

Clinical Trials Update

Huntington's Disease Clinical Trials Update: February 2024

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Abstract. In this edition of the Huntington's Disease Clinical Trials Update, we expand on the ongoing program from VICO Therapeutics and on the recently terminated VIBRANT-HD clinical trials. We also discuss updates from uniQure's AMT-130 program and PTC therapeutics' trial of PTC518 and list all currently registered and ongoing clinical trials in Huntington's disease.

Keywords: Huntington disease, clinical trials

INTRODUCTION

The Clinical Trials Update is a regular feature devoted to highlighting ongoing and recently completed clinical trials in Huntington's disease (HD). Clinical trials previously reviewed in this section are listed in Table 1.

We have changed the title of this series from "Huntington's Disease Clinical Trials Corner" to "Huntington's Disease Clinical Trials Update". This reflects our commitment to delivering a comprehensive and scholarly exploration of the latest developments in HD research in a series that has been regularly published since 2017.

In this edition, we highlight the VO659-CT01 (NCT05822908) [1] and the VIBRANT-HD (NCT05111249) [2] clinical trials. Finally, in the "Breaking news" section, we discuss preliminary announcements from UniQure's AMT-130 program (NCT04120493 [3] and NCT05243017 [4]) and the PIVOT HD (NCT05358717) [5] trials.

We tabulate all currently registered and ongoing clinical trials in Tables 2–4. For further details on the methodology used, please refer to the first edition of this series [18].

If you would like to draw attention to specific trials, please feel free to email us at: c.fraga@ucl.ac.uk and e.wild@ucl.ac.uk.

ONGOING CLINICAL TRIALS

A list of all registered clinical trials is given in Tables 2–4.

VO659-CT01 (NCT05822908) [1].

Study title: A Safety and Pharmacokinetics Trial of VO659 in SCA1, SCA3 and HD.

Intervention: Intrathecally administered VO659, an antisense oligonucleotide (ASO) targeting CAG repeats.

Description: The VO659 clinical trial, sponsored by VICO Therapeutics, aims to evaluate the safety and tolerability of four intrathecal doses of VO659 in adults (≥ 25 and ≤ 60 years of age) with mild to moderate spinocerebellar ataxia 1 (SCA1) or

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Table 1

Clinical trials previously reviewed by the Huntington's Disease Clinical Trials Corner. ^aIONIS-HTT_{Rx}, RG6042, and tominersen refer to the same molecule. ^bVX15/2503 and pepinemab refer to the same molecule. ^cAAVrh10.CAG.hCYP46A1, BV-101, AB-1001 refer to the same molecule

| | Trial name | Intervention | Edition |
|-------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| NCT02519036 | IONIS-HTTRx | IONIS-HTT _{Rx} ^a | September 2017 [6] |
| NCT02215616 | LEGATO-HD | Laquinimod | |
| NCT02197130 | Amaryllis | PF-02545920 | |
| NCT02006472 | PRIDE-HD | Pridopidine | |
| NCT03225833 | PRECISION-HD1 | WVE-120101 | February 2018 [19] |
| NCT03225846 | PRECISION-HD2 | WVE-120102 | |
| NCT01795859 | FIRST-HD | Deutetrabenazine | |
| NCT02481674 | SIGNAL | VX15/2503 | August 2018 [20] |
| NCT00712426 | CREST-E | Creatine | |
| NCT03761849 | GENERATION-HD1 | RG6042 ^a | January 2019 [21] |
| NCT03344601 | PACE-HD | Physical activity | |
| NCT02535884 | HD-DBS | Deep brain stimulation | June 2019 [22] |
| NCT02453061 | TRIHEP3 | Triheptanoin | |
| NCT04120493 | AMT-130 | AAV5-miHTT | April 2020 [23] |
| NCT04102579 | KINECT-HD | Valbenazine | |
| NCT05111249 | VIBRANT-HD | Branaplam | April 2022 [24] |
| NCT04514367 | ANX005 | ANX-005 | |
| NCT04514367 | SHIELD HD | Observational study | |
| NCT03761849 | GENERATION-HD1 | Tominersen ^a | |
| NCT05032196 | SELECT-HD | WVE-903 | |
| NCT03225833 | PRECISION-HD1 | WVE-120101 | |
| NCT03225846 | PRECISION-HD2 | WVE-120102 | |
| NCT02481674 | SIGNAL | Pepinemab ^b | November 2022 [14] |
| NCT05358717 | PIVOT HD | PTC518 | |
| NCT05686551 | GENERATION HD2 | Tominersen ^a | August 2023 [25] |
| NCT05541627 | AB-1001 | AAVrh10.CAG.hCYP46A1 ^c | |
| NCT05822908 | VO659-CT01 | VO659 | February 2024 |
| NCT05111249 | VIBRANT-HD | Branaplam | |

spinocerebellar ataxia 3 (SCA3) and in patients with early HD.

