

# Session 3: Drug Development with Emphasis on AI, Repurposing, and Animal Models

Chairs: Gareth Morgan, Ashutosh Wechalekar

Faculty: Angela Dispenzieri, Mathew Maurer, Jeff Kelly, Jing Fu, Christophe Sirac,  
Richard Giadone, Stefano Ricagno



# NEW TARGETS OF THE PLASMA CELL FOR AL AMYLOIDOSIS

**Angela Dispenzieri, MD**

Serene and Francis During Named  
Professor of Medicine, Division of  
Hematology  
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota

October 13, 2025

## **DISCLOSURE OF RELEVANT FINANCIAL RELATIONSHIP(S) WITH INELIGIBLE COMPANIES**

*Research \$:* Alexion, Alnylam, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Pfizer, AbbVie

*Consultant/advisor/speaker:* Janssen; HaemaLogiX.

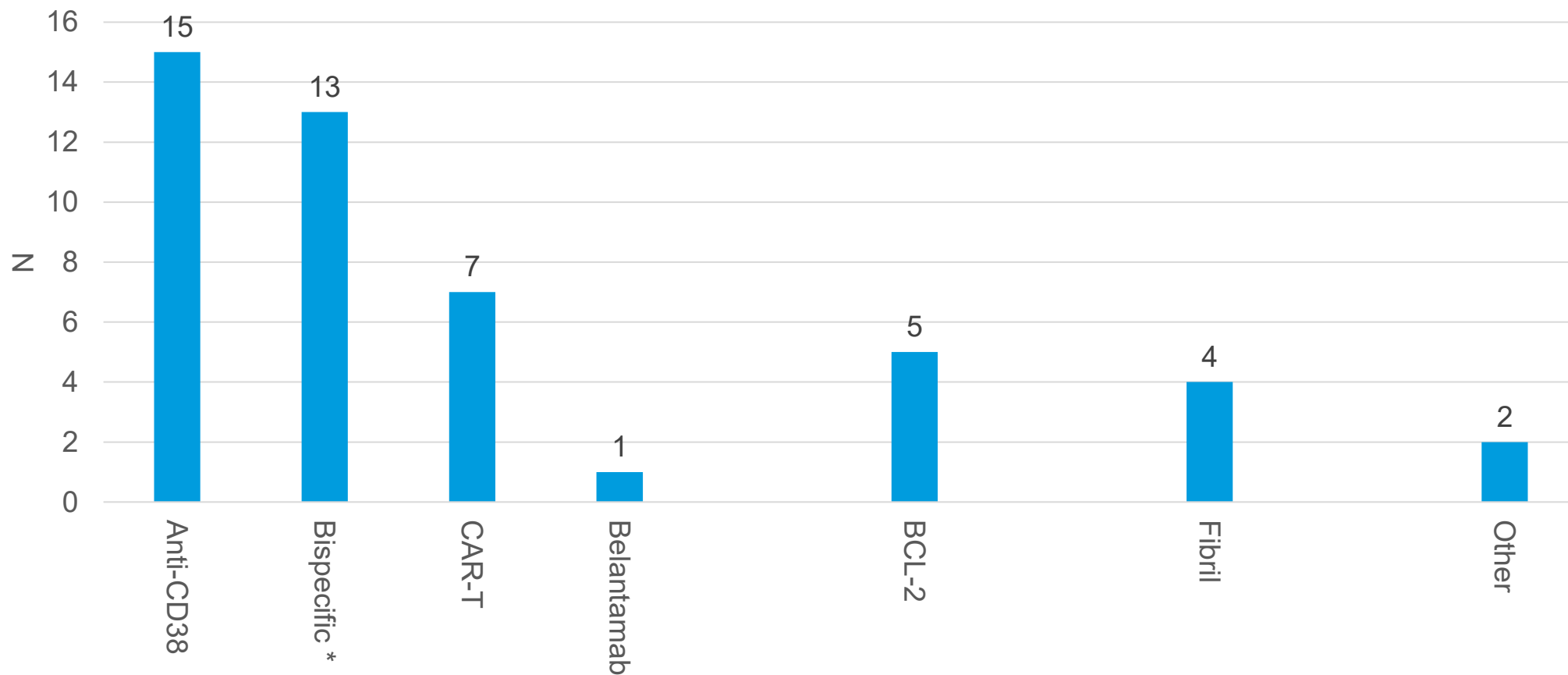
## **REFERENCES TO OFF-LABEL USAGE(S) OF PHARMACEUTICALS OR INSTRUMENTS**

- Nothing to disclose

*All relevant financial relationships have been mitigated.*

# 44 INTERVENTIONAL TRIALS AL AMYLOIDOSIS

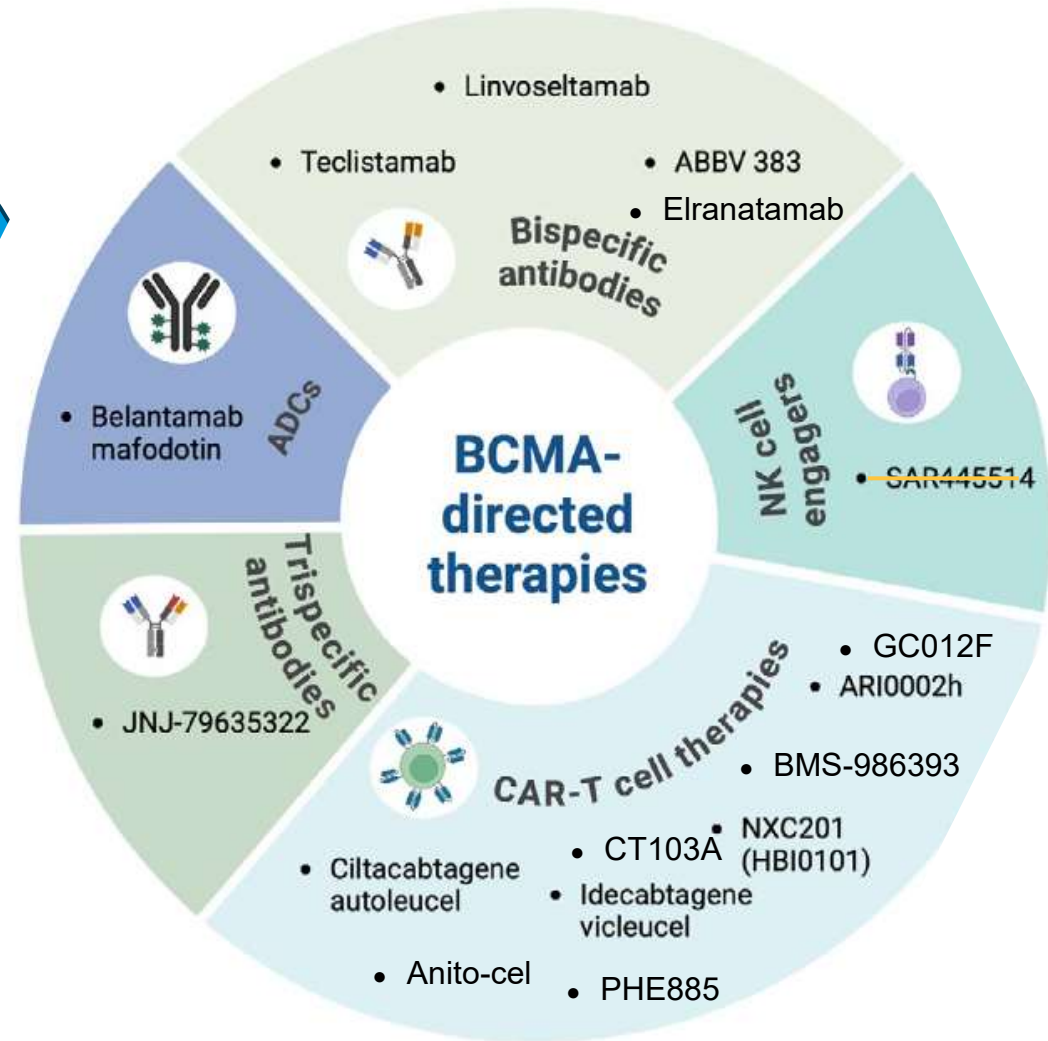
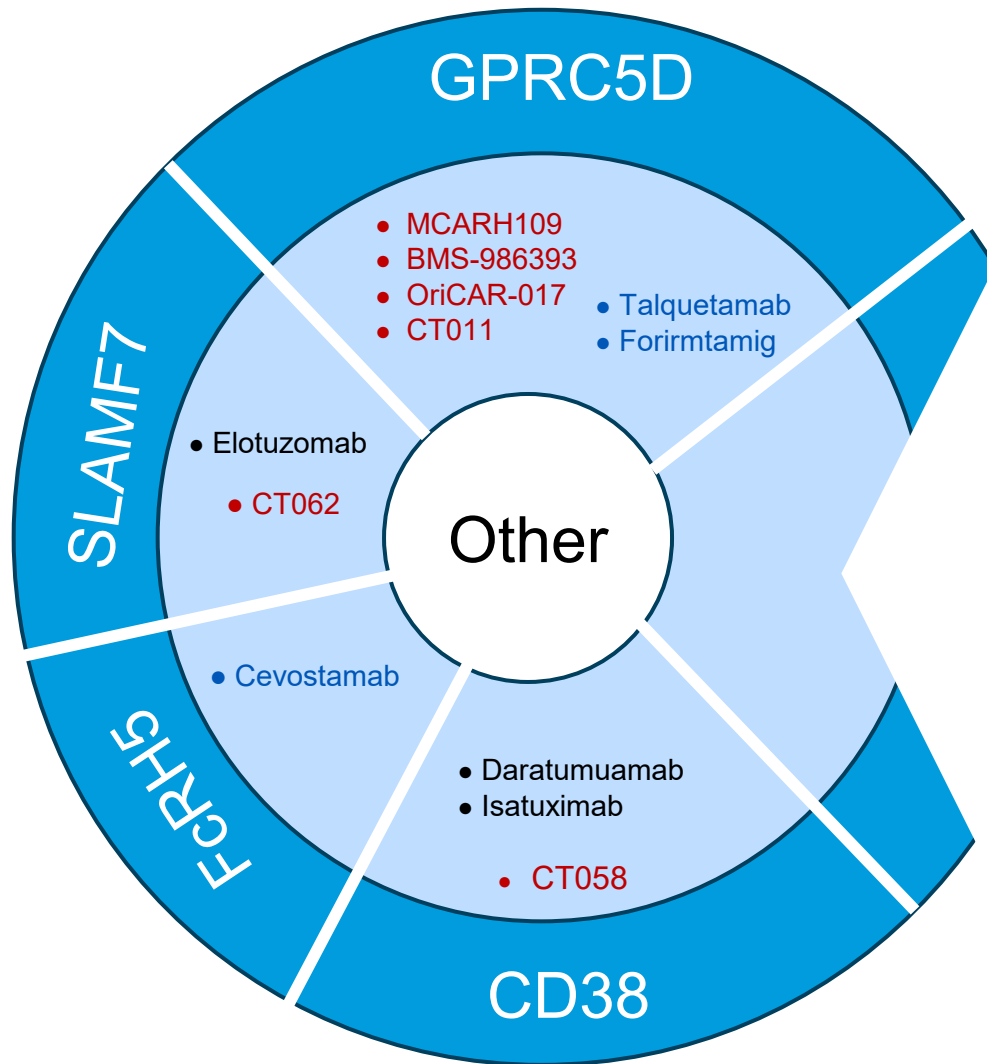
## CLINICALTRIALS.GOV



\*1 trispecific

## **DISCUSSION POINTS**

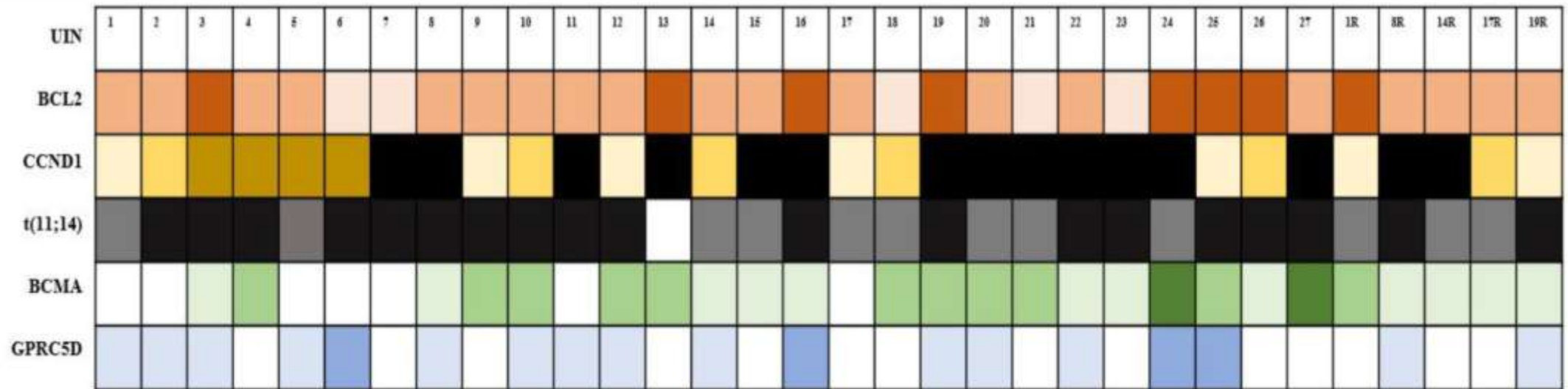
- Targeting surface antigens
- Targeting pathways
- Targeting microenvironment?



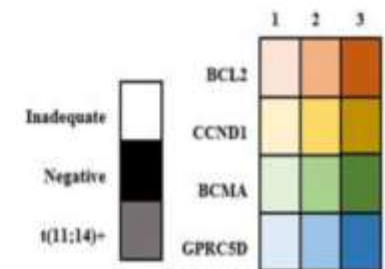
Blue=bispecific    Red = CART    Black = Naked Ab

# **BISPECIFIC T-CELL ENGAGERS**

# EPITOPE EXPRESSION ON AL PLASMA CELLS

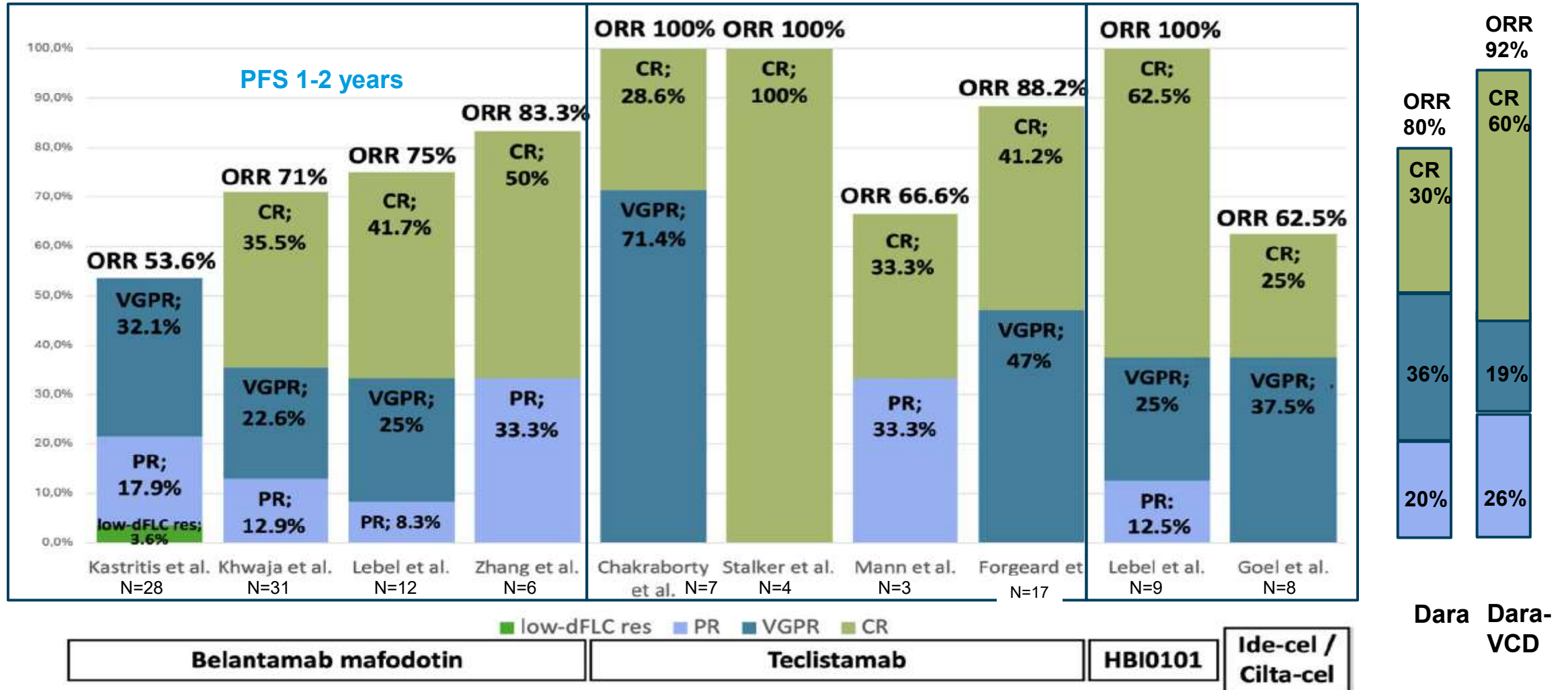


- **BCMA expression was available for 25 samples**
  - median expression 80% (range 50-100%) & median intensity 2 (range 1-3)
- **GPRC5D expression was available in 18 samples**
  - all samples tested expressed GPRC5D with median 80% (range 30-100%) & median intensity 1 (range 1-3)





# UPDATE ON B-CELL MATURATION ANTIGEN-DIRECTED THERAPIES IN AL AMYLOIDOSIS



# BELANTAMAB-MAFADOTIN IN AL AMYLOIDOSIS

	Kastritis	Khwaja	Lebel	Zhang <sup>c</sup>
N	35	31	12	6
Prior lines	3	3	3	6
FU, m	14	12	13	4.5
Hem ORR, %	54	71	75	83
$\geq$ VGPR (CR), %	31	58 (35)	67 (42)	50 (50)
DOR	--	--	Median 34 m	> 4; > 5 x 2; >7; >18 m
PFS / OS	10 m <sup>a</sup> / 22 m	TTNT 27 m / 1-yr 89%	Median 22 m / 29 m	--

a MOD-PFS

b Two patients received drug with other agents: Ven (1); Pom (1)

c Very myeloma-like population

# TECLISTAMAB IN AL AMYLOIDOSIS (14 DAYS TO RESPONSE)

	Forgeard 2024	Chakraborty 2023	Stalker 2025	Mann 2023	Leung 2023
N	17	7 <sup>b</sup>	8	3	1
Prior lines	4	4	7	4	7
FU, m	3	3	8	1.5	6
≥VGPR (CR), %	88 (41)	100 (29)	100 (80)	66 (33)	100 (100)
PFS / OS	-- / 2 died <sup>a</sup>	-- / 3-m 86%	--/ 8-m 100%		

<sup>a</sup> One IIIB; another died of infection

<sup>b</sup> 4 patients had prior BCMA exposure

Forgeard N. *Blood*. 2024;143(8):734-737.

Stalker M. *Eur J Haematol*. 2025;114(3):443-447.

Leung N. *EJHaem*. 2023;4(4):1157-1159.

Chakraborty R. *Blood Cancer J*. 2023;13(1):172.

Mann H. *Blood*. 2023;142.

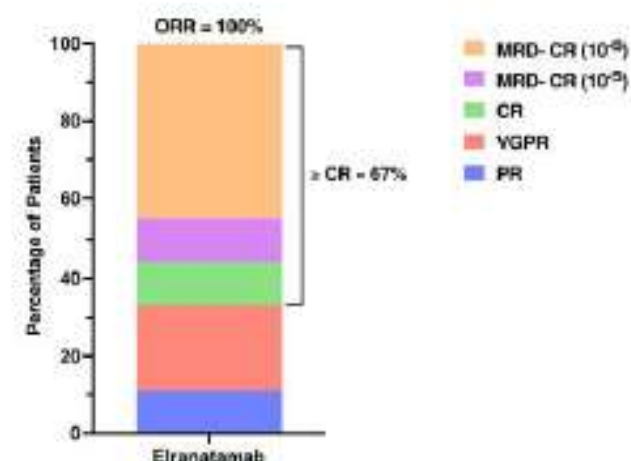
## SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF ELRANATAMAB IN PATIENTS WITH RELAPSED AND/OR REFRACTORY AL AMYLOIDOSIS

- 9 patients treated with single agent elranatamab
- 100% response rate after 1<sup>st</sup> cycle
- Six cycles of therapy were planned upfront except for patient 4 with multidru RRMM/RRAL overlap who is currently receiving monthly elranatamab
- Median fu of 8.2 m, average of 9 Elra doses

Time from Initial Diagnosis to C1D1 (mo)	3.4	5.7	66.9	66.6	8.4	79.1	3.7	49.7	5.8
--	-----	-----	------	------	-----	------	-----	------	-----

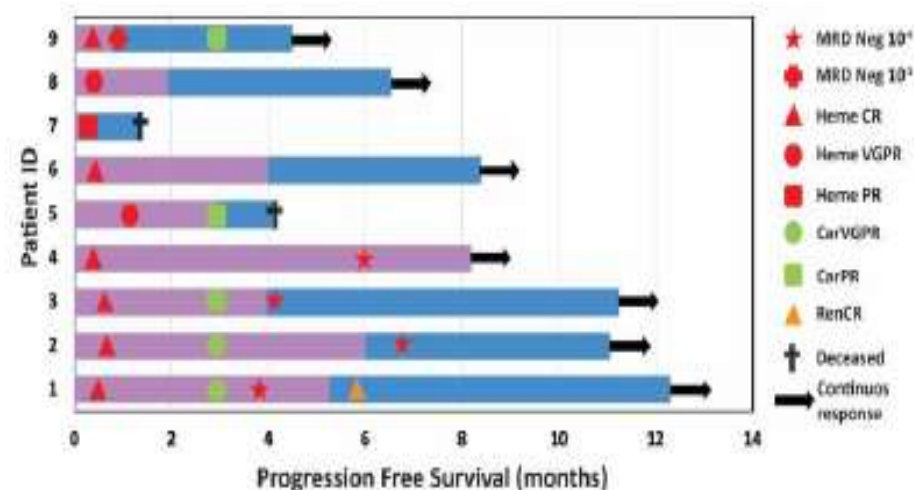
Vianna P. Blood. 2025.

E.



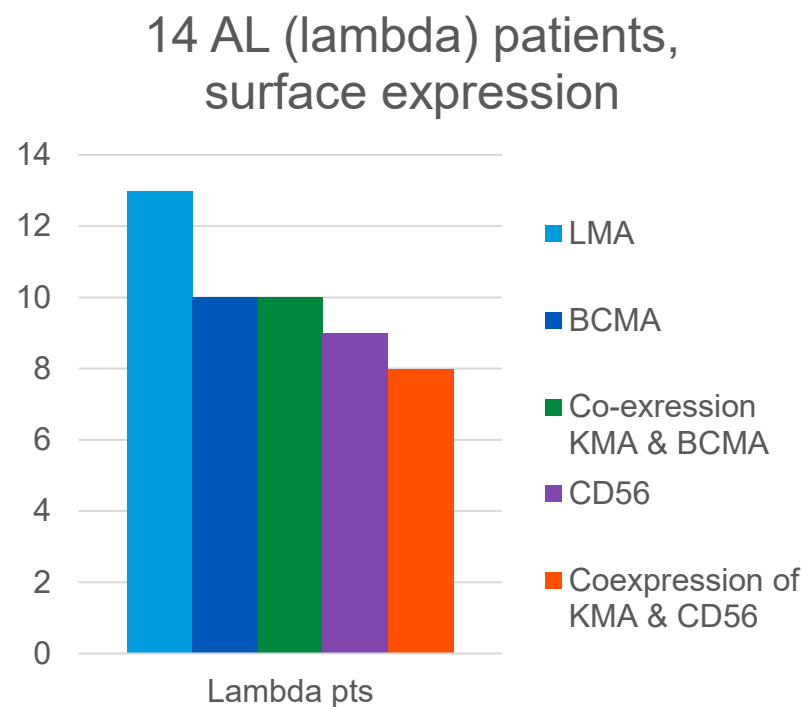
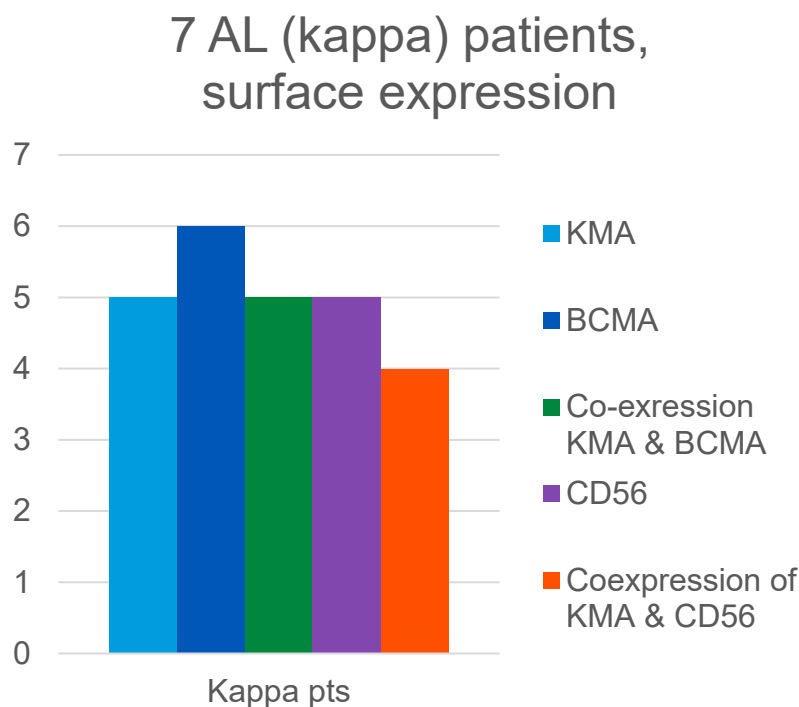
F.

50% MRD negative



# KAPPA MYELOMA ANTIGEN (KMA) AND LAMBDA MYELOMA ANTIGEN (LMA) AS NOVEL THERAPEUTIC TARGETS

- KMA has been shown to be expression by malignant PC's and not expressed on normal PCs or other cells in normal bone marrow or blood. LMA not assessed to date



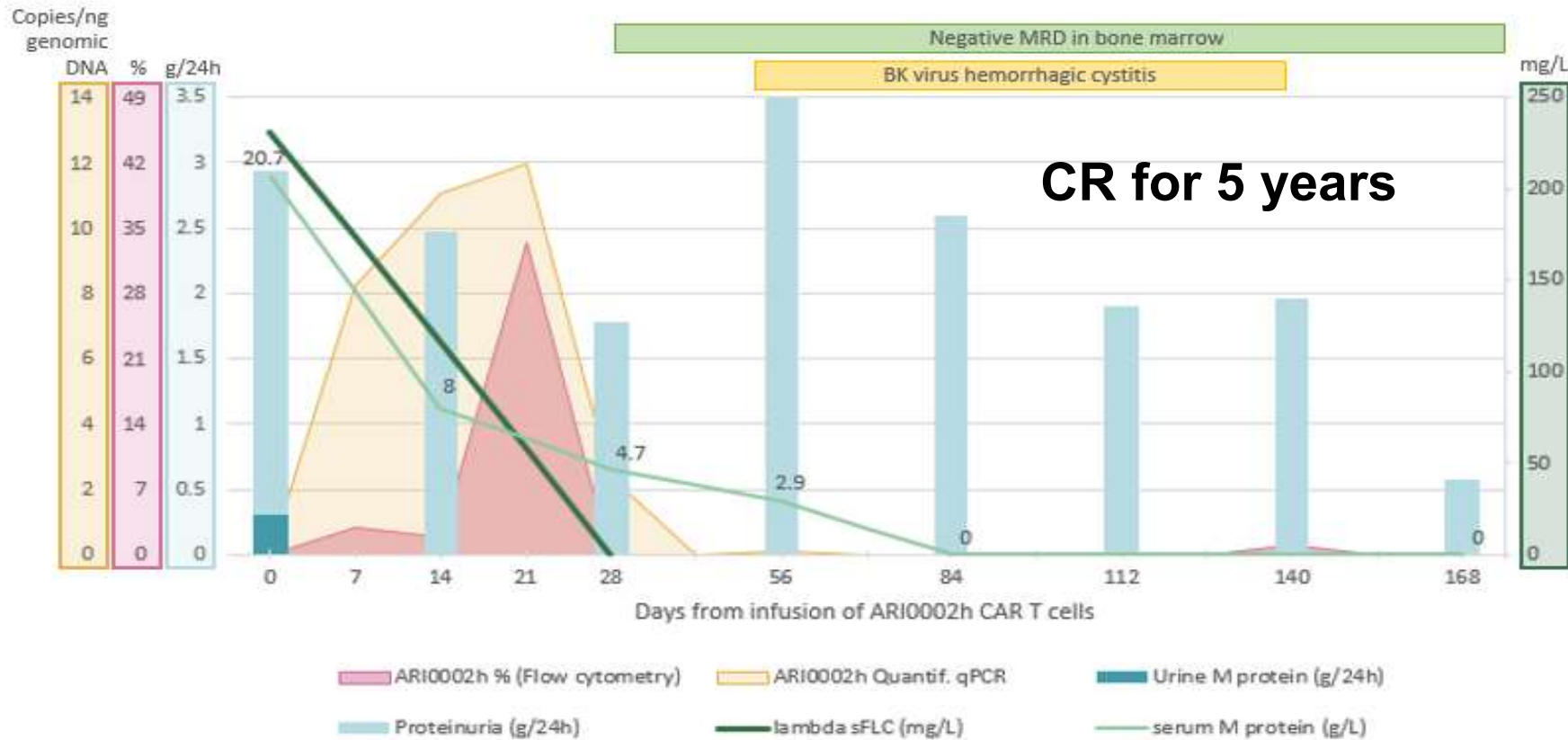
Kappa myeloma antigen (KMA); Lambda myeloma antigen (LMA)

Sartor M. *Clin Lymphoma Myeloma Leuk.* 2025;25(10):e788-e798 e785.



# CAR-T

# ARI0002h: first patient AL amyloidosis



# SUMMARY OF CAR-T, 43 EVALUABLE PATIENTS

NCX-201 (HB10101), n=26

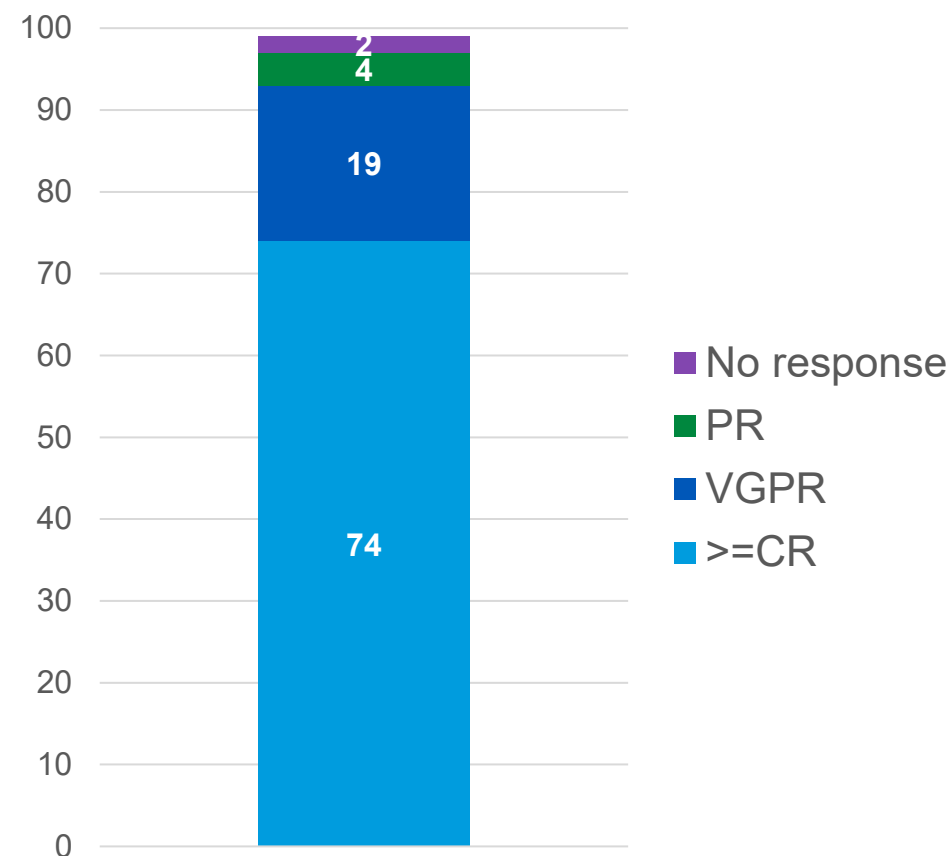
Ide-Cel, n=10

Cilta-cel, n=9

AR10002h, n=1

-----  
Total: 46 patients

Short follow-up  
Organ responses



1. Oliver-Caldes A. *J Imm Cancer*. 2021;9(12).

4. Tan M. *In press*

2. Das S. *Curr Oncol*. 2023;30(11):9627-9633.

5. Lebel E. *JCO*. 2025;43(17):2007-16

3 Goel U. *EJH*. 2024;113(6):817-823.

6. Landau H. *ASCO* 2025



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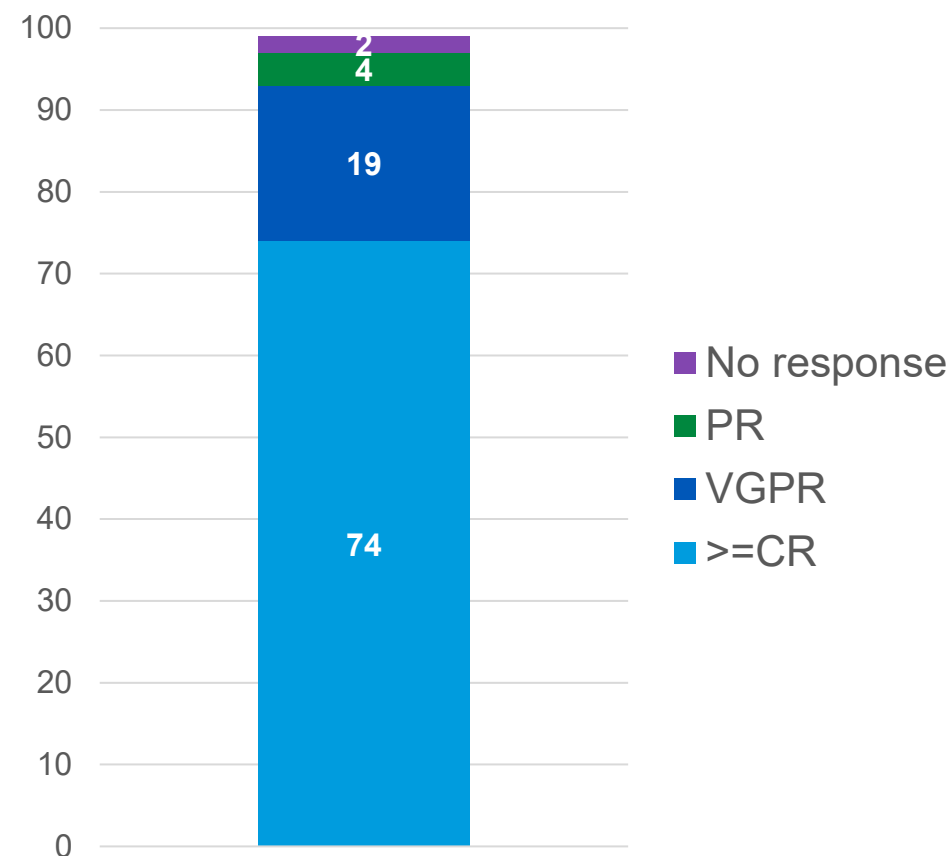
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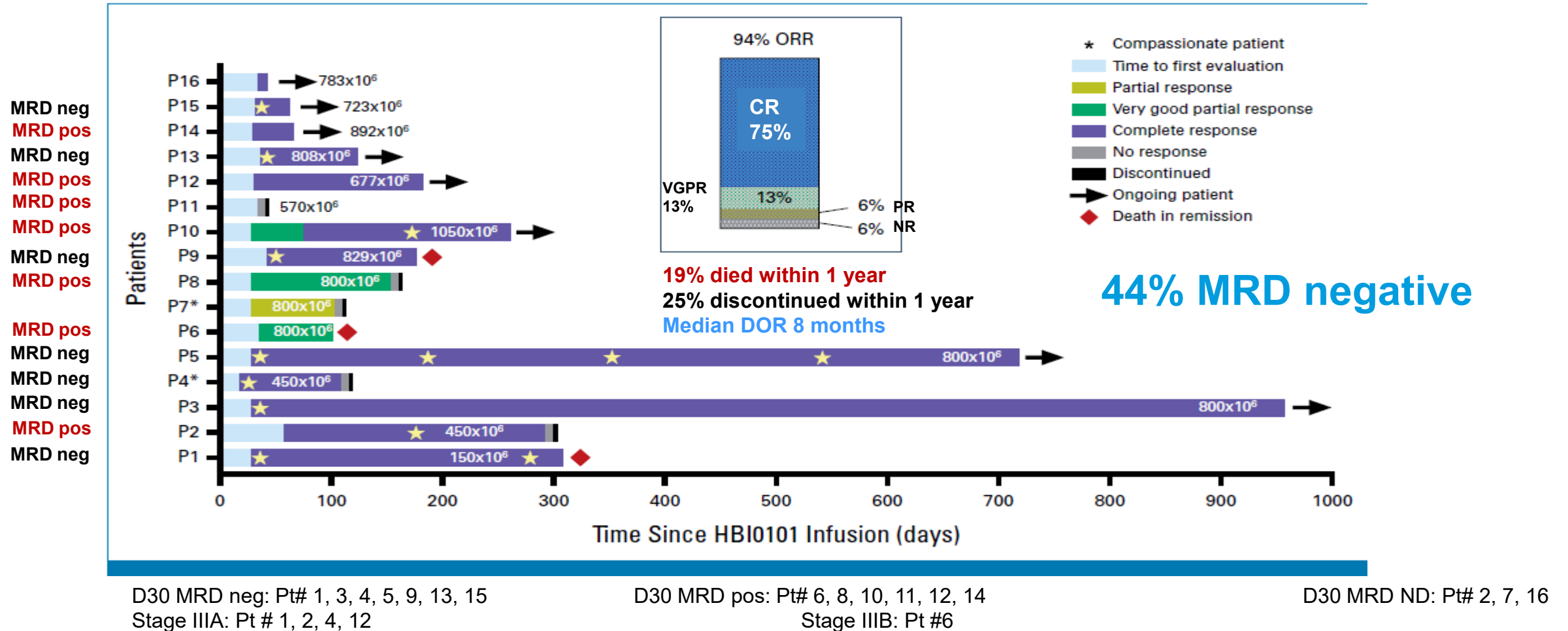
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6. Landau H. *ASCO* 2025

# EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF BCMA CART FOR RELAPSED AND REFRACTORY AL AMYLOIDOSIS

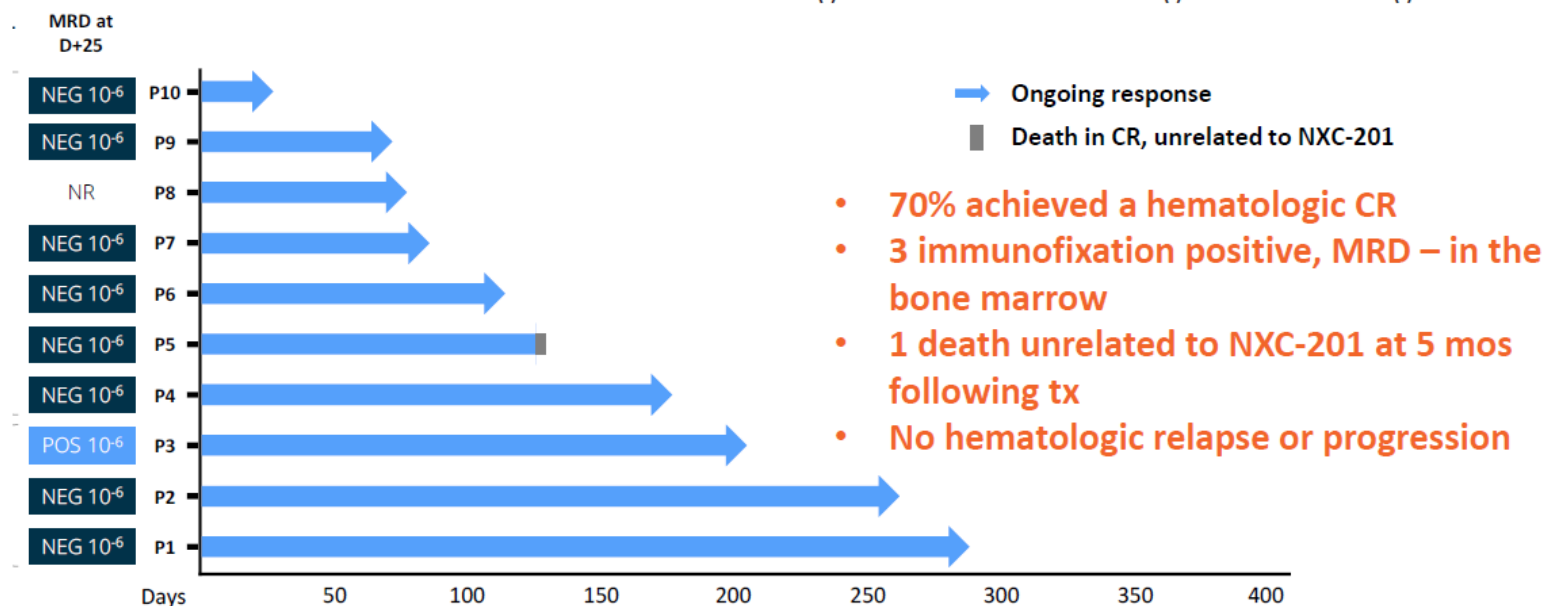


# Efficacy in AL amyloidosis

## NEXICART-2: hematologic responses as reviewed by an independent review committee

Data available as of cut-off April 11, 2025. Median follow up 121 days (range 29-289).

