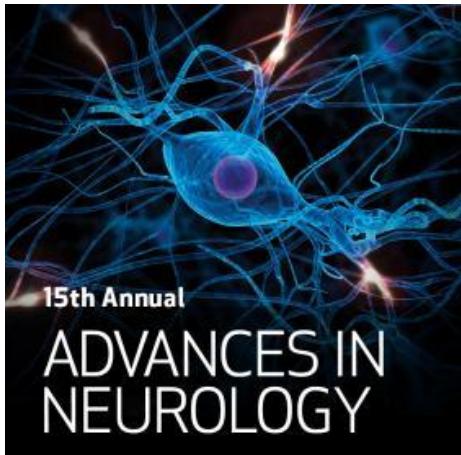


Advances in Immunological treatments of Alzheimer's Disease

Alireza Faridar, MD.

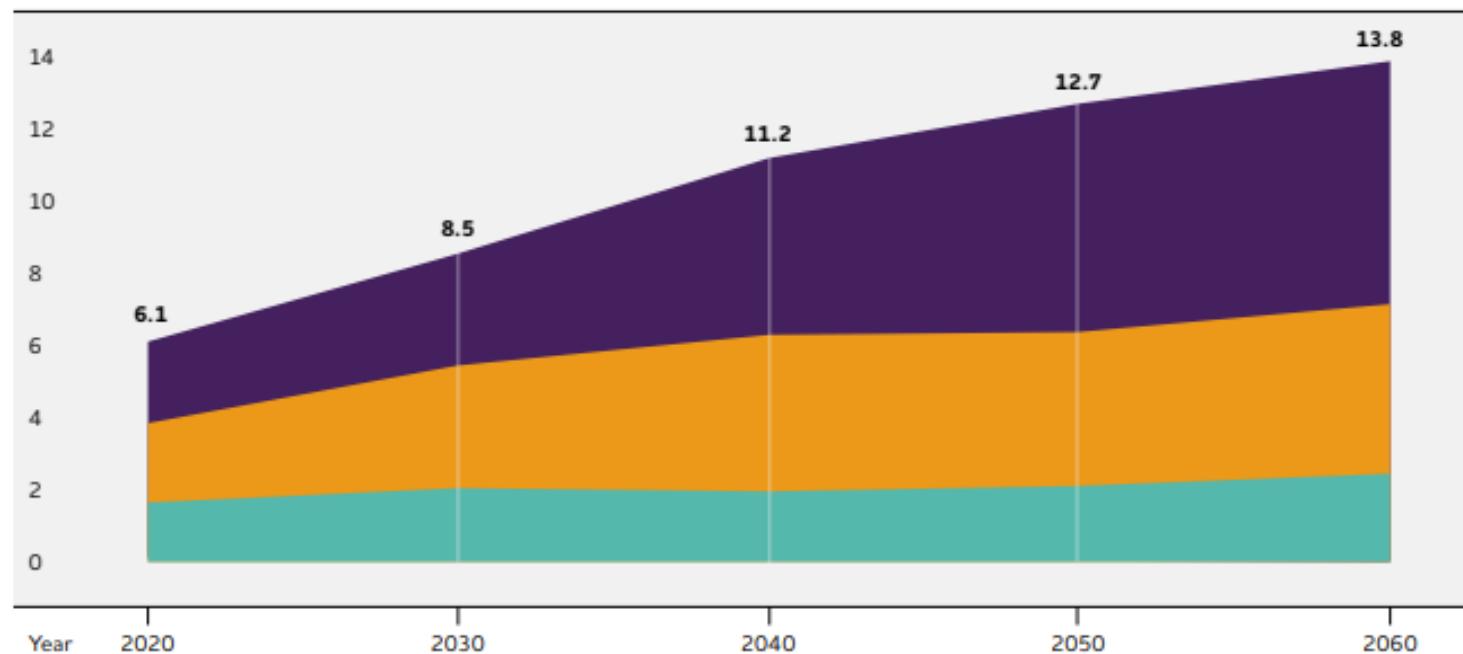
09/21/2022



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Alzheimer's Disease-Epidemiology

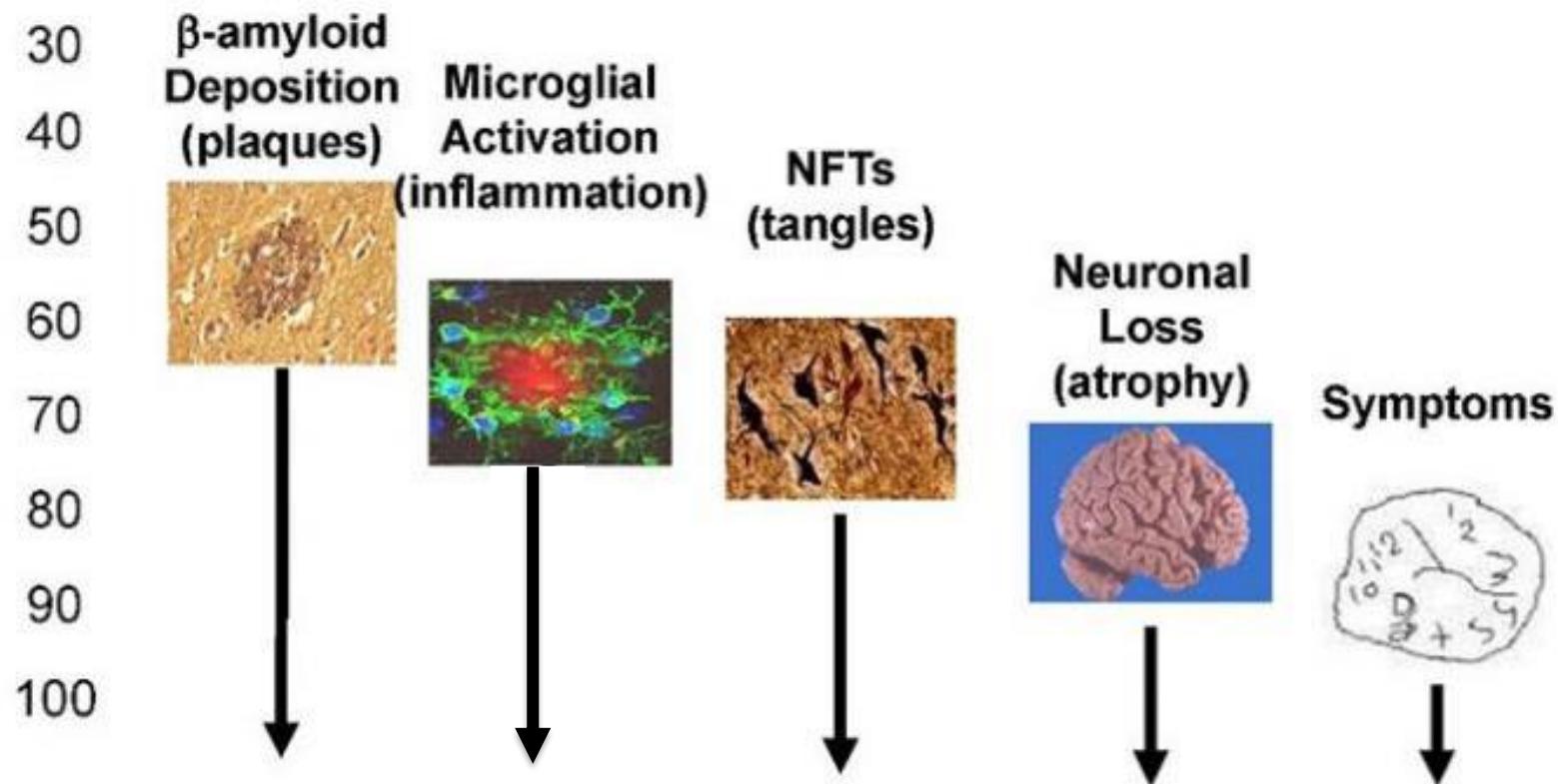
Projected Number of People in the U.S. Population with Alzheimer's Dementia



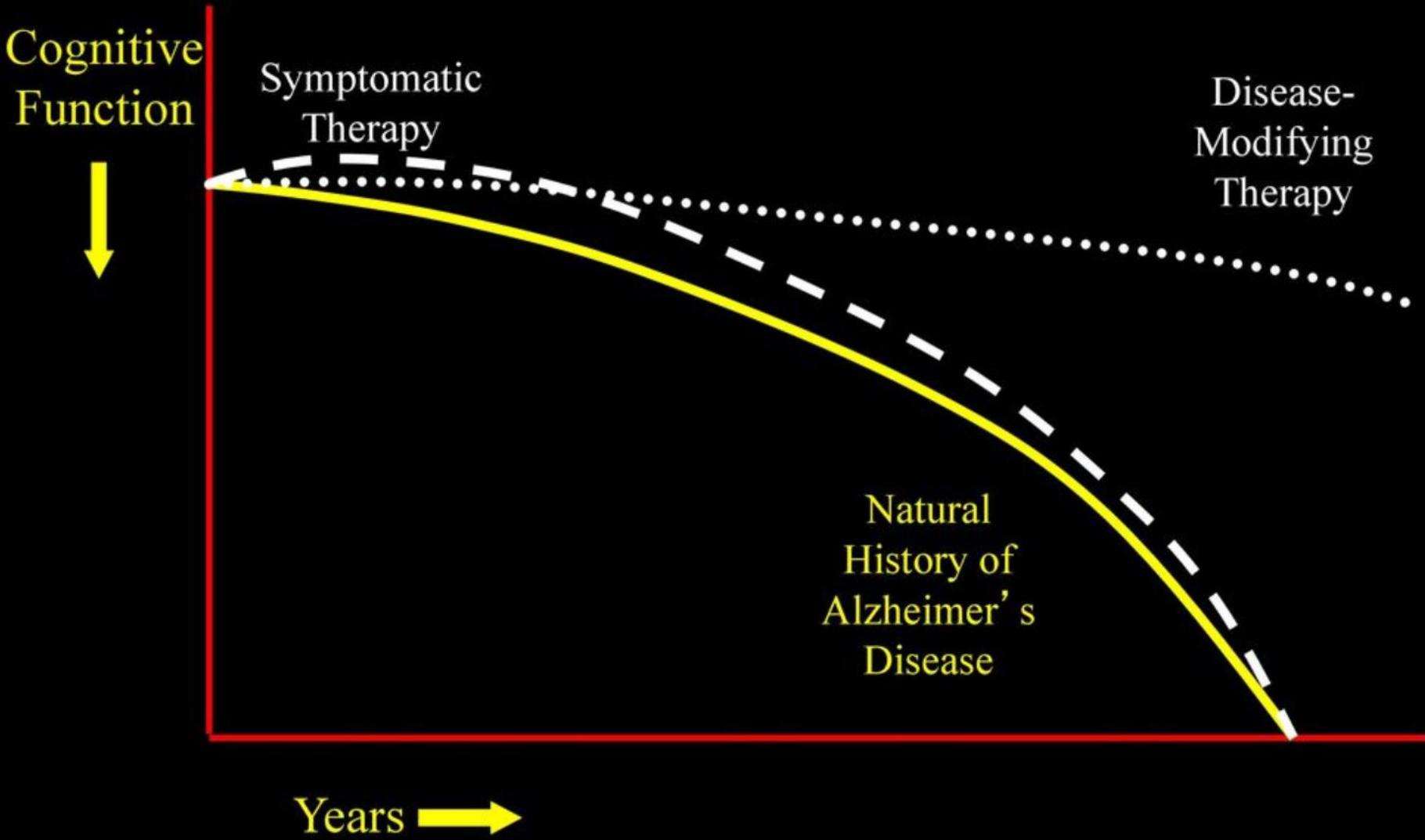
Created from data from Rajan et al.^{16,224}

Neuropathologic alteration in AD

AGE

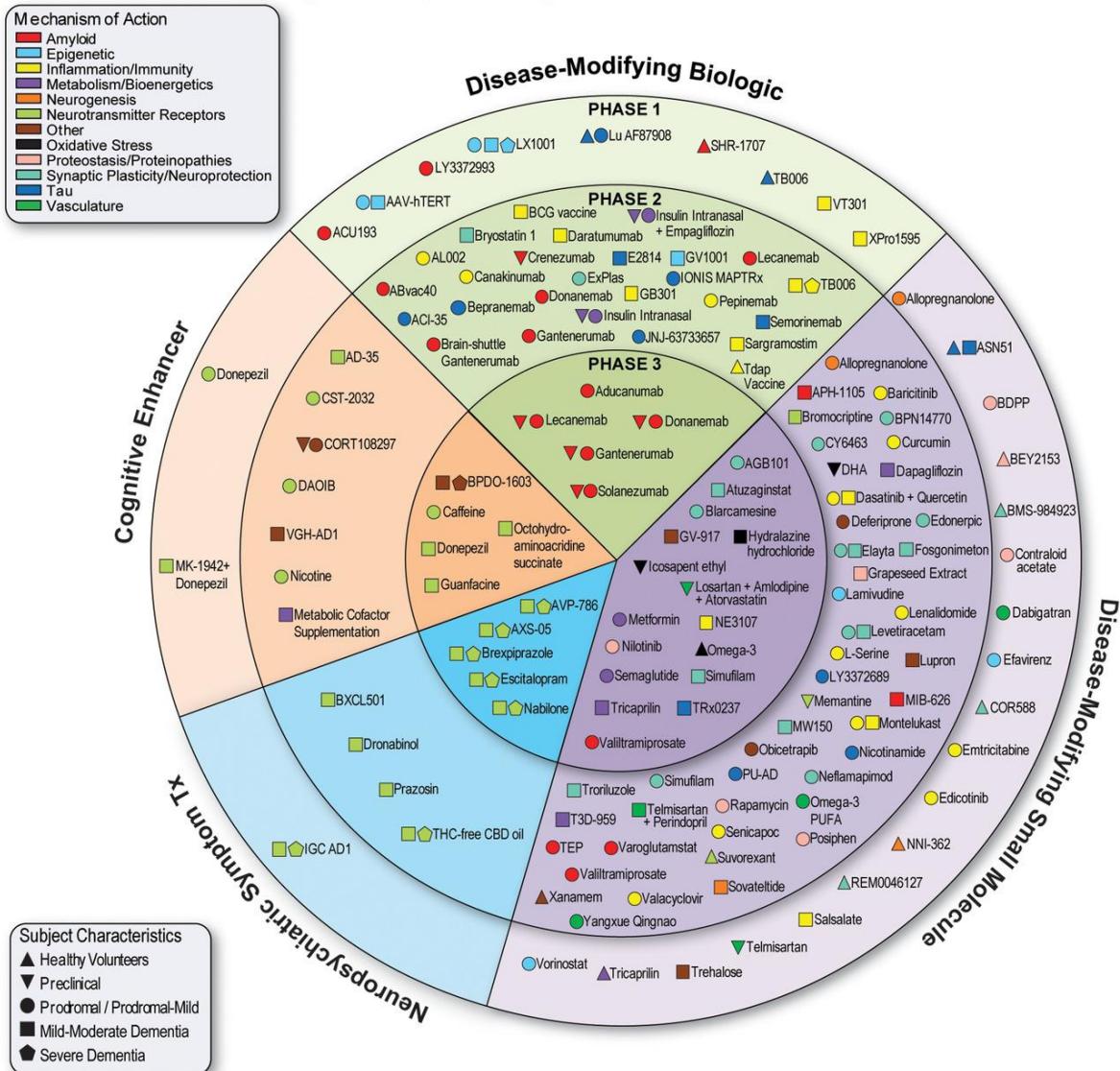


FDA-approved treatments



AD Drug Development Pipeline 2022

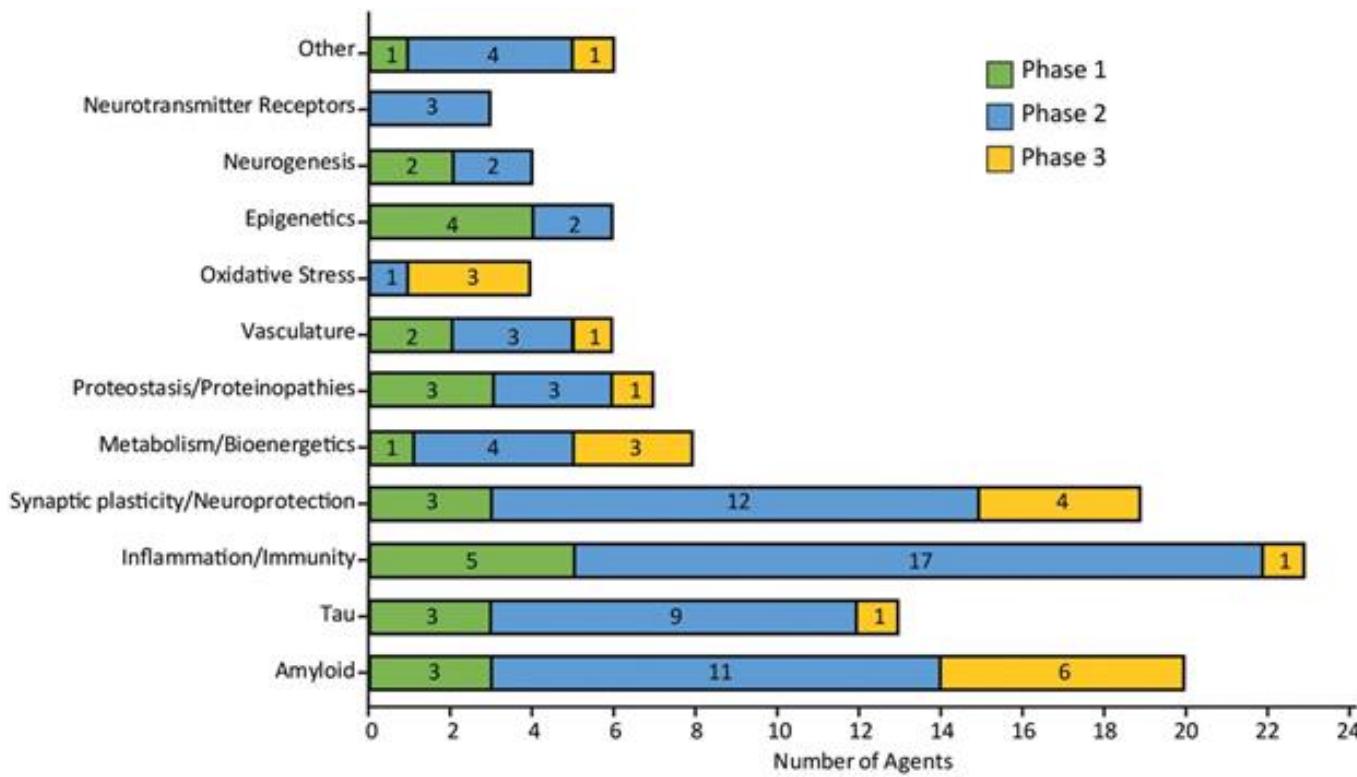
2022 Alzheimer's Drug Development Pipeline



- 147 agents are in clinical trials for AD
- Disease-modifying therapies represent 83% of the candidate treatments
- 31 agents advanced to phase 3 trials

