

The Development of a 96-well Plate-Based Model of the Human Intestinal Epithelium with Applications for Modeling Toxicity and Pharmacokinetics

October 2023

Altis Biosystems



Located in **Research Triangle Park** in Durham, NC

- Founded by the Allbritton and Magness Labs
- ~7,000 ft², full-service laboratory, and administrative space
- Equipped with state-of-the-art analytical instrumentation



20+ Full-Time Employees

- Launched in 2017 with 3 employees
- 10 PhDs across the company



Dedicated Scientific Teams

- Cell Operations Team
- Quality Control
- R&D Team
- Commercial Services Team

Developing next-generation human intestinal primary cell models

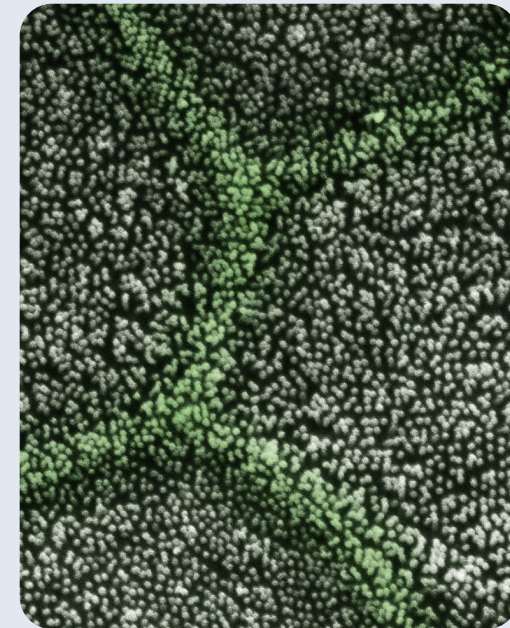
Scale and Quality:

- Donor and tissue diversity
- Commercial scalability
- Quality control and reproducibility

Assay Development:

- “Fit-for-Purpose” design
- Model complexity and scale matched to throughput requirement
- Qualification/Validation

Platforms needed to correctly model human GI biology



A unique library of stem cells from multiple donors

For each donor, the BioBank has:

Full-length intestinal tissue from healthy, transplant-grade donor intestine

- Epithelial stem cells isolated from all regions of the small intestine and colon

Diverse Demographics

- Male, Female
- Caucasian, African American
- Range of ages, BMI, etc.

Stem cells expanded in culture to produce commercial-scale cell lots

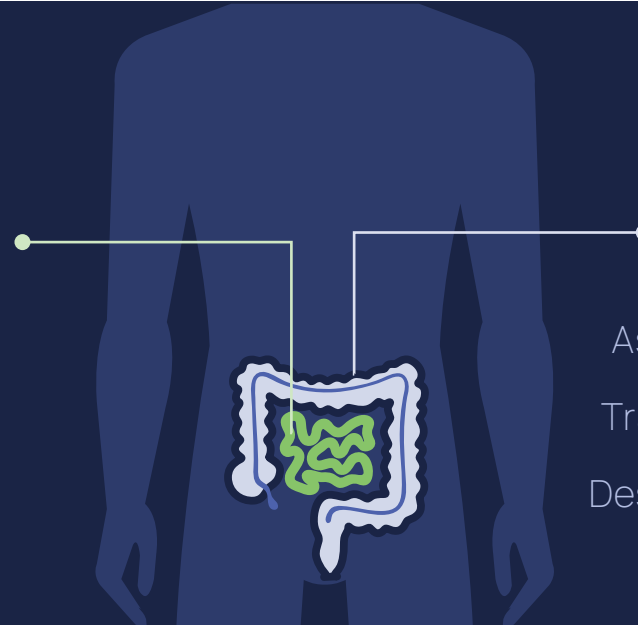
- Test on the same donor &/or region over time
- Cells retain native properties without genetic or phenotypic drift
- Rigorous QC conducted on each lot

