Summary of Clinical Trial Results

The long-term study of a new medicine (galegenimab) in people with a type of eye disease (geographic atrophy secondary to age-related macular degeneration)

See the end of the summary for the full title of the study.

About this summary

This is a summary of the results of a clinical trial (called a "study" in this document).

This summary is written for:

- Members of the public
- People who took part in the study

This summary is based on information known at the time of writing.

The study started in November 2020 and stopped early – in November 2022. This decision was made based on advice from a special group of experts – they looked at galegenimab results already collected from several studies.

No single study can tell us everything about the risks and benefits of a medicine. It takes many people in several studies to find out everything we need to know. The results from this study may be different from other studies with the same medicine.

- **This means that you should not make decisions based on this one summary.**
- **Always speak to your doctor before making any decisions about your treatment.**

Contents of the summary

Thank you to the people who took part in this study

The people who took part have helped researchers answer important questions about geographic atrophy secondary to age-related macular degeneration and the study medicine – galegenimab.

Key information about this study

- This study was done to find out if galegenimab could be safe and tolerable when used for a long time by people with geographic atrophy secondary to age-related macular degeneration.
- People could join this study if they had completed a prior required study.
- Everyone in this study got galegenimab injections in the study eye.
- This study included 144 people in one country – the USA.
- The study sponsor decided to stop all studies on galegenimab. This study stopped before it was completed. This decision was made based on advice from a special group of experts who did not think the benefits from this treatment were greater than the risks.
- Twelve (8%) people had side effects and four (3%) people had serious side effects – all these cases were thought to be caused by galegenimab.
- At the time of writing this summary, no other studies on galegenimab for geographic atrophy were planned.

1. General information about this study

Why was this study done?

Age-related macular degeneration (AMD) causes irreversible loss of vision. The chances of getting AMD increase with age, starting at 50 years.

There are two forms of the advanced stage of AMD: dry AMD and wet AMD.

There are now two approved treatments for geographic atrophy (GA), the advanced stage of dry AMD. The disease causes cells in the back of the eye – in the retina and associated retinal pigment epithelium – to gradually degenerate and die. The new treatments do not restore vision that has already been lost, or completely stop disease progression. Therefore, it is important to find new medicines for this disease area.

Researchers have been studying a medicine that may be useful for GA secondary to AMD. This study was done to learn about the long-term effects of this medicine when given to people.

What was the medicine being studied?

The study medicine was called "**galegenimab**." It was also known as "**FHTR2163**" and "**RO7171009**."

Galegenimab is made of an antibody, a protein that is very specific in choosing to bind to one other protein in the body. Galegenimab was designed by scientists to bind and inactivate HtrA1.

Scientists saw that too much HtrA1 can make the eye disease worse. Researchers believed "turning off" HtrA1 would slow down how fast the disease became worse – disease "progression." Galegenimab may be useful for treating people who have GA.

What did researchers want to find out?

Researchers had previously given galegenimab treatments to healthy people. It was also tested in people with GA secondary to AMD.

In this study, the main question that researchers wanted to answer was:

1. Could people with GA secondary to AMD safely tolerate galegenimab when used over a long period?

What kind of study was this?

Phase 2 study

In Phase 1 studies, researchers learn about how much medicine people can tolerate and what the side effects are. Then, if it is safe to do so, they move on to Phase 2 studies. In Phase 2 studies, the medicine is given to a larger group and to those who have the disease. Researchers want to find out if the treatment is effective for the disease, and to take a further look at its safety.

Open-label extension (OLE) study

An OLE study is an "extension" study – it is an extra part of a previous study where a new medicine was tested. People who were treated in a prior study are invited to join the OLE study. Everybody knows who is getting which medicine – that makes it "open-label."
OLE studies help researchers learn more about the medicine over longer time.

When and where did the study take place?

