

VALENTIA BIOPHARMA

A Drosophila high-throughput drug screening platform identifies inhibitors of misregulated alternative splicing events in myotonic dystrophy

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www.valentiabiopharma.com

Consequences of traditional HTS drug discovery



“Poor selection of hits with limited predictive value for clinical outcome”

“Slow-down in the development of new and innovative medical products”

“Waste of funds (millions of \$) and efforts (years of research)”

Weakness of hits from traditional HTS drug discovery

- Unpredicted toxicity
- Off-target interactions leading to undesirable side effects
- Therapeutic effects not translating to traditional mammalian models and humans in the clinic (i.e. neuromuscular diseases) when cell-organ physiological connections critical in development of disease
- Time component of disease progression not recapitulated

Drug discovery problems

Traditional drug development

- Between 12 and 15 years
- Investment ~800 millions \$
- 80% of cost in preclinical assays



Model organisms

Toxicity and activity evaluation in the same experimental approach: entire organism



in vivo drug discovery benefits

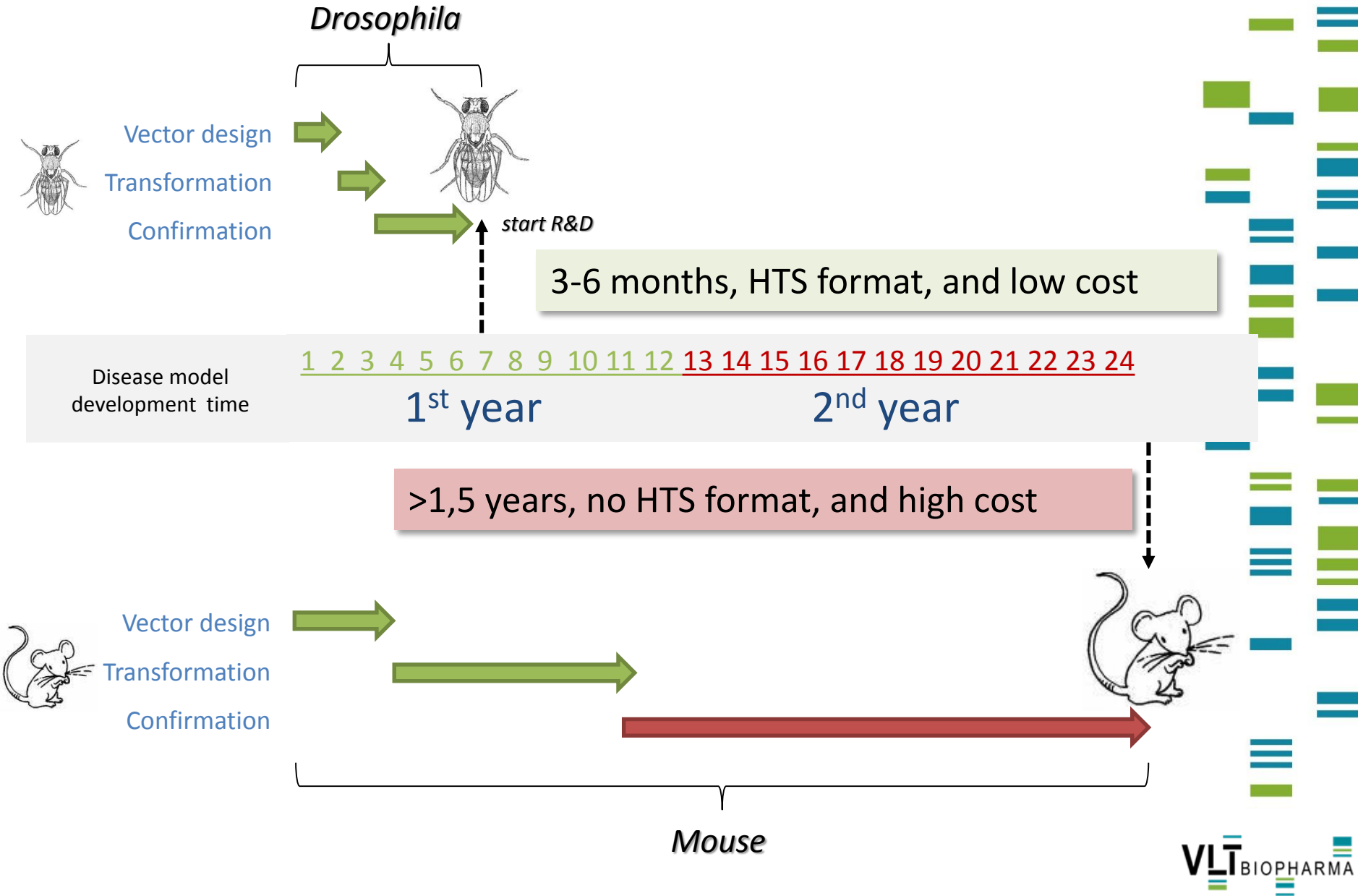
*“shift from one disease-one target
to multifactorial disease paradigm:
drug discovery in whole animals”*

in vivo drug screening

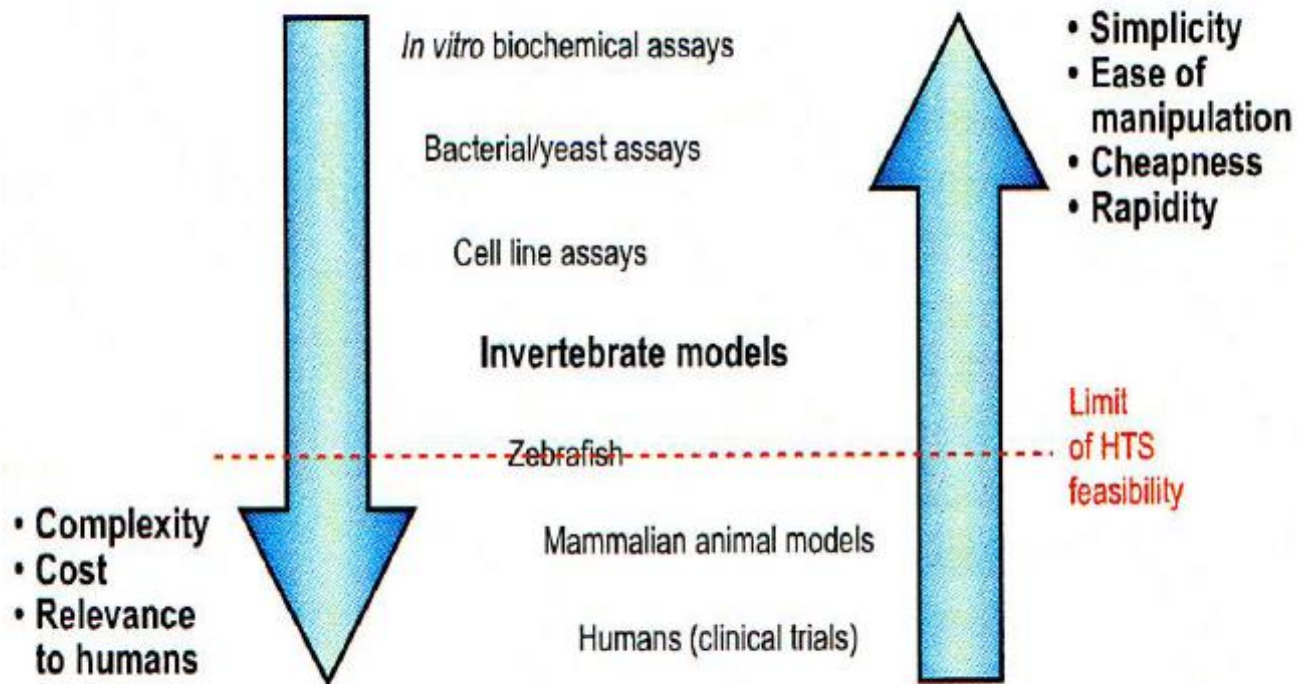
- Information of the therapeutic effect of a compound in a complete organism
- Several advantages *vs in vitro*
Compounds identified by positive screening have two main characteristics:
 - Ameliorate a phenotype that mimics hallmarks of the human disease
 - Their pharmacological properties are compatible with life

