

# **KALAHARI: Part A Results of the Phase 2 Study of THR-149, a Plasma Kallikrein Inhibitor, in Subjects with DME who Respond Suboptimally to anti-VEGF Treatment**

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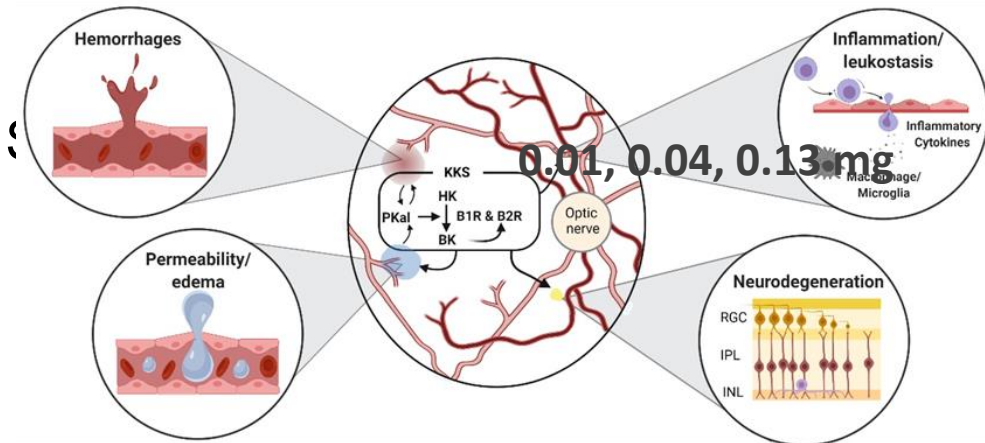
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# Financial Disclosures

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# THR-149: Highly Potent Plasma Kallikrein Inhibitor for DME

Selective and stable peptide

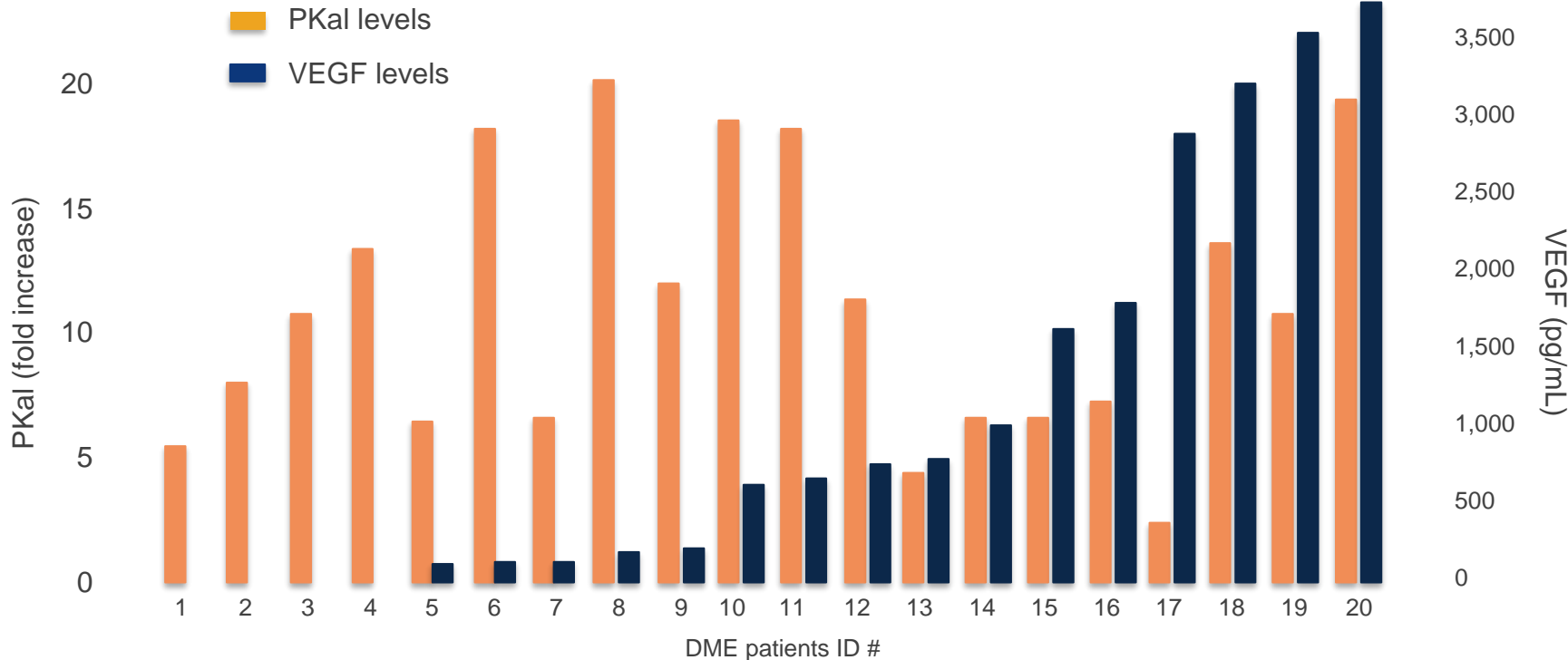


- Plasma Kallikrein is a mediator of vascular leakage, inflammation, microhemorrhages and neurodegeneration.
- Human vitreous shows elevated PKal levels in DME patients.
- THR-149, a potent and selective PKal inhibitor<sup>1</sup>, has the potential to reduce the hallmarks of DME.

Abbreviation(s): BK, bradykinin; B1R, bradykinin receptor 1; B2R, bradykinin receptor 2; DME, diabetic macular edema; HK, High molecular weight kininogen; INL, inner nuclear layer; IPL, inner plexiform layer; KKS, kinin kallikrein system; PK, PreKallikrein; PKal, plasma kallikrein; RGC, retinal ganglion cell

Source(s): <sup>1</sup>Teufel et al. *J Med Chem* 2018;61(7):2823-2836; Sun JK & Kampol LM. *Ophthalmic Res* 2019;62:225-230

# THR-149: Rationale for targeting plasma kallikrein in DME



- PKal is a key, VEGF-independent driver of DME
- PKal inhibitors have potential in the treatment of suboptimal responders to SoC

Abbreviations: DME, diabetic macular edema; PKal, plasma kallikrein; SoC standard of care; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor

Source(s): adapted from Kita T et al. Diabetes 2015;64:3588-3599

# Study Design

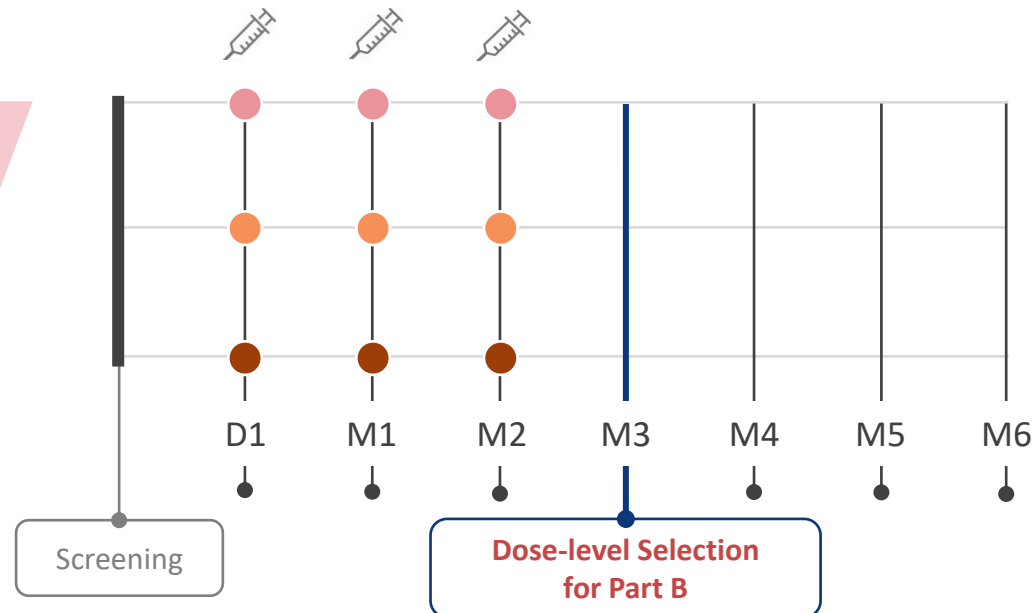
## Part A • Dose level selection THR-149

N≈18, Rando 1:1:1

● THR-149 0.01mg ● THR-149 0.04mg ● THR-149 0.13mg

DME patients with suboptimal response to prior anti-VEGF and who may benefit from a new mechanism of action with:

- CST  $\geq 320\mu\text{m}$  (OCT)
- BCVA  $\leq 73$  and  $\geq 39$  ETDRS letters
- $\geq 5$  anti-VEGF injections
- Last injection aflibercept 3-8 weeks prior to screening



### Key endpoints:

- Systemic & ocular AEs and SAEs
- Mean change in BCVA ETDRS letter score from Baseline
- Mean change in CST from Baseline

Abbreviations: AE, adverse event; BCVA, best-corrected visual acuity; CST, central subfield thickness; DME, diabetic macular edema; ETDRS, Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study; SAE, serious adverse event; VEGF, vascular endothelial growth factor

# Demographics

Characteristic	THR-149 0.01mg (N=6)	THR-149 0.04mg (N=6)	THR-149 0.13mg (N=8)	Overall (N=20)
<b>Gender, n (%)</b>				
Male	5	3	4	12 (60)
Female	1	3	4	8 (40)
<b>Race, n (%)</b>				
White	5	6	8	19 (95)
Black or African American	1	0	0	1 (5)
<b>Age (years)</b>				
Mean (SD)	64.7 (9.33)	66.7 (10.17)	60.0 (10.90)	63.4 (10.13)

- Subject demographics were similar in the 3 dose groups

Per Protocol Set used for Demographics

Abbreviations: n, Number of Subjects in Category; N, Number of Subjects in the Analysis Set; SD, Standard Deviation

# Baseline Disease Characteristics in the Study Eye

Characteristic	THR-149 0.01mg (N=6)	THR-149 0.04mg (N=6)	THR-149 0.13mg (N=8)	Overall (N=20)
<b>DR Severity, n (%)</b>				
Mild/Moderate NPDR	5	4	8	17 (85)
Moderately Severe NPDR	1	1	0	2 (10)
Severe NPDR	0	1	0	1 (5)
<b>Time since First Diagnosis of DR (years)</b>				
Median	1.05	3.10	2.05	2.40
<b>Total number of anti-VEGF Injections for DME prior to Screening</b>				
Mean (SD)	11.2 (8.18)	11.5 (4.14)	10.0 (4.07)	10.8 (5.36)
<b>Number of anti-VEGF Injections for DME during the Last Year prior to Screening, n (%)</b>				
2 - 5	2	0	2	4 (20)
> 5	4	6	6	16 (80)

- DR severity was mild or moderate for most subjects
- In the middle dose, 2 subjects had more severe DME and longer duration of DR
- 80% of the subjects received more than 5 anti-VEGF treatments in the year preceding screening

Per Protocol Set used for Baseline Characteristics / \* Based on SD-OCT, assessed by the CRC

Abbreviations: BCVA, Best-corrected Visual Acuity; CRC, Central Reading Centre; CST, Central Subfield Thickness; n, Number of Subjects in Category; N, Number of Subjects in the Analysis Set; SD, Standard Deviation

## Baseline Ocular Characteristics in the Study Eye

Characteristic	THR-149 0.01mg (N=6)	THR-149 0.04mg (N=6)	THR-149 0.13mg (N=8)	Overall (N=20)
<b>BCVA (ETDRS letters)</b>				
Mean (SD)	65.3 (7.03)	62.5 (10.52)	61.0 (13.62)	62.8 (10.67)
<b>BCVA Category, n (%)</b>				
≤ 63 letters	3	3	4	10 (50)
> 63 letters	3	3	4	10 (50)
<b>CST* (μm)</b>				
Mean (SD)	465.5 (81.66)	470.7 (101.19)	421.9 (83.01)	449.6 (86.78)
<b>CST* Category, n (%)</b>				
≤ 400μm	1	1	4	6 (30)
> 400μm	5	5	4	14 (70)

- Baseline BCVA was balanced across the 3 dose groups
- On average, baseline CST was slightly lower in the high dose group

Per Protocol Set used for Baseline Characteristics / \* Based on SD-OCT, assessed by the CRC

Abbreviations: BCVA, Best-corrected Visual Acuity; CRC, Central Reading Centre; CST, Central Subfield Thickness; n, Number of Subjects in Category; N, Number of Subjects in the Analysis Set; SD, Standard Deviation



## Adverse Events in the Study Eye

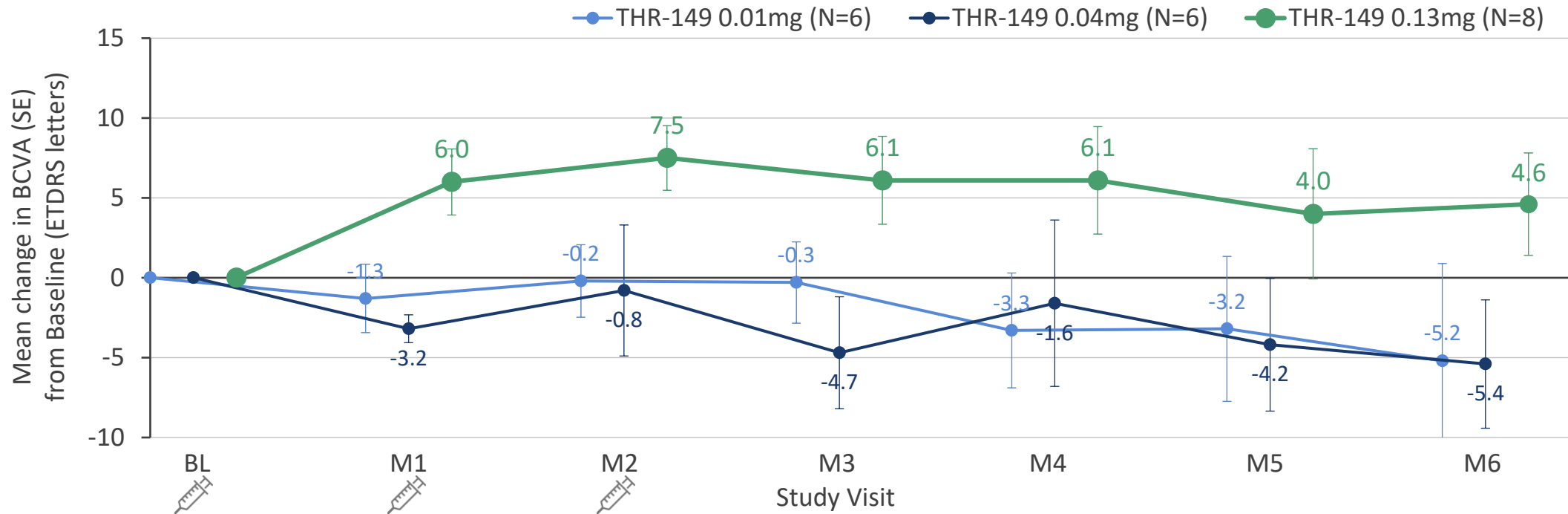
Adverse Event	THR-149 0.01mg (N=7)		THR-149 0.04mg (N=7)		THR-149 0.13mg (N=9)	
	Up to M3	M3 to EOS	Up to M3	M3 to EOS	Up to M3	M3 to EOS
	n [E]	n [E]	n [E]	n [E]	n [E]	n [E]
Diabetic Retinal Edema	1 [1]**	1 [1]	1 [1]	0	0	0
Dry Eye	0	0	0	1 [1]	0	0
Intraocular Pressure Increased	0	0	1 [1]*	0	0	0
Retinal Aneurysm	0	0	0	0	1 [1]	0
Retinal Haemorrhage	0	0	0	1 [1]	0	0
Retinal Pigment Epithelial Tear	0	0	0	0	0	1 [1]
Visual Acuity Reduced	1 [1]	0	1 [1]	0	0	0
Vitreous Haemorrhage	1 [1]	0	0	0	0	0

- No serious AEs occurred; no intraocular inflammation was reported
- All AEs were of mild to moderate intensity
- One AE was deemed related to IMP and 1 AE to the injection procedure by the investigator
- No increase in AE incidence was noted with increasing dose and number of injections

All Treated Set used for Safety / \* Related to the injection procedure; \*\* Related to the IMP

Abbreviations: AE, Adverse Event; E, Number of Events; EOS, End of Study; IMP, Investigational Medicinal Product; M, Month; n, Number of Subjects in Category; N, Number of Subjects in the Analysis Set

## Mean Change in BCVA from Baseline<sup>a</sup>



In the high dose group:

- At Month 3, one month after the third injection, the mean BCVA gain was 6.1 letters (95%CI: -0.4 to 12.6)
- BCVA gain was observed up to Month 6, without the need for rescue treatment

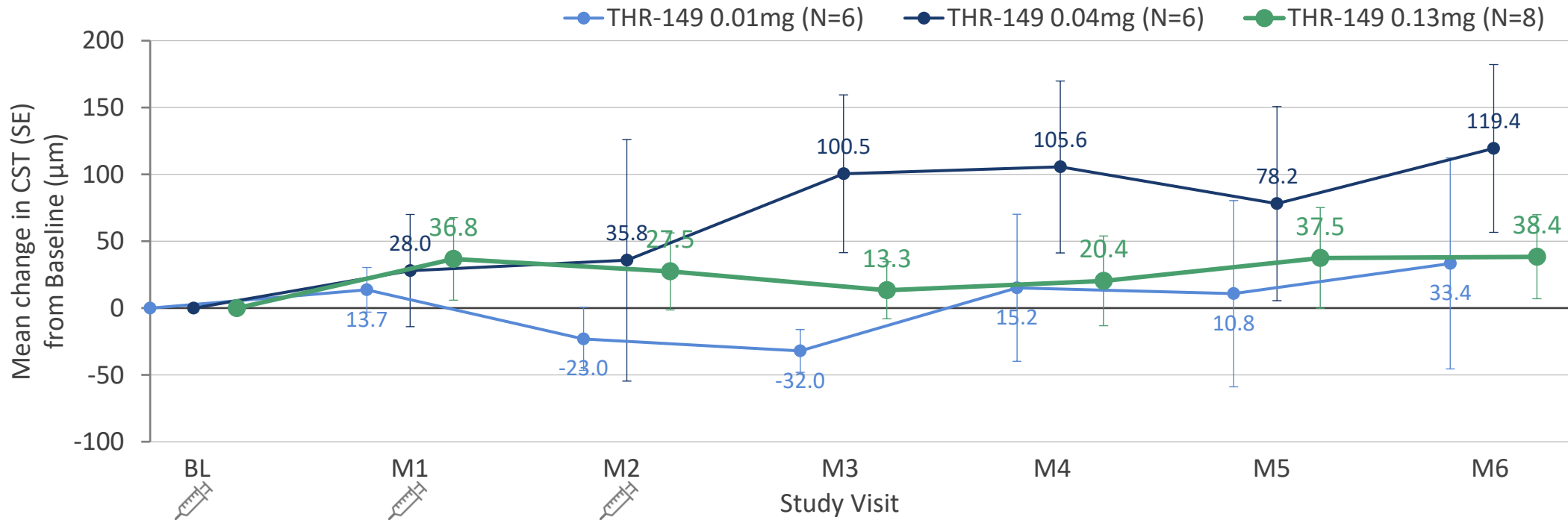
<sup>a</sup> No rescue treatment was given in the high dose group

Per Protocol Set used for Efficacy / <sup>a</sup> Value before rescue carried forward, where applicable

Abbreviations: BCVA, Best-corrected Visual Acuity; BL, Baseline; CI, Confidence Interval; ETDRS, Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study; M, Month;

N, Number of Subjects in the Analysis Set; SE, Standard Error; At Month 4: N=6, 5, 8 respectively; At Month 5 and 6: N=5, 5, 8 respectively

## Mean Change in CST from Baseline <sup>a</sup>



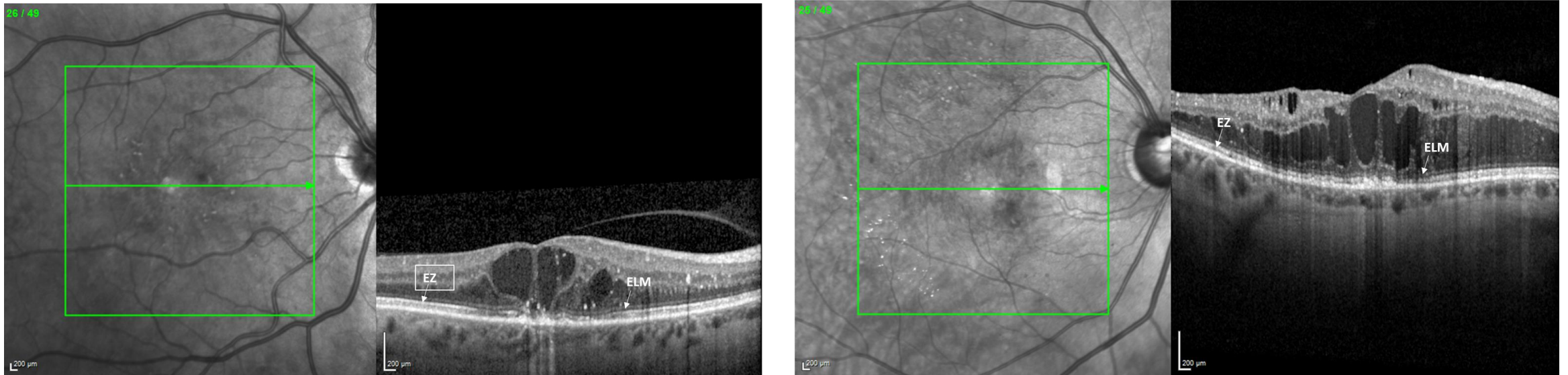
- In the high dose group, stable CST was observed up to Month 6

<sup>a</sup> No rescue treatment was given in the high dose group

Per Protocol Set used for Efficacy / <sup>a</sup> Value before rescue carried forward, where applicable

Abbreviations: CST, Central Subfield Thickness; BL, Baseline; M, Month; N, Number of Subjects in the Analysis Set; SE, Standard Error; At Month 4: N=6, 5, 8 respectively; At Month 5 and 6: N=5, 5, 8 respectively

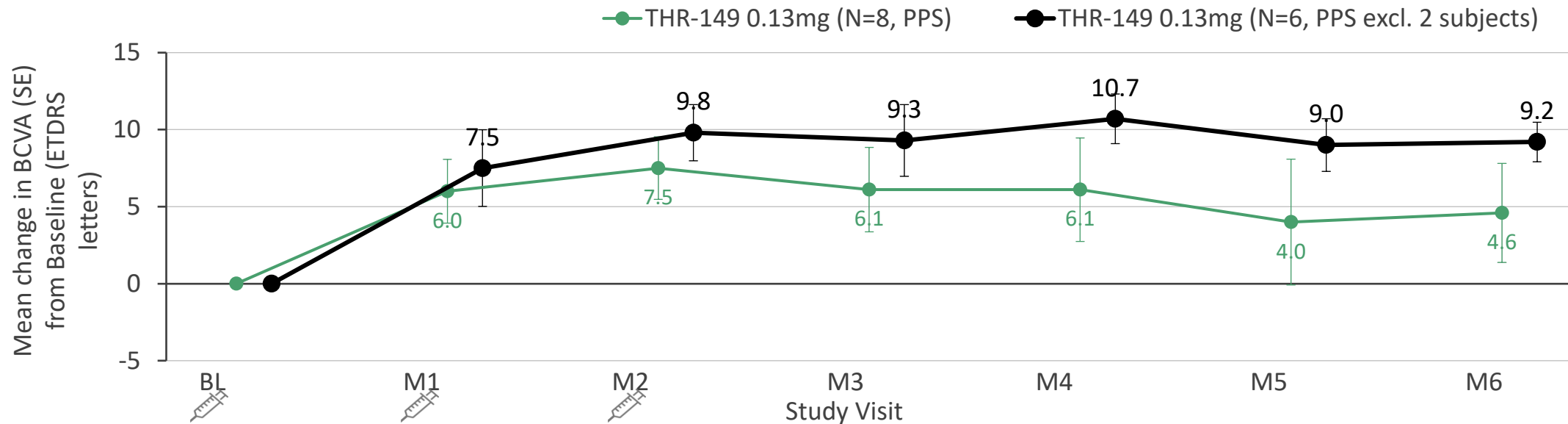
## CRC, masked to clinical data including BCVA, identified 2 subjects with abnormalities on OCT



<sup>a</sup> Abbreviations: BCVA, Best-corrected Visual Acuity; CRC, Central Reading Center; OCT, Optical Coherence Tomography

## Mean Change in BCVA from Baseline in the High Dose Group<sup>a</sup>

- Post-hoc analysis excluding these 2 subjects showed a mean gain in BCVA of  $\geq 9$  letters up to Month 6
- Part B protocol amended to refine the target population and exclude subjects with these abnormalities on OCT



<sup>a</sup> No rescue treatment was given in the high dose group

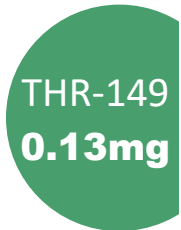
Abbreviations: BCVA, Best-corrected Visual Acuity; BL, Baseline; CRC, Central Reading Center; ETDRS, Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study; M, Month; N, Number of Subjects in the Analysis Set; OCT, Optical Coherence Tomography; PPS, Per Protocol Set; SE, Standard Error

## Summary:



- Multiple IVT injections (up to 3) of THR-149 (0.01, 0.04, 0.13 mg) are safe and well-tolerated

In the **high dose** group:



- A **mean BCVA gain of 6.1 letters was seen at Month 3**, with gains observed up to Month 6 as well as CST stabilization over the 6-month study period compared to Baseline
- **No need for rescue treatment**
- Post-hoc analysis, excluding 2 subjects with abnormalities on OCT, showed a **mean gain in BCVA of 9.3 letters at Month 3**, which was maintained up to Month 6



- Based on Month 3 Part A data, the high dose of THR-149 was selected for Part B of the KALAHARI study to compare vs. aflibercept
- Part A **data learnings have been implemented** in Part B using an amended study design
- **Part B is currently enrolling globally**

# Acknowledgements



## KALAHARI Part B:

