

at the Sanders-Brown Center on Aging

Update on AD Clinical Trials at the University of Kentucky

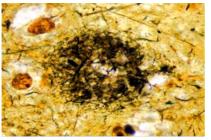
Greg Jicha, MD, PhD McCowan Endowed Professor of Neurology University of Kentucky ADRC

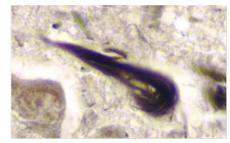


Amyloid makes plaques... & tau makes tangles...

 Sometimes we make too little good protein and that is bad

- Sometimes we make too much of a good protein and that can also be bad
- What if we could better control how much bad and good proteins we make?

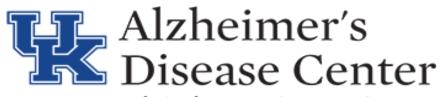




Amyloid plaques

Tau makes tangles





So let's take a look at one of the most promising approaches for treating neurodegenerative disease states IMHO...

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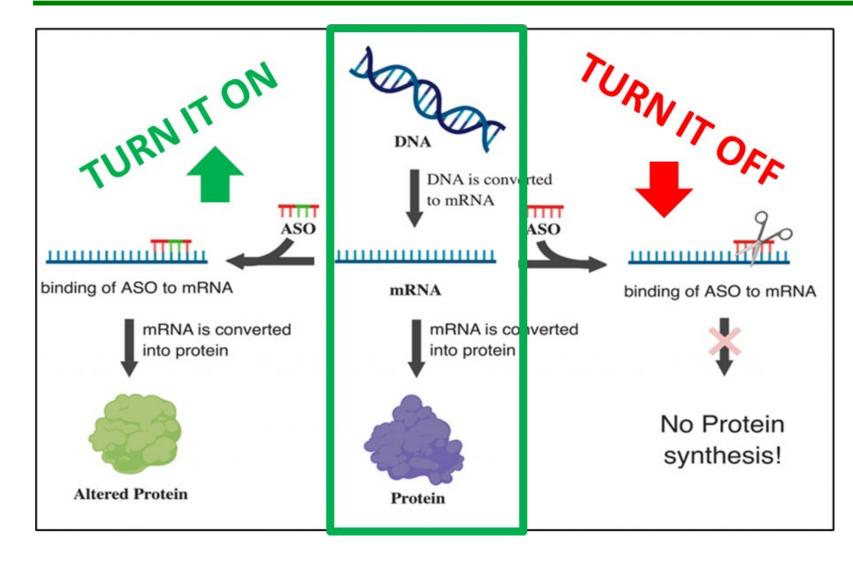


Antisense MRNA therapies: fixing the underlying biological problem!

But, as my wife likes to remind me... Even a broken clock is right twice a day!



Let's take a look at how antisense therapies work...



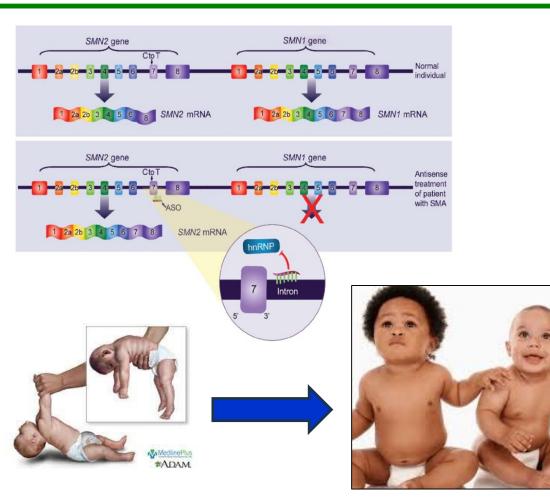
- If the mRNA makes dysfunctional proteins because of genetic mutation, we can deliver mRNA, increasing expression and restore normal function
- Or if we make too much protein and that is bad, we can stop the mRNA from making too much protein
- We can turn it on & turn if off to make it just right!

