

Exploration of HD-DoE methods to identify combinatorial effects of anti-viral drugs

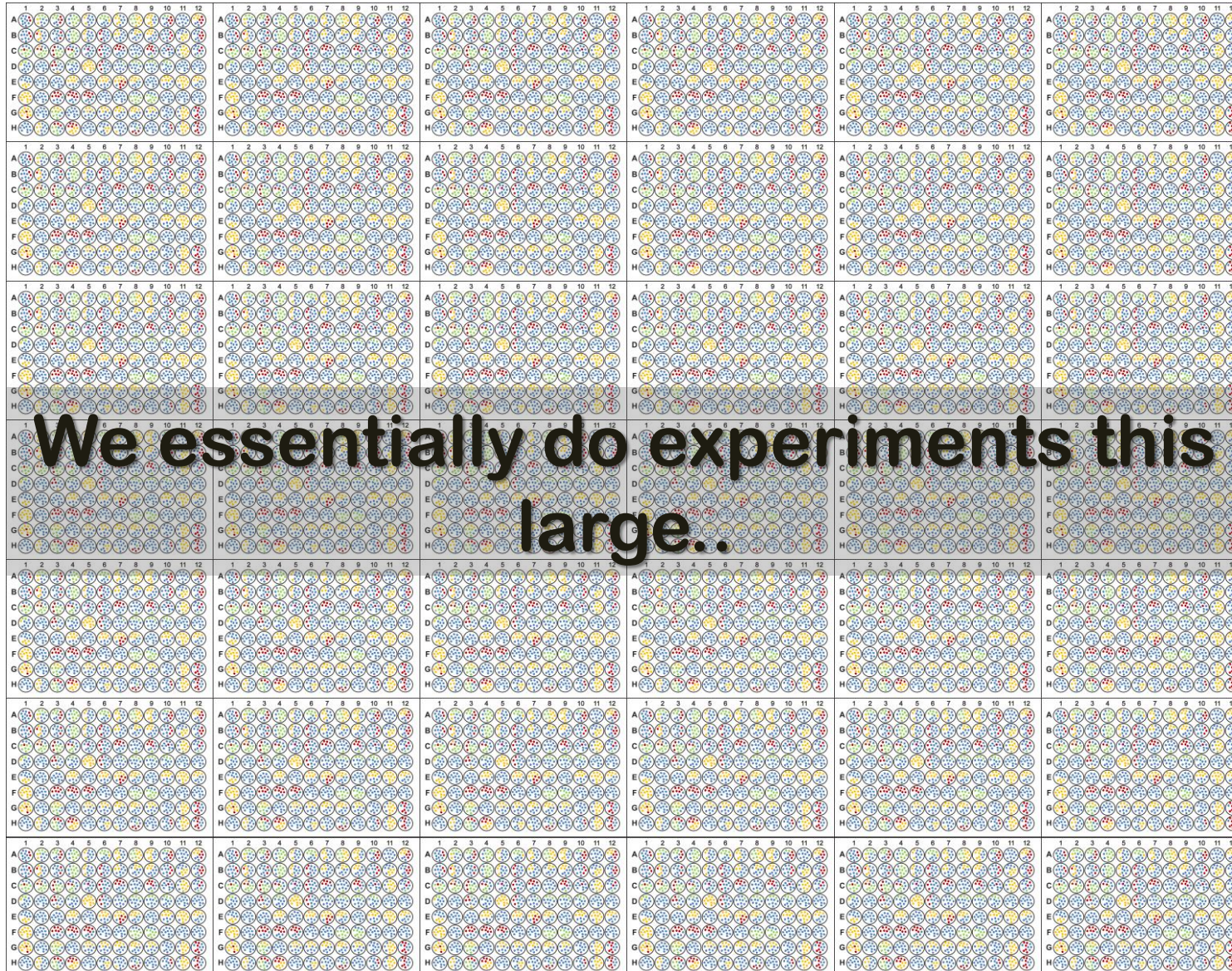
- SARS-CoV2 -



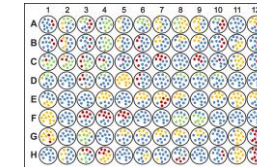
Project was done together with the ERINHA Node at KUL, Belgium

Our tool is HD-DoE technology – Exploring Combinations

HD-DoE: high-dimensional design-of-experiments



COMPRESSED DESIGN



..at a very
reduced cost



HD-DoE applications by Trailhead Biosystems

Demonstration of proof-of-concept for Viral interference (COVID-19)

1

Regenerative medicine

2

Viral interference

3

Precision Medicine in Cancer

**Development of
combinatorial formulation
against SARS-CoV2**

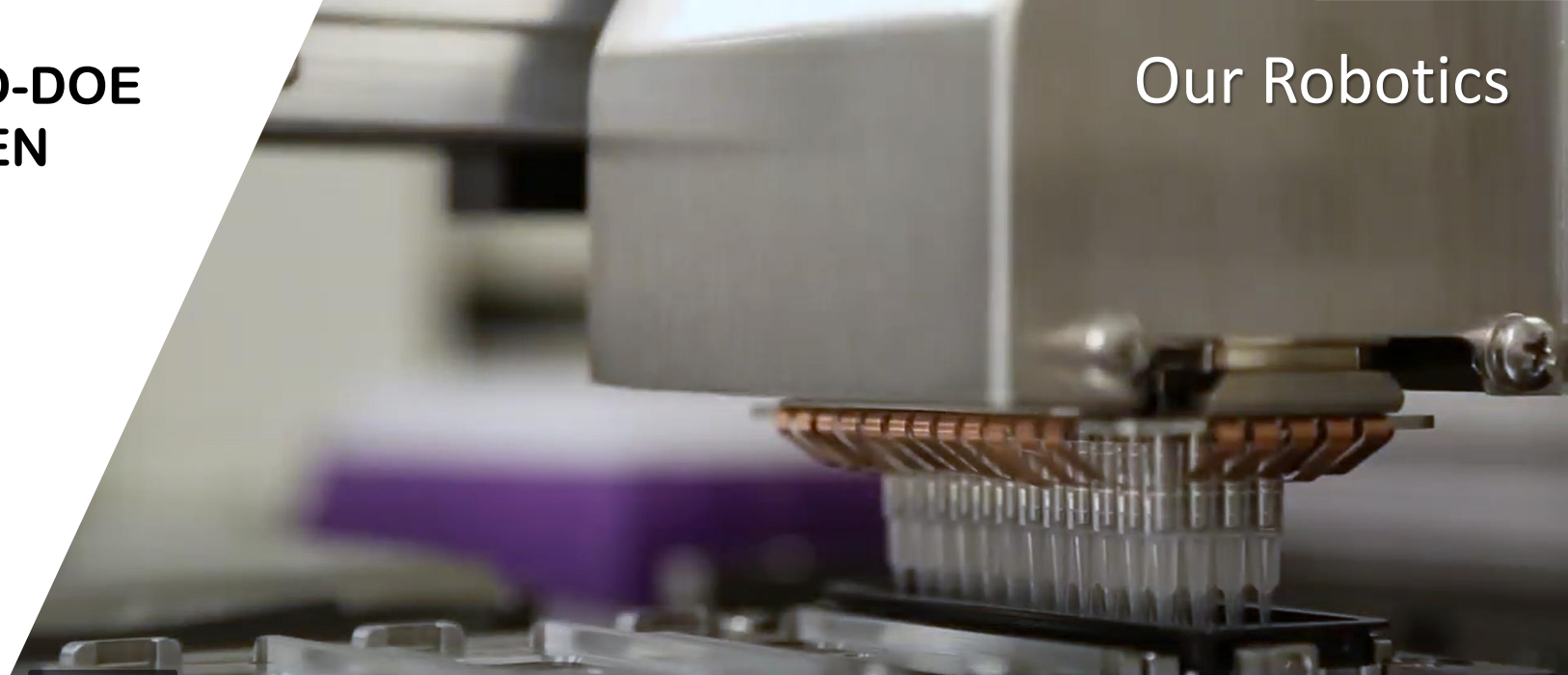
**Performance of anti-viral
screen (BSL4 robotics) with
KU-Leuven CAPS-IT**



