

# Rational drug design for prion disease and how this informs other ADRDs

- Sonia Vallabh, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard
- Ken Chan, Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard
- Holly Kordasiewicz, Ionis Pharmaceuticals

# From Eric's presentation on Tuesday: is "cross cutting therapeutic mechanisms" a real thing?

Chan  
Zuckerberg  
Initiative 

ABOUT US

WHAT WE DO

## Ben Barres Early Career Acceleration Awards (Cycles 1- 2)

- Understanding common disease mechanisms that cut across diseases and that may point to common avenues for intervention.

If the drug targets are not the same, then what do Alzheimer's disease, prion disease, etc. have in common?

# If the drug targets are not the same, then what do Alzheimer's disease, prion disease, etc. have in common?

- Prion mechanism
  - Seeding assays for diagnosis
  - Strain typing to predict clinical phenotypes
  - Challenge-based animal models
  - Decontamination & transmission concerns
- Neurodegeneration & neuroinflammation
  - NfL, T-tau, GFAP, etc. biomarkers for prognostication & monitoring
- At-risk, prodromal, and manifest disease stages
  - Need for longitudinal observational studies
  - Need for new clinical paths & regulatory flexibility

# Platform technologies for targeting specific disease proteins

- DNA-targeted
  - Base editing
  - Epi-editing
  - Transcriptional repressors
- RNA-targeted
  - ASO
  - siRNA
  - ADAR
- Protein-targeted
  - mAbs
  - Secretory inhibitors

# Platform technologies for delivery

- Engineered AAVs
- Engineered Fc mAbs
- mAb-RNA conjugates
- Conjugated / chemically stabilized oligonucleotides

# Common needs for drug discovery

- Platform technologies to target specific genes
- Delivery systems for the human CNS



Eric Minikel



me

**Divalent siRNA**  
**UMass RTI**



Anastasia  
Khvorova



Julia Alterman

**AAV-CHARM**  
**Deverman lab, Broad Institute**



Ken Chan



Ben Deverman

**ASO ION717**  
**Ionis Pharmaceuticals**



Holly  
Kordasiewicz



Hien Zhao

Story #1: Towards a divalent  
siRNA for prion disease



# The mission of our lab is a treatment in our lifetimes

**PATIENT SAMPLE** Final Report

Patient Name	Vaisan, 2016-2754	Specimen #	P2242
Genetic ID #	11-055889	Type of Specimen	DNA from Blood
Date of Birth	3/19/1984	Date of Sample	10/28/2011
Indication	NPfLSC	Date Received	10/28/2011
Reference ID #	2011-2775	Final Report	11/11/2011

Referred by: Pierluigi Gambetti, M.D., NPfLSC, #P-4907

Clinical Indication: Relative of individual previously to have a mutation  
- This individual has no symptoms at this time  
- Mutation: D178N-129M

**PRION MUTATION SCREENING RESULTS**

A heterozygous c.532 G>A (p.D178N) mutation was detected  
129 POLYMORPHISM: 129M/V  
PATHOGENIC MUTATION: D178N - 129M  
Other: c.1171G>A (p.E384G) (p.D171A)

Mut/Leu/Lys	Enon/Intron	Codon change	Amino Acid	Typology	Comment
c.532G>A	Ex2	GAC>AAC	D-178N	pat	reported

**Polymorphisms and Variants**

Mut/Leu/Lys	Enon/Intron	Codon change	Amino Acid	Typology	Comment
c.1171G>A	Ex1	GAC>AAC	D-178N	pat	reported
c.129A>G	Ex2	GCA>GCG	A-129V	pat	reported
c.129A>G	Ex2	ATG>ATG	D-129V	pat	reported

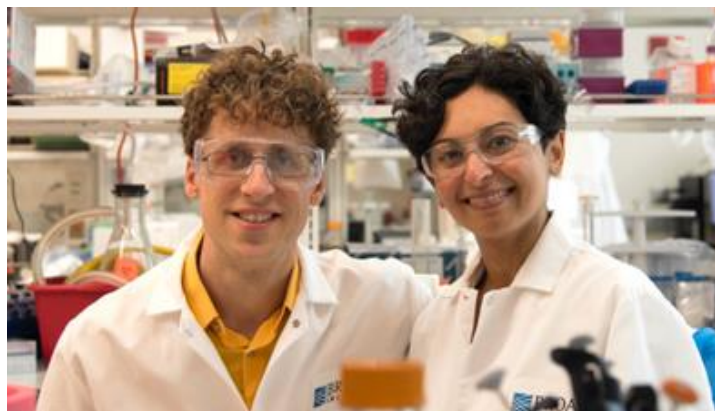
**INTERPRETATION**

Test results should be interpreted in the context of the patient's clinical presentation and family history. A heterozygous c.532 G>A (p.D178N) mutation was detected. In addition, a heterozygous c.352A>G polymorphism was also detected. This polymorphism results in a 129M/V genotype. Therefore 2016-2754 Vaisan has the 129M/V polymorphism and the c.532 G>A (p.D178N) mutation in cis with the 129M allele. The c.532 G>A (p.D178N) mutation has been reported in patients with genetic prion disease. This result is consistent with the diagnosis of genetic prion disease of this individual.

Genetic counseling is recommended. Genetic testing is available for at-risk relatives.

**METHODOLOGY**

Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) amplification followed by bi-directional sequence analysis of a DNA sample from this individual was used to analyze the gene encoding the prion protein, PrP<sup>C</sup>, for changes associated with inherited prion diseases. GeneBank sequence NM\_000111.3 used as the reference sequence.



The NEW ENGLAND  
JOURNAL of MEDICINE

## The Patient-Scientist's Mandate

Sonia M. Vallabh, Ph.D.

Eight years ago, at the age of 27, I learned that I had inherited a fatal genetic mutation in the prion protein gene (PRNP). Pathogenic mutations in this gene

questions we fielded from day one: whether it was wise to pursue genetic testing for a currently incurable disease; how we would weather the setbacks inherent in

drome, testing drugs in healthy carriers will require a primary prevention strategy based on genetic risk. This realization has defined our priorities for the past

Our lab's focus:

- Develop a therapy
- Race to the first drug – AND the best drug
- Make meaningful clinical trials possible
- Enable both treatment and prevention

