

Use of Low dose IGF1 for post- infarction myocardial repair

From bench to bedside

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CELL THERAPY

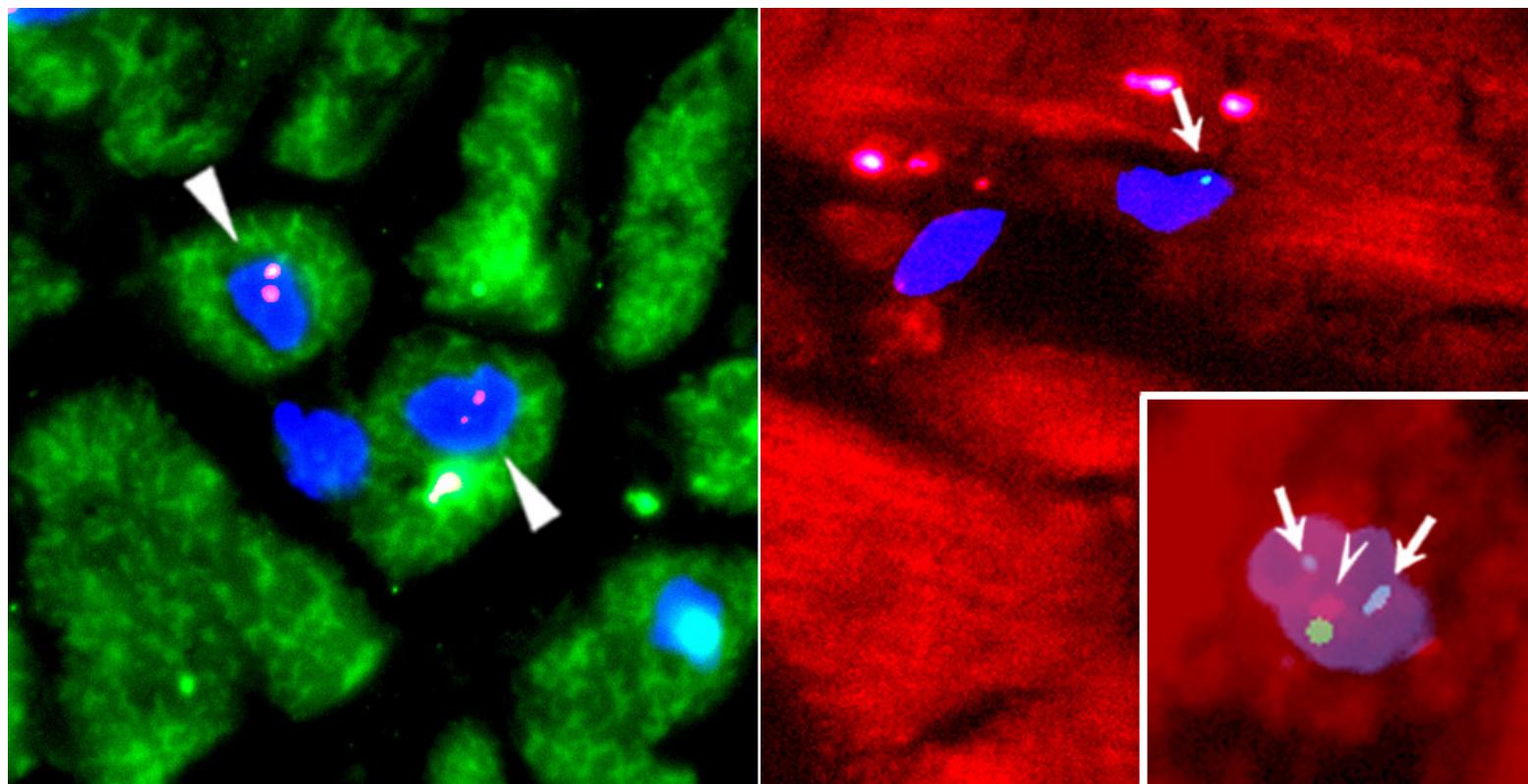


CARDIAC REPAIR?

Limited Myocardial Chimerism in humans after BMT

1/5000 cardiomyocytes in heart from bone marrow

Deb Circ 2003



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Centre for Research
in Vascular Biology



