Oral Deucrictibant Immediate-Release Capsule in Treatment of Hereditary Angioedema Attacks: Results of the Phase 3 RAPIDe-3 Study

Marc A. Riedl[1], Philip H. Li[2], Adil Adatia[3], Mauro Cancian[4], Marcin Stobiecki[5], Anna Valerieva[6], Anete S. Grumach[7], William R. Lumry[8], Daniel F. Soteres[9], Nicholas Brodszki[10], Natalia L. Fili[11], Roman Hakl[12], Hye-Ryun Kang[13,14], Gul Karakaya[15], Birger Kränke[16], H. Henry Li[17], Jonny Peter[18], Andreas Recke[19], Raffi Tachdjian[20], Paola Triggianese[21], Andrea Zanichelli[22,23], John Anderson[24], Timothy J. Craig[25,26], Henriette Farkas[27], Francesco Giardino[28], Pedro Giavina-Bianchi[29], Sujeong Kim[30], Tamar Kinaciyan[31], Inmaculada Martinez-Saguer[32], Francesca Perego[33], Karl V. Sitz[34], Maria Staevska[6], H. James Wedner[35], Rafael H. Zaragoza-Urdaz[36], Ricardo D. Zwiener[37], Asli Gelincik[38], Francesco Arcoleo[39], Rand Arnaout[40], Emel Aygören-Pürsün[41], Alan P. Baptist[42], Régis Albuquerque Campos[43], Anthony D. Dorr[44], Mariana Paes Leme Ferriani[45], Atsushi Fukunaga[46], Delphine Gobert[47], Padmalal Gurugama[48], David I. Hong[49], Eisuke Inage[50], Joshua S. Jacobs[51], Constance H. Katelaris[52], Lucy Leeman[53], Ramón Lleonart[54], Markus Magerl[55,56], Michael E. Manning[57], Satoshi Mano[58], Seido Ooka[59], Cristina J. Ramos[60], M. Hide[61], Peng Lu[62], Danny M. Cohn[63]