This study is a phase 1/2a clinical trial aiming to recruit 65 patients assigned to dose-ascending treatment cohorts. The first two cohorts will include only SCA1 and SCA3 participants while from cohort three onwards also HD patients will be included. Participants will be treated with four doses of VO659 every four weeks and will be followed up for additional 23 weeks after the last dose.

The primary outcome will be safety, determined through the proportion of adverse events, laboratory parameters in blood and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), brain MRI and suicidal ideation. The main secondary outcomes are related to characterizing the pharmacokinetic data of VO659. Additional exploratory include assessing the pharmacodynamic profile and clinical effects of VO659.

Sponsor/Funders: VICO Therapeutics B. V.

Comments: There are nine neurodegenerative disorders caused by expanded CAG repeats, leading

to elongated polyglutamine (polyQ) stretches in the encoded proteins. These enlarged polyQ proteins are believed to trigger neuronal death partially or substantially through gain-of-function mechanisms [7]. In these conditions, decreasing the concentrations of the mutant proteins could modify disease course.

VO659 is an antisense oligonucleotide (ASO) that targets the RNA produced from CAG repeats in DNA, having the potential to treat all polyQ disorders with a single compound. Its *HTT* mechanism acts through steric blocking of protein translation, leading to decreased concentrations of polyQ proteins without degrading the mRNA transcript. In SCA3 it induces exon skipping of the exon containing the CAG repeat, leading to a premature stop codon. VO659 has a preference to bind larger CAG repeats, being expected to lower the mutant proteins to a larger extent than the wild-type isoforms. Its RNA target implies it should act on exon-1-containing RNA *HTT* species, potentially including misspliced exon 1 variants.

VO659 produced dose-dependent reductions in mutant polyQ proteins in different mouse mod-

els of polyQ diseases. In the R6/2 HD mice, intracerebroventricular dosing led to decreased mutant Huntingtin (mHTT) concentrations alongside increased brain volumes and improved motor performance [8].

A study with intrathecal dosing of VO659 in non-human primates showed good drug distribution, with larger concentrations in the spinal cord, cerebellum and cortical regions compared with deep subcortical structures. There were no increases in neurofilament light (NfL) protein in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of treated animals. VO659 has a long half-life after intrathecal administration, supporting infrequent dosing regimens [9].

The main drawback of this approach is its lack selectivity against other wild-type CAG-repeat containing genes, requiring close monitoring particularly prior to dose increases. This trial is already recruiting and the first participant with SCA3 was dosed in April 2023 [10].

COMPLETED CLINICAL TRIALS

VIBRANT-HD (NCT05111249) [2].

Study title: A Dose Range Finding Study With Open-Label Extension to Evaluate the Safety of Oral LMI070/Branaplam in Early Manifest Huntington's Disease (VIBRANT-HD).

Intervention: Oral branaplam, a small molecule splicing modulator lowering the production of the Huntingtin (HTT) protein.

Description: The VIBRANT-HD clinical trial, sponsored by Novartis, aimed to select a safe and tolerable dose of branaplam that lowered mHTT in CSF to a degree sufficient to achieve disease modification.

It was a phase 2 clinical trial including adults (≥ 25 and ≤ 75 years of age) with early manifest HD. This double-blind, placebo-controlled study evaluated the effects of multiple doses of branaplam in three dose cohorts. The study drug was planned to be administered during a period of 17 weeks followed by a blinded extension of 53 additional weeks.

The primary outcome of VIBRANT-HD was to determine the dose-response relationship of branaplam on mHTT protein change from baseline to week 17 as well as the safety during the study period.

The recruitment target was 75 participants. However, the trial was stopped after 26 participants were

enrolled in the first study cohort, due to the identification of findings suggestive of peripheral neuropathy in treated participants.

Sponsor/Funders: Novartis Pharmaceuticals

Comments: Branaplam was initially developed for the treatment of spinal muscular atrophy as it restores the full-length SMN2 transcript [11]. However, it also lowers *HTT* expression through the inclusion of a pseudoexon leading to premature stop codons in the mature HTT transcript. Branaplam rescued motor phenotypes in the BACHD mice and has wide distribution after oral administration, including good penetration into the basal ganglia [11].

Preclinical studies also found peripheral axonal damage in dogs treated with branaplam. In consequence, the study protocol of VIBRANT-HD included detailed assessments to detect peripheral neuropathy [12]. Soon after the recruitment of the first cohort there were signals suggestive of peripheral neuropathy in two participants, with 78% of study participants eventually developing at least one sign or symptom of peripheral neuropathy during the study period. These findings led initially to the temporary suspension of the drug and eventually the termination of the study.

