

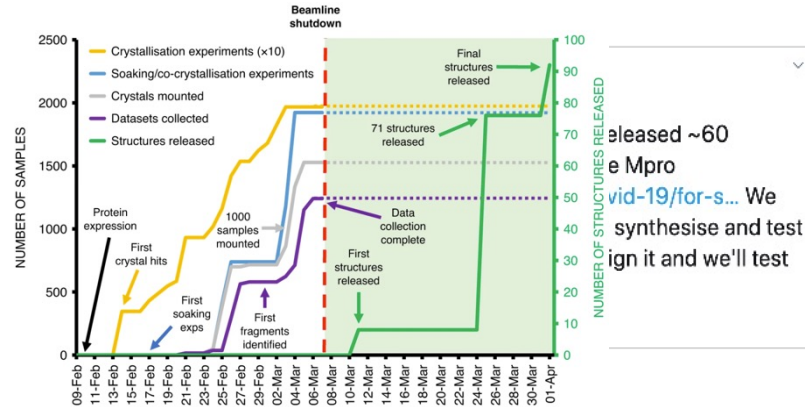
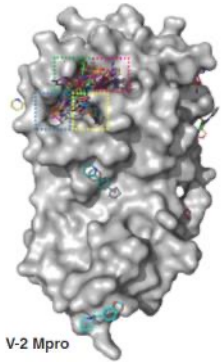
# *THE COVID MOONSHOT: SARS-COV-2 ORAL ANTIVIRAL THERAPEUTICS FROM AN OPEN SCIENCE GLOBAL COLLABORATION*

Dr Ed Griffen  
MedChemica Ltd.

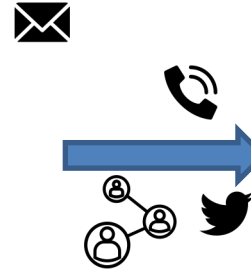
representing  
COVID Moonshot Team

# COVID Moonshot – *spontaneous international collaboration* 2

## Mpro: Validated, Essential, Conserved



Released ~60  
e Mpro  
vid-19/for-s... We  
synthesise and test  
ign it and we'll test



NATURE COMMUNICATIONS | (2020)11:5047 | <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-18709-w>  
NATURE | (2021) 594, 330-332 | <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-021-01571-1>

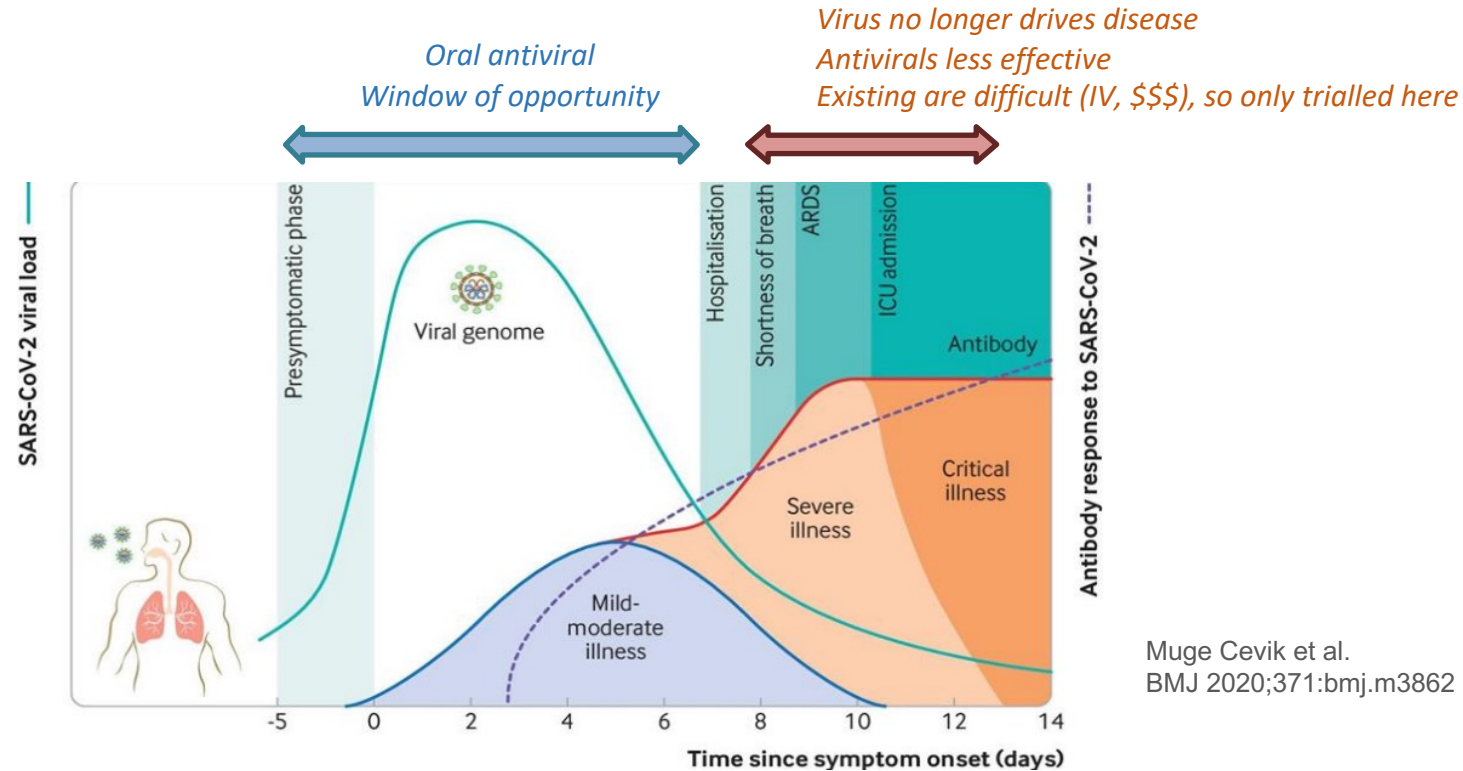
## Unique constitution has led to speed

Open science  
Global, highly flexible team  
Cumulative 100s of years of big pharma experience  
Leading BSL3 antiviral and *in vivo* access



## Strategic decisions and funding :

- Alpha Lee – Postera & U of Cambridge
- John Chodera – Memorial Sloane-Kettering
- Nir London – Weizmann Institute
- Frank von Delft – Diamond & U of Oxford
- Annette von Delft – U of Oxford
- Ben Perry – DNDi
- Tatiana Matviuk - Enamine
- Ed Griffen – MedChemica



Our goal is an oral antiviral that is very: potent; safe; cheap; and widely useable.

This would:

- Prevent disease: virus *can* be cleared, but must be before immune over-reaction (day 7)
  - Prevent spread: post-exposure prophylaxis (before day 0)
  - Reach non-vaccinated population (*at risk; non-responsive; vaccine hesitant*)
- reduce both hospitalisation and mortality

# Open Science - what is accessible?

Plans and results are available live:

x-ray structures:

More via CDD

<https://covid.postera.ai/covid/submissions>

<https://fragalysis.diamond.ac.uk/viewer/react/preview/target/Mpro>

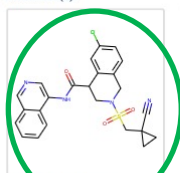
### SUBMISSIONS

Showing results for MAT-POS-4223bc15-12


### SUBMISSION DETAILS

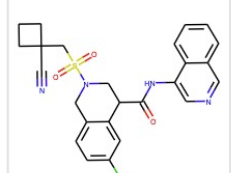
Submission: MAT-POS-dc2604c4

Molecule(s):



### MOLECULE DETAILS

Submission: MAT-POS-4223bc15-12 / Molecule: MAT-POS-4223bc15-12



Molecular Properties	
SMILES:	<chem>N#CC1(CS(=O)I(=O)N2Cc3ccc(C1)cc3C(C(=O)Nc3ccc4ccccc34)C2)CCCC1</chem>
MW:	494.12
Fraction sp3:	0.32
HBA:	5
HBD:	1
Rotatable Bonds:	5
TPSA:	103.16
cLogP:	4.45
Covalent Warhead:	X
Covalent Fragment:	X

