



GlaxoSmithKline

Pharmacogenetics Personalised Safety and Segmented Efficacy

Allen D. Roses, MD

GSK Genetics Research

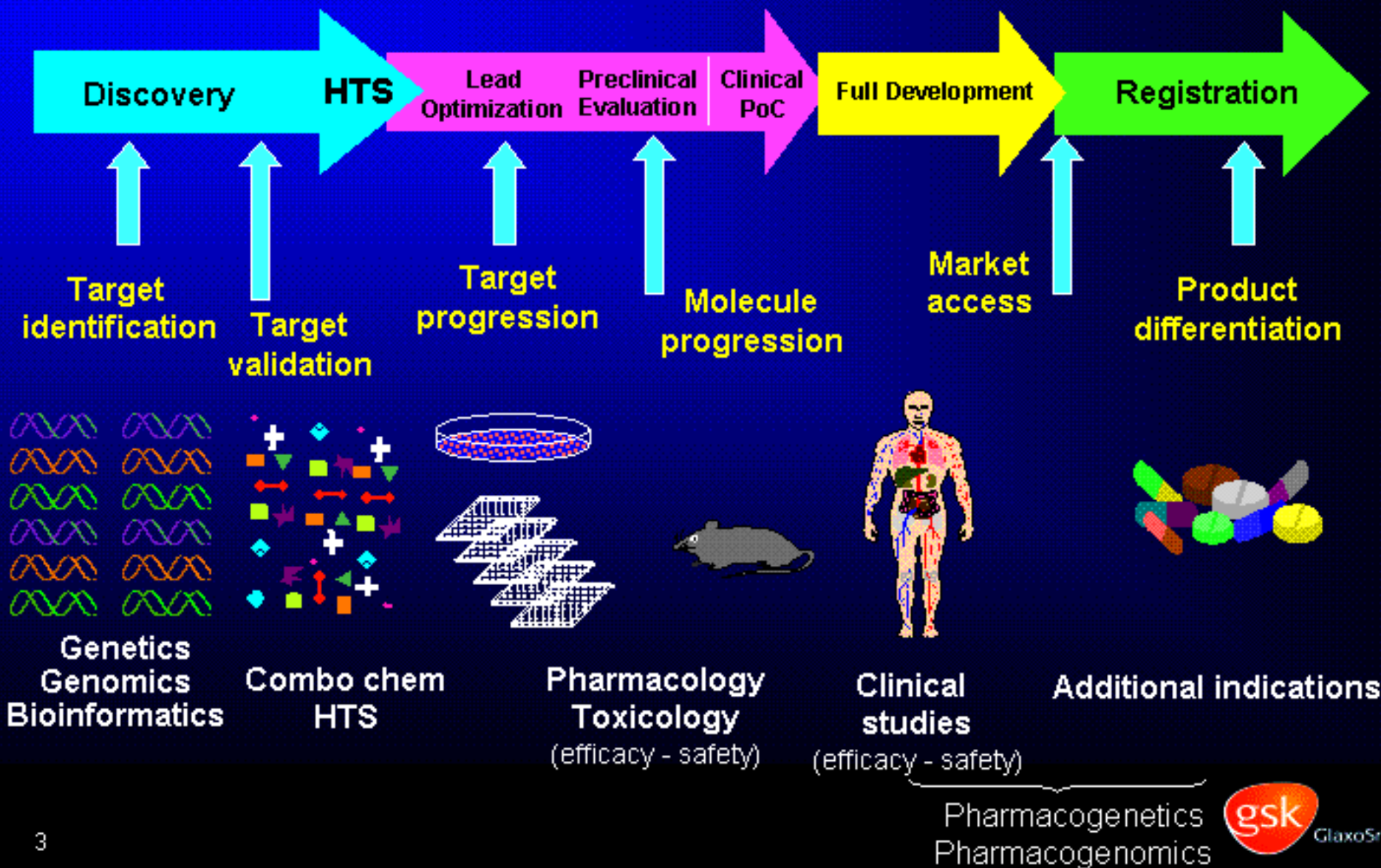
31 March 2003

All the drug targets are in here!



T
G
C
C
G
ACGCTGGCGCTTTGCTAGCGATCGAGCAGCGACGAGCGTGATCGACTACGAGCTAGCAGCTA
ACGTACGGACTATCGATCGTAGCTACTACTACTAGCTACTACGTGGGGGACTATCAGACTACC
GCAGGATTTACGATCGACTAGCTTTAGCAGAAACGCGTGATCGACGATCGGACATCGAGCTTT
GAATTTATTCCCTCGATCGACAAACCTTTGATCGACTAGCTACGGATCGACTTACGTATCGGT
GAGGTAATTTAGCCGCTCGCCACGACTTAGCGGCTACGGCATCGGCTT

Drug Research and Development process



Getting it Right about Delivery Timetables:

**Genetics, Genomics and
Proteomics**



**New medicines acting
at cause of disease
(>7-12 years)**

**Whole Genome
Pharmacogenetics**

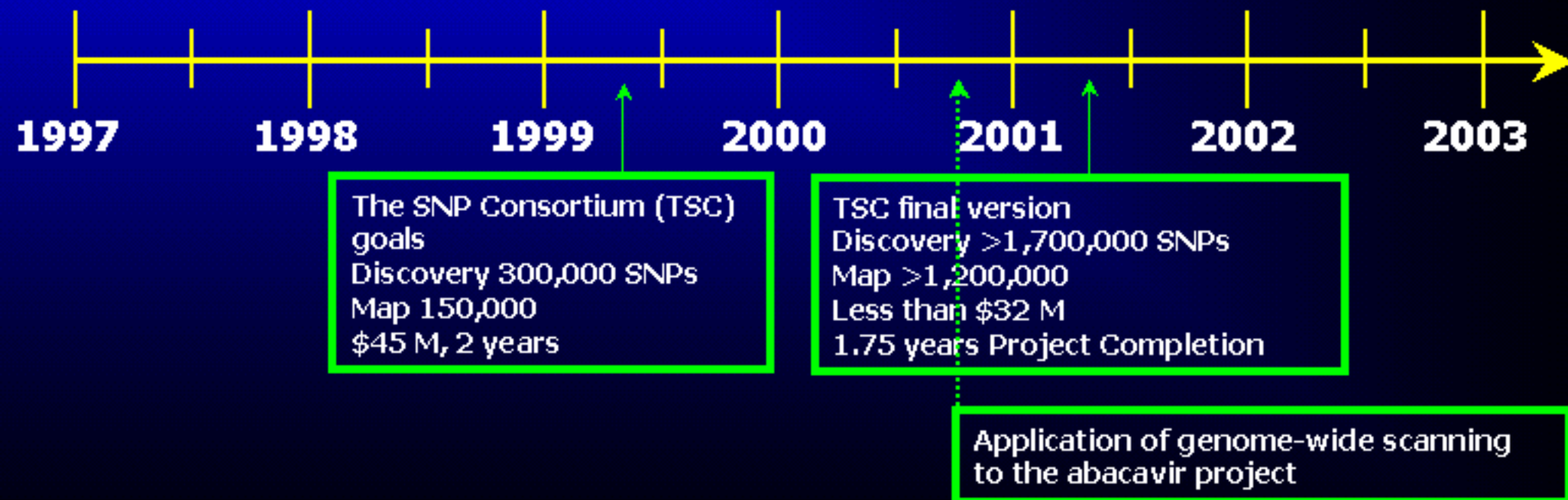


**The right medicine for
the right patient
(ongoing 2003- 4 years)**

Development of resources for genome-wide SNP scanning for pharmacogenetics

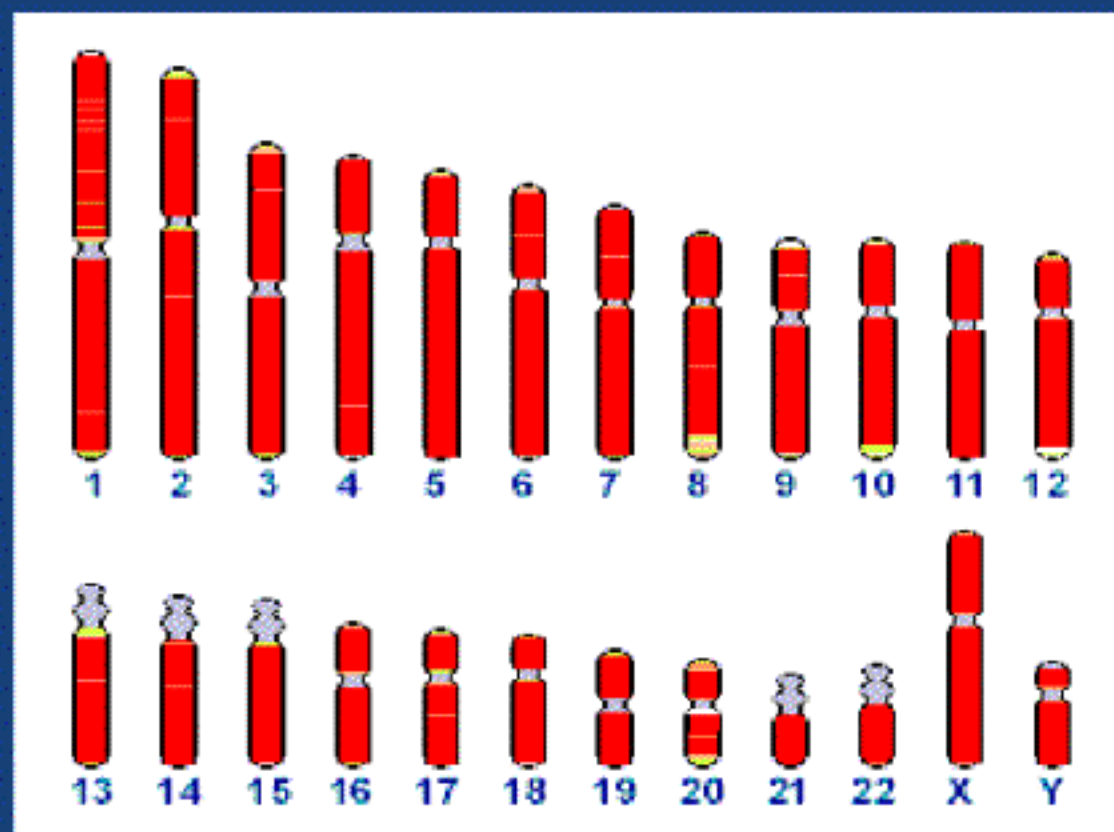
Human Genome Project (DNA sequences) --> HapMap Project

