



# Linear Peptide Antibiotics

Development of Non-Traditional  
Therapies for Bacterial Infections

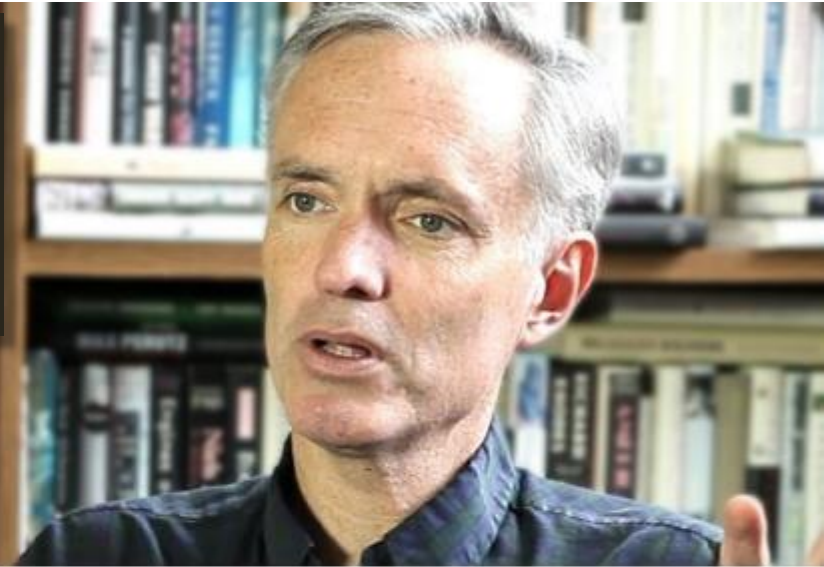
FDA White Oak Campus  
Building 31  
21-22 Aug 2018  
Non-Confidential



ENBIOTIX

# The EnBiotix Focus

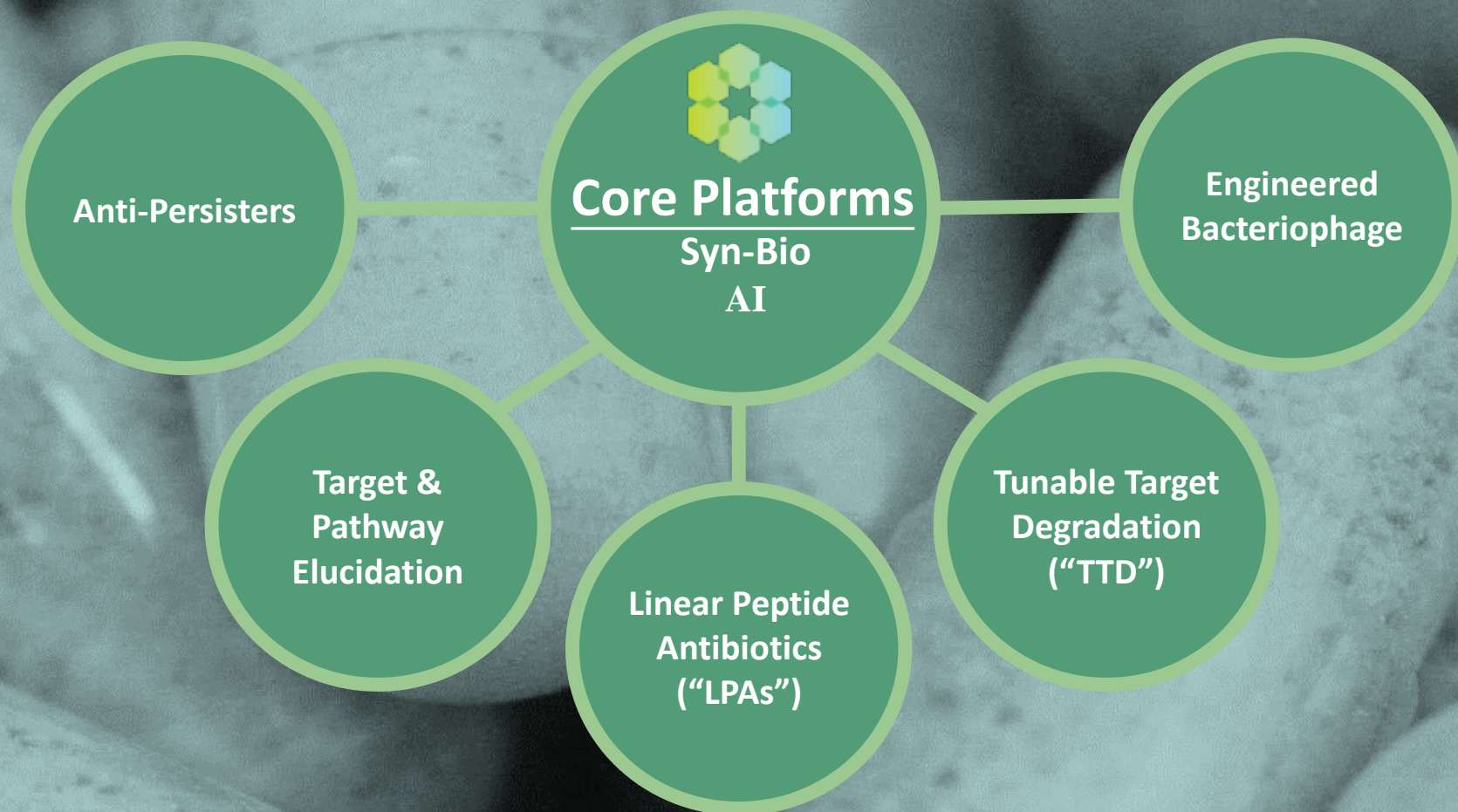
Engineered antibiotics to address the global antibiotic resistance & tolerance crisis: a \$40B market, projected to grow to \$57B by 2024



