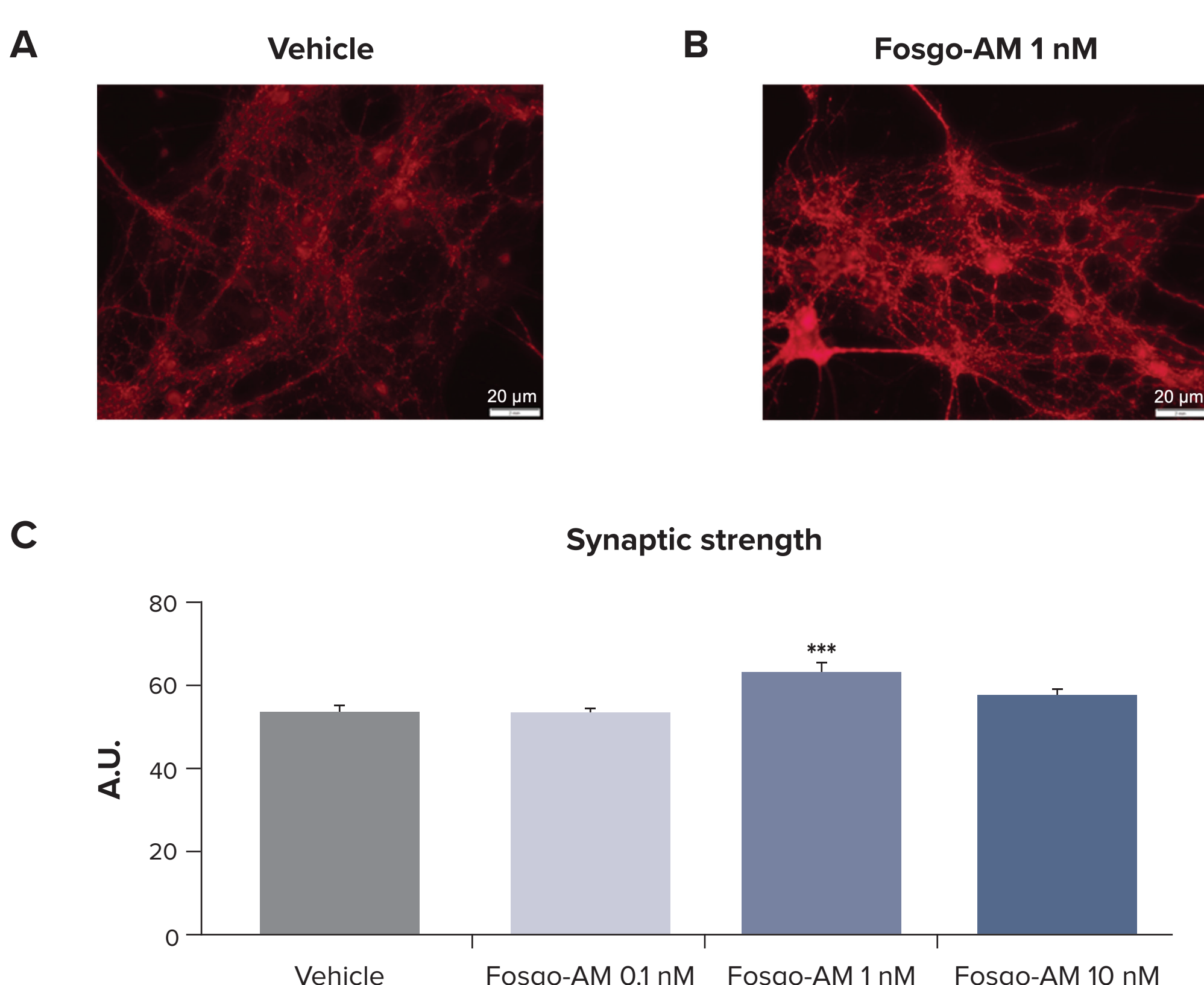


Fosgonimeton, a Novel, Small-Molecule Positive Modulator of the HGF/MET System, Is Neuroprotective in Primary Neuron Culture

Sherif Reda, Jewel Johnston, Robert Taylor, Kevin Church
Athira Pharma, Inc., Bothell, WA, USA

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Figure S1. Fosgo-AM increases synaptic strength based on synaptic vesicle density