[1]University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA, USA; [2]Queen Mary Hospital, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; [3]University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB, Canada; [4]Azienda Ospedale Università di Padova, Padua, Italy; [5]Jagiellonian University Medical College, Kraków, Poland; [6]Medical University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria; [7]Centro Universitario FMABC, Sao Paulo, Brazil; [8]AARA Research Center, Dallas, TX, USA; [9]Colorado Allergy and Asthma Society, University CO Health Sciences Center, Asthma & Allergy Associates and Research Center, P.C., Colorado Springs, CO, USA; [10]Childrens' Hospital, Skåne University Hospital, Lund, Sweden; [11]Hospital Público Materno Infantil, Salta, Argentina; [12]St. Anne's University Hospital in Brno and Faculty of Medicine, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic; [13]Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, South Korea; [14]Institute of Allergy and Clinical Immunology; Seoul National University Medical Research Center; Korean Drug Allergy Research Consortium, Seoul, South Korea; [15]Hacettepe University School of Medicine, Ankara, Turkey; [16]Medizinische Universitaet Graz, Graz, Austria; [17]Institute for Asthma and Allergy, Chevy Chase, MD, USA; [18]Groote Schuur Hospital, University of Cape Town and Allergy and Immunology Unit, University of Cape Town Lung Institute, Cape Town, South Africa; [19]University of Lübeck, Lübeck, Germany; [20]University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA, USA; [21]University of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy; [22]Università degli Studi di Milano; [23]I.R.C.C.S., Policlinico San Donato, Centro Angioedema, UO Medicina, Milan, Italy, Milan; [24]AllerVie Health, Birmingham, AL, USA; [25]Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, Departments of Medicine, Pediatrics, and Biomedical Sciences, Director ACARE International Hereditary Angioedema Resource Center, Penn State University, Hershey, PA, USA; [26]Vivmec-VinUni Institute of Immunology, Vivmec Hospital, Times City and Vin University, Hanoi, Vietnam; [27]Hungarian Angioedema Center of Reference and Excellence, Semmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary; [28]A.O.U. Policlinico "G.Rodolico-San Marco", Catania, Italy; [29]Prof. Livre Docente Associado - Disciplina de Imunologia Clínica e Alergia da FMUSP, Visiting Prof. Harvard Medical School 2012-14, Editor dos Arquivos de Asma, Alergia e Imunologia, Diretor da World Allergy Organization, São Paulo, Brazil; [30]Kyungpook National University Hospital, Daegu, South Korea; [31]Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria; [32]CRM Hémophilie Zentrum Rhein Main GmbH Gartenstraße 134, Frankfurt, Germany; [33]Istituti Clinici Scientifici Maugeri IRCCS, Milan, Italy; [34]Acuro Research, Inc, Little Rock, AR, USA; [35]Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, USA; [36]Alergeminuno Rhzu LLC, San Juan, Puerto Rico; [37]Hospital Universitario Austral, Buenos Aires, Argentina; [38]Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey; [39]AOR Villa Sofia-Cervello, Palermo, Italy; [40]King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center, Riyadh, Saudia Arabia; [41]Goethe University Frankfurt, Department of Pediatrics, Frankfurt am Main, Germany; [42]Henry Ford Health System, Detroit, MI, USA; [43]Ensino e Terapia de Inovacao Clinica AMO, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil; [44]Barts Health NHS Trust, London, UK; [45]Ribeirão Preto Medical School, University of São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil; [46]Osaka Medical and Pharmaceutical University, Takatsuki, Osaka, Japan; [47]Sorbonne Université, Médecine Interne, AP-HP, Centre de référence des angioedèmes à kinines, Hôpital Saint-Antoine, Paris, France; [48]Cambridge University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Cambridge, UK; [49]Brigham and Women's Hospital, Boston, MA, USA; [50]Juntendo University Faculty of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan; [51]Allergy and Asthma Clinical Research, Walnut Creek, CA, USA; [52]Campbelltown Hospital and Western Sydney University, Sydney, NSW, Australia; [53]University Hospitals Plymouth NHS Trust, Plymouth, UK; [54]Bellvitge University Hospital, L'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain; [55]Charité-Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Institute of Allergology, Corporate Member of Freie Universität Berlin and Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany; [56]Fraunhofer Institute for Translational Medicine and Pharmacology ITMP, Immunology and Allergology, Berlin, Germany; [57]Allergy, Asthma and immunology Associates, Ltd., Scottsdale, AZ, USA; [58]Juntendo University Hospital, Tokyo, Japan; [59]St. Marianna University School of Medicine Hospital, Kanagawa, Japan; [60]FDI Clinical Research, San Juan, Puerto Rico; [61]Hiroshima University and Hiroshima City Hospital Organization, Hiroshima, Japan; [62]Pharvaris Inc., Lexington, MA, USA; [63]Amsterdam UMC, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam Cardiovascular Sciences, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Key takeaways

Results from the pivotal RAPIDe-3 trial for treatment of attacks in all types of hereditary angioedema provide further evidence on the rapid and sustained efficacy, safety, and tolerability of the orally administered bradykinin B2 receptor antagonist deucrictibant immediate-release (IR) capsule. This trial met the primary and all 11 secondary efficacy endpoints.

- **1.28 hours** — Median time to onset of symptom relief (primary endpoint)
- **17.47 minutes** — Median time to end of progression™ of attack symptoms
- **11.95 hours** — Median time to complete symptom resolution
- Deucrictibant was generally well tolerated with no severe or serious treatment-related TEAEs

IR, immediate-release; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

This presentation includes data for an investigational product not yet approved by regulatory authorities.

Background

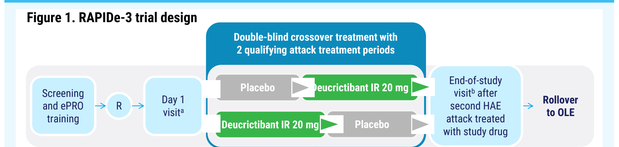
- **Hereditary angioedema (HAE):** a bradykinin-mediated condition with painful swelling attacks affecting multiple locations in the body.[1]
- **Unmet need:** an unmet need remains for additional orally administered treatments combining ease-of-administration, rapid and sustained effects, and a well-tolerated safety profile.[2,3]
- **Oral deucrictibant:** a selective, bradykinin B2 receptor antagonist under development for both prophylactic and on-demand treatment of bradykinin-mediated angioedema attacks.[4-12]

Objective

- To assess the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of oral deucrictibant immediate-release (IR) capsule for on-demand treatment of attacks in adolescents and adults with HAE, including participants with HAE with normal C1 inhibitor (HAE-nC1INH).