Toxicity and activity evaluation in the same experimental approach: entire organism

Process & output



In vivo Drug Discovery



ACS Chemical Biology 3 (2007)

75% of human genes causing disease are conserved in *Drosophila*

Culture conditions compatible with large-scale screens.

No ethical issues.

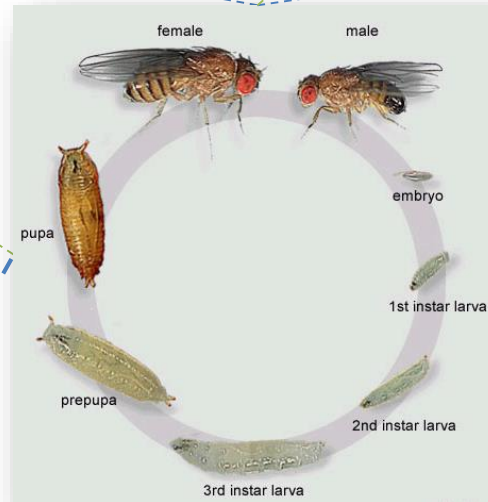
Short time frame from drug dosing to results

Large, sophisticated number of genetic tools/fly stocks available

Identification of new drugs in **WHOLE** organism

Low variability at low costs
(Flies are **CHEAP**)

Fundamental aspects of cell biology conserved from *Drosophila* to humans



Toxicity and activity evaluation in the same experimental approach: entire organism

Short time frame from drug dosing to results
Large number of genetic tools available
Low variability at low costs



Examples of diseases modeled into the fly:

(reviewed in Pandey and Nichols, *Pharmacol. Rev.* (62) 2:A-Z, 2011)

Diseases Afecting CNS

- Alzheimer
- Parkinson
- Hungtinton Disease
- Epilepsy
- Cognitive and affective disorders as depression

Inflammatory diseases

- Asthma
- Inflammatory mechanism related with inflammatory bowel disease and necrotizing enterocolitis
- Related pathways – Toll and toll-like receptos, nuclear factor kB, TNF and JAK/STAT

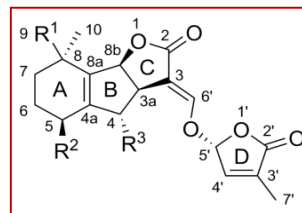
Metabolic diseases

- Obesity
- Diabetes
- Glycerol kinase defidency

How Valentia (VLT) flies can help

- VLT can build custom “humanized” *Drosophila* disease models and evaluate compound activity
- After VLT modeling (2-3 months), results in weeks not months/years
- Study large numbers of functional pathways, risk genes and human mutations
- Provide fast, simple assays (phenotypic and biochemical/molecular) for drugs response
- Test chemical libraries on a whole organism, estimating drugs response in the same way that human do

Drug Discovery



**Drosophila model
generation and
validation**

*Drug
screening*

**Hits
validation**

4-6 months

1000 comp./week

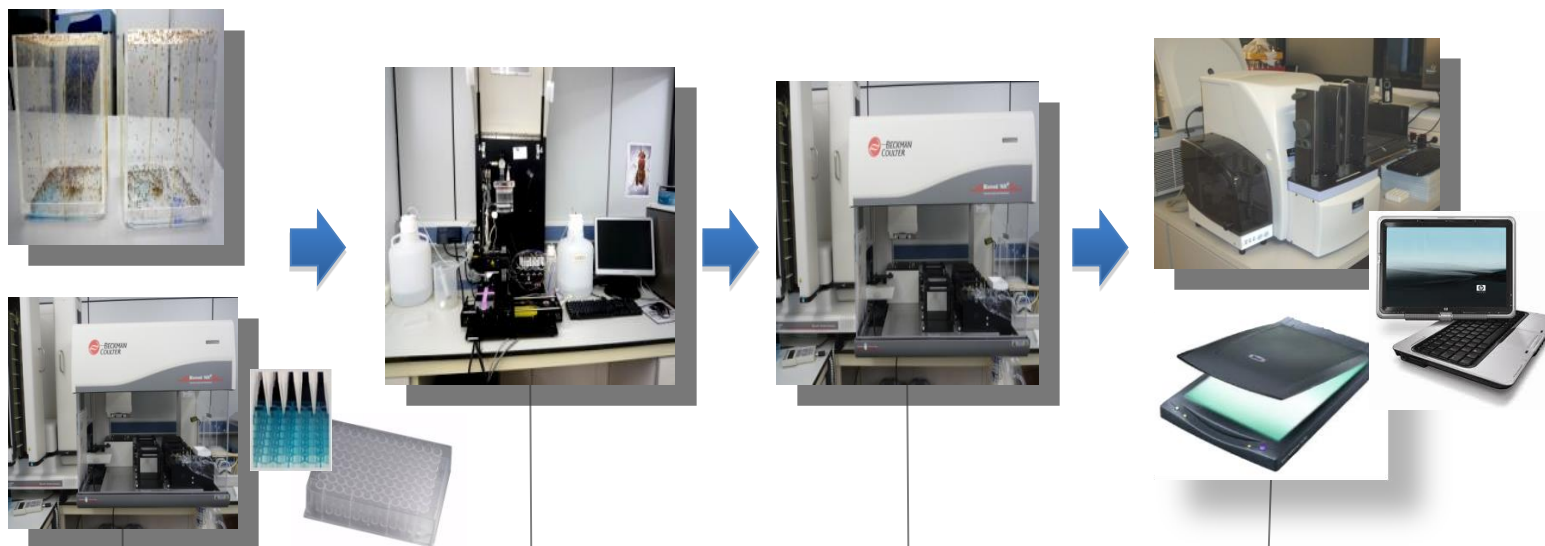
1-6 months

- Target identification
- Readout selection
- Model generation
- Model validation

- Robustness of the assay statistically validated
- Throughput:1000 compounds/week

- Additional Drosophila assays
- Validation studies in other biological systems (mice, human cells)