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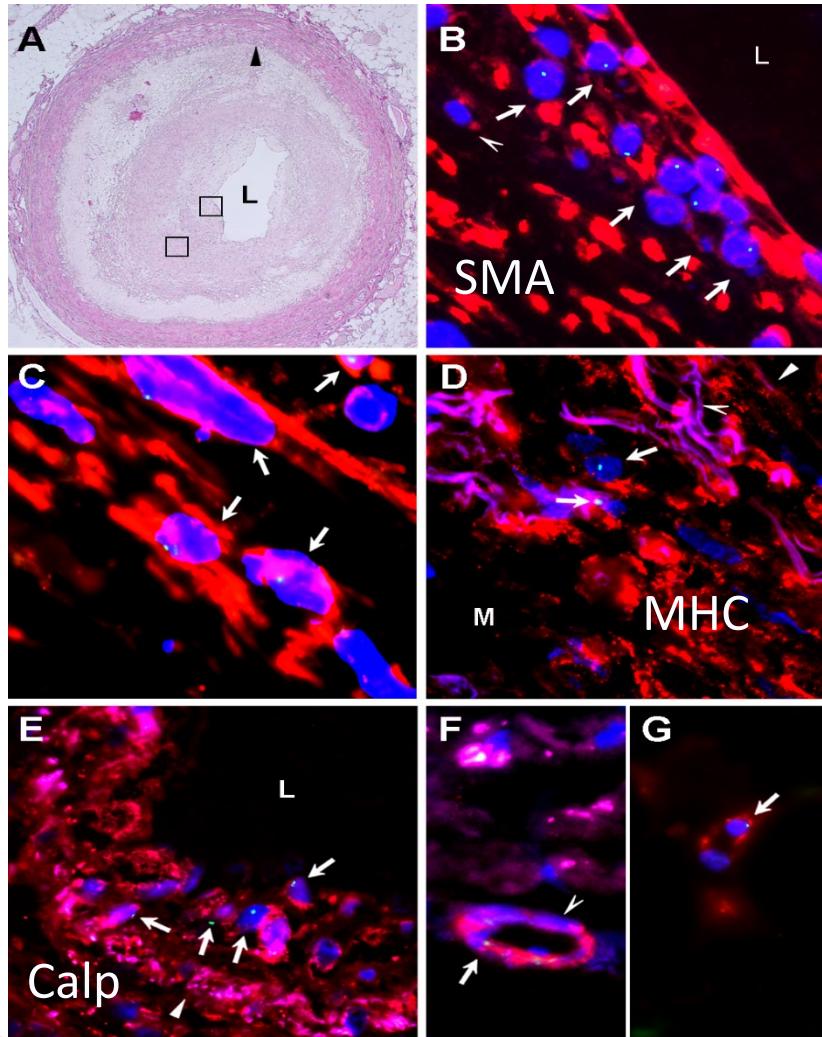


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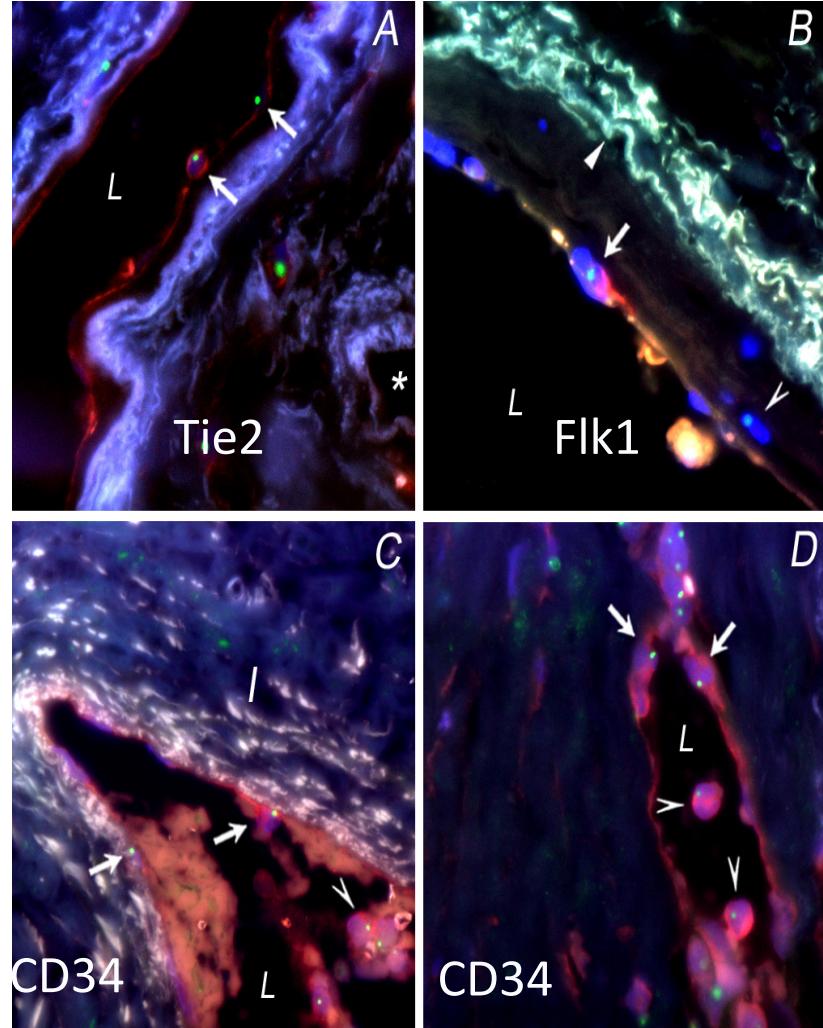
Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh, Éire
University College Cork, Ireland

