

## Alzheimer's Disease Biomarkers And Tau Focused Drug Discovery

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## Aging Related Neurodegenerative Diseases Characterized by Filamentous Aggregates of Misfolded Proteins

Disease	Lesions	Components
Alzheimer's Disease (A multi-proteinopathy)	SPs (100%)	A $\beta$
	NFTs (100%)	Tau
	LBs (50%)	$\alpha$ -Synuclein
	TDP-43 (50%)	TDP-43
Frontotemporal Diseases	Inclusions	Tau, TDP-43, FUS
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	Inclusions	TDP-43, FUS, Tau
Parkinson's disease +/- Dementia	LBs	$\alpha$ -Synuclein
Multiple System Atrophy	GICs	$\alpha$ -Synuclein
Prion diseases	SPs	Prions
Trinucleotide repeat diseases	Inclusions	Expanded polyglutamine repeats

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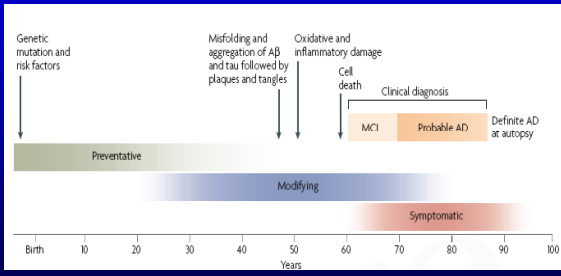
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### Hypothetical Timeline for the Onset and Progression of AD Neurodegeneration and Dementia: The Need For AD Biomarkers Is Urgent



Shaw LM, Korecka M, Clark CM, Lee VM-Y, Trojanowski JQ. Nat Rev Drug Discovery, 6:295-303, 2007.

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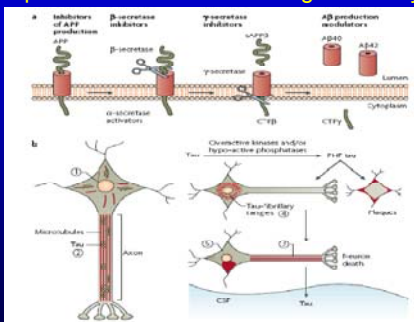
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**For Example, Biomarkers Will Accelerate The Pace Of A $\beta$  and Tau Focused AD Drug Discovery**



Shaw LM, Kimchi M, Clark CM, Lee VM, Trojanowski JQ. Nat Rev Drug Discovery. 9:295-303, 2010

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Enter ADNI October 1<sup>st</sup>, 2004!

**FUNDED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON AGING**

THE TEAM: M. Weiner, P. Aisen, R Peterson, C. Jack, W. Jagust, J Trojanowski, L. Shaw, A. Toga, L. Beckett, D. Harvey, C Mathis, A. Gamst, R. Green, A. Saykin, S. Potkin, J Morris, L Thal (D) Neil Buckholz, David Lee, Holly Soares  
AND  
The Industry Scientific Advisory Board (ISAB) and Site PIs, Study Coordinators, and 821 subjects enrolled in 58 sites in US and Canada

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**GOALS OF ADNI-1**

(\$40 M From NIH, \$25 M From ISAB, Foundations & FNIH; Funded From 10/1/2004 To 9/30/2009 With 1 Year No Cost Extension To 9/30/2010; Support s Research Conducted By ~75 Co-investigators)

- Optimize and standardize biomarkers for clinical trials
- Validate biomarkers as measures of change
- Validate biomarkers as diagnostics or predictors
- Establish world-wide network for clinical AD studies and treatment trials

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### ADNI-1: Naturalistic study of AD progression



- 200 NORMAL 3 yrs
- 400 MCI 3 yrs
- 200 AD 2 yrs
- Visits every 6 mo
- 57 sites
- Clinical, blood, LP
- Cognitive Tests
- 1.5T MRI
- Some also have
  - 3.0T MRI (25%)
  - FDG-PET (50%)
  - PiB-PET (approx 100)

All data in public database:  
UCLA/LONI/ADNI  
No embargo of data

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### SCOPE OF ADNI-2

(\$40 M From NIH & \$29 M From ISAB, Foundations & FNIH; Funded From 10/1/2010 To 9/30/2015)

- Goal to continue to follow >400 controls and MCI from ADNI-1 for 5 more years and enroll:
  - 100 additional EMCI (supplements 200 from GO)
  - 150 new controls, LMCI, and AD
- MRI at 3,6, months and annually
- F18 amyloid (AV-45)/FDG baseline and Yr 2
- LP on 100% of subjects at enrollment
- Genetics

