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Abstract # 3460

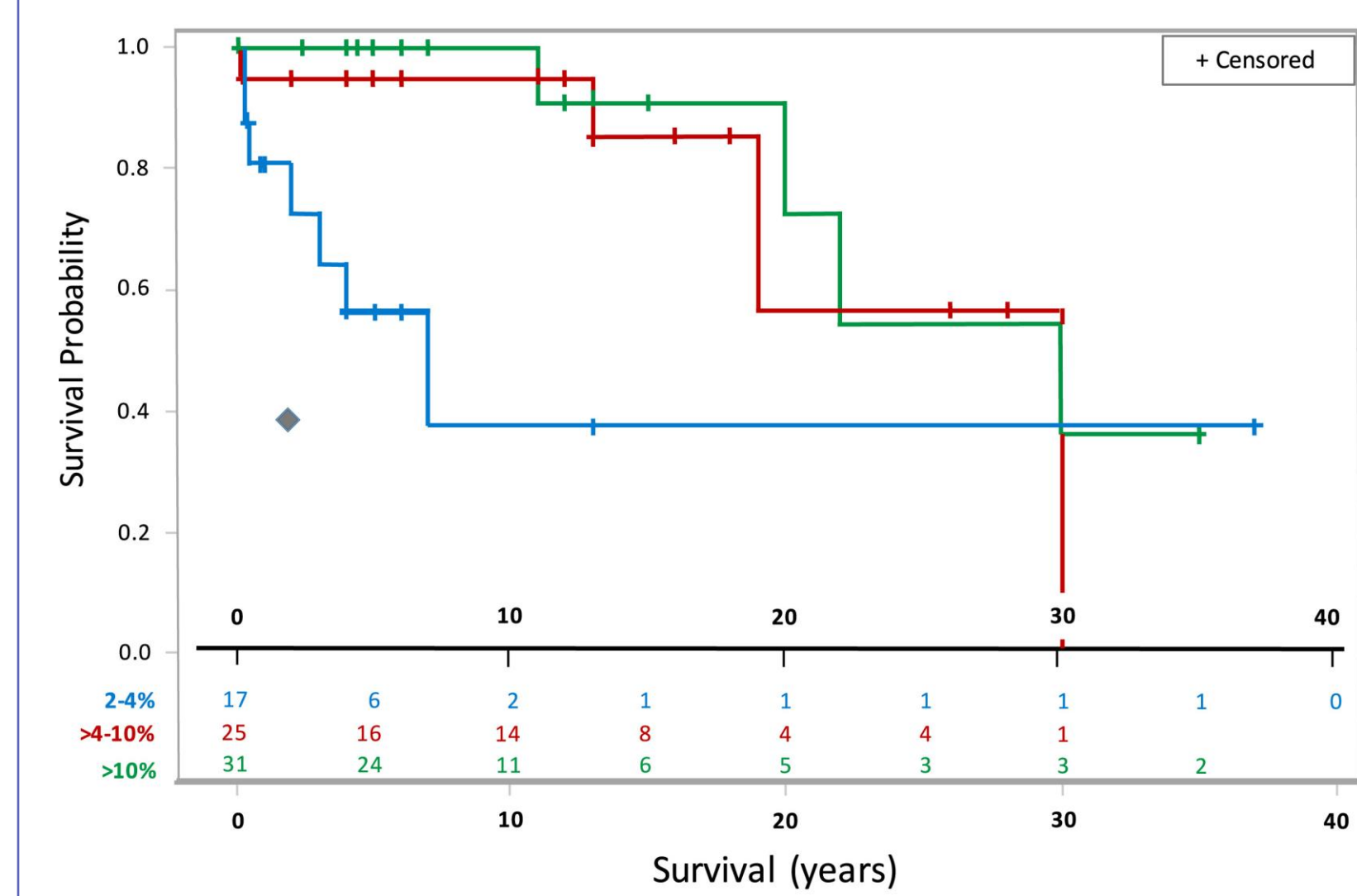
## Introduction

- ITGB2* gene mutations affect the common chain (CD18) of the beta2-integrin family and prevent functional CD18/CD11 heterodimer expression on leukocyte cell surfaces – essential for cell adhesion and subsequent tissue migration.
- Severe leukocyte adhesion deficiency-I LAD-I is characterized by recurrent and ultimately fatal disseminated infections.
- Current Treatment Option:** Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) – limited by donor availability, infections, frequent GvHD and graft failure.
- Patients suffer from recurrent infections; fatal in majority
  - 60–75% patients with severe LAD-I: death **prior to age 2**
  - >50% patients with moderate LAD-I: death **prior age 40**



### Kaplan-Meier Survival Estimates by Neutrophil CD18 Expression

In patients with severe and moderate LAD-I (by CD18 expression) not receiving allogeneic HSCT



**39% survival to age 2 years** for 66 evaluable patients with severe LAD-I (CD18 expression <2%) not receiving allogeneic HSCT

HSCT, hematopoietic stem cell transplantation; PMN, polymorphonuclear leukocytes. Almaraz E et al. *J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract*. 2018 July-August (6) 1438-1420.

