



#AHA24



PLOZASIRAN AND TRIGLYCERIDE LEVELS IN HYPERTRIGLYCERIDEMIA: DATA FROM SUBJECTS IN AN OPEN-LABEL EXTENSION TRIAL - A GLIMPSE INTO 18-MONTH RESULTS

Christie M Ballantyne, MD

Baylor College of Medicine and the Texas Heart Institute; Houston
on behalf of the SHASTA-2 and MUIR Study Teams



AUTHORS AND MY DISCLOSURE

Presenter

- **CM Ballantyne** reports grants and/or honoraria from Abbott Diagnostic, Akcea, Althera, Amarin, Amgen, Arrowhead, AstraZeneca, Denka Seiken, Esperion, Genentech, Gilead, Illumina, Ionis, Matinas BioPharma Inc, Merck, New Amsterdam, Novartis, Novo Nordisk, Pfizer, Regeneron, Roche Diagnostic, and Sanofi-Synthelabo.

Ballantyne CM¹, Watts GF², Rosenson RS³, Vasas S⁴; Pall D⁵; Clifton P⁶; Nicholls SJ⁷, Azizad M⁸, Fu R⁹, Muhsin, M⁹, Melquist S⁹, Hellawell J⁹, Gaudet D¹⁰

¹ Baylor College of Medicine; Houston, Texas; ²University of Western Australia and Department of Cardiology, Royal Perth Hospital, Perth, Australia; ³Icahn School of Medicine at Mt Sinai, Mount Sinai, NY, USA; ⁴Borbanya Praxis Kft.; Nyiregyhaza, Hungary; ⁵Department of Medical Clinical Pharmacology, University of Debrecen, Debrecen, Hungary; ⁶Royal Adelaide Hospital; Adelaide, South Australia; ⁷Monash University, Victorian Heart Institute, Melbourne, VIC, Australia; ⁸Valley Clinical Trials, Inc.; Northridge, Ca; ⁹Arrowhead Pharmaceuticals; Pasadena, Ca; ¹⁰ECOGENE-21 and Dept of Medicine, Université de Montréal, QC, CA

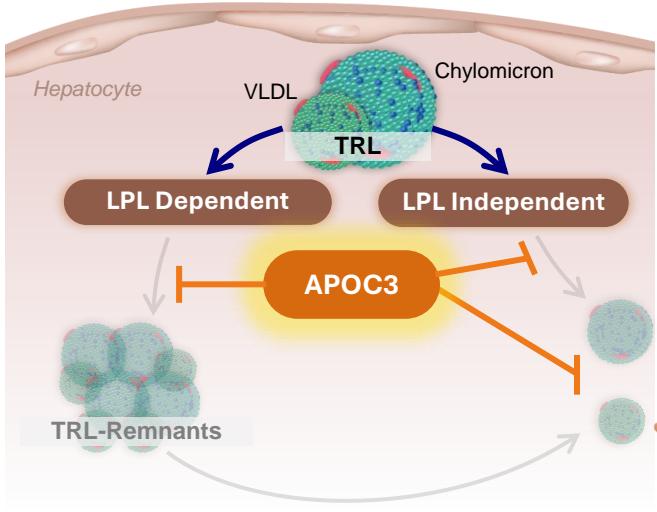
BACKGROUND

- Despite current modestly effective triglyceride (TG) lowering therapies, more effective agents are needed to lower persistently elevated TGs and risk of acute pancreatitis
- More recently identified triglyceride-rich lipoproteins (TRLs), specifically remnant cholesterol (RC)-rich particles, are important drivers of ASCVD risk independent of LDL-C, driving development of more effective TG-directed therapies
- Apolipoprotein C3 (APOC3) raises TGs by inhibiting lipoprotein lipase (LPL) dependent and independent pathways
- Plozasiran, an investigational RNAi agent targeting APOC3 mRNA in hepatocytes, demonstrated large reductions in circulating APOC3, TGs, TRL-RC with a good safety profile in placebo-controlled trials

