

# LUMINA

## Study Update

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# Please Note

- AMX0114 is an investigational drug and has not been approved by any health authority.
- This presentation is intended to provide scientific information about AMX0114. The statements and content shared in this presentation have not been evaluated by any health authority.

## Disclosures

**LK** is a full-time employee of and may have stock option ownership in Amylyx Pharmaceuticals, Inc. **SP** reports research grants from Amylyx Therapeutics, Revalesio Corporation, Eledon, Alector, UCB Pharma, Biohaven, Clene Nanomedicine, Prilenia Therapeutics, Seelos, Calico, Denali, NIH, CDC, DoD, the ALS Association, the Muscular Dystrophy Association, Tambourine and reports consulting fees from Amylyx, Arrowhead, BMS, Clene, Iris, Eikonizo, and Cytokinetics. She has been a paid educational speaker for PeerView and Medscape.

# Presentation Overview



## Modulating Neurodegeneration in ALS: Calpain-2 and AMX0114

- Role of Calpain-2 in Axonal Degeneration and ALS
- About AMX0114
- AMX0114 Preclinical Data
- Elucidating the Biomarker Signature of Calpain-2 Activation



## LUMINA Study Design

# Modulating Neurodegeneration in ALS: Calpain-2 and AMX0114



# Calpain-2 is a $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -Activated Cysteine Protease that Drives Axonal Degeneration and Has Been Implicated in the Pathogenesis of ALS<sup>1-6</sup>

## Rationale for Targeting Calpain-2 in ALS

- **Calpain-2 levels are upregulated in ALS<sup>4,6</sup>**
  - *CAPN2* mRNA upregulated in biopsied muscle samples of people with ALS<sup>4</sup>
  - Ratio of active to inactive calpain-2 in post-mortem spinal cord tissue of people with ALS ~3x higher than that in healthy controls<sup>6</sup>
- **Calpain-2 inhibition has demonstrated benefit in ALS mouse model<sup>5</sup>**
  - Neuron-specific overexpression of calpain inhibitor calpastatin increased overall survival and delayed disease onset in ALS SOD1G93A mouse model<sup>5</sup>

1. Moloney EB, et al. *Front Neurosci.* 2014;8:252. 2. Ma M. *Neurobiol Dis.* 2013;60:61-79. 3. Asakawa K, et al. *Cell Mol Life Sci.* 2021;78(10):4453-4465.

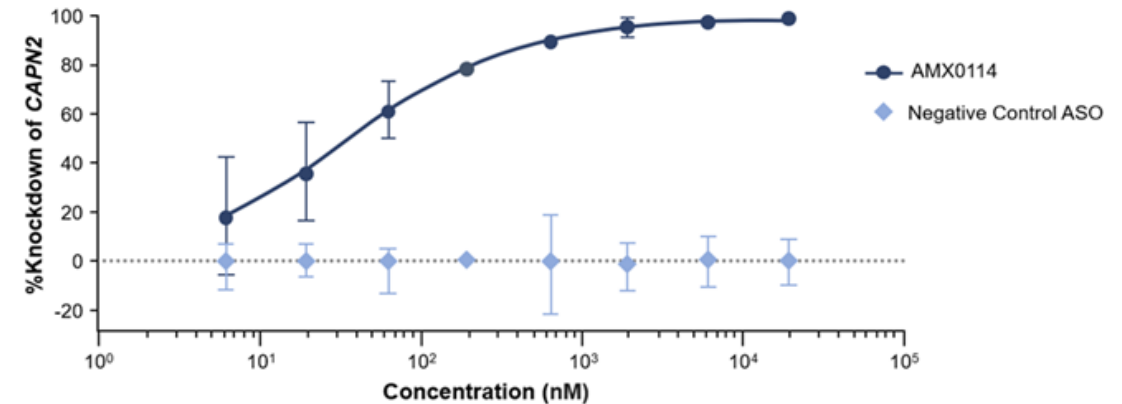
4. Ueyama H et al. *J Neurol Sci.* 1998;155():163-169. 5. Rao MV et al. *J Neurochem.* 2016;137(2):253-265. 6. Yamashita, T et al. *Nat Commun.* 2012; 3:1307.



