

# SCYX-7158

**DNDi**

Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*

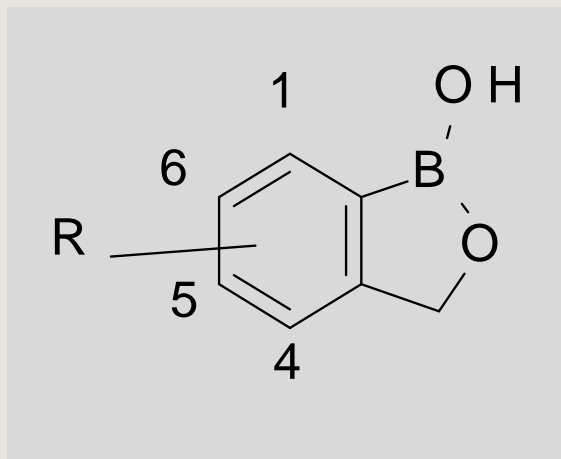
RIO-ICTMM Sept.2012

Antoine TARRAL MD Head of H.A.T. clinical program

# Oxaboroles SCYX-7158

## First DNDi Preclinical Candidate for HAT

### From Lead Optimization Program



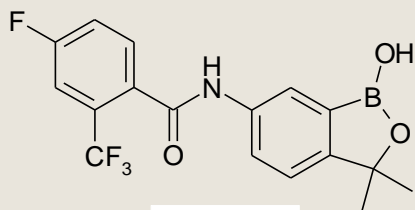
2-bromo phenylboronic acid

Key partners include:

- SCYNEXIS
- Pace University
- Anacor Pharmaceuticals

- ▣ Identified as hit against *T. brucei* at the Sandler Center of UCSF
- ▣ Innovative chemistry with potential activity for HAT, VL, and Chagas disease
- ▣ Hundreds of analogs were made and tested
- ▣ Top candidate, SCYX 7158, starting clinical phase 1 studies in Q12012

# SCYX-7158 - General information

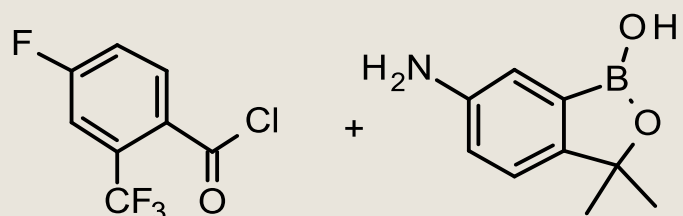


SCYX-7158

PM = 367.11 g/mol

pKa=9.61

LogD<sub>ph7.4</sub> = 3.51



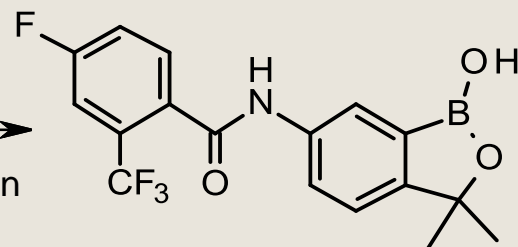
1

Chloride

2

Aniline

1. K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, THF  
2. aqueous extraction  
3. crystallization  
(acetone/water)



SCYX-7158

(016SXS031)

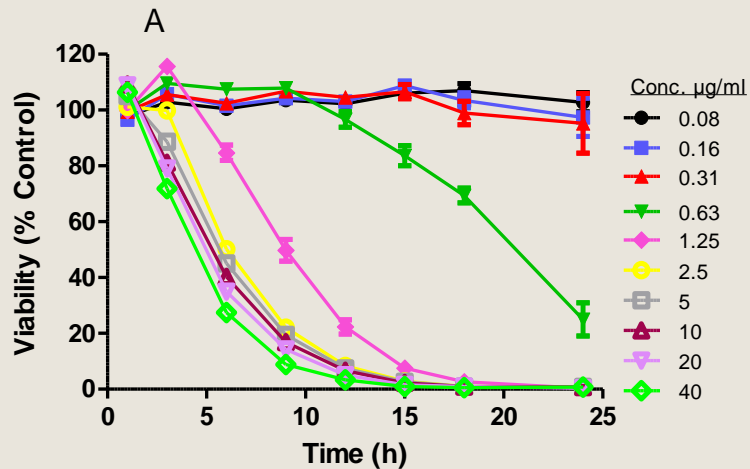
**Chemical name:** (4-Fluoro-N-(1-hydroxy-3,3-dimethyl-1,3-dihydro-benzo[c][1,2]oxaborol-6-yl)-2-trifluoromethyl benzamide)

