The Current Landscape of Muscular Dystrophy Research, an NIH Perspective



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NIH Bethesda Campus



The National Institutes of Health



Examples of FY2015 NIH Disease Research Funding Levels

Condition	\$ Millions
Muscular Dystrophy	\$77
Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy	\$30
Myotonic Dystrophy	\$9
Facioscapulohumeral Dystrophy	\$8
Charcot Marie Tooth Diseases	\$14
Spinal Muscular Atrophy	\$11
Parkinson's Disease	\$146
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)	\$49

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NIH Support for Muscular Dystrophy Research



Paul D. Wellstone Muscular Dystrophy Community Assistance, Research and Education Amendments of 2001, 2008, 2014 (MD CARE Act)

- Directed NIH to expand, intensify and coordinate research activities for the muscular dystrophies.
- Created the interagency Muscular Dystrophy Coordinating Committee
- Created a Centers of Excellence Program: The Wellstone Muscular Dystrophy Cooperative Research Centers

The NIH Wellstone Centers Program

- Established in 2003 in response to the MD CARE Act
- Supported by four- to five-year awards of \$1M direct cost per year (~\$1.5M total cost)
- Total of six Centers
- Each Center contains:
 - Two or more research projects with a common theme
 - A core facility shared with the greater MD research community
 - A core for training junior translational/clinical researchers





- UT Southwestern Medical Ctr
- UFIorida (Northwestern, UCLA)
- UMass (Boston Children's, Kennedy Krieger, UCLA, Iowa)
- University of Rochester (and Duke)
- **UWashington** (FHCRC, Seattle Ch Hos, Rochester)
- University of Iowa (Cologne)

Research Themes of the Current Wellstone Centers

lowa Campbell Therapeutic strategies for dystroglycanopathies

Umass FSHD: genetic modifiers, biomarkers and animal Emerson models

Rochester Moxley Myotonic dystrophy pathophysiology, biomarkers and therapies

U Texas Developing genomic editing treatment strategies Southwestern for Duchenne muscular dystrophy Olson

U Florida Failed regeneration in the muscular dystrophies: Sweeney inflammation, fibrosis, fat

Seattle Viral vector mediated gene transfer for DMD and Chamberlain FSHD; biomarkers and mechanisms of FSHD

Wellstone Centers of Excellence



Disease knowledge, targets, candidate therapeutics, treatments and strategies to reduce disease burden

FY2015 NIH Muscular Dystrophy Research Support



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Muscular Dystrophy Coordinating Committee Federal Agencies



Muscular Dystrophy Coordinating Committee

- Chaired by Steve Katz, Director of NIAMS
- Glen Nuckolls, Designated Federal Official
- Meetings held at the NIH, twice per year
- Open to the public, webcast and archived
- Recent meeting topics:
 - Certification of Care Centers
 - Clinical Biomarker Development and FDA Qualification
 - Public/Private Partnerships and Data Sharing
 - Patient Access to Care and Services

NIH

National Institutes of Health

Muscular Dystrophy Coordinating Committee (MDCC)



Search

mdcc.nih.gov

- Meeting agendas and summaries
- Link to live meeting webcasts
- Membership roster and bios
- Spreadsheet of 2015 grant awards from MDCC member organizations
- 2015 Action Plan for the Muscular Dystrophies

Contents of the 2015 Action Plan

Mechanisms of Muscular Dystrophy

Mechanisms common to several types of dystrophy (10)

Mechanisms related to specific types (5)

Diagnosis, Screening and Biomarkers

Technology and other resources for diagnostic testing (5)

Data sharing/optimal use of information and materials (3)

Population screening (3)

Development of biomarkers (2)

Preclinical Therapy Development

Modulation of muscle biology (2)

Cell and gene therapy/editing (5)

Improving the process of therapy development (6)

Clinical Therapy Development

Optimizing available therapies (4)

Cell and gene therapy/editing (2)

Improving the processes and resources for patient care (4)

Improving the process of therapy development (4)

Living with Muscular Dystrophy

Quality of life and burden of disease (5)

Prioritizing and facilitating clinical trials (5)

Lifestyle, education and employment issues (5)

Infrastructure

Facilitating mechanistic and target identification/validation studies (5) Facilitating clinical trial readiness (6)

81 total objectives/goals

Contributors to the 2015 Action Plan

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Living With Muscular Dystrophy Doug Biggar Chad Heatwole Susan Iannaccone Anne Kennedy Craig McDonald Chris Rosa Lisa Tuchman *Julie Bolen Participating MDCC Members Valerie Cwik Brian Denger Alan E. Guttmacher Stephen Katz Story Landis Richard Olney Daniel Perez Anne Rutkowski Wanda Salzer Theresa San Agustin Bonnie Strickland Peter Wald

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The Structure of the Biomedical Research



Treatment Strategies for the Muscular Dystrophies



Disease Modifying Genes



Duchenne Modifier Genes

Gene

Process affected

LTBP4 Osteopontin/SPP1 Annexin A6 Jagged1 others

Fibrosis Muscle regeneration Membrane repair Muscle cell proliferation?

Significance:

- Understanding of these genes may lead to novel treatment strategies
- Variations in these genes may modify other dystrophies and other diseases
- Genotyping may provide prognostic information for patients
- Genotyping may help explain results of clinical trials

An NINDS View of Biomedical Research



Clinical trial readiness studies answer questions such as:

- What are the characteristics and number of participants to enroll in the trial?
- What clinical tests should be used in the trial to determine whether the drug/biologic works?

Advances in Biomarkers and Outcome Measures for the Muscular Dystrophies

Muscle Imaging



Quantitative Range of Motion



- Quantitative ultrasound
- Electrical impedance myography
- Serum proteomics biomarkers

Summary

- NINDS, NIAMS, NICHD, NHLBI and other NIH institutes have a long-term commitment to supporting research for the muscular dystrophies.
- The Wellstone Centers are focal points of research innovation, collaboration and sharing of resources.
- The MDCC promotes communication and collaboration among the Federal and private stakeholder organizations.
- The Action Plan for the Muscular Dystrophies is a consensus of guidance from thought leaders in the research community.
- Therapy development is advancing on many fronts, facilitated by ever increasing understanding of the mechanisms of disease.
- The discovery of modifier genes, and the development of improved disease-relevant biomarkers and outcome measures will increase the likelihood of success in future clinical trials.