

Potentiators and Correctors for the Treatment of Rare Diseases: Therapeutic Use of Ivacaftor in Cystic Fibrosis

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Clinical trial contracts

- Vertex
- Novalis
- Bayer
- Parion
- Gilead
- CFFT

Educational presentations

- Vertex
- Genentech
- Nivalis
- Medscape

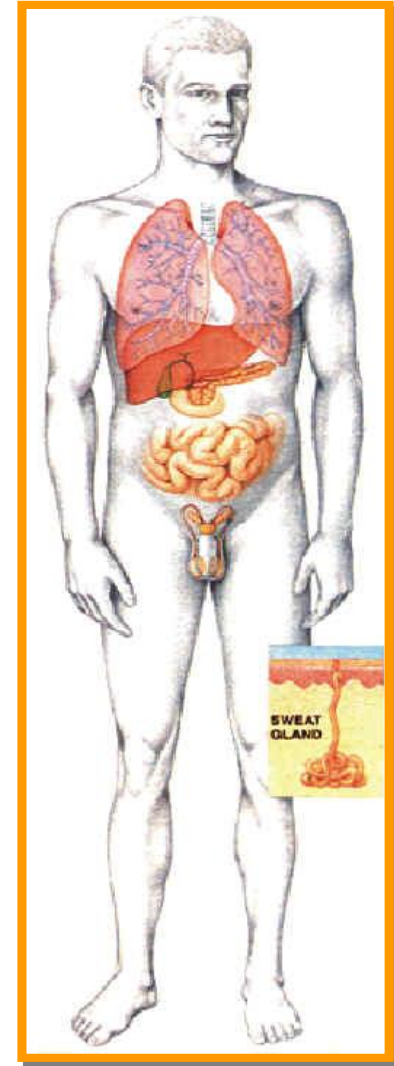
Consulting

- Vertex
- Spyryx
- Novalis
- AIT
- Insmed
- ProQR
- Abbvie

Grant funding, grant reviews

- NIH
- CFFT, US CFF, Canadian CFF
- Gilead

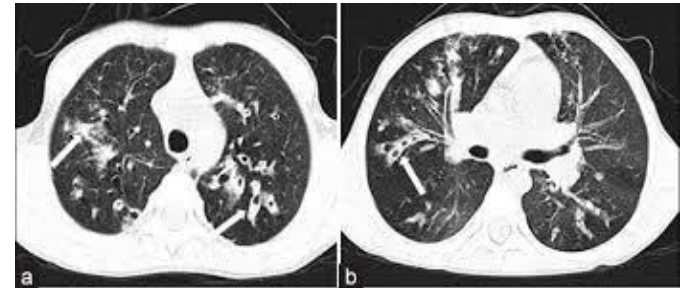
- CFTR = cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator
- CFTR doesn't work → cystic fibrosis
 - Genetic, 1:3,000 births
 - Autosomal recessive
 - Lungs, GI tract, pancreas, liver, vas deferens, sweat gland
 - 2,000+ mutations
 - Median predicted survival = 41 yrs



