

Stable FIX Expression and Durable Reductions in Bleeding and Factor IX Consumption for up to 4 Years Following AMT-060 Gene Therapy in Adults with Severe or Moderate-Severe Hemophilia B

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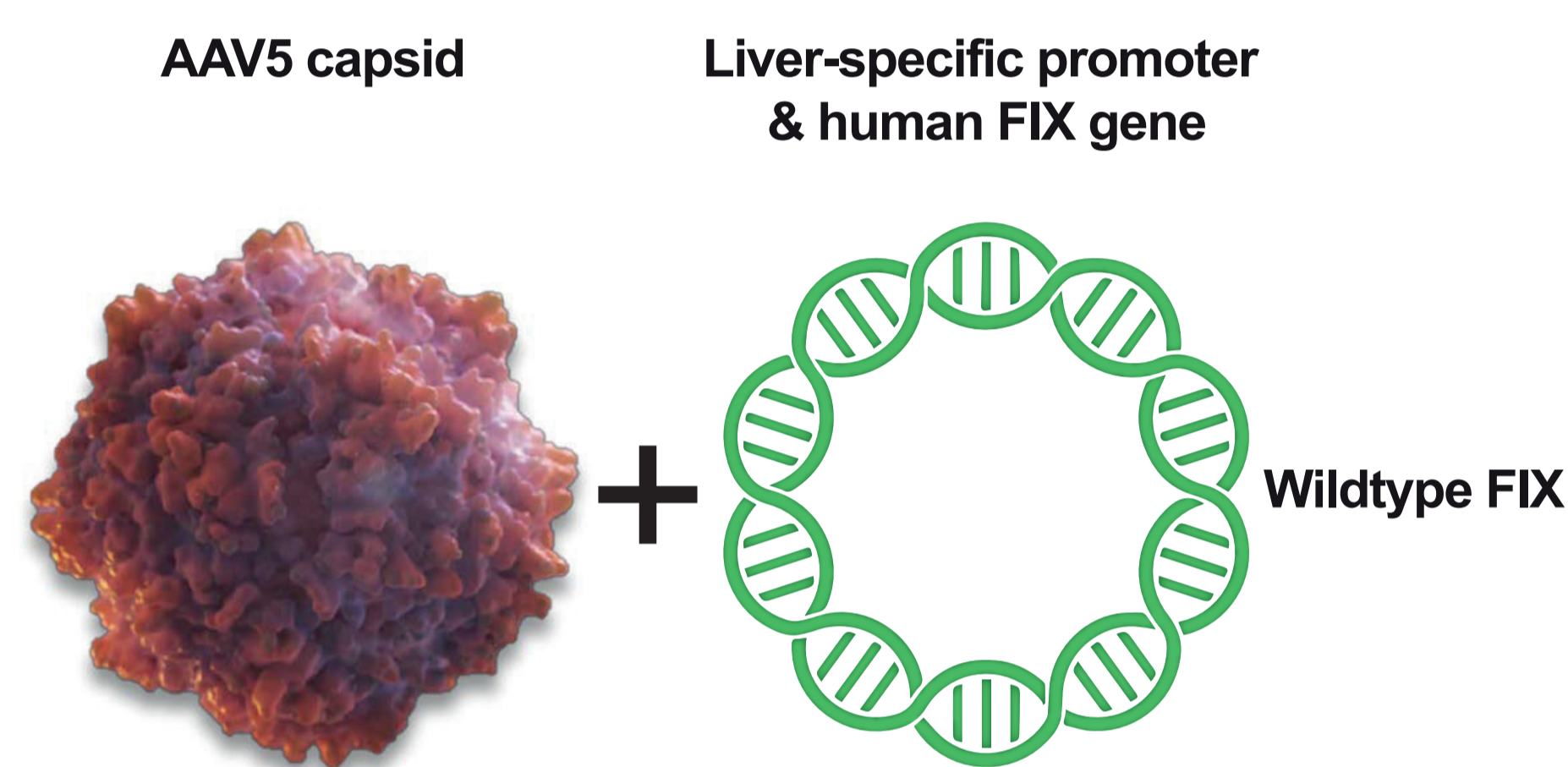
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INTRODUCTION

