# CNM-Au8 Phase 2 VISIONARY-MS Trial Results



Heidi Beadnall MBBS FRACP PhD¹, Alexander Klistorner PhD¹, Robert Sergott MD², Benjamin Greenberg MD MHS FANA FAAN CRND³, Austin Rynders RN⁴, Jeremy Evan PA-C⁴, Ryan McBride⁵, Kyle McBride⁵, Alan Hartford PhD⁴, Robert Glanzman MD FAAN<sup>4</sup>, Michael Hotchkin<sup>4</sup>, Michael Barnett MBBS FRACP PhD<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Brain and Mind Centre, University of Sydney, Camperdown, NSW, Australia, <sup>2</sup> Thomas Jefferson University Annesley EyeBrain Center, Philadelphia, PA, USA, <sup>3</sup> UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, TX, USA, <sup>4</sup> Clene Nanomedicine, Inc., Salt Lake City, UT, USA,

<sup>5</sup> Instat Clinical Research, Chatham, New Jersey, USA

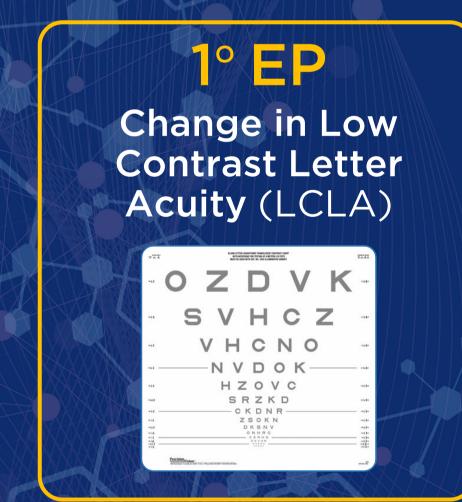
# CONCLUSION | CNM-Au8 improved neurological function in stable RMS patients adjunctive to DMTs; Paraclinical MRI and VEP improvements support clinical benefits

### Design Overview | Phase 2 Study: 48-Week Placebo-Control Treatment Period 2:1 Randomization (Active [15mg, 30 mg]: Placebo)

- Enrolled stable relapsing remitting MS participants with chronic optic neuropathy on background DMTs (92% treated with DMT; 53% monoclonal antibody infusion, 32% oral)
- n=73 of 150 planned study ended prematurely due to COVID pandemic-related enrollment challenges
- Prespecified statistical threshold set at p=0.10, combined CNM-Au8 doses presented (15mg & 30mg)



Baseline Value mean (sd) or n (%)	<b>Age</b> (yrs)	<b>Sex</b> n, (%) Female	<b>Race</b> n, (%) White	<b>Weight</b> (kg)	EDSS Score	Years from Dx	Months Since Relapse
<b>CNM-Au8 15 mg</b> (n=24)	38.4	15	23	78.0	1.83	6.5	53
	(10.2)	(63%)	(96%)	(17.1)	(1.3)	(5.0)	(57)
<b>CNM-Au8 30 mg</b> (n=25)	39.6	16	24	78.6	1.50	3.4	37
	(7.6)	(64%)	(96%)	(17.3)	(1.1)	(3.3)	(35)
Placebo (n=24)	38.1	20	22	83.0	1.85	6.6	57
	(8.3)	(83%)	(92%)	(23.3)	(1.4)	(3.7)	(38)
All Participants (n=73)	38.7	51	69	79.9	1.75	5.5	49
	(8.6)	(70%)	(95%)	(19.3)	(1.5)	(4.3)	(45)







(D/ND)





T25FWT

LCLA

SVHCZ

(Affected/ Fellow)

