

I nuovi concentrati di FVIII e di FIX: evidenze

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Napoli, 23 marzo 2016



Issues with current treatment

- Prophylaxis should be started at very young ages
- Repeated intravenous injections can be problematic even in some adults
- Compliance and adherence to treatment (adolescents)
- No universal regimen = treatment individualization
- Inhibitor development



Long-acting products

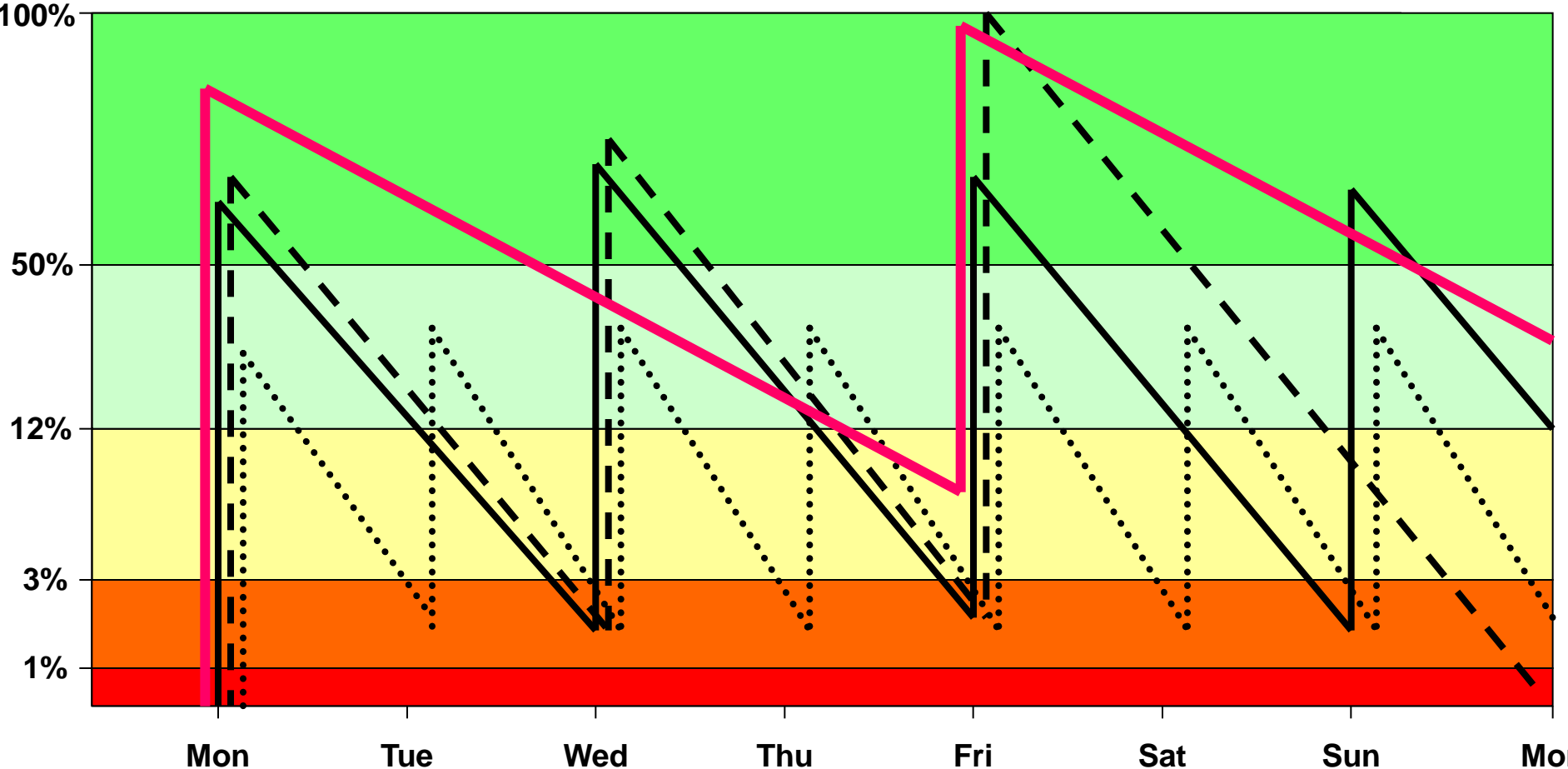
Expected changes in prophylaxis patterns

| | Current products (# yearly i.v. injections) | | Long-acting products (# yearly i.v. injections) |
|---------------------|---|--|---|
| Hemophilia A | 150-180 |  | 80-100 |
| Hemophilia B | 100-120 |  | 30-40 |

How will these longer acting concentrates impact on prophylaxis?

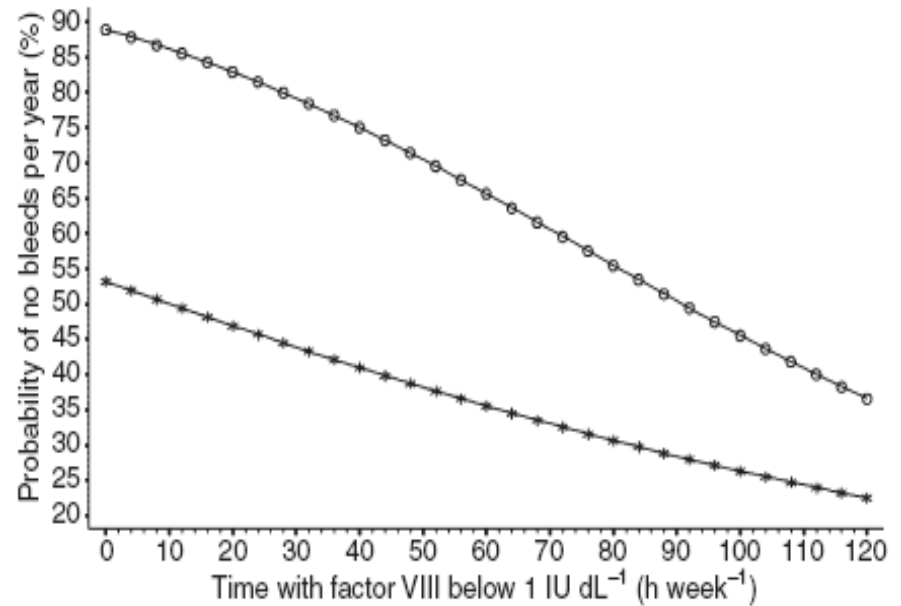
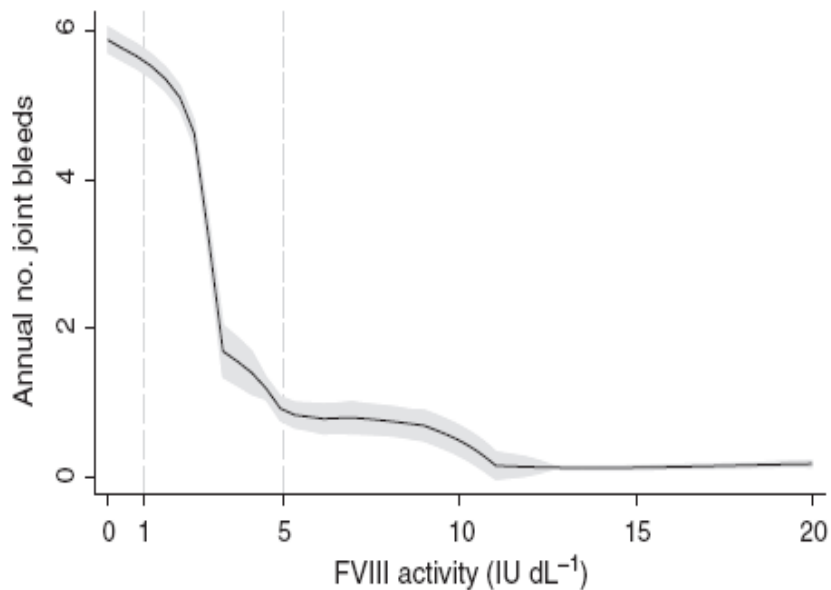
Fewer infusions

Higher troughs



The importance of higher troughs

- In the past trough levels between 1 and 3% were considered “enough”¹
- To protect from joint bleeds higher troughs are needed²
- The time spent below 1% resulted proportional to the incidence of break-through bleeds³



