Tralesinidase Alfa Enzyme Replacement Therapy Prevents Disease Manifestations in a Canine Model of Mucopolysaccharidosis Type IIIB


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ABSTRACT

Mucopolysaccharidosis type IIIB (MPS IIIB; Sanfilippo syndrome B; OMIM #252920) is a lethal, pediatric, neuropathic, autosomal recessive, and lysosomal storage disease with no approved therapy. Patients are deficient in the activity of N-acetyl-alpha-galactosaminidase (NAGLU; EC 3.2.1.50), necessary for normal lysosomal degradation of the glycosaminoglycan heparan sulfate (HS). Tralesinidase alfa (TA), a fusion protein comprised of recombinant human NAGLU and a modified human insulin-like growth factor 2, is in development as an enzyme replacement therapy that is administered via intracerebroventricular (ICV) infusion, thus circumventing the blood brain barrier. Previous studies have confirmed ICV infusion results in widespread distribution of TA throughout the brains of mice and nonhuman primates. We assessed the long-term tolerability, pharmacology, and clinical efficacy of TA in a canine model of MPS IIIB over a 20-month study. Long-term administration of TA was well tolerated as compared with administration of vehicle. TA was widely distributed across brain regions, which was confirmed in a follow-up 8-week pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic study. MPS IIIB dogs treated for up to 20 months had near-normal levels of HS and nonreducing ends of HS in cerebrospinal fluid and central nervous system (CNS) tissues. TA-treated MPS IIIB dogs performed better on cognitive tests and had improved CNS pathology and decreased cerebellar volume loss relative to vehicle-treated MPS IIIB dogs. These findings demonstrate the ability of TA to prevent or limit the biochemical, pathologic, and cognitive manifestations of canine MPS IIIB disease, thus providing support of its potential long-term tolerability and efficacy in MPS IIIB subjects.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

This work illustrates the efficacy and tolerability of tralesinidase alfa as a potential therapeutic for patients with mucopolysaccharidosis type IIIB (MPS IIIB) by documenting that administration to the central nervous system of MPS IIIB dogs prevents the accumulation of disease-associated glycosaminoglycans in lysosomes, hepatomegaly, cerebellar atrophy, and cognitive decline.

Introduction

Mucopolysaccharidosis type IIIB (MPS IIIB; Sanfilippo syndrome B) is a devastating and currently untreatable ultrarare neuropathic lysosomal storage disease caused by autosomal recessive inherited loss of activity of N-acetyl-alpha-galactosaminidase (NAGLU; EC 3.2.1.50), one of the four enzymes associated with Sanfilippo syndrome. Deficient NAGLU activity results in lysosomal accumulation of its substrate, the glycosaminoglycan heparan sulfate (HS) (Neufeld and Muenzer, 2019). Estimated incidence of all four MPS III types ranges from 0.28 to 4.1 per 100,000, with a global birth prevalence of MPS IIIB
estimated at 0.21 per 100,000 (Valstar et al., 2008; Kong et al., 2021). Children appear normal at birth, but between the ages of 1 and 4, they experience developmental delay, seen prominently as speech more than motor delay, and global loss of early milestones, progressing to a cognitive decline (Nidiffer and Kelly, 1983; Shapiro et al., 2016). As disease progresses, children enter a hyperkinetic phase with severe hyperactivity, sleep-wake disturbance, loss of impulse control, gastrointestinal dysfunction, and continued intellectual decline. Symptoms wane with the onset of a quiescent phase associated with progressive neurodegeneration and dementia, leading to death, typically in the second to third decade of life. Disease course is predictable but with a variable timeline (Valstar et al., 2011). Clinical decline seen on cranial magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) includes global neuronal loss, ex vacuo dilatation of the lateral ventricles, cortical brain atrophy, and white matter abnormalities (Zafeiriou et al., 2001).

Disease-causing variants in the NAGLU gene result in deficient NAGLU activity and primary pathologic lysosomal accumulation of undegraded HS with N-acetylgalcosamine terminating nonreducing ends (HS-NRE). Based on human and animal model studies of Sanfilippo syndrome, prominent lysosomal accumulation of HS and secondary metabolic products are seen in cells of the central nervous system (CNS), visceral organs (often associated with hepatosplenomegaly), and the reticuloendothelial system (Jones et al., 1997; Li et al., 1999; Ellinwood et al., 2011).

Conventional intravenous enzyme replacement therapy (ERT) is not a viable treatment strategy for MPS IIIB. Attempts to overexpress NAGLU lead to low levels of mannose-6-phosphorylation, limiting enzyme uptake by cells (Zhao and Weber, 2001). However, preliminary studies with recombinant human NAGLU cis-tagged with an insulin-like growth factor 2 ligand domain documented robust mannose-6-phosphorylation–mediated uptake and pharmacologic activity in MPS IIIB mice (Kan et al., 2014a; Kan et al., 2014b). Tralesinidase alfa (TA), a fusion protein comprised of recombinant human NAGLU and a modified human insulin-like growth factor 2, is being developed as an ERT for MPS IIIB. Attempts to overexpress NAGLU lead to low levels of mannose-6-phosphorylation, limiting enzyme uptake by cells (Zhao and Neufeld, 2000; Weber et al., 2001). However, preliminary studies with recombinant human NAGLU cis-tagged with an insulin-like growth factor 2 ligand domain documented robust mannose-6-phosphorylation–mediated uptake and pharmacologic activity in MPS IIIB mice (Kan et al., 2014a; Kan et al., 2014b).

Tralesinidase alfa (TA), a fusion protein comprised of recombinant human NAGLU and a modified human insulin-like growth factor 2, is being developed as an ERT for the treatment of MPS IIIB. To circumvent the blood-brain barrier (BBB), a necessity to resolve the brain pathology central to MPS IIIB, TA is administered directly into the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) by intracerebroventricular (ICV) infusion via the lateral ventricle of the brain. ICV administration of TA in a murine MPS IIIB model led to widespread brain distribution, reduced neuropathology, decreased lysosomal burden, and significant reduction of HS in brain tissues as assessed by both a conventional HS assay as well as with an assay measuring the MPS IIIB disease-specific HS-NRE (Aoyagi-Scharber et al., 2017). Follow-up studies in MPS IIIB mice and normal nonhuman primates further documented the efficacy and distribution of TA within the brain (Grover et al., 2020).

