

Patients With IgAN at the Nephrology Clinic

↓ Kidney function

↑ Proteinuria

++ Hematuria



Quote by Richard Lafayette, MD



“I think a lot of primary care doctors and even nephrologists sometimes feel if you've got modest proteinuria and hematuria, relatively stable blood pressure and kidney function, that that's good enough. But now we know that these patients can really progress. And we have to get to our diagnosis, which in IgA nephropathy, is a kidney biopsy.”



The lack of symptoms in patients with FSGS with **asymptomatic proteinuria** makes it difficult to diagnose early, which can have serious consequences for their health



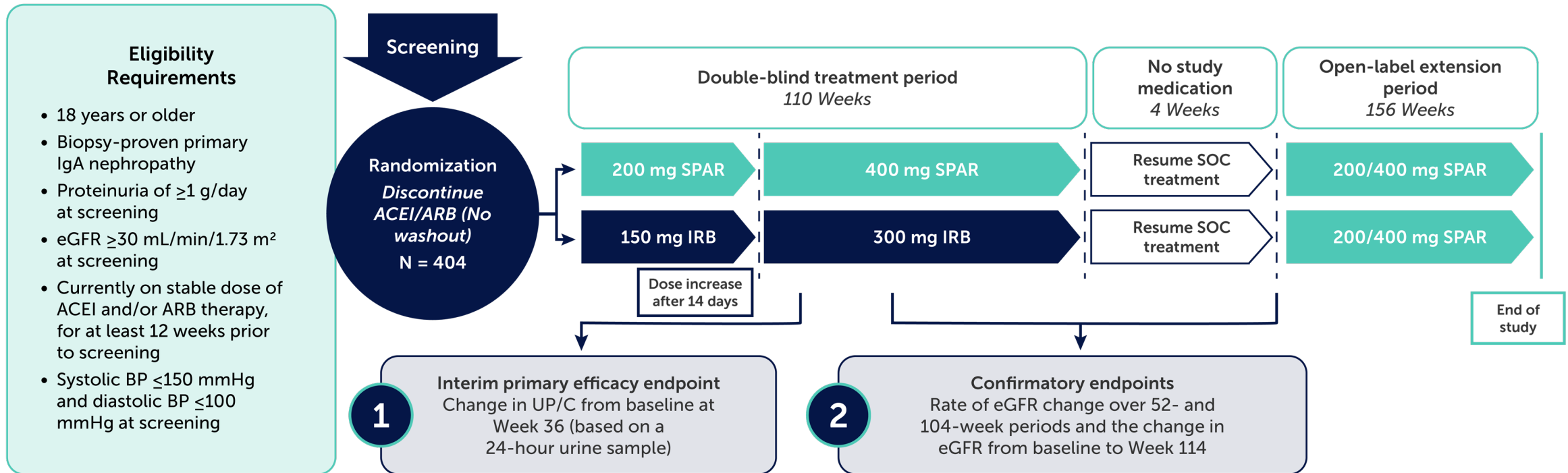
39-Year-Old Patient With Biopsy: Confirmed IgAN Diagnosis

- Medical History: Immunosuppressive therapy → side effects
- Labs:
 - Proteinuria: 3 g/day
 - eGFR: 35 mL/min/1.73 m²
- Current medications: maximally tolerated ACE inhibitor
- Blood pressure: 130/80 mmHg
- Repeat biopsy: M0 E0 S1 T1



PROTECT Phase 3 Trial Design in IgAN

Objective: Evaluate the efficacy and safety of sparsentan vs the active control irbesartan in patients with IgAN

