

Betibeglogene autotemcel in patients with transfusion-dependent β -thalassemia: Updated results from HGB-207 (Northstar-2) and HGB-212 (Northstar-3)

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DISCLOSURES

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HGB-207 and HGB-212: Ongoing phase 3 studies of beti-cel

HGB-207 (Northstar-2)

non- β^0/β^0 genotypes

Primary Endpoint

Transfusion Independence

Weighted average Hb ≥ 9 g/dL without any pRBC transfusions for ≥ 12 months

Additional Key Endpoints

Hb over time, β^{A-T87Q} -globin expression, assessment of improvement in ineffective erythropoiesis

Enrollment Complete

23 patients infused

Median follow-up: 24.28 months*

(min – max: 13.0 – 27.5 months)

HGB-212 (Northstar-3)

β^0/β^0 , $\beta^{+IVS-I-110}/\beta^{+IVS-I-110}$, and $\beta^0/\beta^{+IVS-I-110}$

Primary Endpoint

Transfusion Independence

Weighted average Hb ≥ 9 g/dL without any pRBC transfusions for ≥ 12 months

Additional Key Endpoints

Hb over time, β^{A-T87Q} -globin expression, assessment of improvement in ineffective erythropoiesis

Enrollment Complete

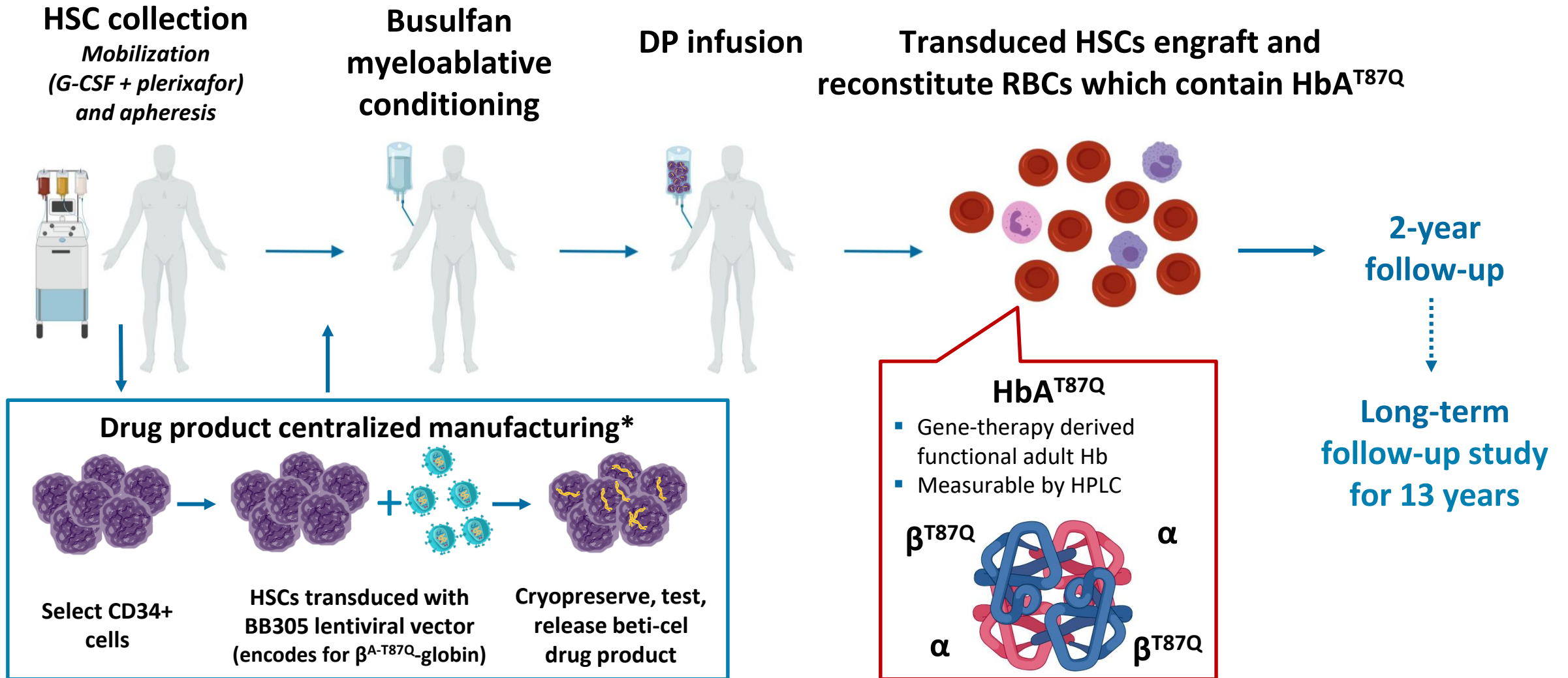
18 patients infused

Median follow-up: 22.98 months*

(min – max: 4.1 – 26.8 months)

After completing 2 years of follow-up in HGB-207 and HGB-212, patients are invited to enroll in a 13-year long-term follow-up study, LTF-303

Treatment procedure of beti-cel clinical studies: One-time *ex vivo* gene addition therapy



*HGB-205 was conducted at a single site in France.

DP, drug product; G-CSF, granulocyte-colony stimulating factor; Hb, hemoglobin; HPLC, high-performance liquid chromatography; HSC, hematopoietic stem cell; RBC, red blood cell.