DNA sample collections (Genetics Sample Management)



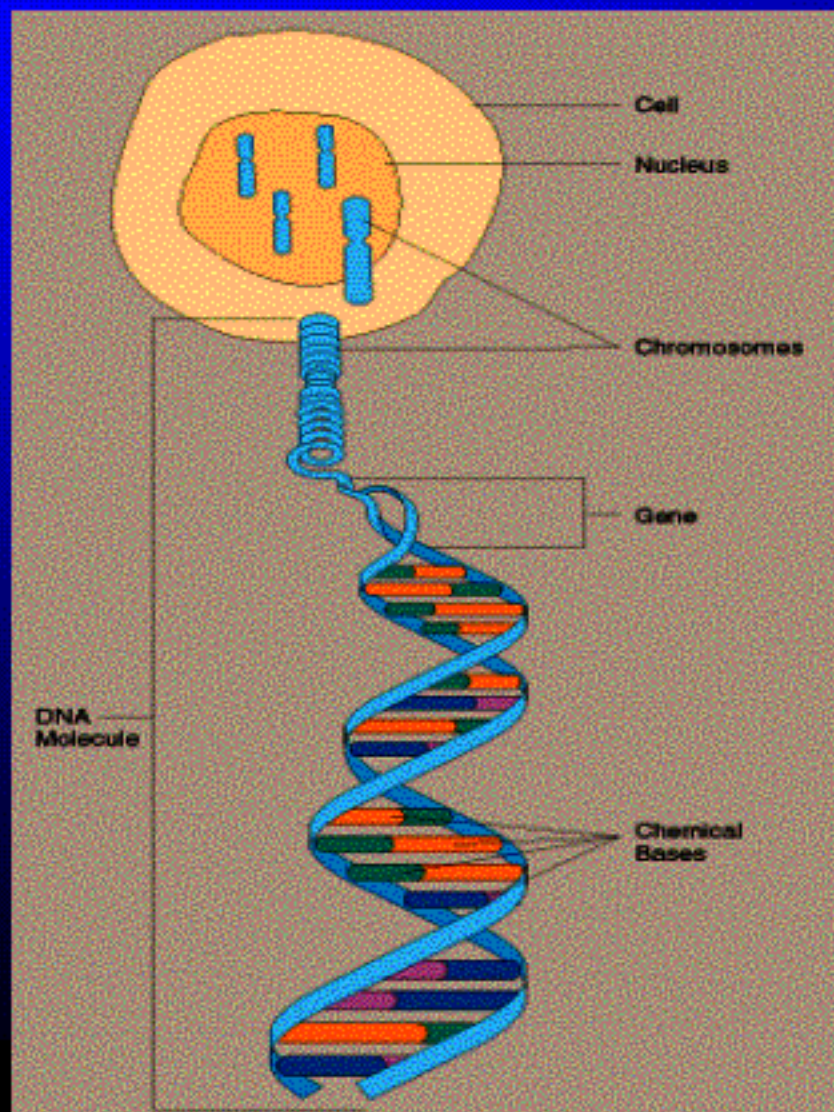
Human Genome Sequencing (>98.8% of the sequences are now publicly available of which 95.8% are available as finished sequences)

Feb 2003



<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/genome/seq/>

What is a SNP?



Example order of bases in a section of DNA on a chromosome:

...GG**T**AACTG...



...GG**C**AACTG...



Some people have a different base at a given location

This is a Single Nucleotide Polymorphism, or SNP

The SNP Consortium (TSC) Membership

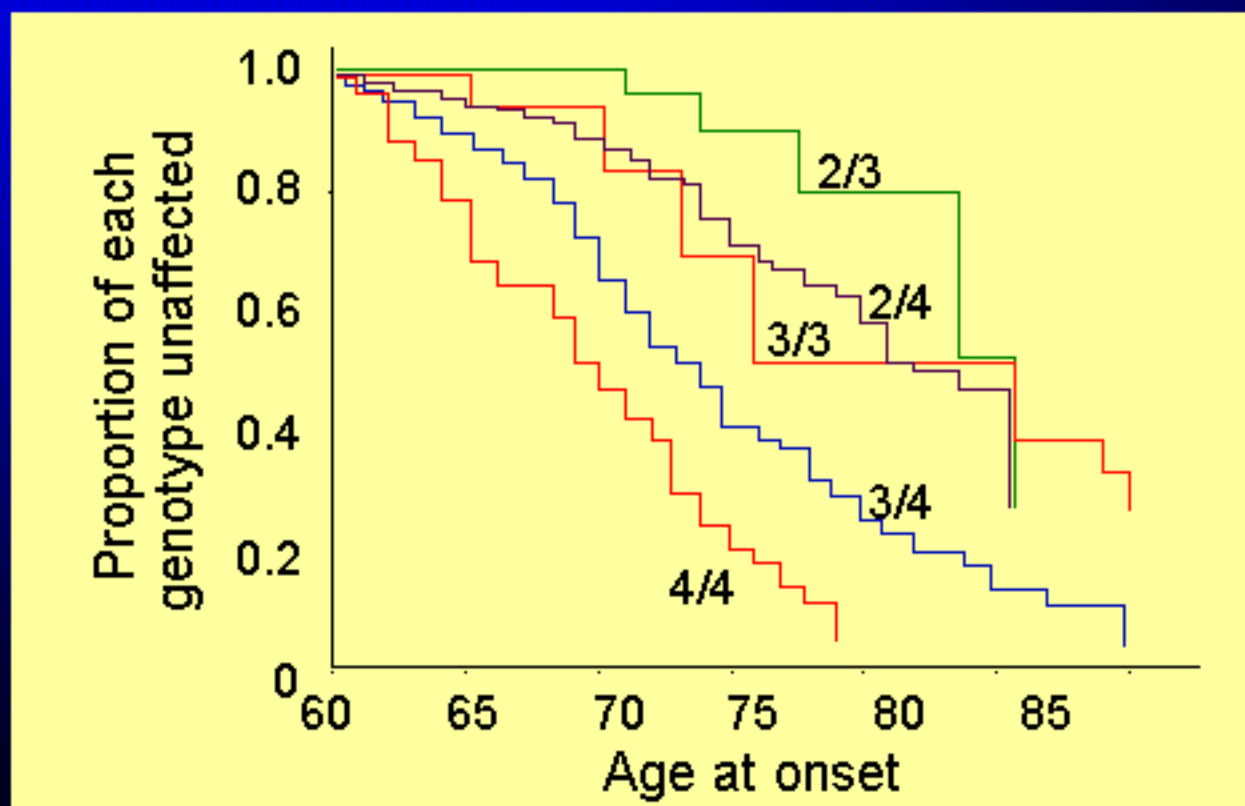


Two Approaches of Pharmacogenetics to Medicine Response Profiles

Pre-2003 *Generate specific hypotheses about genes causing differential drug responses, and test in responders and non-responders*
(Candidate gene approach)

