

# Advancing Analgesic Drug Discovery with a Novel Translational Strategy

**Andre Gheti, Ph.D.**

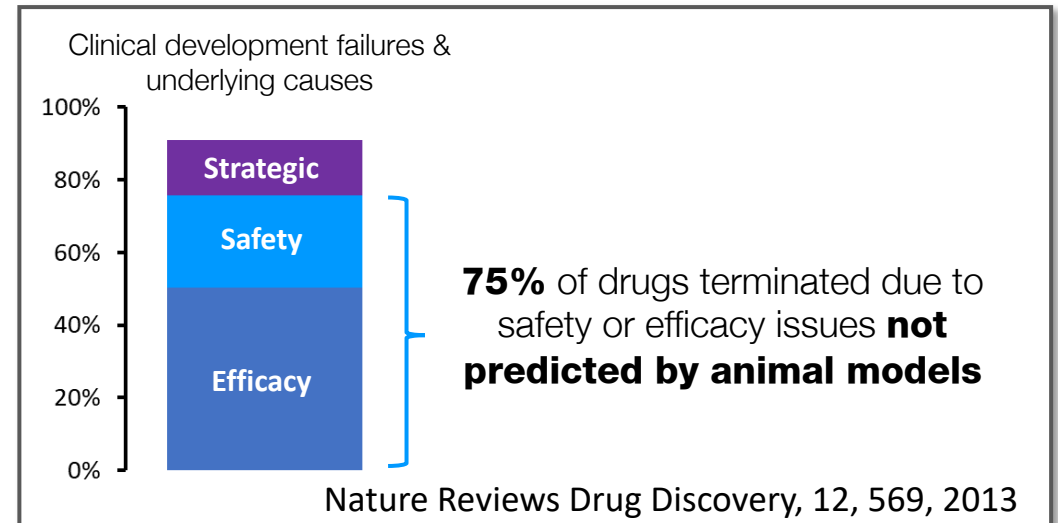
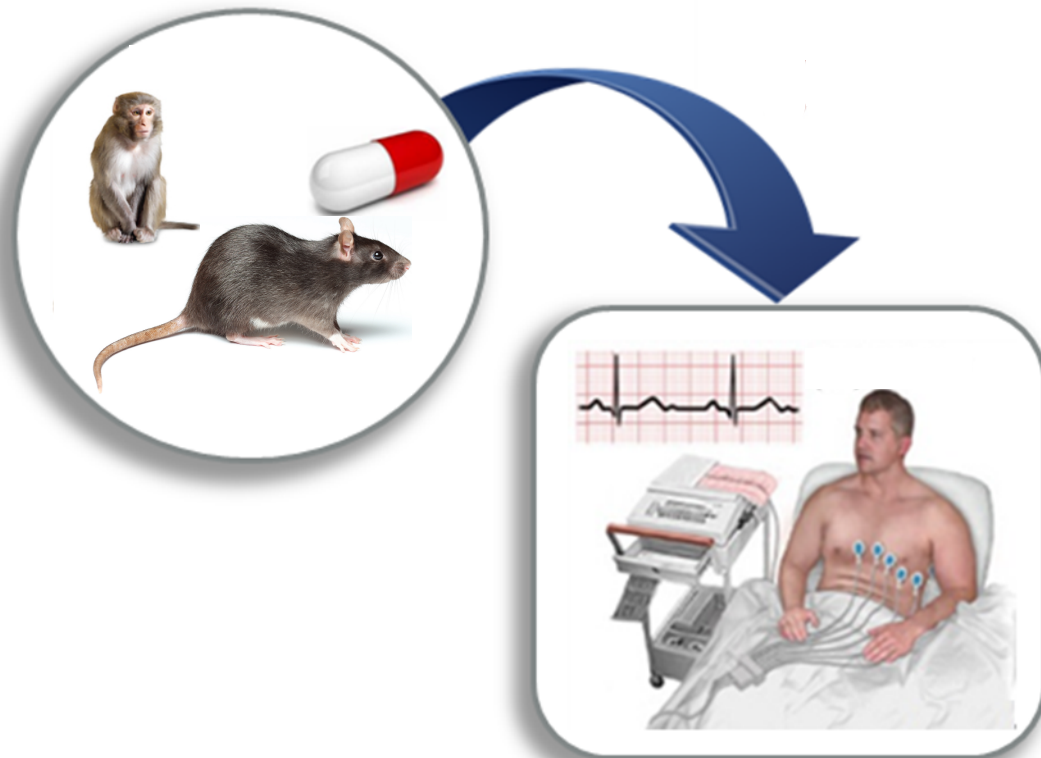
Chief Executive Officer

