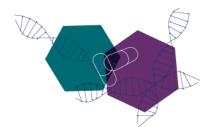
Catalyzing Innovation Through Collaboration

IOM Round Table, D.C.- June 5, 2013

Dr. Krishna "Balki" Balakrishnan Senior Technology Manager, Office of Strategic Alliances National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences, NIH Email: Balki@nih.gov

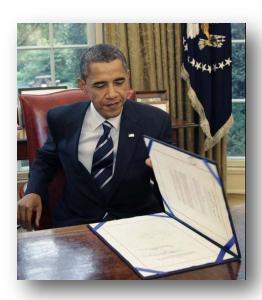




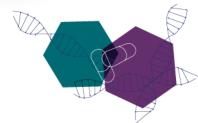
Creation of the National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS)

- Established on December 23, 2011
- Part of Consolidated Appropriations Act 2012 (PL 112-74)







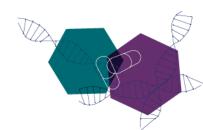


NCATS Mission



To catalyze the generation of innovative methods and technologies that will enhance the development, testing, and implementation of diagnostics and therapeutics across a wide range of human diseases and conditions.

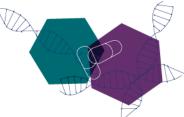




NCATS Approach to Collaboration

- Realize that problems are of massive scale
- Define problems clearly
- Define responsibilities clearly and align goals
- Look for synergies and complementary assets
- Be transparent and share glory
- Position NCATS as an "Honest Broker"
- Serve an "Adapter" function
- Be willing to disengage when appropriate

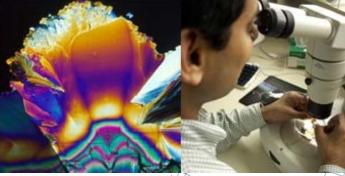




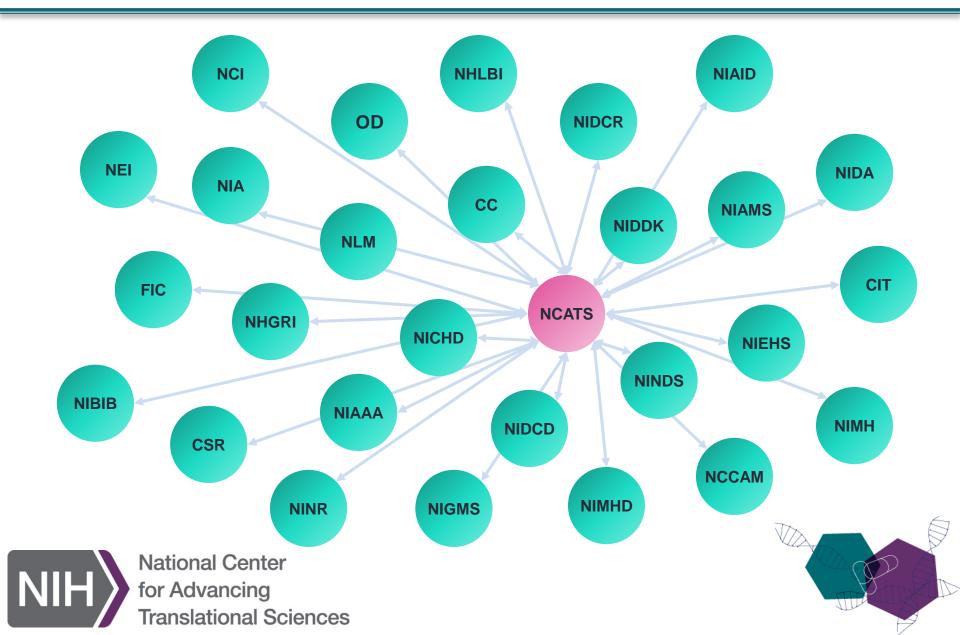
Catalyzing Collaboration Within NCATS

- Collaboration (like charity) starts at home
- Cross functional teams- Biology, Chemistry and Bioinformatics
- Instill collaborative DNA throughout organization
 - Develop common vision
 - Reduce the burden of collaboration and make it a habit
 - Be transparent and over-communicate
 - Reward teamwork and share glory

