

Investigator-Initiated Development of Nikkomycin Z The Lesson Learned

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FDA Valley Fever Workshop

Impact: Polio vs Valley Fever

	Rates per 100,000	
	Polio (1955)	Coccidioides
Domain		
All Reported	18	20
Paralytic	1	
Disseminated		1

Impact: Polio vs Valley Fever

	Rates per 100,000	
	Polio (1955)	Coccidioides
Domain	World (2.7 billion)	AZ & CA only (0.042 billion)
All Reported	18	20
Paralytic	1	
Disseminated		1

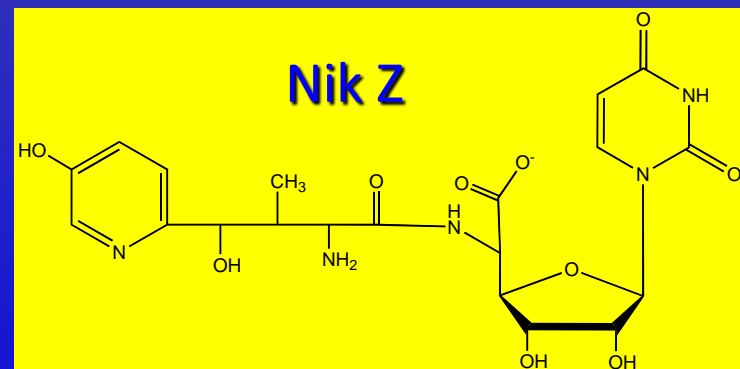
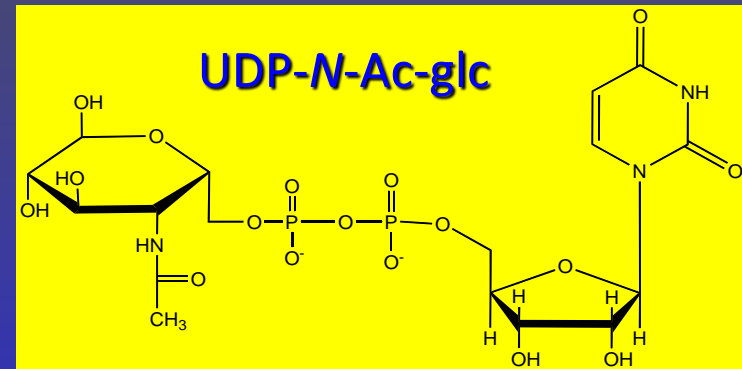
Galgiani, J. Infect. Dis., 2008

Reframing Drug Development for Coccidioidomycosis

- Like polio, *Coccidioides* spp. is a biohazard, albeit only for an endemic population and its visitors.
- Where endemic, illness is anything but trivial.
- Economic impact is ~\$1.5 Billion, justifying the development of better therapies or vaccines.
- However, the business models for developing Valley fever drugs (and vaccines) compete poorly against other investment opportunities.

Nikkomycins resemble UDP-*N*-acetylglucosamine

- UDP-*N*-acetylglucosamine is a precursor to chitin
- Nikkomycin Z is a competitive inhibitor of chitin synthase



MIC of Diverse Fungi to NikZ

Organism	No. Strains	Geometric Mean MIC ₁₀₀ (μg/ml)
<i>Coccidioides posadasii</i>	1	0.0625
<i>Blastomyces dermatitidis</i>	10	0.25
<i>Histoplasma capsulatum</i>	9	2.47
<i>Sporothrix schenckii</i>	10	0.407
<i>Candida albicans</i>	59	5.56
<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	10	4.29
<i>Candida rugosa</i>	1	7.8
<i>Candida tropicalis</i>	7	>500
<i>Candida krusei</i>	5	445
<i>Candida lusitaniae</i>	1	>500
<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	30	144
<i>Torulopsis glabrata</i>	21	>500
<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>	2	500
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	2	500

Bayer, on file 1990

Nikkomycin Z: A Possible Cure for Valley Fever

Infection
remaining
in lungs of
mice treated
with

New paradigm: Complications might be prevented by curing the infection with early treatment.

