

# Long-term Treatment with Lumasiran: Final Results from the Phase 2 Open-Label Extension Study

YAACOV FRISHBERG<sup>1</sup>; JAAP W. GROTHOFF<sup>2</sup>; SALLY-ANNE HULTON<sup>3</sup>; JEROME HARAMBAT<sup>4</sup>; JULIEN HOGAN<sup>5</sup>; ANNE-LAURE SELLIER-LECLERC<sup>6</sup>; WESLEY HAYES<sup>7</sup>; MARTIN J. COENEN<sup>8</sup>; RICHARD WILLEY<sup>9</sup>; JOHN M. GANSNER<sup>9</sup>; DANIELLA MAGEN<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Division of Pediatric Nephrology, Shaare Zedek Medical Center, Jerusalem, Israel, Faculty of Medicine, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel; <sup>2</sup>Department of Pediatric Nephrology, Emma Children's Hospital, Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; <sup>3</sup>Department of Nephrology, Birmingham Women's & Children's NHS Foundation Trust, Birmingham, United Kingdom; <sup>4</sup>Department of Pediatric Nephrology, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Bordeaux, France; <sup>5</sup>Division of Pediatric Nephrology, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, USA; <sup>6</sup>Hôpital Femme Mère Enfant en Centre d'Investigation Clinique INSERM, Hospices Civils de Lyon, ERKnet, Bron, France; <sup>7</sup>Pediatric Nephrology Department, Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children NHS, London, United Kingdom; <sup>8</sup>Institute for Clinical Chemistry and Clinical Pharmacology, University of Bonn Medical Center, Germany; <sup>9</sup>Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Cambridge, MA, USA; <sup>10</sup>Pediatric Nephrology Institute, Rambam Health Care Campus, Haifa, Israel