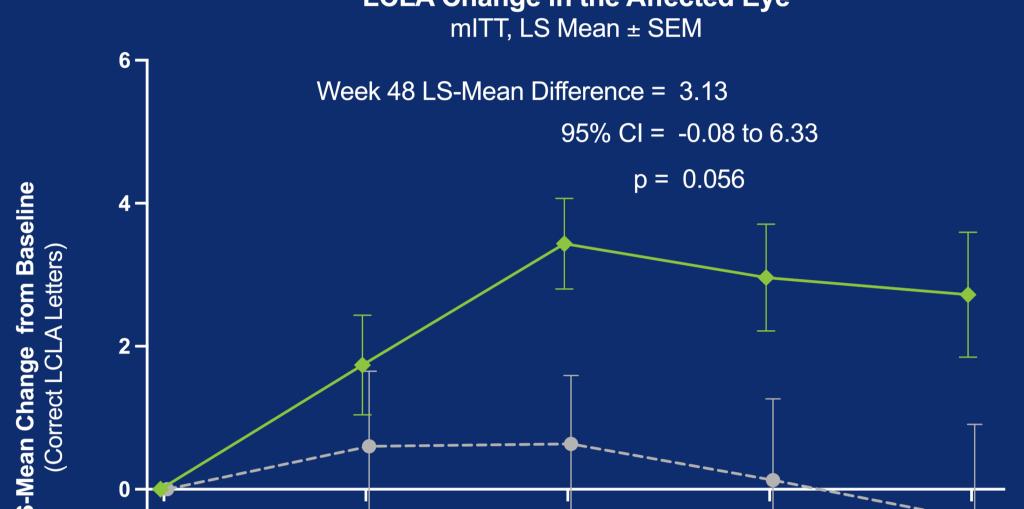
#### mITT Population: censored observations included:

- Change in mobility assist device (cane to walker) for T25FW (n=1)
- Invalid data from 1 of 11 sites (n=9) with LCLA testing execution errors