- Significant unmet needs with the current standard of care FIX prophylaxis.^{1,2}
 - Bleeding risk** due to fluctuating levels of protection.
 - Inconvenient** frequent infusions and lifestyle restrictions.
 - Treatment adherence issues** and suboptimal outcomes.
 - Accrual of **joint damage**.
 - Poor quality of life** and pain.
- AMT-060:
 - Adeno-associated virus serotype 5 (AAV5) vector.**
 - Codon-optimized **wildtype human factor IX (WT hFIX) gene.**
 - Liver-specific promoter (Figure 1).**

Figure 1. AMT-060: AAV5 capsid with wildtype FIX cassette

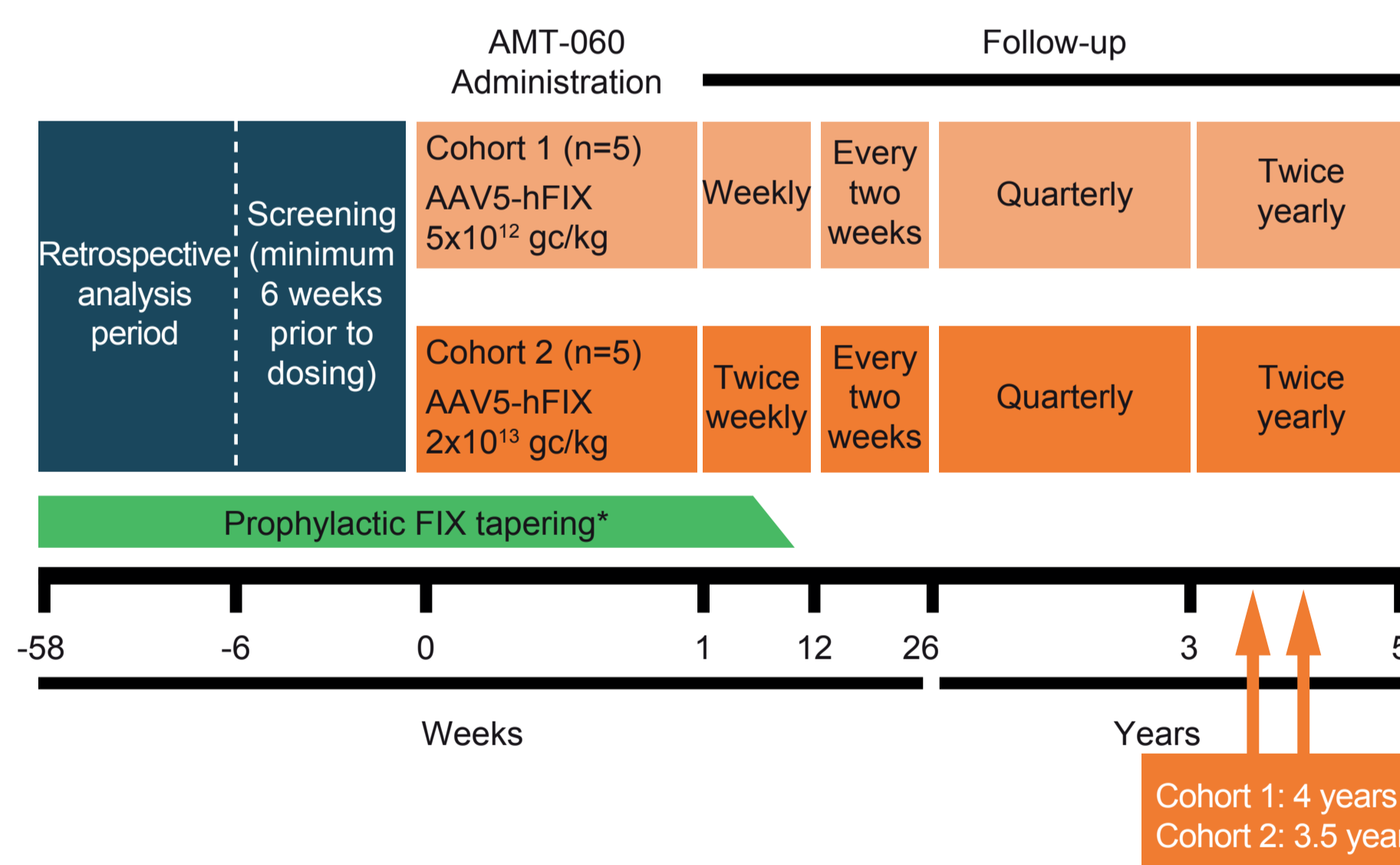


- AMT-060 phase I/II study results with up to **3.5-year follow-up** have been reported previously.^{7,8}
 - Here we report **4-years post-treatment follow up.**