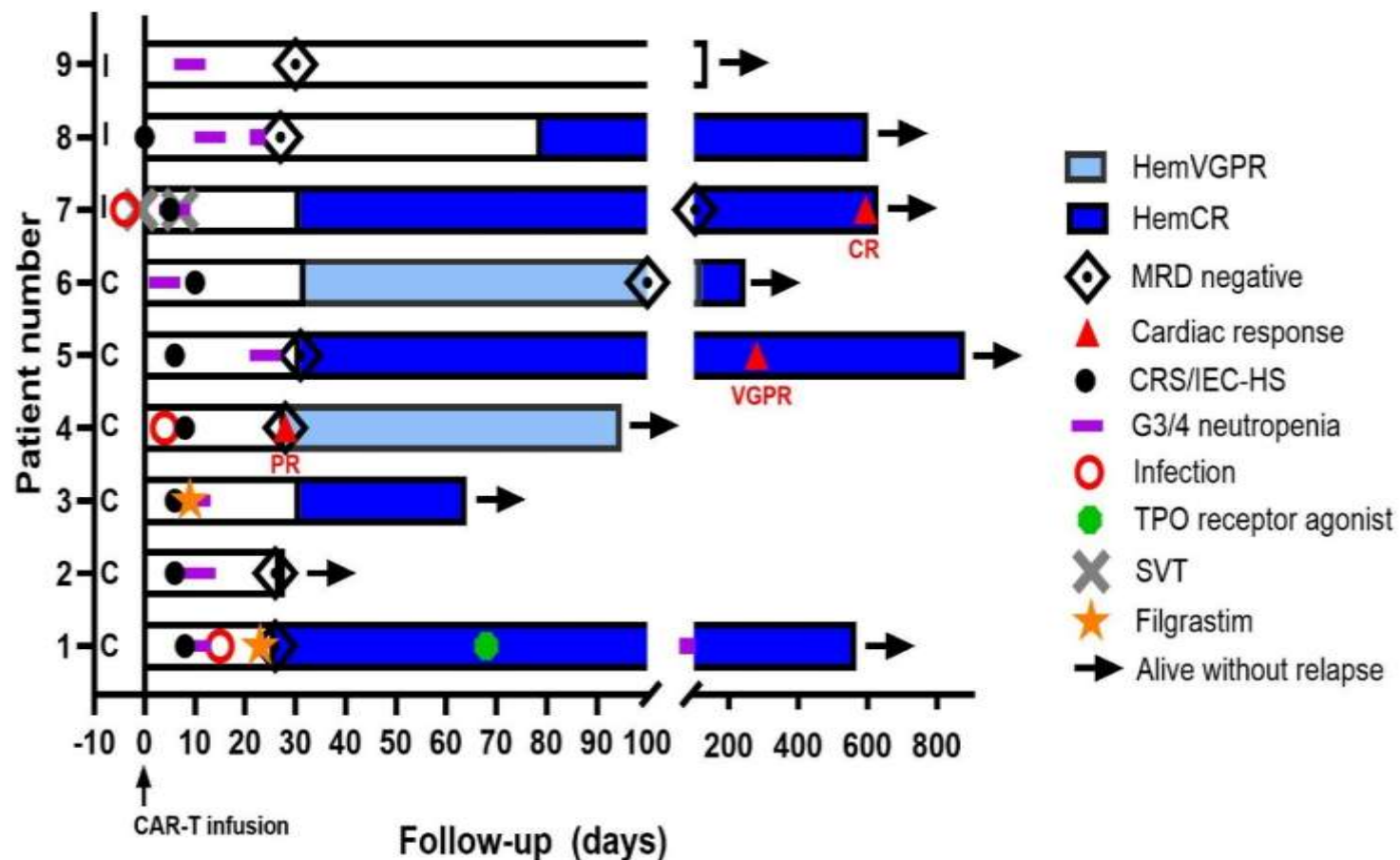
Subject #	NX2-001	NX2-002	NX2-003	NX2-004	NX2-005	NX2-006	NX2-007	NX2-008	NX2-009	NX2-010
NXC-201 Dose (million CAR+T cells)	150	150	150	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
AL Amyloidosis Disease Markers	Status as of data cutoff									
Time to normalization (days)	14	7	15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Hematologic response	CR	CR	CR	VGPR MRD(-) $10^{-6}$	CR	CR	Low dFLC PR MRD(-) $10^{-6}$	CR	VGPR MRD(-) $10^{-6}$	CR



- 70% achieved a hematologic CR
- 3 immunofixation positive, MRD – in the bone marrow
- 1 death unrelated to NXC-201 at 5 mos following tx
- No hematologic relapse or progression

Minimal residual disease (MRD) negativity was assessed by 10-color flow cytometry or clonoSEQ with sensitivity  $10^{-6}$

# MAYO CART EXPERIENCE (N=9)



All had heme response  
3 Ida-cel and 6 Cilta-cel  
Median fu 21 months

Response	N=9
MRD neg	9 (100%)
Cardiac	3 / 7= 43%
Renal	2 / 4=50%

Tan M. (in press)

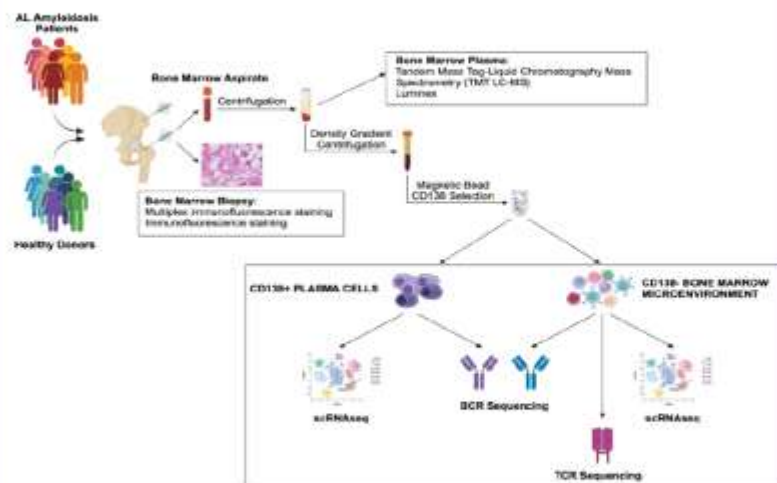
# **PATHWAYS AND MICROENVIRONMENT**

# OTHER TARGETS? SINGLE-CELL AND CLONAL ANALYSIS OF AL AMYLOIDOSIS PC & THEIR BM MICROENVIRONMENT

## Approach

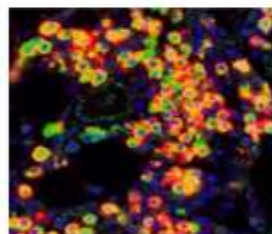
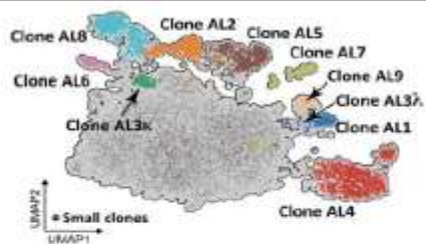
**STUDY POPULATION:** Newly diagnosed, treatment naïve AL amyloidosis patients.

**CONTROLS:** Age- and gender-matched healthy donors



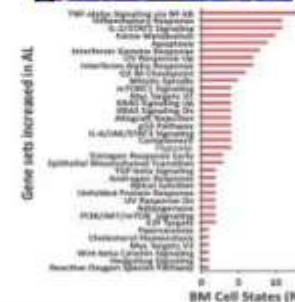
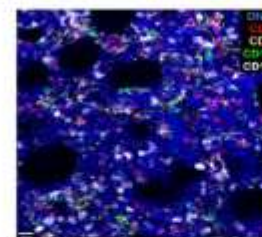
## In AL Amyloidosis Patients We Observed:

Transcriptionally distinct clonal AL-PCs with increased expression of proteostasis network genes

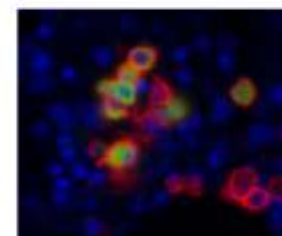
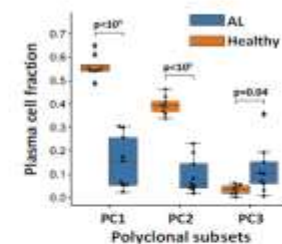


Red= CD138 Green= FKBP2

Monocyte expansion and inflammatory signature of bone marrow niche



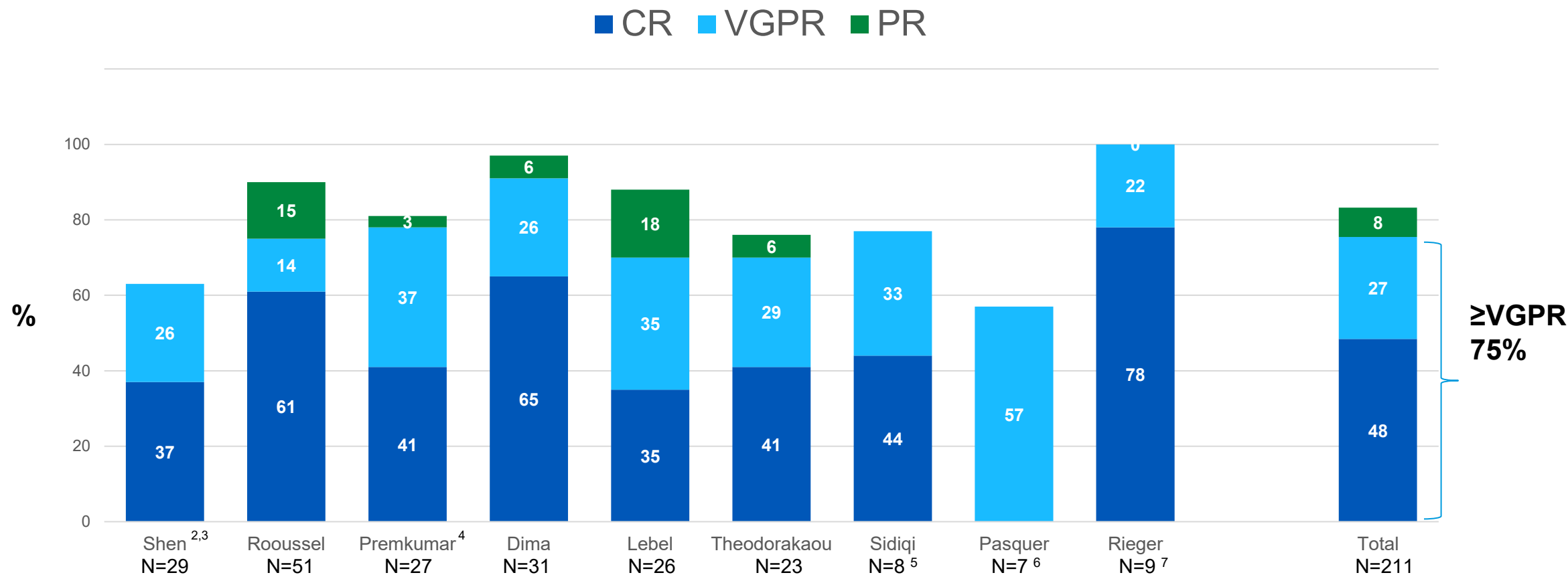
Expanded CRIP1+ non clonal plasma cells



Red= CD138 Green= CRIP1

**CONCLUSIONS:** 1- AL amyloidosis plasma cells are transcriptionally distinct from non clonal plasma cells. 2- Monocyte expansion and a TNF- $\alpha$  and inflammatory signature characterize the bone marrow microenvironment. 3- A population of non clonal plasma cells with a distinct transcriptional program is paradoxically expanded in patients with AL amyloidosis.

# VENETOCLAX<sup>1</sup> RESPONSE RATES IN T(11;14) AL



<sup>1</sup> Mono and combo therapy

<sup>2</sup> Prospective trial in newly diagnoses; all with Ven-Dex

<sup>4</sup> Study included 43 pts, but table limited to t(11;14), n=30, and for heme evaluable only 27 pts

<sup>6</sup> t(11;14) only, n=7 of 10 in study; authors listed ≥VGPR w/o calling out CR

<sup>3</sup> Of 29 evaluable of 36

<sup>5</sup> Of 8 evaluable of 12 in study

<sup>7</sup> Advanced cardiac

Shen KN. *Blood*. 2024;144:893-893.

Dima D. *Amyloid*. 2024;31(3):195-201.

Sidiqi MH. *Blood Cancer J*. 2020;10(5):55.

Roussel M. *HemaSphere*. 2023;7(S2):4-4.

Lebel E. *Cancers (Basel)*. 2023;15(6).

Pasquer H. *Br J Haematol*. 2021;193(3):674-677.

Premkumar VJ. *Blood Cancer J*. 2021;11(1):10.

Theodorakakou F. *Blood*. 2024;144:4675-4675.

Rieger MJ. *Ann Hematol*. 2024;103(10):4163-4170.



# VENETOCLAX FOR AL AMYLOIDOSIS

Study / Source	N	Mono <sup>1</sup> / Combo, %	T(11;14), %	Dx to Ven / prior lines	ORR, %	CR / VGPR, %	FU, mo	PFS	OS	DOR
Shen (2024)	36	M: 100 <sup>2</sup>	100	1 <sup>st</sup> line	--	37 / 26 <sup>3</sup>	NA	--	--	--
Roussel (2023)	51	M: 30 C: 21	94	24 m / --	90	61 / 14	17	Med 40 m	3-yr 68%	12.7 m
Premkumar (2021) <sup>4</sup>	30	M: 17 C: 13	100	-- / 3	81 <sup>4</sup>	41 / 37 <sup>4</sup>	14	12-m 90%	12-m 97%	--
Dima (2024)	31	M: 11 C: 20	100	10 m / 1	97	65 / 26	22	TTNT: 2 yr 56%	2-yr 85%	--
Lebel (2023)	26	M: 18 C: 8	88	12 m / 3	88	35 / 35	33	EFS 25 m	33 m 77%	25 m
Theodorakakou (2024)	23	Ven-based	91	7 m / --	76	41 / 29	12	2 relapses	2-yr 61%	--
Sidiqi (2020)	12	M: 7 C: 5	92	-- / 2	87 <sup>5</sup>	50 / 37 <sup>5</sup>	11	2 progs	0 deaths	--
Pasquer (2021)	10	M: 3 C: 7	70	34 m / >3	67 <sup>6</sup>	≥ VGPR 57 <sup>6</sup>	9	NA	10.5 m	8 m
Rieger et al. (2024) <sup>7</sup>	9	M: 3 C: 6	100	-- / 3	100	78 / 22	35	2 progs	3-yr 89%	NR

<sup>1</sup> Mono counts as with or w/o dex.    <sup>2</sup> Prospective trial in newly diagnoses; all with Ven-Dex

<sup>4</sup> Study included 43 pts, but table limited to t(11;14), n=30, and for heme evaluable only 27 pts

<sup>7</sup> Advanced cardiac

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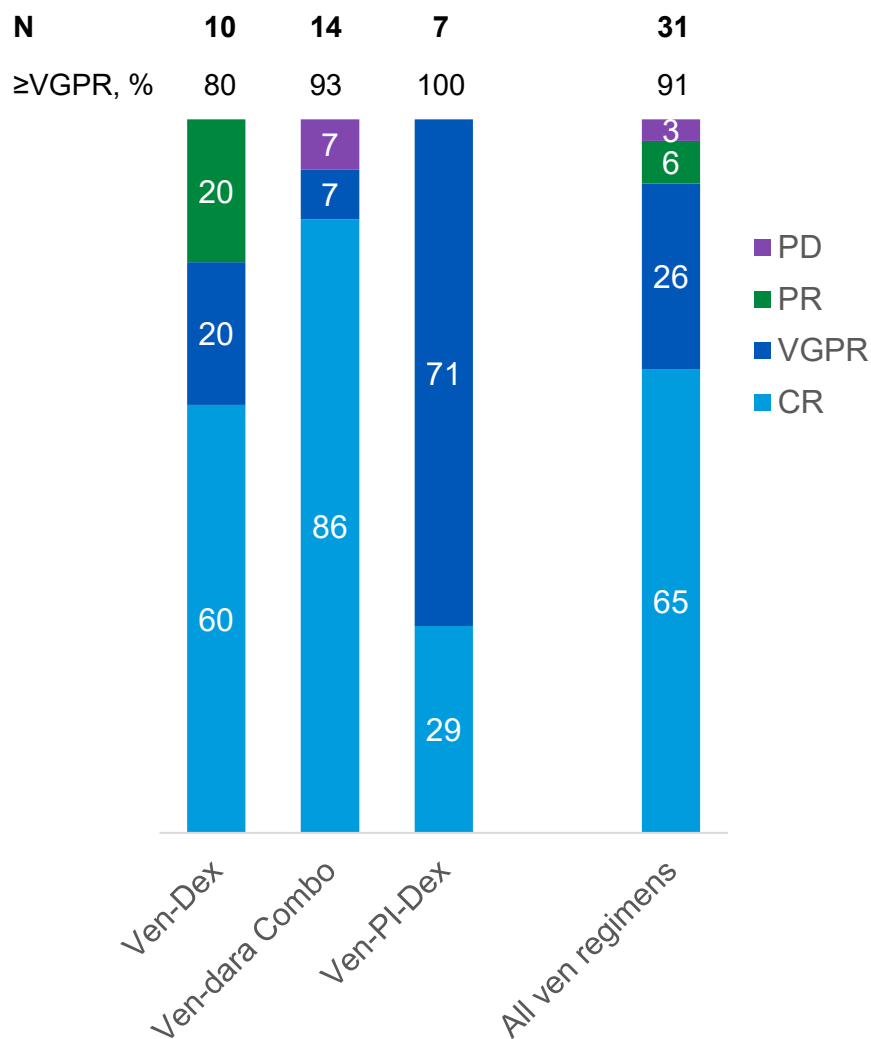
Theodorakakou F. *Blood*. 2024;144:4675-4675.

Rieger MJ. *Ann Hematol*. 2024;103(10):4163-4170.

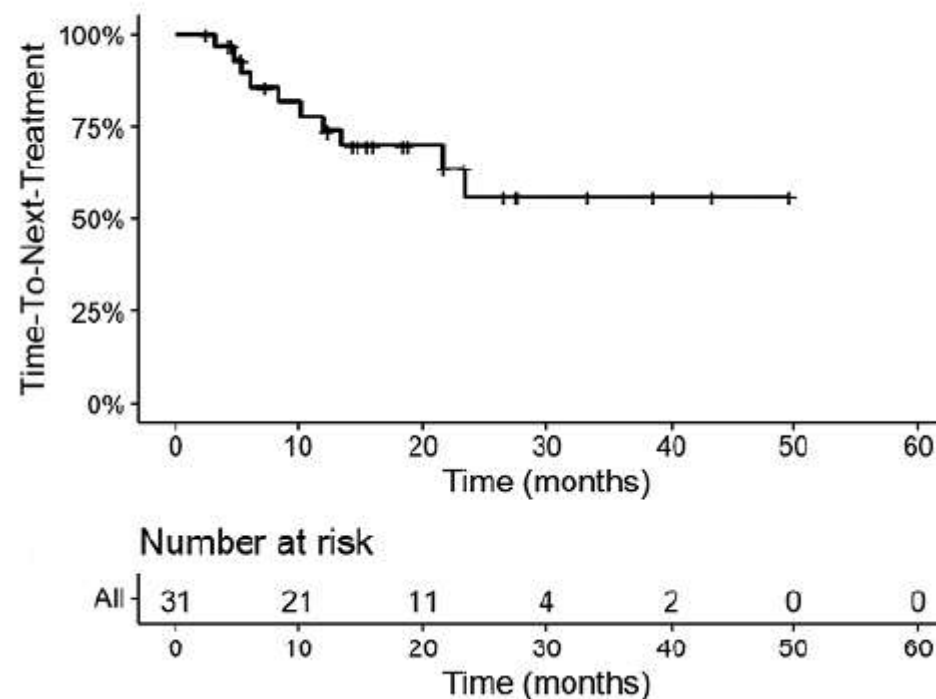


# VENETOCLAX AFTER DARATUMUMAB FAILURES

Median time from diagnosis to Ven initiation 10 (IQR 4-38)

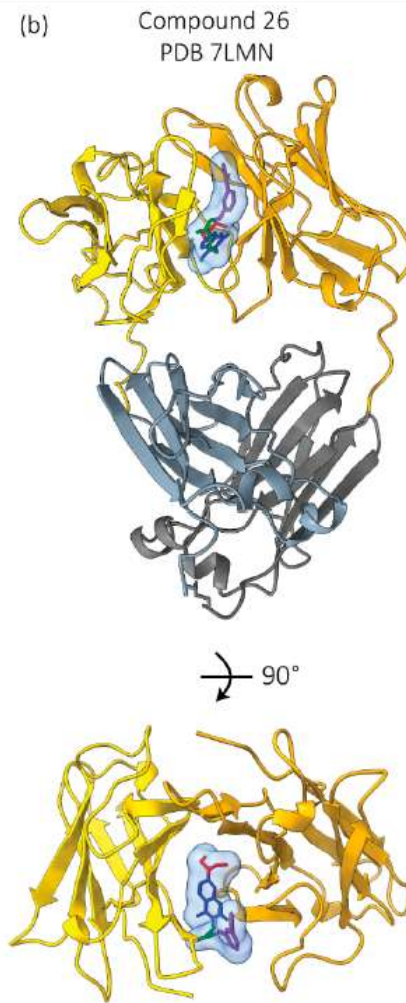
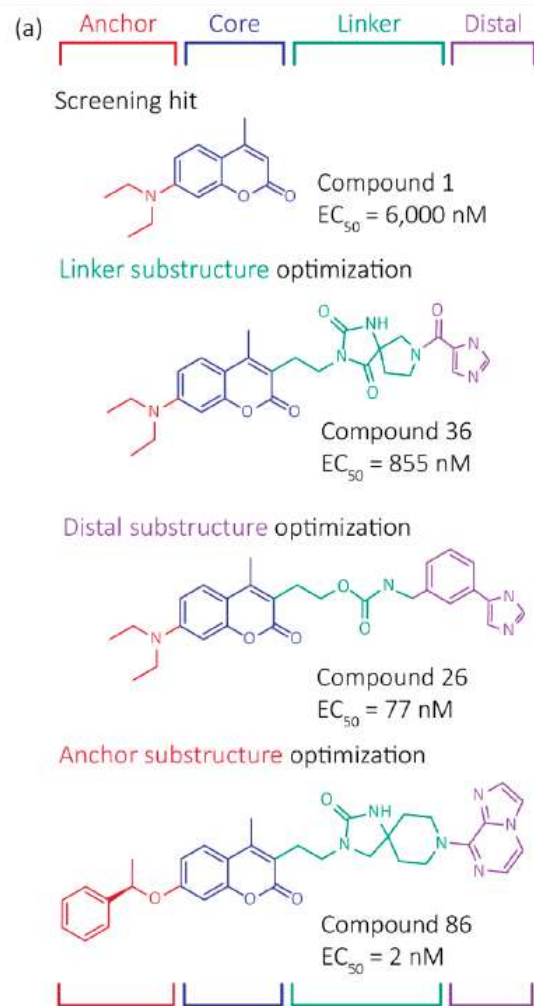


(A) Time-To-Next-Treatment (TTNT)



Median follow up 22 months  
4 deaths: 2 HF, 1 cardiac arrest; 1 ESRD

# LIGHT CHAIN STABILIZERS



Blood 144 (2024) 3372–3373



The 66th ASH Annual Meeting Abstracts

## POSTER ABSTRACTS

### 654.Multiple Myeloma: Pharmacologic Therapies

#### Small Molecule Kinetic Stabilizers Reduce Amyloidogenicity of Free Light Chain Proteins of Diverse Sequences in $\lambda$ Light Chain Amyloidosis

Bo Qin, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Alexander B Jackman<sup>1</sup>, Yao-Cheng Li, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Jianying Wang<sup>1</sup>, Huang Qiu, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Nathan Onpaeng<sup>1</sup>, Steven Wilkens, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Virginia Grant<sup>1</sup>, Robyn L Stanfield, PhD<sup>2</sup>, Ian Wilson, PhD<sup>2</sup>, Imani Rogers<sup>1</sup>, Richard Labaudiniere, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Jeffery W Kelly, PhD<sup>1</sup>, H Michael Petrassi, PhD<sup>1</sup>, Xin Jiang, PhD<sup>1</sup>



Morgan GJ, Buxbaum JN, Kelly JW. *Hemato.* 2021;2(4):645-659.

# CONCLUSIONS

- BCMA
  - ADC →  $\geq$ VGPR in 30-67% pts with PFS 1-2 yrs
  - Bispecific T-cell engagers
    - Teclistamab →  $\geq$ VGPR 80-100%; PFS ?
    - Elranatamab →  $\geq$ VGPR 90%; PFS ?
  - CAR-T →  $\geq$ VGPR 80%; PFS ?
  - High rates of favorable MRD with TCE & CAR-T
- For t(11;14) pts, venetoclax  $\geq$ VGPR 60-90%; PFS 2-3 yrs
- Other targets: KMA/LMA; GPRC5D; light chain stabilizers

# AMYLOIDOSIS AT MAYO CLINIC ROCHESTER

## Hematology

- Nadine Abdallah, MD
- Moritz Binder, MD
- Francis Buadi, MD
- Joselle Cook, MD
- David Dingli, MD
- Angela Dispenzieri, MD
- Amy Fonder, PA
- Morie Gertz, MD
- Wilson Gonsalves, MD
- Ronald Go, MD
- Suzanne Hayman, MD
- Miriam Hobbs, CNP
- Lisa Hwa, CNP, PhD
- Prashant Kapoor, MD
- Taxiarchis Kourelis, MD
- Shaji Kumar, MD
- Robert Kyle, MD
- Yi Lin, MD, PhD
- Eli Muchtar, MD
- Vincent Rajkumar, MD
- Rahma Warsame, MD



## Nephrology

- Nelson Leung, MD

## Cardiology

- Martha Grogan, MD
- Kyle Klarich, MD
- Omar Abou-Ezzeddine, MD
- Allan Jaffe, MD

## Neurology

- P. James Dyck, MD
- Michelle Mauermann, MD
- Peter J. Dyck, MD
- Christopher Klein, MD
- Elie Naddaf, MD

## Laboratory

- David Murray, MD
- Surendra Dasari, PhD
- Ellen McPhail, MD



# Targeting the production of TTR

Mat Maurer, MD

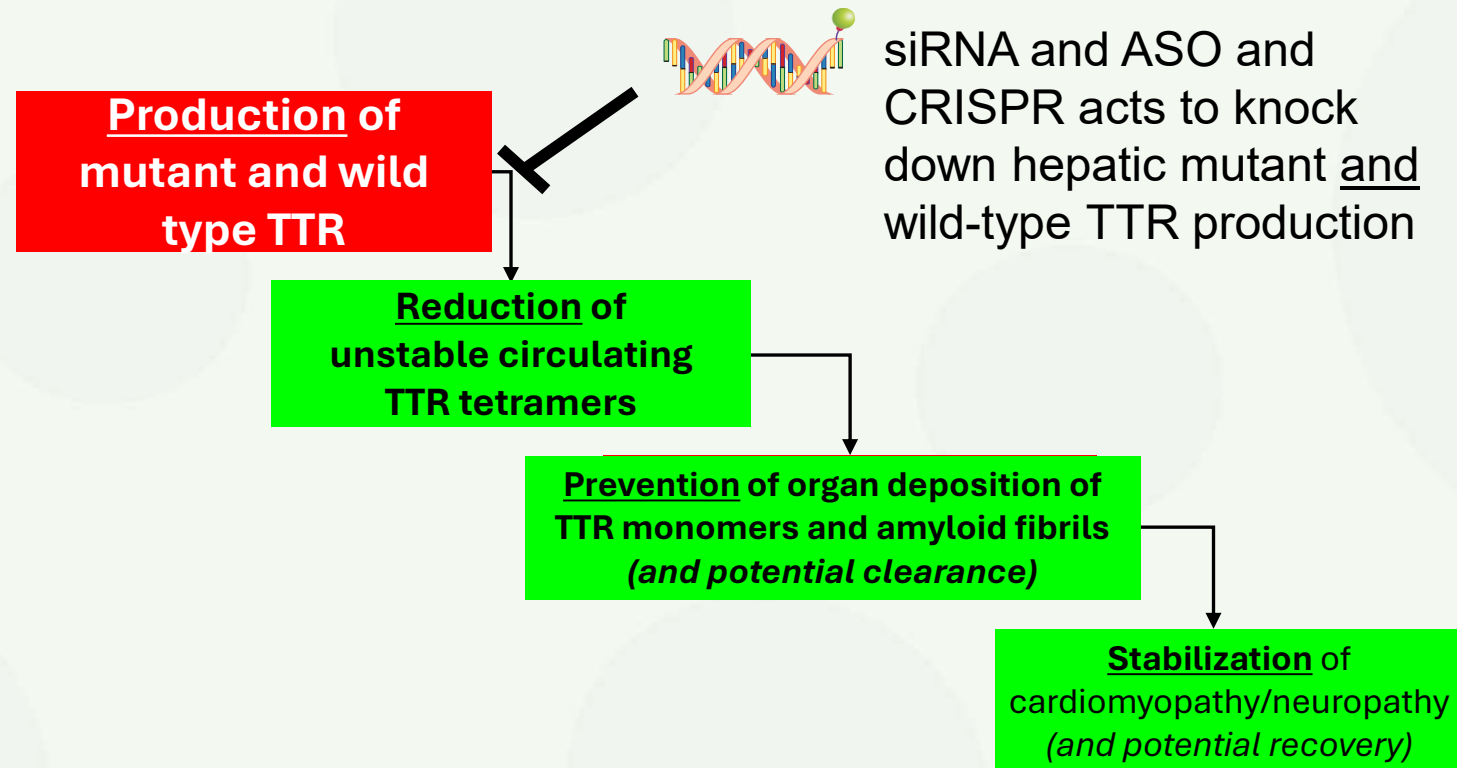
Columbia University Medical Center

Arnold and Arlene Goldstein Professor of Cardiology

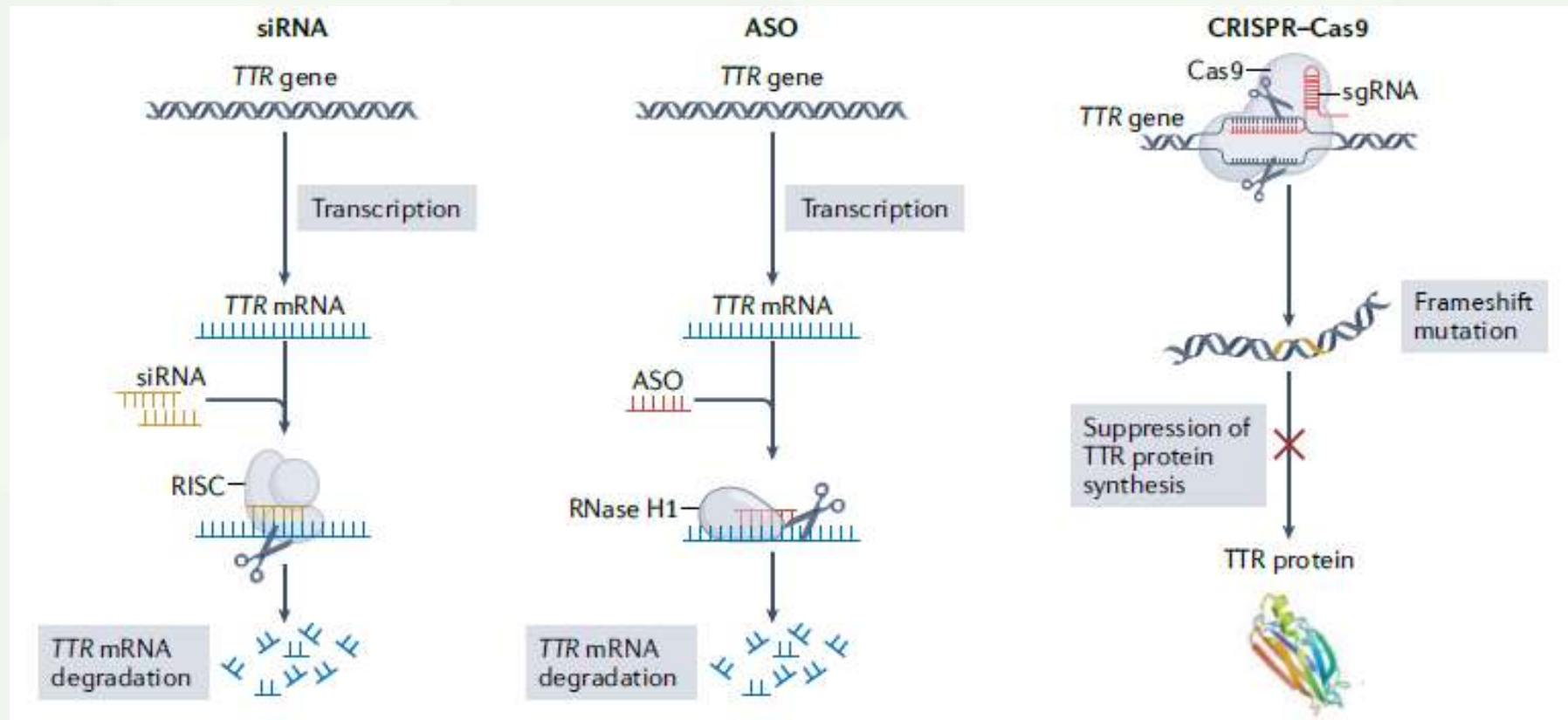
October 14, 2025

- I have support from several pharmaceutical companies and the NIH:
  - NIH/NIA
  - Novo-Nordisk
  - Ionis Pharmaceuticals
  - Pfizer, Inc.
  - BridgeBio
  - Astra-Zeneca
  - Intellia
  - Alnylam
  - Attralus
  - Bayer
- Will discuss a novel and investigational products for transthyretin cardiac amyloidosis.

# Therapeutic Efficacy of TTR reduction in Transthyretin Amyloidosis



# Approaches to Silencing Hepatic Transthyretin Production (Knockdown)

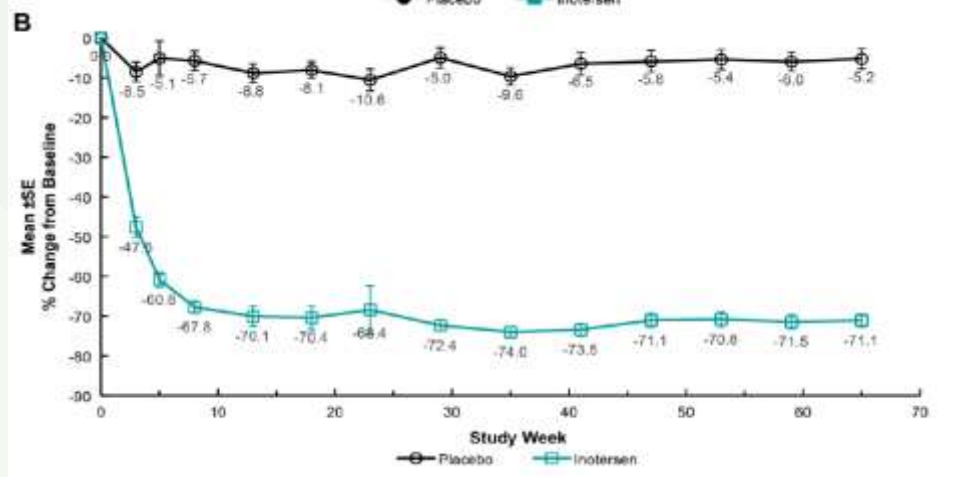


Nat Rev Cardiol. 2022;19(10):655-667.

