THIS IS NOT YOUR GRANDMOTHER'S DISEASE: WHAT DOES BEING DIAGNOSED WITH PARKINSON'S DISEASE MEAN TODAY?

THURSDAY MARCH 14, 2019

REBECCA GILBERT, MD, PHD VICE PRESIDENT, CHIEF SCIENTIFIC OFFICER, APDA



AMERICAN PARKINSON DISEASE ASSOCIATION

Strength in optimism. Hope in progress.



OUTLINE

- Overview of Parkinson's disease
- How are new treatments developed?
- Treatments in the pipeline



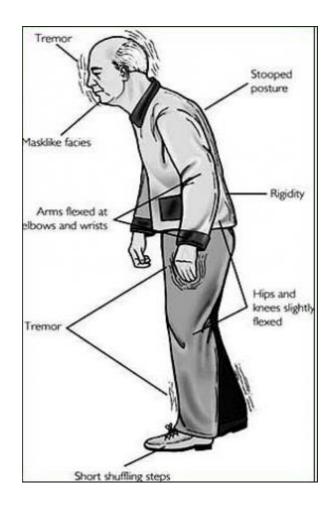
PARKINSON'S DISEASE: OVERVIEW



MOTOR FEATURES OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE

T Tremor

- **R** Rigidity
- A Akinesia or Bradykinesia
- P Postural instability





NON MOTOR FEATURES OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE

Non motor symptoms

NEUROPSYCHIATRIC

- Depression Sleep disorders •
- Cognitive impairment and dementia
- Apathy

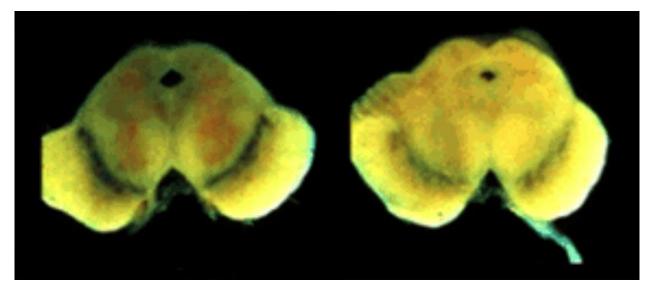
SENSORY

- Visual
- Loss of smell
- Pain



AUTONOMIC & VISCERAL Orthostatic hypotension Constipation Urinary dysfunction Sexual dysfunction

MOTOR SYMPTOMS ARE CAUSED BY LOSS OF NERVES THAT PRODUCE DOPAMINE



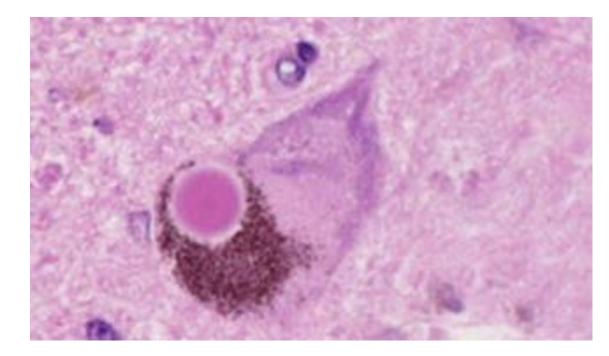
control

Parkinson's disease



THE LEWY BODY

Alpha-synuclein: Abnormal accumulation in Lewy bodies is harmful to nerve cells





AVAILABLE TREATMENTS FOR MOTOR SYMPTOMS:

- Levodopa formulations 0
- Dopamine agonists • (pramipexole, ropinirole, rotigotine)
- MAOB inhibitors • (selegiline, rasagiline, safinamide)
- **COMT** inhibitors ۲ (entacapone, tolcapone)
- Amantadine, ٠ amantadine ER
- Anticholinergics •
- Deep brain stimulation 0

DISEASE

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Blood brain barrier Dopamine Cell Body

BLOOD VESSEL

3-0MD -

Degradation

COMTIS

(Entacapone, tolcapone^a)

Dopamine agonists MAOB inhibitors

Levodopa

Conversion

DDCIs

(Carbidopa, benserazide)