# Results | Primary and Secondary Efficacy Clinical Outcomes at Week 48

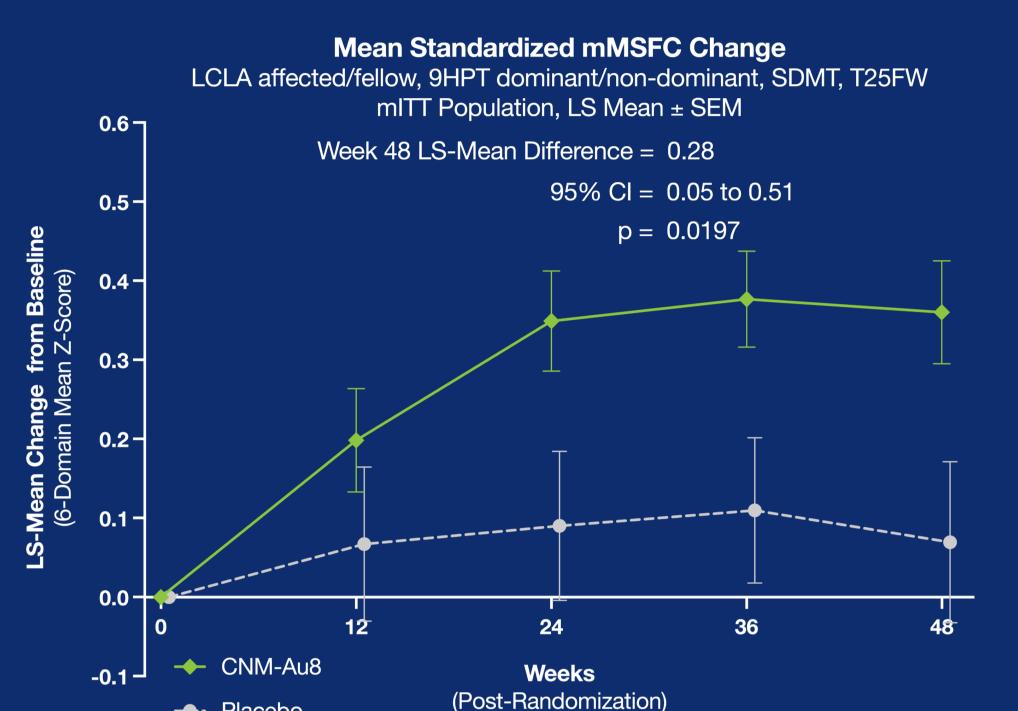




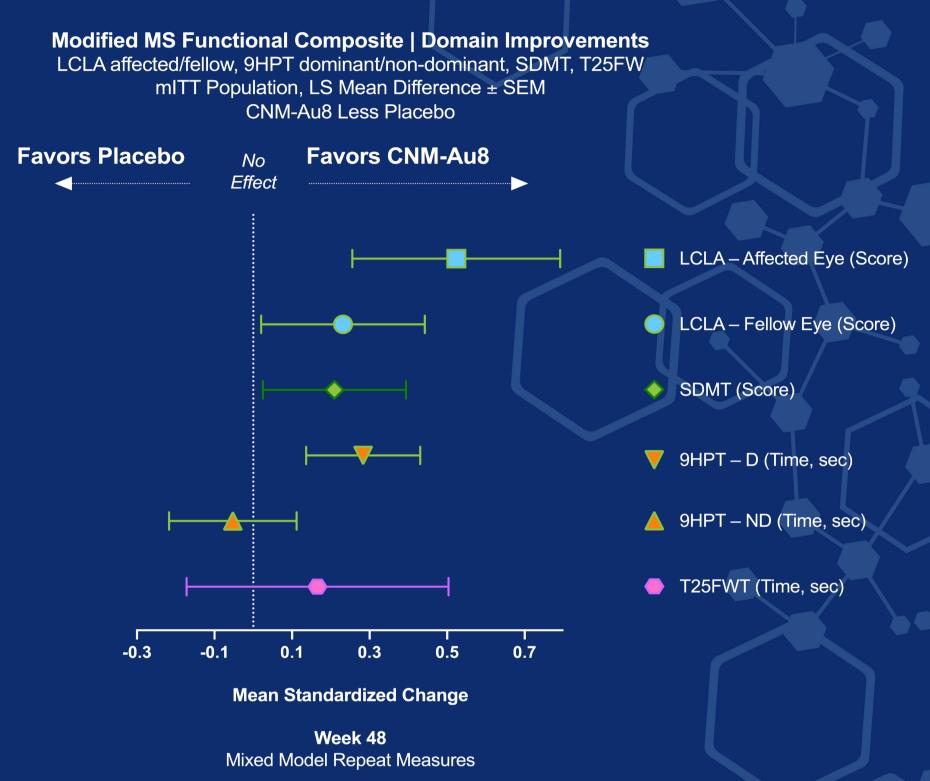


(Post-Randomization)

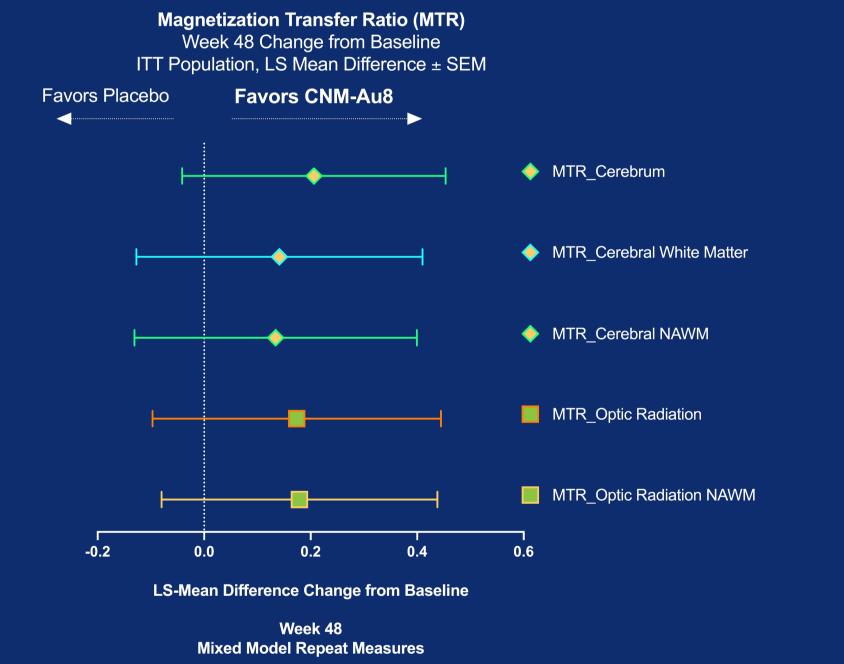
# 2° EP | mMFSC Mean Standardized Change



