



Assessment of Opicinumab in Acute Optic Neuritis Using Multifocal Visual Evoked Potential

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Abstract

Background Multifocal visual evoked potential (MF-VEP) assesses a wider visual field than full-field VEP (FF-VEP) and potentially offers a more precise analysis of optic nerve injury and repair following optic neuritis. MF-VEP may offer advantages over FF-VEP as an endpoint in clinical trials of remyelinating therapies.

Objective MF-VEP testing was used to study changes in visual pathways in 48% of RENEW [phase II, opicinumab (anti-LINGO-1; BIIB033) vs. placebo after first acute unilateral optic neuritis] participants.

Methods This exploratory MF-VEP RENEW substudy compared mean outcomes at weeks 24 and 32 among participants in the intent-to-treat (ITT; $n = 39$; 72% female; mean age: 32.3 years) and per-protocol (PP; $n = 31$; 71% female; mean age: 32.2 years) populations in affected and fellow eye latency from fellow eye baseline latency and affected and fellow eye amplitude from their own baselines. Treatment differences were evaluated using analysis of covariance (week 24) and a mixed-effect model of repeated measures (week 32). Last observation carried forward was used to impute missing data at week 24.

Results A trend for improvement in affected eye MF-VEP latency with opicinumab versus placebo was seen in the ITT and PP populations at weeks 24 and 32. Both treatment groups in the ITT population experienced partial recovery of amplitude in the affected eye at week 32. Notably, the mean change in fellow eye amplitude at weeks 24 and 32 was -17.57 and -31.41 nanovolts (nV) in placebo but only -0.59 and 1.93 nV in the opicinumab group [differences at weeks 24 and 32: 16.98 nV ($p = 0.050$) and 33.33 nV ($p < 0.01$), respectively].

Conclusion Results from this substudy showed advantages of MF-VEP over FF-VEP in multicenter studies of central nervous system reparative therapies and provide novel evidence that fellow eye visual pathway amplitude loss occurs after optic neuritis but can potentially be prevented by opicinumab treatment.

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Key Points

The RENEW primary study (NCT01721161), which assessed the efficacy and safety of opicinumab (anti-LINGO-1; BIIB033) in participants after a first episode of acute optic neuritis (AON), included a substudy to measure changes in latency and amplitude in both the affected and fellow eyes using multifocal visual evoked potential (MF-VEP).

Latency changes measured by MF-VEP were highly correlated with full-field VEP (FF-VEP) latency changes measured both within this substudy and in the primary RENEW study, confirming the treatment effect demonstrated by opicinumab in the RENEW study.

MF-VEP appears superior to FF-VEP by showing similar treatment effects on latency delay with a smaller sample size and revealing treatment effects on amplitude that were not apparent with FF-VEP.

Treatment with opicinumab prevented the progressive fellow eye visual pathway amplitude loss following AON that was demonstrated by the placebo group and also reduced amplitude loss in the affected eye following AON.

1 Introduction

Opicinumab (anti-LINGO-1; BIIB033) is a fully human monoclonal antibody against LINGO-1 [1]. Following testing in preclinical models and phase I studies [1, 2], a phase II clinical development program was initiated to investigate opicinumab as a potential treatment for central nervous system (CNS) demyelinating disorders.

RENEW was the first multicenter randomized clinical trial to investigate a potential CNS remyelinating therapy in humans. Opicinumab was compared with placebo (in addition to standard intravenous [IV] corticosteroid pulse therapy) in participants with a first episode of acute optic neuritis (AON), with treatment starting 3–4 weeks after the first symptom and continuing for up to 8 months. A first AON episode was selected because it is often the first manifestation of multiple sclerosis (MS) and allows the study of two potential mechanisms for LINGO-1 blockade: remyelination [via improved latency of the visual evoked potential (VEP)], and neuroprotection [via preservation of retinal nerve fiber layer thickness measured by spectral domain optical coherence tomography (SD-OCT) and VEP amplitude]. RENEW primary endpoint analysis demonstrated some improvement in full-field (FF)-VEP latency recovery in the affected eye

relative to the unaffected eye at baseline, consistent with enhanced remyelination of the recently affected optic nerve [3].

FF-VEP is a sensitive and objective tool for detecting latency abnormalities in the visual pathway [4] and represents combined activity of the central part of the visual field. In contrast, multifocal (MF)-VEP is performed by simultaneously stimulating multiple individual regions of the visual field using different pseudorandom sequences for different segments. By cross-correlating each sequence with the raw electroencephalogram signal, responses to unique sequences corresponding to each of the individually stimulated segments are extracted. Thus, a wider and more detailed assessment of the visual field is performed using MF-VEP, allowing better identification of regional changes in amplitude and latency and potentially a more precise analysis of injury and repair following AON [5–8]. Furthermore, since the VEP signal is generated by dipoles oriented perpendicularly to the brain surface, the upper and lower calcarine visual cortex produces mostly opposing waveforms and, as a result, FF-VEP but not MF-VEP is prone to cancellation [9]. Individual MF-VEP waveforms are generated independently by small areas of the visual cortex and are not affected by signal cancellation between the upper and lower fields. MF-VEP reproducibility over time is excellent [10, 11], as is its sensitivity to detect changes [12]. A technical feasibility study of MF-VEP latency demonstrated a variability (over two tests) within 2 ms for healthy controls and individuals with pre-existing optic neuritis and a strong correlation between the first and second tests ($r=0.9997$) [13].

Prolonged latencies and decreased or absent cortical MF-VEP amplitudes with monocular stimulation are hallmarks of AON [6, 14, 15] and are caused by inflammatory demyelination and conduction block and/or axonal injury. Significant amplitude recovery and some latency recovery typically occur spontaneously via resolution of inflammation, ion channel redistribution in demyelinated axons, and remyelination [16]. In RENEW, we included an MF-VEP substudy in 48% of participants to measure changes in latency and amplitude in the affected and fellow eye visual pathways in greater detail. This is the first time MF-VEP has been used in a multicenter therapeutic clinical trial.