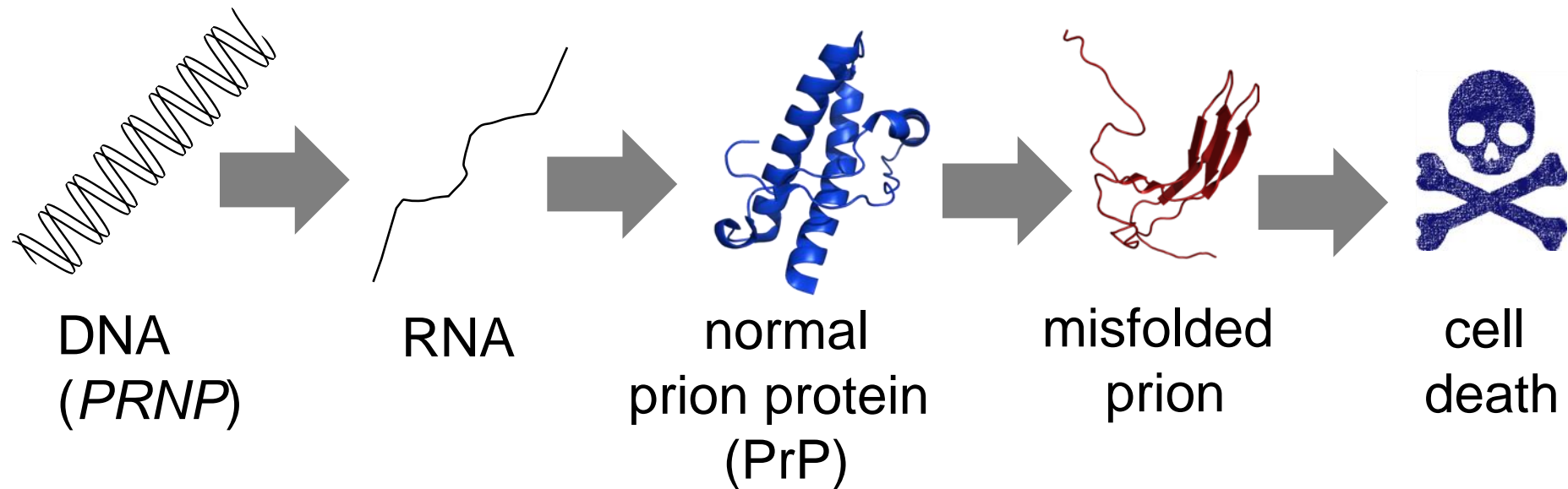


# The Vallabh/Minikel lab

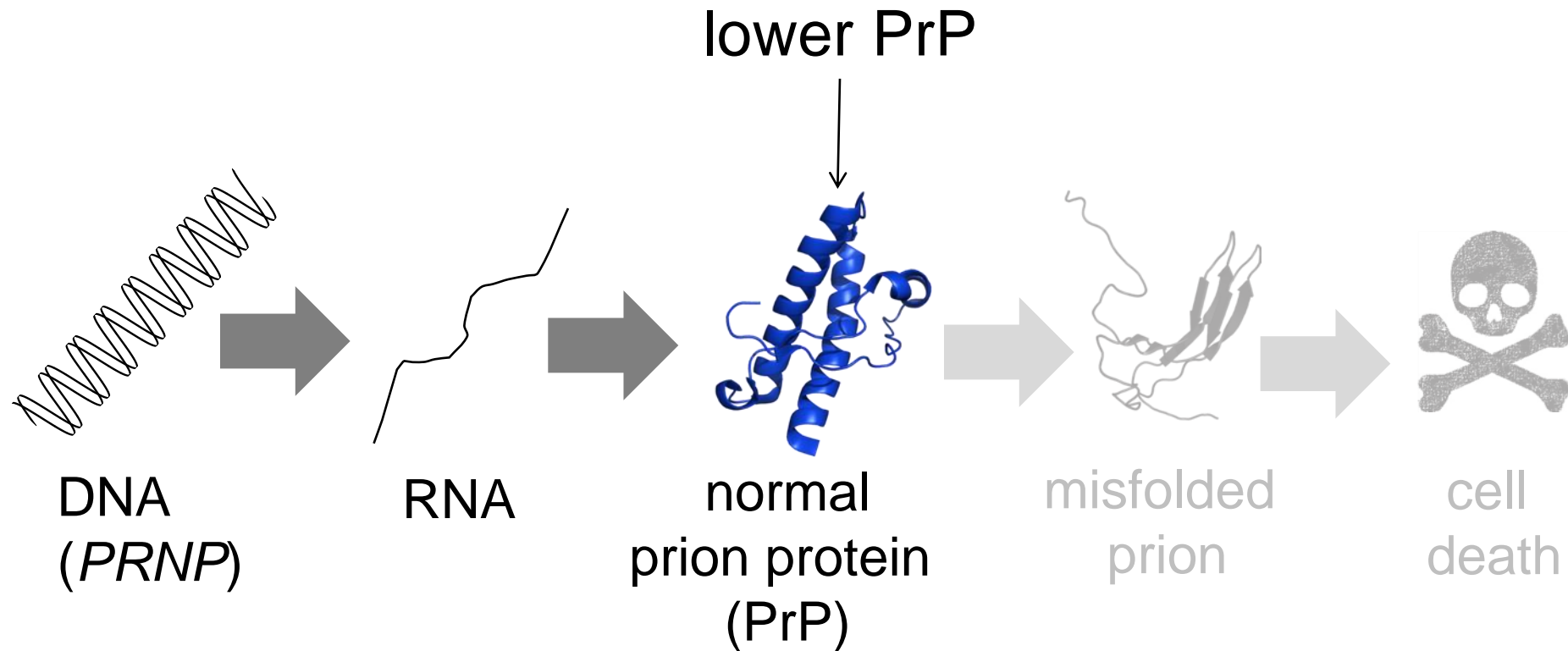
[vallabhminikel.org](http://vallabhminikel.org)



# The genetic blueprint of prion disease

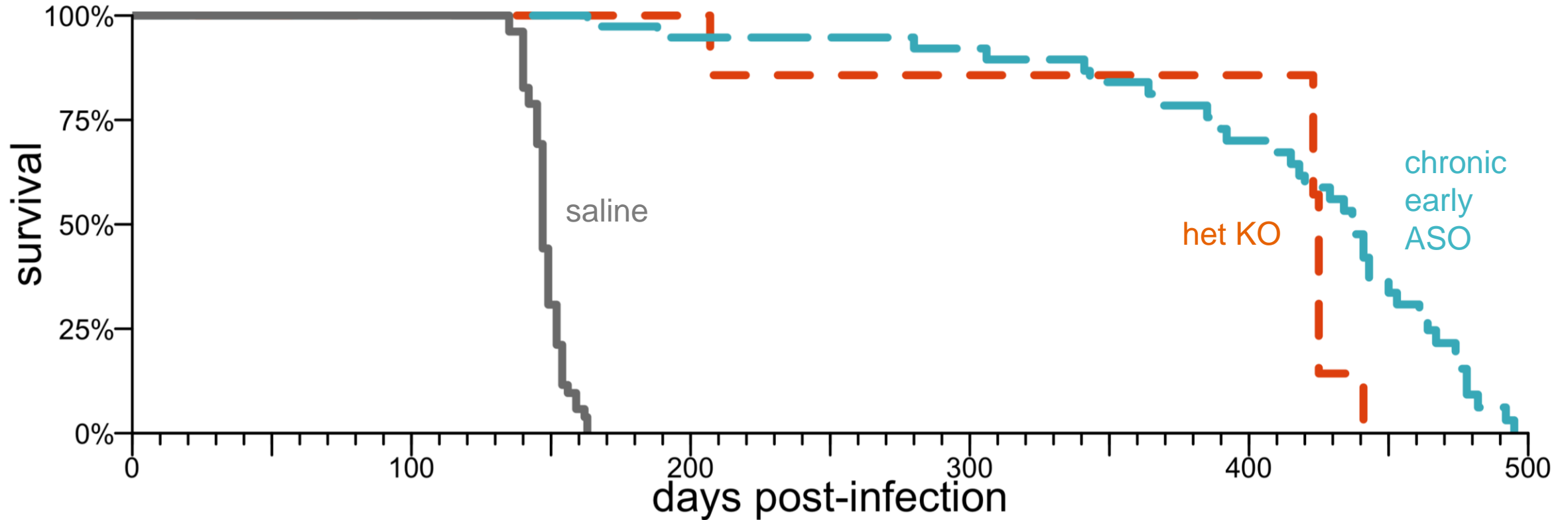


# Our therapeutic strategy



- Not all prion disease is genetic – sporadic patients only have wild-type PrP
- Our strategy is non-allele specific -- goal is to maximally suppress all PrP

