

LentiGlobin Gene Therapy for Patients with Transfusion-Dependent β -thalassemia (TDT): Results from the Phase 3 Northstar-2 and Northstar-3 Studies

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Studies of LentiGlobin gene therapy in adults and adolescents with transfusion-dependent β -thalassemia

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Gene Therapy in Patients with Transfusion-Dependent β -Thalassemia

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Thompson AA, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2018;378(16):1479-1493.

- Patients achieved transfusion independence in the Phase 1/2 Northstar study¹
 - 8/10 patients with non- β^0/β^0 genotypes
 - 3/8 patients with β^0/β^0 genotypes
- Drug Product VCN correlated with peripheral blood VCN which correlated to production of gene therapy-derived HbA^{T87Q}

- Refined manufacturing process is being evaluated in two phase 3 studies:
 - Northstar-2 (HGB-207): Patients with TDT and non- β^0/β^0 genotypes
 - Northstar-3 (HGB-212): Patients with TDT and β^0/β^0 genotypes*

1. Rasko JEJ, et al. ASH 2018. Abstract 167.

*Includes patients with the β^+ *HBB* mutation IVS-I-110 (G→A)

TDT, transfusion-dependent β -thalassemia; VCN, vector copy number

Northstar-2 (HGB-207): Phase 3 study in patients with TDT and non- β^0/β^0 genotypes



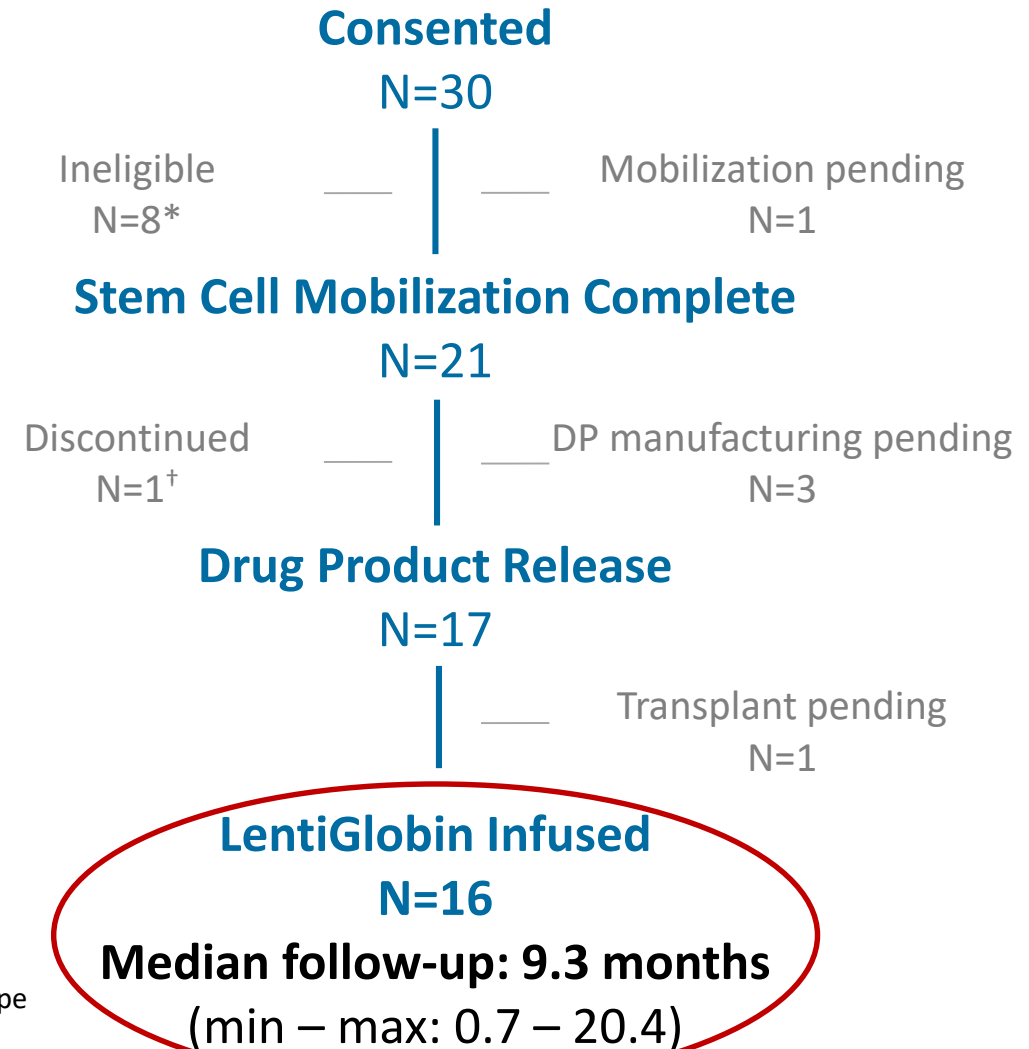
HGB-207

Phase 3, international, multi-center,
open-label, single-arm

Target enrollment: **23 patients \leq 50 years of age
with TDT and non- β^0/β^0 genotypes**

