

Bill Martin, PhD Chief Scientific Officer Head of Research and Development

September 13, 2016



OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- 1. Problem statement
- 2. Innovative approaches
- 3. Policy implications and recommendations



1958 – "...field of research...accessible for first time by development of psychopharmacology"

THE TREATMENT OF DEPRESSIVE STATES WITH G 22355 (IMIPRAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE)¹

ROLAND KUHN, M. D.²

"Until now only **electroshock therapy** for endogenous depressions and **psychotherapy** for reactive depressions really fulfilled requirements of effective treatment."

> Tofranil. Geigy. A Milestone in the treatment of melancholy



"It's mode of action remains for the present completely unknown...appears to us to have a great practical significance in cases in which accidents with bodily injuries lead to obstinate pain and depression..."

In former times, magical visions often dominated the choice of remedy for mental illness - as shown in this depiction of the mandragola (mandrake) from the "Garden of Health" (1485).



Biopharmaceutical Research Companies Are Developing More Than 100 Medicines to Treat Mental and Addictive Disorders







Ambition

Reality



RISK: COST TRADE-OFF INFORMS CLINICAL DEVELOPMENT





UNIQUE AND COMMON FEATURES OF CNS DRUG DEVELOPMENT





BALANCING INNOVATION AND INVESTMENT

Stage	Object	tive	Dimension	Response	
Efficacy	Higher probal succes	oility of ss	Scientific: • Will it work?	Converge on same molecular targets to mitigate target validation risk	
Differentiation	Return on investment		Clinical: • Better than alternatives?	Pursue unmet needs or incremental improvements within existing indications	
Approval	Predictability		Regulatory: • Path to	Invest in novel endpoints or follow regulatory	
	FDA	EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY	approval?	precedent	



A RETURN TO "LEARN AND CONFIRM" MODEL





COMMENTARY

Learning versus confirming in clinical drug development

Lewis B. Sheiner, MD San Francisco, Calif.



Phase 2 is a phase, not a single study



HYPOTHESIS-DRIVEN TESTING IN HUMAN SUBJECTS

 <u>Hypothesis</u>: parvalbumin-positive (PV+) interneurons dysfunctional in schizophrenia



- **Target:** Kv3 potassium channels control PV+ interneurons
- Model: Acute doses of ketamine in healthy volunteers induce schizophrenic-like positive and negative symptoms that resemble schizophrenia
- Explore: Kv3 modulators as new target for the treatment of schizophrenia using "ketamine challenge model" in human subjects





"LEARN & CONFIRM" IN TARGET PATIENT POPULATION

Multiple indication	ns pursi	Jed per	molec	ule		
-	Discovery	Preclinical	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	JAC
GABA _A Dysfunction-Related	THERAPEU					
Super-Refractory Status Epilepticus	SAGE-547					
	SAGE-547					
Postpartum Depression	SAGE-217					
Essential Tremor	SAGE-217					
Orphan Epilepsies	SAGE-217					

• Small, targeted trials

- 4 patient exploratory open-label efficacy study in post-partum depression (PPD)
- 21 patient placebo-controlled Phase 2a trial in PPD
- Aggressive timelines, within regulatory guidelines
 - ~15 months from initial clinical signal to "breakthrough therapy" designation
 - Hamilton Depression Scale



"LEARN AND CONFIRM" EXTENDED BETWEEN COMPANIES

• Fragile X Syndrome: mechanism vs. trial methodology



Thomson Reuters Integrity 2016



STX107 in Adults With Fragile X Syndrome Estimated Enrollment:16; 2 week duration

FRAGILE X SYNDROME NOVARTIS

Mavoglurant in fragile X syndrome: Results of two randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials

Total of 175 adult and 139 adolescent patients randomized into 4 treatment arms; 12-week duration



LEARNING FROM NEGATIVE TRIALS: FRAGILE X SYNDROME

	NOVARTIS	pharmaceuticals	
Mechanism	mGluR5	IGF-1	
Subjects	314	70	
Doses	3	2	
Duration	12-week	4-week	
Clinical scales	Regulatory precedent for Autism	Focus on FXS-specific behavioral domains	
Functional measures	None (suggested including markers of central responses)	Eye-tracking, cognitive measures	
	Berry-Kravis, Sci. Trans. Med., 2016	Company Website, Investor presentation, 2016 Clinicaltrials.gov, 2016	



LEVERAGE EXISTING DATA FOR HYPOTHESIS GENERATION

Original Investigation | META-ANALYSIS

Identification of a Common Neurobiological Substrate for Mental Illness

- Voxel-based morphometry meta-analysis of 193 studies comprising <u>15,892 individuals</u> across six diagnostic groups
 - Gray matter loss converged across diagnoses in 3 regions
 - Few diagnosis-specific effects, distinguishing only schizophrenia and depression from other diagnoses

> "Organizing model that emphasizes the import of shared endophenotypes across psychopathology, which is not currently an explicit component of psychiatric nosology."



B



Goodkind et al., 2015

THRESHOLDS FOR INVESTMENT

• Scientific:

- Is discovery and early development path informed by novel mechanistic insights that do not rely solely on animal "efficacy" models?
- Clinical:
 - Can a hypothesis be tested in a human subject model or a targeted clinical population?

• Regulatory:

 Is unmet medical need sufficiently high to justify following a path without regulatory precedent?



CNS DISORDERS: R&D INVESTMENTS ARE NOT PROPORTIONAL TO UNTREATED DISEASE BURDEN



- Clinical development and approval = 8.8 years
- Clinical approval success rate = 8.2%
- Capitalized clinical development costs (2010) = \$849M



POLICY CONSIDERATIONS





- 1. Create risk-sharing models to target validation
- 2. Improve access to clinical data
- 3. Simplify clinical study requirements
- 4. Invest in Regulatory Science
- 5. Extend patent protection



Bill Martin, PhD Chief Scientific Officer Head of Research and Development

September 13, 2016

