

**Chaire d'innovation technologique**  
**Liliane Bettencourt**

# **Grandes tendances en recherche biomédicale**

**Elias Zerhouni**

24 Janvier 2011

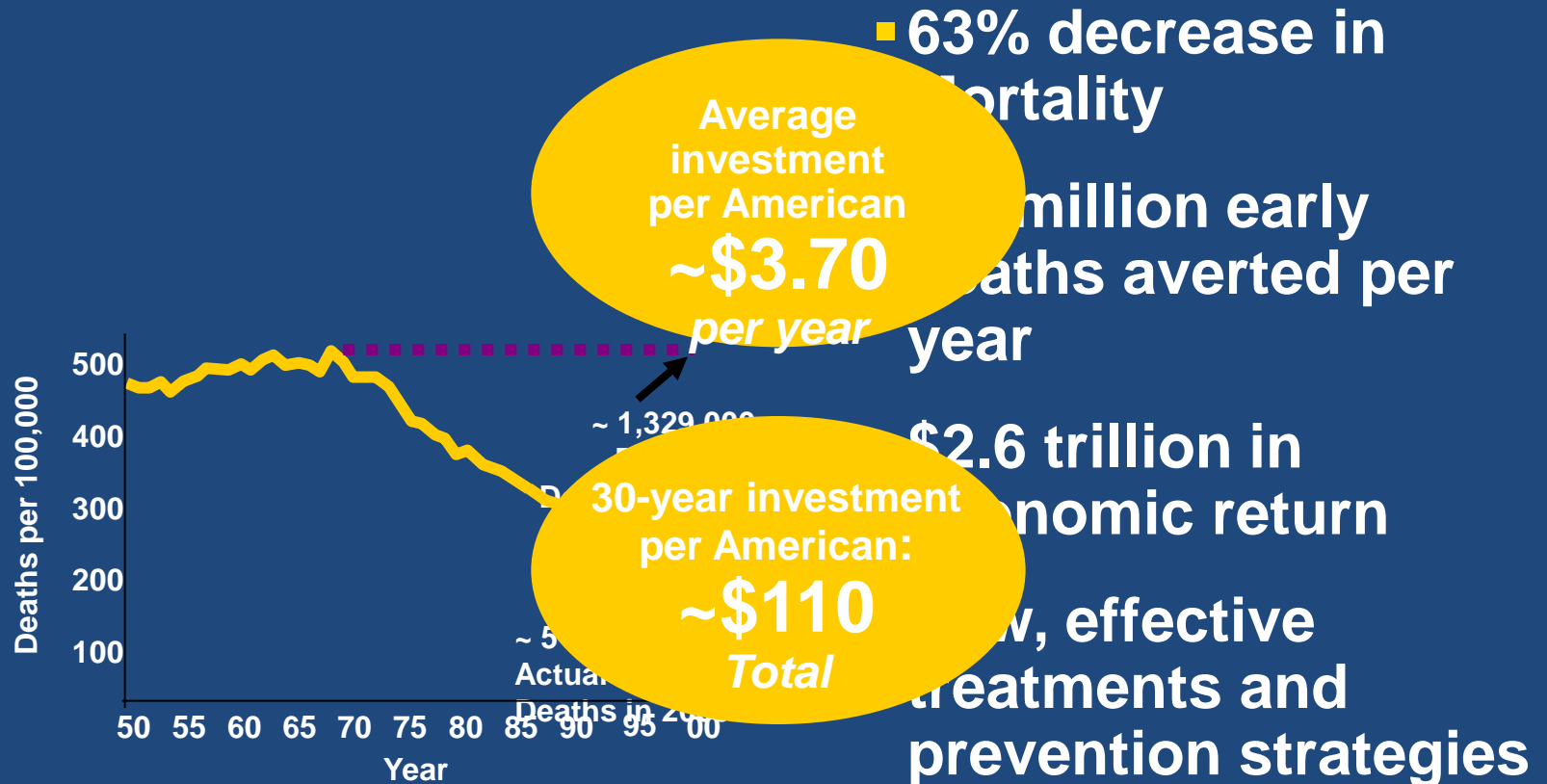


**COLLÈGE  
DE FRANCE**  
— 1530 —

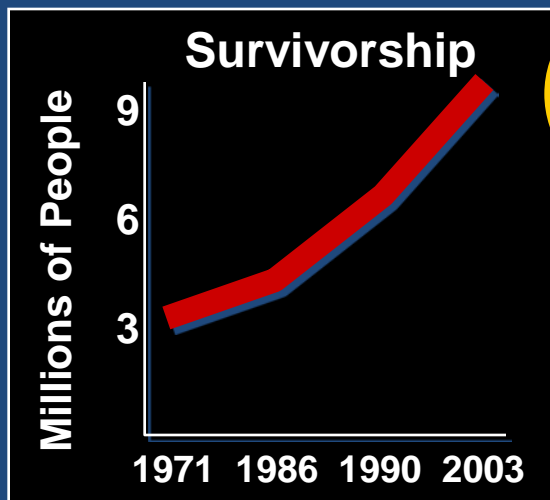
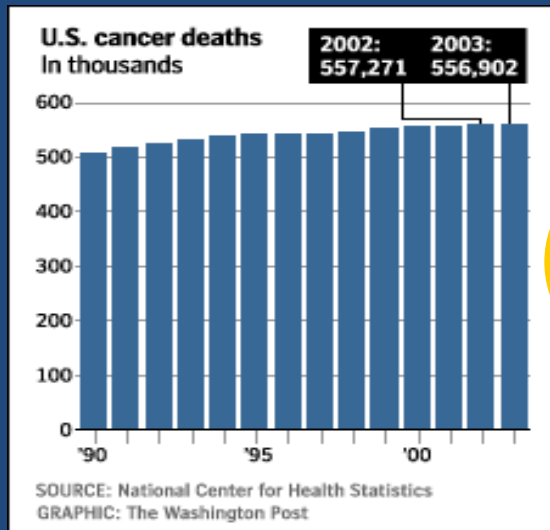
# MEDECINE ET SANTE PUBLIQUE

## Les Grandes Tendances et Défis Actuels

# Coronary Heart Disease



# Cancer



- For the first time in recorded history, annual cancer deaths in the United States have fallen
- Average investment per American ~\$8.60 per year
- Improved effectiveness of early detection and screening
- 30-year investment per American: ~\$260 Total
- New drugs developed for cancer

# America Is Living Longer *And Healthier*



Since 1982,  
disability rate for  
elderly Americans  
declined by 30%



In past 30 years,  
American life  
expectancy  
increased by ~6  
years

## ■ Improvements in:

- Recovery from heart disease, stroke

– Depression

– Vision impairment

- Osteoporosis

– Bone and joint health

– More effective

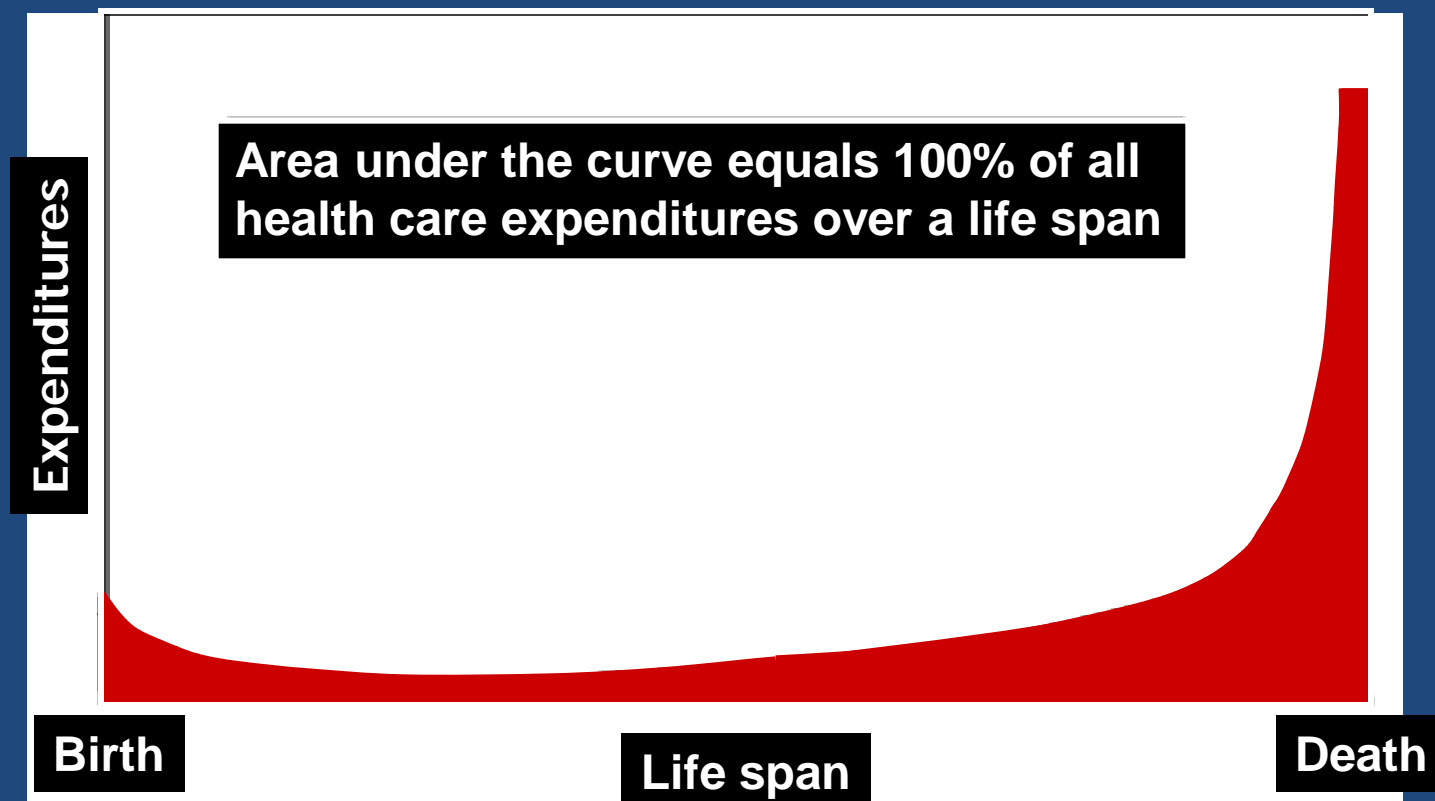
– Uses of drugs for

– Arthritis

- Improvements in joint replacement technology

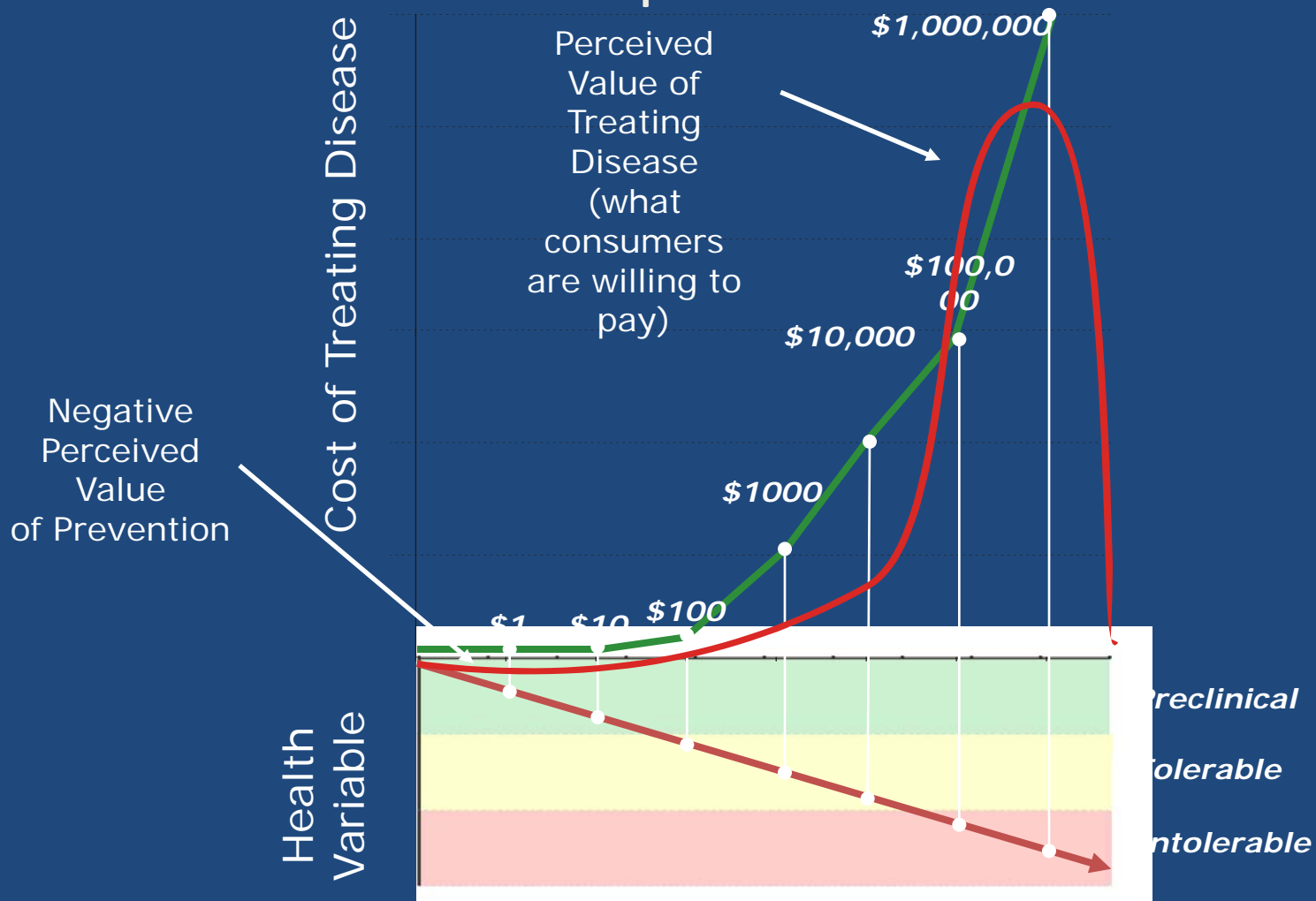
**Last-year-of-life expenses constituted 22 percent of all medical, 26 percent of Medicare, 18 percent of all non-Medicare expenditures, and 25 percent of Medicaid expenditures**

Hoover DR et al., *Health Serv Res.* 37,1625 (2002).

