

# Efficacy and Safety of Efgartigimod PH20 Subcutaneous by Prefilled Syringe in Adults With Primary Sjögren’s Disease: A Phase 3, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Multicenter Trial With Open-Label Extension (UNITY)

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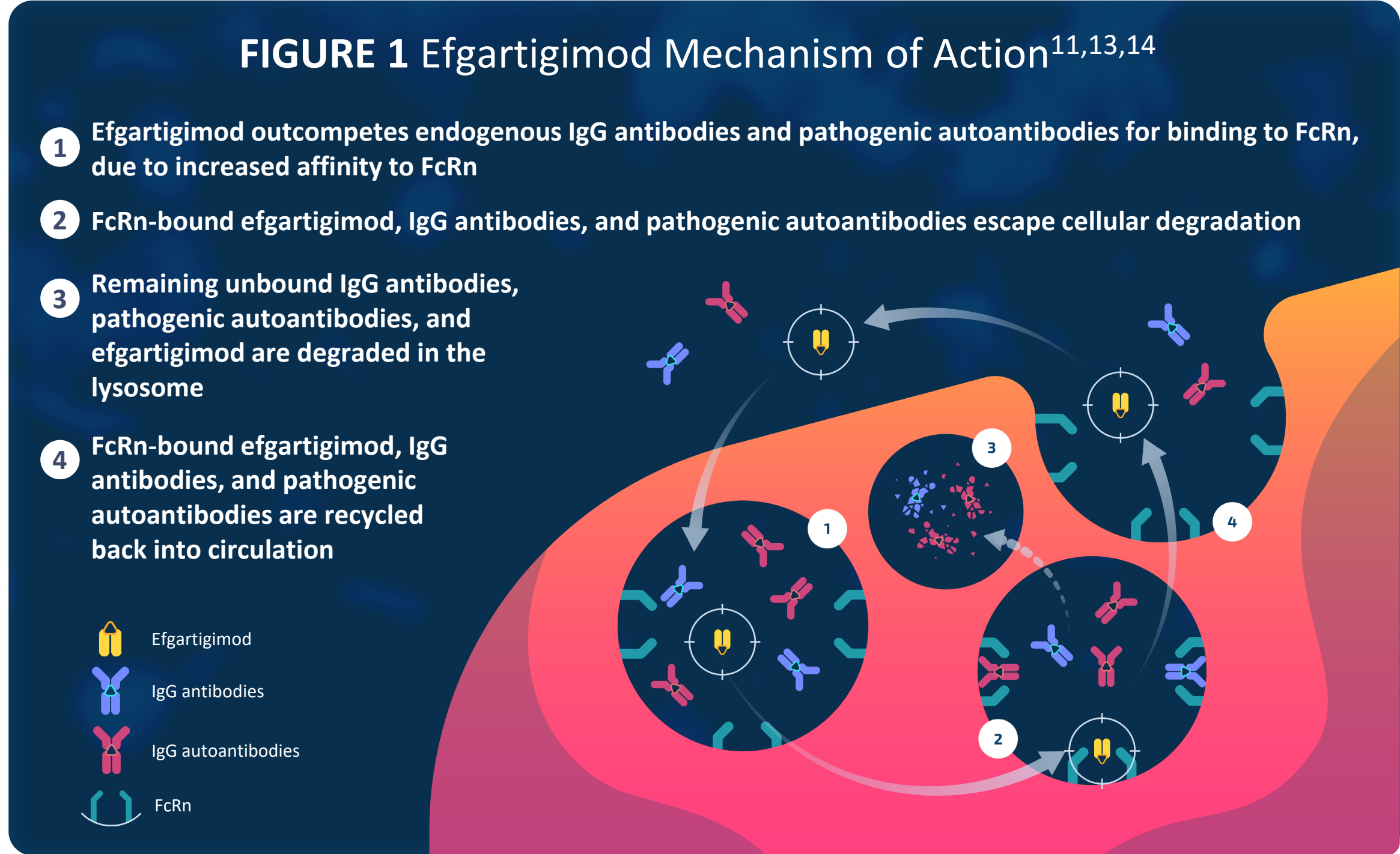
## BACKGROUND