## End Points

### Primary Outcomes

#### Phase 1:

- Safety and preliminary efficacy

#### Phase 2:

- Survival: Proportion of patients alive at age 2 and at least 1-year post infusion (and not requiring allogeneic HSCT)
- Safety

### Secondary Outcomes

- Incidence of severe infections, hospitalizations, and prolonged hospitalizations
- % of patients with neutrophil CD18 expression at least 10% of normal
- % of patients with neutrophil VCN of  $\geq 0.1$  at 6 months post-RP-L201 infusion
- Improvement / normalization of leukocytosis
- Resolution (partial or complete) of underlying skin rash or periodontal abnormalities

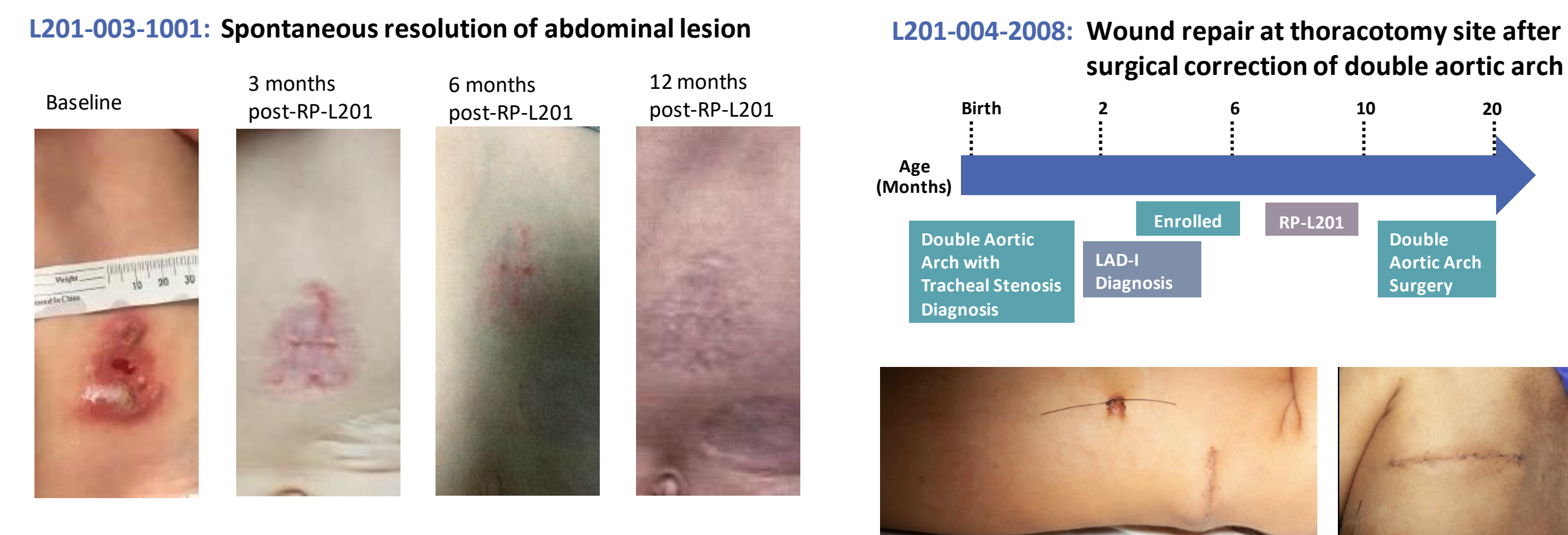
## Key Eligibility

- Severe LAD-I; CD18 expression <2% PMNs, or CD11a/b <2% with documented *ITGB2* mutation
- Age  $\geq 3$  months
- At least one prior significant bacterial or fungal infection