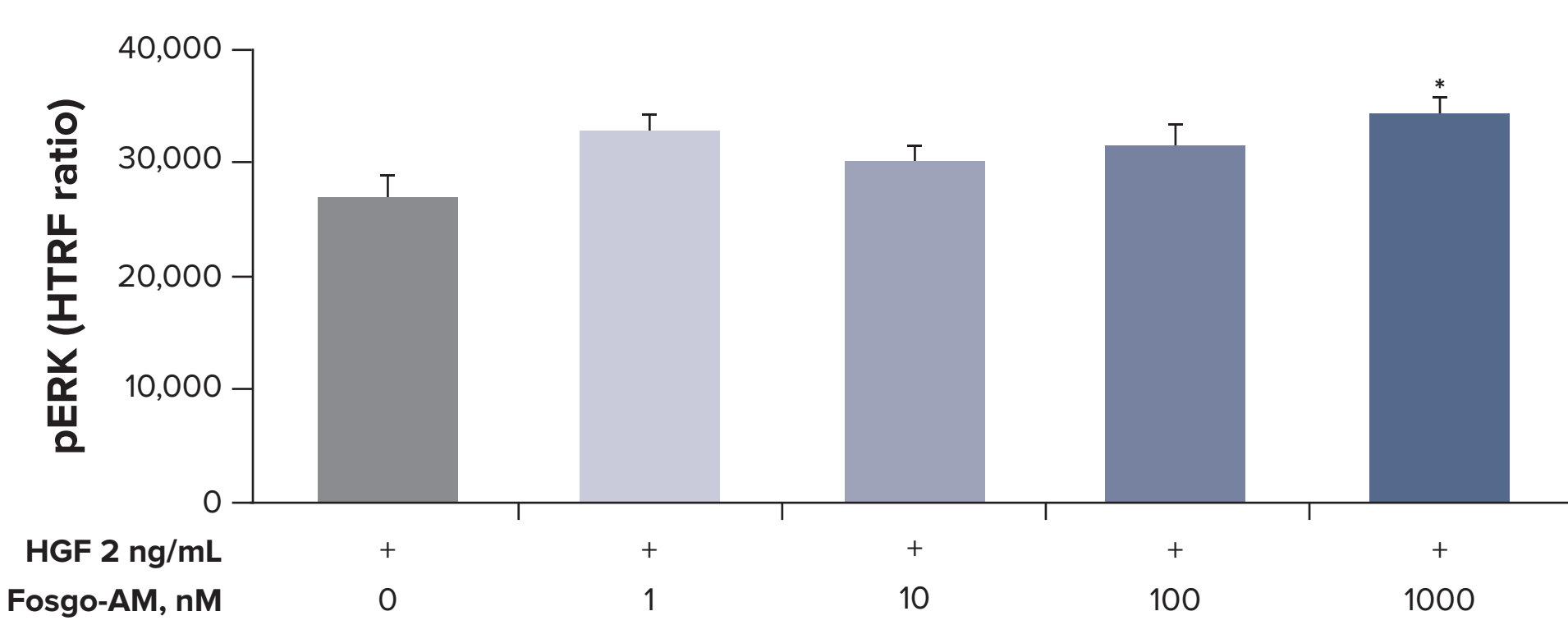
Primary rat hippocampal neurons were cultured and treated with fosgo-AM for 6 days and stained for synaptobrevin II, a marker of synaptic vesicles. Representative images from (A) vehicle and (B) fosgo-AM 1 nM highlight the effect of fosgo-AM on synaptic strength (relative abundance of presynaptic vesicles per synapse as measured by synaptobrevin II fluorescence intensity). (C) Fosgo-AM 1 nM significantly enhanced synaptic strength.

Data presented as mean + SEM.

Statistical significance was determined by 1-way ANOVA with the Dunnett posttest.

