A Randomized Placebo-Controlled Multicenter Trial of a Low-Dose Bedtime Sublingual Formulation of Cyclobenzaprine (TNX-102 SL) for the Treatment of Military-Related PTSD

Results from the "AtEase" Study

Presented by
Gregory Sullivan MD
at
American Society of Clinical Psychopharmacology
Annual Meeting, Scottsdale AZ May 31, 2016

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The AtEase Study
Why We Studied Military PTSD

Characteristics of military-related PTSD population
- Combat traumas but could include non-combat traumas during service (e.g. sexual assault)
- Male-predominant (85:15) vs. civilian female-predominant (67:33)\(^1\)
- More commonly repeated traumas during deployments vs. discrete traumas
- Both military and civilian PTSD diagnosed using DSM-5/CAPS-5\(^2\)

Unmet need treating military-related PTSD
- No treatment response observed in US military population with the two FDA-approved therapies for PTSD
  - Sertraline – negative large multicenter trial in US military veterans\(^3\)
    - Placebo numerically superior on CAPS-2
  - Paroxetine – not studied in military population
- Inconsistent treatment response observed in males
  - Sertraline – FDA-conducted post-hoc analysis concluded no effect for male civilian subgroup\(^4\)
  - Paroxetine – no sex-related difference in treatment outcomes in civilian population\(^5\)
- Important tolerability issues with SSRIs in this population
  - Sexual dysfunction
  - Insomnia

TNX-102 SL is a sublingual formulation of cyclobenzaprine (CBP)
- Transmucosal absorption
- Tricyclic molecule – not antidepressant
- Targets receptors believed to play key roles in sleep physiology
  - functional studies show antagonism at each of $^1$
    - 5-HT$_{2A}$
    - $\alpha_1$-adrenergic
    - Histamine-H$_1$

TNX-102 SL is designed for bedtime administration and nighttime pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics effects
- Rapid sublingual transmucosal absorption (reduced lag-time)
- Avoidance of first-pass metabolism
  - reduces exposure to active metabolite, norcyclobenzaprine (nCBP)
    • Long-lived active metabolite (t$_{1/2}$$\sim$72 hours)
    • Distinct receptor binding profile less selective for target receptors
    • Potentially undesirable off-target functional activities
    • Exposure (AUC$_{0-48}$) for CBP/nCBP of 1.9 for TNX-102 SL vs. 1.2 for oral IR form$^2$

$^2$ Lederman et al. European Congress of Rheumatology, Rome, June 2015
TNX-102 SL (cyclobenzaprine HCl sublingual tablets, 2.8 mg) is an Investigational New Drug and is not approved for any indication.
The AtEase Study
Rational for Targeting of Sleep for Treatment of PTSD

Previous work of TNX-102 SL in a bedtime, nightly regimen improved fibromyalgia symptoms and supported a mechanism in which TNX-102 SL improved sleep quality
- PTSD has clinical overlap with fibromyalgia
- PTSD has comorbidity with fibromyalgia

PTSD patients complain of sleep disturbance as a core symptom
- Distressing dreams (nightmares) are part of “re-experiencing”
- Sleep disturbance is part of the hyperarousal cluster of PTSD diagnostic criteria
  - Altered autonomic and neurohormonal balance
  - May interfere with processing of emotionally charged memories
    - i.e. attenuated extinction consolidation

Sleep disturbance also correlates with depression, substance abuse and suicidal behaviors in PTSD


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The AtEase Study
Phase 2 Trial of TNX-102 SL in PTSD

TNX-CY-P201 Began Enrolling in 1Q 2015; Finished Enrolling in Q4 of 2015

Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial in military-related PTSD

N=231*; 24 U.S. clinical sites (2 VA; 2 University; 20 private)

Primary efficacy endpoint:
Difference in Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale for DSM-5 (CAPS-5) score between TNX-102 SL 2.8 mg and placebo at 12 weeks

TNX-102 SL at bedtime once-daily

5.6 mg  N = 49*

2.8 mg  N = 90*

Placebo at bedtime once-daily

0 mg  N = 92*

* modified Intent-to-Treat (mITT) population
TNX-102 SL (cyclobenzaprine HCl sublingual tablet) 2.8 mg is an Investigational New Drug and is not approved for any indication.

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The AtEase Study
Consort Diagram of TNX-CY-P201

455 Patients Screened

245 Randomized

94 Placebo

101 TNX-102 SL 2.8 mg

50 TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg

92 Placebo

90 TNX-102 SL 2.8 mg

49 TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg

210 Excluded
- 172 Did not meet criteria
- 12 Withdrew consent
- 23 Lost to follow-up
- 3 PI discretion

25 Patients Withdrew
- 3 Adverse Event
- 1 Unsatisfactory Response
- 3 Investigator Decision
- 4 Withdrawal of Consent
- 12 Lost to Follow-Up
- 2 Other Nonmedical Event

