

The Gamma Secretase Modulator, BMS-932481, Modulates A $\beta$  Peptides in the Plasma and CSF of Healthy Volunteers.

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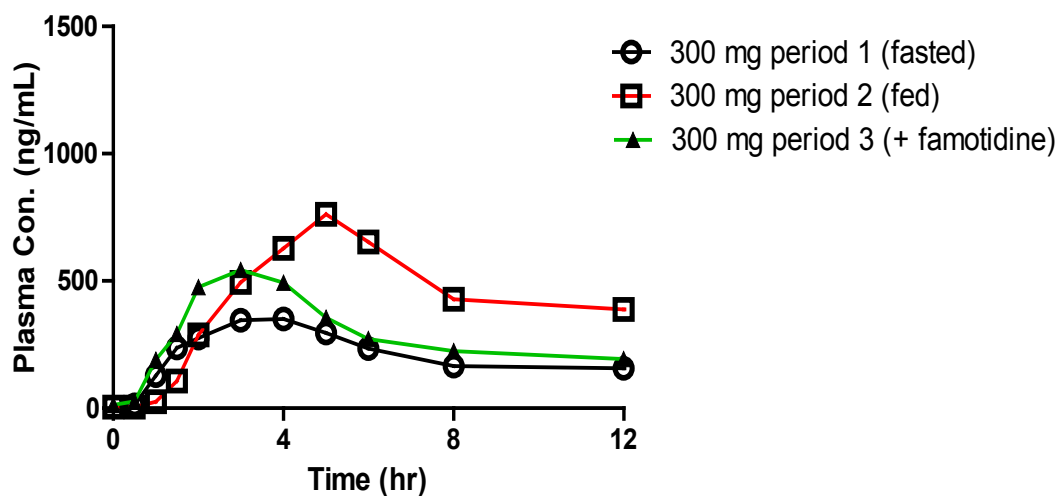
### **Supplementary Materials:**

Supplemental Methods

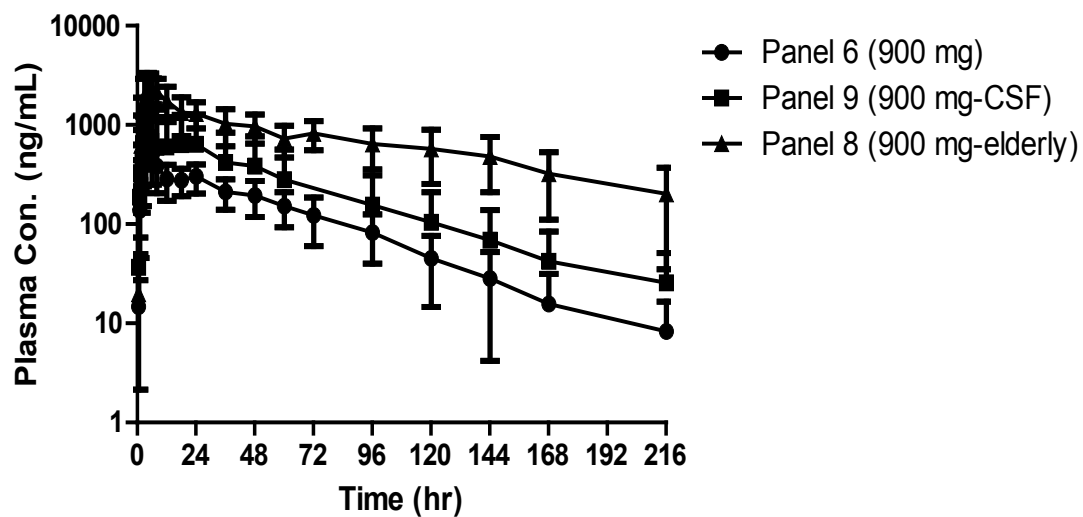
#### *CSF A $\beta$ peptides LC-MS/MS Supplemental methods.*