# 50% knockdown is an awesome start – but we need to go deeper



500 ug ASO

ICV delivery

Early ASO: chronic dosing q90d beginning -14d to 78dpi

Minikel 2020, PMID: 32776089

# Development of a PrP- lower divalent siRNA

## Broad Institute



Eric Minikel



Juliana Gentile



Taylor Corridon



Fiona Serack



Alissa Coffey



Kenney Lenz

## UMass RTI



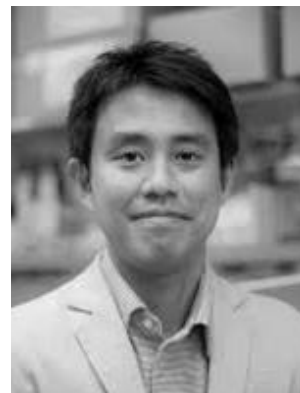
Anastasia Khvorova



Julia Alterman



Dimas Echeverria  
Moreno



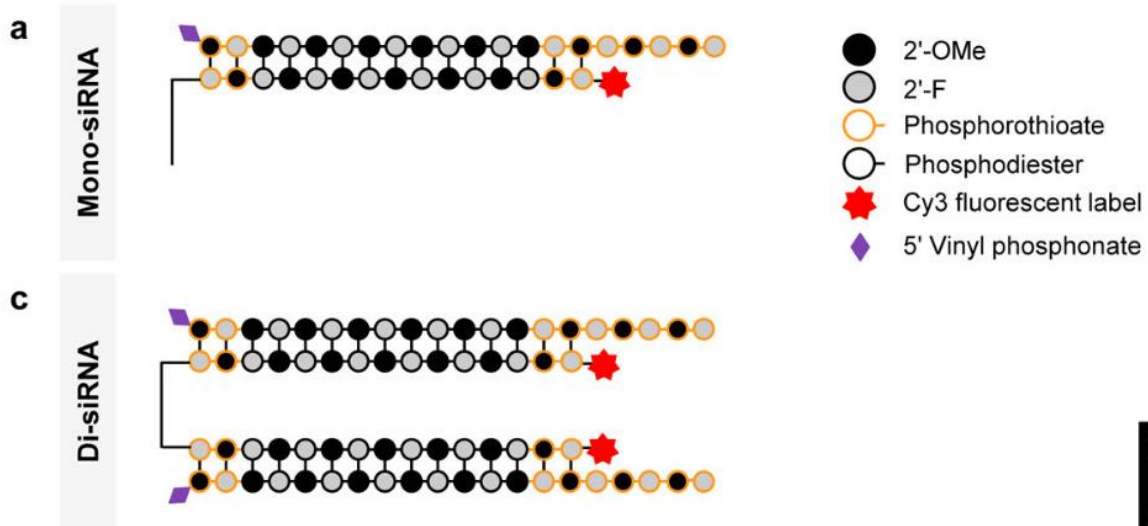
Ken Yamada



Zack Kennedy

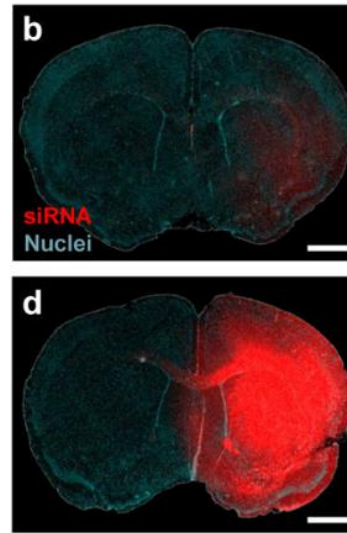
# Chapter 1: discovery

Aug 2, 2019



## A divalent siRNA chemical scaffold for potent and sustained modulation of gene expression throughout the central nervous system

Julia F. Alterman<sup>1,13</sup>, Bruno M. D. C. Godinho<sup>1,13</sup>, Matthew R. Hassler<sup>1,13</sup>, Chantal M. Ferguson<sup>1,13</sup>, Dimas Echeverria<sup>1</sup>, Ellen Sapp<sup>2</sup>, Reka A. Haraszti<sup>1</sup>, Andrew H. Coles<sup>1</sup>, Faith Conroy<sup>1,3</sup>, Rachael Miller<sup>1,3</sup>, Loic Roux<sup>1</sup>, Paul Yan<sup>1</sup>, Emily G. Knox<sup>1</sup>, Anton A. Turanov<sup>1</sup>, Robert M. King<sup>4,5</sup>, Gwladys Gernoux<sup>6</sup>, Christian Mueller<sup>6,7</sup>, Heather L. Gray-Edwards<sup>4</sup>, Richard P. Moser<sup>8</sup>, Nina C. Bishop<sup>9</sup>, Samer M. Jaber<sup>9,10</sup>, Matthew J. Gounis<sup>4</sup>, Miguel Sena-Esteves<sup>6,11</sup>, Athma A. Pai<sup>1</sup>, Marian DiFiglia<sup>2</sup>, Neil Aronin<sup>1,3</sup> and Anastasia Khvorova<sup>1,12\*</sup>



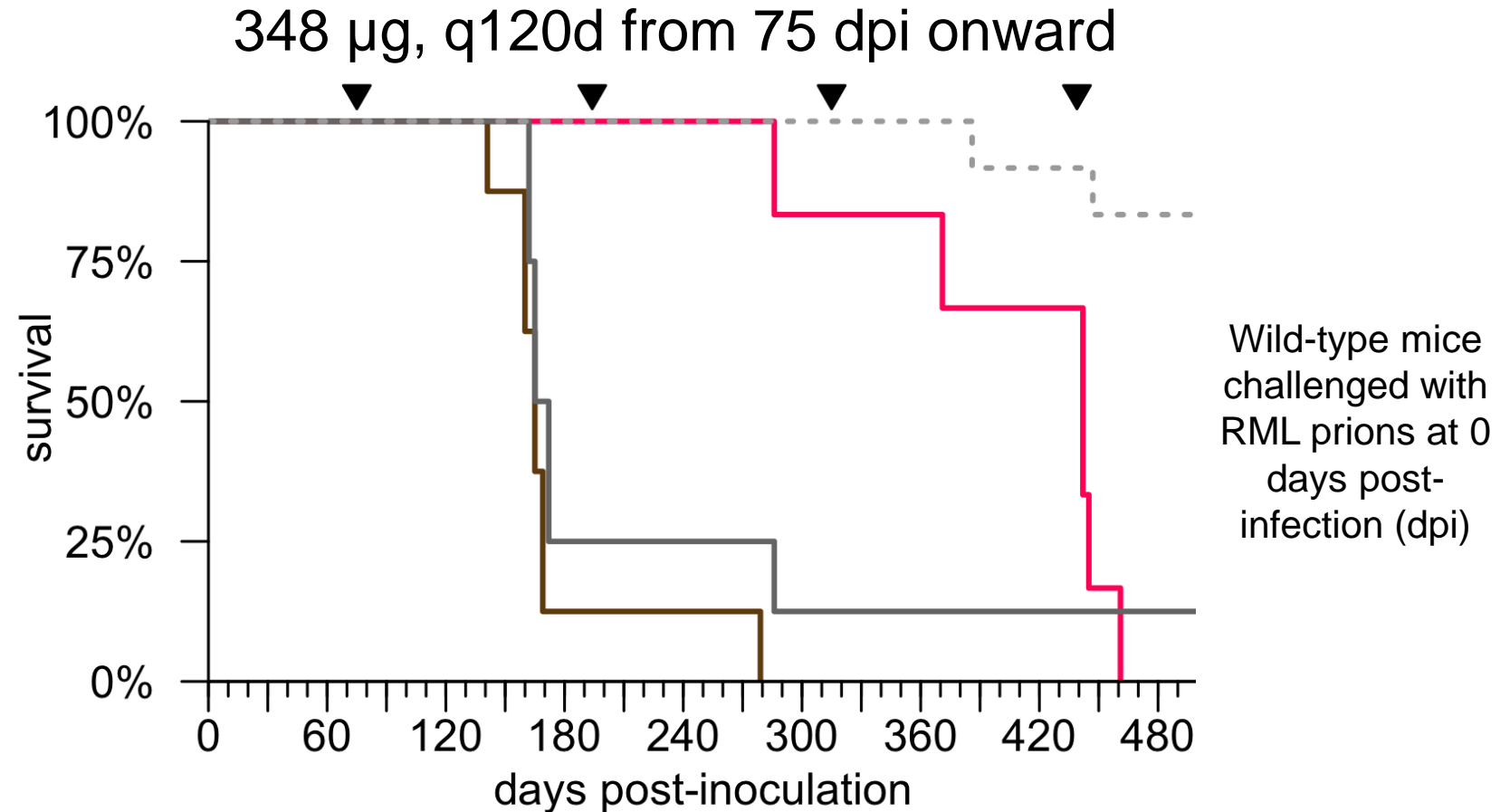
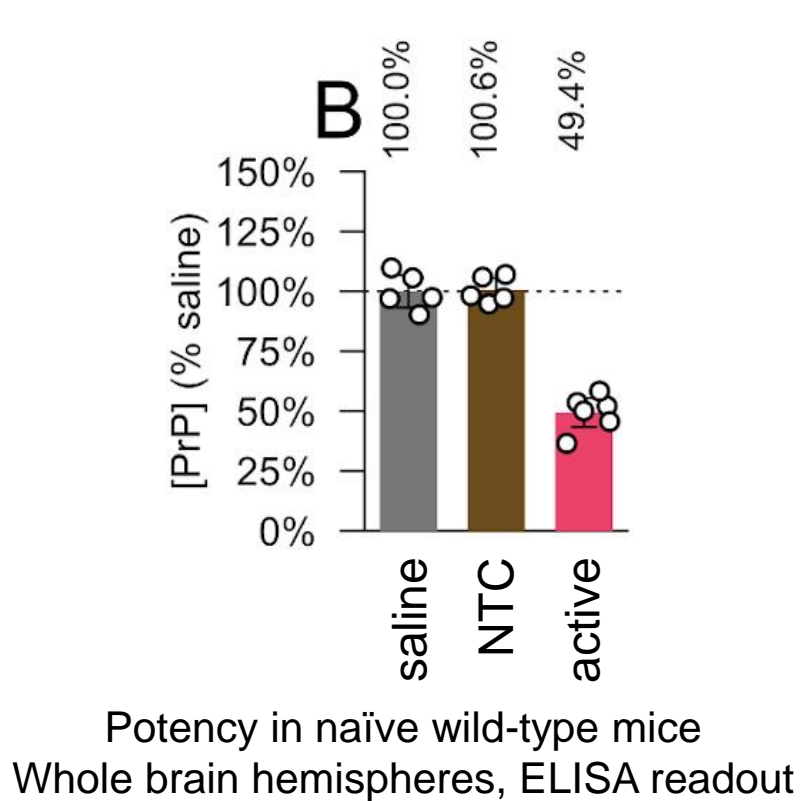
- Potent target RNA knockdown
- Durability out to 6 months
- Broad CNS distribution
- Not yet tested in humans