Small Intestine

Duodenum

Jejunum

Ileum



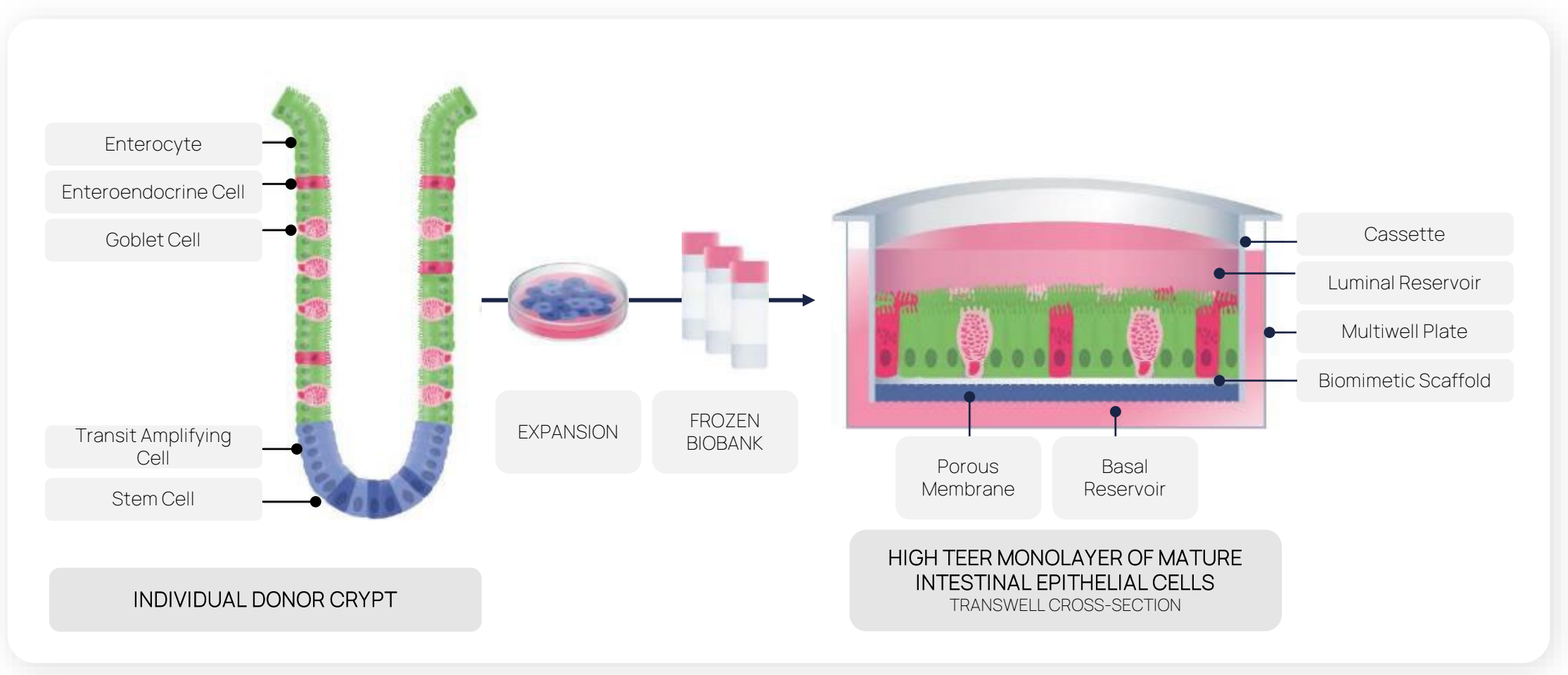
Colon

Ascending Colon

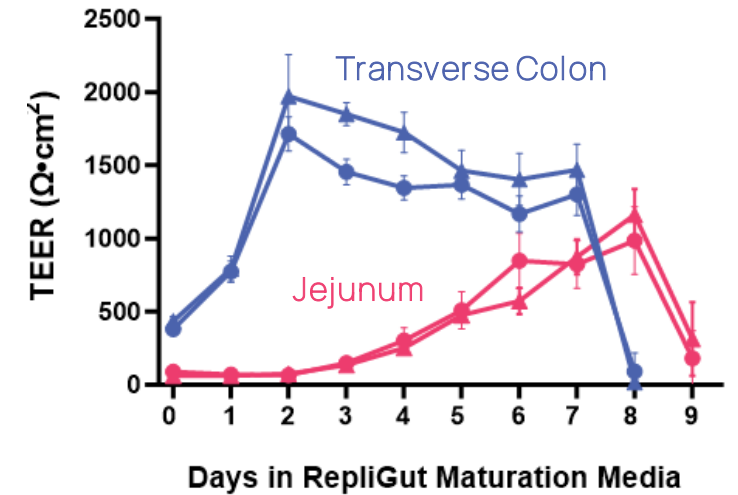
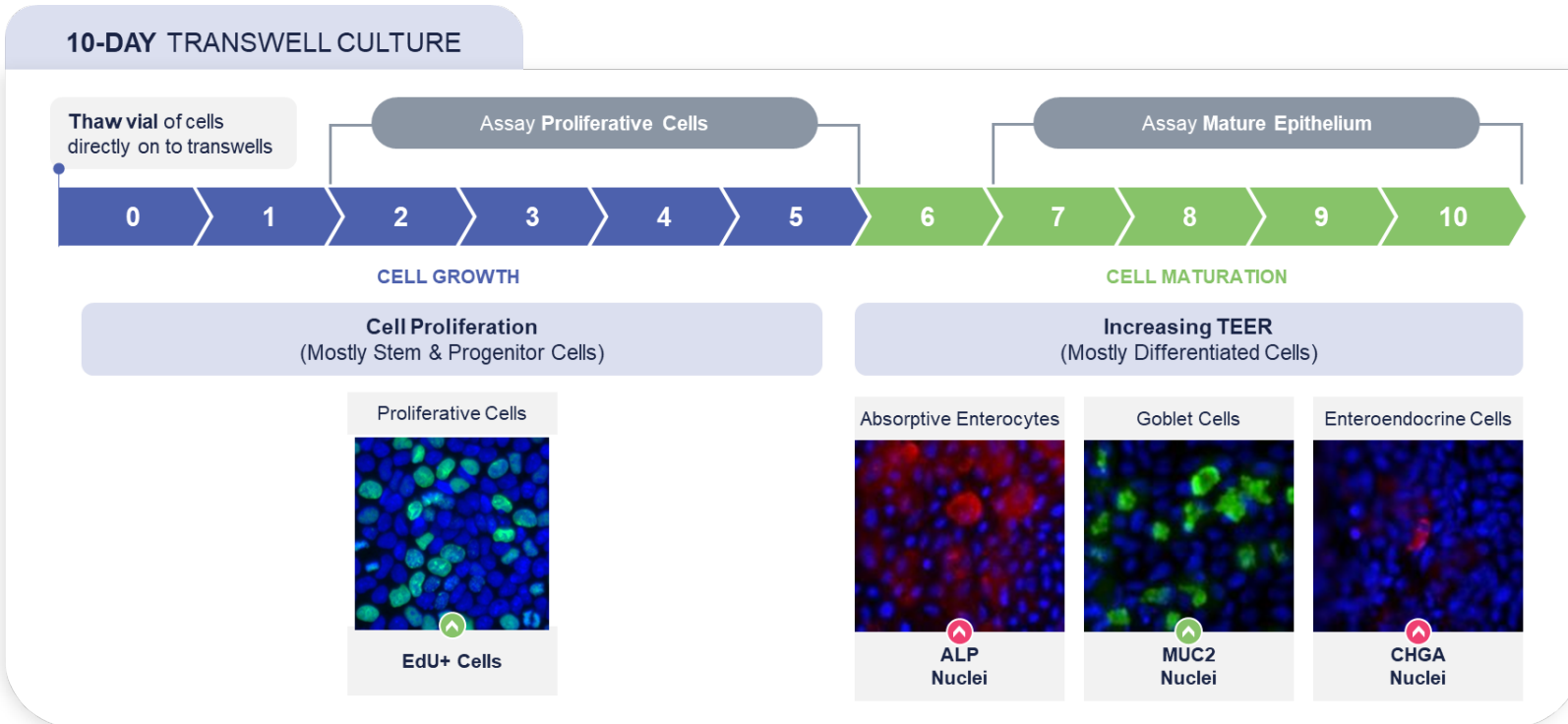
Transverse Colon