Two multiplex quantitative LCMSMS assays were developed by PPD to measure A $\beta$  peptides. One assay utilized 100 $\mu$ l for A $\beta$  14, A $\beta$ 15 and A $\beta$ 17 and used <sup>15</sup>N labeled A $\beta$ 15 used for A $\beta$ 14 and A $\beta$ 15 quantitation and <sup>15</sup>NA $\beta$ 17 for A $\beta$ 17 quantitation. The other assay used 100ul for APL1- $\beta$ 28, A $\beta$ 34, A $\beta$ 37, A $\beta$ 38, A $\beta$ 39, A $\beta$ 40, A $\beta$ 42 and A $\beta$ 43. Corresponding <sup>15</sup>N labeled peptides were used for quantitation. Following addition of <sup>15</sup>N labeled peptides to samples, samples were extracted with 100 $\mu$ L 5M guanidine HCl and mixed for 45 minutes at room temperature. Samples were then diluted with 100 $\mu$ l of 4% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and subjected to solid phase extraction using a waters Oasis® MCX uElution 96 well plate. After sequential washes with 4% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> and 10% acetonitrile, peptides were eluted with ACN/water/conc NH<sub>4</sub>OH (75:15:10, v/v/v) and extract diluted with 60 $\mu$ L H<sub>2</sub>O (total vol 120 $\mu$ L) to reduce organic solvent content while maintaining analytes solubility. 50uL was injected onto LCMS/MS system (CTC LC-PAL

autosampler, agilent 1200 series LC binary pumps, AB Sciex API 5000 triple quadrupole LC-MS/MS with electrospray positive ionization (+ESI) multiple reaction monitoring (MRM). Analytes were separated under high pH NH<sub>4</sub>OH-based reversed phase chromatographic conditions intended to minimize non-specific binding and aggregation. Waters ACQUITY UPLC® BEH300C18, 2.1x150mm,1.7µm) analytical columns were utilized for separation. Mobile phases for short Aβ peptide assay was H<sub>2</sub>O/ACN/NH<sub>4</sub>OH (98:2:0.1, v/v/v) followed by ACN/MeOH/IPA/H<sub>2</sub>O (65:35:10:5, v/v/v/v) and for hydrophobic Aβ assay was 0.1% NH<sub>4</sub>OH in water and ACN/MeOH/TFE (70:25:5, v/v/v). Analyte MW, precursor ion, m/z charge, product ion, m/z charge, ion type for each of the peptides were as follows: **Aβ1-14** 1699, 567.1, +3m, 156.1, +1, y1; **Aβ1-15** 1827, 609.8, +3m, 284.0, +1, y2; **Aβ1-17** 2068, 690.3, +3, 646.4, +3, b2; **Aβ1-34** 3787, 947.8, +4, 1162.9, +3, b31; **APL1β28** 2586, 862.8, +3, 245.1, +1, b2; **Aβ1-38** 4132, 1033.9, +4, 1000.8, +4, b36; **Aβ1-40** 4330, 1083.6, +4, 1054.2, +4, b39; **Aβ1-42** 4514, 1129.4, +4, 1078.8, +4, b40; **Aβ1-43** 4615, 1154.8, +4, 1124.9, +4, b42

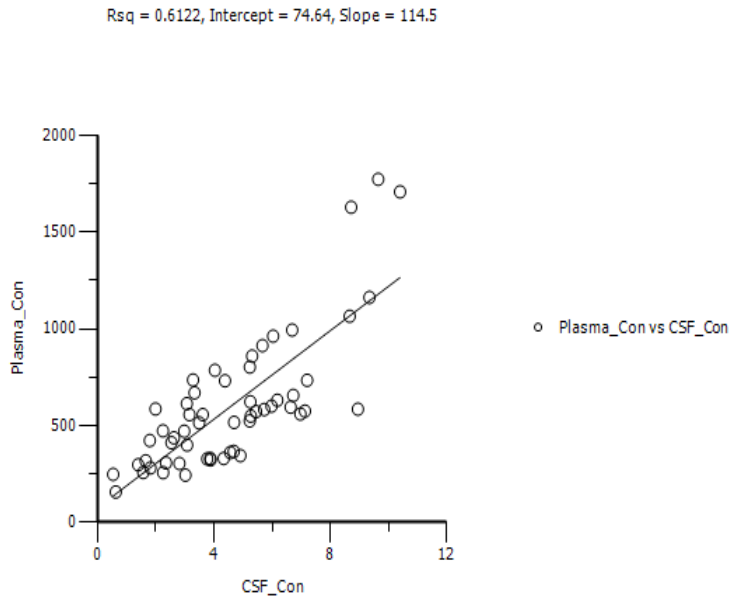


Supplemental Figure 1S. Effects of high fat coloric diet (fed) and 40 mg famotidine administration on plasma exposure.