Anastasia Khvorova Julia Alterman

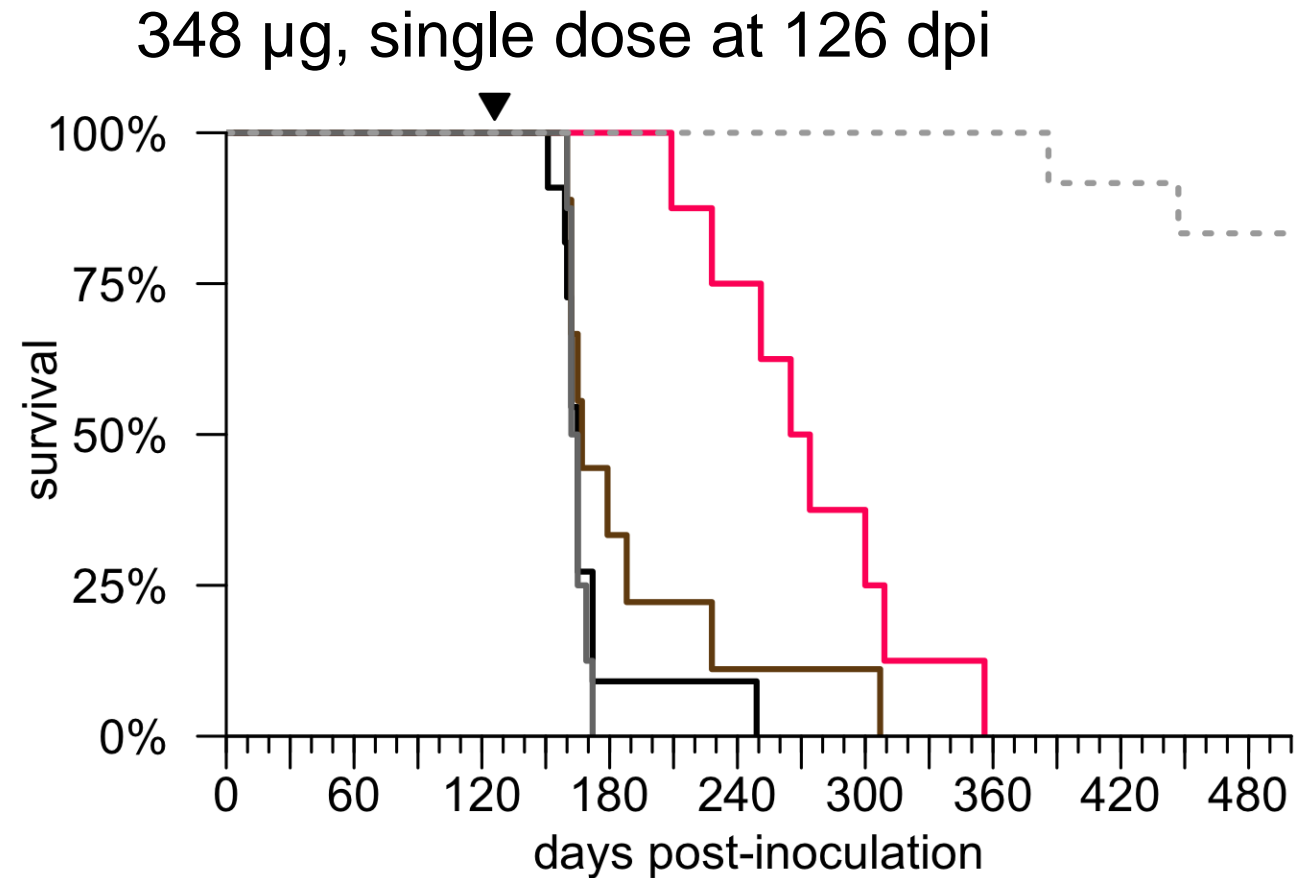
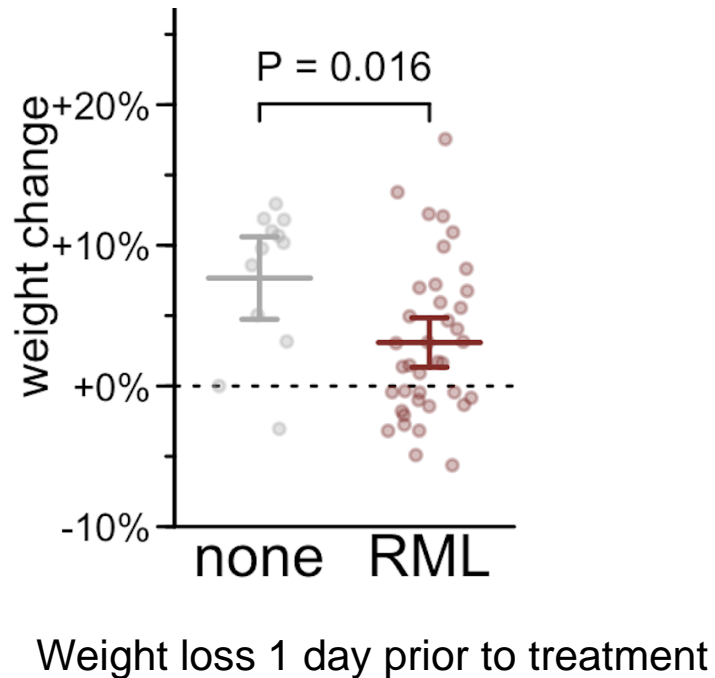


