

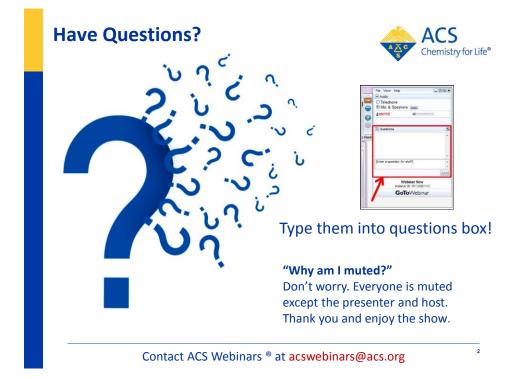


We will begin momentarily at 2pm ET



Slides available now! Recordings available as an exclusive ACS member benefit. www.acs.org/acswebinars

Contact ACS Webinars ® at acswebinars@acs.org







Have you discovered the missing element?



http://bit.ly/benefitsACS

Find the many benefits of ACS membership!





Benefits of ACS Membership



Chemical & Engineering News (C&EN) The preeminent weekly news source.





NEW! Free Access to ACS Presentations on Demand® ACS Member only access to over 1,000 presentation recordings from recent ACS meetings and select events.

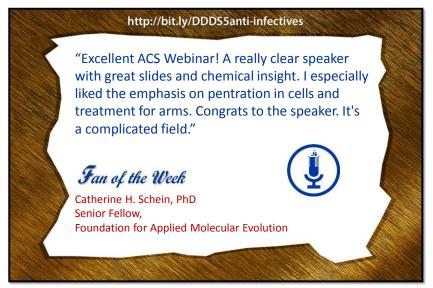
NEW! ACS Career Navigator Your source for leadership development, professional education, career services, and much more.

http://bit.ly/benefitsACS



How has ACS Webinars[®] benefited you?





Be a featured fan on an upcoming webinar! Write to us @ acswebinars@acs.org







Learn from the best and brightest minds in chemistry! Hundreds of webinars presented by subject matter experts in the chemical enterprise.

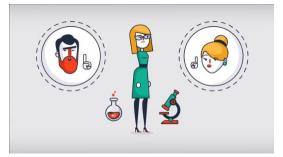
Recordings are available to current ACS members one week after the Live broadcast date. www.acs.org/acswebinars

Broadcasts of ACS Webinars[®] continue to be available to the general public LIVE every Thursday at 2pm ET!

www.acs.org/acswebinars

An individual development planning tool for you!





- Know your career options
- · Develop strategies to strengthen your skills
- Map a plan to achieve your career goals

ChemIDP.org

Upcoming ACS Webinars *www.acs.org/acswebinars*



Thursday, July 6, 2017

Building a Positive Online Personal Brand: Using LinkedIn, Blogs, and Other Social Media Tools

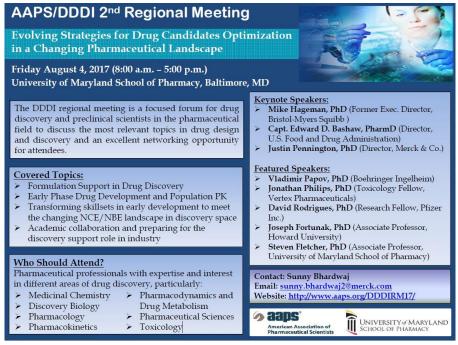
Lauren Celano, Co-founder and CEO of Propel Careers Chris McCarthy, Senior Communications Officer, American Chemical Society

Thursday, July 13, 2017

Ice Cream Chemistry: The Science of Flavor

Maya Warren, University of Wisconsin-Madison Bill Courtney, Washington University

Contact ACS Webinars [®] at acswebinars@acs.org



www.aaps.org/DDDIRM17

Join the ACS Division of Medicinal Chemistry Today!



12



For \$25 (\$10 for students), You Will Receive:

- A free copy of our annual medicinal chemistry review volume (over 600 pages, \$160 retail price)
- Abstracts of MEDI programming at national meetings
- Access to student travel grants and fellowships

Find out more about the ACS MEDI Division! www.acsmedchem.org



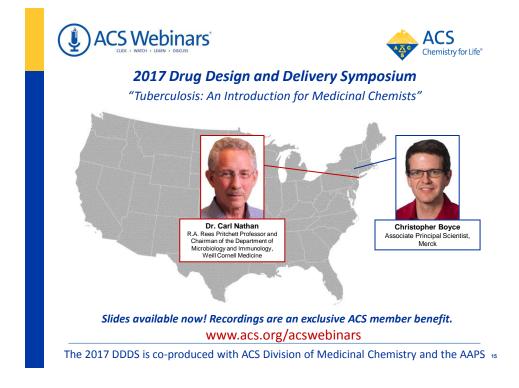
2017 Drug Design and Delivery Symposium Save the Date for the next webinar!



