

Oral Small Molecule Hepatocyte Growth Factor/MET Positive Modulator ATH-1020 Reduces Depression-like Behaviors and Normalizes Pathological EEG Mismatch Negativity in Preclinical Models

Andrée-Anne Berthiaume, PhD, Jewel Johnston, PhD, Robert Taylor, PhD, Kevin Church, PhD Athira Pharma, Inc. Bothell, WA, USA ASENT Annual Meeting, February 28–March 3, 2022

Disclosures

• Andrée-Anne Berthiaume, Jewel Johnston, Robert Taylor, and Kevin Church are employees and stockholders of Athira Pharma, Inc.



Neuropsychiatric Disorders: Critical Unmet Need

Depression



3.8%

Of the worldwide population is affected by depression¹



~280 million

people of all ages suffer from depression, globally¹

Schizophrenia



~1.2%

of Americans (3.2 million) have the disorder²



~24 million

people across the globe have been affected by schizophrenia³



20% to 60% of patients with psychiatric disorders—including depression and schizophrenia—experience treatment resistance⁴

New therapeutics with novel MOAs are required to reach these treatment-resistant populations



HGF/MET Signaling in Neuropsychiatric Disorders

Neuropsychiatric disorders classically involve:

- Neural atrophy and reduced neural plasticity^{1–3}
- Increased neuroinflammation and oxidative stress⁴
- Neurotransmitter system dysregulation⁵
- Neurotrophic factor depletion

Human studies show an association between **reduced HGF/MET expression levels and risk of depression and schizophrenia**^{6–9}

The HGF/MET system has the potential to alleviate several key components of neuropsychiatric disorders based on its neurotrophic and neuroprotective properties

HGF/MET SIGNALING^{10,11} **NMDA** MET Receptor Plasma Membrane **PKC Neural Network Neurotransmitter Neuron Health** Support **Modulation** Neurogenesis Regeneration Synaptic current Neurite outgrowth Survival Synaptic localization

Anti-inflammation



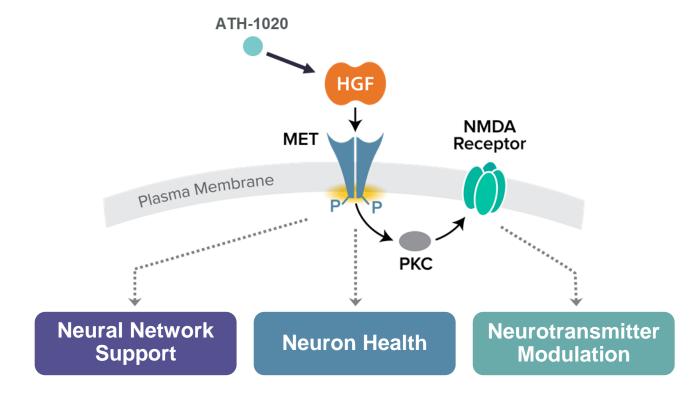
Synaptogenesis

Long-term potentiation

Objective

Characterize a small molecule capable of augmenting the neurotrophic HGF/MET signaling pathway for the potential treatment of neuropsychiatric conditions

- ATH-1020 was identified as a novel orally bioavailable small molecule that can cross the blood-brain barrier
- ATH-1020 is currently under development for neuropsychiatric conditions





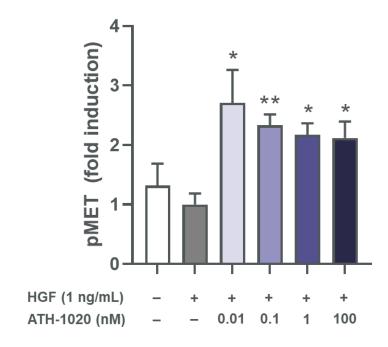




Positive Modulation of HGF/MET Signaling by ATH-1020 In Vitro

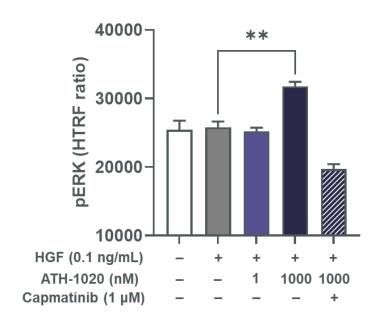
ATH-1020 enhancement of the HGF/MET pathway was assessed in HEK293 cells

Phosphorylated MET (pMET) was evaluated via ELISA



ATH-1020 + HGF treatment leads to a significant enhancement of MET phosphorylation