Manufacturing and Shipping of HD-DOE ANTIVIRAL COMBINATION SCREEN

Plate Libraries made at Trailhead Biosystems (April to May, 2020)

Our Robotics



HD-DOE COMBINATORIAL LIBRARY



Shipping to Belgium

KU Leuven: Testing HD-DoE library in the worlds' only robotic BSL4 facility



KU LEUVEN

KU Leuven, Belgium: CAPS-IT system

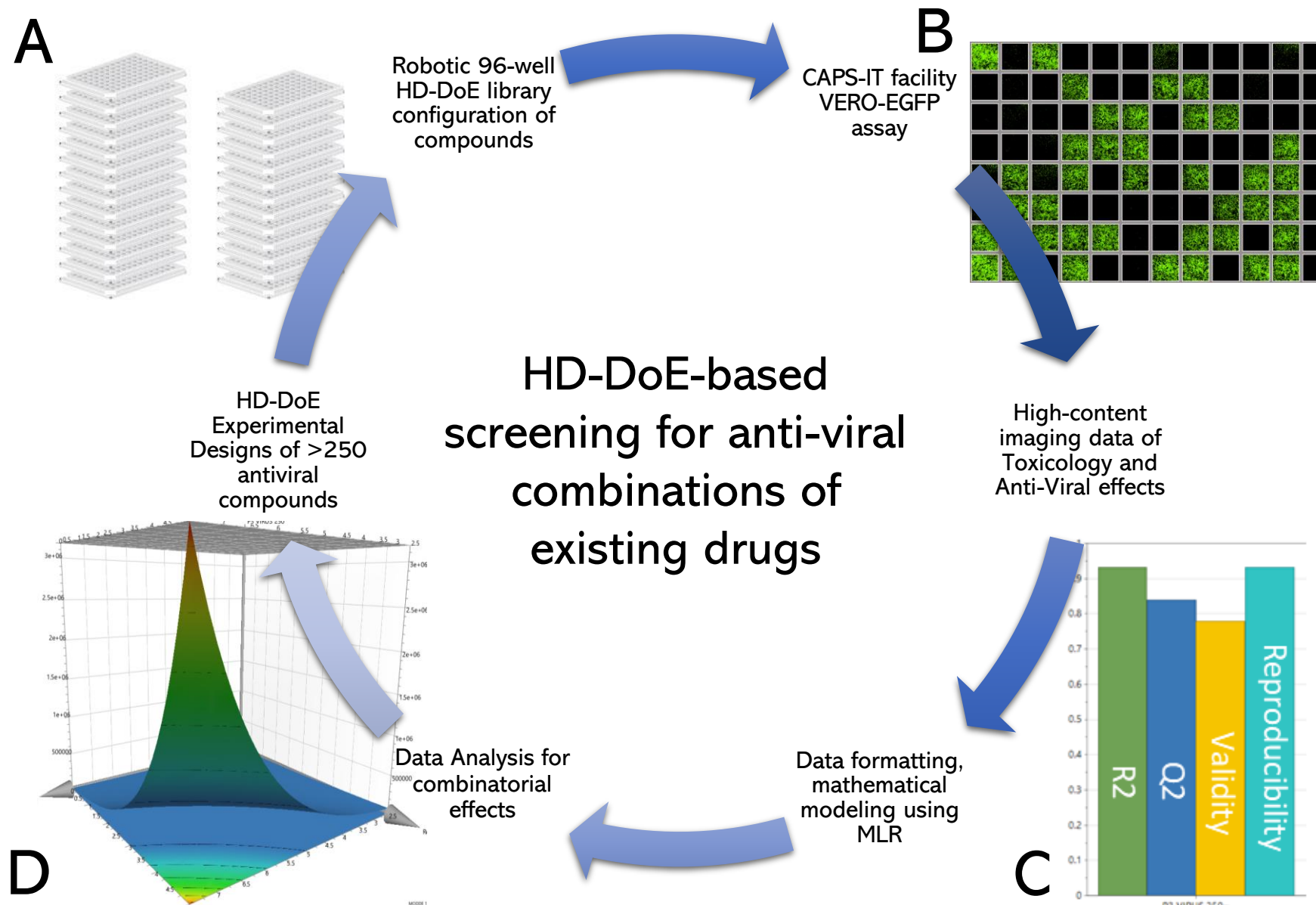
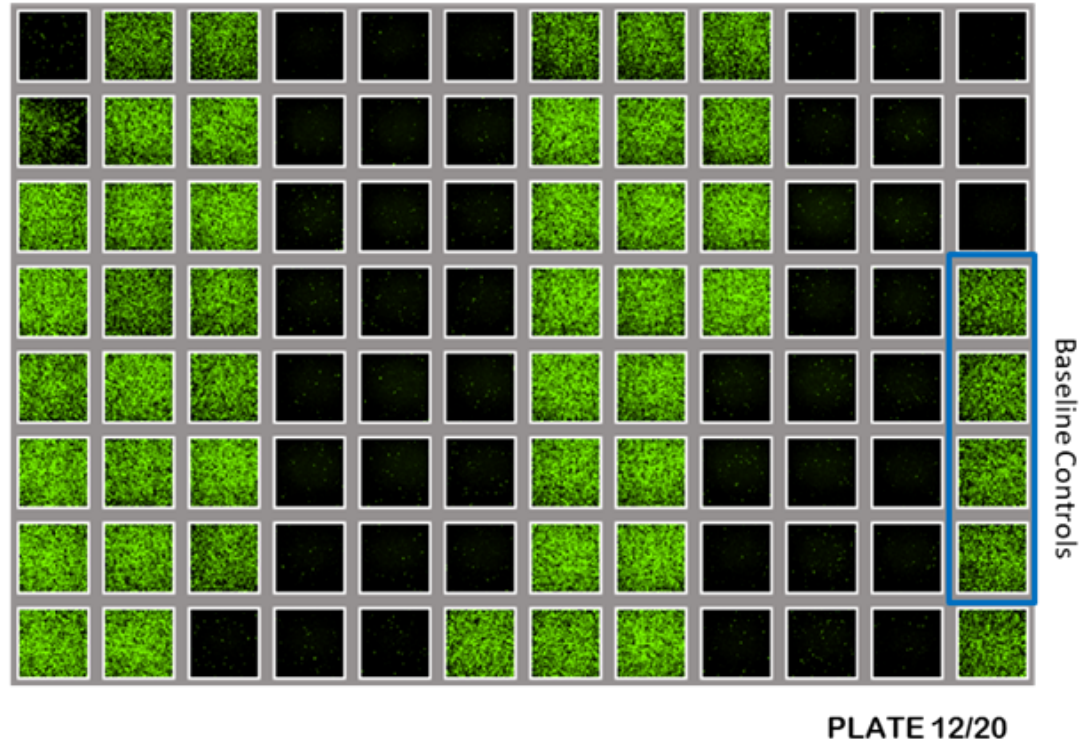


