Safety Evaluation of IV-administered BBP-812, an AAV9-based Gene Therapy for the Potential Treatment of Canavan Disease, in Mice and Juvenile Cynomolgus Macaques

May 2021 David Scott



I am a shareholder and employee of BridgeBio Pharma Inc, the parent company of Aspa Therapeutics



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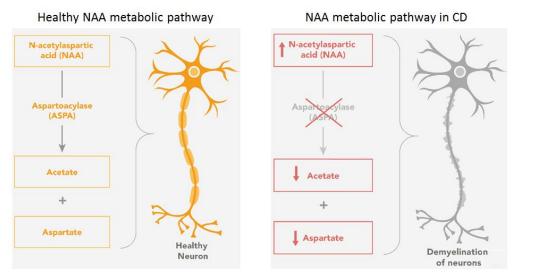
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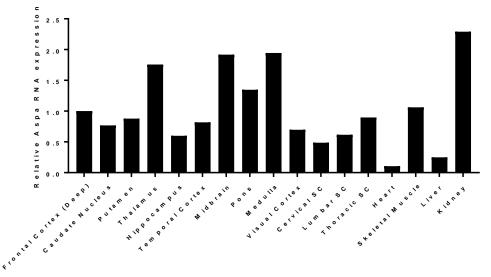
BBP-812 is being developed as a potential therapy for Canavan disease

- Canavan disease is characterized by a loss of Aspa expression and a systemic build up of N-acetylaspariticacid (NAA).
- In the presence of elevated NAA, neuronal demyelination occurs leading to progressive psychomotor regression.



• There are currently no approved therapies that target the underlying cause of Canavan disease.

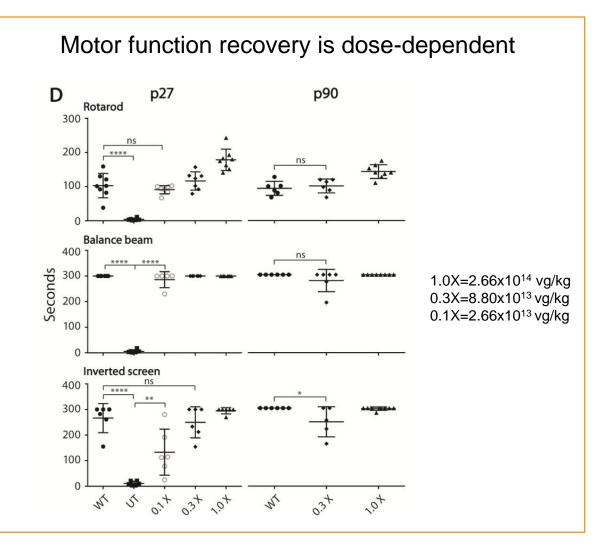
 Aspa is expressed throughout the body and is enriched in deep, white matter regions of the brain

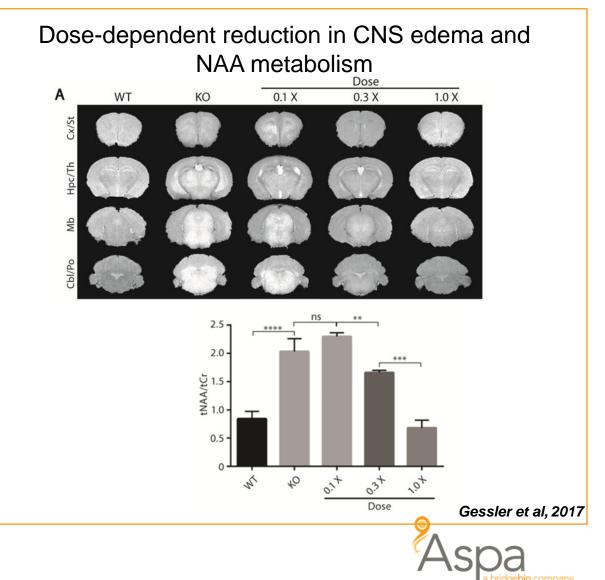


• BBP-812 is an AAV9-based gene therapy encoding the human Aspa gene being developed as a potential treatment for Canavan disease



