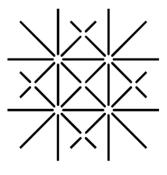


# Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing – Implications and Consequences for Research in Pharmaceutical Biology



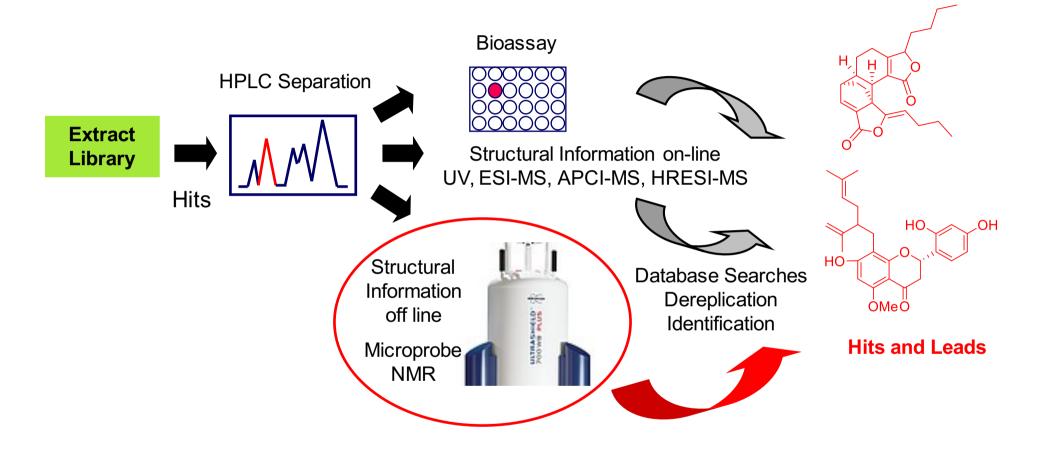
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U N I B A S E L

### **Research in Pharmaceutical Biology at UNIBAS**

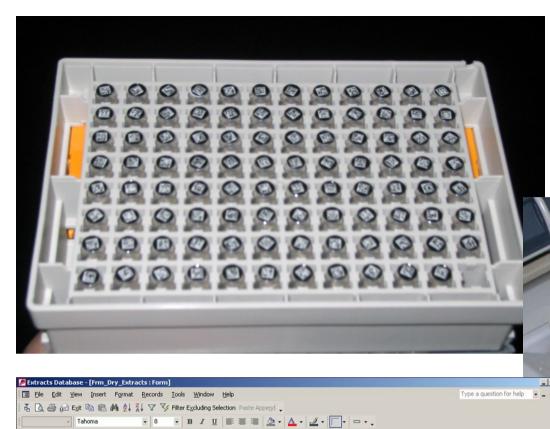
- Natural products-based lead discovery
  - Tropical parasitic diseases
  - Unmet therapeutic needs
  - Emerging targets
- Biopharmaceutical evaluation of natural products and NP analogues
- Validation of herbal medicines (phytopharmaceuticals)

#### **Natural Product Based Lead Discovery**



mg-amounts of extracts, µg-amounts of pure compound, 96-well footprint, parallel processing, automation

Generically applicable approach to natural products



#### **Extract Library**



Sample Code: Organism Species: Organism Type:		200001 Adenocarpus cincinnatus Plant			Sample Copy: A 💌 Origin Extract: Prof. Hamb.		Plate #: 7A Family: Fabaceae V Vote of Extract Production:				se Form
							1				
Rec_	D Sample_Co	Sample_Copy	Plate_Number	Positi	Compound Numbe	Species	Family	Organism_Type	Organ	Spec	Origin_C
	53 P00001		7A	A01		Adenocarpus cincinnatus	Fabaceae		Leaves		Marokko
94	41 P00001	в	1B	A01	37540230	Adenocarpus cincinnatus	Fabaceae	Plant	Leaves		Marokko
	29 P00001	с	1C	A01	37538845	Adenocarpus cincinnatus	Fabaceae	Plant	Leaves		Marokko
Numb	er) P00001										
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NUM

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Enter Sample Code from Original Extract (Dry Sample): Example EX000567

In-house library consists currently of >3500 plant and fungal extracts formatted as DMSO stock solutions (10 mg/ml) in 96-well Matrix<sup>®</sup> racks

## Why Working with Extract Libraries?

- Screening of extracts, and discovery of promising bioactive compounds is a numbers game
- Maximizes the potential of each sample, since they can be exposed to the broadest possible range of biological targets over time
- Miniaturizes and accelerates the discovery process
- Minimizes the need for transfer of bulk plant material when collaborating with international partners
  - Extraction for library is performed in source country
  - Small amounts (ca. 20 g) of plant samples are shipped, and extraction for library is being performed in Basel Bulk material remains in source country

### How do we collaborate ?

- Collaboration only with partners in countries with an established national legislation
- Collaboration only with trusted partners in these countries
- Sample transfer only with MTAs; additionally under collaborative agreements signed at higher level if required
- Our main partners are in Panama, South Africa, Indonesia
- Benefits for partners in source countries
  - Joint research applications
  - Opportunities for training of students in our lab
  - Know-how transfer
  - Joint publications

# Practical consequences of the Nagoya Protocol for our research and for international collaborations

- Possible new collaborations have to be carefully pondered: Is it worth the effort?
- Collaboration with colleagues in certain countries has become difficult or impossible
- Assisting colleagues in developing countries has become difficult or sometimes impossible
- Typical requests we receive:
  - Can you accept for some months a PhD student, so that he can perform analytical/phytochemical work on plant X in your lab? We do not have the required infrastructure.
  - Can we send you extracts X, Y and Z for HPLC-PDA-MS analysis, etc?

#### Some practical questions and problems

- Traditional knowledge
  - What to do if goverment and local communities have conflicting interests?
  - The issue of ownership: who "owns" trad. knowledge?
  - Who represents communities?
- Patenting
  - Commercial sample, eg. Piper nigrum. Declaration of source. Country of origin unknown?
- How to deal with timelines in a project?
  - PIC, MTA, MAT: takes how long?
- And finally, a wish from an academic researcher
  - Swiss organisation that provides practical support to researchers in the elaboration of required documents