BM-derived EC and SMC chimerism 500 fold > cardiomyocytes

SMC Chimerism ~10%

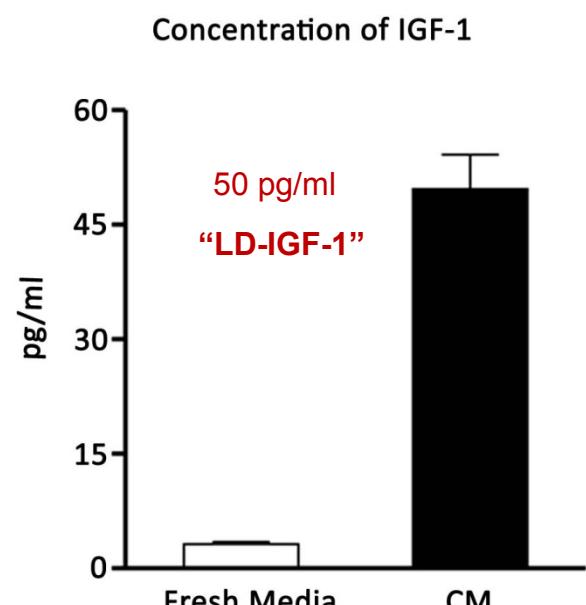
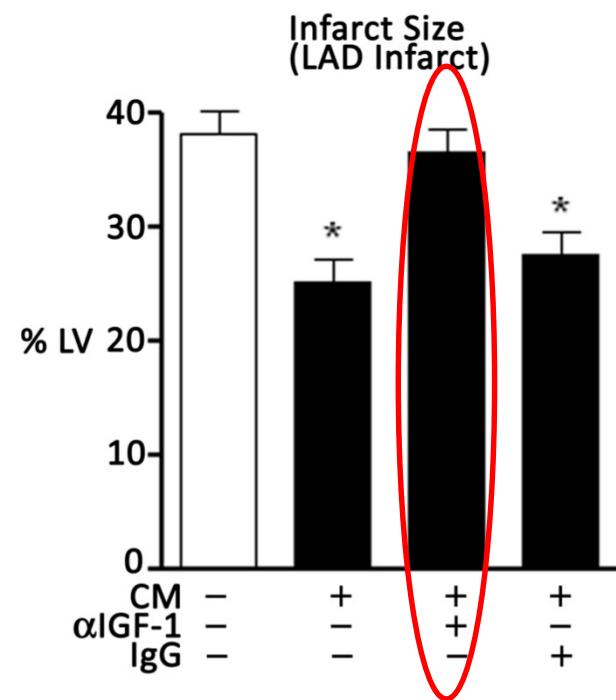
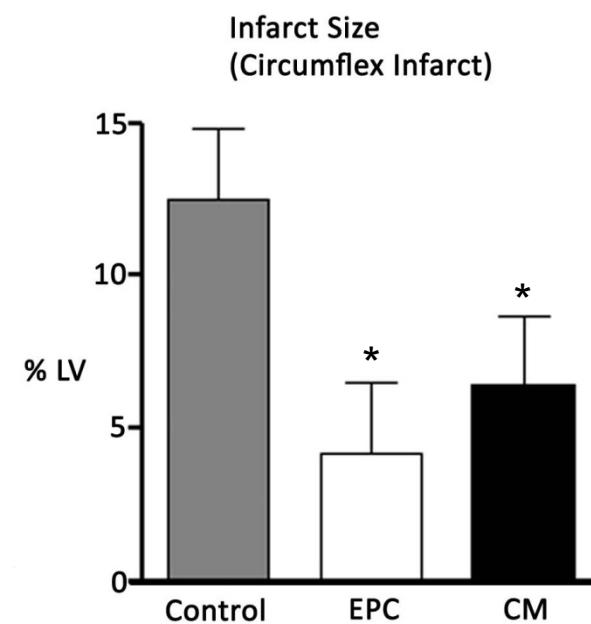


EC Chimerism ~ 15%



Caplice PNAS 2003
Simper Circ 2003

- We focused on endothelial progenitor cell (EPC) repair effects post acute infarction
- Identified EPC paracrine factors that were as potent as cells in cardiac repair
- Determined key factor(s) responsible for paracrine repair by use of inhibitors
- **Isolated low-dose IGF1 (LD-IGF1) as a candidate therapy post MI**