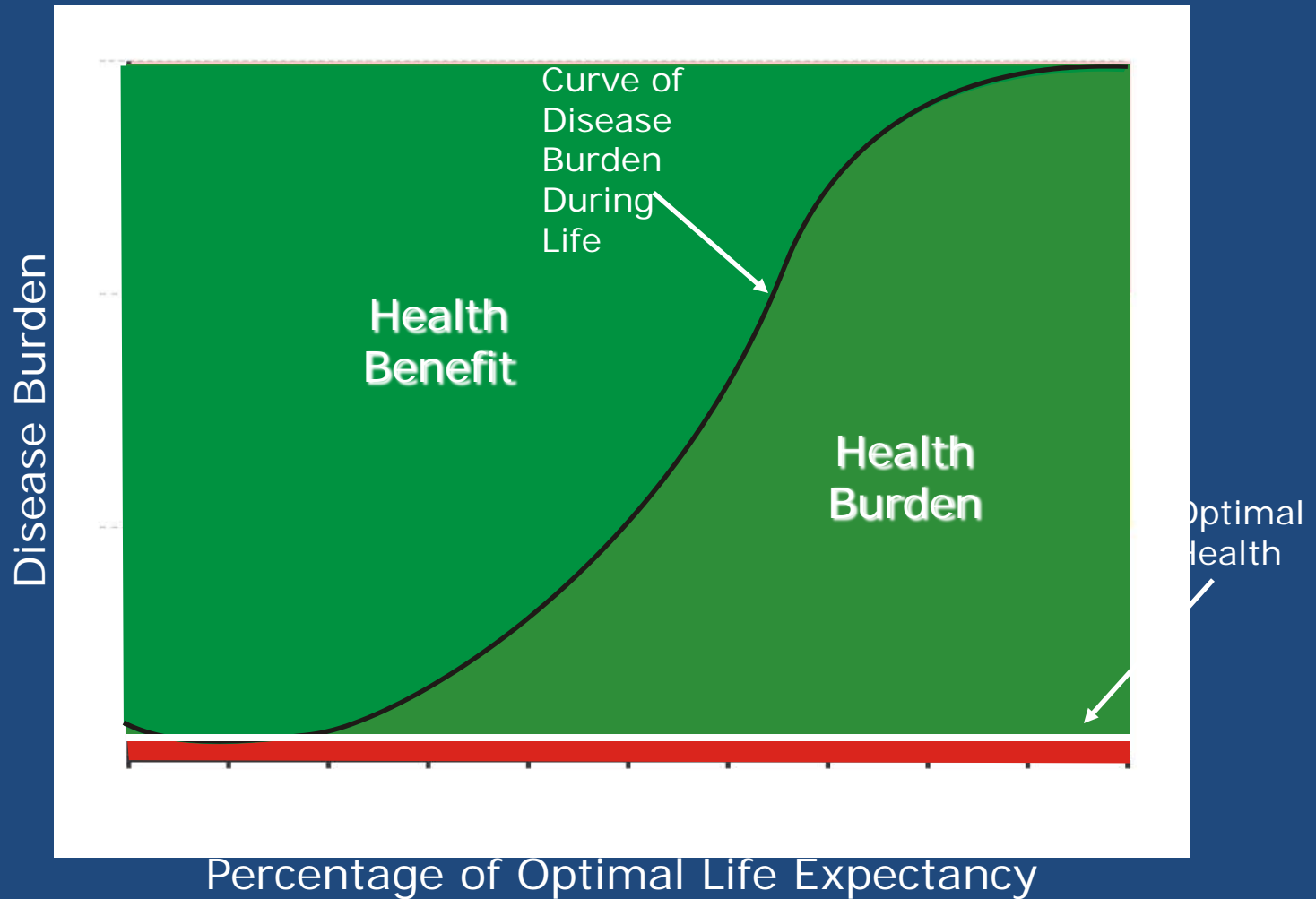


# Relationship of stage of intervention to healthcare costs

## An empirical view

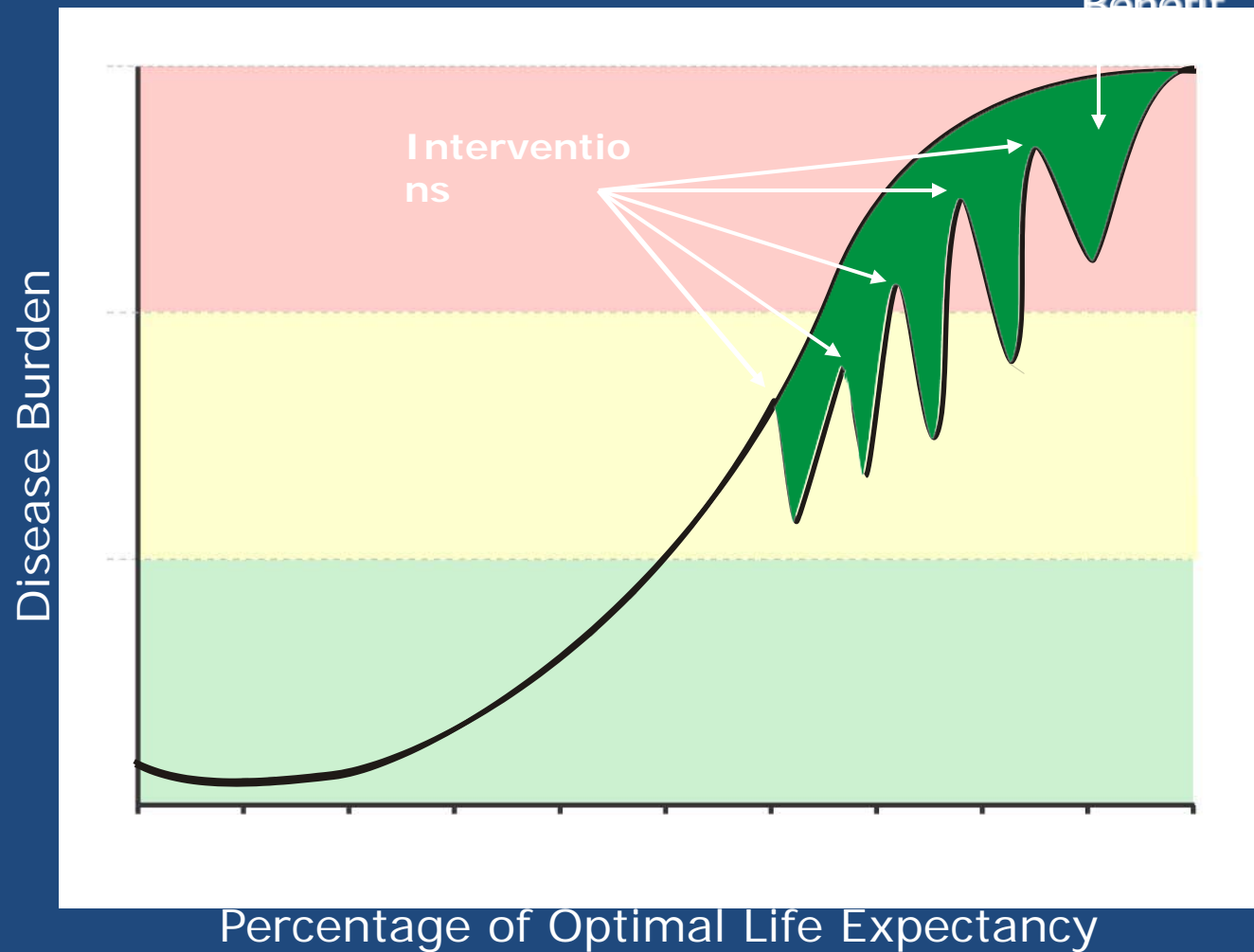


# NEED FOR MULTIPRONGED STRATEGIES

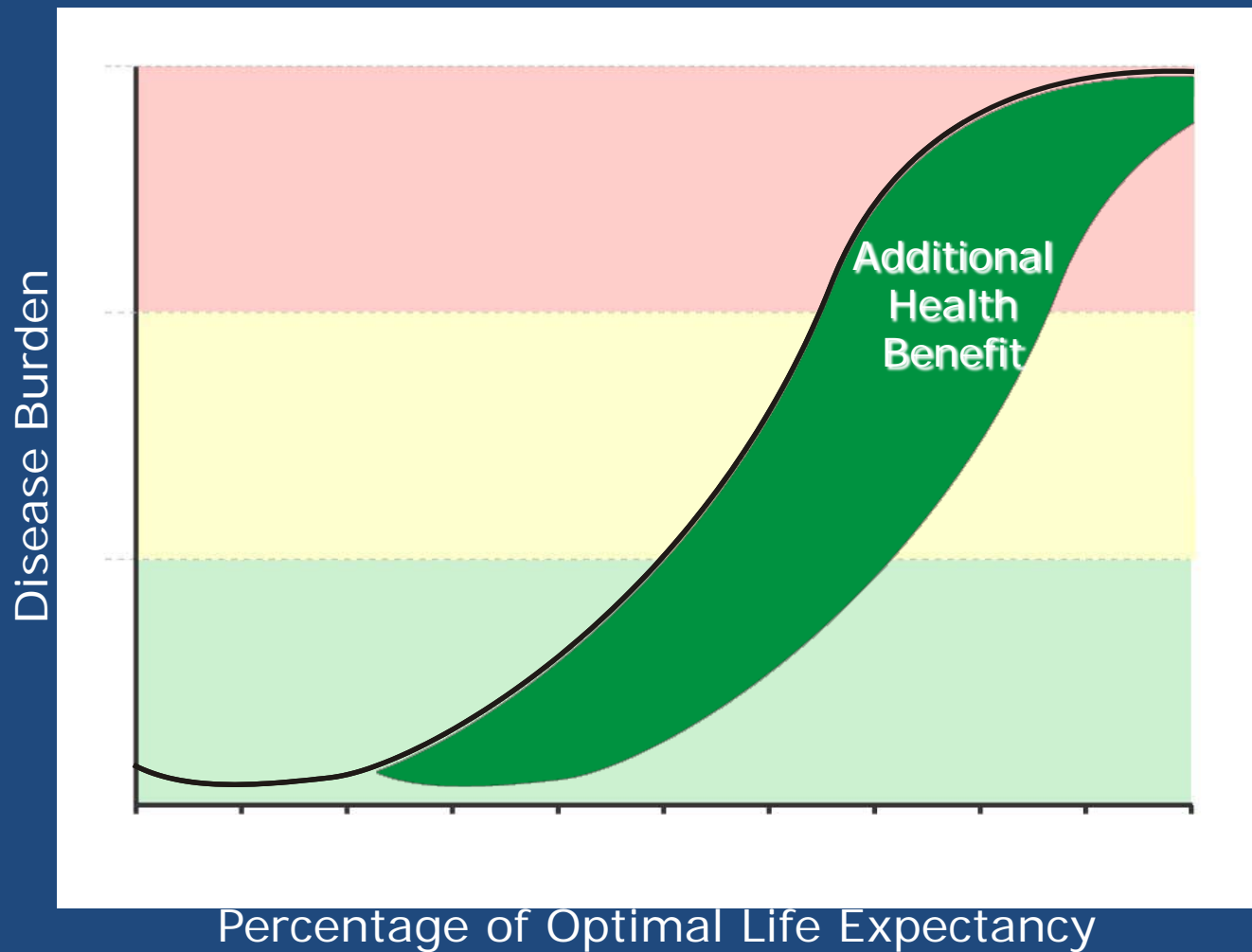




# Treat Disease with Multiple Interventions



# Delay Onset of Disease

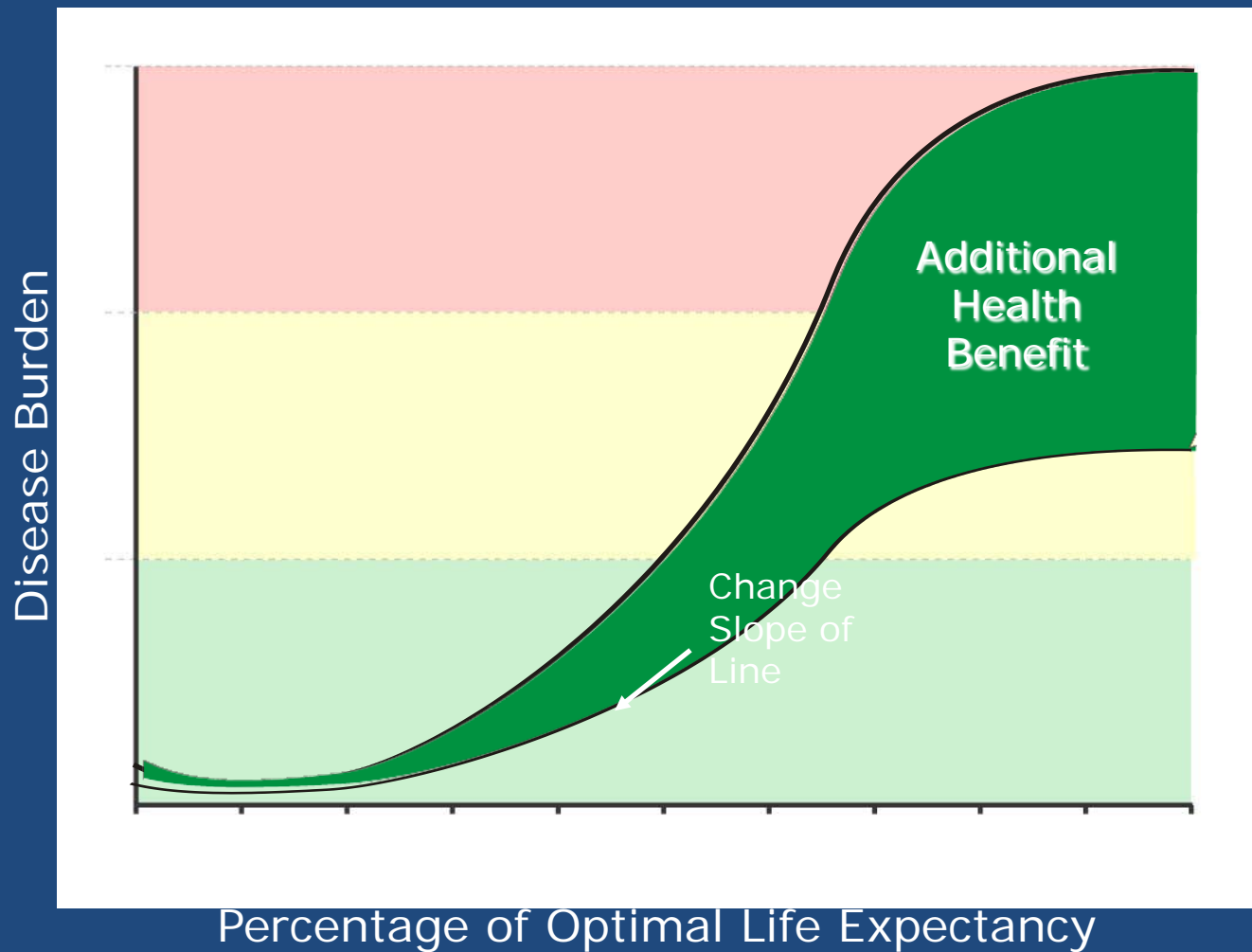


# Delay Onset of Disease: Alzheimer disease

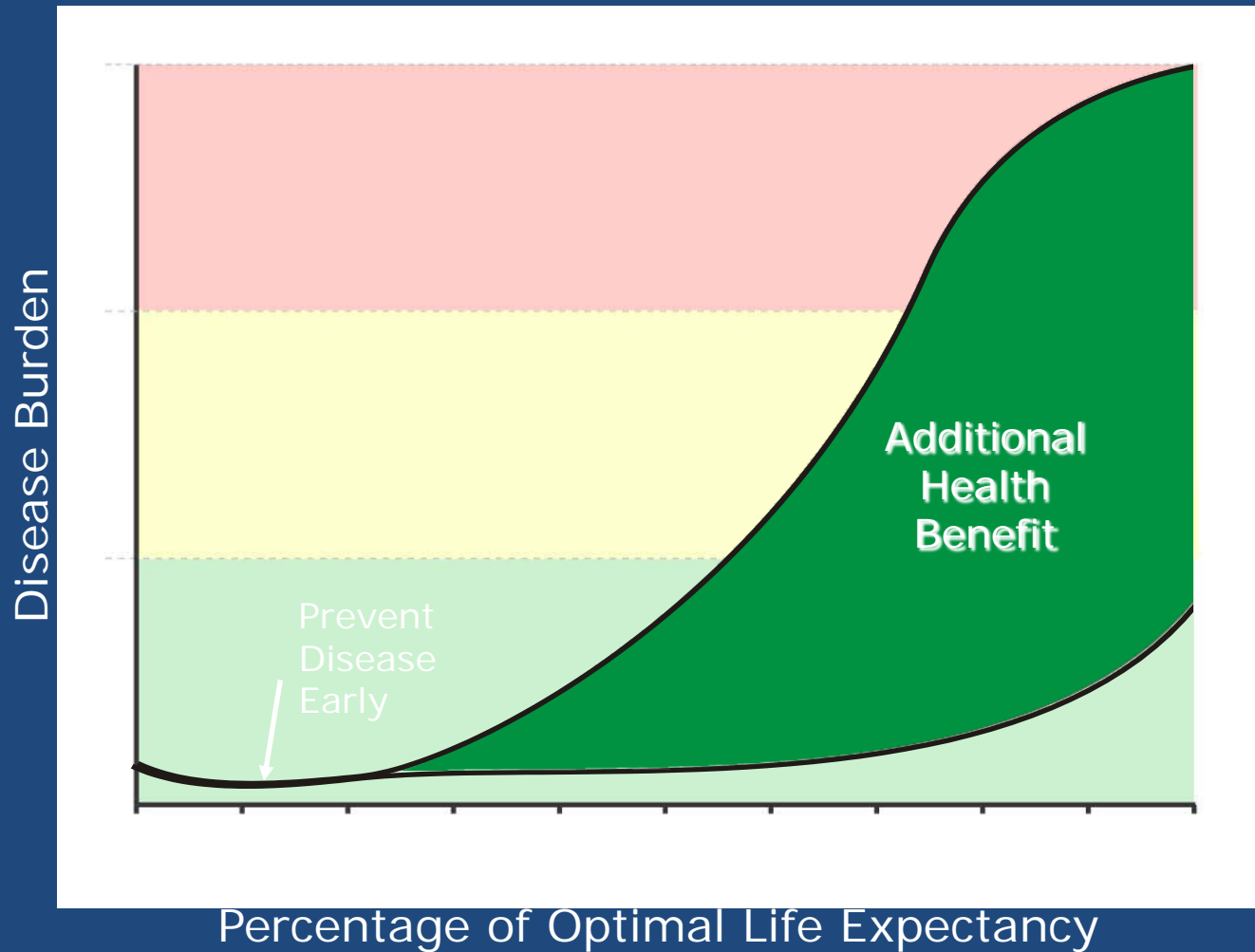
- it may be possible to reduce the current morbidity from Alzheimer disease by 50% if onset can be postponed by only 5 years

Breitner JC Clinical genetics and genetic counseling in Alzheimer disease *Ann Intern Med.* 1991 Oct 15;115(8):601-6