	JULY 2017									
s	UN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT			
							1			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22			
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29			
	30	31								



"Viral Hepatitis: The Search for a Cure" Michael Sofia of Arbutus Biopharma





Tuberculosis: An Introduction for Medicinal Chemists



Carl Nathan, MD Weill Cornell Medicine June 29, 2017



Topics

- TB biology: framing the problem
- The TB pharmacopoeia: an innovation gap
- TB drug discovery: an innovation engine
- TB drug development: special challenges
- Looking ahead: new drugs, new targets, new hope



Co-evolution of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* with humans, its only naturally-transmitting host

	~70,000 ye	ars ago: para	sitism of hur	nans with M. t	uberculosis	
Modern humans first reave Africa.	Ancient Aborigines The ancestors of today's Aborigines migrate into Australia.	settle in Europe.	Ice age Glaciers cover Northern Hemisphere, driving humans south.	European resettlement Hunter-gatherers from th Middle East migrate back into northern Europe.		First farmers Anatolian farmers migrate into Europe.
60.000 years ago	50,000	40,000	30,000	20,000	10,000	
5000	1 4000	3000		2000 2 3	4 ¹⁰⁰⁰	Today
,	<u>^_</u>		Ŷ	↓	î	
Yamnaya invasion	Cultural revolution	Philistine formation	Celtic movements	Anglo-Saxon arrival	Barbarian invasions	Viking voyages
Yamnaya herders	The creators of the	Sea people from	Genetically diverse	Angles, Saxons, and	Germanic tribes	Vikings sail and
expand from the	successful Corded	many ports migrate	Celtic-speaking	Jutes sail to Britain	migrate through	raid through
Pontic Steppe into both Europe and Asi	Ware culture spread a. throughout Europe.	to Israel and create the Philistine culture	peoples of Europe move to Britain and Spain.	from their homelands across the North Sea.	Europe, displacing Romans and mixing with Celtic speakers.	Europe.



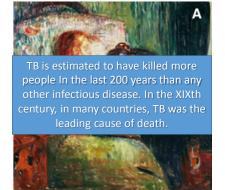
Adapted from Gibbons, A. Science 356: 678, 2017



Det Syke Barn, Edvard Munch, 1885 Nasjonalmuseet for kunst, Oslo



Nathan, Cell Host and Microbe 5: 220, 2009



Det Syke Barn, Edvard Munch, 1885 Nasjonalmuseet for kunst, Oslo



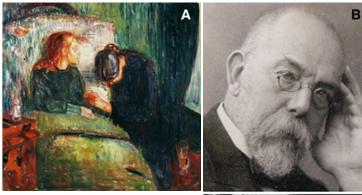


Robert Koch announced the cause of tuberculosis in 1882; Nobel prize, 1905



Nathan, Cell Host and Microbe 5: 220, 2009

21

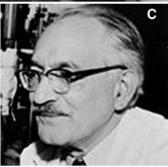


Selman Waksman co-discovered streptomycin, the first effective anti-TB drug; Nobel prize, 1952; announced "the complete eradication of this disease is in sight", 1964





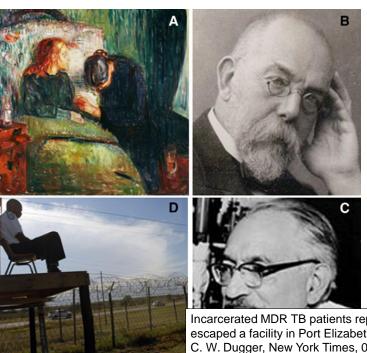
1946: First randomized, controlled **1950:** Introduction of combination



В

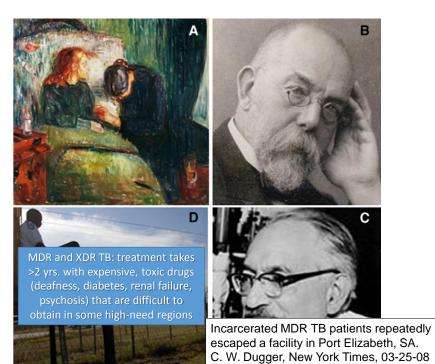
23







Incarcerated MDR TB patients repeatedly escaped a facility in Port Elizabeth, SA. C. W. Dugger, New York Times, 03+25-08