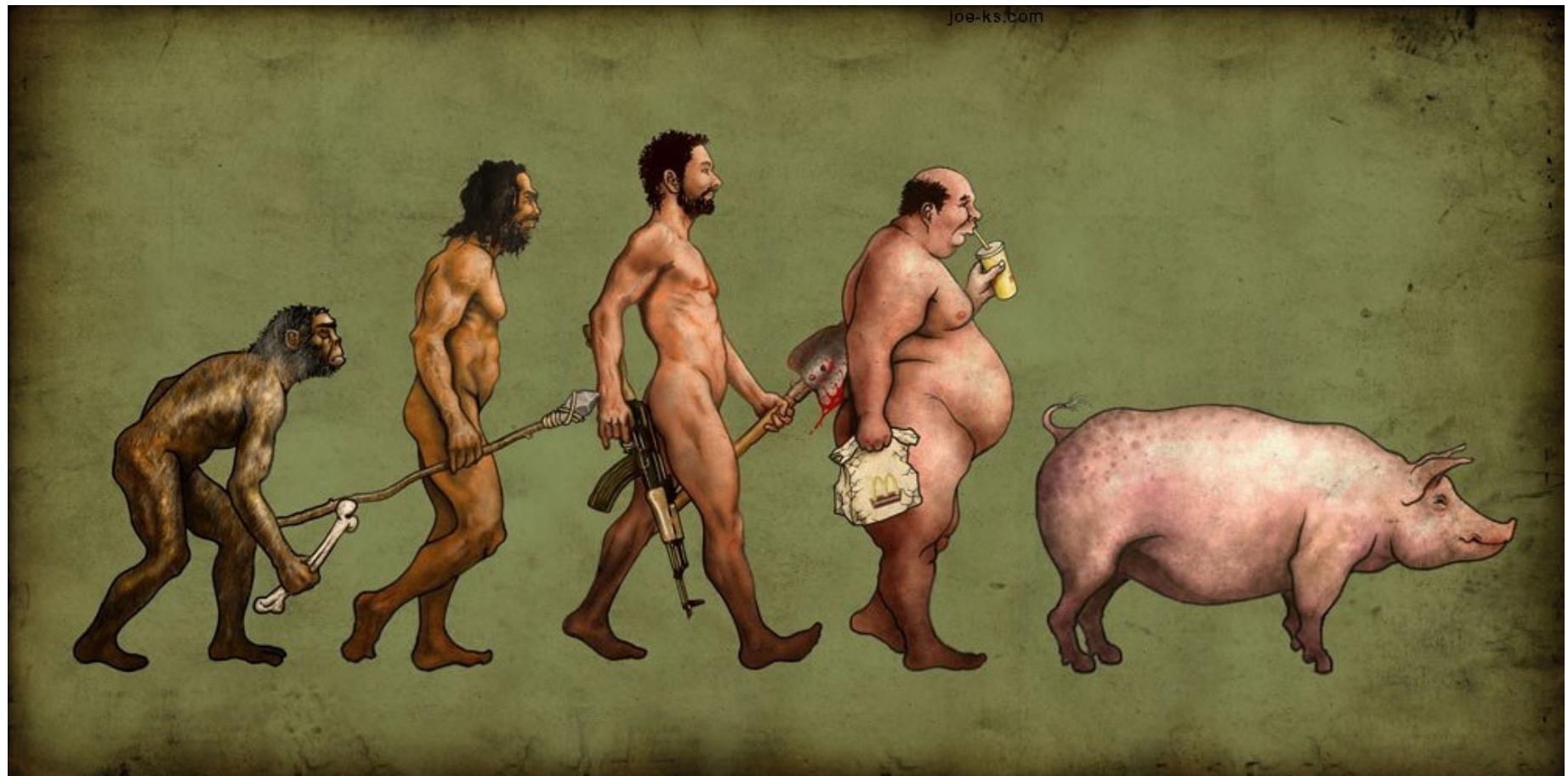
Doyle et al. Stem Cells Dev. 2008.

Hynes et al. EHJ 2012. Stem Cells Dev. 2008.

