

Introductory Remarks Personal views – no Company statement



- There is a public interest to ...
 - |- allow only products in the market with a well characterized safety profile a
 - reduce / replace animal testing wherever feasible due to ethical reasons
- There is a generic interest of Pharmaceutical Industry to perform the requested / necessary animal studies in order to profile the safety of drug candidates to avoid ...
 - harm to volunteers and patients
 - liabilities
- · Industry's activities are driven by (national, regional, global) regulatory requirements

REPLACEMENT – Current Constraints Scientific – Regulatory

Scientific reasons Cells of in vitro systems cannot really provide a reliable picture on a complete biological organism (interactions and functions) There are no alternative methods available which allow responsible safety / risk assessment on endpoints of repeated dosing: Subthronic and chronic toxidity, Reproduction toxicity or Oncogenicity Regulatory requirements (Global) regulation request a fixed setting of animal studies for risk assessment and marketing authorization

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Phase 0 / I: "Entry-into-human enabling" Regulatory Toxicity Studies

General Toxicology 2+ / 4-week toxicity study in rodent and non-rodent animal species, including toxicokinetics and recovery 'Acute' (single-dose) toxicology study in rodents For transportation classification - Material Safety Data Sheet; MSDS Local tolerance studies - for parenteral formulations Genotoxicity Ames test Mouse lymphomal test / Human Chromosome Aberration Safety Pharmacology Core battery for CNS, dardiovascular and respiratory effects

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Phase I / II: Early Clinical Development Regulatory Toxicity Studies

•	General Toxicology
	- 13-week toxicity study in rodent and non-rodent animal species, including
	toxicokinetics and recovery
	- 6-month in rodent and 9-month toxicity study in hon-rodent animal species
•	Genotoxicity
	- in vivo Micronucleus test in rats / mice
.	Reproduction Toxicology
	- Embryo-fetal toxicity (Pilot Segment II) in rats
	- Embryo-fetal toxicity (Segment II) in rats
	- Dose-range finding study in rabbits
	- Embryo-fetal toxicity (Pilot Segment) in rabbits
	- Fertility (Segment I) in rats
	Special studies
	- (Sensitization / phototoxicity in guinea pigs)
	- (Mechanistic toxicity studies)

Phase III: Entry into 'life-cycle management' Regulatory Toxicity Studies



Reproduction toxicity studies Perinatal Development (\$egment | II) Carcinogenicity studies In 2 rodent species or In 1 rodent species and "alternative" test Environmental risk assessment



Repeated-dose Toxicity Studies Animal numbers

Study type	OECD Guideline	Duration	Dose Groups	Animals / Group	Groups	Animals / Group	Total No. of animals
			Main study		Toxicokineti Reco		
Rodent							
Range-Finding	407	14-day	0, 1, 2, 3	4m / 4f	0, 1, 2, 3	2m / 2f	48
Subchronic Toxicity	407	28-day	0, 1, 2, 3	10m / 10f	0, 1, 2, 3	4m / 4f	112
Subchronic Toxicity	408	13-week	0, 1, 2, 3	10m / 10f	0, 1, 2, 3	6m / 6f	128
Chronic Toxicity	(452)	6-month	0, 1, 2, 3 TK	20m /20f 5m / 5f	0, 1, 2, 3	5m / 5f	200
Non-Rodent							
Range-Finding		14-day	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	1m / 1f			10
Subchronic Toxicity		28-day	0, 1, 2, 3	3m / 3f	0, 3	2m / 2f	32
Subchronic Toxicity	409	13-week	0, 1, 2, 3	3m / 3f	0, 3	2m / 2f	32
Chronic Toxicity	(452)	9-month	0, 1, 2, 3	4m / 4f	0, 1, 2, 3	2m / 2f	48



- There is poor correlation of tumor incidences in rodents and humans, and predictability of human tumors is not enhanced by rodent data
- Classical approach
 - 2 rodent species (rat; mouse) 3 dose-and one control group
 - -| 50 animals / sex / group (400 500 animals / study)
- Alternatives
 - Transgenic mice are not overly sensitive, more subject to false negatives than false positives
 - · | P53+/-: if clearly or equivocally genotoxic
 - Tg.AC: for dermally applied products
 - · | TgRasH2: for gendtoxic or nongendtoxid products
 - Neonatal: if clearly or equivocally genotoxic
 - | 15-25 animals / sex / group (210 350 animals / study)

REDUCTION – Opportunities / State of the Art *Scientific* – *Regulatory*



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Scientific Early (predictive) safety studies Dose-range finding studies Alternative oncogencity studies (mentioned before) Regulatory International Conference on Harmonization (ICH) Guidelines Revisions New approaches of earlier Entry-Into-Human Exploratory clinical studies (e-IND; microdosing procedures)