OXABOROLE-6 BENZAMIDE

# SCYX-7158 - In Vitro efficacy

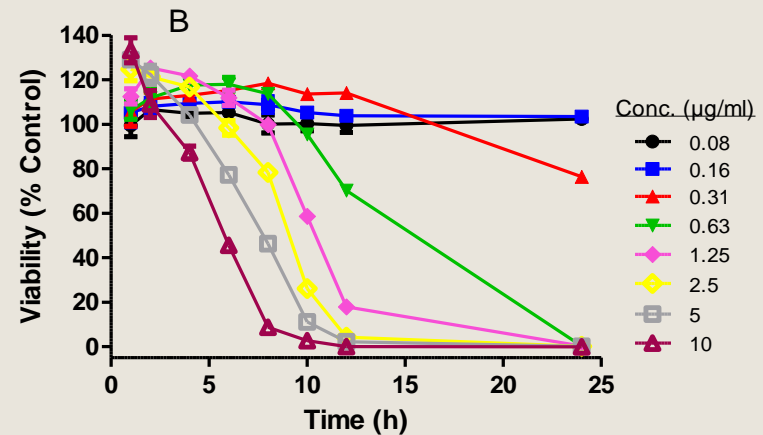
<b><i>T. brucei</i> Strain Tested</b>	<b>SCYX-7158 IC<sub>50</sub> (µg/mL)</b>
<i>T. b. brucei</i> SBRI 427*	0.267
<i>T. b. rhodesiense</i> STIB 900	0.294
<i>T. b. gambiense</i> 40R	0.363
<i>T. b. gambiense</i> 108R	0.165
<i>T. b. gambiense</i> DAL 1402	0.065
<i>T. b. gambiense</i> ITMAP 141267	0.092
<i>T. b. gambiense</i> Drani	0.129