# AMX0114: An Antisense Oligonucleotide (ASO) Targeting Calpain-2

Selectivity of the ASO modality of AMX0114 may offer distinct advantages over earlier, small molecule-based approaches to targeting calpain-2 including:

- Inhibition of calpain-2 without disrupting the function of other calpains or calpastatin
- Targeting of an exon in the active site of the calpain-2 protease
- Lowering of *CAPN2* mRNA levels through RNase H-mediated degradation, driving lower levels of functional calpain-2 protein



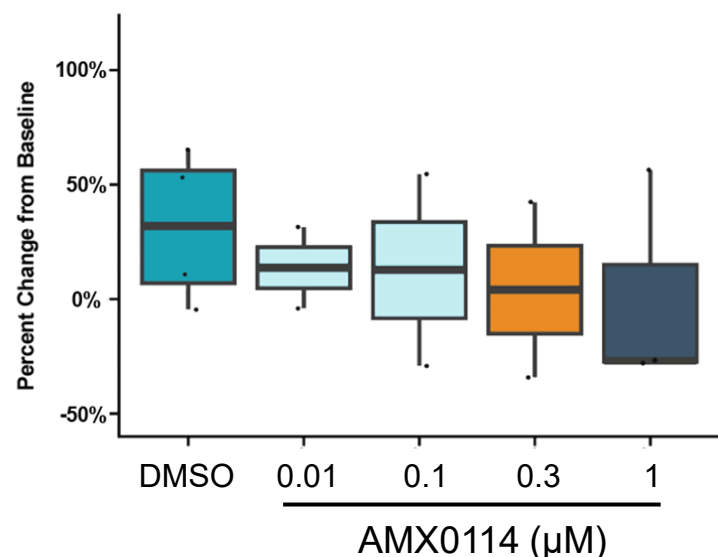
**AMX0114 has been shown to achieve potent, dose-dependent, and durable knockdown of CAPN2 mRNA and calpain-2 protein in human motor neurons<sup>1</sup>**

1. Cohen J, et al. Presented at the 22<sup>nd</sup> Annual NEALS Meeting; Clearwater Beach, Florida; October 4-6, 2023.

# AMX0114 Has Been Shown to Reduce Extracellular NfL Levels and Improve Neuron Survival in TDP-43 ALS Models

## AMX0114 Reduced Extracellular NfL<sup>1</sup>

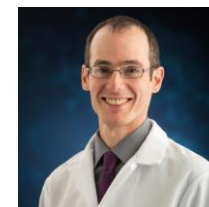
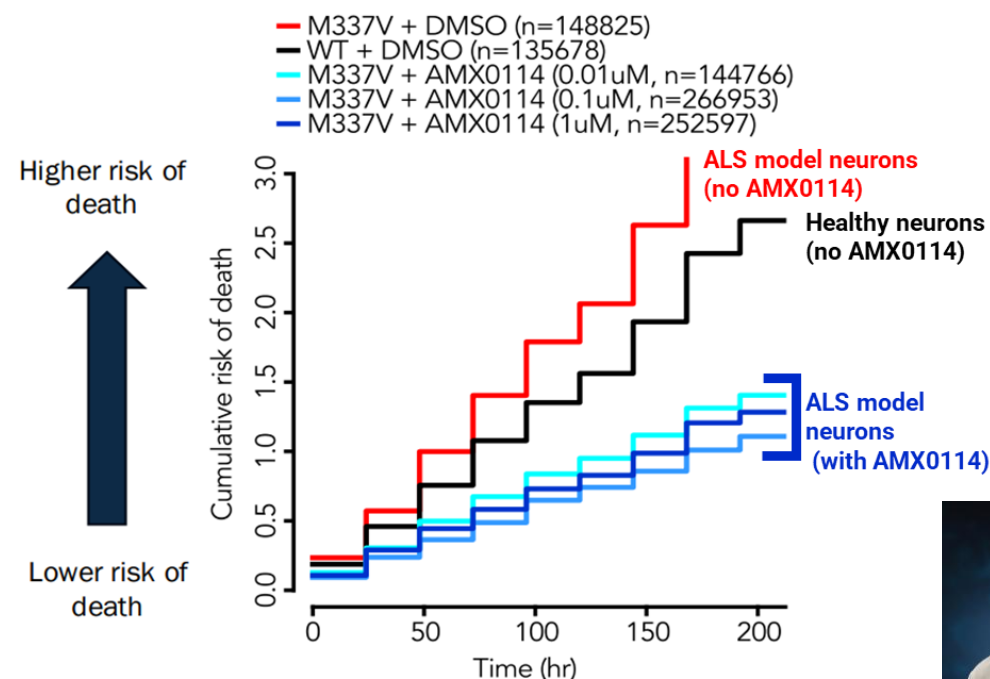
Treatment with 0.1  $\mu$ M AMX0114 resulted in ~60% decrease in extracellular NfL relative to DMSO (vehicle)-treated M337V controls



Cultures treated with a single dose of AMX0114 (0.01, 0.1, 0.3, or 1  $\mu$ M) or vehicle (DMSO). Medium was harvested 10 days later and NfL levels were assessed by ELISA. "Baseline" refers to NfL levels in isogenic controls.

