

Inhibition of PCSK9: The Birth of a New Therapy

Prof. John J.P. Kastelein, MD PhD FESC

Dept. of Vascular Medicine

Academic Medical Center / University of Amsterdam

The Netherlands

Novel Approaches to Modify Lipids and Lipoproteins

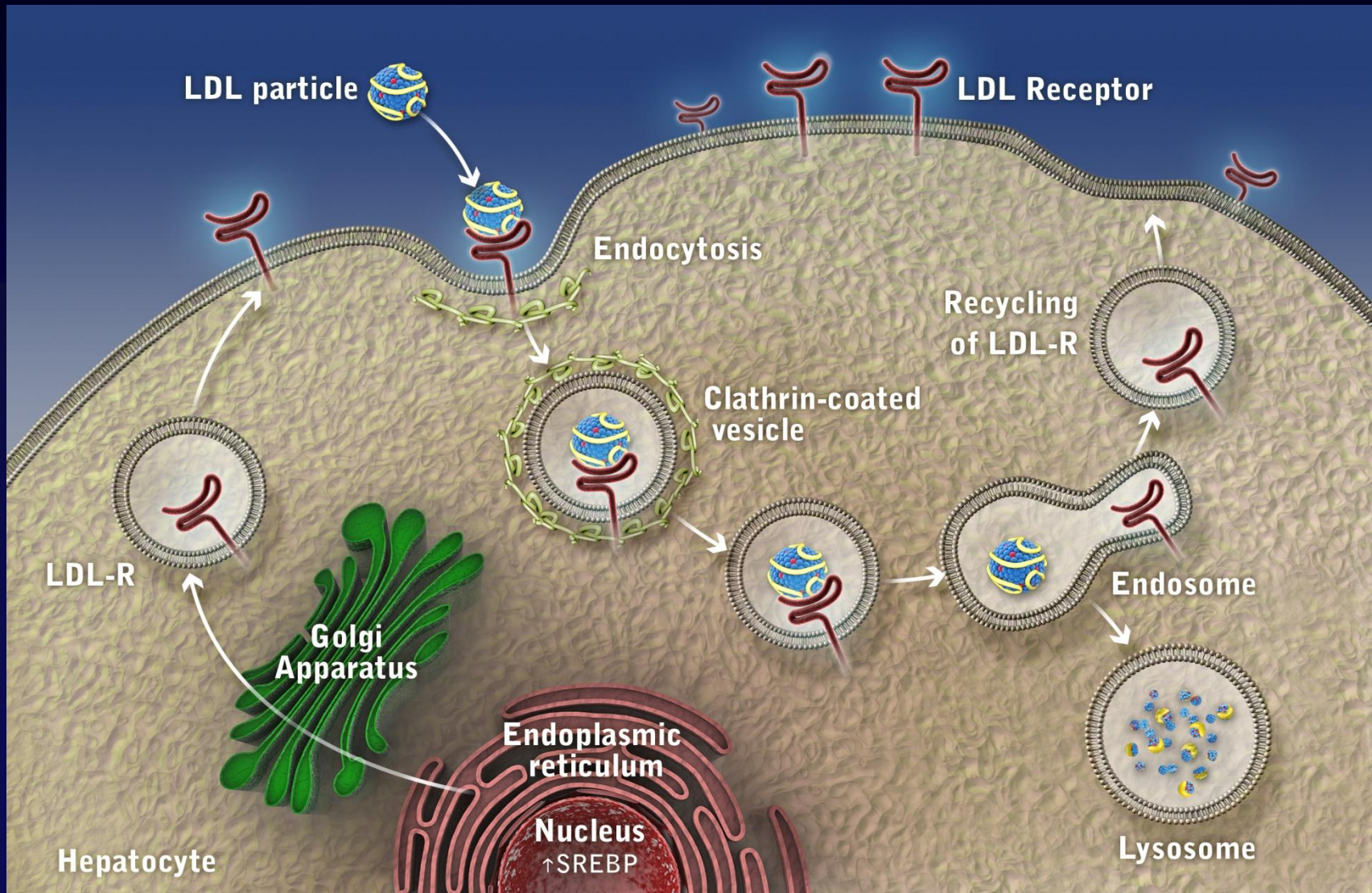
- Low Density Lipoprotein
- High Density Lipoprotein
- Triglyceride Rich Lipoproteins
- Inflammation
- Lipoprotein a

New Approaches to LDL Reduction

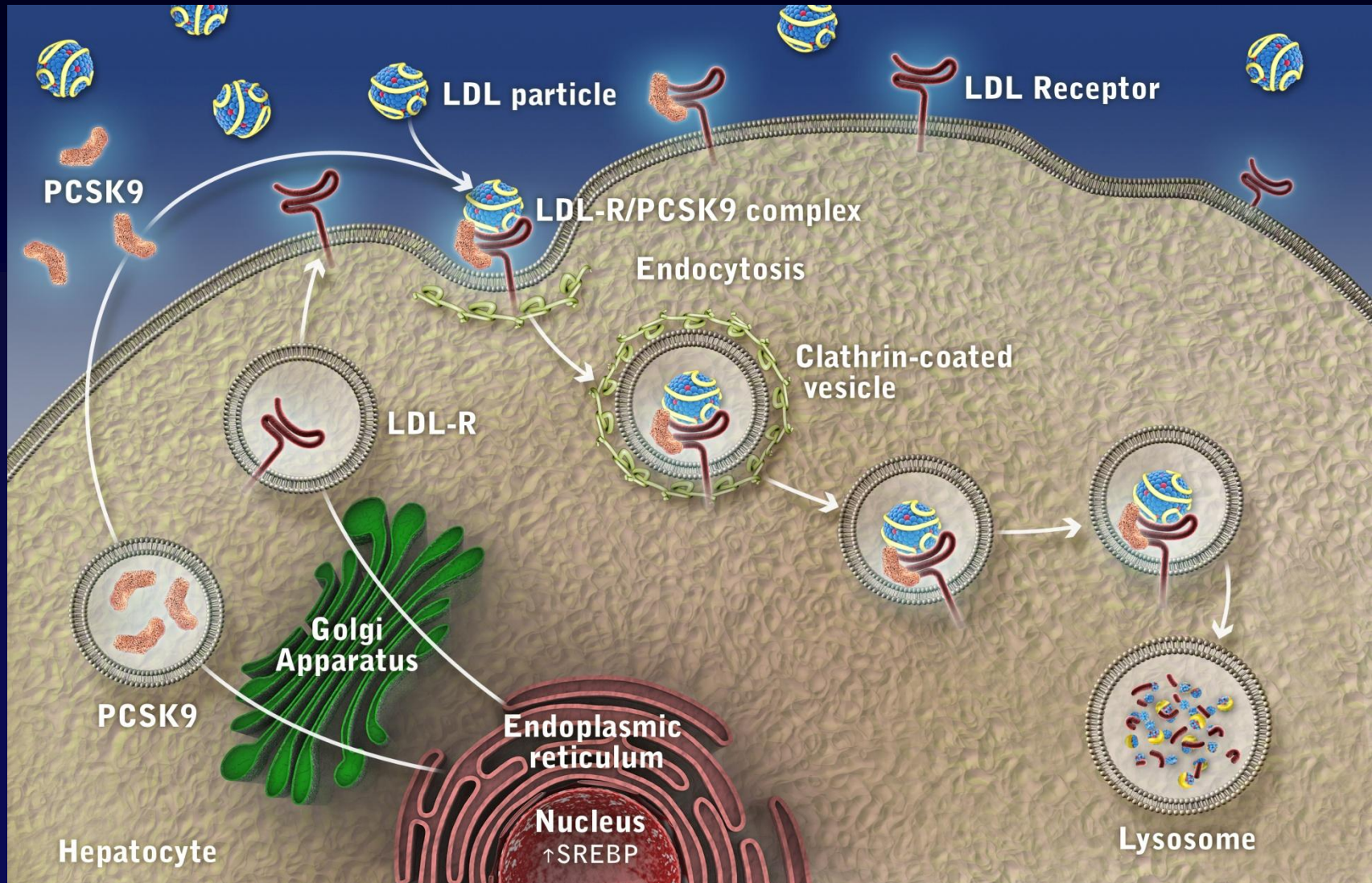
What is in development?

