

# Novità in tema di terapia delle emofilie

## Marco Marietta - Modena

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# Relazioni con soggetti portatori di interessi commerciali in campo sanitario

Ai sensi dell'art. 3.3 sul Conflitto di Interessi, pag. 17 del Regolamento Applicativo dell'Accordo Stato-Regione del 5 novembre 2009, io sottoscritto **Dott. Marco Marietta** dichiaro che negli ultimi due anni ho avuto i seguenti rapporti ricevendo compens individuali con soggetti portatori di interessi commerciali in campo sanitario:

Partecipazione ad Advisory Board per l' Azienda Novo-Nordisk

Relazioni a congressi per la ditta Kedrion, Orphan, Novo-Nordisk, Werfen



Da dove veniamo? Che siamo? Dove andiamo?

Paul Gauguin, 1897



## Da dove veniamo? Che siamo? Dove andiamo?

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# Haemophilia treatment





# Haemophilia treatment



## Haemophilia treatment

## 2000

Plasma-derived and recombinant concentrates largely available

Diffusion of prophylaxis Home Treatment

Minimal joint disease in patients on prophylaxis

Bleeding-related deaths: <10% (NL)

Life expectancy: 71 yrs (Italy, NL)











Adapted from Blood Transfus 2008 Sep;6 Suppl 2:s4-11

Haemophilia (2012), 1–47

All that glisters is not gold, Often have you heard that told







All that is gold does not glitter, Not all those who wander are lost

> JRR Tolkien The Lord of the Rings

# Current challenges for treatment of hemophilia

- Venous access: intravenous route of administration
- ✓ Infusion frequency: half-life FVIII ~ 12 hrs, FIX
   ~20 hrs
- Inhibitors
- Costs and availability of concentrates
- ✓ Barrier to highly demanding regimens:
  - Prophylaxis
  - Immune tolerance induction
  - Major surgery



## Da dove veniamo? Che siamo? Dove andiamo?

Paul Gauguin, 1897

### **REVIEW ARTICLE**

## Advances in the treatment of bleeding disorders

| Table 1 New therapeutic age ts for hemophilia A and B | apeutic age            | ts for hemophil                          | ia A and B                                    |   |  |   |
|---|------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|
| Deficiency  | Produ                  |  | Technology                                    | Mean t <sub>12</sub> (h)<br>(minimum-maxir un | Mean $t_{1/2}$ (h) Clearance (minimum-maxir um) (mL h <sup>-1</sup> kg <sup>-1</sup> ) | Estimated time<br>to 1% after dose<br>of 50 IU kg <sup>-1</sup><br>(days) |
| Hemophilia A  | BAY9-9027              | -9027                                    | Site-specific PECylation (60-<br>kDa PEG)     | 18.4 (13.7–28.1)                              | 1.4  | 5   |
|   | N8-G                   |  | Site-specific glycoPECylation<br>(40-kDa PEC) | 19 (11.6-27.3)                                | 1.4  | <b>5</b> ,0   |
|   | Adyncvate<br>(BAX 855) | vate<br>855)                             | Controlled PEGylation<br>(2 × 20-kDa PEG)     | 14.3-16.0                                     | 2.47   | 4   |
|   | Elocta                 | Elocia e; Elocia<br>Arry IL-Fri          | Fc fusion                                     | 18.8 (14.3–24.5)                              | 7  | 4,9   |
|   |                        | (CSL/27)                                 | Single-chain rFVIII                           | 14.5  | 2.64   | NA  |
| Hemophilia B  | 19-6N                  | -  | Site-directed glycoPEGylation<br>(40-kDa PEG) | 93 (85-111)                                   | 0.7  | 32  |
|   | Alpro                  | Alproi X (rFIX-Fc)<br>Idelvian (rFIX-FP) | Fc fusion<br>Albumin fusion                   | 82.1 (71.4-94.5)<br>91.57                     | 3.2<br>0.75  | 11.2<br>14  |

### Advances in the treatment of bleeding disorders

#### F. PEYVANDI, \* † I. GARAGIOLA † and E. BIGUZZI\*

 Table 2 Dose and frequency of treatment for the control of acute bleeding in patients with hemophilia A and B [16,20,29]