PLOZASIRAN (ARO-APOC3) IS AN INVESTIGATIONAL SIRNA THERAPEUTIC TARGETING APOC3, A KEY REGULATOR OF TG AND TRL METABOLISM

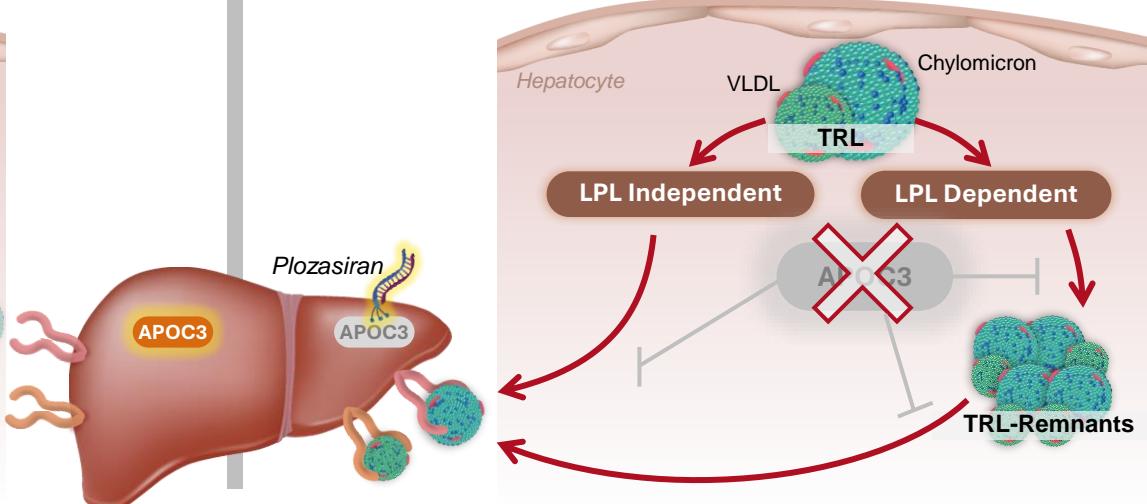
CHYLOMICRONEMIA^{1,2}

APOC3 inhibits lipolysis and hepatic clearance of TRLs, increasing TGs



PLOZASIRAN²

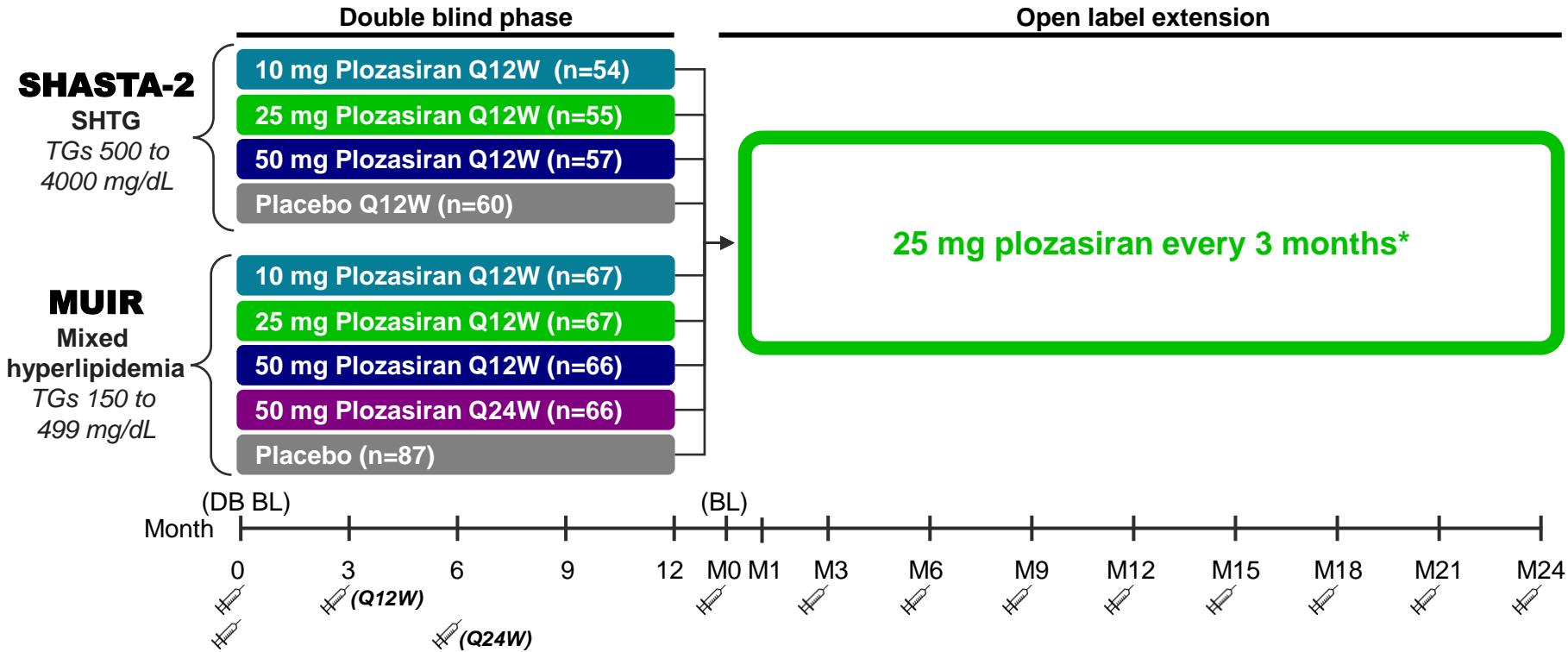
Silencing of APOC3 enhances lipolysis and hepatic clearance of TRLs, reducing TGs



APOC3, apolipoprotein C3; HL, hepatic lipase; LPL, lipoprotein lipase; TG, triglycerides; TRL, triglyceride rich lipoproteins; VLDL, very low-density lipoprotein.

1. Van Zwol W et al. J Clin Med. 2019; 8:1085. 2. Ballantyne CM, et al. New Engl J Med. 2024; Published online: May 28, 2024. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2404143.

STUDY DESIGN



*Until final dose decision, participants were dosed according to their assigned dose in the parent study

DB, double-blind; **BL**, baseline; **M**, Month; **Q12W**, every 12 weeks; **Q24W**, every 24 weeks; **SHTG**, severe hypertriglyceridemia; **TG**, triglyceride.