Figure 1

TRAILHEAD DoE plates > CAPS IT Data > TRAILHEAD ANALYSIS

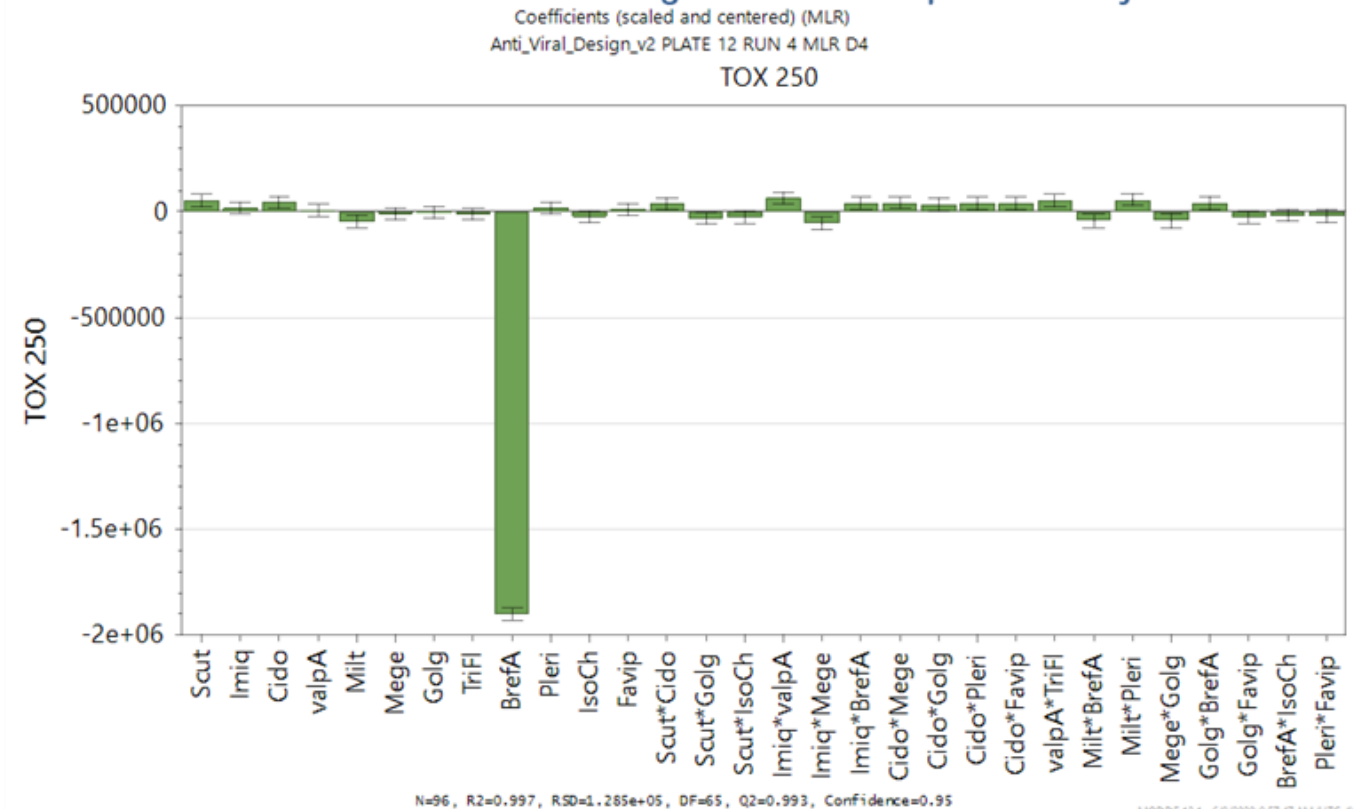
1. Our combination Input plate

2. CAPS IT scan data



Example Toxicology screen

3. Mathematical modeling of anti-viral response and cytotox



R2 = 0.997, Q2 = 0.993

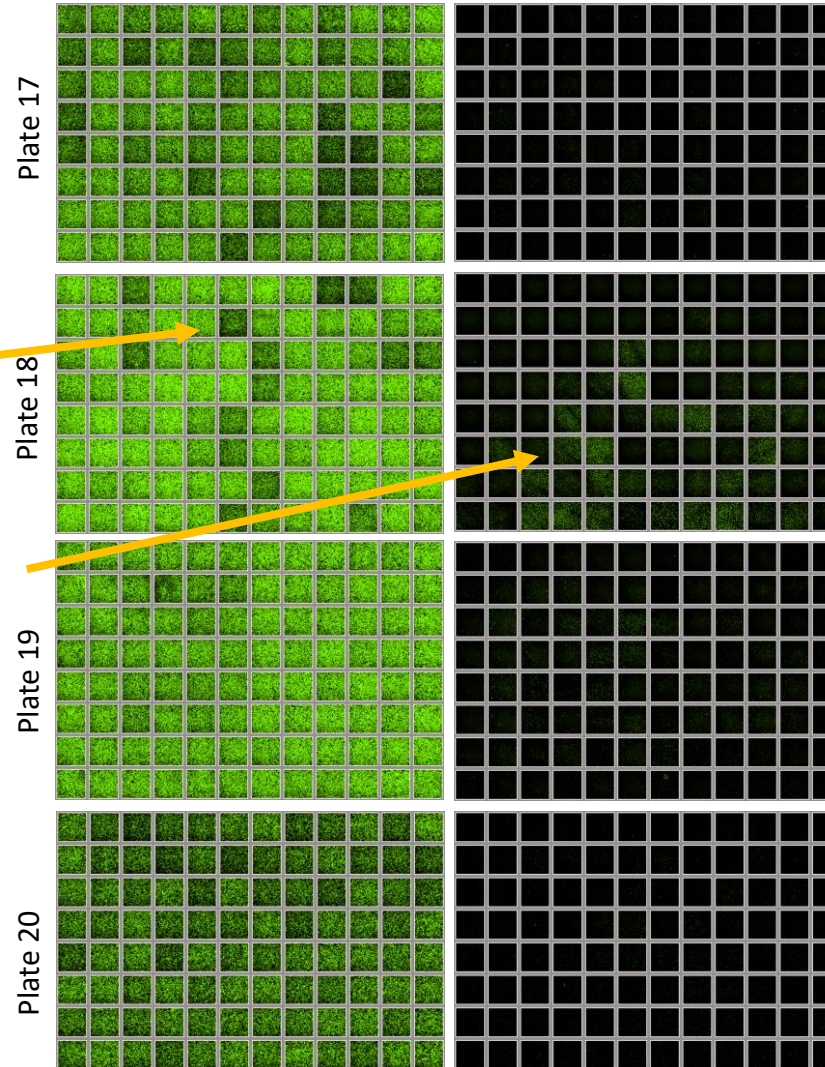
A Typical Assay Read out – Plate 17-20

Cytotoxicity, 250 nM

Anti-Viral, 250 nM

Tested Compounds

Cytotoxic compounds



Weak cytotoxicity

Some combinatorial effects

Phenytoin
Artesunate
SC75741
ESI09
Verdexinor
ML324

BLZ945
Germacrone
epicatechin
BIO-Acetoxime
FTI 277
Favipiravir

Lycorine
Spautin-1
Oltipraz
N6 Methyladenosine
Tizoxanide
3-DeAza adenosine

P-ethanolamide
Rimantadine
N-acetylNeuramidic
Pyridoxal 5-P
Anthraquinone
OH-Chloroquine

Hinokitiol
Cycloserine
Oxindole
Etidronate
DL-a-Lipoic acid
Pentoxifylline

2 picolinic acid
L Lysine
3(4-oh-Phenyl) p-acid
Glucorone
Azithromycin
OH-Chloroquine

Amantidine
Thiamine
Vitexicarpin
Psoralen
Geniposide
Bergenin

DH-andrographolide
3OH-4meOHcinnamic
Linsipril
Camostat
Rapamycin
Favipiravir

SARS-CoV2 Assay (Vero-EGFP cells)

TOX 250 nM (no virus, drugs only)

ANTIVIRAL 250 nM (Drugs + SARS-CoV2)

