

Turning ideas into medicines: The Alzheimer's Research UK Cambridge Drug Discovery Institute

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SciBar Cambridge 12th September 2017



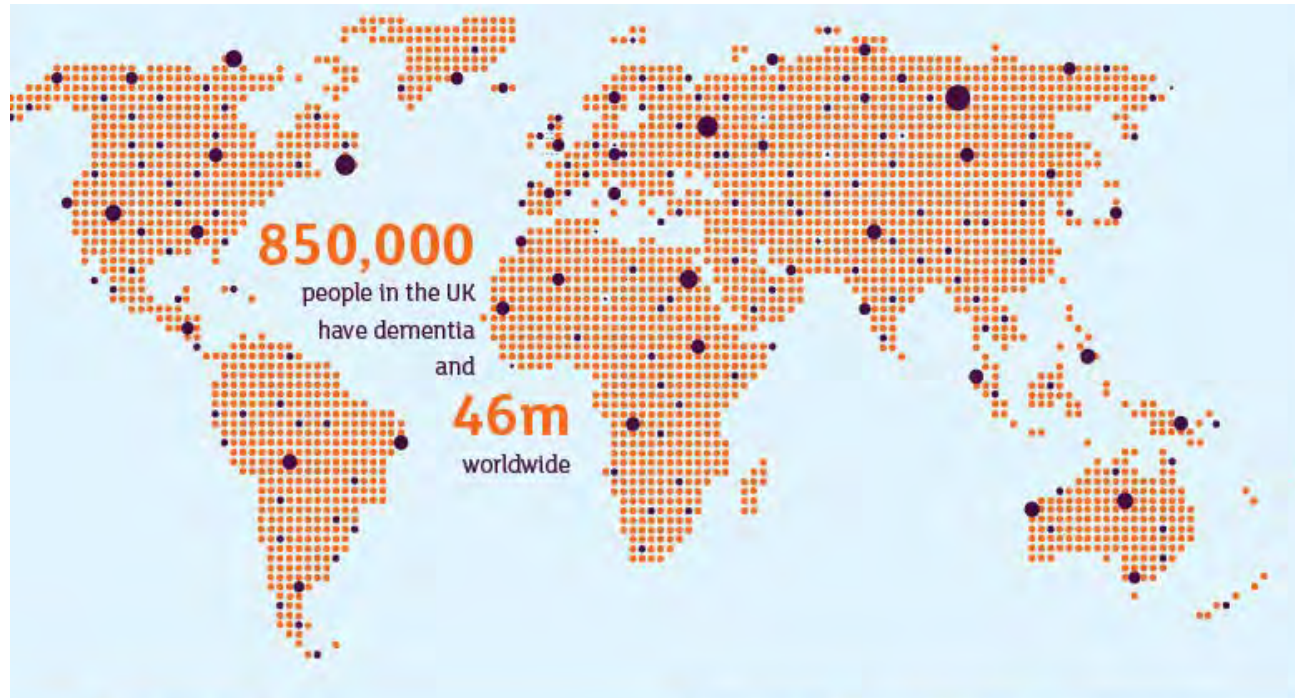
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Dementia



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Dementia – a global crisis



1 in 4

hospital beds are occupied by
people with dementia



225,000

people will develop dementia in the UK this year –
that's **one every three minutes**



Over **1.5 million** people in the
UK, including both people with dementia and their
carers, would benefit from dementia treatments
today; that's more than the combined populations
of the cities of **Manchester, Sheffield and Bristol**



Dementia costs
the UK economy

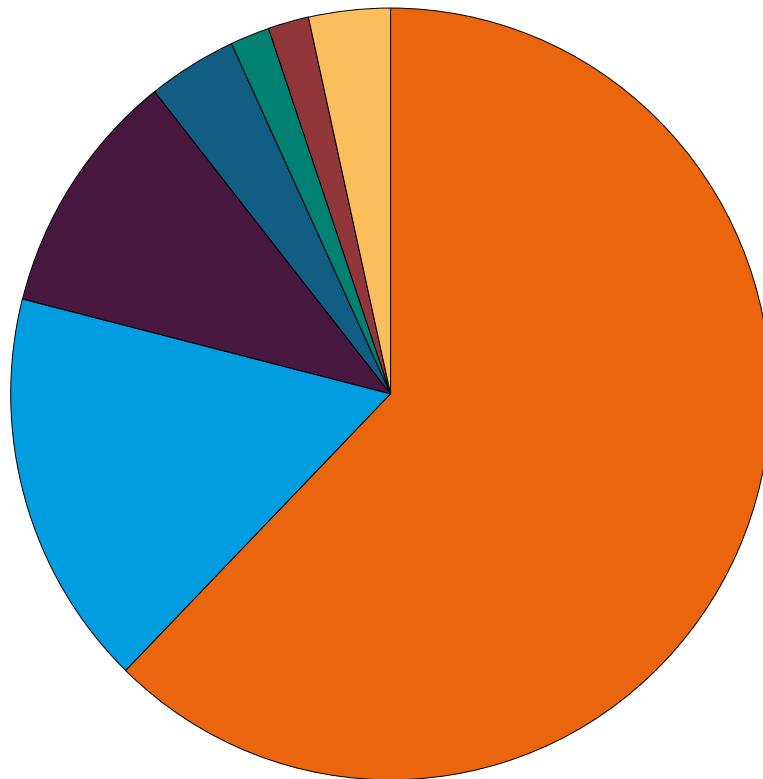
£24bn

a year (more than
the cost of cancer
and heart disease
combined) and had
a global cost of
US\$618bn in 2015



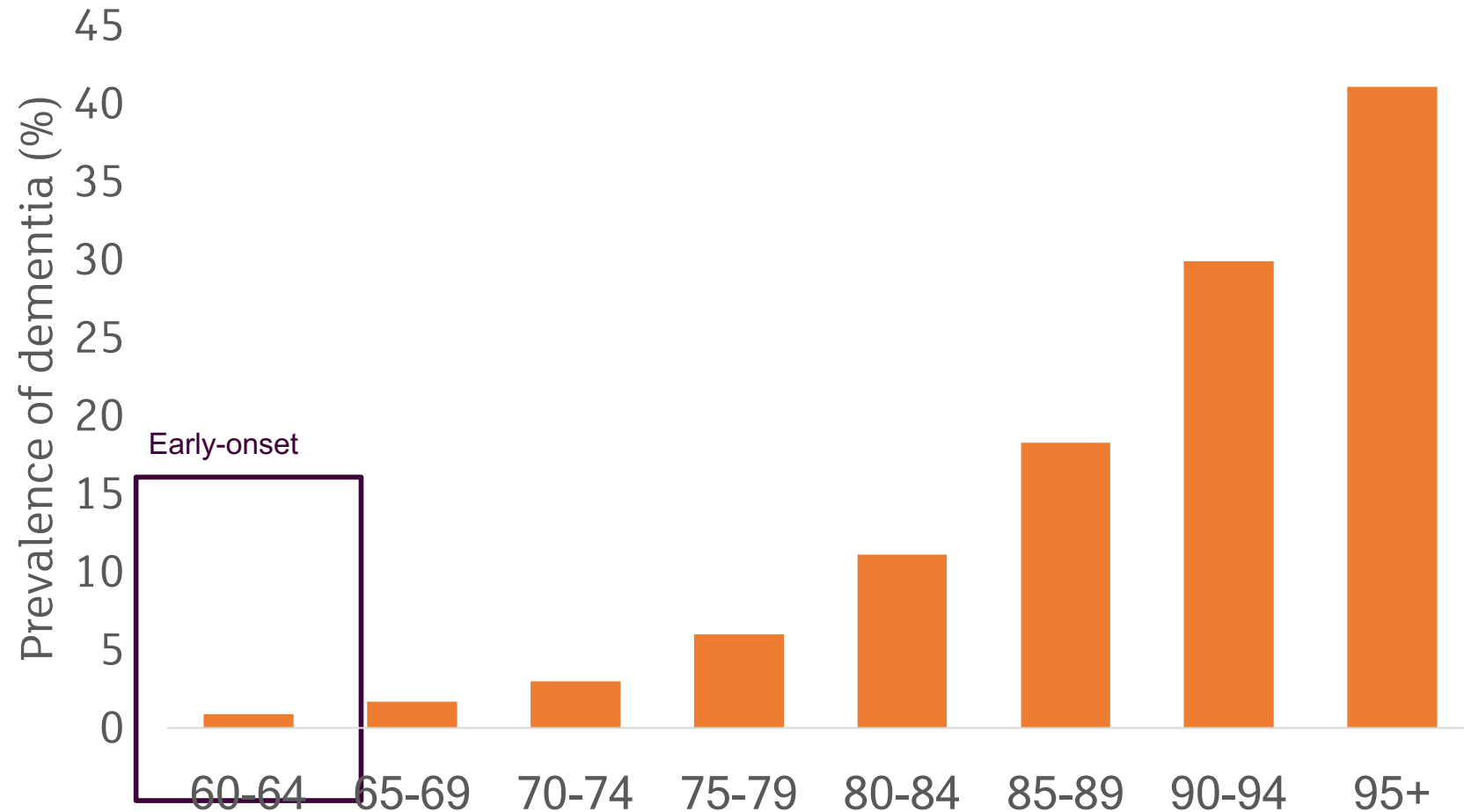
What is dementia?