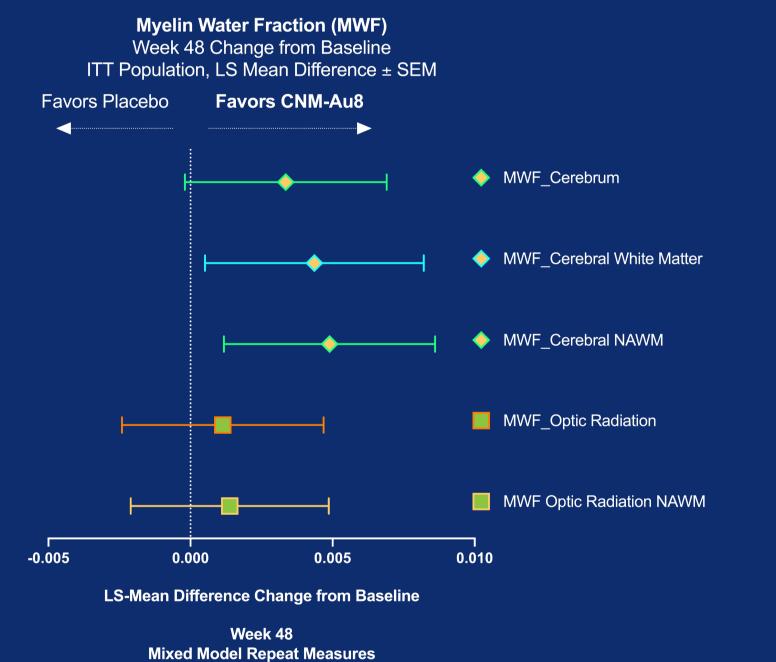
### mMSFC Change by Domain



#### Exploratory MRI | Week 48 Myelin Imaging Results Magnetization Transfer Ratio by Region



## Myelin Water Fraction by Region



#### CNM-Au8 treatment was safe and well-tolerated

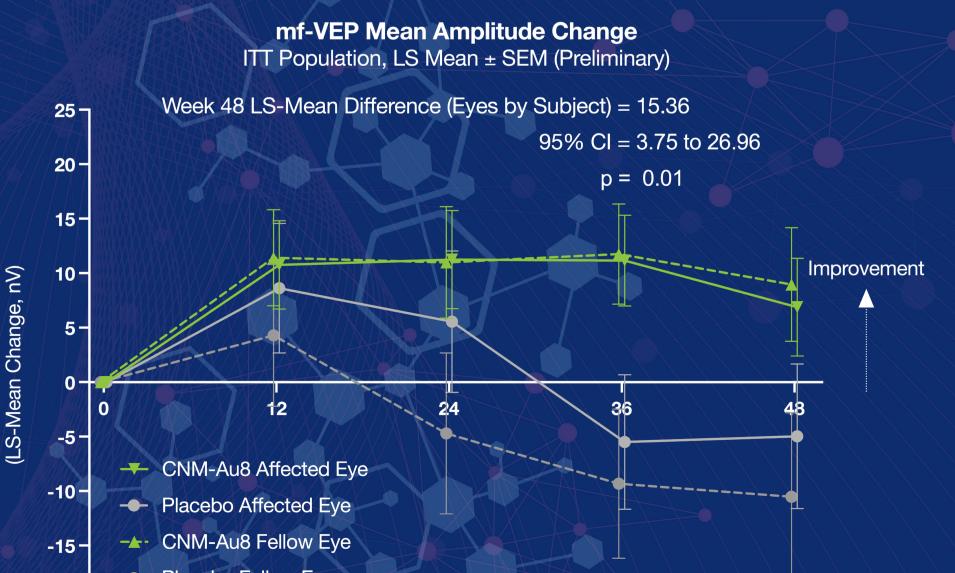
- Treatment emergent adverse events (TEAEs) were transient and predominantly mild-to-moderate
- No dose limiting adverse events; no related serious adverse events

Treatment Emergent Adverse Events (TEAEs)	CNM-Au8 15 mg number (%)	CNM-Au8 30 mg number (%)	<b>Placebo</b> number (%)
Subjects with any TEAE	21 (88%)	25 (100%)	22 (92%)
Subjects with SAE	1 (4%)	2 (8%)	2 (8%)
Subjects with Related TEAEs	2 (8%)	5 (20%)	2 (8%)
Subjects Discontinued due to TEAE		1 (4%)	1 (4%)

Placebo SAEs: (1) Lentigo maligna melanoma, (2) pregnancy; CNM-Au8 15mg SAEs: (1) Pneumonia, bacteremia (staph aureus), endocarditis; CNM-Au8 30mg SAEs: (1) Ketamine infusion for pain and paracetamol overdose; (2) deep vein thrombosis (6-months post-discontinuation). No Related TEAEs listings were observed in more than one participant per group.