AnaBios Corporation

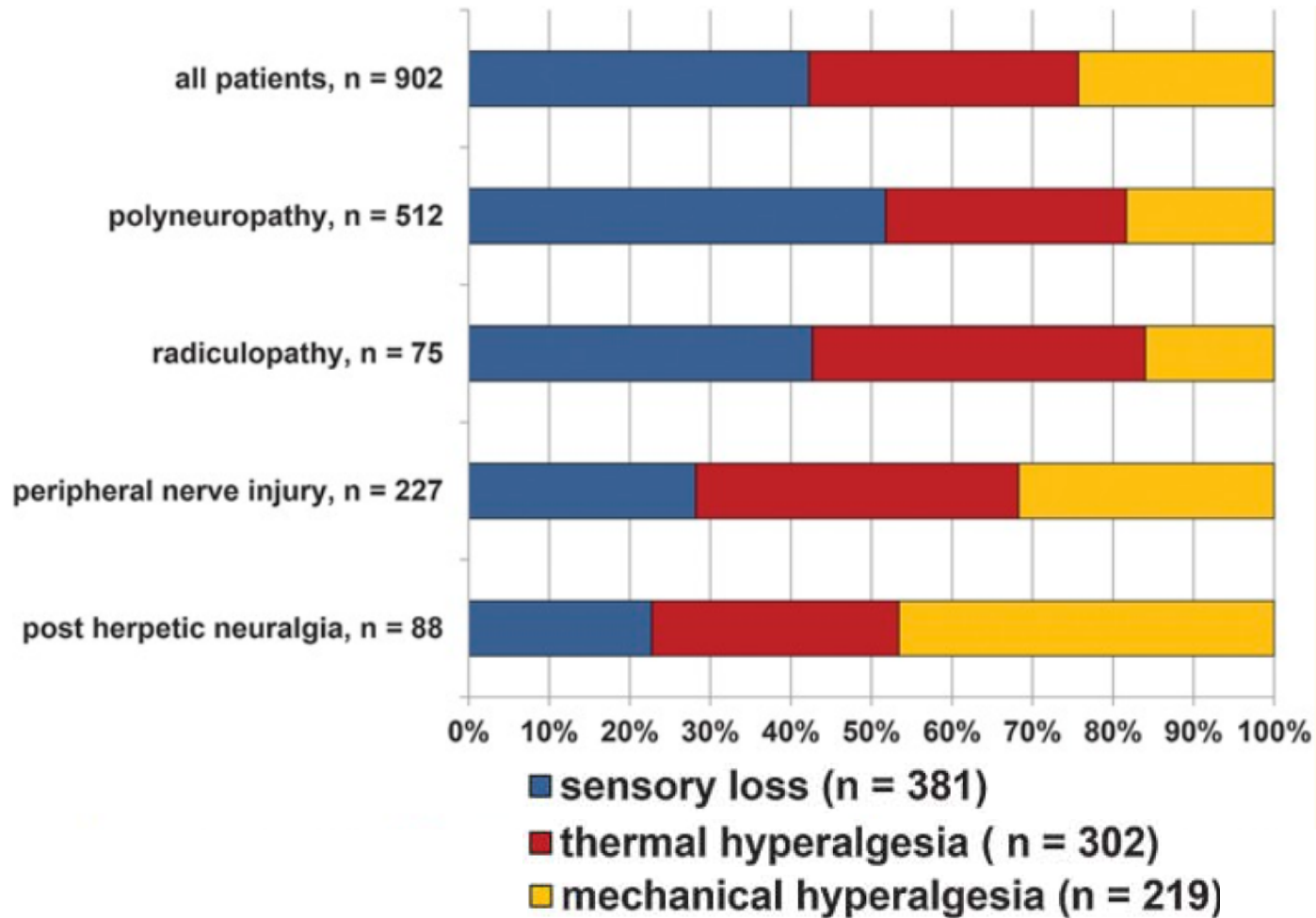
May 30, 2019



# The Translational Challenge in Drug Discovery



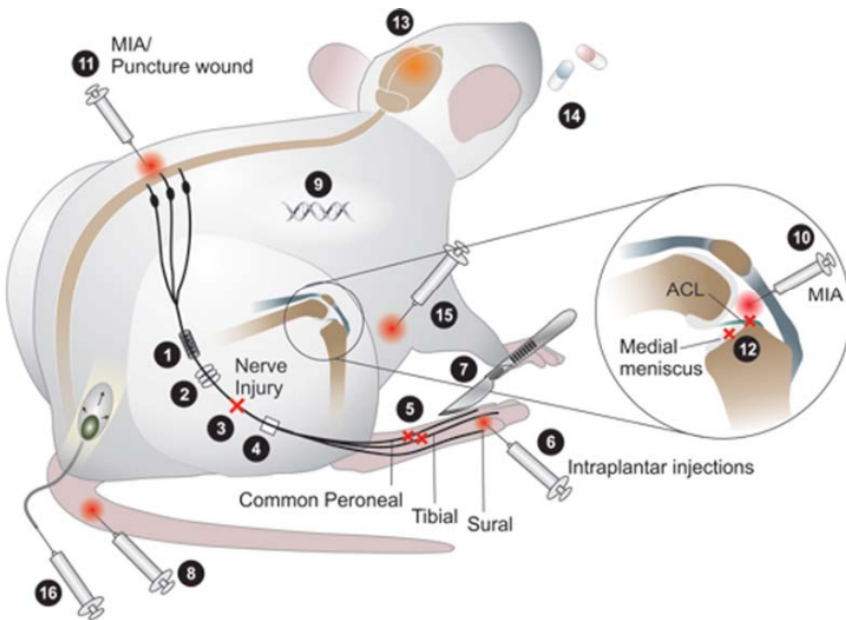
# The Pain Patient Population is Heterogeneous



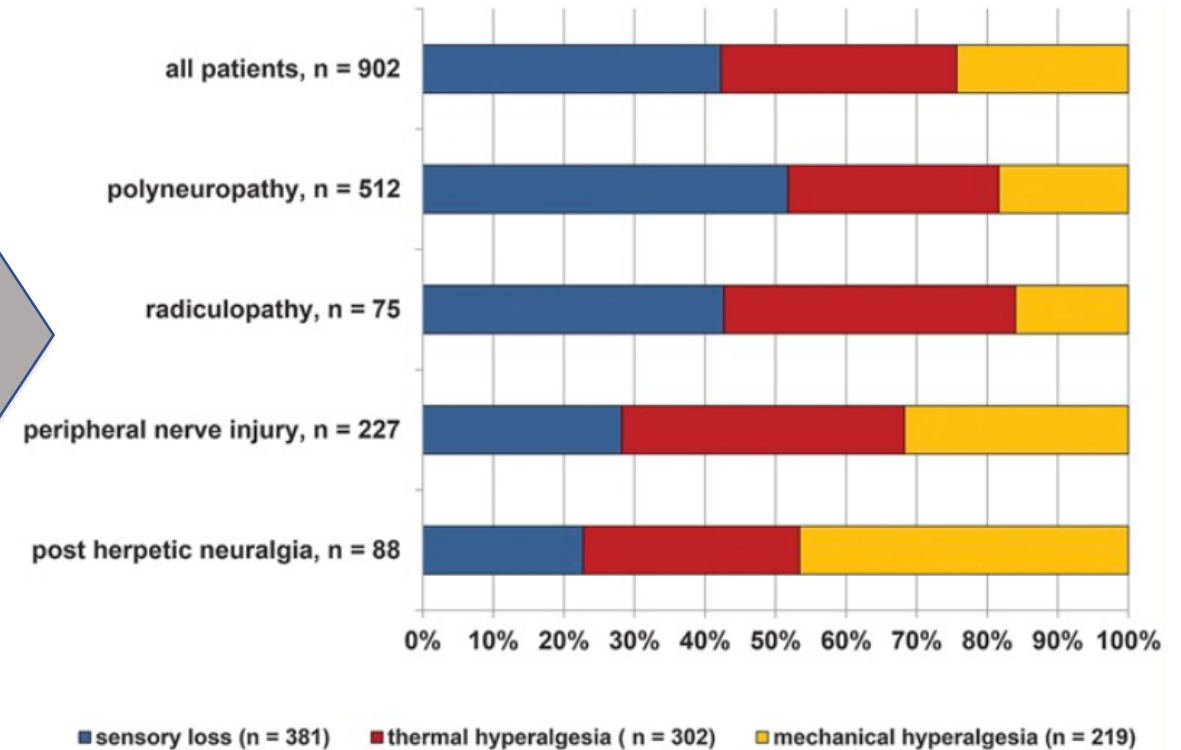
*Patients with peripheral neuropathic pain of several etiologies were tested to assess their sensory profiles*

German Neuropathic Pain Research Network (DFNS), EUROPAIN, and NEUROPAIN consortia; Baron et al., PAIN (2017)

# Unclear How Pain Models Map on the Diversity of Human Pain Conditions



- 1 → 5 Nerve injury
- 6 Chemical irritants
- 7 Incision wound
- 8 Collagen injection
- 9 Transgenic animals
- 10 → 11 Chemically-induced arthritis
- 12 Mechanically-induced arthritis
- 13 Migraine
- 14 Pharmacological agents
- 15 Systemic Injection
- 16 Distension

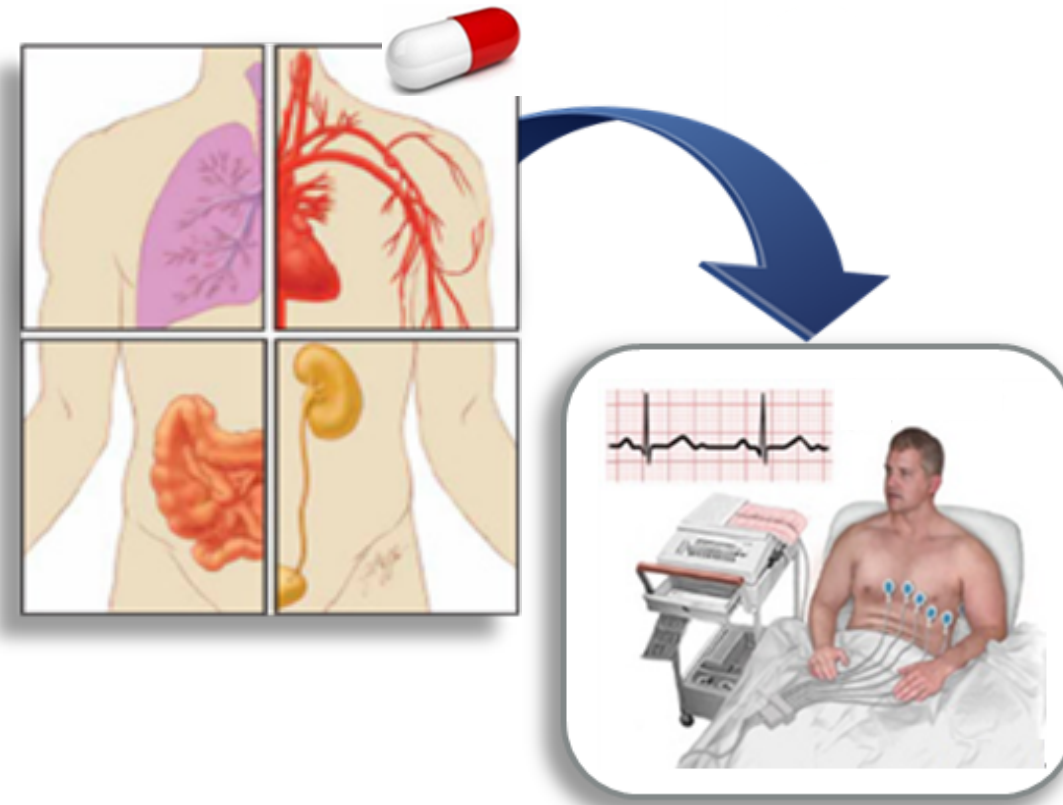


Baron et al., PAIN (2017)

