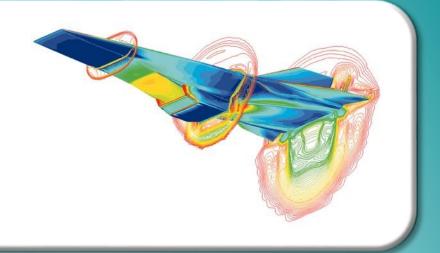






### Of Drugs and Airplanes

"Many major aerospace projects require a decade or more of R&D along with over a billion dollars in investment to get a single new product to market."



# Why do not we approach drug discovery the same way?

- Biology is involved
- Limited accuracy of the input
- Multi-disciplinary Effort
- Information is largely incomplete

"All models are wrong, some are useful" G. Box



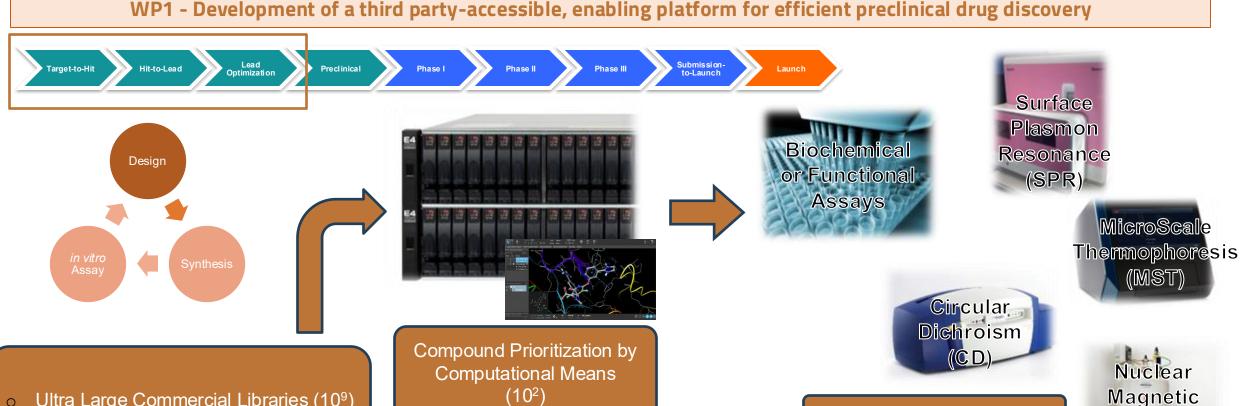








### WP1 - Development of a third party-accessible, enabling platform for efficient preclinical drug discovery



- Ultra Large Commercial Libraries (10<sup>9</sup>) DL-generated Compounds (10<sup>7</sup>)
- Combinatorial SAR Explorations (104)