Provided in response to a healthcare professional's unsolicited request for medical information

HGB-207 and HGB-212: Patient characteristics at enrollment

Parameters	HGB-207 N = 23		HGB-212 N = 18	
Genotype n, (%)	β^+/β^0	12 (52)[†]	β^0/β^0	12 (67)
	β^E/β^0	6 (26)	$\beta^{+IVS1-110}/\beta^{+IVS1-110}$	3 (17)
	β^+/β^+	5 (22)[‡]	$\beta^0/\beta^{+IVS1-110}$	3 (17)
Age at consent, median (min – max), years	15 (4 – 34)		12.5 (4 – 33)	
< 12 years, n (%)	8 (35)		8 (44)	
≥ 12 – < 18 years, n (%)	6 (26)		5 (28)	
≥ 18 years, n (%)	9 (39)		5 (28)	
Liver iron concentration median (min – max), mg Fe/g dw	5.3 (1 – 41)		3.6 (1 – 13)	
Cardiac T2* median (min – max), msec	36.7 (21 – 57)		37.0 (15 – 75)	
Splenectomy, n (%)	4 (17)		3 (17)	
Pre-study transfusion volume[^] median (min – max), mL/kg/yr	207.9 (142 – 274)		194 (75 – 289)	

[†]Includes 2 patients who are heterozygous for the β^+ IVS1-5 mutation

[‡]Includes 2 patients who are heterozygous for the β^+ IVS1-110 mutation and 2 patients homozygous for the β^+ IVS1-5 mutation

[^]Annualized retrospective data for 2 years prior to enrollment

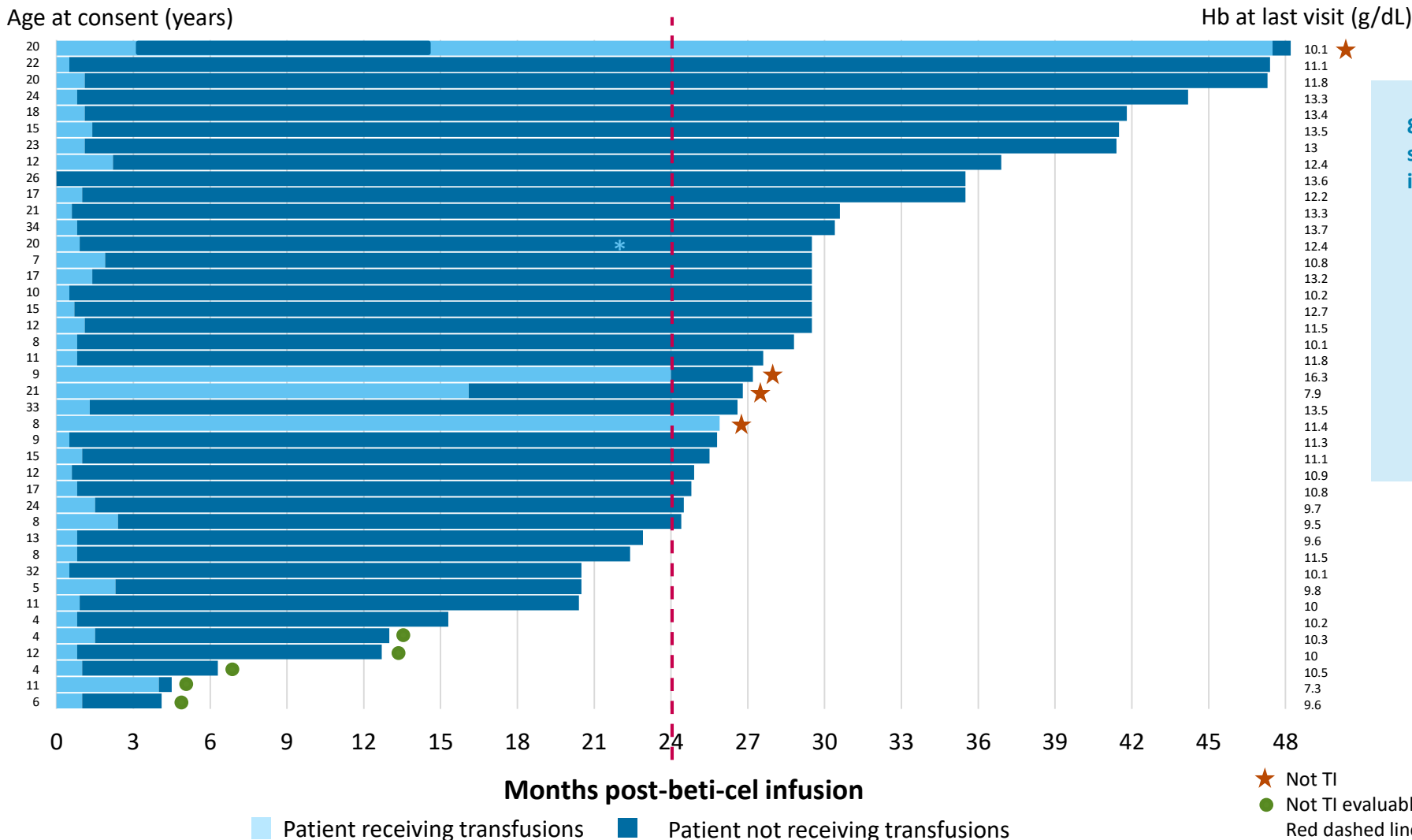
HGB-207 and HGB-212: Drug product and treatment characteristics