## Patient Demographics and Investigational Product Metrics

Patient	Sex	Age at enrollment	Investigational Product VCN	CD34+ Cell Dose
L201-003-1001	F	9 years	3.8	$4.2 \times 10^6$ cells/kg
L201-003-1004	F	3 years	2.5	$2.8 \times 10^6$ cells/kg
L201-003-2005	F	3 years	1.8	$6.5 \times 10^6$ cells/kg
L201-003-2006	M	7 months	2.9	$4.3 \times 10^6$ cells/kg
L201-003-2007	M	3 months	3.6	$5.0 \times 10^6$ cells/kg
L201-004-2008	M	5 months	3.8	$3.3 \times 10^6$ cells/kg
L201-004-2009	M	3 years	2.0	$4.5 \times 10^6$ cells/kg
L201-002-2010	F	4 years	3.5	$10.0 \times 10^6$ cells/kg
L201-003-2011	F	2 years	3.8	$3.8 \times 10^6$ cells/kg

## Spontaneous LAD-I Related Skin Rash Resolution and Restoration of Wound Repair Capabilities after RP-L201

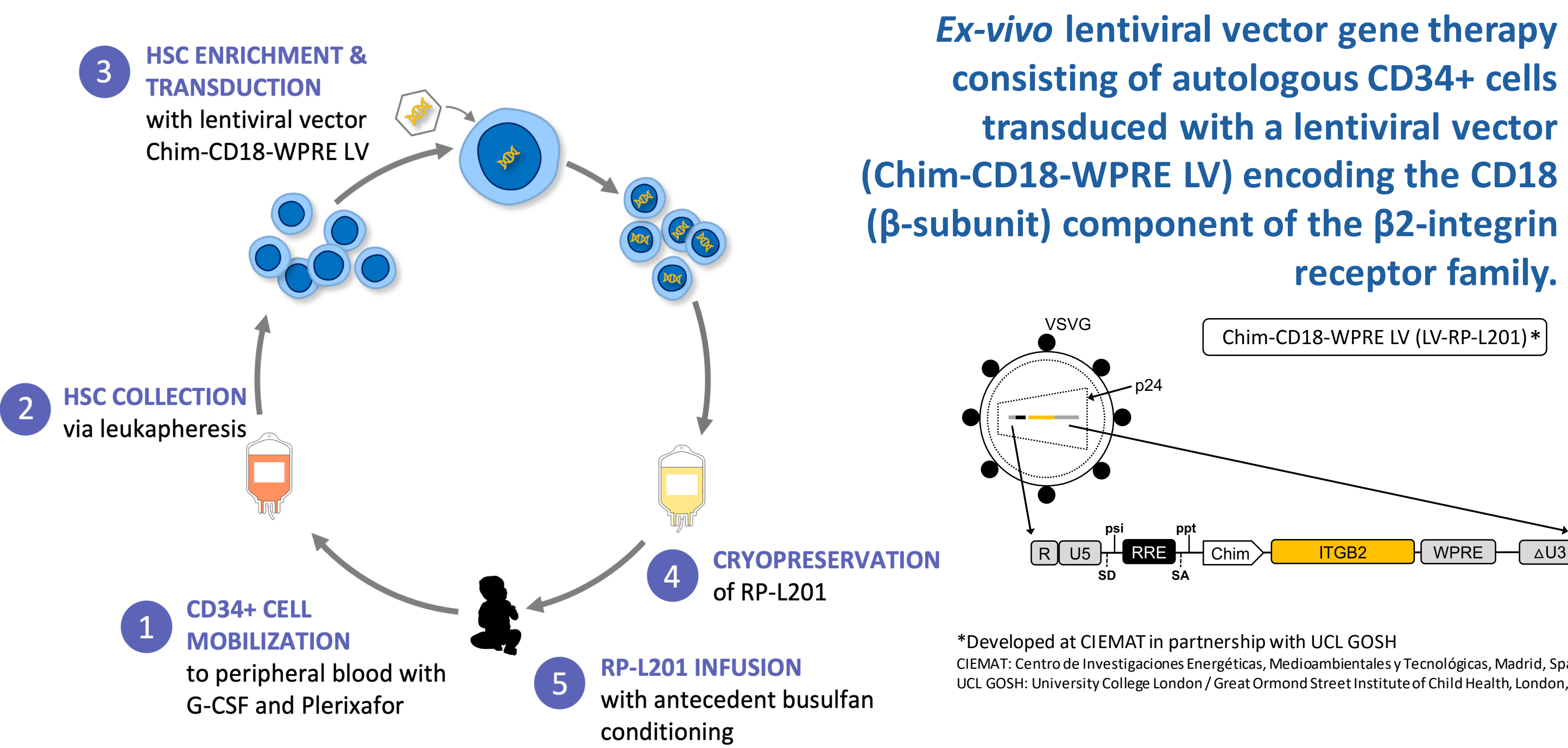


As of April 6, 2022: Data reported from 9 of 9 patients (3–24m follow-up). Study enrollment is completed. All subjects have been treated. Preliminary interim results are presented from the ongoing clinical study.