# Proof-of-concept in prion challenge model using tool di-siRNA against mouse *Prnp* - early treatment



75 dpi: pathological timepoint — mice have elevated NfL and GFAP but no symptoms

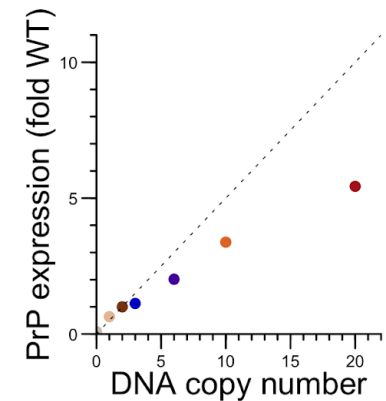
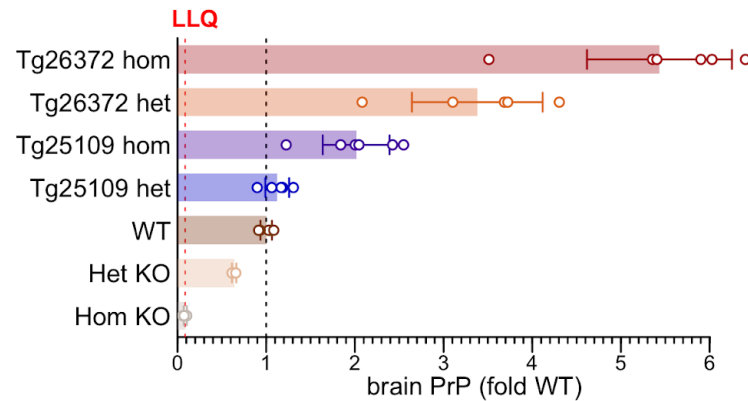
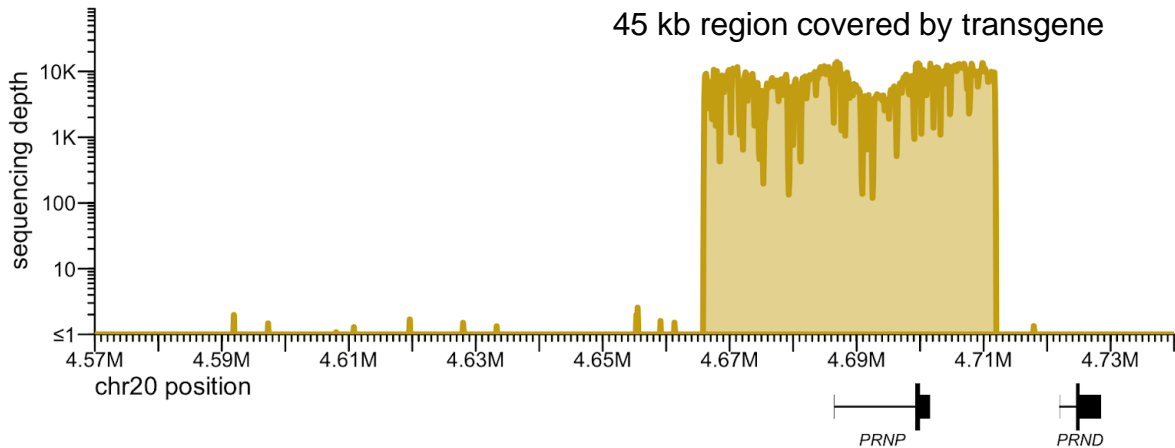
# Proof-of-concept in prion challenge model using tool di-siRNA against mouse *Prnp* – late treatment



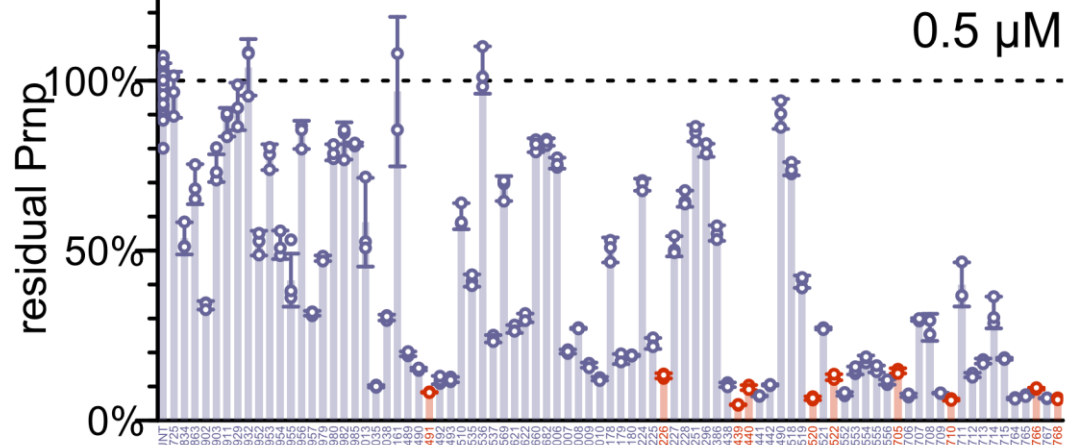
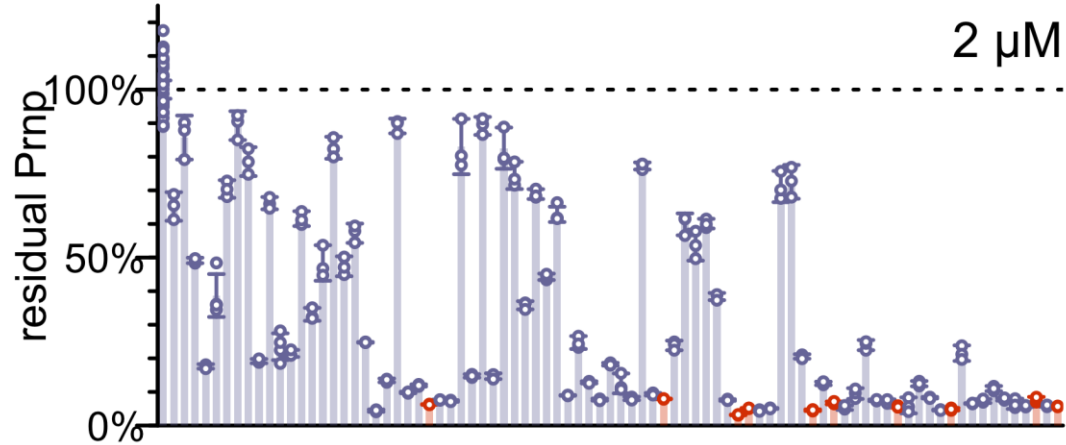
126 dpi: symptomatic timepoint – mice have lost weight relative to uninfected controls

# We created human *PRNP* BAC transgenic mice in order to test PrP-lowering drugs in vivo

Line	Integration site	Genes disrupted at integration site	Het copy number	Het PrP expression	Hom copy number	Hom PrP expression
Tg25109	chr12	<i>Frdm6, Tmx1</i>	3	1.1	6*	2.0*
Tg26372	chr18	<i>Dok6</i>	10	3.4	20	5.4