A collection of symptoms, including a decline in memory, reasoning and communication skills, and a gradual loss of skills needed to carry out daily activities.



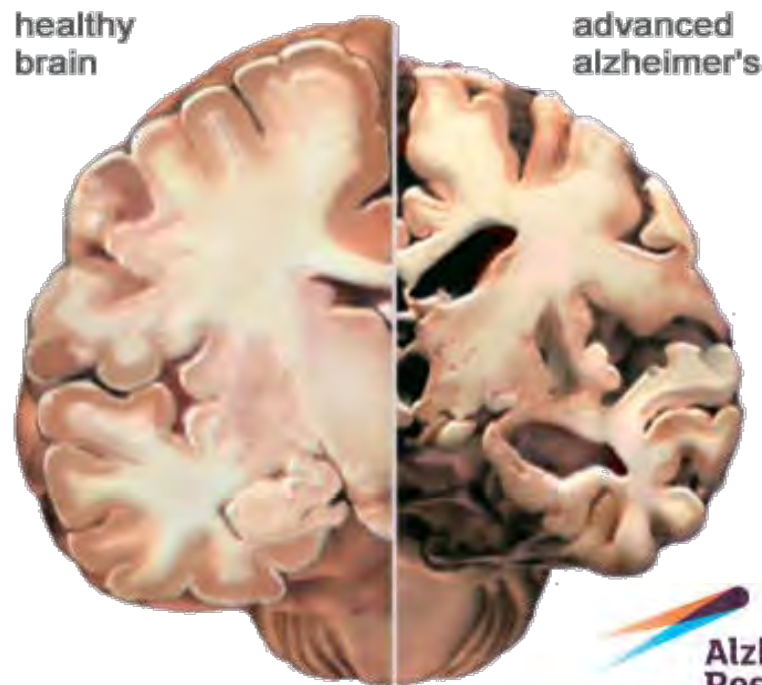
- Alzheimer's disease
- Vascular dementia
- Mixed
- Dementia with Lewy bodies
- Frontotemporal dementia
- Parkinson's dementia
- Other

Dementia isn't an inevitable part of ageing



Why does dementia pose such a challenge?

- Dementia is caused by physical and progressive brain diseases.
- Changes in the brain can occur long before symptoms start to show.
- Results from a complex mix of genetic and environmental risk factors which interact over a lifetime.
- Complicated by other processes or conditions which can also accompany the ageing process



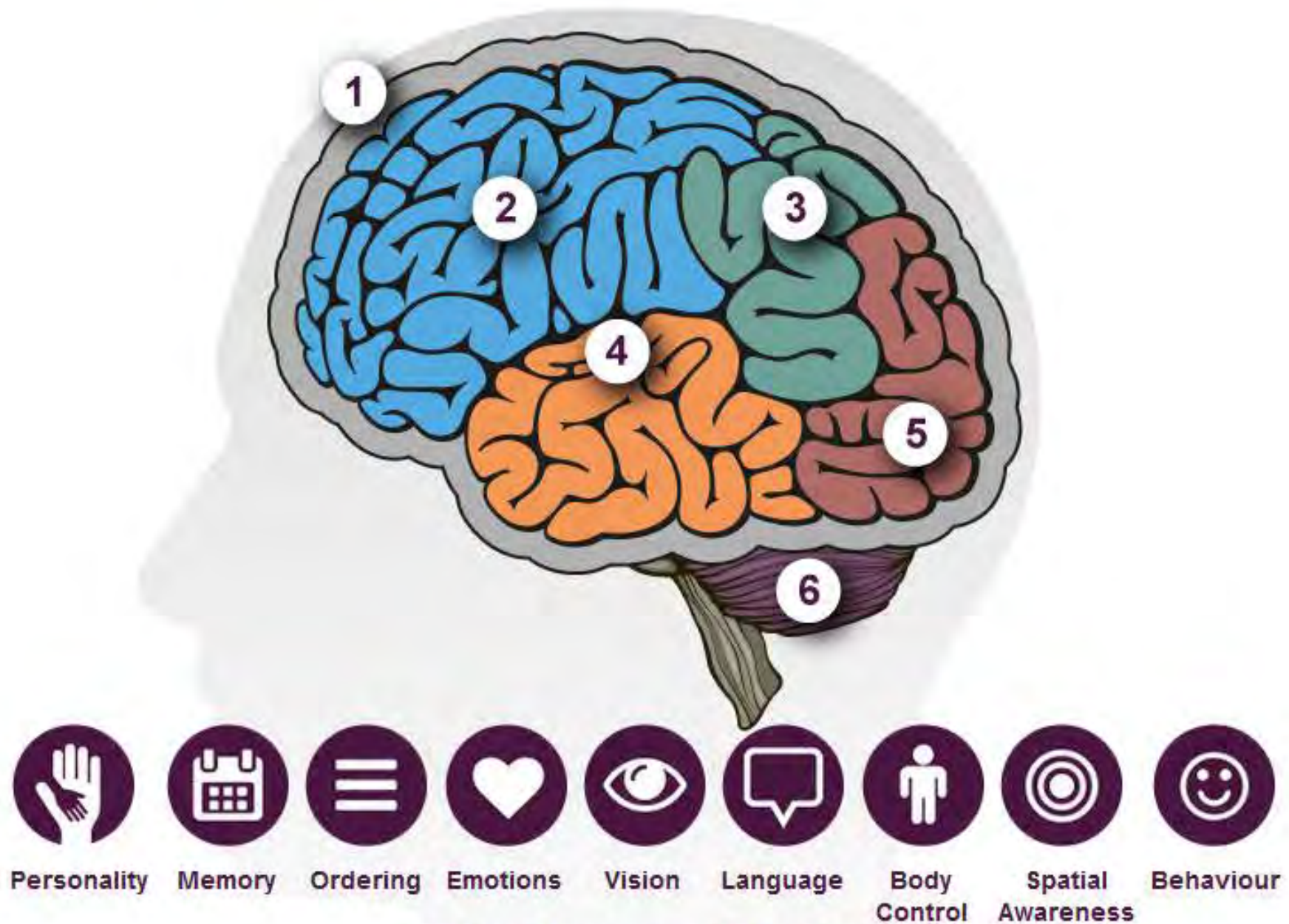
The Alzheimer's Society

 **Alzheimer's
Research UK**
The Power to Defeat Dementia

 **UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE**

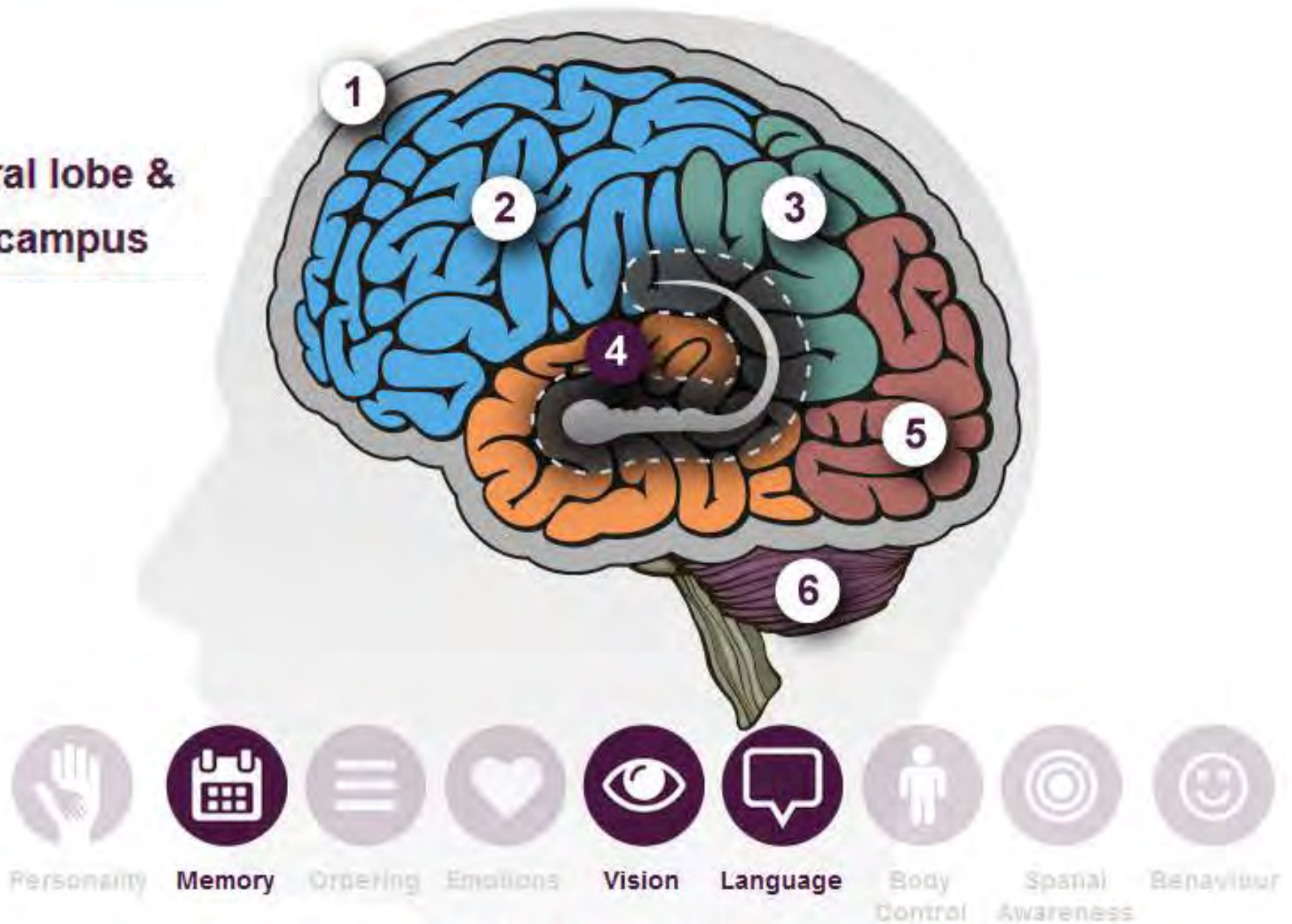
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Symptoms of dementia