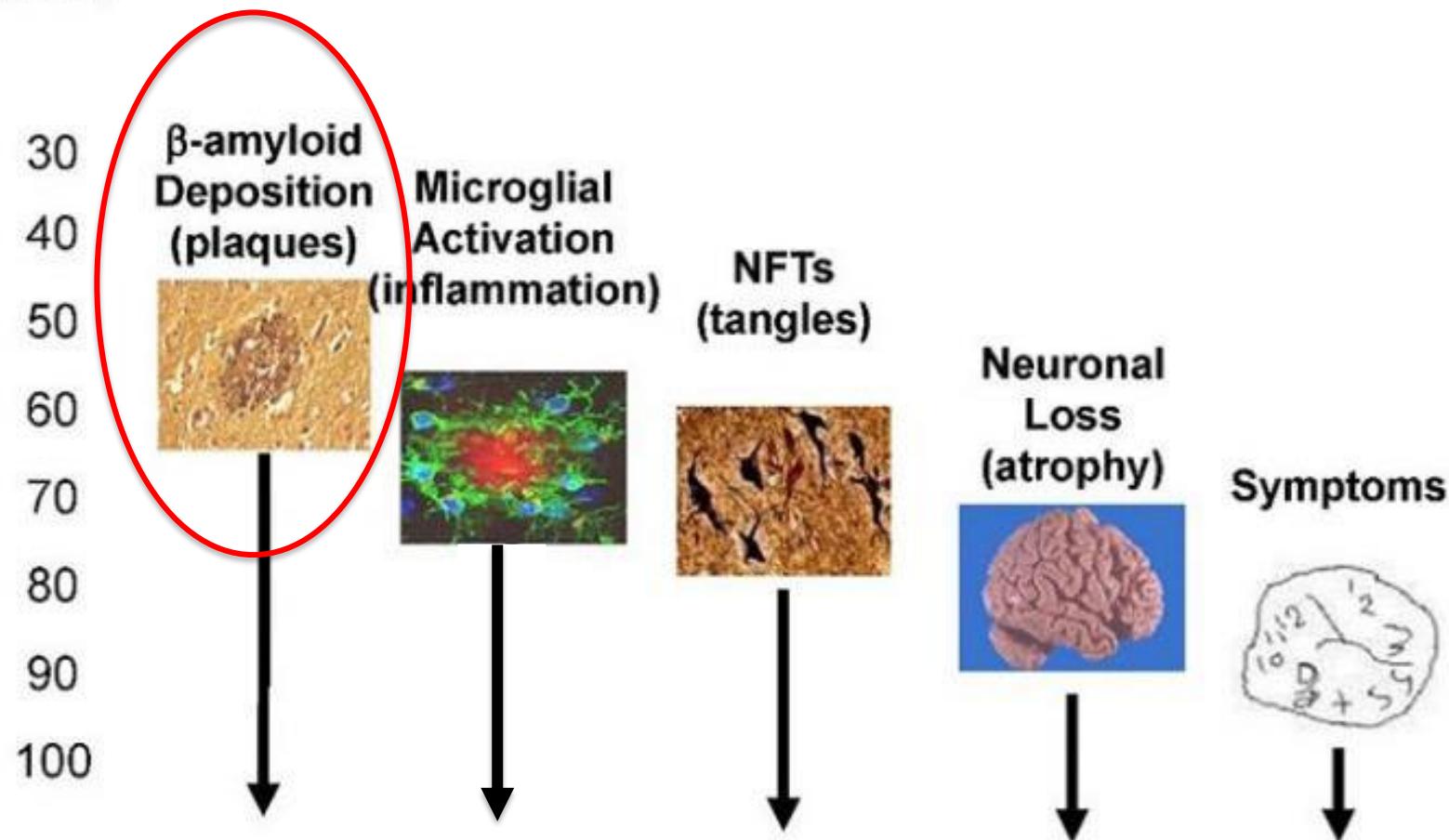
Mechanisms of action of disease modifying agents in all phases of clinical trials

- Twenty agents target amyloid, 13 target tau and 23 target inflammation



Amyloid Hypothesis in Trials

AGE



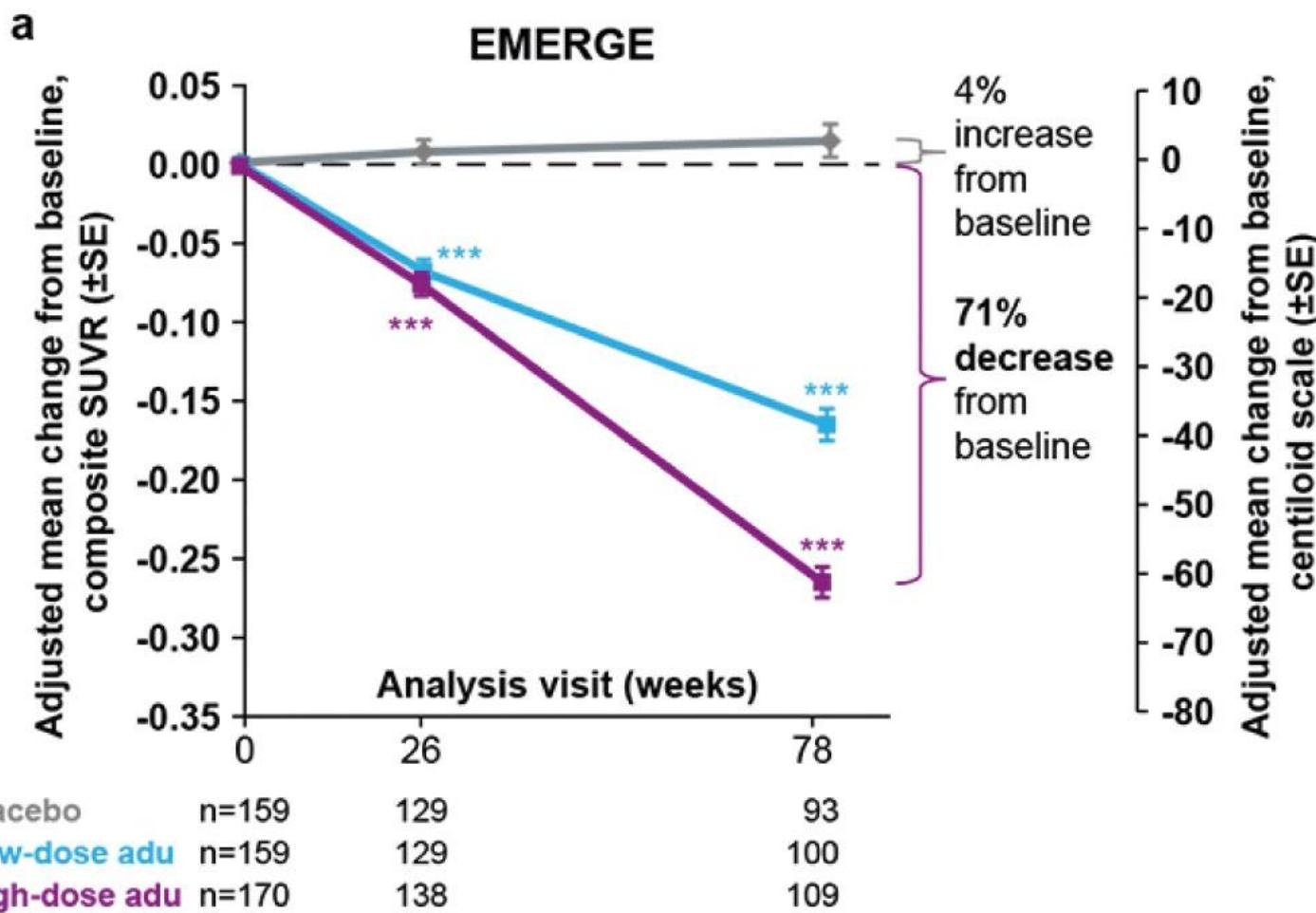
Aducanumab Phase 3 studies: Engage and Emerge

Studies	Two identical, 18-month, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, Phase 3 studies
Geography/ sample size	3285 patients at 348 sites in 20 countries
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Early Alzheimer's disease (MCI due to Alzheimer's disease + mild Alzheimer's disease dementia)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MMSE 24-30, CDR-G 0.5, RBANS \leq 85, with confirmed amyloid pathology
Doses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Two dosing regimens (low and high) and placebo; randomized 1:1:1
Primary endpoint	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ CDR-SB at 18 months
Other endpoints	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Secondary: MMSE, ADAS-Cog 13, ADCS-ADL-MCI▪ Sub-studies: amyloid PET, tau PET, CSF disease-related biomarkers

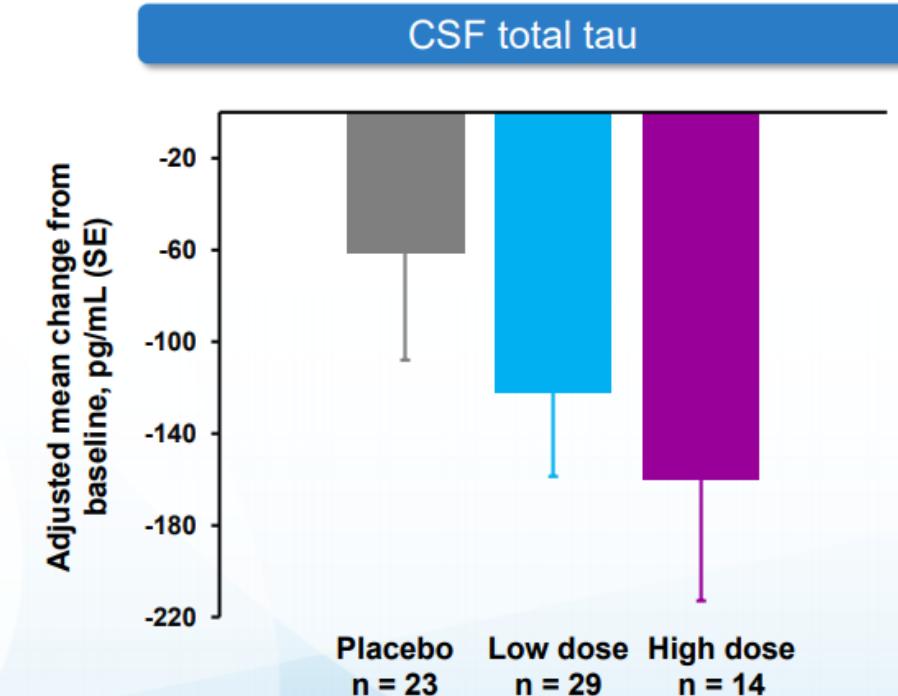
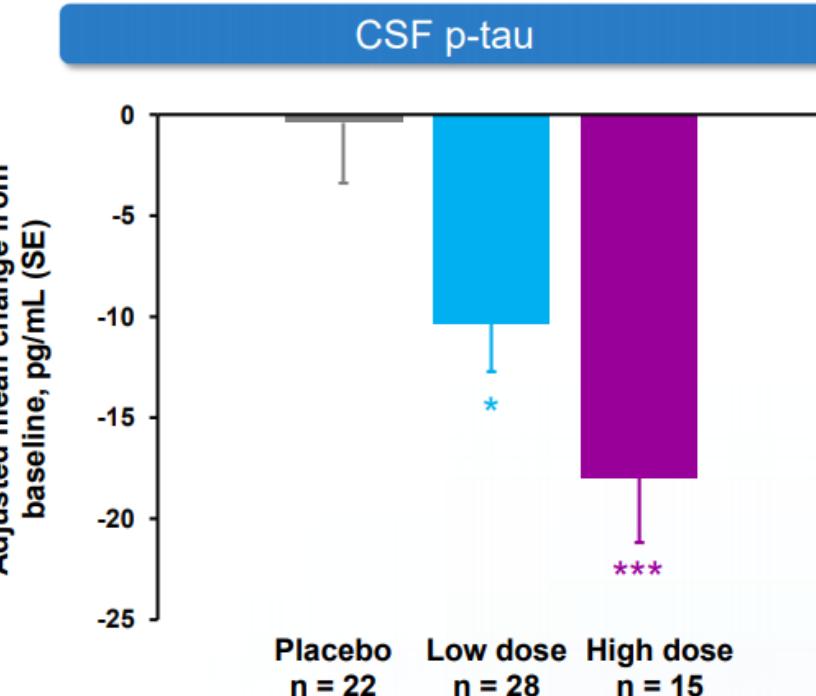


Countries with active sites included:
Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom, United States

Emerge: Longitudinal change from baseline in amyloid PET SUVR

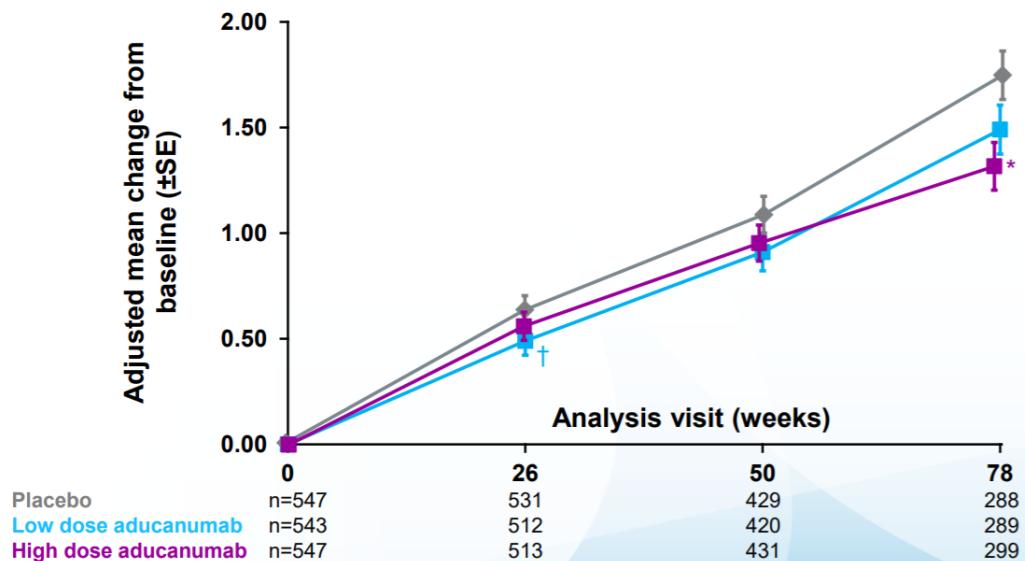


Emerge: CSF biomarker of tau pathology and neurodegeneration

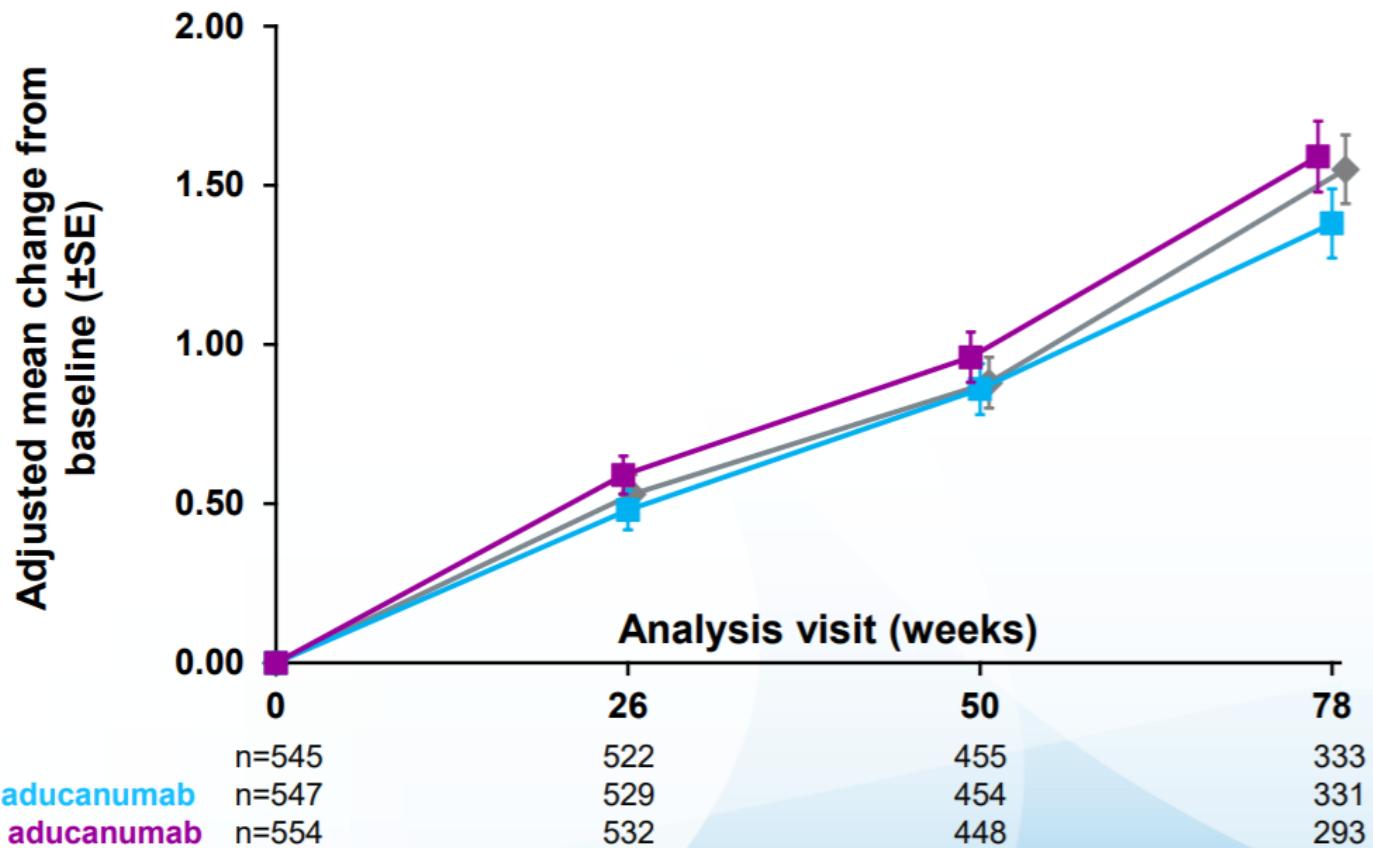


EMERGE study met primary and secondary endpoints

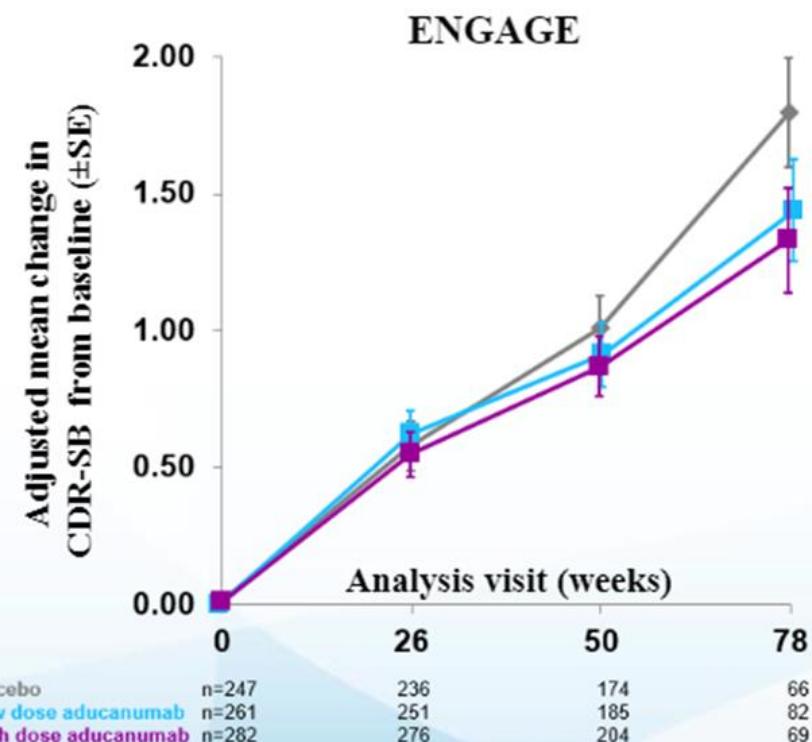
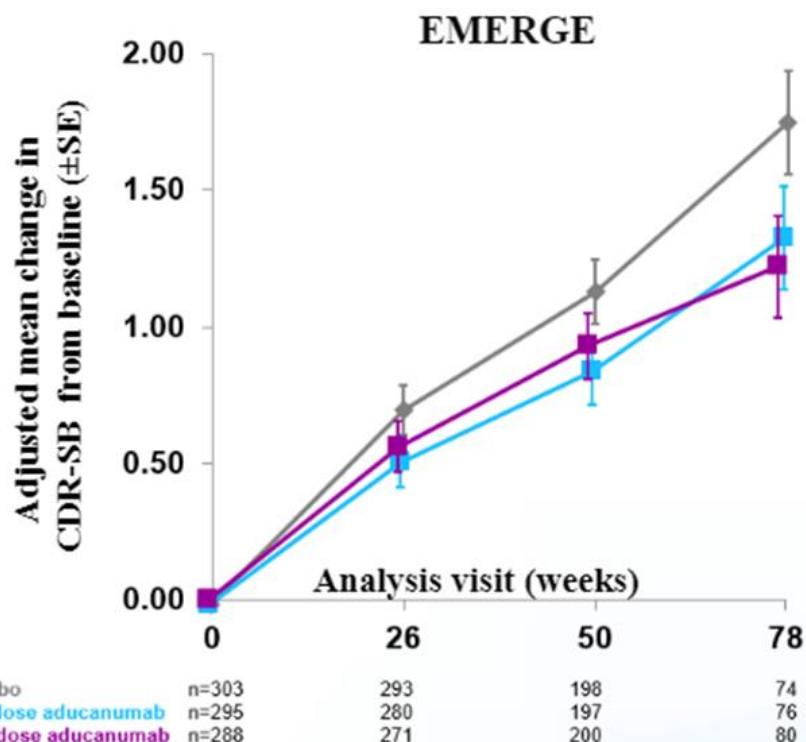
	Placebo decline (n=548)	Difference vs. placebo (%) ^a	
		Low dose (n=543)	High dose (n=547)
CDR-SB	1.74	-0.26 (-15%) 0.0901	-0.39 (-22%) 0.0120
MMSE	-3.3	-0.1 (3%) 0.7578	0.6 (-18%) 0.0493
ADAS-Cog 13	5.162	-0.701 (-14%) 0.1962	-1.400 (-27%) 0.0097
ADCS-ADL-MCI	-4.3	0.7 (-16%) 0.1515	1.7 (-40%) 0.0006



ENGAGE study did not meet primary endpoints



ENGAGE study did not meet primary endpoints



Aducanumab, the first disease-modifying therapy (DMT) were approved for AD



FDA NEWS RELEASE

FDA Grants Accelerated Approval for Alzheimer's Drug

Doctors face dilemma on whether to recommend new Alzheimer's treatment

Clinical trials studying Aduhelm only looked at a narrow group of patients.

