

# Intracellular calcium modulation During AMI Reperfusion: CASTEMI and EVOLVE

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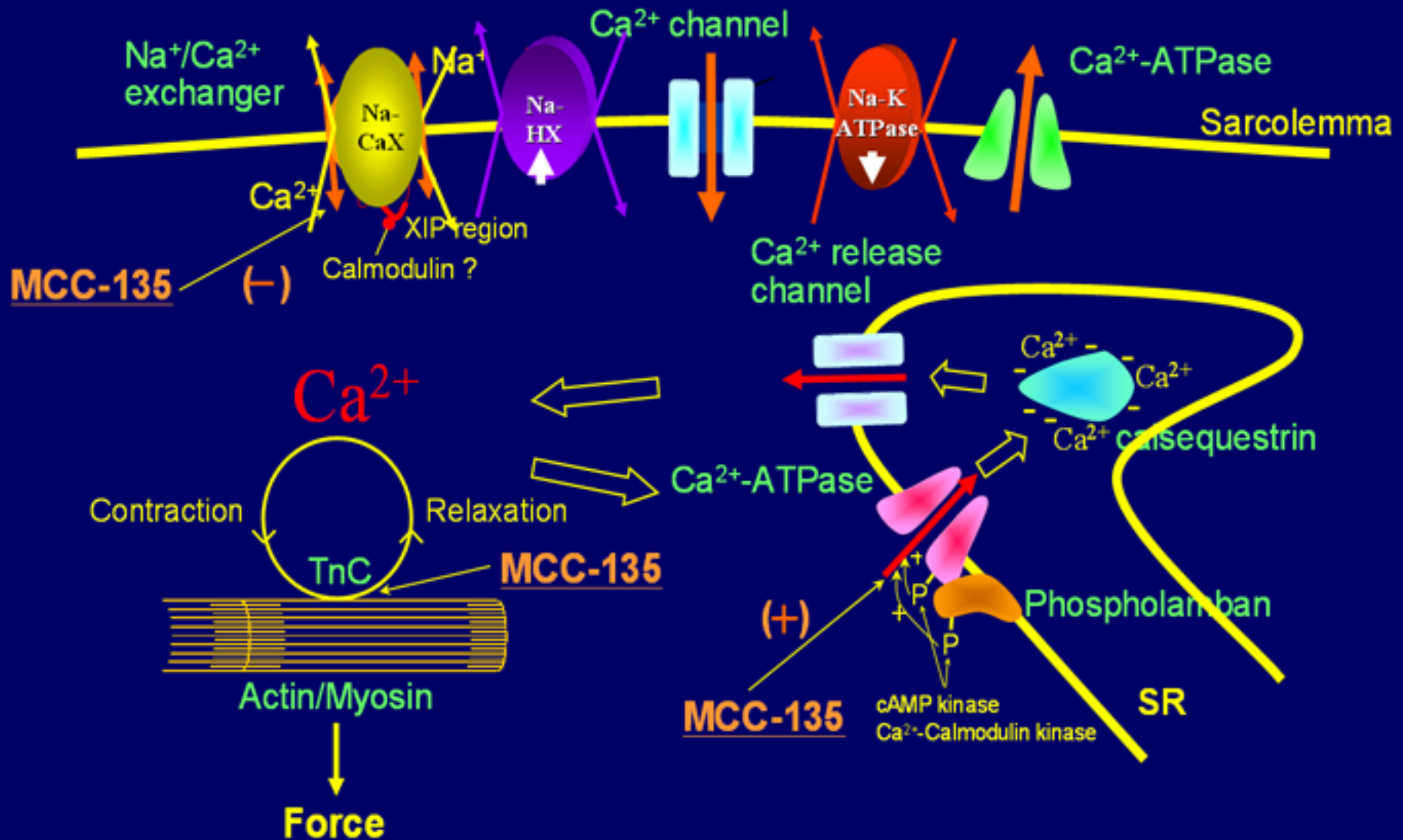
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Angioplasty Summit, 2006