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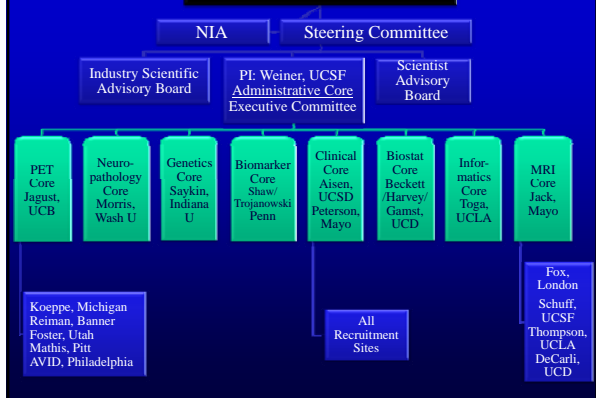
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### ADNI-2 Governance




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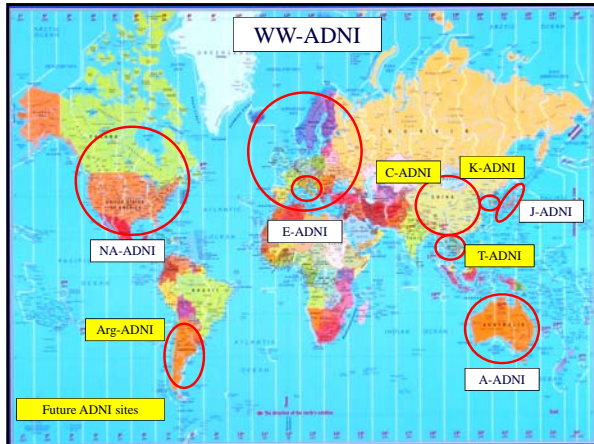
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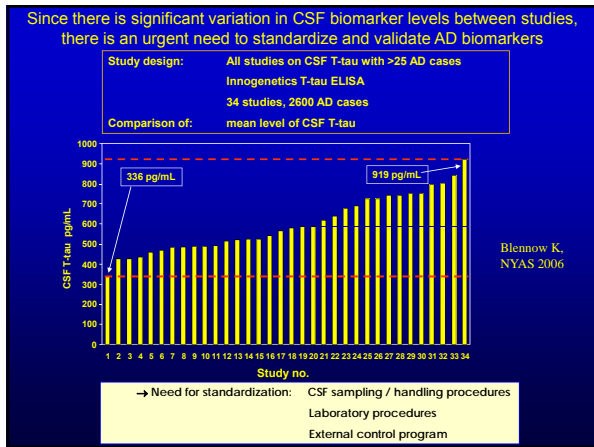
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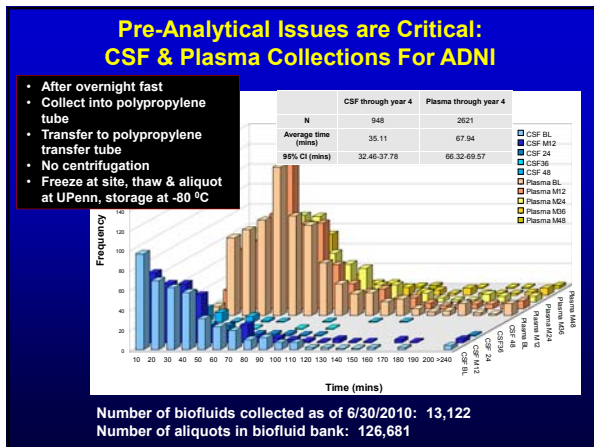
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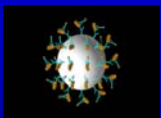
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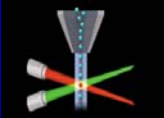
### Luminex xMAP Technology for Multiparameter Immunoassays




Microspheres coupled with antibody



Each type of microsphere coded with fluorochromes



Microspheres pass 2 lasers:



Up to 100 proteins can be analyzed at once  
Sample volume = 75  $\mu$ L.

a) Identification  
b) Quantification

Olsson A, et al, Clin Chem 2005

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### CSF Biomarker Validation