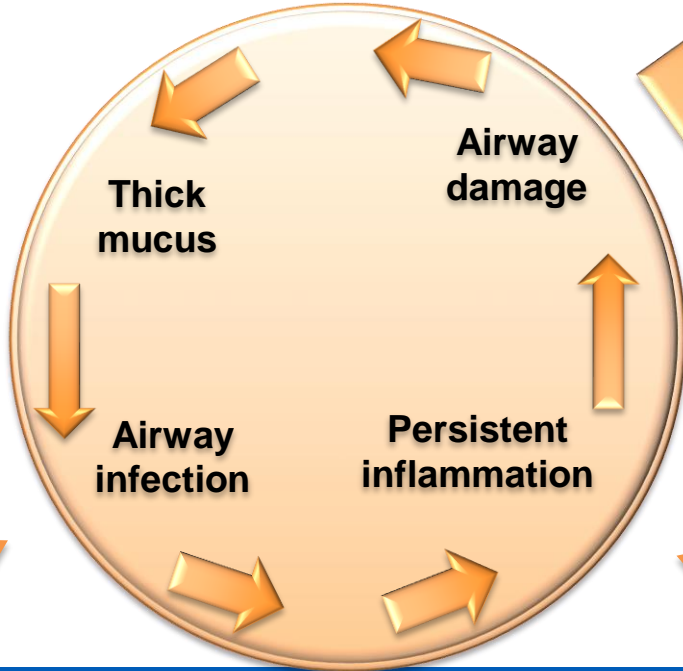
Loss of CFTR

Cl⁻ HCO₃⁻ Na⁺

CFTR modulators
Gene transfer
Gene/RNA editing

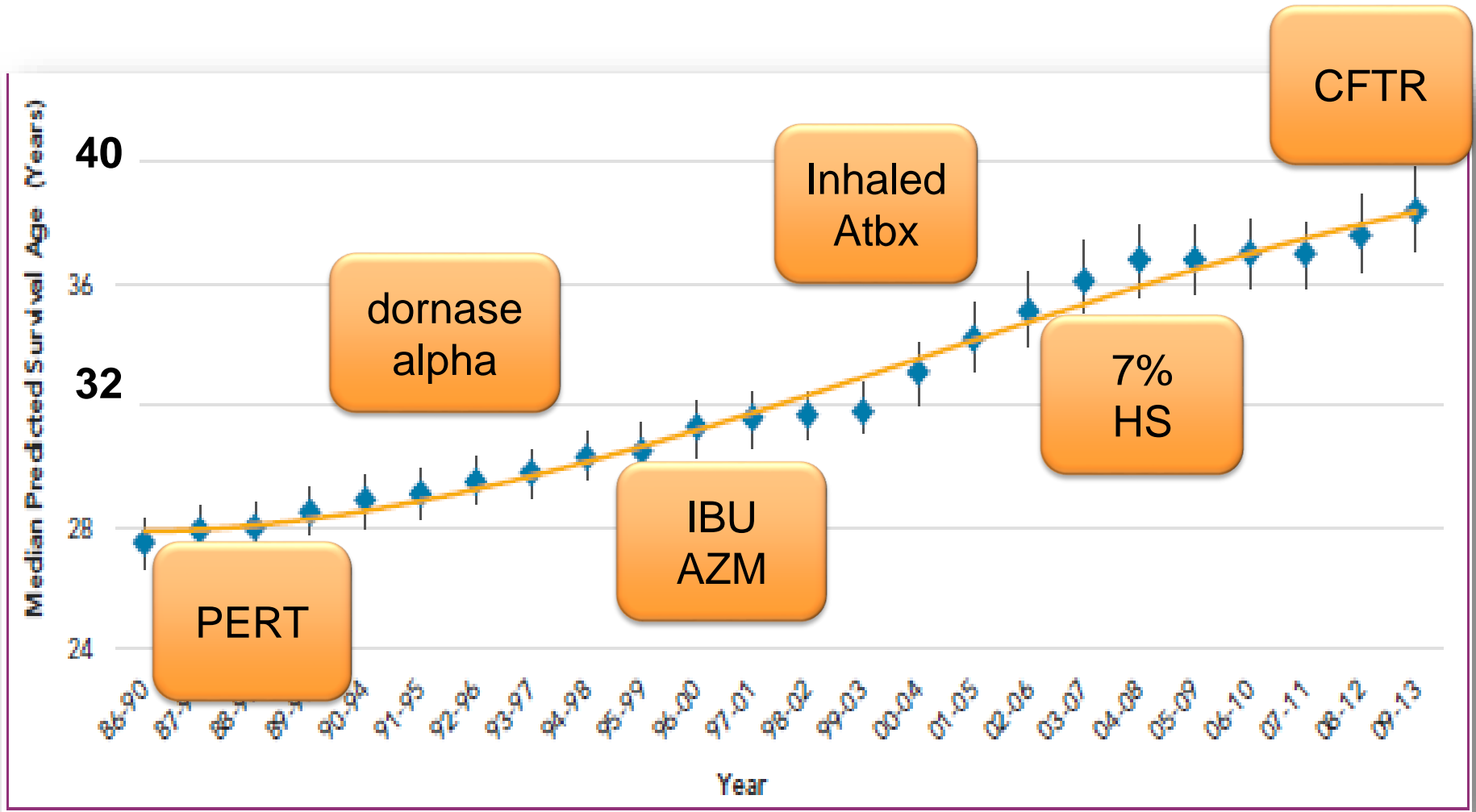


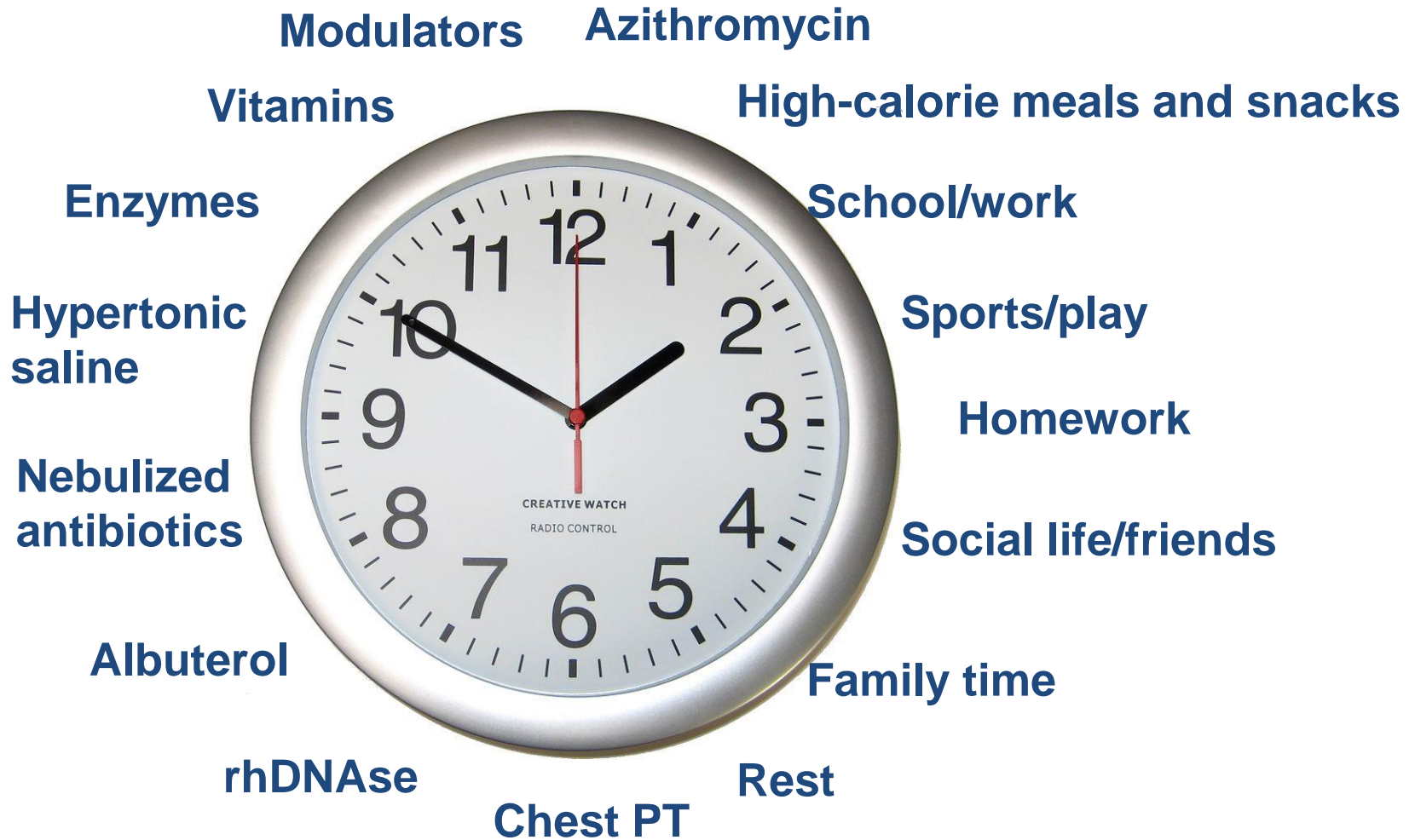
Hydrators
Mucolytics



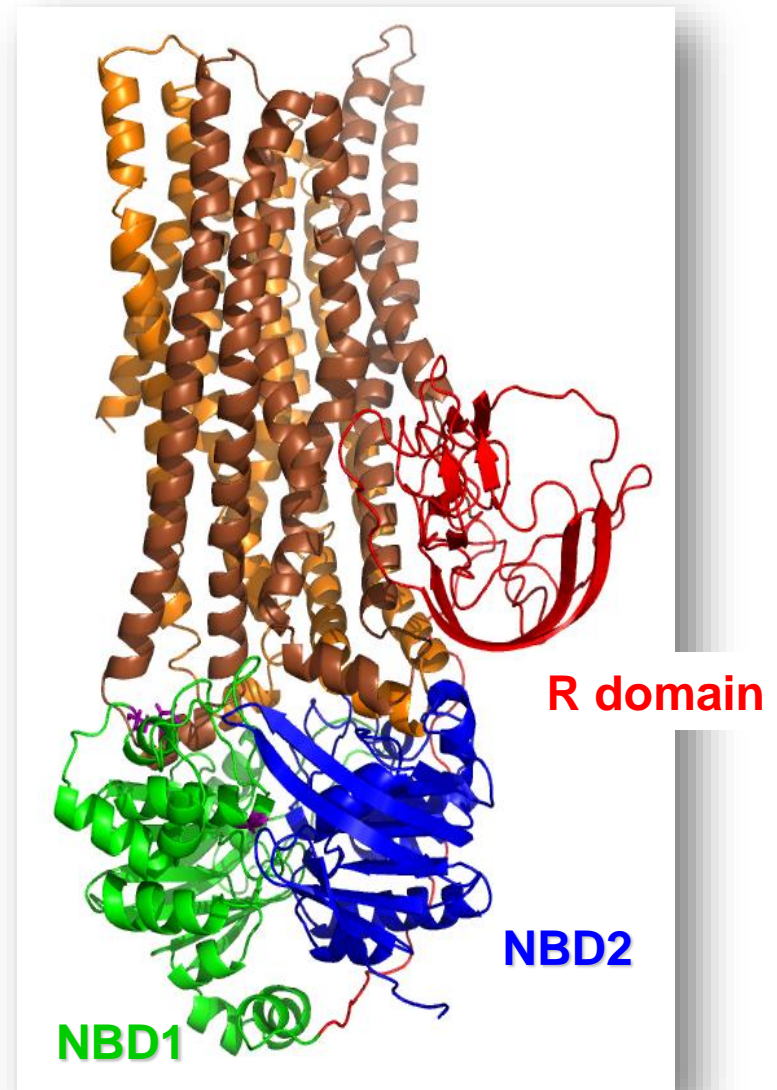
Anti-inflammatories

Antimicrobials

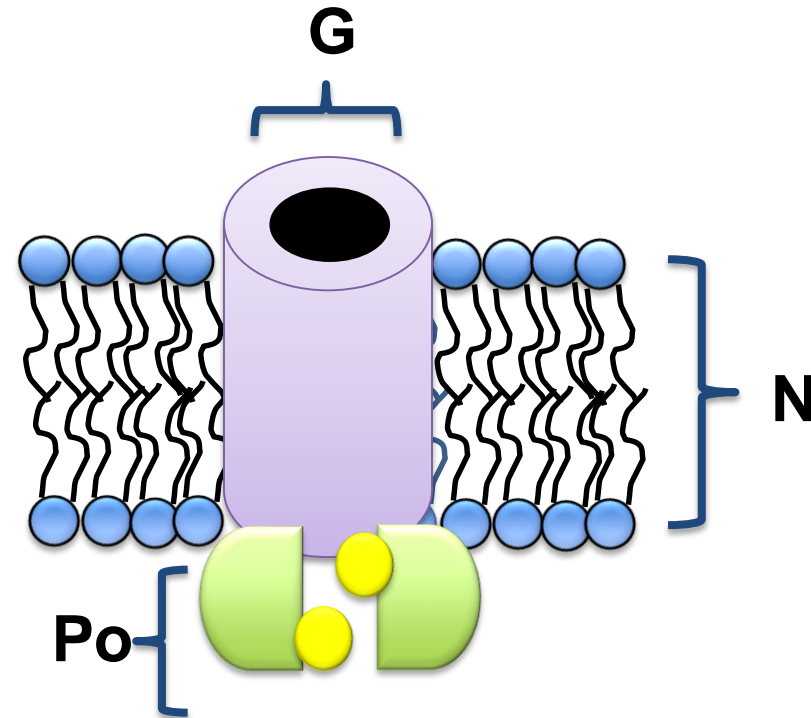




- Traffic ATPase
