

# Exposure-response (PKPD) analysis demonstrates predicted exposure for clinical efficacy with pridopidine 45 mg bid dose

Michal Geva<sup>1</sup>, Andrew McGarry<sup>2</sup>, Noga Gershoni-Emek<sup>1</sup>, Munish Mehra<sup>1,3</sup>, C. Warren Olanow<sup>2</sup>, Karl Kieburtz<sup>2</sup> and Michael R. Hayden<sup>1,4</sup>

1 Prilenia Therapeutics

2 Clintrex LLC, Sarasota, FL, USA

3 Tigermed, Gaithersburg, MD, USA

4 CMMT, University of British Columbia, CA



# Background

- Pridopidine is a novel small molecule in clinical development for HD and ALS with **a selective high affinity and agonistic activity at the Sigma-1 receptor (S1R)**.
- The S1R is enriched in brain areas implicated in HD (basal ganglia and cortex).
- The S1R is an endoplasmic reticulum (ER) protein located at the mitochondrial interface, modulating diverse cellular processes **crucial for neuronal function and survival**.
- S1R activation by pridopidine induces **beneficial effects** in multiple neurodegenerative disease models.
- S1R agonist activity is characterized by a **biphasic dose response curve** in preclinical and clinical studies.
- Pridopidine demonstrates the expected biphasic effects.
- Pridopidine **45 mg bid is the most efficacious dose** in clinical trials
  - In HART and MermaiHD, 45 mg bid, the highest dose tested, was most efficacious for improving Total Motor Score (TMS).
  - In the PRIDE-HD trial, the lowest dose tested, 45 mg bid was the most efficacious for maintaining Total Functional Capacity (TFC).

Maurice, EODD 2021; Naia et al., Neurotherapeutics 2021; Ionescu et al, Cell Death Dis 2019; Ryskamp et al, Front. Neurosci. 2019; Smith-Dijak et al.,Front Cell Neurosci 2019, Ryskamp et al, NBD. 2017 ; McGarry et al., JHD 2020; Garcia de Yébenes et al, Lancet Neurol. 2011

# Biphasic response curves are well-established for S1R agonists

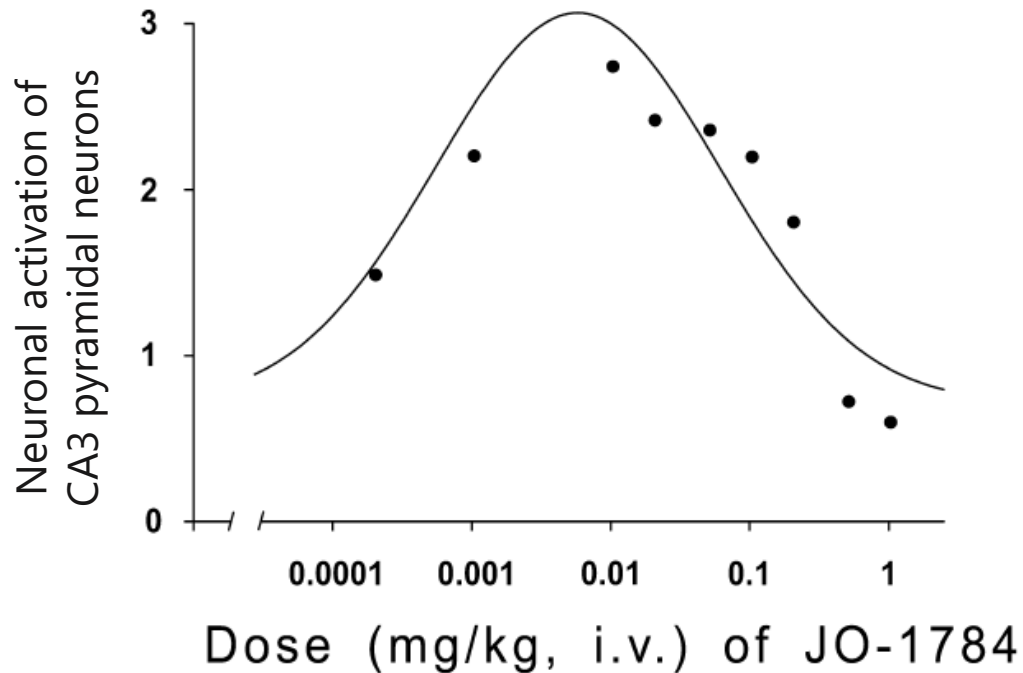
- “An important consideration for S1R agonists is the biphasic dose-response curve is typically observed in biological responses” (Maurice, 2021)
- “S1R agonists are typically characterized by a bell-shaped (*biphasic*) dose response curve in various experimental paradigms...” (Lucas et al., 2008)
- “Bell-shaped (*biphasic*) dose–response curves are a common finding in studies regarding the effect of sigma-1 receptor agonists” (Van Waarde et al., 2011)
- “In behavioral models, drugs with high affinity and specificity for S1R such as BD-737 and (+)3-PPP generate bell-shaped (*biphasic*) response curves...” (Bergeron et al., 1995)
- “ A biphasic bell-shaped (*biphasic*) dose response curve has been observed for sigma ligands in various behavioral, biochemical and electrophysiological paradigms.” (Bermack and Debonnel 2005)

