

# RNAi Targeting in the CNS

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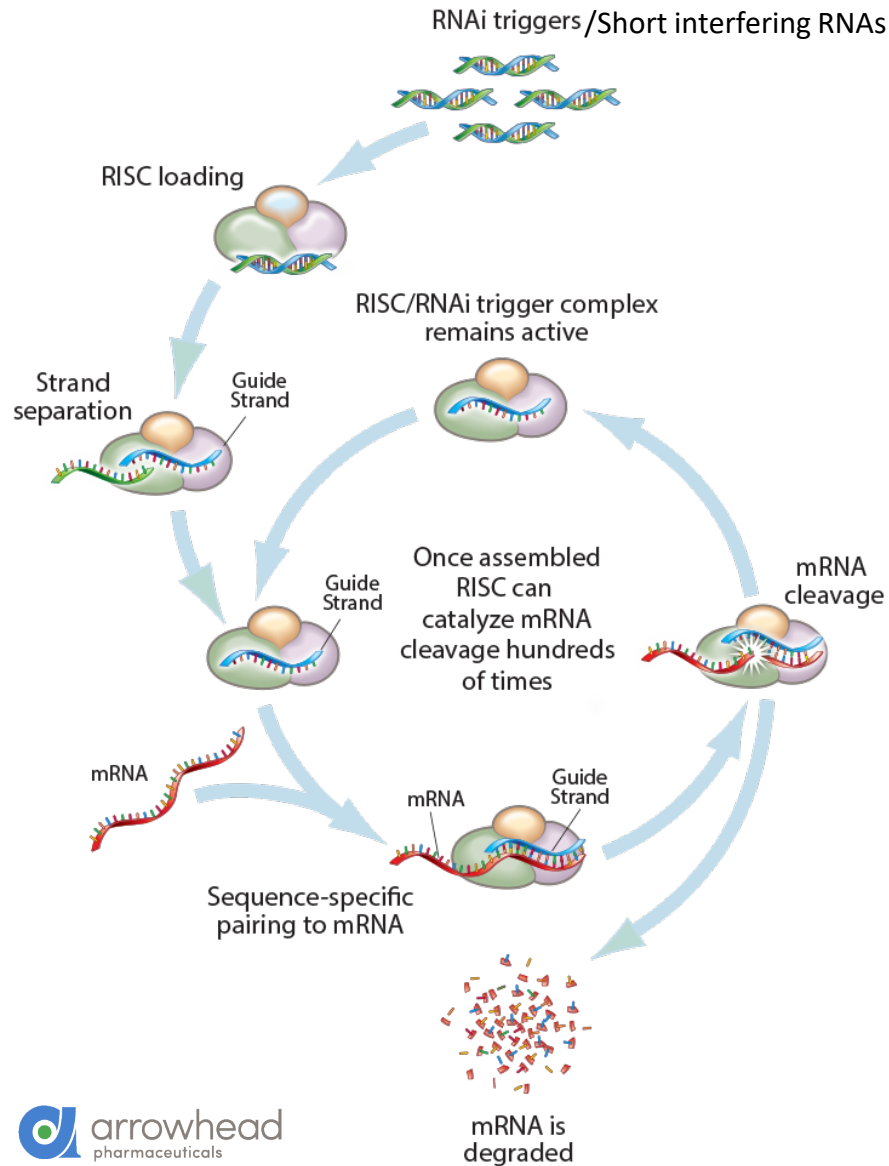
TIDES 2024



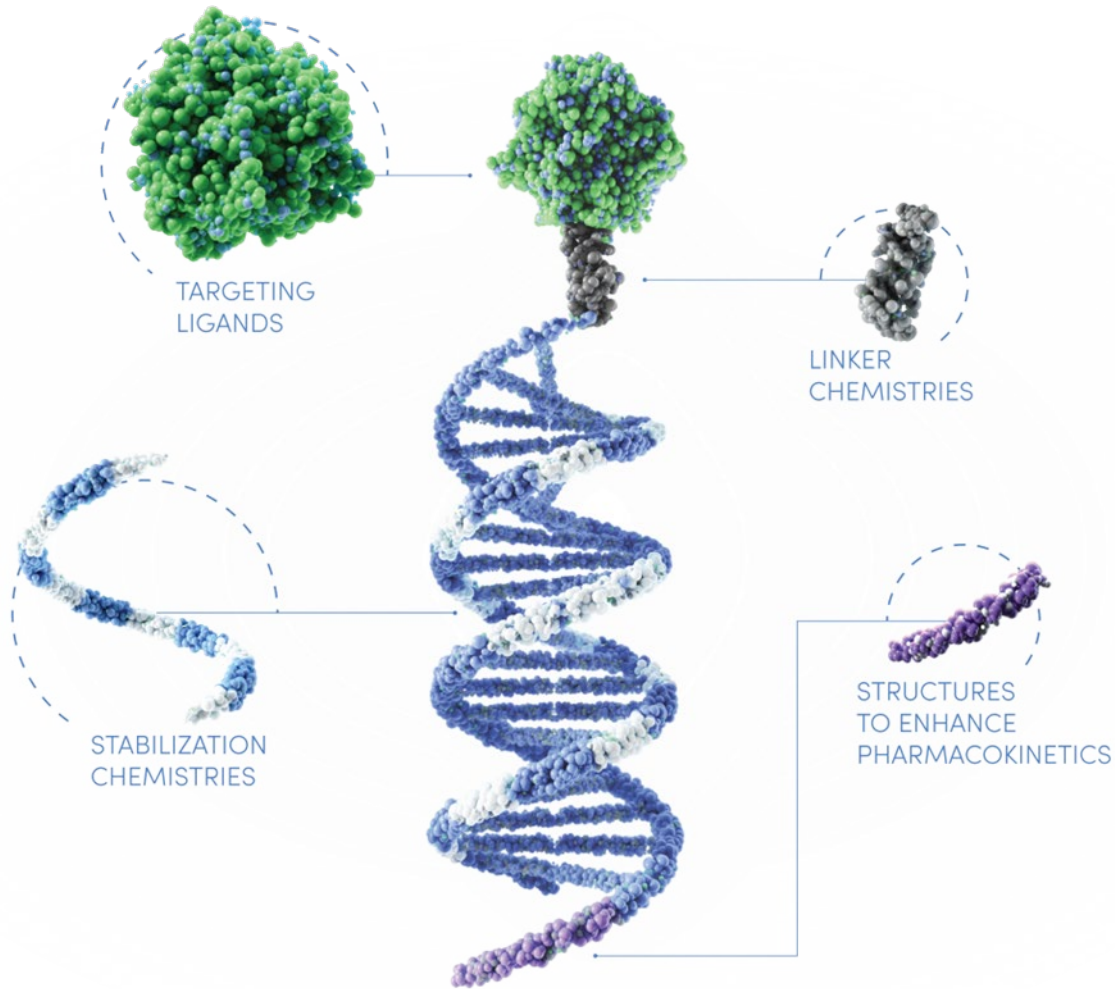
# RNAi as Therapeutic Approach to Silence Protein Expression

## RNA Interference

- Short interfering RNAs called RNAi triggers silence gene expression and regulate the production of proteins
- Arrowhead's RNAi-based therapeutics leverage this **natural pathway** of gene silencing to target and shut down specific genes that cause disease.
  - Broad range of genes and proteins can be targeted with high specificity
  - Disease pathways that have proven difficult to address with traditional therapeutics can be targeted with RNAi
  - Rapid, cost effective, and **potentially lower risk** relative to traditional approaches