- Cholesterol Absorption Inhibitors
- Squalene Synthase (SSI) inhibitors
- Apo B mRNA antisense drugs
- Microsomal Triglyceride Transfer Protein (MTP) inhibitors
- Thyroxin Receptor Agonists
- **PCSK9 Inhibitors**

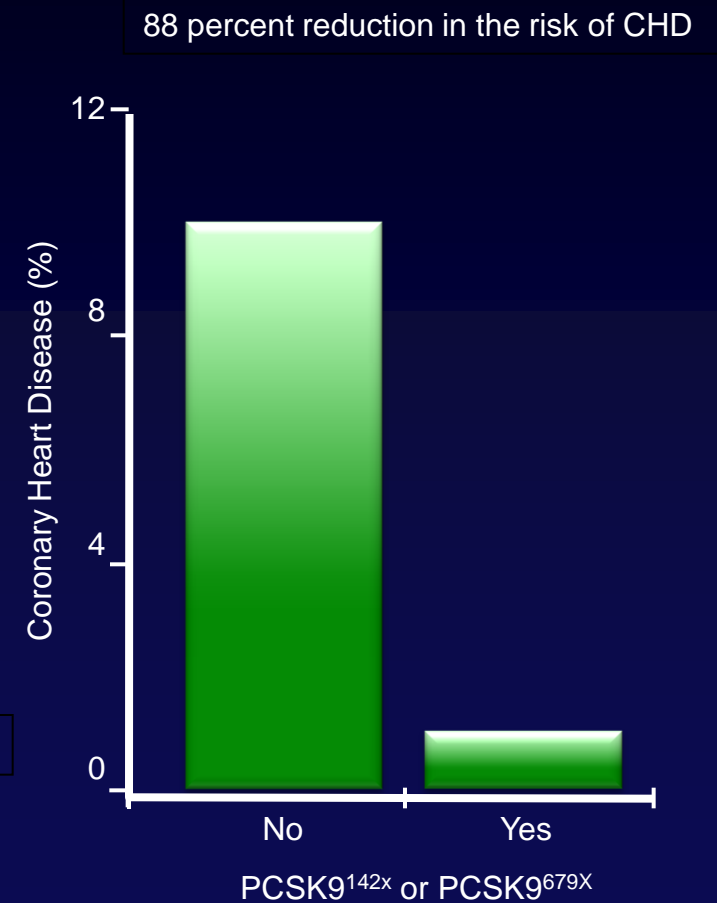
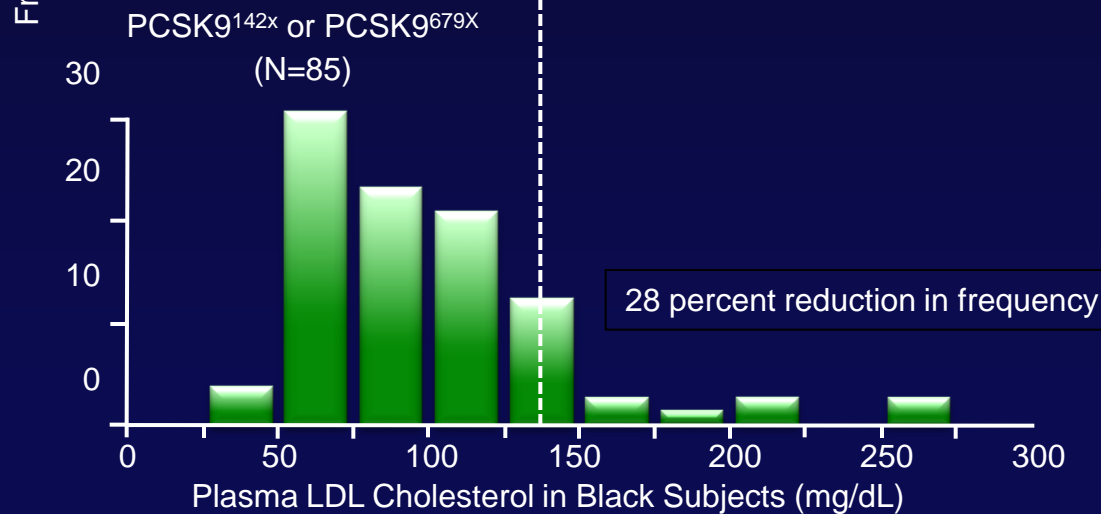
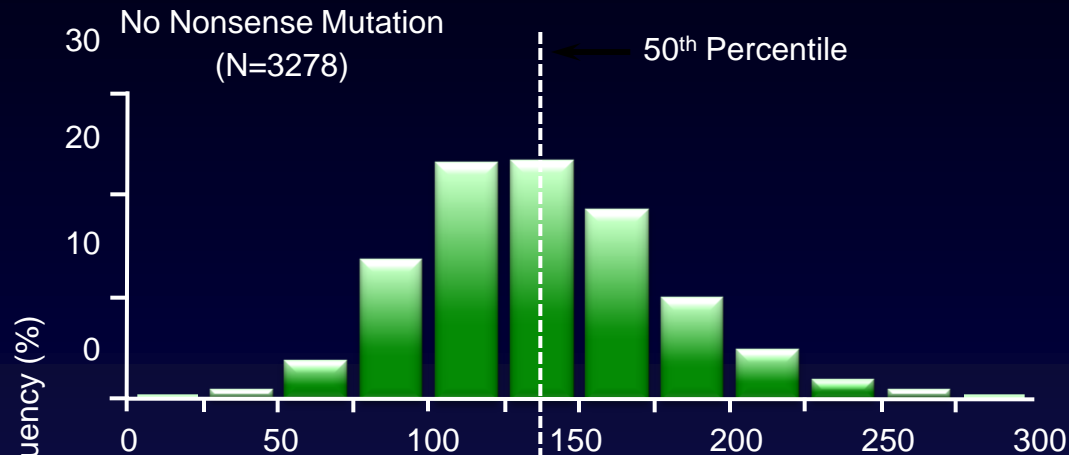
LDL-Receptor Function and Life Cycle



The Role of PCSK9 in the Regulation of LDL Receptor Expression



PCSK9 LOF Mutations



Adapted from Cohen JC. N Engl J Med 2006;354:1264-72; ARIC=Atherosclerosis Risk in the Community

Loss of Function PCSK9 Mutations

- Only a small number of patients who are homozygous (or compound heterozygotes) for PCSK9 have been discovered and studied.
- These patients appear to have:
 - Very low LDL-C levels (~10-20 mg/dL)
 - Relatively low TG levels
 - Normal HDL-C levels
- These patients have no other health problems

Familial Hypercholesterolemia

SUMMER TRAVEL SPECIAL: Places of the Year '95

LIFE

Knowing Your
MEDICAL FAMILY
TREE Can
**SAVE
YOUR
LIFE**

Your
mother's
smile,
Your
father's
eyes...