	HGB-207 N = 23	HGB-212 N = 18
Drug product characteristics	median (min – max)	
Vector copy number , vector copies/diploid genome	3.0 (2 – 6)	3.0 (1 – 7)
CD34+ cells transduced , %	79.3 (34 – 90)	78 (34 – 94)
Cell dose , x 10 ⁶ /kg CD34+ cells	8.1 (5 – 20)	10.8 (6 – 42)
Conditioning characteristics	Target busulfan AUC: q24h: 4200 (min – max: 3800 – 4500) μM*min; q6h: 1050 (min – max: 950 – 1125) μM*min	
Estimated daily average AUC over 4 days , μM*min	4337 (3708 – 8947)	4237 (3605 – 9086)
Engraftment kinetics		
ANC ≥ 500 cells/μL x 3 days , days	23 (13 – 32)	26 (14 – 39)
≥ 20,000 platelets/μL* , days	46 (20 – 94)	49.5 (21 – 64)
Hospitalization		
Time from conditioning to discharge , days	45 (30 – 92)	42.5 (29 – 68)

ANC, absolute neutrophil count; AUC, area under the curve. *Platelet engraftment defined as the first of 3 consecutive platelet count laboratory values ≥20,000/μL obtained on different days, while no platelet transfusions were administered for 7 days immediately preceding and during the evaluation period.

89% of evaluable patients in the Phase 3 studies achieved transfusion independence

Transfusion status in phase 3 patients



89% (32/36) of evaluable patients across both Phase 3 studies achieved the primary endpoint of transfusion independence

Weighted average Hb during TI: 11.6 (9.3 – 13.7) g/dL

Last pRBC transfusion post-infusion: 0.85 (0.0 – 2.4) months

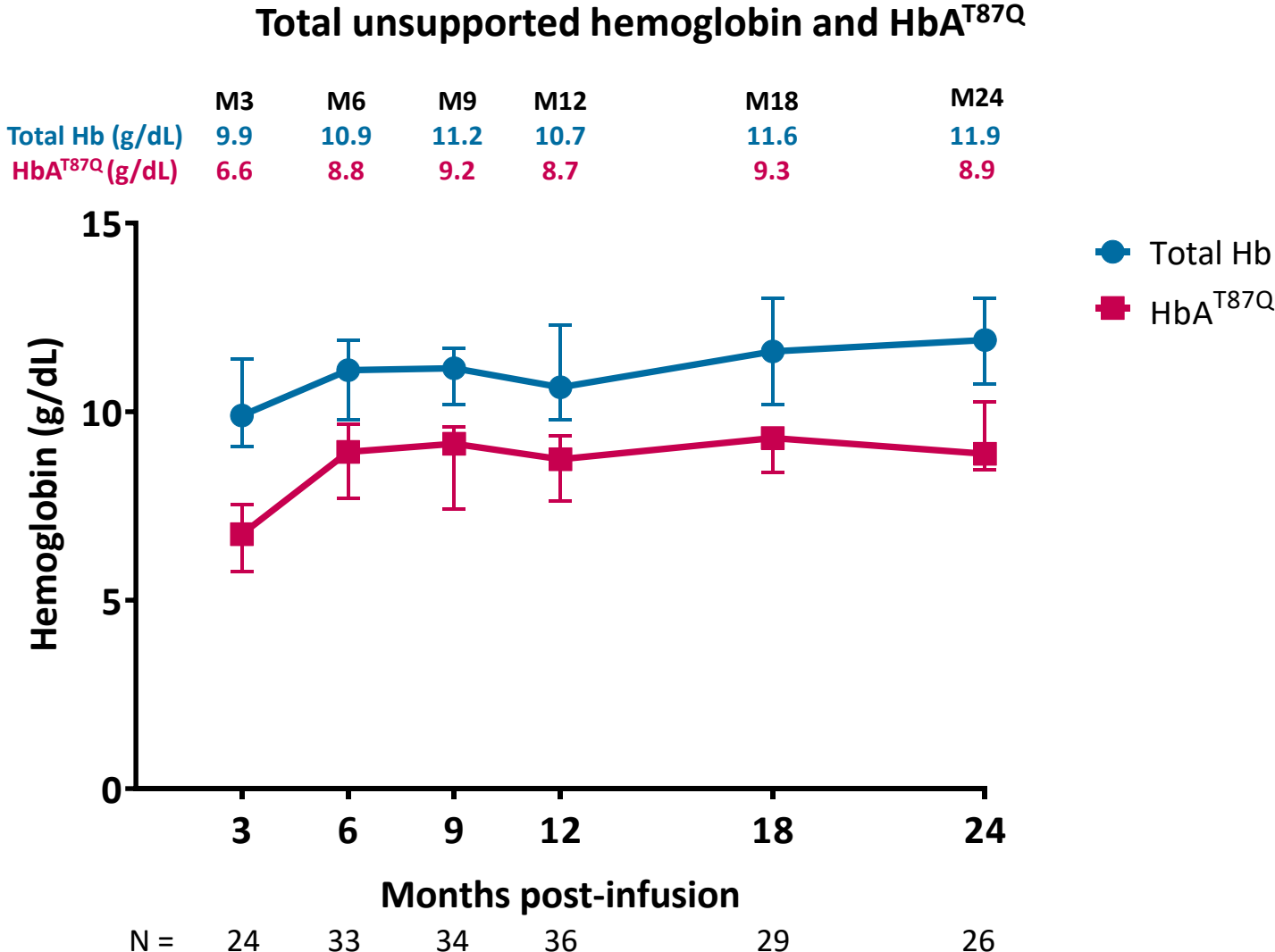
Duration of ongoing TI: 25 (12.5 – 38.5) months