FDA approves first drug intended to slow cognitive decline caused by Alzheimer's disease

Public Citizen demands FDA resignations after aducanumab approval

The FDA's Approval Of Aduhelm: Potential Implications Across A Wide Range Of Health Policy Issues And Stakeholders

PHARMAVOICE STAT+
'Simply unacceptable': Alzheimer's Association blasts Biogen over the price of its new medicine

TheUpshot

New Drug Could Cost the Government as Much as It Spends on NASA

ADUHELM

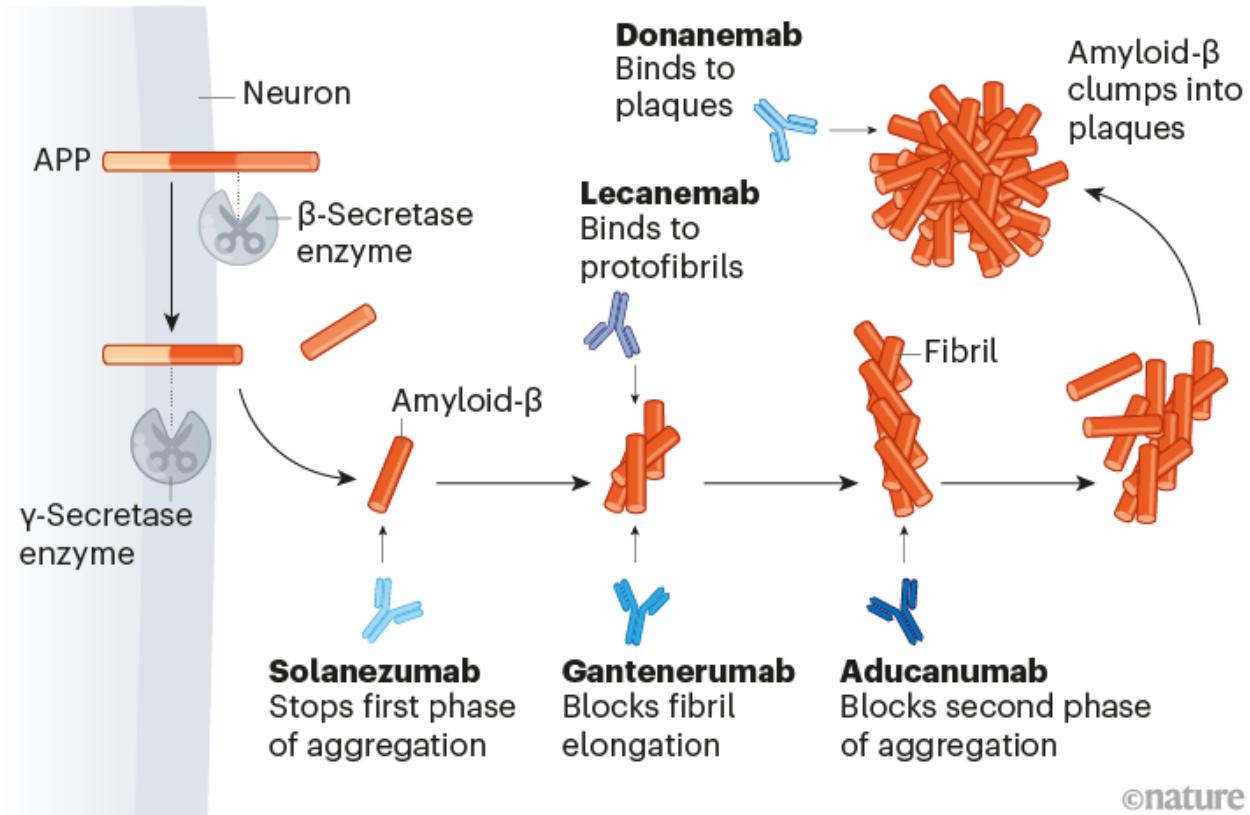
CMS Released Final Decision On Aduhelm in April 2022:

The drug will only be covered when a person with Mild Cognitive Impairment or mild dementia is enrolled in a randomized controlled trial

Reconsideration of amyloid hypothesis

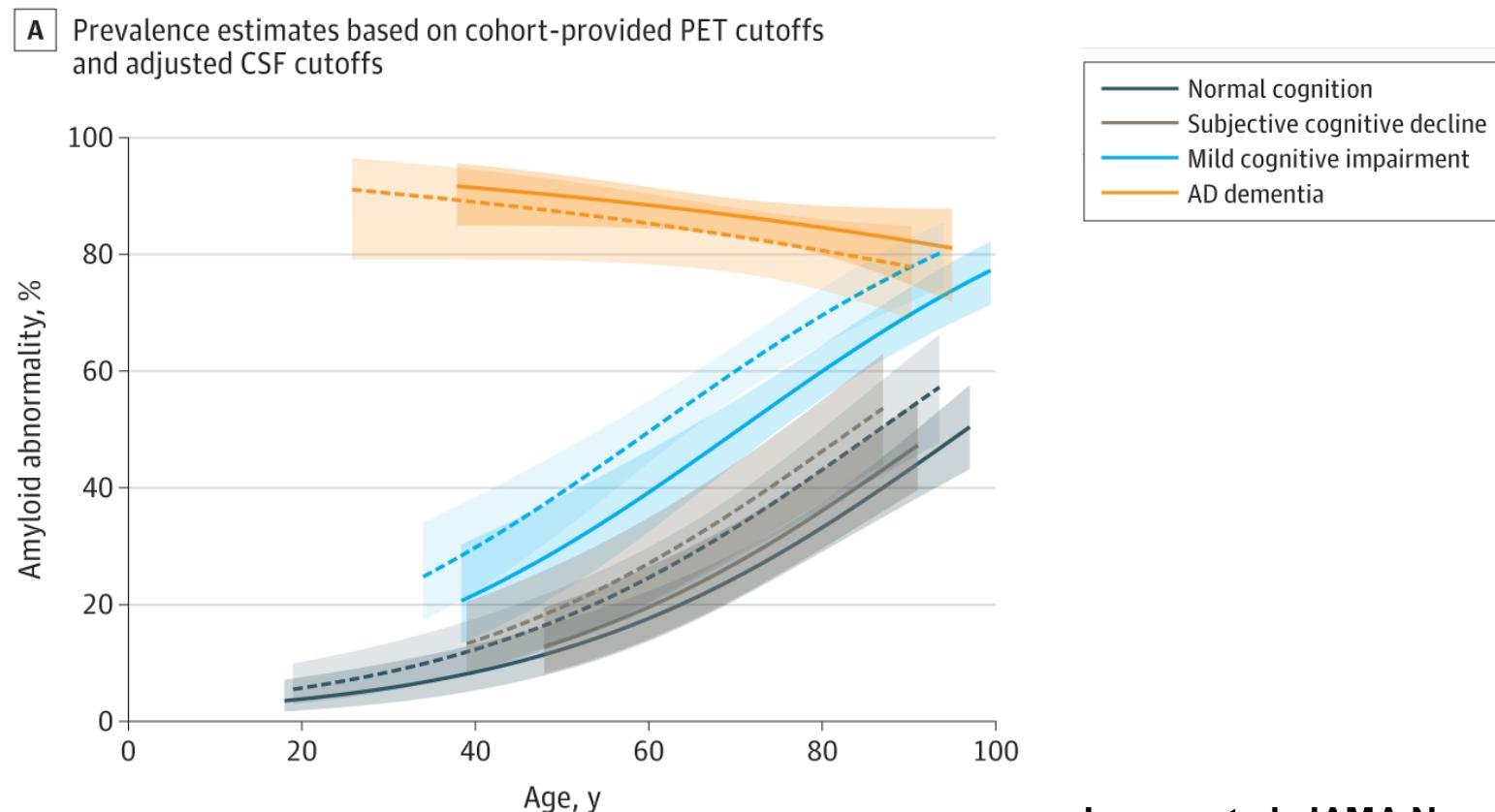
- Two other anti-amyloid antibodies, donanemab and lecanemab were accepted recently for priority review under the FDA accelerated approval pathway
- Roche's Phase 3 studies of gantenerumab will read out this fall.

- This means that three more anti-amyloid antibodies could be approved next year



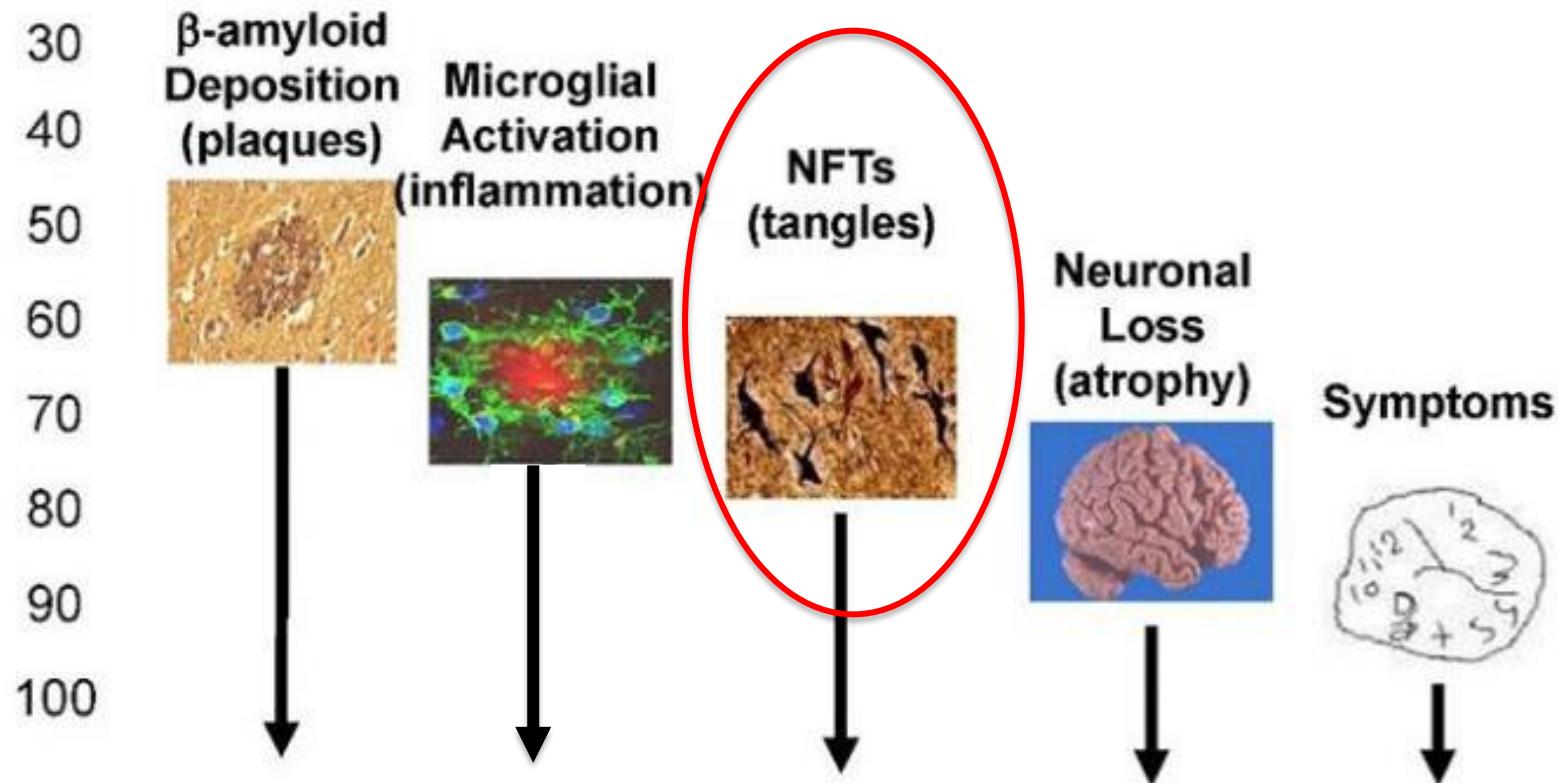
Asymptomatic Alzheimer's Disease Anti-Amyloid Trials

- A third of cognitively normal people >70 have amyloid building up in their brains
- 85% of them develop AD symptoms within 10 years