BBP-812 provides phenotypic and biomarker normalization in a murine model of Canavan disease





Evaluation of safety and biodistribution of BBP-812 in juvenile cynomolgus macaques

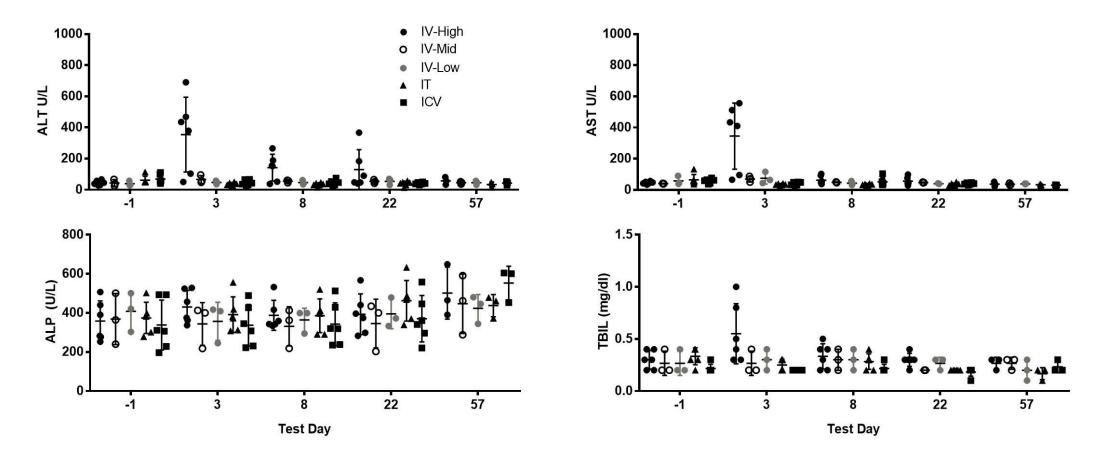
Group	Vector	Group size	ROA	Dose Level	Dose/kg or brain	3 week necropsy	8 week necropsy
1	BBP-812	N = 3	IV	Low	3.18x10 ¹³ vg/kg		N = 3
2		N = 3	IV	Mid	1.15x10 ¹⁴ vg/kg		N = 3
3		N = 6	IV	High	3.18x10 ¹⁴ vg/kg	N = 3	N = 3
4		N = 6	ICV	High	8.98x10 ¹² total	N = 3	N = 3
5		N = 6	IT	High	8.98x10 ¹² total	N = 3	N = 3
6	Vehicle	N = 4	ICV/IT	-	-	N = 2	N = 2

~2kg, 2-2.5yo

- Hematology and Clinical pathology
- Biodistribution
- Immunological response to capsid and transgene
- Full histology panel with focus on CNS



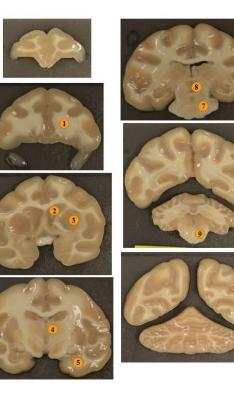
BBP-812 induces a transient increase in transaminase levels without impacting other markers of hepatotoxicity



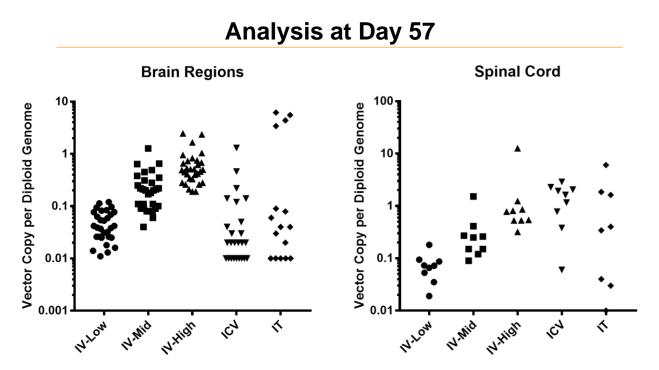
- No thrombocytopenia
- No coagulopathies



