Long-Term Safety and Efficacy of Oral Deucrictibant, a Bradykinin B2 Receptor Antagonist, for Prophylaxis in HAE: CHAPTER-1 Extension Study Results

William H. Yang[1], John Anderson[2], Francesco Arcoleo[3], Mauro Cancian[4], Hugo Chapdelaine[5], Niall Conlon[6], Efrem Eren[7], Mark Gompels[8], Sofia Grigoriadou[9], Maria D. Guarino[10], Padmalal Gurugama[11], Tamar Kinaciyan[12], Markus Magerl[13,14], Michael E. Manning[15], Marc A. Riedl[16], Marcin Stobiecki[17], Michael D. Tarzi[18], Anna Valerieva[19], H. James Wedner[20], Andrea Zanichelli[21,22], Rafael Crabbé[23], Susan Mulders[24], Jonathan Levy[25], Ulrich Freudensprung[26], Umar Katbeh[26], Jochen Knolle[27], Anne Lesage[28], Peng Lu[25], Emel Aygören-Pürsün[29]

[1]Ottawa Allergy Research Corporation, Dept. of Medicine, Univ. of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON, Canada; [2]AllerVie Health, Clinical Research Center of Alabama, Birmingham, AL, USA; [3]AOR Villa Sofia-Cervello, UOC di Patologia Clinica e Immunologia, Palermo, Italy; [4]Univ. Hospital of Padua, Dept. of Systems Medicine, Padua, Italy; [5]Université de Montréal, CHU de Montréal, Montréal, QC, Canada; [6]St. James's Hospital and Trinity College, Wellcome Trust CRF, Dublin, Ireland; [7]Univ. Hospital Southampton NHS Foundation Trust, Southampton, UK; [8]North Bristol NHS Trust, Bristol, UK; [9]Barts Health NHS Trust, Dept. of Immunol., London, UK; [10]Ospedale di Civitanova Marche, Civitanova Marche, Italy; [11]Cambridge Univ. Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Dept. of Clinical Immunol., Cambridge, UK; [12]Medical Univ. of Vienna, Dept. of Dermatol., Vienna, Austria; [13]Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin, Inst. of Allergol., Corporate Member of Freie Universität Berlin and Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Berlin, Germany; [14]Fraunhofer Inst. for Translational Medicine and Pharmacology ITMP, Immunol. and Allergol., Berlin, Germany; [15]Allergy, Asthma and Immunol. Associates, Ltd., Scottsdale, AZ, USA; [16]Univ. of California San Diego, Div. of Allergy and Immunol., La Jolla, CA, USA; [17]Jagiellonian Univ. Medical College, Dept. of Clinical and Environmental Allergol., Krakow, Poland; [18]Univ. Hospitals Sussex NHS Foundation Trust, Dept. of Respiratory Medicine, Brighton, UK; [19]Medical Univ. of Sofia, Dept. of Allergol., Sofia, Bulgaria; [20]Washington Univ. School of Medicine, Div. of Allergy and Immunol., Dept. of Medicine, St Louis, MO, USA; [21]Universita degli Studi di Milano, Dipartimento di Scienze Biomediche per la Salute, Milan, Italy; [22]I.R.C.C.S., Policlinico San Donato, Centro Angioedema, UO Medicina, Milan, Italy; [23]RC Consultancy, Bassins, Switzerland; [24]Mulders Clinical Consulting, Groesbeek, The Netherlands; [25]Pharvaris Inc., Lexington, MA, USA; [26]Pharvaris GmbH, Zug, Switzerland; [27]JCK Consult, Frankfurt, Germany; [28]GrayMatters Consulting, Schilde, Belgium; [29]Univ. Hospital Frankfurt, Dept. for Children and Adolescents, Goethe Univ. Frankfurt, Frankfurt, Germany