Activity Data	
IC50 (µM) - Fluorescence:	0.0598600565754842

Order Status	
Ordered:	2021-03-30
Synthesis Location:	enamine
Shipped:	2021-04-28

### Hit cluster selector

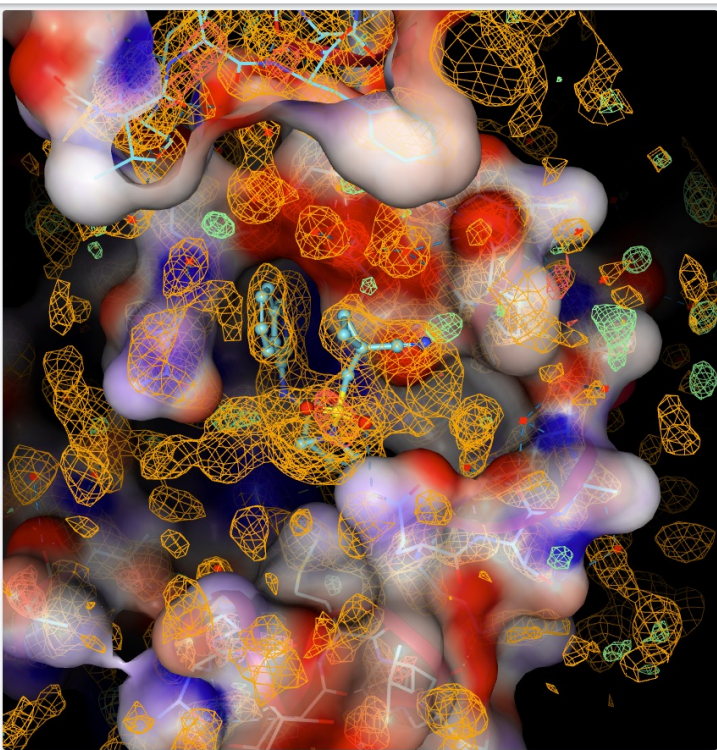
Selected sites:

- ☒ Site 1 - Aminopyridine-like
- ☐ Site 2 - Benzotriazole
- ☐ Site 3 - Chloroacetamide
- ☐ Site 4 - Isatin
- ☒ Site 5 - Isoquinoline
- ☐ Site 6 - Moonshot - active site
- ☐ Site 7 - Moonshot - other

### Hit navigator

	MW	logP	TPSA	HA	Hacc	Hdon	Hacc	Ring	Value
234	408	3	74	29	4	2	4	4	148
5	P1090_0B-MAT-POS-4...								
235	408	3	74	29	4	2	4	4	148
5	P1624_0A-EDJ-MED-1...								
236	456	3	83	31	4	1	4	5	160
5	P1624_0B-EDJ-MED-1...								
237	456	3	83	31	4	1	4	5	160
5	P1638_0A-EDJ-MED-1...								
238	486	3	92	33	5	1	5	5	172
5	P1638_0B-EDJ-MED-1...								
239	486	3	92	33	5	1	5	5	172
5	P1701_0A-MAT-POS-8...								
240	338	4	53	24	3	1	2	4	120
5	P1701_0B-MAT-POS-8...								
241	338	4	53	24	3	1	2	4	120
5	P1788_0A-MAT-POS-D...								
242	480	4	103	33	5	1	5	5	168
5	P1788_0B-MAT-POS-D...								
243	480	4	103	33	5	1	5	5	168
5	P0025_0A-MAT-POS-A...								
244	297	3	55	21	3	1	3	3	104

TOTAL 359    LOAD NEXT 30    LOAD NEXT 100    LOAD FULL LIST





Aiming for equitable, global access: - Our ambition is a “Direct-to-Generics” strategy

Plans, synthesis completion and assay results are all reported and date stamped

- Open public access includes > 350 protein-ligand crystal structures
- Further detail is available on CDD

*Active strategy* to maximise public good

- Consequences:
  - Open access to contribute to design
  - Fast collaborations – no CDA, no MTA = access to BSL-3 facilities and animal models
  - Compounds are available in Enamine’s catalogue immediately
  - Of course we post warnings:

All of the substances displayed on this site are designed to be biologically active. The prediction of toxic effects remains an extremely difficult problem. Therefore all materials described here should be treated as having high biological activity with a risk of severe toxicity which may include, but is not limited to: cardiac impairment up to and including the risk of causing cardiac arrest, irreversible liver or renal damage, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, teratogenicity (risk to the unborn child) and, or generation of a severe allergic response. Unless otherwise stated, no material has been profiled for toxicological effects and therefore no materials should under any circumstances be synthesised and taken for any therapeutic or recreational effect by any person or for any other purpose.



## Orally bioavailable inhibitor for therapeutic and prophylactic use

Property	Target range
protease assay	IC <sub>50</sub> < 50 nM (compromise if clean and anti viral activity sufficient)
viral replication (Vero-E6)	EC <sub>50</sub> < 0.2μM
plaque reduction (Vero-E6, Calu-3)	EC <sub>50</sub> < 0.2μM
PK-PD	Cmin > EC90 (plaque reduction) for 24h
Coronavirus spectrum	SARS-CoV2 B1.1.7 , 501.V2, B.1.1.248 variants essential SARS-CoV-1 & MERS desirable
Route of administration	oral
solubility	> 5 mg/mL, >100μM tolerable
half-life	Ideally >= 8 h (human) est from rat and dog
safety	No significant protease activity >50% at 10μM (Nanosyn 61 protease panel) Only reversible and monitorable toxicities (NOAEL > 30x Cmax) No significant DDI - clean in 5 CYP450 isoforms Critical transporter check ( <i>e.g.</i> OATP) hERG and Nav1.5 IC <sub>50</sub> > 50 μM No significant change in QTc No mutagenicity or teratogenicity risk

## What animal model?

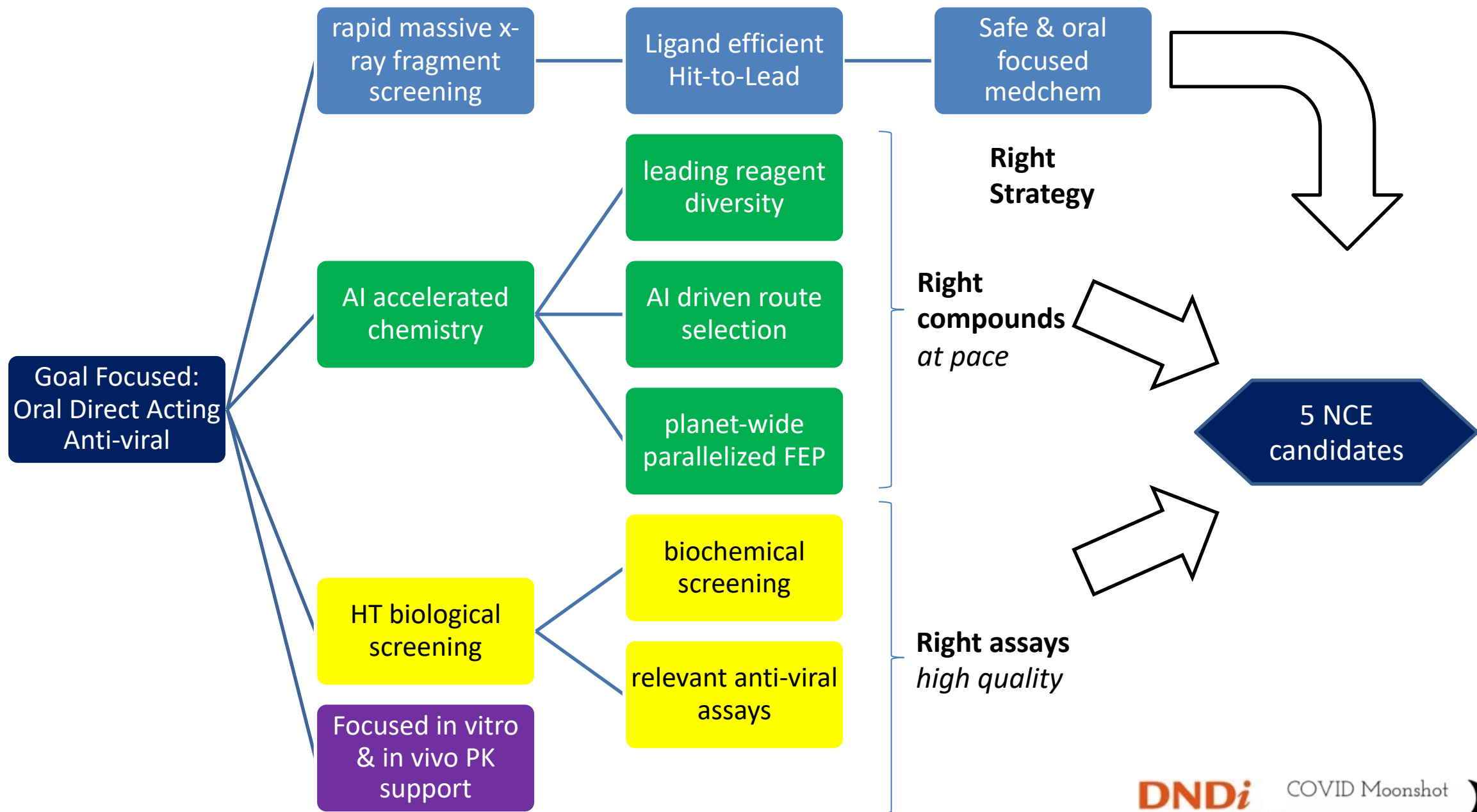
- Ferret default respiratory model – very mild disease, little public PK data to understand metabolic processes, terrible lead times (17 weeks)
- Hamster – severe disease and very strong metabolisers
- ACE-2 Humanised mouse or murine virus – both a compromise
- Or the pragmatic option: predicted human C<sub>min</sub> cover over EC<sub>90</sub> in a relevant cell line?

