

Targeting the Wnt/ β -catenin pathway as a broad-spectrum antiviral strategy



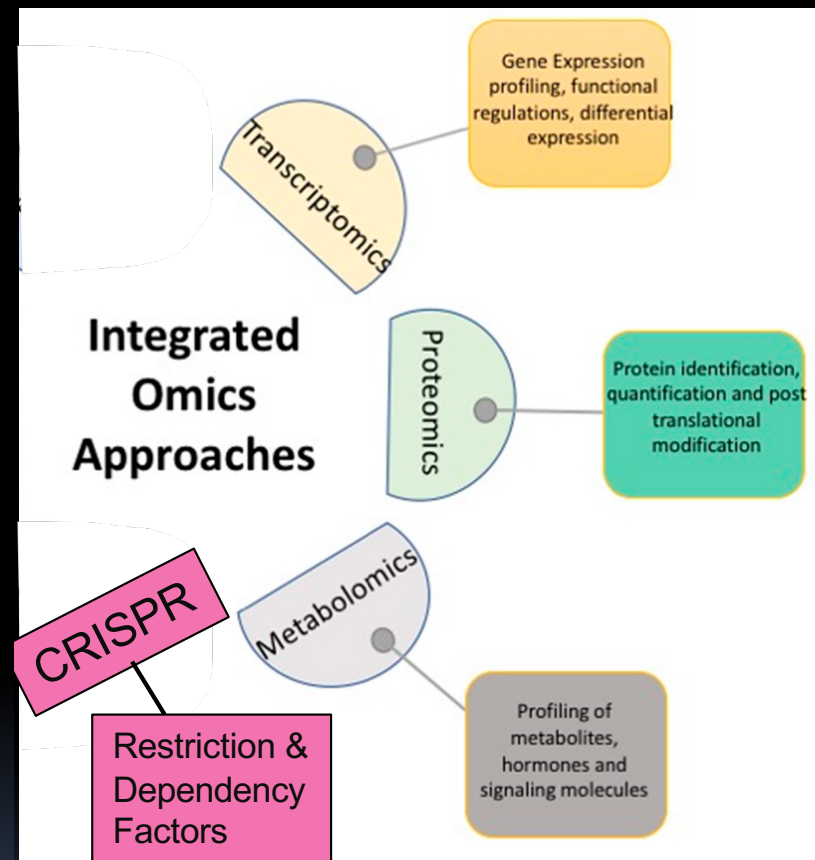
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Disclosures

- Received research funding from Tonix Pharmaceuticals
- Licensing agreement with Tonix Pharmaceuticals

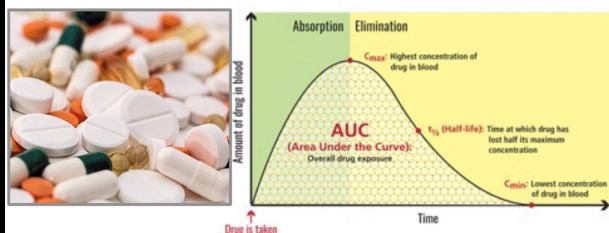
Research Focus

- Identification of key host factors/pathways that are utilized or affected by multiple RNA viruses
- Pharmacological targeting of these host factors/pathways should result in broad-spectrum antiviral activity

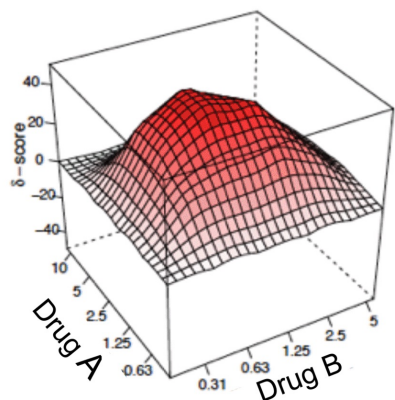


“For the present pandemic response, and for future pandemics the scientific community must be ready with **an arsenal of easily self-administered drugs** that can be tested in rapid, efficient clinical trials immediately after the causative viral agent is identified.”

1. **Prioritize oral and inhaled drugs** active against members of a given virus family (see legend for criteria)



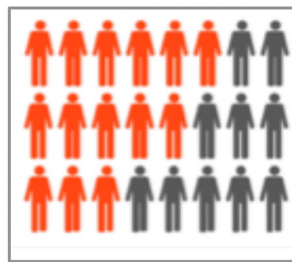
2. Assess potency of drug combinations in relevant cells



4. Test predicted doses in animals

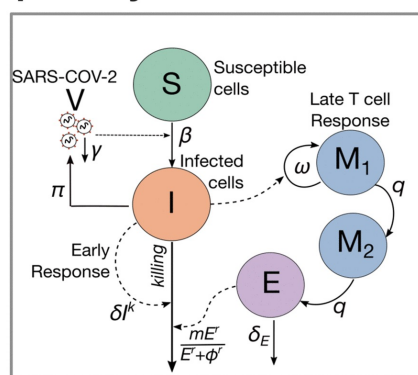


5. Design clinical study



and

3. Model human *in vivo* potency based on PK/PD



6. Assess safety & PK of drug combinations in humans

ClinicalTrials.gov

7. Stockpile Drug Cocktails

- Pan-coronavirus
- Pan category A-C viruses

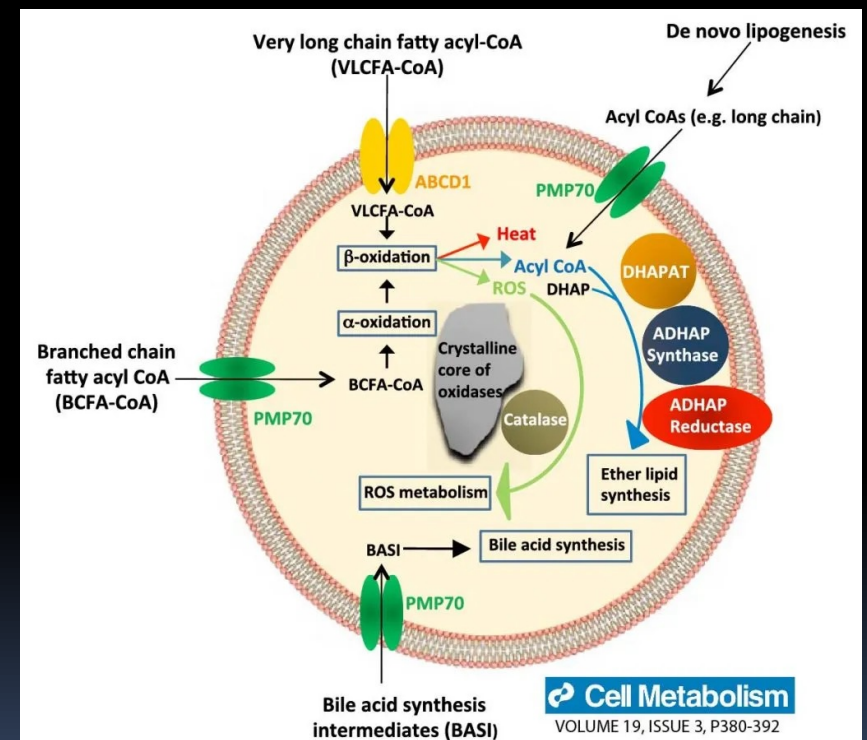


White et al, 2021

Host-targeted antivirals to be part of this arsenal?

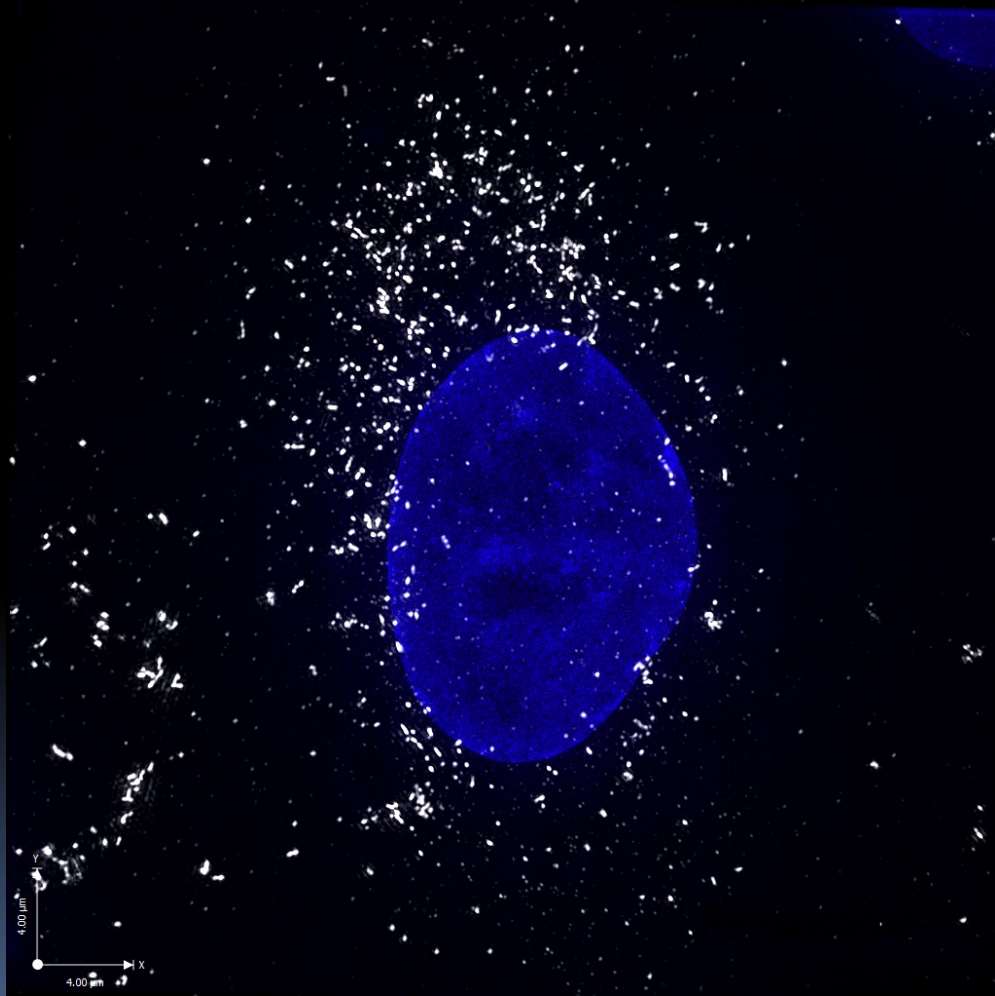
Peroxisomes are targeted during RNA virus infection

- Abundant metabolic organelles in the cytoplasm
 - Catabolize very long chain fatty acids
 - Regulate reactive oxygen species
 - Produce specialized phospholipids (e.g. plasmalogens)