But have
you also
inherited...

DIABETES?
CANCER?
ALZHEIMER'S?

APRIL 1995

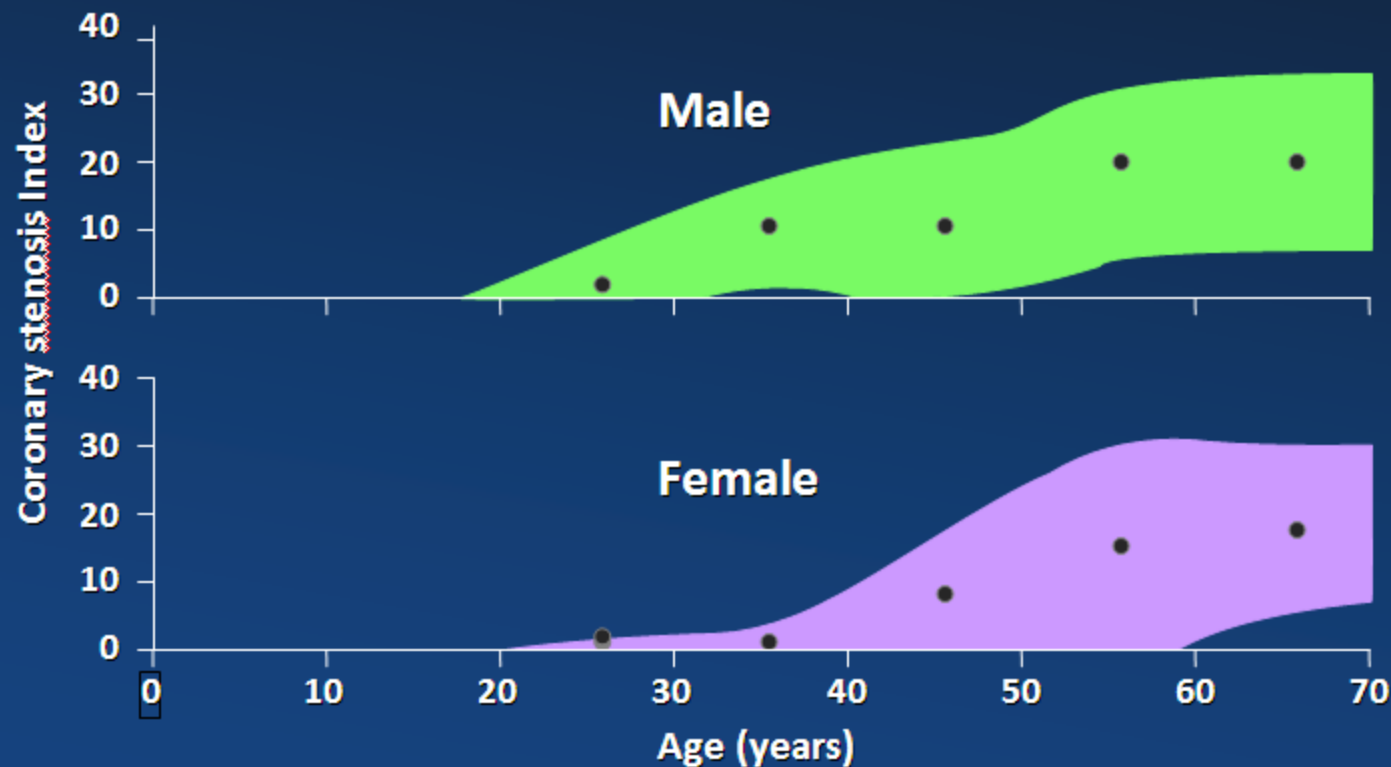
COUNTRY PRICE COUNTRY PRICE

| | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Austria | 1.040 | Italy | 1.040 |
| Belgium | 1.040 | Luxembourg | 1.040 |
| Denmark | 1.040 | Netherlands | 1.040 |
| France | 1.040 | Norway | 1.040 |
| Germany | 1.040 | Portugal | 1.040 |
| Greece | 1.040 | Spain | 1.040 |
| Ireland | 1.040 | Sweden | 1.040 |
| Japan | 1.040 | Switzerland | 1.040 |
| South Korea | 1.040 | USA | 1.040 |

9 770024 501018

Familial Hypercholesterolemia

Age of onset of coronary atherosclerosis in FH heterozygotes as assessed by angiography