Maurice, EODD 2021 Apr;16(4):373-389; Lucas et al., Int J Neuropsychopharmacol 2008; 11(4):485-95; van Waarde et al., Behav Brain Res. 2011; 221(2):543-54; Bergeron et al., Naunyn Schmiedebergs Arch Pharmacol. 1995 Mar;351(3):252-60; Bermack and Debonnel, J Pharmacol Sci 2005; 97(3):317-36;

# The S1R agonist Igmesine (JO-1784) demonstrates biphasic dose response in preclinical and clinical studies

## Preclinical

Neuronal activation by igmesine at optimal dose of 0.01 mg/kg



Lower and higher doses show reduced effects

## Clinical

Optimal efficacy of igmesine at 25 mg, reduced efficacy at 100 mg

### Change from baseline in Total Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HAM-D)

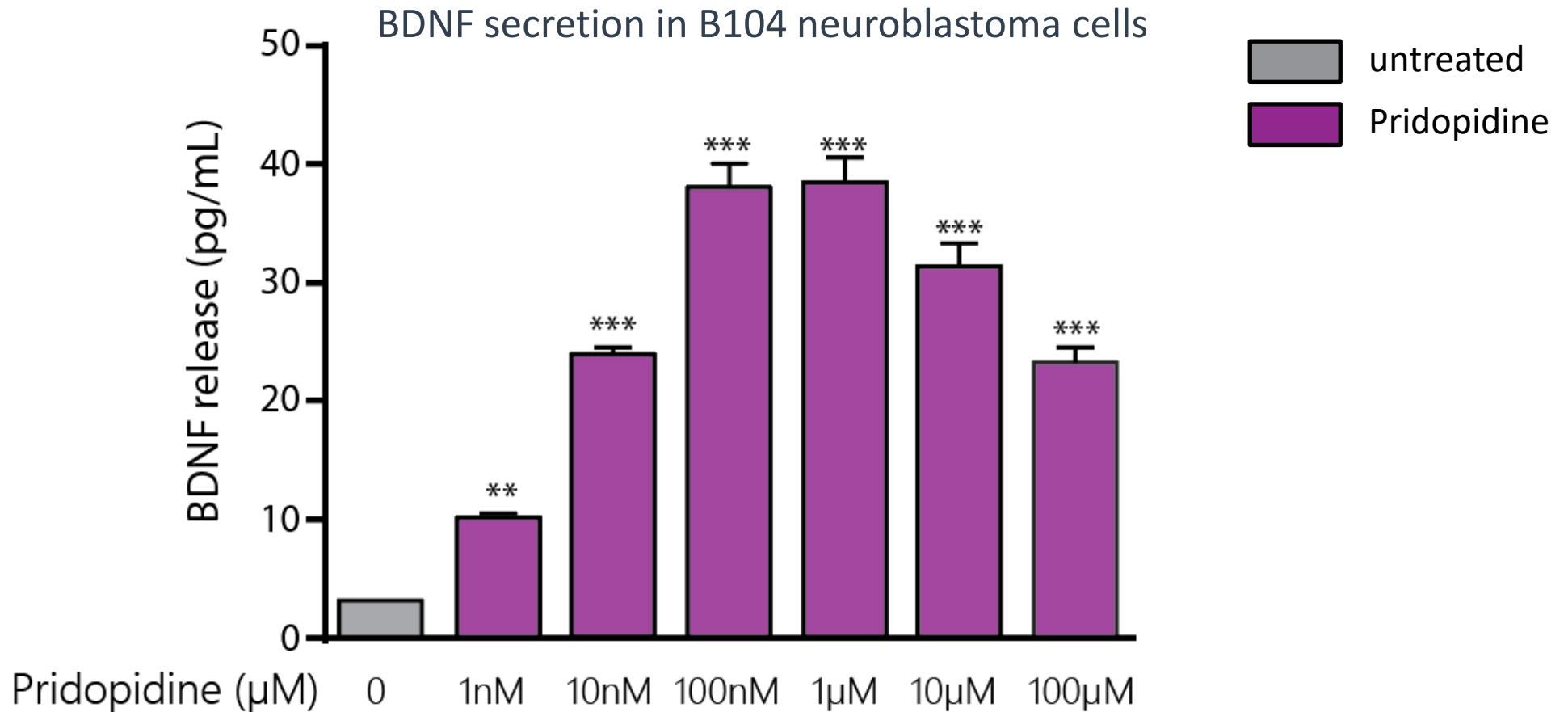
	Placebo	Igmesine 25 mg	Igmesine 100 mg
<b>Outpatients</b>			
Baseline	26.0 ± 2.6	26.0 ± 3.0	26.3 ± 2.7
Endpoint	13.9 ± 8.0	10.5 ± 6.7*	14.1 ± 9.1