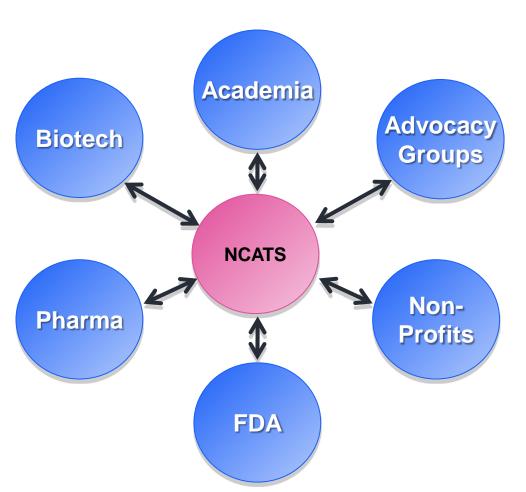




Catalyzing Collaborations Within NIH

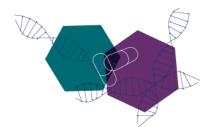


Catalyzing Collaborations Outside NIH



- Complement not compete with— the work of others
- Revolutionize the <u>process</u> of translation by promoting innovative research
- Expand the precompetitive space
- Support and augment regulatory science and its application
- Galvanize and support new partnerships

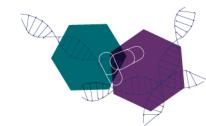




NCATS Approach to Industry Collaborations

- Science drives the collaboration and partner
- Projects focus on new technologies, enabling tools, and dissemination; de-risking novel therapeutic approaches for industry adoption; pre-competitive area
- Most projects are selected via a solicitation or review process
- Projects follow NIH policies and laws regarding the implementation of industry collaborations, handling and licensing of IP

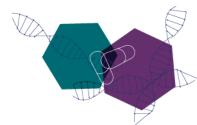




Collaborating within the COI framework

- Disseminate project solicitation process widely
- Utilize objective review process for project selection
- Formalize collaboration and make it official
- Standardize and streamline collaborative procedures wherever possible- make it easy to collaborate
- Clearly communicate and follow NIH policies and laws regarding all aspects of collaboration
- Duplication of efforts and paperwork may sometime be a necessary burden





Overcoming Challenges Through Collaboration NCATS Case Studies

TRND- Risky programs, lack of incentives

for Advancing

Translational Sciences

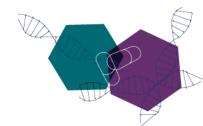
- Drug Rescue and Repurposing program-Crowdsourcing, multiple partners, risk averseness of partners, lack of clear rewards
- Tissue Chip- Massive scale, risk, need for multiple partners, new platform technology development



Therapeutics for Rare and Neglected Diseases (TRND)- De-Risking via teamwork

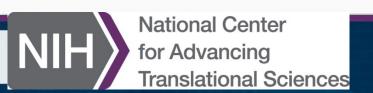
- Drug development collaboration between NCATS and extramural partners with disease-area / target expertise
- Projects may enter at various stages of preclinical development
- Disease must meet FDA orphan or WHO neglected tropical disease criteria
- De-risk projects through "Valley of Death" Max Phase IIa
- Transparent project management and governance
- Multifunctional project teams and independent Joint Research Committee
- Milestone driven project management

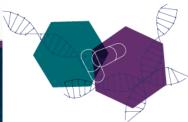




TRND Highlights

- 15 projects adopted since 2009
 - Mix of small molecules and biologics
 - Two innovative platform technologies
- 4 investigational drugs taken into humans in 16 months
 - Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia: Phase I trial, 9/2011
 - Sickle Cell Disease: Phase I trial, 12/2011
 - Hereditary Inclusion Body Myopathy: Phase 1 trial in patients, 9/2012
 - Niemann-Pick Type C Disease: Phase 1 trial in patients, 1/2013
- Initiated first natural history study
 - HIBM: NIH Clinical Center, 1st patient enrolled in 9/2011
- Every project is a unique public-private partnership
 - Many include foundation and patient advocacy input