Phosphorylated ERK (pERK) was evaluated via HTRF

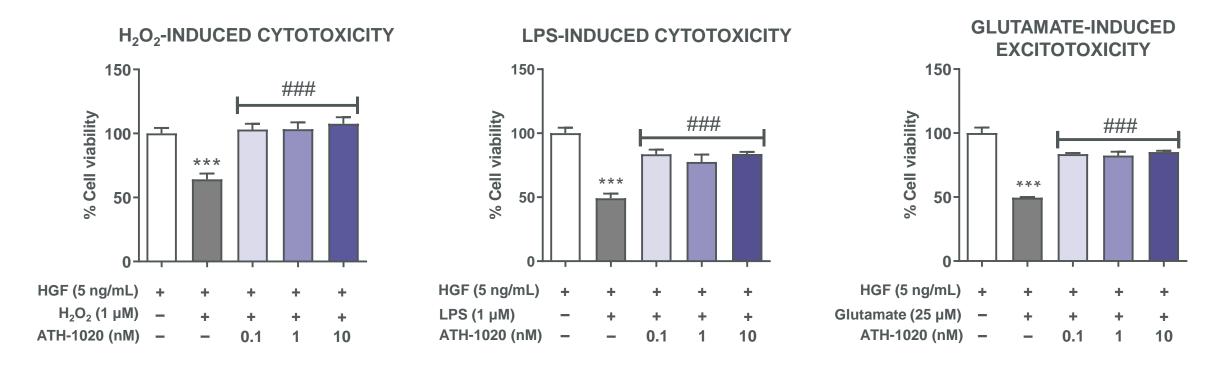


ATH-1020 + HGF treatment leads to increased ERK phosphorylation, the effects of which are downstream of MET activation



Neuroprotective Effects of ATH-1020 in Rat Primary Cortical Neurons

Neuroprotective effects of ATH-1020 were assessed in vitro in rat primary cortical neurons using a Cell Titer-Glo cell-viability assay



ATH-1020 + HGF treatment leads to increased neuron viability in the presence of neurotoxic insults

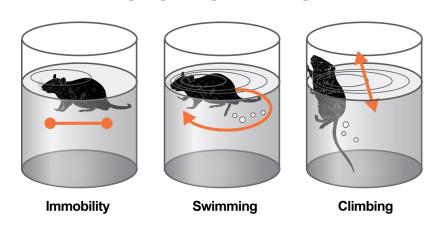


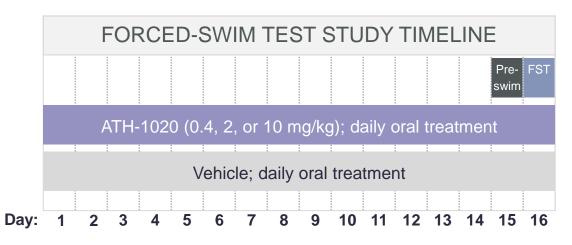
Part 2: Assessing the In Vivo Effects of ATH-1020



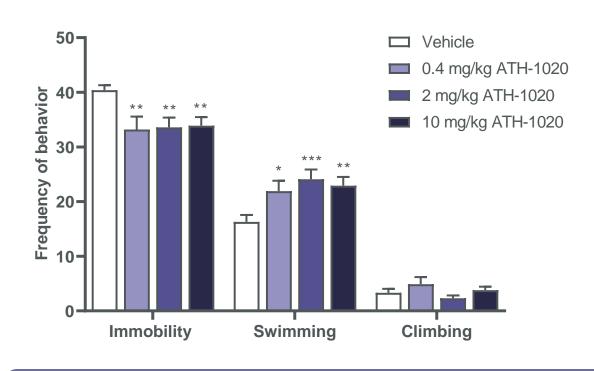
The Effect of ATH-1020 Treatment on a Rodent Model of Depression-Related Behavior

FORCED-SWIM TEST¹





FORCED-SWIM TEST RESULTS



ATH-1020 significantly reduced immobility in the forcedswim test, while increasing swimming behaviors



EEG Recordings of Auditory Event-Related Potentials (ERPs)

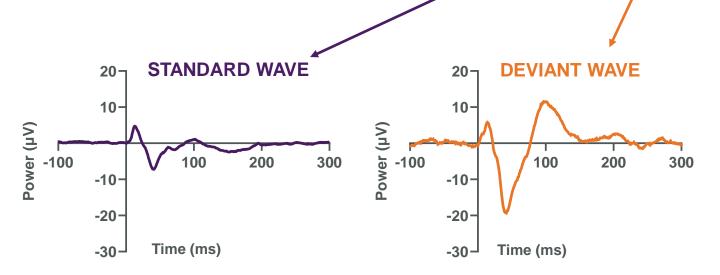
 Young adult Sprague-Dawley rats had wireless telemetry devices implanted¹

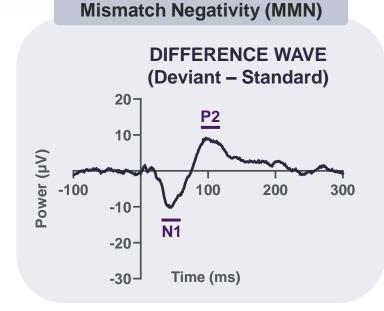
 ERPs captured during an auditory oddball paradigm¹