Larger animal model of the mucopolysaccharidoses have been critical to the advancement of therapies (Haskins et al., 2002) and are well suited to preclinical confirmation of the safety, efficacy, and pharmacologic activity of potential therapeutics. The canine MPS IIIB model is well characterized at the clinical, genetic, biochemical, and neuropathologic level (Ellinwood et al., 2003; Egeland et al., 2020; Raj et al., 2020; Harm et al., 2021) and has been used in preclinical therapeutic evaluations (Ellinwood et al., 2011). MPS IIIB dogs are deficient in NAGLU activity and show accumulation of HS in the CSF, CNS tissue, peripheral tissue, urine, and plasma, detectable as early as 1 month of age (Ellinwood et al., 2003; Egeland et al., 2020). Animals develop normally, with clinical signs appearing around 2 years of age, including hepatomegaly and progressive cerebellar disease with tremors, dysmetria, and ataxia and require humane euthanasia between 3 and 5 years of age (Ellinwood et al., 2003). End-stage CNS histopathology includes severe cerebellar atrophy, Purkinje cell loss, neuroaxonal dystrophy, microglial activation and vacuolation, gliosis, and granular storage vacuoles in neurons. The studies described herein evaluate the therapeutic efficacy of TA administration in preventing or limiting these disease manifestations in this canine MPS IIIB model and support TA therapy for MPS IIIB.

Materials and Methods

Animal Studies. Animal production, maintenance, transit, transfer, and experimental studies were carried out in accordance with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and under protocols approved by the authorized Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees.

The materials and methods presented here refer to the long-term safety and efficacy study conducted in MPS IIIB dogs. Materials and methods for the supplemental 8-week pharmacokinetic (PK)/pharmacodynamic (PD) study are described in Supplemental Methods.

TA and Vehicle Control Articles. TA was provided by BioMarin Pharmaceutical Inc. TA was formulated in artificial CSF (148 mM NaCl, 3 mM KCl, 0.8 mM MgCl2·6H2O, 1.4 mM CaCl2·2H2O, 0.7 mM Na2HP04, and 0.3 mM Na2HPO4, pH 7.0) at a concentration of ~5 mg/ml (12 mg dose level) or ~20 mg/ml (48 mg dose level).

Animals. Dogs in the study were housed in an Iowa State University (ISU) Laboratory Animal Resource–managed facility and were managed according to guidelines of the US Department of Agriculture and the National Institutes of Health. Dogs were fed at libitum with Teklad maintenance or growth diet. Dogs were given filtered municipal water ad libitum. The MPS IIIB dogs and unaffected littermate control dogs (UA) were produced from breedings of MPS IIIB carrier females to MPS IIIB or carrier males within an outbred colony maintained at ISU. Animals were diagnosed shortly after birth by polymerase chain reaction screening to confirm their NAGLU genotype (Raj et al., 2020) and were tattooed with an identification number at approximately 8 weeks of age.

Surgery. Dogs of approximately 4 months of age were implanted with catheters to a lateral cerebral ventricle for dose administration and to the lumbar spine (intrathecal lumbar; IT-L) for serial CSF collection. MRI was performed as described to implant the ICV catheter appropriately (Vuilenemot et al., 2014). Surgical and postsurgical recovery and monitoring procedures were designed and approved to ensure full analgesia and pain management.

ABBREVIATIONS: ADA, antidrug antibody; BBB, blood-brain barrier; CNS, central nervous system; CSF, cerebrospinal fluid; ERT, enzyme replacement therapy; GFAP, glial fibrillary acidic protein; HS, heparan sulfate; HS-NRE, nonreducing ends of HS; IBA-1, ionized calcium binding adaptor molecule 1; ICV, intracerebroventricular, intraventricular; ISU, Iowa State University; IT-C, intrathecal cervical; IT-L, intrathecal lumbar; LAMP1, lysosome-associated membrane protein 1; LLOQ, lower limit of quantitation; MPS IIIB, mucopolysaccharidosis type IIIB; MRI, magnetic resonance imaging; NAGLU, N-acetyl-alpha-glucosaminidase; PD, pharmacodynamic; PK, pharmacokinetic; QOW, once every other week administration; TA, tralesinidase alfa; UA, unaffected littermate.
levels were measured as described (Grover et al., 2020). In addition to brain sections, peripheral tissues includ-
H&E. As part of the safety assessment, all tissues were examined and
ed veterinary pathologist (StageBio, Frederick, MD) using the validated Custom Workbook for Pathology Data system (version 2.1).

**Study Design.** The study design is outlined in Table 1 and
displayed in Figure 1A. Dogs were enrolled as puppies as the re-
gquisite genotypes became available. Dogs were administered a low
dose of TA (0.58 mg/kg; groups 2 and 3) or vehicle (phosphate buffer
pH 7.0; group 1) via intravenous infusion for ten administrations be-
tween 1 and 13 weeks of age for desensitization purposes (Dierenfeld
et al., 2010). Beginning at approximately 4.5 months of age, dogs
begain receiving ICV administration of ~2.4 ml vehicle (artificial CSF)
or 12 or 48 mg TA every other week (QOW) via a slow infusion over 4
hours using a syringe pump (0.6 ml/h). When ICV catheters were no
longer patent, doses were infused via the IT-L catheter or via
bolus isovolumetric intrathecal cervical (IT-C) injection after remov-
ing 3 ml of CSF via the IT-C puncture. To address the potential for
complications due to catheter patency and port contamination, all
administrations were switched to isovolumetric IT-C infusions be-
tween doses 7 and 23. For clarity, administration of vehicle and TA will be
referred to as direct CNS administration throughout the text.

Additionally, unaffected littermates (homozygous normal dogs or
heterozygous carriers) were enrolled in the study, implanted with ICV
and IT-L catheters, and used as controls in the experiments described
herein. Due to logistical and technical difficulties, not all dogs could be
analyzed in every endpoint. The number of dogs used in each analysis
will be provided when applicable.

