

Long-Term Phase 2 Efficacy of the MASP-2 Inhibitor Narsoplimab for Treatment of Severe IgA Nephropathy

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Disclosures

RL: Consultant – Omeros Corporation

KC: Consultant – Omeros Corporation

JB: Consultant – Omeros Corporation

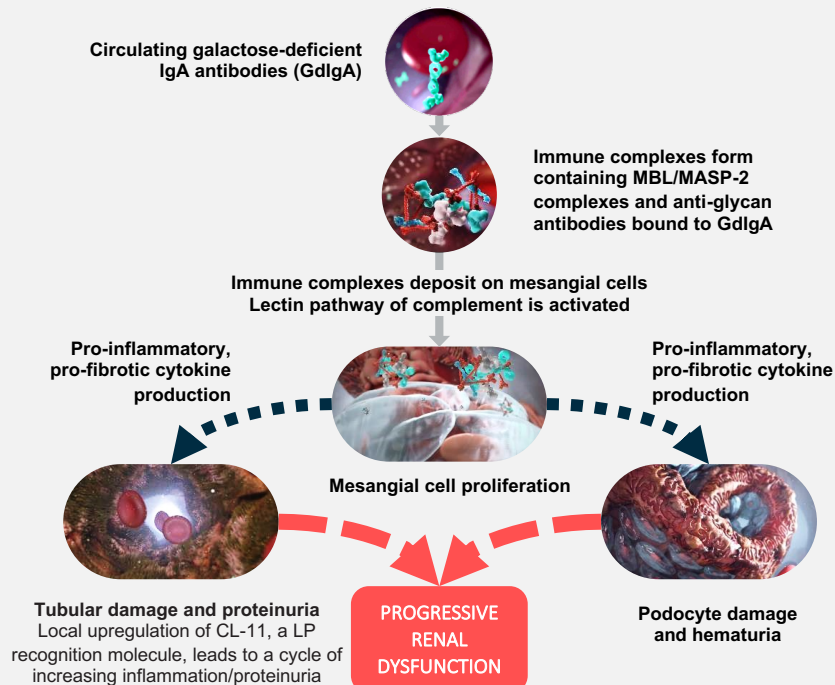
Support: This study was sponsored by Omeros Corporation, Seattle, WA.

Acknowledgements: Medical writing support was provided by Jonathan Latham of PharmaScribe, LLC, and funded by Omeros Corporation, Seattle, WA.

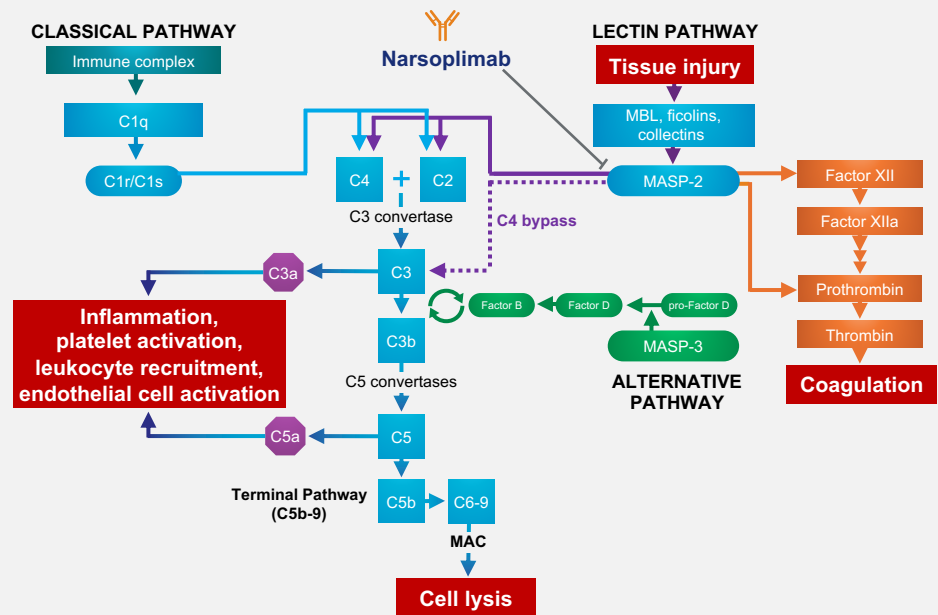
Narsoplimab is an investigational agent and has not been approved by any regulatory agency.

