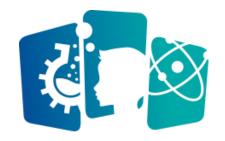
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Small Molecules and Drug Repurposing

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- Small molecules make up about 90% of pharmaceutical drugs (as of 2020) such as insulin, aspirin, and antihistamines
- They also include biological therapeutics such as fatty acids, glucose, and amino acids, and secondary metabolites such as lipids, glycosides, alkaloids, and natural phenols
- They do not include larger molecules such as polysaccharides, proteins, ASOs and gene therapies



Small molecule drugs have been the mainstay of the pharmaceutical industry for nearly a century

They are low molecular weight organic compounds with distinct advantages as therapeutics:

- most can be administered orally
- they can pass through cell membranes to reach intracellular targets
- they can also be designed to engage biological targets by various modes of action
- their distribution can further be tailored, for example to allow for systemic exposure with or without brain penetration, or perhaps to be maintained just within the GI system



Small molecules can also have some disadvantages

- Most are promiscuous-hit lots of targets and tissues
- Some do not cross the blood brain barrier
- Some suffer from "first-pass" degradation in the liver
 - Can be an advantage in liver diseases
- Some accumulate in certain tissues
 - This can also be an advantage in certain conditions
- Some has manufacturing or stability issues
 - Intermediates in the manufacturing process can be explosive!

Small Molecules



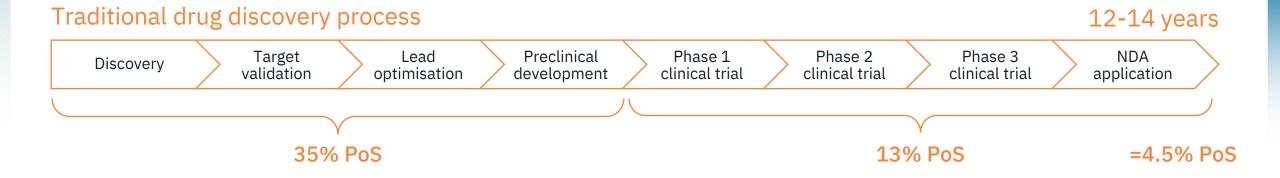
- Ways to develop new small molecules
 - Developed through traditional rational drug design
 - Isolated from natural resources
 - Created by AI/ML techniques
- Traditional small molecule design includes
 - target identification
 - target validation
 - hit identification
 - hit to lead
 - lead optimization





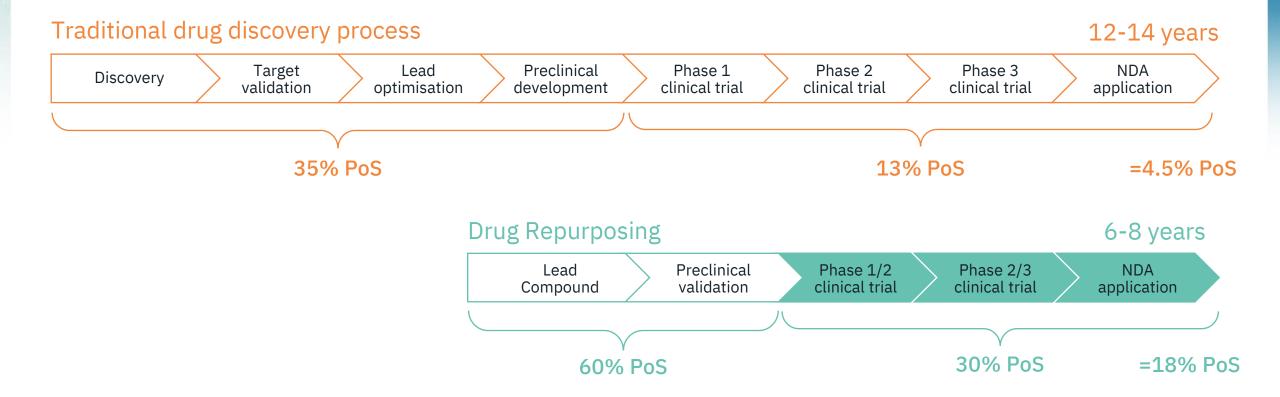
- Drug-Any substance (other than food) that is regulatory approved to prevent, diagnose, treat, or relieve symptoms of a disease or abnormal condition through a physiological effect
- Nutraceutical-a "biologically active substance" that has not been approved by a regulatory agency for a specific disease indication or condition but is available for human use
- Shelved Compound-a "drug-like molecule" that has been proven safe for human use in a clinical trial but has not been approved for a specific indication and IS NOT available for human use except in a clinical trial

Redefining and de-risking drug discovery





Redefining and de-risking drug discovery



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Drug Repurposing Identification



Serendipity

- Viagra, Minoxidil-side effect to therapy-pivot-almost direct to clinical trials
- Neonatal Hemangioma-biology points to drug-propranolol-off label SOC
- Cyclodextrin for Niemann-Pick Type C disease given to control animals improved condition and <u>led to human use</u>
- Caffeine

Traditional Biology

- <u>ALPS</u>-gene discovered-target elucidated-obvious drug candidate-build *in vivo* model-clinical trial-off label use-<u>test on similar diseases</u>
- FD-gene discovered-protein function elucidated-assays built-biology confirmedselective testing-nutraceuticals-NO CLINICAL TRIAL-patient/physician RWE testingcurrently 8+ nutraceuticals combined restore 100% circulating protein
- T1D-BCG vaccine repurposed to slowly change autoimmunity-traditional PH 1,2,3 clinical testing

Drug Repurposing Identification

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Drug screening

- Assay development
- Libraries
- High throughput discovery to low throughput confirmation

Clinical observation

- Patients with co-morbidities
- Physicians struggling for a solution
- Patients self-treating
- Social media/patient organizations

In silico screening

- Massive data knowledge bases
- ► AI/ML
- Can discover new biology

Al and Repurposing



- Positives
 - Can be faster to get to patients
 - Lead compounds can get to clinical trials in under 2 years
 - Might be able to skip Phase I
 - Physician use without clinical trial validation
 - Off-label use after clinical trial validation
 - 505(b)2 pathway
 - ▶ Safer
 - Known dosing, side effects, drug-drug interactions
 - Some repurposing is not in new indication (adult to child)
 - May need new tox studies for repurposing in a new rare indication

Al and Repurposing



- Positives
 - ► Cost
 - Can be cheaper to manufacture, buy, test, market
 - Downside is that repurposing generics have poor commercial viability
 - Availability
 - Often available to test (FDA Import Program)
 - If successful often generic and globally available to buy/use clinically
 - If not available in most countries, may be a way to create exclusivity
 - ► Knowledge
 - Data available for research (standard research and in silico)

Exclusivity and Commercialization



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- Composition of Matter IP versus Method of Use IP
- ODD
- Pediatric or other Priority Review Voucher
- Cost/Time differentials
 - ► Low-Patient Group led investigator-initiated trial to off-label use
 - Could be very low cost and very short time frame
 - Depends on the disease endpoints, biomarkers, timeframe
 - ► Low to Medium-PG led to approval of generic drug
 - Intermediate costs and time frame
 - Label change issues
 - High Full commercialization
 - Longer and more expensive
 - Modify existing drug, sell in new jurisdiction, repurposing shelved compound



- 505(b)(1) applicant own or have a right of reference to all of the investigations relied upon by the application to support approval of the NDA
- 505(j) generic application
- 505(b)(2) an NDA that relies for approval on investigations not conducted by or for the applicant and for which the application does not have a right of reference
- Label changes

Thank You!



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