**Synthesis** 

Biophysical Assays

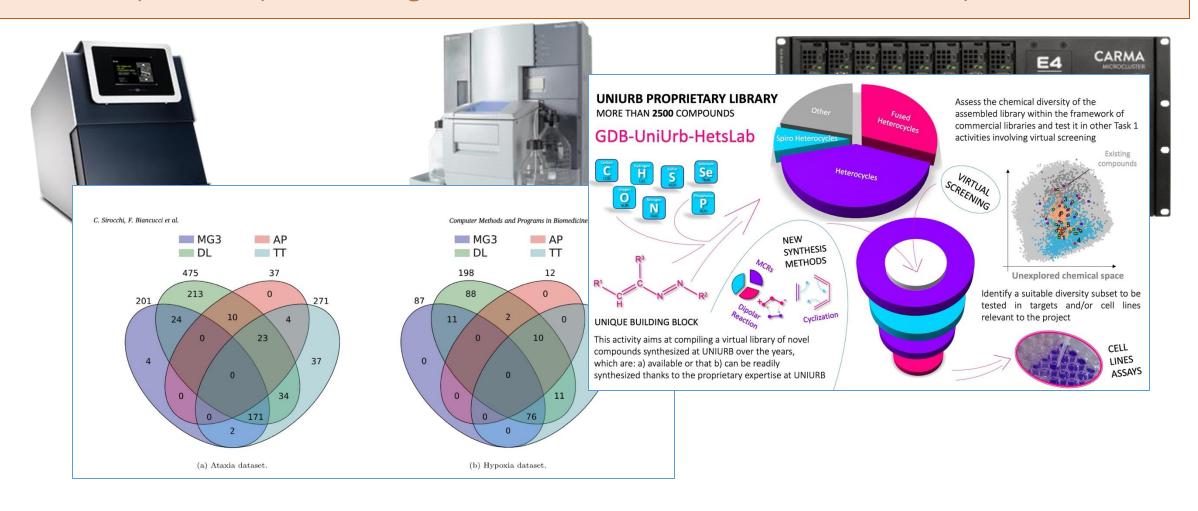








### WP1.1: Computationally-driven, Integrated Infrastructure for Lead Identification and Optimisation

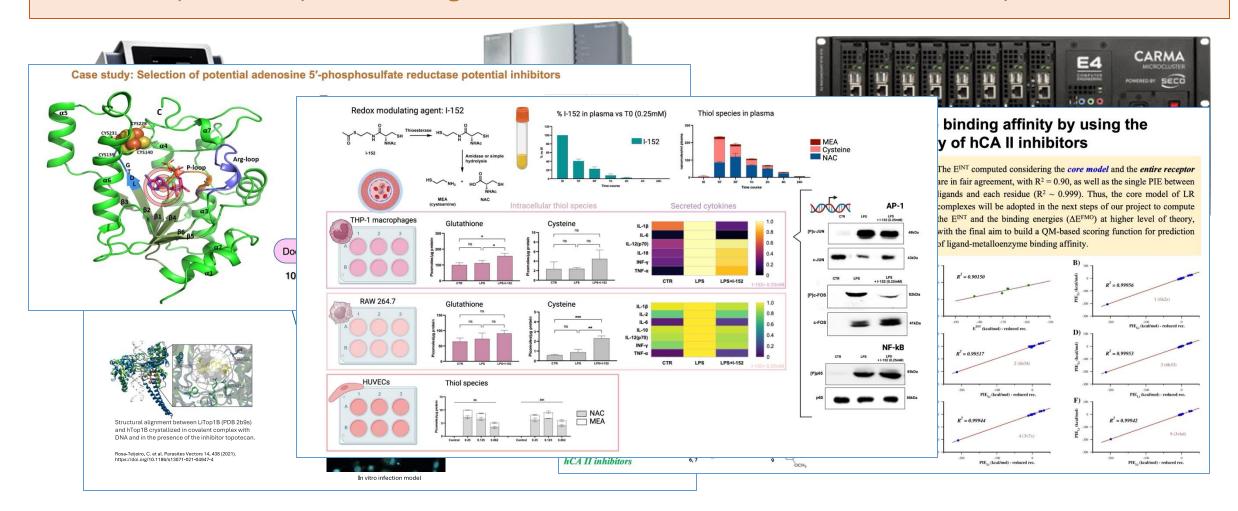








### WP1.1: Computationally-driven, Integrated Infrastructure for Lead Identification and Optimisation

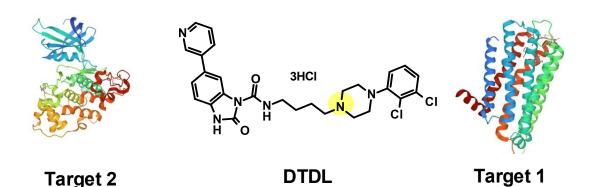








### WP1.2: Development, validation and application of tools for rational polypharmacology



### Manually curated dataset encompassing 158 DTDLs

```
from chembl_webresource_client.new_client import new_client
import json
import os
import pandas as pd

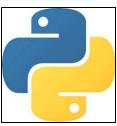
os.chdir('/common/users/vlembo/TESI/PYTHON_SCRIPTS/RETRIEVE_BY_ACTIVITY/TARGET_ACTIVITIES_JSON/')

target1_id = "CHEMBL1865"
target1_iname = "NDAC6"
target1_iname = "NDAC6"
target2_id = "CHEMBL1827"
target2_name = "PDE-SA"

target2_name = "PDE-SA"
```







Lembo and Bottegoni, **2024** J Med Chem, *just accepted* 

- Targets are paired based on pre-existing independent validation at a given pathology. The promise of network pharmacology (Hopkins, Nat Chem Biol 2008), that the druggable genome would have been greatly expanded by new target combinations, has yet to be fulfilled.
- DTDLs largely exploit known regions of the chemical space that the members of the target pair have in common
- Representative DTDLs never significantly depart from single target protype compounds

