


Alzheimer's Disease Center
 at the Sanders-Brown Center on Aging



Alzheimer's Tennessee
 Annual Alzheimer's Disease Management & Research Symposium


Advances in Alzheimer's & Dementia Research: Understanding Anti-Amyloid Therapies

Greg Jicha, MD, PhD
 McCowan Endowed Professor of Neurology
 University of Kentucky ADRC



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Disclosures

(Only those related to A β treatments listed here)

- Grants**
 - NIH P30 AG072946, U24 AG057437, R01 AG053798, R01 AG063689, U19 AG010483, R01 AG054029, R01 AG061848
- Contract Research**
 - Cassava, Cyclarion, Eisai, Lilly, Suven, Vivoryon
- Educational Programming**
 - Medscape, CECConcepts/ AAFP, Mid-America Institute on Aging and Wellness
- Leadership Roles**
 - Alzheimer's Association ALZ-NET, ACTC, ADCS, AAN Education, ADRC Clinical Steering Committee & Task Force
- Consulting/Speaker's Bureau**
 - None
- Stock, Royalties, or Intellectual Property**
 - None

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Learning Objectives

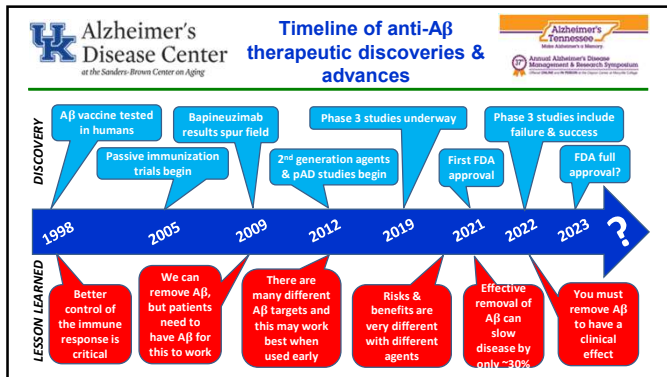
- Discuss discoveries related to anti-amyloid therapy for AD
- Analyze clinical trial results in order to understand potential disease modifying properties that may make a medication suitable for FDA approval
- Demonstrate an understanding of the potential benefits and risks of approved anti-amyloid therapy for AD

Phases of Clinical Trials

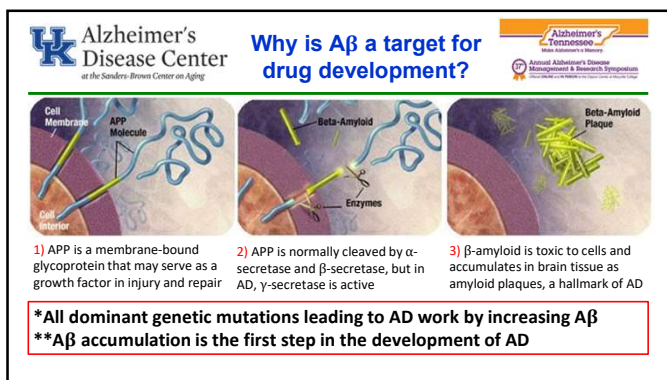


The diagram illustrates the phases of clinical trials as a funnel. At the top, 'Phases of Clinical Trials' are listed: Preclinical, Phase I, Phase II, Phase III, and Regulatory approval. The funnel narrows from 10,000 drugs at the top to 1 drug at the bottom. The phases are: Preclinical (10,000 drugs), Phase I (250 drugs), Phase II (5 drugs), Phase III (1 drug), and Regulatory approval (1 drug). The diagram also shows the progression of drugs through the phases, with a timeline from Preclinical to Phase III.

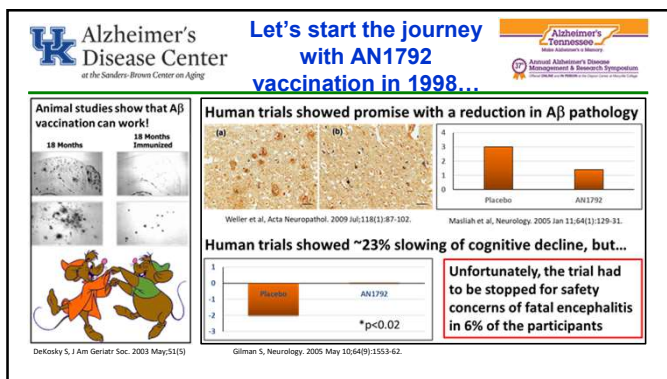
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AN1792 Lessons Learned

- **Active vaccination cannot be controlled precisely**
 - Some did not develop antibodies against A β
 - 13 patients died of "encephalitis" (~6%) of uncertain cause
- **A β in plaques moved into the blood vessels before it was removed from the brain causing worsening CAA**

Passive immunization is the path forward as we can precisely control the immune response by adjusting dose and timing

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Let's continue the journey with Bapineuzumab 2006...