Methods

Figure 1. RAPIDe-3 trial design



ePRO, electronic patient-reported outcome; HAE, hereditary angioedema; IR, immediate-release; OLE, open-label extension; R, randomization. RAPIDe-3, ClinicalTrials.gov identifier: NCT06343779. Accessed January 14, 2026. https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06343779. [a]Adolescent participants received a non-attack dose for pharmacokinetic sampling at Day 1 visit prior to randomization. [b]Data from end-of-study visit could be used to qualify the participant for an open-label extension study with deucrictibant.

- **RAPIDe-3:** a global, Phase 3, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.
- **Participants:** adolescents (aged ≥12 to <18 years) and adults (aged ≥18 to ≤75 years) with HAE-C1INH type 1 or 2, or HAE-nC1INH. Participants on long-term HAE prophylaxis were also enrolled.
- **Study drugs:** participants self-administered deucrictibant IR capsule 20 mg or placebo to treat two qualifying attacks in a crossover design. Qualifying attacks also included non-severe laryngeal attacks without breathing difficulties.
- **Analysis sets:** Primary efficacy analysis included all randomized participants who treated the two attacks with study drug (one per period) in the 2×2 crossover design. Safety analysis included all participants who received ≥1 dose of study drug.

Methods

Table 1. Selected efficacy[a] and safety endpoints

Endpoint	Instrument	Definition
Primary endpoint		
Time to onset of symptom relief	PGI-C	Time to a PGI-C rating of at least "a little better" for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment
Secondary endpoints		
Proportion of attacks achieving onset of symptom relief	PGI-C	Proportion of study-drug treated attacks achieving a PGI-C rating of at least "a little better" at 4 hours post-treatment
Time to substantial symptom relief	PGI-C	Time to a PGI-C rating of at least "better" for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment
Time to reduction in attack severity	PGI-S	Time to a ≥1-level reduction in PGI-S score from pre-treatment for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment
Time to complete symptom resolution	PGI-S	Time to PGI-S rating of "none" within 48 hours post-treatment
Time to end of progression™ in attack symptoms	PGI-C	Time to the earliest post-treatment timepoint after which all subsequent PGI-C ratings are stable or improved within 12 hours
Use of conventional on-demand treatment as rescue medication	–	Proportion of study-drug treated attacks using conventional on-demand treatment as rescue medication to treat an attack within 24 hours post-treatment
Safety endpoint		
TEAEs and serious TEAEs	–	TEAE defined as an adverse event from the first study drug administration through the end-of-study visit

PGI-C, Patient Global Impression of Change; PGI-S, Patient Global Impression of Severity; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event. [a]The primary and first 6 of 11 hierarchical order-ranked secondary endpoints.

Results

- A total of 134 eligible participants (7.5% adolescents, 3.0% with HAE-nC1INH) were enrolled and randomized at 59 sites across 24 countries on 6 continents.
- The primary efficacy analysis set included 88 participants with paired attacks, and 113 participants had ≥1 attack treated with study drug.
- Demographics and baseline characteristics were generally balanced across treatment groups.