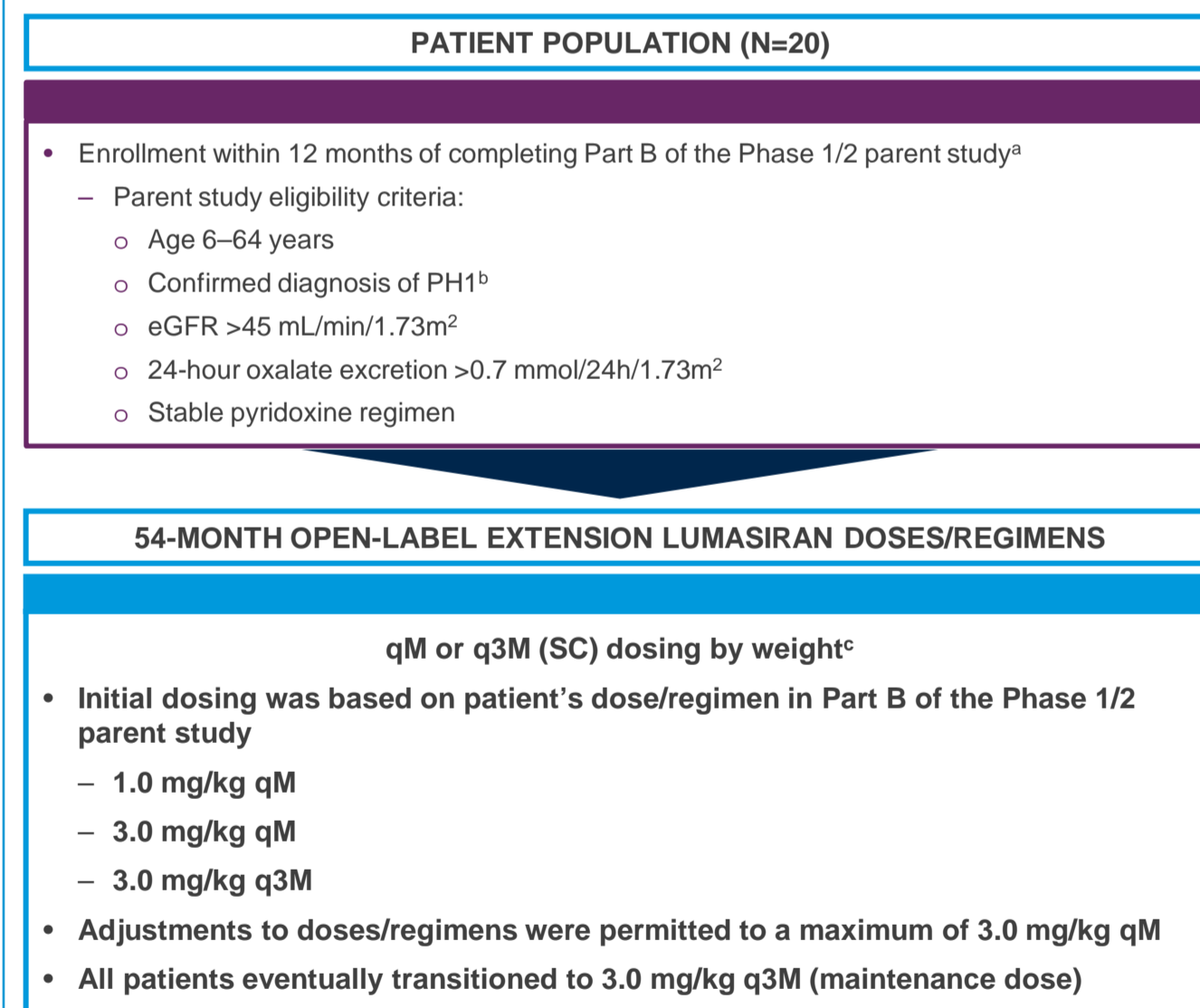
## INTRODUCTION

- PH1 is a rare genetic disorder in which overproduction of hepatic oxalate can lead to kidney failure and life-threatening systemic disease.<sup>1-3</sup>
- Lumasiran, an RNAi therapeutic indicated for treatment of PH1 to lower UOx and POx levels, reduces hepatic oxalate production by degrading the mRNA encoding glycolate oxidase.<sup>4,5</sup>
- Patients with PH1 who completed a Phase 1/2 study<sup>6</sup> (NCT02706886) were eligible to enroll in a Phase 2 OLE study (NCT03350451) within 12 months of completing the Phase 1/2 parent study.

## METHOD

- Patients enrolled in the 54-month Phase 2 OLE study had previously met eligibility criteria for the Phase 1/2 parent study<sup>6</sup> (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Phase 2 OLE Study Design



<sup>a</sup>In Part B of the Phase 1/2 study in adults and children with PH1, single and multiple doses of lumasiran resulted in rapid and sustained suppression of UOx levels with an acceptable safety profile; duration of follow-up depended on the protocol version requirements at the time the patient underwent follow-up (range, 112–401 days).  
<sup>b</sup>Diagnosis based on a documented genetic analysis, biochemical criteria, and the presence of AGXT gene variants or reduced hepatic AGT enzyme activity that was considered evidence of the disease state (medical history).  
<sup>c</sup>Based on emerging safety, tolerability, and efficacy data from the Phase 1/2 study, all patients who received 1.0 mg/kg qM in Part B of the Phase 1/2 study were approved to transition to 3.0 mg/kg q3M in the Phase 2 OLE study.

- The primary endpoint was incidence of AEs, including kidney stone-related AEs.
  - Kidney stone-related AEs were identified by independent review of AE data by 3 Alnylam physicians, who met to obtain consensus for any discrepancies.
- Secondary endpoints included change over time in the following: 24-hour UOx corrected for BSA, 24-hour UOx:Cr, and eGFR.
- Exploratory endpoints included change over time in POx and plasma glycolate and incidence of ADAs.

## RESULTS

### Patients

- The Phase 2 OLE study enrolled all 20 patients (median age 11.5 years; 65% female) who completed the Phase 1/2 parent study.
- Most patients (65%) were taking pyridoxine (vitamin B6) at baseline (Table 1).

Table 1. Baseline<sup>a</sup> Characteristics

Characteristic	All Treated (N=20)
Age at screening, median (range), years	11.5 (6–43)
Female, n (%)	13 (65)
White race, n (%)	15 (75)
Pyridoxine (B6) use, n (%)	13 (65)
Genotype <sup>b</sup> , n (%)	
PR/	2 (10)
M/M or M/N	10 (50)
N/N	8 (40)
24-Hour UOx excretion corrected for BSA <sup>c</sup> , median (range), mmol/24h/1.73m <sup>2</sup>	N=19 2.20 (0.94–5.18)
24-Hour UOx:Cr, median (range), mmol/mmol	0.256 (0.113–0.561)
POx, median (range) <sup>d</sup> , µmol/L	N=19 14.1 (6.3–28.7)
Plasma glycolate, median (range), µmol/L	N=17 146.0 (49–325)
eGFR <sup>e</sup> , median (range), mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup>	72.2 (42.5–130.7)

