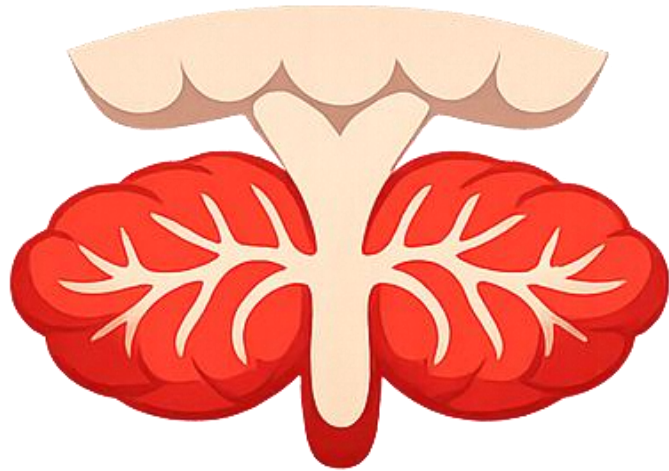


# Rational development of therapies for rare diseases

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# Advancement of Treatments FOR RARE DISEASES



Living the Disease

Understanding the Diseases\*



Example: Ataxias

# Why this framing: two levels must be integrated

## Living the disease (patient level)

- Functioning + participation (ICF): mobility, speech, fatigue, work/school, autonomy
- Diagnostic odyssey and uncertainty are outcomes
- Care pathways exist even without disease-modifying therapy
- Personal utility: what matters to patients and families

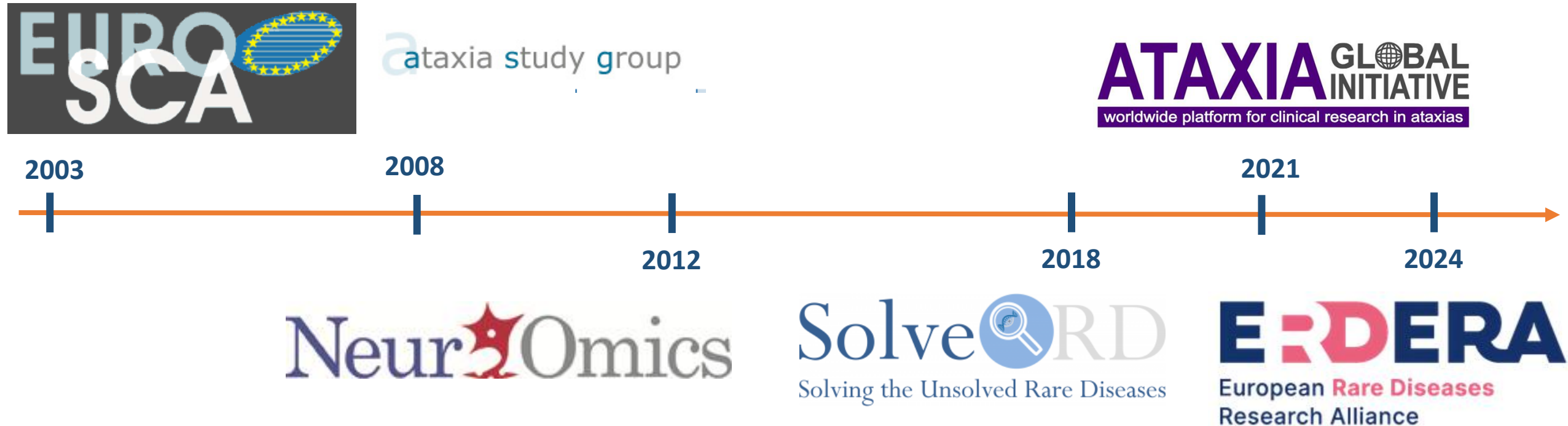
## Understanding the disease (clinician/science level)

- Diagnosis → mechanism → intervention (or cause → intervention)
- Natural history + biomarkers + stratification
- Mechanistic pluralism: many pathways and shared mechanisms
- Clinical utility: measurable change in course/complications

Therapy programs fail when they optimize one level while ignoring the other.