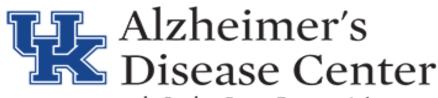


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Spinal Muscular Atrophy

- Lethal disease affecting children
- Newborns present with severe weakness, hypotonia, and heart defects and can die by age 6 months
- Chromosome 5 SMA is caused by a deficiency of a motor neuron protein called SMN, for "survival of motor neuron."
- Nusinersin is an antisense therapy approved in 2016 that is 71% effective delivered intrathecally
- This has led to a new gene therapy Zolgensma that is a one-time dose that is 100% effective

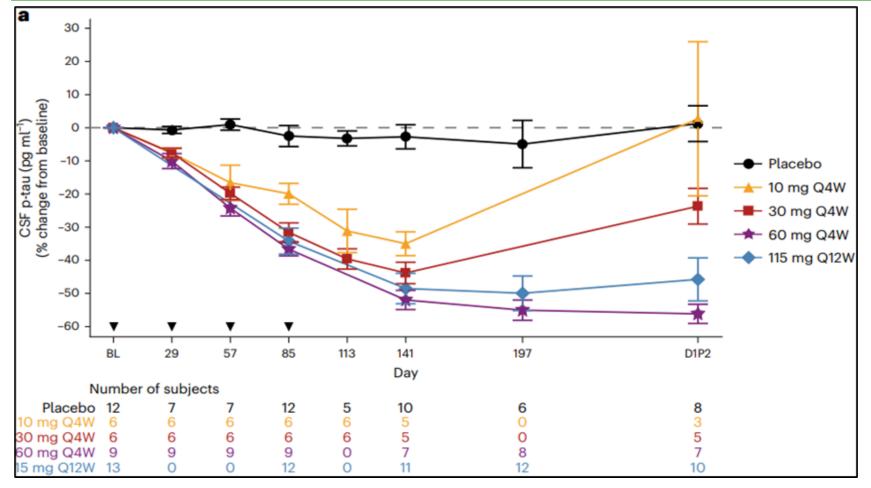




Can we block too much production of tau and slow or reverse AD?

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Mummery et al. Nat Med. 2023 Jun;29(6):1437-1447.

- A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multiple-ascending dose phase 1b trial evaluated the safety, pharmacokinetics & target engagement of MAPTRx
- This study sought to inhibit MAPT expression with a tautargeting antisense oligonucleotide (MAPTRx) and reduce tau levels in patients with mild AD

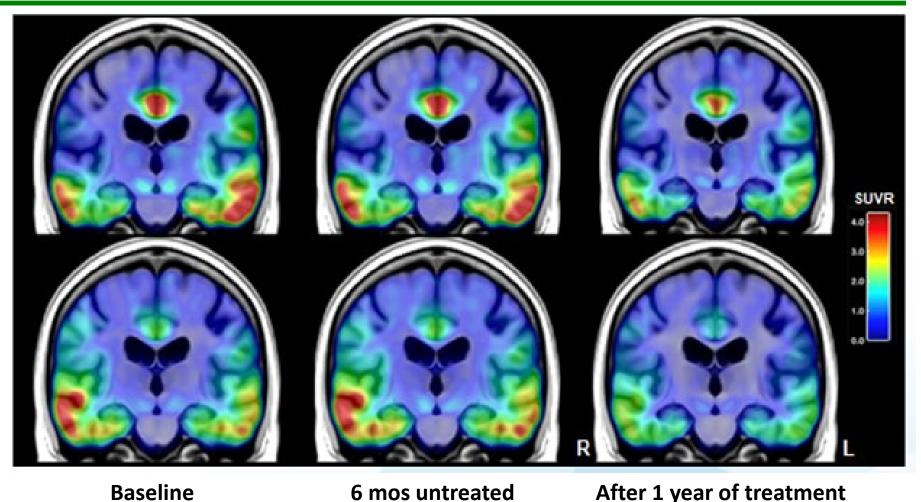


Tau antisense might stop progression, but can it reverse it?

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Bye Bye Tangles

- BIIB080 data presented at CTAD 2023
- In two people with mild AD (left), tangles (red) worsened over six months on placebo (middle), but cleared up during a year of tau ASO treatment (right). [Courtesy of Dominic Walsh, **Biogen for** Alzforum.]



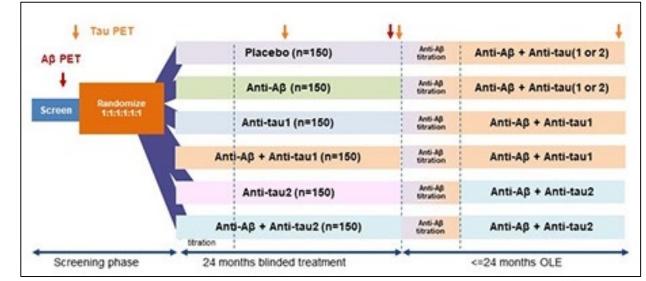
https://www.alzforum.org/news/conference-coverage/first-hit-aggregated-tau-antisense-oligonucleotide-lowers-tangles



ACTC Tau Platform Trial



- The goal of the Alzheimer's Tau Platform (ATP) trial is to conduct a randomized, placebo controlled, Phase 2 platform trial in preclinical-prodromal AD
- This trial will test 5 therapeutic hypotheses involving combinations of 3 drugs versus placebo: Two tau therapies will be studied in a 2 x 3 factorial design (placebo vs. anti-amyloid [n=2] x two tau therapies or placebo [n=3]) for 24 months, in six parallel arms.
- 900 participants at ~100 ACTC sites over 24 months, randomize them 5:1 drug:placebo for 24 months of blinded treatment, followed by a 24-month open label extension.



