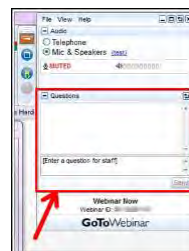


Have Questions?



Type them into questions box!

“Why am I muted?”

Don't worry. Everyone is muted except the presenter and host. Thank you and enjoy the show.

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

1



@AmericanChemicalSociety



@AmerChemSociety



@AmerChemSociety



<https://www.linkedin.com/company/american-chemical-society>

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

2

Check out the ACS Webinar Library!

An ACS member exclusive benefit



Hundreds of presentations from the best and brightest minds that chemistry has to offer are available to you on-demand. The Library is divided into 6 different sections to help you more easily find what you are searching.

Professional Development

[▶ View the Collection](#)

Learn how to write better abstracts, deliver more engaging presentations, and network to your next dream job. Brush up on your soft skills and set a new career path by mastering what can not be taught in the lab.

Technology & Innovation

[▶ View the Collection](#)

From renewable fuels to creating the materials for the technology of tomorrow, chemistry plays a pivotal role in advancing our world. Meet the chemists that are building a better world and see how their science is making it happen.

Drug Design and Delivery

[▶ View the Collection](#)

The Drug Design Delivery Series has built a collection of the top minds in the field to explain the mechanics of drug discovery. Discover the latest research, receive an overview on different fields of study, and gain insight on how to possibly overcome your own med chem roadblocks.

Culinary Chemistry

[▶ View the Collection](#)

Why does food taste better when it is grilled or what molecular compounds make a great wine? Discover the delectable science of your favorite food and drink and don't forget to come back for a second helping.

Popular Chemistry

[▶ View the Collection](#)

Feeling burdened by all that molecular weight? Listen to experts expound on the amazing side of current hot science topics. Discover the chemistry of rockets, how viruses have affected human history, or the molecular breakdown of a hangover.

Business & Entrepreneurship

[▶ View the Collection](#)

How do ideas make it from the lab to the real world? Discover the ins and outs of the chemical industry whether you are looking to start a business or desire a priceless industry-wide perspective.

<https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/acs-webinars/videos.html>

3



ACS Webinars®

CLICK • WATCH • LEARN • DISCUSS



Learn from the best and brightest minds in chemistry! Hundreds of webinars on diverse topics presented by experts in the chemical sciences and enterprise.

Edited Recordings are an exclusive ACS member benefit and are made available once the recording has been edited and posted.

Live Broadcasts of ACS Webinars® continue to be available to the general public several times a week generally from 2-3pm ET!

A **collection of the best recordings** from the ACS Webinars Library will be broadcast on Fridays from 2-3pm ET!

www.acs.org/acswebinars

4

What is ACS on Campus?



ACS visits campuses across the world offering FREE seminars on how to be published, find a job, network and use essential tools like SciFinder. ACS on Campus presents seminars and workshops focused on how to:



- Publish in top journals
- Find a job
- Effectively use research tools like SciFinder® and ACS ChemWorx
- Communicate your science
- Write grant proposals
- Build industry partnerships
- Prepare for a changing employment landscape

<http://acsoncampus.acs.org>

5

Advance YOUR CAREER

ChemIDP™

ChemIDP.org

Discover ACS PUBLICATIONS

Publishing Resources

publish.acs.org

Connect WITH CHEMISTS AND OTHER SCIENCE PROFESSIONALS

CAS SciFinder Future Leaders

171 alumni, 35 countries
and over 120 institutions

From ACS Industry Member Programs

◆ LinkedIn Learning from ACS

Full access to 15K+ on-demand LinkedIn Learning courses at no additional cost for ACS Members. Space is limited - opt in now for access through Dec. 31!

Opt In: bit.ly/LIL-optin

◆ Industry Matters Newsletter

Exclusive interviews with industry leaders and insights to advance your career.

Preview & Subscribe: acs.org/indnl

◆ ACS Innovation Hub LinkedIn Group

Connect, collaborate, and stay informed about the trends leading chemical innovation.

Join: bit.ly/ACSinnovationhub

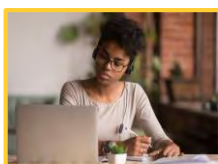


ACS Career Navigator: Your Home for Career Services



Whether you are just starting your journey, transitioning jobs, or looking to brush up or learn new skills, the **ACS Career Navigator** has the resources to point you in the right direction.

We have a collection of career resources to support you during this global pandemic:



Professional Education



Virtual Career Consultants



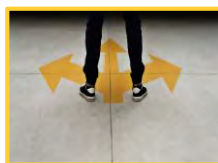
ACS Leadership Development System



Career Navigator LIVE!



ChemIDP



College to Career



ACS Webinars



Virtual Classrooms

Visit www.ACS.org/COVID19-Network to learn more!

8

Free ACS Webinars Every Week!

Upcoming Broadcasts



Tuesday, December 1, 2020 at 2-3pm ET
 Speakers: Jim Skinner, Terregina, Inc. and H.N. Cheng, 2020 ACS President-Elect
 Moderator: Diane Grob Schmidt, 2015 ACS President

[Register for Free!](#)

What You Will Learn

- The many sources of funding and their impact on ownership
- The importance of milestone achievements for valuation purposes
- The criteria and terms that investors use to make investing decisions

Co-produced with: ACS Industry Member Programs, ACS President-Elect, ACS Board Committee on Corporation Associates, ACS Committee on Technician Affairs, the ACS Division of Small Chemical Businesses, and the ACS Division of Business Development and Management



Wednesday, December 2, 2020 at 2-3pm ET
 Speaker: Leah Askarinam, National Journal's Hotline

[Register for Free!](#)

What You Will Learn

- What Biden's coalition means for the future of the Democratic Party
- How Trump's coalition differs from that of down-ballot Republicans
- What to look for in Georgia's runoff elections in January

Co-produced with: ACS External Affairs & Communications

www.acs.org/acswebinars

9



Contact Us:
 2107 Wilson Blvd
 #700
 Arlington, VA 22201
 (703)243-2800
aaps@aaps.org

AAPS Membership
membership@aaps.org
 (877)998-2277 (AAPS)

2021 National Biotechnology Conference

AAPS seeks experienced scientists to lead the 2021 NBC Scientific Programming Committee!

[READ MORE!](#)

AAPS Happenings:

PharmSci 360

Check out the program today!

[Read More](#)

PharmSci 360

Registration is now open!

[Read More](#)

PharmSci 360 Workshops

View full list today!

[Read More](#)

AAPS Member Demographics

Sector	
72%	Industry
23%	Academia
6%	Other Non-Industry
6%	Government
Education	
61%	Ph.D.
5%	Pharm.D.
18%	Master's
15%	Bachelors

Member Testimonial
 "Over time, I've built up this network of people I can ask about anything work-related."
 Kate Hegmann, PhD
 AAPS Member Since 2008

AAPS Live Webinars Are Free and Open Access

Webinars offer a great opportunity to receive the latest information on pharmaceutical science topics without the need for travel or time away from home and office. Plan to participate in our upcoming live events, replay a past session in our archives, or submit a proposal for organizing your own webinar!

[Register for Upcoming Webinars](#)

[Replay Archived Webinars](#)

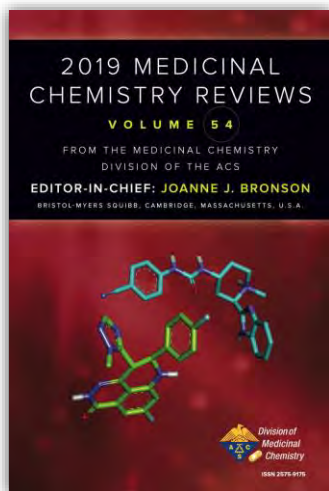
Archived webinars are a member benefit: join today!



<https://www.aaps.org>

10

Join the Division Today!



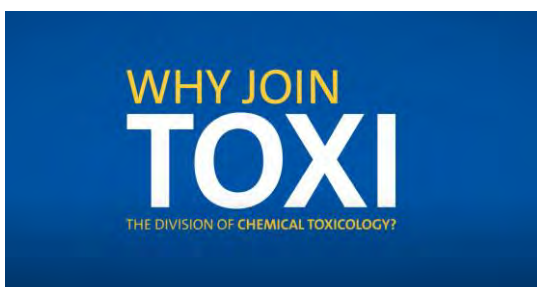
For \$25 membership (\$10 for students), You Will Receive:

- A free digital copy of our annual medicinal chemistry review volume (over 680 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

11

Join the Division Today!



Interact with over 1,300 fellow scientists bound by a strong interest in Chemical Toxicology.

Elevate your professional profile. Our division is small enough for you to make an immediate impact.

Keep up with the latest research in our profession.

The mission of the Division is to improve human health and public welfare by promoting the understanding of chemical mechanisms that govern disease processes and the toxicity of drugs, environmental agents, and endogenous chemicals.

<http://www.acschemtox.org>

12

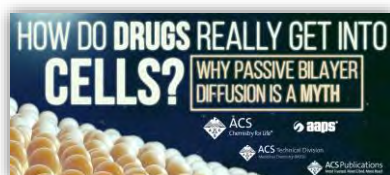
Catch up on 2020's Free Open Access Recordings!



Join Angela Zhou, an Information Scientist at CAS, as she provides an overview of published scientific information relevant to COVID-19 research with an emphasis on patents in the CAS content collection. <https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/acs-webinars/drug-discovery/covid-19.html>



Join Research Fellow Li Di of Pfizer as she discusses why design principles that increase passive permeability are effective approaches to increase oral bioavailability, enhance brain penetration, and reduce renal clearance. <https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/acs-webinars/drug-discovery/passive-permeability.html>



Join Douglas Kell, Research Chair in Systems Biology at the University of Liverpool to discover how drugs pass through cell membrane solely by hitchhiking on membrane transporters and why so-called "passive diffusion" through any bilayer in real cells is negligible. <https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/acs-webinars/drug-discovery/so-lute-carriers.html>

13

ACS Chemistry for Life® ACS Publications Most Trusted. Most Cited. Most Read. aaps ACS Technical Division Medicinal Chemistry (MEDI) ACS Technical Division Chemical Toxicology (TOXI)

MITIGATING DRUG-INDUCED LIVER INJURY

PART 2 OF A SERIES

ASSESSING TRANSPORTER LIABILITIES AND BIOACTIVATION TRANSCRIPTOMICS

THIS ACS WEBINAR WILL BEGIN SHORTLY...

14

Mitigating Drug-Induced Liver Injury 2: Assessing Transporter Liabilities and Bioactivation Transcriptomics



Michael Hafey
Principal Scientist, Merck



Wen Kang
Director of Assay Development, Merck



James Monroe
Senior Principal Scientist, Merck



Kaushik Mitra
Director, Department of Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics; DMPK Therapeutic Area Lead, Cardiovascular and Metabolic Diseases; Head, Biotransformation Sciences, Janssen Research & Development

Presentation slides are available now! Edited recordings are an exclusive ACS member benefit.

www.acs.org/acswebinars

This ACS Webinar is co-produced with the ACS Division of Chemical Toxicology, ACS Division of Medicinal Chemistry, American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists, and ACS Publications.

