

Revolutionary Approach in Pharmacy- Drug dynamization Dr. Boris Farber, Dr. Artur Martynov

TRIZ Biopharma International, LLC,
Noigel, LLC
Farber's Center



Noigel, LLC

Revolutionary Approach in Pharmacy-Drug dynamization

(Design and Synthesis of Drugs Based on Self-Organizing Quasi-Life Systems (Dynamic Drugs) Dr. Boris Farber CEO Dr. Artur Martynov

Dr. Boris Farber



For more details, Google search:

"Farber's Center" Google, YouTube and Facebook.

and

"Dr. Boris Farber," Google, YouTube

- TRIZ Master,
- Vice-President of the "TRIZ Developers Summit" for North America (USA and Canada),
- Vice-President of the International Council of TRIZ Masters for scientific and practical activities based on TRIZ,
- Vice President of The Altshuller Institute for TRIZ Studies
- Doctor of Science, Ph.D., Professor, Academician, Honored Inventor of the Russian Federation,
- Vice-President of the European Academy of Natural Sciences (Germany).
- Author of over 1000 books, scientific articles, and patents for inventions,
- CEO of corporations: Farber's Center for Academic Success; <u>Noigel</u>; TRIZ Biopharma International (New York),
- 48 years experience teaching students, including 17 years teaching online, 19 Diplomas in Math and Pedagogy-Psychology in Education.
- Nominated as The Best Scientist and Best Professor 2010-2022, USA.
- Top Polymath, Online Educator, Pedagogy-Psychology Expert, 2023, USA.

WHY A FOOT?-"The human foot is a masterpiece of engineering and a work of art." Leonardo da Vinci





Da Vinci Legacy ("The human foot is a masterpiece of engineering and a work of art.")Vinci's

Postgraduate School at Central Research Institute of Prosthetics



Causes of Amputations





An Open Letter to Colleagues 07/11/1990

- Many companies are doing a great job creating new means of treating people. However, the problem is so complicated and complex that is difficult to embrace all possible combinations of medication for all diseases; we should combine our efforts and knowledge to resolve health problems.
- Today, we are students, teachers, programmers, engineers, doctors, managers, sportsmen, even supermen) -Tomorrow we are patients.
- We are aging, our relatives and friends are aging, and sooner or later, we will encounter these problems.
- I would appreciate feedback from any who wants to participate in bringing new ideas to the table of treatment and health improvement or has a suggestion or preliminary comment before it becomes too late.

Dr. Boris Farber, Director of Science at the Central Research Institute of Prosthetics,

Vice President of the Biomechanical Society

An Open Letter to Colleagues

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Dr. Boris Farber, Director of Science at the Central Research Institute of Prosthetics, Vice President of the Biomechanical Society

Acknowledgments: The fundamental ideas of our research are results of many years of discussing TRIZ applications with Genrich Saulovich Altshuller.

In all our projects, we implement classical TRIZ in combination with Mathematical Modelling and Science



The research is a result of creative, dedicating and enthusiastic efforts of TRIZ Biopharma International LLC & Noigel LLC, Scientists Team, colleagues and partners. We thank our colleagues.

Inheritance of System

"man-artificial organs-medicine-environment"



TRIZ innovation Roadmap in Bioengineering



ISHIKAVA DIAGRAM FOR MDR-FIGHTING



System Operator for Pathogenic Microorganisms Fighting









TRIZ structure of the functional-analytical method of improving the system "man - microbiome- environment"

Development cycle of technical systems



Growth curve of microorganisms in a nutrient medium





Trimming

- 1. Initially, 3-4 new generation drugs or stock preparations like polymyxin are used to treat infections caused by resistant bacteria. The total amount of antimicrobial drugs may exceed 1000 mg, which has a toxic effect on the kidneys, liver, intestines, blood vessels, and heart.
- 2. It is necessary to significantly reduce the number of drugs for the treatment of resistant forms of infection, while the effectiveness of treatment should increase.
- 3. The use of resistance inhibitors will allow the use of a single antibiotic of the old generation with the same efficacy as the whole complex of stock preparations. Toxicity, while significantly reduced to treat

TRIZ PRINCIPLES COMBINATIONS, CHOSEN BY ALGORITHMS (ARIZ), COULD BE USED TO SOLVE A PROBLEM FOR MDR FIGHTING (RED COLOR ON SLIDE 13)

Principle #13: Invert the action(s) used to solve the problem

(e.g. instead of cooling an object, heat it; instead of suppressingenhancing growths).

Addition principles from TRIZ 40 PRINCIPLES MATRIX (FROM SLIDE 13)

- 9 Preliminary anti-action
- 13 "The other way round"
- 21 Skipping
- 25 Self-service
- 36 Phase transitions
- NOIGEL, LLC

- 10 Preliminary action
- 15 Dynamics
- 24 Intermediary
- 35 Parameter changes

NOIGEL³³LLC

To survive, rate of bacteria's "innovations" faster than rate of new antibacterial drugs development. This is time to find another, NON traditional way to fight MDR Bacteria.



TRIZ MUST:

"SMART" Bacteria can be only conquer by Smart Methods of Treatment





The real effectiveness of existing drugs



Slide 22

Our Methods of developing New Paradigms in medical field are based on: 1.Classical TRIZ

- 2. Mathematical Modeling
- 3. Multiple synergisms
- 4.Modern Science, design, and technologies in numerous different fields.
- TRIZ Biopharma International LLC & Noigel LLC are the only pharma companies in the World that apply TRIZ to all pharma projects



The real effectiveness of existing drugs



Slide 24



Properties of dynamical drugs

A single polymer, such as a protein, DNA, RNA, polysaccharide or tannin, can produce **millions of derivatives** within one mole of substance, despite having a complex and irregular structure. This is achieved by partially modifying the internal groups of the polymer, such as lysines in a protein or amino groups in DNA or RNA. Each structure is tailored to fit the receptor of a specific patient, making it one among many but uniquely suited to the individual.

Even if there is a mutation or polymorphism in the receptor that causes a delay, the drug may still work. This is because there could be **other variations of the same drug that were not effective earlier but can still be beneficial**.

When microorganisms and viruses mutate, drugs can still be effective because they **have millions of similar structures** among which at least one can target the mutated version. This is because drugs contain predictive structures that can identify and target even non-existent targets.

Classic R & D vs. NOIGEL R&D approach The degree of freedom (variability, adaptability)



Groups of Quasi-life Self-assembled Drugs



Slide 28

Algorithm of classical drug design

Methods for systems with imprecise structures

Creation of 3D model

Optimization of the structure based on methods of molecular mechanics

Classic

methods

Refinement and optimization of the inhibitor structure with the use of semiempirical methods

> Actual effectiveness: 10-15%, which is 100 times higher than that of the screening method

Use of **long-known structures** (amino acids in protein and mononucleotides in DNA and RNA as inhibitor components) to create an inhibitor through the BIO+ method.

Selection of an inhibitor as an ANTIPODE by charge and architectonic inhibitor surface due to the partial modification of structures **docking** with Fourier transformation based on neural networks)

Actual effectiveness: 45-60%

Disadvantages of Classic (static) drugs

1) Static conservative chemical structures.

2) The presence of a "slippage effect" (change in the receptor sensitivity and response to the same medication over time) :

a) Diminished or loss of efficacy drugs over the time treating Hypertension, Diabetes etc.

b) The Multidrug resistant (MDR) infections due to antibiotics inability to adapt to new receptors and new microorganisms defense factors and mutations as result antibiotic function develop **"slippage effect".** Similar development tumor resistance to therapy over time observed in oncology related to chemotherapeutic drugs **"slippage effect".**

Agonist modeling (non-fermented whole molecules)

From the x-ray bank, a known structure is taken (interferon, interleukine, etc.)

A structure is built by a program according to empirical data

The quantity of lysine amino groups, histidines, serines, and threonines accessible for modification is calculated

The necessary **level of modification is calculated** that will provide for the *maximum quantity of various derivatives from one volume of solution*

As a result, there is an increase in the activity of these modified proteins by a factor of **10-1000**, an increase in the spectra and breadth of activity, and effectiveness in the population is up to 100%

The activity increase is facilitated by changing the proteins' **molecular** charge to negative, which increases its affinity to its own receptors.

