

Bioprospecting from Marine Genetic Resources from Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

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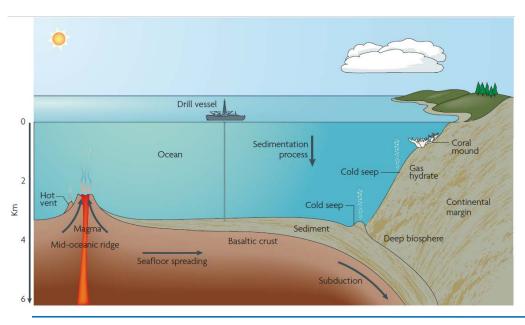
Scientific Leader, PharmaSea EU FP7 Consortium

Chair of the Advisory Panel of Policy and Legal Experts – aiming to provide clear recommendations and ready-to-use solutions to address critical policy and legal barriers which impede the access and sustainable use of MGR for European biotechnological research, development and commercialisation



Term has no meaning to biologists and is not defined in UNCLOS but is taken to mean the Nagoya Equivalent:

"Marine genetic material" means any material of plant, animal, microbial or other origin, **found in the marine environment**, containing functional units of heredity ; "Marine genetic resources" means **marine** genetic material of actual or potential value"



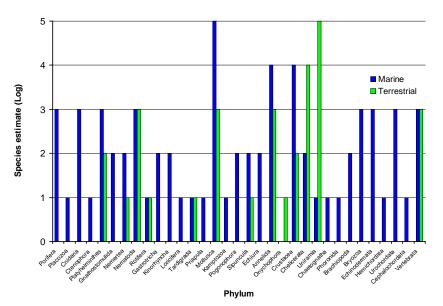
Diversity of habitat is assumed to translate to biological diversity

3 Jørgensen Nat Rev Microbiology, 2007, 5, 770



Marine Species Diversity

Animal Diversity





4

Of the major divisions of animal life ~20 have no representatives on land

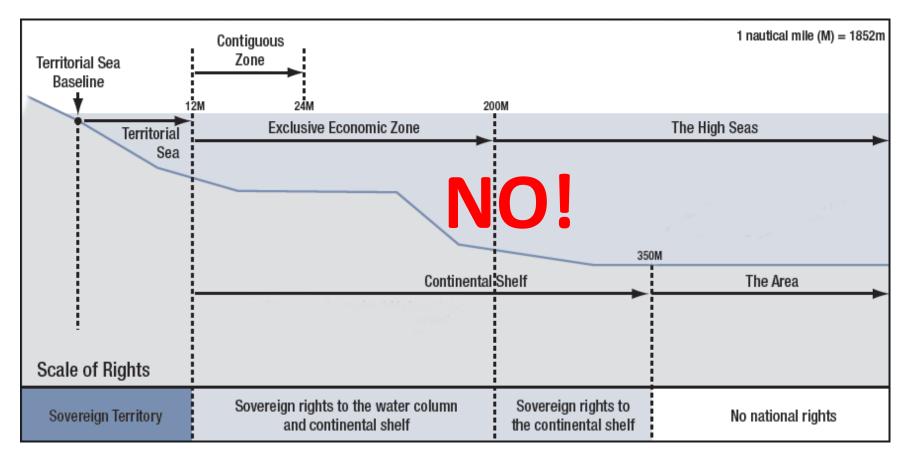
"Marinamvee Marine streptomycetes 😑 CNR623 Thermophiles R.Acmi Kitosatospora CN0733 🔴 K. phusalacheus S thermosoler CNOR R. Hermonistacea producers (Australia)