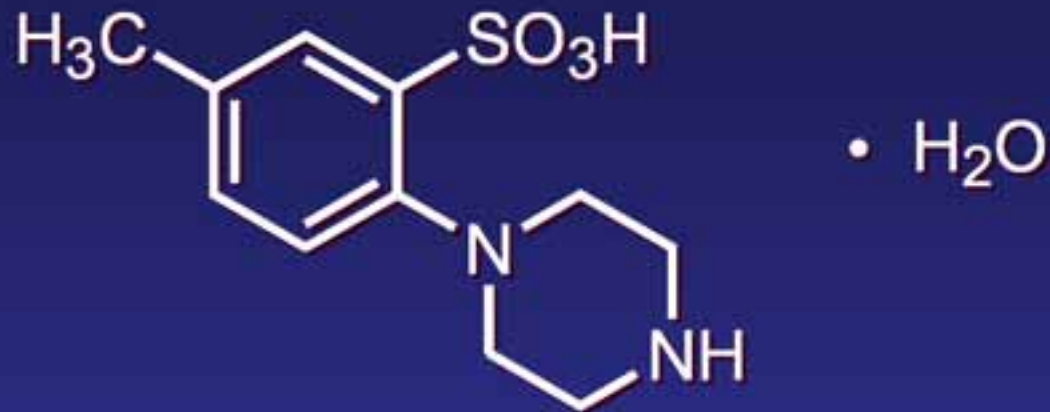


# Basic Cellular Mechanisms of MCC-135



# CALDARET (MCC-135)

5-methyl-2-(piperazin-1-yl) benzenesulfonic acid monohydrate:

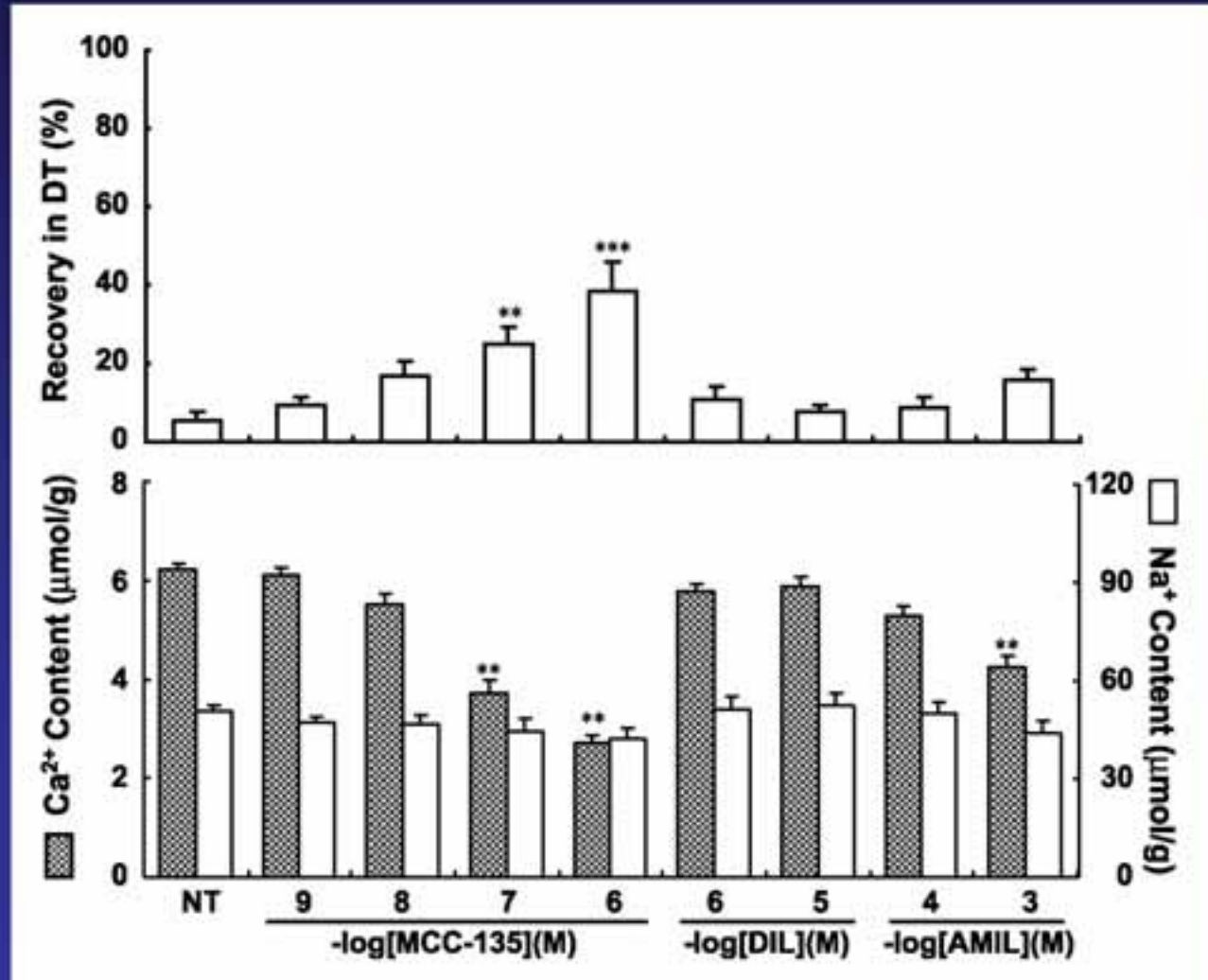


- MCC-135 is a novel compound which enhances the sequestration of calcium by the sarcoplasmic reticulum and inhibits Na/Ca exchanger.
- **In animal models, MCC-135 reduced infarct size and improved LV function during and after resolution of ischemia**