*** $P < 0.001$ compared with vehicle.

Figure S2. Fosgo-AM enhances ERK phosphorylation



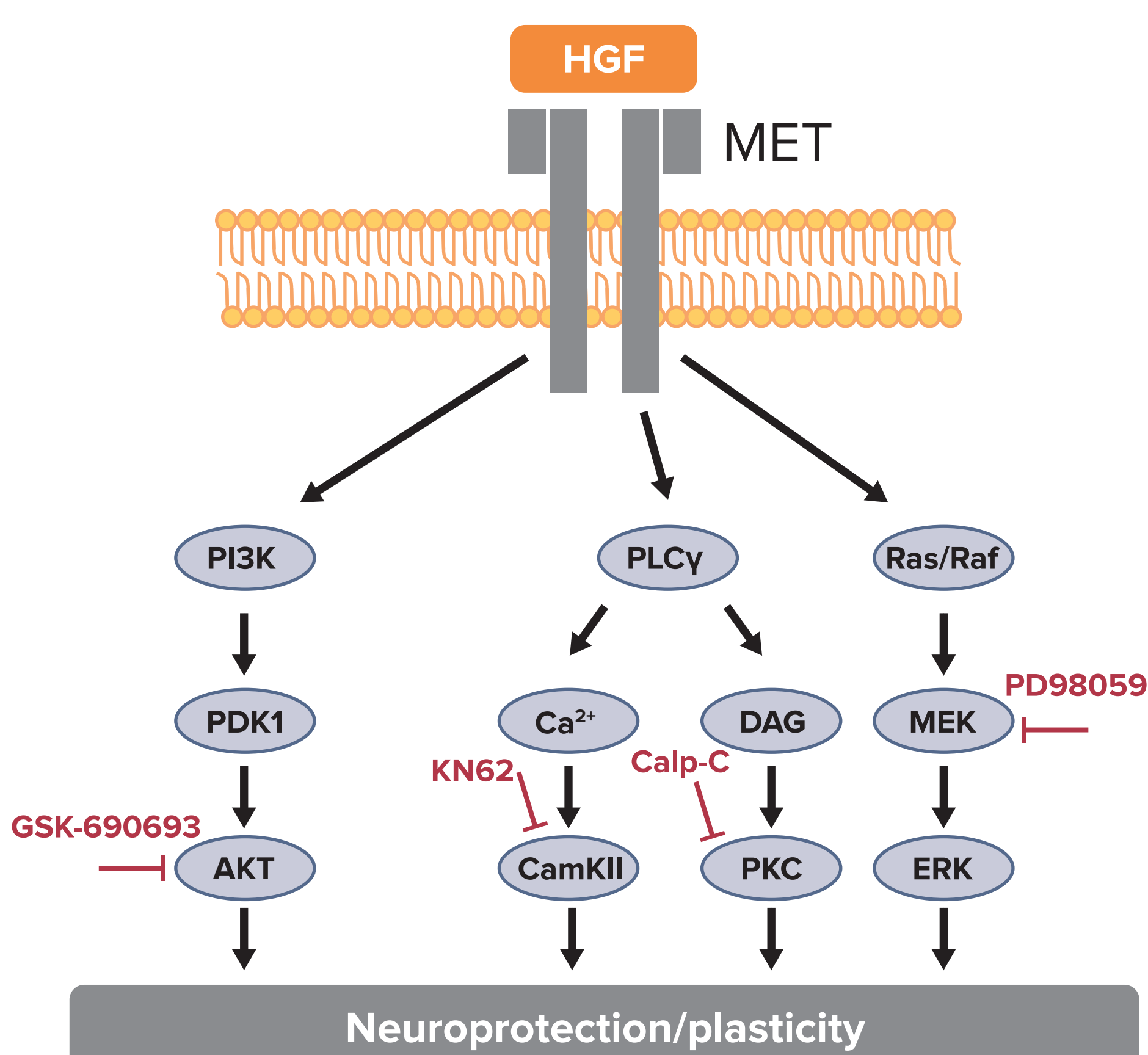
HEK-293 cells were subjected to HTRF with HGF (2 ng/mL) alone or with fosgo-AM (1 nM, 10 nM, 100 nM, or 1 μ M). pERK was measured using the advanced phospho-ERK (Thr202/Tyr204) cellular kit (#64AERPEG; CisBio). Treatment with fosgo-AM + HGF in cultured HEK-293 cells led to increased pERK relative to HGF alone (which does not significantly increase pERK at 2 ng/mL; data not shown)

Data presented as mean + SEM.

Statistical significance was determined by 1-way ANOVA with the Dunnett posttest.

* $P < 0.05$ compared with control (grey)

Figure S3. Inhibition of the AKT, CamKII, PKC, and MEK pathways downstream of HGF/MET signaling suggests potential mechanisms for fosgo-AM's neuroprotective effects



Inhibition with GSK-690693, KN62, Calp-C, or PD98059 (red) disrupts downstream elements of the HGF/MET pathway. While inhibition of AKT, PKC, and MEK resulted in disruption of fosgo-AM's neuroprotective effects, inhibition of CamKII did not.

Abbreviations **AKT**, protein kinase B; **ALS**, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; **Calp-C**, calphostin C; **CamKII**, calcium/calmodulin-dependent protein kinase II; **DAG**, diacylglycerol; **ERK**, extracellular signal-regulated kinase; **fosgo-AM**, active metabolite of fosgonimeton; **HEK-293**, human embryonic kidney 293; **HGF**, hepatocyte growth factor; **HTRF**, homogeneous time-resolved fluorescence; **MEK**, mitogen activated protein kinase; **MET**, mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase; **PDK1**, phosphoinositide-dependent kinase 1; **pERK**, phosphorylation of ERK; **PI3K**, phosphatidylinositol 3 kinase; **PKC**, protein kinase C; **PLC γ** , phospholipase C γ .

Acknowledgments

This study was sponsored by Athira Pharma, Inc. Medical writing and editorial support was provided by Eileen McIver, PhD, of ApotheCom and funded by Athira Pharma, Inc.

Disclosures

Sherif Reda, Jewel Johnston, Robert Taylor, and Kevin Church are employees and stockholders of Athira Pharma, Inc.

©Athira Pharma, Inc. All Rights Reserved.

Presented at the 2022 AAIC Annual Meeting;
July 31-August 4, 2022; San Diego, California