\* p=0.003 vs placebo

Phase 2, randomized placebo-controlled trial, 6 weeks, n=358

# Maximal effect of pridopidine on BDNF secretion seen at 100 nM and 1 $\mu$ M

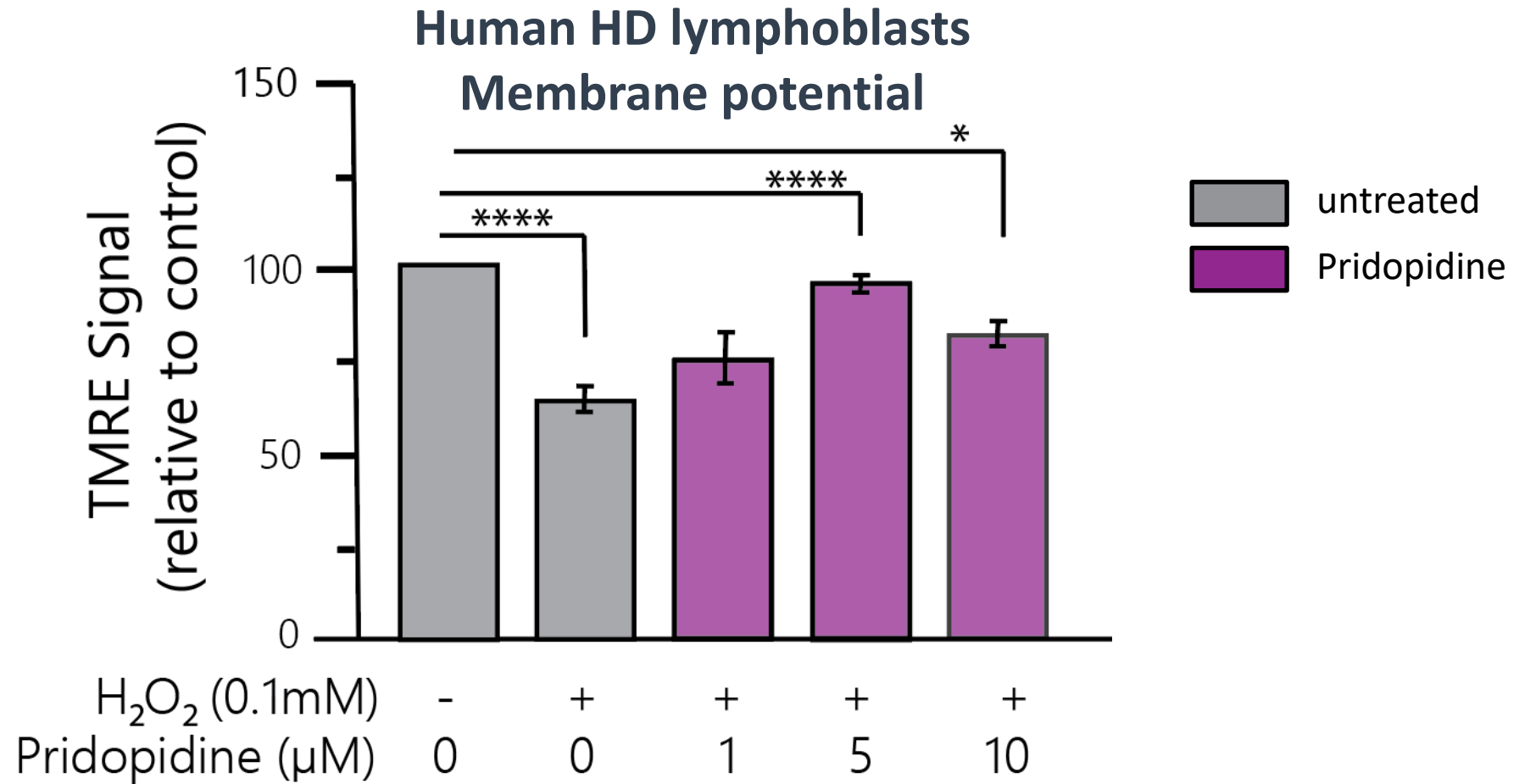
## Higher and lower doses are less effective



