

Phase 2b Efficacy and Safety of XEN1101, a Novel Potassium Channel Modulator, in Adults With Focal Epilepsy (X-TOLE)

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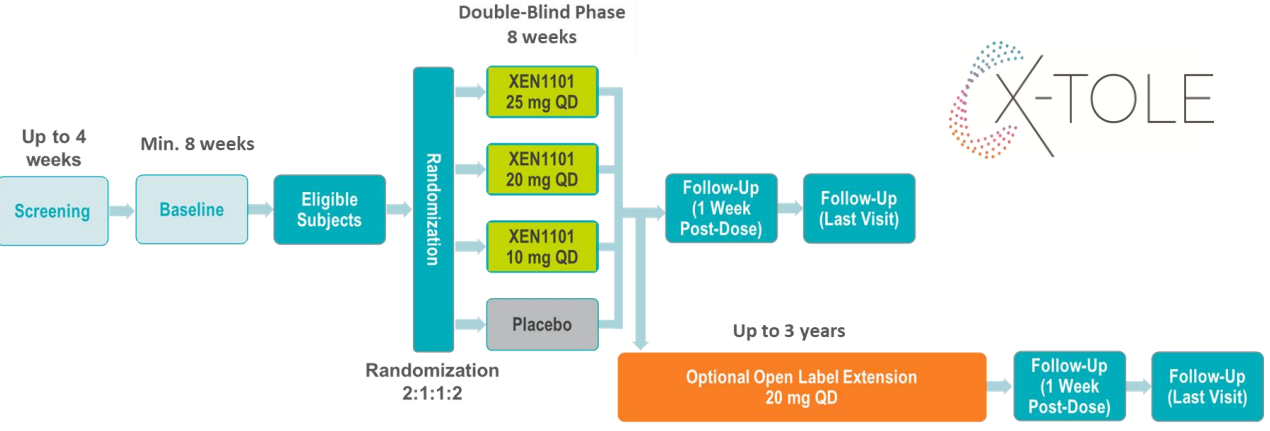
XEN1101 is a novel, small molecule, selective KCNQ2/3 (Kv7.2/7.3) potassium channel opener being developed for the treatment of focal onset seizures and major depressive disorder. Its pharmacokinetic properties support once daily oral dosing without the need for titration at initiation of dosing or tapering at termination of dosing. XEN1101 demonstrates higher in vitro and in vivo potency compared to the first generation Kv7.2-7.5 opener, ezogabine, and lacks the chemical properties that could form pigmented dimers.

XEN1101 has been evaluated in Phase I clinical studies, including a companion pharmacodynamic crossover study using transcranial magnetic stimulation. These data demonstrated that dosing XEN1101 up to 25 mg QD was generally well tolerated and reduced cortical excitability, with a strong pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic relationship in healthy volunteers. These studies were used to inform dose selection for the recently completed Phase 2b X-TOLE study.

X-TOLE is a Phase 2b randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel group, dose-ranging, multicenter study with an optional 3-year open-label extension (OLE). X-TOLE evaluated clinical efficacy, safety, and tolerability of XEN1101 administered as adjunctive treatment in adults with focal onset seizures (FOS).

