

TRPC3/6を標的とした革新的肺高血圧治療薬L862の開発

プロジェクト
責任者

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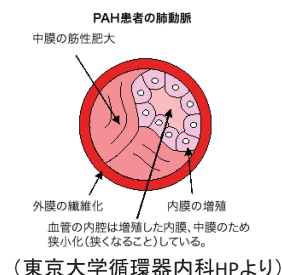
プロジェクト概要

肺動脈性肺高血圧症 (PAH、指定難病)

- 肺動脈が異常に狭くなり、また硬くなることで肺動脈圧が上昇する病態をいう。軽い動作で息切れや呼吸困難といった症状が現れる。
- 患者数は日本では約4千人 (R01年度) で年々増加し、世界市場の規模は2031年には110.6億米ドルと予測されている (SDKI Inc.)。
- 特に強皮症に伴う肺高血圧症では予後は極めて不良であり、依然、unmet medical needsが高い。
- 肺高血圧の成因として肺動脈リモデリング (内膜の増殖、中膜の筋性肥大、外膜の線維化) があり、血管拡張薬である既存薬では進行した病変や静脈病変、強皮症等の膠原病合併肺高血圧への効果は得にくい。

→直接リモデリングに介入できる薬剤が必要

肺動脈リモデリング



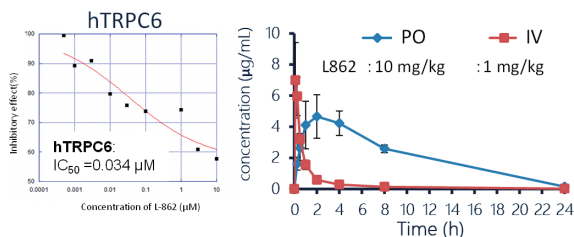
TRP (Transient Receptor Potential) C3/6について

- TRPチャネルは、脂質膜上に存在する膜タンパク質で、28種類のスーパーファミリーを形成。
- 4量体を形成しNaやCaイオンを透過させ非選択的なカチオンチャネルとして機能。
- 細胞外の種々のシグナルを検出するセンサーとして作用。
- TRPC3/6がPAHとリモデリングに関する様々なエビデンス (Kawahara et.al. JCI 2006; 116: 3114) など。

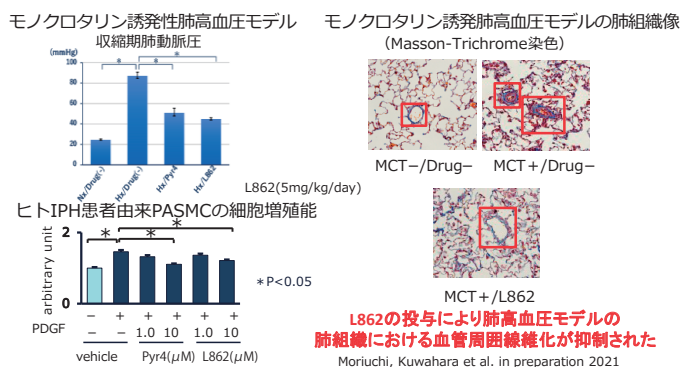
→TRPC3/6阻害剤がPAHのリモデリングに直接関与する治療薬となる可能性

新規TRPC3/6阻害薬L862

- WO2019208812 (日本、米国、欧州で特許査定、中国は審査中)
- 優れた物理的、化学的安定性 (常温で1年間、37度溶液で1週間分解されず)
- リビンスキーの法則を満たす化学特性 (分子量: 427, logD: 3等)
- GLP試験用サンプルを5.4kg製造済み
- 高い選択性 (他TRP family, 各種受容体, チャネル, 酵素等)
- 優れた薬物動態特性 (Bio Availability (ラット) : 57%)
- 有害となるレベルのCYP阻害を起こさない (CYP 3A4, 2D6, 2C9, 2C19 等)
- 心筋細胞毒性が弱い (hiPS由来心筋細胞での心毒性評価陰性)
- 変異原性を認めない (AMES試験陰性)
- ラット2週間反復投与毒性試験で十分な安全域 (無毒性用量400mg/kg)



肺高血圧モデルラット、及び肺高血圧患者由来肺動脈平滑筋細胞(PASMC)におけるL862の効果



L862は確立した肺動脈性肺高血圧症モデル動物において肺高血圧を改善した

対象疾患: 肺動脈性肺高血圧症

現在の状況: AMEDの支援を受けてGLP非臨床試験を実施中

技術の特徴: 新規作用メカニズムに基づく経口低分子肺高血圧症治療薬

共同研究・ライセンスに関するお問い合わせ窓口:

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Development of L862, an Innovative Pulmonary Hypertension Treatment Targeting TRPC3/6

Principal Investigator

Department of Cardiovascular Medicine Shinshu University School of Medicine

Professor Koichiro KUWAHARA

Project Outline

Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH, designated as an intractable disease)

- It is a condition in which the pulmonary arteries become abnormally narrowed and stiffened, resulting in increased pulmonary artery pressure. Symptoms such as shortness of breath and dyspnea appear with light movements.