15

Audience Survey Question

ANSWER THE QUESTION ON BLUE SCREEN IN ONE MOMENT



What is your current experience with Drug-Induced Liver Injury (DILI)?

- I'm a medicinal chemist and encounter DILI in my drug discovery and design research
- I'm a clinician and observe DILI in my patients
- I'm a patient and have been personally affected by DILI
- Other (let us know in the questions panel)



16

A two-tiered in vitro approach to de-risk drug candidates for potential bile salt export pump inhibition liabilities in drug discovery

Hafey et al. (2020). DMD. 48:1147-1160.

Michael Hafey
Transporters & *In Vitro* Technologies
PPDM
Merck & Co., Inc.



Learning Objectives



- Identify key hepatic transporters involved in bile acid disposition
- Understand the correlation between BSEP inhibition and DILI risk
- Learn how to utilize a two-tiered in vitro approach to limit compounds that may inhibit BSEP in vivo from reaching the clinic



Outline



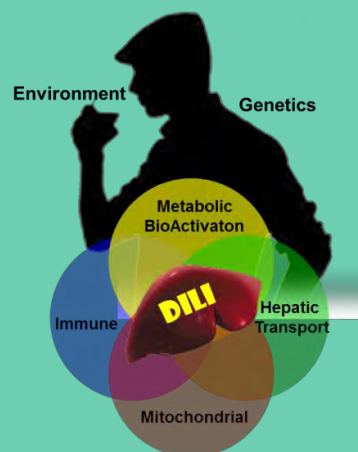
- **Hepatic bile salt transport and the DILI BSEP decision tree**
- **Vesicular Inhibition Assay**
 - **Experimental background and study design**
 - **Example data set**
- **Hepatopac Transporter Inhibition Assay**
 - **Advantages**
 - **Experimental background and study design**
 - **Example data set**
- **Conclusions**



Drug Induced Liver Injury (DILI)



- DILI has been the most frequent single cause of safety-related drug marketing withdrawals for the past 50 years.
- Evidence for DILI often only emerges in late clinical development or post-marketing.
- The causes of DILI are poorly understood and are potentially multifactorial.
- There is no single assay available to derisk for DILI at the preclinical stage. Instead, a battery of assays is used with a 'weight of evidence' assessment.

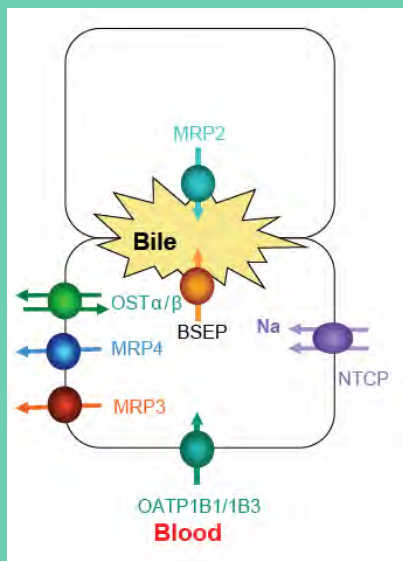


Disruption of hepatic transport proteins involved in bile salt transport could contribute to DILI.

Sistare et al. (2016). ILAR J. 57:186-211.



Hepatic Transporters Involved in Bile Salt Transport



- The entero-hepatic circulation of bile salts is complex.
- BSEP mediated efflux represents the driving force for generation of bile flow and is the rate limiting step in overall bile salt transport.
- Interference with the efflux of bile salts from hepatocytes could cause intracellular accumulation of bile salts leading to toxicity.
- Recent studies have shown that several drugs implicated in drug induced liver injury (DILI) inhibit BSEP.

Yang et al. (2013). J Pharm Sci. 102:3037–3057.
Rodrigues et al. (2014). DMD. 42: 566-74.
Kenna et al. (2018). CPT. 104:916–932.



Bile Salt Transport Inhibition and DILI



Objectives

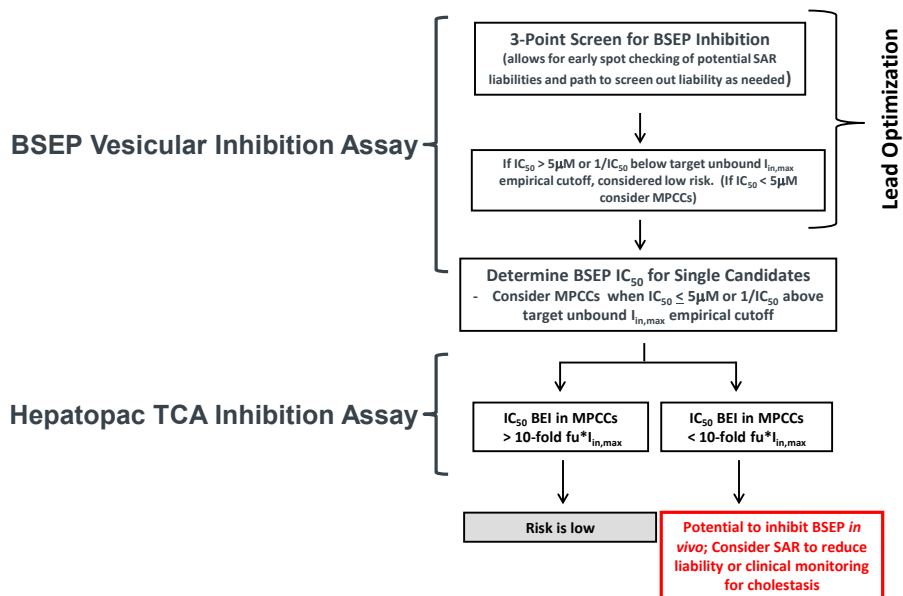
- Understand the correlation between inhibition of liver transporters involved in bile acid transport and human DILI risk.
- Establish *in vitro* assay systems to measure the effect of test compounds on bile salt transport.

Approaches

- Study inhibition of BSEP, MRP2, MRP3, and MRP4 in vesicles by a test set of ~120 DILI+ and DILI- compounds.
- Develop and characterize a holistic TCA transport inhibition model in a long-term human hepatocyte micropatterned co-culture model (Hepatopac).



Testing for DILI Potential via Transport Inhibition Mechanisms



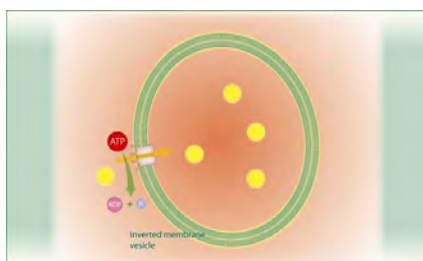
Outline



- Hepatic bile salt transport and the DILI BSEP decision tree
- Vesicular Inhibition Assay
 - Experimental background and study design
 - Example data set
- Hepatopac Transporter Inhibition Assay
 - Advantages
 - Experimental background and study design
 - Example data set
- Conclusions



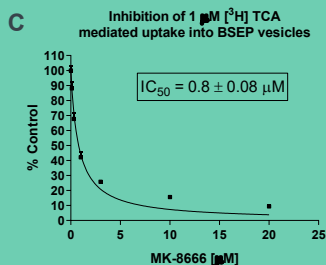
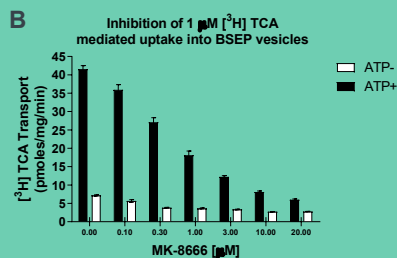
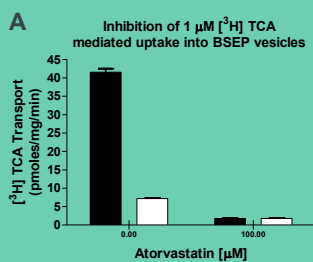
Vesicular Transport Inhibition Assay



- Membrane vesicles isolated from Sf9 cells containing BSEP.
- Uptake transport by inside-out vesicles is driven by ATP.
- For inhibition study, transport of a probe substrate (taurocholic acid) is measured in the presence of potential inhibitors.
- Answers the question: “Does compound X inhibit BSEP *in vitro*?”



MK-8666 inhibits BSEP in membrane vesicles



- MK-8666 inhibited hBSEP-mediated [^3H]TCA uptake with an $\text{IC}_{50} = 0.79 \pm 0.08 \mu\text{M}$.
- 100 μM Atorvastatin completely abolished BSEP-mediated [^3H] TCA uptake, confirming the functionality of the assay.

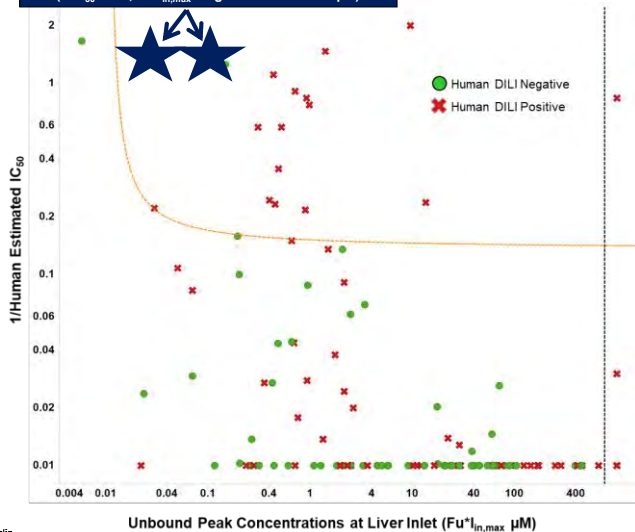


Combining liver inlet drug levels and human BSEP inhibition potency to assess clinical DILI risk potential



Approximate location of MK-8666

($1/IC_{50} = 1.3$; $Fu \cdot I_{in,max}$ range from 0.03 – 0.15 μM)



- The orange line represents an empirically drawn cutoff.
- Inhibition of BSEP may be predictive of human DILI for compounds that fall above the line.
- Inhibition of BSEP is not thought to be predictive of human DILI for compounds that fall below the line.

		Human BSEP		
		+	-	
Clinical Evidence of DILI	+	True Positive 15	False Negative 49	Sensitivity 23%
	-	False Positive 1	True Negative 56	Specificity 98%
		PPV 94%	NPV 53%	

$$Fu \cdot I_{in,max} = fu \cdot (I_{max} + (Fa \cdot Dose \cdot ka/Qh))$$



Combining liver inlet drug levels and human BSEP inhibition potency to assess clinical DILI risk potential



- The empirical cutoff line for BSEP inhibition is represented by the equation:

$$(\text{Log}_{10}(1/[\text{BSEP } IC_{50}]) + 0.87) \cdot (2 + \text{Log}_{10}([Fu \cdot I_{in,max} \mu M])) = 0.1$$

where 0.1 is defined as the "BSEP burden"

- If the BSEP burden for a compound is > 0.1 , the compound falls above the empirical cutoff line.