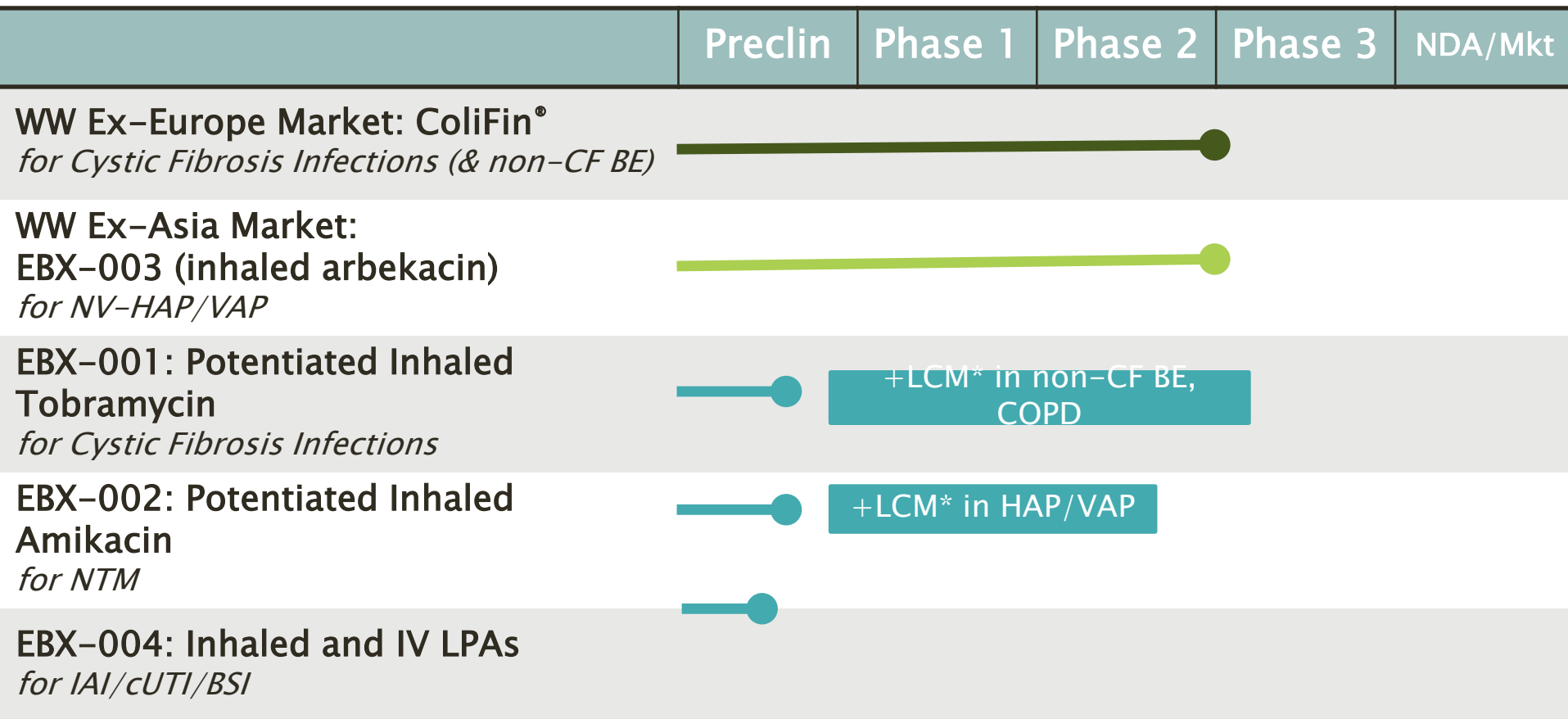
Based On Syn-bio/AI Work Of Co-founder James Collins, PhD