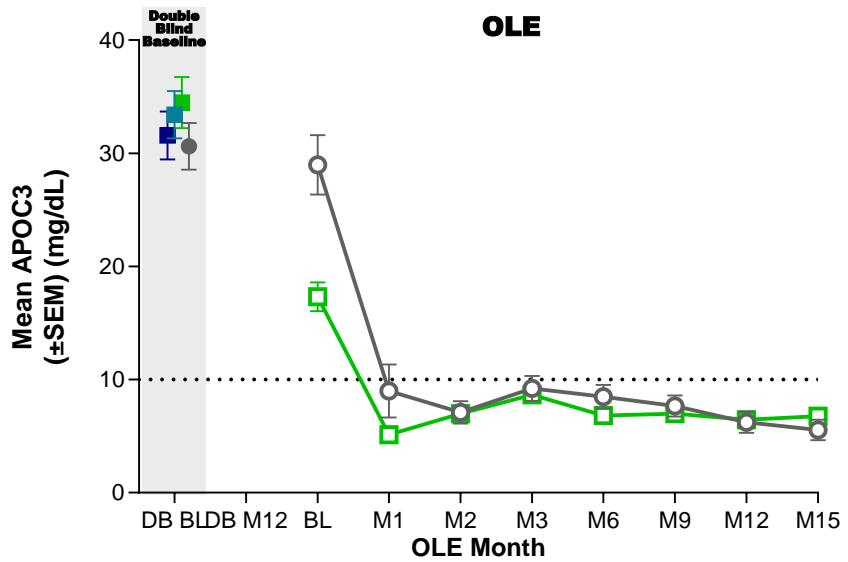
BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS OF PARENT STUDY

Parent Study	OLE Patients from SHASTA-2 (AROAPOC3-2001)		OLE Patients from MUIR (AROAPOC3-2002)	
	Placebo/Plozasiran (N=45)	Plozasiran/Plozasiran (N=124)	Placebo/Plozasiran (N=57)	Plozasiran/Plozasiran (N=192)
Mean (SD) age, years	55.4 (10.9)	55.0 (10.6)	59.6 (9.9)	62.3 (11.0)
Male, n (%)	34 (75.6)	97 (78.2)	32 (56.1)	108 (56.3)
White, n (%)	41 (91.1)	112 (90.3)	51 (89.5)	180 (93.8)
Mean (SD) BMI, kg/m ²	30.3 (3.7)	31.70 (4.6)	30.7 (5.5)	32.06 (6.4)
Lab Measures, mean (SD) mg/dL				
APOC3 ^a	32.971 (16.6)	33.723 (16.4)	15.010 (4.8)	15.347 (5.5)
Triglyceride	893.6 (553.5)	947.42 (711.1)	241.64 (73.1)	242.1 (75.0)
Triglyceride, median (Q1, Q3)	685.1 (583.2, 923.7)	664.2 (550.5, 1017.8)	222.1 (185.0, 275.7)	221.7(179.0, 297.7)
LDL-C ^b	85.5 (42.5)	105.7 (47.9)	110.8 (35.8)	115.3 (41.4)
non-HDL-C	187.5 (82.4)	210.7 (91.6)	147.0 (40.9)	152.1 (47.3)
ApoB	95.1 (29.9)	107.1 (47.5)	102.0 (27.6)	102.1 (26.0)
ApoB48	6.8 (6.5)	8.1 (7.5)	2.7 (2.0)	2.8 (2.0)
VLDL-C ^c	60.1 (20.02)	60.8 (14.54)	45.2 (13.24)	45.7 (15.06)
HDL-C	28.5 (11.6)	29.5 (10.5)	41.4 (10.9)	43.4 (11.9)
Clinical Characteristics, n (%)				
ASCVD history or elevated risk ^d	10 (22.2)	32 (25.8)	4 (7.0)	26 (13.5)
History of acute pancreatitis	4 (8.89)	8 (6.45)	1 (1.75)	2 (1.04)
Diabetes ^a	30 (66.7)	75 (60.5)	31 (54.4)	121 (63.0)
Concomitant Statin Use, n (%)				
Any use	32 (71.1)	87 (70.2)	55 (96.5)	177 (92.2)
High intensity	23 (51.1)	63 (50.8)	31 (54.4)	109 (56.8)
Moderate intensity	8 (17.8)	17 (13.7)	21 (36.8)	60 (31.3)

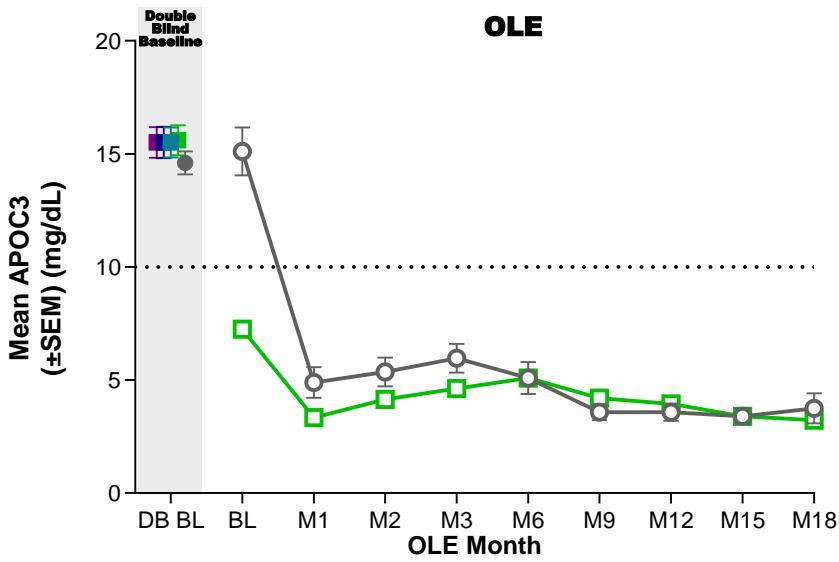
^aAnalysis that removed n=2 participants with baseline values of BLOQ (ad hoc). ^bMartin-Hopkins methodology. ^cCalculated. ^dOr at elevated risk, ie. 10 yr risk of CHD of >20%. Clinical data cutoff 23Sept2024. APOC3, apolipoprotein C3; ApoB, apolipoprotein-B; ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; BLOQ, below limits of quantification; BMI, body mass index; CHD, congenital heart disease; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; OLE, open label extension; SD, standard deviation; VLDL, very low-density lipoprotein.