TRND

Pulmonary Alveolar Proteinosis

Collaborators

Bruce Trapnell (Cincinnati Children's Hospital) and Genzyme

Clinical Manifestation

- Ultra-rare; 7 per million
- Accumulation of surfactant fluid in lungs; can lead to respiratory failure

Current Treatment

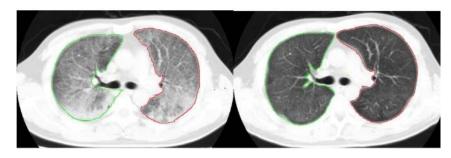
- > Whole lung lavage under general anesthesia
- Technically challenging, invasive, pediatric safety concerns

Alternative: Leukine (GM-CSF)

- Possibly generate alveolar macrophages to scavenge surfactants and clear liquid
- Currently approved in IV form for Myeloid reconstitution after bone marrow transplant

Path Forward/Gaps

- Need toxicology data on inhaled form of drug
- TRND funded GLP toxicology study with Genzyme donated drug



PAP infiltration 4 days post lavage
Eur J Radiol 2011, May 26; http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejrad.2011.05.005

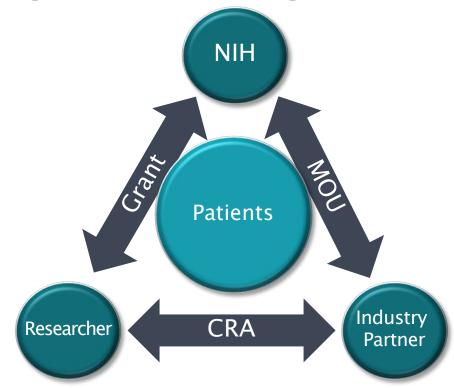


Whole Lung Lavage Fluid
N Engl J Med 2007; 357:e21

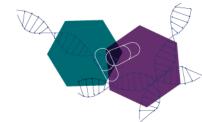


Discovering New Therapeutic Uses for Existing Molecules (Therapeutics Discovery)

