

Advancing science and treatment of Alzheimer's Disease

Potential use of biomarkers and their temporal relationship with the different phases of AD in different stages of drug development

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PharmaCog: Jill Richardson & R Bordet, Coordinators



# **Personal Interests Disclosure**

Available on Afssaps.fr (since 2004) and sante.gouv.fr (since 2010)

# Public

Prof & Head Pharmacology Dpt, Marseille
VP Section X of CS for CSFRS
Member Follow up Committee,
French National Plan against
NeuroDegenerative Diseases 2014-2019
Expert EC

# Private

- Non profit Association 1901
- Scientific expertise
- Industry (past)

2011-2013: GSK global SNC discovery medicine

# **Biomarker: Definitions**



- <u>EMA:</u> Tests that can be used to follow body processes and diseases in humans and animals. They can be used to predict how a patient will respond to a medicine or whether they have, or are likely to develop, a certain disease.
- National Institutes of Health Biomarkers Definitions Working Group: a characteristic that is objectively measured and evaluated as an indicator of normal biological processes, pathogenic processes, or pharmacologic responses to a therapeutic intervention
- WHO: "almost any measurement reflecting an interaction between a biological system and a potential hazard, which may be chemical, physical, or biological. The measured response may be functional and physiological, biochemical at the cellular level, or a molecular interaction"





# Different categories of Biomarkers according to final goal

#### **Diagnostic**

- Patients at riskEarly DiagnosisDiscriminate disease stages
- •Topography of the neurodegenerative process

#### Prognosis

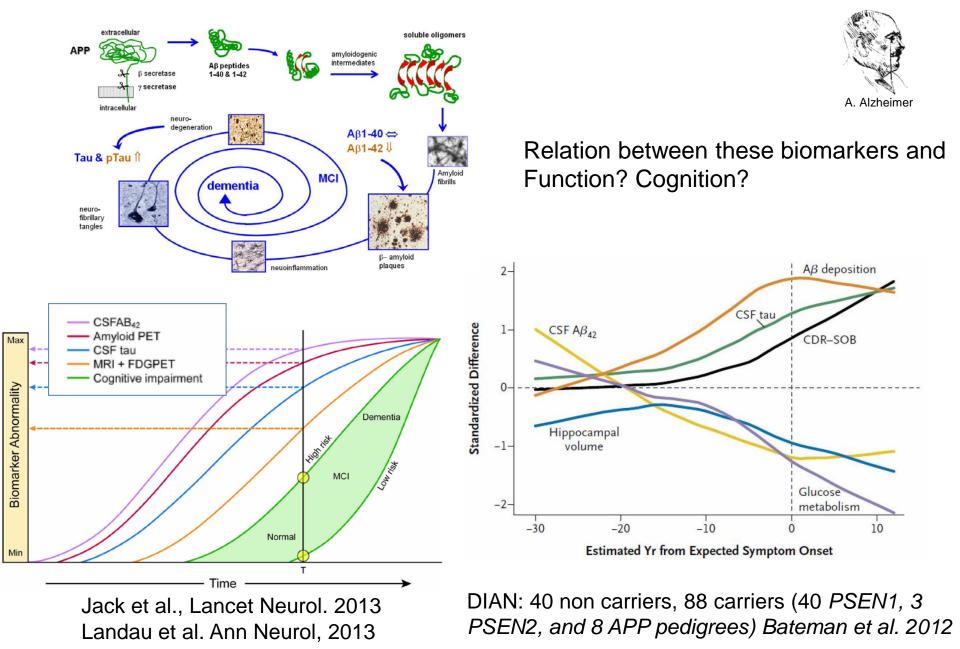
- •Severity marker
- Intensity of underlying mechanism(s)
- •Recurrence marker
- •Evolution

#### **Prediction**

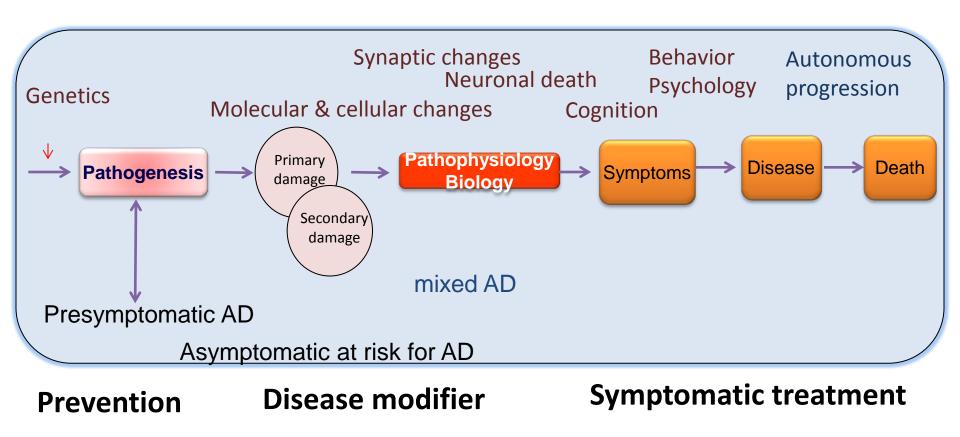
- Conversion
- •Personalized medicine: individual target engagement
- •Therapeutic Response
- •Therapeutic decision tool