FH in the Netherlands: Screening between January 1994 and December 2010

Referred HeFH patients: 2400



Screened family members: 33,041



Family members with HeFH:
11,783



Family members without HeFH:
21,259

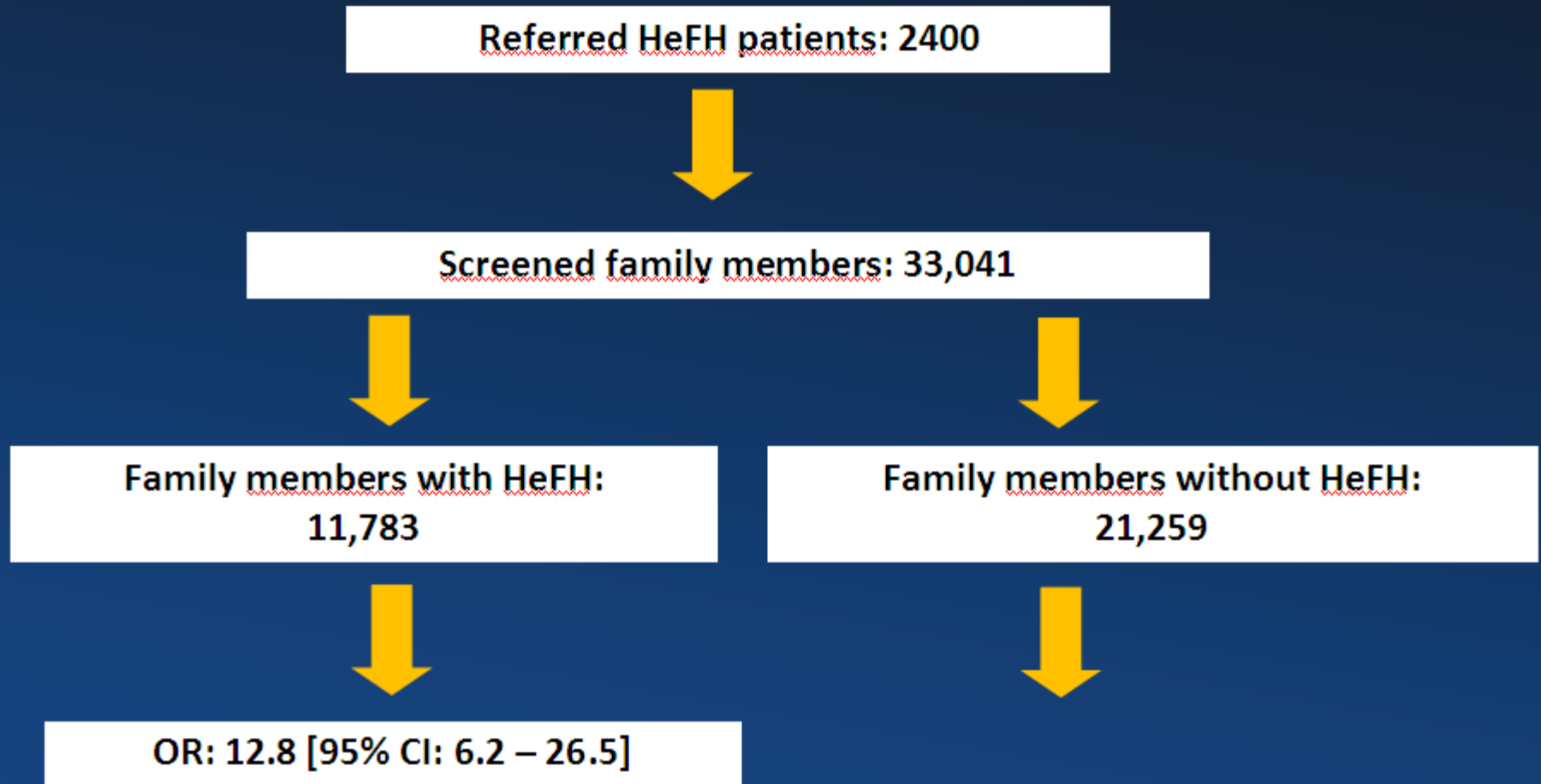


TC: 9.72 mmol/L

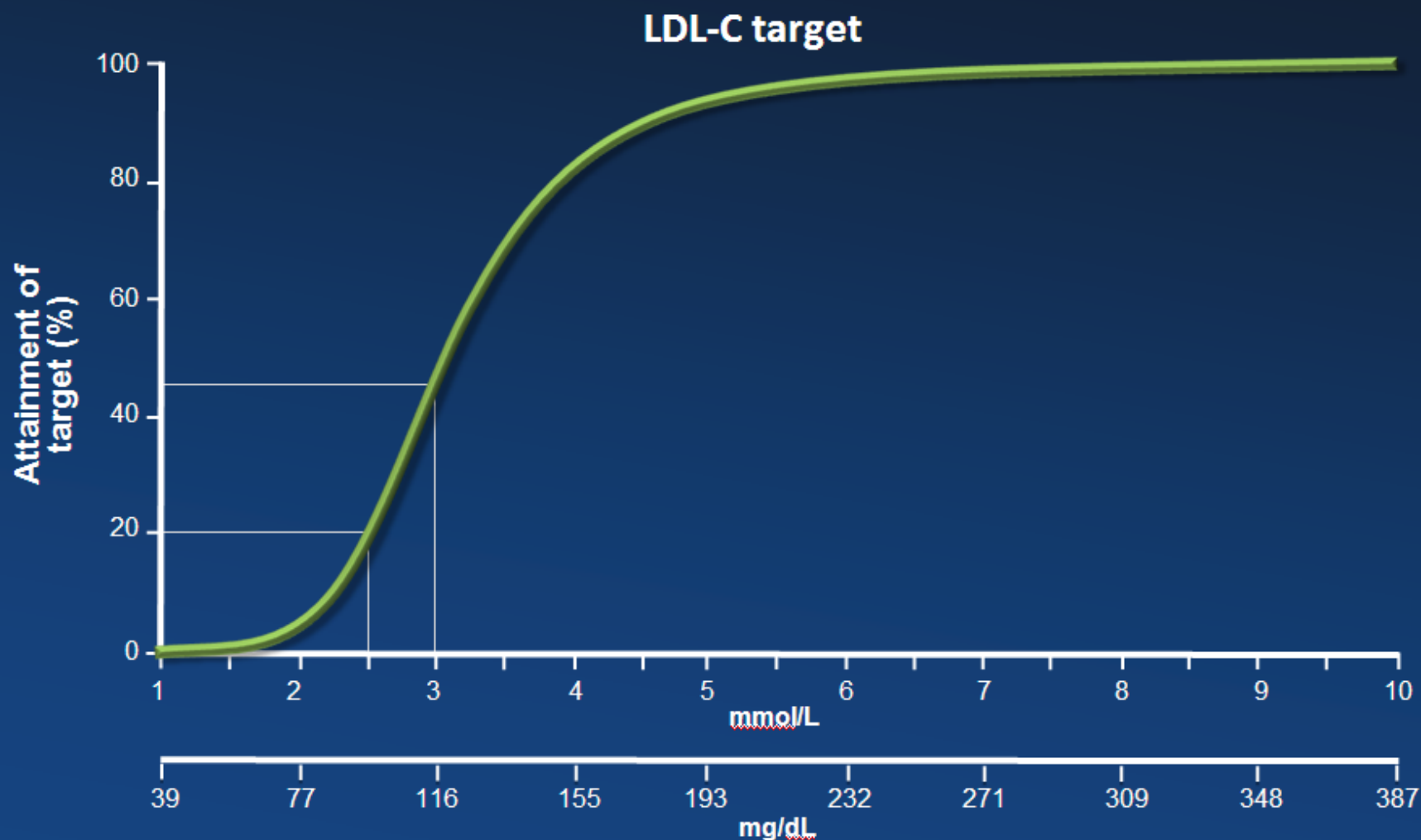


TC: 6.15 mmol/L

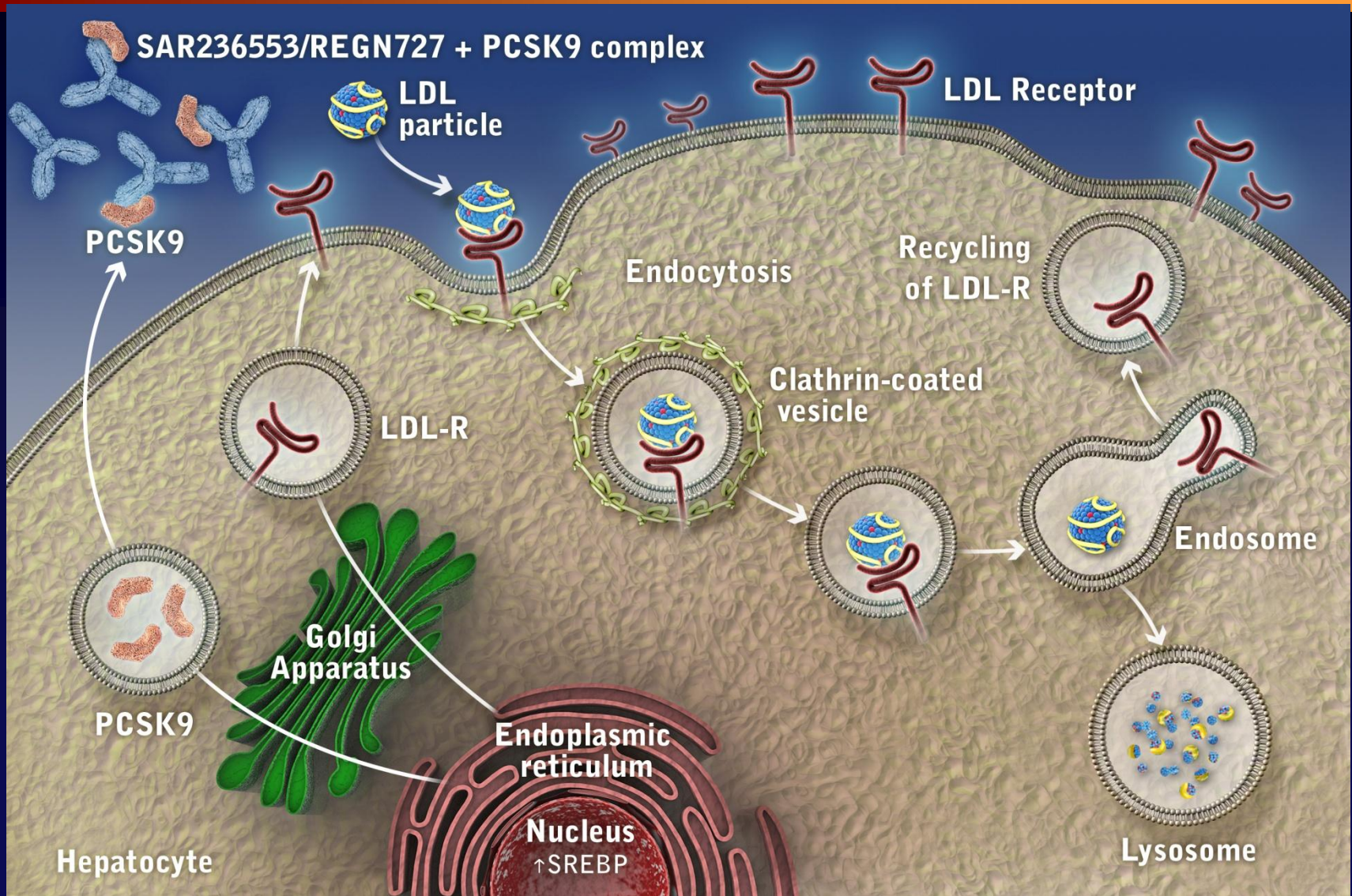
FH in the Netherlands: Screening between January 1994 and December 2010