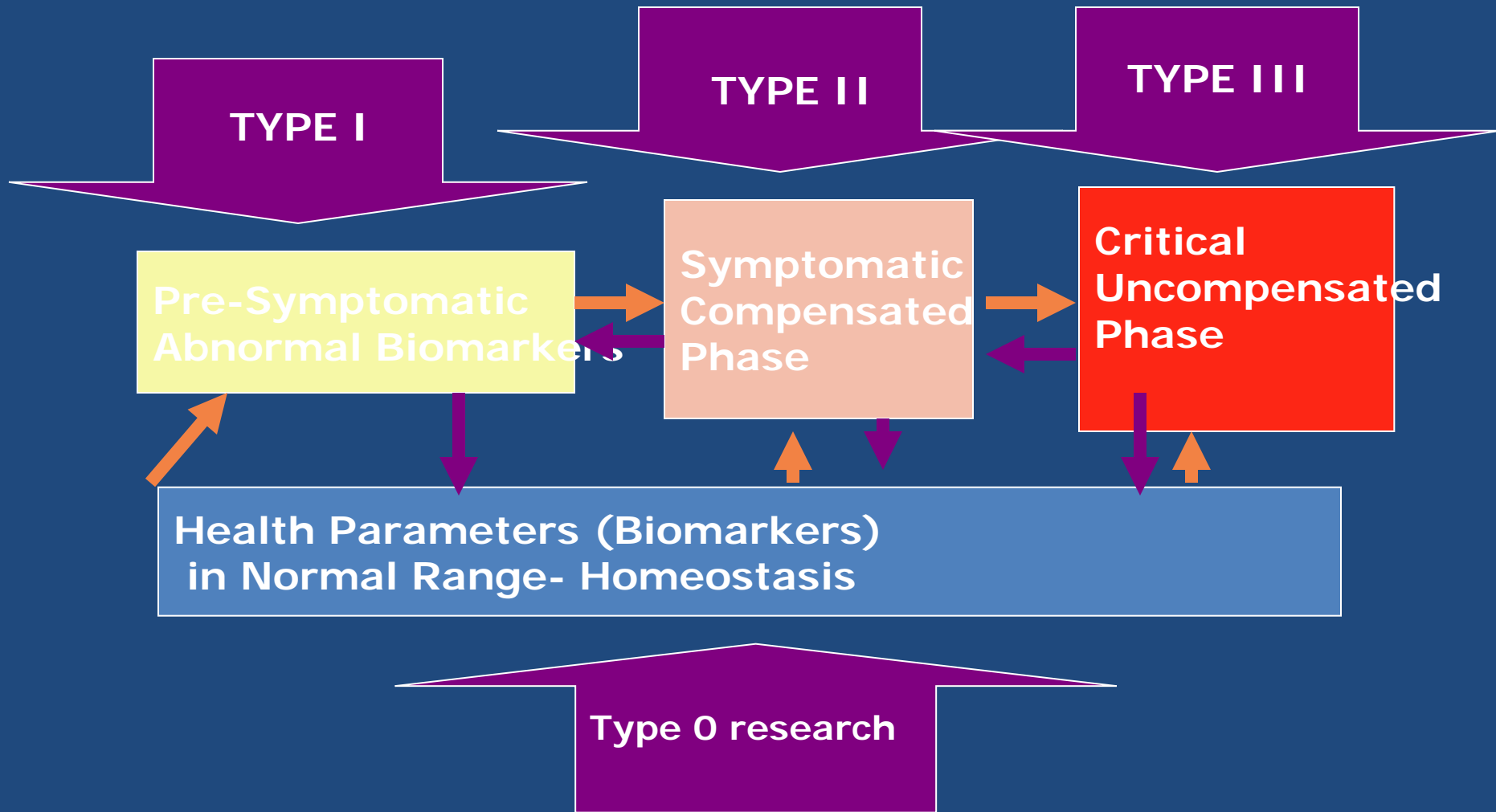
# Reduce Severity of Disease



# Early Preemption/Prevention of Disease



# A Total Disease Cycle Research Approach



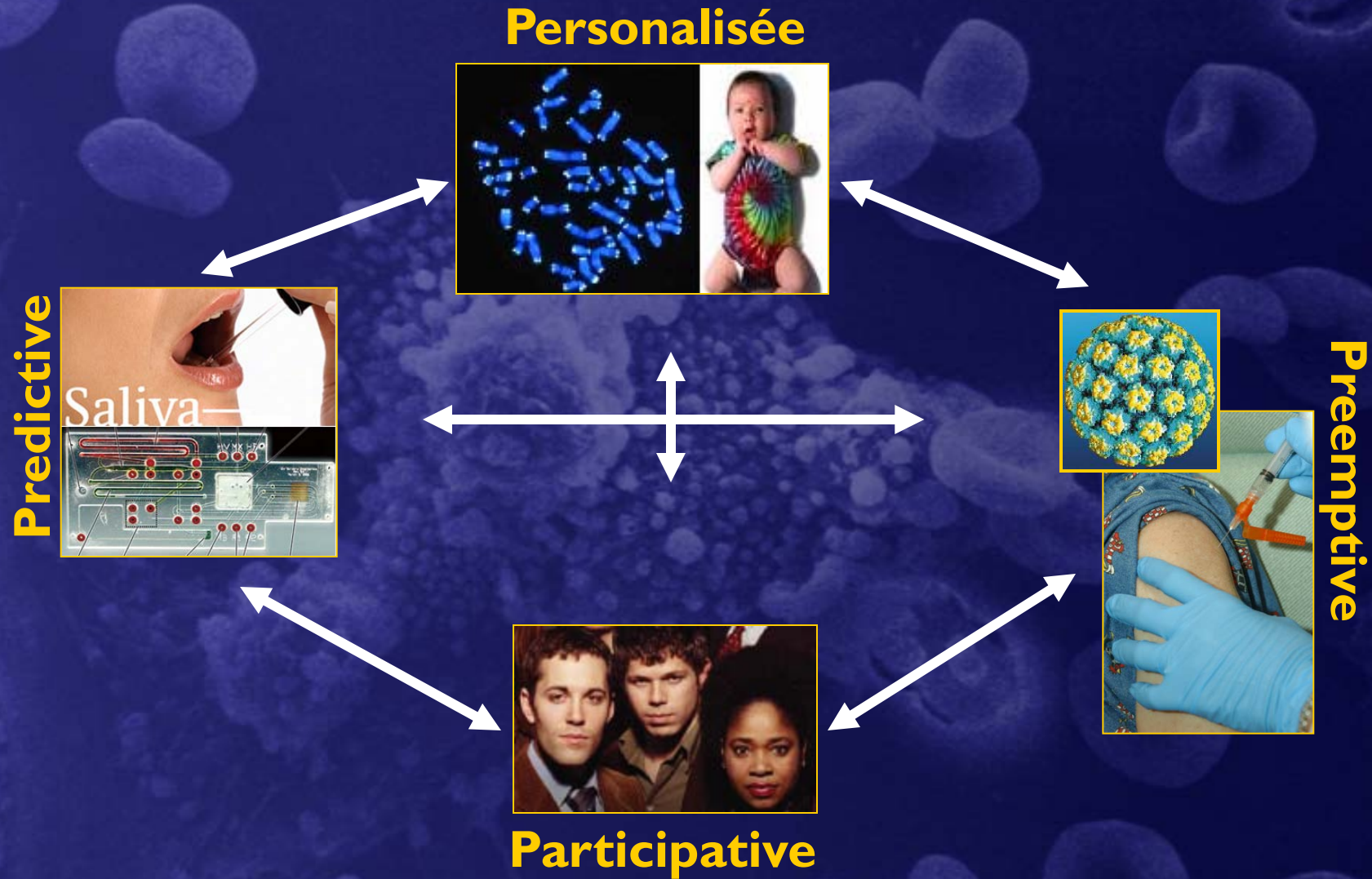


# Need To Transform Medical Research in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

20th Century	21st Century
Treat disease when symptoms appear and normal function is lost	Intervene before symptoms appear and preserve normal function for as long as possible
We did not understand the molecular and cellular events leading to disease	Understanding of preclinical molecular events and ability to detect patients at risk
Expensive in financial and disability costs	Orders of magnitude more effective

# Les quatre piliers de la medecine future

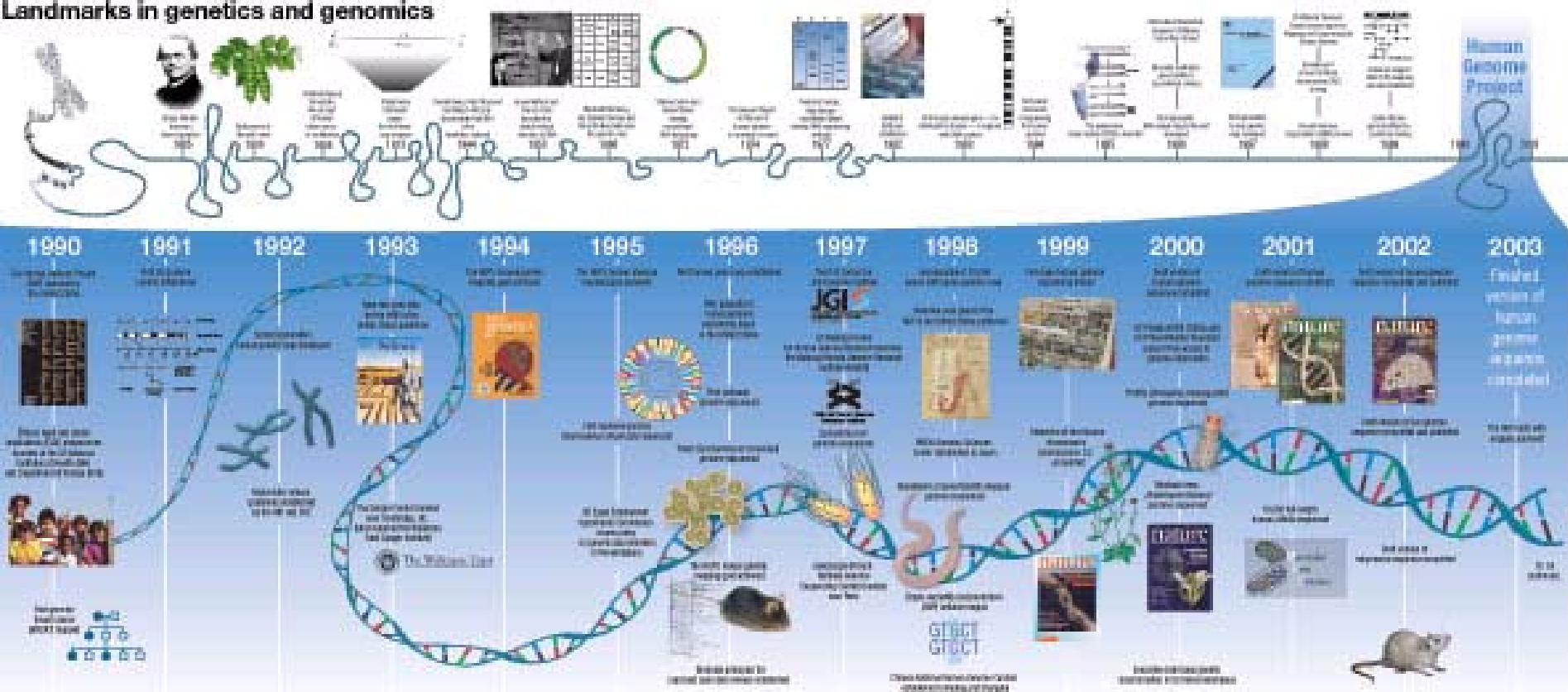
*D'une medecine curative à une medecine preemptive*





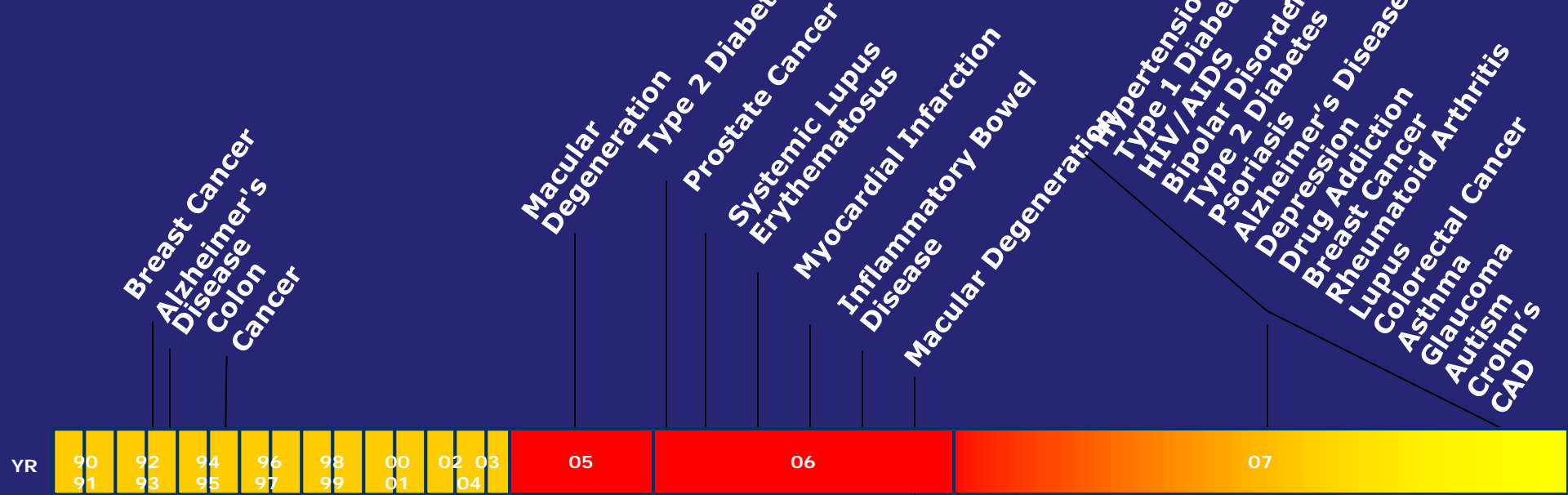
# Central roles of molecular biology, genetics and genomics

## Landmarks in genetics and genomics



# Exciting Times:

## Acceleration of Gene Discoveries for Common Complex Disease



Breast Cancer  
Alzheimer's Disease  
Colon Cancer

Macular Degeneration

Type 2 Diabetes

Prostate Cancer

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

Myocardial Infarction Disease

Inflammatory Bowel

Macular Degeneration

Hypertension

Type 1 Diabetes

HIV/AIDS

Bipolar Disorder

Alzheimer's Disease

Depression

Breast Addiction

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Lupus

Colorectal Cancer

Asthma

Glaucoma

Autism

Crohn's

CAD

YR

90 92 94 96 98 00 02 03  
91 93 95 97 99 01 04

05

06

07

Encycloped  
ia of DNA  
Elements  
Launched

HapMap  
Project  
Initiated

Human  
Genome  
Project  
Completed

HapMapAtlas  
Project  
Launched

The  
Cancer  
Genome

Genetic  
Association  
Information  
Network  
Launched

Genome  
Wide  
Association  
Studies  
Launched

Genes and  
Environment  
Initiative  
Launched

Human  
Genome  
Project  
Begins

## NIH Research Initiatives



# Genetics of Age-related Macular Degeneration (AMD)

- A Common Variant of the Complement Factor H gene (*CFH*) on human Chromosome 1q31
  - Identified as a risk factor for developing AMD by three independent groups:
    - Klein *et al.* *Science* **308**, 385 (2005)
    - Haines *et al.* *Science* **308**, 419 (2005)
    - Edwards *et al.* *Science* **308**, 421 (2005)
  - Results from long-term NIH investments in genomics and genetics initiatives (Human Genome Project, Age-Related Eye Diseases Study)

# GWAS Consortium: Predictive

## The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812

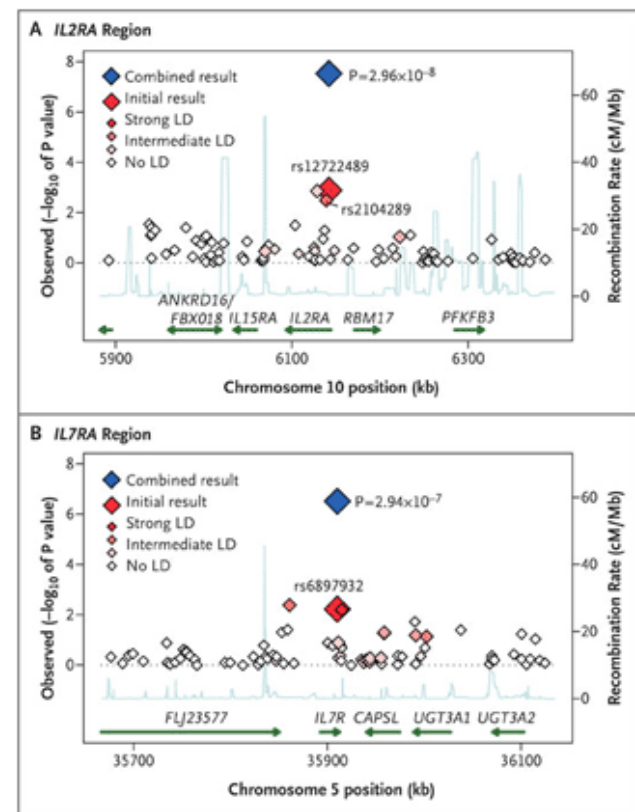
AUGUST 30, 2007

VOL. 357 NO. 9

### Risk Alleles for Multiple Sclerosis Identified by a Genomewide Study

The International Multiple Sclerosis Genetics Consortium\*

- First genes associated with MS since HLA in the 1970s
- Both encode interleukin receptors (IL-Rs), validating immunomodulatory treatments
- IL-Rs and related genes link a growing number of autoimmune diseases



# GWAS: Toward **Predictive** Medicine

**A Common Variant in the *FTO* Gene Is Associated with Body Mass Index and Predisposes to Childhood and Adult Obesity**

**A Whole-Genome Association Study of Major Determinants for Host Control of HIV-1**

**Genome-Wide Association Analysis Identifies Loci for Type 2 Diabetes and Triglyceride Levels**

**A Genome-Wide Association Study Identifies *IL23R* as an Inflammatory Bowel Disease Gene**

**Robust associations of four new chromosome regions from genome-wide analyses of type 1 diabetes**

**Risk Alleles for Multiple Sclerosis Identified by a Genomewide Study**

**A common variant associated with prostate cancer in European and African populations**

**Genome-wide association study identifies novel breast cancer susceptibility loci**

## From New SNP to New Therapy

“A long and treacherous road!”

