

Bridging biomarkers from the lab to the patient

Funded by the European Union



Agenda

- 1. A bit of context: Aviesan
- 2. What is actually a value chain ?
- 3. The biomarker value chain
- 4. The BMK TOOLS platform







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The National alliances

5 alliances

- Improve the coordination of players within the same research field
- Build a prospective thinking
- Increase performance, visibility and international influence
- Highlight French research









Aviesan

The project started within the Alliance Aviesan (National French Alliance for life sciences and health)



Aviesan main objectives

- Scientific coordination
- Operational coordination
 - ➔ More visibility and reactivity
 - → To share priorities on structuring projects





CVT-Aviesan: A think tank to smooth knowledge transfer

The CVT « thematical valorization consortium » gathered the technology transfer offices of the Aviesan members with these aims:

- Understand the value chains of innovation: current and future
- Identify the barriers and opportunities
- Bet on the complementarity of the different players
- Design and test tools among the ecosystem













Agenda

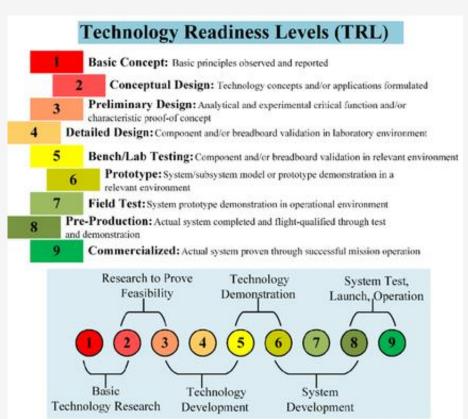
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Beyond the « Technology readiness level »



- Technology readiness level (TRL) is a system used to estimate technology maturity
- The use of TRLs enables consistent, uniform discussions of technical maturity across different types of technology

→ Who are the key players involved ?

→ Ecosystem definition / value chain understanding







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What about biomarker ?

Definition:

A biomarker is a **biological characteristic** that can be **measured objectively** and that reflects a biological process (normal or pathological) or a biological response after a therapeutic intervention

The majority of medical decisions relies on biomarker and diagnostic tools

Increasing need to discover and develop new biomarker for a better care of the patients:

- Risk evaluation (genetic tests)
- Prevention
- Early diagnostic
- More accurate diagnostic
- Targeted therapies

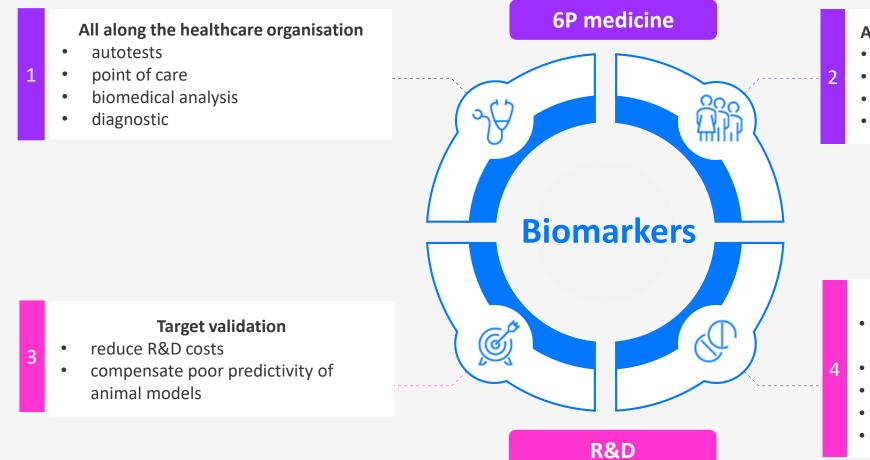
→ Biomarkers are the best allies for the precision medicine !







