

# The Translational Gap from Basic Neuroscience to Novel Treatments ± Role of Target Validation

William Z Potter MD, PhD.

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# How Can We be More Successful in Translating from Lab to Clinic?

‡ Increasing the number and quality of drugs available to treat (CNS) disorders will require advances across the drug discovery and development continuum:

‡ Better understanding of disease pathogenesis/pathophysiology

‡ **Better validation of drug targets**

‡ **Improvements in translational tools and methodologies**

‡ Approaches in the clinic to maximize the likelihood that any individual molecule can become a drug:

μ U H S X U S R V L Q J ´

# % of Pharmacologic Targets Validated or Rejected

Adis R & D Database Classification of Classes of  
Compounds that have at least Entered Phase I

‡ >75 Potential Antidepressant Targets

± 3 Validated and 3 Rejected

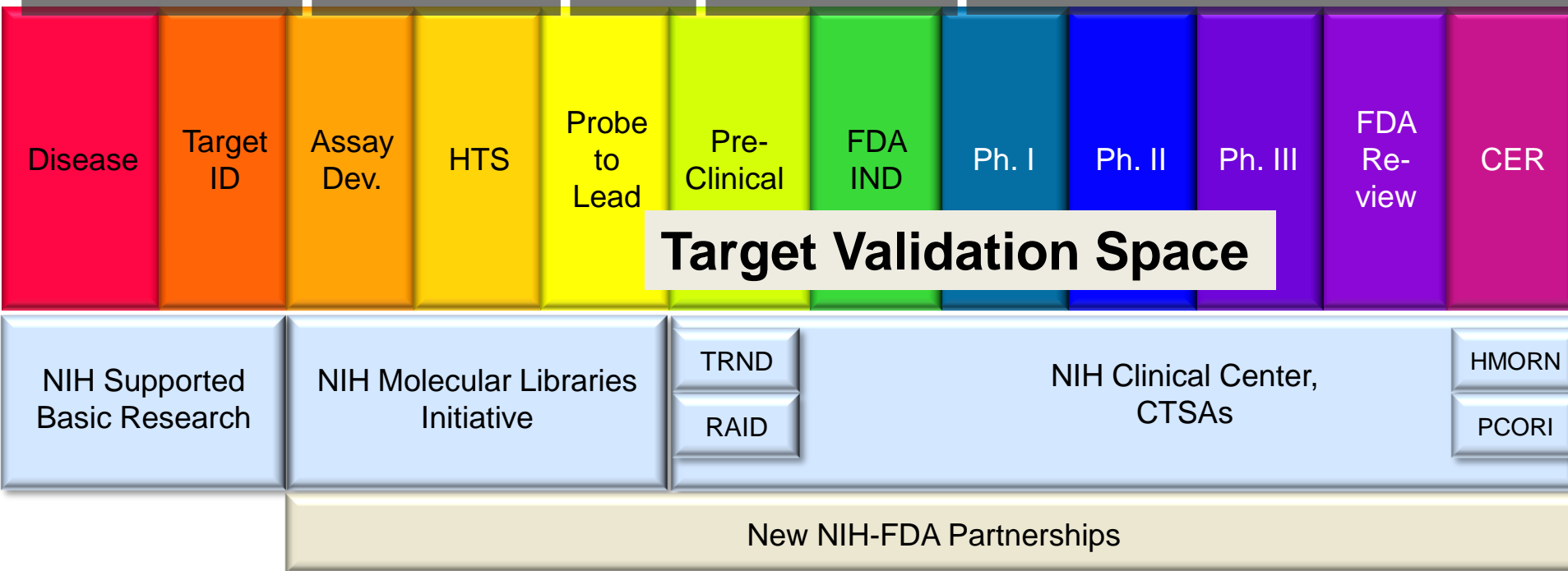
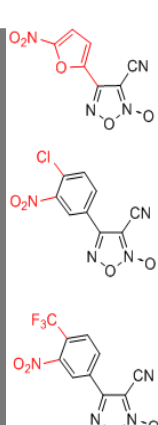
‡ 50 Psychosis/Cognition in SCZ Targets

± 1 Validated and 3 Rejected (by Merck)

‡ ! 150 7 D U J H W V I R U D \$ e a p k H L P H

± 1 Validated and ? Any Rejected

# Limited Results Argue for NIH/NIMH Efforts



# What is a Target?

## ‡In the Brain:

Any molecular or structural site of an intervention whether drug, electrical current or whatever