## Effect of MCC-135 on Na<sup>+</sup>/Ca<sup>2+</sup> Exchanger

- ◆ Isolated rat heart
- ◆ Perfused with Krebs buffer solution containing monensin (5 $\mu$ M) for 10 min (increases intracellular Na<sup>+</sup>, activating Na<sup>+</sup>/Ca<sup>2+</sup> exchanger)
- ◆ No flow 15 min → 30 min reperfusion
- ◆ MCC-135 or control drugs added during reperfusion

# MCC -135 Inhibits Monensin-Induced $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ Overload and Improved Developed Tension (DT)

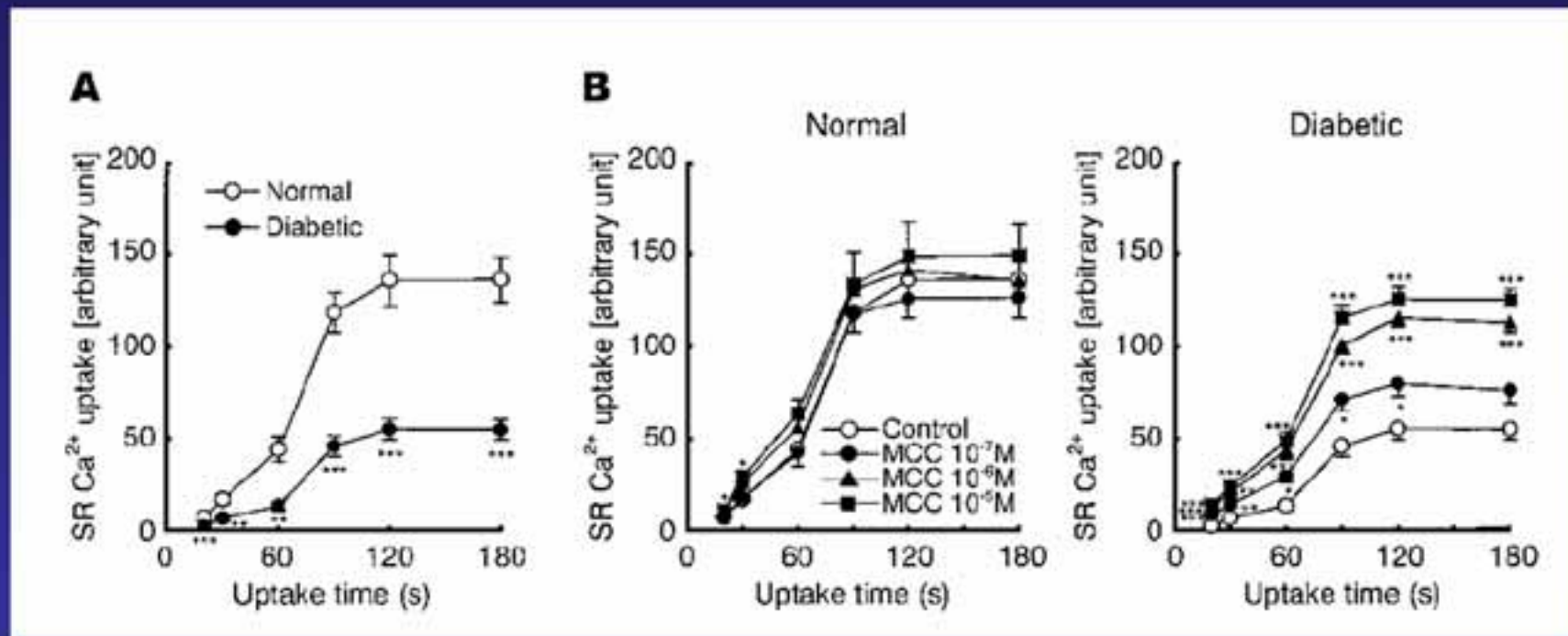


Eur J Pharmacol 2004;499:179

## Effect of MCC-135 on SR Function

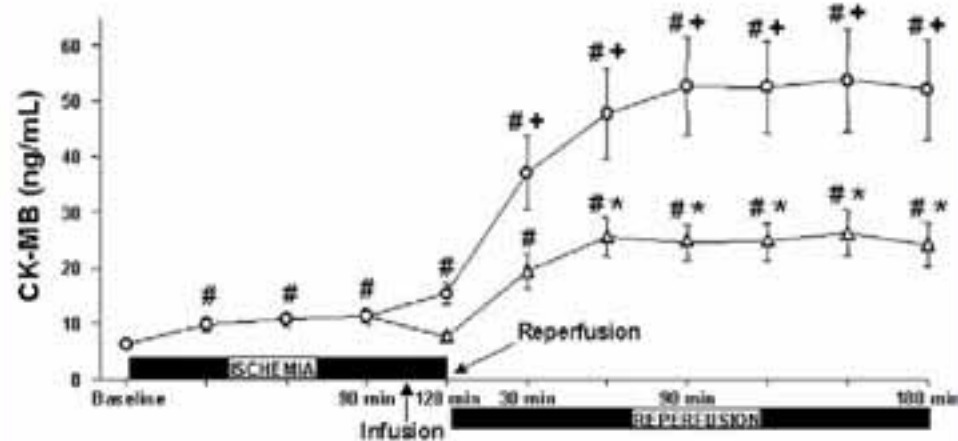
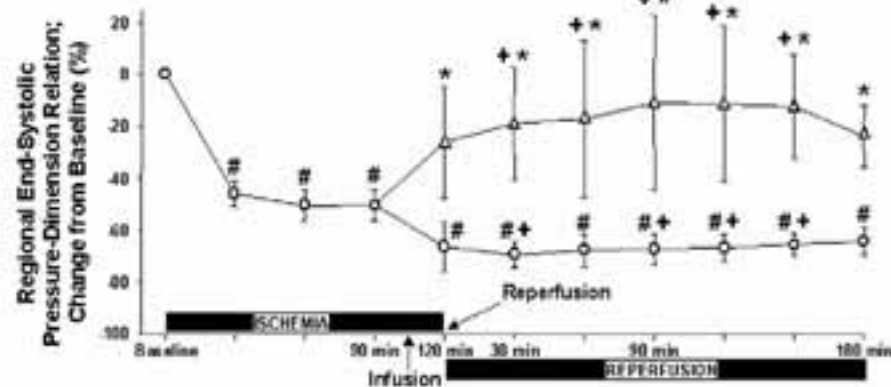
- ◆ Diabetic cardiomyopathic rats produced by streptozotocin
- ◆ Skinned LV papillary muscles with Preserved SR
- ◆ Load  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  in the presence and absence of MCC-135
- ◆ SR  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  uptake assessed by caffeine-induced contraction

# MCC-135 Increased SR Ca<sup>2+</sup> Uptake in Diabetic Rats



J Pharmacol Exp Ther 2001;298:1161

# Effect of MCC-135 on Myocardial Function and Infarct Size



Effect of i.v. administration of MCC-135 (300  $\mu$ g/kg/hr) on regional function and cardiac marker (CK-MB) in pigs. Values are mean  $\pm$  S.E.M. #p<0.05 vs baseline, +p<0.05 vs ischemia, \*p<0.05 vs control. (circle=control, n=11; triangle=MCC, n=7)

**IV administration of MCC-135 leads to a reduction in infarct size and improvement of LV regional function.**



# MCC-135 Summary

- ◆ **Novel mechanism: Decrease cytosolic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$** 
  - ❖ *Inhibits  $\text{Na}^+/\text{Ca}^{2+}$  exchanger*
  - ❖ *Increases uptake of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  into SR*
- ◆ **Reduces infarct size and increases function in animal models of MI**

# Development of MCC-135

- As MCC-135 has cardio-protective efficacy during ischemia/reperfusion, “treatment of STEMI” was proposed.
- **CASTEMI** (E05) was performed in Europe/ Israel in Large STEMI ( $\sum ST \geq 10\text{mm}$ ) patients.
- **EVOLVE** (A02) was recently completed in broader patients population with higher dose levels.