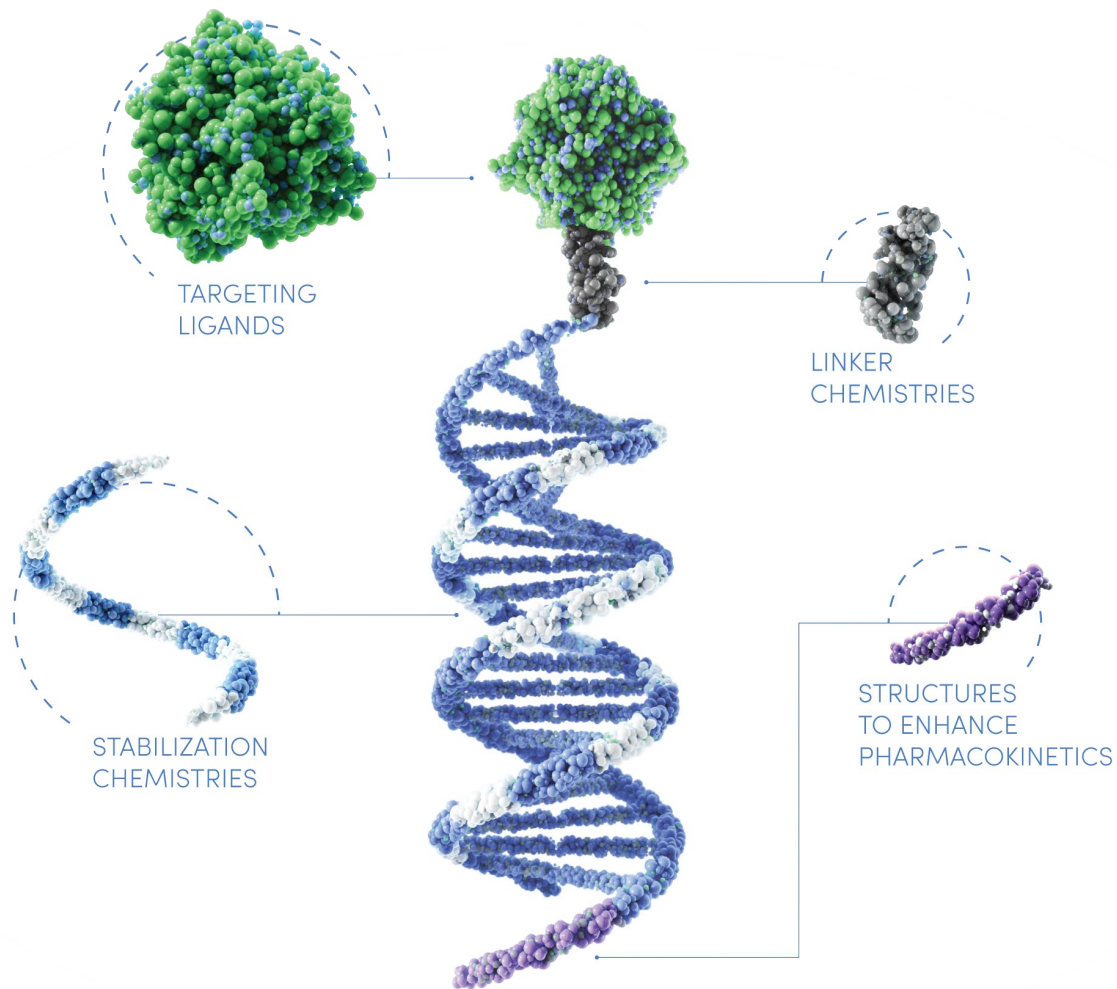
# Arrowhead's TRiM™ platform: targeted RNAi molecule



**TRiM™ has rules and algorithms to optimize trigger sequence and modification patterns**

- Unique RNAi chemistry insights and expertise
- Maximize activity
- Maximize innate stability
- Limit cross reactivity with off target genes and disallow miRNA homology

# CNS-Targeting TRiM™ Platform



We have developed an optimized intrathecal delivery platform for CNS:

- **Simple** lipid-conjugate design
- **Potent** target mRNA reduction
- **Broad distribution** throughout the brain and to all relevant cell types in rodent and monkey
- **Long duration of action** with potential for infrequent (quarterly or half-yearly) dosing
- **Safety** Initial GLP tox complete with no serious adverse findings

# Neurodegenerative Diseases are an Enormous Burden Uniquely Addressable by RNA Therapeutics



Over **50 million** neurodegeneration patients worldwide<sup>1</sup> and few disease modifying therapies

Healthy Brain



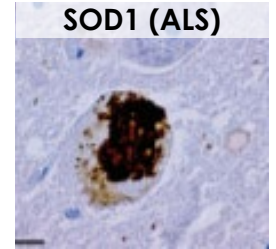
Diseased Brain

- Common feature is abnormal protein aggregation and neurotoxic gain of function: difficult mechanism to drug but RNAi approach knocks out disease-causing protein
- Recent progress in genetics and biomarker development are enabling clinical development in a broad range of neurodegenerative diseases, increasing probability of success

1. *Lancet Neurology* 2019, 18:459

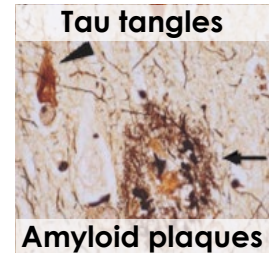
## TDP-43 proteinopathies

- Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)
- Fronto-temporal dementia (FTD)



## Tauopathies

- Alzheimer's disease (AD)
- Fronto-temporal dementia (FTD)
- Progressive Supranuclear Palsy
- Corticobasal Degeneration