| Dose (IU kg <sup>-1</sup> ) |   | Frequency of dosing (h)  |   |  |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|
| rFVIII standard             | rFVIII EHL  | rFVIII sta   | ndard rFVIII EHL  |  |  |
| 20–30                       | 20–30   | 12–24  | 24-48   |  |  |
| 40–50                       | 40–50   | 8–24   | 12–24   |  |  |
| Dose (IU kg <sup>-1</sup> ) |   | Frequency of dos   | ing (h)   |  |  |
| rFIX standard               | rFIX EHL  | rFIX standard  | rFIX EHL  |  |  |
| 40–60                       | 30–60   | 12–24  | 48  |  |  |
| 60-80                       | 80–100  | 12 to 24   | 24 for the first 3 days,<br>and then every 48   |  |  |
|                             | $rFVIII standard$ $20-30$ $40-50$ $Dose (IU kg^{-1})$ $rFIX standard$ $40-60$ | rFVIII standardrFVIII EHL $20-30$<br>$40-50$ $20-30$<br>$40-50$ Dose (IU kg <sup>-1</sup> )<br>rFIX standardrFIX EHL $40-60$ $30-60$ | rFVIII standardrFVIII EHLrFVIII sta $20-30$<br>$40-50$ $20-30$<br>$40-50$ $12-24$<br>$8-24$ Dose (IU kg <sup>-1</sup> )<br>rFIX standardFrequency of dos<br>rFIX standard $40-60$ $30-60$ $12-24$ |  |  |

#### **REVIEW ARTICLE**

### Advances in the treatment of bleeding disorders

#### F. PEYVANDI, \* † I. GARAGIOLA † and E. BIGUZZI\*

**Table 3** Dose and frequency for standard and extended half-life (EHL) products in the management of hemophilia A patients undergoing minor and major surgical procedures

**Table 4** Dose and frequency for standard and extended half-life (EHL) products in the management of hemophilia B patients undergoing minor and major surgery procedures

|                   | Dose<br>(IU kg <sup>-1</sup> ) | Frequency<br>(h) | Duration<br>of therapy<br>(days) |                 | Dose<br>(IU kg <sup>-1</sup> ) | Frequency<br>(h) | Duration<br>of therapy<br>(days) | References    |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| rFVIII standard p | roduct                         |                  |                                  | rFIX standard p | roduct                         |                  |                                  |               |
| Minor             | 25-40                          | Every 12–24      | 1 3                              | Minor           | 50-80                          | Every 24         | 1                                | [29]          |
|                   | 23-40                          | Every 12-24      | 1-5                              | Major           | 60.00                          |                  |                                  | 50.03         |
| Major             |                                |                  |                                  | Preoperative    | 60-80                          | A single-dos     | 5                                | [29]          |
| Preoperative      | 40–50                          | A single-dose    | injection                        | Postoperative   | 40–60                          | Every 8–24       | 7                                | [29]          |
| Postoperative     | 30-40                          | Every 8-24       | 1–7                              | FIX EHL         |                                |                  |                                  |               |
| FVIII EHL         |                                |                  |                                  | Minor           | 50-80                          | A single inje    | ection may be                    | e sufficient. |
|                   |                                | F 04             | 1                                |                 |                                | Repeat as a      | needed after                     | 24–48 h       |
| Minor             | 62.50*                         | Every 24         | 1                                | Major           |                                |                  |                                  |               |
| Major             |                                |                  |                                  | Preoperative    | 84.16*                         | A single-dos     | e injection                      | [32]          |
| Preoperative      | 58.3†                          | A single-dose    | injection                        | -               | 80                             | A single-dos     | e injection                      | [35]          |
| and               |                                | e                | 5                                |                 | 87†                            | A single-dos     | e injection                      | [37]          |
|                   |                                |                  |                                  | Postoperative   | 49.12-64.61*                   | 24–48            | 1–14                             | [32]          |
| intraoperative    |                                |                  | _                                | r               | 40                             | 24–96            | 13                               | [35]          |
|                   | 58.8‡                          | Every 24         | 7                                |                 | 51                             | 24-72            | 13                               | [37]          |
|                   |                                |                  |                                  |                 | 51                             |                  | 17                               | [37]          |

Am. J. Hematol. 91:1252-1260, 2016.



UPDATES IN CLINICAL TRIALS FOR HEMATOLOGICAL DISEASES AJH Educational Material

2017 Clinical trials update: Innovations in hemophilia therapy

Jan Hartmann<sup>1</sup> and Stacy E. Croteau<sup>2\*</sup>

- EHL factor concentrates build on the familiar management strategies of conventional factor concentrates
- ✓ The challenges of frequent IV infusions, patient adherence, and inhibitor risk remain.
- The degree to which the addition of these various moieties increase, decrease, or have a neutral effect on immunogenicity remains under investigation.



Am. J. Hematol. 91:1252–1260, 2016.