- MIT, Harvard, Wyss, Broad
- Member, National Academies of Science, Engineering, Medicine & Inventors; American Academy of Arts & Sciences
- 2012 Sanofi-Pasteur Award, HHMI, Rhodes Scholar
- Co-founder of Sample 6, Synlogic

# EnBiotix Platforms



# EnBiotix Product Pipeline



\*LCM = Life Cycle Management

# Product Value Proposition

Product	Value Drivers	Market Potential
<b>ColiFin<sup>®</sup></b> (inhaled colistin) for CF & nCFBE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Approved in EU, significant off-label use in nCFBE</li> <li>✓ New Class for CF Treatment (Polymixins)</li> <li>✓ Replaces off-label IV colistin usage (FDA discourages)</li> <li>✓ Highly active against MDR CF pathogens</li> </ul>	\$250 – 300M  \$400 – 500M
<b>EBX-003</b> (Inhaled arbekacin) for NV-HAP & VAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ i.v. formulation approved in Japan for MRSA</li> <li>✓ Potentially first approved antibiotic for non-ventilator hospital-acquired pneumonia</li> <li>✓ Greater potency &amp; broader spectrum than amikacin</li> </ul>	\$250 – 300M
<b>EBX-001:</b> Potentiated Inhaled Tobramycin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Next-gen TOBI TIP/Podhaler<sup>®</sup> (Novartis) (front-line CF ABX, peak sales &gt;\$400M)</li> <li>✓ Highly active against persisters: cause of chronic, recurrent infections</li> </ul>	\$500 – 700M
<b>EBX-002:</b> Potentiated Inhaled Amikacin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Next-gen ARYKACE<sup>®</sup> (driving \$2B Insmmed market cap)</li> <li>✓ Highly active against persisters: cause of chronic, recurrent infections</li> </ul>	\$1 Billion
<b>EBX-004:</b> Inhaled and IV LPAs: IAI/cUTI/BSI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ New ABX class, blockbuster potential</li> <li>✓ Novel Mechanism of Action</li> <li>✓ Broad Spectrum, Highly Potent</li> <li>✓ Very low mammalian toxicity</li> </ul>	

# LPAs Have Blockbuster Potential

## Proven Class

Some of today's most successful antibiotics are peptides: Daptomycin, Dalbavancin, Colistin

## Externally Validated

Acquired from AMP Therapeutics GmbH; funded by Boehringer Ingelheim Ventures & Novartis Ventures

## Strong Rationale

Novel mechanism of action, excellent potency, broad spectrum G<sup>+</sup>/G<sup>-</sup> activity, favorable safety profile

## Vast Potential

In vitro & in vivo data support a broad range of potential indications: VAP, cUTI, IAI, SSTIs



# LPAs Possess Advantages Over AMPS for Therapeutic Use

## LPAs

Low mammalian cell toxicity

Non-helical, cationic

Do not cause membrane damage & cell lysis

Lethally targets bacterial intracellular mechanisms



## Classical AMPs

High mammalian toxicity

Alpha-helical, amphipathic

Interact with bacterial membranes & lyse cells


Targets membranes leading to narrow therapeutic index



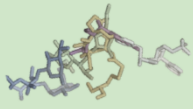
# Two Families of LPAs: Apidaecins and Oncocins

- Apidaecins (Api) and Oncocins (Onc):  
proline-rich antimicrobial peptides derived from  
insect defensin peptides


Apidaecin 1b	GNNRPVYIPQPRPPHPRL-OH
Api88	gu-ONNR <u>P</u> VYI <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>P</u> <u>H</u> <u>P</u> RL-NH <sub>2</sub>
Api134	gu-ONNR <u>P</u> VYI <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>P</u> <u>H</u> <u>P</u> OL-NH <sub>2</sub>
Api137	gu-ONNR <u>P</u> VYI <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>P</u> <u>H</u> <u>P</u> RL-OH
Api155	gu-ONNR <u>P</u> VYI <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>P</u> <u>H</u> <u>P</u> HL-NH <sub>2</sub>