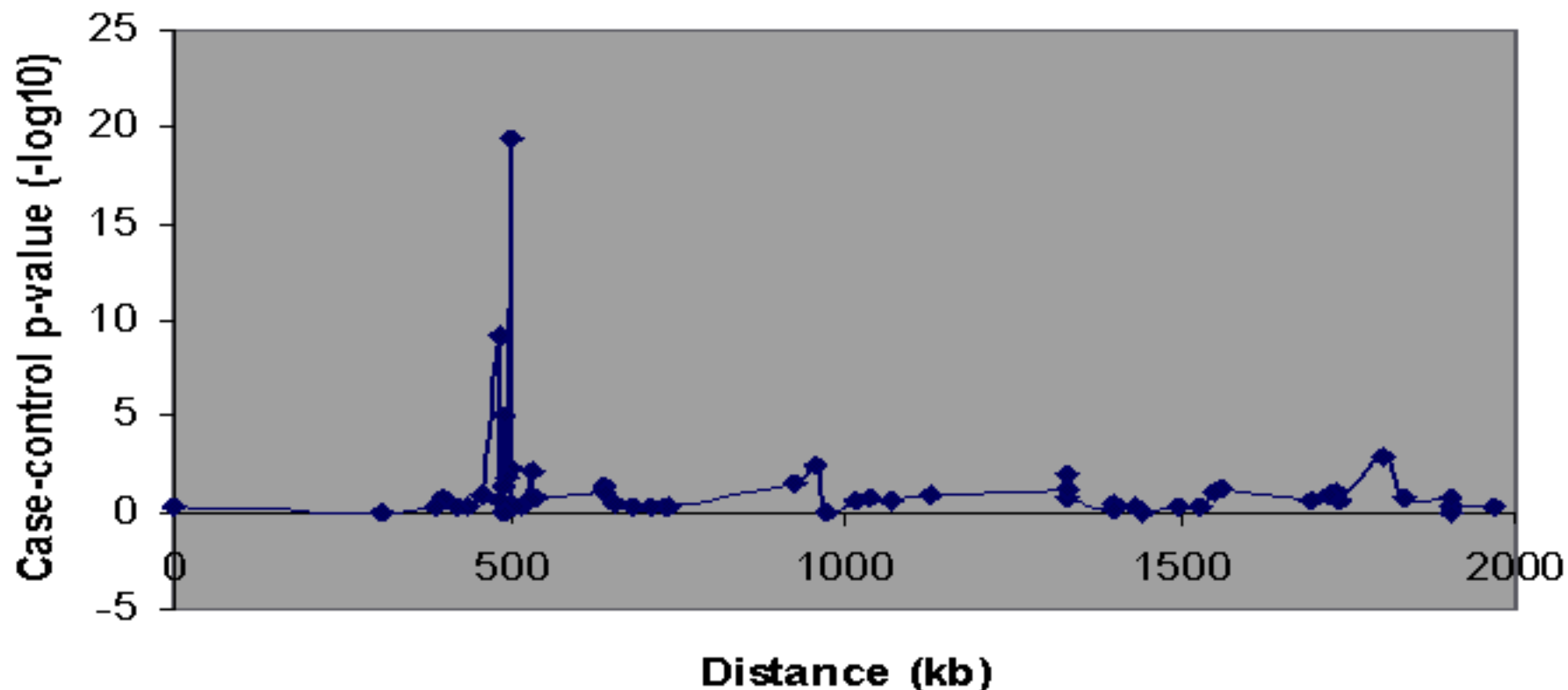
2003 and the future *Seek SNP profiles [SNP Printssm] from whole genome SNP scans that correspond to efficacy or adverse events in appropriate populations* (“Forensic” precision approach)

APOE4 - a susceptibility gene variant for common forms of Alzheimer disease

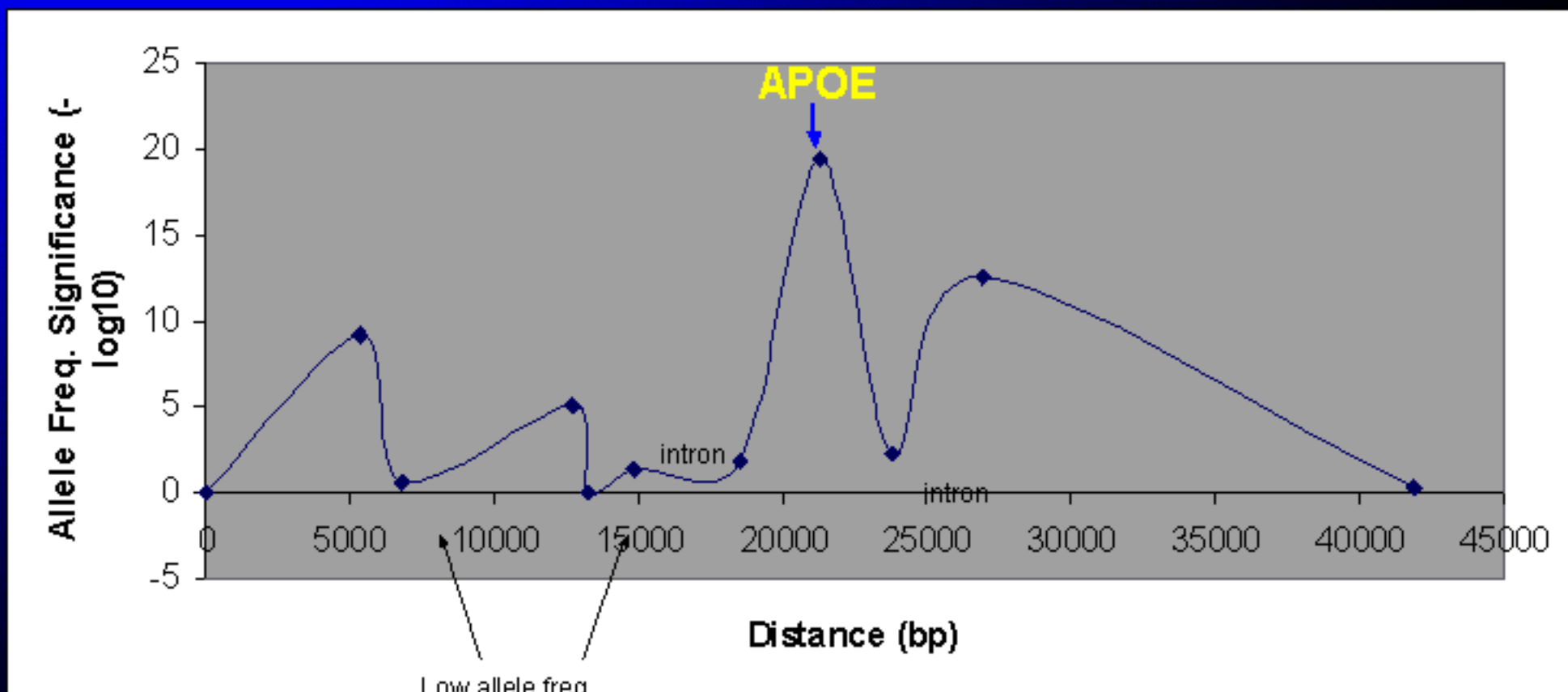


Mean age of onset of Alzheimer disease as a function of the inheritance of the five common APOE genotypes

SNP Mapping of the APOE Region



High Density SNP Map around APOE



In 2002, dense-ordered SNP maps have identified disease-associated gene variants

- **Three published examples from GSK:**
 - APOE in Alzheimer disease [Genomics 1998]
 - SLC12A8 (Solute carrier family 12, member 8) in psoriasis [Genomics 2002]
 - Insulin receptor in aura positive migraine [Genomics 2002]
- **Other examples entering literature:**
 - Chronic enteric colitis [Nature Genetics 2002]
- **Density of SNPs that have worked ~ 15 - 40 Kb**
- **Can subsequently fine map or sequence the identified gene for all common variants**

Two Approaches of Pharmacogenetics to Medicine Response Profiles

Pre-2003 (Candidate gene approach)

2003 and the future Seek SNP profiles [SNP Printssm] from whole genome SNP scans that correspond to efficacy or adverse events in appropriate populations (“Forensic” precision approach)

Applications of the whole genome SNP maps

200,000 genome-wide SNP map



Data Analysis:

Single point association
Multiple point likelihood
Haplotype analysis

- Clinical Genetics Networks
- Clinical trial samples

Database of well characterized patients & their DNA
200 - 1,000 per experiment

40 - 200 millions genotypes per experiment



Applications:

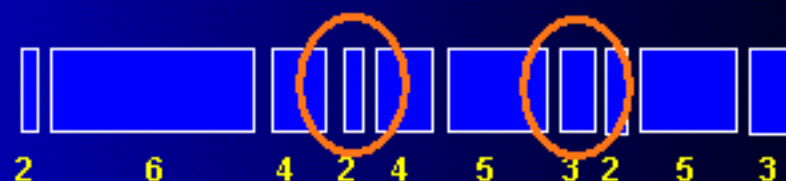
- Disease genes as drug targets
- Pharmacogenetics
 - Drug response
 - Adverse drug reaction

SNP PRINTsm or SNP LD Profiles

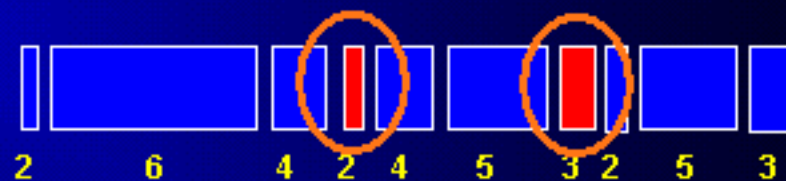
Response to Medicine or surveillance

Section of SNP profile (number of SNPs below)

Patients without a side effect during surveillance



Patients with a side effect during surveillance



The genome scan indicates the SNPs that correlate with the patients' response to the medicine. This profile (an abbreviated SNP LD profile) will be used to identify those patients likely to experience an AE.