Fu = 0.002

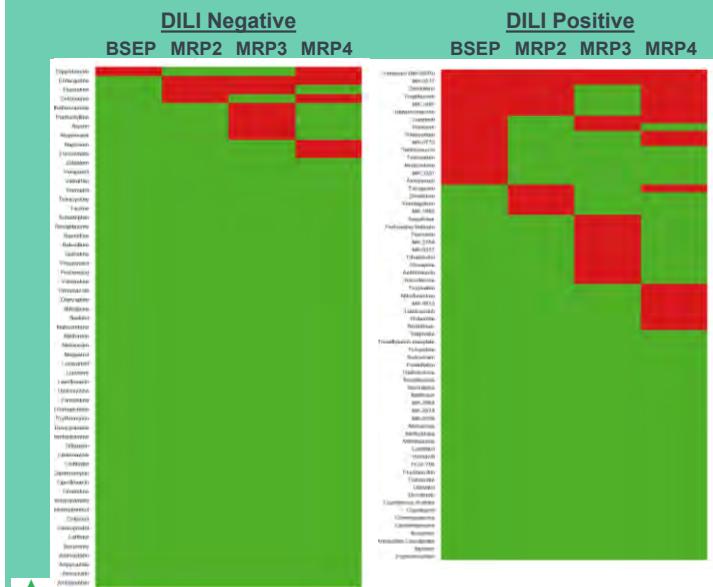
Dose (mg)	50
Cmax (μM)	10
Fu	0.002
Fu $I_{in,max}$ (μM)	0.03
IC_{50} (μM)	0.79
BSEP Burden	0.47

Fu = 0.01

Dose (mg)	50
Cmax (μM)	10
Fu	0.01
Fu $I_{in,max}$ (μM)	0.15
IC_{50} (μM)	0.79
BSEP Burden	1.15



Combination of BSEP, MRP2, MRP3, and MRP4 Inhibition Data



Observations

- A compound positive for BSEP, regardless of inhibition of MRPs, may be a DILI risk.
- Inhibition of MRP2-4 alone lowered the positive predictive value of the assay as compared with BSEP alone because it increased the number of false positives.
- MRP2-4 inhibition in addition to inhibition of BSEP decreased the overall specificity of DILI predictions because it also increased the number of false positives.



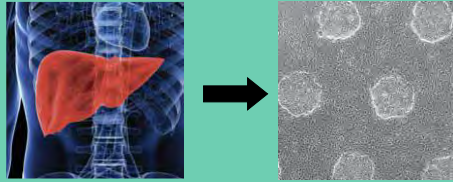
Outline



- Hepatic bile salt transport and the DILI BSEP decision tree
- Vesicular Inhibition Assay
 - Experimental background and study design
 - Example data set
- Hepatopac Transporter Inhibition Assay
 - Advantages
 - Experimental background and study design
 - Example data set
- Conclusions



Advantages of a More Holistic Transporter System: Hepatopac



Khetani and Bhatia. (2008). Nature Biotechnology. 26:120-126.

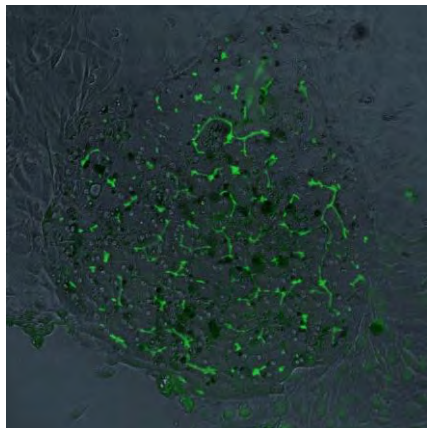
- When assessing the potential for transporter mediated cholestasis, testing inhibition of each transporter in isolation *in vitro* may provide a limited view of what occurs *in vivo*.
- Using a hepatocyte based system may be a more advantageous approach to examine the effects of drugs on bile salt transport.
- Hepatopac is a bioengineered microliver platform which serves as a functional model of the liver *in vivo*. Micropatterned plates contain tiny colonies of organized hepatocytes surrounded by supportive 3T3 fibroblasts.



CDF Accumulation in Bile Canalculi and Localization of MRP2 and BSEP in Hepatopac

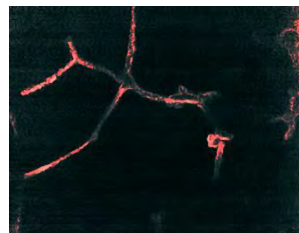


CDF* Uptake

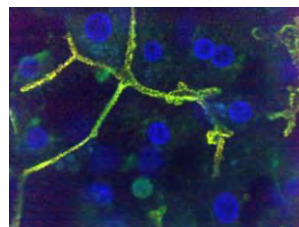


*5(and 6)-carboxy-2', 7'dichlorofluorescein

MRP2 Localization



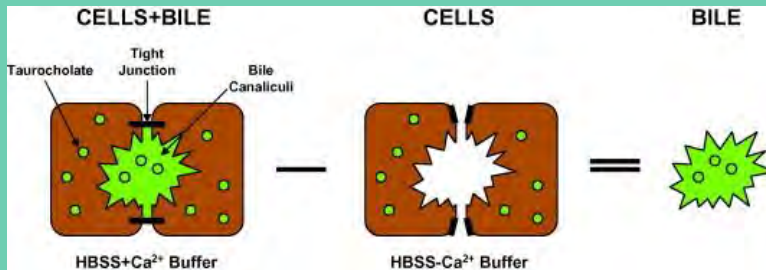
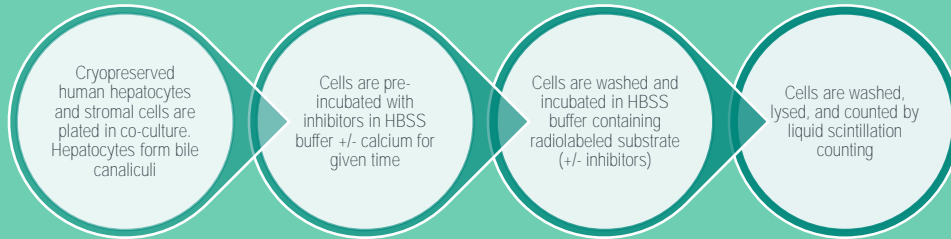
BSEP Localization



Green, BSEP; Red, MRP2; Blue, Nuclei



Typical Transporter Experiment in Hepatopac System



Wolf et al. (2010). Toxicology in Vitro. 24: 297-309.



Calculations and Data Interpretation



$$\text{BEI (Efflux)} = \frac{\text{Accumulation}_{\text{cells+bile}} - \text{Accumulation}_{\text{cells}}}{\text{Accumulation}_{\text{cells+bile}}} \times 100$$

$$\text{In Vitro } \text{CL}_{\text{biliary}} \text{ (Uptake + Efflux)} = \frac{\text{Accumulation}_{\text{cells+bile}} - \text{Accumulation}_{\text{cells}}}{\text{AUC}_{\text{medium}}}$$

<i>In Vitro</i> $\text{CL}_{\text{biliary}}$	BEI	Data Interpretation
↓	≠	Sinusoidal uptake pathway affected
↓	↓	Sinusoidal uptake and canalicular efflux pathways affected
≠	↓	Canalicular efflux pathway affected

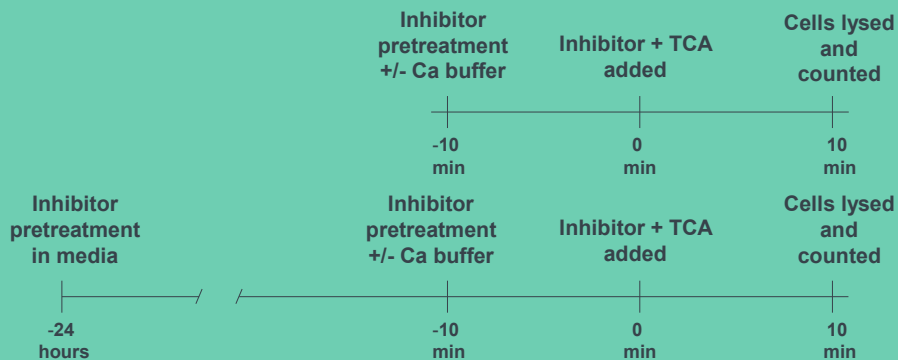


Question



Do known inhibitors of BSEP cause a decrease in BEI
in a more holistic system such as Hepatopac?

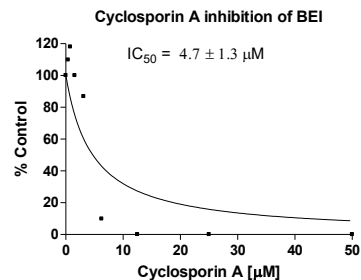
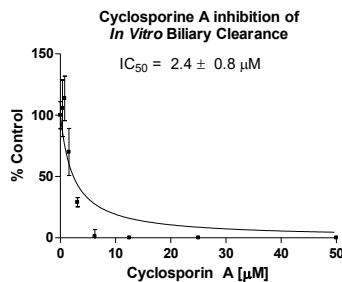
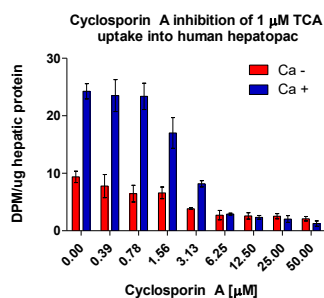
Experimental Design



- In Vitro CL_{biliary} and BEI calculated for 10 min and 24 hrs pre-treatments.
- Cells and supernatant collected after 24 hr pretreatment for Met ID analysis.
- To assess cytotoxicity, ATP assay currently included for 24 hr time point.