- Initial steps: Replication, sequencing, functional studies
- First order translation: Stratification to maximize therapeutic response and minimize adverse effects
- Second order translation: Develop therapeutic or preventive interventions based on GWAS-guided identification of targets
- Requires new Toolkit for functional studies of the whole pathway and not just the discovered target!
  - siRNA for knock down
  - vectors for delivery
  - Molecular libraries for small molecule probes

**Initial Genome-Wide Association Study**



**Additional populations/health disparities**



**Sequencing interesting regions to find causative variants**



**Functional analysis**



**Translation**

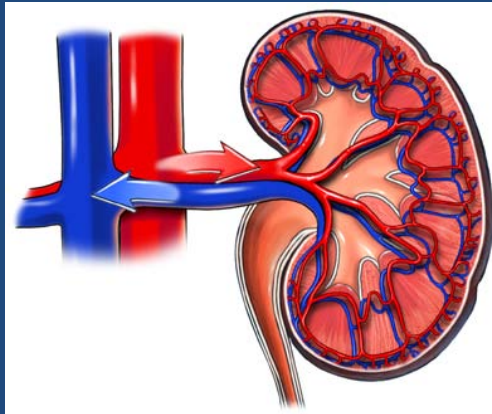
**- Diagnostics**

**-**

**Therapeutics**



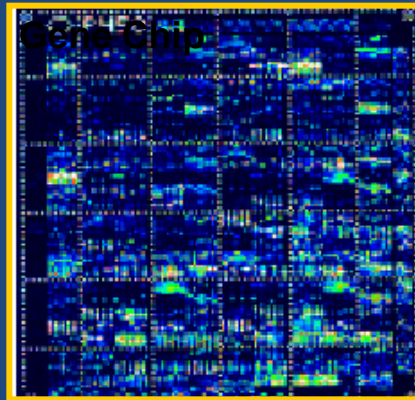
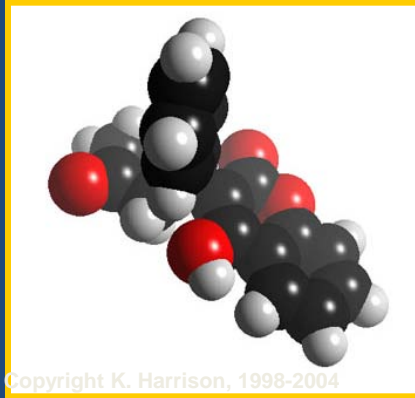
# Predictive: End Stage Renal Disease



- **End-stage Renal Disease:**
  - \$22.8 billion in U.S. public and private spending (2001)
  - In the past decade, the absolute number of ESRD patients more than doubled and the incidence rate doubled
  - More than 85,000 new cases per year
- **Apolipoprotein E (APOE)**
  - Variation predicts kidney disease progression
  - Prediction independent of diabetes, race, lipid and non-lipid risk factors

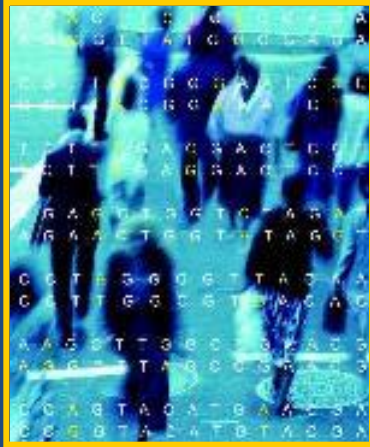


# New Discoveries Make it Possible to “Personalize” Cardiovascular Treatment



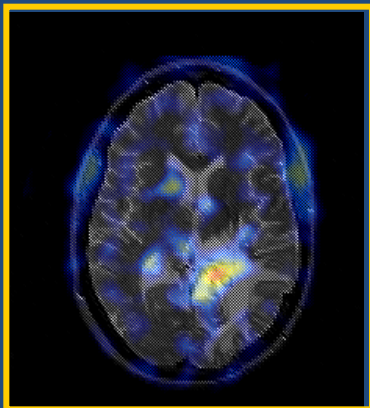
- Warfarin: An anticoagulant drug used to reduce the risk of clots causing strokes or heart attacks
- Effective daily dose ranges from 0.5 mg to 60 mg
- Too little: clots, stroke
- Too much: bleeding/death
- Genomic experiments can test for two different genetic variations that predict best dose

# Personalization: *Promises from Cancer Research*



## **Cancer Genome Project**

- Pilot project to systematically explore the universe of genomic changes involved in all types of human cancer



## **Genetic analysis of malignant brain tumors**

- Results can predict the tumor's sensitivity to specific drugs
- Allows Doctors to **personalize** more effective treatment

# Cancer Treatment Gets Personal: Potential New Model of Cancer Treatment

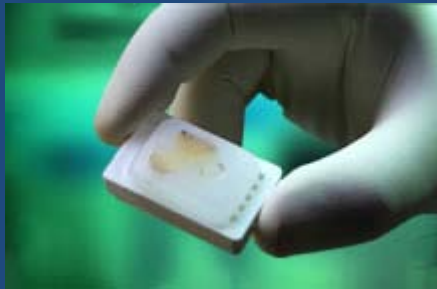
**“Advances in understanding genetic basis of cancer have led to promising new therapies, which have fueled discussions about a future model of cancer care-- treatment decisions are guided by the molecular attributes of the individual patient.”**

**<http://www.sciencemag.org/sciext/cancer/>**

# New Discoveries Make it Possible to “Personalize” Cancer Treatment



*Identified 16 informative genes*



*Test tumor samples for mutations in these genes*

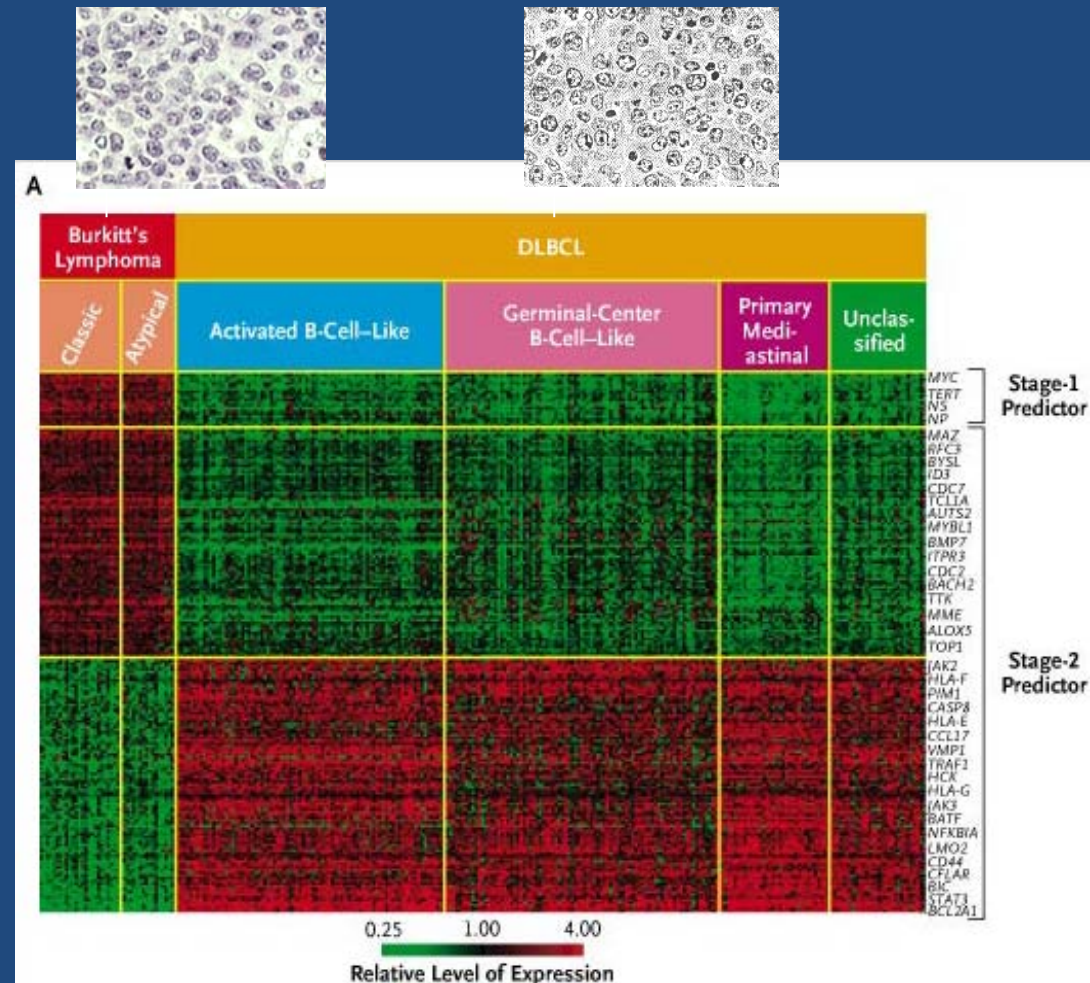
**Predict which patients need chemotherapy**

## **Impact:**

- **100,000 women each year can make a more informed choice**
- **70,000 women may not have to undergo chemotherapy**
- **Reduces routine cost of treating these patients**
  - For each patient year of life gained, we save ~\$8,000

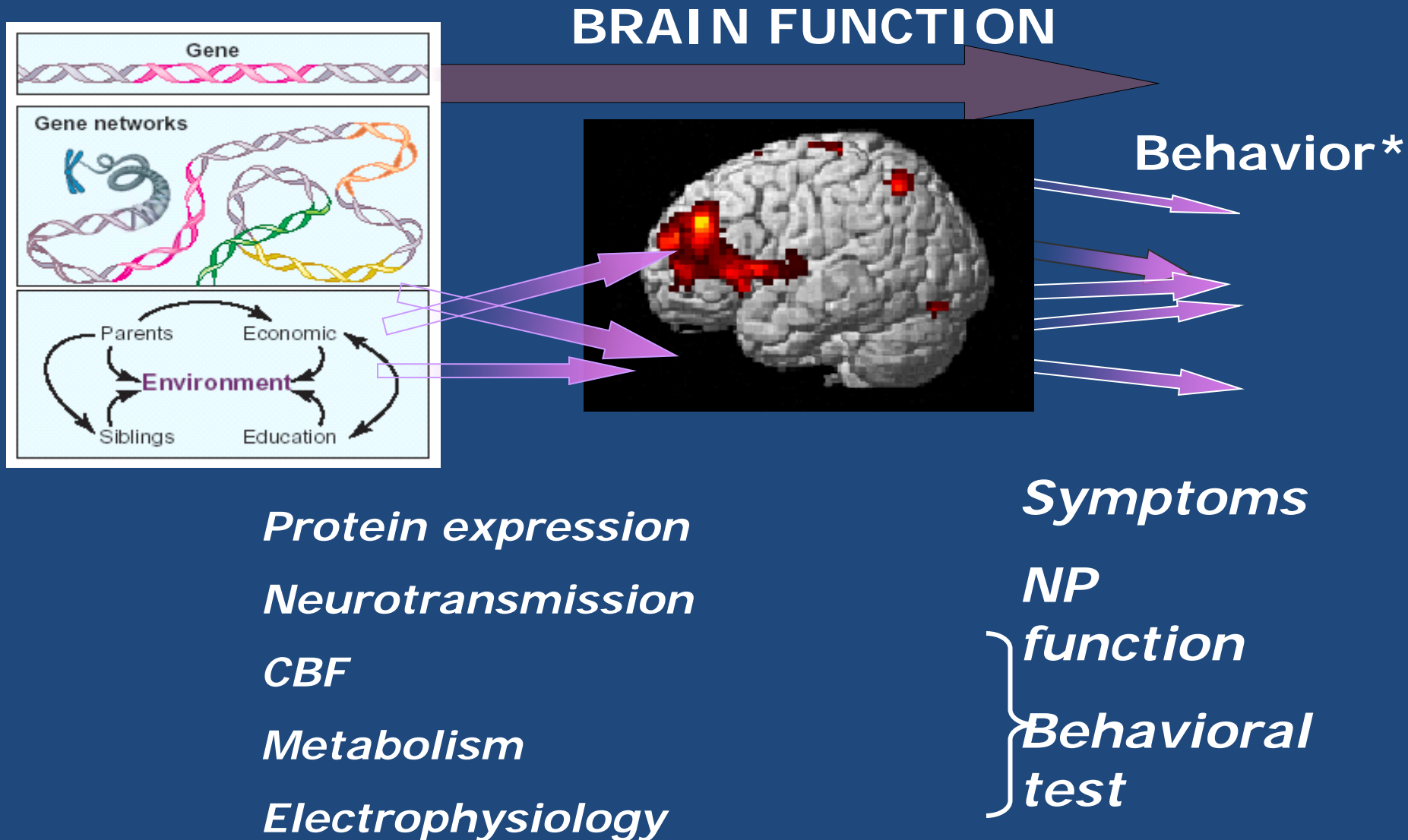
# Molecular Profiling and Treatment Decisions

- Burkitt's lymphoma and diffuse large B-cell lymphoma look alike histopathologically but require *different treatments*
- Genetic signatures defined for Burkitt's and DLBCL
- Expert histopathologists misdiagnosed 17% of cases
- Molecular profiling was more accurate for differential diagnosis





# How Do Genes Influence Behavior?

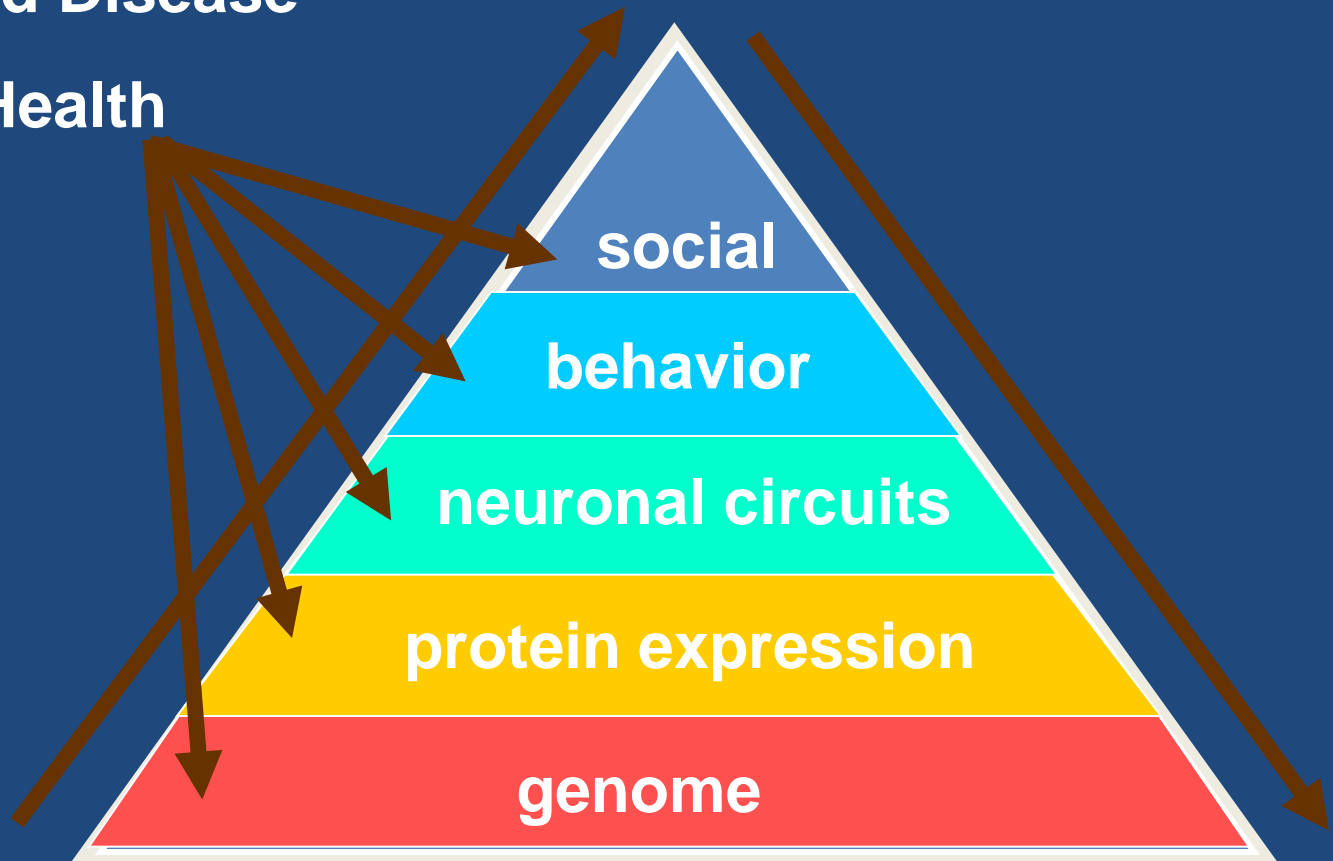


\* Adapted from Hamer, *Science*, 2002; MAO A genotype studies from Caspi et al, *Science*, 2002

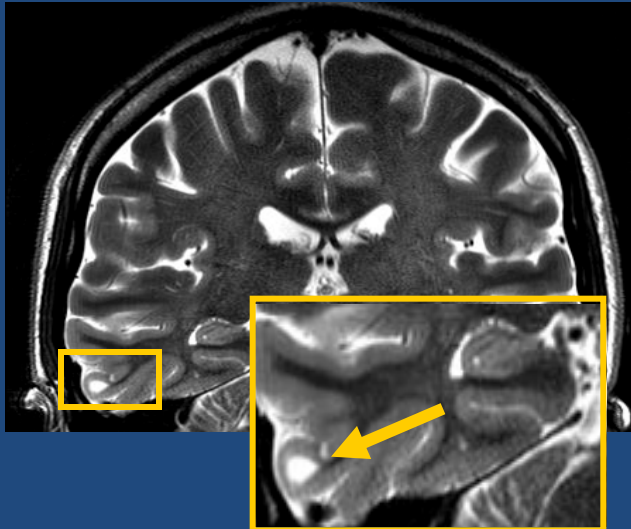
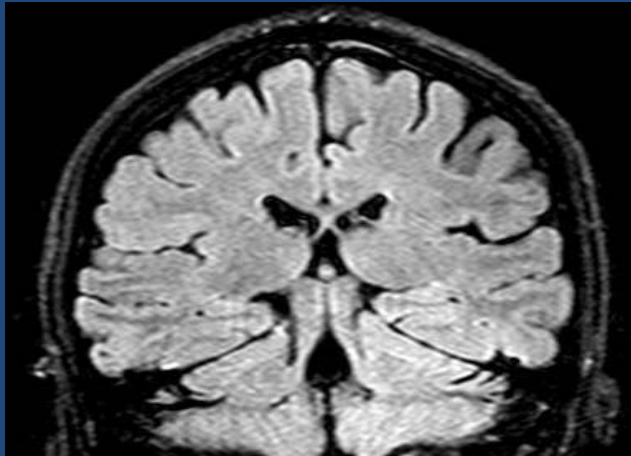
# Integration of Knowledge

