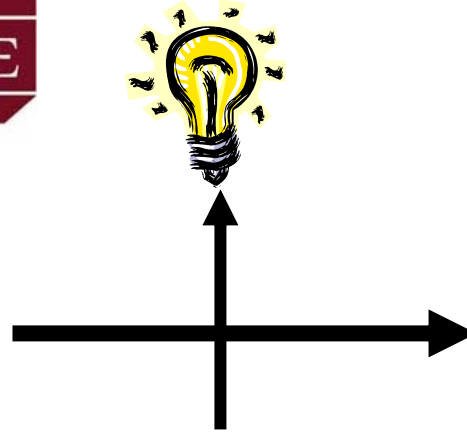
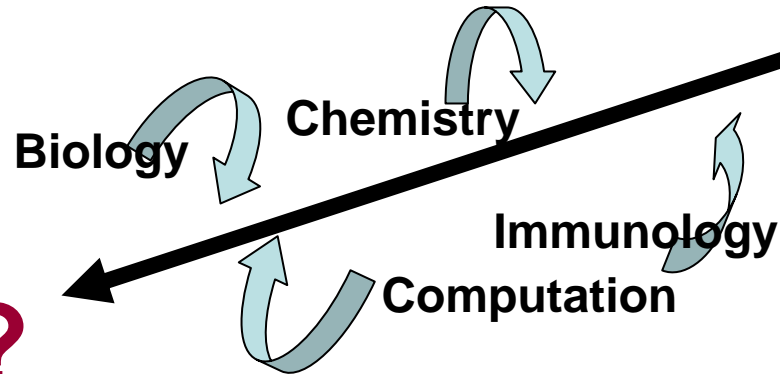


**Big Problem
in
Biomedicine**



**Disruptive
Innovation
or Invention**

Solution?



Center for Innovations in Medicine
APPROACH to SCIENCE

Current CIM Programs

- **Cancer Eradication:** *Universal prophylactic vaccine for preventing cancer*
- **Genomes > Vaccines:** *Discover Algorithm to predict vaccine subunits and convert to chemical vaccines*
- **DocInaBox:** *Create in the house diagnostic unit for PreSymptomatic BioSignatures*

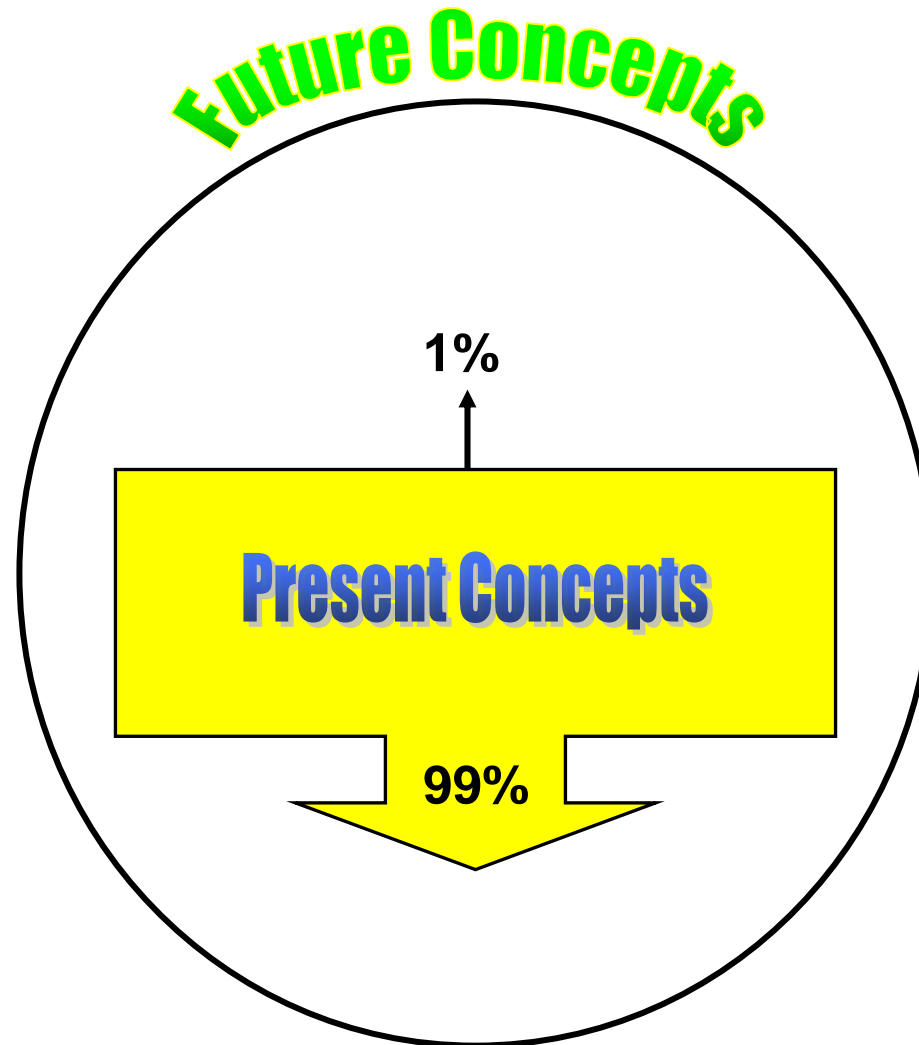
Infinity Research

$$\textit{YourContribution} = \frac{\textit{WhatYouDid}}{\textit{WhatOthersDid}}$$