# SCYX-7158 - Time to kill plots



A = Time to kill

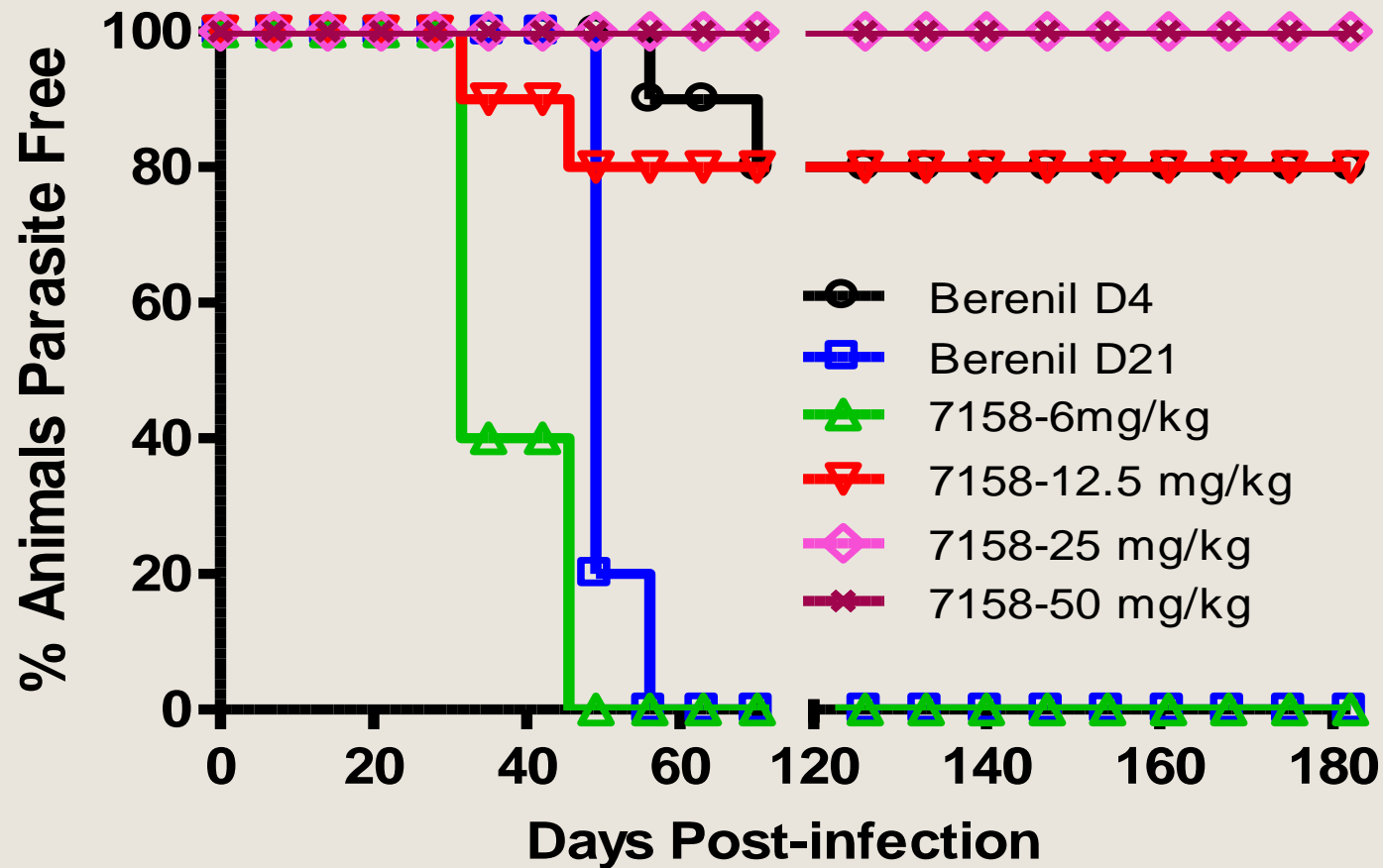
- 24H continuous exposure to SCYX- 7158



B = rate to kill

- 10-12h pulse exposure of SCYX-7158, medium was washed, survival were evaluated at 72 h after initiation of incubation

# SCYX-7158 - In vivo Efficacy – Stage 2 HAT model in murine



# SCYX-7158 - Safety pharmacology (1)

## Safety Pharmacology (GLP)

- Standard genotoxicity battery
  - Ames
  - In vivo micronucleus test
  - In vitro chromosomal aberration
- hERG
- Telemetry (cardiovascular) Dog
- Respiratory in Rat
- Functional Observation Battery in Rat

## Toxicokinetics

# SCYX-7158 - Safety Pharmacology (1)

- Standard genotoxicity battery
  - Ames negative
  - In vivo micronucleus test negative
  - In vitro chromosomal aberration negative
- hERG (10,30,60,100 $\mu$ M)  
IC50 >100 $\mu$ M
- Telemetry Dog (5, 15, 40 mg/kg) No observations
- Respiratory in Rat (15, 40, 80 mg/kg) No observations
- Functional Observation Battery in Rat
  - (15, 40, 80 mg/kg) No observations



# SCYX-7158 - DMPK

- **Absorption**

- **In vitro** MDR1-MDCK cells system

High absorption potential  
High distribution in brain  
No significant efflux

- **In vivo** Dog  $\approx 100\%$  in dog  
Monkey  $\approx 80\%$   
Rat ,Mouse  $\approx 50\%$