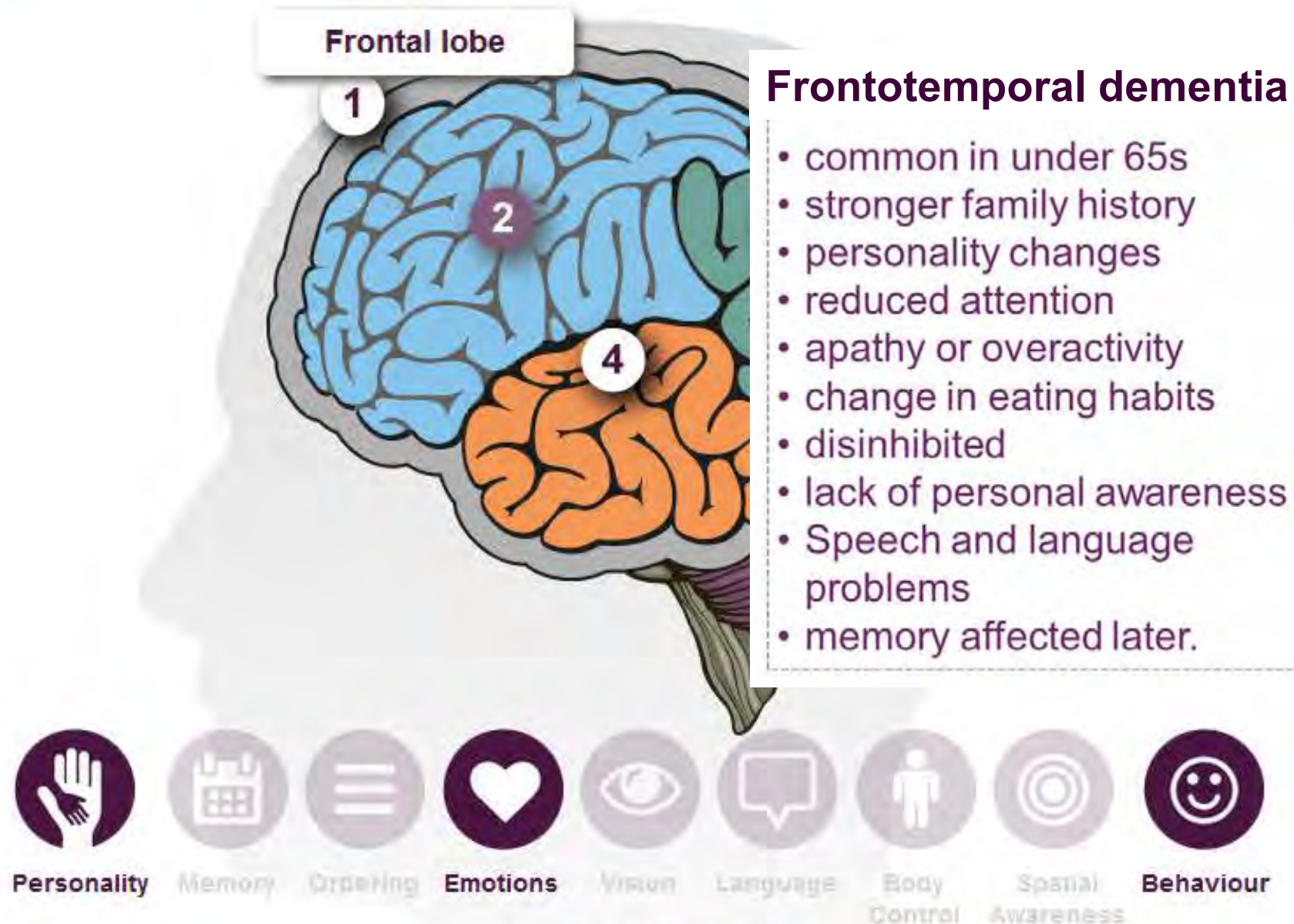


Alzheimer's disease

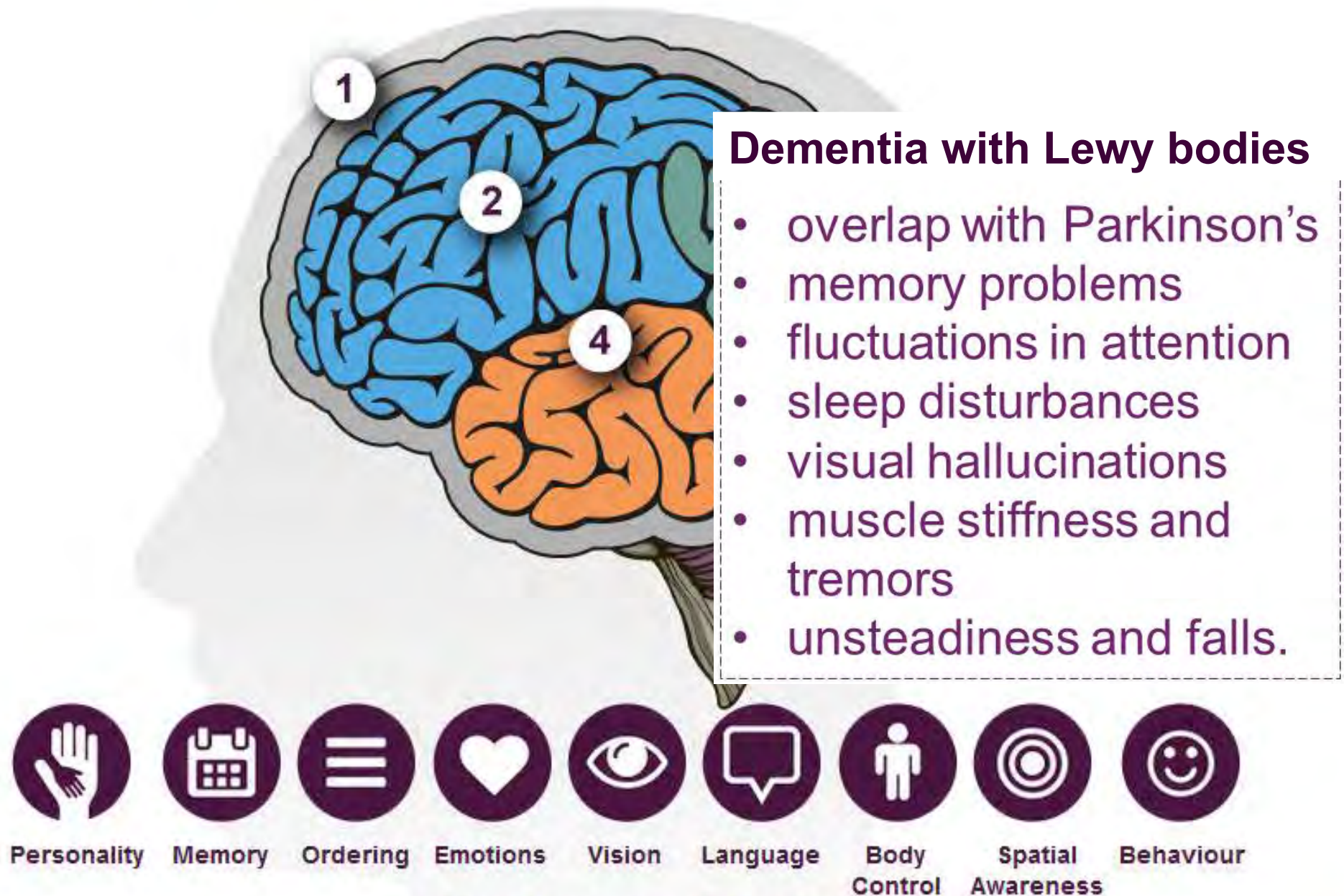
Temporal lobe & hippocampus



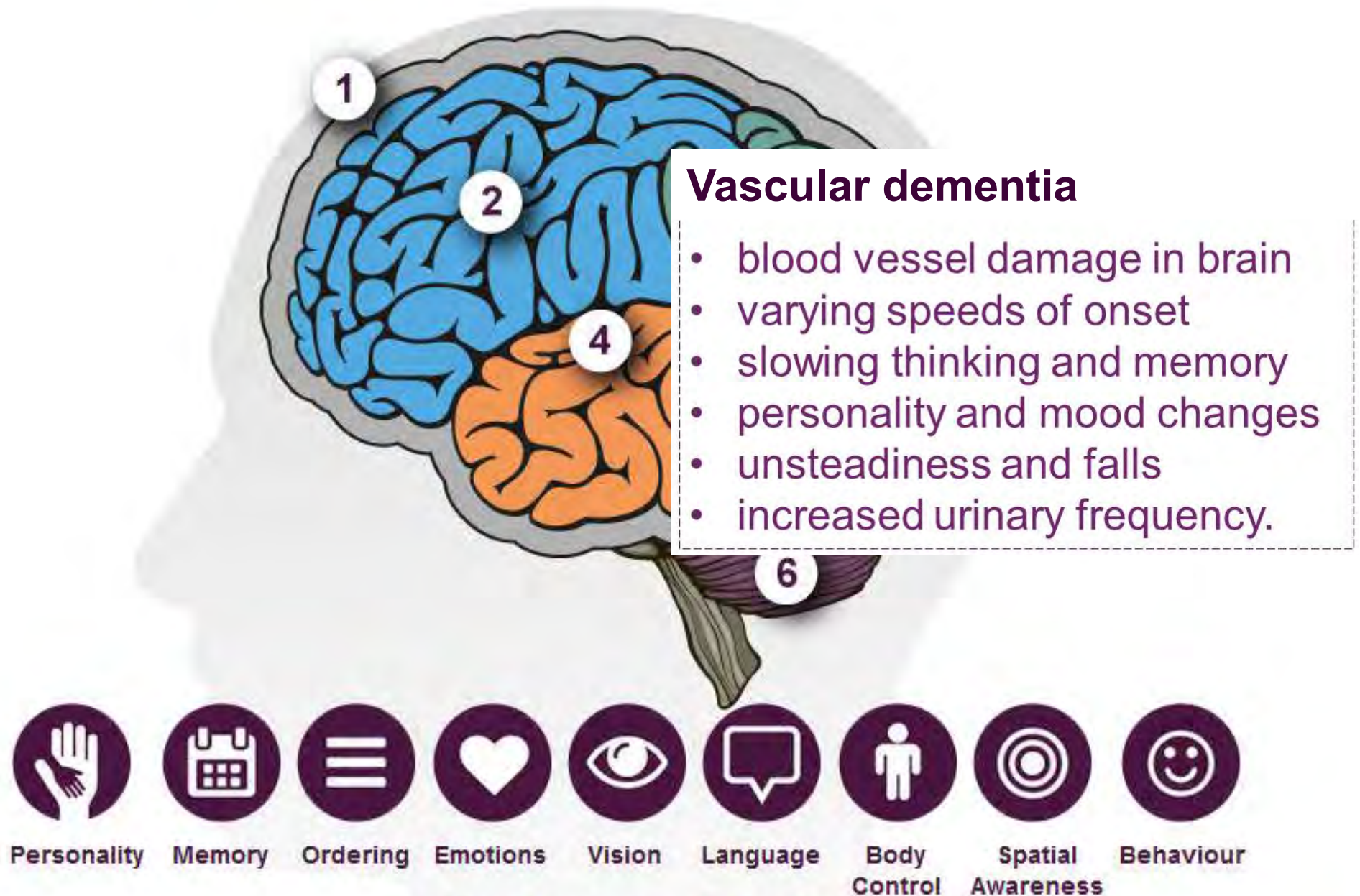
Frontotemporal dementia



Dementia with Lewy bodies



Vascular dementia



What causes Dementia?



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What are the risk factors?

- Biggest risk factor is age
- Genetics
 - **Faulty gene** - causes disease in familial early-onset Alzheimer's (>1%) and in frontotemporal dementia (around 10%).
 - **Risk genes** - common in the population and normally have a relatively small effect on risk on their own. Linked to late-onset Alzheimer's and other dementias.



Lifestyle risk factors

- Biggest risk factor is **age**.
- Genetics.
- Lifestyle.

Learning another language 'could protect against dementia'