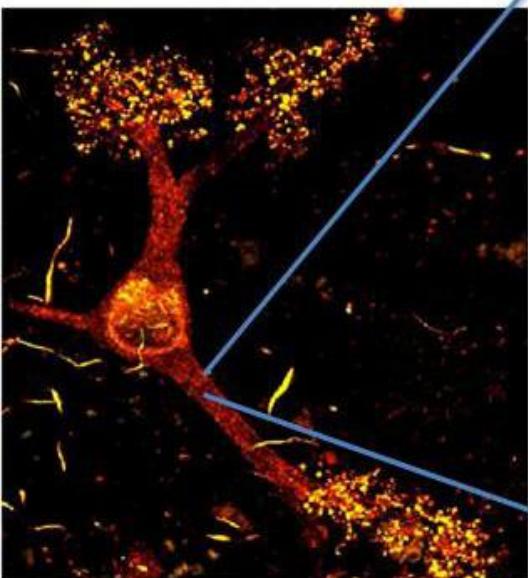


Targeting Tau protein in AD

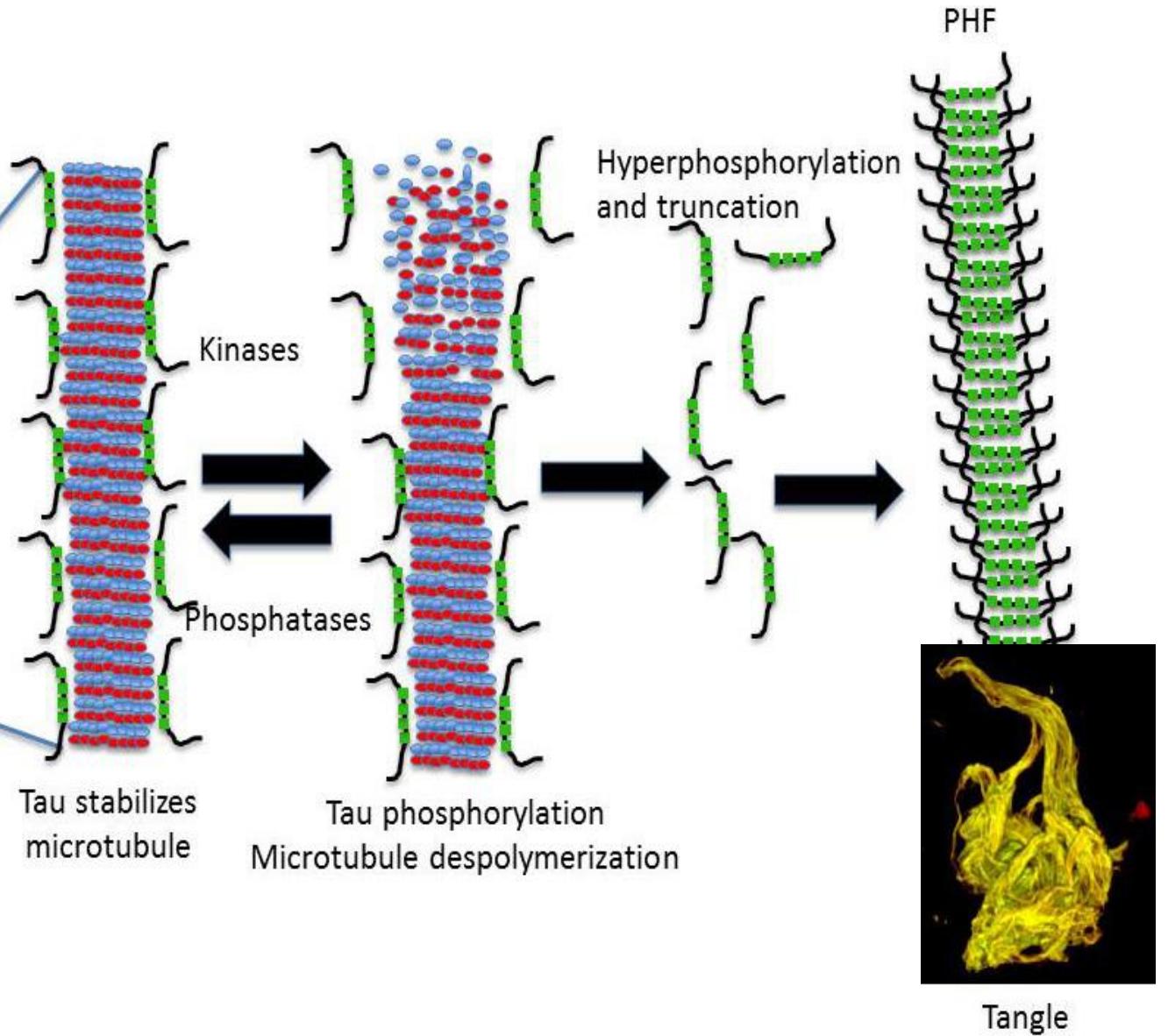
AGE



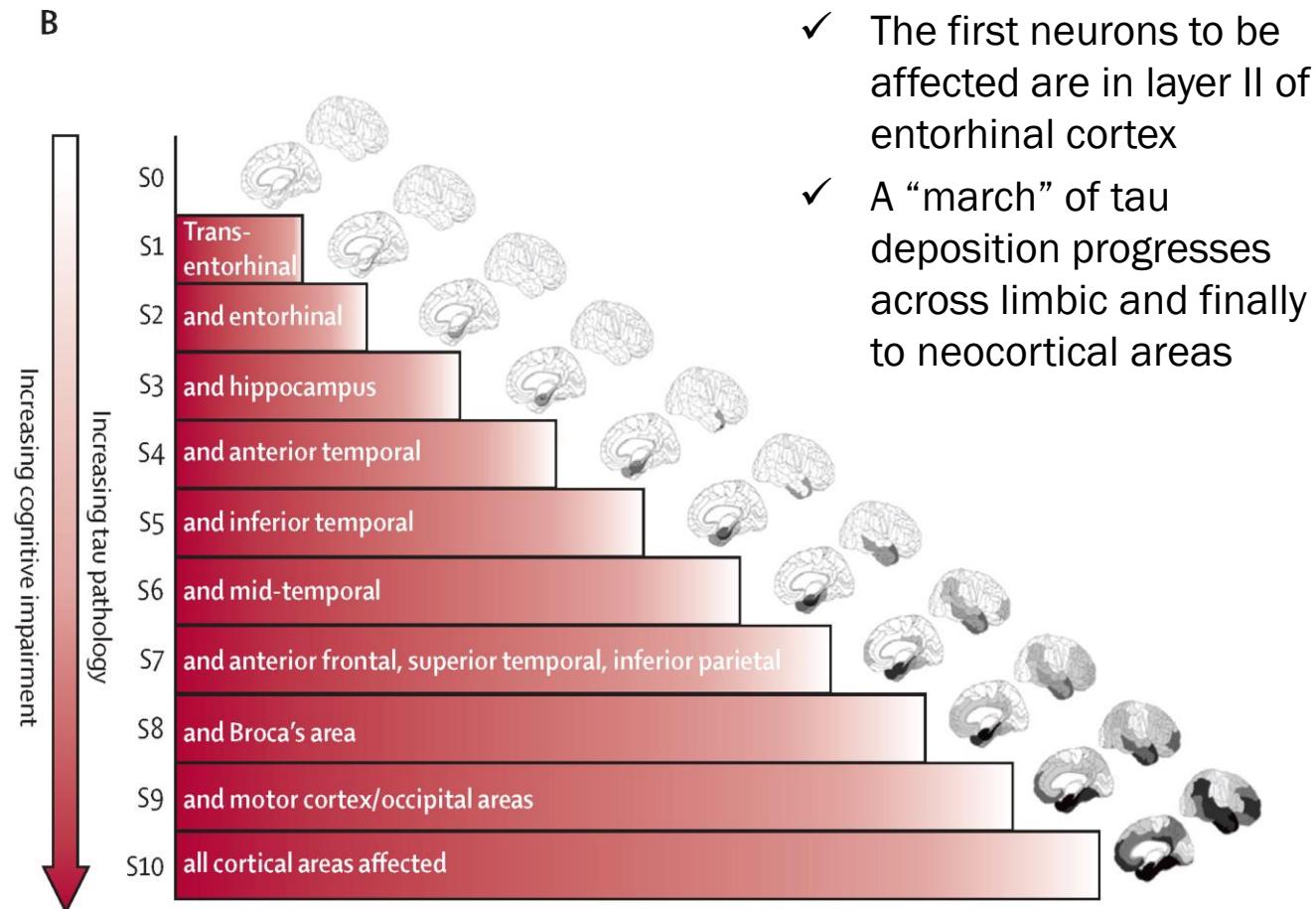
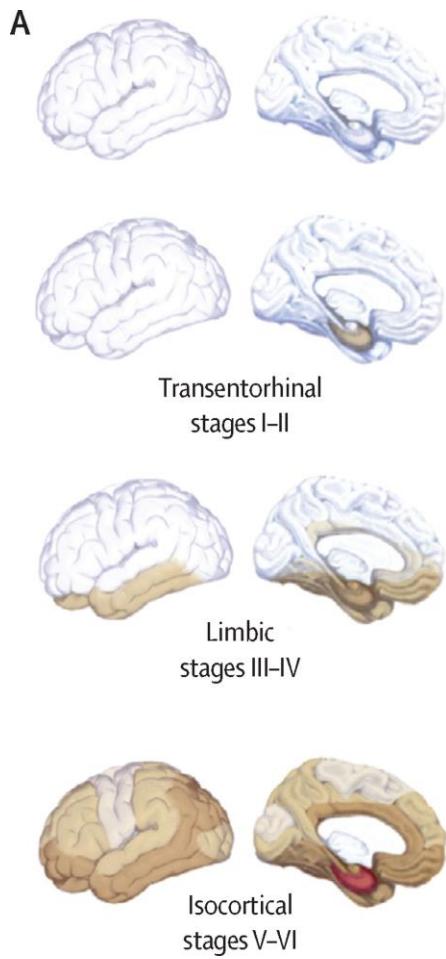
Tau hyperphosphorylation and aggregation in AD



Prolongation neuronal
Axon and dendrites



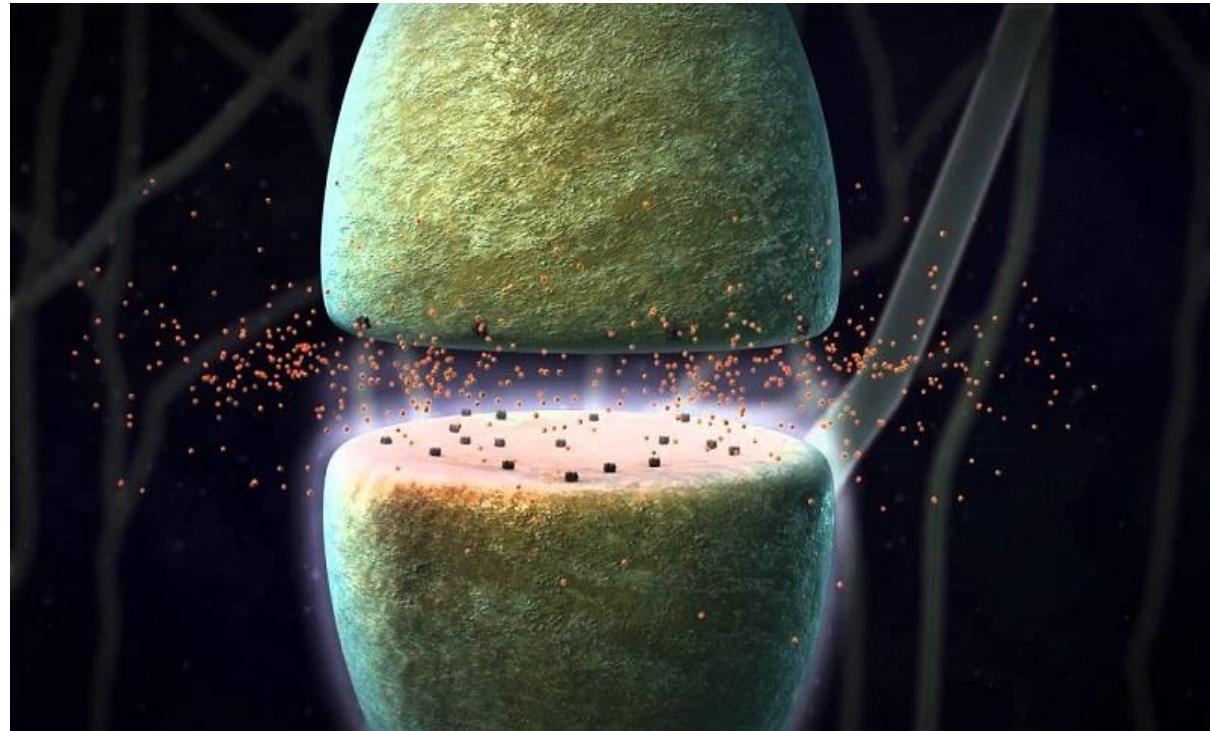
Stereotypical pattern of Tau accumulation in AD



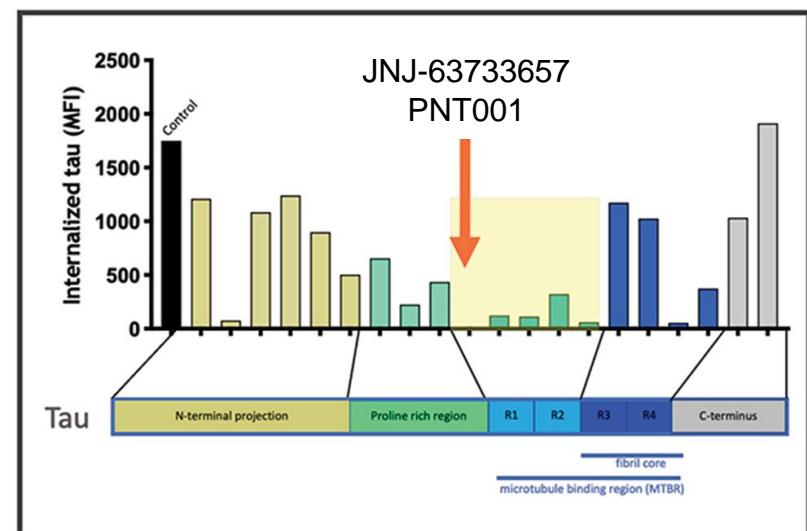
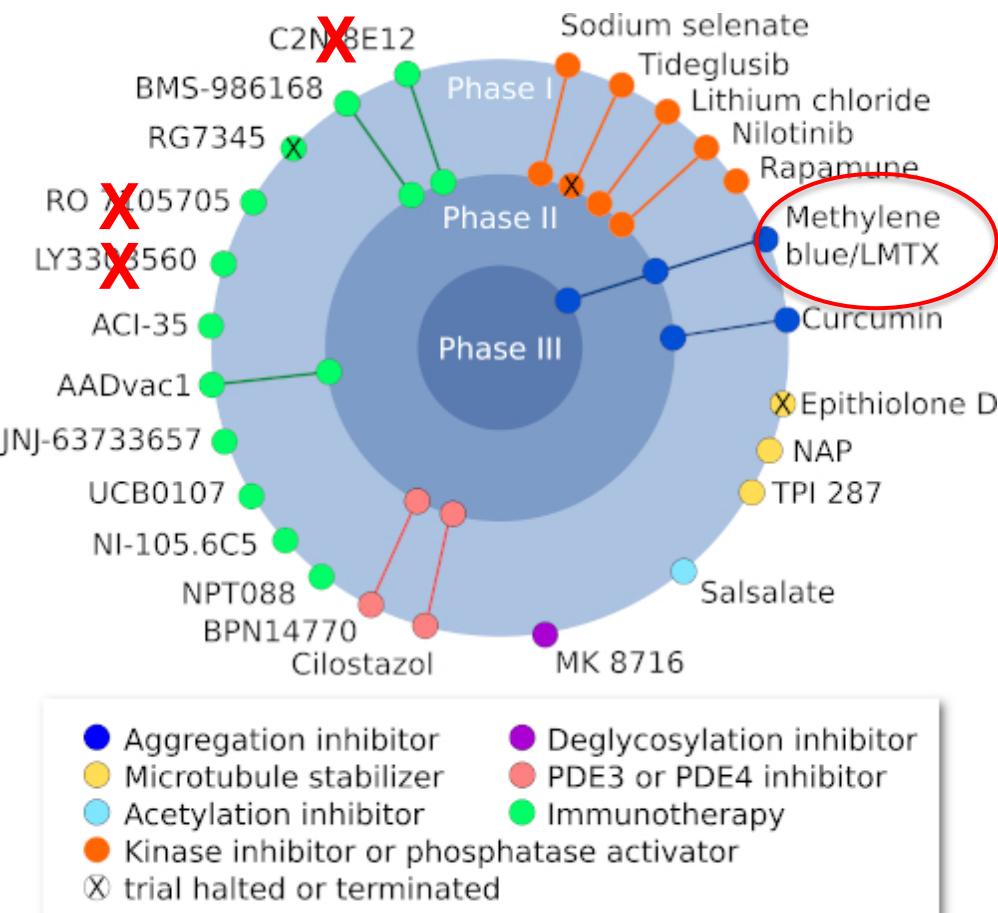
- ✓ Stereotypical pattern
- ✓ The first neurons to be affected are in layer II of entorhinal cortex
- ✓ A “march” of tau deposition progresses across limbic and finally to neocortical areas

Tau propagation hypothesis

- Pathologic Tau protein is released from neurons and then transduced to recipient neurons to mediate tau propagation



Current Tau-targeting therapies in AD

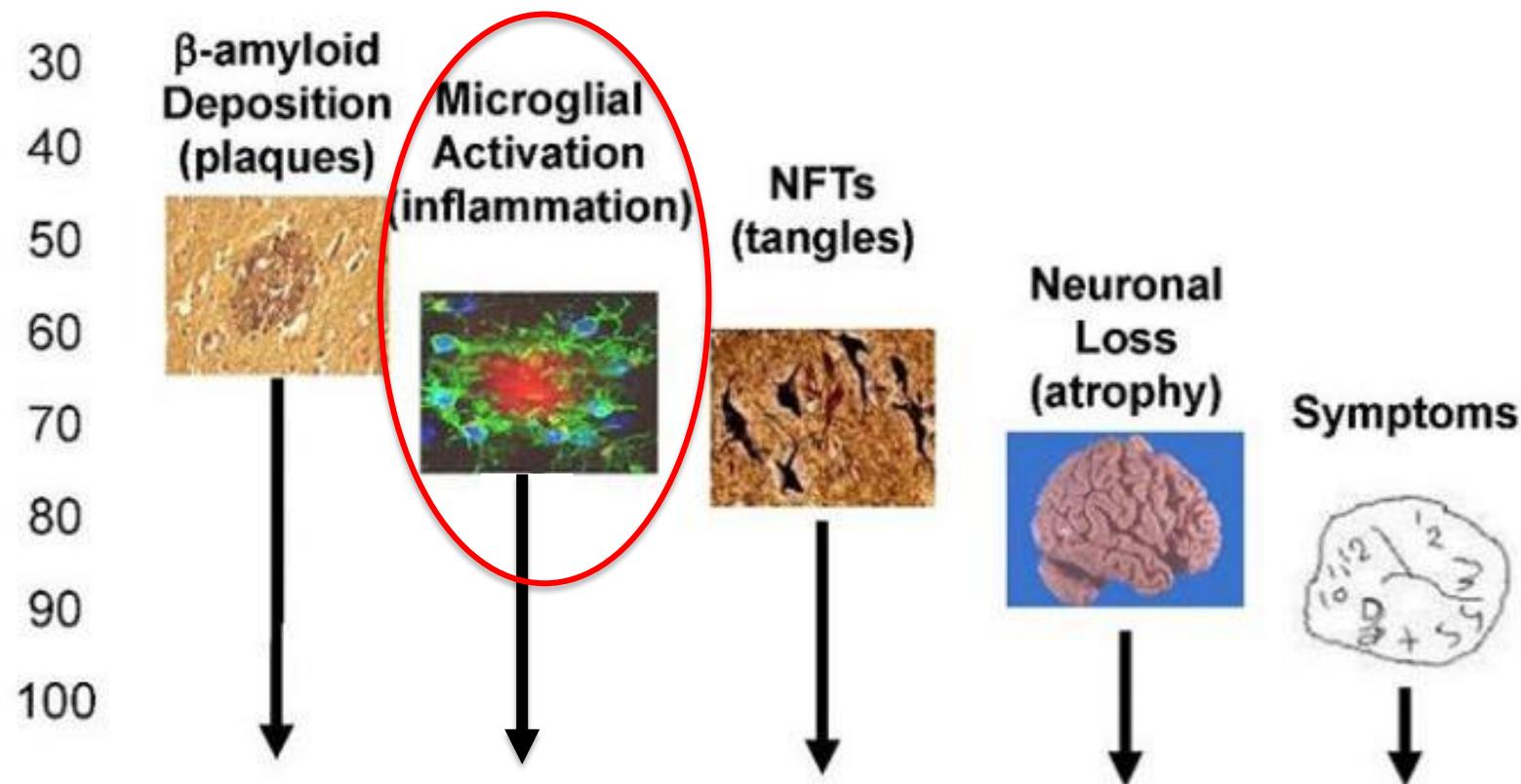


The future of Tau immunotherapy

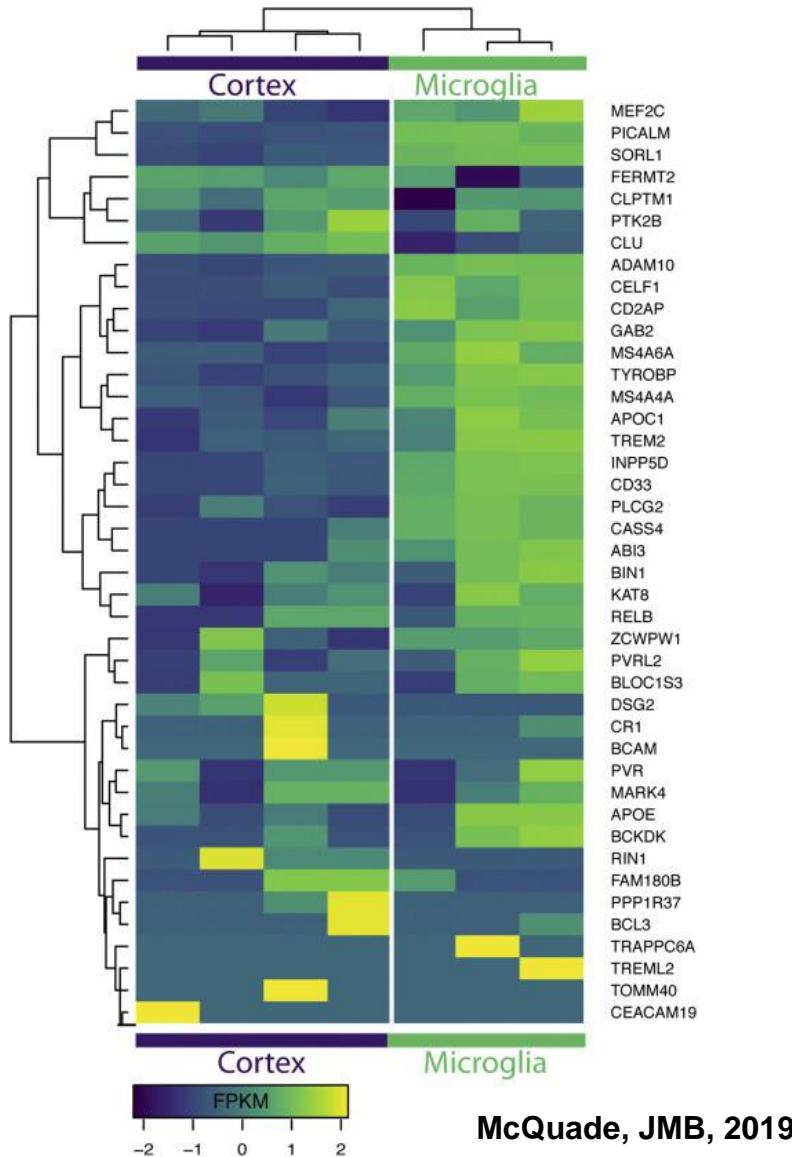
- It's still early days for tau immunotherapies
- There are many variable to explore with Anti-tau immunotherapies
- Right immunological tools
- Best region of tau protein to target by antibody
- The appropriate dose
- Optimum stage of the disease