### AJH Educational Material

2017 Clinical trials update: Innovations in hemophilia therapy

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- Interestingly, uptake of these products in the immediate postlicensure period has been modest
- EHL products have accentuated the variability of patient half-life.
- The real-world impact of EHL products on healthrelated quality of life and health economics are also under investigation







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# Why is hemophilia an excellent target for gene therapy

✓ Single gene disorder

- ✓ Small absolute amounts of clotting factors in normal plasma (fVIII 50 ng/ml, fIX 5 µg/ml)
- ✓ 1/10 of these values sufficient for normal hemostasis
- Biologically active factors can be produced in a wide variety of cells
- Large animal models are available (hemophilic dogs)

| Product                  | Vector           | Promotor-transgene  | Clinical<br>trial status | Human response  | AJH |
|--------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------|---|-----|
| Factor VIII<br>BMN270    | AAV5             | Active Factor VIII with B<br>domain deletion of Refacto™                                    | Enrollment<br>suspended  | 8 patients dosed; 6 at high dose<br>level, $6 \times 10^{13}$ vg/kg, with FVIII<br>activity level of 4–60% with maxi-<br>mum of 16 weeks of follow-up,<br>prophylactic corticosteroids initiat-<br>ed with patient 4 and beyond |     |
| Factor IX<br>AAV8-hFIX19 | ssAAV8           | HCRhATT-hFIXco  | Enrollment<br>completed  | No study results posted   |     |
| SPK-9001 (SPX-FIX)       | novel AAV vector | high specific activity FIX variant  | Enrolling                | 4 patients dosed at initial dose level $(5 \times 10^{11} \text{ vg/kg})$ with FIX activity ranging from 26 to 41% with 7 to 26 weeks of follow up  |     |
| scAAV2/8-LP1-hFIXco      | scAAV2/8         | LP1-hFIXco  | Enrolling                | 10 patients dosed in 3 dosing<br>cohorts, mean steady state FIX<br>activity 2.9–7.2% with follow-up of<br>at least 16 months.   |     |
| AskBio009 (BAX 335)      | scAAV8           | TTR-FIXR338L (Padua)  | Enrollment<br>closed     | 7 patients dosed in 3 dosing cohorts, 2 patients with transient FIX activity $>$ 50%, only 1 persisted (medium dose cohort, 1 $\times$ 10 $^{12}$ vg/ kg)   |     |
| DTXI01                   | AAVrh10          | hFIX  | Enrolling                | No study results posted   |     |
| AMT-060                  | AAV5             | LP1-hFIXco  | Enrolling                | 5 patient enrolled in initial dose level (5 $\times$ 10 $^{\rm t2}$ gc/kg), two with at least week 12 follow-up had FIX expression levels of 4.5–5.5%   |     |
| SB-FIX                   | AAV2/6           | ZNF mediated gene editing<br>Three components of SB-FIX<br>(ZFN1, ZFN2, and FIX cDNA donor) | Anticipated              | No study results posted   |     |



UPDATES IN CLINICAL TRIALS FOR HEMATOLOGICAL DISEASES AJH Educational Material

2017 Clinical trials update: Innovations in hemophilia therapy

Jan Hartmann<sup>1</sup> and Stacy E. Croteau<sup>2</sup>\*

- Cell-based approach to gene therapy for hemophilia uses Lentiviral vectors and several cell types : liver sinusoidal endothelial cells, stem cells derived from bone marrow, blood-outgrowth endothelial cells, and endothelial progenitor cells
- ✓ It requires cytoablative agents to create a niche for hematopoietic stem cells transduced ex vivo → harm?
- ✓ Trials only in in murine models of HA with inhibitors
- ✓ Use of platelet-specific promoters enables expression of FVIII within the  $\alpha$ -granules of platelets → delivery at the site of hemostatic need

Am. J. Hematol. 91:1252-1260, 2016.



Buscar el levante por el poniente...

Cristoforo Colombo



UPDATES IN CLINICAL TRIALS FOR HEMATOLOGICAL DISEASES AJH Educational Material

2017 Clinical trials update: Innovations in hemophilia therapy

Jan Hartmann<sup>1</sup> and Stacy E. Croteau<sup>2</sup>\*

# Nonfactor Replacement Strategies: "Disruptive Therapies"

- Emicizumab
- Concizumab
- APC-specific serpin

## FVIII-specific human (CAR) T-regulatory cells



Am. J. Hematol. 91:1252–1260, 2016.

## Anti-factor IXa/X bispecific antibody (ACE910): hemostatic potency against ongoing bleeds in a hemophilia A model and the possibility of routine supplementation J Thromb Haemost 2014; 12: 206–13

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A. MUTO, * K. YOSHIHASHI, * M. TAKEDA, * T. KITAZAWA, * T. SOEDA, * T. IGAWA, *
Y. SAKAMOTO, * K. HARAYA, * Y. KAWABE, * M. SHIMA, † A. YOSHIOKA‡ and K. HATTORI*
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- ACE910 (emicizumab) is a bispecific Ab to FIXa and FX that mimics the cofactor function of FVIII
- In non-human primate model: prolonged half-life and high subcutaneous bioavailability