- Two transmembrane domains (TMDs)
- Two nucleotide binding domains (NBDs)
- One Regulatory domain (R domain)
- Anion channel
 - Cl⁻
 - HCO₃⁻
 - SCN⁻, GSH, others?

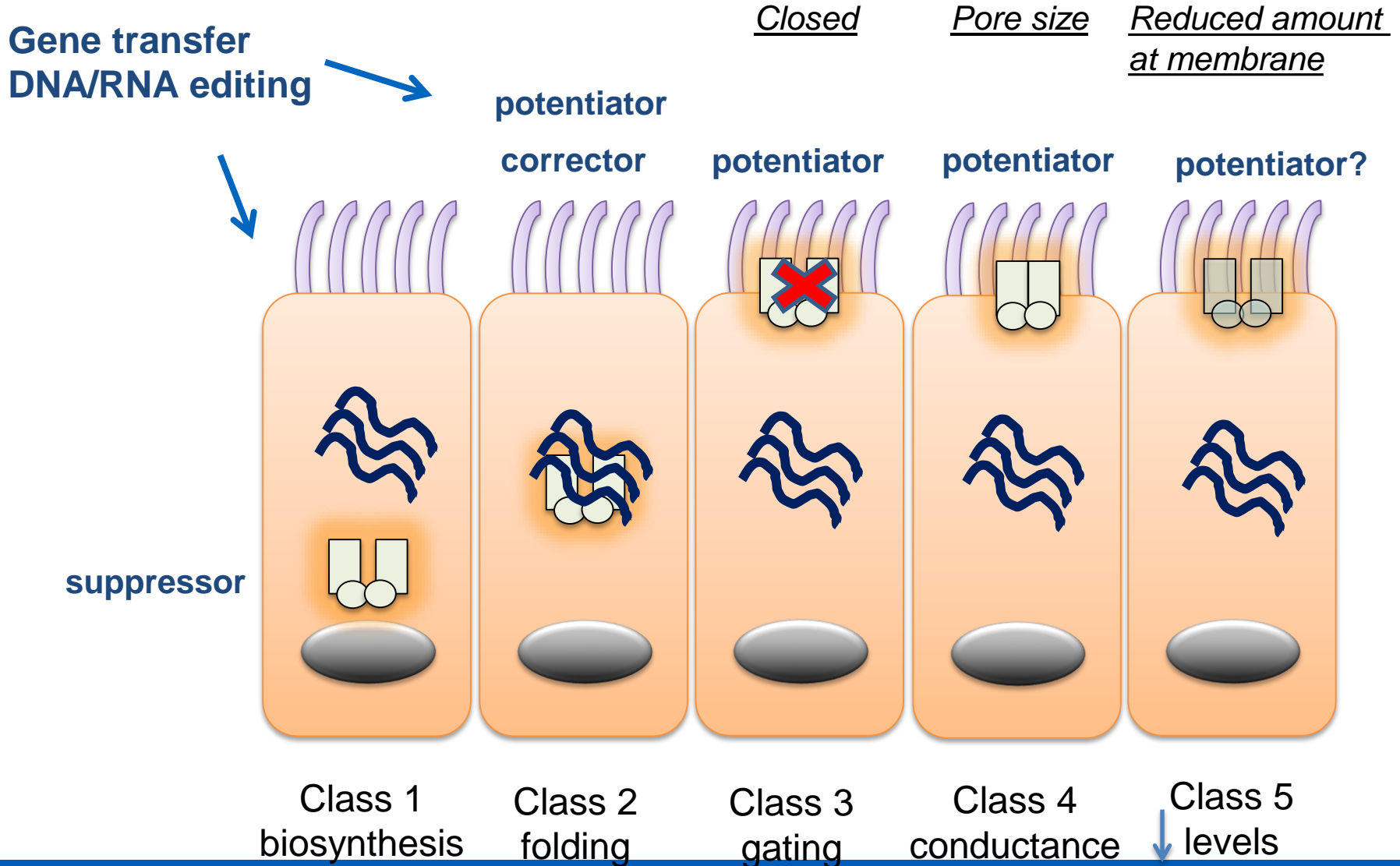


- How can we modulate CFTR?
 - Number of channels at the plasma membrane (N)
 - How much time each channel spends open vs closed (P_o)
 - The size of each chloride channel (G)

