Garadacimab provides early onset of protection against HAE attacks from Week 1 after first administration

M. Magerl¹⁻³ A. Reshef⁴ P. Staubach⁵ M. Guilarte⁶ P. Li⁷ C. Nenci⁸ F. Glassman⁹ I. Pragst⁸ J-P. Lawo⁸ T. Craig¹⁰

 Trauslational Medicine and Pharmacology and Allergology, Berlin, Germany; ⁴ Allergy, Immunology and Angioedema Center, Barzilai Universität zu Berlin, Germany; ⁴ Allergy, Immunology and Angioedema Center, Barzilai University and Angioedema Center, Barzilai University and Allergology, Berlin, Germany; ⁴ Allergy, Immunology and Angioedema Center, Barzilai University and Angioedema Center, Barzilai Universi Teision of Rheumatology and Clinical Immunology, Department of Medicine, Queen Mary Hospital, University of Hong Kong; ⁸CSL Behring AG, Bern, Switzerland; and Clinical Immunology, Department, Hospital, University of Hong Kong; and Clinical Immunology, Department of Medicine, Queen Mary Hospital, University of Hong Kong; and Clinical Immunology, Department, Hospital, University of Hong Kong; and Clinical Immunology, Department of Medicine, Queen Mary Hospital, University of Hong Kong; and Clinical Immunology, Department of Medicine, Queen Mary Hospital, University of Hong Kong; and Clinical Immunology, Department of Medicine, Queen Mary Hospital, University of Hong Kong; and Clinical Immunology, Department of Medicine, Queen Mary Hospital, University of Hong Kong; and Clinical Immunology, Department of Medicine, Queen Mary Hospital, University of Hong Kong; and Clinical Immunology, Department, Hospital, University of Hong Kong; and Clinical Immunology, Department, Hospital, University of Hong Kong; and Clinical Immunology, Department, Hospital, University of Hong Kong; and Clinical Immunology, Department of Medicine, Queen Mary Hospital, University of Hong Kong; and Clinical Immunology, Department of Medicine, Queen Mary Hospital, University of Hong Kong; and Clinical Immunology, Department, Hospital, University, Cermany; and Clinical Immunology, Department, Hospital, University, Cermany; and Clinical Immunology, Department of Medicine, Queen Mary Hospital, University, Cermany; and Clinical Immunology, Department, Hospital, Cermany; and Clinical Immunology, Department, Cermany; and Clinical Immunology, Department, Hospital, Cermany; and Clinical Immunology, Department, Cermany; and Clinical Immunology, Departme ⁹CSL Behring, King of Prussia, PA, USA; ¹⁰Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, Department of Medicine and Pediatrics, Penn State University, Hershey, PA, USA.

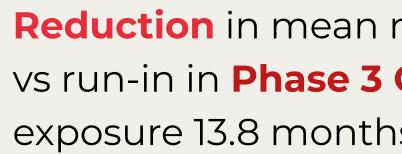
BACKGROUND

- attack protection are critical to optimize disease control and establish treatment confidence
- Garadacimab is a first-in-class, fully human mAb targeting in pediatric, adolescent, and adult patients¹⁻³