Descending Colon

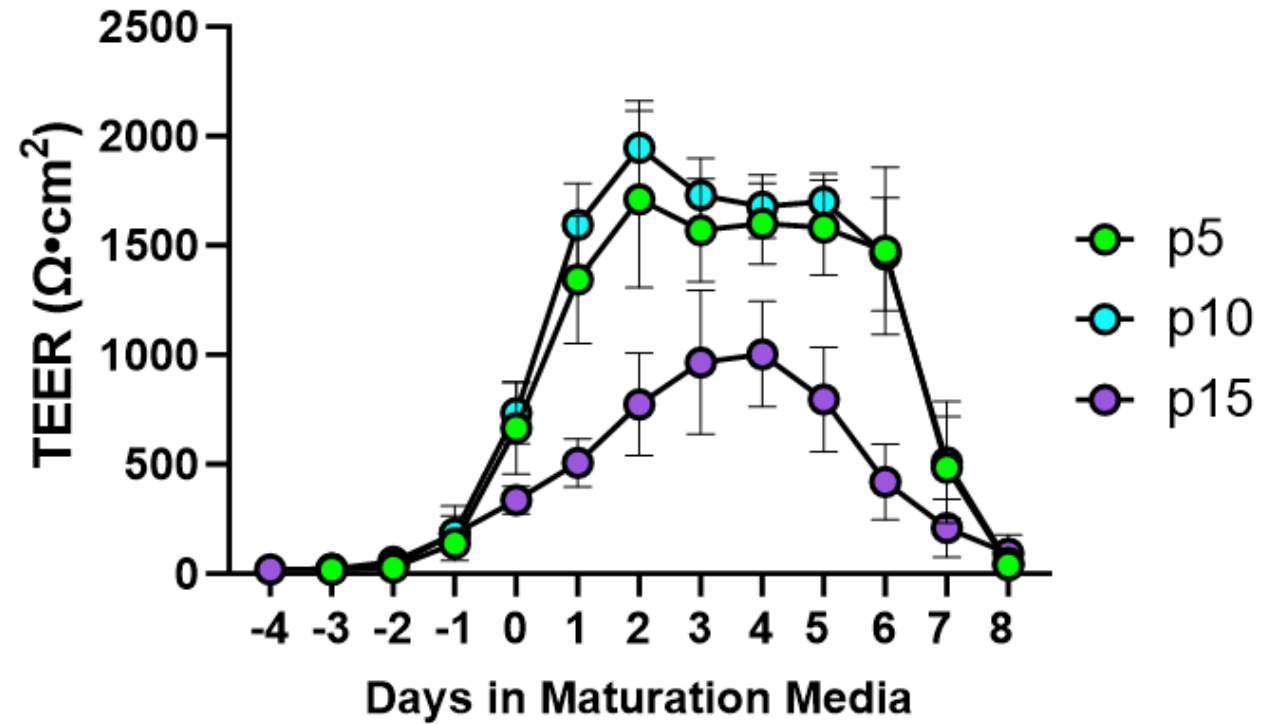
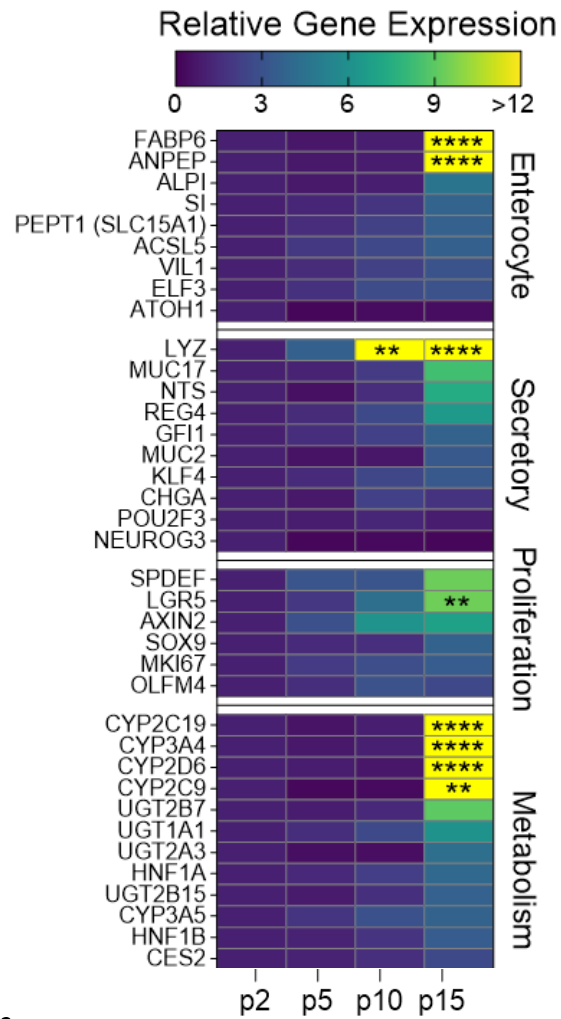
RepliGut[®] platform mimics the cellular composition of the native intestine.



RepliGut[®] Planar platform replicates the **entire** life-cycle of the GI epithelium