(All Data At ADNI Website And Shaw LM, Vanderstichele H, Knapik-Czajka M, Figurski M, Coart E, Blennow K, Soares H, Simon AJ, Lewczuk P, Dean RA, Siemers E, Potter WZ, Lee VM-Y, Trojanowski JQ, and ADNI. Qualification of the analytical and clinical performance of CSF biomarker analyses in ADNI. Acta Neuropathol. In press, 2011)

- Calibration curve stability
- Aliquot reproducibility
- Short- & long-term within- and between-day reproducibility
- Stability of biomarkers in CSF
  - Freeze-thaw
  - Room temp
  - +40C

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#### CSF Biomarker Cutpoints Established Using CSFs Collected from ADNI-Independent Autopsy-Based AD and Age-Matched Cognitively Normal Subjects

	Tau	A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub>	p-Tau <sub>181p</sub>	Tau/A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub>	p-tau <sub>181p</sub> /A $\beta$ <sub>1-42</sub>	LR TAA
ROC AUC	0.831	0.913	0.753	0.917	0.856	0.938
Threshold values	93 ng/mL	192 ng/mL	23 ng/mL	0.39	0.10	0.22
Sensitivity (%)	69.6	96.4	67.9	85.7	91.1	100
Specificity (%)	92.3	76.9	73.1	84.6	71.2	76.9
Test accuracy (%)	80.6	87.0	73.1	85.2	81.5	88.9
Positive predictive value (%)	90.7	81.8	67.9	85.7	77.3	82.4
Negative predictive value (%)	73.8	95.2	70.4	84.6	88.1	100

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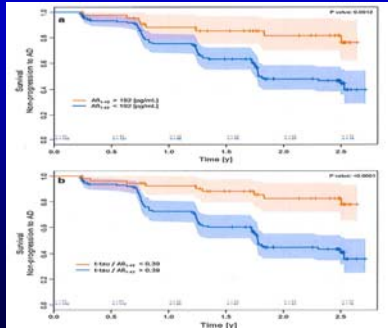
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Shaw LM, Vanderstichele H, Knapiak-Czajka M, Figurski M, Coart E, Blennow K, Soares H, Simon AJ, Lewczuk P, Dean RA, Siemers E, Potter WZ, Lee VM-Y, Trojanowski JQ & ADNI. Qualification of the analytical and clinical performance of CSF biomarker analyses in ADNI. *Acta Neuropathol*, Online, 2011.



Kaplan-Meier time to conversion to AD for ADNI subjects with MCI at their baseline visit. For example, A shows the survival curves for MCI subjects with CSF Aβ<sub>1-42</sub> concentrations above or below the threshold value of 192 pg/mL at baseline.

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### ADNI Data Integration Is Off And Running

Brain Abstracts published February 17, 2011

**BRAIN**  
An International Journal of Neurology and Neurosurgery

MRI of hippocampal volume loss in early Alzheimer's disease in relation to ApoE genotype and biomarkers

R. Sabk<sup>1,2</sup>, B. Wilson<sup>1</sup>, L. Scahill<sup>1</sup>, T. Scahill<sup>1</sup>, L. W. Shaw<sup>1</sup>, J. Q. Trojanowski<sup>1</sup>, P. M. Thompson<sup>1</sup>, C. R. Jack Jr.<sup>1</sup>, B. W. Wilson<sup>1,2</sup>, for the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative

NeuroImage

Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/yimg

Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative: A one-year follow up study using tensor-based morphometry correlating degenerative rates, biomarkers and cognition

Alex D. Cohen<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Igor Yakushev<sup>1</sup>, Neelroop Parikh<sup>1,2</sup>, Marissa J. Sabo<sup>1</sup>, Arthur W. Toga<sup>1</sup>, Clifford R. Jack Jr.<sup>1</sup>, Matt A. Bernstein<sup>1</sup>, Paula J. Borenstein<sup>1</sup>, Jeffrey L. Carter<sup>1</sup>, Chuddeh P. Wood<sup>1</sup>, Brett Bonowitz<sup>1</sup>, Leslie M. Shaw<sup>1</sup>, John Q. Trojanowski<sup>1</sup>, Adam S. Fleisher<sup>1</sup>, Danielle Harvey<sup>1</sup>, John Scahill<sup>1</sup>, Richard Scahill<sup>1</sup>, Cole E. Scahill<sup>1</sup>, Michael W. Weiner<sup>1</sup>, Paul M. Thompson<sup>1</sup>, and The Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative

NeuroImage

Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/yimg

Mapping correlations between ventricular expansion and CSF amyloid and tau biomarkers in 240 subjects with Alzheimer's disease, mild cognitive impairment and elderly controls