CONSISTENT REDUCTIONS IN APOC3 WITH PLOZASIRAN

SHASTA APOC3

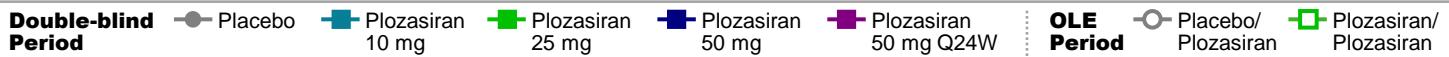


MUIR APOC3



Placebo → Plozasiran	58	43	43	44	44	43	40	37	25	17
Plozasiran → Plozasiran	165	114	120	118	120	119	118	113	85	60

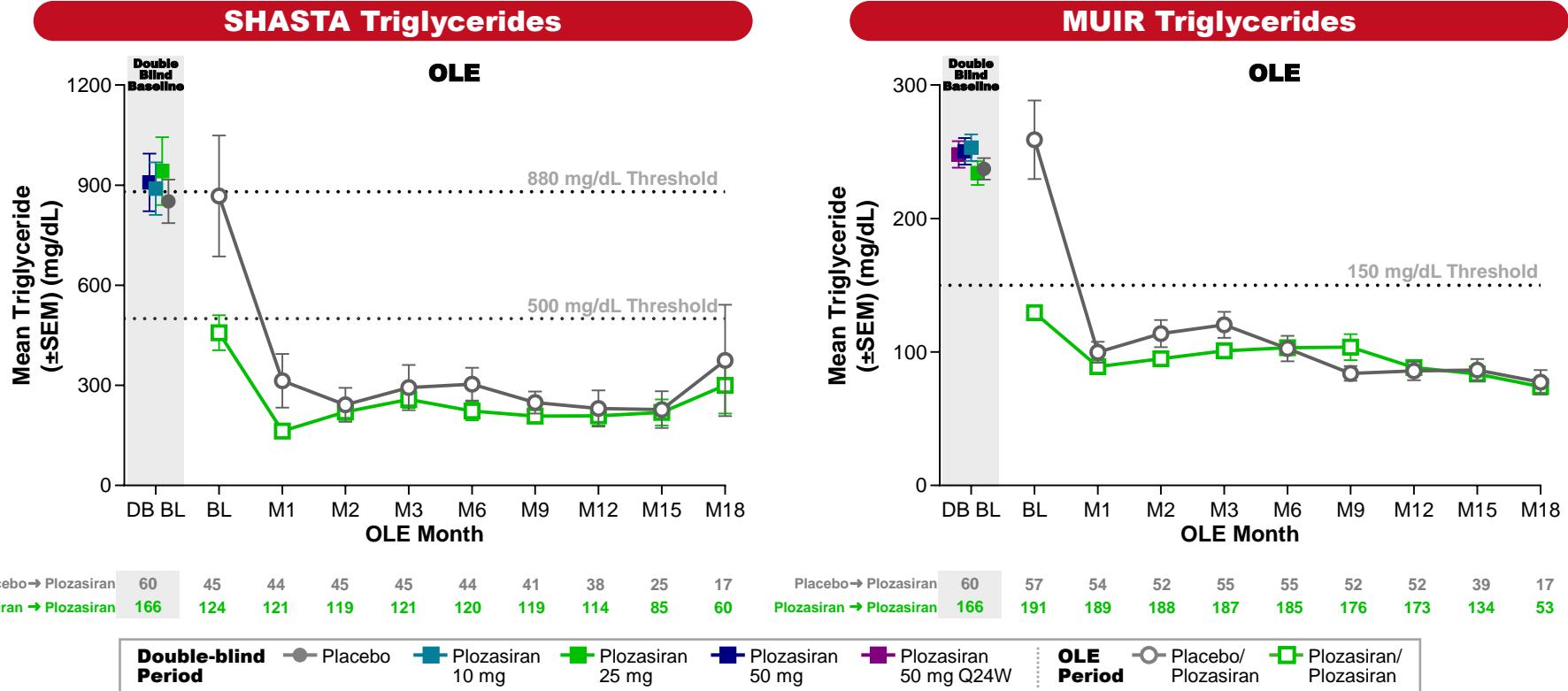
Placebo → Plozasiran	60	54	52	50	53	53	50	50	50	38	16
Plozasiran → Plozasiran	166	185	186	185	184	182	173	170	133	102	52



Data cut as of 23SEP2024. Last dose from double blind for each study was at least 9 months prior, except for the Q24W arm in MUIR which was at least 6 months prior.