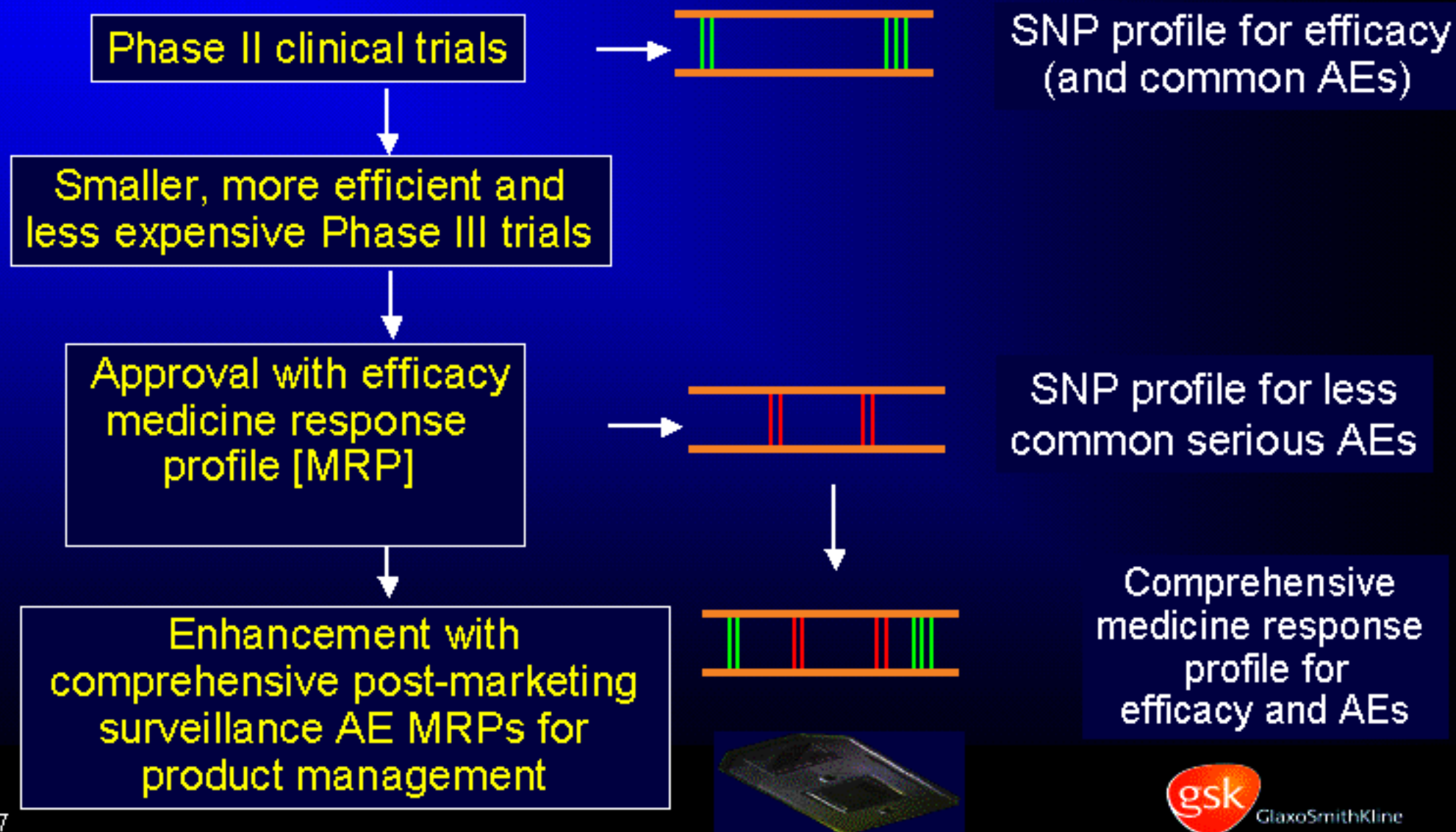
Predictive of no side effect

Predictive of a side effect

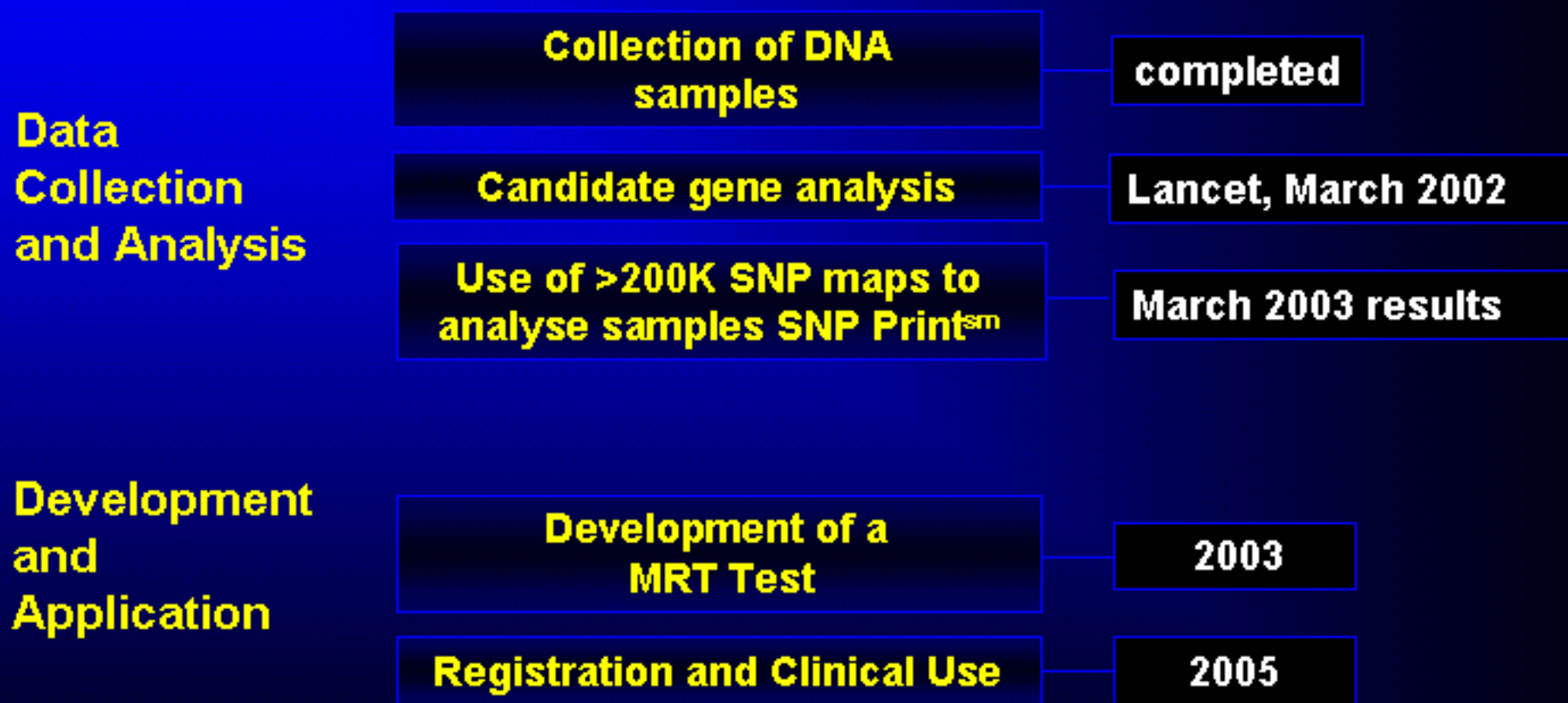


Pharmacogenetics across the pipeline

Development of Medicine Response Tests

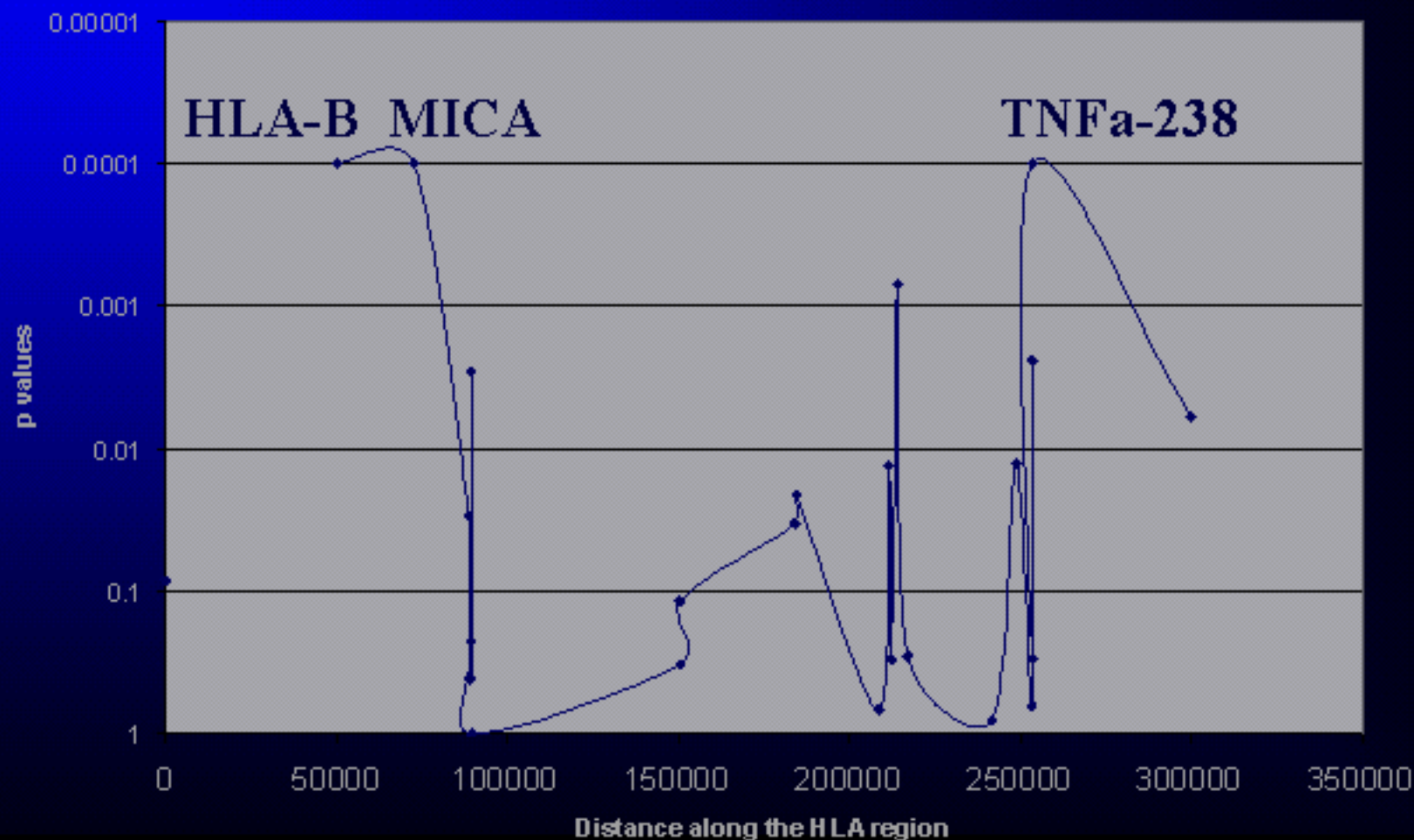


Abacavir Proof of Principle Timelines



Two Candidate Genes ~ 150 Kb apart in ~> LD bin

p values vs distance



Association of HLA-B57 and HSR

	Cases (n=84)	Controls (n=113)	
<i>HLA-B57 Present</i>	39 (46%)	4 (4%)	P<0.0001

The presence of HLA-B57 is more common in cases (46%) than controls (4%)