***Rodent models do not help matching a specific drug with the appropriate indication***



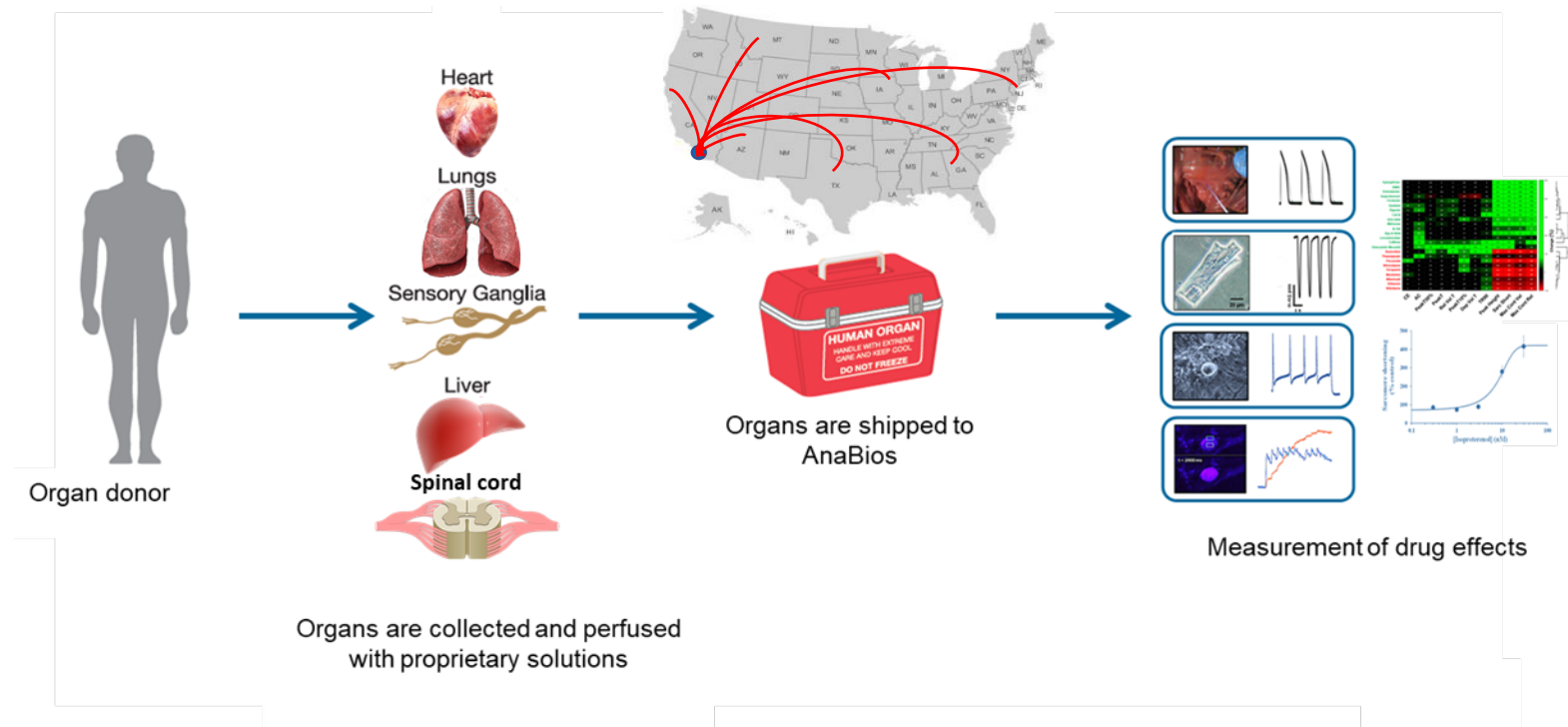
# Enabling the Ex-Vivo Study in Human Primary Cells and Tissues to Improve Translational Research



# Challenges to the Use of Human Tissue in Pharmaceutical Research

- ***Viability***      *Proprietary solutions to prevent cold ischemia- and reperfusion-injury*
- ***Access***      *Network of partnering hospitals in the U.S.A.*
- ***Reproducibility***      *Standardized recovery methods; quality control; medical history*

# Enabling Drug Discovery in Human Tissues



- Advanced procurement methods ensure sample viability
- Rigorous QC guarantees tissue quality
- U.S.A.-based network: high ethical standards and large donor population



Predictive of clinical outcomes



Lower development risks related to interspecies differences



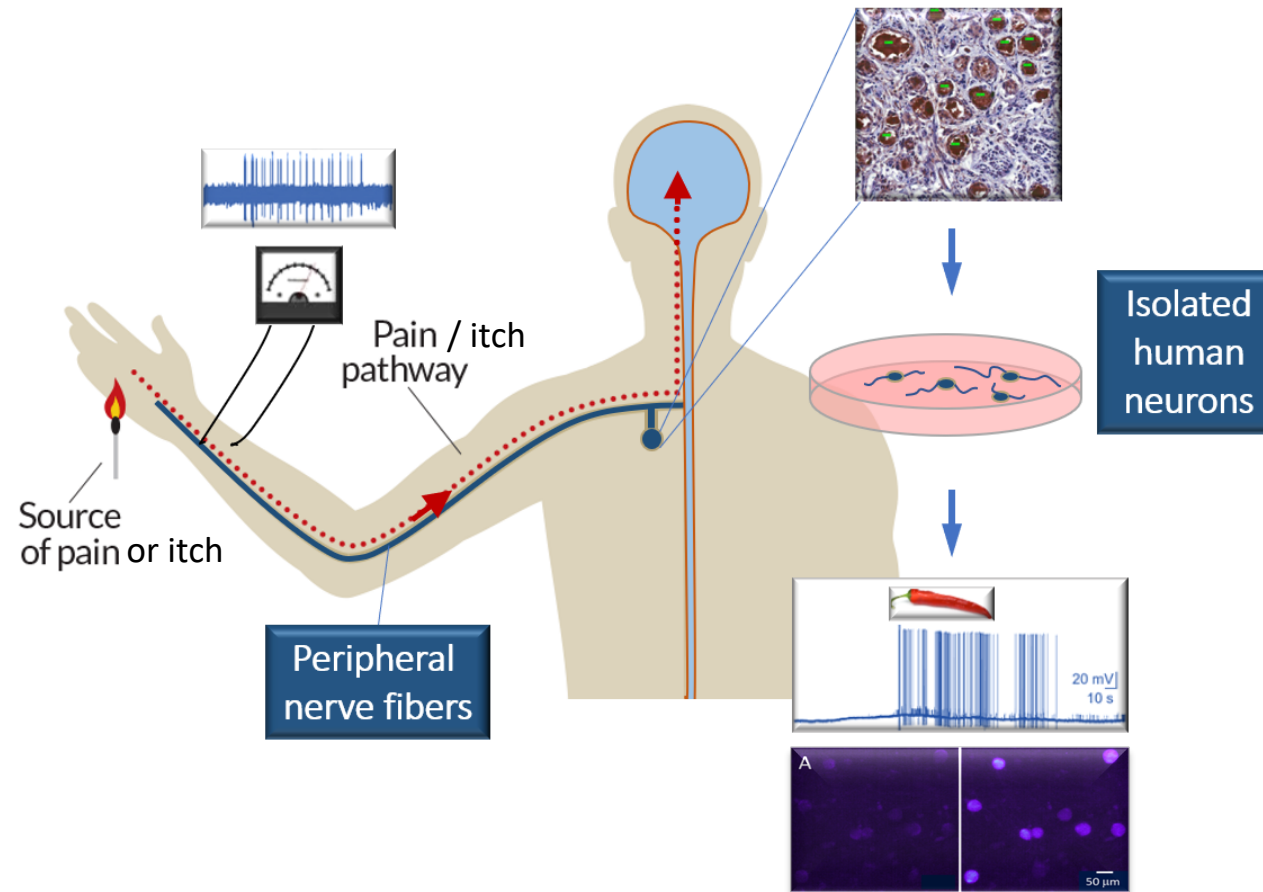
Study of drug action in healthy or pathological states