2 Methods

2.1 RENEW Study Design

The design and methodology of RENEW (NCT01721161) have been described previously [3]. Briefly, participants aged 18–55 years experiencing a first unilateral AON episode and with no history of MS were randomized 1:1 to placebo or opicinumab 100 mg/kg IV every 4 weeks from

baseline to week 20 (six treatments) with follow-up until week 32. Patients with fellow eye VEP latency abnormalities were excluded from RENEW [3]. Prior to randomization, all participants were treated within 28 days of the first AON symptom onset with high-dose IV corticosteroids. An opicinumab 100 mg/kg dose was selected for this proof-of-biology study because it was the highest dose tested in phase I trials, was found to be safe and well-tolerated, and is predicted to result in CNS exposures above the 90% effective concentration for remyelination in rodent pharmacology models [2]. All participants provided written informed consent, the study was performed in accordance with the International Conference on Harmonisation Good Clinical Practice guidelines and the Declaration of Helsinki [17, 18], and all investigators obtained approval from their local ethics committees.

2.2 Multifocal Visual Evoked Potential (MF-VEP) Methodology

As specialist equipment was provided to the sites that participated in the MF-VEP substudy, it was not possible to perform MF-VEP at all locations. Thirteen of the sites participating in RENEW were selected for the MF-VEP substudy and supplied with MF-VEP machines (Vision-Search 1 system; VisionSearch, Sydney, NSW, Australia) by the sponsor (Biogen). Technicians at all 13 sites were trained in person and were qualified to perform MF-VEP by one of the authors (AK), followed by formal assessment by the central reader (Duke University Clinical Research Center, Durham, NC, USA). MF-VEP measurements were taken at screening, baseline, weeks 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, and 24 (± 3 days), and at week 32 (± 7 days). For participants who discontinued study treatment early or withdrew prematurely from the study, MF-VEP was measured at the early termination visit that was completed 4 weeks (± 7 days) after their last study treatment. The individual segments assessed by MF-VEP are shown in Fig. 1a.

Fifty-six cortically scaled segments containing a 4×4 grid of black-and-white checks reversing according to pseudorandom sequences were used for monocular visual field stimulation (Fig. 1b). The visual stimulus was generated on a 21-inch high-resolution liquid crystal display screen and occupied 48° of the visual field. All participants were optimally refracted for near vision and the pupils were not dilated. They were seated 30 cm from the screen. Four gold-cup electrodes (Grass Technologies, West Warwick, RI, USA) were used for bipolar recording: two electrodes positioned 4 cm on either side of the inion, one electrode in the midline 2.5 cm above the inion, and one electrode 4.5 cm below the inion. Conductive gel was injected under each electrode (0.5 mL). Electrical signals were recorded along two channels: vertical (using superior and inferior

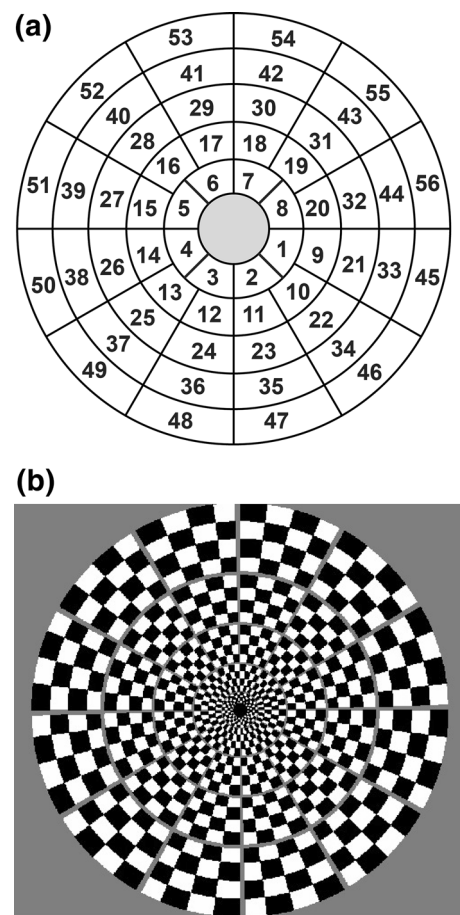


Fig. 1 Individual segments assessed using **a** multifocal visual evoked potential and **b** reversing black-and-white checks used for monocular stimulation

electrodes) and horizontal (using left and right electrodes). A ground electrode was placed on an ear lobe. Each of the 56 segments was stimulated with a different frequency and the resultant VEP responses were amplified 100,000 times and band-pass filtered (1–20 Hz). For amplitude analysis, the largest (between two channels) peak–trough amplitude within the interval of 70–200 ms was determined. The second peak of the maximum amplitude wave for each visual field segment was used for latency analysis. The software of the MF-VEP equipment calculated the average amplitude and frequency from the individual segments. If a segment had no detectable amplitude, then a reading of 0 nanovolts (nV) was assigned. Latency measurements were only assigned to segments with amplitude readings not equal to 0 nV. Segments with undetectable amplitude readings did not have a latency assigned. No compensation for peripheral sectors and no imputations were performed.

The blinded central reader was responsible for MF-VEP data quality control and for latency and amplitude measurement at the individual subject level using progression

analysis for each of the 56 segments from all available study visits.