**Clinical Signs and Clinical Pathology.** Dogs were observed for
clinical signs, morbidity, and mortality at least once daily postsur-
gery and throughout the study periods. Blood glucose and fructos-
amine levels were measured prestudy; study weeks 13, 27, 41, 55, and
week 72 in all groups (Table 1) via intravenous infusion for ten administra-
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et al., 2010). Beginning at approximately 4.5 months of age, dogs
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analyzed in every endpoint. The number of dogs used in each analysis
will be provided when applicable.

**PK and Antibody Analysis.** Pharmacokinetic samples were
obtained from CSF of MPS IIIB dogs administered 48 mg TA from the
lumbar before the ICV infusion start (predose), halfway into the infu-
sion (at 2 hours), immediately after the end of the infusion (~2 minutes
postdose), and at 0.5, 2, 6, 10, 24, 48, 72, 96, 120, and 168 hours post-
dose at study weeks 37, 40, 55, 69, and 83 (end of study, Supplemental
Fig. 1A). Only 2 of the MPS IIIB dogs in group 3 (Table 1) had patent
catheters at any of the doses to sample CSF for PK analysis. CSF for
PK analysis was transferred into vials containing 1% Tween-20, for a
final concentration of 0.05% Tween-20. TA levels were measured as
described (Grover et al., 2020). CSF samples for total antidrug antibody
(ADA) analysis were collected prior to dose administration when possi-
bile (patent IT-L catheters). Total anti-TA antibody levels in CSF were
analyzed using an electrochemiluminescent immunomobiescence tech-
nology platform (ICON Laboratory Services, Whitesboro, NY).

**CNS TA Biodistribution.** Within 72 hours following the final
dose, dogs on study were euthanized, and 4-mm round biopsy punches
were collected from surface (<3 mm from closest CSF flow) and deep
(>3 mm from the closest CSF flow) regions of the brain (frontal cortex,
striatum, thalamus, midbrain, occipital cortex, cerebellum, and medulla).
Additionally, 1 cm sections of the cervical, thoracic, and lumbar spinal
cord were collected. Samples were immediately frozen at
-80°C, and TA levels were measured as described (Grover et al., 2020).

**Histopathology.** Histopathological safety assessment of the CNS
and peripheral tissues was conducted. Serial coronal sections from
throughout the brain were collected and analyzed for markers of neu-
ronal changes. In addition to brain sections, peripheral tissues includ-
ing liver and kidney were embedded in paraffin and stained with
H&E. As part of the safety assessment, all tissues were examined and
scored by a board-certified veterinary pathologist (StageBio, Frederick,
MD) using the validated Custom Workbook for Pathology Data system
(version 2.1).

**PD Marker Analysis.** Tissue punches from brain regions and spi-
nal cord from dogs on study were collected at the time of necropsy
(within 72 hours of final dose). CNS tissue samples were pooled for
each of the dogs to reduce the potential for punch-to-punch variability.
CSF samples were collected just prior to the final dose. Total HS
(referred to as HS) and MPS IIIB–specific HS-NRE levels were quan-
tified in CSF and homogenized CNS tissue using the Sensi-Pro assay,
which is an adaptation of GRIL-LC/MS and has been described previ-
ously (Lawrence et al., 2012; Lawrence et al., 2014; Aoyagi-Scharber
et al., 2017). Two laboratories carried out the CSF and CNS tissue
assays using different but equivalent methods of HS quantitation
(BioMarin Pharmaceutical Inc.) The two most abundant internal dis-
accharides of HS were quantified in CSF, and the same two disacchar-
des plus four lower abundance disaccharides were measured in CNS
tissue. For correlation analysis, only the two most abundant internal
disaccharides were used for both CSF and CNS tissue. HS-NRE was
quantified by the amount of glucosamine-N-acetate x1.4 iduronate-2-
sulfate x1.4 glucosamine 2-N-sulfate trisaccharide (also known as
A01280 in both CSF and CNS tissue assays. HS and HS-NRE are ex-
pressed as μg/ml (CSF) or pmol/mg tissue weight (CNS tissue). The
lower limit of quantitation (LLOQ) for the CSF assay was 0.035 and
0.01 μg/ml for HS and HS-NRE, respectively.

**MRI.** MRI evaluations were conducted on MPS IIIB and unaffected
littermate dogs from Table 1 over six sessions, starting at approxi-
mately 8 months of age (session 1) and ending at 24 months of age
(session 6, Supplemental Fig. 1A). The intervening sessions occurred
approximately every 3 months. MRI acquisition (three-dimensional,
high-resolution, T1-weighted magnetization-prepared rapid gradien-
t-echo pulse sequence) was performed on a 3 Tesla Siemens Prisma
system with Tx/Rx 15-channel knee coil at the University of Minne-
sota, Twin Cities. Logistical constraints prevented collection of data
from some animals and limited data collection on other animals. Vol-
umes assessed included total brain, cerebral white matter, cerebral
gray matter, ventricles, brainstem, cerebellar white matter, and cere-
bellar gray matter volumes. Total cerebellum and brainstem were
manually outlined following the canine atlas (Singer 1962). After
brain extraction using FSL brain extraction tool ( Jenkinson et al.,
2012) and manual correction of brain extraction tool inaccuracies,
cerebral and cerebellar subvolumes were derived using FSL FAST
(FMRIB’s Automated Segmentation Tool) (Zhang et al., 2001). All
MRI data were collected and analyzed by individuals blinded to the
genotype and treatment status of the dogs.

**Neuropathology.** MPS IIIB–associated neuropathology markers
were evaluated in brain tissue samples taken at time of necropsy from
dogs in Table 1. Lysosome-associated membrane protein 1 (LAMP1; a
surrogate marker for storage material accumulation; Abeam AB24170,
1:500), ionized calcium binding adaptor molecule 1 (IBA-1; a marker
that reflects microglial activation state; Abeam AB5076, 1:1000), and
glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP; a marker of astrocytosis; Dako,
now Agilent, Z0334, 1:2000) immunostaining was analyzed in brain
regions as described (Engel et al., 2020).