- **Recombinant (manufactured) antibodies administered by infusion using the exact same A β target as AN1792**

Animal studies were positive!

Human studies showed a signal for benefit, with a subset showing A β removal, but...

Again, we see edema & bleeding in the brain, much that seen with AN1792

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Bapineuzumab Lessons Learned 2009

- **Passive immunization can remove A β from human brains**
 - This was only shown in a subset of patients
- **Removal of A β may be associated with slowing of decline in cognition**
- **Edema and bleeding remains a problem**
 - Associated with dose & ApoE e4 status

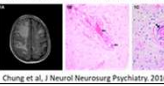
We need to be careful with dosing, take ApoE status into consideration, and make sure we are measuring amyloid reduction in everyone

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ARIA-E & ARIA-H?

Cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA) occurs in ~80% AD patients & can be associated with an autoimmune rxn



Chung et al. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2010 Oct 9.

- A working group of experts in 2011 coined the term ARIA
- Amyloid Related Imaging Abnormalities include both:
 - Vasogenic edema – ARIA-E
 - Microhemorrhage – ARIA-H

We're still trying to better understand ARIA so we can avoid it and or learn to manage it more effectively!

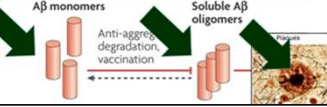
Jicha GA. Is passive immunization for Alzheimer's disease 'alive and well' or 'dead and buried'? Expert Opin Biol Ther. 2009 Apr;9(4):481-91.

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Targeting different types of A β

Both safety & efficacy concerns prompted a closer look at the A β targeted by the antibodies, and new generation of antibodies were developed



We didn't know or understand if it mattered? If all antibodies would be the same? Or if they might be different?

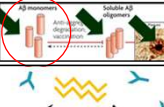
This gave rise to 2nd generation antibodies that target monomers, oligomers, plaques, or all types of A β

Jicha GA. Is passive immunization for Alzheimer's disease 'alive and well' or 'dead and buried'? Expert Opin Biol Ther. 2009 Apr;9(4):481-91.

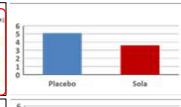
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Let's continue the journey with Solanezumab 2007...



	placebo	solanezumab	Mean Change from baseline (SD)	P Value
ADAS-cog15 score	9.3	9.4	-1.5 (-3.0 to 0.0)	<0.05
ADAS-cog4 score	5.8	4.3	-1.7 (-3.3 to -0.2)	<0.05
ADCS-MCI score	-4.9	-4.4	2.3 (0.0 to 4.6)	<0.04
CDR-SB score	3.4	3.3	-0.3 (-0.8 to 0.2)	<0.02
MMSE score	3.5	3.0	-0.5 (-1.0 to 0.0)	<0.04
Global score	-2.4	-1.8	0.7 (-0.3 to 1.6)	<0.01



Event	Solanezumab (N=1027)	Placebo (N=1025)
Amyloid related imaging abnormalities	9 (0.9)	4 (0.4)
With edema	5 (0.5)	2 (0.2)
With hemorrhage	4 (0.4)	2 (0.2)

Jicha GA. Expert Opin Biol Ther. 2009 Apr;9(4):481-91.

Doody et al. N Engl J Med. 2014 Jan 23;370(4):311-21.

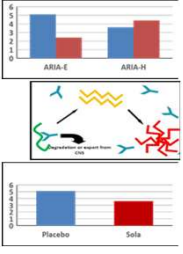
- The study failed overall, but did show a 29% slowing of cognitive decline with Sola
- No significant change in A β levels between groups was seen

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Solanezumab Lessons Learned 2014

- **Targeting only monomeric A β is as safe as placebo**
 - While ARIA-E was increased by 0.7%, ARIA-H was lower by 0.5%
- **Targeting only monomeric A β does not reduce A β plaque levels**
 - The “Sink” hypothesis was disproven
- **There may be a clinical benefit of removing monomeric A β**
 - Slowing by about 31% on ADAS-cog11



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Let's continue the journey with Crenezumab 2012...

