

CONGRESSO REGIONALE **SID-AMD**

LAZIO

DIABETOLOGIA 2024:
NUOVI SCENARI CLINICI
E PROSPETTIVE TERAPEUTICHE



ROMA, 29-30 NOVEMBRE 2024

UNIVERSITÀ CAMPUS BIO-MEDICO DI ROMA



Immuno-terapia del diabete di tipo 1: una lunga storia destinata al successo

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DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

Il **Prof. Paolo Pozzilli** dichiara di aver ricevuto negli ultimi due anni compensi o finanziamenti dalle seguenti Aziende Farmaceutiche e/o Diagnostiche:

- Dompè
- Altheia

Dichiara altresì il proprio impegno ad astenersi, nell'ambito dell'evento, dal nominare, in qualsivoglia modo o forma, aziende farmaceutiche e/o denominazione commerciale e di non fare pubblicità di qualsiasi tipo relativamente a specifici prodotti di interesse sanitario (farmaci, strumenti, dispositivi medico-chirurgici, ecc.).



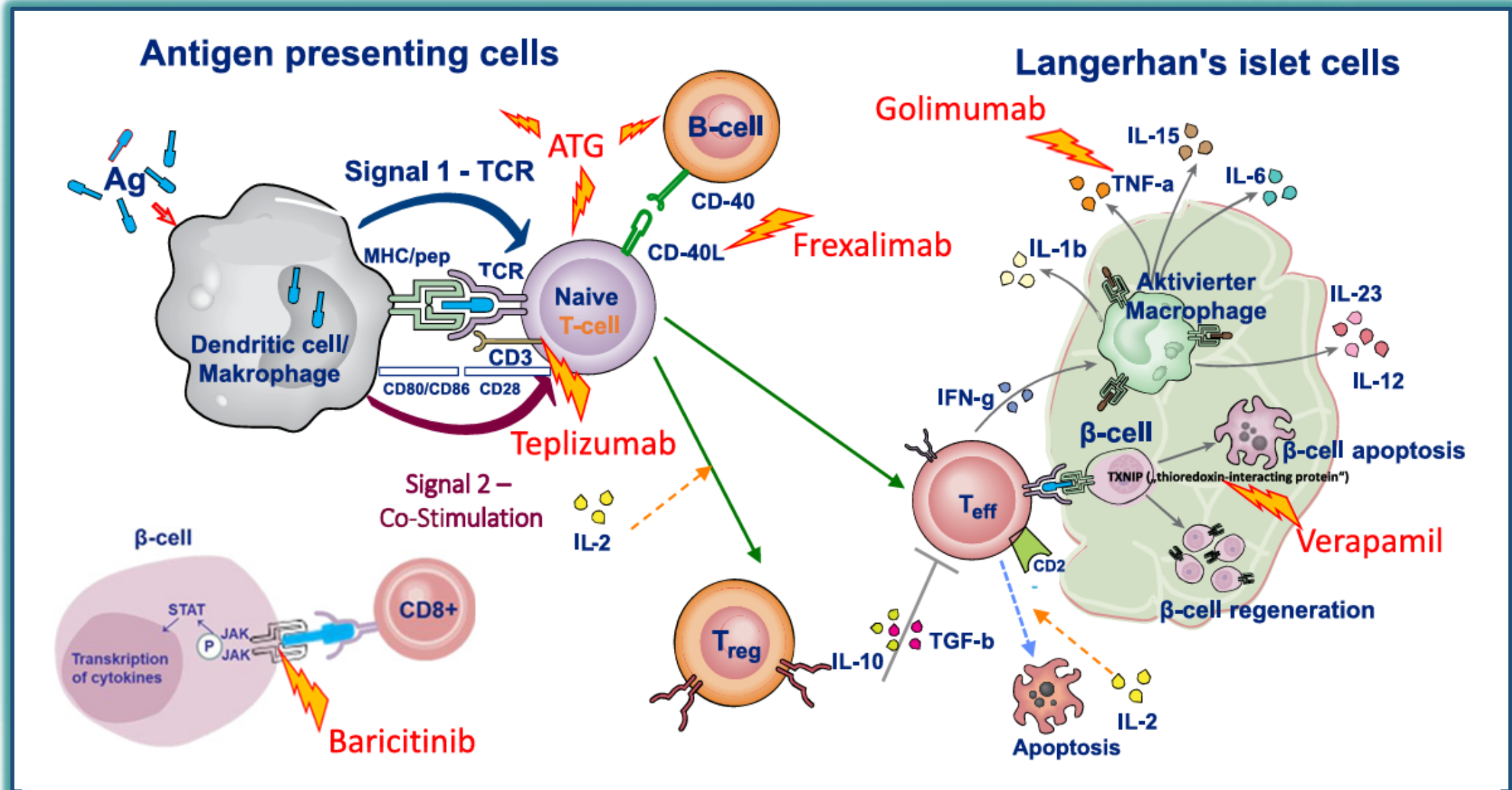
Emerging Drugs for cure of Type 1 Diabetes

- Recent advancements in immunology and islet biology have unveiled remarkable prospects for the post-ponement of Type 1 diabetes (T1D) through the strategic modulation of the immune system.
- Many investigational new drugs fall under the category of immunomodulators, such as the recently FDA-approved CD3 monoclonal antibody teplizumab.
- Although immunomodulators can aid in protecting beta cells and reversing the immune response, overall, this approach has not been successful in reversing T1D complications.
- An alternative approach that is gaining support is to target the beta cell itself. Several novel drugs fall under the category of non-immunomodulators that may have more direct effect on beta-cells.