**Cognition.** A reversal learning T-maze was adapted from previ-
ously published protocols (Laughlin and Mendll, 2000; Wang et al.,
2007; Sanders et al., 2011). Five total sessions were conducted over
the study period to assess learning, working, and short- and long-
term memory. The first session (session 1) occurred at approximately
14.2 months of age, and the last session (session 5) occurred at
approximately 23.5 months of age, with the intervening sessions
occurring approximately every 10 weeks (Supplemental Fig. 1A).
The acquisition and processing of all data from these evaluations was
done by individuals blinded to the genotype and treatment status of
the animals. Due to technical issues, not all sessions were conducted
on all animals over the course of the study. However, the available
data allows for the assessment of disease progression and treatment
effects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>PHENOTYPE</th>
<th>NO. OF ANIMALS</th>
<th>DOSE (MG)</th>
<th>DOSE FREQUENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MPS IIIB</td>
<td>4 (2M/2F)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>QOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MPS IIIB</td>
<td>4 (3M/1F)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>QOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>MPS IIIB</td>
<td>4 (1M/3F)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>QOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M, male; F, female.
Briefly, the T-maze required dogs to enter the maze and then make a choice of one of two arms, one of which was baited with accessible bait (baited) and one of which contained inaccessible bait (sham). Prior to the test sessions, dogs were individually acclimated to the setup and trained in the maze. The test sessions consisted of five phases. The preferred arm of the maze of each dog was determined, and the dogs were trained to associate the baited preferred arm with a “correct” visual symbol and the sham nonpreferred arm with an “incorrect” visual symbol. Dogs were then run through three reversal learning phases in which the bait and “correct” visual symbol were switched between the nonpreferred arm and the preferred arm. Key outcomes for the T-maze include measures associated with the dogs’ performance associated with reaching criteria in the three reversal learning phases as previously described (Sanders et al., 2011). Specifically, the number of errors that the dogs made after the first correct choice during the reversal learning tasks was used to evaluate the dogs’ cognitive abilities and understand the effects of MPS IIIB disease status and TA administration on learning and memory.

Statistical Analyses. Statistical analyses were conducted using GraphPad Prism version 9.3.1 Statistical tests used are described in the text and in the figure legends.

Results

Safety and PK. Direct CNS administration to MPS IIIB dogs or unaffected littermates of up to 48 mg of TA biweekly for up to 20 months was well tolerated and did not generate clinical signs of CNS or systemic toxicity. Hypoglycemia could be a potential clinical consequence of the interaction of the IGF2 tag of TA with either the insulin growth factor 1 receptor or the insulin receptor in blood. However, no abnormal blood glucose levels were observed during the course of the study (Supplemental Fig. 2A). Additionally, fructosamine levels, which reflect glucose changes over the previous 2 to 3 weeks, were similarly unaffected by TA treatment (Supplemental Fig. 2B).

Similar to previously published observations in nonhuman primates (Grover et al., 2020), TA distributed widely to superficial and deep brain regions relative to the ventricle. In dogs administered 48 mg TA, the CSF $C_{max}$ ranged from 944 to 2030 µg/ml ($n = 2$ dogs over 5 doses). ADAs were detected in the CSF of 7 of 8 dogs in groups 2 and 3 despite the desensitization protocol used (Supplemental Table 1). No dogs in group 1 had measurable ADA in the CSF.

A follow-up 8-week PK/PD study was conducted to investigate the PK of TA (Supplemental Information; Supplemental Fig. 1B; Supplemental Table 2). CSF exposures of TA were consistent throughout the 8-week treatment duration (Supplemental Table 3). After the first dose, plasma exposures of TA were 3–5 log orders lower in magnitude compared with CSF exposures. None of the dogs in the PK/PD study had detectable ADAs prior to dose 1, and all dogs developed ADA responses in serum and/or CSF by the end of the study (Supplemental Table 4). ADA levels in the CSF were lower over the 8-week study as compared with ADA levels in serum. Although the presence of ADA appears to have minimal impact on the PK of TA at earlier doses, a trend toward reduced exposures and half-life were noted in CSF and plasma (Supplemental Fig. 3; Supplemental Table 3). Despite the presence of ADA, pharmacologic and pharmacodynamic effects of TA were observed over the course of both studies, suggesting that ADAs were not neutralizing and/or that the dose level and frequency was sufficient to dose over any neutralizing effects.

HS Accumulation in the CNS. Direct CNS administration of TA every 2 weeks (long-term efficacy study) to MPS IIIB dogs resulted in a statistically significant, dose-dependent reduction of HS and HS-NRE levels in both CSF and CNS tissue compared with MPS IIIB dogs treated with vehicle (Fig. 1). HS and HS-NRE levels in CSF and CNS tissue of MPS IIIB dogs treated every other week with 48 mg TA were reduced to near-normal levels.

Correlation analyses of HS and HS-NRE levels in time-matched CSF and CNS tissue samples were conducted to determine whether CSF levels of these PD markers predicted CNS tissue levels (Fig. 2). Since similar reductions in HS levels in the CSF and CNS tissue were observed in MPS IIIB dogs from both the long-term efficacy study and the 8-week PK/PD study, data from the two studies were combined to increase statistical power. HS-NRE levels in the CSF and CNS tissue from dogs in the 8-week PK/PD study were below the limit of quantitation, so only HS-NRE data from dogs in the long-term efficacy study were included in the correlation analysis. Strong correlations were observed between CSF and CNS tissue for HS ($r = 0.89$) and HS-NRE ($r = 0.85$), indicating that levels of these biomarkers in CSF predict CNS tissue levels.

Neuropathology. Based on an understanding of canine MPS IIIB neuropathology, we characterized the effects of TA administration within the more severely affected regions of the brain, including the cerebellum. TA treatment via direct CNS administration for up to 20 months (long-term efficacy study) led to significant dose-dependent reduction in LAMP1 immunoreactivity in various brain regions of treated MPS IIIB versus untreated MPS IIIB dogs (Fig. 3A, $P = 0.005$, two-way ANOVA; representative images in Supplemental Fig. 4). The LAMP1 immunostaining intensity was significantly lower in the somatosensory cortex ($P = 0.0003$) and cerebellar granular layer ($P = 0.0002$) of MPS IIIB dogs treated with TA 48 mg versus vehicle (Fig. 3A). Decreased LAMP1 immunostaining following TA treatment correlated in a linear fashion ($r = 0.76$ and $r = 0.83$ for cerebellum and cortex, respectively) with CSF HS-NRE concentrations (Fig. 3B), and the lowest levels of LAMP1 immunostaining were seen in animals with CSF HS-NRE levels at the LLOQ following TA treatment at the 48 mg dose (Fig. 3B).