### Primary Sjögren’s Disease

- pSjD is a chronic, progressive, systemic autoimmune disease characterized by lymphocytic infiltration and immune-mediated dysfunction of the exocrine glands with extraglandular manifestations<sup>1–4</sup>
- The pathology of pSjD involves the production of RF, as well as autoantibodies, including IgG autoantibodies, against Ro52, Ro60, and La antigens<sup>5,6</sup>
- Despite the significant impact on daily function and QoL caused by chronic fatigue, pain, and unbearable dryness, there are no approved systemic, disease-modifying therapies for pSjD that target the underlying pathophysiology<sup>7–9</sup>
- Current treatments focus mainly on symptom management and disease manifestations<sup>1,10</sup>

### Efgartigimod

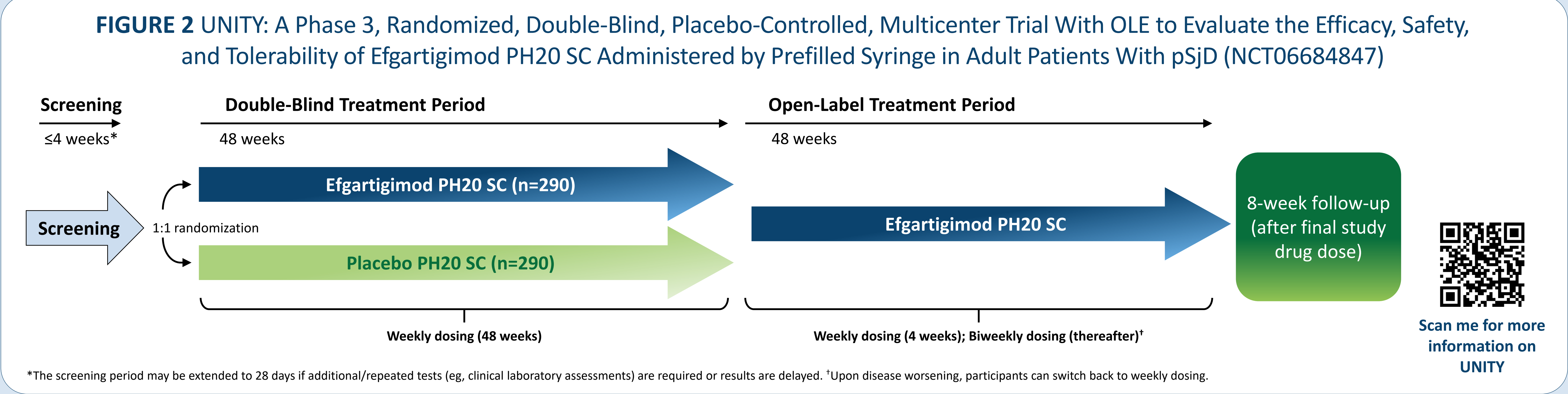
- Efgartigimod is a **human IgG1 antibody Fc fragment** that has been engineered for **increased affinity to FcRn** compared with endogenous IgG and is **uniquely composed of the only part of the IgG antibody that normally binds FcRn**<sup>11,12</sup>



- By blocking FcRn, **efgartigimod selectively reduces IgG antibodies and pathogenic autoantibodies (Figure 1)**, and it does so **without**:<sup>11,15–17</sup>
  - Impacting antibody production (including other Ig antibodies) or other parts of the immune system
  - Decreasing albumin levels
  - Increasing LDL cholesterol levels
- Efgartigimod PH20 SC** is a coformulation of efgartigimod and recombinant human hyaluronidase PH20 (rHuPH20), which allows for **rapid (30–90-second single-injection) SC** administration<sup>18</sup>
- Our hypothesis is that efgartigimod PH20 SC may successfully reduce disease activity and symptoms in patients with pSjD due to reduction in IgG, including disease-specific autoantibodies, thereby targeting the underlying pathogenesis of pSjD
- The UNITY trial (**Figure 2**) will evaluate the efficacy, safety, tolerability, PK, PD, and immunogenicity of efgartigimod PH20 SC compared with placebo PH20 SC in patients with pSjD (clinESSDAI  $\geq 6$ )



## STUDY DESIGN



## STUDY ENDPOINTS

- Primary Endpoint**
  - Change from baseline in clinESSDAI score at Week 48
- Secondary Endpoints**
  - Change from baseline in ESSDAI score at Week 48
  - Proportion of participants at Week 48:
    - With low disease activity according to clinESSDAI score (<5 points)
    - Who are responders on STAR ( $\geq 5$  points)
    - With MCII in ESSDAI score ( $\geq 3$  points)
  - Change from baseline in DiSSA at Week 48, including total DiSSA, sicca domain, and joint pain scores
  - Change from baseline in clinESSDAI score at Week 24