PLATE 20

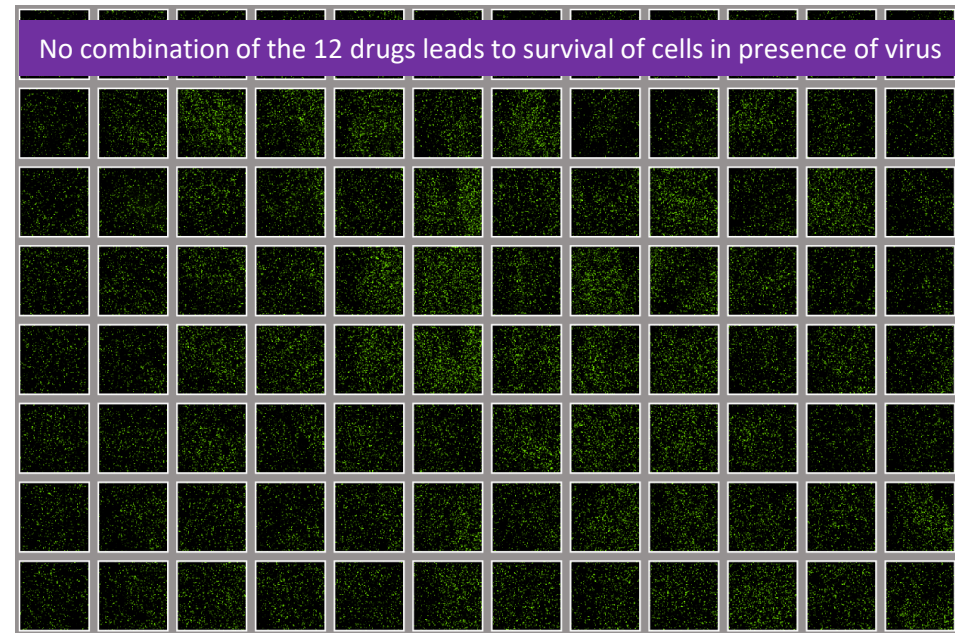
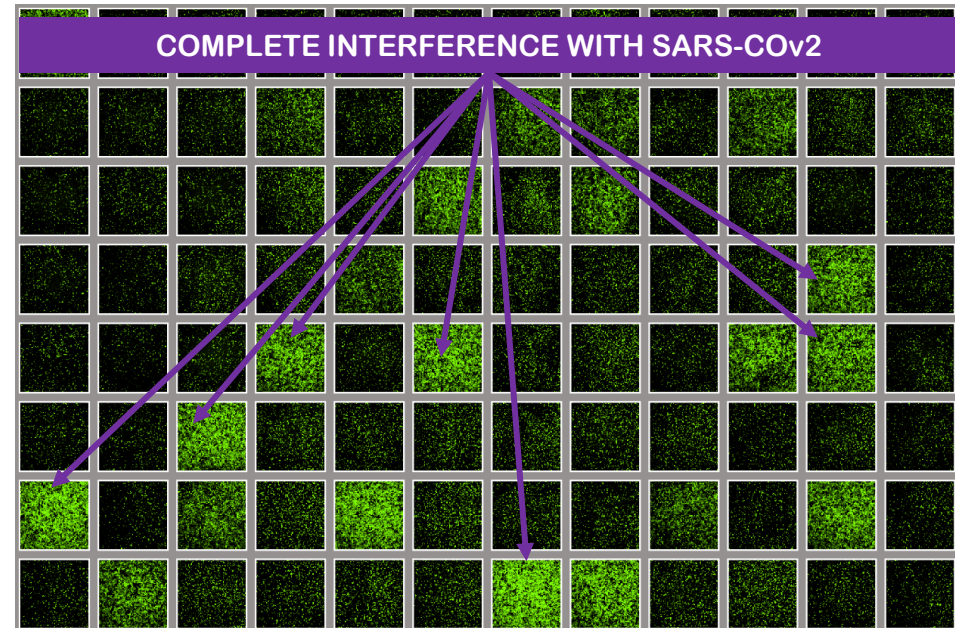


PLATE 22

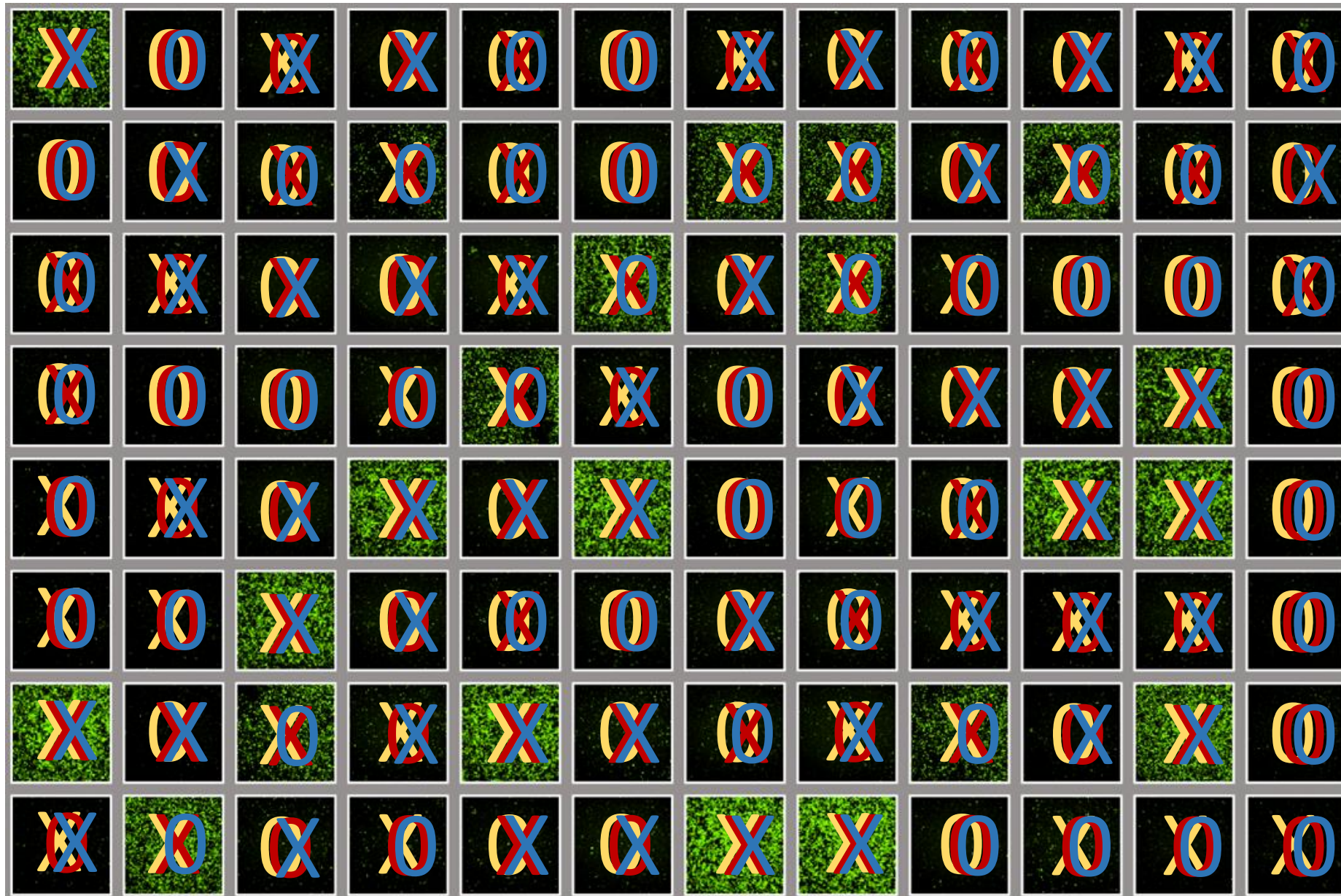


Trailhead Biosystems High-Dimensional Design of Experiments anti-viral combination screening

Remdesivir

Elacridar

Curcumin



CI013820 (Trailhead plate 22 - AV 250, **250 nM of each drug** added to each well)