95% CI around the point estimate of .46 is (.31,.61)

TNF α G(-238)A Results

Genotype	Case N=58	Controls N=93	p
G,G	33 (57%)	92 (93%)	<0.0001
G,A	23 (40%)	6 (6%)	<0.0001
A,A	2 (3%)	1 (1%)	=0.1573

The presence of the A allele is more common in cases (43%) than controls (7%)

Hypersensitivity to abacavir data - independently confirmed

- UWA: Mallal et al., Lancet, [March 2002]
 - 57.1 haplotype, defined by the presence of HLA-B*5701 - DRB1*0701 - DQ3
sensitivity to abacavir = **72%** [13/18 cases]
- GSK: Hetherington et al, Lancet, [March 2002]
 - Case control: HLA-B*5701 was **55% (36/65)** - add DRB1*0701 - reduces sensitivity from **55% to 33%**

Is the association of HLA B-57 found in minority samples?

(CNA30032 Subjects: Summary of Allelic Test Results)

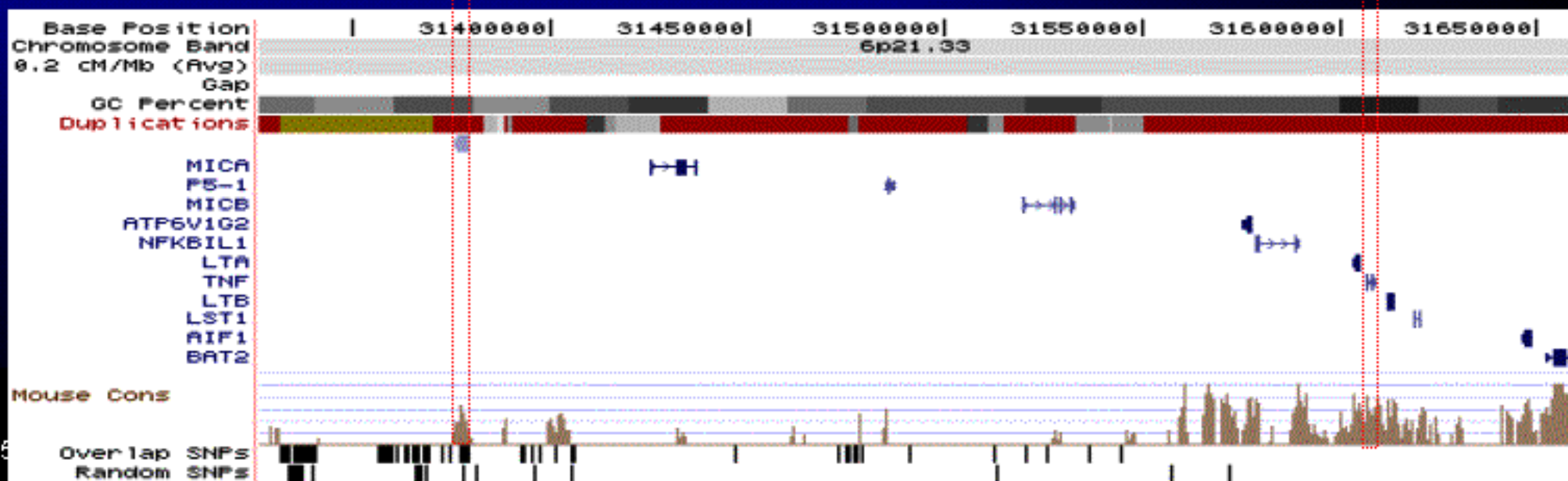
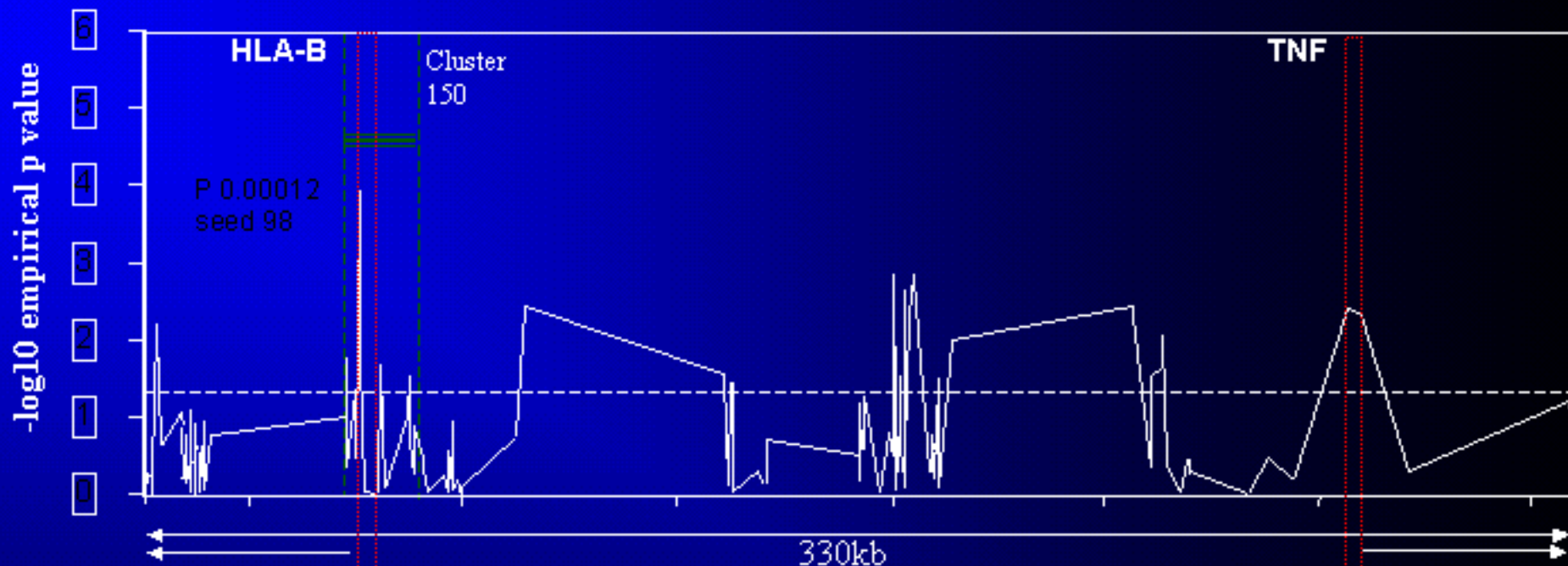
Ethnicity / Gender	Cases / Controls	Allele 57 Freq. Cases / Controls	Allelic Association p
All Ethnicities	165 / 139	17% / 2%	2.51×10^{-11}
Whites	82 / 74	23% / 1%	7.27×10^{-10}
White Males	56 / 52	23% / 1%	1.34×10^{-7}
White Females	26 / 22	23% / 2%	2.69×10^{-3}
Blacks	36 / 29	8% / 5%	0.07
Black Males	21 / 19	10% / 8%	1.00
Black Females	15 / 10	7% / 0%	0.51
Hispanics	43 / 27	11% / 0%	1.27×10^{-2}
Hispanic Males	32 / 21	9% / 0%	0.08
Hispanic Females	11 / 6	14% / 0%	0.54

PERLEGEN

SCIENCES



Perlegen empirical p values (-log10) across HLA-B and TNF region



Summary of Results for Drug B

	[Abacavir HLA-B57]	Chr 4 Drug B	Chr 3 Drug B	Chr 5 Drug B	Chr 18 Drug B
Allelic p-value	6.2×10^{-8}	7.2×10^{-8}	4.8×10^{-4}	4.5×10^{-4}	1.8×10^{-5}
Genotypic p-value	-	1.7×10^{-6}	9.8×10^{-4}	8.9×10^{-5}	4.9×10^{-5}
Sensitivity (%)	52	98	41	88	46
Specificity (%)	97	44	94	44	97
PPV (%)	46	9	26	8	42
NPV (%)	97	99.8	97	99	97

These are single marker analyses



Pharmacogenetics - efficacy profiles are distinct from safety profiles

- **Safety patients are highly selected from the population**

For adverse events, patients must receive the drug and developed a defined phenotype within a recognised time period. Phenocopies are rare, and NPVs must be high - “personalised”

- **Efficacy patients are chosen from a general population by their disease indications**