Primary endpoint: Transfusion Independence

Weighted average Hb \geq 9 g/dL without any
transfusions for \geq 12 months

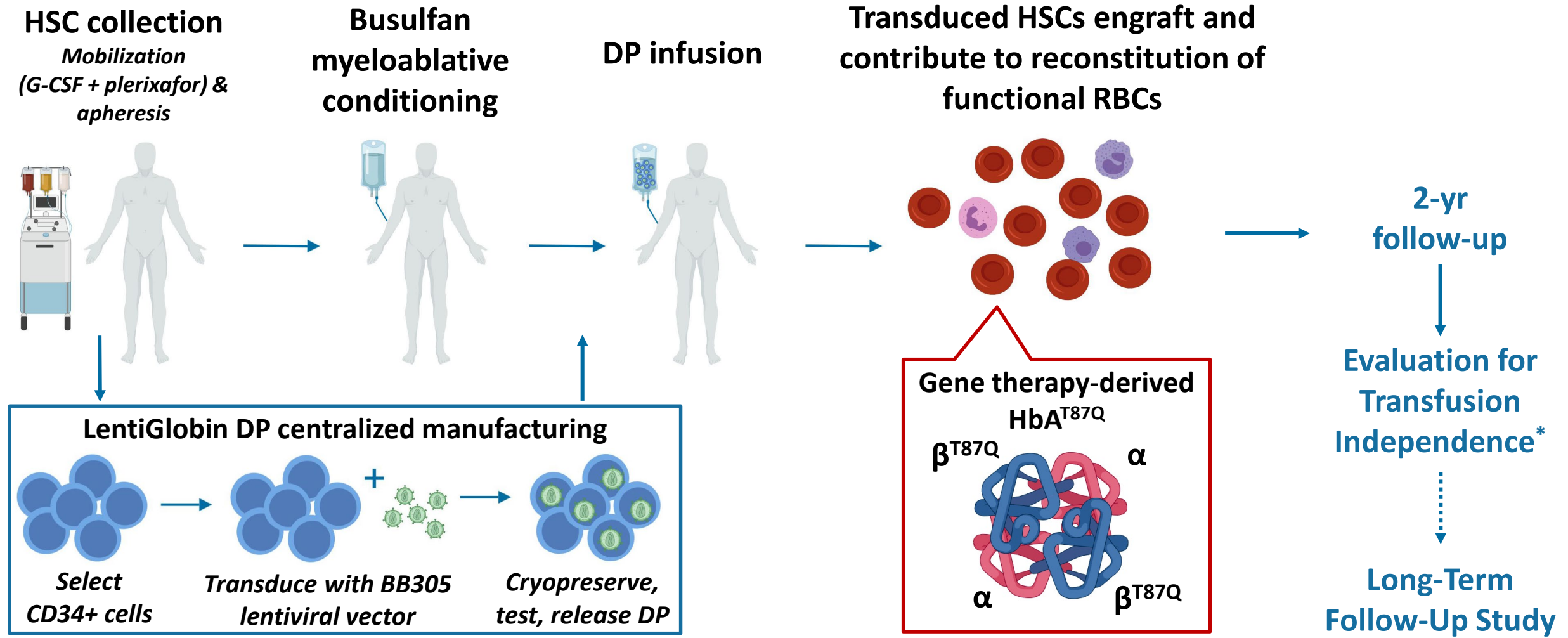


*Reason for ineligibility: 3 withdrew consent, 4 screen failures due to advanced liver disease, 1 due to ineligible genotype

[†]Patient discontinued due to positive pregnancy test

Hb, hemoglobin; TDT, transfusion-dependent β -thalassemia

HGB-207: Study design



*Transfusion Independence is defined in the protocol as weighted average hemoglobin ≥ 9 g/dL without any transfusions for ≥ 12 months

DP, drug product; HSC, hematopoietic stem cell; RBC, red blood cell

HGB-207: Patient and treatment characteristics

16 patients treated

Patient Characteristics		
Genotypes n, (%)	β^+/β^0	7 (43.8)
	β^E/β^0	6 (37.5)
	β^+/β^+	3 (18.8)
Gender		8 Males 8 Females
Age at consent median (min – max), years		19 (8 – 34)
Pre-study pRBC transfusion volume annualized median (min – max), mL/kg/yr		192.2 (152.3 – 274.4)
Liver iron concentration median (min – max), mg Fe/g dw		6.4 (1.0 – 41.0)
Cardiac T2* median (min – max), msec		36.5 (20.6 – 50.9)
Splenectomy n, %		4 (25)

Drug Product Characteristics	
	median (min – max)
Drug product cell dose CD34+ cells x 10 ⁶ /kg	7.7 (5.0 – 19.4)
Drug product VCN[†] vector copies/diploid genome	3.1 (2.1 – 5.6)
CD34+ cells transduced[^] %	81 (53 – 90)
Treatment Characteristics	
Busulfan AUC[‡] $\mu\text{M}^*\text{min}$	4545 (3709 – 8947)
Neutrophil engraftment^{\#} study day	19 (13 – 32)
Platelet engraftment^{\\$} study day	44.5 (20 – 84)

[†]20 drug product lots manufactured for 16 patients; [^]19 drug product lots for 15 patients, one %LVV+ was not available at time of datacut; [‡]Estimated average daily busulfan exposure over 4 days; ^{\#}N=15, 1 patient with 1 month of follow-up had not engrafted as of datacut, neutrophil engraftment defined as absolute neutrophil count ≥ 500 cells/ μL for 3 consecutive days; ^{\\$}N=11, 4 patients with 1-2 months of follow-up had not engrafted as of datacut, platelet engraftment defined as 3 consecutive unsupported platelet counts $\geq 20,000/\mu\text{L}$; AUC, area under the curve; pRBC, packed red blood cells; VCN, vector copy number

HGB-207: LentiGlobin safety profile remains consistent with myeloablative conditioning

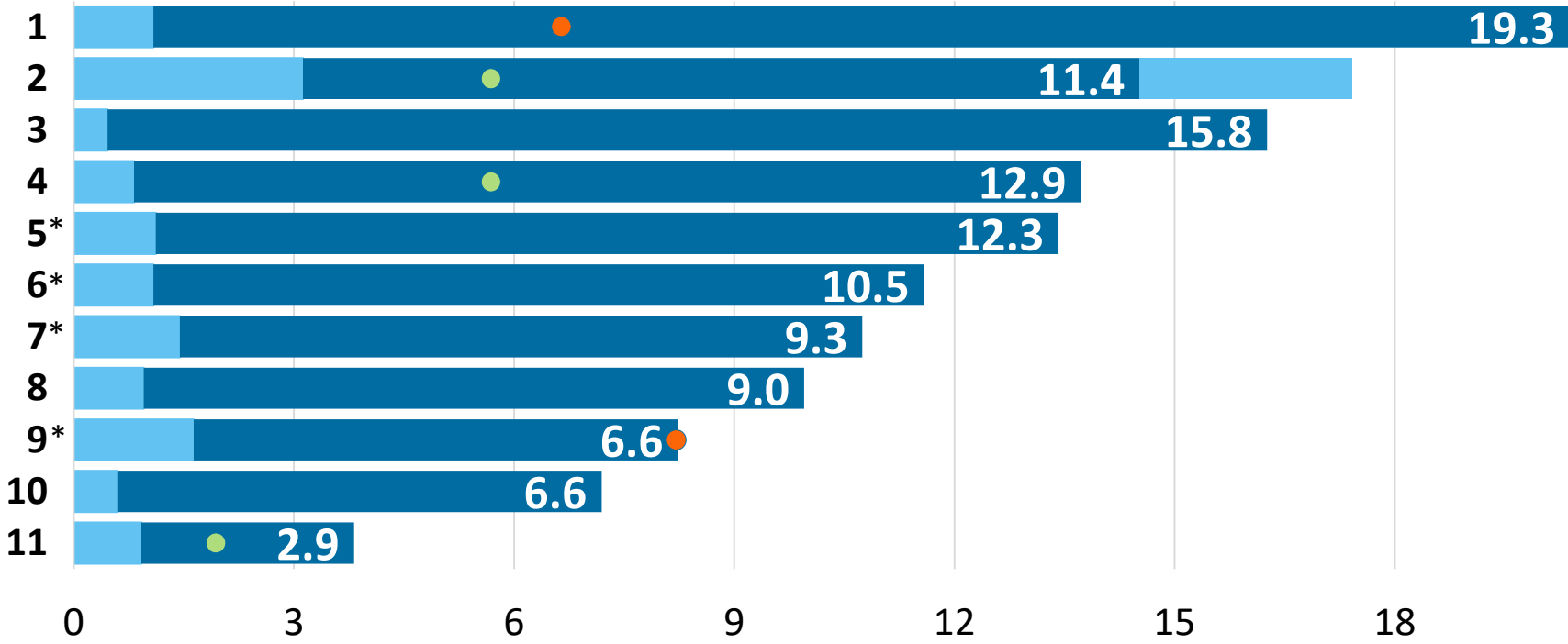
Non-hematologic grade ≥3 AEs*	N = 16
<i>Post LentiGlobin infusion in ≥2 patients</i>	n (%)
Stomatitis	9 (56)
Febrile neutropenia	4 (25)
Epistaxis	3 (19)
Pyrexia	3 (19)
Veno-occlusive liver disease	3 (19)
ALT increased	2 (13)
Bilirubin increased	2 (13)
Hypoxia	2 (13)
Pharyngeal inflammation	2 (13)
Serious AEs*	
<i>Post LentiGlobin infusion in ≥1 patient</i>	
Veno-occlusive liver disease	3 (19)
Hypotension	1 (6)
Hypoxia	1 (6)
Lower respiratory tract infection	1 (6)
Pyrexia	1 (6)
Sepsis	1 (6)
Thrombocytopenia	1 (6)
Transfusion reaction	1 (6)