Reductions of the disease-associated neuroimmune response were observed in MPS IIIB dogs treated with TA. Marked reductions in microgliosis (Fig. 3C) and astrogliosis (Fig. 3D) were noted in regions of the cerebellum. Immunostaining of IBA-1, a marker of microglial activation, was reduced in a dose-dependent manner in treated MPS IIIB dogs (representative images in Supplemental Fig. 4). Although the effects were not statistically significant by one-way ANOVA, there was a TA dose-dependent effect on microglial activation, which was largely confined to the cerebellar white matter. Similarly, astrogliosis in the cerebellum, as assessed by quantitative GFAP immunostaining, showed a dose-dependent decrease in the molecular layer of the cerebellum (Bergmann glia) and was reduced in the Purkinje layer of the cerebellum in MPS IIIB dogs treated with TA ($P = 0.03$, one-way ANOVA; representative images in Supplemental Fig. 4).

These results support a therapeutic and dose-dependent pharmacological effect of direct CNS administration of TA upon a range of neuropathological changes associated with MPS IIIB in the forebrain and the cerebellum. Consistent with these findings, routine histopathology conducted on dogs from group 1 in Table 1 as part of a safety assessment noted...
disease-related neuronal vacuolation in the brain and spinal cord, and these changes were notably less pronounced in TA-treated MPS IIIB dogs.

**Somatic MPS IIIB Pathology Including Hepatomegaly.** Histopathology analysis on dogs from the long-term efficacy study revealed MPS IIIB-related morphologic changes in several peripheral tissues including vacuolation in hepatocytes. Indeed, similar to the human form of the disease, dogs with MPS IIIB were found to have enlarged livers compared with unaffected dogs (Fig. 4A). Treatment with TA directly into the CNS resulted in a dose-dependent decrease in liver volume in dogs in the long-term efficacy study (Fig. 4A). The MPS IIIB dogs treated with 48 mg TA maintained the liver size observed in unaffected littermates. Furthermore, there was a highly significant, linear correlation ($r = 0.95, P < 0.0001$) between CSF HS-NRE concentration and liver weight for treated and untreated MPS IIIB dogs (Fig. 4B).

**Cerebellar Atrophy.** Brain MRI evaluations were performed on MPS IIIB dogs from the long-term efficacy study and unaffected littermates approximately every 7 weeks starting at 8 months of age (session 1) and ending at 2 years of age (session 6). Image acquisition and analyses were conducted to characterize volumetric changes due to disease progression and the effects of TA treatment. No changes over time were observed in cerebral or brain stem volumes in MPS IIIB dogs compared with unaffected littermates, reflecting a loss of cerebellar tissue. TA treatment preserved cerebellar tissue volume in a dose-dependent and a statistically

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**Fig. 1.** Pharmacodynamic effect of TA on HS and HS-NRE levels in CSF and CNS tissue of MPS IIIB dogs from the long-term efficacy study. Total HS (HS) (A and C) and the MPS IIIB-specific HS-NRE (B and D) levels were measured in CSF or CNS tissue (pooled brain and spinal cord tissue from 8 to 12 CNS regions/dog). (A–D) Number of dogs analyzed per condition is included in each of the panels. CNS tissue and CSF samples were collected within 72 hours after the last dose. Median (solid lines), 25th–75th percentiles (boxes), individual values, and data range (bars) are shown. UA dogs are shown in open circles, MPS IIIB dogs treated with vehicle are shown in closed circles, MPS IIIB dogs treated with 12 mg TA are shown in gray triangles, and MPS IIIB dogs treated with 48 mg TA are shown in open squares. Dashed line in CSF graphs represents the LLOQ of the assay (0.035 μg/ml and 0.01 μg/ml for HS and HS-NRE, respectively). No LLOQ was defined for the tissue-based assay. CSF samples for which values were below the limit of quantitation were set as LLOQ/2 (0.0175 μg/ml and 0.005 μg/ml for HS and HS-NRE, respectively). $P$ values were calculated using two-sided unpaired t tests.
significant manner as measured by a decrease in cerebellar CSF volume in the MPS IIIB dogs treated with 48 mg TA relative to unaffected littermates (Fig. 5A, $P = 0.0127$, Dunnett’s multiple comparison test). Cerebellar CSF volumes of dogs measured in the final MRI session, conducted when the dogs were approximately 2 years of age, showed a linear correlation (simple linear regression, $r = 0.80$, $P = 0.0098$) with HS-NRE levels in the CSF at necropsy (Fig. 5B).

### Cognition

Potential treatment effects of TA on cognition, specifically learning and memory, were evaluated in MPS IIIB dogs in the long-term efficacy study and unaffected littermates by using a reversal learning T-maze to assess learning, working, and short- and long-term memory over five sessions throughout the 20-month study period beginning when the dogs were approximately 14 months of age. Key outcomes for the T-maze include performance measures associated with reaching criteria in the three reversal learning phases. Specifically, the number of errors that the dogs made after the first correct choice during the reversal learning tasks was used to evaluate the dogs’ cognitive abilities and understand the effects of MPS IIIB disease and TA treatment on learning and memory.

As expected, and as an internal validation of the method, unaffected littermate dogs make fewer mistakes in the T-maze over the five sessions, indicative of learning over time (Fig. 6, A and B). In contrast, MPS IIIB dogs receiving vehicle committed increasing numbers of errors over the five sessions, indicating degradation of learning and memory abilities (Fig. 6, A and B). The MPS IIIB dogs treated with 48 mg TA showed a trend toward improved performance over those treated with 12 mg (Fig. 6A); learning ability in the 48 mg dose group was similar to unaffected dogs and better than vehicle-treated MPS IIIB dogs. To increase the statistical power, data from the two TA treatment groups were combined, and a significant improvement in performance indicative of learning was observed in unaffected and TA-treated MPS IIIB dogs over the five sessions (Fig. 6B; $P = 0.03$ for unaffected dogs and $P = 0.029$ for TA-treated dogs when comparing session 1 to session 5 for the same animals, adjusted T test).