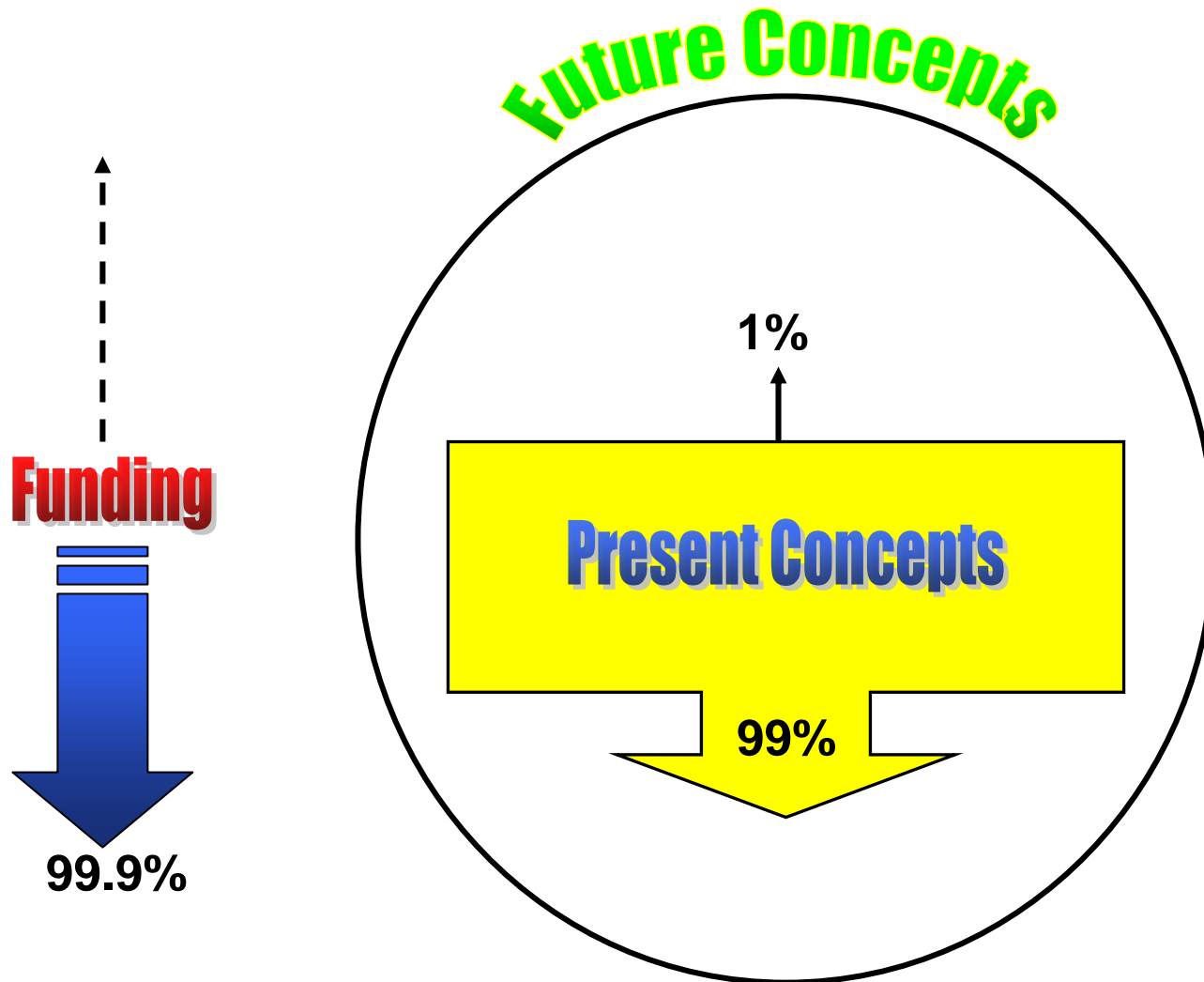
Infinity Research

$$\textit{YourContribution} = \frac{\textit{AnythingYouDo}}{0} = \infty$$

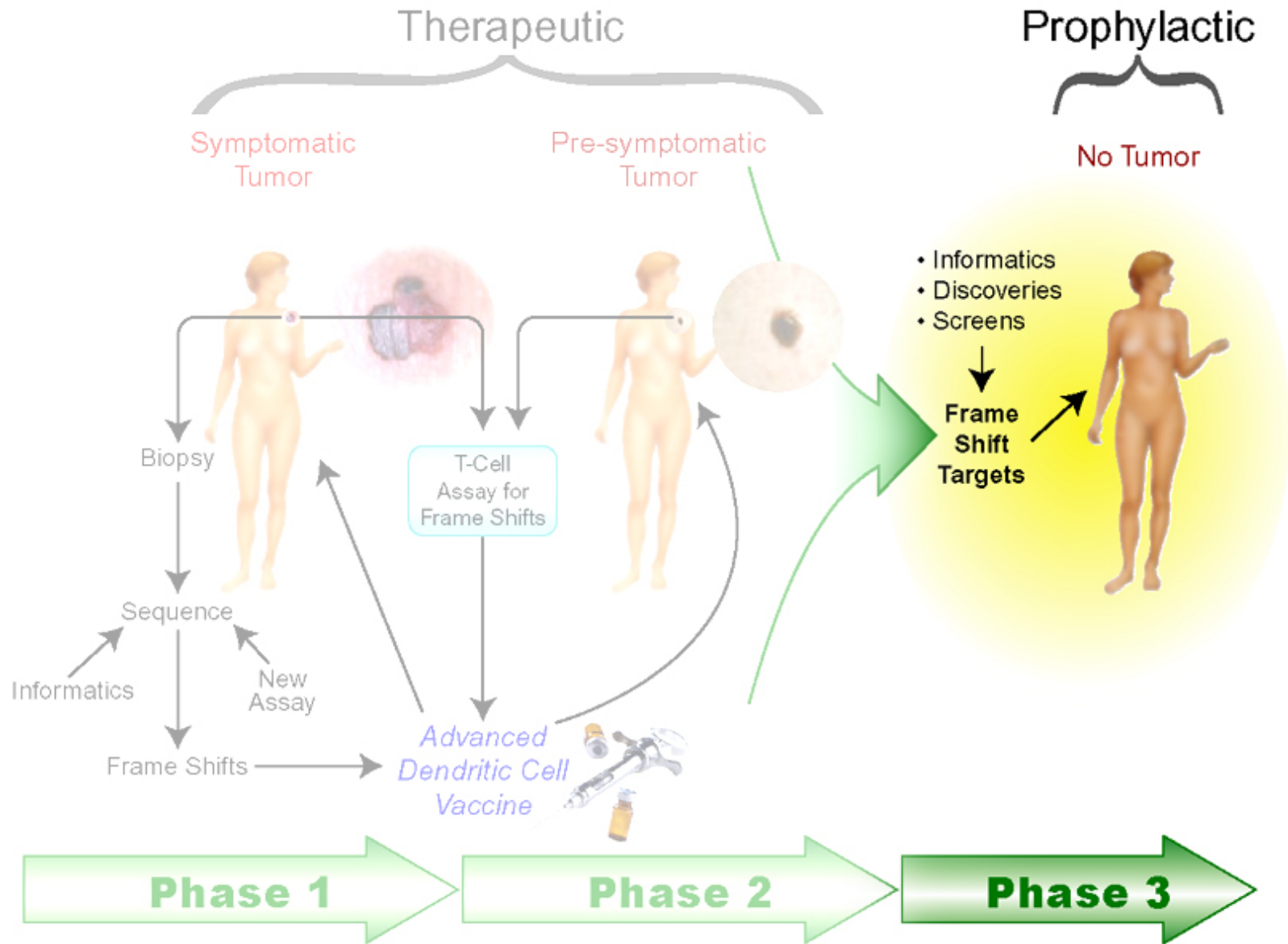
Value of the Contrary



Value of the Contrary – Funding

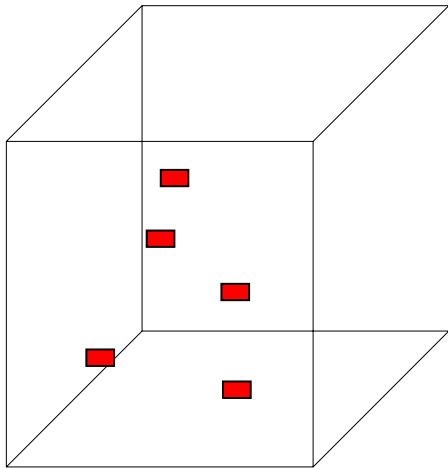


Cancer Eradication Project: Dr. Doug Lake

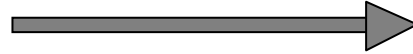


Genomes → Vaccines:
Dr. Kathryn Sykes

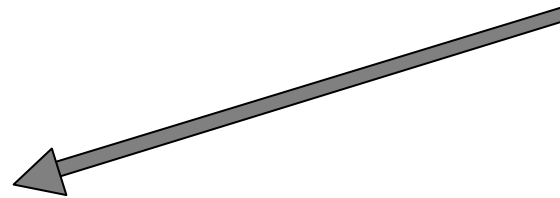
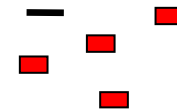
Design genes from
GenBank files