METHODS

- Multi-national, open-label, dose-escalating study (NCT02396342) (Figure 2).⁷
- 10 adult males with **severe or moderate-severe hemophilia B**.⁷

Figure 2. AMT-060 Phase I/II study design



*Prophylaxis was tapered and discontinued by 12 weeks if FIX activity was maintained at $\geq 2\%$; FIX, factor IX.

RESULTS

Baseline characteristics

- Baseline characteristics described in **Table 1**.
- Exclusion criteria included pre-existing neutralizing antibodies (NAb) against AAV5 measured by green fluorescent protein (GFP) bioassay.
- Retrospective screening with a more sensitive (luciferase-based) assay identified 3 participants with AAV5 NAb.

Endogenous FIX activity

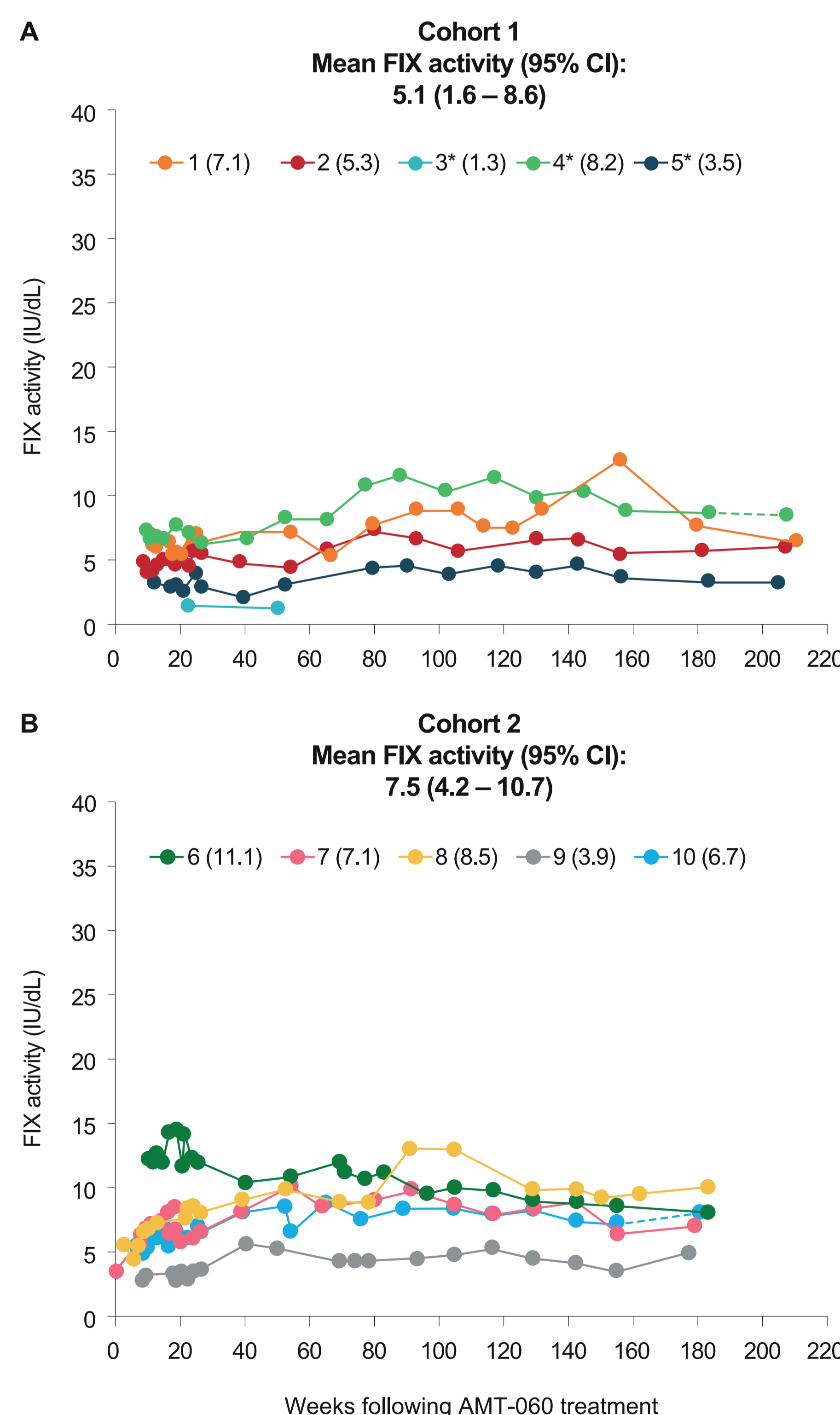
- Following AMT-060, mean endogenous FIX activity:
 - 5.1% (95% CI 1.6 – 8.6)** during 4 years of follow-up in the lower-dose cohort (Cohort 1).
 - 7.5% (95% CI 4.2 – 10.7)** during 3.5 years in the higher dose cohort (Cohort 2) (**Figure 3**).
- Stable FIX protein expression across both cohorts.
- No obvious relationship between presence of anti-AAV5 NAb and response to AMT-060.