## ‡In the Clinical Realm:

Symptom domain associated or not with a specific diagnosis

# Research Domain Criteria (RDoC)

- Negative Valence Systems – acute threat (“fear”), potential threat (“anxiety”), sustained threat, loss
- Positive Valence Systems – Approach motivation, responsiveness to reward, reward learning, habit
- Cognitive Systems – attention, perception, working and declarative memory, language behavior
- Systems for Social Processes – facial expression ID, affiliation/separation, self & other, social dominance
- Arousal/Modulatory Systems – Arousal & regulation, default readiness, biological rhythms

# Domains as Therapeutic Targets

v. 3.3, 01/15/2012	DRAFT RESEARCH DOMAIN CRITERIA MATRIX							
	----- UNITS OF ANALYSIS -----							
DOMAINS/CONSTRUCTS	Genes	Molecules	Cells	Circuits	Physiology	Behavior	Self-Reports	Paradigms
<b>Negative Valence Systems</b>								
Acute threat ("fear")								
Potential threat ("anxiety")								
Sustained threat								
Loss								
Frustrative nonreward								
<b>Positive Valence Systems</b>								
Approach motivation								
Initial responsiveness to reward								
Sustained responsiveness to reward								
Reward learning								
Habit								
<b>Cognitive Systems</b>								
Attention								
Perception								
Working memory								
Declarative memory								
Language behavior								
Cognitive (effortful) control								
<b>Systems for Social Processes</b>								
Facial expression identification								
Affiliation/Separation								
Self & Other								
Social dominance								
<b>Arousal/Modulatory Systems</b>								
Arousal & regulation (multiple)								
Default readiness								
Biological rhythms								



# FAST Experimental Medicine Contracts

## FAST-AS: Autism Spectrum

‡ Contractor: UCLA

‡ Contract-PI: James McCracken, MD

## FAST-MAS: Mood and Anxiety Spectrum

‡ Contractor: Duke University

‡ Contract-PI: Andrew Krystal, MD

## FAST-PS: Psychotic Spectrum

‡ Contractor: RFMH

‡ Contract-PI: Jeffrey Lieberman, MD



# Components to be Ideally Aligned

## #Therapeutic goal/ Target selection

- ±Stringent target selection criteria
- ±Emphasis on clinical target validation

## #Biomarker with Molecule Progression

- ±Qualified biomarker associated with target mechanism
- ±Sharing biomarker for molecule and therapeutic decision making
- ±Clear strategy for use of biomarker: development support or commercial opportunity (companion diagnostic)

## #In Vivo Model ±Mechanism (Pathophysiology?)

- ±Animal model that can at least model target mechanism
- ±Replicating data across labs

## #Proof of Concept (PoC) trial possibilities

- ±A well aligned, translatable, pathway to clinical PoC in patients



## Goals:

- ‡ Trials should test a go/no go hypothesis
- ‡ Fail Fast
- ‡ Results should be informative regardless of outcome

## Strategy:

- ‡ Focus on early phase trials
- ‡ Demonstrate target engagement before Phase II
- ‡ Link target engagement to measures of brain activity
- ‡ Where possible, align with RDoC principles

## Criteria:

- ‡ Specific and testable hypothesis
- ‡ Brain functional measures for POC
- ‡ Target-selective, IND-ready compound available
- ‡ PET ligand or other measures to inform dose selection



## FAST Studies

### FAST-AS: Autism Spectrum

‡ EEG validation and proof-of-mechanism study of a GABA-A subtype selective partial agonist in adults with ASD.

### FAST-MAS: Mood and Anxiety Spectrum

‡ Two-week KOR antagonist PET receptor occupancy study.

‡ Eight-week KOR antagonist Phase IIa study to assess key neural circuitry related to hedonic response.

### FAST-PS: Psychotic Spectrum

‡ Study to evaluate potential imaging biomarkers, using a ketamine challenge procedure, to assess mGluR2/3 target engagement in the brain.

# Wider Collaborative Pre-Competitive Effort?

‡No single organization or laboratory can prioritize, align and execute studies needed to integrate levels of enquiry

‡Biological expertise not enough: physics,

**P D W K H P D W L F V , L Q I R U P D W I**

‡Bring together all interested stakeholders to focus on a question to advance treatment -- ADNI Model

# Critical Components...Status & Sources

## #Therapeutic concept/ Target selection

- ±Lots of Untested and Emerging Possibilities in Public Domain

## #Biomarker with Molecule Progression

- ±Precompetitive, NIH and Foundation Sponsored Efforts
- ±PET ligands ±variable access and sharing, some proprietary
- ±Functional Brain Imaging approaches often involve IP (including academic) and other barriers to implementation

## #In Vivo Model ±Mechanism (Pathophysiology?)

- ±Both Academic and Industry Studies not Sufficiently Transparent and Thorough to Allow for Reproducibility and Replication

## #Proof of Concept (PoC) trial possibilities

- ±Missing Alignment Across Field on What is Validation or Refutation