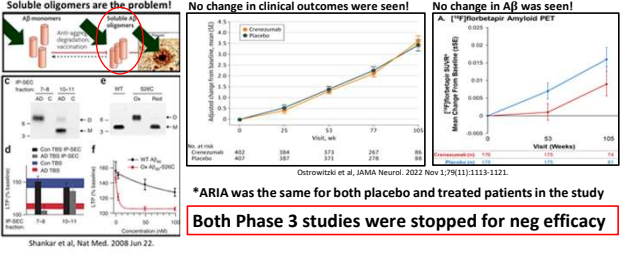
Soluble oligomers are the problem!

No change in clinical outcomes were seen!

No change in A β was seen!

***ARIA was the same for both placebo and treated patients in the study**

Both Phase 3 studies were stopped for neg efficacy



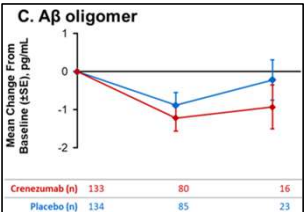
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Crenezumab Lessons Learned 2022

- **There are two possible explanations for the complete lack of effect seen in these two Phase 3 trials**
 - The antibody did not actually capture oligomeric A β in humans
 - Oligomeric A β toxicity has little to do with AD progression

C. A β oligomer



Group	n	Mean Change From Baseline (s.e.)
Crenezumab	133	-0.80
Placebo	134	-0.85

Ostrowitzki et al, JAMA Neurol. 2022 Nov 1;79(11):1113-1121.

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Let's continue the journey with Gantenerumab 2017...

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First SQ injection rather than infusion delivery

Prelim studies showed good A β removal and probable efficacy

No significant clinical benefit was seen

A β reduction was only 50 % expected

Development was stopped as a result of these negative findings Dec 2022

It remains unclear if dose reductions or SQ methods led to this failure?

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Gantenerumab Lessons Learned 2022

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- Efficacy appears to be dependent on A β plaque clearance, not on other targets
- Safety appears to be somewhat dissociable from A β removal effectiveness, although this remains poorly understood
- ARIA occurrence is clearly dependent on ApoE e4 status in a dose-dependent manner as has been seen with many other antibodies
- SQ was able to deliver the same levels of antibodies as IV treatments

It is hopeful that we can use this method of delivery to reduce burden on healthcare systems and on patients

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Let's continue the journey with Aducanumab 2017...

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Same target as AN1792 & Bap1

- ENGAGE and EMERGE, tested aducanumab in ~1600 mild AD patients
- The drug removed amyloid plaques from the brain
- The FDA concluded that benefits on slowing cognitive decline were inconclusive and the conditional approval requires an additional study
- ~41% subjects had brain swelling/stroke or bleeding in the brain and 25% of those had symptoms including worsening of cognitive decline

Doubts persist for claimed Alzheimer's drug

Once declared a failure, Biogen's antibody drug to be submitted for U.S. approval in 2020

Key Points

One year

Two years

Three years

Four years

Five years

Six years

Seven years

Eight years

Nine years

Ten years

Eleven years

Twelve years

Thirteen years

Fourteen years

Fifteen years

Sixteen years

Seventeen years

Eighteen years

Nineteen years

Twenty years

Twenty-one years

Twenty-two years

Twenty-three years

Twenty-four years

Twenty-five years

Twenty-six years

Twenty-seven years

Twenty-eight years

Twenty-nine years

Thirty years

Thirty-one years

Thirty-two years

Thirty-three years

Thirty-four years

Thirty-five years

Thirty-six years

Thirty-seven years

Thirty-eight years

Thirty-nine years

Forty years

Forty-one years

Forty-two years

Forty-three years

Forty-four years

Forty-five years

Forty-six years

Forty-seven years

Forty-eight years

Forty-nine years

Fifty years

Fifty-one years

Fifty-two years

Fifty-three years

Fifty-four years

Fifty-five years

Fifty-six years

Fifty-seven years

Fifty-eight years

Fifty-nine years

Sixty years

Sixty-one years

Sixty-two years

Sixty-three years

Sixty-four years

Sixty-five years

Sixty-six years

Sixty-seven years

Sixty-eight years

Sixty-nine years

Seventy years

Seventy-one years

Seventy-two years

Seventy-three years

Seventy-four years

Seventy-five years

Seventy-six years

Seventy-seven years

Seventy-eight years

Seventy-nine years

Eighty years

Eighty-one years

Eighty-two years

Eighty-three years

Eighty-four years

Eighty-five years

Eighty-six years

Eighty-seven years

Eighty-eight years

Eighty-nine years

Ninety years

Ninety-one years

Ninety-two years

Ninety-three years

Ninety-four years

Ninety-five years

Ninety-six years

Ninety-seven years

Ninety-eight years

Ninety-nine years

Hundred years

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Aducanumab Lessons Learned 2021