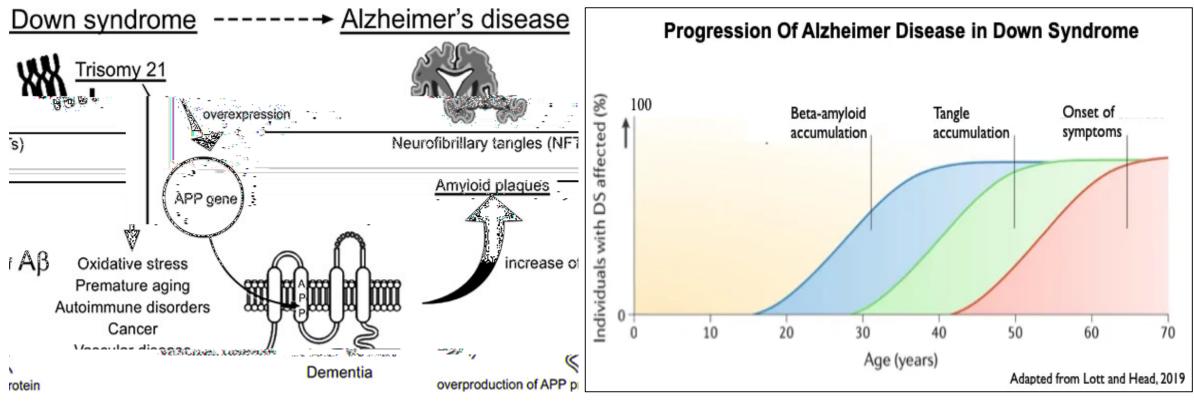
ACTC tau Platform Trial: n=900, 17% placebo, 5 active arms





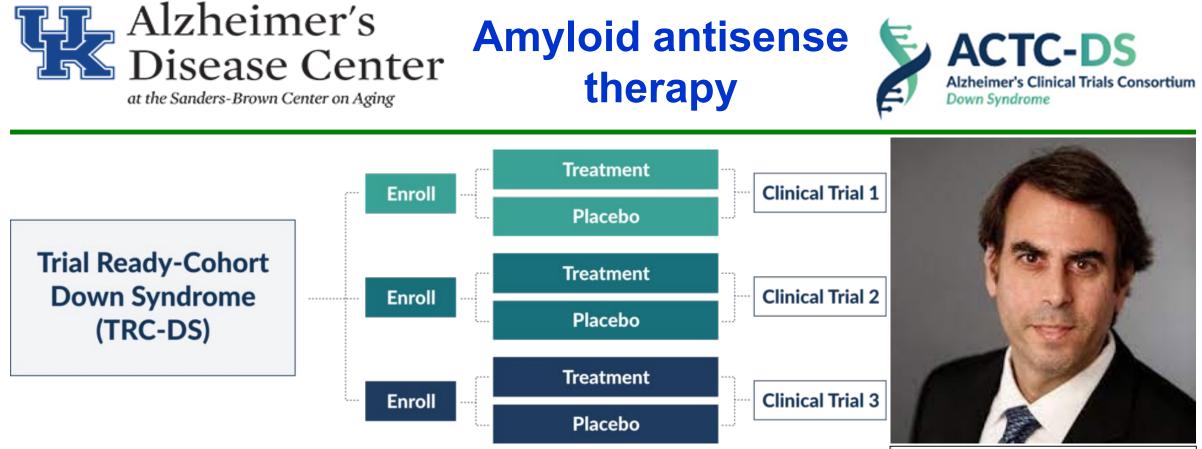
Adults with Down Syndrome are at high risk for Alzheimer's

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- ACTC-DS Alzheimer's Clinical Trials Consortium Down Syndrome
- DS has a 95% lifetime risk of AD
 - #1 cause of death is AD
- Onset 20 years earlier than sporadic AD in non-DS persons