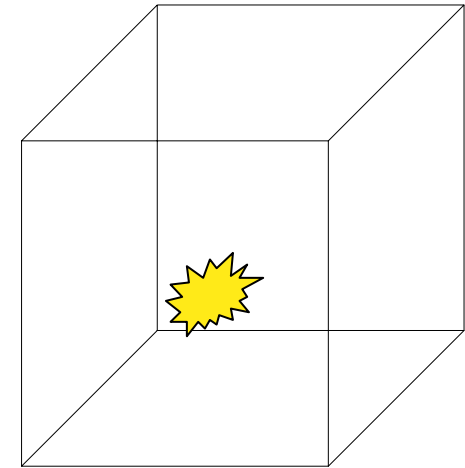
3D Array
All Genes
of the Pathogen



Construct library
1,000s



**Conduct One
Animal-Protection
Experiment**



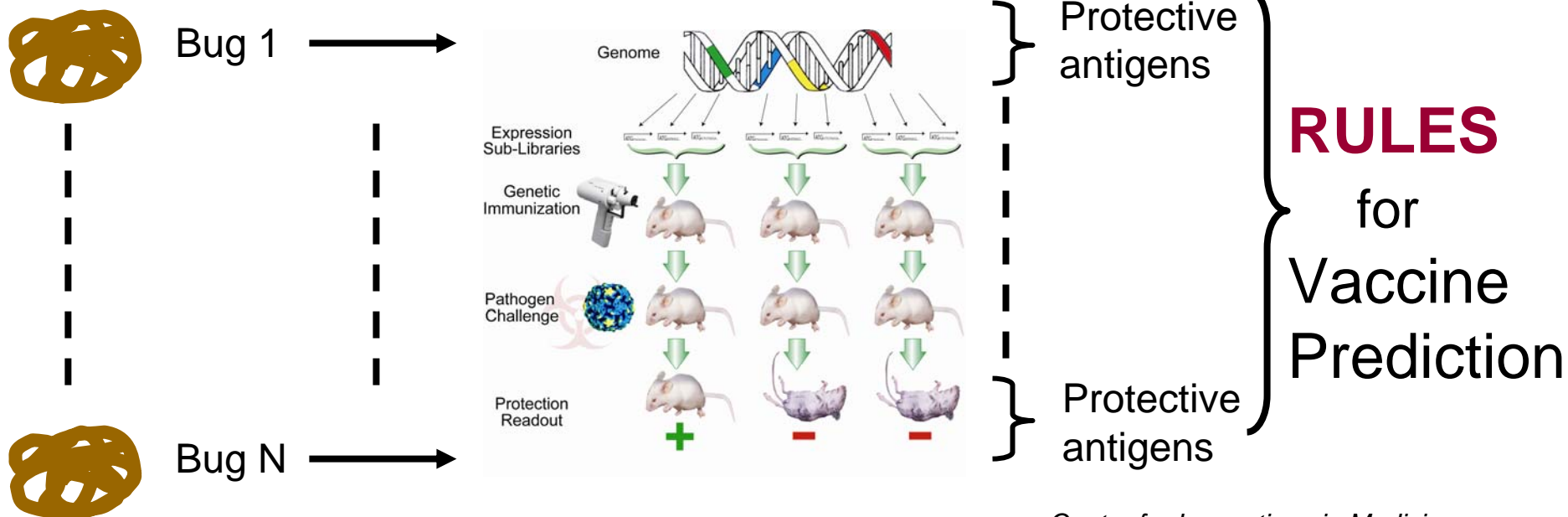
**Pinpoint
Candidates**

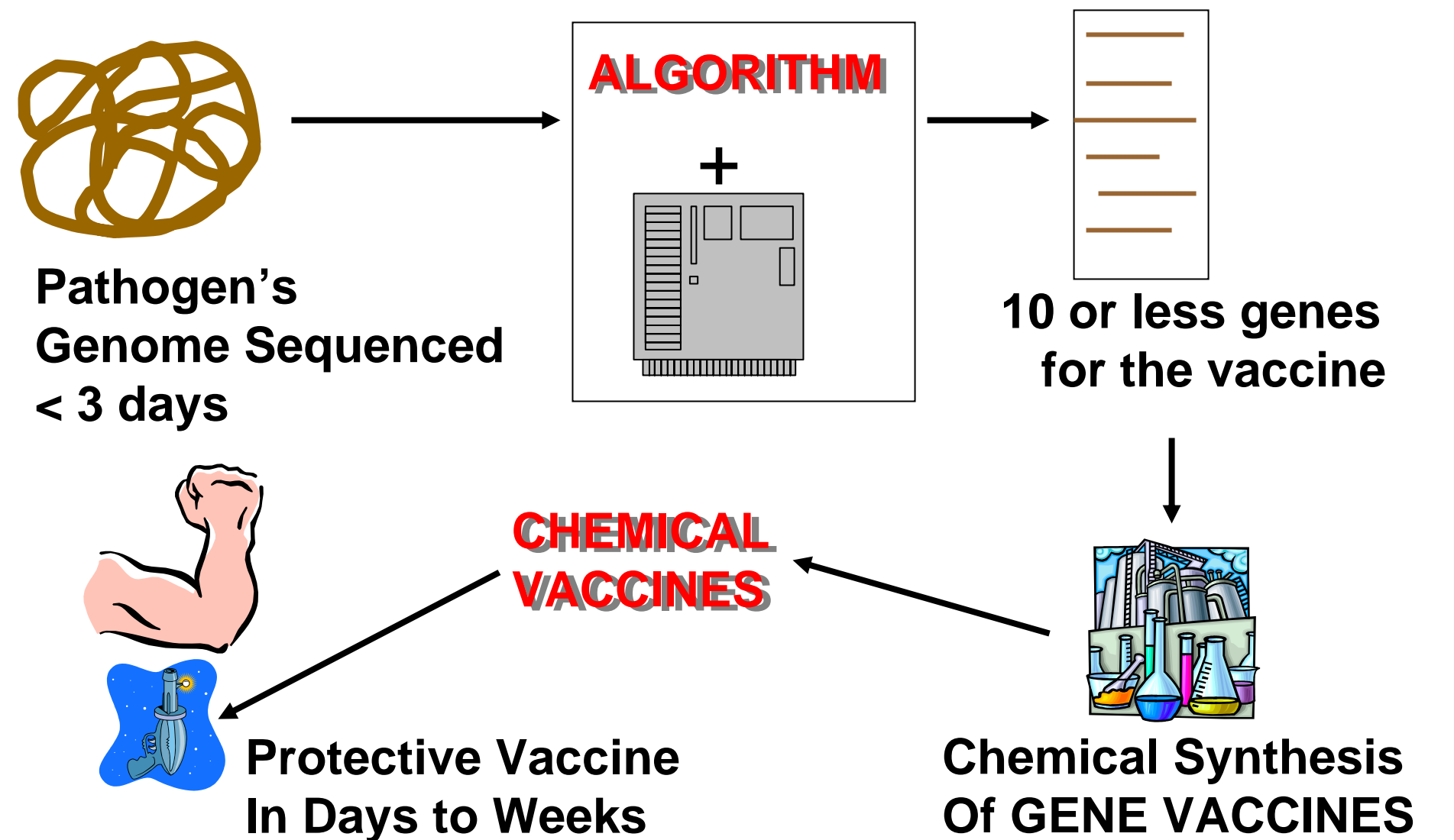
The Algorithm Problem

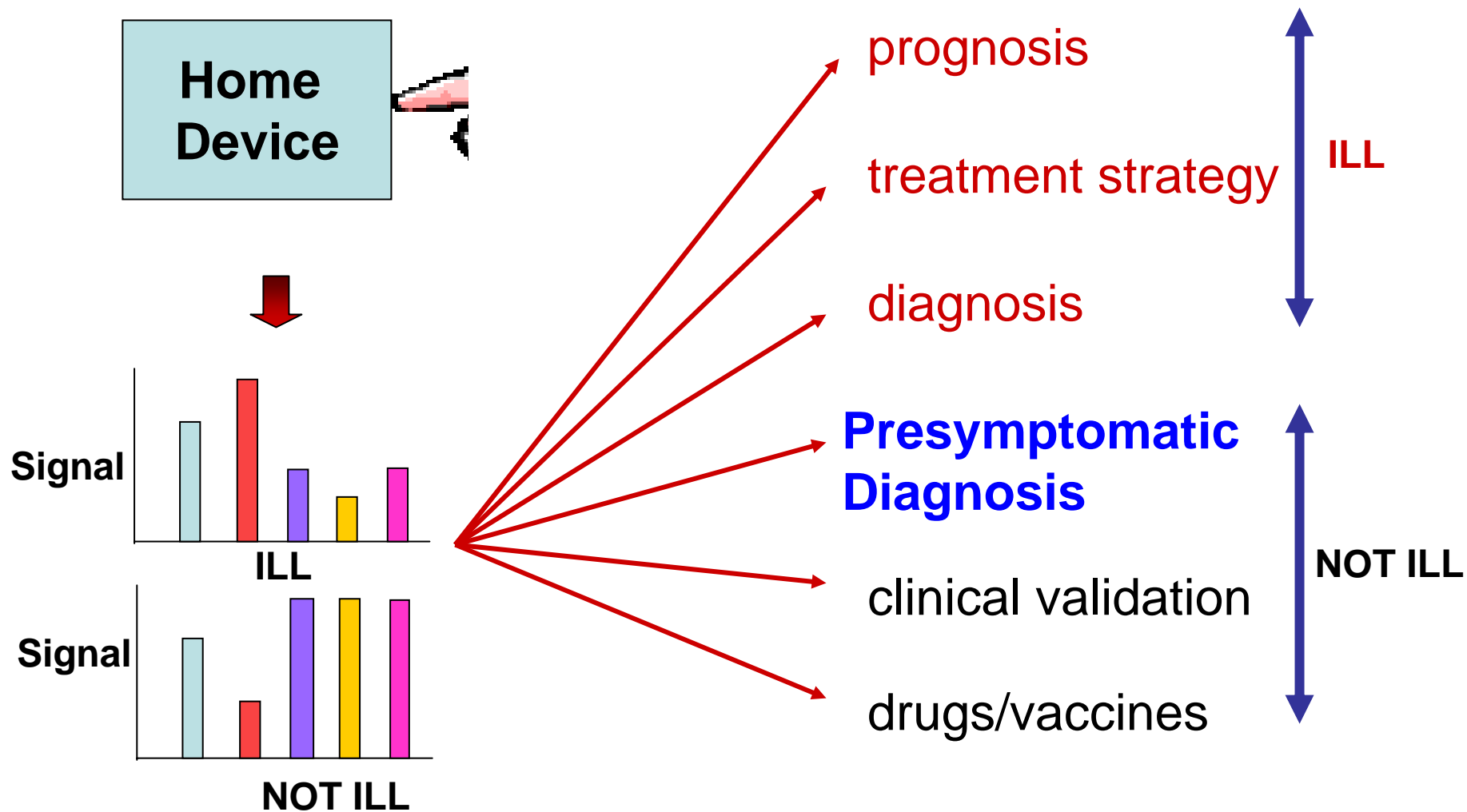
NO Existing Algorithm for Predicting Vaccine Works
NO Combinations Work