Preliminary analysis presented in 2023 showed that there were decreases of CSF mHTT up to 26.6% in treated patients at 17 weeks. However, there were also NfL increases in serum after 9 weeks of treatment although these tended to decrease thereafter, even in patients that continued dosing longer than 9 weeks. There were also increases in ventricular volume up to 9.5% at 17 weeks in patients on branaplam compared to 1.6% volume increases in participants on placebo. Following termination of the study, adverse findings in volumetric MRI and peripheral neuropathy showed evidence of reversal. Similar adverse events were reported in GENERATION HD1 (NCT03761849), testing tominersen, a non-allele selective ASO targeting HTT [13].

While disappointing, these findings affirm the value of NfL as a reactive potential marker of safety and undesirable neuroaxonal damage for clinical trials in HD. As discussed below, another small-molecule splicing modulator has since been reported as not showing any such early increases in NfL, suggesting these untoward reactions are neither a class effect of HTT-lowering splice modulators, nor of HTT lowering in general.

BREAKING NEWS

AMT130 is a modified viral vector engineered to express a microRNA targeting exon 1 *HTT* mRNA (rAAV5-miHTT). Intracranial administration of AMT130 at two different doses is being tested in two clinical trials including early HD participants (NCT04120493 [3] and NCT05243017 [4]). Following a pause in recruitment [14] the trial was restarted in 2023. Two updates from the sponsor in 2023 showed that following an expected initial increase in CSF NfL shortly after the surgical procedure, the concentrations of the biofluid biomarker returned to baseline concentrations. There were no persistent serious adverse events. The sponsor also reported favorable trends in clinical scales compared with matched natural history cohorts, although only six participants had follow up periods longer than 18 months [15, 16].

PTC518 is an orally bioavailable small-molecule splicing modulator that targets *HTT* mRNA. It is being tested in early HD patients participating in the PIVOT-HD (NCT05358717) [5] clinical trial. An interim data analysis in June 2023 showed that at 12 weeks there was dose-dependent lowering of *HTT* in blood cells. There were high concentrations of PTC518 in CSF. Importantly, there were no increases in CSF NfL and no treatment-related adverse events despite intense monitoring for peripheral neuropathy [17].

FUNDING

CEF has received speaking honoraria from Roche España. SJT receives research grant funding from the CHDI Foundation, Vertex Pharmaceuticals, the UK Medical Research Council, the Wellcome Trust and the UK Dementia Research Institute that receives its funding from DRI Ltd., funded by the UK MRC, Alzheimer's Society, and Alzheimer's Research UK. EJW is supported by CHDI Foundation, Inc. EJW reports grants from CHDI Foundation, and F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

CEF was an investigator in the LEGATO-HD (NCT02215616), IONIS HTTRx OLE (NCT03342053), GENERATION-HD1 (NCT03761849), Roche Natural History Study (NCT03664804), Roche GEN-EXTEND (NCT03842969), Roche

GEN-PEAK (NCT04000594), uniQure AMT-130 (NCT05243017), Triplet Therapeutics SHIELD-HD (NCT04406636), VIBRANT-HD (NCT05111249), PIVOT HD (NCT05358717) trials.

SJT has undertaken consultancy services for Annexon, Alphasights, Alnylam Pharmaceuticals Inc., Atalanta Pharmaceuticals (SAB), F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd/Genentech, Guidepoint, Horama, Locanobio, LoQus23 Therapeutics Ltd (SAB), Novartis Pharma, PTC Therapeutics, Sanofi, Spark Therapeutics, Takeda Pharmaceuticals Ltd, Triplet Therapeutics (SAB), University College Irvine and Vertex Pharmaceuticals Incorporated. All honoraria for these consultancies were paid through the offices of UCL Consultants Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of University College London. SJT has a patent Application number 2105484.6 on the FAN1-MLH1 interaction and structural analogues licensed to Adrestia Therapeutics. SJT was an investigator on IONIS HTTRx (NCT02519036), IONIS HTTRx OLE (NCT03342053), GENERATION-HD1 (NCT03761849), Roche Natural History Study (NCT03664804), uniQure AMT-130 (NCT05243017), SHIELD-HD (NCT04406636), PIVOT HD (NCT05358717) and Roche GEN-EXTEND (NCT03842969) trials.

EJW has undertaken consultancy/advisory board work with Hoffman La Roche Ltd, Triplet Therapeutics, Takeda, Vico Therapeutics, Voyager, Huntington Study Group, Teitur Trophics, EcoR1 Capital, PTC Therapeutics, Alnylam, Annexon Biosciences and Remix Therapeutics. He has participated in advisory boards for Hoffmann La Roche, Triplet therapeutics and PTC therapeutics. All honoraria for these consultancies were paid through the offices of UCL Consultants Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of University College London. He holds a stock option for Triplet Therapeutics in part compensation for advisory board membership. EJW was an investigator in the Amaryllis (NCT02197130), LEGATO-HD (NCT02215616), IONIS HTTRx (NCT02519036), IONIS HTTRx OLE (NCT03342053), GENERATION-HD1 (NCT03761849), Roche Natural History Study (NCT03664804), Roche GEN-EXTEND (NCT03842969), VIBRANT-HD (NCT05111249), PIVOT HD (NCT05358717), Roche GEN-PEAK trial (NCT04000594) and uniQure AMT-130 (NCT05243017).