Inflammation as a third core feature of AD pathology

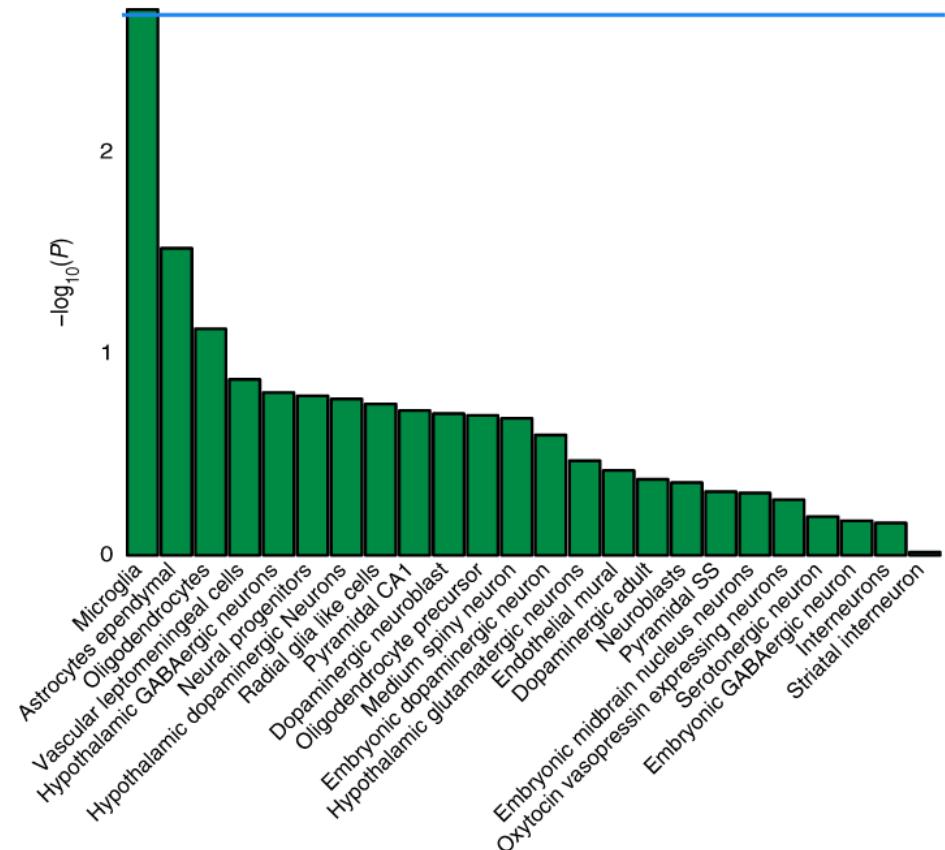
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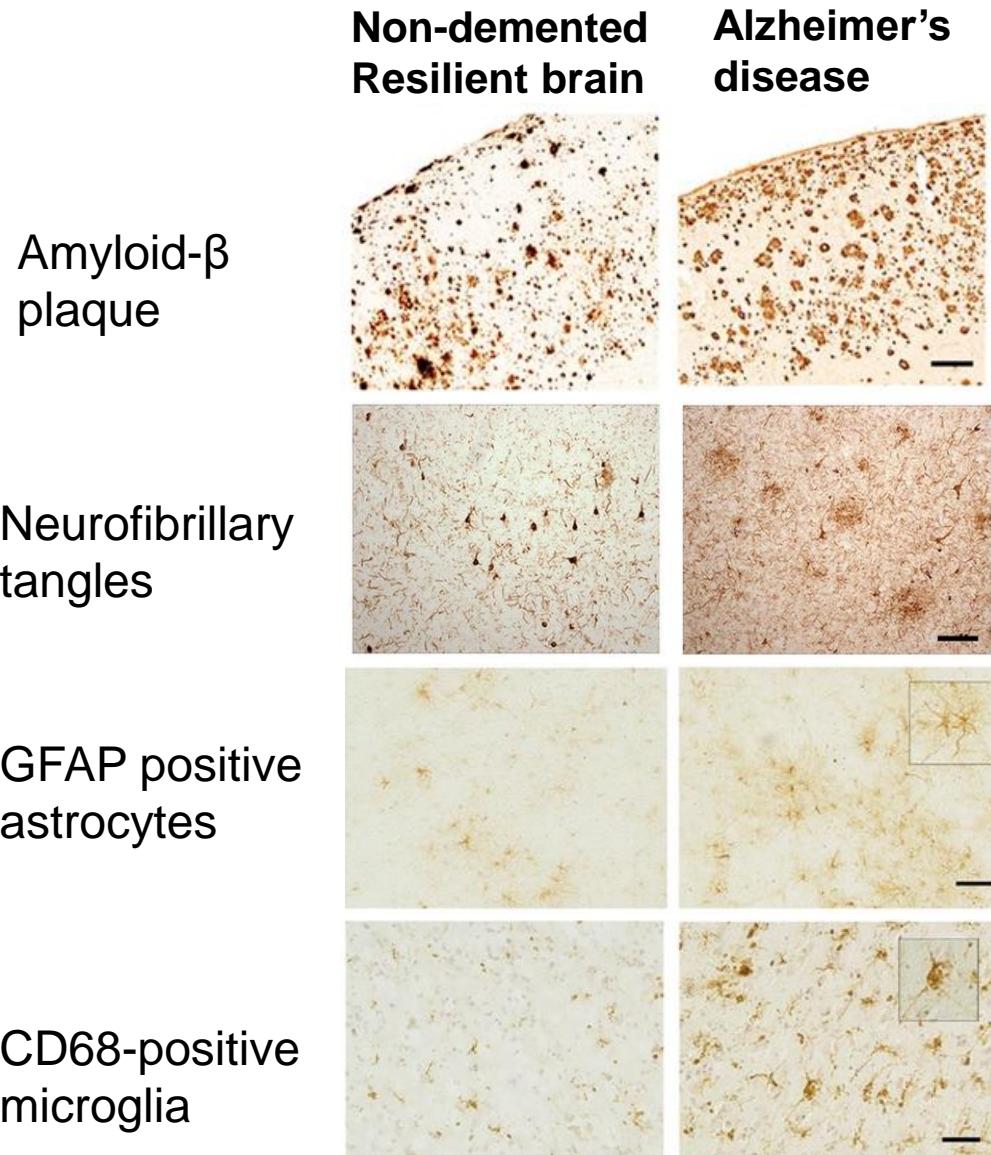
Genetics ignite focus on microglial inflammation in Alzheimer's disease



60.4 of Alzheimer risk genes are most highly expressed by microglia

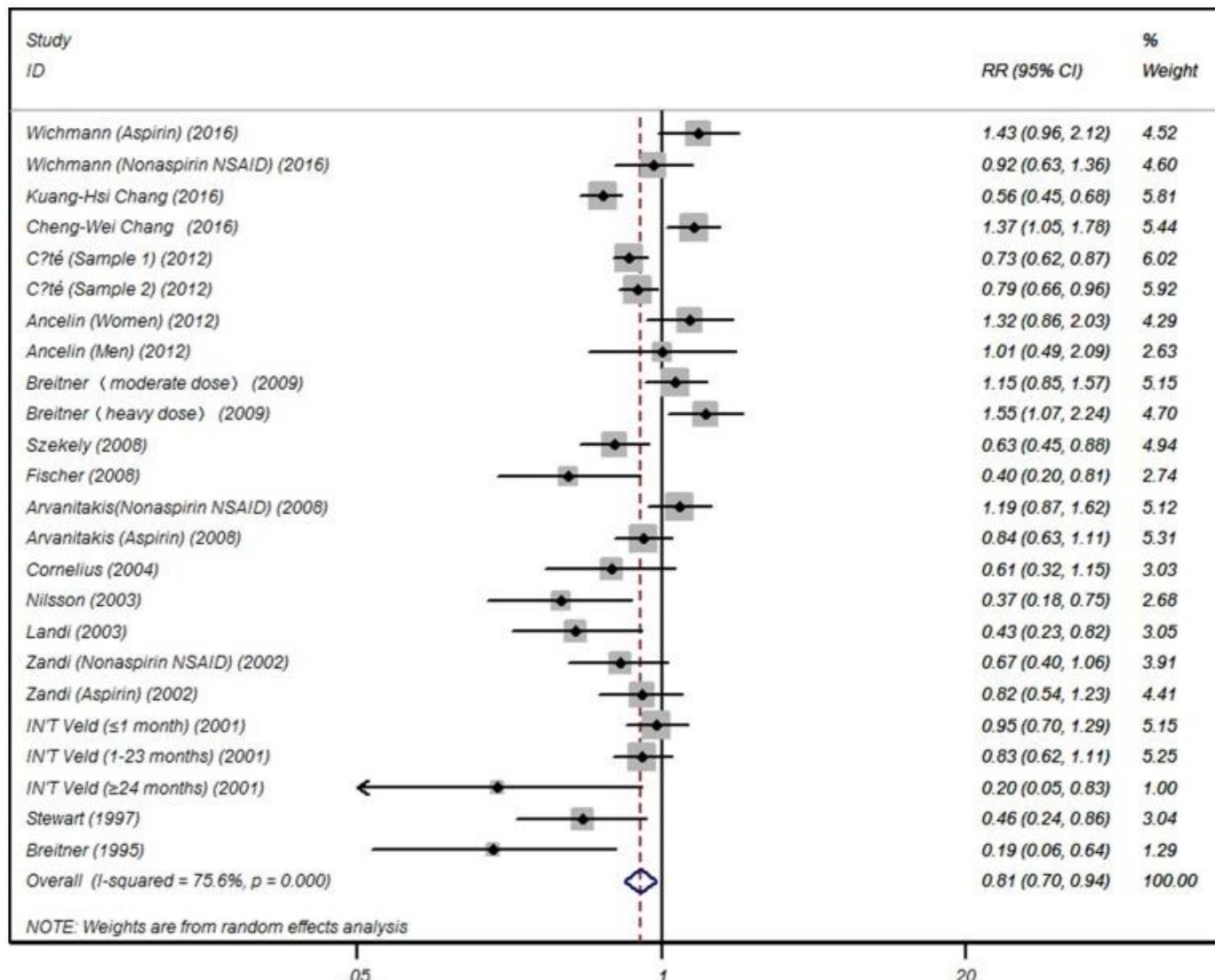


Resilient (mismatch) brains



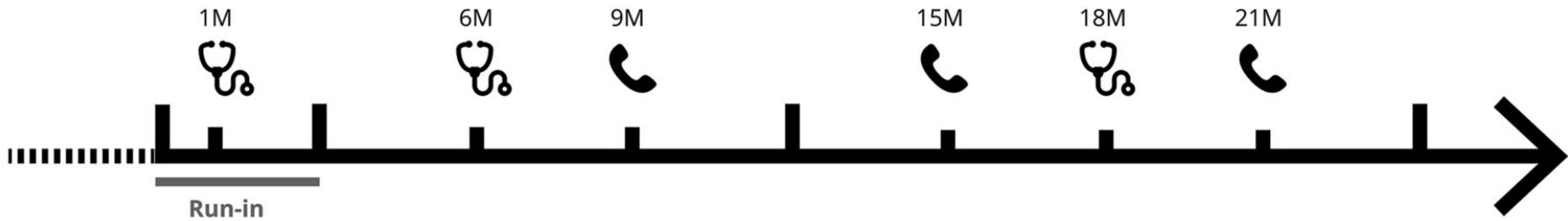
Same number of plaques and tangles, but no neuronal loss or dementia in the absence of neuroinflammatory microglia

Association between NSAID exposure and reduced risk of AD



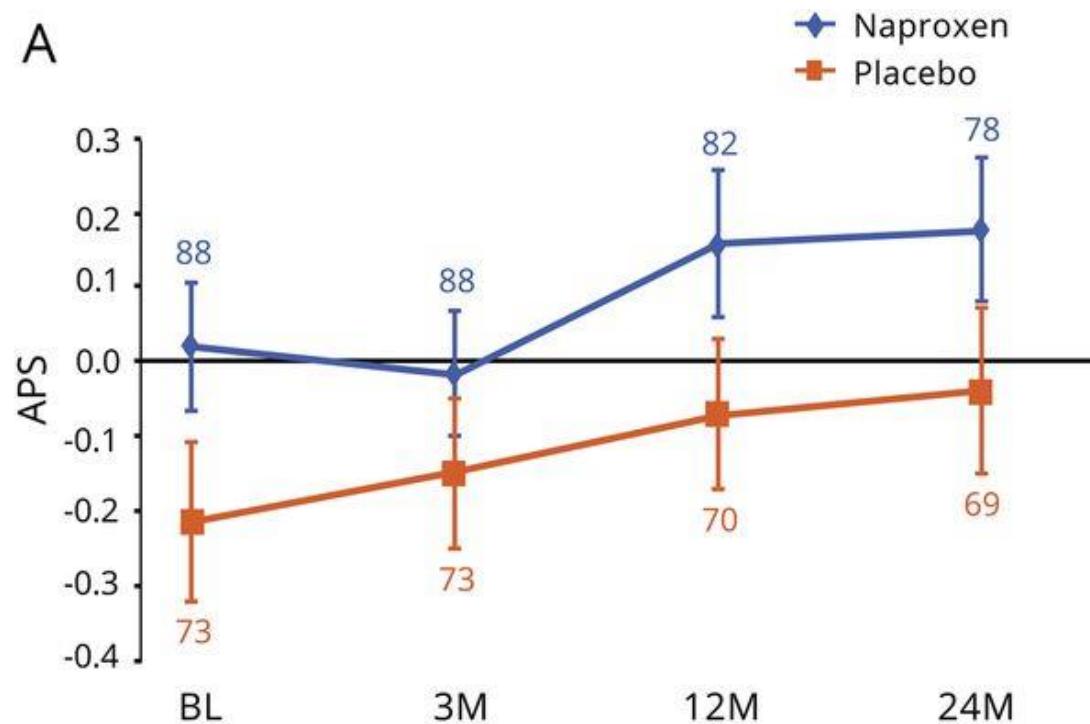
INTREPAD: A randomized trial of naproxen to slow progress of presymptomatic AD

- Asymptomatic people in their 60s at high risk of Alzheimer's disease took daily naproxen for two years
- Neuropsychological performance were monitored for 48 months

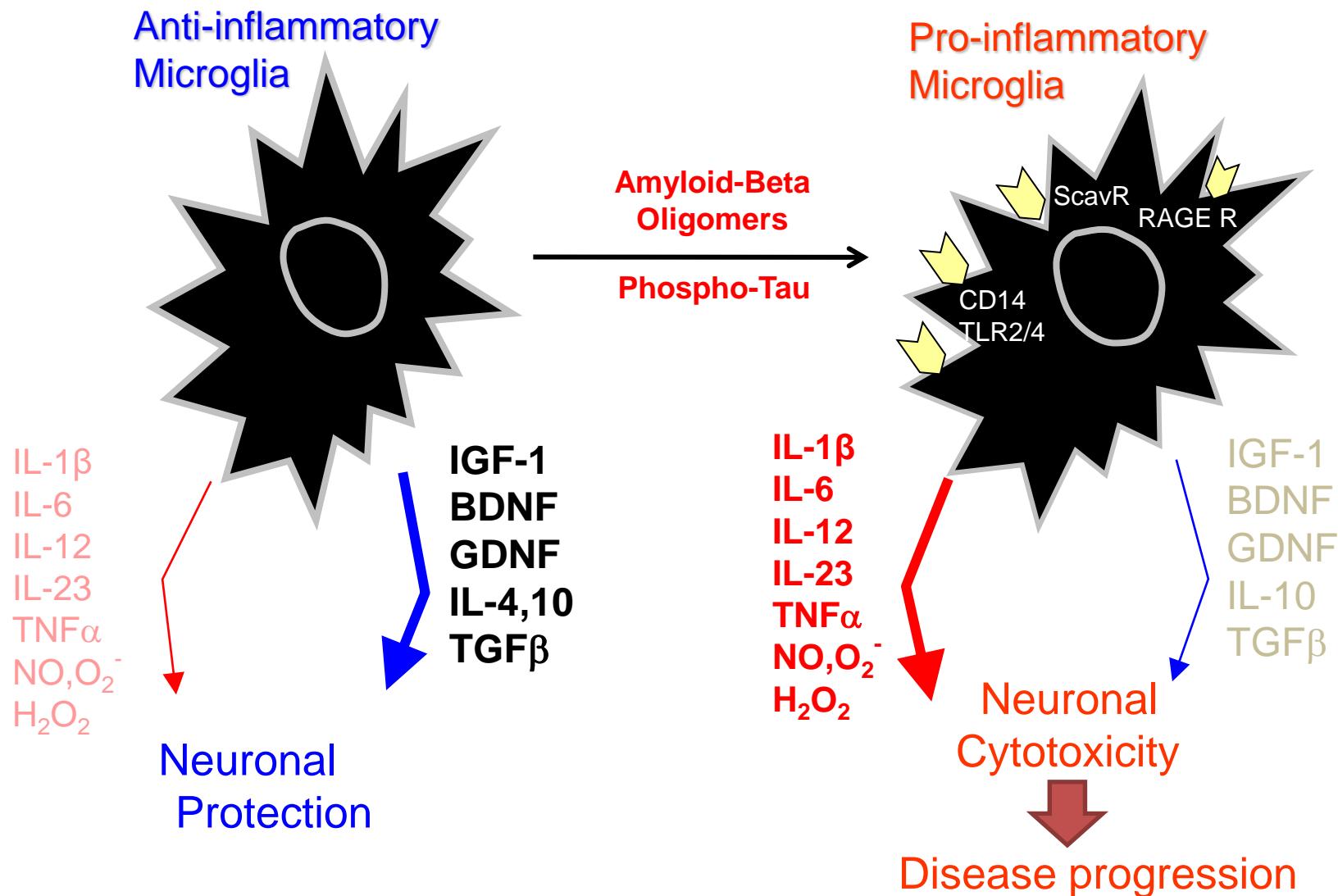


Closing the book on NSAIDs for Alzheimer's Prevention

Naproxen Treatment has no effects on Alzheimer Progression Score (APS)

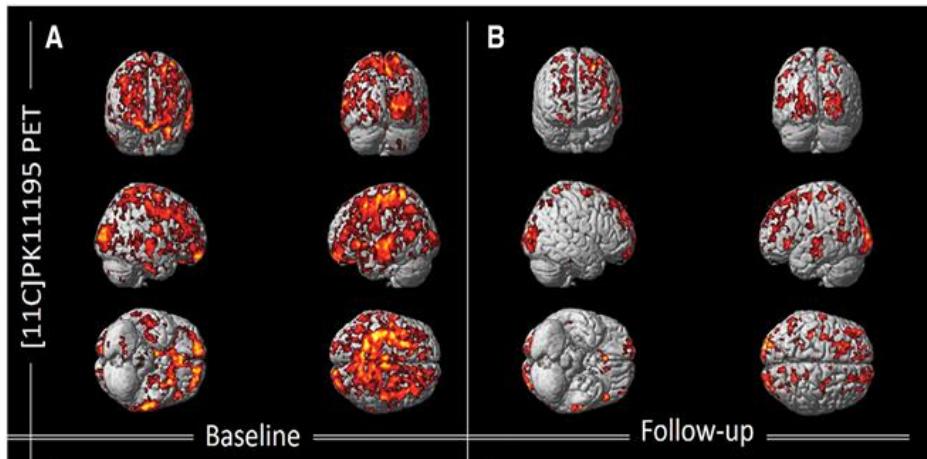


Microglia mediates the balance between neuroprotection and cytotoxicity

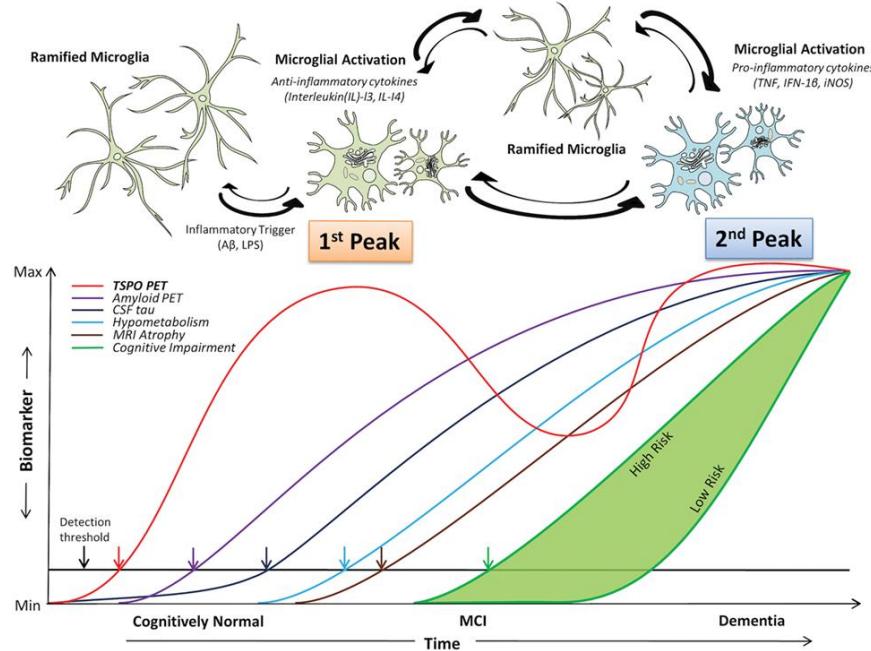
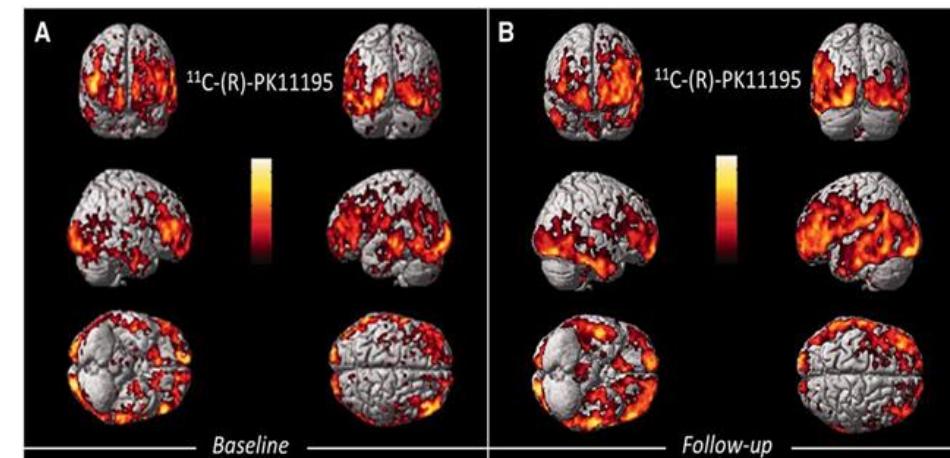


