

Perspectives on Evaluating New Tools for Regulatory Use

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DIA 2022 session: The Translational Value of Animal Models

in Rare Diseases

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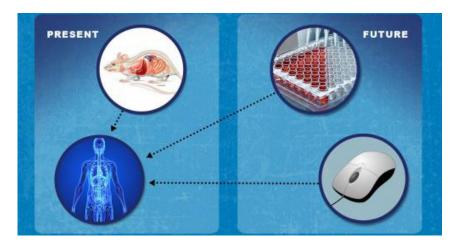
Alternative Methods Working Group (AMWG)

- Office of Chief Scientist (OCS), Office of Commissioner
 - Chaired by Drs. Fitzpatrick (CFSAN) and Mendrick (NCTR), includes members from each Center, Office of Regulatory Affairs, and OCS
- Leadership Group consisting of researchers and regulators
- Starting with Microphysiology Systems (MPS)
- Research group comprised of individuals working with MPS
- Educational function
- Example of external outreach is interaction with the IQ MPS Affiliate



Report available on the FDA webpage

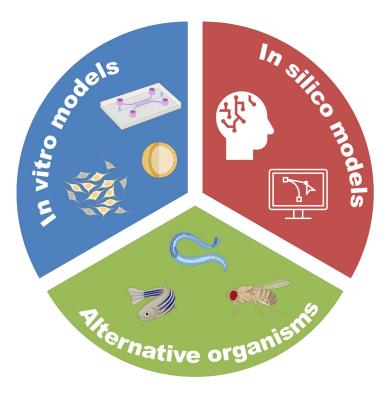
Advancing Alternative Methods at FDA



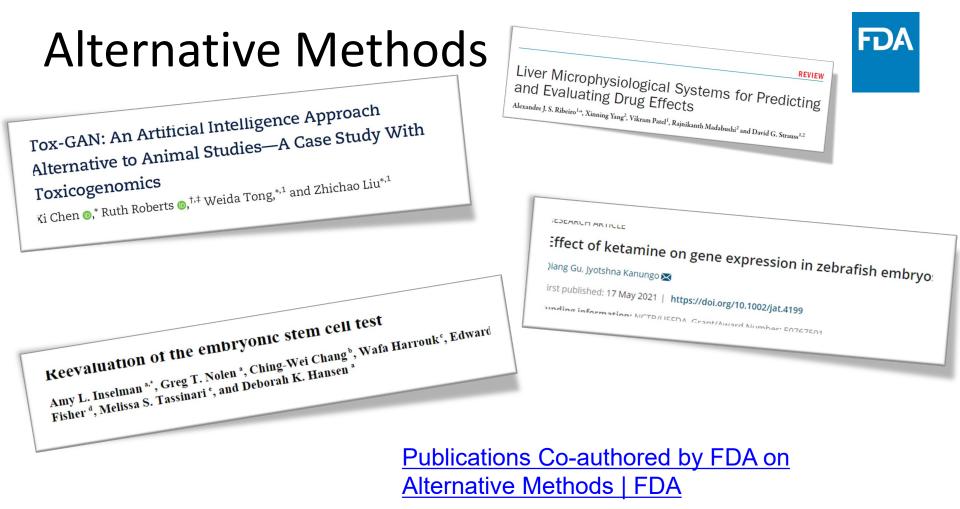
- Website for alternatives at FDA (<u>https://www.fda.gov/science-</u> <u>research/about-science-research-</u> <u>fda/advancing-alternative-methods-fda</u>)
- Inviting developers to showcase their technologies
- Posting FDA-authored peer-reviewed publications and presentations

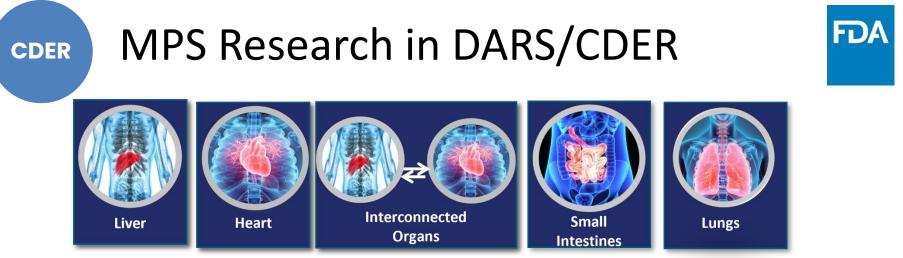
Transparency Contact information: <u>alternatives@fda.hhs.gov</u>