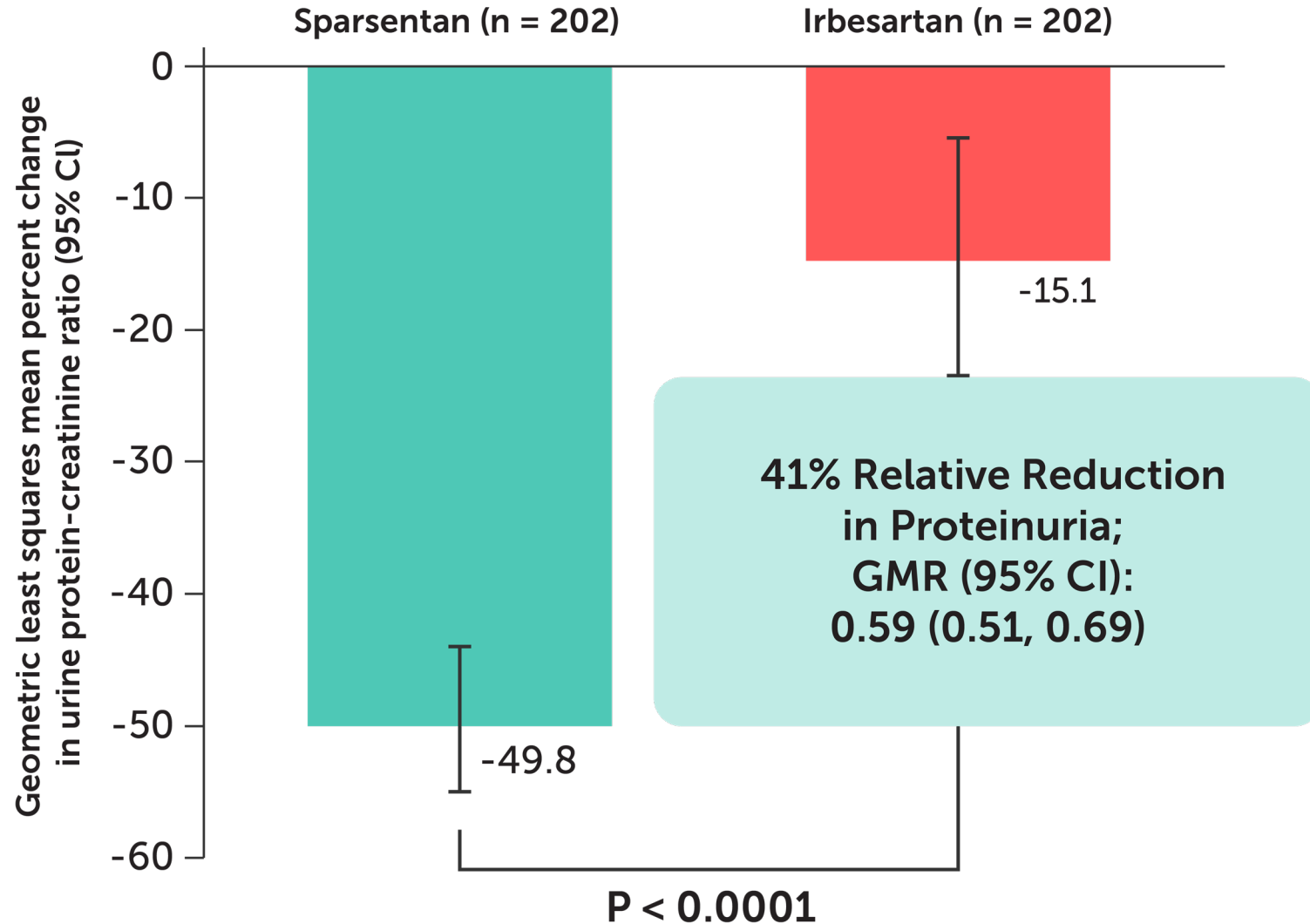


Sparsentan: Orally active dual endothelin angiotensin receptor antagonist (DEARA) selectively targeting the endothelin A receptor (ET_AR) and the angiotensin II subtype 1 receptor (AT₁R) [Non-immunosuppressant]

IRB: irbesartan; SPAR: sparsentan.

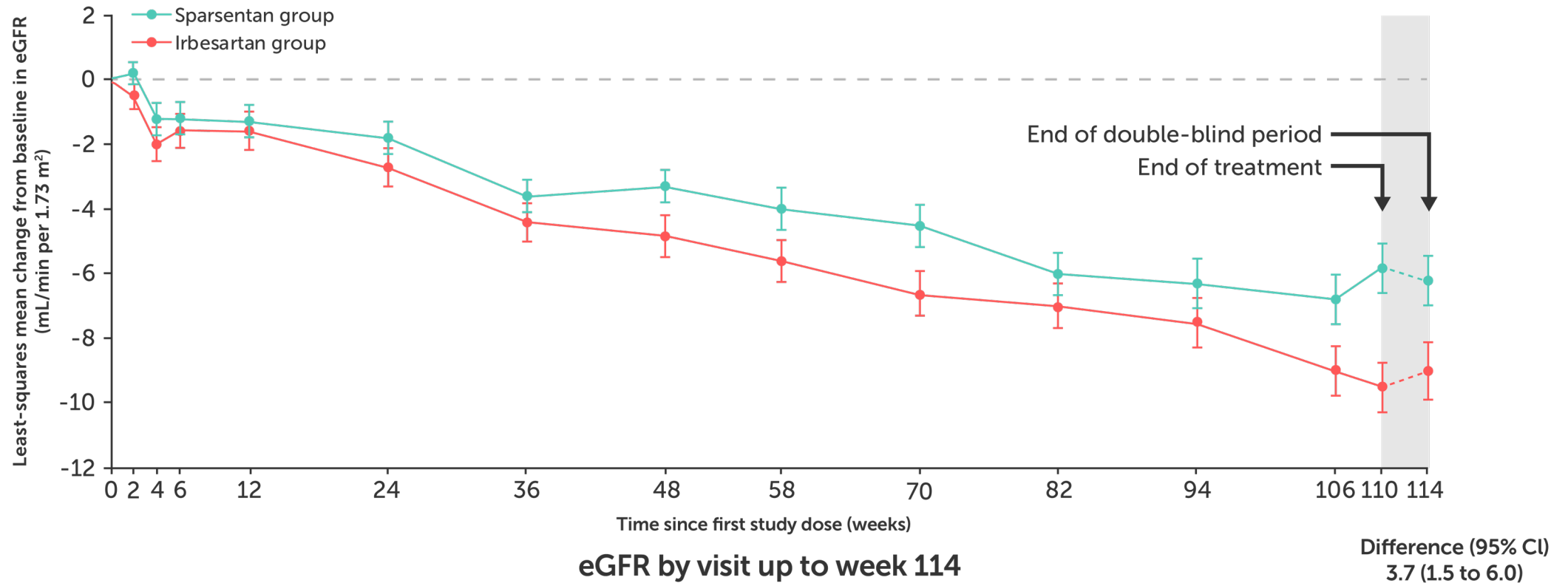
Rovin BH, et al. *Lancet*. Published online November 3, 2023. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(23)02302-4

