PARKINSON UPDATE



David G. Standaert, MD, PhD

Chair, UAB Department of Neurology Director, Alabama Udall Center March 7, 2024





The University of Alabama at Birmingham

DISCLOSURES

- Dr. Standaert has served as a paid consultant to these companies within the last 12 months:
 - Abbvie Inc.
 - Curium Pharma
 - Appello Pharma
 - F. Hoffman La Roche
 - Coave Therapeutics
 - Blue Rock Therapeutics
 - Sanofi-Aventis Research and Development (DSMB member)
 - Alnylam Pharmaceuticals (DSMB member)
 - Theravance, Inc. (DSMB member)

TODAY'S TOPICS

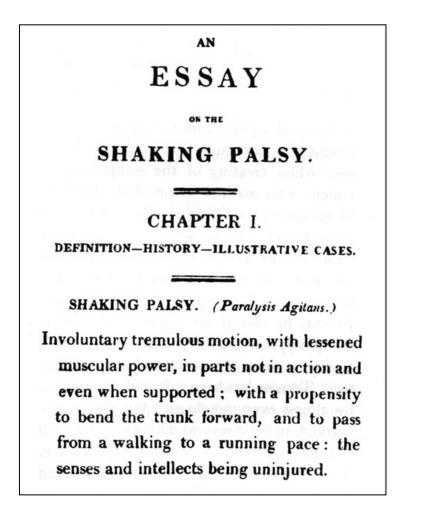
- Time for a new way of thinking about Parkinson disease?
- Slowing the advance of PD
 - Taking a page from the Alzheimer playbook
 - Cooling off inflammation



Almost quitting time!!!

THE MANY FACES OF PARKINSON DISEASE

James Parkinson 1817





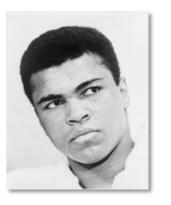










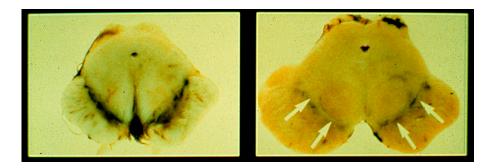


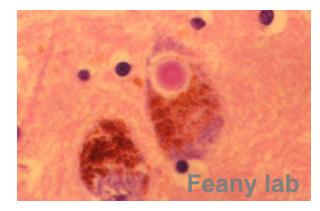


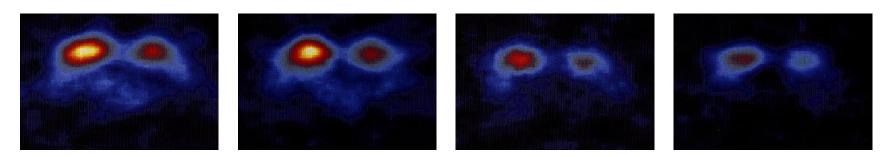


CLASSICAL FEATURES OF PARKINSON DISEASE

- Rest Tremor
- Bradykinesia
- Rigidity
- Postural Imbalance







PARKINSON DISEASE: NON-MOTOR FEATURES

Early (premotor) Features

- Hyposmia
- REM Behavior Disorder
- Autonomic disturbances

Late Features

- Excessive sleepiness
- Depression and anxiety
- Dementia

STATES OF PARKINSON DISEASE

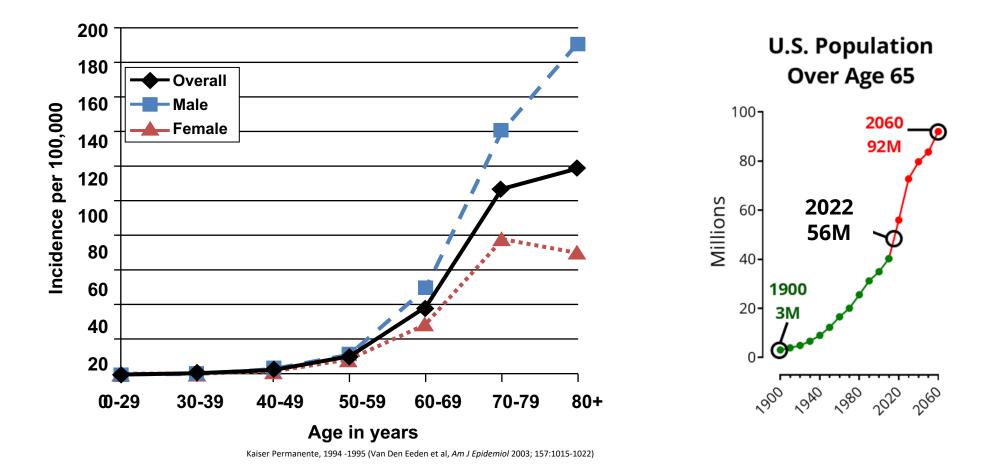
At Risk	Prodromal	Early PD	Advanced PD

- No symptoms
- Genetic risk factors
- Hyposmia loss of the sense of smell
- REM Behavior Disorder – "acting out dreams"
- Constipation