# Advancement of Treatments FOR RARE DISEASES

## Personal involvement in RD and ataxia research



# Ataxias: one phenotype, many treatable mechanisms

## Mechanistic pluralism is the rule in inherited ataxias

DNA repair/repeat instability • mitochondrial dysfunction • lipid metabolism • autophagy/proteostasis • ion channels • neuroinflammation

Supportive care  
+ rehab

Symptomatic  
pharmacology

Pathway-targeted  
small molecules

Cause-based  
(ASO/gene/etc.)

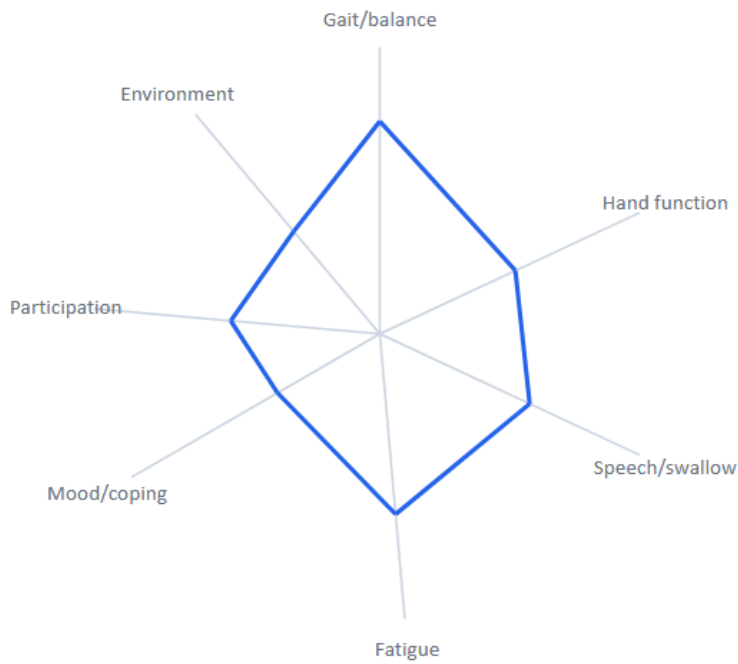
Increasing biological specificity (and development complexity)

## Small populations change what “rational” means

Natural history, sensitive endpoints, biomarkers, and external controls become central—not optional.

## Living the disease: ICF-based functioning profiles are therapy-development assets

Example “ataxia functioning profile” (schematic)



### How it informs rational development

- Define “meaningful change” with patients/caregivers
- Choose endpoints tracking participation (ADL, falls, speech, fatigue)
- Build rehab + assistive tech into baseline care
- Standardize multidisciplinary outcomes using ICF language

### Design check:

Every endpoint should map to (1) functional life impact and (2) mechanism/cause hypotheses.

# Advancement of Treatments FOR RARE DISEASES

Wearables can capture “real-life” gait and upper-limb function between visits, increasing power in small populations.

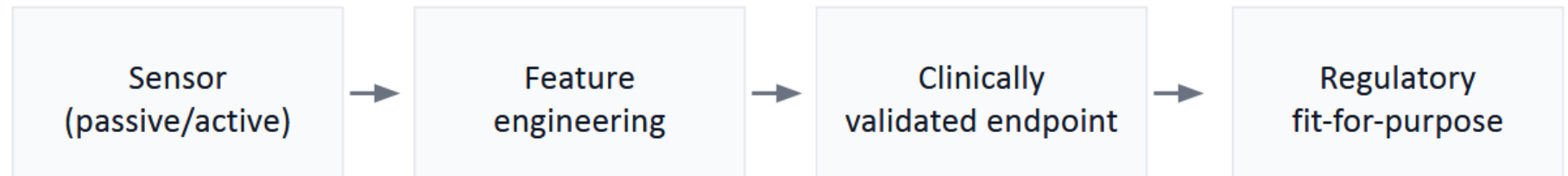
Living the  
disease  
→  
measurable  
outcomes:  
digital  
biomarkers  
& home  
monitoring

## Friedreich ataxia

- At-home wearable monitoring predicts clinical measures and correlates with mFARS
- Instrumented walk tests show discriminative and reliable gait metrics

## Spinocerebellar ataxias

- Digital gait biomarkers can capture 1-year longitudinal change in SCA3
- Oculomotor digital measures are converging toward consensus endpoints



# Advancement of Treatments FOR RARE DISEASES

Diagnosis links classification to action—often under uncertainty in rare diseases.

