

Trial of canakinumab, an IL-1 β receptor antagonist, in patients with inclusion body myositis

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Abstract

Objective

To assess whether canakinumab, a monoclonal antibody against IL-1 β approved for autoimmune inflammatory diseases, is effective as target-specific therapy in patients with sporadic inclusion body myositis (sIBM).

Methods

Because in sIBM IL-1 β colocalizes with amyloid precursor protein and upregulates amyloid aggregates enhancing degeneration, targeting IL-1 β with canakinumab may arrest disease progression. On this basis, 5 ambulatory patients with sIBM participated in an institutional review board–approved open-labeled study with 150 mg canakinumab [4 bimonthly, then monthly subcutaneous injections] for a mean period of 15.8 months. Patients were assessed bimonthly with a manual dynamometer in 12 proximal and distal muscles and with grip force (GF) in both hands. Total muscle strength (TMS) was expressed in kilograms. Efficacy was defined as >15% increased strength after 12 months.

Results

Patient 1 stopped at month 5 because of 23% loss in TMS and 32.35% in GF; patient 2 showed 37.1% increase in TMS and 13% in GF by month 9; patient 3 exhibited 26.7% reduction in TMS and 10% in GF at month 33; patient 4 showed 6.5% reduction in TMS and 1.6% in GF after 15 months, denoting relative stability; and patient 5 showed 30.4% loss in TMS and 20.8% in GF after 18 months. In patients 2 and 4, in whom 3-year longitudinal data were available, no effect on disease progression was noted.

Conclusions

In this long-term, open-label study, canakinumab showed small, but not clinically appreciable, stabilizing benefits in 2 of 5 patients with sIBM over 1 year, was ineffective in 2 others, and might have worsened one. No patient improved.

Classification of evidence

This study provides Class IV evidence that canakinumab was ineffective for patients with sIBM.

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Glossary

GF = grip force; sIBM = sporadic inclusion body myositis; TMS = total muscle strength.

Sporadic inclusion body myositis (sIBM) is the most common inflammatory myopathy above age 50 years with early involvement of quadriceps femoris, long finger flexors, biceps, foot dorsiflexors, and mild facial weakness.¹ IBM is slowly progressive, over years, with an estimated mean annual decline in strength by 5.4% based on quantitative muscle strength testing² or by a 3.87 modified medical research council score per year.³ The cause is unclear, but both inflammatory/autoimmune and degenerative changes coexist and may enhance each other.¹ The autoimmune component is mainly characterized by activated and clonally expanded CD8⁺ cytotoxic T cells invading healthy-appearing and major histocompatibility complex-I-expressing muscle fibers, overexpression of costimulatory and adhesion molecules, upregulation of chemokines and cytokines, such as interleukin (IL)-1 α , IL-1 β , IL-2, tumor necrosis factor alpha and transforming growth factor, and activation of dendritic cells and B cells.^{1,4-9} IL-1 β , a potent proinflammatory cytokine secreted by monocytes and macrophages, seems to be in the interface between inflammation and degeneration because it colocalizes with amyloid precursor protein on muscle fibers and leads to overexpression of amyloid precursor protein with subsequent accumulation of β -amyloid, upregulation of inducible nitric oxide synthase, production of nitric oxide, and cell death of human myotubes exposed to IL-1 β .^{1,7-9} On this basis, we hypothesized that targeting IL-1 β may arrest disease progression. Toward this goal, we first conducted a pilot study with anakinra, a nonselective IL1-receptor antagonist that blocks the biologic activity of IL-1, in 5 patients with sIBM.¹⁰ Anakinra, approved for rheumatoid arthritis, was ineffective in sIBM.¹⁰ We have now tested the efficacy of canakinumab, an IgG κ monoclonal antibody, that offers a target-specific blockade of IL-1 β , as a more promising approach.

Study design and patients

Canakinumab (Ilaris)

Canakinumab binds with high affinity and specificity to human IL-1 β , blocking its interaction with IL-1 receptors. In this proof-of-principle, open-label study, we treated 5 patients with sIBM with 150 mg subcutaneous canakinumab every 8 weeks, following the doses and schedules approved for the other autoinflammatory conditions, for a mean period of 15.8 months (range 5–33 months). In 3 patients (3, 4, and 5), the schedule was empirically increased to monthly injections hoping for a better effect.