Table 1. Baseline characteristics⁷

Variable		Cohort 1 (N=5)	Cohort 2 (N=5)
Age (years)		69 (35-72)	35 (33-46)
Weight (kg)		85 (71-89)	84 (71-96)
FIX use ^a	Prophylaxis, IU/week	4000 (2000–8000)	4000 (4000–10,500) ^b
	Annualized mean, IU/year	354,800	173,200
Mean bleeds (year prior to enrolment), n	Total	14.4	4.0 ^c
	Spontaneous	9.8	3.0
	Traumatic	2.8	1.0
	Unknown	1.8	0.0
Hemophilia joint health scores		27 (2-49)	6 (0-17)
HIV positive, n		1	0
Prior hep C infection, n		4	2
AAV5 NAb+ (luciferase assay) ^d		3	0
Presumed cross-reactive matter +ve		2	1

Values are median (min-max) unless otherwise stated. N=number. ^aEvery other day dosing defined as 3.5 x per week for calculations. ^b1 participant in Cohort 2 received on-demand treatment and is therefore not included; ^cHistorical bleed data missing for 1 participant in Cohort 2 who is therefore not included; ^dJoint status was assessed using the Haemophilia Joint Health Score version 2.1. FIX, factor IX; n, number of participants; hep C, hepatitis C; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus; IU, international units; NAb, neutralizing antibody.