Table 2. Participant demographics and baseline disease characteristics

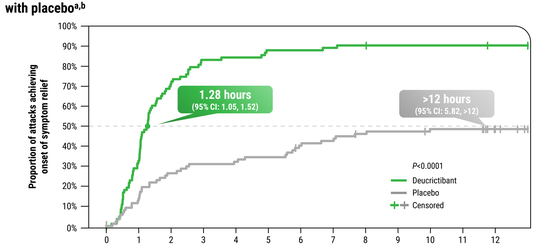
Participant characteristics	All randomized participants (N=134)
Age in years, mean (SD)	39.0 (14.7)
≥12 to <18, n (%)	10 (7.5)
≥18 to <65, n (%)	116 (86.6)
≥65, n (%)	8 (6.0)
Sex: Female, n (%)	76 (56.7)
BMI, mean (SD)	26.5 (5.9)
Race, n (%)	
White	93 (69.4)
Asian	19 (14.2)
Black or African American	10 (7.5)
American Indian or Alaska Native	1 (0.7)
Other	7 (5.2)
Not reported	4 (3.0)
Region, n (%)[a]	
Europe	56 (41.8)
Rest of world	40 (29.9)
North America	38 (28.4)
Years since HAE diagnosis, mean (SD)	17.7 (13.0)
Number of attacks within 3 months before screening, mean (SD)	4.4 (3.3)
HAE type, n (%)	
HAE-C1INH Type 1	118 (88.1)
HAE-C1INH Type 2	10 (7.5)
Unspecified HAE-C1INH Type 1 or 2	2 (1.5)
HAE-nC1INH	4 (3.0)
Current LTP use, n (%)[b]	31 (23.1)

BMI, body mass index; C1INH, C1 inhibitor; HAE, hereditary angioedema; LTP, long-term prophylaxis; SD, standard deviation. [a]Geographic region of North America included Canada, Puerto Rico, United States of America; Europe included Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom; Rest of World included Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Hong Kong, Japan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey. [b]LTP medication includes lanadelumab (13 [9.7%]), berotralstat (8 [6.0%]), complement c1 esterase inhibitor (6 [4.5%]), and other (4 [3.0%]).

Results

Efficacy

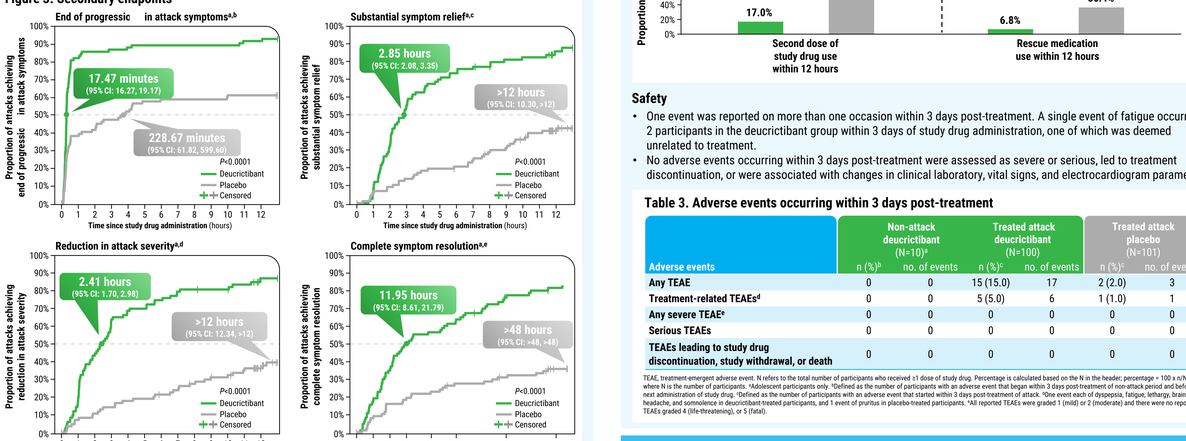
Figure 2. Primary endpoint: Significantly faster onset of symptom relief with deucrictibant compared with placebo[a,b]



CI, confidence interval; PGI-C, Patient Global Impression of Change. [a]If the event of interest was not achieved within the pre-specified timeframe, the attack was right censored at the last observation before the upper end of the data entry window. For attacks with rescue medication use, they were treated as right censored at the upper end of the data entry window. [b]PGI-C rating of at least "a little better" for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment.

- The proportion of attacks achieving onset of symptom relief at 4 hours was 83.1% for deucrictibant and 27.6% for placebo.