## What cell assay is relevant?

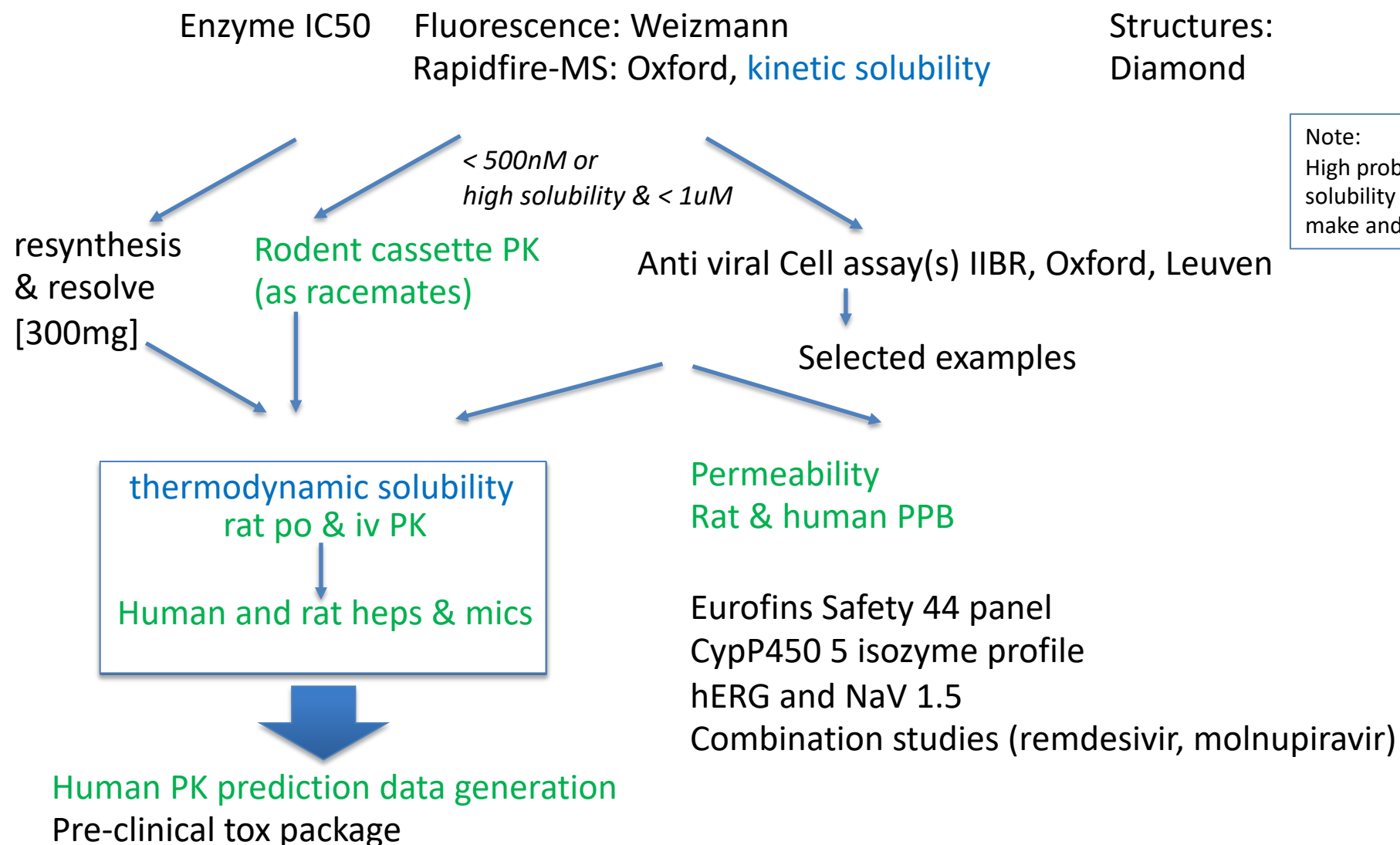
- VeroE6 - available but immortalized monkey kidney cell line, interferon deficient , PGP over expressing
- Calu-3, A549 immortal human lung lines
- Replicon assay – only recently available(not March 2020)
- Pneumocytes – the gold standard - not accessible for screening
- More serious problem is access to BSL-3 facility....
  - Multiple collaborators – IIBR, Oxford, Leuven

## • Enzyme assays

- Mpro not trivial to handle, autocatalytic in own destruction, forms dimer with one active site
  - FRET assay, Weizmann Institute
  - Rapidfire-MS Oxford





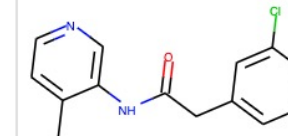
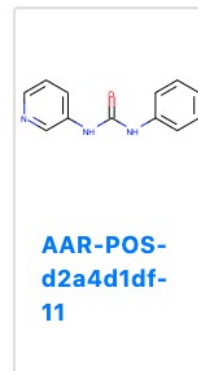
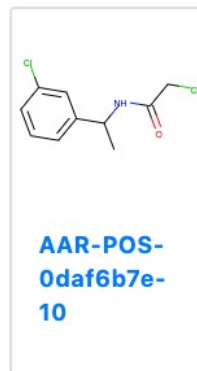
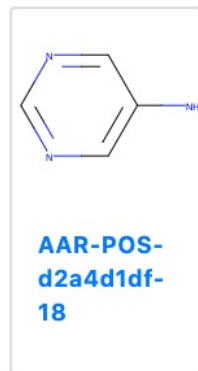
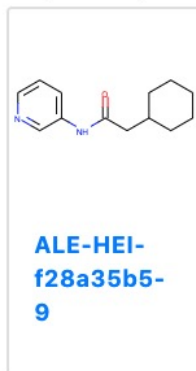


**Contributor:** Tryfon Zarganis - Tzitzikas, University of Oxford, TDI MedChem

## Design Rationale:

The design of the molecules was done by superimposing the different fragments from the crystal structures (by eye). The reactions should be fairly easy urea formation or amide coupling all from readily available starting materials. Fragments used for the conception of the ideas are the following x0107, x0434, x0678, x0748, x0995, x1382