Understand Disease

Optimize Health

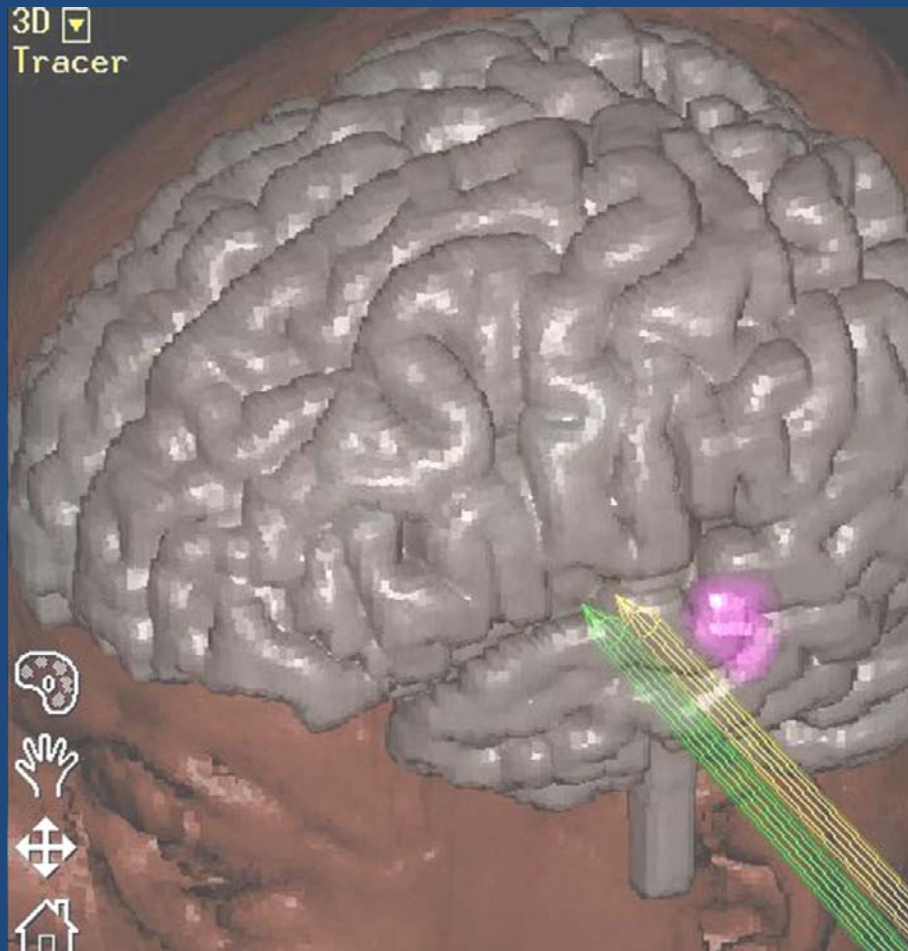


# New Advances Make it Possible to “Personalize” Epilepsy Treatment



- **Dramatic improvements in Bioimaging technology allows personalized intervention in Neocortical Epilepsy**
- **Today:**
  - **60% Increase in Seizure Foci Identification**
  - **Successful image-guided epilepsy surgery**
  - **Reduce or eliminate major post-op neurologic deficits**





## Brain with focus of epileptiform activity from SPECT mapped onto MRI

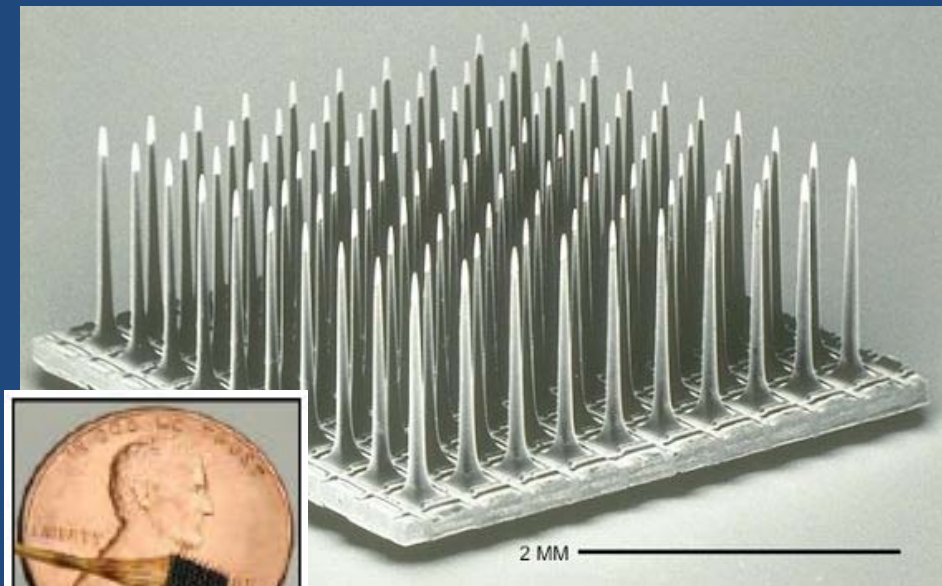
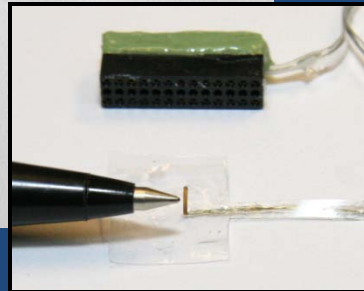
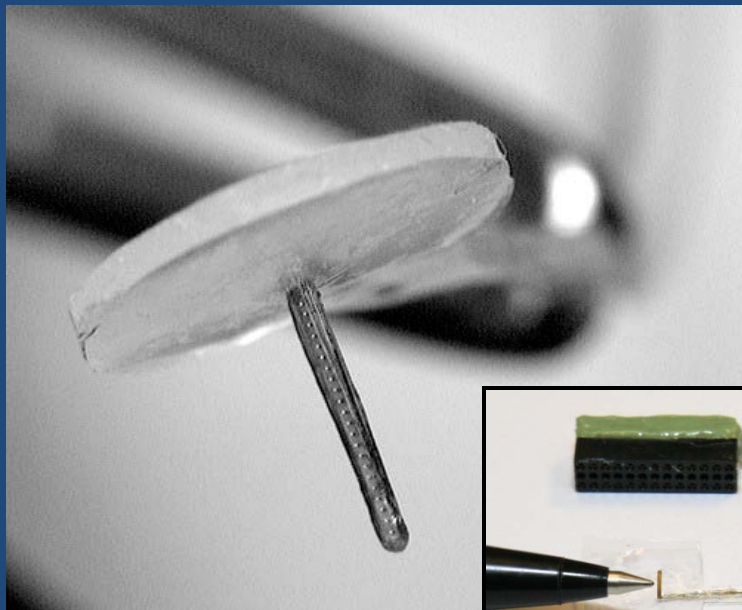
From Greg Cascino Mayo Clinic Rochester



## Cutting Edge Technologies –

### Microelectrode Recordings in Human Cortex to better understand, detect and predict seizures

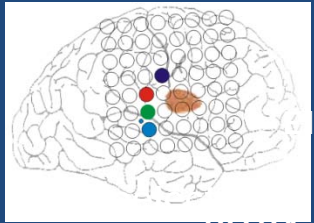
(to be discussed by John Donoghue on Friday afternoon section and some results presented by Sydney Cash at Junior Investigator Program)



**Laminar Microelectrode Array developed by Istvan Ulbert and George Karmos and in use by a collaboration led by Eric Halgren and Sydney Cash at UCSD, New York University and Harvard Medical School.**

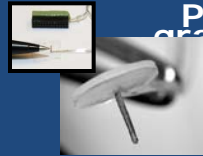
**Neuroport® Array developed by Cyberkinetics Neurotechnology Systems Inc. and in use at Columbia Univ. and Harvard Medical School.**

Seizure activity recorded on an intracortical grid and laminar microelectrode array showing changing pattern of cortical layers involved in the generation of ictal discharges

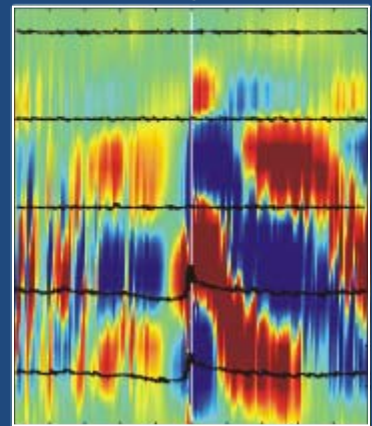
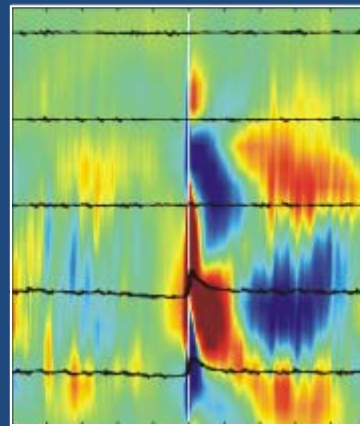
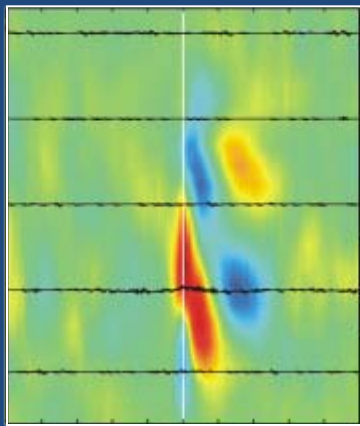
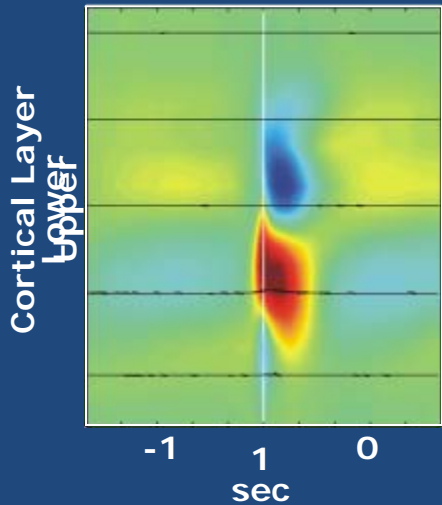
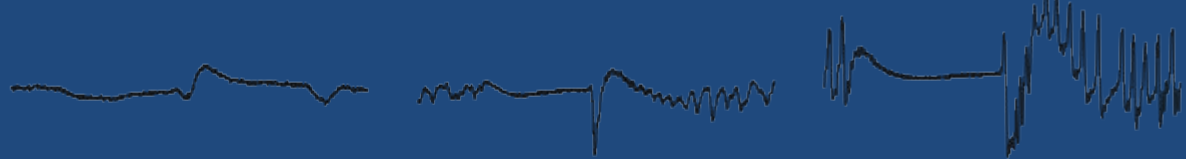
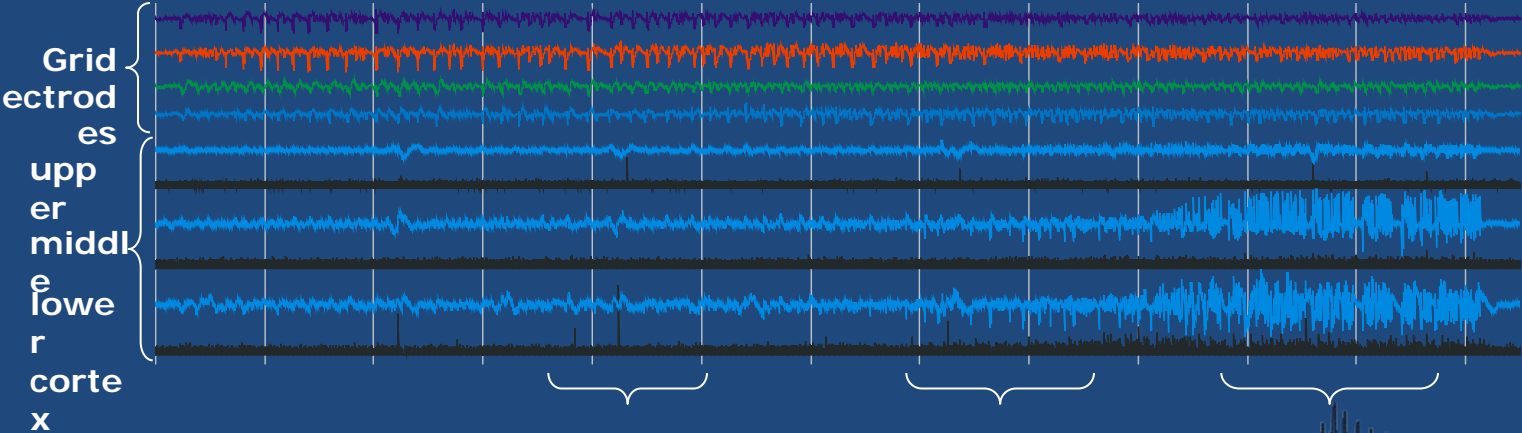


array  
(subset of channels)

Potential gradient + multi-unit activity



Interictal Spike

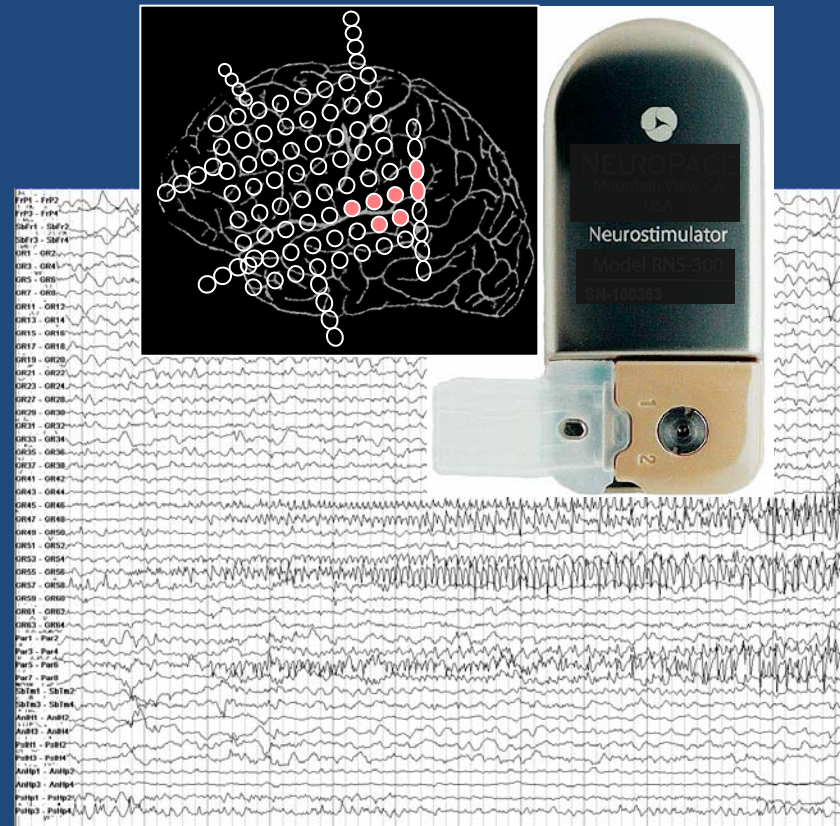




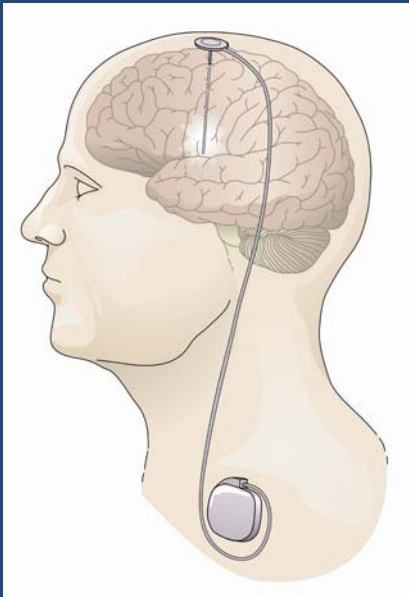
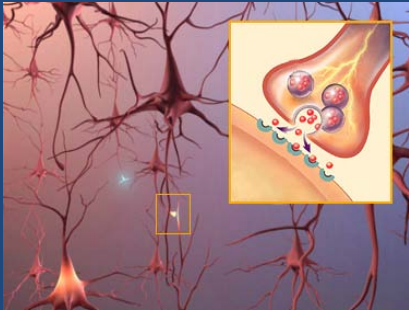
# Responsive Neurostimulator

**Epilepsy Benchmark (2000):** Create a device “that, in at least one type of epilepsy, will detect an oncoming seizure and apply treatment to stop the seizure before it begins”

- Responsive neuro-stimulator system now being tested clinically in people with partial seizures
- System includes pacemaker-like device implanted in brain
  - Continuously monitors electrical activity for signs of seizure onset
  - Delivers brief electrical stimulation to suppress seizure