B104 cells, 5 days pridopidine treatment. BDNF release measured by in situ ELISA.

Data is mean  $\pm$  sem; \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\*  $p < 0.001$  by one way ANOVA with a Dunnett's post-hoc test.

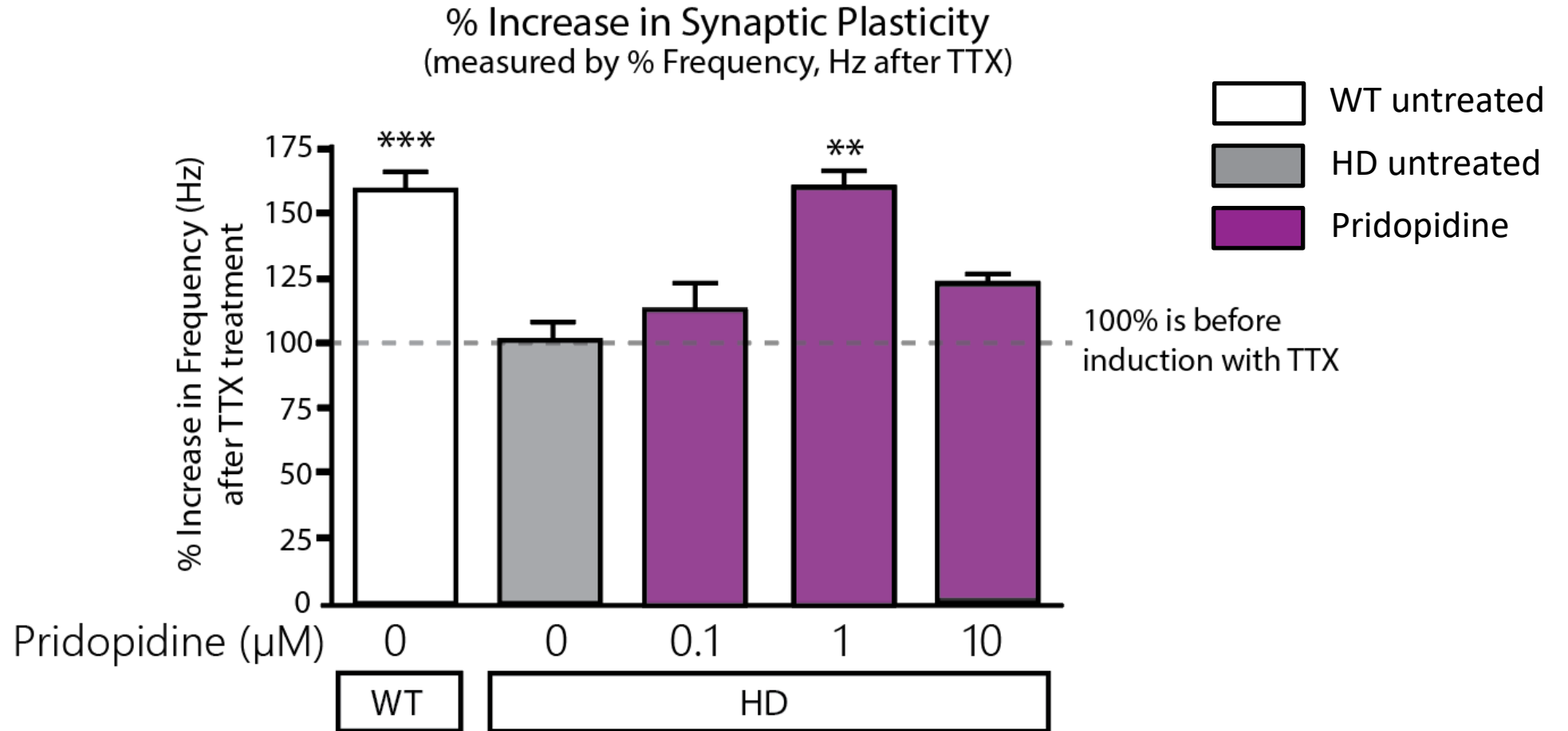
# Pridopidine restores mitochondrial membrane potential in human HD lymphoblasts (CAG 67/15) with maximal effect at 5 $\mu$ M