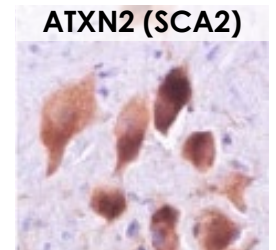
## Amyloidoses

- Alzheimer's disease (AD)
- Prion diseases



## Synucleinopathies

- Parkinson's disease (PD)
- Lewy body dementia
- Multiple system atrophy



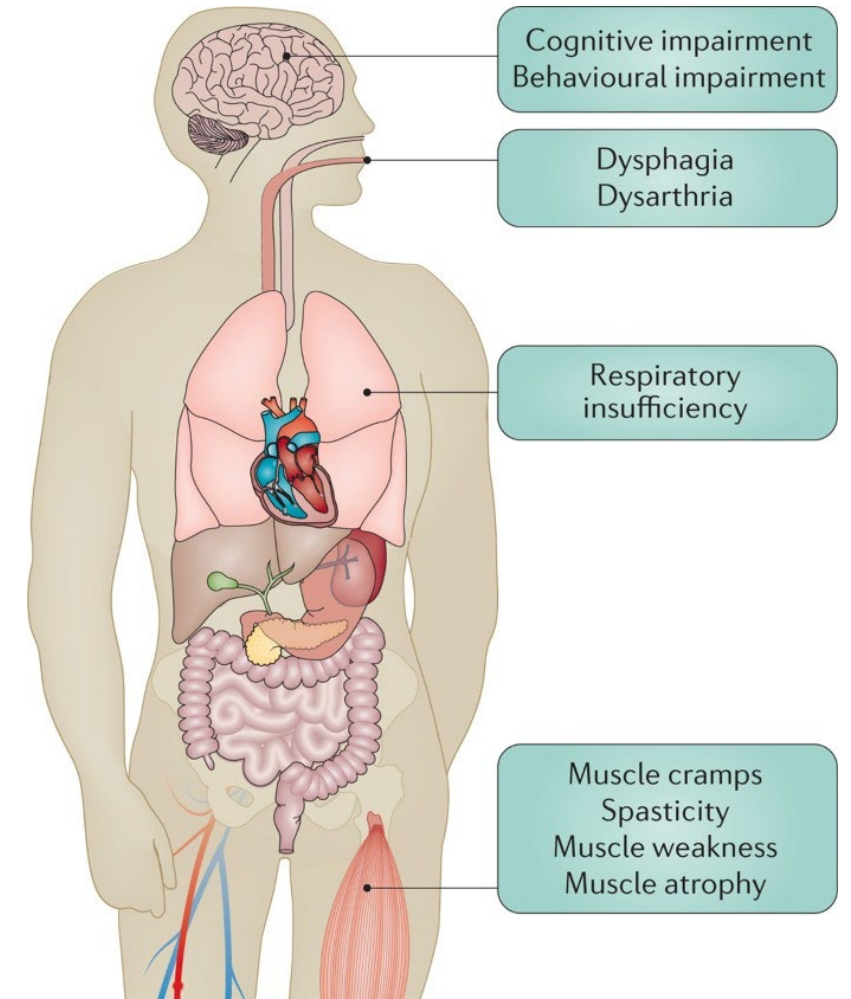


# SOD1-ALS

## First Arrowhead Intrathecal CNS Program

- ALS is a progressive motor neuron disease, often fatal within 2-5 years of diagnosis
- SOD1 mutations that promote toxic protein aggregation are one of the most common genetic causes of ALS (~2% of all ALS)
- Biomarkers are available to monitor target engagement (SOD1 in CSF) and response to treatment (serum NfL), facilitating clinical development
- QALSODY™ (tofersen), represents a major advance for patients, but fell short of demonstrating functional benefit and requires a burdensome monthly lumbar puncture
- ARO-SOD1 has potential to achieve better efficacy with less frequent dosing

### Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Symptoms

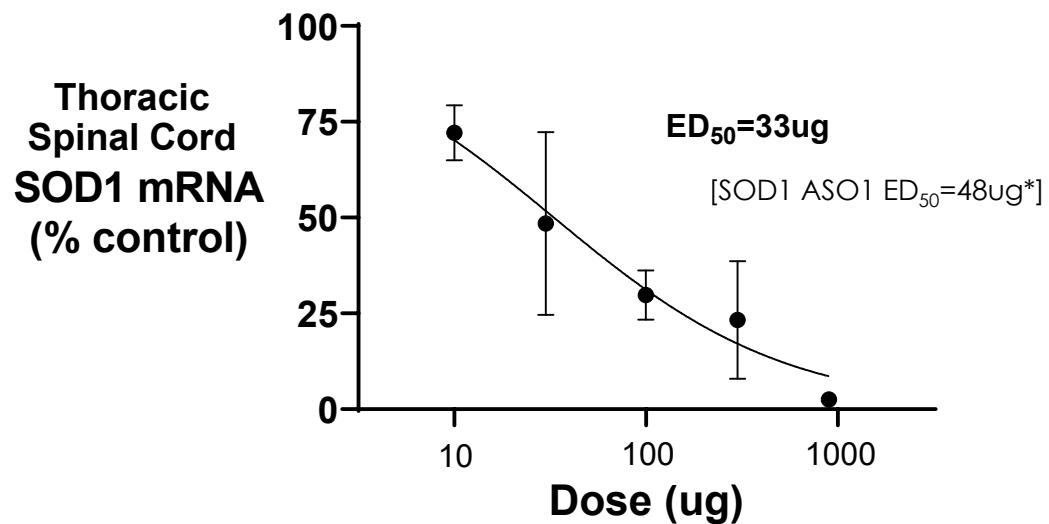


# ARO-SOD1

## Potency in Human SOD1 G93A Transgenic Rodent Models

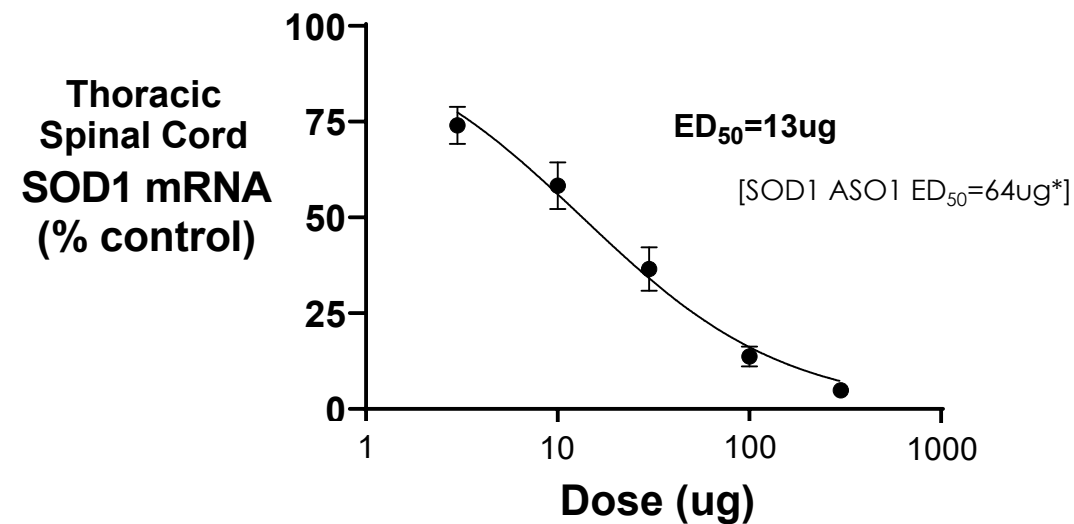
### Transgenic Rat

Single dose IT – 4 weeks post dose



### Transgenic Mouse

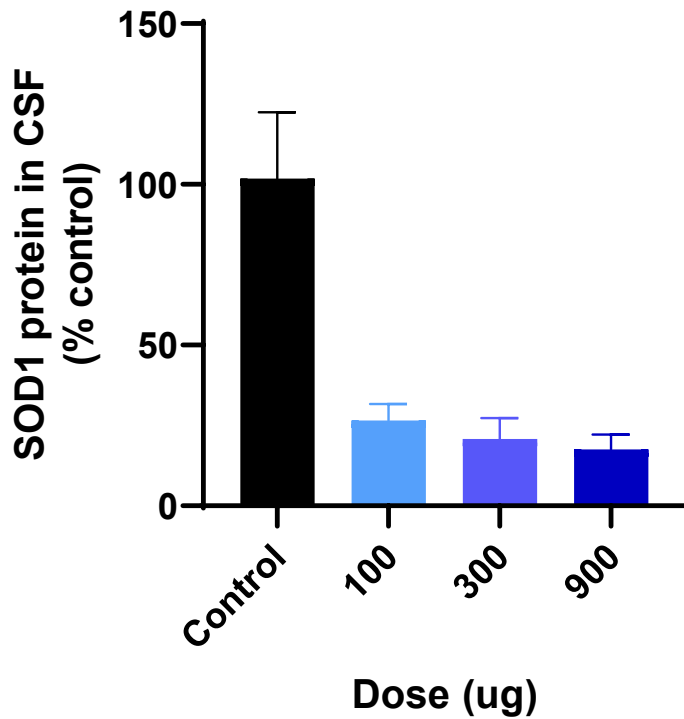
Single dose ICV – 2 weeks post dose



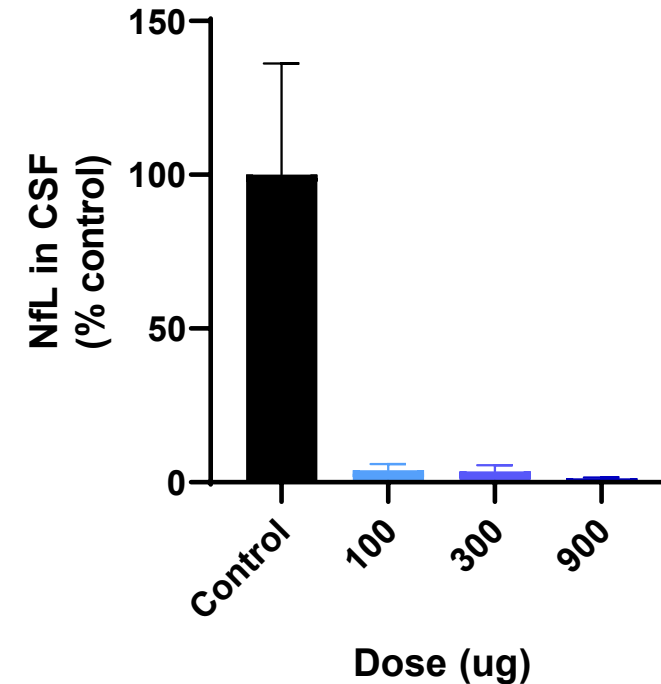
\*McC Campbell et. al. 2018

# ARO-SOD1 Potently Reduces SOD1 Protein and NfL in SOD1 Transgenic Rat CSF

## SOD1 Protein in CSF



## Neurofilament (NfL) in CSF

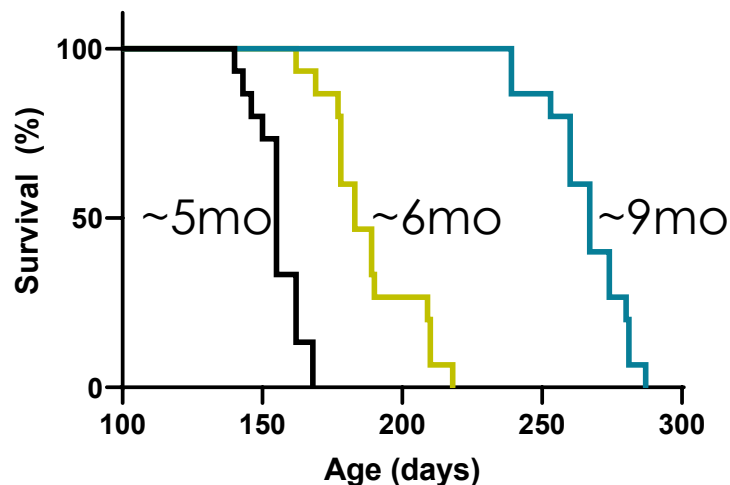


Three months after single intrathecal dose. n=4, mean  $\pm$ SEM  
SOD1 G93A Transgenic Rat Model

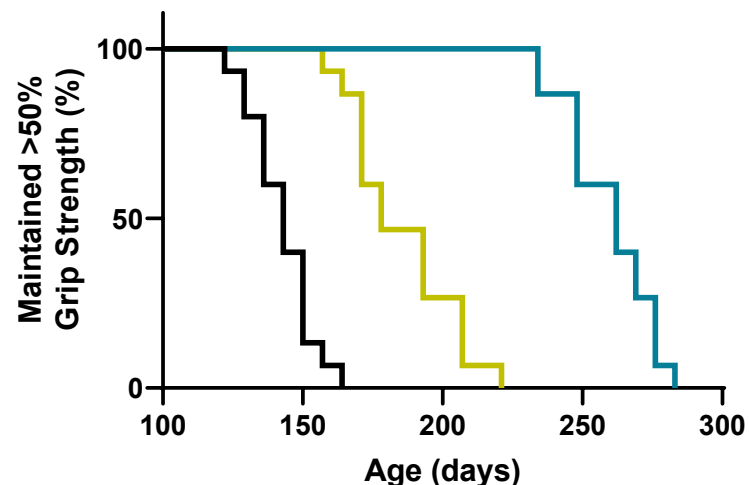


# ARO-SOD1 Treatment Extends Survival and Motor Function of SOD1 G93A Transgenic Mice Better than ASO

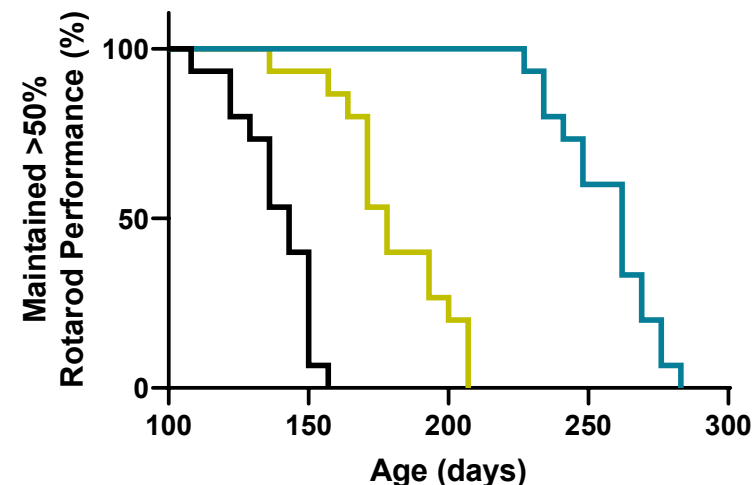
## Survival



## Grip Strength



## Rotarod Performance



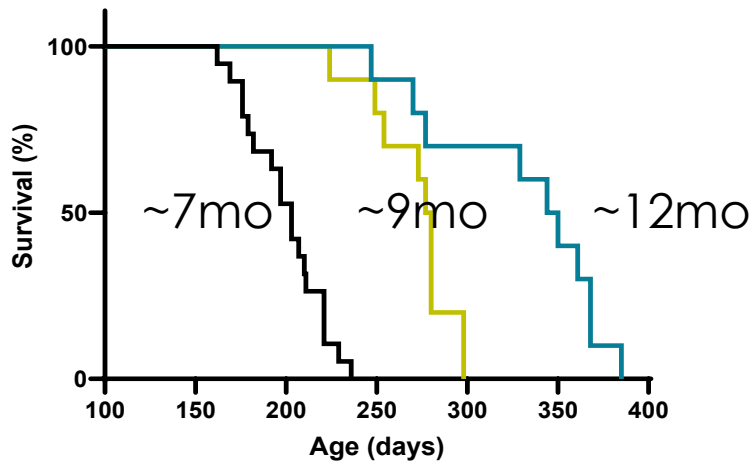
Age at Group Median (Days):	Treatment	Survival	Grip Strength	Rotarod
	Control	155	143	143
	ASO*	183	178	178
	ARO-SOD1	267	262	262