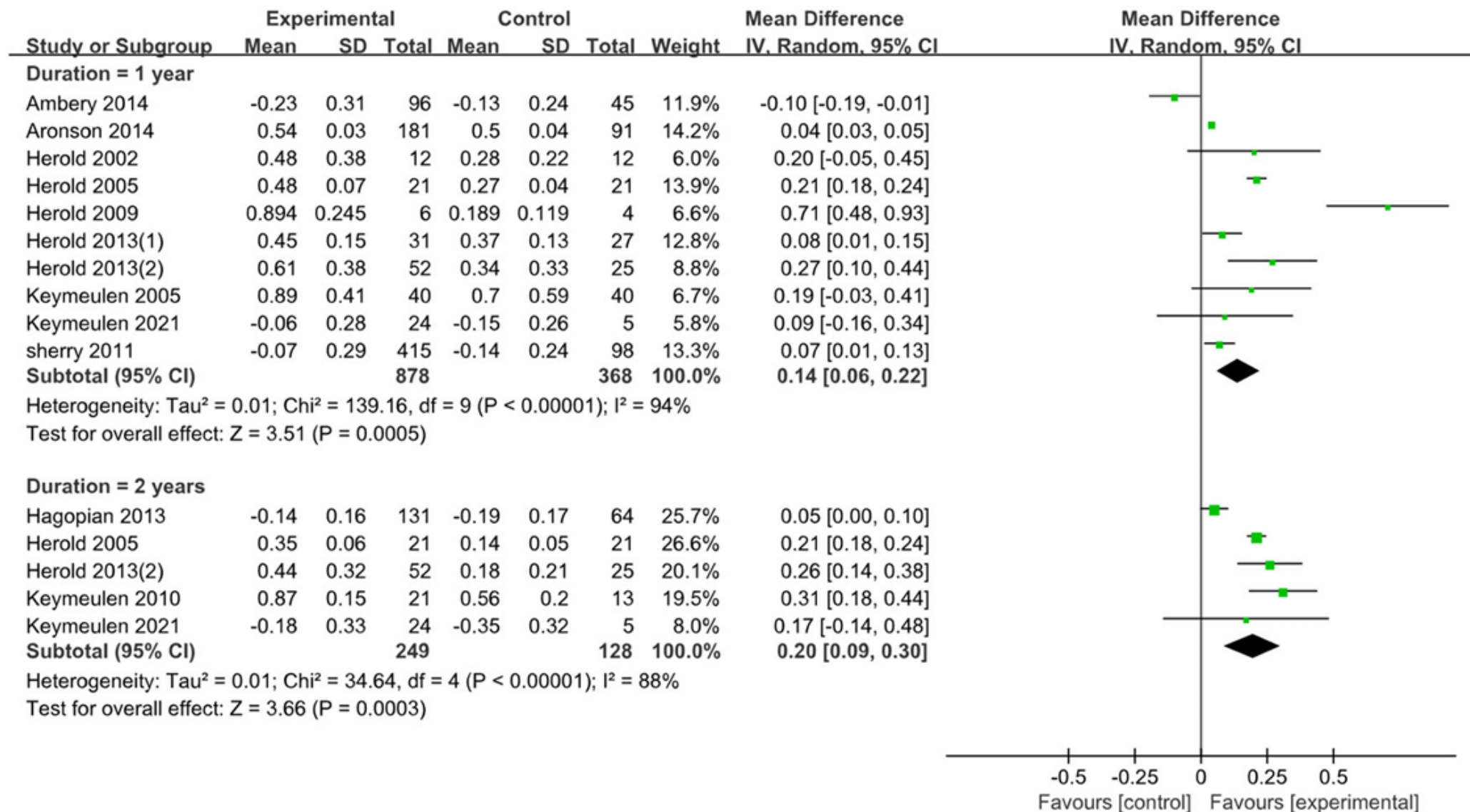
A new vision of type 1 diabetes based on endotypes

		Endotypes					
		T1DE1	T1DE2	T1DE3	T1DE4	T1DE5	T1DE6
Properties (strength of association marked by +)	Age at onset (pre-pubertal, pubertal, young-adult, adult, senior)	+	++	+++	+++	++++	All-ages, COVID induced
	Genetic (HLA)	++++	+++	+++	++	++	+
	Immunological (number and titer of autoantibodies)	++++	+++	+++	++	++	+
	C-peptide levels (< 0.3, 0.3-0.7, > 0.7 nM/L)	+	++	++	+++	++++	+++
	BMI (overweight, obese)	+	+	++	++++	+++	++
		LADA					

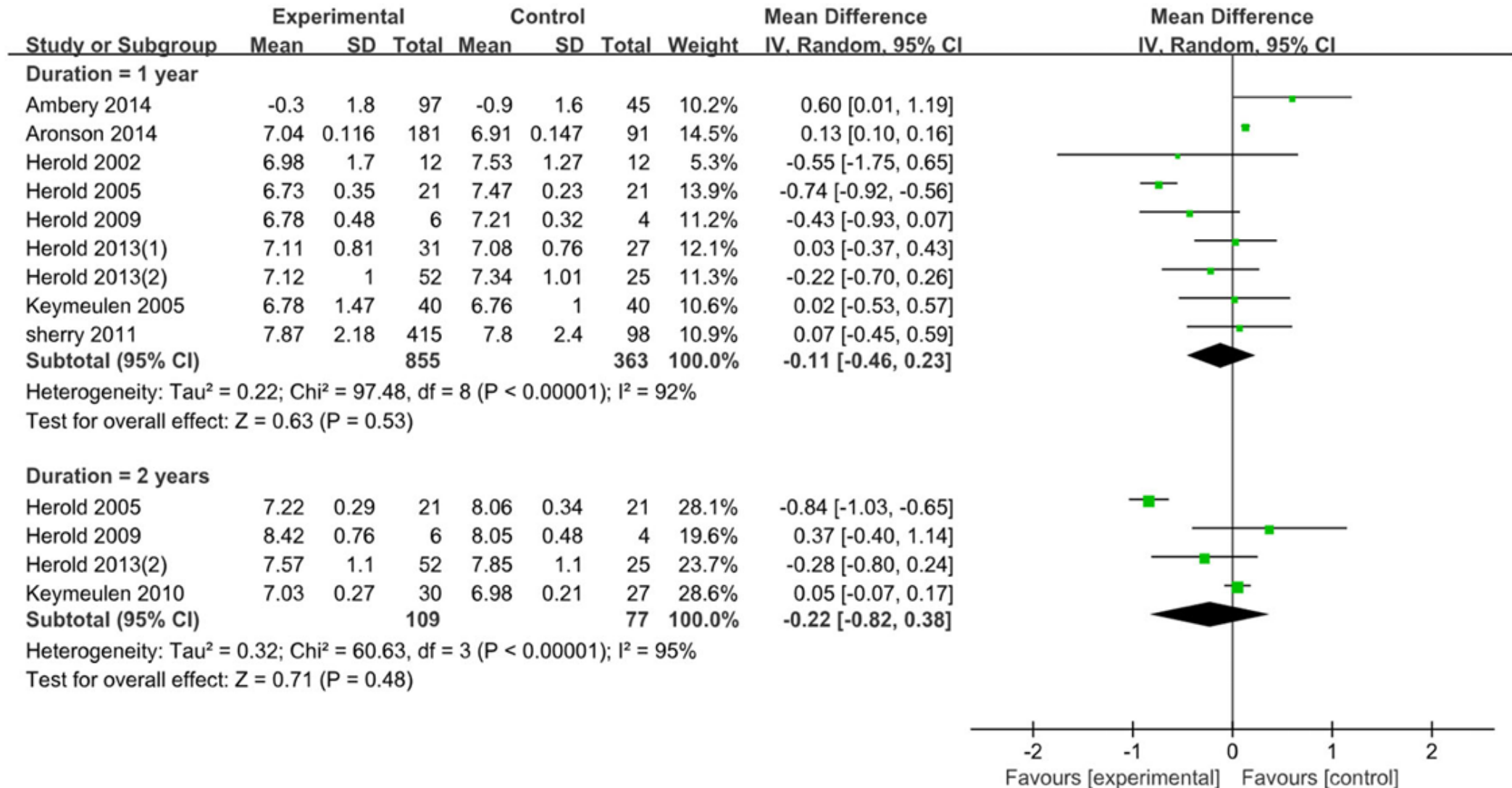
Examples of potential therapeutic approaches modulating the autoimmune disease in T1D