2.3 Full-Field Visual Evoked Potential (FF-VEP) and Spectral Domain Optical Coherence Tomography (SD-OCT) Methodology

FF-VEP latency and amplitude as well as retinal ganglion cell layer/inner plexiform layer (RGCL/IPL) thickness, measured by SD-OCT, were assessed in the main RENEW study. Both methods used a standard protocol provided by the central reading center to ensure reproducibility and consistency, as described previously [3]. The FF-VEP protocol was developed to comply with guidelines from both the International Society for Clinical Electrophysiology of Vision and the American Clinical Neurophysiology Society. SD-OCT scan images were obtained using a Spectralis® (Heidelberg Engineering, Heidelberg, Germany) or Cirrus™ (Carl Zeiss Meditec, Dublin, CA, USA) system. Central reading, certification, and quality control procedures, as well as the optical coherence tomography (OCT)-scanning protocol, complied with the APOSTEL (Advised Protocol for OCT Study Terminology and Elements) recommendations [3, 19]. The central reader evaluated all data and provided the final values and interpretations. FF-VEP and RGCL/IPL data for substudy participants were obtained from the main study results.

2.4 Statistical Analyses

In this substudy, the primary efficacy analysis was change in MF-VEP-affected eye latency at week 24 (end of treatment) from baseline of the unaffected (fellow) eye in milliseconds. A key hurdle when measuring changes from baseline in AON VEP latency is that pretreatment latency delay from demyelination cannot be determined because of the high prevalence of conduction block and residual acute inflammation in the affected eye optic nerve. To overcome this limitation, RENEW required each participant to have a normal fellow (unaffected) eye to acquire the normal, pre-AON onset latency values.

In addition to latency, exploratory efficacy analyses were included to measure changes from baseline in affected and fellow eye MF-VEP amplitude over time expressed in nanovolts. Segments without recordable affected eye amplitude were scored as 0 nV. To visualize changes in amplitude from baseline in all 56 MF-VEP segments in the affected and fellow eyes, heat map displays were generated for each visit (*R* statistical software), with green representing amplitude gains (improvements) from baseline and red representing amplitude losses (worsening) from the baseline value of the respective eye.

All participants in the MF-VEP substudy were included in the intent-to-treat (ITT) population and received at least one dose of study drug or placebo. MF-VEP substudy participants who were included in the per-protocol (PP) population in the full trial (defined as those who completed the study, did not miss more than one treatment dose, and did not receive MS disease-modifying therapy) formed the PP population in the MF-VEP substudy. The PP population analysis was post hoc in the MF-VEP substudy.

Demographic data were summarized using descriptive statistics. Values for affected and unaffected fellow eye MF-VEP latency and amplitude at each visit were summarized using descriptive statistics by treatment group. Treatment differences in MF-VEP latency and amplitude were evaluated using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) at week 24 and a mixed-effect model of repeated measures (MMRM) through week 32. Last observation carried forward was used to impute missing data at week 24 in the ANCOVA evaluation. ANCOVA and MMRM models were adjusted for the baseline value of the outcome being examined.

Participants with FF-VEP latency recovery at week 24 were prespecified as those with an affected eye FF-VEP latency $\leq 10\%$ worse than the fellow eye. Mean differences in MF-VEP latency and amplitude at week 24 in participants with and without FF-VEP latency recovery from baseline impairment were evaluated by ANCOVA. Correlations of MF-VEP with FF-VEP and RGCL/IPL thickness were assessed using pairwise correlation and the Pearson correlation coefficient.

The MF-VEP substudy was not designed to reach significance for testing treatment effect on latency or amplitude. *p* values reported were not adjusted for multiple testing. The magnitude of the treatment effect was unknown at the time the substudy was designed because RENEW was the first time the efficacy of opicinumab for CNS remyelination was examined in the clinic. Data were checked for normality and were found to be normally distributed.

3 Results

3.1 Enrollment in the MF-VEP Substudy and Baseline Characteristics

Thirty-nine (48%) participants in the RENEW ITT population were included in the MF-VEP substudy, mandatory at all 13 sites selected for substudy participation. Of the 39 participants, 21 were randomized to opicinumab and 18 to placebo. The two treatment groups were similar in baseline demographics except for conduction block in the affected eye, which was more frequent in the opicinumab group (Table 1). Fellow eye MF-VEP latency and amplitude values were normal at baseline; average latency for a

Table 1 Baseline demographic characteristics of all participants in the MF-VEP substudy

Characteristic	Placebo (<i>n</i> = 18)	Opicinumab (<i>n</i> = 21)	All participants (<i>N</i> = 39)
Female (%)	78	67	72
White (%)	94	100	97
Mean ± SD age (years)	31.8 ± 9.93	32.7 ± 7.90	32.3 ± 8.78
Weight (kg) [median (range)]	75.0 (47–119)	72.2 (57–106)	75.0 (47–119)
Height (cm) [median (range)]	170.0 (155–194)	171.0 (158–185) ^a	170.0 (155–194) ^b
Mean ± SD MF-VEP latency of the fellow eye (ms)	144.45 ± 6.22	147.68 ± 5.33 ^a	146.15 ± 5.92 ^b
Mean ± SD MF-VEP latency of the affected eye (ms)	167.61 ± 19.90	166.65 ± 19.69 ^a	167.10 ± 19.53 ^b
Mean ± SD MF-VEP amplitude of the fellow eye (nV)	156.77 ± 57.30	167.36 ± 34.60 ^a	162.34 ± 46.39 ^b
Mean ± SD MF-VEP amplitude of the affected eye (nV)	87.21 ± 48.57	78.36 ± 57.63 ^a	82.56 ± 53.01 ^b
No. (%) with < 60% measurable segments ^c	4 (22)	9 (45) ^a	13 (34) ^b

MF-VEP multifocal visual evoked potential, nV nanovolts, SD standard deviation

^a*n* = 20; baseline height and MF-VEP latency and amplitude not available for one participant

^b*n* = 38; baseline height and MF-VEP latency and amplitude not available for one participant

^cParticipants with recordable latency in < 60% of segments at baseline were considered to have conduction block at baseline

control cohort was previously reported as 145.9 ± 4.6 ms and 149.3 ± 5.1 ms [13, 20] for both sides and the normal average range for amplitude was reported as 156–210 nV [21]. The mean affected eye baseline amplitude was reduced by approximately half in both treatment groups compared with the fellow eye (Table 1).