Genetic profiles are less exact due to a gradient of therapeutic efficacy and placebo effects [phenocopies]. The population is segmented not individualised

GSK Molecule can have a Superior Product Profile

	GSK	Gold standard	
> Placebo	3.46kg (~4.0%)	4.3kg (~4.8-5.0%)	• Better than placebo
PGx	✓ ✓ 7.41kg (-7.5%)		• Better than gold standard

PGx = 2X efficacy in 35% subjects, with CV effects better than gold standard

Pharmacogenetics - efficacy profiles are distinct from safety profiles

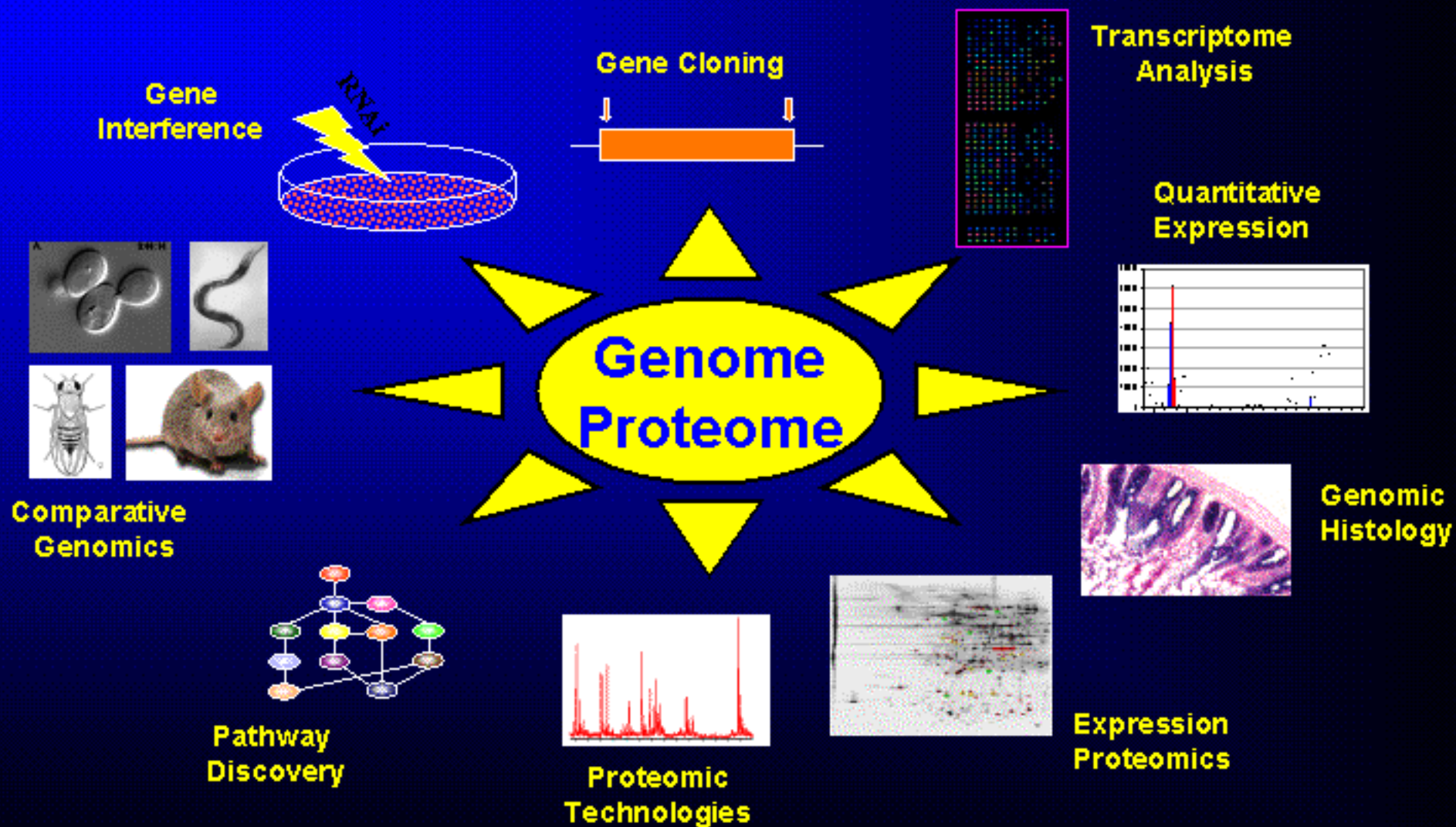
- The SNP profiles for drug efficacy will be quite distinct from the SNP profile for particular adverse events
- Defining efficacy predictors can be done in Phase II and tested in Phase III
- AEs are a numbers game, and standardised post-marketing surveillance would be much more effective than current reliance on clinical development programs [250,000 patients versus 10,000 patients]

Why Expression Proteomics?



**Same Genome,
Different Proteome**

Genomic and Proteomic Sciences

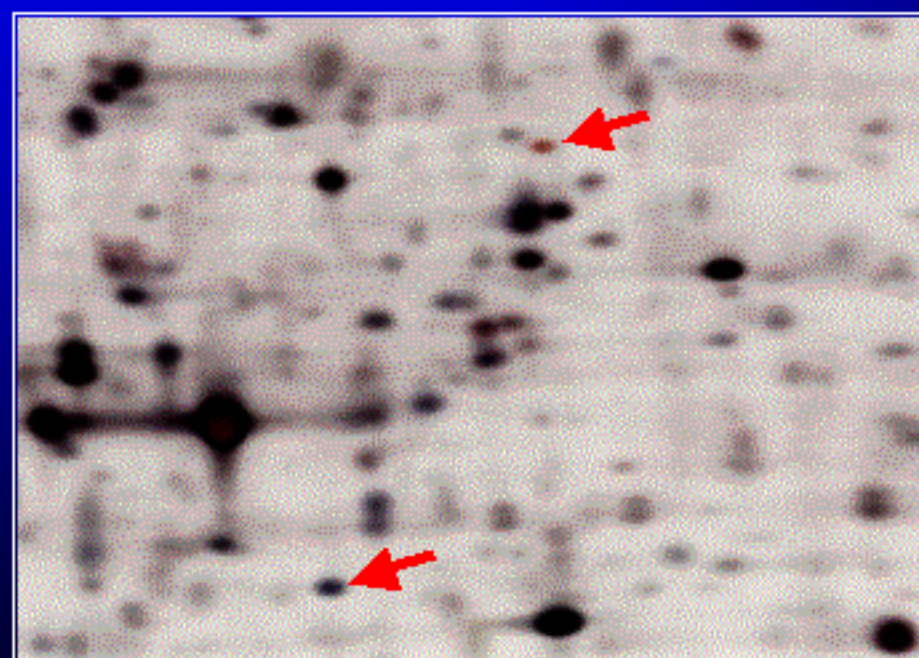


Highly specialized platform technologies (genome-wide scale)