Grand Idea





To survive, rate of Pathogen Microorganisms "innovations" faster than rate of new classical drugs development.

This is time to find another, Dynamic way to fight Patogen Microorganisms

Illustration

Instead of one "key" for one "lock" (the principle of a classic drug with a conservative structure), we propose a selection of "skeleton keys": a group of many similar molecules that "open" many "locks" and adapt to the target. This facilitates a practically 100% effectiveness rate and a maximally wide spectrum of drug activity

US Patent Application 2012/0130699 PCT WO 2021/070968 EA Patent 025399



supramolecular assemblies are used as drug for the biopoly-

(19) United States

(51) Int. Cl.

C120 1/02

(2006.01)

(12)	Paten Martyno	t Application Publicati	on	(10) Pub. No.: US 2014/0 (43) Pub. Date: A	220556 A1 ug. 7, 2014
(54)	METHOI NEW DR	O OF DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF A UG	(52)	U.S. Cl. CPC	<i>Q 1/025</i> (2013.01) 435/6.1 : 435/32
(71)	Applicants: Artur Martynov, Kharkov (UA); Boris S. Farber, Brooklyn, NY (US); Sonya		(57)	ABSTRACT	
(72)	Inventors:	Sophya Farber, New York, NY (US) Artur Martynov, Kharkov (UA); Boris S. Farber, Brooklyn, NY (US); Sonya Sophya Farber, New York, NY (US)	A method of design and synthesis of a new drug. This inven- tion may be used in human and veterinary medicine for the design of new drugs that are effective in the treatment of oncological and viral human and animal illnesses and for the design of new medicines. In the method a biopolymera target		
(21)	Appl. No.:	13/761,103	for the	the drug action is selected; then the qua ining positively charged groups avail	antity of nitrogen- able for modifica-
(22)	Filed:	Feb. 6, 2013	tion i frage	s calculated. Biopolymer target may be nents. Some of calculated nitrogen-cor	e cut into oligomer ntaining positively
	Publication Classification chain group			ed groups are substituted with no ps by combinatorial modification	egatively charged

mer target.

патентное ведомство

Евразийское

ИСАНИЕ ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЯ К ЕВРАЗИЙСКОМУ ПАТЕНТУ

бликации и выдачи патента заявки

C07H 21/00 (2006.01) G06F 19/18 (2011.01) C07B 47/00 (2006.01)

ОБ СИНТЕЗА ЛЕЧЕБНЫХ И ПРОФИЛАКТИЧЕСКИХ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ APATOB

3.31 U2010/000694 012/070968 2012.05.31 итель и патентовладелец ЕР БОРИС СЛАВИНОВИЧ; ЕР СОФЬЯ БОРИСОВНА (RU) ынов Артур Викторович (UA). р Борис Славинович, Фарбер

DODECOBHA (RU) тавитель THERA F.C. (RU)

and symbols of therapeutic and preventive drugs, taking into account interspecies polymorphism of receptors (metod of precision partial modification). Annals of Mechnicov Institute, Ne 4, 2007, c. 5-13 Masaaki Iigo et al. Orally administered bovine M353Mi ingo et al. Orany summissient over lactoferrin induces caspase-1 and interleukin-18 in the mouse intestinal mucosa: a possible explanation for inhibition of carcinogenesis an metastasis Cytokine, 2004, 25 26-44, особенно, реферат, c. 42, пар. 4,1, дискуссия

(56) Martynov A.V. et al. New approach to design

(19) Всемирная Организация

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(13) **B1**

G06F 19/18 (2011.01)

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Francis R. Carbone et al. Induction of ovalbumin-specific cytotoxic T cell by in vivo pertide immunization J Exp. Med., 1989, vol. 169, 603-612, minimumation J. Say, Seed., 1969, Vol. 109, 003-012, coco6esteo, c. 605, crpost 8-20, dptr. J., macryccist Bhurvanesh Dave et al. Tp53-associated growth ares and DNA damage repair gene expression is attenuated in mammary spithelial cells of rats fed whey proteins. J. Nutr., 2006, 136: 1156-1160, oco6esteo, pedepar, c. 1157, meass non., dptr. 1-4

US-A-5854224

US-A-383424 US-A1-2003008366 Robert Haner et al. The sequence-specific cleavage of RNA by artificial chemical ribonucleases. Antisense & Nucleic acid drug development, 1997, 7:

423-430 Robert E. Canfield. Peptides derived from ryptic digestion of egg white lysozyme. The Journal Biological Chemistry, 1963, vol. 238, No 8: 2691-2697, реферат

устение может быть использовано в медицине и ветеринарии для дизайна (создания и синтеза) ных и профилактических препаратов, эффективных для лечения онкологических, вирусных еваний человека и животных и для дизайна новых лекарственных средств. Предлагается й способ дизайна и синтеза лечебных и профилактических лекарственных препаратов, в ом берут биополимер-мишень (белок, ДНК, РНК или их смесь), а в качестве лиганда взуют тот же биополимер-мишень, но нарезанный на олигомерные фрагменты (нуклеазами, тическими нуклеазами и протеазами), которые модифицируют путем замены заряда на воположный (ацилированием ангидридами дикарбоновых кислот или алкилированием енкарбоновыми кислотами), а также в качестве лиганда используют тот же биополим нь, который модифицируют путем частичной замены заряда молекулы на противоположный образованием супрамолекулярных ансамблей биополимеров

(19) United States (12) Patent Application Publication (10) Pub. No.: US 2012/0130699 A1 Martynov et al. (43) Pub. Date: METHOD OF MOLECULAR DESIGN AND SYNTHESIS OF THERAPEUTIC AND PREVENTIVE DRUGS Artur Martyney, Kharkov (UA): (76) Inventors: Boris S. Farber, Brooklyn, NY (US); Sonya Sophya Farber, New York, NY (US) (21) Appl. No.: 12/931.465 (22) Filed: Feb. 1, 2011 Belated I'S Application Data (12) МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ЗАЯВКА, ОПУБЛИКОВАННАЯ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С plication No. PCT/RU2010/ 22, 2010. ДОГОВОРОМ О ПАТЕНТНОЙ КООПЕРАЦИИ (РСТ) Classification biopolym (2006.01) (10) Номер межтунаролной публикании 703/12 WO 2012/070968 A1 WIPO PCT TRACT vention may be used in human (72) Изобретатель; и the design (creation and synthe-USi: (75) Изобретитель/Заявитель (только ntive drugs that are effective for the organism and target. MAPTSIHOB, Apryp Bustroponnet (MARTYNOV, Ar-tur Viktorovich) [UA/UA]; yrr. Kopvarmmen, zt. 1, sn. 18, (21) Номер межлународной заявки: РСТ/RU2010/000694 Xapskon, 61171, Kharkov (UA). (74) Агент: ВАСИЛЬЕВА, Галина Ссменовна 22 ноября 2010 (22.11.2010) SYLIEVA, Galina Semenovna); a/s 121, Canser-Русский Петербург, 193168, St.Petersburg (RU). Русский (81) Указанные государства (если не указ каждого вида на amang annual: AF AG AL AM AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, авинович утузовский cow (RU). DZ. EC. EE. EG. ES. FL GB. GD. GE. GH. GM. GT. HN. HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, of'ya Borsm 1304

[продолжение на следующей стра

IGN AND SYNTHESIS OF THERAPEUTIC AND PREVENTIVE DRUGS МОЛЕКУЛЯРНОГО ДИЗАЙНА И СИНТЕЗА ЛЕЧЕБНЫХ И PEIIAPATOB

MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ,

OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(57) Abstract: The invention can be used n medicine and veterinary science for designing (creating and synthesizing) therapeutic and preventive drugs which are effective in the treatment of cancerous and viral diseases in humans and animals, as well as for designing new drugs. The novel method for designing bridiention is absor and synthesizing therapeutic and preventive drugs is characterized in that a target biopolymer (protein, DNA, RNA or a combination thereof) is identified and subsequently used as a ligand, having been cleaved into oligomer fragments (by nucleases, synthetic nucleases and proteases) which are modified by replacing the charge thereof with an opposite charge (by acylation with di-

replacement of the charge of the olecular ensemble of biopolymers. A supramolecular ensemble of oliucts of the hydrolysis of biopolymers, and the charge of the oligomer , in the case of the whole biopolymers, is partially altered. By using this costs of designing and synthesizing new drugs, broaden the spectrum of drugs, and create new classes of dynamic therapeutic and preventive