# Search for the best human *PRNP*-targeting sequence

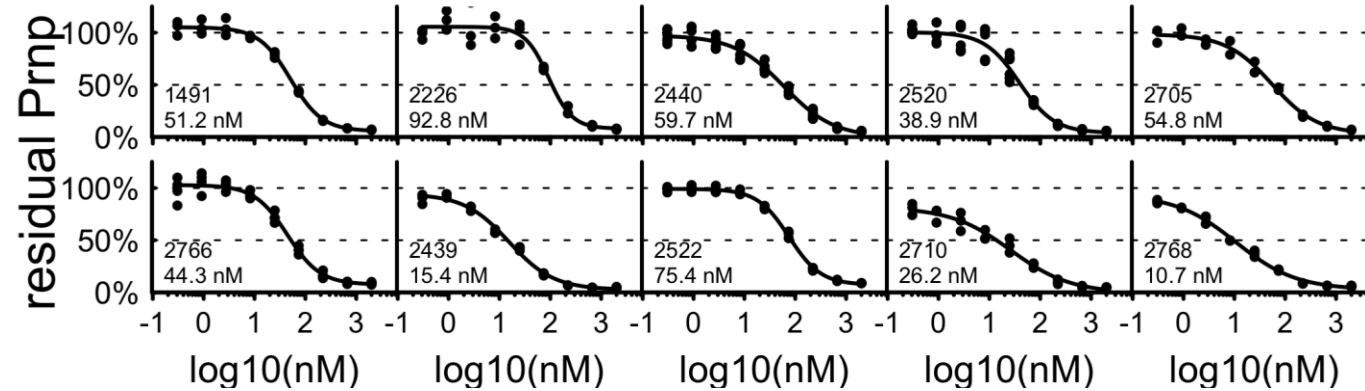


*PRNP*

5'UTR

CDS

3'UTR

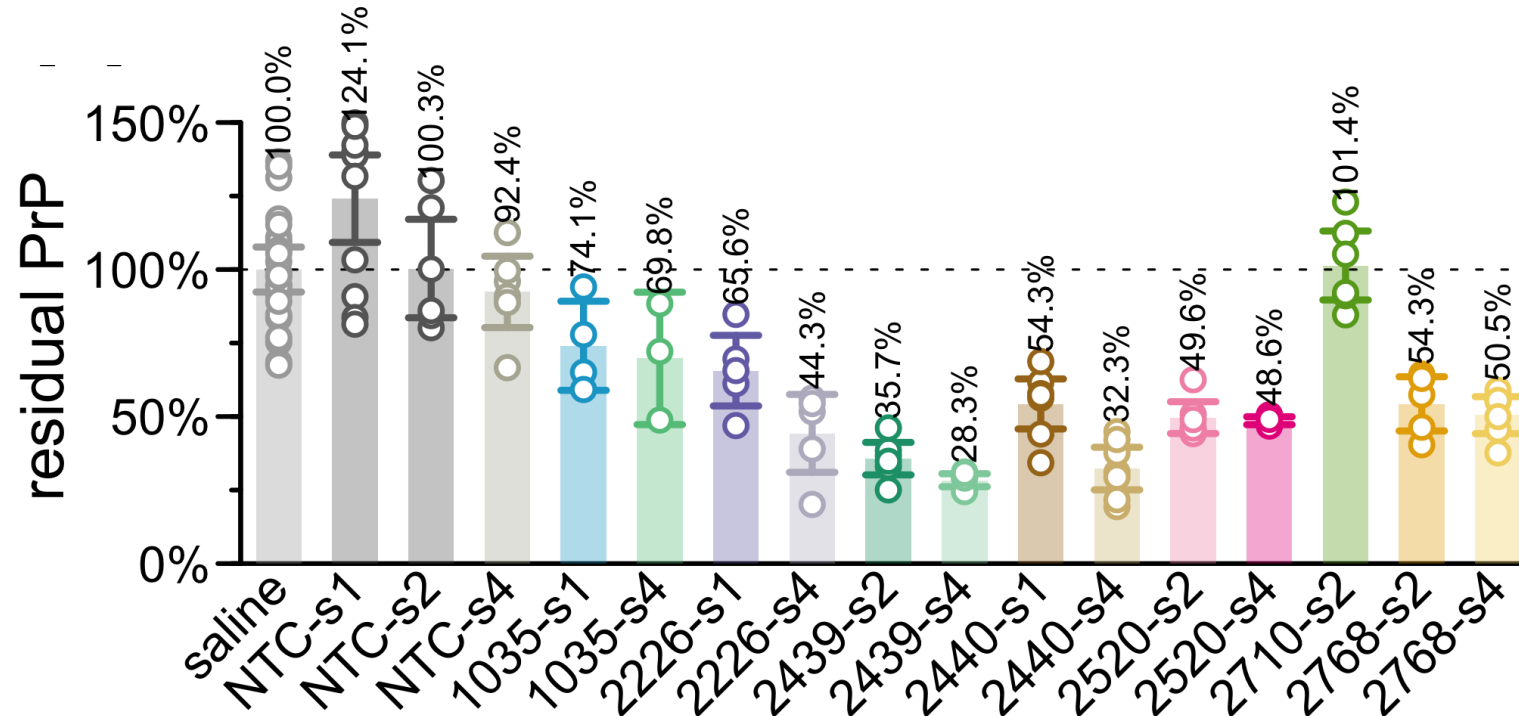


Juliana Gentile

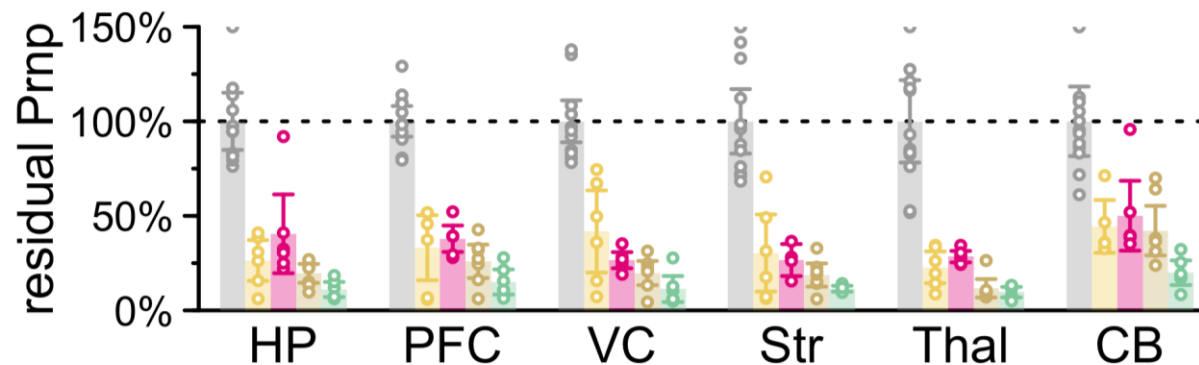


Taylor Corridon

# Search for the best human *PRNP*-targeting sequence



Protein by ELISA in whole brain hemisphere



# exNA modification

Article

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41587-024-02336-7>

## Enhancing siRNA efficacy in vivo with extended nucleic acid backbones

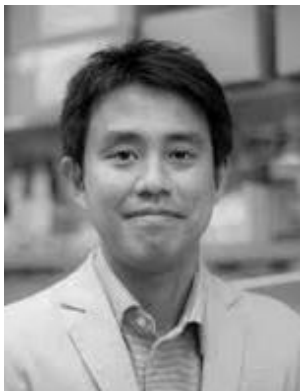
Received: 26 May 2023

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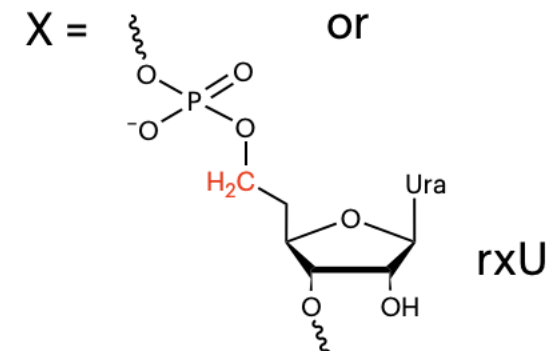
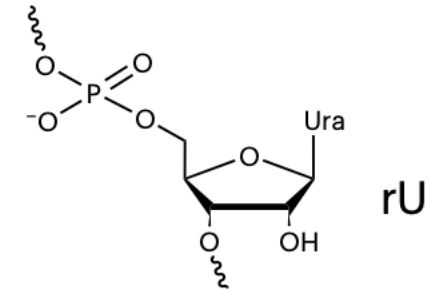
Published online: 01 August 2024

 Check for updates

Ken Yamada<sup>1</sup>✉, Vignesh N. Hariharan<sup>1</sup>, Jillian Caiuzzi<sup>1</sup>,  
Rachael Miller<sup>1,2</sup>, Chantal M. Ferguson<sup>1,2</sup>, Ellen Sapp<sup>3</sup>, Hassan H. Fakhri<sup>1</sup>,  
Qi Tang<sup>1</sup>, Nozomi Yamada<sup>1</sup>, Raymond C. Furgal<sup>1</sup>, Joseph D. Paquette<sup>1,2</sup>,  
Annabelle Biscans<sup>1</sup>, Brianna M. Bramato<sup>1</sup>, Nicholas McHugh<sup>1</sup>,  
Ashley Summers<sup>1</sup>, Clemens Lochmann<sup>1</sup>, Bruno M. D. C. Godinho<sup>1</sup>,  
Samuel Hildebrand<sup>1</sup>, Samuel O. Jackson<sup>1</sup>, Dimas Echeverria<sup>1</sup>,  
Matthew R. Hassler<sup>1</sup>, Julia F. Alterman<sup>1</sup>, Marian DiFiglia<sup>3</sup>, Neil Aronin<sup>1,2</sup> &  
Anastasia Khvorova<sup>1,4</sup>✉

