A Broadly Neutralizing Molecule Against Clostridium Difficile Toxin B
Tech ID: 32923 / UC Case 2020-668-0

BRIEF DESCRIPTION
Researchers at UCI have developed a family of recombinant protein therapeutics against Clostridium difficile designed to provide broad-spectrum protection and neutralization against all isoforms of its main toxin, TcdB. These antitoxin molecules feature fragments of TcdB’s human receptors (CSPG4 and FZD) which compete for TcdB binding, significantly improving upon existing antibody therapeutics for Clostridium difficile infections.

SUGGESTED USES
·Treating Clostridium difficile infections (CDIs)

FEATURES/BENEFITS
·Increased potency: bi-specific molecules that block two toxin binding events are likely more potent than a therapeutic blocking one binding event.
·Broad-spectrum protection: these antitoxin proteins are effective against multiple toxin isoforms, including those from hypervirulent clinical strains.
·Reduced resistance risk: the toxin gene cannot mutate to resist antitoxin binding without compromising its native toxic function.
·Low immunogenicity: these antitoxin molecules are comprised of all human proteins, minimizing the risk of immune clearance.

FULL DESCRIPTION
Clostridium difficile (C. difficile) is a bacterium that causes diarrhea and colitis and is classified as one of the top urgent antibiotic resistance threats by the CDC. In the US, Clostridium difficile infections (CDIs) affect more than 223,900 patients, resulting in approximately 12,800 deaths in 2017. C. difficile harms patients predominantly through the protein toxin TcdB, while many TcdB isoforms have been identified from a growing number of diverse C. difficile strains. To treat CDIs, Merck developed an anti-TcdB antibody therapeutic, bezlotoxumab, approved by the FDA in 2016. While bezlotoxumab is effective against some TcdB isoforms, it has low potency against many TcdB isoforms that have mutated to diminish bezlotoxumab binding and neutralization during evolution, including those from hypervirulent clinical strains.

To address this, researchers at UCI have developed a family of recombinant protein therapeutics to treat CDIs. Importantly, these antitoxin molecules are designed to provide broad-spectrum protection and neutralization against all isoforms of TcdB. Building molecules with fragments of TcdB’s human receptors allows these antitoxins to simultaneously compete with two native receptors for TcdB binding, while the toxin gene cannot mutate to resist antitoxin binding without compromising its native toxic function. Using human-derived parts can minimize the risk of immune clearance and increase half-life in serum. Overall, these antitoxins offer significant improvements upon existing antibody therapeutics for C. difficile infections.

INVENTORS
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OTHER INFORMATION
CATEGORIZED AS
· Biotechnology
· Health
· Materials & Chemicals
· Biological
· Medical
· Diagnostics
· Disease: Digestive System
· Disease: Infectious Diseases
· Research Tools
· Therapeutics
STATE OF DEVELOPMENT

Researchers have successfully produced the antitoxin molecules, purifying them to high homogeneity. Preliminary assays demonstrated the molecules drastically exceed the FDA-approved bezlotoxumab for potency on TcdB from a hypervirulent C. difficile strain, while being comparable to bezlotoxumab for neutralization on TcdB from the reference strain. Cryogenic electron microscopy (cryo-EM) studies confirmed the simultaneous binding of the antitoxin to two distinct sites on the toxin.

PATENT STATUS

Patent Pending

OTHER INFORMATION

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