Alternative Methods









Goals include:

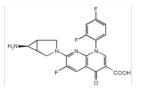
1. Predict patient safety

Examples: (i) distinguishing toxic *vs*. non-toxic drugs; (ii) predicting drug permeability

- 2. Reduce timing and need for clinical drug-interaction studies
- 3. Predict efficacy in patients

e.g., expanding drug approvals based on increasing the number of genetic variants that a drug can treat (rare diseases)

Trovafloxacin (Hepatotoxic) Levofloxacin (Not Hepatotoxic)



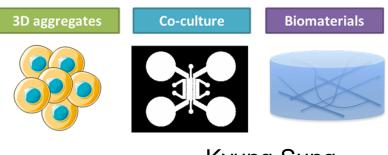
Kevin Ford

CBER MPS: Assess the Functional Capacity of Regenerative Medicine Cellular Therapy Products

Manufacturing & Regulatory challenges

- Cellular heterogeneity
- Patient to patient variability
- · Limited shelf life/limited sample volume
- Limited availability of starting material for test
 method development
- A wide range of manufacturing protocols

New methods and quality attributes are necessary to reliably predict biological functions of manufactured products.



Kyung Sung

Current MPS research

- Develop and improve test methods for cell product characterization
- Identify product attributes that are predictive of safety and effectiveness

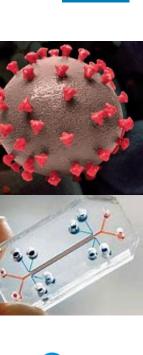


Delineate the initial innate immune response toward the

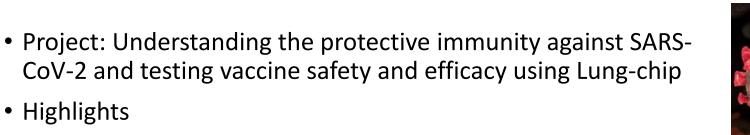
virus to explore susceptibility to SARS-CoV-2 infection

relevant to evaluating the safety of vaccines for COVID-19

- PI Tony Wang
- Evaluate effects of antibodies on SARS-CoV-2 infection Knowledge obtained from the study will provide insights into antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE), which is



COVID-19 Organ-Chip Models





CBER

• Highlights

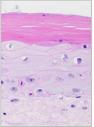




Performance of 3D-Bioprinted Human Skin for In Vitro Permeation Studies

Rationale

- In vitro, excised human skin = the 'gold standard' to quantify skin permeation
 - Limited supply, high cost and variability of human skin explants
- Need a reliable, non-animal, human-relevant skin equivalent model for in vitro
- The increased availability and reduced cost of bioprinted skin would enable larger and continued studies, ultimately offering an opportunity to be used as a tool to support regulatory decision-making at FDA.





Cross-Cutting FDA Applied Research: Liver MPS

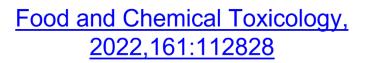


- Liver toxicity = major reason for discontinuation of drugs in development
- Chemical contaminants in food and dietary supplements can also cause liver toxicity

ARTICLE 🖞 Open Access 😨 😧 🗐

Characterizing the Reproducibility in Using a Liver Microphysiological System for Assaying Drug Toxicity, Metabolism and Accumulation Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
Food and Chemical Toxicology
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/foodchemtox
Evaluation of the utility of the Beta Human Liver Emulation System
(BHLES) for CFSAN's regulatory toxicology program

<u>Clinical & Translational Science,</u> 2021,14(3):1049-1061





Precision Medicine



Predict Individual Susceptibility and Adaptation to DILI

<u>Rationale</u>

- Use Emulate Human Quad-Culture Liver Chip with primary human cells (hepatocytes, LSECs, stellate cells, and Kupffer cells) from 10-20 donors
- Characterize transient, adaptive (i.e., benign) hepatic responses in primary human hepatocytes to acetaminophen (APAP)
- Identify biomarkers that would distinguish between benign and serious outcomes that can be used in the clinic