The central role of biomarkers



All along the patient life

- prenatal diagnostic
- prevention
- diagnostic
- treatment follow up

For the development of new therapies

- patients stratification during clinical trials
- response to treatment
- efficacy
- toxicity
- surrogate endpoints







STEP1 STEP 2 STEP 3 STEP 4 STEP 5 STEP 6





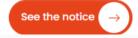






Step 1 - Discovery of biomarker

The first step of the biomarker value chain is **the discovery of the biomarker.** During this step, the biomarker is identified, and the basic principles are described. A review of the scientific literature, patents, existing technologies, the pathologies concerned is important to fully characterise the biomarker. This includes a description of the nature, type of biomarker and its potential use in the clinic.











Step 2 - Assay design

At this stage, it is a matter of generating ideas, hypotheses and experimental plans for the design of the diagnostic test used to detect the candidate biomarker. During the development of a test, a comprehensive reflection on the biomarker and its test in the early stages of development allows the formulation of hypotheses and experimental plans in line with the possibilities for use in common practice.

See the notice \rightarrow







Step 3 - Development of test

At this stage, it is a matter of demonstrating the **functionality of the diagnostic test** and to provide experimental proof that this test makes it possible to detect the biomarker candidate from simple samples, in laboratory conditions.

See the notice \rightarrow



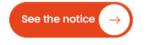






Step 4 - Proof of concept

The **proof of concept stage** is a critical step to ensure the next steps of the proper development of a diagnostic test. The objective of this stage is to determine whether the test is useable in practice.





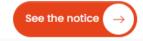






Step 5 - Analytical validation

The **analytical validation** consists of the evaluation of the technical performance of the test. The objective at this stage is to demonstrate the robustness and quality of the test in terms of precision, specificity, sensitivity and reproducibility under practical conditions of use, on samples representative of the targeted population.









Step 6 - Clinical validation

The **clinical validation** stage is a very important one (in terms of time, investment) and may be broken down into several steps: clinical verification and clinical validation itself.





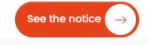






Step 7 - Regulatory, approval and launch

CE marking allows in vitro diagnostic medical devices (IVD MD) to be placed on the market in all countries of the European Union (EU). It is up to the legal manufacturer to affix the CE mark on its product once it is in full conformity with the basic requirements relating to quality, security and device performance as defined in the IVD Directive (98/79/CE).



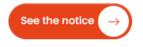






Step 8 - Reimbursement

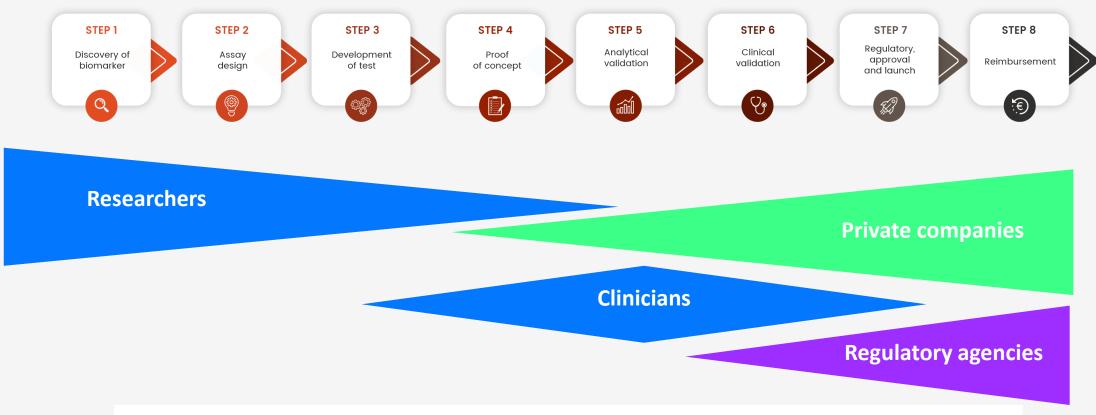
Throughout diagnostic development, testing and application, all steps of the product elaboration research and development can influence **reimbursement and market access strategies**. While most organizations start developing their approach to target markets once the diagnostic has obtained CE marking, proactive examination of requirements and reimbursement/market access pathways assists in having the test fit the system, which in turn speeds up reimbursement.