Narsoplimab Inhibits MASP-2, the Effector Enzyme of the Lectin Pathway, Which is Activated in IgAN

Activation of the lectin pathway contributes to tubular and podocyte damage in IgAN



Narsoplimab inhibits MASP-2, the effector enzyme of the lectin pathway



Staged Phase 2 Study of Narsoplimab in Adult Patients with Severe IgAN (NCT02682407)

Key inclusion criteria:

- Adults with severe IgAN
- UPE >1 g/d
- eGFR ≥ 30 mL/min/1.73 m²

Primary endpoint

- Safety and tolerability of narsoplimab

Key secondary endpoints

- 24-hour UPE and eGFR, assessed by time-weighted average regression analysis

Substudy 1: Open-Label (steroid taper during study)

Narsoplimab 4 mg/kg IV
weekly x12 weeks (n = 4)

6 wks of
follow-up

Open-label treatment* and follow-up
for up to 35 months total (n = 4)

Substudy 2: Double-Blind (no steroid use at baseline)

Randomized (n = 12)

Narsoplimab 370 mg IV
weekly x12 weeks (n = 6)

6 wks of
follow-up

(n = 5)

Vehicle IV
weekly x12 weeks (n = 6)

6 wks of
follow-up

(n = 3)

Open-label treatment* and follow-up
for up to 35 months total (n = 8)

* Open-label narsoplimab 370 mg IV weekly x12 weeks could be administered if UPE was >1 g/d (or $\geq 50\%$ of baseline)

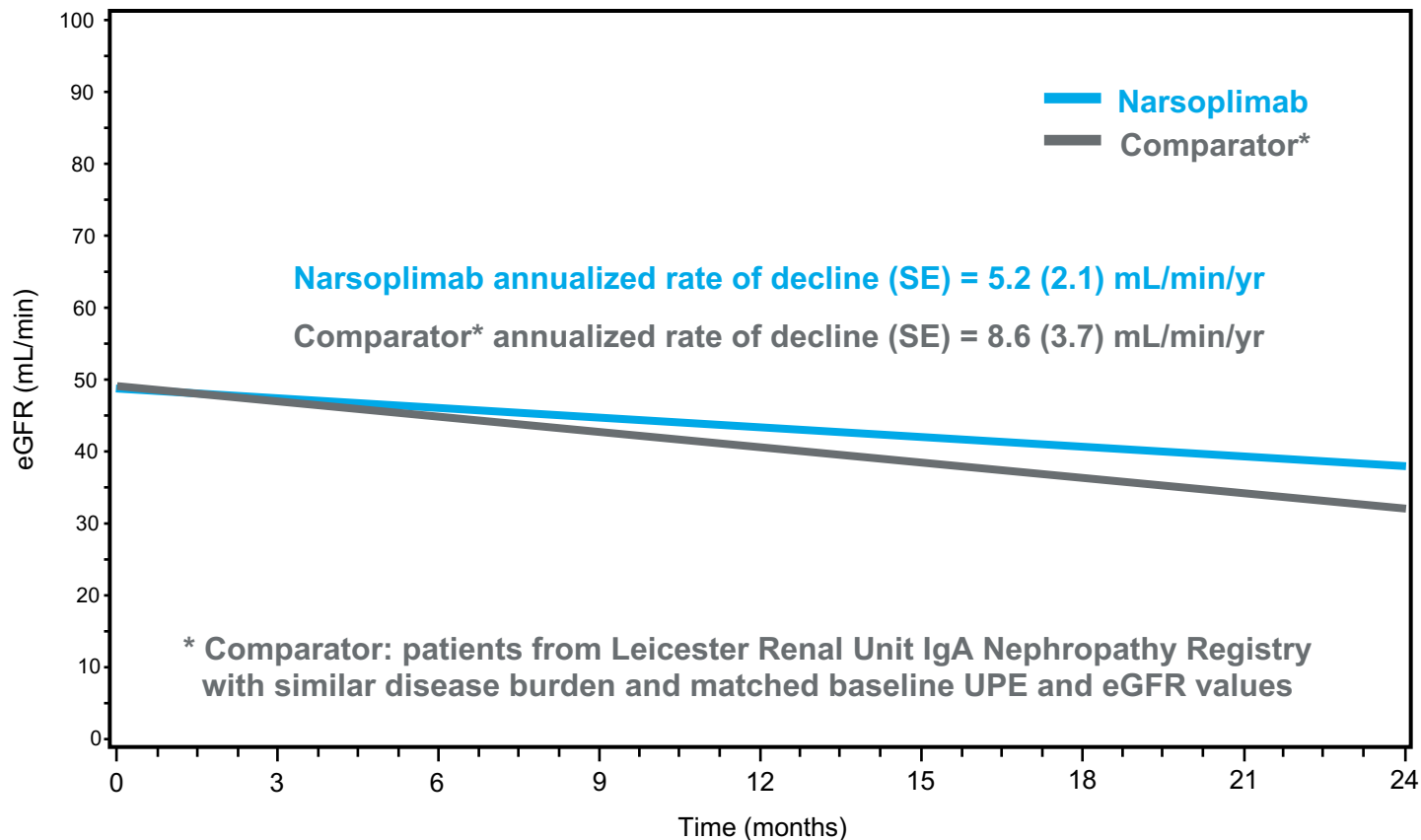
Twelve Patients Were Treated and Followed for up to 35 Months (Median, 22 Months)