All patients who achieved TI maintain TI

*Patient's total Hb level at Month 22 was 13.4 g/dL. Following a planned orthopedic surgery, the patient had blood loss, which required 1 pRBC transfusion. All values are median (min-max). Hb, hemoglobin; RBC, red blood cell; TDT, transfusion-dependent β-thalassemia; TI, transfusion independence (defined as weighted average Hb ≥ 9 g/dL without pRBC transfusions for ≥ 12 months)

★ Not TI
 ● Not TI evaluable
 Red dashed line represents end of HGB-207 and HGB-212 and rollover into LTF-303

Total hemoglobin, mainly driven by gene therapy-derived HbA^{T87Q}, stabilizes approximately 6 months post-infusion

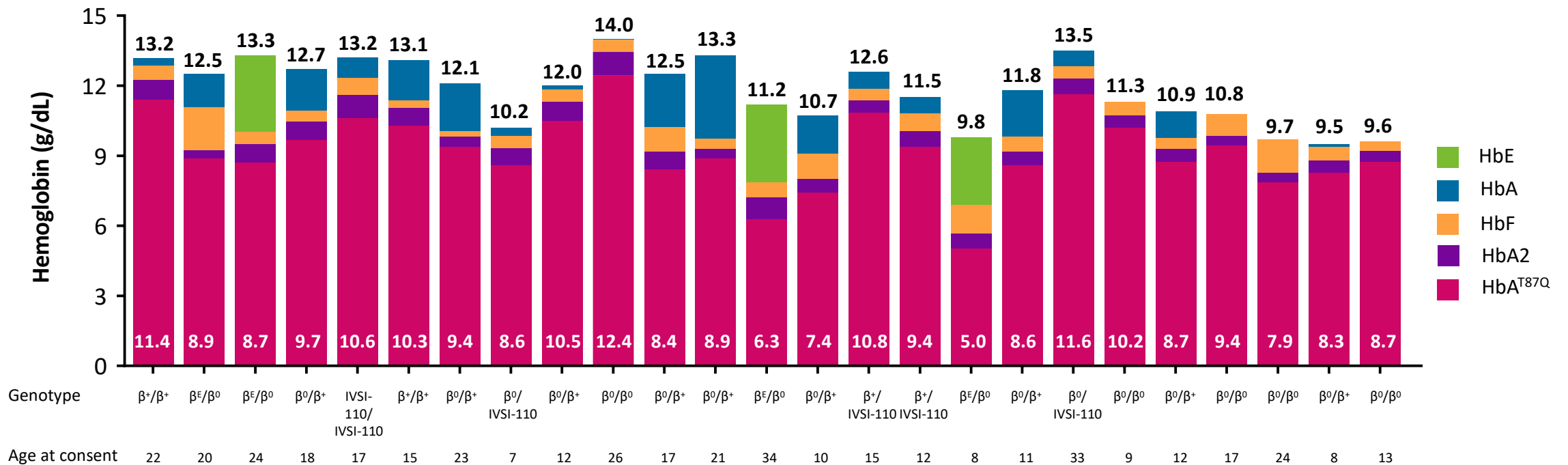


Unsupported is defined as the fraction without any acute or chronic pRBC transfusions within 60 days prior to the measurement date.

Median (Q1, Q3) depicted; Hb, hemoglobin; pRBC, packed red blood cells

Gene therapy-derived HbA^{T87Q} drives total Hb expression in patients who achieved transfusion independence

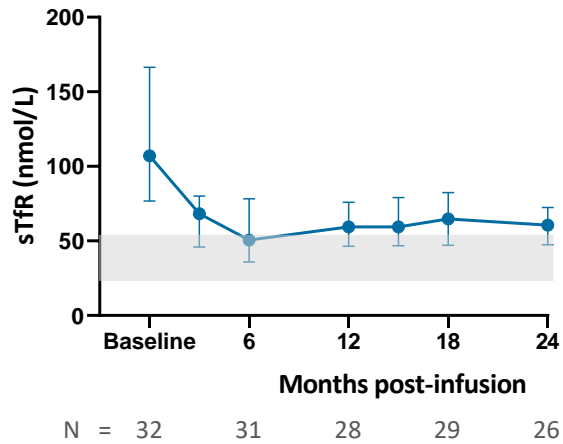
Unsupported hemoglobin fractions at M24 in TI patients with ≥ 24 months follow-up