PROTECT Interim Analysis: Percent Change in Proteinuria at Week 36 (Primary Efficacy Endpoint)



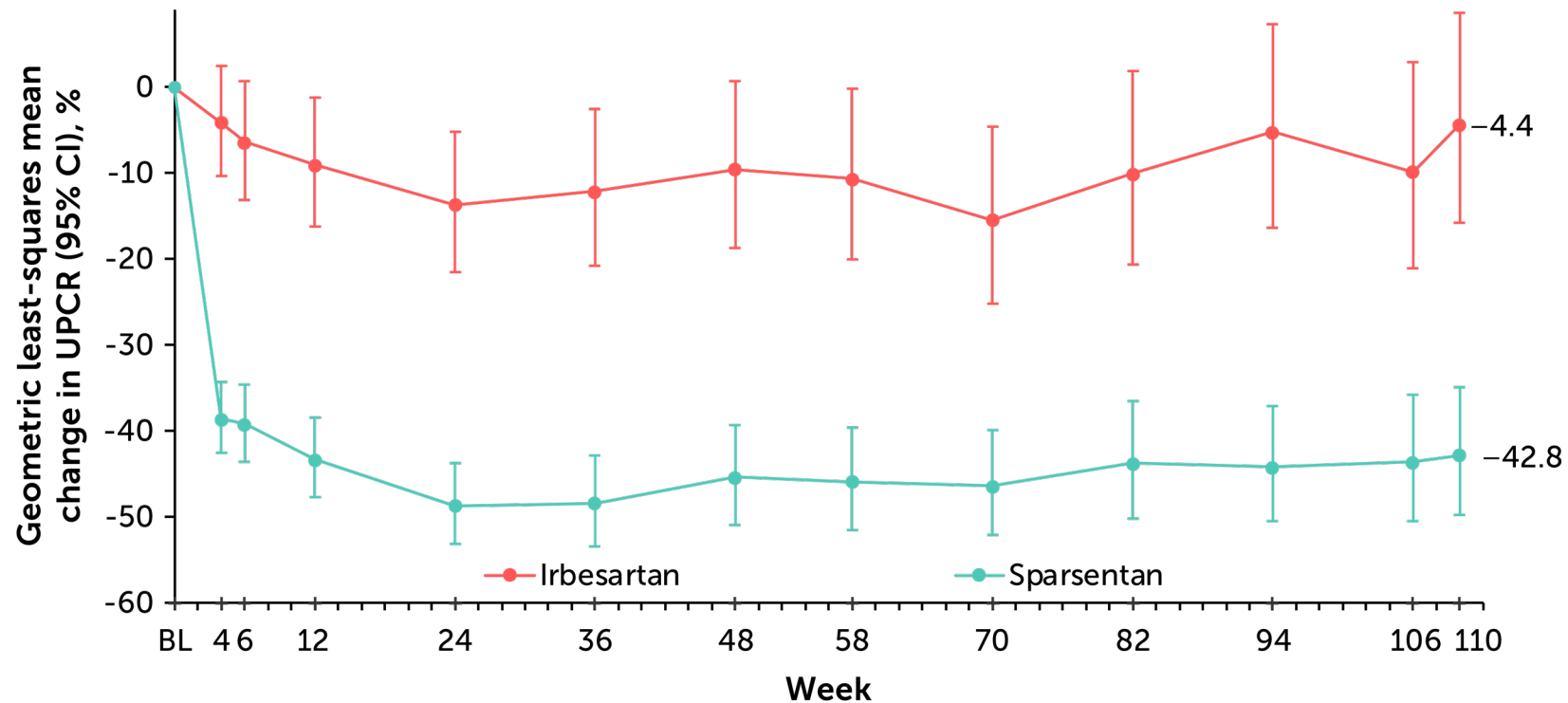
PROTECT Trial: Kidney Function (eGFR)

Patients treated with sparsentan over 2 years exhibited one of the **slowest** annual rates of kidney function decline seen in IgAN trials



