

Perspective

Efficacy-oriented compatibility for component-based Chinese medicine

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Single-target drugs have not achieved satisfactory therapeutic effects for complex diseases involving multiple factors. Instead, innovations in recent drug research and development have revealed the emergence of compound drugs, such as cocktail therapies and “polypills”, as the frontier in new drug development. A traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) prescription that is usually composed of several medicinal herbs can serve a typical representative of compound medicines. Although the traditional compatibility theory of TCM cannot be well expressed using modern scientific language nowadays, the fundamental purpose of TCM compatibility can be understood as promoting efficacy and reducing toxicity. This paper introduces the theory and methods of efficacy-oriented compatibility for developing component-based Chinese medicines.

Keywords: efficacy-oriented compatibility; component-based Chinese medicine; traditional Chinese medicine; multi-target drug

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Introduction

Human disease patterns have changed drastically in recent decades. At present, chronic complex diseases such as coronary heart disease, stroke, diabetes, cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease are common and drain large amounts of healthcare resources. As a consequence, medical purposes and models have been transformed. Recent advances in health sciences have revealed accumulating evidence of the limitations of the current one-drug-one-target lock-and-key model^[1]. As a result, combination therapies, such as multi-component drugs for multiple targets, are gaining increasing attention and are considered as the next paradigm in drug discovery^[1,2]. For example, Caduet, a combination of amlodipine and atorvastatin calcium, was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 2004 for the treatment of hypertension and hypercholesterolemia.

Traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) prescriptions, which are usually composed of several medicinal herbs, are typical representative of compound medicines. After thousands of years of clinical practice, a large number of TCM treatments have been demonstrated to be of significant efficacy and proven safety. In contrast to the simple addition of several

compounds to form a superpill, a TCM prescription follows the principle of compatibility (*peiwu*) instead of simple stack of herbs. The compatibility principles of TCM prescriptions include considerations of herbal property (hot, cold, warm and cool), herbal taste (acidic, sweet, bitter, pungent and salty), and trend of drug action (meridian entry, up and down, floatation and sinking, and open and close). Although TCM theories are difficult to be expressed in modern scientific language, the fundamental purpose of TCM compatibility is clear and is the same as that of modern medicine: to increase efficacy and reduce toxicity.

Component-based Chinese medicine

The basic and most important questions closely related to understanding and guiding the clinical practice of TCM are the effective composition and the mechanism of action of a TCM prescription. However, neither question has been well elucidated due to their complexity. Moreover, it remains an insurmountable challenge to clarify the active materials and mechanisms of herbal decoctions or preparations made from Chinese medicinal materials. Furthermore, the quality standards of TCM preparations are not well established, especially regarding the stability and homogeneity among batches. To understand how TCM treats disease and to improve the quality control level, the model and approach for research and development (R&D) of new TCM drugs should be innovated.

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TCM preparations, which are made from raw herbal slices according to the compatibility theory of TCM, display certain clinical effects. However, their effective materials and their mechanisms of action and safety are not well established; the quality control level is low; and dosages are based on experience and ancient literature. By contrast, natural drugs are mostly made from extractions of single herbs with a fixed ratio of compounds. Research data regarding the effective materials, mechanisms of action, dosages, efficacy and safety of natural drugs are rich and available. Based on solid research foundation, the quality control of natural drugs is well conducted (Table 1). However, by neglecting the compatibility theory of TCM in clinical experience, natural drugs lose the advantage of compound medicines for complex diseases.

A new approach to develop modern Chinese medicine should combine the strong points of both TCM and natural drugs. Under the support of the National Key Basic Research Project on key scientific problems of TCM prescriptions, we previously proposed the concept of component-based Chinese medicine (CCM)^[3].

CCM is a type of modern Chinese medicine made from standard components following the compatibility theory and principles of TCM. The standard components are extractions of medicinal herbs or TCM prescriptions with fixed ingredients and ratios. Standard components, not clearly identified compounds, are a group of active materials made using standardized extraction, separation, and purification methods and technologies.