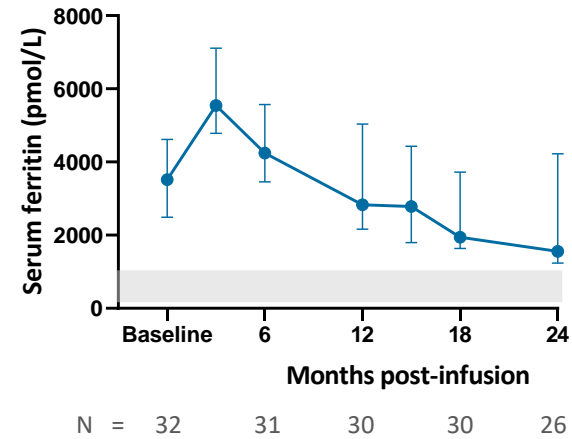
HbA^{T87Q} contributed to the majority of total Hb (51 – 91%)

Biomarkers of ineffective erythropoiesis and iron overload trend towards normal in patients who achieved transfusion independence

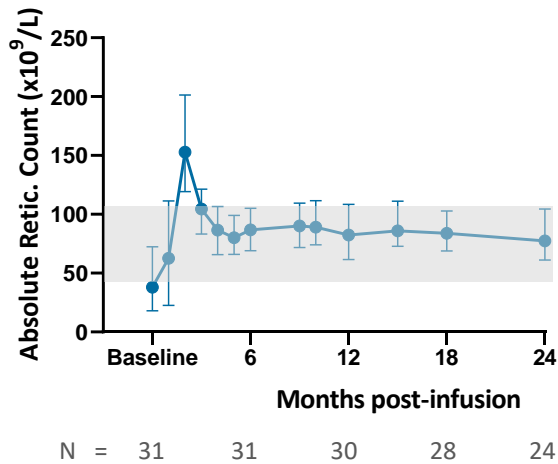
Soluble transferrin receptor (sTfR)