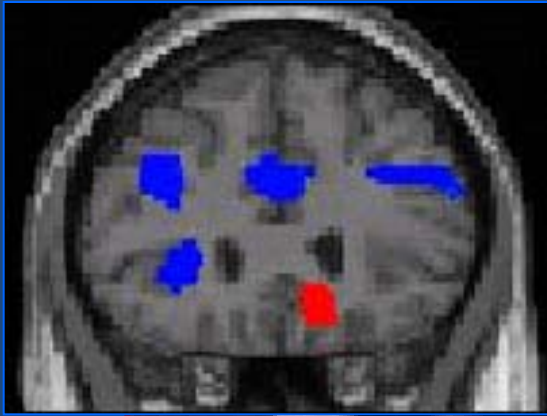


# Example of Interdisciplinary Research: *Deep Brain Stimulation Treatment for Parkinson's Disease*



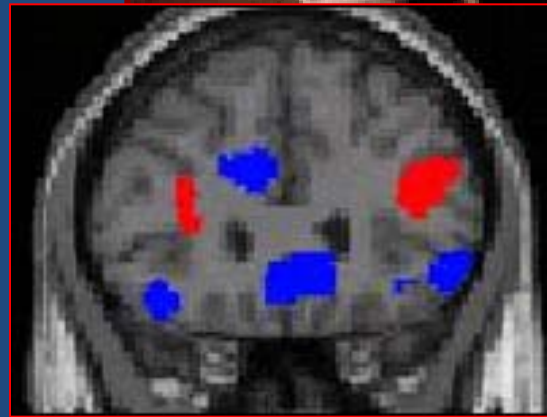
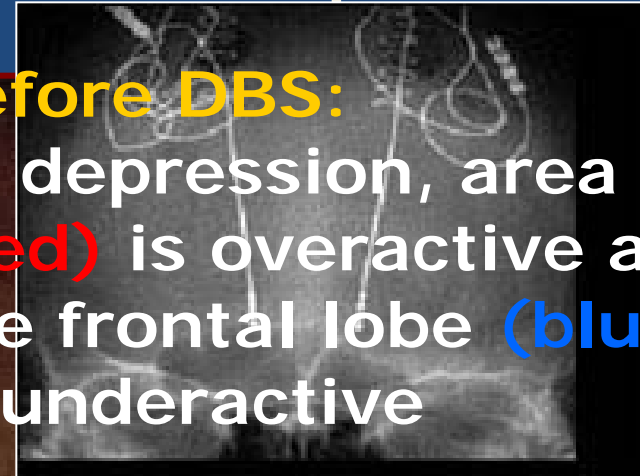
- Basic science investments paved way for clinical success with deep brain stimulation
- Improvements in:
  - Imaging Technology
  - Biomedical materials
  - Basic Neurobiology
- Contributions from industry, international scientific community resulted in treatment development
- Clinical trials in progress

# Deep Brain Stimulation for Treatment-Resistant Depression



## Before DBS:

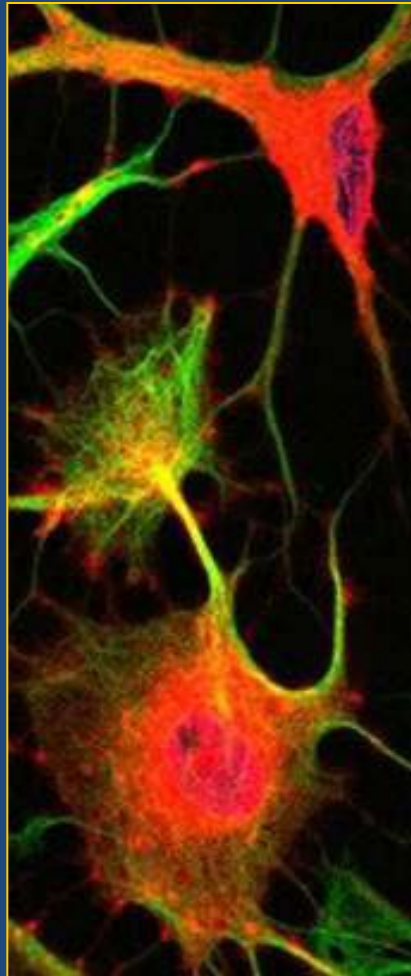
In depression, area 25 (red) is overactive and the frontal lobe (blue) is underactive



## After DBS:

Area 25 activity has decreased and frontal lobe activity has begun to increase

# 2005 Pioneer Award Recipient Karl Deisseroth, M.D., Ph.D. Stanford University



nature

ARTICLES

## Multimodal fast optical interrogation of neural circuitry

Feng Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Li-Ping Wang<sup>1</sup>, Martin Brauner<sup>2</sup>, Jana F. Liewald<sup>2</sup>, Kenneth Kay<sup>3</sup>, Natalie Watzke<sup>4</sup>, Phillip G. Wood<sup>4</sup>, Ernst Bamberg<sup>3,4</sup>, Georg Nagel<sup>4,5</sup>, Alexander Gottschalk<sup>2</sup> & Karl Deisseroth<sup>1</sup>

### What's Light Got To Do

Deisseroth's 'Optogenetics'

Targets Brain Circuits

By B. Lee 'a in g

Using light to relieve suffering has a long history. From ancient Egypt to Victorian London, unfiltered sunlight was regarded as a fundamental cure for rashes, rheumatism and rickets.

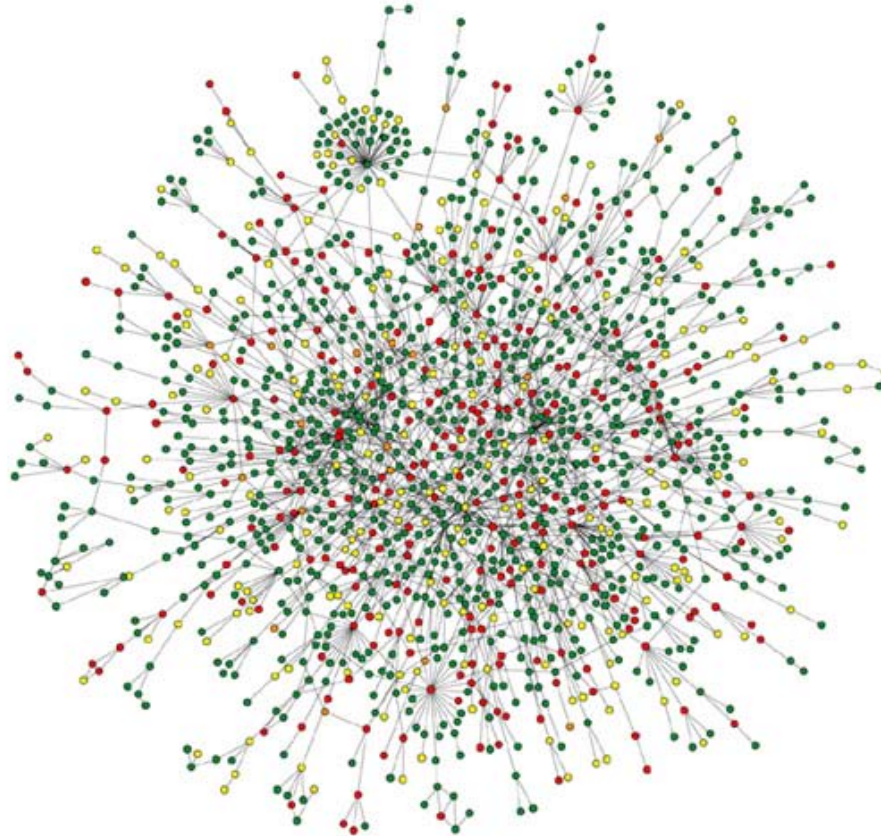
As scientists discovered that light is not a simple element—that it is both wave and particle, with a spectrum of bandwidths, some invisible to the human eye—they teased out its proper-



Dr. Karl Deisseroth is bringing his expertise in bioengineering to psychiatry.



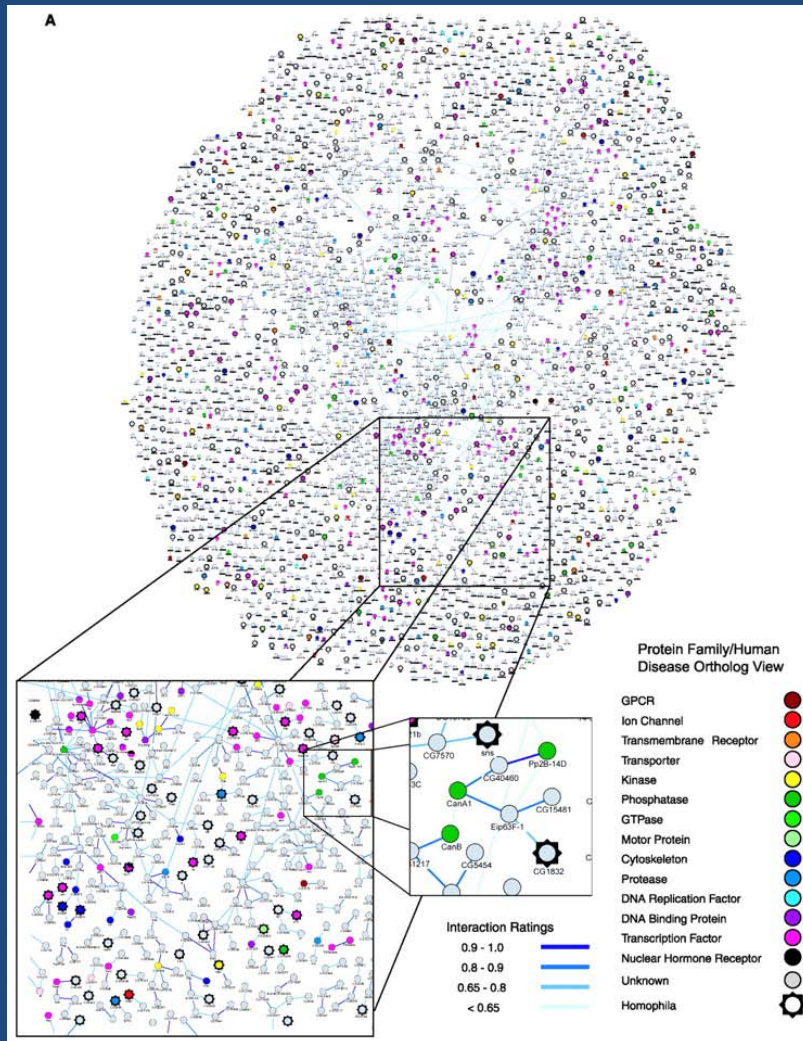
# Besoin de mieux comprendre la complexité des systèmes biologiques





# Complexity of Biological Networks

## New way of doing cell biology – protein interaction map of the fruit fly



- Beyond scope of an individual researcher
  - Map appeared in *Science* article with 49 authors.  
L. Giot *et al.*, *Science* **302**, 1727 (2003)
- Pathway to potential therapy is clear (but not trivial)
  - relationships involving disease proteins emerge as the map is built.
- Human being can not really “understand” this diagram
  - not like standard textbook pathway diagram of Krebs cycle.
  - Use computer to mine the map, guide thinking about further work.

# New Pathways to Discovery

Genomic Era offers unprecedented opportunities

## ■ Novel Approaches

- Building blocks of biology (genes to proteins)
- Biological pathways and their controls
- From Reductionist to Integrative biology

## ■ Innovative Technologies

- Bioinformatics and computational biology
- Molecular libraries
- Nanomedicine
- Novel research methodologies

# THE CHALLENGE

For 33,000 GENES  
ASSUMING ON/OFF  
STATES ONLY

33,000x33,000  
OR 1 BILLION  
CONFIGURATIONS

1 Experiment/hr  
8760 hrs/yr

114,000 YEARS

But if genes are organized in modules of 100 genes each ,  
Then only 100,000 configurations are possible (12 years)

# HOW CAN COMPLEXITY BE REDUCED?

My combination padlock

9999

(Divide by 2, multiply by 3  
remove 1)

6398

4265

2132

0000

Only 3 solutions out of  
10,000 possible configurations



NEED TO UNDERSTAND  
THE QUANTITATIVE  
RELATIONSHIPS  
BETWEEN ELEMENTS OF  
THE SYSTEM



NEED FOR  
MORE QUANTITATIVE  
BIOLOGICAL  
EXPERIMENTAL DATA

# Ceci va réclamer un changement radical des caractéristiques des données biologiques

<b>Actuellement</b>	<b>demain</b>
<b>Destructives</b>	<b>Non-Destructives</b>
<b>Qualitatives</b>	<b>Quantitatives</b>
<b>Uni-Dimensionnelles</b>	<b>Multi-Dimensional</b>
<b>Basse résolution temporelle</b>	<b>Haute résolution temporelle</b>
<b>Non localisées</b>	<b>Spatially resolved</b>
<b>Basse densité</b>	<b>Haute densité</b>
<b>Normes variables</b>	<b>Normes communes</b>
<b>Non cumulatives</b>	<b>Cumulatives</b>

# Bioinformatics and Computational Biology

Deploy a rigorous biomedical computing environment to analyze, model, understand and predict dynamic and complex biomedical systems across scales and to integrate data and knowledge at all levels of organization

# Défi scientifique: Décrypter la complexité biologique

Réponses cellulaires à  
l'agression

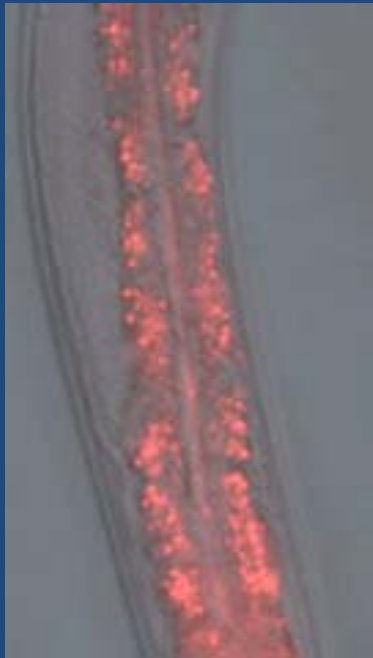
Diagramme électronique



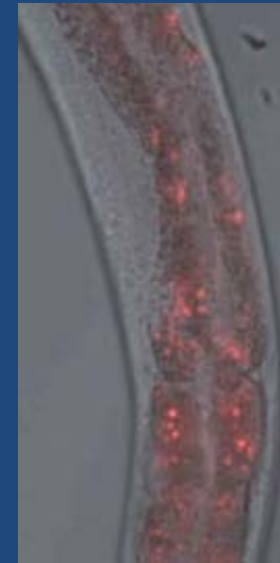
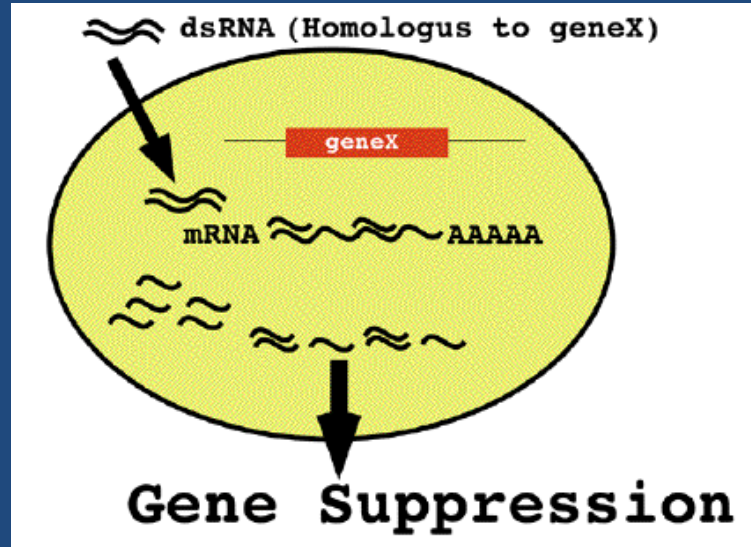
**L'ERE de la BIOLOGIQUE  
QUANTITATIVE des RESEAUX  
De la biologie Moleculaire a  
La biologie MODULAIRE**



# New Discoveries in Obesity Research Using RNA interference (RNAi)



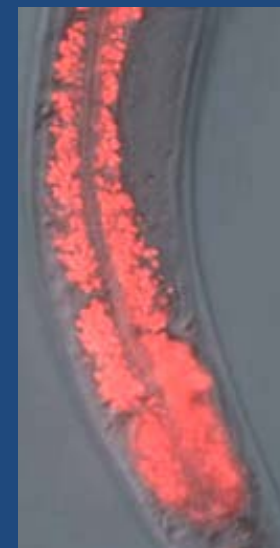
Normal  
Worm



Thin  
Worm

305  
genes

112  
genes



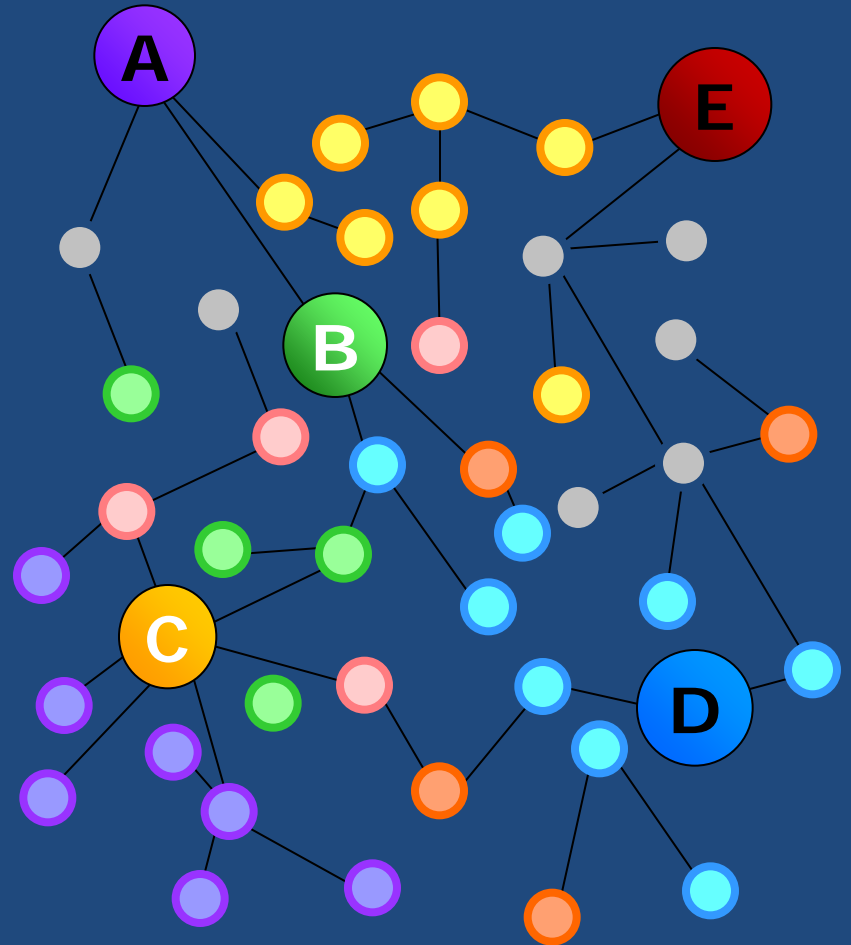
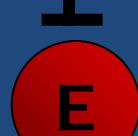
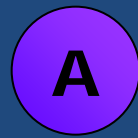
Obese  
Worm

Source: Ashrafi, K., Chang, F.Y., Watts, A.G., Kamath, R.S., Ahringer, J., and Ruvkun, G., "Genome-wide RNAi analysis of *Caenorhabditis elegans* fat regulatory genes," *Nature*, Vol. 421, pp. 268-272.