Positive Control: Cyclosporin A

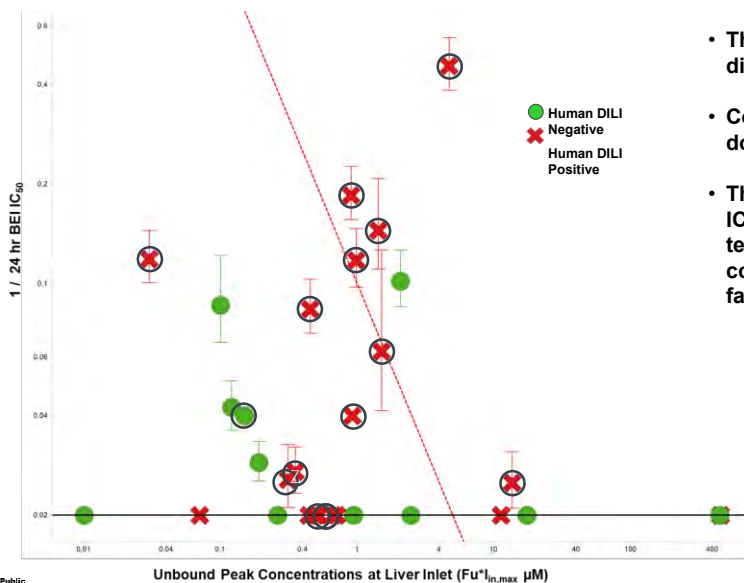


Compound	Hepregen Hepatopac				Vesicles BSEP [IC_{50}]	fu I in max [μM]	Met ID LC/HRMS
	10 min CL [IC_{50}]	24 hr CL [IC_{50}]	10 min BEI [IC_{50}]	24 hr BEI [IC_{50}]			
Cyclosporin A	2.4 \pm 0.8	1.1 \pm 0.2	4.7 \pm 1.3	2.2 \pm 0.4	0.3	4.7	Parent ~93% 3 metabolites

- As expected, cyclosporin A inhibited CL_{biliary} and BEI.
- Cyclosporin A effects sinusoidal uptake and canalicular efflux.



Combining liver inlet drug levels and BEI inhibition potency to assess clinical DILI risk potential



- The red dotted line represents a 10-fold difference between $1/IC_{50}$ and $Fu^*I_{in,max}$.
- Compounds that fall to the right of the red dotted line have $1/IC_{50} < 10\text{-fold } Fu^*I_{in,max}$.
- The black solid line represents cases where the IC_{50} was greater than the highest concentration tested. Since the IC_{50} is unknown it cannot be compared to the $Fu^*I_{in,max}$ for compounds that fall to the right of the red dotted line.

		$1/BEI IC_{50} < 10x fu^*I_{in,max}$		
		+	-	
Clinical Evidence of DILI	+	True Positive 5	False Negative 12	Sensitivity 29%
	-	False Positive 1	True Negative 8	
		PPV 83%	NPV 40%	

Effect of MK-8666 (L-005090533) on *In Vitro* $CL_{biliary}$ and BEI in Hepatopac

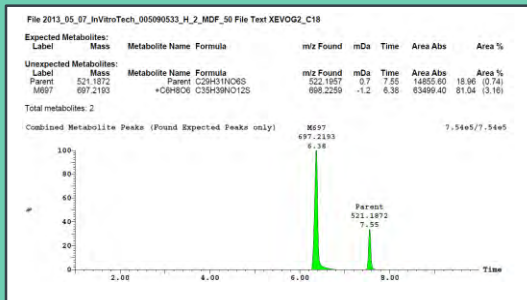
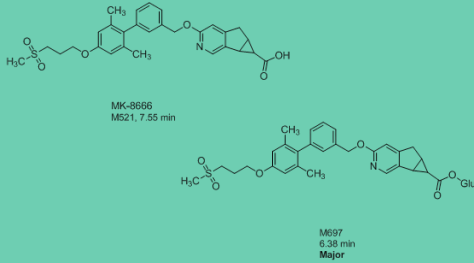


Compound	Hepregen Hepatopac		Vesicles		fu	
	10 min	24 hr	10 min	24 hr	BSEP	I in max
	CL [IC_{50}]	CL [IC_{50}]	BEI [IC_{50}]	BEI [IC_{50}]	[IC_{50}]	[μM]
Cyclosporin A	2.9 ± 0.7	1.4 ± 0.7	10.2 ± 1.7	2.5 ± 0.4	0.3	4.70
MK-8666	14.5 ± 4.5	23.6 ± 10.5	> 50	25 - 50	0.79	0.19*

* based on a dose of 500 mg, a C_{max} of 20 μM , a $fu = 0.0077$, and $K_a = 0.0067 \text{ min}^{-1}$

- Inhibition of $CL_{biliary}$ was observed at 10 min and 24 hrs with MK-8666. However, $IC_{50} > 10$ fold of the predicted $fu I_{in,max}$ at a 500 mg dose.
- A decrease in BEI was observed at 24 hrs with MK-8666. However, $IC_{50} > 10$ fold of the predicted $fu I_{in,max}$ at a 500 mg dose.
- Risk of clinically meaningful *in vivo* interaction with BSEP is low.

HR-MS Met ID Analysis of MK-8666 Hepatopac samples



- Approximately 80% of MK-8666 is converted to an acyl glucuronide metabolite following a 24 hr incubation with MK-8666 in Hepatopac.

- MK-8666 acyl glucuronide inhibited BSEP-mediated [³H] TCA uptake with an IC₅₀ > 25 μM.

- Thus metabolism of MK-8666 in Hepatopac may explain the discrepancy between potency in the vesicular and Hepatopac inhibition assays.

- In addition, high protein binding (PPB >99%) of MK-8666 could also contribute to the lack of inhibition in hepatocytes.



In Vitro BSEP Inhibition Summary



DILI Negative

Compound	BSEP Vesicular Inhibition	MPCC BEI Inhibition
Dipyridamole	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Lopinavir	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Ambrisantan	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Atorvastatin	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Buspirone	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Entacapone	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Pioglitazone	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Rosiglitazone	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Valsartan	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Metformin	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Quinidine	Assay Positive	Assay Positive

Assay Negative
Assay Positive

Assay Positive:
 Vesicular inhibition: < 5 μM
 Hepatopac: BEI IC₅₀ < 10x fu* I_{in,max}

DILI Positive

Compound	BSEP Vesicular Inhibition	MPCC BEI Inhibition
Benzbromarone	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Cyclosporine A	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Ritonovir	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Telithromycin	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Troglitazone	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Almorexant	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Lapatanib	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
MK-0773	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Nefazodone	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Sitaxsentan	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Tasosartan	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Verlucast	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Zafirlukast	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
MK-3207	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Bosentan	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Cyproterone	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
MK-0974	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Tolcapone	Assay Positive	Assay Positive
Acetaminophen	Assay Positive	Assay Positive

- Inhibition of BSEP in the vesicular inhibition assay may be predictive of DILI risk, but causality has not been demonstrated.

- Inhibition of BSEP in vesicles is not always predictive of inhibition of canalicular efflux of TCA in Hepatopac.

- Discrepancies may be explained by metabolism, protein binding / intracellular sequestration, and/or compensatory (transport) mechanisms.

- Caution is warranted in the interpretation of vesicular inhibition data in isolation.



Conclusions



Clinical Pharmacology & Therapeutics

Review Full Access

Can BSEP Inhibition Testing In Drug Discovery And Development Reduce Liver Injury Risk? - An International Transporter Consortium Perspective

J Gerry Kenna, Kunal S. Taskar, Christina Battista, David L. Bourdet, Kim L.R. Brouwer,
Kenneth R. Brouwer, David Dai, Christoph Funk, Michael J. Hafey, Yurong Lai, ... See all authors

Kenna et al. (2018). CPT. 104:916–932.

- **The International Transporter Consortium’s recent BSEP white paper recommends the proactive evaluation and understanding of BSEP inhibition to aid internal decision making on potential human DILI risk.**
- **Our two-tiered in vitro approach can help de-risk drug candidates for potential BSEP inhibition liabilities and limit compounds with major liabilities from reaching the clinic undetected. However, there are caveats to all approaches and gaps in our understanding of BSEP mediated cholestasis remain.**
- **Current efforts are aimed to better understand potential of preclinical models to assess BSEP inhibition as well as explore approaches to translate findings to humans.**



Acknowledgements



Merck PPDM

Raymond Evers
Robert Houle
Ian Knemeyer
Qing Chen
Jackie Shang
Kathy Cox

Merck SALAR

Frank Sistare
Andreas Baudy
Jim Monroe
Yutai Li

Merck
Genetics and Pharmacogenomics

Keith Tanis

Hepregen

Amanda Moore
Stacy Krzyzewski
Okey Ukario
Onyi Irrechukwu



THANK YOU

michael_hafey@merck.com

MERCK



DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF A TRANSCRIPTOMIC SIGNATURE OF BIOACTIVATION IN AN ADVANCED IN VITRO LIVER MODEL TO REDUCE DRUG-INDUCED LIVER INJURY RISK EARLY IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL PIPELINE

WEN KANG

MERCK & CO., INC., KENILWORTH, NJ, USA



MERCK

INVENTING FOR LIFE



Presentation Outline



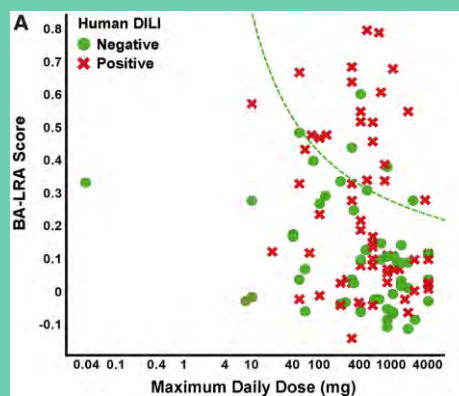
- Business need
- Rat HEPATOPAC in vitro bioactivation liver response assay (rat in vitro BA-LRA)
- Human HEPATOPAC in vitro bioactivation liver response assay (human in vitro BA-LRA)

Bioactivation: A Significant Risk Factor for Idiosyncratic Adverse Drug Reactions Including DILI



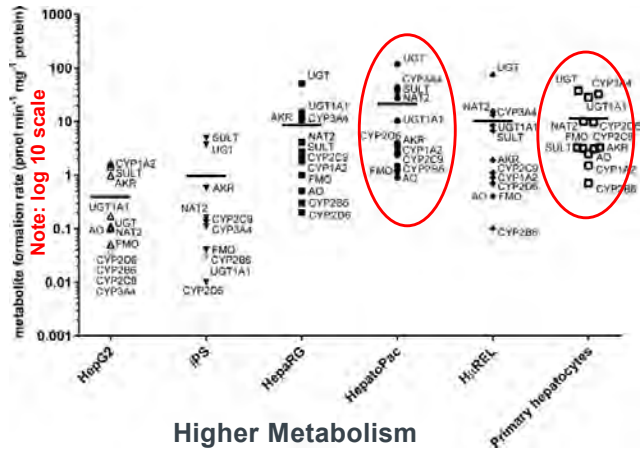
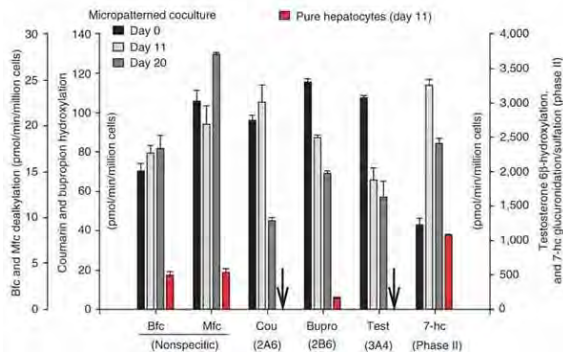
Methods for Measuring Bioactivation Potential of Drug Candidates