In vivo drug screening platform



1. FLY CROSSES

2. DRUG PLATES PREPARATION
(Robot with stackers)

3. SEEDING
(Sorter Cytometry)

4. HOMOGENIZATION
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5. READING
(Envision Reader /Scanner)

6. ANALYSIS



F0: Adults



F1: Embryo/Larvae



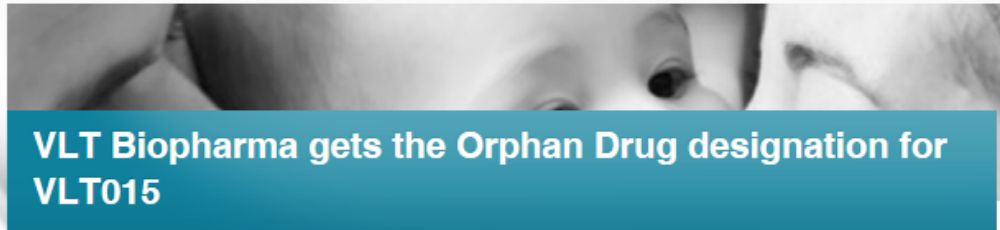
F1: Adults

A case study: Myotonic Dystrophy type 1 (DM1)



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VLT Biopharma gets the Orphan Drug designation for VLT015

🕒 25th Feb, 2014

👤 by *VLT Biopharma*

💬 1

VLT Biopharma gets the Orphan Drug designation for VLT015, a compound for the treatment of Myotonic Dystrophy

Valencia, February 2014. Valentia Biopharma announced today that the European Commission has granted Orphan Drug Designation to VLT015 for the treatment of Myotonic Dystrophy type 1 (DM1) and type 2 (DM2) after a positive opinion of the Committee for Orphan Medicinal Products (COMP) from the European Medicinal Agency (EMA)

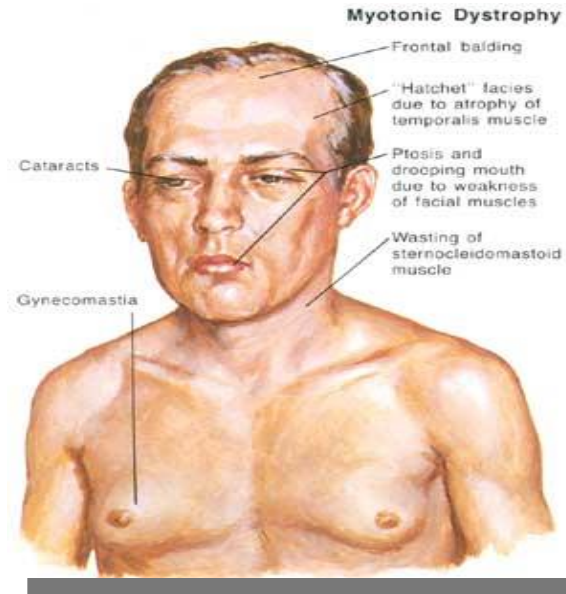
Myotonic Dystrophy is a rare inherited muscle disorder...

Myotonic Dystrophy type 1

- Overall worldwide prevalence: 1 / 8,000. Higher in some populations like in Quebec (Canada). High penetrance.

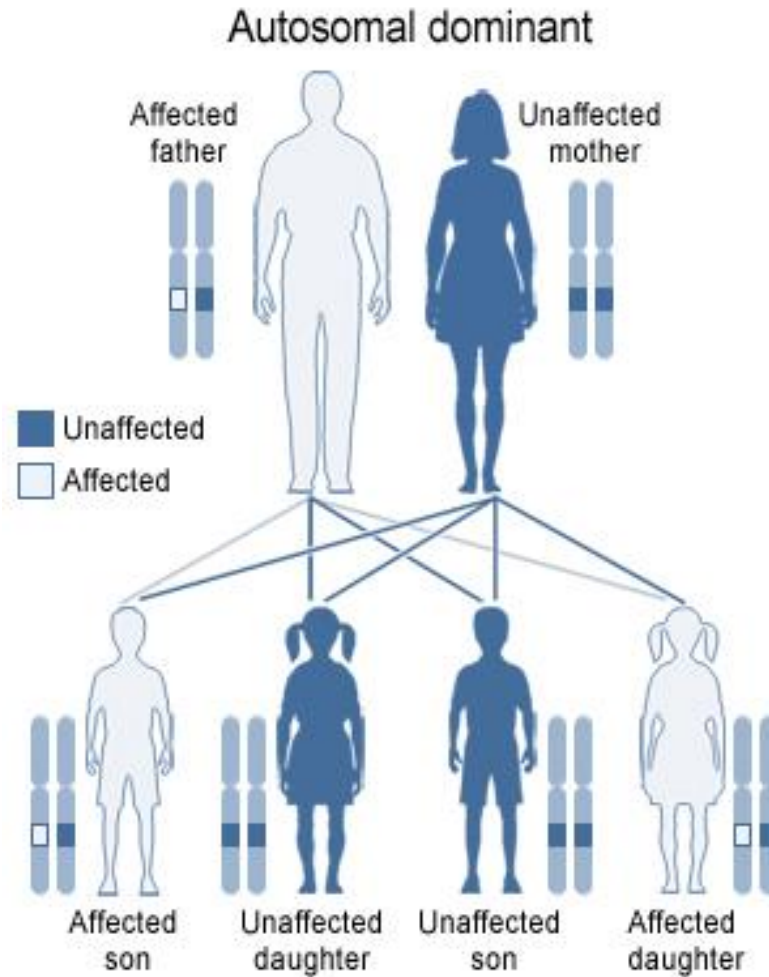
- Multifactorial disease. Mainly a muscular disorder: Myotonia, progressive muscular wasting and weakness.

- But also cataracts, hypogonadism, arrhythmias, infertility, cognitive dysfunction, mental retardation...