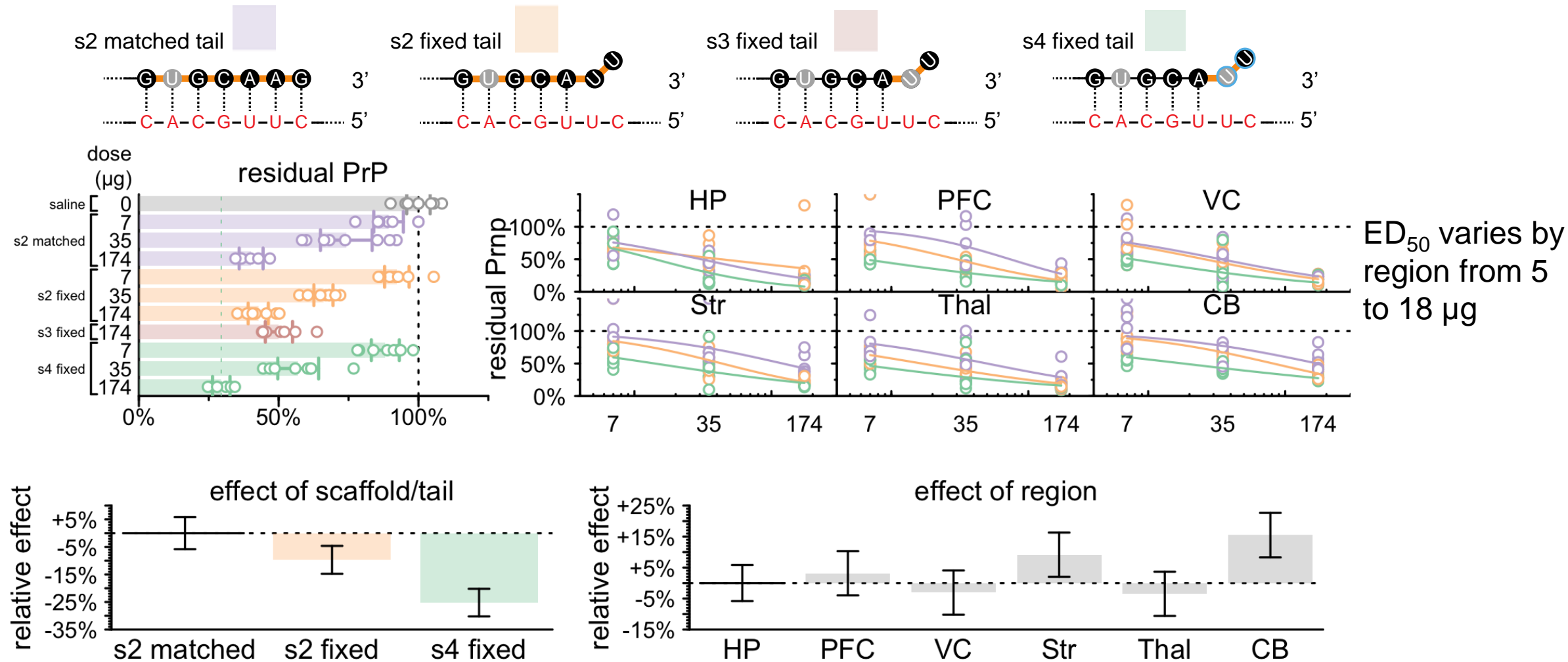


Ken Yamada



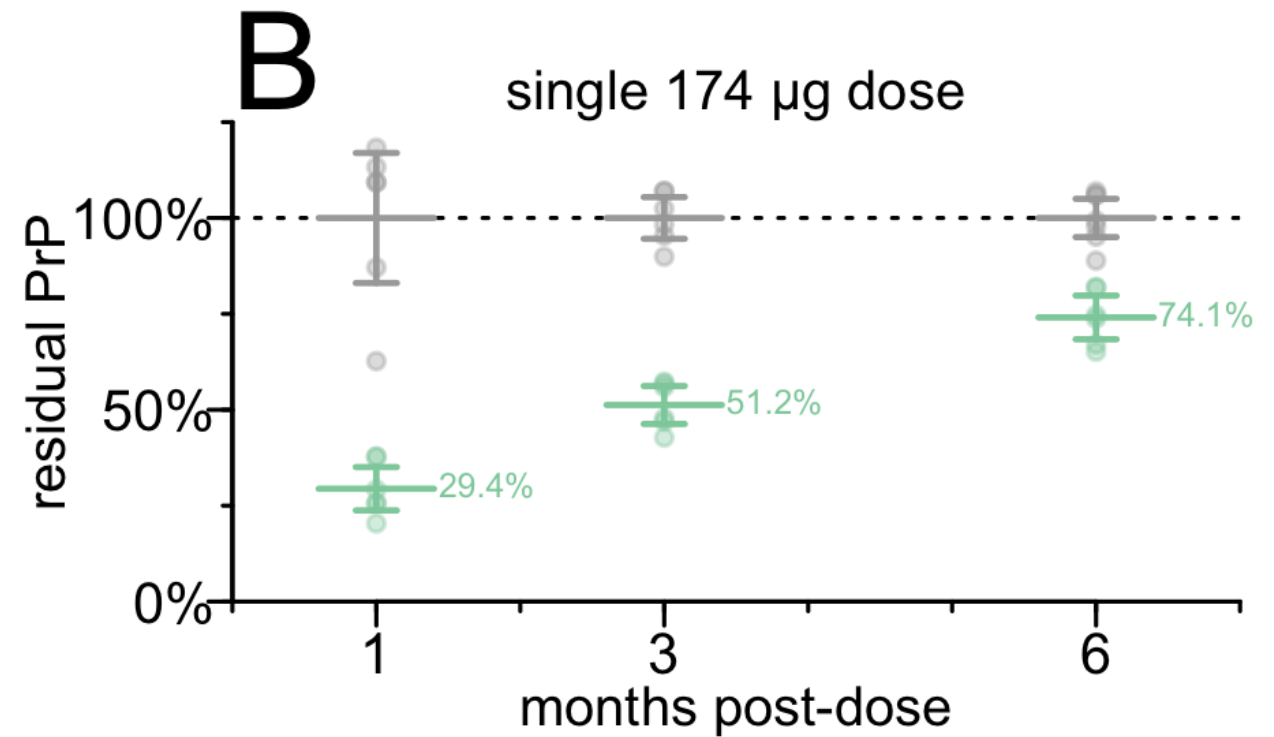
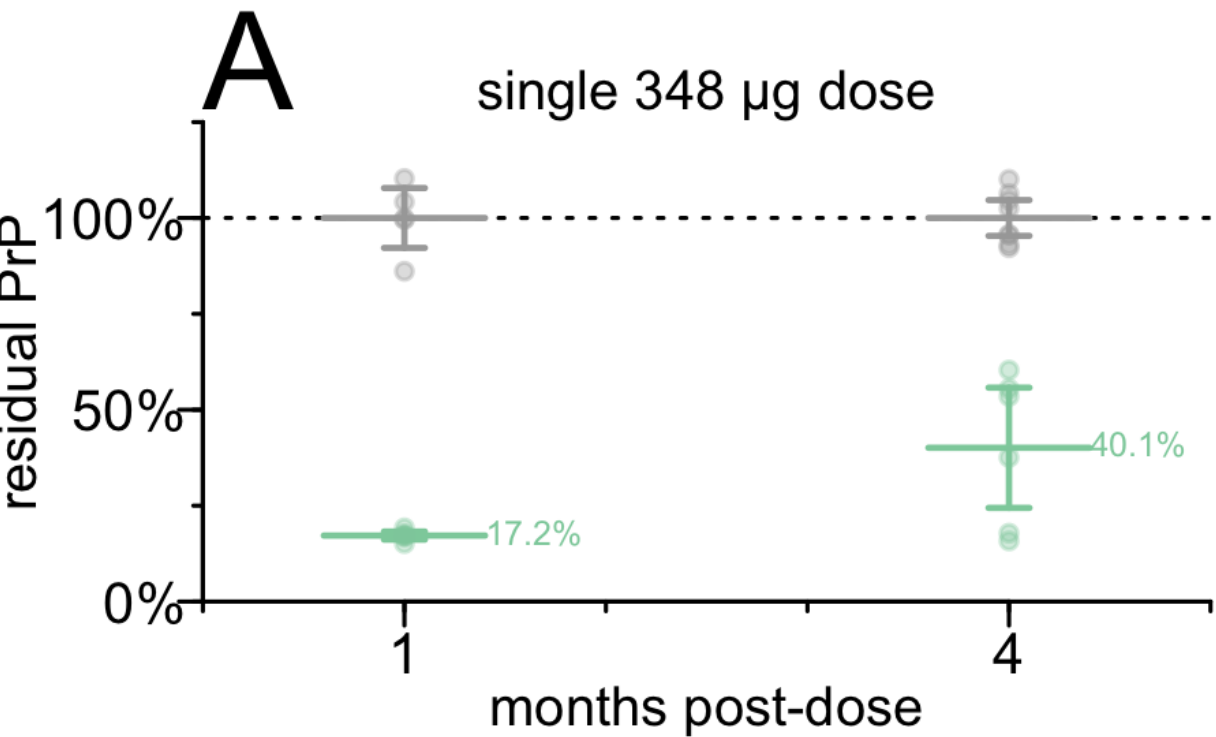
exNA enhances stability, allowing us to the number of PS linkages at the 3' end of the AS strand from 7 to 2