Thirty-one (45%) of 69 participants in the main study PP population were represented in the MF-VEP substudy PP population, with 15 randomized to opicinumab and 16 to placebo (Table 2). The substudy population was representative of the overall participant population in RENEW.

3.2 Recovery of MF-VEP Latency in the Affected Eye

Both groups showed MF-VEP latency prolongation at the end of treatment (week 24) and end of study (week 32). In the ITT population, the adjusted mean change in latency in the opicinumab group compared with placebo at week 24 was −4.97 ms [95% confidence interval (CI) −16.03 to 6.09; *p* = 0.37]; in the PP population, it was −11.78 ms (95% CI −24.28 to 0.73; *p* = 0.06; by ANCOVA; Fig. 2). The corresponding data at Week 32 were −3.82 ms (95% CI −15.10 to 7.46; *p* = 0.50) and −9.38 ms (95% CI −22.22 to 3.46; *p* = 0.15; by MMRM; Fig. 2). Although the average improvement in MF-VEP latency was numerically almost twofold higher with opicinumab than with placebo at both timepoints in the PP population, the data were highly variable and the

Table 2 Baseline demographic characteristics of participants in the MF-VEP substudy per-protocol population

Characteristic	Placebo (<i>n</i> = 16)	Opicinumab (<i>n</i> = 15)	All participants (<i>N</i> = 31)
Female (%)	75	67	71
White (%)	94	100	97
Mean ± SD age (years)	32.8 ± 10.14	31.7 ± 7.83	32.2 ± 8.97
Weight (kg) [median (range)]	75.0 (51–119)	75.0 (57–106)	75.0 (51–119)
Height (cm) [median (range)]	170.0 (157–194)	172.5 (159–182) ^a	170.5 (157–194) ^b
Mean ± SD MF-VEP latency of the fellow eye (ms)	143.67 ± 6.01	147.66 ± 4.98 ^a	145.53 ± 5.82 ^b
Mean ± SD MF-VEP latency of the affected eye (ms)	169.80 ± 19.80	162.87 ± 18.37 ^a	166.56 ± 19.14 ^b
Mean ± SD MF-VEP amplitude of the fellow eye (nV)	159.23 ± 56.30	163.54 ± 38.40 ^a	161.24 ± 48.01 ^b
Mean ± SD MF-VEP amplitude of the affected eye (nV)	83.27 ± 48.04	82.93 ± 56.13 ^a	83.11 ± 51.05 ^b
No. (%) with < 60% measurable segments ^c	4 (25)	6 (43) ^a	10 (33) ^b

MF-VEP multifocal visual evoked potential, nV nanovolts, SD standard deviation

^a*n* = 14; baseline height and MF-VEP latency and amplitude not available for one participant

^b*n* = 30; baseline height and MF-VEP latency and amplitude not available for one participant

^cParticipants with recordable latency in < 60% of segments at baseline were considered to have conduction block at baseline

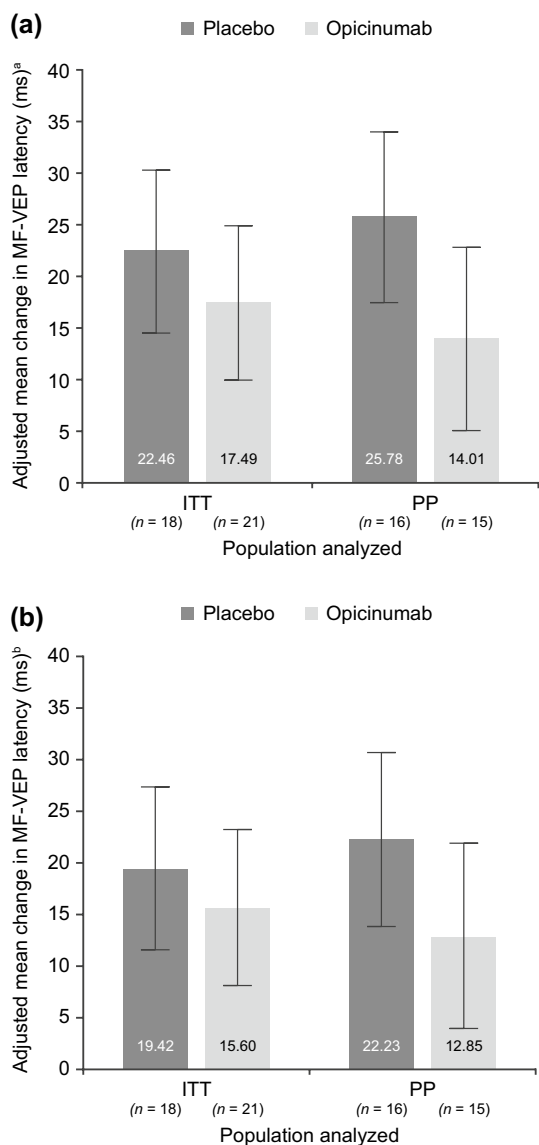


Fig. 2 Mean change in MF-VEP latency, adjusted for the baseline latency of unaffected fellow eye, at **a** week 24 and **b** week 32 in the affected eye compared with the unaffected fellow eye at baseline in the substudy ITT and PP populations. Error bars represent 95% CIs. ^aAnalyzed by analysis of covariance. ^bAnalyzed by mixed-effect model of repeated measures. *CI* confidence interval, *ITT* intent-to-treat, *MF-VEP* multifocal visual evoked potential, *PP* per protocol

study was therefore underpowered to detect a statistically significant treatment effect.