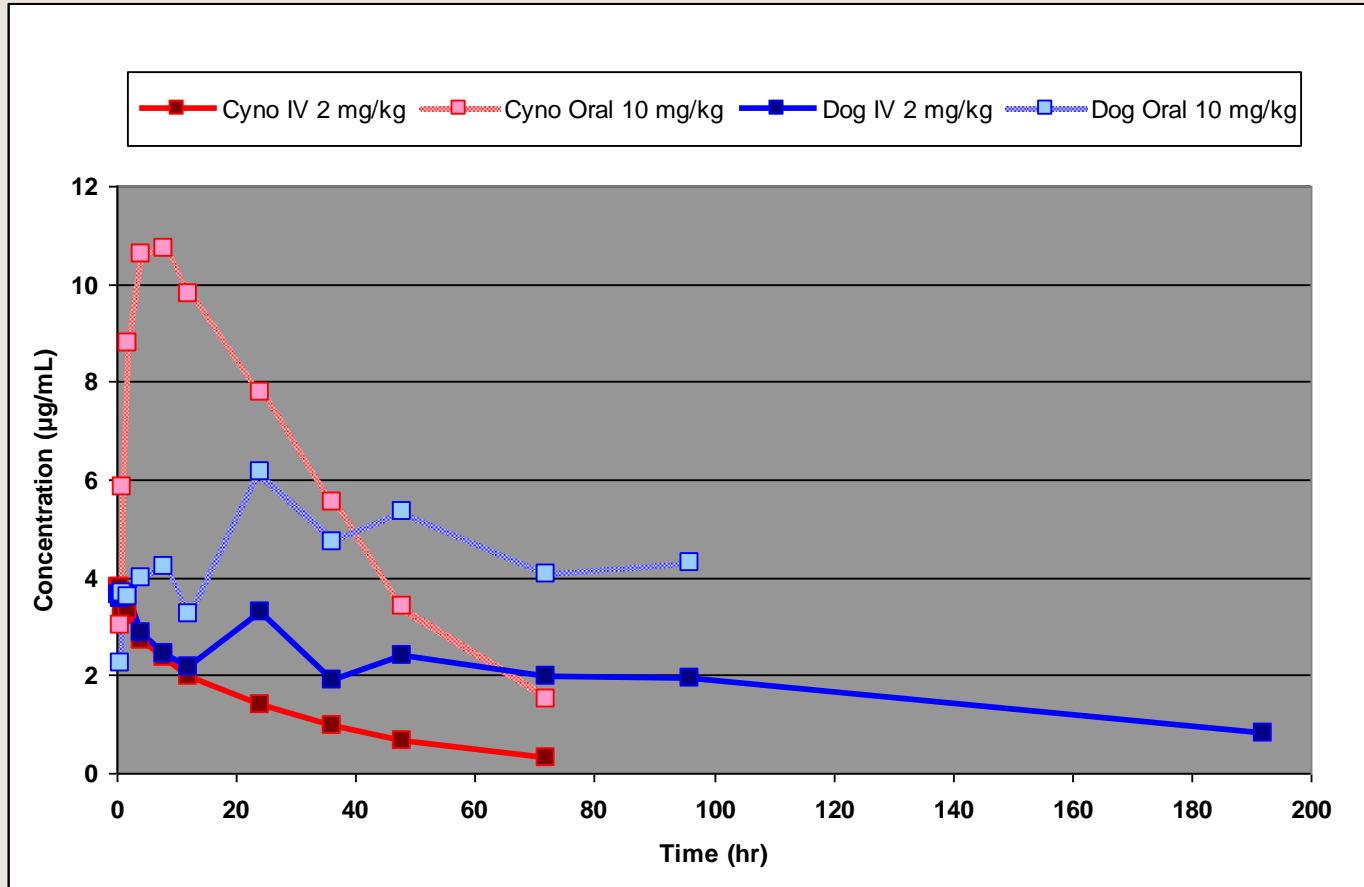
- **Bioavailability Tmax** 4.5- 9.5 H in all species  
linearity dose proportional