## Inspired By:



TRY-UNI-714a760b-6

Cc1ccncc1NC(=O)Cc1cccc(Cl)c1

3-aminopyridine-like

Enamine

Mcule

MolPort

Assayed

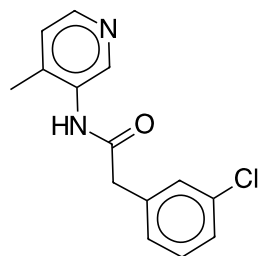
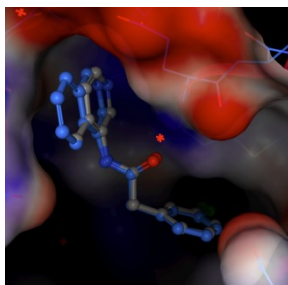
View

24μM

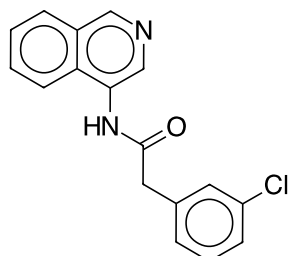
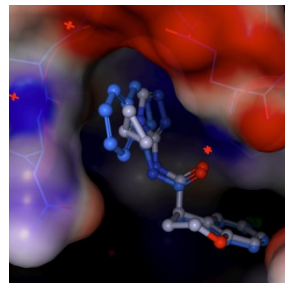
COVID Moonshot

## Aim for small, efficient molecules

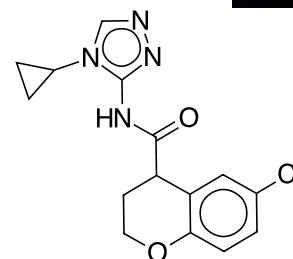
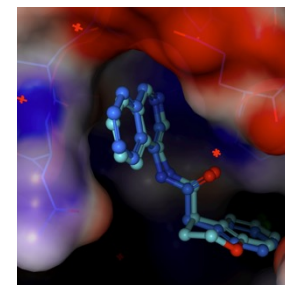
- Less opportunity for off target effects
- Reduce permeability and metabolic risks
- Keep within the substrate envelope to minimize resistance risks
- Simplicity of compounds – reduce cost of development and cost of goods = speed of development and equitable access
- Avoid peptidomimetics
  - Present a different development and toxicity risk profile
- Covalency
  - Make the compounds potent and selective first add covalent warhead if needed
    - Efficient selective ligand rather than “hot” warhead
- What effect on broader spectrum “pan coronavirus”? – not a primary goal of this program



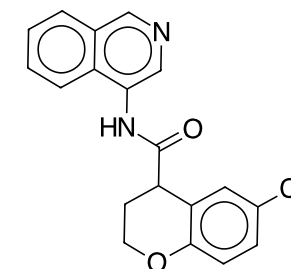
TRY-UNI-714a760b-6



ADA-UCB-6c2cb422-1



JAG-UCB-a3ef7265-20



VLA-UCB-1dbca3b4-15

FI IC50 24μM  
RF IC50 14μM  
clogP 2.95

728nM  
776nM  
3.4

598nM(racemate)  
Inactive  
1.9

360nM(190nM single enantiomer)  
424nM(racemate)  
3.3

LLE(FI) 1.7

2.7

4.37

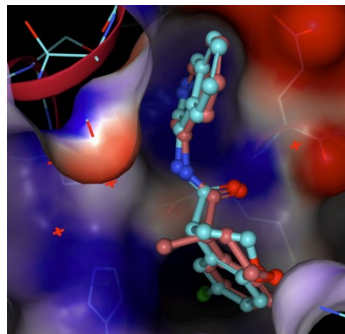
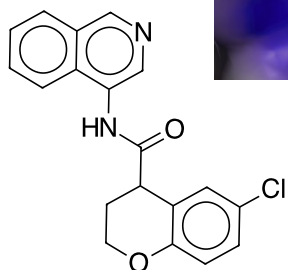
3.1

UCB MedChem team  
"Part of Enamine REAL"  
Only 2 made from design

UCB MedChem team  
"Pharmacophore search  
of Enamine REAL"

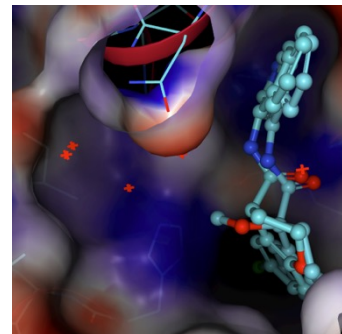
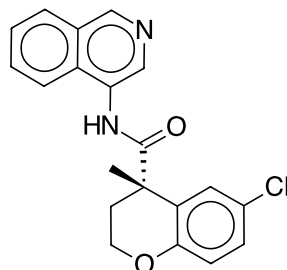
Vladas Oleinikovas, UCB  
"Expansion round  
ADA-UCB-6c2cb422-1"





VLA-UCB-1dbca3b4-15

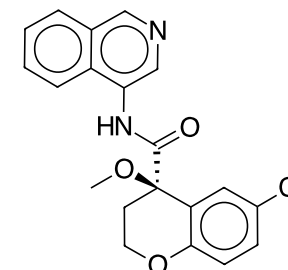
FI IC50 190nM (single enantiomer)  
clogP 3.3  
LLE(FI) 3.4



EDJ-MED-e4b030d8-13

284nM (single enantiomer)  
3.9  
2.7

Ed Griffen, MedChemica  
“Using MPro-x10942 as structural guidance.  
Key goal is to bias amide into axial position  
conformation and add small substituents to  
increase potency”

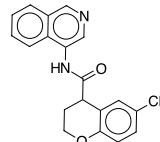
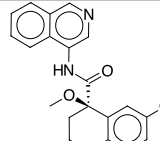


PET-UNK-29afea89-2

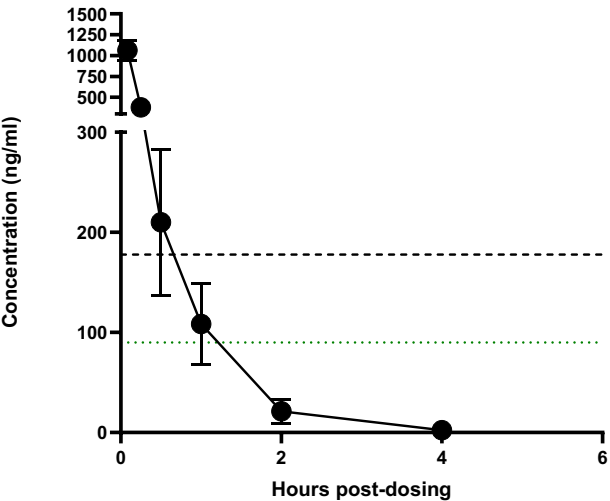
84nM(single enantiomer)  
3.2  
3.9

Peter Kenny,  
“two linker prototypes that might be  
used to provide access the S1' subsite  
from the C4 (chiral center) of the  
dihydrobenzopyran”