CCMs have the advantages of both TCM and natural drugs (Table 1); they are guided by the theory and principle of compatibility in TCM yet contain relatively stable effective substances and active mechanisms. In addition, CCMs are characterized by standardized quality control and stability and validated efficacy, safety and dosage. The active mode of CCMs is multi-component for multiple targets/pathways involved in complex disease pathology. Developing modern Chinese medicine by the compatibility of standard components is innovative in that it maintains the core advantages of TCM and integrates the technology of modern drug design. The model of CCM is suitable for developing new drug of small prescription and for the secondary development of Chinese patent medicines.

Efficacy-oriented compatibility

There are many processes and techniques for developing CCMs. Composing an ideal prescription is the key step, and

efficacy-oriented compatibility is a practical approach. The principles and methods for efficacy-oriented compatibility are summarized below.

Principles

The principles of efficacy-oriented compatibility are the following: highlighting the primary effect, considering secondary effects and reducing adverse effects. On the basis of clinical experience, the preparation of standard components, analysis of composition-activity relationships, and prescription optimization should follow these principles. In addition, efficacy-oriented compatibility is ideal for developing small prescriptions composed of no more than ten components.

Methods

Generally, efficacy-oriented compatibility should integrate traditional experience with modern techniques. The paradigm and related methods of efficacy-oriented compatibility for CCM are described in Figure 1. The target disease and its pathological stage are firstly defined. Then, data mining methods are used to explore the targets and key nodes related to the disease and to analyze potential effective prescriptions and components. Using methods of network pharmacology and high-throughput screening, the candidate prescription is primarily revised and further evaluated by experimental studies. The candidate prescription will then be optimized according to the principles stated above, which is the key link of efficacy-oriented compatibility. Finally, the optimized prescription should be assessed by clinical trials (Figure 1). Some of the available techniques are summarized below.

Data mining

Along with the rapid development of science and technology, significant progress has been made in the understanding of life at the cellular and molecular levels. Targets associated with certain diseases have been gradually discovered, and the currently identified targets for disease treatment are countable^[4]. Potential targets associated with disease are mostly reported in the scientific literature and biological databases. For example, the most popular biomedical literature database, MEDLINE/PubMed, currently contains more than 18 million literature abstracts, and more than 60 000 new abstracts are added monthly. Similarly, chemical, genomic, proteomic and metabolic data are collected in the MEDLINE database. Developing in pace with the growth of biological databases, the flourishing of bioinformatics, especially data mining

Table 1. Comparison of three different types of herbal medicines.

Category	Constitution	Theory of TCM	Effective materials	Mechanism of action	Quality control	Dosage	Efficacy	Safety
Traditional Chinese medicine	Raw herbal slices	Yes	Unclear	Unclear	Low	Experience	Yes	Unclear
Natural drug	Extraction with fixed compounds	No	Clear	Clear	High	Research	Yes	Clear
Component-based Chinese medicine	Standard components	Yes	Clear	Clear	High	Research	Yes	Clear