Patients

All patients were ambulatory at study entry and fulfilled the typical clinical and histologic criteria of sIBM.^{1,5} Two of 5 patients had also participated in our previous negative study

with anakinra, and their available quantitative muscle strength data were used to assess whether canakinumab had any effect on disease progression. The patients' clinical characteristics are shown in the table.

Muscle strength, expressed in kilograms, was measured with a muscle dynamometer by the same examiner (M.L.K.) every 1 or 2 months assessing (1) the mean values of bilateral grip force (GF) and (2) total muscle strength (TMS) based on the sum score in 6 muscle groups bilaterally (12 groups total): arm abduction, elbow flexion, wrist extension, hip flexion, knee extension, and ankle dorsiflexion. All biopsies were performed and read by us (Prof. Dalakas's laboratory).

Primary research question

Class IV was defined as >15% increased strength after 12 months.

Standard protocol approvals, registrations, and patient consents

All participants signed informed consent before the diagnostic muscle biopsy was performed and before entering the study. The study protocol was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Laikon Hospital, Athens University Medical School. The study was registered at EudraCT (number: 2014-004602-15).

Data availability

Anonymized data will be shared by request from any qualified investigator.

Results

Treatment effect

Patient 1

A 54-year-old man had progressive muscle weakness and atrophy for the last 12 years initially treated as polymyositis. The diagnosis of IBM was confirmed with a muscle biopsy performed 2 years before enrollment. Because of rapid progression, he was treated with intravenous immunoglobulin, methotrexate, and mycophenolate without improvement. He received canakinumab for 5 months, from November 2014 to April 2015. A 23% loss in TMS and 32.35% in GF was noted over a 5-month period (figure). He continued to worsen with more generalized weakness including facial muscles and dysphagia. The accelerated worsening, perceived as possibly related to the study drug, prompted early treatment discontinuation.

Patient 2

A 45-year-old woman had slowly progressive proximal and distal muscle weakness and typical clinicohistological features

Table Main clinical characteristic of patients with sIBM participating in the canakinumab study

	Age at symptom onset	Disease duration (y) till study participation	Initial symptoms	Muscle groups involved during the course of the disease and study participation	Dysphagia	Muscle biopsy findings	Previous therapies
Patient 1	42	12	Lower extremity weakness, followed by upper extremities	Facial and bulbar muscles; upper and lower extremity proximal and distal muscles	Yes	Typical for IBM	IVIg, methotrexate, and mycophenolate
Patient 2	36	10	Upper and lower proximal and distal muscles	Upper and lower proximal and distal muscles	No	Typical for IBM	Anakinra
Patient 3	51	29	Upper and lower proximal and distal muscles	Upper and lower proximal and distal muscles	No	Typical for IBM	Mycophenolate and steroids
Patient 4	54	14	Upper and lower proximal and distal muscles	Upper and lower proximal and distal muscles	No	Typical for IBM	Mycophenolate, prednisolone, and anakinra
Patient 5	65	5	Upper and lower proximal and distal muscles	Upper and lower proximal and distal muscles	Yes	Typical for IBM	No previous treatments

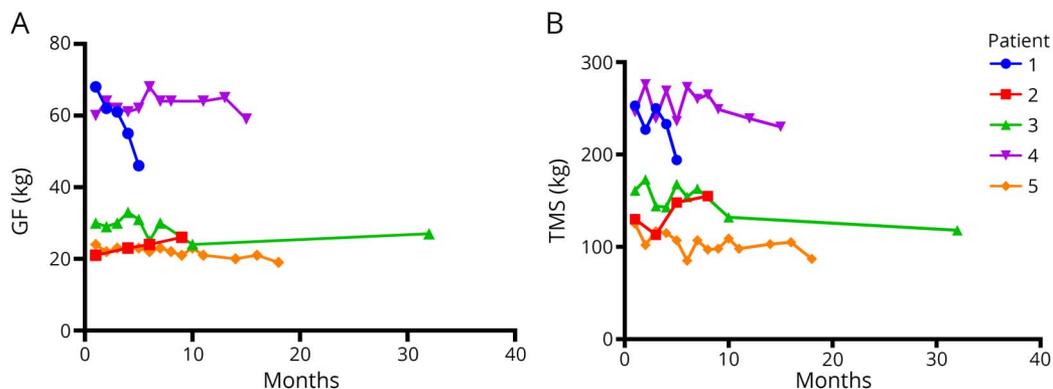
Abbreviations: IBM = inclusion body myositis; IVIg = intravenous immunoglobulin; sIBM = sporadic inclusion body myositis. Clinical characteristics of patients with sIBM participated in the canakinumab study. Two of five patients developed overt dysphagia during the disease course. Patients 2 and 4 had also participated in the previous study with anakinra.¹⁰ None of the patients was receiving any other immunotherapy during the study period with canakinumab.