W. Yu Chen<sup>1</sup>, Naoki Sengen<sup>1</sup>, Christina Hedden<sup>1</sup>, Sarah H. Mahon<sup>1</sup>, Neelroop Parikh<sup>1</sup>, Marissa J. Sabo<sup>1</sup>, Leslie M. Shaw<sup>1</sup>, John Q. Trojanowski<sup>1</sup>, Michael W. Weiner<sup>1,2</sup>, Arthur W. Toga<sup>1</sup>, Paul M. Thompson<sup>1</sup>, The Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative

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ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION Arch Neurol, 67:688-696, 2010

### Cerebrospinal Fluid Abnormalities and Rate of Decline in Everyday Function Across the Dementia Spectrum

Normal Aging, Mild Cognitive Impairment, and Alzheimer Disease

Oguzhan C. Okonkwo, PhD; Michael E. Alkon, BA; H. Randall Geffink, PhD; Michelle M. Mielke, PhD; Leslie M. Shaw, PhD; John Q. Trojanowski, MD, PhD; Geoffrey Tronson, PhD; for the Alzheimer's Disease Neuroimaging Initiative

**OBJECTIVES:** Investigate effect of CSF abnormalities on rate of functional decline in NC, MCI, and mild AD.

**DESIGN:** T-tau, p-tau<sub>181</sub>, and Aβ<sub>42</sub> assayed in CSF from ADNI participants. Random effects regressions to examine the relationship between CSF abnormalities, cognitive impairment (ADAS-Cog), and functional decline (Pfeffer's FAQ).

**SETTING:** ADNI. **PARTICIPANTS:** 114 NC, 195 MCI, 100 mild AD. **OUTCOME MEASURE:** Decline in Pfeffer's FAQ.

**RESULTS:** Across all groups, persons with a combination of tau and Aβ<sub>42</sub> abnormalities exhibited the steepest rate of functional decline.

**CONCLUSIONS:** CSF abnormalities are associated with functional decline, and the development of AD in NC and MCI subjects, and those persons with tau and Aβ<sub>42</sub> abnormalities are at greatest risk of functional impairment.

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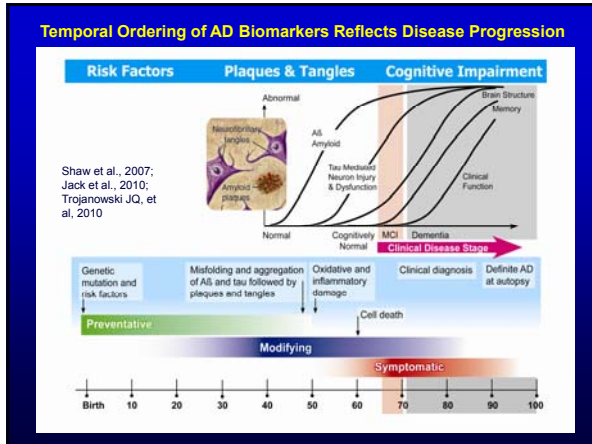
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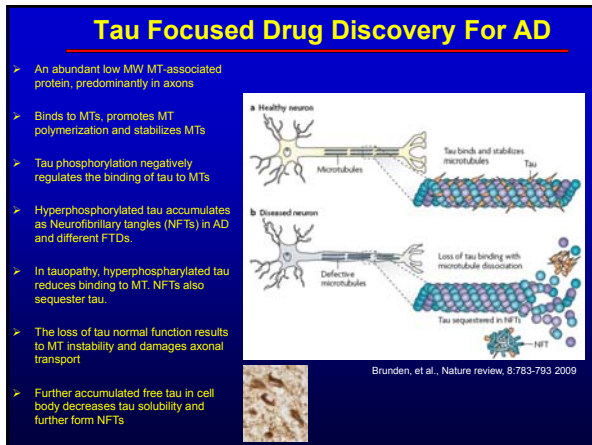
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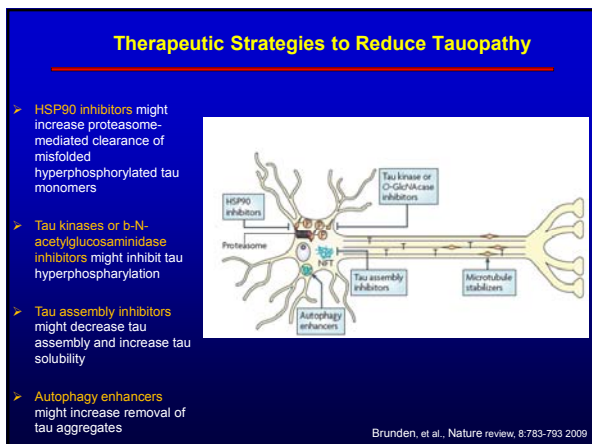
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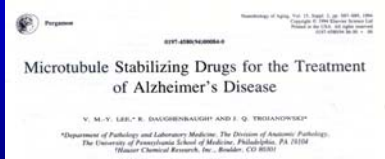
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## Hypothesis



