# Alternative complement pathway inhibition with iptacopan to arrest disease progression in C3 Glomerulopathy (APPEAR-C3G)

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This material may include data/information on investigational uses of compounds/drugs that have not yet been approved by regulatory authorities.







## Disclosures and acknowledgements

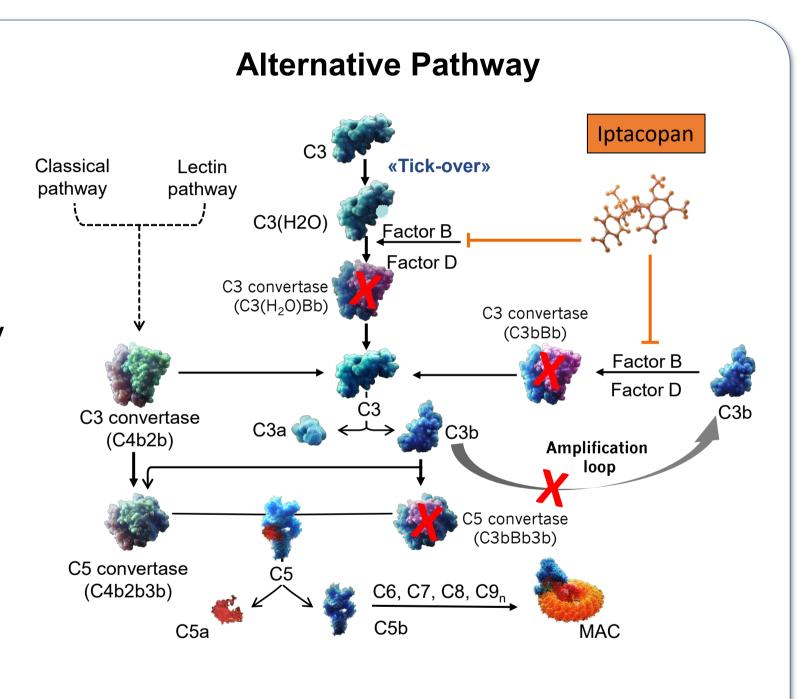


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## Introduction



- C3 glomerulopathy (C3G) is a rare kidney disease caused by dysregulation of the alternative complement pathway (AP)<sup>1</sup>
- The AP acts as an amplification loop for all complement pathways and is important for defence against infections
- Unlike the classical and lectin pathways, the AP is constantly active at low levels in a process called 'tick over'2
- Currently, there are no approved therapeutic agents for C3G
- Iptacopan (LNP023) is an oral, highly potent, and selective small-molecule inhibitor of complement Factor B
- Factor B is one of the key positive regulators of the AP<sup>3</sup>
- By inhibiting Factor B, iptacopan reduces AP activity, thus reducing complement-mediated damage and inflammation<sup>3</sup>



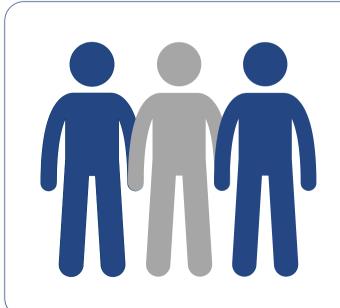
# Study aim and patients



• Multicenter, randomized, double-blind, parallel group, placebo-controlled study



To evaluate the efficacy and safety of iptacopan in patients with C3G and native kidney