## RP-L201 Study Design

### Trial Design

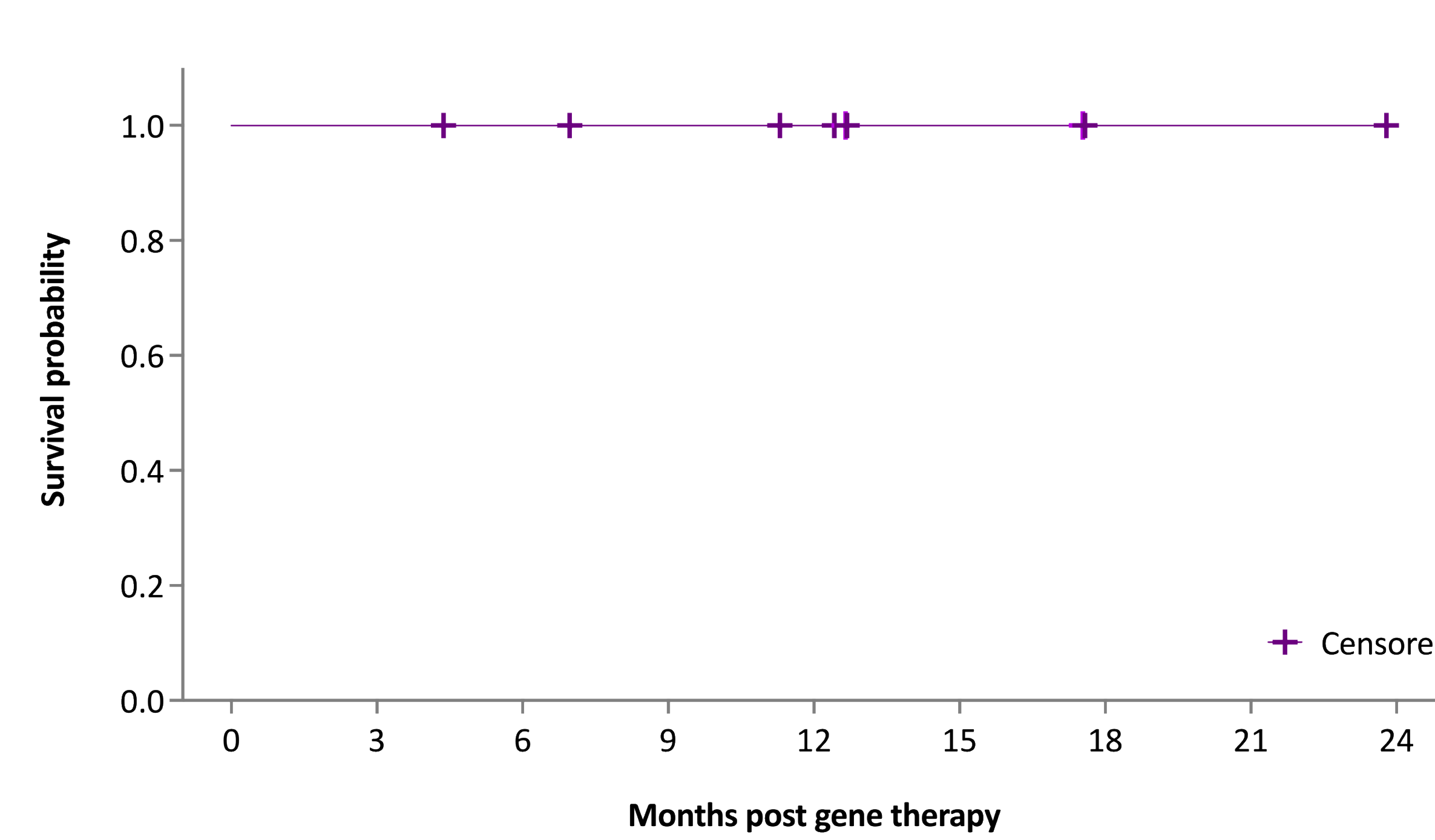
- Non-Randomized Global Phase 1/2 Study (n=9)