[продолжение на следующей странице,

carboxylic acid anhydrides or alkylation

with halogen carboxylic acids); the same

target biopolymer is also used as a lig-

and, having been modified by the partial



May 24, 2012

Summary of the Invention: A new method of design and synthesis of therapeutic and preventive drugs in which a biopolymer target (protein, DNA, RNA, or a mixture of these) biopolymer target (protein, DNA, RNA, or a mixture of these) is used, and in the capacity of a lignd, the same biopolymer target is used, which is cut into objective fragments (in-cleases, synthetic nucleases, and proteases); the fragments are modified through changing their charges to the opposite charge (acylation of anhydrides of dicarbonate acids or alky-lation with halogen-carbonic acids). Also in the capacity of a lignd, the same biopolymer target is used, which is modified by partially changing the molecules' charges to the opposite By partially changing the molecules' changes to the opposite with the creation of supramolecular biopolymer assemblies. We used supramolecule assemblies made from oilgomers that were products of the hydrolysis of biopolymers, but with a change of the charge of the molecules to the opposite charge, as well as the partial change of the charges of the targe

Technical Result: A method of molecular design and synthe sis of new, unique therapeutic and preventive drugs based or self-organizing systems. The application of the method wil serioriganizing systems: the appreciation of the include win allow a significant cut to expenditures on the design and synthesis of new drugs, expand the activity spectra of existing protein gene-engineered drugs, and create new classes of dynamic therapeutic and preventive drugs that self-adapt to

LYS31





The Philosophy of Drug Design for Dynamic Drugs



Acylation agents that change a protein's molecular charge



Slide 35

Change of molecular charge to negative after acylation (succinylation, maleylation, aconitylation)


Examples of dynamical drugs

Albuvir Contains more than 1 million acylated peptides. It effectively inhibits the process of nuclear importation of viral polynucleotides from those viruses that depend on the cell nucleus (FLU, HERPES VIRUSES)

fRNA Contains more than 100,000 acylated oligo-RNAs. Only adenocarcinomas and macrophages have the ability to pick up oligonucleotides. The acylated oligonucleotides that have been picked up selectively bond with their predecessors, inactivating them. These predecessors are cancer RNA: transport, matrix, and ribosomal. Basically, there is a full cessation of protein synthesis only in the adenocarcinoma cells (healthy cells do not pick up negatively charged oligonucleotides)



Examples of dynamical drugs

Dynamic Insulin has shown high biological activity when ad-ministered **orally** in rats with alloxan diabetes. The system promoted reduction in glucose level to 10 mmol/L on average, and maintained this level within 24 hours after a single application. It can be considered a candidate for development and implementation in the capacity of oral insulin. Efficiency of the preparation was confirmed in animals by using both fasting and glucose load.

Dynamic antibiotics instead of a single antibiotic molecule, such as polymyxin, contains thousands of derivatives with incompletely substituted hydroxyl and amino groups. They have a broader spectrum of action and are effective against multidrug-resistant bacteria.

1. An antiviral drug Albuvir that has the ability to change or adapt to different viruses is known as a dynamic antiviral drug



The mechanism of the penetration of a viral genome through the nuclear membrane



a-, b-importins with Viral genome Nuclear Membrane Genomic Nuclear DNA

Albuvir's mechanism of action



IP and Publication

- 1. The antiviral composition contains a mixture of acylated peptides. US11,339,502, Date of Patent: 24.05.22
- Farber B.S., Martynov A.V., Kleyn I.R. Creation of New Medical Drugs Based on Triz and Computer Mathematical Modeling. AMI. 2018.4. P. 15-34. doi: 10.5281 / zenodo.2547580 , https://www.researchgate.net/publication/330969812_Farber_BS_Martynov_AV_Kleyn_IR_2018_CREATION_OF_NEW_ME DICAL_DRUGS_BASED_ON_TRIZ_AND_COMPUTER_MATHEMATICAL_MODELING_Annals_of_Mechnikov_Institute_4_ 15-34_httpdoiorg105281zenodo2547580
- 3. Martynov A., Farber B. Quasi-life self-organizing systems: based on ensembles of succinylated derivatives of interferongamma. Current medicinal chemistry. 2011. 18. 22. P. 3431-3436. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/21728956/
- 4. Martynov A. V., Farber B. S., Kabluchko, T. V. Synthesis of the ensembles from succinylated interleukin-2 derivatives and their biological activity in vitro. ScienceRise, 2015. 11.14 (16). P. 25-30. http://journals.uran.ua/sciencerise/article/view/53985
- Martynov A., Didenko G., Farber B., Cruts O. The anticancer activity of antisense micro RNA (fRNA) in combination with the lectin from Bacillus subtilis B-7025. Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology. 2018. 70(6). P. 732-739. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29520790/
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- Martynov A. V., Bomko T. V., Nosalskaya T. N., Farber B. S. Oral long-acting pharmaceutical form of insulin on the basis of the self-organizing qvasi-living system of combinatorial peptides. Annals of Mechnikov Institute. 2012. 2. P. 64-70. http://journals.uran.ua/ami/article/view/185602 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336211616_Martynov_AV_Bomko_TV_Farber_BS_Nosalskaya_TN_Kleyn_I_2019_ SYNTHESIS_OF_DYNAMIC_RIBOFLAVIN_DERIVATIVES_AND_THE_STUDY_OF_THEIR_ABILITY_TO_UREASE_PHOT OINACTIVATION Annals of Mechnikov Institute 3 44-49 h
- 8. Martynov A. V., Babkin N., Zheynova, N. Antiviral activity of the albuvir in models vesicular stomatitis virus and human herpes virus type 1 in vitro. Scientific Bulletin of Lviv National University of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnology named Gzhytsky. 2011.2. N. 1. P. 181-184.
- 9. Albuvir, the First and Only New-Generation Anti-Viral Drug. ttps://slideplayer.com/slide/15110346/#
- 10. Farber, B., Martynov, A., & Kleyn, I. (2020). Reproduction and apoptosis of EBV-latent infected cells under influence a TRIZcreated antiviral drugs. Annals of Mechnikov's Institute, (3), 58-67. https://zenodo.org/record/4038923#.YfTgqerMI2w

IP: The antiviral composition contains a mixture of acylated peptides

Patent US 11339502 PCT 2018/231093 EA202090756



(12) United States Patent

Farber et al.

клеточного ядра вирусов

вещества выступает смесь (ансамбль) олигопептидов - продуктов гидролиза белков с измененными на противоположный зарядами молекул, и для их получения сперва проводят частичный

гипролиз Белоксолержащего сырья, а затем проволят процесс химической молификации суммы полученных олигопептидов с заменой заряда их молекул на противоположный и используют в качестве антивирусного средства композицию из полученных олигопептидов. Эта сумма модифицированных олигопептидов способна тормозить активность гетеродимра β-импортина

025624

Ξ

V.mel.

