

TTP054, a Novel, Orally-Available Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 (GLP-1) Agonist, Lowers HbA_{1c} in Subjects with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM)

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Presenter Disclosure Information

The American Diabetes Association requires the following disclosure to the participants:

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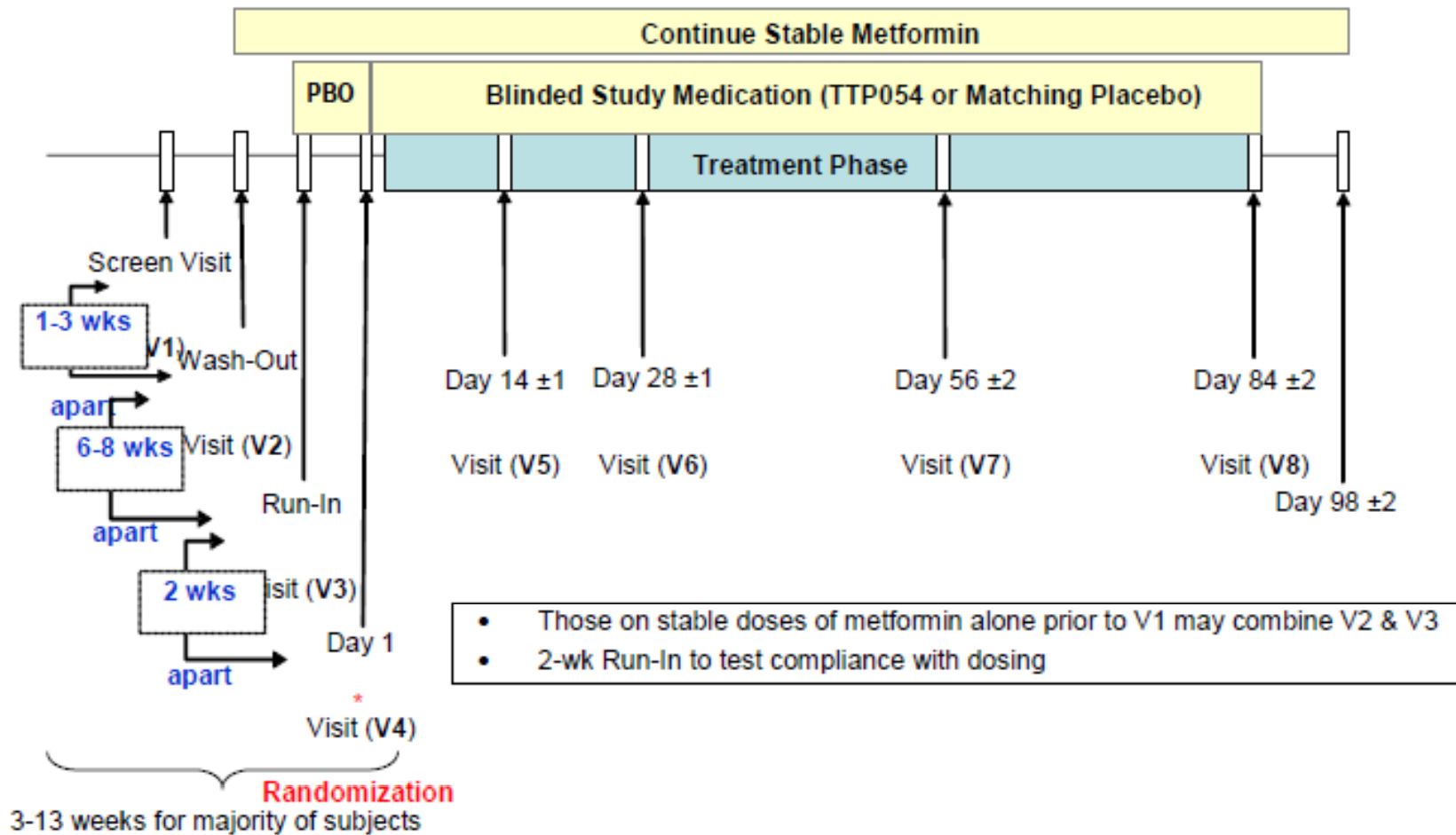
1st in Class: Oral, Small Molecule, Non-Peptide GLP-1R Agonists