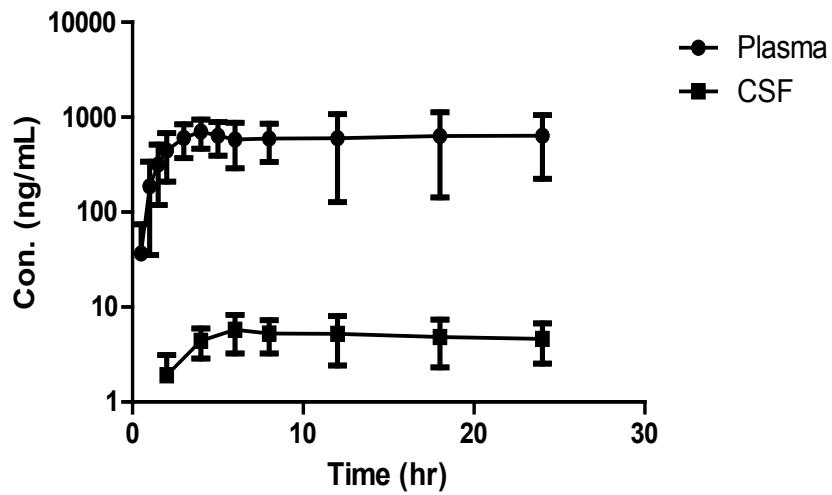


Supplemental Figure S2: Plasma exposures in healthy young (Panel 6 and 9) and elderly (panel 8) at 900 mg.

A)

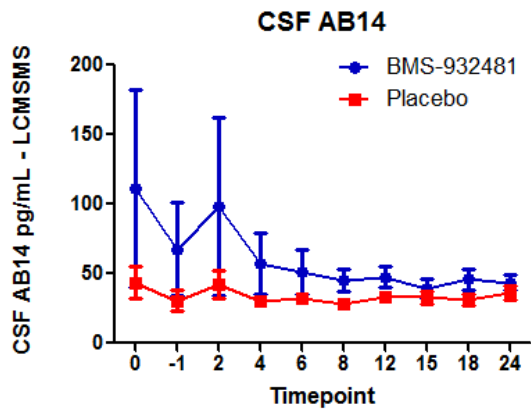


B)

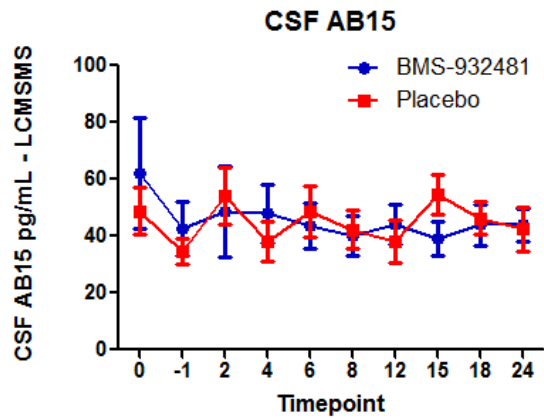


**Supplemental Figure S3: Comparison of plasma and CSF exposures from Panel 9, 900mg healthy young cohort. (A) Plasma versus CSF concentrations ng/mL (B) Plasma and CSF concentrations over the first 24 hours following a single dose administration.**

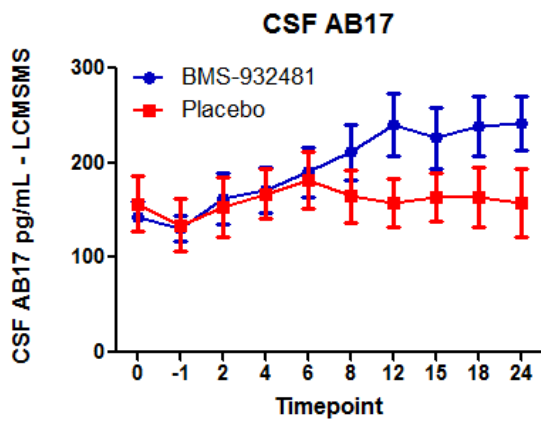
A)