An early and late peak in microglial activation in Alzheimer's disease

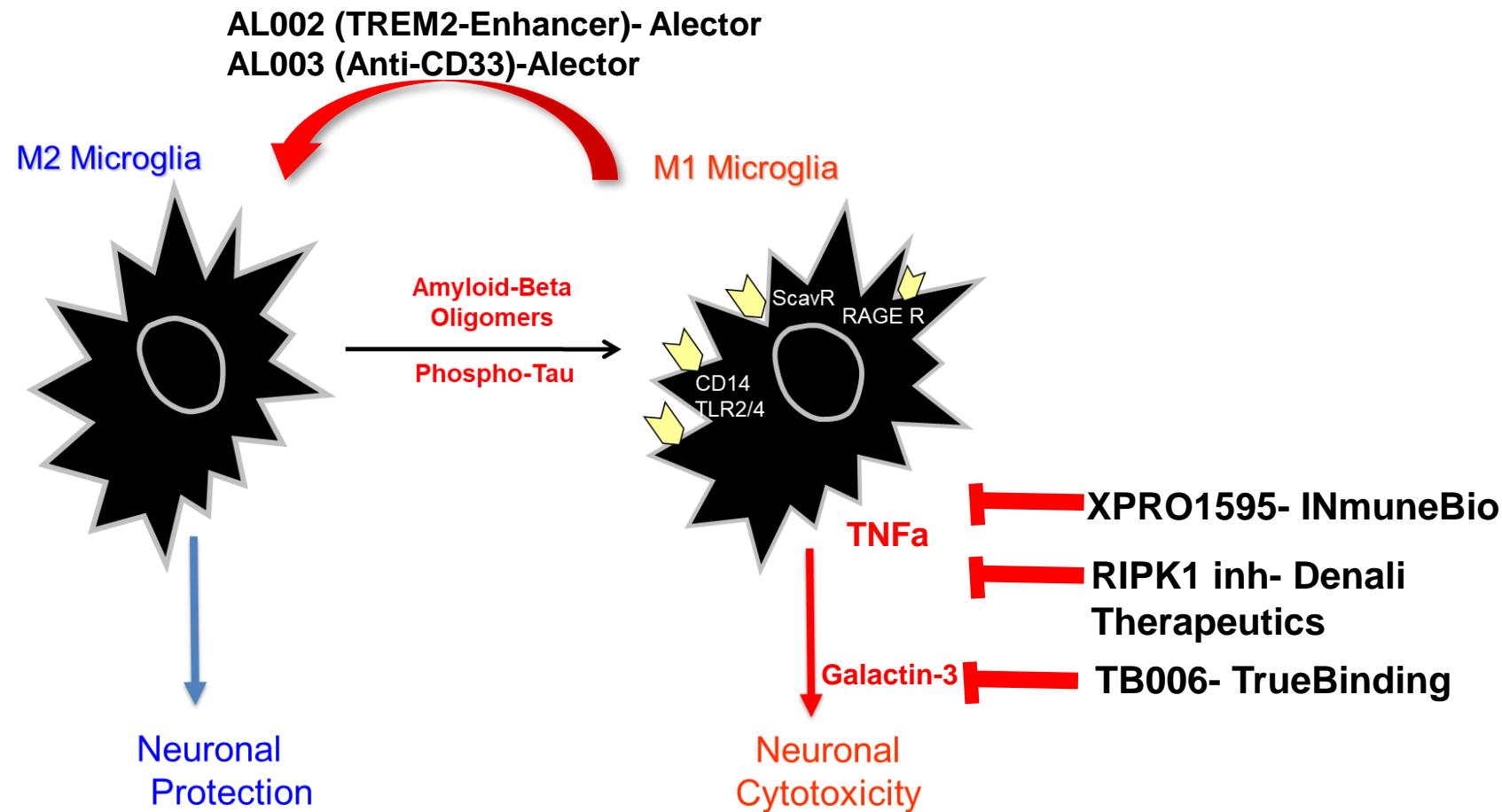
MCI



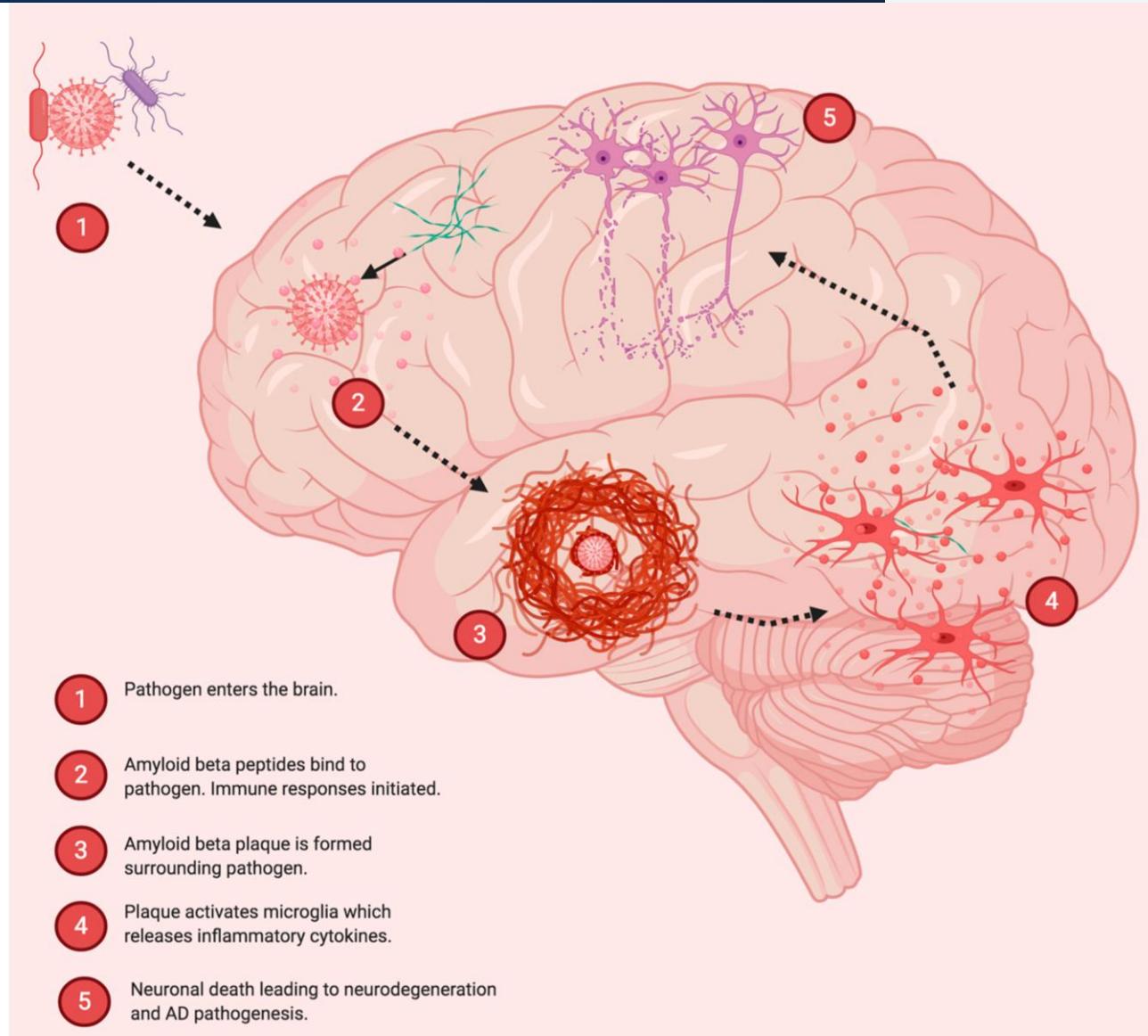
Alzheimer Dementia



Pro-inflammatory Microglia as a potential therapeutic target



Pathogen theory in Alzheimer's disease



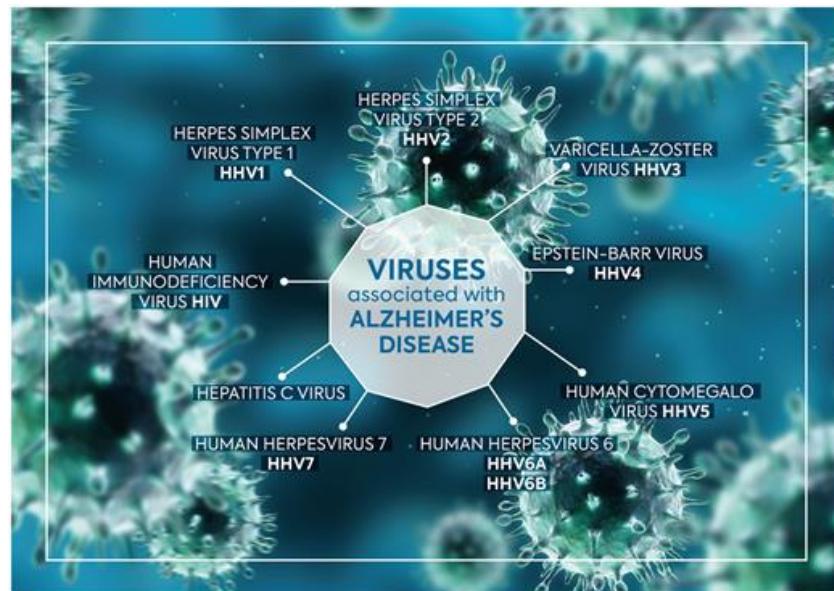
Targeting Viruses in clinical trials

Several studies detected viruses particularly herpesviruses inside amyloid plaques



Wozniac, J Path 2009.

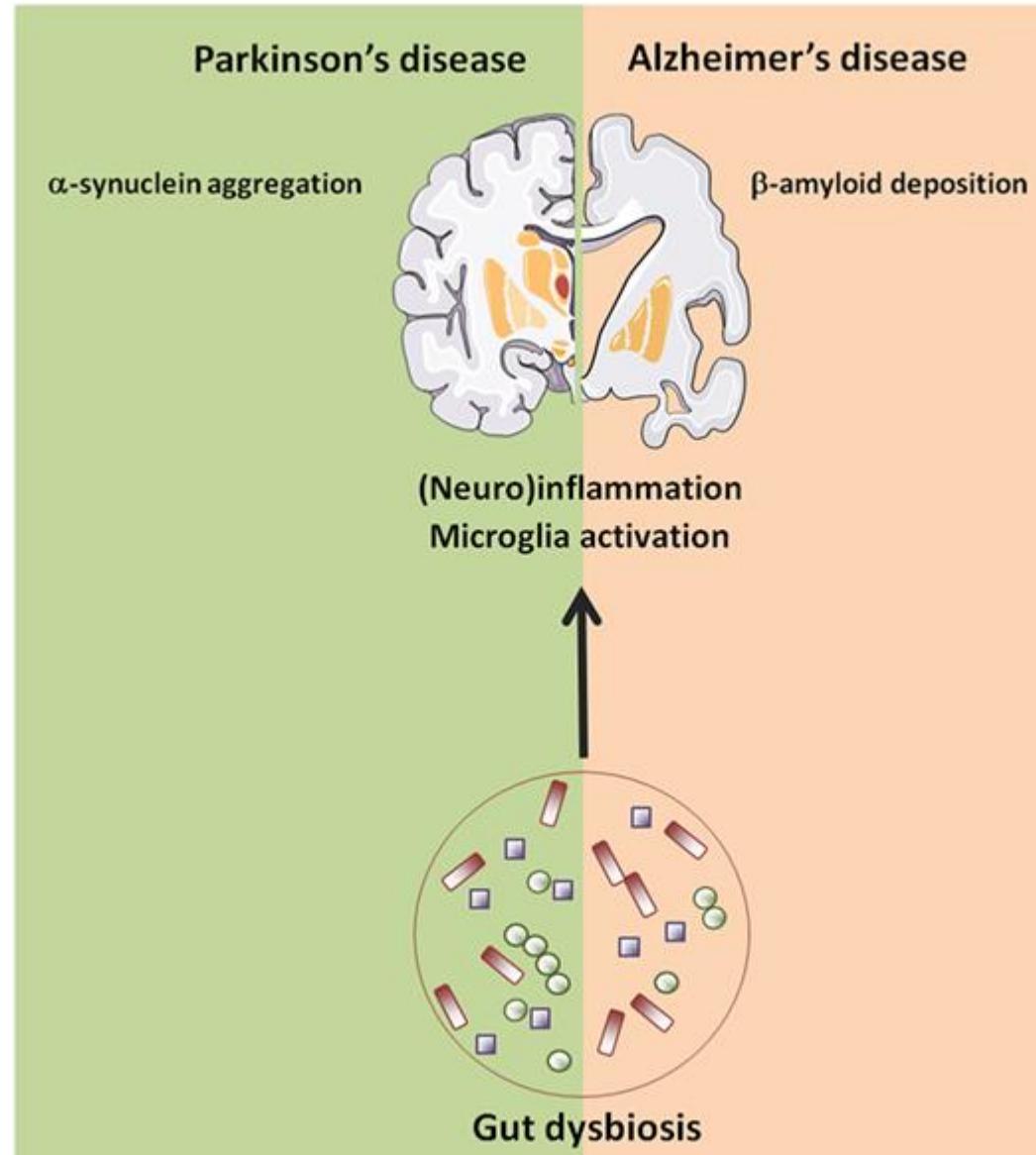
Anti-viral drug of Valacyclovir have targeted this virus in a trial of mild to moderate Alzheimer patients (VALAD Trial).



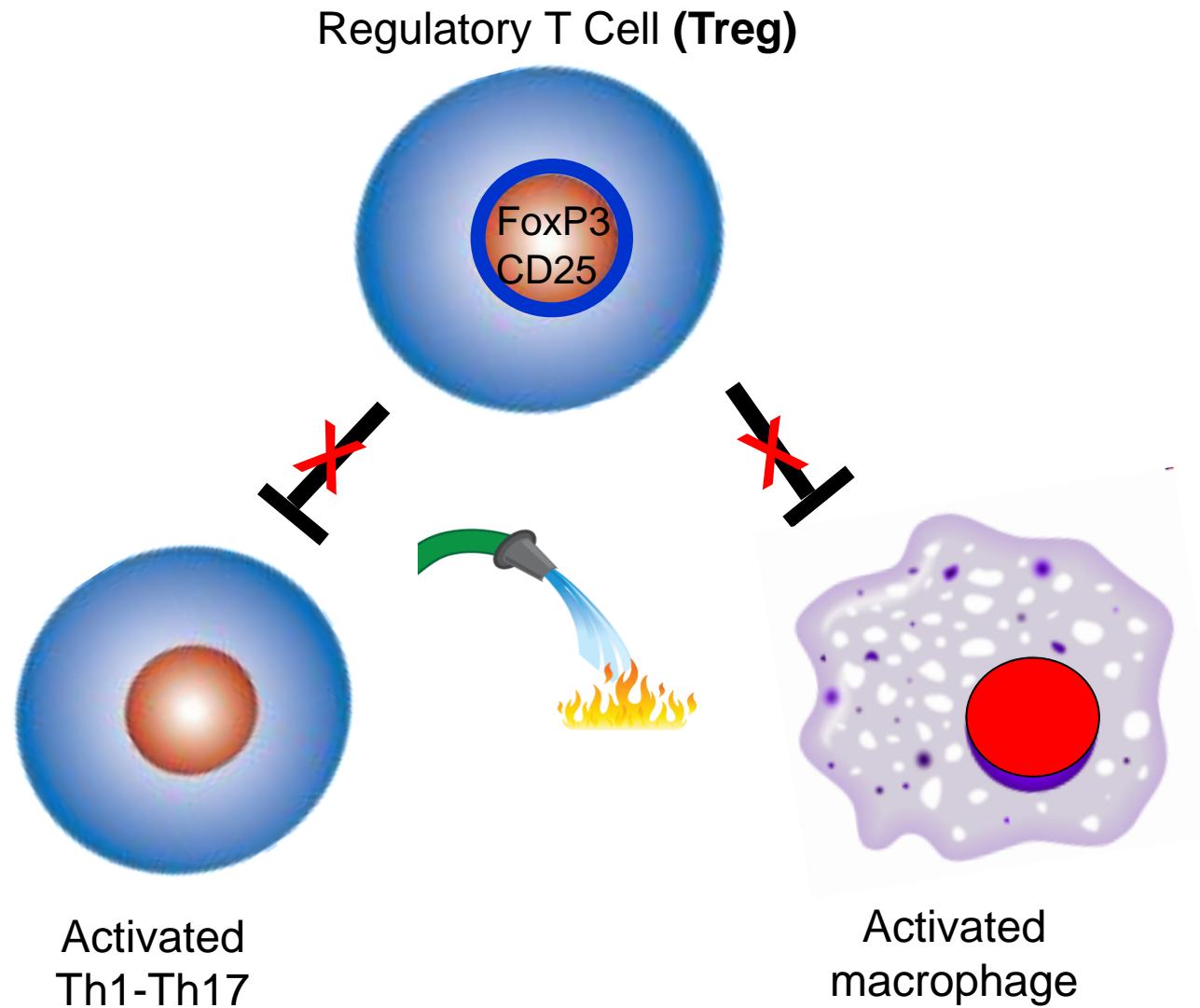
Panza, Brain 2019.
Cummings et al, Alzheimers dement 2020.