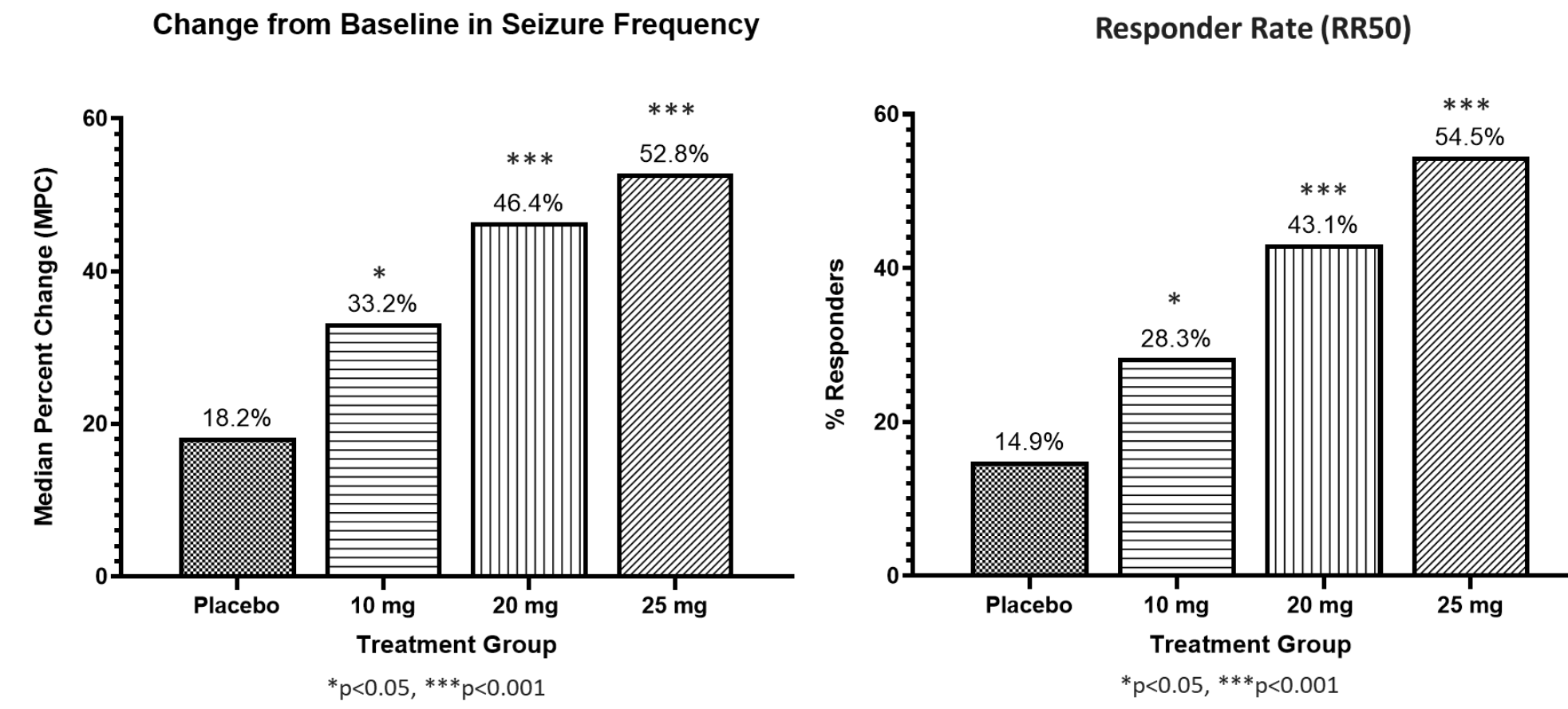
Key eligibility criteria included

- ≥4 countable focal seizures per month, recorded on an eDiary during a planned 8-week baseline period, while receiving stable treatment with 1-3 antiepileptic medications (ASMs).
- Subjects were randomized, for an 8-week double-blind phase, to one of three active treatment groups or placebo in a 2:1:1:2 ratio (XEN1101 25 mg; 20 mg; 10 mg; placebo).