### Discussion

These studies examine the safety, pharmacology, pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics, and clinical efficacy endpoints of direct CNS administration of TA in a canine model of MPS IIIB. Given the primarily neurologic manifestations of MPS IIIB disease, TA is administered directly into the CNS to circumvent the BBB and allow for wide distribution in the brain. Indeed, the $C_{\text{max}}$ of TA measured in the CNS tissue of dogs was well above the concentration of enzyme at half-maximal uptake measured in MPS IIIB human fibroblasts (Yogalingam et al., 2019), resulting in widespread distribution throughout the brain and periphery. Consistent with results from other CNS-administered ERTs such as cerliponase alfa and arylsulfatase A (Vuillemenot et al., 2014; Troy et al., 2020), TA was detected in the periphery, suggesting that there is exchange between the CNS and peripheral compartments, perhaps via the lymphatic drainage. Plasma exposures were significantly lower than in the CSF and were generally below the limit of quantification after the initial dose. Although these PK characteristics are in line with other ICV-administered drugs, it is not possible to rule out potential interference effects of ADA on the quantification of TA. The PK immunoassay relies on antibody detection reagents with specificity for NAGLU and the IGF2 tag. Epitope specificity of total ADA was not characterized, and so it is unknown whether the drug-binding epitopes resulted in interference and lowering of signal detected in the PK assays.

The overt clinical stage of canine MPS IIIB disease is associated with severe movement abnormalities (Ellinwood et al., 2003) and occurs at approximately 2 years of age, which was just the age of the dogs at the time of necropsy in the long-term safety and efficacy study. As such, alternative and sensitive quantitative techniques were used to capture early manifestations of the disease and potential pharmacologic effects of TA.

Total HS and the HS-NRE can be measured quantitatively and have been shown to accumulate in several tissues in MPS IIIB dogs at as early as 1 month of age (Ellinwood et al., 2003; Egeland et al., 2020). Direct CNS administration of TA resulted in a significant and sustained reduction to...
near-normal levels of these markers in the CSF and CNS tissue in both studies presented here, suggesting widespread distribution and uptake despite the appearance of antidrug antibodies in the CSF. TA is active in the lysosomal compartment, and the beneficial reduction of disease-specific markers suggests receptor-mediated uptake and internalization of the enzyme into target lysosomes were not inhibited by ADA either in the CSF or serum. The results from these studies suggest that antibodies generated to TA were not neutralizing and/or that the dose level and frequency were sufficient to overcome any neutralizing effects. Despite the presence of ADA, and low TA levels detected in plasma, hepatomegaly was prevented in a dose-dependent fashion after 20 months of treatment, providing further evidence that serum ADA had no apparent neutralizing effect. However, neutralizing antibodies were not specifically measured in these studies. Every-other-week dosing in the long-term efficacy study and weekly dosing in the PK/PD study similarly reduced the pharmacodynamic markers to near-normal levels, suggesting that either dose frequency could be possible to attain clinical efficacy.

Effects of TA treatment on HS and HS-NRE levels in CSF and CNS tissue are highly correlated. These findings validate and support the use of HS and HS-NRE levels in the CSF as surrogates for treatment effects on the levels in CNS tissue since brain tissue cannot be biopsied in the clinic. Although the HS assay used in the studies presented here detects the total HS levels present, the HS-NRE assay specifically detects a moiety on HS that is a substrate for lysosomal NAGLU, and, therefore, is only measurable in MPS IIIB dogs where NAGLU activity is abrogated. The intralysosomal accumulated HS in MPS IIIB disease, which contains the MPS IIIB non-reducing ends, is thought to be the basis of disease-related pathophysiology in the CNS and visceral organs. Although immunostaining for HS is possible (Jones et al., 1997), the post-mortem tissue processing for histologic analysis inevitably results in loss of HS due to its highly soluble nature. Thus, quantification of HS by immunostaining would be inaccurate since the technique is compromised by the artifacts associated with HS solubility. The methods of direct quantitative evaluation of HS-NRE by immunostaining are not compatible with histology. For these reasons, and as previously described...
LAMP1 was used to evaluate the lysosomal compartment as a proxy for intralysosomal accumulation of HS. Therefore, HS-NRE levels, combined with the LAMP1 level on immunostaining (Fig. 3B), provide a direct and specific measure of NAGLU substrate abundance, NAGLU enzyme activity, and the efficacy of ERT in this lysosomal storage disease models studied here. The data demonstrate that CSF levels of HS-NRE are a biomarker of TA pharmacodynamic activity and suggest that sustained normalization of CSF HS-NRE could be an appropriate surrogate endpoint reasonably likely to predict clinical benefit in humans.

The HS and HS-NRE levels in CSF and CNS tissue are reduced to near-normal levels within weeks of weekly dosing with TA, as shown in the 8-week PK/PD study. However, effects of TA on brain morphology, disease-associated pathology, and cognitive behavioral measures of learning and memory ability may only occur after a much longer treatment duration. Although longer treatment durations might be required, effects of TA on resolution of hepatomegaly and preservation of cerebellar CSF volume were highly correlated with HS-NRE levels in the CSF, suggesting the importance of reducing HS-NRE to near-normal levels to attain maximal efficacy.

The pathogenesis of the neuropathic manifestations of MPS, including MPS IIIB, is complex. There are interactions of oxidative stress (Trudel et al., 2015), disruption in autophagy and...
normal endosomal/lysosomal function (Monaco et al., 2020), and neuroinflammation (Archer et al., 2014). Although it is known that stored HS can trigger a TLR4 response (Simonaro et al., 2010) resulting, in part, in astrocytosis and microgliosis (Wilkinson et al., 2012), it remains unclear whether such glial activation directly contributes to neurodegeneration in MPS IIIB. TA treatment decreased these disease manifestations in a dose-dependent trend as demonstrated in the IBA-1 and GFAP immunostaining presented.