- **Volume of distribution :**  $\approx 0.6 - 0.7$  l/kg in all species

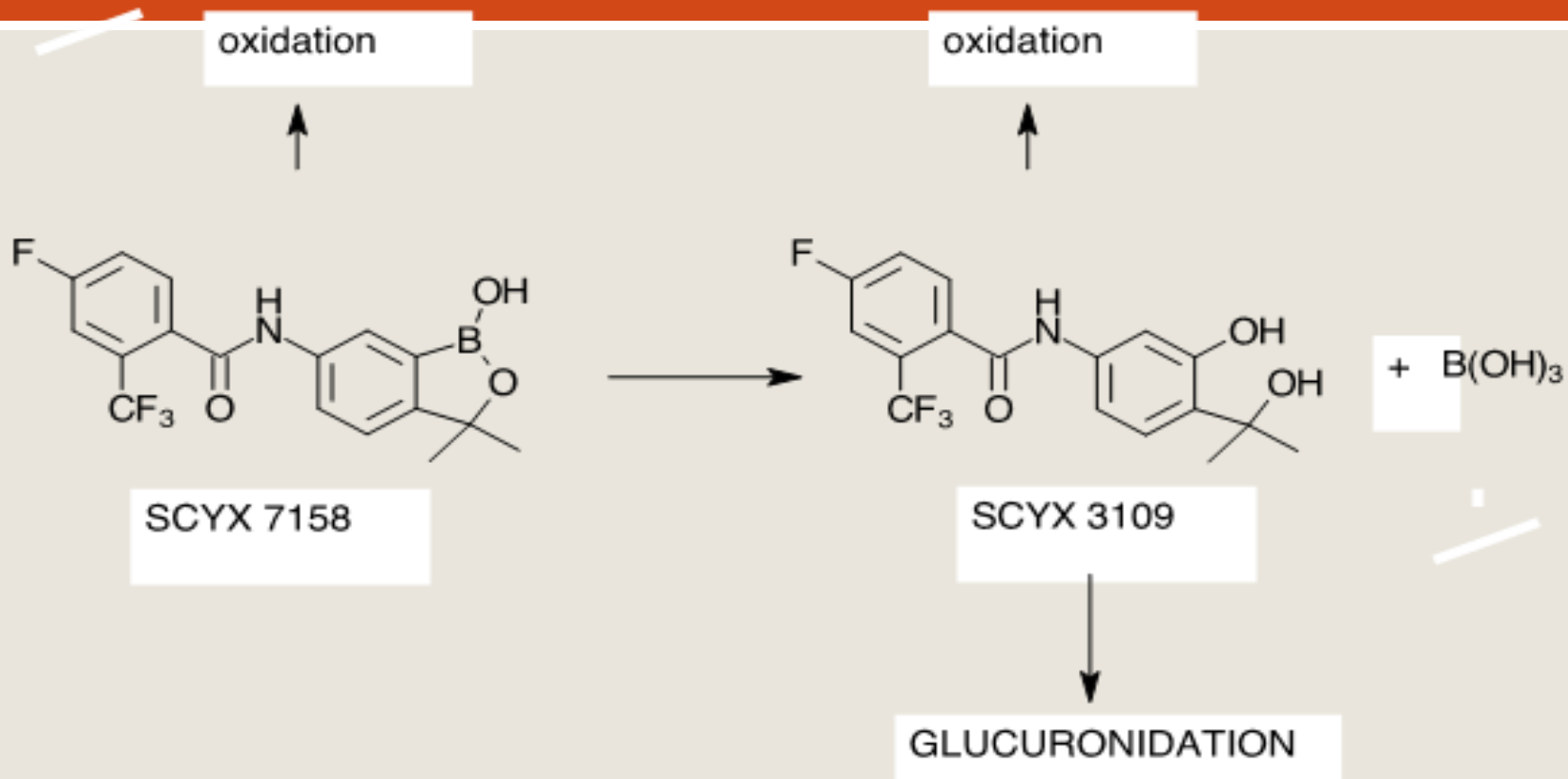
- **T<sub>1/2</sub> elimination**  $\approx 25$ H

- **High protein binding**  $\approx 95\%$  in all species

# SCYX-7158 pk profil data normalised



# SCYX-7158 - Metabolism



## CYP Induction

- Inducer of CYP 2B6 and 3A4

# SCYX-7158 - ADME

## Mass balance in rats

	Faeces	Urine	F + U	Total measured
Male	66%	20%	86%	89%
Female	73%	14%	87%	90%

Excretion after 14 days

## Tissue distribution

- Well distributed in all tissues Brain Rat  $\approx$  44% Mouse  $\approx$  38%
- Highest levels in liver kidney and subcutaneous fat
- Lowest levels in eye and brain 1.5 -2 fold lower than blood

# SCYX-7158 - Rat Toxicokinetics

## Toxicokinetics

- 7 days TK in rat 50, 140, 400mg/kg
  - weight loss and loss of appetite
  - Histopathology : stress related changes
- 28 days TK in rat 5, 15, 40, 80 mg/kg
  - Loss of appetite and weight loss at 80 mg/kg
  - Main target organ RBC : ↓ RBC:9-11%, ↓Hb 9%,↓Hct 8-10%,  
↑ Reticulocyte:75- 80%
  - No signs of bleeding nor hemolysis but  
↑ Extra medullar hematopoiesis
  - Histopath : no signs of bleeding no hemolysis ,
  - clinical chemistry: No abnormal signs
- **NOAEL = 15 mg/kg**