## KEY ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

- Inclusion**
- At screening, participants must meet the following criteria:
    - 2016 ACR/EULAR classification criteria for pSjD
    - clinESSDAI  $\geq 6$
    - Anti-Ro/SS-A positive at central laboratory
    - Unstimulated residual salivary flow ( $\geq 0.01$  mL/min)
- Exclusion**
- Secondary (also referred to as associated) Sjögren’s disease, defined as overlap with another autoimmune rheumatic or systemic inflammatory condition as the main diagnosis
  - IgG concentration <4 g/L at screening
- Scan me for additional eligibility criteria



## KEY FEATURES

- Efgartigimod was administered IV during the phase 2 proof-of-concept RHO trial (NCT05817669), whereas the phase 3 UNITY trial utilizes a **prefilled syringe** with efgartigimod PH20 SC for rapid administration and improved treatment convenience
  - Efgartigimod PH20 SC has resulted in a mean reduction from baseline in IgG levels of >60%, consistent with previous clinical trials with efgartigimod IV<sup>11,15,19,20</sup>
- The primary endpoint was measured utilizing CRESS during the phase 2 proof-of-concept RHO study, whereas the phase 3 UNITY trial utilizes **clinESSDAI**, which is a **reliable and validated tool** for evaluating treatment efficacy in patients with pSjD<sup>21</sup>
- The **DiSSA patient diary** was developed and content validated for the UNITY trial to assess pSjD symptom severity
- DiSSA is a PRO measure and comprises 6 symptoms:**
    - Mouth dryness, eye dryness, exhaustion, pain in joints, difficulty thinking, and genital dryness
  - Patients **rate the severity of each symptom** at its worst in the previous 24 hours
    - 11-point Likert scale: 0=none, 10=worst possible



## KEY TAKEAWAYS



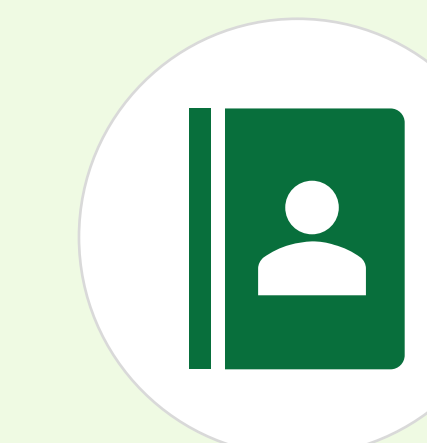
pSjD is a chronic, progressive, autoimmune rheumatic disease for which there are currently no approved therapies that modify the disease course



Our hypothesis is that efgartigimod PH20 SC may reduce IgG autoantibodies, including disease-specific autoantibodies, thereby potentially targeting the underlying pathogenesis of pSjD



The UNITY phase 3 study will evaluate efgartigimod PH20 SC versus placebo PH20 SC in adult participants with pSjD



The UNITY trial utilizes DiSSA, a new patient diary that patients can use to assess their symptoms

### ABBREVIATIONS

ACR, American College of Rheumatology; (clin)ESSDAI, (clinical) EULAR Sjögren’s Syndrome Disease Activity Index; CRESS, Composite of Relevant Endpoints for Sjögren’s Syndrome; DiSSA, Diary of Sjögren’s Symptoms Assessment; EULAR, European Alliance of Associations for Rheumatology; Fc, fragment crystallizable; FcRn, neonatal Fc receptor; IgG(1), immunoglobulin G (1); IV, intravenous; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; MCII, minimal clinically important improvement; OLE, open-label extension; pSjD, primary Sjögren’s disease; PD, pharmacodynamics; PK, pharmacokinetics; PRO, patient-reported outcome; QoL, quality of life; RF, rheumatoid factor; rHuPH20, recombinant human hyaluronidase PH20; SC, subcutaneous; SS-A, Sjögren’s syndrome-related antigen A; STAR, Sjögren’s Tool for Assessing Response.

### DISCLOSURES AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

IP: argenx; XM: Bristol-Myers Squibb, GSK, Janssen, Novartis, Otsuka, Pfizer; DE: Nothing to disclose; TD: argenx, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Janssen, Novartis; HB: Nothing to disclose; MCB: Nothing to disclose; AK, LV, JJ, PM, DP: Employees of argenx; EB, LL, PF, KB: Employees of IQVIA; TGB: Nothing to disclose; WFN: Nothing to disclose; SJB: Nothing to disclose. This study is sponsored by argenx. Medical writing support was provided by Envision Pharma Group, funded by argenx.

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