



Parkinson's Disease



Spotlight on Addressing Motor and Non-Motor Symptoms – The Changing Landscape

Wednesday, March 8, 2017

Generously supported by: **Joan and Ross Collard**

Supported in part by a grant from: **abbvie**

Welcome and Introductions



Stephanie Paul

Vice President Development and Marketing
American Parkinson Disease Association





Presentation



David G. Standaert, MD, PhD

*John N. Whitaker Professor and Chair of Neurology
The University of Alabama Birmingham School of Medicine
Chair, APDA Scientific Advisory Board*

Disclosures

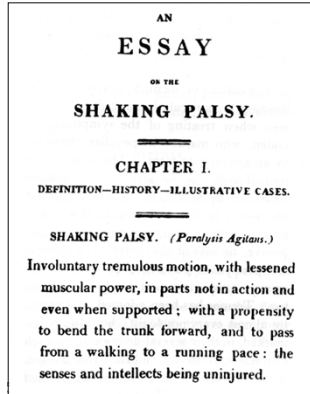
In the last year, Dr. Standaert has served as a consultant for

- AbbVie, Inc.
- Serina Therapeutics
- Voyager Therapeutics



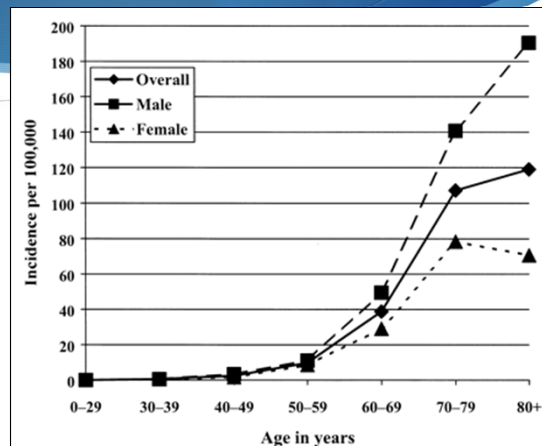
Parkinson Disease: 200th Anniversary

James Parkinson 1817



Age and Parkinson Disease

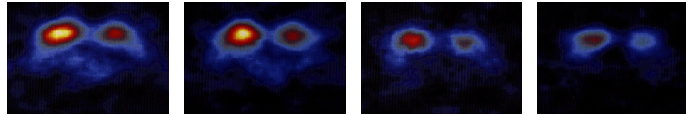
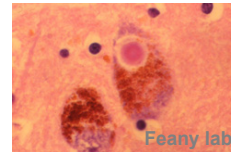
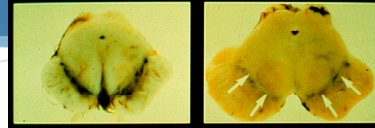
- The Good News:**
 We are living longer. Most Americans alive today can expect to live to at least 80 years
- Not So Good News:**
 The older we get, the more likely we are to get Parkinson's Disease





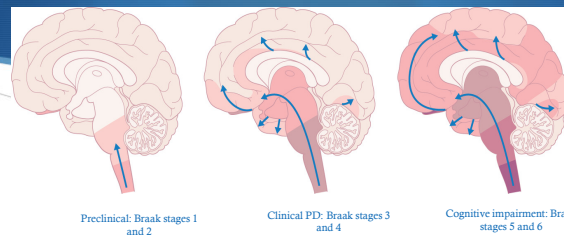
Classical Features of Parkinson Disease

- Rest Tremor
- Bradykinesia
- Rigidity
- Postural Imbalance



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Parkinson Disease: Non-motor Features



Reproduced with permission from: Olanow et al. *Neurology* 2009;72(Suppl 4):S1-136 (© Wolters Kluwer Health)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early (premotor) Features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyposmia – loss of the sense of smell • REM Behavior Disorder – “acting out dreams” • Autonomic disturbances – low blood pressure, constipation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late Features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive sleepiness • Depression and anxiety • Dementia |
|--|--|

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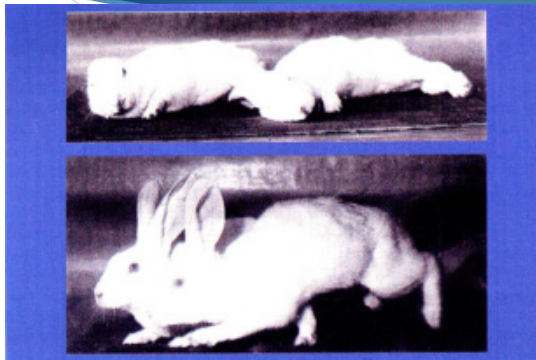


Advances in Motor Treatments

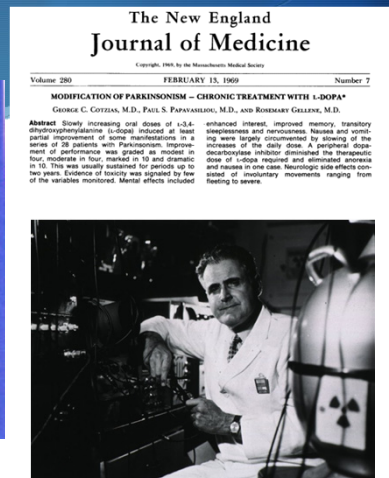
- **What is the current state of the art?**
- **What new treatments for motor symptoms are on the horizon?**
 - Levodopa delivery strategies
 - Next Generation DBS

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Discovery of Levodopa



Rabbits that became immobile (akinetik) after being reserpinized (upper panel) and then were restored to good mobility after being treated with l-dopa (Figure from Carlsson's Nobel Lecture).



Dr. George C. Cotzias
Brookhaven Lab, 1970

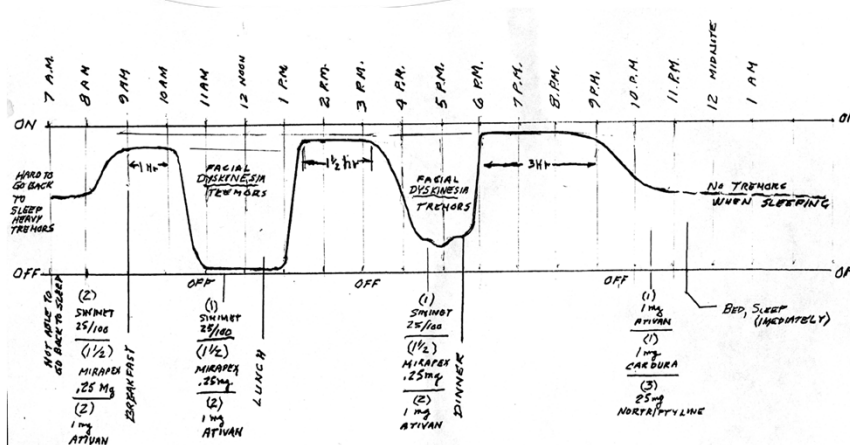


Standard Dopaminergic Treatments for PD

- Levodopa/carbidopa (Sinemet®)
- Pramipexole (Mirapex®)
- Ropinerole (Requip®)
- Rotigotine (Neupro®)
- Apomorphine (Apokyn®)
- Others that affect dopamine indirectly:
 - Rasagiline (Azilect®)
 - Entacapone (Comtan®, Stalevo®)

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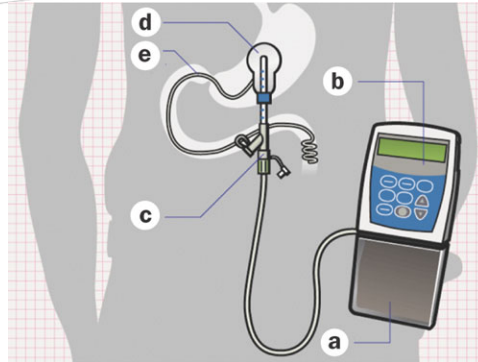
Motor Complications of Levodopa





Duopa[®]: Carbidopa/Levodopa Gel

- Carbidopa/Levodopa in a gel form, infused in to the intestines using a pump.
- FDA approved
- Intended for patients with wearing off and fluctuations



Richards, L. (2009) Intrajejunal duodopa improves nonmotor symptoms. *Nat. Rev. Neurol.* doi:10.1038/nrneuro.2009.84

Rytary[®]



Each capsule contains both:

- Immediate-release beads.
- Extended-release beads.²

- Controlled release levodopa/carbidopa
- FDA Approved
- Reduces wearing off in advanced PD
- Side effects similar to levodopa/carbidopa



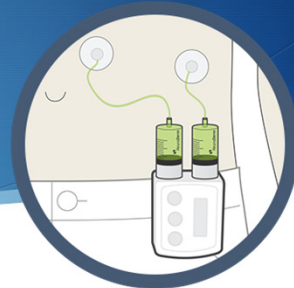
Inhaled Levodopa CVT-301



- Experimental treatment for OFF periods in people with Parkinson's disease taking an oral carbidopa/levodopa regimen.
- February 9, 2017: Acorda announced Phase 3 results, showing a statistically significant improvement in motor function in patients experiencing OFF periods.
- Cough was the most common adverse event, reported by approximately 15% of subjects who received CVT-301.
- They plan to file a New Drug Application with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in the second quarter of 2017