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- **Definitive proof that such agents can fully remove amyloid from the brain!**
 - Removal of A β plaque clearly demonstrated in both Phase 3 studies leading to accelerated FDA approval
- **With one positive and one negative study on clinical outcomes it remained unclear what the benefit might be?**
- **Do another definitive studies was the FDA mandate! (conditional approval)**

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Accelerated & or Conditional FDA Approval?

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- **"Accelerated" FDA Approval**
 - Accelerated means the FDA knows how much we need something
 - Approval was based on evidence of removing A β only
- **"Conditional" FDA Approval**
 - There is a requirement for an additional study to prove clinical benefit by 2026 or the drug approval will be pulled
 - This is really still an experimental research drug, similar to the many others we are working with in the field
- **What it takes for "Full" FDA Approval?**
 - Definitive evidence for significant clinical benefit, not just A β brain removal

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Let's continue the journey with Donanemab 2017...

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- Results similar to other antibodies that remove A β plaques resulting in ~25% slowing of AD
- Complete removal of A β plaques demonstrated clearly in a subset of patients
- ARIA risk remains in a midrange

Mortrud et al, N Engl J Med. 2021 May 6;384(18):1691-1704.

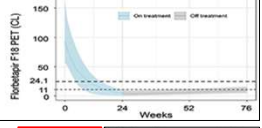
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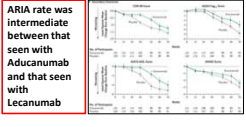
Donanemab Lessons Learned 2022

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- Clearly reduces A β , but the protocol stopped A β -PET once clear of A β , and so not all patients had EOS A β -PET
 - This led the FDA to not grant accelerated approval given the disparate timelines for establishing A β clearance
- A clinical benefit of ~32% was seen in the Phase 2 study, similar to other studies using agents that reduced A β
 - A similar clinical benefit was seen across all secondary clinical measures in the study



ARIA rate was intermediate between that seen with Aducanumab and that seen with Lecanumab



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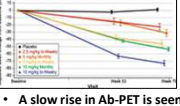
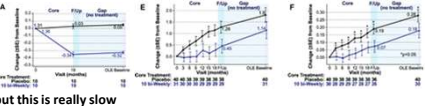
Let's continue the journey with Phase 2 Lecanemab 2012...

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AP monomers
Anti-amyloid aggregation
inhibition

Phase 2b/3 study showed removal of A β leading to FDA accelerated approval

- The trial demonstrated 10 mg/kg biweekly was optimal
 - It eliminated A β
 - There was positive clinical benefit
- But the trial ended and all patients went into a gap period before an OLE was started
 - This taught us so much about disease modification and what happens if you stop these medicines

- A slow rise in A β -PET is seen, but this is really slow
- Cognitive decline continues, but parallel slopes indicate it has changed the disease course permanently

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Lecanemab Phase 3 Results...

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Worsening

Adjusted Mean Change from Baseline

P < 0.001 at 18 mo

Visit (mo)

No. of Participants

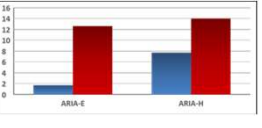
Visit (mo)	0	3	6	9	12	15	18
Lecanemab	859	824	798	779	765	738	714
Placebo	875	849	828	813	779	767	757

van Dyck et al. N Engl J Med. 2023 Jan 5;388(1):9-21


PharmFares?
Lecanemab Shows Highly Statistically Significant Reduction in Clinical Decline in Early Alzheimer Disease

BioPharma
Alzheimer's disease: Eisai and Biogen release milestone data

ARIA remains an issue but it is low with Lecanemab




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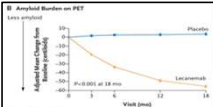
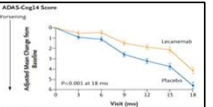
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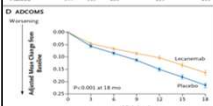
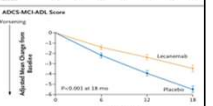
Lecanemab secondary endpoints?




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- Full FDA approval expected in 3 mos
- VA has already chosen to cover this medicine
- It will be here at UK in the next 6 months
- Let's get ready...