# SCYX-7158 - DOG Toxicokinetics

## Toxicokinetics

- 7 days study TK in Dog 5, 20, 50 mg/kg
  - weight loss and loss of appetite
  - Histopathology : stress related changes
  - Reduced weight of thymus and spleen
- 28 days TK in dog 5, 15, 40 mg/kg
  - Loss of appetite and weight loss ( emesis) at 40 mg/kg
  - Main target findings ; decrease in food consumption
  - clinical chemistry: - 40 mg/kg/d Hb, Ht, decrease
    - 15 and 5 mg/kg: only anecdotic, ancillary variations (Haemato and BC)

**NOAEL =15 mg/kg**

# SCYX-7158 -Preclinical Pharmacokinetic data

## Mean Pharmacokinetic Parameters of SCYX-7158 after Oral Administration of SCYX-7158 in Animal Species.

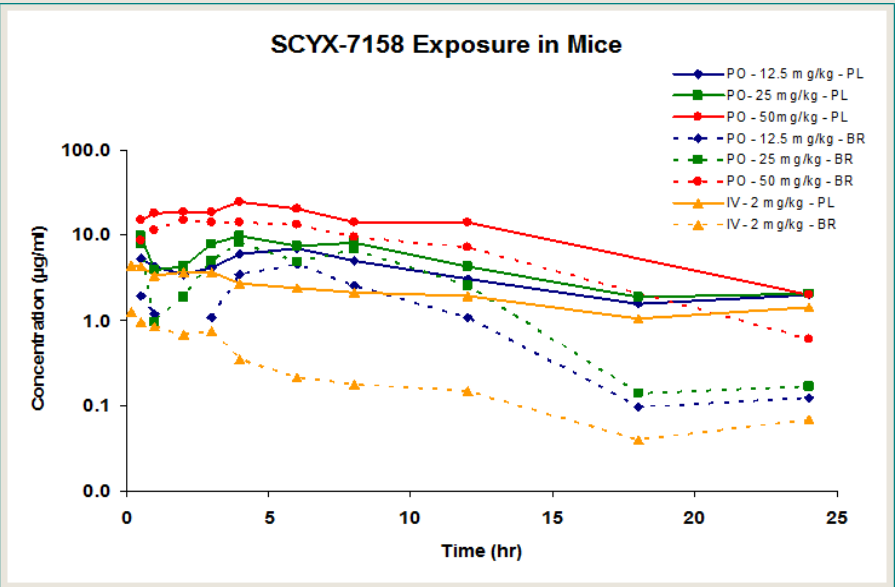
	Dose (mg/kg)	T <sub>max</sub> (h)	C <sub>max</sub> (µg/mL)	AUC (µg/mL.h)	F* (%)	T <sub>1/2</sub> (h)
Mouse	12.5	6	6.96	104	54.5	7.7
	25	0.5	9.75	134	45.3	6.93
	39.9	4.0	24.4	320	71.4	5.5
Rat	10	8.0	12.7	362	53.	16.9
Dog	10	4.5	8.36	1032	100	37.65
Monkey**	10.4	9.5	11.5	477	88.8	20.3

\*The ratio  $AUC_{po}/AUC_{iv}$  was used for bioavailability (%F) calculation. The i.v. dose was 2 mg/kg in the dog and the monkey