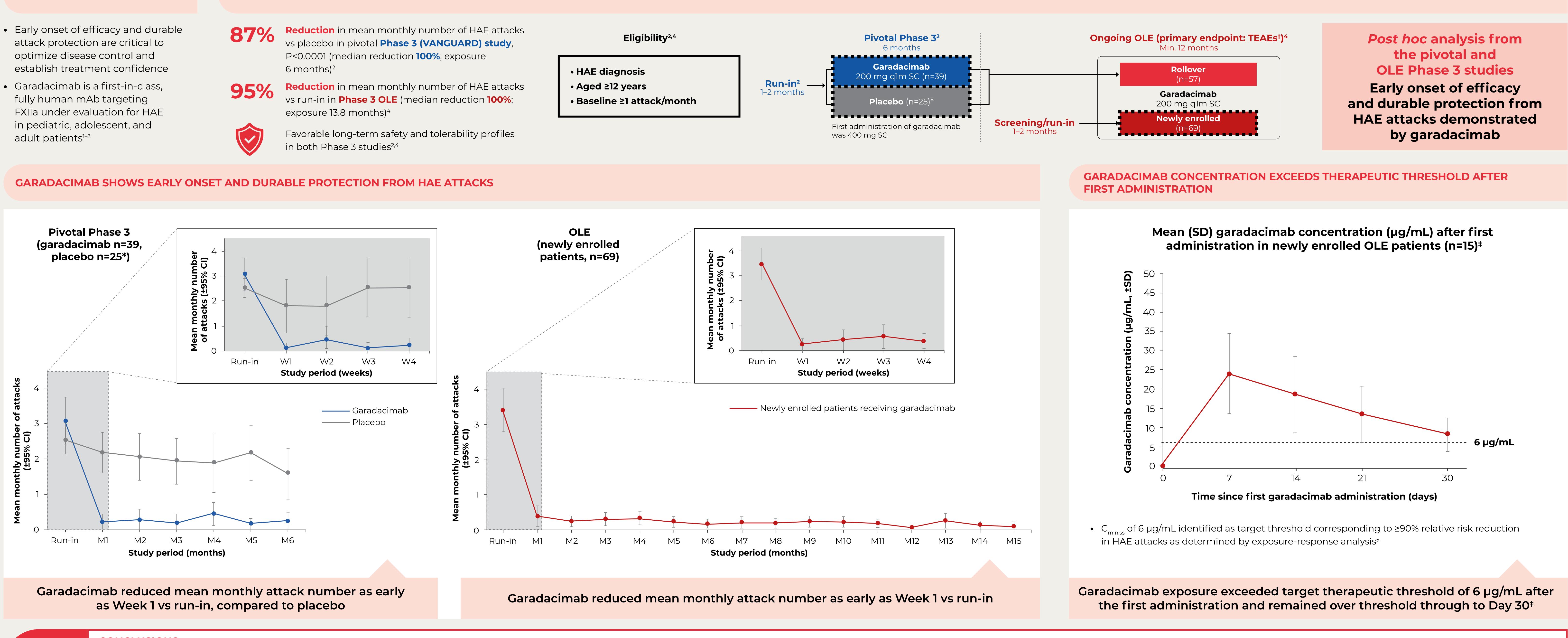
STUDY DESIGN AND KEY OUTCOMES OF THE PIVOTAL PHASE 3 AND OLE STUDIES

vs placebo in pivotal Phase 3 (VANGUARD) study, 6 months)²





in both Phase 3 studies^{2,4}





CONCLUSIONS

*One patient in the placebo arm was excluded from efficacy analysis as they received treatment for <30 days; †TEAEs in patients with HAE-C1-INH; [‡]Pharmacokinetic parameters were evaluated after the initial loading dose in a representative subset of newly enrolled patients (n=15). Cl, confidence interval; C_{minss}, minimum concentration in the dosing interval at steady state; FXIIa, activated factor XII; HAE, hereditary angioedema; HAE-C1-INH, hereditary angioedema with C1-inhibitor deficiency or dysfunction; M, month; mAb, monoclonal antibody; OLE, open-label extension; q1m, once-monthly; SC, subcutaneous; SD, standard deviation; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event; W, week.

Early onset of protection from HAE attacks with garadacimab as early as Week 1 after first administration in both pivotal and OLE Phase 3 studies Durable protection from HAE attacks with garadacimab across 15 months in the Phase 3 OLE study Garadacimab exposure exceeded target therapeutic threshold from Week 1 after first administration

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Disclosures

This study was sponsored by CSL Behring. Medical writing support was provided by Helix, OPEN Health Communications and funded by CSL Behring, in accordance with Good Publication Practice (GPP) guidelines (www.ismpp.org/gpp-2022).

European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology Congress | Valencia, Spain | May 31 – June 3, 2024