Stratification Drug MoA Time frame

#### Biomarker model of the Alzheimer's amyloid cascade



# Markers for pathogenesis, pathophysiology or pharmacodynamic response?



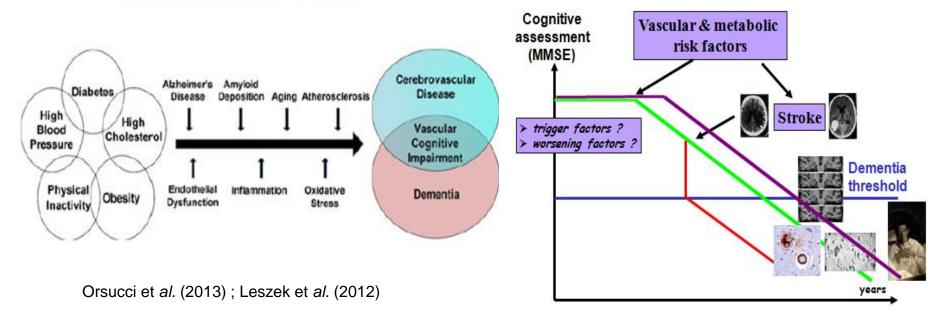
Adapted from David Lewis, Robert Sweet: J. Clinical Investigation 2009.





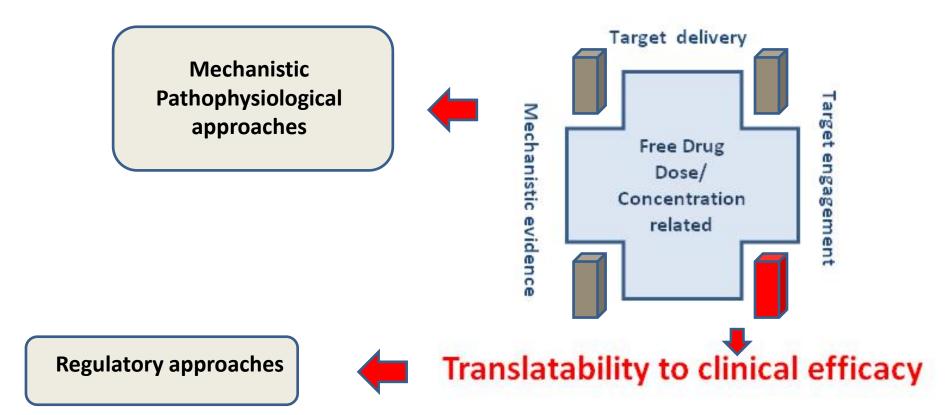
Alzheimer's Disease: Vascular, Metabolic & Inflammatory Factors of Vulnerability

#### Vascular & metabolic risk factors are common to AD and VaD



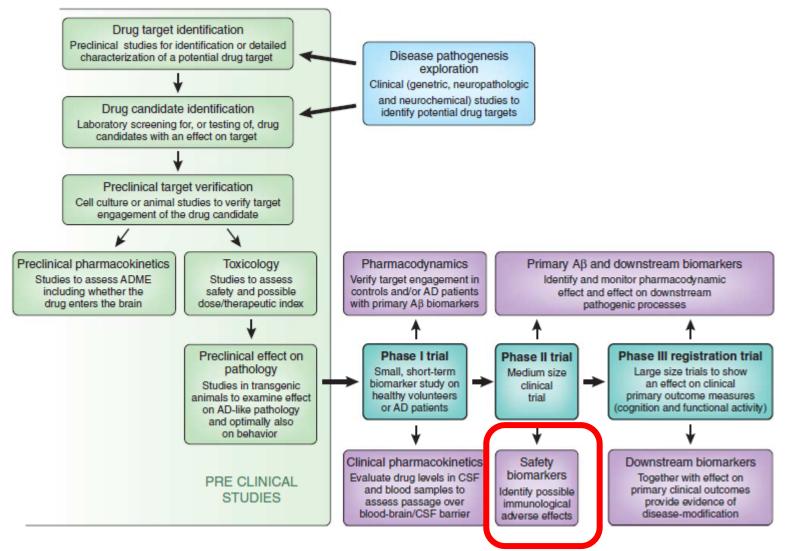
- Early detection of these risk factors as potential targets for prevention of the onset of cognitive disorders including degenerative ones
- Interactions between these factors and neurodegenerative process is also an opportunity to better understand pathophysiological processes of AD beyond the classical Amyloïd and Tau cascade

# **Pilars and Cornerstones**



Morgan et al. Drug Discov Today. 2012 May;17(9-10):419-24 Blin et al. Clinical Investigation, 2012, 2(7): 663-665