➤ Dopamine

Dopaminergic neuron

AVAILABLE PHARMACOLOGIC TREATMENTS FOR NON-MOTOR SYMPTOMS

Medications specifically indicated for Parkinson's disease:

Cognitive impairment: rivastigmine

Orthostatic hypotension: droxidopa

Parkinson's disease psychosis: pimavanserin





EXERCISE IN PD

Evidence supports the following claims (Neurology. 2011;77(3):288-94):

- Cardiovascular fitness is associated with better cognitive and motor scores in PD
- Longevity in PD is associated with increased physical activity
- Non motor features of PD such as constipation, fatigue, depression, all improve with exercise and fitness





HOW ARE NEW TREATMENTS DEVELOPED?



HOW DO NEW TREATMENTS COME TO BE?

Preclinical development – testing in cell culture, animal models, etc

Phase I: testing in a small group of people for the first time to evaluate its safety, determine a safe dosage range, and identify side effects.

- **Phase II:** testing in a larger group of people to see if it is effective and to further evaluate its safety.
- **Phase III:** testing in a large groups of people to confirm its effectiveness, monitor side effects,

compare it to commonly used treatments

Phase IV: Testing after the treatment is approved, to gather more information on side effects.



APDA SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD

Dr. Joel ____ Perlmutter



The goal: to bring the best new talent to the field of PD research

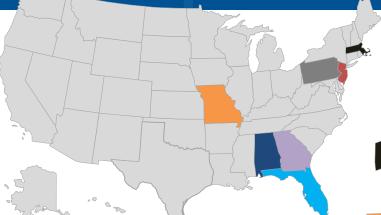


APDA Research 2018-2019

- Summer Student Fellowships (APDA in collaboration with Parkinson's Foundation) – 12 awarded
- Post-Doctoral Fellowships 2 awarded
- Research Grants 11 awarded
- Dr. George C. Cotzias Memorial Fellowship 1 awarded (and 1 in third year of award)
- APDA Centers for Advanced Research in Parkinson's Disease
 8 awarded



APDA CENTERS FOR ADVANCED RESEARCH



Boston University - Marie Saint-Hilaire, MD, Director



Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women's Hospital – Clemens Scherzer, MD Director

Washington University – Joel S. Perlmutter, MD, Director



Rutgers Robert Wood Johnson Medical School – M. Maral Mouradian, MD, Interim Director



University of Pittsburgh – J. Timothy Greenamyre, MD, PhD, Director

University of Alabama at Birmingham – David Standaert, MD, PhD, Director

Emory University – Thomas Wichmann, MD, Interim Director

Mayo Clinic Jacksonville Dennis Dickson MD, Director



SELECT APDA 2018-2019 GRANTS



Roberta Marongiu, PhD Weill Cornell Medicine

Menopause as an important transition state in the susceptibility to PD

Studying PD pathology in a mouse model of menopause





Mallory Hacker, PhD Vanderbilt University Medical Center Investigating Long-Term Clinical Outcomes of Subthalamic Nucleus Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) in Early Stage PD

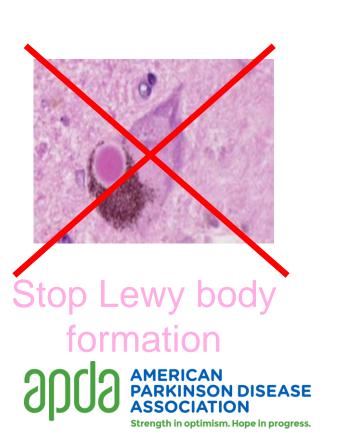
Studying patients who received DBS in early PD to determine the long-term effects of DBS done in this unique population.

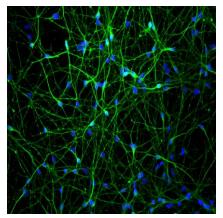
TREATMENTS IN THE PIPELINE



PARKINSON'S DISEASE: HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM?

Abnormal accumulation of alpha-synuclein into Lewy bodies causes cell death resulting in lack of dopamine which causes problems with movement. So...