Conclusion: The Rules Need to be DISCOVERED

The Algorithm Solution







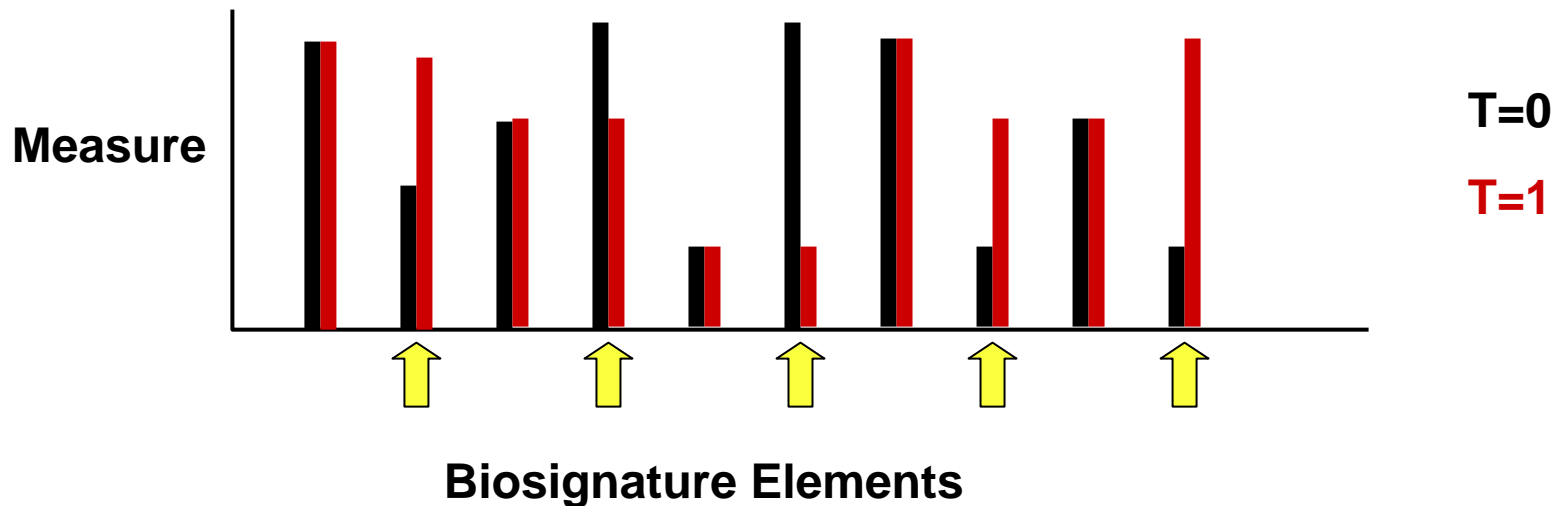
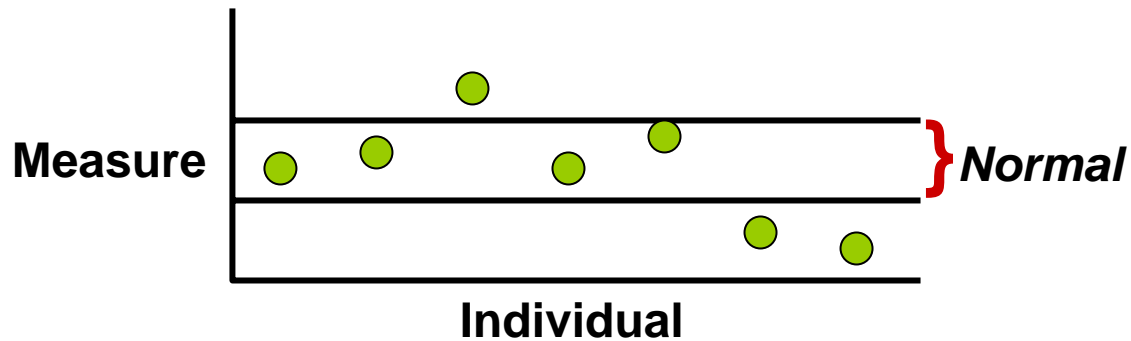
Biomarkers versus BioSignatures

Biomarkers: ~70 clinically approved

Biosignatures: *1000-1,000,000* elements
(proteins, peptides, metabolites, nucleic acids, cells)

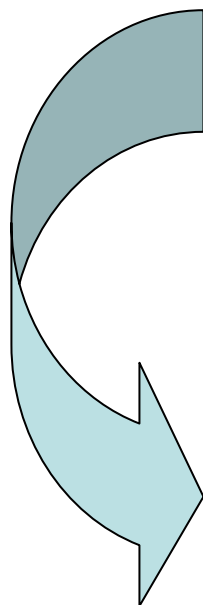
Biosignatures vs Biomarkers

Individual vs. Population Normalization



Components to Make BioSignatures Reality

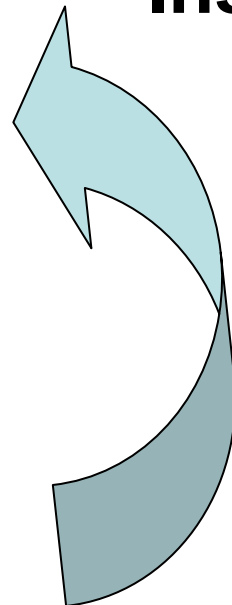
**Animal
Models
Human
Trials**



**Target
Identification**

Computation

Instrumentation



Ligands



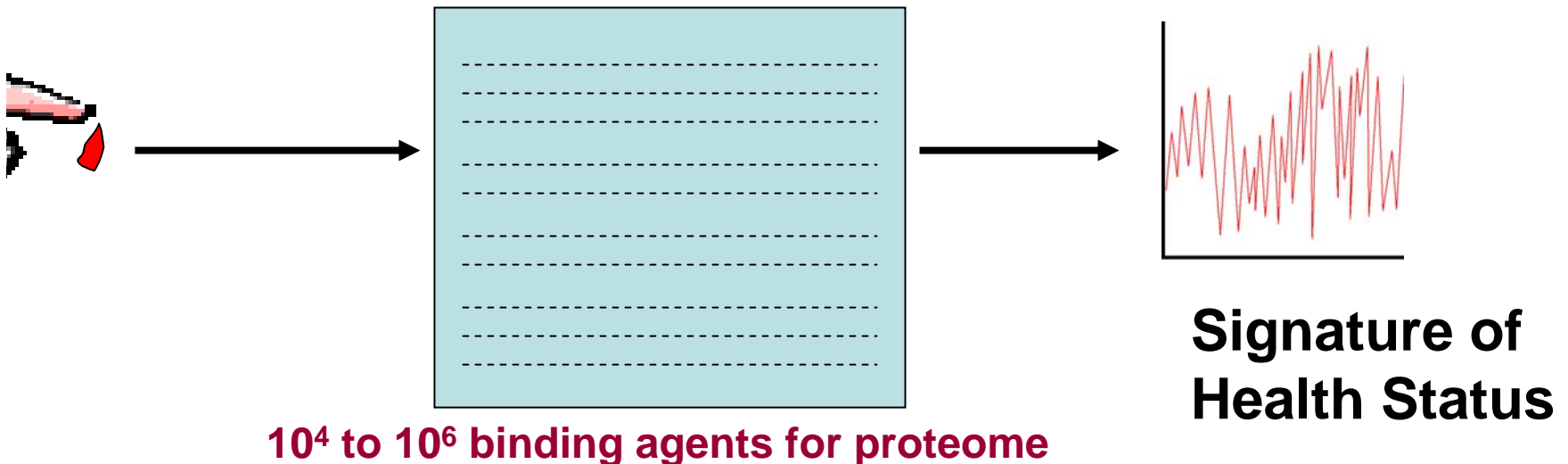
The Problem!

LIGANDS are the LYNCHPIN

We need a system to make 10,000s of antibody-like molecules to read-out all the informative Components of blood, saliva etc.