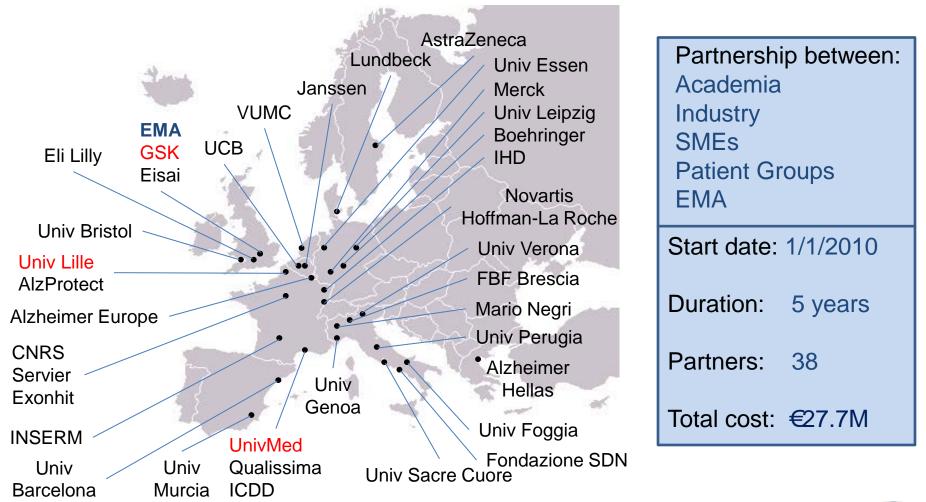
## **Position of biomarkers in AD Drug development**



Blennow, Neuropsychopharmacology, 2014

Public Private Partnerships are essential to addressing the high hurdles of AD Drug Discovery







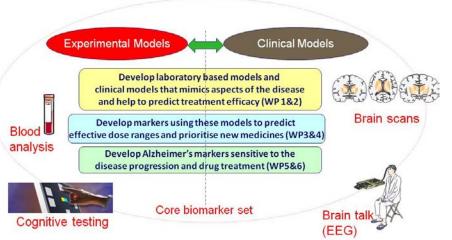
# IMI - PharmaCog



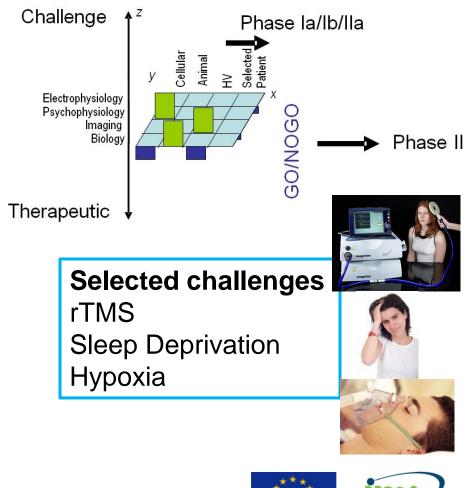
#### **Objectives**

- Develop pre-clinical and clinical models with greater predictive value to support early hint of efficacy studies
- Develop and validate translatable pharmacodynamic markers to support dose selection
- Identify and validate markers of disease progression and patient stratification Gain industry and regulatory acceptance of models and markers

Develop pan European network of experts



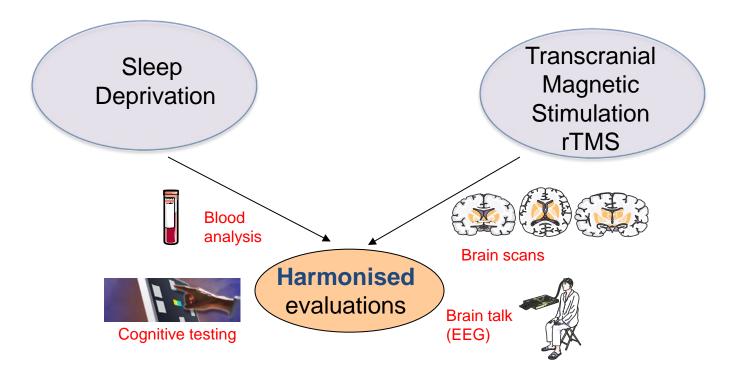
#### Matrix development strategy



## WP1: Challenge Models of Transient Cognitive Impairment in Healthy Volunteers

Lead: D Bartrès-Faz (Barcelona) & L Lanteaume (Marseille)

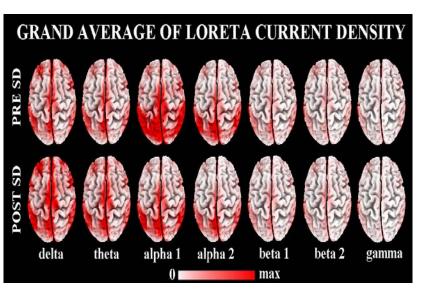






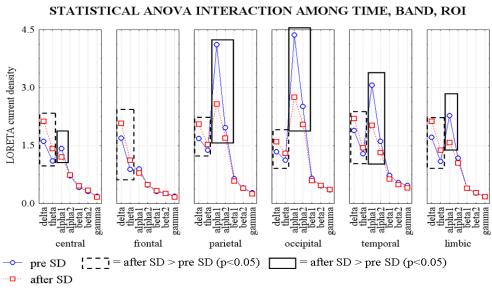
Effects of sleep deprivation on cortical sources of resting state eyes closed EEG rhythms in healthy volunteers are reminiscent of that in AD patients





Mean across individual EEG datasets (grand average, N=75) of the LORETA source solutions (EEG markers) before (pre SD) and after (post SD) SD.