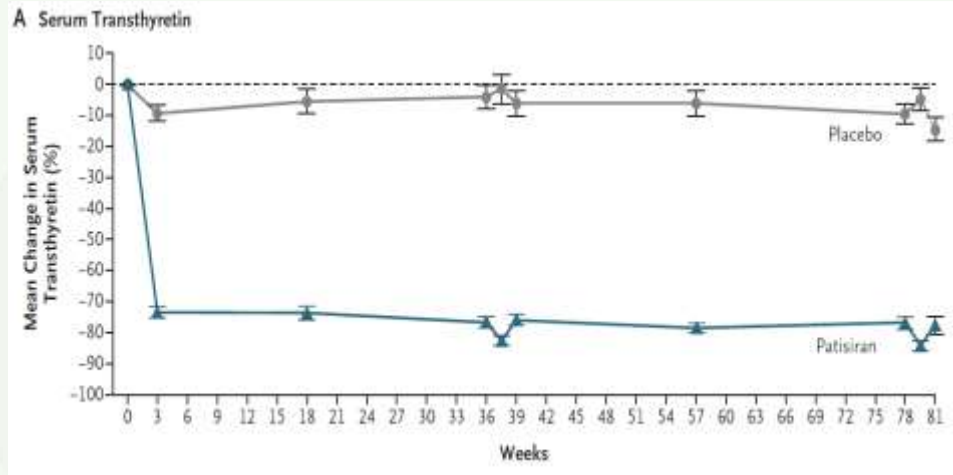


# Mean TTR knockdown of approved therapies

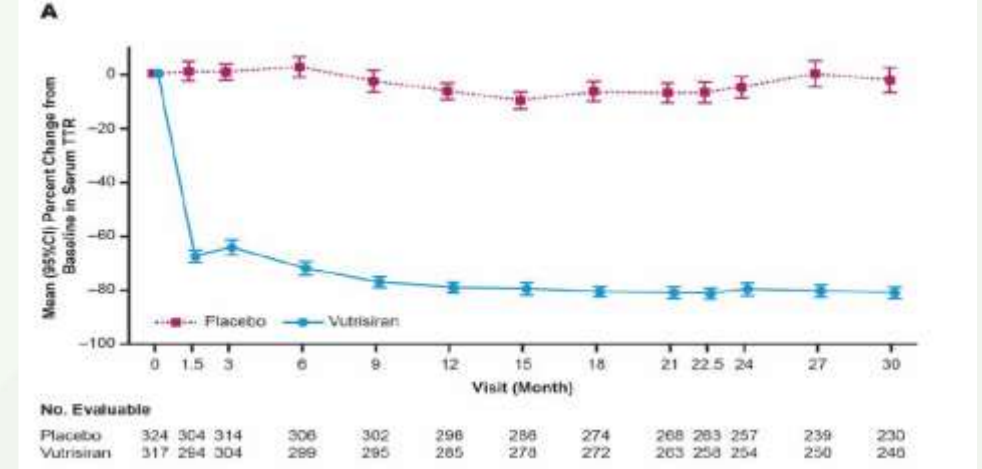
## Inotersen



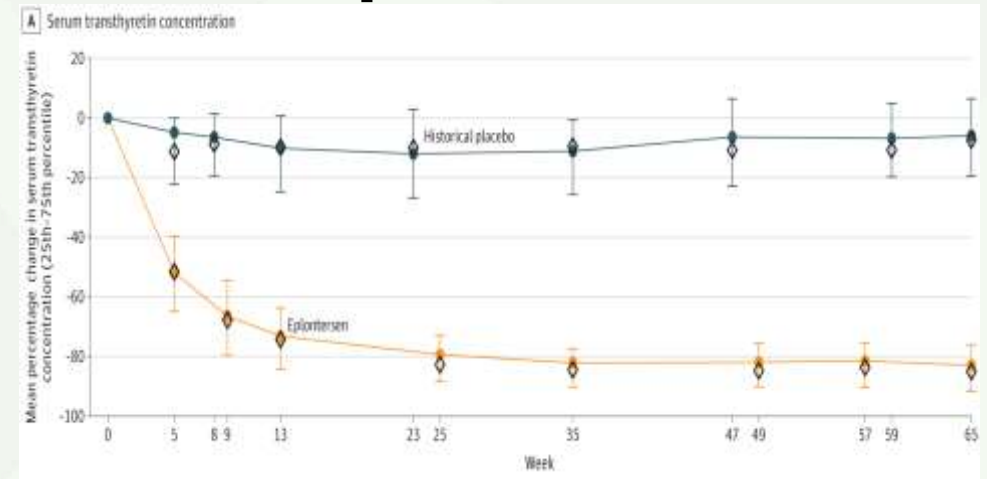
## Patisiran



## Vutrisiran



## Eplontersen



# Efficacy of Targeting TTR production in ATTRv-PN

Drug	Study	TTR knockdown		mNIS+7 mean difference (95% CI)	Norfolk QOL-DN mean difference (95% CI)
		Mean	Median		
Inotersen	Neuro-TTR	71.1%	74.6%	-19.7 points (-26.4 to -13.0)	-11.7 points (-18.3 to -5.1)
Patisiran	APOLLO	78%	81%	-34.0 points (-39.9 to -28.1)	-21.1 points (-27.2 to -15.0)
Vutrisiran	Helios-A	81%	86.2 %	-28.6 points (-34 to -23.1)	-21.0 points (-27.1 to -14.9]
Eplontersen	NEURO- TTRansform	83%	85%	-24.8 points (-31.0 to -18.6)	-19.7 points (-25.6 to -13.8)

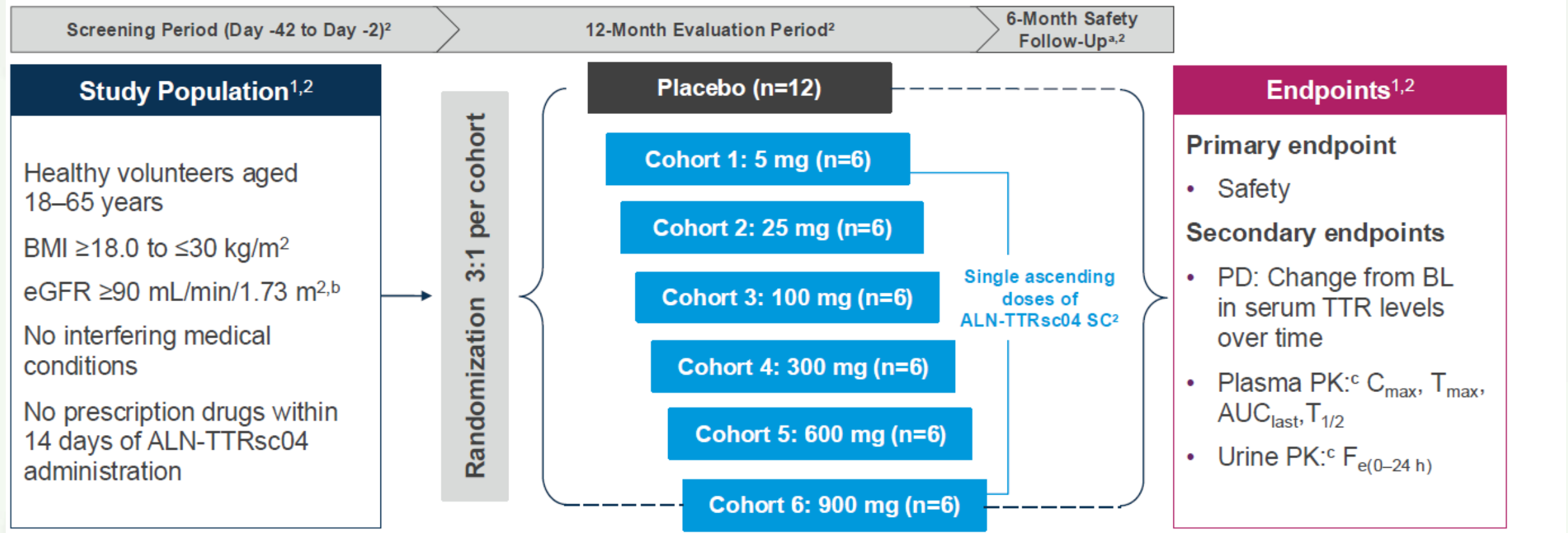
**NEJM 2018;379(1):22-31; N Engl J Med 2018;379:22-31; Amyloid. 2023 Mar;30(1):1-9;  
JAMA 2023;330(15):1448-1458;**

# Efficacy of Targeting TTR production in ATTR-CM

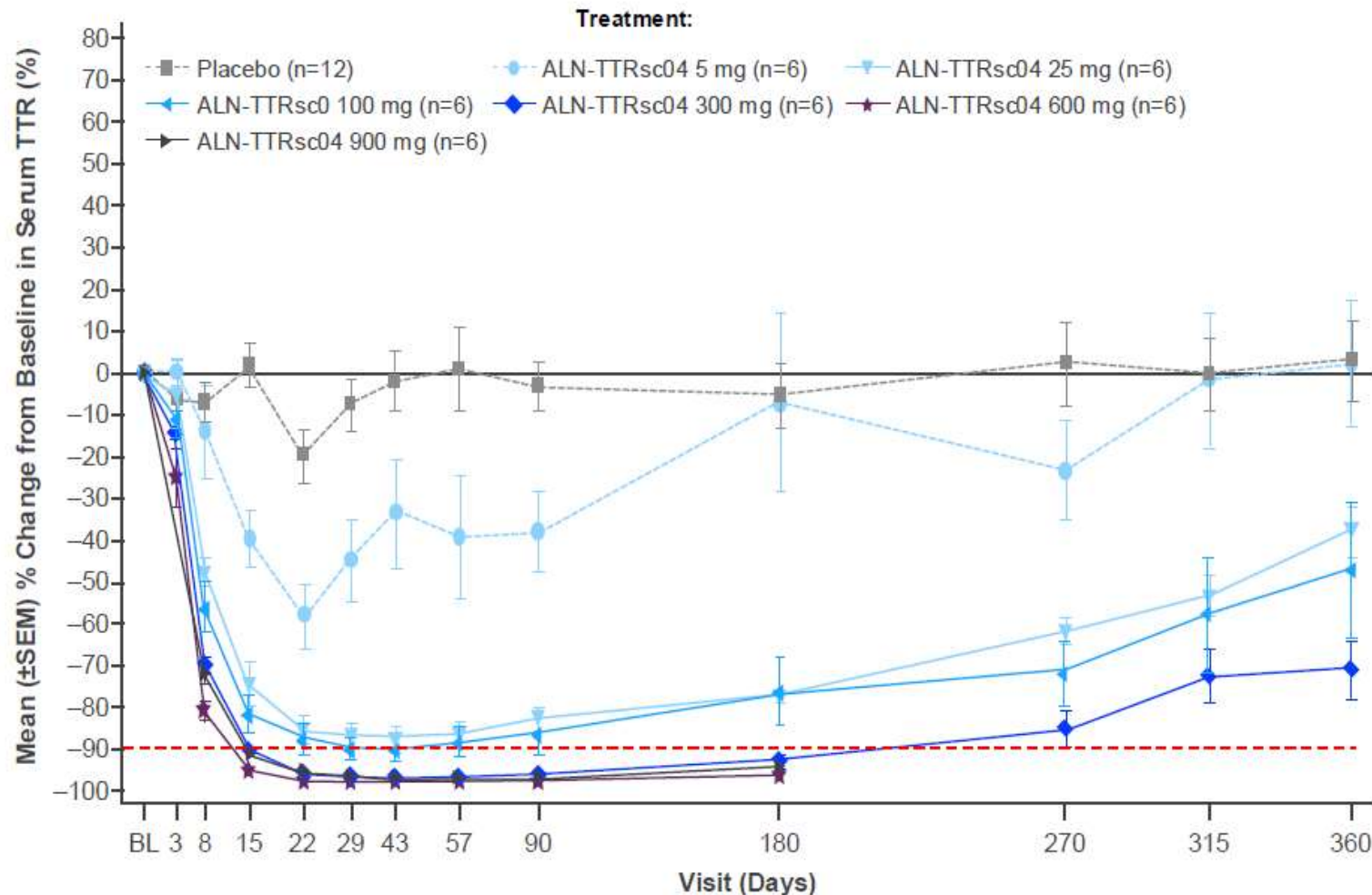
Drug	Study	TTR knockdown Mean	Morbidity Reduction	Mortality Reduction	6MWT Difference	KCCQ Difference
Patisiran	APOLLO-B	86.8%	0.88 (95% CI, 0.58 to 1.34)		14.7 meters (95% CI, 0.7 to 28.7)	3.7 points (95% CI, 0.2 to 7.2)
Vutrisiran	Helios-B	81.0% (95% CI, 79.0 to 83.0)	0.73 (95% CI, 0.61 to 0.88)	0.69 (95% CI, 0.49 to 0.98)	26.5 meters (95% CI, 13.4 to 39.6)	5.8 points (95% CI, 2.4 to 9.2)
Eplontersen	CardioTTR ansform	UNKNOWN – RESULTS ANTICIPATED IN 2026				

**N Engl J Med. 2023 Oct 26;389(17):1553-1565; N Engl J Med 2018;379:22-31; Amyloid. 2023 Mar;30(1):1-9; JAMA 2023;330(15):1448-1458;**

# Phase 1, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, single ascending dose study of nucresiran



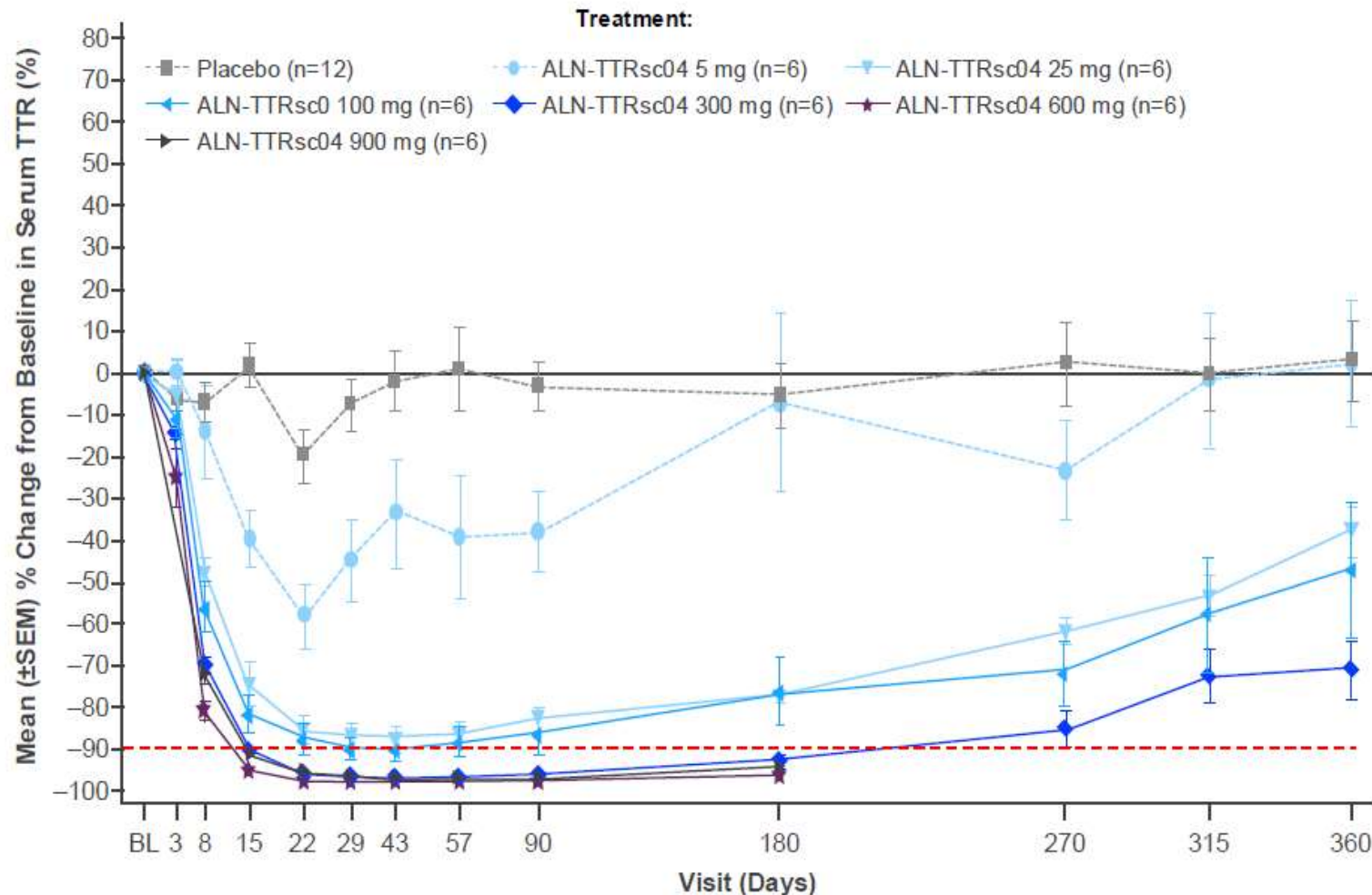
# Mean Percent Change from Baseline in Serum TTR Levels over Time with nucsiran



- **Rapid** knockdown in serum TTR at Day 15; mean reductions of 90.3% (300 mg), 95.0% (600 mg)
- **Deep** knockdown of TTR by Day 29; mean reductions of 96.5% (300 mg), 97.8% (600 mg)
- **Sustained** knockdown of TTR through Day 180; mean reductions of 92.6% (300 mg), 96.0% (600 mg)
- **Low variability** of TTR knockdown on Day 29 (% TTR reduction range): 96.0–96.7% (300 mg), 96.6–98.6% (600 mg)

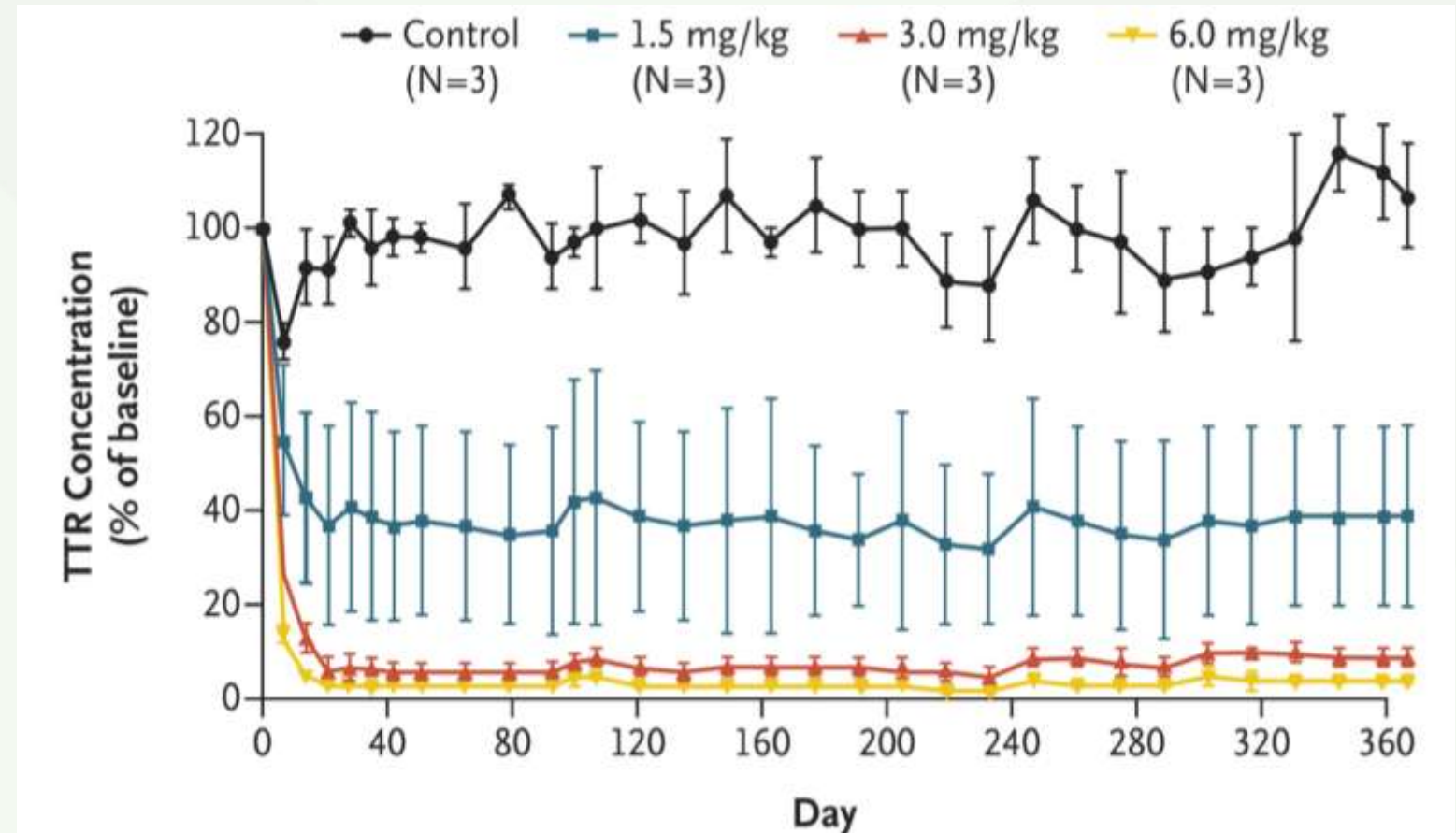
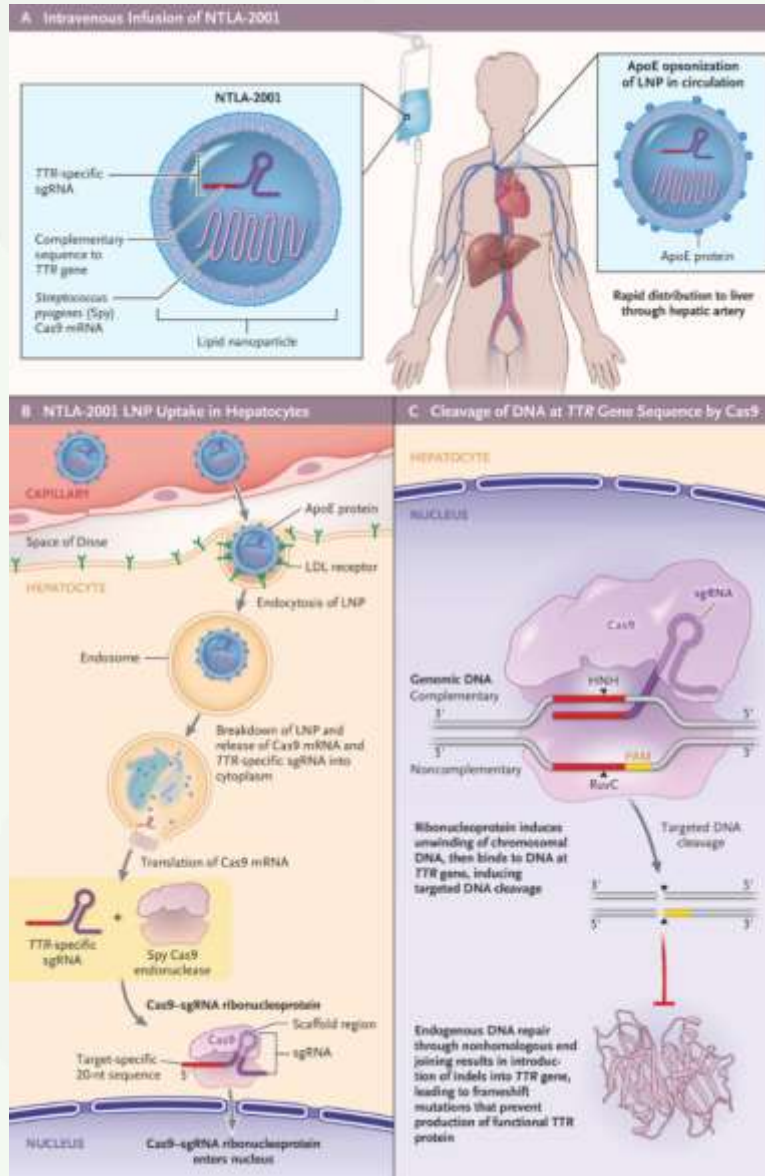


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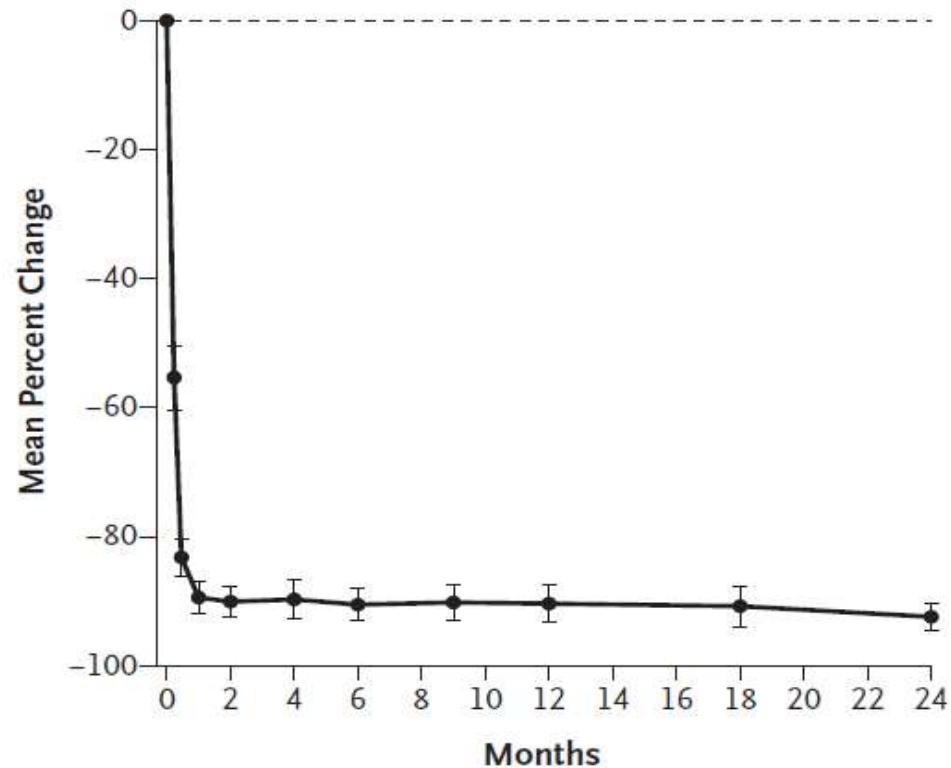
# TTR Gene Editing via CRISPR-Cas9





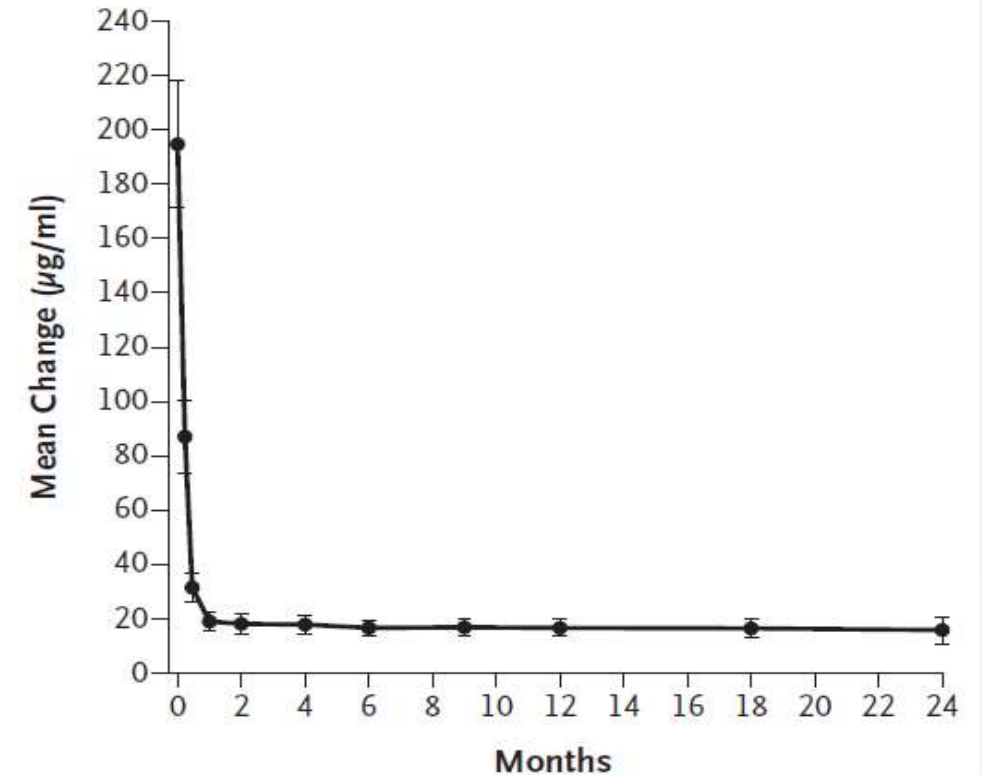
# CRISPR-Cas9 Gene Editing with Nexiguran Ziclumeran for ATTR-CM

**A** Percent Change in Serum TTR Level from Baseline



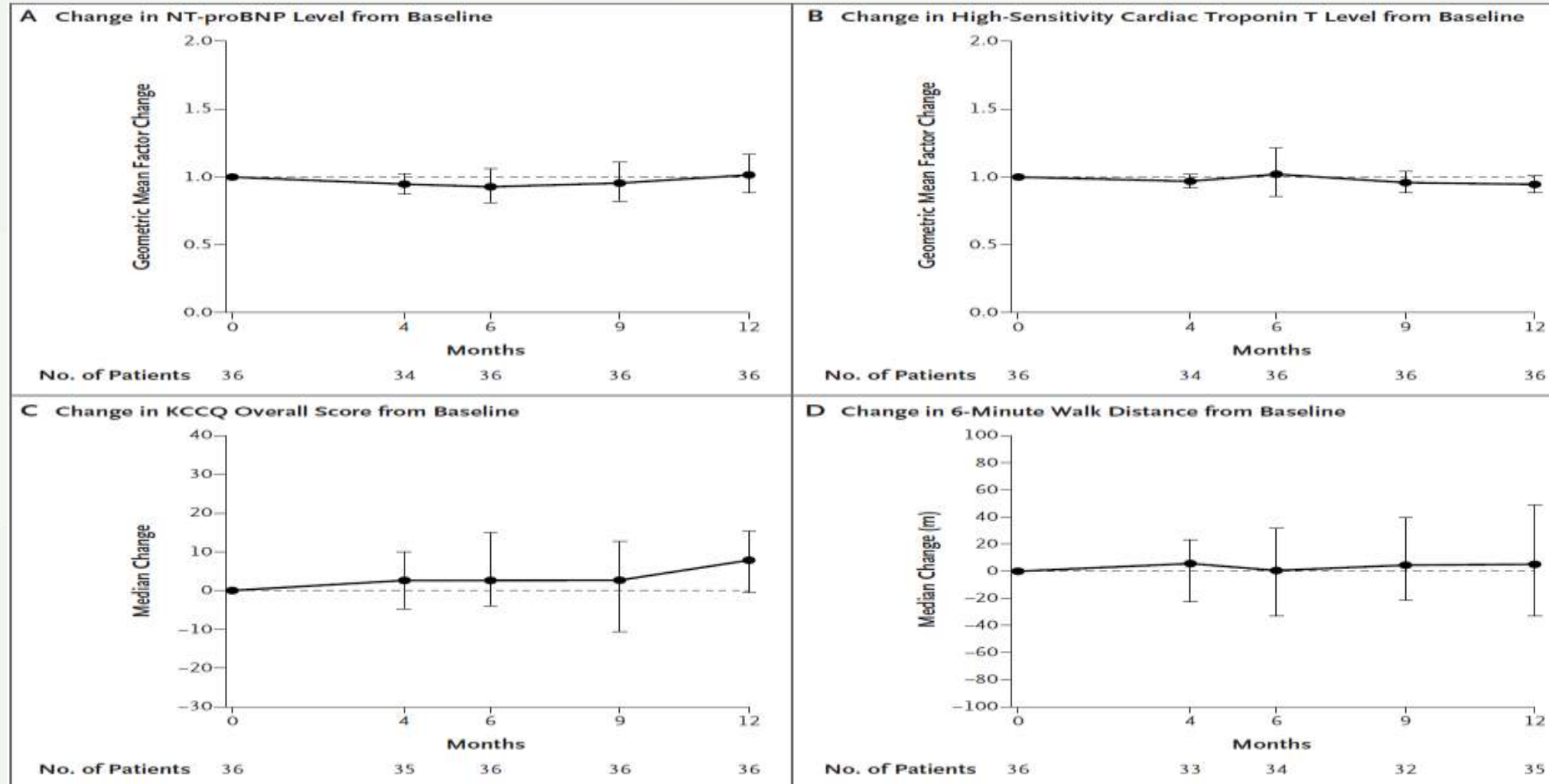
No. of Patients 36 35 36 36 36 36 26 11

**B** Change in Serum TTR Level from Baseline



No. of Patients 36 35 36 36 36 36 26 11

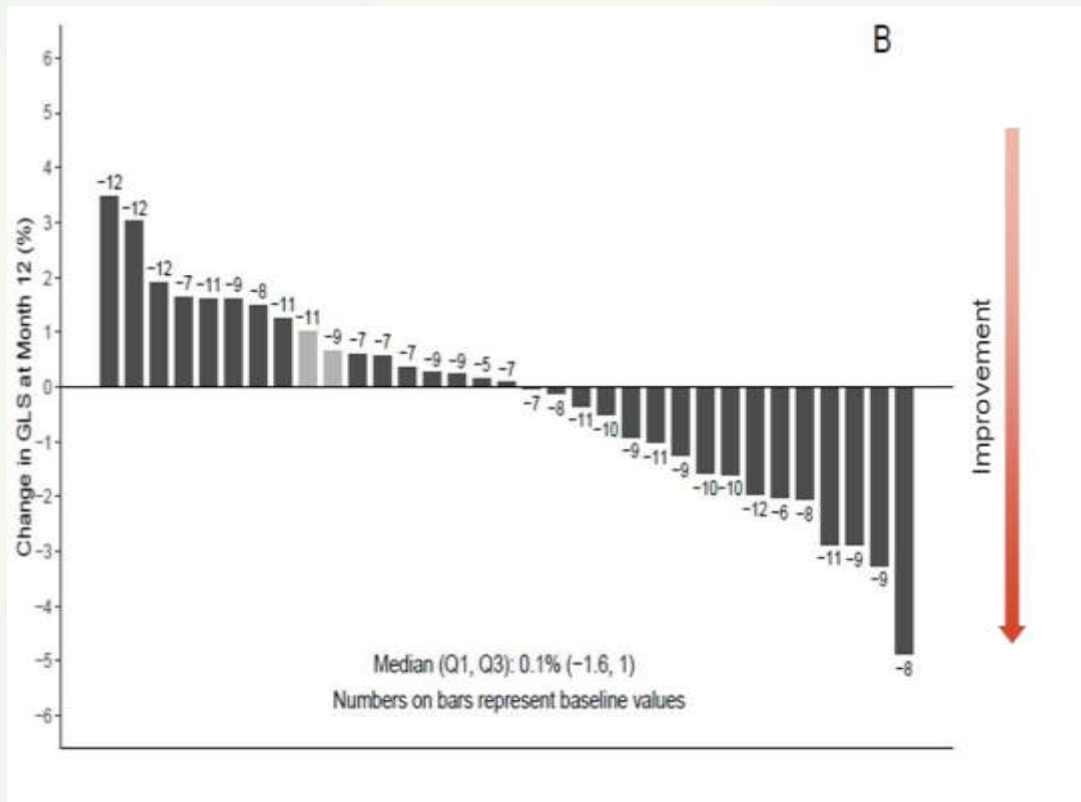
# CRISPR-Cas9 Gene Editing with Nexiguran Ziclumeran for ATTR-CM



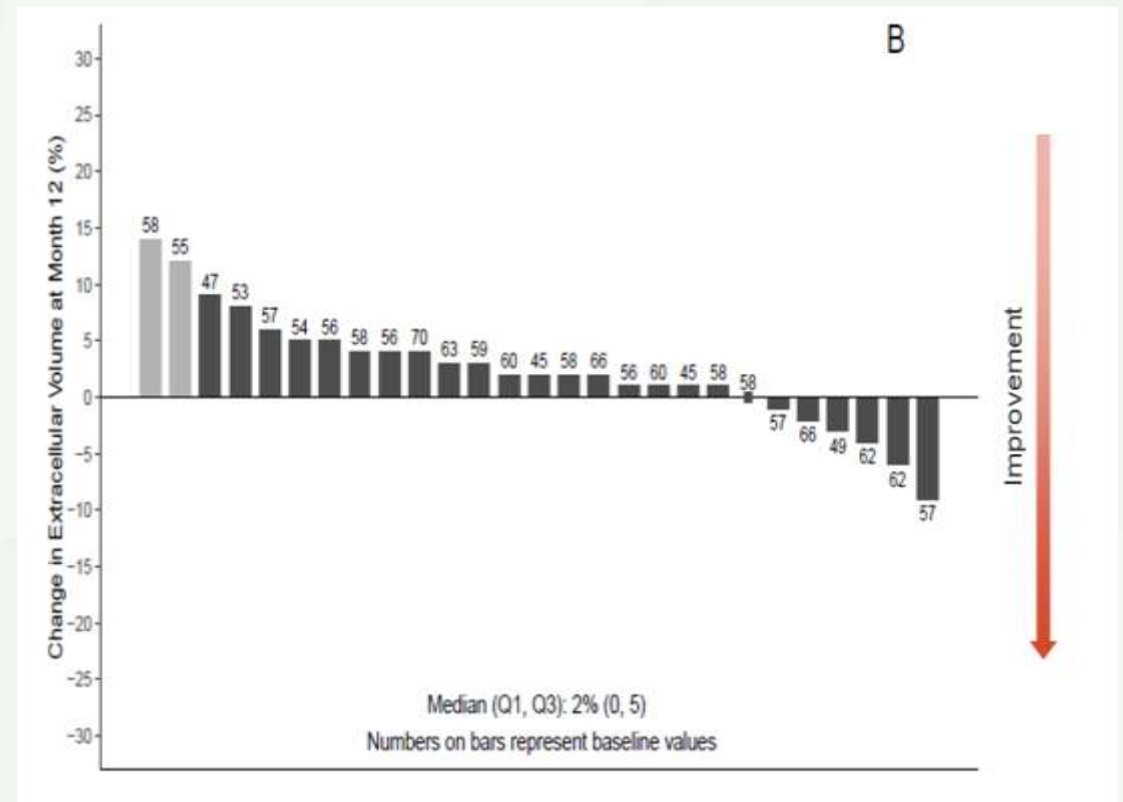
# CRISPR-Cas9 Gene Editing with Nexiguran Ziclumeran for ATTR Cardiomyopathy

ISA INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY  
OF AMYLOIDOSIS

## Changes in GLS (%)



## Change in ECV (%)



# Magnitude – Phase 3 Trial of CRISPR in ATTR-CM



A Phase 3, Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled Study to Evaluate NTLA-2001 in Patients with ATTR Amyloidosis with Cardiomyopathy (ATTR-CM)



## Key Eligibility Criteria:

- Adult patients with diagnosis of either hereditary or wild-type ATTR-CM
- NYHA Class I – III
- NT-proBNP baseline  $\geq 1000$  pg/mL

## Stratification:

- NAC stage
- TTR genotype: wild-type vs. mutant
- Concomitant tafamidis use vs. no tafamidis

## Study Duration:

- Dependent on occurrence of pre-specified number of CV events and a minimum of 18 months follow-up
- Majority of patients are expected to have  $\geq 30$  months of follow-up for the primary analysis

- Reductions in hepatic produced TTR is achieved with various agents.
- Data from trials in ATTRv-PN patients have established TTR reduction as highly effective.
- Initial phase III clinical trial (Helios B) demonstrated the clinical efficacy of this approach using vutrisiran in ATTR-CM.
- Several other TTR lowering agents are in phase III clinical trials with favorable results anticipated.