Insect defensin  
peptide-derived




SAR to Improve  
Potency/Spectrum

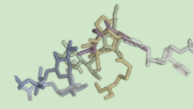


Broad Spectrum  
Gram- Activity


<i>Ofa</i> ABP4	VDKPPYLPRPPPPRRRIYNNR-OH
Onc18	VDKPPYL <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>R</u> <u>I</u> <u>Y</u> <u>N</u> <u>N</u> <u>R</u> -NH <sub>2</sub>
Onc72	VDKPPYL <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>O</u> <u>I</u> <u>Y</u> <u>N</u> <u>O</u> -NH <sub>2</sub>
Onc112	VDKPPYL <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>P</u> <u>r</u> <u>I</u> <u>Y</u> <u>N</u> <u>r</u> -NH <sub>2</sub>
Onc143	<u>V</u> <u>R</u> <u>K</u> <u>P</u> <u>P</u> <u>Y</u> <u>L</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>W</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>R</u> <u>I</u> <u>Y</u> <u>N</u> <u>R</u> -NH <sub>2</sub>
Onc158	<u>V</u> <u>R</u> <u>K</u> <u>P</u> <u>P</u> <u>Y</u> <u>L</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>W</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>O</u> <u>I</u> <u>Y</u> <u>N</u> <u>O</u> -NH <sub>2</sub>
Onc166	<u>V</u> <u>r</u> <u>K</u> <u>P</u> <u>P</u> <u>Y</u> <u>L</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>P</u> <u>R</u> <u>W</u> <u>P</u> <u>r</u> <u>I</u> <u>Y</u> <u>N</u> <u>r</u> -NH <sub>2</sub>