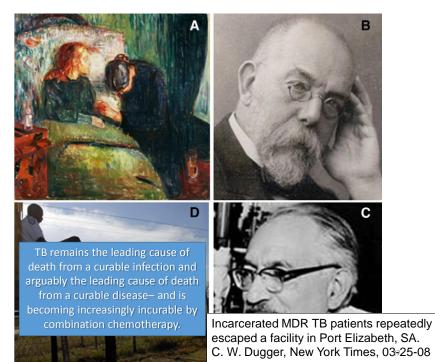




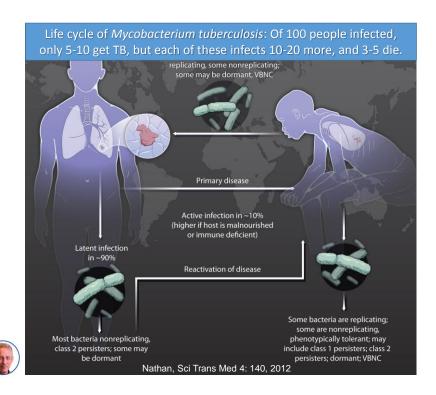
В D С Incarcerated MDR TB patients repeatedly

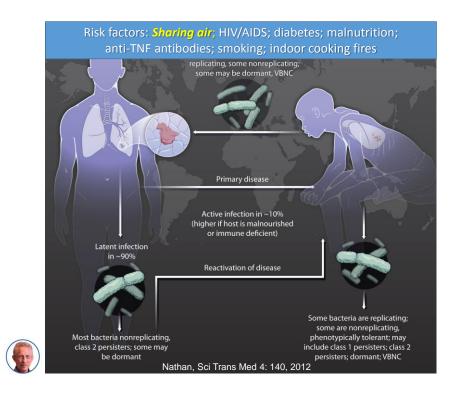


escaped a facility in Port Elizabeth, SA. C. W. Dugger, New York Times, 03e25-08









29

30



If you sequence the genomes of >1000 clinical isolates of M. tuberculosis (Mtb), what sequences do you think will be found to be most conserved?

- Virulence factors
- · Active site residues in essential enzymes
- Epitopes (the minimal portion of antigens) recognized by T lymphocytes of the human immune system
- All of the above
- None of the above

Mtb's interaction with human immunity: implications for medicinal chemistry

- The very immune response that Mtb must induce for its transmittal threatens Mtb's own survival. Mtb needs to withstand the antibacterial effects of human immunity well enough to remain infectious.
- This implies that Mtb encodes enzymes that can counter human antibacterial chemistry.
- Drugs that inhibit such enzymes might allow for elimination of latent TB and aid the treatment of active TB.



31

Antimicrobial Resistance

Bacterial pathogens some of whose clinical isolates are now resistant to most antibiotics:

Neisseria gonorrhoeae Enterococcus faecium Staphylococcus aureus Klebsiella pneumoniae Acinetobacter baumanni Pseudomonas aeruginosa Enterobacter species Some salmonella Some shigella Mycobacterium tuberculosis

<u>Heritable</u>

- Mutation of target that reduces binding but preserves function
- Post-translational modification of target
- Increased expression of target
- Expression of a compensatory pathway
- · Modification or increased catabolism of drug
- Decreased activation of prodrug
- Decreased drug uptake or increased export

*Tuomanen, Rev Infect Dis, 1986

Antimicrobial Resistance

<u>Heritable</u>

Bacterial pathogens

clinical isolates are

some of whose

now resistant to

most antibiotics:

Neisseria gonorrhoeae

Enterococcus faecium Staphylococcus aureus

Klebsiella pneumoniae

Some salmonella

Some shigella

Acinetobacter baumanni

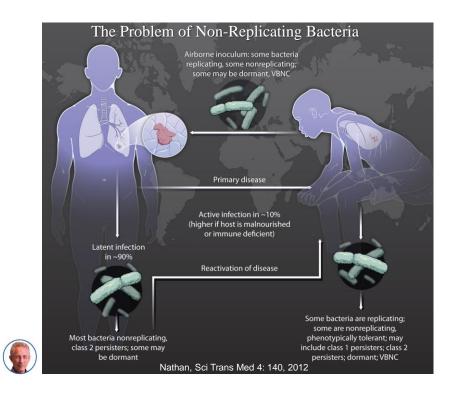
Pseudomonas aeruginosa Enterobacter species

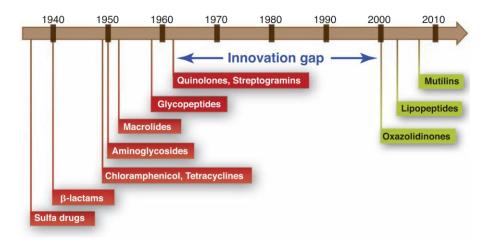
Mycobacterium tuberculosis

- Mutation of target that reduces binding but preserves function
 - Post-translational modification of target
 - Increased expression of target
 - Expression of a compensatory pathway
 - Modification or increased catabolism of drug
 - Decreased activation of prodrug
 - Decreased drug uptake or increased export