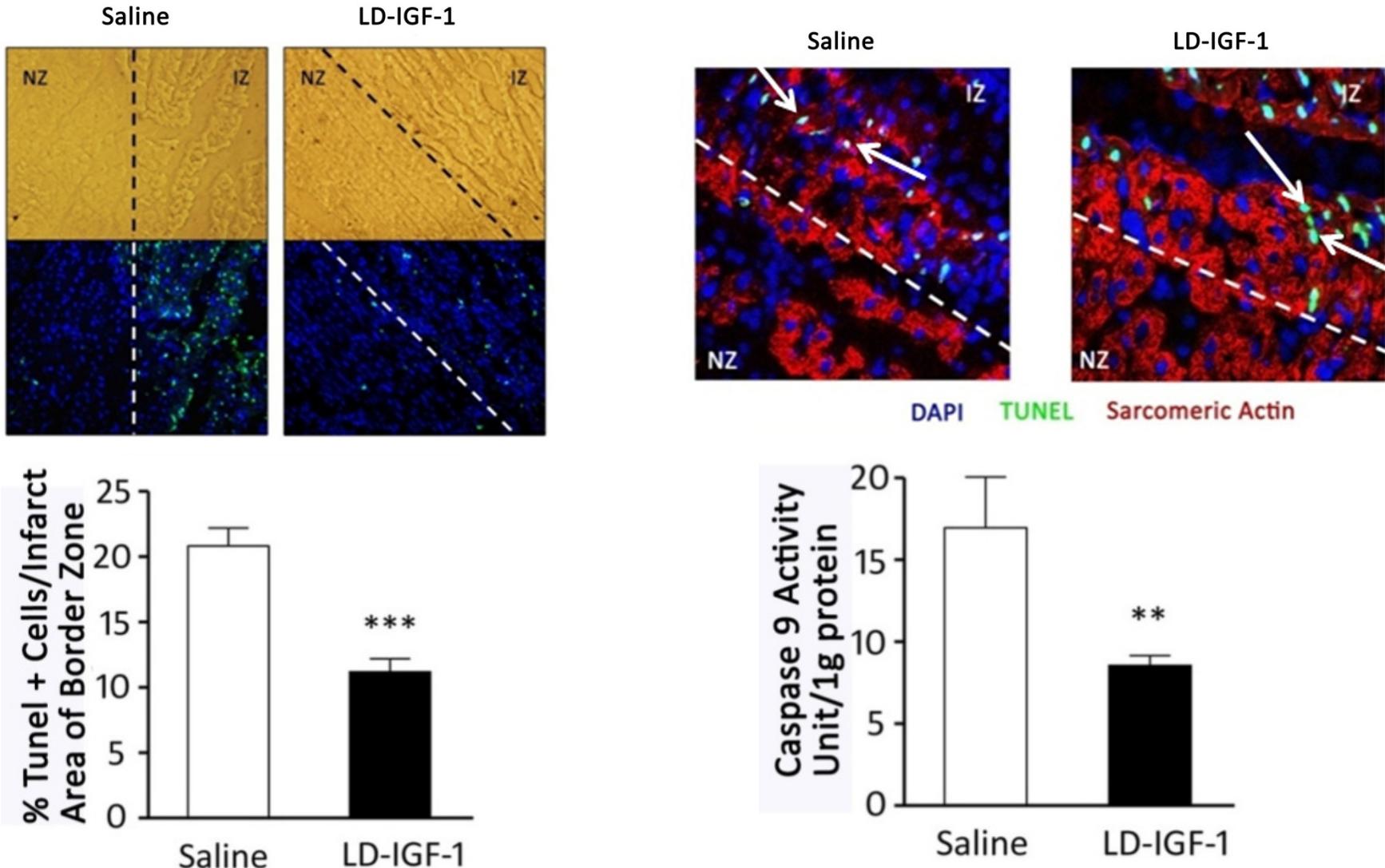
IGF-1

- Previous trials had treated heart failure patients with microgram doses of human growth hormone (hGH) which mediates tissue effects of IGF-1
- RCTs showed no sustained benefit of hGH
- SIDE EFFECTS: Acute (vasovagal, hypoglycemia) and
- Chronic (arthralgia, edema, orthostatic hypotension, tachycardia)
- Consequently, interest in IGF-1 as a cardiac therapy abandoned
- **However, no RCT ever used IGF-1 in acute STEMI:**
 - **to target acute cardiomyocyte death in the context of infarction,**
 - **at picogram concentration (less likely side-effects)**
 - **Develop preclinical / clinical program using LD-IGF1 in STEMI**