- Tremor
- Bradykinesia
- Rigidity
- Fatigue

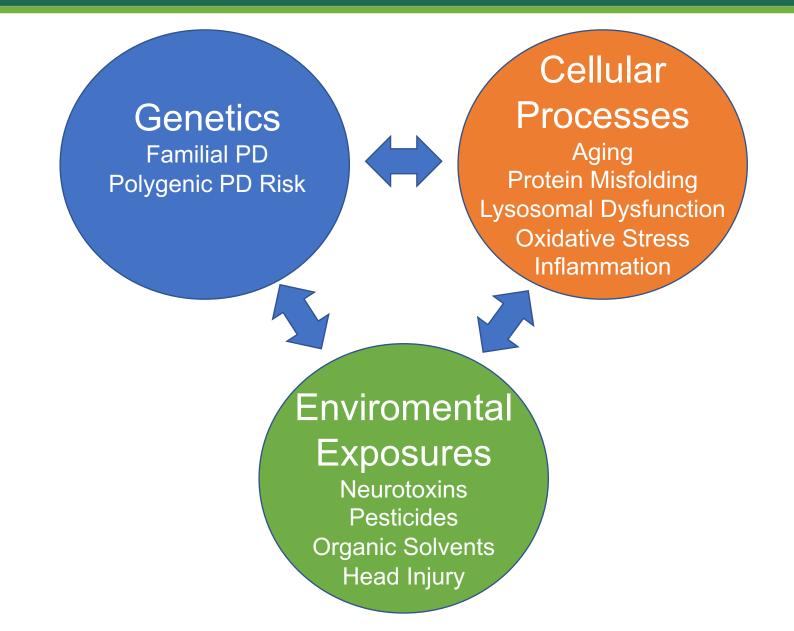
- Impaired balance
- Wearing off
- Dyskinesia
- Memory problems
- Hallucinations

PD IS COMMON. AGE IS THE PRIMARY RISK FACTOR



- Parkinson disease today affects about 1M in the US, about 7-10M worldwide.
- The prevalence is increasing rapidly because of aging of the population.

WHAT CAUSES PARKINSON DISEASE?