Non-heritable: "phenotypic tolerance"

- Conditional resistance not attributable to changes in genome sequence
- "Persistence": survival of bacteria during treatment of a host with a drug to which the pathogen is sensitive under standard laboratory conditions at concentrations achieved in the host





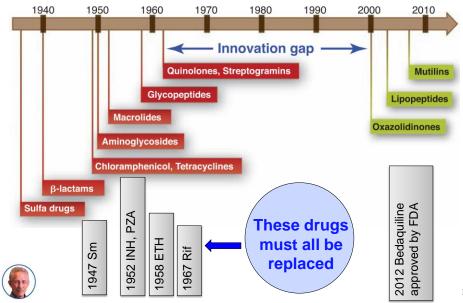
The Innovation Gap in Antibiotic Discovery



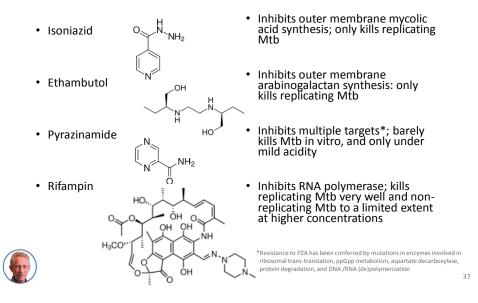
Fischbach MA and Walsh CB. Antibiotics for emerging pathogens. Science 325: 1089, 2009

35

The Innovation Gap in TB Drug Discovery



Standard TB chemotherapy: from tiny to huge, without regard to the Rule of Five







38

ANSWER THE QUESTION ON BLUE SCREEN IN ONE MOMENT

What's the best way to cope with TB drug resistance?

(multiple correct answers may be possible)

- A) Most Isoniazid resistance is due to loss of KatG, an enzyme that activates isoniazid (a prodrug) to a product that inhibits the mycolate synthase InhA. Make a new InhA inhibitor that doesn't require activation by KatG.
- **B)** Ethambutol inhibits an arabinosyl transferase in arabinogalactan synthesis. **Target another enzyme in the same pathway.**
- **C)** Rifampin resistance is due to point mutations in RNA polymerase (RNAP). Find an RNAP inhibitor that binds to a different site on the enzyme.
- D) Try something else.

39

40

Challenges in TB Drug Development

- We need **multiple new drugs to use together**, avoiding DDI with each other and with medications for prevalent co-morbidities, such as HIV/AIDS and diabetes.
- These agents must have a very low COG.
- We can't efficiently select drugs that will cure TB quickly unless we better understand the biology.
- No physicochemical rules predict what drugs will cross Mtb's multilayer cell wall, which includes a layer of wax that is expected to be solid at body temperature.
- Mtb transforms the majority of xenobiotics that penetrate it.
- Drug levels vary across lesion types. Bacterial susceptibility to a given drug at a given level varies across lesions types as well.
- We have no PD assay that reports total body burden of Mtb. PD measurements rely on sputum, which arises chiefly from one type of lesion. Current assays grossly under-report temporarily non-replicating forms of Mtb.





What's the best way to shorten TB therapy?

(multiple correct answers may be possible)

- Find new targets. Combine new drugs active against replicating Mtb with new drugs active against non-replicating Mtb.
- Add another dimension to SAR: intrabacterial PK-PD.
- Add another dimension to host PK-PD: lesional heterogeneity of drug levels and of pathogen susceptibility.
- None of the above.

Why Have Infectious Bacterial Diseases Become "Neglected"?

"Antibiotic discovery is not very fashionable these days, and yet resistance has evolved to every antibiotic.... Despite various bacterial threats to public health (multiply drug-resistant strains, emerging pathogens and biothreat organisms), most large pharmaceutical companies and many biotechnology companies have left the area. Many factors contributed... but the fact remains that a better return on investment can be made in other disease areas... What might be less well appreciated is just how difficult it is technically... GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) spent 7 years (1995– 2001) evaluating more than 300 genes for their potential as targets for novel antibacterials and showing genetically that more than 160 of them are essential.... From the 70 HTS campaigns run between 1995–2001... only 5 leads were delivered, ... [a] success rate [that] was four- to fivefold lower than for targets from other therapeutic areas at this time... this was ... financially unsustainable"



Payne DJ, Gwynn MN, Holmes DJ & Pompliano DL. Drugs for bad bugs: confronting the challenges of antibacterial discovery. Nature Reviews Drug Discovery 6, 29, 2007