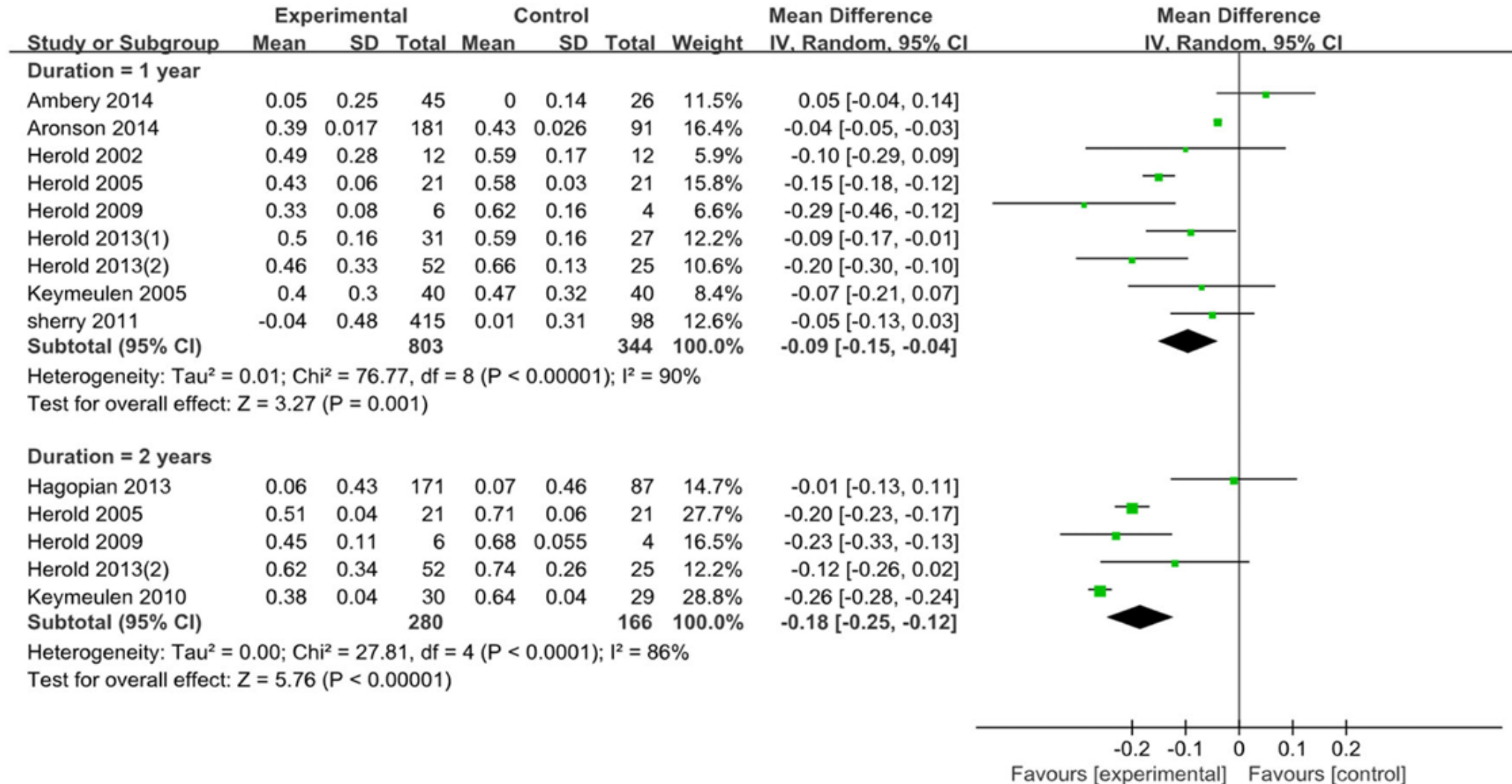
Meta-analyses of anti-CD3 mAbs vs. placebo for change in C-peptide AUC in recent-onset T1D



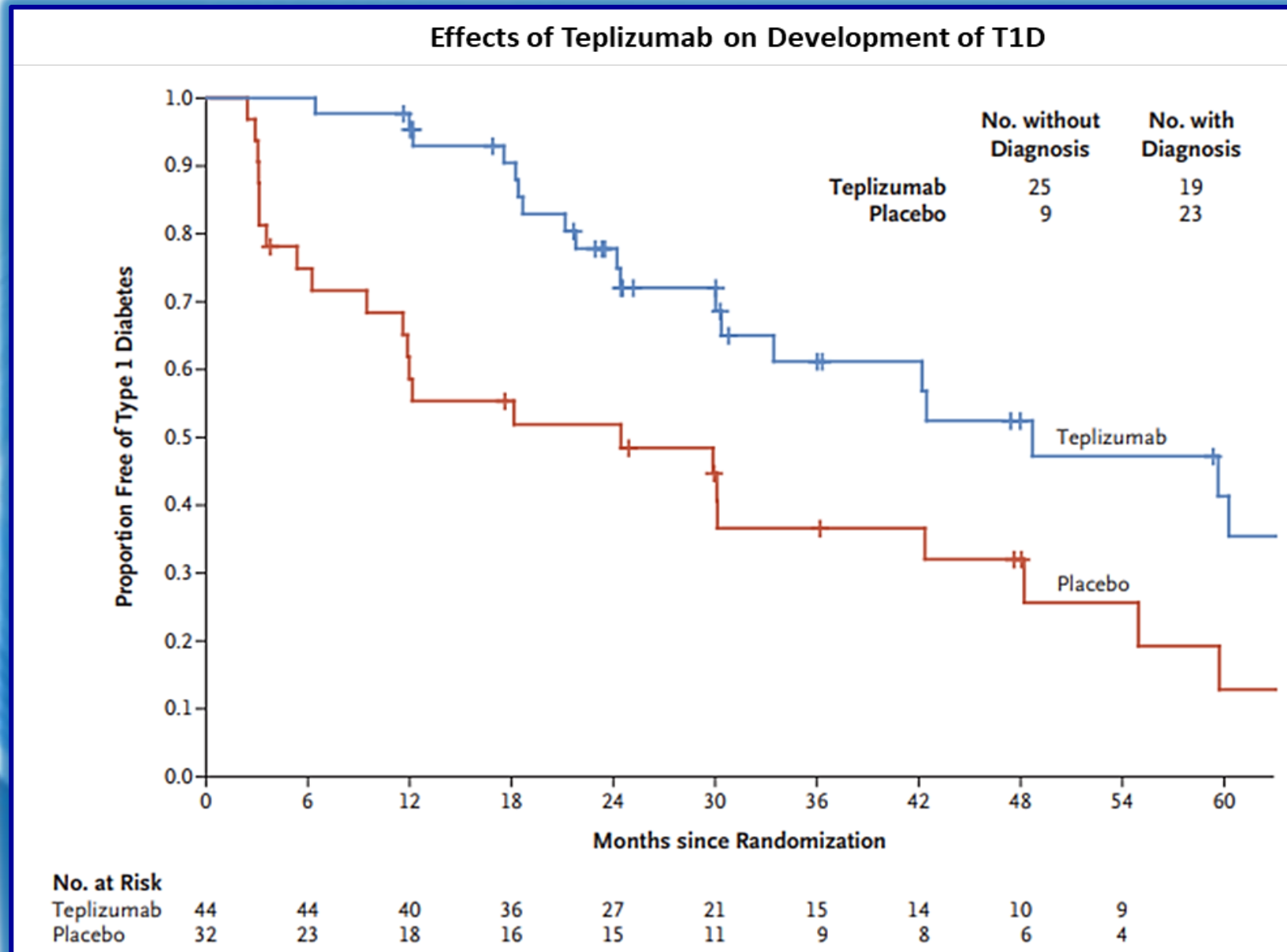
Meta-analyses of anti-CD3 mAbs vs. placebo for change in HbA1c in recent-onset T1D