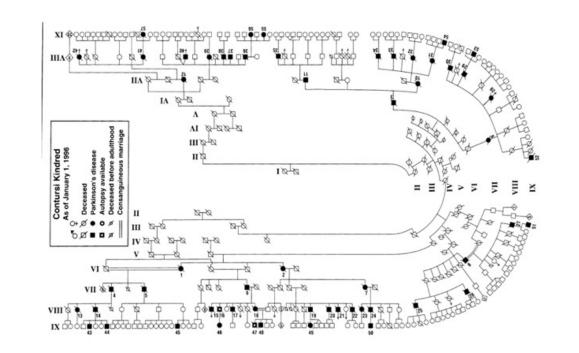
ALPHA-SYNUCLEIN AND PD

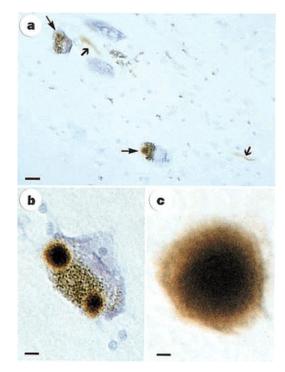
Linked to PD

through the large families

Mutations and
gene duplications
cause autosomal
dominant PD

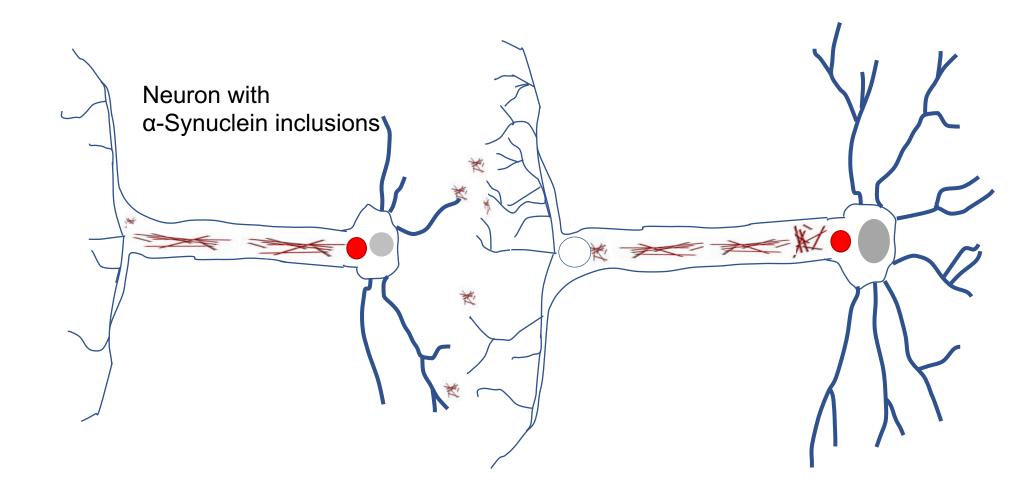
 A principal component of Lewy bodies





Spillantini et al., Nature, 1997

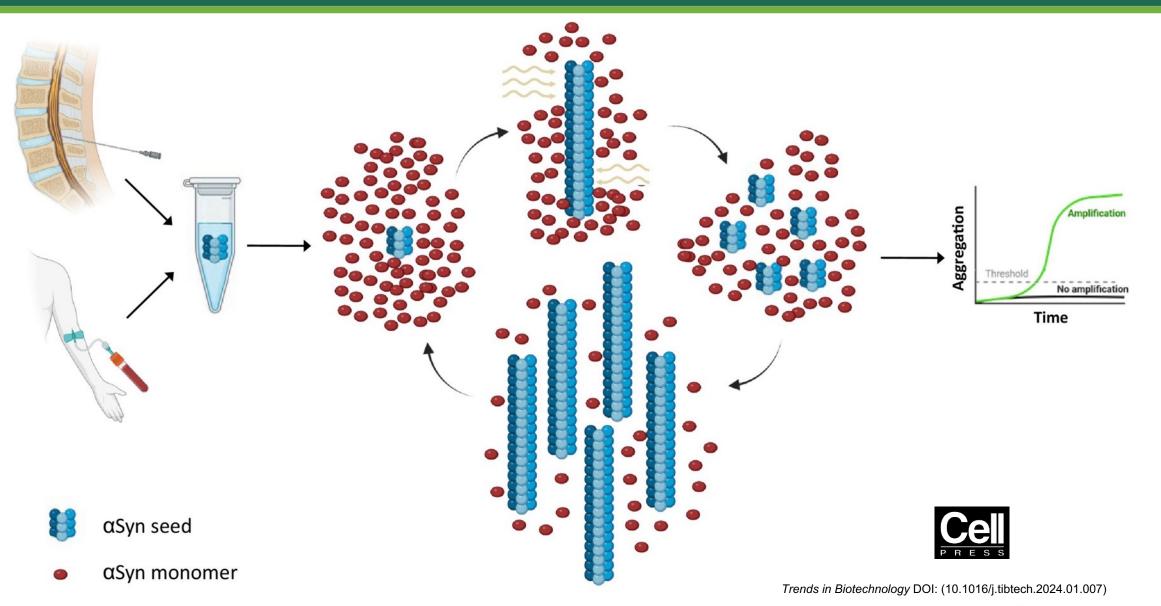
SYNUCLEIN SPREADING





Laura Volpicelli-Daley, PhD

SYNUCLEIN SEEDING ASSAYS



Trends in Biotechnology

SEEDING ACTIVITY ASSAY (SAA) IN PPMI

Assessment of heterogeneity among participants in the Parkinson's Progression Markers Initiative cohort using α -synuclein seed amplification: a cross-sectional study

Andrew Siderowf^{*}, Luis Concha-Marambio^{*}, David-Erick Lafontant, Carly M Farris, Yihua Ma, Paula A Urenia, Hieu Nguyen, Roy N Alcalay, Lana M Chahine, Tatiana Foroud, Douglas Galasko, Karl Kieburtz, Kalpana Merchant, Brit Mollenhauer, Kathleen L Poston, John Seibyl, Tanya Simuni, Caroline M Tanner, Daniel Weintraub, Aleksandar Videnovic, Seung Ho Choi, Ryan Kurth, Chelsea Caspell-Garcia, Christopher S Coffey, Mark Frasier, Luis M A Oliveira, Samantha J Hutten, Todd Sherer, Kenneth Marek, Claudio Soto, on behalf of the Parkinson's Progression Markers Initiative[†]

- SAA testing in CSF of more than 1000 participants in the MJFF PPMI study
- SAA test is positive in more than 87% of PD patients, and less than 4% of controls
- Shows that most cases of PD are related to abnormal synuclein