## Higher and lower doses show reduced effects

Human lymphoblasts HD patient NA04724, TMRE measured by flow cytometry (n=4). \*p<0.05, \*\*p<0.01, \*\*\*p<0.001 by two-way ANOVA with a Tukey's post hoc test.

# Pridopidine ↑ synaptic plasticity with strongest effect at 1 μM



## Higher and lower doses show diminished effects

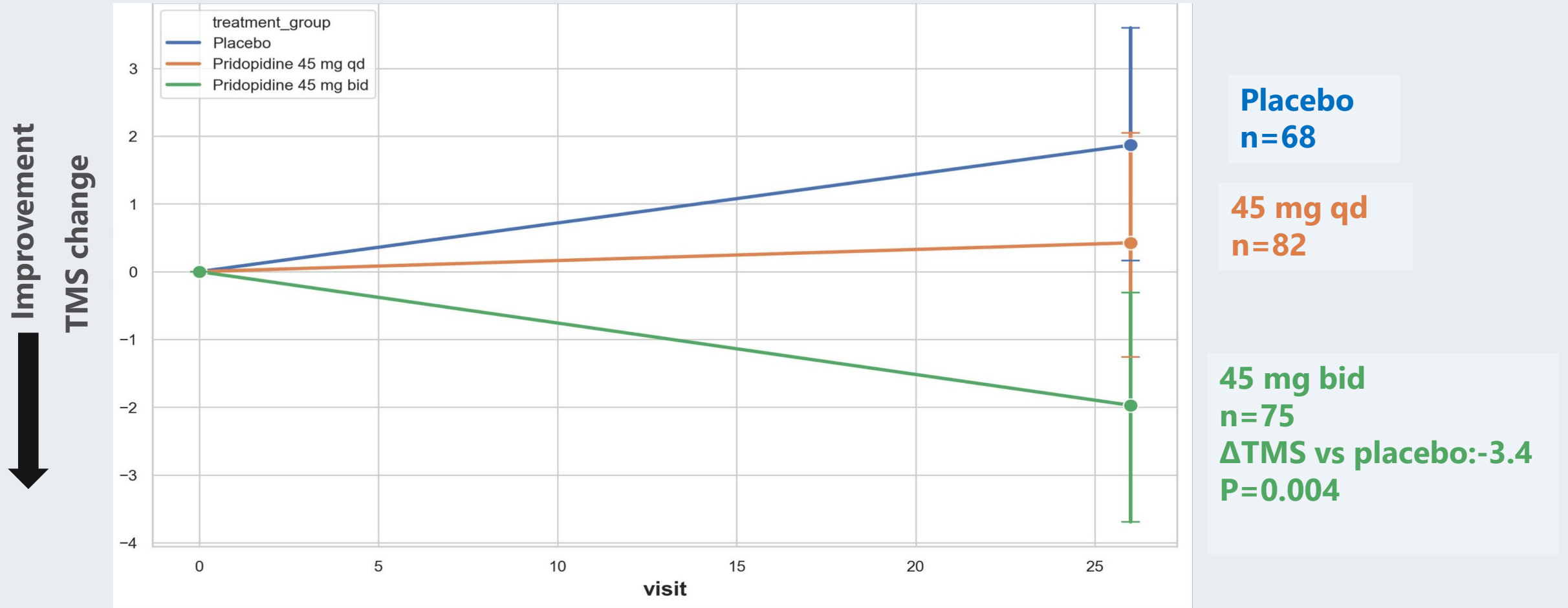
TTX (Tetrodotoxin) -induced Homeostatic Synaptic Plasticity (HSP) as measured by miniature Excitatory Post Synaptic Current (mEPSCs) frequency (Hz)