<sup>a</sup>Baseline data were derived from the Phase 1/2 parent study.  
<sup>b</sup>PR was defined as NM\_000030.3(AGXT):c.508G>A (p.Gly170Arg) or NM\_000030.3(AGXT):c.454T>A (p.Phe152Ile). M and N were defined based on Mandrile et al.<sup>7</sup> The asterisk (\*) denotes any genotype of PR, M, or N, M, missense; N, nonsense; PR, pyridoxine-responsive.  
<sup>c</sup>ULN=0.514 mmol/24h/1.73m<sup>2</sup> for 24-hour UOx corrected for BSA.  
<sup>d</sup>ULN=12.11 µmol/L for POx, as determined based on data from 75 healthy adults.<sup>8</sup>  
<sup>e</sup>eGFR was calculated based on the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease formula (age ≥18 years at enrollment) and the Schwartz Bedside Formula (age <18 years at enrollment).

- All patients transitioned to the 3.0 mg/kg q3M lumasiran dosing regimen by Month 21.
- All patients remained on study treatment through Month 45; 6 transitioned to commercially available lumasiran prior to Month 54.
- All patients completed the Phase 2 OLE study.

### Safety

- Safety results are summarized in Table 2; the most common treatment-related AEs were ISRs, with 13 events affecting 8/20 patients (40%); all ISRs were mild in severity.
  - No ISRs were reported after Month 18 through the end of the study.
  - The kidney stone AE rate was low during the Phase 2 OLE study (0.17/PY).

Table 2. Safety

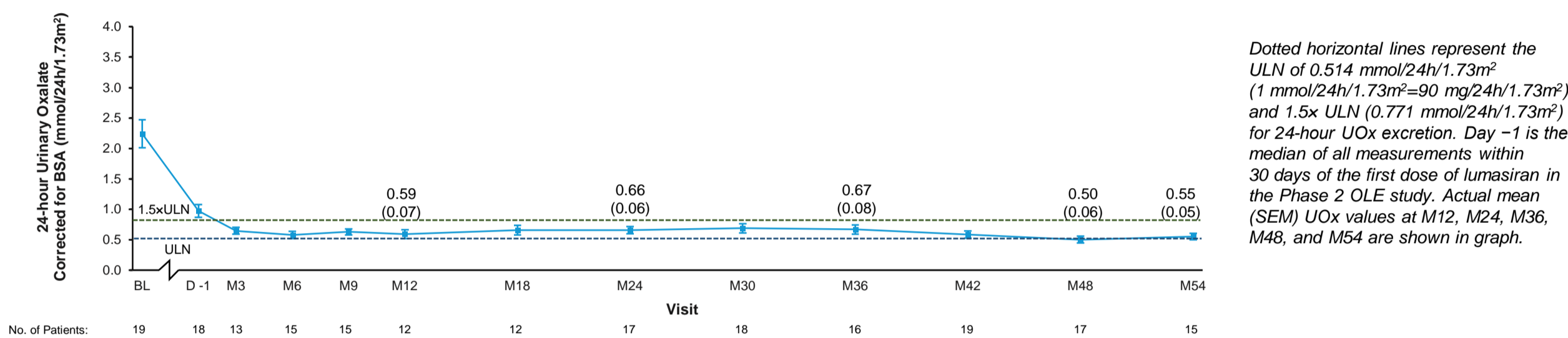
Category/Event	All Treated <sup>a</sup> (PY=80.5)
≥1 AE	20 (100) [227/282.1]
AEs reported by ≥3 patients	
COVID-19	9 (45) [19/11.2]
Injection site reaction	8 (40) [13/16.2]
Vomiting	6 (30) [9/11.2]
Headache	4 (20) [6/7.5]
Back pain	3 (15) [6/7.5]
Blood bilirubin increase	3 (15) [3/3.7]
Cough	3 (15) [6/7.5]
Limb injury	3 (15) [3/3.7]
Nasopharyngitis	3 (15) [3/3.7]
Nephrolithiasis	3 (15) [8/9.9]
Oropharyngeal pain	3 (15) [3/3.7]
Rhinitis	3 (15) [4/5.0]
SARS-CoV-2 test positive	3 (15) [3/3.7]
Ureterolithiasis	3 (15) [3/3.7]
Vitamin D deficiency	3 (15) [7/8.7]
≥1 Treatment-related AE <sup>b</sup>	11 (55) [21/26.1]
AEs leading to treatment discontinuation or study withdrawal	0 (0)
≥1 Severe AE <sup>c</sup>	2 (10) [4/5.0]
≥1 Serious AE <sup>d</sup>	7 (35) [13/16.2]
Death	0 (0)