**Chicken, fish and nuts
could beat Alzheimer's**

**Ditch that crossword
and take a walk if you
want to beat dementia**

Exercising in your 70s 'may stop brain
shrinkage'

Berries 'might slow mental decline'

Where is the evidence?

- What is good for your heart is good for your head.
Vascular risk factors:

Lack of exercise	Poor diet
Obesity	Heavy alcohol intake
High blood pressure	High cholesterol
Smoking	Diabetes

- Suggested additional risk factors:

Lack of social engagement	Low educational attainment
Depression	Head injury



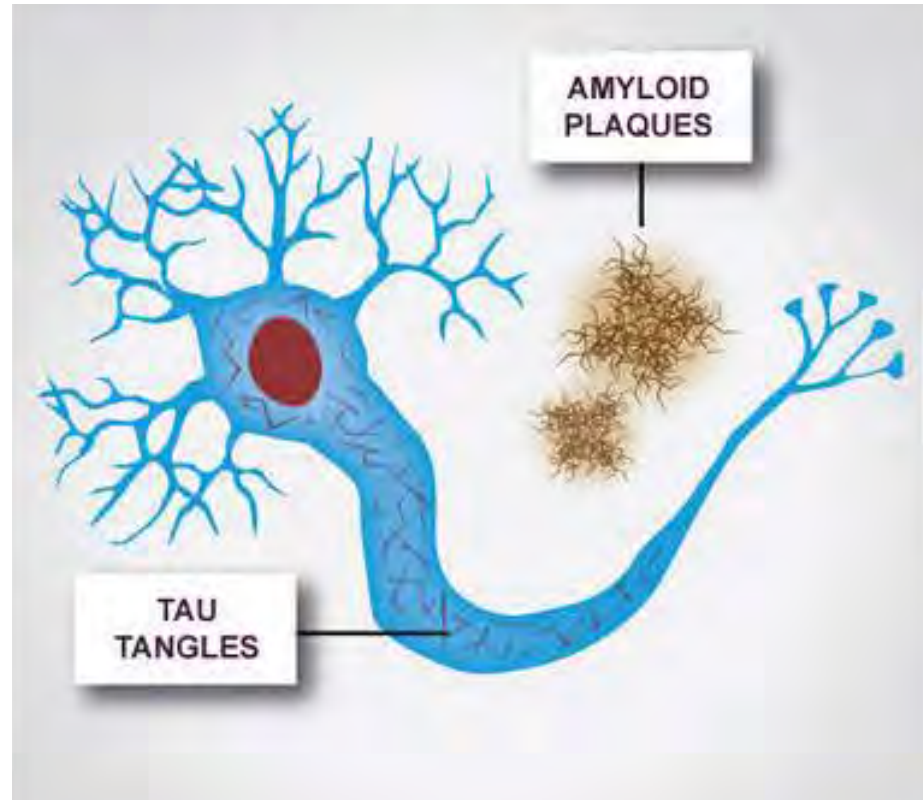
What causes dementia?

- Damage to blood vessels – stroke, small vessel disease



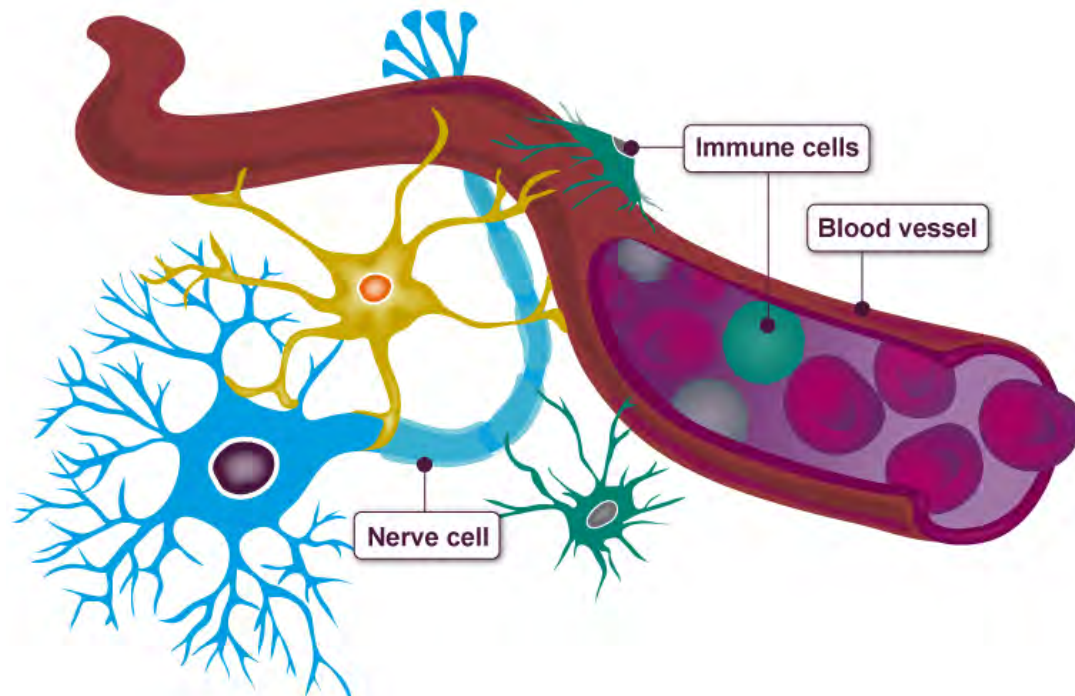
What causes dementia?

- Damage to blood vessels – stroke, small vessel disease.
- Build-up of abnormal proteins in the brain.