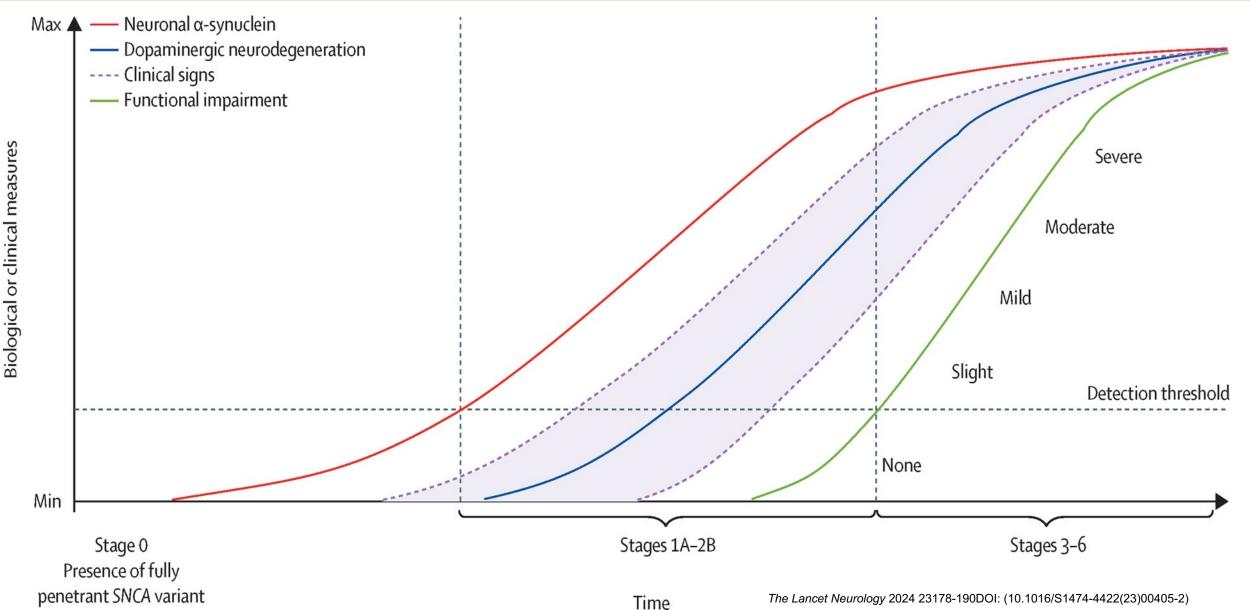
	N	Specificity (95% CI)	Sensitivity (95% CI)		
Healthy controls	163	96·3% (93·4–99·2)	NA		
SWEDD	54	90·7% (83·0–98·5)	NA		
All Parkinson's disease cases	545	NA	87·7% (84·9–90·5)		
Hyposmic	390	NA	97·2% (95·5–98·8)		
Normosmic	146	NA	63·0% (55·2–70·8)		
Sporadic Parkinson's disease	373	NA	93·3% (90·8–95·8)		
LRRK2 mutation Parkinson's disease	123	NA	67·5% (59·2–75·8)		
GBA mutation Parkinson's disease	49	NA	95·9% (90·4–100·0)		
LRRK2 mutation Parkinson's disease					
Male participants	65	NA	78·5% (68·5–88·5)		
Female participants	58	NA	55·2% (42·4–68·0)		
Hyposmic	69	NA	89·9% (82·7–97·0)		
Normosmic	49	NA	34·7% (21·4–48·0)		
Normosmic and female participants	24	NA	12·5% (4·3–31·0)		

NA=not applicable. SWEDD=participants with scans without evidence of dopaminergic deficit.

Table 2: Sensitivity of CSF α -synuclein seed amplification assay for Parkinson's disease, and specificity for healthy controls and SWEDD

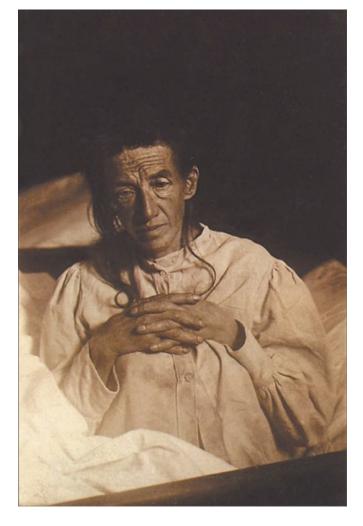
A NEW WAY TO LOOK AT PD





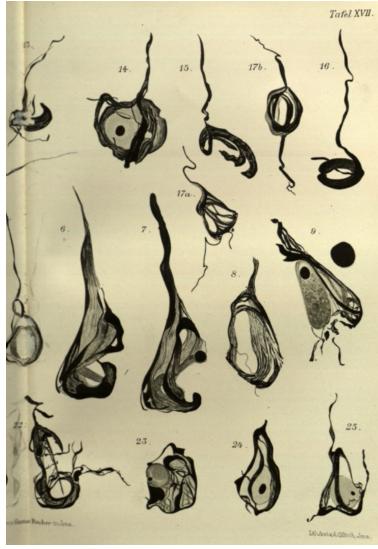
WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM ALZHEIMER'S?



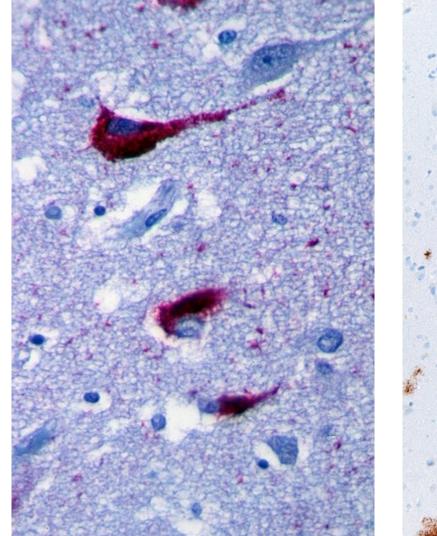


Dr. Aloysius "Alois" Alzheimer 1864-1915 Auguste D. 1850-1906 "How old are you?" "Fifty-one." "Where do you live?" "Oh, you have been to our place." "Are you married?" "Oh, I am so confused." "Where are you right now?" "Here and everywhere, here and now, you must not think badly of me."