GOAL:

SuperArray

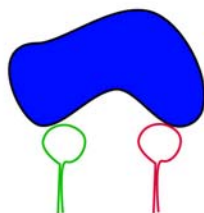
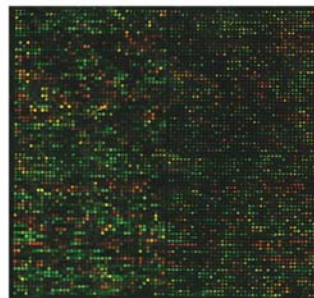


$10^{11} - 10^{13}$ member peptide or nucleic acid libraries contain ligands with $K_d < 10^{-7}$ for essentially all proteins

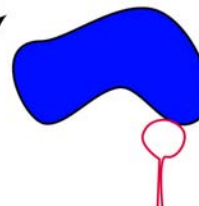
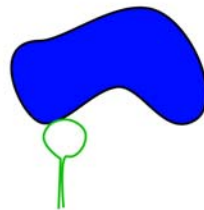


Computational modeling and library reduction

Create computationally reduced master library of $10^4 - 10^6$ members using optically or electrochemically directed array synthesis and probe with labeled protein targets. This should result in multiple hits with $K_d < 10^{-5}$



Combine weak binding ligands to form one strong binding ligand. The combined binding strength of ligands approach the product of their individual K_d 's: $10^{-8} - 10^{-10}$



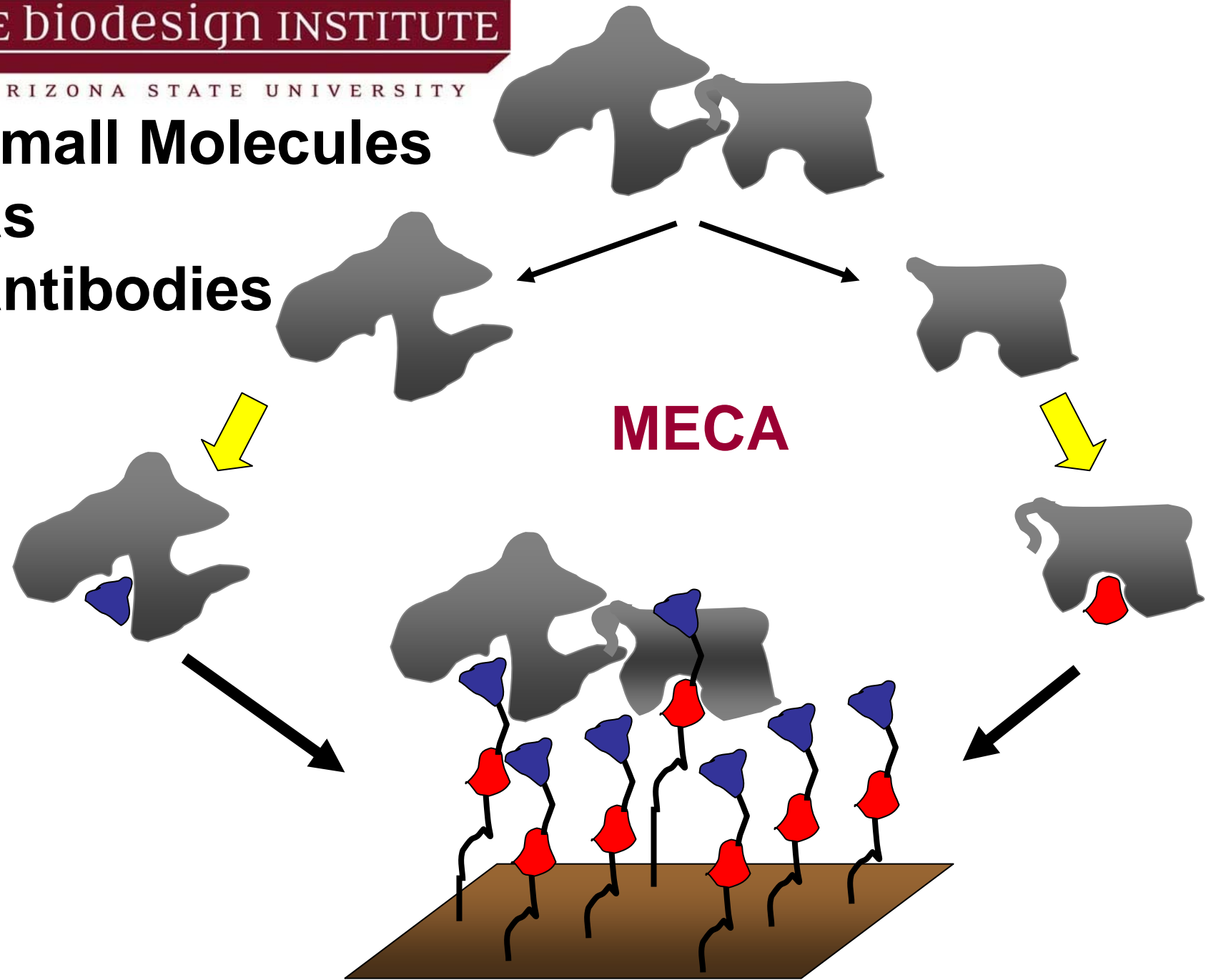
Identify multiple weak ligands to the target protein. Individually, the ligands have $K_d < 10^{-5}$



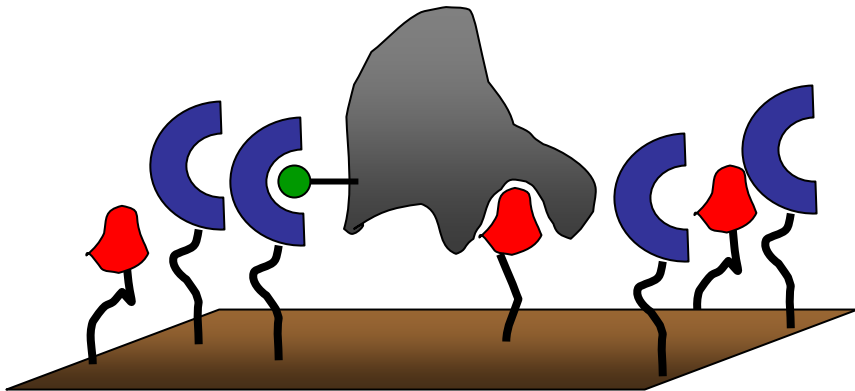
RESOURCES

- **Invention**
 - **Robotics**
 - **HTP systems**
 - **Gene building**
 - **Proteomics**
 - **Antibody Production**
 - **Immunology**
 - **Infection models**
- Arrays**
- Vaccinology**
- InVitro Translation**