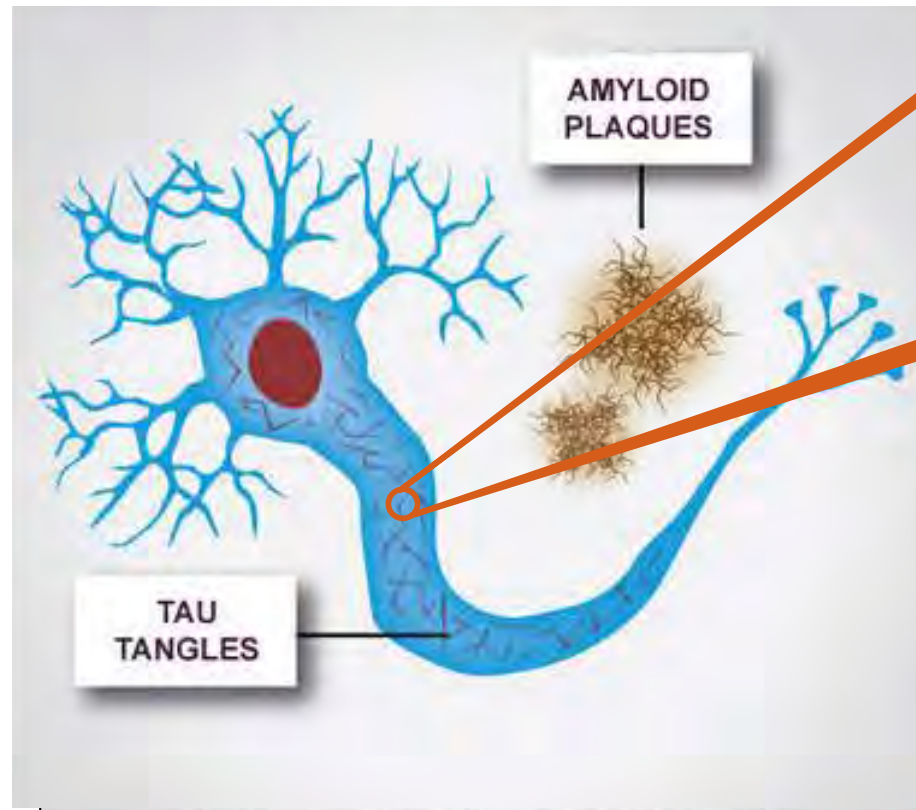


What causes dementia?

- Damage to blood vessels – stroke, small vessel disease.
- Build-up of abnormal proteins in the brain
- Changes in the immune system, metabolism, other brain cells.



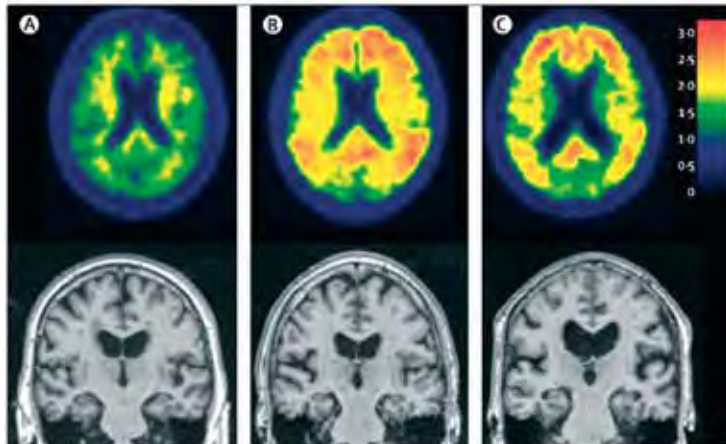
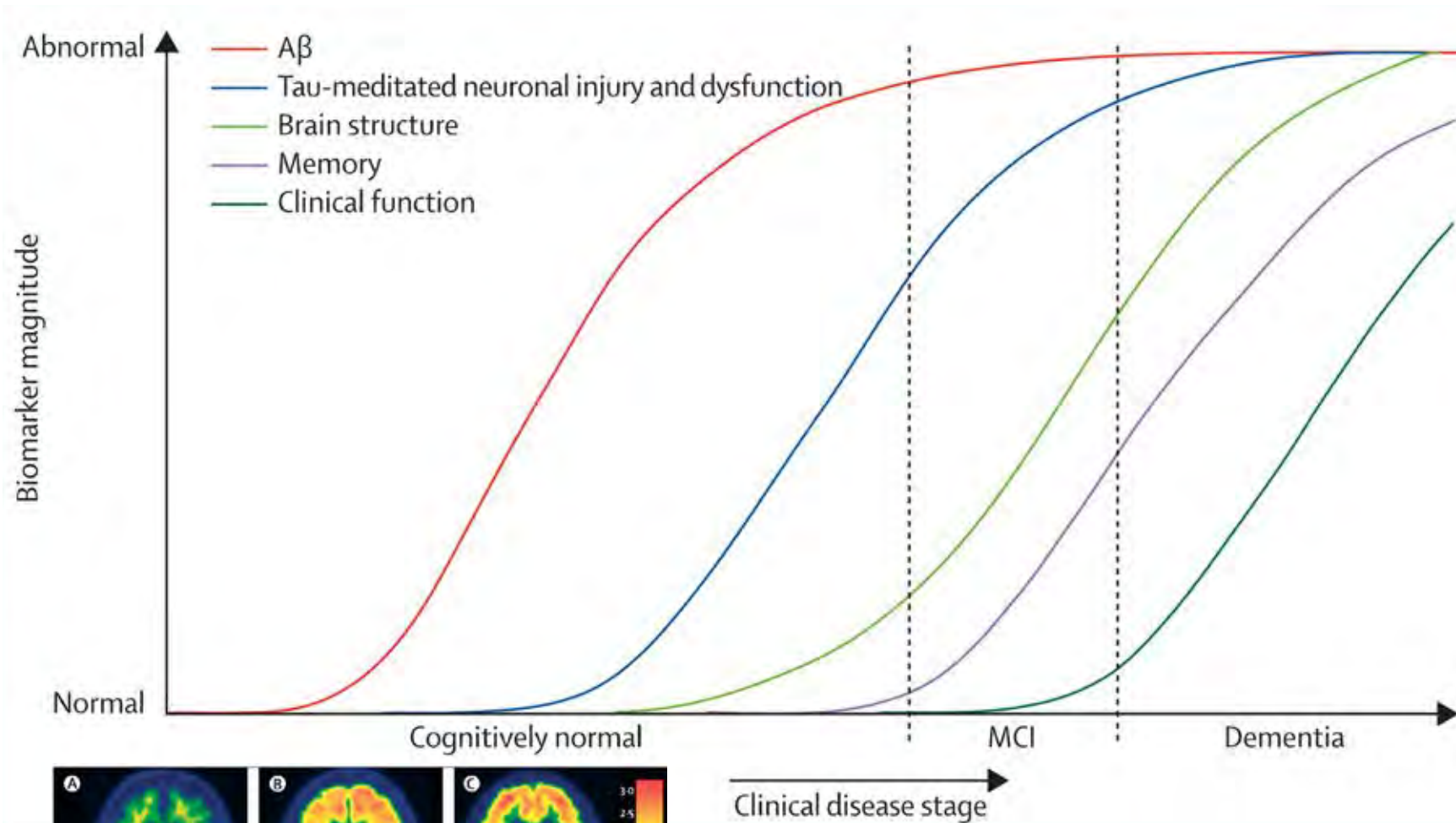
What Causes AD – cascade of events



Cellular Cascade

- Misfolding proteins cause **stress**
- Disturbs normal behaviour of the cell
- Involves other brain cells (**astrocytes**, **microglia**) and **blood vessels**
- Feedback and feedforward loops – progression may no longer require the plaques and tangles

Progression of AD over time

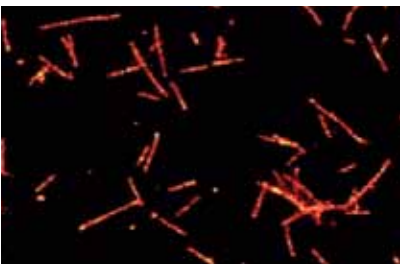
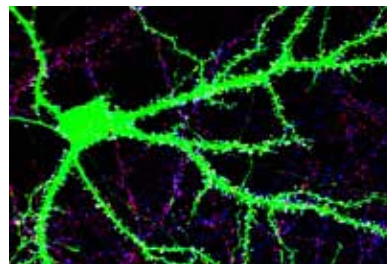
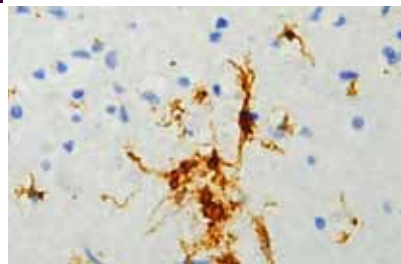
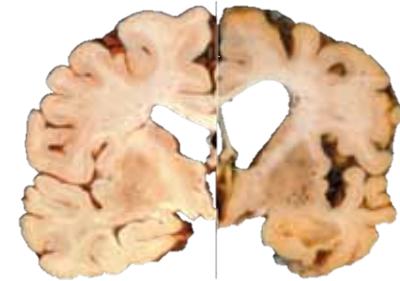
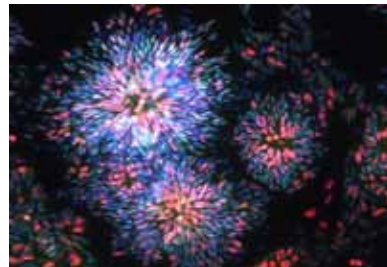
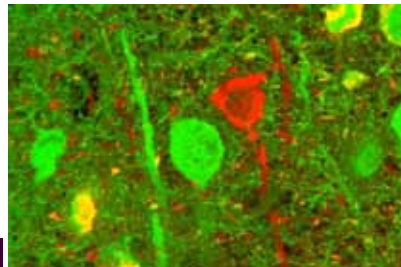