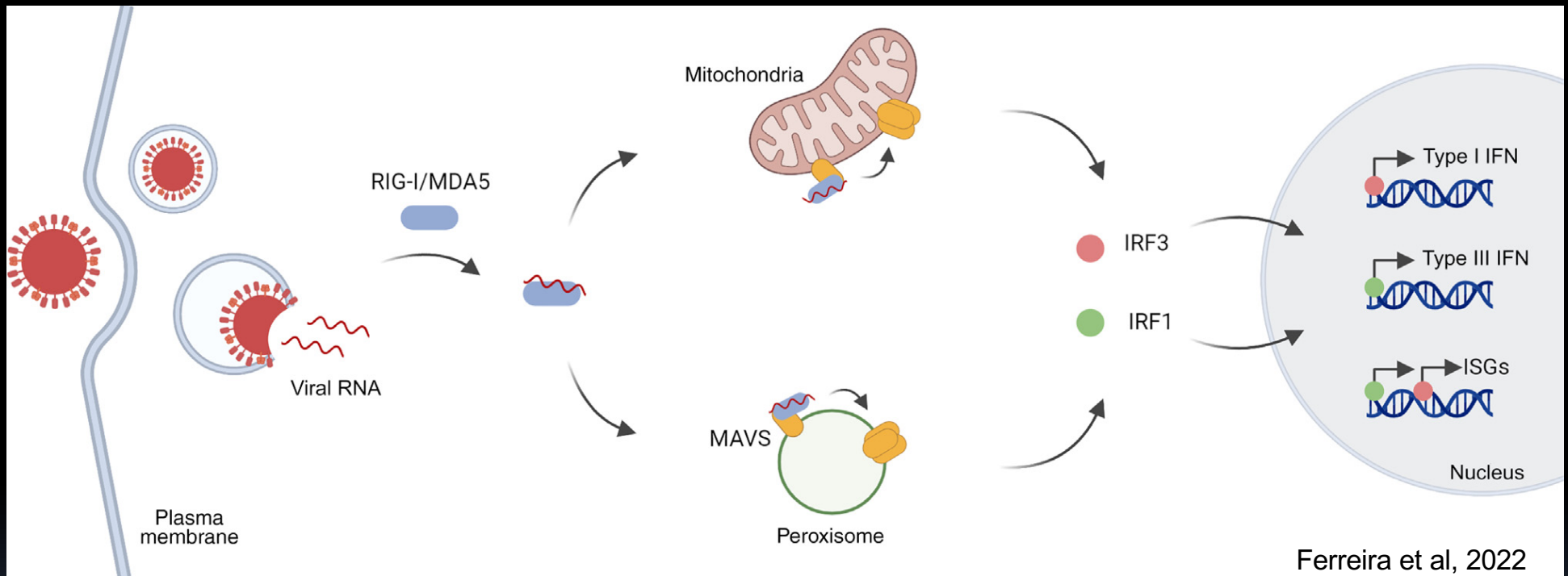


Flavivirus infection results in loss of peroxisomes

Mock

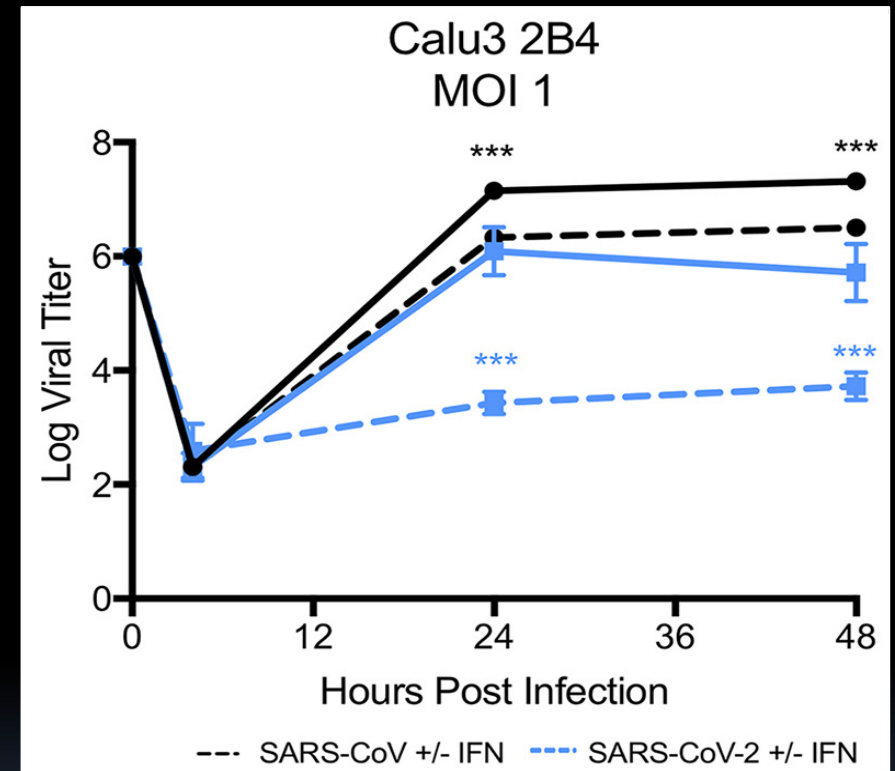
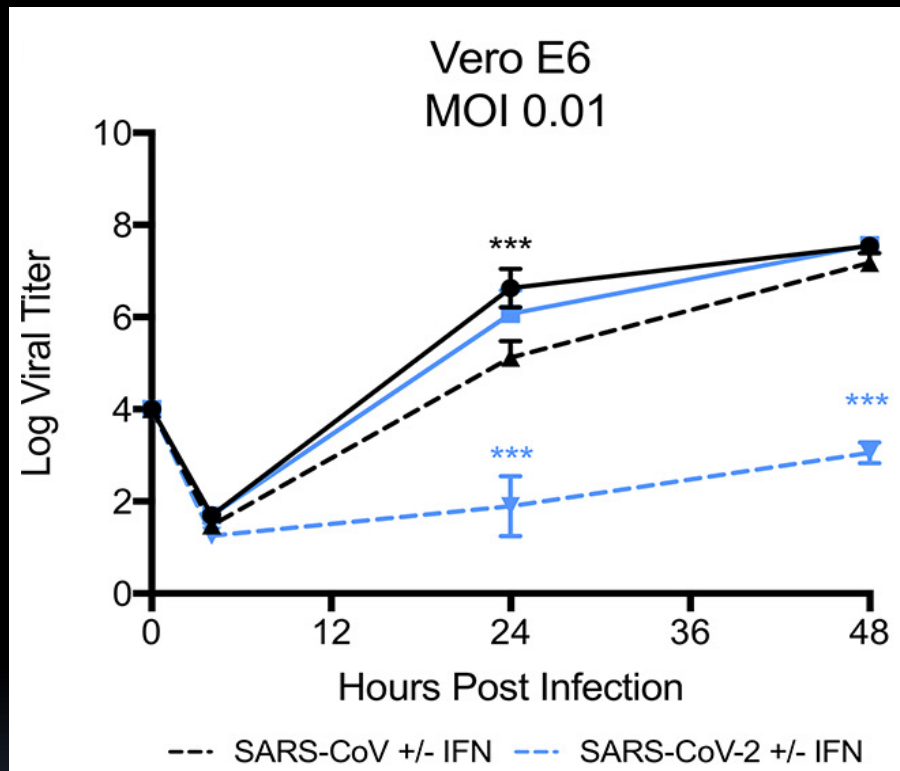


Why would a virus want to deplete the peroxisome pool?



>> Peroxisomes are antiviral signaling platforms that facilitate induction of type I and III interferons (IFN)

SARS-CoV-2 is highly sensitive to Interferon (IFN)



SARS-CoV-2 depletes functional peroxisomes

SARS-CoV-2

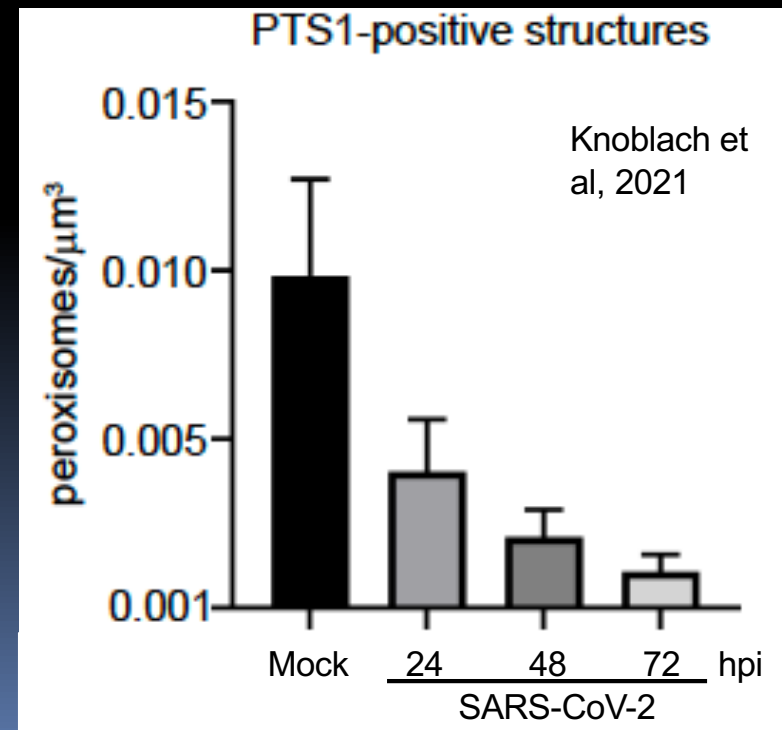
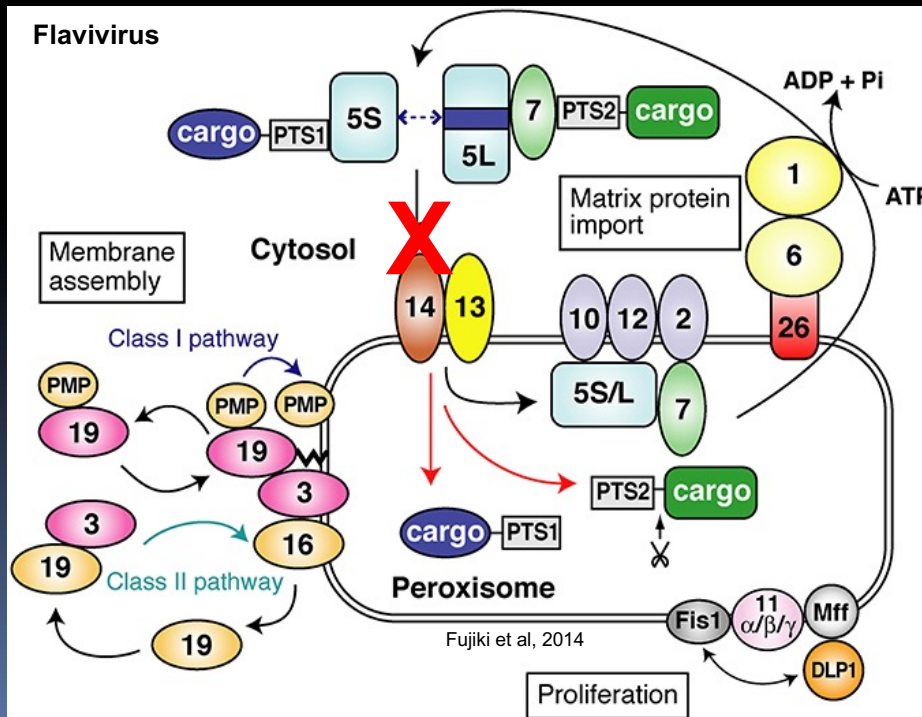
Mock