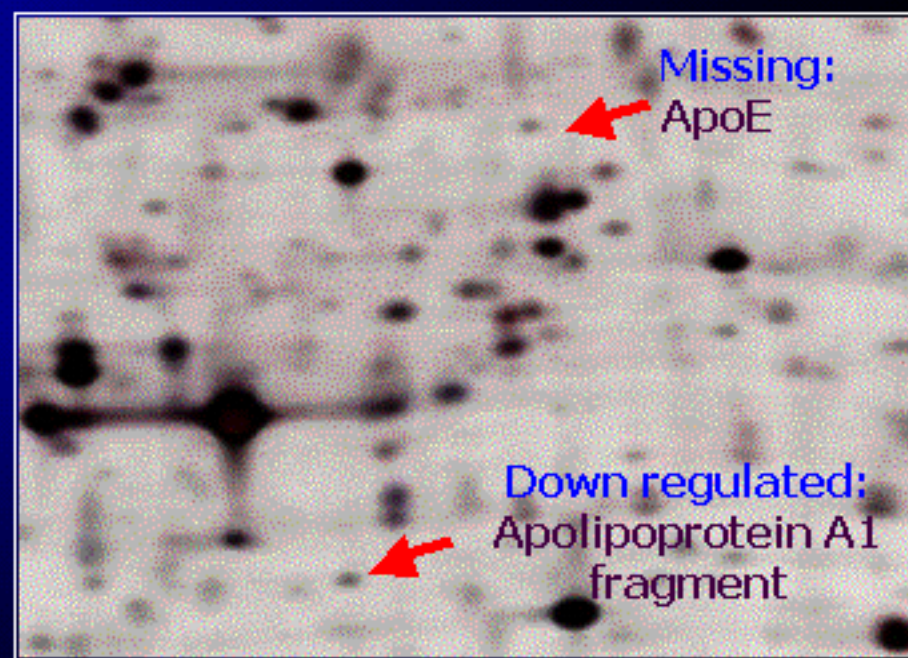
Expression Profiling

Expression Proteomics

Differential expression of proteins in ApoE KO and wild type mice



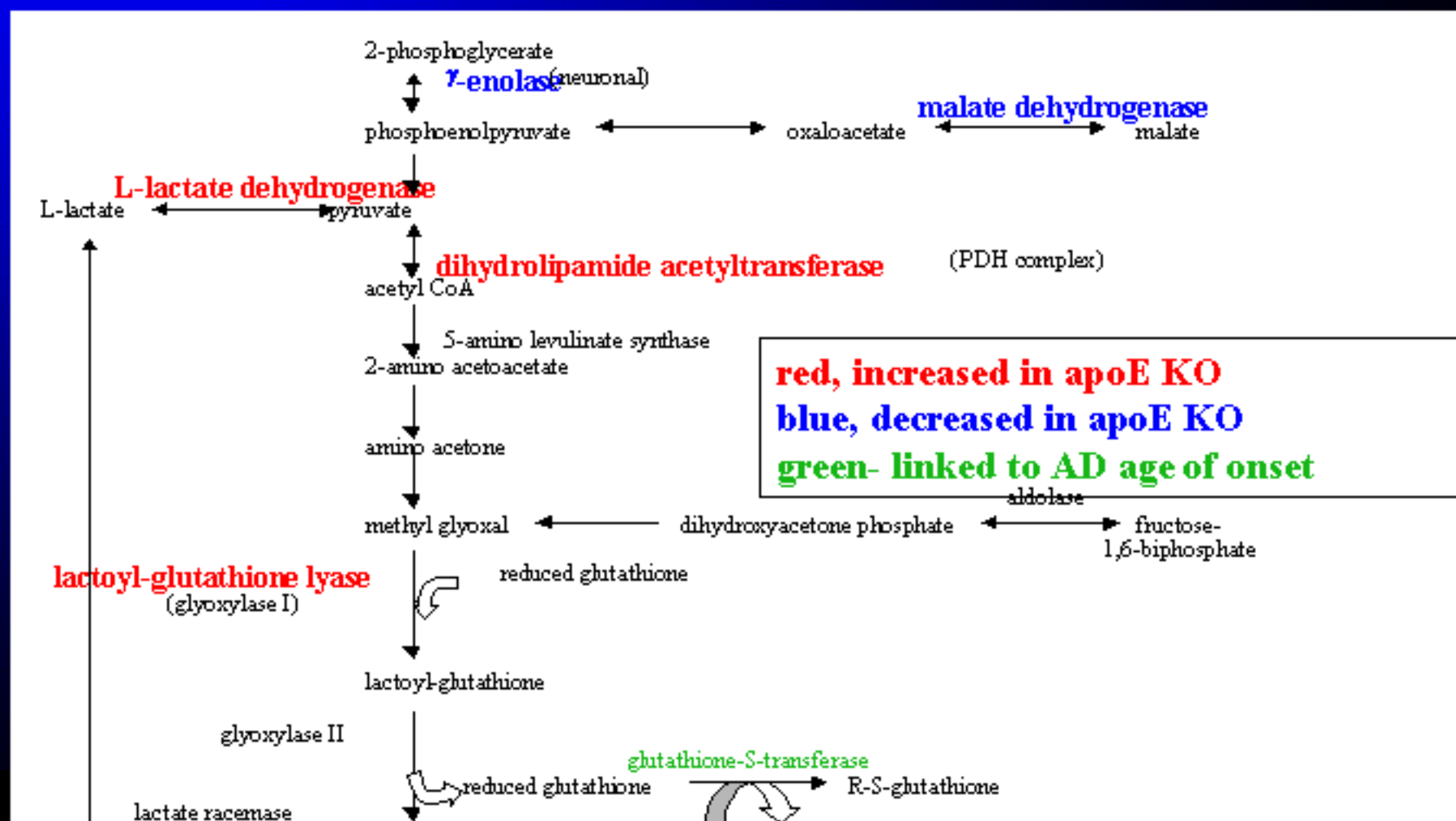
Wild type



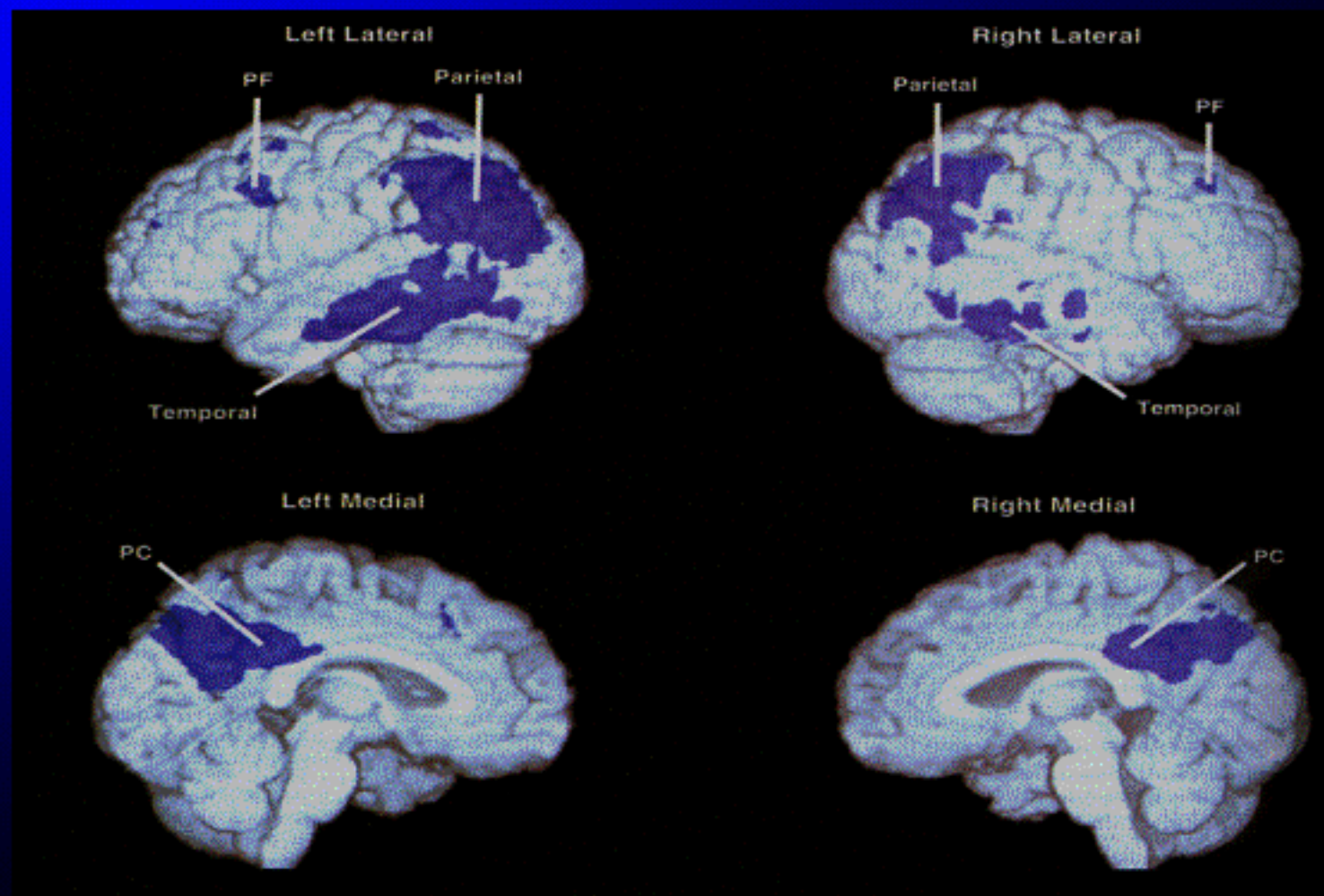
ApoE knockout

ApoE Expression Proteomics

Absence of apoE affects abundance of enzymes involved in glucose metabolism and bioenergetics

