

Pfizer Amaryllis trial ends in disappointment: no improvement in Huntington's disease symptoms

Pfizer announces the 'Amaryllis' trial of a PDE-10 inhibitor drug failed to improve symptoms of HD



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Pfizer has announced that the first-pass analysis of its 'Amaryllis' trial, testing a PDE-10 inhibitor drug, shows the drug did not meet its target of improving Huntington's disease symptoms. As a result, the open-label extension study will be stopped. This is not the news we'd been hoping for, but we've learned a lot about HD along the way.

No improvement in symptoms

In a call with investigators, drug company Pfizer yesterday announced negative results from the first-pass analysis of its **Amaryllis** trial. Unfortunately, the trial drug failed to show significant improvement in the main symptom it was targeting – movement function – or any of the other symptoms it might have helped with – thinking ability, behavioural problems and activities of daily life.



The amaryllis is the emblem of the global HD community. Despite this negative trial result, we

remain determined to fight on.

As a result, the company has decided to terminate the still-running open-label extension study that many participants in the Amaryllis trial had been entered into.

The Amaryllis trial was testing an experimental drug code-named **PF-02545920**, which acts on signalling chemicals inside brain cells. It had been hoped that it would improve the communication between neurons, which is one of the things that goes wrong in HD brains. PF-02545920 reduces the activity of a molecular recycling machine called phosphodiesterase 10, so it is known as a **PDE10-inhibitor**.

The trial included 271 people with Huntington's disease in five countries. At the end of the trial, participants were invited to participate in the **open-label extension** study, in which everyone receives the active study drug at the highest dose they could tolerate. Participants in that extension study will now be contacted to be informed of the negative outcome of the trial, and instructed on how to reduce and stop the study drug. **Participants should wait to be contacted, or get in touch with the study site, but should not just stop the drug immediately.**

Why didn't it work?

Testing experimental drugs in people is really hard, especially for a disease as difficult to treat as Huntington's disease. Sometimes, a trial drug turns out to be unsafe, causing some kind of unexpected harm to patients taking it. It's very important to note that as far as we know now, this was **not** the case with the Amaryllis trial: there were no major safety issues with the trial.

The other risk is that an experimental drug just might not work as well as hoped. Despite our best efforts to test only HD drugs that look promising, the brain is a complicated thing. A brain with HD is extra-complicated, because it's changing all the time. However good the science that precedes a trial, we can never perfectly predict whether an experimental drug will actually do what we hope, when it's given to patients.

“Despite the negative outcome, we've learned a great deal about Huntington's disease and PDE10 ”

A negative trial, not a failed trial

This is undoubtedly sad news. We had been enthusiastic about the drug and the trial and Pfizer had done a great job of working with the HD scientific and family community to study the science of PDE10 thoroughly – in the lab, using brain scans and finally with a well-planned and well-executed trial.

Marielle Delnomdedieu, who led the Amaryllis study for Pfizer, told us “We're all very disappointed that the study drug didn't meet its primary endpoint of improving movements in HD, or any of the secondary endpoints looking at other features of the disease. But despite the negative outcome,

we've learned a great deal about Huntington's disease and PDE10. The trial data will be a rich resource for HD research. We're pleased with the way the trial was planned and run, and immensely grateful to the patients and their relatives involved in the trial."

We couldn't agree more. All that work by researchers and HD family members has not been wasted. Thanks to Pfizer and its collaborators, we now have a much better understanding of how HD progresses, and the role of the PDE10 enzyme in the disease. Scientists will continue to comb through the data generated in the trial to try to figure out why the drug didn't improve symptoms as had been hoped. Others will continue to study PDE10 and try to come up with new ways of improving communication in the Huntington's disease brain.

Dr Wild, who edited this piece, was an investigator on the Amaryllis trial at UCL but has no financial interest in Pfizer or the outcome of the trial. [For more information about our disclosure policy see our FAQ...](#)

GLOSSARY

secondary endpoints Additional questions asked in a clinical trial that help scientists look at treated patients as broadly as they can to determine the effects of a drug

Phosphodiesterase a protein that breaks down cyclic-AMP and cyclic-GMP

primary endpoint The main question asked in a clinical trial

neuron Brain cells that store and transmit information

PDE10 a brain protein that may be a good drug target and biomarker in Huntington's disease. PDE10 is found almost exclusively in parts of the brain where brain cells die in HD.

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