24-hr

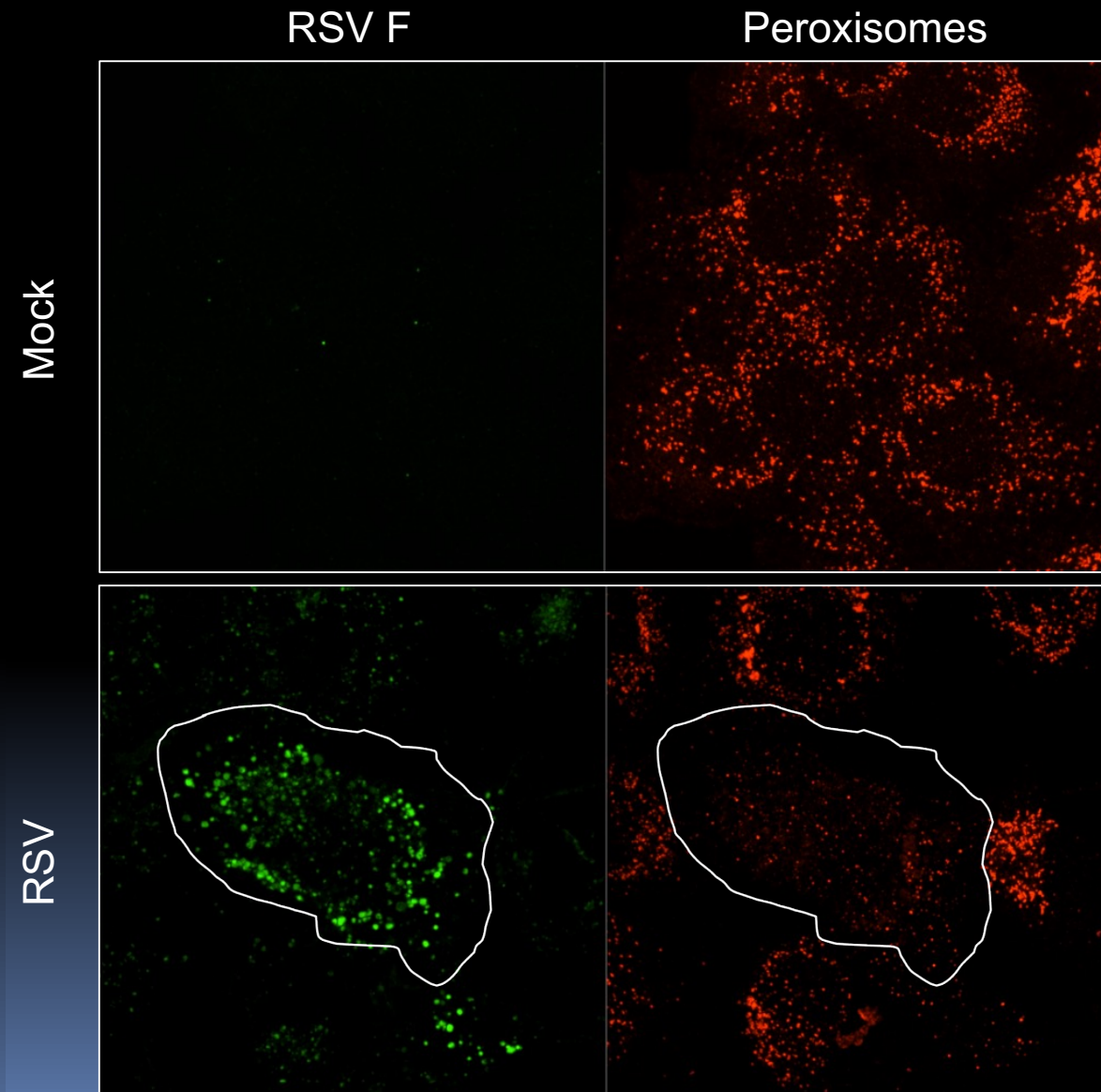
48-hr

72-hr

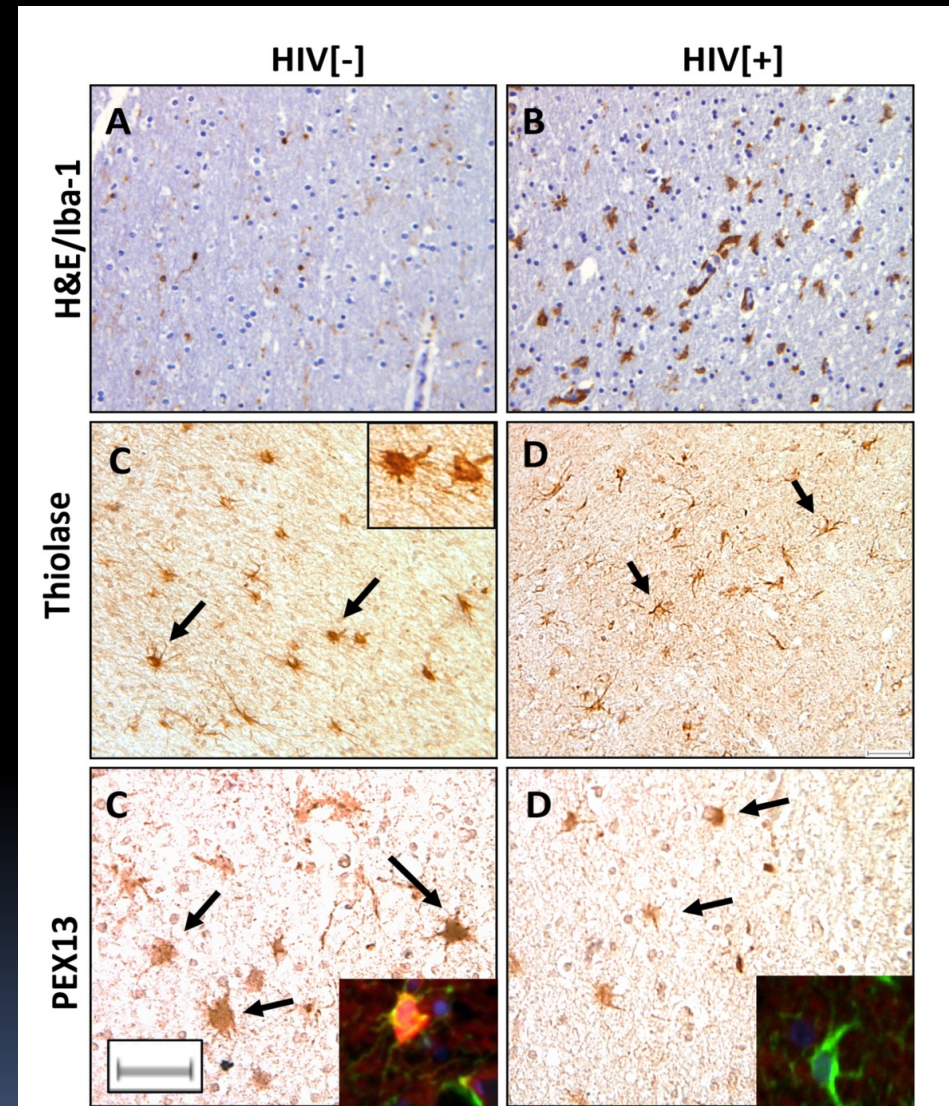
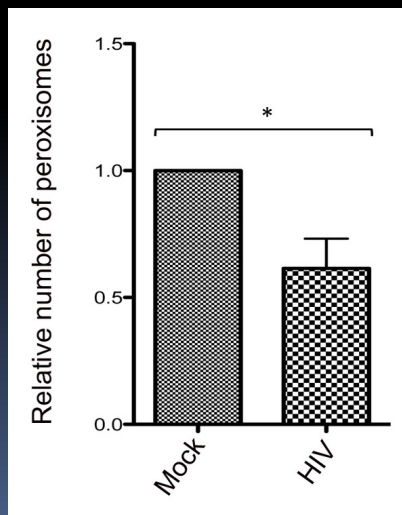
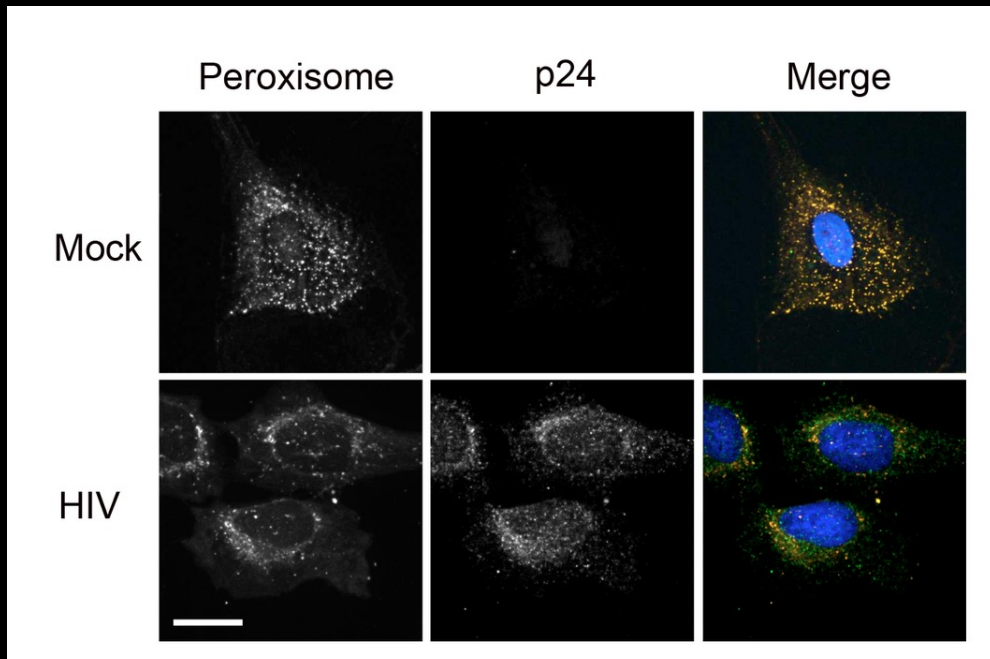
α -PTS1



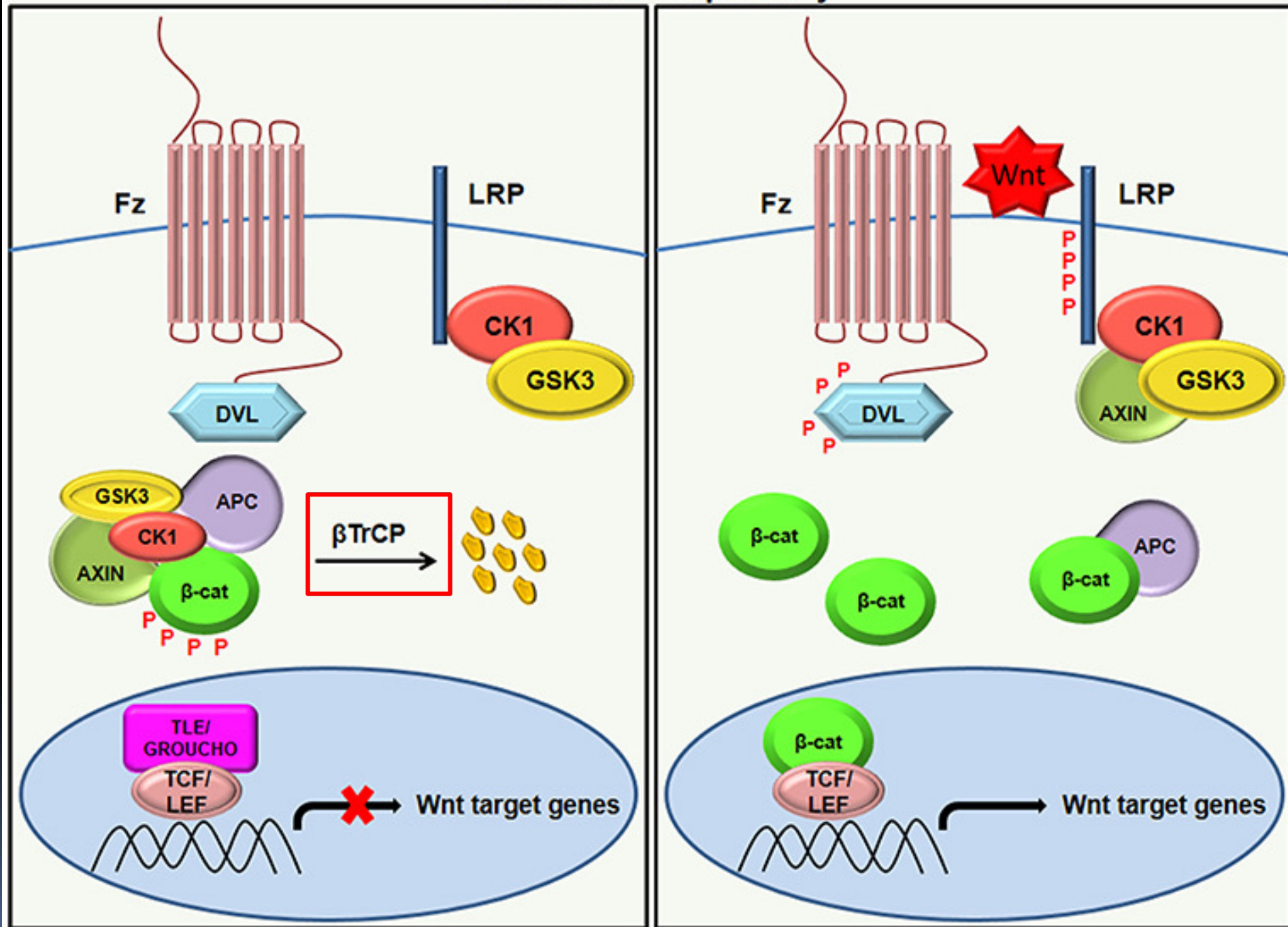
Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV) also reduces peroxisome pool

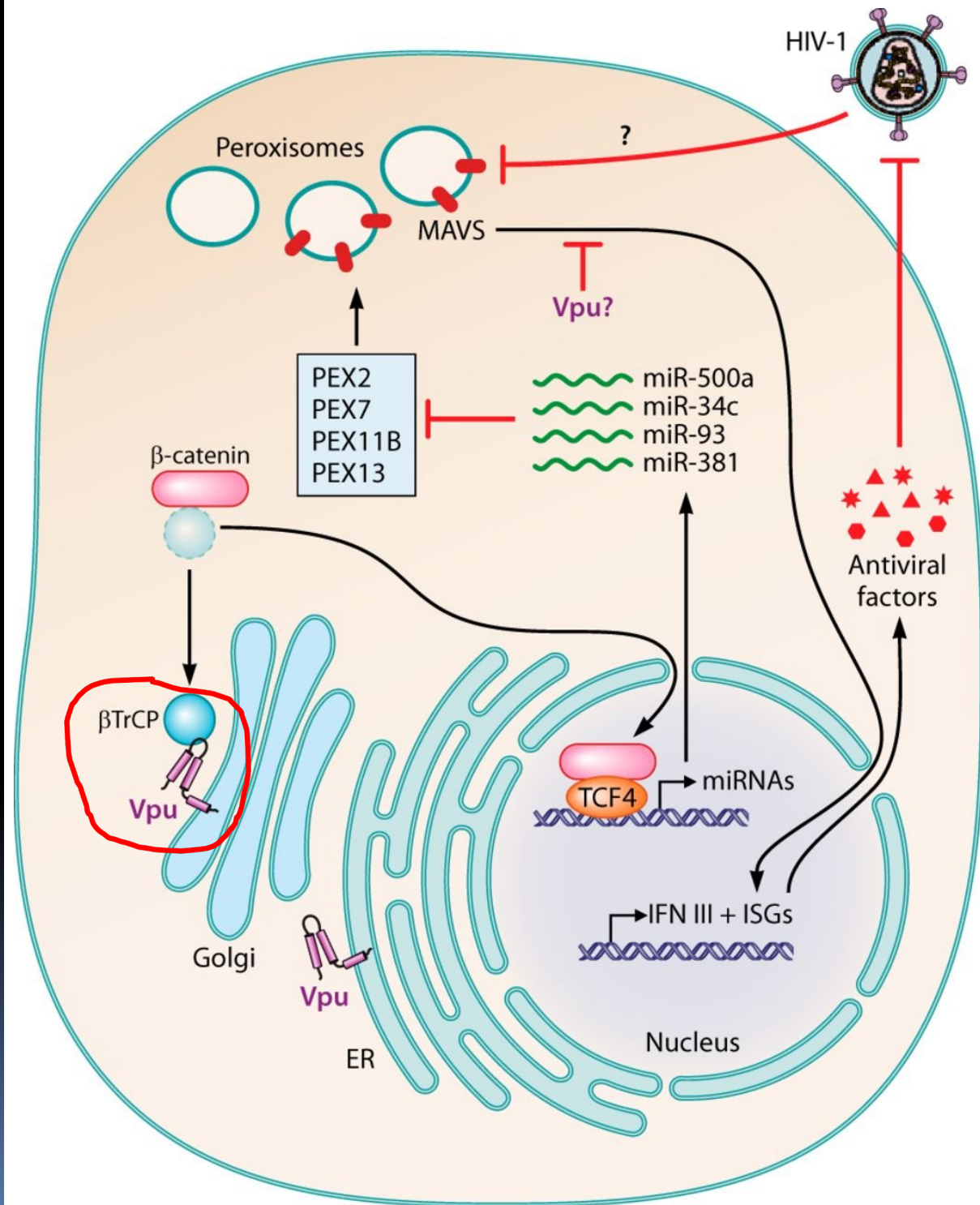


As does HIV....

