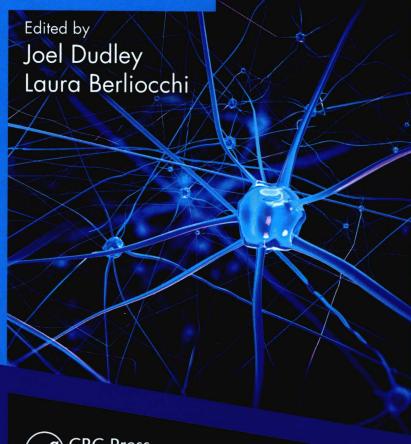
# IERS IN NEUROTHERAPEUTICS SERIES EDITORS.

# Drug Repositioning Approaches and Applications for Neurotherapeutics





# **Drug Repositioning**

# Approaches and Applications for Neurotherapeutics

Edited by
Joel Dudley and Laura Berliocchi



CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group 6000 Broken Sound Parkway NW, Suite 300 Boca Raton, FL 33487-2742

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International Standard Book Number-13: 978-1-4822-2083-4 (Hardback)

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### Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Names: Dudley, Joel T. | Berliocchi, Laura.

Title: Drug Repositioning: Approaches and Applications for Neurotherapeutics

/ [edited by] Joel Dudley and Laura Berliocchi.

Description: Boca Raton: CRC Press, [2017] | Series: Frontiers in Neurotherapeutics series | Includes bibliographical references and index. Identifiers: LCCN 2016059349| ISBN 9781482220834 (hardback: alk. paper) | ISBN 9781315373669 (ebook)

13DN 9/813133/3009 (EDOOK)

Subjects: LCSH: Drug development. | Neuropharmacology.

Classification: LCC RM301.25 .D786148 2017 | DDC 615.1/9--dc23

LC record available at https://lccn.loc.gov/2016059349

Visit the Taylor & Francis Web site at http://www.taylorandfrancis.com

and the CRC Press Web site at http://www.crcpress.com



Printed and bound in Great Britain by TJ International Ltd, Padstow, Cornwall

# **Drug Repositioning**

Approaches and Applications for Neurotherapeutics

### FRONTIERS IN NEUROTHERAPEUTICS SERIES

### Series Editors

Diana Amantea, Laura Berliocchi, and Rossella Russo

**Drug Repositioning: Approaches and Applications for Neurotherapeutics** *Joel Dudley*, Mount Sinai School of Medicine, New York, New York, USA *Laura Berliocchi*, Magna Græcia University, Catanzaro, Italy

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4.1

## **Preface**

A better understanding of many nervous system disorders and their effective treatment represents an important scientific challenge and an increasing concern for health systems worldwide, due to the chronic nature of some of these conditions and their high incidence especially in the increasing aging population. In spite of significant financial and professional investments, and great advances made during the past two decades, the fundamental etiology and pathophysiology of many diseases affecting the nervous system remain unclear, and effective disease-modifying therapies are still lacking. The reasons for such a failure in developing new effective therapeutics for nervous system disorders are several and of different nature. The intricate biology of the nervous system itself, together with the complexity and slow progression of these specific pathologies, made it difficult to understand the basic disease mechanisms and to identify appropriate end points and biomarkers, essential in achieving an accurate stratification of patients' populations. Indeed, patients' heterogeneity, lack of reliable biomarkers for both diagnosis and treatment, and slow progression are some of the factors responsible for the failure of many clinical trials. Furthermore, limitations related to the uncertain predictive validity of animal models seem to have interfered with the successful identification of safe and/or effective new candidate drugs, and contributed to the high rate of late-stage clinical trial failures, for instance in the case of drugs acting on the central nervous system.

In addition to the existing biological reasons, regulatory barriers seem to have contributed to make *de novo* drug discovery and development for nervous system diseases a lengthy, costly, and risky process. Although this is particularly true for drug development in the field of neuroscience, in recent years it has become more and more clear that, in general, the whole traditional paradigm of R&D needed some rethinking. Over the last decade, increasing pharma R&D costs were not paralleled by increased productivity. On the contrary, the relationship between the investments to develop new innovative drugs and the outcome in terms of the resulting medical and financial benefits dramatically decreased, and only very few new drugs were approved.

