



# Movement Disorders Portfolio

At Neurocrine Biosciences, our movement disorders portfolio includes investigational compounds being evaluated in chorea associated with Huntington disease (HD), and dyskinesic cerebral palsy (DCP).



## Overview

### Movement Disorders

Movement disorders are a group of neurological conditions that can affect a person's ability to produce and/or control body movement.<sup>1</sup>

#### Movement disorders can cause:<sup>1</sup>

- Increased movement, which can be either voluntary or involuntary
- Decreased or slow voluntary movements

#### Movement disorders can be caused by underlying conditions such as:<sup>1</sup>

- Genetic conditions
- Metabolic disorders
- Neurological or vascular diseases
- Infections
- Brain or nerve damage
- Medications
- Exposure to toxins

Available treatment options depend on the type of movement disorder. Some can be treated with medications that address the underlying disease. Some movement disorders have no effective therapies or the current standard of care has limitations, presenting an unmet need for patients living with these conditions.<sup>1</sup>



An estimated **42 million people** in the U.S. live with a **movement disorder**.<sup>2</sup>

### Chorea Associated with Huntington Disease

HD is a hereditary, progressive neurodegenerative disorder in which neurons within the brain break down, resulting in motor, cognitive, and psychiatric symptoms.<sup>3,4</sup> Symptoms generally appear between the ages of 30 to 50 years and worsen over a 10- to 25-year period.<sup>5</sup> Many patients with HD experience chorea, a troublesome involuntary movement disorder, in which patients develop abnormal, abrupt, or irregular movements. Chorea can affect various body regions and interfere with speech, swallowing, posture, and gait.

### Dyskinetic Cerebral Palsy

Dyskinetic cerebral palsy (DCP) is a form of cerebral palsy that is associated with a range of developmental delays, difficulties with physical function, and involuntary movements. DCP is caused by damage to the motor circuits in the brain involved in coordination and movement control.



of the **~41,000 people** in the U.S. diagnosed with HD have **chorea**.<sup>6</sup>



of the approximately **600,000 to 1M people** in the U.S. diagnosed with **cerebral palsy**.<sup>7-9</sup>

# Overview

## Valbenazine

Valbenazine is a selective vesicular monoamine transporter 2 (VMAT2) inhibitor. It is thought to work by reducing the amount of dopamine released in a region of the brain that controls movement and motor function. As a part of our movement disorder portfolio, we are developing valbenazine for the potential treatment of chorea in HD and DCP.

## Valbenazine for Chorea in HD

Status: Ongoing open-label study

In December 2021, we announced top-line data from our KINECT-HD Phase 3 registrational study evaluating the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of valbenazine in adults with chorea associated with HD.

We submitted a supplemental new drug application (sNDA) to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in October 2022.

Data from the KINECT-HD and KINECT-HD2 studies were included in the sNDA submission. We are currently conducting KINECT-HD2, a Phase 3, open-label study to evaluate the long-term safety and tolerability of valbenazine in adults with chorea associated with HD.

For more information about the KINECT-HD2 Phase 3, open-label study, please visit [HuntingtonStudyGroup.org](https://HuntingtonStudyGroup.org) or [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://ClinicalTrials.gov).

## Valbenazine for Dyskinetic Cerebral Palsy

Status: Ongoing Phase 3 study

We are currently conducting a Phase 3 study to assess valbenazine in pediatric and adult patients with DCP.

For more information about this Phase 3 study of valbenazine for DCP, please visit [KINECT-DCP Study](https://KINECT-DCPStudy.org) or [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://ClinicalTrials.gov).

### References

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