APOC3, apolipoprotein C3; D, Day; DB, double-blind; BL, baseline, M, Month; OLE, open-label extension; SEM, standard error of the mean,

CONSISTENT REDUCTIONS IN TG WITH PLOZASIRAN



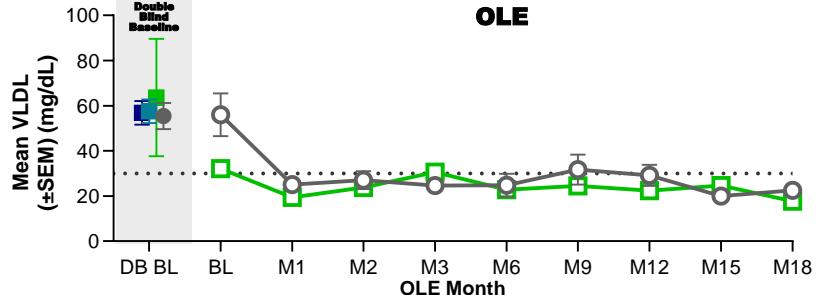
^aAnalysis removed 1 participant with baseline value below limits of quantitation, BLOQ. ^b Data cut as of 23SEP2024. Last dose from double blind for each study was at least 9 months prior, except for the Q24W arm in MUIR which was at least 6 months prior.

D, Day; DB, double-blind; BL, baseline, M, month; OLE, open-label extension; SEM, standard error of the mean.

CONSISTENT REDUCTIONS IN REMNANT CHOLESTEROL AND NON-HDL-C WITH PLOZASIRAN

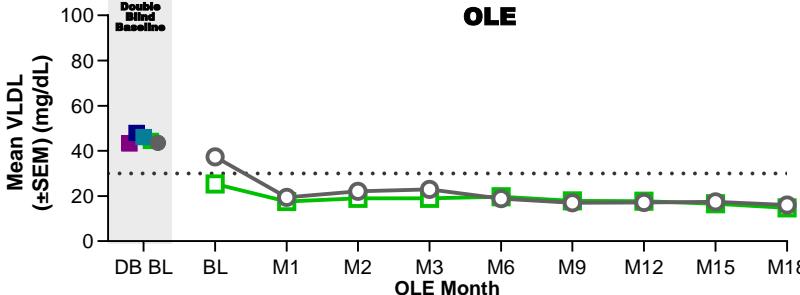


SHASTA Remnant Cholesterol (VLDL-C)*



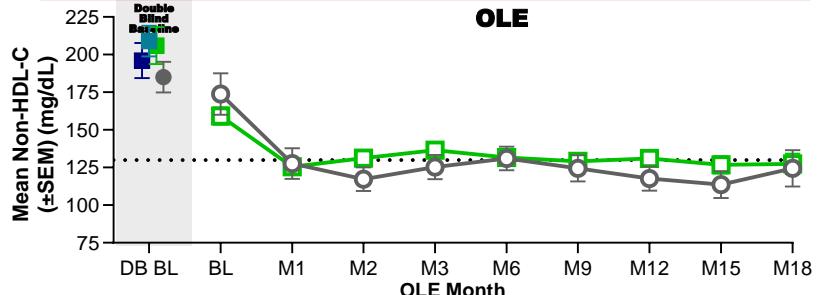
Placebo → Plozasiran 13 5 7 7 7 6 6 5 3 2
 Plozasiran → Plozasiran 38 23 25 24 25 23 22 14 9

MUIR Remnant Cholesterol (VLDL-C)*



Placebo → Plozasiran 78 49 47 50 49 47 47 35 16 3
 Plozasiran → Plozasiran 242 173 173 171 170 160 159 126 51 13

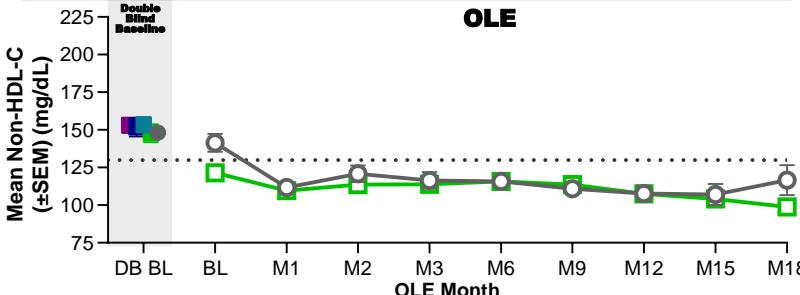
SHASTA Non-HDL Cholesterol



Placebo → Plozasiran 60 44 44 45 45 44 41 38 25 17
 Plozasiran → Plozasiran 166 120 120 118 120 119 118 113 85 60

Double-blind Period ● Placebo ■ Plozasiran 10 mg □ Plozasiran 25 mg ■ Plozasiran 50 mg