(10) Patent No.: US 11,339,502 B2

May 24, 2022

(2013.01)

435/68 1

(45) Date of Patent:

2. A dynamic anticancer drug is a medication that is effective in fighting cancer cells and can be adapted to different types of cancer



Action mechanism of antisense polymorphic RNA (fRNA)

1. The Principle of Selective Specific Hybridization of Acylated RNA with its Predecessors



The principle of substituting hydrogen bonds in RNA in hybridization with ionic bonds, which are inaccessible to helicase and nuclease



The principle of obtaining the anti-cancer drug nuclimid based on antisense RNA



Yeast tRNA

Dynamic **fRNA**

The principle of the activity of the anti-cancer drug nuclimid based on antisense RNA



Cancer tRNA



Nuclimid (fRNA)

tRNA inactivation through its hybridization with Nuclimid (dynamic fRNA)

RNA

Polyribosome and mRNA mechanism in action



Selective accumulation fRNA in cancer cells

Noncancerous cells

Cancer cells

2

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Apoptosis of cancer cells by fRNA



Noncancerous cells

Cancer cells

fRNA efficacy in vitro (Lewis lung carcinoma (LLC)



The fRNA influences the dynamics of the tumor node growth

Growth dynamics of the tumor node



IP and Publications

IP:

- 1. Modified anti-complementary oligonucleotides with anti-cancer properties and methods for their production. WO 2012070965 Patent IN 322269; Eurasian Patent 025625
- 2. Combinatorial derivatives of RNA oligonucleotides. WO2018231090A1; Eurasian Patent 041558; US11,053,608 Date of Patent: 06.07.21

Articles:

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- 2. Martynov A., Didenko G., Farber B., Farber S., Cruts, O. The anticancer activity of antisense micro RNA (fRNA) in combination with the lectin from Bacillus subtilis B-7025. *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*, 2018. DOI: 10.1111/jphp.12898

WO 2012070965 Patent IN 322269; Eurasian Patent 025625; WO2018231090A1; Eurasian Patent 041558; US11,053,608 (19) Всемирная Организа Интеллектуальной Собстве



प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि पेटेंटी को उपरोक्त आबेदन में यथाप्रकटित MODIFIED ANTICOMPLEMENTARY OLIGONUCLEOTIDES WITH ANTICANCER PROPERTIES AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAME नामक आविष्कार के लिए, पेटेंट अधिनियम, १९७० के उपबंधों के अनुसार आज तारीख 22nd day of November 2010 से बीस वर्ष की अवधि के लिए पेटेंट अनुदत्त किया गया है।

It is hereby certified that a patent has been granted to the patentee for an invention entitled MODIFIED ANTICOMPLEMENTARY OLIGONUCLEOTIDES WITH ANTICANCER PROPERTIES AND METHOD FOR PRODUCING SAME as disclosed in the above mentioned application for the term of 20 years from the 22nd day of November 2010 in accordance with the provisions of the Patents Act, 1970.



अनुरान को तारीख Date of Grant 03/10/2019

टिप्पणी - इस पेटेट के नवीकरण के लिए प्रीस, तटि इसे बनाए रखा जान है. 22nd day of November 2012को और उसके प्राचल सतीक बर्षा में उसी हिन हेत लेगे Note. - The fees for renewal of this patent, if it is to be maintained will fail / has failen due on 22nd day of November 2012 and on the same day in every year thereafter.

	(19)	Евразийское
ция пости		
¹³⁾ B1	ют	(10) Номер международной публикации WO 2012/070965 A1
	(74)	Arent: BACH.IbEBA, Галина Семеновна (VAS- SYLLEVA, Gallna Semenovna); а/я 121, Санкт- Петербург, 193168, St.Petersburg (RU).
EHTY	(81)	Указанные государства (ссли не указано иличе, для казедено выде апарональной окрано): АЕ, КG, АL, АМ, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BB, HB, BR, BW, FY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, ZE, CE, EF, GE, SH, GG, GG, GG, GH, GM, GT, IN, HR, HU, DI, LL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, IR, LS, TL, IU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, NN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NG, NN, ON, AZ, M, FP, GG, FH, FT, PC, FT, AN, SK, SU, SC, SS, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, GU, GU, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.
ды с	(84)	Scatamuse tocy.mpcrma (ccu: we yscatow unwe, dx scaedow ouk percontansion d organic). ARIPO (DW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MC, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, MZ, ZV), enpanniticani (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), esponelicauli nurrer (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, SF, IP, R, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, TT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SL, SK, SM, TR, OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, GG, CI, CM, GA,
entive drugs, morphism of		GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). [npodoasscenue na caedysoujeŭ cmpanuije]
nodification). 4, p. 5-13	CLEOT	IDES WITH ANTICANCER PROPERTIES AND METH-
al mechanism legradation of	3 АНТ МЛУЧЕ	ГИКОМПЛЕМЕНТАРНЫЕ ОЛИГОНУКЛЕОТИДЫ С НИЯ
pment, 1997,	(a i a	57) Abstract: The invention can be used in medicine nd veterinary science to create a drug that is effective n the treatment of cancerous diseases in humans and nimals. The modified anticomplementary oligonuc- otides with anticancer properties and the method for

tificial chemi

acid drug develo

ии для создания препарата.

кивотных. Суть изобретения:

ротивораковыми свойствами

игонуклеотилов используют

оводят путем изменения на

і, приобретающих при этом

и с применением природных

а модификацию структуры -

игонуклеотидов ангидридами

и кислотами. Разработанная

и останавливать тем самым

т преодолевать привыкание

алотоксично и доступно для

процесса

चेरेर चिरायक

Controller of Patent

Применение препарата в

в

fective ns and gonucod for producing same are characterized in that a mixture of polynucleotide hydrolysis products is used as oligonucleotides, and modification is carried out by changing the charges of the molecules of the nucleotide bases to an opposite charge so that said bases acquire anticomplementary properties. The polynucleotides are hydrovzed using natural and synthetic nucleases and acid or alkaline hydrolysis, and the structure is modified by acylation of the aminogroups of the mononucleotides in the oligonucleotide structure using dicarboxylic acid anhydrides or by alkylation using halogen carboxylic acids. The claimed mixture has the ability to bind selectively to mRNA and thus stop the synthesis of protein in cancer cells, similar to the action of microRNA. Since the drug is able to adapt to an organism, it can be used without risk of a tumour becoming habituated to the drug. The agent has a broad spectrum of action, low toxicity and is suitable for industrial production as well

ных оснований, приобретающих при этом

ютидов проводят с применением природных

ого гидролиза, а модификацию структуры -

эгенкарбоновыми кислотами. Разработанная

гься с мРНК и останавливать тем самым

ию микроРНК. Применение препарата в

низму позволяет преодолевать привыкание

пр действия, малотоксично и доступно для

задиях ракового процесса.

в структуре олигонуклеотидов ангидридами

(12) United States Patent (10) Patent No.: US 11.053.608 B2 Forher et al (45) Date of Patent: Jul. 6, 2021 (12) МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ЗАЯВКА, ОПУБЛИКОВАННАЯ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С ДОГОВОРОМ О ПАТЕНТНОЙ КООПЕРАЦИИ (РСТ) deferences Cited (19) Всемирная Организация ATENT DOCUMENTS Интеллектуальной Собственности (10) Номер межтунаролной публикания 3/1997 Cook et al. (13) B1 (11) 025625 WO 2018/231090 A1 3/2005 Goldsb C07H 21/00 5/2012 Martynov et al 0/2014 Martynov et al. лент: ВАСИЛЬЕВА. Галина Семеновна A61K 31/7088 VASYL'EVA, Galina Semenovna); a epőypr, 193168, St.Petersburg (RU). vna); a/s 121, Caner-Ile казанные государства (если не указа РАЗИЙСКОМУ ПАТЕНТУ аждого вида национальной охраны); AE, AG, AL, AM, Kaijiang Zhang O, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, or Firm - Daniel M. Cohn; A, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DJ, DK, DW, DJ, DO, DZ. EC. EE. EG. ES. FL GB. GD. GE. GH. GM. GT. HN IR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JO, JP, KE, KG, KH, KN, KF Int. Cl. C07H 21/00 (2006.01) ABSTRACT IR, KW, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, A61K 31/7088 (2006.01) 4G, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ,)M, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA, This invention relates to the chemistry A61P 35/00 (2006.01) lows to synthesize new combinatorial C. SD. SE. SG. SK. SL. SM. ST. SV. SY. TH. TJ. TM. TN C07B 47/00 (2006 01) cular oligonucleotides for use in medi-R, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW. gy and pharmaceutical industry. This казанные государства (если не указано иначе, для applied for the creation of means used ьной охраны): ARIPO (BW, GH, tion, treating human diseases such as M. KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ s, creating new herbicides and pesti-JG, ZM, ZW), евразийский (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, J, TM), европейский патент (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, АРНЫЕ ОЛИГОНУКЛЕОТИЛЫ С Z DE DK EE ES FL FR GB GR HR HU IF IS IT vention Combinatorial derivatives of T, LU, LV, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE s, wherein for their production, cova-the initial RNA oligonucleotides is ОБ ИХ ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ ILSK, SM, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CL CM, GA, GN, Q, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). ltaneous combinatorial carboxylation Martynov A. V. et al. New approach to design e exocyclic amino groups of adenine, d the ribose alcohol residue in the ynthesis of therapeutic and preventive drugs, into account interspecies polymorphism of ors (method of precision partial modification). ximum number of different synthesis EOTIDES result of synthesis, a combinatorial of each oligonucleotide is formed and s of Mechnicov Institute, 2007, Ne4, p. 5-13 ОЛИГОНУКЛЕОТИЛОВ РНК US-A-5854224 g combinatorial mixture as a whole Oliver C. Richards et al. Chemical mechanism try and makes it possible to synthesize new combinatorial)2562 uc, acid, alkaline and enzymic degradation of J. Mol. Biol, 1965, 11, p. 327-340 Robert Haner et al. The sequence-specific ogy, and pharmacy, including for the creation of anti-aging and trophic ulcers; and for the creation of new herbicides 1 to create biologically active compotide derivatives, characterized in that they are produced by inatorial carboxylation and formylation of their constituent ims, 5 Drawing Sheets ige of RNA by artificial chemical ribonucleases, inse & Nucleic acid drug development, 1997, ()n : residue in a combinatorial synthesis reaction to produce the mbinatorial mixture of derivatives of each oligonucleotide is biologically active compositions. Technical result: Modified US-B1-6316426 ti-cancer and other properties and on the basis of which a hat has a broad spectrum of activity. The agent has a broad в нуклеотидов и позволяет синтезировать новые комбие и ветеринарии для создания препарата. менения в медицине, косметологии и фармации, в том ий человека и животных. Суть изобретения: болеваний человека, как рак и трофические язвы, создаклеотиды с противораковыми свойствами ые производные олигонуклеотидов РНК, отличающиеся ходных олигонуклеотидов РНК путем одновременного в качестве олигонуклеотидов используют дификацию проводят путем изменения на х состав экзопиклических аминогрупп аденица, гуаница

