

Julián Sevilla, MD, PhD

Clinical Investigator Hematology y Hemotherapy Unit, Hematología y Oncología Pediátricas, Fundación para la Investigación Biomédica Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús Madrid, Spain

Ami J Shah, MD; José Luis López Lorenzo, MD; Susana Navarro, PhD; Lucía Llanos, MD, PhD; Begoña Pérez de Camino Gaisse, MD; Sol Sanchez, MD; Josune Zubicaray, MD, PhD; Bertil Glader, MD, PhD; May Chien, MD; Oscar Quintana-Bustamante, PhD; Marta González-Vicent, MD, PhD; June Iriondo, MD; Michael Rothe, PhD; Antonella Lucía Bastone, PhD; Philipp John-Neek, M.Sc.; Axel Schambach, PhD, Miriam Zeini, PhD; Grace Choi, BS; Eileen Nicoletti, MD; Gayatri R. Rao, MD, JD; Maria Grazia Roncarolo, MD; Juan A. Bueren, PhD; Jonathan D. Schwartz, MD; José C. Segovia, PhD

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American Society of Gene + Cell Therapy Abstract # 4

Disclosures



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Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency (PKD)

- PKD is a rare inherited hemolytic anemia caused by *PKLR* gene mutations resulting in decreased red cell pyruvate kinase activity and impaired energy production (glycolysis)
- Clinical manifestations include anemia, reticulocytosis, hyperbilirubinemia/jaundice, splenomegaly, and iron overload and may be life-threatening in severely affected individuals

PKD represents a significant unmet medical need

- There are up to 8,000 cases in Europe and the United States
- Current therapies include enzyme activators or palliative measures limited to chronic blood transfusions, iron chelation therapy, and splenectomy
- Allogeneic HSCT has been performed in select cases and resulted in transfusion independence; this is not a standard-of-care due to significant toxicities and donor availability



HSCT=hematopoietic stem cell transplant.

1. Al-Samkari H et al. N Engl J Med. 2022;386:1432-1442; 2. Grace R et al. Blood. 2018;131:2183-2192; 3. Van Straaten S et al. Haematologica. 2018;103(2):e82-e86; 4. Zanella A et al. Br J Haematol. 2005;130(1):11-25.

Inserts a functional *PKLR* gene into autologous HSPCs with the intent of normalizing PK enzyme production, RBC function and lifespan





(Target AUC: 73,125 ng/mL*hour over 4 days; TDM)

*Developed at CIEMAT by Dr. José Carlos Segovia

AUC=area under curve; HSC=hematopoietic stem cell; HSPC=hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells; PK=pyruvate kinase; TDM=Therapeutic drug monitoring.

Trial Design

• Single arm open-label

Key Eligibility Criteria

- PKD diagnosis with a confirmed *PKLR* mutation
- Age: 1^{st} cohort (N=2): ≥ 18 to 50 years 2^{nd} cohort (N=2): ≥ 8 to 17 years
- Severe and/or transfusion-dependent anemia
- Splenectomized

Clinical Centers:

Hospital Universitario Fundación Jiménez Díaz, Madrid, Spain Hospital Infantil Universitario Niño Jesús, Madrid, Spain Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, United States

Primary Endpoint

Phase 1:

Safety and toxicity of RP-L301

Secondary Endpoints

- Clinically significant reduction of anemia (Hb 个)
- Transfusion independence at 12 months
- ≥50% reduction in transfusion requirements (when relevant) at 12 months
- Reduction of hemolysis
- Peripheral blood (PB) and bone marrow (BM) genetic correction as demonstrated by vector copy number (VCN)

Pre-Treatment Patient and Drug Product Characteristics

		Adult Cohort		Pediatric Cohort	
_		L301-006-1001	L301-001-1002	L301-002-1005	L301-002-1004
PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS	Gender (Age at Initial Screening)	Female (31.4 years)	Male (47.2 years)	Female (16.8 years)	Male (9.9 years)
	Age at RP-L301 Infusion	31.9 years	47.5 years	17.6 years	10.7 years
	PKD Mutation	c.721G>T; c.1529G>A	c.703GGG>AGG; c.1047A>AA; c.1744CGG>AGG	c.1116+2T>G; c.721G>T	c.204del; c.721G>T
	Average Hemoglobin* over 2 years prior to enrollment	7.3 g/dL (<i>Range:</i> 5.8–9.0 g/dL)	6.8 g/dL (<i>Range:</i> 6.7–6.8 g/dL)	7.3 g/dL (<i>Range:</i> 5.9–7.9 g/dL)	6.8 g/dL (<i>Range:</i> 5.2–7.6 g/dL)
	Total Bilirubin at Screening Visit	13.4 mg/dL	7.4 mg/dL	14.9 mg/dL	4.23 mg/dL
	Erythropoietin at Screening Visit	35.6 mIU/mL	57.2 mIU/mL	94.2 mIU/mL	45 mIU/mL
	RBC Transfusion History over 2 years prior to enrollment	~14 transfusion episodes	~5 transfusion episodes	~3 transfusion episodes	~5 transfusion episodes
RP-L301 METRCIS	CD34+ Cell Dose	3.9×10 ⁶ CD34+ cells/kg	2.4×10 ⁶ CD34+ cells/kg	2.3×10 ⁶ CD34+ cells/kg	6.5×10 ⁶ CD34+ cells/kg
	VCN in Bulk Liquid Culture	2.73	2.08	1.98	4.59