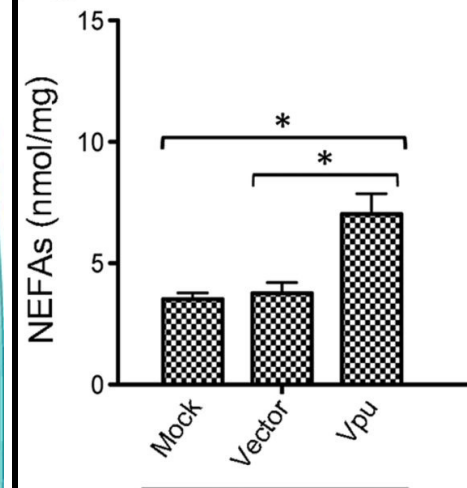


Canonical Wnt pathway





Vpu reduces
metabolic
activity of
peroxisomes

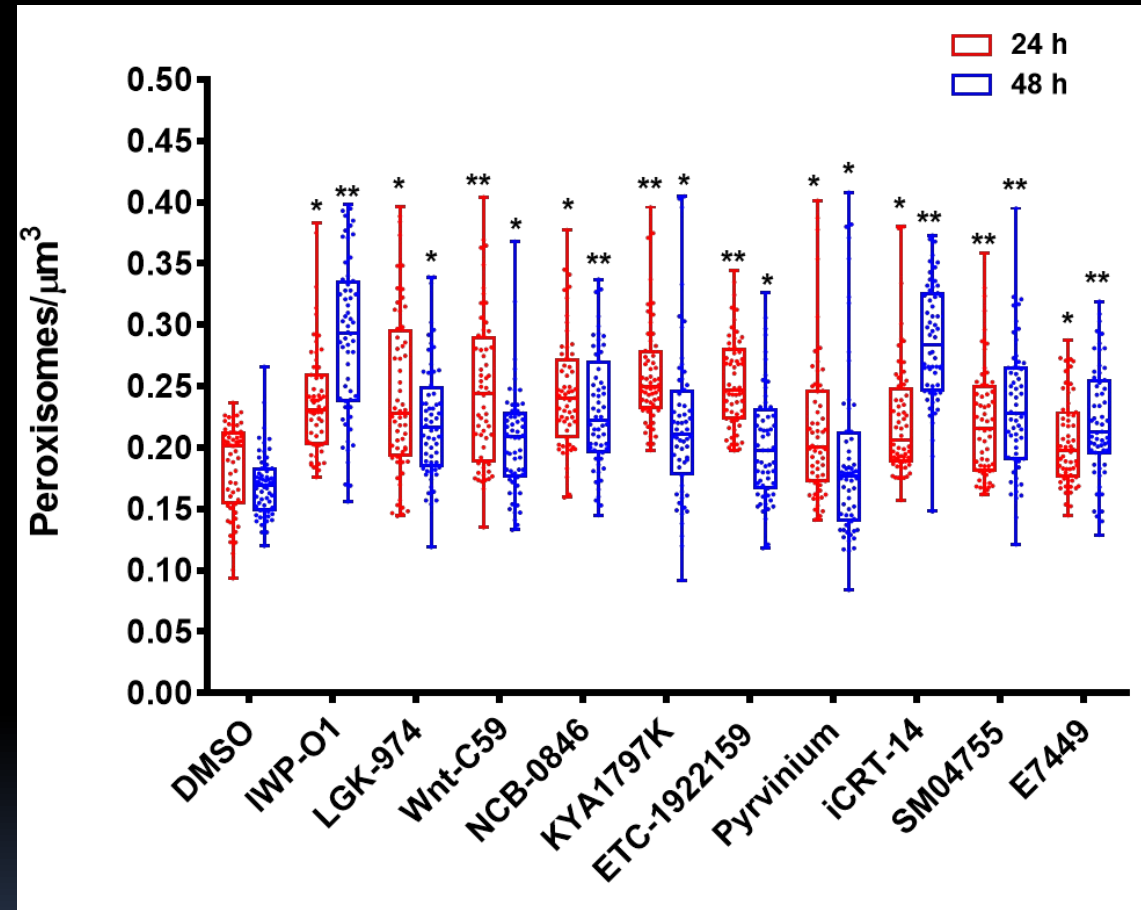
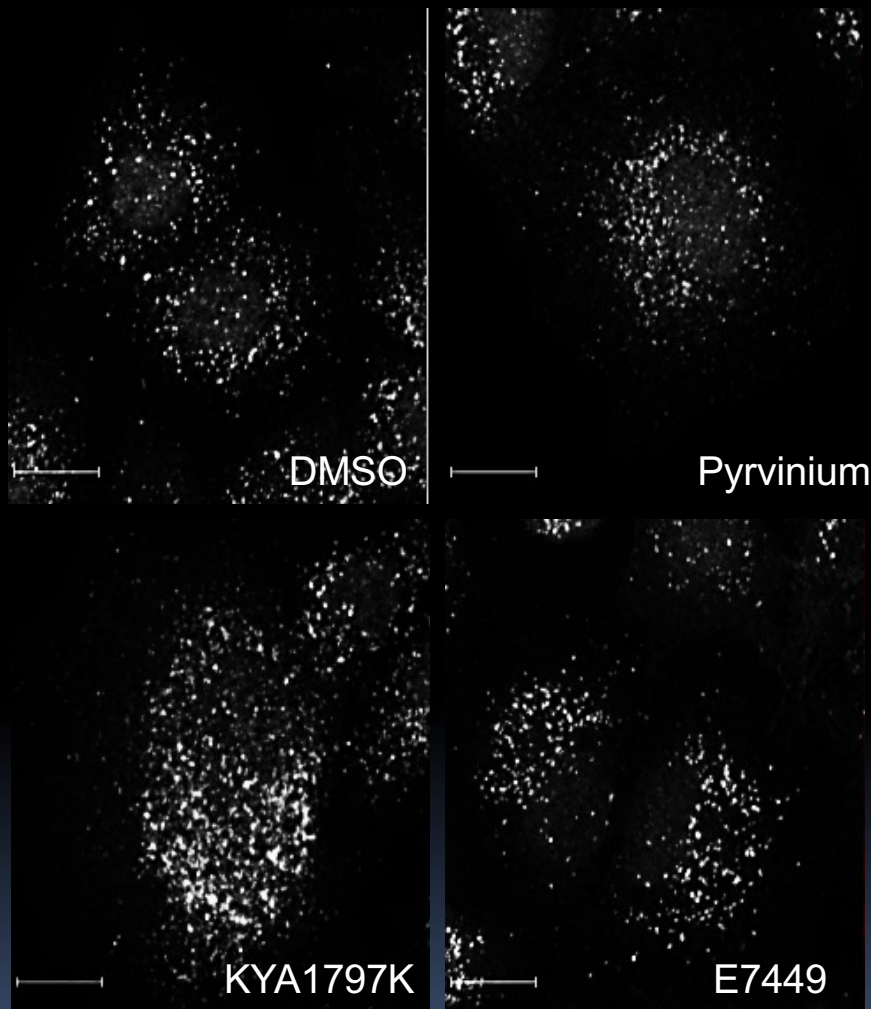


- Wnt/ β pathway inhibits peroxisome biogenesis

Hypothesis: Inhibiting Wnt/ β pathway will induce peroxisomes and reduce virus replication via enhanced IFN response

Test effects of Wnt/ β pathway inhibitors on peroxisome density

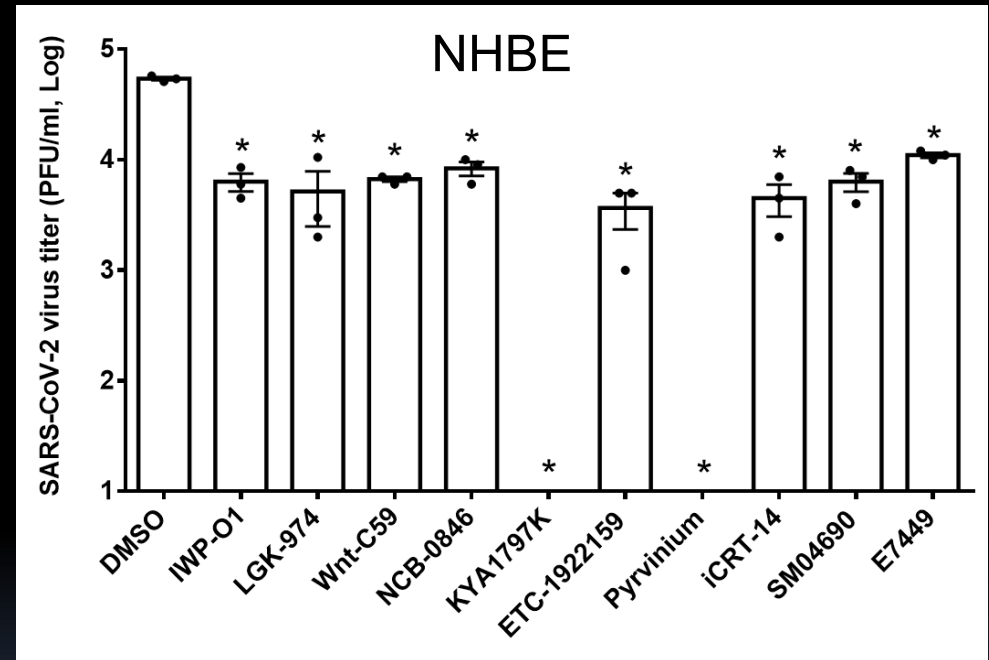
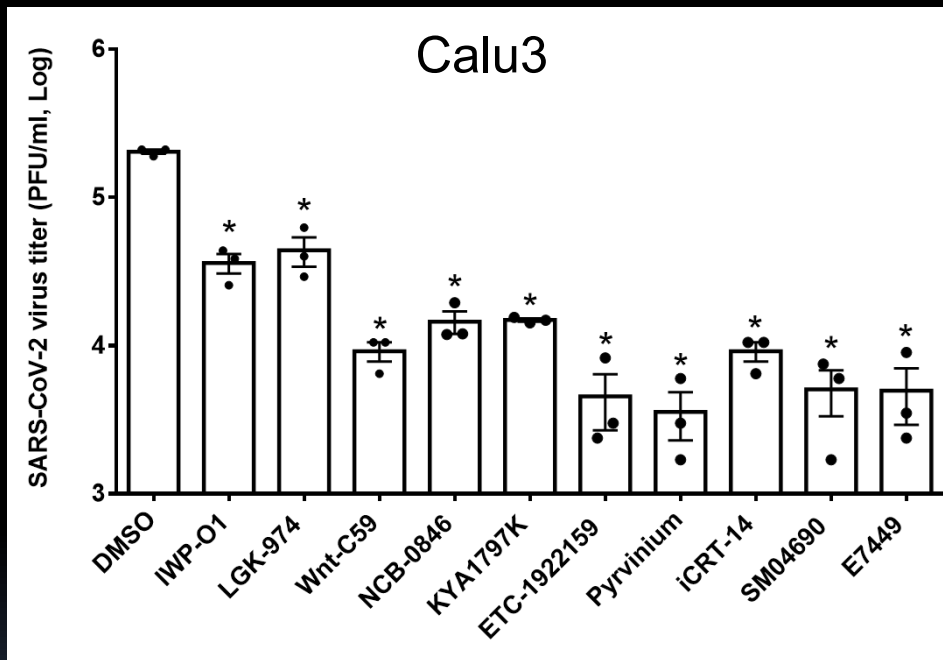
Wnt/ β -catenin inhibitors increase peroxisome density



Xu, Elash, Wong et al,
in preparation

But do they inhibit virus replication?

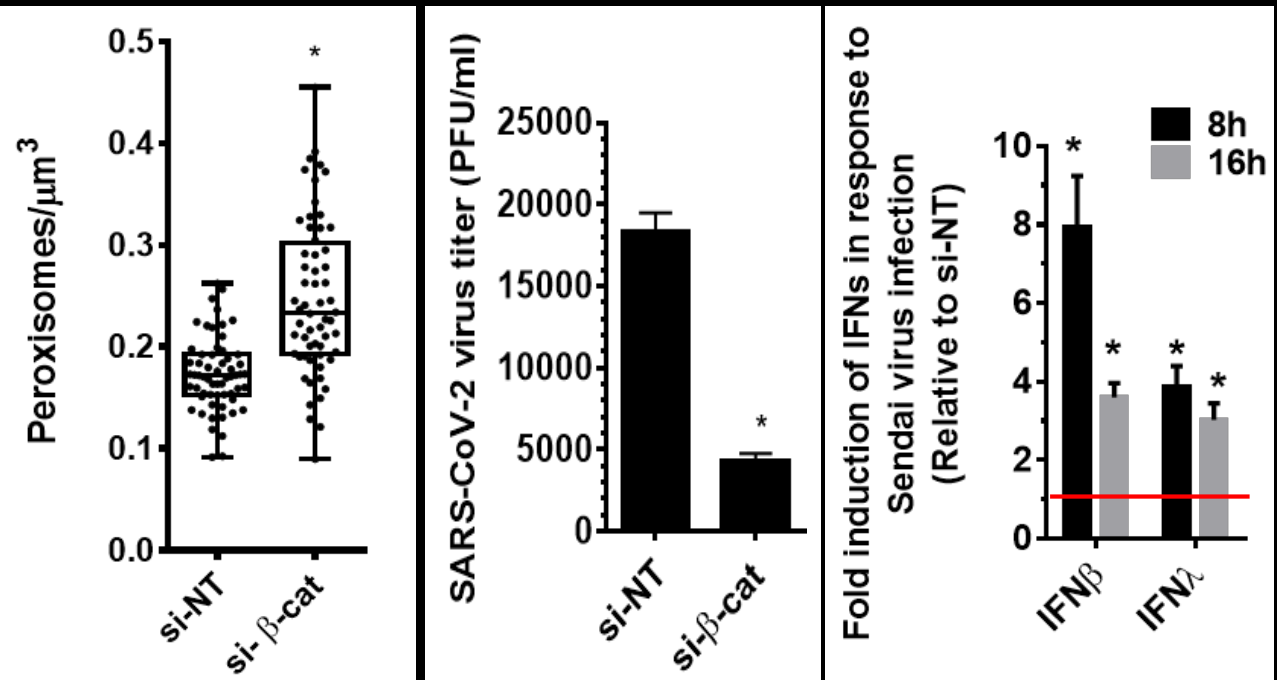
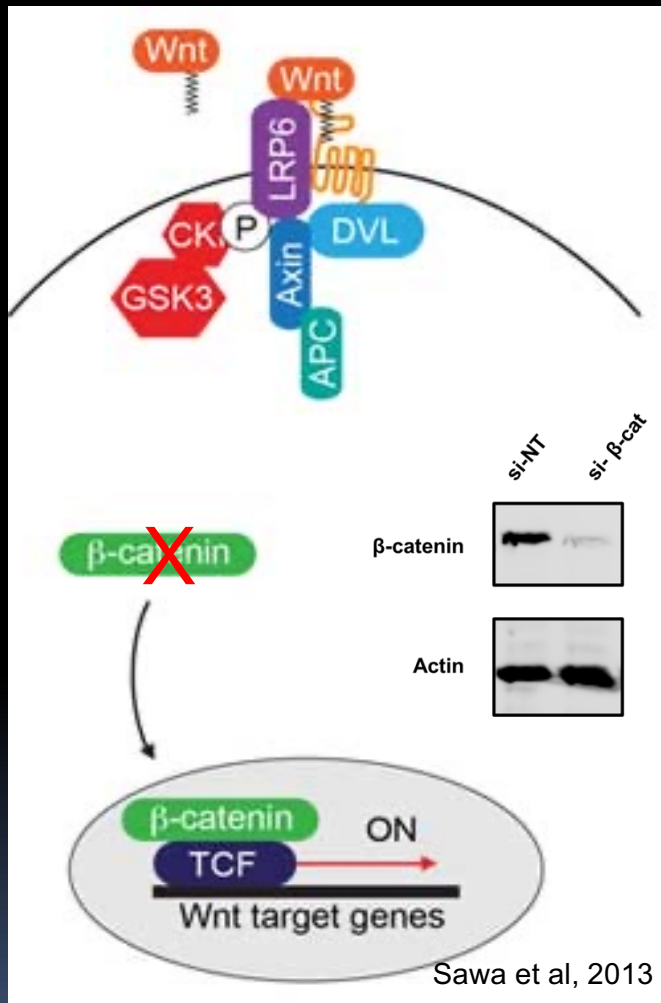
Wnt/ β -catenin inhibitors reduce SARS-CoV-2 replication in multiple cell types