The authors did not make use of confidential or privileged information: all materials included in this manuscript were collected from publicly available sources.

Table 2

Pharmacological clinical trials registered at the World Health Organization (WHO) International Clinical Trials Research Platform (ICTRP) for people with Huntington's disease (HD) since the first edition of the "Huntington's Disease Clinical Trials Update". N/S, not specified; HTT, Huntingtin; PD, Parkinson's disease; SCA1, spinocerebellar ataxia 1; SCA3, spinocerebellar ataxia 3; VMAT2, Vesicular Monoamine Transporter 2. Note: IONIS-HTT_{Rx}, ISIS 443139, RG6042 and tominersen refer to the same molecule. New trials added since the last Clinical Trials Update are indicated by*

| Registration ID | Trial name | Intervention | Mechanism of Action | Population | Comparison | Main outcome | Study design | Estimated Enrolment | Sponsor | Location |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|--|--|------------|--|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| NCT06024265* | – | ER2001 | Small interfering RNA | Early HD | None | Safety at 6.5 months | Multiple dose, open label trial | 15 | ExoRNA Bioscience | China |
| 2022-001565-12* | – | PTC518 | Small molecule splicing modulator | PreHD, prodromal and early HD | None | Safety at 24 months, blood total HTT levels at 24 months | Randomized, double-blind, parallel assignment, multiple dose | 250 | PTC therapeutics | France, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States |
| NCT05822908* | – | VO659 | CAG-targeting antisense oligonucleotide | Early HD, mild-moderate SCA1, mild-moderate SCA3 | None | Safety at 253 days | Open-label, non randomized, sequential assignment, multiple ascending dose | 65 (19 HD, 19 SCA1 and 27 SCA3) | VICO Therapeutics B.V. | France, Germany, Italy, Poland, the Netherlands, United Kingdom |
| NCT04556656 | PROOF-HD | Pridopidine | Sigma-1 receptor activation | Early HD | Placebo | Change in function at 65 weeks | Randomized, double-blind, parallel assignment, single dose trial | 499 | Prilenia therapeutics | Austria, Canada, Czechia, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom, USA |
| NCT05686551 | GENERATION HD2 | Tominersen | Non allele-selective antisense oligonucleotide | Prodromal and early manifest HD | Placebo | Safety at 24 months | Randomized, double-blind, dose-finding trial | 360 | Hoffmann-La Roche | USA, Spain, more sites to be confirmed |
| NCT05655520 | – | SAGE-718 | Positive allosteric modulator of NMDA | PreHD, early and moderate HD | None | Safety at 13 months | Single-dose open label trial | 300 | Sage Therapeutics | United States |
| NCT03019289 | – | Pridopidine | Sigma-1 receptor activation | Healthy controls, early and moderate HD | None | Sigma-1 receptor occupancy | Multiple dose, open label trial | 23 | Prilenia therapeutics/Teva | Germany |
| NCT02494778 | Open PRIDE HD | Pridopidine | Sigma-1 receptor activation | Early and moderate HD | Placebo | Efficacy at 106 weeks | Open-label extension | 400 | Prilenia therapeutics/Teva | Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, United Kingdom, USA |

(Continued)

Table 2
(Continued)

