

Treatment of Visual Pathway Deficits In Chronic Optic Neuropathy for Assessment of Remyelination in Non-Active Relapsing MS

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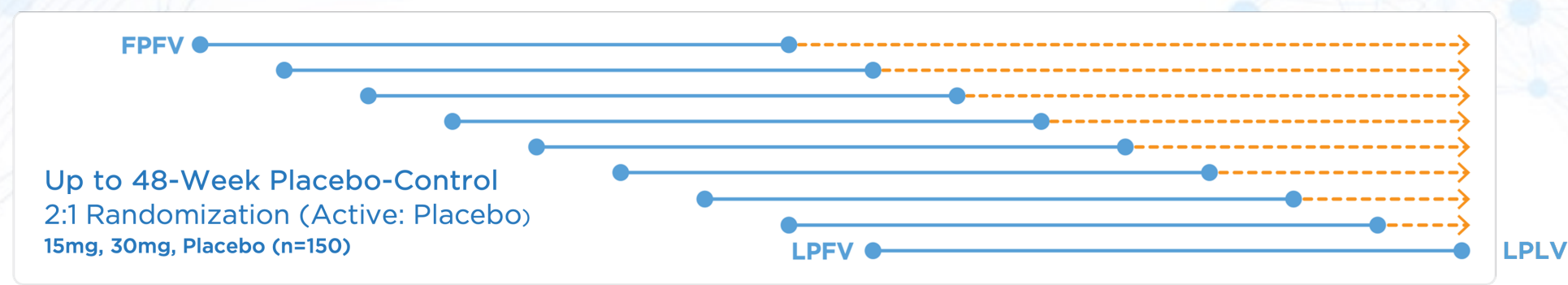
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Design