Calu3-human lung adenocarcinoma
NHBE-normal human bronchial epithelial cells

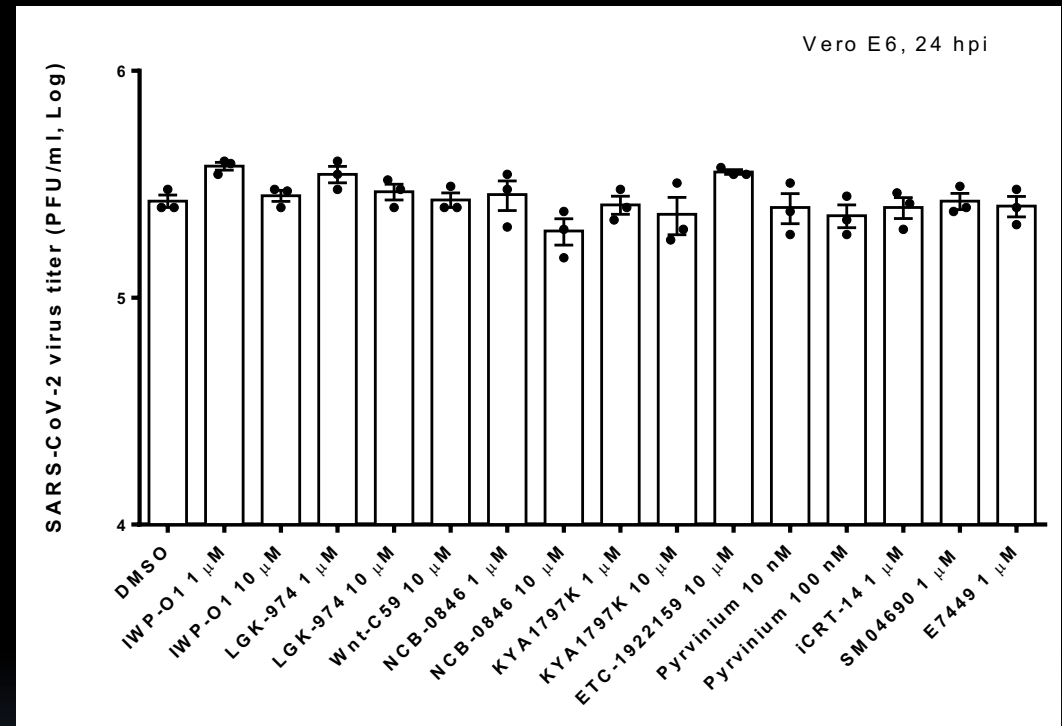
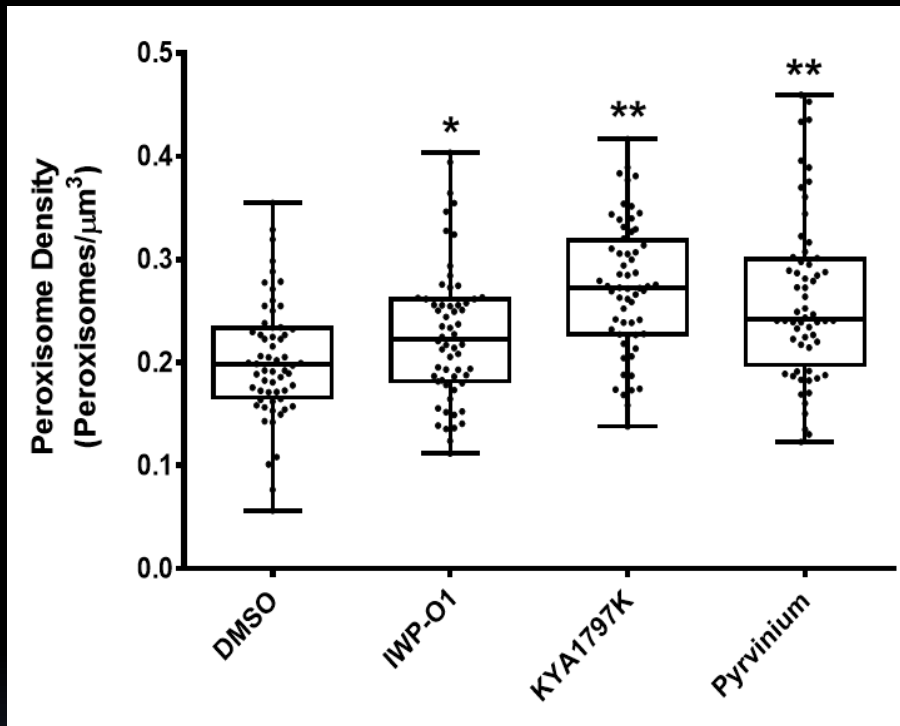
Xu, Elaiish, Wong et al, in preparation

Reducing β -catenin levels induces peroxisome proliferation and enhances IFN response



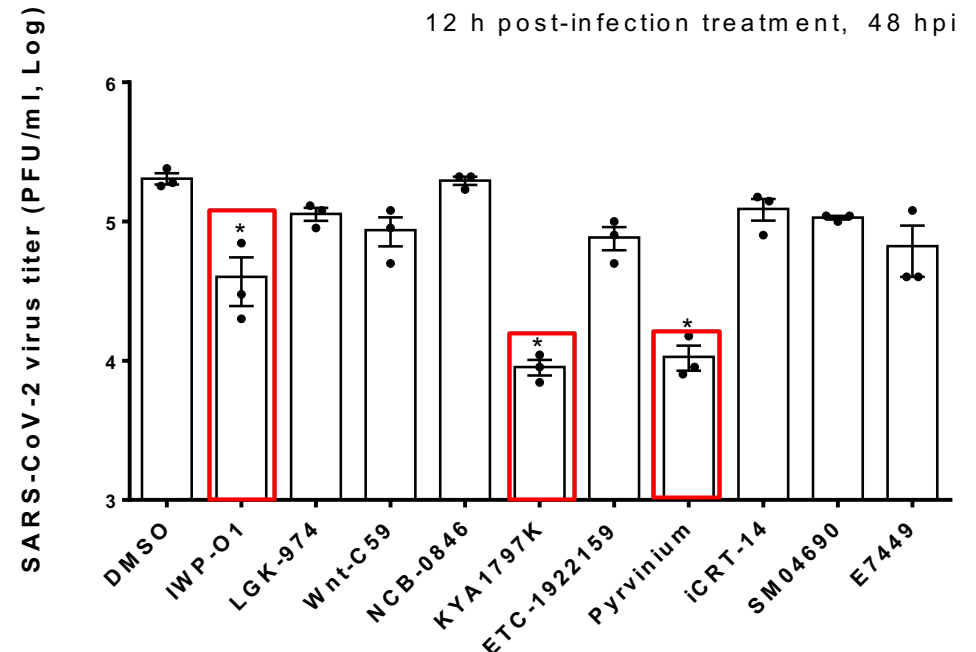
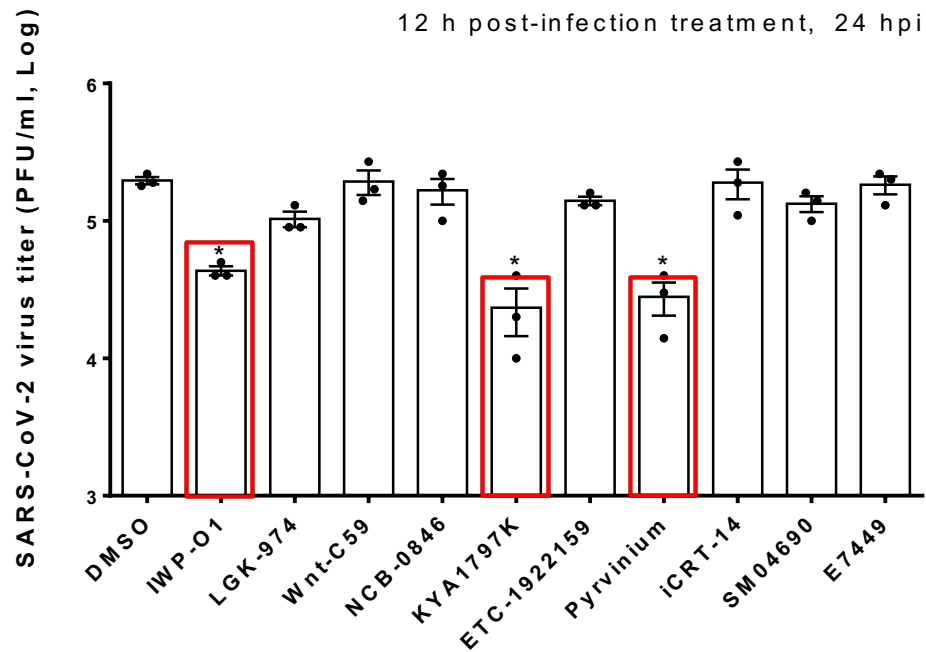
Suggests that antiviral effects of Wnt/ β catenin inhibitors is not due to off target effects

Wnt/ β -catenin inhibitors increase peroxisome density in Vero cells but do not reduce virus replication

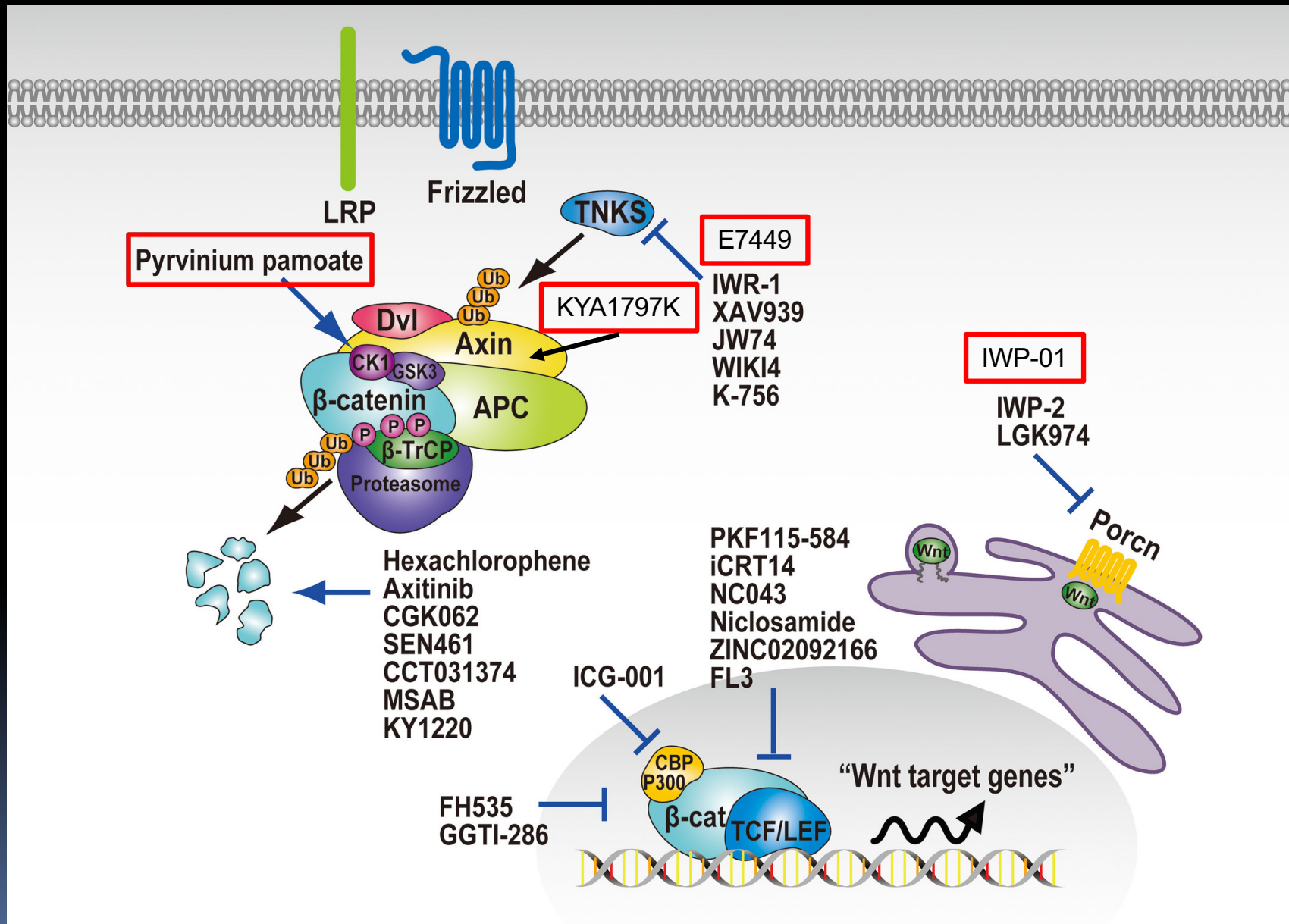


Consistent with model that antiviral effects of these drugs are IFN-dependent

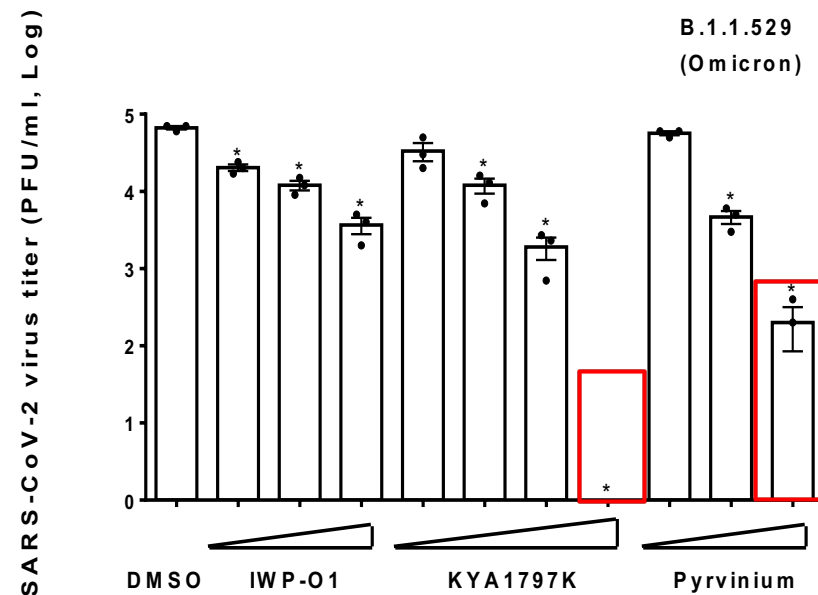
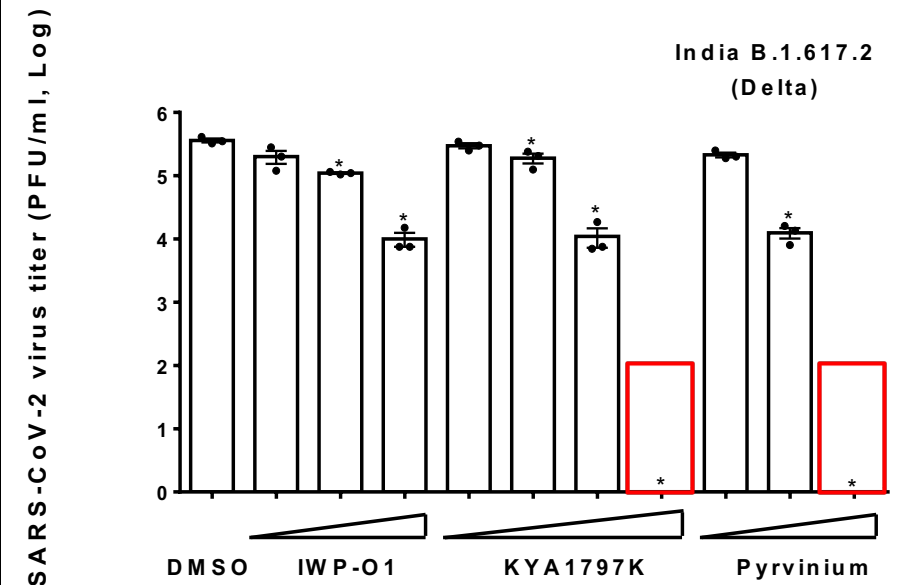
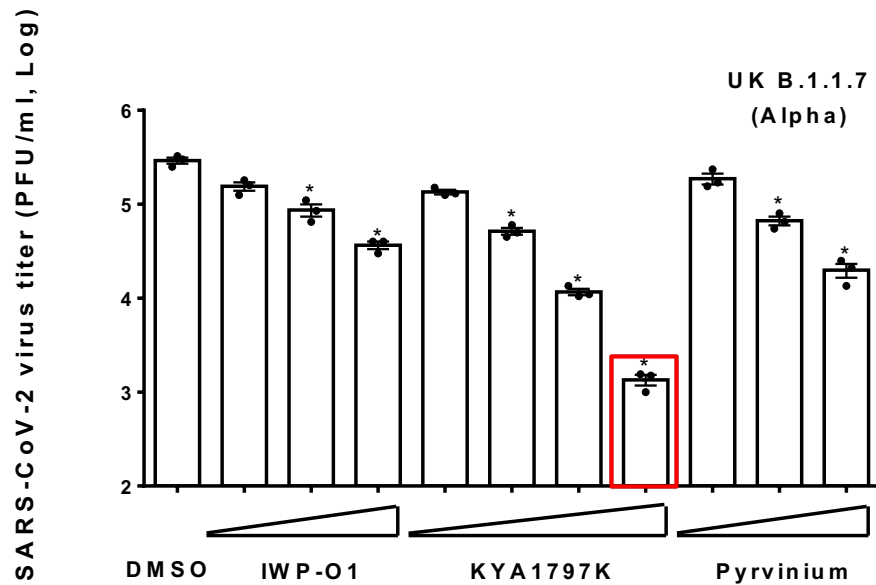
Some Wnt/ β -catenin inhibitors decrease virus replication when added post-infection