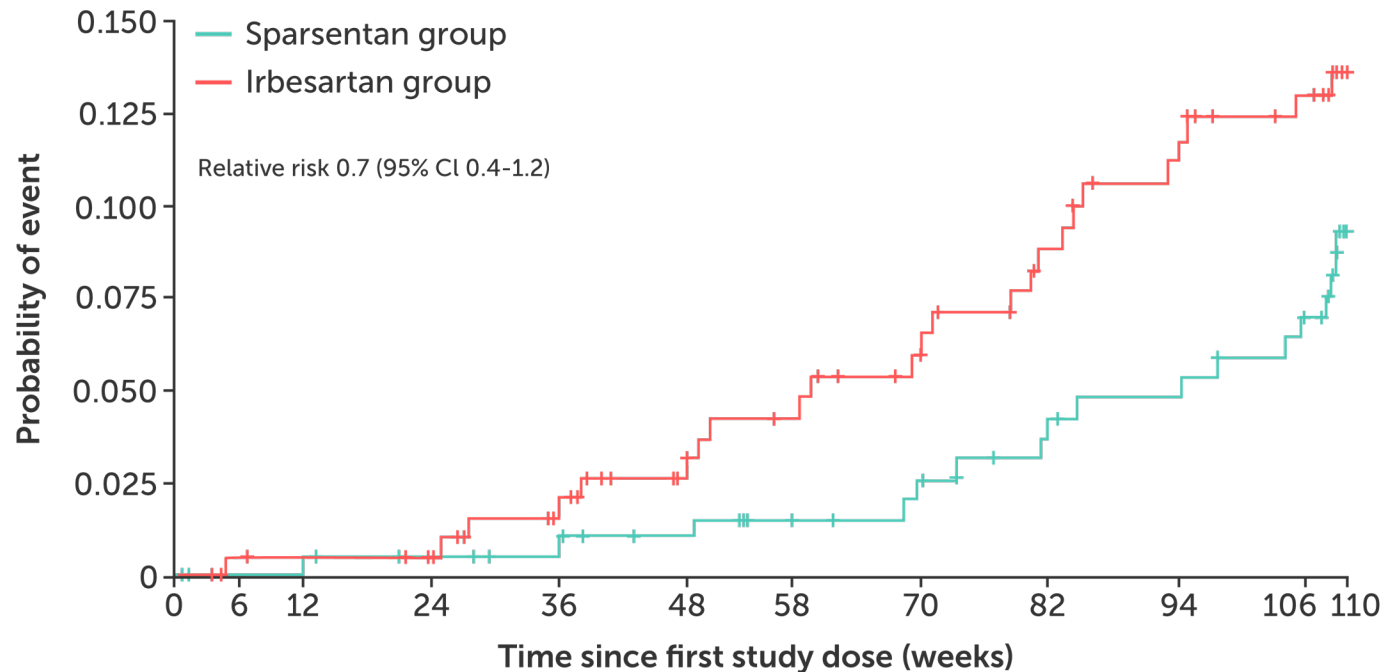
PROTECT Trial: Sustained Proteinuria Reduction

~43% proteinuria reduction with sparsentan compared to ~4% for irbesartan-treated patients sustained over 110 weeks

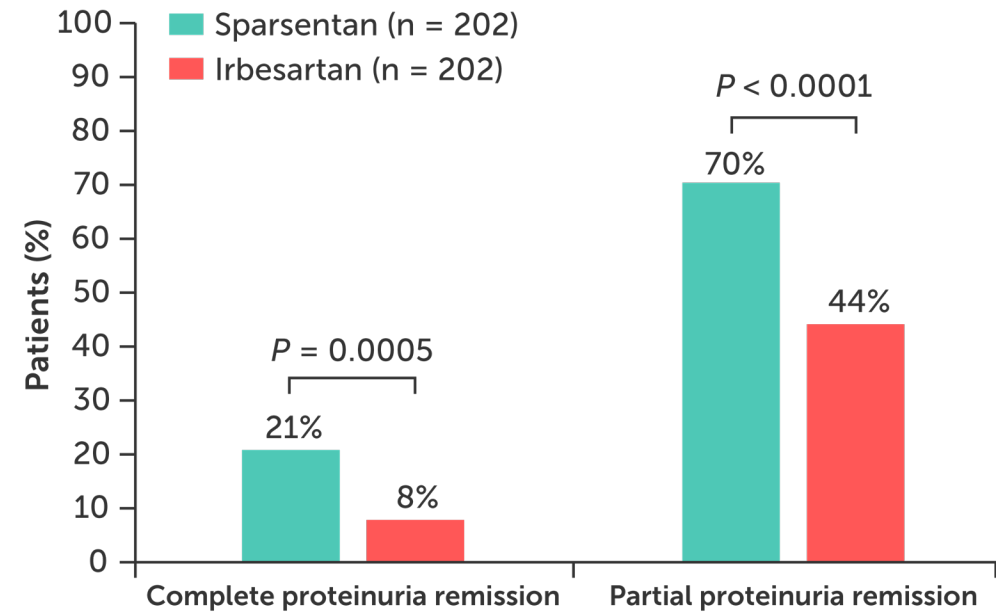


PROTECT Trial: 2-Year Final Analysis

Fewer sparsentan-treated patients progressed to composite kidney failure endpoint vs irbesartan