¹ Ahlberg A. *Acta Orthop Scand* 1965; 77 (Suppl): 3-132

² Den Uijl IE et al. *Haemophilia* 2011; 17: 849-53

³ Collins P et al. *JTH* 2009; 7: 413-20

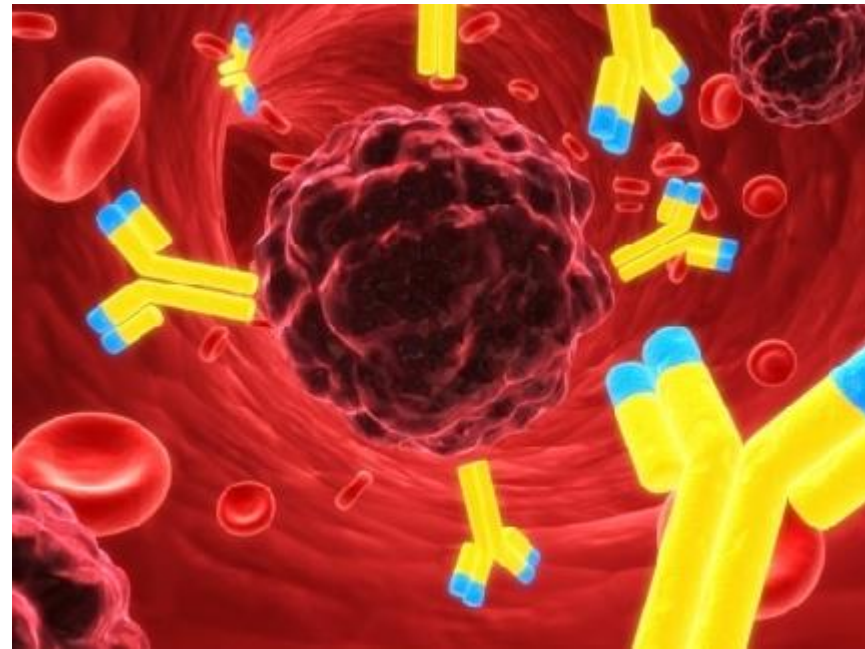
Immunogenicity

Will they result in:

- ✓ ***More (>25-30%) – won't be accepted***
- ✓ ***SAME – will be tolerated***
- ✓ ***Less (<25%) - hopefully***

So far so good in PTPs

Awaiting for PUPs studies



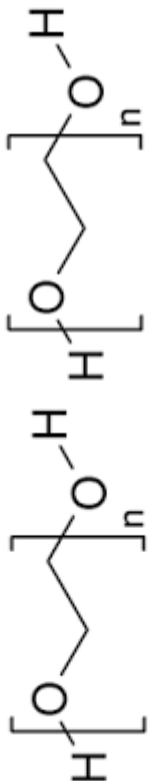
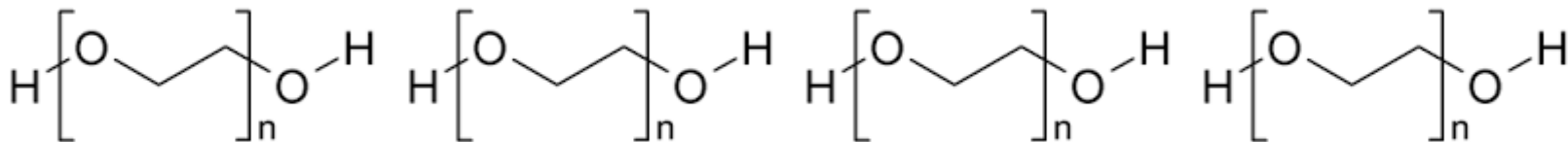
Long-acting FVIII and FIX products

| Molecule name | Structure | Availability | Brand/Company |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| rFIXFc | rFIX Fc fusion | - Marketed in USA/Canada - PUPs trial ongoing | Alprolix®/Biogen Idec |
| Nonacog beta pegol (N9-GP) | GlycoPEGylated FIX | - Extension study | NA/NovoNordisk |
| CSL-654 (rIX-FP) | rFIX albumin fusion | - Extension study - PUPs trial ongoing | NA/CSL Behring |
| rFVIII Fc | rBDD-FVIII Fc fusion | - Marketed in USA/Canada - PUPs trial ongoing | Eloctate®/Biogen Idec |
| BAY 94-9027 | PEGylated BDD-FVIII (60 KDa) | - Extension study | NA/Bayer Healthcare |
| N8-GP | GlycoPEGylated BDT-FVIII (40 KDa) | - Extension study - PUPs trial ongoing | NA/NovoNordisk |
| BAX-855 | PEGylated FVIII (20 KDa) | - Extension study | NA/Baxter |

BDD: B-Domain deleted; BDT: B-Domain truncated; NA: not applicable

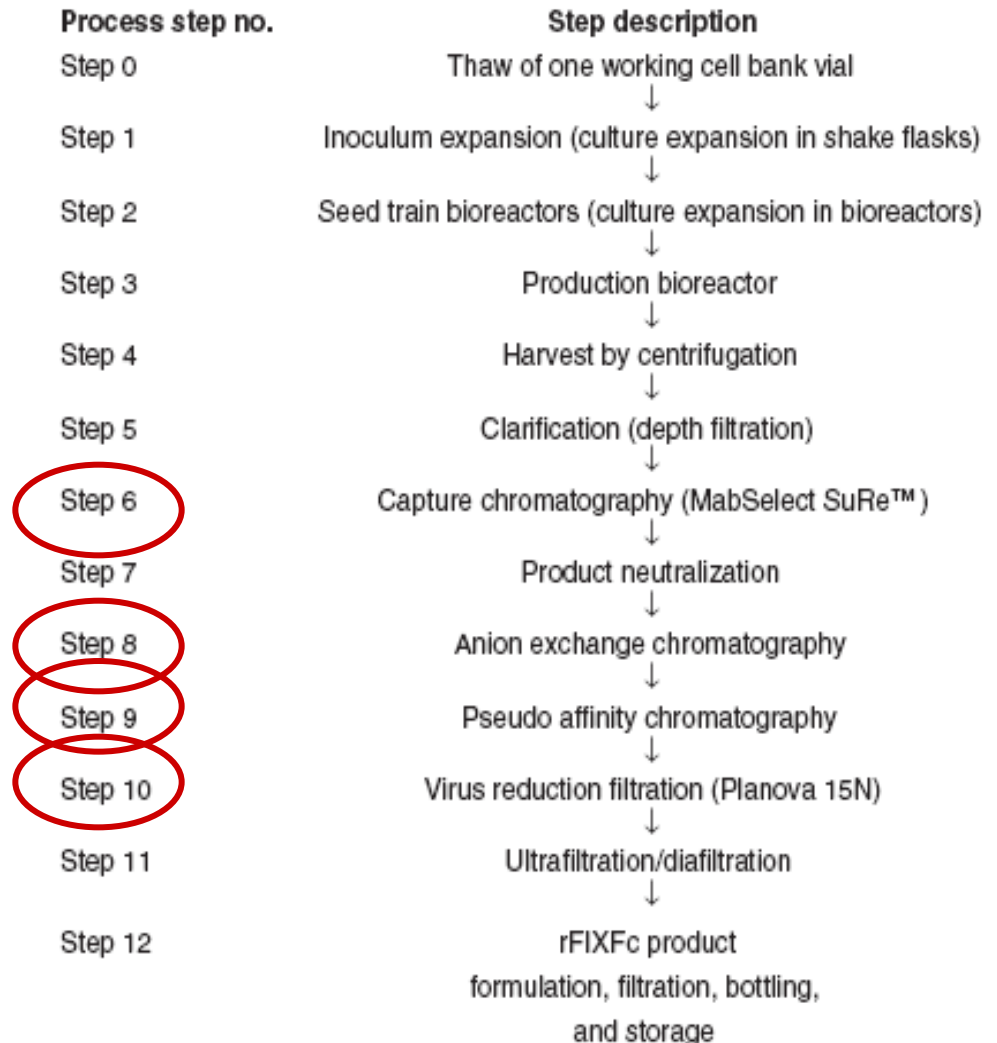
Different technologies, different outcomes?

- ✓ Fusion technologies with physiological proteins as Fc fragment or albumin seems safer
- ✓ Fusion of FVIII to albumin failed to preserve effective coagulation activity
- ✓ Concerns about long-term exposure to PEG moiety
 - antibody production
 - accumulation???
 - long-term toxicity?
 - 20, 40, 60 kDa