"AD PHFtau does not bind to and stabilize MTs, but these functions are critical for maintaining the network of MTs required for intraneuronal transport. Thus, the loss of function by PHFtau could have deleterious consequences by depolymerizing MTs thereby disrupting axonal transport and compromising the function and viability of affected neurons in AD".

Hypothesis: MT stabilizing drugs have therapeutic benefits in mouse models of tauopathies.

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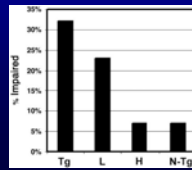
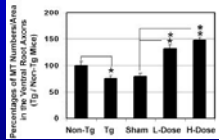
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## Paclitaxel Improves Motor Neuron Functions in Tau Tg Mice That Model Guam ALS Tauopathy

Microtubule-binding drugs offset tau sequestration by stabilizing microtubules and reversing fast axonal transport deficits in a tauopathy model

By: Donger, Justin M.D., Sharon Shinsky, Felix LaRocca, Gary McDonald, Jennifer Buzza, Edward R. Lee, Warren X. Koh, Small Injara, Chirif, Philip M. Tinkler, Virginia M. Y. Lee, and John Q. Trojanowski

Support for this research was provided by the National Institutes of Health, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Health and Human Services, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA 19104 and Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, VA 23062.



- 3 months i.p. injection of paclitaxel improves peripheral SC nerve function in tau Tg mice.
- Paclitaxel poorly crosses the BBB; not suitable for CNS tauopathies

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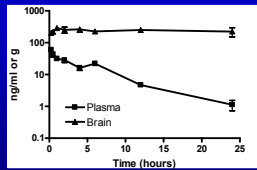
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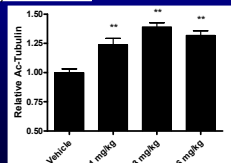
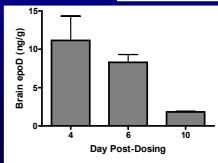
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## Epothilone D Pharmacokinetics / Pharmacodynamics (PK/PD)



Brunden et al., Pharmacol. Res. 63:341-351




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### EpoD Improves CNS Nerve Function in Young PS19 Mice

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**Epothilone D Improves Microtubule Density, Axonal Integrity, and Cognition in a Transgenic Mouse Model of Tauopathy**

Kurt R. Brunden, PhD; Bin Zhang, PhD; James Carroll; Tianrong Yao; Jessica S. Potasick; Anne Marie L. Higgins; Michaela Eickholt; James Shuman; Eric C. Gallo-Rodriguez; Anne R. Smith III; Virginia M. J. Lee; and John H. Trojanowski

3 to 6-month of Age

**D** Bar graph showing the percentage of axons with microtubule pathology. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 1.0. The x-axis categories are WT (DMSO), PS19 (DMSO), WT (EpoD), and PS19 (EpoD). The PS19 (EpoD) group shows a significantly lower percentage of axons with microtubule pathology compared to the PS19 (DMSO) group.

**E** Bar graph showing the percentage of axons with dystrophic axons. The y-axis ranges from 0 to 2.0. The x-axis categories are WT (DMSO), WT (EpoD), PS19 (DMSO), PS19 (EpoD), and PS19 (EpoD) + 15 WT (EpoD). The PS19 (EpoD) group shows a significantly lower percentage of axons with dystrophic axons compared to the PS19 (DMSO) group.

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### Questions

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➤ Is EpoD efficacious in tau Tg mice with established NFT-like pathology (9 to 12-months of age) ?

- Axonal integrity and MT density?
- Fast axonal transport?
- Tau pathology?
- Tau solubility and phosphorylation?
- Cognitive impairment?