Understanding  
the disease:  
diagnosis as an  
“epistemic  
operator”

## Classification

What is it?  
(nosology,  
phenotype,  
genotype)

## Explanation

Why is it happening?  
(mechanism/cause)

## Prediction

What is likely next?  
(natural history,  
risks)

## Action

What should we do  
now?  
(therapy,  
surveillance, trials)

## Program design checklist (science-level)

- Mechanism hypothesis → measurable biomarker(s) → dose/exposure rationale
- Natural history informs stage selection and trial duration
- Stratify by genotype, age-at-onset, repeat length (where relevant)
- Decide early: symptomatic vs pathway-targeted vs cause-based trajectory

# Advancement of Treatments

## Functioning / participation

Example: ICF profile → rehab, speech therapy, assistive tech

## Symptom-based

Example: Spasticity, dysphagia, pain, fatigue → evidence-based care

### Program implication:

- Specify endpoints
- Specify evidence pathway
- Specify “handoff” to care

## Mechanism-based

Example: Channelopathy / metabolic blockade → pathway drug / repurpose

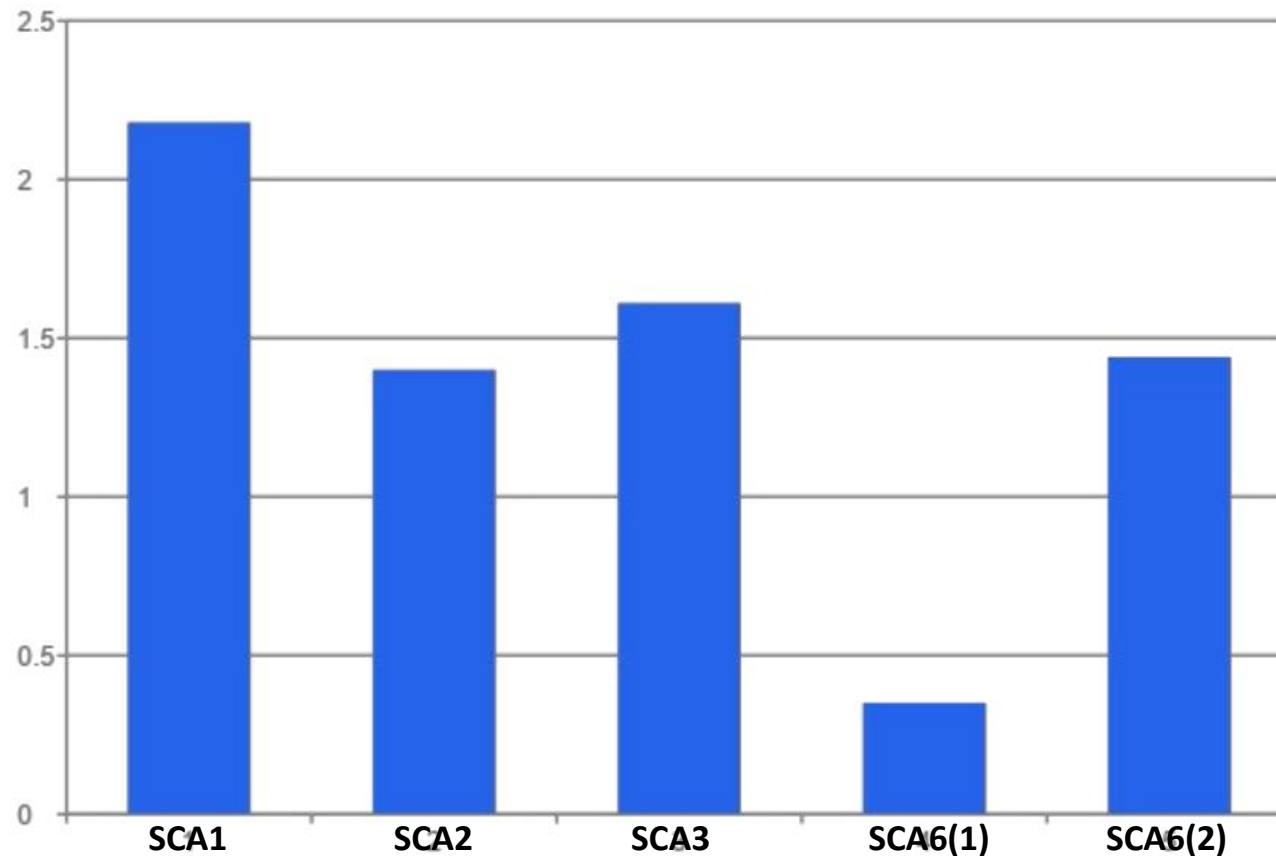
## Cause-based (molecular)

