A Phase 1, Single-Time Blood Sample Collection Study for Pharmacogenomic Characterization of Subjects That Previously Received Namilumab and Participated in the Phase 1 PRIORA Study.

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The purpose of this study is to obtain blood samples from up to 14 subjects who previously received namilumab in the previous study M1-1188-002-EM (PRIORA, [NCT01317797]) to correlate genetic markers with clinical outcomes.

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruitment stopped
Health condition type	Autoimmune disorders
Study type	Interventional

Summary

ID

NL-OMON42614

Source
ToetsingOnline

Brief title
PRIORA PGx

Condition

- Autoimmune disorders

Synonym
RA, Rheumatoid arthritis

Research involving

Human

Sponsors and support

Primary sponsor: Takeda
Source(s) of monetary or material Support: By Takeda Development Centre Europe Ltd.

Intervention

Keyword: GM-CSF, Namilumab, Pharmacogenomics, Rheumatoid Arthritis

Outcome measures

Primary outcome

Number blood samples collected for Genotyping for correlation of RA-suceptible

genetic markers with

responses

Secondary outcome

Not applicable.

Study description

Background summary

Granulocyte macrophage * colony stimulating factor (GM-CSF) neutralization is being tested for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Namilumab (MT203) is a human immunoglobulin G1 (IgG1) monoclonal antibody (mAb) which potently and specifically neutralizes human and macaque GM-CSF.
A phase Ib double-blind, placebo controlled, randomized, dose-escalating study (PRIORA, M1-1188-002-EM [1,2]), was conducted in 3 countries (Netherlands, Bulgaria and Spain) between March 2011 and August 2013. The main objective of this PRIORA study was to investigate the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetic (PK), pharmacodynamics (PD), and efficacy of 3 subcutaneous injections of namilumab at 15 day intervals in patients with mild to moderate RA and on background treatment with methotrexate (MTX).
A post-hoc analysis of the PRIORA was conducted post clinical study report (CSR) finalization to conduct an additional efficacy analysis. Recognizing the small number of subjects participating in the study, it was noticed that some patients showed a better response to namilumab than others. This response was

not due to differences in PK exposure or baseline characteristics. Therefore there is great interest and utility to assess potential genetic (pharmacogenomic [PGx]) factors which may affect response to namilumab in these patients, in order to inform future namilumab studies, but also the field of RA clinical management as a whole. One of the rationales behind PGx biomarker strategy is to predict responders so that the risk benefit of any intervention to a specific patient (personalized medicine) or a group of patients (stratification medicine) should, if utilized correctly, optimize the benefit-risk of a therapeutic intervention for the selected responder patients.

Of particular interest for this PRIORA study, post hoc analysis showed that a number of subjects showed a better response to Namilumab than others. As recent scientific advances clearly demonstrate the implication of genetic factors in the pathogenesis of RA, these RA-susceptability factors may implicate in modulating treatment response to drugs with specific mode of actions (i.e. namilumab). In order to better understand the results from the PRIORA study and develop personalized medicine hypothesis, we propose to conduct this study to explore how RA susceptibility markers are implicated in early treatment responses to namilumab.

Study objective

The purpose of this study is to obtain blood samples from up to 14 subjects who previously received namilumab in the previous study M1-1188-002-EM (PRIORA, [NCT01317797]) to correlate genetic markers with clinical outcomes.

Study design

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Intervention

Each subject will be asked to sign the informed consent document prior to undergoing the study-related procedure. If consent is given, two whole blood samples (3 mL per sample) for DNA isolation will be collected.

No study drug will be administered in this study.

Study burden and risks

This is an exploratory study to evaluate PGx that may have contributed to namilumab response/sensitivity. The treatment responses described in the PRIORA study and its post-hoc analysis will be used to compare namilumab efficacy to PGx results. Only subjects who received namilumab will participate in this

exploratory study as pharmacogenomic response in subjects who received placebo is not expected to provide valuable data for this study.
No study drug (active or placebo) will be administered to any subject in this study.
The only risks associated with participation are those associated with blood draw: blood collection may cause some temporary pain, swelling, bleeding and/or bruising, or the subject could experience dizziness or light-headedness.
Infection is rare but could occur.
The subject*s participation in this study will last maximally two visits to the study site (one for informed consent and one for blood draw).

Contacts

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Trial sites

Listed location countries

Netherlands

Eligibility criteria

Age
Adults (18-64 years)
Elderly (65 years and older)

Inclusion criteria

The participant (or, when applicable, the participant*s legally acceptable representative) voluntarily signs and dates a written, informed consent form and any required privacy authorization prior to the initiation of any study procedures.

Exclusion criteria

-Participants who did not receive namilumab during the PRIORA study.
-Participants without any response time point recorded 4-week after the last dose of namilumab and beyond this time point
-Participants who were excluded from post-hoc analysis due to protocol violations during the previous PRIORA study.

Study design

Design

Study type: Interventional

Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Uncontrolled
Primary purpose:	Diagnostic

Recruitment

NL

Recruitment status:	Recruitment stopped
Start date (anticipated):	29-02-2016
Enrollment:	4
Type:	Actual

Medical products/devices used

Product type:	Medicine
Brand name:	Anti-GM-CSF Antibody MT203
Generic name:	Namilumab

Ethics review

Approved WMO Date:	09-07-2015
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum (Leiden)
Approved WMO Date:	07-01-2016
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	METC Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum (Leiden)
Approved WMO Date:	08-02-2016
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	METC Leids Universitair Medisch Centrum (Leiden)

Study registrations

Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

In other registers

Register	ID
EudraCT	EUCTR2015-000571-27-NL
ClinicalTrials.gov	NCT01317797
CCMO	NL53485.058.15