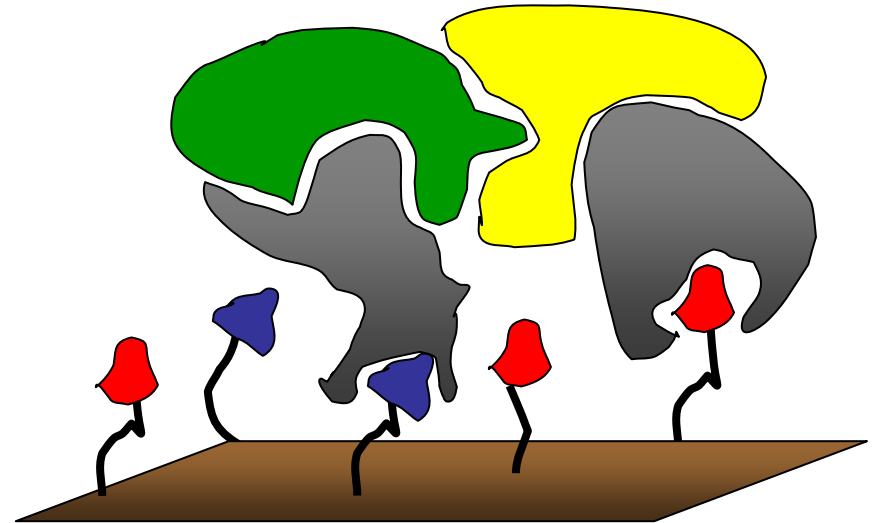
Small Molecules As Antibodies



PINCER: SmMol “Antibodies” binding Protein Modifications/Complexes



High affinity binding of a particular post-translationally modified protein through a two-point contact.