Baseline Characteristics	n (%) or median [range] (N = 12)
Age, y	35 [24 – 60]
Male	6 (50%)
White	11 (92%)
Time since IgAN diagnosis, y	6.9 [0.4 – 27.5]
eGFR, mL/min/1.73 m ²	40.7 [25.4 – 75.9]
UPE, g/d	4.2 [1.5 – 11.9]
Hypertension	10 (83%)
Systolic blood pressure, mmHg	127 [101 – 162]
Diastolic blood pressure, mmHg	84 [60 – 104]
Obesity	7 (58%)
Body mass index, kg/m ²	32.5 [24.4 – 44.3]

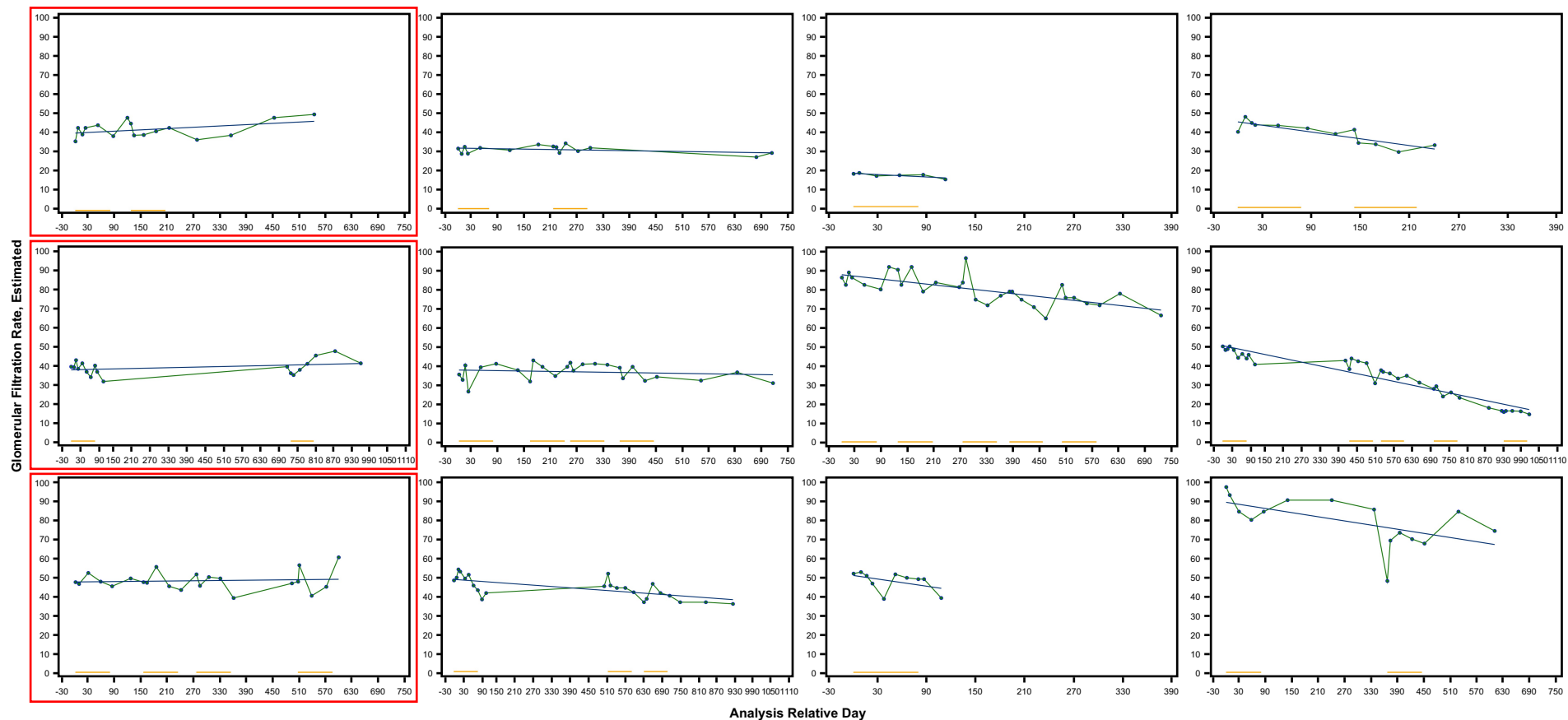
Narsoplimab treatment (1 course = 12 weekly IV doses)

- Median, 1 course per year (range, 0.7–2.5)
- 7 patients (58%) received 1 course or less per year

Narsoplimab Treatment Decreased the Rate of Decline in eGFR Relative to External Comparator Group