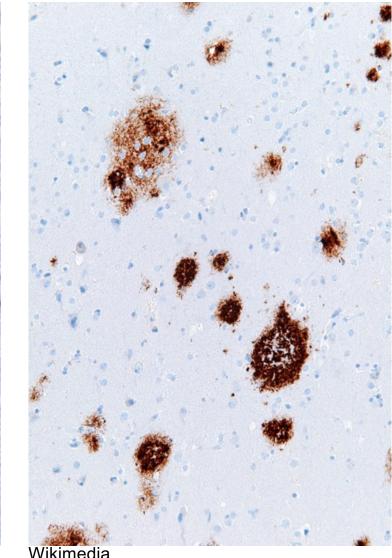
ALZHEIMER DISEASE: TANGLES AND PLAQUES



A. Alzheimer, wustl.org



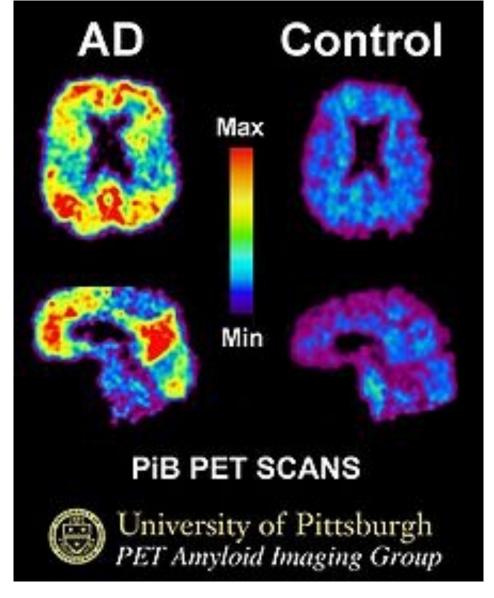
Wikimedia Commons



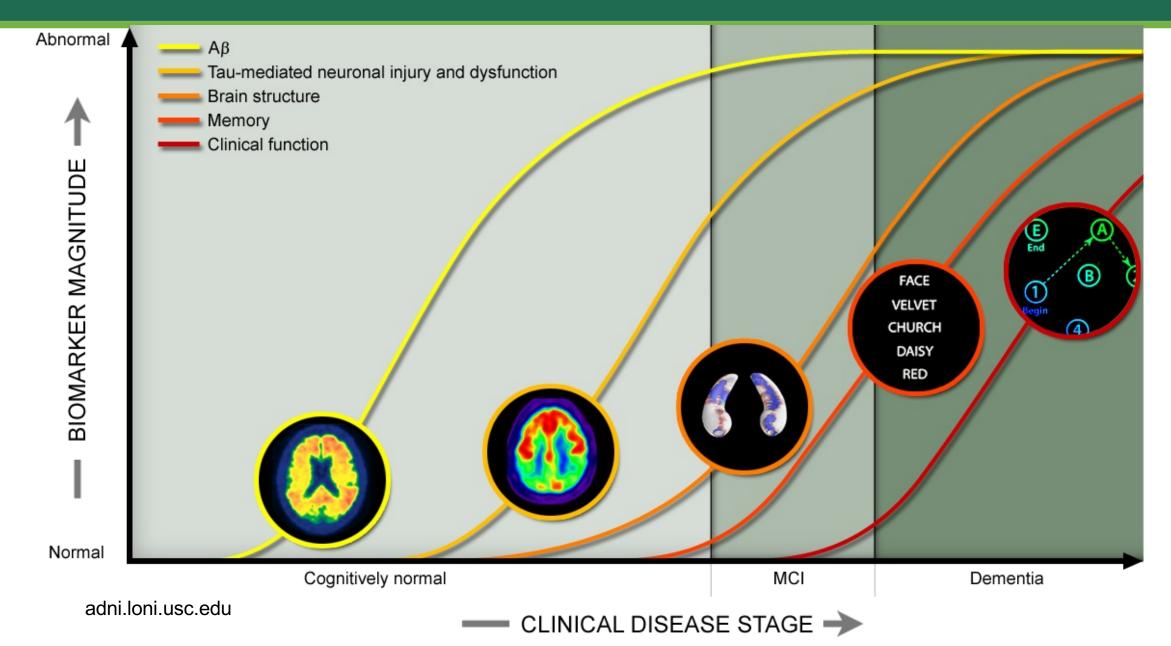
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ROLE OF MISFOLDED PROTEINS IN ALZHEIMER DISEASE