# **Pridopidine demonstrates the classic biphasic dose response curve in clinical studies**



# MermaiHD: 45 mg bid shows better TMS improvement compared to 45 mg qd at week 26

## Early HD

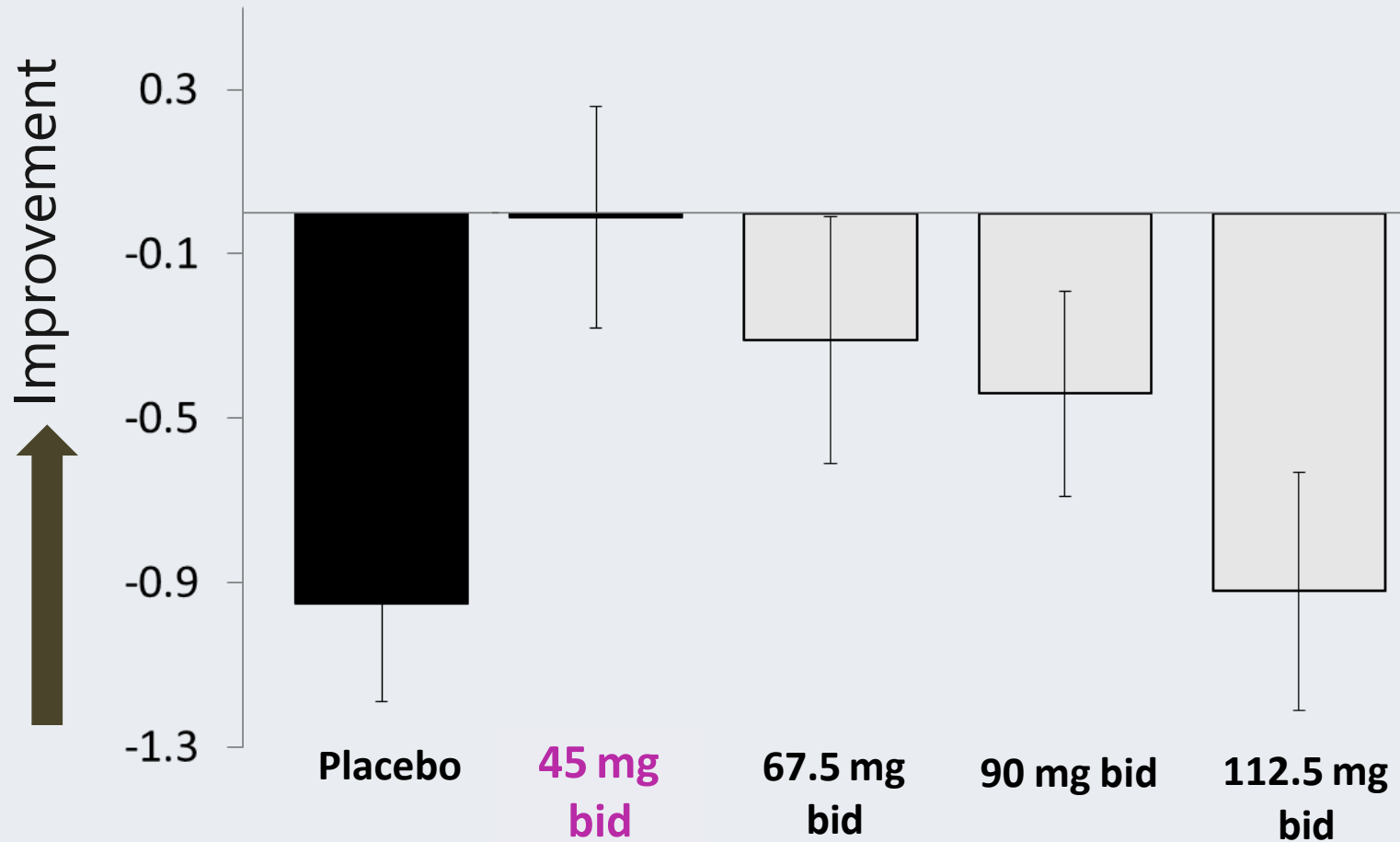


Analysis by Blackfynn, based on actual data (no missing data modeling); early HD: TFC 7-12