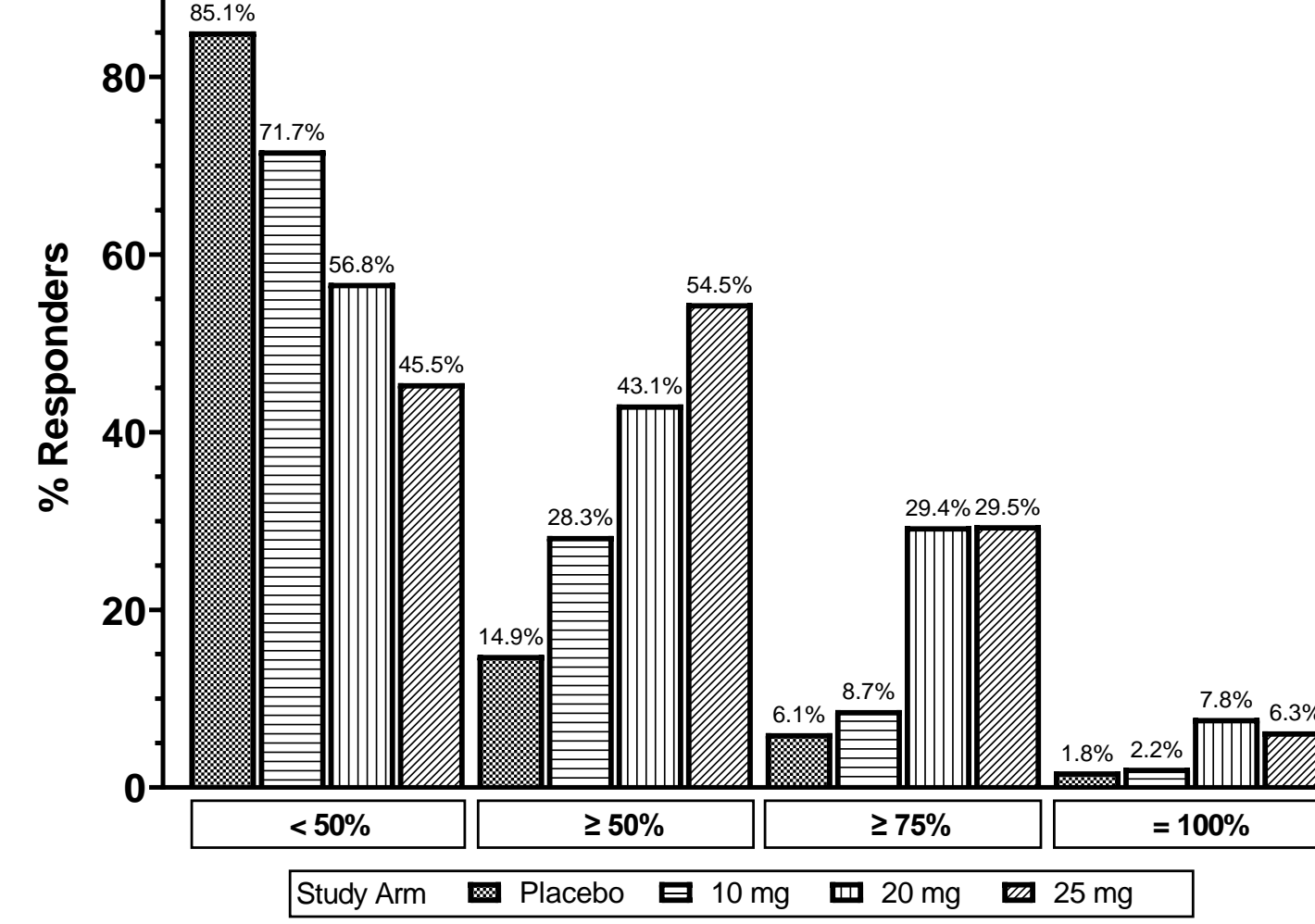


Highly significant dose response for reduction in focal seizures, across primary & secondary FOS endpoints

Highly significant and dose-dependent reduction in seizures



Dose dependent increase in the number of responders with >50% reduction in FOS



Marked reduction in FOS (MPC from baseline)

	Placebo (N=114)	XEN1101 10mg (N=46)	XEN1101 20mg (N=51)	XEN1101 25mg (N=112)
Monthly Seizure Frequency in Baseline; n	114	46	51	112
Median [Q1, Q3]	13.4 [8.0, 30.1]	17.4 [8.0, 55.6]	14.5 [7.5, 36.4]	12.8 [8.4, 24.6]
Monthly Seizure Frequency in the DBP; n	114	46	51	112
Median [Q1, Q3]	10.5 [5.4, 25.1]	10.9 [3.5, 41.2]	5.2 [3.0, 24.9]	5.3 [2.5, 13.6]
Percent Change from Baseline to the DBP; n	114	46	51	112
Median [Q1, Q3]	-18.2 [-37.3, 7.0]	-33.2 [-61.8, 0.0]	-46.4 [-76.7, -14.0]	-52.8 [-80.4, -16.9]
P-value from ranked ANCOVA model				
P-value for pairwise comparison vs. placebo (2-sided)		0.035	<.001	<.001
Primary Dose Response test p-value (2-sided)			<.001	

Clinically meaningful & statistically significant, dose-dependent improvements in CGI-C/PGI-C