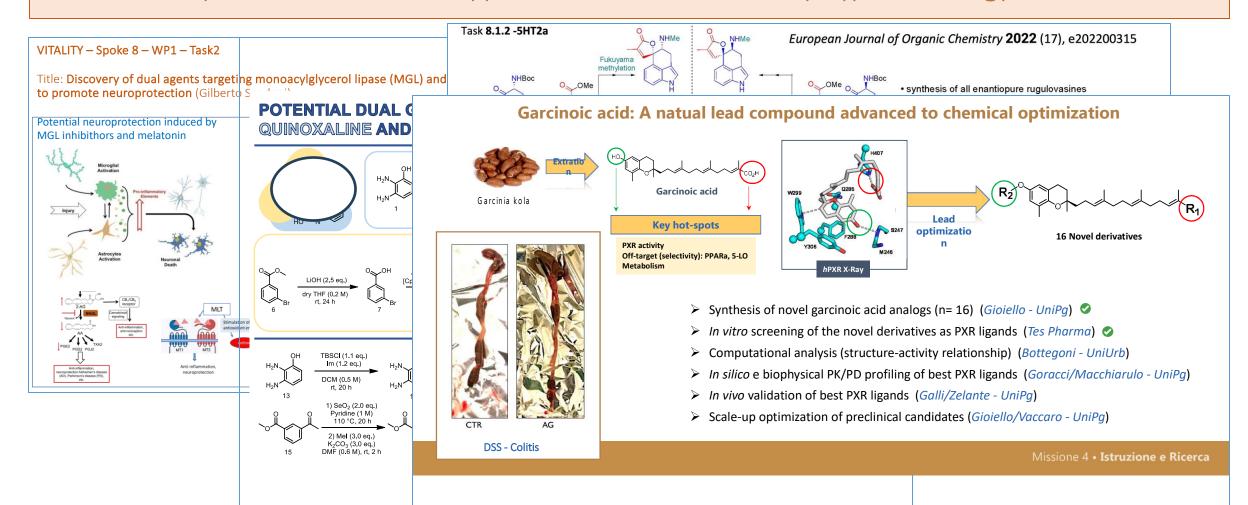
We have barely scratched the surface of what D/MTDLs have to offer to therapy and ultimately human health







### WP1.2: Development, validation and application of tools for rational polypharmacology

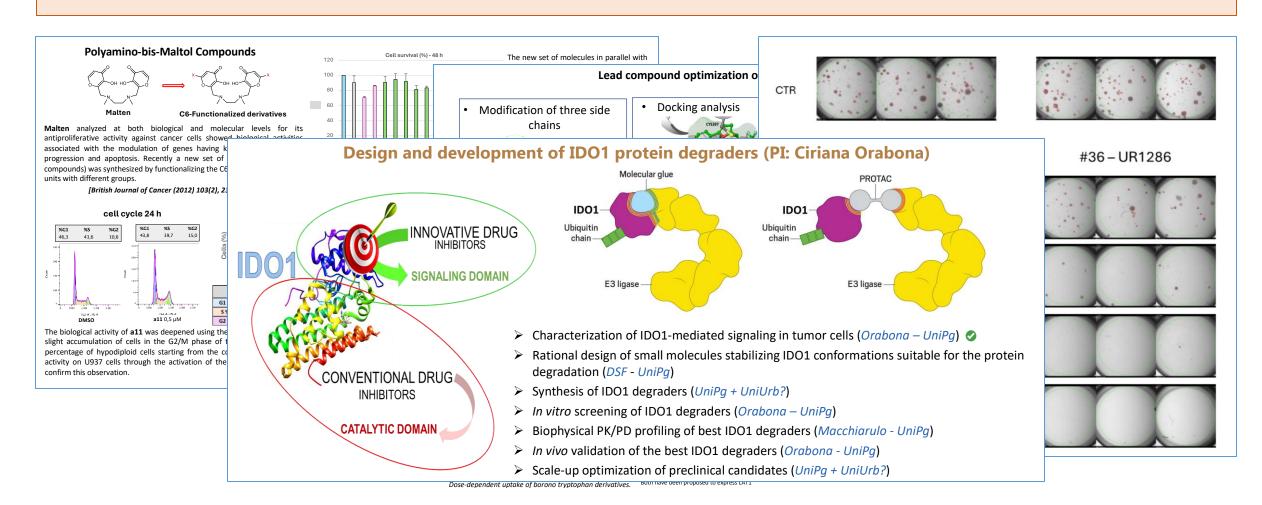








### WP1.3: Test bed for preclinical compounds against innovative targets for metastatic cancer











**Grazie per l'attenzione**