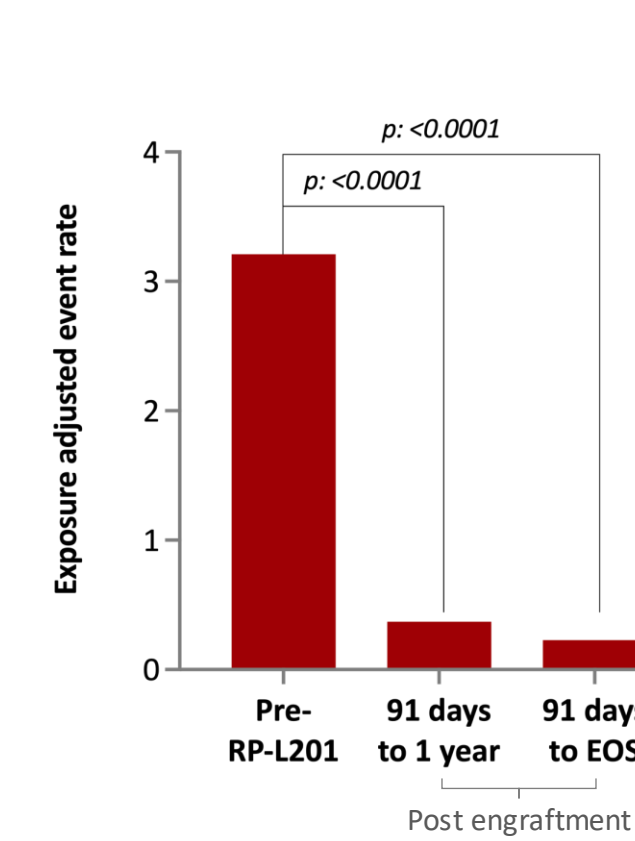
\*Developed at CIEMAT in partnership with UCL GOSH  
CIEMAT: Centro de Investigaciones Energéticas, Medioambientales y Tecnológicas, Madrid, Spain  
UCL GOSH: University College London / Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health, London, UK

## Interim Results

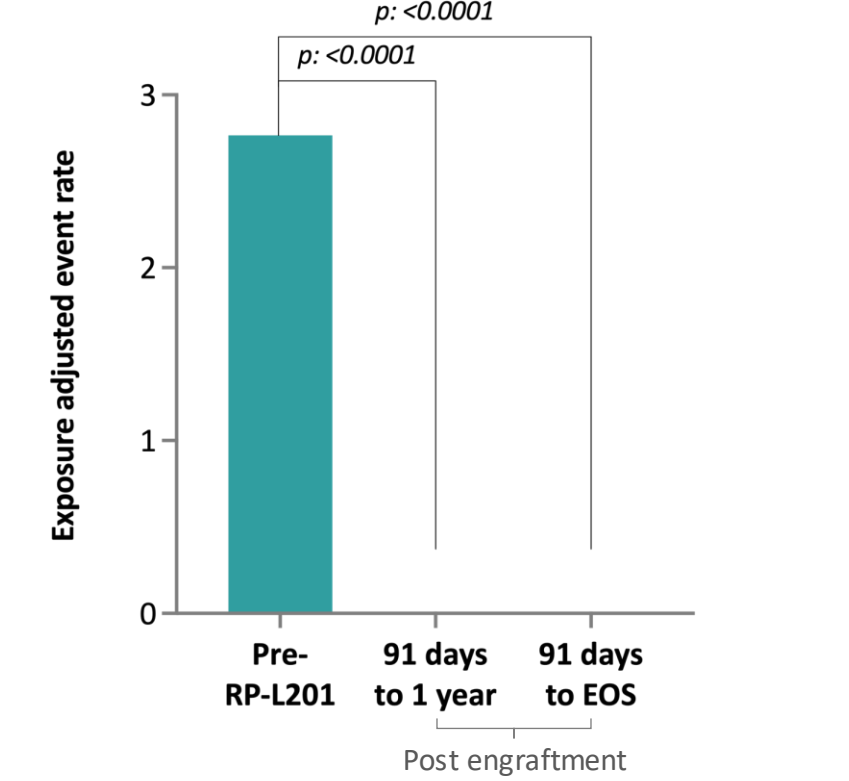
### 100% Overall Survival at 1-year Post RP-L201 and to 2 Years of Age