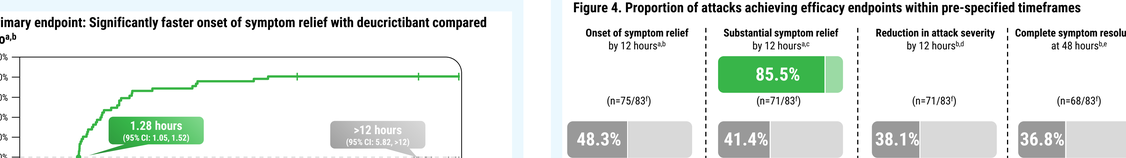
Figure 3. Secondary endpoints



CI, confidence interval; PGI-C, Patient Global Impression of Change; PGI-S, Patient Global Impression of Severity. [a]If the event of interest was not achieved within the pre-specified timeframe, the attack was right censored at the last observation before the upper end of the data entry window. For attacks with rescue medication use, they were treated as right censored at the upper end of the data entry window. [b]End of progression™ time is the earliest post-treatment timepoint after which all subsequent PGI-C ratings are stable or improved. [c]PGI-C rating of at least "better" for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment. [d]A ≥1-level reduction in PGI-S from pre-treatment for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment. [e]PGI-S rating of "none" within 48 hours post-treatment.

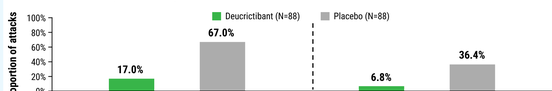
Results

Figure 4. Proportion of attacks achieving efficacy endpoints within pre-specified timeframes



PGI-C, Patient Global Impression of Change; PGI-S, Patient Global Impression of Severity. [a]If the event of interest was not achieved within the pre-specified timeframe, the attack was Same as previous at the last observation before the upper end of the data entry window. For attacks with rescue medication use, they were treated as right censored at the upper end of the data entry window. [b]PGI-C rating of at least "a little better" for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment. [c]PGI-C rating of at least "better" for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment. [d]A ≥1-level reduction in PGI-S from pre-treatment for 2 consecutive timepoints within 12 hours post-treatment. [e]PGI-S rating of "none" within 48 hours post-treatment. [f]Number of participants with post-treatment data within specified timeframe.

Figure 5. Lower proportion of attacks treated with a second dose or rescue medication with deucrictibant compared with placebo



Safety

- One event was reported on more than one occasion within 3 days post-treatment. A single event of fatigue occurred in 2 participants in the deucrictibant group within 3 days of study drug administration, one of which was deemed unrelated to treatment.
- No adverse events occurring within 3 days post-treatment were assessed as severe or serious, led to treatment discontinuation, or were associated with changes in clinical laboratory, vital signs, and electrocardiogram parameters.

Table 3. Adverse events occurring within 3 days post-treatment

	Non-attack deucrictibant (N=10)[a]		Treated attack deucrictibant (N=100)		Treated attack placebo (N=101)	
Adverse events	n (%)[b]	no. of events	n (%)[c]	no. of events	n (%)[c]	no. of events
Any TEAE	0	0	15 (15.0)	17	2 (2.0)	3
Treatment-related TEAEs[d]	0	0	5 (5.0)	6	1 (1.0)	1
Any severe TEAE[e]	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serious TEAEs	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEAEs leading to study drug discontinuation, study withdrawal, or death	0	0	0	0	0	0

TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event. N refers to the total number of participants who received ≥1 dose of study drug. Percentage is calculated based on the N in the header; percentage = 100 x n/N where N is the number of participants. [a]Adolescent participants only. [b]Defined as the number of participants with an adverse event that began within 3 days post-treatment of non-attack period and before the next administration of study drug. [c]Defined as the number of participants with an adverse event that started within 3 days post-treatment of attack. [d]One event each of dyspepsia, fatigue, lethargy, brain fog, headache, and somnolence in deucrictibant-treated participants, and 1 event of pruritus in placebo-treated participants. [e]All reported TEAEs were graded 1 (mild) or 2 (moderate) and there were no reported TEAEs graded 4 (life-threatening), or 5 (fatal).