Enhance cell survival



Introduce dopamine in new ways

PARKINSON'S DISEASE: HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM?

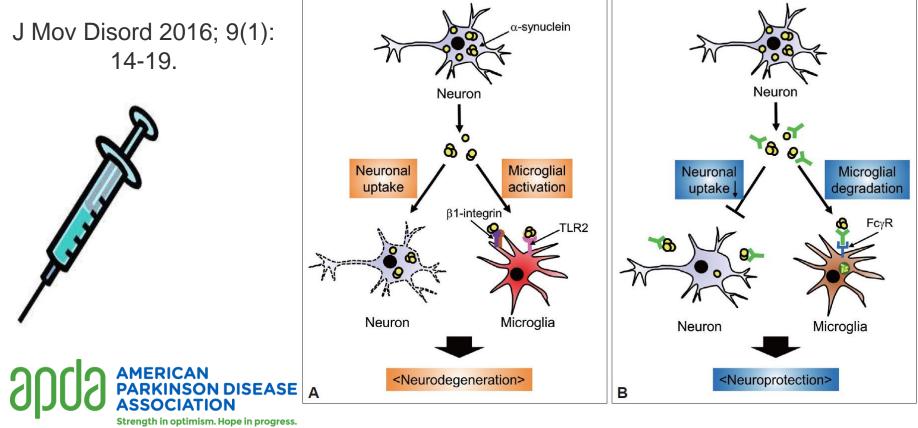
A. Removing/inhibiting alpha-synuclein aggregation

- B. Neuroprotective strategies
- C. Mutation specific strategies
- D. Dopamine delivery systems



ALPHA-SYNUCLEIN VACCINATION

- Injection of peptides which induce immune responses against alpha-synuclein (active immunity)
- IV infusion of alpha-synuclein antibodies (passive immunity)



PREVENTING OR DESTROYING ALPHA-SYNUCLEIN CLUMPS

Nilotinib

- An inhibitor of the tyrosine kinase Bcr-abl, approved for use in chronic myelogenous leukemia.
- Pre-clinical work showed that nilotinib can induce regulated destruction of alpha-synuclein without destroying the neuron
- A Phase 2 trial with a placebo arm and enrollment goal of 75 patients is underway

New compounds are in development which bind to alphasynuclein and block its accumulation



PARKINSON'S DISEASE: HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM?

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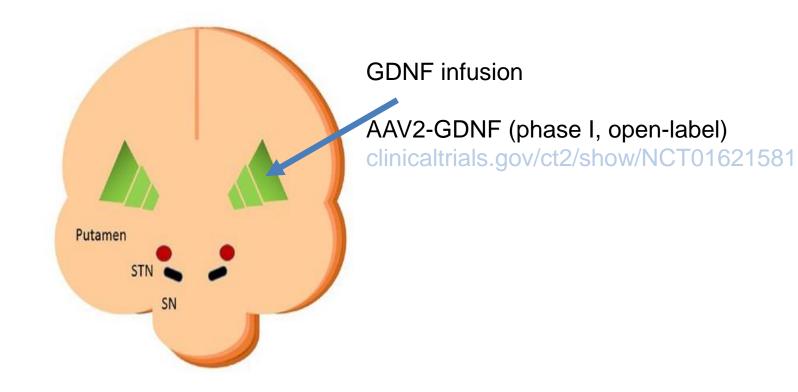


ISRADIPINE (DYNACIRC)

- Isradipine is a calcium channel blocker, approved for high blood pressure
- Epidemiologically, patients on calcium channel blockers had lower risk of PD
- Isradipine protected dopaminergic cells from oxidative damage in cell culture
- Phase II trial (STEADY-PD) showed safety in PD patients and established the dose at 5 mg twice a day
- A Phase III (3 year) trial completed enrollment and results are expected in 2019