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### EpoD Efficacy Testing in Old PS19 Mice (9 to 12-Month-Old)

9M PS-19 (males)  
n=13  
Vehicle Control (DMSO)

3 Months Dosing  
(Weekly i.p. Injections)

9M PS-19 (males)  
n=13  
0.3 mg/kg CNDR-66 (EpoD)

9M PS-19 (males)  
n=13  
1 mg/kg CNDR-66 (EpoD)

9M Non-Tg (males)  
n=13  
Vehicle Control (DMSO)

**Efficacy Testing**

1. Fast Axonal Transport
2. ON Dystrophic Axon Analysis
3. MT Density Analysis
4. CNS IHC and Biochem
5. Behavioral Cognitive Testing

**Safety Testing**

1. Behavioral Observations
2. Motor Function
3. Body and Organ Weights
4. Examine of Peripheral Organs
5. Complete Blood Counts
6. High Dose of EpoD Safety Test in additional 15 WT mice (5 or 10mg/kg)

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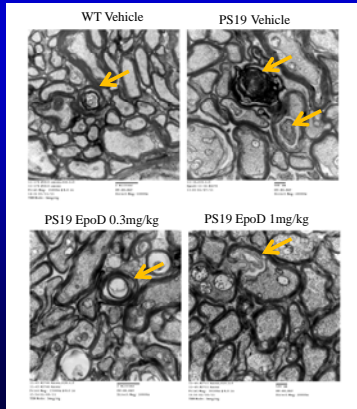
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### Dystrophic Axons in ON of 12-Month-Old Mice

Degenerated axons observed in all groups of mice



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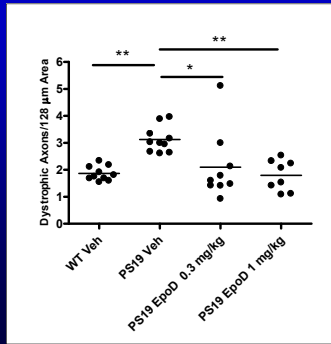
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### Dystrophic Axon Numbers in 12-Month Old PS19 Mice

One way ANOVA non-parametric statistic test



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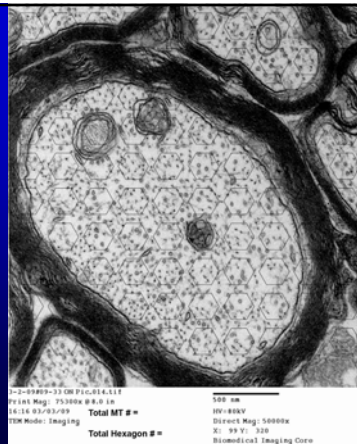
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### MT Density Analysis

- At 50k mag, find the coordinates and systematically take axon EM images at vertical cut level to visualize MTs and NFs
- Put 10x10 hexagons on the images



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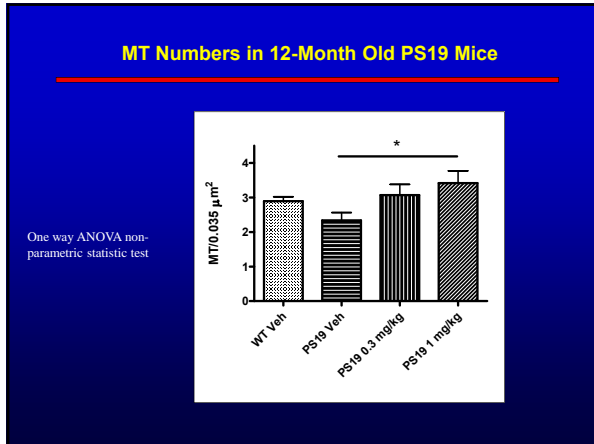
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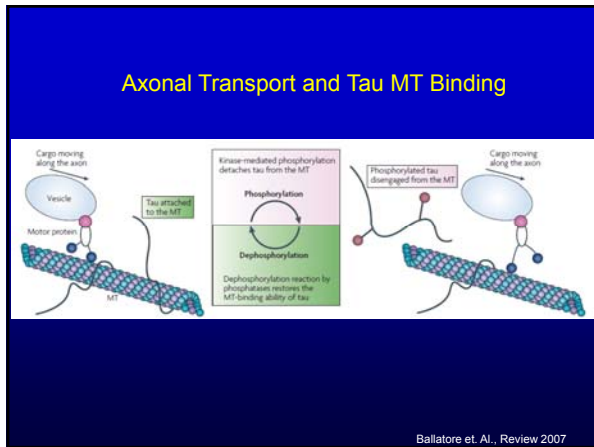
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### Optic Nerve Fast Axonal Transport (FAT) in EpoD Treated 12-Month Old PS19 Mice