Drugs with high SIs chosen for testing against Variants of Concern and small animal studies

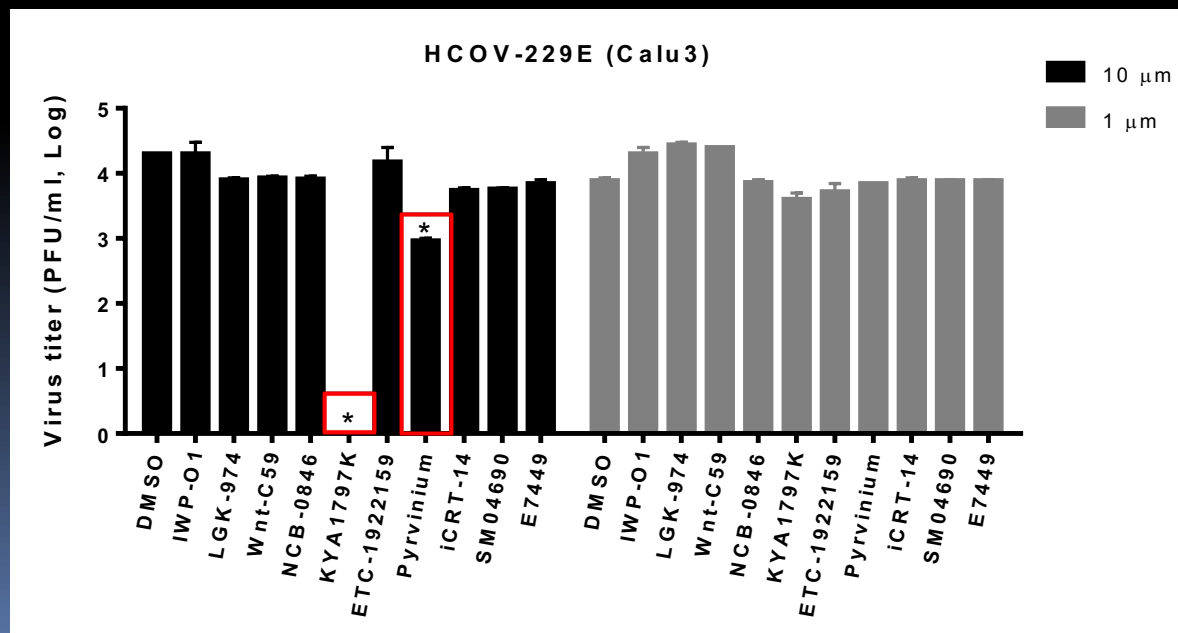
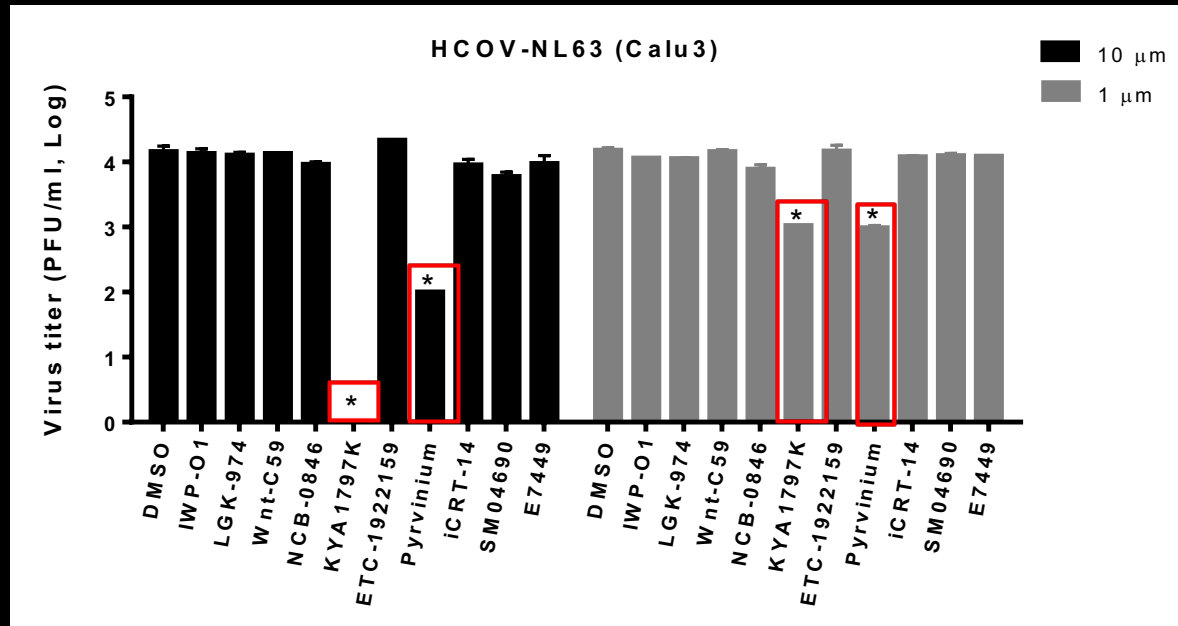


Peroxisome-modulating drugs are effective against SARS-CoV-2 Variants of Concern

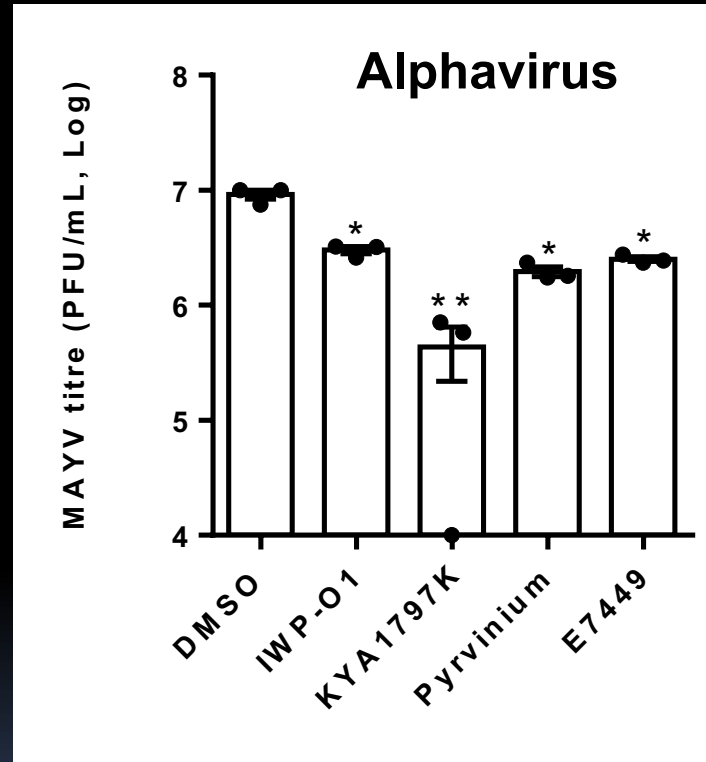
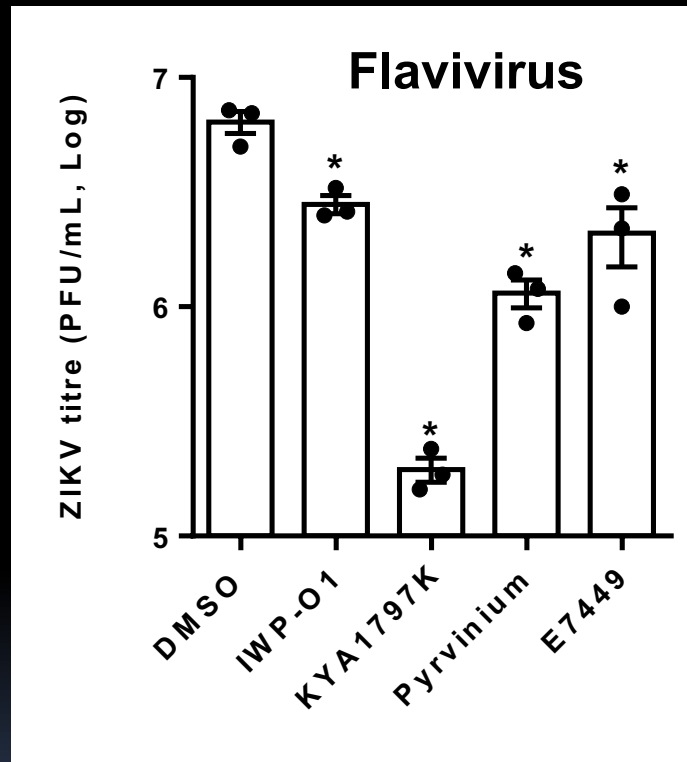


Xu, Elash, Wong et al, in preparation

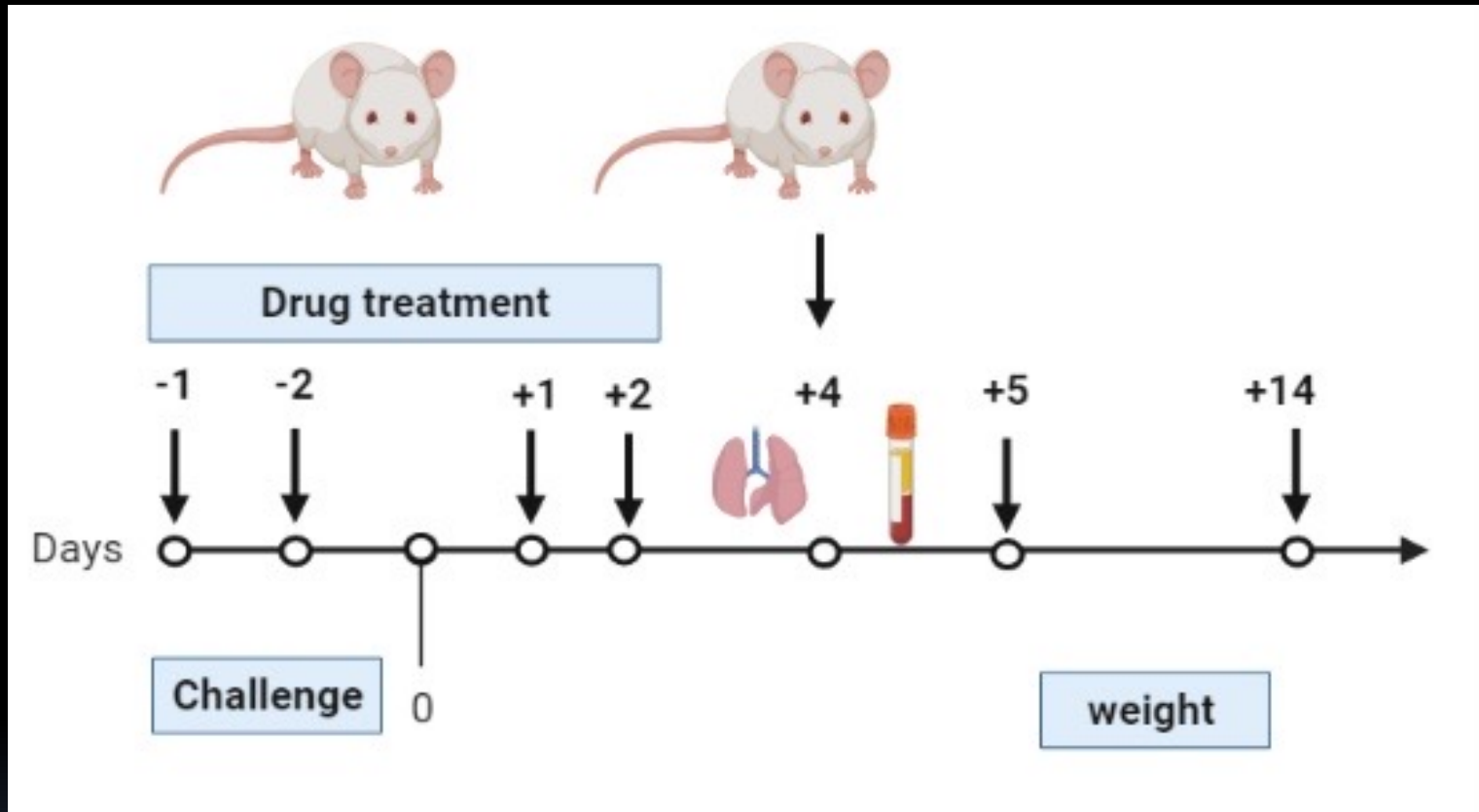
Some Wnt/ β -catenin inhibitors reduce replication of other human coronaviruses