Jack *et al Lancet Neurol*, 2010, 119-128

Research into the causes of dementia

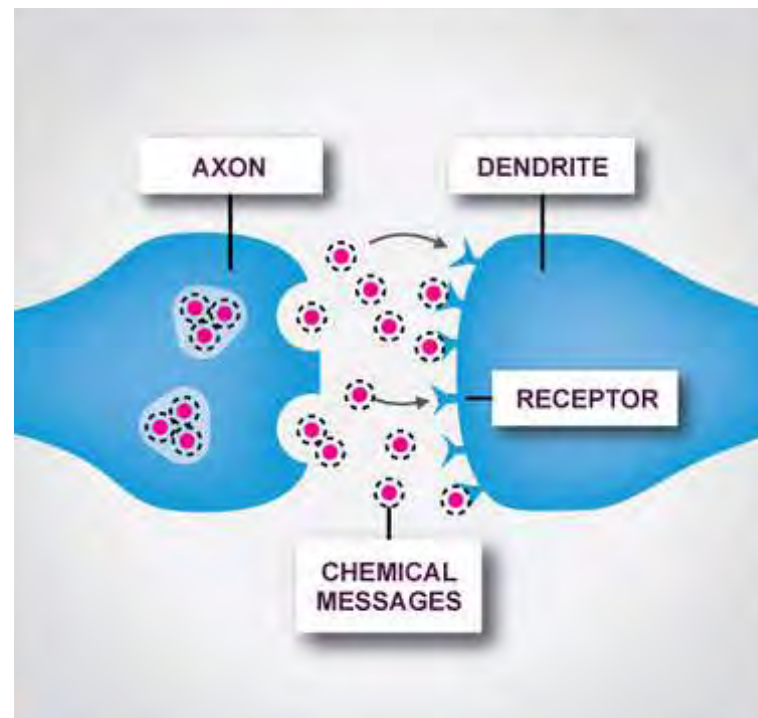
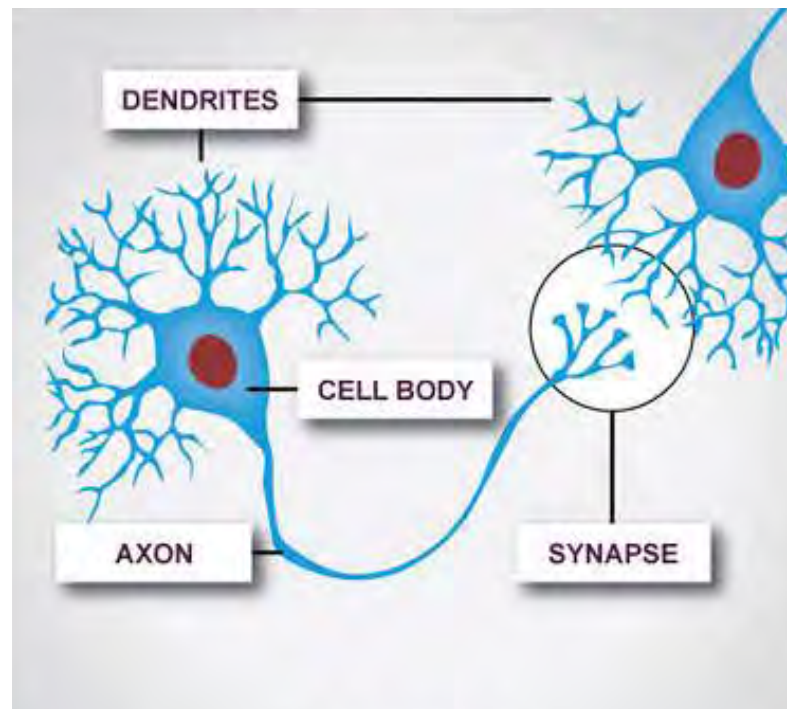
- What time do these events start?
- Which events are the most toxic?
- How do we stop them?

£14.7m
research
fundamental
biology of
dementia



Current treatments for Alzheimer's Disease

- Current treatments help with symptoms
- Donepezil, rivastigmine, galantamine, memantine
- There are no treatments that can slow or stop the disease process



What are medicines?

How do they work?

How do we ~~discover~~ invent them?



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Designing a medicine for dementia

Proteins – thousands of large molecules with different functions in our bodies

Disease – often caused by malfunctioning proteins

Drug – usually binds to a particular type of protein and changes its function

Medicine – a drug designed to treat disease

1. Activity

- Strong interaction with target protein
- Limited interactions with other targets

2. Pharmacokinetics

- Gets into the blood when taken as a pill
- Not degraded by enzymes in liver or blood

3. Can get into the brain

- Brain has special protective “blood-brain barrier”

4. Safe

- No toxic side effects
- No interactions with other drugs

How are we working to find medicines to treat dementia?

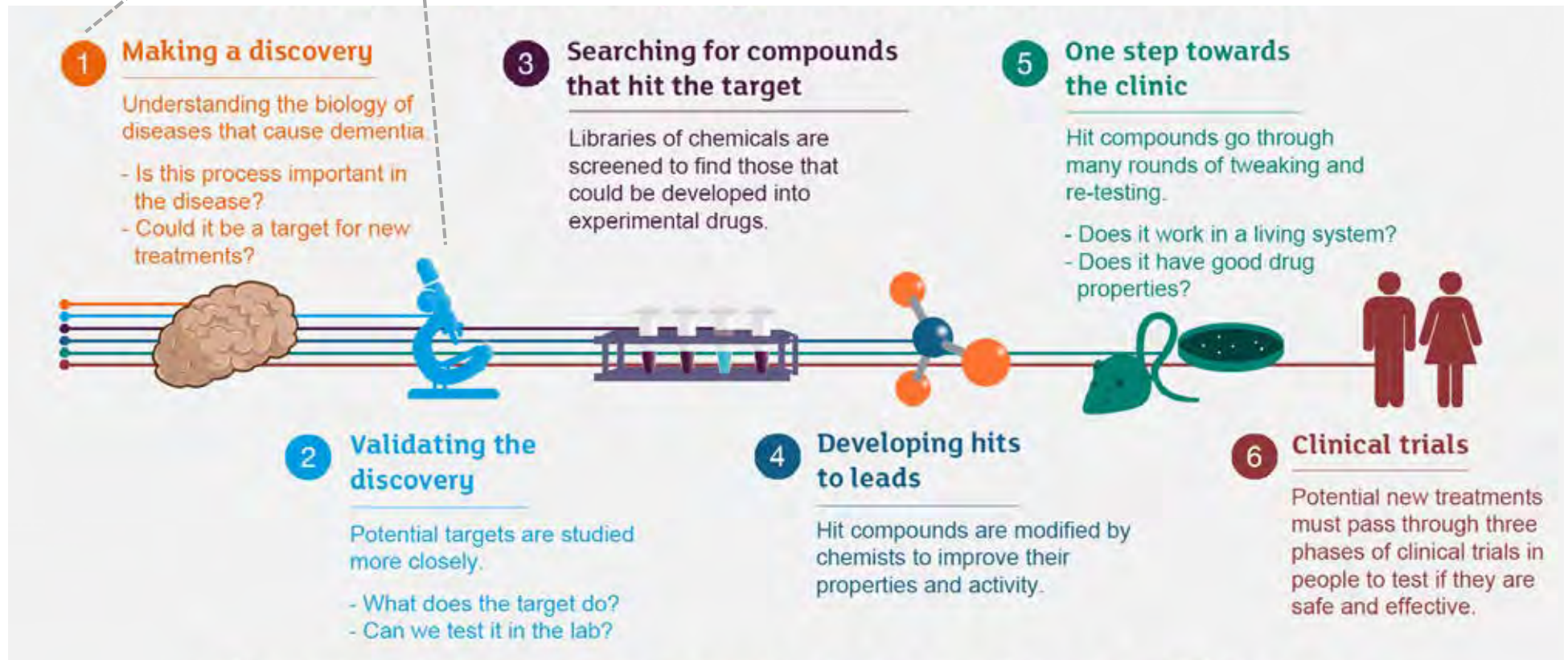


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Who discovers a drug?