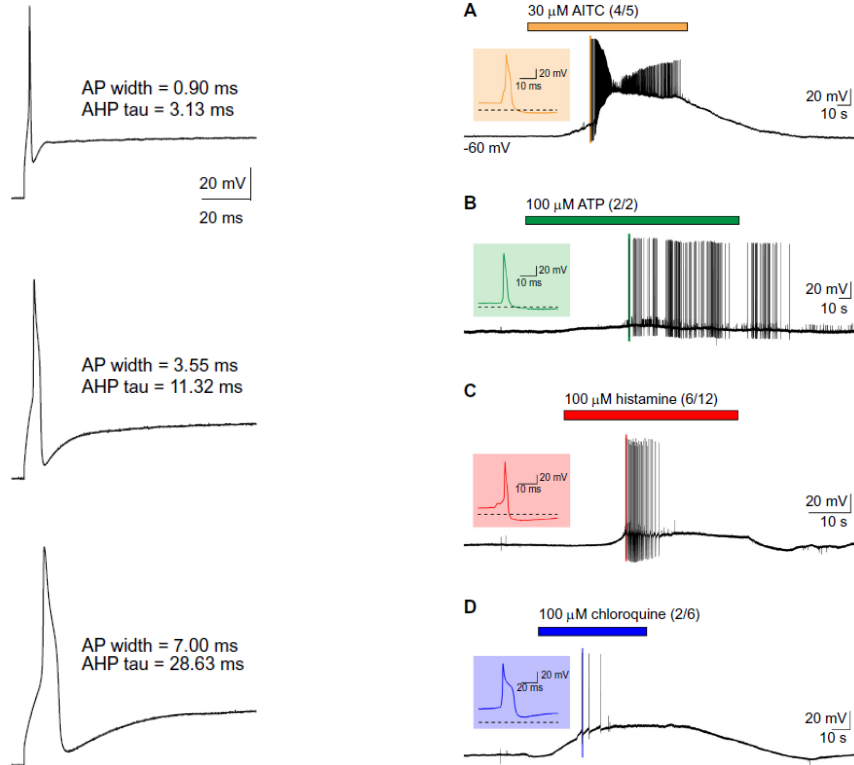
Reliable assessment of potency to guide first in human dosing



# Human Sensory Neurons for Pain Drug Discovery



# hDRG Neurons in Culture Exhibit a Stable Phenotype and Respond to Algogenic and Pruritogenic Agents



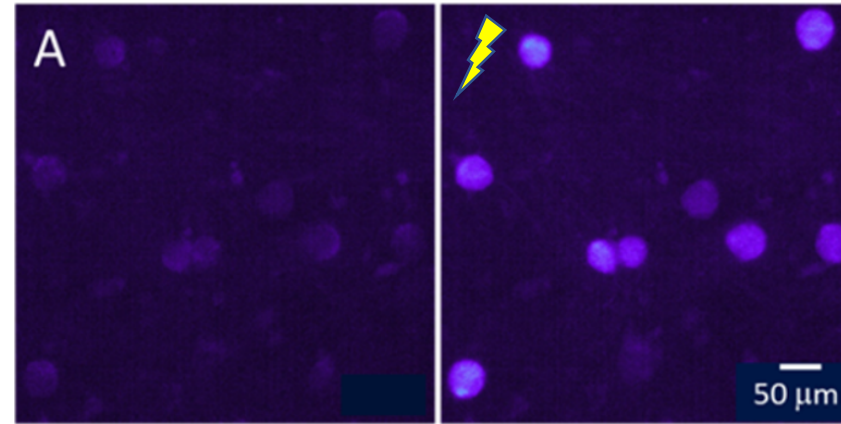
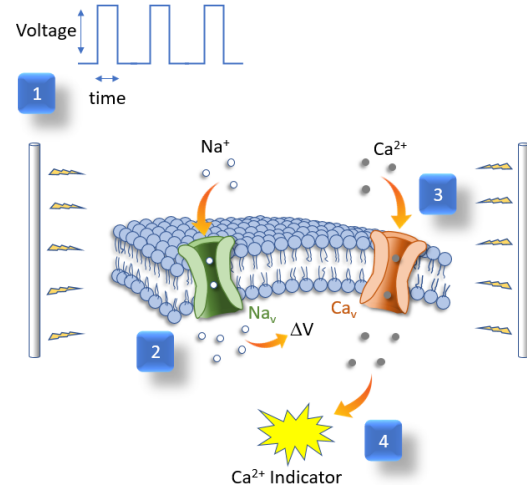
- Amenable to electrophysiology, calcium imaging, electrical field stimulation, gene delivery

Possible to study a variety of targets:

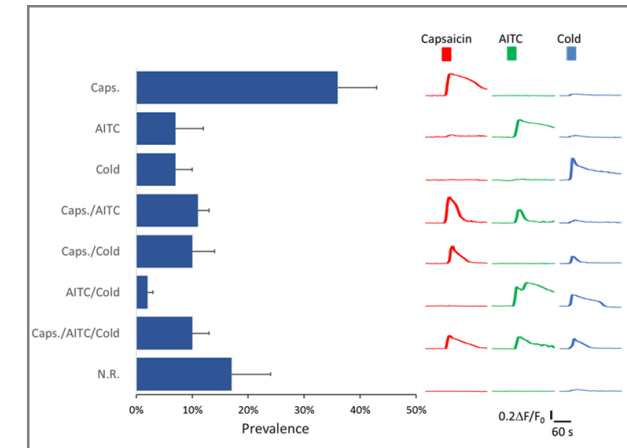
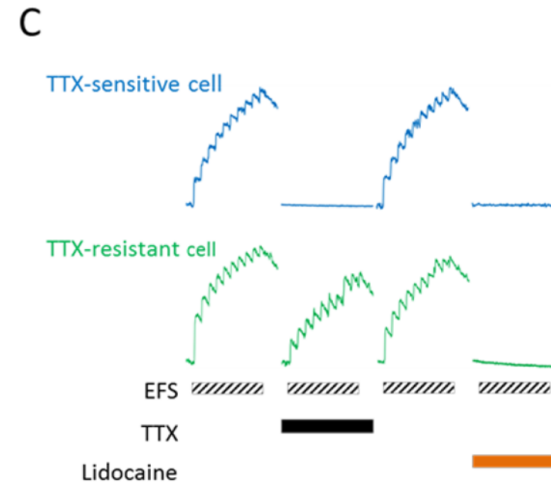
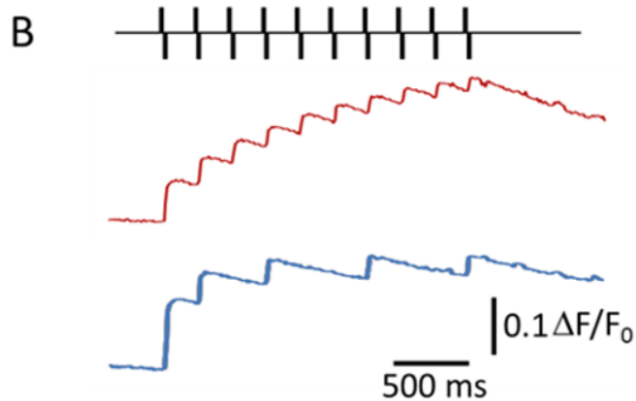
- Voltage-gated Na<sup>+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup> channels
- TRP channels
- GluR channels, mGluR receptors
- GABA receptors
- Opioid receptors

Davidson et al., PAIN (2014)