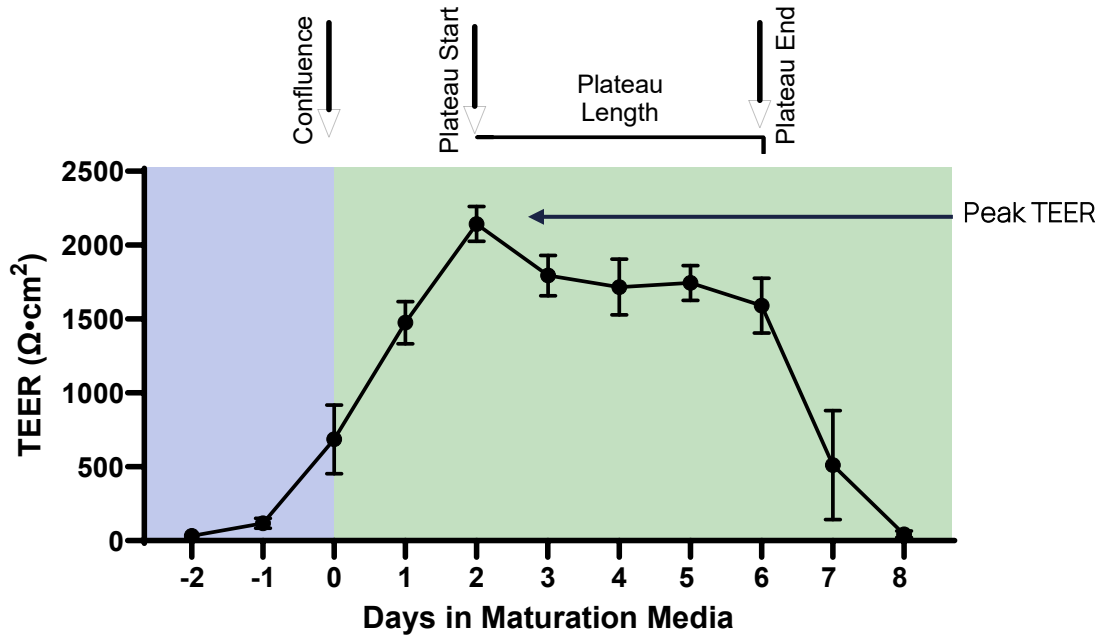


Phenotypic stability as a function of passage number



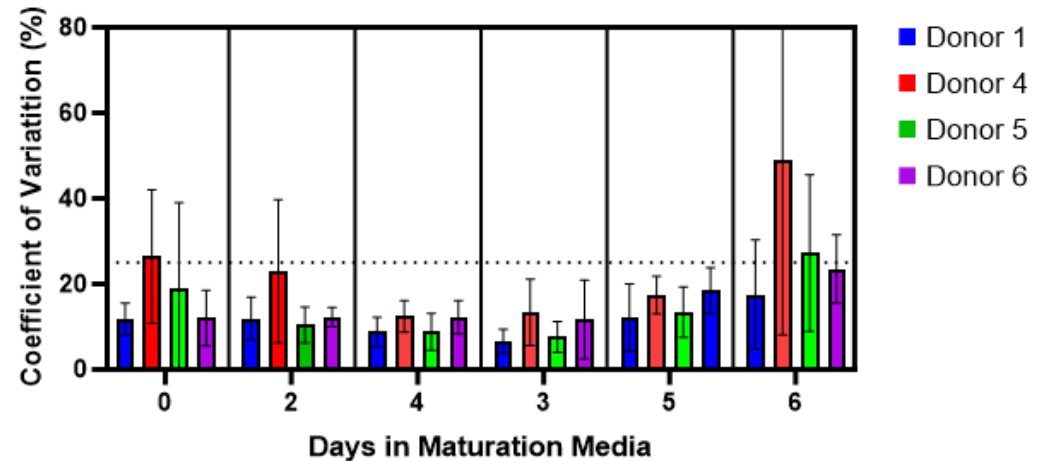
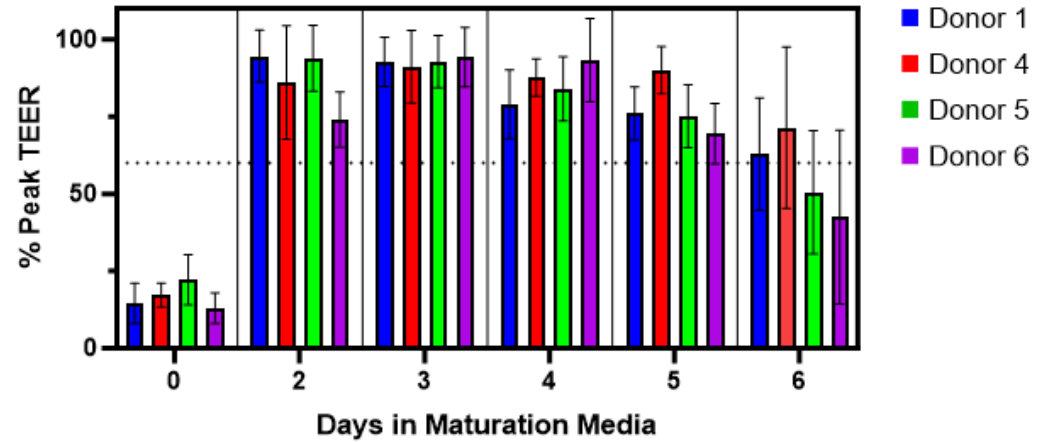
Establishing Standardized Quality Control for commercialized cell lot production

Key quality metrics



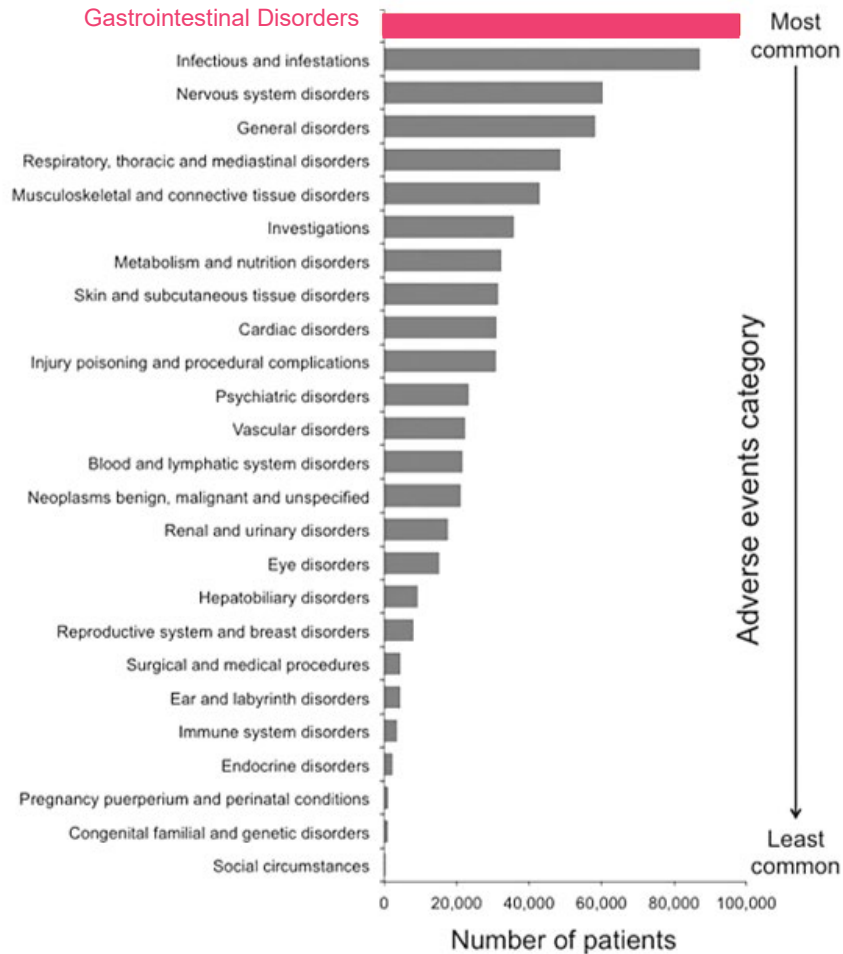
- Cell Count
- Cell Viability
- Cytokine response

QC metrics established over > 50 independent QC run

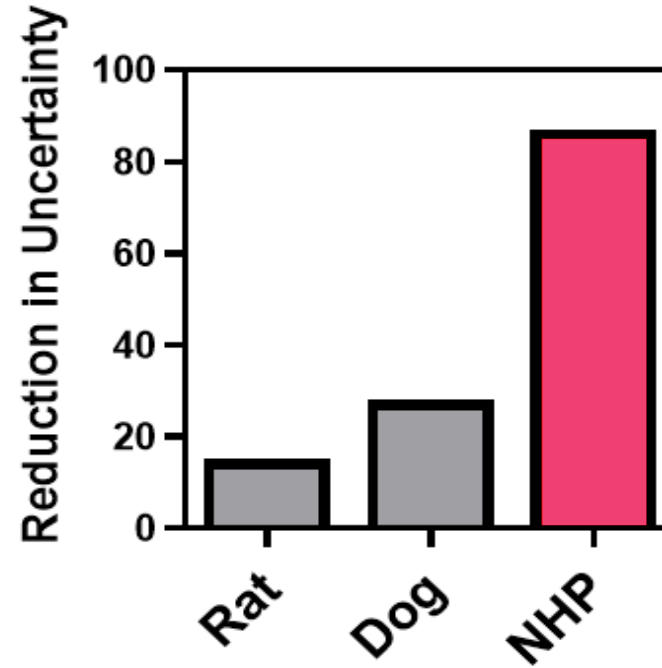


Need in the field for improved GI Toxicology Modeling

GI Disorders are the Most Common Clinical AEs



Human GIT predictability vs species



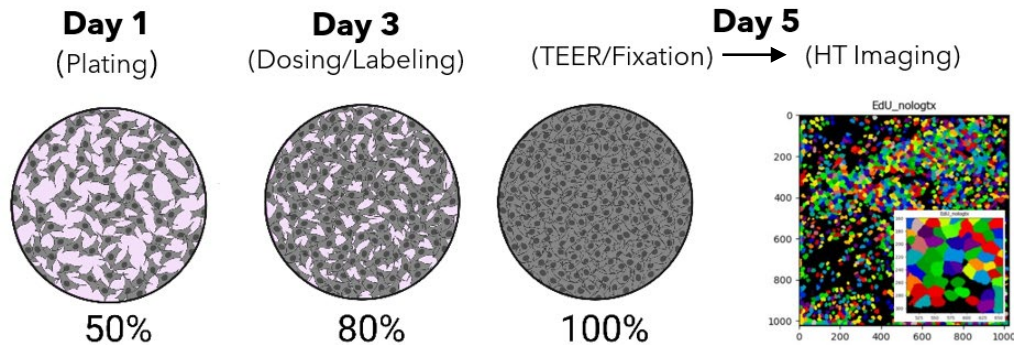
References:

Big Data Mining and Adverse Event Pattern Analysis in Clinical Drug Trials (2016) PMID: 27631620

Current nonclinical testing paradigm enables safe entry to First-In-Human clinical trials (2017) PMID: 28893587



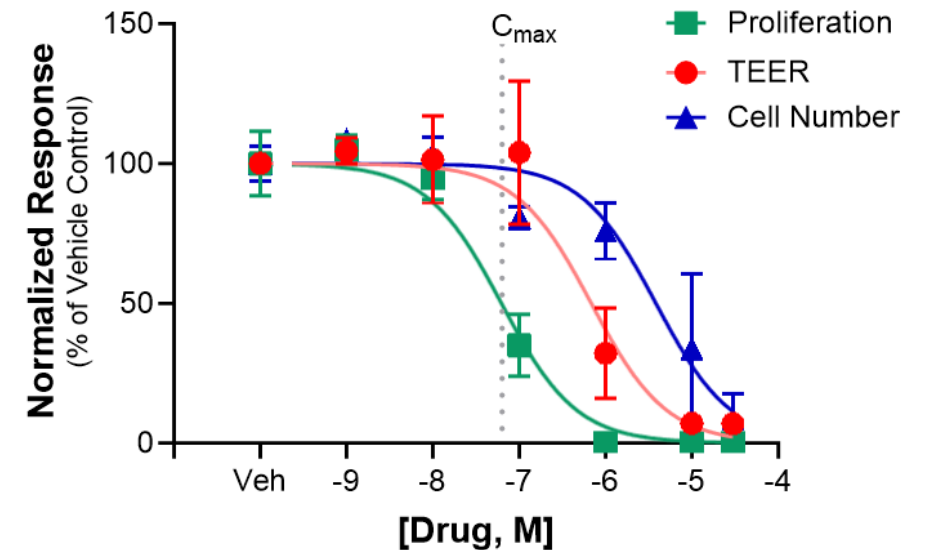
Leveraging dynamic culture conditions to establish a simple 96-well plate toxicology assay



Downstream Analyses:

- TEER: Barrier Formation
- DAPI: Total Cell # (Viability)
- EdU: Proliferative Cell #

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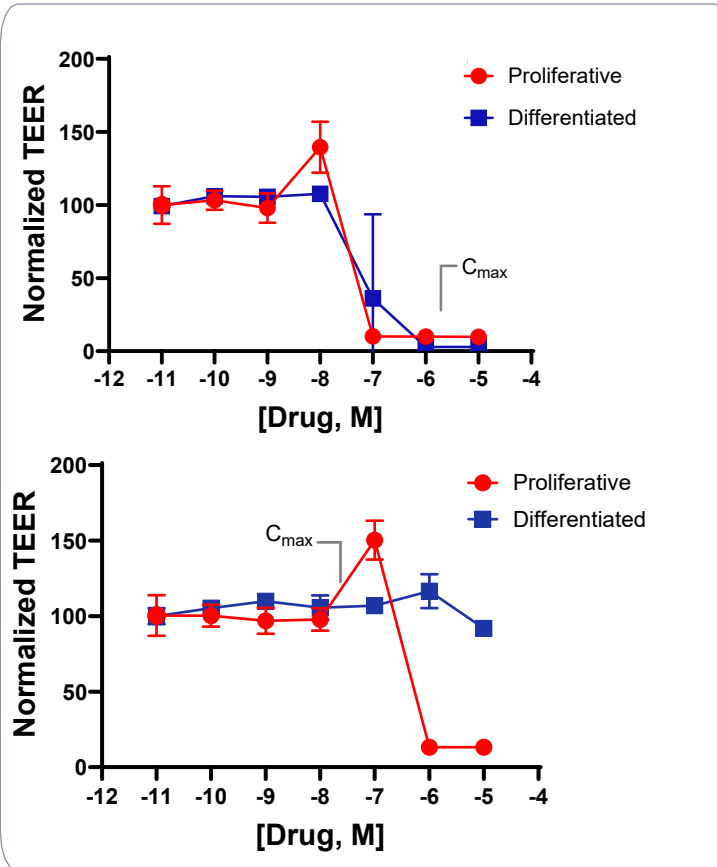


Assay can distinguish underlying Mechanisms of Toxicity

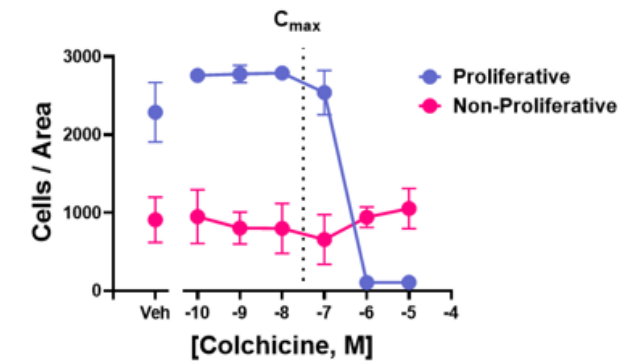
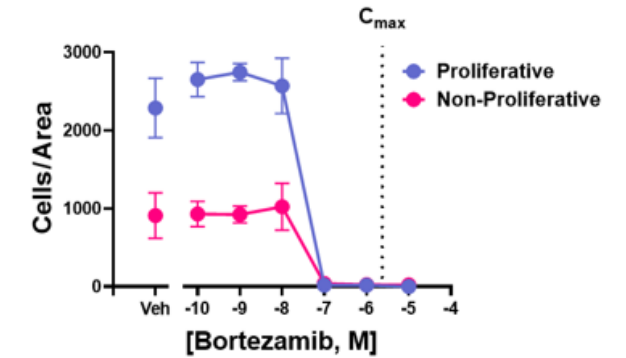
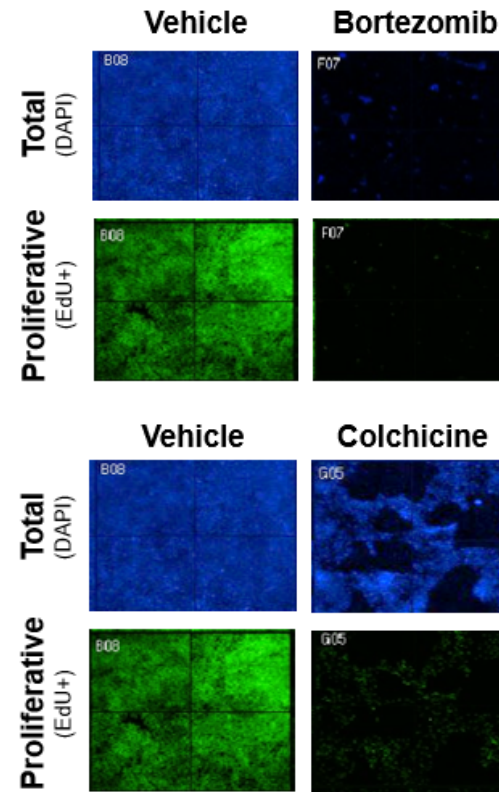
Barrier Formation

Intestinal Self-Renewal (Proliferation)

Non-Specific



Anti-Proliferative

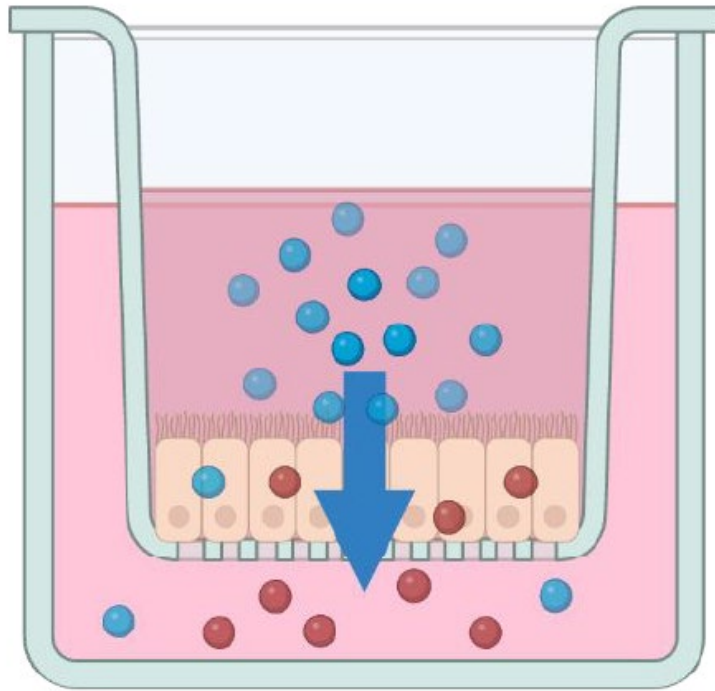


Towards Toxicology Prediction (IQ Reference Compounds)

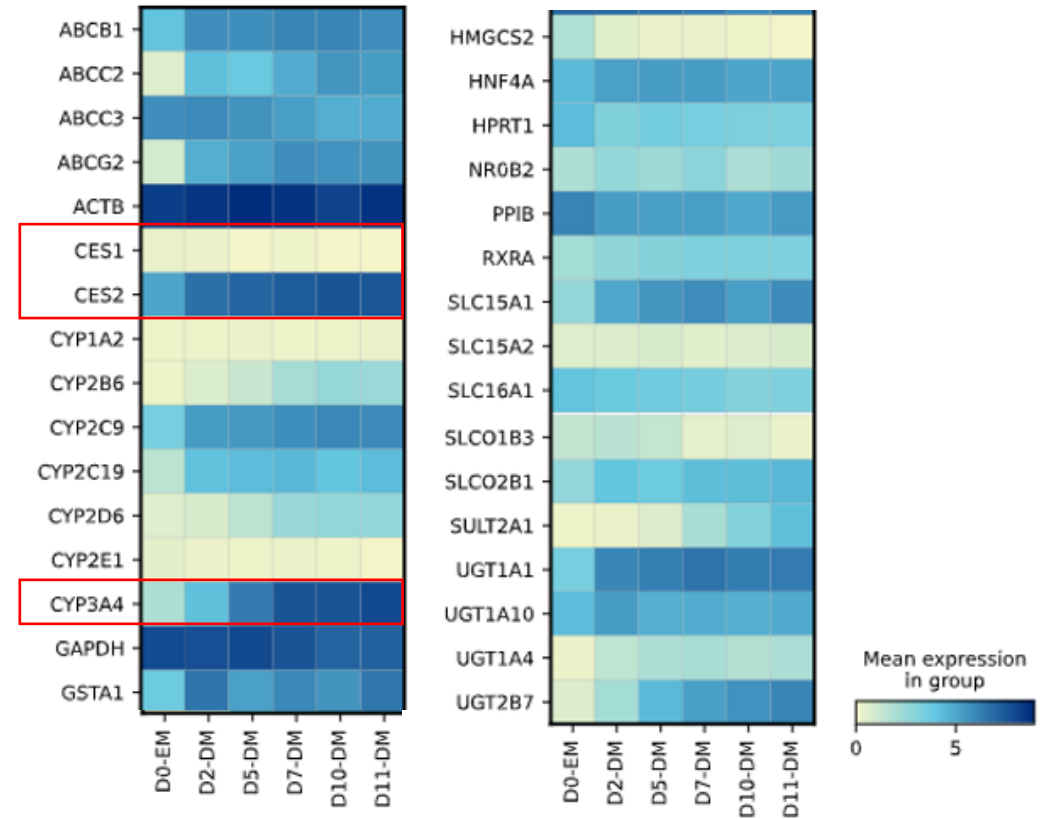
In Vitro IC₁₅ / Clinical C_{max}
< 20-fold (Positive); > 20-fold (Negative)

| | Compound (Mechanism) | Diarrhea Incidence | Clinical C _{max} | RepliGut® (TEER IC ₁₅) |
|----------|--|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Positive | Bortezomib (Proteasome Inh) | 77% | 1.3E-06 | 0.01 |
| | Colchicine (Microtubule Inh) | 96% | 1.8E-08 | 0.04 |
| | Afatinib (EGFR Inh) | 72% | 7.8E-08 | 1.24 |
| | Idarubicin (DNA Intercalation) | 51% | 8.8E-08 | 1.36 |
| | Docetaxel (Microtubule Inh) | 42% | 3.7E-06 | 7.22 |
| Negative | Nadolol (Beta Blocker) | 0% | 430 nM | >25.0 |
| | Verapamil (Ca ²⁺ Channel Inh) | 2% | 99 nM | >100 |

Towards establishing formal DMPK Modeling

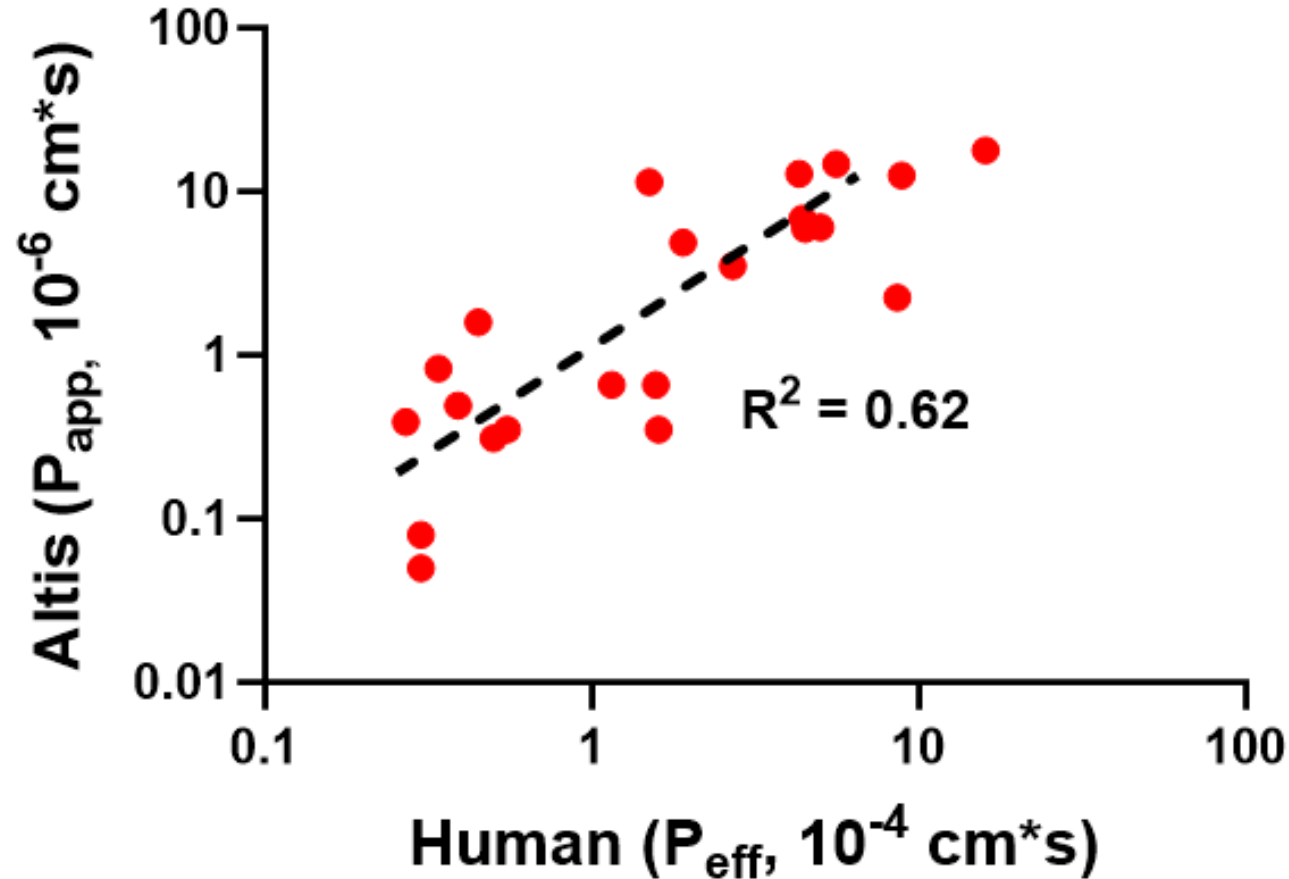


Transcriptomic Profiling (Relevant Transporters and Metabolic Enzymes)



Towards functional DMPK Testing

Intestinal Drug Absorption (A→B)
(RepliGut® *in vitro* vs Human Clinical data)



| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Amoxicillin | Budesonide |
| Antipyrine | Fenofibric Acid |
| Atenolol | Fexofenadine |
| Carbamazepine | Ipsapirone |
| Cephalexin | Lisdexamfetamine |
| Desipramine | Nifedipine |
| Ketoprofen | Rivastigmine |
| Lisinopril | Digoxin |
| Metoprolol | Fluvastatin |
| Ranitidine | Losartan |
| Terbutaline | Enalapril Maleate |
| Verapamil | Theophylline |