MUIR Non-HDL Cholesterol

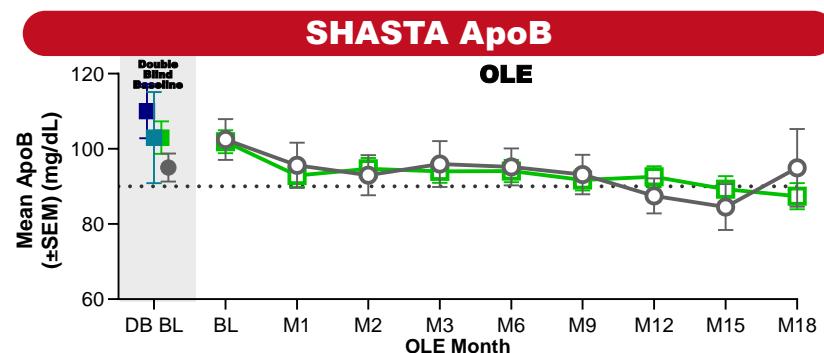
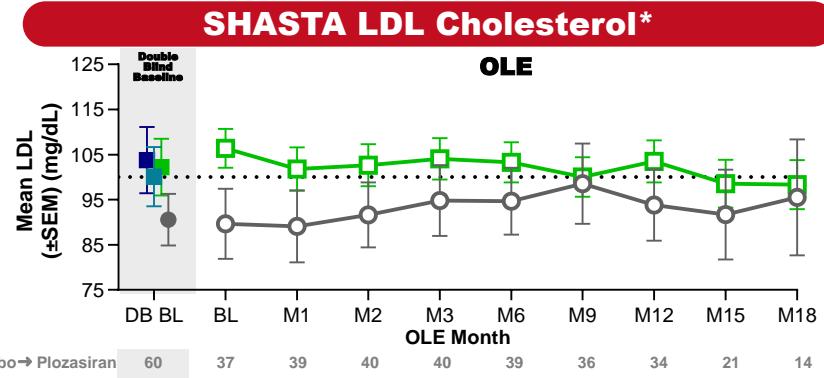


Placebo → Plozasiran 87 57 54 52 55 55 52 52 39 17
 Plozasiran → Plozasiran 266 191 189 188 187 185 176 173 134 53

Double-blind Period ● Placebo/ Plozasiran ■ Plozasiran/ Plozasiran

Data cut as of 23SEP2024. Last dose from double blind for each study was at least 9 months prior, except for the Q24W arm in MUIR which was at least 6 months prior. *Remnant cholesterol (VLDL-C) = Total cholesterol - LDL-C (UC) - HDL-C. DB, double-blind; BL, baseline; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; M, month; OLE, open-label extension; SEM, standard error of the mean; VLDL-C, very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

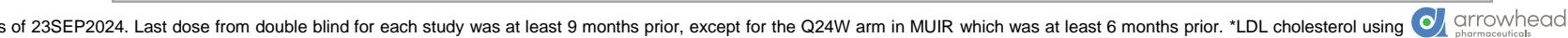
PLOZASIRAN: FAVORABLE CHANGES IN APOB LEVELS WITH NO ADVERSE EFFECTS ON LDL-C



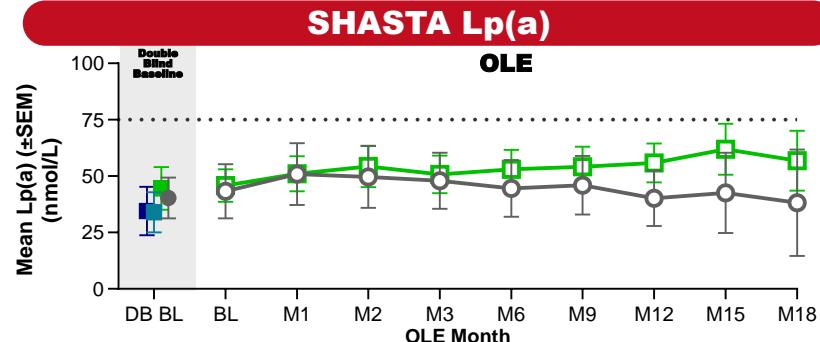
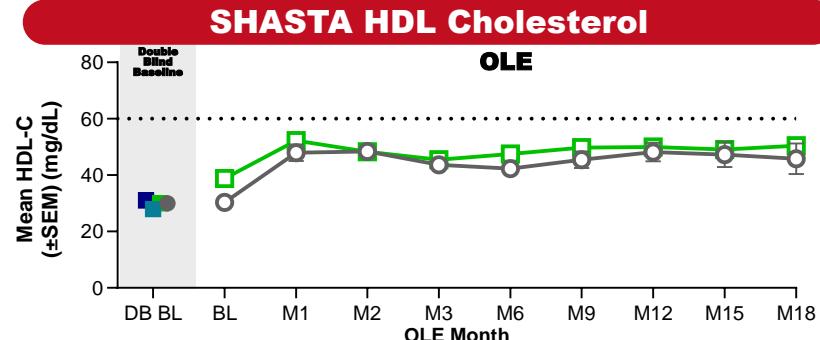
Double-blind Period ● Placebo ■ Plozasiran 10 mg □ Plozasiran 25 mg ■ Plozasiran 50 mg ■ Plozasiran 50 mg Q24W

OLE Period ○ Placebo/Plozasiran □ Plozasiran/Plozasiran

Data cut as of 23SEP2024. Last dose from double blind for each study was at least 9 months prior, except for the Q24W arm in MUIR which was at least 6 months prior. *LDL cholesterol using Martin-Hopkins methodology. ApoB, apolipoprotein-B; DB, double-blind; BL, baseline; LDL, low-density lipoprotein; M, month; OLE, open-label extension; SEM, standard error of the mean.