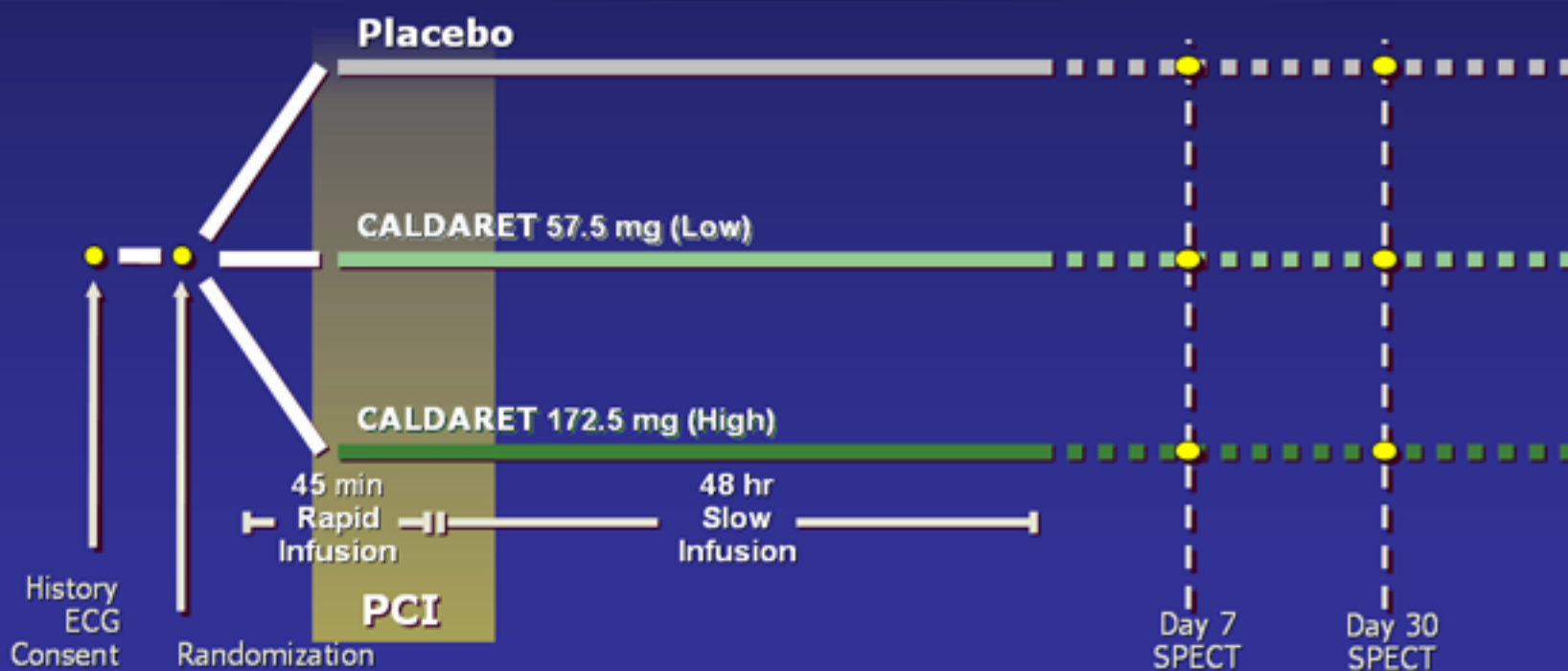
**CALDARET in ST Elevation MI  
(CASTEMI)**