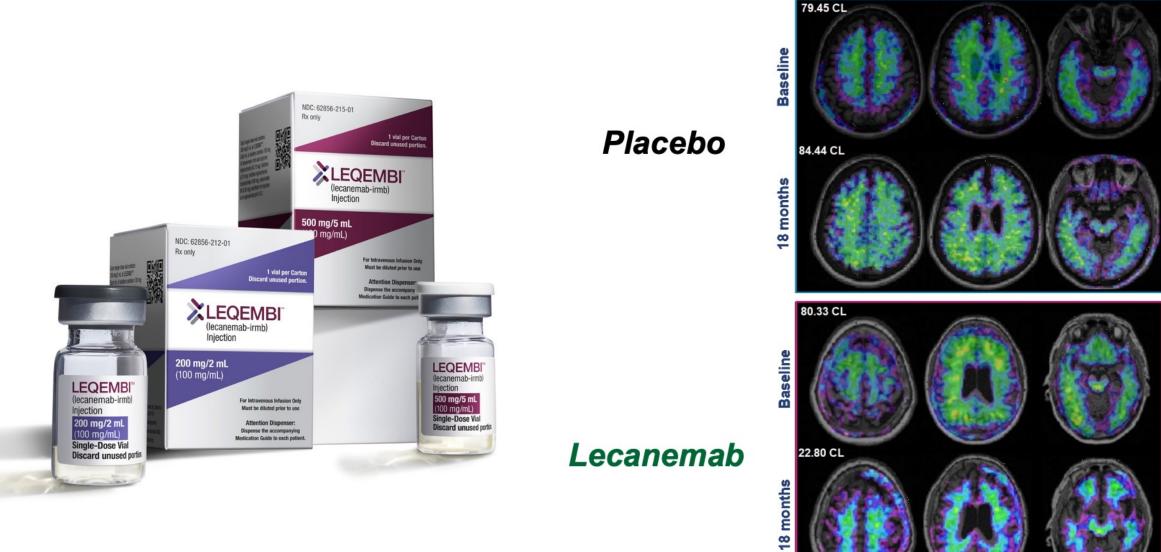
- Senile plaques are composed mostly of the protein beta-amyloid, while tangles are made of tau protein
- Both are normal brain proteins, but builds up in excessive amounts and aggregate in AD
- PET imaging methods allows the buildup of beta- amyloid to be detected during life



SEQUENCE OF BIOMARKER CHANGES IN AD



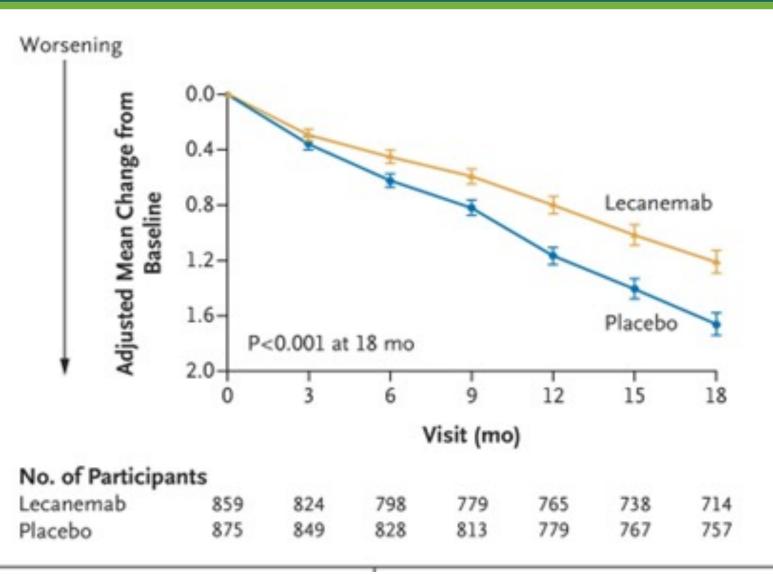
ANTI-AMYLOID THERAPY



Florbetaben SUVR

ANTI-AMYLOID OUTCOMES

- Studied in amyloidpositive MCI and mild dementia
- Efficacy
 - ~25-35% slowing of clinical decline
- Adverse events
 - 26% infusion reactions
 - 12% rate of ARIA-E
 - 17% rate of ARIA-H



CAN WE TARGET ALPHA-SYNUCLEIN FOR PD?

Reducing synuclein production

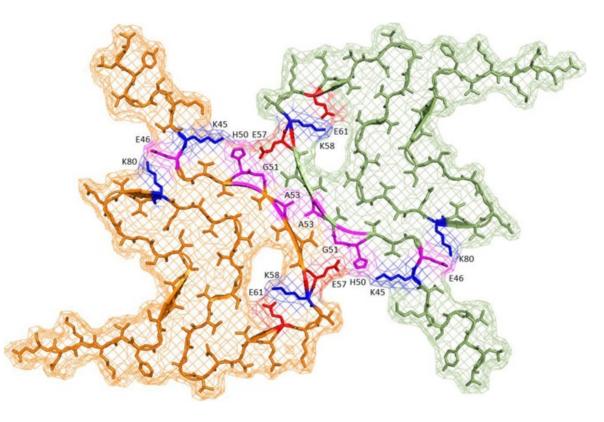
- Antisense strategies
- Transcriptional Inhibitors