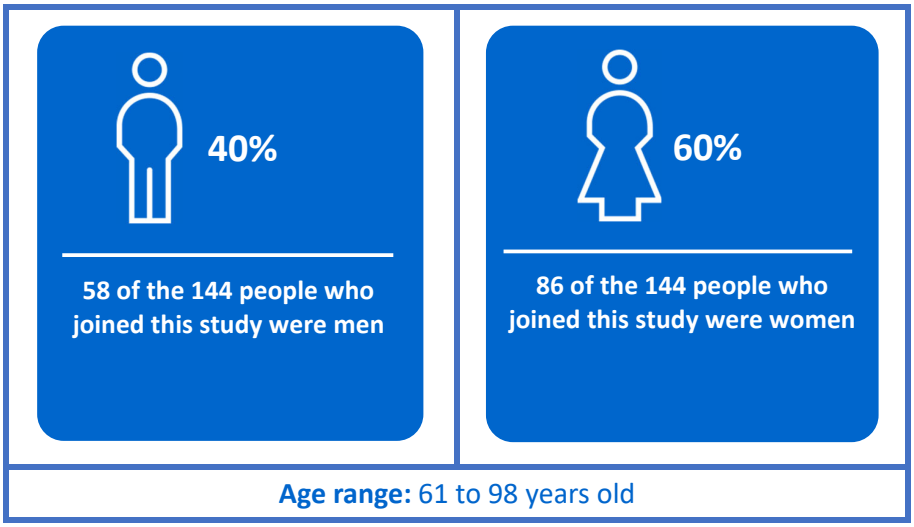
The study started in November 2020 and stopped early, in November 2022. The study sponsor decided to stop all studies looking at galegenimab for people with GA secondary to AMD.

The study took place at 49 study centers across one country – the USA.

2. Who took part in this study?

People who could take part in this study (GR42558) – had GA secondary to age-related AMD. They had taken part in, and completed, the previous study (GR40973).

One hundred and forty-four people took part in this study. Not everyone from the previous study joined this study.



People could take part in the study if they met all of the following conditions:

- Completed the previous study (GR40973)
- Met study-required conditions in the study eye and the other eye, the "non-study" eye
- Agreed to use birth control if they or their partner could get pregnant

People could not take part in the study if they met any one of the following conditions:

- Had a condition in the study eye or non-study eye that was not allowed in this study
- Health history or current health conditions that doctors thought were too risky for this study – or that interfered with the interpretation of study results
- Use of medicine from a list of medicines not allowed in this study
- Women who were pregnant, intended to become pregnant within a month of the final treatment, or were breastfeeding

3. What happened during the study?

The study staff did detailed examinations of the eyes and general health – before, during, and after study treatments. The also called people on the phone to ask questions about their eye health and general health.

Blood samples were collected at several time points – before and after treatments. The study staff also collected fluid samples from the eyes – "aqueous humor samples" – at several time points throughout the study.

People in this study received the same dose of galegenimab and at the same frequency – as they did in the previous study. Some people received a lower dose than the dose of the previous study, but they got it at the same frequency – dosing was repeated at the same time as in the previous study. The medicine was given through injections into the study eye. Each group got injections once every four weeks, or once every eight weeks – depending on the group that the person belonged to.

Some people in the previous study received treatment without any study medicine. In this study, they joined a group that got the study medicine.

The study treatment was planned for 144 weeks (about 3 years).

The treatment groups were:

- 14 people got galegenimab, 10 milligrams (mg), given once every 4 weeks
- 70 people got galegenimab, 20 mg, given once every 4 weeks
- 12 people got galegenimab, 10 mg given once every 8 weeks
- 48 people got galegenimab, 20 mg given once every 8 weeks

4. What were the results of the study?

The sponsor stopped the study before anyone could complete it. But, everyone in the study got at least one dose of the study treatment.

Question 1: Could people with GA secondary to AMD safely tolerate galegenimab when used over a long time?

The OLE study (GR42558) and the original or parent study (GR40973) ended early. The study sponsor decided to stop all studies on galegenimab. This decision was made based on advice from a special group of experts – who looked at results already available from different studies. They thought that the good things the medicine could do - potential benefits of the treatment – did not outweigh the possible risks, so they suggested that it was not worth continuing to develop galegenimab.