	TTP054 (First Generation)	TTP273 (Second Generation)
Overview	<p><u><i>Achieved POC for Program</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <i>HbA_{1c} reduction with no GI side effect signal</i> 	<p><u><i>Achieved POM</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <i>Glucose reduction with no GI side effect signal</i> ❖ <i>More potent than TTP054</i> ❖ <i>Appears more efficacious (based on short-term glucose lowering) than TTP054</i>
Clinical Status	<p>Phase 2: 3 months in patients with T2DM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <u><i>TTP054-201 (#156 Oral)</i></u> 	<p>Phase 1: 14 days in patients with T2DM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ <u><i>TTP273-102 (#155 Oral)</i></u>

TTP054-201 Primary Study Objective

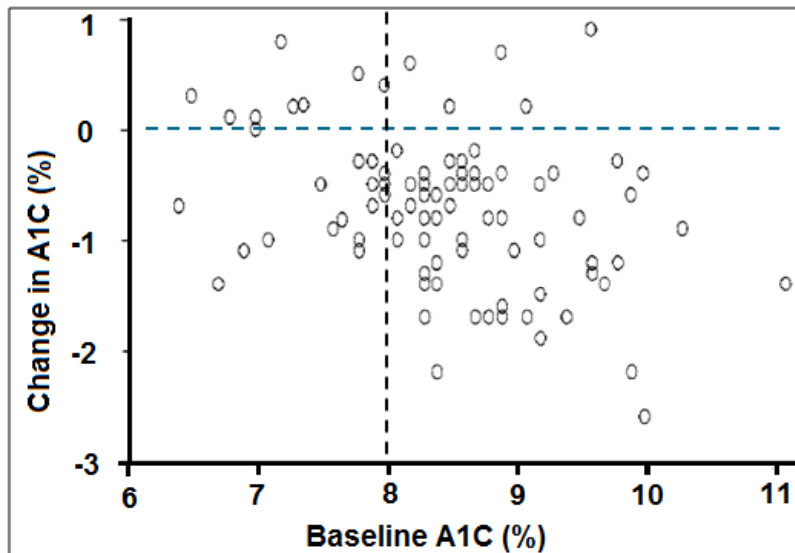
- ❖ To evaluate the efficacy and safety of TTP054 administered once daily for 12 weeks in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) on stable doses of metformin

Study Design



Statistical Analysis:

- ❖ Enrichment strategies (*FDA guidance; December 2012*)
 - Enrolled broad population to understand safety (Baseline HbA_{1c} 6.5-11%)
 - Utilize enrichment strategy to evaluate magnitude of drug effects
 - ◆ Primary efficacy analysis (ITT principle):
 - Protocol Target Population (Baseline HbA_{1c} 8-11%)
 - ◆ Standard methodology: ANCOVA, MMRM, MI, LOCF, and OC



- ❖ Meta-analysis of 5 OAD Classes
 - SUs, meglitinides, metformin, TZDs, AGI
- ❖ When baseline HbA_{1c} < 8%, HbA_{1c} reduction of 0.1-0.2% in active vs. control

Bloomgarden et al, 2006. Diabetes Care 29:2137-9

Subject Disposition All Subjects Dosed

Number of Subjects	Placebo	200 mg	400 mg	800 mg
Subjects Randomized & Dosed	50	27	51	56
Withdrawn for any reason	17 (33%)	5 (19%)	10(20%)	9 (16%)
Lack of efficacy	8**	0	2*	3
Lost to follow-up	6	1	5	1
Adverse events	1	1	0	3
Moved away/family emergency	0	0	2	0
Medication/visit compliance/other	2	3	1	2