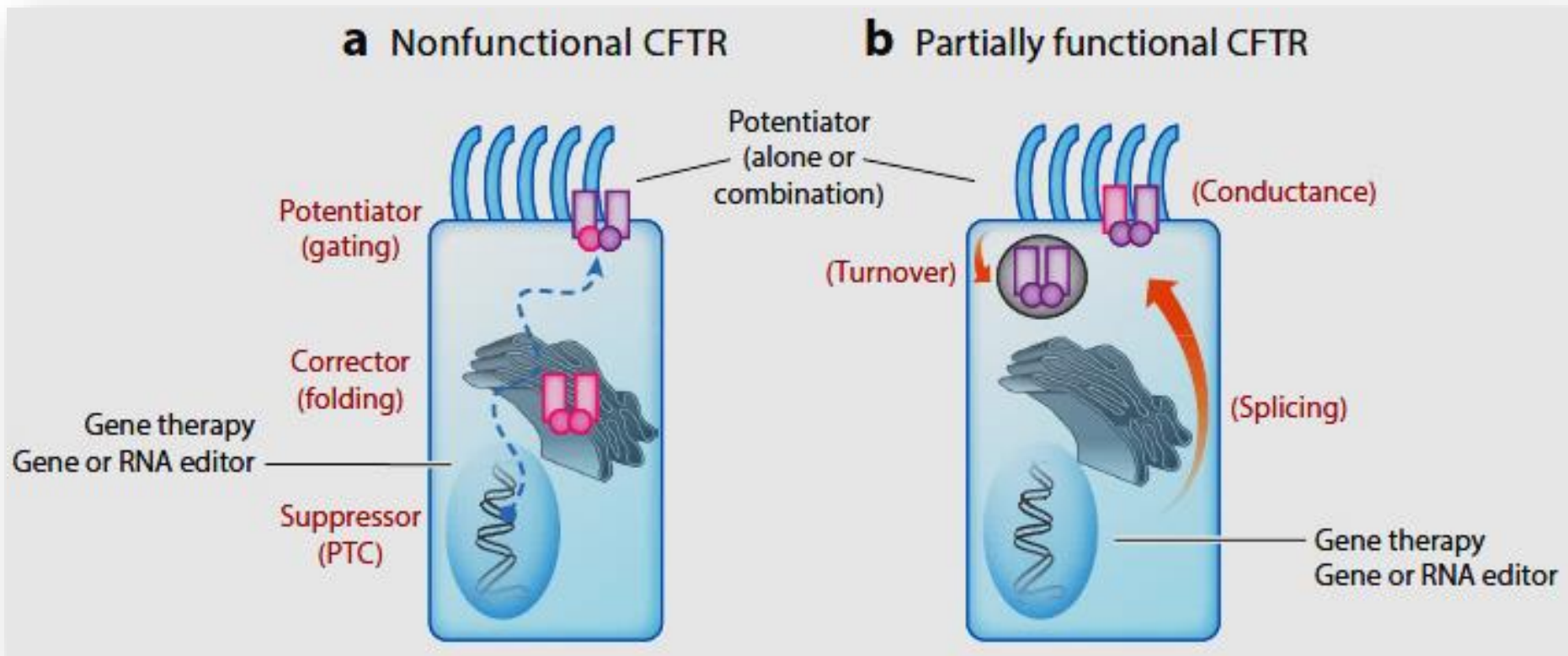


$$(N \times P_o \times G) = \text{total Cl- transport}$$

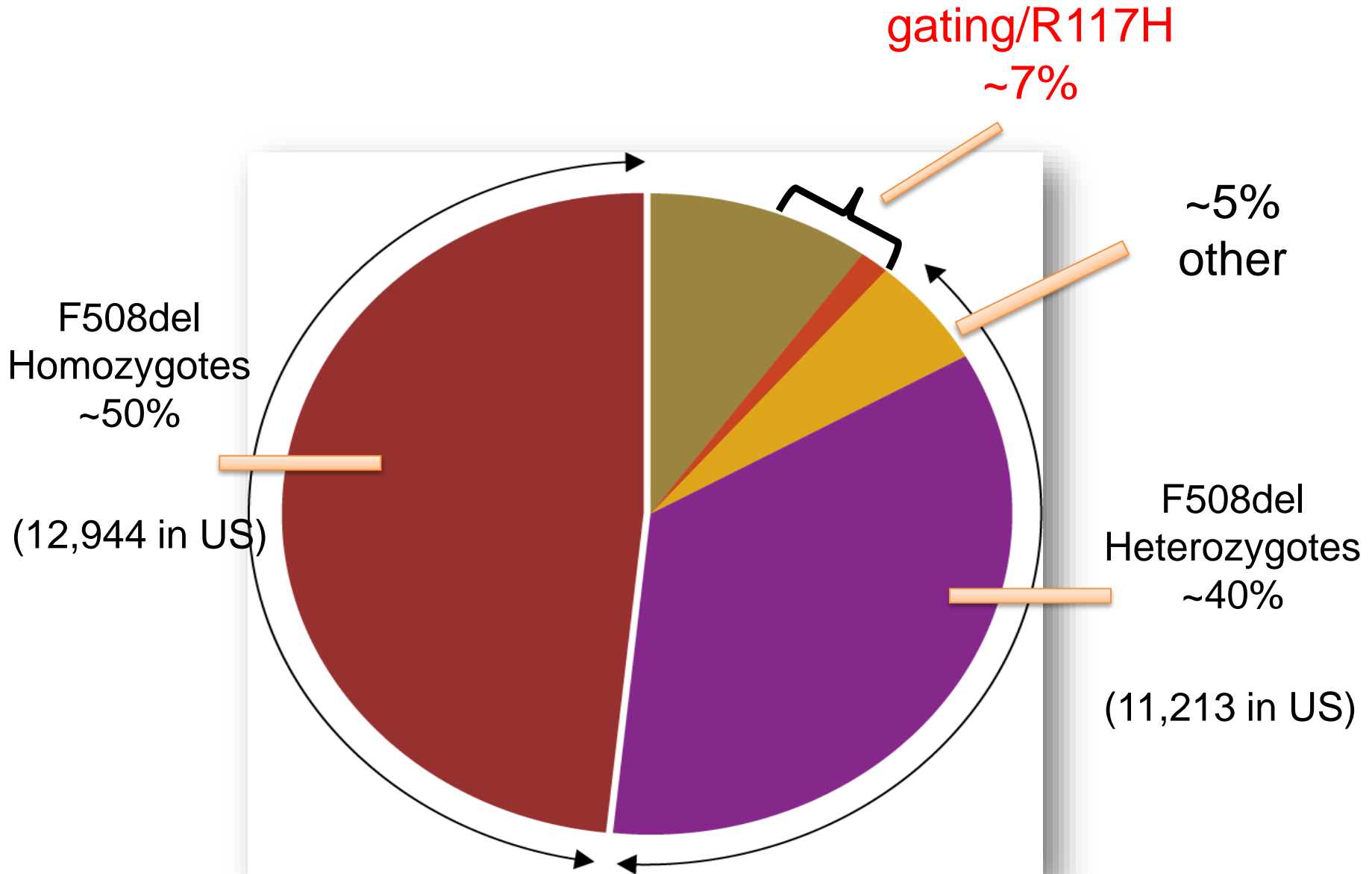
Breakdown of CFTR mutations (>2000...)



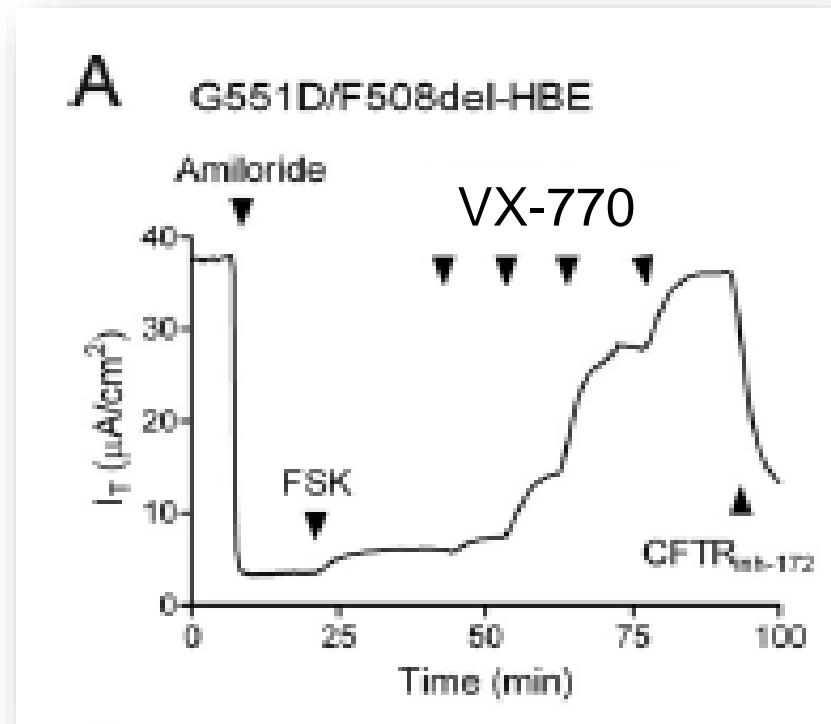
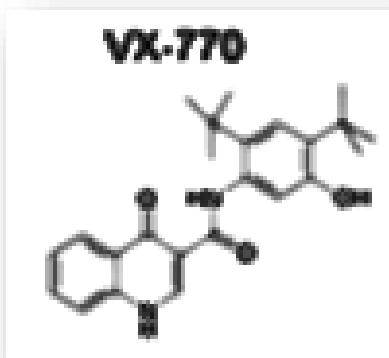
- Potentiator – improves gating (P_o)
- Corrector – improves trafficking (N)