1° Change in Low Contrast Letter Acuity (LCLA) At Week 24

2° Change in Composite Clinical (m)MSFC 9HPT / SDMT / T25FW / LCLA

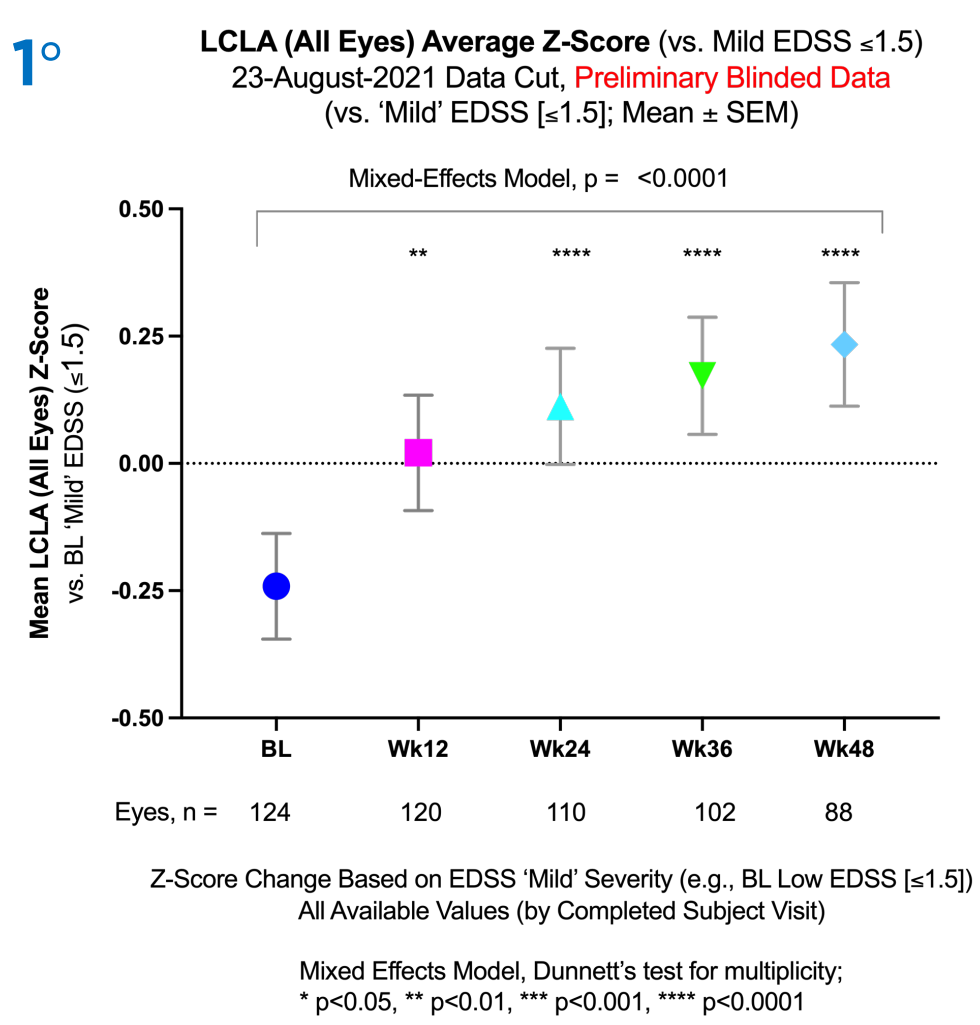


Demographics

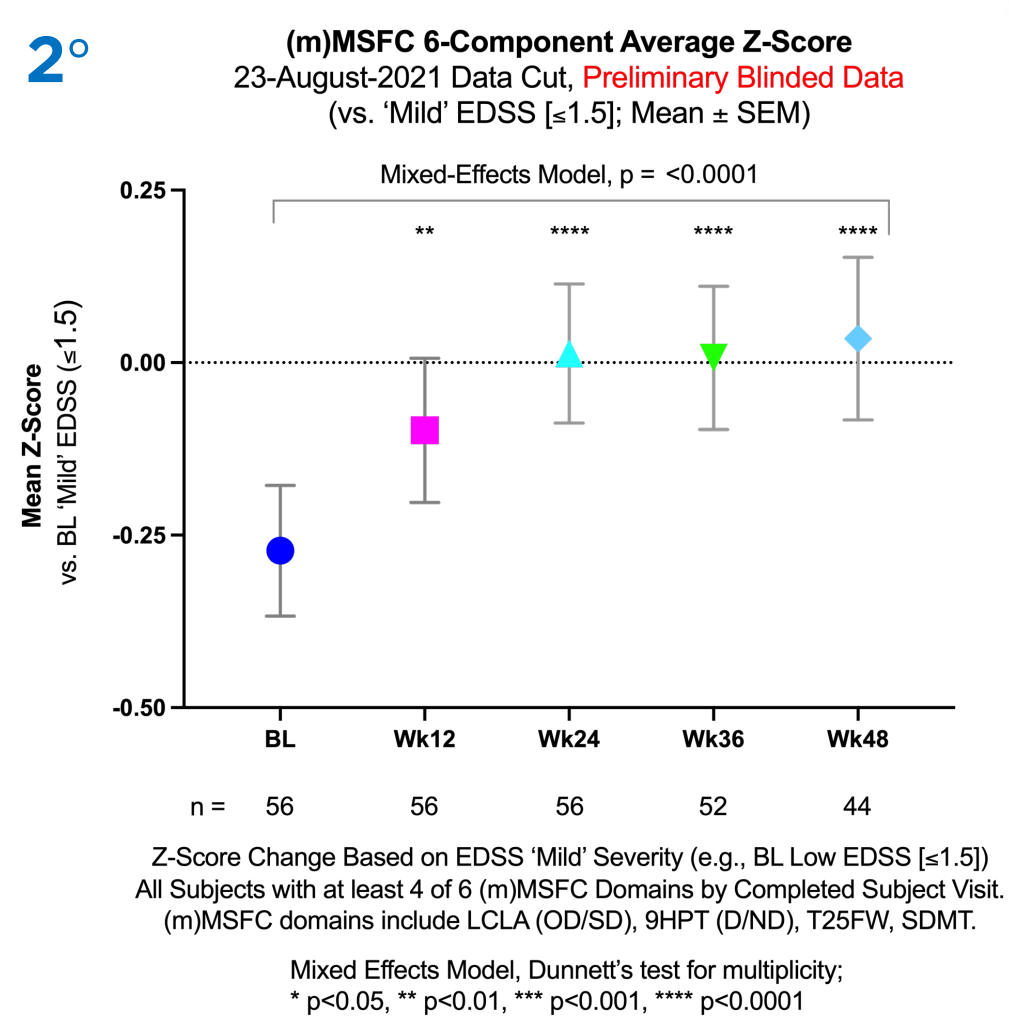
Baseline Values	Subjects n (%)	Age [yrs.] mean (SD)	EDSS mean (SD)	Time from Onset [yrs.] mean (SD)	ON History [%]	Monoclonal Antibody ¹ n (%)	Oral Therapy ² n (%)	Injectable n (%)	None/ UNK n (%)
All	64 (100%)	38.2 (8.5)	1.8 (1.5)	6.6 (3.7)	75%	31 (48%)	21 (33%)	4 (6%)	8 (13%)