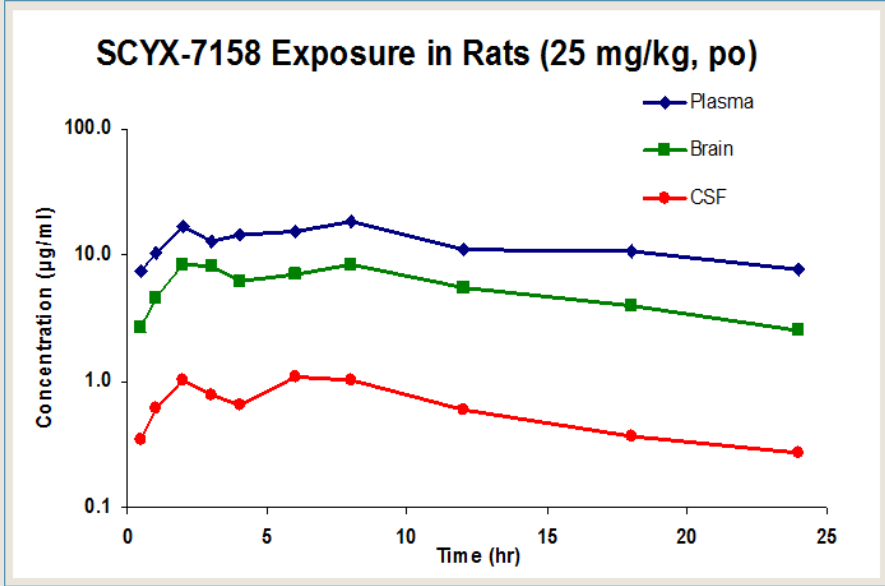
\*\*Nasogastric administration

# SCYX-7158 -Plasma Concentrations (1)

## PK in INFECTED MICE



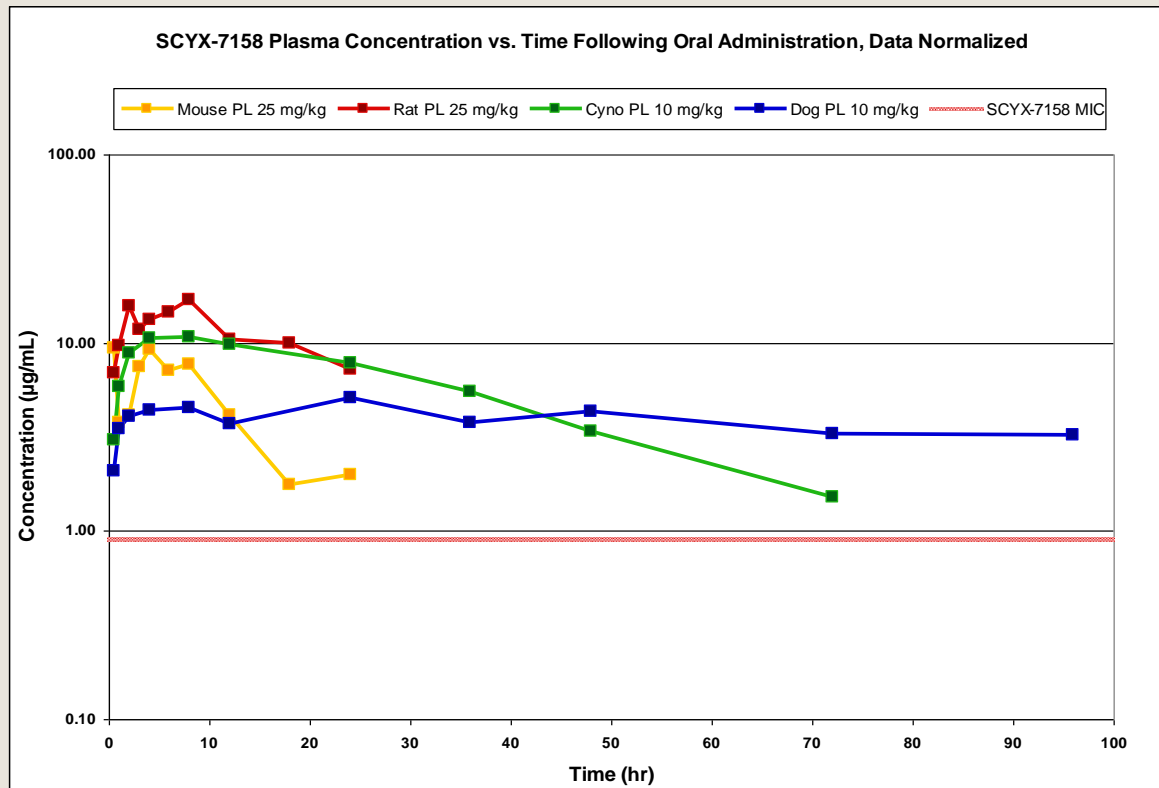
## Exposure in Rats





# SCY-7158 - Plasma Concentrations

- 25 mg/kg 100% cure dose in mouse model



# SCYX-7158 - Conclusion

- **New family of drug : OXABOROLE-6 BENZAMIDE**
- **Exhibit a high in vitro potency vs *t. brucei brucei***
- ***physicochemical properties compatible with high brain penetration***
- ***Active in acute and chronic HAT disease mouse model***
- ***PK properties compatible with a once a day dosing***
- ***NOAEL : 15mg/kg in rat and dog***

Thank you