# Isoquinolines – profiling leads

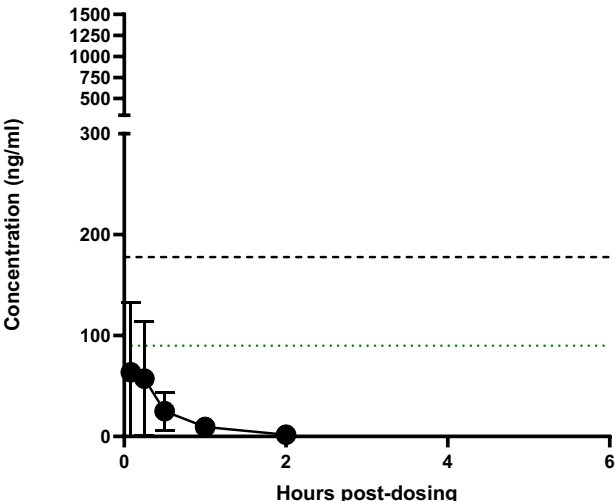
			Activity			ADME						Off-target		in vitro stability				in vivo PK					
Postera ID	Structure	log P	Antiviral IC50 (μM)	Antiviral IC50 (μM)	Protease IC50 (μM)	Solubility (uM)	HLM t1/2 (/min)	HLM CLint (μg/min/ mg prot)	RLM t1/2 (/min)	RLM CLint (μg/min/ mg prot)	permeability Mean Papp (10 <sup>-6</sup> /cms)	CYP inhibition (IC50)	Protease most potent hit	Human Heps t1/2 (/min)	Human Heps CLint	Rat Heps t1/2 (/min)	Rat Heps CLint	Species in vivo	Oral t1/2 (/min)	IV t1/2 (/min)	Bio-avail.	Free drug hu/rat (%)	Calc.dose 70kg hum (mg)
			Vero6 CPE (IIBR)	Calu3 FFU (Oxford)	Fluorescence (Weizmann)	Human liver microsms			Rat liver microsms		MDCK-MDR1 A2B	5 Cyp profile	Nanosyn panel 40 proteases	Human hepatocytes	Rat hepatocytes								
VLA-UCB-1dbca3b4-15		3.33	2.51	1.06	0.19	33	14	98.3			41	8uM 2C9 3uM 3A4	clean			17.8	78.1	Rat	60		formulation issues	-	12 (rat)
PET-UNK-29afea89-2		3.16	0.5 (n=2)	0.3	0.08 (n=2)	130	97	17	16	109	20			34	19	54	26	Rat	160	104	17	4 / 10	

IV 2mg/kg



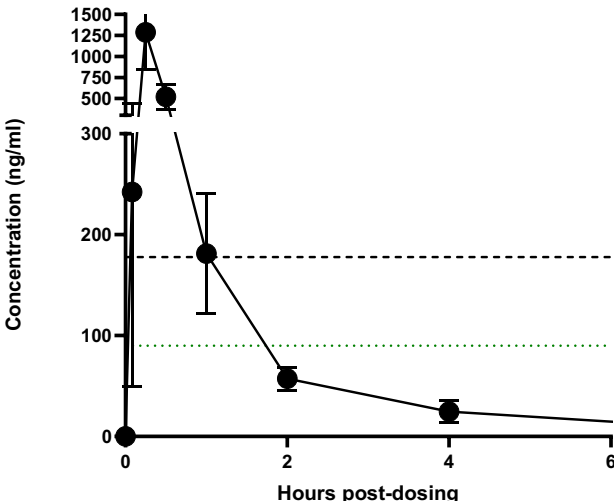
Balb/c mouse

PO 10mg/kg



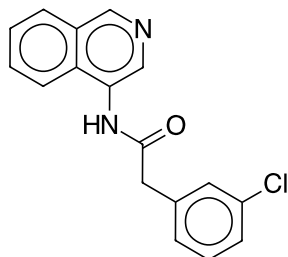
Balb/c mouse

PO 100mg/kg



Balb/c mouse

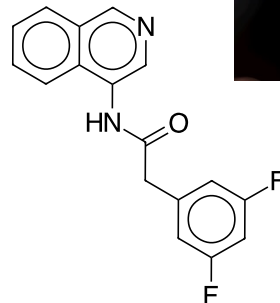
VeroE6 (CPE)  
Calu-3 (PFU)



ADA-UCB-6c2cb422-1

FI IC50 728nM  
clogP 3.4

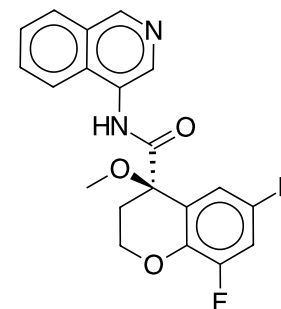
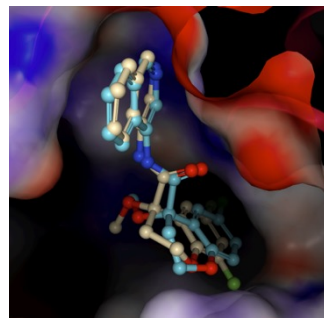
LLE(FI) 2.7



RAL-THA-2d450e86-16

569nM  
3.1

3.1



EDJ-MED-37aac4bd-4  
MAT-POS-932d1078-3(single enantiomer)

191nM(single enantiomer)  
3.3

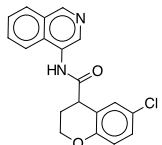
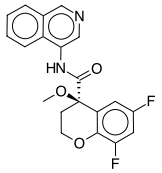
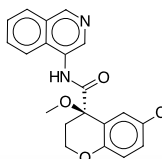
3.1

Ralph Robinson, Thames Partners  
“Systematic exploration of SAR around  
MAT-POS-23a8a11a-1 and ADA-UCB-  
6c2cb422-1 per Design Team discussion”  
28 compounds made & assayed

Ed Griffen , MedChemica  
“Combination of best S2 SAR - further  
additions constraining on logP”

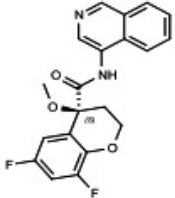
# Isoquinolines – Pushing the lead compounds

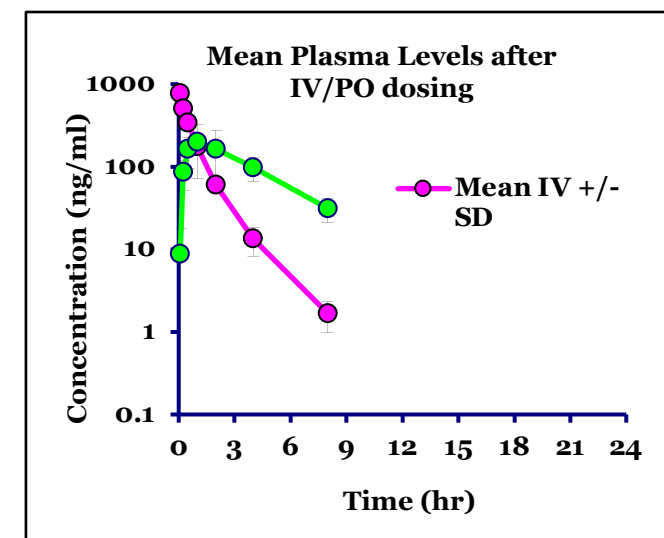
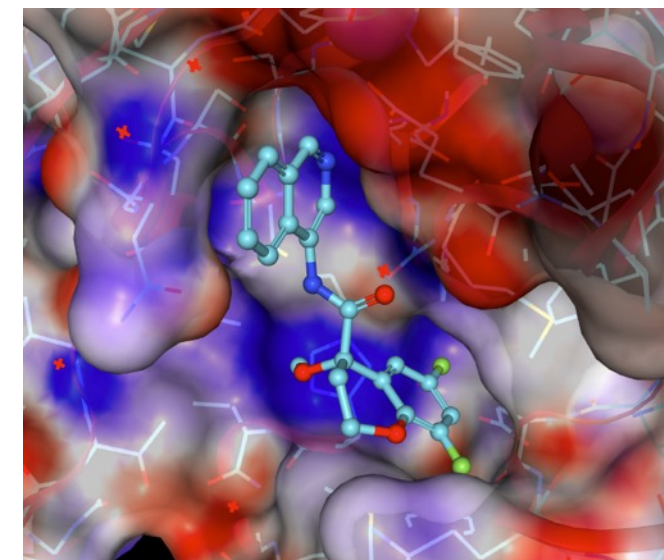
16