TRIPLE SYNERGISTIC ANTIVIRAL RESPONSE @ 250 nM

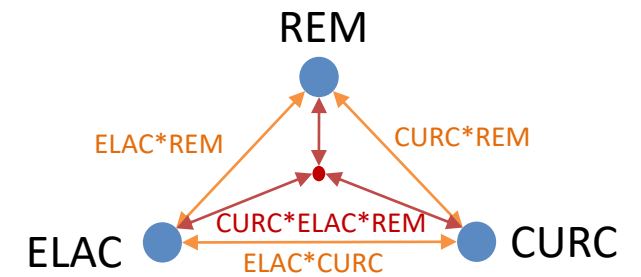
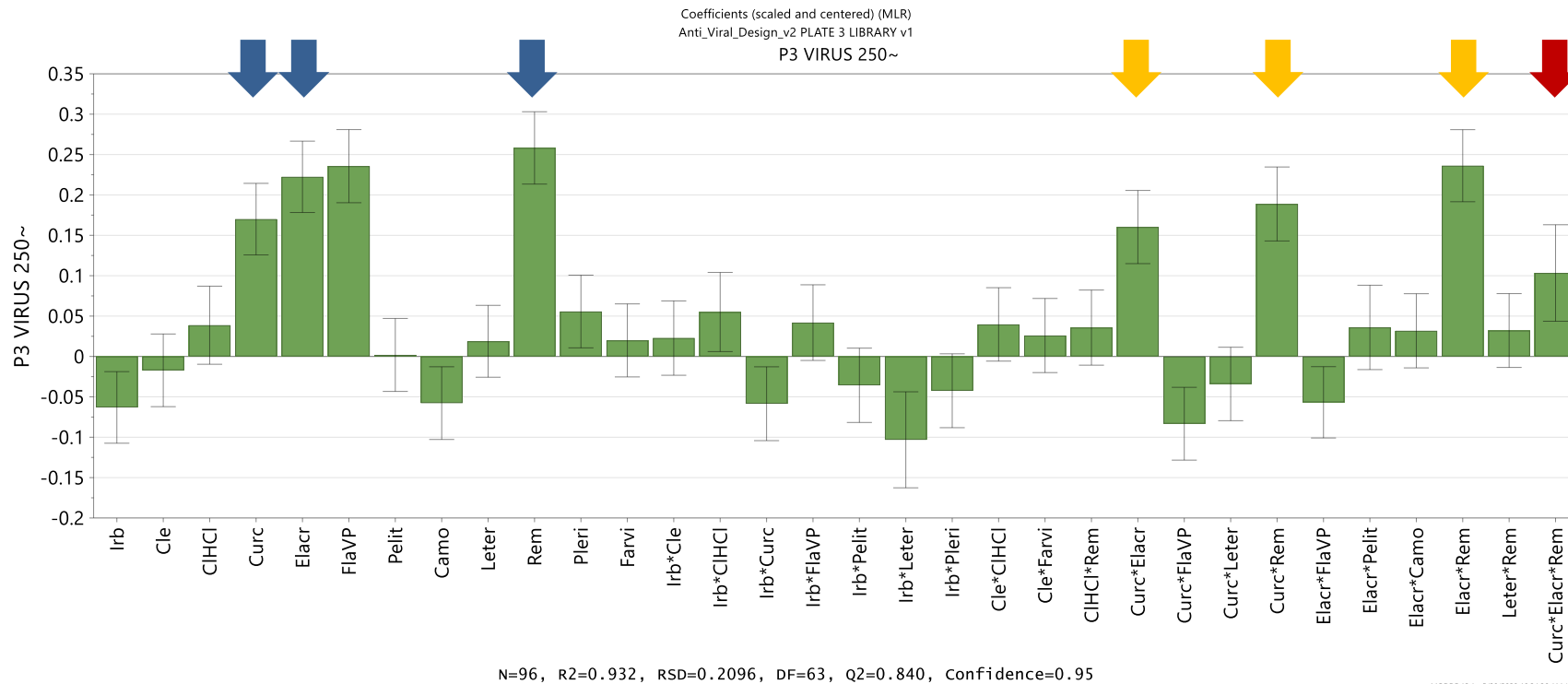


PLATE 3/20



Primary Terms



1st order Interaction Terms



2nd order Interaction Term



WEAKER TRIPLE SYNERGISTIC ANTIVIRAL RESPONSE @ 500 nM

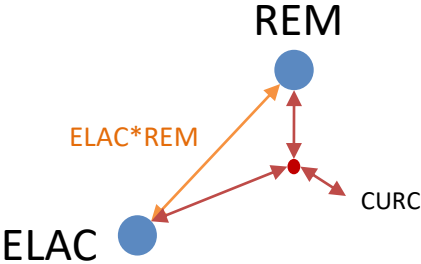
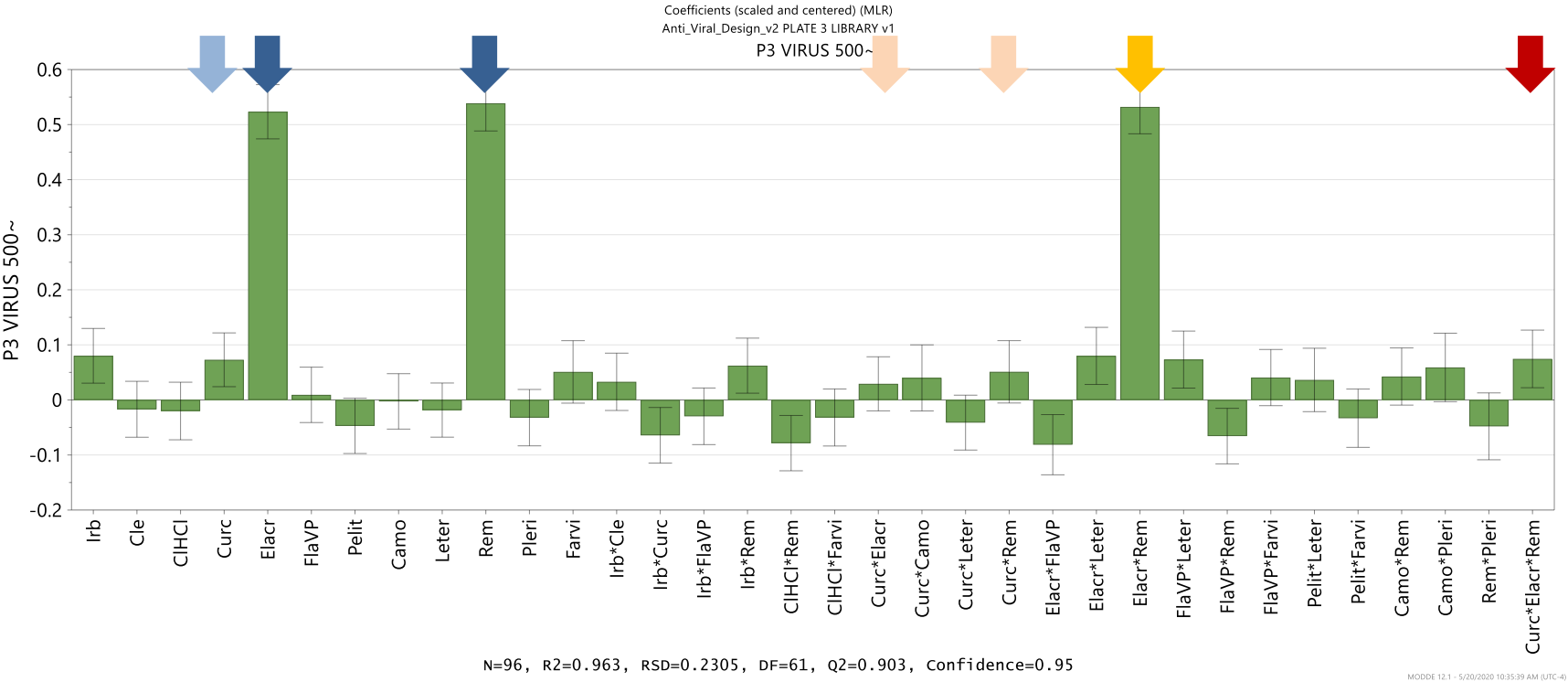
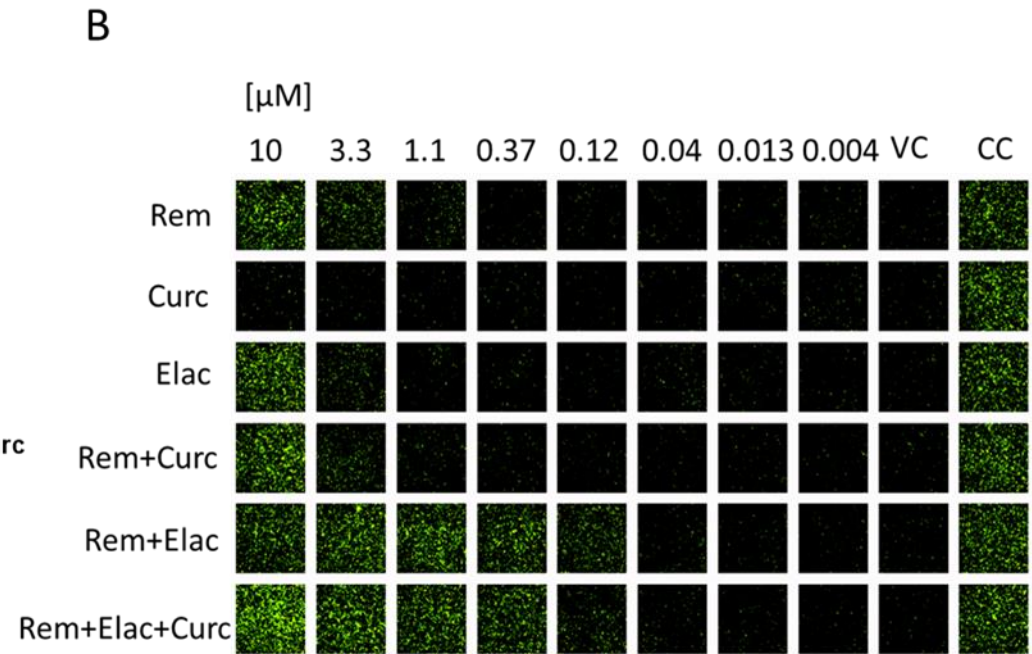
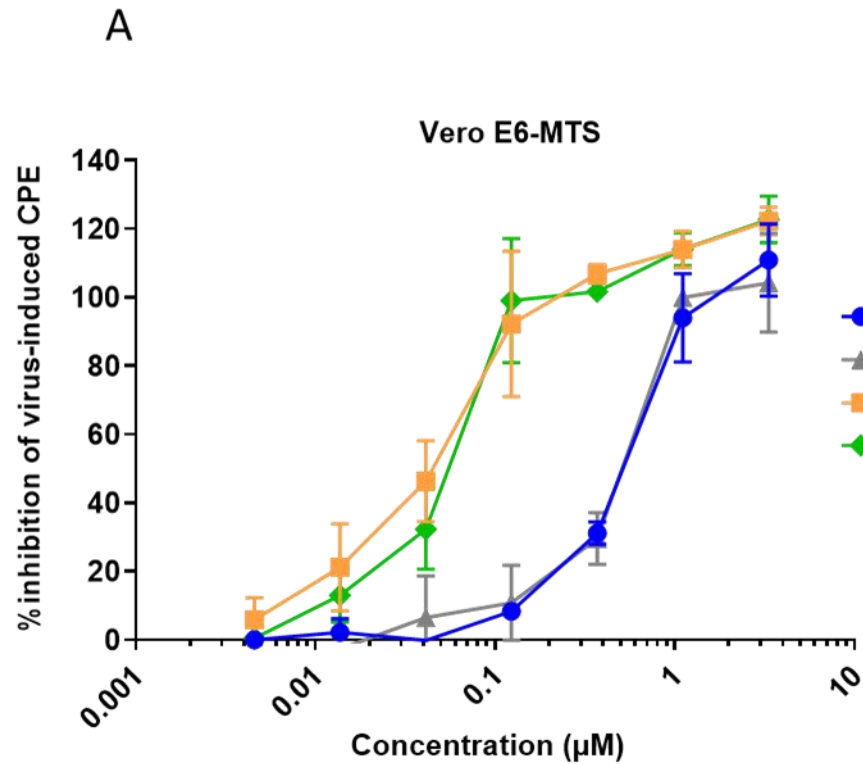


