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CONFERENCE
& EXHIBITION

SUBSTRATE REDUCTION THERAPY for LYSOSOMAL STORAGE DISORDERS

Maria Francisca Coutinho*, Juliana Inês Santos*,
and Sandra Alves

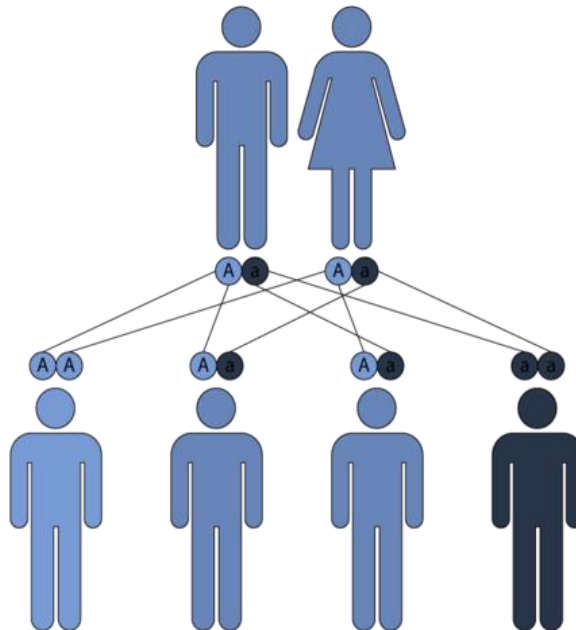
Lysosomal Storage Disorders Group
Research & Development Unit,
Department of Human Genetics,
INSA



LYSOSOMAL STORAGE DISORDERS

- Genetic
- Rare
- Autosomal recessive (majority)

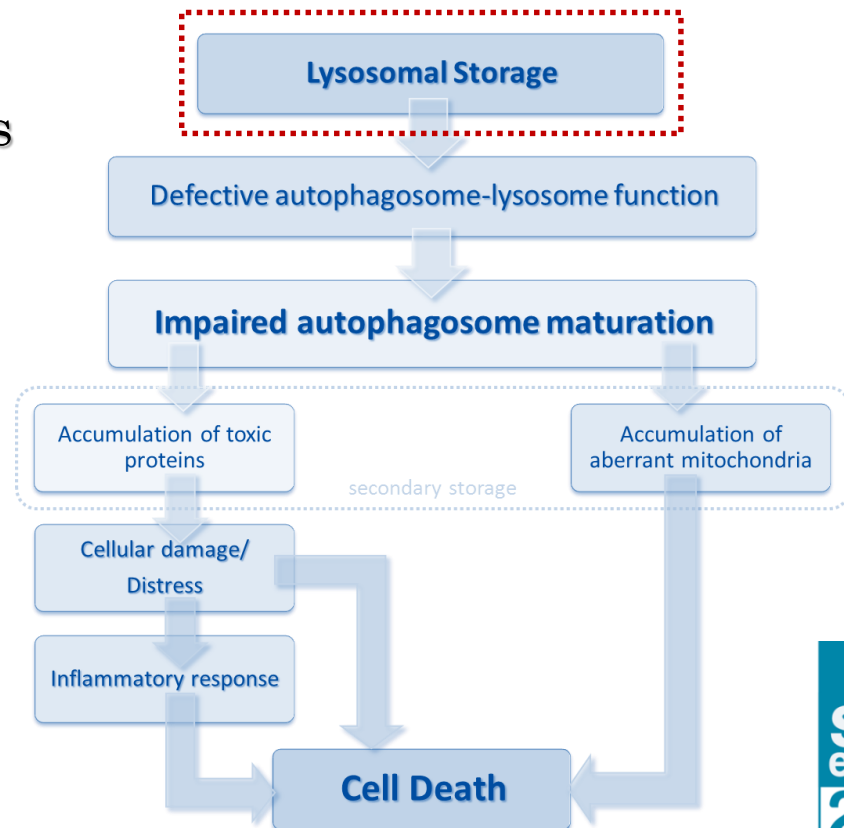
- Portugal - 1/4000
- Almost 60!



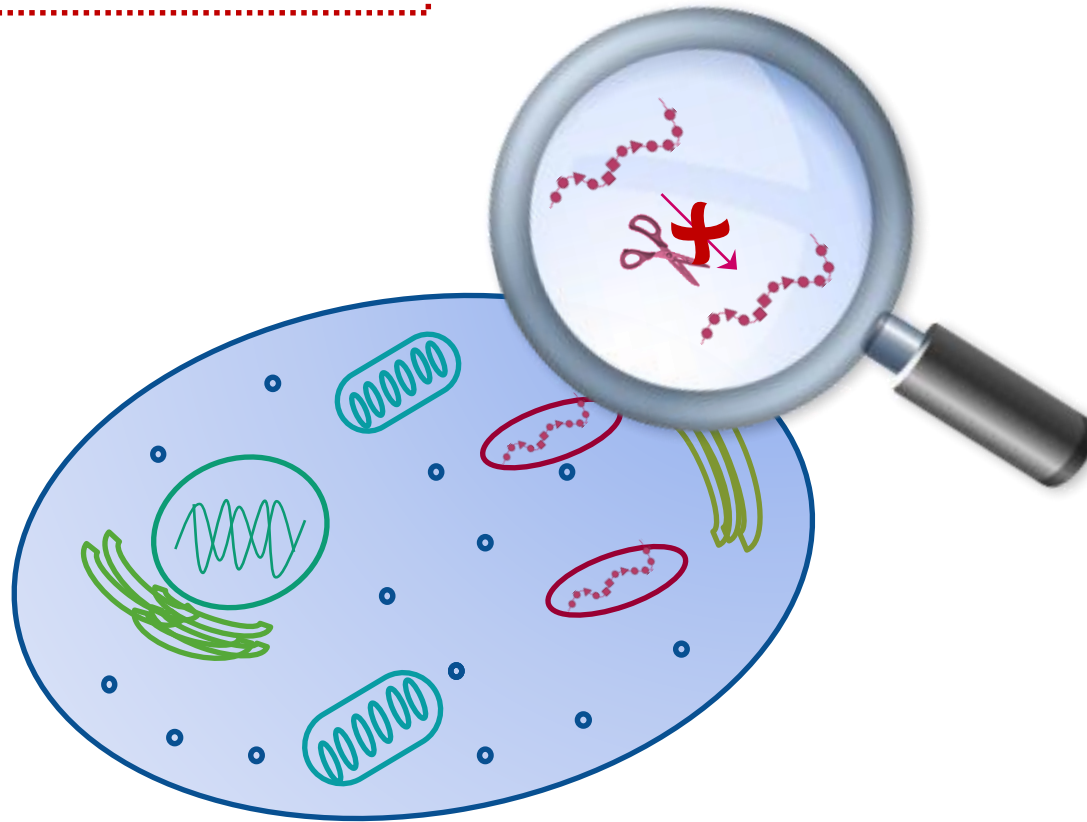
LYSOSOMAL STORAGE DISORDERS (LSDs)

- Chronic
- Progressive
- Large spectrum of severity & symptoms

- Pathophysiology *still unknown!*



LYSOSOMAL STORAGE DISORDERS (LSDs)