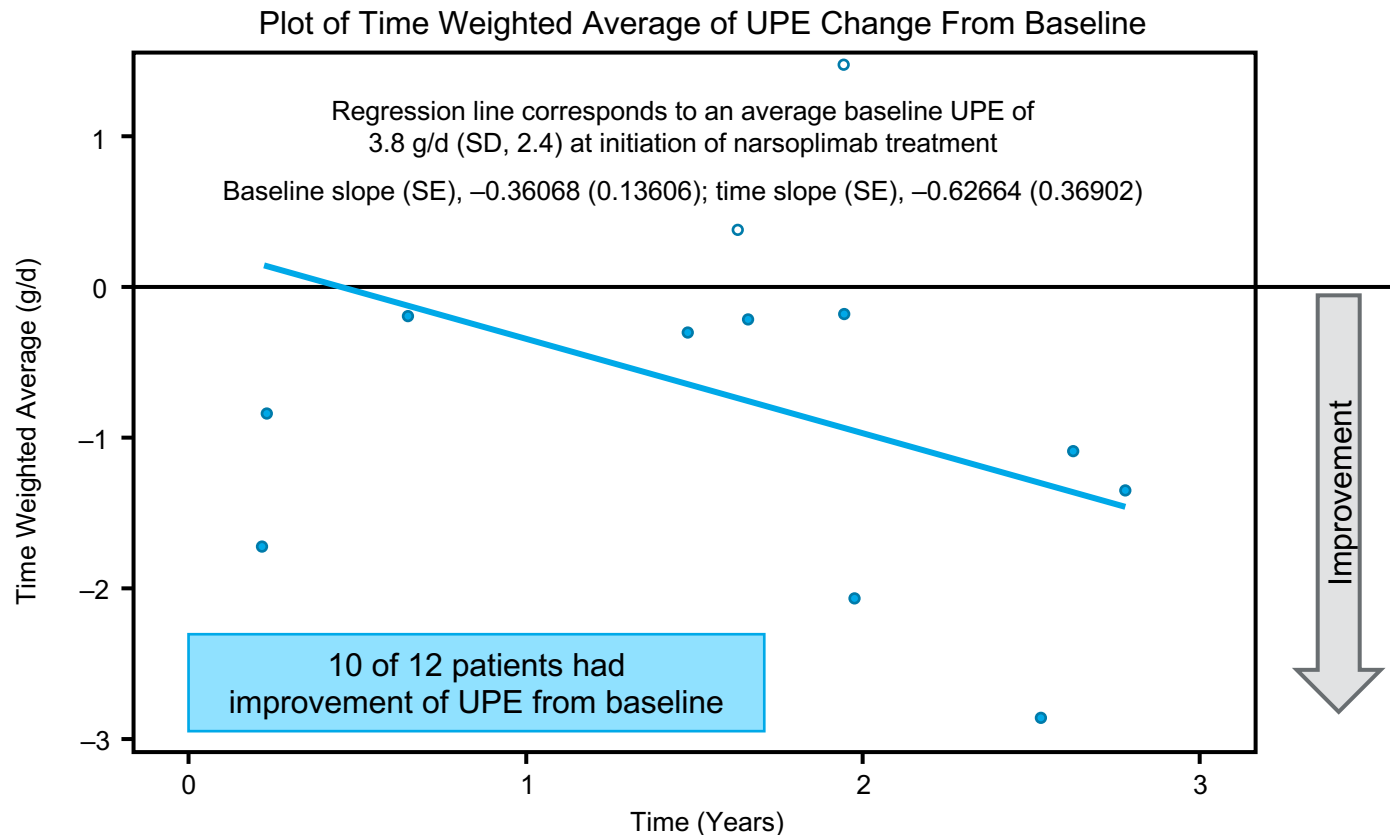


eGFR Increased in 3/12 Patients and Remained Stable for Others



eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate.

Estimated Mean UPE Decrease was 38% From Baseline Through ~3 Years



No Subject Had a Treatment-Related Serious Adverse Event

Treatment-Emergent Adverse Event	Substudy 1 (N = 4) n (%)	Substudy 2 (N = 8) n (%)	Total (N = 12) n (%)
Fatigue	3 (75)	1 (13)	4 (33)
Upper respiratory tract infection	2 (50)	2 (25)	4 (33)
Abdominal pain	1 (25)	1 (13)	2 (17)
Acute kidney injury	0	2 (25)	2 (17)
Alopecia	2 (50)	0	2 (17)
Anxiety	1 (25)	1 (13)	2 (17)
Gout	0	2 (25)	2 (17)
Headache	2 (50)	0	2 (17)
Ligament sprain	0	2 (25)	2 (17)
Metabolic acidosis	0	2 (25)	2 (17)
Muscle spasms	1 (25)	1 (13)	2 (17)
Pharyngitis	1 (25)	1 (13)	2 (17)
Rash	1 (25)	1 (13)	2 (17)
Toothache	1 (25)	1 (13)	2 (17)
Urinary tract infection	0	2 (25)	2 (17)

Table includes adverse events that occurred in at least 2 patients.

Conclusions

- In this phase 2 study, adults with severe IgAN receiving narsoplimab treatment were followed for ~3 years
- Narsoplimab treatment improved, stabilized, or markedly slowed decline of eGFR (versus external comparator)
 - While other studies reported 1-year follow-up data in patients with IgAN, this is the first study to show sustained stabilization – or improvement – of eGFR with longer-term follow-up
- Narsoplimab treatment resulted in a mean decrease of 38% in UPE from baseline through ~3 years
- Treatment was well tolerated, with no treatment-related serious adverse events
- These results support further investigation of narsoplimab treatment in patients with IgAN
 - The ARTEMIS-IGAN phase 3 clinical trial of narsoplimab for IgAN is currently enrolling (NCT03608033)