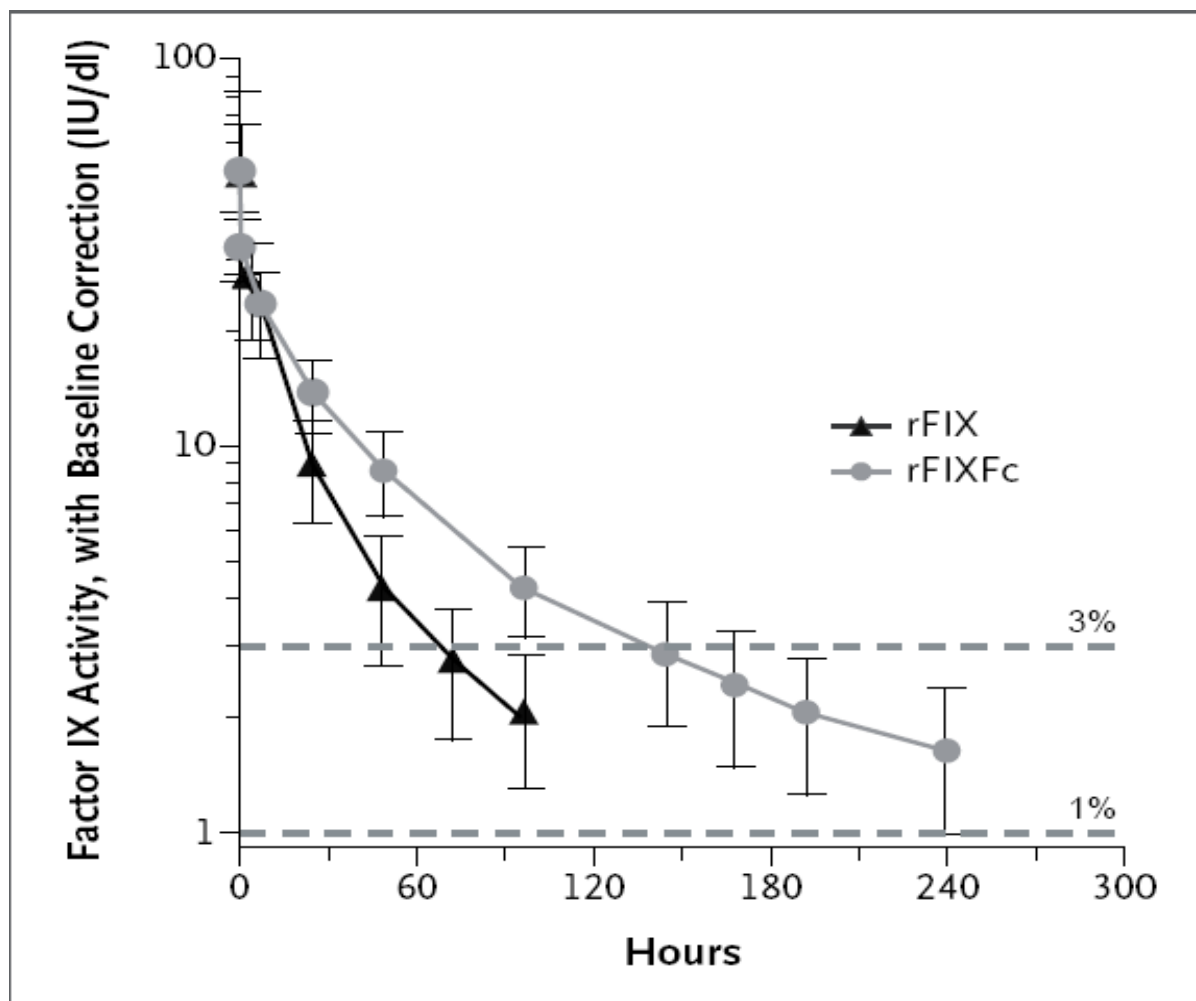


Manufacturing process of rFIXFc

- Human embryonic kidney (HEK) 293H cells
- A single molecule of rFIX covalently fused to the Fc domain of human IgG1
- Transfected HEK 293H cells are grown in serum-free medium
- Specific analytical tests were used to assess identity, purity, activity and safety



B-LONG: Phase 3 Study of rFIXFc in PTPs

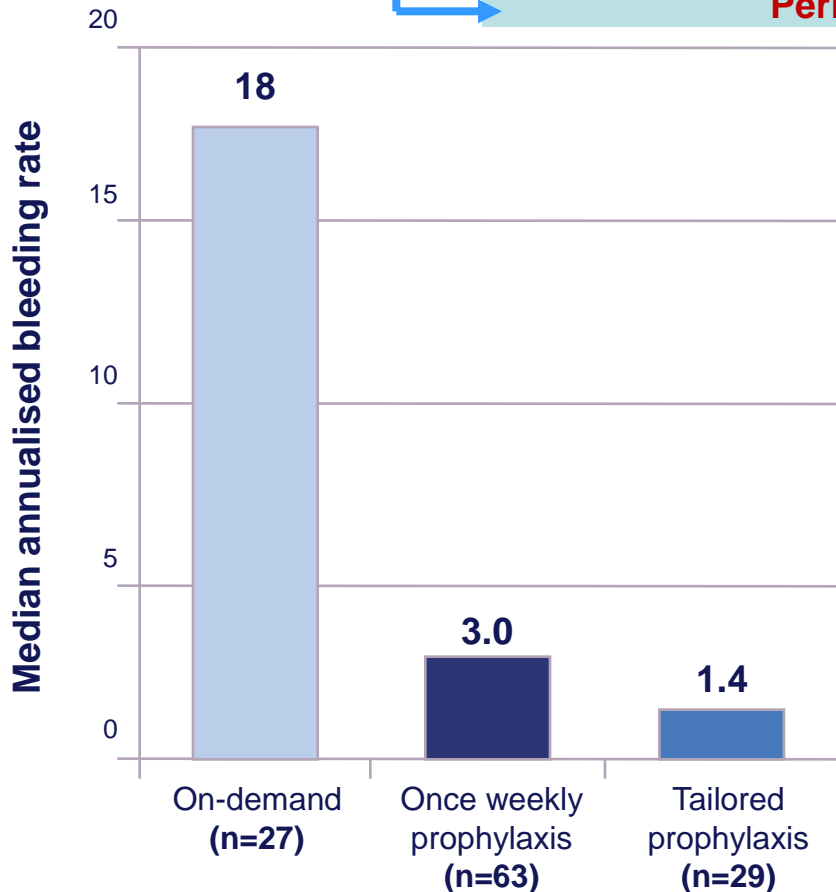
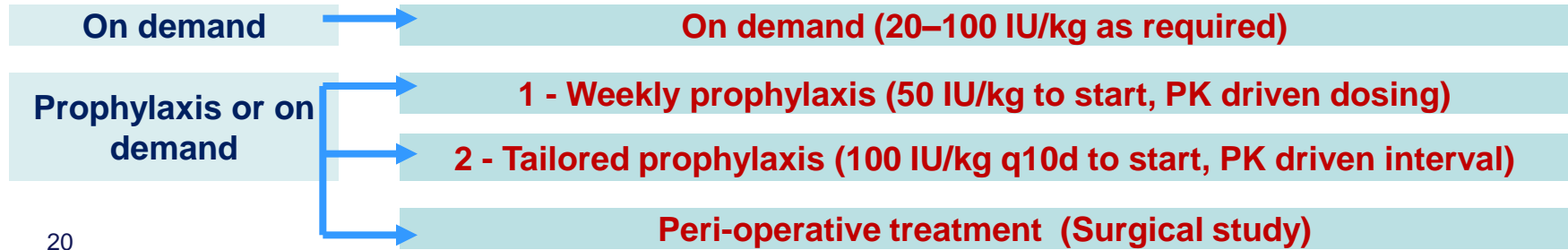


- The median weekly dose was 45 IU/kg in group 1
- The median dosing interval was 12.5 days in group 2