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1. Busse PJ, et al. *N Engl J Med.* 2020;382:1136-48. **2.** Betschel SD, et al. *Allergy Asthma Clin Immunol.* 2025;21:25. **3.** Valerieva A, et al. *Clin Transl Allergy.* 2024;14:e12291. **4.** RAPIDe-1. https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT04518211. Accessed February 3, 2026. **5.** Maurer M, et al. *Lancet Haem.* 2026; In press. **6.** RAPIDe-2. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT05396105. Accessed February 3, 2026. **7.** RAPIDe-3. https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06343779. Accessed February 3, 2026. **8.** CHAPTER-1. https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT05947185. Accessed February 3, 2026. **9.** Aygören-Pürsün E, et al. *Lancet Haem.* 2026; In Press. **10.** CHAPTER-2. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06669754. Accessed February 3, 2026. **11.** CHAPTER-4. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06679881. Accessed February 3, 2026. **12.** CREAATE. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07266805. Accessed February 3, 2026.

COI: M.A.R.: Astria, BioCryst, BioMarin, Celldex, CSL Behring, Cycle Pharma, Grifols, Intellia, Ionis, KalVista, Novartis, Pharming, Pharvaris, Sanofi-Regeneron, Takeda; **P.H.L.:** Astria, BioCryst, CSL Behring, KalVista, Pharvaris, Takeda; **A.A.:** Astria, BioCryst, CSL Behring, Intellia, Ionis, KalVista, Octapharma, Pharvaris, Takeda; **M.C.:** BioCryst, CSL Behring, KalVista, Menarini, MSD, Novartis, Otsuka, Pharming, Pharvaris, Sobi, Takeda, UCB; **M.Sto.:** BioCryst, CSL Behring, KalVista, Pharming, Pharvaris, Takeda; **A.V.:** AstraZeneca, Berlin-Chemie/Menarini Group, CSL Behring, KalVista, Novartis, Pharming, Pharvaris, Sobi, Takeda; **A.S.G.:** AstraZeneca, Astria, Biomarin, Brazilian research Entity (CNPq), Catalyst, CSL Behring, Exelixis, KalVista, Kedrion, Multicare, Pharvaris, Pint-Pharma, Takeda, The Binding Site; **W.R.L.:** AstraZeneca, Astria, BioCryst, BioMarin, CSL Behring, Fresenius-Kabi, Grifols, GSK, Intellia, Ionis, KalVista, Magellan, Optinose, Pharming, Pharvaris, Regeneron, Sanofi, Takeda, Teva; **D.F.S.:** BioCryst, CSL Behring, Intellia, Ionis, KalVista, Pharming, Pharvaris, Takeda; **N.B.:** None; **H.L.F.:** Bago, CSL Behring, Pint Pharma, Sanofi, Takeda, Director of HAE committee for AAAeIC; **R.N.:** BioCryst, CSL Behring, KalVista, Pharvaris, Pharming, Takeda; **H-R.K.:** Astria, BioCryst, CSL Behring, KalVista, Pharvaris, Takeda; **G.K.:** CSL Behring, Ey-kim Ilaç Ionis, Pharvaris, Polifarma, Takeda, Vem Ilaç; **B.K.:** Pharvaris; **H.H.L.:** BioCryst, CSL Behring, Intellia, Ionis, Pharming, Pharvaris, Takeda; Medical Advisory Board: US HAEA; **J.P.:** Pharming, Takeda; **A.R.:** BioCryst, CSL Behring, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG), EUROIMMUN Medizinische Labordiagnostika AG, Novartis, Otsuka, Pharming, Pharvaris, Pierre Fabre Pharma, Stallergenes, Swedish Orphan Biovitrum, Takeda; **R.T.:** ADMA, Astria, BioCryst, CSL Behring, Intellia, Ionis, KalVista, Pharvaris, Takeda. Speaker presentations: ARS, AstraZeneca, BioCryst, CSL