

TECHNOLOGY BRIEF

Therapeutic

A novel small molecule for treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection

Lead Inventor:

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Background

Helicobacter pylori (*H. pylori*) infects the stomach of half of the world's population. Infection causes peptic ulcer disease, is associated with functional dyspepsia and is recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a carcinogen that causes gastric cancer, the fifth leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide. As eradication of *H. pylori* reduces gastric cancer, the WHO has called for *H. pylori* screening and treatment programs to reduce cancer risk. Eradication also prevents peptic ulcer disease recurrence and improves functional dyspepsia.

The current treatment for *H. pylori* uses a combination of antibiotics and proton pump inhibitors (OMC). However, these treatments fail to reach the recommended eradication rates due to increasing antibiotic resistance. Furthermore, most standard treatments fail to target the pool of bacteria living inside gastric cells that serve as a reservoir for persistent infections.

Approximately 60% of *H. pylori* strains produce a virulence factor, vacuolating cytotoxin (VacA), that promotes infection and causes more severe disease, including gastric cancer.

Description of the Invention

SickKids researcher Dr. Nicola Jones, and her team, discovered that VacA inhibits a protein called TRPML1 to generate the intracellular niche *in vivo* that protects the bacteria from antibiotic treatment and leads to infection recrudescence after therapy. Activating TRPML1 reverses VacA toxic effects and kills the intracellular bacteria. Furthermore, they have identified and selected two novel small molecules (named "G" and "H") that activate TRPML1, eradicate intracellular *H. pylori* in infected cells, and control the progression of infection in mice.

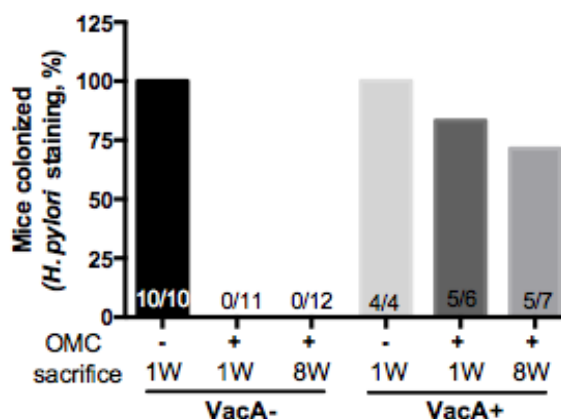


Figure 1. VacA causes persistent infection after standard eradication therapy. Proportion of mice positive for *H. pylori* staining 1 week (1W) and 8W after eradication therapy (OMC). VacA- bacteria were completely eradicated by OMC but VacA+ *H. pylori* escapes eradication.

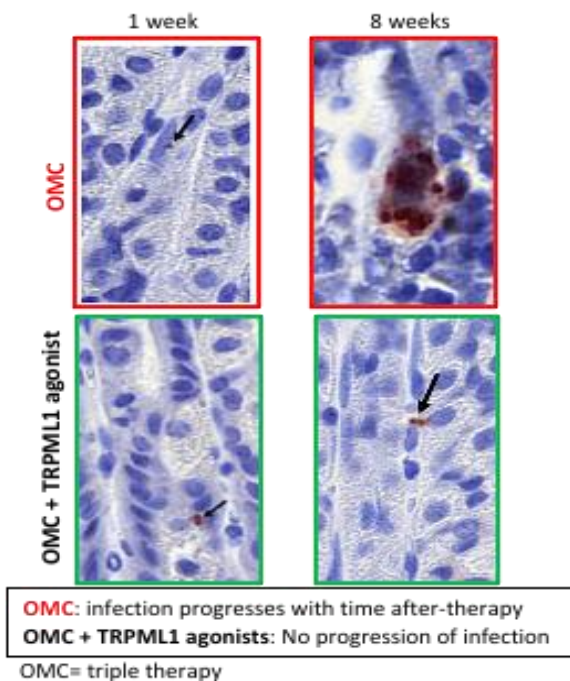


Figure 2. TRPML1 agonists prevent persistent infection. Representative *H. pylori* staining of gastric mucosa obtained from *H. pylori*-infected mice treated with standard triple therapy (OMC) alone or in combination with TRPML1 agonist compound. Mice were sacrificed 1 week or 8 weeks after treatment.

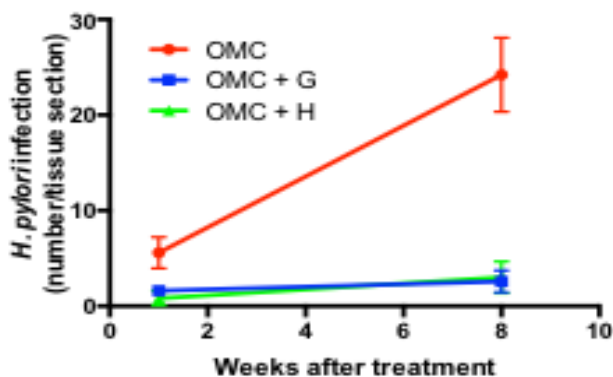


Figure 3. No progression of the infection with TRPML1 agonist. *H. pylori* counts for each treatment at the different times of sacrifice.

Commercial Applications

SickKids researchers identified two small molecule agonists of TRPML1 able to treat *H. pylori* infection in a mouse model without toxicity. Importantly, one of the compounds is a gut-restricted formulation with no systemic absorption that was optimized for orogastric administration.

Developmental Stage

- *In vivo* assessment of the novel small molecules in mouse models of *H. pylori* infection is complete.
- The gut-restricted compound is 12 months from an IND submission.
- *In vivo* experiments to optimize the dosing regimen and confirm target specificity are underway.
- Upon completion of the above, we will have defined the appropriate formulation and dosing regimen for a preclinical TRPML1 small molecule agonist that effectively eradicates *H. pylori* infection without toxicity and off-target effects.

Publications

Nature Microbiology 2019 August; 4(8): 1411-1423

Patent Status

- US Pat. # 11,191,760 issued Dec 7, 2021.
- CA Pat. # 3058679 filed Apr 6, 2017 (allowed).
- US Pat Appl. # 17/515706 filed Nov 1, 2021.

IP&C is seeking a partnership with a pharmaceutical company to screen and complete development of the small molecule therapeutic for *H. pylori* infection.