- Covalent protein binding (CPB) assay using radiolabeled compounds
- Trapping assays using GSH, cyanide, semi-carbazide, etc.
- Metabolism dependent inhibition of P450 enzymes
- Rat Liver Gene Expression Biomarkers to inform on bioactivation potential and DILI risk of drug candidates



Monroe et al, *Toxicol Sci* (2020)

HEPATOPAC[®] Demonstrates Favorable Drug Metabolism Profiles



49

Stable and In Vivo-like Albumin and Urea Production Rates in HEPATOPAC[®]

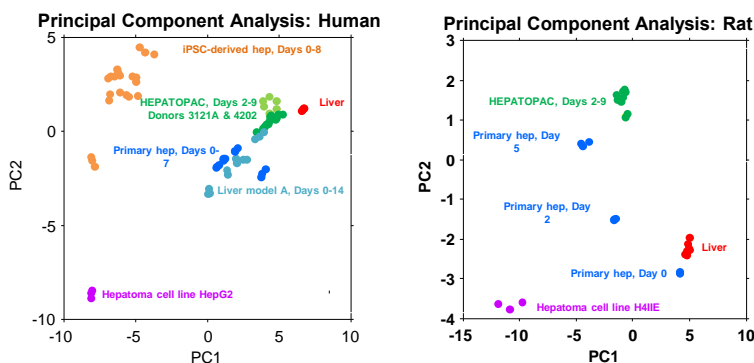


Average Daily Production Rate		HEPATOPAC Study Day 2	HEPATOPAC Study Day 5	HEPATOPAC Study Day 7	HEPATOPAC Study Day 9	Estimated In Vivo Liver
Albumin (ug/day/million cells)	Rat (pooled WH)	214.3 ± 49.1	264.9 ± 14.3	198.2 ± 17	273.2 ± 14.3	~ 200
	Human (donor 3121A)	15.9 ± 0	15 ± 1.3	10.3 ± 0.9	15 ± 0.9	37-105
	Human donor (3121B)	18.8 ± 1.9	19.4 ± 4.4	14.1 ± 1.9	20.6 ± 2.8	
	Human donor (4202)	50.6 ± 6.6	26.3 ± 6.9	16.9 ± 1.9	16.9 ± 1.9	
Urea (ug/day/million cells)	Rat (pooled WH)	1178.6 ± 10.7	928.6 ± 12.9	1039.3 ± 8.6	1307.1 ± 13.9	~ 500 - 1500
	Human donor (3121A)	281.3 ± 25.3	282.5 ± 12.5	345.9 ± 27.2	319.7 ± 21.6	56-159
	Human donor (3121B)	266.3 ± 25.3	281.3 ± 13.8	360 ± 21.6	352.5 ± 11.3	
	Human donor (4202)	180 ± 26.3	237.5 ± 30.6	274.7 ± 26.3	261.6 ± 22.5	



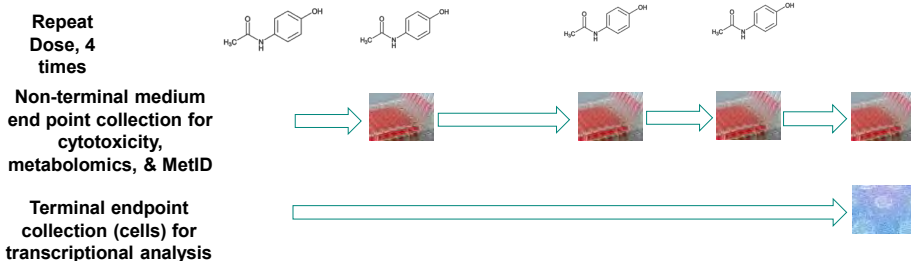
50

Transcriptional Profiles of HEPATOPAC® Show a Closer Resemblance to Human Liver



51

HEPATOPAC Study Design



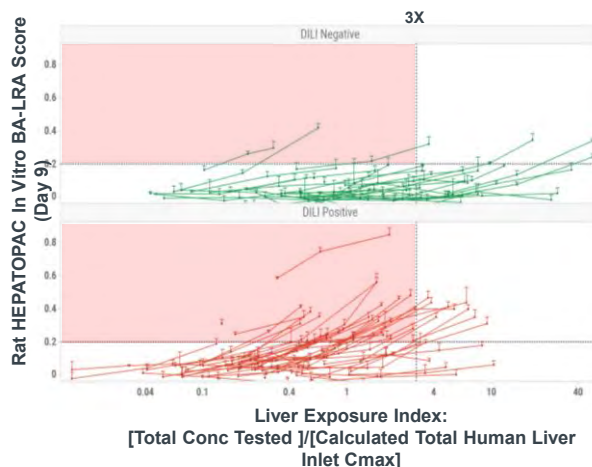
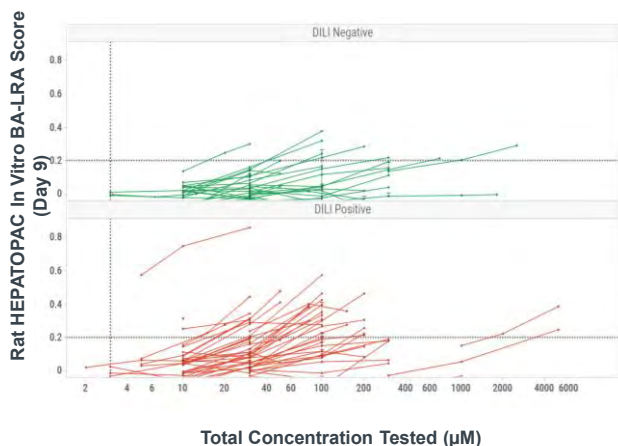
Routine cytotoxicity endpoints analyzed using a clinical chemistry analyzer: AST, GLDH, LDH, Urea



Gene expression endpoints analyzed using mid-density arrays



A 90+ Test Set of DILI Positive and Negative Drugs Were Evaluated in Rat HEPATOPAC for BA-LRA Responses



Rat HEPATOPAC In Vitro BA-LRA Assay Shows Good Performance in Detecting DILI Positive Drugs



True Positive	False Negative	Sensitivity
False Positive	True Negative	Specificity
Positive Predictive Value	Negative Predictive Value	

Rat HEPATOPAC In Vitro BA-LRA^a

		+	-	
Human DILI	+	34	8	81%
	-	3	26	90%
		92%	76%	

^a Assay outcomes not determined for
 1) 8 of 93 compounds due to limited solubility
 2) 14 of 93 compounds due to significant cytotoxicity



Application Case 1: Differentiation of Structurally Diverse Chemical Series Within Same Pharmacological Class

MERCK



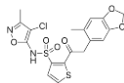
55



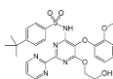
Endothelin Receptor Antagonists



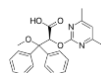
Sitaxsentan Withdrawn due to DILI



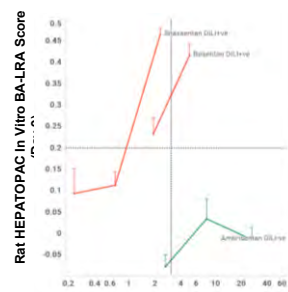
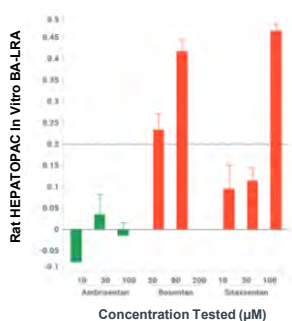
Bosentan Black Box Warning for DILI



Ambrisentan Low DILI Concerns



	Sitaxsentan	Bosentan	Ambrisentan
Max Human Daily Dose (mg)	100	250 (125 BID)	10
Human Therapeutic Cmax (µM)	30	2	2
Calculated Human Liver Inlet Max (µM)	44	16	4



Liver Exposure Index: [Total Conc Tested]/[Calculated Total Human Liver Inlet Cmax]

MERCK
INVENTING FOR LIFE

56



Application Case 2: Differentiation of Close Structure Analogs

MERCK



57

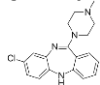


In Vitro LRA Differentiates DILI Risk of Close Structure Analogs



Clozapine

High Risk for DILI & Agranulocytosis

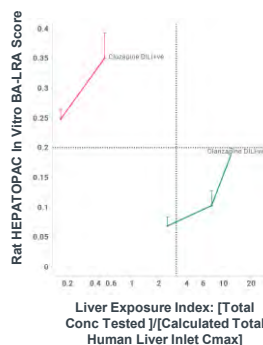
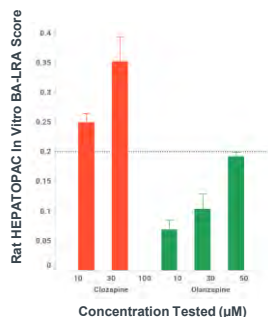


Olanzapine

Low DILI Concerns



	Clozapine	Olanzapine
Max Human Daily Dose (mg)	900 (450 BID)	10
Human Therapeutic Cmax (µM)	1	0.26
Calculated Human Liver Inlet Max (µM)	60	4



Drug	Extent of Covalent Binding	Formation Rate of GSH Adducts	Time-dependent Inhibition
Clozapine	44.7 pmol/mg protein	14.7 pmol/ml /mg protein	1A1 & 3A4 inactivation
Olanzapine	138.9 pmol/mg protein	11.3 pmol/ml /mg protein	2D6 inactivation

Adapted from Nakayama et al, *Drug Metab Dispos* (2011)

MERCK
INVENTING FOR LIFE

58



Application Case 3: Drugs Differentiated by Exposure Margins

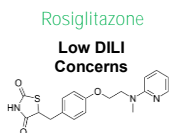
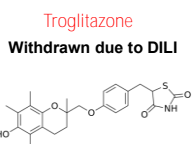
MERCK



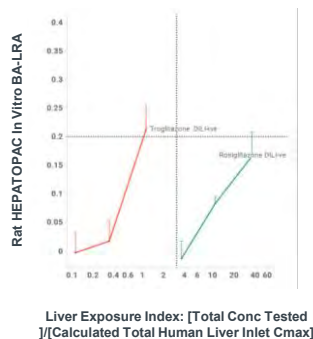
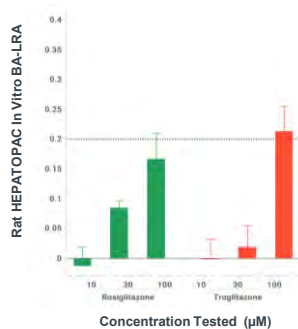
59