Single intracerebroventricular administration of 300ug at 66 days old, n=15

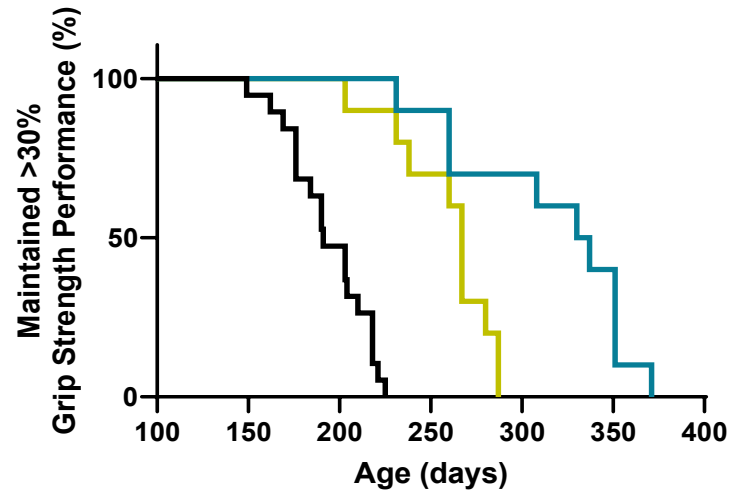
\*ASO as described in Miller TM et. al., NEJM 2022

# ARO-SOD1 Treatment Extends Survival and Motor Function of SOD1 G93A Transgenic Rats Better than ASO

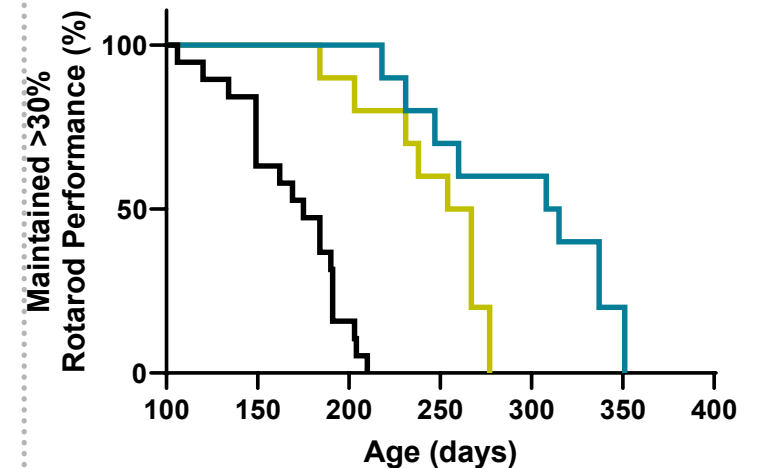
## Survival



## Grip Strength



## Rotarod Performance



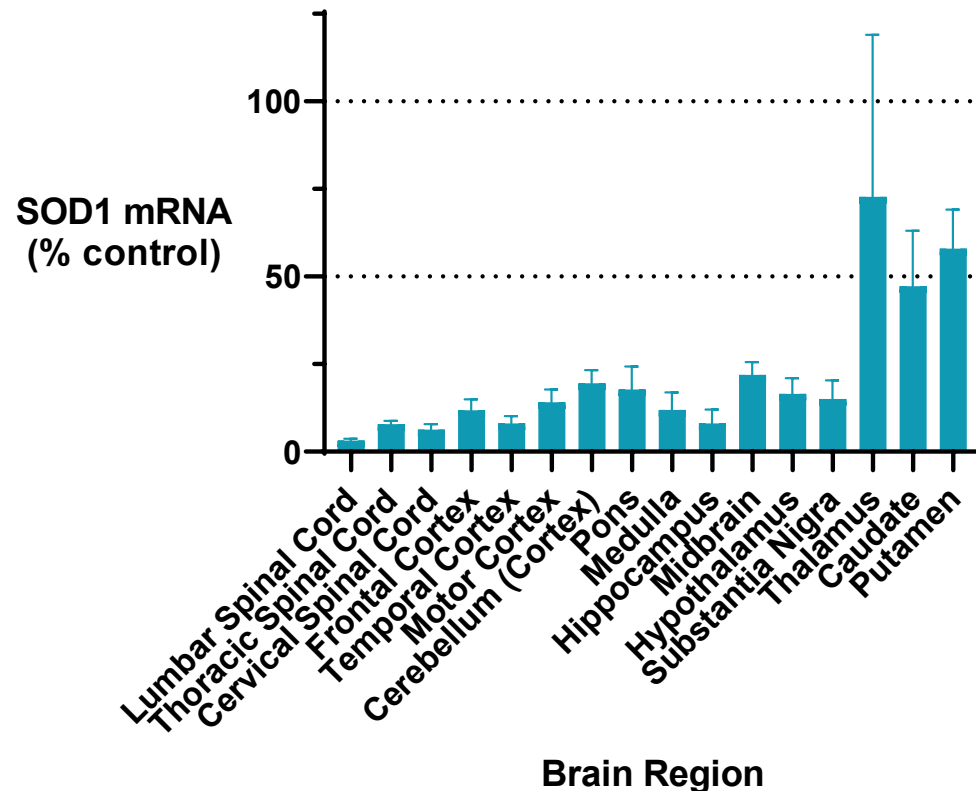
Age at Group Median (Days):	Treatment	Survival	Grip Strength	Rotarod
	— Control	203	191	175
	— ASO*	279	267	261
	— ARO-SOD1	347	334	312

Single intrathecal administration of 900ug at 70-77 days old, n=10, control group: n=19