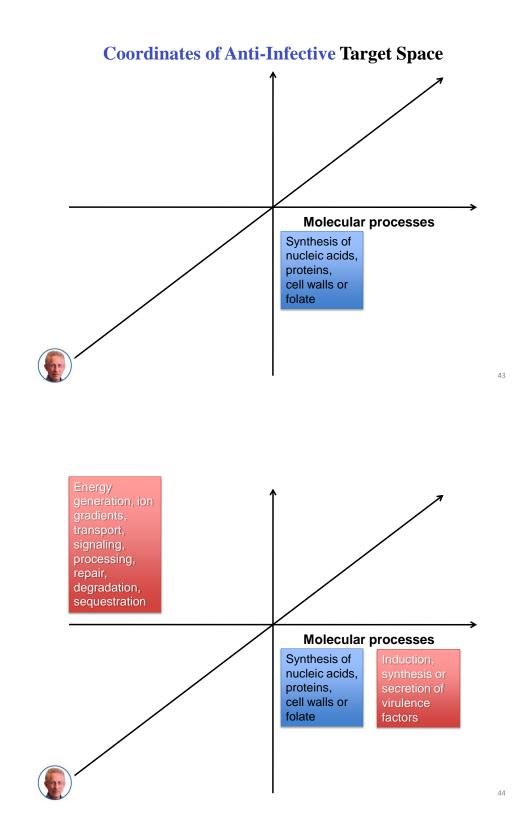
41

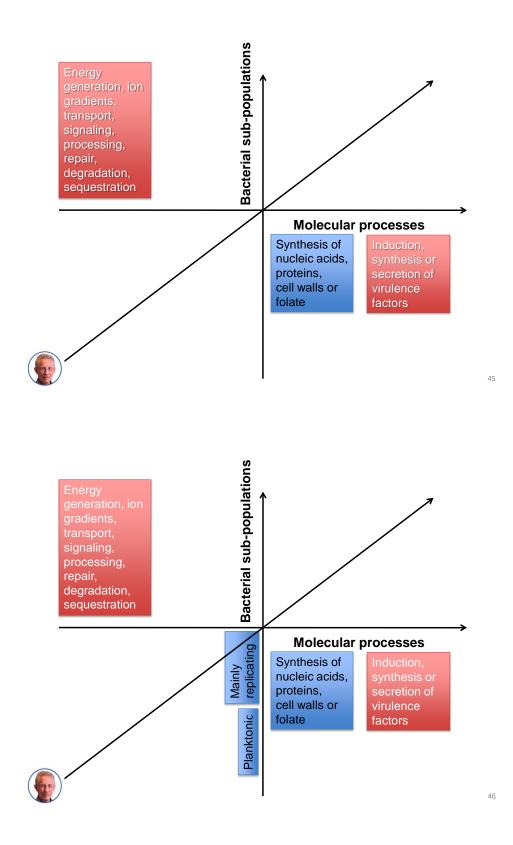
Present Targets of Antibacterials

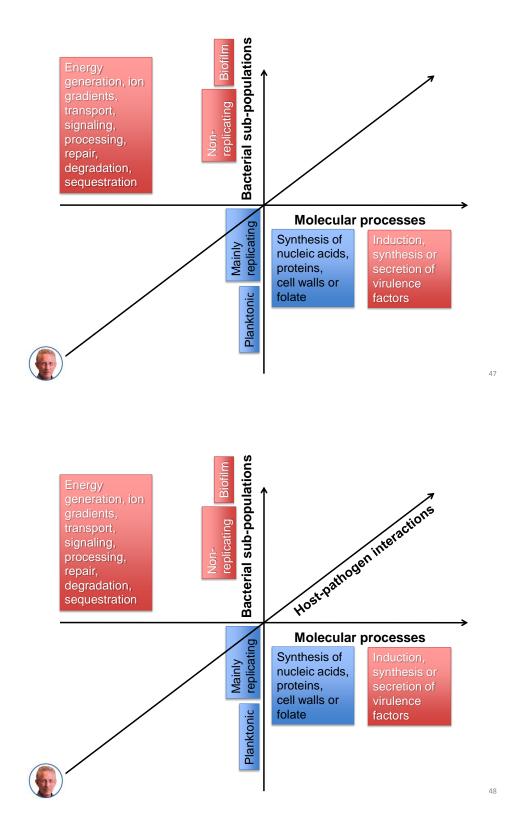
Synthesis of nucleic acids, proteins, cell walls or folate*