		Activity			ADME					Off-target		in vitro stability				in vivo PK								
Postera ID	Structure	log P	Antiviral IC50 (μM)	Antiviral IC50 (μM)	Protease IC50 (μM)	Solubility (uM)	HLM t1/2 (/min)	HLM CLint (μg/min/ mg prot)	RLM t1/2 (/min)	RLM CLint (μg/min/ mg prot)	permeability Mean Papp (10 <sup>-6</sup> /cms)	CYP inhibition (IC50)	Protease most potent hit	Human Heps t1/2 (/min)	Human Heps CLint	Rat Heps t1/2 (/min)	Rat Heps CLint	Species in vivo	Oral t1/2 (/min)	IV t1/2 (/min)	Bio-avail.	Free drug hu/rat (%)	Calc.dose 70kg hum (mg)	
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						Human liver microsoms			Rat liver microsms			MDCK-MDR1 A2B	5 Cyp profile	Nanosyn panel 40 proteases	Human hepatocytes		Rat hepatocytes							
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MAT-POS-932d1078-3		2.84	0.3(n=2)	0.126	0.191	375 (kinetic)	68	25	24	70				60	12	56	25	Rat	171	70	31	10 / 20		
PET-UNK-29afea89-2		3.16	0.5 (n=2)	0.3	0.08 (n=2)	130	97	17	16	109	20			34	19	54	26	Rat	160	104	17	4 / 10		



# Human Dose Prediction – MAT-POS-932d1078-3

External ID	Structure	MPro Avg IC50 (uM)	Vero6_CoV2 _WT_CPE_IIB R: Avg IC50 (uM)	Calu3_FFU Oxford_Zitzmann : IC50 (uM)	PPB_human: PPB (%)	PPB_rat: PPB (%)	PPB_2%_FCS : PPB (%)	Solubility Aqueous Kinetic: Solubility (uM)
MAT-POS-932d1078-3		0.191	0.332	0.126	89.6	79.3	12	375
		microsome_ human: CLint mean (uL/min/mg)	microsome_ rat: CLint mean (uL/min/mg)	microsome_dog: CLint mean (uL/min/mg)	hepatocytes _human: CLint mean (uL/min/10^6 cells)	hepatocytes _rat: CLint mean (uL/min/10^6 cells)		
		25.3	70.1	44.8	11.6	24.6		
		Pharmacokinetics_IV:						
		Dose (mg/kg)	Vd (avg) (L/kg)	CL (avg) (ml/min/kg)	T1/2 (avg) (h)	AUC last (avg) (ng.h/ml)		
		2	3.48	56.9	1.17	594		
		Pharmacokinetics_PO						
		Dose (mg/kg)	Cmax (avg) (ng/ml)	Tmax (avg) (h)	T1/2 (avg) (h)	AUC last (avg) (ng.h/ml)	%BA	
		10	205	0.833	2.86	792	31	

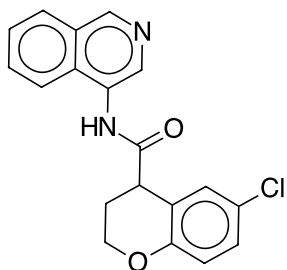


- In vitro and in vivo ADMET measurements with cell potency and PPB

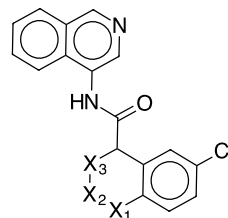
- Hu dose prediction

- Average predicted Hu  $Cl_{plasma}$  = 7.2 ml/min/kg
    - Predicted human Vss (based on rat) = 1.76 L/kg
    - Predicted human Bioavailability = 63%
    - Predicted human t1/2 = 2.8 h
    - Targeted Cmin,ss = 3.2 uM (EC50 = 333 nM free (378 nM total, Fu assay 0.88), corrected for human fu,p=0.104)
    - 985mg TID (300 – 3000mg) – requires 2<sup>nd</sup> species to generate precision on estimate





VLA-UCB-1dbca3b4-15



X1	X2	X3	IC50/nM
O	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	360
CH <sub>2</sub>	O	CH <sub>2</sub>	7943
CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	316
S	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	200
SO <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	316
NH	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	251
NH	C=O	CH <sub>2</sub>	398
NMe	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	398
NAc	CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	1000
C=O	NH	CH <sub>2</sub>	200
CH <sub>2</sub>	NMe	CH <sub>2</sub>	1995
CH <sub>2</sub>	NAc	CH <sub>2</sub>	398
CH <sub>2</sub>	NH	CH <sub>2</sub>	1995
CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	NH	1259
CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub>	NMe	3162

Polarity tolerated at X<sub>1</sub> and X<sub>2</sub>

Non basic tetrahydroisoquinoline looks promising...

Also see poster:

P20: Exploiting automated R group core and table generation from matched molecular pair data to accelerate SARS-CoV2 therapeutic discovery

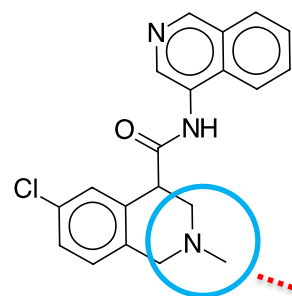
Lauren Reid, MedChemica

## Over Design:

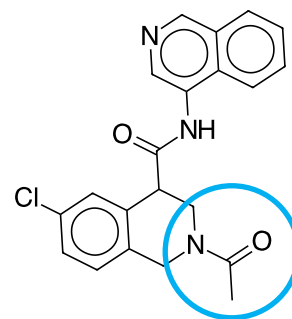
- Over-estimating ability to predict potency/solubility/clearance
- Molecules are too complex
- Hard = slow to make
- Too few molecules made to understand SAR

## Under Design:

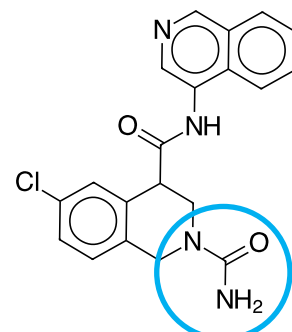
- Failure to take into account established SAR
- Making molecules with poor physical properties
- Making insufficiently diverse compounds
- Inactivity
- Insolubility
- Lack of cell permeability



2010nM (rac)[3.14]

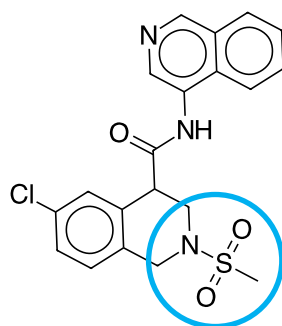


383nM (rac)[2.37]

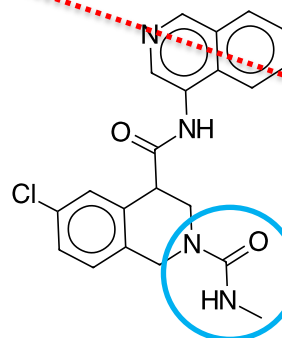


250nM (rac)[2.04]

[logP]



207nM (rac)[1.87]



272nM (rac)[2.26]

**Design Rationale:**  
“Very simple library probing  
new position of N in the ring”

Requested: 28<sup>th</sup> February 2021  
Shipped: 17<sup>th</sup> March 2021

Matt Robinson PostEra

## • Scan of Gln-189 interaction opportunities

16 sulphonamides  
clogP range 2.2 – 3.6

4 sulphonylureas  
clogP range 2.5 – 3.7

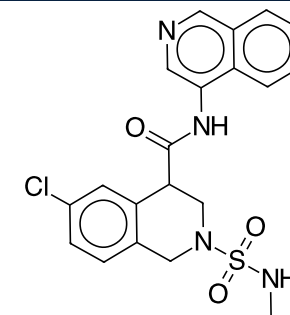
8 amides  
clogP range 2.5 – 3.7

1 urea (NMe<sub>2</sub>)

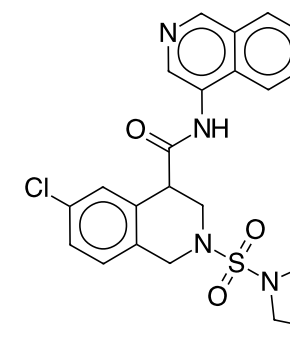
2 carbamates (OMe, OEt)

13 CH<sub>2</sub>R: Reductive amination  
clogP 1.4 – 4.1 (all mild bases)

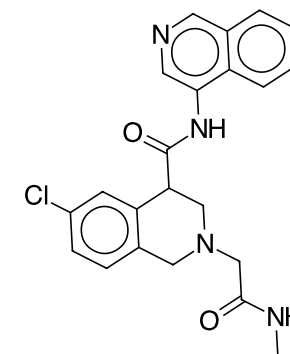
2 2-substituted imidazoles



150nM  
[1.6]