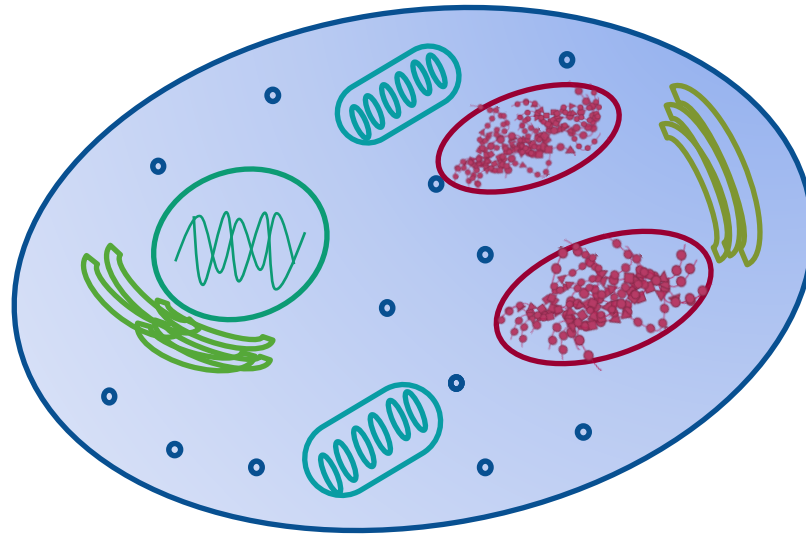


LYSOSOMAL STORAGE DISORDERS (LSDs)

- Progressive accumulation



DISEASE



THE ENZYME AS A DRUG?

- 1969
- Elizabeth Neufeld



*THE DEFECT IN HURLER AND HUNTER SYNDROMES,
II. DEFICIENCY OF SPECIFIC FACTORS INVOLVED
IN MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDE DEGRADATION*

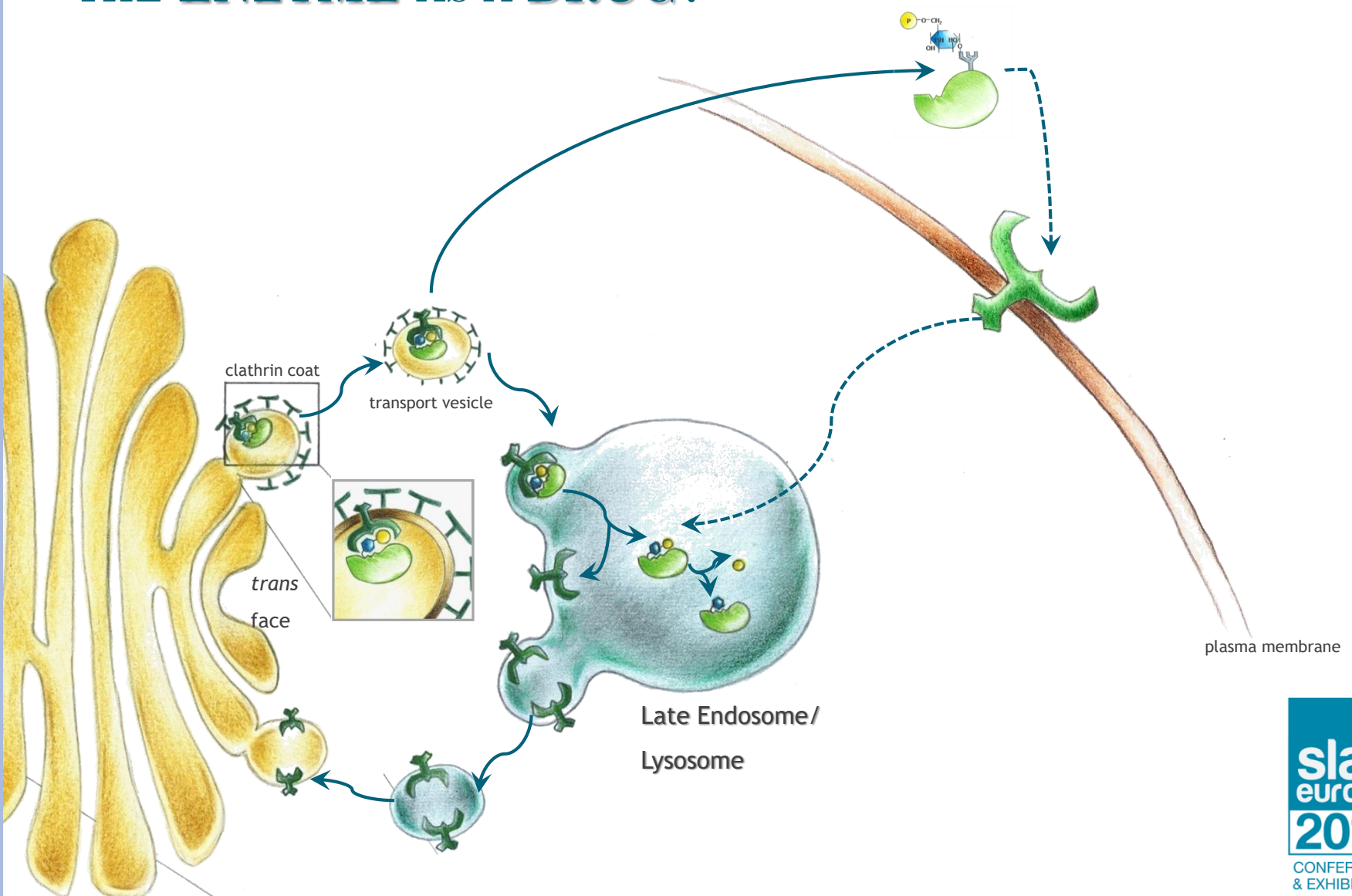
BY JOSEPH C. FRATANTONI, CLARA W. HALL, AND
ELIZABETH F. NEUFELD

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASES, NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH,
BETHESDA, MARYLAND

Communicated by Christian B. Anfinsen, July 9, 1969

Abstract.—Cultured fibroblasts, derived from patients with the Hurler and Hunter syndromes, show defective degradation of sulfated mucopolysaccharide. The aberrant metabolism of Hurler cells can be corrected by secretions of fibroblasts of genotype other than Hurler, and similarly, the defect of Hunter cells can be corrected by secretions of fibroblasts of genotype other than Hunter. The active factors in these secretions, which are heat labile and associated with macromolecules, accelerate the degradation of mucopolysaccharide.

THE ENZYME AS A DRUG?



PROOF OF PRINCIPLE...

- Gaucher Disease (GD)
- Deficient enzyme: β -glucocerebrosidase
- Gene: *GBA* (1q21)
- Most frequent LSD



genzyme
A SANOFI COMPANY

Original illustration by Marcos Bernardino for
Cristiana Petriz's "Gigi e a Doença de Gaucher", 2010

PROOF OF PRINCIPLE...