## AMX0114 Improved Neuron Survival<sup>1</sup>

67.8% lower hazard ratio for TDP-43 mutant (M337V) cells treated with 0.1  $\mu$ M AMX0114 vs. vehicle (DMSO)-treated M337V cells ( $p < 0.0001$ )



Barmada Lab



1. Mizerak E, et al. Presented at the TIDES USA Conference; Boston, MA; May 14-17, 2024.

DMSO; dimethyl sulfoxide

# Calpain-2 Substrates Allow for a Unique Biomarker Strategy to Evaluate AMX0114 Target Engagement + Efficacy

## Calpain-2 Activation

### Markers of Target Engagement

- SBDP-145 (calpain-specific breakdown product of all-spectrin)
- NfL
- Calpain-specific NfL fragments

## Axonal Degeneration

### Markers of Axonal Injury

- SBDP-145
- NfL
- Calpain-specific NfL fragments
- pNFH

## ALS Progression

### Markers Correlating to Functional Progression and Survival

- NfL
- pNFH
- Other TBD

### Calpain-2 substrates include:<sup>1-4</sup>

- ✂ Cytoskeletal proteins
  - all-spectrin
  - NfL
  - Microtubule-associated proteins (tau)
- ✂ TDP-43
- ✂ Cell death pathway signaling proteins

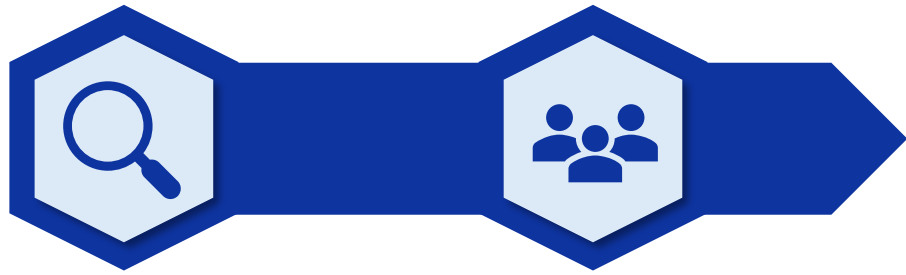


Bowser Lab

1. Ono Y, Saido TC, Sorimachi H. Nat Rev Drug Discov. 2016;15(12):854-876. 2. Ma M, et al. Neurobiol Dis. 2013;56:34-46. 3. Yamashita, T et al. Nat Commun. 2012; 3:1307. 4. Wang Y, et al. Cells.2020;9(12):2698.



# **LUMINA** Study Design & Updates



# LUMINA Is a Phase 1, Multicenter, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Multiple Ascending Dose Study

## Study Objectives:

- Evaluate the safety and tolerability of AMX0114 administered intrathecally for a total of up to 4 doses per dose level
- Evaluate the pharmacokinetics of AMX0114 in CSF and plasma
- Assess the effects of AMX0114 on plasma and CSF biomarkers and functional measures of ALS disease progression

## Key Trial Entry Criteria

- ✓  $\geq 18$  years of age
- ✓ Diagnosis of clinically definite or clinically probable ALS, based on El Escorial criteria
- ✓  $<24$  month since onset of first ALS symptom
- ✓ Slow vital capacity (SVC)  $\geq 65\%$
- ✓ Approved treatments for ALS are allowed if participant is on a stable dose for at least 30 days prior to baseline visit