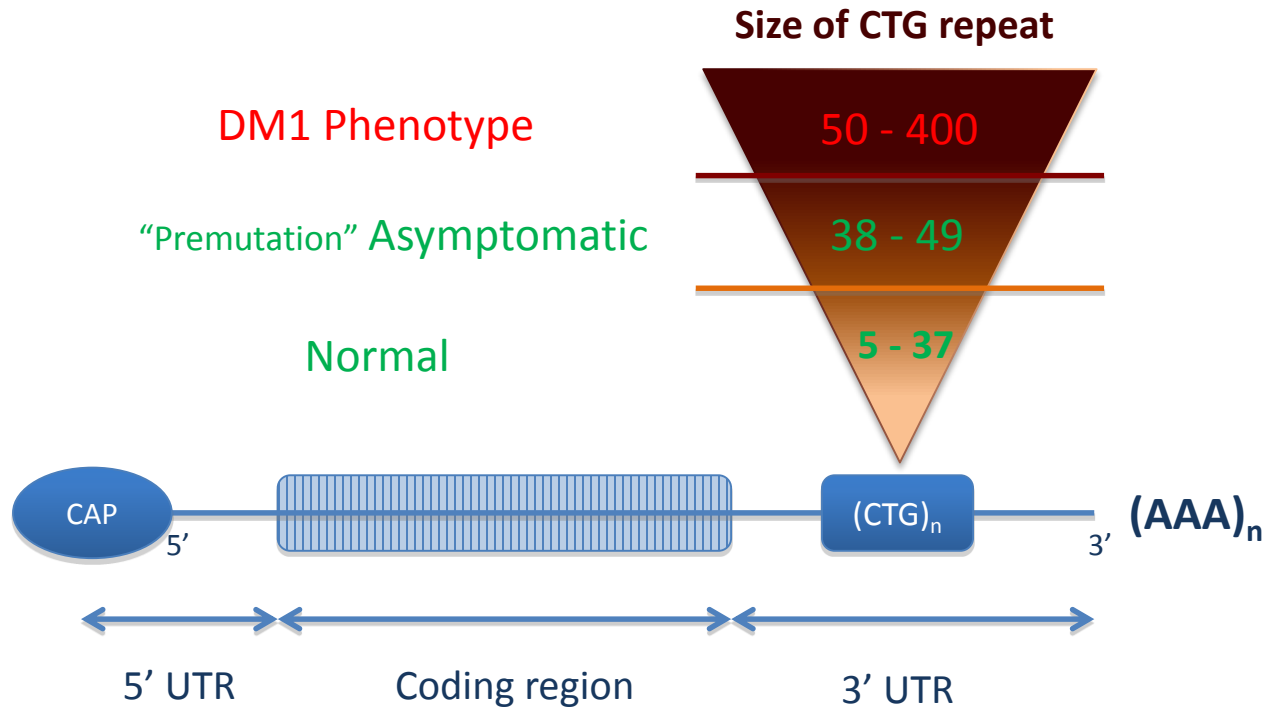
Source:<http://omim.org/entry/160900>

Myotonic Dystrophy type 1 inheritance



U.S. National Library of Medicine

Molecular cause

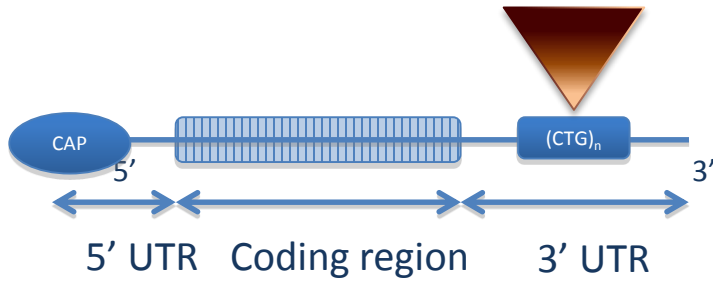


Myotonic Dystrophy Mutation: An Unstable CTG Repeat in the 3' Untranslated Region of the Gene

MANI MAHADEVAN, CATHERINE TSILFIDIS, LUC SABOURIN, GARY SHUTLER, CHRIS AMEMIYA, GERT JANSEN, CATHERINE NEVILLE, MONICA NARANG, JUANA BARCELÓ, KIM O'HOY, SUZANNE LEBLOND, JANE EARLE-MACDONALD, PIETER J. DE JONG, BÉ WIERINGA, ROBERT G. KORNELUK*

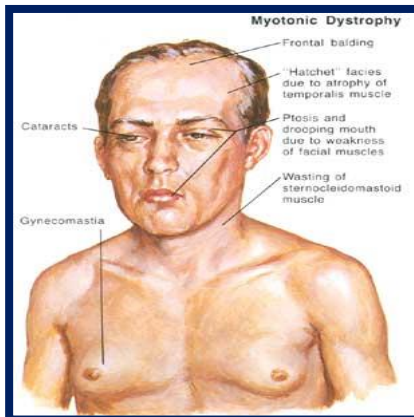
Science, 1992

But is a non-coding DNA expansion...



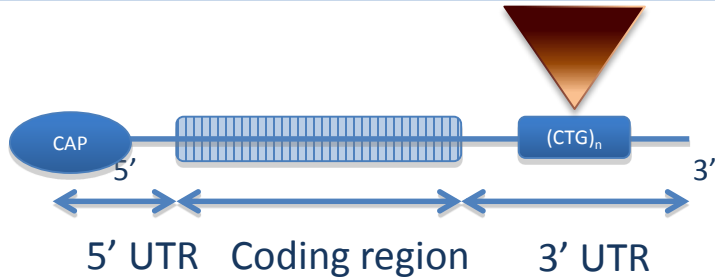
DNA expansion

???

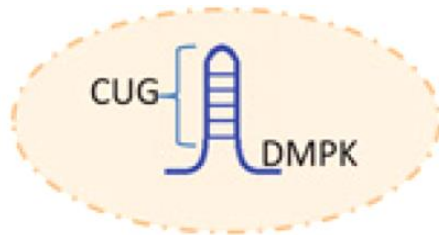


Disease symptoms

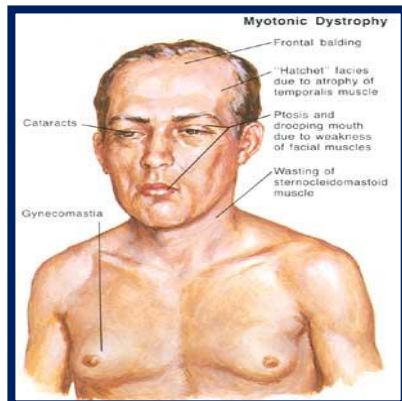
But is a non-coding DNA expansion...



DNA expansion



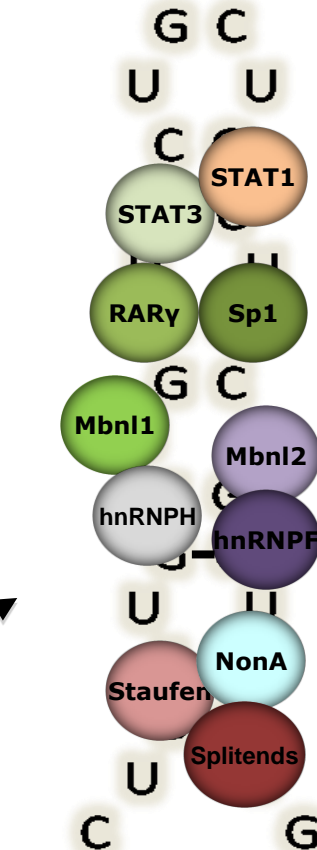
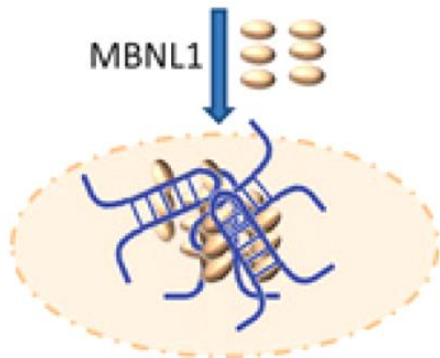
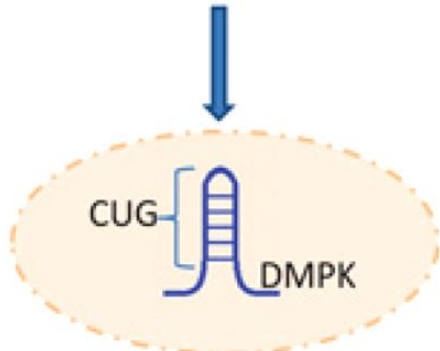
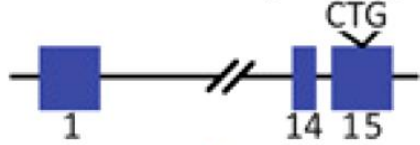
**RNA gain of function
(toxic RNA formation)**