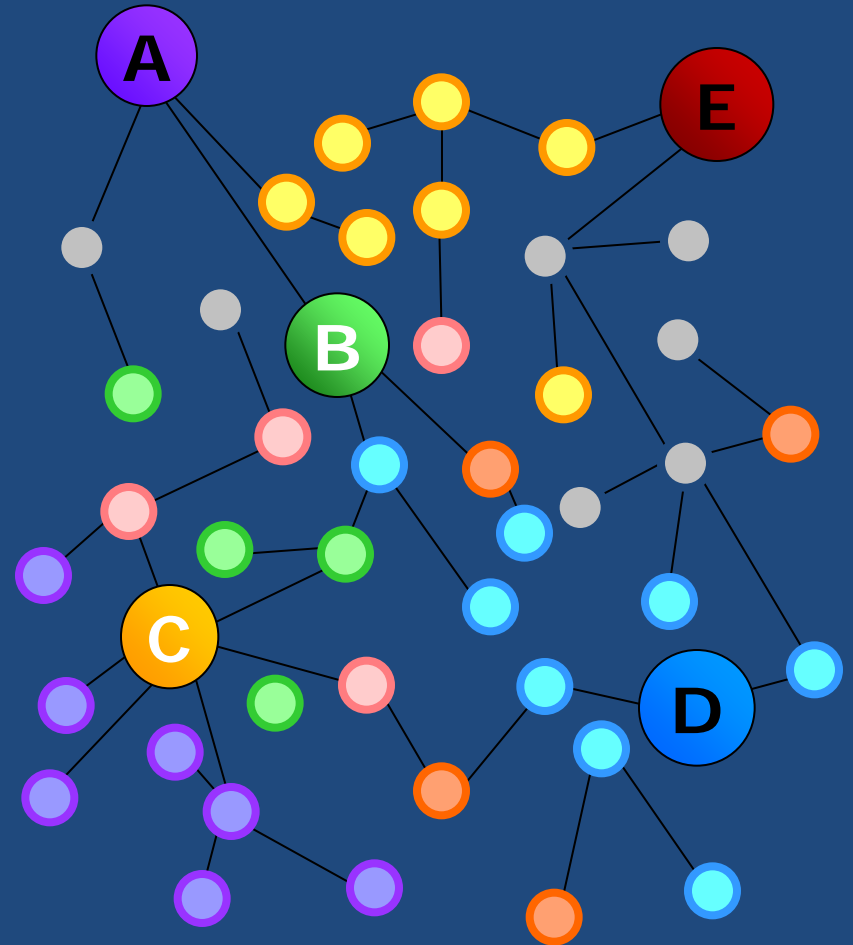
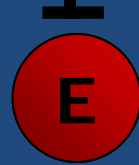
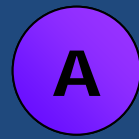
# Normal Gene Function