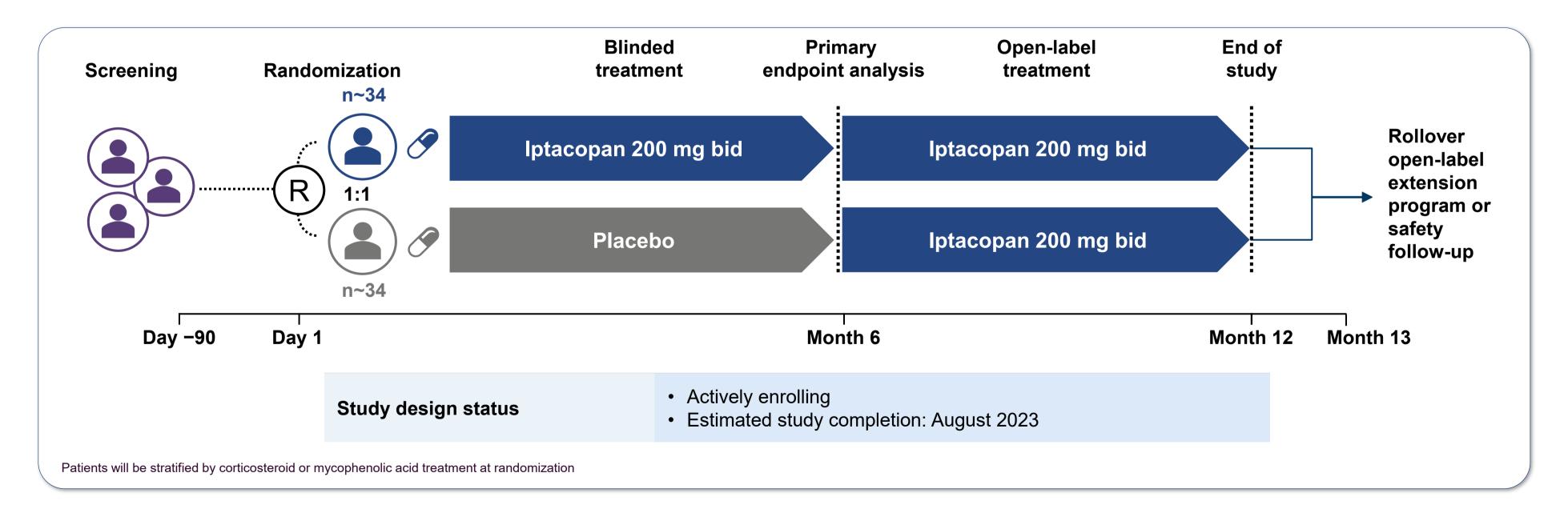


Adult patients aged 18–60 years (n~68) with biopsy-confirmed C3G and proteinuria (≥1g/g based on 24h urine collection)

# Study Design



- A placebo-controlled Phase 3 study of iptacopan monotherapy in patients with C3 glomerulopathy
- The study treatment phase comprises a 6-month blinded period and a 6-month open-label period



C3G, C3 glomerulopathy; bid, twice daily

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# Primary and secondary objectives





#### **Double-blind period**

 To demonstrate the superiority of iptacopan versus placebo on proteinuria (UPCR) reduction at 6 months

#### **Open-label period**

 To assess the effect of iptacopan on proteinuria (UPCR) from baseline at 12 months for both treatment arms and from 6 months to 12 months for placebo arm



- To demonstrate the superiority of iptacopan versus placebo on improvement from baseline in eGFR and responder rate of a 2-component composite renal endpoint\* at 6 months
- To assess the effect of iptacopan versus placebo on reduction of glomerular inflammation in the kidney and improvement of patient-reported fatigue<sup>†</sup> at 6 months
- To evaluate the safety and tolerability of iptacopan versus placebo during the 6-month double-blind period

- To assess the effect of iptacopan on the following, from baseline at 12 months for both treatment arms and from 6 months to 12 months for placebo arm:
  - Responder rate of a 2-component composite renal endpoint\*
  - Reduction of glomerular inflammation in the kidney
  - Improvement of patient-reported fatigue<sup>†</sup>
- To evaluate the safety and tolerability of iptacopan during the 6-month open-label period and entire 12-month treatment period

# Key exploratory objectives



#### **Double-blind period**

- To evaluate the effect of iptacopan versus placebo on:
  - Serum C3 levels
  - Glomerular C3 deposition
  - Serum and plasma complement biomarkers
  - Health related quality of life
  - Proteinuria (assessed by UPCR)
  - eGFR
  - Biomarkers of kidney damage
  - UACR
  - Incidence of hematuria
  - FACIT-Fatigue
- To evaluate PK parameters of iptacopan
- To evaluate the following in both treatment arms:
  - Relationships between changes in C3, proteinuria and renal histopathology

concentration ratio.

- Relationships between changes in complement biomarkers and C3G progression

#### **Open-label period**

- To assess the longer-term effects of iptacopan on renal function, complement biomarkers, glomerular C3 deposition and chronicity, health-related quality of life, incidence of hematuria, and biomarkers of kidney damage
- To evaluate PK parameters of iptacopan

## Key inclusion and exclusion criteria



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## (iii) Inclusion<sup>¶</sup>

- Aged ≥18 years and ≤60 years
- Biopsy-confirmed diagnosis of C3G
- Reduced C3 (<0.85 X LLN)
- UPCR ≥1.0 g/g
- eGFR¥ or measured GFR ≥30 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>
- On maximally recommended or tolerated dose of ACEi or ARB for ≥90 days
- Vaccination against Neisseria meningitides, Streptococcus pneumoniae and Haemophilus influenzae

## **Exclusion**

- Organ transplant, including kidney
- Rapidly progressive crescentic GN
- Renal biopsy with interstitial fibrosis/tubular atrophy >50%
- MGUS
- Liver disease, infection or injury
- Evidence of urinary obstruction or difficulty in voiding
- Use of complement inhibitors within 6 months prior to screening or use of immunosuppressants (except mycophenolic acid), cyclophosphamide or systemic corticosteroids at a dose >7.5 mg/day (or equivalent for a similar medication) within 90 days of study drug administration

¶Other protocol-defined inclusion/exclusion criteria may apply

## **APPEAR-C3G Phase 3 trial**



#### Statistical analysis

- The primary analysis will be carried out at the time the last participant has completed the 6-month randomized treatment period
- The log ratio to baseline in UPCR, change from baseline in eGFR, and change from baseline in fatigue total score will be assessed using a mixed model for repeated measures (MMRM)
- The change from baseline to month 6 in the histology total activity score will be analyzed using an analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) model
- A logistic regression model will be used to assess the probability of meeting the composite renal endpoint

## **APPEAR-C3G Phase 3 trial**



#### Aim

This pivotal Phase 3 study in C3G aims to establish the safety and clinical benefits of alternative pathway inhibition with iptacopan by using various functional, biomarker and histopathological assessments

#### **Current status:**

- -Actively enrolling
- -Estimated study completion: August 2023

#### Scan the QR Code

For further details on the trial, please scan the QR code



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