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Discovery: Clinical Candidate Selection (CSS) Early ('Predictive') Safety Studies

		Special Control of the Control of th
In silic o tools		
Ames mic ros us pension	Genotoxicity	Salmonella typhimurium
Mic ronucle us test in vitro	Clastogenicity	Lymphoma cell lines or human lymphocytes
Embryonic Stem Cell Test	Embryotoxicity	Mouse embryonic stem cell line
hERG inhibition in vitro	Cardiotoxicity	CHO-transfected cells
Phototoxicity in silico / in vitro		3T3 murine fibroblast cell line
Phospholipidos is in silico / in vitro		Bovine corneal fibroblast, primary cells
under evaluation:		
Toxic ogenomics in vitro	Hepatotoxicity	Primary hepatocytes and several hepatic cell lines
Primary cell cultures for organ toxicity		Hepatocytes, kidney cells, cardiomyocytes

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Discovery: Clinical Candidate Selection (CSS) Early DMPK Evaluation



•	P450 interaction
•	Time dependent P450 interaction
•	Reactive metabolites
•	Microsomal (hepatocyte) stability
•	Stability in plasma (first assessment)
•	Absorbability
	- e.g. CaCo-2-¢ell monolayer; PAMPA
	Protein binding
•	Transporters
	- P- g ycoprotein

in silico Toxicology

...Great help in tailoring safety testing strategy



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	Paradigm: Structural properties may sheds light on mechanism of metabolic / toxicological action of a compound
•	Search for chemically related compounds and associates information (e.g Scifinder)
•	Predictive model expert systems for (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship – (Q)SAR – DEREK
	for Genotoxicity, Skin sensitization, Irritation, Phototoxicity - VITIC database (LHASA; ILSI/HESI, 2004)
	• for Genotoxicity, Carcinogenicty, hERG, Hepatotoxicity, \$kin Sensitization
	- Multi-CASE • for Carcinogenicity, Teratogenicity, Hepatotoxicity in humans - Local (O)SAR tools

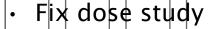
tailored systems offered together with a small program (on the internet) applicable to a certain biological activity e.g.

Pilot Toxicity Study in the Dog Current Approaches

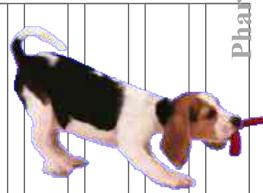


Ascending dose study

- Ascending single dose for e.g. 5 days
- -1 m / 1 f animal



- 14-day
- No recovery period
- 1m / 1f animal per control- or dose-group at 3 dose levels (total of 8 animals)
- · Age at study commencement: animals not younger than 9 months
- Mode of administration: preferred oral gavage / gelatine capsule or according to clinical program



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ICH meeting Nov-2007 in Yokohama (J) **Progress in the right direction ...**

- ICH S2: Guidance on Genotoxicity Testing
 - No longer require condurrent positive controls in every in vivo assay
 - |-| Integration of genotoxicity into toxicology assays
 - Reduction in "non-relevant" in vitro results will reduce number of followup in vivo assays
 - Advice on choice of second in vivo genotoxicity endpoint includes Comet assay, (decreases emphasis on UD\$ assay)
- ICH MB: Timing of Pre-clinical Studies in Relation to Clinical Trials
 - 9-month non-rodent studies in almost all cases in all regions
 - 12-month studies only to be used to support replacement of chronic non-rodent and juvenile toxicology study where primary population is pediatric
 - 6-month accecptable in EU
 - Consensus reached on two microdose approaches and subtherapeutic approach for clinical trials
 - Acute Toxicity Testing vs. Dose-range finding approaches

REFINEMENT – Our current focus

Animal Welfare - Scientific

- Animal welfare legislation
 - Improve conditions of animals breeding and safety test
 - E.g. reduce impact on test animals (degree of severing)

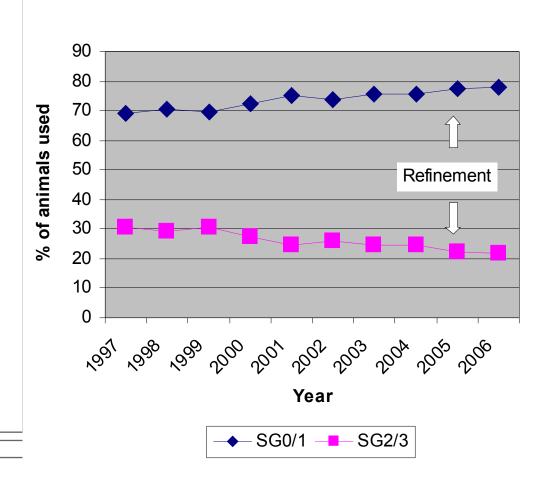


- Toxicogenomics:
 - Gene expression profiling, genome-wide screening of expressed mRNA in a tissues or cell culture: good prediction after single dose studies and data used for mechanistic understanding
- Proteomics
 - | Evaluation of all proteins in a biological sample (e.g. tissue, urine)
- Metabonomics
 - Metabolic profiling in body fluids (e.g. wine, plasma)
- Development of new, sensitive and specific biomarkers -> "IMI"; C-Path (US)