Meta-analyses of anti-CD3 mAbs vs. placebo for change in insulin dose in recent-onset T1D



Teplizumab, Anti-CD3 MoAb, in 1st degree relatives at risk for T1D

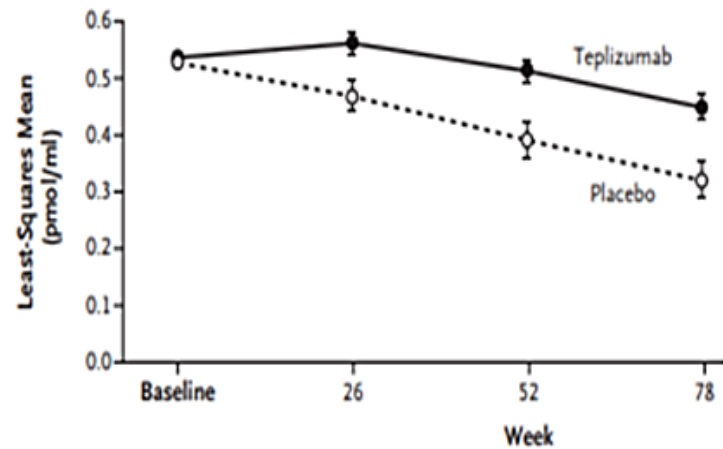


Teplizumab delayed progression to clinical T1D in high-risk participants. The median time to diagnosis of T1D was 48.4 months in the Teplizumab group and 24.4 months in the placebo group.

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

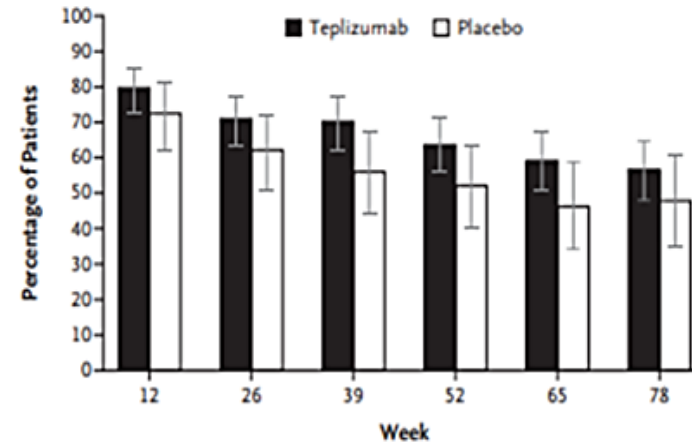
Teplizumab and β -Cell Function in Newly Diagnosed Type 1 Diabetes

A C-peptide Level



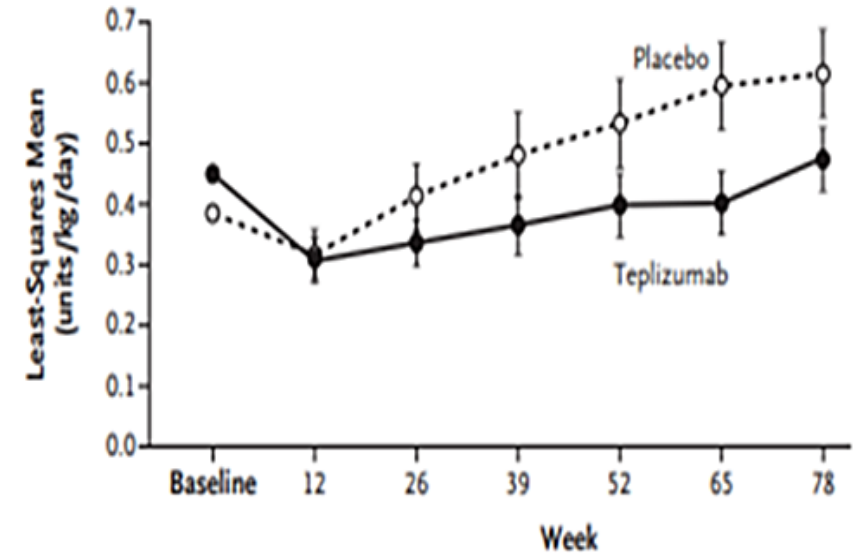
No. at Risk

Teplizumab	217	198	191	188
Placebo	111	101	98	88

B Patients with Glucose Levels in the Target Range $\geq 70\%$ of the TimeNo. Events/
No. at Risk