Academia

Biotech and Pharma



Not-for-Profit
Drug Discovery



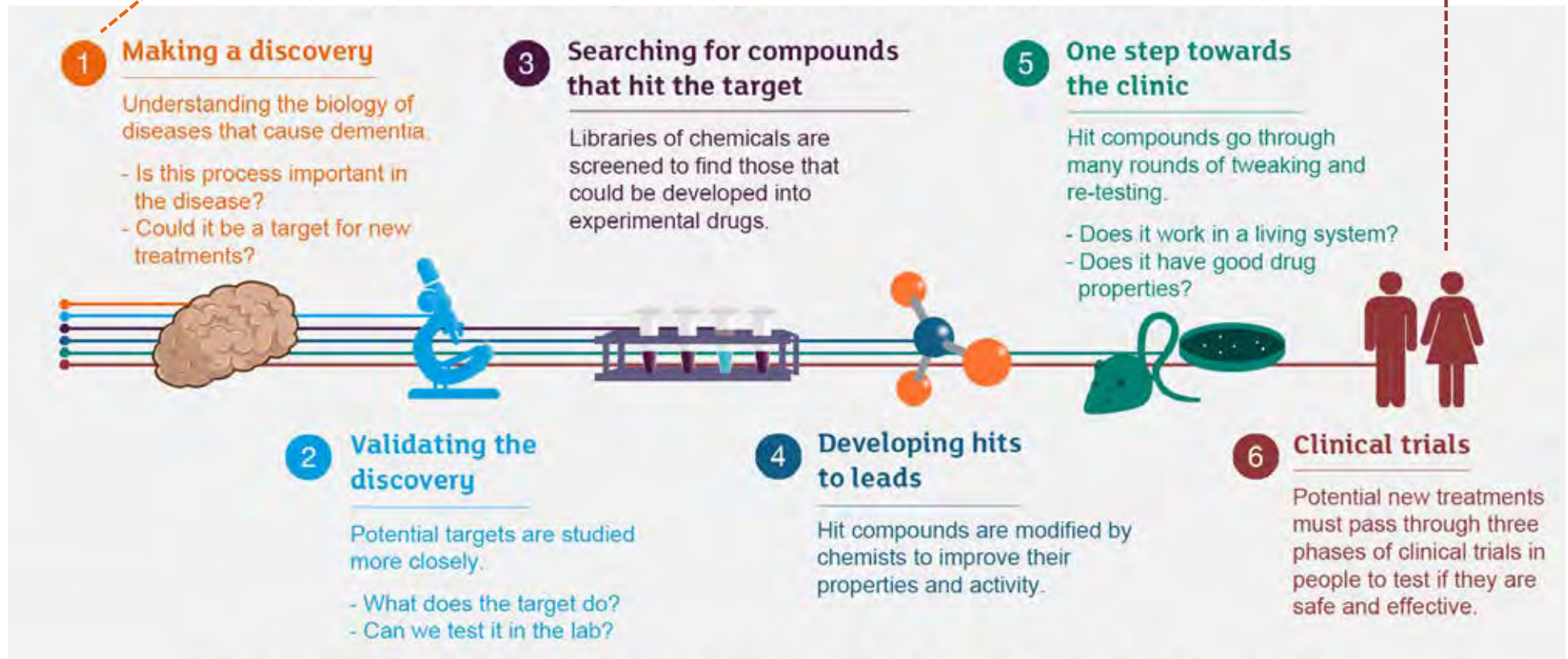
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Time and money

It typically takes >15 years to go from a discovery to a medicine and costs > £2Bn

£1.2Bn on drug development for each successful medicine launch

Funded by ARUK



£900 M spent on drug discovery for each medicine launch.

Cost per project is nearer £10M
ARUK funds DDI

The Alzheimer's Research UK Drug Discovery Alliance



- Three independent drug discovery institutes
- Each led by a Chief Scientific Officer and one or more Lead Academics
- Interacting directly and through the coordination of ARUK



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The role of the Drug Discovery Alliance

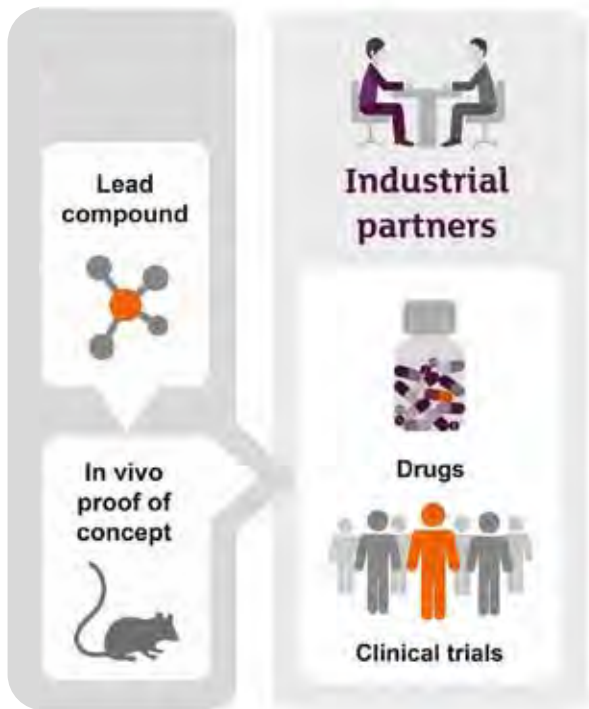
Mission:

- Take the latest science into dementia and turn it into new drug discovery projects
- Generate molecules that are the seeds for the next generation of medicines
- Explore new and exciting areas not yet investigated by industry

Funding: £30M over 5 years

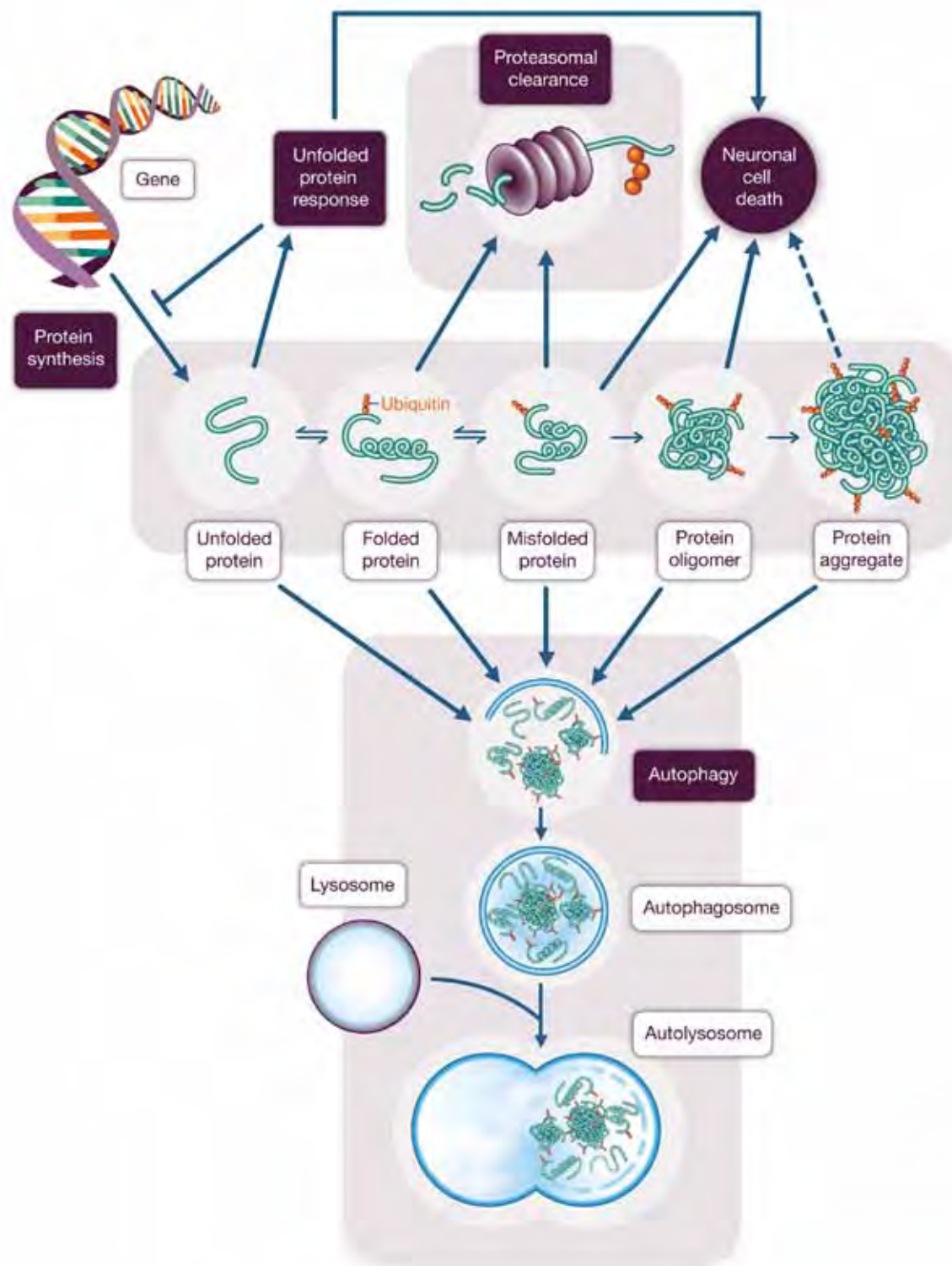


What will happen to our projects?



What will happen next?