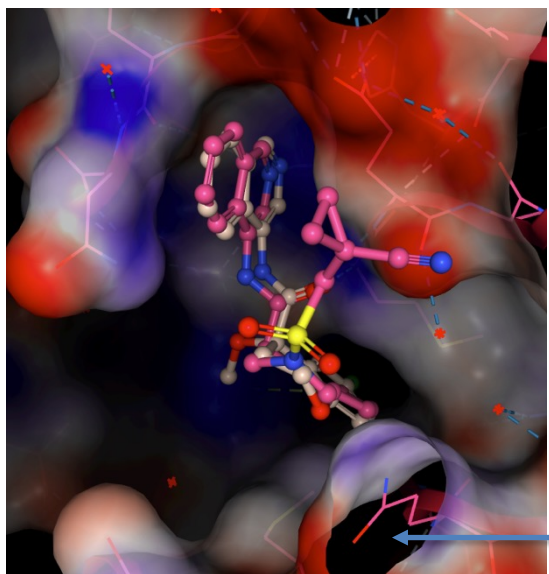
52nM  
[2.6]



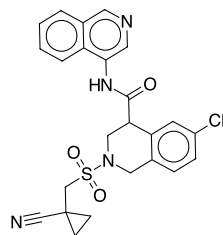
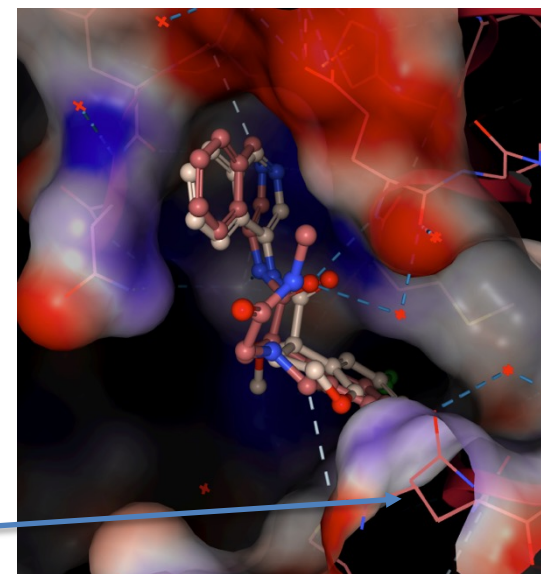
69nM  
[2.0]

Requested: 30<sup>th</sup> March 2021  
39 Shipped: 28<sup>th</sup> April 2021



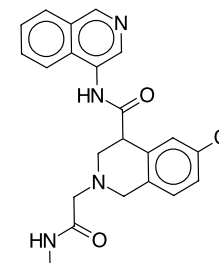


Gln-189



MAT-POS-dc2604c4-1

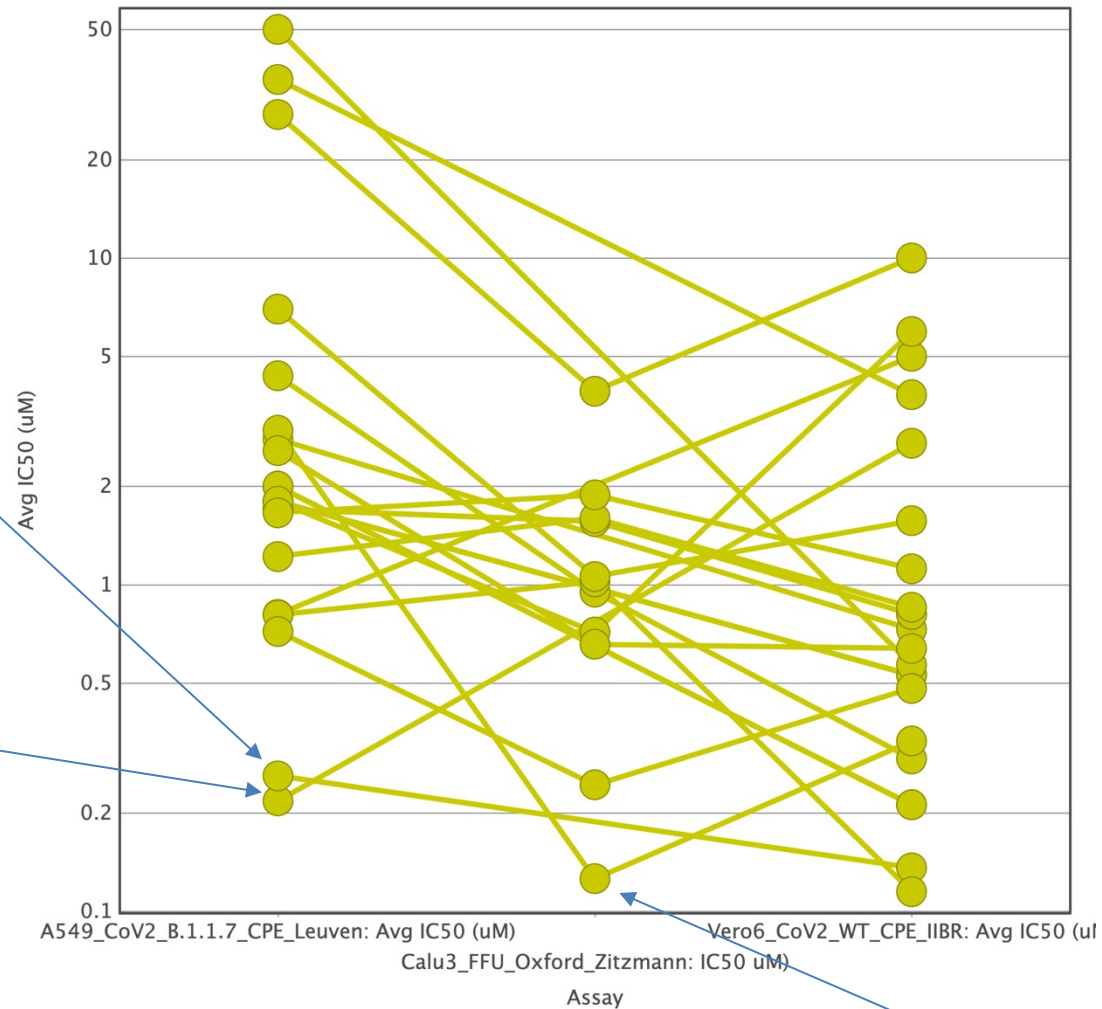
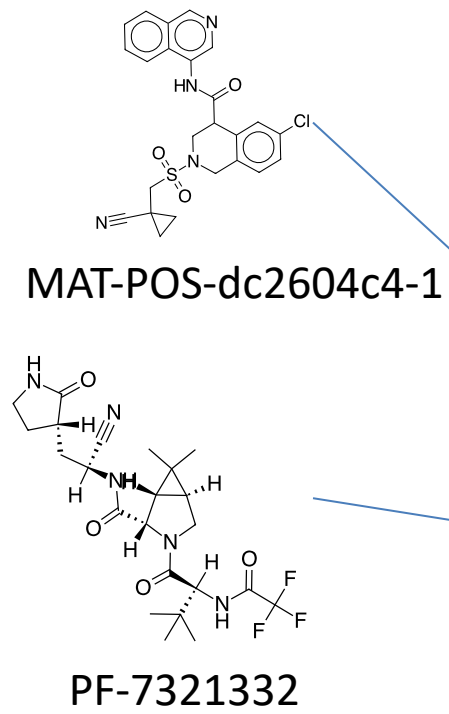
FI IC50	<64nM
clogP	2.4
Rat iv Cl(ml/min/kg)	20
Rat iv Vdss(L/kg)	1.1
Rat iv t1/2 (h)	1.6



