Phase 2b Trial of Subcutaneous Engineered FIX Dalcinonacog alfa: Pharmacokinetics and Safety

J. Mahlangu, MB BCh, MMed, FCPath1; H. Levy, PhD, MB BCh, MMM2; Martin L. Lee, PhD, CStat, CSci3
Frank Del Greco MBA2, Grant Blouse PhD MSc2
1University of the Witwatersrand and NHLS, Johannesburg, South Africa; 2Catalyst Biosciences, South San Francisco, CA, USA 3Fielding School of Public Health, UCLA, Los Angeles CA, USA

Key Messages

+ Phase 1/2 trial ISU304-001 demonstrated clinical efficacy and tolerability with subcutaneous dosing of dalcinonacog alfa (DalCa) an engineered FIX with 22-fold increased potency over wild-type FIX
+ An in silico and in vitro risk assessment of DalCa and wild-type FIX showed similar and low predicted immunogenicity (see PB0315)
+ No subjects developed inhibitors to wild-type Factor IX in the Phase 1/2 trial
+ Final data from the Phase 2b DLZ-201 trial is expected in Q4 2019
+ Prophylactic subcutaneous DalCa has the potential to maintain continuous protective levels in Hemophilia B patients to provide effective prophylaxis

Background

+ Clinical experience and quantitative analysis in patients with Hemophilia B show that maintenance of FIX levels above a trough of 10% is associated with a clinically significant reduction in annualized bleeding rate of greater than 80%1
+ All currently approved factor IX replacement products require venous access to administer
+ The need for recurrent venous access for lifetime replacement therapy can be a significant technical, social, economic and time-consuming challenge in patients of all ages
+ A reduction in the frequency of intravenous infusions, can result in wide variations in circulating levels of FIX activity increasing bleeding risk
+ DalCa, a novel rFIX variant was developed using a rational design approach, has three point mutations in two loops of the FIX protein
+ Amino acid substitutions prolong the half-life and increase the potency 22-fold, allowing for convenient subcutaneous dosing and effective prophylaxis
+ A dose ranging Phase 1/2 trial (ISU 304-001) demonstrated that daily subcutaneous dosing of 140 IU/kg achieved levels >12% after 6 doses at 140 IU/kg and greater than 30% after 9 daily doses (figure 1)
+ Two related subjects developed neutralizing antibodies to DalCa
+ Neither subject developed an inhibitor to wild-type FIX and both subjects successfully returned to their prior FIX prophylaxis
+ Transient mild to moderate injection site reactions were reported and all resolved without sequelae
+ A comprehensive immunogenicity risk assessment using state-of-the-art in silico and in vitro analyses showed that DalCa was no more immunogenic than wild-type FIX (see PB0315 for further details)
+ The promising data support the continuing development of subcutaneous DalCa for prophylaxis in Hemophilia B patients with the Phase 2b trial DLZ-201 (figure 2)

Trial Methodology

DLZ-201 currently dosing

- Initial
- 35 min Post-IV
- Daily SQ Dosing to Day 28
- Wash-out
- Daily FIX activity levels measured for 5 days

Primary endpoint achieved if steady state FIX activity levels > 12%

Enrollment

+ Six adult subjects with severe hemophilia B and without genotype 128 G>A

Treatment

+ Single intravenous dose of 50 IU/kg followed by 28 daily subcutaneous doses of 100 IU/kg

Primary endpoint

+ Number of subjects who achieve steady-state FIX activity level above 12%

Secondary endpoints:

+ Occurrence of antibodies to DalCa and to determine if these are neutralizing
+ Pharmacokinetics of subcutaneous DalCa
+ Pharmacodynamics of subcutaneous DalCa
+ Levels of thrombogenicity markers after subcutaneous DalCa
+ Safety parameters of subcutaneous regimens of DalCa

Trial status

+ The trial is enrolling and dosing is continuing

References