Summary of genotype groupings

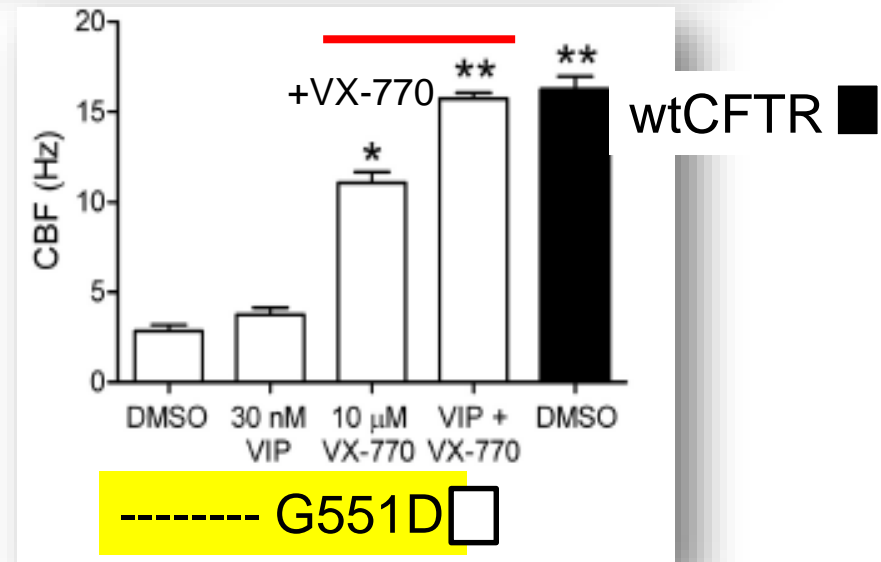
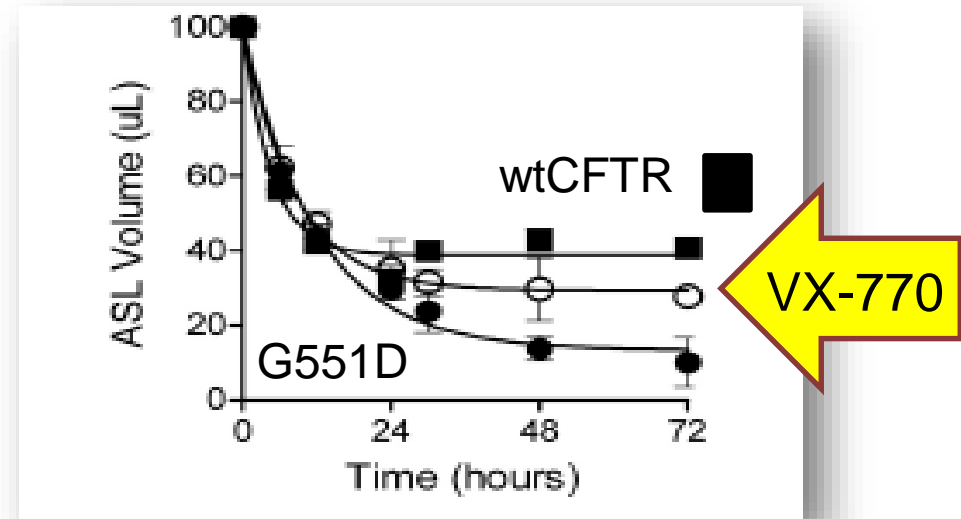


- 3rd most common disease-causing mutation (4%)
 - Higher in Ireland (5-10%)
 - Problem with open channel probability (gating)
- Strategy – increase P_o
- Development
 - HTS
 - human AECs



- Airway surface liquid volume
 - Reduced ~50% in CF
 - Improved with VX-770

- Ciliary beat frequency (CBF)
 - Normalized with VX-770



Ivacaftor for gating mutations

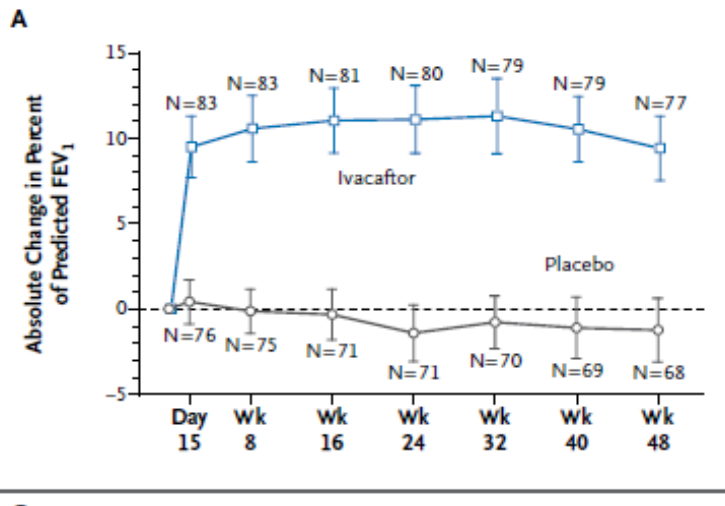
G551D patients: STRIVE results: N=161 (>12 yr); FEV₁ = 63.6%; RDBPC

Ivacaftor: 48 weeks
Safety and efficacy

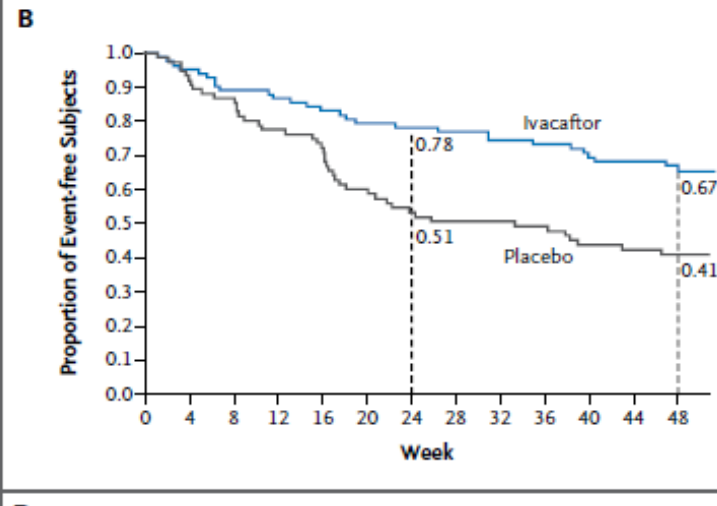
Placebo



FEV1



APEX

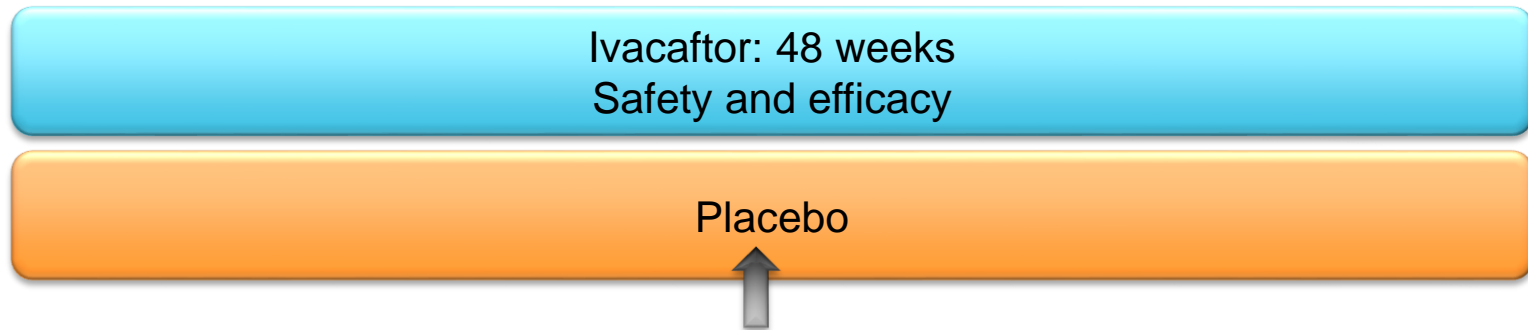


A new 'benchmark'