19 Patients Withdrew
- 2 Adverse Event
- 0 Unsatisfactory Response
- 0 Investigator Decision
- 4 Withdrawal of Consent
- 12 Lost to Follow-Up
- 1 Other Nonmedical Event

8 Patients Withdrew
- 0 Adverse Event
- 0 Unsatisfactory Response
- 0 Investigator Decision
- 2 Withdrawal of Consent
- 6 Lost to Follow-Up
- 0 Other Nonmedical Event

67 Completed (72.8%)

71 Completed (78.9%)

41 Completed (83.7%)

* at least one post-baseline assessment in modified Intent-to-Treat population (mITT)

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AtEase Study
Selected Demographics and Characteristics

- 93% of the sample was male
- 98% had trauma during military service
  - Deployed an average of 2.3 times
- Mean time since index trauma was 7 years
- Race and ethnicity generally consistent with US military distribution
- Fibromyalgia 7% by ACR 2010 criteria
- Current Major Depression Disorder 14% by MINI 7.0
- Similar baseline CAPS-5 scores and MADRS scores across treatment arms
  - Entry criteria included a CAPS-5 score ≥ 29

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Placebo N=92</th>
<th>TNX-102 SL 2.8 mg N=90</th>
<th>TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg N=49</th>
<th>Overall N=231</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline CAPS-5 Scores (SD)</td>
<td>39.5 (7.7)</td>
<td>39.5 (8.0)</td>
<td>39.3 (8.1)</td>
<td>39.5 (7.85)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline MADRS Scores (SD)</td>
<td>17.3 (6.5)</td>
<td>17.6 (5.2)</td>
<td>16.1 (5.5)</td>
<td>17.1 (5.83)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAPS-5, Clinician Administered PTSD Scale for DSM-5
MADRS, Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale
MINI, Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview
### AtEase Study
#### Severity of Baseline CAPS-5 Scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAPS-5 PTSD Severity*</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asymptomatic/few symptoms</td>
<td>0 – 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild PTSD/subthreshold</td>
<td>11 - 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate PTSD/threshold</td>
<td>23 - 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe PTSD symptomatology</td>
<td>35 - 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme PTSD symptomatology</td>
<td>≥ 47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean CAPS-5 Score at Baseline (SD) 39.5 (7.85)

CAPS-5: 20 severity items  
0-4 rating for combined intensity and frequency  
maximum score = 80

*personal communication – Frank Weathers PhD, National Center for PTSD
# AtEase Study

## Index Traumas During Military Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trauma</th>
<th>Patient Count</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Being involved in an IED explosion or suicide bombing</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being attacked or ambushed</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Witnessing death or injury of fellow soldiers</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Witnessing IED explosion</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving incoming artillery, rocket, or mortar fire</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Being wounded or injured</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Being responsible for the death of a noncombatant</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Witness suicide-related deaths or injury</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeing ill or injured women or children you were unable to help</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Witnessing death or injury of civilians</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handling or uncovering human remains</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual assault</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Involved in serious vehicular accident (Humvee, helicopter, plane)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AtEase Study Results
CAPS-5 Total Score Mean Change from Baseline

*\(p=0.031\), comparing placebo and TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg, *\(p<0.05\), comparing placebo and TNX-102 SL 2.8 mg, by MMRM with MI, mixed-effect model repeated measures with multiple imputation; CAPS-5, Clinician Administered PTSD Scale for DSM-5; LS Mean, least squares mean.
AtEase Study Results
Remission Rates (CAPS-5 Score <11)

Remission Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Remission Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TNX-102 SL 2.8 mg</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
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</table>

*NS, Not significant, Logistic Regression, comparing Placebo and TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg

p=0.17, NS*
AtEase Study Results
CAPS-5 Arousal and Reactivity Cluster Score Mean Change

![Graph showing the mean change in CAPS-5 Arousal and Reactivity Cluster Score for Placebo, TNX-102 SL 2.8 mg, and TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg over weeks 0 to 12.]

* p<0.05, comparing TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg to placebo, mixed-effect model repeated measures
* p<0.05, comparing TNX-102 SL 2.8 mg to placebo, mixed-effect model repeated measures
AtEase Study Results
CAPS-5: Sleep Disturbance and Exaggerated Startle Items

**Sleep Disturbance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wk 0</th>
<th>Wk 2</th>
<th>Wk 4</th>
<th>Wk 6</th>
<th>Wk 8</th>
<th>Wk 10</th>
<th>Wk 12</th>
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- Placebo
- TNX-102 SL 2.8 mg
- TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg

* *p<0.05, TNX-102 SL 2.8 mg v. Placebo, MMRM
* *p<0.05, TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg v. Placebo, MMRM

**Exaggerated Startle**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wk 0</th>
<th>Wk 2</th>
<th>Wk 4</th>
<th>Wk 6</th>
<th>Wk 8</th>
<th>Wk 10</th>
<th>Wk 12</th>
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</table>

- Placebo
- TNX-102 SL 2.8 mg
- TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg

* *p=0.015, Placebo v. TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg, MMRM
AtEase Study Results
Clinician Global Impression – Improvement Scale Responders