**EXP design**

- Treatment for 3 months, n=3/group
  - PS19 Vehicle
  - PS19 EpoD 0.3mg/kg
  - PS19 EpoD 1mg/kg
  - WT Vehicle
- ON FAT
  - Intravitreal injection of  $^{35}\text{S}$ -Methionine in both eyes, 0.5mci/eye
  - 3 hours after injection
    - Dissect mouse ON and cut into 7 consecutive 1 mm segments from individual mouse (without pooling ON together)
- CPM counts for  $^{35}\text{S}$  in each ON segment.
- SDS gels for individual mouse optic nerve segments.

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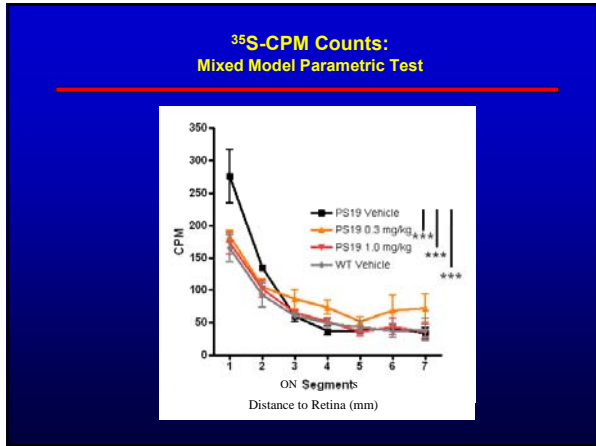
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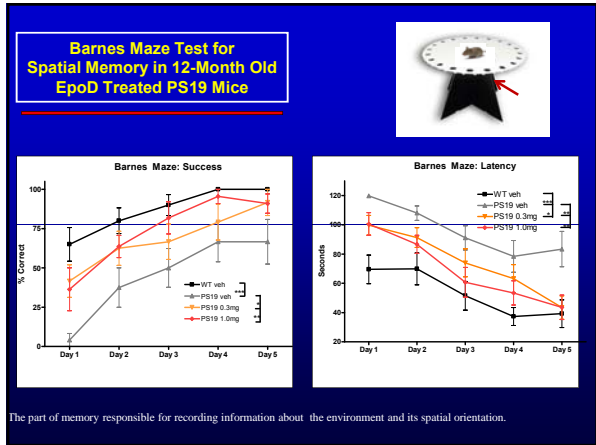
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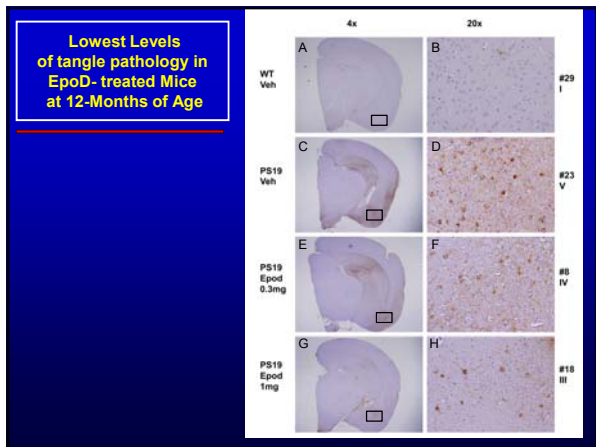
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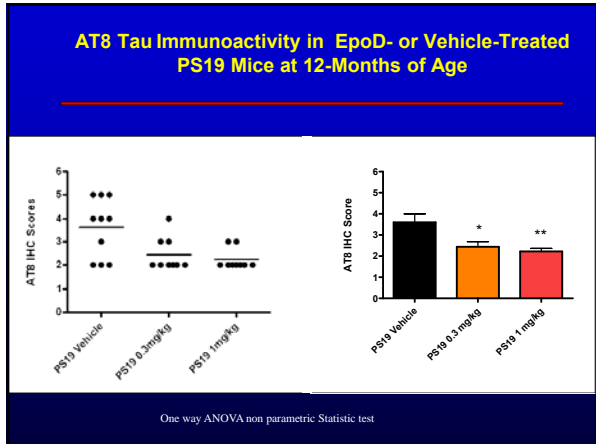
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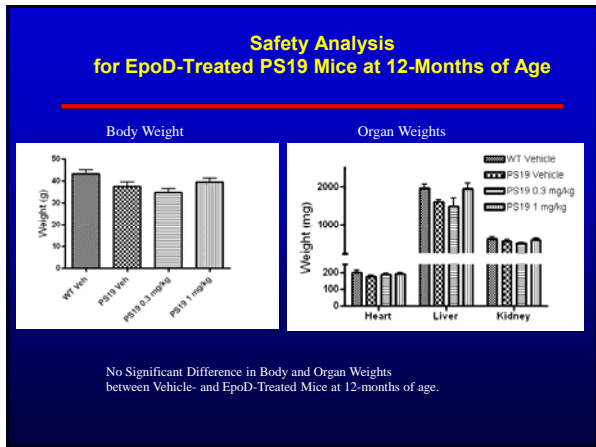
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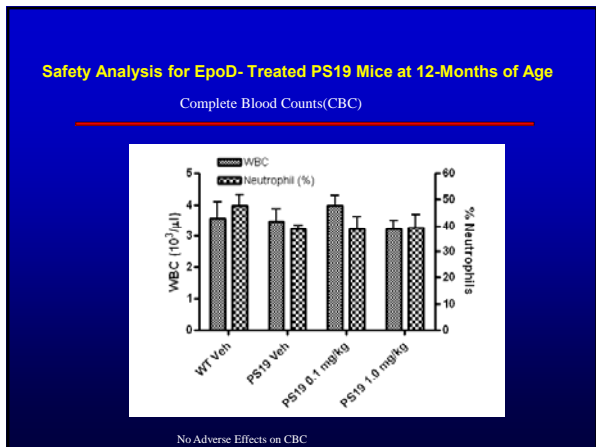
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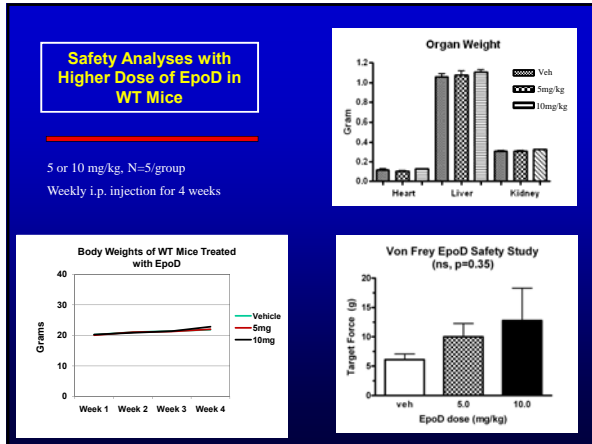
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## Summary