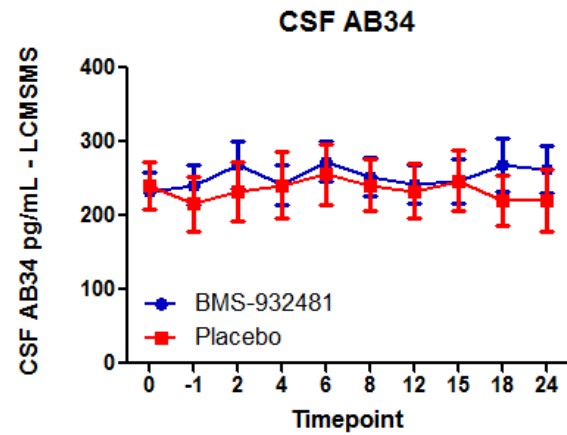
B)



C)



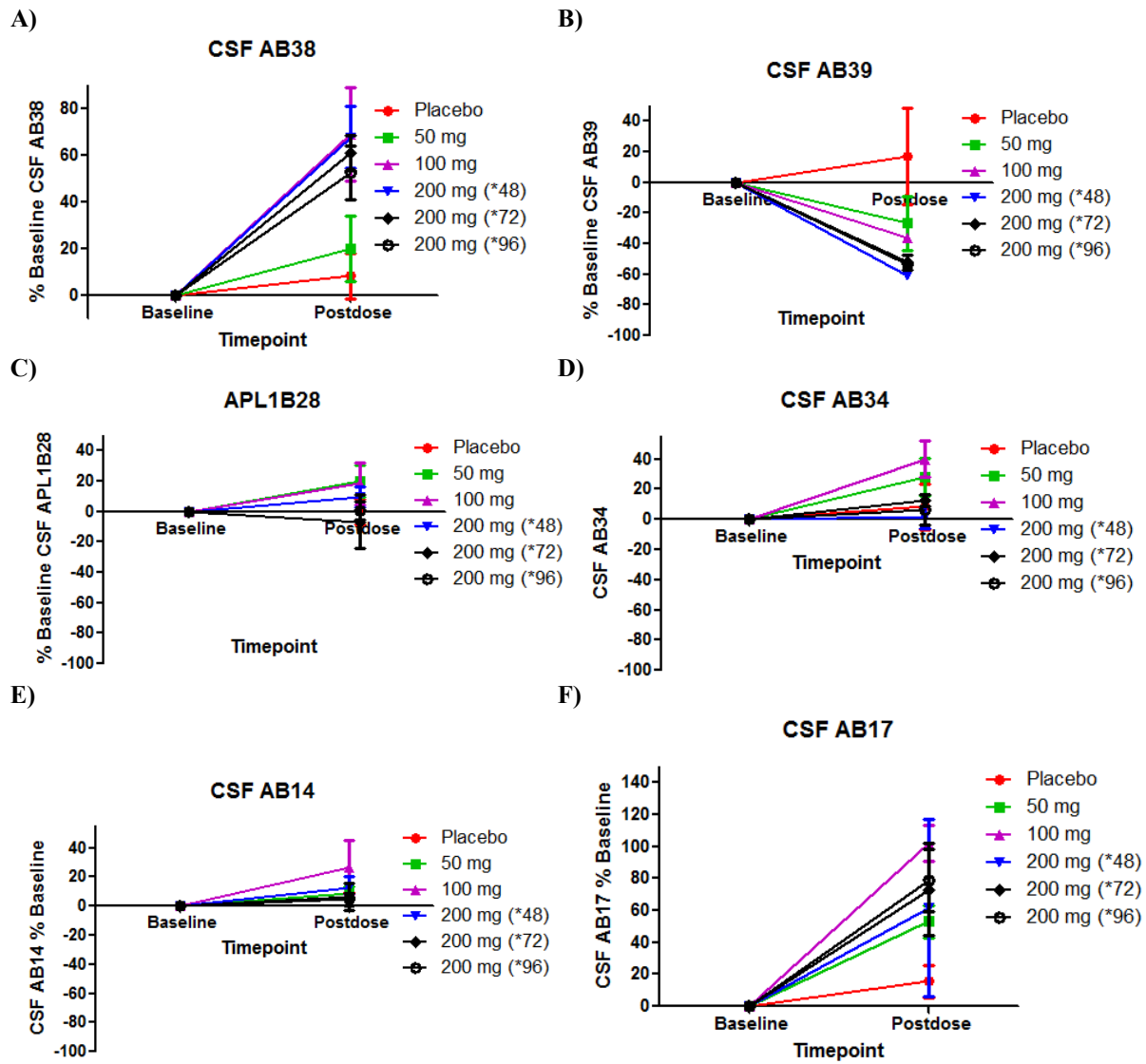
D)