Disease symptoms

Molecular pathogenesis

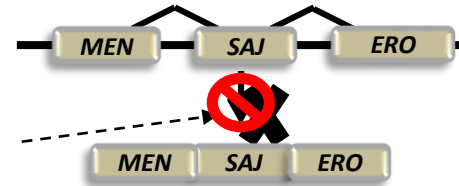
DMPK DM1 Locus (Chr 19q13.13)



Protein sequestration



Aberrant splicing

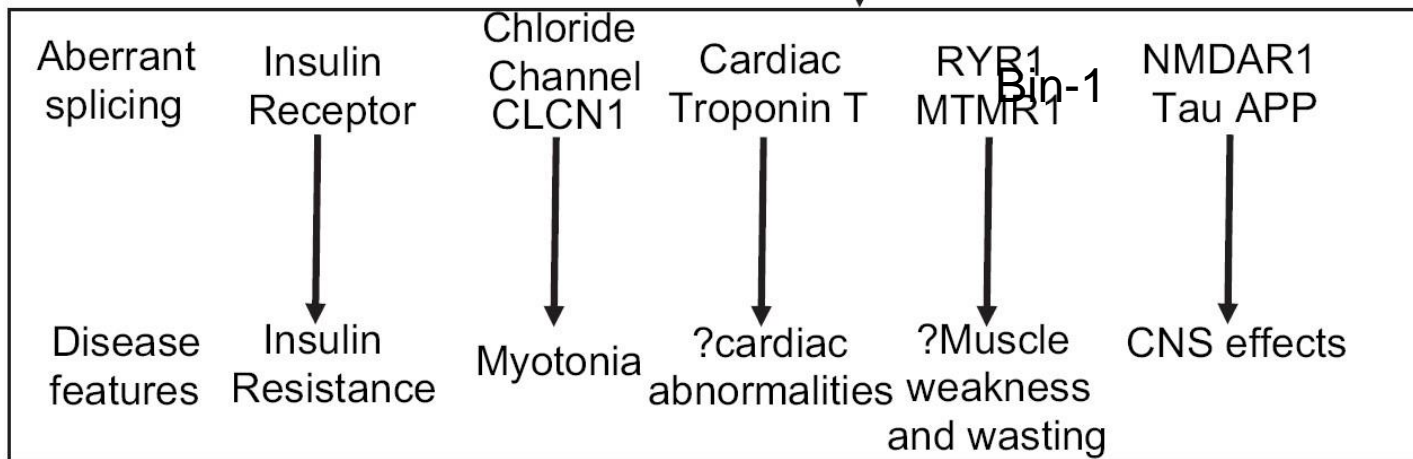
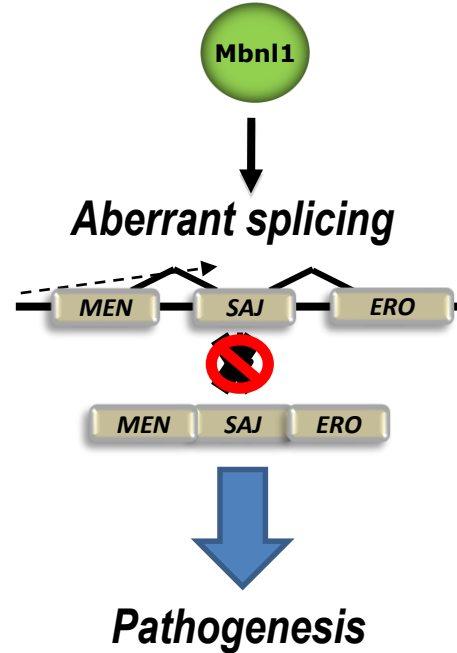


(~several genes)