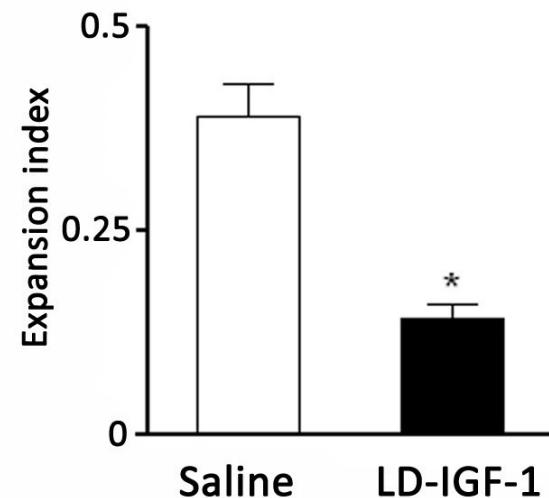
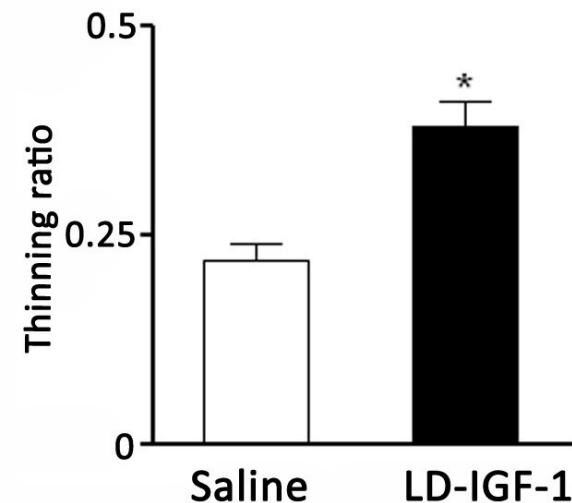
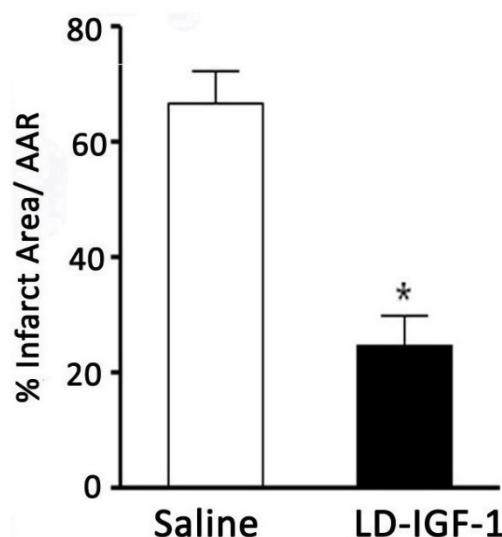
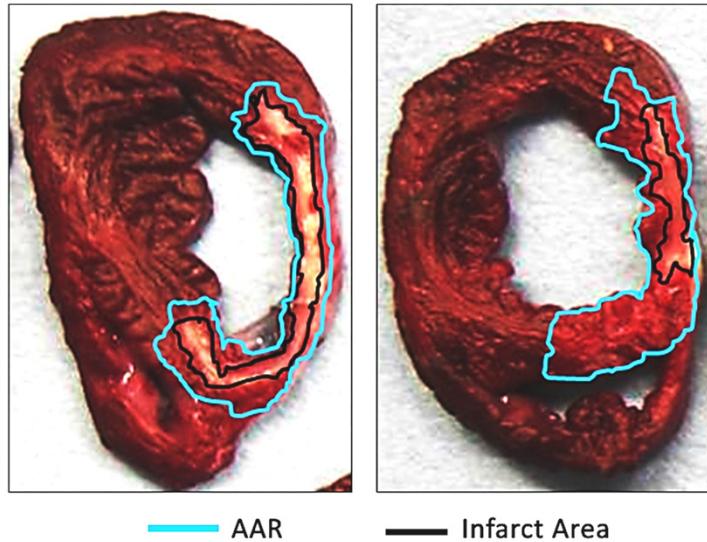
Porcine AMI model excellent for human disease