#### The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

#### N Engl J Med 2016;374:2044-53.



### ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### J Thromb Haemost 2015; 13: 743–54.



Safety and pharmacokinetics of anti-TFPI antibody (concizumab) in healthy volunteers and patients with hemophilia: a randomized first human dose trial

P. CHOWDARY, \* S. LETHAGEN, † U. FRIEDRICH, † B. BRAND, § C. HAY, ¶ F. ABDUL KARIM, \* \*

- Phase 1, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled trial
- Escalating single i.v. or s.c. doses of concizumab were administered to 28 healthy volunteers and 24 hemophilia patients

Safety and pharmacokinetics of anti-TFPI antibody (concizumab) in healthy volunteers and patients with hemophilia: a randomized first human dose trial

P. CHOWDARY,\* S. LETHAGEN, † U. FRIEDRICH, † B. BRAND, § C. HAY, ¶ F. ABDUL KARIM, \*\*

## Results:

- Concizumab had a favorable safety profile after single i.v. or s.c. administration
- No serious adverse events nor anti-concizumab antibodies were reported
- Nonlinear pharmacokinetics was observed due to target-mediated clearance.
- A concentration-dependent procoagulant effect of concizumab was observed

### THROMBOSIS AND HEMOSTASIS

(Blood. 2017;129(1):105-113)

# Design and characterization of an APC-specific serpin for the treatment of hemophilia

Stéphanie G. I. Polderdijk,<sup>1</sup> Ty E. Adams,<sup>1</sup> Lacramioara Ivanciu,<sup>2</sup> Rodney M. Camire,<sup>2</sup> Trevor P. Baglin,<sup>3</sup> and James A. Huntington<sup>1</sup>

- An alternative approach to hemophilia treatment is selective inhibition of APC
- ✓ The endogenous inhibitors of APC are members of the serpin family: protein C inhibitor (PCI) and  $\alpha$ 1-antitrypsin ( $\alpha_1$  AT); however, both exhibit poor reactivity and selectivity for APC.
- ✓ The Authors mutated residues in and around the scissile P1-P19 bond in PCI and  $\alpha_1$  AT, resulting in serpins with the desired specificity profile.

🔇 blood

### THROMBOSIS AND HEMOSTASIS

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Table 4. Platelet and fibrin deposition in a cremaster arteriole laserinduced injury model

|                                      |        |          |     |      | Clot fo           | rmation         |                       |      |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|--------|----------|-----|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------|--|--|
|                                      | No. of | Total    | No  | clot | Platelets<br>only |                 | Platelets +<br>fibrin |      |  |  |
| Sample                               | mice   | injuries | No. | %    | No.               | %               | No.                   | %    |  |  |
| PBS                                  | 5      | 8        | 8   | 100  | 0                 | 0               | 0                     | 0    |  |  |
| KRK α <sub>1</sub> AT<br>(7.5 mg/kg) | 4      | 18       | 2   | 11.1 | 6                 | 33.3            | 10                    | 55.6 |  |  |
| KRK α <sub>1</sub> AT<br>(15 mg/kg)  | 3      | 20       | 0   | 0    | 3                 | 15              | 17                    | 85   |  |  |
|                                      |        | PBS      | PBS |      | KRK<br>mg/kg      | KRK<br>15 mg/kg |                       |      |  |  |

### THROMBOSIS AND HEMOSTASIS

- ✓ In this study, an FVIII-specific chimeric antigen receptor (ANS8 CAR) was engineered using a FVIII-specific scFv derived from a synthetic phage display library.
- ✓ Transduced ANS8 CAR T cells specific for the A2 domain proliferated in response to FVIII and ANS8 CAR Tregs were able to suppress the proliferation of FVIII-specific T effector cells with specificity for a different FVIII domain *in vitro*.
- ✓ These data suggest that engineered cells are able to promote bystander suppression
- Importantly, ANS8 CAR-transduced Tregs also were able to suppress the recall antibody response of murine splenocytes from FVIII knockout mice to FVIII *in vitro* and *in vivo*.
- ✓ In conclusion, CAR-transduced Tregs are a promising approach for future tolerogenic treatment of hemophilia A patients with inhibitors.

### **Regular Article**

### (Blood. 2017;129(2):238-245)



Ed il mare concederà a ogni uomo nuove speranze, come il sonno porta i sogni. Cristoforo Colombo





Haemophilia (2012), 18 (Suppl. 4), 1-12

DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2516.2012.02822.x

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

WFH: Closing the global gap – achieving optimal care

Looking just at people with haemophilia, we estimate only about 25% worldwide receive at least minimally adequate treatment. The percentage is far lower for those with VWD and the other bleeding disorders.

# Non c'è progresso senza giustizia sociale

Jorge Maria Bergoglio