This section only shows the key results from this study. You can find information about all other results on the websites at the end of this summary (see Section 8).

5. What were the side effects?

Side effects are medical problems (such as feeling dizzy) that happened during the study.

- They are described in this summary because the study doctor believes the side effects were related to the treatments in the study.
- Not all of the people in this study had all of the side effects.
- Side effects may be mild to very serious and can be different from person to person.
- It is important to be aware that the side effects reported here are from this single study. Therefore, the side effects shown here may be different from those seen in other studies, or those that appear on the medicine leaflet.
- Serious and common side effects are listed in the following sections.

Serious side effects

A side effect is considered "serious" if it is life-threatening, needs hospital care, or causes lasting problems.

During this study, 4 out of 144 people (3%) had at least one serious side effect, thought to be caused by the study treatment, which were:

- Damage to the nerve in the study eye (**optic neuropathy**)
- Inflammation of the gel-like substance inside the study eye (**vitritis**)
- Inflammation inside the study eye coming from the middle layer of the eye causing redness and pain (**uveitis**)
- Redness, swelling or pain of the colored part of the study eye and nearby areas (**iridocyclitis**)

Four people in this study died for reasons not related to the study treatment.

Five people stopped their treatment because of serious side effects.
Four people changed their dose ("dose modification") or temporarily stopped their dose ("dose interruption") because of serious side effects.

Most common non-serious side effects

During this study, 12 out of 144 people (8%) had at least one side effect that doctors thought was caused by the study treatment. Some people had more than one side effect.

- 4 people had iridocyclitis in the study eye
- 3 people had vitritis in the study eye
- 2 people had dots and lines in their vision caused by changes in the gel-like substance inside the eye (vitreous floaters)
- 1 person had blood showing in the white part of the eye (conjunctival hemorrhage)
- 1 person had a loss of part of the usual field of vision (visual field defect) in both eyes
- 1 person had redness, swelling or pain of the colored part of the eye (iritis)

Other side effects

You can find information about other side effects (not shown in the sections above) on the websites listed at the end of this summary – see Section 8.

6. How has this study helped research?

The information presented here is from a single study of 144 people with GA secondary to AMD. These results helped researchers learn more about galegenimab and the eye disease.

No single study can tell us everything about the risks and benefits of a medicine. It takes many people in several studies to find out everything we need to know. The results from this study may be different from other studies with the same medicine.

- **This means that you should not make decisions based on this one summary.**
- **Always speak to your doctor before making any decisions about your treatment.**

7. Are there plans for other studies?

At the time of writing this summary, all studies looking at galegenimab for GA secondary to AMD were stopped by the sponsor. No further studies are planned.

8. Where can I find more information?

You can find more information about this study on the websites listed below:

https://www.clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT04607148

https://forpatients.roche.com/en/trials/eye-disorder/amd/a-study-assessing-the-long-term-safety-and-tolerability-81852.html

Who can I contact if I have questions about this study?

If you have any further questions after reading this summary:

- Visit the ForPatients platform and fill out the contact form – https://forpatients.roche.com/en/About.html
- Contact a representative at your local Roche office.

If you took part in this study and have any questions about the results:

- Speak with the study doctor or staff at the study hospital or clinic.

If you have questions about your own treatment:

- Speak to the doctor in charge of your treatment.

Who organized and paid for this study?

This study was organized and paid for by Genentech, Inc., South San Francisco, CA, USA. Genentech is part of F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., with headquarters in Basel, Switzerland.

Full title of the study and other identifying information

The full title of this study is:

A multicenter, open-label extension study to evaluate the long-term safety and tolerability of FHTR2163 in patients with geographic atrophy secondary to age-related macular degeneration

- The protocol number for this study is GR42558.
- The ClinicalTrials.gov identifier for this study is NCT04607148.