IV-administration of BBP-812 provides superior biodistribution to brain regions when compared to ICV and IT



Sample	Tissue		
1	Deep frontal cortex		
2	Caudate nucleus		
3	Putamen		
4	Thalamus		
5	Hippocampus		
6	Temporal cortex		
7	Midbrain		
8	Pons		
9	Medulla		
10	Visual cortex		
11	Cervical Spinal Cord		
12	Lumbar Spinal Cord		
13	Thoracic Spinal Cord		





IV-administration of BBP-812 was not associated with adverse histopathological findings including in DRG

Summary of analysis per animal:

- Full panel of peripheral tissues.
- Brain was analyzed at 15 levels.
- Spinal Cord was analyzed at four levels.
- At least two dorsal root ganglia and associated spinal nerve roots from each of four spinal cord levels

Key Findings:

- Liver analysis demonstrated portal infiltrates and/or increased cellularity in high dose IV group which was minimal (Grade 1) and not considered adverse.
- There was a minimal (Grade 1) increase in cellularity observed in 4 of 48 DRG analyzed from highest dose IV-treated animals.
- No evidence of axonopathy or neuronal degeneration associated with IV-administered BBP-812



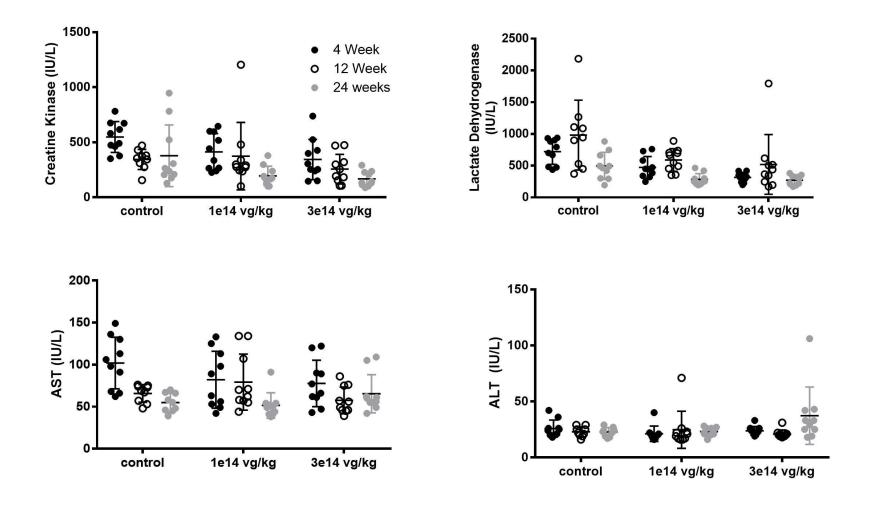
GLP Toxicology assessment of BBP-812 in wild type C57BI/6 mice

Group	Vector	ROA	Dose Level	Dose/kg or brain	Necropsy Timepoints
1		IV	High	3.0x10 ¹⁴ vg/kg	4, 12, and 24 weeks
2	BBP-812	IV	Low	1.0x10 ¹⁴ vg/kg	4, 12, and 24 weeks
3	Vehicle	IV	-	-	4, 12, and 24 weeks

- Hematology and Clinical pathology
- Biodistribution
- Immunological response to capsid and transgene
- Full histology panel