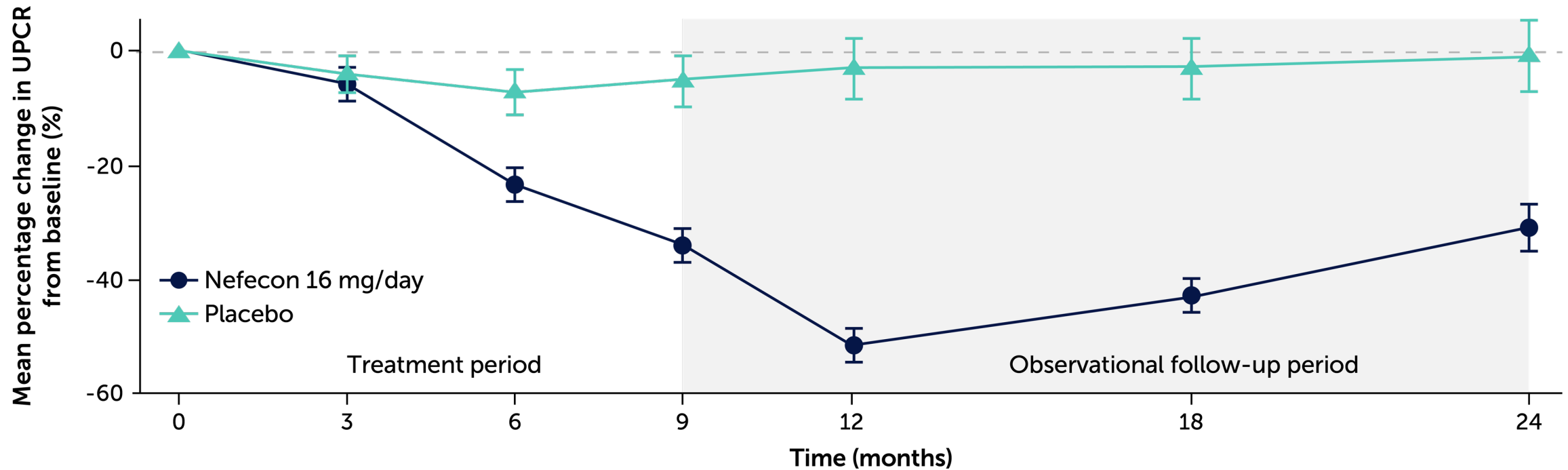


Most patients achieved complete proteinuria remission (<0.3 g/day) with sparsentan vs irbesartan

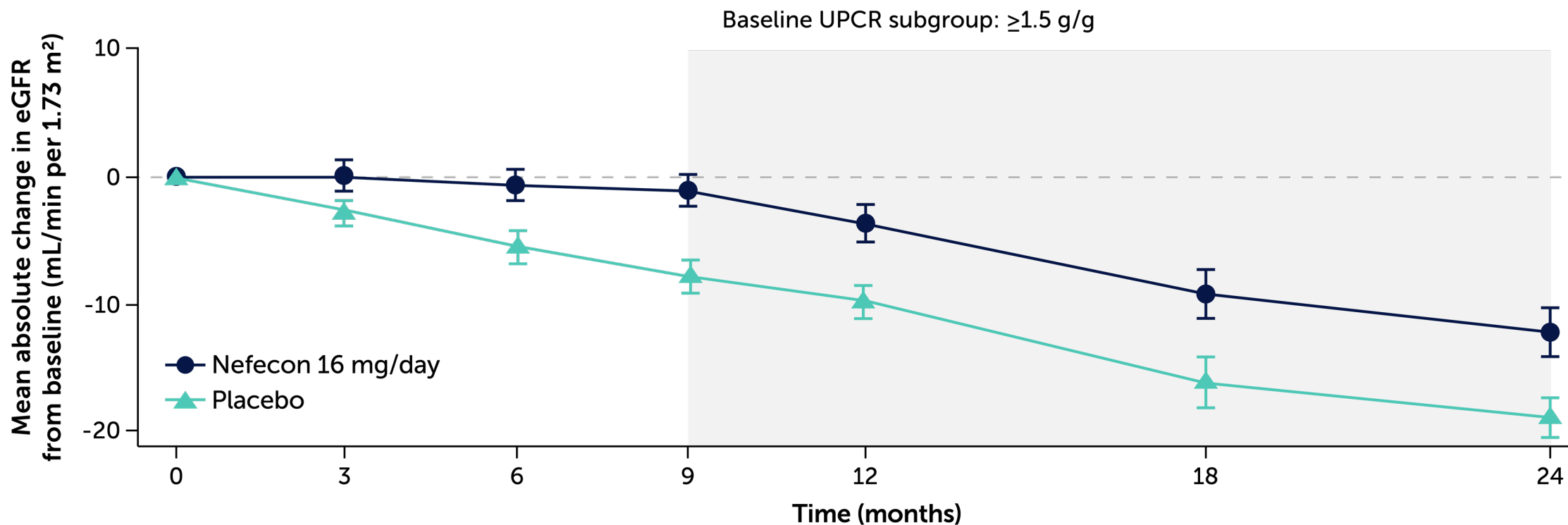


NeflgArd Phase 3 Trial in IgAN: Proteinuria Reduction Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial

Nefecon: Oral steroid that reduces inflammation (delayed-release budesonide)