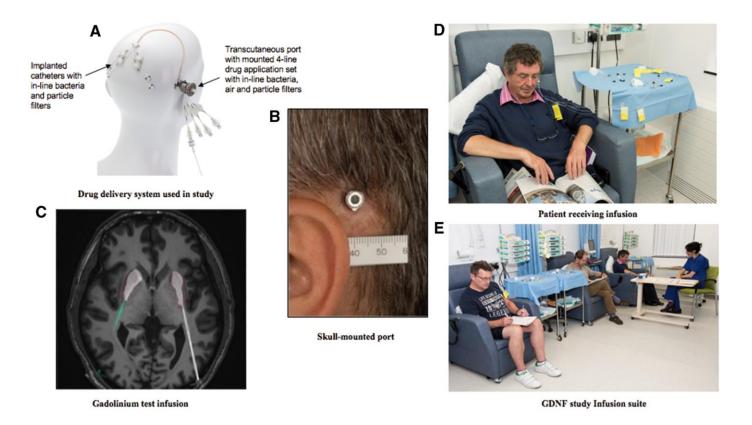
GLIAL CELL LINE DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR (GDNF) THERAPY





Adapted from Blits B and Petry H. Front Neuroanat. 2016; 10: 128.

GLIAL CELL LINE DERIVED NEUROTROPHIC FACTOR (GDNF) THERAPY



Brain, Volume 142, Issue 3, 26 February 2019, Pages 512–525, https://doi.org/10.1093/brain/awz023

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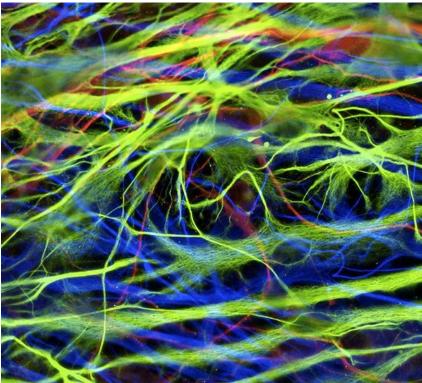


AMERICAN PARKINSON DISEASE ASSOCIATION Strength in optimism. Hope in progress.

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STEM CELL THERAPY

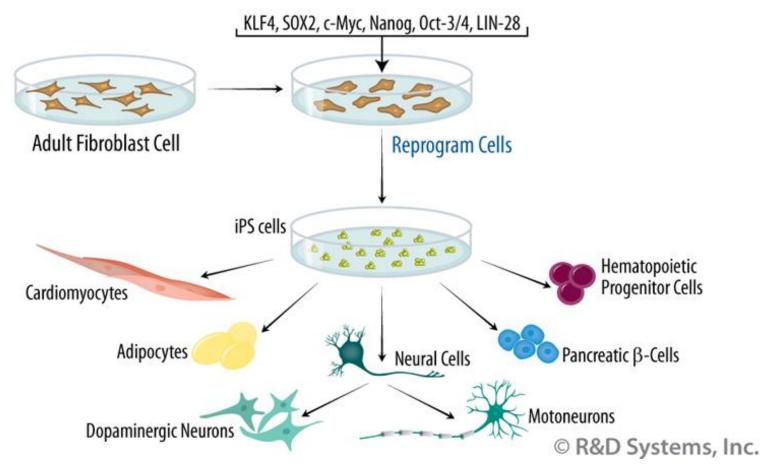
A clinical trial in Japan is underway in which dopamine precursor cells are implanted into the brains of people with PD. These dopamine precursor cells are derived from induced pluripotent stem cells





Neurons derived from stem cells https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-018-07407-9

STEM CELL THERAPY





https://www.rndsystems.com/resources/articles/differentiation-potential-induced-pluripotent-stem-cells

EXERCISE AND PARKINSON'S DISEASE



PARKINSON'S DISEASE: HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM?