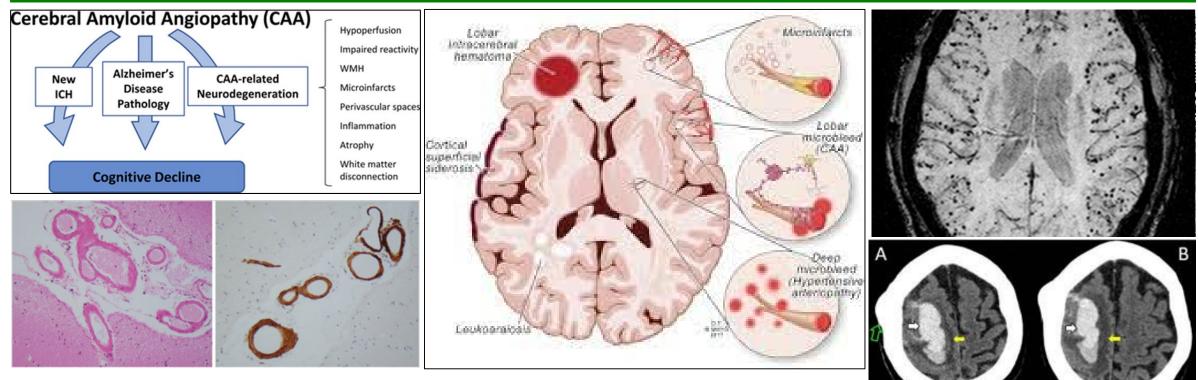
- Amyloid antisense mRNA can reduce amyloid expression caused by trisomy 21
- Trial is in start up at UK currently!





Cerebral Amyloid Angiopathy

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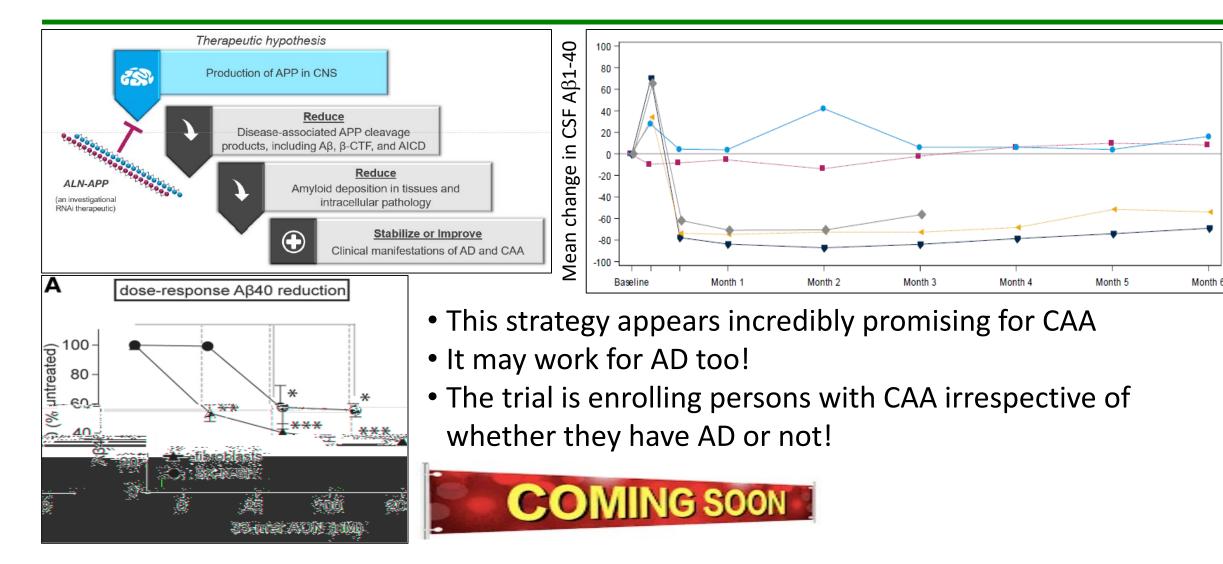


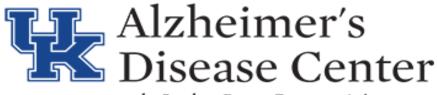
- CAA is caused by A β 1-40 in blood vessels
- 16% AD cases have CAA and are not eligible for anti-amyloid therapy (lecanemab)
- There is currently no effective and safe treatment for this devastating disease



Amyloid antisense therapy

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There are many different ways to help and one may be right for you?

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(Call (859) 323-5550 if you would like to explore these & other ways to get involved!