¹ Monoclonal antibody includes alemtuzumab, natalizumab, rituximab, ocrelizumab. ² Oral includes fingolimod, dimethyl fumarate, teriflunomide, thyroxine, and oral combinations. ³ Injectable includes glatiramer acetate, interferon-beta

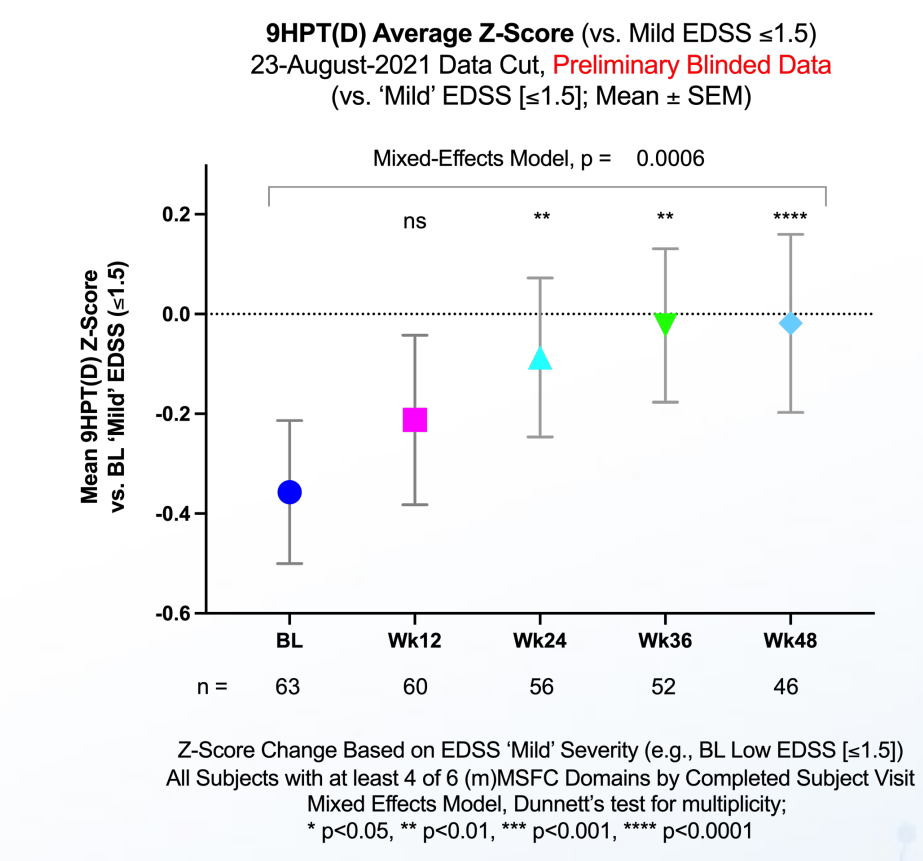
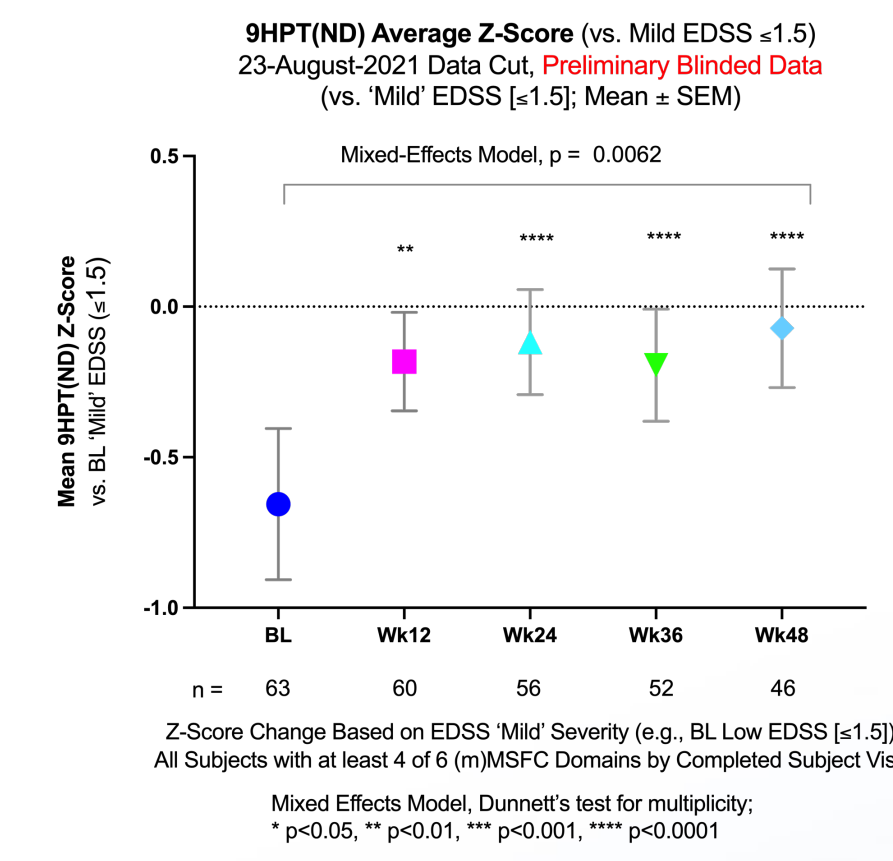
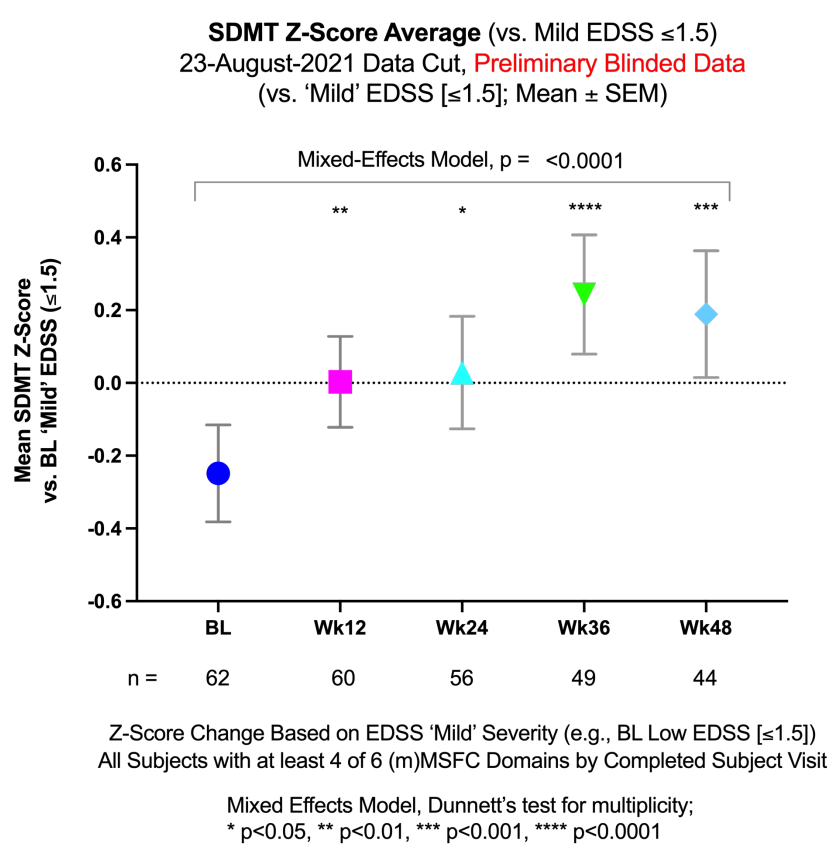
Low Contrast Acuity



Integrated (m)MSFC



SDMT, 9HPT



- VISIONARY-MS is an innovative Phase 2 study examining the potential for CNM-Au8 to promote neurological improvement in a stable RMS population with chronic visual impairment, as an adjunct to approved DMTs
- CNM-Au8 is a novel, nanocatalytic therapy shown to promote remyelination and neuroprotection via increasing bioenergetic capacity, enhancing protein homeostasis, and reducing harmful ROS
- These interim, blinded data support the potential for CNM-Au8 treatment to demonstrate meaningful neurological improvement in patients with MS