# Contribution of exNA and fixed tail to best scaffold



fixed tail contributes 9.7% knockdown  
exNA contributes another 15.5% knockdown

# Potency and durability

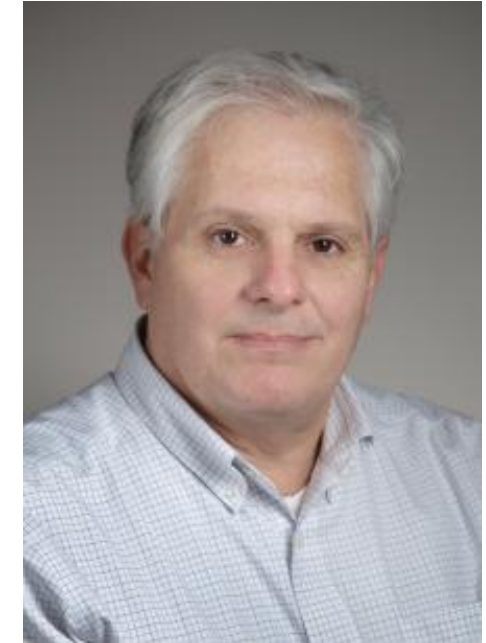




Chapter 2: how to get to an  
investigator-initiated trial of a novel  
drug modality??

# Structure of the program

- Academic led
- No pharma partner
- **Funding:** 2-year NINDS U01/ URGenT award
  - **Scope:** Support IND enabling studies to enable a small investigator-initiated clinical trial, up to IND filing.
  - **Structure:**
    - ~\$1M direct costs to our lab
    - Access to NIH contractor network to contract studies that NIH pays for
    - Access to NIH consultants (CMC, pharmtox, regulatory)



Chris Boshoff  
NIH

# Overall development plan

**\*How can we get to patients as soon as possible?\***

**Accelerate activities required for whole program:** GMP manufacturing of drug substance, fill-finish of drug product, DDI, Genotox

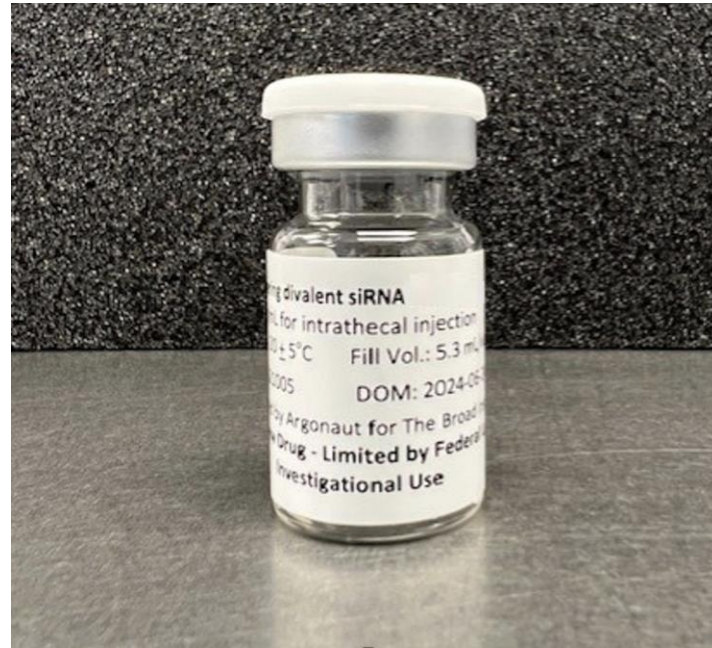
**Race to single dose IND:** Single dose tox and PNA PK assay

**Backfill the requirements for repeat dose IND:** Repeat dose tox, validated PK and PD assays for clinic

Rationale for racing to single dose IND:

- Single dose has activity 6 months
- Most patients live 1-2 months from diagnosis

# GMP drug substance manufactured by Hongene Biotech



Actual drug product vial

# Who and when

contracted activity	who	status
GMP manufacturing	Hongene	completed March 2024
Courier/ importation	Marken	completed May 2024
Sterile fill/finish	Argonaut	completed June 2024
Stability	Argonaut	ongoing since June 2024
GLP toxicology	Amplify-Bio	in-life completed August 2024, histopathology ongoing
Genotox	ITR Canada	completed June 2024
Bioanalytical	Axolabs	assays validated September 2024 study sample analysis ongoing
Drug-drug interaction	BioIVT	completed June 2024
GMP storage	Xerimis	received September 2024
IND filing	Us + NIH URGenT network	targeting end of 2024



Alissa Coffey

# June 2023 pre-IND meeting

Questions:

Can we reduce the amount of material retained for regulatory testing? If not, 90% of our drug product will not reach patients.

Do we have any meaningful adjacency to the ASO N-of-1 guidance? Can we do rodent only tox?

# June 2023 pre-IND meeting

Questions:

Can we reduce the amount of material retained for regulatory testing? If not, 90% of our drug product will not reach patients.

→ YES

Do we have any meaningful adjacency to the ASO N-of-1 guidance? Can we do rodent only tox?

# June 2023 pre-IND meeting

Questions:

Can we reduce the amount of material retained for regulatory testing? If not, 90% of our drug product will not reach patients.

→ YES

Do we have any meaningful adjacency to the ASO N-of-1 guidance? Can we do rodent only tox?

→ NO



## Rat intrathecal

Group	N	Dose level	Harvest timepoint
1	10F/10M	0	24h
2	10F/10M	300 µg	24h
3	10F/10M	1 mg	24h
4	10F/10M	3 mg	24h
5	5F/5M	0	1 month
6	5F/5M	300 µg	1 month
7	5F/5M	1 mg	1 month
8	5F/5M	3 mg	1 month

## Dog intrathecal

Group	N	Dose level	Harvest timepoint
1	4F/4M	0	24h
2	4F/4M	20 mg	24h
3	4F/4M	60 mg	24h
4	4F/4M	200 mg	24h
5	2F/2M	0	1 month
6	2F/2M	20 mg	1 month
7	2F/2M	60 mg	1 month
8	2F/2M	200 mg	1 month

Note: These single-dose safety studies will enable us to give a single dose of drug to patients (expected to last ~6 months.)

FDA specified that to be able to re-dose patients, we will need to conduct repeat-dose animal safety studies.

# Clinical plan

- Small number of early symptomatic patients
- No placebo arm
  - Rapidly progressive fatal disease with no standard of care
  - Phase I will not be a pivotal trial anyway – primary endpoint is adverse events, secondary endpoint is target engagement
  - Placebo is not a \$15 bottle of saline, it's \$100Ks to do a whole placebo “fill”
  - Substantial funding from patients & families affected by prion disease
  - Can we ask them for more money in order to *not* give everyone the drug?
- Whenever we're not able to dose drug, ask patients to participate in longitudinal observational study

# Concrete goals

- Help people here and now
- Symptomatic population
  - Who can we recruit, what stage, what rate of decline
  - Trajectory of CSF PrP and can we modify it
- Pre-symptomatic
  - Lever for discussion with regulators about pivot to this population

# What will the broader ADRD field have gained from NINDS's investment in di-siRNA for prion disease?

- Swift first-in-human data for a novel oligonucleotide modality for the CNS
  - Safety
  - Biodistribution
  - Potency
  - Durability
- Capacity-building for this novel modality
  - Manufacturing/CMC
  - Regulatory
  - Publicly shared IND-enabling data package

Thank you!

# NOTES

- What ADRD have in common – not exact genetic targets – ability to leverage platform tech and learnings
- Develop platform tech
- Show that it can be done – POC
  
- Panel: what are the common wins that we should all be steering toward; bring NIA along