Genentech
A Member of the Roche Group

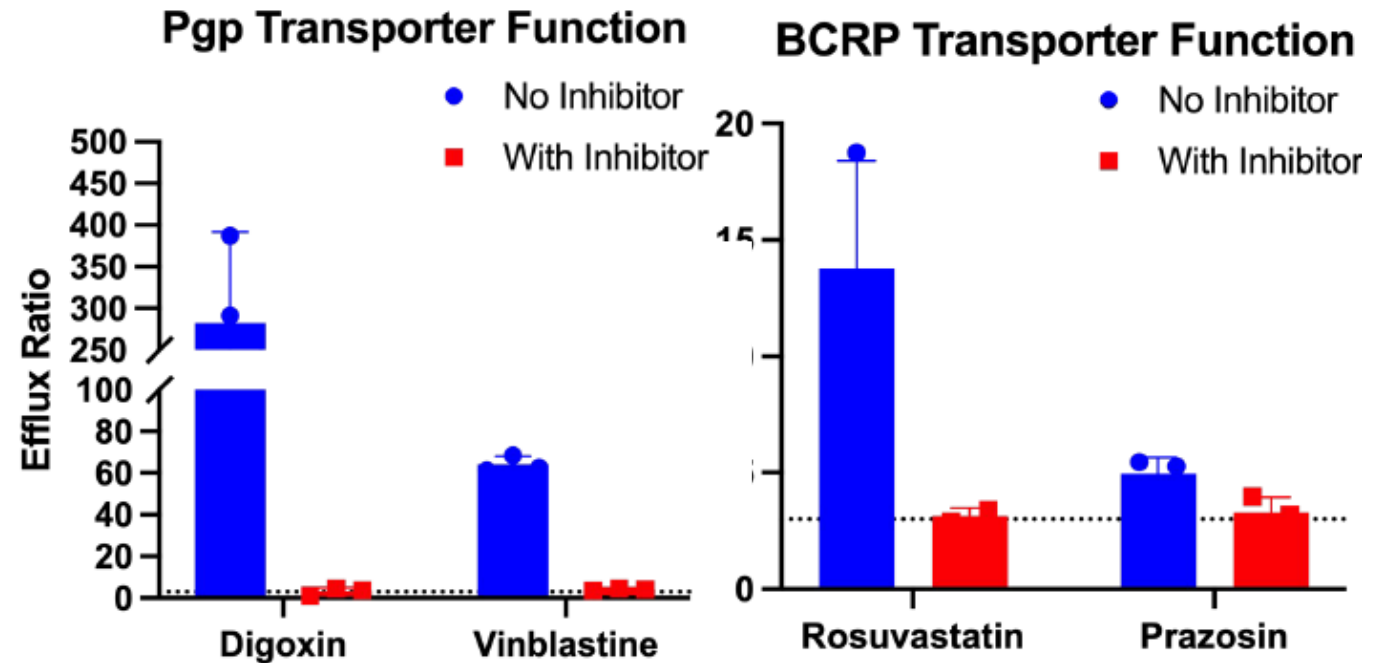
Towards functional DMPK Testing

Measured Quantitative Intestinal Drug Absorption and Efflux

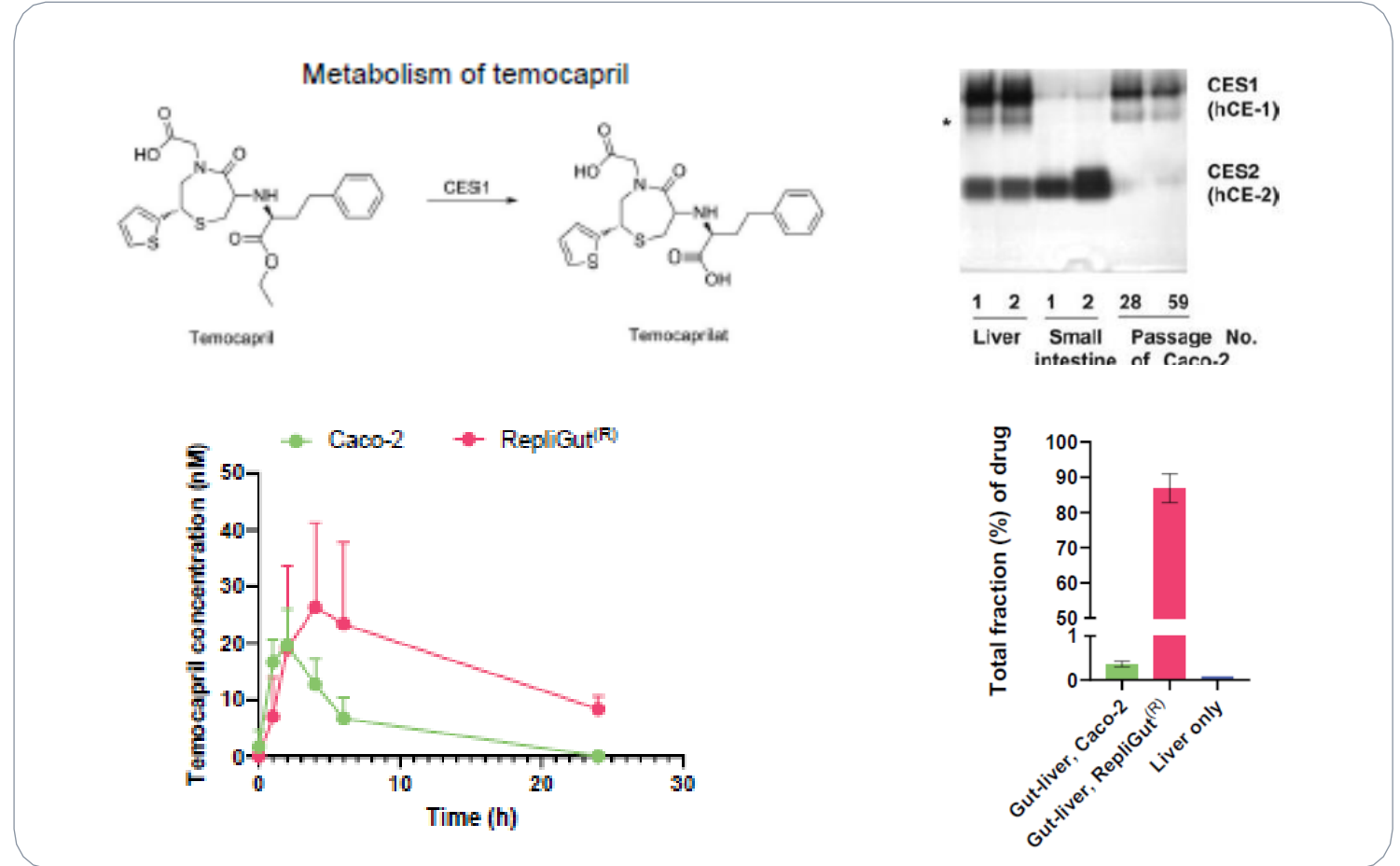
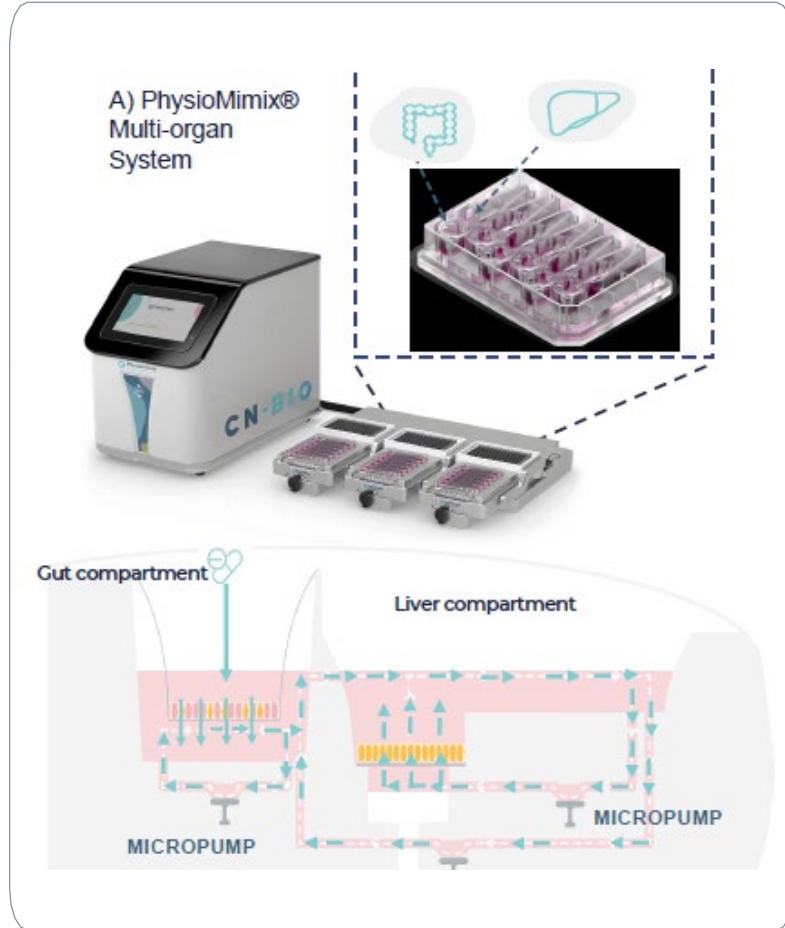
- Passive drug absorption
- PGP- and BCRP-mediated efflux
- PEPT1-mediated peptide transport

Characterized Functional Drug Metabolism

- CYP-enzymes (CYP3A4 & CYP2C2)
- UGT-enzymes (UGT 1A1 & 1A8-10)
- Esterase-enzymes (CES1 & 2)



A Gut-Liver Model to predict Oral Bioavailability



Thank you!

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- SBIR Support from NIDCR and NCATS

Altis Biosystems team

Industry Collaborators

- Genentech-Roche
- CN-Bio
- AstraZeneca

Academic Collaborators

- Nancy Allbritton Lab (UW-Seattle)
- Scott Magness Lab (UNC-Chapel Hill)



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