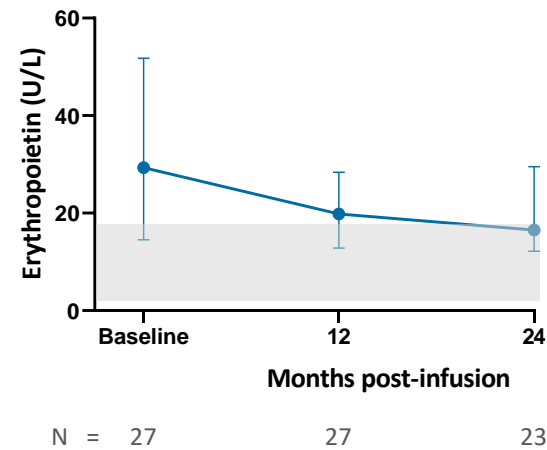
Serum ferritin



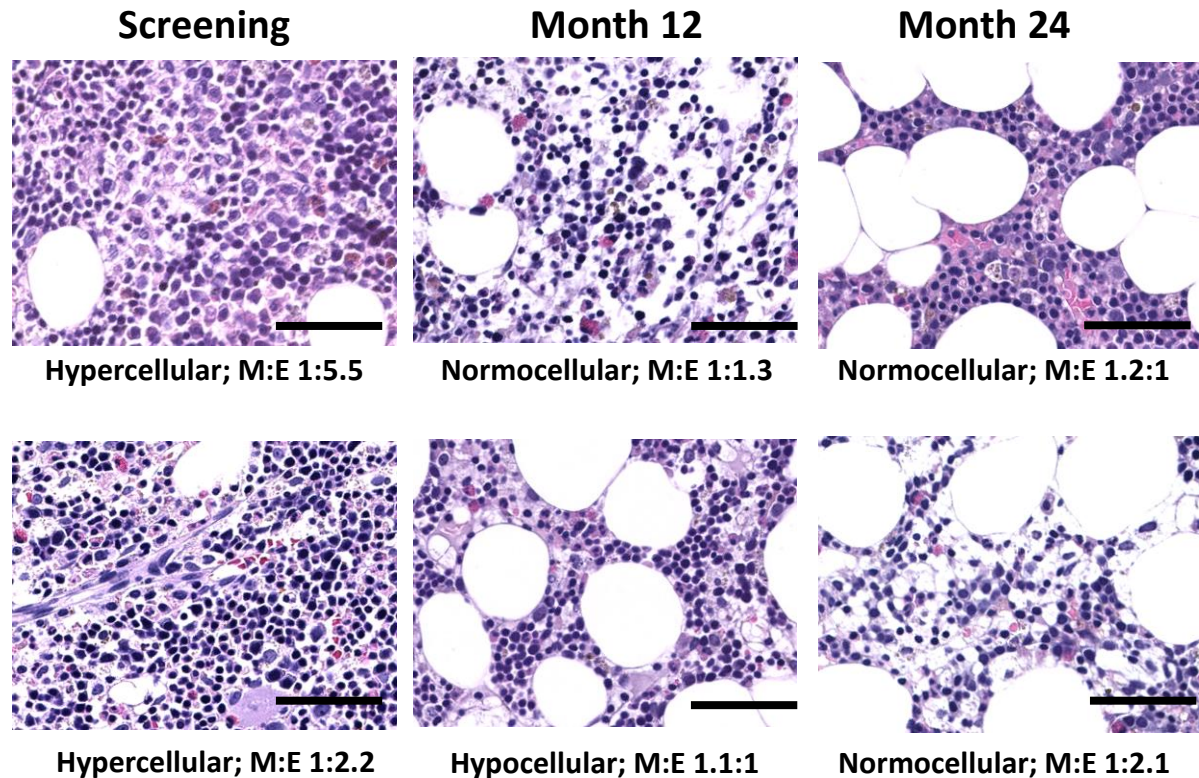
Absolute reticulocyte count



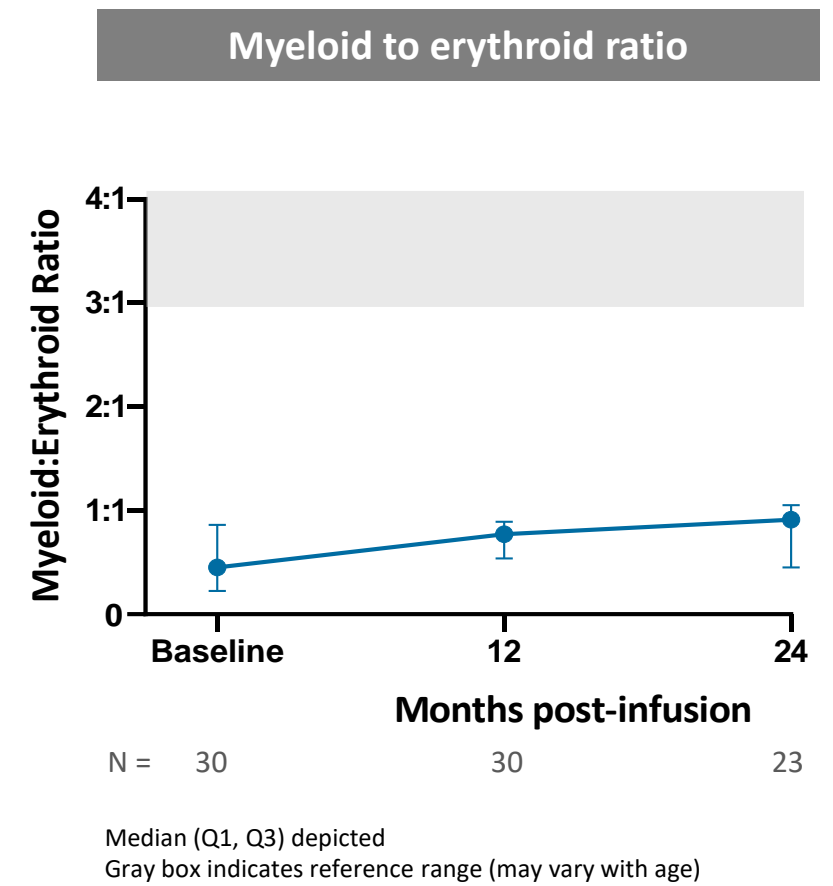
Erythropoietin



Bone marrow histology and myeloid to erythroid ratio improved in patients who achieved transfusion independence