Behring, Grifols, GSK, Ionis, KalVista, Lilly, Novartis, Pharming, Sanofi/Regeneron, Takeda; **P.T.:** CSL Behring, Takeda; **A.Z.:** Astria, BioCryst, CSL Behring, Intellia, KalVista, Otsuka, Pharming, Pharvaris, Takeda; **T.J.C.:** ADARx, Astria, BioCryst, BioMarin, CSL Behring, GlaxoSmithKline, Grifols, Intellia, Ionis, KalVista, Pharvaris, Takeda, Director of ACARE International Hereditary Angioedema Center, member of the Medical Advisory Board for the HAE-A; **H.F.:** Astria, Biocryst, CSL Behring, Intellia, Ionis, KalVista, ONO Pharmaceutical, Pharming, Pharvaris, Shire/Takeda; **F.G.:** BioCryst, CSL Behring, KalVista, Takeda; **P.G-B.:** CSL Behring, Pharvaris, Pint Pharma, Takeda, World Allergy Organization, Associação Brasileira de Alergia e Imunologia; **S.K.:** nothing to disclose; **T.K.:** Astria, BioCryst, CSL Behring, KalVista, Otsuka, Pharvaris, Sanofi/Regeneron, Takeda; **I.M-S.:** Biocryst, CSL Behring, KalVista, Pharming, Pharvaris, Octapharma, Takeda; **F.P.:** BioCryst, CSL Behring, Otsuka, Pharvaris, Takeda; **K.V.S.:** Achieve Life Sciences, ADARx, AstraZeneca, Astria, Bellus, Biocryst, CSL Behring, Evidera, GlaxoSmithKline, Jasper, KalVista, Nocion, Novartis, Pharvaris, Teva; **M.Sha.:** None; **H.J.W.:** BioCryst, BioMarin, CSL Behring, Genentech, GSK, Takeda; **R.H.Z-U.:** Biocryst, KalVista, Pharming, Takeda; **R.D.Z.:** AbbVie, Bago, CSL Behring, KalVista, Novartis, Panalab, Pharvaris, Pint-Pharma, Sanofi, Takeda; **A.G.:** Pharvaris; **F.A.:** BioCryst, CSL Behring, KalVista, Otsuka, Takeda; **R.A.:** nothing to disclose; **E.A-P.:** Astria, BioCryst, BioMarin, CSL Behring, Intellia, KalVista, Otsuka, Pharming, Pharvaris, Takeda; **A.P.B.:** KalVista, Pharvaris, Takeda; **R.A.C.:** CSL Behring, Pharvaris, Pint Pharma, Takeda; **A.D.D.:** Astria, BioCryst, CSL Behring, Ionis, KalVista, Otsuka, Pharming, Pharvaris Takeda; **M.P.L.F.:** Pint Pharma, Takeda; **A.F.:** Kaken, Kyorin, Kyowa-Kirin, Mitsubishi-Tanabe, Novartis, Sanofi, Taiho, Takeda; **D.G.:** Astria, BioCryst, CSL Behring, Ionis, KalVista, Otsuka, Pharming, Pharvaris, Takeda; **E.L.:** BioCryst, CSL Behring, Kao-Corporation, Kanvista Japan, Pharvaris, Takeda, Torii Pharmaceuticals; **J.S.J.:** BioCryst, CSL Behring; Cycle Pharma, Intellia, Ionis, KalVista, Pharming, Pharvaris, Takeda; **C.H.K.:** CSL Behring, Takeda; **L.L.:** BioCryst, CSL Behring, Novartis, Takeda; **R.L.:** BioCryst, CSL Behring, Ionis, KalVista, Novartis, Pharming, Pharvaris, Takeda; **M.M.:** Astria, BioCryst, CSL Behring, Intellia, KalVista, Novartis, Octapharma, Otsuka, Pharvaris, Takeda; **M.E.M.:** AstraZeneca, Astria, BioCryst, Blueprint, Celldex, Cogent, CSL Behring, GSK, Ionis, Intellia, KalVista, Merck, Novartis, Pharming, Pharvaris, Regeneron, Takeda, Teva; **S.M.:** nothing to disclose; **S.O.:** nothing to disclose; **C.J.R.:** Amgen, GSK, Pfizer, Pharvaris, Sanofi, Takeda; **M.H.:** Astria, BioCryst, CSL Behring, Kaken, KalVista, Otsuka, Pharvaris, Takeda, Torii; **P.L.:** employee of Pharvaris and holds stock in Pharvaris; **D.M.C.:** Astria, BioCryst, CSL Behring, Ionis, Intellia, KalVista, Otsuka, Pharvaris, Takeda.

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