Differentiation by Exposure Margins for Drugs Displayed Similar Profiles



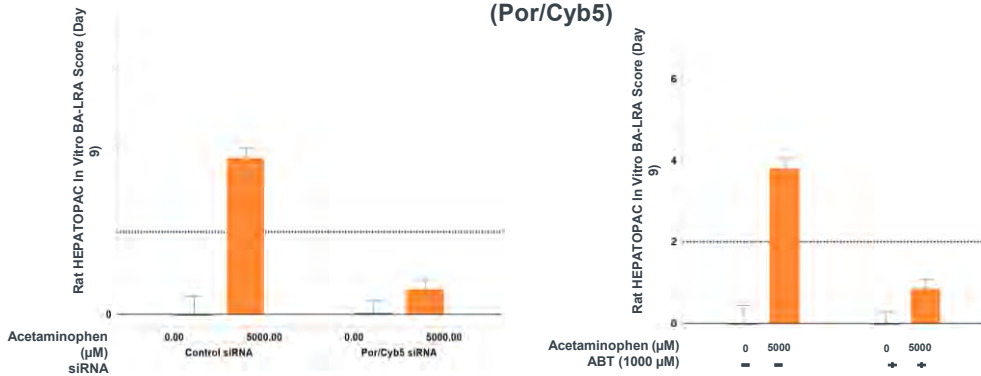
	Troglitazone	Rosiglitazone
Max Human Daily Dose (mg)	600	8
Human Therapeutic Cmax (µM)	6.4	1.4
Calculated Human Liver Inlet Max (µM)	90	2.8



Mechanistic Studies Confirm Involvement of Cytochrome P450 in Mediating In Vitro BA-LRA Responses



Acetaminophen-induced BA-LRA response in rat HEPATOPAC blocked by co-administration of a pan P450 inhibitor (ABT) or knocking down of P450 co-factors (Por/Cyb5)



61

Human HEPATOPAC In Vitro BA-LRA



62



Development of Human HEPATOPAC In Vitro BA-LRA



True Positive	False Negative	Sensitivity
False Positive	True Negative	Specificity
Positive Predictive Value	Negative Predictive Value	

Rat HEPATOPAC In Vitro BA-LRA
+(pooled donor lot)

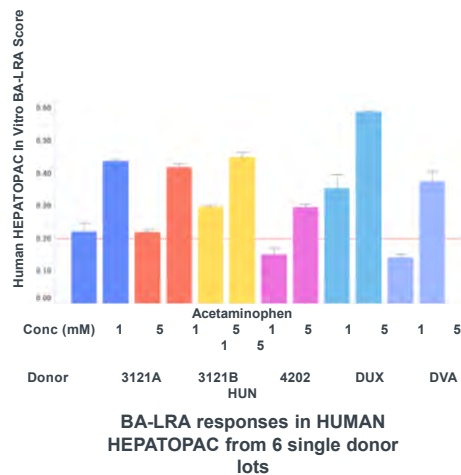
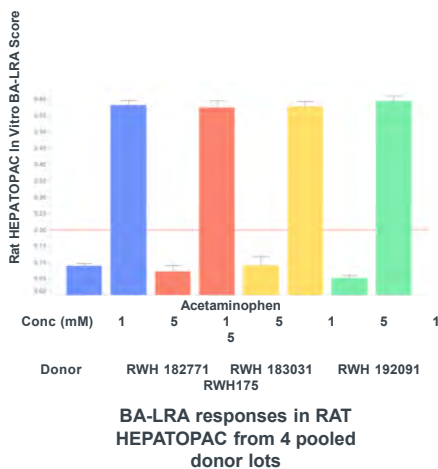
Human DILI	+	34	8	81%
	-	3	26	90%
		92%	76%	

Human HEPATOPAC In Vitro BA-LRA
+(single donor lot)

Human DILI	+	24	12	67%
	-	4	23	86%
		66%	76%	



Variability of BA-LRA Responses in Human HEPATOPAC Among Individual Donors



Application of Human HEPATOPAC BA-LRA: a Case Example

MERCK



65



Clopidogrel a.k.a. Plavix



- A widely prescribed antiplatelet agent used to prevent heart attack and stroke
- Given at 75 mg daily dose following 300 mg loading dose in the clinic
- In vitro studies (CPB, trapping, TDI) indicated formation of reactive metabolites ^a
- Results from rat in vivo BA-LRA study suggested an increased risk for DILI at the current clinical daily dose of 75 mg ^b

Why is clopidogrel not associated with a high incidence of DILI despite having reactive metabolite liability and a moderate clinical dose?

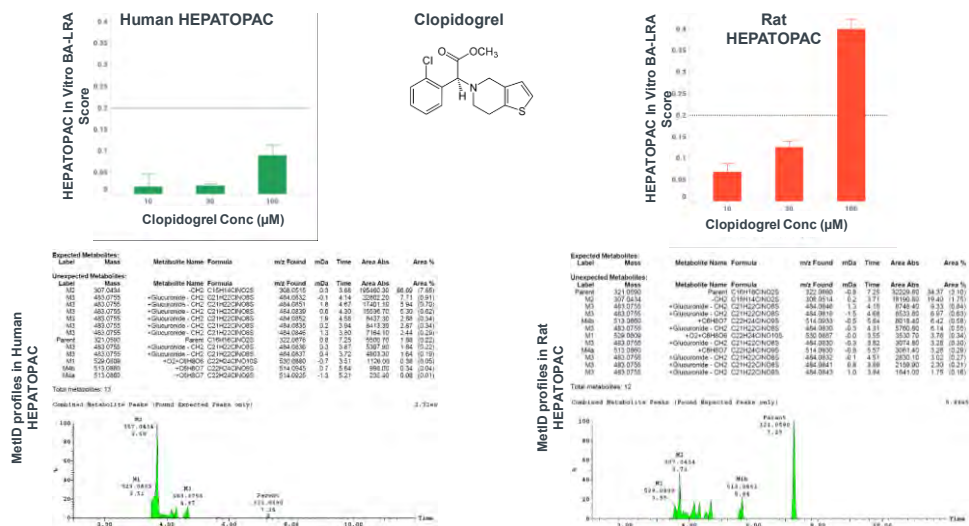
^a Nakayama et al, *Drug Metab Dispos* (2011)

^b Monroe et al, *Toxicol Sci* (2020)

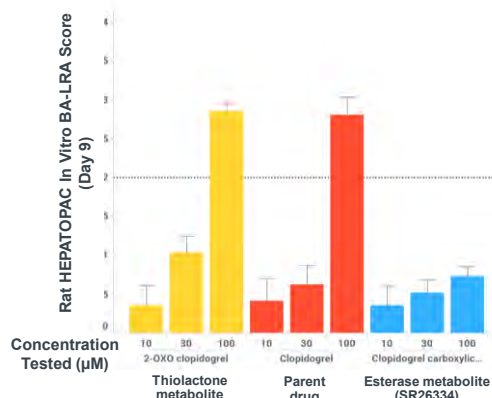
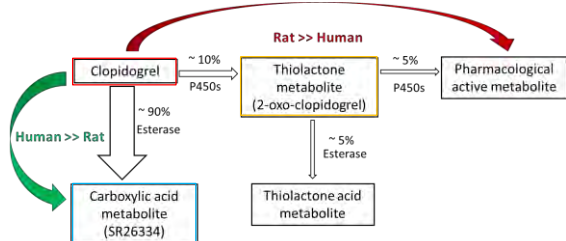




Species Differences in HEPATOPAC BA-LRA Responses and Metabolite Profiles



Species Differences in Clopidogrel-induced HEPATOPAC BA-LRA Responses Are Likely Driven by Differential Metabolism



Summary



- A resource-sparing and higher throughput in vitro BA-LRA was developed to help identify new chemical entities with lower reactive metabolite-forming potential and associated DILI risk.
- Using 93 DILI positive and negative drugs, the rat HEPATOPAC in vitro BA-LRA-based model demonstrated greater than 80% sensitivity and specificity in detecting hepatotoxicants
- Using human HEPATOPAC from a single donor, the in vitro BA-LRA model yielded 68% sensitivity and 86% specificity in detecting DILI positive drugs.
- Routine use of the rat model has been adopted with deployment of the human model as warranted on a case-by-case basis.
- This in vitro transcriptomic signature-based strategy can be used early in drug discovery to de-risk DILI potential from chemically reactive metabolites by guiding structure activity relationship hypotheses and candidate selection.



Additional details

<https://academic.oup.com/toxsci/article/177/1/121/5860031>



69

Acknowledgements



Merck & Co., Inc., Kenilworth, NJ, USA

Investigative Laboratory Sciences

Stephen Pacchione, Ming Su, Kim Bleicher, Zhibin Wang, Matt Kuhls, George Laws, Tom Griffiths, Andreas Baudy, Don Marsh, Kaushik Mitra, Jose Lebron, Frank Sistare

Discovery pGx

Keith Tanis, Alexei Podtelezhnikov

Clinical Pathology

PPDM

Ian Knemeyer, Jackie Shang, Qing Chen

BioIVT



70

THANK YOU

wen_kang@merck.com

MERCK



APPLICATION OF A RAT LIVER DRUG BIOACTIVATION TRANSCRIPTIONAL RESPONSE ASSAY EARLY IN DRUG DEVELOPMENT THAT INFORMS CHEMICALLY REACTIVE METABOLITE FORMATION AND POTENTIAL FOR DRUG-INDUCED LIVER INJURY

DOI: 10.1093/TOXSCI/KFAA088



MERCK

INVENTING FOR LIFE

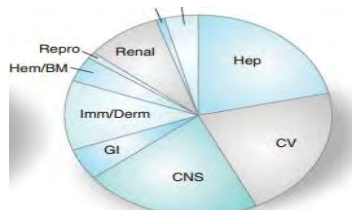
James Monroe

ACS/AAPS Webinar

November 19, 2020

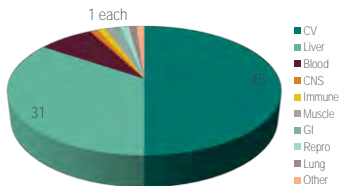


Heart and Liver are Dominant Organs Where Toxicity Results in Development Attritions, &/or Market Withdrawals



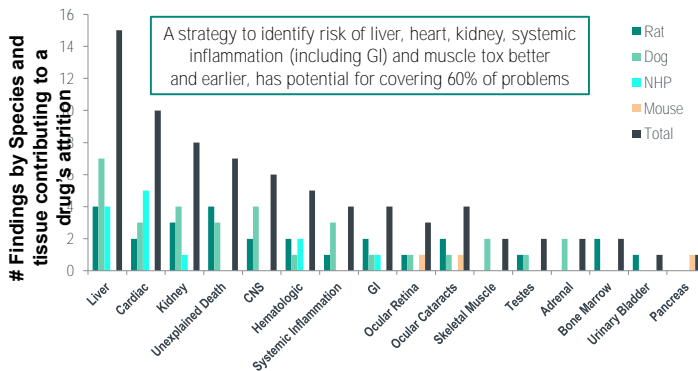
Attrition during clinical development 150 drugs
Hornberg, et al. (2014) Drug Disc. Today 19, 1131-1136

