# IP Management/Tech Transfer Strategies for Improved Global Health:

Selected Illustrative Deals with the Private Sector







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# Neglected Diseases: Current Treatment Limitations



Melarsoprol



Eflornithine

- Ineffective (resistance)
- Toxic
- Expensive
- Painful when delivered
- Difficult to use
- Not adapted to the field
- Not registered in endemic regions
- Restricted by patents

We Need Safe, Effective, Easy-to-Use Drugs

# Drugs for Neglect

# A New Model for Drug Development: DND*i*

- Non-profit drug research & development (R&D) organization founded in 2003
- Addressing the needs of the most neglected patients
- Harnessing resources from public institutions, private industry and philanthropic entities



### Scope of Activities for DNDi

### Major focus on kinetoplastid diseases:

Sleeping Sickness
Chagas Disease
Visceral and cutaneous Leishmaniasis
Malaria



# Drugs for Neglected

## 3 New Treatments Developed So Far

#### **Partners**

2007

ASAQ (Malaria) Fixed-Dose Artesunate/ Amodiaquine



sanofi-aventis
(France)

2008

ASMQ (Malaria)
Fixed-Dose
Artesunate/
Mefloquine



Farmanguinhos

(Brazil)

Cipla

(India)

2009

NECT
Nifurtimox Eflornithine
Co-Administration
(HAT)



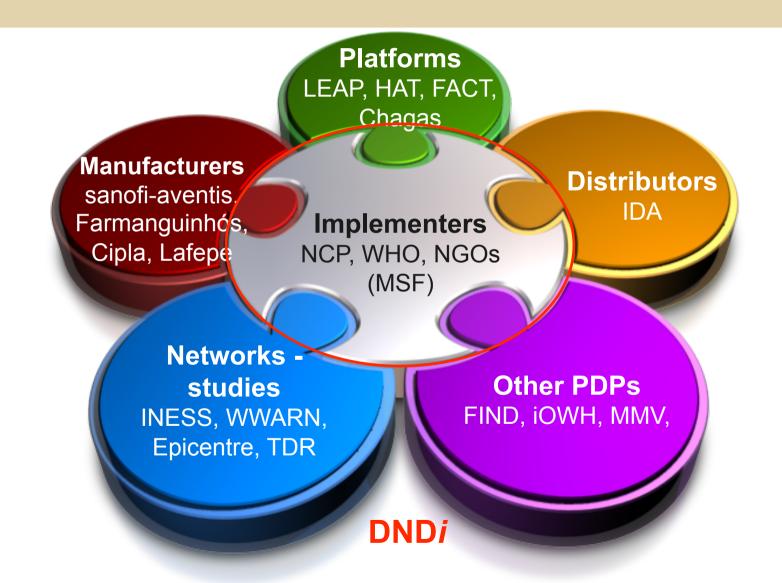
National Control Programs

**MSF** 

**WHO** 

- Easy to Use
- Affordable
- Field-Adapted
- Non-Patented

## Partnership is Key



## DNDi IP Policy

- Affordable treatment and equitable access
- Develop drugs as public goods
- Decisions regarding ownership of patents and of licensing terms are made on a case-by-case basis
- Reflecting characteristics of DNDi's products:
  - No commercial value
  - Distributed mainly through the public sector
  - Outsourcing

## DNDi IP Policy

#### Major issues to negotiate:

- FIELD: NTD, malaria+kinetoplastids, kinetoplastids
- TERRITORY: endemic countries, production countries
- DISTRIBUTION SECTOR: public vs private
- LOWEST POSSIBLE COSTS: no royalties, "at cost" production
- SUB-LICENSING: essential to work with third parties
- DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION: publications (and patents)

# Case 1: DND*i*-sanofi-aventis Agreement

#### **AS-AQ**: a product *out-licensed* to pharma

#### Deal characteristics:

- Developed by DNDi: formulation & clinical studies
- Out-licensed to sanofi-aventis:
  - further development, scale-up, registration, distribution,
  - collaboration through post-registration
- Not patented
- Registered in 2007: now in 26 countries
- Public price: "at cost":
  - < US\$1 for adult, US\$0.50 for children





Simplified dosing with ASAQ (artesunate-amodiaquine)

# Case 2: DNDi-Merck Agreement

#### Accessing the **R&D resources** of pharma

#### Deal characteristics:

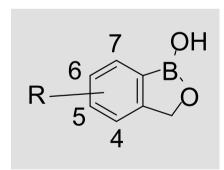
- Access to selected Merck's compounds libraries
- Access to Merck's know-how
- Joint IP generated through early development
- Non-exclusive, royalty-free, and sub-licensable license granted to DNDi for NTDs
- Opt-in option for Merck to undertake late clinical development and registration:
  - at its own expenses
  - commitment to provide the final product at the least possible cost to the public sector

# Case 3: DNDi-Anacor Agreement

### Harnessing biotech creativity

#### Deal characteristics:

- Access to proprietary class of compounds:
  - no upfronts or milestones
  - collaboration with Anacor's scientists
- IP generated gets back to Anacor:
  - rights for NTDs in endemic countries
  - no royalties on sale in public markets



# Some Keys to Success

- Buy-in top management...
- Insure understanding of PDPs goals and business model
- Build trust
- Demonstrate successful examples and achievements
- Favour "out-of-box" thinking

By working together in a creative way, PDPs, large and small pharma, and the public sector can bring innovation to neglected patients!



Thank you!