Enhancing synuclein removal

- Enhances of autophagy and lysosomal
- Antibody mediated clearance

Targeting abnormal forms

- Anti-aggregation strategies
- Antibodies specific for misfolded forms

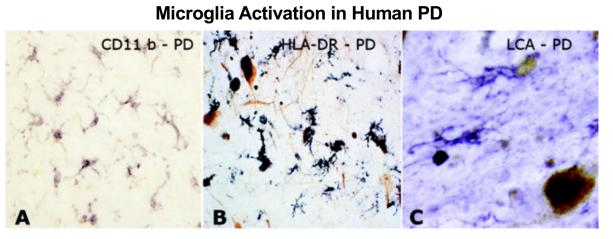


Meade et al., *Mol Neurodegeneration* **14**, 29 (2019)

IMMUNOMODULATORY THERAPY FOR PD

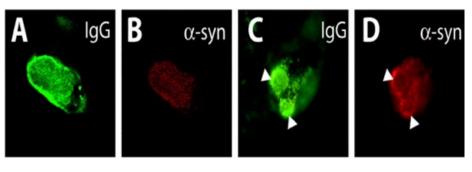
- Can immune modulation modify the course of PD?
- What are the targets for immune modulating therapy?
- When in the course of the disease is immune modulation effective?

IMMUNE SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT IN PD



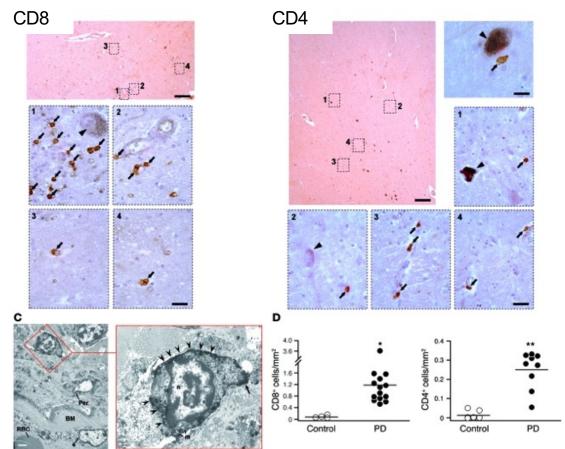
McGeer and McGeer, 2008

IgG Deposition on Nigral Neurons



Orr et al., 2007

CD4 and CD8 T Cells in Human PD brain



Brochard et al., 2009



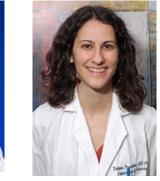
David Standaert Program Director Project 1 Admin Core



Tika Benveniste

Project 2

Andy West Project 3 Duke



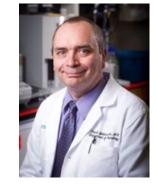
Alabama Udall Center

Talene Yacoubian Clinical Core



Laura Volpicelli-Daley Animal Model Core





Katherine Belue
AdministratorDavid Geldmacher
Project 4

Our central hypothesis is that immune cells are activated early in PD, and that inhibiting their pro-inflammatory activities will protect from neurodegeneration

Studying inflammation in early PD patients using PET imaging, blood and CSF studies

ALABAMA UDALL CENTER COHORT

RESEARCH ARTICLE

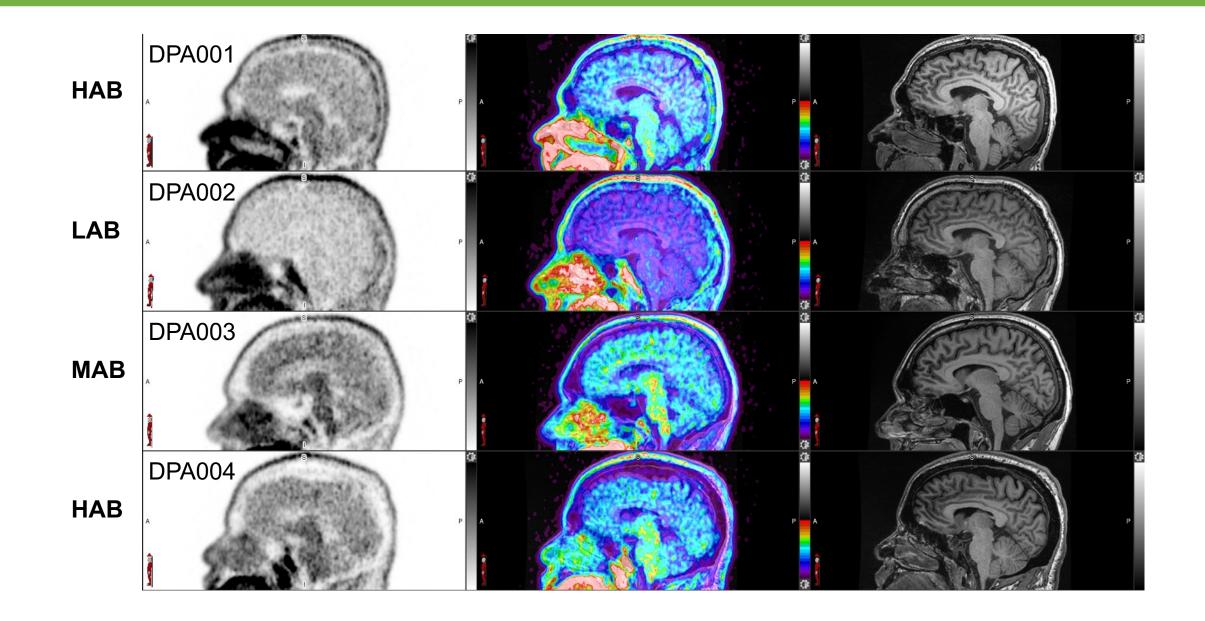
Brain and Systemic Inflammation in De Novo Parkinson's Disease