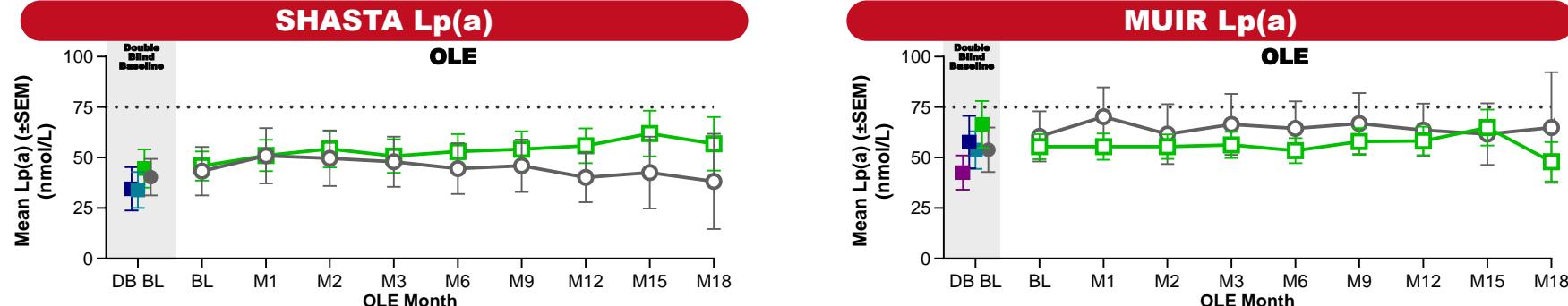
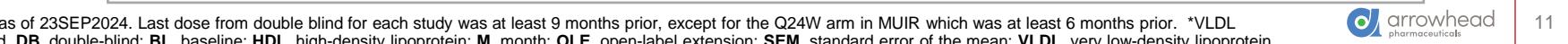


CONSISTENT INCREASES FROM BL IN HDL-C AND NO WORSENING FROM BL IN LP(a) WITH PLOZASIRAN

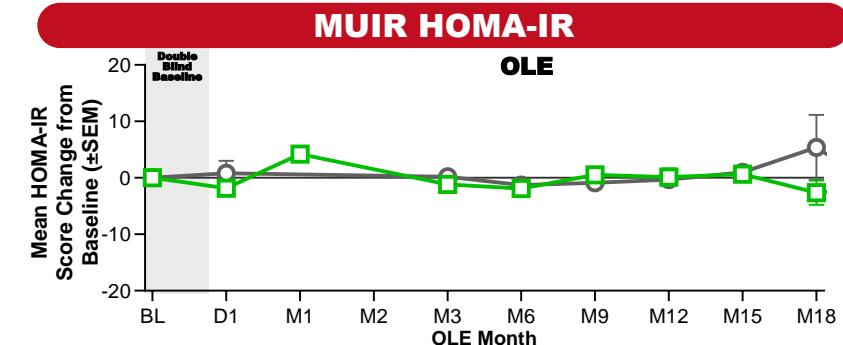
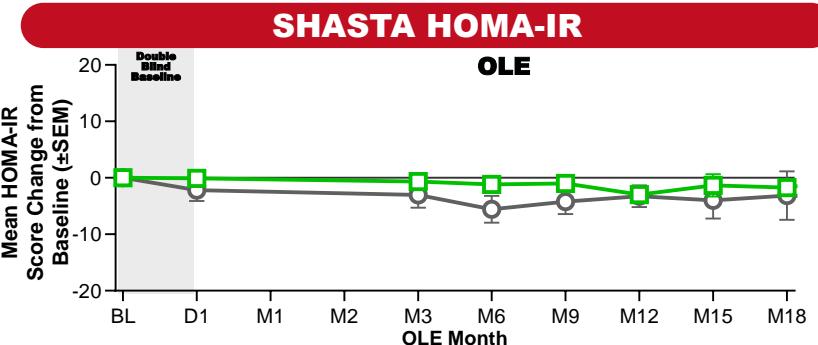
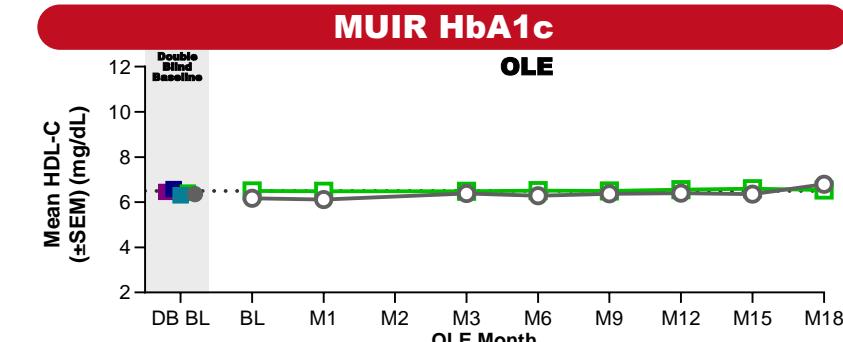
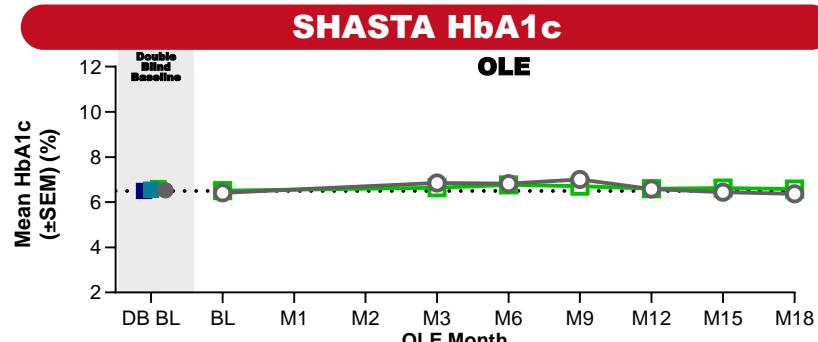