The biomarker value chain: the key players



Multiple steps and actors implying different goals, requirements and langages







There is a « translational » gap

Despite the profusion of publications and patents, only a few (less than 1%) biomarkers are really used in clinical practices

•Market is difficult to address because of the divesity of the sectors: Pharma, IVD, Biotech, Medtech...



Need of coordination between the stakeholders



Importance of the public / private partnerships



Design a tool to brigde biomarkers from the lab to the patient







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The BMK TOOLS platform



Get informed: all the steps of the value chain

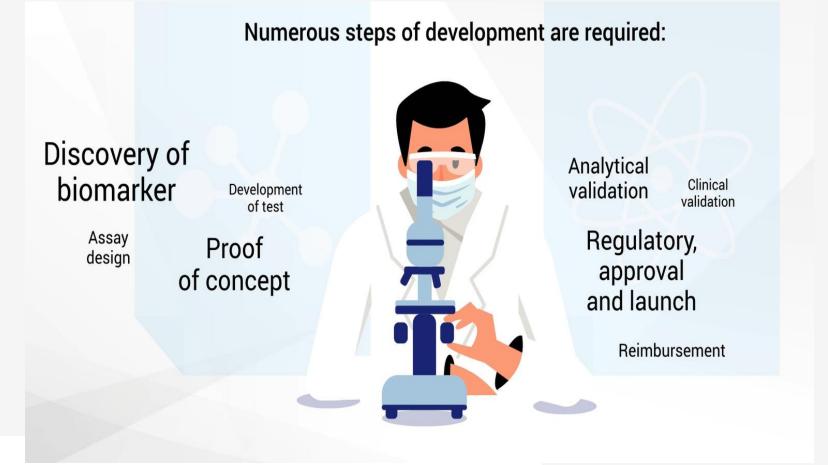
Position a project on the value chain







Align the players of the ecosystem









Align the players of the ecosystem

A long way to come, involving many partners and expertises









The « education » module



Explanation sheet



- Step description
- Questions to investigate
- Definitions
- Links
- ...







The « education » module

BMK TOOLS booklet





The first step of the biomarker value chain is the discovery of the biomarker. During this step, the biomarker is identified, and the basic principles are described. A review of the scientific literature, patents, essiting technologies, the pathologies concerned is important to fully characterise the biomarker. This includes a description of the nature, type of biomarker and its potential use in the clinic. A summary of the different stakeholders involved in biomarker development may also be made. Indeed, the partners (public, private), valorisation organisations, and clinicians essential to development need to be identified. At this stage, a targeted market study may also help to build a strategy for the next step.

Objectives	Tasks	Sample questions
		is the measured parameter anatomical, morphological, biological?
	- identify nature of biomarker	is the biomarker a circulating protein, a genetic mutation?
Characterisation of biomarker	- describe type of biomarker	is it a biomarker of predisposition for a disease, a biomarker for toxicity_7
	 identify therapeutic area and pathology concerned 	is the biomarker specific to a type of cancer, is it associated with a therapy, a medication $_7$
		Does it exist in different forms (glycosylation, isoforms, cleavages)?
Measurement of biomarker	- list techniques to measure biomarkers	Commonly, what reference technique is used (PCR, an EUSA, a scanner) to detect the biomarker?
	- describe current practices and define needs	At what time does the biomarker intervene in patient management?
Role of biomarker	- define target population	How will the use of a biomarker change current clinical practices?
	- describe specificity of biomarker with regard to need	is the biomarker specific to pathology, different pathologies, a patient sub-group (treatment-resistant, particular stage)?
	- describe how biomarker meets clinical need	How will the biomarker influence the therapeutic decision?
Contribution of	- assess implementation of biomarker in clinical practice	Will the biomarker save time, money, personne?
blomarker	- identify scope of biomarker	is the targeted market to use the biomarker France, Europe, the USA_7
Protection and velocitation of biomarker		is it necessary to make a declaration of innovation, to file a patent when a biomarker is discovered?
	- review intellectual property around biomarker	Have you published a scientific paper?
		On which valorisation organisation do you depend?
	- list different partners and their involvement in discovery of biomarker	Who are your academic, industrial partners?
Stakeholders		Have you identified potential partners (collaborators academics, disidans, startups)?
		3

