



## A 29-Year-Old Woman

**“Never been sick,” no history of microhematuria**

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**Sept 2020:**

- Edema
  - 1 episode of macrohematuria
  - BP 140/90 mmHg
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**Labs:**

- eGFR > 90 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>
  - Se-ALB 23 g/L
  - ACR: 900 g/mol Cr
  - PU 4 g/d
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# Clinical Case: 1-2 Years Later...



## A 29-Year-Old Woman

11/2020: Start prednisolone 60 mg/d (1 mg/kg), MMF 2x1 g/d

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2/2021: Stop immunosuppression

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2/2022: Add dapagliflozin 10 mg/d

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8/2022: Kidney biopsy

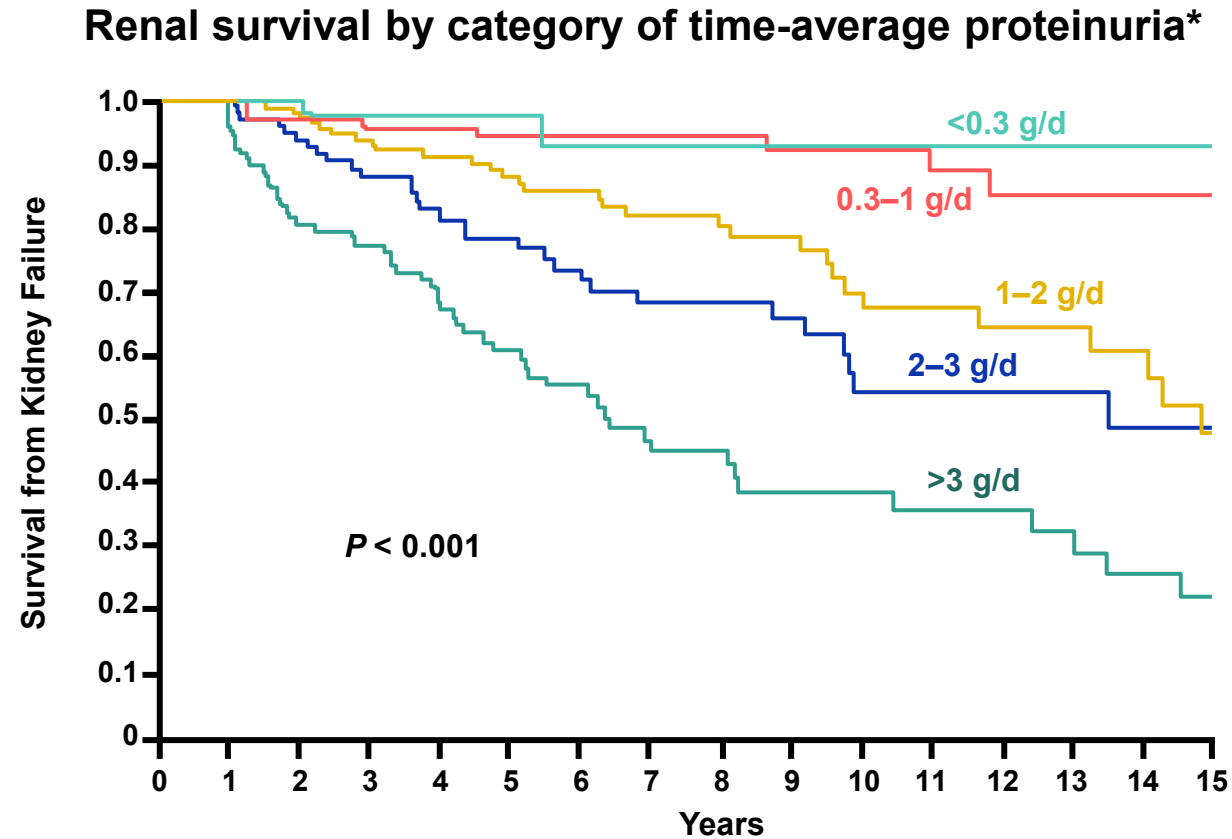
- M1, E1, S1, T0, C1

09/2023:

- Early access program sparsentan 400 mg/d
- ACR: 350 → 200 g/mol Cr after 3 months



# Sustained Proteinuria >1 g/d Has Been Shown to Be the Strongest Predictor of the Rate of Progression

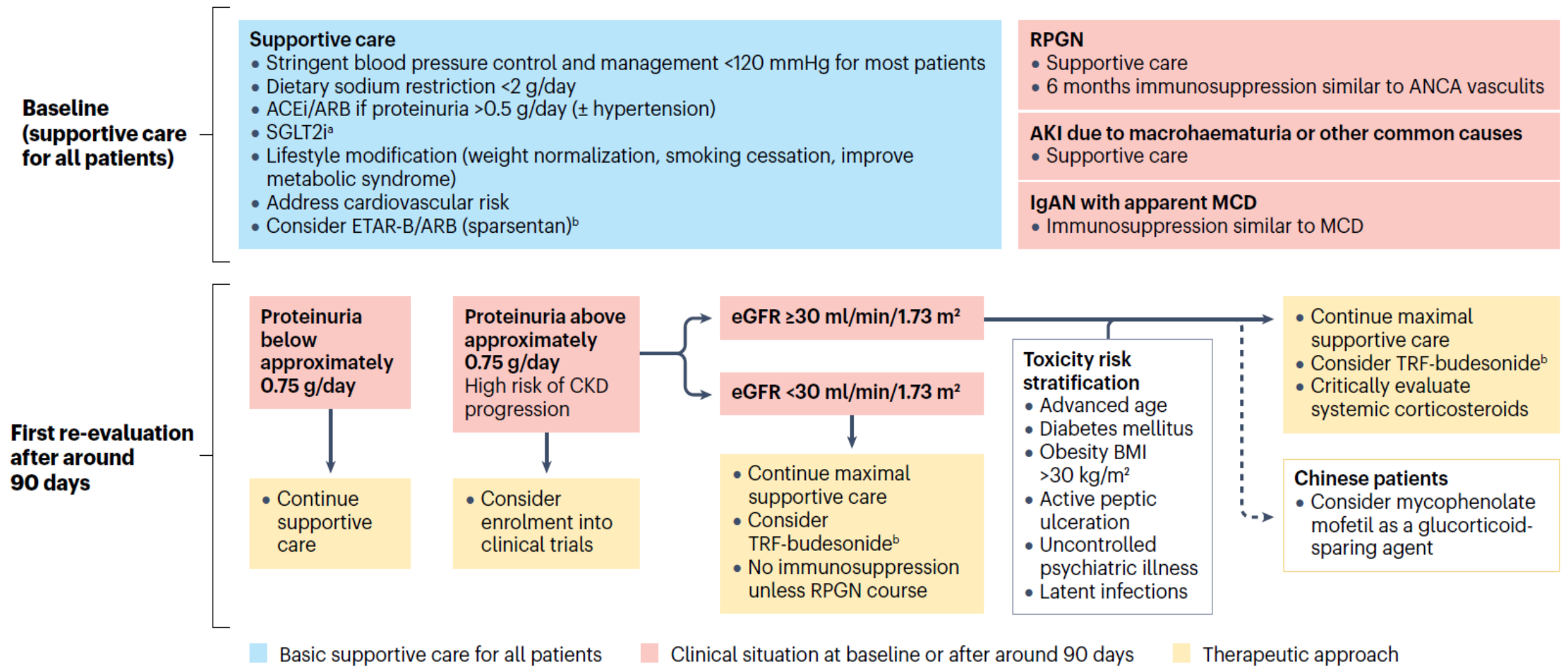


Each incremental g/d >1 g is associated with a 10- to 25-fold more rapid rate of decline in kidney function and similar differences in kidney survival

\* N = 542 patients with biopsy-proven primary IgA nephropathy in the Toronto Glomerulonephritis Registry, mean follow-up of 6.5 years. IgA, immunoglobulin A.  
Reich HN, et al. *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2007;18(12):3177-3183.



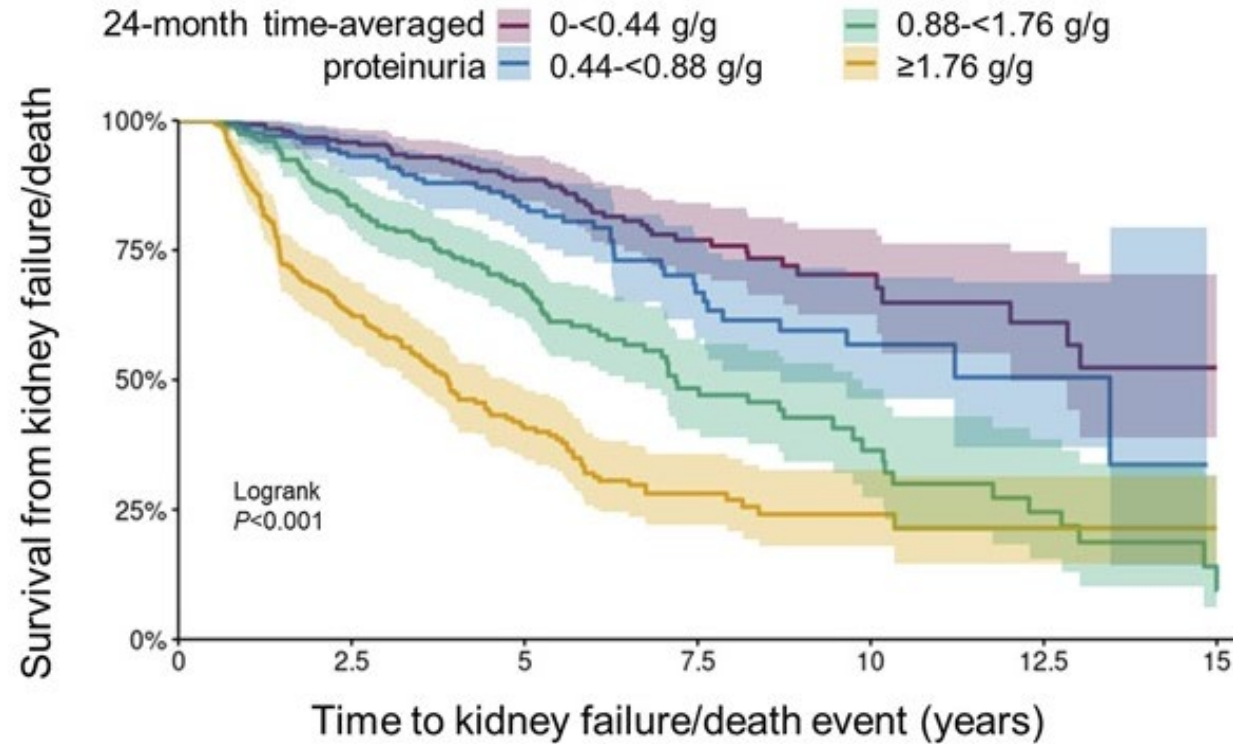
# Nature Reviews Disease Primers: IgA Nephropathy



ACEi, angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor; AKI, acute kidney injury; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; BMI, body mass index; CKD, chronic kidney disease; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; ETAR, endothelin A receptor blocker; MCD, minimal change disease; RPGN, rapidly progressing glomerulonephritis; SGLT2i, sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor; TRF; targeted-release formation. Stamellou E, et al. *Nat Rev Dis Primers*. 2023;9(1):67.

# There Is No “Safe” Proteinuria Threshold: An Analysis of the UK National RaDaR IgA Nephropathy Cohort

Development of kidney failure and mortality by severity of proteinuria\*



0-<0.44 g/g	247	208	145	69	28	14	6
0.44-<0.88 g/g	168	140	89	40	17	5	0
0.88-<1.76 g/g	230	174	97	37	17	9	2
≥1.76 g/g	242	138	63	26	10	5	2

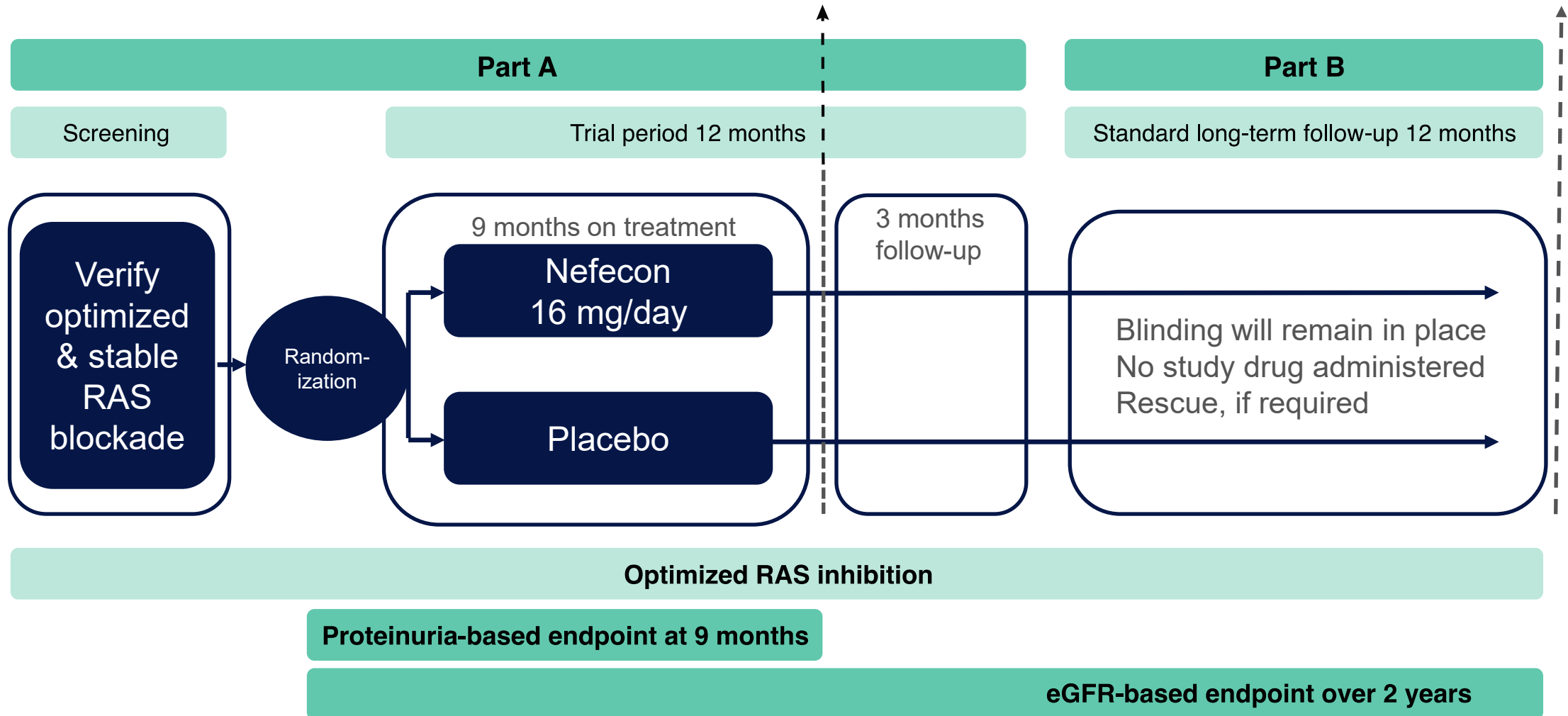
\*Kaplan-Meier curves for patients categorized by TA-PU. TA-PU, time-averaged proteinuria.

Pitcher D, et al. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol.* 2023;18(6):727-738.

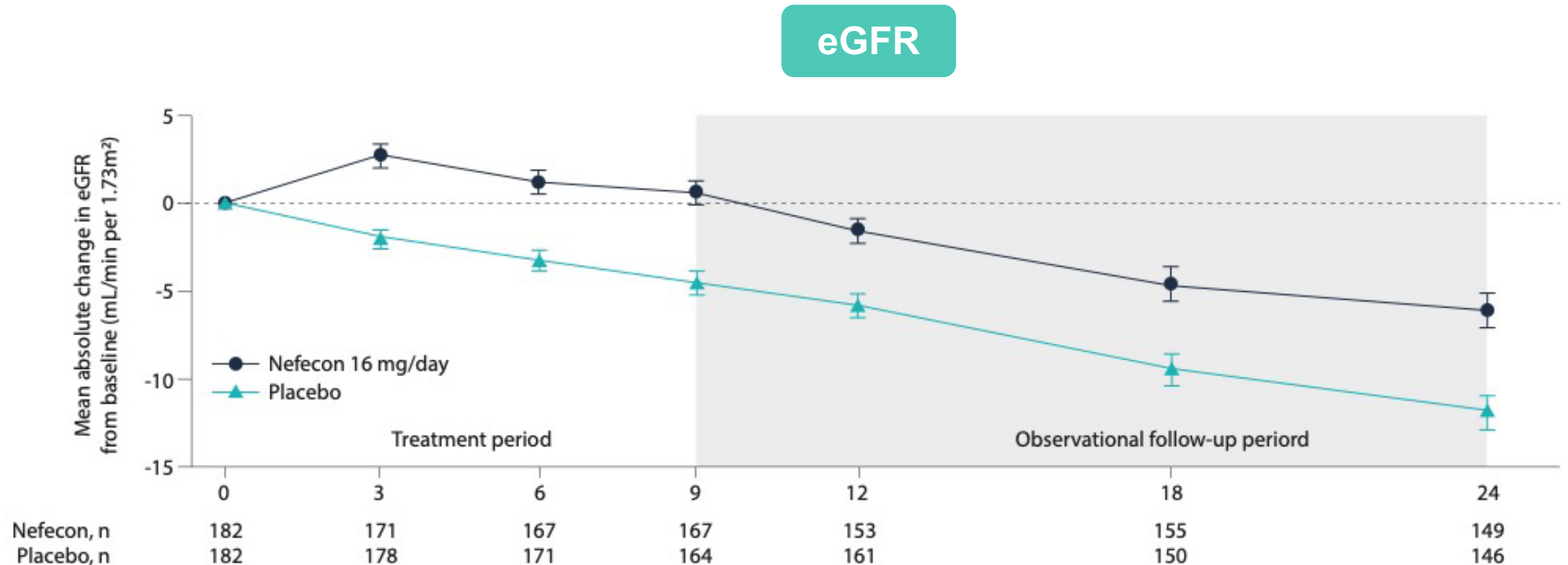


# NeflgArd Phase 3 Trial in IgAN

Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial



# Targeted-Release Budesonide (Nefecon) in IgAN: Neflgard Phase 3 Trial

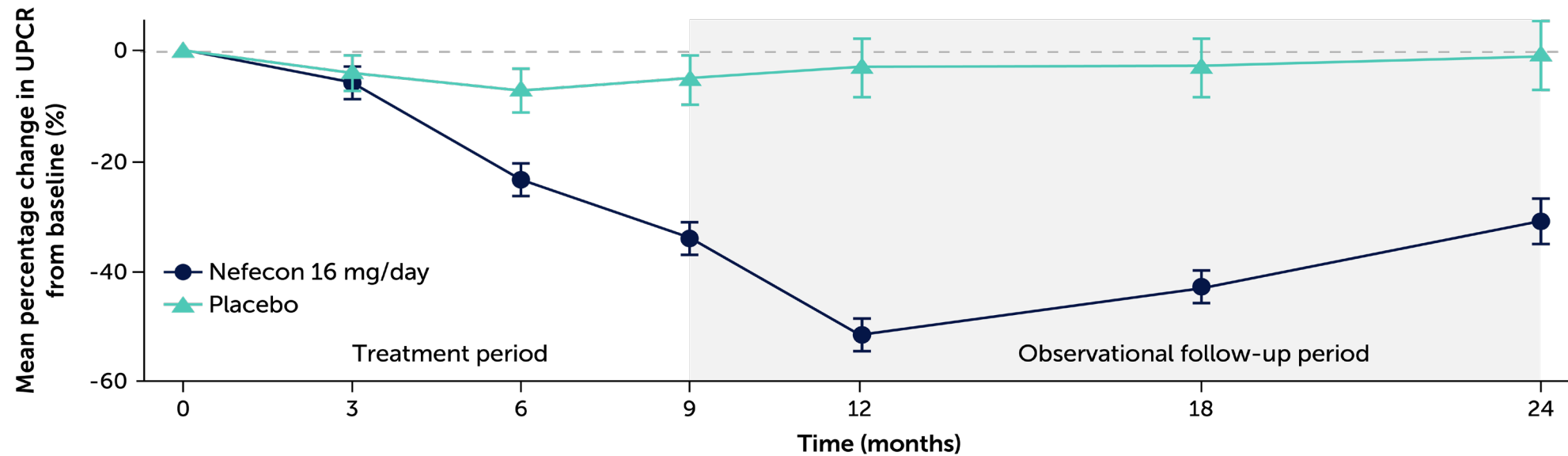


eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate.  
Lafayette R, et al. *Lancet*. 2023;402(10405):859-870.





# Targeted-Release Budesonide (Nefecon) in IgAN: Neflgard Phase 3 Trial



	0	3	6	9	12	18	24
Nefecon, n	182	173	169	166	157	155	145
Placebo, n	182	176	169	164	160	151	142
<b>Mean percentage change (95% CI) from baseline, %</b>							
Nefecon		-5.2	-23.1	-33.6	-51.3	-43.1	-30.7
16 mg/day		(-11.8 to 1.9)	(-29.5 to -16.1)	(-39.6 to -27.0)	(-56.2 to -45.9)	(-49.0 to -36.6)	(-38.9 to -21.5)
Placebo		-4.3	-7.3	-5.2	-3.2	-2.9	-1.0
		(-10.9 to 2.9)	(-15.0 to 1.2)	(-13.8 to 4.3)	(-12.8 to 7.5)	(-13.0 to 8.3)	(-12.8 to 12.4)

UPCR, urine protein creatinine ratio.

Lafayette R, et al. *Lancet*. 2023;402(10405):859-870.

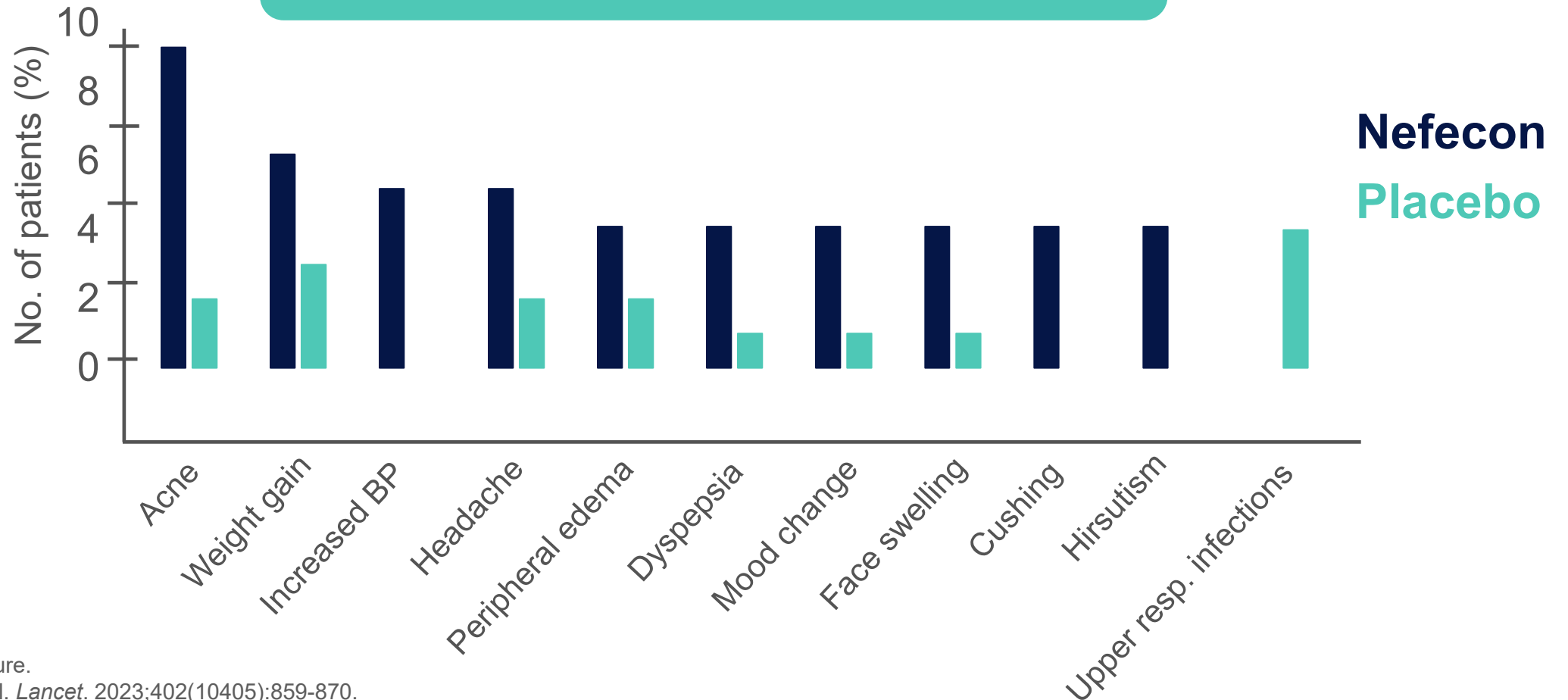




# Neflgard Phase 3 Trial: Adverse Events

- Treatment-emergent adverse events in >4% patients (full analysis set, n = 197)

- No serious infections or deaths
- No significant increase in diabetes

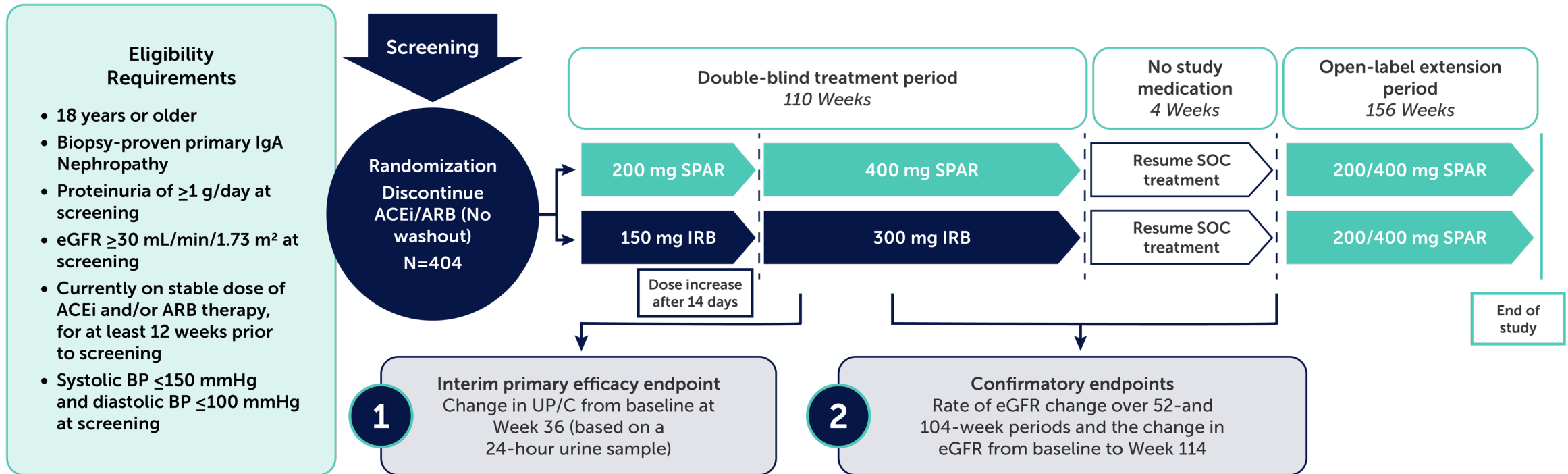


BP, blood pressure.

Lafayette R, et al. *Lancet*. 2023;402(10405):859-870.

# PROTECT Trial Design in IgAN

**Objective:** Evaluate the efficacy and safety of sparsentan vs the active control irbesartan in patients with IgAN



# Sparsentan

- Orally active dual endothelin angiotensin receptor antagonist (DEARA)
- Selectively targeting the endothelin A receptor (ET<sub>A</sub>R) and the angiotensin II subtype 1 receptor (AT<sub>1</sub>R)
- Non-immunosuppressant

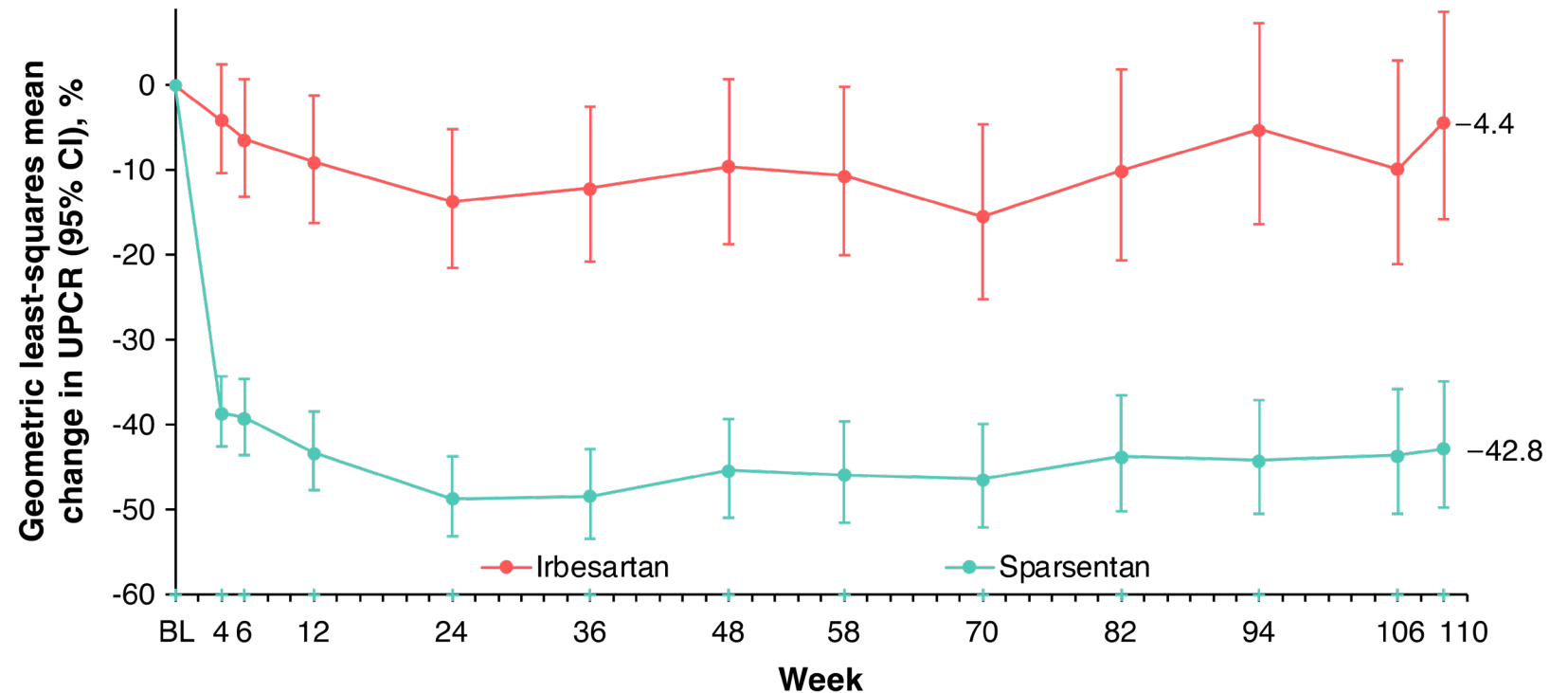


# PROTECT Trial: Sustained Proteinuria Reduction

~43% proteinuria reduction with sparsentan compared to ~4% for irbesartan-treated patients sustained over 110 weeks

Primary endpoint met  
Interim analysis week 36

- Sparsentan achieved mean reduction in proteinuria from baseline of 49.8%, compared to 15.1% for irbesartan



- Most patients achieved complete proteinuria remission (<0.3 g/day) with sparsentan vs irbesartan



1 ML/MIN/1.73 M<sup>2</sup>/YEAR  
AVERAGE DIFFERENCE  
BETWEEN **SPARSENTAN**  
AND IRBESARTAN



# PROTECT Trial: Safety

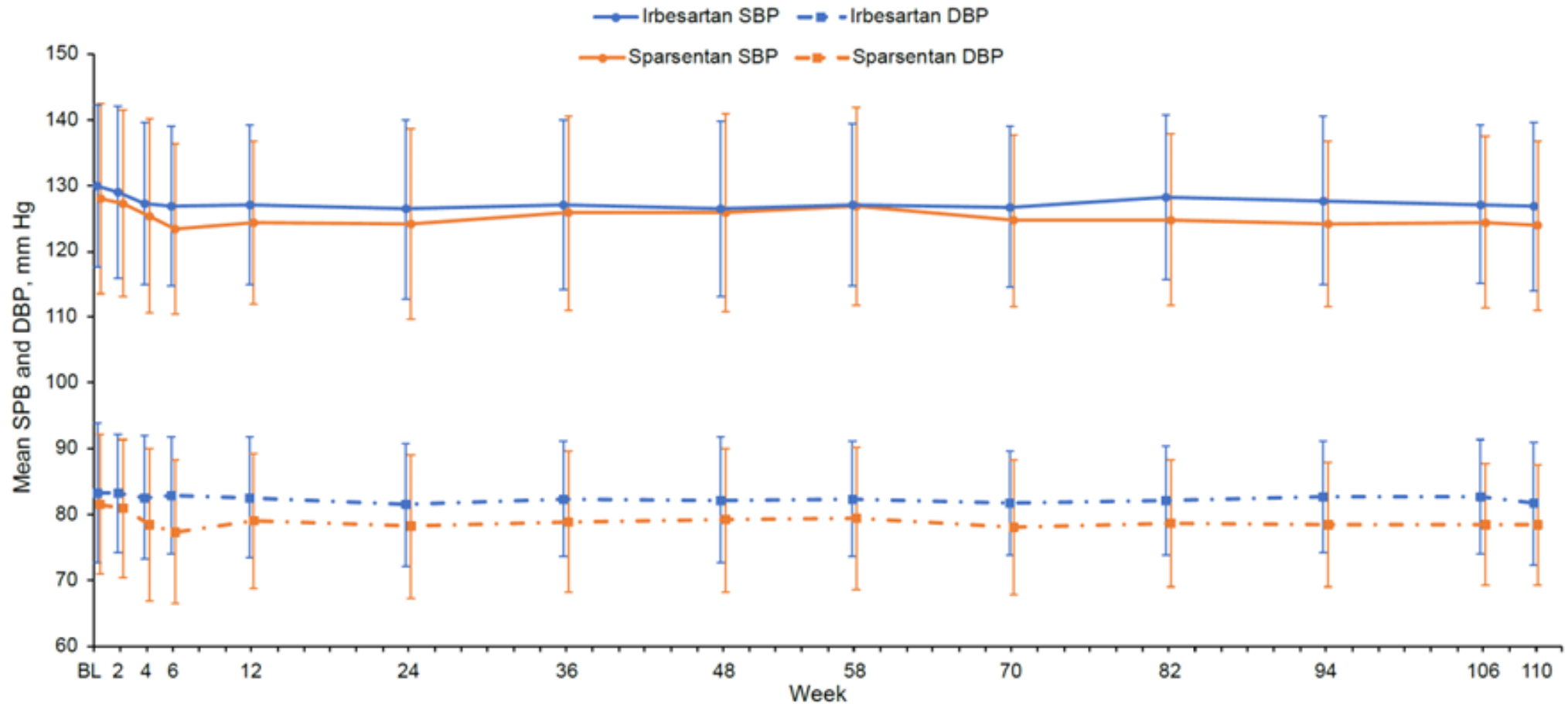
Sparsentan was well tolerated with a consistent safety profile comparable to irbesartan

Patients with TEAEs, n (%)	Sparsentan (n = 202)	Irbesartan (n = 202)
<b>Any TEAEs</b>	<b>187 (93)</b>	<b>177 (88)</b>
<b>Most common TEAEs (≥10% of patients in either group)</b>		
COVID-19	53 (26)	46 (23)
Hyperkalemia	32 (16)	26 (13)
Peripheral edema	31 (15)	24 (12)
Dizziness	30 (15)	13 (6)
Headache	27 (13)	26 (13)
Hypotension	26 (13)	8 (4)
Hypertension	22 (11)	28 (14)
<b>Transaminase elevations</b>	<b>5 (2)</b>	<b>7 (3)</b>
<b>Serious TEAEs</b>	<b>75 (37)</b>	<b>71 (35)</b>
<b>Serious TEAEs in ≥5 patients in either group</b>		
COVID-19	42 (21)	38 (19)
Chronic kidney disease	6 (3)	6 (3)
<b>TEAEs leading to treatment discontinuation</b>	<b>21 (10)</b>	<b>18 (9)</b>
<b>TEAEs leading to death</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1 (&lt;1)</b>

- No cases of drug-induced liver injury with sparsentan
- Peripheral edema was similar in both groups, with no increases in body weight



# PROTECT Study in IgAN: Mean Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressure at Each Visit



Number of participants

Irbesartan n=202 198\*193 192

Sparsentan n=202 199 199 197

189

196

180

191

177

191

171

190

168

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BL, baseline; DBP, diastolic blood pressure; SBP, systolic blood pressure.\* Irbesartan value for DBP, n = 197.  
 Rovin BH, et al. *Lancet*. 2023;402(10417):2077-2090.





## Quote by Jürgen Floege, MD

“This is a landmark study because it sets a new standard in treatment, and the GFR loss in IgA nephropathy patients can be lowered so much that future trials will indeed have somewhat of a difficult stand in improving this even further...”



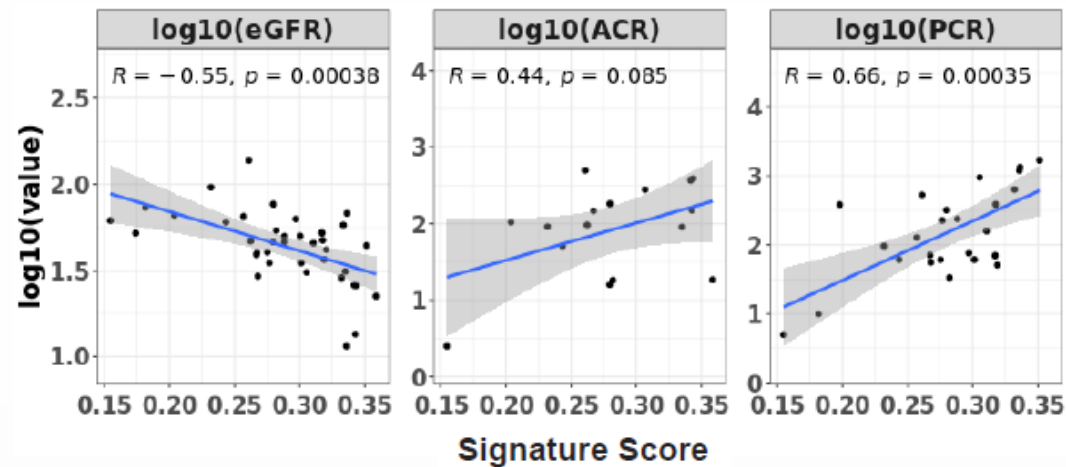
# ET-1 Signatures Correlate With Kidney Function

- A 31 gene atrasentan response signature derived from failed repair of proximal tubule cells in the gddY IgAN model is significantly correlated with eGFR and UPCR in the IgAN cohort
- The signatures score is significantly higher in samples from subjects with an elevated T score

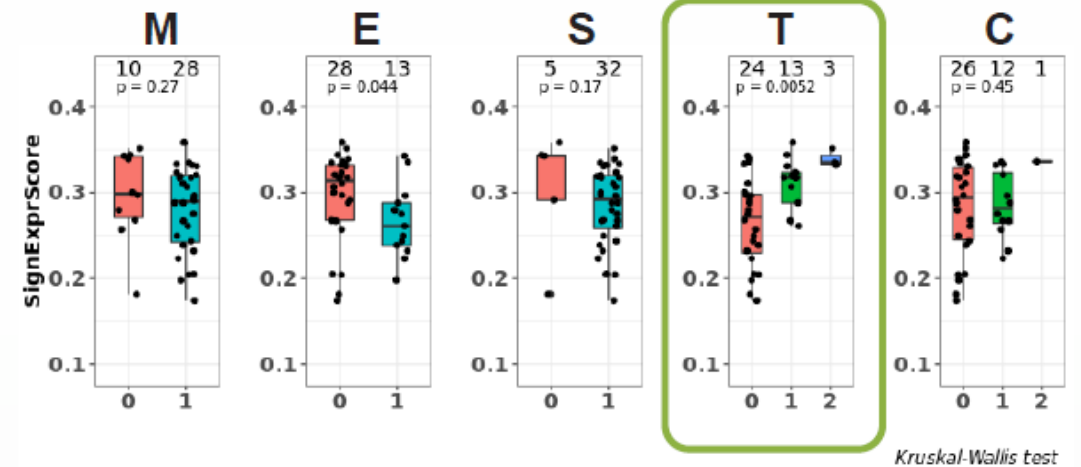


**Atrasentan (investigational):** Selective endothelin A receptor antagonist

The atrasentan signature score from kidney biopsies is correlated with kidney function in the IgAN cohort

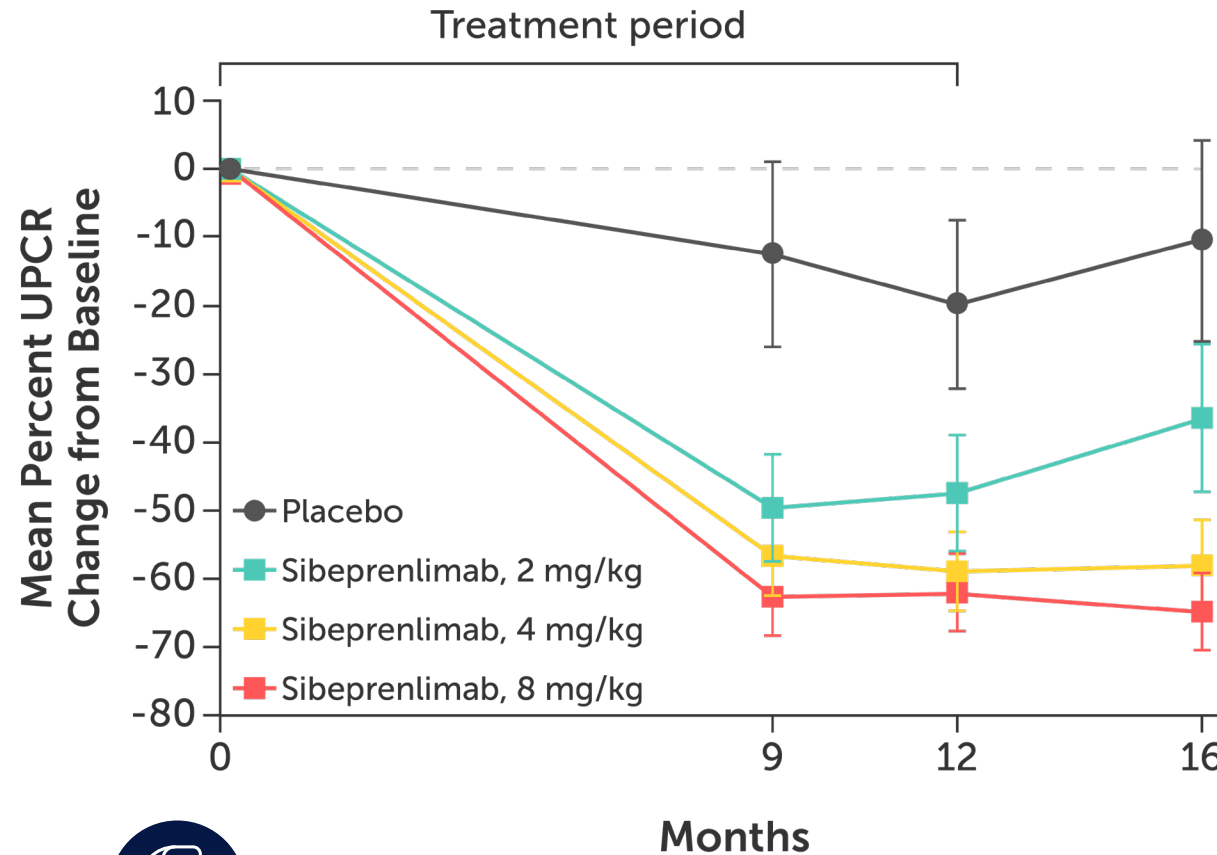


Increased atrasentan signature score is associated with tubular atrophy and interstitial fibrosis



# ENVISION Phase 2 Trial

- Evaluate the efficacy and safety of sibeprenlimab (investigational) vs placebo in patients with IgAN

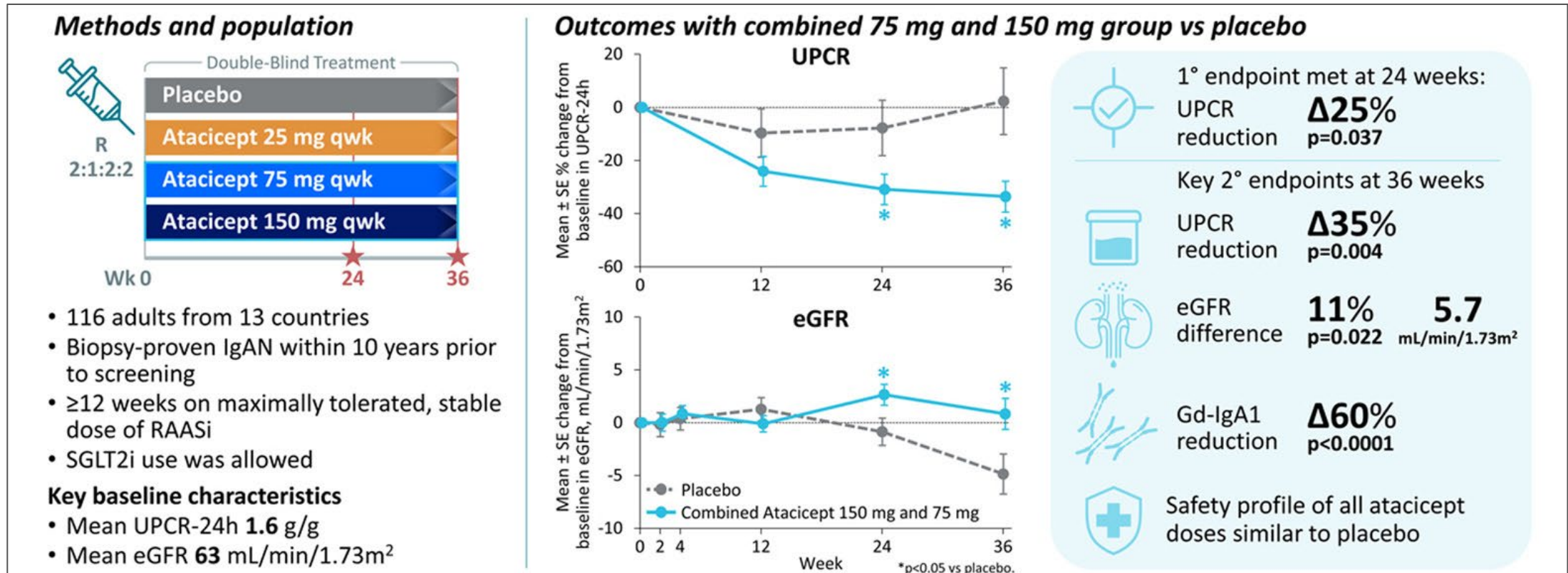


**Sibeprenlimab**: APRIL inhibitor [monoclonal antibody]

UPCR, urine protein creatinine ratio.

Mathur M, et al. *N Engl J Med*. 2024;390(1):20-31.

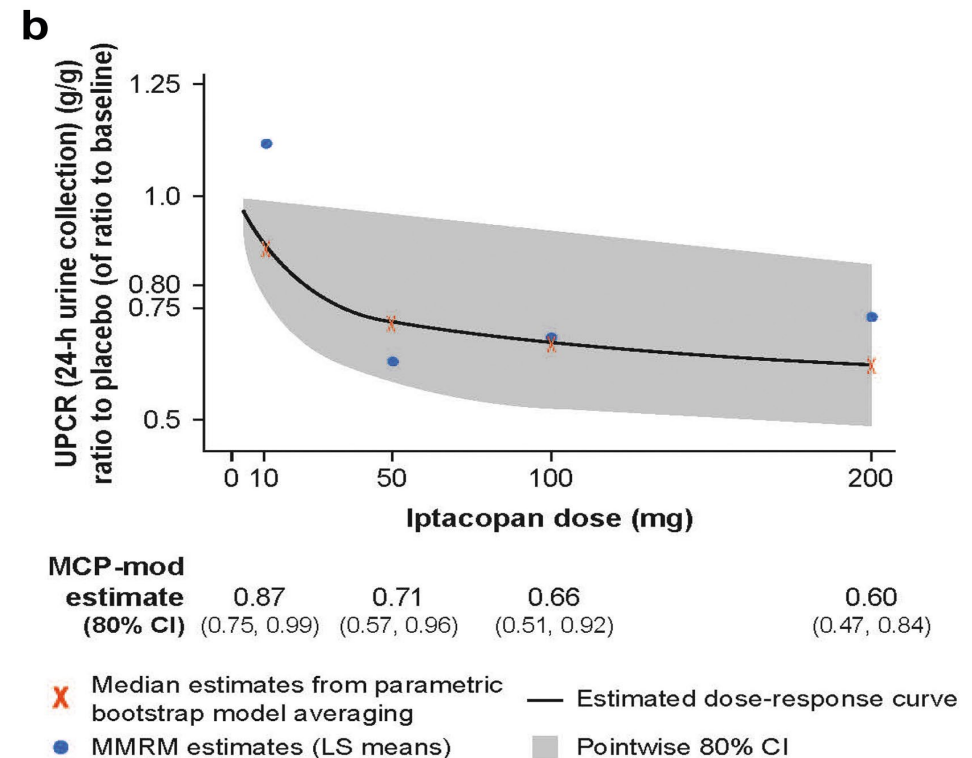
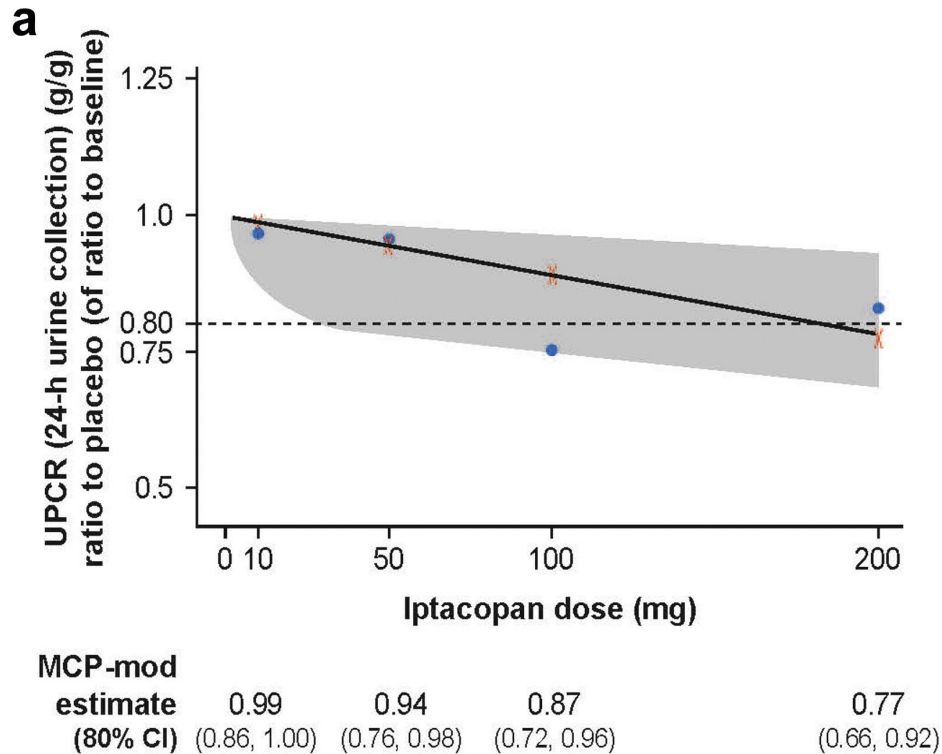
# A Phase 2b, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial of Atacicept for Treatment of IgAN



- Treatment with atacicept, a dual BAFF/APRIL inhibitor, in addition to current standard of care, resulted in clinically and statistically significant UPCr reductions at weeks 24 and 36 and eGFR stabilization at week 36, supporting a pivotal phase 3 trial

eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; RAASi, renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system inhibitor; SGLT2i, sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor; UPCr, urine protein creatinine ratio.  
Lafayette R, et al. *Kidney Int.* 2024;105(6):1306-1315.

# Results of a Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Phase 2 Study Propose Iptacopan as an Alternative Complement Pathway Inhibitor for Iga Nephropathy



MCP-mod, multiple comparison procedure–modeling; MMRM, mixed model of repeated measures; UP CR, urine protein creatinine ratio.  
 Zhang H, et al. *Kidney Int.* 2024;105(1):189-199.



## Quote by Jürgen Floege, MD

“What is the best therapy to reduce proteinuria? And as I said earlier, ideally to induce full remission of the disease, that is no proteinuria, below 0.3 g/day, no microhematuria, and a stable eGFR.”



# Key Takeaway: IgAN Is 2 Diseases

- Lifelong CKD
  - Persistent treatment
    - RAS blockers
    - Sparsentan
    - SGLT2 inhibitors
- Immune disease
  - Intermittent or low-dose continuous therapy





# Quote by Uyen Huynh-Do, MD

## Key Takeaway

“We can treat the causes of IgA, tackling inflammation, and treat the consequences, which is CKD. So in addition to RAS blockade and SGLT2 inhibitor, we have now the dual angiotensin and endothelin antagonist **sparsentan**.”