*Oncomela fasciatus*  
peptide-derived



SAR to Improve  
Potency/Spectrum



Broad Spectrum  
Gram- & Gram+ Activity

gu = tetramethylguanidinium, O=L-ornithine, H=L-homoarginine

## Apidaecins

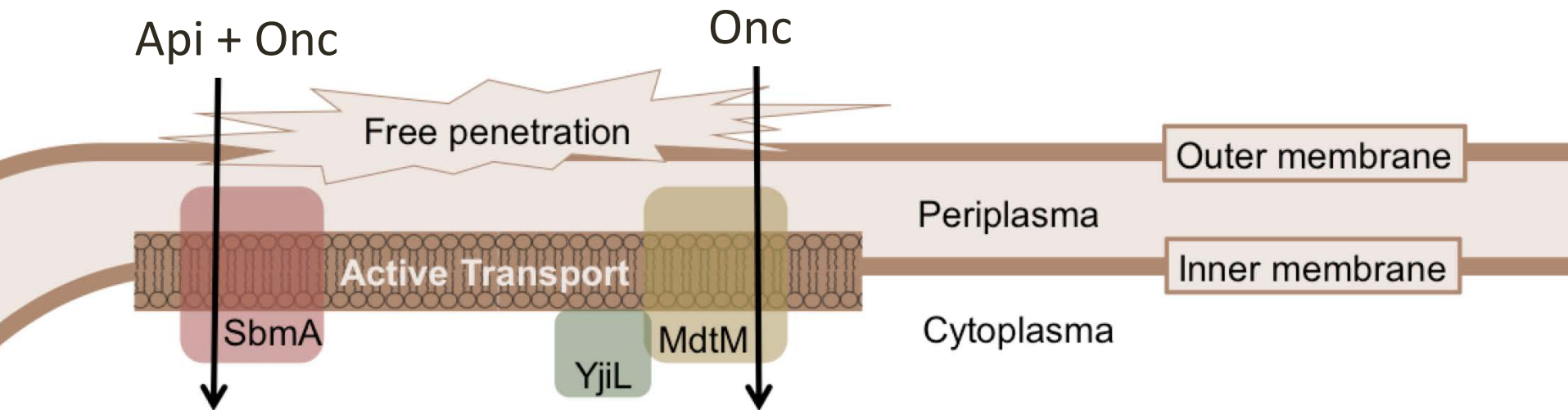
## Oncocins





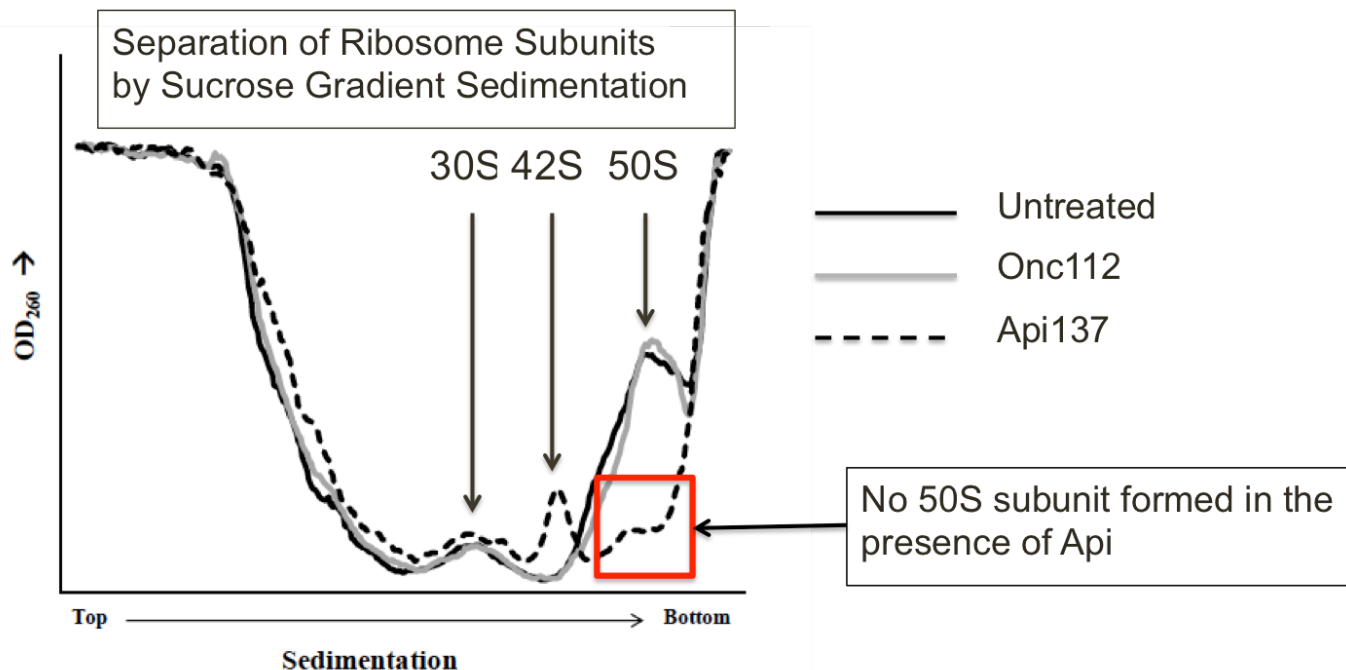
# Mechanism of Action: Uptake Mediated by Specific Transporters

LPAs freely penetrate the outer membrane and have specific transporters in the inner membrane



# Apidaecin Prevents Ribosome Assembly, A Unique Mode of Action

- Large Ribosome Subunit Assembly
  - 30S → 42S → 50S large ribosomal subunit
- Api137 treatment accumulates 42S intermediate, preventing assembly of 50S large ribosomal subunit<sup>1</sup>

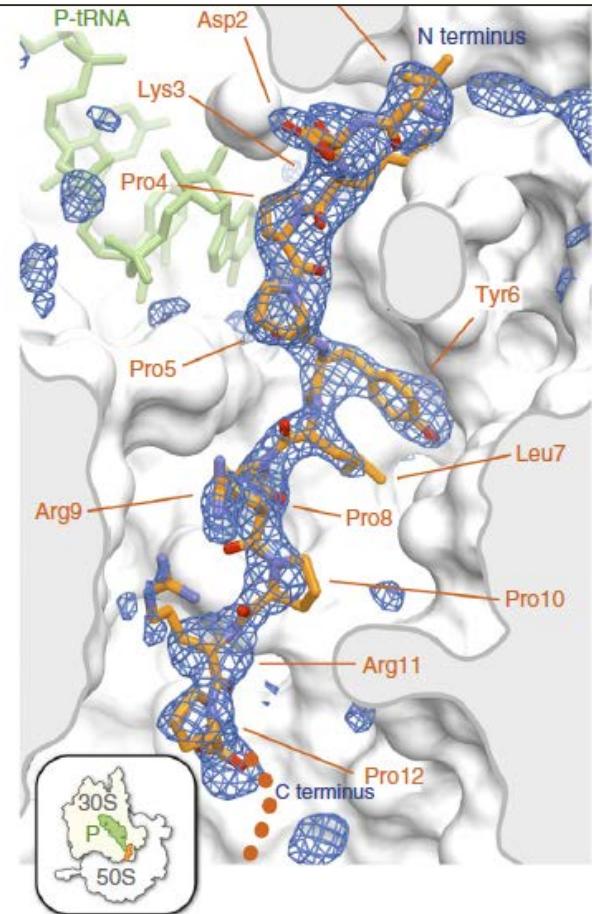


<sup>1</sup>Krizsan, A., et al., Short Proline-Rich Antimicrobial Peptides Inhibit Either the Bacterial 70S Ribosome or the Assembly of its Large 50S Subunit. *Chembiochem*, 2015. 16(16): p. 2304, PMID: 26448548