* Subject 1075 had baseline HbA_{1c}=11.2%; Subject 1052 had screening HbA_{1c}=10.8; day 14 HbA_{1c}=11.2

** 4 subjects withdrew prior to day 28; no post baseline HbA_{1c} data

Treatment-Emergent AEs of Special Interest All Subjects Dosed

<i>System Organ Class AE Preferred Term</i>	Placebo (n=50)	200 mg (n=27)	400 mg (n=51)	800 mg (n=56)
Number of Subjects with any AE	20 (40%)	10 (37%)	14 (27%)	25 (45%)
Total Number of Events	56	27	28	67
Gastrointestinal Disorders	5 (10%)	1 (4%)	2 (4%)	9 (16%)
Gastrointestinal Disorders (Related)	4 (8%)	1 (4%)	1 (2%)	5 (9%)
Diarrhoea	0	0	1	2
Dyspepsia	1	0	0	0
Flatulence	1	0	0	0
Nausea	3	1	0	2
Vomiting	2	0	0	1

- ❖ SAEs considered treatment-related: 2 LFT elevations, both in 800 mg cohort
 - Both had other potential contributing factors, and both resolved
 - Neither had concerning symptoms or increases in bilirubin
- ❖ No major LFT concern
 - No increase in median LFT values over time in any dose group
 - No LFT signal in any other clinical study or in any toxicology study

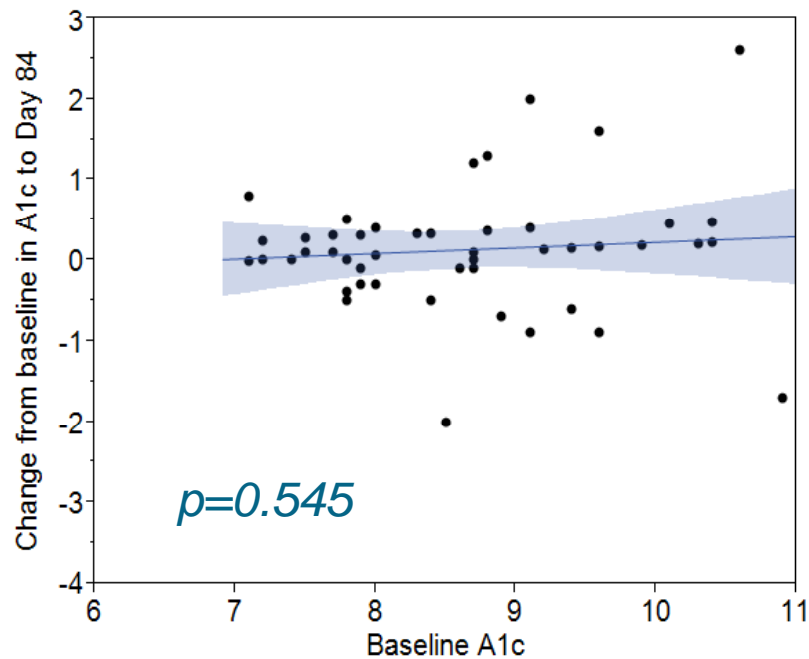
HbA_{1c} at Baseline Influences Response to TTP054