# Target Knockdown Throughout the CNS and Distribution to All Relevant Cell Types in Non-Human Primate

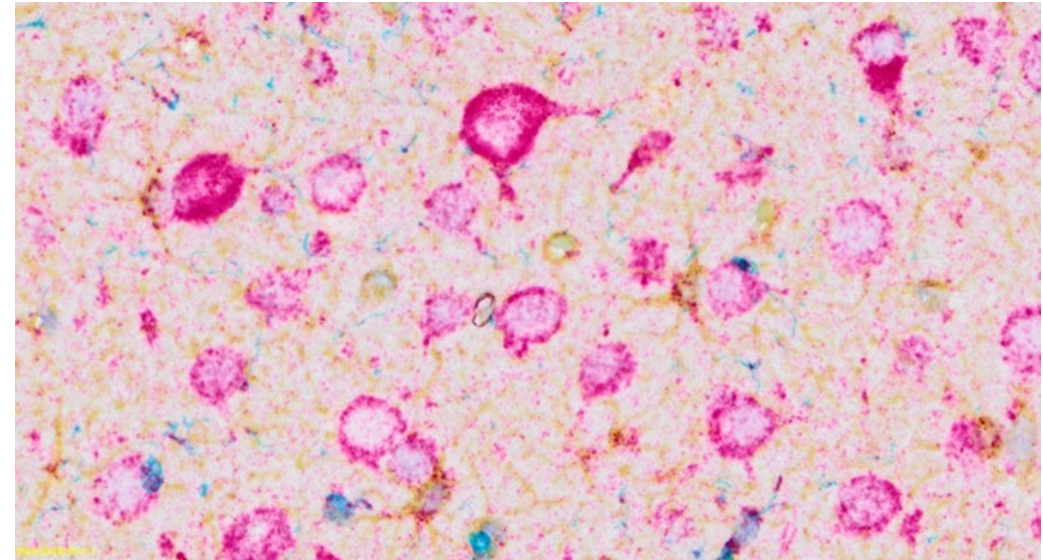
## SOD1 mRNA Reduction in NHP

Single intrathecal dose of ARO-SOD1, 45mg,  
Day 29, n=3



## siRNA Delivery to Relevant Cell Types in NHP Cortex

Neurons, astrocytes, microglia



miRNAscope™ detection of siRNA by in situ hybridization

Red = siRNA

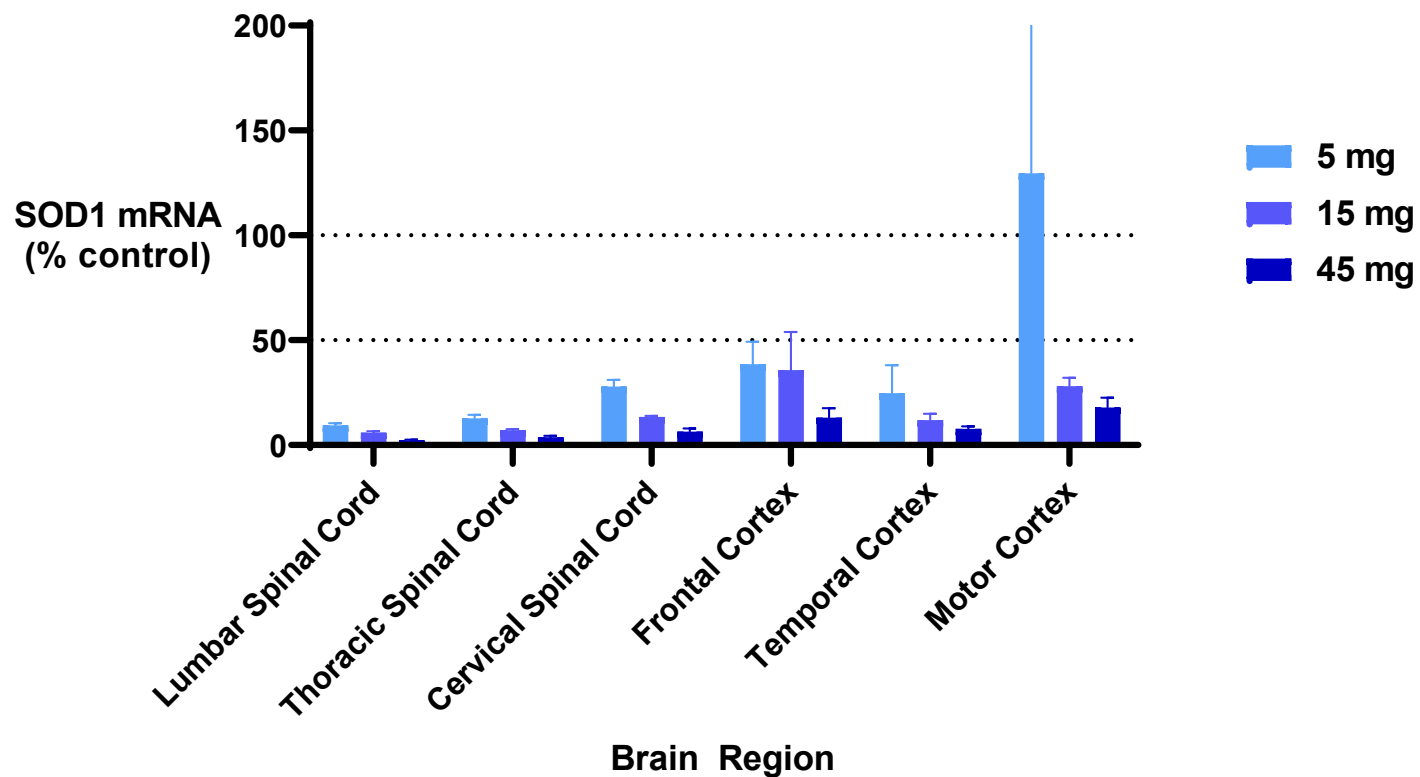
Yellow = astrocytes (GFAP)

Blue = microglia (IBA1)

# ARO-SOD1 Shows Dose-Dependent SOD1 Reduction in Relevant NHP Brain/CNS Regions

## Non-Human Primate

Day 29 post-IT dose, n=2-5/group



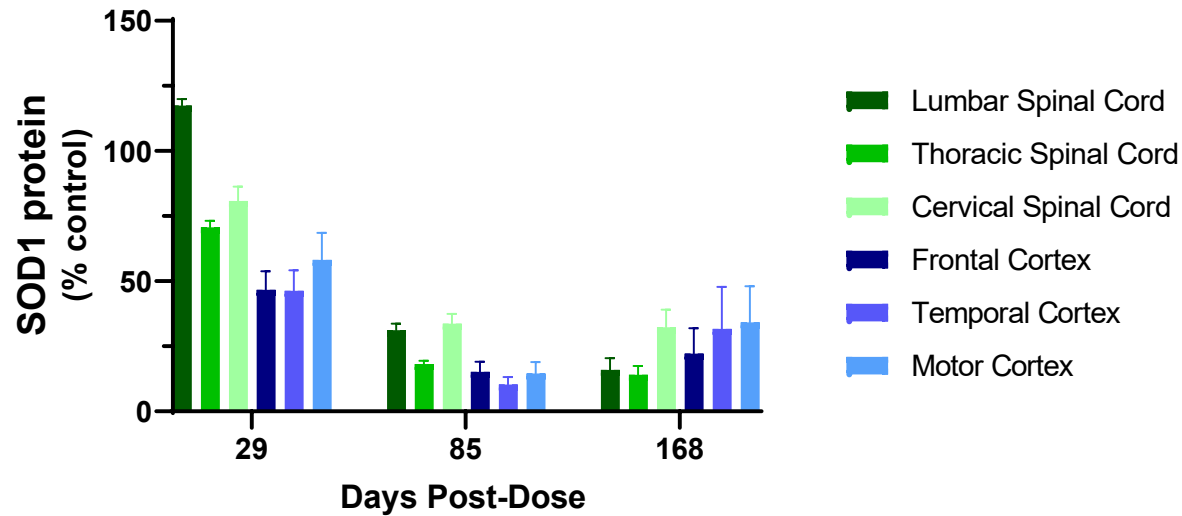
**90–95%**

SOD1 mRNA  
knockdown in  
disease-relevant  
spinal cord and  
cortex brain  
regions

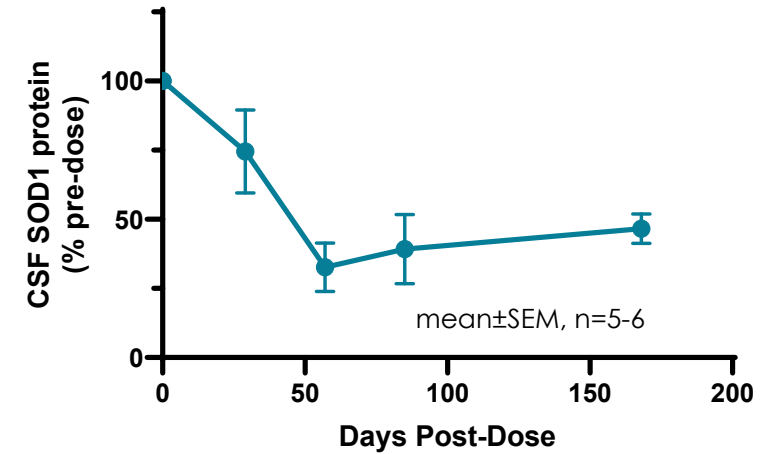
# ARO-SOD1 Long Duration of Action in NHP Supports Up to Half-Yearly Dosing