<sup>a</sup>Data shown as N patients (%) [n events/exposure-adjusted rate per 100 PY]  
<sup>b</sup>Treatment-related AEs included ISRs (n=8; 40%, all mild); blood bilirubin increase (n=3; 15%, 2 mild and 1 moderate); bilirubin conjugated increase (n=1; 5%, moderate); headache (n=1; 5%, moderate); electrocardiogram QRS complex prolonged (n=1; 5%, mild); and glycolic acid increased (n=1; 5%, mild).  
<sup>c</sup>Severe AEs included tibia fracture, flank pain, nephrolithiasis, and ureterolithiasis (each n=1; 5%).  
<sup>d</sup>Serious AEs included ureterolithiasis (n=3; 15%) and bone contusion, craniocerebral injury, glomerular filtration rate decrease, nephrolithiasis, pyelonephritis, renal colic, renal stone removal, thyroid mass, and thyroid operation (each n=1; 5%).

### Urinary Oxalate

- Long-term lumasiran treatment led to a substantial reduction in mean 24-hour UOx relative to the Phase 1/2 parent study-derived baseline (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Mean (SEM) 24-Hour UOx Corrected for BSA Over Time

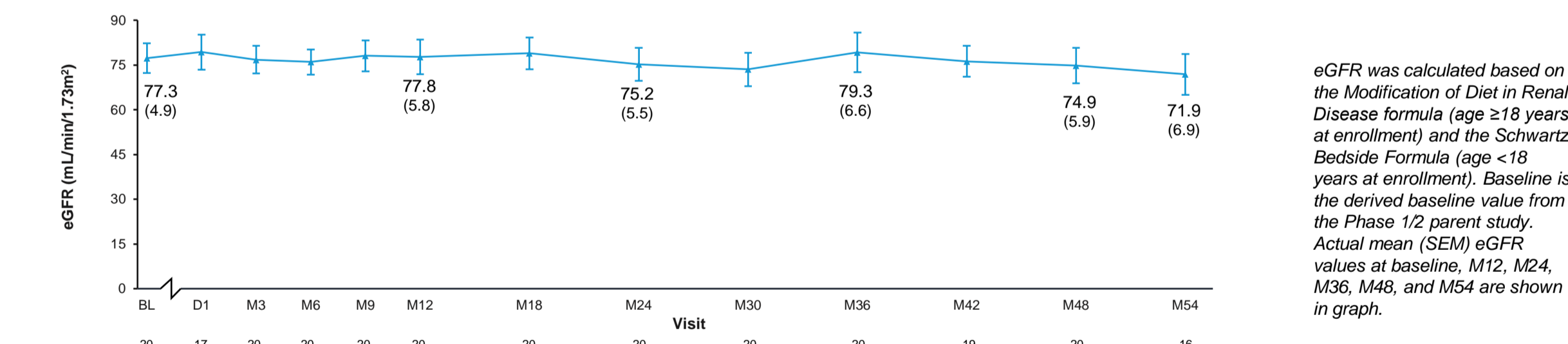


- At Month 54, the mean absolute change from baseline in 24-hour UOx was -1.5 mmol/24h/1.73m<sup>2</sup> and the mean percent change was -68%.
- Overall, 80% of patients (16/20) had normalization of 24-hour UOx (ie, at or below ULN of 0.514 mmol/24h/1.73m<sup>2</sup>) at ≥1 post-baseline visit.
- In ≥89% of patients, 24-hour UOx was ≤1.5x ULN at visits Month 42 through Month 54.
- Measurements of 24-hour UOx:Cr over time were consistent with 24-hour UOx results.