# Oncocin Blocks the Entire Exit Tunnel of the Intact Ribosome

- **No other antibiotic blocks entire ribosome exit tunnel; very significant because....**
- Interaction with multiple binding sites reduces likelihood of resistance development
- Prevents elongation of nascent protein chain by the ribosome & destabilizes initiation complex
- In contrast to other antibiotic MOAs, Onc binding in tunnel overlaps several known binding sites:
  - macrolides
  - chloramphenicol
  - streptogramins
  - pleuromutilins
  - clindamycin

Crystal structure of Onc112 in Exit Tunnel<sup>1</sup>

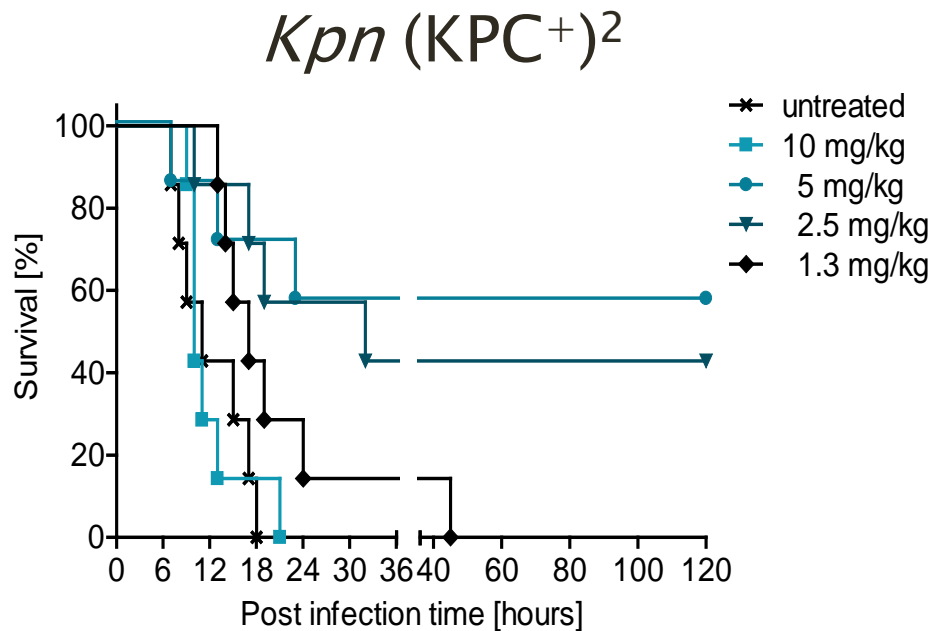
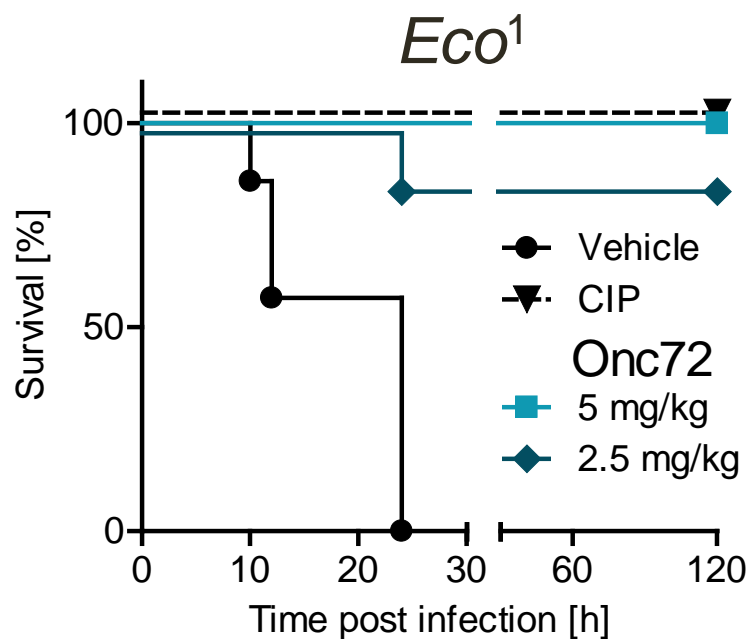