Example: Enzyme replacement, substrate reduction, ASO, gene therapy

# Advancement of Treatments FOR RARE DISEASES

Under-  
standing the  
disease:  
natural  
history  
determines  
trial  
duration  
and power

EUROSCA provided quantitative annual progression rates on SARA across SCA subtypes



## Design implications

- Subtype-specific rates → stratify and pre-specify analyses
- Slow/nonlinear progression (e.g., SCA6) may need longer follow-up or more sensitive endpoints
- Repeat length and age-at-onset can influence progression

Organisers:



Funded by  
the European Union

The conference is funded by the  
European Union (project no 101297283)

# Advancement of Treatments FOR RARE DISEASES

Clinical  
outcome  
assessments:  
choose  
what is  
sensitive  
\*and\*  
meaningful

## SARA (across ataxias)

- Validated clinical scale; widely used in trials
- Sensitive to progression in multiple SCAs
- Beware ceiling/floor effects; ensure rater training

## FARS / mFARS (FRDA)

- Psychometric validation supports use of FARS components
- mFARS used as primary endpoint in MOXIe; described as FDA-accepted for FRDA trials
- Remote/rater issues are active research areas

## Endpoint strategy (recommended)

- Primary: impairment scale appropriate to subtype/stage (SARA or mFARS) OR a validated composite
- Key secondaries: ADL/QoL + participation + safety + biomarkers (fit-for-purpose)
- Pre-plan missing data + remote assessment contingencies

# Advancement of Treatments FOR RARE DISEASES

Neurofilament light chain (NfL) is one of the most replicated fluid biomarkers across genetic ataxias.

Biomarkers:  
improve  
stage  
selection,  
power, and  
learning  
loops

## SCA3 (example)

- Serum NfL elevated; correlates with severity; candidate for onset/progression and treatment response.

## FRDA (example)

- Serum/plasma NfL evaluated as biomarker; interpret with age and disease stage.

## “Biomarker ladder” for rational development



AGI highlights recurring blockers: outcome sensitivity, biomarkers, infrastructure, and data access.

Trial  
readiness:  
AGI and the  
move from  
“possible  
trials” to  
“meaningful  
trials”

## Ataxia Global Initiative (AGI) trial-readiness components

- Harmonized COAs and rater training (reduce noise-to-effect ratio)
- Natural history cohorts and registries (external controls; stage definitions)
- Biomarker qualification pathways (fluid, imaging, digital oculomotor)
- Global site infrastructure and feasibility
- Patient-group partnership: recruitment, meaningful endpoints, acceptability

## Digital and neuroimaging endpoints

AGI consensus papers propose harmonized measurement parameters and candidate endpoints.

## Bottom line

Trial readiness is the fastest path to more—and better—therapeutic learning per patient enrolled.

In episodic ataxias, the diagnosis-mechanism-action link is often tight and clinically actionable.

## Case study 1: channelopathy / episodic ataxias

### EA2: 4-aminopyridine (4-AP)

- Randomized crossover trial showed reduced attack frequency and improved patient-reported QoL
- Established therapeutic option alongside acetazolamide

### GAA-FGF14 (SCA27B): 4-AP as precision symptomatic therapy

- FGF14 GAA expansions are a frequent cause of downbeat nystagmus syndromes
- Real-world + preliminary placebo-controlled evidence supports 4-AP efficacy in this condition

### Program-level lesson

Build an “actionability lane” into diagnostic workflows: if a treatable/channelopathy mechanism is plausible, act early while evidence is still maturing.