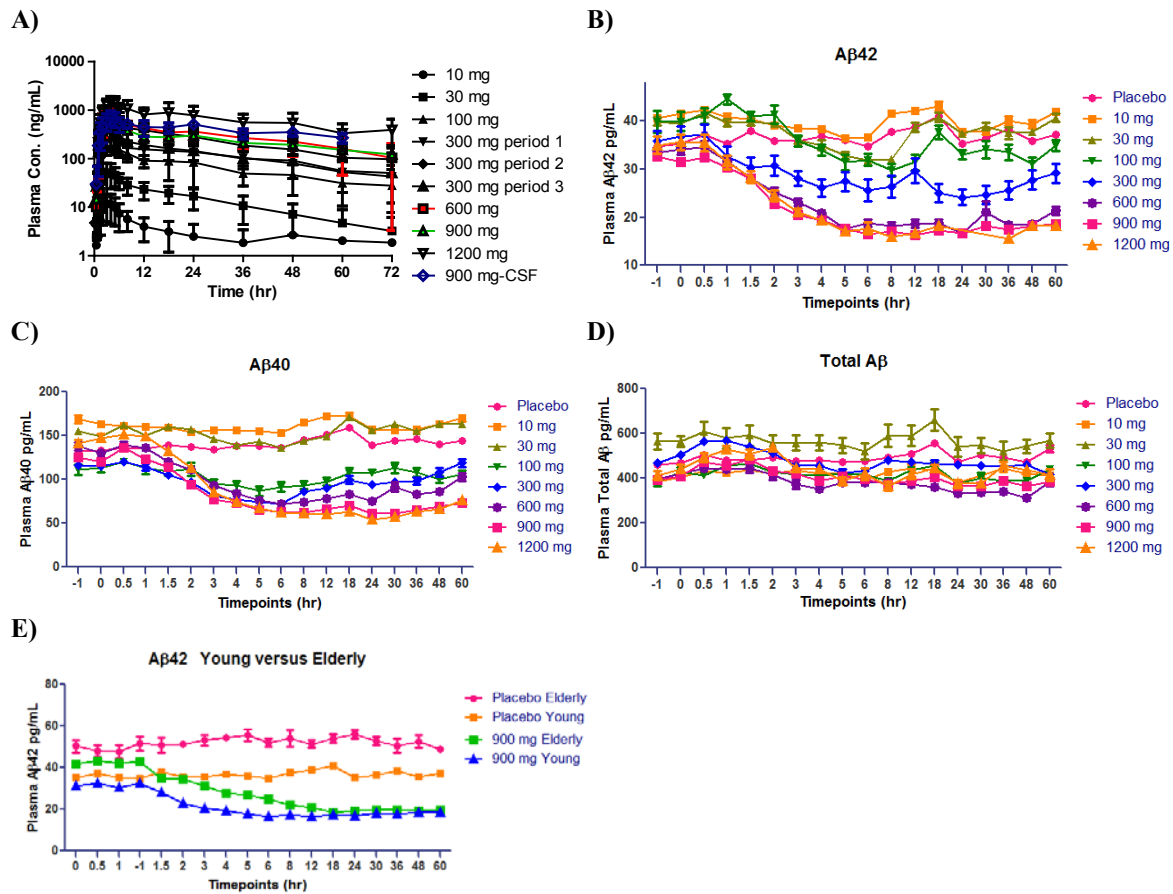
E)

F)