A post hoc comparison of estimated effect size for change in MF-VEP and FF-VEP latency for opicinumab versus placebo at week 24 in the ITT population showed that MF-VEP demonstrated a larger treatment effect size than FF-VEP (Table 3).

3.3 Recovery of MF-VEP Amplitude in the Affected Eye

Both treatment groups experienced amplitude recovery in the affected eye from baseline; there was no significant between-group difference in recovery at week 24. However, there was a strong trend for improvement with opicinumab over 32 weeks; the mean gain versus placebo was 22.32 nV (95% CI -1.26 to 45.89 ; $p=0.06$; Fig. 3a; MMRM; ITT population). The recovery in the placebo group peaked by week 16 and appeared to worsen towards the end of the study, whereas the opicinumab group continued to improve through the last study assessment (week 32). The heat map display revealed that the greatest recovery occurred in the segments with recording electrodes closest to the visual cortical area generating the signal (i.e., the upper calcarine visual cortex; Fig. 3a), a consequence of the anatomy of the visual cortex [9, 22].

3.4 MF-VEP Latency and Amplitude in the Fellow Eye

No change from baseline in fellow eye visual pathway latency was observed in either treatment group over 32 weeks; in the ITT population, the adjusted mean change from baseline at week 24 by MMRM was 0.61 ms for opicinumab and 2.26 ms for placebo ($p=0.15$). The corresponding values at week 32 were 1.92 ms for placebo and 1.32 ms for opicinumab ($p=0.52$).

By contrast, there was a significant, gradual loss of MF-VEP amplitude in the placebo group that was not seen in the opicinumab group; in the ITT population at week 24, the adjusted mean change in the fellow eye MF-VEP amplitude by MMRM was -17.57 nV in the placebo group but only -0.59 nV in the opicinumab group [difference in adjusted mean change: 16.98 nV (95% CI -0.23 to 34.18); $p=0.05$]. The corresponding values at week 32 were -31.41 and 1.93 nV in the placebo and opicinumab groups, respectively ($p<0.01$; Fig. 3b). The heat map display of the individual segments showed that the progressive fellow eye visual pathway amplitude loss involved the majority of segments and was greatest in the segments corresponding to the visual cortical neurons closer to the MF-VEP scalp electrodes, similar to the findings in the affected eye visual pathway. In the opicinumab group, only a few segments experienced transient and mild loss of amplitude.

3.5 Correlations of MF-VEP with FF-VEP and SD-OCT

A prespecified responder analysis of the RENEW primary endpoint classified responders as those whose affected eye latency at week 24 was within 10% of the fellow eye latency at baseline [3]. We investigated the relationship between this

Table 3 Comparison of multifocal visual evoked potential and full-field visual evoked potential effect sizes in the intent-to-treat population of RENEW at week 24

Outcome	Estimate (difference in adjusted mean estimated from model) ^a	SD of change at Week 24 in placebo	Effect size (estimate/SD) ^{a,b}
Change in MF-VEP latency at week 24 for opicinumab vs. placebo	4.97	16.729	0.297
Change in FF-VEP latency at week 24 for opicinumab vs. placebo [3]	3.48	15.898	0.219

FF-VEP full-field visual evoked potential, MF-VEP multifocal visual evoked potential, SD standard deviation

^aAbsolute values are shown

^bEstimated with Cohen's *d*, assuming equal variance

responder analysis and the changes observed in latency and amplitude by MF-VEP. The results showed that MF-VEP latency recovery at week 24 was significantly greater in participants who were FF-VEP latency responders at week 24 ($p < 0.01$; Fig. 4). MF-VEP amplitude loss also appeared to be lower in FF-VEP latency responders at week 24 ($p = 0.10$; Fig. 4). In fact, in the affected eye visual pathway, changes in MF-VEP latency at week 24 showed a high correlation with changes in FF-VEP latency in both treatment groups (Table 4). By contrast, the correlation was weaker between MF-VEP and FF-VEP in amplitude changes over 24 weeks and between MF-VEP latency and amplitude with RGCL/IPL as measured by SD-OCT. OCT was used as a secondary endpoint in RENEW to investigate the potential for opicinumab to provide neuroprotection of RGC following AON (Table 4).

4 Discussion

This is the first time MF-VEP has been used in a multicenter therapeutic clinical trial. Results from this exploratory MF-VEP substudy of RENEW showed the feasibility of performing MF-VEP in multicenter studies of candidate CNS reparative therapies. Owing to its low sample size, this exploratory MF-VEP substudy was not designed for statistical significance, but to provide valuable information on the latency and amplitude changes of both the affected and fellow eyes following AON and the potential treatment effects of opicinumab for both remyelination and neuroprotection in the visual pathway. Importantly, the changes in affected eye latency from baseline of the fellow eye were consistent between the MF-VEP substudy and FF-VEP, the primary endpoint in RENEW [3]. There was also very high concordance in the measurements of affected eye visual pathway latency delay following AON between FF-VEP (measured manually on the first wave by a central reader) and MF-VEP (measured automatically on the second wave using a machine algorithm) in both the placebo and opicinumab

groups (Table 4). The assessment of treatment effect statistical significance was similar, even though the MF-VEP substudy involved half the number of participants as RENEW.