<sup>1</sup>Seefeldt, A.C., et al., The proline-rich antimicrobial peptide Onc112 inhibits translation by blocking and destabilizing the initiation complex. Nat Struct Mol Biol, 2015. 22(6): p. 470, PMID: 25984971



# Oncocins Have Excellent Efficacy In Two Intraperitoneal Infection Models

- Onc72 shows efficacy towards *E. coli* and carbapenemase-resistant *K. pneumoniae*

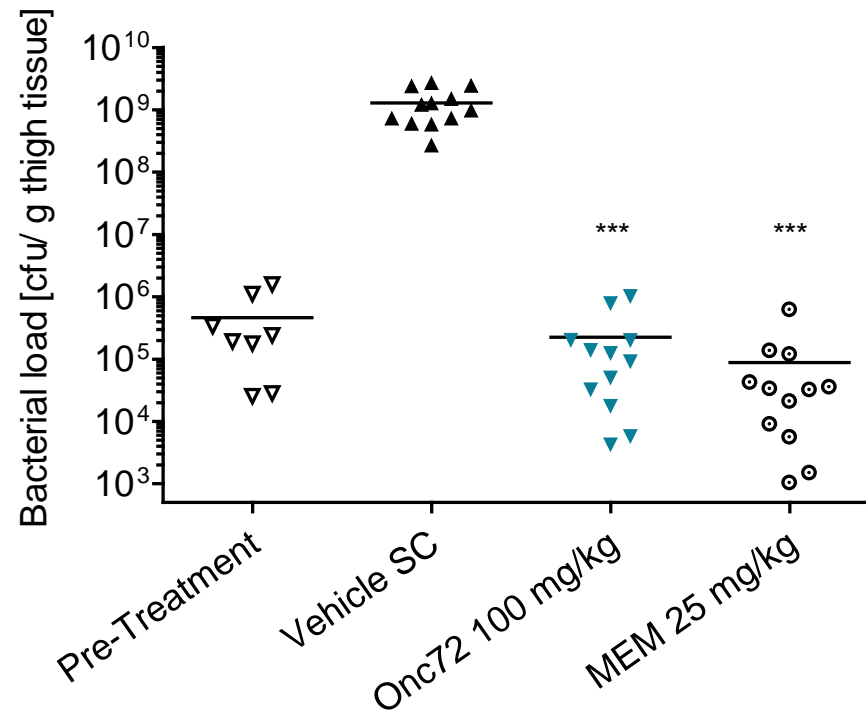


<sup>1</sup>Infection with *E. coli* ATCC 25922; CIP, ciprofloxacin

<sup>2</sup>*K. pneumoniae* K97/09 MDR strain

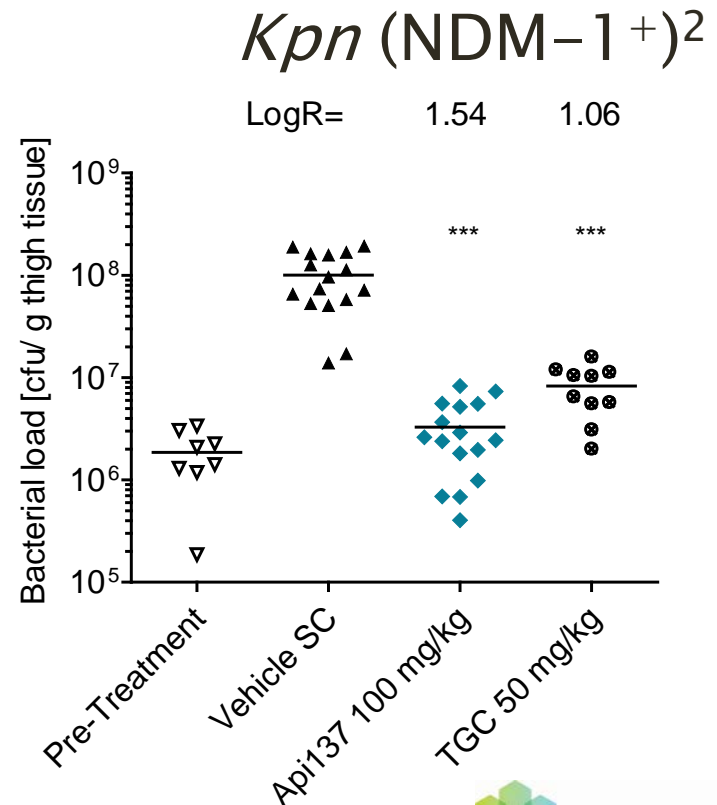
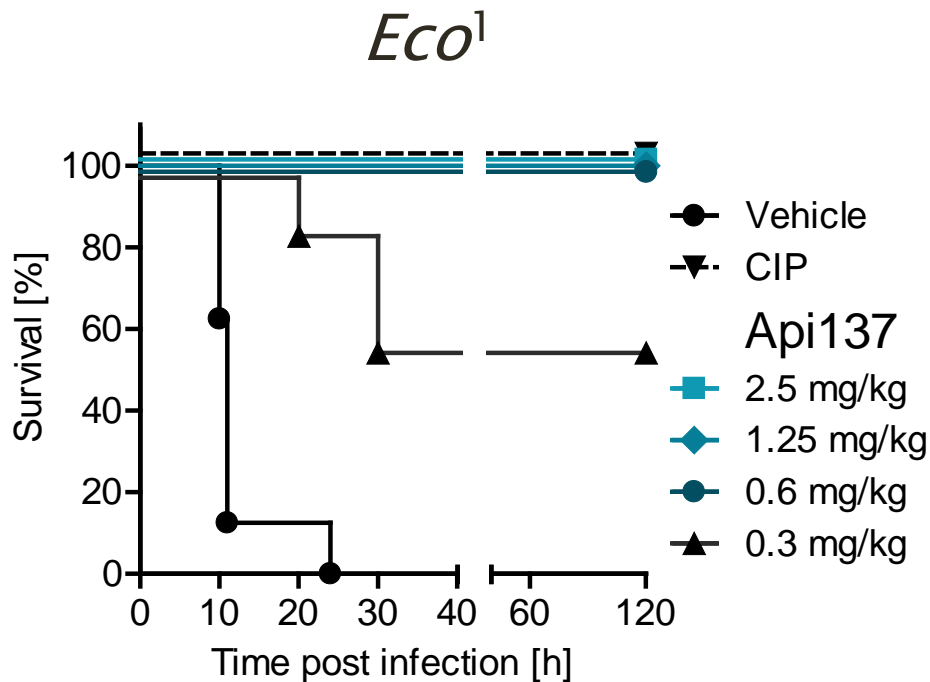
# Onc72 Shows Strong Efficacy In *Kpn* Thigh Burden Model

- Onc72 reduces CFU recovery by ~ 4 log in thigh infection model



# Apidaecins Have Excellent Efficacy In Two Different Infection Models

- Api137 shows efficacy towards *E. coli* and carbapenemase-resistant *K. pneumoniae*



<sup>1</sup>Infection with *E. coli* ATCC 25922; CIP, ciprofloxacin

<sup>2</sup>*K. pneumoniae* BAA 2146 (NDM-1<sup>+</sup>); TGC, tigecycline