**Population:** 387 patients were enrolled,  
247 had TIMI 0/1 flow (target population)

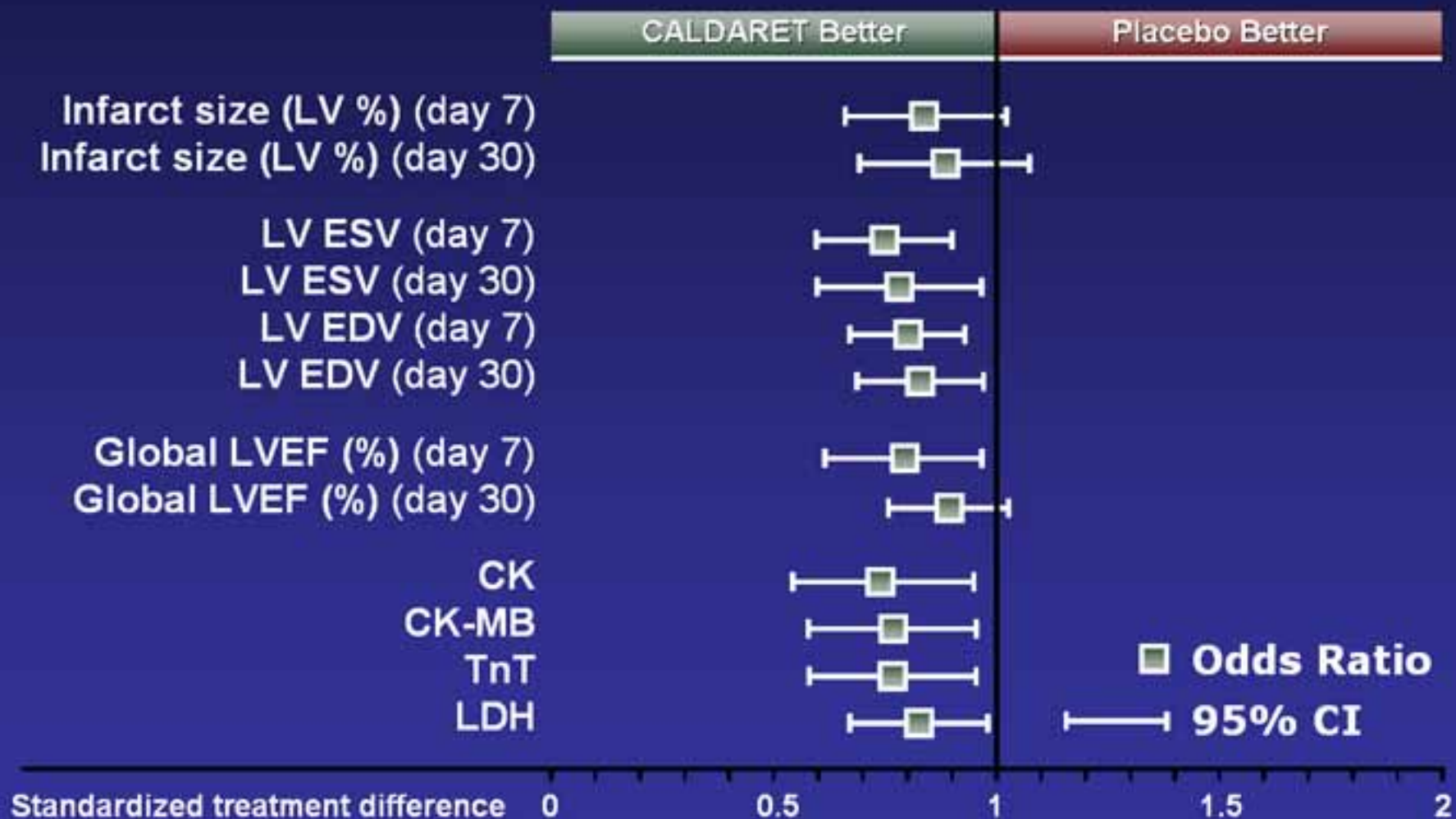
**Total Mortality:** 2.3%

**Primary end point:** SPECT Infarct Size - day 7

## Study Design



# 172.5mg CALDARET vs Placebo in Patients with Anterior MI and TIMI 0/1 flow



# CASTEMI

- ⌘ **CASTEMI** showed similar infarct sizes for both CALDARET and placebo in the overall STEMI population.
- ⌘ However, in patients with anterior MI CALDARET caused significant reductions in all cardiac markers as well as LV end diastolic and end systolic volumes with increase in ejection fraction.
