PEDIATRIC TRACK

THE FUTURE OF NON-INSULIN THERAPEUTICS FOR PEDIATRICS



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I HAVE THE FOLLOWING CONFLICTS:

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Introducing the Islet





TYPE 1 DIABETES: islet autoimmunity





PATHWAY TO TYPE 1 DIABETES



Slide courtesy of B. Frohnert

What happens to Children with Multiple Islet Autoantibodies?



PATHWAY TO TYPE 1 DIABETES



Slide courtesy of B. Frohnert

PREVENTING TYPE 1 DIABETES



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Non-insulin treatments for T1D





Targets of Atack





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A single course of anti-CD3 (Teplizumab) in new onset T1D improves insulin secretion for 2 years





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Teplizumab Delays T1D Diagnosis





Teplizumab preserves insulin production in T1D

	Study 1	AbATE	DELAY	Protégé	TrialNet At Risk
Date(s) Published	2002 <i>,</i> 2005 NEJM	2013 Diabetes	2013	2011, 2013 Lancet	2019 NEJM
Participant Age (years)	8-30	8-30	8-30	8-35	8-45
n=	40	77	58	513	76
T1D stage studied	3	3	3	3	2
Timing of treatment	≤ 6 weeks from diagnosis	≤ 8 weeks from diagnosis	4-12 months from diagnosis	< 12 weeks from diagnosis	Antibody + with dysglycemia
Outcome	+	+	+		+
C-peptide AUC (insulin production)	个145% (p=0.02)	个92 (p=0.002)	个27% (p=0.03)	个24% (p=0.027)	~2 year delay in T1D onset



Adapted from Kimber Simmons, MD MS

Teplizumab Clinical History and Experience

- Drug experience
 - >20 years
 - >6 T1D trials
 - ~829 individuals 8-35 years old (any dose)
 - ~475 children <18 years old (any dose)
 - ~176 children <18 years old (same dose treatment dose as PROTECT study)
- Populations
 - Children and adults (~8 40 years old)
 - T1D: pre-symptomatic, newly diagnosed & months following diagnosis
 - Psoriasis, renal and islet cell transplants
- Demonstrated "durable" metabolic and clinical effects
 - Improved c-peptide (insulin) production
 - Lower exogenous insulin use
 - Improved HbA1c



Future of T1D Trials

Challenges

- Number of possible participants
- Identification of early-stage T1D
- Subtypes of T1D?
- Risk/Benefit profile
 - Consideration for age and stage

Strategies

- Goal: universal screening
- Better understanding of pathways to T1D
- Combination Therapies
- Younger Children
- Multi-Arm Trials



Adapted from Kimber Simmons, MD MS

Conclusions

- There are promising therapies in the pipeline
- Our first therapeutic to slow disease is on the horizon
- Combination therapies will likely be part of the "tool box"
- We need to identify early-stage T1D

➢ Building momentum to screening







Extra Slides



Abatacept Delays Fall in C-peptide 3 Years After Initial Treatment



Orban et al., Diabetes Care, 2014



Rituximab Delays Fall in C-Peptide 2 years after Initial Treatment



Pescovitz et al., Diabetes Care, 2014



Golimumab Improves Endogenous Insulin Production and Reduces Exogeneous Insulin Use in 6-21 year olds with New Onset T1D





Insulin Use



Quattrin T et al., NEJM, 2020



Teplizumab Mechanism of Action

- Impairs effector T-cells
- Enhances regulatory T-cells
- May be tolerance enhancing



Lynch and Herold, 2011



There is a Lack of Clinical Trials Available in Stage 2 although Several are in Development





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Trials in Stage 1 are Nearing Enrollment or in Follow-Up Phase of Protocol





adapted from Bluestone et al., 2010 Slide courtesy of Kimber Simmons, MD MS

Trials in Stage 3 (New-Onset) T1D



adapted from Bluestone et al., 2010



Islet Transplant







Slide courtesy of B. Frohnert



Slide courtesy of B. Frohnert

PATHWAY TO TYPE 1 DIABETES



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