**CGI-I Responder Analysis**

- Placebo: 44.60%
- TNX-102 SL 2.8 mg: 53.30%
- TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg: 63.30%

*p=0.041, Logistic regression comparing placebo and TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg
Responders are those rated as “much improved” or “very much improved”
AtEase Study Results
Sheehan Disability Scale – Work/School & Social/Leisure Domains

The symptoms have disrupted your work/school work

The symptoms have disrupted your social/leisure activities

*p≤0.05, TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg v. Placebo, MMRM, mixed-effects model repeated measure

*p<0.05, TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg v. Placebo, MMRM
## AtEase Study Results
### Adverse Events (≥5% rate in any group)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preferred Term</th>
<th>Placebo N=94*</th>
<th>TNX-102 SL 2.8 mg N=93*</th>
<th>TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg N=50*</th>
<th>Overall N=237*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local Administration Site Conditions</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypoesthesia oral</td>
<td>2 (2.1%)</td>
<td>36 (38.7%)</td>
<td>18 (36.0%)</td>
<td>54 (37.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraesthesia oral</td>
<td>3 (3.2%)</td>
<td>15 (16.1%)</td>
<td>2 (4.0%)</td>
<td>17 (11.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossodynia</td>
<td>1 (1.1%)</td>
<td>3 (3.2%)</td>
<td>3 (6.0%)</td>
<td>6 (4.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Systemic Adverse Events</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somnolence</td>
<td>6 (6.4%)</td>
<td>11 (11.8%)</td>
<td>8 (16.0%)</td>
<td>19 (13.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry mouth</td>
<td>10 (10.6%)</td>
<td>4 (4.3%)</td>
<td>8 (16.0%)</td>
<td>12 (8.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache</td>
<td>4 (4.3%)</td>
<td>5 (5.4%)</td>
<td>6 (12.0%)</td>
<td>11 (7.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insomnia</td>
<td>8 (8.5%)</td>
<td>7 (7.5%)</td>
<td>3 (6.0%)</td>
<td>10 (7.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedation</td>
<td>1 (1.1%)</td>
<td>2 (2.2%)</td>
<td>6 (12.0%)</td>
<td>8 (5.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper respiratory tract infection</td>
<td>5 (5.3%)</td>
<td>3 (3.2%)</td>
<td>2 (4.0%)</td>
<td>5 (3.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abnormal dreams</td>
<td>5 (5.3%)</td>
<td>1 (1.1%)</td>
<td>1 (2.0%)</td>
<td>2 (1.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight increased</td>
<td>5 (5.3%)</td>
<td>1 (1.1%)</td>
<td>1 (2.0%)</td>
<td>2 (1.4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* safety population
The AtEase Study
Results Summary

- Recruited a population with severe military-related PTSD, almost exclusively combat traumas incurred during OIF/OEF/OND deployments:
  - Predominantly male

- **TNX-102 SL at 5.6 mg daily at bedtime for 12 weeks:**
  - Reduced severity of PTSD (CAPS-5, p=0.031, Effect Size=0.39)
  - Reduced key symptoms (hyperarousal, insomnia, startle)
  - Improved global symptoms (CGI-I) and function (SDS work/school and social/leisure)
  - Tolerability evidenced by retention rate (84%) and low systemic side effects with only one discontinuation for AE (increased nightmares)

- **TNX-102 SL at 2.8 mg daily at bedtime for 12 weeks:**
  - Reduced PTSD symptoms (CAPS-5) at weeks 2 and 4
  - Reduced hyperarousal at weeks 2, 4 and 8
  - Non-significant intermediate effects at week 12 on PTSD symptoms, global and functional improvement (CAPS-5 total, sleep and startle items, CGI-I, SDS)

OIF/OEF/OND, Operation Iraqi Freedom/Operation Enduring Freedom/Operation New Dawn
CGI-I, Clinician Global Impression – Improvement scale; CAPS-5, Clinician Administered PTSD Scale for DSM-5; SDS, Sheehan Disability Scale

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AtEase Study
Conclusions: TNX-102 SL in Military-Related PTSD

- This is the first multicenter randomized clinical trial of any medication that has demonstrated efficacy in a population with military-related PTSD
  - Male predominant (93%)
  - Low incidence of comorbid fibromyalgia (7%)
  - Low incidence of current major depression (14%)

- Early effects on sleep and hyperarousal are consistent with the mechanistic hypothesis that TNX-102 SL’s primary actions on sleep architecture and autonomic balance underlie the observed PTSD treatment effect
  - Late effect of TNX-102 SL 5.6 mg on exaggerated startle consistent with longer time of recovery of sleep-related memory processing (consolidation)

- Next steps
  - Phase 3 trial in military-related PTSD
  - Phase 3 trial in civilian PTSD

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We wish to thank the military personnel, veterans, and law enforcement officers for their participation in AtEase

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- Frank Weathers (Dept. National Center for PTSD) and Jonathan Davidson (Emeritus Professor, Duke University)
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