# Exploratory Visual Evoked Potentials | Week 48 mf-VEP Results

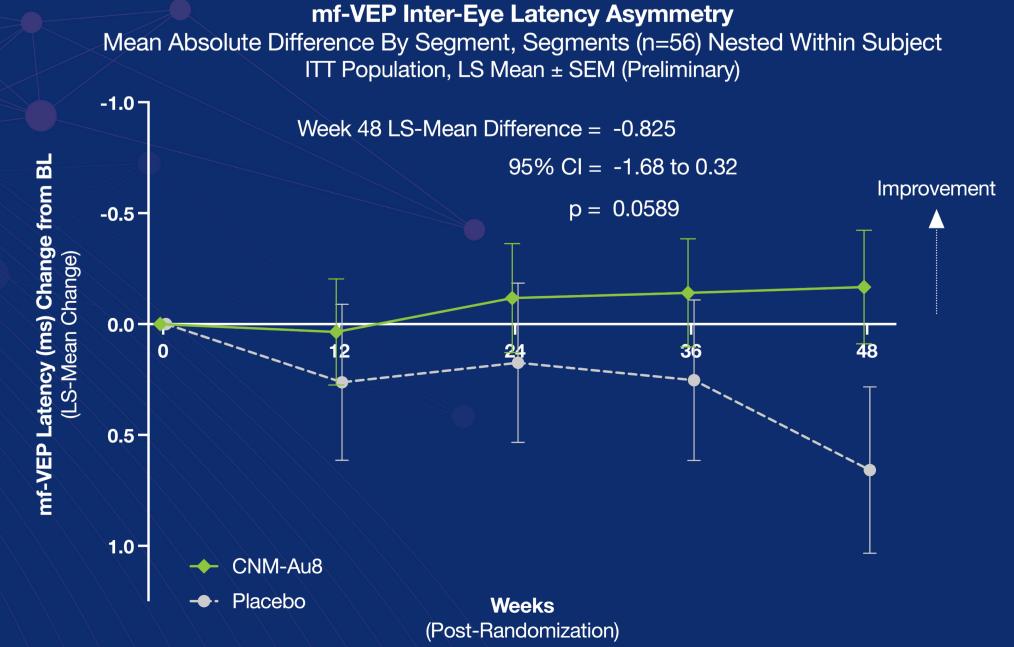
#### mf-VEP Amplitude Change



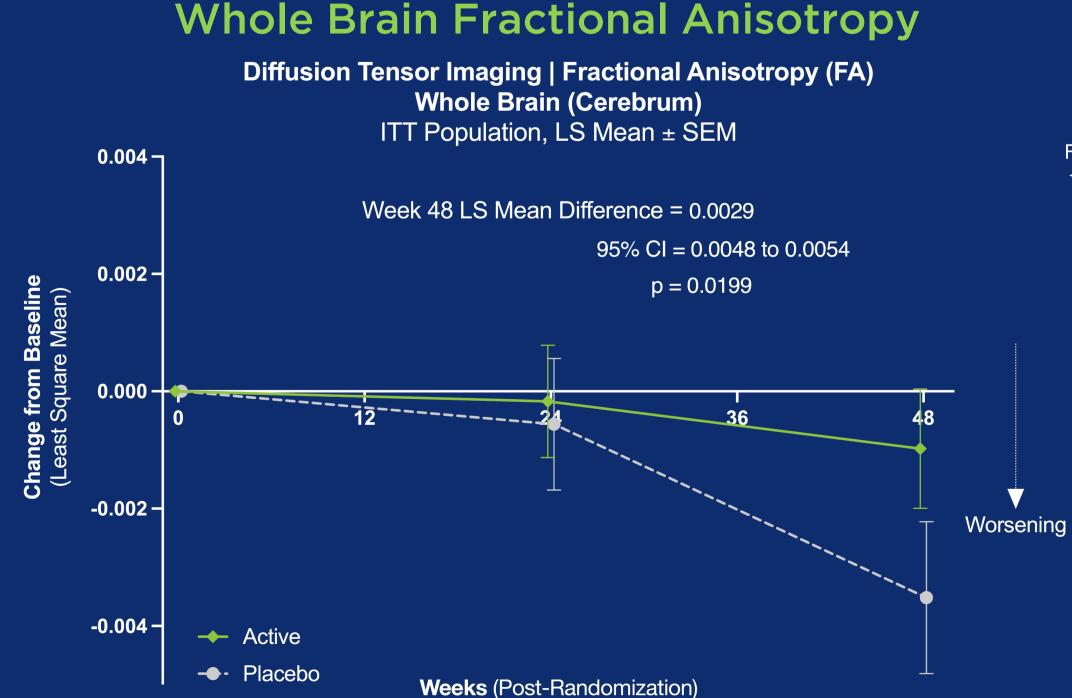
(Post-Randomization)