NeflgArd Trial in IgAN: eGFR Change



PROTECT Trial: Safety

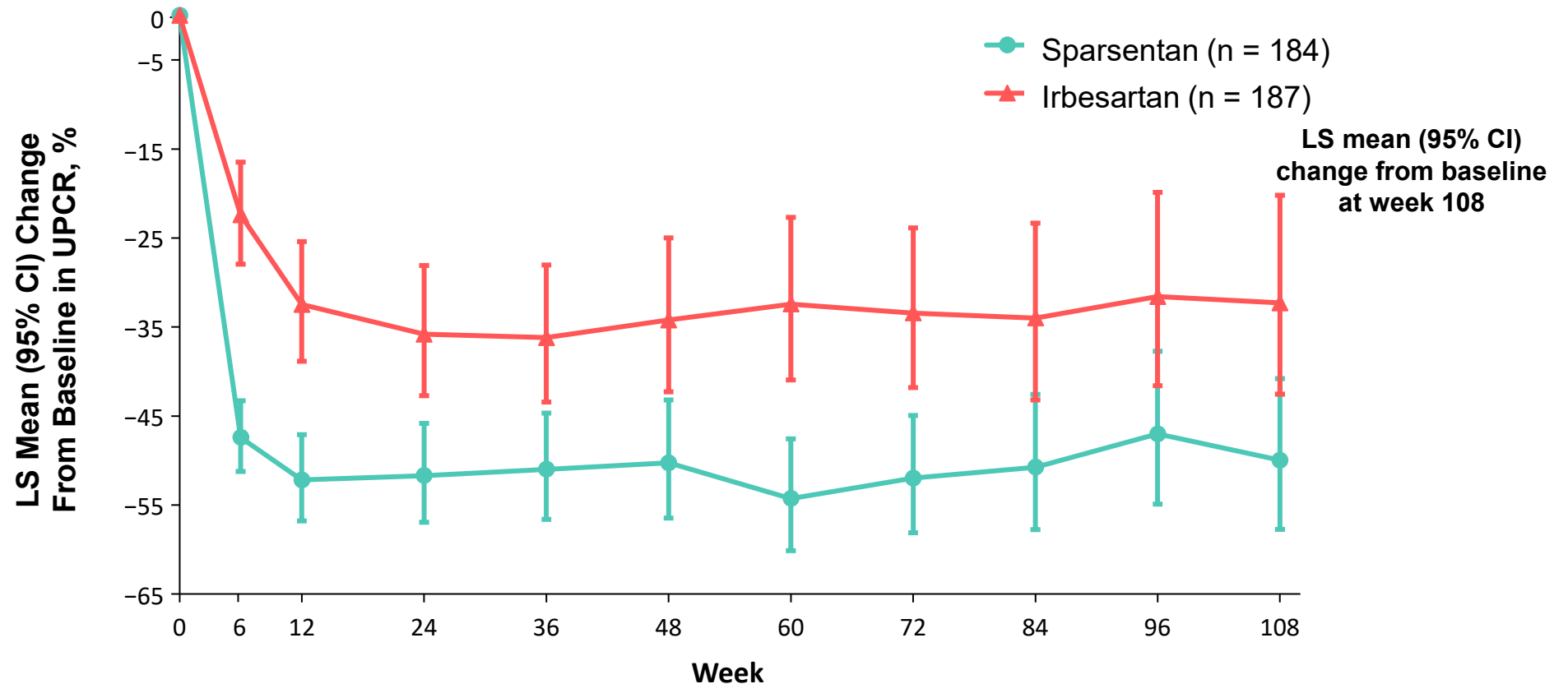
Sparsentan was well tolerated with a consistent safety profile comparable to irbesartan

Patients with TEAEs, n (%)	Sparsentan (n = 202)	Irbesartan (n = 202)
Any TEAEs	187 (93)	177 (88)
Most common TEAEs (≥10% of patients in either group)		
COVID-19	53 (26)	46 (23)
Hyperkalemia	32 (16)	26 (13)
Peripheral edema	31 (15)	24 (12)
Dizziness	30 (15)	13 (6)
Headache	27 (13)	26 (13)
Hypotension	26 (13)	8 (4)
Hypertension	22 (11)	28 (14)
Transaminase elevations	5 (2)	7 (3)
Serious TEAEs	75 (37)	71 (35)
Serious TEAEs in ≥5 patients in either group		
COVID-19	42 (21)	38 (19)
Chronic kidney disease	6 (3)	6 (3)
TEAEs leading to treatment discontinuation	21 (10)	18 (9)
TEAEs leading to death	0	1 (<1)

- No cases of drug-induced liver injury with sparsentan
- Peripheral edema was similar in both groups, with no increases in body weight

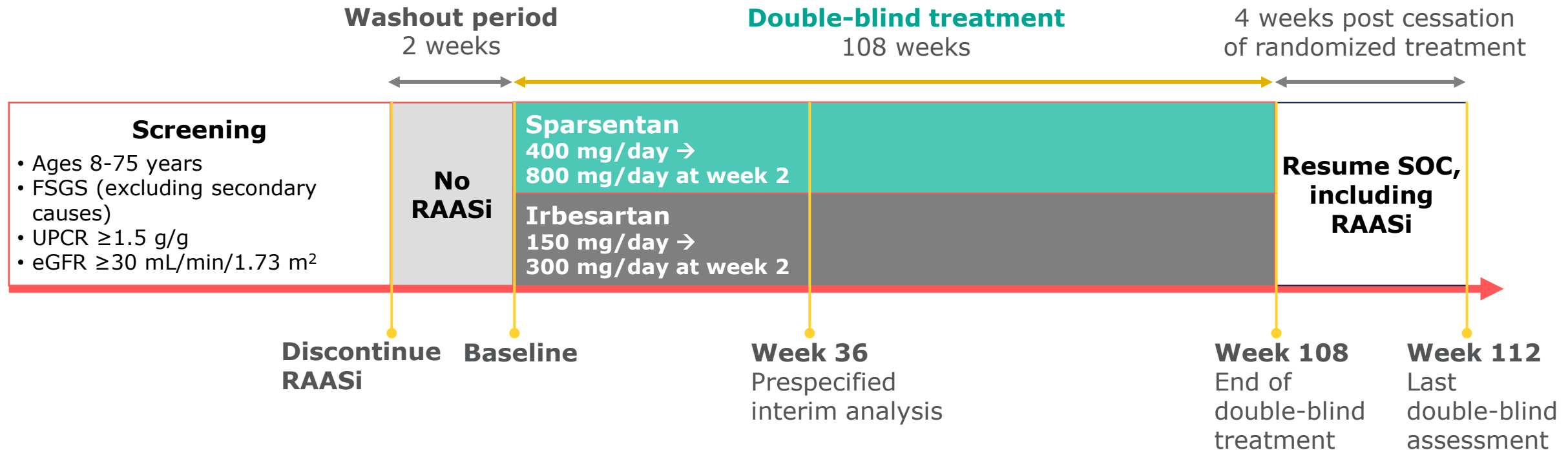
DUPLEX Phase 3 Trial in FSGS

Sparsentan resulted in rapid decline in UPCR that was sustained through 108 weeks