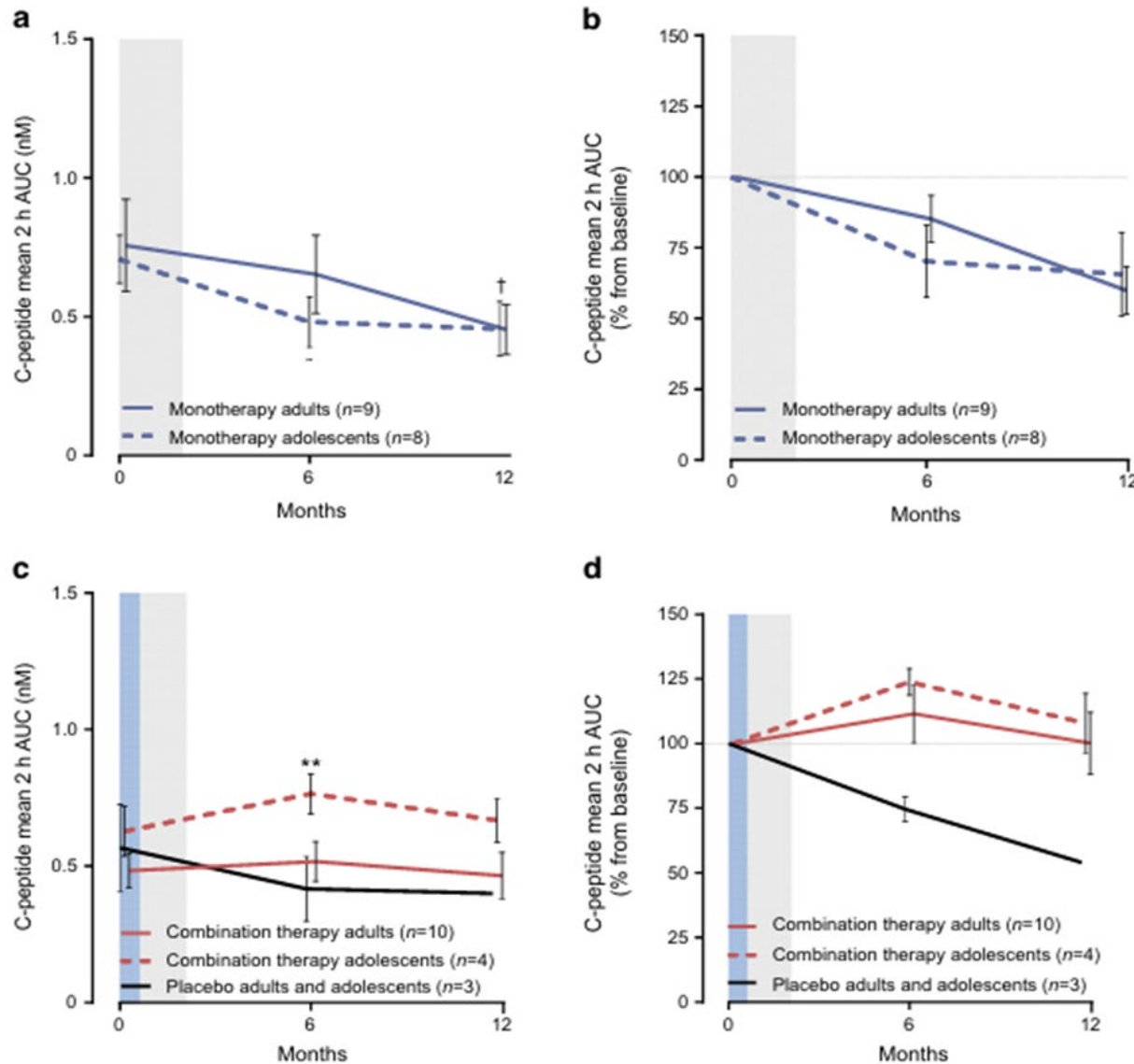
Teplizumab	132/166	123/174	105/150	100/157	87/147	79/140
Placebo	65/90	55/89	43/77	40/77	32/69	30/63

C Daily Insulin Dose



Two 12-day courses of teplizumab in children and adolescents with newly diagnosed T1D showed benefit with respect to the primary end point of preservation of β -cell function, but no significant differences between the groups were observed with respect to the secondary end points.

A first-in-human, open-label Phase 1b clinical trial in recent-onset T1D with teplizumab in combination with AG019 (capsule of *Lactococcus lactis* genetically modified to express human proinsulin and human IL-10) as monotherapy



AG019= food-grade *Lactococcus lactis* bacteria genetically modified to express human proinsulin and human IL-10.

Monotherapy

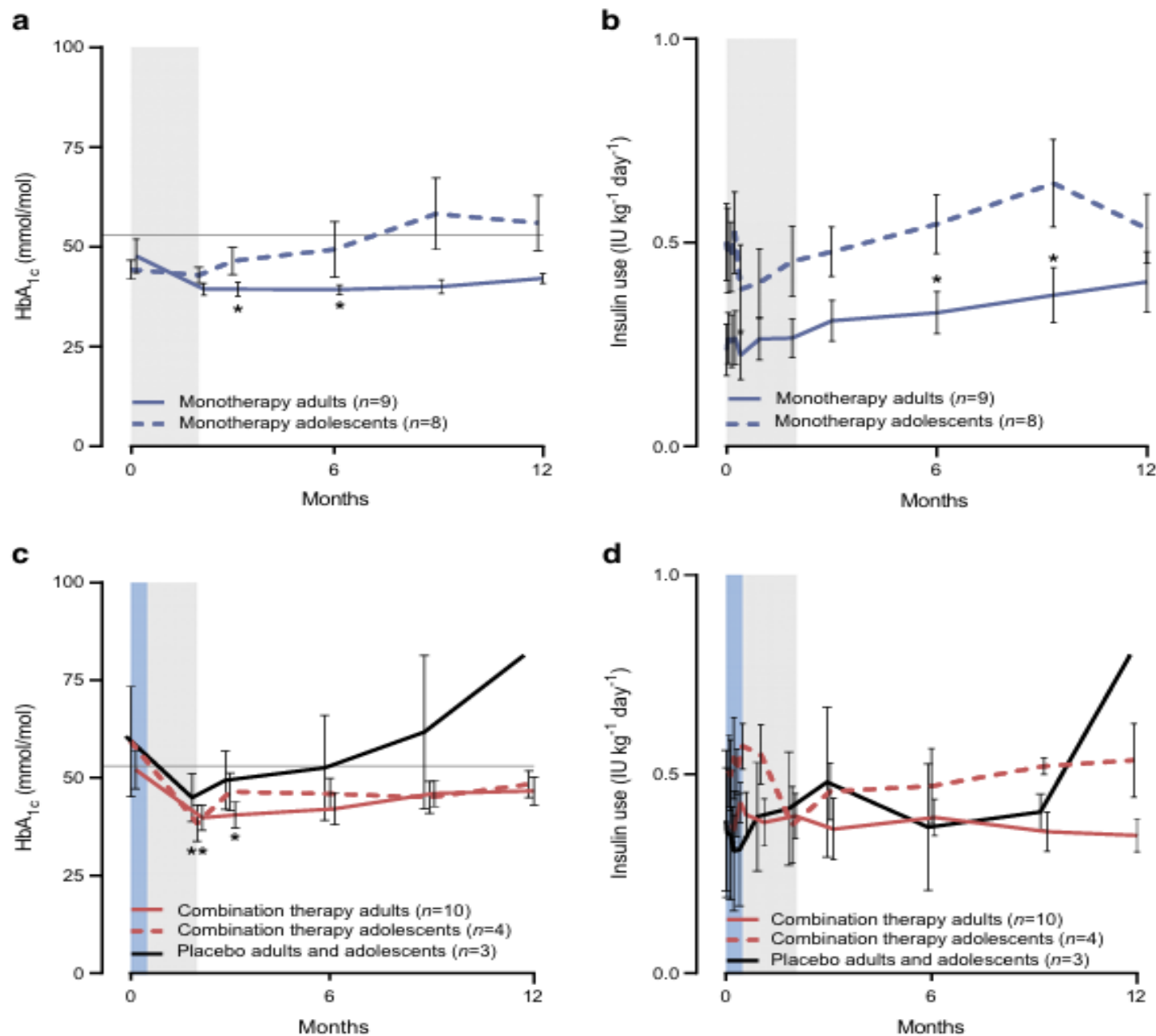
In the adult monotherapy cohort, the mean 2 h C-peptide AUC at 12 months (60% of baseline, $p=0.03$).