Microbial Diversity

There is no clear estimate of marine microbial diversity or its economic value

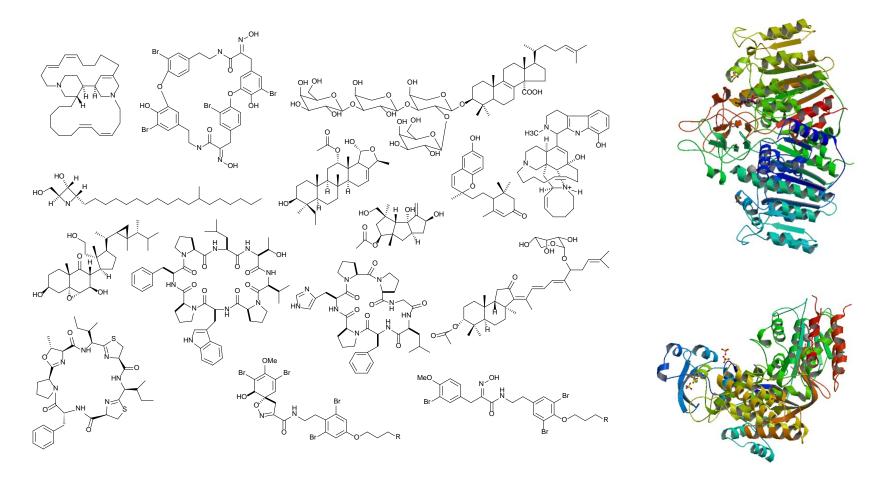
Can we determine which legal regime an organism came from?





Biological Diversity = Chemical Diversity

Small Molecules



Biomolecules



The Marine Bioprospecting Process

Bioprospecting is the discovery of compounds and associated ideas from genetic resources to develop novel biomedicines, biomedical research tools, antifoulants, catalysts, nutraceuticals, cosmeceuticals, etc. **Unlike seabed mining, marine genetic resources are not mined.**

Why use marine genetic resources?

Offers advantage over comparable terrestrial resource:

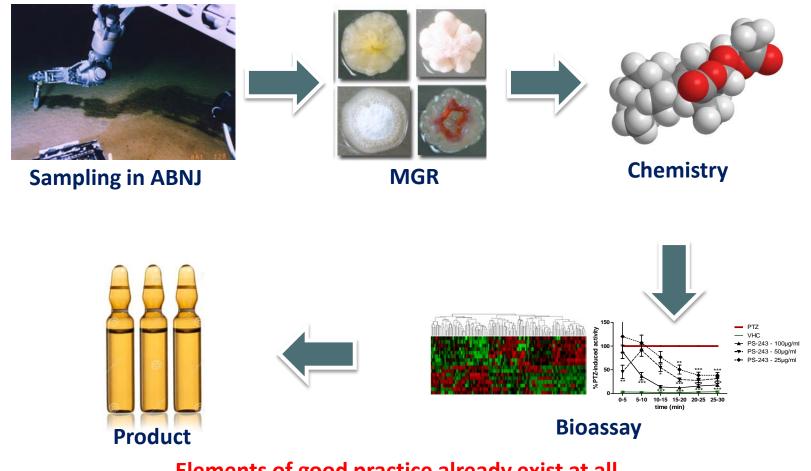
- Superior performance
- Better economics

Unprecedented activity in particular application:

- Enzymes: new reactivity/new biotransformation
- Small molecules: novel chemical structures & new mechanism of action
- Materials: new properties



Bioprospecting Biodiversity Beyond National Jurisdiction



Elements of good practice already exist at all stages of the marine biodiscovery pipeline



In Situ versus Ex Situ Considerations

Sampling Metadata

Location

IDepth

Temperature

ISalinity

IpH

Oxygen content

Seafloor conditions



Sample storage – specific depending on end use Ambient temperature Cooler (4°C) Freezer (-20°C) -80°C Freezer Liquid nitrogen (-196°C) **Formaldehyde E**thanol **DNA/RNA** preservation liquids

Needs standardisation



From the European Commissions 'Blue Growth' missive

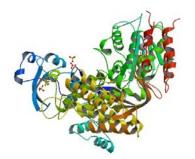
NOW: niche market focused on high-value products for the health, cosmetic and industrial bio-materials sectors. (high value/high risk/low volume)

THEN: medium-sized market, e.g. lipids, sugars, polymers, proteins as inputs for the food, feed and chemical industries (medium cost/medium risk/medium volume)

LATER: mass-market products, together with a range of high added value specialised products (low/medium cost/low risk/high volume)



Non-Pharma MGR Derived Products on the Market



Vent Polymerase – for DNA amplification Origin: Vent bacterium (Naples, Italy) Production: Recombinant Owner: New England Biolabs



THE NEXT-GENERATION, HIGH-PERFORMANCE ALPHA-AMYLASE FOR MASH LIQUEFACTION

Fuelzyme – Enzyme used in biodiesel production Origin: Deep sea bacterium (location unknown) Production: Recombinant Owner: Verenium (BASF)