MF-VEP was hypothesized to be superior to FF-VEP for several reasons, including the ability to detect small outer field defects not detected by FF-VEP, higher sensitivity to assess severely reduced activity, and higher reliability for latency, and especially for amplitude in longitudinal measurements [13]. Predictably, the MF-VEP latency data generated were consistent with the FF-VEP latency results from the overall study (Table 5). Furthermore, participants whose FF-VEP latency recovered to normal/close to normal in RENEW (FF-VEP latency responders; Table 5) showed significantly less prolongation in MF-VEP latency and lower MF-VEP amplitude loss from baseline to week 24 than participants without FF-VEP latency recovery. This confirms the treatment effect observed with FF-VEP in RENEW using separate measurements of latency recovery and highlights the potential of MF-VEP to provide similar information with a smaller sample size in therapeutic trials (39 participants in the MF-VEP substudy vs. 82 participants in RENEW yielded similar statistical differences by treatment; Table 5) [3]. A post hoc analysis of treatment effect size for opicinumab over placebo on latency delay showed that MF-VEP had a larger effect size than FF-VEP, indicating that a potentially smaller sample size is needed with MF-VEP to achieve the same power needed with FF-VEP. While the current study was underpowered to detect a treatment effect, these results suggest that MF-VEP could be a preferred endpoint to FF-VEP in future optic neuritis trials because it could potentially demonstrate similar treatment effects with about half the sample size, in addition to detecting treatment effects on amplitude that are not measurable with FF-VEP.

A novel finding from this exploratory MF-VEP study was that fellow eye visual pathway amplitude loss occurred following unilateral optic neuritis in the opposite eye. Furthermore, this did not occur in the opicinumab group.

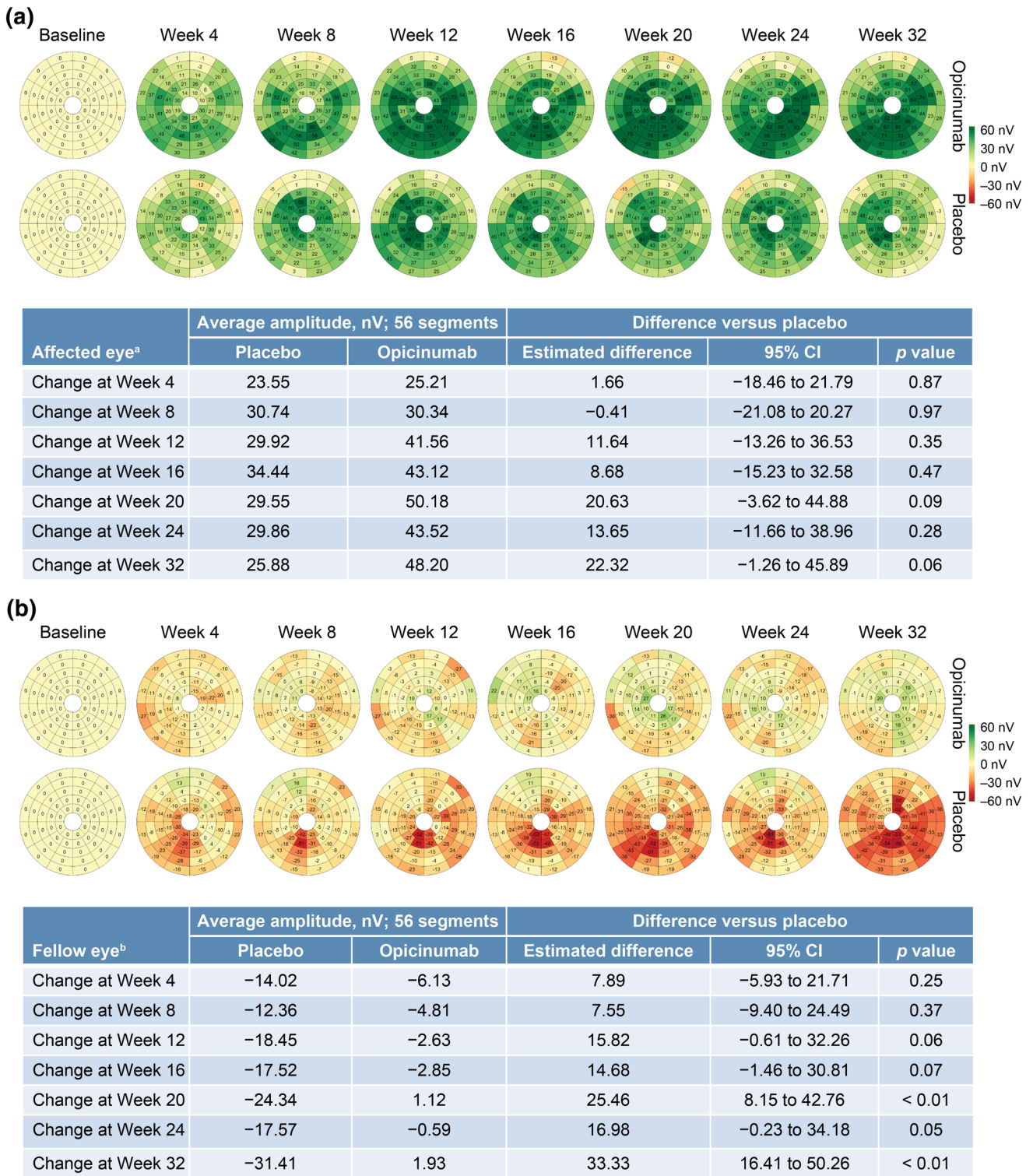


Fig. 3 Mean change in multifocal visual evoked potential amplitude by treatment from baseline over 32 weeks in the **a** affected eye and **b** unaffected fellow eye in the intent-to-treat population. In the heat map displays, green represents amplitude gains (improvement) and red

represents amplitude losses (worsening) from baseline. Results for the per protocol population were not calculated. ^aCompared with baseline value of the affected eye. ^bCompared with baseline value of the fellow eye. *CI* confidence interval, *nV* nanovolts