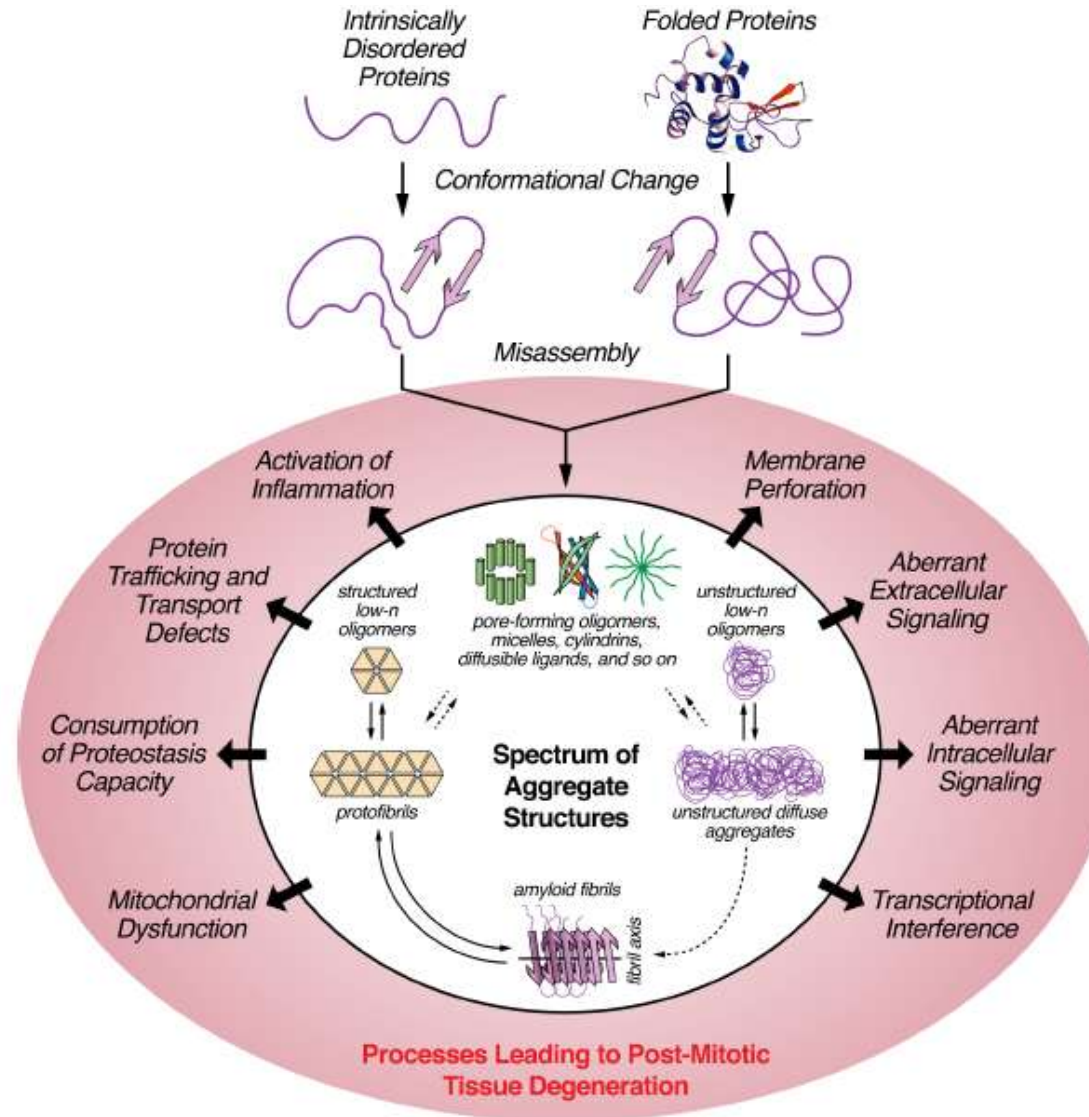
# The Scientific Origins of Drugs That Slow Neurodegeneration—Targeting the Precursors for AL

ISA Pavia October 2025

Jeffery W. Kelly  
Scripps Research Institute



# Amyloid Disease Etiology—Myriad Abnormal Conformations in Proteins Lead to Gain of Proteotoxicity



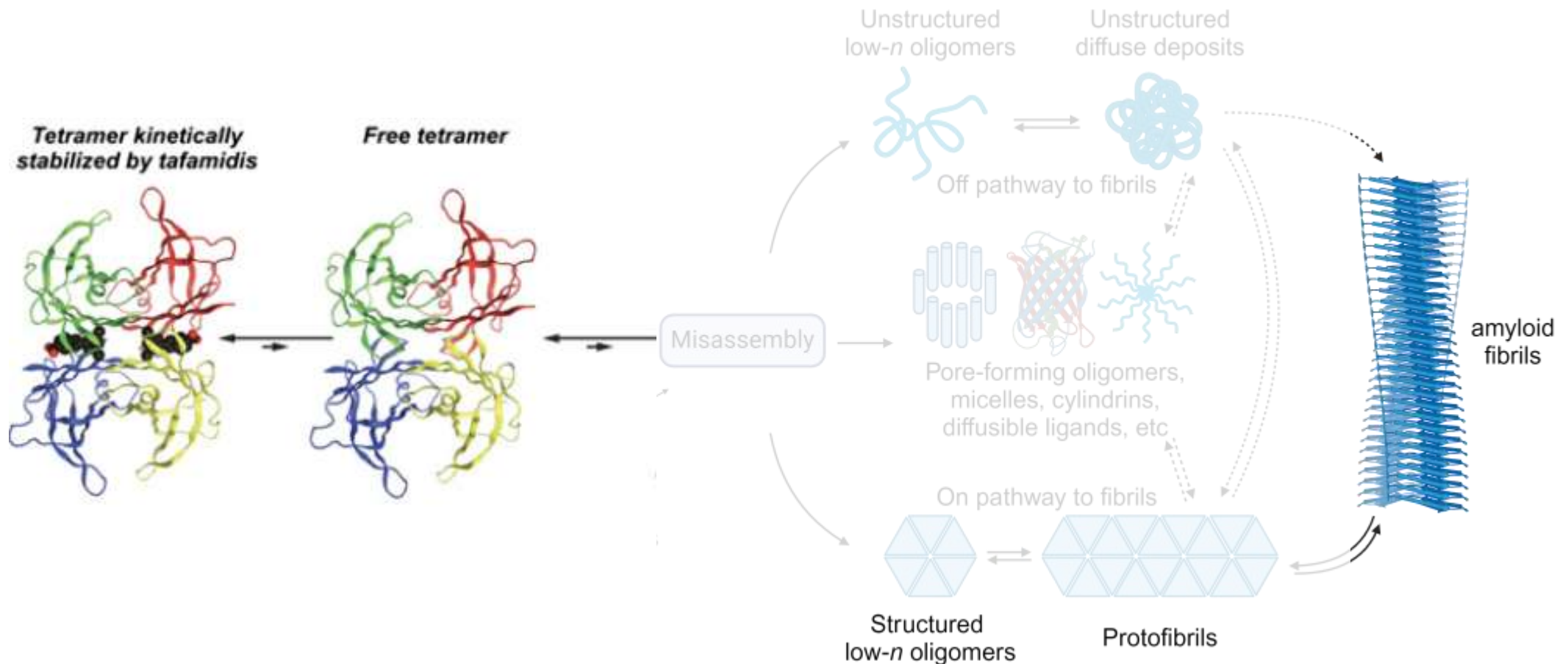


# Category 1 Drugs Stop Newly Synthesized Protein Aggregation, But do Not Clear Amyloid Fibrils



- Kinetic Stabilizers
  - Tafamidis
  - Diflunisal
  - Acoramidis
- mRNA Degraders
  - Inoteresen, and Eplontersen–Antisense Oligonucleotides
  - Patisiran and Vutrisiran–RNAi-based drug
  - Tofersen–Antisense Oligonucleotide (Ionis 1<sup>st</sup> Drug for ALS)

# Stabilizer Binding to the Properly Folded Full-length Transthyretin or Transthyretin mRNA degradation Prevents Aggregation Enabling Non-native Transthyretin Clearance Slowing Neurodegeneration





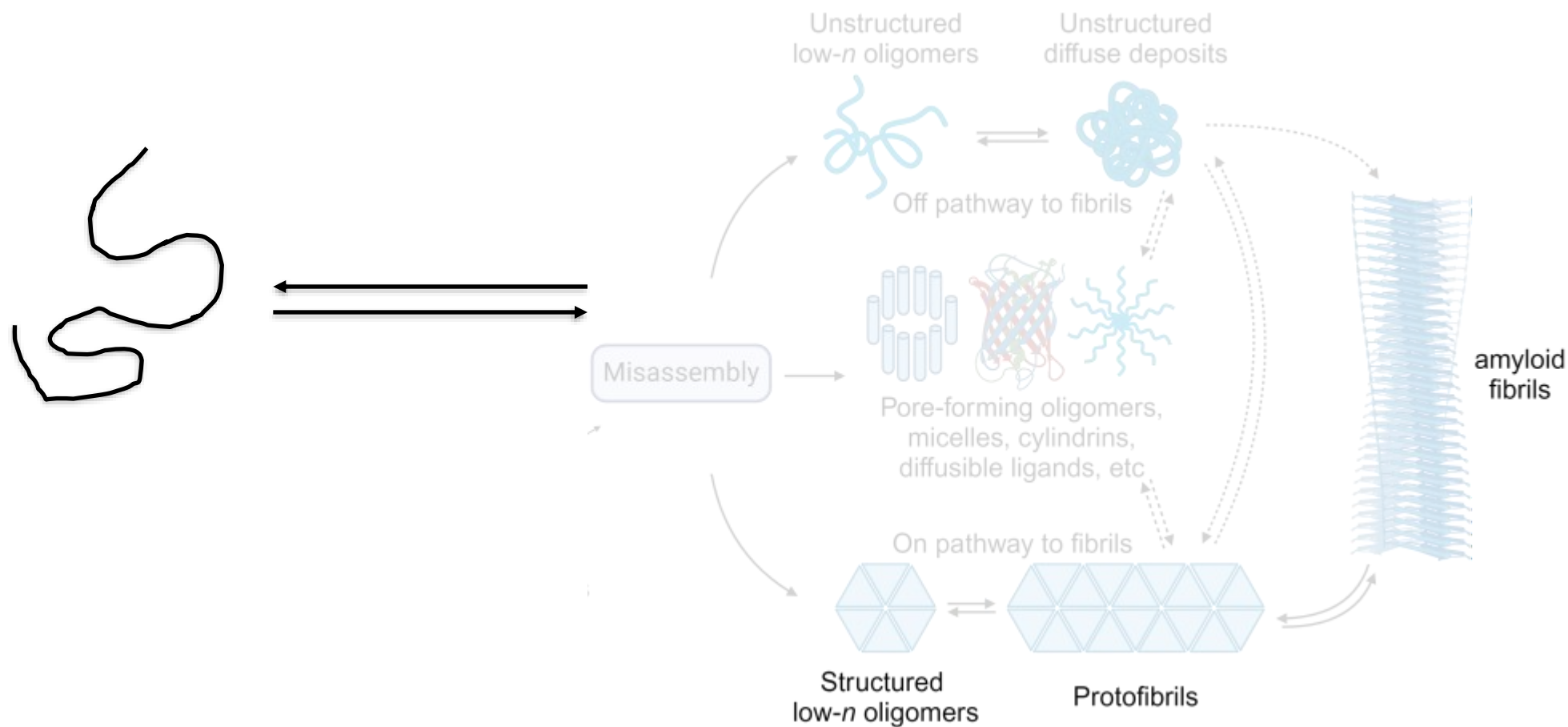
# Category 2 Drugs Clear Amyloid Fibrils, and Stop the Aggregation of Newly Biosynthesized Proteins

- Aducanumab-FDA Approved–Abandoned
- Lecanemab- Actively being used in the AD patient setting
- Donanemab-FDA Approved

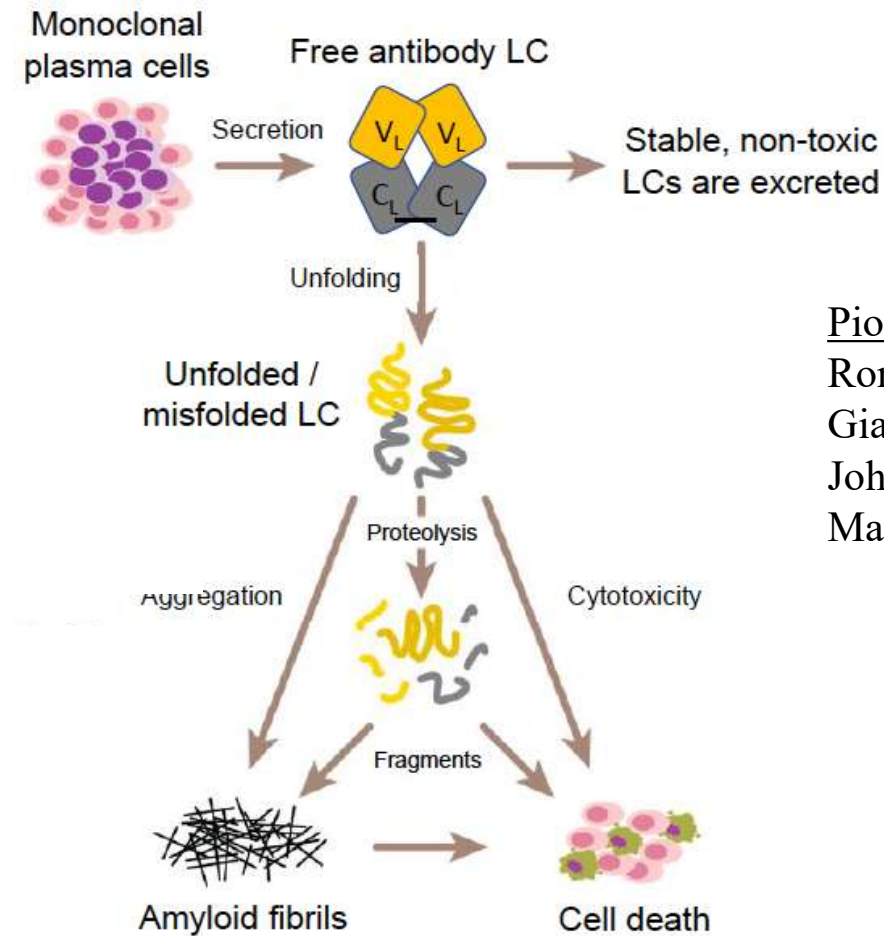
These Monoclonal Antibodies bind amyloidogenic proteins and recruit Microglial Cells and Macrophage Cells to degrade the cross- $\beta$ -sheet Amyloid Fibrils and structurally heterogeneous aggregates by cellular endolysosomal uptake and an autophagy-lysosome mediated degradation



# Monoclonal Antibody Binding to A $\beta$ Oligomers / Amyloid Fibrils Followed by Microglial Recruitment Likely Clears All Misassemblies. Thus Structure–Proteotoxicity Relationship Unclear



# Light Chain Amyloidosis is a Both a Plasma Cell Cancer and a Proteinopathy–Treated Pharmacologically as a Cancer so far...



## Pioneers in Light Chain Amyloidosis

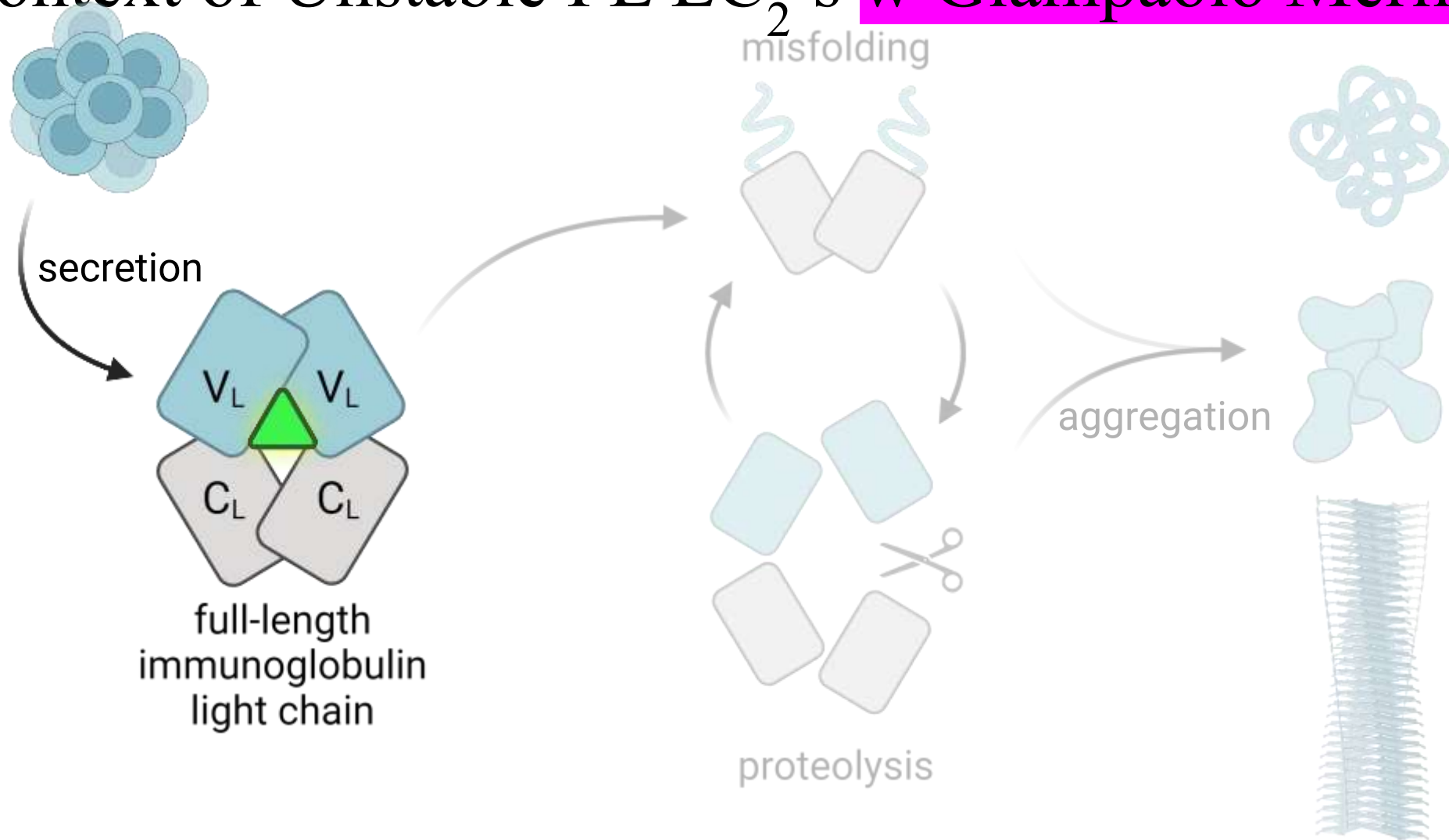
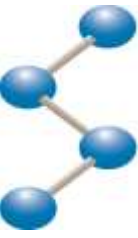
Ron Wetzel

Giampaolo Merlini

Johannes Buchner

Marina Ramirez Alvarado

# Kinetic Stabilizers Prevent $V_L$ Dissociation, Misfolding and Aberrant Proteolysis of FL LCs in Context of Unstable FL LC<sub>2</sub>'s w Giampaolo Merlini

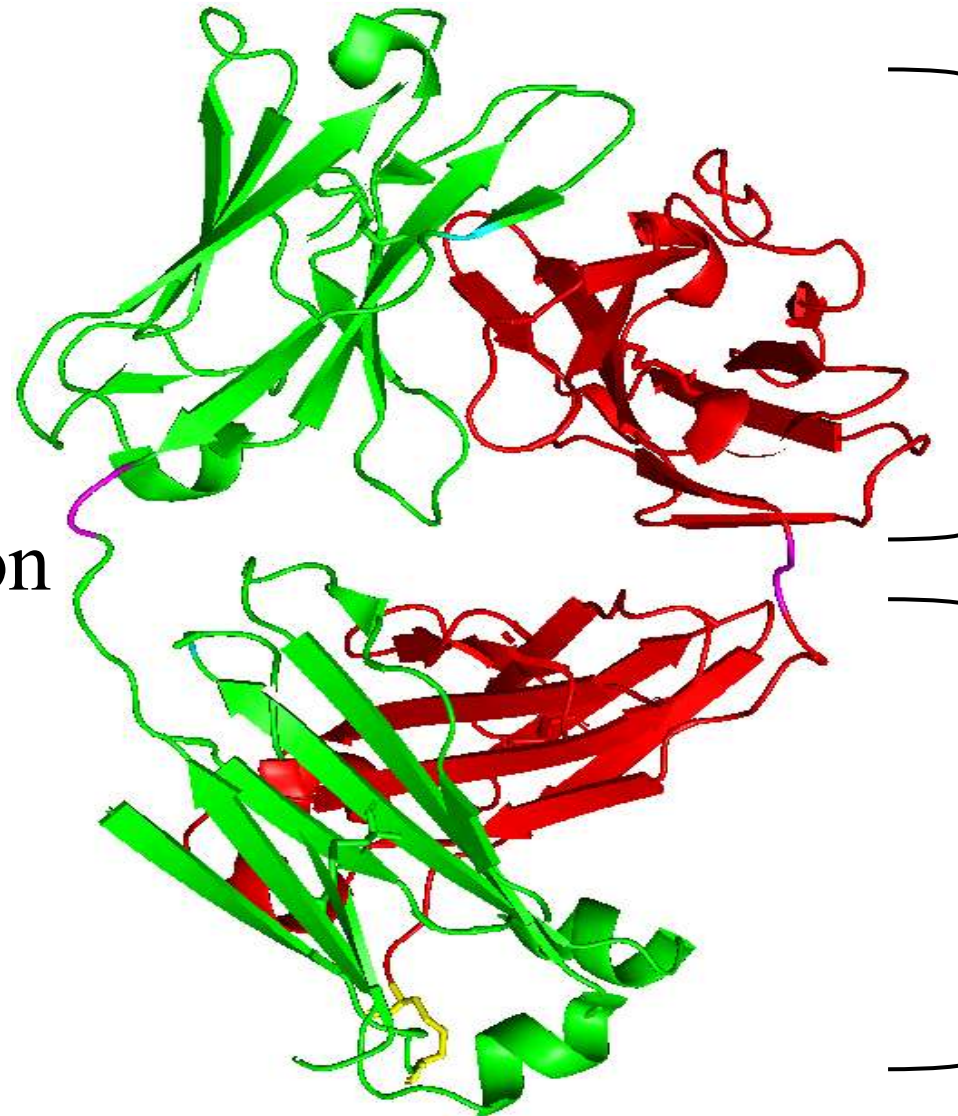




# Native Full-length Light Chain Dimers Adopt a Well-defined $\beta$ -Sheet-rich Structure with no known Function—Also Left over From Antibody Secretion

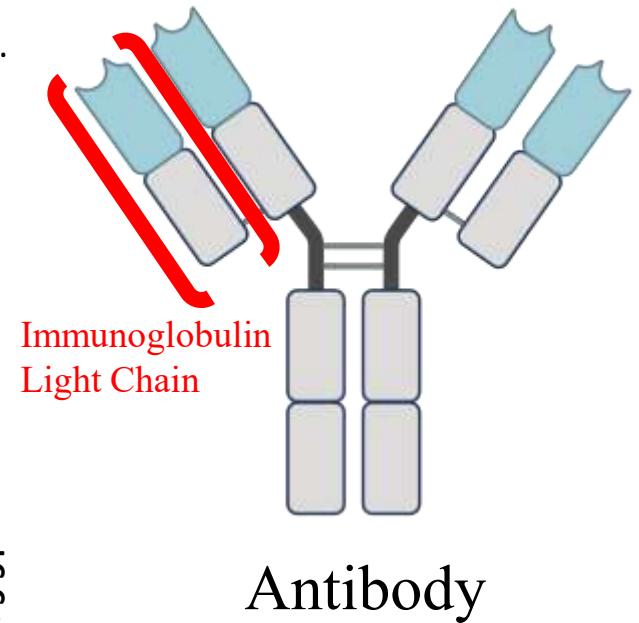


Full-length  
light Chain  
Concentration  
= 1  $\mu$ M



LC-V domain

LC-C domain

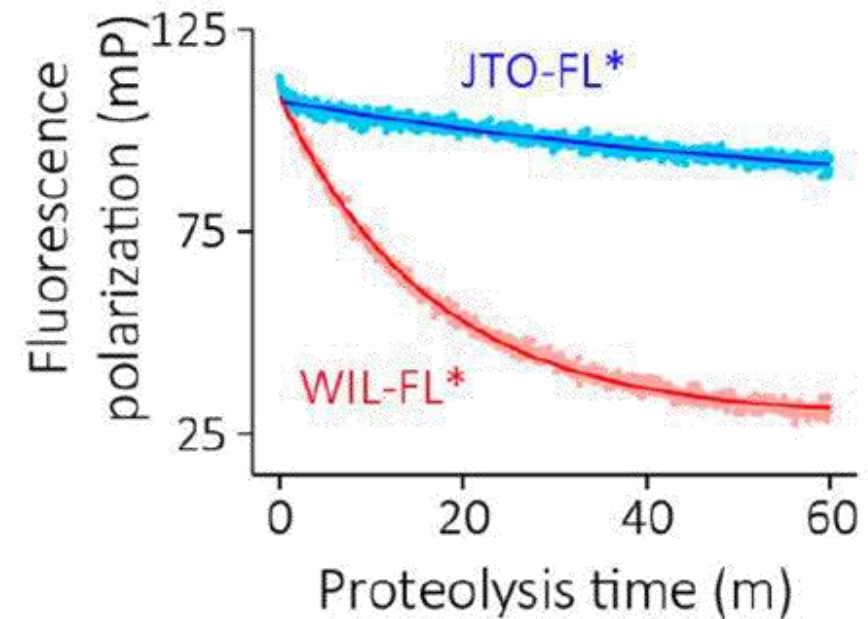
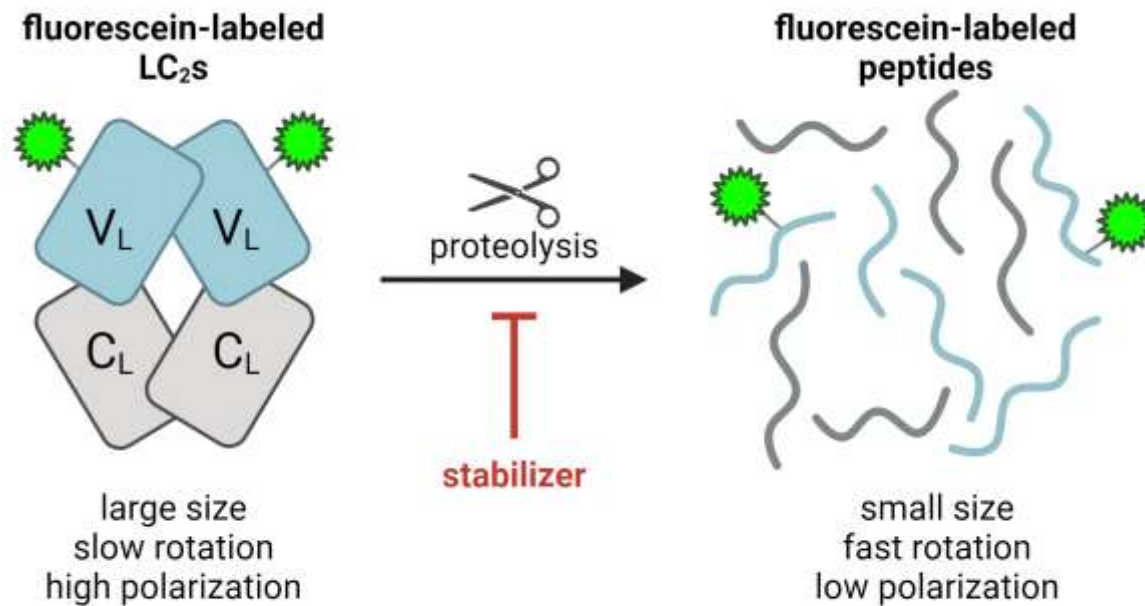




# A High-throughput FL LC Protease Sensitivity Screen Read Out by Fluorescence Polarization Identified Stabilizers with Micromolar $K_D$ 's—Gareth Morgan



Partial Unfolding of Full-length Light Chains is Rate-limiting for Proteinase K Cleavage



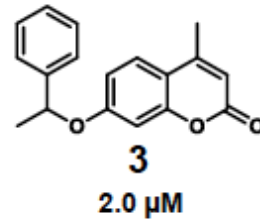
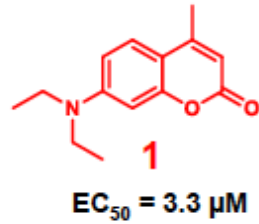
## Protease-Coupled Fluorescence Polarization

Morgan and Yan, et al. *Proc Natl Acad Sci*, 2019.

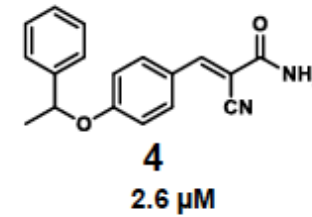
# We identified 16 validated hits from 5 structural classes (chemotypes) $K_D$ 's in $\mu\text{M}$ Range



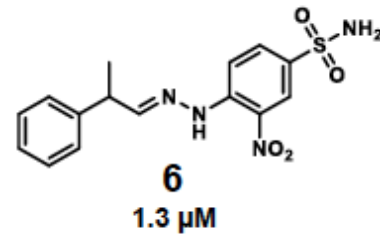
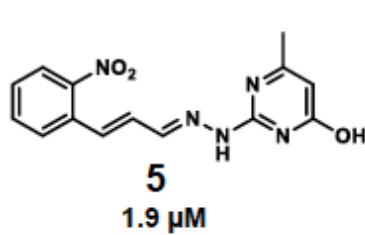
Coumarins



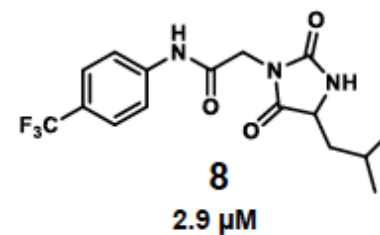
Aryl cyanoacrylamide



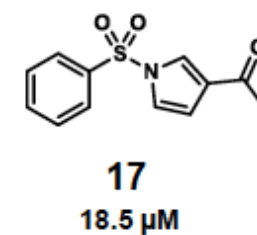
Diaryl hydrazones



Hydantoins



Sulfones

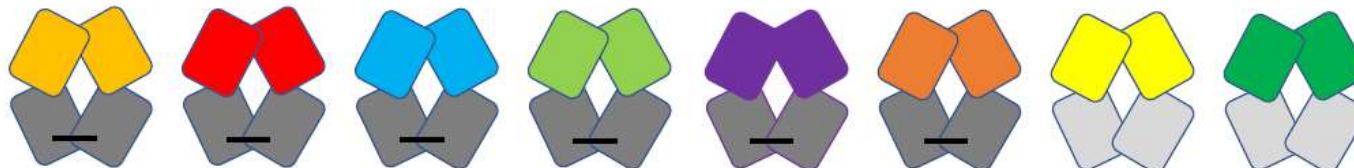


 Scripps Research

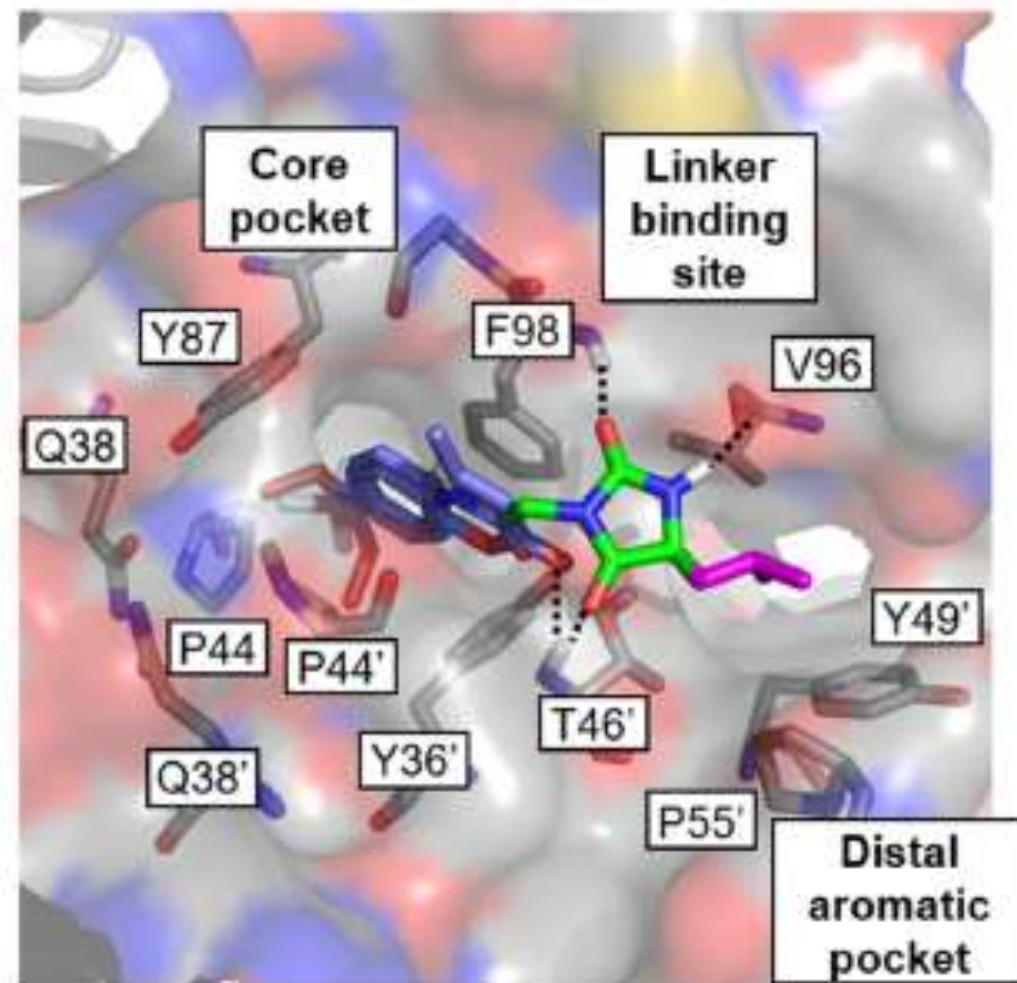
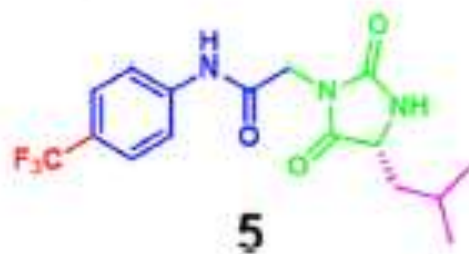
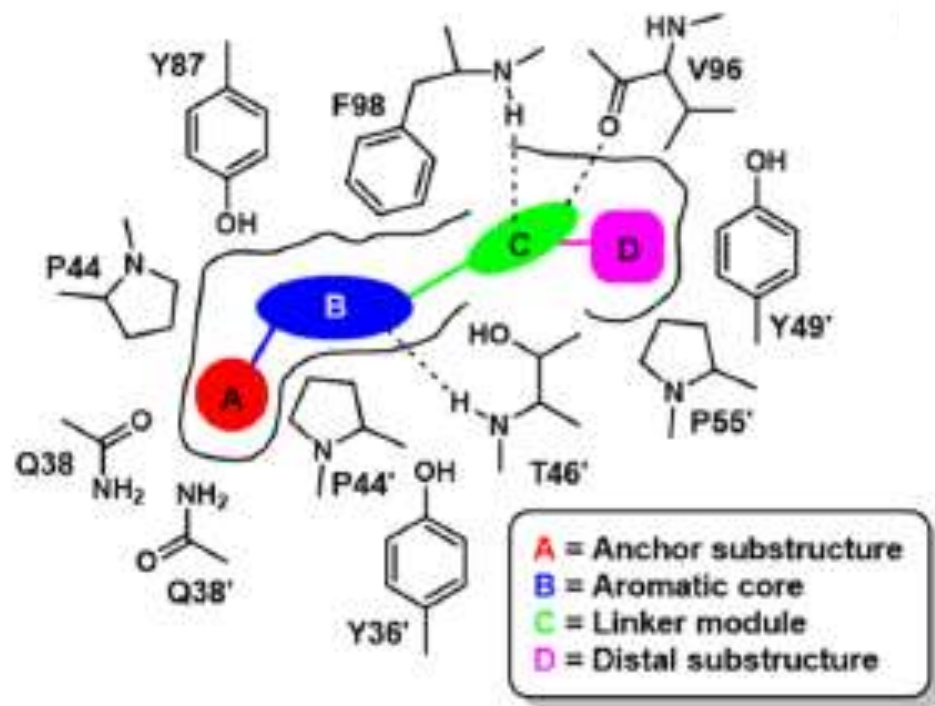
4

Morgan and Yan, et al. *Proc Natl Acad Sci*, 2019.