| Registration ID | Trial name | Intervention | Mechanism of Action | Population | Comparison | Main outcome | Study design | Estimated Enrolment | Sponsor | Location |
|----------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| NCT02006472 | PRIDE HD | Pridopidine | Sigma-1 receptor activation | Early and moderate HD | Placebo | Efficacy at 26 weeks | Randomized, double-blind, parallel assignment, dose-finding trial | 408 | Prilenia therapeutics/Teva | Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Russia, Netherlands, United Kingdom, USA |
| NCT01306929 | OPEN-HART | Pridopidine | Sigma-1 receptor activation | HD | None | Safety up to 72 months | Randomized, placebo-controlled, dose-ranging, parallel-group study | 134 | Prilenia therapeutics/Teva | Canada, USA |
| NCT05509153 | – | N-Acetyl Cysteine | Antioxidant | Premanifest HD | Placebo | Efficacy at 36 months | Randomized, double-blind trial | 160 | Western Sydney Local Health District | Australia |
| ISRCTN5624-0656 | FELL-HD | Felodipine | Calcium channel blocker | Early HD | None | Safety at 62 weeks | Non-randomized, multiple dose trial | 18 | Cambridge University | United Kingdom |
| NCT05358821 | – | SAGE-718 | Positive allosteric modulator of NMDA | Early and moderate HD | Placebo | Change in cognition at 28 days | Double-blind, placebo-controlled, single dose design trial | 80 | Sage Therapeutics | USA |
| NCT05358717 | PIVOT HD | PTC518 | Small molecule splicing modulator | PreHD, prodromal and early HD | Placebo | Safety at 113 days | Randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled, parallel assignment, multiple dose trial | 162 | PTC therapeutics | France, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom, USA |
| NCT05475483 | – | SOM-3355 (bevantolol hydrochloride) | Beta-blocker | Early and moderate HD | Placebo | Efficacy at 8 weeks | Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel assignment multiple-dose trial | 129 | SOM Biotech | France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom |
| ACTRN126210 01755820 | – | SLS-005 (Trehalose) | Disaccharide | Early HD, ALS, SCA3 | None | Efficacy at 24 weeks | Non-randomized, open-label | 15–18 (4 ALS, 10 HD, 4 SCA3) | Seelos Therapeutics | Australia |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------|---------|---|--|-----|--|---|
| NCT05541627 | - | AB-1001 (BV-101) | AAV encoding for CYP46A1, enzyme converting cholesterol to 24-OH-cholesterol | Early HD | None | Safety at week 52 | Non-randomized, open-label, sequential, single ascending dose | 18 | AskBio/ BrainVectis | France |
| NCT05107128 | DIMENSION | SAGE-718 | Positive allosteric modulator of NMDA | Early and moderate HD | Placebo | Change in cognition at 85 days | Double-blind, placebo-controlled, single dose design | 178 | Sage Therapeutics | Australia, Canada, USA |
| NCT05111249 | VIBRANT HD | Branaplam | Small molecule splicing modulator | Early HD | Placebo | Reduction of mHTT protein at week 17 Safety at 104 weeks | Double-blind, placebo-controlled multiple dose design | 75 | Novartis Pharmaceuticals | Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom, USA |
| NCT05032196 | SELECT-HD | WVE-003 | Allele-selective antisense oligonucleotide | Early HD | Placebo | Safety at 36 weeks | Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, combined single ascending dose/multiple ascending dose trial | 36 | Wave Life Sciences Ltd. | Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Poland, Spain and United Kingdom |
| NCT05243017 | - | AMT-130 | rAAV5-miHTT | Early HD | None | Safety at 6 months | Non-randomized, sequential ascending, multiple-dose trial | 15 | UniQure Biopharma B.V. | Germany, Poland, United Kingdom |
| NCT04713982 | - | Deutetra-benazine | VMAT2 inhibitor | HD with chorea | None | Change in speech outcome at 10 weeks | Single-arm open label trial | 30 | Vanderbilt University Medical Center | USA (single center) |
| NCT04826692 | - | Metformin | Antihyperglycemic activator | EMPH and moderate HD | Placebo | Change in cognition at 52 weeks | Randomized, parallel assignment, double-blinded trial | 60 | Instituto de Investigacion Sanitaria La Fe | Spain (single center) |
| NCT04514367 | - | ANX005 | C1q inhibitor | Early HD | None | Safety at 36 weeks | Single-dose open label trial | 28 | Annexon, Inc | USA (multi-center) |
| NCT04421339 | - | Melatonin | Melatonin receptor agonist | HD with sleep disturbance | Placebo | Sleep quality at 9 weeks | Randomized, cross-over, single-blinded (participant/caregiver) | 20 | The University of Texas Health Science Center, Houston | USA (single center) |

(Continued)

Table 2
(Continued)