Cosmetic screening infra-red rays Origin: Vent bacterium (location unknown) Production: Bacterial culture Owner: Sederma (Croda)



Anti biofilm agents Origin: Red seaweed Production: Chemical Synthesis Owner: XXXXX PHARMASEA

MGR Derived Pharmaceutical Products on the Market





Soft tissue carcinoma

Ecteinascidia turbinata



Chronic pain (analgesic)



Conus magus



Breast cancer



Halichondria okadai



Ara-C Ara-A (vidarabine) (cytarabine) antiviral treatment of leukemia





Hodgkin's Lymphoma



Dolabella auricularia



lowering very high triglyceride levels

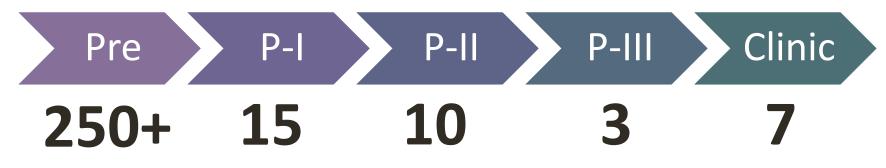


Purified fish oil

All from EEZ apart from 1 (high seas) – All prior to CBD coming into force None rely on harvesting natural source except fish oils **PHARMA**SE



Tethya crypta



None from ABNJ – mainly reef derived

7 successful compounds came from 28,000 known marine compounds

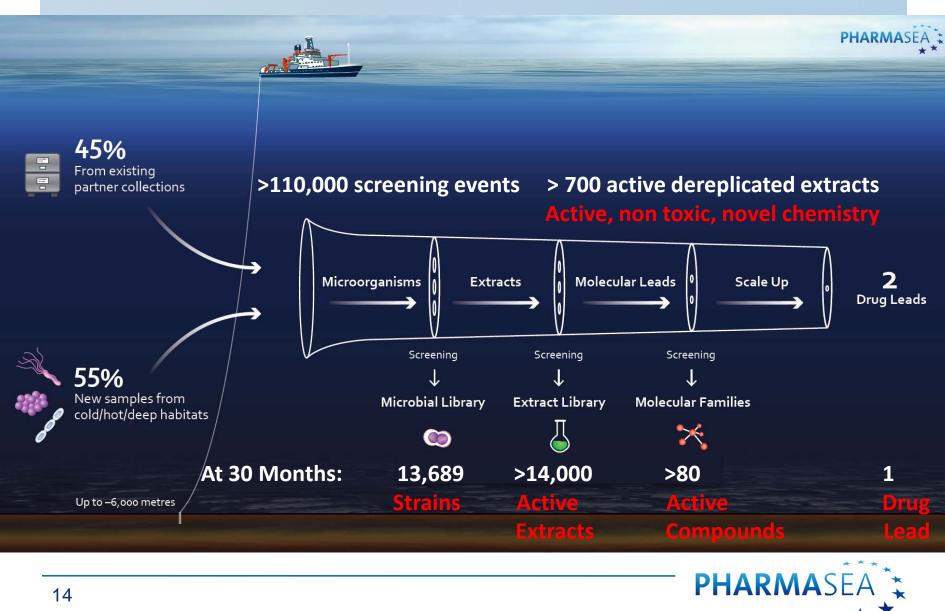
PHARMA

Mainly anti-cancer with a few analgesics and antivirals

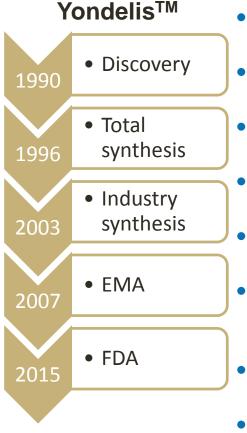
Mainly start-ups at early stage with large pharma at late stage

¹³ http://marinepharmacology.midwestern.edu/

Before Getting to Preclinical Trials:



Real Benefit Scenario

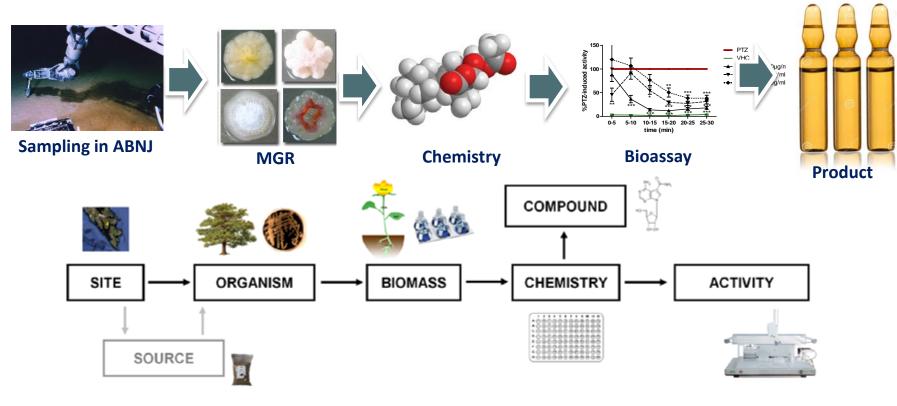


- Cost in 2014 to bring drug to market US\$2,558 M* >70% Clinical trials
- Typical industry royalties on natural products developed into drugs is 1-3%
- Halaven (Eisai), derived from a Japanese sponge makes US\$200 M per year in principle yielding US\$ 2-6 M pa.
- Currently 7 approved marine drugs total royalties would be US\$ 10-50 M.
- Blockbuster drug (> US\$ 1 Bn pa income) would yield US\$10-30 M pa
- Currently 7 approved marine drugs come from ~28,000 discovered marine compounds (1 in 4000 chance) – none are 'blockbusters'
- All examples were discovered pre-CBD not clear if actual royalties are being paid
- Other markets nutraceuticals/cosmeceuticals, lower risk, quicker to market, lower investment and lower returns.

*Tufts Study http://csdd.tufts.edu/news/complete_story/cost_study_press_event_webcast



Monitoring Sample and Data Flows



OpenNAPIS[™]

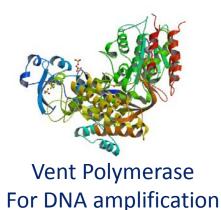
Functional Design

White Point Systems, Inc. 20100626

Possible to track sample from origin to exploitation (needs better databases) Modifications to DNA or compound may make it hard to trace MGR origin



Tracking Samples can be Tricky



S NCBI Resources ♥ How To ♥ Genome Genome Thermococcus litoralis[orgn] × Search Create alert Limits Advanced

Representative genome: Thermococcus litoralis DSM 5473 Download sequences in FASTA format for genome, protein Download genome annotation in GFF, GenBank or tabular format BLAST against Thermococcus litoralis genome, protein

Display Settings: - Overview

Organism Overview

PMCID: PMC3347054

Thermococcus litoralis

Thermococcus litoralis overview

Lineace: Archaeaf5451: Euryarchaeota[344]; Thermococci[25]; Thermococcales[25]; Thermococcaeea[24]; Thermococcus[17]; Thermococcus litoralis[1]



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J Bacteriol. 2012 May; 194(9): 2375–2376. doi: <u>10.1128/JB.00123-12</u>

Genome Sequence of the Model Hyperthermophilic Archaeon Thermococcus litoralis NS-C

Andrew F. Gardner,[©] Sanjay Kumar, and Francine B. Perler

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ABSTRACT

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The hyperthermophilic archaeon *Thermococcus litoralis* strain NS-C, first isolated in 1985, has been a foundational organism for archaeal research in biocatalysis, DNA replication, metabolism, and the discovery of inteins. Here, we present the genome sequence of *T. litoralis* with a focus on the replication machinery and inteins.