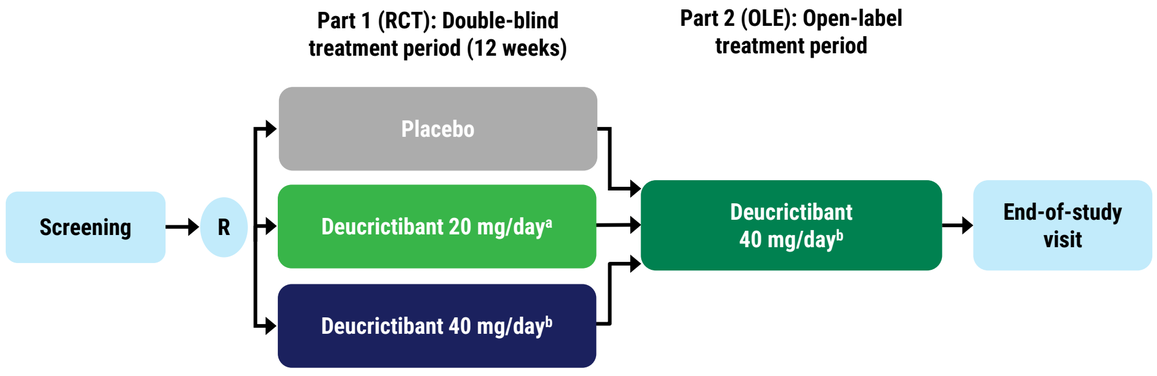
Introduction

- Excess bradykinin is the main mediator of the clinical manifestations of bradykinin-mediated angioedema, including hereditary angioedema (HAE), attacks.[1]
- Despite the availability of approved therapies, an unmet need remains for additional prophylactic treatments combining injectable-like efficacy, a well-tolerated profile, and ease of administration.[2-5]
- Deucrictibant is a selective, orally administered bradykinin B2 receptor antagonist under development for prophylactic and on-demand treatment of HAE attacks.[3,6-12]
- CHAPTER-1 (NCT05047185)* is a two-part Phase 2 study evaluating the efficacy and safety of deucrictibant for long-term prophylaxis of HAE attacks.[12]
- In the double-blind placebo-controlled randomized controlled trial period (RCT; Part 1), deucrictibant demonstrated[13]:
  - Reduction in attack rate
  - Reduction in occurrence of “moderate and severe” attacks, and attacks treated with on-demand medication
  - Well-tolerated safety profile at both studied doses

Methods

- In the ongoing, open-label extension period (OLE; Part 2), participants receive open-label treatment with deucrictibant 40 mg/day to evaluate long-term safety and efficacy of deucrictibant administered for prophylaxis against HAE attacks (**Figure 1**).

Figure 1. Study design



IR, immediate-release; OLE, open-label extension; R, randomization; RCT, randomized controlled trial.
[a]Deucrictibant IR capsule, 10 mg twice daily. [b]Deucrictibant IR capsule, 20 mg twice daily.

- Eligible participants were aged ≥18 and ≤75 years, diagnosed with HAE-1/2, not receiving other prophylactic treatments at screening, and experienced ≥3 attacks within 3 months prior to screening or ≥2 attacks during screening (up to 8 weeks).
- Deucrictibant immediate-release (IR) capsule was dosed twice per day as a proof-of-concept for the once-daily deucrictibant extended-release (XR) tablet, which is the intended formulation of deucrictibant for prophylactic HAE treatment.[14,15]
- All 30 participants who completed the double-blind placebo-controlled RCT after randomizing into treatment groups with deucrictibant 20 mg/day (N=11) or 40 mg/day (N=10) or with placebo (N=9) enrolled into the ongoing OLE.

Results

- This Part 2 data snapshot (cutoff: 10 June 2024) included 30 participants in the OLE who received deucrictibant 40 mg/day with a mean (SD) treatment duration of 12.83 (5.03) months in the OLE.
- Mean age was 39.1 years at CHAPTER-1 Part 1 baseline; 60.0% were female.
- Deucrictibant was well tolerated, with one treatment-related treatment-emergent adverse event (TEAE) of tooth discoloration (**Table 1**).
- No treatment-related serious or severe TEAEs, no treatment-related TEAEs in laboratory parameters, vital signs, or electrocardiogram findings, and no TEAEs leading to treatment discontinuation, study withdrawal, or death were reported (**Table 1**).