- Each AL patient has a unique LC sequence

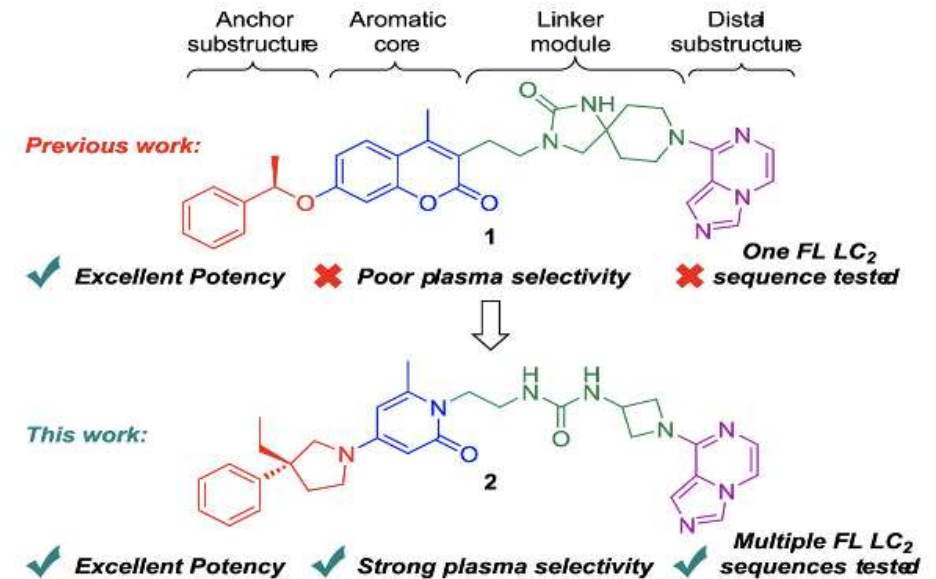
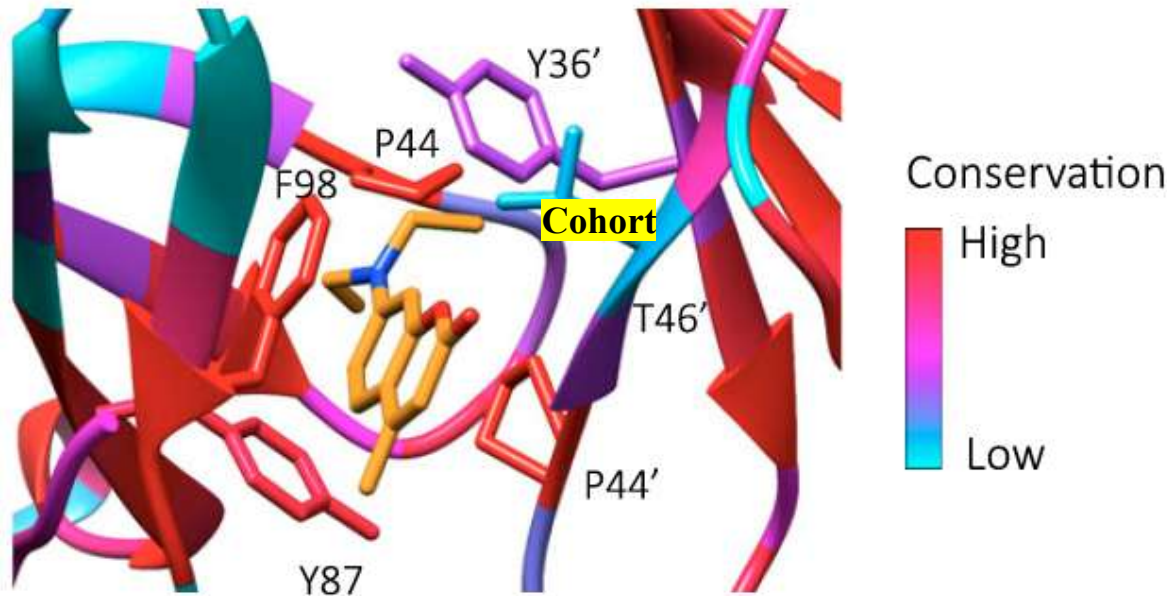


# We Solved Co-crystal Structures of All of the Hits from the High Throughput Screen Which Mapped out the Conserved Small Molecule Binding Site



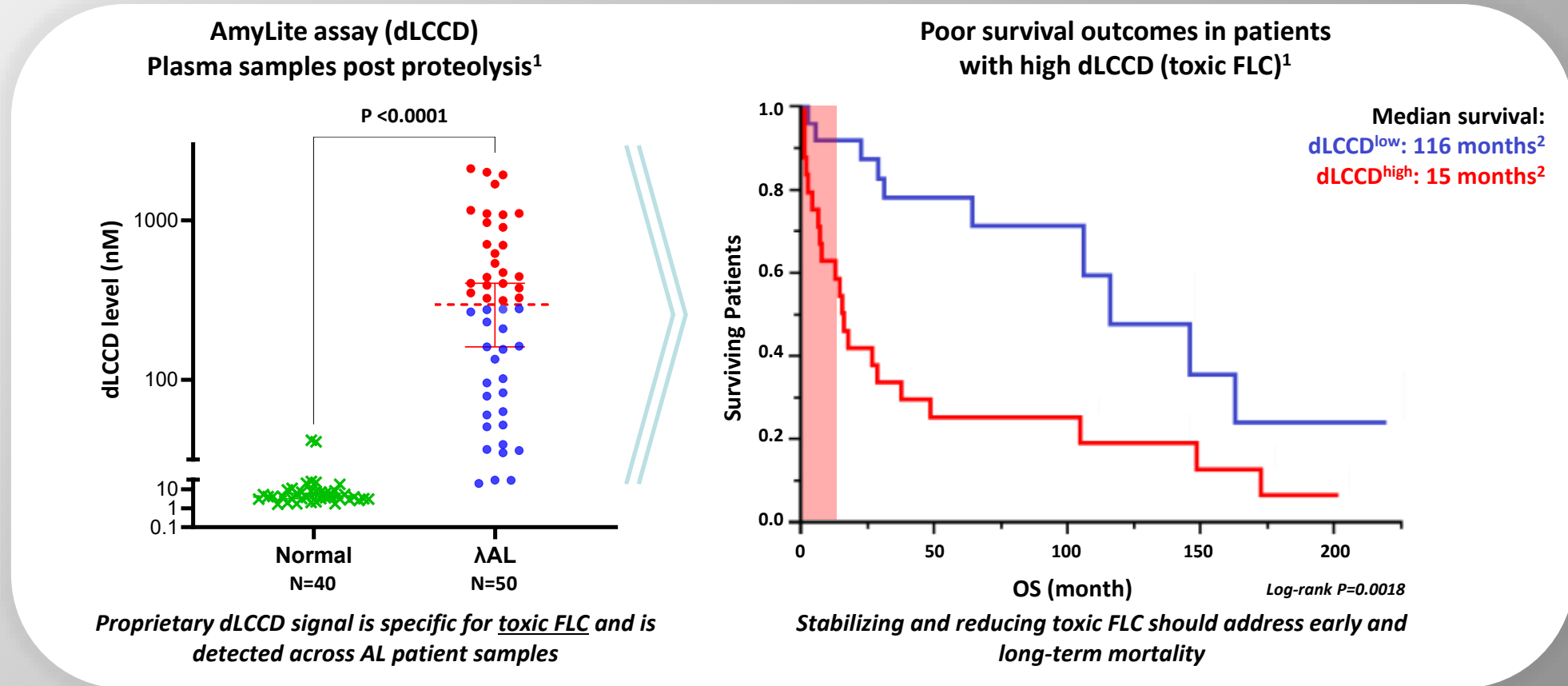


Kelly Lab Designed and Synthesized 1000+ Kinetic Stabilizers and Protego  
Mike Petrassi/Steve Wilkens  
Designed Made 2000+ Kinetic Stabilizers to Arrive at  
PROT001 = lambda Selective Clinical Trial Drug



Protego Biopharma Phase 1 Clinical Trial on 5<sup>th</sup> SAD Cohort  
& First Multiple Dose Cohort

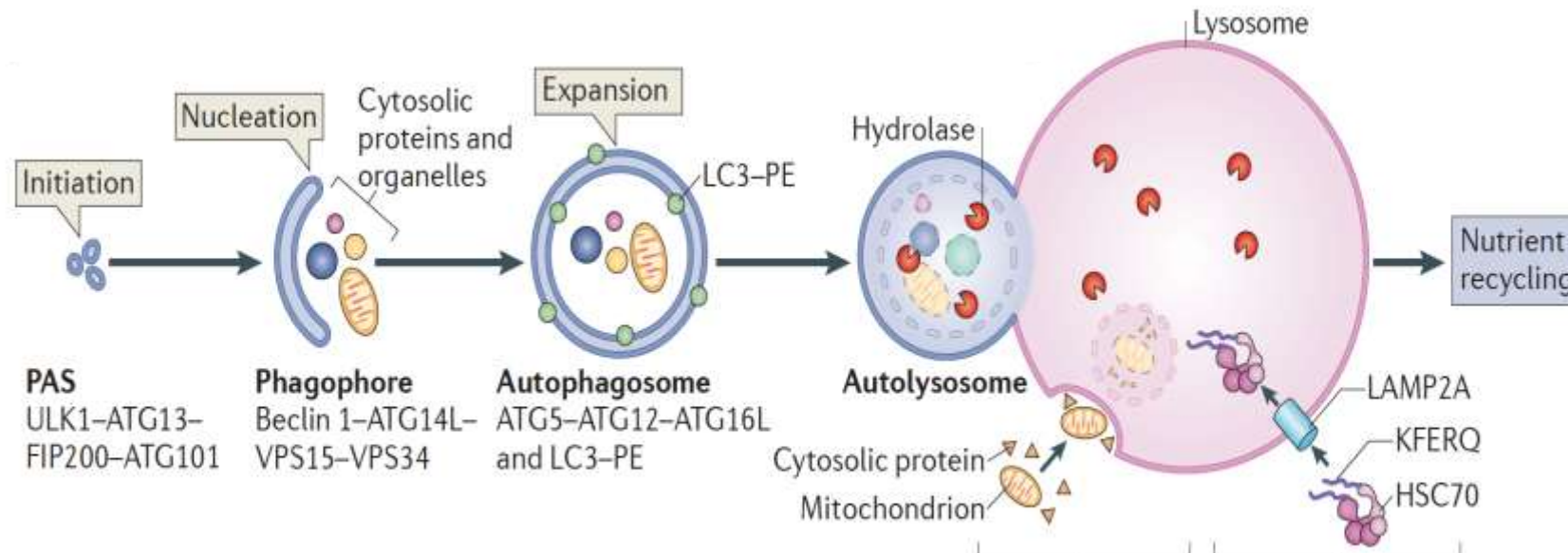
# Kelly lab / Protego / Mayo Clinic Establish Correlation Between FL LC Kinetic Stability via Protease Sensitivity and Prognosis



# Autophagy: A cellular recycling pathway



***Lysosomal degradative process used to recycle obsolete cellular constituents and eliminate damaged organelles, protein aggregates, and lipids—there is also constitutive turnover of cellular constituents***



**> 400 proteins support basal autophagy network**

*Nature* 2010, 466, 68-76.

*Nat Rev Drug Disc* 2007, 6, 304-312.

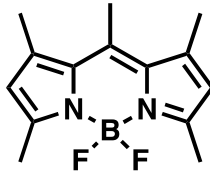
*Nat Rev Mol Cell Bio* 2015, 16, 461-472.

# Lipophagic Lipid Droplet Degradation as the Basis for HTS for Discovery of Lysosomal Flux Activators

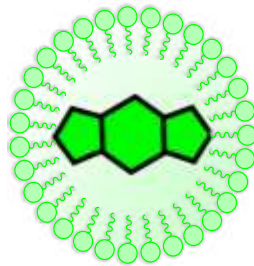


Fluorogenic lipid probe:  
BODIPY 493/503

Hydrophilic  
environment

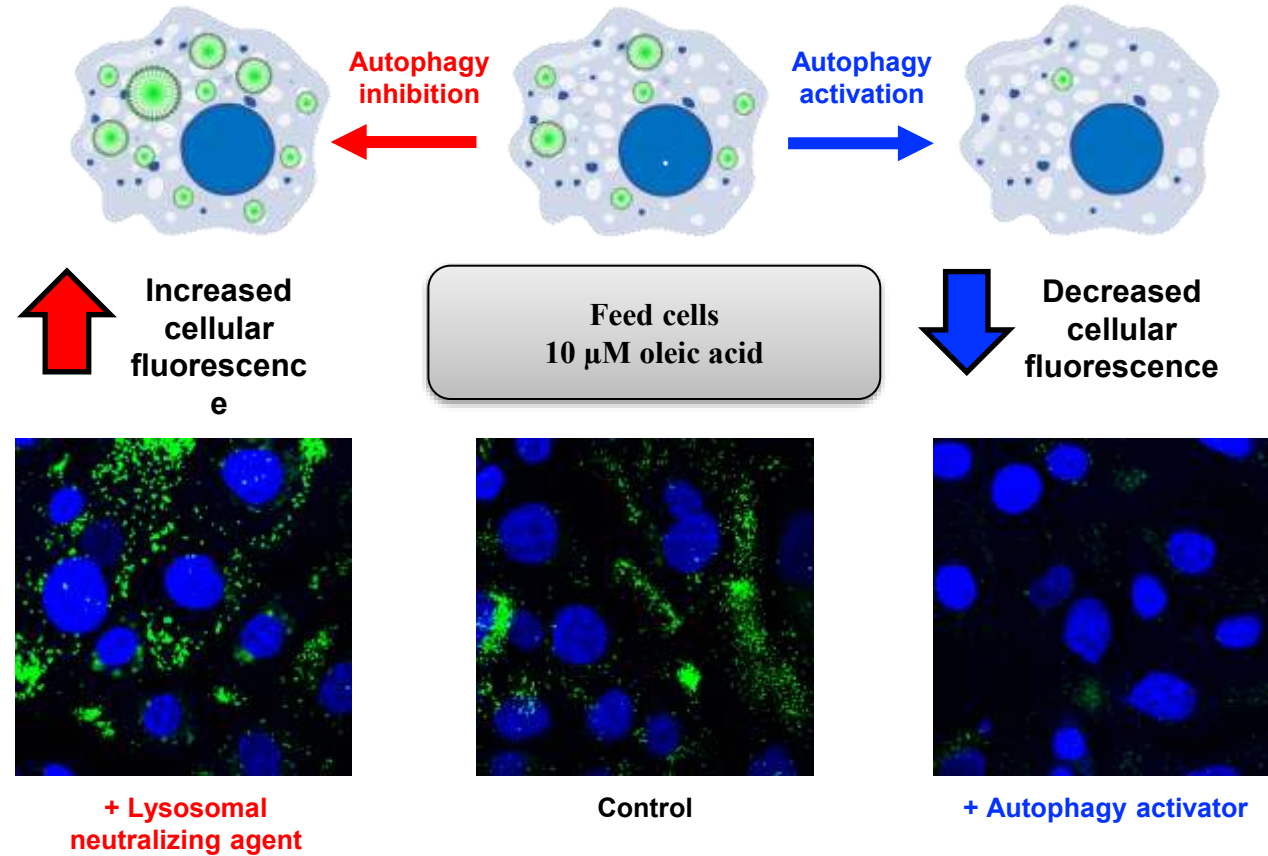


Hydrophobic  
environment  
(lipid droplet)



Rachel Botham  
Kristen Johnson

In cells:

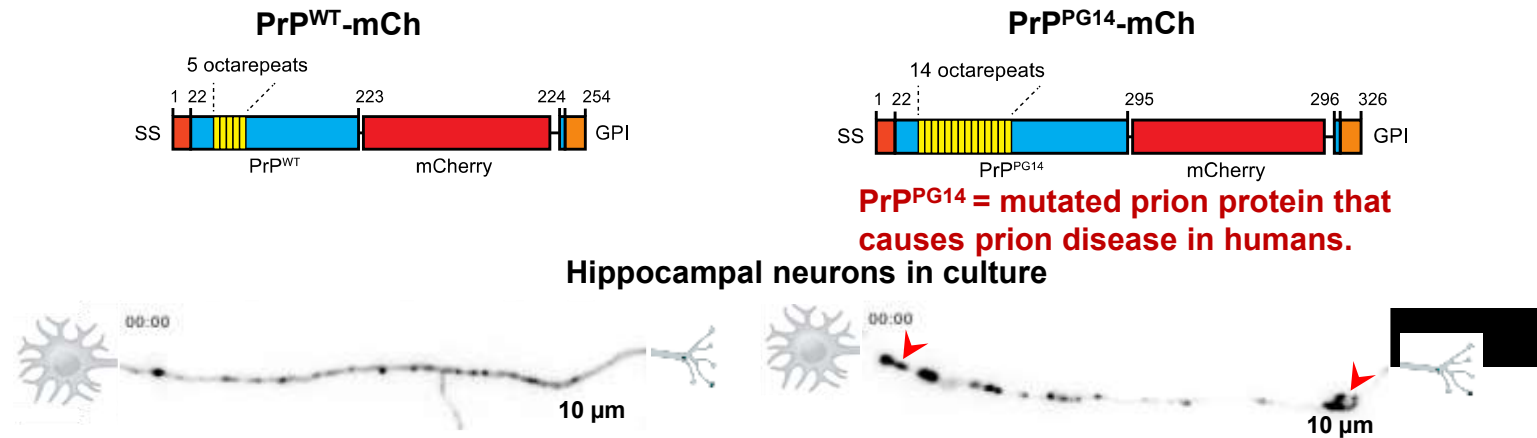


Inspired by a low-throughput pilot, high content imaging screen by Lee et al. – *Chem Sci* 2013, 4, 3282 and Singh, R.; Kaushik, S.; Wang, Y. J.; Xiang, Y. Q.; Novak, I.; Komatsu, M.; Tanaka, K.; Cuervo, A. M.; Czaja, M. J. “Autophagy regulates lipid metabolism” *Nature* 458, 1131.





# Adriaan Verhelle Encalada Laboratory has Demonstrated that Expression of Disease-causing Mutant PrP in Primary Hippocampal Neurons Results in Axonal Aggregates



In collaboration with Encalada Laboratory

# Acknowledgements Protego BioPharma and Scripps Research Institute



**MPM Ventures, Vida  
Ventures, Lightspeed**



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Aana Yu, Ph.D.

**Jason E. Gestwlccki Ph.D.**

Emily Bentley. Ph.D.

Seth Allen

Dan Garza Ph.D.

Christian Cole, Ph.D.

Ee phie Tan, Ph.D.

William Hou

Joe Donnelly M.D.

**Gareth Morgan, Ph.D.**

Macus Jaeger Ph.D.

Karina Nugroho

**Derek Rhoades, Ph.D.**

Zi Gao, Ph.D.

Wen Zen, Ph.D.

Ruben Elias Ph.D.

Anthony Balistreri Ph.D.

Adrian Guerrero

Sergio Labra

Lynee Massey

Mahbubur Rahman Ph.D.

Gabe Kline

Carl Ash

Lydia Ambaye

**Oren Lederburg**

Akhil Prabhavalkar

**Julian Sanchez**

**H. Michael Petrassi Ph.D.**

**Richard Labaudinere Ph.D.**

**Brent Warner**

**Nicholas Yan, Ph.D.**

Sue Fox, Ph.D.

Rachel Botham Ph.D.

Hongfan Peng

**Steven Wilkens, Ph.D.**

Gabrielle Cruz

**Leonard Yoon**

Ruslan Gibadullin Ph.D.

**Xin Jiang, Ph.D**

**Ed Hurwitz**

Chris Weyer, M.D.

**Joel Buxbaum, M.D.**



NIA

**RAINWATER**  
Charitable Foundation

# The Development of Anti-Amyloid Fibril Immunotherapy

**Jing Fu, PhD**

Assistant Professor of Medical Sciences  
Columbia Multiple Myeloma and AL Amyloidosis Program  
Columbia University Irving Medical Center

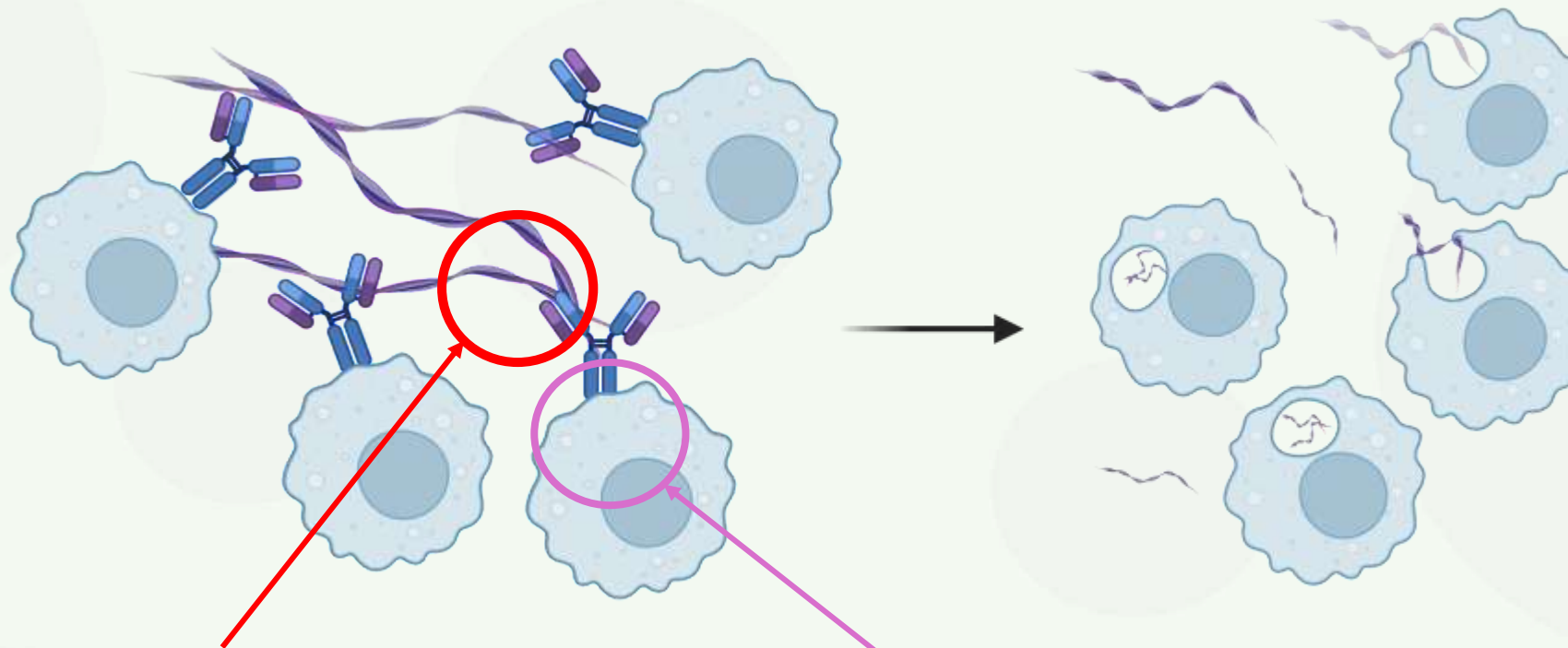
# Failure of Pan-anti-AL Amyloid Mabs?

- **NEOD001 (Birtamimab)**
  - Humanized IgG1 antibody (mouse 2A4)
  - Developed **against AA amyloid**
  - Cross-activity to AL amyloid *in vitro*
  - Failed in AFFIRM-AL trial
- **CAEL-101 (Anselamimab)**
  - Chimeric IgG1 antibody (mouse 11-1F4)
  - Developed **against kappa 4 AL amyloid (Len)**
  - Cross-activity to lambda and other amyloids *in vitro*
  - Promising Phase 1/2 trials data
  - Phase III trial, CAEL101 **ONLY** showed highly clinically meaningful improvement in a prespecified subgroup of patients → kappa AL?

→ Has the pan-anti-amyloid mAb strategy failed?



# MOA of Amyloid-Targeting MAbs



## **AL Amyloid targeting ?**

The predominant lambda amyloid is not addressed

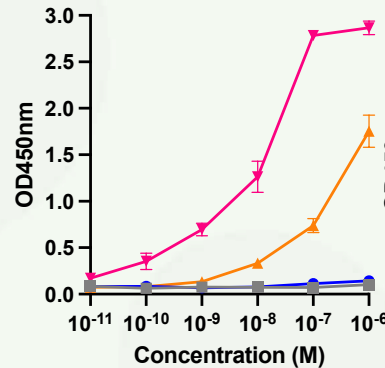
## **Antibody-Dependent Phagocytosis ?**

Largely suppressed by endogenous IgG competition and potentially other monoclonal antibodies

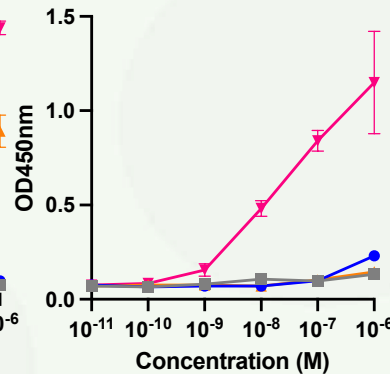
# New MAb 1F10 to Target Lambda Amyloid



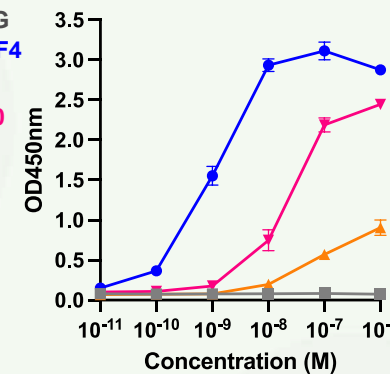
ELISA on  $\lambda 6$  Wil Fibril



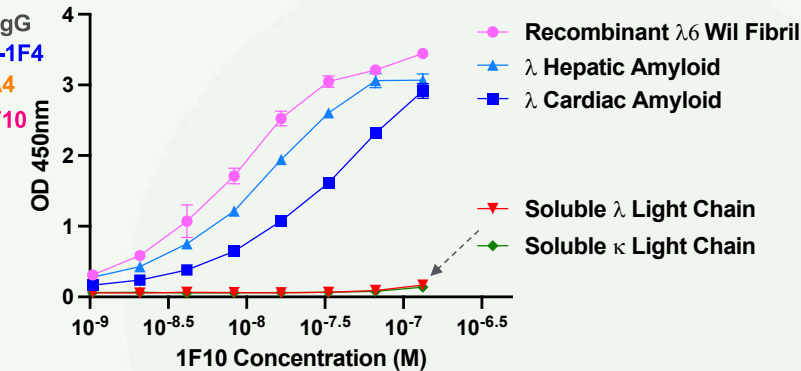
ELISA on  $\lambda$  Patient Cardiac Fibril



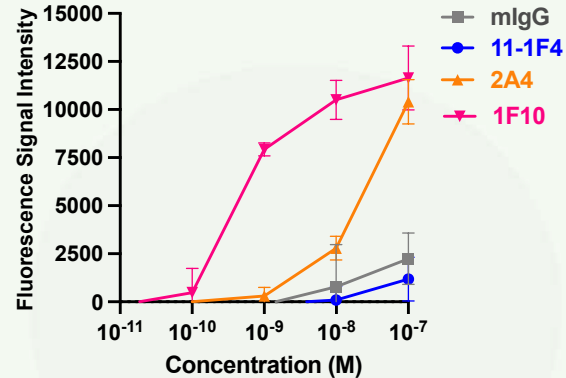
ELISA on  $\kappa 4$  Len Fibril



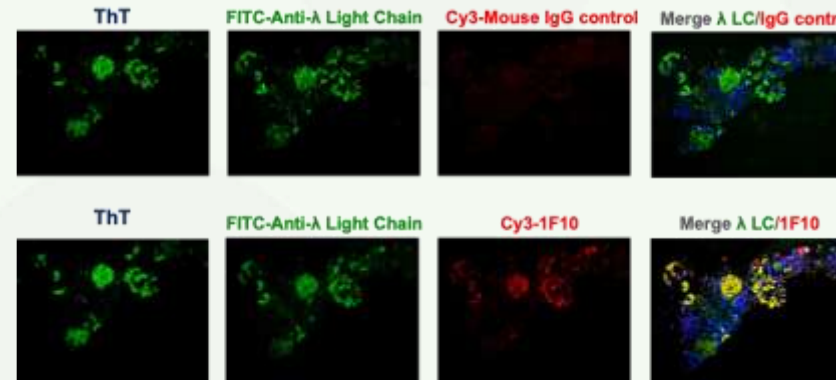
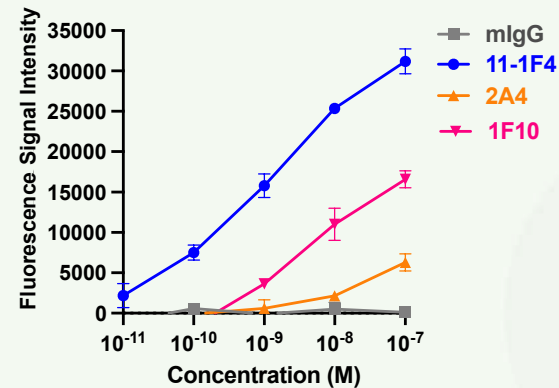
1F10 ELISA Assay



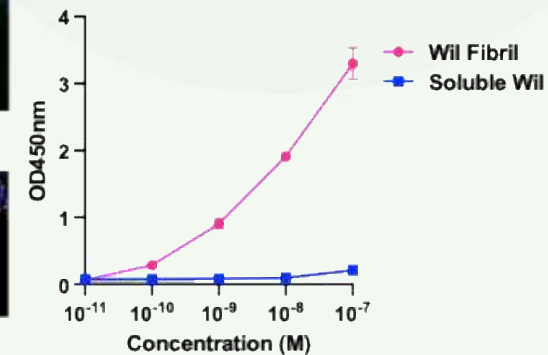
Phagocytosis Assay  
pHrodo Red- $\lambda 6$  Wil Fibril



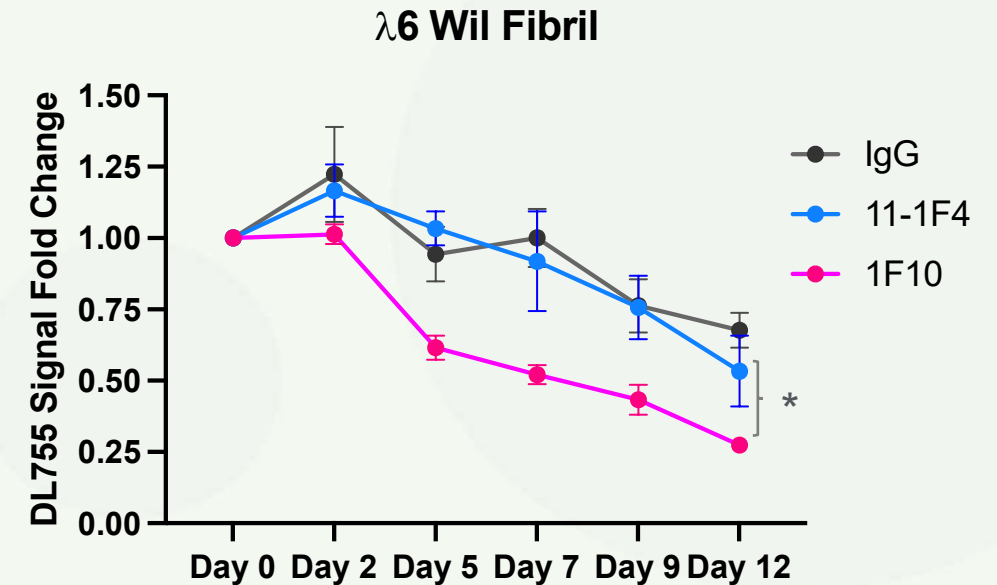
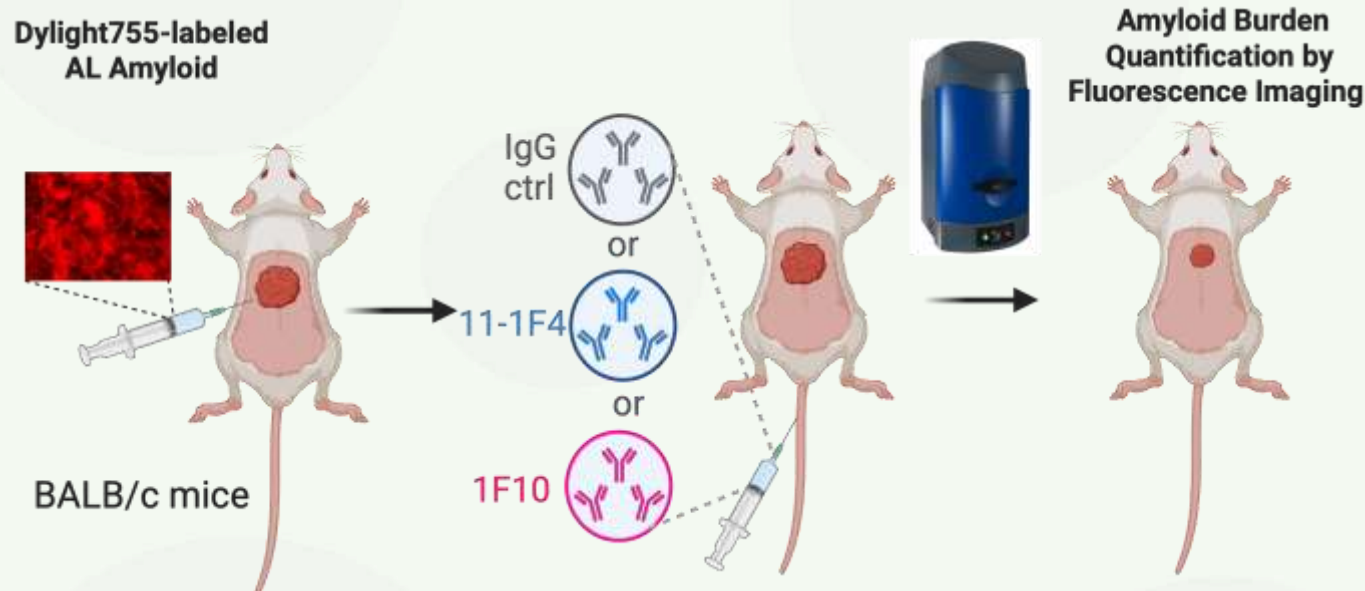
Phagocytosis Assay  
pHrodo Red- $\kappa 4$  Len Fibril



1F10 ELISA on  $\lambda 6$  Wil LC  
Fibril vs Soluble Formats

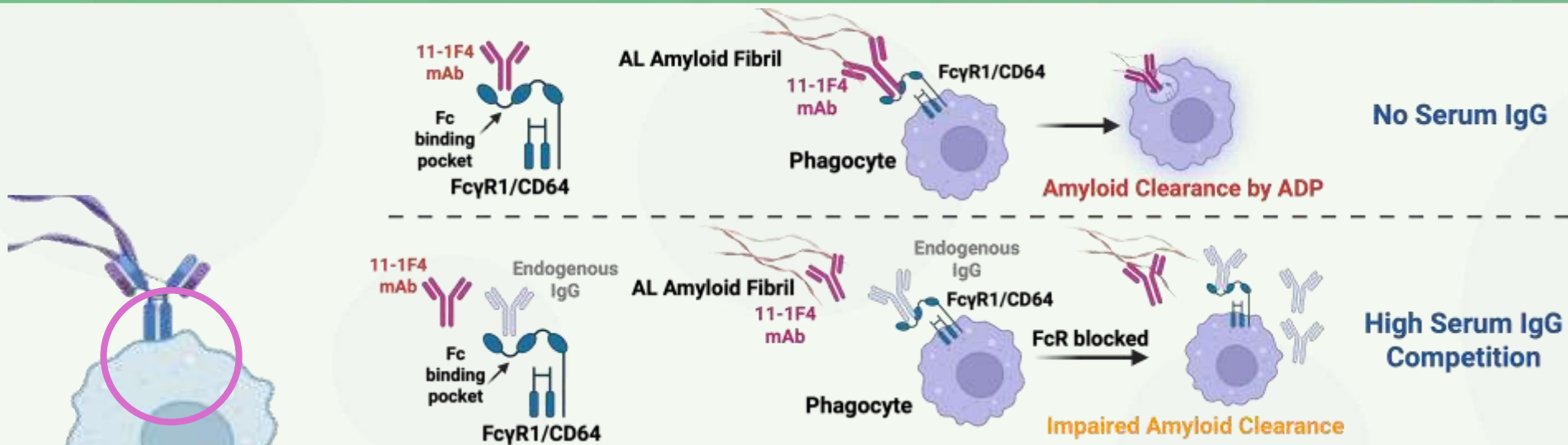


# 1F10 Induces Lambda Amyloid Clearance *in vivo*

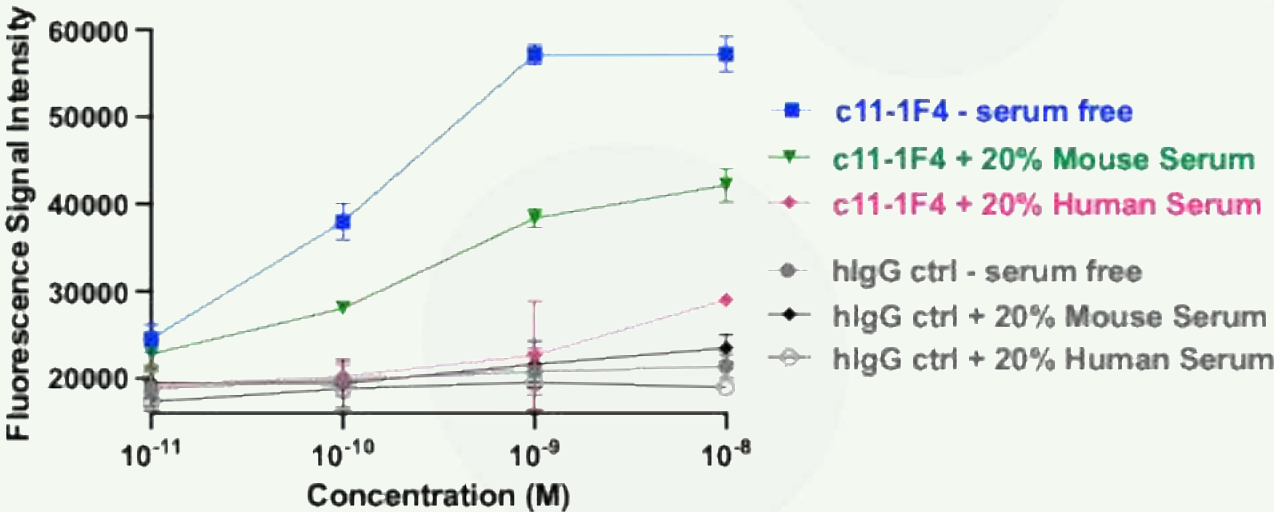




# Serum IgG Competes for FcR Binding Sites



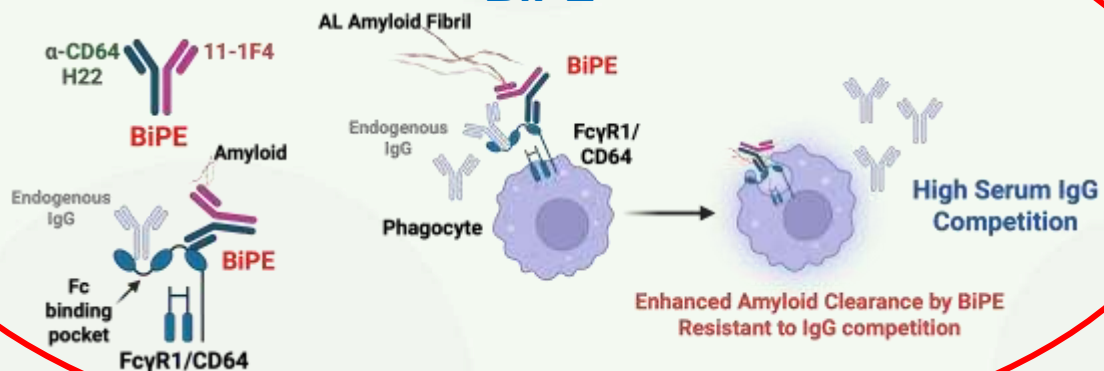
pHrodo Red-κ4 Len Fibril Phagocytosis Assay



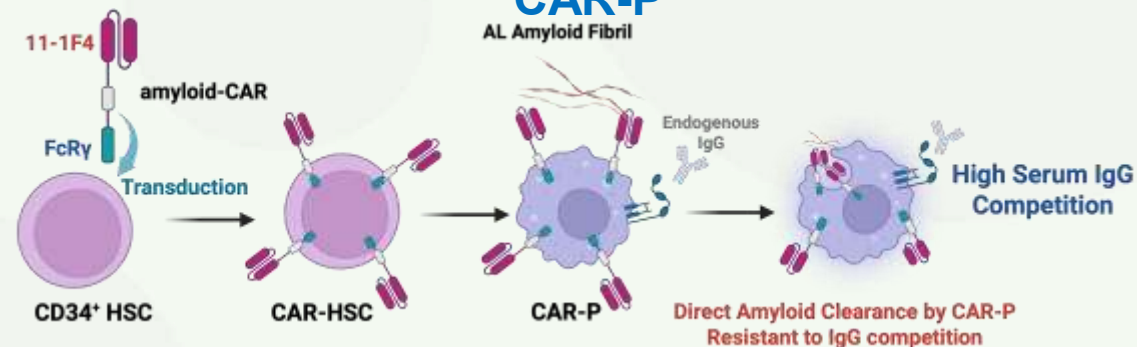
# Serum IgGs Compete for FcR Binding Sites