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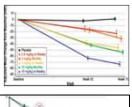
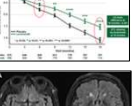
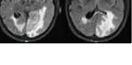
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Lecanemab Lessons Learned 2022




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- The Phase 3 CLARITY data is considered by most in the field to be definitive evidence of clinical benefit in addition to the previously accepted demonstration of A β removal
 - The Phase 2b/3 data led to FDA accelerated approval on January 6, 2023 based solely on A β removal
- Clinical benefit ranges from 27% to 40% based on outcomes similar to the many other studies with other agents
 - Eisai immediately filed for full approval based on the Phase 3 CLARITY data
- ARIA rates appear low despite full clearance of A β suggesting again a partial dissociation of risk from extent of amyloid removal






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FDA Full Approval?

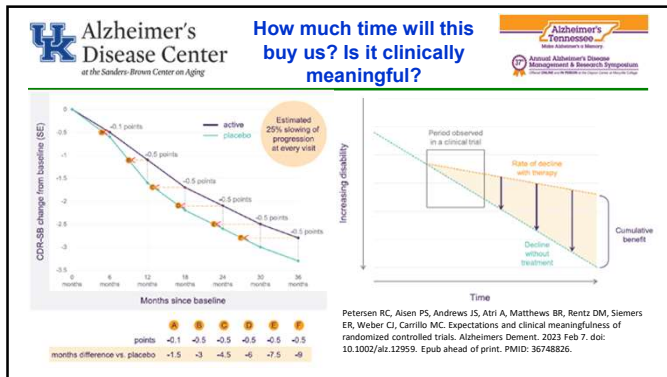


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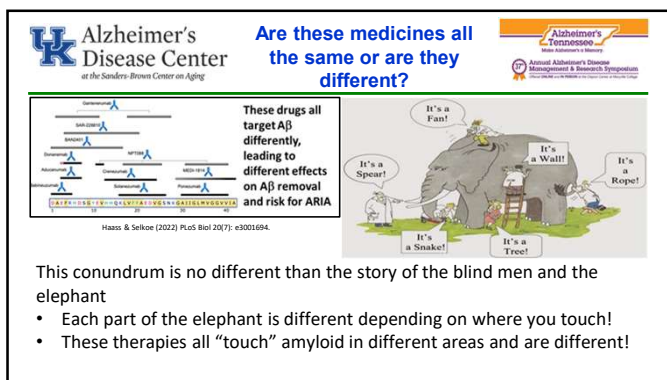
- Drug approval is based on the ultimate Phase 3 data
 - Typically, 2 independent studies are needed
 - Surrogate outcomes can be used in some instances (i.e. BP lowering for antihypertensives)
- A β -PET lowering was a move to surrogate endpoints for AD
 - Warranted "accelerated", but not full approval as of yet
- Full FDA approval of Lecanemab was granted on July 6, 2023
 - Medicare has stated they will cover the costs of Lecanemab (Leqembi®)



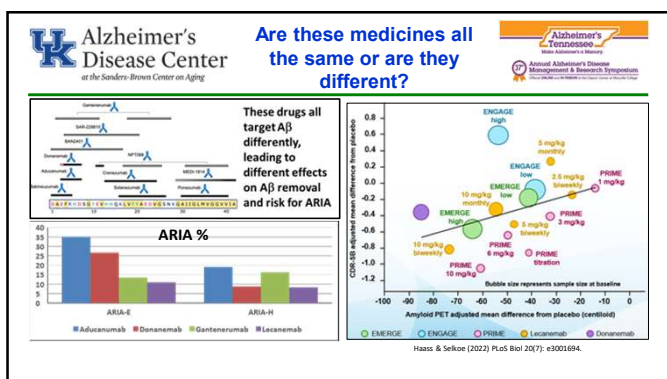
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Why only ~30% clinical benefit despite full A β removal?

Two major possibilities exist...

#1 We are treating way too late in the disease and there is so much more injury this won't reverse

#2 We are only treating the A β & most cases of MCI and dementia are mixed disease states

Karanth et al., JAMA Neurol. 2020;e201741

"Pure" AD is only 27% to 40% of the pathology found in most MCI and dementia cases at autopsy

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Let's continue the journey with Solanezumab for pAD 2012...