Among adolescents, the mean 2 h C-peptide AUC declined at 6 months (70% of baseline, $p=0.044$) and 12 months (66% of baseline, $p=0.07$).

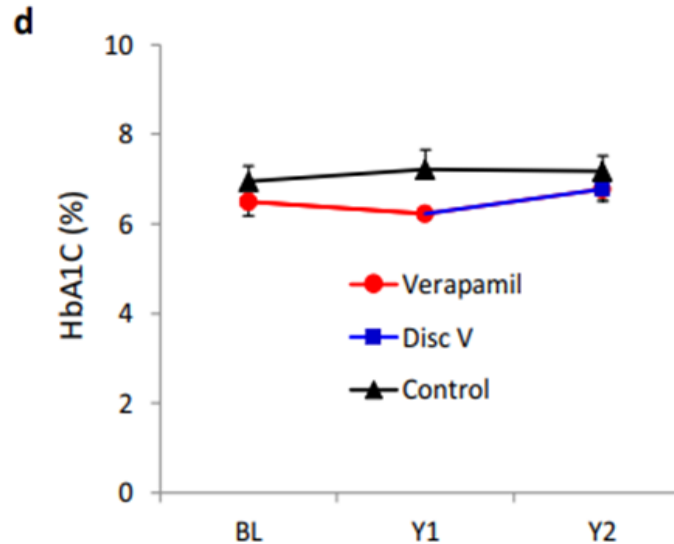
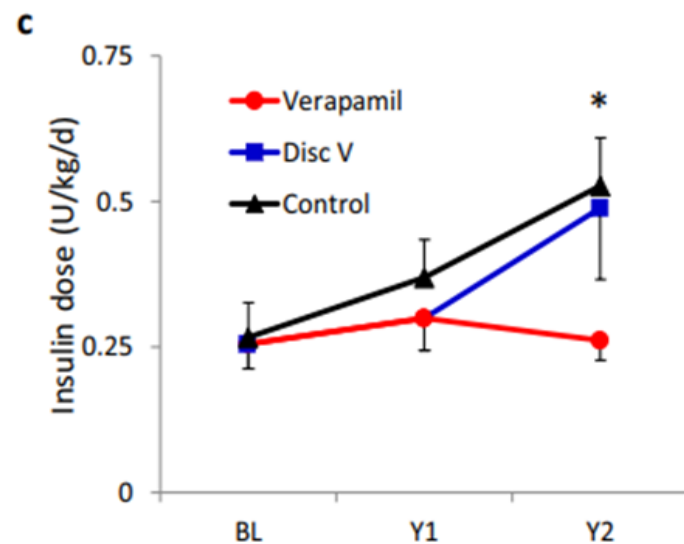
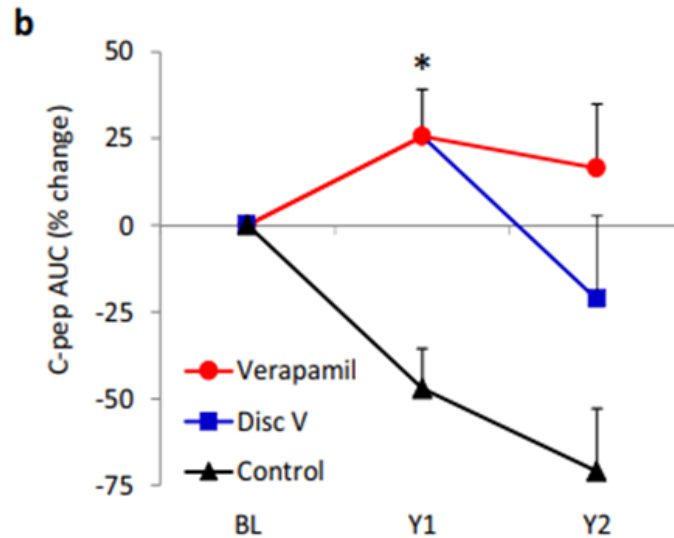
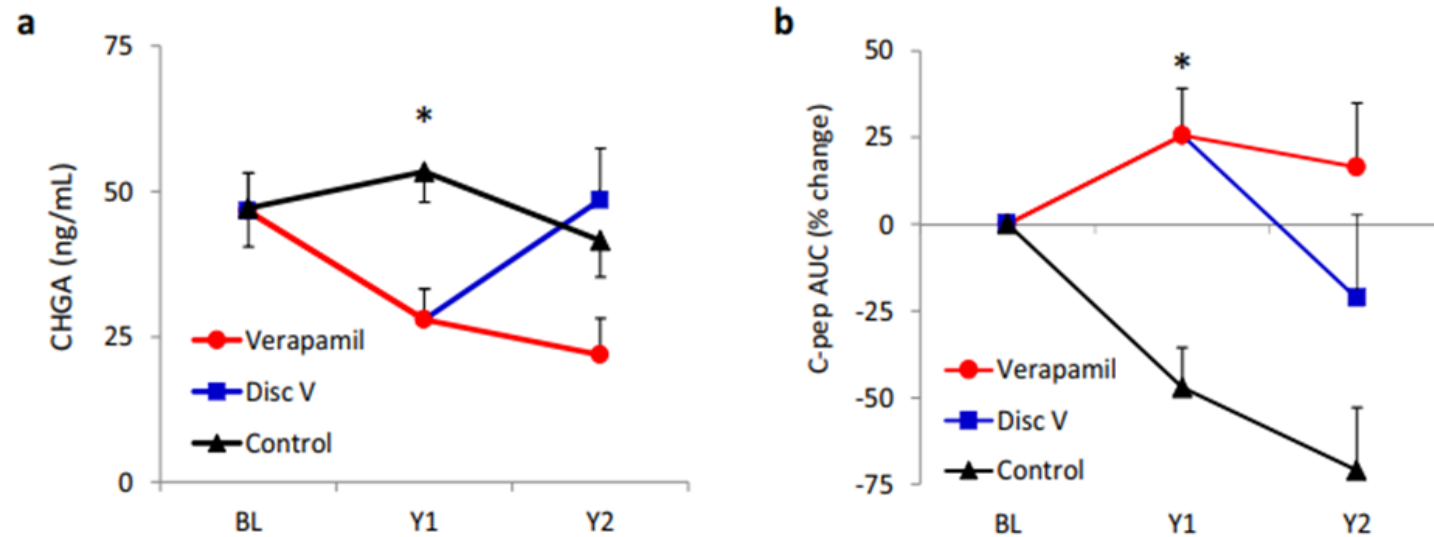
Combination therapy