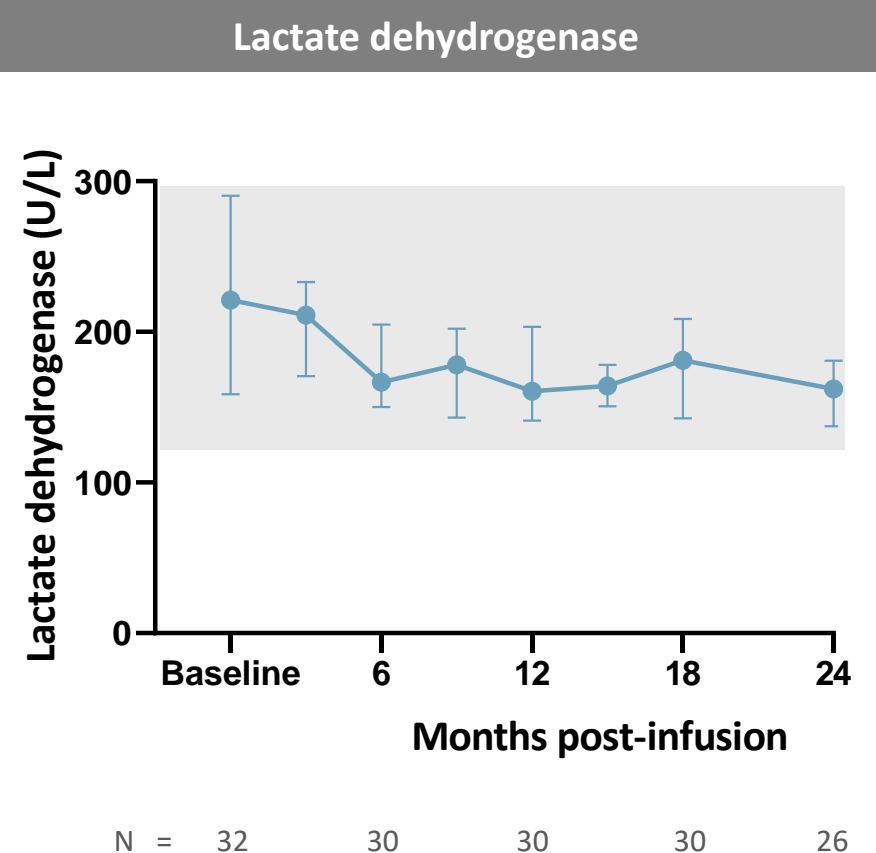
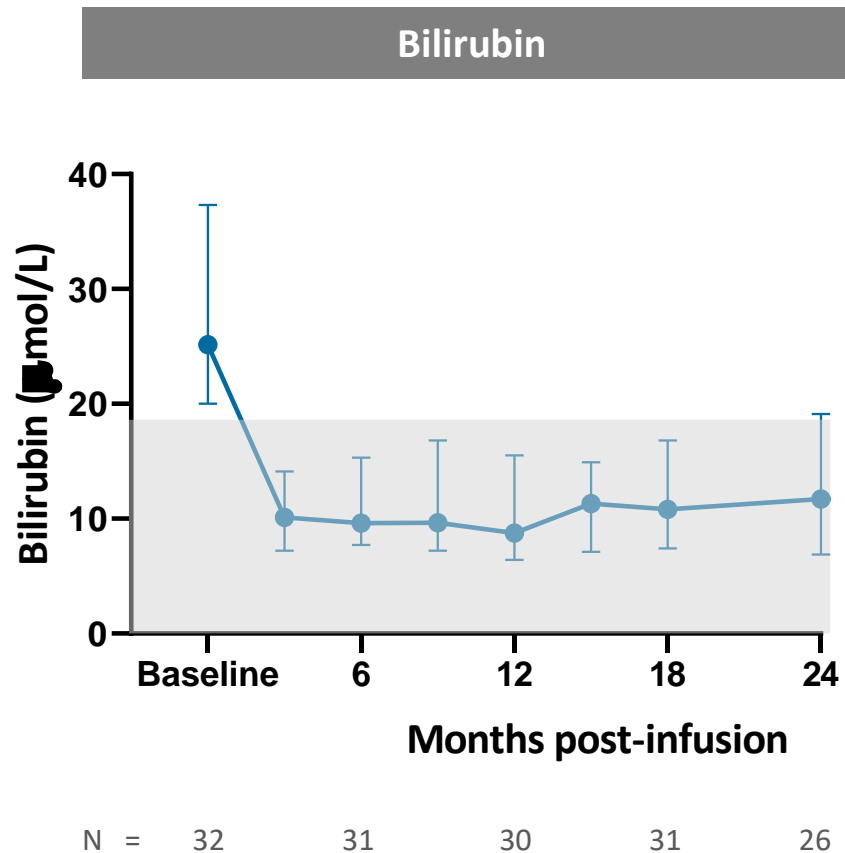


11/20 patients with hypercellular bone marrow at baseline had normocellular histology at last bone marrow assessment after beti-cel gene therapy



Scale bars: 50 µm.
M:E ratio in healthy individuals¹: 3-4:1

Hemolysis markers normalize or remain at normal levels in patients who achieved transfusion independence



Normalization of hemolysis indices suggests healthy red blood cell production in patients who achieved TI

Safety profile generally consistent with that observed in patients given myeloablative busulfan

Non-hematologic Grade ≥ 3 AEs* <i>Post-beti-cel infusion up to 2-yr follow-up in ≥ 3 patients in either study</i>	Phase 3 N = 41 n (%)
Oropharyngeal inflammation	29 (71)
Febrile neutropenia	20 (49)
Epistaxis	8 (20)
Decreased appetite	6 (15)
Pyrexia	5 (12)
Alanine aminotransferase increase	5 (12)
Veno-occlusive liver disease	3 (7)
Serious AEs <i>Post-beti-cel infusion up to 2-yr follow-up in ≥ 2 patients in either study</i>	
Pyrexia	4 (10)
Thrombocytopenia	3 (7)
Veno-occlusive liver disease	3 (7)

- Adverse events considered related or possibly related to the drug product were:
 - Thrombocytopenia (n=3), abdominal pain (n=3), leukopenia (n=1), neutropenia (n=1), pain in extremity (n=1), tachycardia (n=1), and autoimmune disorder[‡] (n=1). Leukopenia, neutropenia, and one event of thrombocytopenia all occurred in the same patient.
 - All events were grade 1/2 except for grade 3 events of autoimmune disorder and 2 events of thrombocytopenia
- VOD occurred in 10% (4/41) of patients
 - VOD severity: Non-serious (grade 2): n=1; Serious (grade 4): n=3
 - All VODs were attributed to busulfan conditioning
 - All VOD resolved with defibrotide treatment
- One patient developed serious, grade 3 CHF unrelated to drug product, which was downgraded to grade 1 at 5 months and resolved at 12 months
- No graft failure, GVHD, or deaths occurred
- No replication-competent lentivirus, clonal predominance, or malignancy detected in any patient (all patients monitored in at least 6-month intervals)

*Hematologic AEs commonly observed post-transplantation have been excluded. [‡]Immune thrombocytopenia with autoantibodies to glycoprotein 2b/3a. AE, adverse event; CHF, congestive heart failure; VOD, veno-occlusive liver disease; GVHD, graft-versus-host disease

Summary of betibeglogene autotemcel gene therapy

(beti-cel; LentiGlobin gene therapy for β -thalassemia)