## SOD1 Protein Reduction

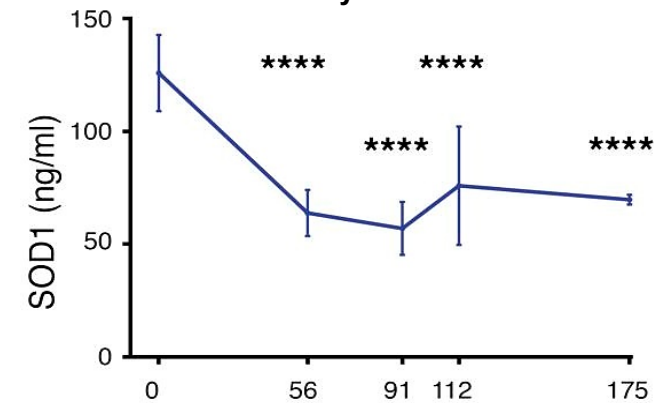
Single 45mg IT dose, n=3-5/group, mean±SEM



## SOD1 Protein in CSF



Up to **70% reduction** after single 45mg dose



SOD1 ASO1\* **~50% reduction** in CSF SOD1 in NHP 5 x 35mg doses

\*McC Campbell et. al. 2018

# CNS-Targeting TRiM™ Platform Enables a Portfolio of Programs

 We have developed an optimized CNS-targeting TRiM™ platform

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 ARO-SOD1 profile demonstrates potential for siRNA therapeutics as best-in-class treatment for a variety of neurodegenerative diseases

- Potential for better efficacy with less burdensome dosing regimen compared to tofersen
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 A portfolio of CNS programs are moving forward, building on the foundation established with ARO-SOD1

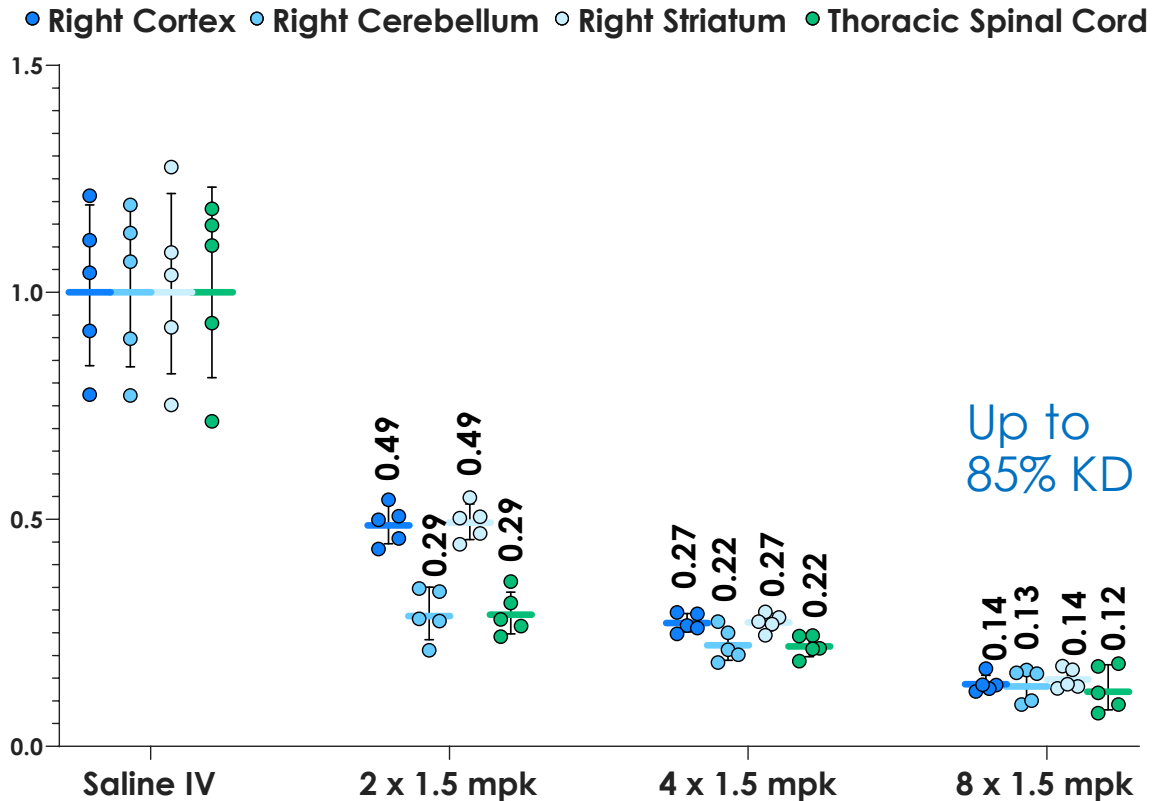
- Broad brain distribution of intrathecal platform enables application to many neurodegenerative diseases



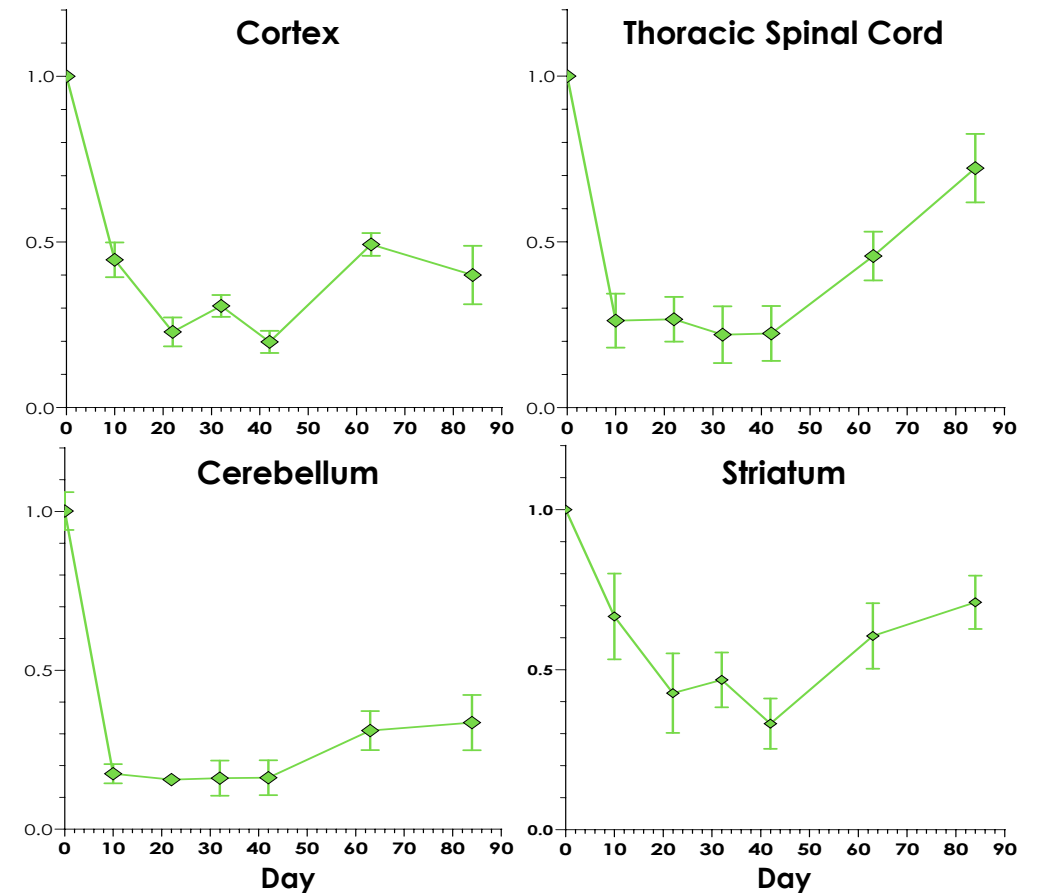
# Deep and Durable Knockdown in Mouse Brain with Platform Designed to Deliver siRNA Across the Blood Brain Barrier