B-LONG: Phase 3 Study of rFIXFc in PTPs

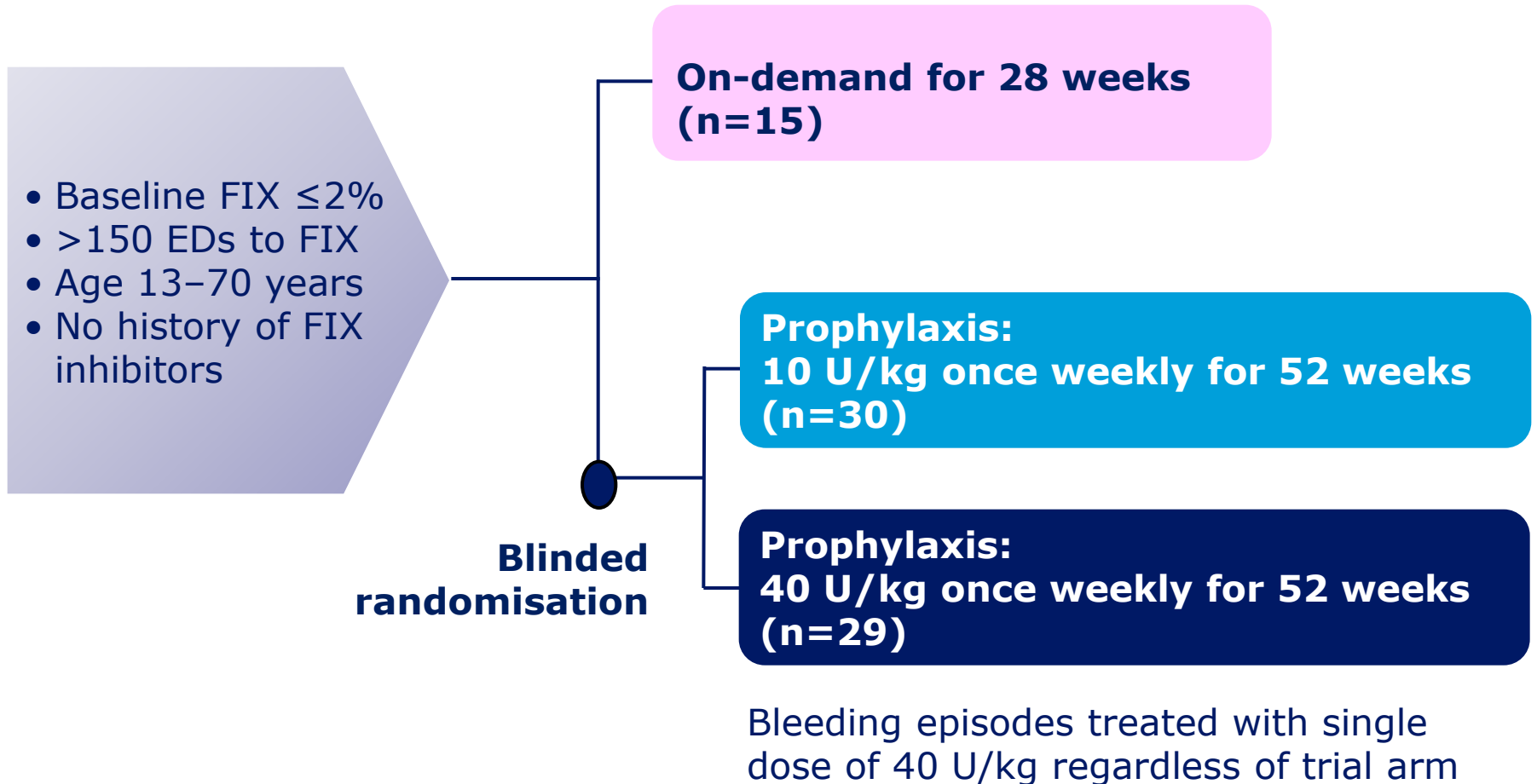
SCREENING

Current regimen

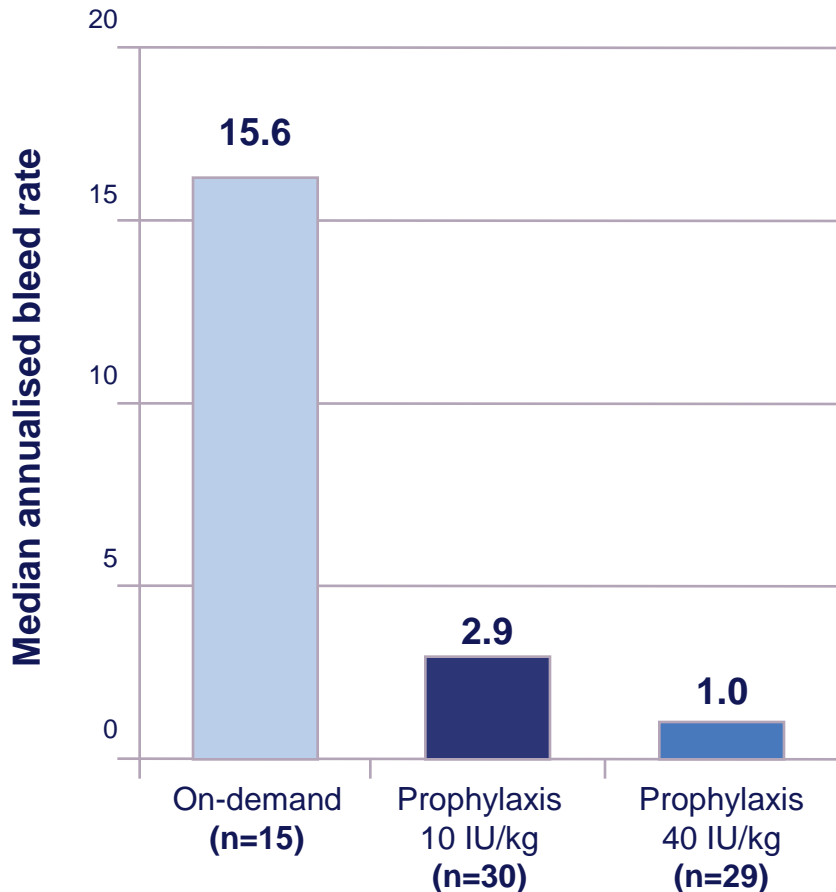
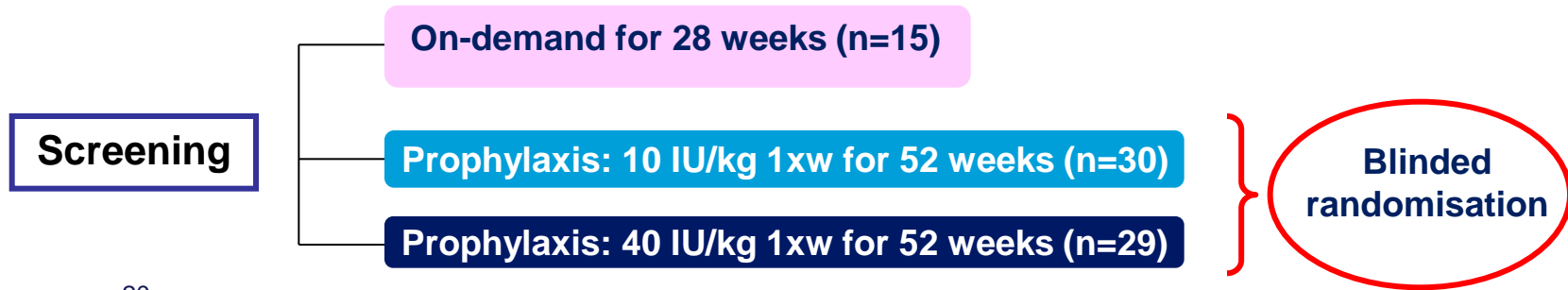


- **123 patients (≥ 12 yrs)**
- $t^{1/2}$: ~ 82 hours; IVR: 0.92
- Target trough: 1-3% or higher
- In the tailored prophylaxis arm 54% of patients were treated every 14 days
- No inhibitors were detected (55 pts with ≥ 50 EDs)
- No cases of anaphylactic reactions or thromboembolic events were reported

Paradigm 2: Phase 3 study of N9-GP

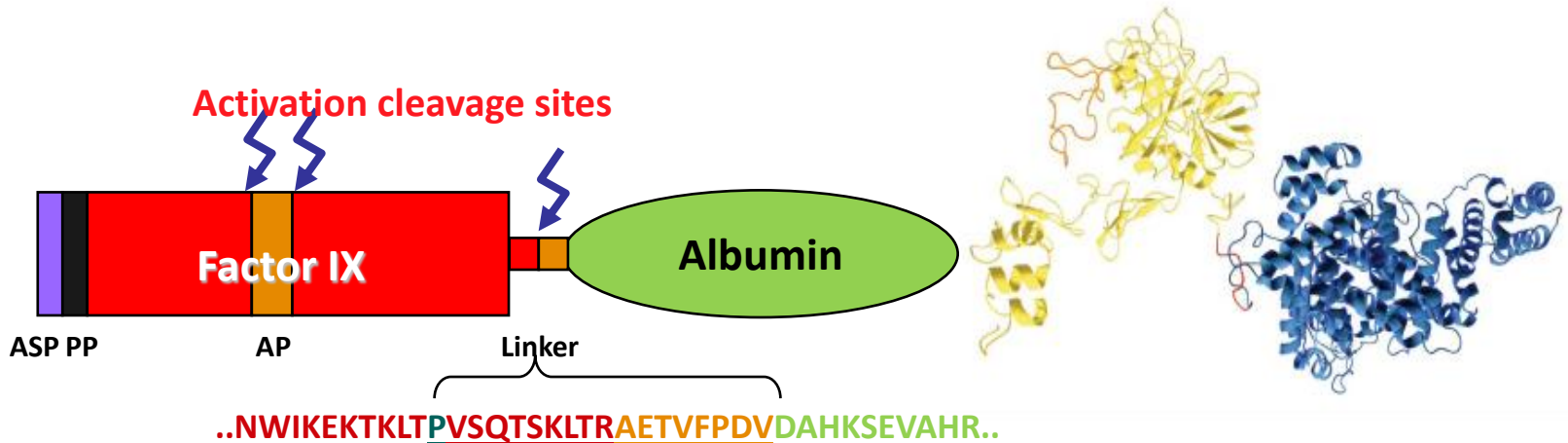


Paradigm 2: Phase 3 study of N9-GP



- $t^{1/2}$: 93 hours
- Overall success rate for treatment of bleeds: 92.4% (excellent or good)
- Bleeds were treated with a single dose of 40 IU/kg
- 91.7% of bleeds successfully treated with a single dose
- No inhibitory antibodies to N9-GP
- No safety issues