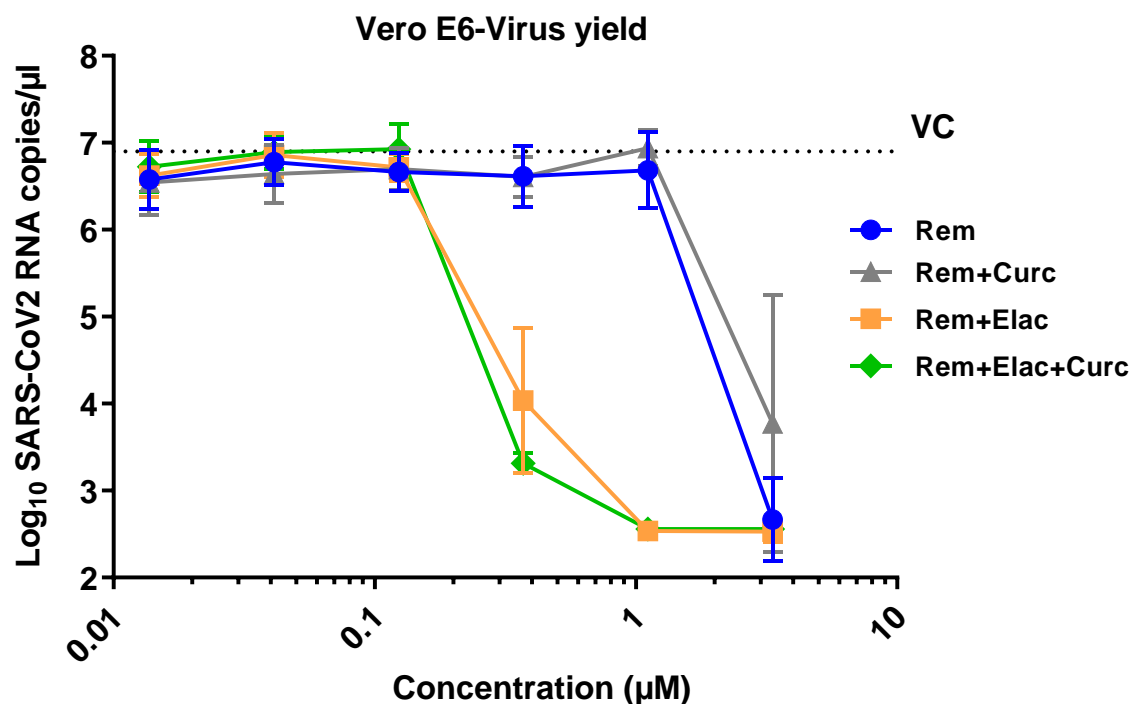
PLATE 3/20



VALIDATION OF DOSE RESPONSE OF THE COMBINATION IN VERO6



VALIDATION OF DOSE RESPONSE BASED ON VIRAL PRODUCTION



- 2h preincubation with compounds, MOI 0.1
- 20,000 cells/well, supernatant collected on 2 dpi

Compound(s)	Concentration (μM)		SI	*X-fold
	CC ₅₀ MTS	EC ₅₀		
Rem	>10	2.8 ± 0.3	>3.6	1
Curc	8	>8	nd	/
Elac	>10	>10	nd	/
Rem+Curc	7.1	>7.1	nd	/
Rem+Elac	>10	0.57 ± 0.2	>17	4.9
Rem+Curc+Elac (REC)	7.5	0.39 ± 0.1	19	7.2

EC₅₀, 50% effective concentration as determined by qRT-PCR

CC₅₀, 50% cytotoxic/cytostatic concentration

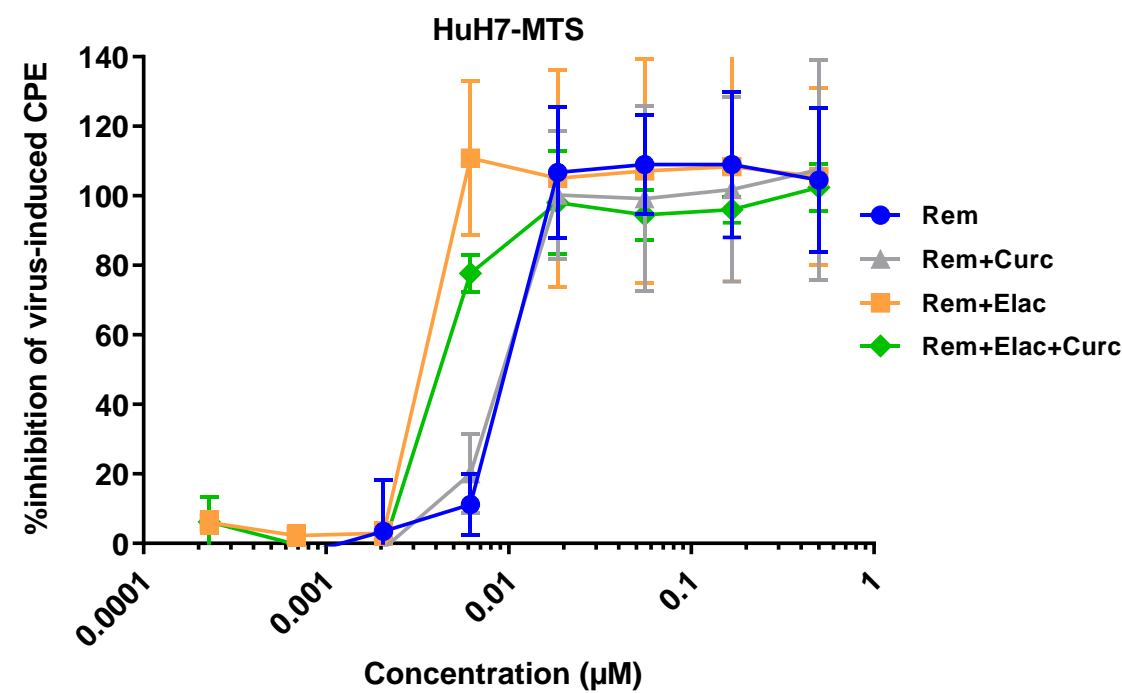
*X-fold = EC₅₀ remdesivir / EC₅₀ combo

SI, selectivity index = CC₅₀ / EC₅₀

Data are mean values ± SD of at least two independent experiments.