NIH - Industry Pilot Program: Launched May 2012 Synergy through crowdsourcing

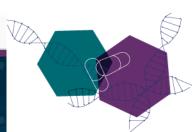




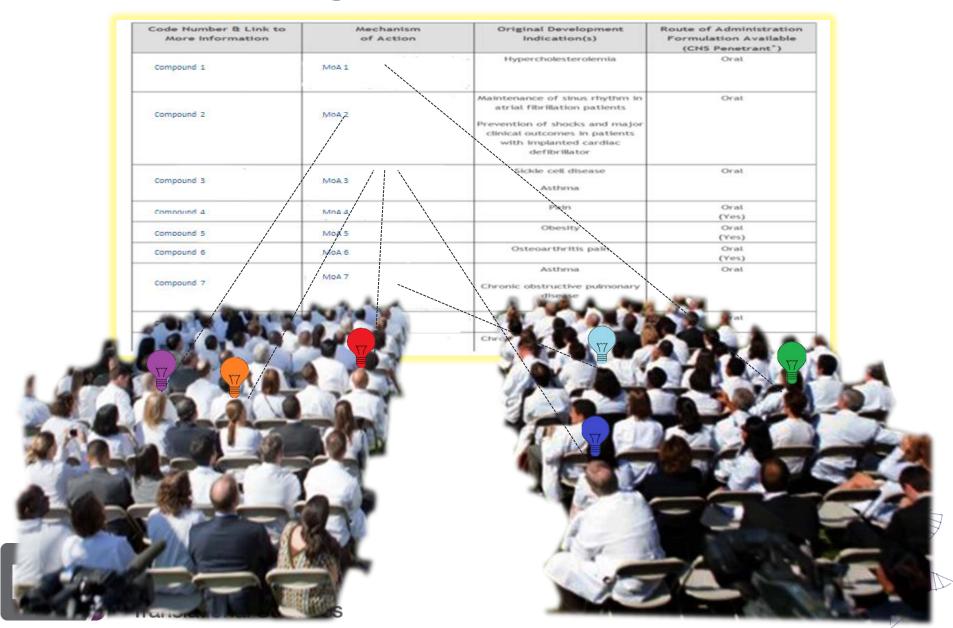


Therapeutics Discovery

- Use NCATS funds to "rescue" forgotten compounds in Pharma's "medical attic" through innovative ideas from researchers
- 8 companies have contributed 58 compounds
- Pfizer, AstraZeneca, Lilly, Abbott, BMS, GSK, Janssen and Sanofi
- Memorandum of Understanding Between NIH and Industry Partners
- Confidential Disclosure Agreement and Collaborative Research Agreement Templates - Between the Pharmaceutical Company Partner and the Applicant

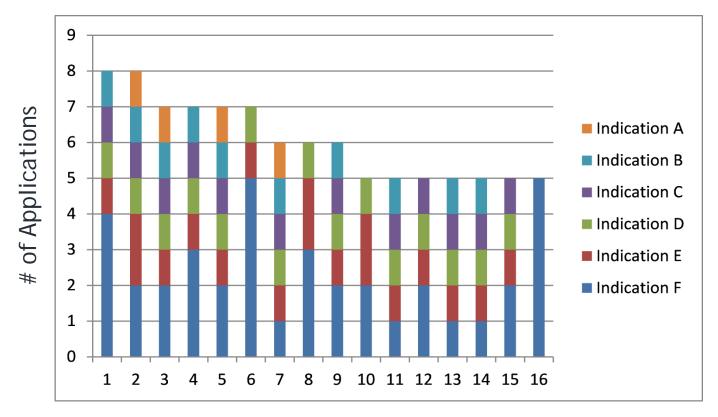


Therapeutics Discovery Crowdsourcing- some think alike others don't!



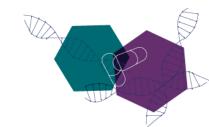
Therapeutics Discovery

Impact of Crowdsourcing

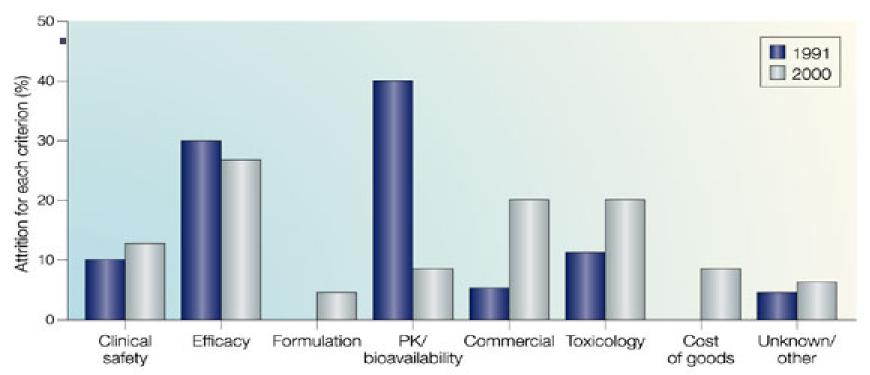


Individual compounds





Lack of Efficacy and Toxicity – Top Reasons for Drug Development Failure; Can Tissue Chips Help?



Preclinical (21%) + Clinical (12%) Tox = 33% of all failures and coupled with 28% failure in efficacy account for majority of causes of attrition

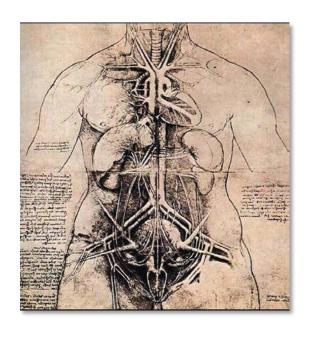






Tissue Chip Program

GOAL: Develop an *in vitro* platform that uses <u>human</u> tissues instead of whole animals to predict drug efficacy, pharmacokinetics and safety.