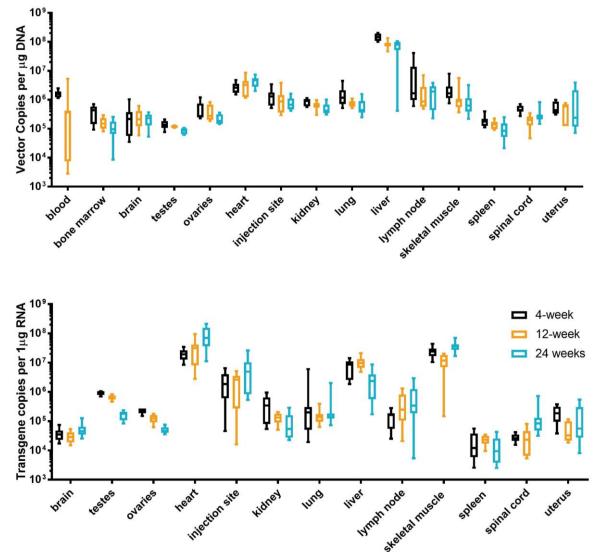


IV-administration of BBP-812 was not associated with any adverse changes in hematology or clinical chemistry





IV-administration of BBP-812 provided broad and persistent biodistribution



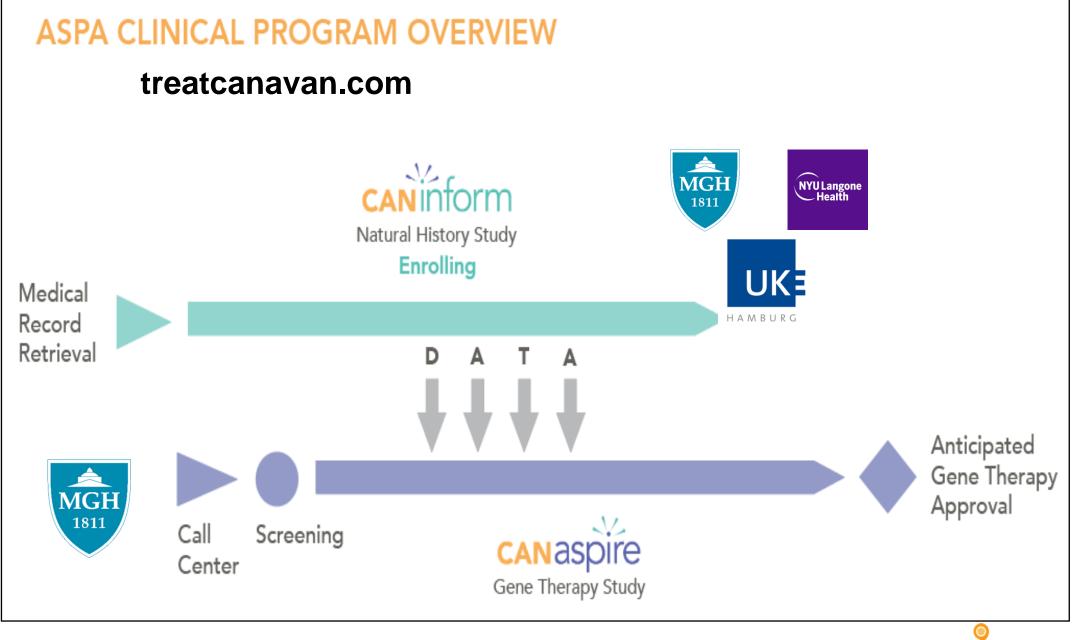
- Vector detected in all tissues assessed with a gradual decline over time
- Transgene RNA detected in all tissues assessed and remained steady throughout study



Conclusions

- Transient elevation in AST/ALT in NHPs returned to baseline without intervention and a similar increase was not observed in mice.
- IV-administration resulted in broad CNS biodistribution to deep brain regions that was superior to IT or ICV administration.
- No adverse histopathological findings were observed in either NHPs or mice at any dose.
- NOAELs were determined to be 3.18x10¹⁴vg/kg in NHP and 3.0x10¹⁴ vg/kg in mice.
- Results support the continued clinical development of BBP-812 for the treatment of Canavan disease.





Aspa

Acknowledgements

Bridge Bio Gene Therapy Team





Dominic Gessler Guangping Gao