Baseline HbA_{1c} 11% or less

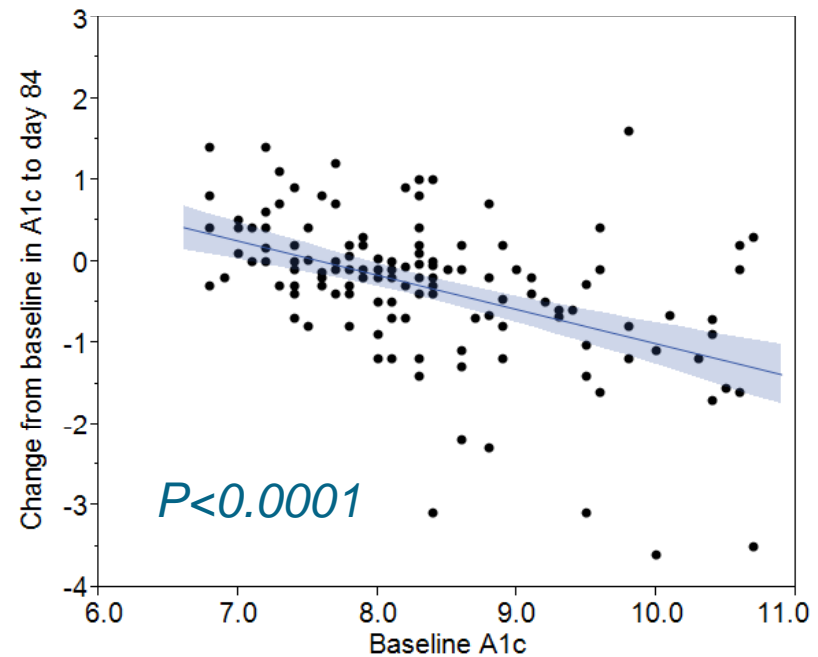
PLACEBO

TTP054

Change from baseline in A1c to Day 84 vs. Baseline A1c



Change from baseline in A1c to day 84 vs. Baseline A1c

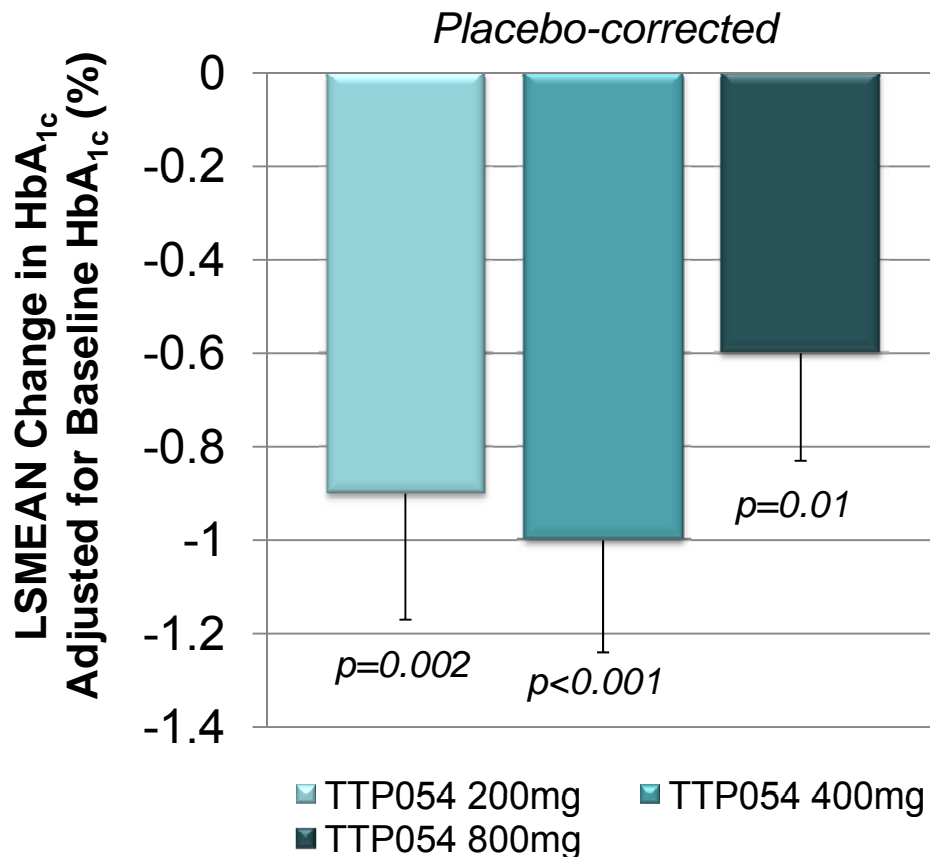


Demography: Protocol Target Population

Baseline HbA_{1c} 8-11%

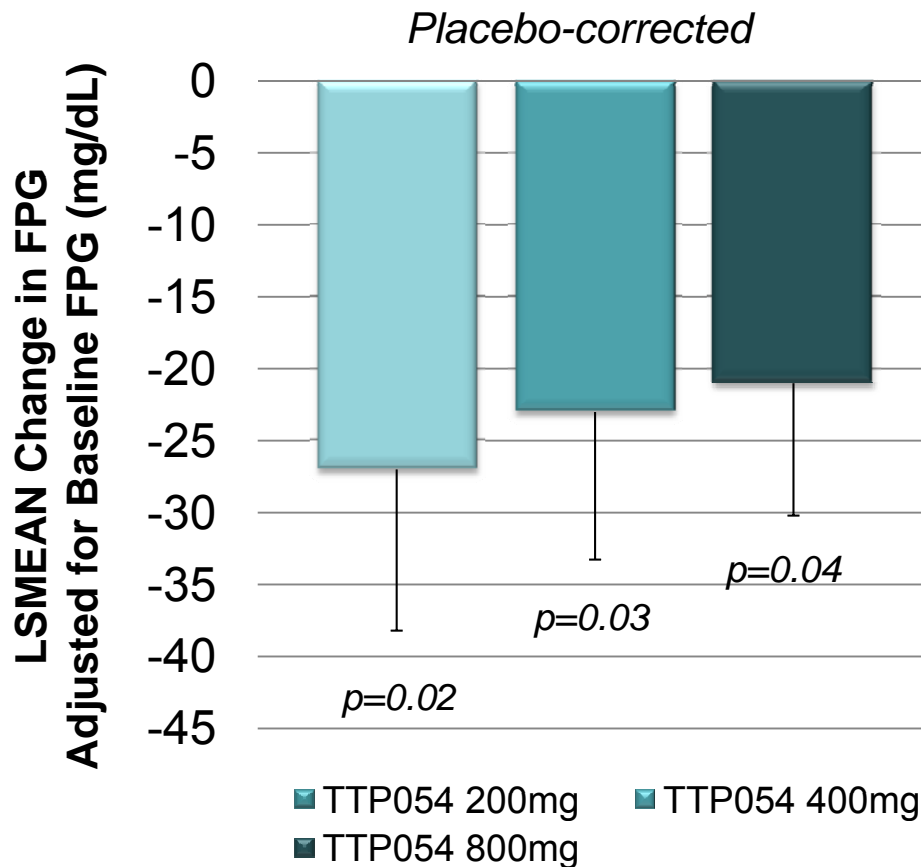
Characteristic	Statistic	Placebo (n=31)	200 mg (n=19)	400 mg (n=28)	800 mg (n=35)
Sex	Male (number)	21	15	17	17
	Female (number)	10	4	11	18
Race	White/Black/Other (number)	27/2/2	16/3/0	25/3/0	24/9/2
Age	Mean	52	55	54	57
	(Range)	(30-67)	(42-70)	(26-69)	(32-69)
Weight	Mean	84	83	82	87
	(Range)	(53-125)	(59-143)	(45-117)	(48-132)
Baseline HbA_{1c} (%)	Mean (SD)	9.2 (0.8)	9.1 (0.9)	9.0 (0.9)	8.8 (0.8)
Metformin	Monotherapy (number)	25	13	25	25
	Plus OAD (number)	6	6	3	10
Completers	Completer (Dropout)	20 (11)	15 (4)	21 (7)	28 (7)

Primary Analysis: LS Mean (Baseline-Adjusted) Change in HbA_{1c} Protocol Target Population (LOCF; ITT) Subjects with Baseline HbA_{1c} 8-11%