VEP Affected Eye defined as Greatest Latency Delay at Baseline

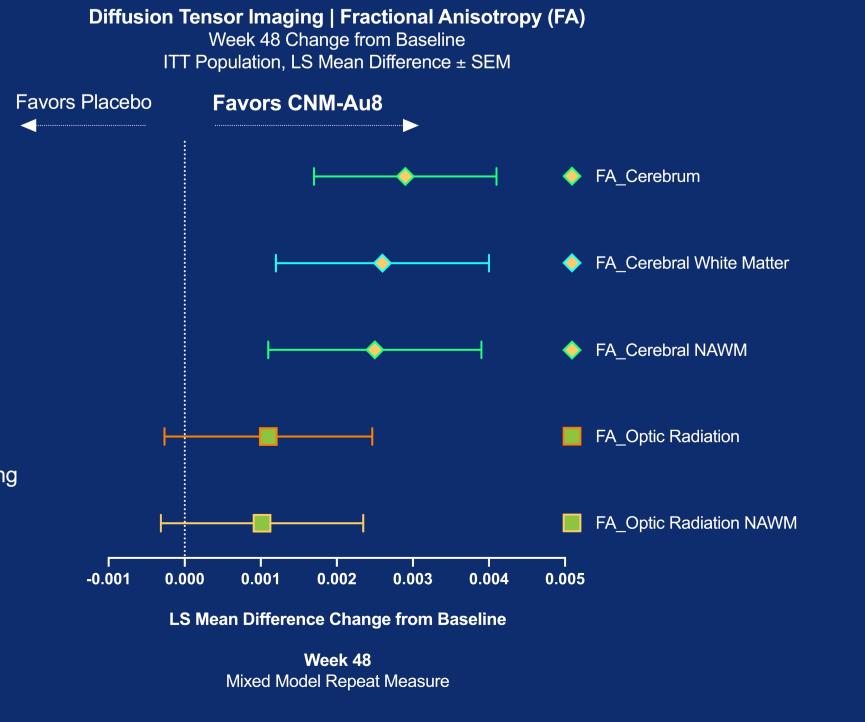
# mf-VEP Inter-Eye Latency Change



# Exploratory MRI | Week 48 Diffusion Tensor Imaging Results

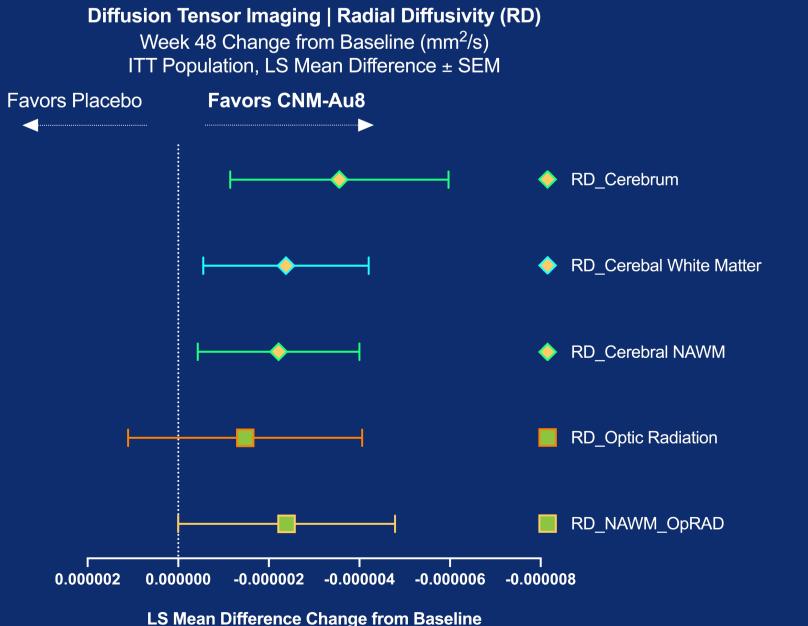


## Fractional Anisotropy by Region



#### Radial Diffusivity by Region

Safety



Week 48

Mixed Model Repeat Measures

# **Acknowledgements:** We thank the study participants and their

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