нтеза для получения максимального количества разных производных каждого одигонуклеотида и в дальнейшем ия на фрагменты для создания биологически активных тарные защищенные олигонуклеотиды РНК с омолажижет быть получен декарственный, ветеринарный, агроности. Средство имеет широкий спектр действия, мал

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3. Dynamic Vaccine



The mechanism of action of oral vaccines with partially acylated antigens



Why 1000 proteins instead one?



Influenza neuraminidase, an example of different substituted derivatives combination in one volume of solution from nonsubstituted to completely substituted derivatives (remains of succinic acid are marked green) in different combinations. At 216

donor groups available for acylation the quantity of variants at 10-30 % substitution will make

from this variety will match the receptor or **predict actual vaccines antigen**.

. At least one compound

Main idea for dynamic vaccines



Dependence between the titer of induced specific antibodies and the level of acylation of a solution of high-molecular acylated pseudomonas antigen



Level of Acylation, %

Newcastle virus vaccine

Dependence of the immunogenicity of binary covalently modified antigens of the Newcastle disease virus from the degree of modification using whole virions and a single surface protein as an example.

Antigen	The degree of modification, %	Induced titer of neutralizing antibodies (1: X), X *
VA (full virion)	0	10
	1	100
	3	5000
	5	10000
	7	5000
	9	2500
	11	75
	13	75
	15	25
SA (single	0	10
antigen)	1	50
	3	100
	5	10000
	7	100
	9	50
	11	25
	13	25
	15	-

P <0.05; * - differences from control are statistically significant

IP - Vaccines with enhanced immunogenicity WO2019212378A1; EP 040473; US11213579



(10) Patent No.: US 11,213,579 B2 (45) Date of Patent: Jan. 4, 2022 2030/55505: A61K 35/74: A61K 30/42: A61K 47/02: A61K 2039/521: A61K 41/00; A61K 41/17; C07K 14/005; C07K 2319/00; C07K 14/33; C07K 16/1282; C07K 14/195; G01N 2333/33; G01N 33/56911; A61B 5/14503 See application file for complete search history. References Cited U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS 3,128,229 A 4/1964 b 7,972,801 B2 * 7/2011 Atassi A61P 37/00 435/7.1 8,759,092 B2 6/2014 Goodrich

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* cited by examiner

(57)

(56)

Primary Examiner — Bao Q Li (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Daniel M. Cohn; Howard M. Cohn

ABSTRACT

Field of application: the invention relates to veterinary medicine and, in particular, to vaccinology and pharmacy, and is intended for the prevention and treatment of infectious and other diseases of humans and animals, where low allergenic low reactogenic vaccination is used. The essence of the invention: developed vaccines with increased immunogenicity, low allergenicity and reactogenicity, containing antigen/toxin and adjuvant, wherein that they contain vaccine antigen/toxin inactivated by electromagnetic radiation in the ultraviolet and visible regions of the spectrum in the presence of a solution of photosensitizer and salts of divalent metals, and then covalently modified according to the residues of amino groups and hydroxyls groups of antigen/toxin available for modification, at least two modifying agents at the same time in terms of 0.01-10.0% of the mass concentration of the antigen/toxin protein, and as an adjuvant it contains hydrosol hydroxide ferric chloride.

27 Claims, No Drawings



4. Dynamic peroral insulin



Dynamic Insulin



Black bars show places of insulin hydrolysis, when it is treated with pepsin: only seven peptides are produced, the amino group that should be attacked by anhydride are shown by black arrows (the number of groups available for acylation-n = 17).

Principle of creation and structure of dynamic insulin



self-organization is ensured by the fact that all the fragments were previously part of the whole and fit together like hand in glove to

The effect of dynamic insulin on after-load glucose level in blood of rats with alloxan diabetes



Publication

Martynov, A. V., Bomko, T. V., Nosalskaya, T. N., Farber, B. S., & Farber, S. B. (2012). Oral long-acting pharmaceutical form of insulin on the basis of self-organizing kvasi-living system of combinatorial peptides. AMI, (2), 64-70.

WO2013100793 Patent EA023447

	Евразийское патентное ведомство	(11) 023447	⁽¹³⁾ B1
(12)	ОПИСАНИЕ ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЯ	І К ЕВРАЗИЙСКОМУ І	ІАТЕНТУ
(45)	Дата публикации и выдачи патента 2016.06.30	(51) Int. Cl. A61K 38/01 (20 A61K 38/28 (20 A61P 3/10 (200	06.01) 06.01) 6.01)
(21)	Номер заявки 201300207	A61P 5/50 (200	6.01)
(22)	Дата подачи заявки		
(54)	ПРОИЗВОДНОЕ ИНСУЛИНА, ОБЛАДАН АКТИВНОСТЬЮ ПРИ ПЕРОРАЛЬНОМ И ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ НА ЕГО	ОЩЕЕ САХАРОСНИЖАЮЩЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИИ, СПОСОБ ЕГО ОСНОВЕ	й ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ
(54) (43) (86)	ПРОИЗВОДНОЕ ИНСУЛИНА, ОБЛАДАН АКТИВНОСТЬЮ ПРИ ПЕРОРАЛЬНОМ И ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ НА ЕГО 2014.01.30 РСТ/RU2011/001061	ОЩЕЕ САХАРОСНИЖАЮЩЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИИ, СПОСОБ ЕГС ОСНОВЕ (56) US-A1-20110293714 EP-B1-1226104	Й) ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ
(54) (43) (86) (87) (71)(7	ПРОИЗВОДНОЕ ИНСУЛИНА, ОБЛАДАН АКТИВНОСТЬЮ ПРИ ПЕРОРАЛЬНОМ И ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ НА ЕГО 2014.01.30 РСТ/RU2011/001061 WO 2013/100793 2013.07.04 '3) Заявитель и латентовладелец: ФАРБЕР БОРИС СЛАВИНОВИЧ; ФАРБЕР СОФЬЯ БОРИСОВНА (RU)	ОЩЕЕ САХАРОСНИЖАЮЩЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИИ, СПОСОБ ЕГС ОСНОВЕ (56) US-A1-20110293714 EP-B1-1226104	й получения
(54) (43) (86) (87) (71)(7	ПРОИЗВОДНОЕ ИНСУЛИНА, ОБЛАДАН АКТИВНОСТЬЮ ПРИ ПЕРОРАЛЬНОМ И ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫЕ ФОРМЫ НА ЕГО 2014.01.30 РСТ/RU2011/001061 WO 2013/100793 2013.07.04 3) Заявитель и латентовладелец: ФАРБЕР БОРИС СЛАВИНОВИЧ; ФАРБЕР СОФЬЯ БОРИСОВНА (RU) Изобретатель: Мартынов Артур Вакторович (UA), Фарбер Борис Славинович, Фарбер Софья Борисовна (RU)	ОЩЕЕ САХАРОСНИЖАЮШЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИИ, СПОСОБ ЕГС ОСНОВЕ (56) US-A1-20110293714 EP-B1-1226104	й эполучения

