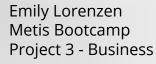
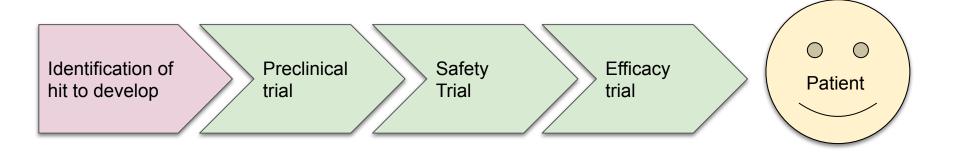
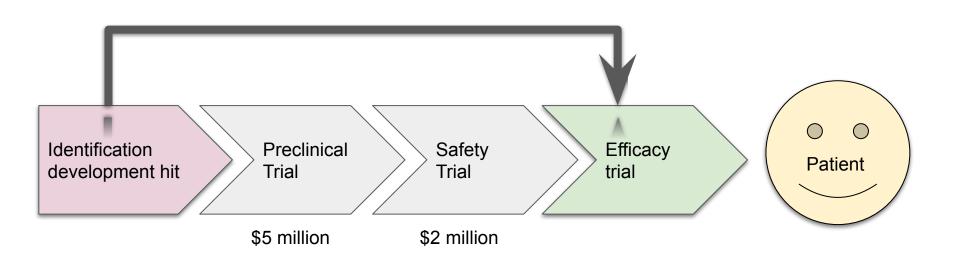
Revisiting drugs that failed the efficacy phases of clinical trials



Current process to form pharma parternerships



Method to increase pharma partnerships

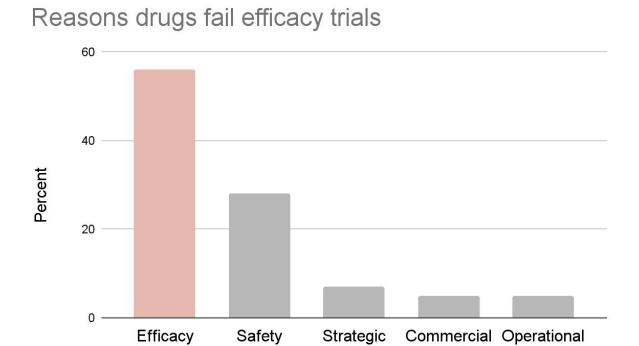


Repurpose drugs that failed in the efficacy phases of clinical trials.

Identify drugs to investigate with molecular modeling

83% drugs fail the efficacy trial

21,200
drugs that passed preclinical and safety trials, but failed efficacy trial



Natural protein variation - now affordable to monitor

Proteins with variants:

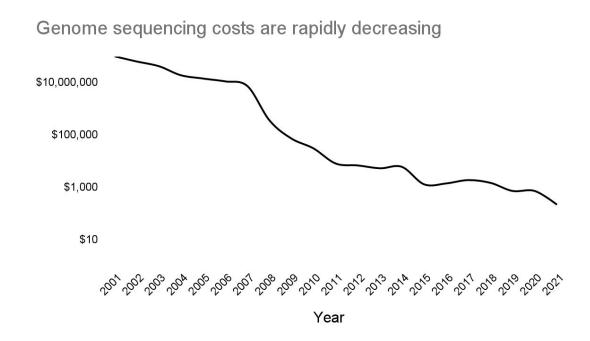
12,896

Total proteins: ~20,000a

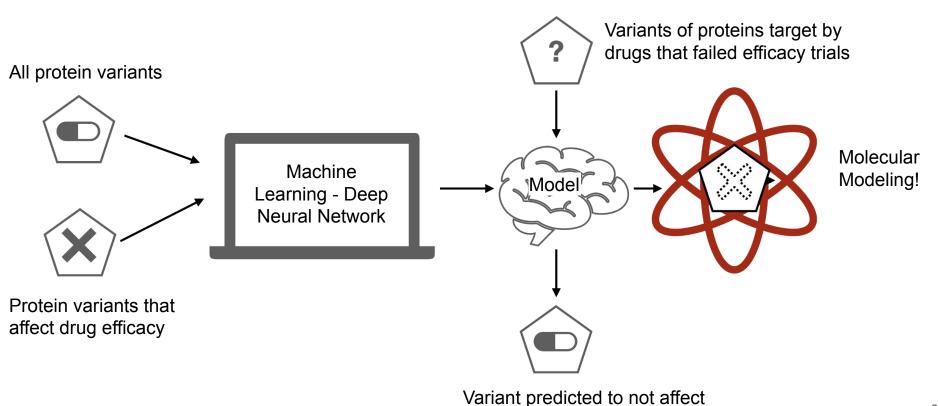
Drug targets with variants:

1,862

Total drug targets: 2,183



Develop a model to classify variants



drug efficacy

Most proteins have few variants



Most proteins have few variants



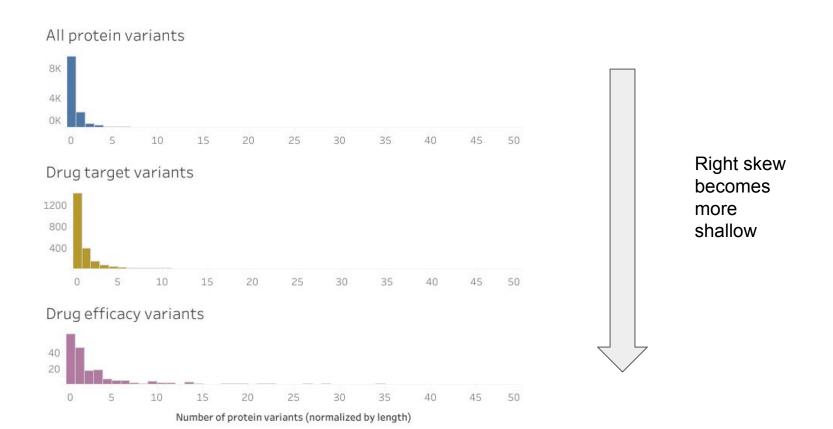


Most proteins have few variants



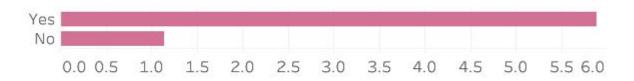


Preliminary analysis - distribution of protein variation



Preliminary analysis - average protein variation



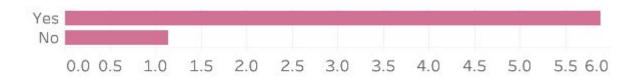


Statistical significance

Yes vs. No P-value: 0.02

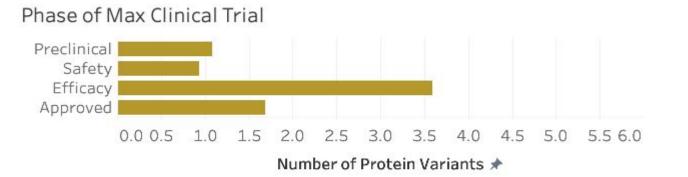
Preliminary analysis - average protein variation





Statistical significance

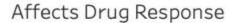
Yes vs. No P-value: 0.02

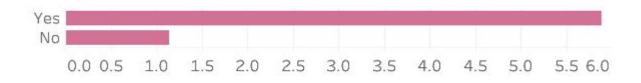


Efficacy vs. approved

P-value: 0.19

Preliminary analysis - average protein variation

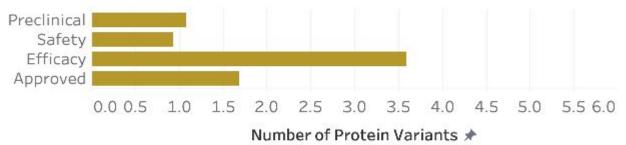




Statistical significance

Yes vs. No P-value: 0.02





Efficacy vs. approved

P-value: 0.19

Efficacy vs. Yes, Affects Drug Response P-value: 0.41

Conclusions

1) Biologically logical features can differentiate protein variants that affect drug response from other variants

Conclusions

1) Biologically logical features can differentiate protein variants that affect drug response from other variants

2) Drugs that failed in efficacy trials target proteins that show feature characteristics similar to variants that affect drug response