### eGFR

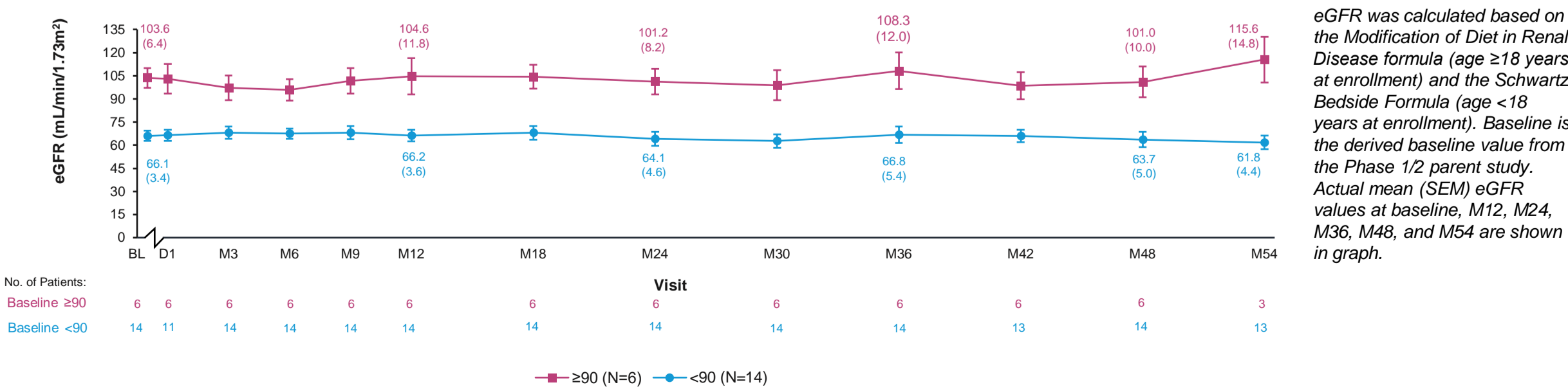
- Mean eGFR was generally stable over time (Figure 3); mean absolute change from baseline in eGFR through Month 54 ranged from -3.8 to 1.9 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>.

Figure 3. Mean (SEM) eGFR Over Time



- Over 48 months of follow-up, the mean (SEM) annual eGFR rate of change for the 20 patients in the study was -0.6 (0.7) mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>.
- In one patient, who had one of the lowest eGFRs (51.7 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>) and a kidney stone present at baseline, SAEs of eGFR decrease occurred during the study that were thought to be due to urinary tract obstruction from ureterolithiasis; these events were deemed unrelated to study drug by the investigator and the patient continued in the study.
- Stability of eGFR over time was consistent in a subgroup analysis by categorized eGFR at Phase 1/2 parent study-derived baseline (≥90 or <90 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>; Figure 4).

Figure 4. Mean (SEM) eGFR Stratified by Baseline eGFR: ≥90/<90 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>



## CONCLUSIONS

- In the longest reported follow-up to date (54 months), covering 80.5 patient years, lumasiran treatment was well tolerated and effective in patients with PH1.
- Mild ISRs, the most common treatment-related AEs, were infrequent, and none were reported after Month 18.
- Long-term lumasiran treatment led to sustained reductions in mean UOx to near-normal levels.
- eGFR was stable over time.

### Secondary Endpoints

- Long-term lumasiran treatment also led to reductions from baseline in POx; mean post-baseline POx values remained within the normal range through Month 54.
- Mean plasma glycolate levels were elevated at the start of the Phase 2 OLE study due to persistence of the treatment effect from the Phase 1/2 parent study; after treatment resumed, levels increased and then plateaued, an effect consistent with the MOA of lumasiran.<sup>4</sup>
- One patient (5%) had a single ADA-positive result at Month 6 but had no ADA-related AEs; there was no impact on UOx response.

**ABBREVIATIONS** ADA, anti-drug antibody; AE, adverse event; AGT, alanine glyoxylate aminotransferase; BSA, body surface area; Cr, creatinine; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; ISR, injection site reaction; M, month; MOA, mechanism of action; mRNA, messenger RNA; OLE, open-label extension; PH1, primary hyperoxaluria type 1; POx, plasma oxalate; PY, patient-year; q3M, once every 3 months; qM, once monthly; RNAi, RNA interference; SAE, serious adverse event; SC, subcutaneous; ULN, upper limit of normal; UOx, urinary oxalate; UOx:Cr, urinary oxalate:creatinine ratio.

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