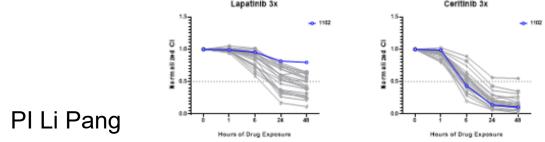
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Evaluation of Drug-Induced Cardiotoxicity with Patient-Specific iPSC-CMs



<u>Rationale</u>

- 250 lines of iPSC derived cardiomyocytes generated from donors with diverse genetic backgrounds (HyperGEN Cohort); do not respond the same to different drugs
- Individual cell lines showed some were more susceptible to doxorubicin (DOX)- and tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI)-induced cardiotoxicity
- Suggests the importance of addressing heterogeneity
- May identify markers that will enable patient stratification prior to drug treatment and dose selection





Modeling Alzheimer's Disease (AD)-on-a-Chip Using hiPSCs

- Construct chips using hiPSC-derived brain cells from a healthy individual (APOE ε 3/3) and an AD patient (APOE ε 4/4)
- Standardize a battery of neurovascular associated assays
- Compare AD-chip pathology to human pathology
- Can help assess pharmacologic activity of

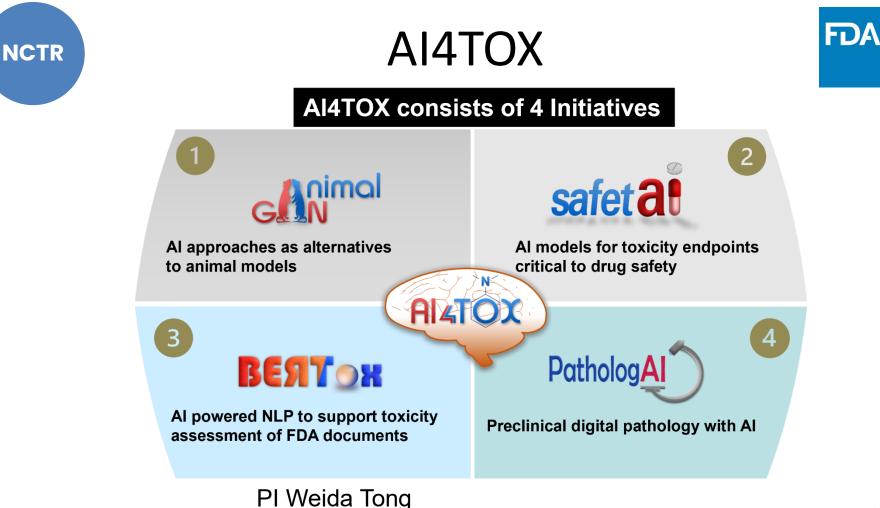
potential therapies

NCTR

PI Hector Rosas-Hernandez



In Silico (Computational) Approaches



Computational Repositioning of Drugs for Rare Disease

- Hypothesis: Some existing marketed drugs can be repurposed for the treatment of rare diseases
- Approach: Systematically match marketed drugs with rare diseases using computational methods
 - Drug similarity two similar drugs can treat the same disease
 - Disease similarity two similar diseases can be treated with the same drugs
- Completed Projects include:
 - LEOPARD syndrome (Zhu et al. PMID: 32676024)
 - Cancer drugs for treatment of rare diseases (Cheng et al. PMID: 31375661)
- **On-going:** Developing AI approaches for drug repositioning for rare diseases with CDER and NCATS/NIH collaborators

PI Weida Tong

FDA





CDER's Article on Data Gaps and Animal Use

Slide courtesy of Dr. Janet Woodcock, Principal Deputy Commissioner

- "An FDA/CDER perspective on nonclinical testing strategies: Classical toxicology approaches and new approach methodologies," Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology: 114 (2020)
 - Review of strengths and gaps in current primarily empirical approach to nonclinical safety testing for drugs
 - Highlights areas where in vitro methods have replaced animal studies
 - Mentions areas where current prediction is less than satisfactory with "Statements of Need"
 - Discusses new emerging paradigms such as Comprehensive In Vitro Proarrhythmia Assay (CiPA) for certain cardiac toxicities



Acknowledgments

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- Li Pang, NCTR, Precision medicine, cardiotoxicity
- Hector Rosas–Hernandez, NCTR, Alzheimer's research
- Weida Tong, NCTR, Computational work