In the adult cohort, the C-peptide response increased (112%) at 6 months and was unchanged (100%) at 12 months compared with declines in the placebo-treated group (73% and 54% of baseline).

In adolescents, the C-peptide increased to 124% of baseline levels at 6 months ($p=0.007$) and 108% at 12 months vs 77% in the placebo-treated adolescent at 6 months.



AG019 as monotherapy and in
combination with teplizumab:
HbA1c and **insulin dose**



- T1D receiving verapamil for 2 years (verapamil)
- T1D discontinuing verapamil after the first year (Disc V)
- ▲ T1D not taking any verapamil (control)

Exploratory study reveals far reaching systemic and cellular effects of VERAPAMIL treatment in recent-onset T1D

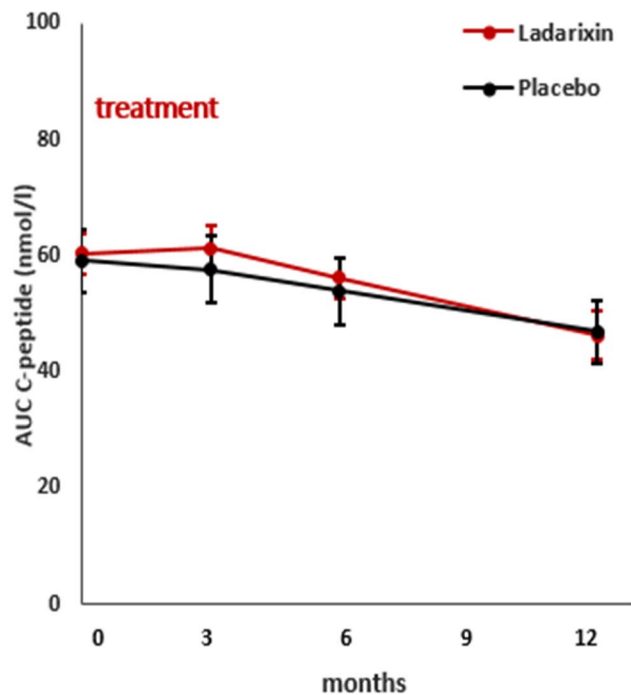
Verapamil regulates the thioredoxin system and promotes an anti-oxidative, anti-apoptotic and immunomodulatory gene expression profile in human islets.

Continuous use of oral verapamil (360 mg sustained-release daily) in individuals with T1D may delay disease progression and lower insulin requirements for at least 2 years post-diagnosis and is associated with normalization of serum chromogranin A (CHGA) levels as well as of proinflammatory IL-21 levels.

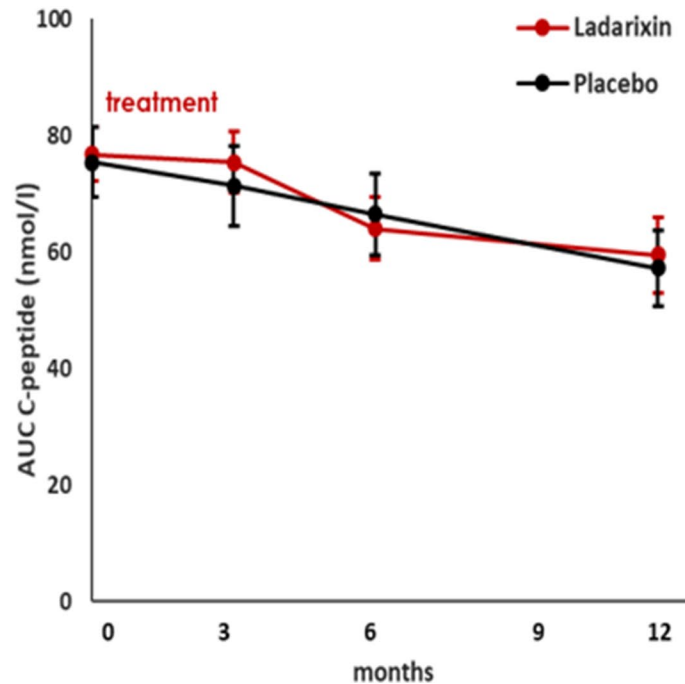
These benefits are lost upon discontinuation

A Randomized, Double-Blind Phase 2 Trial of the CXCR1/2 Inhibitor Ladarixin in Adult Patients with New-Onset Type 1 Diabetes