of sIBM. She had participated in the anakinra study from 2010 to 2011 without benefit but steady progression. She received canakinumab from March 2016 to November 2016. A 37.1% increase in TMS and 13% increase in GF were noted over an 8-month treatment (figure). Of interest, when she received anakinra, she exhibited a 7.4% increase in TMS and a 30% decrease in GF¹⁰ suggesting a more beneficial effect of canakinumab in disease progression. Despite these mild gains however demonstrable in our measurements, the patient did not appreciate any positive functional changes in her daily activities and requested not to continue with additional treatments.

Patient 3

An 80-year-old woman had progressive muscle weakness for the last 29 years with typical clinicohistologic features of sIBM. She had received mycophenolate and steroids without benefit. At study entry, she was ambulatory with aids. She was treated with canakinumab for 33 months, from September 2015 until June 2018. A 26.7% loss in TMS and 10% loss in GF were noted during the study period (figure). She reported progressive weakness with more difficulty in her daily activities and felt that the drug was ineffective.

Figure (A and B) Effect of canakinumab in muscle strength measured in each patient as mean bilateral GF (A) and TMS (B) during the mean study period of 15.8 months (range 5–33 months)



No significant or clinically meaningful changes were noted in improving strength or stabilizing disease progression. GF = grip force; TMS = total muscle strength.

Patient 4

A 68-year-old man had progressive weakness for the last 14 years and typical sIBM. Treatment with mycophenolate and prednisolone was ineffective. He received canakinumab for 15 months, from April 2014 until July 2015. A 6.5% reduction in TMS with 1.6% reduction in GF were noted during the study period, a sign we interpreted as disease stability (figure). He also reported functional improvement in the use of his hands after the first few months, but this benefit did not persist or captured in follow-up visits. The patient had participated in the anakinra study, from January 2010 until October 2010, and exhibited a 3.5% reduction in TMS and 5% reduction in GF.

Patient 5

A 70-year-old man had a 5-year history of progressive weakness and typical clinicohistologic features of sIBM. He received canakinumab for 18 months, from May 2015 to November 2016. Three months after therapy initiation, he underwent cholecystectomy for cholelithiasis. Following the operation, he reported worsening of his weakness and progressive dysphagia. A reduction in his muscle strength, by 30.4% in TMS and 20.8% in GF, was observed during the 18-month treatment period (figure).

Discussion

Canakinumab was well tolerated but had a variable effect in the 5 treated patients with sIBM. None of the patients improved. Two patients showed objective signs of disease stability, which were not however perceived by them as positively affecting their daily activities; 2 others continued to progress with the same pace as before therapy, even during a 33-month extended study period; and still another with accelerated disease progression might have worsened.

The ineffectiveness of the drug may be due to various reasons: (1) the patient's advanced disease at study entry that might have precluded clinically perceptible changes; (2) IL-1 β blockade may not be meaningful after the disease is already advanced, although in vitro has a myotoxic effect and enhances amyloid accumulation; (3) the dose used might be insufficient to inhibit the inflammatory and neurodegenerative effect of IL-1 β ; or (4) IL-1 β might not be one of the primary players that drives progression and neuroinflammation in sIBM.

Whether canakinumab will have an effect in disease progression in a subset of patients with sIBM with early disease remains uncertain. Such a consideration is entertained because of the relative stability noted in 2 patients; this effect was, however, minor, and the rationale to conduct a future control trial in more patients with early disease using such an expensive drug may not be warranted.

Study funding

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Disclosure

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Kosmidis Michalis, MD, PhD	Athens Medical School	Author	Analyzed the data, drafted the manuscript for intellectual content, and major role in the acquisition of data
Pikazis Dimitrios, MD	Athens Medical School	Author	Major role in the acquisition of data and revised the manuscript for intellectual content
Vlachoyiannopoulos Panayiotis, MD	Athens Medical School	Author	Revised the manuscript for intellectual content
Tzioufas Athanasios, MD, PhD	Athens Medical School	Author	Revised the manuscript for intellectual content
Dalakas Marinos, MD, FAAN	Athens Medical School	Author	Designed and conceptualized the study, interpreted the data, and revised the manuscript for intellectual content

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