- ⌘ It was well tolerated without hemodynamic, biochemical or ECG abnormalities

# EVOLVE

**E**valuation **O**f MCC-135  
(caldaret) for  
**L**V salvag**E** in AMI

# Aims of A02 Trial

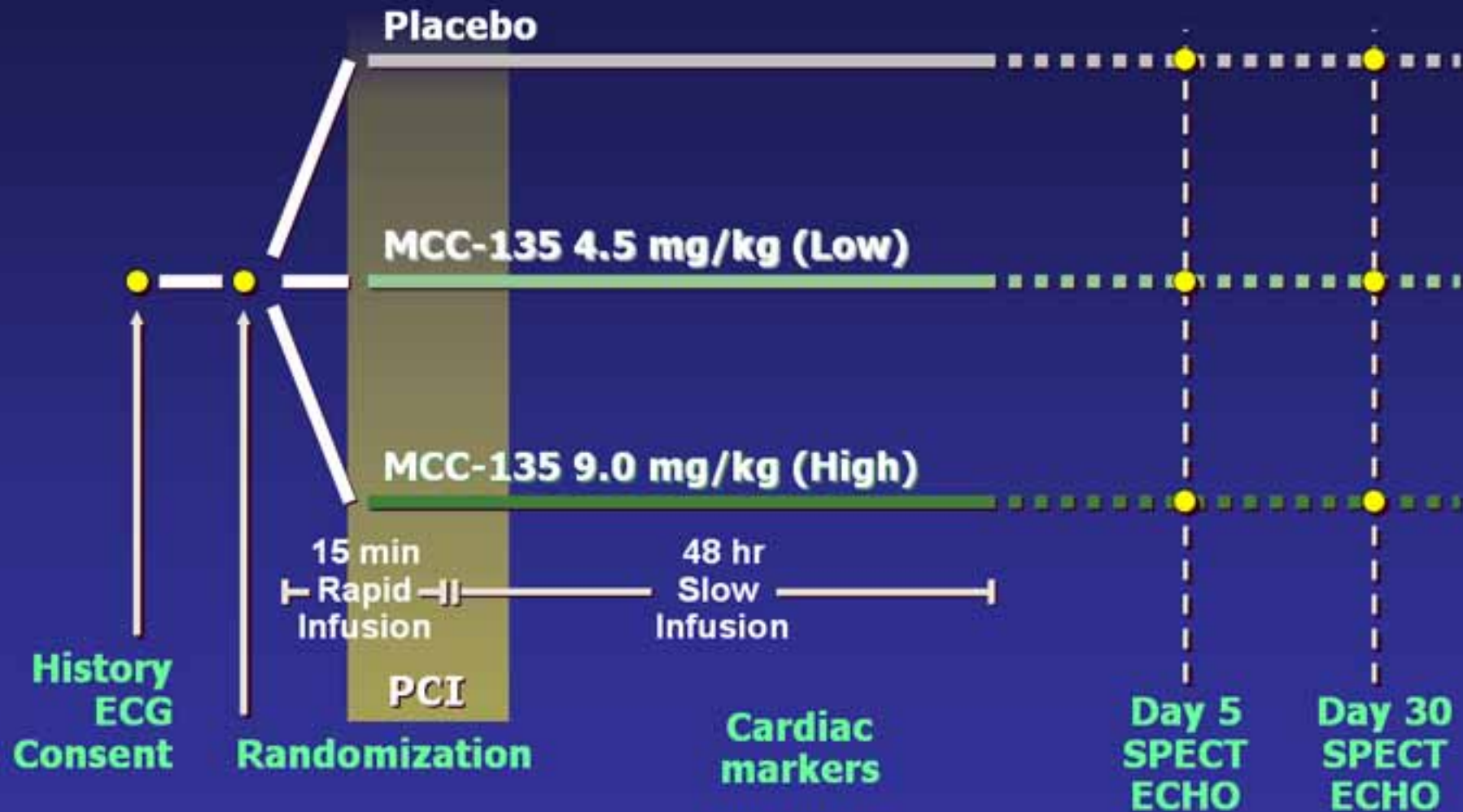
- To explore *higher* doses of MCC-135 compared to E05 in patients with acute STEMI undergoing primary PCI
- To investigate the safety and efficacy of MCC-135 in a *broader patient population* compared to E05 trial
- To investigate salvage index using Day 1 SPECT and Echo