Wnt/ β -catenin inhibitors reduce replication of other RNA viruses



In vivo testing of Wnt inhibitors

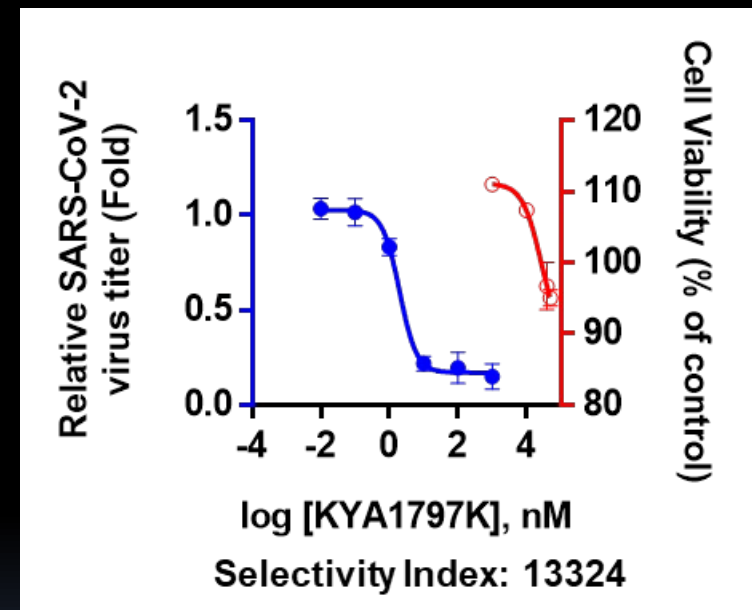


Drugs administered intranasally to female BALB/c mice (5 in each group)

Intranasal challenge with 5×10^3 pfu of mouse-adapted SARS-CoV-2

KYA1797K

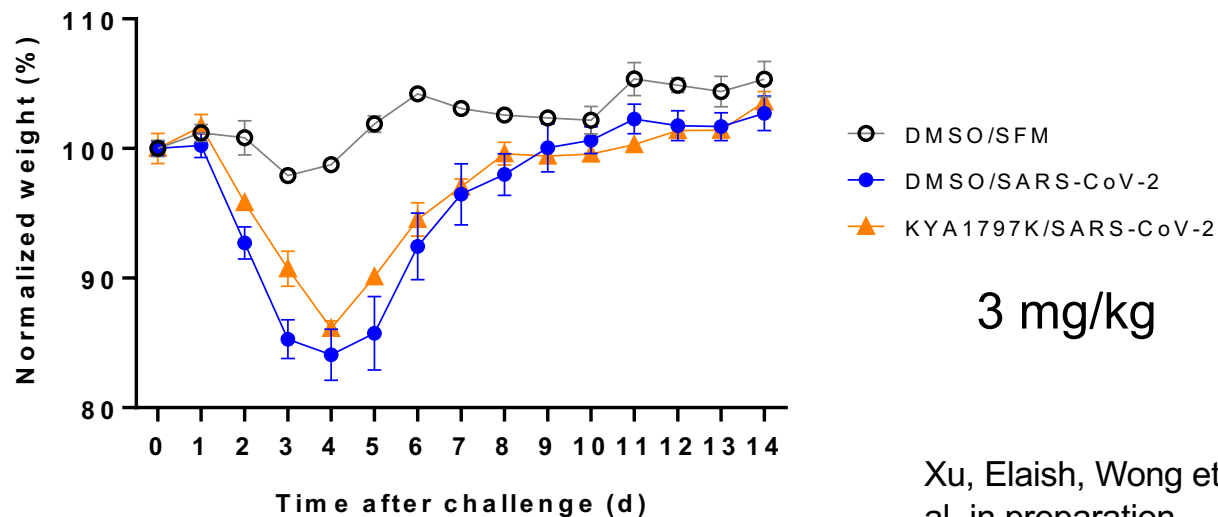
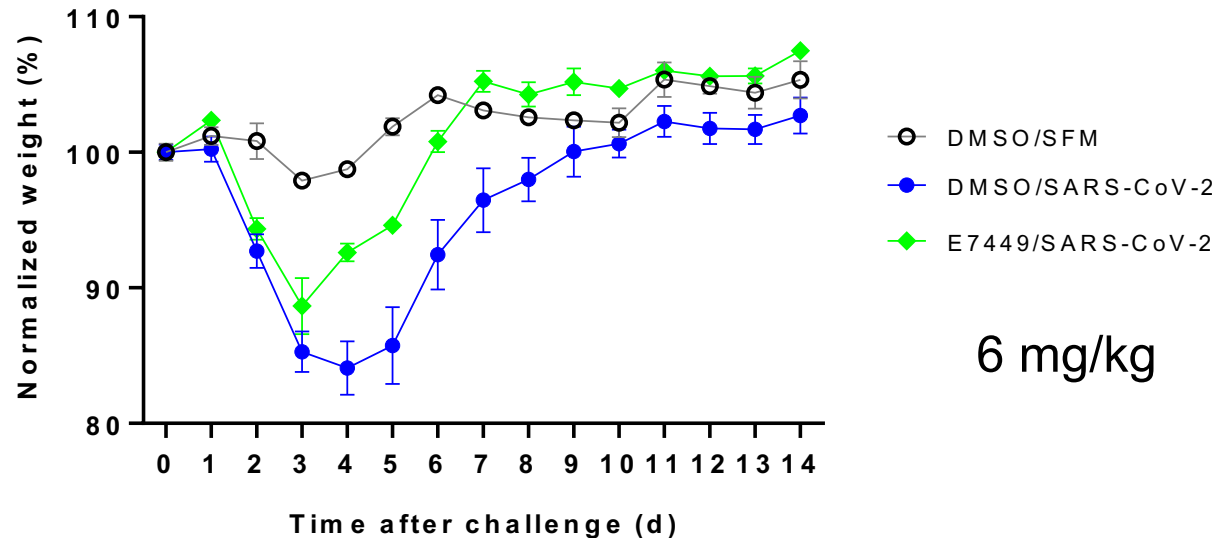
- Destabilizes β -catenin by activating Axin-GSK3 β complex
- Tested via IP administration in mice (20 mg/kg/day)
 - Here limited to 3 mg/kg due to solubility



E7449

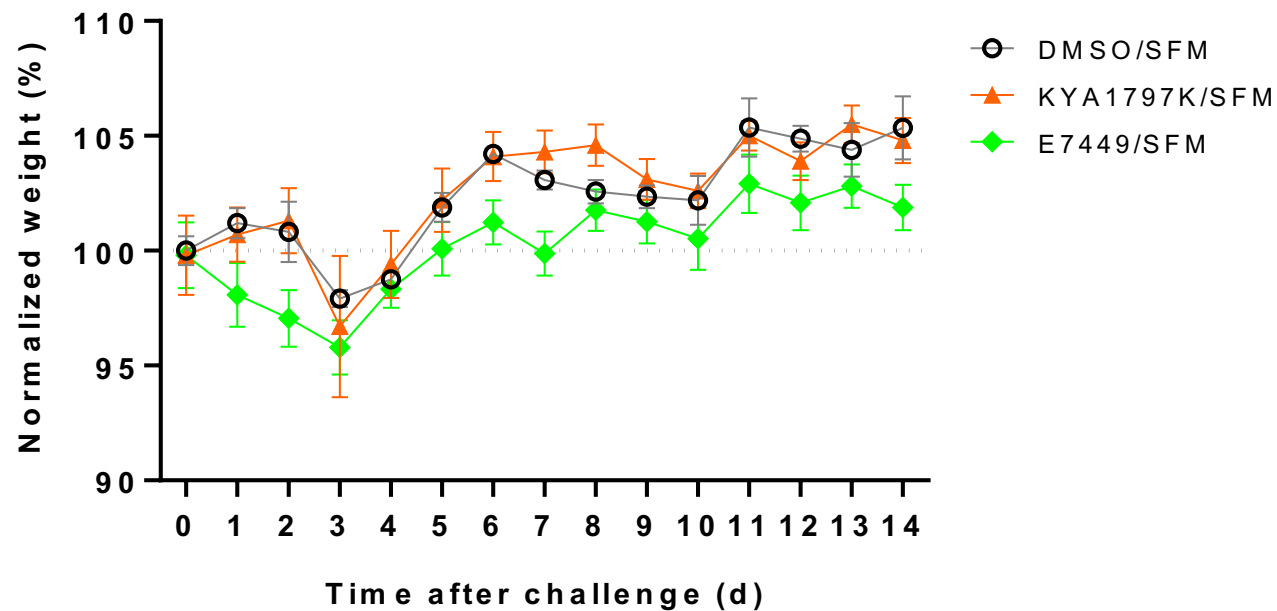
- Other names: Stenoparib
- Dual inhibitor of PARP1/2 & tankyrase1/2
- Orally bioavailable
- Phase1/2 study for cancer indications
 - Well tolerated (50-800 mg dosing) in humans
 - 0% cytotoxicity in human cells at 10 μ M *in vitro*

Wnt inhibitors have modest effect on virus-induced weight loss

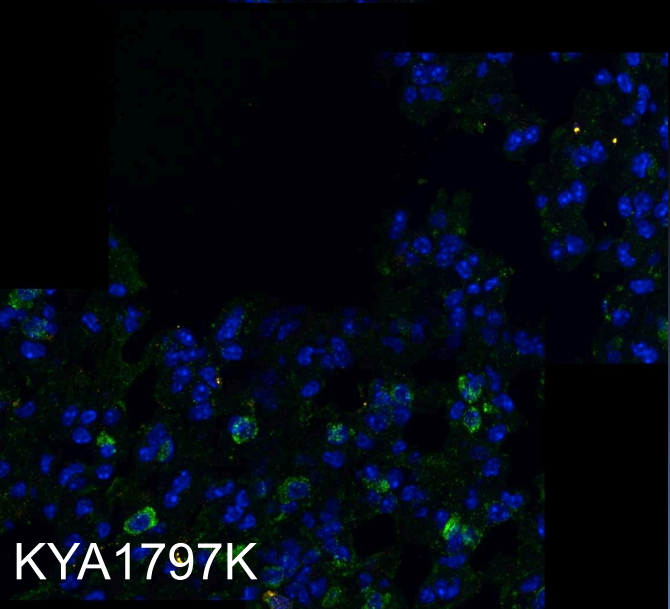
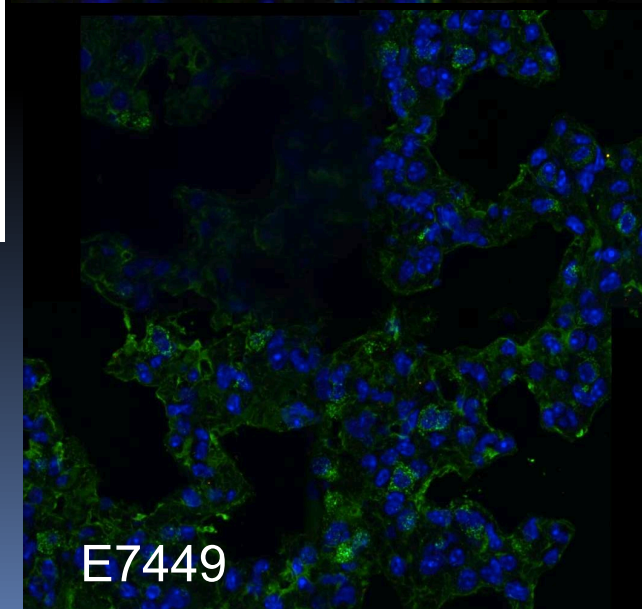
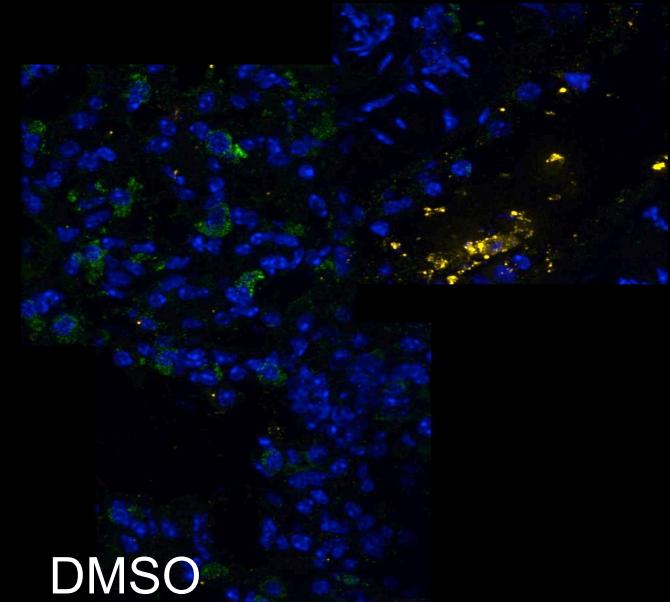
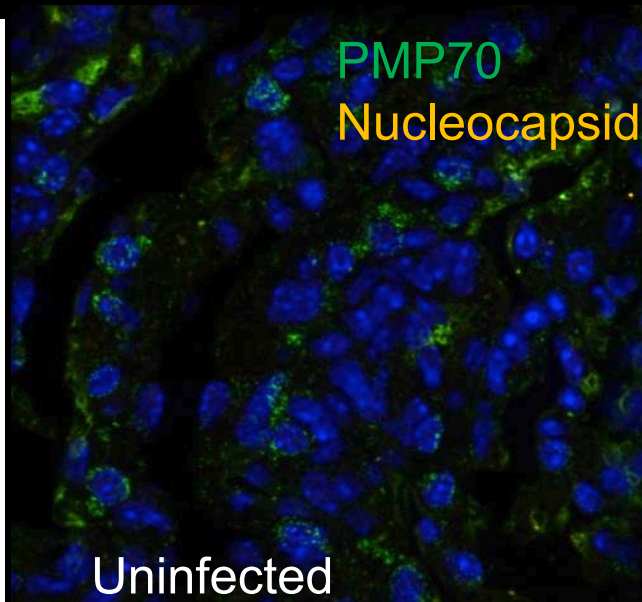
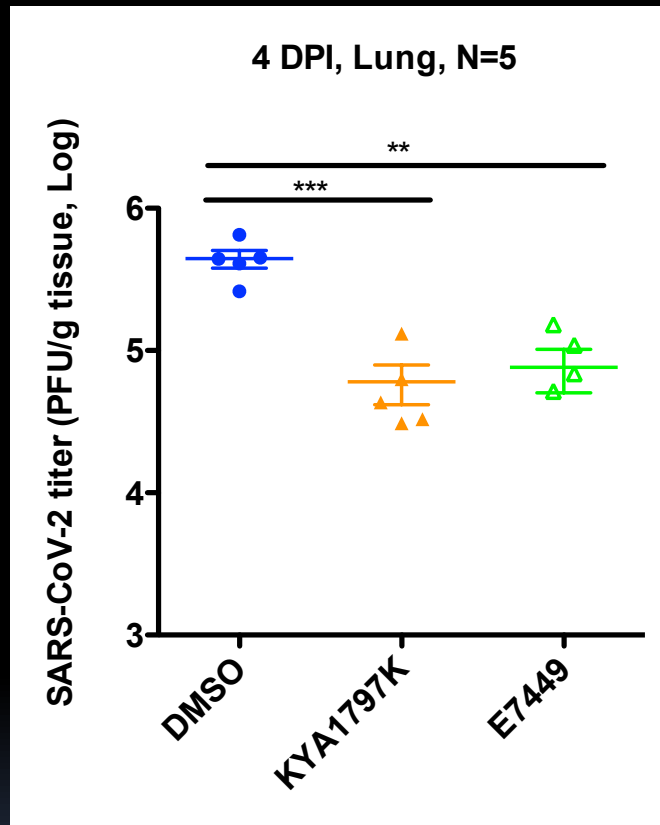