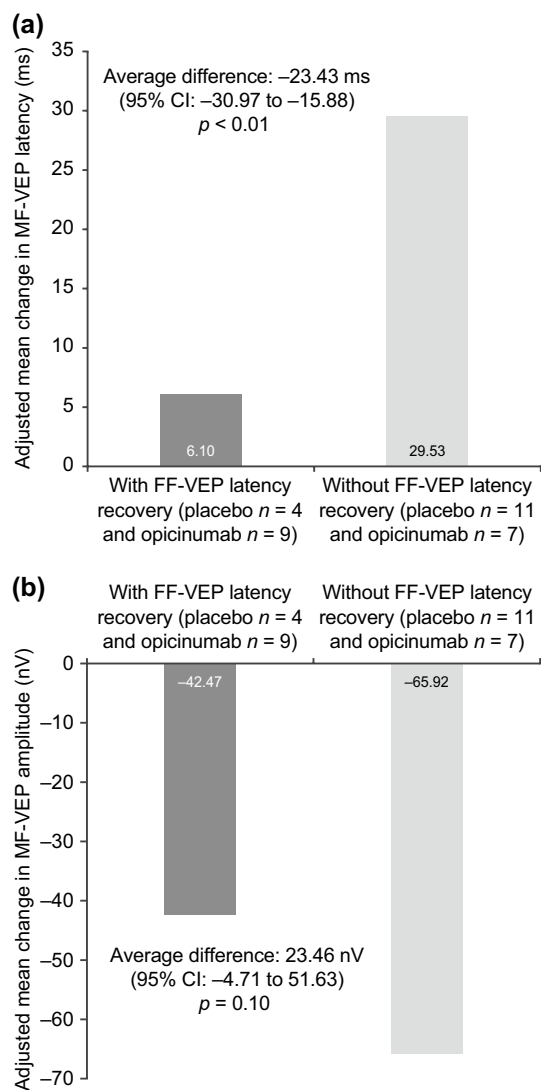


Fig. 4 Adjusted mean differences in **a** MF-VEP latency and **b** amplitude at week 24 in participants classified with latency recovery using the primary endpoint measure of FF-VEP. FF-VEP latency recovery was defined as affected eye FF-VEP latency at week 24 $\leq 10\%$ worse than the baseline fellow eye; FF-VEP latency was the primary endpoint in RENEW. *CI* confidence interval, *FF-VEP* full-field visual evoked potential, *MF-VEP* multifocal visual evoked potential

Replication and mechanistic investigations to substantiate these novel findings will be important.

There are several potential explanations for the observed fellow eye visual pathway amplitude loss in the placebo arm. First, it may be due to inflammation in the affected eye also affecting the optic chiasm and fellow eye, with edema causing transient conduction block, which could reduce the amplitude. However, the MF-VEP amplitude loss was not temporarily linked to AON onset but, instead, gradually worsened over time following AON and peaked at 32 weeks. This is the opposite of what would be expected if

acute inflammation related to the affected eye AON lesion was the cause.

Second, it may be due to new lesions developing in the fellow eye visual pathway, possibly occurring in the optic nerve, tract or radiation, and/or visual cortex, causing axonal transection and/or axonal demyelination and reduced amplitude. However, the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans at 32 weeks showed very few new cerebral lesions, and the effect would have had to occur in almost all participants in the MF-VEP substudy. As described in previous studies, the T2 sequences used in the RENEW study were appropriate to detect the onset of new lesions in the brain, including the optic radiations [23]. Also, little increase in brain T2 lesion volume was seen in RENEW between baseline and week 32, with no difference between treatment groups, suggesting that new lesion development is an unlikely reason for the new onset of MF-VEP fellow eye visual pathway amplitude loss [3]. A location for these potential new lesions in the optic tract is also possible but unlikely, as optic tract lesions occur infrequently in MS [24–26]. Visual cortex lesions are also possible, but they tend to occur in later phases of MS rather than in this early population [6, 27] and are unlikely to be so widespread as to involve the majority of visual fields in most individuals (Fig. 3). If they did occur, these cortical lesions would not be visible by conventional MRI. Finally, a therapeutic effect on new lesion development produced by opicinumab is unlikely, as this antibody had no such effect in animal studies [28, 29] or in phase 1 or the RENEW studies.

Third, the amplitude loss could have resulted from anterograde transsynaptic visual cortex degeneration following AON, which is expected to also affect secondary axons coming from the fellow eye visual pathway. MRI studies in various eye diseases have shown secondary structural changes in the visual cortex following unilateral injury to the retina. In the case of anterograde transsynaptic degeneration, it has been hypothesized that axonal breakdown at the site of injury on one side spreads to connected neurons from the contralateral side at the occipital cortex level [30]. There is some evidence of both anterograde and retrograde transsynaptic degeneration in MS. In particular, anterograde transsynaptic degeneration has been observed following optic neuritis and resulted in localized cortical atrophy [31]. Retrograde transsynaptic degeneration, where damage spreads from the visual cortex proximally toward the eye, has also been suggested as a mechanism of axonal damage in MS. Thus, transsynaptic visual pathway degeneration could cause secondary visual pathway dysfunction and may represent a novel therapeutic target to protect the overall integrity of the visual network following unilateral visual pathway lesions, such as in AON [28]. Since LINGO-1 blockade is known to have both remyelinating and neuroaxonal protective effects in various preclinical models [1, 28, 32–36], it is possible that the observed preservation of MF-VEP amplitude in the

Table 4 Correlations of the change at week 24 comparing multifocal visual evoked potential, full-field visual evoked potential, and spectral domain optical coherence tomography by treatment group