FH Patients at LDL Goal



Impact of a SAR236553/REGN727 on LDL Receptor Expression



The Use of a PCSK9 Monoclonal AB in heFH Patients

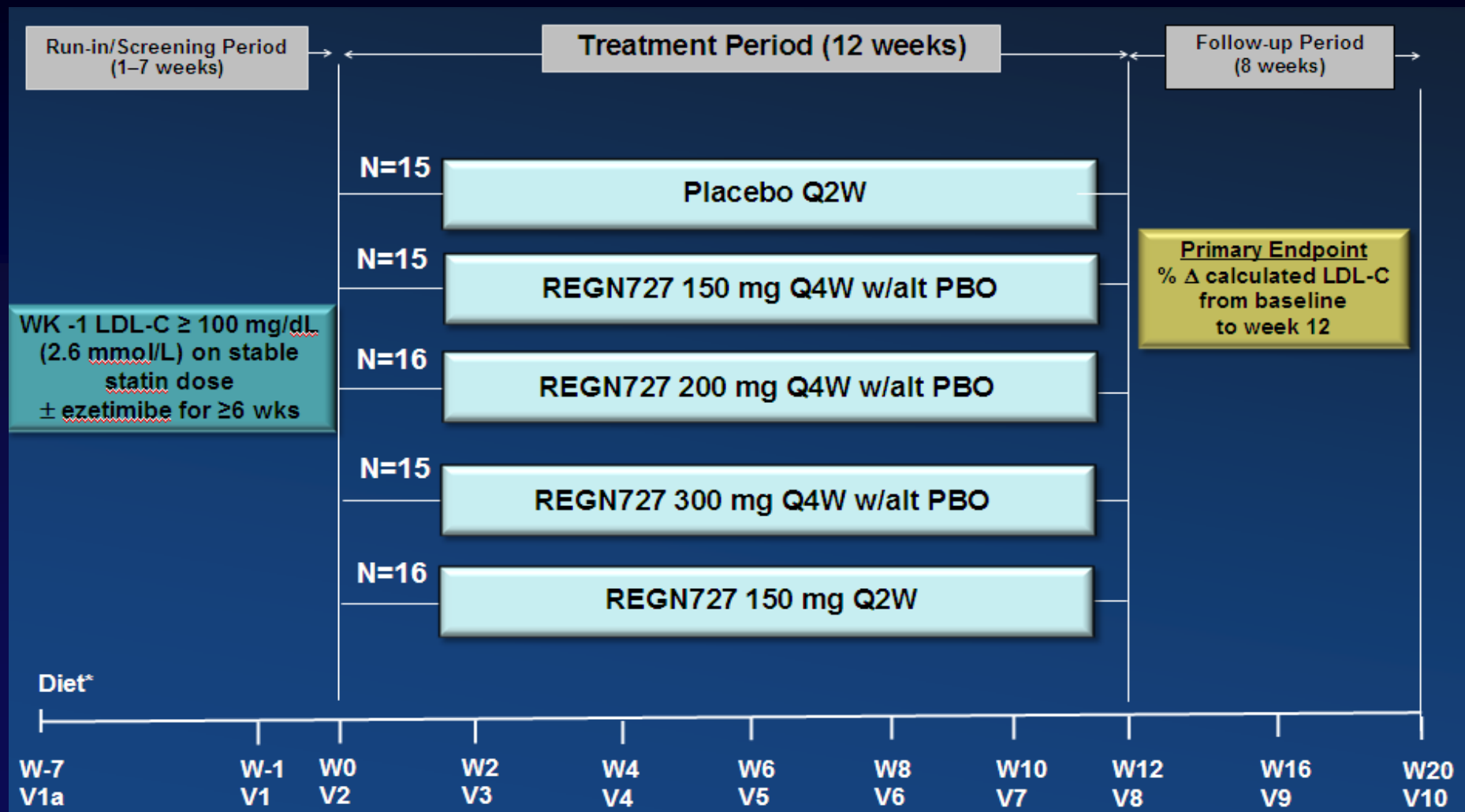
**A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial
of the Safety and Efficacy of a Monoclonal Antibody
to PCSK9, REGN727/SAR236553, in Patients with Heterozygous
Familial Hypercholesterolemia
on Stable Statin Dose With or Without Ezetimibe Therapy**

Evan A. Stein, Dan Gipe, Jean Bergeron, Daniel Gaudet, Robert Weiss, Robert Dufour, Richard Wu, Robert Pordy. Lancet, May 2012

The Use of a PCSK9 Monoclonal AB in heFH Patients

- The goal of this Phase II trial was to evaluate the LDL-C efficacy and safety of REGN727/SAR236553 in:
 - A larger population
 - More diverse HeFH population in terms of LDLr defects
 - More severely affected and aggressively treated group of HeFH patients, including those with CAD
 - Assess multiple and higher doses combined with different dosing regimens of REGN727/SAR236553

The Use of a PCSK9 Monoclonal AB in heFH Patients



The Use of a PCSK9 Monoclonal AB in heFH Patients

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Number of randomized patients | 77 |
| Age, mean | 53.4 years |
| Female | 39.0% |
| White race | 94.8% |
| BMI, kg/m² | 29.1 |
| Coronary artery disease | 41.6% |
| Type 2 diabetes | 3.9% |
| 'High-dose' statin treatment* | 76.6% |
| Ezetimibe treatment | 71.4% |

*atorvastatin 40 mg/80 mg; rosuvastatin 20 mg/40 mg; simvastatin 80 mg.