rFIX Albumin Fusion Protein



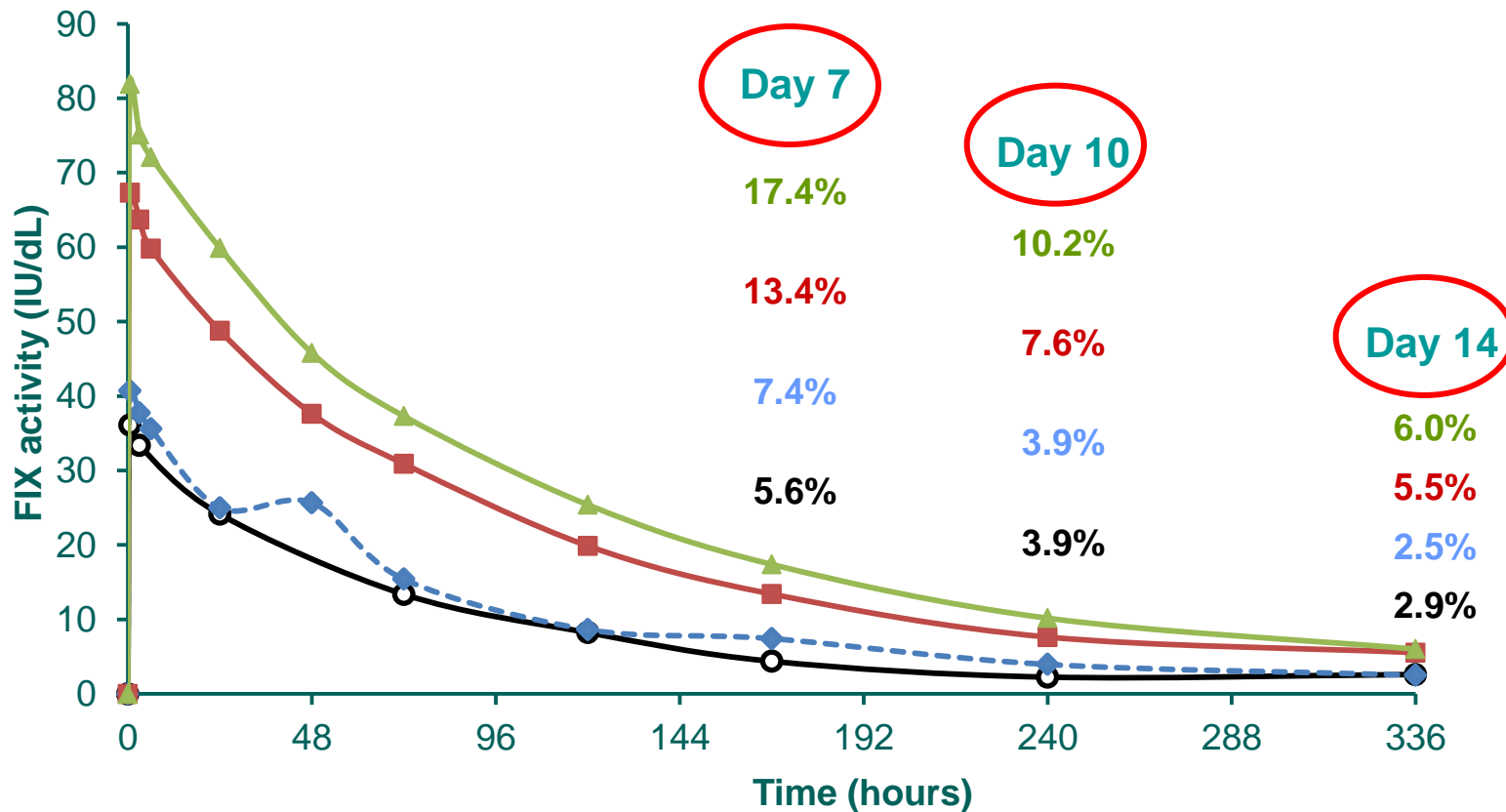
- rIX-FP is a recombinant protein purified from CHO cells
- rIX-FP is generated by the genetic fusion of human recombinant albumin to the c-terminus of rFIX
- Cleavable linker between rFIX and albumin derived from rFIX activation region

rIX-FP yielding a longer duration of action could address the existing unmet medical needs by requiring less frequent dosing

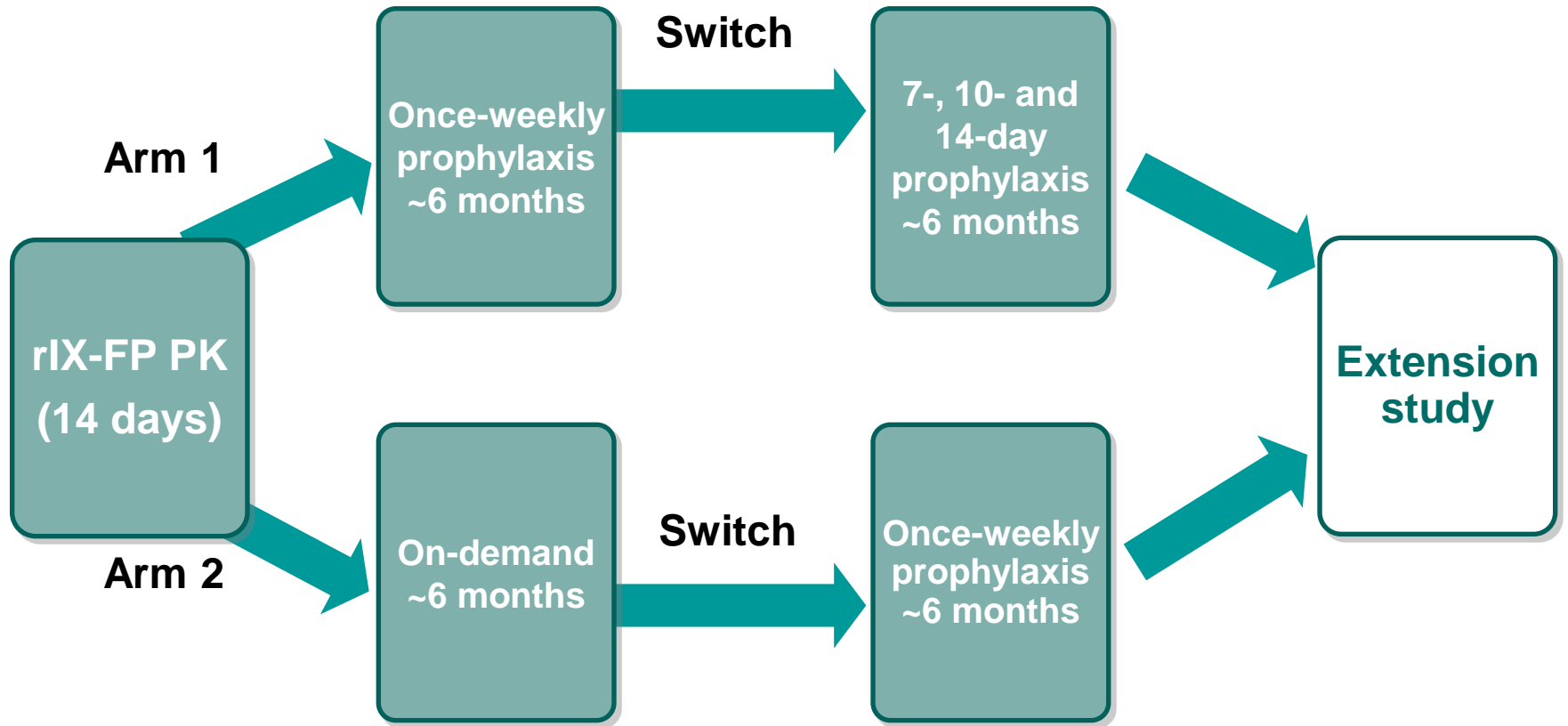
Prolong9-FP: Phase I and I/II PK study

$t^{1/2}$: 92 hours

- 25 IU/kg rIX-FP (n=13) – Phase I/II
- ◆ 25 IU/kg rIX-FP (n=7) – Phase I
- 50 IU/kg rIX-FP (n=13) – Phase I
- ▲ 75 IU/kg rIX-FP (n=8) – Phase I