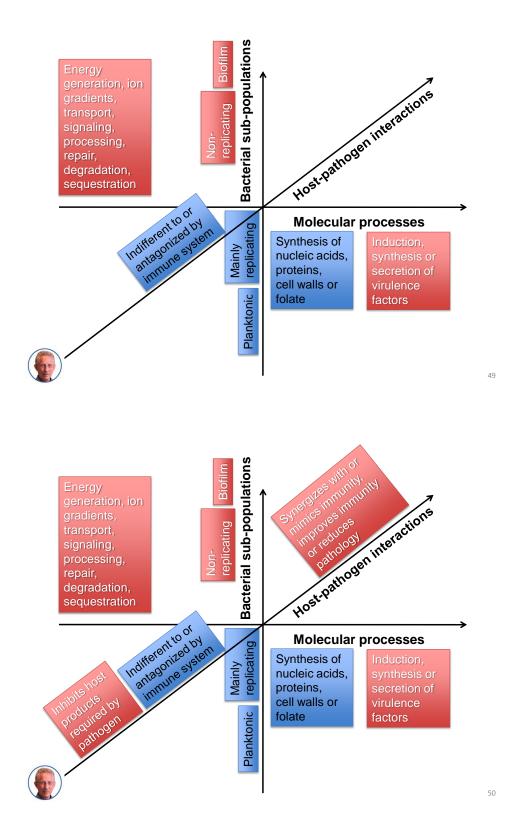


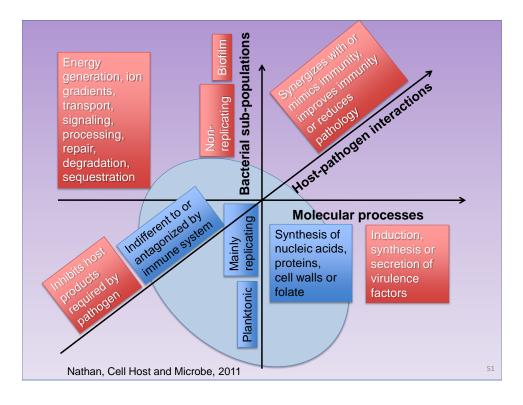
*Walsh, Nature Reviews Microbiology 1: 65, 2003

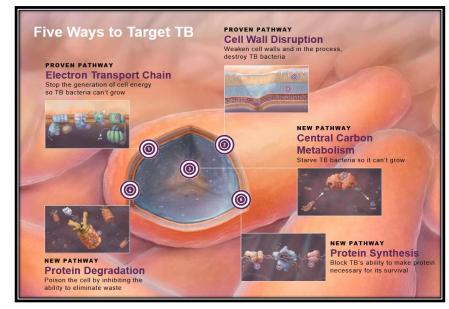










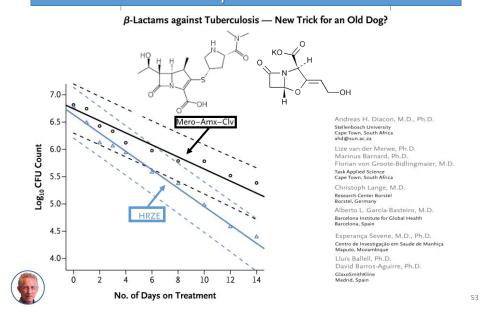




Slide kindly provided by Dr. Nader Fotouhi, CSO of Global Alliance for TB Drug Development

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Potential resurrection of β -lactams for treatment of TB





β-lactams with selective activity against non-replicating (NR), phenotypically tolerant Mtb

Cephalosporins bactericidal to NR Mtb:

- Activity is clavulanate-independent, timedependent
- Sterilize to limit of detection at 1-3 μg/mL
- Kil Mtb in primary macrophages (1.5-2 log₁₀)

Selective action on NR Mtb:

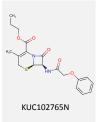
- No activity against replicating Mtb, with or without clavulanate
- No activity against replicating *E. coli, S. pneumoniae, P. aeruginosa* or *S. aureus,* or NR *C. albicans*
- LD50's ≥ 100 µg/mL against HepG2 cells and



macrophages

*B Gold et al. J. Med. Chem. 2016 (with J. Aubé's team at UNC)







β-lactams with selective activity against non-replicating (NR), phenotypically tolerant Mtb

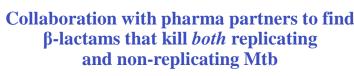
Cephalosporins bactericidal to NR Mtb:

- · Activity is clavulanate-independent, time-
- $\frac{de}{Ste}$ Why is the C2 carboxylic acid ineffective, while β -
- lactams in clinical use require an acidic function?
- Kil
 Why do these compounds kill NR Mtb but not replicating Mtb, while β-lactams in clinical use
 - almost exclusively kill replicating bacteria?

ma

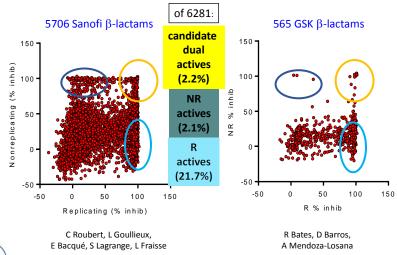
- How is selectivity for NR Mtb consistent with inhibition of transpeptidases and
- Nc arboxypeptidases, the peptidoglycan-building targets of β -lactams in clinical use?
 - Why are these compounds narrow-spectrum, while ^{765N}
 - β-lactams in clinical use are broad-spectrum?