SD induced: (1) an increase of current density values in widespread delta and theta sources and (2) a decrease of current density values posterior alpha 1 and alpha 2 sources.

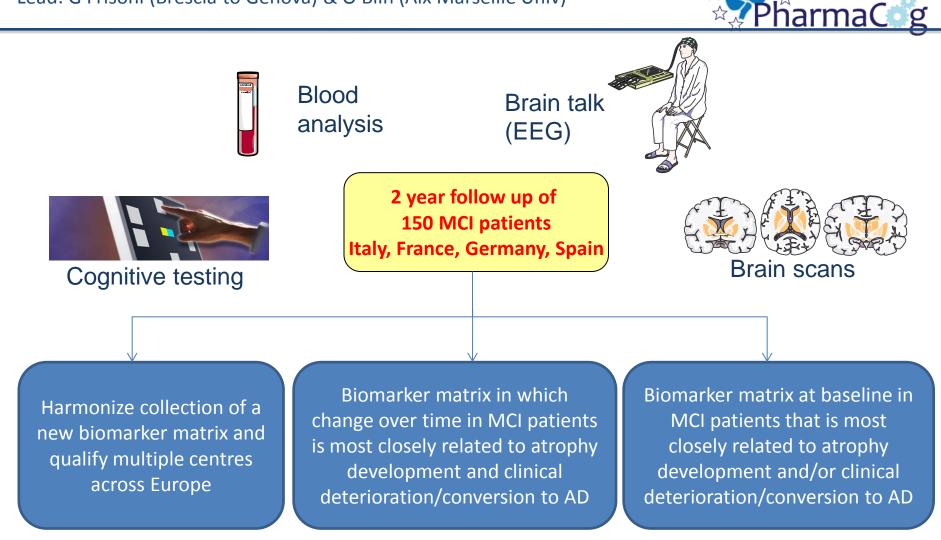


Grand average of the regional normalized LORETA solutions relative to a statistically significant ANOVA interaction effect (F=14.4; p<0.0001) among the factors Time (pre SD, post SD), Band (delta, theta, alpha 1, alpha 2, beta 1, beta 2, gamma), and ROI (central, frontal, parietal, occipital, temporal, limbic).



#### WP5 : Development of Disease Markers in Humans

Lead: G Frisoni (Brescia to Genova) & O Blin (Aix Marseille Univ)







#### **AlzProtect :**

Platelets: quantification of APP metabolites, namely 55 kD and 25 kD fragments, determined by immunoblotting

#### **Exonhit (now Diaxonhit):**

• Lymphocytes: about 150 RNA transcripts including transcripts related to Abeta pathway, to inflammatory pathway and to immune mechanism determined by microarray

#### **Innovative Health Diagnostics (IHD):**

• Red blood cells: binding of Abeta1-42 on cellular membrane and change in PKC conformation, determined by specific fluorescent probes

#### **Innovative Concept in Drug Development (ICDD):**

 PBMCs and plasma: mutliplexed panel of 13 inflammatory protein markers – AD Flag



# Update on ADFlag Results: A Game Changer for stratification of early presymptomatic AD groups

- 213 SCI, MCI and AD patients collected in 2 longitudinal trials in 14 CIC – end of baseline recruitment in 2014 (The Pharmacog & Alzpredict cohorts). The ADFlag, an inflammatory panel of 22 candidates, was measured in 195 patients from the two cohorts
- 6 markers classify 4 presymptomatic groups with 91% accuracy, consistently with neuropsychological assessments
- Of these, 65 patients were from the PharmaCog WP5 study and 55% of these were classified according to levels of Abeta42 in the CSF
- The inability to properly stratify AD patients in PoC trials could be a major reason the 99.6% failure rate in AD trials between 2002-2012\*







\* http://www.fiercebiotech.com/press-releases/cleveland-clinic-researchers-identify-urgent-need-alzheimers-disease-drug-d?utm\_medium=nl&utm\_source=internal

## Clinical characteristics of 145 MCI by Abeta42 status CSF-pos Abeta42 <550 pg/mL



	All	CSF-positive (n=55)	CSF-negative (n=90)	р
Sociodemographics				
Age	69.2 <u>+</u> 7.3	69.8 <u>+</u> 6.7	68.8 <u>+</u> 6.7	.40
Education	10.6 <u>+</u> 4.4	11.3 <u>+</u> 4.5	10.1 <u>+</u> 4.3	.11
Sex (F)	83 (57%)	31 (56%)	52 (58%)	.87
Cognitive history				
Onset of cognitive symptoms (years)	3.0 <u>+</u> 2.6	2.6 <u>+</u> 1.7	3.3 <u>+</u> 3.0	.12
Family history of dementia	57 (39%)	16 (29%)	41 (46%)	.05
Cognition, function, mood, and behaviour				
Mini Mental State Examination	26.6 <u>+</u> 1.8	26.1 <u>+</u> 1.7	27.0 <u>+</u> 1.8	.005
ADAS-cog				
Functional Assessment Questionnaire	2.6 <u>+</u> 2.5	2.6 <u>+</u> 2.5	2.6 <u>+</u> 2.6	.82
Geriatric Depression scale	2.4 <u>+</u> 1.8	2.4 <u>+</u> 1.8	2.5 <u>+</u> 1.9	.72
Neuropsychiatric Inventory	8.6 <u>+</u> 10.5	9.6 <u>+</u> 11.0	8.1 <u>+</u> 10.2	.43

Innovative Medicines Initiative

#### Neuropsychological characteristics of 145 MCI by Abeta42 status (1/2)



	All	CSF-positive (n=55)	CSF-negative (n=90)	р
Verbal memory				
AVLT, immediate recall	31.2 <u>+</u> 9.7	29.2 <u>+</u> 8.4	32.4 <u>+</u> 10.3	.05
AVLT, delayed recall	4.3 <u>+</u> 3.2	3.7 <u>+</u> 3.1	4.6 <u>+</u> 3.3	.11
Visual memory				
Paired associates learning test (n. of errors)*	19.2 <u>+</u> 11.6	19.8 <u>+</u> 11.9	18.7 <u>+</u> 11.4	.63
Delayed matching to sample (% correct all delays) *	68.0 <u>+</u> 16.5	62.7 <u>+</u> 16.9	72.0 <u>+</u> 15.1	.002
Pattern recognition memory test (% correct) *				
immediate	77.4 <u>+</u> 15.4	75.5 <u>+</u> 14.7	79.0 <u>+</u> 15.9	.23
delayed	65.0 <u>+</u> 18.0	63.5 <u>+</u> 17.6	66.1 <u>+</u> 18.3	.44
Spatial recognition memory test (% correct) *	63.8 <u>+</u> 13.3	58.8 <u>+</u> 12.9	67.5 <u>+</u> 12.5	<.0005
Working memory				
Digit Span forward	5.4 <u>+</u> 1.1	5.4 <u>+</u> 1.1	5.3 <u>+</u> 1.2	.78
Digit Span backward	3.8 <u>+</u> 1.1	3.8 <u>+</u> 1.0	3.8 <u>+</u> 1.1	1.00
Spatial working memory test (n. of errors) *	43.2 <u>+</u> 21.4	48.3 <u>+</u> 21.3	39.4 <u>+</u> 20.8	.02
				im

# Genetic and CSF features of MCI by Abeta42 status



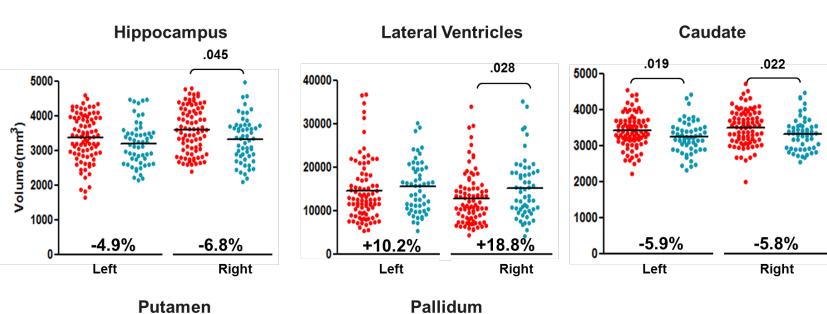
	CSF-positive (n=55)	CSF-negative (n=90)	р
ApolipoproteinE alleles, 1 or more			
E2	3 (8%)	5 (9%)	.88
E3	27 (75%)	54 (100%)	<.0005
E4	29 (81%)	17 (32%)	<.0005
CSF			
Tau (pg/ml)	556 <u>+</u> 335	426 <u>+</u> 346	.03
p-tau (pg/ml)	79 <u>+</u> 38	61 <u>+</u> 31	.002