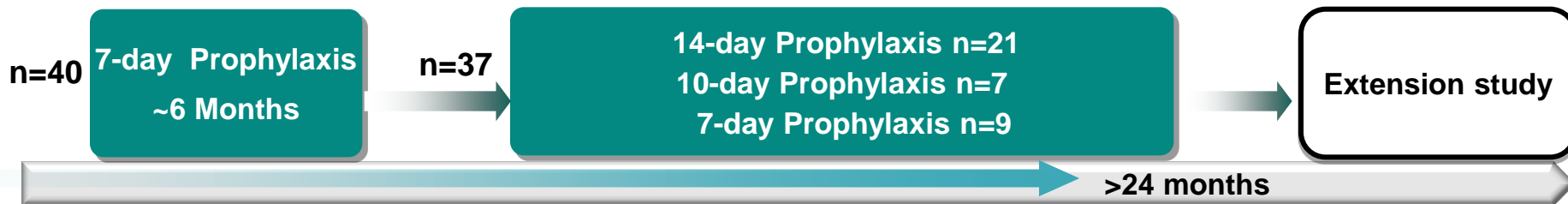
Prolong9-FP: Phase 3 study of rIX-FP



On-Demand vs. Prophylaxis with rIX-FP

| | Within-subject comparison (n=19) rIX-FP | | AsBR reduction |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | On-demand period ~6 months | Prophylaxis period ~12 months | |
| AsBR, median (IQR) | 15.43 (7.98–17.96) | 0.0 (0.00–0.96) | 100% (p<0.0001) |
| Target joint(s), n (%) | 10 (53) | 0 | |
| Estimated AsBR (95% CI) [†] | 13.62 (11.00–16.87) | 0.55 (0.23–1.32) | |
| Estimated total ABR (95% CI) [†] | 18.22 (15.38–21.58) | 1.81 (0.97–3.37) | |
| Median dose (IU/kg) | | 40 IU/kg | |

7-, 10- and 14-Day Prophylaxis Regimens



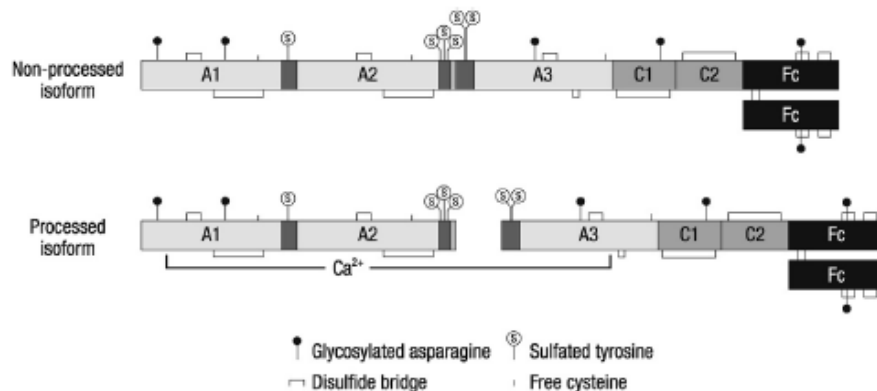
| | 7-Day Regimen (n=40) | 10-Day Regimen (n=7) | 14-Day Regimen (n=21) |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| AsBR | | | |
| Median (IQR) | 0 (0, 0) | 0 (0, 0) | 0 (0, 1.0) |
| Estimated mean AsBR (95% CI)[†] | 0.65 (0.37–1.13) | 0.56 (0.27–1.17) | 0.83 (0.38–1.77) |
| Total ABR | | | |
| Median (IQR) | 0 (0, 1.87) | 0 (0, 1.78) | 1.08 (0, 2.7) |
| Estimated mean ABR (95% CI)[†] | 1.58 (1.02–2.44) | 1.69 (0.87–3.28) | 1.61 (0.93–2.80) |

Manufacturing process of rFVIII Fc

- Human embryonic kidney (HEK) 293H cells
- A single molecule of rFVIII covalently fused to the Fc domain of human IgG1
- Transfected HEK 293H cells are grown in serum-free medium
- Specific analytical tests were used to assess identity, purity, activity and safety

Levels of A) galactose- α -1,3-galactose (α -Gal) and B) N-glycolylneuraminic acid (NGNA) in rFVIII Fc and three commercially available rFVIII products.

| Sample | α -Gal | | NGNA | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| | Average % mol/mol (n = 3) | Standard deviation (n = 3; %) | Average % mol/mol (inter-day; n = 9) ^a | RSD ^b (inter-day; n = 9; %) ^a |
| rFVIII Fc | <LOD ^c | NA | <LOD ^d | NA |
| Xyntha | 10.2 | 1.6 | 20.31 (0.73) | 3.6 |
| Advate | 3.3 | 0.6 | 1.33 (0.14) | 10.8 |
| Kogenate | 1.3 ^e | 0.8 | 5.99 (0.32) | 5.3 |
| Positive control | 41.7 | 0.4 | – | – |



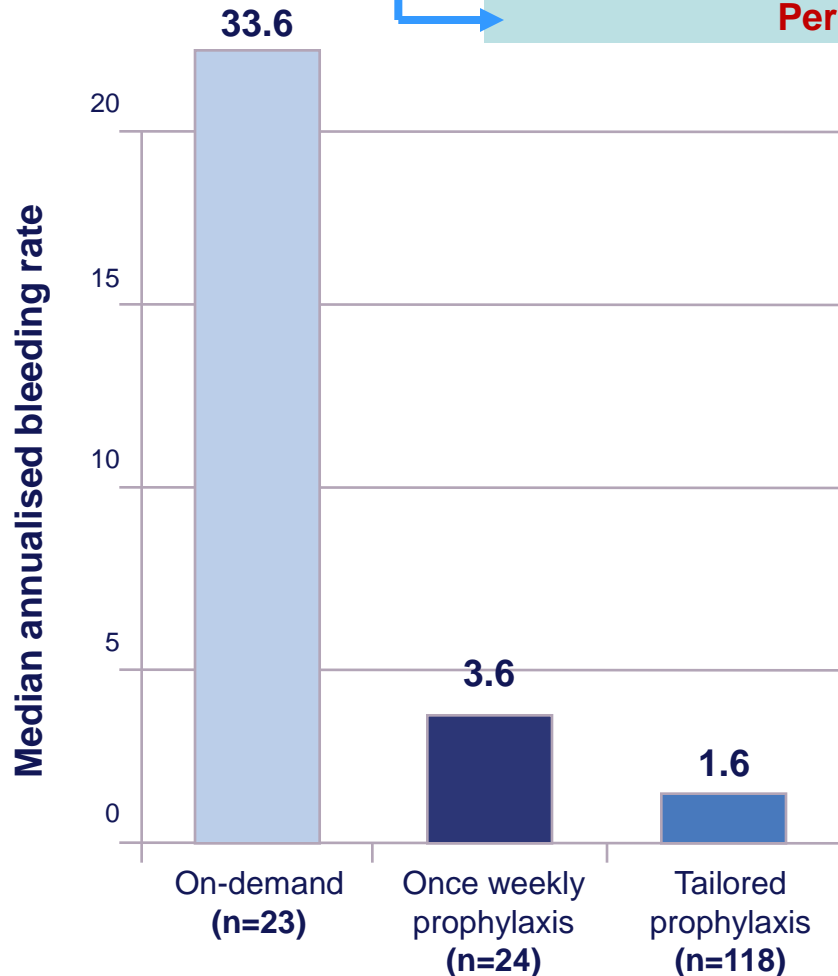
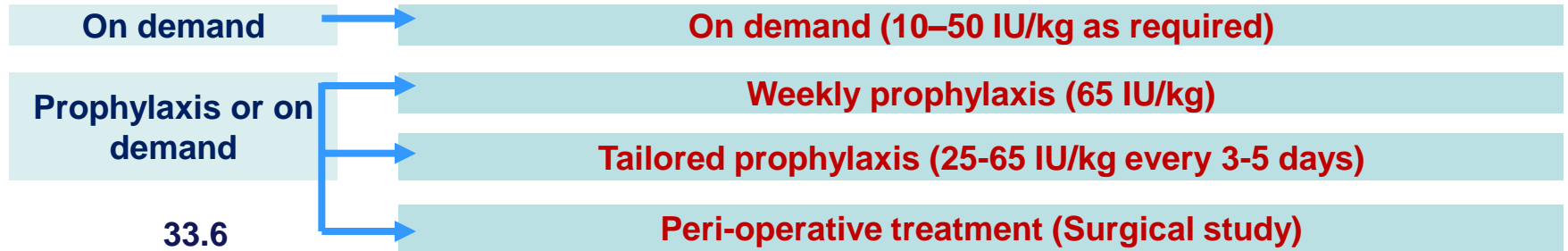
Process Step No.

| Process Step No. | Step Description |
|----------------------|--|
| Step 0 | Thaw of one working cell bank vial |
| Step 1 | Inoculum expansion (culture expansion in shake flasks) |
| Step 2 | Seed train bioreactors (culture expansion in bioreactors) |
| Step 3 | Production bioreactor |
| Step 4 | Harvest by centrifugation |
| Step 5 | Clarification (depth filtration) |
| Step 6 | Virus inactivation (Triton X-100 addition) |
| Step 7 ^a | Affinity chromatography (VIIISelect column) |
| Step 8 ^a | Anion exchange chromatography (TMAE HiCap column) |
| Step 9 | Anion exchange membrane (Mustang Q membrane) |
| Step 10 ^a | Virus reduction filtration (Planova 15N) |
| Step 11 | Hydrophobic interaction chromatography (Octyl Sepharose fast flow) |
| Step 12 | Ultrafiltration/diafiltration |
| Step 13 | rFVIII Fc product formulation, filtration, bottling, and storage |