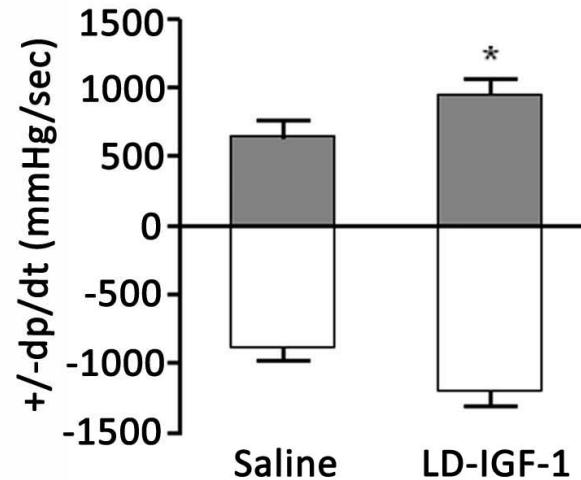
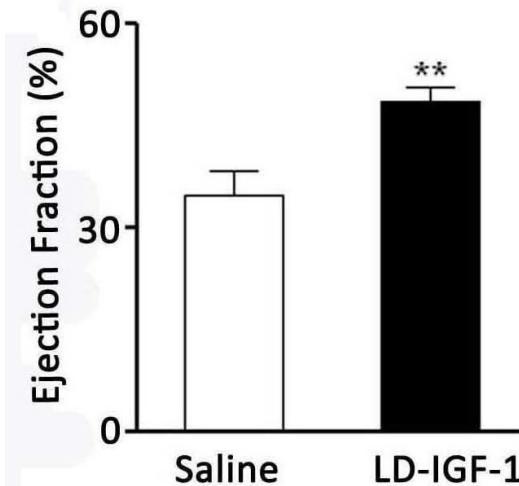
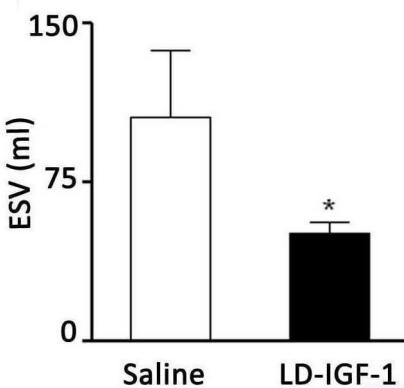
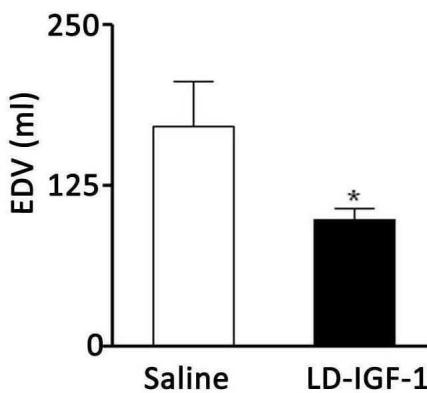
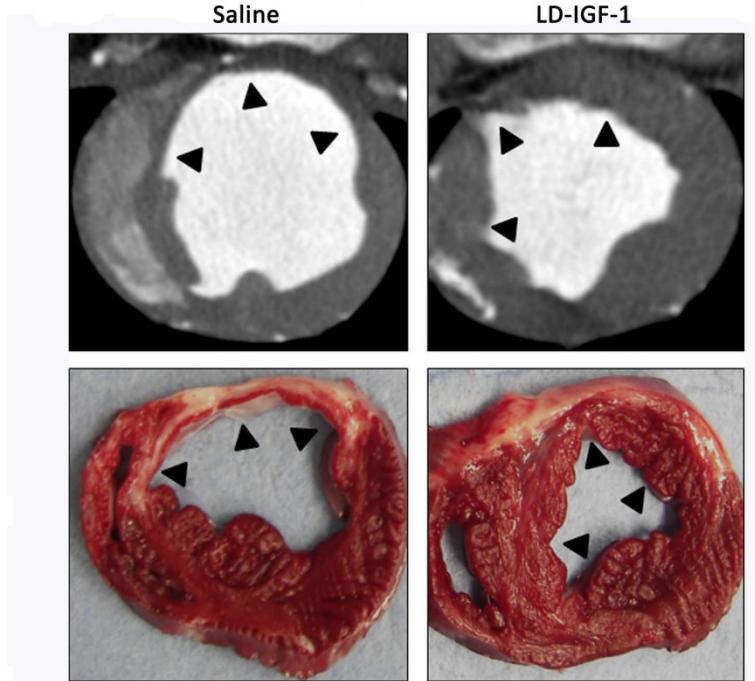
LD-IGF-1 reduces cell death at 24 Hours