вещества, в частности супрамолекулярного ансамблям апилированных олигопептидов инсулина для лечения сахарного диабета, его осложнений. Данная система позволяет 24 ч при пероральном однократном применении удерживать уровень глюкозы в крови на физиологическом уровне (сверхэффект), а компоненты системы приобретают устойчивость к действию ферментов и имеют малые размеры, способны легко всасываться из кишечника. Суть изобретения: в качестве основных действующих агентов используют супрамолекулярную композицию - ансамбль из ацилированных олигопептидов - продуктов ферментативного гидролиза инсулина. Композиция может производиться промышленностью в достаточных количествах с учетом доступности всех компонентов композиции.

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(12) МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ЗАЯВКА, ОПУБЛИКОВАННАЯ В СООТВЕТСТВИИ С ДОГОВОРОМ О ПАТЕНТНОЙ КООПЕРАЦИИ (РСТ)					
и	(19) Всемирная Организация нтеллектуальной Собственности Международное бюро		(10) Номер международной публикации		
(43	Дата международной публикации 04 июля 2013 (04.07.2013) W	POIPCT	WO 2013/100793 A1		
(51)	Международная патентная классификация АбІК 38/01 (2006.01) АбІР 3/10 (2006.0 АбІК 38/28 (2006.01) АбІР 5/50 (2006.0	r: (81) 1) 1)	Указанные государства (если не указано инане, с нажедого вида национальной охраны): АЕ, АG, AL, A AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, I		
(21)	 Номер международной заявки: РСТ/RU2011/001061 		CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MF, MN, MW, MY, MY, MA, MA, MA, MN, MN, MY,		
(22) Дата международной водачи: 28 декабря 2011 (28.12.2011)		8,12,2011)			
(25)	Язык подачи:	Русский	OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SC, SD,		
(26)	Язык публикации:	Русский	SE, SA, SK, SL, SM, SI, SY, SI, TH, D, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.		
(74)	(MARTYNOV, Artur Viktorovich) [UA/ Kopurannem, 1-18, Xapacos, 6117, KMaT 9AP5EP, Борас Славниовач (FARBE Slavlauvich) [RURU]; Kyryanexnii np-r, Moenna, 12115]. Muscow (RU). 0AP5EE Борисония (PARER, Sofya Berlsenna) Kyrynonexnii np-r, 24-130A, Meekna, 121151 (RU). Arenr: BACHLIbEBA, Famma Cestenton SYLEVA, Galina Semenovan); abi 121 Herepfypr, 193168, SLPetersburg (RU).	(UA); ул. коу (UA). R. Boris 24-130A, P. Сефья [RU/RU]; i, Moscow на (VAS- Ony i, Санкт- —	алюхоло выоп реголопизона однаные, АМГРО (1984, ОП, ОМ, КЕ, LS, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), euposaticenti (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, UL, TJ, TM), euposehiscuti marretr (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FL, FR, GB, GR, HE, HU, EF, IS, TL, TL, UL, VL, MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, FT, RO, RS, SES, SJ, SK, SM, TR), OAPI (19F, BJ, CF, CG, CL, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Conventions on accordynapodnosu noucces (conamus 21.3)		
(54) THE	Title: INSULSIN DERIVATIVE WITH ANTIH REOF	IYPERGLYCEM	IC ACTIVITY AND METHOD FOR THE PRODUCTION		
(54) AKI	Название изобретения : ПРОИЗВО ИВНОСТЬЮ, И СПОСОБ ЕГО ПОЛУЧЕНИЯ	дное инсу	лина, обладающее сахароснижающей		
(57) gica tion sing ingr the nam tion posi	Abstract: The invention relates to pharmacea lly active substance, in particular supramolea in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and ce le oral dose, to maintain the level of glucose i edients of the system acquire resistance to em intestince. Essence of the invention: The prin ley an assembly consisting of acylated oligoy can be produced industrially in sufficient am tion.	atics and medic cular assemblies implications the in the blood at a zymatic action, 1 neiple active ag peptide products ounts on account	ine and, more specifically, to compositions of a biolo- of acylated insulin oligopeptides, for oral administra- reof. The proposed system makes it possible, using a physiological level for 24 hours (super effect), and the ave small dimensions and can be easily absorbed from ents are in the form of a supramolecular composition, s of the enzymatic hydrolysis of insulin. The composi- t of the availability of all of the ingredients of the com-		
(57) бно инс одн ком леги	Роферят: Изобретение относится к фар кончески активного вещества, в частност лиша для лечения сахарного диабета, его кратном применения удеяживать уровен воненты системы приобретают устойчив о всеханаться из киписчиная. Суть изоб замолекулярную композицию - анахойть	мации и медр не супрамолеку осложнений. Д ь глюкозы в к ость к действи регения. В кач	пцине, а именно, к орально вводимым составам пярного ансамблям ацилированных олигонстити,юн анлая система потнолкет 24 часа, при вероральном рови на физиологическом уровне (сверхлффект), а зо ферментов и имеют малые размеры, способны степе основных дейструющих агентов пспользуют		

5. Dynamic Antibiotics



Dynamic antibiotics (on the example of polymyxin)



(1)
$$k=n (d+1)^{n-1} = 28\ 672$$

(2) $m= (d+1)^{n} - 1 = 16383$

wherein:

n = a number of groups available for substitution in the antibiotic molecule;
m = a number of moles of the antibiotic and the number of different derivatives after synthesis;

k = a number of moles of each of d modifiers in the combinatorial synthesisreaction to obtain the maximum number of different derivatives;d = a number of modifiers in combinatorial reaction;

Dynamic antibiotics (on the example of tetracyclin)



(1) $k=n (d+1)^{n-1} = 405$ (2) $m= (d+1)^n - 1 = 242$

wherein:

n = a number of groups available for substitution in the antibiotic molecule;
m = a number of moles of the antibiotic and the number of different derivatives after synthesis;

k = a number of moles of each of d modifiers in the combinatorial synthesis
reaction to obtain the maximum number of different derivatives;
d = a number of modifiers in combinatorial reaction;

Dynamic antibiotics (on the example of gentamycin)



(1)
$$k=n (d+1)^{n-1} = 17496$$

(2) $m= (d+1)^{n} - 1 = 6560$

wherein:

n = a number of groups available for substitution in the antibiotic molecule;
m = a number of moles of the antibiotic and the number of different derivatives after synthesis;

k = a number of moles of each of d modifiers in the combinatorial synthesis reaction to obtain the maximum number of different derivatives;

d = a number of modifiers in combinatorial reaction;
Table Antibacterial and fungistatic activity of dynamic antibiotics based on MIC, µg / ml (IV-polymyxin)