The therapeutic pharmacological benefits of direct CNS administration of TA upon MPS IIIB–associated brain morphology measured by MRI were correlated in time with the improvements observed in cognitive assessments, specifically T-maze reversal learning tasks. The final T-Maze session and the final MRI sessions both occurred when the MPS IIIB dogs were approximately 2 years of age. At approximately 2 years of age, MPS IIIB dogs treated with 48 mg TA had less cerebellar atrophy and improved cognition than MPS IIIB dogs treated with vehicle. Together with the improved neuroimmune response and lysosomal storage burden in the cerebellum and regions of the forebrain, these data suggest that less brain atrophy and disease pathology correspond to a better cognitive outcome in MPS IIIB dogs.

TA is administered directly into the CNS, bypassing any BBB exchange, and restoration of NAGLU activity primarily depends on uptake by brain tissue. Therefore, one appropriate method to scale doses across species to estimate an efficacious dose for human patients is to correct for brain mass. In the present study, the 12 mg dose was selected to approximate the dose of 100 μg in mice, which previous work has shown to significantly reduce HS accumulation in brain, lysosomal dysfunctions, and neuropathology when dosed twice weekly for 2 weeks (Aoyagi-Scharber et al., 2017). A 100 μg in mice corresponds to 250 mg in humans based on a mouse brain mass of 0.4 g. A dose of 48 mg in dogs corresponds to approximately 960 mg every other week or 480 mg weekly in humans, assuming a brain mass of 1000 g for the pediatric patient population and 50 g for dogs. The 48 mg dose in dogs was selected because it is the maximum feasible dose, and it provides a sufficient safety margin over the clinical dose (300 mg weekly).

In the clinic, TA is currently administered at 300 mg weekly by ICV infusion. This dose normalizes HS and HS-NRE in the CSF within 6 weeks of treatment initiation (Muschol et al., 2021). The strong correlation between HS and HS-NRE levels in the CSF and CNS tissue in MPS IIIB dogs suggests that the CSF can be used as a surrogate compartment for predicting HS and HS-NRE levels in the CNS tissue. Normalization of HS in the CSF is reasonably likely to predict clinical efficacy in MPS IIIB subjects; 300 mg of TA administered in MPS IIIB subjects should normalize HS in CNS tissue and preserve brain volumes and functions. Indeed, reversal of hepatomegaly and cortical gray matter atrophy associated with MPS IIIB are observed in patients treated with TA, and these effects are maintained out to more than 2 years (Muschol et al., 2021).

Taken together, the data presented here support the current human clinical dose of TA for the treatment of MPS IIIB disease and suggest that ICV administration can affect disease manifestations in both CNS and peripheral compartments.

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Ellinwood et al.

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**Performed data analysis:** Ellinwood, Valentine, Hess, Millman, Parsons, Butt, Chandra, Egeland, Assis, Nelvagial, Cooper, Nesstrail, Mueller, Labounek, Paulson, Prill, Lawrence, Crawford, Grover, Cheralia, Melton, Cherukuri, Pinkstaff, Kovalchin, Zanelli, McCullagh.

**Wrote or contributed to the writing of the manuscript:** Ellinwood, Kovalchin, Zanelli, and McCullagh.

**References**


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Tralesinidase alfa enzyme replacement therapy prevents disease manifestations in a canine model of mucopolysaccharidosis type IIIB


Supplementary Information

Supplementary Methods

PK/PD study in MPS IIIB dogs

Study design: The study design is outlined in Supplementary Table 2 and schema in Supplementary Figure 1B. The dogs used in this study were produced and maintained at ISU as described in the main text until transferred to the Northern Biomedical Research Inc., an AAALAC-accredited facility. Housing was compliant with the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals, DHHS, and NIH guidelines. Dogs were fed Purina Certified Lab Canine Diet. Dogs were given filtered municipal water ad libitum.

Dogs of approximately 1 year of age were implanted with catheters to a lateral ventricle for dose administration and to the cervical spine for serial CSF collection. MRI was performed as described to implant the ICV catheter appropriately (Vuillemenot et al. 2014). Dogs were randomized into groups by body weight and identified with a tattoo and an implanted transponder. Dogs were administered directly into the CNS either 15 mg or 30 mg tralesinidase alfa (TA) weekly for 8 weeks.
Tralesinidase alfa administration: TA was formulated in artificial CSF (148 mM NaCl, 3 mM KCl, 0.8 mM MgCl₂•6H₂O, 1.4 mM CaCl₂•2H₂O, 0.7 mM Na₂HPO₄, 0.3 mM NaH₂PO₄, pH 7.0) at 12.2 mg/ml (15 mg dose level) or 25.1 mg/ml (30 mg dose level). Dogs were administered ~1.2 ml TA by ICV infusion over 5 minutes (~0.24 ml/min) after first removing up to 1.2 ml CSF via the IT-C port when possible. When ICV catheters were no longer patent, dogs were administered a bolus dose of TA (1.2 ml) by CM spinal tap over approximately 1.2 minutes after first removing up to 1.2 ml of CSF.

PK and antibody analysis: Pharmacokinetic samples were obtained from CSF from the lumbar before the ICV infusion start (pre-dose), immediately after the end of the dose (~2 minutes post dose), and at 0.5-, 2-, 6-, 10-, 24-, 36-, 48-, 72-, and 96-hours post-dose at Doses 1, 4, and 8. Pharmacokinetic samples were obtained from blood from a peripheral vein prior to the dose, after the end of the dose (~2 min post dose) and 0.5, 1, 2, 6, 10, 16, 24, 36, 48, 72, and 96 hours pose dose at Doses 1, 4, and 8. TA levels were measured as described (Grover et al. 2020). Total anti-drug antibody levels were analyzed in serum and CSF samples using an electrochemiluminescent immunoassay technology platform (ICON Laboratory Services, Whitesboro, NY).

Necropsy: Dogs from Group 1 were euthanized at 1-, 2-, or 4-weeks post last dose (n = 3 per time point) and dogs from Group 2 were euthanized at 1 week post last dose. CSF samples and biopsies from CNS tissues were collected and analyzed as described previously (Grover et al. 2020) and in the main text.