A-LONG: Phase 3 Study of rFVIIIFc in PTPs

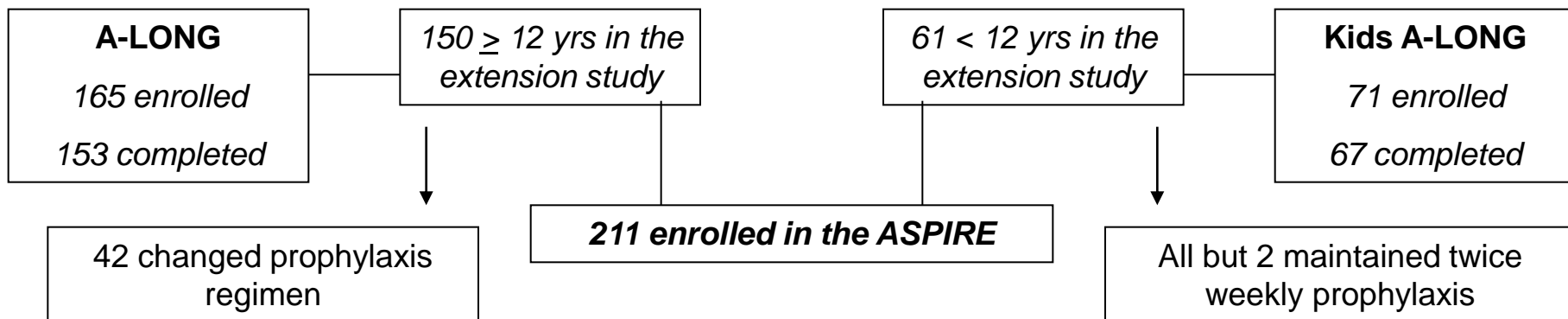
SCREENING

Current regimen



- **165 patients (≥ 12 yrs)**
- **$t^{1/2}$: 19.0 hours; IVR: 2.2**
- **Target trough: 1-3% or higher**
- **In the tailored prophylaxis arm the median weekly dose was 78 IU/kg**
- **30% of subjects achieved a 5-day dosing interval**
- **No inhibitors were detected (110 pts with ≥ 50 EDs)**
- **9 major procedures in 9 pts**

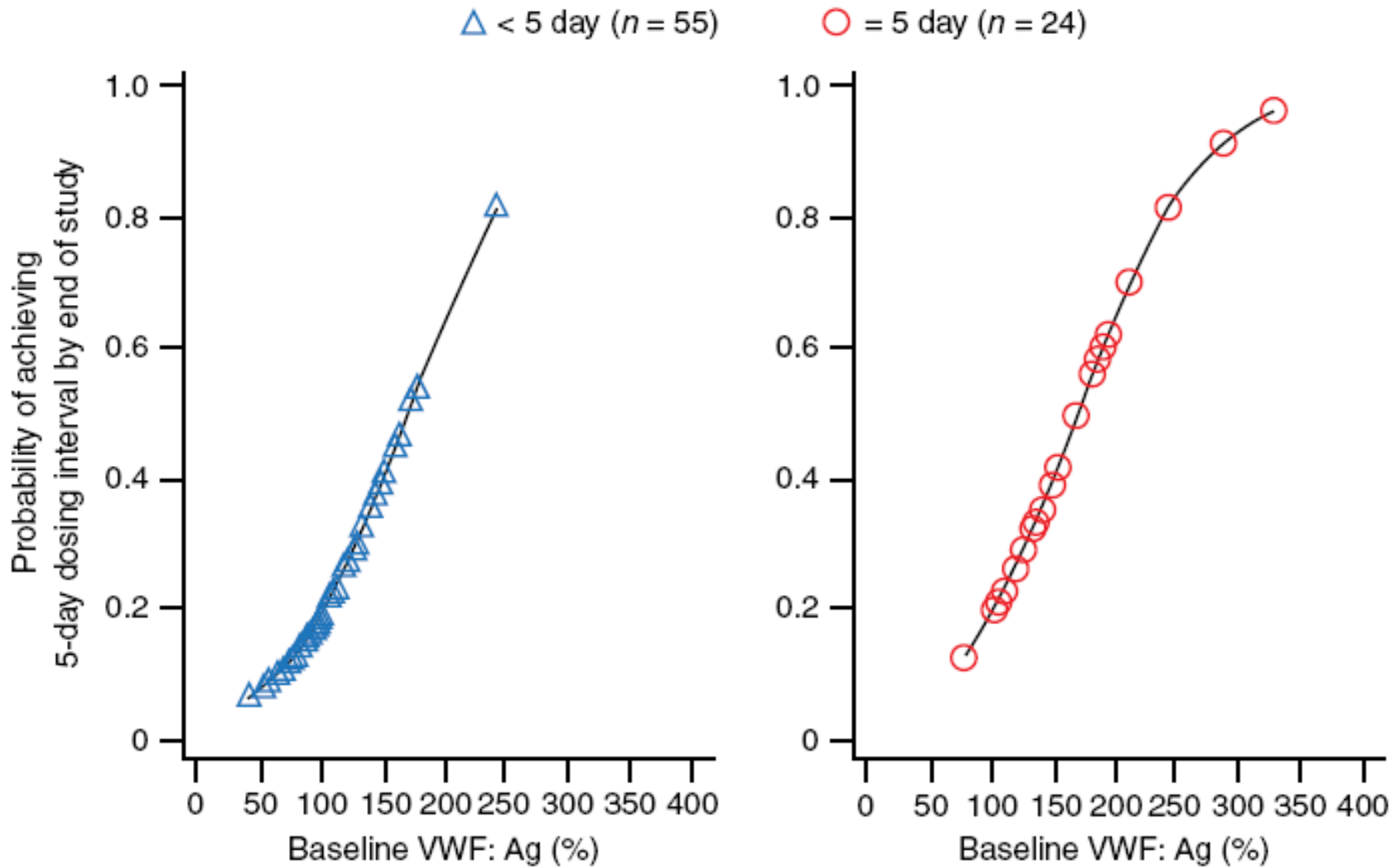
ASPIRE: Extension Study with rFVIIIFc in PTPs



| A-LONG infusion frequency (end of study) | Every 3 days N = 28 (18.7%) | Twice weekly N = 43 (28.7%) | Every 4 days N = 9 (6.0%) | Every 5 days N = 26 (17.3%) | Every 6 days N = 2 (1.3%) | Once Weekly N = 33 (22%) | Change in infusion interval | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Every 3 days N = 35 (23.3%) | 26 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Change in infusion interval ■ Lengthened (n = 28, 21.9%) □ No change (n = 92, 71.9%) ■ Shortened (n = 8, 6.3%) | |
| Twice weekly N = 33 (22.0%) | 0 | 26 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | | |
| Every 4 days N = 4 (2.7%) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | |
| Every 5 days N = 37 (24.7%) | 0 | 1 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 10 | | |
| Once weekly* N = 19 (12.7%) | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | | |
| Episodic treatment N = 22 (14.7%) | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | | |

▪ No inhibitor development

Post-hoc analysis on bleeding rates

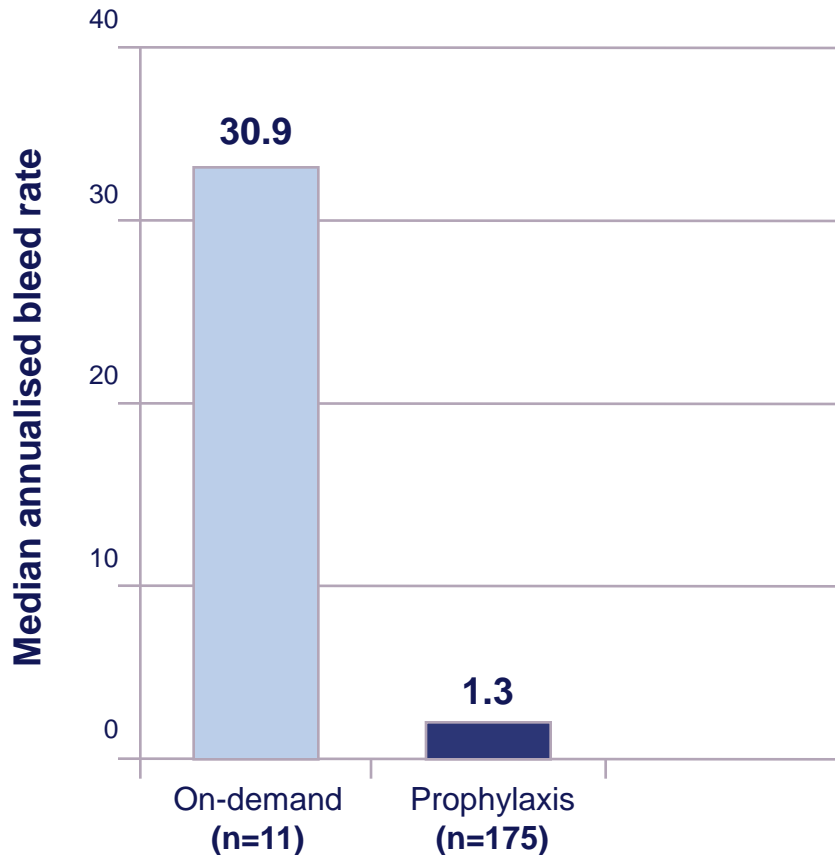


Pathfinder 2: Phase 3 Study of N8-GP

SCREENING

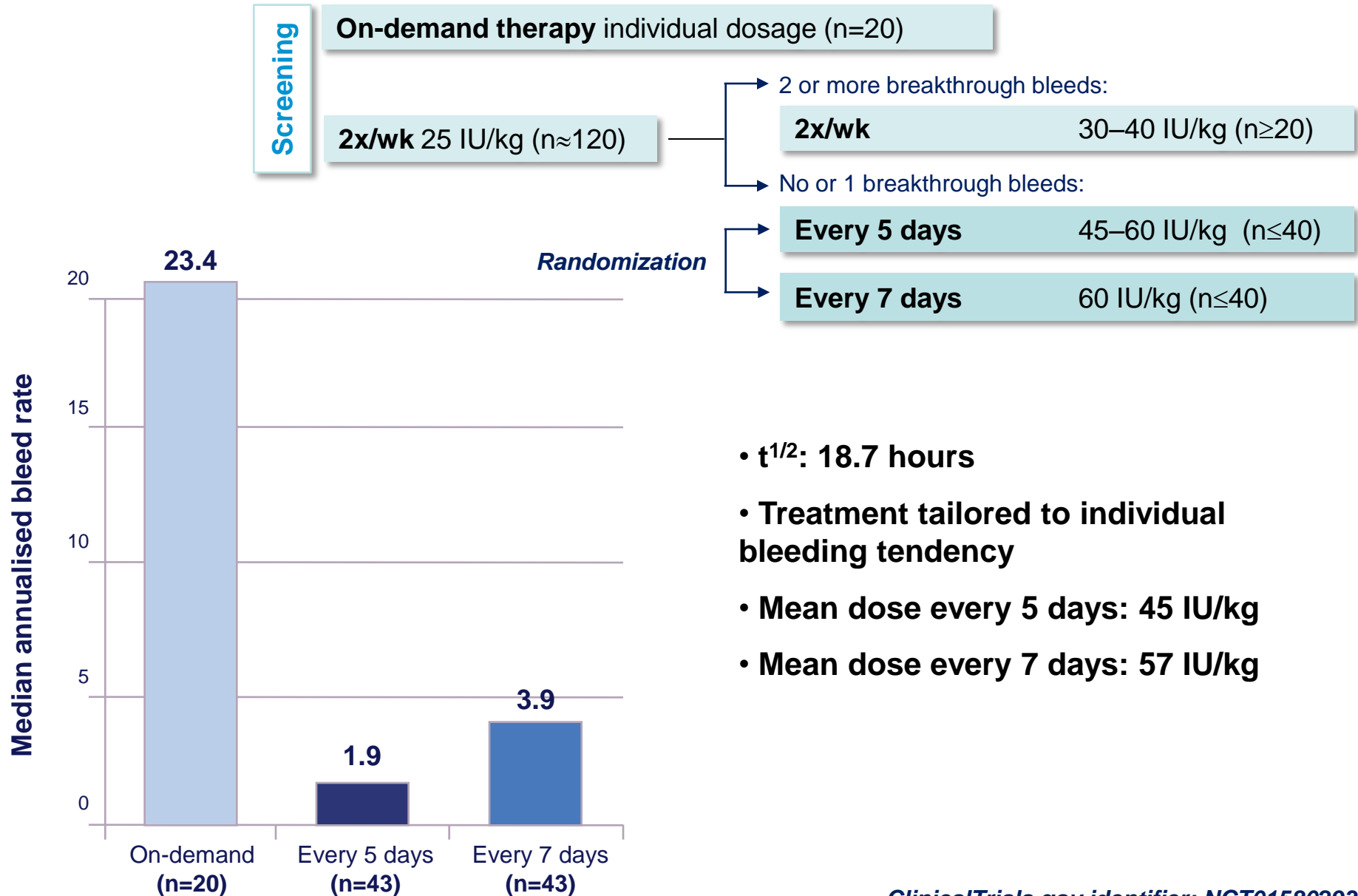
On demand (n=11)

Prophylaxis (50 IU/kg every 4 days) (n=175)

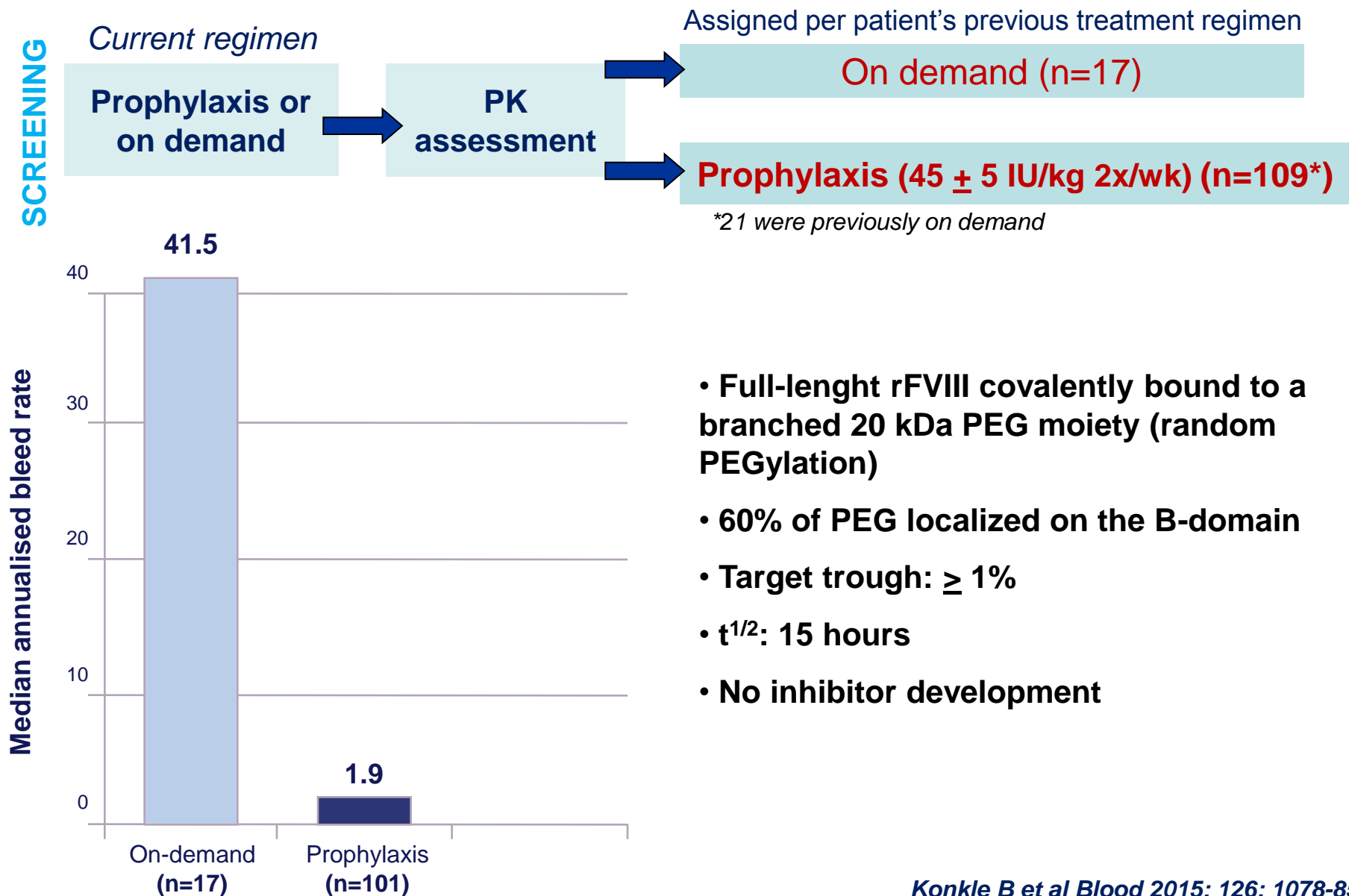


- $t_{1/2}$: 18.4 hours
- One patient developed anti-FVIII inhibitors
- Inhibitor development in line with expectations in PTPs (1 inhibitor)
- Mean trough level: 8%

PROTECT-VIII: Phase 2/3 Study of BAY 94-9027 in PTPs



PROLONG-ATE: Phase 2/3 Study of BAX 855



Longer-acting products: a new era for hemophilia prophylaxis?

Challenges and Perspectives

- All novel investigative therapies are promising, however still associated with potential risks and real benefits are to be proven
- Treatment individualization is the best strategy
- Open issues:
 - long-term safety
 - laboratory monitoring
 - availability
 - costs