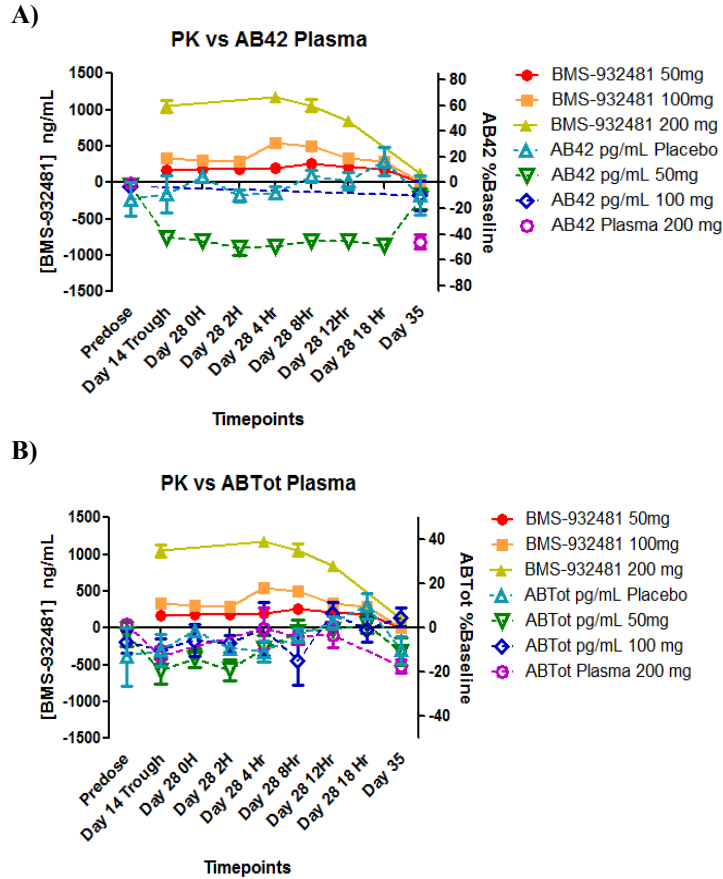
**Supplemental Figure S4: Effect on CSF (A) A $\beta$ 14, (B) A $\beta$ 15, (C) AB17 and (D) AB34 E) AB39 following either 900mg BMS-932481 or placebo administration in the SAD study**



**Supplemental Figure S5: Pharmacodynamic effects on CSF A $\beta$  peptide fragments following multiple dose administration in healthy young volunteers. A) A $\beta$ 38, B) A $\beta$ 39, c) APL1 $\beta$ 28, D) A $\beta$ 34, E) A $\beta$ 14, F) A $\beta$ 17**

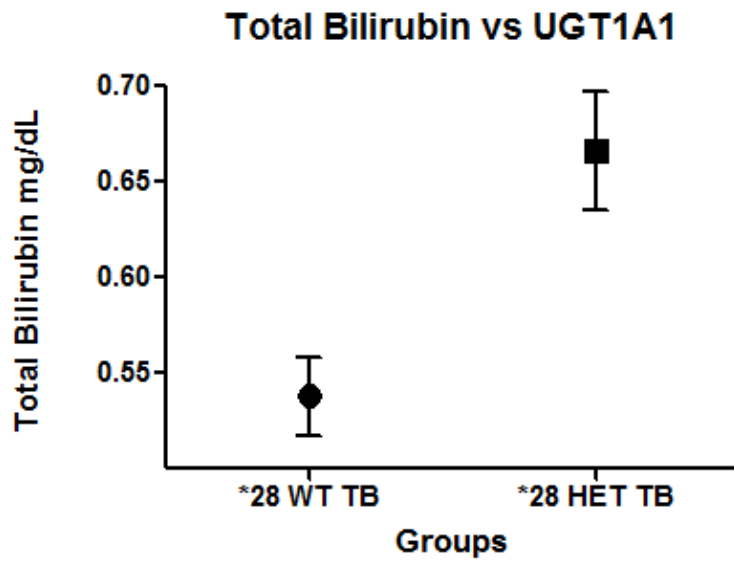


**Supplemental Figure S6: Timecourse of BMS-932481 and pharmacodynamic effects on plasma Aβ following single dose administration of BMS-932481. Timecourse of (A) BMS-932481 drug levels (B) Aβ42 in healthy young and (C) Aβ40 in healthy young, (D) Total Aβ in healthy young and (E) Aβ42 in young vs. elderly. Values shown as mean + standard error of the mean.**