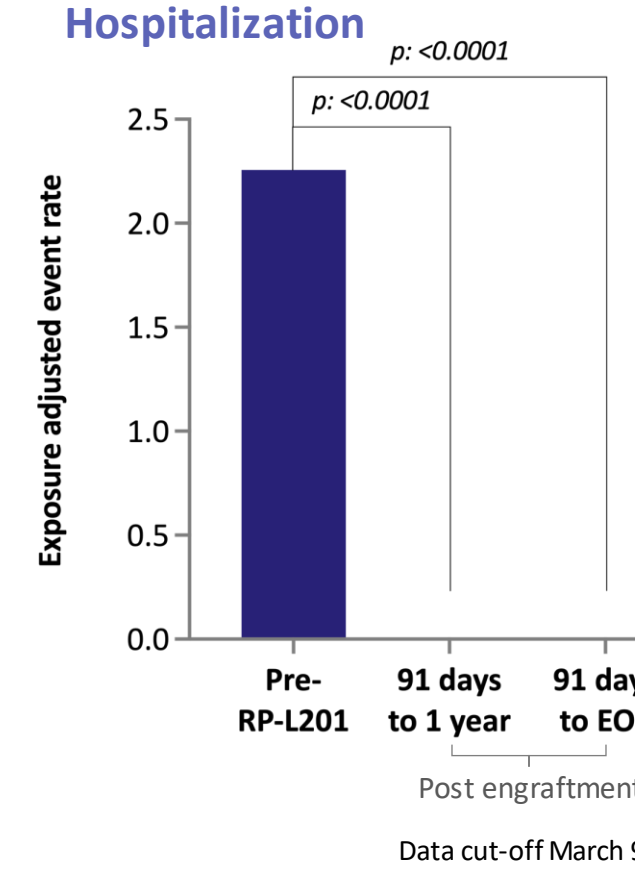
### Incidence of Hospitalizations



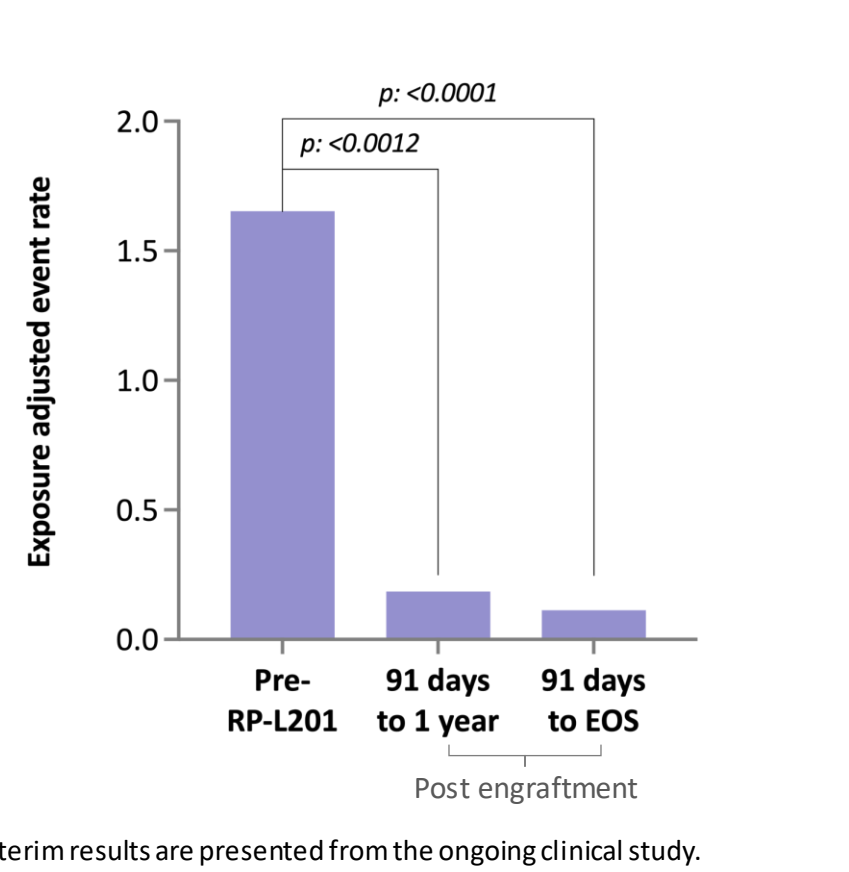
### Incidence of Infection and Inflammatory Related Hospitalizations