| Registration ID | Trial name | Intervention | Mechanism of Action | Population | Comparison | Main outcome | Study design | Estimated Enrolment | Sponsor | Location |
|------------------------|------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------|---|--|
| NCT04400331 | – | Valbenazine | VMAT2 inhibitor | Early and moderate HD | None | Safety at 104 weeks | Open label, single arm trial | 150 | Neurocrine Biosciences | USA and Canada |
| NCT04301726 | – | Deutetra-benzazine | VMAT2 inhibitor | HD with dysphagia | Placebo | Dysphagia at 18 months | Randomized, parallel assignment, triple blinded trial | 48 | Fundacion Huntington Puerto Rico | N/S |
| NCT04478734 | HUNTIAM | Thiamine and biotin | B vitamins | HD | Moderate vs High doses of thiamine and biotin | Safety at 52 weeks | Randomized, parallel assignment, open-label trial | 24 | Fundación Pública Andaluza para la gestión de la Investigación en Sevilla | Spain (single center) |
| NCT04201834 | – | Risperidone | Dopamine antagonist | Early and moderate HD with chorea | None | Change in motor scales at 12 weeks | Non-randomized, open label (assessor-blind), uncontrolled trial | 12 | University of Rochester | USA (single center) |
| NCT04071639 | – | Haloperidol, risperidone, sertraline and coenzyme Q10 | Multiple (dopamine antagonists, selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor, dietary supplement) | Early and moderate HD | Coenzyme Q10 | Efficacy at 5 years | Randomized, open label, controlled, parallel trial | 100 | Second Affiliated Hospital, School of Medicine, Zhejiang University | China (single center) |
| NCT04120493 | AMT-130 | rAAV5-miHTT | Non allele selective miRNA | Early HD | Sham intervention | Safety at 18 months | Randomized, double-blind, sham-controlled, parallel trial | 26 | UniQure Biopharma B.V. | USA (multi-center) |
| NCT04102579 | KINECT-HD | Valbenazine | VMAT2 inhibitor | HD with chorea | Placebo | Efficacy at 12 weeks | Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel trial | 120 | Neurocrine Biosciences, Huntington Study Group | USA (multi-center) |
| EUCTR2019-002178-30-DK | – | WVE-120102 | Allele-selective antisense oligonucleotide | HD | None | Safety and tolerability at 97 weeks | Open-label extension | 70 | Wave Life Sciences Ltd. | Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Poland and United Kingdom (multi-center) |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|--|----------|---------|---|--|------|---|--|
| NCT04000594 | GEN-PEAK | RG6042 | Allele-nonspecific antisense oligonucleotide | HD | None | Pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics at multiple timepoints until 6 months | Non-randomized, open-label, multiple-dose, parallel trial | 20 | Hoffmann-La Roche | The Netherlands and UK (multi-center) |
| NCT03980938 | - | Neflamapimod | p38 α MAPK inhibitor | Early HD | Placebo | Change in cognitive scales at 10 weeks | Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, cross-over trial | 16 | EIP Pharma Inc, Voisin Consulting, Inc. | UK (single center) |
| NCT03842969 | GEN-EXTEND | RG6042 | Allele-nonspecific antisense oligonucleotide | HD | None | Safety and tolerability at up to 5 years | Open-label extension | 1050 | Hoffmann-La Roche | USA, Canada, Europe (multi-center) |
| NCT03761849 | GENERATION-HD1 | RG6042 | Allele-nonspecific antisense oligonucleotide | HD | Placebo | Clinical efficacy at 101 weeks | Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel trial | 909 | Hoffmann-La Roche | USA, Canada, Europe (multi-center) |
| NCT03515213 | - | Fenofibrate | PPAR α agonist | HD | Placebo | Pharmacodynamics at 6 months | Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel trial | 20 | University of California, Irvine | USA (single center) |
| NCT03764215 | Tasigna HD | Nilotinib | Selective Bcr-Abl tyrosine kinase inhibitor | HD | None | Safety, tolerability and pharmacodynamics at 3 months | Open label, multiple ascending dose | 20 | Georgetown University | USA (single center) |
| NCT03225833 | PRECISION-HD1 | WVE-120101 | Allele-selective antisense oligonucleotide | HD | Placebo | Safety and tolerability at 1 and 120 days | Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, combined single ascending dose/multiple ascending dose trial | 48 | Wave Life Sciences Ltd. | Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Poland and United Kingdom (multi-center) |

(Continued)

Table 2
(Continued)

| Registration ID | Trial name | Intervention | Mechanism of Action | Population | Comparison | Main outcome | Study design | Estimated Enrolment | Sponsor | Location |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|--|--|---------------|--|--|---------------------|--|--|
| NCT03225846 | PRECISION-HD2 | WVE-120102 | Allele-selective antisense oligonucleotide | HD | Placebo | Safety and tolerability at 1 and 120 days | Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, combined single ascending dose/multiple ascending dose trial | 60 | Wave Life Sciences Ltd. | Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Poland and United Kingdom (multi-center) |
| NCT02453061 | TRIHEP 3 | Triheptanoïn | Anaplerotic therapy | HD | Safflower oil | Pharmacodynamic efficacy at 6 months | Randomized, double-blind, controlled, parallel trial | 100 | Institut National de la Santé Et de la Recherche Médicale, Ultragenyx Pharmaceutical Inc | France, Netherlands (multi-center) |
| NCT02509793 | - | Tetrabenazine | VMAT2 inhibitor | HD with impulsivity | None | Cognitive and behavioral effects at 8 weeks | Single group, open-label trial | 20 | University of Texas Health Science Center, and H. Lundbeck A/S | USA (single center) |
| NCT02481674 | SIGNAL | VX15/2503 | Anti-semaphorin 4D monoclonal antibody | Late premanifest or early HD | Placebo | Safety and tolerability at 15 and 21 months | Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel trial | 240 | Vaccinex Inc., Huntington Study Group | USA (multi-center) |
| EUCTR2013-002545-10-SE | OSU6162 Open1309 | (-)-OSU616 | Monoaminergic stabilizer | HD, PD, brain trauma, stroke, myalgic encephalomyelitis and narcolepsy | None | Safety at 3, 6 and 12 months | Single group, open-label trial | 240 | A. Carlsson Research AB | Sweden (multi-center) |
| NCT00514774 | UDCA-HD | Ursodiol | Bile acid | HD | Placebo | Safety, tolerability and pharmacokinetics at 35 days | Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel trial | 21 | Oregon Health and Science University, Huntington Study Group, Huntington Society of Canada | N/S |