A. Removing/inhibiting alpha-synuclein aggregation

B. Neuroprotective strategies

C. Mutation specific strategies

D. Dopamine delivery systems Continuous delivery On demand delivery



GLUCOCEREBROSIDASE AND PARKINSON'S DISEASE



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Multicenter Analysis of Glucocerebrosidase Mutations in Parkinson's Disease

E. Sidransky, M.A. Nalls, J.O. Aasly, J. Aharon-Peretz, G. Annesi, E.R. Barbosa, A. Bar-Shira, D. Berg, J. Bras, A. Brice, C.-M. Chen, L.N. Clark, C. Condroyer, E.V. De Marco, A. Dürr, M.J. Eblan, S. Fahn, M.J. Farrer, H.-C. Fung, Z. Gan-Or, T. Gasser, R. Gershoni-Baruch, N. Giladi, A. Griffith, T. Gurevich, C. Januario, P. Kropp, A.E. Lang, G.-J. Lee-Chen, S. Lesage, K. Marder, I.F. Mata, A. Mirelman, J. Mitsui, I. Mizuta, G. Nicoletti, C. Oliveira, R. Ottman, A. Orr-Urtreger, L.V. Pereira, A. Quattrone, E. Rogaeva, A. Rolfs, H. Rosenbaum, R. Rozenberg, A. Samii, T. Samaddar, C. Schulte, M. Sharma, A. Singleton, M. Spitz, E.-K. Tan, N. Tayebi, T. Toda, A.R. Troiano, S. Tsuji, M. Wittstock, T.G. Wolfsberg, Y.-R. Wu, C.P. Zabetian, Y. Zhao, and S.G. Ziegler

N Engl J Med 2009; 361:1651-1661 October 22, 2009 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa0901281



Molecular Genetics and Metabolism

Volume 73, Issue 4, August 2001, Pages 313-321



Regular Article

Gaucher Disease and Parkinsonism: A Phenotypic and Genotypic Characterization

N. Tayebi^a, M. Callahan^a, V. Madike^a, B.K. Stubblefield^a, E. Orvisky^a, D. Krasnewich^a, J.J. Fillano^b, E. Sidransky^{a,1}



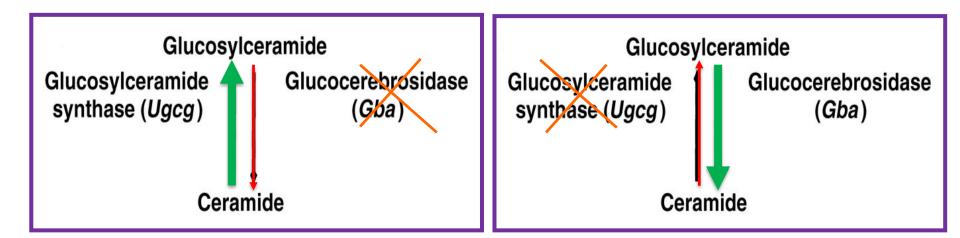
Brain. 2015 Sep; 138(9): 2648–2658. Published online 2015 Jun 27. doi: 10.1093/brain/awv179 PMCID: PMC4564023

Glucocerebrosidase activity in Parkinson's disease with and without GBA mutations

Roy N. Alcalay,^{©1,2} Oren A. Levy,^{1,2} Cheryl C. Waters,¹ Stanley Fahn,¹ Blair Ford,¹ Sheng-Han Kuo,¹ Pietro Mazzoni,¹ Michael W. Pauciulo,³ William C. Nichols,³ Ziv Gan-Or,⁴ Guy A. Rouleau,⁴ Wendy K. Chung,⁵ Pavlina Wolf,⁶ Petra Oliva,⁶ Joan Keutzer,⁶ Karen Marder,^{1,2,7} and Xiaokui Zhang⁶



GBA SPECIFIC THERAPIES



- Enzyme-replacement therapy is used to treat Gaucher's disease but does not cross the blood brain barrier.
- The same effect could be obtained by inhibition of glucosylceramide synthase (GCS) https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02906020
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LRRK2 SPECIFIC THERAPIES

- LRRK2 is a kinase it adds phosphate groups onto other proteins.
- Mutations in LRRK2 that cause PD, increase the activity of LRRK2.
- A small molecule which inhibits the activity of LRRK2 is currently in clinical trials. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03710707



PARKINSON'S DISEASE: HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM?