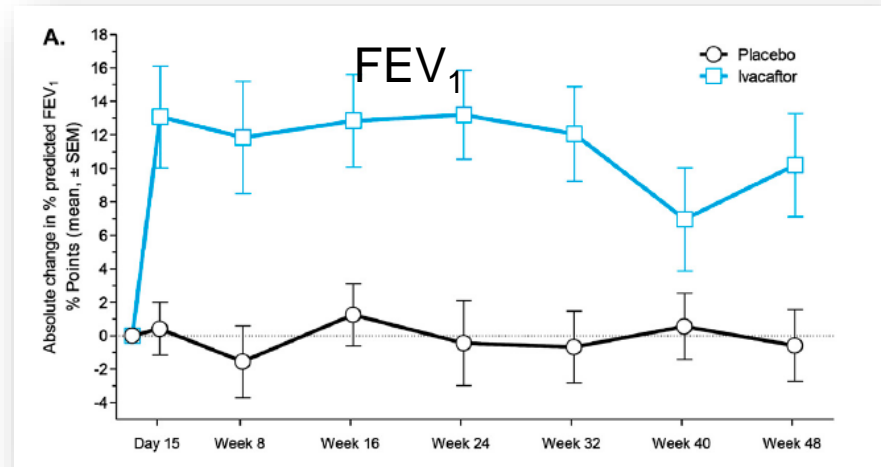
Class 3
gating

- Children age 6-11 yrs with G551D CFTR mutation (mean age 8.9 yr)
- 150 mg every 12 hr vs placebo



52 subjects (26 each group – 4 plac. withdrew)

- FEV₁ % predicted increase 12.5% (p<0.001)
- Weight +2.8 kg (p<0.001)
- SC -53.5 mM (p<0.001)
- Similar AEs



- Children age 2-5 yrs with gating mutations (KIWI)
- Weight based dosing (50 mg or 75 mg every 12 hrs, 14 kg cutoff)

Part A

4 days

Short term safety

Part B

24 weeks

Longer term pharmacodynamics

9 subjects

34 subjects

- 33 completed study
- Similar exposure vs adults
- Common AEs: cough (56%), vomiting (29%)
- **LFTs: 15% with 8 X ULN, 4 with study drug interrupted, 1 discontinued study drug**
- Reduced SC (-46.9 mM), BMI Z score (+0.4) – p<0.001

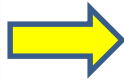
Ivacaftor in non-G551D gating mutations (KONNECTION)

- Patients > age 6 yrs (mean age 22.8 yr)
- 150 mg every 12 hr vs placebo in eight week crossover trial

ivacaftor

X

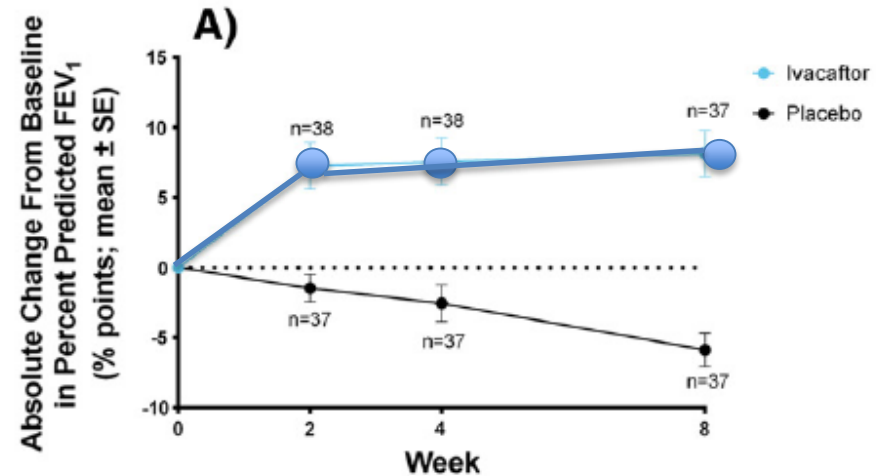
placebo



24 weeks open label extension

39 subjects

- FEV₁ % predicted increase 10.7% (p<0.001)
- BMI +0.7 kg/m² (p<0.001)
- SC -49.2 mM (p<0.001)
- CFQ-R +9.6 (p<0.001)
- Similar AEs



- Age > 6 yrs with R117H mutation (KONDUCT)
- Partial function, gating AND conduction defects

Ivacaftor: 24 weeks
Safety and efficacy

Placebo



69 subjects

- Abs. increase FEV1 % pred = 2.1% (p=0.20)
- Rel. increase FEV1 % pred = 5.0% (p=0.06)
- CFQ-R increase = +12.6 (p=0.002)
- Sig. reduction in SC

- >18 yrs (n=50)
 - Abs. FEV1 % pred = +5.0% (p=0.01)
 - Rel. FEV1 % pred = +9.1% (p<0.01)

Class 3 and 4

Gating and conductance

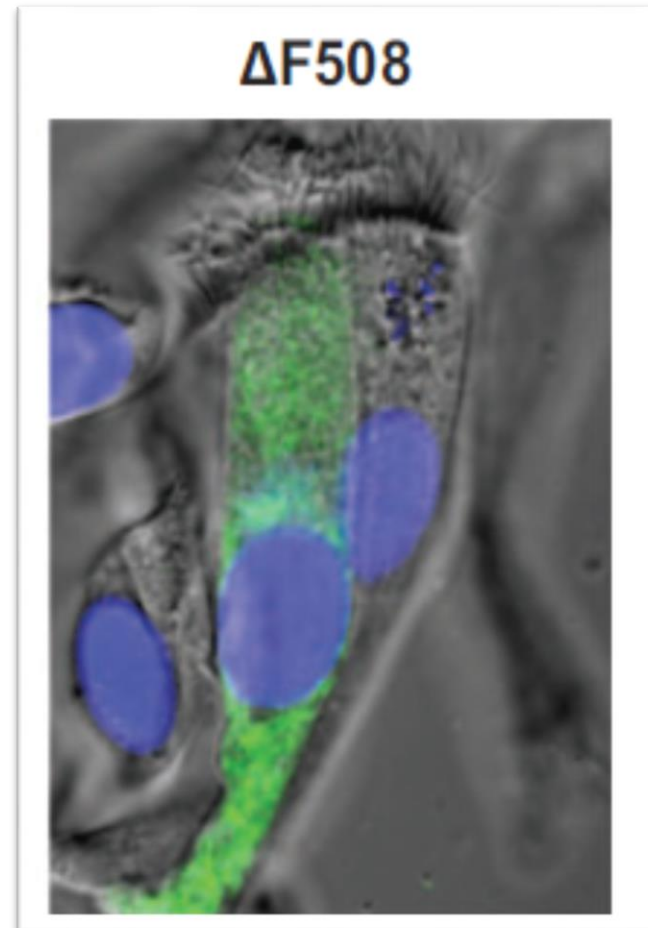
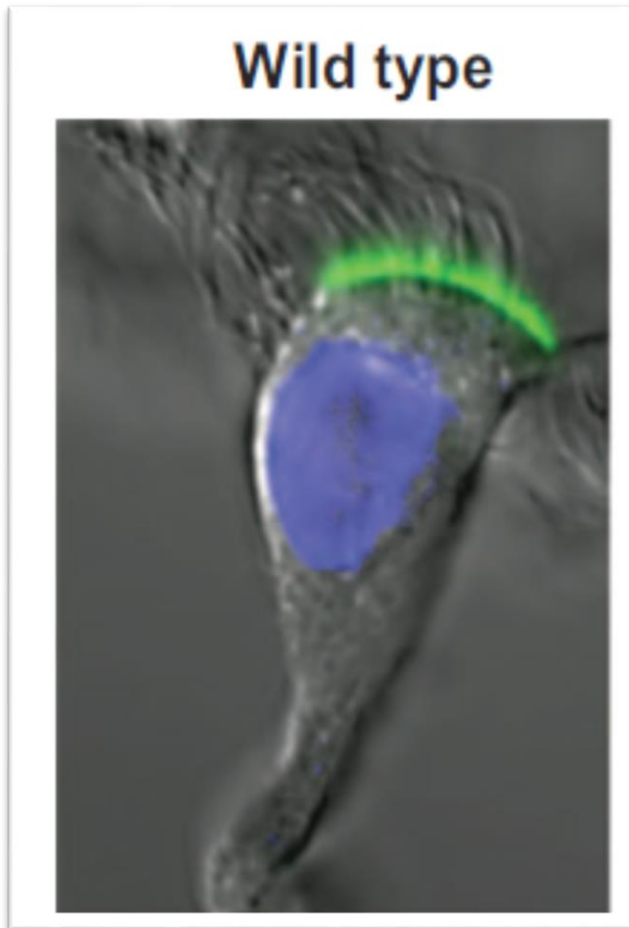
Barack Obama State of the Union Address (January 20, 2015):

“I want the country that eliminated polio and mapped the human genome to lead a new era of medicine: ***one that delivers the right treatment at the right time.***”



“In some patients with cystic fibrosis, this approach has reversed a disease once thought unstoppable.”