	Strains of microorganisms *									
Connectio n number	S.aureus IMI res3	E.coli IMI res3	S.flexne ri IMI res3	B.antracoides IMI res3	P.aeruginosa IMI res3	P.vulgaris IMI res3	C.albicans res3 IMI	M.anosum IMI res3	T.mentagraphyt es IMI res3	A.niger IMI res3
IV	3,12	3,12	6,25	6,25	250	250	-	250	250	250
VII	3,12	3,12	3,12	6,25	6,25	-	-	-	-	-
IX	3,12	3,12	3,12	6,25	6,25	-	-	250	-	-
Х	6,25	6,25	6,25	6,25	12,5	250	-	-	-	-
XI	6,25	6,25	6,25	6,25	12,5	250	-	-	-	-
XII	3,12	3,12	3,12	3,12	3,12	3,12	-	-	-	-
XIII	6,25	6,25	6,25	6,25	3,12	6,25	-	-	-	-
XIV	6,25	6,25	6,25	3,12	6,25	6,25	-	-	-	-
XV	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,25	31,25	31,25	31,25
XVI	3,12	3,12	3,12	250	12,5	3,12	-	-	-	-
XVII	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,25	31,25	31,25	31,25
XVIII	6,25	6,25	6,25	6,25	12,5	6,25	31,25	250	250	250
XIX	6,25	6,25	6,25	6,25	3,12	6,25	31,25	250	250	250
ХХ	3,12	3,12	3,12	3,12	3,12	3,12	250	250	250	250
Etacridine	31,2	125	-	-	-	-	62,5	62,5	16,2	62,5

Notes: - - does not have activity in a dose of up to 500 mcg / ml; * - the **initial unmodified derivatives** of antibiotics did not affect the growth of these strains even at doses higher than 500 µg / ml

IP

WO2018231091 US Patent Application 20210171577 EA Patent 041424



Патентовлалельны:

Название изобретения:

ФАРБЕР БОРИС СЛАВИНОВИЧ; ФАРБЕР СОФЬЯ БОРИСОВНА (RU)

«КОМБИНАТОРНЫЕ ПРОИЗВОДНЫЕ АНТИБИОТИКОВ НА

ЕВРАЗИЙСКАЯ ПАТЕНТНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ

ЕВРАЗИЙСКИЙ ПАТЕНТ

ЕВРАЗИЙСКОЕ ПАТЕНТНОЕ ВЕДОМСТВО

НА ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЕ

№ 041424

ОСНОВЕ СУПРАМОЛЕКУЛЯРНЫХ СТРУКТУР»

Изобретатели:

Фарбер Борис Славинович, Фарбер Софья Борисовна (RU), Мартынов Артур Викторович (UA)

Заявка №:	
Дата подачи	заявки
Лата выдачи	патент

16 июня 2017 г. 21 октября 2022 г.

202090753

им удост ент выдан на изобретение с формулой, опубликованной в Бюллетене патен тного ведомства «Изоб ки и патенты)» Nº 10 / 2022 год.

United States

Farber et al.

NTIBIOTIC

STRUCTURES

KTOROVICH

KTOROVICH

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W. Kharkov (UA)

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per, Brooklyn, NY (US);

nr, Brooklyn, NY (US);

er, Brooklyn, NY (US);

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ых годовых пошлин патен территории государств-участнико на Кыргызской Республики, Республики ики Беларусь, Республики Казахстан, Pecny6/ Талжикистан Российской Феле

> TOKYMENT DOJINGAN 3 JENTPOHNOR DOJINGLIO Ceptuberat:1650024017000

Владалан: Ивлиев Грагорий Петрович Действителение 15.04.2022 по 14.04.2027

ИВЛИЕВ Григорий Петрович Президент Евразийского патентного ведомства



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(57)

R_R_contractional same three and the contractional same three and the contractional same three and the contraction of the contr

rm of a supramolecular structure without being split into individual components, and, in odified derivatives of the parent molecule of the antibiotic (A1) is formed which has a ical result: modified combinatorial antibiotic derivatives having antimicrobial and antilyresistant strains of microorganisms and fungi. These agents have a broad spectrum of atorial structure of their tens and hundreds of derivatives prevent microorganisms from

ретение относится к комбинаторной химни, фармации и косметологии, позволяет пютеки производных антибиотиков для применения в фармации, косметологии и наторные производные антибнотиков на основе супрамолекулярных структур, отэтруктуры (В) получены путем комбинаторного синтеза из одной неходной модеку- с лаумя и более доступными для ковадентной модификации группами в реакции. торами (M2 и M3) одновременно согласно схеме синтеза m A1+k M2 + k M3=m B, модифицированных производных исходной молекулы, с максимальным разнообчески активных веществ для создания фармацевтических композиций используют рамолекулярной структуры без разделения на индивидуальные компоненты, а в реюдифицированных производных исходной молекулы антибнотика (A1), количество ным (m). Технический результат: модифицированные комбиваторные производные 5ковой активностью в отношении мультирезистентных и полирезистентных штамимеют широкий спектр действия, а супрамолекулярная и комбинаторная структура ет привыкание микроорганизмов.







6. Dynamic hemostatic drug Gemma

Dynamic hemostatic drug Gemma



 $R_{1,}R_{2,}R_{3,}R_{4,}R_{5} = -H; -CO-(CH_{2})_{2}-COOH; -CO-(CH=CH)-COOH; -CO-(CH_{2})_{3}-COOH$

(1) $k=n (d+1)^{n-1} = 1280$ (2) $m= (d+1)^n - 1 = 1023$

wherein:

n = a number of groups available for substitution in the antibiotic molecule;

m = a number of moles of the antibiotic and the number of different derivatives after synthesis;

k = a number of moles of each of d modifiers in the combinatorial synthesis reaction to obtain the maximum number of different derivatives;

d = a number of modifiers in combinatorial reaction;

Table . Rat wound healing in rats under the influence of compositions K1K and K2K (Gemma)

Substance The basis		n	Wound Area $*$ (S) during the observation, cm2 (M \pm m)					
			1-3 days	3-6 days	<mark>6-9</mark> days	9-11 days	11-13 days	
К2К	Combinatorial binary cellulose derivative	10	4,2±0,6	1,2±0,2	<mark>0,2±0,1</mark>	-	-	
К1К	Combinatorial binary starch derivative	10	4,2±0,6	1,8±0,2	0,6±0,2	0,4±0,1	-	
Celox	Chitosan	10	4,0±1,1	3,5±0,3	2,6±0,4	1,2±0,3	0,3±0,1	
Control	-	8	4,0±0,6	3,6±0,6	2,6±0,6	1,5±0,5	0,5±0,2	

* $P \ge 0.05$ As can be seen from table 2, the wounds in animals were almost 2 times faster to heal, the wounds of which were treated with K2K composition (from 13 to 6 days), while the efficiency of the control sample Celox did not differ from the control. Wound epithelization was initiated already on the second day after application of the composition. Slide 77

The effect of the drug "K1K" and "K2K" on the time of blood coagulation

The shortening of the time to stop bleeding based on a standard spleen injuries was maximum when testing the materials "K1K", "K2K" and was 3.43-3.55 times (p <0.001) less than the control and 2.80-2.89 times (p <0.05)

Sorption activity of "K1K" and "K2K"

The hygroscopicity of the K1K and K2K materials was $78.62 \pm 2.18 \text{ ml} / \text{g} \text{ (p} \le 0.05)$ and $88.3 \pm 2.11 \text{ ml} / \text{g} \text{ (p} \le 0.05)$, respectively. The minimum sorption properties were noted in the "Celox" is 5.63 $\pm 1.21 \text{ ml} / \text{g}$

WO2018231089 US Patent application US20210361696 EA Patent 042207



(19) United States

Farber et al.

(54) BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE COMBINATORIAL

ЕВРАЗИЙСКАЯ ПАТЕНТНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ЕВРАЗИЙСКОЕ ПАТЕНТНОЕ ВЕДОМСТВО

НА ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЕ

No 042207

Название изобретения:

«ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧЕСКАЯ КОМПОЗИЦИЯ НА ОСНОВЕ ПРОИЗВОДНЫХ ПОЛИСАХАРИДОВ С ПРОТИВОВИРУСНЫМ, КРОВООСТАНАВЛИВАЮЩИМ, РЕГЕНЕРИРУЮЩИМ ЛЕЙСТВИЕМ

Патентовлалельны

ФАРБЕР БОРИС СЛАВИНОВИЧ: ФАРБЕР СОФЬЯ БОРИСОВНА (RU)

Изобретатели:

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Заявка №:	202090748		
Дата подачи заявки:	16 нюня 2017 г.		
Дата выдачи патента:	24 января 2023 г.		