PD marker analysis. Tissue punches from brain regions and spinal cord from MPS IIIB dogs were collected at the time of necropsy. CNS tissue samples were pooled for each of the dogs. Analysis of HS and HS-NRE levels in CSF (ARUP Laboratories, Salt Lake City, UT) and CNS tissue (BioMarin Pharmaceutical Inc.) was conducted as described previously (Aoyagi-Scharber et al. 2017) and in the main text.
Tralesinidase alfa enzyme replacement therapy prevents disease manifestations in a canine model of mucopolysaccharidosis type IIIB


Supplementary Table 1: Incidence of ADA in CSF of MPS IIIB dogs in long-term efficacy study with TA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Dose (mg)</th>
<th>Incidence of ADA positive dogs (CSF) (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0/3¹ (0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4/4 (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>3/4 (75%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹One dog in Group 1 was inadvertently administered a single dose of TA at study week 45 and was excluded from total anti-drug antibody (ADA) analysis.

Supplementary Table 2: Design of 8-week PK/PD study of TA in MPS IIIB dogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Phenotype</th>
<th>No. of animals</th>
<th>Dose TA (mg)</th>
<th>Dose Frequency</th>
<th>Duration of dosing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MPS IIIB</td>
<td>9 (6M/3F)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>q.w.</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>MPS IIIB</td>
<td>2 (1M/1F)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>q.w.</td>
<td>8 weeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Supplementary Table 3: Mean CSF and plasma PK parameters upon isovolumetric ICV once-weekly administration of TA in MPS IIIB dogs enrolled in the 8-week PK/PD study (mean +/- standard deviation).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Dose (mg)</th>
<th>Dose #</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>CSF</th>
<th>Plasma</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C&lt;sub&gt;max&lt;/sub&gt; (ng/ml)</td>
<td>AUC&lt;sub&gt;0-inf&lt;/sub&gt; (hr*ng/ml)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.35E+06 ± 0.69E+06</td>
<td>4.44E+06 ± 1.07E+06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.49E+06 ± 0.78E+06</td>
<td>3.87E+06 ± 0.81E+06</td>
<td>3.21 ± 1.36</td>
<td>16.1 ± 6.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.18E+06 ± 0.40E+06</td>
<td>2.55E+06 ± 1.26E+06</td>
<td>1.04 ± 0.84</td>
<td>8.23 ± 2.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.63E+06 ± 0.50E+06</td>
<td>6.66E+06 ± 0.60E+06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.44E+06</td>
<td>2.71E+06</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.91E+06</td>
<td>5.14E+06</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>5.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>Samples that measured below the lower limit of quantitation (8.23 ng/ml for the plasma and CSF PK assays) were reported as below the quantitation limit (BQL).

Supplementary Table 4: Incidence of total ADA in serum and CSF of MPS IIIB dogs in 8-week PK/PD study with TA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Dose (mg)</th>
<th>Incidence of ADA positive dogs (Serum) (%)&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Incidence of ADA positive dogs (CSF) (%)&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Range of relative fold increase in serum ADA levels vs CSF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9/9 (100%)</td>
<td>9/9 (100%)</td>
<td>2-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1/1&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; (100%)</td>
<td>1/1&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; (100%)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>ADA positivity was determined if the dogs tested ADA positive any time during the study.
<sup>2</sup>No ADA samples were collected from one dog in Group 2 due to clinical signs resulting from complications of ICV catheter placement.
Supplementary Figure 1: Designs of the long-term efficacy study and the 8-week PK/PD study. Dosing schedule and timing of pharmacokinetic, pharmacodynamic, and efficacy endpoints in long-term (A) and PK/PD (B) studies in MPS IIIB dogs. (A) In the long-term study, MPS IIIB dogs were dosed TA via direct CNS administration every-other-week for 20 months. MRI evaluations were conducted approximately every 3 months starting at around study week 17 and ending at study week 83. T-maze evaluations were conducted approximately every 10 weeks starting at study week 39 and ending at study week 83. Samples for CSF PK were collected at study weeks 37, 40, 55, 69, and 83. Serum glucose and fructosamine were measured pre-study (prior to direct CNS administration), and at study weeks 17, 27, 41, 55, 69, and 83. ADA in CSF was measured at every dose, when possible (patent IT-L catheter). Other endpoints were measured at the time of necropsy as shown. (B) In the PK/PD study, CSF and serum ADA were measured at every dose, prior to dose administration. CSF and plasma PK were measured at Doses 1, 4, and 8. HS and HS-NRE in CSF and CNS tissue were measured at time of necropsy.
Supplementary Figure 2: Serum glucose and fructosamine levels in MPS IIIB dogs from long-term efficacy study. Serum glucose (A) or serum fructosamine (B) levels in MPS IIIB dogs treated with vehicle (black circle), 12 mg TA (gray triangle), or 48 mg TA (open square). Normal ranges for adult dogs are shown in gray between dotted lines. Normal ranges for juvenile dogs are not known.
Supplementary Figure 3: CSF and Plasma PK curves for MPS IIIB dogs administered TA during the 8-week PK/PD study. (A) Individual CSF PK curves for MPS IIIB dogs administered 15 mg (open circle) or 30 mg (gray triangle) TA. CSF PK samples were taken at Dose 1 (left), Dose 4 (middle) and Dose 8 (right). (B) Individual plasma PK curves for MPS IIIB dogs administered 15 mg (open circle) or 30 mg (gray triangle) TA weekly for 8 weeks. Plasma PK samples were taken at Dose 1, 4, and 8 but only measurements at dose 1 were above the limit of quantitation of the assay.
Supplementary Figure 4: Representative images of LAMP1, IBA-1 and GFAP staining in brain regions of MPS IIIB dogs from long-term efficacy study. Representative images of LAMP1 staining in the hippocampus (A), Cortex (B), and Cerebellum (C) from dogs treated with vehicle, 12 mg or 48 mg TA in the long-term efficacy study. (D) Representative images of IBA-1 staining in the white matter, granular layer and molecular layer of the cerebellum from dogs treated with vehicle, 12 mg or 48 mg tralesinidase alfa in the long-term efficacy study. (E) Representative image of GFAP staining in Bergmann Glia and the Purkinje Layer of the cerebellum from dogs treated with vehicle, 12 mg or 48 mg TA in the long-term efficacy study.