## How to circumvent the serum IgG competition?

### 1. Bispecific phagocyte engager BiPE

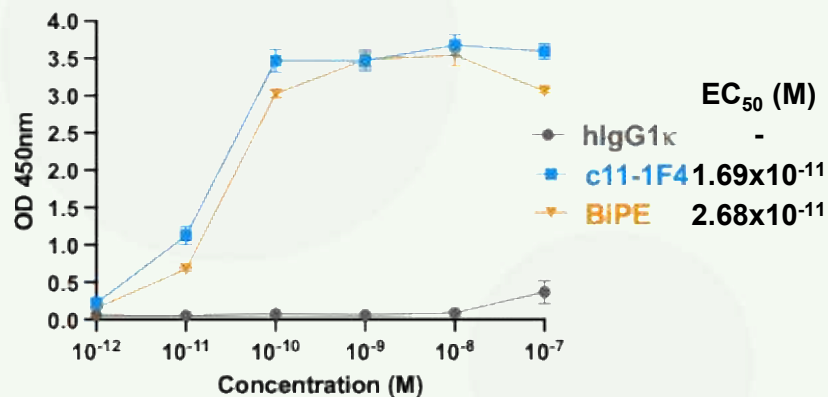


### 2. CAR-Phagocyte CAR-P

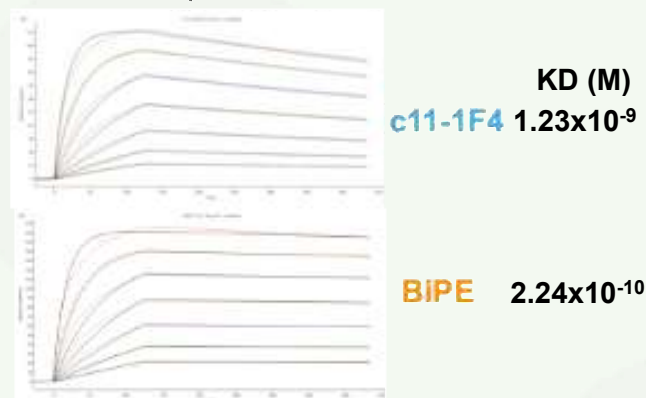


# BiPE Bypasses Endogenous IgG Competition

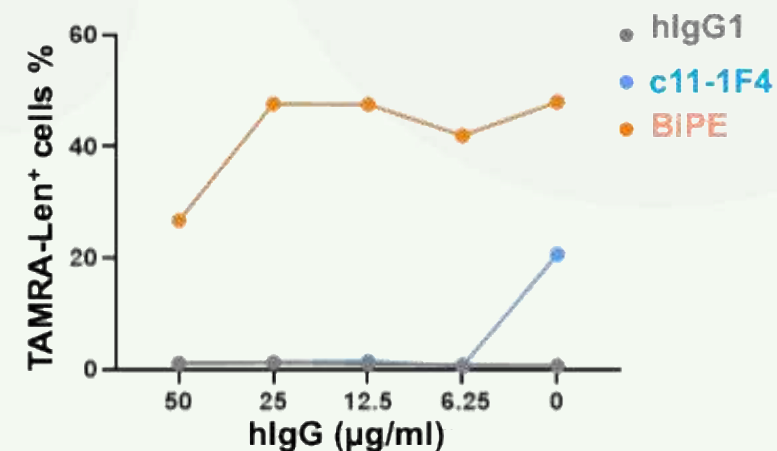
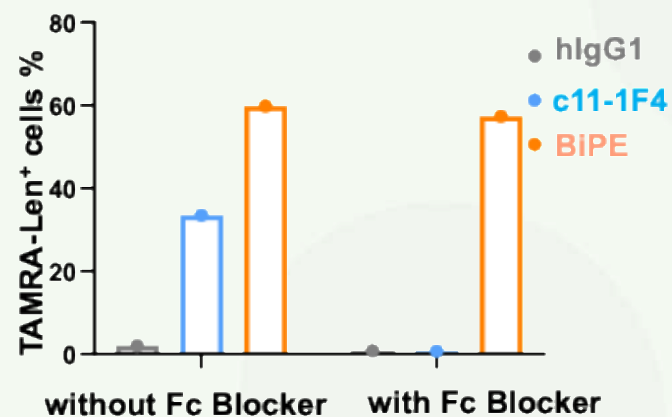
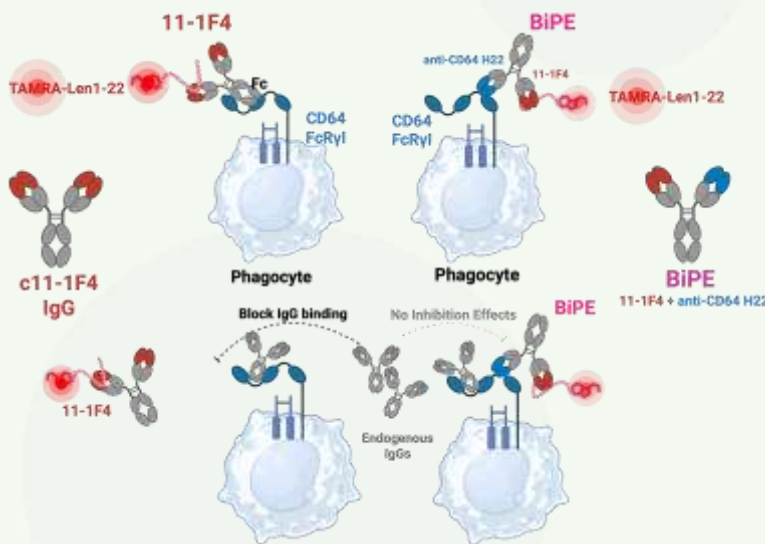
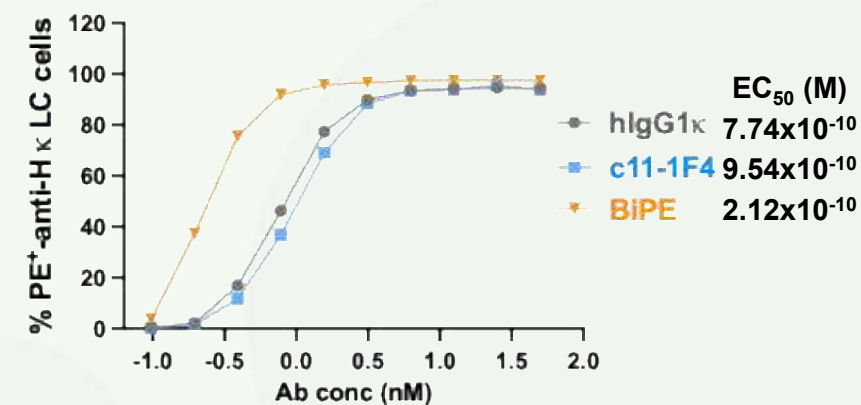
ELISA on Len Amyloid Fibril



hFcγRI /CD64 SPR

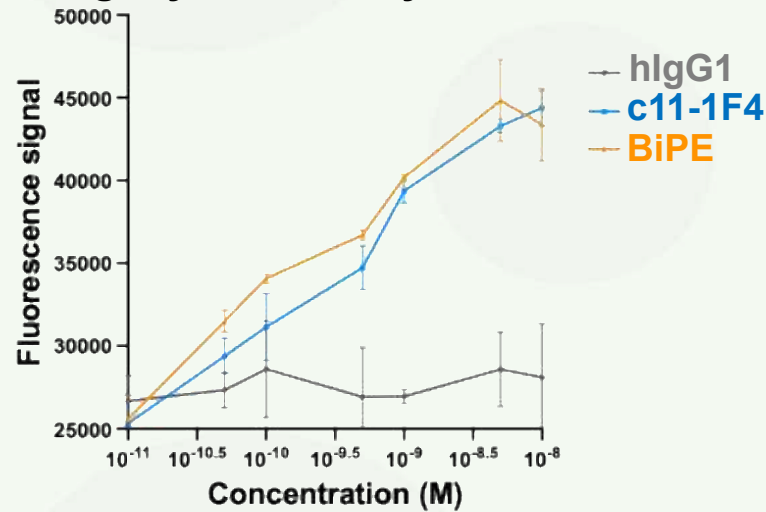


THP1 Cellular Binding



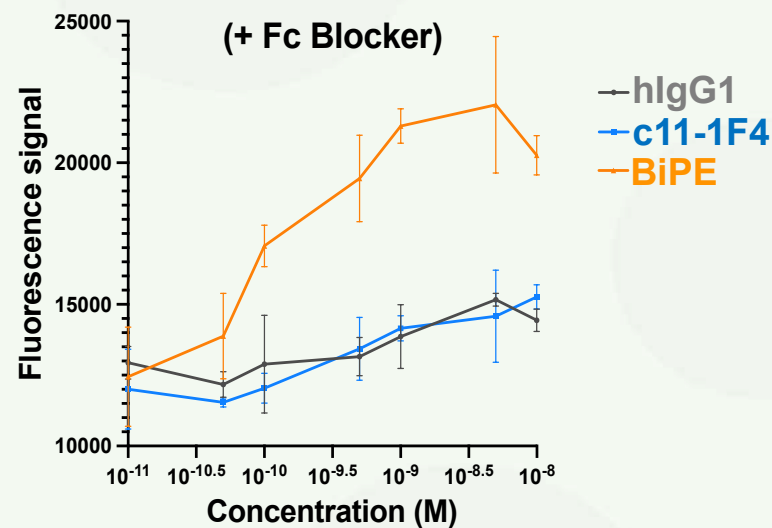
# BiPE Induces Robust ADP in Serum Conditions

Phagocytosis Assay-Len Fibril



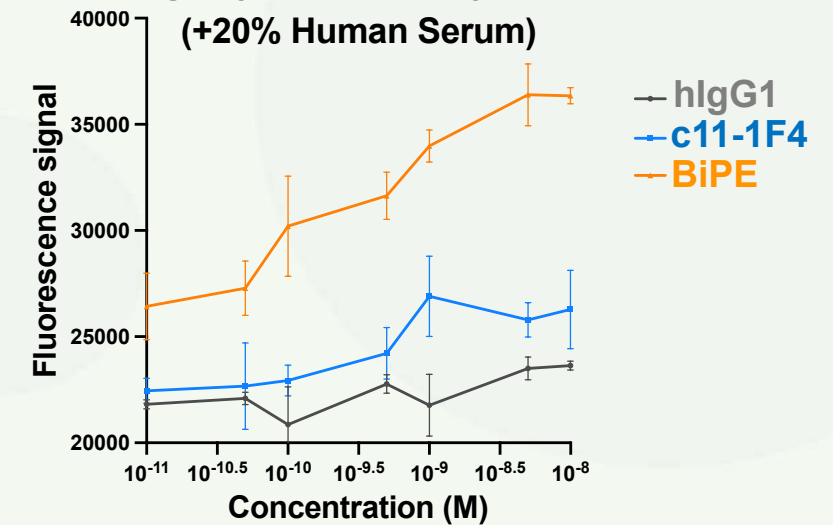
**Serum Free**

Phagocytosis Assay-Len Fibril



**+ Fc Blocker**

Phagocytosis Assay-Len Fibril

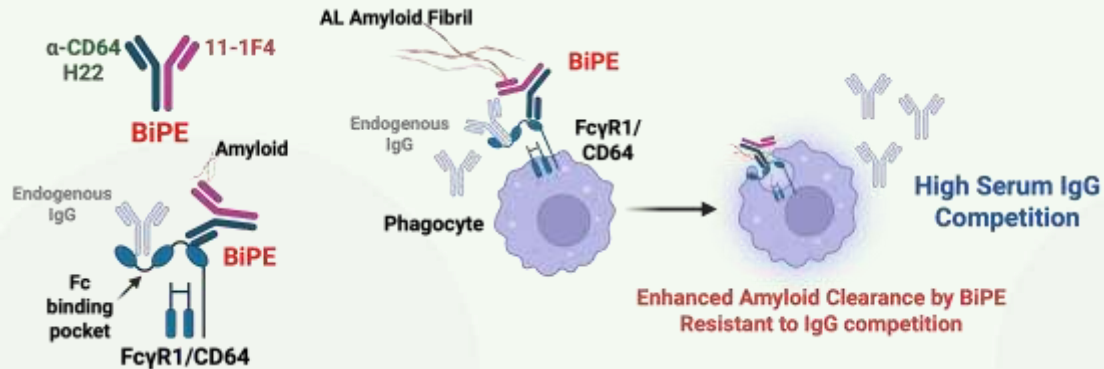


**+ 20% Human Serum**

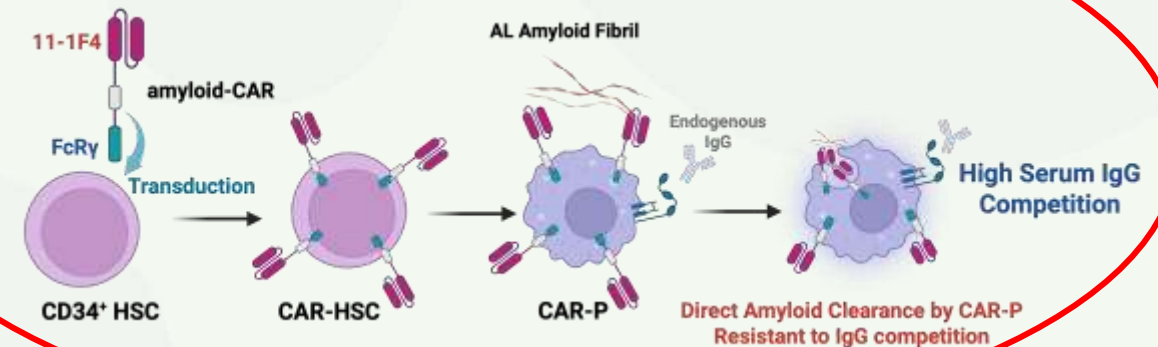
# Serum IgG Competes for FcR Binding Sites

## How to circumvent the serum IgG competition?

### 1. Bispecific phagocyte engager BiPE



### 2. CAR-Phagocyte CAR-P

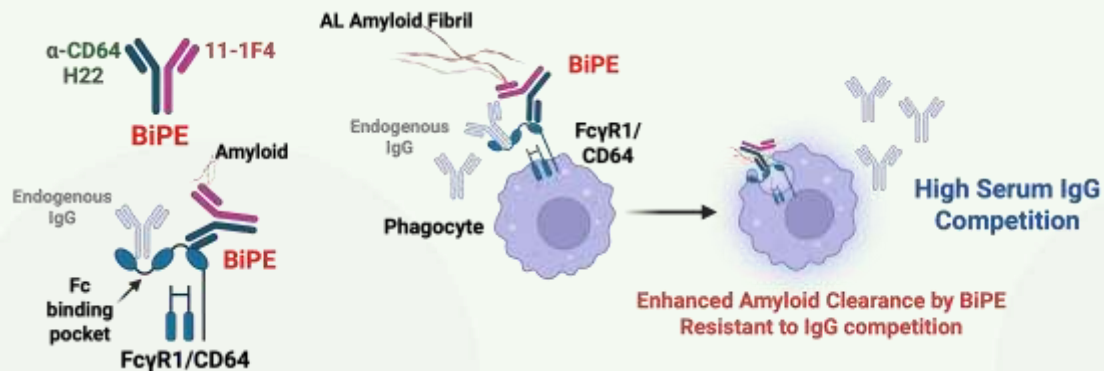




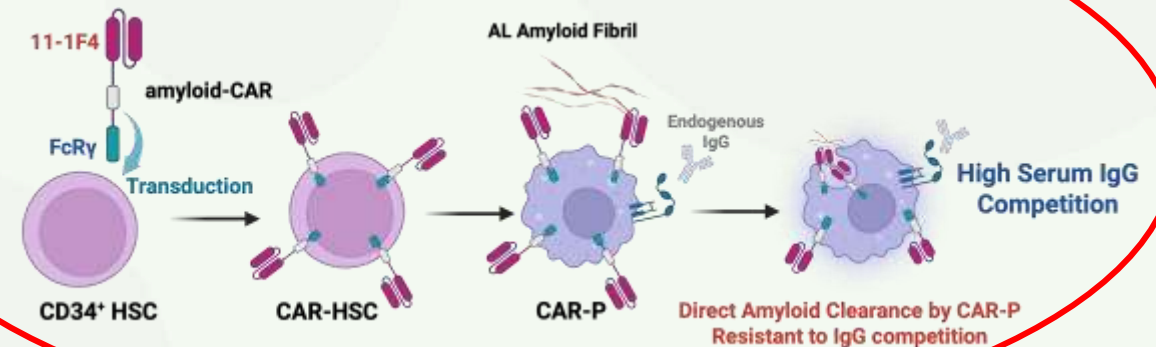
# Serum IgG Competes for FcR Binding Sites

## How to circumvent the serum IgG competition?

### 1. Bispecific phagocyte engager BiPE



### 2. CAR-Phagocyte CAR-P





# Conclusions

- Current clinical data does not support the pan-amyloid antibody concept.
- 1F10 antibody for the predominant lambda subtype in AL amyloidosis
- Monoclonal Ab's FcR binding and phagocytosis activities are suppressed by high concentrations of endogenous IgG.
- BiPE engages FcR independently of Fc and is resistant to endogenous IgG competition, achieving efficient amyloid phagocytosis.
- CAR-P bypasses the Fc engagement step for direct amyloid clearance and efficiently clears amyloid despite of IgG competition.

# Acknowledgement

## Columbia MM and AL Amyloidosis Program

**Suzanne Lentzsch**, MD, PhD

Michael S. Hughes, MD

Gavreel Kalantarov, PhD

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Guifen Liu, MS

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**Markus Y. Mapara**, MD, PhD

Huihui Ma, MD, PhD

## Columbia Pathology

Glen Markowitz, MD

Miroslav Sekulic, MD

**Blood Cancer  
United**



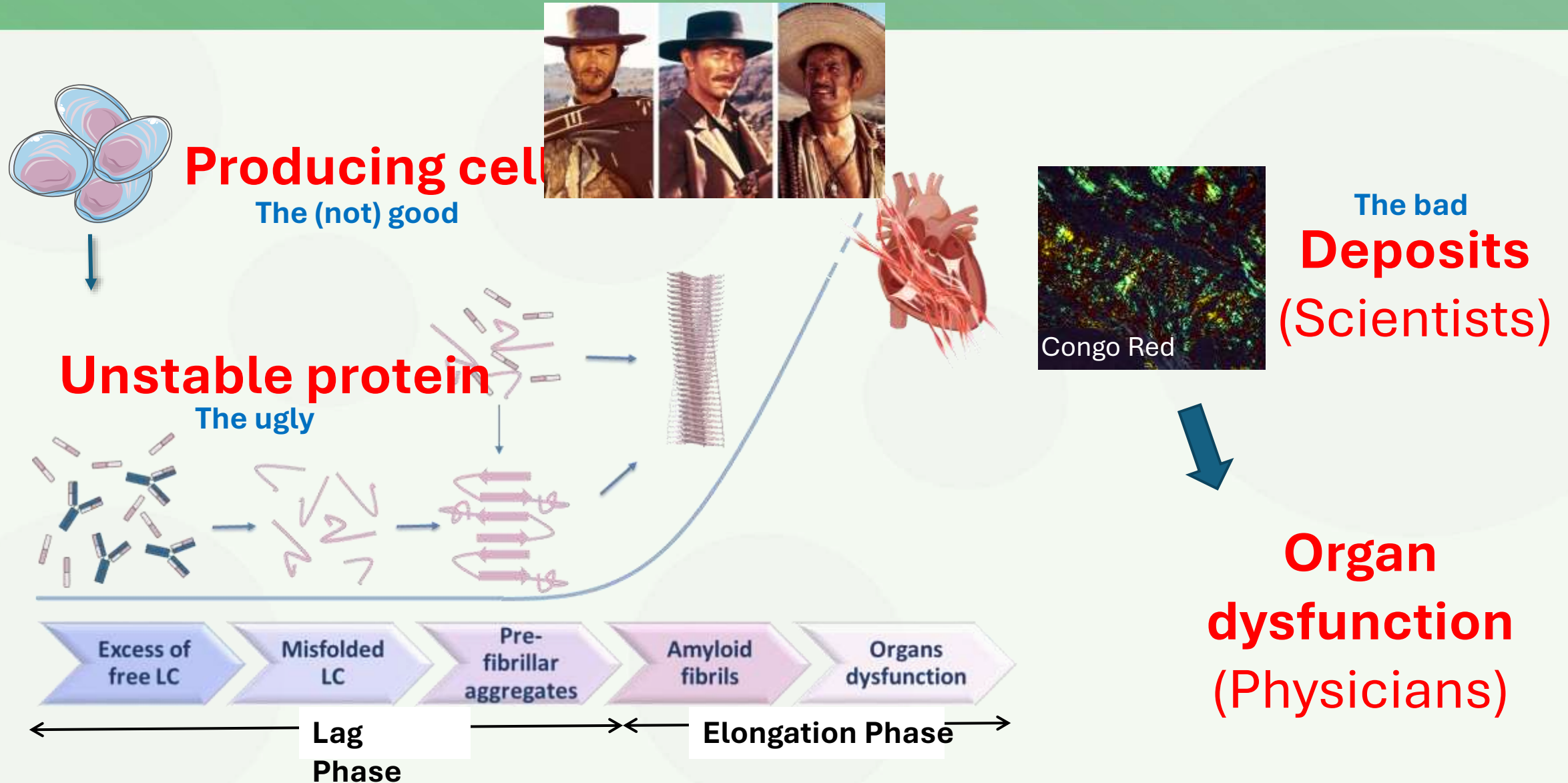
**CDMRP**

Rare Cancers Research Program

# Strengths and limitations of animal models for research and drug development in amyloidosis: the case of AL amyloidosis

**Christophe Sirac, CRIBL lab, BioPIC team, University of Limoges, France**

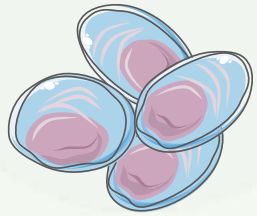
# Experimental models of (AL) amyloidosis





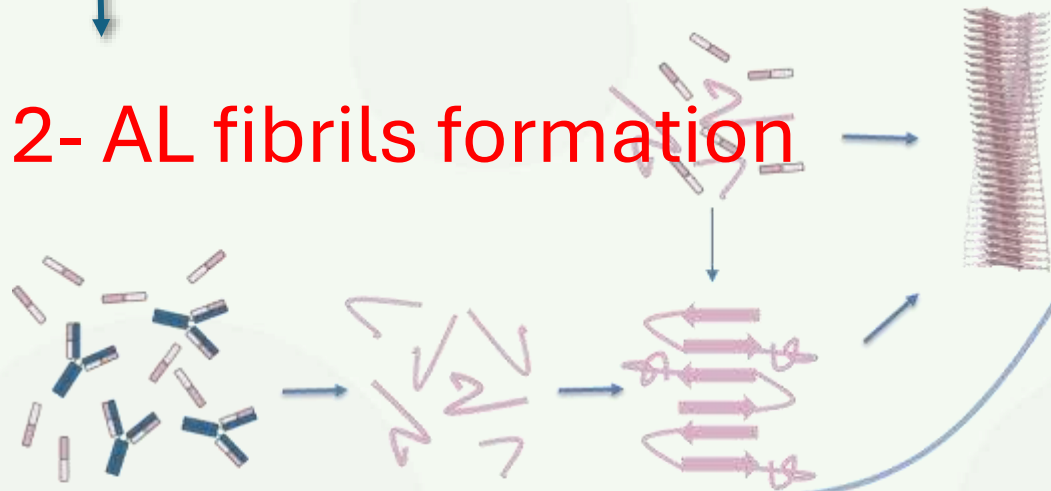
# Experimental models of (AL) amyloidosis

Why do we need *in vivo* experimental models of AL amyloidosis ?  
***in vivo* context**

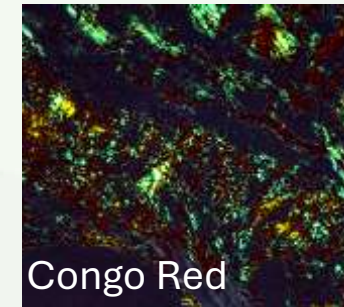


**1- Cell transformation**

**2- AL fibrils formation**



**3- Toxicity for organs**



Congo Red

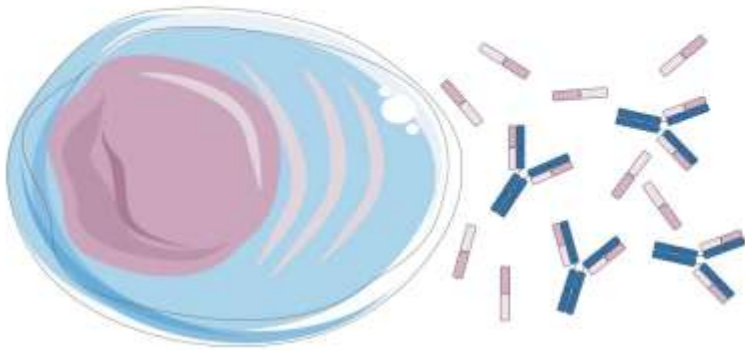


- 1000s of other proteins
- Dozens of different cells
- ECM

# The perfect experimental model of AL amyloidosis

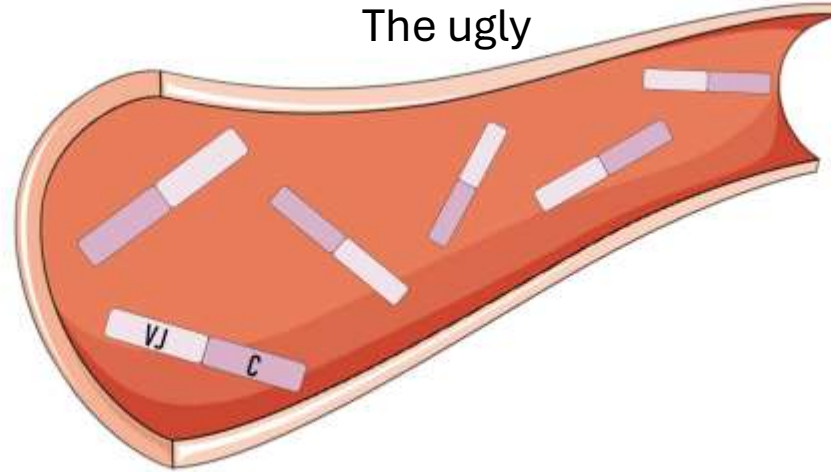
## Producing cells

The (not) good



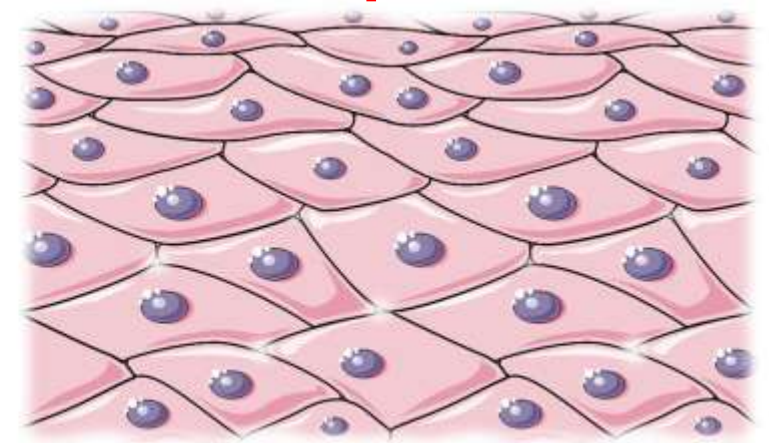
## Unstable protein

The ugly



The bad

## Deposits



## Organ dysfunction

### Enhancing factors

- Stress related to the unstable LCs
- Secretion of misfolded LCs
- Disability to dimerize LCs

- Lack of stabilization of LCs by chaperones
- Cleavage of LCs by circulating proteases
- Formation of oligomers ?

- Deacetylation and instability of the LCs
- Digestion of LCs by tissue-specific proteases
- Endocytosis of LCs and cleavage by intracellular proteases

### Inhibiting factors

- Stabilization of LCs by chaperones

- Stabilization of LCs by chaperones

- Stabilization of LCs by chaperones
- Clearance of misfolded LCs
- Digestion of amyloid fibrils by extracellular enzymes
- Tissue regeneration



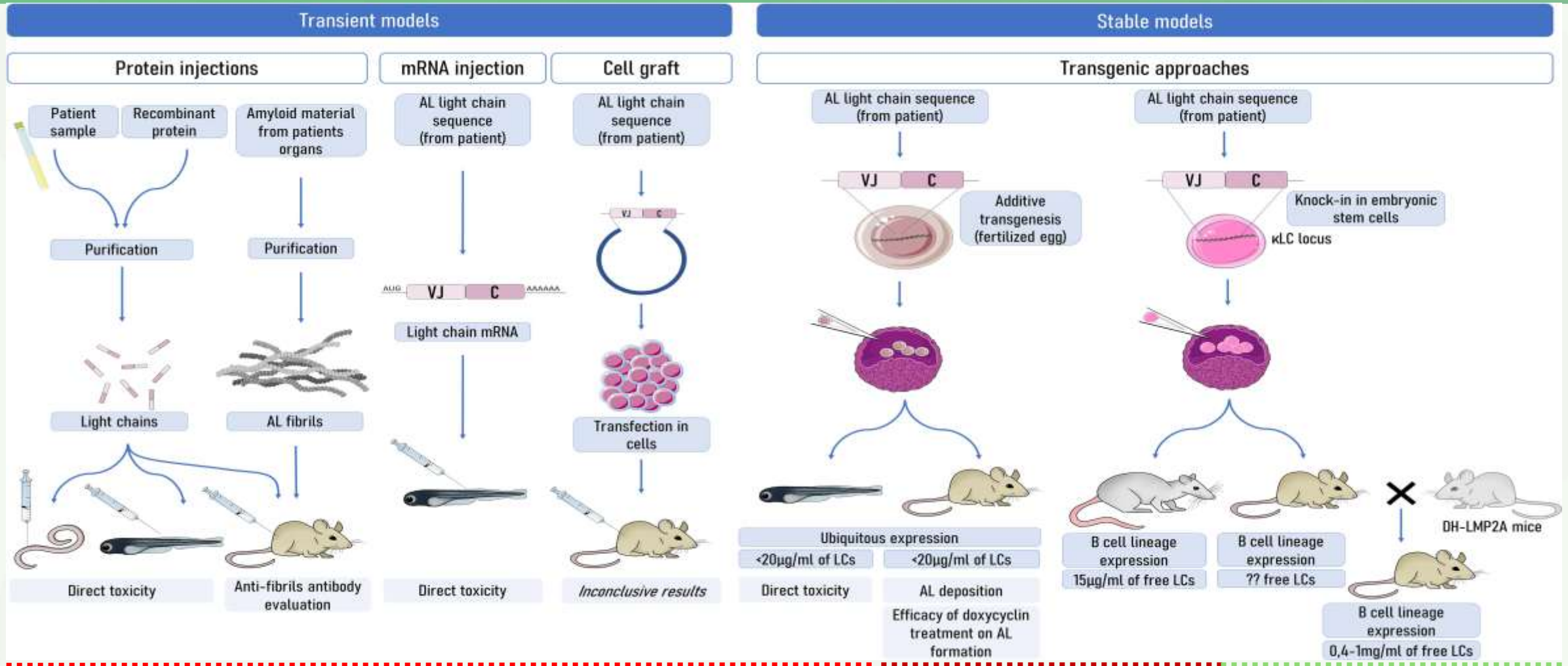
No, the perfect experimental model does not exist

We have to deal with it!

- To model each player independently
- To make use of each one

Right question ↔ Right model

# Published models to study AL amyloidosis



No congo-red deposits  
Direct toxicity (in some of them)

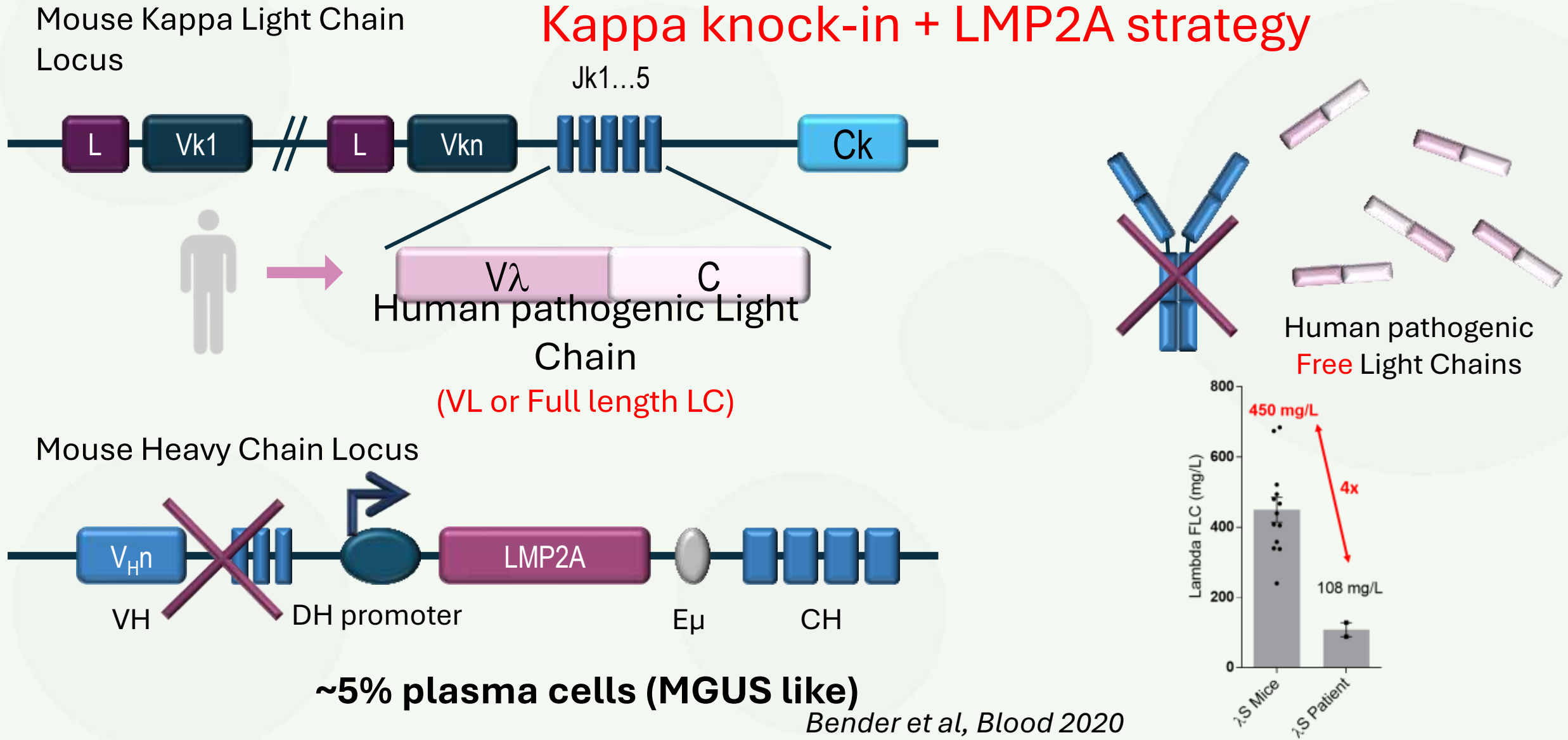
Congo-red deposits

Congo-red deposits  
Organ dysfunction

*Adapted from Martinez-Rivas et al. 2023*

# Transgenic mouse model of AL amyloidosis

**ISA** INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY  
OF AMYLOIDOSIS

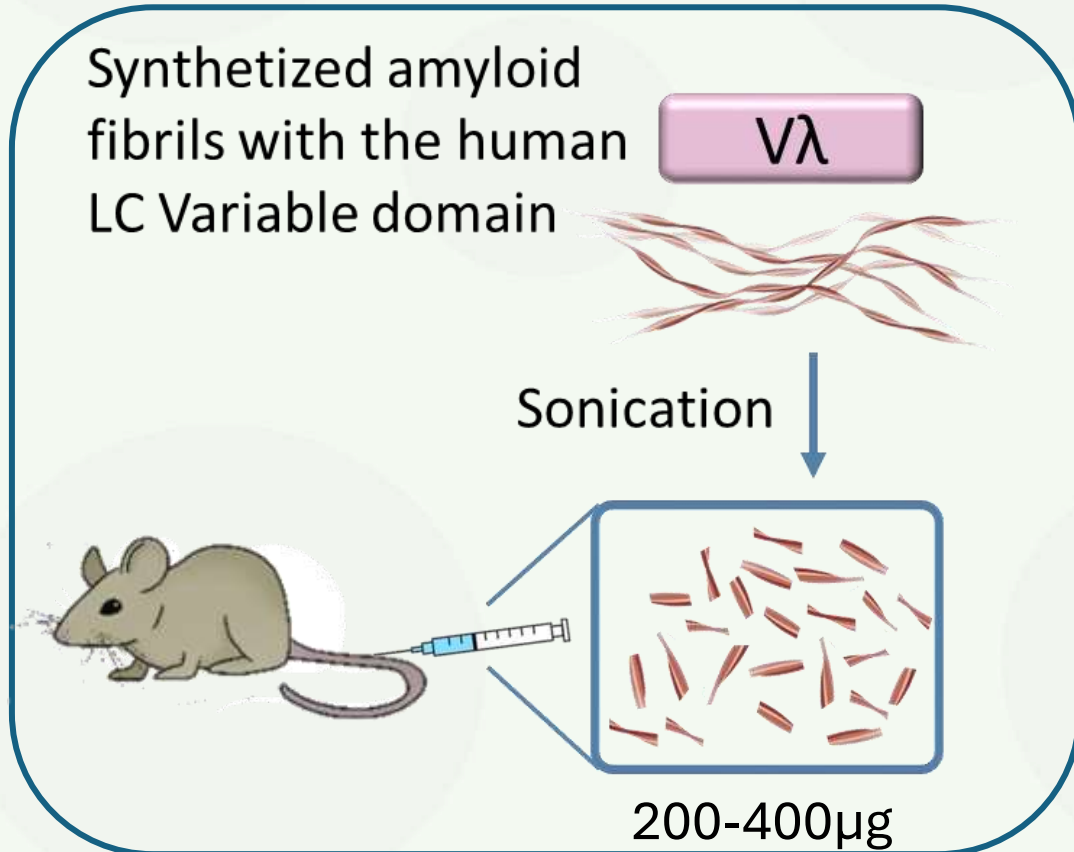


# Transgenic mouse model of AL amyloidosis

**ISA** INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY  
OF AMYLOIDOSIS

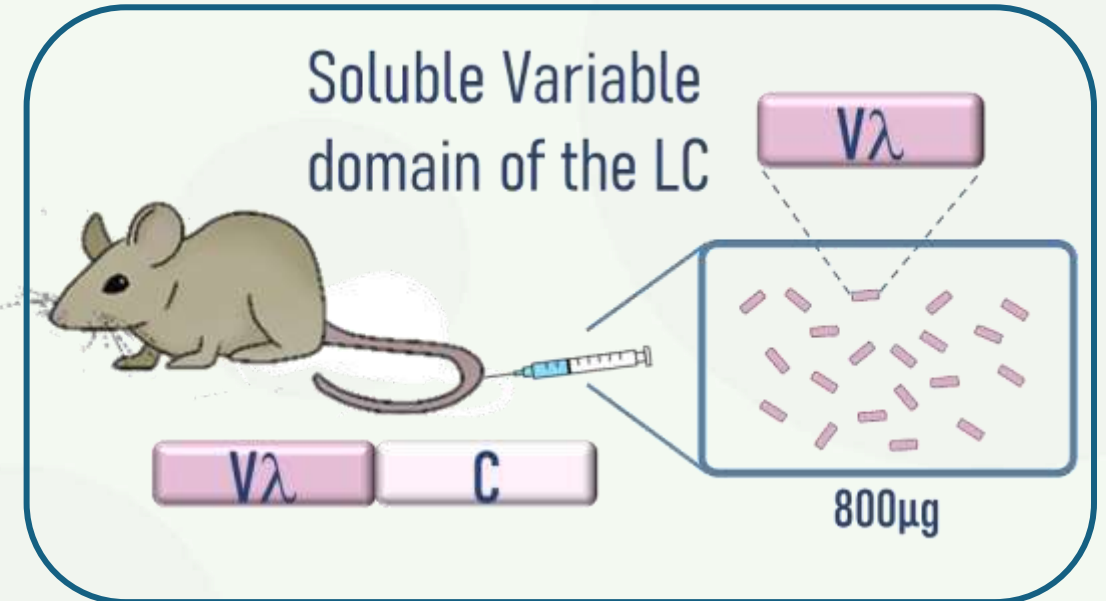
## « Fast protocol »