*Healthy State*

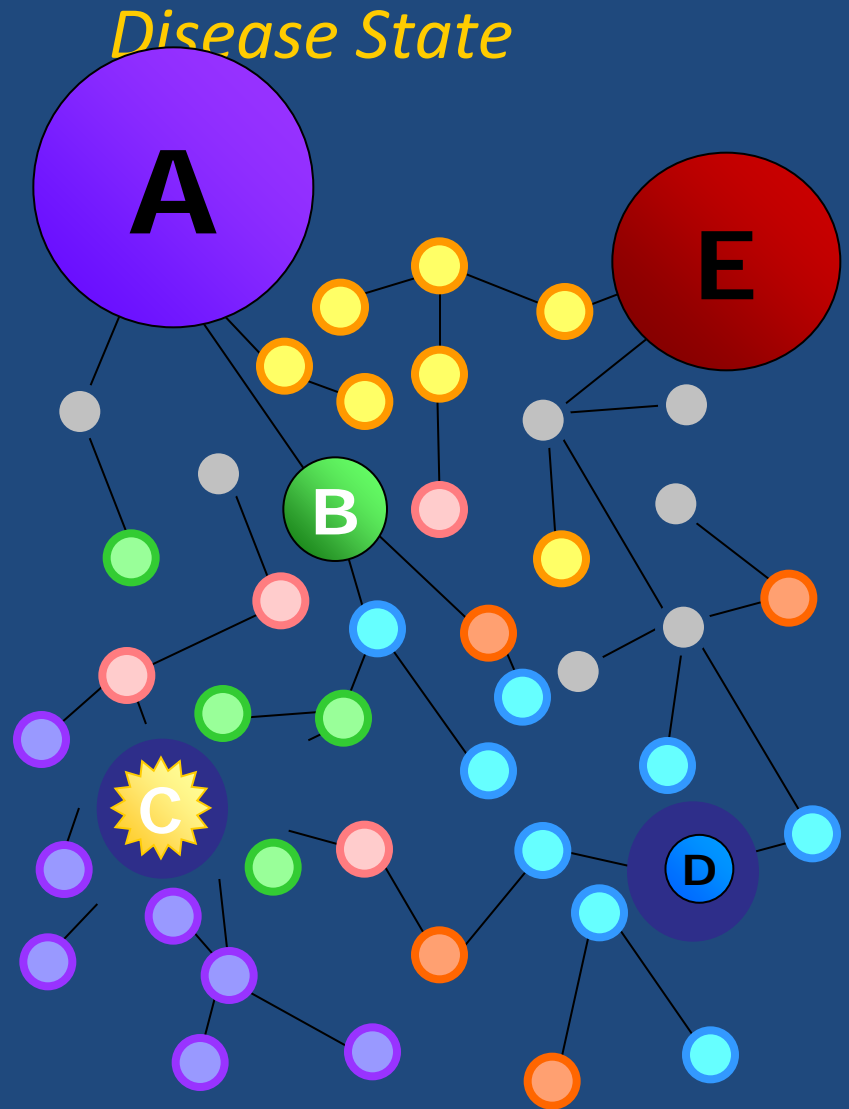


# Disrupted Gene Function

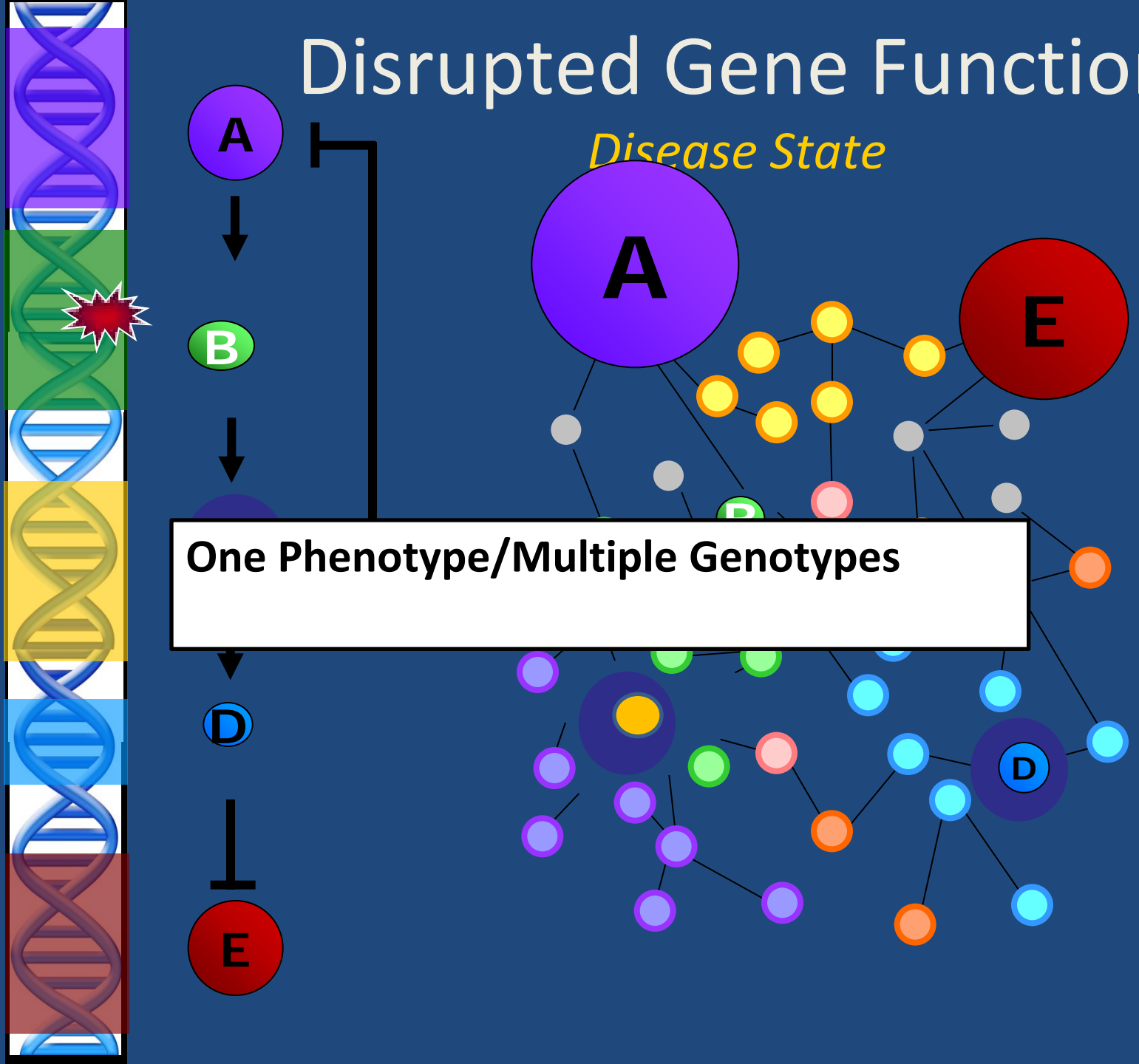
*Disease State*



# Disrupted Gene Function



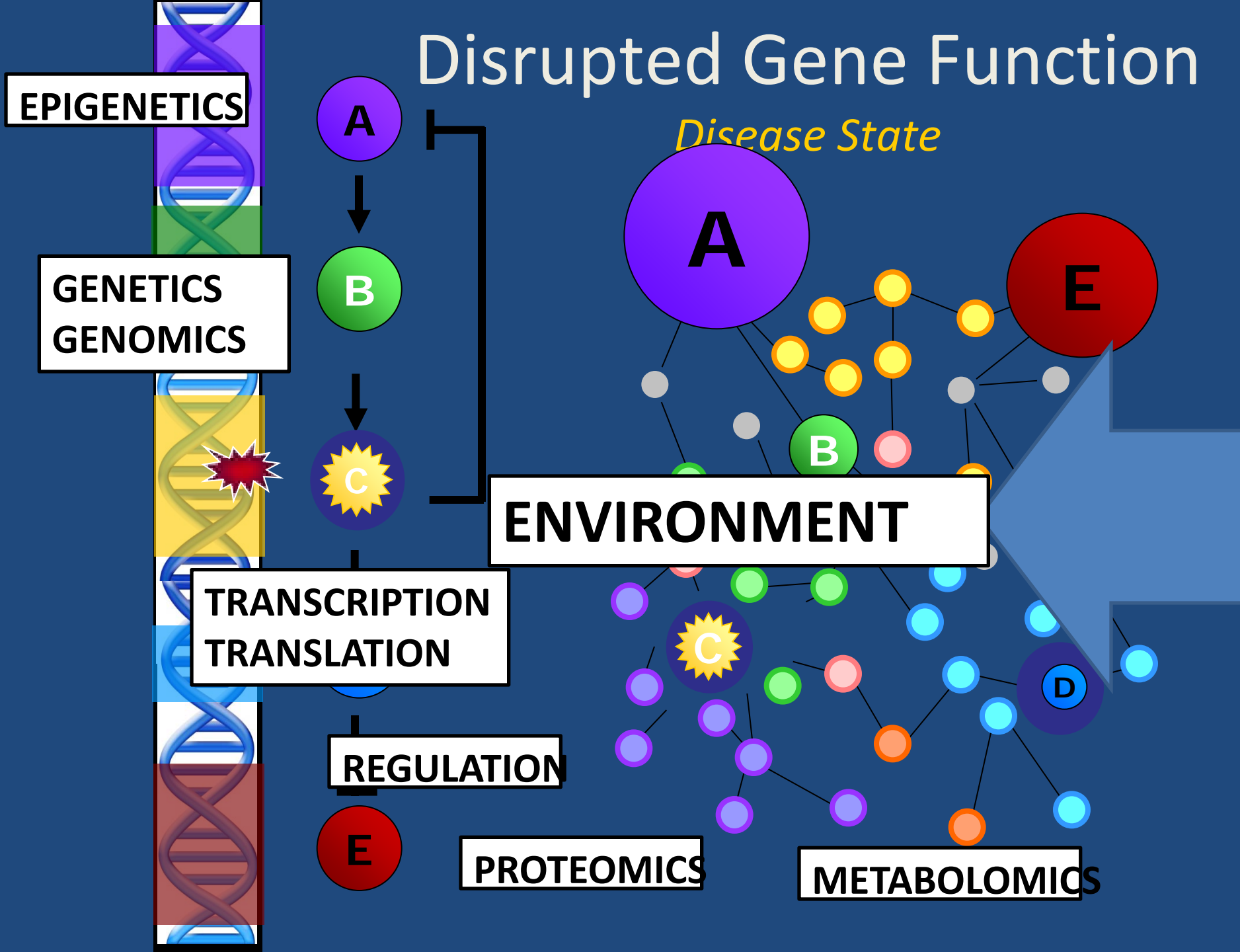
# Disrupted Gene Function



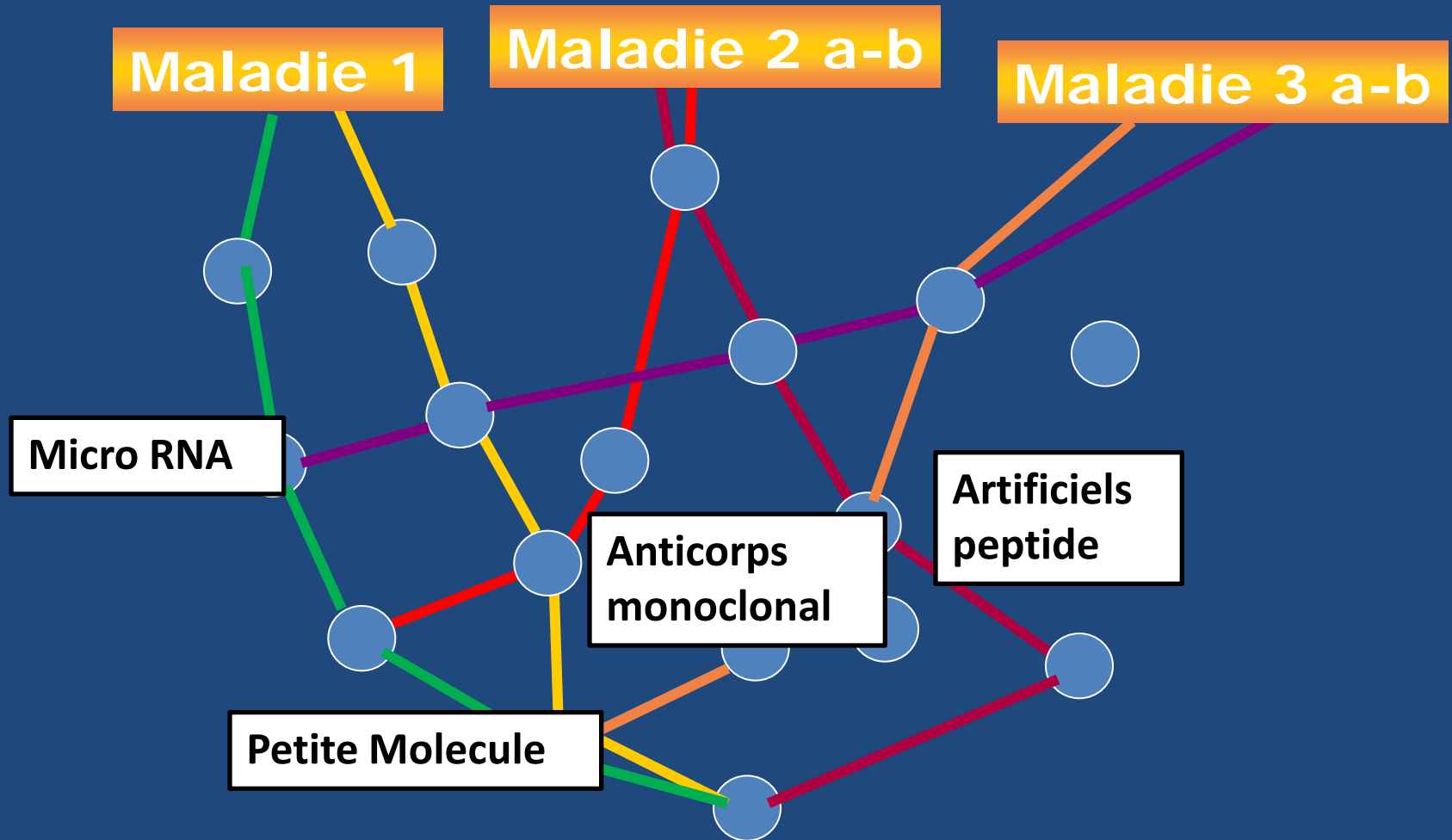
*Disease State*

**One Phenotype/Multiple Genotypes**

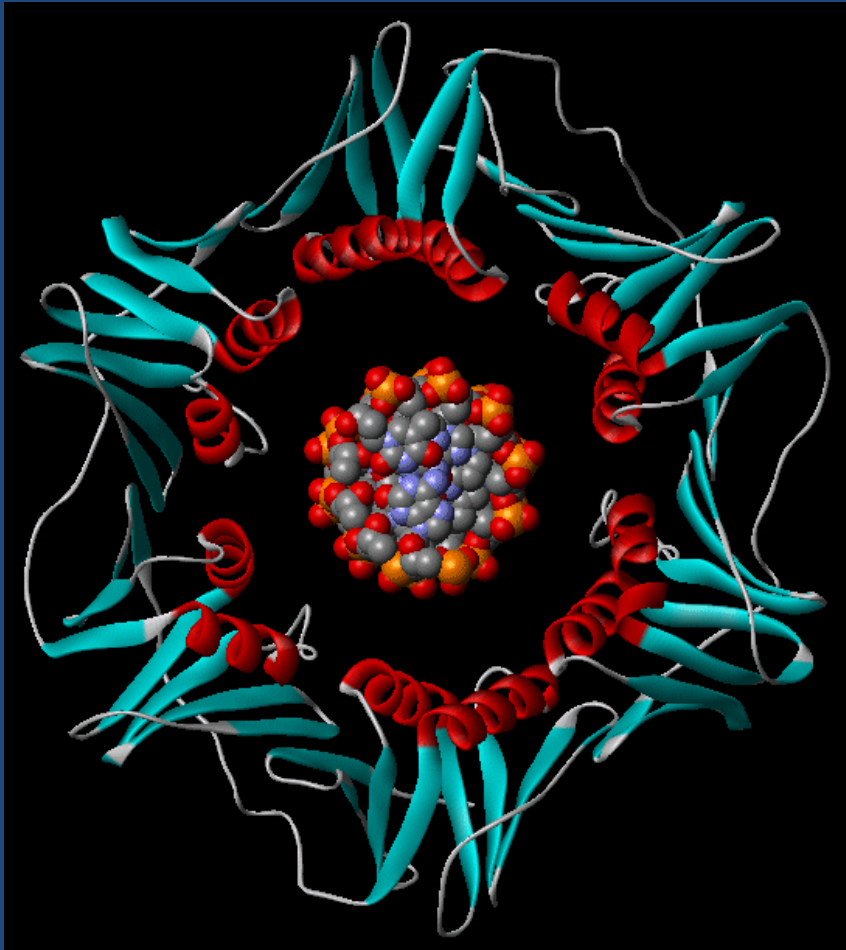
# Disrupted Gene Function



# Prochaine frontière: le développement de cartes biologiques quantitatives et fonctionnelles



*... les médicaments constitueront une part des solutions thérapeutiques*



“All molecules are created equal, but some are more equal than others.”

Animal Pharm\*

\* Adapted from George Orwell's Animal Farm

# From the “*Hardware*” of Life to the “*Software*” of Life

Understanding Molecular Pathways and Their  
Regulation in Health and Disease

Key to a functional re-classification of diseased  
based on personal pathways predictive of response  
to specific therapies

Need for validated Biomarkers !





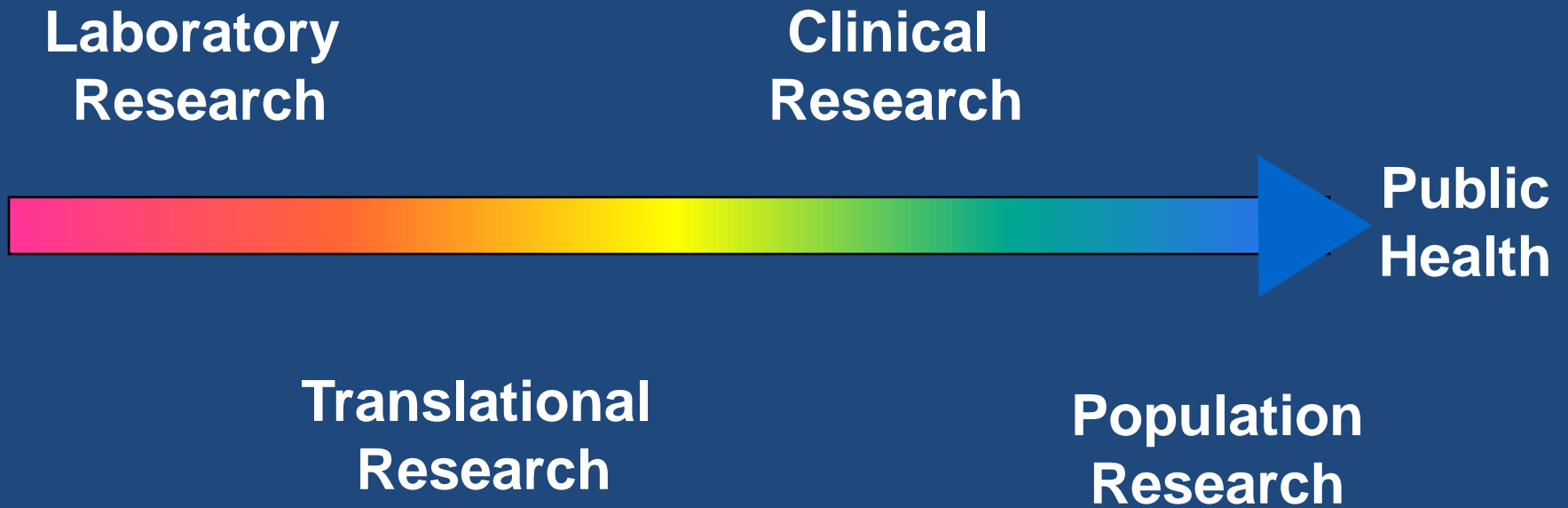
# A New Paradigm is Needed: A Systems Based Approach

- Integrated approaches to research and discovery
- Interdisciplinary training
- Translational research as a recognized discipline
- Evolution from departments to interdisciplinary research centers
- Widely shared resources



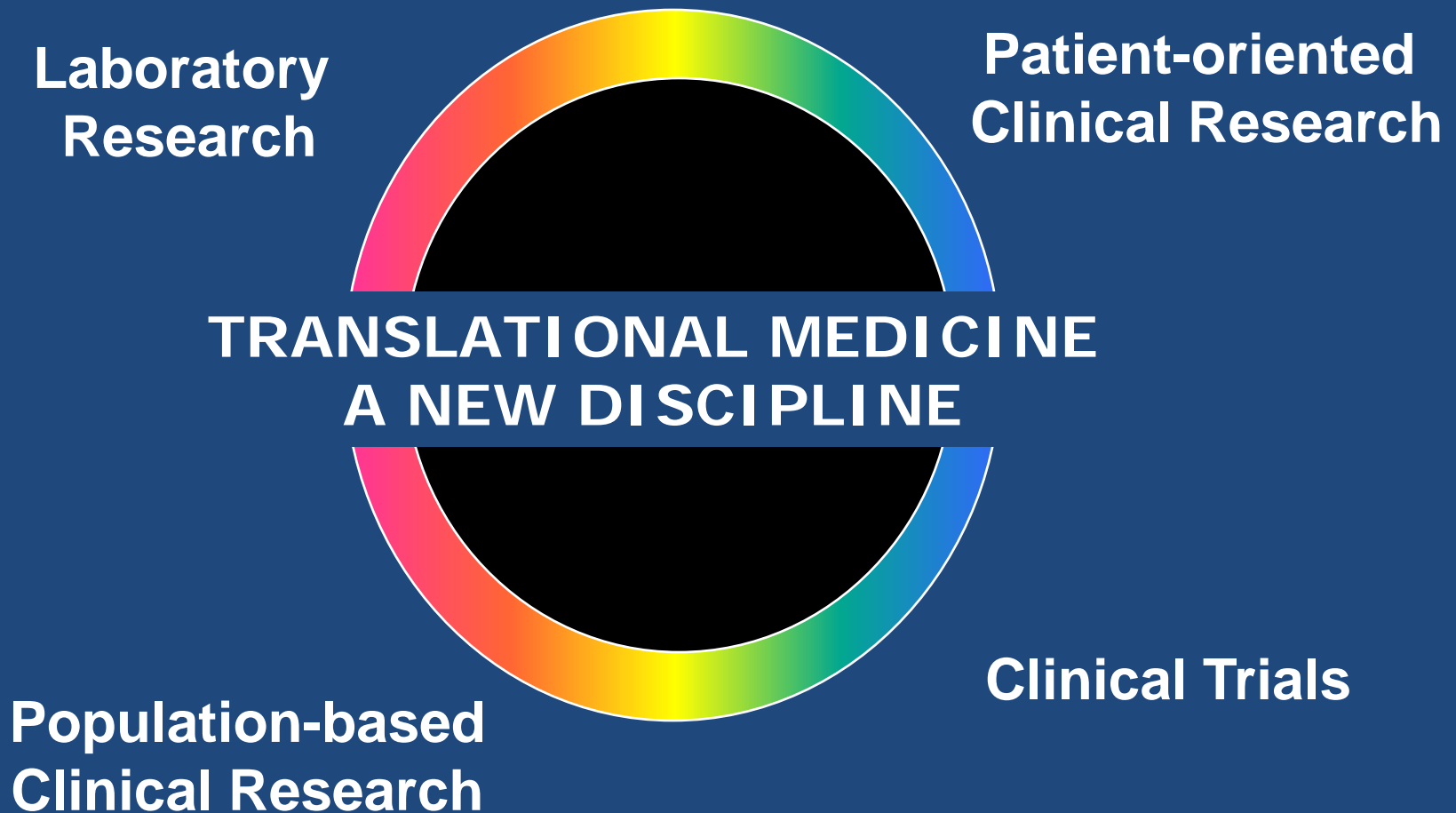
# Bridging the translational divide

## Standard Model

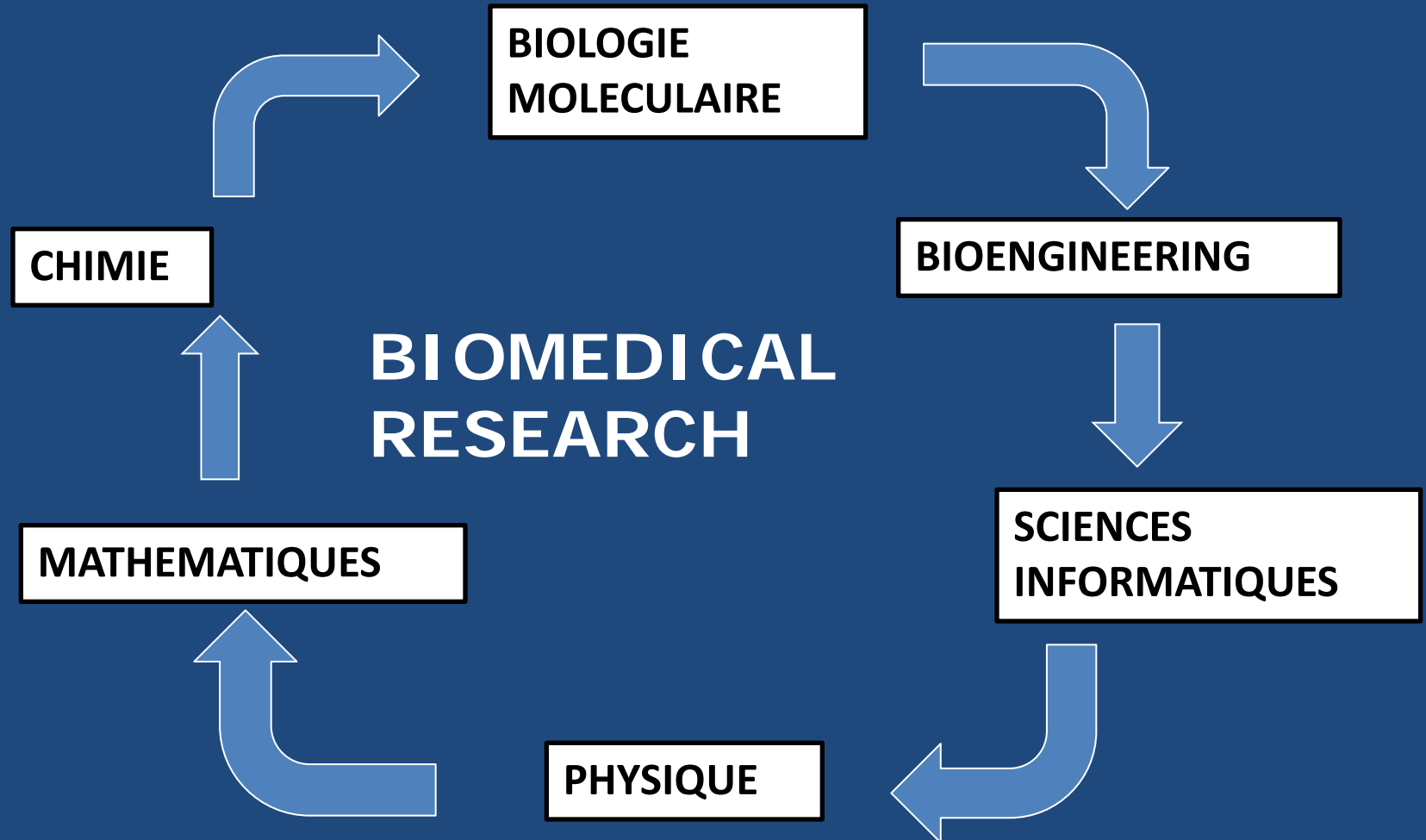


# Bridging the translational divide

## The Way it Should Work



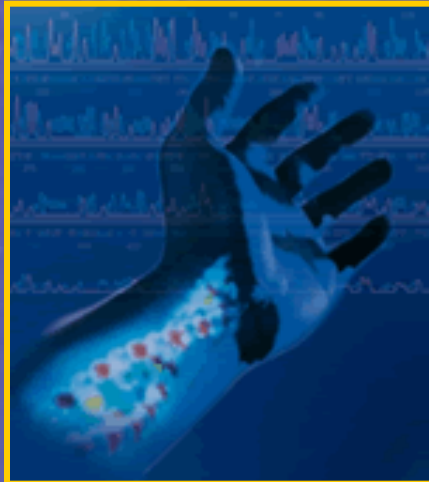
# La recherche biomédicale exige plus de collaborations interdisciplinaires







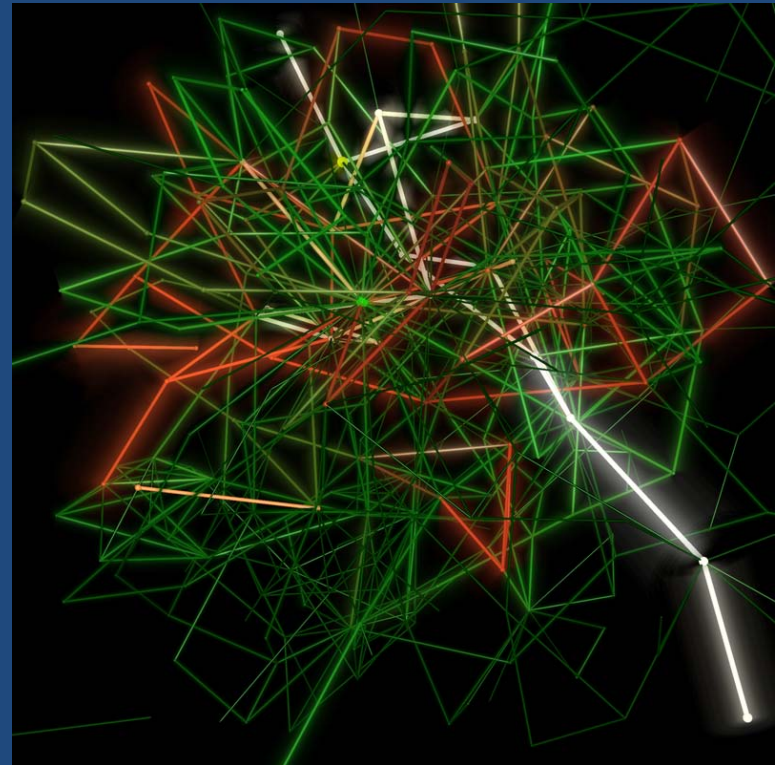
# Pharmaco-Genomics: *Managing Human Variability*



- **Pharmaco-Genetics Research Network (PGRN)**
  - National collaboration of scientists studying the effect of genes on people's responses to a wide variety of medicines
- **Pharmaco-Genetics & Pharmaco-Genomics Knowledge Database (PharmGKB)**
  - Integrated knowledge base for pharmacogenetics linking phenotypes and genotypes

# Mapping Complexity

- **Mathematical model of *E.coli* metabolism**
- **Identifies “busy roads”**
- **Mammalian cells?  
Organs? Organisms?**



February 20, 2005

Elias A. Zerhouni,  
M.D., Director, NIH

# The Roadmap Epigenome Program: the next step?

- Develop comprehensive epigenome maps from many cell types
- Develop standardized platforms, procedures, and reagents for epigenomics research
- Conduct demonstration projects to evaluate how epigenomes change in disease, with age, or following environmental exposures
- Develop new technologies for single cell epigenomic analysis and in vivo imaging of epigenetic activity
- Create a public data resource to accelerate the application of epigenomics approaches