From: [Garcia de Yebenes et al, Lancet Neurol. 2011 Dec;10\(12\):1049-57](#)

# 45mg bid is the most efficacious dose for maintaining TFC in early HD patients

## PRIDE HD, 52 weeks Early HD



Adj. means ± SEM  
Early HD (TFC 7-10)

# 94% of patients on 45 mg bid show exposure between 7-19 mg\*h/mL (PRIDE-HD)

## Number (%) of patients per treatment group

AUC mg*h/ml	45 mg bid	67.5 mg bid	90 mg bid	112.5 mg bid
<b>7-19</b>	34/36 (94%)	8/27 (30%)	4/34 (12%)	1/23 (4%)
<b>20-34</b>	2/36 (6%)	19/27 (70%)	20/34 (59%)	14/23 (61%)
<b>35-80</b>	0	0	10/34 (29%)	8/23 (35%)
<b>Total</b>	36 (100%)	27 (100%)	34 (100%)	23 (100%)

In PRIDE-HD, pridopidine doses of 45, 67.5, 90 and 112.5 mg bid were tested over 52 weeks. To evaluate pridopidine exposure-response relationship for TFC, individual plasma exposure (area under curve, AUC) was plotted against TFC score at 52 weeks

\*n represents a subset of patients for whom PK data was available

## Dose relationships to maintenance or improvement in TFC ( $\Delta\text{TFC} \geq 0$ )

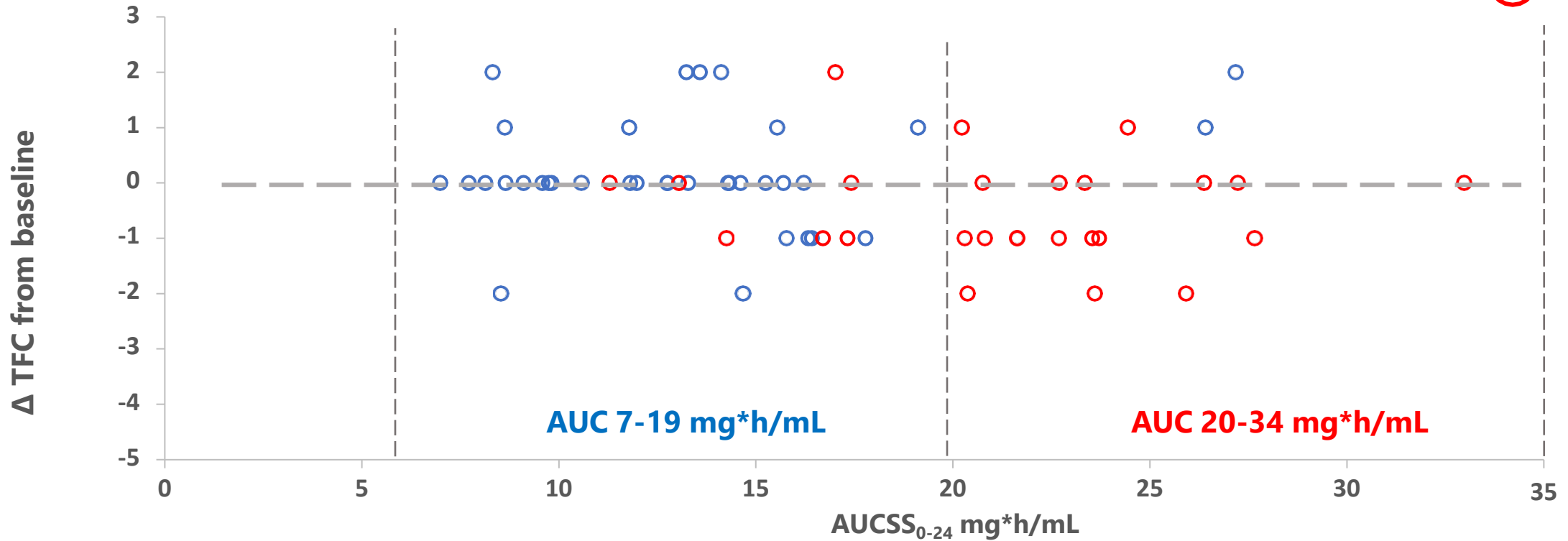
N of patients with AUC 7-19 mg*h/mL	45mg bid N=34	67.5mg bid N=8	90mg bid N=4	112.5mg bid N=1
% of patients with $\Delta\text{TFC} \geq 0$	28/34 <b>(82%)</b>	5/8 (62.5%)	2/4 (50%)	1/1