Standard tones presented 90% of the time

Deviant tones presented 10% of the time



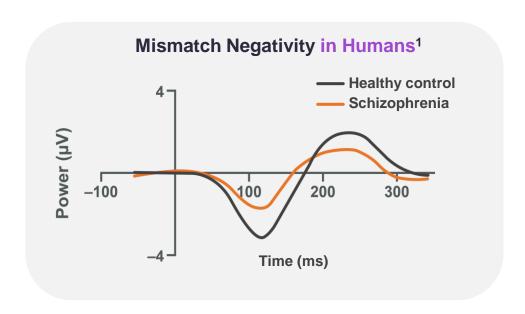


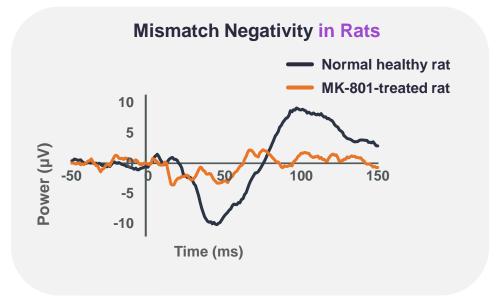




MMN Response Is Translatable From Clinical Schizophrenia to Rodent Models

- A blunted MMN response is a hallmark of clinical schizophrenia¹
 - Reflects sensory processing deficits on a neural level





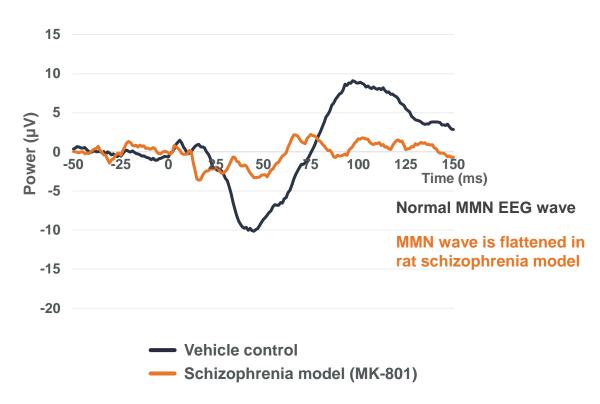
- Schizophrenia can be modeled in rats by treatment with the NMDA receptor antagonist MK-801^{2,3}
 - Similar to the drug PCP, which can cause schizophrenia-like symptoms in healthy humans³
- The MMN deficit is recapitulated in rodent schizophrenia MK-801 model²



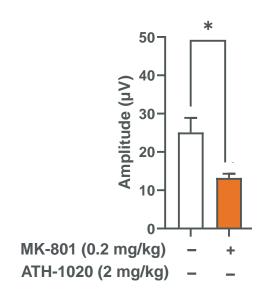
Effect of ATH-1020 Treatment on MMN in a Rat Schizophrenia Model

- Rats were treated with 3 doses of ATH-1020, at 48h, 24h, and 5 min before MK-801 administration
- MK-801 was administered 60 minutes before EEG recordings were captured

MISMATCH NEGATIVITY IN RATS



N1 + P2 PEAK AMPLITUDE

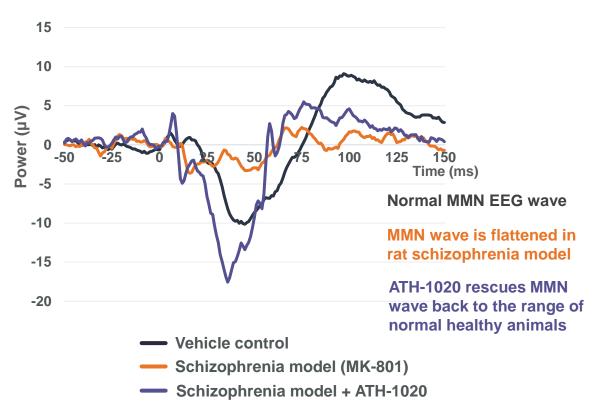




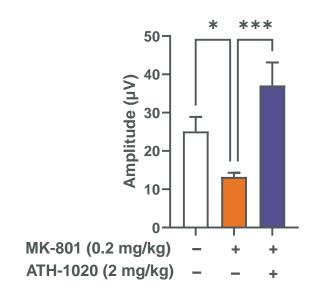
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MISMATCH NEGATIVITY IN RATS



N1 + P2 PEAK AMPLITUDE



ATH-1020 rescues the MMN deficit seen in the rat MK-801 schizophrenia model



Summary of Findings

In vitro findings validate MOA and support ATH-1020 promotion of neuronal survival

- ATH-1020 treatment leads to augmentation of MET phosphorylation and activation of downstream signaling pathways in the presence of HGF
- Pretreatment with ATH-1020 has a protective effect in primary rat cortical neurons when challenged with neurotoxic insults

In vivo findings support the potential of ATH-1020 in two independent rat models

- Depression-related behaviors can be mitigated by treatment with ATH-1020 in the FST rat model
- ATH-1020 rescued the MMN response blunting in the MK-801-induced rat model of schizophrenia

Based on these promising preliminary results, ATH-1020 will continue to be developed for the potential treatment of depression and schizophrenia in clinical populations





