The revised
IMI Scientific Research Agenda

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Focussing and Speeding up

Scientific Advisory Board: its role.... Strategic Research Agenda

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The IMI Research Agenda is a multiannual plan.

- It identifies principal research bottlenecks in the biopharmaceutical R&D process.
- It describes recommendations to overcome these bottlenecks and a plan to guide their implementation.
- It focuses on four areas: predicting safety, predicting efficacy, knowledge management, education and training.
- It is a tool to communicate the IMI mission.
The Original Matrix of the IMI SRA

Discovery research → Preclinical develop. → Translational medicine → Clinical develop. → Pharmacovigilance

Knowledge Management

Education & Training

Predictive pharmacology → Predictive toxicology → Identification of biomarkers → Patient recruitment → Validation of biomarkers → Benefit/Risk assessment with regulatory authorities

Efficacy → Safety

Brain Disorders
Inflammatory Diseases
Metabolic Diseases
Infectious Diseases
Need for a widened and revised scope of the IMI SRA
The Revision of the IMI Scientific Research Agenda

The Revised SRA builds on the 4 pillars of the original SRA: Knowledge management – Efficacy – Safety – Education and Training
The Revision of the IMI Scientific Research Agenda

Eight new research areas are proposed to be addressed in addition to those originally included in the 2008 SRA:

- Pharmacogenetics and taxonomy of human diseases
- Rare diseases and stratified therapies
- Systems approaches in drug research
- ‘Beyond high throughput screening’- pharmacological interactions at the molecular level
- Active pharmaceutical ingredients development (drug compound development)
- Advanced formulations
- Stem cells for drug development and toxicity screening
- Integration of imaging techniques into drug research

4th Call topics bridge the previous SRA and the revised SRA
Patients

IMI AREAS OF RESEARCH INTEREST

NEW PRIORITIES

IMI ACTIVITIES

Advanced Formulations

Stem Cells for Drug Development and Toxicity Screening

Integration of Imaging Techniques into Drug Research

Neuro-psychiatric Disorders / Brain Diseases

Inflammatory Diseases

Metabolic Diseases Including Cardiovascular Diseases

Infectious Diseases

Cancer

Strategies in R&D

Knowledge Management

Science Communication

Development in Regulatory Framework

Tools and Techniques

Science Communication

Increasing Practicability of Biomarkers and Biobanks

Safety Sciences

Systems Approaches in Drug Development

API Technology (Drug Compound Development)

Pharmacological Interactions at the Molecular level

Pharmacogenetics and Taxonomy of Human Diseases

Rare Diseases and Stratified Therapies

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT
Looking forward

Combination therapy
Extreme phenotypes
Beyond HTS
Taxonomy
Stem cells
EU med info system

Idea generation
Basic Research and non clinical testing
Clinical studies
Regulatory approval
HTA & pharmaco-vigilance

Knowledge Management infrastructure and services
First “Think Big” topics are launched: EMIF (€ 24 million from both EFPIA and the public side) and hiPS topic (€ 26 million from both EFPIA and public side)

In addition, new research areas in pharmaceutical chemistry, oral drug delivery, binding kinetics, optimising delivery of biological macromolecules are addressed

The topics will continue to bring together data, resources and expertise from the public and private sectors to improve pharmaceutical research
EMIF: European Medicines Information Framework, 4th call

Patient level health information has potential to significantly advance medical and pharmaceutical research; Potential so far not used because of hurdles

By submitting a proposal to this topic, researchers can contribute to fulfilling the vision for EMIF to create a lasting and comprehensive framework to use patient level data:
- Broad network for access to existing data
- Governance model for ethics and privacy
- Data management and analysis

Three topics under EMIF
- Information framework / knowledge management service layer
- Metabolic complications of obesity in adults and children
- Protective and precipitating markers for the development of AD and other dementias
EMIF will Address Important Unmet Medical Needs

• Patient level data contributes to harnessing the power of the extreme phenotype approach for understanding less extreme variations in the phenotype, which represent a much larger share of the patient population; also important for diagnosis and the development of innovative therapeutics

• Obesity is an important health problem with limited success so far in addressing it through modifying behaviour or pharmacological intervention; only some obese individuals develop complications and it would be important to be able to identify them

• Patient level data in the field of AD will help to deal with the multiple challenges of developing treatments in this area such as absence of predictive biomarkers, efficacy markers and the slow progression of the disease
hiPS cells have opened up many new areas of research, including access to improved in vitro systems for disease modelling, drug discovery and safety assessment.

Focus of topic is patient-derived iPS cells to be used in:
- Neurodegenerative/neuro-dysfunctional diseases
- Diabetes
- Safety assessment

Need for public/private collaborative research to:
- Establish biobank
- Making accessible iPS cell lines from different ethnicities and patients with defined phenotypes/genotypes
- Establish standardised biological assays
- Strong communicative and collaborative links with other consortia
SRA and the Scientific Advisory Board......
an evolving relationship