The Use of a PCSK9 Monoclonal AB in heFH Patients: Results

| Intervention | Baseline LDL-C mg/dL [mmol/L] | % Change LDL-C ¹ |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Placebo | 150.8 [3.9] | −10.7 (5.0) |
| REGN727 150 mg Q4W | 166.7 [4.3] | −28.9 (5.1)* |
| REGN727 200 mg Q4W | 169.8 [4.4] | −31.5 (4.9)* |
| REGN727 300 mg Q4W | 139.6 [3.6] | −42.5 (5.1)* |
| REGN727 150 mg Q2W | 147.2 [3.8] | −67.9 (4.9)* |

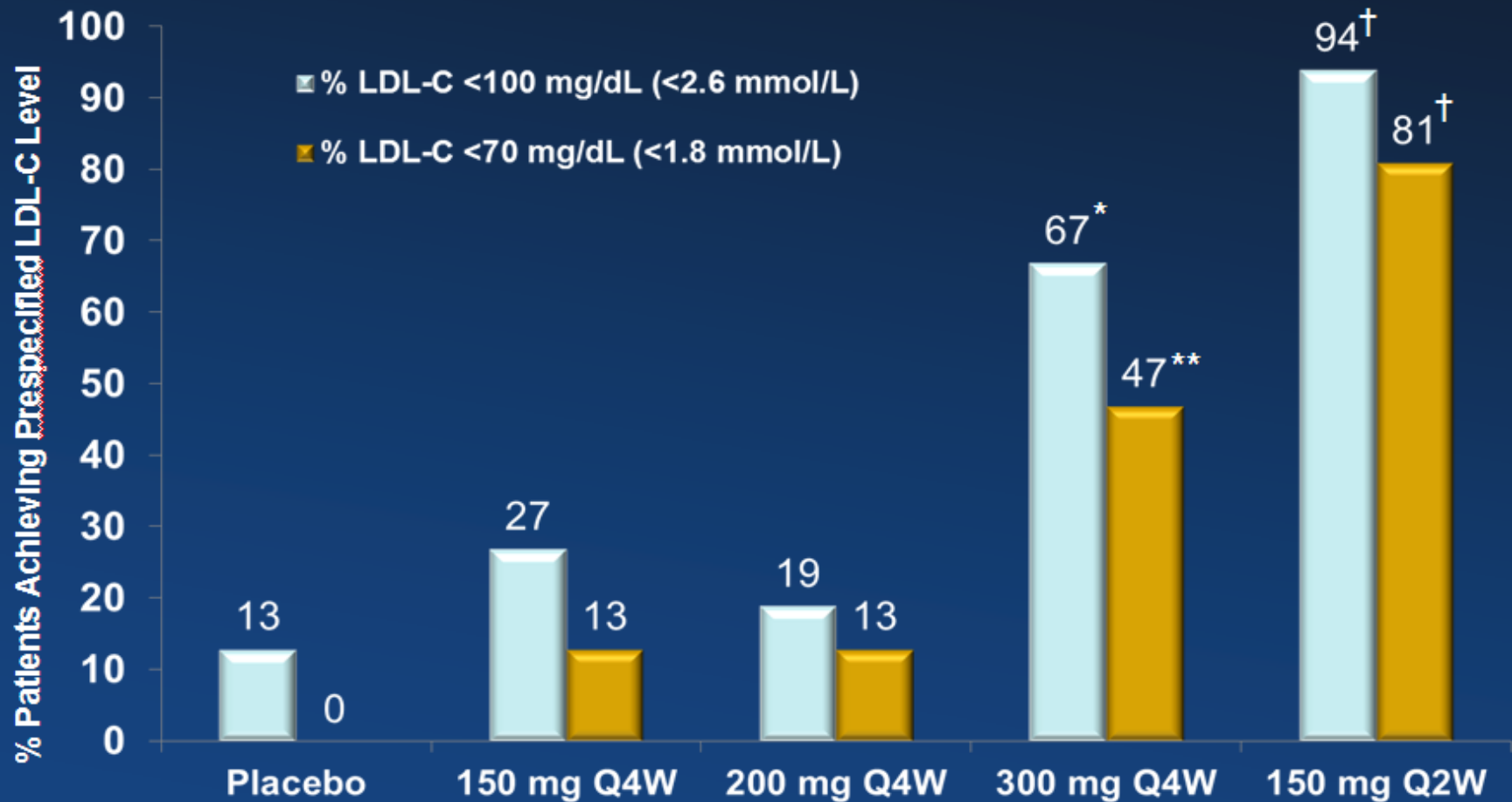
* $P < 0.0001$ for % change REGN727 vs. Placebo.

¹LS mean (SE), using LOCF method.