Target Organ Contributions to drug withdrawals 1975-2007



Stevens, JL and Baker TK. (2009) Drug Disc. Today 14, 162-166

Analysis of the Target Organ Toxicities Underlying Merck Attritions 2000-2014



And importantly ~45% of human hepatotoxicity is NOT seen in animal studies

(Olson H. et al (2000) Regul Toxicol Pharmacol 32, 56-67)



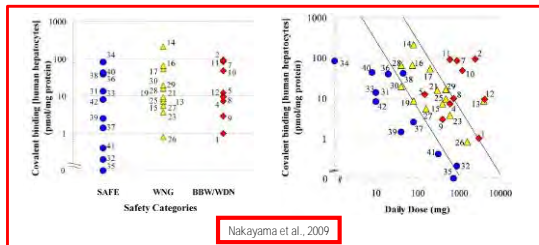
Bioactivation to Reactive Intermediates is Frequently Associated with Molecules Causing Clinical DILI



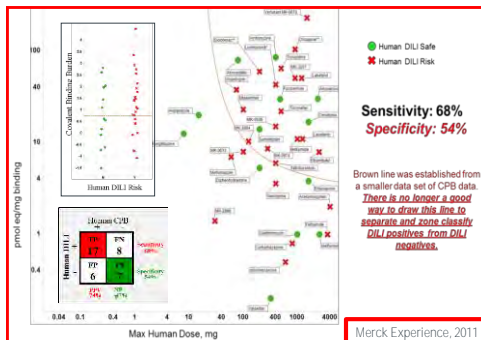
- Published literature indicates LIVER MICROSOME based covalent binding is poorly correlated to organ tox, hypersensitivity or idiosyncratic AEs

Bauman, J.N., et al. (2009) CRT 22, 332-340
Obach, R.S. et al., (2008) CRT 21, 1814-1822
Usui, T. et al., (2009) DMD 37, 2383-2392

- Radiolabeled drug and microsome based covalent binding studies at Merck were eliminated in 2009
- Covalent binding data in HEPATOCYTES together with the daily dose claims better correlation to liver safety (Nakayama, S et al., (2009) DMD 37:1970-7)
- Merck experience with 38 additional ¹⁴C-labeled compounds in HUMAN HEPATOCYTES showed poor test performance
- Reduction of the *body burden* of reactive intermediate formation is still considered advantageous.



Nakayama et al., 2009



Merck Experience, 2011

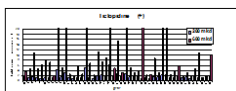


An Assortment of Tools Is Needed to Address Multiple Mechanisms of DILI

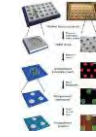


(1) Response to reactive metabolite formation:

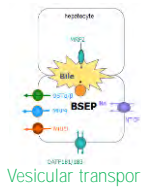
In vivo rat Liver Response Assay from rat SLO study



In vitro MPCC Hep's Liver Response Assay

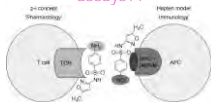


(2) Disruption of bile acid homeostasis:

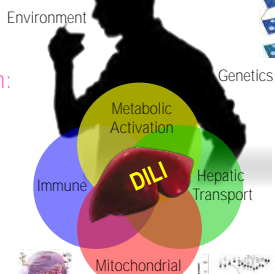


(4) Acquired and innate immune activation:

HLA matched APC-T cell assays??

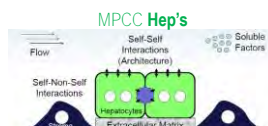


Genetically engineered humanized mice??



Seahorse Technology, MPCC Hep's HepG2 Glucose/Galactose Media Shift

(3) Mitochondrial toxicity:



Rat Safety Lead Optimization (SLO) Study Allows for Early Derisking of Toxicities in 4 Organs Based on Transcriptomics Response

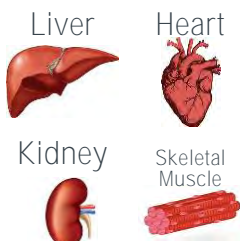
- SLO study is conducted very early in lead-optimization to de-risk new structural motifs or later to help select a lead compound from a series of potential candidates to move into the development

5-day SLO Study



- 2 dose levels
 - 30 mg/kg
 - 600-750 mg/kg
- In-life endpoints
 - Toxicokinetics
 - Physical signs
 - Hematology
 - Coagulation
 - Lipid assessments
 - Others as needed

Collect Tissues



Isolate RNA & Analyze Gene Sets



- Tox gene sets each tissue
- Liver gene sets:
 - ADME (AhR, CAR, PXR, etc.)
 - AGP, A2M, etc.

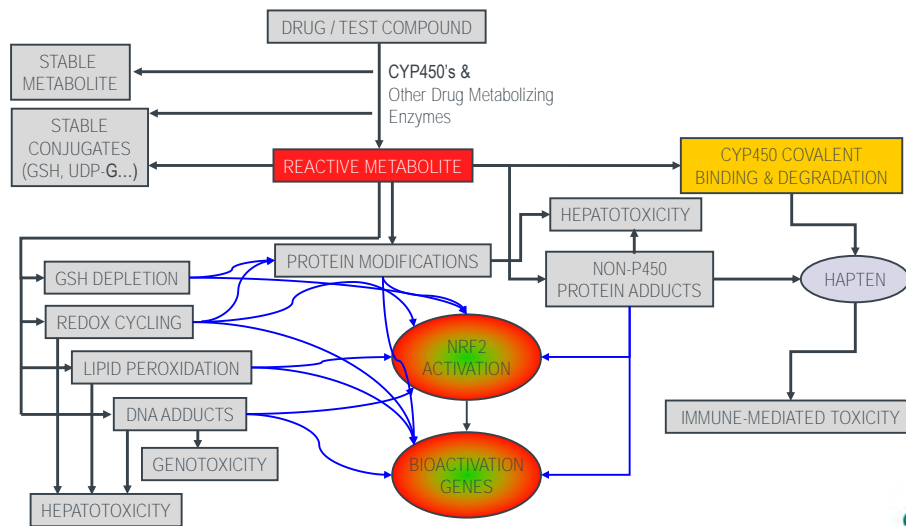
Interpret Results



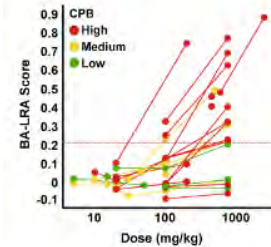
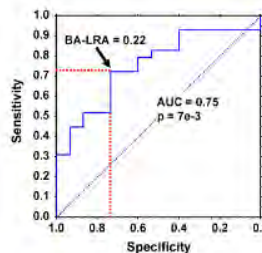
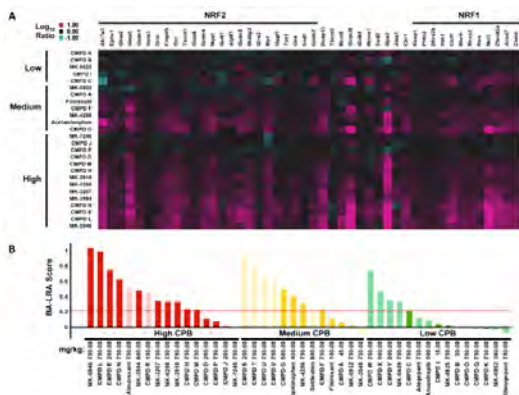
➢ Is there a Liver Transcriptional Response (LRA) to the formation of reactive metabolites that inform on human DILI?



The Biological Response to Reactive Metabolites Is Complex



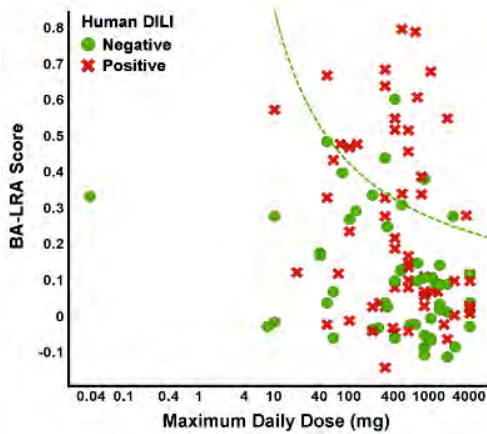
Development & Qualification of the Liver Response Assay (LRA)



- Internal MRL profiling data anchored in covalent binding endpoints were combined with large external DILI transcriptomics databases (NiBio, ICONIX) to identify a signature.
- LRA score defined as average of fold-change across the genes
- Started to optimize the rat study design: doses < 300 mkd were considered inadequate test
- LRA signature and performance was established using training set of 40 DILI +/- compounds, and tested further with a larger test set of 90 more



Correlation of Rat Liver BA-LRA Score with Expanded Test Set for Human DILI Risk after Correction for Human Dose

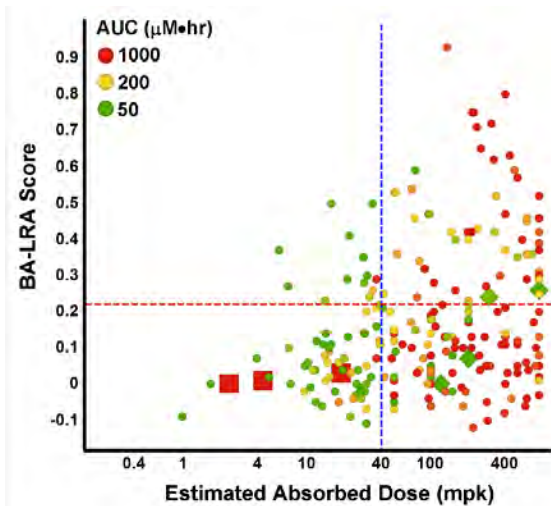


		BA-LRA		Sens
		+	-	
Human DILI	+	20	43	32%
	-	4	49	92%
		83%	53%	
		PPV	NPV	

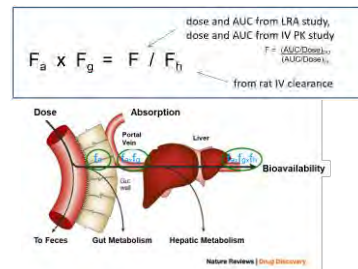
- ✓ ~130 Rat SLO studies with doses 400-750 mg/kg/day
- ✓ Consideration of clinical dose for DILI +/- cmpds improved assay performance for determining risk of clinical DILI
- ✓ Low False Positive Rate
- ✓ Inflammatory response suppresses LRA scores
- ✓ False Negatives?
 - alternative mechanism
 - alternative metabolism
 - poor exposure in rat liver?