- Gaucher Disease (GD)
 - Deficient enzyme: β -glucocerebrosidase
 - Gene: *GBA* (1q21)
-
- Intravenous injections of the recombinant enzyme
 - Excellent results in systemic disease



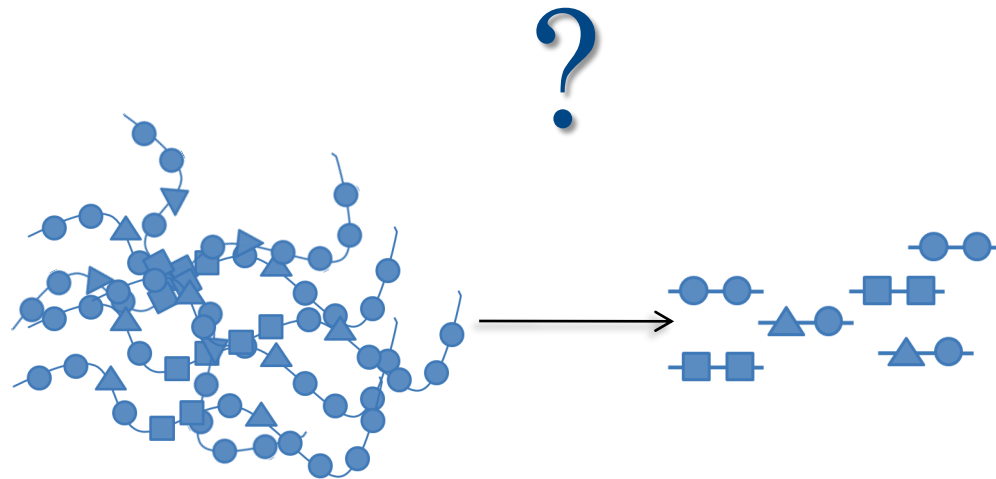
genzyme
A SANOFI COMPANY

Original illustration by Marcos Bernardino for
Cristiana Petriz's "Gigi e a Doença de Gaucher", 2010

THE ENZYME AS A DRUG?

Pathology	Available ERT		
Gaucher	Cerezyme[®] (Imiglucerase; Genzyme)	VPRIV[®] (Velaglucerase alfa; Shire)	Elelyso[®] (Taliglucerase alfa; Pfizer)
Fabry	Replagal[®] (Agalsidase alfa; Shire)	Fabrazyme[®] (Agalsidase beta; Genzyme)	
MPS I	Aldurazyme[®] (Laronidase; Genzyme)		
MPS II	Elaprase[®] (Idursulfase; Shire)		
MPS IV A	Vimizim[®] (Elosulfase alfa; Biomarin)		
MPS VI	Naglazyme[®] (Galsulfase; Biomarin)		
Pompe	Myozyme[®] (Lumizyme, Alglucosidase alfa; Genzyme)		
LAL deficiency	Kanuma[®] (Sebelipase alfa; Alexion)		

THE ENZYME AS A DRUG?



enzyme replacement

THE ENZYME AS A DRUG?

- 1996
- Norman Radin



Glycoconjugate Journal (1996) **13**: 153–157

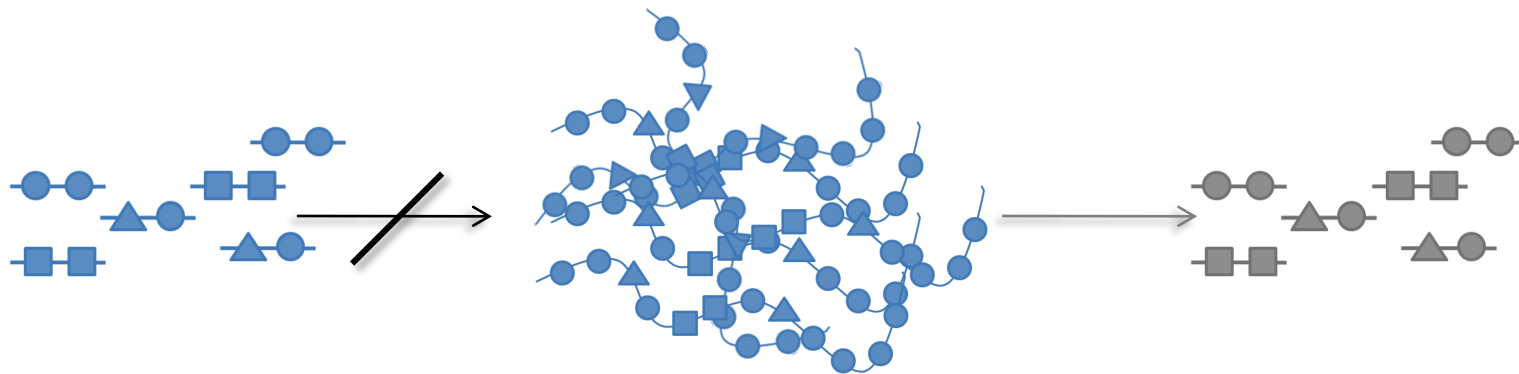
Treatment of Gaucher disease with an enzyme inhibitor

NORMAN S. RADIN

Mental Health Research Institute and Division of Nephrology MSRBII, University of Michigan, 1550 W. Medical Centre Drive Ann Arbor, MI 48109-0676, USA

Received 23 May 1995, revised 20 June 1995

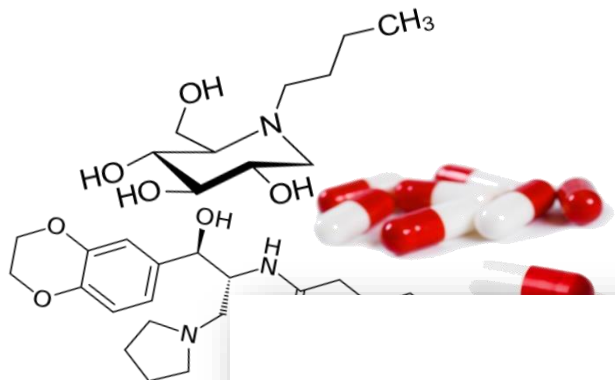
The hypothesis is offered predicting that Gaucher patients could be treated with a drug that slows the synthesis of glucosylceramide, the lipid that accumulates in this disorder. The present therapeutic approach involves augmenting the defective enzyme, glucosylceramide β -glucosidase, with exogenous β -glucosidase isolated from human tissue. This spectacularly expensive mode of treatment should be replaceable with a suitable enzyme inhibitor that simply slows formation of the lipid and matches the rate of synthesis with the rate of the defective, slowly working β -glucosidase. Several drugs that possess this ability are available, the best known of which is 1-phenyl-2-decanoylamino-3-morpholino-1-propanol (PDMP), a designer inhibitor that resembles the synthase's substrate and product. PDMP has been found to be effective in mice, rats, fish, and a wide variety of cultured cells. Its use, at suitable dosages, seems to be harmless, although long-term tests have not been made. The lack of suitable animal models of Gaucher disease has made it difficult to test the hypothesis adequately, but PDMP does rapidly lower the levels of glucosylceramide in normal animal tissues and the animals evidently do well with the lowered levels of glucosylceramide and its more complex glycolipid metabolites.



substrate reduction

enzyme replacement

SUBSTRATE REDUCTION THERAPY (SRT)