No Drug
or
Nikkomycin Z

with Growth

with no Growth

8

0

1

7

Hector et al, 1990

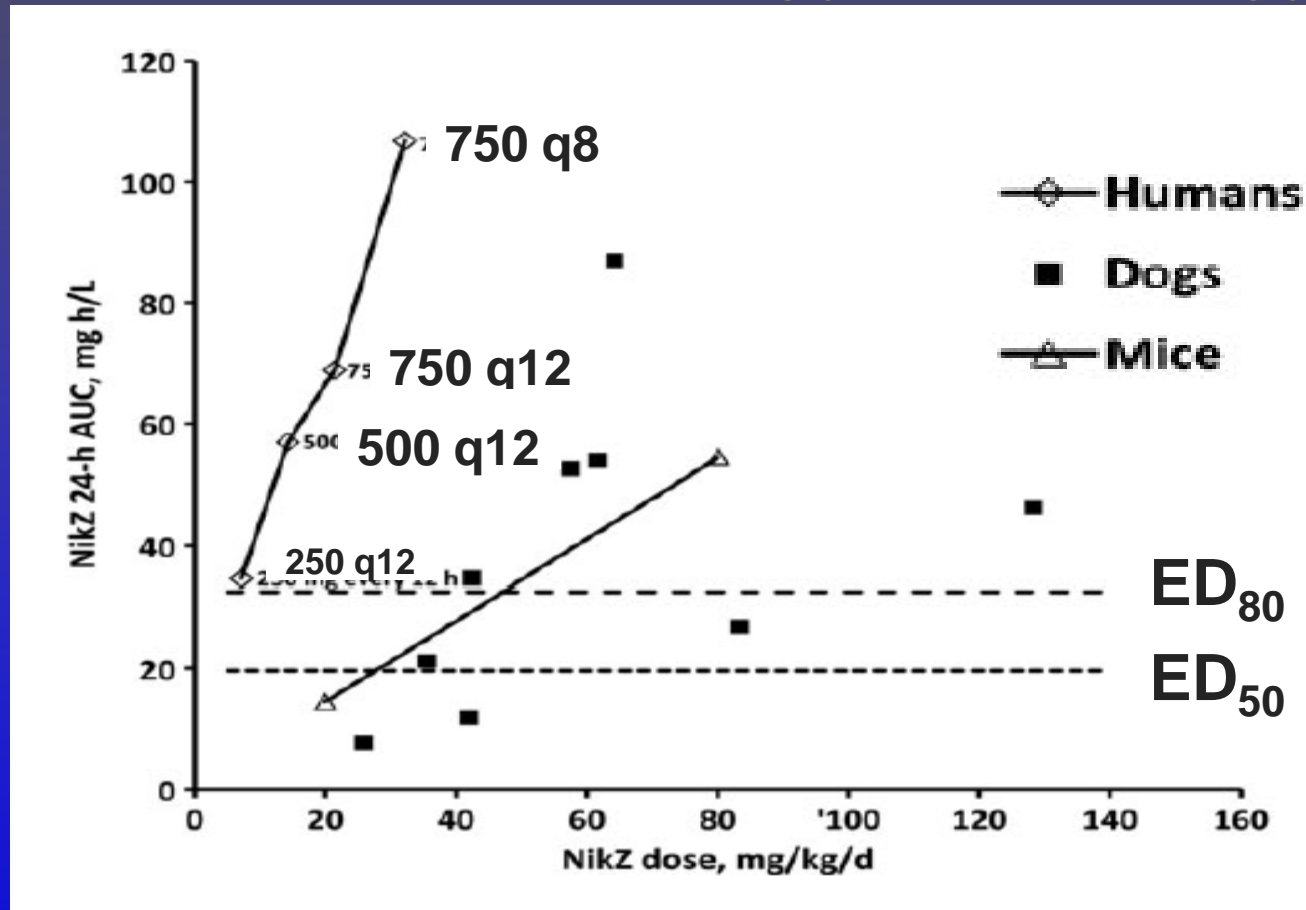
Nikkomycin Z

- 1970s: Discovered by Bayer
- 1980s: Cured mice with Valley Fever
- 1990s: Development started by Shaman Pharmaceuticals
 - Company went out of business in 2000
- Development stalled because it lacked a new pharmaceutical sponsor
 - Until....
- Acquired by the University of Arizona in 2005

Milestones by U Arizona & Valley Fever Solutions

- 2006; Orphan Drug desig. (7 yrs excl.)
- 2007: IND reactivated; VFS incorporated
- 2014: Q.I.D.P. desig. (5 yrs excl.)
- 2015: Phase I 2-week (n=32 subjects)
- 2019: Pre-Phase II Type C meeting
- Ongoing: Improved manufacturing Process

AUC for Humans, Dogs & Mice with Mouse ED_{50} and ED_{80}



15 years - \$12 million

NIH

	<u>to</u>	<u>from</u>	
'06 Planning	UA	NIH	\$0.2 M
'07 Analytic services	UA	NIH	~\$0.4 M
'08 Pre-clinical PK/PD	VFS	NIH	\$0.9 M
'09 Manufacturing	VFS	NIH	\$3.0 M
'13 Prod. Services	VFS	NIH	~\$1.5 M
'15 Manufacturing	VFS	NIH	\$1.7 M