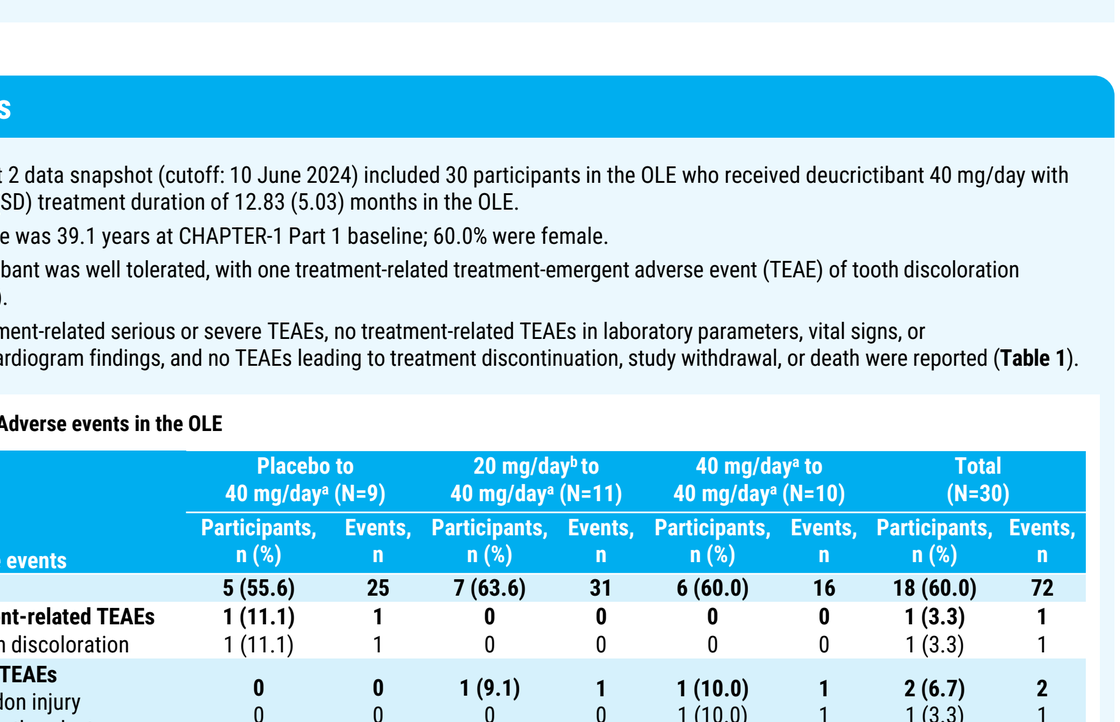
Table 1. Adverse events in the OLE

Adverse events	Placebo to 40 mg/day[a] (N=9)		20 mg/day[b] to 40 mg/day[a] (N=11)		40 mg/day[a] to 40 mg/day[a] (N=10)		Total (N=30)	
	Participants, n (%)	Events, n	Participants, n (%)	Events, n	Participants, n (%)	Events, n	Participants, n (%)	Events, n
TEAEs	**5 (55.6)**	**25**	**7 (63.6)**	**31**	**6 (60.0)**	**16**	**18 (60.0)**	**72**
Treatment-related TEAEs	**1 (11.1)**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1 (3.3)**	**1**
Tooth discoloration	1 (11.1)	1	0	0	0	0	1 (3.3)	1
Serious TEAEs	**0**	**0**	**1 (9.1)**	**1**	**1 (10.0)**	**1**	**2 (6.7)**	**2**
Tendon injury	0	0	0	0	1 (10.0)	1	1 (3.3)	1
Hip arthroplasty (arthritis)	0	0	1 (9.1)	1	0	0	1 (3.3)	1
Treatment-related serious TEAEs	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TEAEs leading to study drug discontinuation, study withdrawal, or death	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

IR, immediate release; OLE, open-label extension; TEAE, treatment emergent adverse event. N = number of participants who received at least one dose of blinded study treatment in the OLE by the cutoff date of 10 June 2024.
[a]Deucrictibant IR capsule, 20 mg twice daily. [b]Deucrictibant IR capsule, 10 mg twice daily.

- Following early-onset reduction in attack rate with deucrictibant in the first month of the RCT, attack rate remained low during long-term (up to >1.5 years) deucrictibant 40 mg/day treatment in the OLE (**Figure 2**).