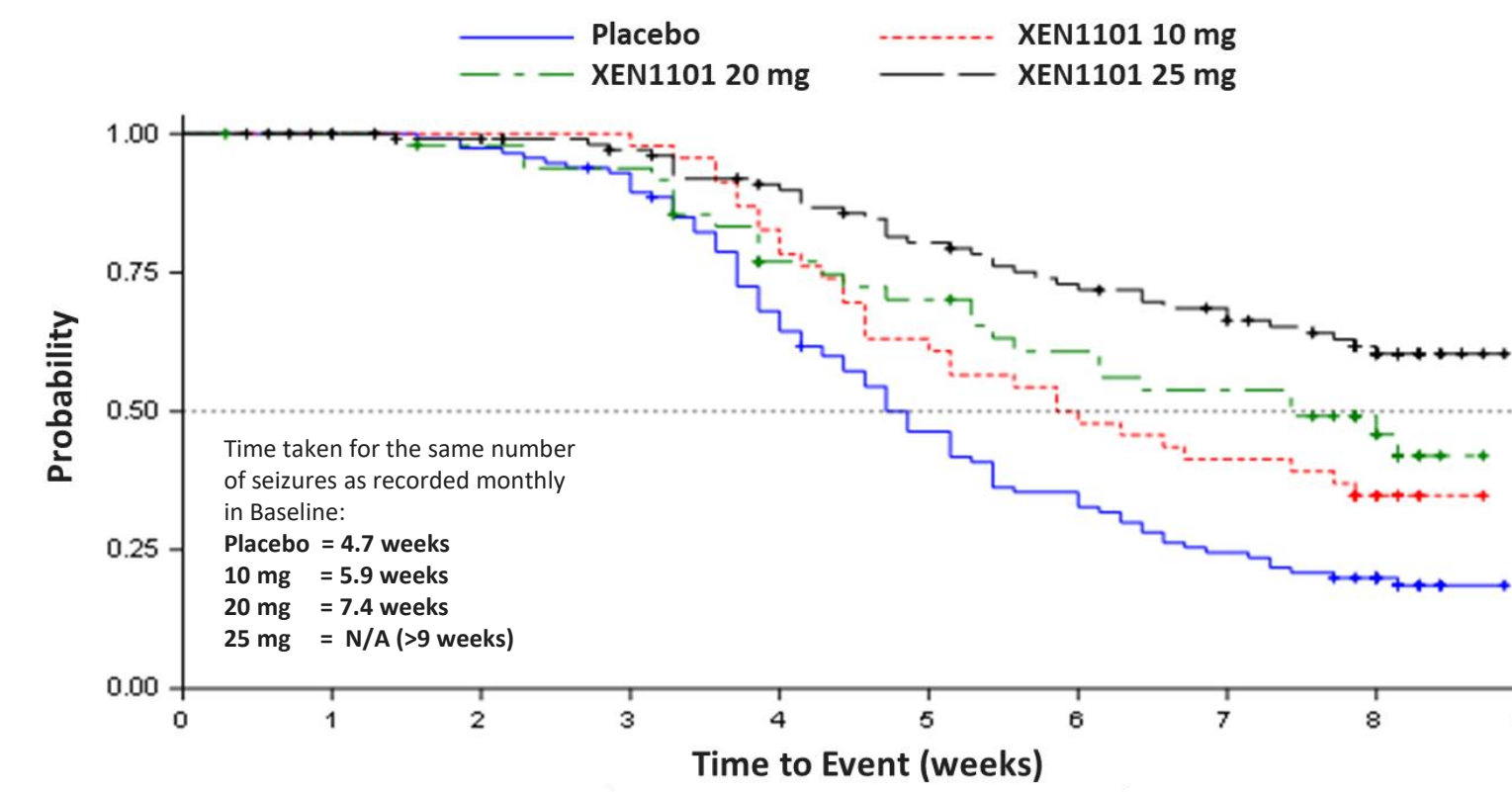
	Placebo (N=114)	XEN1101 10mg (N=46)	XEN1101 20mg (N=51)	XEN1101 25mg (N=112)
Clinician - Global Impression of Change				
At least much improved, (% of subjects)	22.8%	23.9%	33.3%	46.4%
Difference (vs Placebo)		1.1	10.5	23.6
OR (vs Placebo)		1.02	1.67	2.94
95% CI for OR		(0.45, 2.30)	(0.80, 3.48)	(1.64, 5.24)
p-value (2-sided)		0.964	0.173	<.001
Patient - Global Impression of Change				
At least much improved, (% of subjects)	21.9%	34.8%	37.3%	42.9%
Difference (vs Placebo)		12.9	15.3	20.9
OR (vs Placebo)		1.88	2.10	2.66
95% CI for OR		(0.88, 3.99)	(1.02, 4.33)	(1.48, 4.75)
p-value (2-sided)		0.103	0.044	0.001