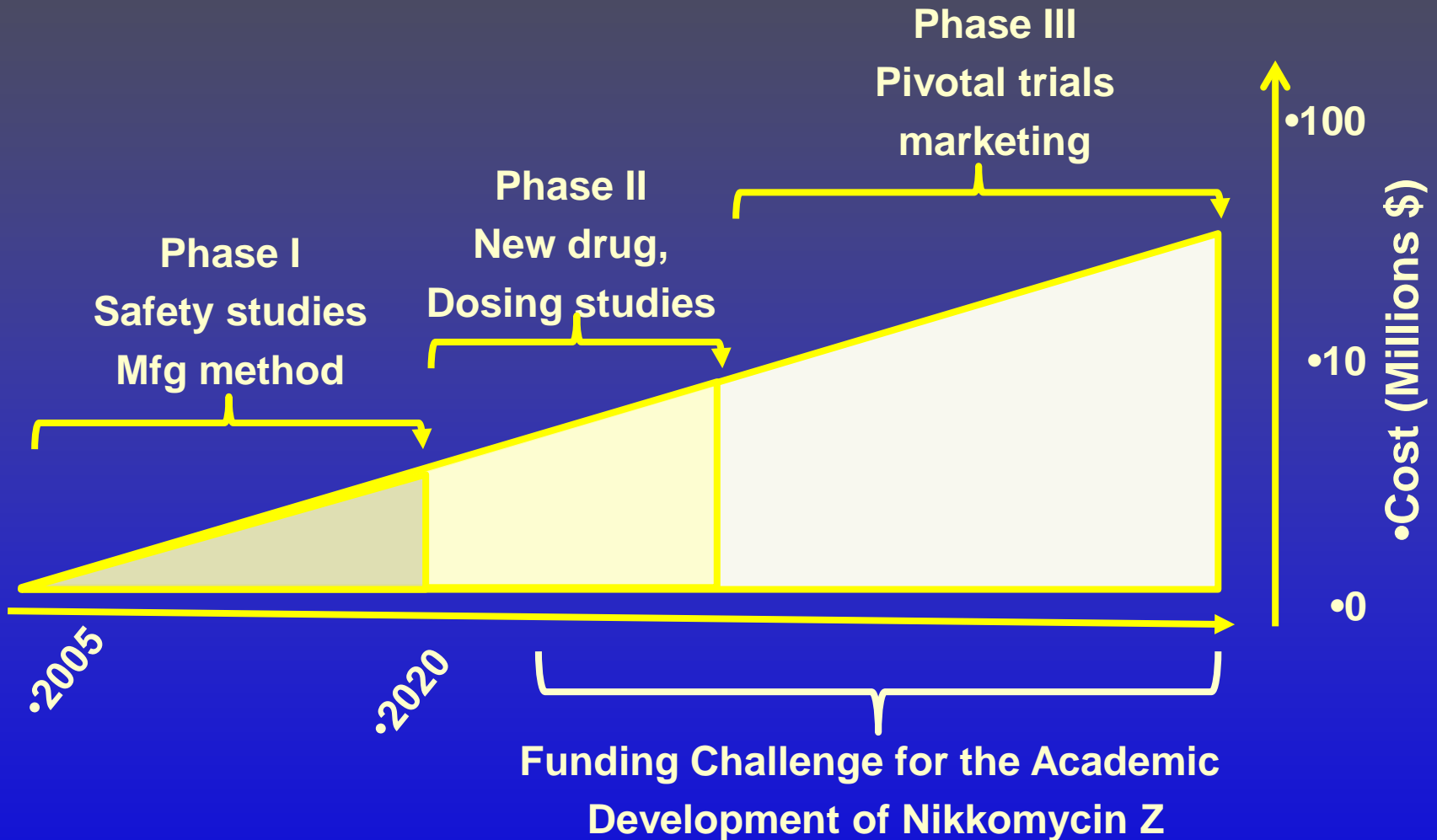
FDA

'07 Clinical trial	UA	FDA	\$1.0 M
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Philanthropic

Tai Fnd; VFAP	UA		\$3.5 M
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NikZ Project cost/timeline



Summary

- Therapy for coccidioidomycosis is clearly an unmet need.
 - ~\$1.5 Billion public health impact
- Nikkomycin Z
 - Novel mechanism of action.
 - Excellent pharmacologic profile.
 - Potentially curative.
- Development is limited only by finances.

The Lesson Learned

- The business models for new Valley Fever therapies compete very poorly against other investment opportunities.
- Future paths forward likely will require a government response to the public health need.

Federal Support of Valley Fever Therapies or Vaccines

- FDA: Tropical Medicine PRV program
July: Declined inclusion of coccidioidomycosis because there is a “potential significant market” for a vaccine. **REALLY?**
- NIH: Support clinical trials.
 - SAnds-PPC study; Mycoses Study Group
- BARDA:
 - Expand CARB-X to include fungi. (?)

Thank-you

Valley Fever Center for Excellence



College of Medicine