Figure 3. Sustained dose-dependent increases in FIX activity

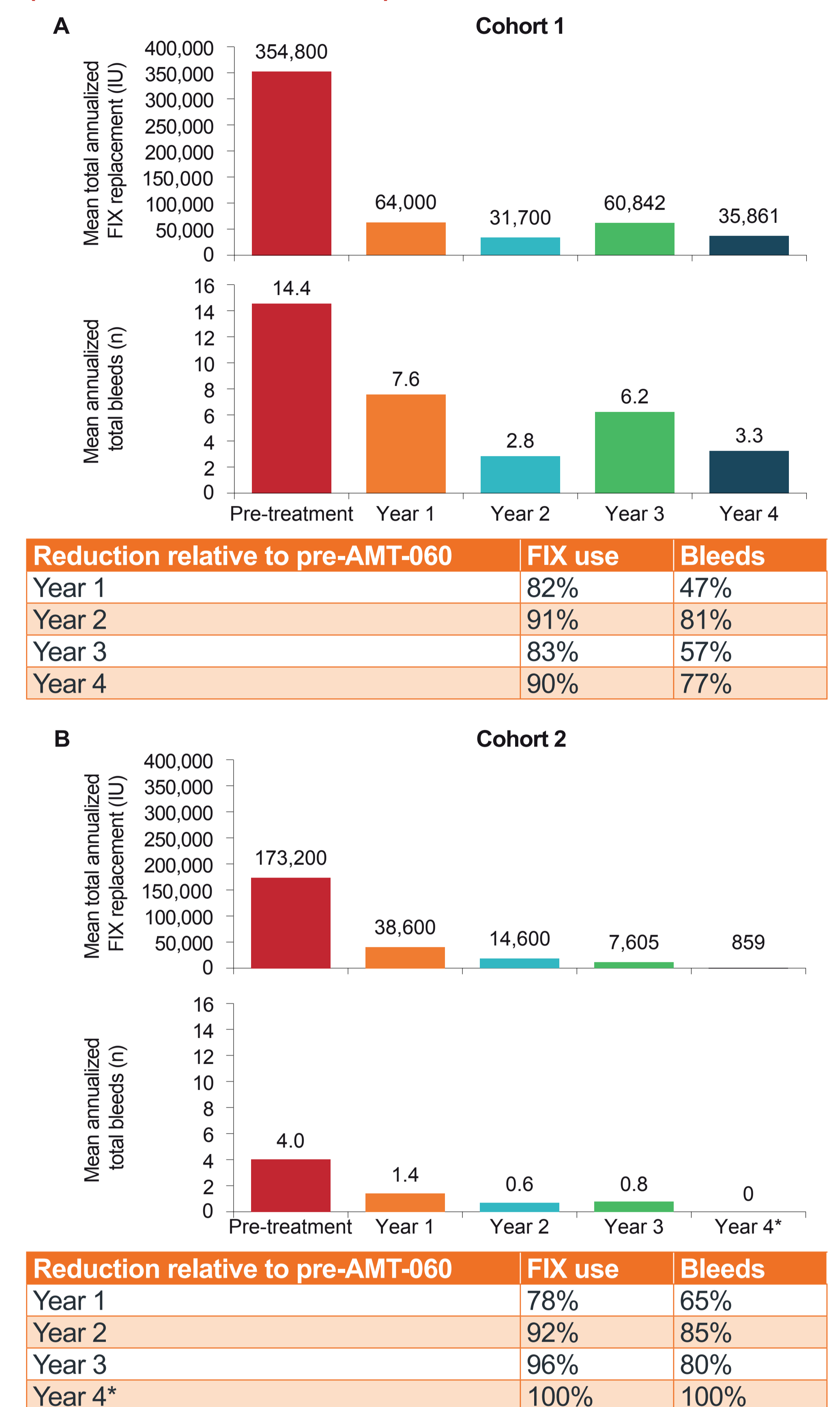


Values in parentheses represent mean FIX activity over time. Only values at least 10 days after last FIX concentrate administration are included. FIX prophylaxis was continued after AMT-060 and tapered between Weeks 6 and 12. *Patients 3, 4 and 5 retrospectively tested positive for AAV5 neutralizing antibodies using the luciferase-based assay. Dashed line indicates sample collection occurred after the data cut (09Oct2019). Values after the data cut (Patient 4, year 3.5; Patient 10, year 4) are not included in calculations of mean FIX activity. FIX, factor IX; CI, confidence interval; IU, international units.

Sustained reductions in FIX use and bleeds

- Cohort 1: By year 4, FIX use was reduced relative to pre-AMT-060 up to 90% and bleeds by 77% (**Figure 4A**).
- Cohort 2: By year 3.5, FIX use and bleeds were both reduced relative to pre-AMT-060 by 100% (**Figure 4B**).

Figure 4. Sustained reductions in FIX use and bleeds (A: Cohort 1, B: Cohort 2)



*In cohort 2, year 4 results reflect 6 months of data. Annualized bleeding rates are calculated for years since the cessation of prophylaxis.

Safety

- Previously reported in Miesbach et al 2018 (1 year follow up).⁷
- Majority of treatment-related AEs (TRAE) occurred in first 3.5 months of follow up.
- 1 TRAE since 1 year of follow up.⁷
- 1 joint swelling post exercise.

CONCLUSION

- The safety profile of AMT-060 remains positive.
 - No development of FIX inhibitors.
 - No new clinically significant AEs, ALT elevation or capsid-specific T-cell activation.
- Stable, durable FIX activity over 4 years.
 - 2nd longest follow up reported in a gene therapy trial in hemophilia B
- Long-term clinical benefit in all participants.
- Data support the ongoing etranacogene dezaparvovec development program.

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