15 Acorda press release 02/14/2017

Subcutaneous Levodopa Infusion



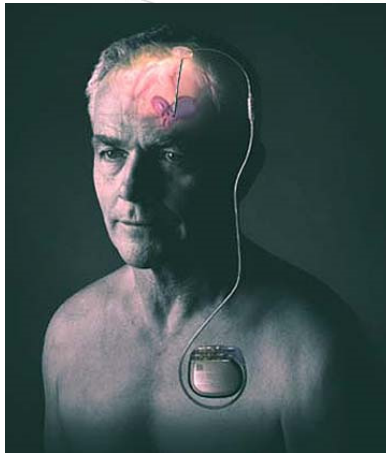
- A continuous levodopa therapy
- Trial 006 demonstrated that the trial successfully met its primary, key secondary and additional secondary endpoints.
- From 5.5 hours at baseline, the OFF-time was reduced by 2.8 hours (p equals 0.004).
- 42% of patients had a complete reduction in OFF-time to zero hours



16 Neuroderm Press Release March 01, 2017



Deep Brain Stimulation



Mahlon R. DeLong
Emory University
School of Medicine



Alim Louis Benabid
Joseph Fourier University

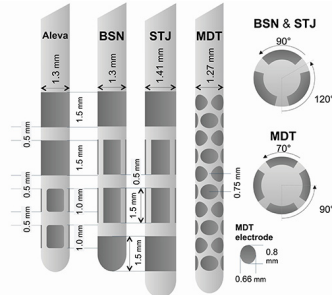
2014 Lasker Foundation
DeBakey Clinical Medical Research Award

Next Generation DBS

- **New device technologies**
- **Better programming**



St. Jude DBS Device FDA Approved October 2016



19 Front. Neurosci., 06 April 2016

BRAIN Initiative DBS Projects: \$20M in New Research Funding



- **Closing the Loop on Tremor: A Responsive Deep Brain Stimulator for the Treatment of Essential Tremor (Dr. Kelly Foote, Univ. Florida)**
- **Noninvasive Biomarkers to Advance Emerging DBS Electrode Technologies in Parkinson's Disease (Dr. Harrison Walker, UAB)**
- **Closed loop deep brain stimulation for Parkinson's disease (Dr. Philip Starr, UCSF)**

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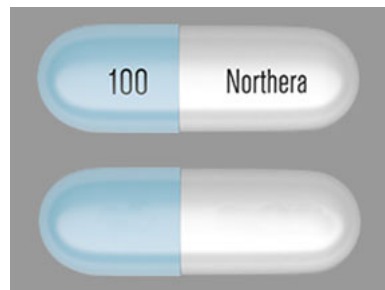


New Treatments – Non-motor Therapies

- Northera[®] - droxidopa
- Nuplazid[®] - pimvanserin

Northera[®] (droxidopa)

- Approved for treatment of orthostatic hypotension in Parkinson disease
- One of several treatments for low blood pressure and dizziness in PD





Nuplazid® (pimvanserin)

- Atypical antipsychotic
- Inverse agonist of the serotonin 5-HT_{2A} receptor
- Treatment of hallucinations and delusions associated with Parkinson's disease psychosis
- Warning against use in dementia-related psychosis

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What is coming soon?

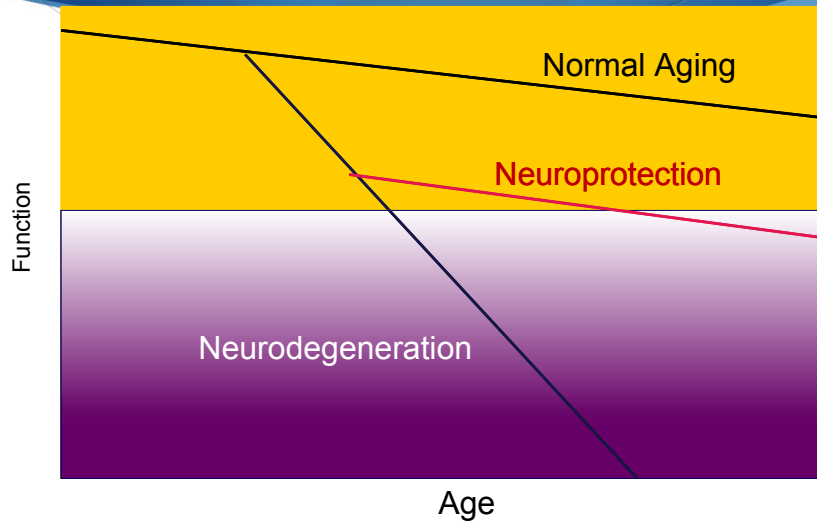
Some Highlights From Clinicaltrials.gov

- **More ways to deliver dopamine**
 - Levodopa “accordion pill”
 - Apomorphine – infusion, nasal, “strips”
- **Treatments for wearing off and dyskinesia**
 - Sustained release amantidine
 - A2a antagonists – Istradefyline, Tozadenant
- **Exercise**
 - What is the right “prescription” for exercise?