- CIC1*
- Tnnt2*
- Tnnt3*
- Serca1*
- IR*

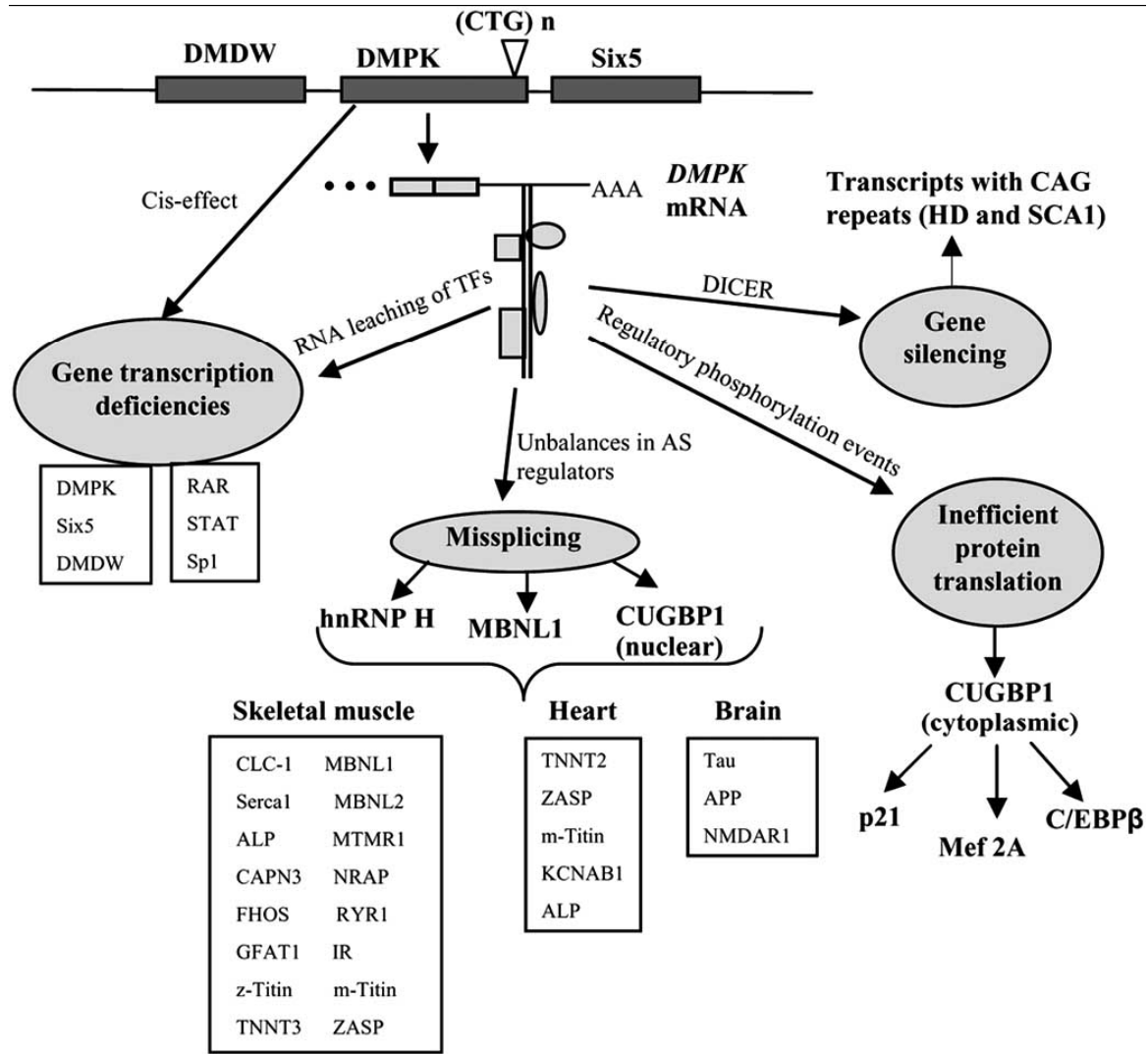


Molecular pathogenesis

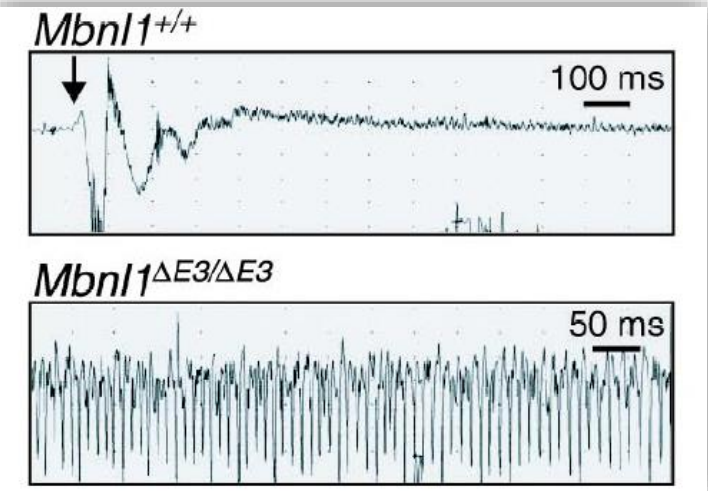
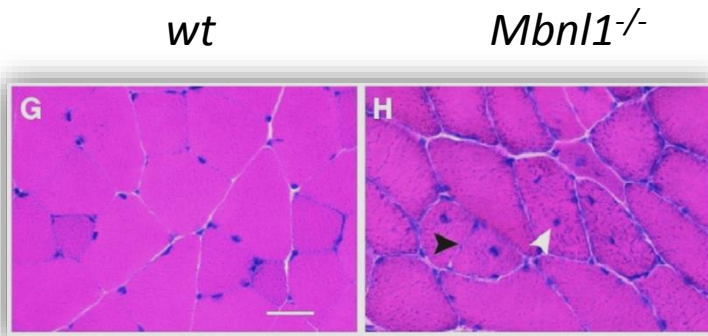


From Turner and Hilton-Jones (2010). *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 81(4):358-67

DM1 is a very complex disease



Mbnl1 importance in DM1

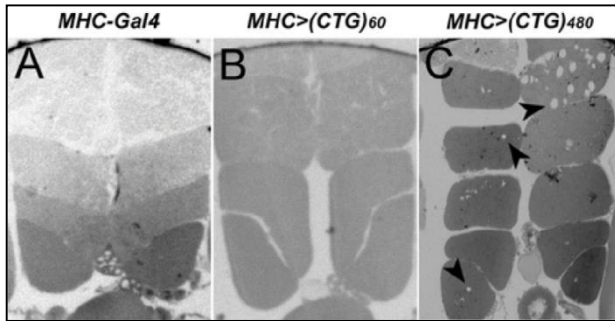


Kanadia et al., 2003

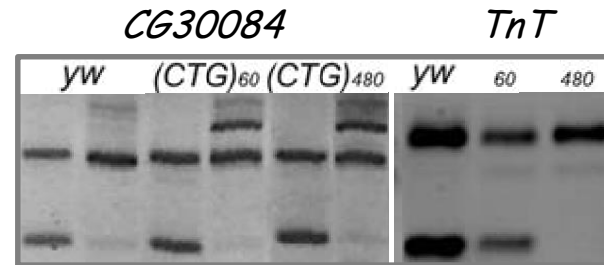
	<i>Mbnl1</i> ^{-/-}	DM1 patients
<i>Clcn1</i>	+	+
<i>Sercal</i>	+	+
<i>Tnnt3</i>	+	+
<i>ZASP</i>	+	+
<i>z-Ttn</i>	+	+
<i>z-Ttn</i>	+	+
<i>m-Ttn</i>	+	+
<i>Capn3</i>	+	+
<i>Alp</i>	+	+
<i>Fhos</i>	+	+
<i>Gfat1</i>	+	+
<i>Mbnl1</i>	+	+
<i>Mbnl2</i>	+	+

A DM1 fly model

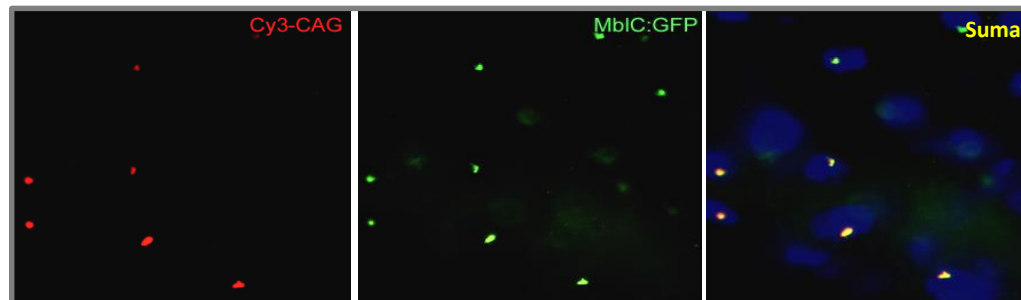
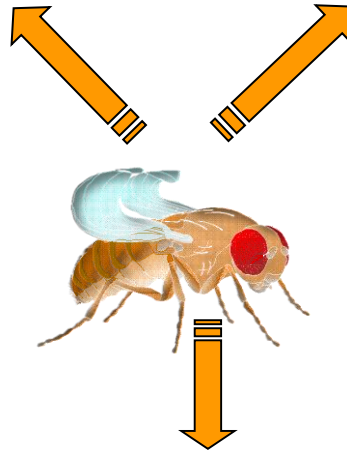
(CTG)₄₈₀ repeticiones