Xu, Elash, Wong et al, in preparation

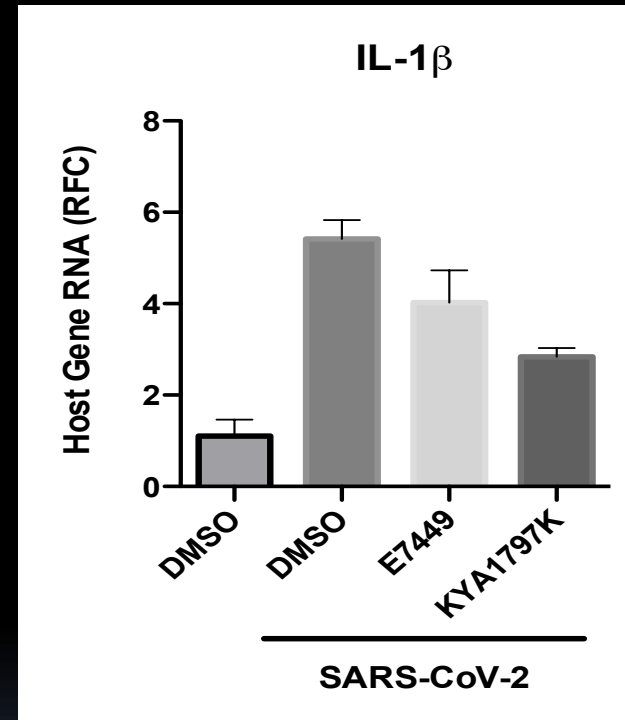
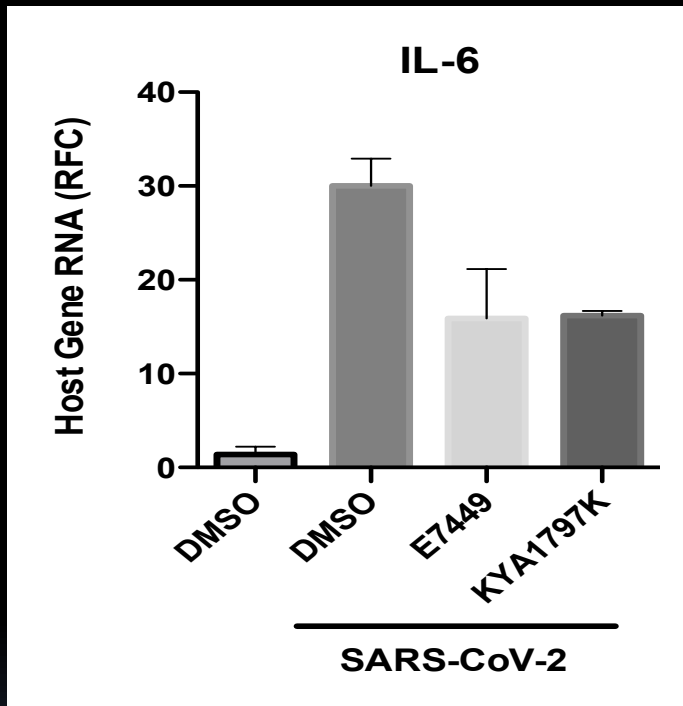
Anesthesia/IN drug administration causes mild transient weight loss



Wnt inhibitors reduce viral load in lungs

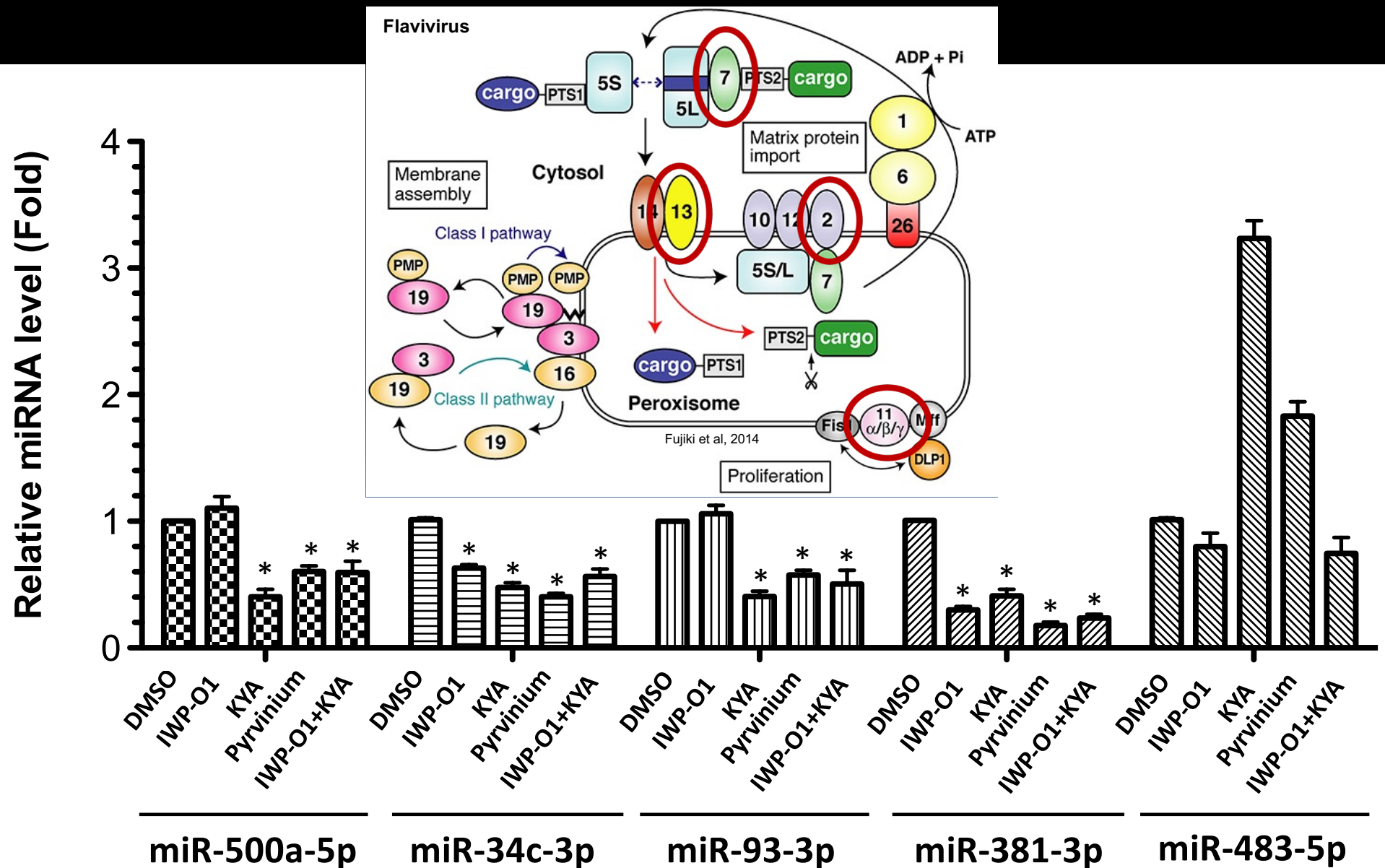


Wnt inhibitors reduce proinflammatory markers in lungs



4-days post-infection

Wnt inhibitors reduce expression of miRNAs that suppress peroxisome biogenesis



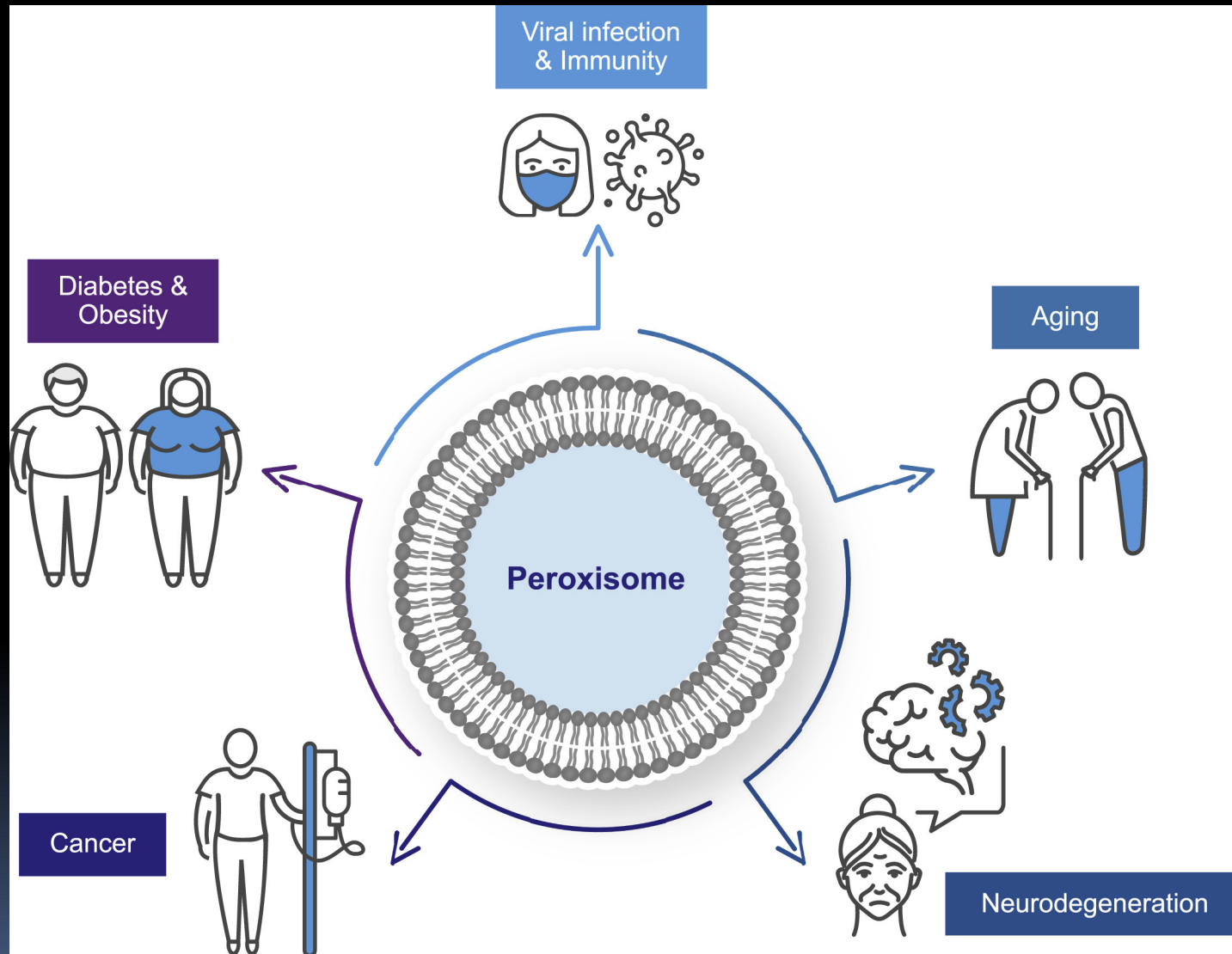
Summary

- Inhibition of Wnt/ β catenin pathway induces peroxisomes and enhances IFN response during viral infection
- Significantly reduces SARS-CoV-2 replication *in vitro* and *in vivo*
- Broad-spectrum activity against other RNA viruses

Potential benefits of targeting peroxisomes for antiviral therapy

- Drug candidates with good safety profiles
 - Wnt inhibitors
 - Peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor agonists
- Reduce inflammation?
- Prophylactic and early therapeutic use?
- *Do not induce IFN in absence of viral infection*

Inducing peroxisome biogenesis may have multiple health benefits

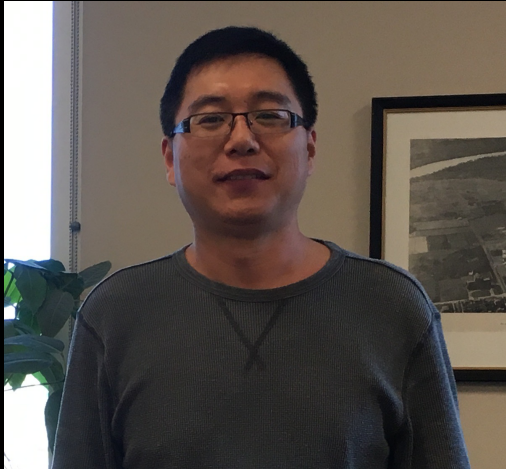


Zalckvar and Schuldiner, 2022

Ongoing/Future studies

- *In vivo* efficacy of post-infection administration of Wnt/ β catenin inhibitors
- Increase bioavailability of drugs?
 - Oral?
 - Nebulizer?
 - Derivatives?
- Testing other Wnt/ β catenin inhibitors and peroxisome proliferators alone and in combination
- High throughput screening for novel peroxisome-inducing drugs

Acknowledgements



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