# hDRG Functional Profiling in High Throughput Assays

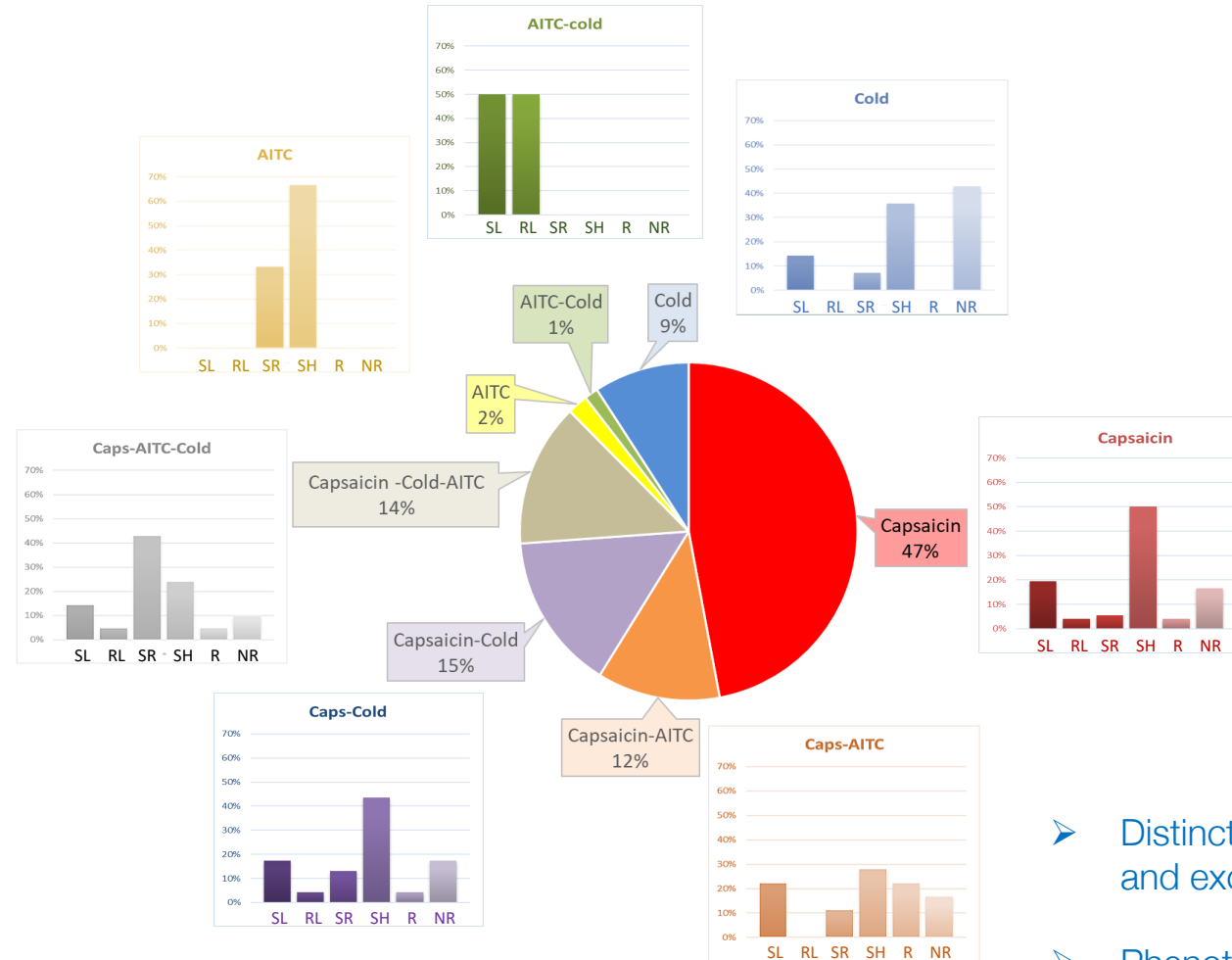


- Parallel interrogation of large neuronal populations
- Allows identification of different neuronal classes



# Phenotypic Profiling of hDRG Neurons Based on Responses to EFS and Agonists

Na<sub>v</sub> profiles

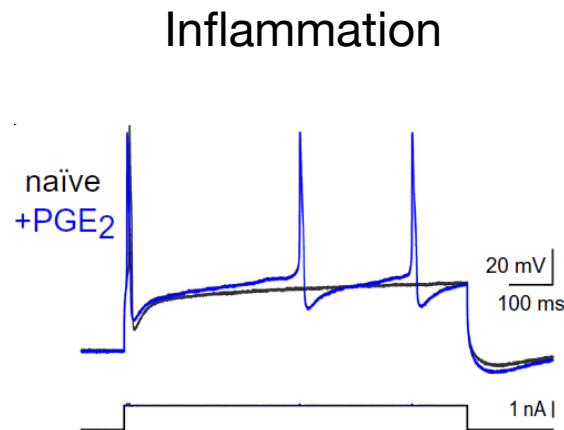


- Distinct sub-populations with defined sensitivity and excitability
- Phenotypes change in pathological states

