



ATTR Amyloidosis Treatment

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April 2025



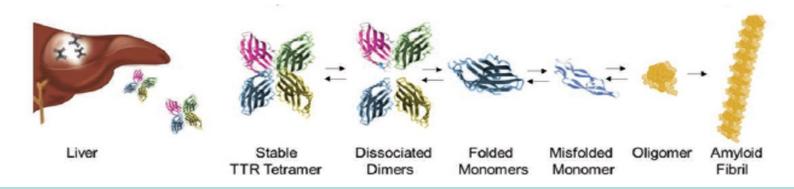
Wild-type ATTR cardiomyopathy	Hereditary ATTR cardiomyopathy	Hereditary ATTR polyneuropathy
Stabilizer	Stabilizer	SilencersRNA interference therapeutics
SilencersRNA interference therapeutics	SilencersRNA interference therapeutics	Antisense Oligonucleotides

Amyloidosis Research Consortium

Stabilizers



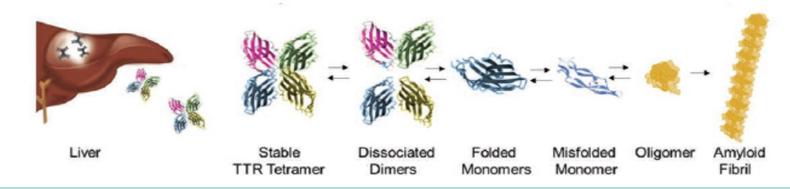
- Tafamidis / Vyndamax®/ Vyndaqel®
 - TTR stabilizers bind to the TTR tetramer and prevent misfolding and thus deposition of amyloid fibrils
 - Route is oral
 - Frequency is daily



Stabilizers



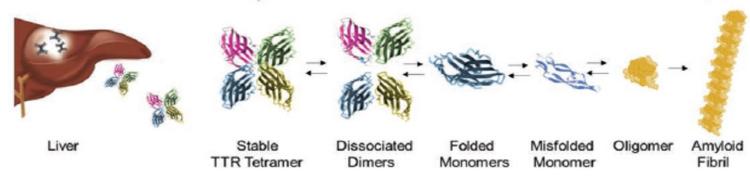
- Acoramidis / Attruby[™]
 - TTR stabilizers bind to the TTR tetramer and prevent misfolding and thus deposition of amyloid fibrils
 - Route is oral
 - Frequency is twice a day



Silencers-RNA interference therapeutic (RNAi)



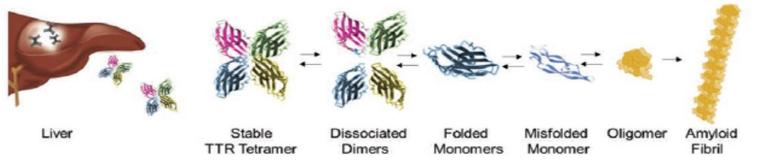
- Vutrisiran / Amvuttra®
 - TTR silencers target TTR hepatic synthesis.
 - A chemically modified double-stranded small-interfering RNAs that targets a specific sequence of TTR messenger RNA encoding for transthyretin protein
 - Route is subcutaneous injection by a healthcare professional
 - Frequency is once every 3 months



Silencers-RNA interference therapeutic (RNAi)



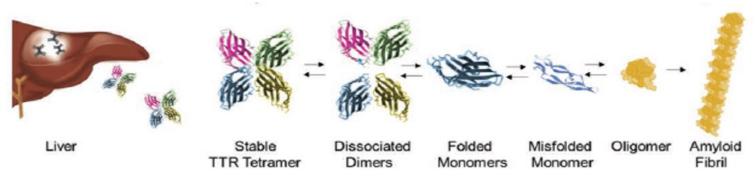
- Patisiran / Onpattro®
 - TTR silencers target TTR hepatic synthesis.
 - A chemically modified double-stranded small-interfering RNAs that targets a specific sequence of TTR messenger RNA encoding for transthyretin protein
 - Route is intravenous by a healthcare professional
 - Frequency is once every 3 weeks



<u>Silencers-Antisense Oligonucleotides (ASO)</u>



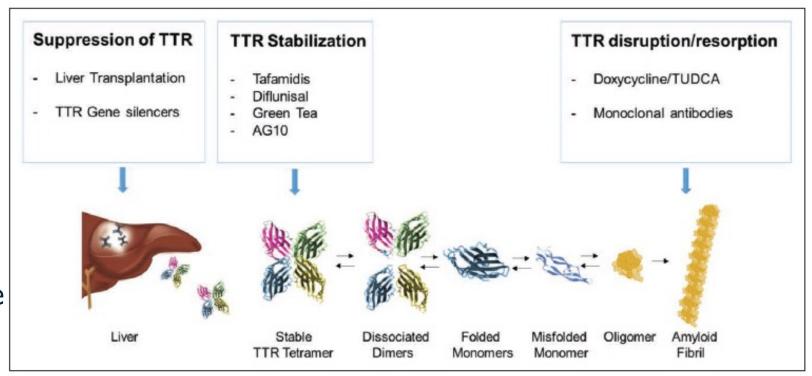
- Eplontersen / Wainua®
 - TTR silencers target TTR hepatic synthesis.
 - ASOs bind to hepatocytes and target specific sequences of TTR messenger RNA encoding for transthyretin protein
 - Route is subcutaneous injection (self-administered or HCP)
 - Frequency is once every month





Summary of disease-modifying therapies for ATTR

- 1. TTR stabilizers bind to the TTR tetramer and prevent misfolding and thus deposition of amyloid fibrils.
- 2. TTR silencers target TTR hepatic synthesis.
- 3. TTR disruptors target the clearance of amyloid fibrils from tissues.



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