MAT-POS-4223bc15-23

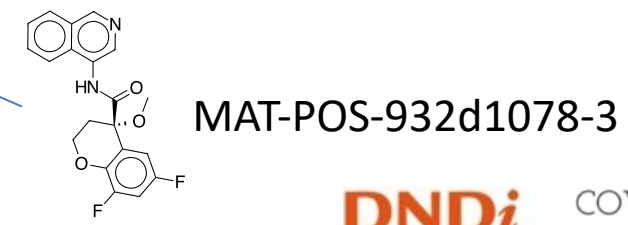
69nM
2.0

# Anti Viral Cell data: context across cell lines



Lines connect the same compound tested in different cell lines.  
Cellular sensitivity:

Calu-3 >= VeroE6 > A549

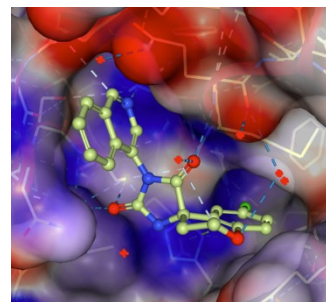
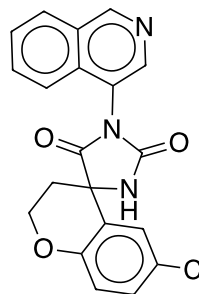


## Orally bioavailable inhibitor for therapeutic and prophylactic use

Property	Target range	Cold start – March 2020→ August 2021
protease assay	IC <sub>50</sub> < 50 nM (compromise if clean and anti viral activity sufficient)	● 25nM
viral replication (Vero-E6)	EC <sub>50</sub> < 0.2μM	● <0.2 μM VeroE6 CPE
plaque reduction (Vero-E6, Calu-3)	EC <sub>50</sub> < 0.2μM	● ~0.25 μM Calu3
PK-PD	Cmin > EC90 (plaque reduction) for 24h	○ Studies planned once exposure adequate
Coronavirus spectrum	SARS-CoV2 B.1.1.7 , 501.V2, B.1.1.248 variants essential SARS-CoV-1 & MERS desirable	● Active against B.1.1.7 , 501.V2 in cellular assays ● Compounds tested across coronavirus MPro panel
Route of administration	oral	● F > 30% rat
solubility	> 5 mg/mL, >100μM tolerable	● >100μM
half-life	Ideally>= 8 h (human) est from rat and dog	● Rat 2h, Human predicted PK not yet sufficient
safety	No significant protease activity >50% at 10μM (Nanosyn 61 protease panel) Only reversible and monitorable toxicities (NOAEL > 30x Cmax) No significant DDI - clean in 5 CYP450 isoforms Critical transporter check (e.g. OATP) hERG and NaV1.5 IC <sub>50</sub> > 50 μM No significant change in QTc No mutagenicity or teratogenicity risk	● Protease panel clean ● Eurofins / CEREP 44 target panel clean ● Cyp450: 1.8μM 2C9, 10μM 3A4, mitigation SAR determined  Cardiotoxicity in vitro initial compounds clean Live phase planned Ames in progress

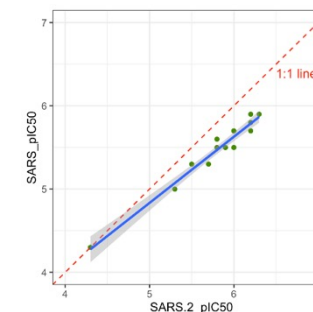
- Isoquinoline potency and metabolism SAR – data still incoming, but 6 & 7 substitution looks promising to increase metabolic stability while maintaining potency
- Search for isoquinoline replacements – application of FEP predictions
- Extension into P1' – synthetic constraints & FEP predictions on a vast scale
- AI supported compound and route design
- Spiro linkers and pan-corona activity

VLA-UCB-29506327-1



MPro enzyme IC<sub>50</sub> (uM)

SARS-2	229E	OC43	MERS	SARS	HKU1	NL63
4.6	3.2	1.9	32	9.3	1.1	16



Human	antiviral EC <sub>50</sub> (CPE/uM)	
CatB	229E	OC43
>50	2.7	3.3

131 co-authors and growing...



bioRxiv is receiving many new papers on coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. A reminder: these are preliminary reports that have not been peer-reviewed and should not be used to guide clinical practice.

New Results

**COVID Moonshot: Open Science Discovery of SARS-CoV-2 Main Protease Inhibitors by Combining Crowdsourcing, High-Throughput Experiments, Computational Simulations, and Machine Learning**

The COVID Moonshot Consortium, Hagit Achdout, Anthony Aimon, Elad Bar-David, Haim Barr, Amir Ben-Shmuel, James Bennett, Melissa L. Bobby, Julianne Brun, BVNB5 Sarma, Mark Calmiano, Anna Carbery, Emma Cattermole, John D. Chodera, Austin Clyde, Joseph E. Coffland, Galit Cohen, Jason Cole, Alessandro Contini, Lisa Cox, Milan Cvitkovic, Alex Dias, Alice Douangamath, Shirley Duberstein, Tim Dudgeon, Louise Dunnett, Peter K. Eastman, Noam Erez, Michael Fairhead, Daren Fearon, Oleg Fedorov, Matteo Ferla, Holly Foster, Richard Foster, Ronen Gabizon, Paul Gehrz, Carina Gileadi, Charline Giroud, William G. Glass, Robert Glen, Itai Gilner, Marian Gorichko, Tyler Gorrie-Stone, Edward J. Griffen, Jag Heer, Michelle Hill, Sam Horrell, Matthew F.D. Hurley, Tomer Israely, Andrew Jajack, Eric J. Joffe, Tobias John, Anastasia L. Kantsadi, Peter W. Kenny, John L. Kiappes, Lizbe Koekemoer, Boris Kovar, Tobias Krojer, Alpha Albert Lee, Bruce A. Lefker, Haim Levy, Nir London, Petra Lukacik, Hannah Bruce Macdonald, Beth MacLean, Tika R. Malla, Tatiana Matviuk, William McCorkindale, Sharon Melamed, Oleg Michurin, Halina Mikołajczyk, Aaron Morris, Garrett M. Morris, Melody Jane Morwitzer, Demetri Moustakas, Jose Brandao Neto, Vladys Oleinkovas, Gips J. Overheul, David Owen, Ruby Pai, Jin Pan, Nir Paran, Benjamin Perry, Maneesh Pingale, Jakir Pinjari, Boaz Politi, Ailsa Powell, Vladimir Psenak, Reut Puni, Victor L. Rangel, Rambabu N. Reddi, St. Patrick Reid, Efrat Resnick, Matthew C. Robinson, Ralph P. Robinson, Dominic Rufe, Christopher Schofield, Aarif Shaikh, Jiye Shi, Khristo Shurru, Assa Sittner, Rachael Skyrer, Adam Smalley, Mihaela D. Smilova, John Spencer, Claire Strain-Damerell, Vishwanath Swamy, Hadas Tamir, Rachael Tennant, Andrew Thompson, Warren Thompson, Susana Tomasio, Anthony Tumber, Ioannis Vekoulis, Ronald P. van Rij, Fanny S. Varghese, Mariana Vaschetto, Einat B. Viener, Vincent Voeltz, Annette von Delft, Frank von Delft, Martin Walsh, Walter Ward, Charlie Weatherall, Shay Weiss, Conor Francis Wild, Matthew Witzmann, Nathan Wright, Yfat Yahalom-Ronen, Daniel Zaidmann, Hadeer Zidane, Nicole Zitzmann

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.10.29.339317>

This article is a preprint and has not been certified by peer review [what does this mean?].

<https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.10.29.339317>

Highlighting the design team & chemists

Jag Heer  
Mark Calmiano  
Eric Jnoff  
Vladas Oleinkovas

UCB

Alpha Lee  
Matt Robinson

Postera AI

Ralph Robinson  
Bruce Lefker  
Gwen Fate (PK)

Thames Partners

Ben Perry  
Peter Sjö

DNDi

Bobby Glen

University of Cambridge

Tatiana Matviuk  
& all the chemists

Enamine

Haim Barr (Mpro assays)

Weizmann Institute

Darren Fearon (crystallography)

Diamond Light Source