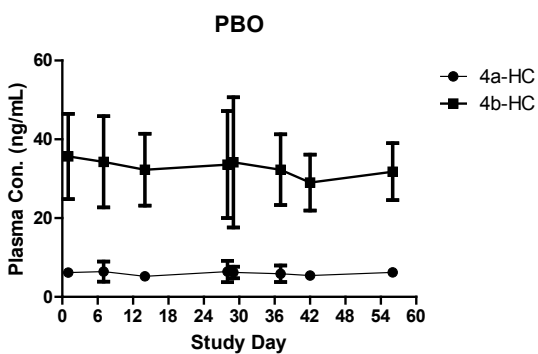
**Supplemental Figure S7: Timecourse of BMS-932481 drug levels and pharmacodynamic effects of BMS-932481 on plasma A $\beta$  following multiple doses. (A) A $\beta$ 42 and (B) Total A $\beta$ . Note, plasma A $\beta$ 42 level were below the limit of quantitation in the 100mg and 200mg dose cohorts for most of the post-dose observation timepoints.**



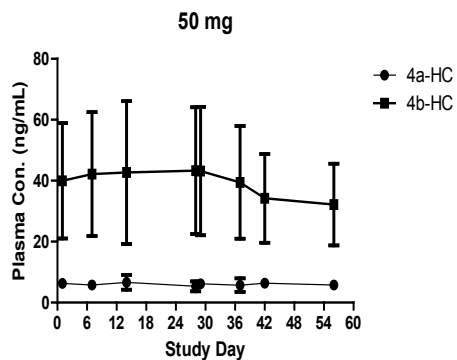


**Supplemental Figure 8S: Total Bilirubin levels in UGT1A1 \*28 heterozygotes and wildtype carriers.**

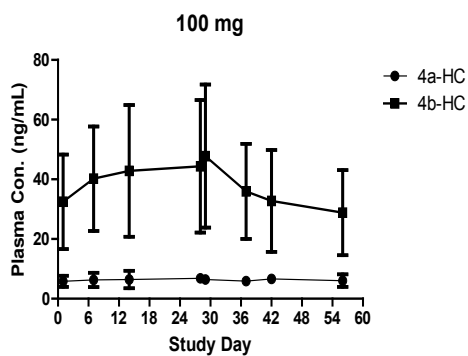
A



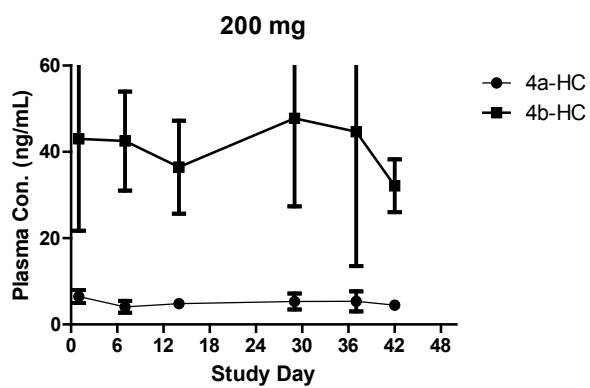
B



C



D



**Supplemental Figure9S: 4 Beta and alpha hydroxycholesterol levels in BMS-932481 treated subjects following multiple dose administration. (A) Placebo, (B) 50 mg, (C) 100mg and (D) 200 mg.**

**Supplemental Table S1: Baseline CSF A $\beta$ 42 and Plasma A $\beta$ 42 vs ApoE genotype.**

<b>ApoE Genotype</b>	<b>CSF A<math>\beta</math>42 Mean + STD (34)</b>	<b>Plasma A<math>\beta</math>42 Mean + (STD)</b>
$\epsilon 2\epsilon 2$	0	53 (1)
$\epsilon 2\epsilon 3$	423 $\pm$ 154 (4)	43 + 10 (15)
$\epsilon 2\epsilon 4$	633 (1)	48 + 1 (2)
<b>Total <math>\epsilon 2</math></b>	<b>465 + 164 (5)</b>	<b>44 + 10 (18)*</b>
$\epsilon 3\epsilon 3$	477 $\pm$ 159 (21)	36 + 10 (57)
$\epsilon 3\epsilon 4$	503 $\pm$ 215 (8)	37 + 10 (23)
$\epsilon 4\epsilon 4$		23 (1)
<b>Total <math>\epsilon 4</math></b>	<b>503 + 215 (8)</b>	<b>36 + 10 (24)</b>

\*P<0.05 compared to total E3 and E4