Validation of test in real conditions TRL5 "Advanced characterisation of product"

ionature detection will have to meet important velidation requirements since they hilons. The tests should complete the analytical and clinical velidation stages in the sensitive structure is a structure of the sensitive structure of the in a sampletal velidation, theirs behavior of the technical performance of the gets to demonstrate herobustness and quality of the test in terms of precision, producibility under practical conditions of use, on samples representative of the of magnitude is a hundred or more samples, to be adapted according to the context err of available samples is too low, positive pools of samples representative of the regional is to define whether the test measure stillable results. Indude a pre-analytical and post-analytical part. Pre-analytical validation concerns de collection, positively treading meed to be specifically described as structs data on buryentation, and storage meed to be specifically described and structs data on human structure the processing of data: data analysis and interpretation.

ue I — pre-analytical and analytical Validation. Massoci et al. Journal for Immuno Therapy of Cancer

	Definition ⁴
y of test to detect all positive case	as or give a positive result when the condition is present.
y of test to distinguish the bioman tion products, matrix products;	for in presence of other components usually present (impurities,
y to obtain measurement results d, within a certain range	directly proportional to the concentration of the substance of the sample
conds to the agreement between	repeated measurements
conds to the closeness of agreem ventional true value	ent between the value obtained during the test and the reference value o
es messurements made under th	e same conditions
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Reimbursement L9 « Market access and reimbursement »

maker for the commercialization of your device timechanism

mechanism hospital management become main decision makers the clinical and economic benefits and they can use the device and bill for it with

clate effect

hanism - convincing physicians and hospitals will not be enough, payers will

makers in France may be the National Commission for the Evaluation of Medical salth Technology (CNEDINTS), the National Unition of Health Insurance Funds the Economic Committee for Health Products (CDPS) large should be designed with the main decidion maker's perspective in mind and models should be created from the point of view of the main decidion maker

plax reimbursement pathways for new reimbursement machanians in mind as on be slow in the device field and it can takeyean to achieve optimal coverage do companio diagentical do not new source in the outer minimumerants pathway; may even include two distinct pathways with different neu/wements and timelines plotons and neu/wements for interim funding that are available in several European time to find reimbursement decision

nt pathways

rance is broken down into 3 main steps (Fig. 1):





2

he ANSM — French Healthcare Safety Product Agency: body ensures that new medical devices are in accordance with European eved the CE mark.

It's clinical value and how it will be reimbursed: of the device into the French market by the ANSM, The CNEDIMTS will evaluate efit and determine the appropriate reimbursement pathway.





alliance nationale pour les sciences de la vie et de la santé Funded by the European Union



The « education » module



 \rightarrow Facilitate the understanding of the different steps of the biomarker development

- \rightarrow Allow the different communities to rely on the same language
- \rightarrow Accelerate public / private partnerships







Position a project: the questionnaire



Personnal account:

A secure space

A dynamic questionnaire to position projects

A possibility to ask for support

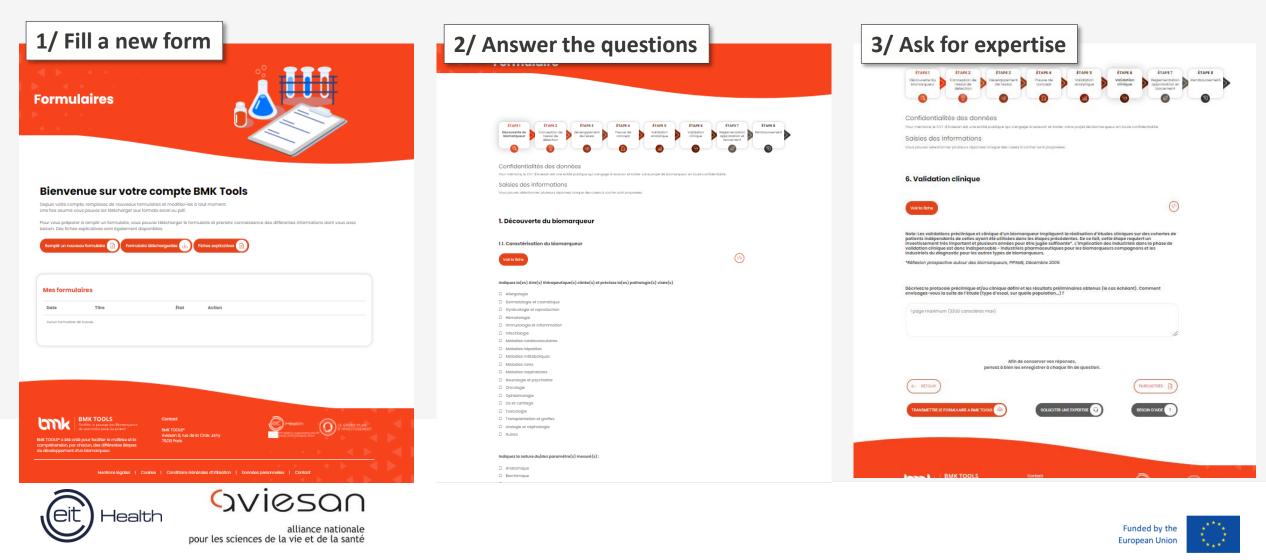




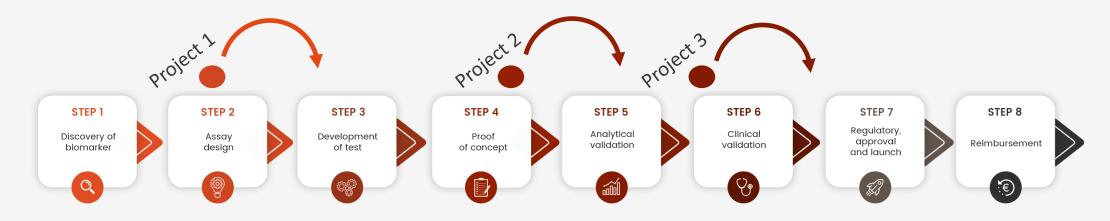


Position a project: the questionnaire

The dynamic questionnaire to position the research projects



Position a project: the questionnaire



- Bridges between stakeholders
- Share expertise
- Connect the different communities

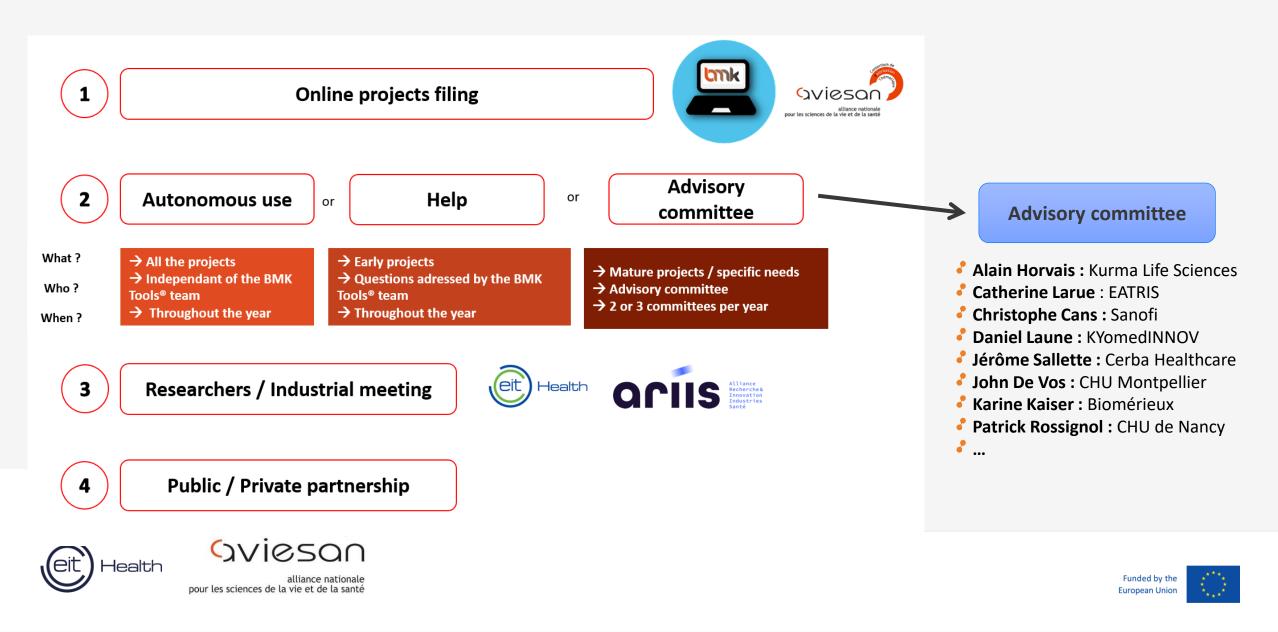
→ Help projects to move forward !