- 85% CF patients have one copy
- 50% have two



Correcting F508del CFTR – it's complicated

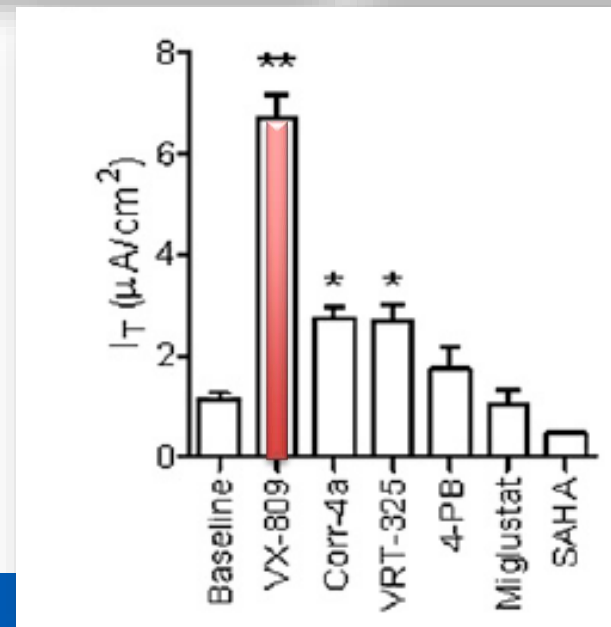
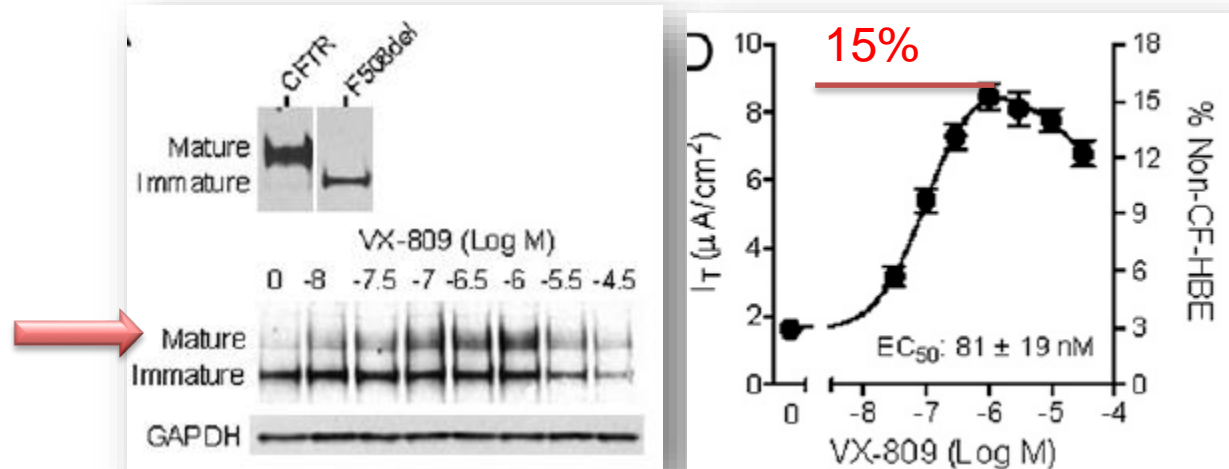
- Two problems identified that contribute to folding defect
 - Co-translational folding of NBD-1
 - Domain assembly (NBD-1 and ICL4 interactions)

...And gating defect when at the plasma membrane



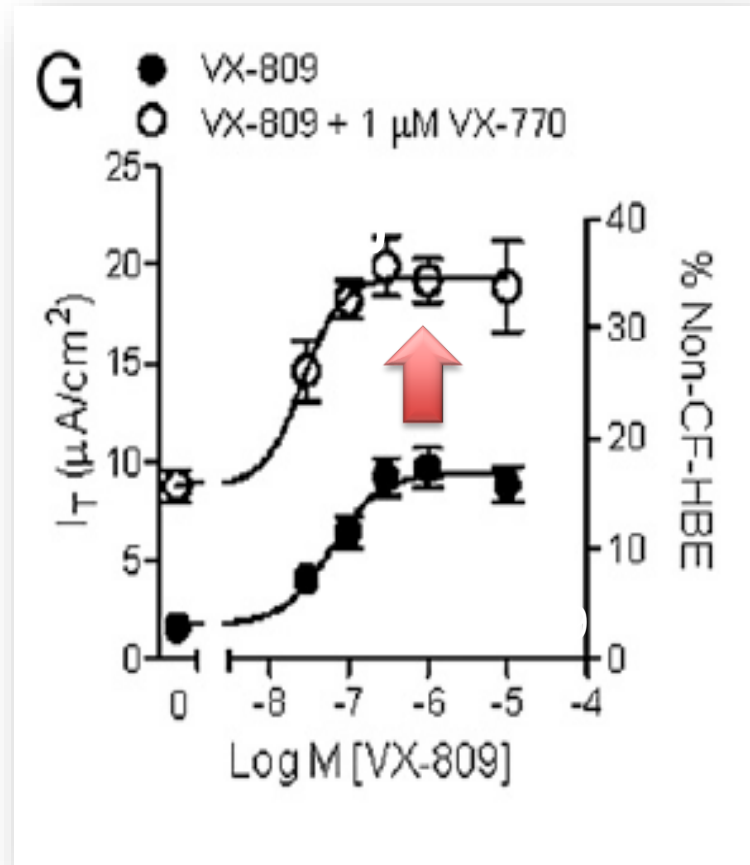
Correcting F508del CFTR (AECs) with VX-809

- Strategy
 - Increase N
- TOP (VX-809):
 - Dose/response of F508 correction
 - (C Band, current)
 - ~15% of non-CF
- BOTTOM:
 - VX-809 c/w other correctors

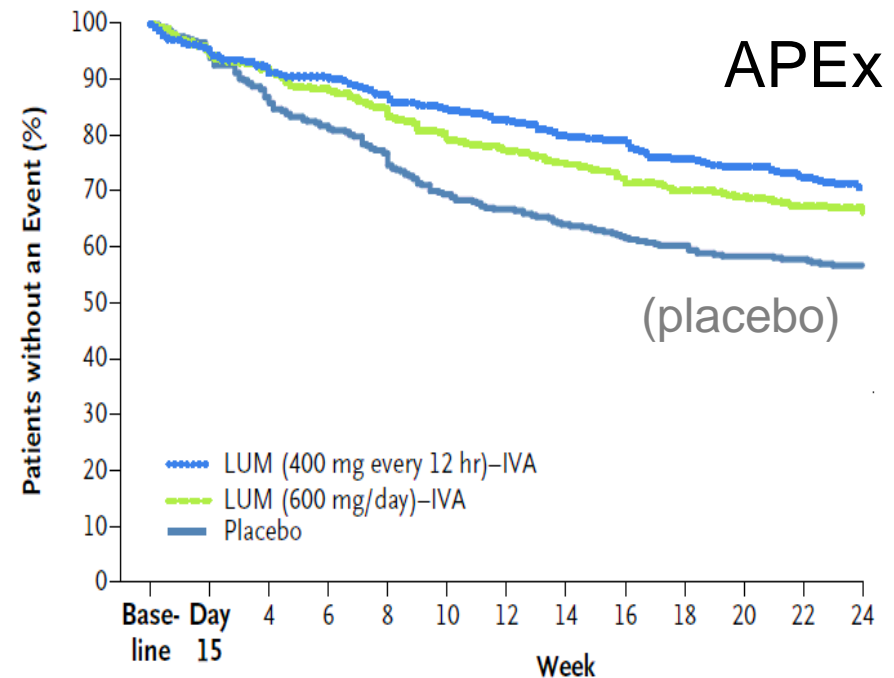
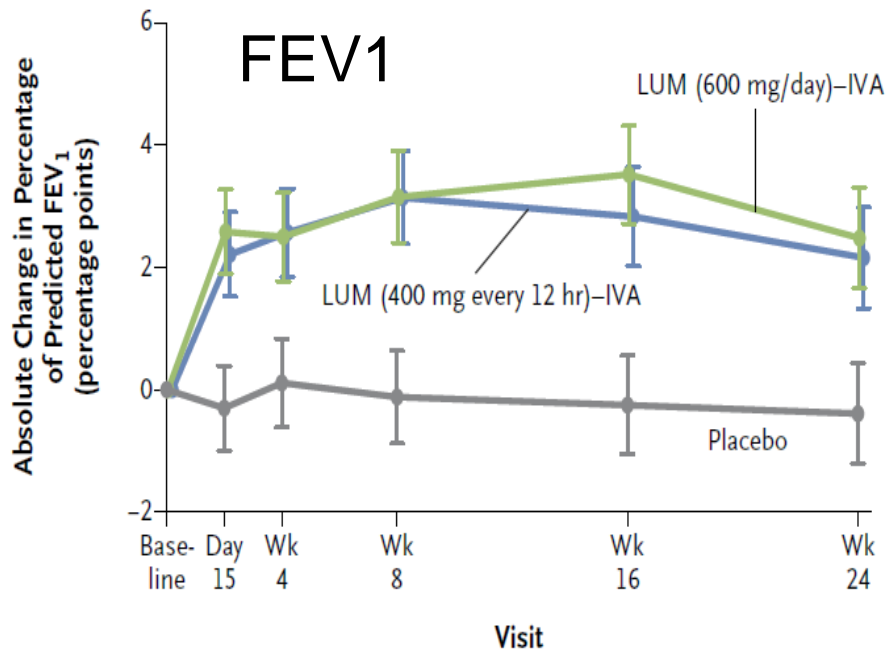


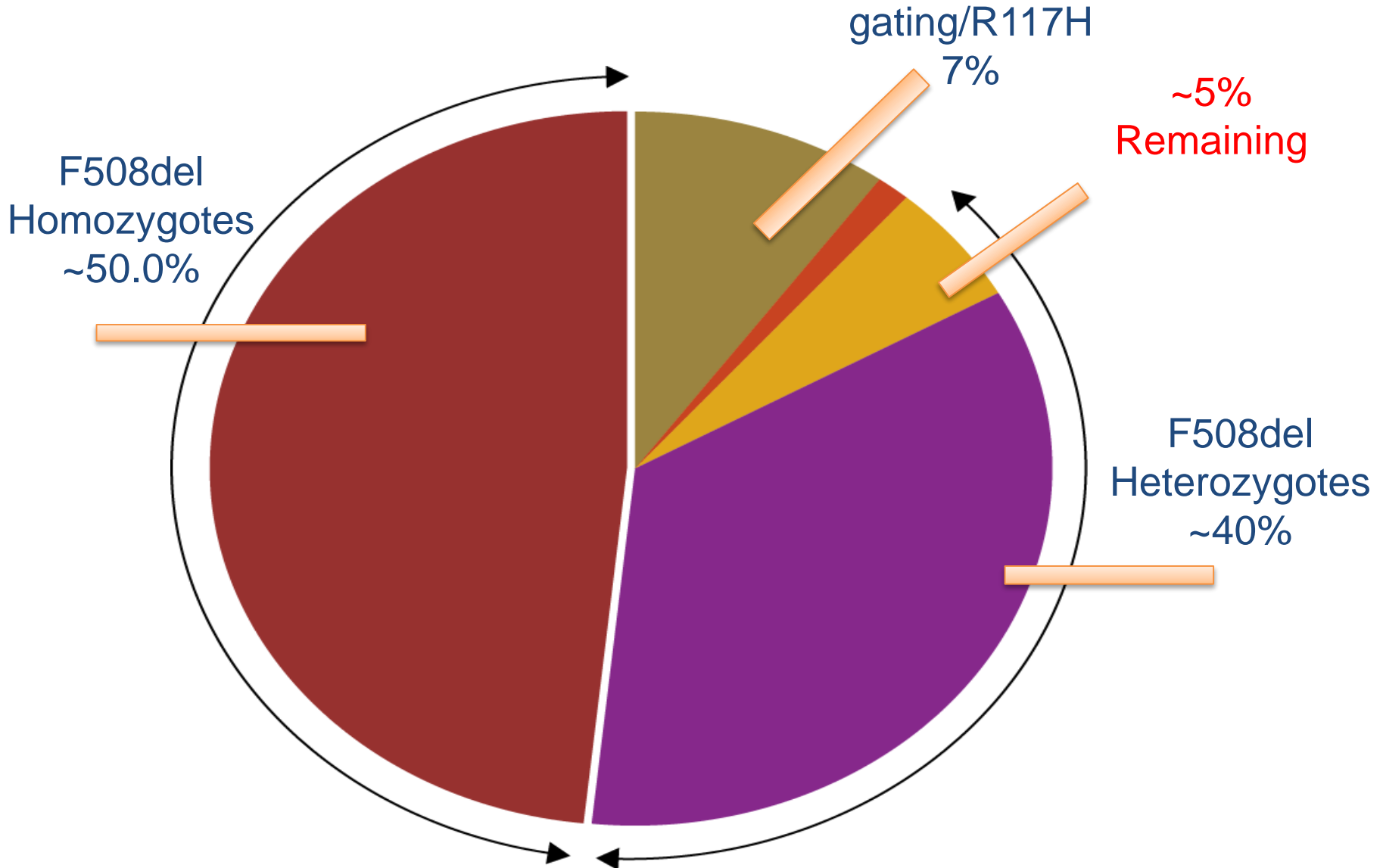
lumacaftor + ivacaftor

- F508del CFTR
 - Complex problems
 - **N AND Po**
- Two Phase II studies
 - Lumacaftor + ivacaftor
 - Safety, dose-ranging, PK and PD



- RDBPC trial (24 week) 1122 F508del/F508del randomized
- Lumacaftor (2 doses) + ivacaftor vs placebo
- FEV₁ improvement (p<0.001); APE_x improvement (p<0.001)





- Evidence based medicine has steadily advanced CF outcomes
 - Escalating burden of care
- HTS can successfully identify CFTR modulators
- CFTR is a valid target
 - Gating mutations
 - F508del CFTR
- Emergence of CFTR modulators offers potential to transform CF care and outcomes

- **Clancy Lab and Coordinators**

- Beth Decker, RN
- Dee Terrill, RRT
- Kelly Thornton, CCRC
- Emily Bell, RN
- Jenny Jeffries, RN
- Megan Meyer, RN
- Drs. Gary McPhail, John Brewington and Beth Kramer
- Alicia Ostmann, Erin Filbrandt, Lauren Strecker, Kristina Ray