Bivalent binding of a multi-protein complex

BioSignatures of Infection

Presymptomatic/Prognostic

NOW



5 years

**+/- Infection
Animal Models**

DOC-IN-BOX

Nested Product Opportunities

NOW

5 Years

Diagnosis → Point of Care → Shopping Centers → Home Devices

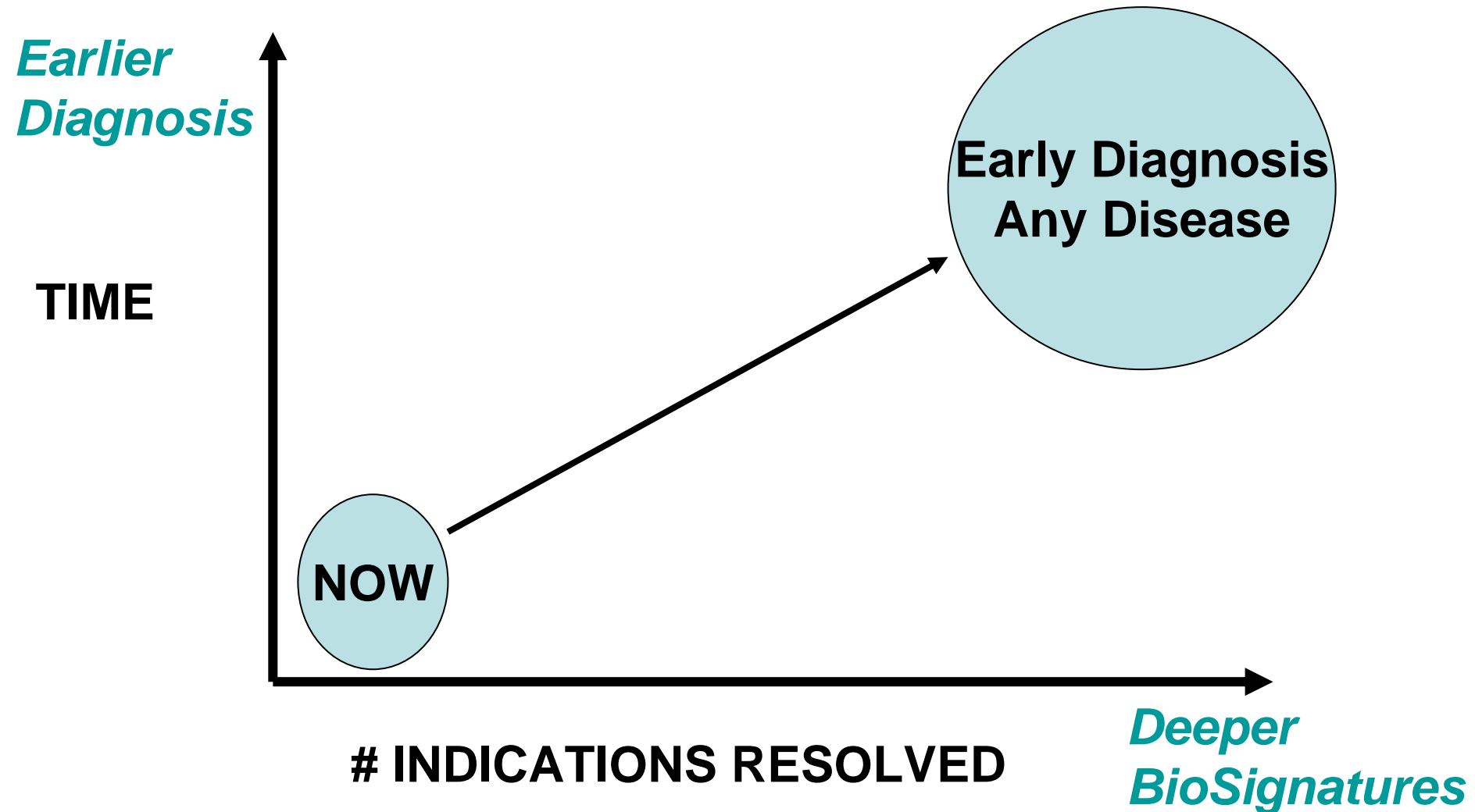
Biothreats
Clinical Trials

Single, Few Features

Multiple Indications

Complete Health
Profile

Evolving BioSignature Capabilities



Strategic Plan

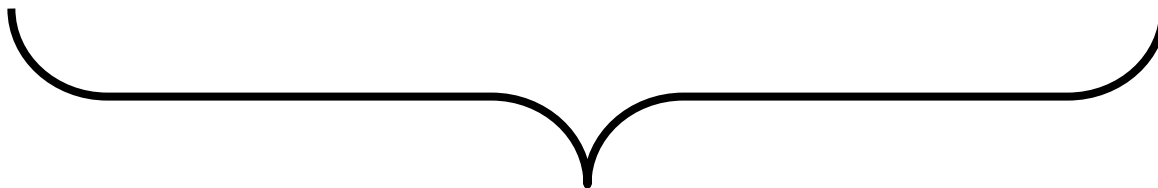
**Mouse
Models**

**Human
Samples**

**How Early
Detect**

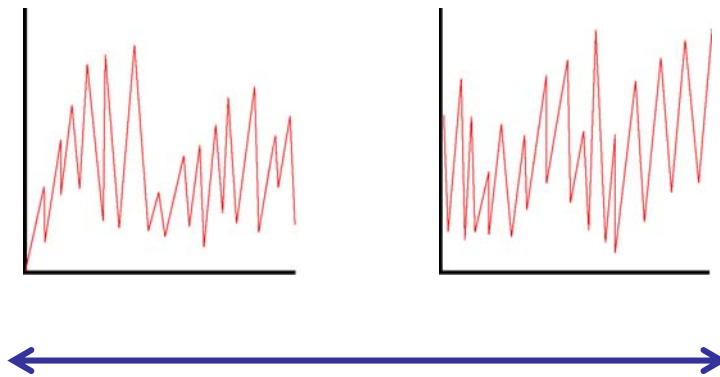
**Diverse
Hosts**

**Diverse
Pathogens**

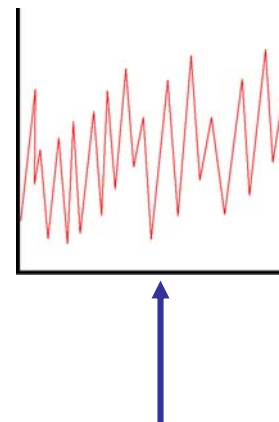


Sampling the SAME Individual Over Time

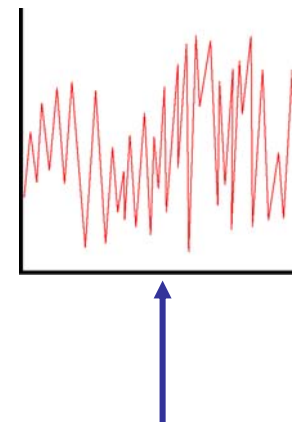
Biosignatures / Biomarkers Over Time



Individual baseline



**Presymptomatic
indicators**



**Disease
indicators**

Biosignatures / Biomarkers

33 Cancer Biomarkers

1 Infection Biomarker

0 Heart Biomarkers

0 Biosignatures

Challenges

...for Biosignatures

- **Diagnosis/Prognosis against population diversity genotype integration**
- **Resolution of diseases and status**

...for Presymptomatic Biosignature Diagnostics

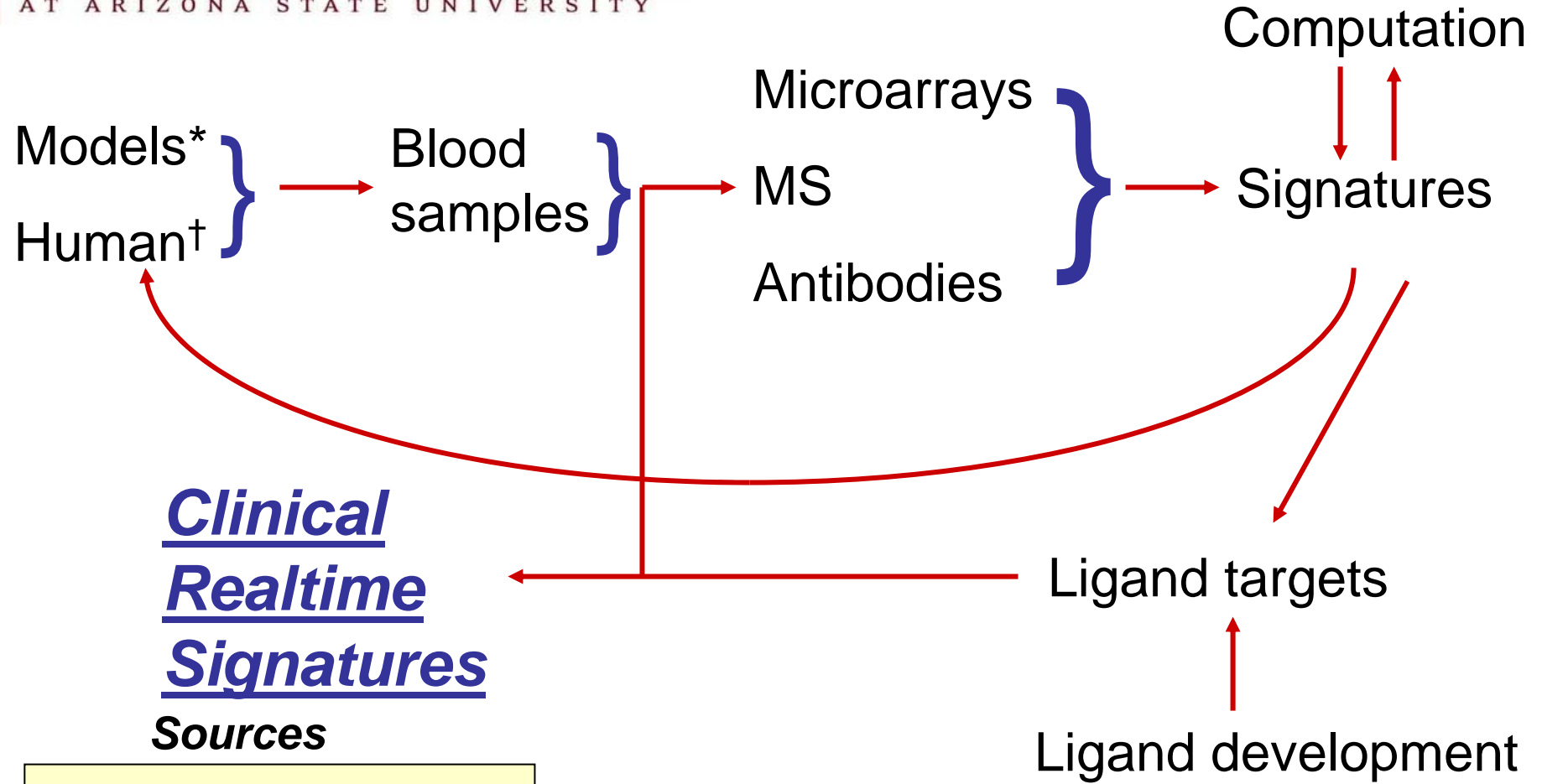