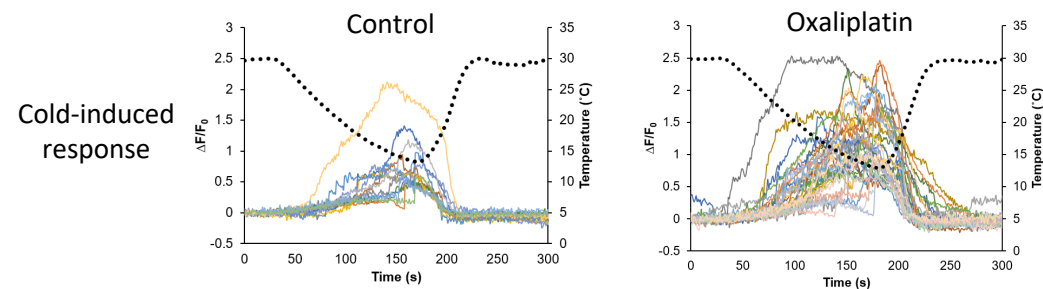


# Assessment of Drug Activity in Pathological States

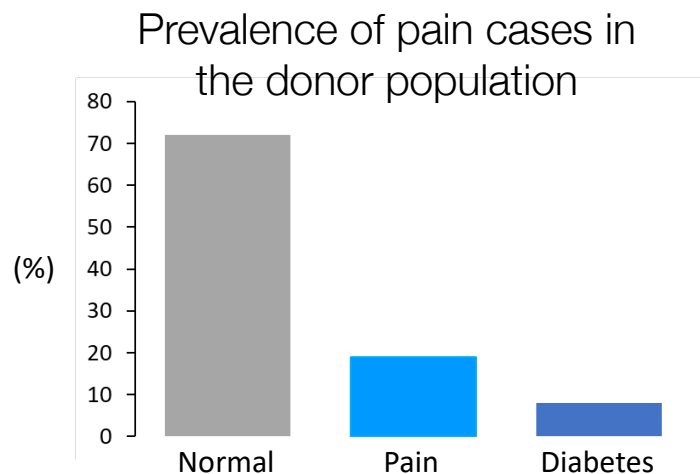
## 1- In vitro-sensitized hDRG



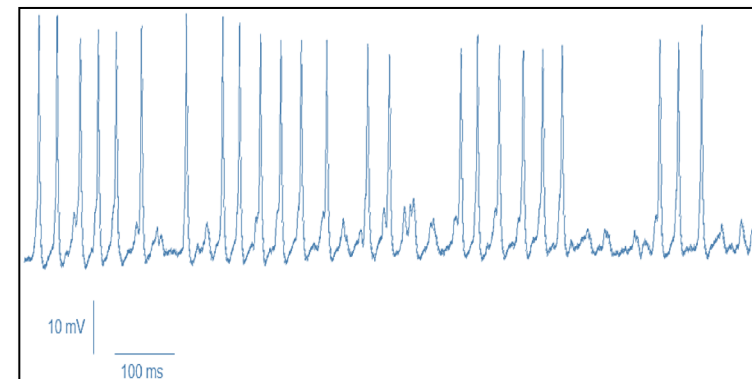
## Peripheral neuropathy



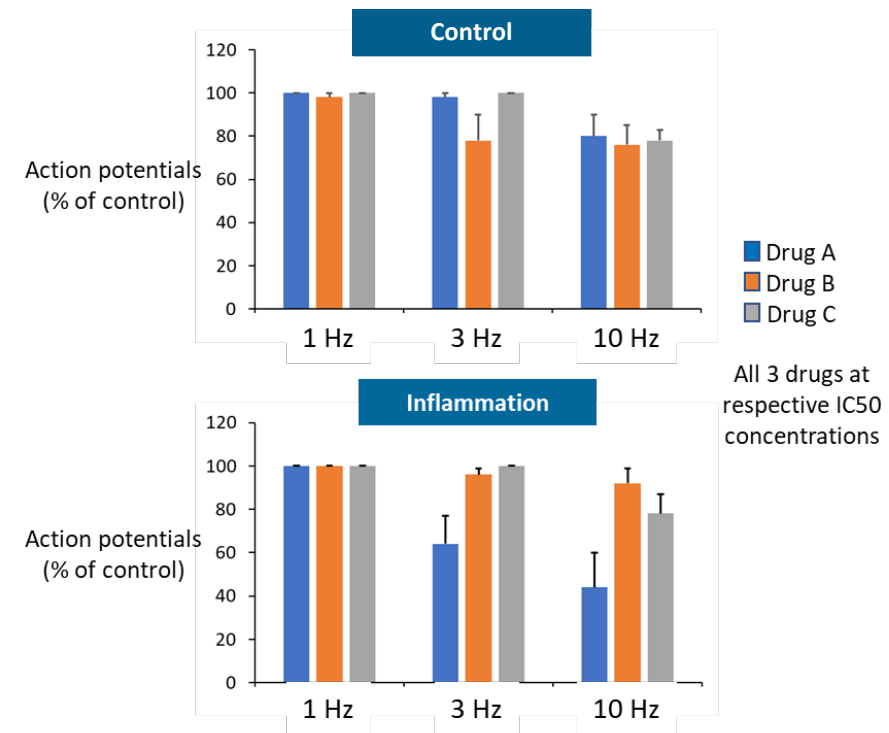
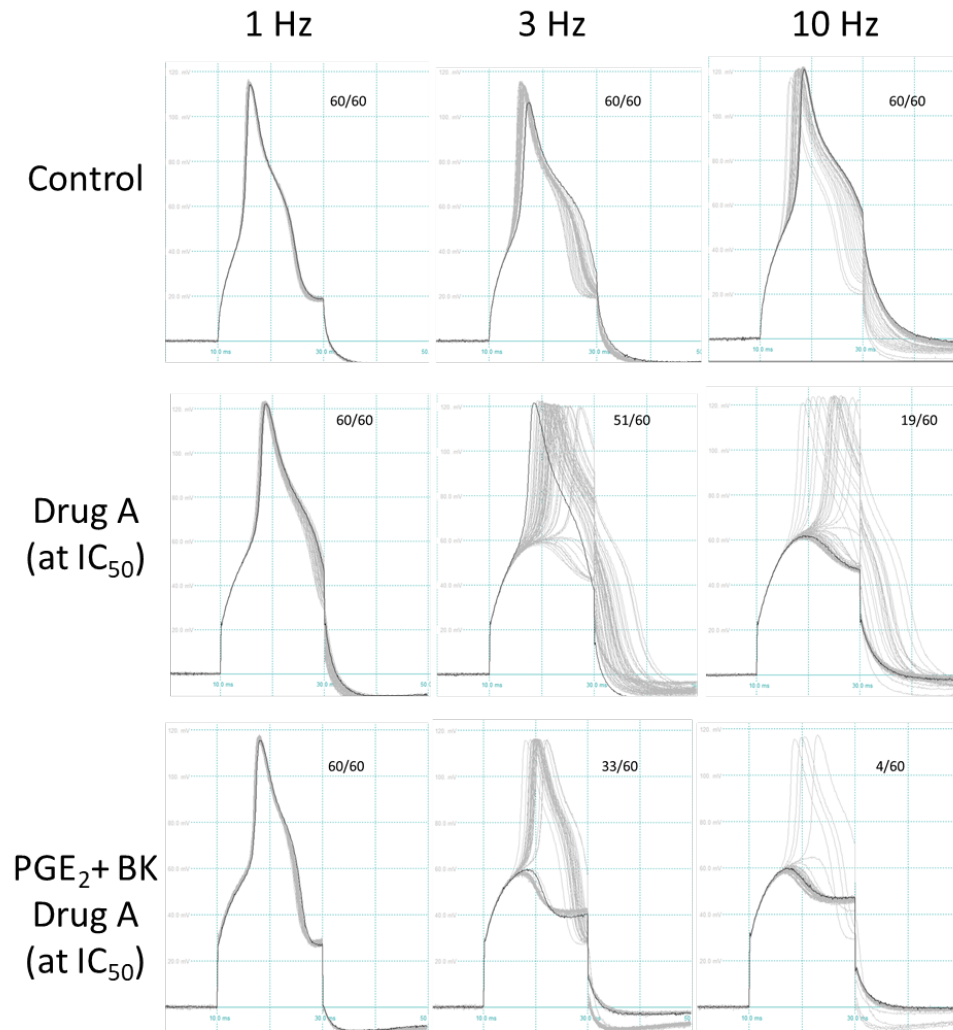
## 2- Chronic pain donor hDRG



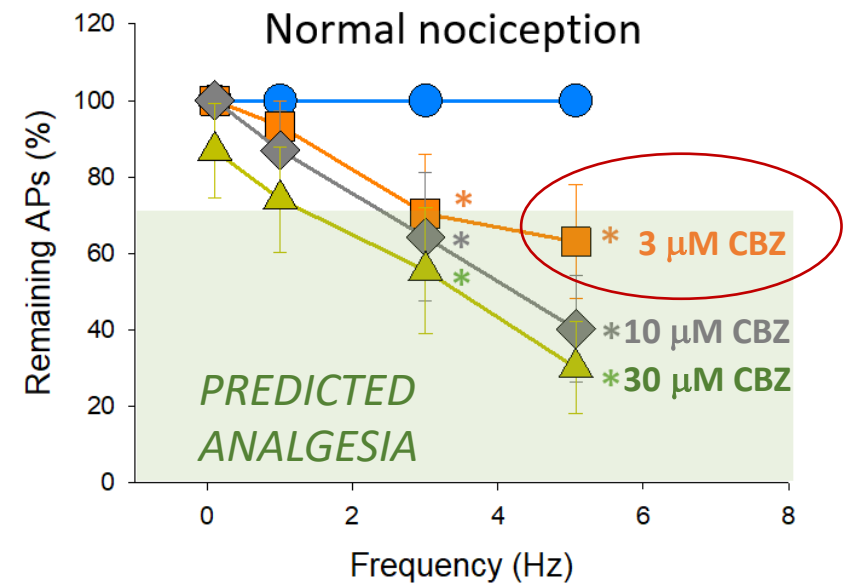
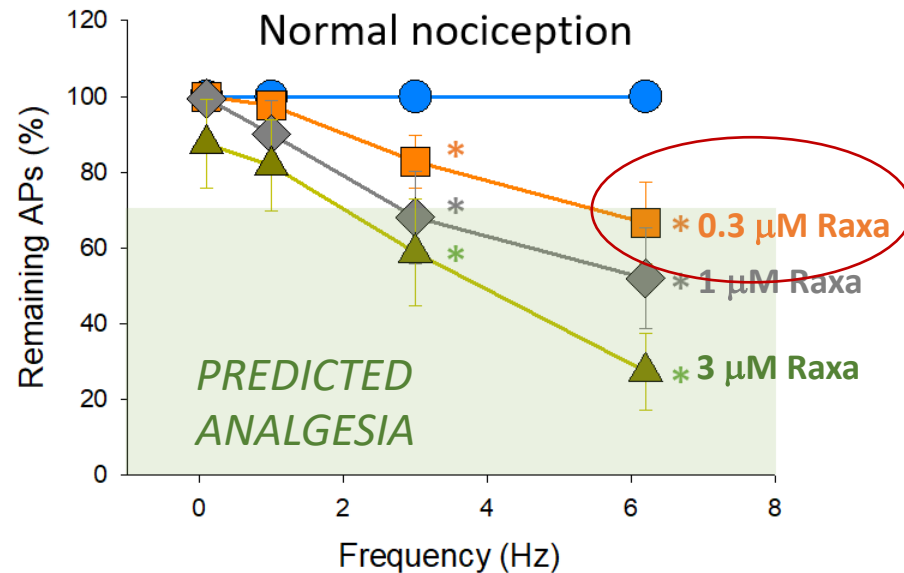
## Spontaneous firing in hDRG neuron from chronic pain donor