Table 3

Invasive non-pharmacological clinical trials registered at the World Health Organization (WHO) International Clinical Trials Research Platform (ICTRP) for people with Huntington's disease (HD) since the first edition of the "Huntington's Disease Clinical Trials Update". AD, Alzheimer's disease; CBD; Corticobasal Degeneration; DBS, deep brain stimulation; ET, Essential Tremor; GP, Globus pallidus; HT, Holmes Tremor; MNC, mononuclear cells; MS, Multiple Sclerosis; PD, Parkinson's disease; TD, Tardive dyskinesia; WD, Wilson's disease. New trials since the last Clinical Trials Update are indicated by *

| Registration ID | Trial name | Intervention | Mechanism of Action | Population | Comparison | Main outcome | Study design | Estimated Enrolment | Sponsor | Location |
|-----------------|------------|--|---|--|-------------------|--|--|---------------------|---|--|
| NCT06097780* | - | Nestacell | Dental pulp stem cell | Early and moderate HD | Placebo | Efficacy at 1 year | Randomized, double-blind, parallel assignment, multiple dose | 120 | Azidus Brasil | N/S |
| NCT04244513 | - | GPI DBS | Deep brain stimulation | HD with chorea | Sham intervention | Efficacy at 3 and 6 months | Randomized, double-blind, sham-controlled, cross-over trial | 40 | Beijing Municipal Administration of Hospitals, Medtronic | China (multi-center) |
| NCT04219241 | ADORE-EXT | Cellavita | Stem cell therapy | HD | None | Efficacy and safety at 2 years | Open label extension | 35 | Azidus Brasil, Cellavita Pesquisa Científica Ltda | Brazil (single center) |
| ISRCTN52651778 | TRIDENT | Foetal stem cell transplant | Stem cell therapy | Early stage HD | Usual care | Safety at 4 weeks | Randomized, open label, controlled, parallel trial | 30 | Cardiff University | UK (single center) |
| NCT02728115 | SAVE-DH | Cellavita | Stem cell therapy | HD | None | Safety at 5 years | Non-randomized, open label, uncontrolled, parallel trial | 6 | Azidus Brasil | Brazil (single center) |
| NCT03252535 | ADORE-HD | Cellavita | Stem cell therapy | HD | Placebo | Efficacy at 120 days | Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel trial | 35 | Azidus Brasil | Brazil (single centre) |
| NCT03297177 | - | Autologous stem/stromal cells | Autologous stem/stromal cell injection | HD, AD, PD, CBD, MS | None | Safety at 5 years | Single group, open-label trial | 300 | Healeon Medical Inc, Global Alliance for Regenerative Medicine, Regeneris Medical | USA and Honduras (multi-center) |
| NCT02535884 | HD-DBS | GP DBS | Deep brain stimulation | Moderate HD with chorea | Sham intervention | Efficacy at 12 months | Randomized, double-blind, sham-controlled, parallel trial | 50 | Heinrich-Heine University, KKS Netzwerk, Medtronic, The George Institute, EHDN, CHDI Foundation, Inc. | Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland (multi-center) |
| NCT01834053 | BMACHC | Bone Marrow Derived MNC transplant | Bone marrow transplant | HD with chorea | None | Cognitive and behavioral effects at 6 months | Single group, open-label trial | 50 | Chaitanya Hospital, Pune | India (single center) |
| NCT02252380 | - | Magnetic Resonance Guided Focused Ultrasound | Extracranial stereotactic radioablation | HD, ET, HT, PD, WD, dystonia, TD, or orofacial dyskinesias | None | Adverse events after the procedure | Single group, open-label trial | 10 | InSightec | Canada (single center) |