The Use of a PCSK9 Monoclonal AB in heFH Patients: Results

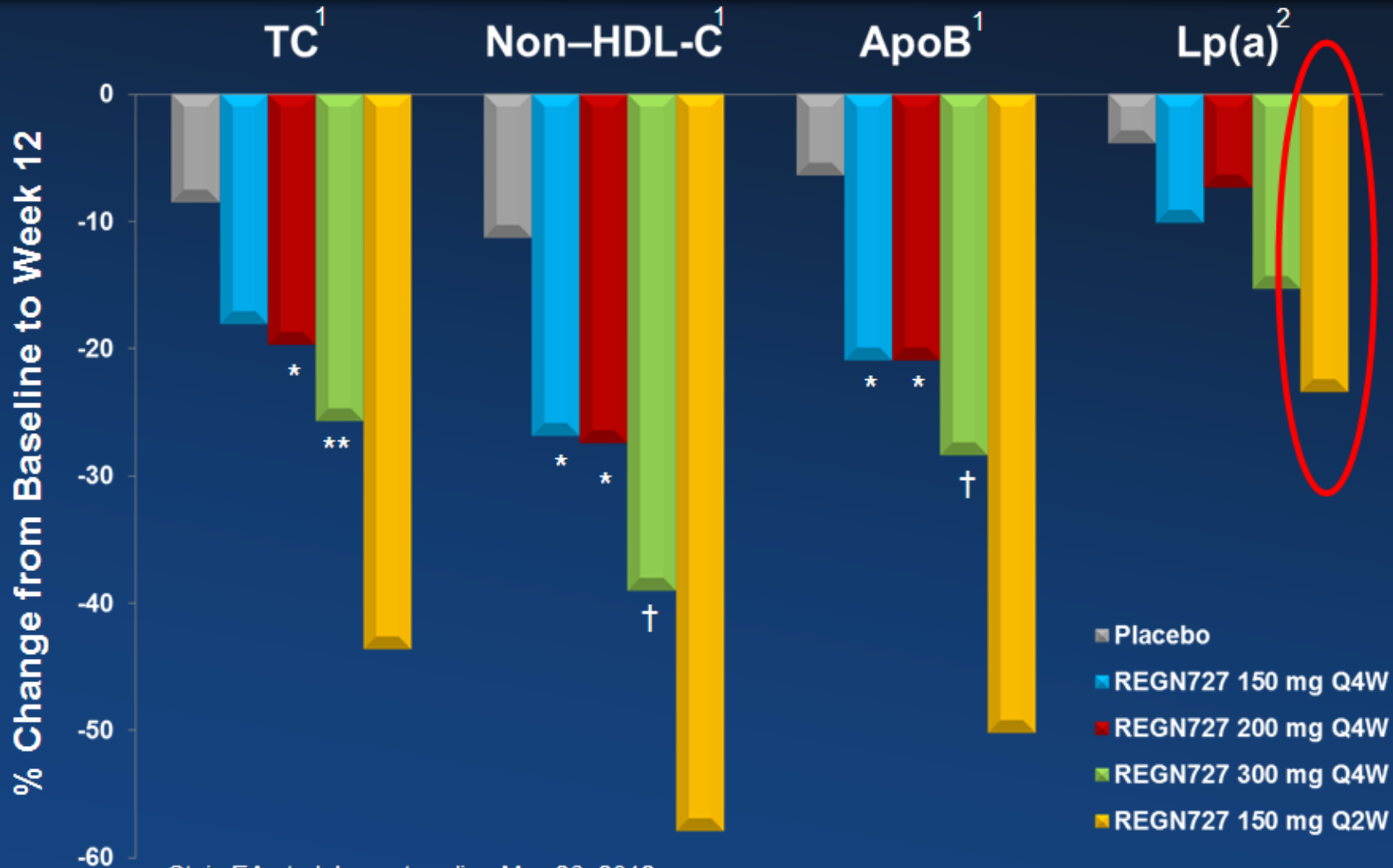


The Use of a PCSK9 Monoclonal AB in heFH Patients: Goal Attainment



Stein EA et al. Lancet on-line May 26, 2012

The Use of a PCSK9 Monoclonal AB in heFH Patients: Secondary Results



Stein EA et al. Lancet on-line May 26, 2012

The Use of a PCSK9 Monoclonal AB in heFH Patients: Safety

| | PBO (n=15) | 150 mg Q4W (n=15) | 200 mg Q4W (n=16) | 300 mg Q4W (n=15) | 150 mg Q2W (n=16) |
|--|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Creatinine, mg/dL (Mean [SD])</u> | | | | | |
| Baseline | 0.7 (0.1) | 0.9 (0.1) | 0.8 (0.2) | 0.8 (0.2) | 1.0 (0.2) |
| Week 12 | 0.7 (0.1) | 0.8 (0.1) | 0.8 (0.2) | 0.8 (0.2) | 0.9 (0.2) |
| <u>Glucose, mg/dL (Mean [SD])</u> | | | | | |
| Baseline | 98.7 (10.7) | 98.5 (8.5) | 102.6 (18.2) | 95.1 (6.9) | 104.1 (15.1) |
| Week 12 | 98.7 (7.7) | 95.6 (9.2) | 98.4 (18.9) | 95.9 (11.8) | 101.8 (11.7) |
| <u>ALT, IU/L</u> >3x ULN, n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <u>AST, IU/L</u> >3x ULN, n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <u>Creatinine kinase, IU/L</u> >3x ULN, n | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <u>hsCRP mg/L, (Median [Q1;Q3])</u> | | | | | |
| Baseline | 0.9 (0.4; 1.6) | 0.6 (0.3; 1.4) | 0.7 (0.5; 2.5) | 0.7 (0.5; 1.3) | 1.4 (0.6; 3.4) |
| Week 12 | 0.7 (0.4; 1.2) | 0.4 (0.3; 1.4) | 0.7 (0.5; 1.3) | 0.6 (0.4; 1.7) | 1.0 (0.7; 3.7) |

hsCRP=high sensitivity C-reactive protein; PBO=Placebo.

The Use of a PCSK9 Monoclonal AB in Hypercholesterolemic Patients

LAPLACE-TIMI 57 Primary Results

A Double-blind, Randomized, Placebo-controlled, Dose-ranging Study to Evaluate the Efficacy, Safety, and Tolerability of a Monoclonal Antibody to PCSK9 in Combination with a Statin in Patients with Hypercholesterolemia