At 45 mg bid 28/34 (82%) of patients with AUC 7-19 mg\*h/mL show maintenance or improvement in TFC ( $\text{TFC} \geq 0$ )

# Little overlap in exposure between 45mg bid and 67.5mg bid

## PKPD analysis of early HD, 45 & 67.5 mg bid

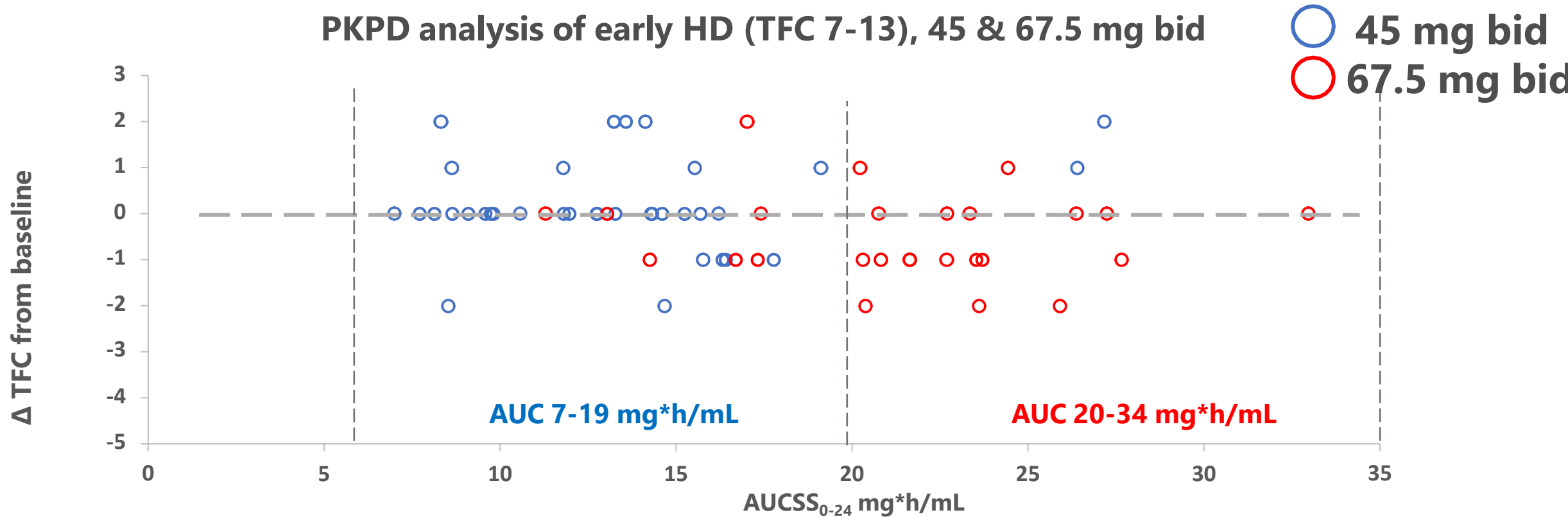
○ 45 mg bid  
○ 67.5 mg bid



**45 mg bid: 94%** (34/36) of patients have AUC between 7-19 mg\*h/mL

**67.5 mg bid: 70%** (19/27) of patients have AUC between 20-35 mg\*h/mL

**Most patients (33/42, 78.5%) with AUC between 7-19 mg\*h/ml on both 45 and 67.5 mg bid show maintenance or improvement in functional capacity ( $\Delta TFC \geq 0$ )**



**% of patients with AUC 7-19 mg\*h/mL showing ( $\Delta TFC \geq 0$ )**

- **82%** (28/34) on 45 mg bid
- **62.5%** (5/8) on 67.5 mg bid

# Summary: Pridopidine 45 mg bid yields the optimal exposure for clinical efficacy as measured by changes in TFC

- **The majority of patients with plasma exposure of AUC 7-19 mg\*h/mL demonstrate TFC  $\geq$  0**
- 94% (34/36) of patients on 45 mg bid pridopidine demonstrate AUC 7-19 mg\*h/mL
- 82% (28/34) of patients on 45 mg bid with AUC 7-19 mg\*h/mL demonstrate maintenance or improvement in TFC
- Higher doses yield higher exposures
  - Less association with maintenance of TFC