* Hemoglobin (Hb) range over 2 years prior to study enrollment; Hb values <61 days from prior transfusion were excluded. PKD=Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency; RBC: Red blood cell; VCN: Vector copy number.

RP-L301 Confers Clinically Meaningful Hemoglobin Improvement



RBC: Red blood cell.

Concurrent Improvement in Biochemical Markers



Genetic Correction is Associated with Hemoglobin Increases



BM=bone marrow; PB=Peripheral blood; VCN=vector copy number.

Improved Quality of Life by SF-36 and FACT-Anemia (not depicted) up to 36 months following RP-L301 (adult cohort)*



*Previously presented data at screening and at 3 months, 6 months, 9 months, 12 months, 18 months, 24 months and 30 months post-gene therapy is not shown. LTFU=long term follow-up.

Safety Profile of RP-L301 Appears Highly Favorable

- Hematopoietic stem and progenitor cell mobilization and collection appear safe and feasible in patients with severe PKD
- Neutrophil engraftment occurred by day +15 post RP-L301 administration
 - Infusion was well tolerated in all treated patients (N=4)
 - Patients discharged from hospital within 1 month following RP-L301 infusion
- No RP-L301-related serious adverse events (SAEs) up to 36 months post- infusion

Highly Polyclonal Insertion Patterns Evident from ISA (PB) over 36 months post-RP-L301 (Patient 1001)



Highly Polyclonal Insertion Patterns Evident from ISA (PB) over 36 months post-RP-L301 (Patient 1002)



*Integration within a transcription unit'; ~Integration within 50 kb of proto-oncogene. ISA=insertion site analysis; PB=peripheral blood; UIS(s)=unique integration site(s).

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 - Patients discharged from hospital within 1 month following RP-L301 infusion
- No RP-L301-related serious adverse events (SAEs) up to 36 months post- infusion
- Insertion site analyses in PB and BM for both adult patients through 36 months post-RP-L301 demonstrated highly polyclonal patterns -- no clonal dominance or insertional mutagenesis
 - Pediatric patients more recently treated; ISA testing ongoing

BM=bone marrow; ISA=insertion site analysis; PB=peripheral blood; PKD=Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency

Conclusions

- RP-L301 is a potential treatment for patients with PKD
 - Anemia resolution in patients who did not derive benefit from available therapies (mitapivat, splenectomy)
- Sustained and clinically meaningful hemoglobin improvement in all patients (up to 36 months following therapy)
 - Hemoglobin normalization in 3 of 4 patients (range: 12.9 g/dL to 13.7 g/dL)
 - No red blood cell transfusion requirements following neutrophil engraftment
 - Decreased hemolysis
 - Quality of life improvement
- Favorable RP-L301 safety profile
 - No product related SAEs
 - Busulfan conditioning well tolerated; neutrophil engraftment by day +15 in all patients and hospital discharge within 1 month following therapy

Preparation for Phase 2 trial is underway

Please contact <u>PKDclinicaltrial@rocketpharma.com</u> for more information.

PKD=Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency; SAEs=serious adverse events.

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José Luis Lopez Lorenzo, MD Lucía Llanos, MD, PhD Begoña Pérez Camino de Gaisse, MD Sol Sanchez, MD Javier Cornago, MD

Experimental ematology



Axel Schambach, MD, PhD

Hospital Infantil Universitario SaludMadrid Niño Jesús ciber ER



Children's Health

Lucile Packard Children's Hospital Stanford



Josune Zubicaray, MD, PhD Marta González-Vicent MD, PhD June Iriondo, MD



Ami Shah, MD Maria Grazia Roncarolo, MD Bert Glader, MD, PhD May Chien, MD





Janel Long-Boyle, PhD, PharmD



Eileen Nicoletti, MD Gayatri R. Rao, MD, JD Grace Choi, BS Miriam Zeini, PhD Jonathan Schwartz, MD Kinnari Patel, PharmD, MBA Gaurav Shah, MD





Improved Quality of Life (QoL) by FACT-Anemia up to 36 months following RP-L301 (adult cohort)*



*Previously presented data at Screening and at 6 months, 9 months, 18 months, and 30 months post-gene therapy is not shown. FACT=Functional assessment of cancer therapy; LTFU=long term follow-up; Pt=patient.