Figure 2. Reduced attack rate in the RCT remained low in the OLE

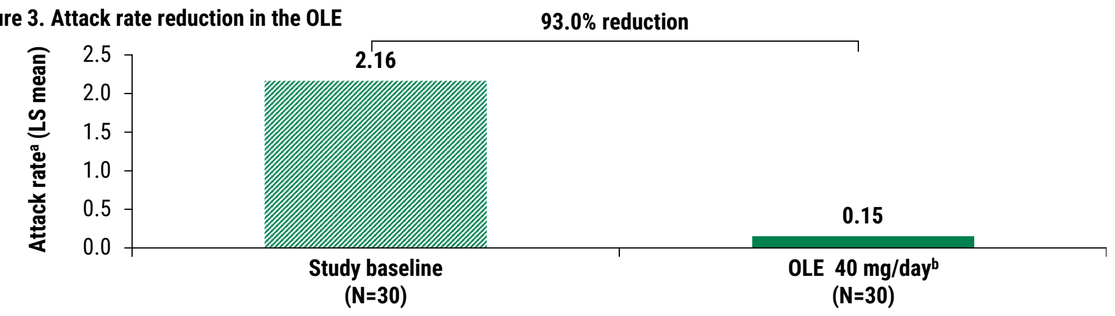


IR, immediate release; OLE, open-label extension; RCT, randomized controlled trial; SEM, standard error of the mean. (n) = number of patients analyzed at each timepoint.
[a]Based on time normalized number of attacks per 4 weeks. [b]1 month = 4 weeks. [c]Deucrictibant IR capsule, 10 mg twice daily. [d]Deucrictibant IR capsule, 20 mg twice daily.

Results

- Deucrictibant 40 mg/day reduced the attack rate in the OLE by 93.0% compared to CHAPTER-1 RCT study baseline (**Figure 3**).

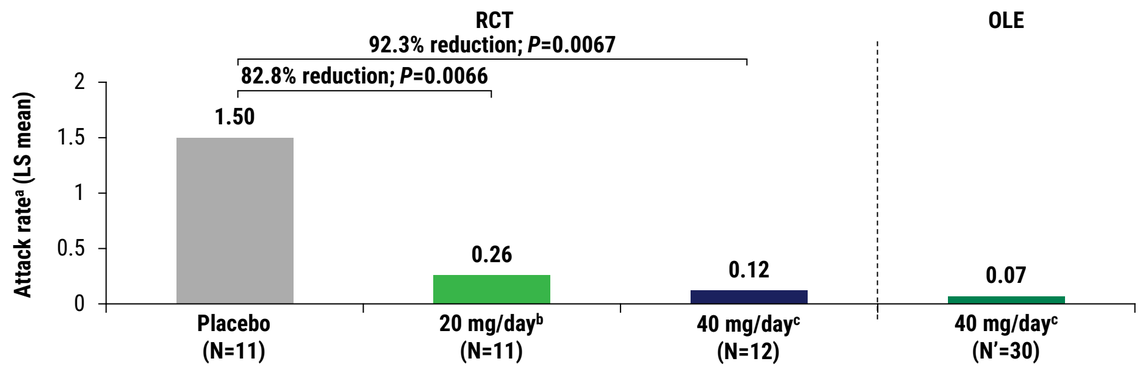
Figure 3. Attack rate reduction in the OLE



IR, immediate release; LS, least squares; OLE, open-label extension. N = number of participants in the OLE. LS mean estimates of attack rate are based on Poisson regression models adjusted for baseline attack rate and time on treatment. No multiplicity adjustment was applied. [a]Based on time normalized number of attacks per 4 weeks.
[b]Deucrictibant IR capsule, 20 mg twice daily.

- Rates of "moderate and severe" attacks (**Figure 4**) and attacks treated with on-demand medication (**Figure 5**) were reduced during the RCT and remained low in the OLE.