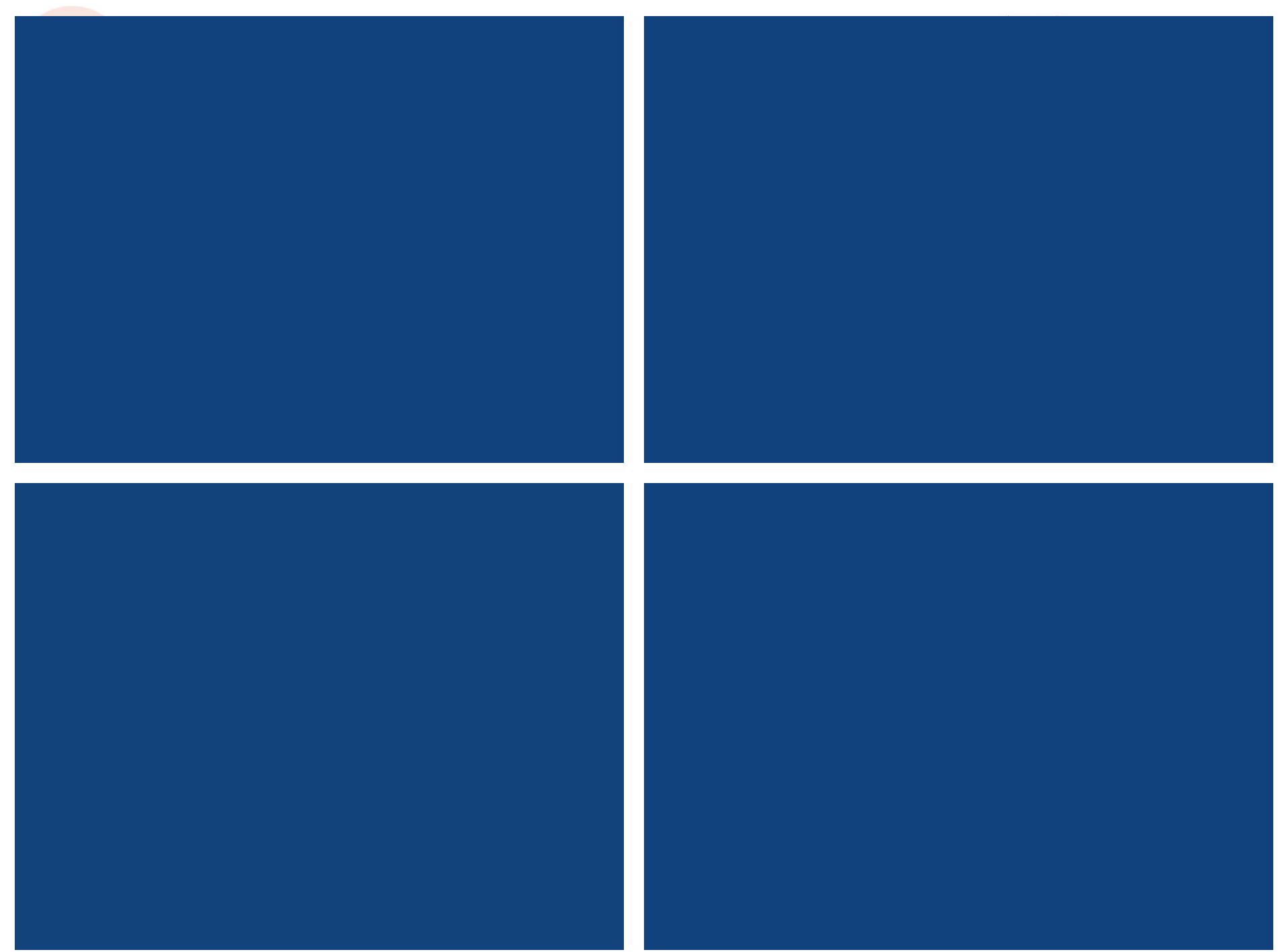


LD-IGF-1 Improves Infarct Remodelling at 2 months



LD-IGF-1 reduces Global LV dilatation, improves ejection fraction, relaxation / contractility at 2 Months





RESUS-AMI

- Randomised trial Evaluating the Safety and efficacy of single low dose of intracoronary InsUlin-like growth factor-1 following percutaneous coronary intervention for ST-elevation Acute Myocardial Infarction
- Investigator initiated trial
- Double blinded, placebo controlled
- Three treatment groups, placebo, 1.5ng and 15 ng IGF-1. Enrollment target of 47 patients.
- Enrollment time over 42 months

RESUS-AMI

First time STEMI pts undergoing primary PCI

Phase1 IC IGF-1 RCT

EF \leq 40% AND TIMI 3 Flow

Primary Safety
EP:
Serum glucose @ 30 and 60 minutes

Single site-
CUH

RANDOMISE 1:1:1 n=47

IC 1.5ng rhIGF-1

IC 15ng rhIGF-1

IC placebo

30 and 60 min glucose, HR, BP, 24 hr cMRI and echo

Primary Efficacy EP: % change in LVEF by cMRI at 8 weeks

30d phone follow-up for clinical & AEs

8 week clinical & adverse events, cMRI and echo

6 month and 12 month adverse events,echo

Inclusion Criteria

- Presentation to PCI centre within 2-12 hrs of MI pain of at least 30mins duration
- 12 lead ECG shows ST ↑ or new LBBB
- Undergoing primary PCI for STEMI
- LVEF during PCI \leq 40%
- TIMI 3 flow in IRA following reperfusion
- Age 18-75
- Negative pregnancy test in women of CBP
- Able to provide written informed consent based on competent mental status

Exclusion Criteria

- History of prior MI or CABG
- Valvular Heart Disease
- Prior hx : Heart failure, LVdysfn, Cardiomyopathy
- History of Atrial Fibrillation
- Active or prior malignancy
- Known Liver dysfunction
- Cardiogenic shock
- Estimated GFR <45ml/min/1.73msq
- Hx of hypoglycemia requiring hospitalization
- Hx of primary IGF1 deficiency or GH disorder incl acromegaly
- Contraindication to MRI (PM, ICD, magnet activated device, claustrophobia)
- Nursing mothers and known allergy to study drug

Safety Endpoints

- Primary
 - Serum glucose measurement at 30mins and 1 hour after study drug admin.
- Secondary
 - Incidence of hypotension or arrhythmias- time of study drug
 - Treatment-related adverse events
 - Incidence of abnormal clinical laboratory measurements through hospitalization for index event
 - Incidence of clinical events: CV and all cause death, re-infarction, unstable angina, TVR, worsening HF, CABG, stroke and arrhythmia through month 12.

Efficacy Endpoints

- Primary
 - Change in global LVEF at 8 weeks from baseline measurement by cardiac MRI
- Secondary
 - Change in LV mass, LV end-systolic and diastolic volumes, LV stroke volume and cardiac output at 8 weeks from baseline
 - Change in infarct size at 8 weeks from baseline
 - Change in regional LV wall motion and thickness at 8 weeks from baseline
 - NYHA and CCS functional class at 8 weeks, 6 and 12 months
 - Change in LVEF, LV volumes, RWMA at 6 and 12 months from baseline by echocardiography

RESUS-AMI-Current status

- Trial completed enrollment July 22 2016
- Prelim. Safety Endpoints: LD-IGF1 is safe when given IC during STEMI with no significant increase in adverse events in treatment versus placebo groups
- Primary and secondary efficacy endpoint analysis currently ongoing with additional mechanistic analysis being performed
- Data will be submitted in Dec 2016 for consideration as a late breaking trial at ACC conference March 2017 in Washington DC

Future

- If RESUS-AMI shows efficacy

Consider:

- RESUS-AMI 2 - multicentre trial Europe or USA
- LATE RESUS-AMI for 20% of patients that present after 12 hours of pain

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