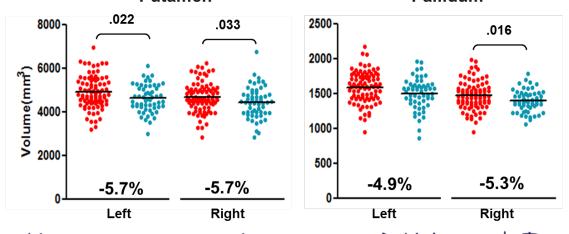


#### MRI – Brain volume estimates in 145 MCI by Abeta42 status

Task force leaders: Jorge Jovicich and Moira Marizzoni

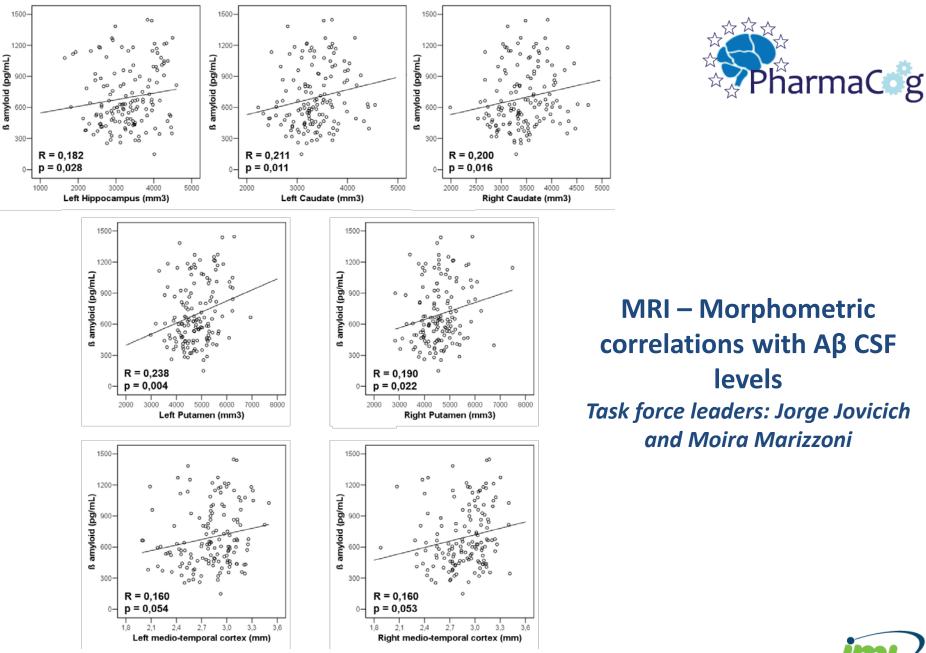






- Aβ negative
- Aβ positive



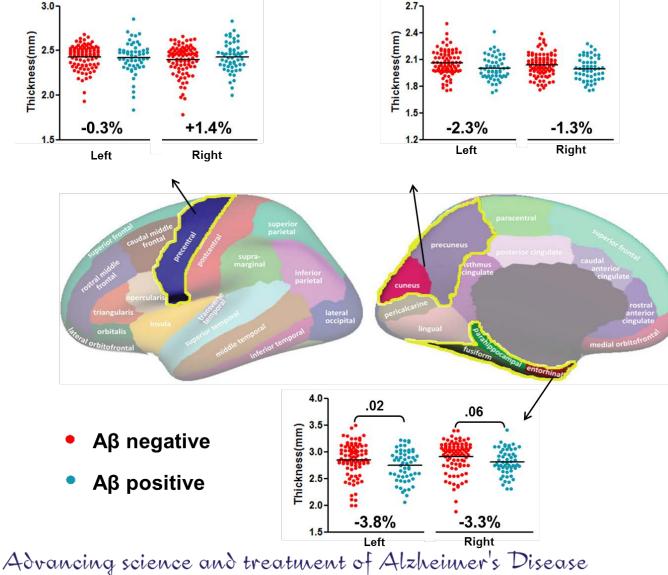




#### MRI – Cortical thickness estimates in 145 MCI by Abeta42 status

Task force leaders: Jorge Jovicich and Moira Marizzoni



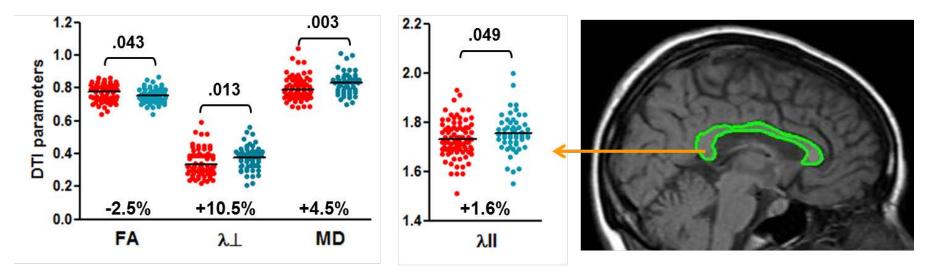




#### MRI – Brain diffusion estimates in 145 MCI by Abeta42 status

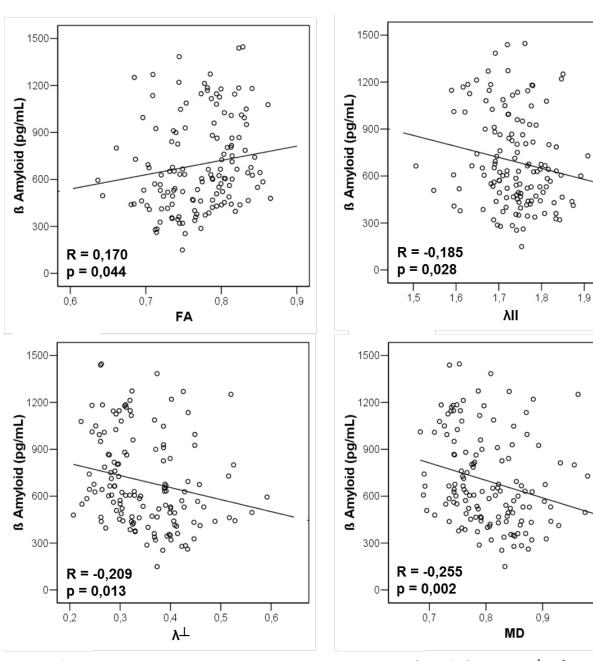
Task force leaders: Jorge Jovicich and Moira Marizzoni