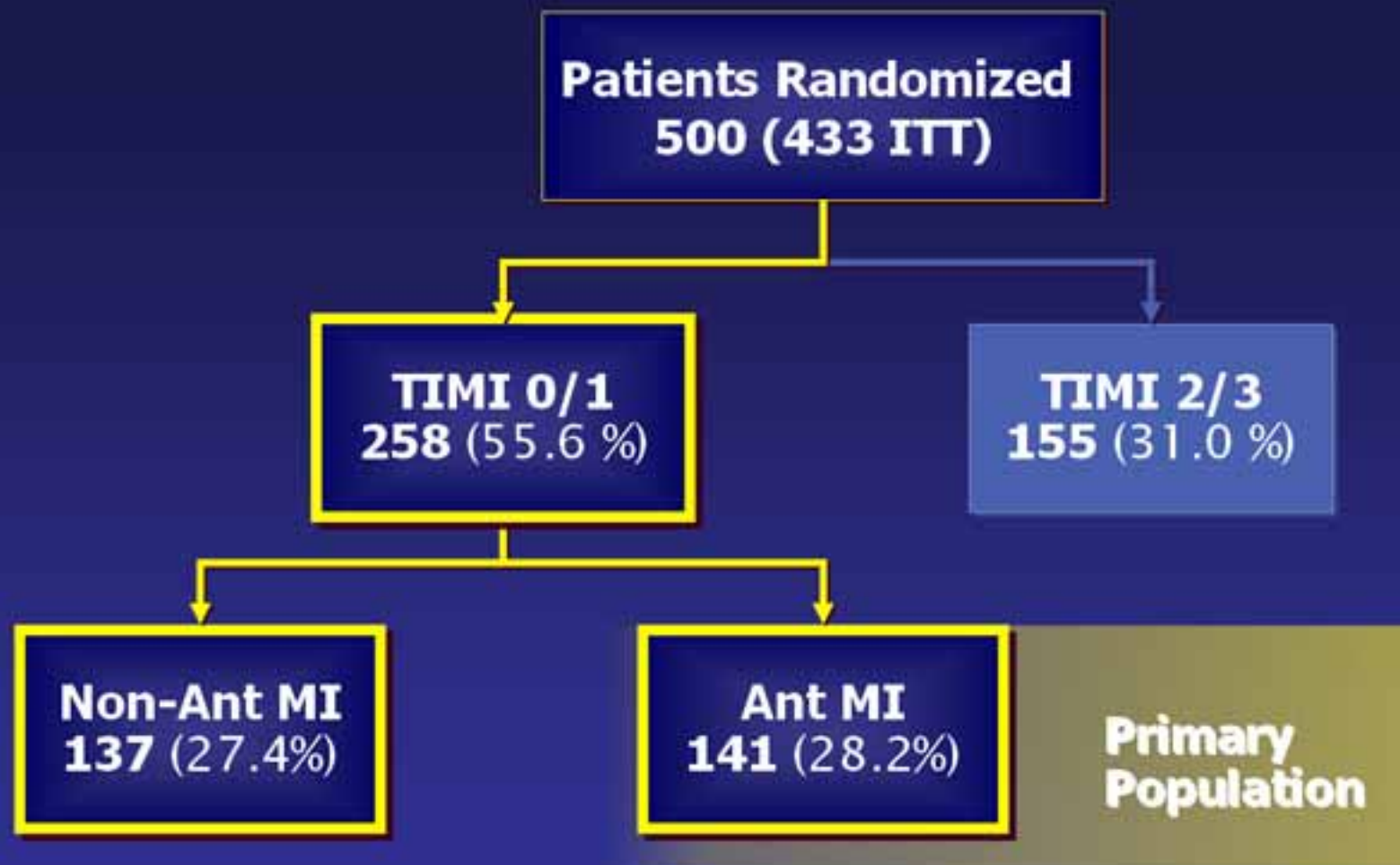


## E05 vs. A02 Trial

	<b>E05: CASTEMI</b>	<b>A02: EVOLVE</b>
<b>Inclusion Criteria</b>	Sum ST Elevation > 10 mm on ECG	Anterior Large Inferior First MI only
<b>Doses</b>	57.5 mg/48 hrs 172.5 mg/48 hrs	4.5 mg/kg/48 hrs 9.0 mg/kg/48 hrs
<b>Rapid Infusion</b>	45 min	15 min
<b>Primary Analysis</b>	Day 7	Day 5
<b>Sub-studies</b>	NA	SPECT, ECHO

# Study Design





# Endpoints

## Primary:

- LVEF measured by SPECT at day 5 in anterior MI with TIMI 0/1 patients

## Secondary:

- Infarct size measured by SPECT, ECHO and cardiac markers
- LV volume and function by SPECT and ECHO: LVEDV, LVESV
- Safety and tolerability

# Baseline Data

# Demographics

## Safety Population

	4.5 mg/kg	9.0mg/kg	Placebo
Age (Years) (mean $\pm$ SD)	59.8 $\pm$ 12.6	59.3 $\pm$ 11.7	58.5 $\pm$ 12.3
Gender (Male)	131 (80.4%)	115 (77.7%)	113 (72.0%)
Race (Caucasian)	148 (90.8%)	136 (91.9%)	142 (90.4%)
Body weight (kg) (mean $\pm$ SD)	82.8 $\pm$ 16.6	83.0 $\pm$ 17.2	83.5 $\pm$ 17.6

# Cardiac History (1)

## Anterior TIMI 0/1, Safety Population

	4.5 mg/kg	9.0 mg/kg	Placebo
Myocardial Infarction	4 (2.5%)	3 (2.0%)	6 (3.8%)
Hypertension	74 (45.4%)	76 (51.4%)	70 (44.6%)
TIA	2 (1.2%)	3 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Cerebrovascular Accident	5 (3.1%)	4 (2.7%)	3 (1.9%)
Diabetes Mellitus (Non-Insulin)	11 (21.2%)	8 (21.1%)	6 (11.8%)
	28 (17.2%)	25 (16.9%)	17 (10.8%)