Figure 4. Reduced rate of "moderate and severe” attacks in the RCT remained low in the OLE



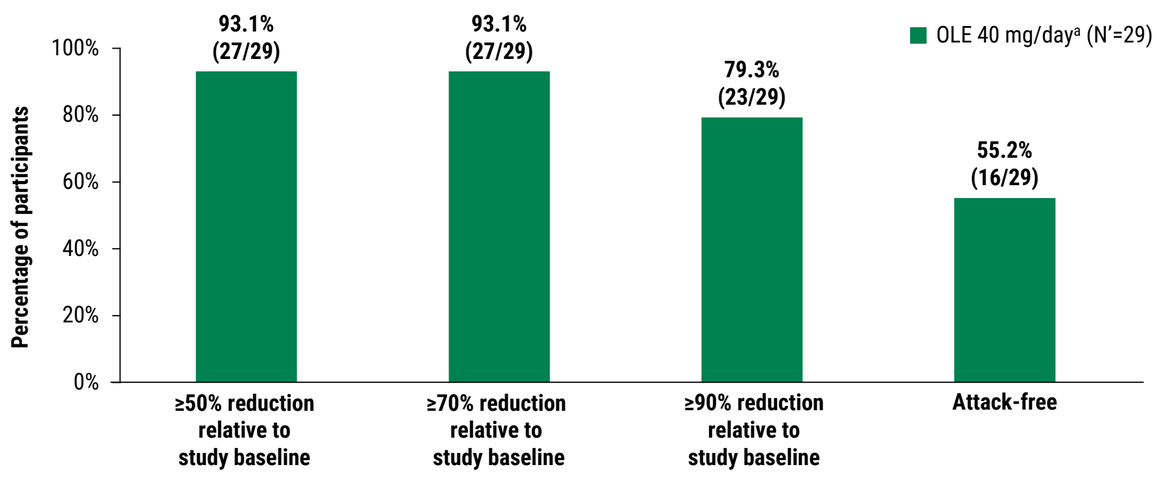
IR, immediate release; LS, least squares; OLE, open-label extension; RCT, randomized controlled trial. N = number of participants randomized in each treatment group in the RCT. N' = number of participants in the OLE. LS mean estimates of attack rate are based on Poisson regression models adjusted for baseline attack rate and time on treatment. No multiplicity adjustment was applied. The *P*-values in this figure are nominal. [a]Based on time normalized number of attacks per 4 weeks. [b]Deucrictibant IR capsule, 10 mg twice daily. [c]Deucrictibant IR capsule, 20 mg twice daily.

Figure 5. Reduced rate of on-demand–treated attacks in the RCT remained low in the OLE

IR, immediate release; LS, least squares; OLE, open-label extension; RCT, randomized controlled trial. N = number of participants randomized in each treatment group in the RCT. N' = number of participants in the OLE. LS mean estimates of attack rate are based on Poisson regression models adjusted for baseline attack rate and time on treatment. No multiplicity adjustment was applied. The *P*-values in this figure are nominal. [a]Based on time normalized number of attacks per 4 weeks. [b]Deucrictibant IR capsule, 10 mg twice daily. [c]Deucrictibant IR capsule, 20 mg twice daily.

- At data cutoff in the OLE, 93.1%, 93.1%, and 79.3% of participants achieved ≥50%, ≥70%, and ≥90% attack rate reduction relative to CHAPTER-1 RCT study baseline, respectively (**Figure 6**).
- 55.2% of participants were attack-free in the OLE.

Figure 6. Attack rate reduction relative to RCT study baseline and proportion of attack-free participants during the OLE



IR, immediate-release; OLE, open-label extension. N' = participants with ≥ 4 weeks of treatment in the OLE. [a]Deucrictibant IR capsule, 20 mg twice daily.

Conclusions

- **In the current analysis of the ongoing Phase 2 CHAPTER-1 open-label extension study, deucrictibant 40 mg/day was well tolerated, with no safety signals observed.**
- **Results of this analysis provide evidence that during treatment with deucrictibant 40mg/day:**
  - **Following early-onset reduction, attack rate remained low through >1.5 years.**
  - **An early-onset reduction of attack rate in participants switching from placebo to deucrictibant 40 mg/day in the OLE comparable to that in participants initiating deucrictibant in the RCT was observed.**
  - **Rates of “moderate and severe” attacks and attacks treated with on-demand medication were reduced during the RCT and remained low in the OLE.**
  - **Approximately 80% of participants achieved at least a 90% reduction in attack rate relative to RCT study baseline and 55.2% were attack-free in the OLE.**
- **Results of the ongoing CHAPTER-1 open-label extension study provide further evidence on the long-term safety and efficacy of deucrictibant for prevention of HAE attacks and support further development of deucrictibant as a potential prophylactic therapy for HAE.**

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

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