- No graft failure or deaths
- No vector-mediated replication competent lentivirus detected to date
- No early evidence of clonal dominance
- One grade 3 event of serious thrombocytopenia was considered possibly related to LentiGlobin
 - Patient had platelet counts of $< 35 \times 10^9/L$ between platelet engraftment (Day +53) and last follow-up (Month 4)
- Three grade 4 VODs attributed to conditioning
 - One patient received VOD prophylaxis with ursodexoycholic acid
 - All were treated with defibrotide and events resolved

*Hematologic AEs commonly observed post-transplant have been excluded; AEs, adverse events; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; VOD, veno-occlusive liver disease

HGB-207: 10/11 patients are transfusion free with Hb > 11/dL

Time free from chronic transfusions in patients with ≥ 3 months follow-up



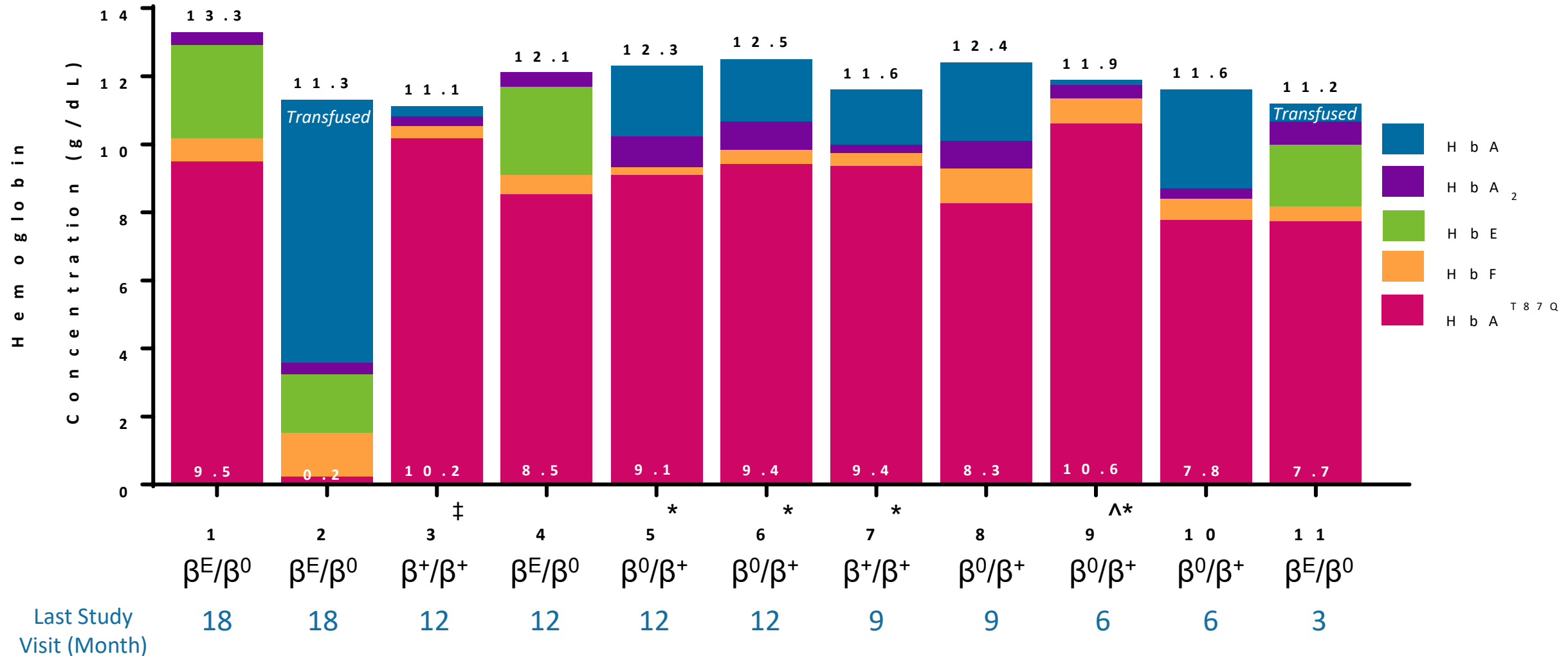
Hb (g/dL) Peripheral VCN
At last study visit

■ Patient receiving RBC transfusions ■ Patient not receiving RBC transfusions
● Initiation of phlebotomy ● Re-initiation of iron chelation

Patients 1 and 3 have achieved the protocol definition of transfusion independence[†]