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N-Butyldeoxyjirimycin Is a Novel Inhibitor of Glycolipid Biosynthesis*

(Received for publication, October 1, 1993, and in revised form, November 15, 1993)

Frances M. Platt^{‡§}, Gabrielle R. Neises[¶], Raymond A. Dwek[‡], and Terry D. Butters[‡]

From the [‡]Glycobiology Institute, Department of Biochemistry, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3QU, United Kingdom and the [¶]Monsanto Company, St. Louis, Missouri 63198

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N-Butyldeoxyjirimycin Is a Novel Inhibitor of Glycolipid Biosynthesis but Does Not Affect the Activity of the Enzyme α -Glucosidase I

Frances M. Platt[‡], Terry D. Butters[‡], Gabrielle R. Neises[¶], Raymond A. Dwek[‡], and James A. Harris[‡]
From the Glycobiology Institute, Department of Biochemistry, University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3QU, United Kingdom

We have previously reported that N-butyldeoxyjirimycin (NB-DGJ) is a novel inhibitor of the N-linked oligosaccharide biosynthesis but does not affect the activity of the enzyme α -glucosidase I. In this study, we have investigated the effect of NB-DGJ on the maturation of lysosomal glucocerebrosidase and identified two activities and identified a novel inhibitor selective for the glycolipid biosynthesis. Other general imino sugars have been reported to be inhibitory.

The galactose analogue N-butyldeoxyjirimycin (NB-DGJ) was found to be a novel inhibitor of glycolipid biosynthesis but had no effect on the maturation of lysosomal glucocerebrosidase.

The effect of increasing concentrations of NB-DGJ on glycolipid inhibition was investigated. However, N-propyldeoxyjirimycin inhibited glycolipid biosynthesis while the N-butyl deoxyjirimycin did not.

Safety, Tolerability, and Pharmacokinetics of Eliglustat Tartrate (Genz-112638) After Single Doses, Multiple Doses, and Food in Healthy Volunteers

M. Judith Peterschmitt, MD, MMSc, Amy Burke, MPH, Larry Blankstein, PhD, Sharon E. Smith, MD, Ana Cristina Puga, MD, PhD, William G. Kramer, PhD, James A. Harris, BSc, MRSC, David Mathews, MD, and Peter L. Bonate, PhD

Three phase 1 studies of eliglustat tartrate (Genz-112638), an oral inhibitor of glucosylceramide synthase under development for treating Gaucher disease type 1 (GD1), evaluated the safety, tolerability, and pharmacokinetics in healthy volunteers after escalating single doses ($n = 99$), escalating multiple doses ($n = 36$), and food ($n = 24$). Eliglustat tartrate was well tolerated at single doses ≤ 20 mg/kg and multiple doses ≤ 200 mg bid, with 50 mg bid producing plasma concentrations in the predicted therapeu-

tic range of ~ 2 hours, followed by a monophasic decline with a ~ 6 -hour terminal half-life. Unchanged drug in 8-hour urine collections was $< 1.5\%$ of administered doses. Food did not significantly affect the rate or extent of absorption. Multiple-dose pharmacokinetics was nonlinear, showing higher than expected plasma drug concentrations. Steady state was reached ~ 60 hours after bid dosing. Higher drug exposure occurred in slower CYP2D6 metabolizers. Based on favorable results in healthy participants, a phase 2 trial

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CONFERENCE
& EXHIBITION

SUBSTRATE REDUCTION THERAPY (SRT)

Pathology	Approved SRT
Gaucher	Zavesca[®] (Miglustat; Actelion) Cerdelga[®] (Eliglustat tartrate; Genzyme)
Niemann-Pick C	Zavesca[®] (Miglustat; Actelion)

SUBSTRATE REDUCTION THERAPY (SRT)

1. NAME OF THE MEDICINAL PRODUCT

Zavesca 100 mg hard capsules

4.4 Special warnings and precautions for use

Tremor

Approximately 37% of patients in clinical trial in Niemann-Pick type C disease described these tremors were described as an exaggerated tremor. These tremors began within the first month, and in many cases within 3 months. Dose reduction may ameliorate the tremor. Dose reduction may sometimes be required.

Gastrointestinal disturbances

Gastrointestinal events, mainly diarrhoea, have been observed from the outset of treatment or intermittently during treatment. These events are likely inhibition of intestinal disaccharidases such as sucrase, lactase and maltase leading to reduced absorption of dietary disaccharides. In some patients, temporary dose reduction may be necessary. Patients with chronic diarrhoea who do not respond to these interventions should be evaluated in patients with a history of inflammatory bowel disease.

Effects on spermatogenesis

Male patients should maintain reliable contraception. Studies have shown that miglustat adversely affects sperm count and fertility (see sections 4.6 and 5.3). Until further studies are available, male patients should cease Zavesca and maintain reliable contraception for 3 months.



EUROPEAN MEDICINES AGENCY
SCIENCE MEDICINES HEALTH

EMA/39261/2015
EMA/H/C/003724

[EPAR summary for the public](#)

Cerdelga
eliglustat

What are the risks associated with Cerdelga?

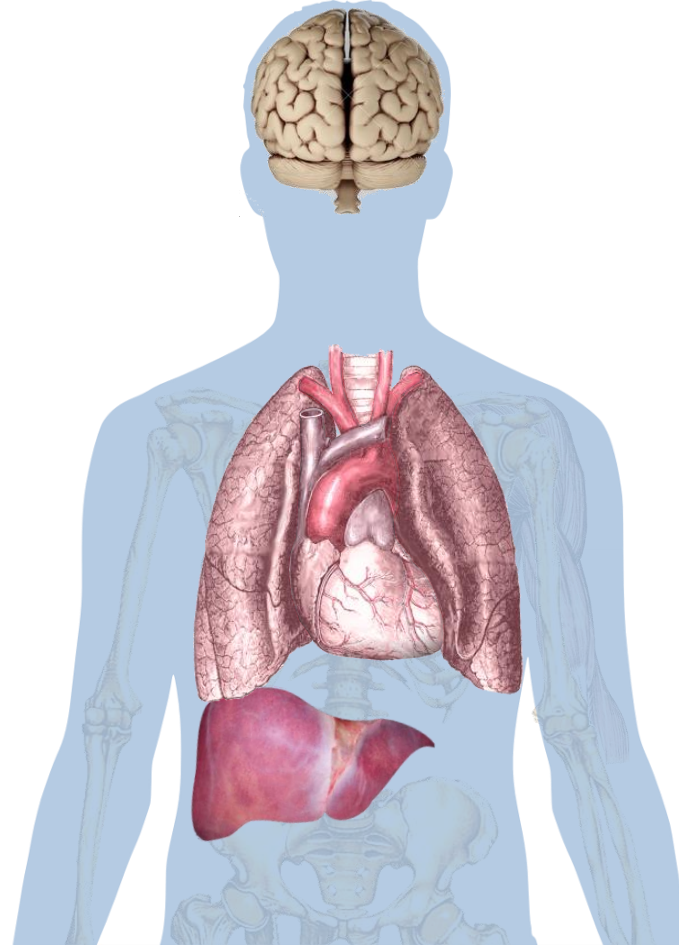
The most common side effect seen with Cerdelga (which may affect more than 1 in 10 people) is diarrhoea, in approximately 6 out of 100 patients. The majority of side effects are mild and transient. For the full list of all side effects reported for Cerdelga, see the package leaflet.

Cerdelga must not be taken together with certain medicines that can interfere with the ability of the body to break down the medicine, which may affect the levels of Cerdelga in blood. For the full list of restrictions, see the package leaflet.

MPS IVB Wolman Pycnodysostosis
Beta-mannosidosis
Sandhoff Metachromatic Danon
leukodystrophy MPS IVA
Tay-Sachs Mucopolysaccharidosis
Fucosidosis
Mucopolysaccharidosis type I Fabry
type II Gaucher Farber
Niemann-Pick Pompe MPS II
type C ML III MPS IIIC Multiple sulfatase
MPS IIIA Sialidosis deficiency
Alpha-Krabbe MPS IIIB
mannosidosis Galactosialidosis

MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSES (MPS)

- Chronic
- Progressive
- Large spectrum of severity
& symptoms

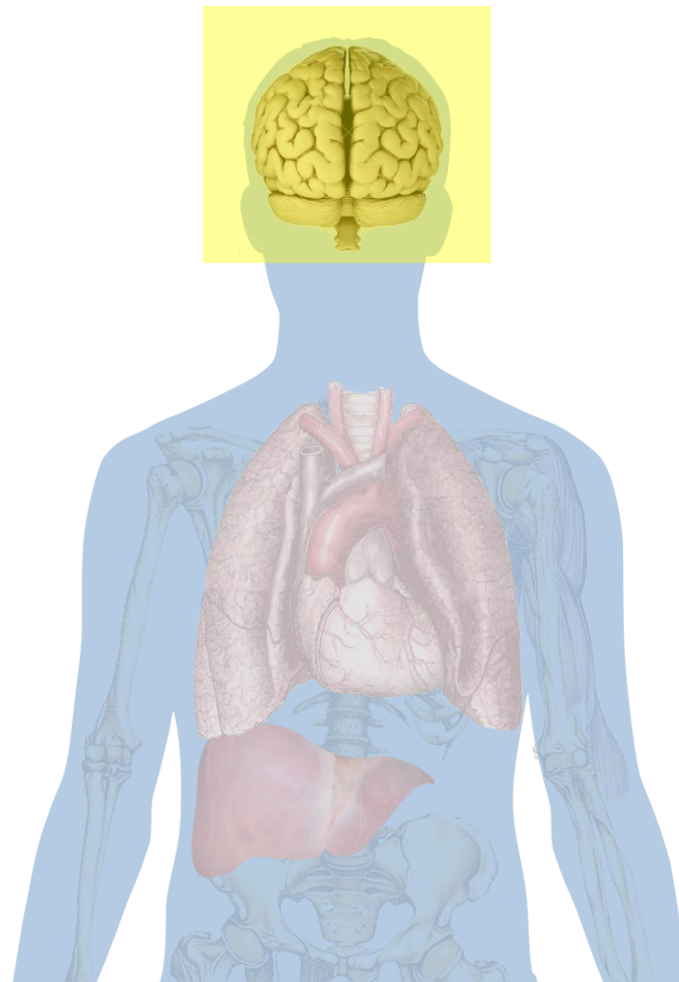


MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSES (MPS)

- Chronic
- Progressive
- Large spectrum of severity
& symptoms

MPS III

(= Sanfilippo Syndrome)



MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS (MPS) TYPE III

- Autosomal recessive
- Lysosomal Storage Disorders
 - Sub-type of MPSs;
glycosaminoglycans (GAGs)
 - Accumulated substrate: heparan sulphate

- 4 different diseases:

↙ III A

↙ III B

↙ III C

↙ III D

depending on the defective enzyme

AVAILABLE THERAPIES

👉 None!

...only symptomatic!

ameliorate symptoms
support disabled patients

ERT for neurodegenerative MPS would require the
introduction of active enzyme into the CNS



extra difficulties!

AVAILABLE THERAPIES

👉 None!

...only symptomatic!

ameliorate symptoms
support disabled patients

**ERT for neurodegenerative MPS would require the
introduction of active enzyme into the CNS**



*Still, it's being attempted with
some promising results*

AVAILABLE THERAPIES

👉 None!

... only symptomatic!

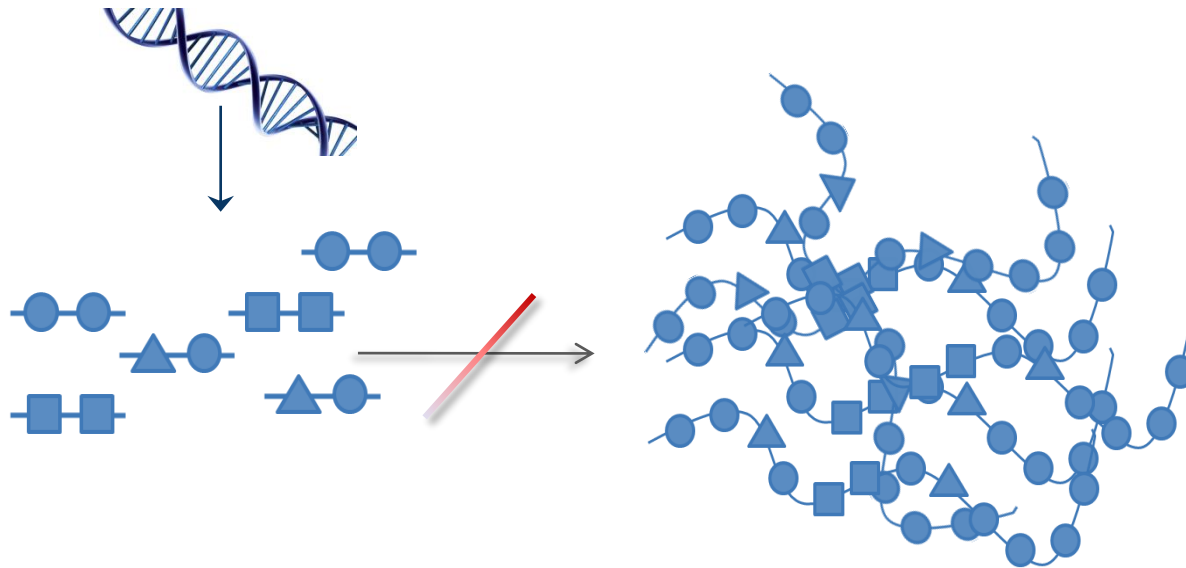
**Perfect Target
for
Substrate Reduction
Approaches!**

ERT for
introdu



*Still, it's being attempted with
some promising results*

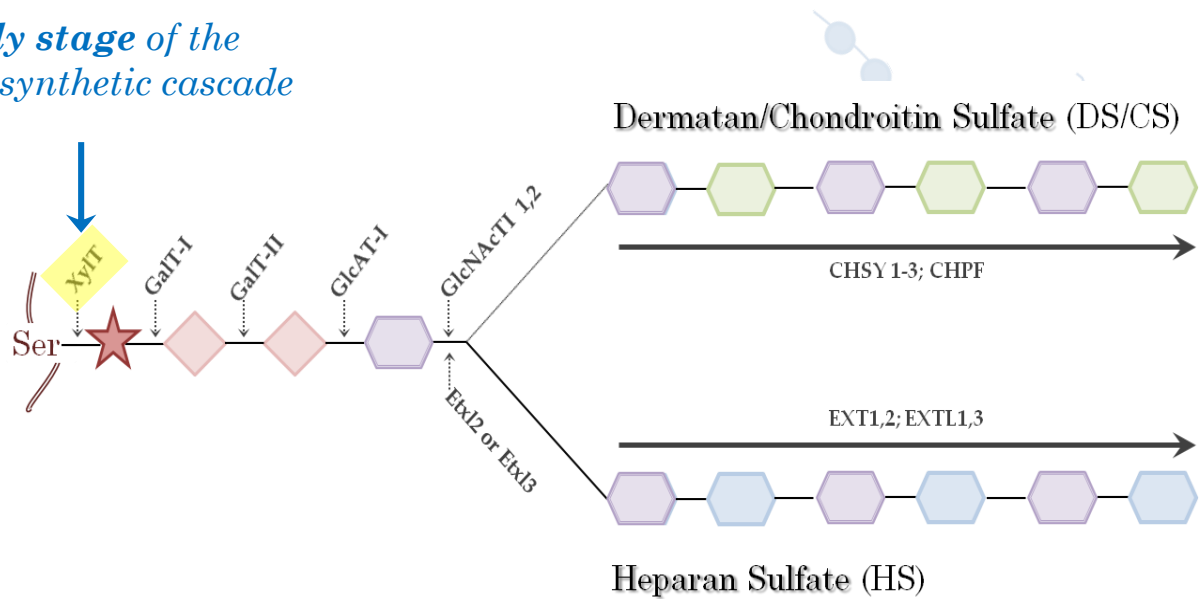
gSRT FOR MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS TYPE III



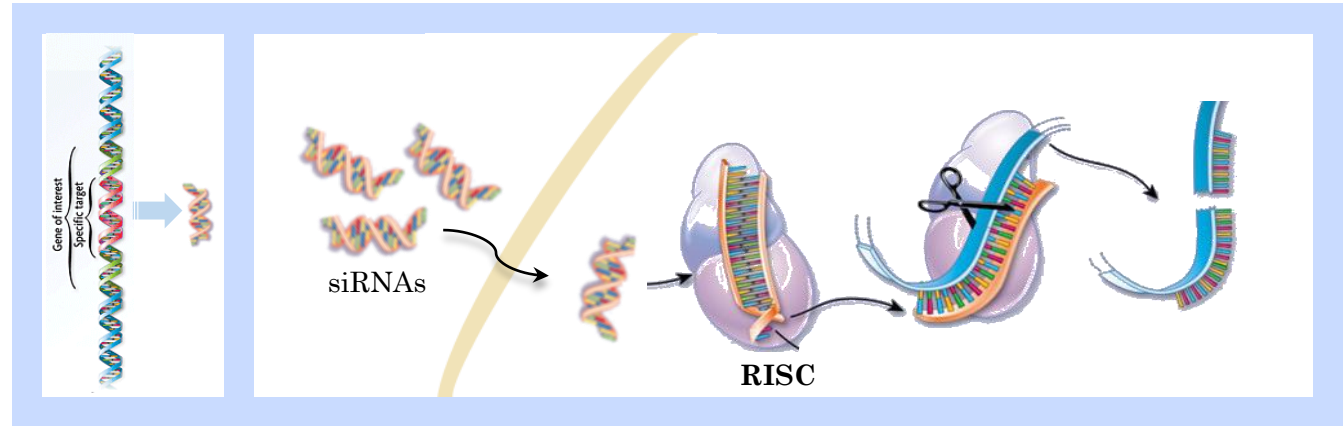
genetic substrate reduction

gSRT FOR MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS TYPE III

*early stage of the
HS biosynthetic cascade*



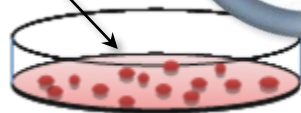
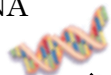
gSRT FOR MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS TYPE III



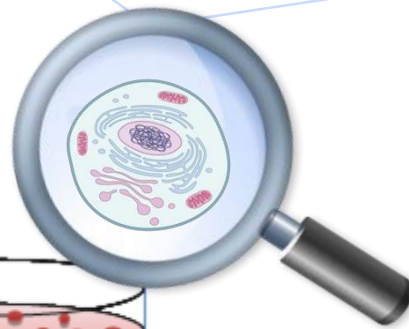
*naturally occurring
post-transcriptional
gene silencing process*

Designed to induce RNAi

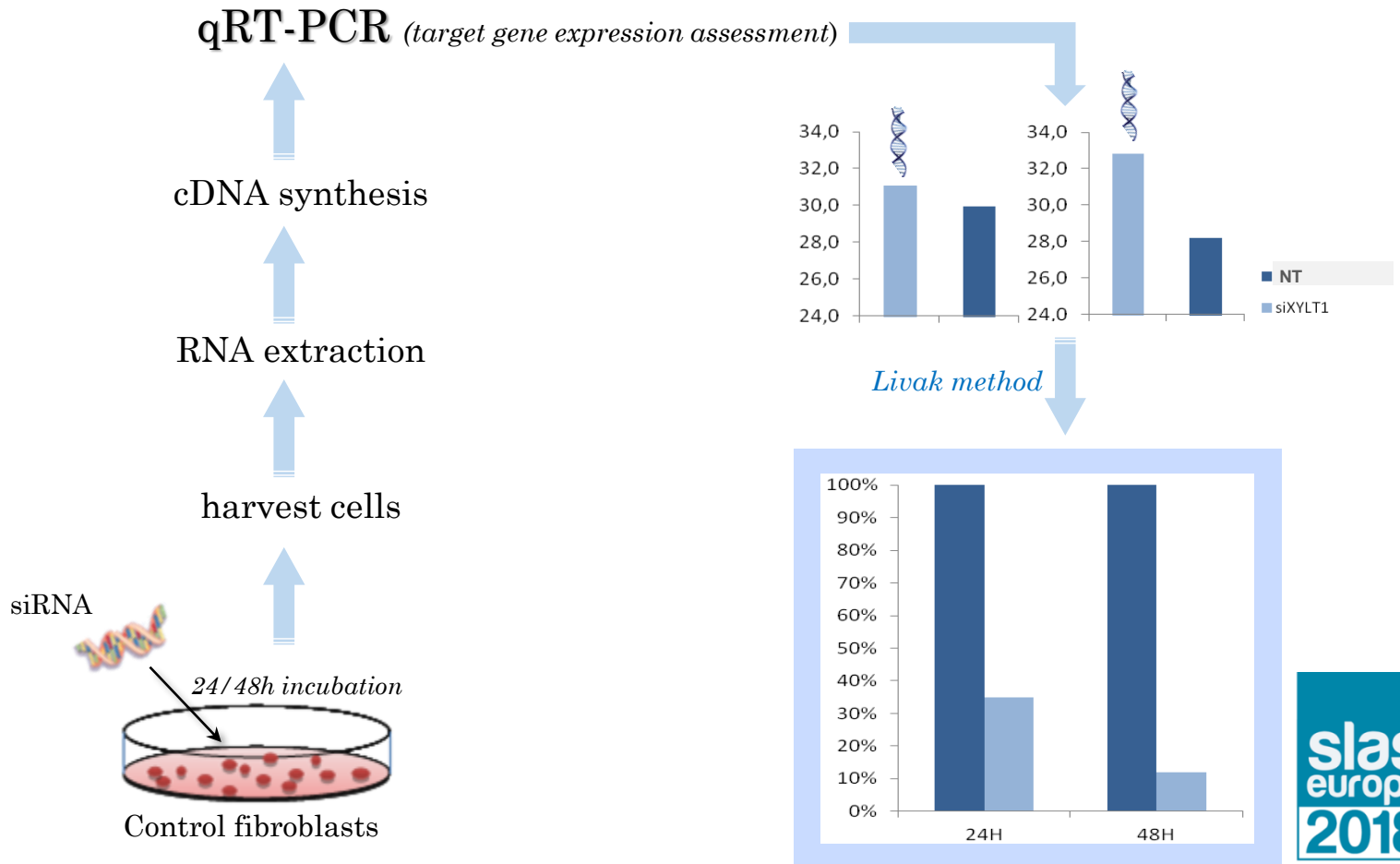
siRNA



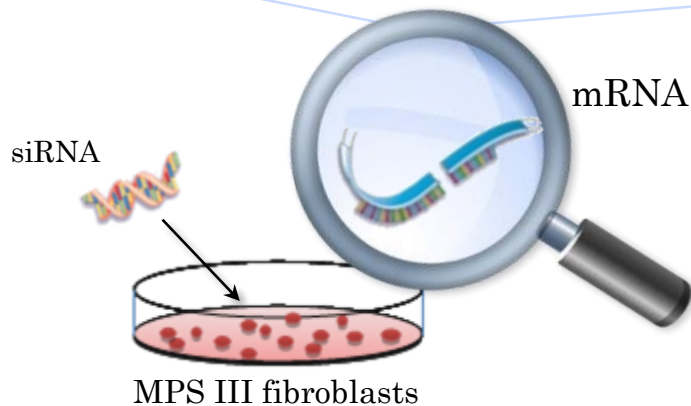
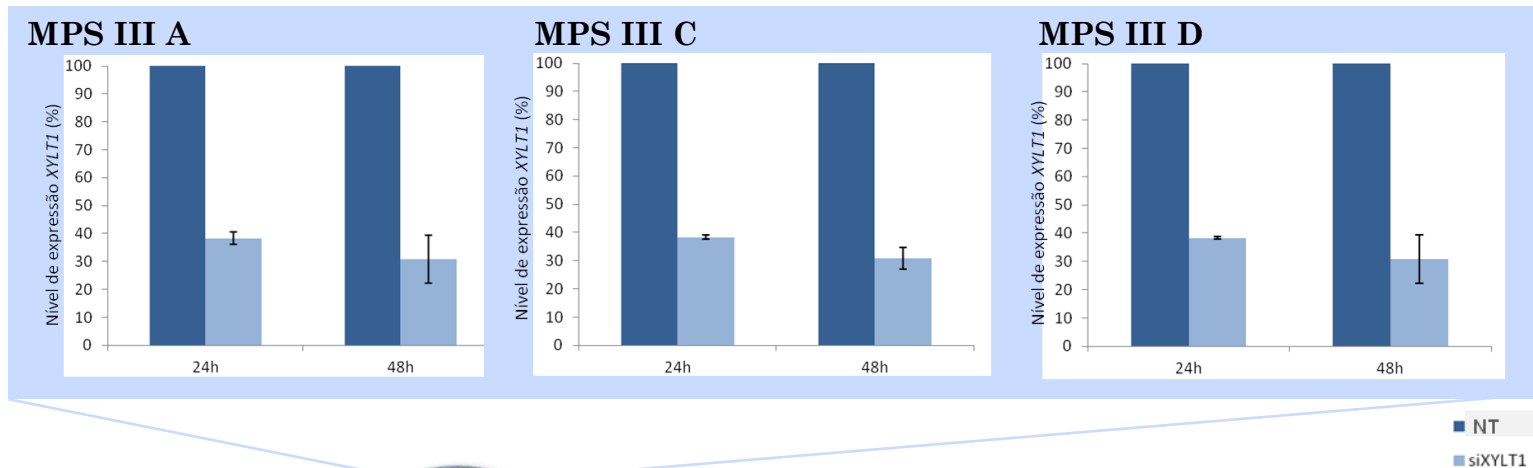
MPS III fibroblasts



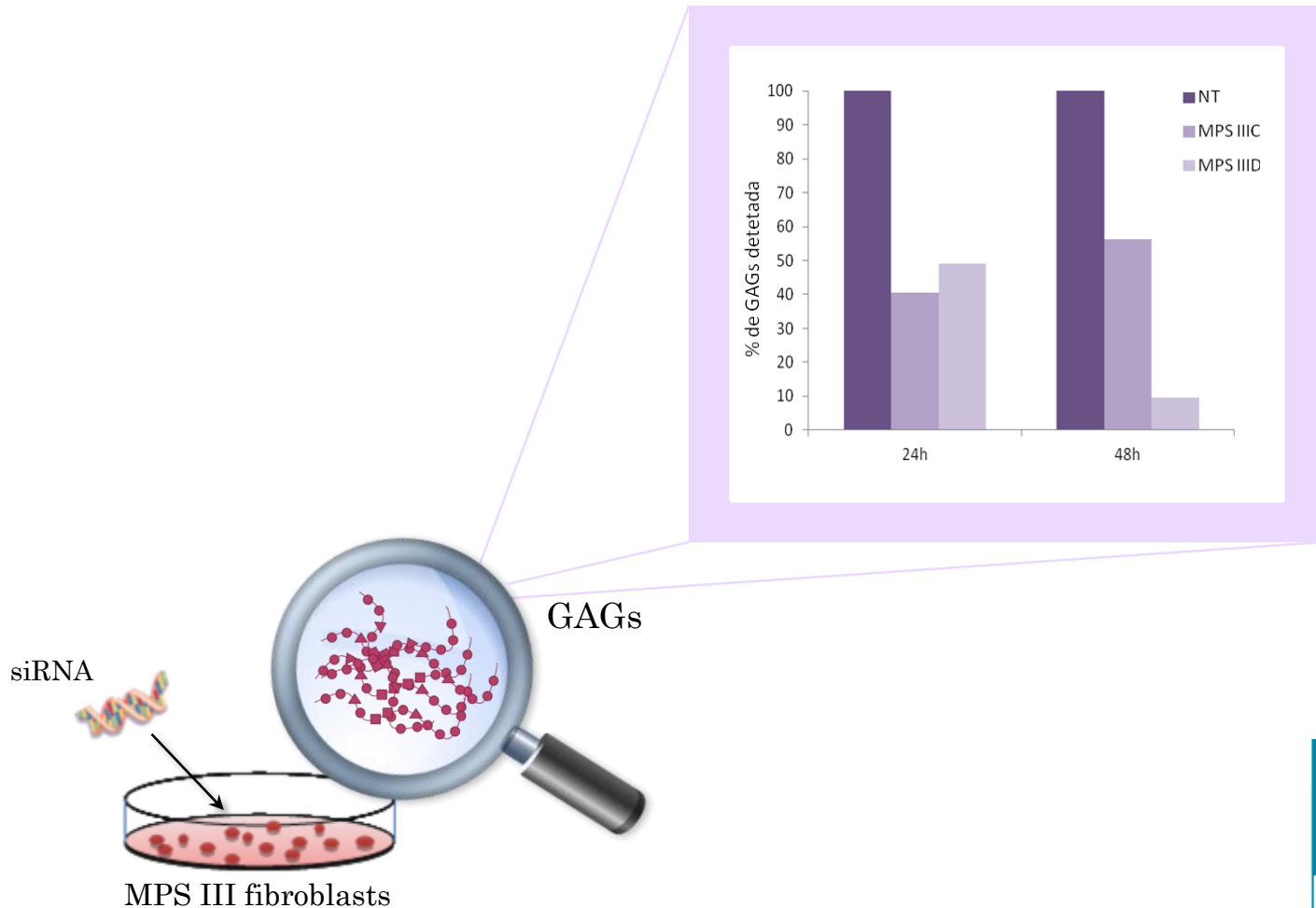
gSRT FOR MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS TYPE III



gSRT FOR MUcOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS TYPE III



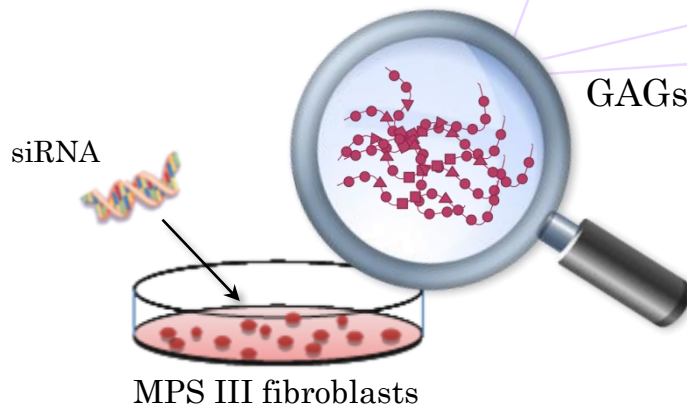
gSRT FOR MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS TYPE III



gSRT FOR MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS TYPE III

Further validation:

- ✍ ↑ nr of experiments;
- ✍ immunocytochemistry
(*anti-HS antibody*)
- ✍ + tests in **MPS IIIB**

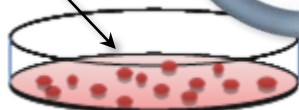
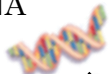


gSRT FOR MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS TYPE III

Promising results!

Reasons to keep studying...

siRNA



MPS III fibroblasts



A LOOK FORWARD...

- Vector design & siRNA encapsulation into liposomes

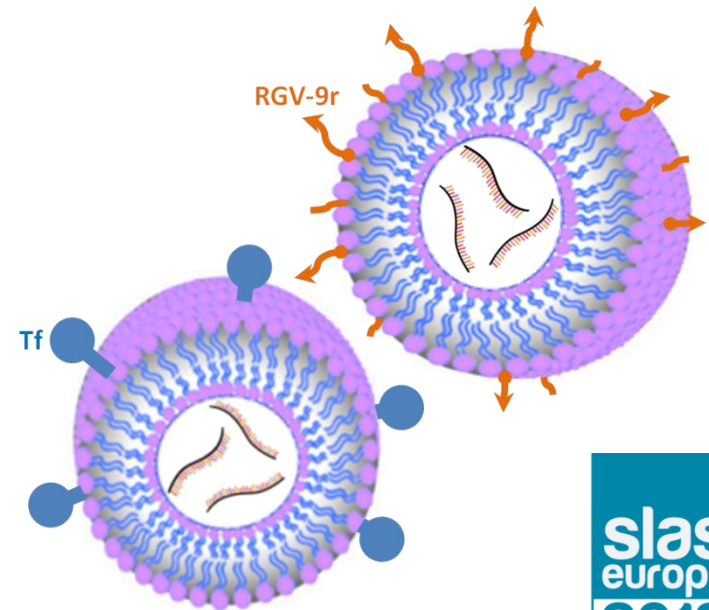
- ↑ bioavailability of siRNAs;
- protection from degradation
- control of
 - circulation time
 - release rate

- Coupling of specific ligands to siRNA-carrying liposomes

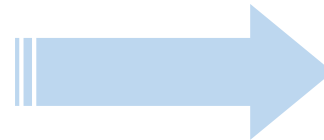
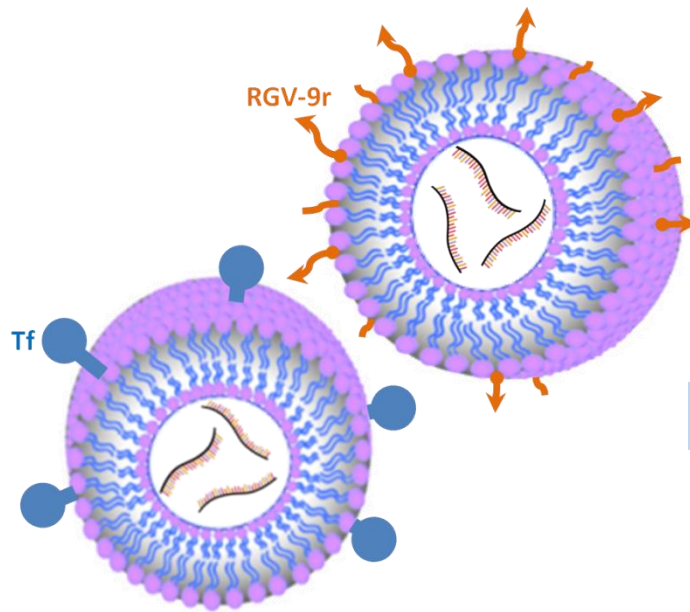
- Transferrin (Tf)
- Rabies virus peptide derivative (RGV-2r)

- Efficiency assessment

+ Targeting of brain cells



A LOOK FORWARD...



in vivo
studies



gSRT FOR MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS TYPE III

SUMMARY



**“early stages” GAGs
biosynthesis gene**

↓ GAG storage

gSRT FOR MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS TYPE III

SUMMARY



“early stages” GAGs
biosynthesis gene

Therapeutic use ✓

gSRT FOR MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS TYPE III

SUMMARY



“early stages” GAGs
biosynthesis gene

Holds potential to benefit
virtually **all** MPS!

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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F U N D A Ç Ã O
Millennium
bcp

bcp/LIM/DGH/Dz2015



António Reis ♥

THANK YOU!