HH VACCO вется, уто евразийский патент выда рнулой пател HOTO и патенты)» Nº 1 / 2023 год

ных годовых пошлин патен территории государств-участни атентной конвенции – Азербайджанскої Кыргызской Республики, Республики патентной конв ки Беларусь, Республ и Казахстан Российской

> ЛОКУМЕНТ ПОЛПИСАН ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОЛПИСЬЮ Сертификат:1650024017000 Владалан; Налшев Грагорий Петровач

Пафстватопание 15.04 2022 по 14.04 2027

ИВЛИЕВ Григорий Петрович Президент Евразийского патентного ведомства





7. SUPRAMOLECULAR SYSTEMS BASED ON DYNAMIC SELF-ORGANIZING NANOSTRUCTURES WITH ANTIVIRAL PROPERTIES



SUPRAMOLECULAR SYSTEMS BASED ON DYNAMIC SELF-ORGANIZING NANOSTRUCTURES WITH ANTIVIRAL PROPERTIES



Dynamization of dipyridamole



Nucleotide-like self-recognition structures in nanoparticles





R₁-R₄=H;-CO-CH₂-CH₂-COOH;-CO-CH=CH-COOH

(1) $k=n (d+1)^{n-1} = 108$ (2) $m=(d+1)^{n}-1=80$

wherein:

n = a number of groups available for substitution in the riboflavin molecule;

m = a number of moles of the riboflavin and the number of different derivatives after synthesis;

k = a number of moles of each of d modifiers in the combinatorial synthesis reaction to obtain the maximum number of different derivatives;

d = a number of modifiers in combinatorial reaction;

Initial riboflavin and dynamic riboflavin (RP-HPLC)





Dynamization of dipyridamole (DDD)



Slide 86

Initial dipyridamole and dynamic derivative (DDD) (RP-HPLC)





Slide 87

Antiviral DDD effectivity in ovo for influenza H1N1

Group	The concentration of the DDD drug (mcg / mL)	Viruses (Ig TCA	s titer _{50/мл})	Minimum* effective concentration	
		experiment	control	(IEC mcg / ml)	
Control (0.9% sodium chloride solution was injected)	-	12	12	-	
Experienced	50±5	0	12		
	5±1	0	12	0,005	
	0,5±0,05	1	12		
	0,05±0,005	2	12		
	0,005±0,0005	5	12		
	0,0005±0,00005	10	12		

*Effective DDD concentration in the *in Ovo* influenza infection model

IP:

Patent US11160878 Patent EA 043514

						US011160878B1	
			(12) United Farber et	Sta al.	tes Patent	(10) Patent No.: US 11,160,878 B1 (45) Date of Patent: Nov. 2, 2021	
			(54) SUPRAMO	LECUL	AR SYSTEMS BASED ON	(56) References Cited	
			DYNAMIC NANOSTRU	SELF-O	RGANIZING 28 WITH ANTIVIRAL	FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS	
			PROPERTI	ES		WO WO-2011130716 A2 * 10/2011 A61K 45/06	
(19)	Евразийское	(11) 043514	⁽¹³⁾ B1		er, Brooklyn, NY (US); orovich Martynov, Kharkov	OTHER PUBLICATIONS	
	ведомство				er, Brooklyn, NY (US); orovich Martynov, Kharkov	Kwangjin An, et al. Synthesis and biomedical applications of hollow nanosrivatures. National Creative Research Initiative Center for Oxide Nanocrystalline Materials and School of Chemical and Biological Engineering, Seout National University, Seout. May 18, 2009. pp. 151-744. Republic of Korea.	
(12)	ОПИСАНИЕ ИЗОБРЕТЕНИЯ	К ЕВРАЗИЙСКОМУ І	ІАТЕНТУ		ny disclaimer, the term of this tended or adjusted under 35 b) by 0 days.	(Commuca) Primary Examiner — Benjamin J Packard (74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Daniel M. Cohn; Howard M. Cohn	
(45)	Дата публикации и выдачи патента	(51) Int. Cl. A61K 31/714 (2)	006.01)			(57) ABSTRACT Methods of producing supramolecular structures using	
(21)	2023.05.30	A61K 38/02 (20)	06.01)		20	molecular recognition and methods of controlling the size of the nanoparticles produced to form discrete particles. Phar-	
(21)	202091836	C40B 50/00 (20	06.01)			maceutical formulations of the supramolecular structures for viral infections treatments. Supramolecular nanoparticles	
(22)	22) Дата подачи заявки С12N 15/87 (20) 2020.08.28 ВРУ 5/00 (20)				pplication Data No. 63/037,577, filed on Jun.	may comprise combinatorial carboxylated cobalamins; com- binatorial carboxylated dipyridamoles; and basic amino acid polymontides. The supramolecular paporaticles are	
						dynamic self-organizing soluble nanostructures which have a plurality of binding components, organic cores, and ter-	
(54)	Супрамолекулярные системы на самоорганизующихся наностру	Х ОСНОВЕ ДИНАМИЧЕСКИХ КТУР С ПРОТИВОВИРУСНЫ	ми		(2006.01)	minating components. The binding components include combinatorial carboxylated cobalamins with binding	
	СВОЙСТВАМИ				(2017.01) nued)	regions. The organic cores include combinatorial carboxy- lated dipyridamole adapted to bind to the combinatorial	
(31)	16/936,667	(56) WO-A1-2018231093 WO-A1-2019212377			7/6949 (2017 08): A61K 8/64	carboxylated cobalamins such that the organic cores can provide a mechanical structure for the self-organizing	
(32)	US	WO-A1-2019098869 US-B1-7094378			01); A61K 9/5123 (2013.01);	plexes. The supramolecular nanoparticles include terminat-	
(43)	2022,01,31	RU-C1-2127125 OIANG Ma et al. Enhand	cement of the direct	10	Search	ment capable of binding to a residual binding region of a	
(, ,)(,	ФАРБЕР БОРИС СЛАВИНОВИЧ	antimicrobial activity of Lysep3	against "Escherichia	£	A61K 47/6949; A61K 31/714 complete search history.	30 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets	
	(RU)	Antonie Van" Leeuwenhoek, 110	(3), 2017, pedepar	Ŭ,	, ,		
(72)	Изобретатель: Фарбер Борис Славинович (RU),			4		Dipyridamole Molecules [12	
(7.4)	Мартынов Артур Викторович (UA)					different derivatives)	
(74)	Васильева Г.С. (RU)			31		Component)	
(57)	Противовирусные супрамолекулярные нано свойств молекулярного распознавания комб самосборки в наночастицы. Супрамолекуляр карбоксилпрованные кобаламины, получени комбинаторные карбоксилированные дипи синтезом; карбоксилированные основные в	частицы могут быть получены инаторных химических строите эные наночастицы могут включа ые в результате первого комби видамолы, полученные в горы минокислоты, полученные в р	с использованием сльных блоков для ать комбинаторные наторного синтеза; м комбинаторным езультате третьего			Cobalamin Core (6 different derivetives) (Core)	
	комбинаторного сиятеза, и их комбинации собой динамические самоорганитующиеся множество связывающих компонентов, ор Связывающие компоненты включают ком участками связывания. Органические ядр дипиридамо, адаптированный для связы кобаламинами, так что органические ядр	супрамолекулярные наночать растворимые наноструктуры, танических ядер и терминаль бинаторные карбоксилирования включают комбинаторный ка вания с комбинаторными кар за могут обеспечивать механи	ицы представляют которые имеют ных компонентов. ые кобаламины с рбоксилированный боксилированными ческую структуру ческую структуру		2 July	Combinatorial acylated derivatives of base oigopeptides and amino acids (Binding Component)	
	для самоорганизующихся растворимых нан Супрамолекулярные наночастицы включают т терминальным связывающим элементом, ст	структур и первого типа комп серминальные компоненты по мен- юсобным связываться с остаточ-	лексов включения. вышей мере с одним чной связывающей				

Slide 89

включения.

폡

Dynamic Systems-patterns of a System Evolutions



To survive, the rate of Patogen Microorganisms "innovations" is faster than the rate of new classical drug development. This is time to find another Dynamic way to fight Patogen Microorganisms











Optimistic vision of a new approach to the design and synthesis of drugs

It will help millions people to survive

Dr. Boris Farber CEO Dr. Artur Martynov drfarber@nanoigel.com Noigel, LLC **TRIZ Biopharma**, LLC **Farber's Center for Academic Success**