*B Gold et al. J. Med. Chem. 2016 (with J. Aubé's team at UNC)





55





Ben Gold, Landys Lopez-Quezada, Yan Ling, Julia Roberts, Madeleine Wood, , David Zhang

➔ TB ALLIANCE

	Discovery		Early De	evelopment	Late Development			
Lead Identification	Lead Optimization	Preclinical Development	Phase 1	Phase 2A	Phase 2B	Phase 3	Phase 4 / Marketed Products	
Whole Cell Hit-to- Lead Programs	Macrolides Sanofi	TBA-7371/ DprE1 Inhibitor	Optimization of Rifampicin in Children <5kg Stellenbosch University	Linezolid Dose- Ranging Study	NC-005	STAND	Optimized Pediatric Formulations Rifamplcin/ Isoniazid/ Pyrazinamide Macleods	
 Sanofi GSK 	MmpL3 Inhibitors	Eli Lilly			Bedaquiline / Pretomanid / Moxifloxacin / Pyrazinamide (BPaMZ)	Pretomanid/ Moxifloxacin/		
RNA Polymerase Inhibitors		TBI-223 / Oxazolidinone //MM				Pyrazinamide (PaMZ) Nix-TB		
	InhA Inhibitors							
Energy Metabolism Inhibitors AUCK/UIC/UPenn	Cyclopeptides Sanofi	TBAJ-587 / Diarylquinoline Janssen/AUCK/UIC				Bedaquiline/ Pretomanid/ Linezolid	Rifampicin/ Isoniazid	
Clp-C/PIP2 Schrödinger	Squaramides Sanofi	Preclinical TB Regimen				(BPaL)	Macleods	
PEPCK Roche/TAMU	Pyrimidines GSK	Development JHU					Macleods	
POA Prodrugs Yonsei	Arylsulfonamides GSK	TB Alliar	TB Alliance Portfolio Partners					
Hit-to-Lead Programs Shionogi Dalichi Sankyo Takeda Hit ID Programs OP-BIO Dalichi Sankyo Novare HyphaGenesis Chugai		IMPAACT Janssen [Jo Johns Hop] Macleods P Medical Res Médecins S	iyo Novare Kline (GSK)	Sano Schrif Shior Stelle Take M) TB D Unive Unive Unive C) at UCL Unive C) at UCL Unive C) Medi	ödinger	(UCL) ICK) Jee) ago (UIC)	Pyrazinamide Macleods	

57

Treatment for All Patients with TB

People with XDR-TB/pre-XDR (<1% of TB Patients)	, T + T + T + T + T + T + T + T	* ***********************************
People with MDR-TB (~ 4% of TB Patients)	', M + M , # A * A # + M + M + A * A • • # * # * # * * # * * # * # * *	****
People with Drug Sensitive TB (~ 95% of TB Patients)	**************************************	
Treatment using	BPaMZ	BPaL

B: Bedaquiline. Pa: Pretomanid. M: moxifloxacin. Z: Pyrazinamide. L: Linezolid.

Adapted from slide kindly provided by Dr. Carl Mendel, CEO of Global Alliance for TB Drug Development



59

Tomorrow's Potential TB Chemotherapy: New Structures and New Mechanisms

• Bedaquiline • $F_{retomanid}$ • Pretomanid • $F_{retomanid}$ •



- New target classes: E.g., protein degradation rather than synthesis.
- Intrabacterial PK-PD: Near-instantaneous separation of bacteria from the incubation medium followed by LC-MS to quantify bacterial uptake, identify intrabacterial transformation of drug candidates and observe impact on the metabolome
- Lesional PK: Positional mass spectrometry and laser capture mass spectrometry on frozen sections to identify lesion-specific drug levels
- New academic-academic relationships: NIH-funded, multiinstitutional consortia (TB Research Unit Network: TBRU-N)
- New academic-industrial/industrial-industrial relationships: Extension of public-private partnerships that began in WWII with the Penicillin and Malaria Projects* and evolved in MMV, DNDi, the TB Drug Accelerator, the Global Alliance for TB Drug Development and the Tres Cantos Open Lab Foundation

*Nathan, C. Cooperative development of antimicrobials: looking back to look ahead. Nature Rev. Microbiol. 13:651-657, 201 🔊

Take Home Message

- Tuberculosis is the world's leading cause of death from an infectious disease, and a leading example of the growing problem of antimicrobial drug resistance.
- In a globalized world, anyone can be at risk from TB.
- Ideally we'd prevent TB with a vaccine, but immunologists are struggling to come up with a good one.
- Chemists: the ball is in your court!