Targeting Microbiota in AD

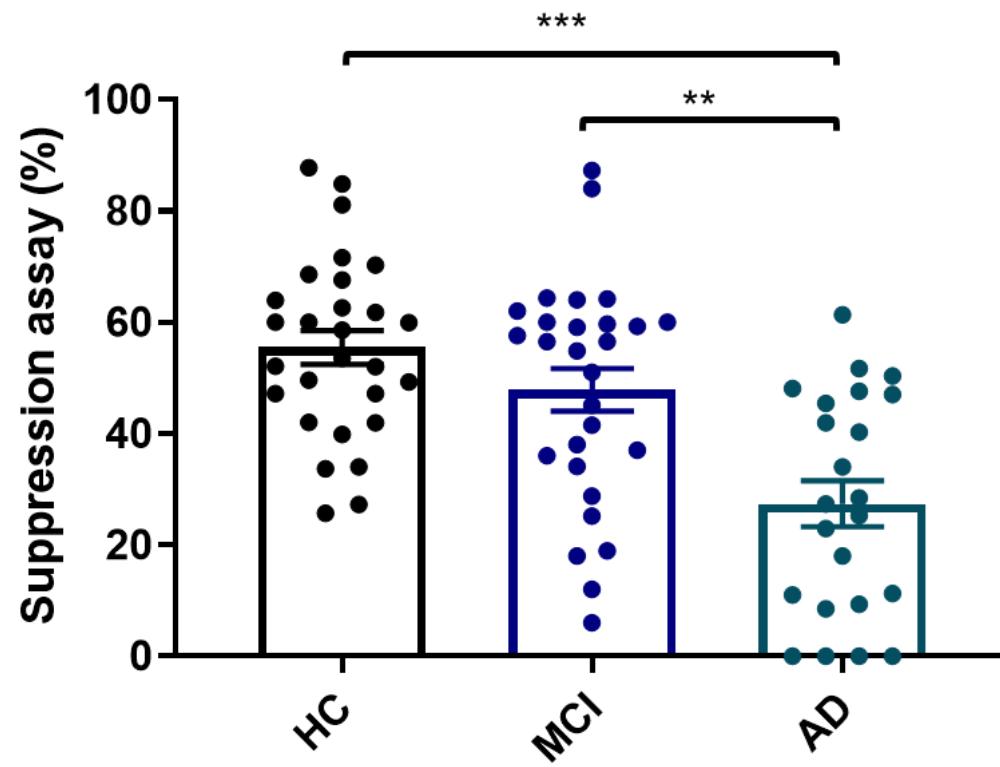
- Cor 388 is in phase 3 study and targets oral microbiom.
- GV-971 (oligomannate) targets gut microbiome
- GV-971 was already approved in China for improvement of cognition in patients with mild-to-moderate AD
- The global Phase 3 trial was terminated early due to financing problems and complications of the COVID pandemic in China



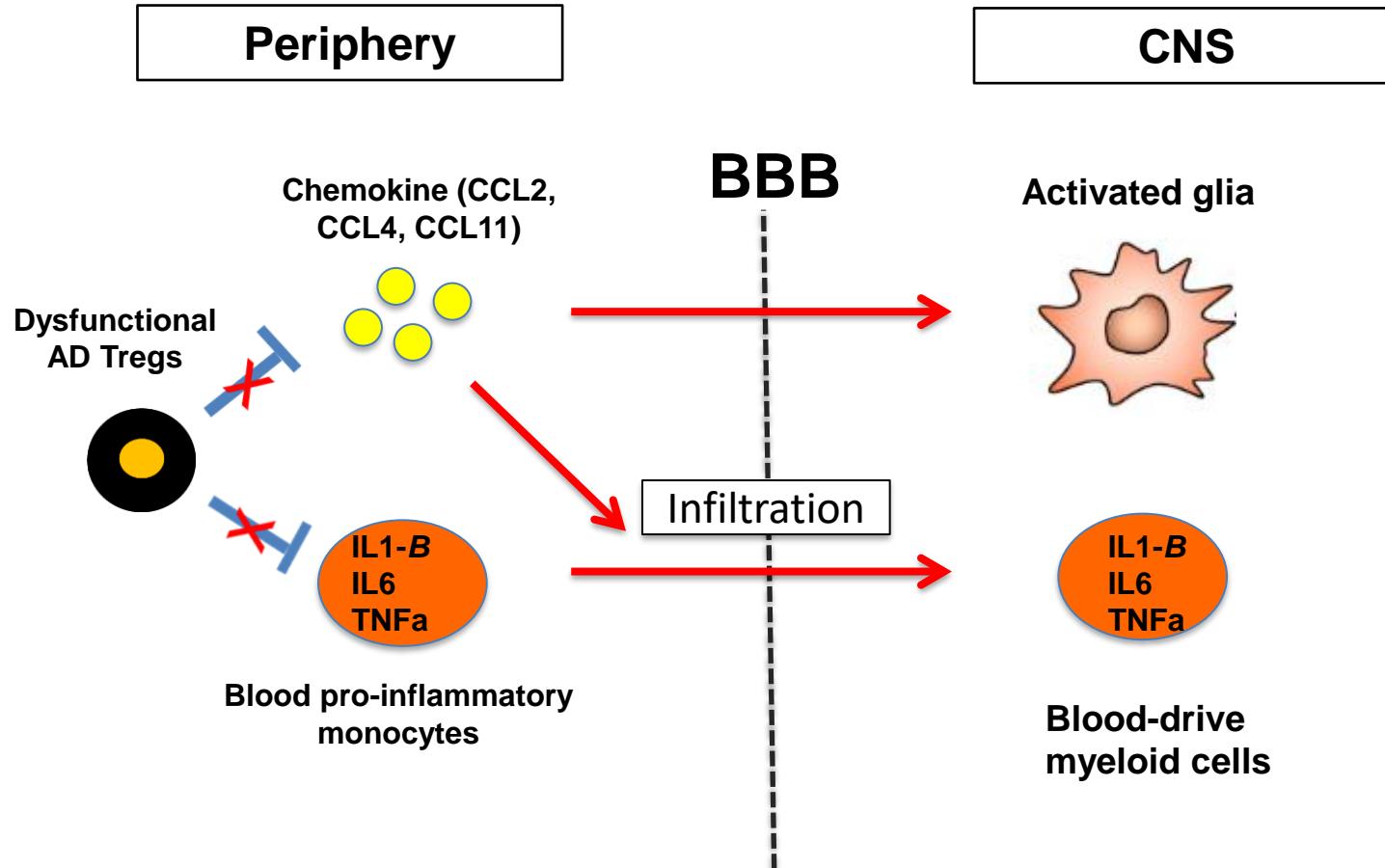
Tregs immunomodulatory status in AD



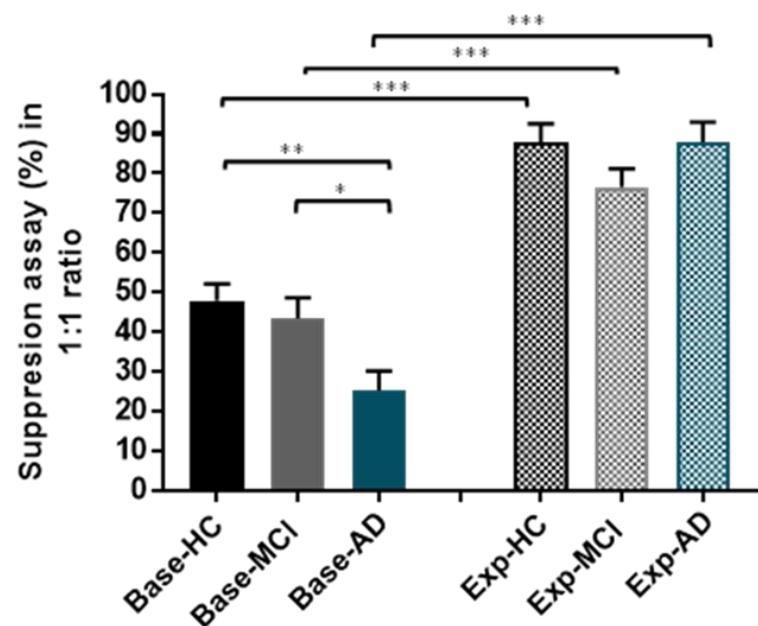
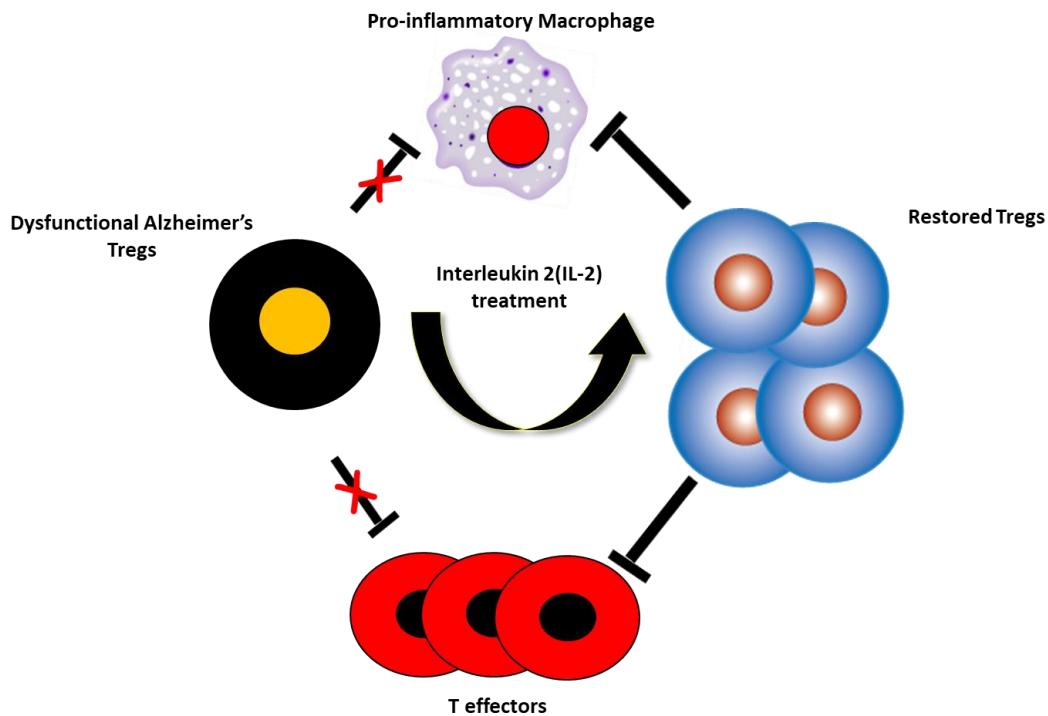
Compromised suppressive function of Tregs in Alzheimer's individuals



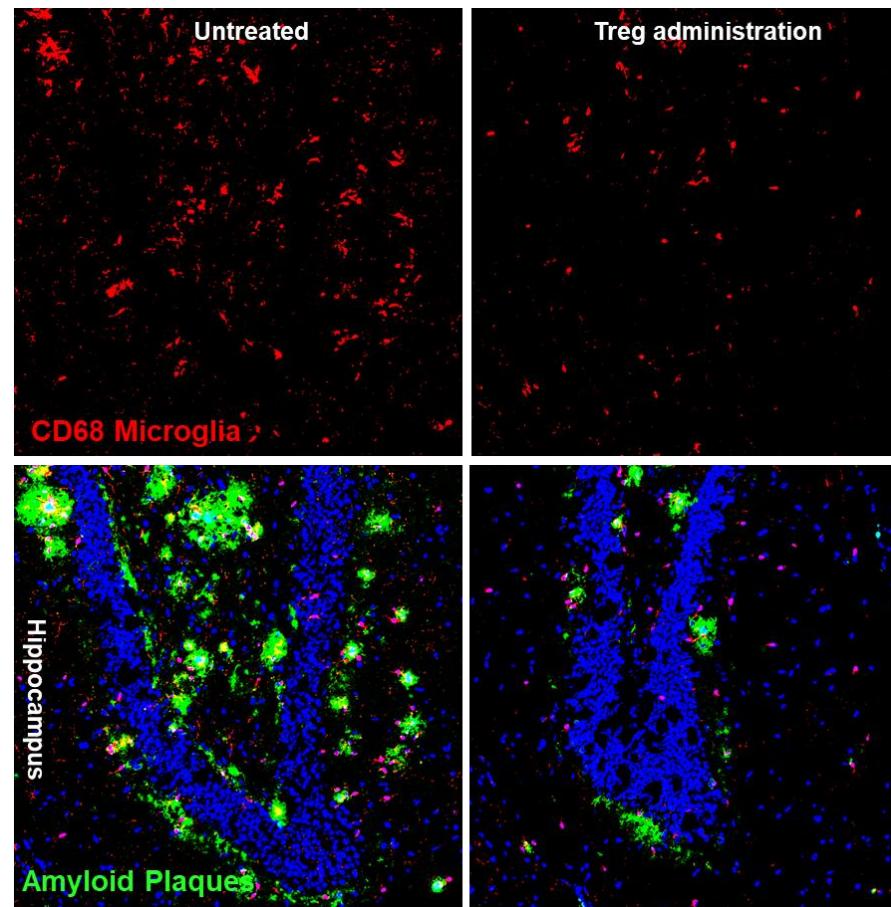
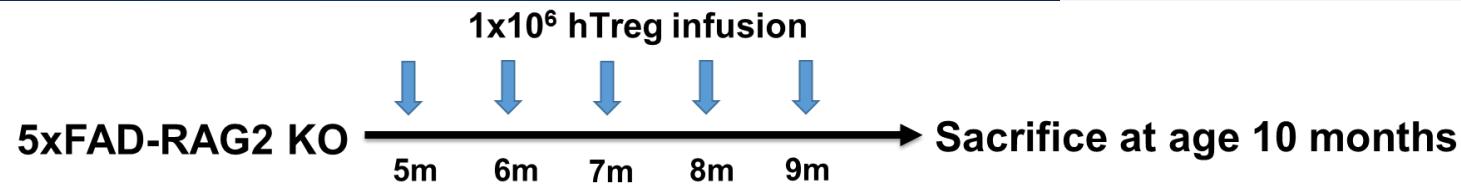
The contribution of peripheral immune status in neuroinflammation in AD



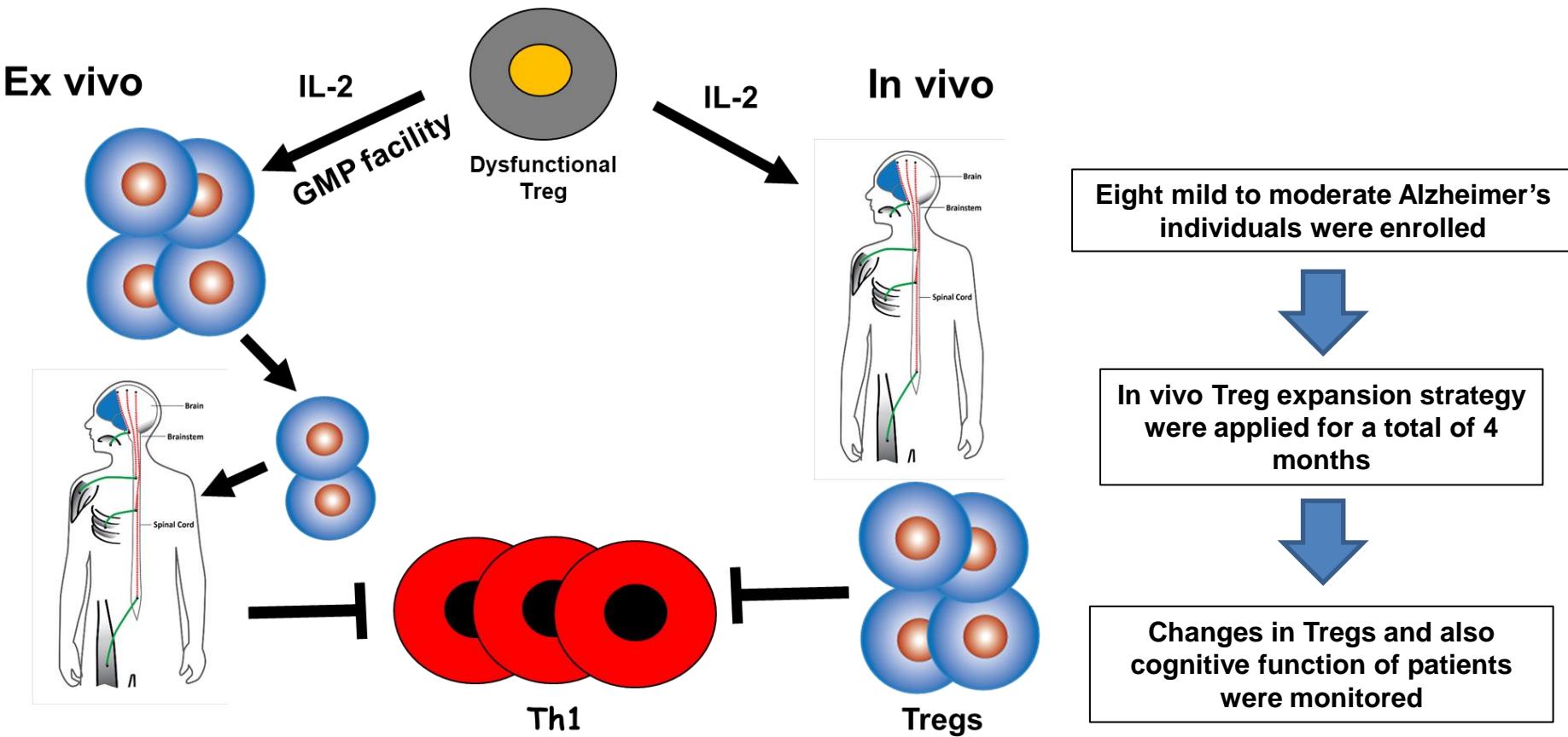
In vitro expansion of AD patients' Tregs in the presence of IL-2



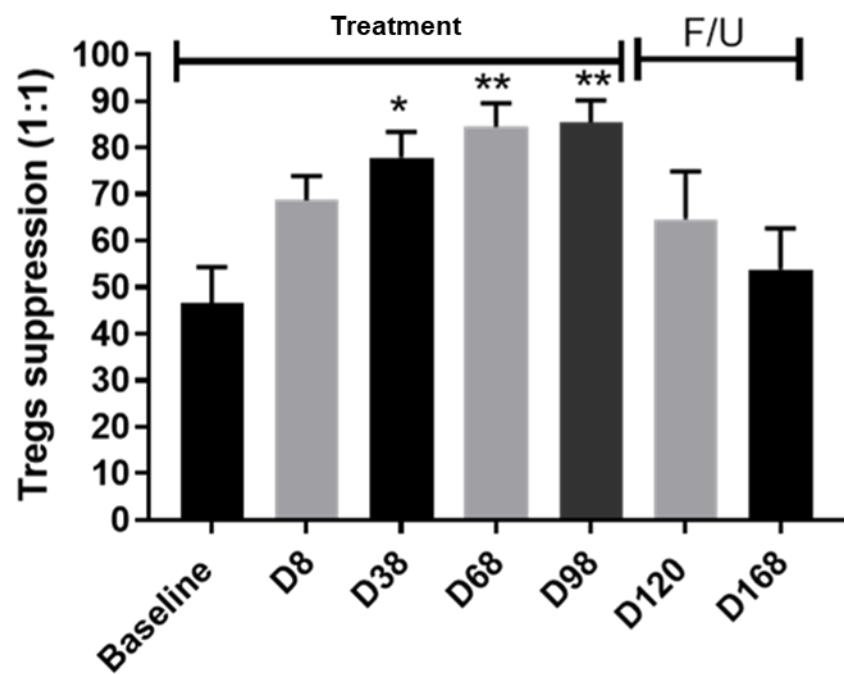
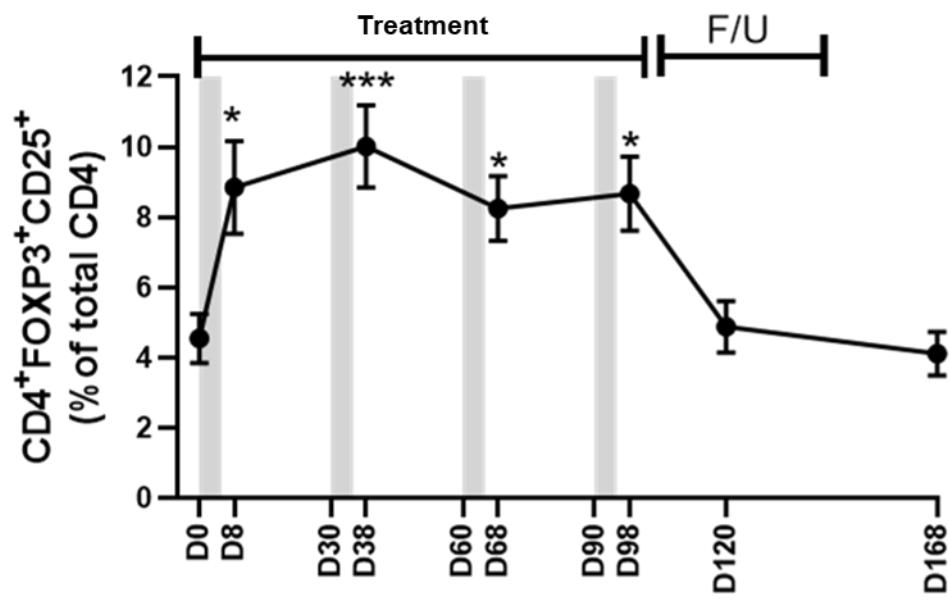
Treg Administration to AD mice ameliorated AD pathology