Robert P. Giugliano, MD, SM, FAHA, FACC

TIMI Study Group, Cardiovascular Division

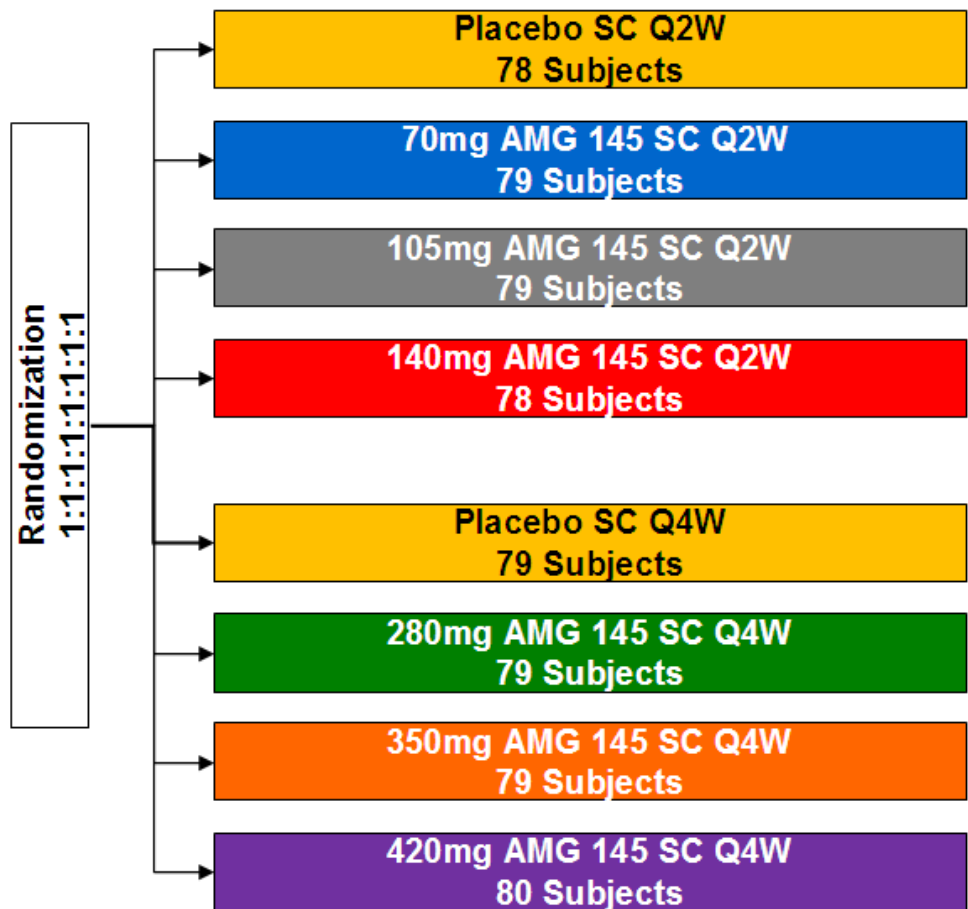
Brigham and Women's Hospital

Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA

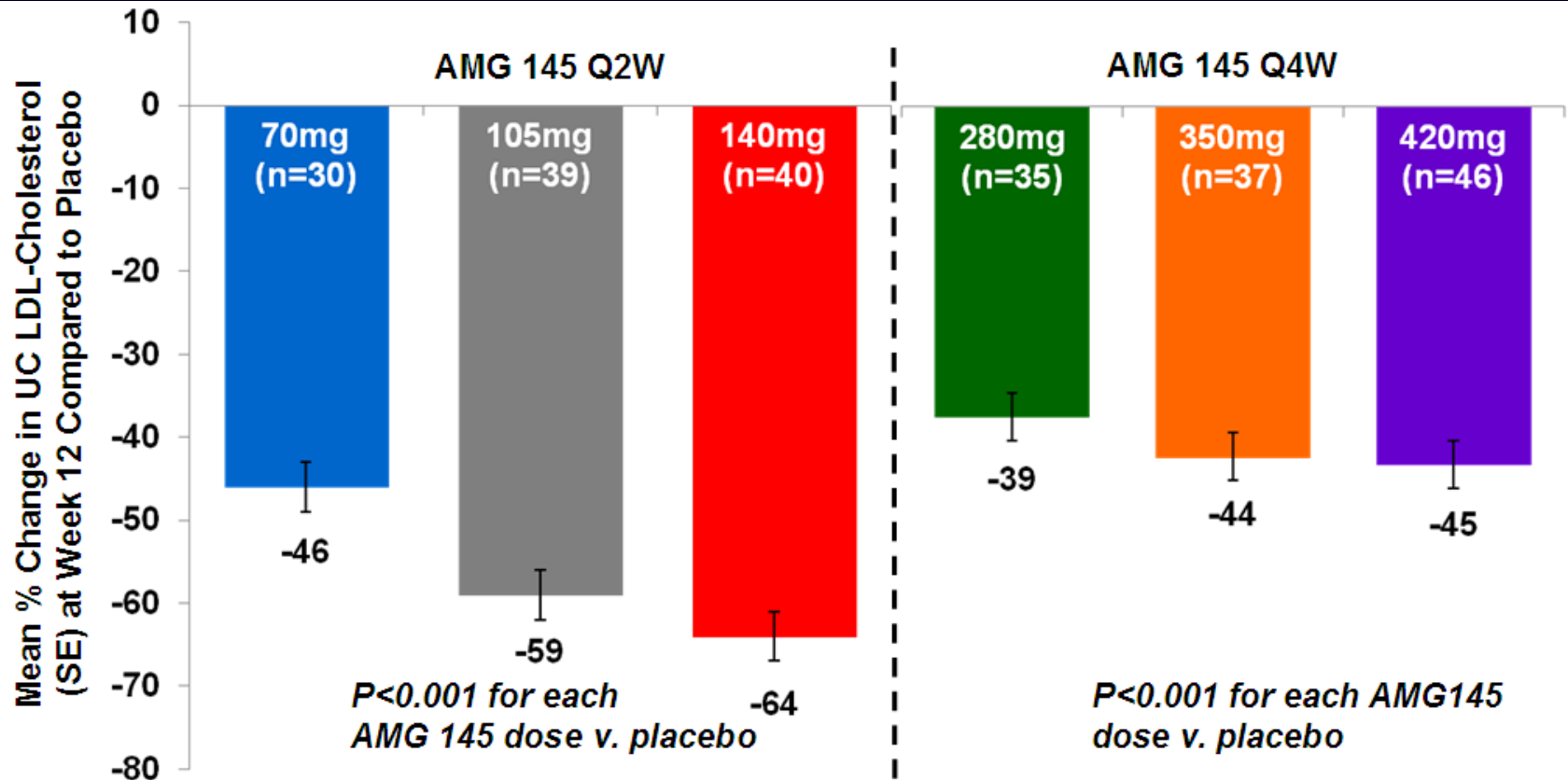
Supported by research grant from Amgen, Inc.

The Use of a PCSK9 Monoclonal AB in Hypercholesterolemic Patients

- A global, randomized, double-blind, phase 2 trial
- Patients
 - 18–80 years
 - On stable dose of statin ± ezetimibe
 - LDL-C \geq 85 mg/dL



The Use of a PCSK9 Monoclonal AB in Hypercholesterolemic Patients: Results

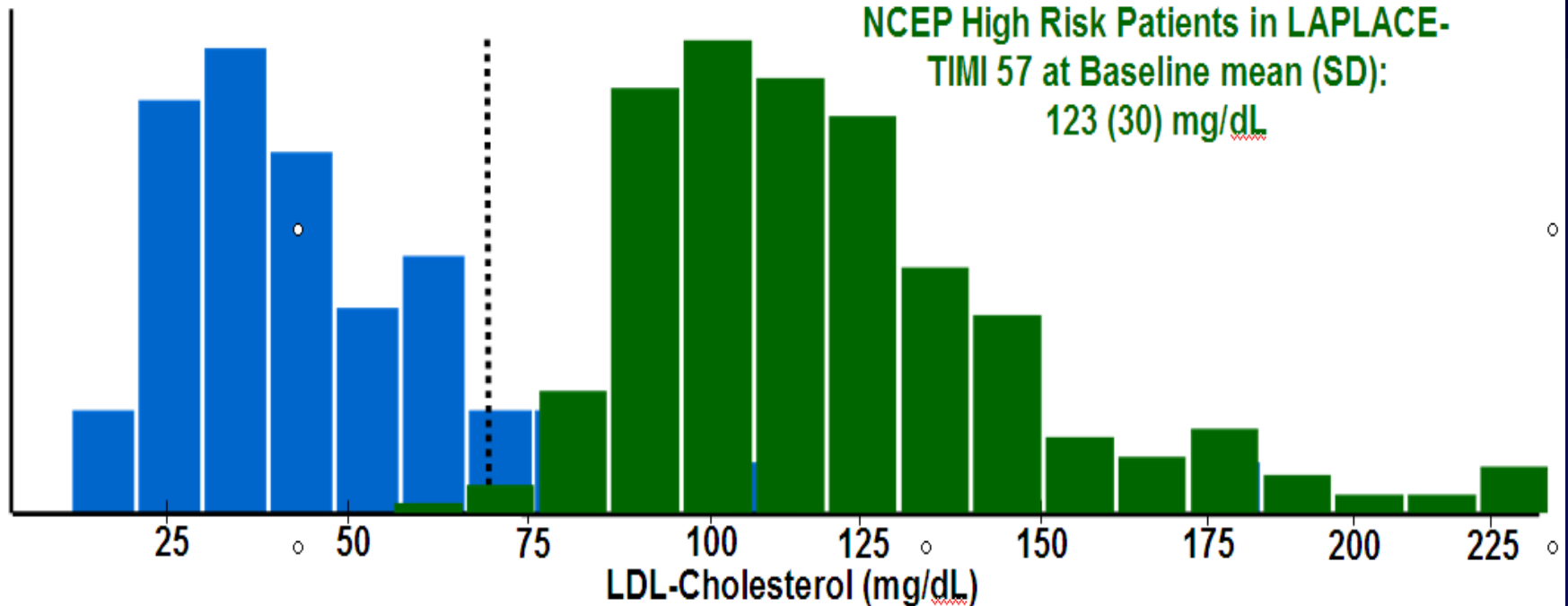


The Use of a PCSK9 Monoclonal AB in Hypercholesterolemic Patients: Results

NCEP High Risk Patients in LAPLACE-TIMI 57
Treated with 140mg Q2W AMG 145 mean (SD):

1,3 mmol/l

NCEP High Risk Patients in LAPLACE-
TIMI 57 at Baseline mean (SD):
123 (30) mg/dL



Conclusion

In the next five years, we will prove or disprove
that additional LDL lowering with other agents
than statins is effective

and

we will show or not show that the HDL
hypothesis is true.