References

- Nathan, C. Taming tuberculosis: A challenge for science and society. *Cell Host and Microbe* 5: 220-224, 2009.
- Nathan, C. Bacterial pathogenesis: Fresh approaches to antiinfective therapies. *Science Translational Medicine* 4: 1-13, 2012
- Nathan, C. and O. Cars. Antibiotic resistance: problems, progress and prospects. *New England Journal of Medicine* 371: 1761-3, 2014.
- Nathan, C. Cooperative development of antimicrobials: looking back to look ahead. *Nature Reviews Microbiology* 13:651-657, 2015
- Nathan, C. Fundamental immunodeficiency and its correction. Journal of Experimental Medicine In press, 2017







📥 ACS

2017 Drug Design and Delivery Symposium "Tuberculosis: An Introduction for Medicinal Chemists"



The 2017 DDDS is co-produced with ACS Division of Medicinal Chemistry and the AAPS 63

	J	Meet the Organizers						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT		BMS
						1		John Morrison BMS
2	3	4	5	6	7	8		Annette Bak
9	10	11	12	13	14	15		Astra Zeneca
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Co-Produ	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	A ⊼ C S	Division of Medicinal Chemistry
30	31						9 aai	

[&]quot;Viral Hepatitis: The Search for a Cure" Michael Sofia of Arbutus Biopharma

2017 Drug Design and Delivery Symposium

Upcoming ACS Webinars www.acs.org/acswebinars



65

SCIENCE

Building a Positive Online Personal Brand: Using LinkedIn, Blogs, and Other Social Media Tools

Lauren Celano, Co-founder and CEO of Propel Careers Chris McCarthy, Senior Communications Officer, American Chemical Society



Thursday, July 13, 2017

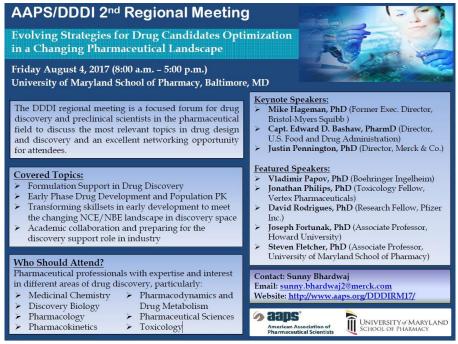
Thursday, July 6, 2017

Ice Cream Chemistry: The Science of Flavor

Maya Warren, University of Wisconsin-Madison Bill Courtney, Washington University

Contact ACS Webinars ® at acswebinars@acs.org





www.aaps.org/DDDIRM17

Join the ACS Division of Medicinal Chemistry Today!





For \$25 (\$10 for students), You Will Receive:

- A free copy of our annual medicinal chemistry review volume (over 600 pages, \$160 retail price)
- Abstracts of MEDI programming at national meetings
- Access to student travel grants and fellowships

Find out more about the ACS MEDI Division! www.acsmedchem.org

How has ACS Webinars[®] benefited you?



<text><text><text><text>

Be a featured fan on an upcoming webinar! Write to us @ acswebinars@acs.org **







Benefits of ACS Membership



Chemical & Engineering News (C&EN) The preeminent weekly news source.



NEW! Free Access to ACS Presentations on Demand[®] ACS Member only access to over 1,000 presentation recordings from recent ACS meetings and select events.



NEW! ACS Career Navigator Your source for leadership development, professional education, career services, and much more.

http://bit.ly/benefitsACS





71

ACS Webinars[®] does not endorse any products or services. The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the American Chemical Society.



Contact ACS Webinars [®] at acswebinars@acs.org

Upcoming ACS Webinars *www.acs.org/acswebinars*



Thursday, July 6, 2017 Building a Positiv Using LinkedIn, B

Building a Positive Online Personal Brand: Using LinkedIn, Blogs, and Other Social Media Tools

Lauren Celano, Co-founder and CEO of Propel Careers Chris McCarthy, Senior Communications Officer, American Chemical Society



Thursday, July 13, 2017

Ice Cream Chemistry: The Science of Flavor

Maya Warren, University of Wisconsin-Madison Bill Courtney, Washington University

Contact ACS Webinars ® at acswebinars@acs.org