- All ten human physiological systems will be functionally represented:
 - Circulatory
 - Endocrine
 - Gastrointestinal
 - Immune
 - Integumentary
- Physiologically relevant, genetically diverse and pathologically meaningful.
- Modular, reconfigurable platform for easy integration.
- Tissue viability for at least 4 weeks.
- Community-wide access.



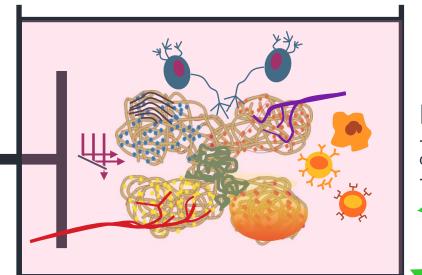
Generalized Building Blocks for Organs-on-Chips

Scaffold

- purified ECM
- synthetic polymers
- composites



- stem/progenitor
- differentiated
- mixed cell types



Computational Design

- systems integration
- multi-scale modeling
 - simulation





- feedback

Functional Readout

- real-time, label-free, non-destructive sensing
- -imaging

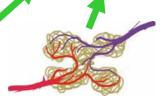


Structure

- porosity
- topography
- stiffness

Spatial/Temporal Patterning

- cytokine gradients
- controlled release



Perfusion

- embedded channels
- vascularization



Bioreactors

- optimized culture conditions
- biomechanics



Host Response

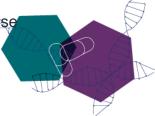
- generalized inflammation
- specific immunity

Innervation

- signal propagation
- coordinated response



National Center for Advancing
Translational Sciences



The Tissue-Chip Partnership

Develop tissue chips that mimic human physiology to screen for safe, effective drugs using best ideas in engineering, biology, toxicology

DARPA

•BAA-11-73 Microphysiological Systems

\$75 M over 5 years



NIH NCATS

- •RFA-RM-11-022 Integrated Microphysiological Systems for Drug Efficacy and Toxicity Testing in Human Health and Disease (UH2/UH3)
- •RFA-RM-12-001 Stem/Progenitor Cell-Derived Human Micro-organs and -tissues (U18)

\$70 M over 5 years

FDA

Regulatory advice and toxicology expertise

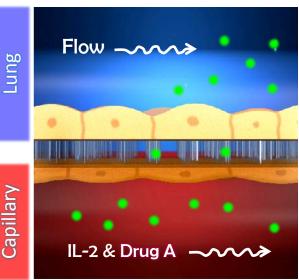


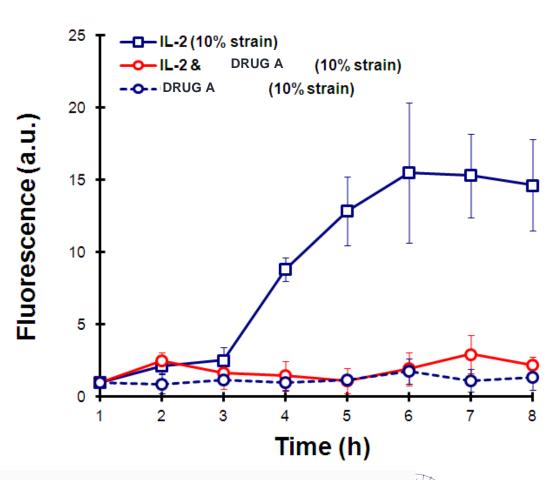




Lung-on-a-Chip: Predicting Drug Efficacy

 Common side effect of IL-2 chemotherapy is vascular leak syndrome or edema





• FITC-inulin

Data provided by Dr. Don Ingber, Wyss Institute



Capillary



Overcoming Challenges Through Collaboration

TRND- Program risk, Lack of incentives

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Translational Sciences

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 New platform technology development



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