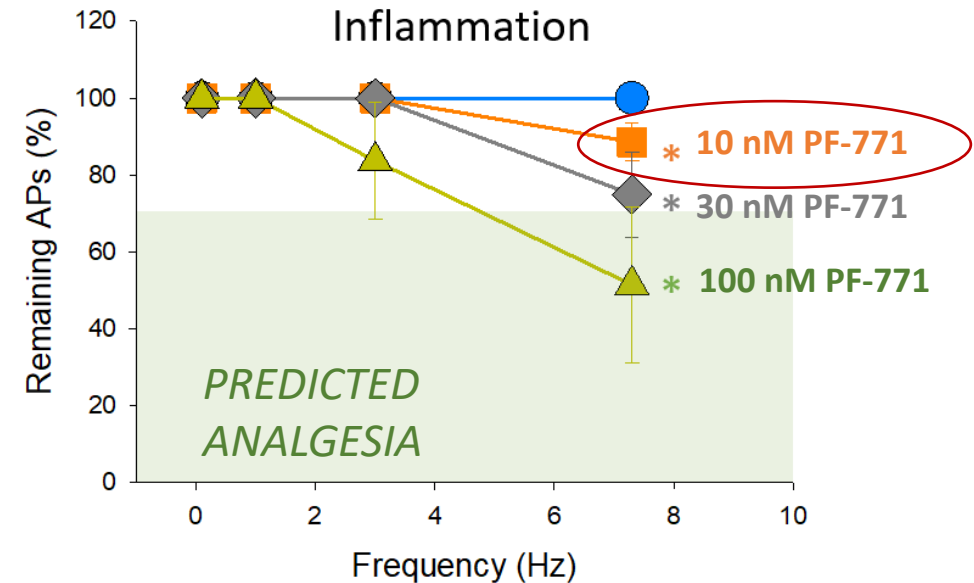
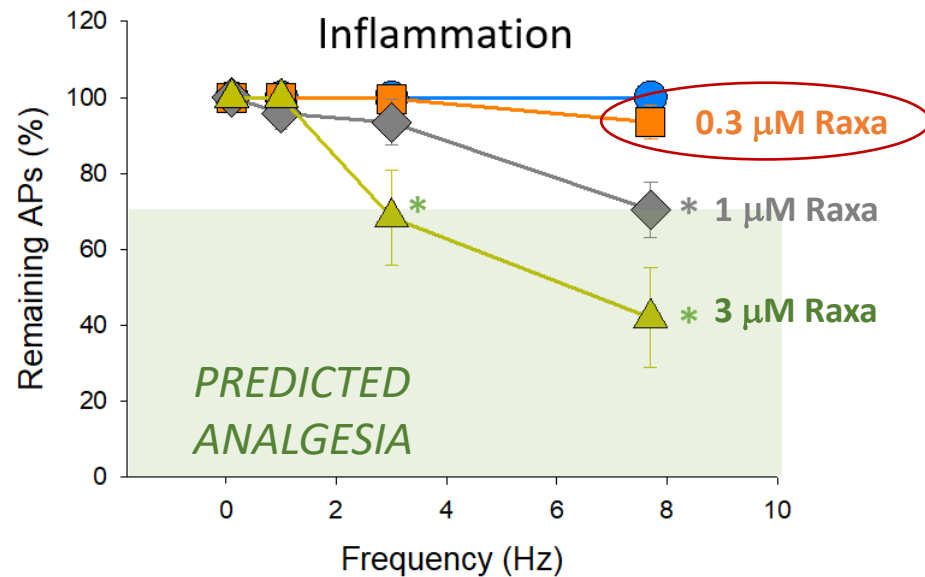
# Identification of Na<sub>v</sub> Blockers That Inhibit Action Potentials in Neurons Sensitized With Inflammatory Agents