Seeds: in vitro fibrils



## « Physiological protocol »

Seeds: soluble VL

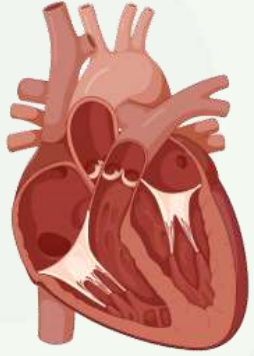


**Few spontaneous AL  
amyloidosis (5-10% in aged  
mice)**

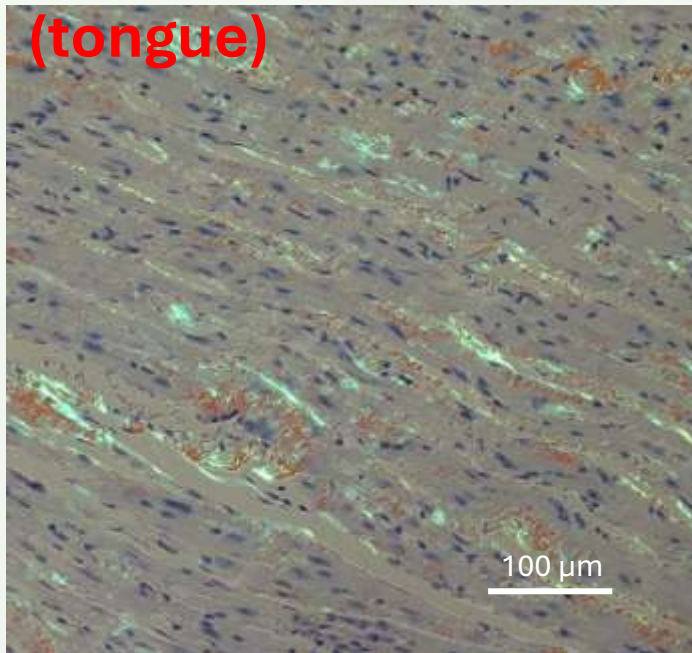


# Transgenic mouse model of AL amyloidosis

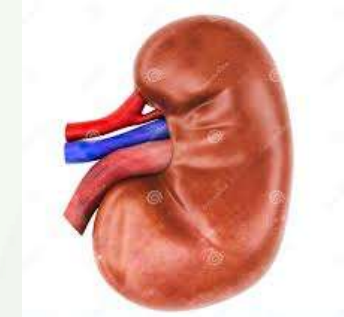
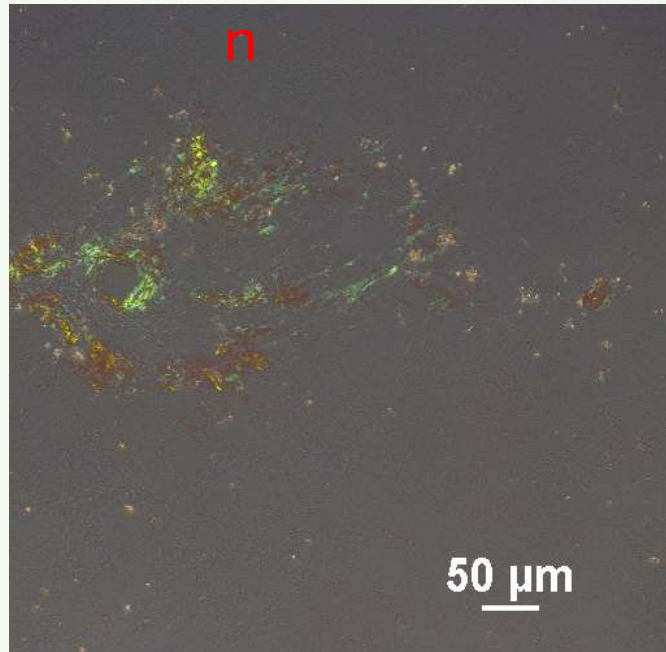
**ISA** INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY  
OF AMYLOIDOSIS



**Heart, Vessels  
(tongue)**



**Splee  
n**



**Kidney, liver, fat**

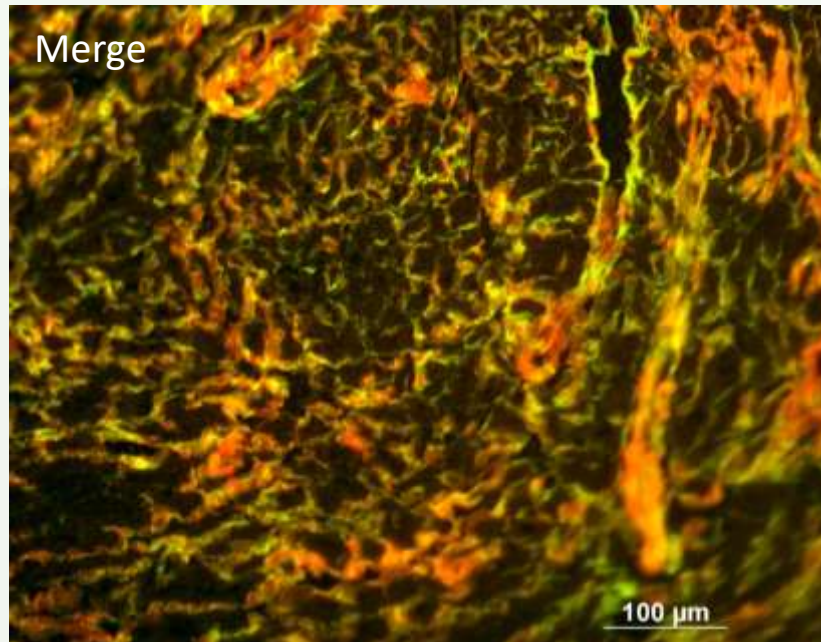
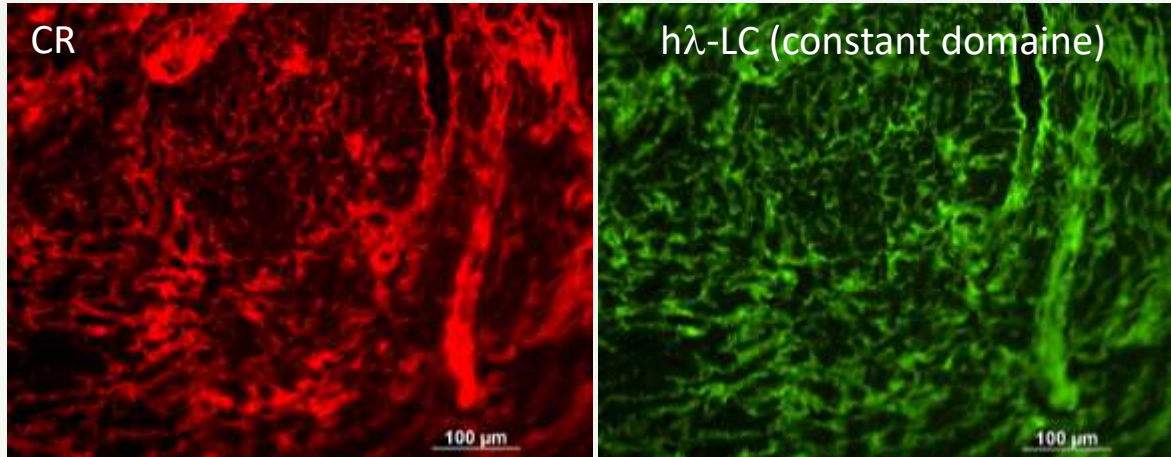




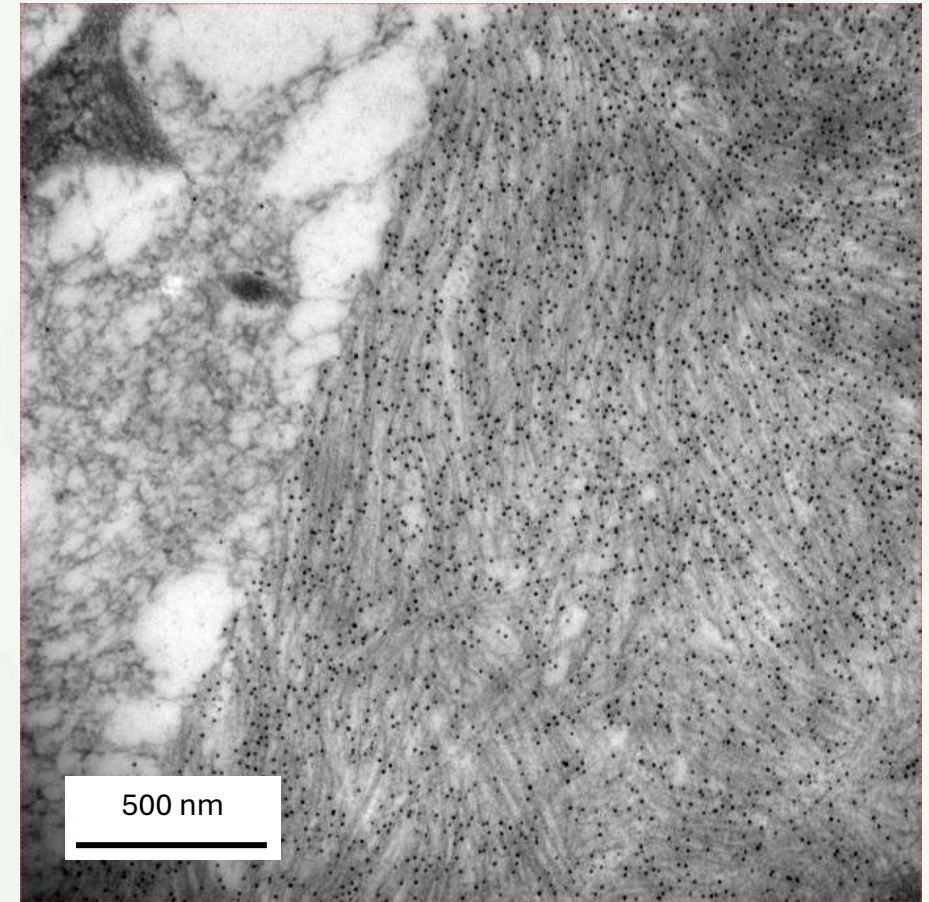
# Transgenic mouse model of AL amyloidosis

**ISA** INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY  
OF AMYLOIDOSIS

**Heart**



**Heart**

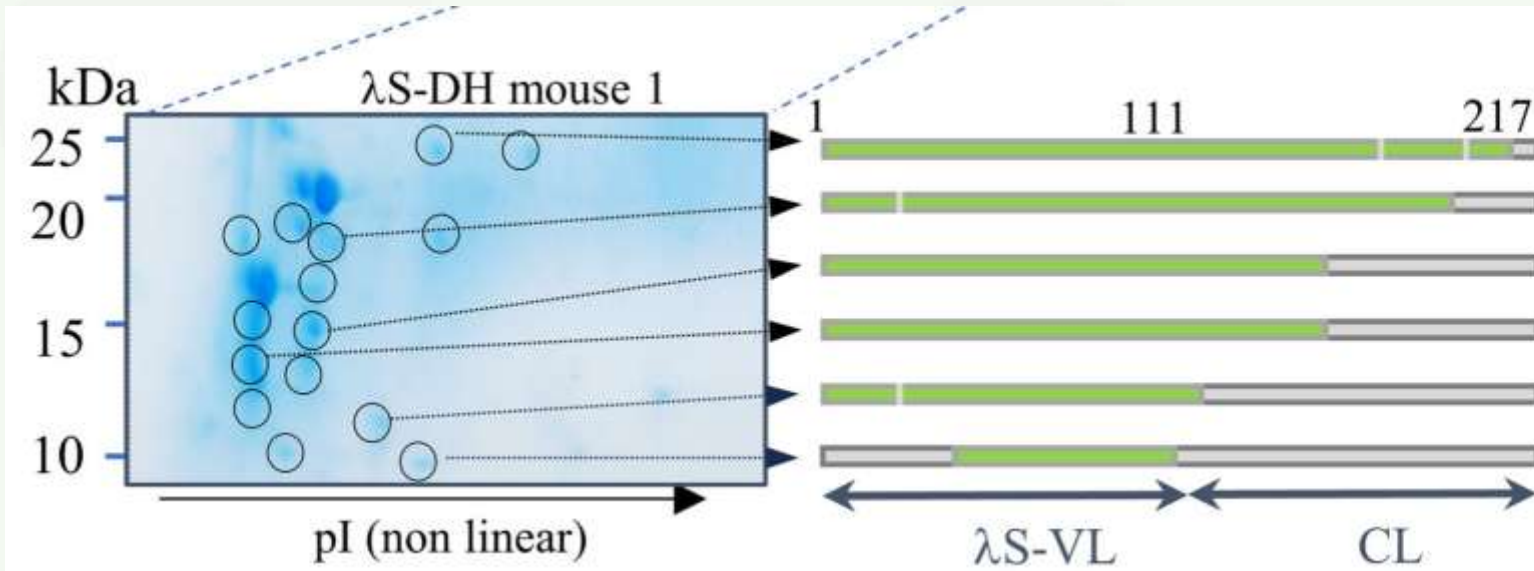


@human lambda (gold)  
Martinez-Rivas et al. 2025

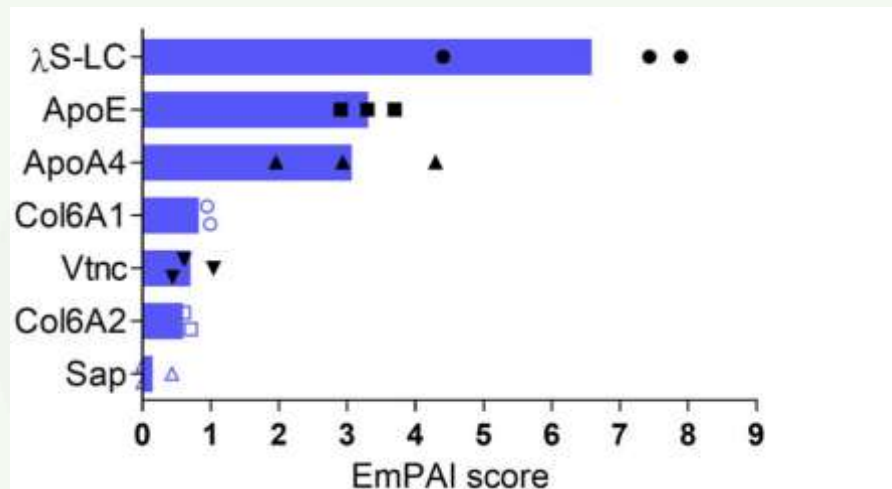


# Transgenic mouse model of AL amyloidosis

ISA INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF AMYLOIDOSIS

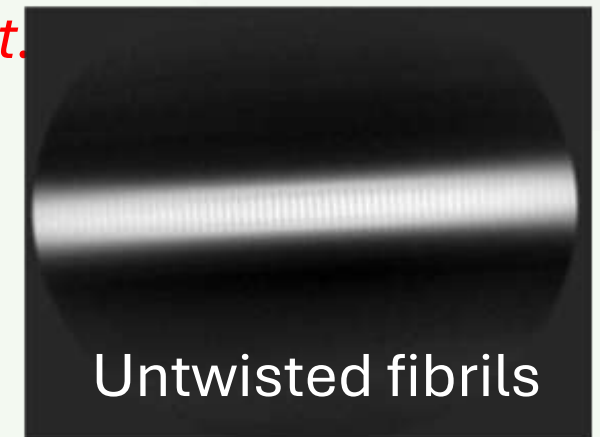


Deposits  
composition similar  
to human  
(but no SAP)



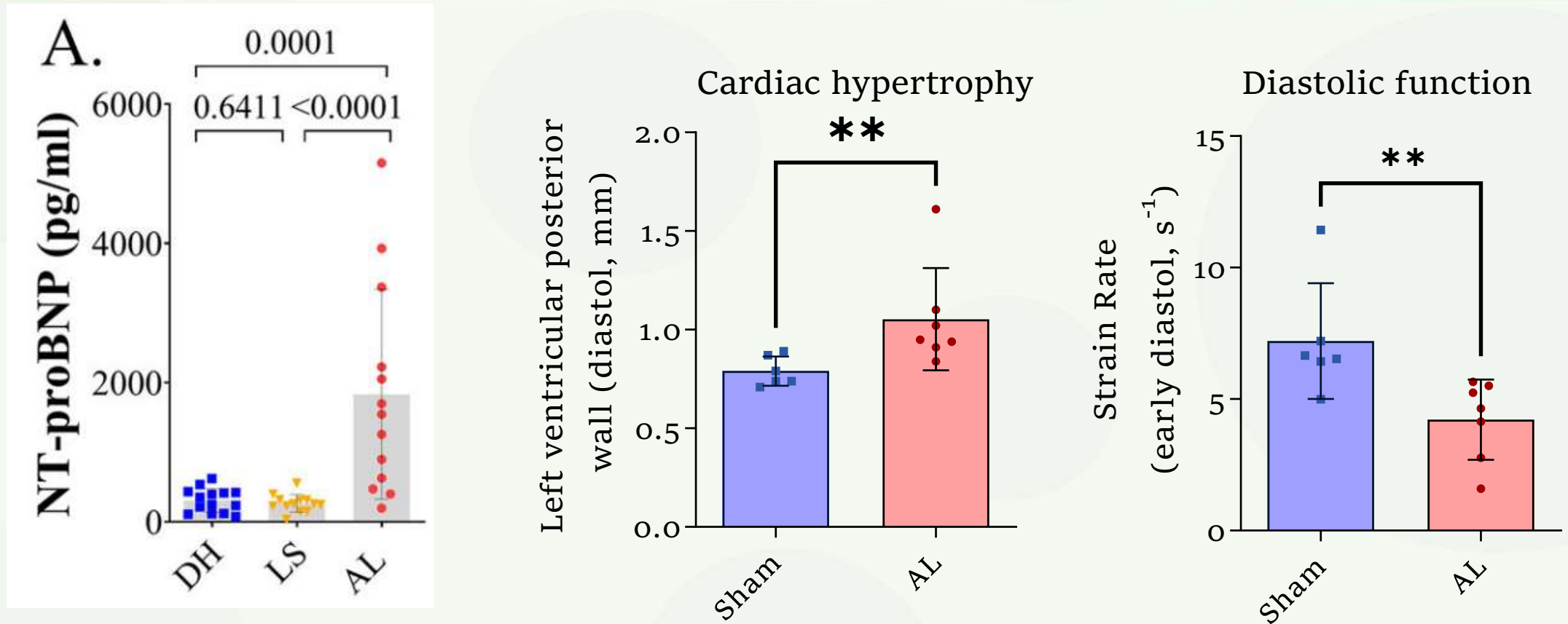
Martinez-Rivas et al. 2025

But.



Stefano Ricagno's lab, manuscript in preparation

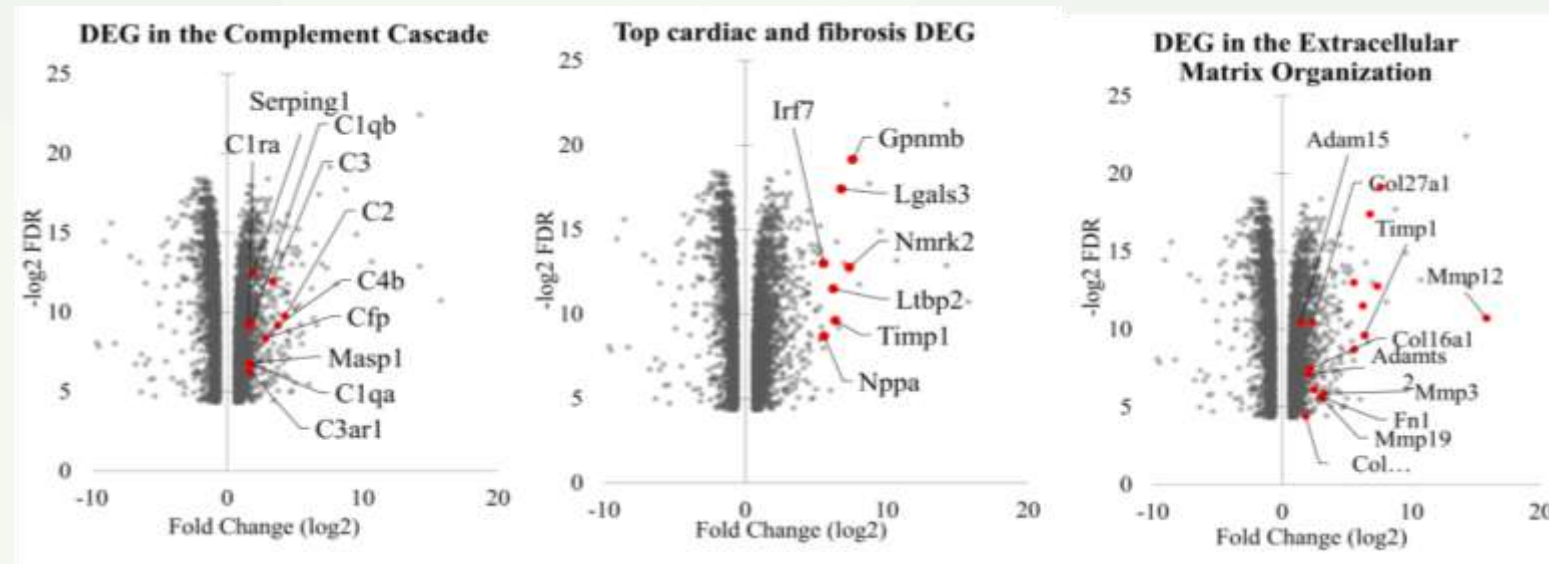
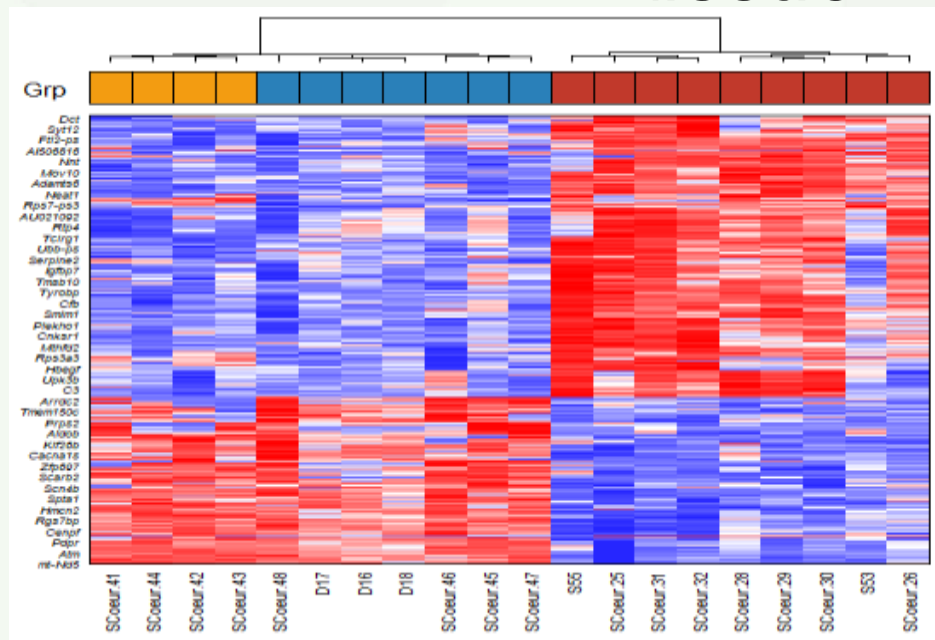
# Transgenic mouse model of AL amyloidosis *ISA* INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF AMYLOIDOSIS



- Cardiac dysfunction
- Only in mice with extensive amyloid deposits

# Transgenic mouse model of AL amyloidosis

## Transcriptomic analysis on heart tissue



- No change in transgenic mice **without deposits** (vs negative controls)
- Cardiac toxicity and fibrosis biomarkers
- Complement and remodeling of extracellular matrix

## Strengths

- ✓ Elevated amyloid LC production
- ✓ Congo red positive deposits in relevant organs
- ✓ Toxicity for organs
- ✓ Organ dysfunction

## Limitations

**Produced by normal PC (stable?)**

**Upon seeding / ≠ Tropism / Same fibril structure?**

**(Not with soluble free LC)**

**No apoptosis**

**Incomplete**

**Incomplete**

# What can we do with that?





# What can we do with that?

## Targeting LC production

No need for specific amyloidosis models to test therapies targeting the production of the amyloid protein

### Cell Reports

**A Single Administration of CRISPR/Cas9 Lipid Nanoparticles Achieves Robust and Persistent *In Vivo* Genome Editing**

Report

**Crispr/Cas9  
in ATTR**

# What can we do with that?

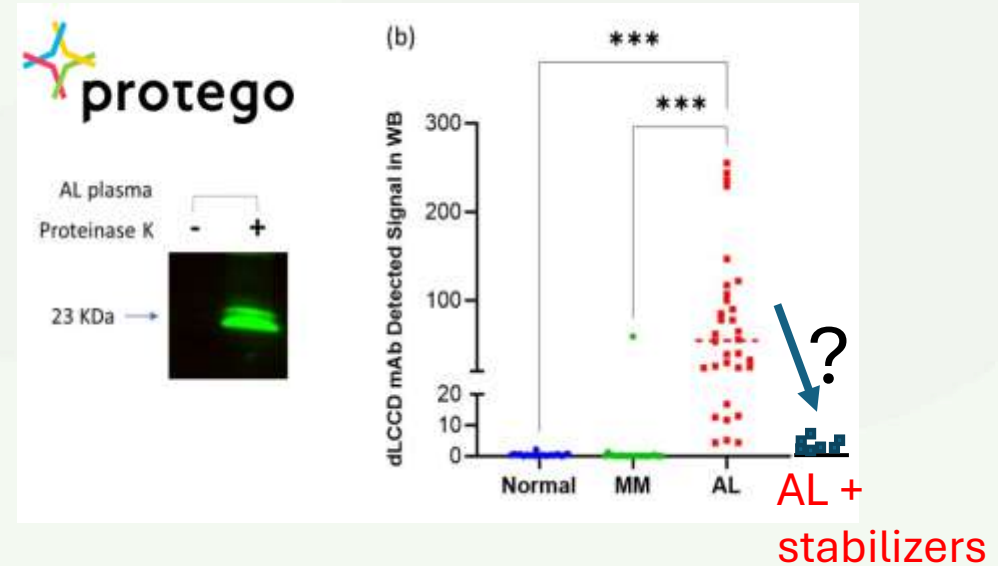
## Stabilizing amyloid LC (?)

LC stabilizers (similar to tafamidis in ATTR)

### Stabilization of amyloidogenic immunoglobulin light chains by small molecules

Gareth J. Morgan<sup>a,b,1,2,3</sup>, Nicholas L. Yan<sup>a,b,1</sup>, David E. Mortenson<sup>a,b</sup>, Enrico Rennella<sup>c,d,e</sup>, Joshua M. Blundon<sup>a,b</sup>, Ryan M. Gwin<sup>a,b</sup>, Chung-Yon Lin<sup>a,b</sup>, Robyn L. Stanfield<sup>f</sup>, Steven J. Brown<sup>a</sup>, Hugh Rosen<sup>a</sup>, Timothy P. Spicer<sup>g</sup>, Virneliz Fernandez-Vega<sup>g</sup>, Giampaolo Merlini<sup>h,i</sup>, Lewis E. Kay<sup>c,d,e,j</sup>, Ian A. Wilson<sup>f,k</sup>, and Jeffery W. Kelly<sup>a,b,k,2</sup>

PNAS 2014



# What can we do with that?

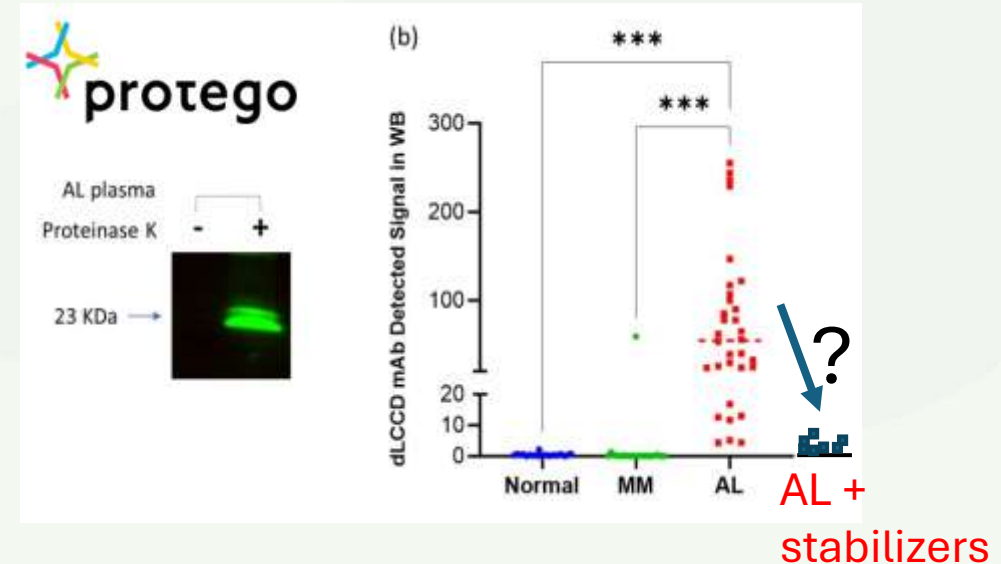
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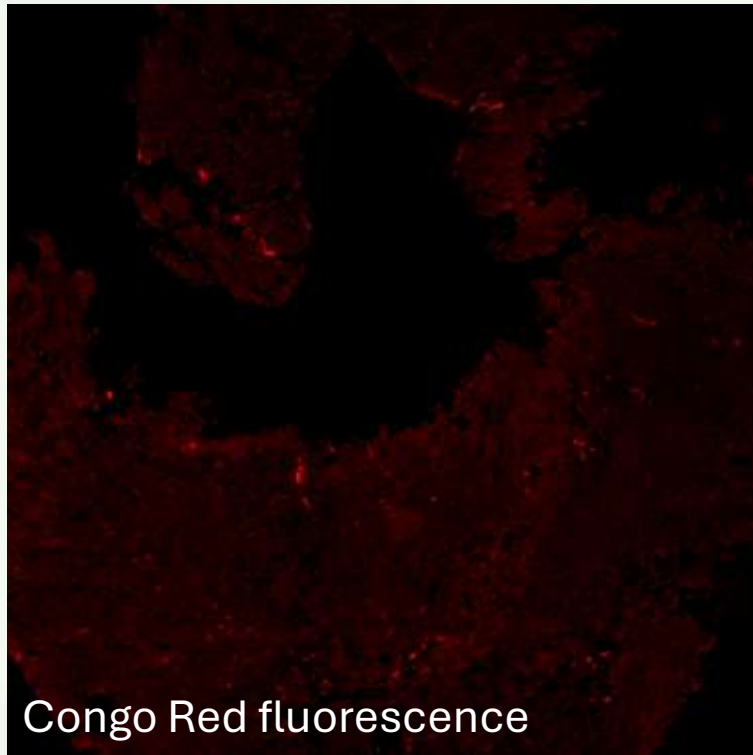
PNAS 2014



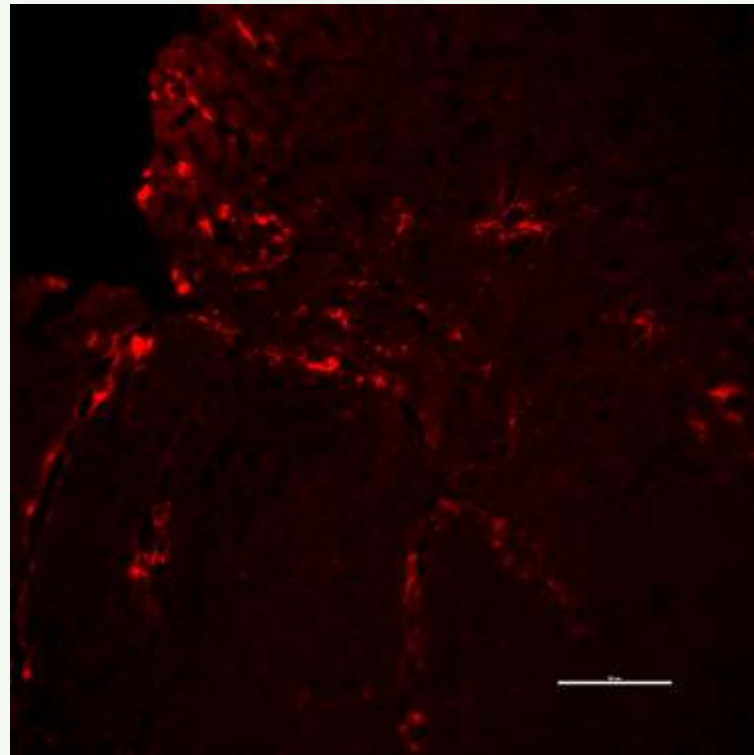
# What can we do with that?

## Fibril formation / Toxicity → New biomarkers (?)

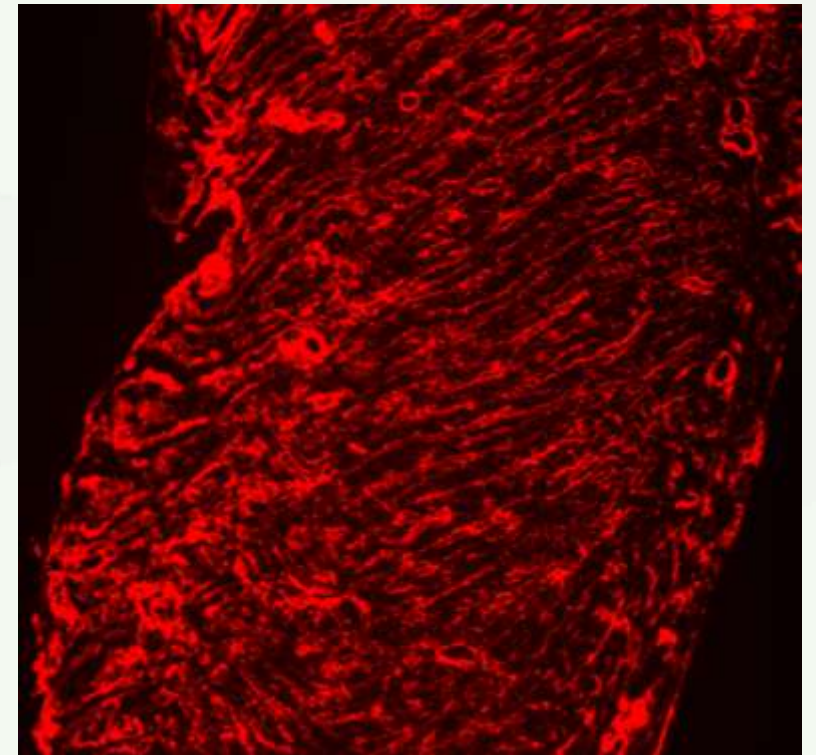
Low



Mid



High

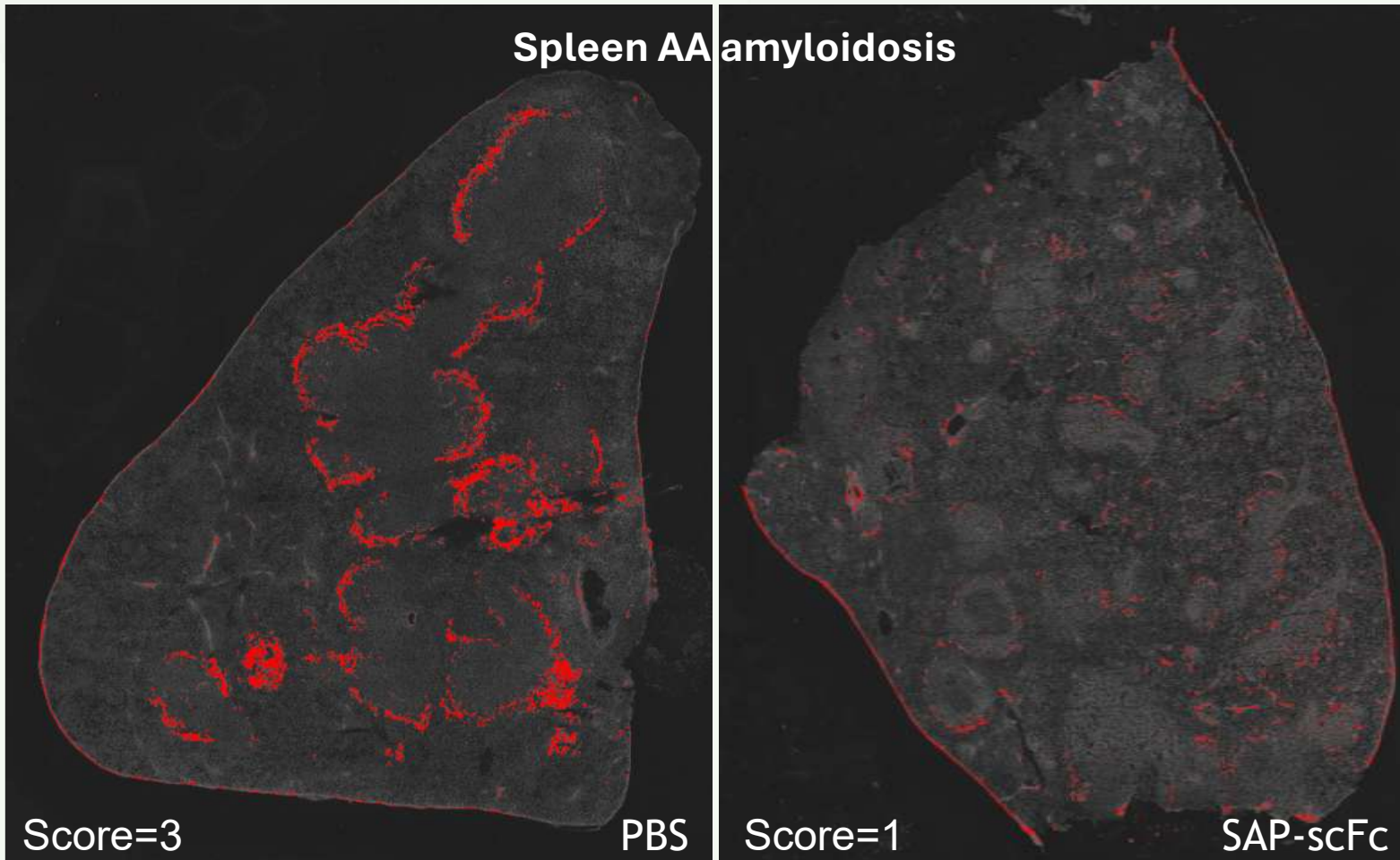


Multimic / Spatial analysis of amyloid  
microenvironment



# What could we (potentially) do with that?

## Amyloid removal



**Best proof of concept  
for amyloid removers**

But...

- Incomplete penetrance
- 1 LC!

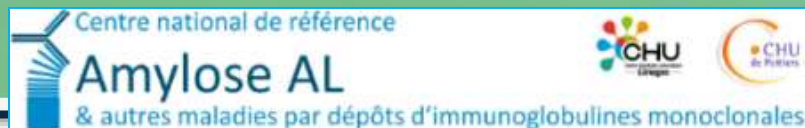


# What could we (potentially) do with that?

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OF AMYLOIDOSIS

## Organ dysfunction and recovery

Is it really  
necessary?



Lab Task Force

Gemma Martinez-Rivas  
Roussine Codo  
Karolina Swiderska  
Alessio Lampis  
Sébastien Bender  
Pauline Duchatelet



Clinical Task Force

Arnaud Jaccard  
Virginie Pascal  
Murielle  
Roussel  
Vincent  
Javaugue  
Frank Bridoux

+ Pathology crew: Sihem Kaaki, Cécile Ory, Alexia Rinsant, Oumayma Hachani, Laurence Richard, Emilie Pinault, Aurore Danigot



CRIBL Lab  
Lab retreat  
2023

F.Lavatelli and coll.  
M.Ehrmann and coll.  
P.Sicard  
S.Ricagno and coll.