Defectos histológicos



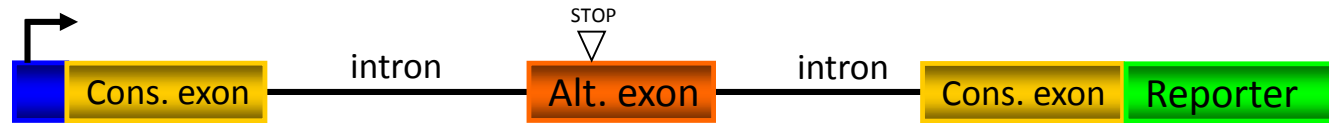
Defectos de splicing



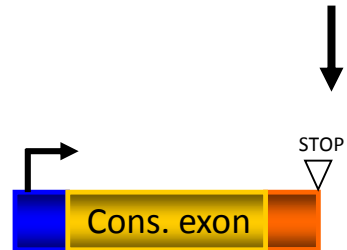
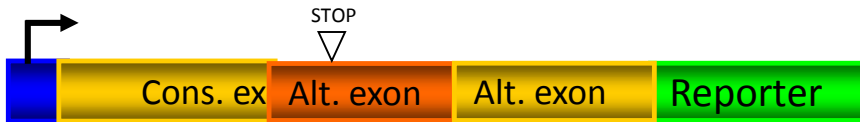
Secuestro de MbI en forma de foci

Garcia-Lopez y Monferrer et al., 2008

Human minigen-reporter construct

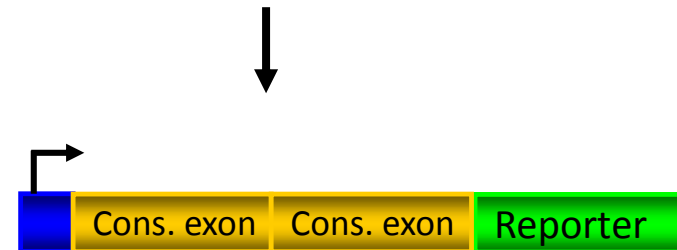


Exon inclusion



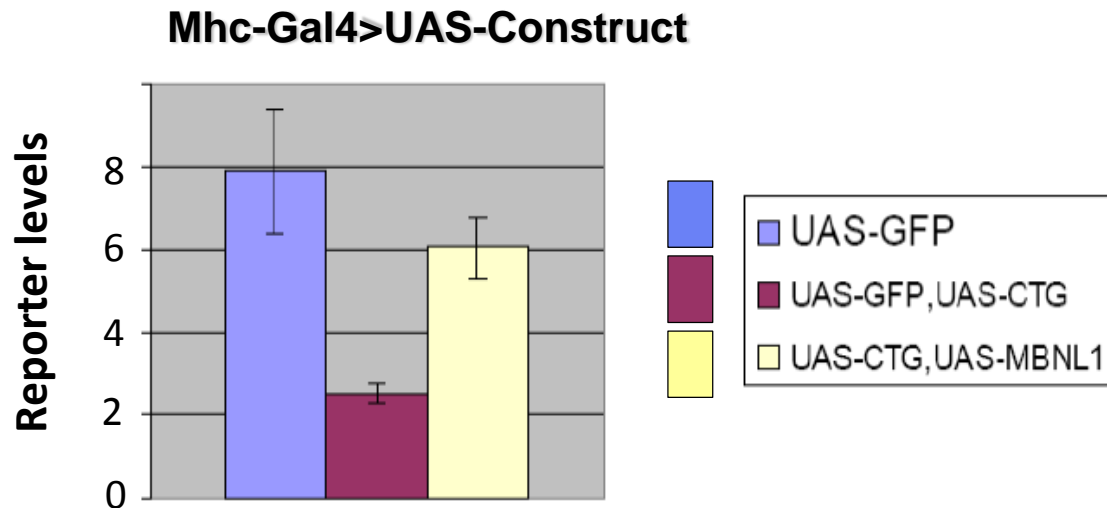
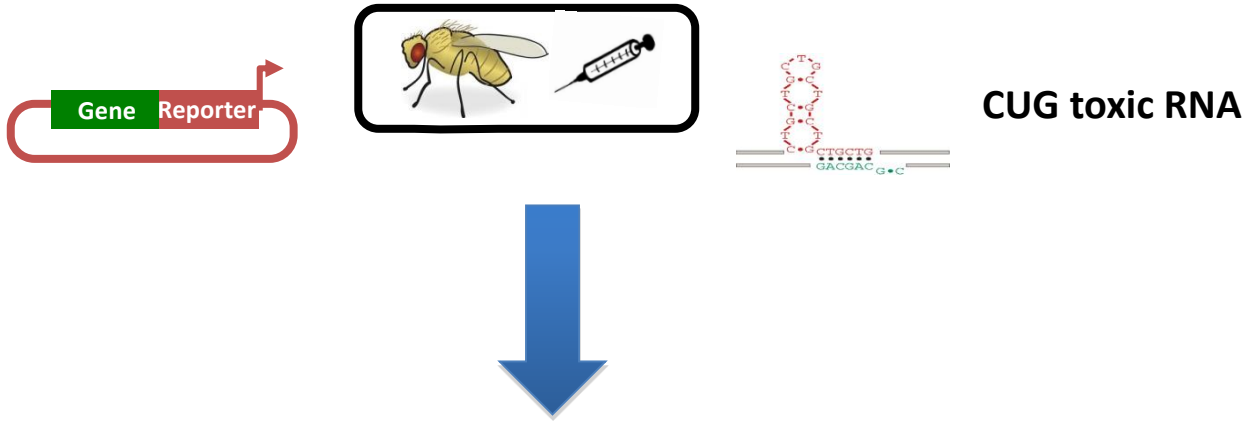
No reporter expression