*In trials: enrichment by mechanistic subtype can increase effect sizes and shorten timelines.*

# Advancement of Treatments FOR RARE DISEASES

Some “ataxias” are treatable because the causal defect has a direct intervention.

## AVED (TTPA)

- Vitamin E supplementation can prevent/avert manifestations if started early.

## CTX (CYP27A1)

- Chenodeoxycholic acid is established therapy; earlier diagnosis improves outcomes.

## COQ8A

- CoQ10 supplementation can be beneficial in a subset; response heterogeneity matters.

## Case study 2: treatable ataxias

### Program-level lesson

- “Treatable ataxias” require explicit diagnostic algorithms and rapid referral
- In trials, these conditions exemplify how actionability can precede perfect certainty
- They also demonstrate the value of genotype-first diagnostics in an ataxia workup

## Emerging causative therapies:

## ASO and gene therapy are entering the clinic

### ASO (polyQ SCAs)

- VO659 targets expanded CAG repeats; Phase 1/2a includes SCA1 and SCA3
- Key risks: CNS delivery, safety, target engagement, and long timelines

### RNA-targeted (SCA2)

- ARO-ATXN2 trial evaluates single intrathecal injection in adults with SCA2
- Shows how diagnosis → single target → early-phase program can be organized

### Development guardrails (rare neurogenetic ATMPs)

- Demand early evidence of CNS target engagement + dose-exposure rationale
- Pair with natural history + sensitive endpoints (digital + biomarker) for learning loops
- Plan long-term follow-up and risk mitigation (immunogenicity, off-target effects)

# Advancement of Treatments FOR RARE DISEASES

Integrated  
roadmap:  
“living” +  
“understanding”  
as a program  
architecture

## Living the disease

### Near-term care + outcomes

- Rehab, assistive tech, falls prevention
- Digital function measures
- Care coordination burden

### Evidence + impact loop

- Personal utility + clinical utility
- Registries and real-world evidence
- Transparency about uncertainty

## Understanding the disease

### Mechanism-informed program

- Biomarker ladder (PD → clinical)
- Natural history & stratification
- Dose/exposure rationale

### Regulatory alignment

- Small-population methods
- Surrogate biomarkers
- External controls & adaptive designs

# Take-home messages

1. Start with **living the disease** to define meaningful success
2. Use **understanding the disease** to chose interventions, biomarkers, and trial designs that can deliver
3. Invest in trial readiness and fast diagnosis – because in rare ataxias, time lost is function lost

# Advancement of Treatments FOR RARE DISEASES



## HLM RARE 2025

The European Reference Networks, MEP Vytenis Andriukaitis (S&D, Lithuania) and the Brains for Brain Foundation, hosted in Brussels from 9-11 December 2025 the first three-day High-Level Meeting on a European Innovation and Care Ecosystem for Rare and Complex Diseases (HLM Rare 2025). A key milestone of this meeting was the launch of a community-led Declaration.



## Health Leadership Mission Rare Disease



**WG 3: Accelerate equitable access to diagnostics and enable early treatment onset with innovative orphan drugs and digital innovation for unmet medical needs**

ERN Coordinator Lead:  
Luca Sangiorgi

**WG 4: Foster EU leadership in clinical trials for rare diseases through inclusive collaboration between Academy, ERNs, patient groups and industry to accelerate innovation for PLWRD**

ERN Coordinator Lead:  
Holm Graessner

**WG 7: Explore new early access models and mechanisms to prioritise equitable access to innovative orphan therapies and diagnostics, also supported by a European Guarantee Fund**

ERN Coordinator Lead:  
Maurizio Scarpa

**WG 8: Ringfence European Reference Networks funding under the 2028-2034 Multiannual Financial Framework**

Coordinator:  
MEP Vytenis Andriukaitis (S&D, LT)

Organisers:



The conference is funded by the European Union (project no 101297283)