	Substudy and ITT (<i>r</i>)			Substudy and PP (<i>r</i>)		
	Placebo (<i>n</i> = 18)	Opicinumab (<i>n</i> = 21)	Total (<i>N</i> = 39)	Placebo (<i>n</i> = 16)	Opicinumab (<i>n</i> = 15)	Total (<i>N</i> = 31)
MF-VEP latency and FF-VEP latency	0.98	0.91	0.95	0.98	0.93	0.96
MF-VEP amplitude and FF-VEP amplitude	0.63	-0.24	0.05	0.63	-0.12	0.15
MF-VEP latency and MF-VEP amplitude	-0.54	-0.31	-0.43	-0.54	-0.30	-0.45
MF-VEP amplitude and FF-VEP latency	-0.42	-0.58	-0.48	-0.42	-0.52	-0.45
MF-VEP latency and RGCL/IPL thickness	-0.35	-0.50	-0.37	-0.35	-0.50	-0.37
MF-VEP amplitude and RGCL/IPL thickness	0.28	0.51	0.39	0.28	0.51	0.38

Pearson correlation analyses were used. All correlation analyses for the affected eye were assessed using baseline of the fellow eye

FF-VEP full-field visual evoked potential, ITT intent to treat, MF-VEP multifocal visual evoked potential, PP per protocol, RGCL/IPL retinal ganglion cell layer/inner plexiform layer

Table 5 Multifocal visual evoked potential substudy and RENEW study outcomes

Study/outcomes	ITT	PP
MF-VEP substudy		
Change in MF-VEP latency at week 24 for opicinumab vs. placebo	-4.97 ms (<i>p</i> = 0.37)	-11.78 ms (<i>p</i> = 0.06)
Change in MF-VEP latency at week 32 for opicinumab vs. placebo	-3.82 ms (<i>p</i> = 0.50)	-9.38 ms (<i>p</i> = 0.15)
RENEW study (Cadavid et al. [3])		
Change in FF-VEP latency at week 24 for opicinumab vs. placebo	-3.48 ms (<i>p</i> = 0.33)	-7.55 ms (<i>p</i> = 0.05)
Change in FF-VEP latency at week 32 for opicinumab vs. placebo	-6.06 ms (<i>p</i> = 0.07)	-9.13 ms (<i>p</i> = 0.01)
Participants with latency recovery at week 24; opicinumab/placebo (%)	53/26	54/27

FF-VEP full-field visual evoked potential, ITT intent to treat, MF-VEP multifocal visual evoked potential, PP per protocol

fellow eye visual pathway following AON treatment with opicinumab represents a protective therapeutic effect from transsynaptic degeneration after AON.

Fourth, it is also possible that the fellow eye amplitude loss represents compensatory functional changes in the visual cortex to adapt to loss of vision in the affected eye resulting from AON. Importantly, the reduced rate of amplitude recovery in the affected eyes and new onset of amplitude loss in the fellow eye in the placebo arm occurred within a similar timeframe, which suggests that the two may be functionally related. These adaptive changes may have been prevented by treatment with opicinumab. The human visual cortex is known to display significant degrees of neuroplasticity [37] that may enable a degree of functional reorganization to compensate for loss of unilateral visual input and, for the brain, a chance to optimize cerebral binocular vision even at the cost of lowering overall amplitude [37–41]. There is some emerging evidence that LINGO-1 signaling pathways are involved in neuroplasticity. One study showed LINGO-1 antagonism increased long-term potentiation (LTP) and prevented the decrease of LTP induced by Nogo-P4; these effects were mediated via Nogo-66 and the ROCK2–Cofilin

pathway, which under normal conditions restricts LTP by preventing actin polymerization and maintaining synaptic stability [42]. Furthermore, blocking Nogo-A increased dendritic spine numbers and length in CA3 pyramidal neurons, while a significant increase in miniature excitatory postsynaptic current amplitude was observed at hippocampal synaptic sites shortly after administration of an anti-Nogo-A antibody, along with an increase in α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazolepropionic acid receptor density that is crucial for plasticity [43]. LINGO-1 has been found to be expressed at distal axonal-synaptic structures [44]. These observations raise the intriguing possibility that opicinumab via LINGO-1 blockade may modulate signaling pathways involved in neuroplasticity.

Limitations of this study include the small sample size. Additionally, as previously reported by Cadavid et al. [3], initiation of opicinumab treatment in RENEW occurred after the majority of retinal thinning had taken place, which limited the therapeutic window for potential treatment benefit on RGC and optic nerve neuroprotection from opicinumab.

5 Conclusion

By generating reliable and informative results in a multi-center international substudy, the feasibility of using MF-VEP as a proof-of-concept biomarker for candidate CNS neuroreparative treatment studies in the AON setting has been established. Furthermore, several important observations were made. First, MF-VEP latency changes were highly correlated ($r \geq 0.91$) with FF-VEP latency changes, corroborating the primary endpoint results in RENEW regarding improvement of VEP latency following AON treatment with opicinumab. Second, the novel finding of progressive fellow eye visual pathway amplitude loss following AON was identified. Third, opicinumab treatment prevented the fellow eye amplitude loss observed following AON and reduced it in the affected eye. If the amplitude loss is due to anterograde transsynaptic degeneration in the visual cortex, this finding raises the possibility that LINGO-1 blockade with opicinumab could function as a neuroprotective therapy for the visual system. If the amplitude loss in the placebo arm is due to plasticity, this indicates that LINGO-1 blockade with opicinumab could be used to modulate neuroplasticity postsynaptically. Both possibilities require further investigation in clinical and experimental settings.

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Author Contributions AK, YC, LX, and DC designed the substudy with input from the other authors and were responsible for the conduct of the substudy. LL, PA, OA, HB, TZ, FZ, and JF collected study data and gave input on analysis. YC and LX analyzed the data and all authors were involved in data interpretation.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

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Ethical approval All investigators obtained approval from their local ethics committees.

Informed consent All participants provided written informed consent and the study was performed in accordance with the International Conference on Harmonisation Good Clinical Practice guidelines and the Declaration of Helsinki.

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