Pre-clinical testing of a novel, injectable, tissue modifying device for the treatment of spinal disc degeneration and associated low back pain

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Degenerative Disc Disease (DDD) and Low Back Pain (LBP)



- 3rd most common reason for surgery
- In US (per year)¹:
 - 19 million office visits for LBP
 - 298,000 lumbar spinal fusions
 - 300,000 lumbar discectomies
 - LBP is usually associated with DDD but DDD is also common in asymptomatic patients²⁻⁴
- US economic cost of \$100 billion¹



Associated Biomarkers:

- Disc Bulge
- Joint Instability
- Fissures into outer 30% of AF
- AF HIZs (T2)
- Modic I&II adjacent to EP

Pain Generators

Joint Instability/ Afferent Nerve Strain Disc Bulge/ Neural Compression

Fissuring/EP Damage Cytokine Release, Edema

Neuropathy

Disc Therapeutic Performance Criteria

- □ Change Genetics?
- Increase nutritional flow/permeability/GAG retention?
- Improve mechanical properties/ durability?
- Reduce disc bulge?
- Reduce joint instability?
- Increase tear resistance?
- Provide adhesion of adjacent tissues?
- Ensure minimal toxicity?
- Useful as an adjunct to surgery?
- Fast-acting / Long-lasting?
- Inexpensive?

Underlying Pain Factors - DDD, Generators

Criteria

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Injectable Matrix Modification

- Crosslink augmentation of native tissue/ECM
- A non-biologic, biomimetic solution for avascular/ biologically challenged tissues
- Immediately effective/ longlasting covalent bonds Inexpensive to produce "Flexible Fusion"





- Injectable collagen crosslinking
- Immediate effect
- Long-lasting covalent bonds

Preclinical Studies Overview



Retention of Proteoglycans

Permanency of Treatment Effect



Biochemistry of Collagen Crosslinking

Crosslinkers Evaluated – all react with primary (NH2) amine groups on amino terminal of polypeptide chain and on functional groups of lysine and argenine

> 0.8 ⊟ ₩ 0.6

> > 0.2

٥

10

20

40

Time (min)

- Genipin
- Methylglyoxal
- EDC (amine to carboxy
- L-Threose
- Proanthrocyanidin
- Glutaraldehyde
- Differences:
 - Rate of reaction
 - Size of molecule/diffusivity
 - pH optima (typically alkaline)
 - Length of resulting crosslink
 - Ability to polymerize forming crosslinks of various lengths



Research Aim: Does Genipin Crosslinking Improve Mechanical Properties & Durability?

Experiments: In vitro compressive and tensile testing, and fatigue resistance testing of bovine discs.





Results: \rightarrow



Underlying Factors

Research Aim: Does Genipin Crosslinking Increase Underlying Factors **Nutritional Flow/ Permeability?**

Experiment: Hydration changes were measured following compressive loading and unloading

Results:







Research Aim: Does Genipin Crosslinking Reduce Joint Instability?

Experiment: Standard stability tests with soaked and injected human and bovine motion segments

Results:



Implications: Joint instability has been linked to clinical incidence of pain, is thought to be associated with increased strain of imbedded afferent nerves.



Research Aim: Does Genipin Crosslinking Reduce Disc Bulge

Experiment: Bovine lumbar discs loaded in compression and surface profile measured with laser system.



Implications: >25% reduction in disc bulge under load, reduction comparable to strain threshold for afferent nerves



Research Aim: Is Genipin Crosslinking Useful for Restabilizing the Joint Post-Discectomy?



Implications: Successfully addresses clinical need – restoration of mechanics following removal of load supporting tissues



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Large-Animal Long-Term Biocompatibility Study

Evaluate long-term (6 month) safety/biocompatibility of genipin reagent in IVD
Evaluate image-guided (fluoro) delivery of reagent to disc
Assess effects of treatment

4 young, healthy sheep

- Not a model of DDD pathology
- 2 treated lumbar discs per animal
- Phase 1 of 2 (8 sheep total)



Study conducted at Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center (CCHMC)



Large-Animal Long-Term Biocompatibility Study

16/16 successful fluoroscopic image-guided injections into 8 lumbar discs of 4 sheep

Up to 1 ml of GP-Buffer-Contrast solution injected per side into annulus fibrosis (AF)

- 50 mM GP
- 50mM (pH 9) EPPS/Phosphate
- Presence of agent within annulus was confirmed with CT and fluoroscopy

Long term health monitoring

- Regular checkups by vet staff
- Food/water ingestion monitored
- Bloodwork done periodically (CBC, Chem-20)

MRI prior to euthanasia

T1 and T2

Mechanical testing of IVD

- Axial compression with bending
- 5 cycles
- Bending stiffness and hysteresis

Histology

• H&E (IDEXX BioResearch) Necropsy (as needed)







Large-Animal Long-Term Biocompatibility Study

Results: Primary Objectives

- No observations of irregular sheep behavior or gait
- "Very happy sheep" within hours after procedure
- No concerning changes in body weight or temperature

Bloodwork was within normal levels No inhibition of growth of adjacent tissues





Large-Animal Long-Term Biocompatibility Study

Results: Biomechanics

Joints treated with GP showed higher compression-bending stiffness which agrees with previous *in vitro* studies Mechanical effects moderated by new AF tissue

Results: Histology

No signs of infection, inflammatory response, or depletion of native cells from either the control discs or the treated discs





Performance as a Disc Therapeutic

- × No effect on genetics
- ✓ Increases nutritional flow 100% / GAG retention 50%
- ✓ Improves mechanical properties/ durability 25%-300%
- ✓ Reduces disc bulge >25%
- ✓ Reduces joint instability 4-fold
- ✓ Increases tear resistance >50%
- ✓ Provides adhesion of adjacent tissues >50%
- Exhibits minimal toxicity (sub-cu; neurotox; large-animal, 6month study; total of 9 studies)
- ✓ Fast-acting / Long-lasting / Inexpensive
- ✓ Repeatable (2X@40mM ≈ 1X@80mM)
- ✓ Useful as an adjunct to surgery (discectomy, adjacent disc)

Criteria

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Current Research Focus

Clinical trials approved in Malaysia

Planned expansion into Canada and US

To treat lower back pain in patients 20-60 years old with DDD

Aims of studies for CE approval:

- 35-40 patients
- No serious adverse events
- Reduction of pain and disability at 1 and 3 months
- Followed for 6 months



What's On the Horizon?

Annulus Repair

 Agent is rapidly released from suture/device coating

• Repair strength doubled



Release of agent from suture coating



0 Hours

12 Hours



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