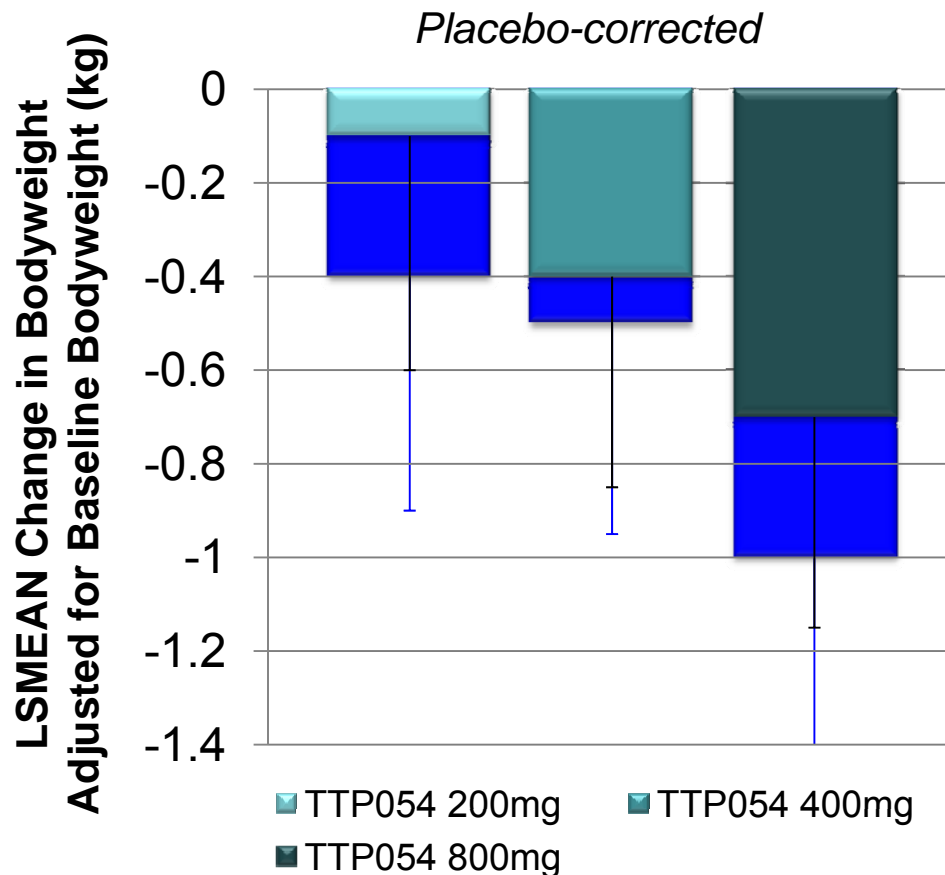
- ❖ All groups show statistically significant placebo-corrected, reductions in HbA_{1c}
- ❖ No statistically significant difference between doses

LSMean (Baseline-Adjusted) Change in FPG Protocol Target Population (LOCF; ITT) Subjects with Baseline HbA_{1c} 8-11%



- ❖ All groups show statistically significant placebo-corrected, reductions in FPG
- ❖ No statistically significant difference between doses

LSMean (Baseline-Adjusted) Change in *Bodyweight* Protocol Target Population (LOCF; ITT) Subjects with Baseline HbA_{1c} 8-11%



- ❖ Dose-responsive trend (non-significant) for reduction in body weight (endpoint not adequately powered)
- ❖ When OAD-washout patients were excluded (blue bars):
 - More pronounced weight loss observed
 - Significant for 800 mg group ($p < 0.05$)

TTP054-201 Summary

- ❖ Oral GLP-1R agonist TTP054 demonstrated Proof of Concept
 - Significant HbA_{1c} lowering at all doses tested
 - ◆ Same conclusions whether target population used vs. full protocol population
 - Trend for BW reduction (significant for metformin-monotherapy patients)
 - Negligible GI side effects

- ❖ Magnitude of HbA_{1c} reduction was similar to that predicted from a previously disclosed 4-week study [*Diabetes, 2013 ADA abstract (115-OR)*]
 - 1% placebo-adjusted decrease in HbA_{1c} was predicted from the results of the 400 mg dose

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