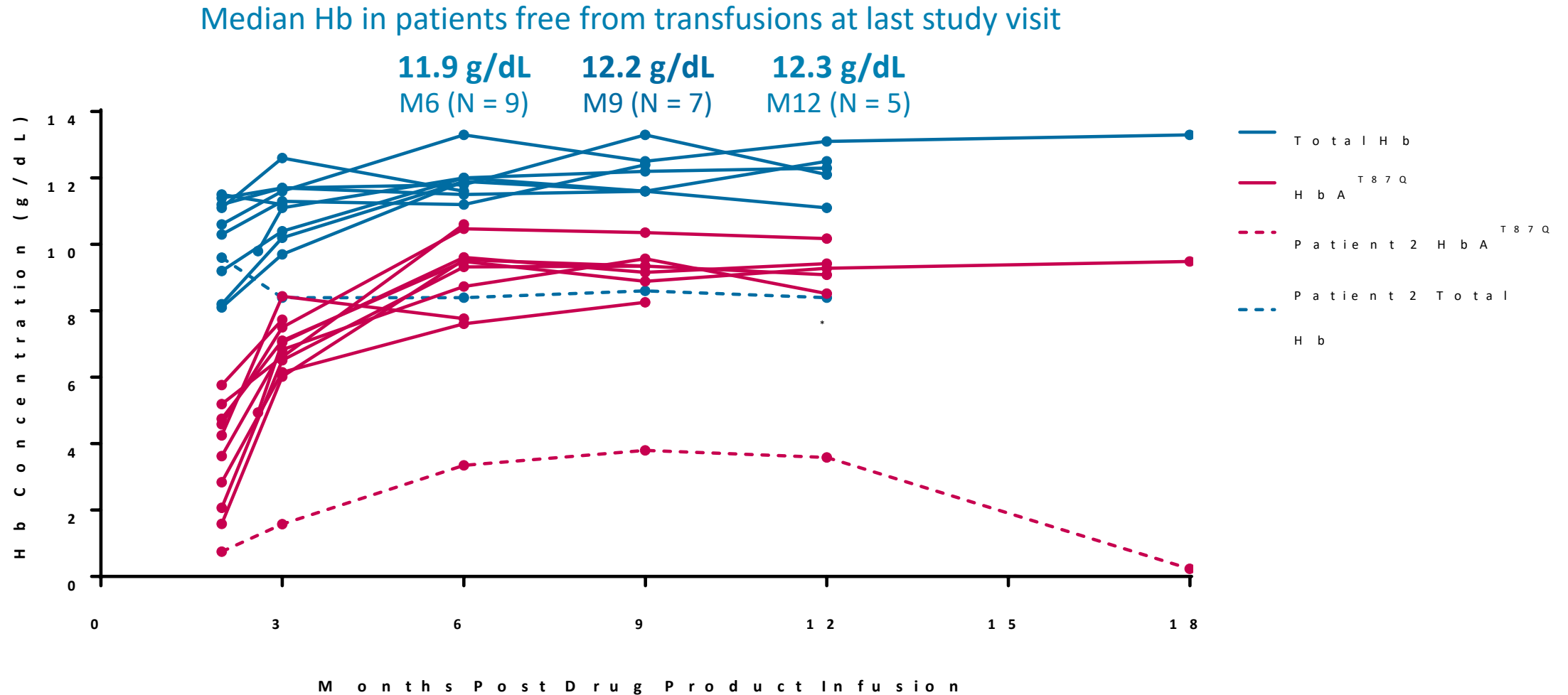
*Male patients; [‡]Hb supported by transfusions; [†]Weighted average Hb ≥ 9 g/dL without any RBC transfusions for ≥ 12 months; Hb, hemoglobin; VCN, vector copy number (vector copies/diploid genome)

HGB-207: Gene therapy-derived HbA^{T87Q} significantly contributes to total Hb in 10/11 patients



*Male patients; †Patient is homozygous for IVS-I-5 β -globin mutation; ^Patient is heterozygous for IVS-I-5 β -globin mutation. Hb, hemoglobin.

HGB-207: Stable transfusion-free total Hb and gene therapy-derived HbA^{T87Q}

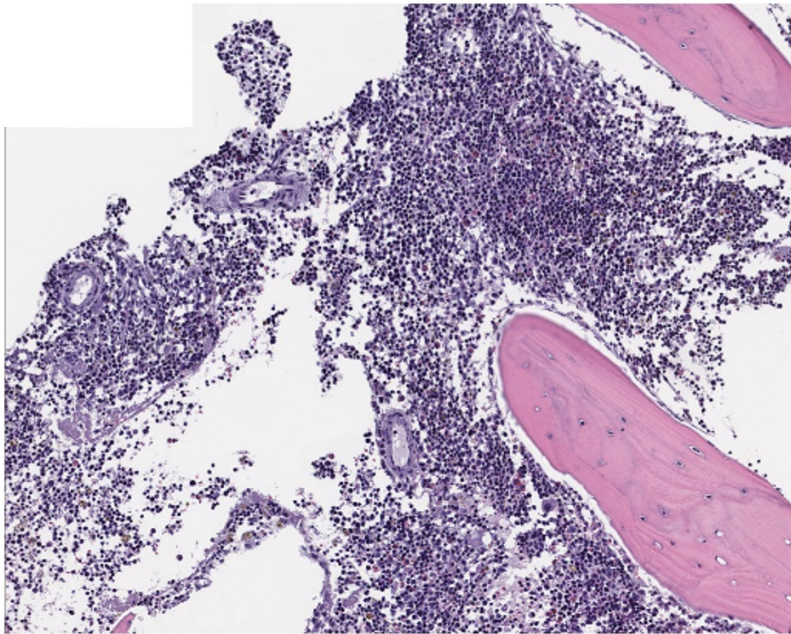


*Last Hb before patient restarted red blood cell transfusions; Hb, hemoglobin

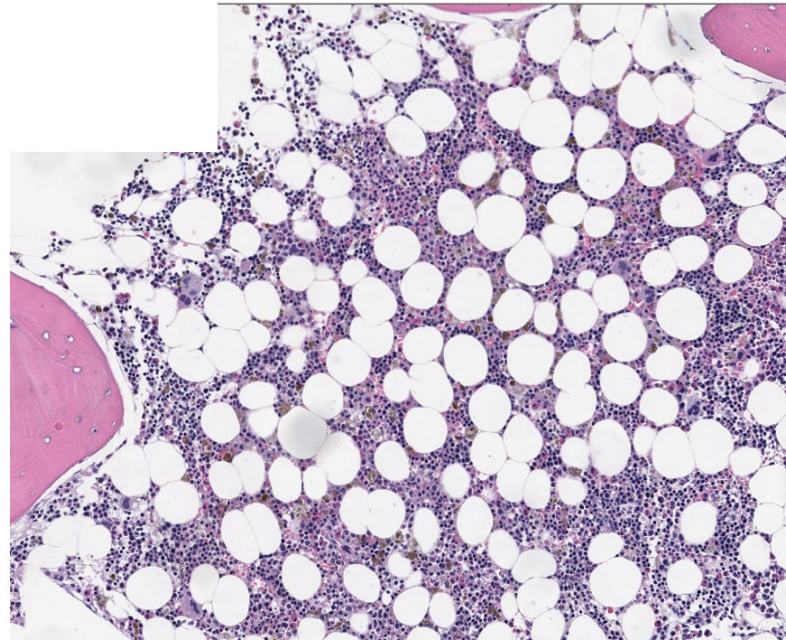
HGB-207: Improvement in erythropoiesis following LentiGlobin gene therapy