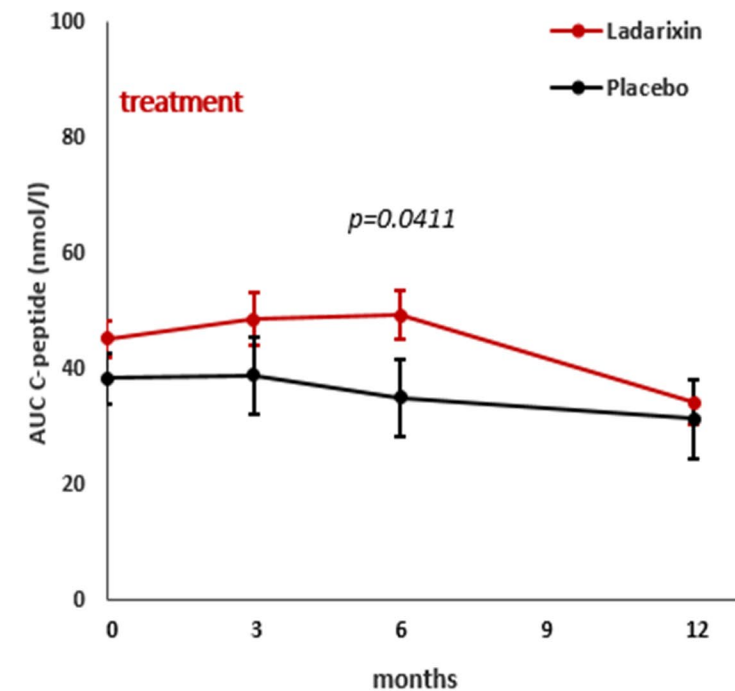
Primary Endpoint - AUC of C-peptide



ITT population



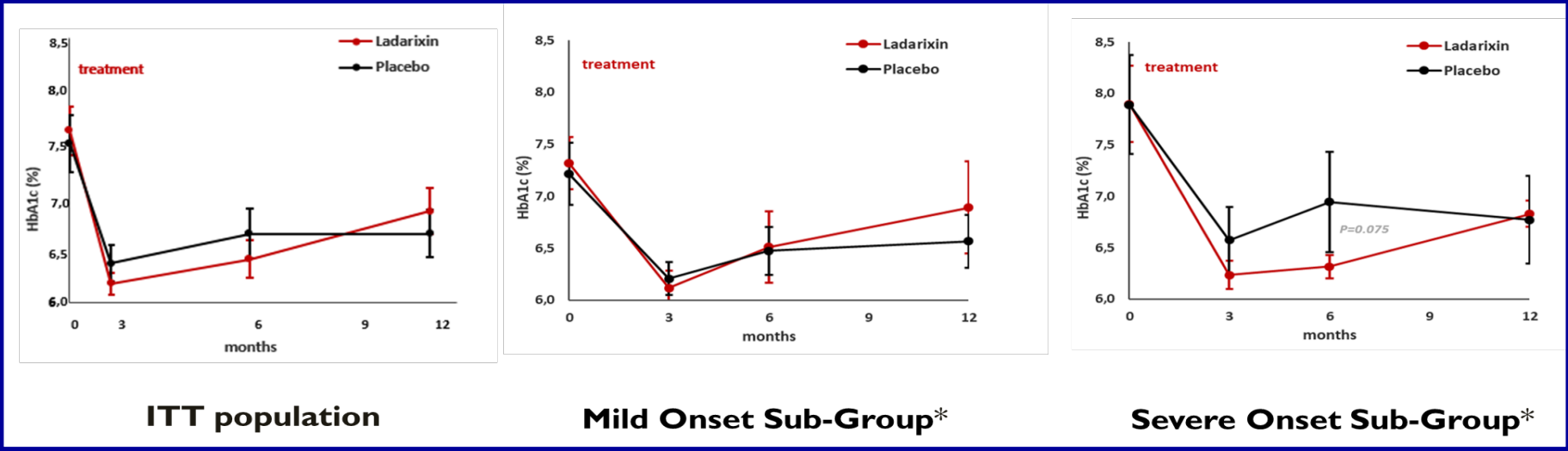
Mild Onset Sub-Group*



Severe Onset Sub-Group*

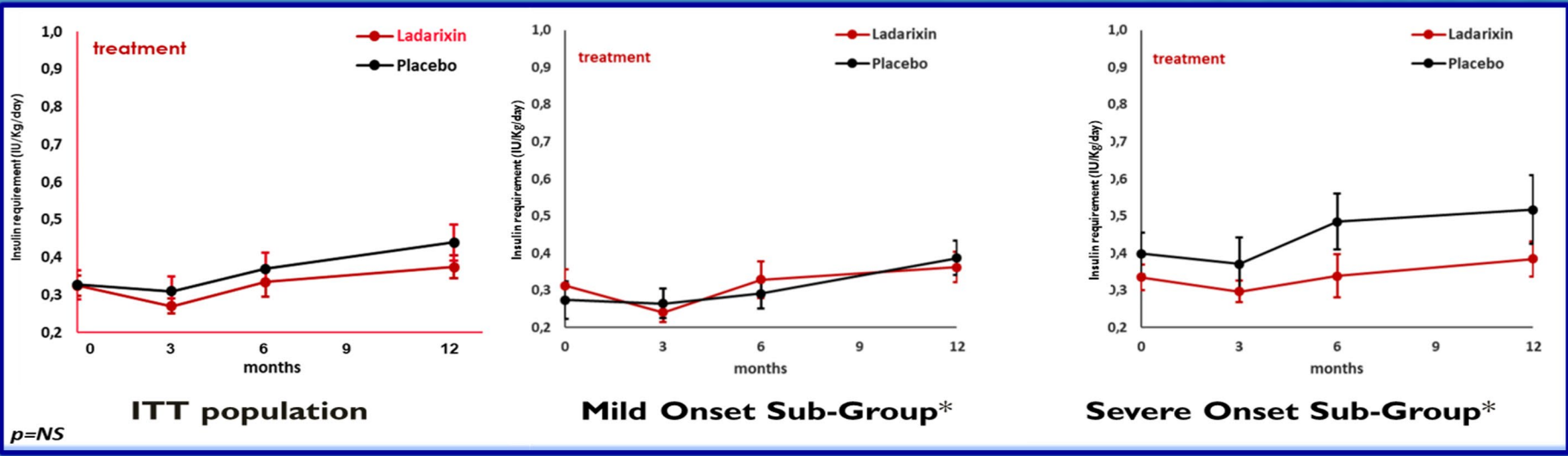
*Subsets were pre-specified in SAP

Secondary Endpoint - HbA1c (%)



*Subsets were pre-specified in SAP

Secondary Endpoint: Daily Insulin Requirement (IU/Kg/day)



*Subsets were pre-specified in SAP

Significant results in HbA1c and insulin requirement in T1DE1 patients

Conclusions (I)

The time for immunotherapy in T1D began in 1986 with cyclosporine. Since then, hundreds of trials have been carried out with a variety of compounds but without significant results.

However, we have learnt considerably about the natural history of this disease especially in the pre-pubertal and adolescent subjects of families with one affected member. Data in the general population are scarce.

Conclusions (II)

Novel and old drugs tackling different mechanisms of the disease process are currently being tested in several trials in patients with recent-onset T1D patients and in subjects at risk.

It is important in this context to select carefully the population of T1D patients to include in clinical trials by characterizing the different disease endotypes and the most promising approach accordingly.