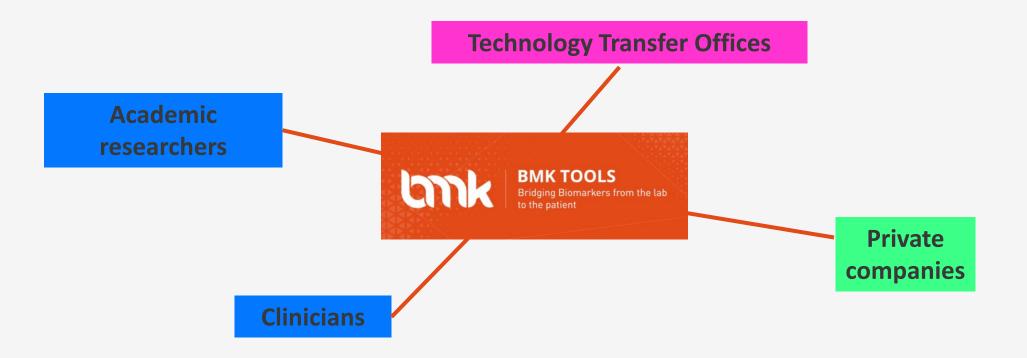




The support of experts



Connecting the dots...



Connecting the dots by creating a unique place to gather all the key players







EIT Health involvment

EIT Health (European Institute of Innovation and Technology in Health)

- A network of public and private partners
- Programmes to support students, startups, research teams, citizens
- Develop and implement digital tools (WorkInHealth, Academy, RABBIT...)

Investments in the BMK TOOLS project

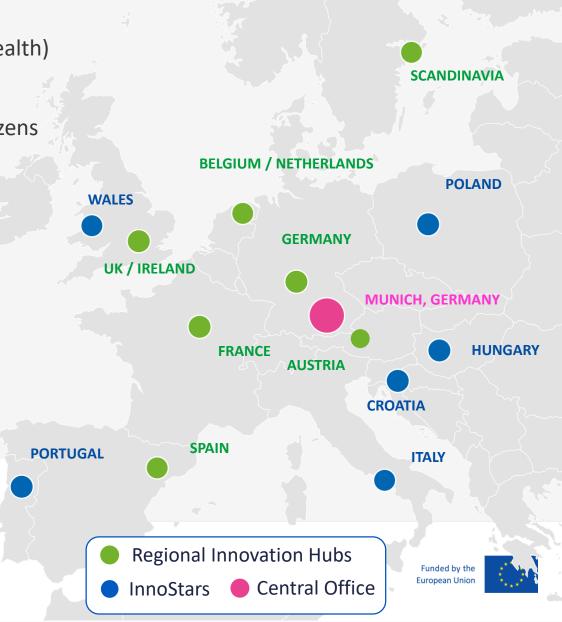
SVIESON

pour les sciences de la vie et de la sant

- Fundings
- Technological skills
- Partner network

Health

• Experts all over Europe







alliance nationale pour les sciences de la vie et de la santé







Marie Anson

contactbmktools@aviesan.fr

www.eithealth.eu | info@eithealth.eu