Patient 1 (20 yrs old) bone marrow analysis

Screening

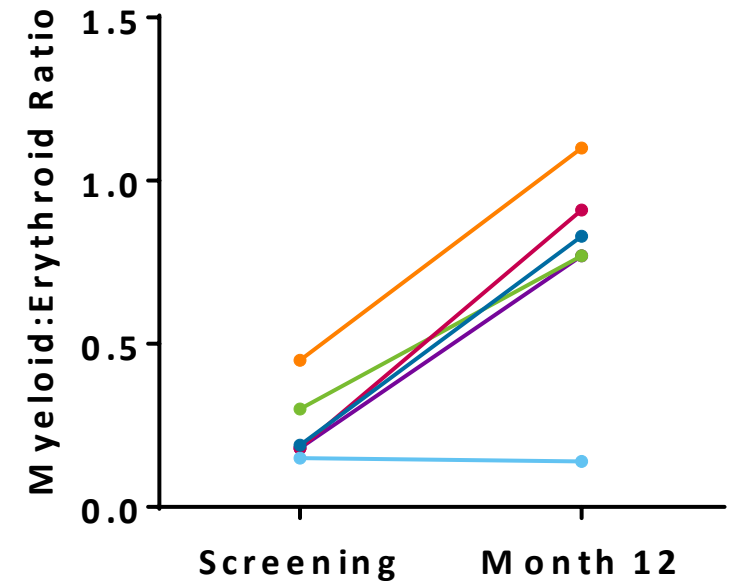


Month 12 post-LentiGlobin



Hb at Month 12: 13.1 g/dL

Myeloid:Erythroid ratio following LentiGlobin gene therapy



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Normal M:E Ratio¹: 3-4:1

Northstar-3 (HGB-212): Phase 3 study in patients with a β^0/β^0 genotype

Includes patients with the β^+ HBB mutation IVS-I-110 (G→A)



HGB-212

Phase 3, international, multi-center, open-label, single-arm

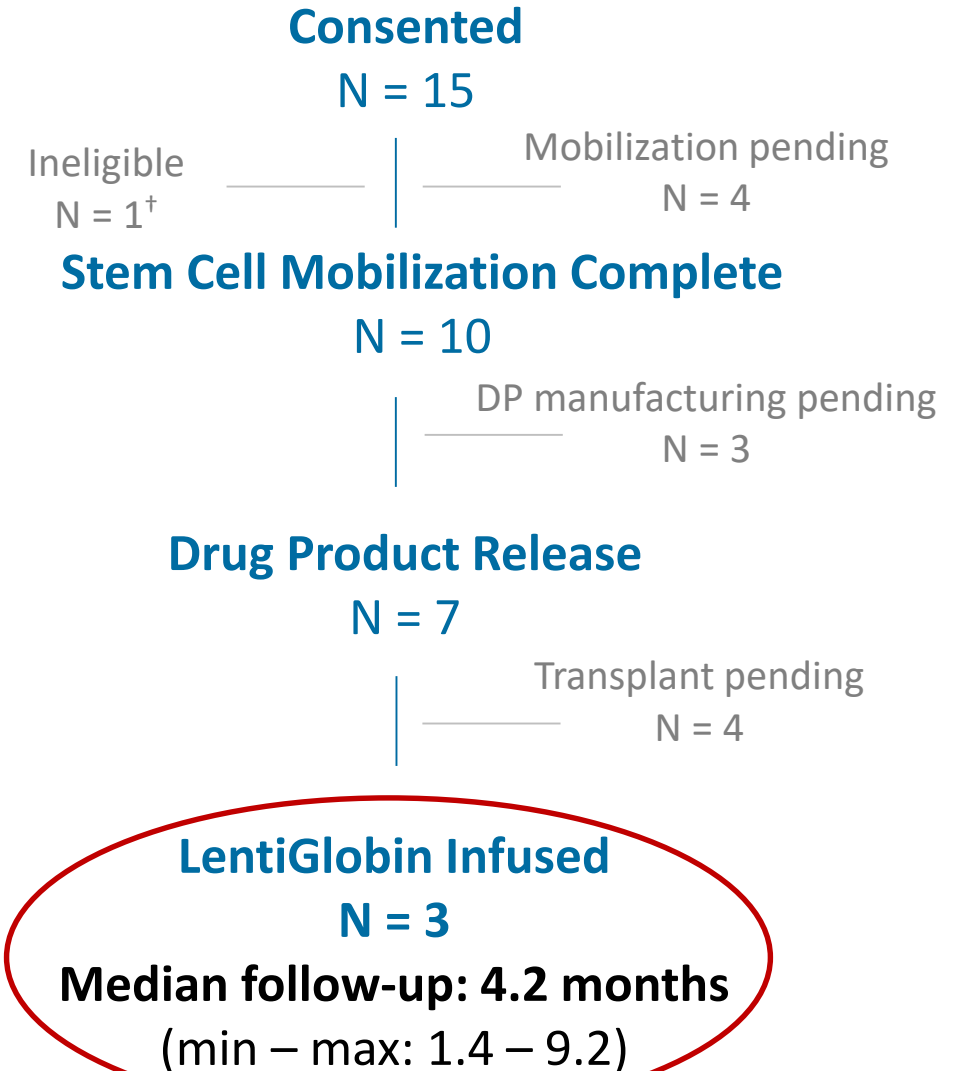
Target enrollment: **~15 patients ≤ 50 years of age with TDT and a β^0/β^0 genotype***

Primary endpoint: **Transfusion Reduction**

≥ 60% reduction in transfused RBC volume 12 – 24 months post-DP infusion compared to the 24 months pre-DP infusion

Key secondary endpoint: **Transfusion Independence**

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



*Includes patients with the β^+ HBB mutation IVS-I-110 (G→A); [†]Reason for ineligibility liver iron content > 15 mg/g.
DP, drug product; RBC, red blood cell

Patient and treatment characteristics

HGB-212

Patient Characteristics	N=3
Gender	2 Males 1 Female
Genotype	Pt 1: β^0/β^0 Pt 2: β^0/β^+ (IVS-I-110) Pt 3: β^+/β^+ (IVS-I-110 homozygous)
Age at consent yrs, median (min – max)	17 (7 – 26)
Annualized pre-study pRBC transfusion volume mL/kg/yr, median (min – max)	170.7 (160.2 – 189.9)
Splenectomy n, (%)	1 (33%)

Drug Product Characteristics	N=3
Drug product cell dose CD34+ cells x10 ⁶ /kg, median (min – max)	6.1 (5.9 – 12.9)
Drug product VCN* vector copies/diploid genome, median (min – max)	3.3 (2.9 – 3.9)
CD34+ cells transduced* %, median (min – max)	82 (78 – 85)
Treatment Characteristics	
Busulfan AUC[†] $\mu\text{M}^*\text{min}$, median (min – max)	5141 (4372 – 6351)
Neutrophil engraftment[‡] study day, median (min – max)	34 (14 – 38)
Platelet engraftment[#] study day, N=2 [^]	28, 50

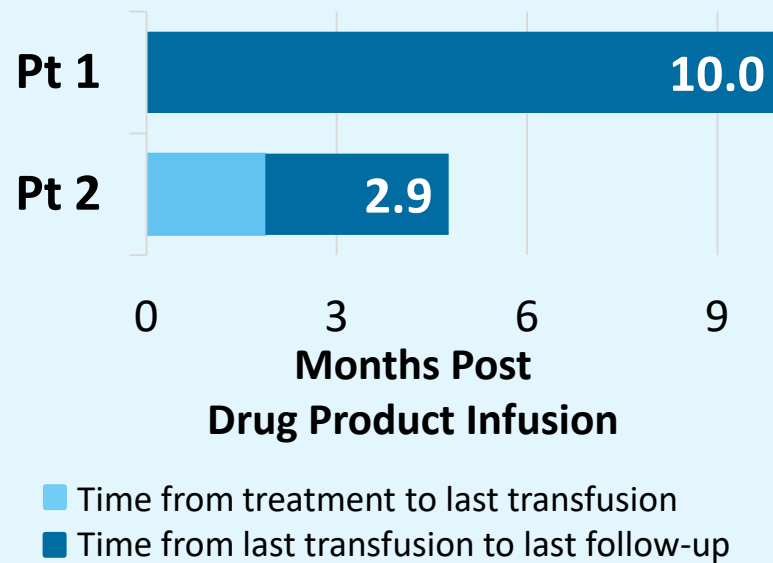
*5 drug products lots manufactured for 3 patients; [†]Estimated average daily busulfan exposure over 4 days; [‡]Absolute neutrophil count ≥ 500 cells/ μL for 3 consecutive days;

[#]Three consecutive unsupported platelet counts $\geq 20,000/\mu\text{L}$; [^] Patient 3 had not achieved platelet engraftment as of September 14, 2018 however had a platelet count of 61,000/ μL at last study visit as reported by the investigator as of November 19, 2018, not from programmed statistical outputs

AUC, area under the curve; DP, drug product; pRBC, packed red blood cells; VCN, vector copy number

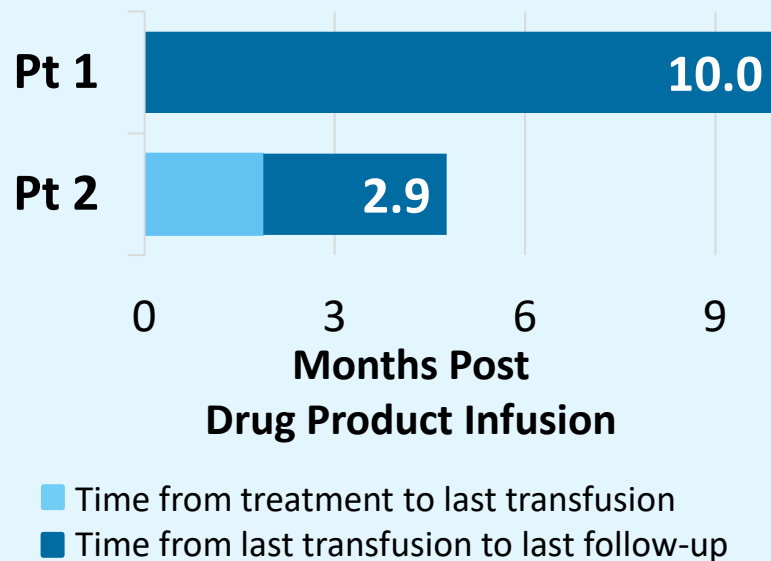
Preliminary outcomes of patients treated in HGB-212

Time free from transfusions in patients with ≥ 3 months follow-up

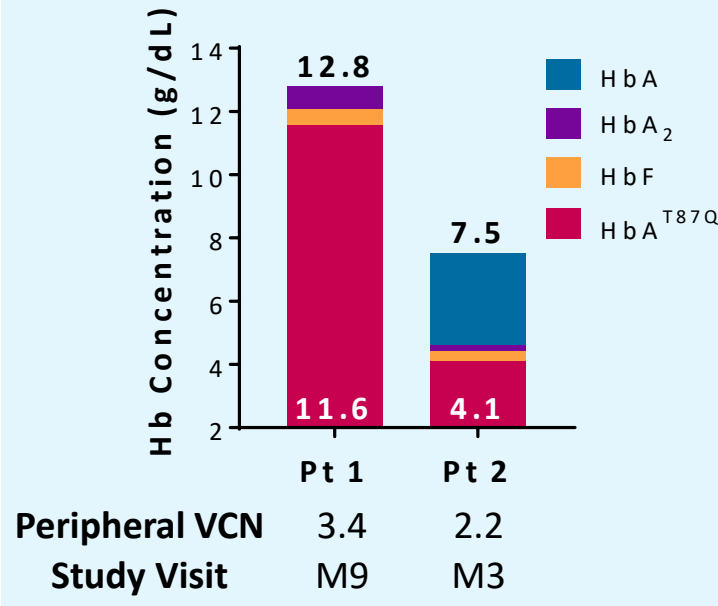


Preliminary outcomes of patients treated in HGB-212

Time free from transfusions in patients with ≥ 3 months follow-up



Hb fractions in patients with ≥ 3 months follow-up



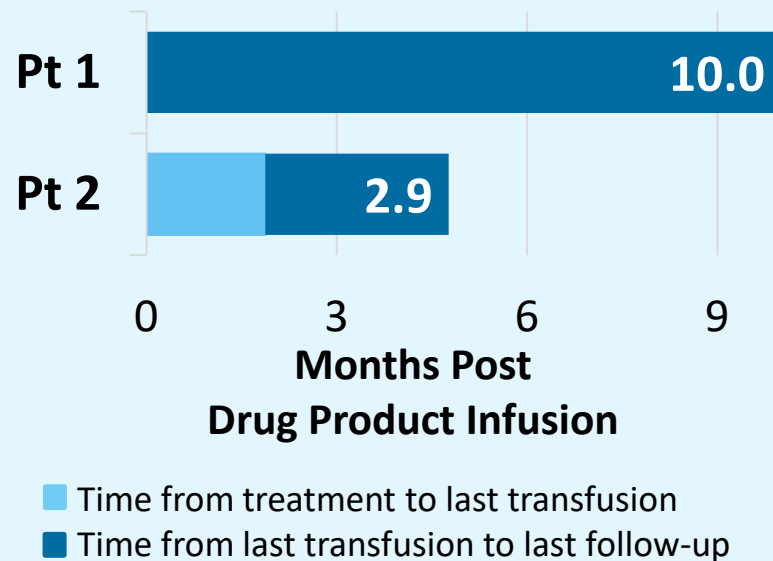
Peripheral VCN	Pt 1: 3.4	Pt 2: 2.2
Study Visit	Pt 1: M9	Pt 2: M3

Data as of September 14, 2018 unless otherwise noted

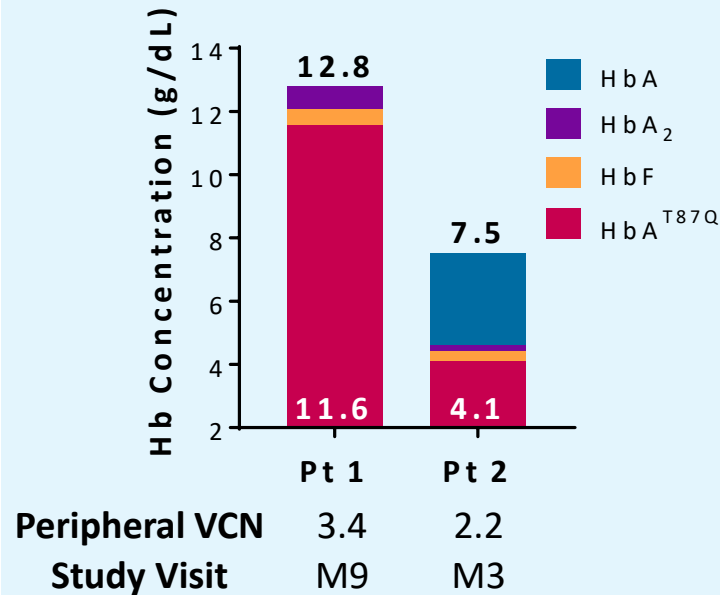
AEs, adverse events; DP, drug product; Hb, hemoglobin; RBC, red blood cell; VCN, vector copy number (vector copies/diploid genome)

Preliminary outcomes of patients treated in HGB-212

Time free from transfusions in patients with ≥ 3 months follow-up



Hb fractions in patients with ≥ 3 months follow-up



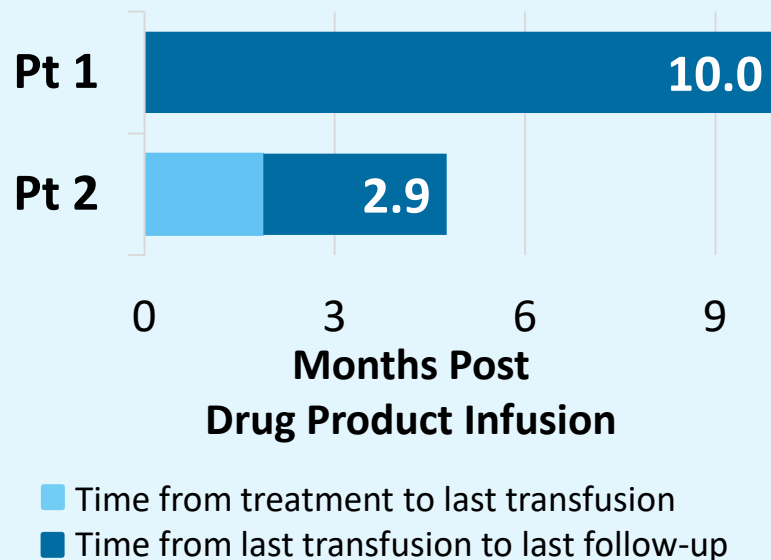
Investigator-reported Hb at last visit*

	Hb (g/dL)	Last RBC transfusion
Pt 1 26 yr old male β^0/β^0	13.8 M12	M0
Pt 2 7 yr old female β^0/β^+ (IVS-I-110)	10.1 M6	M1.9
Pt 3 17 yr old male β^+/β^+ IVS-I-110 homozygous	11.6 M3	M1.4

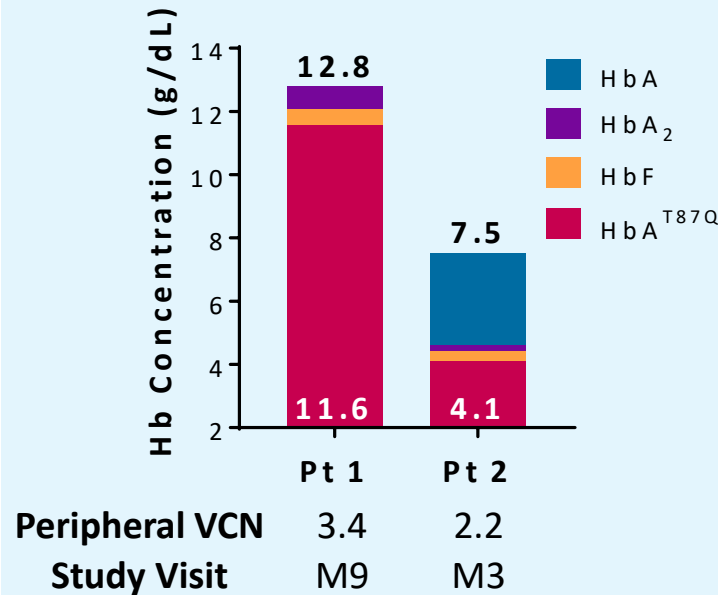
*Includes investigator reported data as of November 19, 2018, not from programmed statistical outputs; AEs, adverse events; DP, drug product; Hb, hemoglobin; RBC, red blood cell; VCN, vector copy number (vector copies/diploid genome)

Preliminary outcomes of patients treated in HGB-212

Time free from transfusions in patients with ≥ 3 months follow-up



Hb fractions in patients with ≥ 3 months follow-up



Investigator-reported Hb at last visit*

	Hb (g/dL)	Last RBC transfusion
Pt 1 26 yr old male β^0/β^0	13.8 M12	M0
Pt 2 7 yr old female β^0/β^+ (IVS-I-110)	10.1 M6	M1.9
Pt 3 17 yr old male β^+/β^+ IVS-I-110 homozygous	11.6 M3	M1.4

- Non-hematologic[†] grade ≥ 3 AEs following DP infusion in the 3 patients treated included*:
 - Stomatitis (67%) and one event each of anal inflammation, epistaxis, febrile neutropenia, pharyngeal inflammation
- No serious AEs or DP-related AEs were reported following LentiGlobin infusion*

*Includes investigator reported data as of November 19, 2018, not from programmed statistical outputs; [†]Hematologic AEs commonly observed post-transplant have been excluded

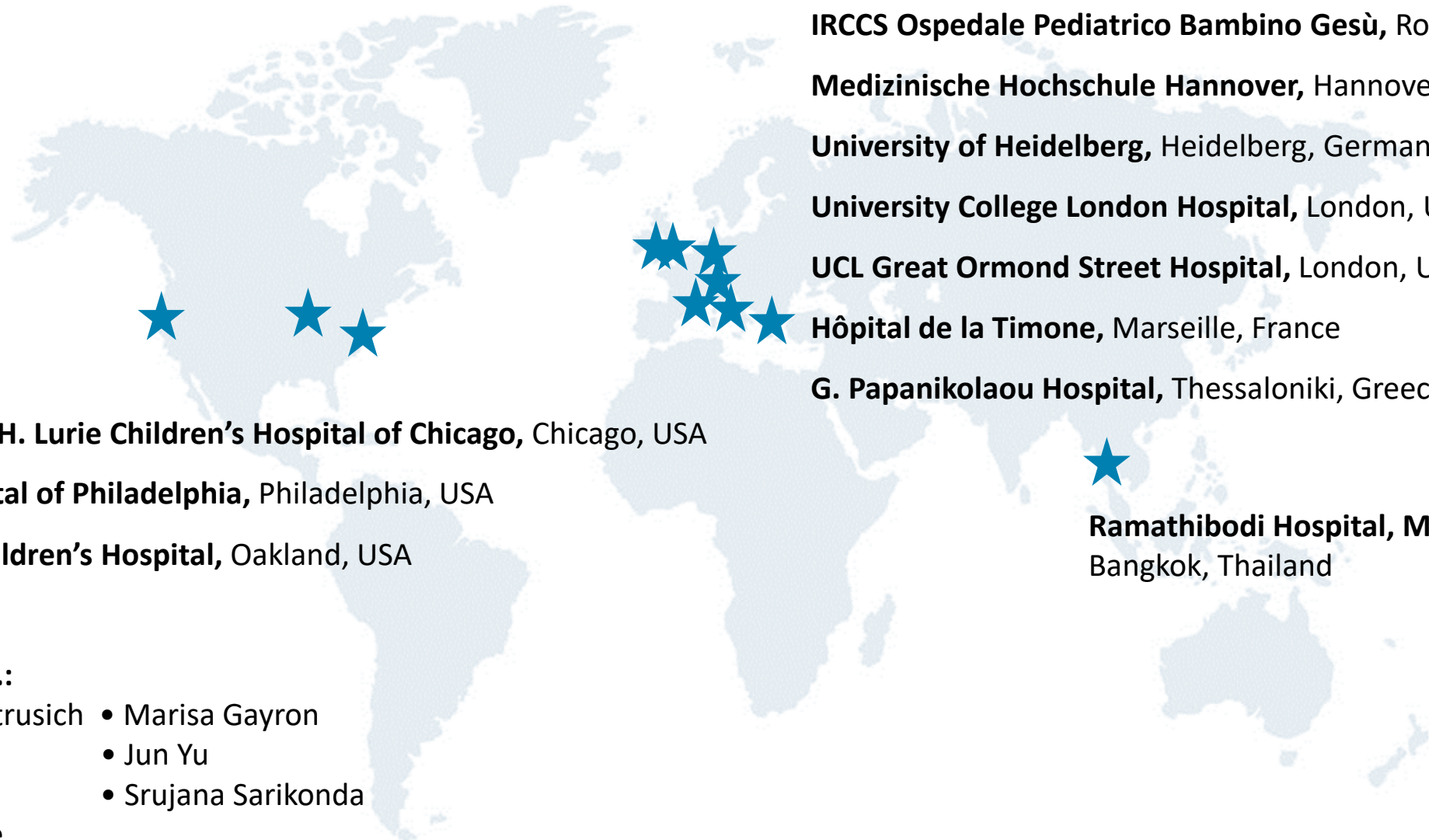
AEs, adverse events; DP, drug product; Hb, hemoglobin; RBC, red blood cell; VCN, vector copy number (vector copies/diploid genome)

Data as of September 14, 2018 unless otherwise noted

Summary

- 10/11 adults and adolescents with transfusion dependent β -thalassemia and non- β^0/β^0 genotypes with ≥ 3 months follow-up in Northstar-2 have stopped chronic transfusions
 - Total Hb of 11.1 – 13.3 g/dL consisting of 7.7 – 10.6 g/dL gene therapy-derived Hb, HbA^{T87Q}, at last visit
 - Bone marrow morphology indicates improvements in erythropoiesis
- Manufacturing refinements have translated into robust and stable *in vivo* HbA^{T87Q} production
- Hb > 10 g/dL reported in both patients with a β^0/β^0 genotype or β^+ *HBB* IVS-I-110 mutation and ≥ 6 months follow-up in the Northstar-3 study
- The safety profile of LentiGlobin gene therapy remains generally consistent with myeloablative busulfan conditioning, including serious AEs of vaso-occlusive liver disease
 - One episode of grade 3 thrombocytopenia was considered possibly related to LentiGlobin
- MAA under review by EMA for the treatment of adults and adolescents with TDT and a non- β^0/β^0 genotype

Thank you to the study participants and their families



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