Aβ negative
 Aβ positive







0

2,0

0

1,0

MRI – Splenium of the corpus callosum diffusion indices correlations with Aβ CSF levels Task force leaders: Jorge Jovicich and Moira Marizzoni

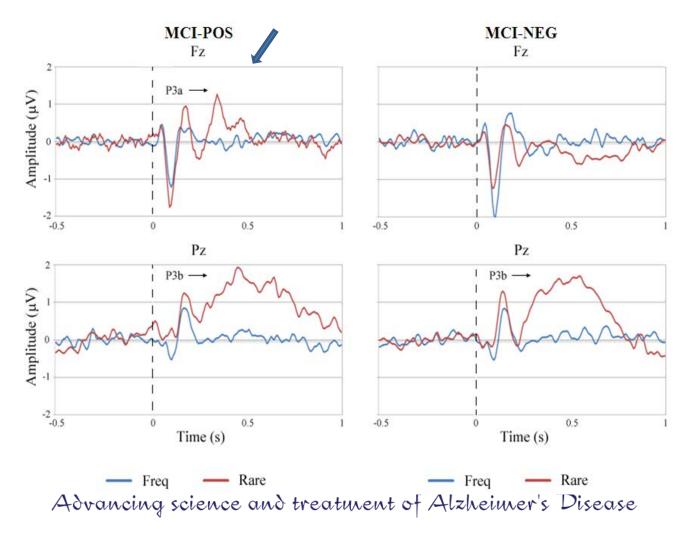


Relationship between EEG auditory oddball event-related potentials (P3 component) and CSF Aβ level in amnesic MCI subjects: analysis at scalp electrodes



**Recording units:** Brescia, Perugia, Genoa, Naples, Rome, Barcelona, Marseille, Toulouse, Lille, Leipzig Duisburg-Essen, Thessaloniki **Data analysis unit:** University of Foggia (UNIFG)

**Subjects:** 107 amnesic MCI subjects subdivided into those with high CSF Aβ level (MCI-NEG, N=58, CSF Aβ>550 pg/ml) and those with low CSF Aβ level (MCI-POS, N=34, CSF Aβ<550 pg/ml),



Grand average waveforms of event related potentials (P3) for the MCI-POS and MCI-NEG subjects. The ERPs refer to rare and frequent stimuli at midline frontal (Fz) and parietal (Pz) electrodes.

We observed :

- (1) a frontal positive peak at around 200–400 ms poststimulus (P3a). The P3a peak was higher in the rare compared to the frequent stimuli only in MCI-POS subjects
- (2) a parietal positive peak at around 400-600 ms post stimulus (P3b). The P3b peak was higher in the rare compared to the frequent stimuli in both MCI-POS and MCI-NEG subjects



# From PharmaCog to H2020

## **NEXT STEPS**

# **IMI 2 OPPORTUNITIES**

#### RADAR PROGRAMME OFFICE COORDINATION AND DATA SHARING

"Improve patient outcomes through remote assessment"

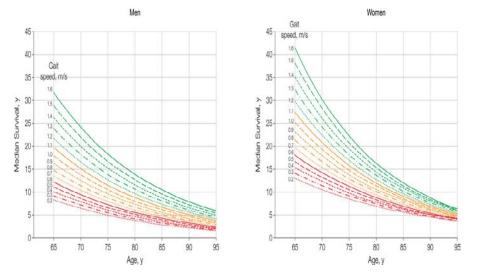
#### **RADAR TOPIC 1: CNS**

Initial Focus Unipolar Depression, Multiple Sclerosis and Epilepsy Long-term goal includes Bipolar Disease, Alzheimer's, Schizophrenia and Pain.

#### Remote Mobility Assessment as an outcome for neurodegeneration Application 28 aug 2014

Project acronym: MOBILe Project full title: Maintaining mobility in older people; development and impact of personalised interventions Topic: MG.3.4-2014 "Traffic safety analysis and integrated approach towards the safety of vulnerable road users" Funding scheme: Research and Innovation Action Name of coordinating person: Prof. Olivier BLIN Coordinator organisation name: Aix-Marseille University

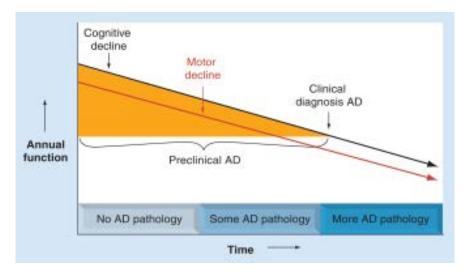
## Motor function as early biomarker for Alzheimer's disease



#### Predicted Median Life Expectancy by Age and Gait Speed

Studenski, S. et al. JAMA 2011;305:50-58

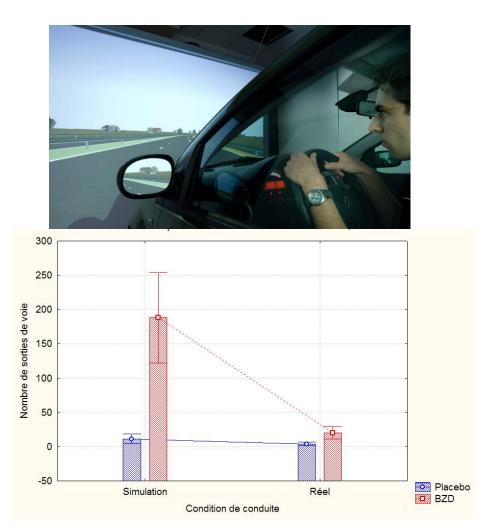
# Loss of motor function in preclinical Alzheimer's disease