# Inhibition of Human Peripheral Neurons' Activity by Raxatrigine and Carbamazepine

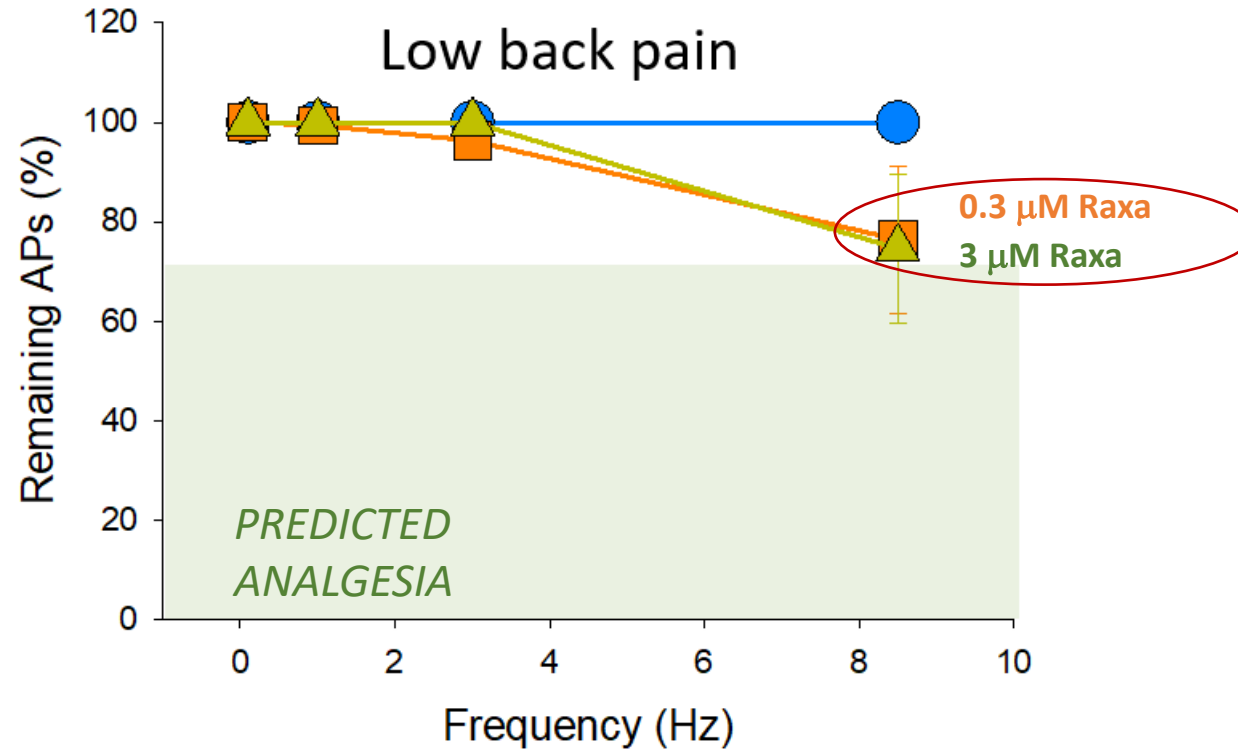


# Inhibition of Human Peripheral Neurons' Activity by Raxatrigine and PF-05089771

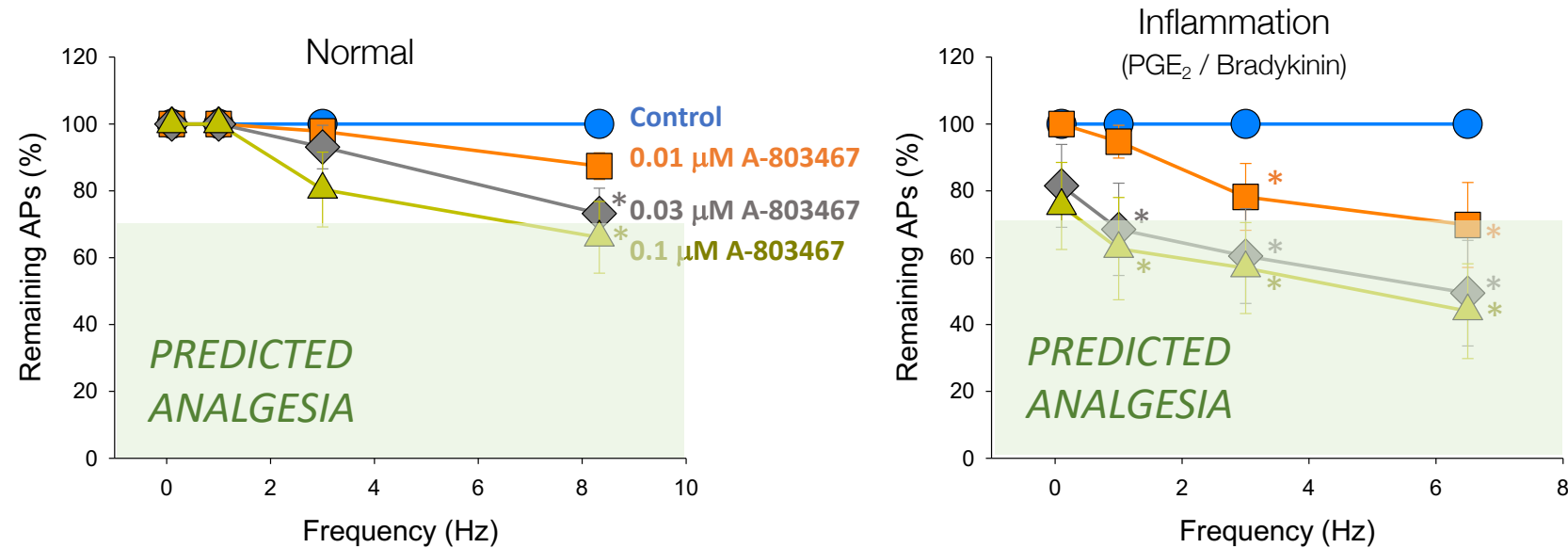




# Raxatrigine Fails to Inhibit the Activity of Human DRG Neurons from Low Back Pain Donors

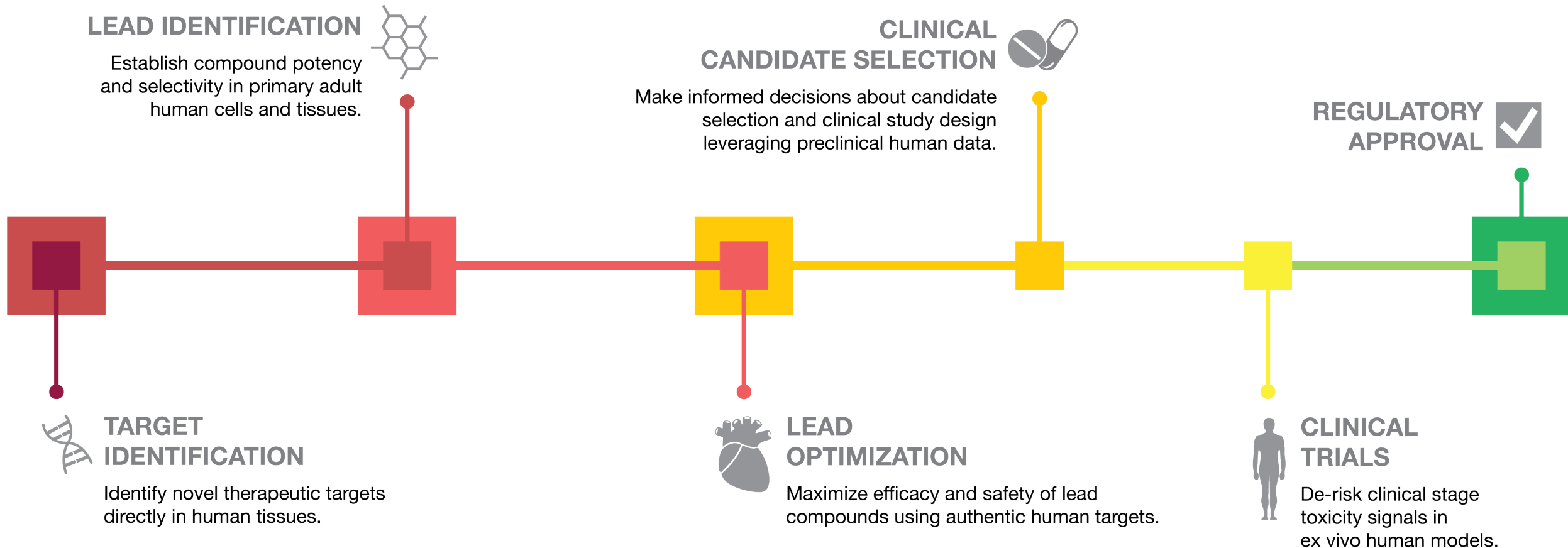


# Reference Drug With Na<sub>v</sub>1.8 activity: A-803467



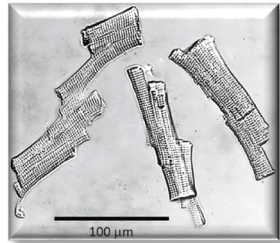


# Human Tissues in Drug Discovery

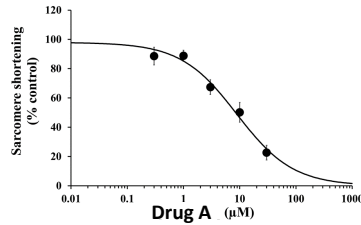
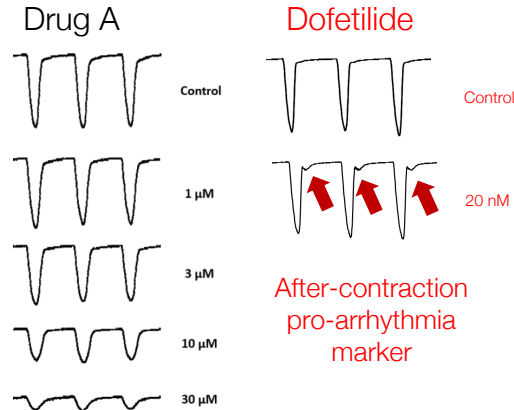




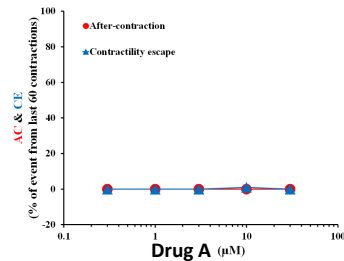
# Cardiac Safety Assessment in Human Heart Ex-Vivo



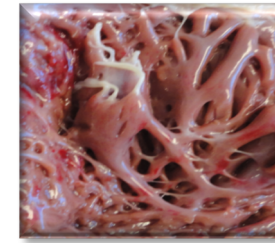
Human adult  
cardiomyocytes



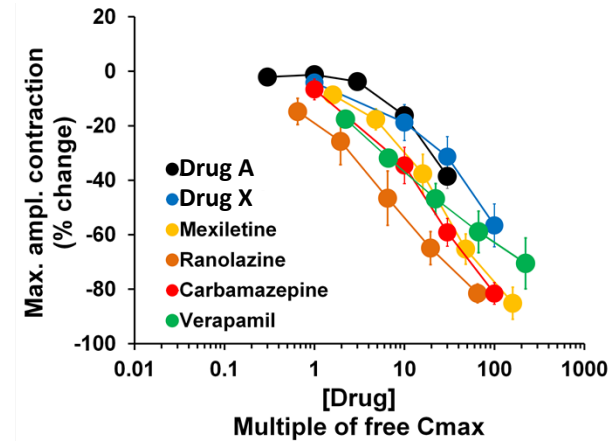
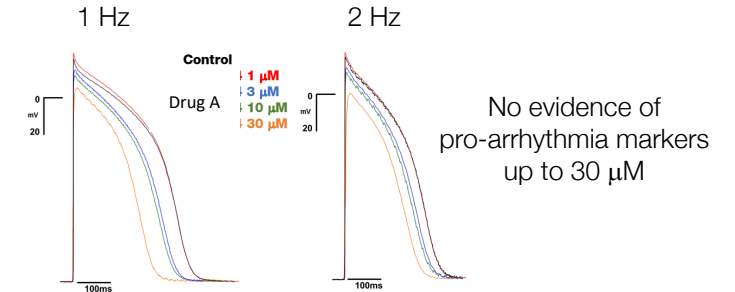
Reduction in  
cardiomyocyte  
contractility only  
at very high  
concentrations



No evidence of  
drug-induced  
arrhythmia



Human adult ventricular  
trabeculae



Cardiac safety margin  
~100x of the target  
effective concentration

Assessment of drug effects in ex-vivo **human** models



Study of drug action in the context of **pathological** states



**Quantitative** assessment of potency