Fast Onset of Action of Subcutaneously Administered Marzeptacog Alfa (Activated) Supports On-Demand Treatment in Hemophilia A Mice

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Conclusion

- + MarzAA was efficacious when administered subcutaneously (SQ) both after and before injury
- SQ MarzAA can potentially be used on-demand to treat acute bleeding +
- + These data provide a basis for further clinical investigation of on-demand treatment of a bleed with SQ MarzAA in hemophilia and in FVII deficiency







Objectives

Primary objective

Evaluate the effect SQ MarzAA on-demand, ie, dosed *after* injury in hemophilia A (HA) mice **Secondary objectives**

- + Evaluate the effect SQ MarzAA dosed before injury in HA mice
- + Evaluate the dose response of SQ MarzAA in HA mice
- Compare the effect of select doses of MarzAA to NovoSeven by SQ and IV in HA Mice

Background

- + Marzeptacog alfa (activated) (MarzAA) is a novel rFVIIa variant with improved potency enabling SQ administration
- + Two amino acid substitutions (Q286R and M298Q) in the protease domain and increase FX activation in the absence as well as presence of tissue factor
- + Two additional substitutions in the EGF2 domain (T128N and P129A) create an additional N-linked glycosylation site
- + MarzAA has been administered to humans for more than 500 exposure days without anti-drug-antibody formation



Figure 3 Dose Response of MarzAA dosed SQ 15 minutes before injury. The non-linear curve fit was constrained with a no effect level equal to the mean of the saline treated group and with a max effect level at the level of normal historic controls. The two control groups not labelled with a dose were included on the graph for completeness. The negative control was SQ saline, the positive control was IV MarzAA dosed at 1.5 mg/kg.

IV NovoSeven – select doses for comparison



Figure 4 Blood loss after different doses of NovoSeven dosed either IV (0.3 and 1.5 mg/kg) or SC (4.5 mg/kg). NovoSeven was dosed by IV administration 5 minutes prior to injury or by SC administration 15 minutes prior to injury.

Methodology

- + Animals: FVIII deficient, HA mice strain B6;129S4-F8tm1Kaz/J
- + Each mouse was initially weighed and briefly anesthetized with isoflurane
- + 5 µL blood collected for baseline hemoglobin levels to accurately quantify blood loss
- + Test articles MarzAA and NovoSeven RT or saline control were administered at 5 mL/kg at defined timepoints before or after the injury (Figure 1 & 2)
- + All mice were anaesthetized using 100 mg/kg ketamine + 10 mg/kg xylazine
- + For the bleeding challenge mice were submitted to a tail clip injury model completely transecting the tail at a diameter of 1.25 mm - approximately 2 mm from the end of the tail - using a sharp razor blade
- + Blood loss was monitored with the tail submerged in warm saline (0.9% isotonic sodium) chloride solution heated to 37°C) for 20 minutes and quantified by hemoglobin content + Historic bleeding data from B6;129S mice served as normal control data
- + Controls were dosing with saline (negative control) or NovoSeven RT (positive control)
- + Non-gaussian data were analyzed by Kruskal-Wallis adjusting for multiple comparisons by Dunn's. Comparisons were made against the saline treated group representing the no effect level. Statistical significance was defined at α =0.05
- + License PPL PAF4E3C19 held by Dr. Jill Reckless at RxCelerate Limited and issued by the UK Secretary of State



Figure 5 On-Demand Effect of MarzAA administered SQ and NovoSeven RT administered IV one minute after bleeding started. n = 3 mice/group.

SQ MarzAA on-demand used to treat ongoing bleed

Study Design



Figure 6 Dose Response of MarzAA Administered SC One minute After Injury. Solid dots represent blood loss for individual mice. Solid line represents the linear regression line. Dashed line represents the 95%CI for the linear regression.



Acute injury model with SQ dosing <u>before</u> injury



Acute injury model with SQ dosing after the injury



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