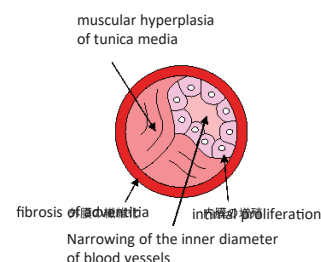
- The number of patients in Japan is approximately 4,000 (FY 2019) and increasing every year. The global market size is projected to be USD 110.6 billion by 2031 (SDKI Inc.).

- The prognosis of PAH associated with systemic sclerosis is particularly poor, and unmet medical needs are still high.

- PAH is caused by pulmonary artery remodeling (intimal proliferation, muscular hyperplasia of tunica media, and fibrosis of adventitia), and existing vasodilator drugs are not effective in treating PAH associated with advanced lesions, venous disease, and collagen diseases such as systemic sclerosis.

→ Drugs that can directly intervene in remodeling are needed.

Vascular remodeling In PAH patients



About TRP (Transient Arterial Potential) C3/6

- TRP channels are membrane proteins that exist on lipid membranes and form a superfamily of 28 types.

- They form tetramers and function as non-selective cation channels by permeating Na and Ca ions.

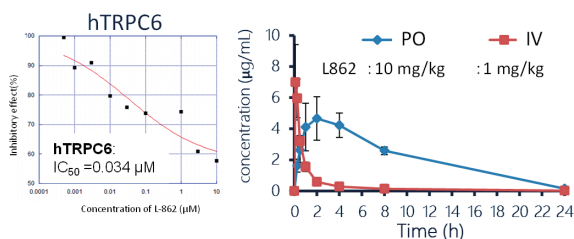
- It acts as a sensor to detect various extracellular signals.

- Various evidences that TRPC3/6 is involved in PAH and remodeling (Kuwahara et.al. JCI 2006; 116: 3114, etc.).

→ TRPC3/6 inhibitors may be therapeutic agents directly involved in PAH remodeling.

L862, Novel TRPC3/6 inhibitor

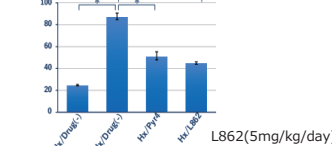
- WO2019208812 (Granted in JP, US and EU, and under review in CN)
- Excellent physical, chemical stability and chemical properties that satisfy Lipinski's law
- A sample (5.4 kg) for GLP studies were manufactured
- High selectivity (other TRP family, various receptors, channels, enzymes, etc.)
- Excellent pharmacokinetic properties (Bio Availability in rats:57%)
- No evidence of mutagenicity (AMES test negative)
- Sufficient safety margin in 2week repeated-dose toxicity study in rats (NOAEL: 400 mg/kg)



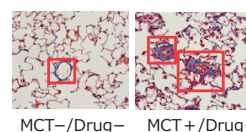
Effects of L862 on PAH model rats and patient-derived pulmonary arterial smooth muscle cells

Monocrotaline induced PAH model Rats

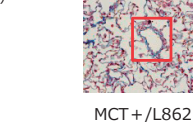
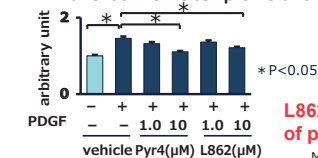
systolic pulmonary arterial pressure



Monocrotaline-induced PH rats (Masson-Trichrome Staining)



IPAH Patient's PASMC cell proliferation



L862 administration suppressed fibrosis of perivascular tissues in the PH model.

Moriuchi, Kuwahara et al. in preparation 2021

L862 improves pulmonary hypertension in an established animal model of PAH

Target disease: Pulmonary arterial hypertension

Current status: GLP-preclinical studies are underway with support from AMED.

Description of technology: Oral small molecule therapeutic agent for PAH based on a novel mechanism of action

Contact for inquiries regarding joint research and licensing: Osaka University Open Innovation Organization, Kambayashi Tel: 06-6105-6977 Email: kambayashi.yoshikazu.oi@osaka-u.ac.jp