Among the possible alternative approaches to *de novo* drug discovery, drug repositioning seems to be one of the most promising strategies to develop therapeutic options for currently unmet medical needs. Drug repositioning or repurposing or reprofiling (the terms are sometimes used interchangeably) refers to a designed way to identify new applications for existing drugs, at any stage of their long developmental or clinical path. This also includes drugs that have been shown to be safe but not effective for the indication they were originally developed for or, to the extreme, drugs investigated but not further developed or even removed from the market for safety reasons (drug rescue).

Thanks to the most recent advancements in technologies, including *in vitro/in vivo* screening approaches and computational tools such as bioinformatics, chemoinformatics, network biology, and system biology, the drug repositioning concept has flourished and moved from casual discoveries to targeted strategies.

x Preface

Repositioning shows several advantages over traditional *de novo* drug discovery, such as reduced development costs and shorter time to approval and launch, and is emerging as a particularly attractive approach for several pathologies including rare and neglected diseases. Although with some challenges, the recovery of failed compounds for new indications clearly represents an interesting business opportunity for the industry, as also shown by the creation of *ad hoc* partnerships between big pharma, academia, and governments. Also from a social standpoint, conveying existing data and knowledge toward new therapeutic applications stands as a highly ethical way to maximize the use of patient information, and several nonprofit organizations have launched programs specifically aimed to support drug repurposing projects and initiatives.

It is clear that collaboration between different entities is key to the success of this attractive and complex new strategy in improving and accelerating therapeutic development for nervous system disorders.

Renowned experts from different settings (academia, industry, nonprofit organizations) will discuss all these aspects in the present volume of the series Frontiers in Neurotherapeutics. The book aims to provide an overview of drug repositioning applications specific to neurotherapeutics and is organized in three sections, each composed of several chapters. Section I introduces the concept and rationale of drug repositioning, illustrates the different possible challenges in repurposing by analyzing the cases of Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases, and describes the contribution of nonprofit research organizations. Section II illustrates the evolution of drug repositioning from a serendipitous advance to a precise strategy, providing some examples of techniques and tools used for the identification of new applications for existing compounds. Section III focuses on drug repositioning relevance specifically for nervous system diseases, providing some historical examples and analyzing in individual chapters the status of some of the main nervous system conditions (Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and Huntington's diseases; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; spinal muscular atrophy; ischemic stroke; and psychiatric disorders).

We thank all the authors for their participation and their valuable contributions and the reviewers for their critical comments. We are particularly grateful to Hilary LaFoe for her constant support, to Natasha Hallard for her skilled help, and to all CRC Press and Taylor & Francis Group staff for their professional assistance during all phases of book production.

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# Section I

# The Rationale and Economics of Drug Repositioning

# 1 Scientific and Commercial Value of Drug Repurposing

### David Cavalla

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### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Drug repurposing is a directed strategy to identify new uses for existing drugs, to be embarked upon at any stage in their developmental or clinical life. For pharmaceutical R&D, the benefits are clear: alongside reduced risk of developmental failure, there is demonstrable reduced cost and time of development. While historically many examples of repurposing arose from serendipitous clinical findings, modern repurposing has other skills in its toolbox; it may also derive from literature-based methods, deliberate *in vitro* or *in vivo* screening exercises, or *in silico* computational techniques to predict functionality based on a drug's gene expression effects, interaction profile, or chemical structure.

From the earliest times of medicine, doctors have sought further uses for available treatments. Traditional folk medicines are often proposed for the treatment of a bewilderingly wide range of purposes. The keystone in the process of new uses for existing drugs is the physician; they approach the issue using the principle of "clinical relatedness," whereby if a drug is useful for condition A, it is likely to be useful for a related condition B.