Exon exclusion

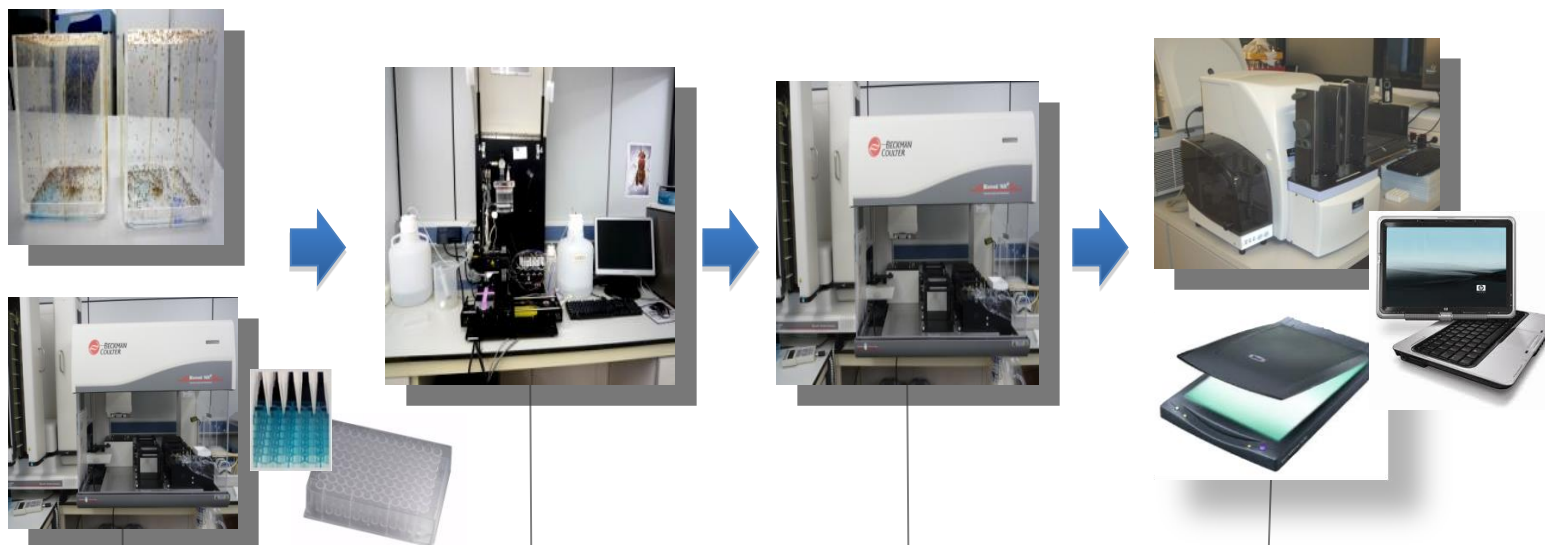


Reporter expression

Spliceosensor flies



In vivo drug screening platform



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F0: Adults

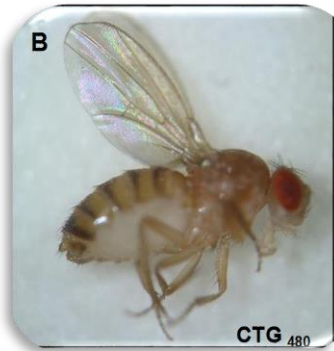


F1: Embryo/Larvae

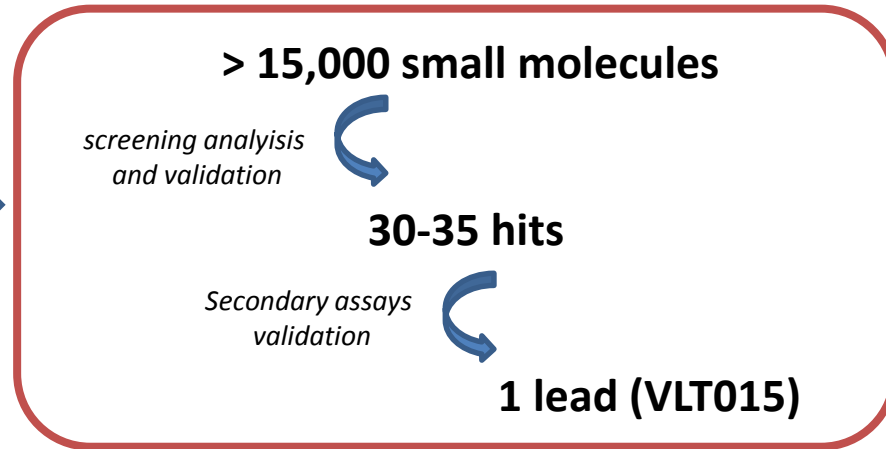


F1: Adults

Rastreo de compuestos

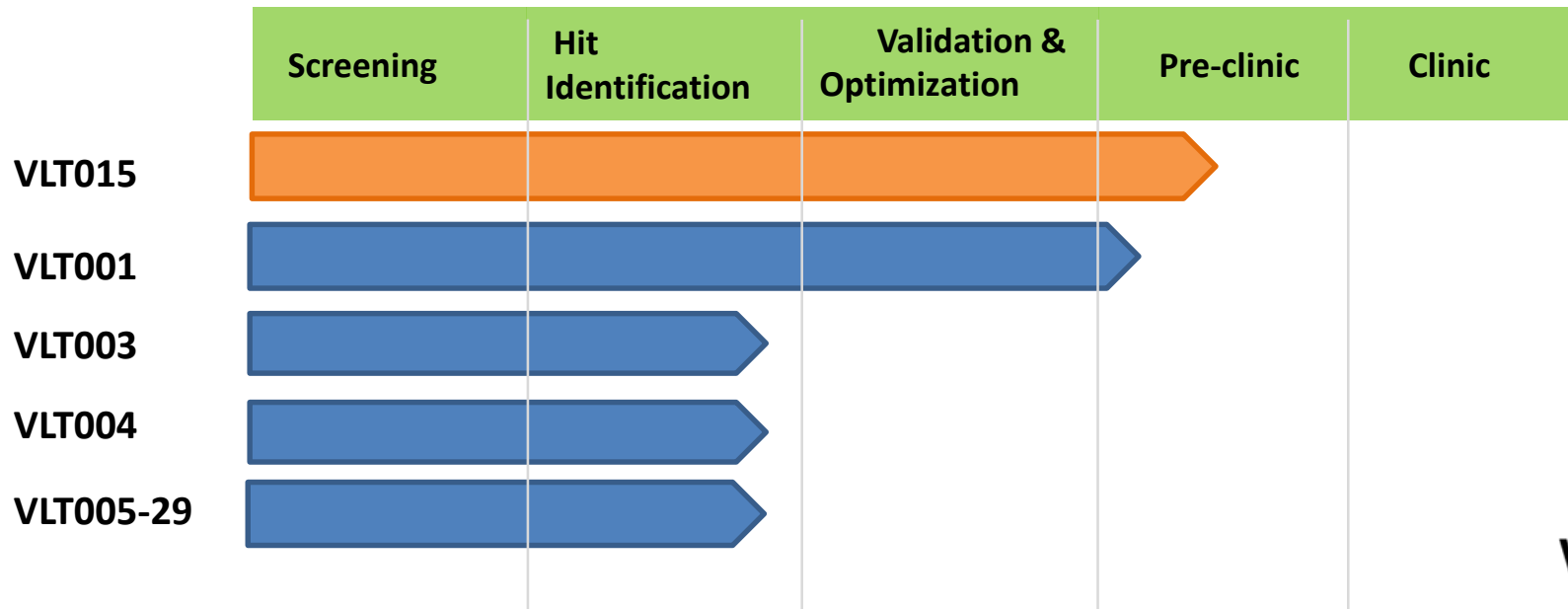


Modelo DM1



Research

Development



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(reviewed in Pandey and Nichols, *Pharmacol. Rev.* (62) 2:A-Z, 2011)

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- Alzheimer
- Parkinson
- Hungtinton Disease
- Epilepsy
- Cognitive and affective disorders as depression

Inflammatory diseases

- Asthma
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- Related pathways – Toll and toll-like receptos, nuclear factor kB, TNF and JAK/STAT

Metabolic diseases

- Obesity
- Diabetes
- Glycerol kinase defidency

“Models mostly available for *in vivo* HTS approaches”

THANKS FOR YOUR TIME



Aknowledgements:

VLT staff

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