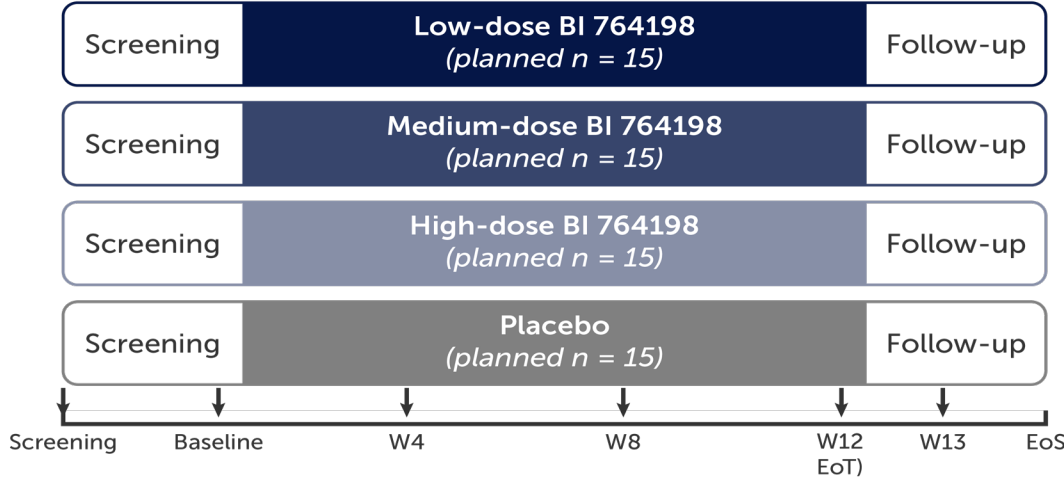


DUPLEX Phase 3 Trial in FSGS

Objective: Evaluate the efficacy and safety of sparsentan vs the active control irbesartan in patients with FSGS



TRPC6 Inhibitor 764198 BI Phase 2 Trial in FSGS



Tractman H, et al. *Kidney Int Rep*. Published online September 29, 2023.
doi:10.1016/j.ekir.2023.09.026



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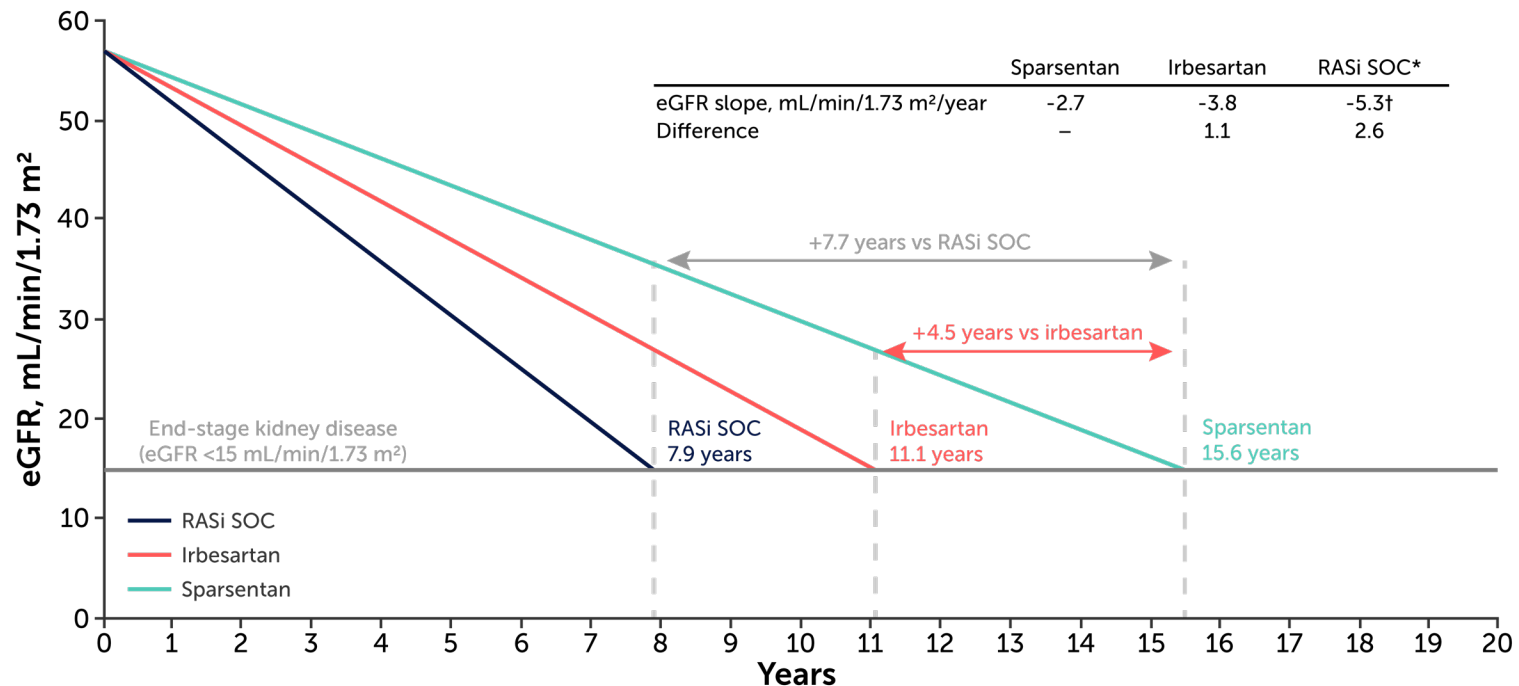
Treatment Considerations for Patients With IgAN