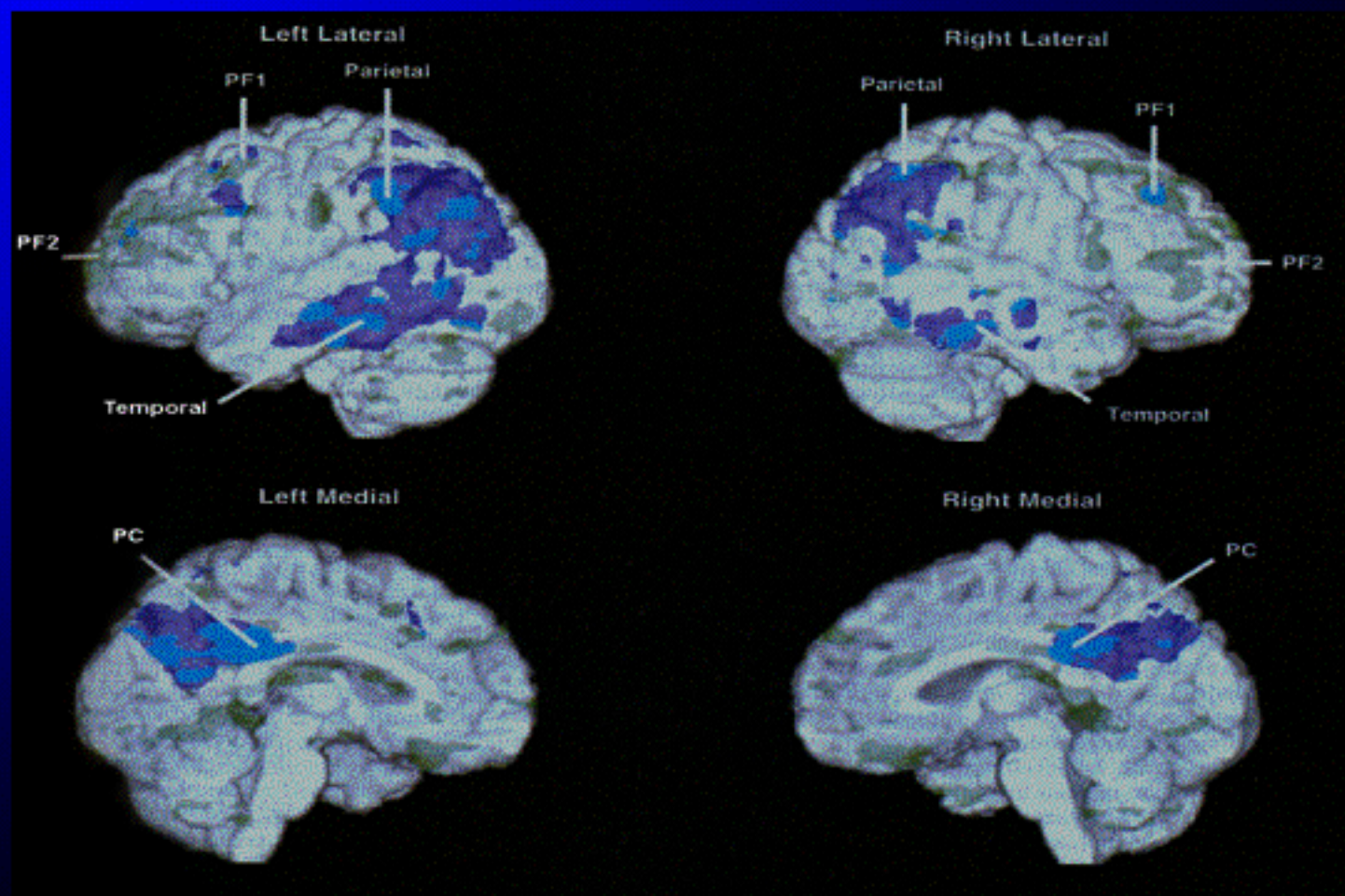


Symptomatic Alzheimer Disease



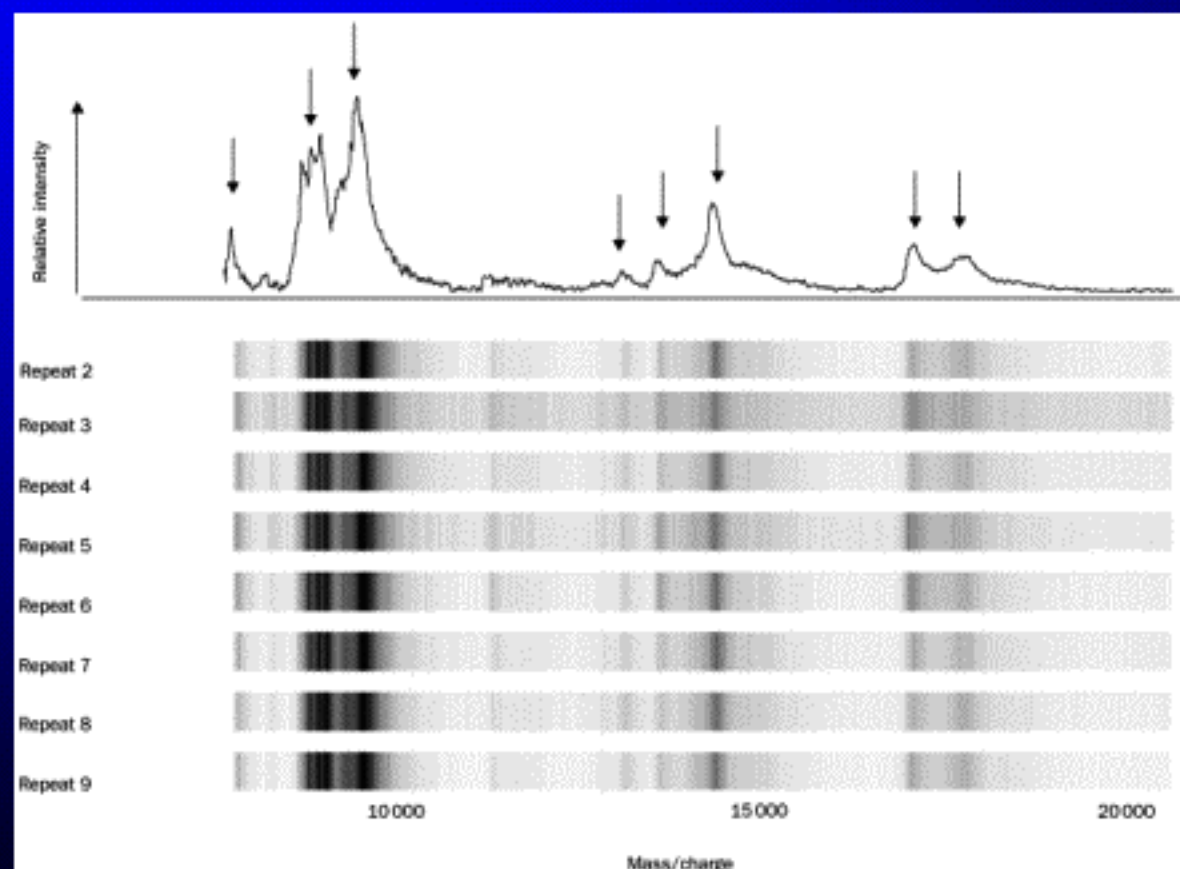
Source: Reiman et al NEJM 334 p752

APOE4 Homozygotes



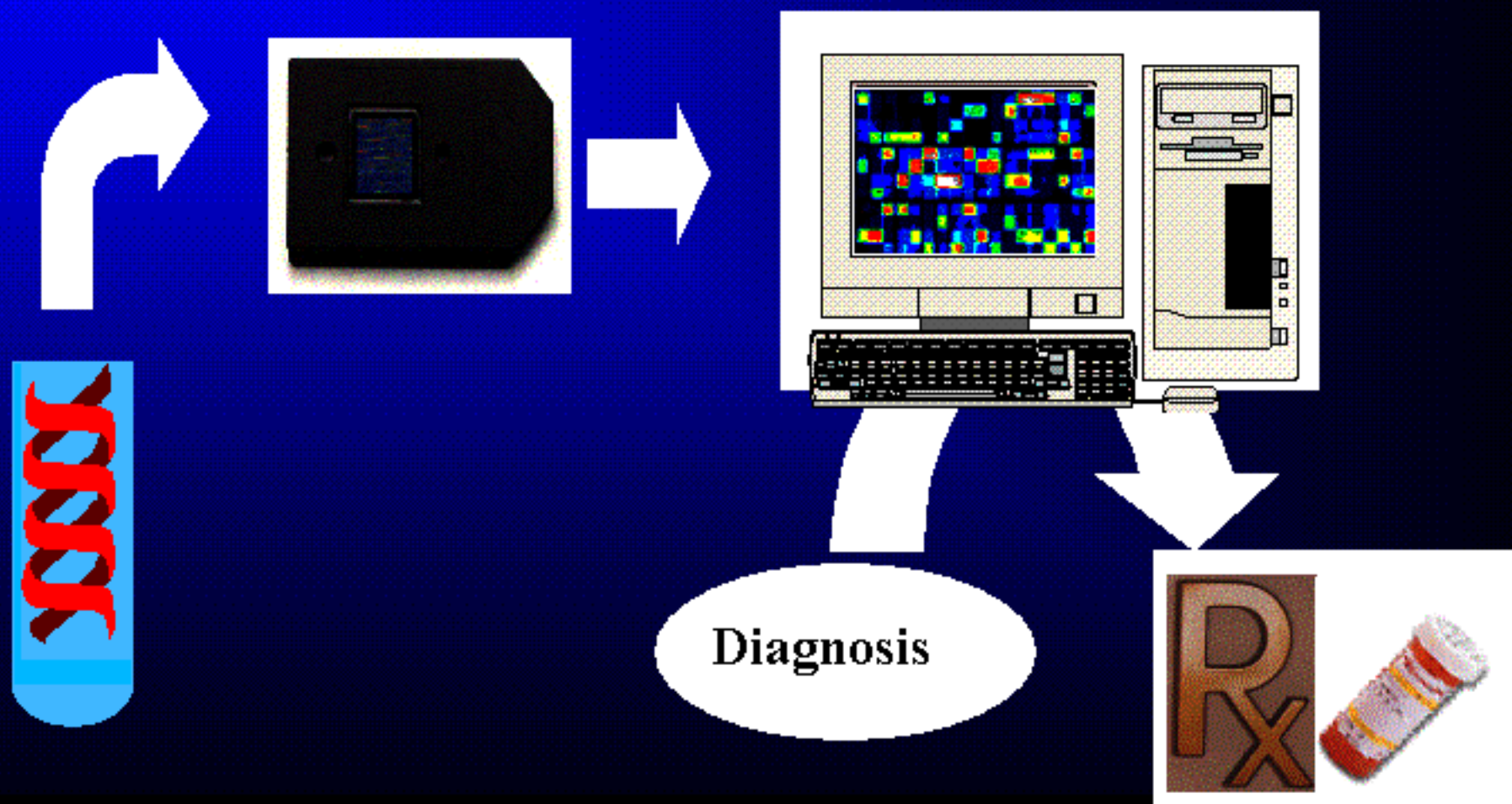
Source: Reiman et al NEJM 334 p752

Proteomics pattern of serum for ovarian Ca



- Petricoin et al., Lancet 359, 572, Feb 16, 2002
- Between-chip reproducibility of mass spectra, can normalize peak amplitudes
- For genome SNP profiles [SNP Printssm], can plot phenotype-control associations along the genome using similar cluster analyses

Use of SNP Medicine Response Profiles to Deliver Right Medicine to Right Patient



Acknowledgements

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Genomics & Proteomic Sciences

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