DOSE RESPONSE in HUMAN HuH7 cells (Remdesivir more potent at base)



Compound(s)	Concentration (µM)/HuH7 MTS		
	CC ₅₀	EC ₅₀	*X-fold
Rem	3 ±0.07	0.01 ±0.001	1
Rem+Curc	ND	0.009 ±0.002	1.1
Rem+Elac	ND	0.003 ±0.0005	2.9
Rem+Curc+Elac (REC)	ND	0.004 ±0.0002	2.3

EC₅₀, 50% effective concentration

CC₅₀, 50% cytotoxic/cytostatic concentration


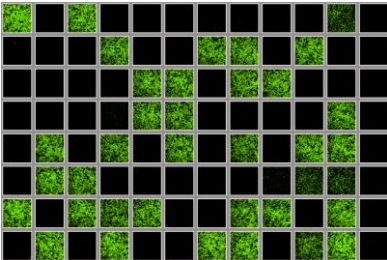
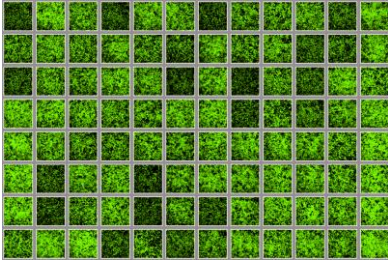
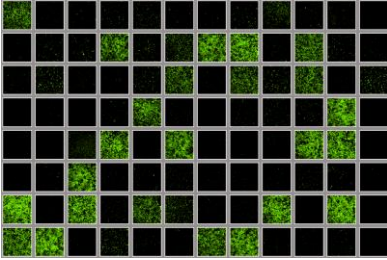
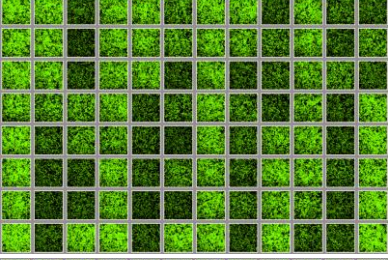
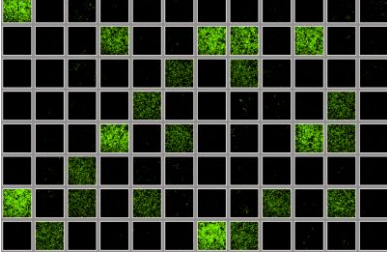

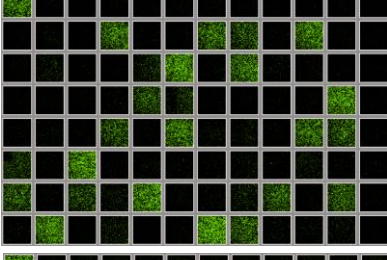

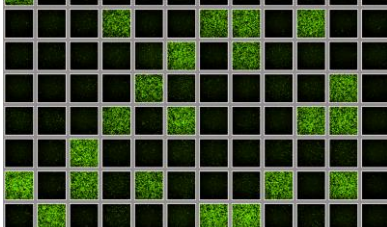
**X-fold= EC₅₀ remdesivir/EC₅₀ combo*

ND= not determined

Data are mean values ± SD of at least three independent experiments.



ESTABLISHING MOA

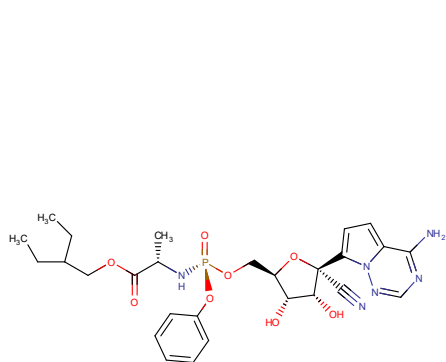
	Cytotoxicity, 250 nM	Anti-Viral, 250 nM	Tested Compounds	
Focus Plate 23			Remdesivir Elacridar Curcumin Lopinavir mefloquine papaverine	EIDD-1931 Tariquidar Zosuquidar Deferiprone Nelfinavir ONT093
Focus Plate 24			Remdesivir Elacridar Curcumin EIDD1931 (+)- JQ1 Ponatinib	Z-FA-MK ML240 Q-VD-Oph Nelfinavir GS441524 Galidesivir
Focus Plate 25			Remdesivir Elacridar Curcumin Deferoxamine Galidesivir Vardenafil	GS441524 (+)- JQ1 Oxindole Ribavirin Catechin Nitazoxanide
Focus Plate 21			Remdesivir Elacridar Curcumin VitC Ko143 Febuxostat	Ivermectin Aprepitant Quercetin Aprotinin Amuvatinib NSC319276
Focus Plate 22			Remdesivir Elacridar Curcumin Sorafenib Ritonavir Zinc	RO8191 1,25diOH VitD3 Arbidol EIDD-2801 R428 dapivirine

SUGGESTED COMBINATION MOA

- **REMDESIVIR**: ribonucleoside analogue, Chain Breaker during viral RNA production

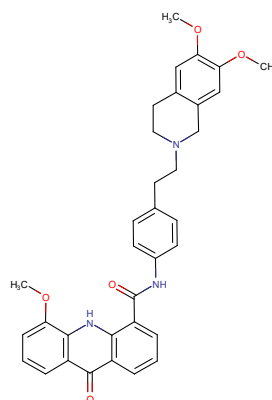
Multiple functional ribonucleoside-type RNA polymerase inhibitors were tested to substitute REMDESIVIR in REC
Galidesivir, Ribavirin, Favipiravir, the EIDD-class (molnupiravir) all failed
The active metabolite of Remdesivir GS441524 also failed

- **ELACRIDAR/TARIQUIDAR**: ABCB1/ABCG2-dual inhibitors. Inhibiting cellular export of REMDESIVIR (both exporters are engaged)
- **CURCUMIN**: NRF2-mediated HO-1 activation is suggested MOA



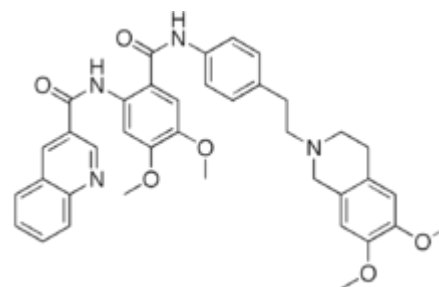
REMDESIVIR

+



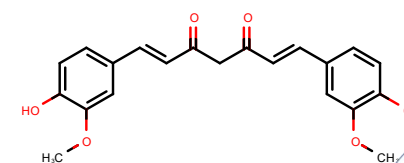
ELACRIDAR

or

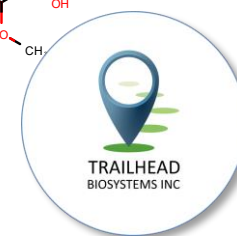


TARIQUIDAR

+



CURCUMIN



VALIDATION OF DUAL- SPECIFICITY ABCC-class inhibitors

Compound(s)	Concentration (μ M)/Vero E6 WT MTS		*X-fold
	CC ₅₀	EC ₅₀	
Remdesivir	>10	0.46 \pm 0.2	1
Tariquidar	>10	>10	/
Zosuquidar	>10	1.9 \pm 0.07	/
ONT-093	>10	3.4 \pm 1.7	/
Elacridar	>10	1.07 \pm 0.5	/
Rem+Tariq	ND	0.07 \pm 0.003	6.6
Rem+Zosuq	ND	0.06 \pm 0.03	7.7
Rem+ONT-093	ND	0.09 \pm 0.02	5.1
Rem+Elacr	>10	0.05 \pm 0.02	9.2