Talene A. Yacoubian, MD, PhD,^{1*} ^(D) Yu-Hua Dean Fang, PhD,² Adam Gerstenecker, PhD,¹ Amy Amara, MD, PhD,¹ Natividad Stover, MD,¹ Lauren Ruffrage, MS,¹ Christopher Collette, BS,¹ Richard Kennedy, MD, PhD,³ Yue Zhang, PhD,³ Huixian Hong, MD, PhD,⁴ Hongwei Qin, PhD,⁴ ^(D) Jonathan McConathy, MD, PhD,² Etty N. Benveniste, PhD,⁴ and David G. Standaert, MD, PhD¹

- 58 subjects with early stage, untreated PD and 62 controls
 - Diagnosis of PD by UK Brain Bank criteria must have bradykinesia and at least one of the following: resting tremor, rigidity, or postural instability.
 - Male or female age 40 years or older at time of PD diagnosis.
 - Hoehn and Yahr stage I-III.
 - Less than 2 years from diagnosis
- Balanced with respect to sex (males 56% in PD, 45% in controls)
- Baseline and annual assessment
- Reviewed annually by a diagnostic consensus committee

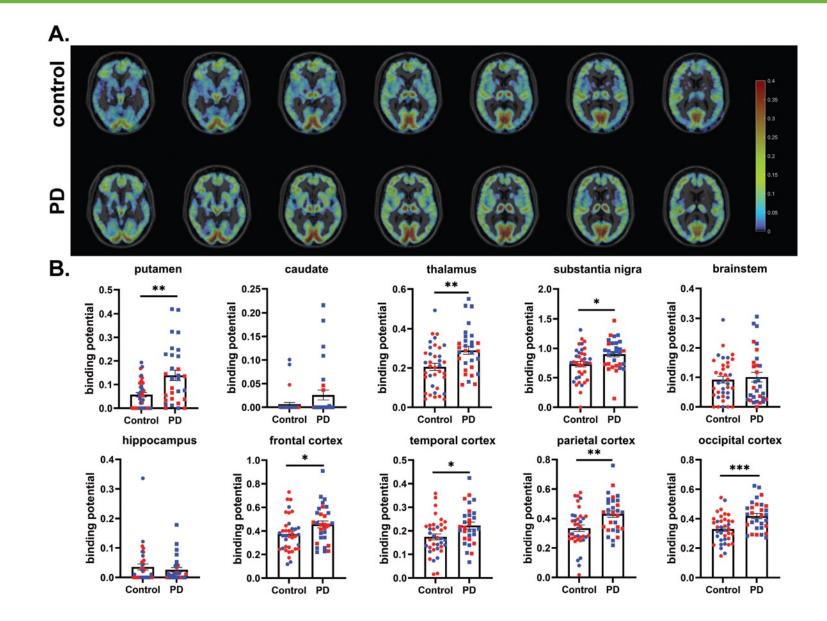
Movement Disorders 2023, DOI: 10.1002/mds.29363

PILOT STUDY: ¹⁸F-DPA-714 PET/MRI IN 4 SUBJECTS WITH PD



BRAIN INFLAMMATION BY TSPO IMAGING IN EARLY PD

- Increased TSPO binding in putamen, thalamus, SN, and cortical regions
- TSPO binding potential correlates with composite and domain cognitive scores in the thalamus
- TSPO binding potential correlates with CSF MDC/CCL21 levels
- TSPO binding potential correlates with plasma eotaxin 3/CCL16 levels



TARGETING INFLAMMATION IN PD

- NLRP3 Inflammasome inhibitors
- GLP1 Receptor agonists (exenatide, semaglutide)
- Anti-TNF therapies
- T cell therapies

WHAT WILL THE PD THERAPY OF THE FUTURE LOOK LIKE?

At-Risk	Prodromal "Pre-PD"	Early PD	Advanced PD
Gene Specific Therapies (GBA, LRRK2)			
	Anti-Synuc	clein Therapies	
		Exercise	
		Anti-inflamm	natory therapies
		Levodopa and other medications	
			DBS and other Surgical

UAB DIVISION OF MOVEMENT DISORDERS



- Physicians
 - Paul Atchinson
 - Juliana Coleman
 - Marissa Dean
 - Anthony Nicholas
 - David Standaert
 - Natividad Stover
 - Victor Sung
 - Harrison Walker
 - Ray Watts
 - Talene Yacoubian
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 - Laura Lieb
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 - Bradleigh Pfitzer

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