

MDA[®] ENGAGE

2023 Care and Research Symposium

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Dept. of Neurology Columbia University



COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
College of Physicians and Surgeons

IGM

Institute for
Genomic Medicine

Gertrude H. Sergievsky
Center at CUMC



Introductions

Medical school mistake

Neuromuscular Fellowship Redemption

Faculty Good Fortune



Columbia ALS Center

Spinal Muscular Atrophy Clinic

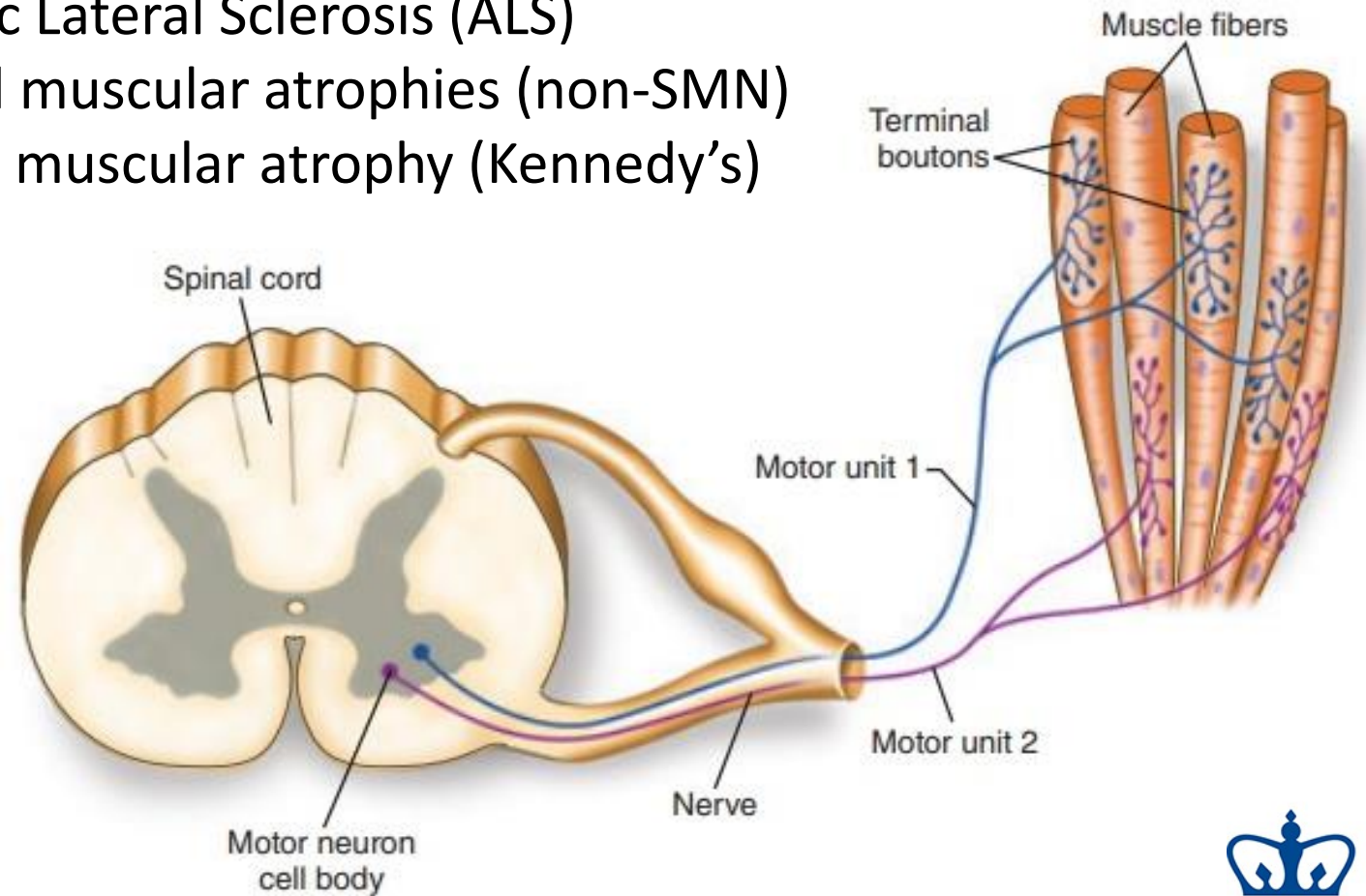
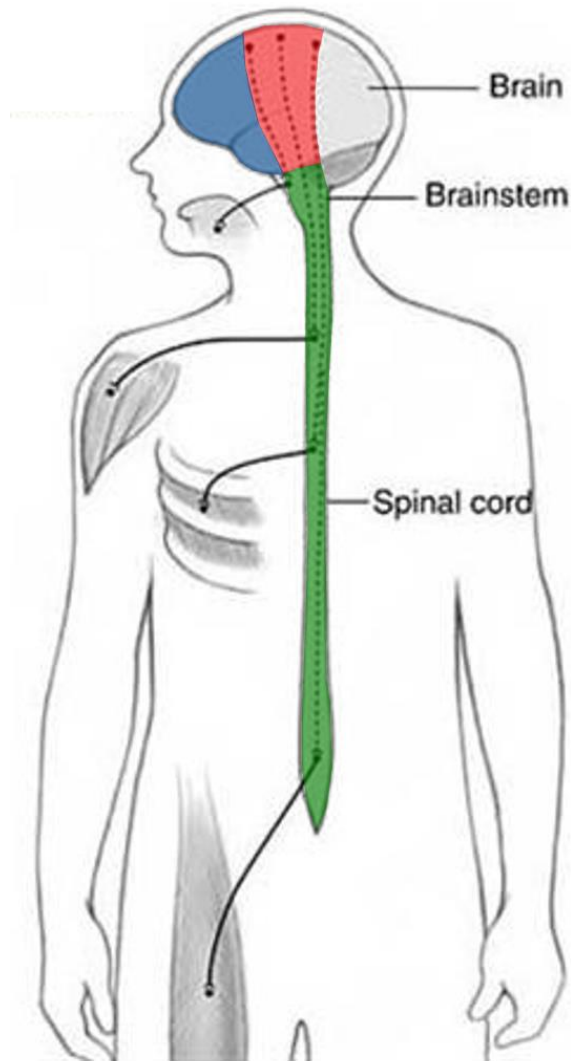
Peds and Adult MDA Care Center

Introductions

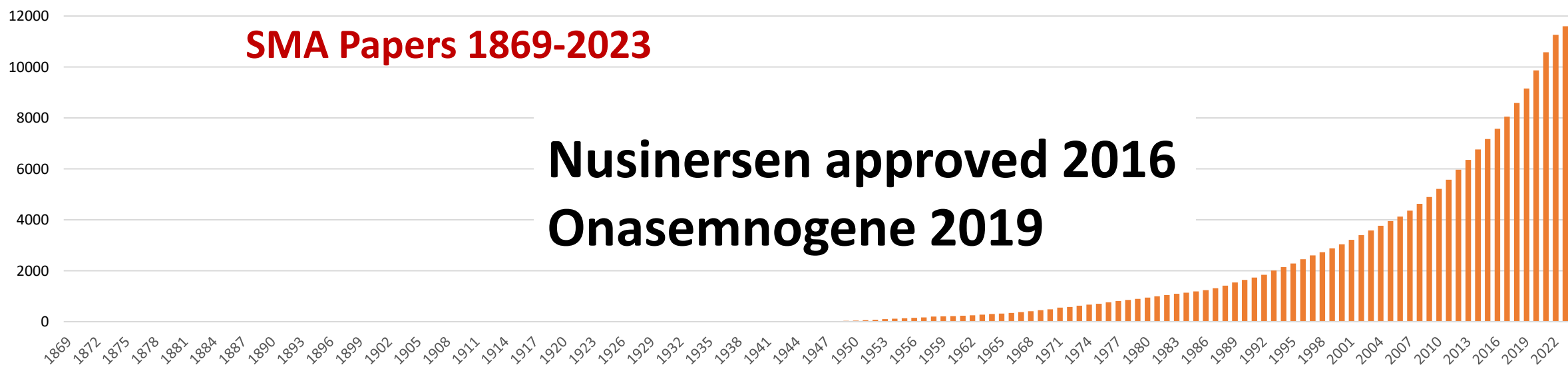
- **MDA**
 - Strategic medical advisory team
- **Big Tent Advantages**
 - Common voice for advocacy
 - Overlapping clinical needs and clinical expertise
 - Shared disease mechanisms
 - Research in one benefits many
 - Learn more by breaking down silos
 - Therapy developments especially

Motor Neurons

- Spinal muscular atrophy (SMN)
- Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)
- Other spinal muscular atrophies (non-SMN)
- Spinobulbar muscular atrophy (Kennedy's)



Research Progress for ALS and SMA



Spinal Muscular Atrophy

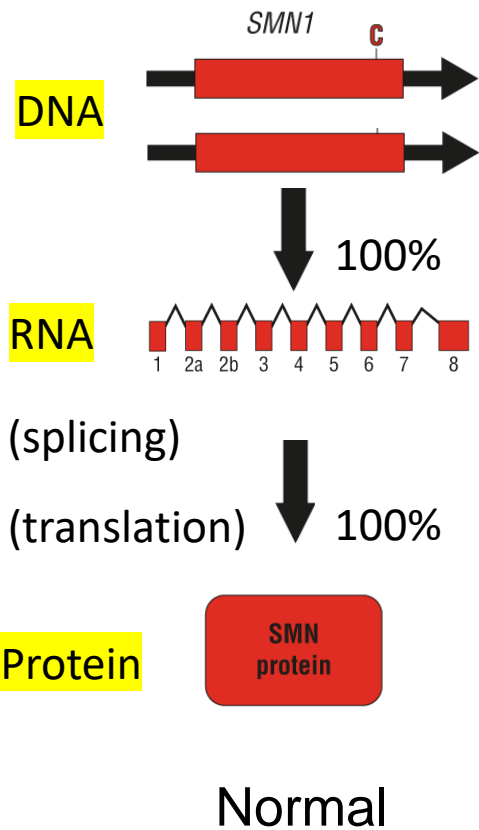
Type	Historical Name	Age of Onset	Maximal Function
0	Fetal	In utero	No movement
I	Werdnig-Hoffman	0-6 mo	Never sit
II	Intermediate	7-18 mo	Never sta
III	Kugelberg-Welander	>18 mo	Walk
IV	Adult	Teens + above	Walk und



Shared genetic cause: Missing or defective SMN1 gene

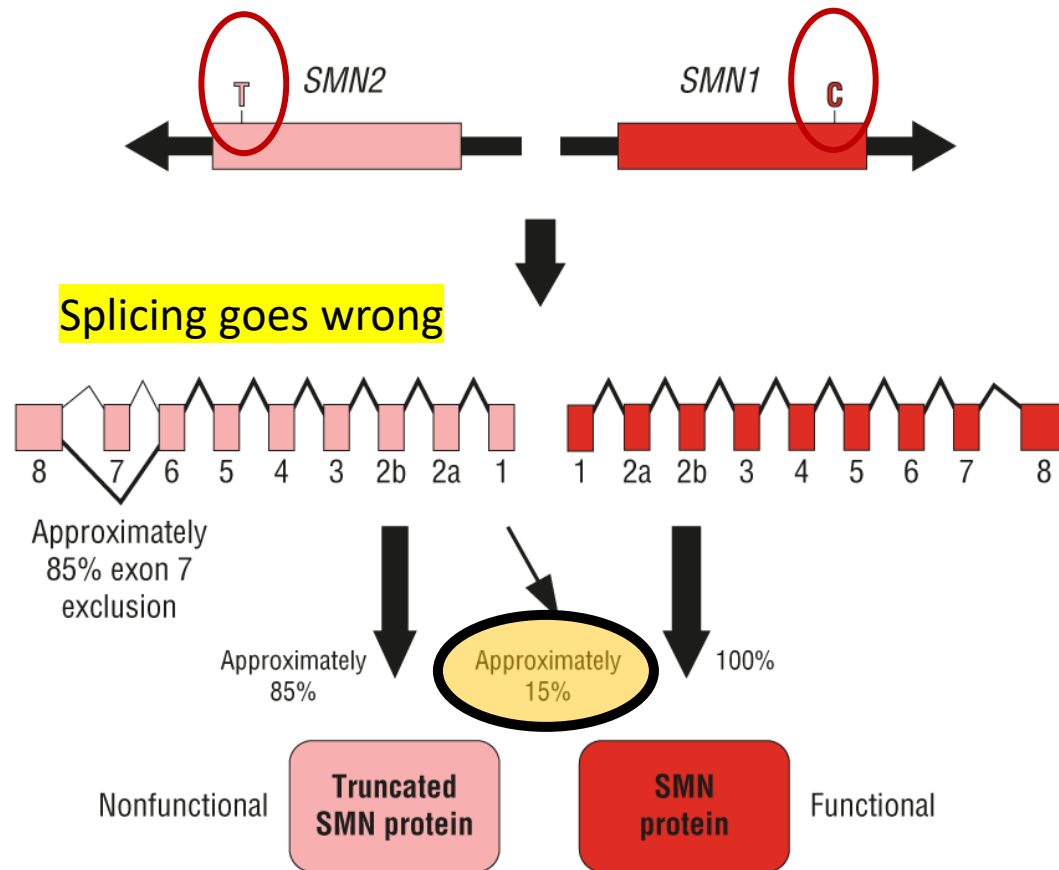


Spinal Muscular Atrophy



Spinal Muscular Atrophy

Type	Copies of SMN2
0	1
I	2
II	>2
III	≥3
IV	≥3



Onasemnogene/Zolgensma

Drive *SMN2* expression

Nusinersen/Spinraza
Risdiplam/Evrysdi

Gene Therapy

Gene Therapy 101



Presenters:

Natalie Goedeker, CPNP

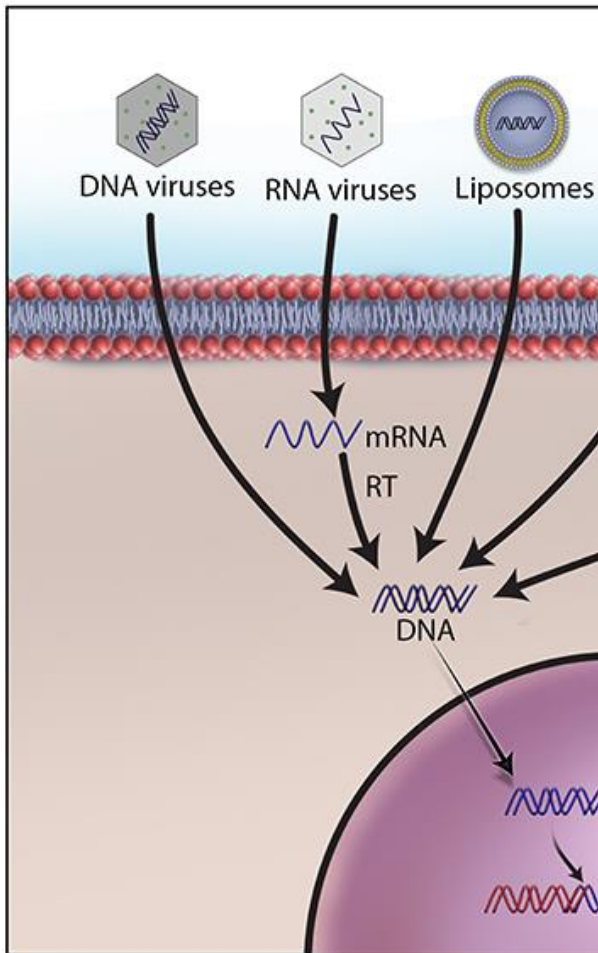
Craig Zaidman, MD

Washington University in St. Louis

Thursday, June 15, 2023

4:00-5:30pm EST

Also available in Spanish



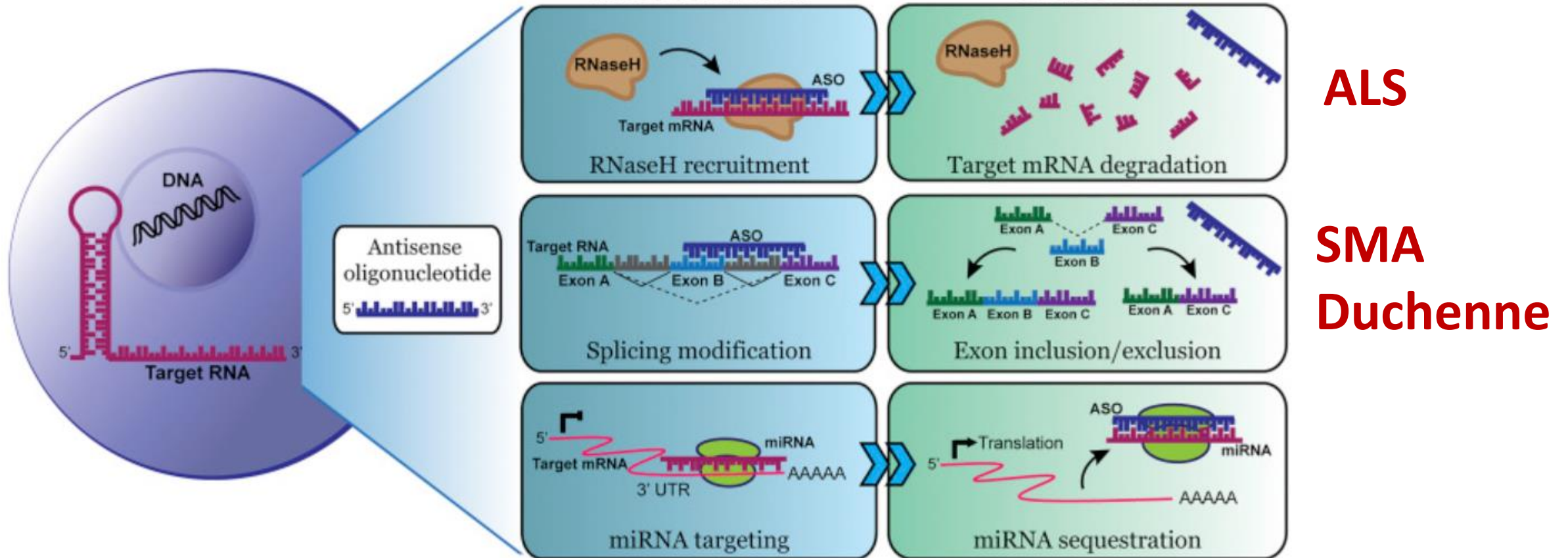
Goswami et al., Frontiers in On

against virus
e given once generally
nune responses when given
manufacture large quantities
some cell types
old deliver small genes
gulate the amount made

ises:

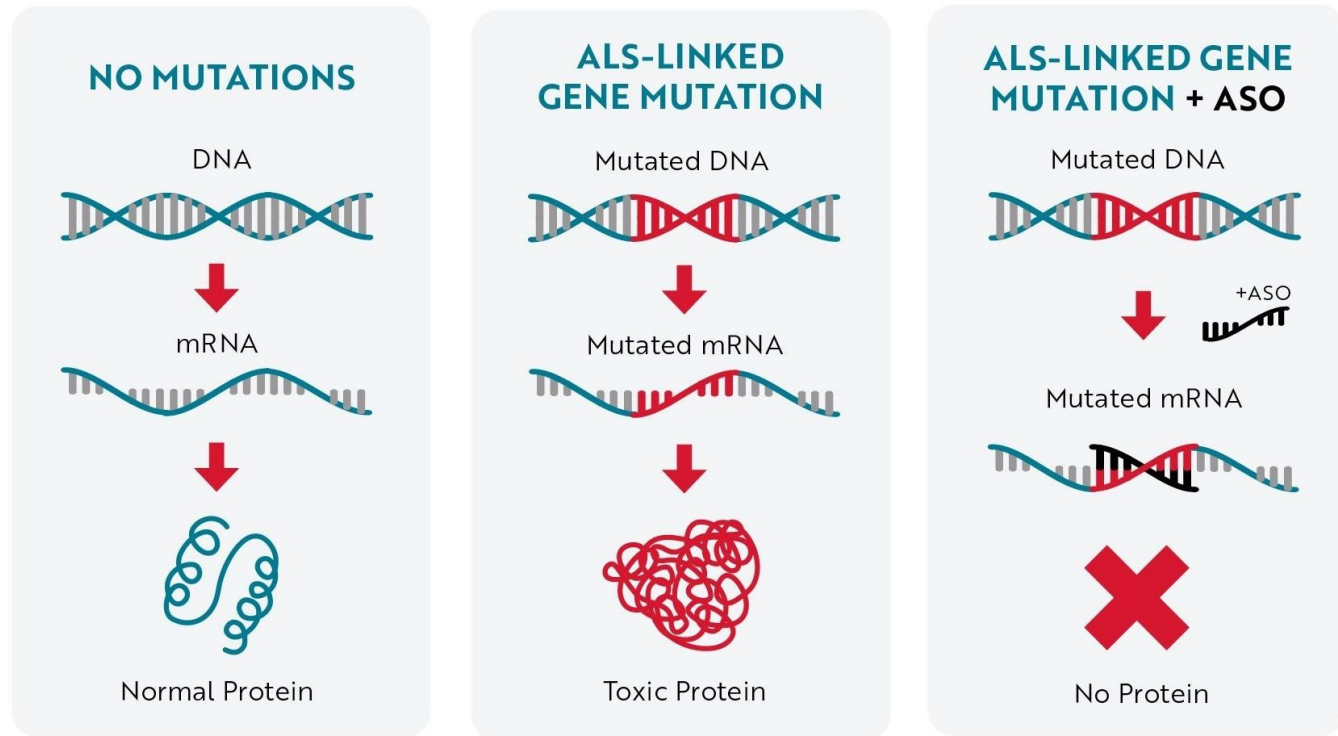
muscular dystrophy
yotubular myopathy
e muscular dystrophy

Anti-sense Oligonucleotides (ASO's)



ALS Treatment in 2023

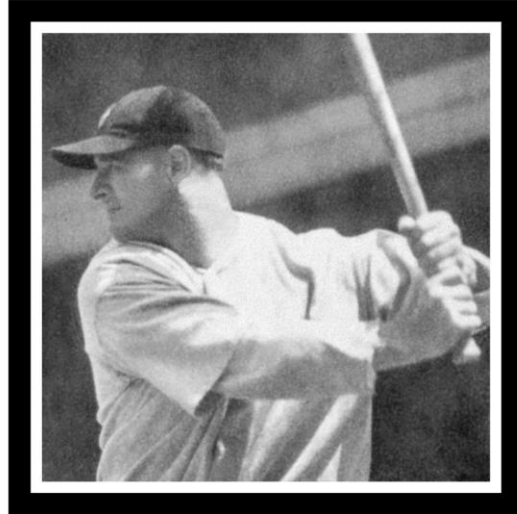
- Accelerated approval for **ALS due to *SOD1*** mutations
 - Tofersen (Qalsody): intrathecal injection



Lessons from Nusinersen



Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis



LOU GEHRIG DAY

JUNE 2, 2021

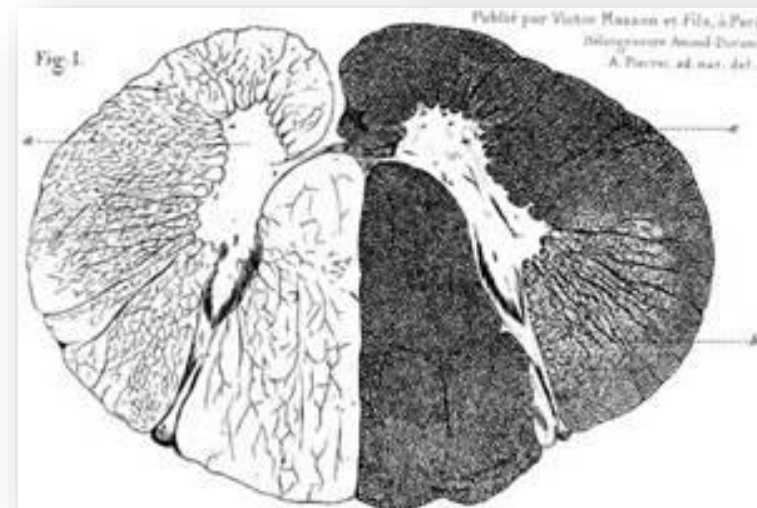


4·ALS



Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

- **Late 19th Century**
 - Description based on clinical features and pathological findings
- **Amyotrophy:**
 - The visible wasting of muscles
- **Lateral Sclerosis:**
 - Seen on pathology



Constellation of ALS Symptoms

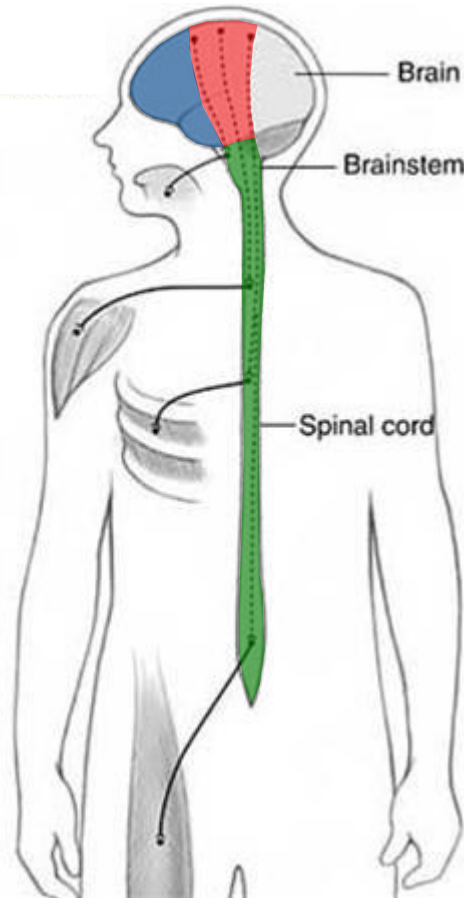
Generalized (5%)

Bulbar (25%)

Respiratory (4%)

Arms (33%)

Legs (33%)



- Progressive neuronal degeneration

- Upper motor neurons (UMN)

- Pseudobulbar affect
- Spasticity
- Hyper-reflexia

- Lower motor neurons (LMN)

- Fasciculations
- Weakness
- Atrophy

- Non-motor neurons

- Cortical: Executive dysfunction
- Dorsal root ganglia: numbness
- Basal ganglia: movement disorders

PLS (5%)

PMA (10%)

FTD (7%)



ALS

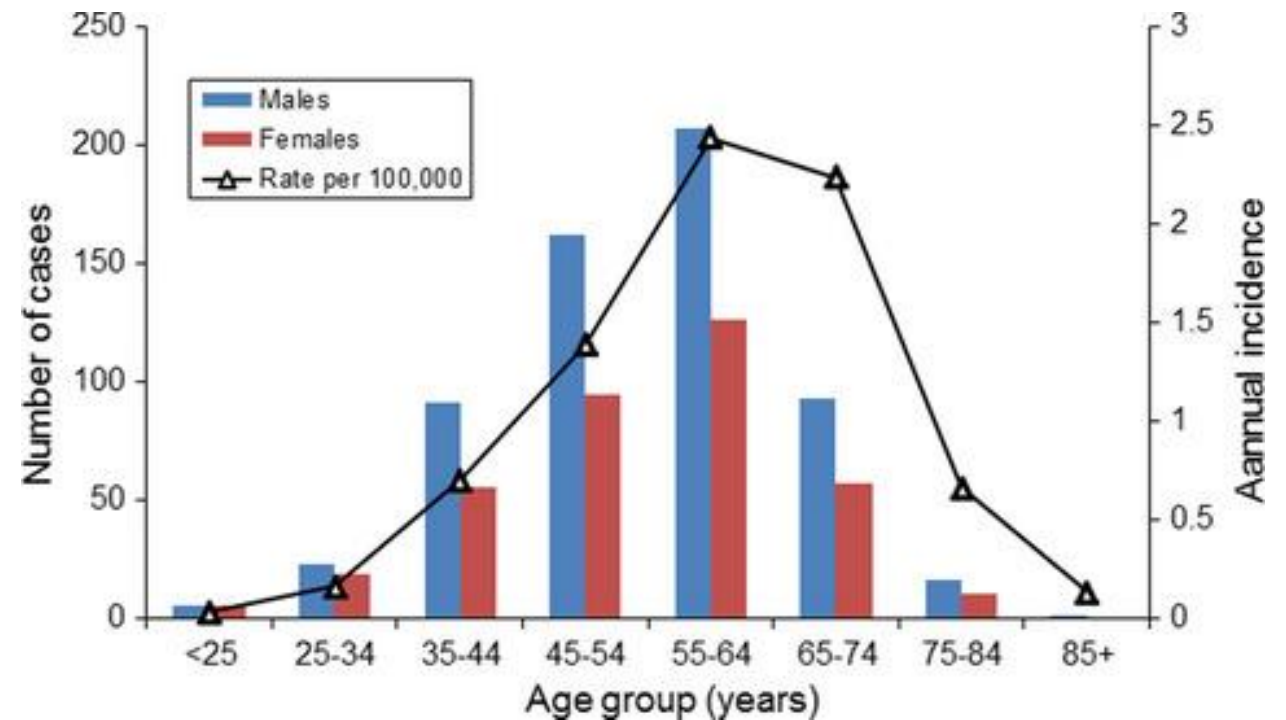
- **A common rare disease:**

- White males: 1 in 372
- NY Metro: 1,000
- World: 300,000

- 10% have family history

- 90% do not

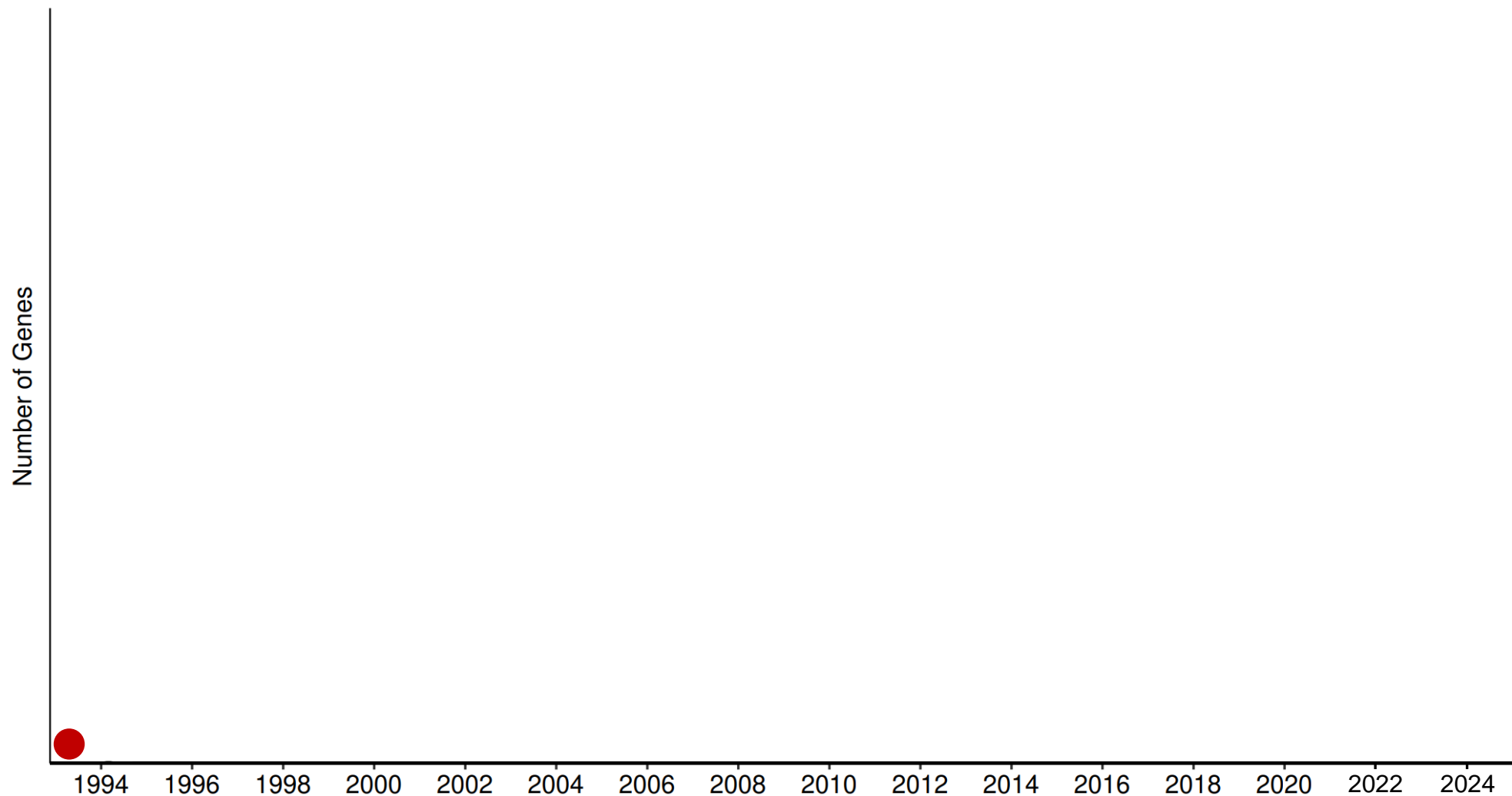
- 15% have identifiable gene mutations



Zhou et al Brain Behav 2018 8(11)



ALS Gene Discovery



Definitive Gene Contribution in 5,600 PALS (European)

Gene	Proportion
All Genes	11.4%
C9ORF72	8%
Non-C9	3.4%
SOD1	1.3%
TARDBP	0.5%
TBK1	0.4%
NEK1	0.3%
FUS	0.3%
ATXN2	0.3%

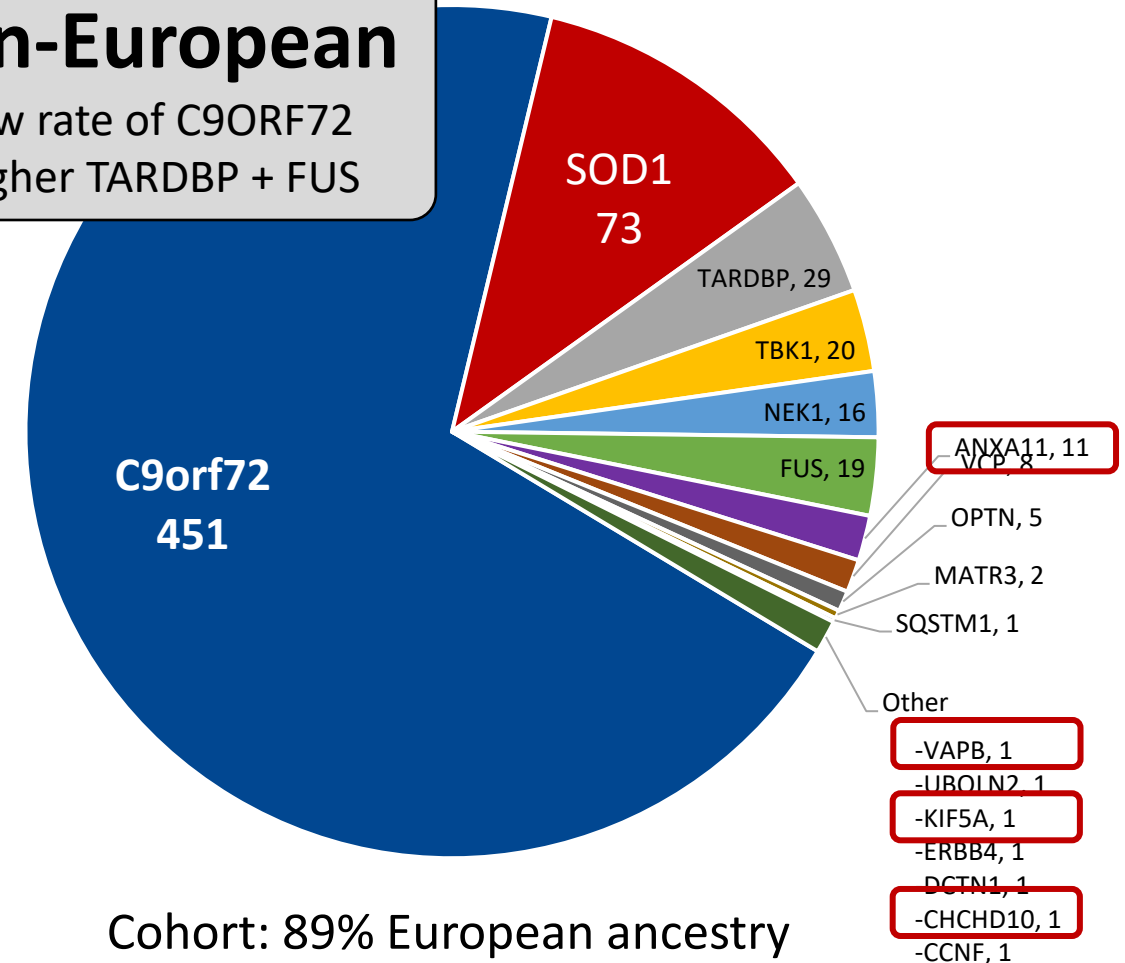
WVE-004

Tofersen approved
SilenceALS

ION363 (FUSion)
BIIB105 (ALSpire)

Non-European

- Low rate of C9ORF72
- Higher TARDBP + FUS



ALS Genetic Testing Guidelines

- “Everything, everyone, all at once”
 - 15% have an identifiable cause
 - 60% of those WITH family history
 - 10% of those WITHOUT a family history
 - Genotype-phenotype correlations are poor
 - Hard to predict which gene
 - Dual mutation carriers do happen (2%)
 - Shortens time to treatment or clinical trial

Genetic Testing Information:

Currently free at:

- Invitae Genetics
- Prevention Genetics

Almost always covered by:

- Medicaid
- Medicare
- Commercial Insurers

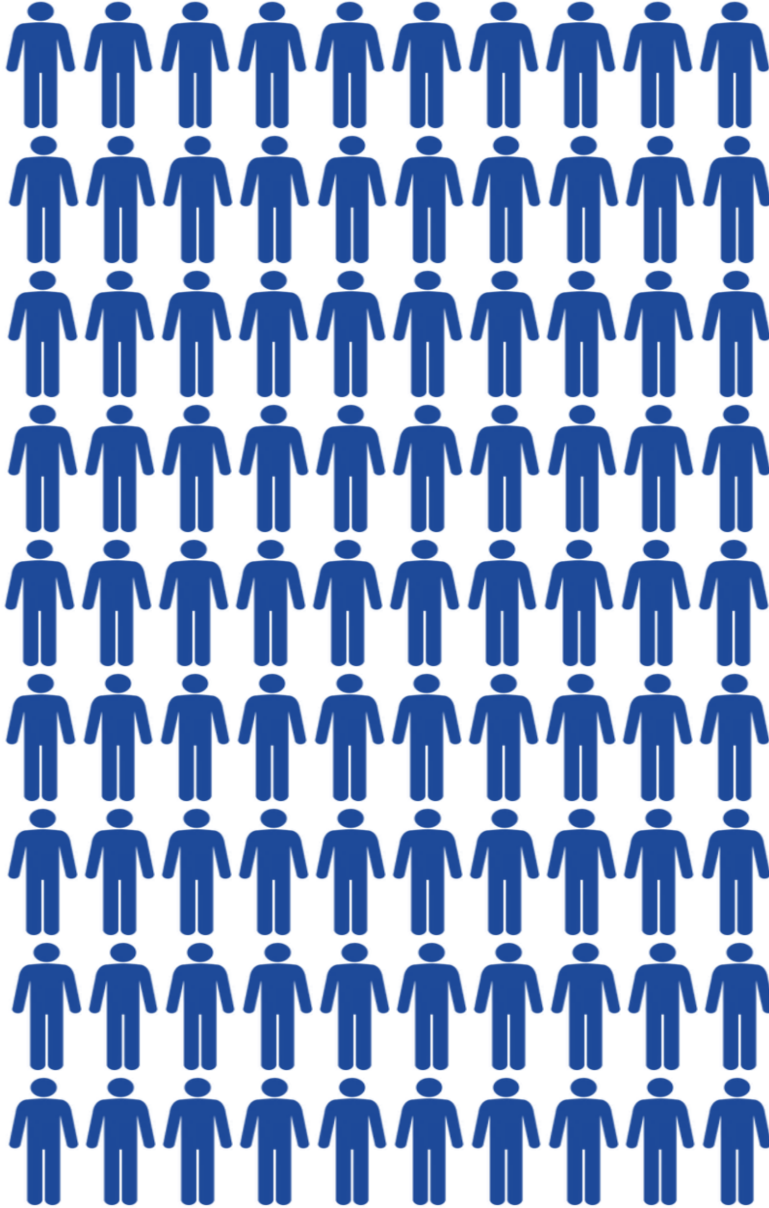
Patient pay is “inexpensive”





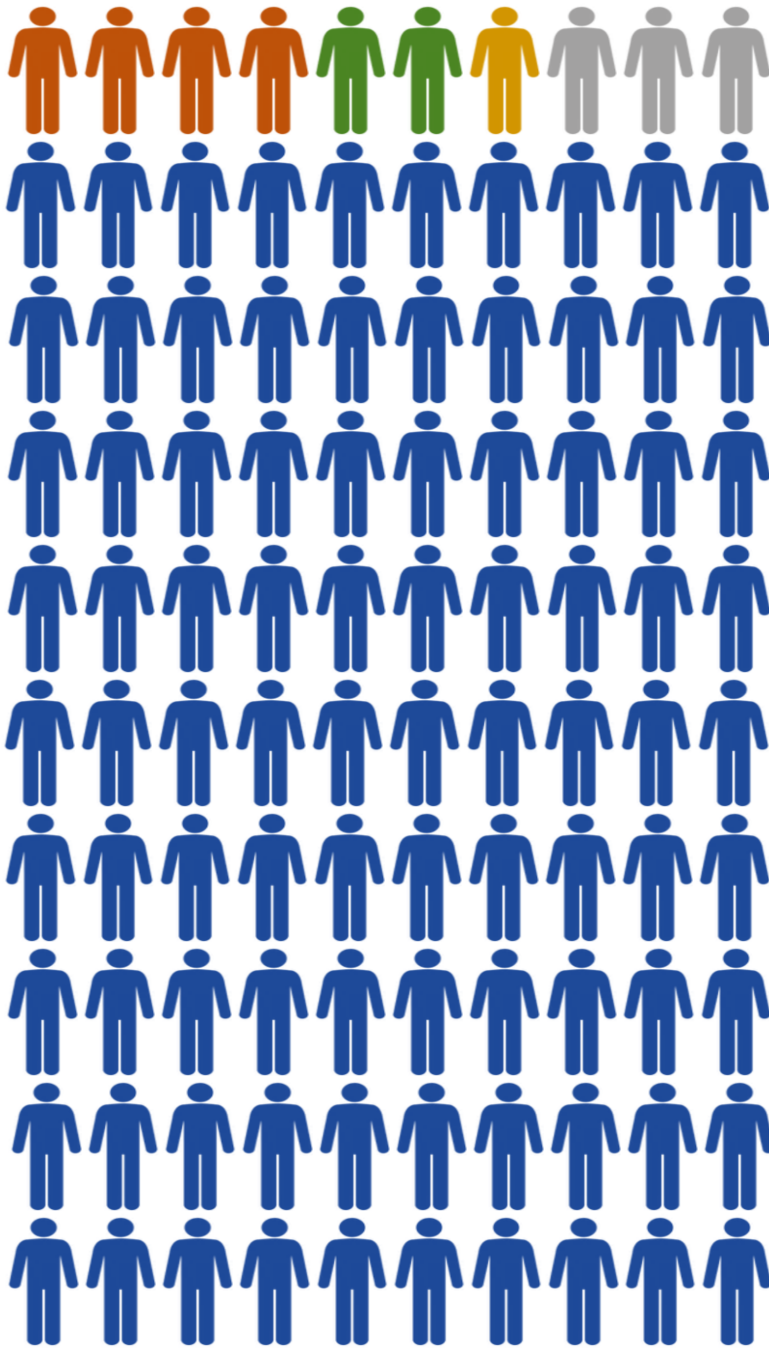


Family History of ALS/FTD: **10%**



Singleton/Sporadic ALS: **90%**





Family History of ALS/FTD: **10%**

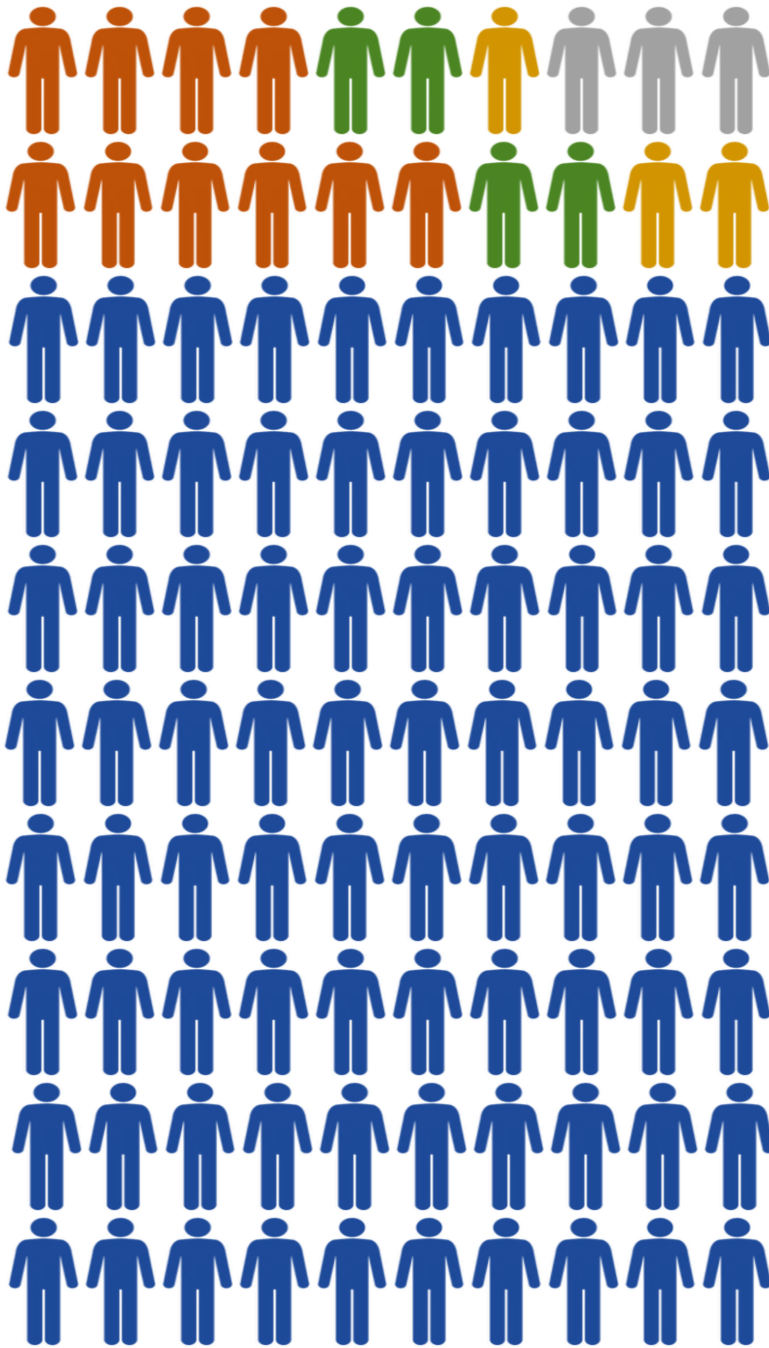
C9ORF72

SOD1

Other (TARDBP/FUS)

Singleton/Sporadic ALS: **90%**





Family History of ALS/FTD: **10%**

C9ORF72

SOD1

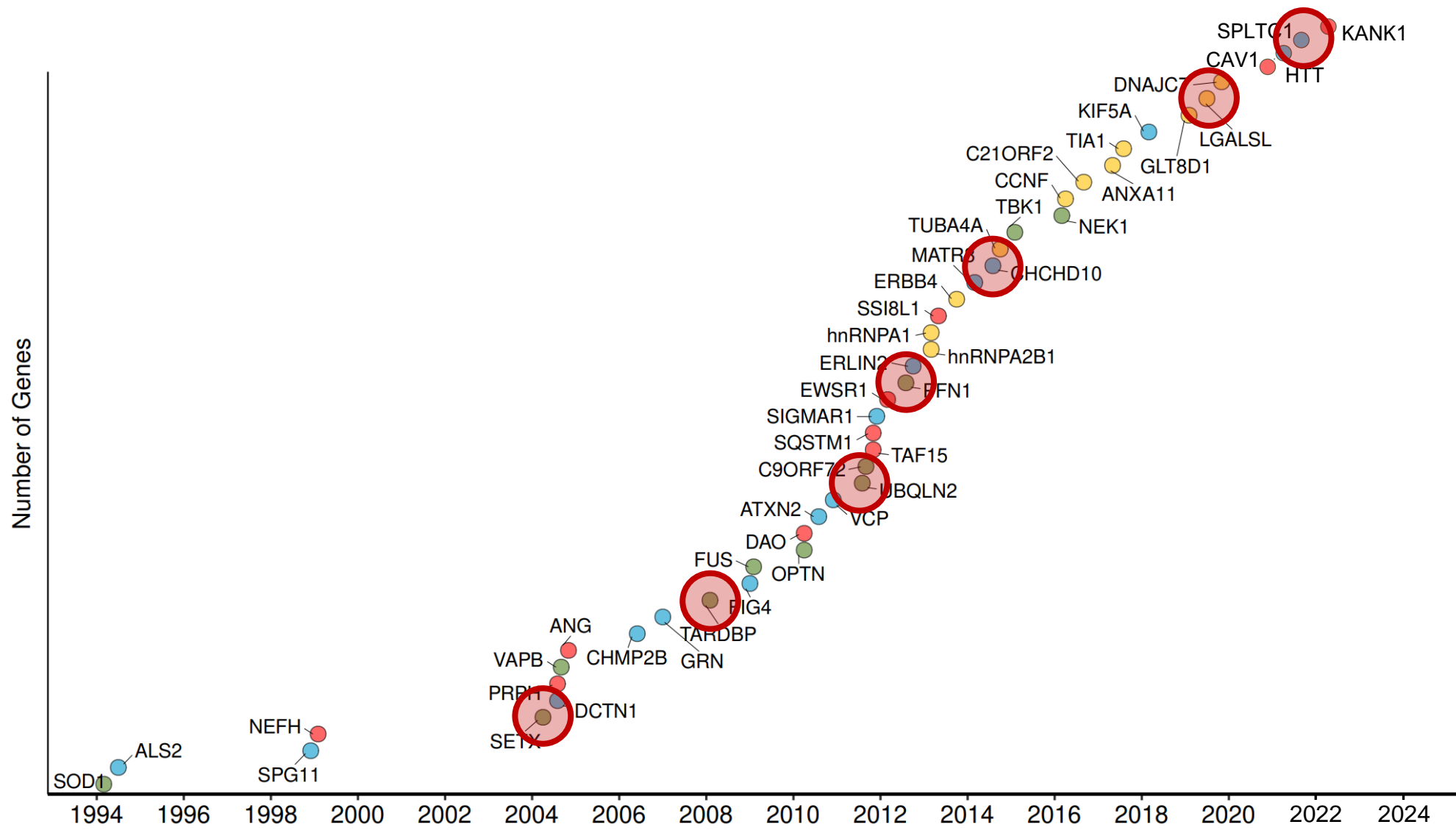
Other (TARDBP/FUS)

Singleton/Sporadic ALS: **90%**

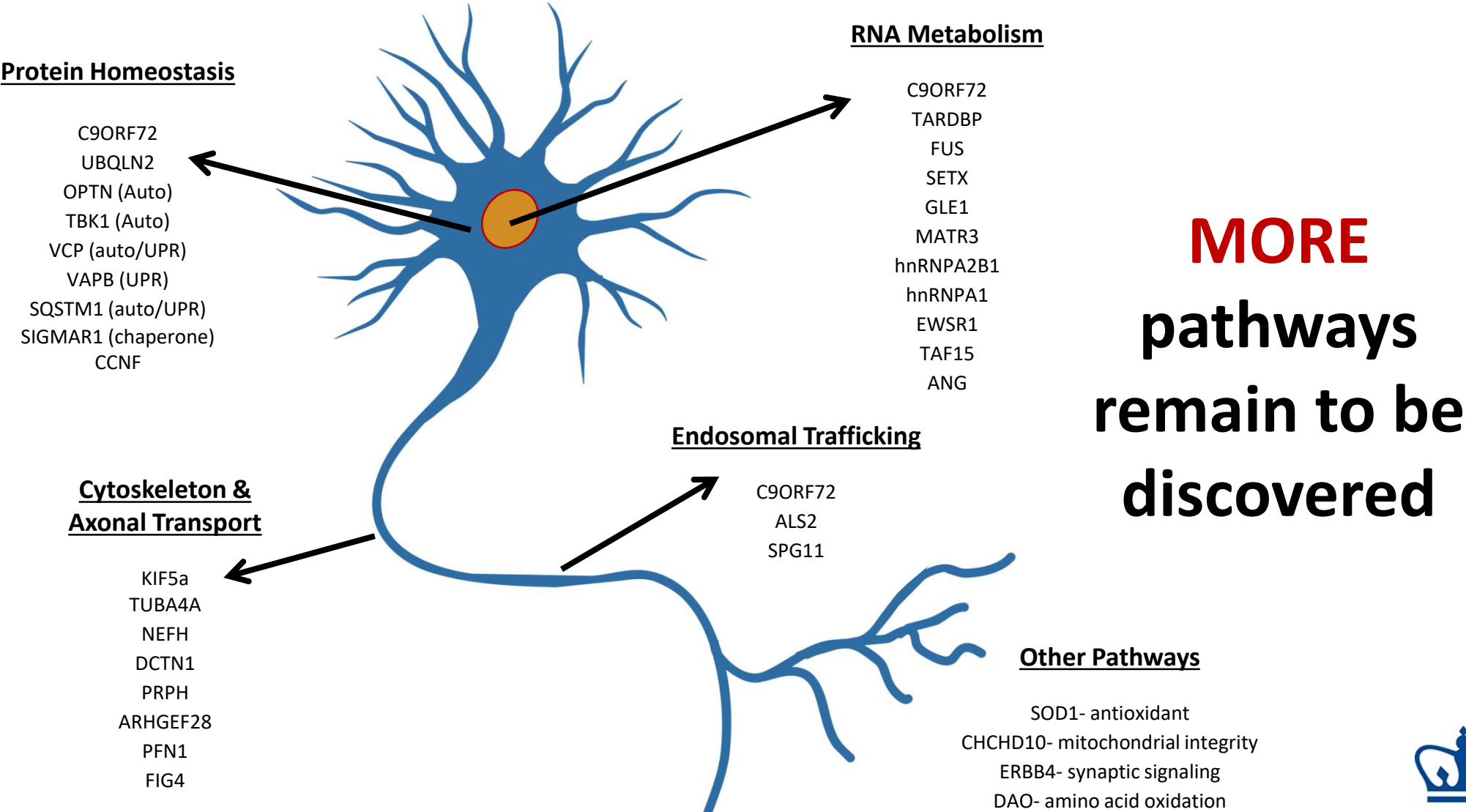
MORE genes
remain to be
discovered



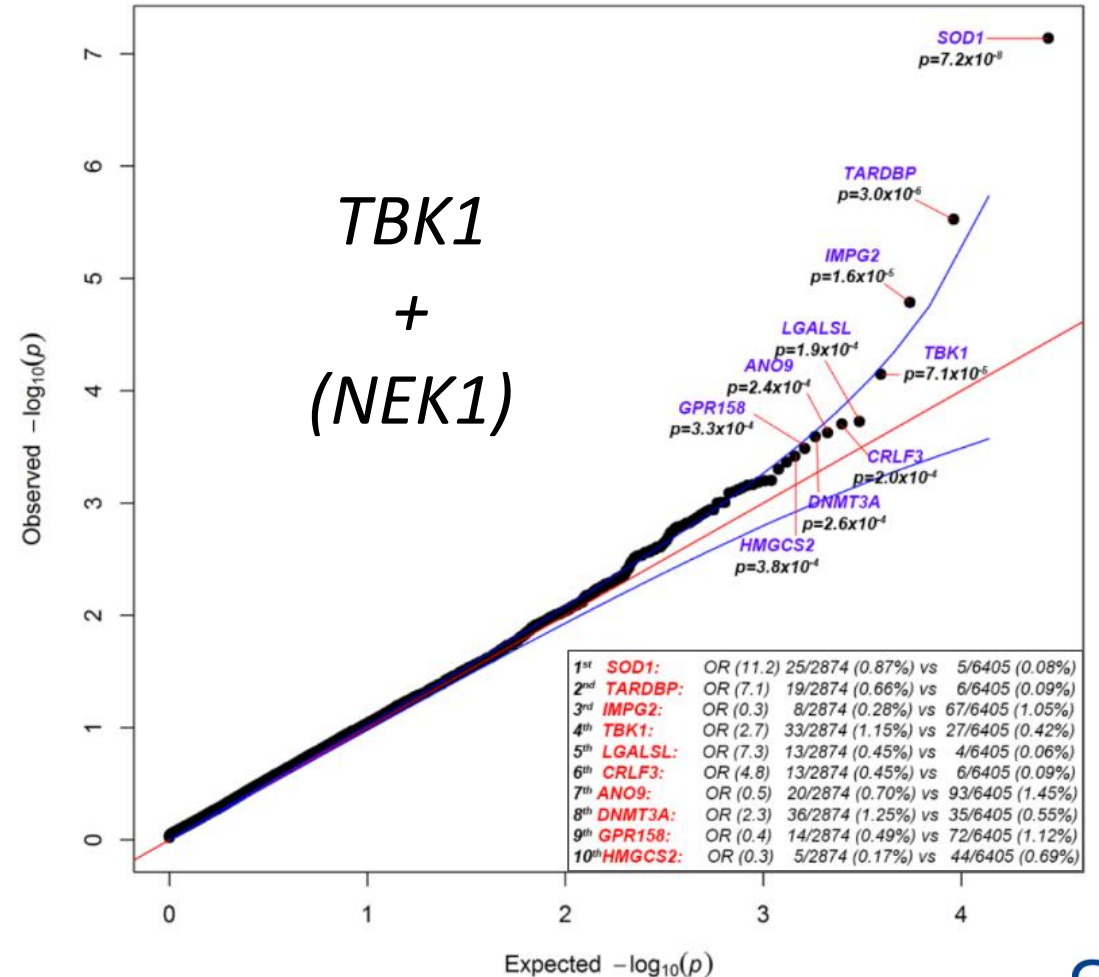
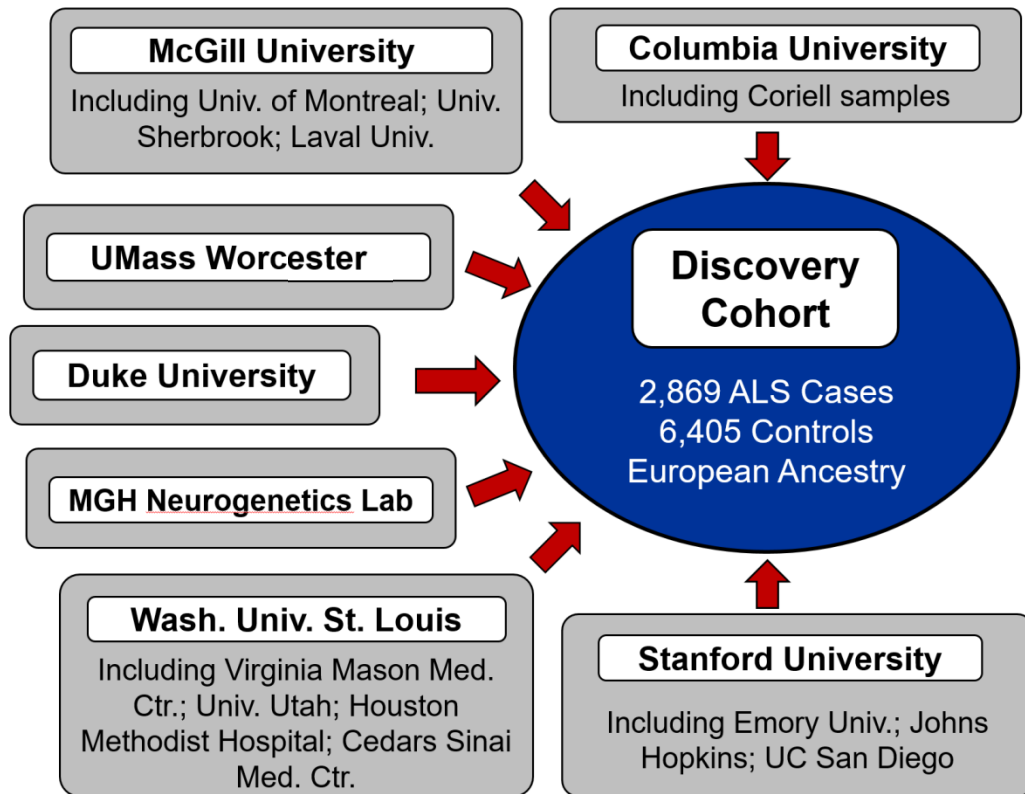
ALS Gene Discovery



ALS Genes Implicate Driver Mechanisms



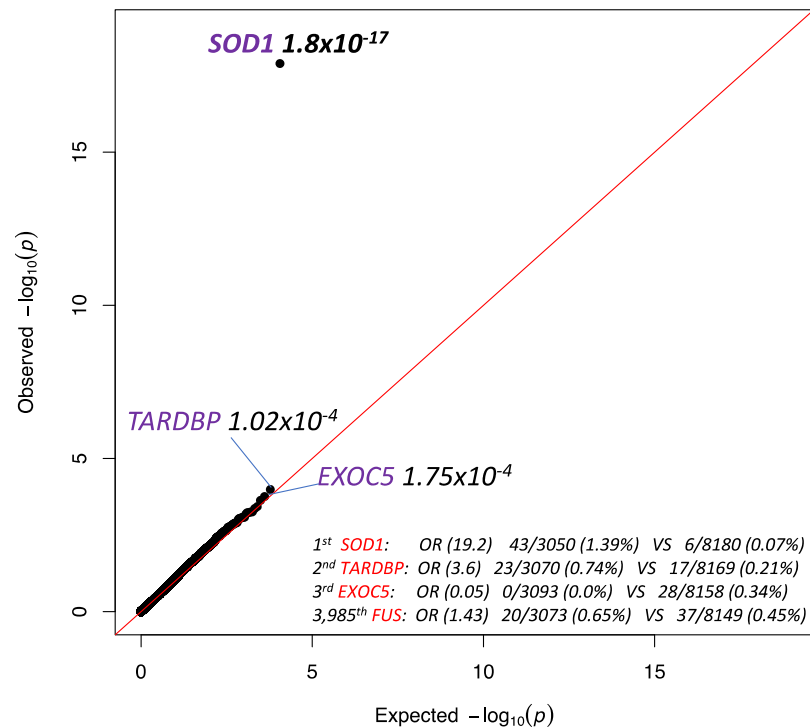
ALS Exome Consortium: 9000 participants



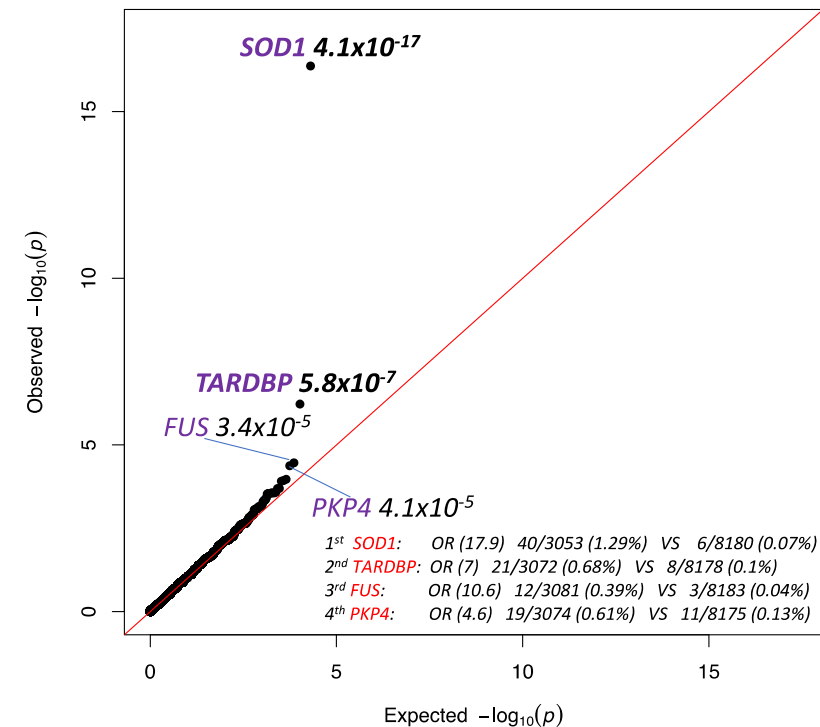
Next Iteration: 11,000 participants

LOF + coding | no PolyPhen filter | ExAC MAF 0.1% | LOO-MAF 0.1%

Standard gene collapsing



Domain unit collapsing



Current Iteration: 27,000 participants



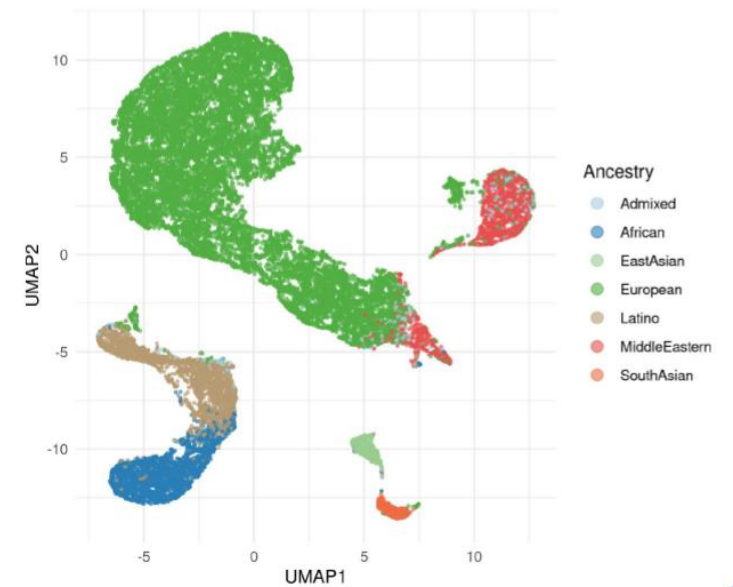
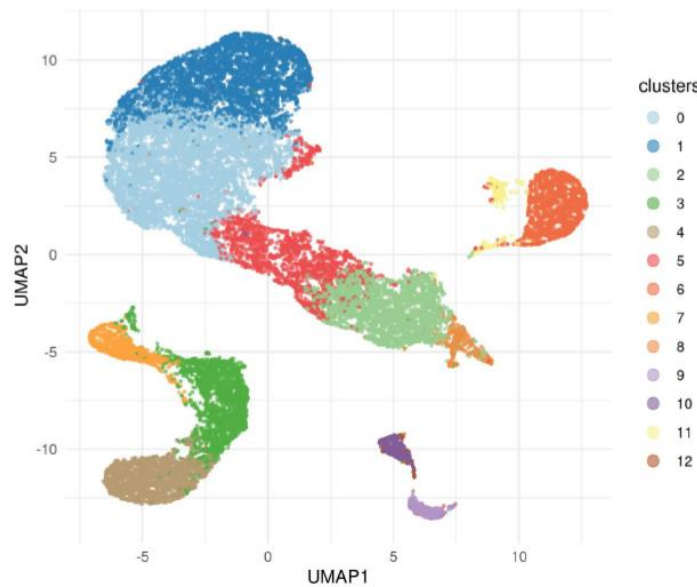
Biogen

ALS Seq
Consortium



NEW YORK
GENOME CENTER®
ALS Consortium

Method	Cases	Controls
Initial Cohort	6,295	24,274
Kinship, FlashPCA+PLINK-NN	5,887	21,309



Future Iteration: 100,000 participants

Biogen

ALS Seq
Consortium



NIH



+



ASO Summary for Gene Positive ALS

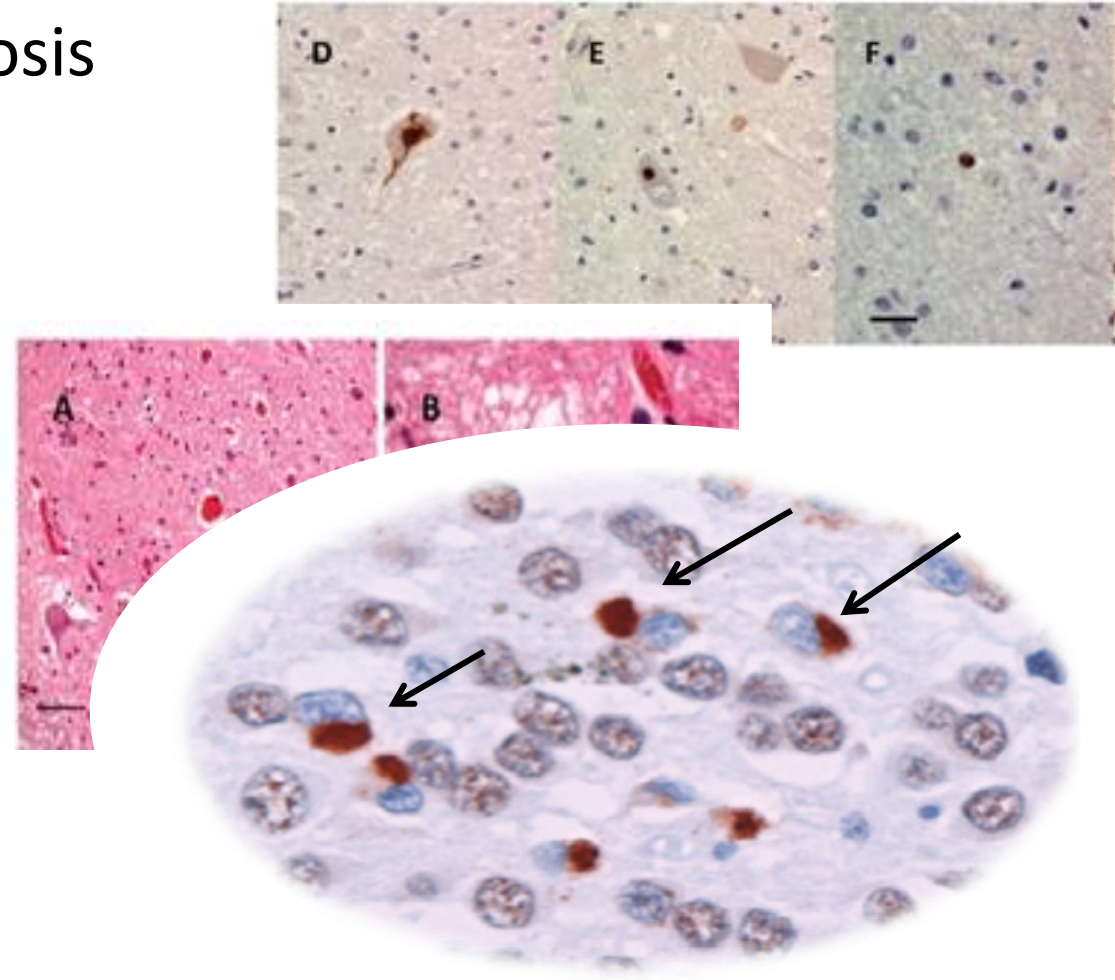
- Currently approved:
 - SOD1: tofersen
- In Clinical Trials:
 - ATXN2: BIIB105 (ALSpire)
 - FUS: jacifusen (FUSion)
- N-of-1 (SilenceALS)
 - TARDBP
 - Other rare genes
- Negative or Halted:
 - C9ORF72: BIIB078
 - C9ORF72: WVE-004
- Wrong kind of mutation:
 - OPTN
 - TBK1
 - Other “loss of function”

What about Gene Negative ALS?

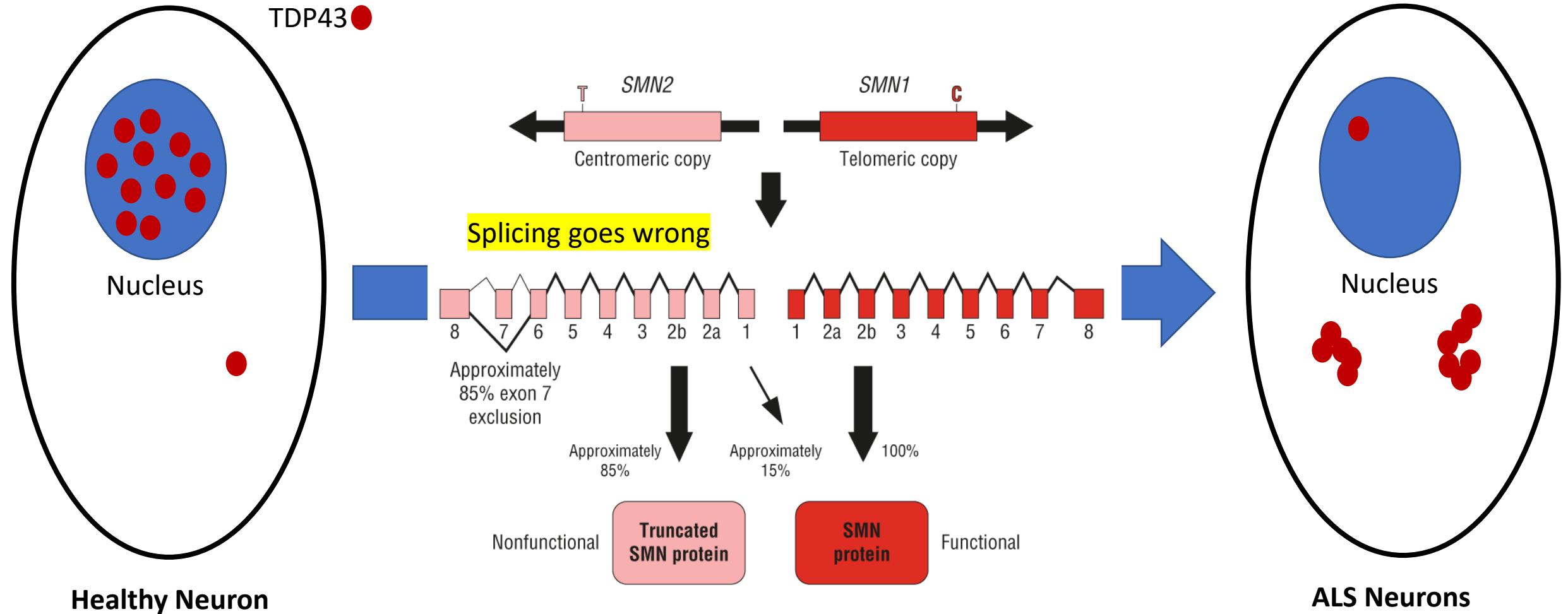


Shared ALS Neuropathology

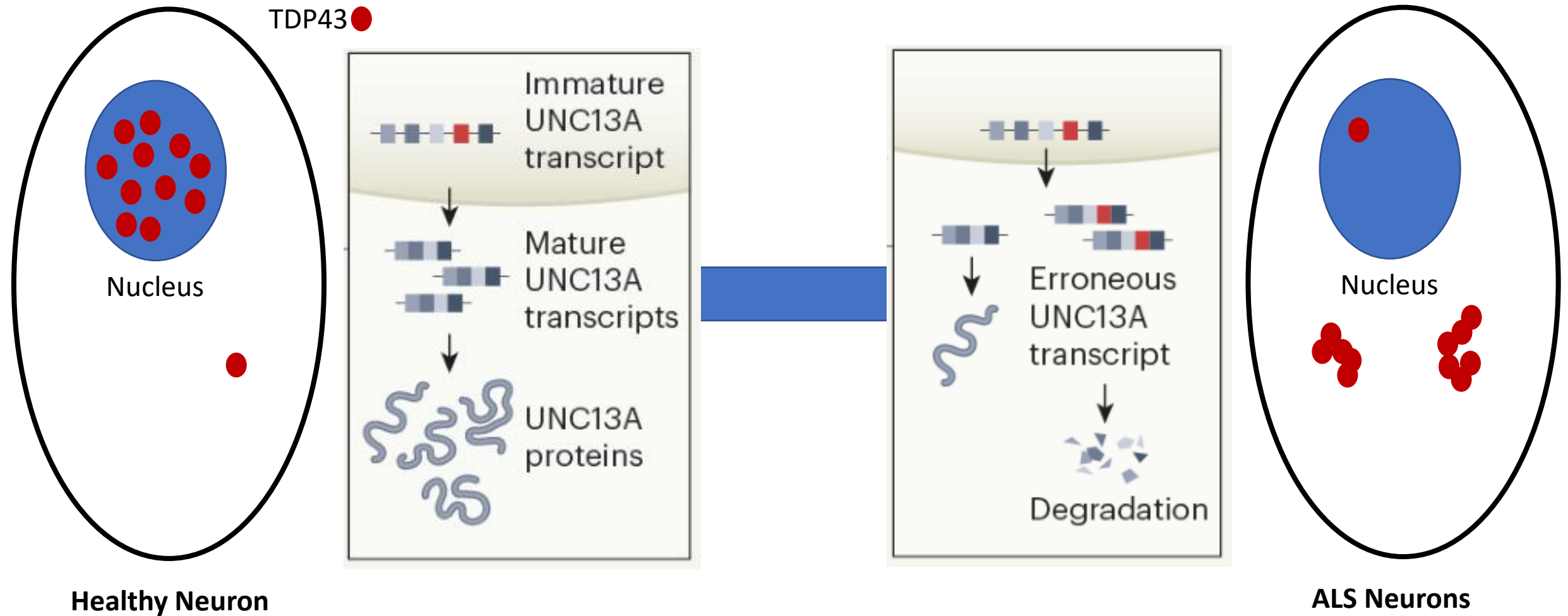
- Loss of neurons and reactive gliosis
- **Commonly**
 - Lewy-body or skein inclusions
 - Neurons and reactive astrocytes
 - SOD1, peripherin, ubiquitin
 - Bunina bodies
 - Neurons
 - Cystatin C +
 - **TDP43 mislocalization**
 - Depleted from nuclei
 - Aggregated in cytoplasm



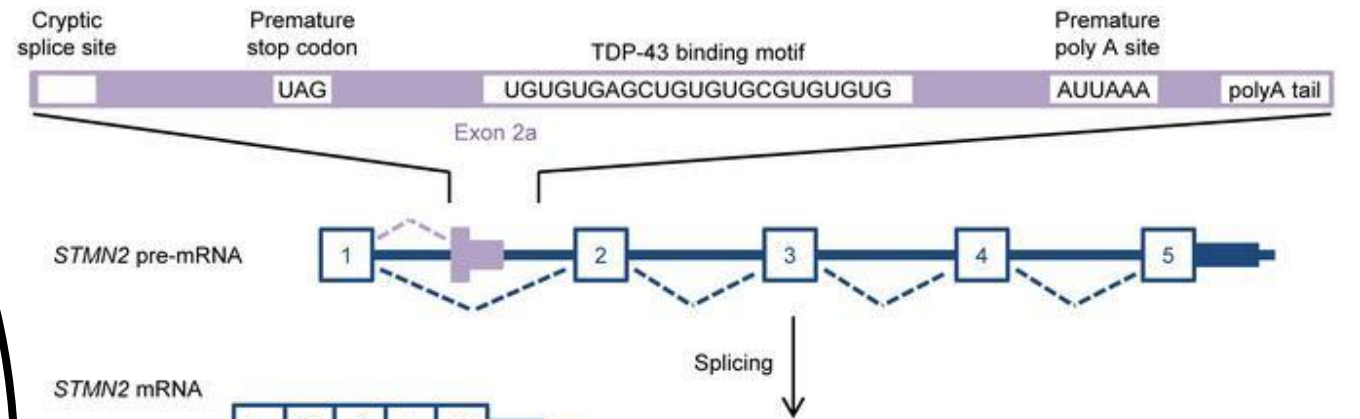
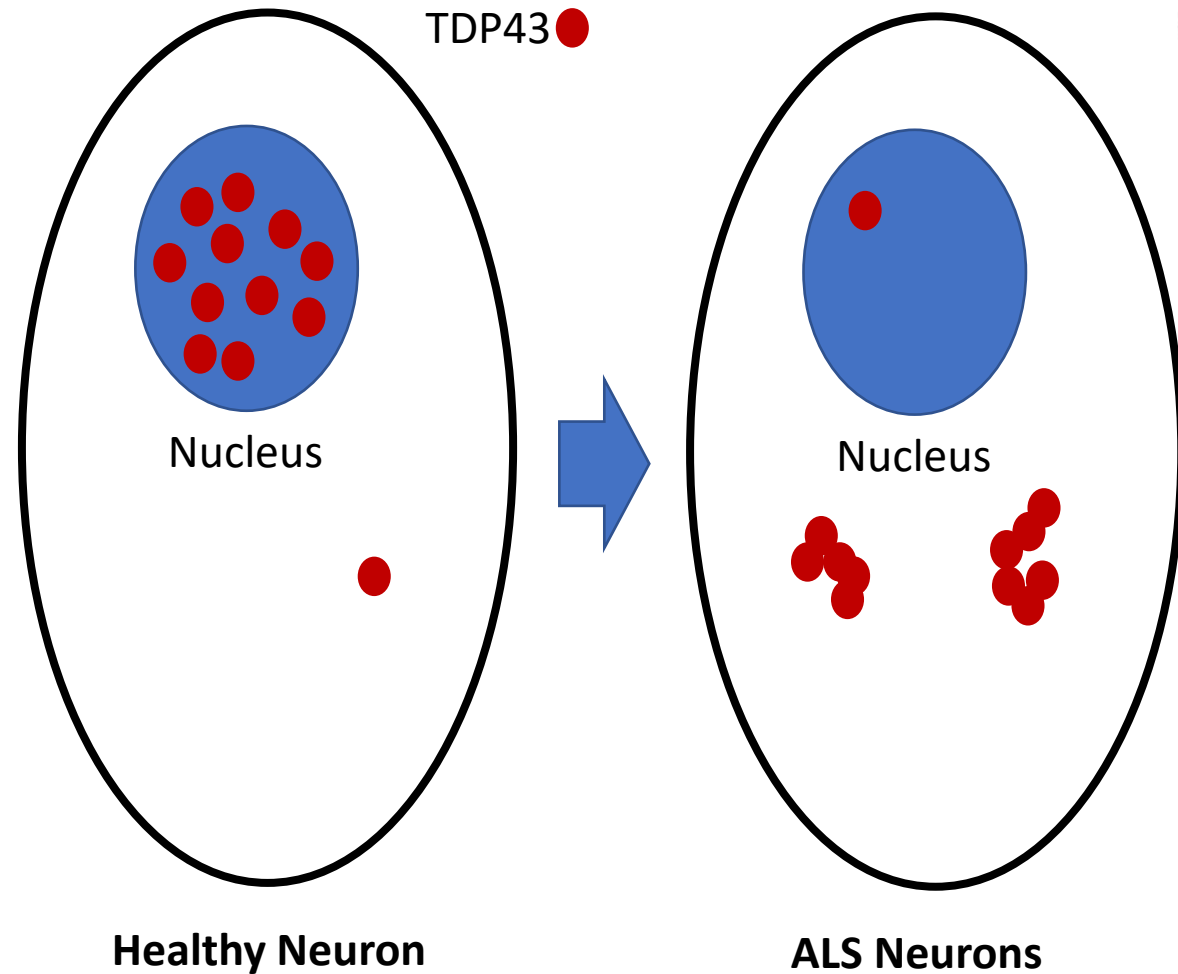
Gene Therapy for Gene Negative ALS



Gene Therapy for Gene Negative ALS



Gene Therapy for Gene Negative ALS



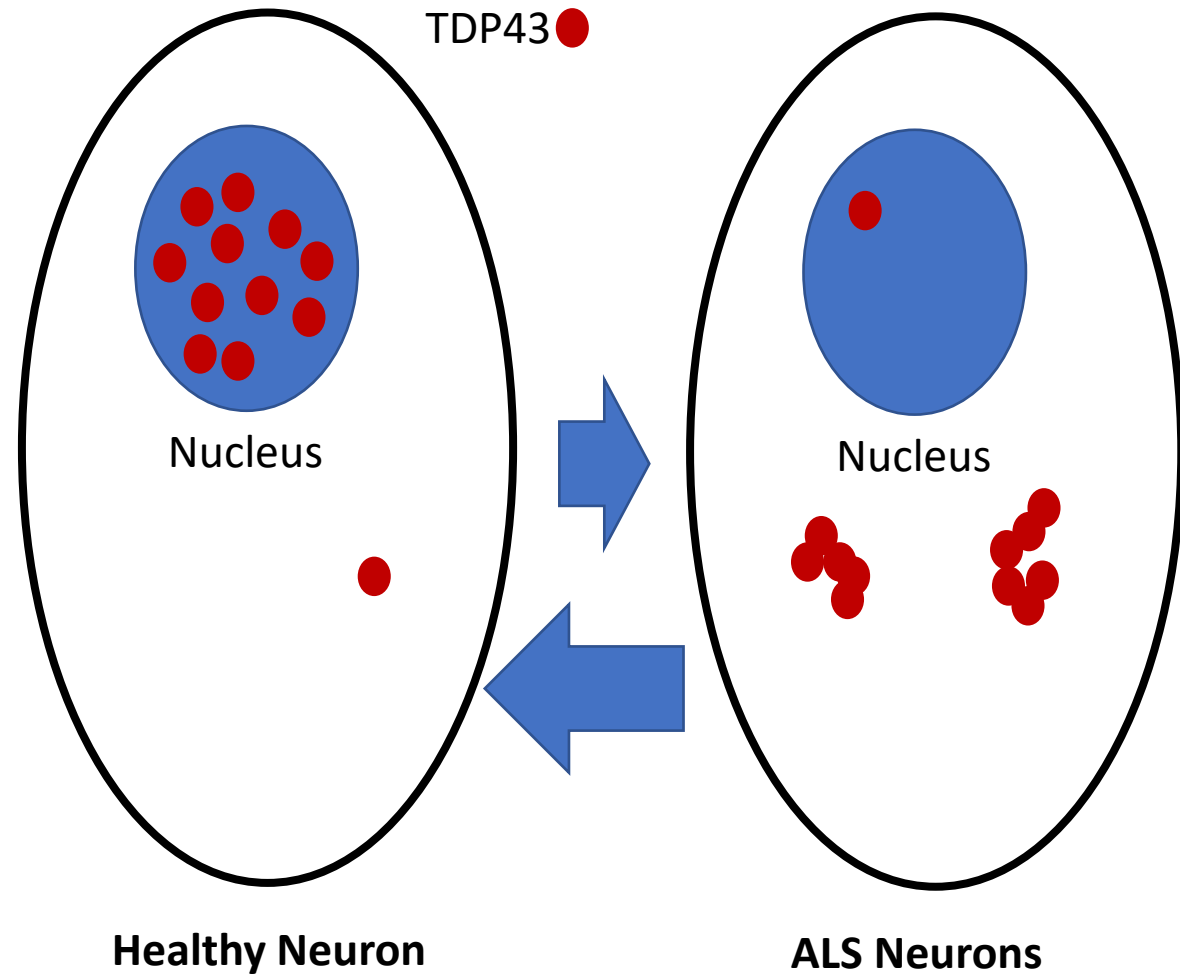
Cryptic Exon Splice Blocking ASO's for:

- Stathmin 2
- UNC13A
- Several others

- Reduce*
- see
 - cau
 - causes neuronal dysfunction cell models
- Increased* stathmin protein
- rescues neurodegeneration in models

P-43 loss of function (i.e., FTLTDP)

Gene Therapy for Gene Negative ALS



ATXN2

Increased ATXN2 worsens toxicity

Variants in ATXN2 increase risk of ALS

Risk variants in ATXN2 increase ATXN2



Anti-ATXN2 ASO to decrease ATXN2



Take away points

- Rapid advances in genetic therapies have revolutionized the care of patients with SMA
- Genetic therapy is just beginning for Gene Positive ALS
- Lessons gleaned from SMA and genetic ALS are poised to impact gene negative cases too
- Diverse neuromuscular diseases benefit from cross-pollenization and collaboration





Electric self-driving vehicle

Car Body

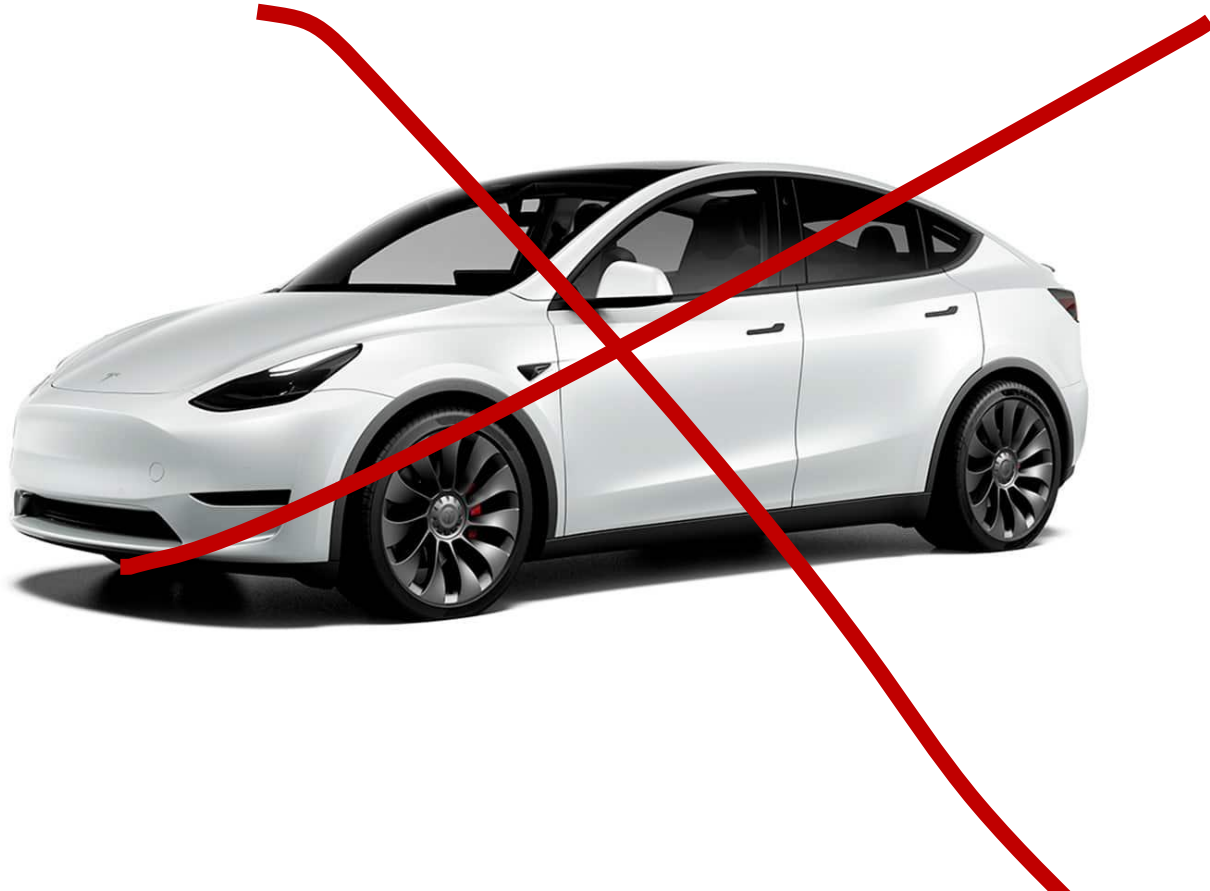
Tires

Seats

Radio

- Engine
- Batteries
- Charging Stations
- GREAT GPS
- High rez cameras
- Fast processors
- Artificial Intelligence
- Data, data, data

Effective Motor Neuron disease therapy



- Disease understanding
- Medicinal chemistry
- Biomarkers
- Sensitive outcomes
- Skilled Trial Centers
- Artificial Intelligence
- Data, data, data