# LPAs' Broad Spectrum Addresses Need for Empirical Therapy

Compound	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>K. pneumoniae</i>	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	<i>A. baumannii</i>
Ceftazidime		✓	✓	
Meropenem		✓	✓	✓
Colisitin		✓	✓	✓
Amikacin	✓	✓	✓	✓
Api137		✓	✓	✓
Onc72		✓	✓	✓
Onc143	✓	NT	✓	NT
Onc166	✓	✓	✓	✓

NT = not yet tested



# LPAs Molar Potency Similar to Most Approved Antibiotics

Organism	Compound	MIC (ug/ml) <sup>1</sup>	MIC (uM)
<i>S. aureus</i>	Ceftobiprole	<2 ug/ml	3.74
	Meropenem	< 4 ug/ml	10.43
	Vancomycin	<2 ug/ml	1.38
	Daptomycin	<1 ug/ml	0.62
	Onc143	0.5 ug/ml	<b>0.20</b>
	Api137	NA	-
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	Ceftazidime	< 8 ug/ml	14.6
	Meropenem	< 2 ug/ml	5.21
	Colisitin	< 4 ug/ml	3.16
	Amikacin	< 8 ug/ml	13.7
	Onc143	4 ug/ml	<b>1.59</b>
	Api137	16 ug/ml	<b>6.98</b>

<sup>1</sup>Clinical EUCAST sensitivity breakpoints for approved drugs

<sup>2</sup>NA=not active





# Acknowledgments

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  - Daniel Knappe, Ph.D., Director Peptide Therapeutics
- Universität Leipzig, Leipzig, DE
  - Prof. Ralf Hoffmann, Ph.D., Professor of Bioanalytics



Thank You!