**EpoD**

- > Attenuates dystrophic axons in mouse model of tauopathy at 12 months
- > Recovers MT density in PS19 Tau Tg mice
- > Improves FAT in PS19 Tau Tg mice
- > Reduces tau pathology in PS19 Mice at 12m of Age
- > Improves working and spatial learning and memory in aged tau Tg mice
- > No detectable toxicities observed in the Tau or WT mice treated with EpoD

EpoD might be a therapeutic drug candidate for the treatment of tauopathies such as AD or FTLD-Tau

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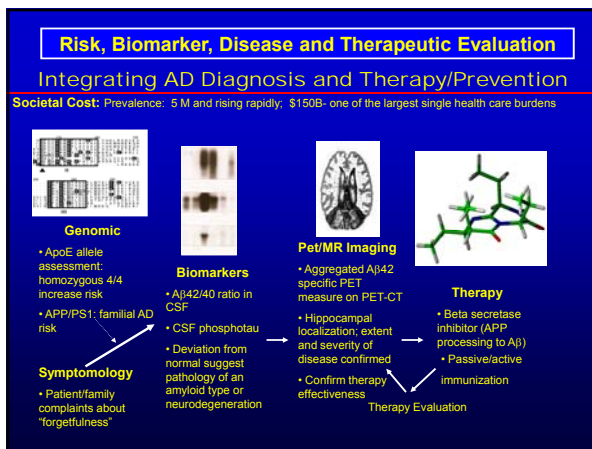
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### When Disease Modifying Therapies Arrive For AD, The Penn Biomarker Core Will Be Ready With LP Bistros!

Please visit LP Bistro next time you are at Philadelphia International Airport



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### ADNI Biomarker Team:

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- Holly Soares, Eric Siemers, Piotr Lewczuk, William Potter & many more collaborators
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- ADNI Core leaders and Core members
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### It Takes a Great Team!



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