

D-Peptide Therapeutics: Empowering Nature's Fragile Warriors

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<u>Disclosure</u> I have a stake in Navigen

The Problem: Blocking Protein-Protein Interfaces

Small Molecule Drugs

-cheap/easy to synthesize -orally available

but...

-protein-protein interfaces are "undruggable"

Biologics

-excel at disrupting proteinprotein interfaces

but...

- -expensive
- -immunogenic
- -bulky (slow/poor penetration)



<u>Peptides</u>

-excel at disrupting protein-protein interfaces-cheaper than Abs (synthetic)-much smaller than Abs (more nimble)

but...

-short half-life due to proteolysis & filtration

Our solution: Mirror-image D-peptides

ABC's of D-peptides

- D-amino acids are the mirror-images of natural Lamino acids
 - -Not degraded by proteases
 - -Enable less frequent/lower dosing
 - -Reduced immunogenicity
- No examples in nature so how do we design them?

Mirror-image phage display

- -screens >10¹⁰ peptide sequences
- -requires chemical synthesis of D-protein target
- -hit optimization via structure-guided design & additional rounds of phage display





From Idea to Lead: D-peptide HIV Entry Inhibitor

- The HIV "pocket" region is an ideal drug target
 - functionally essential and highly conserved
 - undruggable by traditional small molecule approaches
- PIE12 (<u>P</u>ocket-specific <u>I</u>nhibitor of <u>E</u>ntry) is our optimized D-peptide
- PIE12-trimer has three D-peptides connected by a flexible PEG linker
- Potent inhibitor against all major HIV clades
- Conjugation to cholesterol further improves potency by >100-fold (low pM)







PIE12-trimer binding to three pockets

Lead Inhibitor:

cholesterol-conjugated PIE12-trimer (CPT31)

How to advance a lead to a drug?







BIOSCIENCES



SBIR/ST7

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SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER



http://activerain.com/image_store/uploads/agents/jeffrelc/files/iStock_000021267657Large

SBIR review: "The PI has limited experience in the development of a pharmaceutical drug"

SBIR resubmission review: "It also appears the team might be too highly qualified"

>\$15M in NIH grants to date (mostly SBIR)

In Vivo Efficacy: CPT31 Prevents Infection in NHPs

(with Yoshiaki Nishimura & Malcolm Martin, NIAID)

- 100% infection rate in
 7 untreated controls
- No infection with 3 mg/kg/day dosing
- No infection with 0.5 mg/kg/day upon repeat challenge
- 1/4 animals protected with 0.125 mg/kg/day



All values for treated animals are below the detection limit (100 copies/mL), curves staggered for clarity



D-peptide Development Three Avenues

<u>PrEP</u>

•Systemic agent for prevention of HIV

 Targeting monthly subcutaneous dosing

<u>Treatment</u>

•Systemic agent for treatment of HIV

•Targeting monthly subcutaneous dosing

•Ideal for treating drugresistant strains

<u>Microbicide</u>

 Topical agent for the prevention of HIV

•Vaginal/rectal mucosa are hostile environment for traditional peptides

Protective in human
 vaginal & rectal explants

 Ideal for formulation in monthly vaginal ring

Cost estimate

Estimate ~500 mg/year for systemic uses (\$50)
Estimate ~50 mg/year for topical uses (\$5)

Future Directions

- Depot formulation
- Fundraising for phase I trial
- Application to other viruses (RSV/Ebola)
- Application to LARGER targets...
- "Gutsy" targets (oral-topical)

 -TNF-α (IBD)
 -Shiga toxins

 Ongoing development of chemical tools to address bottlenecks in D-protein synthesis





D. coli

http://www.adweek.com/digital/wave-goodbye-to-hamburger-helper-or-at-least-thehamburger-part/

http://www.ren-ex.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/3931203_thumbnail.jpg

Helping Hand (solubilizing tool)

Aligator (automated ligator)

Summary

- D-peptides are a potentially transformative new drug class
 - Excel at blocking protein-protein interactions
 - Insensitive to digestion, minimal immunogenicity
 - Greatly reduced dosing/cost, ideal for depot formulation
- We have developed an efficient D-peptide drug discovery plaform
 - Combining expertise in virology, protein design, peptide chemistry, and structural biology
 - Industrial partner experienced in drug development
 - Early-stage input from clinicians
- Our lead HIV D-peptide is effective in monkeys and poised for human trials
- Our ongoing peptide chemistry research is expanding Dpeptide drug discovery to larger targets



<u>Clinical Consultants</u> Adam Spivak (HIV) Carrie Byington (RSV) Daniel Leung (Shiga) John Valentine (TNF)

Enterprise Take-Home Messages

- Drug development requires professional help
 - No individual group has all of the required skills, experience, and resources (IP, \$, FDA, pharma contacts)
 - Academic grants
 - ideal for target ID and drug discovery
 - suboptimal for subsequent drug development (high cost/low innovation)
 - Starting shell companies is not productive
- SBIR/STTR grants are a vital (but underutilized) lifeline
 - Need affordable biomedical incubator space
 - Need experienced business partners
- Academic labs and startups have a symbiotic relationship
 - Excellent science benefits from the validation provided by translation
 - Startup companies need the ongoing engagement of inventors





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Chris Hill lab





















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