GENOME ANNOUNCEMENT



Thermococcus litoralis strain NS-C was isolated from a shallow submarine hot spring at Lucrino Beach near Naples, Italy (1), and successfully grown in culture (14). Since then, *T. litoralis* has been the focus of studies on biocatalysis (10), archaeal metabolism (2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 21), DNA replication (4, 5, 8, 12, 20), and protein splicing (15).

r England Biolabs, Inc. splete Genome pe:Cocci mumTemperature:85C, TemperatureRange:Hyperthermophilic cRelationship:FreeLiving, TrophicLevel:Heterotroph ↓_000246985.3 ASM24698v3 scaffolds: 1 contigs: 1 N50: 2,215,172 L50: 1 NA81925 I length (Mb): 2.21517 tein count: 2292 %: 43.1

of the model hyperthermophilic archaeon Thermococcus litoralis NS-C. Gardner AF, et al. J Bacteriol 2012 May



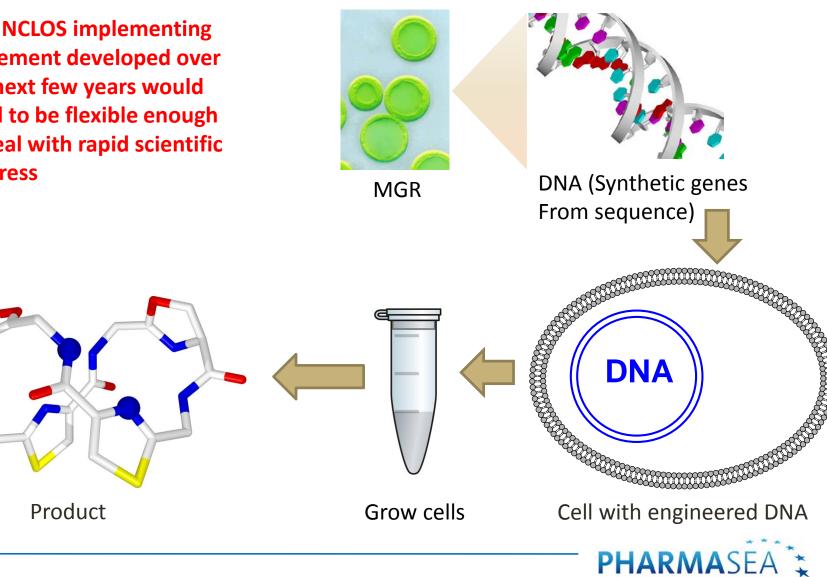


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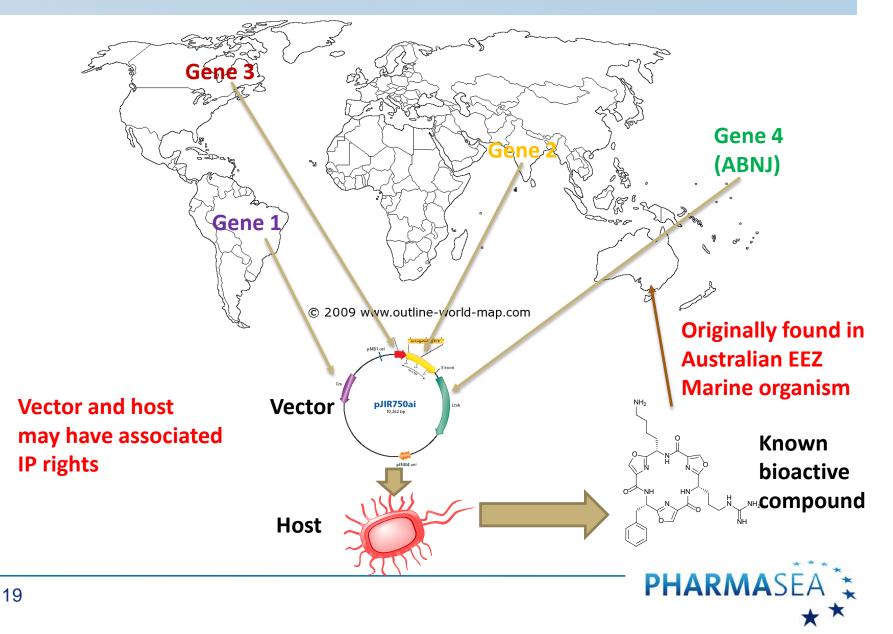
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Synthetic Biology – From Genes to Products

An UNCLOS implementing agreement developed over the next few years would need to be flexible enough to deal with rapid scientific progress



Nightmare (But Realistic) Scenario



Questions for Discussion

- How can we make sure MSR on MGR is not impeded?
- How will the process be monitored/policed and by whom?
- Traceability becomes an issue as benefits may take a long time to be realised. Who will trace this?
- How can we manage expectations for financial returns?
- Can we make an IA flexible enough to cope with scientific progress?





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