### Incidence of Prolonged (>7 days) Hospitalization

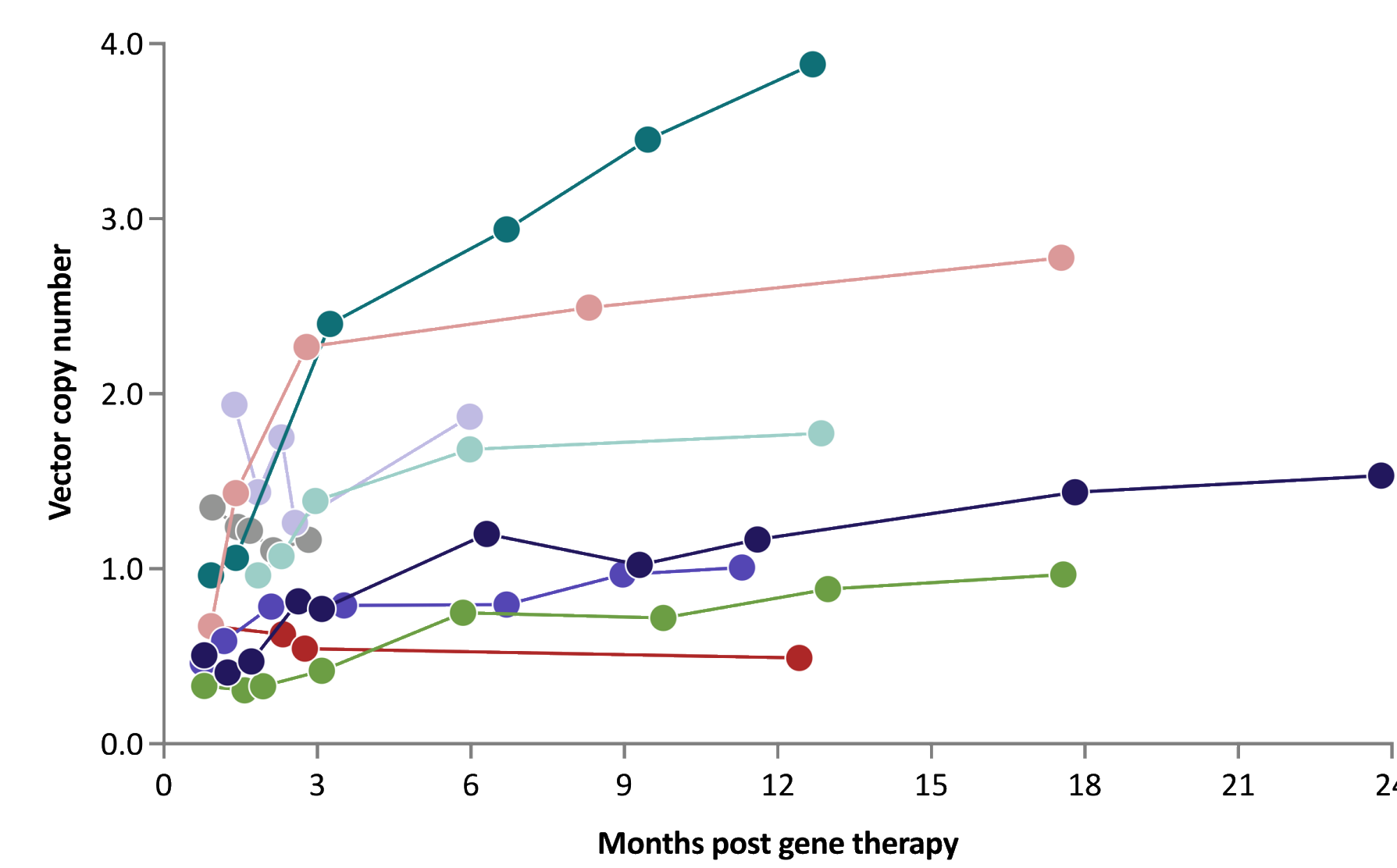


### Incidence of Severe Infections

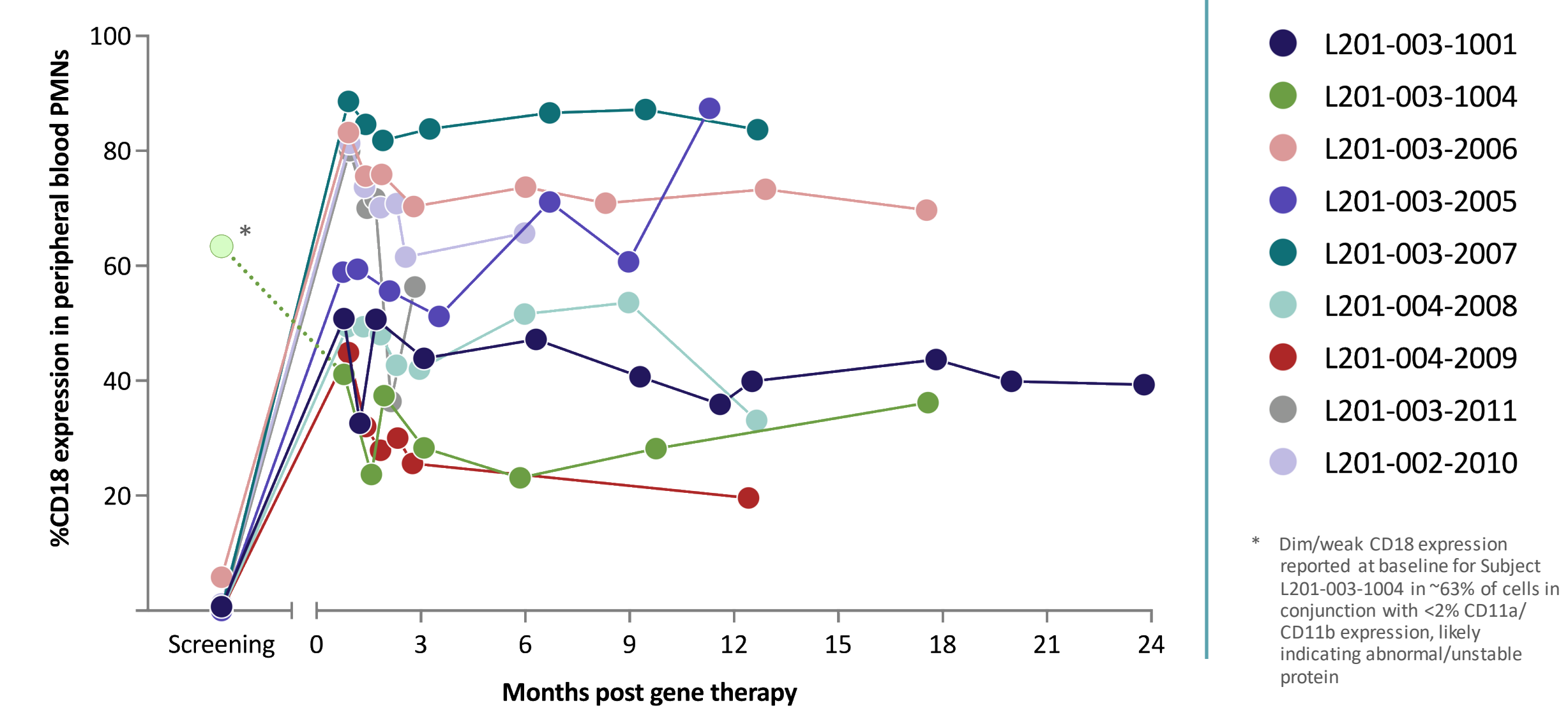


Data cut-off March 9, 2022. Preliminary interim results are presented from the ongoing clinical study.

### Vector Copy Number in Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells



### CD18 Expression in Peripheral Blood Polymorphonuclear Cells



## Conclusions

- All (9 out of 9)** severe LAD-I patients have successfully received RP-L201; currently with 3–24 months of follow-up
- Infusion has been **well tolerated**; no investigational product- (RP-L201) related serious adverse events (SAEs)
- Safety profile** of RP-L201 appears favorable
- Initial integration site analysis (ISA) indicates **highly polyclonal patterns** without evidence of dominant integrations in proximity to oncogenic *loci*
- Efficacy evident** in **9 out of 9 patients**, including **7 patients with  $\geq 12$  months of follow-up**
  - Sustained >10% CD18 polymorphonuclear cell (PMN) expression** (Range: 87.4%–19.6%, Median: 56.3%) with concomitant durable >0.1 VCN integration across the cohort
  - 100% overall survival (OS)**, including 100% OS one-year post-RP-L201 and to 2 years of age
  - Significant reduction** in all hospitalizations, infection and inflammatory-related hospitalizations, prolonged hospitalizations, and **severe infections**
  - Evidence of spontaneous **resolution** of LAD-I-related **skin rash** and **restoration of wound repair capabilities**