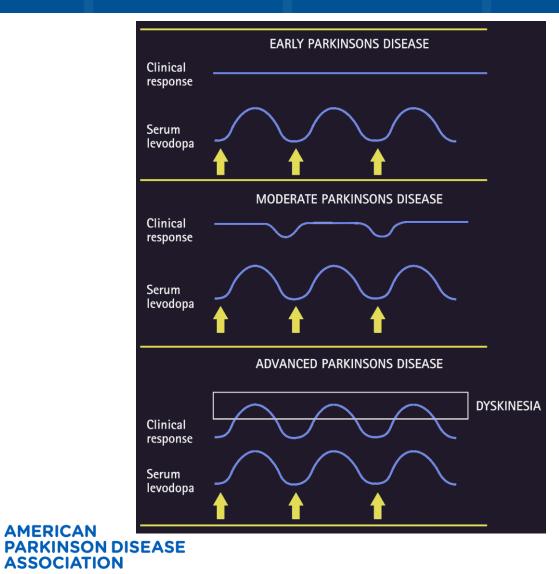
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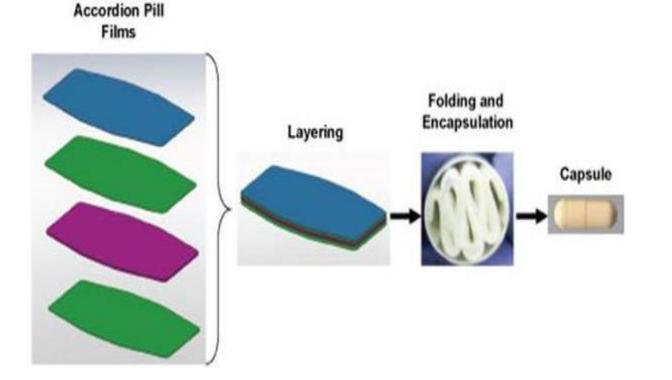
DOPAMINE DELIVERY SYSTEMS



Strength in optimism. Hope in progress.

9

ACCORDION PILL



General Structure of the Accordion Pill

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CARBIDOPA/LEVODOPA ACCORDION PILL (AC-CD/LD)

- Pill is retained in the stomach for 8-12 hours, as opposed to 2-3 hours
- This pill is useful for medications that are absorbed in the more proximal portions of the GI tract
- A Phase II trial showed a reduction of OFF time by 45% without an increase in, or with a reduction in, time with dyskinesias
- Current phase III trial: clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02605434



OPICAPONE – NEW COMT INHIBITOR

- Currently available COMT inhibitors are Entacapone and Tolcapone. Tolcapone can cause liver failure which limits its use
- Phase III trial has been completed for opicapone and showed a decrease in OFF time (JAMA Neurology. 2016 Dec 27. doi: 10.1001/jamaneurol.2016.4703).



PARKINSON'S DISEASE: HOW TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM?

- A. Removing/inhibiting alpha-synuclein aggregation
 - Alpha-synuclein vaccines
 - Other molecules that prevent alpha-synuclein clumping
- B. Neuroprotective strategies
 - Isradipine
 - GDNF
 - Stem cell therapies
 - Exercise
- C. Mutation specific strategies
 - GBA
 - LRRK2
- D. Dopamine delivery systems
 - Accordion pill
 - New COMT inhibitor





THANK YOU!

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EXERCISE IN PD

- Other age-related problems can complicate PD. Don't add deconditioning to this list!
 - o vestibular loss
 - o neuropathy
 - o spinal stenosis and lower back pain
 - o arthritis
 - \circ osteoporosis
 - ∘ prior strokes, etc. etc. etc.
- Even less vigorous activity can improve fall risk, (*Mov Disord*. 2010 Jul 15;25(9):1217-25) balance, and mobility (*Gait Posture*. 2008 Oct;28(3):456-60)





EXERCISE AND PARKINSON'S DISEASE

Patients were assigned to one of three exercise groups:

- High intensity treadmill use
- Low intensity treadmill use
- Stretching and resistance exercises

Findings

- Walking speed improved in low intensity treadmill group
- Gait and mobility improved in low and high intensity treadmill group
- Muscle strength improved in stretching and resistance group

Conclusion: combine workout types! The more the better! JAMA Neurol. 2013 Feb;70(2):183-90