Study Design for Efficacy Trial at IITRI

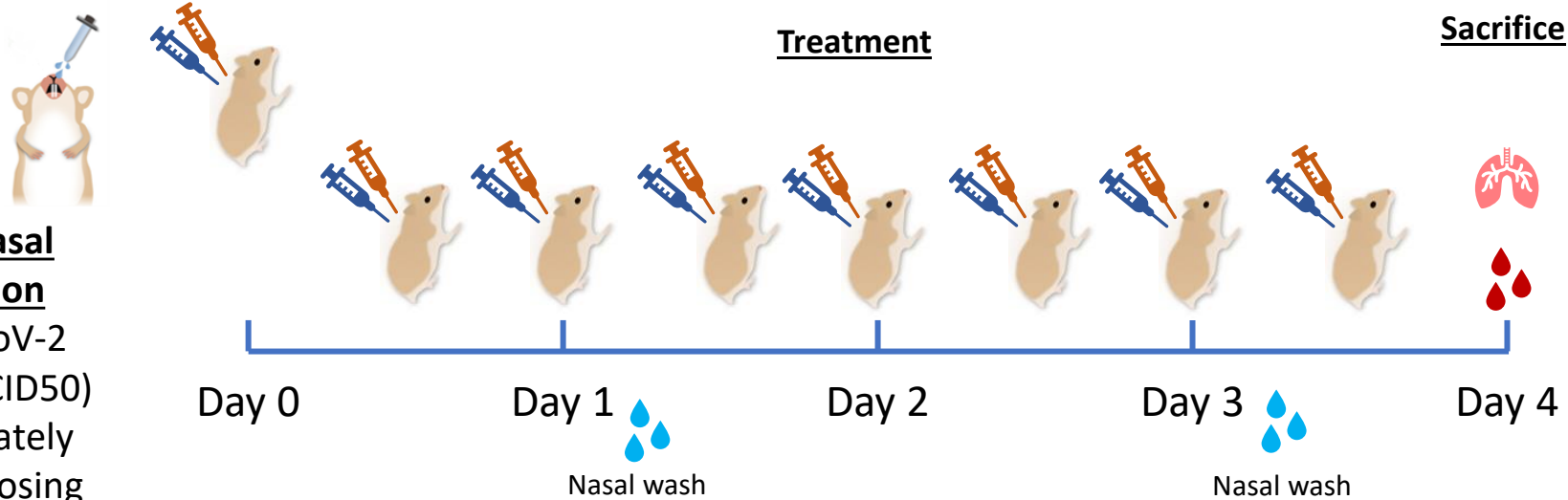
Start Treatment

1) tariquidar IP pretreatment ($t = -2 \text{ h}$)

2) remdesivir SC (2 h later, $t = 0 \text{ min}$)

Intranasal Infection

SARS-CoV-2
(5×10^4 TCID₅₀)
Immediately
before dosing



Groups (N=10 per group)

Vehicle Control

50 mg/kg Remdesivir (SC)

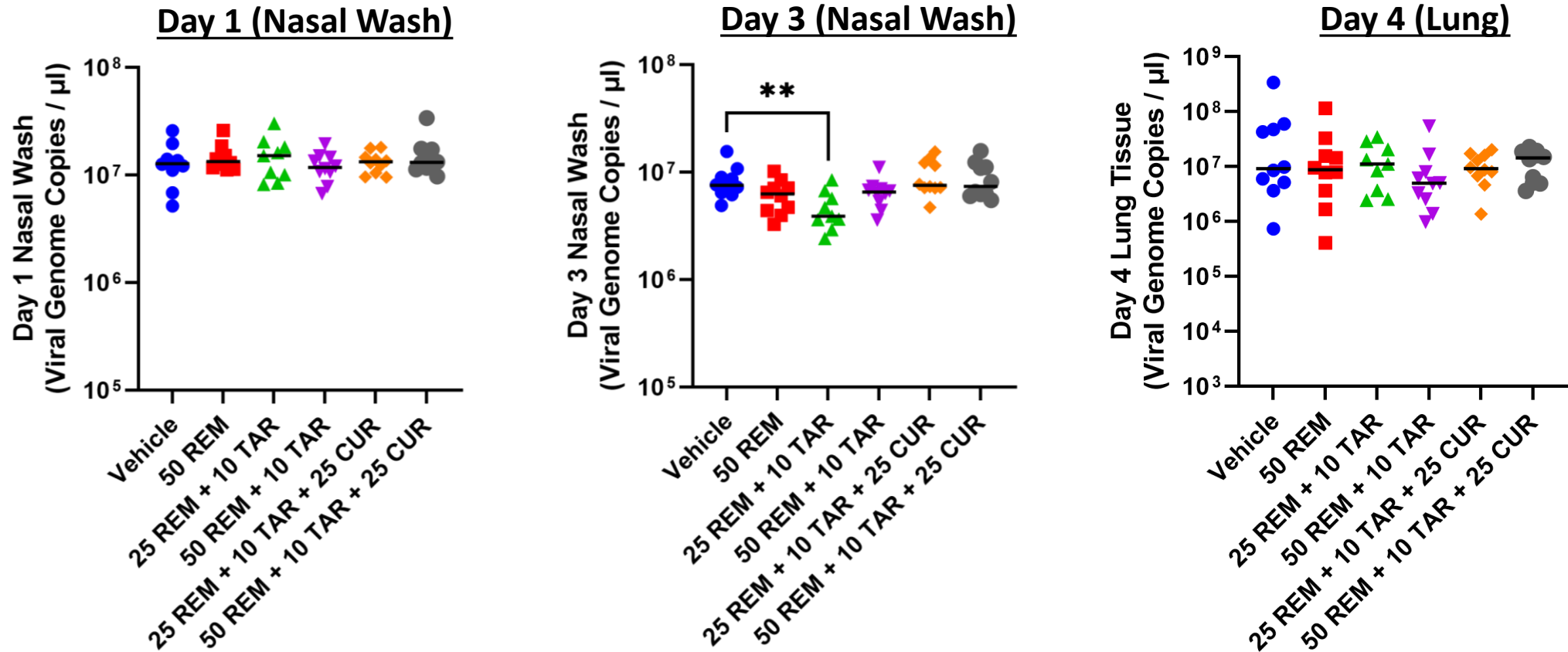
25 mg/kg Remdesivir (SC) + 10 mg/kg Tariquidar (IP)

50 mg/kg Remdesivir (SC) + 10 mg/kg Tariquidar (IP)

25 mg/kg Remdesivir (SC) + 10 mg/kg Tariquidar (IP) + 25 mg/kg Curcumin (IP)

50 mg/kg Remdesivir (SC) + 10 mg/kg Tariquidar (IP) + 25 mg/kg Curcumin (IP)

Minimal Antiviral Effect in Hamster Efficacy Trial



- Overall, treatments showed no/minimal benefit
→ Combination is ineffective *in vivo*; OR model is not appropriate and/or optimized

Conclusions

- HD-DoE provides an effective method to survey combinations among candidate anti-viral drugs at reduced nM first-pass testing
- Results translate well into low nM combination identified
- Results consistent with a biologically justified MOA, which could quickly be validated using pathway selective alternatives
- The method appears broadly applicable to other viruses, and the screen can be made pre-fabricated to reduce response times
- In the case of the REC/RTC combination, however, we failed to demonstrate in-vivo efficacy against SARS-CoV2 viral load in lungs of Hamsters
 - Poor animal model?
 - Remdesivir metabolism in rodents a concern
 - Insufficient expression of ABCC-family genes in lung



Thank you

ERINHA: Krista Versteeg
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KUL: Pieter Leyssen,
Johan Neyts, Rana
Abdelnabi, Laura Vangeel