Table 4

Non-invasive non-pharmacological clinical trials registered at the World Health Organization (WHO) International Clinical Trials Research Platform (ICTRP) for people with Huntington's disease (HD) since the first edition of the "Huntington's Disease Clinical Trials Update". AD, Alzheimer's disease; ALS, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis; ET, Essential Tremor; HT, Holmes Tremor; MS, Multiple Sclerosis; N/S, not specified, PD, Parkinson's disease; TD, Tardive dyskinesia. New trials since the last Clinical Trials Update are indicated by*

| Registration ID | Trial name | Intervention | Mechanism of Action | Population | Comparison | Main outcome | Study design | Estimated Enrolment | Sponsor | Location |
|---------------------|------------|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------|---|------------------------|
| ChiCTR2300069844 | – | Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation | Transcranial magnetic stimulation | HD | None | EEG | Non-randomized, open label, single group trial | 20 | Shenzhen People's Hospital | China |
| ISRCTN47330596 | – | Psychological intervention | Guided self help | Premanifest and manifest HD | Usual treatment | Feasibility at 3 and 6 months | Interventional randomized controlled trial | 30 | Leicestershire Partnership NHS Trust, UK | UK |
| RBR-463yhb3 | – | Multimodal physiotherapy | Balance intervention with rhythmic cues | HD | Educational program | Balance | Randomized, double-blinded, parallel assignment trial | 36 | São Paulo University, Brazil | Brazil |
| ACTRN12622000908730 | – | Online platform | Computerized cognitive training | Premanifest and early HD | Lifestyle education | Change in cognition at 12 weeks | Randomized, blinded (investigator, statistician) parallel assignment trial | 50 | Monash University, Australia | Australia |
| ISRCTN11906973 | HD-DRUM | Training app | Drumming | Premanifest, early and moderate HD | Standard medical care | Feasibility | Randomized, parallel assignment trial | 50 | Cardiff University, UK | UK |
| NCT05326451 | – | Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation | Transcranial electrical stimulation | Early and moderate HD | None | Treatment completion, acceptability and safety | Non-randomized, open label, single group trial | 10 | The University of Texas Health Science Center, Houston, USA | USA (single center) |
| ACTRN12622000345785 | – | Multidisciplinary therapy coaching program | Education | Premanifest and early HD | Lifestyle guidance | Barriers and motivators to engagement in telehealth interventions and digital health literacy | Randomized, single blind, parallel assignment trial | 84 | Perpetual limited | Australia |
| NCT04917133 | HUNT'ACTIV | Adapted physical workshops plus classic 4-week rehabilitation program | Physical activity, cycling, horse riding, situation tests, cultural outings | Mid-stage HD | Classic 4-week rehabilitation program | Motor function at 1 month | Randomized, parallel assignment trial | 32 | Assistance Publique – Hôpitaux de Paris | France (single center) |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|-----|---|---------------------------------------|
| NCT04429230 | - | Transcranial pulsed current stimulation | Transcranial electrical stimulation | HD | Sham intervention | Feasibility at one year | Randomized, crossover double-blinded trial | 15 | Western University, Canada | N/S |
| ACTRN12620000281998 | - | Ketogenic diet | - | HD | None | Change in cognition and motor scores at 12 weeks | Non-randomized, open label, single group trial | 10 | Waikato Hospital | New Zealand (-) |
| ACTRN12619000870156 | - | Transcranial alternating current stimulation | Transcranial magnetic stimulation | Premanifest and early HD | Sham intervention | Biomarkers | Randomized, open-label, crossover trials | 60 | Monash University, Epworth Centre for Innovation in Mental Health | Australia (single center) |
| ACTRN12618001717246 | - | Multidisciplinary therapy program | Exercise, cognitive training, lifestyle guidance and social activities | Premanifest HD | Standard of care | Feasibility and safety | Clustered, non-randomized, open label, parallel trial | 40 | Edith Cowan University, Deakin University and Lotterywest | Australia (two centers) |
| NCT03417583 | - | Neuropsychiatric treatment protocol | Multidisciplinary intervention | HD with neuropsychiatric symptoms | Standard of care | Change in quality of life at 18 months | Non-randomized, assessor-blinded, parallel trial | 100 | Vanderbilt University Medical Center and Teva Pharmaceuticals USA | USA (single center) |
| CTRI/2018/01/011359 | - | Repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation | Transcranial magnetic stimulation | Early to moderate HD and PD | Sham stimulation | Efficacy at 5 days | Randomized, single-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel trial | 40 | Vinay Goyal | India (single center) |
| NCT03344601 | PACE-HD | Supported structured aerobic exercise training program | Physiotherapy | HD | Activity as usual | Data completeness, recruitment, retention, safety, adherence, fidelity and acceptability at 12 months | Nested open-label, randomized controlled parallel trial | 120 | Cardiff University and CHDI Foundation, Inc | Germany, Spain and USA (multi-center) |
| ACTRN12617001269325 | - | Swallowing skill training | Speech and language therapy | HD and ALS | None | Swallowing function and quality of life at 2 weeks | Single group, open-label trial | 54 | University of Canterbury | New Zealand (single center) |

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