VITAL SIGNS AND OTHER SAFETY

- There was no cardiovascular signal of concern based on vital signs from resting or orthostatic tests
- There were no safety signals of concern from physical or neurologic exams
- Mean ± SD body weight changes from baseline were 0.2±2.4 kg in placebo, 0.6 ± 2.3 kg at 10 mg, 1.6 ± 2.2 kg at 20 mg and 1.9 ± 2.9 kg at 25 mg.
 - Changes in body weight ≥7% were seen in 3 (2.6%) subjects in placebo, 2 (4.3%) at 10 mg, 2 (3.9%) at 20 mg and 15 (13.2%) at 25 mg.
- There were no signals of concern from electrocardiograms, safety labs or urinalysis
- There were no differences or signals between groups of urinary retention detected using the American Urological Association Symptoms Index

Exploratory endpoint: time to event analysis showed marked dose-dependent decrease in rate of seizure recurrence

TIME to Reach Baseline Monthly Focal Seizure Count during the DBP



Safety and tolerability profile inline with commonly used ASMs

OVERALL ADVERSE EVENT PROFILE

- XEN1101 was generally well-tolerated in this study with adverse events (AEs) consistent with other commonly prescribed ASMs.
- The most common (>10%) treatment emergent adverse events across all XEN1101 dose groups were dizziness (24.6%), somnolence (15.6%) and fatigue (10.9%).
- Two AEs of urinary retention were reported in the active treatment groups, one of which required a dose reduction, and both subjects remained on drug with no other changes or intervention.
- TEAEs of weight increase were reported in 1 (0.9%) subject on placebo, 1 (2.2%) subjects at 10 mg, 2 (3.9%) subjects at 20 mg and in 3 (2.6%) subjects at 25 mg.
- There have been no TEAEs of pigmentary abnormalities reported during the double-blind phase of the study, or in preliminary analysis during the ongoing OLE to date.
- SAE incidence was low and balanced across groups.

TEAE profile consistent with other ASMs, with majority of TEAEs within the CNS

Summary of all treatment emergent adverse events (TEAEs) in the double-blind period within the safety population:

Subjects with n(%)	Placebo (N=114)	XEN1101 10mg (N=46)	XEN1101 20mg (N=51)	XEN1101 25mg (N=114)	XEN1101 Any dose (N=211)
At least one TEAE	71 (62.3)	31 (67.4)	35 (68.6)	97 (85.1)	163 (77.3)
At least one Serious TEAE	3 (2.6)	2 (4.3)	2 (3.9)	3 (2.6)	7 (3.3)
At least one TEAE leading to permanent treatment discontinuation	4 (3.5)	1 (2.2)	7 (13.7)	18 (15.8)	26 (12.3)
At least one serious TEAE leading to death	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

- The most common TEAEs leading to discontinuation across XEN1101 groups were dizziness (4.7%), balance disorder (2.4%), dysarthria (1.9%), gait disturbance (1.9%).

Most common treatment emergent adverse events (AEs) ≥5% in any arm:

System Organ Class/ Preferred Term	Placebo (N=114) n (%)	XEN1101 10mg (N=46) n (%)	XEN1101 20mg (N=51) n (%)	XEN1101 25mg (N=114) n (%)	XEN1101 Any dose (N=211) n (%)
Overall	71 (62.3)	31 (67.4)	35 (68.6)	97 (85.1)	163 (77.3)
Nervous System Disorders	35 (30.7)	20 (43.5)	28 (54.9)	83 (72.8)	131 (62.1)
Dizziness	8 (7.0)	3 (6.5)	13 (25.3)	36 (31.6)	52 (24.6)
Somnolence	8 (7.0)	5 (10.9)	11 (21.6)	17 (14.9)	33 (15.6)
Headache	9 (7.9)	6 (13.0)	6 (11.8)	9 (7.9)	21 (10.0)
Balance disorder	2 (1.8)	2 (4.3)	4 (7.8)	13 (11.4)	19 (9.0)
Tremor	2 (1.8)	3 (6.5)	3 (5.9)	12 (10.5)	18 (8.5)
Aphasia	1 (0.9)	1 (2.2)	1 (2.0)	8 (7.0)	10 (4.7)
Ataxia	1 (0.9)	3 (6.5)	1 (2.0)	5 (4.4)	9 (4.3)
Dysarthria	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	8 (7.0)	9 (4.3)
Memory impairment	1 (0.9)	1 (2.2)	2 (3.9)	6 (5.3)	9 (4.3)
Disturbance in attention	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	3 (5.9)	5 (4.4)	8 (3.8)
Psychiatric Disorders	18 (15.8)	7 (15.2)	13 (25.5)	31 (27.2)	51 (24.2)
Confusional state	1 (0.9)	1 (2.2)	3 (5.9)	6 (5.3)	10 (4.7)
Anxiety	6 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	5 (9.8)	2 (1.8)	7 (3.3)
Hallucination	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (5.9)	0 (0.0)	3 (1.4)
General Disorders and Administration Site Conditions	12 (10.5)	10 (21.7)	9 (17.6)	30 (26.3)	49 (23.2)
Fatigue	6 (5.3)	5 (10.9)	4 (7.8)	14 (12.3)	23 (10.9)
Gait disturbance	1 (0.9)	2 (4.3)	2 (3.9)	8 (7.0)	12 (5.7)
Gastrointestinal Disorders	10 (8.8)	10 (21.7)	5 (9.8)	19 (16.7)	34 (16.1)
Nausea	3 (2.6)	1 (2.2)	1 (2.0)	7 (6.1)	9 (4.3)
Constipation	1 (0.9)	2 (4.3)	3 (5.9)	3 (2.6)	8 (3.8)
Eye Disorders	6 (5.3)	3 (6.5)	5 (9.8)	18 (15.8)	26 (12.3)
Vision blurred	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.0)	7 (6.1)	8 (3.8)
Infections and infestations	13 (11.4)	6 (13.0)	6 (11.8)	6 (5.3)	18 (8.5)
Urinary tract infection	4 (3.5)	4 (8.7)	3 (5.9)	2 (1.8)	9 (4.3)

Low incidence of SAEs and balanced across treatment arms

Treatment emergent serious adverse events (SAEs) in double-blind period:

System Organ Class / Preferred Term	Placebo (N=114) n (%)	XEN1101 10mg (N=46) n (%)	XEN1101 20mg (N=51) n (%)	XEN1101 25mg (N=114) n (%)	XEN1101 Any dose (N=211) n (%)
Overall	3 (2.6)	2 (4.3)	2 (3.9)	3 (2.6)	7 (3.3)
Psychiatric disorders	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)	2 (3.9)	1 (0.9)	4 (1.9)
Confusional state	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Psychogenic seizure	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.5)
Psychotic disorder	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Somatic delusion	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Nervous system disorders	2 (1.8)	1 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.8)	3 (1.4)
Dizziness	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.5)
Muscle spasticity	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.5)
Seizure	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Partial seizures	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Presyncope	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Metabolism and nutrition disorders	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Hyponatraemia	0 (0.0)	1 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)
Infections and infestations	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Corona virus infection	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Injury, poisoning and procedural complications	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Pneumothorax traumatic	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Rib fracture	1 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

CONCLUSIONS

- XEN1101 showed dose-dependent, consistent, highly statistically significant and clinically meaningful reduction in FOS across endpoints in a patient population who had failed a median of 6 ASMs and 50.8% were on 3 background ASMs.
- XEN1101 was generally well tolerated with a similar low SAE incidence (3.3%) as seen in placebo (2.6%) and no deaths in the study.
- The most common TEAEs leading to discontinuation across XEN1101 groups were dizziness (4.7%), balance disorder (2.4%), dysarthria (1.9%), gait disturbance (1.9%).
- There were no cardiovascular signals of concern in ECG or vital signs.
- Based on the strong Phase 2b topline results from the X-TOLE study, Xenon intends to gather input from the U.S. FDA and other regulatory agencies to continue planning the future clinical development of XEN1101.