Animal Welfare Legislation Adherence without compromises



- Introduction of a wide variety of measure to improve conditions of animals breeding and safety testing, e.g. humane criteria for euthanasia,
- · Reduction of stress / burden
 - Figure on severity grades (retrograde judgement) of animals studies in Switzerland



New Dimension in Industry Collaboration Joint efforts are mandatory

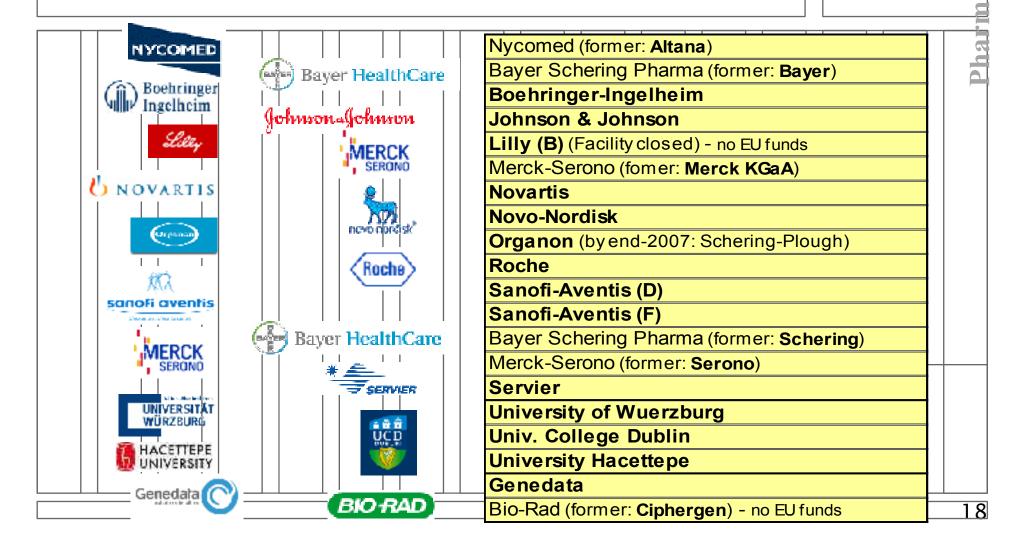


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- European Framework Programme 6 Innovative Medicines for Europe InnoMed
 - Integrated Project: Predictive Toxidology -> www.innbmed-predtox.com
 - More informed decision making earlier in preclinical safety evaluation by combining results from 'omics technologies together with conventional toxicology methods.
 - Ultimate aim: Design of multiplex assays to rapidly and sensitively detect nephro- and hepatotoxicity
- Inhovative Medicines Initiative -> www.imi-europe.org
 - Topics for a "1st. IMI Call" (2008)
 - Predictive Toxicology − PredTox III
 - Qualification of translational biomarkers from non-clinical to early clinical studies
 - Immunogeni¢ity
 - Non+gehotoxi¢ carcinogens

ment of expert system for in silico toxicity prediction



The FP6 "PredTox" Consortium



The Primate Issue How to overcome conflicting requests?



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- New compound classes, e.g. therapeutic humanized monoclonal antibodies are currently causing an increased use of primates
 - Relevance of safety results in non-primates questionable
 - Is the request of production of the respective mouse antibodies really the solution?



Conclusions

Replacement - Reduction - Refinement



- · Pharmaceutical Industry seriously involved and interested in the BR's
 - A wide variety of alternative methods are already in place / in use
 - For several relevant sectors of safety evaluation alternatives to animal testing
 - not yet available
- (Global) Regulatory acceptance is of key importance
 - ICH process is the most appropriate platform for 3R challenges
 - Performance of alternative methods as an "add-on" is inappropriate
 - Further develop the basis of clinical trials with less animal data
- Development of the scientific base of safety testing
 - Reliability of extrapolation from animals to humans has to be relevantly improved
 - Collaborative approaches of industry and academia to be strengthened (EU Research Framework Programmes, e.g. FP6 "PredTox"; Innovative

Medicines Initiative - IMI)

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