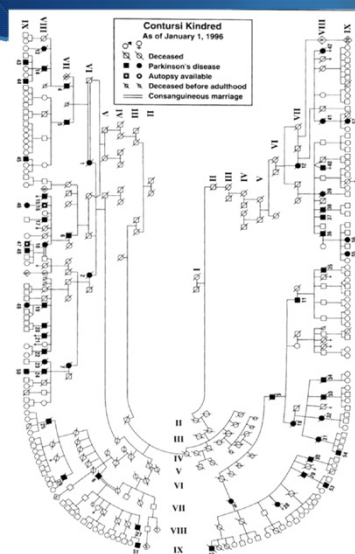
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Neuroprotective Therapies



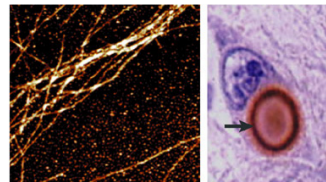
Alpha-synuclein, a Gene for PD



Mapping of a Gene for Parkinson's Disease to Chromosome 4q21-q23

Mihael H. Polymeropoulos,* Joseph J. Higgins, Lawrence I. Golbe, William G. Johnson, Susan E. Ide, Giuseppe Di Iorio, Giuseppe Sanges, Edward S. Stenroos, Lana T. Pho, Alejandro A. Schaffer, Alice M. Lazzarini, Robert L. Nussbaum, Roger C. Duvoisin

Parkinson's disease (PD) is the second most common neurodegenerative disorder after Alzheimer's disease, affecting approximately 1 percent of the population over age 50. Recent studies have confirmed significant familial aggregation of PD and a large number of large multigenerational families have been documented. Genetic markers on chromosome 4q21-q23 were found to be linked to the PD phenotype in a large kindred with autosomal dominant PD, with a $Z_{max} = 6.00$ for marker D4S2380. This finding will facilitate identification of the gene and research on the pathogenesis of PD.



Science; Nov 15, 1996; 274, 5290



Anti-Synuclein Therapies

- Goal it to reduce alpha-synuclein in the brain
- Potentially a treatment to slow the disease, and prevent both motor and non-motor symptoms
- When should be use them – what is the right stage of disease?

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Anti-synuclein: Immunotherapies

- **Antibodies to synuclein, with goal of reducing it in brain and blood**
- **Trials will focus on early clinical PD**
- **Two trials underway or recently completed:**

22 **Recruiting** [Single-Ascending Dose Study of BIlB054 in Healthy Participants and Early Parkinson's Disease](#)
 Conditions: Parkinson's Disease; Healthy
 Interventions: Drug: BIlB054; Drug: Placebo

30 **Completed** [AFF008E: Observational Phase 1b Follow-up Extension Study for Patients With Parkinson's Disease After Immunization With AFFITOPE® PD01A](#)
 Condition: Parkinson's Disease
 Intervention:

28 Clinicaltrials.gov



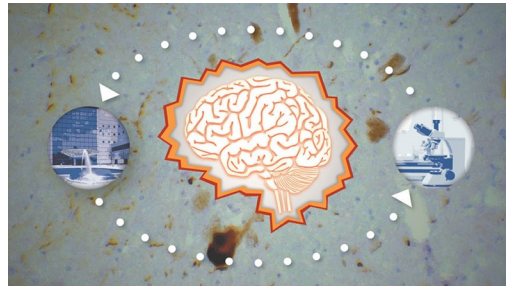
Anti-Synuclein Therapies: The Next Wave

- **Reducing synuclein production**
 - Antisense oligonucleotides
- **Enhancing synuclein clearance**
 - Autophagy enhancers (nilotinib, others)
- **Reducing synuclein aggregation**
 - Antibodies
 - Small molecules

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PD and Inflammation: *Turning Down the Heat*

- Too much synuclein in the brain activates the immune system
- Immune cells and antibodies damage dopamine neurons
- Would blocking inflammation slow the progress of PD?





Summary

- **We have important new treatments for both motor and non-motor symptoms**
 - Levodopa delivery
 - Next generation DBS
 - Blood pressure symptoms, hallucinations
- **Soon, we will see better treatments for PD symptoms**
 - More effective ways to deliver dopaminergic drugs
 - Treatments for non-motor symptoms
- **The “cutting edge” of research is the search for neuroprotection**
 - Anti-synuclein strategies are at the forefront today
 - Anti-inflammatory approaches not far behind

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Question & Answer



David G. Standaert, MD, PhD

*John N. Whitaker Professor and Chair of Neurology
The University of Alabama Birmingham School of Medicine
Chair, APDA Scientific Advisory Board*



Closing Remarks



Stephanie Paul

Vice President Development and Marketing
American Parkinson Disease Association

For additional information, answers to
your questions, or resources

Please visit our website
www.apdaparkinson.org

Or call us
1-800-223-2732