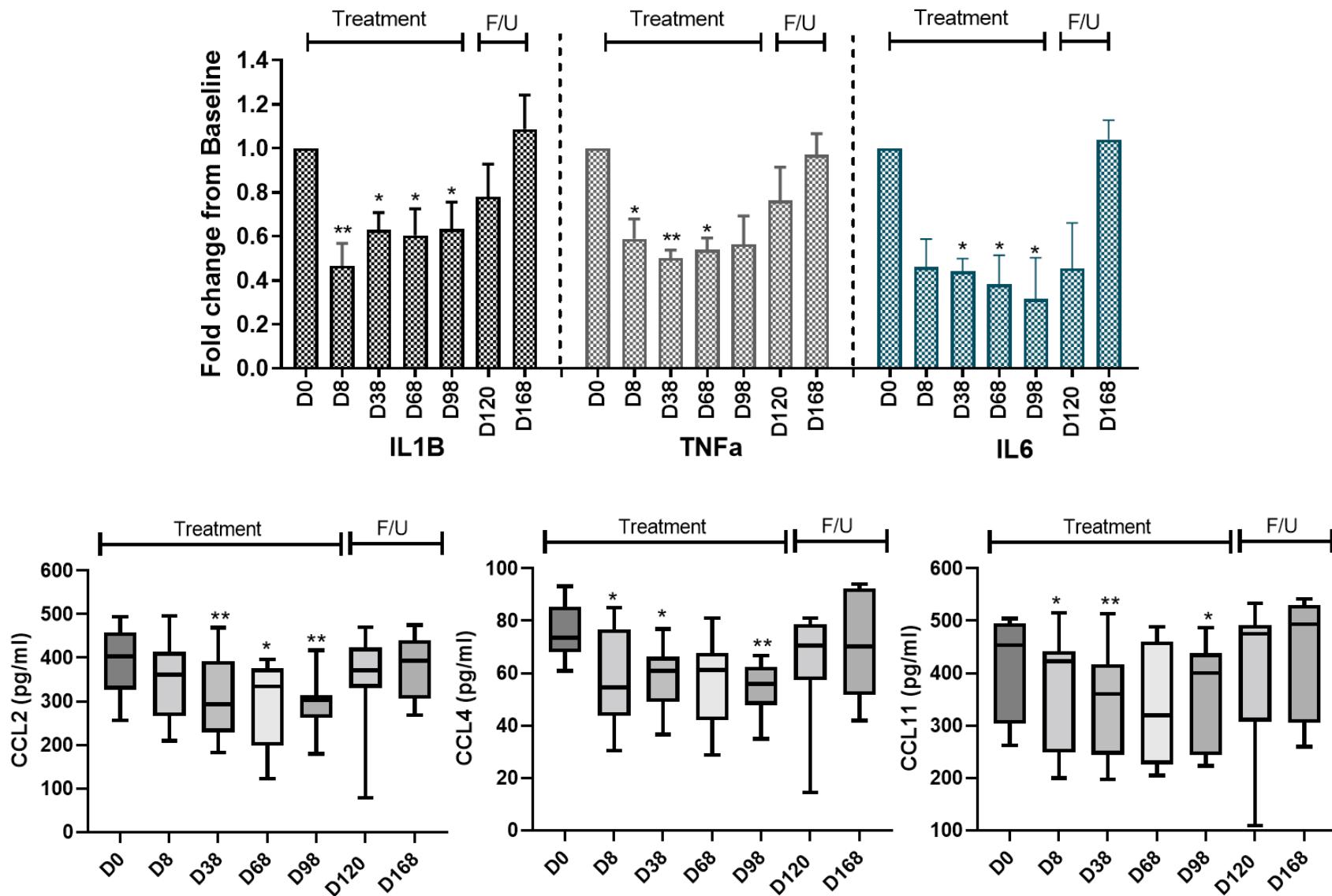
In vivo expansion of Tregs in the clinical setting of AD



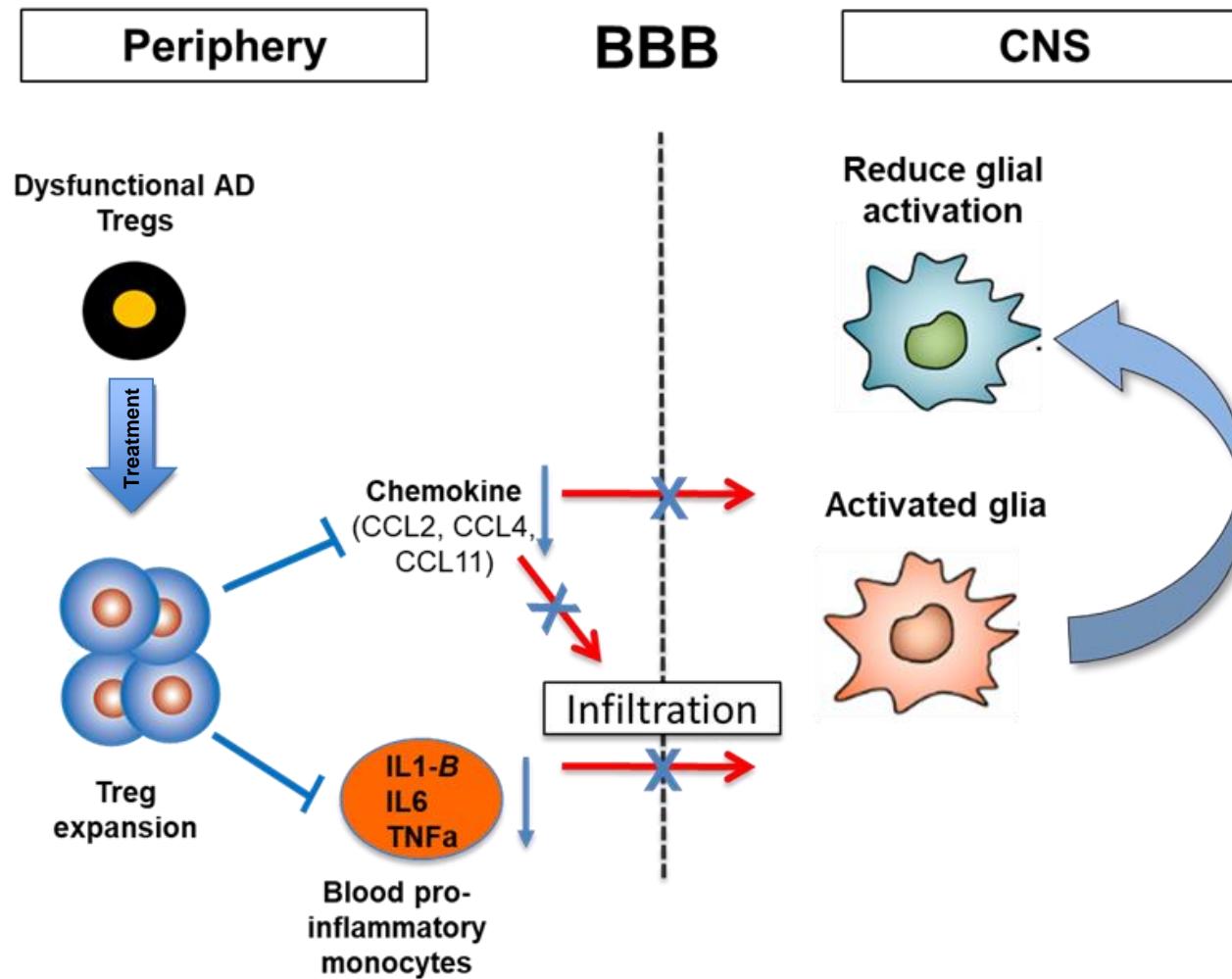
Our treatment strategy selectively restored Treg population



In vivo Treg expansion suppressed pro-inflammatory cytokines and chemokines



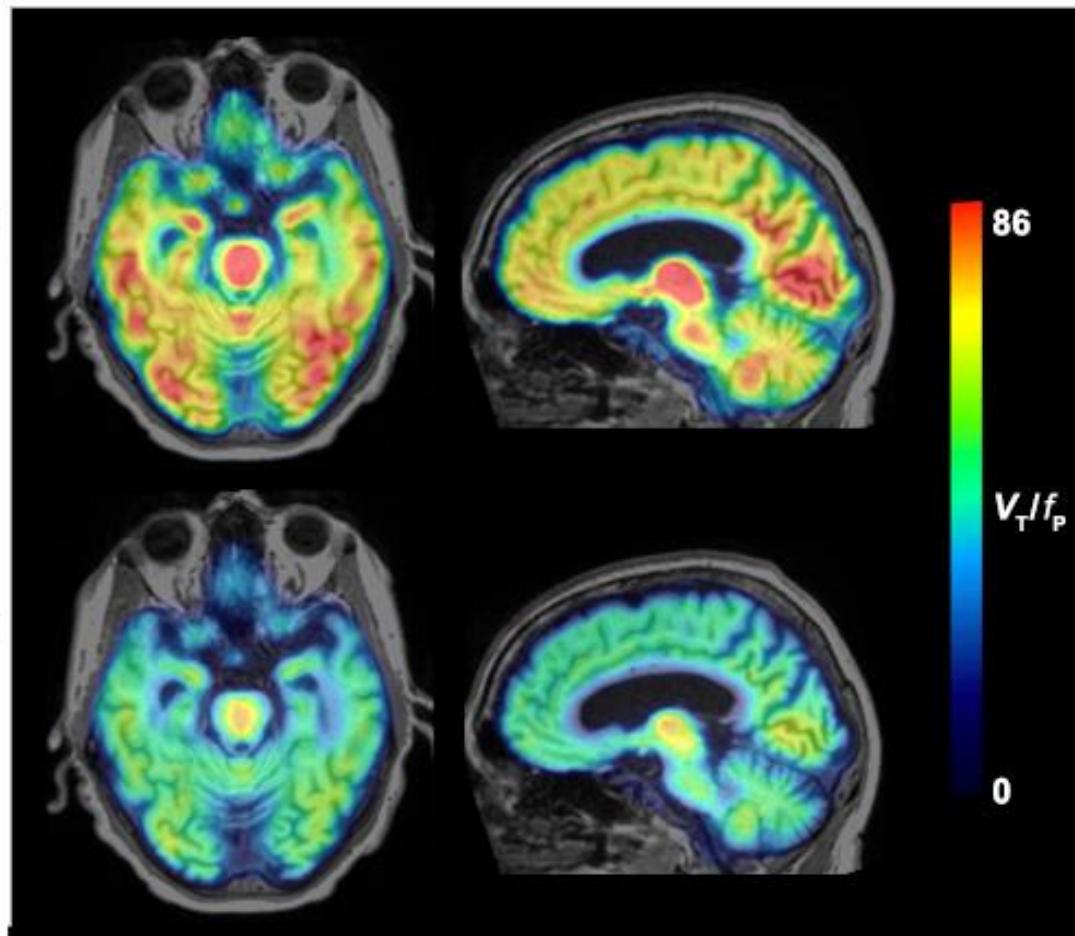
Proposed Mechanism



Glial activation modulation following treatment

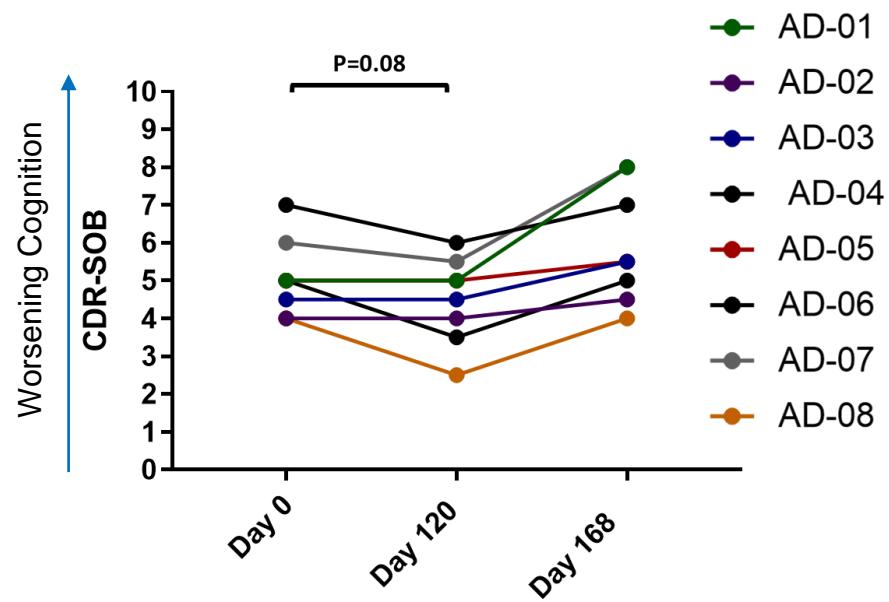
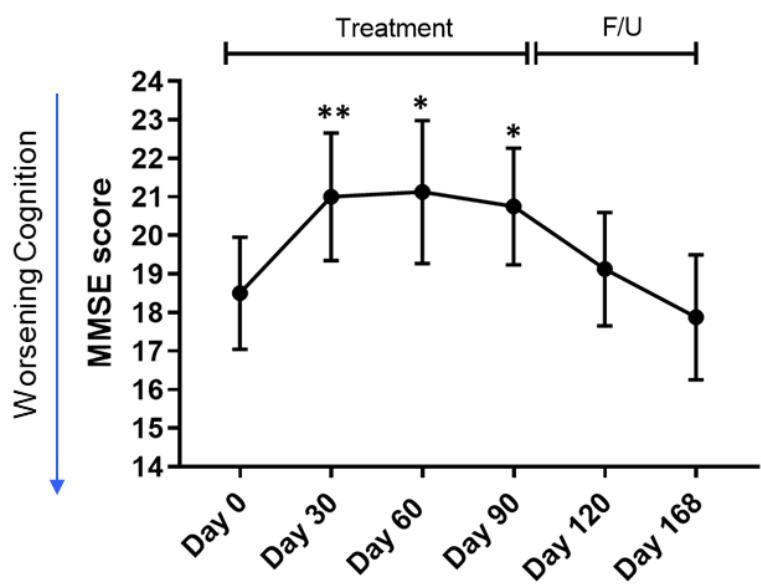
Alzheimer Disease Patient 70y/o
CDR 1

[¹¹C] ER176
Baseline

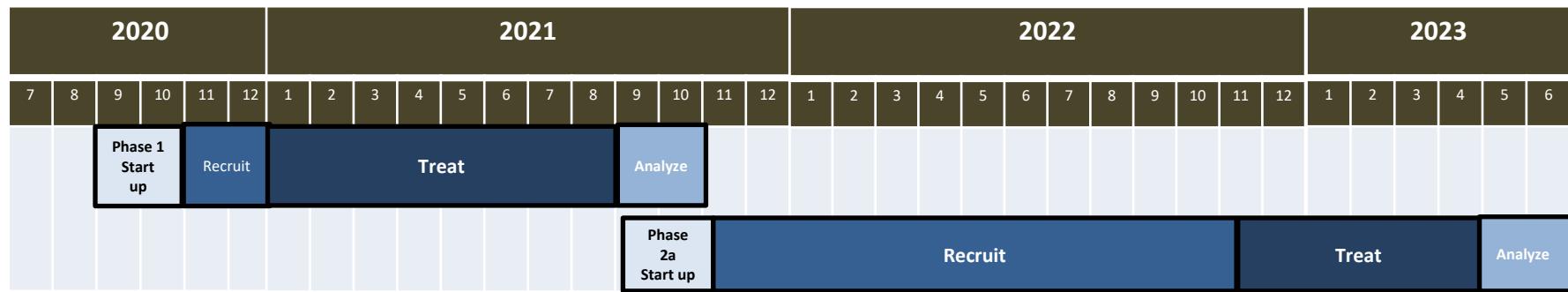


[¹¹C] ER176
After
Treatment

Monitoring cognitive status through Treatment phase



Advancing *in vivo* Treg expansion strategy to the phase 2a proof-of-concept study



Phase 2a: DB placebo-controlled trial in 40 patients

- Safety & Tolerability
- The impact on AD CSF core biomarkers
- The impact on Cognitive decline

In vivo Treg expansion in clinical trial



- In vivo Treg expansion strategy was safe and well-tolerated
- It selectively expanded and restored dysfunctional Tregs in Alzheimer's patients
- Enhancing Tregs was associated with improvement in cognitive function of Alzheimer's patients
- The finding will be confirmed in a larger phase 2 study

Summary and next step:

- FDA approved Anti-A β Antibody (aducanumab) as a first disease modifying therapy in Alzheimer's disease
- While anti-amyloid antibodies are signaling some success, researchers agree that these biologic drugs can form only part of the arsenal needed to fight the disease
- Approval for Anti-Amyloid-B monoclonal Antibody is not likely to be the final treatment for AD, but it could open doors for combination therapy

Next Step- Diversify targets and optimize trial design



- To diversify the therapeutic pipeline with a greater variety of targets
- Combining several DMTs with synergistic mechanisms of action
- To optimize and re-engineer Alzheimer clinical trial design
- Applying platform style clinical trial
- Using machine learning/artificial intelligence to facilitate trials (e. g. Digital twin, Integrated biomarkers)

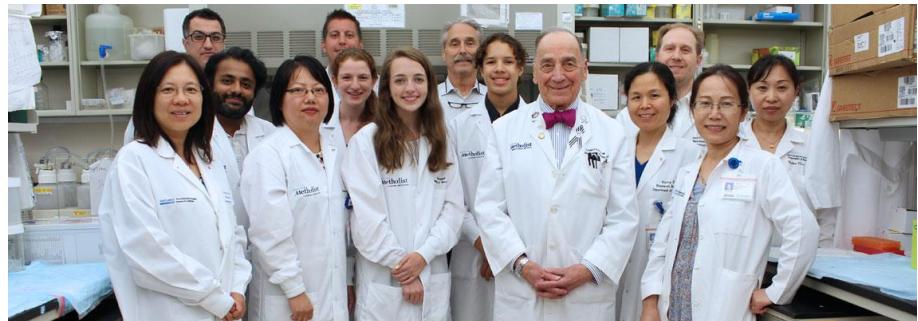
Next Step- Prevention strategies

- Presymptomatic stage might be the best opportunity to bend the curve toward normal aging
- To identify asymptomatic, at-risk individuals and advancing preventive approaches
- To place more emphasis on lifestyle interventions which could reduce the incidence of Alzheimer's disease up to 33%

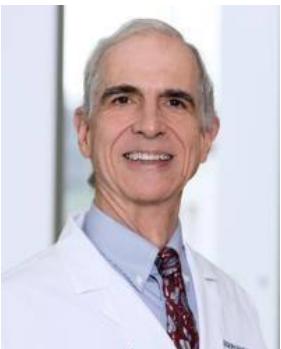
Our team:



Stanley H. Appel, MD,



Appel's molecular immunology lab



Joseph C. Masdeu, MD, PhD,



Nantz National Alzheimer's Center



Alireza Faridar, MD,

HOUSTON
Methodist[®]
NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE