

# EVIDENCE FOR ACTIVITY OF GBR 830 (ANTI-OX40) IN EXTRINSIC AND INTRINSIC ATOPIC DERMATITIS (AD) IN A PHASE 2A STUDY

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** GBR 830 is a first-in-class, humanized, monoclonal immunoglobulin G1 antibody that selectively blocks the binding of OX40 to its OX40L ligand, thereby reducing the longevity and efficacy of effector and memory T cells. By blocking the OX40/OX40L pathway, GBR 830 has the potential to treat various T cell-mediated autoimmune diseases, including atopic dermatitis (AD). Topline results from a phase 2a study (NCT02683928) of adults with moderate-to-severe AD demonstrated that GBR 830 was safe and well tolerated. Subjects experienced sustained and clinically meaningful improvement of symptoms, and positive effects on AD-related disease biomarkers were observed.

**Rationale:** This post hoc analysis of the phase 2a study was conducted to evaluate the effects of GBR 830 in subjects with Extrinsic and Intrinsic AD.

**Methods:** Moderate-to-severe AD subjects (affected body surface area  $\geq 10\%$ , Eczema Area and Severity Index [EASI]  $\geq 12$ , history of inadequate response to topical treatments) received intravenous GBR 830 10 mg/kg on Day 1/baseline and Day 29. Clinical scores (EASI, SCORAD [Scoring Atopic Dermatitis] and IGA [Investigator Global Assessment]) were analyzed post hoc according to AD subtype (Intrinsic vs. Extrinsic, per investigator's judgment) and IgE level ( $>500$  vs  $<500$  U/mL). Biopsies were collected for biomarker measurement.

**Results:** For subjects treated with at least one dose of GBR 830 (n=46), baseline clinical scores did not show marked differences according to AD subtype or IgE level. Nonetheless, decreases in SCORAD were observed during the study regardless of AD subtype or IgE level. Responses were observed shortly after the first dose of GBR 830 and maintained through the second dose and beyond. Eotaxins were analyzed for subjects with skin biopsies (n=29). Baseline CCL18 levels were numerically greater in subjects with Extrinsic vs Intrinsic AD, but levels for CCL17 and CCL26 were not different. Post-treatment eotaxin levels did not change.

**Conclusions:** GBR 830 treatment showed clinical benefit in subjects, regardless of AD subtype or IgE level. Reductions in SCORAD clinical scores were observed throughout the treatment period.

PRESENTED AT:

THE 77TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DERMATOLOGY  
MARCH 1-5, 2019 | WASHINGTON, DC

ALSO PRESENTED AT:

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ALLERGY, ASTHMA & IMMUNOLOGY ANNUAL MEETING  
FEBRUARY 22-25, 2019 | SAN FRANCISCO, CA

## METHODS

- Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, repeated-dose study conducted in 17 North American centers
- Three phases: screening (up to 30 days), treatment (Day 1 [baseline] and Day 29), follow-up (through Day 85)
- Treatment: randomization 3:1 to intravenous GBR 830 or placebo; 2 repeated doses (each 10 mg/kg, administered intravenously) on Days 1 and 29
- Post hoc analysis: In the GBR 830 group, clinical scores (EASI, SCORAD, and IGA) and eotaxin levels were analyzed according to atopic dermatitis (AD) subtype (intrinsic vs extrinsic, per investigator's judgment) and/or IgE level (>500 U/mL vs <500 U/mL)
  - Extrinsic AD is characterized primarily by high serum IgE, as well as personal/family history of allergies (eg, specific IgEs to food or aeroallergens)<sup>1</sup>
  - Intrinsic AD shares a similar clinical phenotype but exhibits normal serum IgE, absence of other atopic diseases, and lack of allergen-specific IgEs<sup>1</sup>

## RESULTS

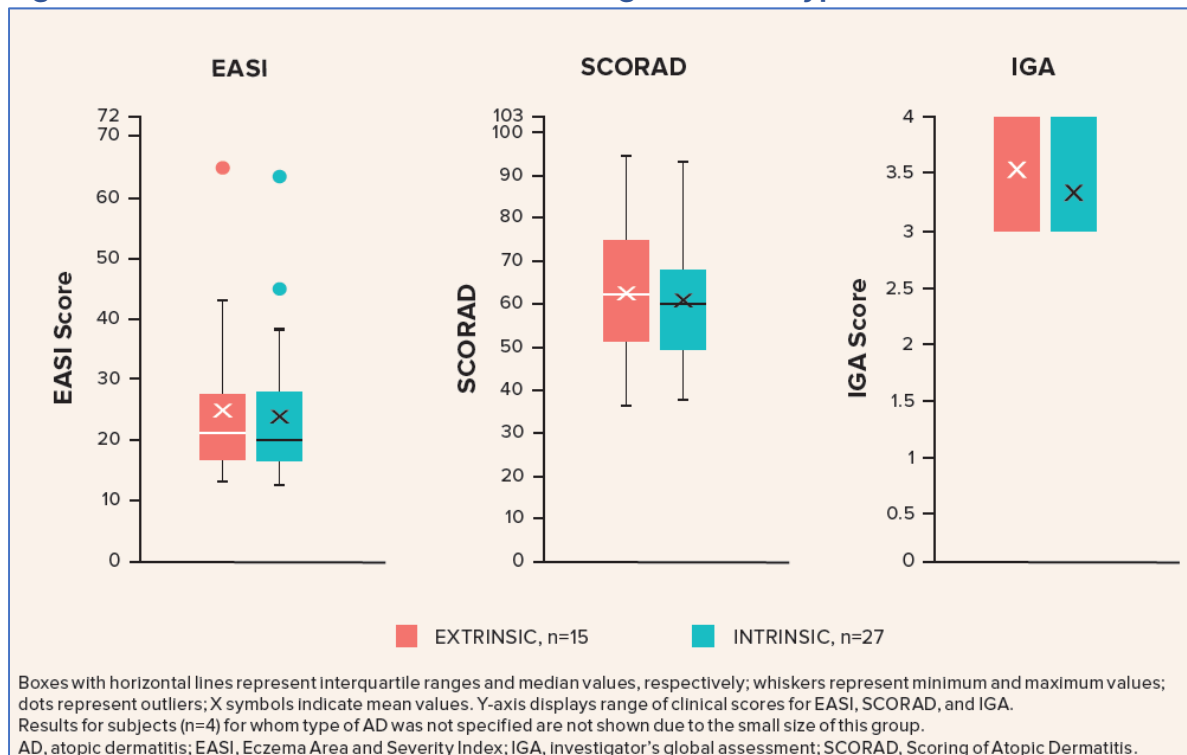
### Study Population

- Sixty-two randomized subjects (GBR 830, n=46; placebo, n=16) received ≥1 partial or full dose of study drug and were included in the analyses
  - Overall, mean age was 37.3 years, 48% were female, 68% were white, and mean affected body surface area was 1.85 m<sup>2</sup>

### Post Hoc Analyses: Baseline Assessments

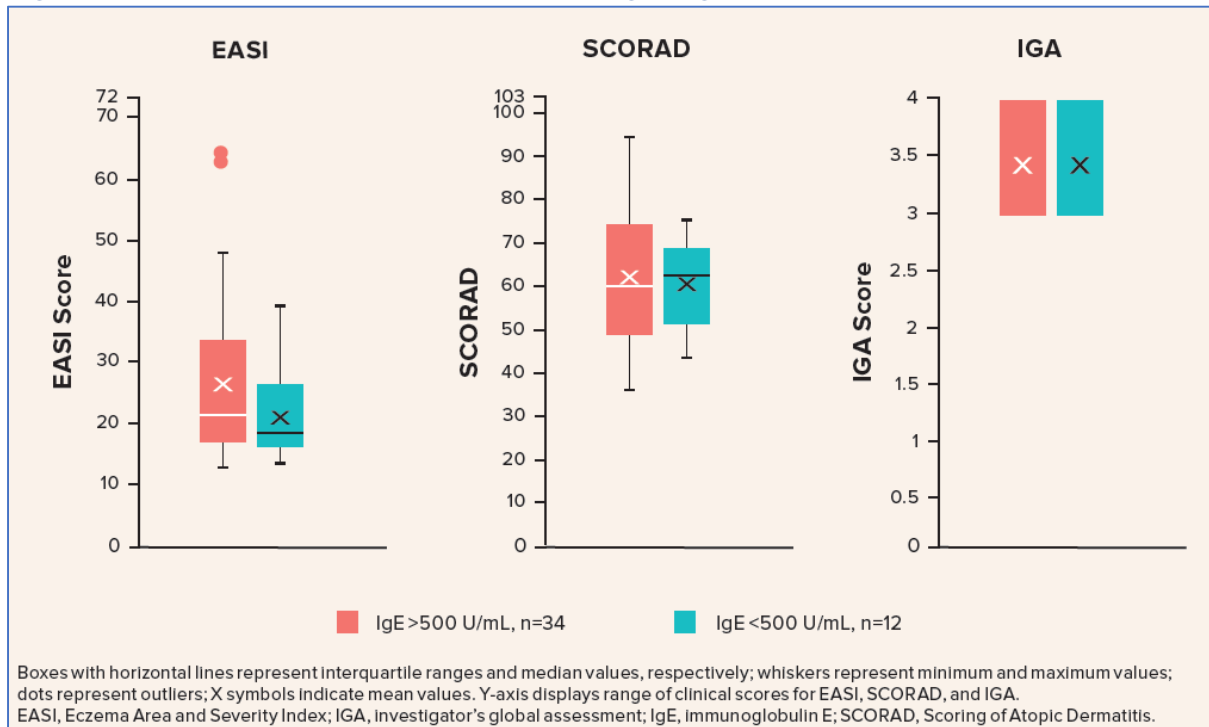
- Baseline clinical scores did not show marked differences according to AD subtype (**Figure 1**) or IgE level (**Figure 2**)

**Figure 1. Baseline Clinical Scores According to AD Subtype**



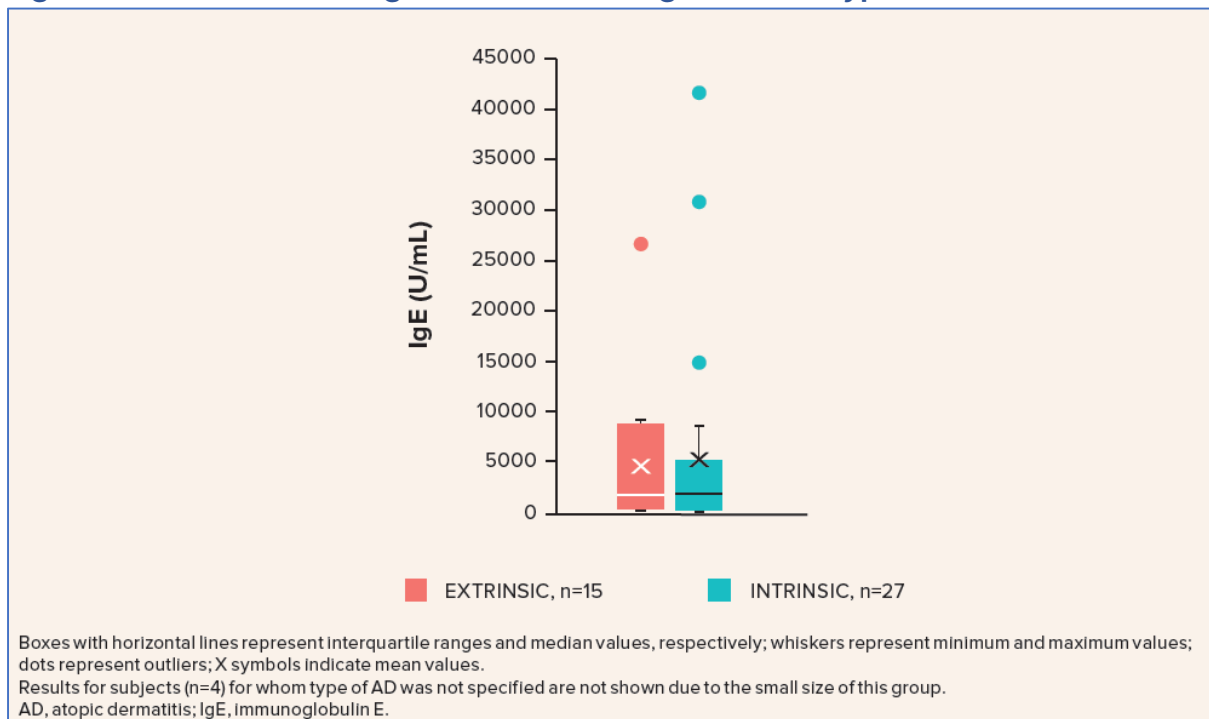
# KEY FINDINGS

Figure 2. Baseline Clinical Scores According to IgE Level



- Serum IgE levels were also similar between subjects with extrinsic versus intrinsic AD (Figure 3)

Figure 3. Baseline Serum IgE Levels According to AD Subtype

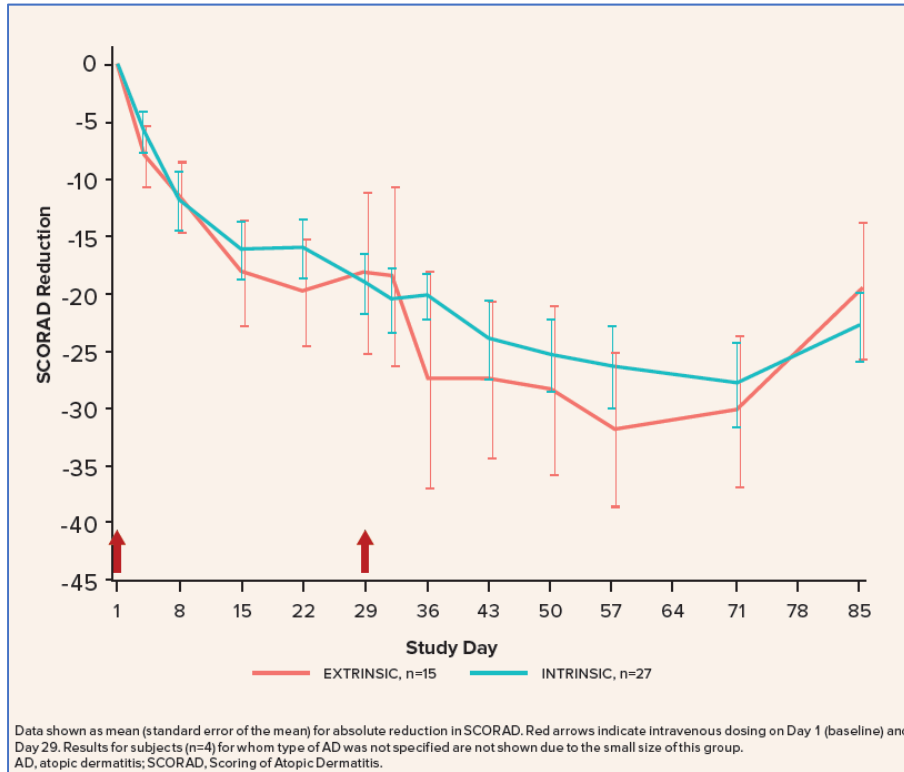


# KEY FINDINGS

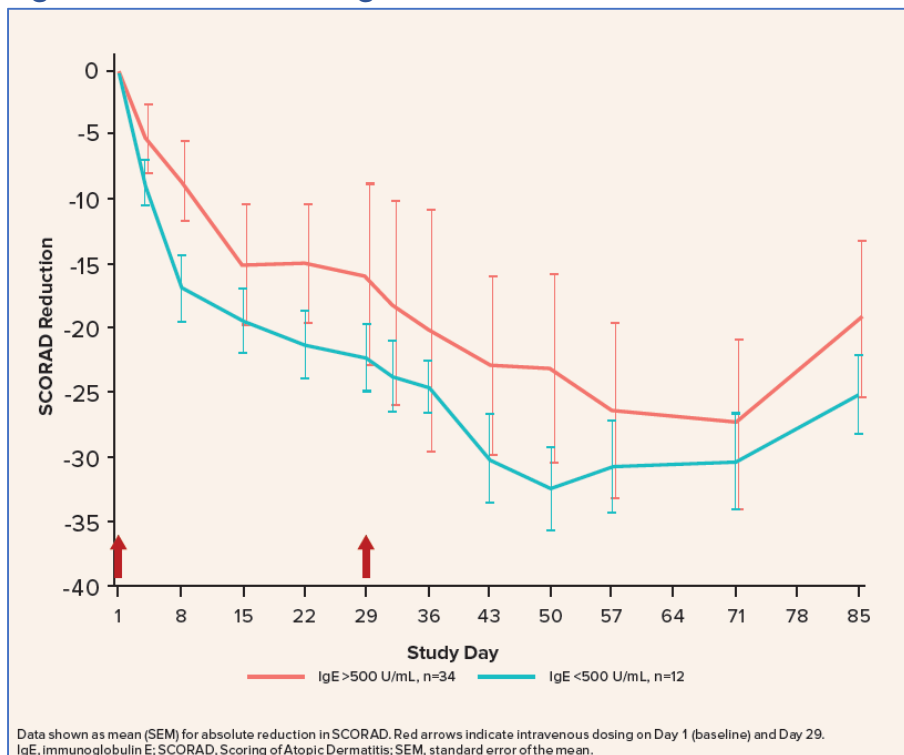
## Post Hoc Analyses: Scoring of Atopic Dermatitis (SCORAD) Assessments

- Decreases in SCORAD were observed during the study regardless of AD subtype (**Figure 4**) or IgE level (**Figure 5**)

**Figure 4. SCORAD Change From Baseline Over Time According to AD Subtype**



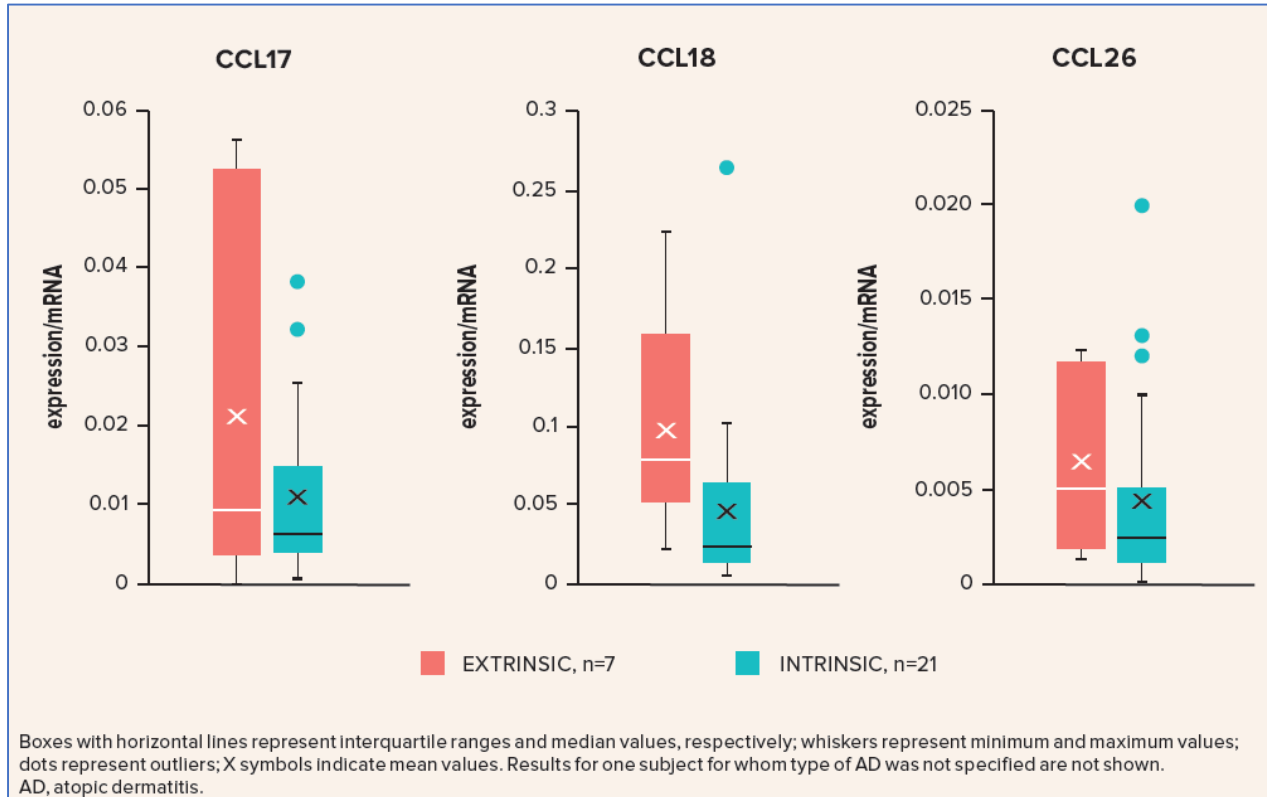
**Figure 5. SCORAD Change From Baseline Over Time According to IgE Level**



### Post Hoc Analyses: Eotaxin Assessments

- Eotaxins (ie, CCL17, CCL18, and CCL26) were analyzed for GBR 830-treated subjects with skin punch biopsies (n=29)
- Median baseline CCL18 levels were numerically greater in subjects with extrinsic versus intrinsic AD, with smaller differences observed for CCL17 and CCL26 (**Figure 6**)
- By Day 29, change from baseline in post-treatment eotaxin levels was generally similar between the extrinsic and intrinsic groups (data not shown)

**Figure 6. Baseline Eotaxin Levels According to AD Subtype**



### CONCLUSIONS

- In post hoc analyses, baseline clinical scores (EASI, SCORAD, IGA) did not show marked differences based on subject AD subtype (extrinsic vs intrinsic) or IgE level (>500 U/mL vs <500 U/mL)
- Reductions in SCORAD clinical scores were observed throughout the treatment period regardless of AD subtype or IgE level
- Although minor differences were observed in baseline eotaxin levels in subjects with extrinsic versus intrinsic AD, levels were generally similar post-treatment

### REFERENCE

1. Suárez-Fariñas M, Dhingra N, Gittler J, et al. *J Allergy Clin Immunol*. 2013;132(2):361-70.