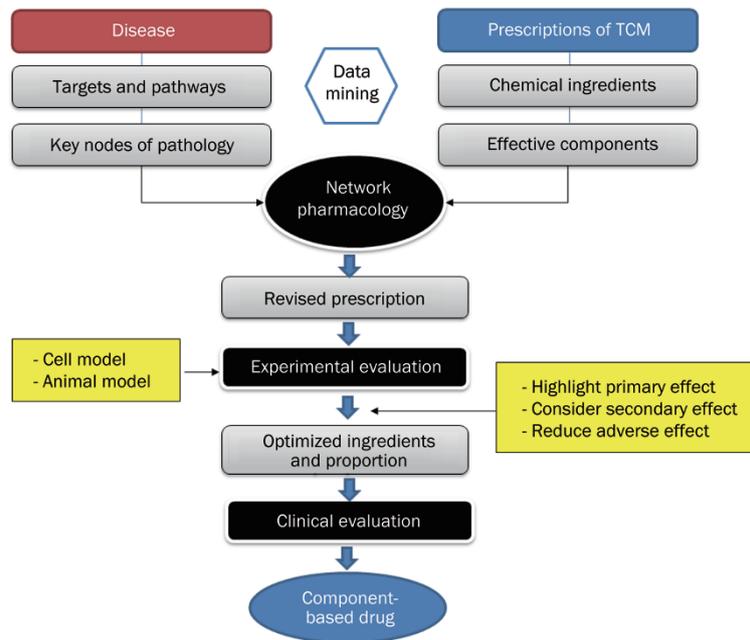


Figure 1. Paradigm of efficacy-oriented compatibility for component-based Chinese medicine (CCM).

approaches, has changed the methods of target discovery^[5]. Currently, text mining of literature databases and microarray data mining are the two prevailing approaches to target discovery^[6]. Text mining has been broadly applied to identify disease-associated genes/proteins and to understand their roles in diseases^[7,8]. The systematic approach is a strategy that selects targets through the study of diseases in whole organisms using information derived from clinical trials and *in vivo* animal studies. Researchers can identify disease-associated networks and predict key nodes automatically by data mining^[9,10]. Although data mining is very useful for deriving biological entities and insights from a large number of research articles, it is a preliminary strategy that requires validation by experimental studies.

Database of standard herbal components

For drug discovery, historical experience is always significant. Indeed, many TCM prescriptions have been used for thousands of years. Thus, CCM should adequately utilize ancient records and clinical experience. With innovations in analytic technology and equipment, it becomes possible and easier to determine the constituents of single herbs or prescriptions. The ingredients of approximately 400 herbs that are commonly used in TCM have been gradually identified. We have established a component materials warehouse and database for herbal components, which is a resource for developing new prescriptions for multiple targets. Specifically, more than 20000 standard herbal components have been extracted from commonly used medicinal herbs and prescriptions.

In cooperation with the TCM research team at Zhejiang University, we developed an *in silico* approach to predict potential targets of herbal ingredients based on known rela-

tionships between FDA-approved drugs and their targets. The performance of predictive models was evaluated by cross-validation and external datasets, which achieved good predictive accuracy. The models were then applied to 10339 TCM ingredients, resulting in 6670 predicted ingredient-target relationships with high confidence. The TCM potential target database (TCM-PTD) is now freely accessible online (<http://tcm.zju.edu.cn/ptd>).

Network pharmacology

Network analyses of biological pathways and interactions have revealed that much of the robustness of biological systems is derived from the structure of the network^[11,12]. Drugs with multiple ingredients aimed at multiple targets may show better effects on the complex equilibrium of whole cellular networks than drugs that act on a single target. Additionally, systematic drug-design strategies should be more efficient than simple combinations of several compounds^[13]. Integrating network biology and polypharmacology holds the promise of expanding the number of druggable targets. Advances in these areas are creating the foundation of network pharmacology for drug discovery^[14]. Network analysis does not preclude the identification of individual targets, yet the key challenge facing the development of network pharmacology is identifying a node or combination of nodes in a biological network whose perturbation results in a desired therapeutic outcome^[15,16]. Biological databases, data mining and databases of herbal components provide the basic conditions for network pharmacology research.

High-throughput screening (HTS)

Network pharmacological research can develop a candidate

prescription based on herbal components. The next step is to optimize the components and proportions of the candidate prescription. HTS is a well-established process in discovery for pharmaceutical and biotechnology companies and is increasingly applied to research in academia and medical institutions. HTS has evolved into a mature discipline of modern drug discovery. Tens of thousands to millions of samples are tested in HTS campaigns for their ability to modulate biochemical targets in cell-free assays and/or phenotypic or targeted cell-based assays^[17]. However, the application of HTS for the identification of biologically active natural products, such as TCM libraries, remains a relatively uncommon activity.

The targets and cellular phenomena amenable to HTS include nuclear receptors, G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs), ion channels, protein kinases, proteases, signaling pathways, cell death mechanisms and others. For each category of targets commonly subjected to HTS, natural product modulators have been identified^[18]. A strategy for the production of high-quality fractionated libraries of Chinese herbal formulas for HTS was first introduced by Liu *et al*^[19]. A team of US and Chinese co-investigators with expertise in TCM, botany, chemistry and drug discovery has jointly established a prototype library consisting of 202 authenticated medicinal plant and fungal species that collectively represent the therapeutic content of the majority of commonly prescribed TCM herbal prescriptions. Initial screening targets have been applied to preliminary evaluations of 3709 TCM fractions from 82 authenticated TCM species^[20].

Developments in techniques for component characterizing, biological evaluation and other screening methods under the perspective of their applicability in natural product have been described in an article by Zhu^[21]. In particular, HTS is likely to increase success in modern drug discovery from TCM.

A case

Myocardial infarction (MI) is a typical polygenic disease. Anti-platelet drugs, beta-blockers, angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, and statins have been recommended for clinical practice based on the results of randomized clinical trials and their systematic reviews. However, most of these conventional drugs are based on specific pathways, mainly a single drug acting on a single target. This means that a patient might need to take several drugs concurrently, which leads to new problems, such as low adherence, high cost, and more adverse effects^[22]. Thus, a new strategy for the management of patients following MI is needed. The concept of "polypill" was developed approximately 12 years ago, with a compound pill including several conventional drugs^[23]. The Indian Polycap Study showed that a polypill composed of hydrochlorothiazide, atenolol, ramipril, simvastatin and aspirin had the desired effects and was as safe as the individual pills^[24]. The polypill is a new concept in Western medicine, but it is not new in TCM.

The Qi-Shen-Yi-Qi (QSYQ) pill, a type of polypill for treating MI, is a CCM^[25]. QSYQ is composed of extracts from 4

herbs: *Radix Astragalus membranaceus* (Huangqi), *Radix Salvia miltiorrhiza* (Danshen), *Panax notoginseng* (Sanqi) and *Lignum Dalbergiae Odoriferae* (Jiangxiang). These herbs constitute the QSYQ pill based on efficacy-oriented compatibility principles.

Over the past several years, *in vivo* and *in vitro* studies have revealed the integrated effects of QSYQ for MI, including protection of cardiac muscle cells, prevention of cardiac ischemia-reperfusion injury via energy modulation, antagonized ventricular remodeling, inhibition of the inflammatory reaction and the progression of atherosclerosis, and stabilization of atherosclerotic plaques through changes in histological constitution^[26-32]. Recently, a network pharmacology study further revealed the underlying multi-compound, multi-target and multi-pathway mode of action (MOA) of QSYQ^[31]. This study evidentially confirmed the roles of the QSYQ component herbs in the primary effect of treating MI: Huangqi serves as the sovereign, Danshen as the minister, Sanqi as the assistant and Jiangxiang as the courier^[32].

Perspective

Single-target drugs have showed only limited success for multi-factor diseases, which is why the success rate of new drugs is low despite careful and considerable efforts. The fundamental problem may not be technological, but philosophical: the wrong approach to drug discovery has been followed. In the field of new drug R&D, ideas and methods are undergoing innovation, and compound drug development is becoming the cutting edge in new drug development. In contrast to chemical drug development, which proceeds from the laboratory bench to the clinical bedside, TCM preparations are generated from clinical practice. The development of modern or scientific Chinese drugs should begin with clinical experience and classic prescriptions. The development of modern science and technology provides powerful support for developing new TCM drugs. One key point is that R&D of new TCM drugs is inseparable from the theory of TCM, especially the theory of prescription compatibility. Efficacy-oriented compatibility is a practical mode for developing CCM, which also needs further development in practice.

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