Double-blind Period ● Placebo ■ Plozasiran 10 mg □ Plozasiran 25 mg ■ Plozasiran 50 mg ■ Plozasiran 50 mg Q24W OLE Period ○ Placebo/Plozasiran □ Plozasiran/Plozasiran

Data cut as of 23SEP2024. Last dose from double blind for each study was at least 9 months prior, except for the Q24W arm in MUIR which was at least 6 months prior. *VLDL calculated. DB, double-blind; BL, baseline; HDL, high-density lipoprotein; M, month; OLE, open-label extension; SEM, standard error of the mean; VLDL, very low-density lipoprotein.



WITH SELECTED STUDY DOSE OF 25 MG, NO WORSENING IN INSULIN RESISTANCE OR HBA1C, NO NEW ONSET DM IN OLE



Double-blind Period ● Placebo ■ Plozasiran 10 mg ■ Plozasiran 25 mg ■ Plozasiran 50 mg ■ Plozasiran 50 mg Q24W **OLE Period** ○ Placebo/Plozasiran ■ Plozasiran/Plozasiran

Data cut as of 23SEP2024. Last dose from double blind for each study was at least 9 months prior, except for the Q24W arm in MUIR which was at least 6 months prior. **DB**, double-blind; **BL**, baseline; **HbA1c**, glycosylated hemoglobin; **HOMA-IR**, homeostatic model assessment for insulin resistance; **M**, month; **OLE**, open-label extension; **SEM**, standard error of the mean.

SAFETY OVERVIEW OPEN LABEL EXTENSION

TEAEs, n (%)	OLE Patients from SHASTA-2 and MUIR N=418
TEAEs	261 (62)
TEAEs experienced by at least 5% patients	
COVID-19	25 (6)
Type 2 diabetes	23 (5.5)
Back pain	16 (3.8)
Upper respiratory tract infection	16 (3.8)
Headache	13 (3)
Diabetes mellitus	13 (3)
Influenza	13 (3)
Urinary tract infection	12 (2.9)
Serious TEAEs*	44 (10.5)
TEAEs leading to treatment discontinuation, dose interruptions, or study discontinuation	23 (5.5)
Deaths	2 (0.5)

Clinical Data Cutoff 23 Sept 2024. *All serious TEAEs were not study drug related.

Deaths, not related to study drug: sudden cardiac death and MODS. **Withdrawn, may be related to study drug:** 2 T1DM, 2 T2DM, 1 HbA1C increase and 1 rash (all were mild to moderate in severity). **Withdrawn, not related to study drug:** 1 drug abuse, 2 HbA1c increase, 5 T1DM, 2 T2DM (all mild to moderate in severity) and CRC and small intestine adenocarcinoma (severe).

Interrupted, may be related to study drug: Pain, LFT increase (mild to moderate in severity). **Interrupted, not related to study drug:**

2 HbA1c, 2 T2DM, 1 external ear cellulitis, 1 influenza (all mild to moderate in severity) and schizophrenia, large intestine polyp, and AV block complete (severe).

AV, atrioventricular; CRC, colorectal cancer; HbA1c, glycosylated hemoglobin; LFT, liver function test; OLE, open-label extension;

MODS, Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome; T1DM, type 1 diabetes mellitus; T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus; TEAE, treatment-emergent adverse event.

CONCLUSION

- 418 subjects from MUIR and SHASTA-2 entered the extension in which all received plozasiran 25 mg SC dosed quarterly
- 10, 25 or 50 mg of plozasiran under blinded conditions produced mean reductions in triglycerides up to -64% (MUIR) and up to -74% (SHASTA-2), 12 weeks (trough) after the second dose
- Corresponding trough reductions in the extension were maintained up to -73% (MUIR) and -86% (SHASTA-2) through 15 months follow-up
- Common reported AEs were consistent with the index studies and patient populations
- No worsening of HbA1c, no new onset DM, providing further evidence that long-term safety remains favorable with repeated dosing and longer observation periods
- Extended open-label treatment with 25 mg plozasiran in subjects with moderate to severely elevated TGs continue to show reductions in TG and safety consistent with the blinded index studies; results that are encouraging for the ongoing Phase 3 program
- Favorable sustained reductions in TGs and APOC3, decreases in remnant cholesterol, non-HDL-C, favorable changes in apoB, increases in HDL-C, and no changes in LDL-C, Lp(a), HbA1c, results that remain durable over the duration of the open-label extension