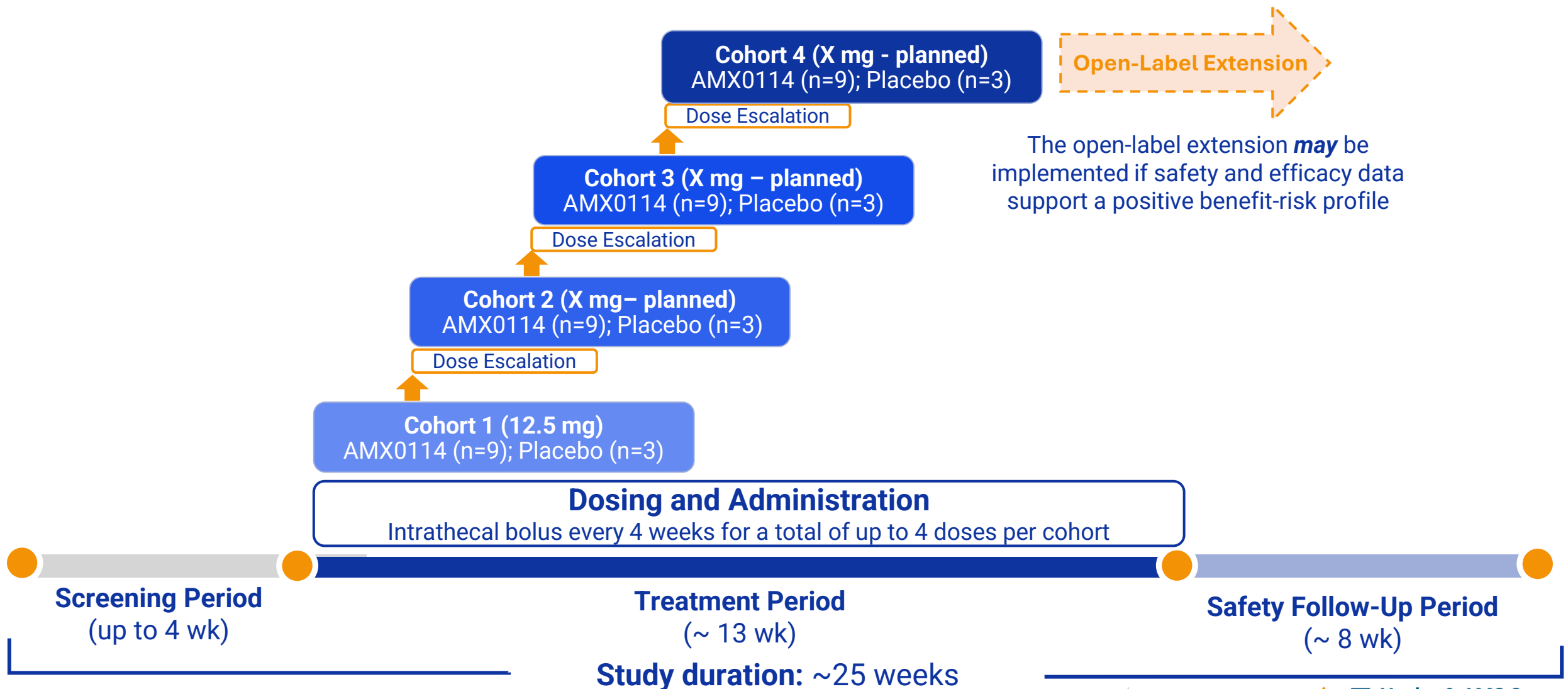


~ 48 adult participants with ALS

## Investigators:

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# LUMINA Multiple Ascending Dose Study Design



# LUMINA Study Endpoints

## Primary Endpoints

- Incidence of adverse events (AEs), serious adverse events (SAEs) and dose limiting toxicities (DLTs)
- Incidence of abnormalities in clinical laboratory assessments, vital signs, physical and neurological examinations and electrocardiograms

## Secondary Endpoints

- Pharmacokinetic concentrations, including plasma and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) levels of AMX0114

## Tertiary Endpoints

### Pharmacodynamics/Biomarkers

- Change from baseline of plasma and CSF pharmacodynamic measures of ALS and markers of target engagement (e.g., calpain-2 levels, NfL, SBDP-145)

### ALS Progression Measures

- Change from baseline of ALS Functional Rating Scale – Revised (ALSFRS-R) and slow vital capacity (SVC)

NfL, neurofilament light chain; SBDP-145, spectrin breakdown product 145.



# Key Takeaways



**Calpain-2 is a critical effector of axonal degeneration**, a key early contributor to the pathogenesis of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis



**AMX0114 is an ASO that achieves robust knockdown of calpain-2 mRNA and protein** across multiple disease-relevant cell types and models of axonal degeneration and neuronal death



In preclinical models, **AMX0114 has shown dose-dependent improvements in neuronal survival and NfL**



The LUMINA phase 1 trial evaluating the safety and tolerability of AMX0114 in adults with ALS is ongoing; additional data updates expected later this year





**Scan to Learn More  
about the LUMINA Trial**

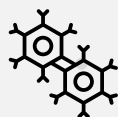
*We extend our deepest gratitude to trial participants as well as the ALS clinicians, NEALS SAB, people living with ALS, and caregivers who provided feedback and advice on the study design.*

## QUESTIONS?

### Join Tonight's Lightning Talks and Visit Poster #11 to Explore:



Biomarkers of calpain-2 activity in ALS



The impact of AMX0114 in preclinical models