## Gene1 mRNA Relative Expression

IV, q3day; sac Day12 Post Last Dose



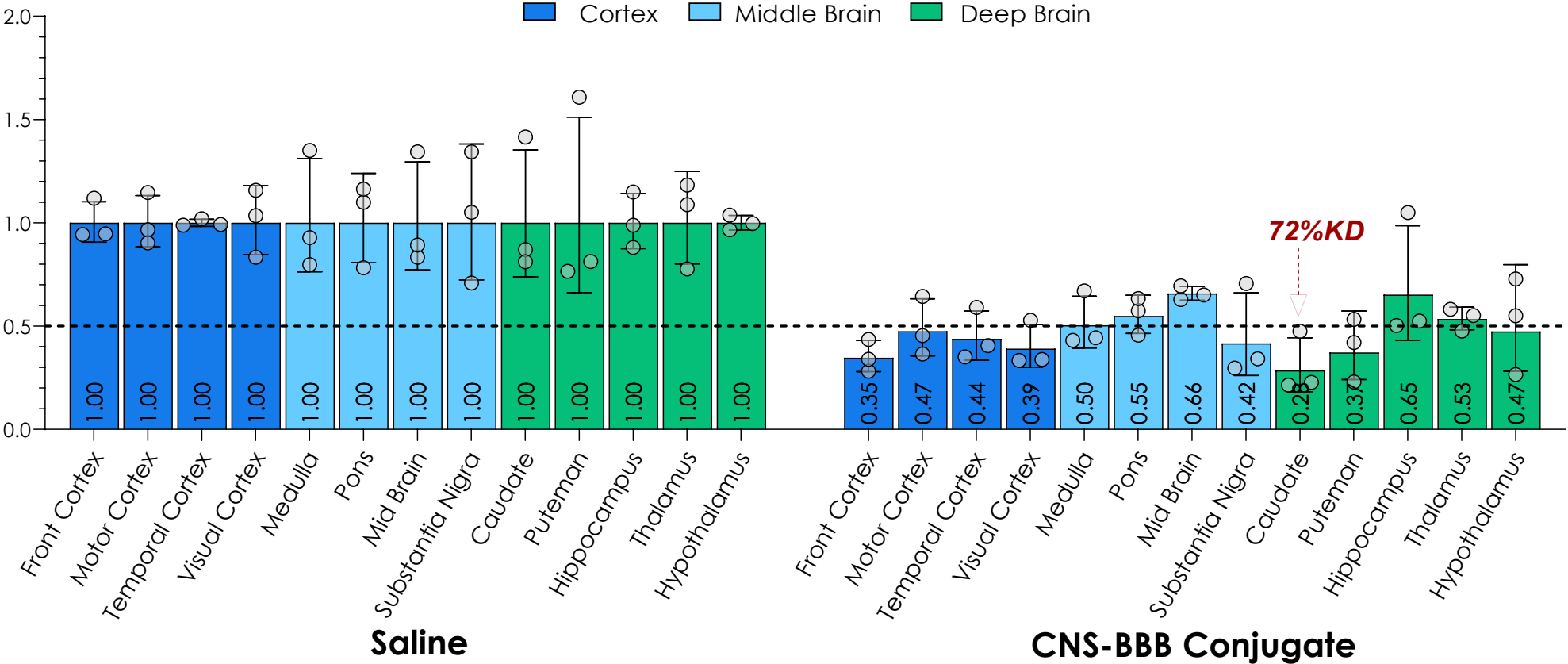
IV, Day1, 4, 7, 10, 1.5mpk Each



# Knockdown in NHP Achieved in All Brain Regions Including Deep Brain Using Platform Delivering siRNA Across Blood Brain Barrier

## NHP Gene2 Relative Expression

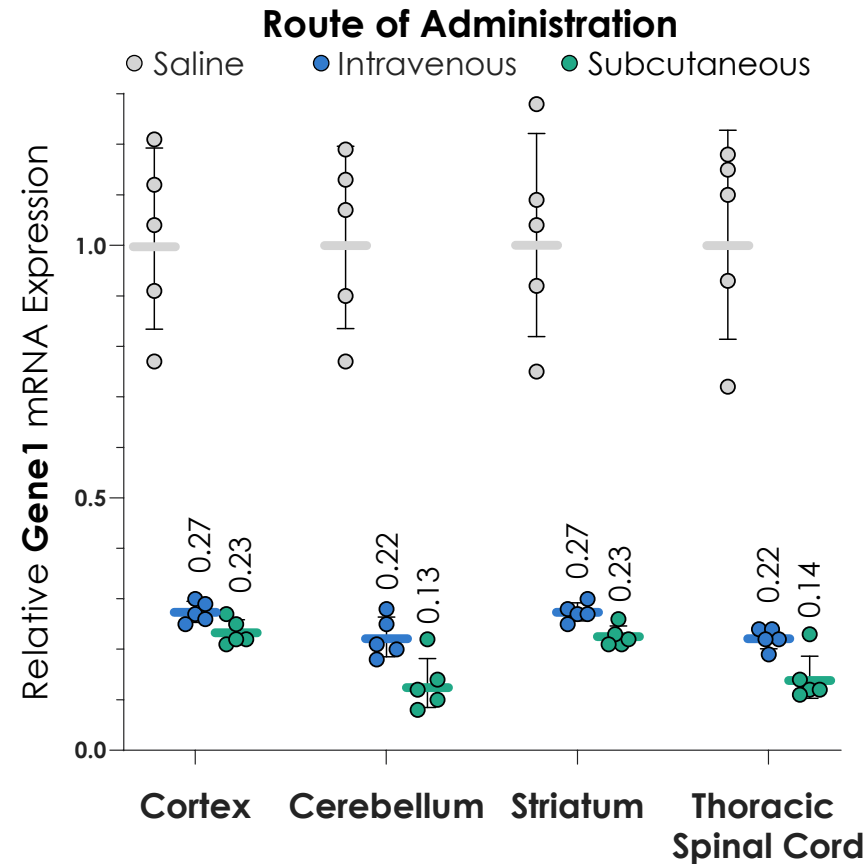
IV, q3day x6, 1 mpk Each; sac Day31



# CNS-BBB Platform May Be Compatible with Subcutaneous Administration


## Mouse IV vs. SQ

q3day x4, 1.5 mpk Each; sac Day 22




SC route of administration achieves ~80-90% knockdown in various brain regions


# Blood Brain Barrier Platform Expansion

-  Ligand targeted platform in development designed to deliver siRNA across BBB

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-  Potential for IV or SC administration with clear advantages over intrathecal route

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-  Potential ability to target deep brain regions (e.g. striatum) which may be important for certain neurodegenerative diseases such as Huntington's.



Questions?

Answers.