Buchman & Bennett, 2011

# An illustration of previous Development of experimental paradigm using Virtual reality

- -Comparison of driving
- performances on
- Simulator and Real
- Highway
- -A single dose placebo double blind controlled trial of lorazepam 2mg
- -Same paradigm used with cannabis

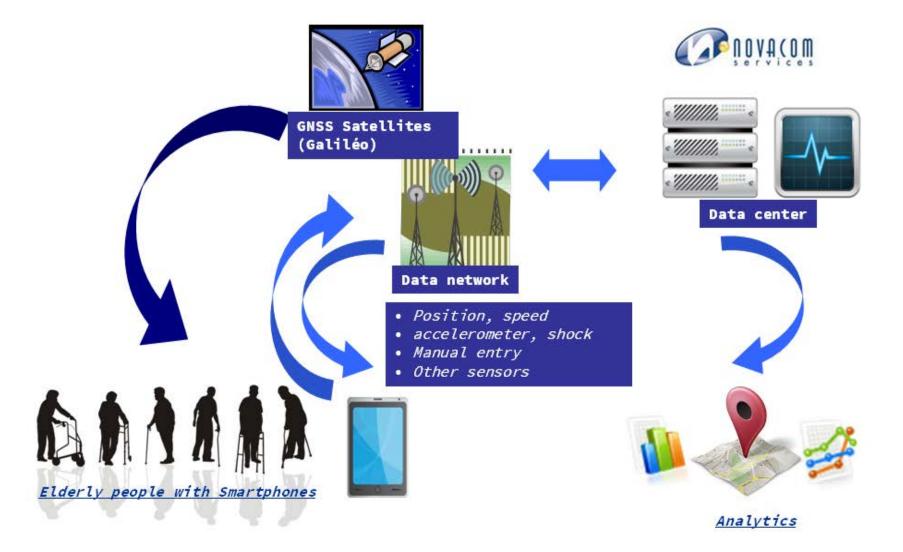


Collaboration Clinical Pharmacology & Center Reality Virtual; Marseille, O Blin & D Mestre

Medico ANR Grant, 2009

## Patient shaped biomarkers

#### **MOBILE SYSTEM FOR FIELD DATA COLLECTION**



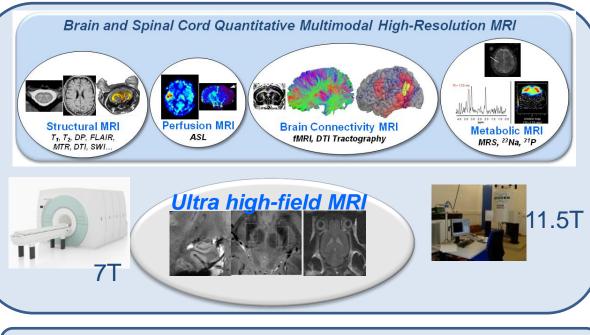
# **IMI 2 OPPORTUNITIES**

#### LINKING CLINICAL NEUROPSYCHIATRY AND QUANTITATIVE NEUROBIOLOGY

- Biological substrates of neuropsychiatric symptom constellations through the use of quantitative technologies.
- New classification (symptom constellations and biological correlates)
- Predictive systems for the exploration of the underlying biological process toward novel therapies or targets.
- Beneficial effect on healthcare costs (identification of the right patient for a given treatment of a specific symptom constellation)
- Proof-of-principle evidence to begin engagement with the regulatory authorities

# IMI2: New Engine / CNS factory

Linking Pre-existing consortia (EU and USA) European networks Research Infrastructures Bio-informatic tools & Big Data



**Cognition** Subtle changes Dimensional approach Relation with biomarkers

Mechanistic biomarkers (Inflammatory, Neuroimmunology, UPR) Neuronal Injury VILIP1, sAPPß

#### PETscan

18F-TSPO PET imaging of microglial activation 68Ga-RGD nanoparticle for angiogenesis imaging 99mTc-Annexin 128 for apoptosis imaging 99mTc-DTPA for BBB disrupture imaging

# Key points

**Biomarkers** will help to deliver (IMI2 SRA) **'the right prevention and treatment for the right patient at the right time'** They are of use for enrichment of the population They will give additional/individual data as regards to the continuum of AD They can avoid masking a drug effect depending of the MoA They can increase population homogeneity (and results extrapolation)

#### Difficulties

Change over time might not be linear Qualification of biomarkers : costly and time consuming Homogeneity (preanalytics, methods...) is a critical aspect

#### Limitations

Correlation with function and cognitive decline/recovery With the lack of positive control drug, the PPV is impossible to establish (yet) Biomarkers are not surrogate endpoints (yet)

#### Consequence

Rapid concerted efforts are needed to sustain research in the field

# Acknowledgements: The Pharmacog Team



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