- **Blood pressure** optimization
- **Dietary** modifications
- **Sparsentan**: orally active dual endothelin (ET_AR) angiotensin receptor antagonist (AT₁R) to lower proteinuria (non-immunosuppressant)
- **SGLT2-inhibitor**
- **Nefecon**: delayed-release budesonide for inflammation (immunosuppressant)



PROTECT Study in IgAN: Potential Long-Term Impact of Improved eGFR Slope

① mL/min/1.73 m²/year difference in eGFR slope



ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; RASi, renin-angiotensin system inhibitor; SOC, standard of care.

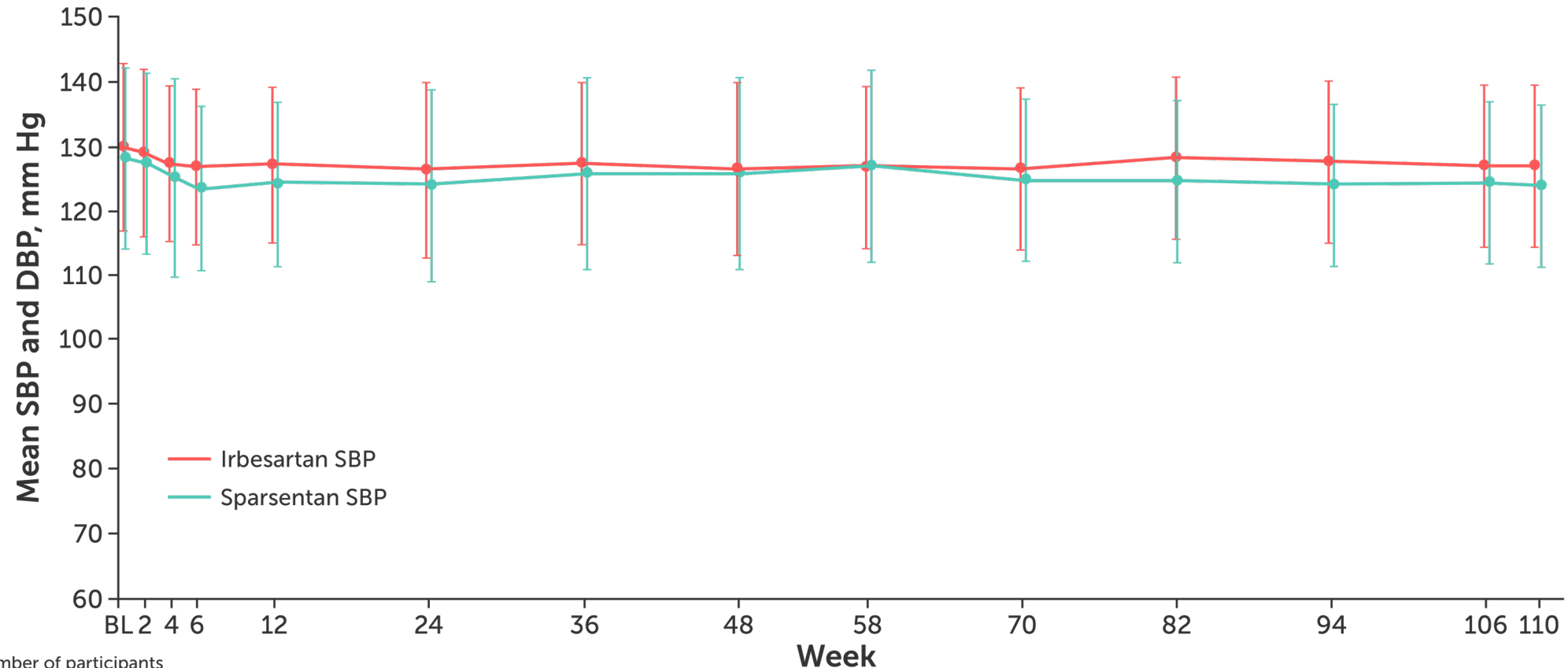
Baseline eGFR was set to =57 mL/min/1.73 m² (0 years), reflecting the mean eGFR of all patients (N=404) reported in this study.

* ACEI and/or ARB

† Mean of observed chronic or total slopes for SOC ACEI/ARB as reported in 5 randomized controlled trials in IgAN



PROTECT Study in IgAN: Mean Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressure at Each Visit



Number of participants

Irbesartan	n = 202	198*	193	192	189	180	177	171	168	161	161	160	151	152
Sparsentan	n = 202	199	199	197	196	191	191	190	183	184	179	176	176	172

BL, baseline; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure.

Error bars indicate standard deviation

* Irbesartan value for DBP, n = 197.