HGB-207 and HGB-212 are phase 3 studies evaluating betibeglogene autotemcel (beti-cel) in patients with transfusion-dependent β -thalassemia (TDT) with genotypes spanning a broad range of TDT severity and across several age groups

Efficacy

41 patients have been treated with beti-cel in two Phase 3 clinical trials

- Transfusion independence was achieved in 89% (32/36) of evaluable patients
- Median weighted average Hb during TI was 11.6 (9.3 – 13.7) g/dL, mainly driven by HbA^{T87Q} which stabilizes approximately 6 months post-infusion
- Biomarkers of ineffective erythropoiesis trended towards normal over time in patients who achieved transfusion independence
- Hemolysis markers remains within normal ranges in patients who achieved TI despite absence of transfusions

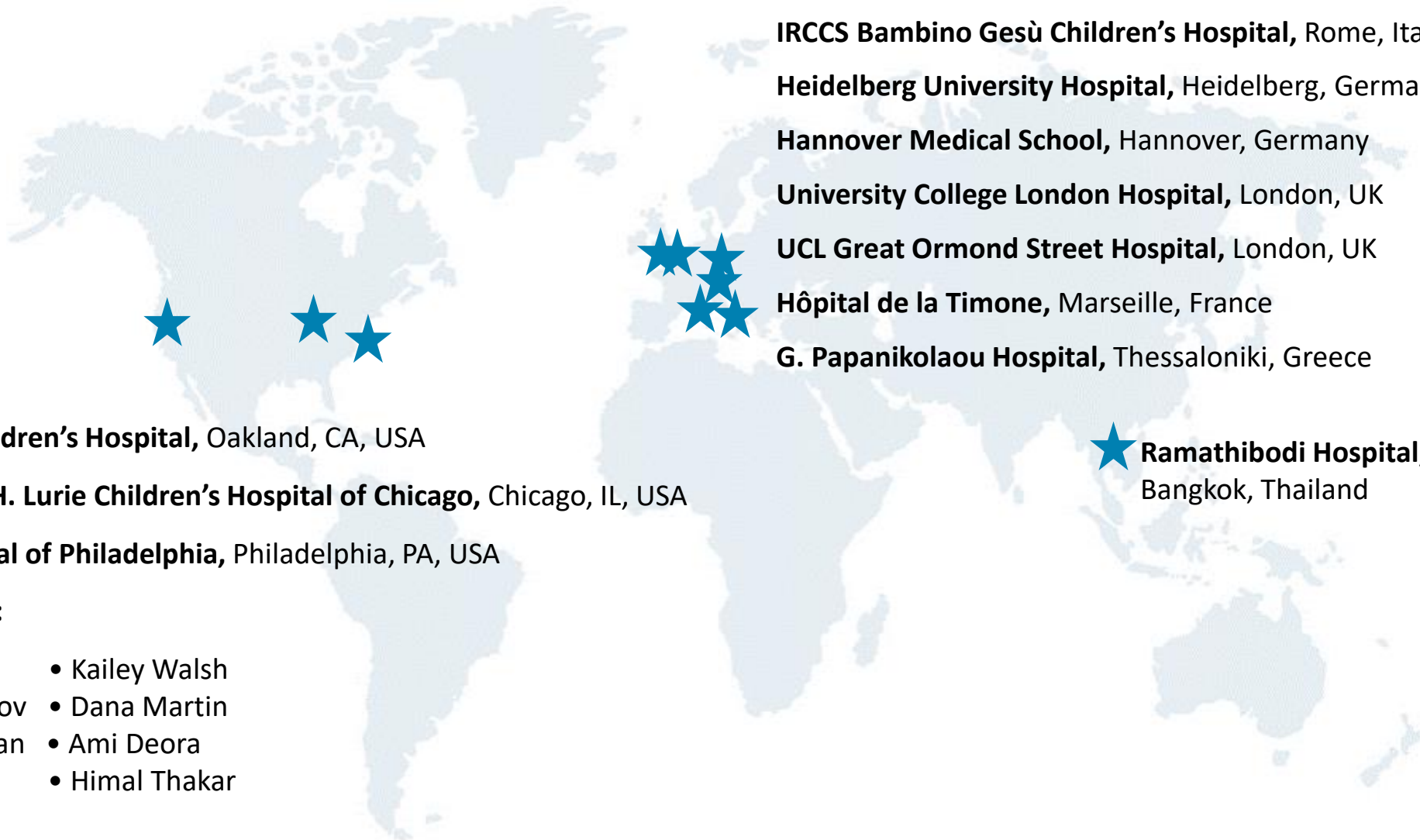
Safety

The treatment regimen comprising mobilization/apheresis, conditioning, and beti-cel infusion has a safety profile consistent with the known effects of mobilization with G-CSF and plerixafor and myeloablation with single-agent busulfan

- Grade \geq 3 veno-occlusive liver disease in 3 patients; all resolved with defibrotide
- No graft failure, GVHD, or deaths occurred
- No replication-competent lentivirus, clonal predominance, or malignancy were detected

Data from the long-term follow-up study (LTF-303) of patients who have completed either of the Phase 3 studies are presented in oral presentation S257. Pediatric data from the phase 3 clinical trials are presented in poster EP1301.

Thank you to the study participants and their families



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