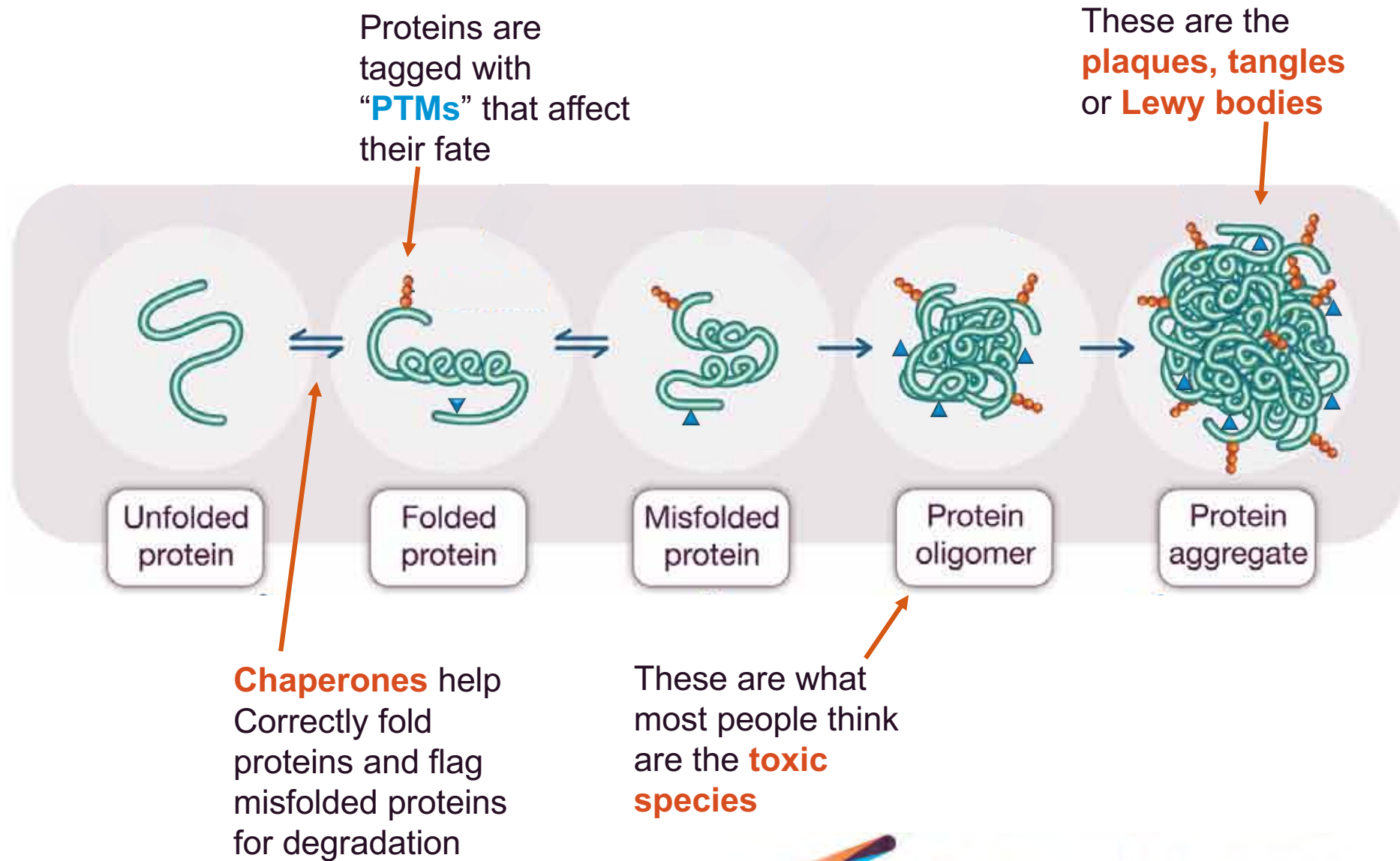
- Our molecules will be optimised to find **new drugs** which will be ready for **clinical trials**
- To do this will partner our projects with industry or get further funding to support late-stage drug discovery
- The University can help run clinical trials to get our new drugs to the patients that need them.



Our focus on proteostasis

The Cambridge DDI is exploring approaches to **stopping the formation of the misfolded proteins** for diseases such as **Alzheimer's, Parkinson's** and **Lewy Body disease** and **Huntington's**

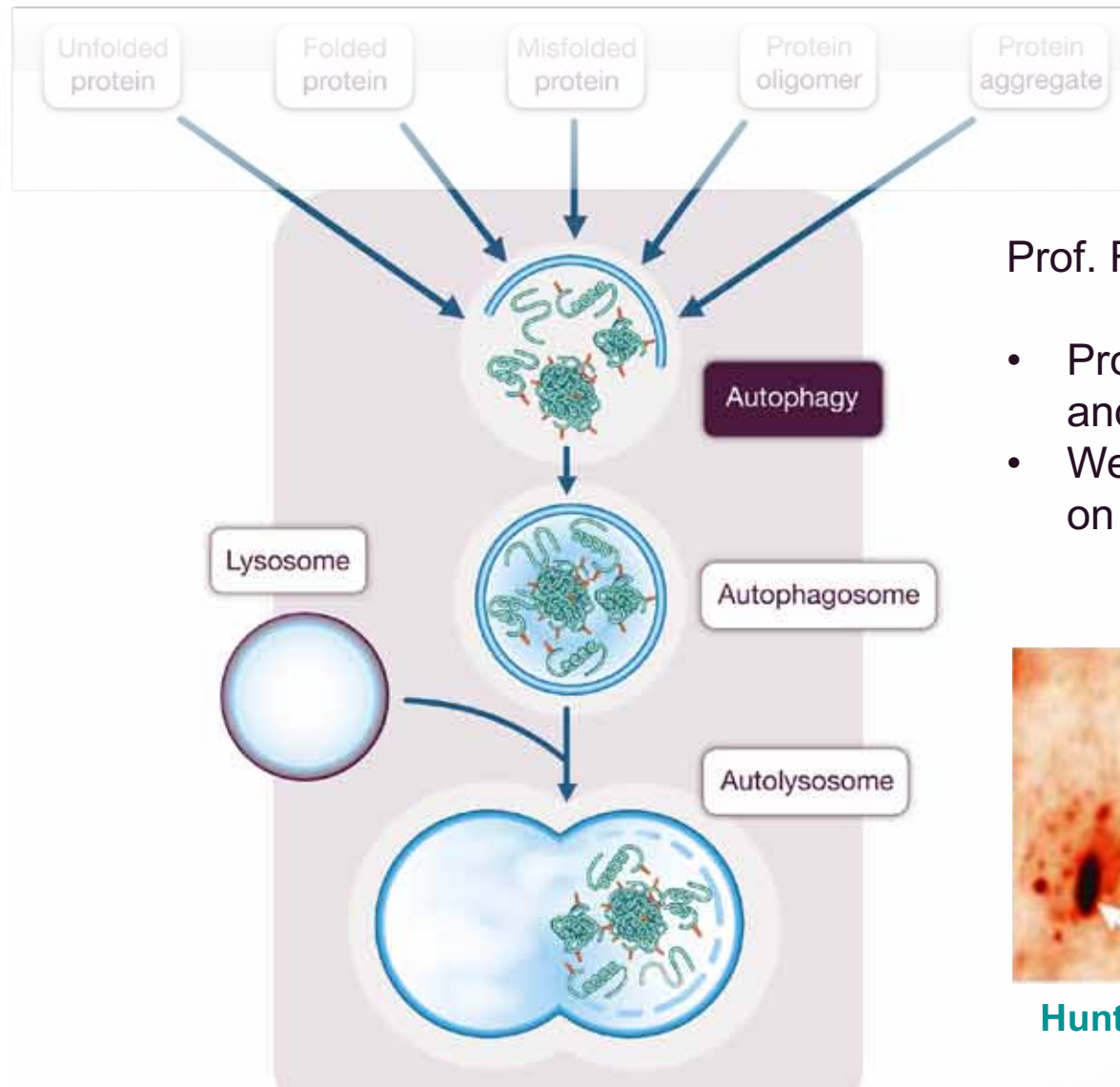
The misfolding process



Autophagy... taking out the trash

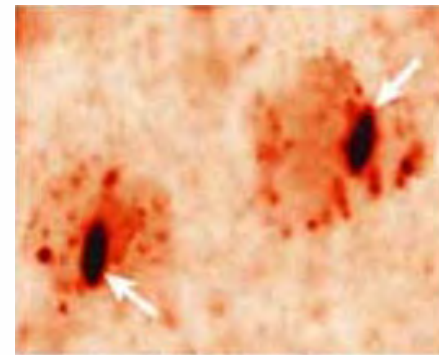
Prof. David
Rubinsztein

University of
Cambridge

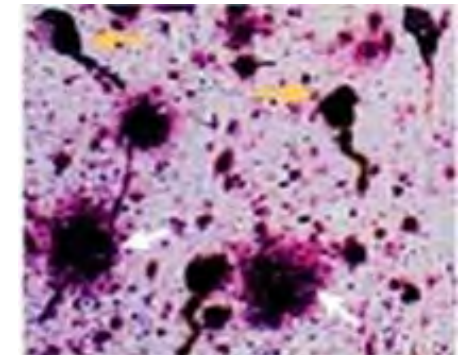


Prof. Rubinsztein is studying **autophagy**

- Process by which the brain can destroy and recycle of the misfolded proteins
- We are searching for drugs that will turn on autophagy



Huntington's Disease



Alzheimer's Disease

Questions?



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