Coronary Artery Disease	15 (9.2%)	18 (12.2%)	18 (11.5%)

# Cardiac History (2)

## Safety Population

	4.5 mg/kg	9.0 mg/kg	Placebo
Peripheral Vascular Disease	9 (5.5%)	8 (5.4%)	9 (5.7%)
Lipidemia	53 (32.5%)	45 (30.4%)	54 (34.4%)
Family History of Heart Attack	49 (30.1%)	50 (33.8%)	51 (32.5%)
Smoking History	91 (55.8%)	91 (61.5%)	99 (63.1%)



# Myocardial Infarct Location

## Safety Population

	4.5 mg/kg	9.0 mg/kg	Placebo
Anterior	83 (50.9%)	73 (49.3%)	81 (51.6%)
Non-Anterior	80 (49.1%)	75 (50.7%)	76 (48.4%)

# Summed ST-elevation

## Anterior TIMI 0/1, Safety Population

	4.5 mg/kg	9.0 mg/kg	Placebo
Summed ST elevation (mean $\pm$ SD)	14.4 $\pm$ 7.1 12.6 $\pm$ 7.0	16.8 $\pm$ 9.7 12.6 $\pm$ 7.7	18.0 $\pm$ 13.1 13.2 $\pm$ 9.5

# Baseline Killip Class

## Anterior TIMI 0/1, Safety Population

	4.5 mg/kg	9.0 mg/kg	Placebo
Class I	47 (90.4%)	32 (84.2%)	49 (96.1%)
	150 (92.0%)	133 (89.9%)	150 (95.5%)
Class II	5 (9.6%)	6 (15.8%)	2 (3.9%)
	12 (7.4%)	14 (9.5%)	7 (4.5%)
Class III	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)

# Baseline Procedures

## Safety Population

(mean $\pm$ SD)	4.5 mg/kg	9.0 mg/kg	Placebo
Onset of symptoms to hospitalization (hrs)	1.9 $\pm$ 1.32	1.8 $\pm$ 1.27	1.8 $\pm$ 1.31
Hospitalization to study drug infusion (hrs)	1.5 $\pm$ 2.26	1.5 $\pm$ 1.60	1.4 $\pm$ 1.34
Start of study drug infusion to PCI therapy (hrs)	0.4 $\pm$ 0.34	0.3 $\pm$ 0.34	0.4 $\pm$ 0.35

# **Final Results**

**ESC in Barcelona**