The A4 Study
NOW IS THE TIME

- In 2011, the NIH funded the A4 (anti-amyloid in asymptomatic AD) study
- 1,150 participants were treated for 3-9 years

- A β was not removed as was expected from prior Sola data
- A β accumulation was slowed
- No improvement in cognition was seen
- No difference in 36% transition rate to MCI was seen

<https://investor.jilly.com/news-releases/news-release-details/jilly-provides-update-a4-study-solanezumab-preclinical>

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pAD Lessons Learned 2023

- Slowing A β accumulation in those with AD levels of A β will not change disease progression**
 - Reinforces that A β removal is what matters
 - These medicines work the same way regardless of disease stage (safety and efficacy the same as in AD)
- Rather than giving up, the field is pushing ahead with new pAD studies using Lecanemab**
 - A45 studies the same stage of pAD
 - A3 moves even earlier

AHEAD STUDY

Enrolling now at UK and across the globe!

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Do we need to add other medicines to A β agents?

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Targeting tau and tangles?
It works in mouse/Alzheimer's disease!

Targeting DLB?

Targeting TDP-43/LATE?

Targeting vascular disease?

Protein misfolding?

Targeting metabolic dysfunction?

As these are developed it is likely we will enter an age of "precision medicine" where treatment is unique for every individual person!

Targeting lifestyle?

U.S. POINTER

Karanth et al., JAMA Neurol. 2020;e201741

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Imminent practical issues moving forward that we should all know...

Lecanemab is unfortunately not for everyone...

- It is only for those with MCI and mild dementia
- Patients must be able to have an MRI scan for safety monitoring
- Patients cannot have significant past microhemorrhages or other bleeding in the brain
- Caution should be used for those on blood thinners (no concerns for anti-platelet blood thinners)
- Caution should be used for ApoE e4 homozygotes (e4/e4 carriers)
- If a person has only basic Medicare, 20% of the cost (~\$5K) will be a co-pay needed (Eisai has a patient assistance program that may help?)

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FDA

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How few of our patients may be eligible?

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- Only 17% of our patients that appear eligible at first glance may actually be eligible...
- We need to be prepared to tell those that are not eligible why they are not eligible...
- Many may have exclusionary conditions...
- In the worst case scenario, with over 6 million persons on the US with AD, this still allows us to help over a million!!!

COMMON EXCLUSIONARY CONDITIONS:

- Imaging exclusion (37.5%) including past ICH
- Cardiac exclusions if not well controlled (36%)
- Renal or liver disease (3.6%)
- Immunologic disease ever (10.7%)
- TIA or stroke in last year (6.3%)

Pittcock et al. Neurology. 2023 Aug 16;101.1212/WNL.0000000000207770.

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How to guide our patients?

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- Overall, the data show similar effects and risks
- Donanemab appears to clear amyloid faster
- Donanemab is also associated with slightly greater risk of ARIA & SAEs but this increased risk was also seen in the placebo group...
- These risks are manageable with either agent and SAEs are high irrespective of treatment in our patients with AD

van Dyck et al. N Engl J Med. 2023 Jan 5;388(1):9-21; Sims et al. JAMA. 2023 Aug 8;330(6):512-527.

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Alzheimer's Disease Center
at the Sanders-Brown Center on Aging

Advice to patients...

Alzheimer's Tennessee
How Alzheimer's Works
Annual Alzheimer's Disease Management & Research Symposium

- The medications have similar effects and similar safety profiles
- The safest approach may be to go with lecanemab, but the more aggressive approach is to go for donanemab
 - This is like thinking of your retirement account investments...
- Much of this may come down to what your patient's 3rd party payor will cover
- A consideration is that lecanemab is every two weeks and donanemab is only every 4 weeks
 - With that said, missing an infusion or 2, or 3, or more is not as important as getting that amyloid out of their brains!
- Our patients will ultimately have to make the choice for themselves as to whether these are right for them and if so, which one?
 - We should be prepared to guide and educate on this important decision!

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Impact on current & future clinical trials?

Alzheimer's Tennessee
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- We have dozens of patients on lecanemab already, many for over 7 years now
- "The first person to be cured of Alzheimer's disease will be in a clinical trial" Dr. J. 2012
- We still need to do better, and as we have seen, each successive generation of new experimental medicines brings us safer medicines that move us closer to the cure we are looking for!
- Many that are not eligible for Lecanemab or donanemab may still be eligible for these treatments
- It remains unclear how the field will begin to adapt to combination therapy with experimental medicines that are needed as we move towards precision medicine!

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**Questions?
Discussion?**



- We are entering a new world for the care and treatment of those with MCI and or dementia
- It has been too long, and there has been too much suffering and death
- Change is finally here and I for one embrace this new world!