- **Cost → inexpensive so used widely & often**
- **Robust**
- **Real time**
- **Computation → immense data and opportunities**

Comprehensive Approach to Biosignatures

Basic Components

- Animal Models
- Highly selected human samples
- Technologies for signature generation → Target identification
- Computation / Bioinformatics
 - ◆ Target identification
 - ◆ Signature analysis
- Ligands for targets
- *Instrumentation*

Our Approach



Clinical
Realtime
Signatures

Sources

- * **Animal:** Mouse
Rat (Rhys Gen)
- † **Human:** Cath Lab
ER

Signature generation

Microarrays on: Affected tissues (animals); WBCs (animals, humans)

Mass spectrometry: SELDI; MS/MS

Advanced AB systems: Luminex; Multiplex; SPR

Computation

Data analysis / statistical

Bioinformatics for targets

Computational approaches to biosignatures

Ligands

AB-based detection systems:

→ commercial sources; ~1000 generated by PGA; new HTP synthesis

→ system for AB → purification → screen on samples

New ligands: peptoid-based system

PPG Biosignatures of Ischemia Team

Mouse/Rat Models: Ralph Shohet UTSW

Human Samples: James DeLemos UTSW

Mass Spec Signatures: Kevin Rosenblatt UTSW

Computation: Andrew Quong Georgetown Univ.

**Ligands/Assays: Stephen Albert Johnston UTSW
Thomas Kodadek**