THANKS

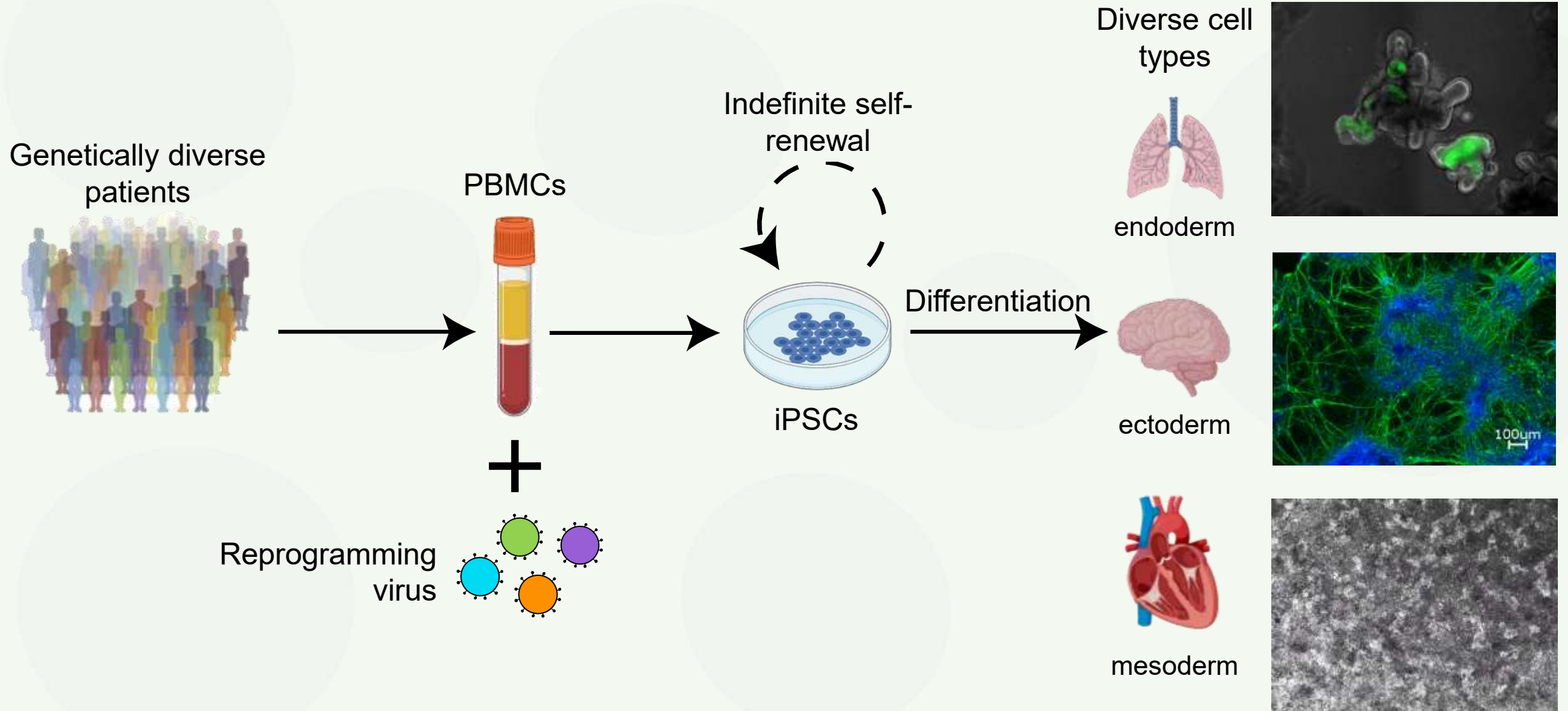


# Induced pluripotent stem cells to model transthyretin amyloidosis

Rich Giadone, PhD  
Postdoctoral Fellow  
Department of Stem Cell and Regenerative Biology  
Harvard University

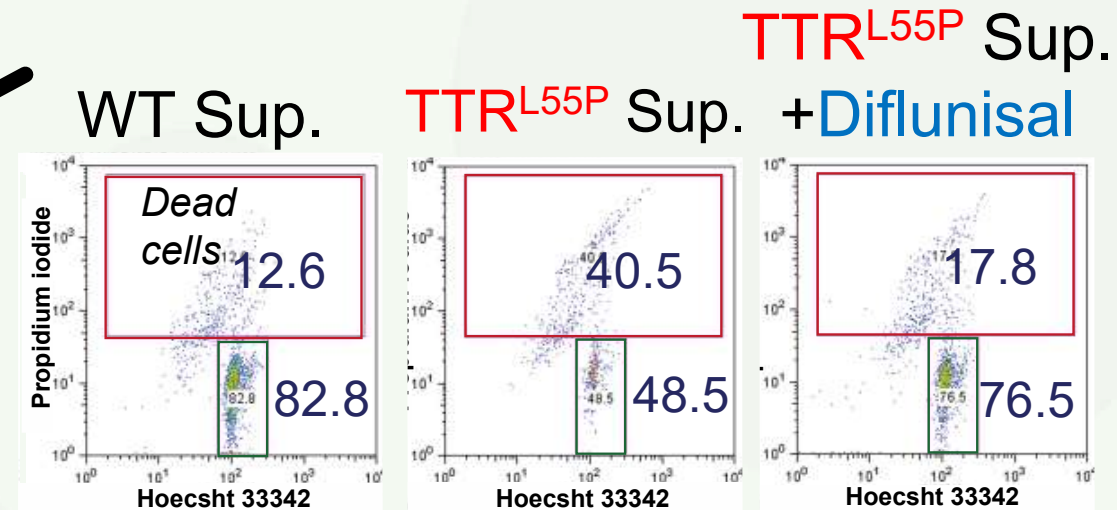
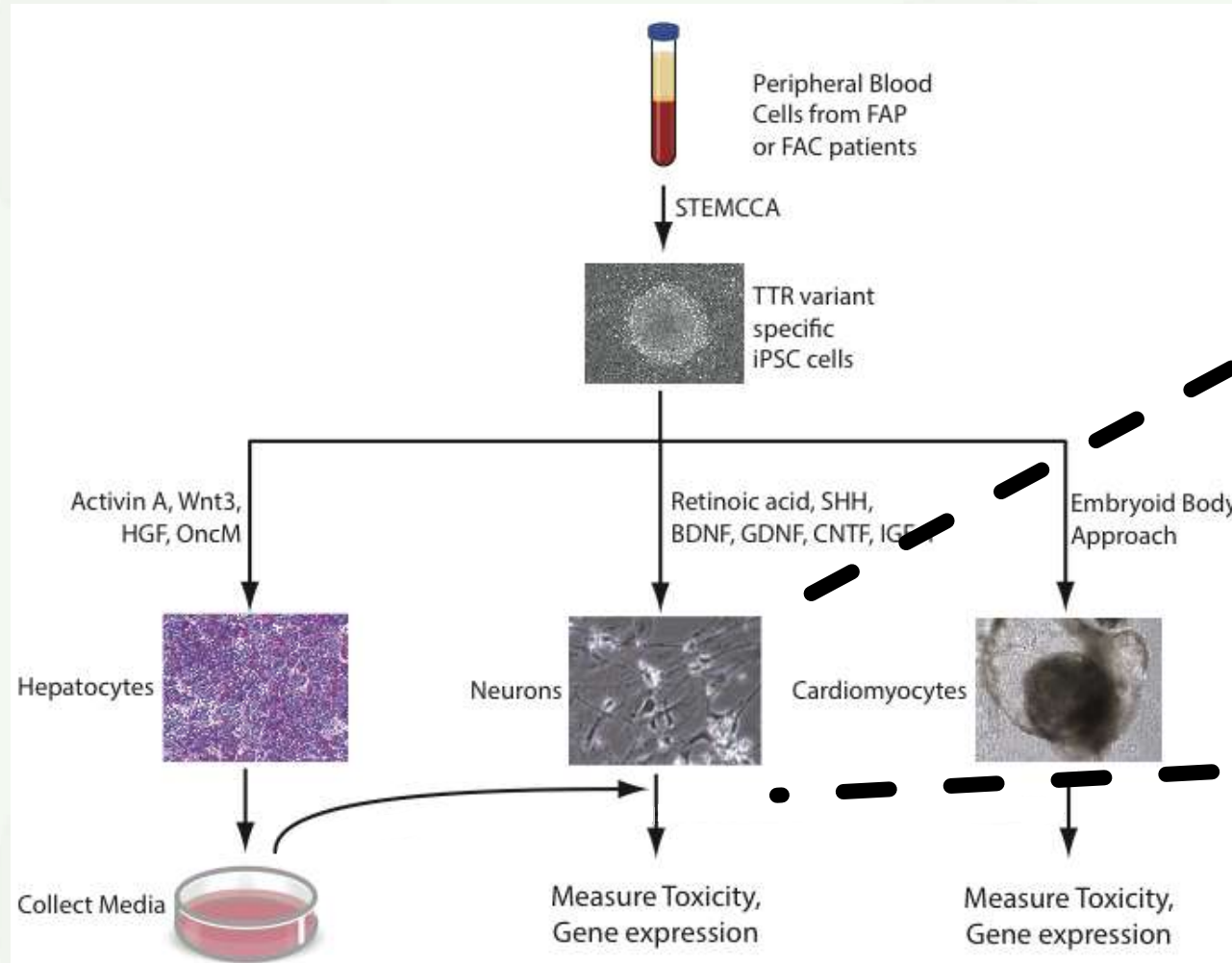
- Induced pluripotent stem cells
- What we've done:
  - Developed an iPSC-based model for ATTR amyloidosis
  - Generated a diverse library of ATTR amyloidosis patient iPSCs
  - Defined endogenous signaling altered in ATTR amyloidosis hepatic cells
- Where can we go from here?

# Induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) for studying complex diseases





# Recapitulating aspects of human ATTR amyloidosis peripheral neuropathy



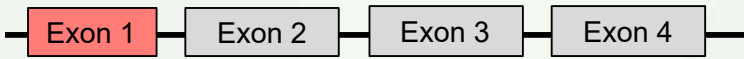
# An extensive, genetically diverse bank of ATTR patient-derived iPSCs

Reprogrammed Lines	V30M (x3), V122I (x3), T60A, L55P, L58H, I107M, WT ATTR
PBMCs	V30M, WT ATTR (x10), V122I (x3), T60A (x2), L58H

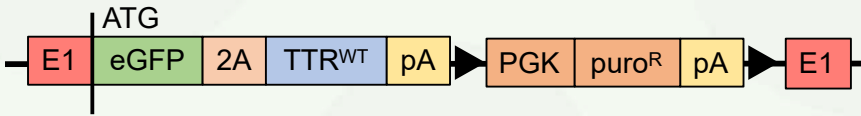


# Are ATTR amyloidosis and wild-type hepatocytes different?

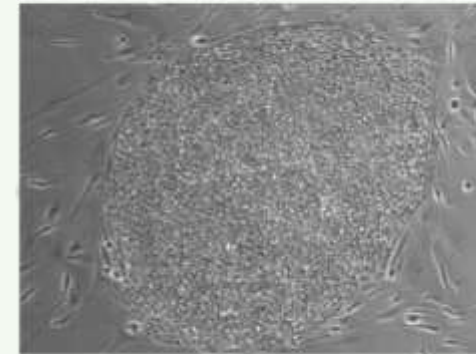
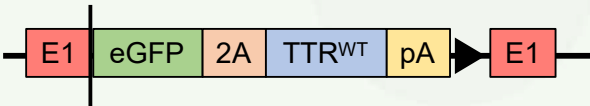
Endogenous *TTR* Allele



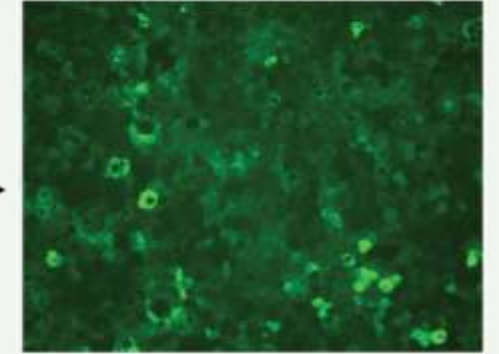
Donor Construct



Corrected Locus

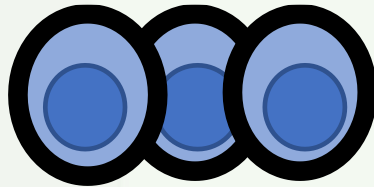


iPSC Colony



TTR GFP+ Hepatocyte

Corrected TTR reporter line

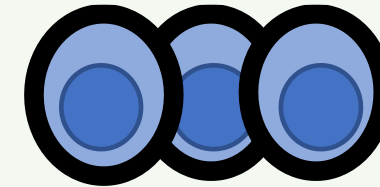


Mutant allele

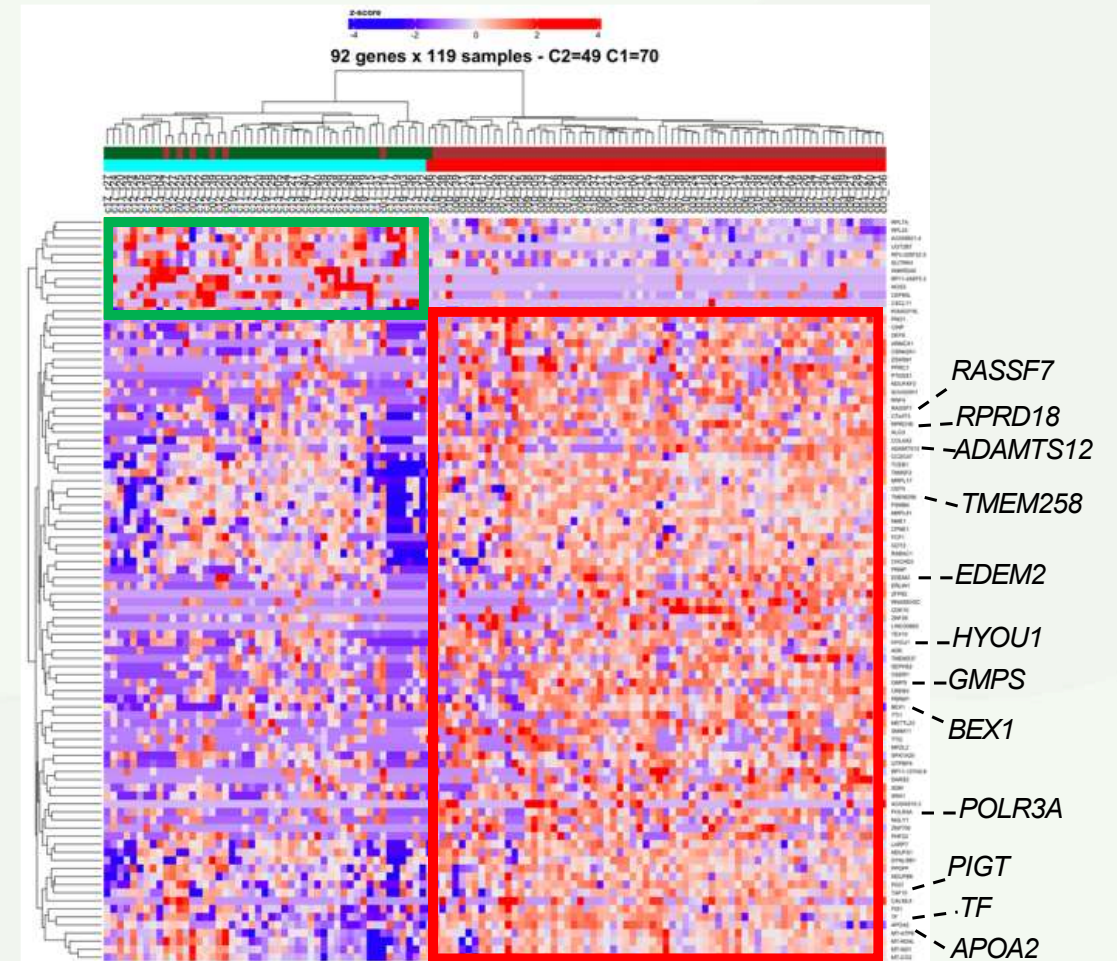
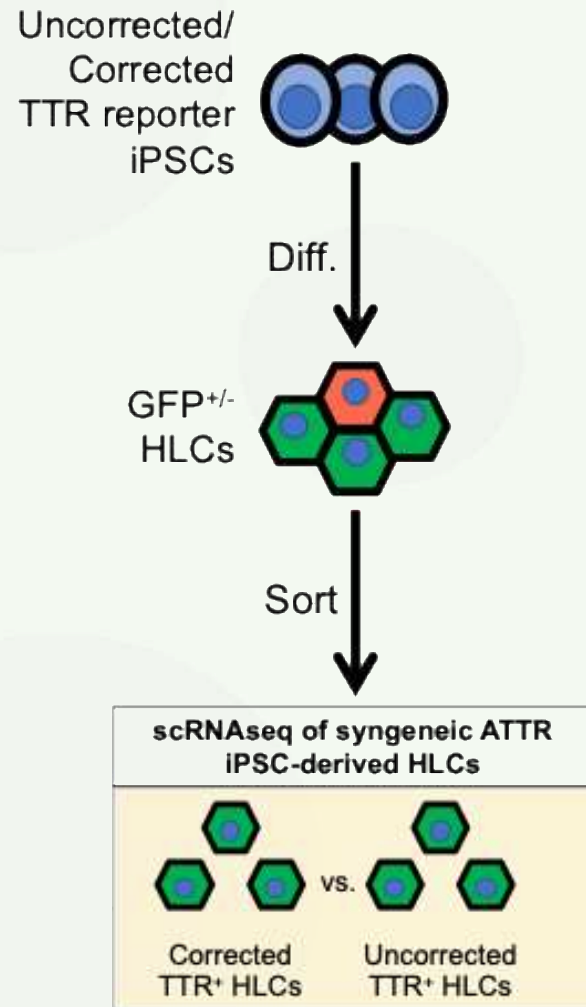


WT allele

Uncorrected TTR reporter line



# Hepatic expression of TTR<sup>L55P</sup> correlates with expression of UPR genes

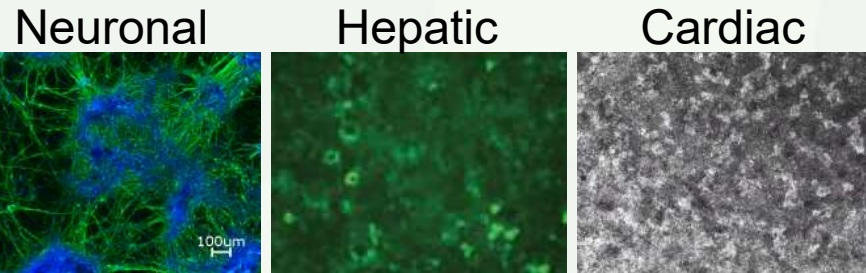


Corrected/Uncorrected



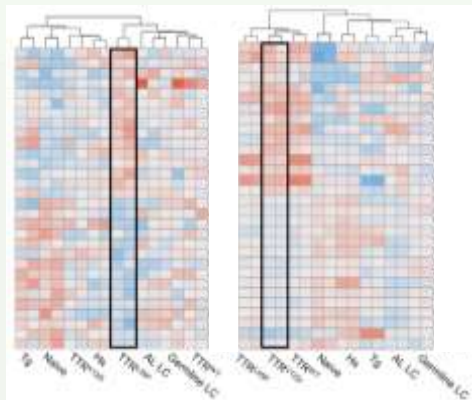
# Summary & Future Directions

## 1. iPSC-based model encapsulating multiple cell types



Leung et al. 2014, *Stem Cell Reports*

**How can we better measure toxicity in response to TTRs?**



TTRs/Stress

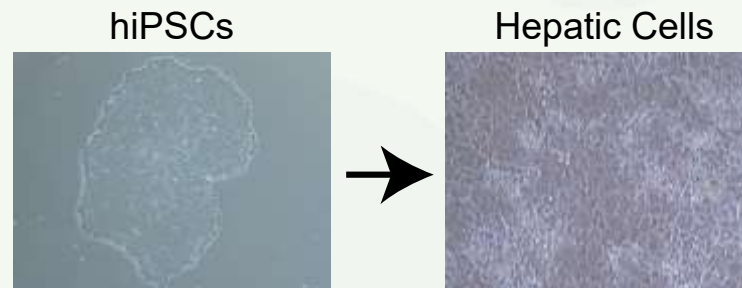
Ghosh et al. 2023, *Amyloid*

## 2. A library of ATTR amyloidosis patient-specific iPSCs

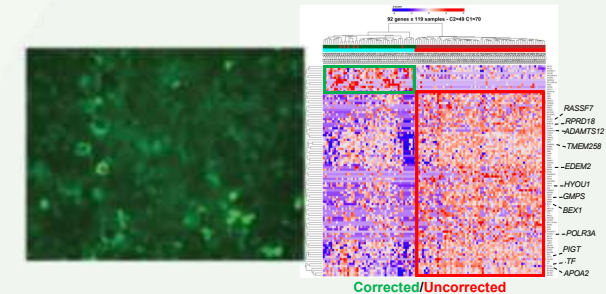
Reprogrammed Lines	V30M (x3), V122I (x3), T60A, L55P, L58H, I107M, WT ATTR
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Giadone et al. 2018, *Amyloid*

**How can we model WT ATTR amyloidosis using iPSCs?**

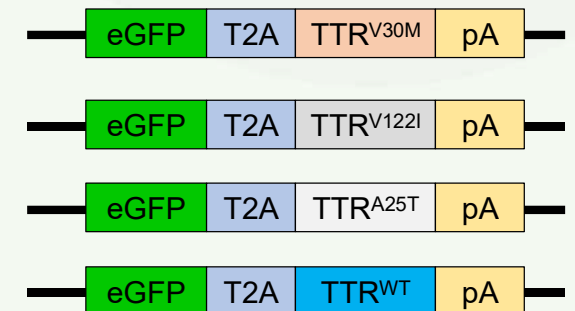


## 3. Hepatic gene signature for ATTR amyloidosis



Giadone et al. 2020, *Stem Cell Reports*

**Can we dissect mechanisms of organ tropism?**





# Acknowledgments

**Center for Regenerative Medicine (CReM)**  
**Boston University**  
**Boston Medical Center**

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**Boston University Amyloidosis Center**

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Gareth Morgan, PhD

Lawreen Connors, PhD

John Berk, MD

**The Scripps Research Institute**

Luke Wiseman, PhD

Jessica Rosarda, PhD

# Contributions of AI into the research on Systemic Amyloidoses

Stefano Ricagno

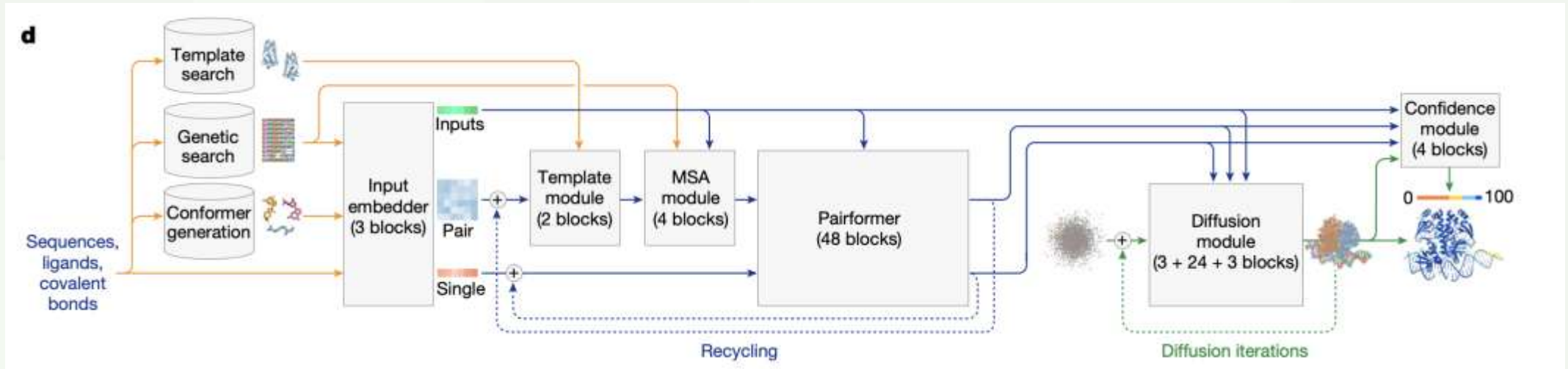
Dept. of Biosciences University of Milan, Italy

Email: [stefano.ricagno@unimi.it](mailto:stefano.ricagno@unimi.it)

# Examples of AI applications

- Three examples:
- Prediction of protein structures and protein complexes
- Prediction of pathogenicity of point mutations in proteins
- Analysis of large datasets to reveal new applications for known drugs

# Example 1: AlphaFold 3 (AF3)



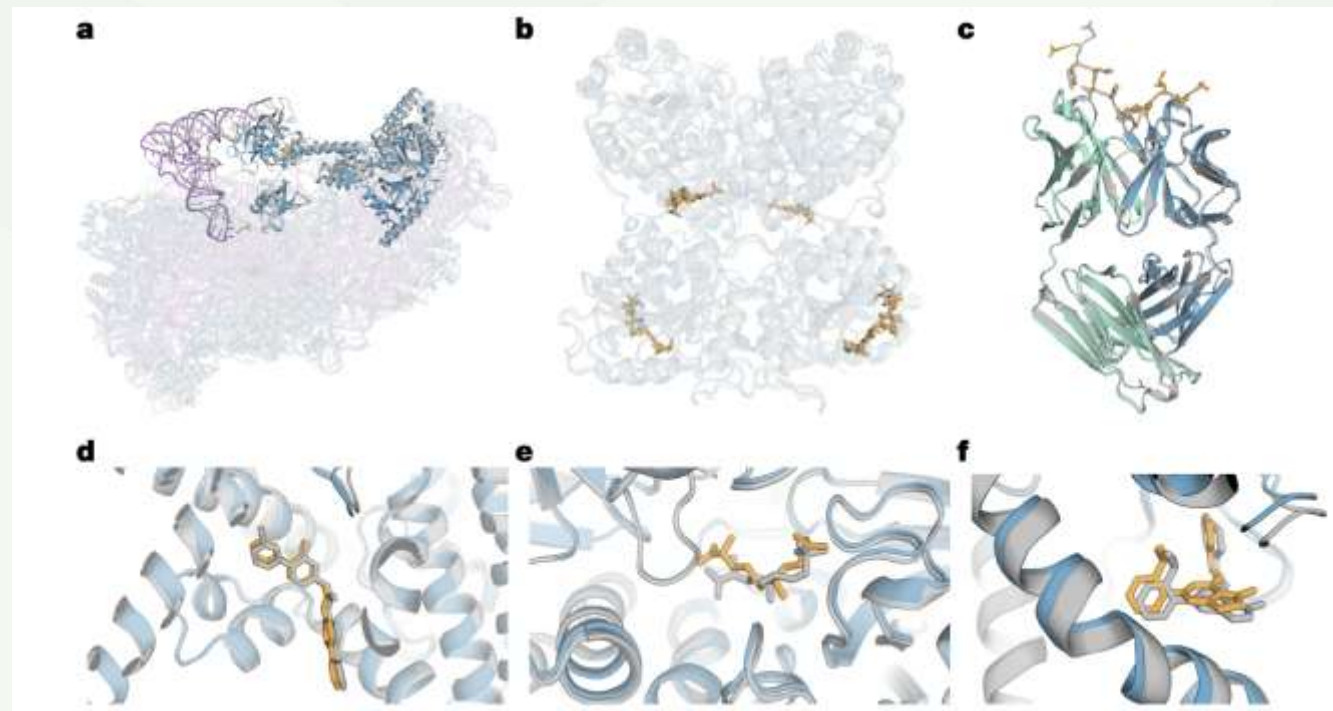
AF3 is a generative program capable to predict with high accuracy protein structures as well as protein complexes.

The AlphaFold project benefits from training on almost 250000 protein structures to date available.



# Example 1: AlphaFold 3 (AF3)

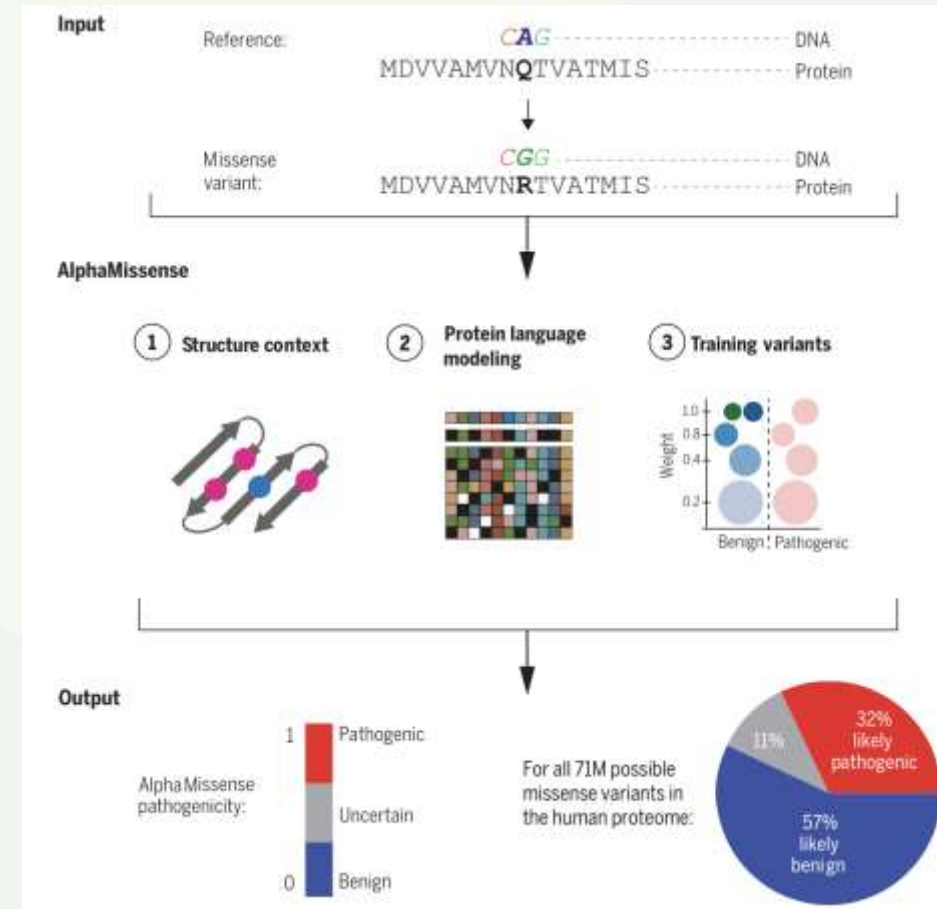
- AF3 can evaluate the formation of a complex between a drug and its target protein/receptor.
- AF3 can evaluate the formation of a complex between an antigen and a putative specific antibody.





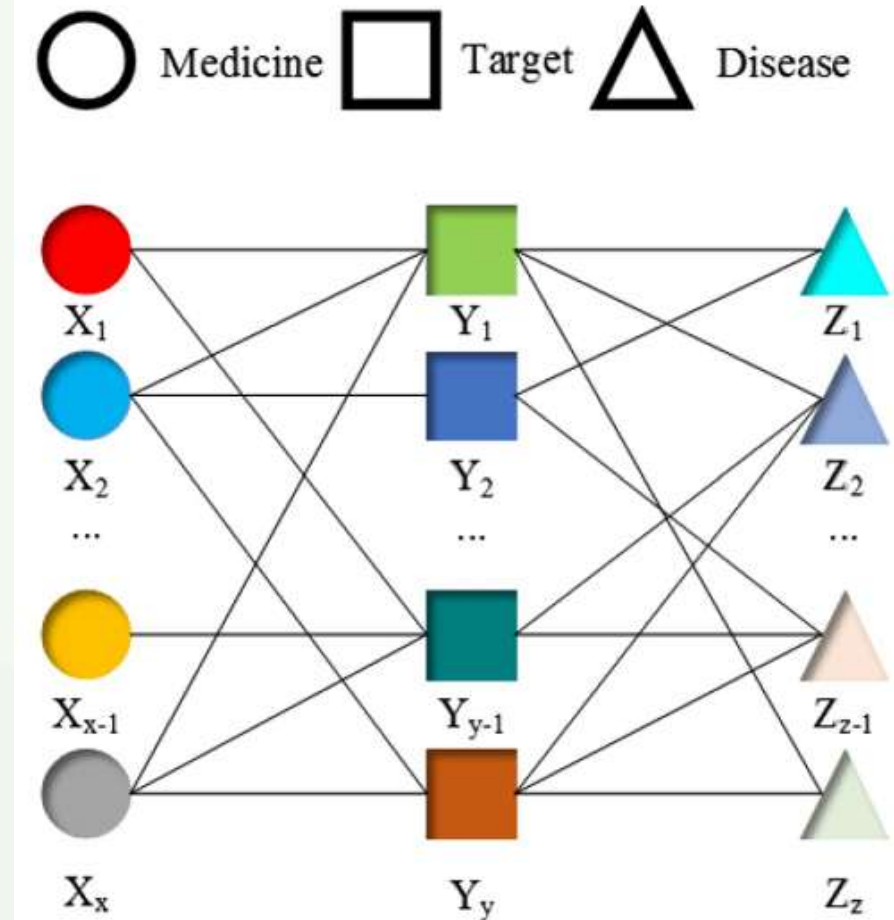
# Example 2: AlphaMissense

- First AlphaMissense predicts the protein structure and evaluates the impact of a given mutation
- Training sets: 1) benign are mutation frequently observed in human or primates, 2) pathogenic ones are never observed in populations,
- Test set: repository of genetic mutations (e.g. ClinVar)
- AlphaMissense database with all human proteins and predictions of all possible missense mutations: [click here](#)
- Human TTR UniProt code: P02766



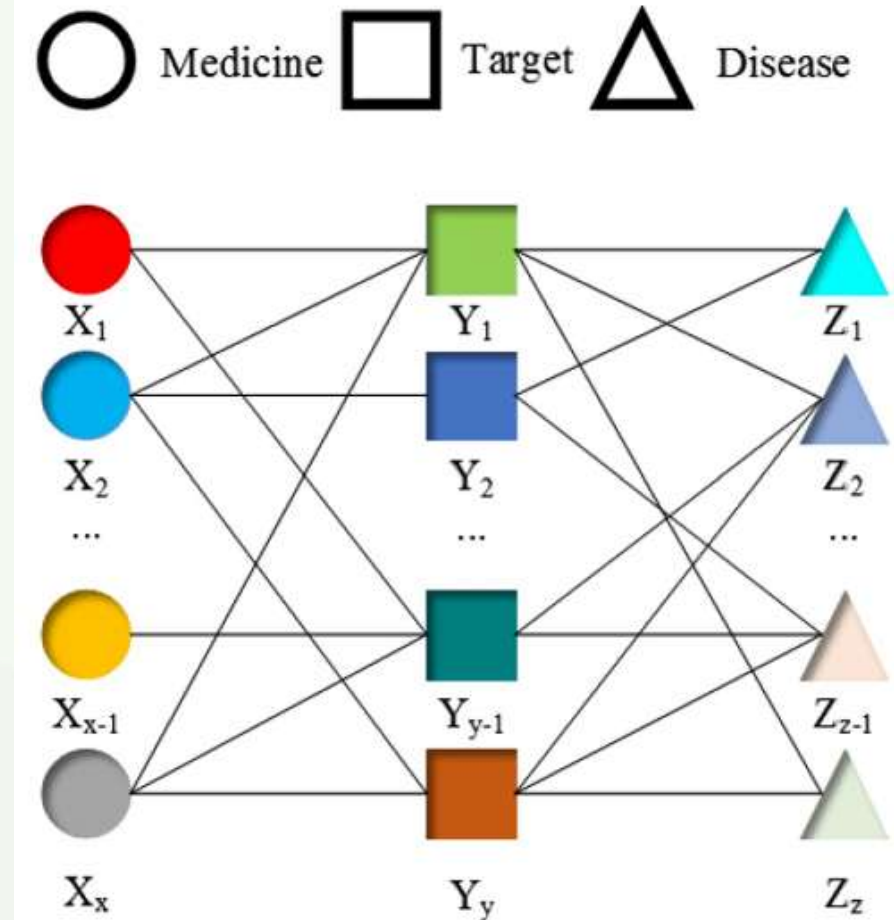
# Example 3: Drug repurposing based on neural network

- BioSNAP dataset (Stanford University) provides:
- 15140 drug-target pairs
- 466658 drug-disease pairs
- 15509620 target-disease pairs
- Ternary relationships were created (drug-disease-target relationships)



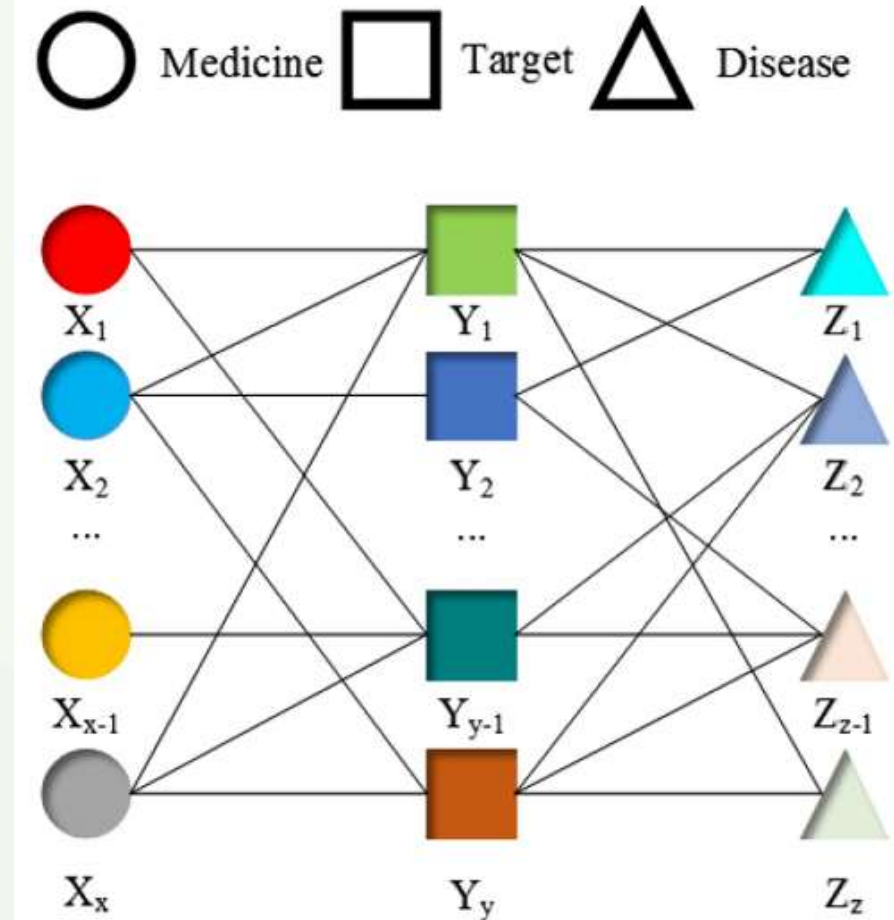
# Example 3: Drug repurposing based on neural network

- The idea of binary relationships between drug – target – disease is over-simplifying medical experience
- Drug repurposing is based on possible effects of a drug on other targets / targets involved in several diseases
- Often drug repurposing efforts are also binary approaches



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- Examples 1 and 2 show that AI can deliver tools with great predictive power
- Example 3 shows a promising proof-of-principle
- In all cases, the performance of AI-based tools depends on the size of the training set(s)