Empirical Approach to Assess Liver Exposure: "Hepatic Absorbed Dose" (HAD)



the fraction of dose delivered to the liver = dose x (F_a x F_g)



Assumptions of the approach:

- CI is linear from low dose IV study to high oral dose in LRA study
- CI is linear after multiple dosing

Refinement in progress:

- Dose response studies with DILI +/- compounds



Case 1: A Recent Internal Merck Example



Clinical Study Findings:

Frequency of ALT >3X ULN in repeat-dose clinical studies

Overall: 2.8% (9/319):

≤100 mg (daily dose) 1.0% (2/197)

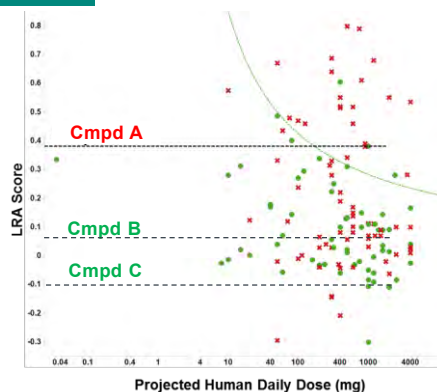
>100 mg 5.7% (7/122)

>500 mg x 2 weeks 42% (5/12)

3 SAEs with >20X ULN ALT, 1 symptomatic w/ Hy's Law

Generally delayed onset (as long as 2-3 months)

Slow resolution (12 weeks or longer)



Positive LRA signal for Cmpd A predicts low risk at projected clinical doses of <100 mg, but higher risk at daily doses > 300 mg.

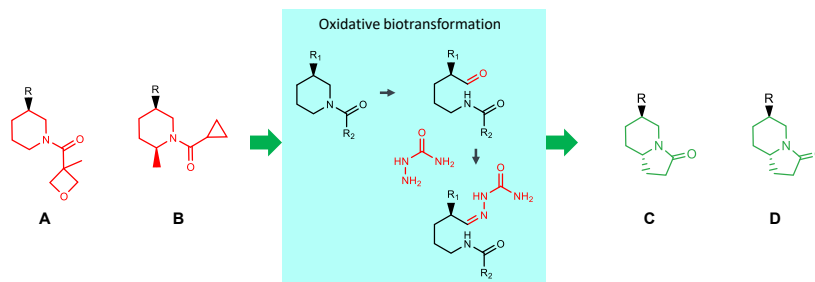
- ✓ Reduce animal use, lower resource costs and cycle time than in vivo studies → less API required
- ✓ Option when rat tolerability poor
- ✓ Option when formulation poor
- ✓ Inflammatory responses suppress LRA



In vitro assay (?)



Case 2: LRA & Metabolite Identification Studies To Address SAR of Potential DILI Risk



Integration of BA-LRA data with metabolite identification tools such as exogenous trapping or protein adduct analysis allows a view into reactive metabolite hotspots that could be leveraged to help chemists make improved molecules

	A		B		C		D	
Rat in vivo LRA	Positive		Positive		Negative		Negative	
	human	rat	human	rat	human	rat	human	rat
% Semicarbazide	62%	66%	56%	32%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% Glutathione	2%	6%	1.0%	1.4%	0.6%	3.7%	0.3%	0.8%
% Cyanide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

% pathway X = AUC of metabolite X/Total AUC of all metabolites, assumes that all metabolites have equal ionization efficiency



Summary and Conclusions



- DILI is a major contributor to attrition in development and to market withdrawal; risk should be addressed as early as possible
- SLO studies include assessment of tissue toxicity endpoints as well as provide LRA findings informing potential for reactive metabolite formation
- Our goal mechanism-based strategy for improving prediction of unsafe doses for drugs associated with high DILI potential resulting from: 1) reactive metabolite formation; 2) alteration of bile acid homeostasis; 3) mitochondrial toxicity; 4) innate and/or acquired immune system activation
- Several new in vivo and in vitro liver models, novel endpoints, and biomarkers are being benchmarked for these DILI mechanisms (e.g., drug metabolism, transport, gene expression)



Acknowledgments



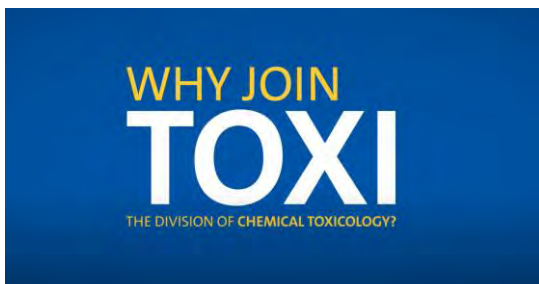
- Merck Investigative Tox : Keith Tanis, Amy Aslamkhan, Tim Johnson, Stephen Pacchione, Wendy Bailey, Todd Pippert, Truyen Nguyen, Jose Lebron, Warren Glaab, Kaushik Mitra, Frank Sistare
- Merck Genetics/Pharmacogenomics: Alexei Podtelezchnikov, Alex Tamburino
- Merck Drug Metabolism: Raymond Evers, Jai Palamanda, Michael Hafey, Ian Knemeyer, Iain Martin, Nancy Agrawal, Kathy Cox, Randy Miller, Tammie Cabalu
- Merck Toxicological Sciences, Clinical Pathology, & Pathology Groups

THANK YOU

james_monroe@merck.com



Join the Division Today!



Interact with over 1,300 fellow scientists bound by a strong interest in Chemical Toxicology.

Elevate your professional profile. Our division is small enough for you to make an immediate impact.

Keep up with the latest research in our profession.

The mission of the Division is to improve human health and public welfare by promoting the understanding of chemical mechanisms that govern disease processes and the toxicity of drugs, environmental agents, and endogenous chemicals.

<http://www.acschemtox.org>

85



Mitigating Drug-Induced Liver Injury 2: Assessing Transporter Liabilities and Bioactivation Transcriptomics



Michael Hafey
Principal Scientist, Merck



Wen Kang
Director of Assay Development, Merck



James Monroe
Senior Principal Scientist, Merck



Kaushik Mitra
Director, Department of Drug Metabolism and Pharmacokinetics; DMPK Therapeutic Area Lead, Cardiovascular and Metabolic Diseases; Head, Biotransformation Sciences, Janssen Research & Development

Presentation slides are available now! Edited recordings are an exclusive ACS member benefit.

www.acs.org/acswebinars

This ACS Webinar is co-produced with the ACS Division of Chemical Toxicology, ACS Division of Medicinal Chemistry, American Association of Pharmaceutical Scientists, and ACS Publications.

86

Free ACS Webinars Every Week!

Upcoming Broadcasts



Tuesday, December 1, 2020 at 2-3pm ET
 Speakers: Jim Skinner, Terregina, Inc. and H.N. Cheng, 2020 ACS President-Elect
 Moderator: Diane Grob Schmidt, 2015 ACS President

[Register for Free!](#)

What You Will Learn

- The many sources of funding and their impact on ownership
- The importance of milestone achievements for valuation purposes
- The criteria and terms that investors use to make investing decisions

Co-produced with: ACS Industry Member Programs, ACS President-Elect, ACS Board Committee on Corporation Associates, ACS Committee on Technician Affairs, the ACS Division of Small Chemical Businesses, and the ACS Division of Business Development and Management



Wednesday, December 2, 2020 at 2-3pm ET
 Speaker: Leah Askarinam, National Journal's Hotline

[Register for Free!](#)

What You Will Learn

- What Biden's coalition means for the future of the Democratic Party
- How Trump's coalition differs from that of down-ballot Republicans
- What to look for in Georgia's runoff elections in January

Co-produced with: ACS External Affairs & Communications

www.acs.org/acswebinars

87



Contact Us:
 2107 Wilson Blvd
 #700
 Arlington, VA 22201

AAPS Membership
membership@aaps.org
 (877)998-2277 (AAPS)

2021 National Biotechnology Conference

AAPS seeks experienced scientists to lead the 2021 NBC Scientific Programming Committee!

[READ MORE!](#)

AAPS Happenings:

PharmSci 360

Check out the program today!

[Read More](#)

PharmSci 360

Registration is now open!

[Read More](#)

PharmSci 360 Workshops

View full list today!

[Read More](#)

AAPS Member Demographics

Sector	
Industry	72%
Academia	23%
Other Non-Industry	6%
Government	6%
Education	
Ph.D.	61%
Pharm.D.	5%
Master's	18%
Bachelors	15%

Member Testimonial
 "Over time, I've built up this network of people I can ask about anything work-related."
 Kate Hightower, PhD
 AAPS Member Since 2008

AAPS Live Webinars Are Free and Open Access

Webinars offer a great opportunity to receive the latest information on pharmaceutical science topics without the need for travel or time away from home and office. Plan to participate in our upcoming live events, replay a past session in our archives, or submit a proposal for organizing your own webinar!

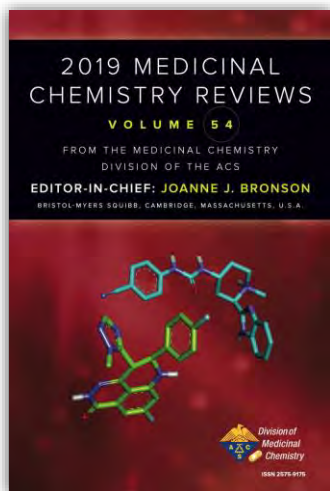
[Register for Upcoming Webinars](#)
[Replay Archived Webinars](#)
 Archived webinars are a member benefit: join today!



<https://www.aaps.org>

88

Join the Division Today!



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

- A free digital copy of our annual medicinal chemistry review volume (over 680 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

89



ACS Webinars®

CLICK • WATCH • LEARN • DISCUSS



Learn from the best and brightest minds in chemistry! Hundreds of webinars on diverse topics presented by experts in the chemical sciences and enterprise.

Edited Recordings are an exclusive ACS member benefit and are made available once the recording has been edited and posted.

Live Broadcasts of ACS Webinars® continue to be available to the general public several times a week generally from 2-3pm ET!

A **collection of the best recordings** from the ACS Webinars Library will be broadcast on Fridays from 2-3pm ET!

www.acs.org/acswebinars

90

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

91

Free ACS Webinars Every Week!

Upcoming Broadcasts



Tuesday, December 1, 2020 at 2-3pm ET
Speakers: Jim Skinner, Terregena, Inc. and H.N. Cheng, 2020 ACS President-Elect
Moderator: Diane Grob Schmidt, 2015 ACS President

[Register for Free!](#)

What You Will Learn

- The many sources of funding and their impact on ownership
- The importance of milestone achievements for valuation purposes
- The criteria and terms that investors use to make investing decisions

Co-produced with: ACS Industry Member Programs, ACS President-Elect, ACS Board Committee on Corporation Associates, ACS Committee on Technician Affairs, the ACS Division of Small Chemical Businesses, and the ACS Division of Business Development and Management



Wednesday, December 2, 2020 at 2-3pm ET
Speaker: Leah Askarinam, National Journal's Hotline

[Register for Free!](#)

What You Will Learn

- What Biden's coalition means for the future of the Democratic Party
- How Trump's coalition differs from that of down-ballot Republicans
- What to look for in Georgia's runoff elections in January

Co-produced with: ACS External Affairs & Communications

www.acs.org/acswebinars

92