

CLINICAL PROGRAMME BACKGROUNDER

Exploring FP-1201-lyo for the Treatment of ARDS

Phase III Trials

The INTEREST Trial

An international, double-blind, Phase III trial investigating the safety and efficacy of FP-1201-lyo (recombinant human interferon beta-1a) for the treatment of moderate or severe acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).

The study has recruited **301** patients in more than **60** intensive care units (ICUs) in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the UK.

Trial Objective

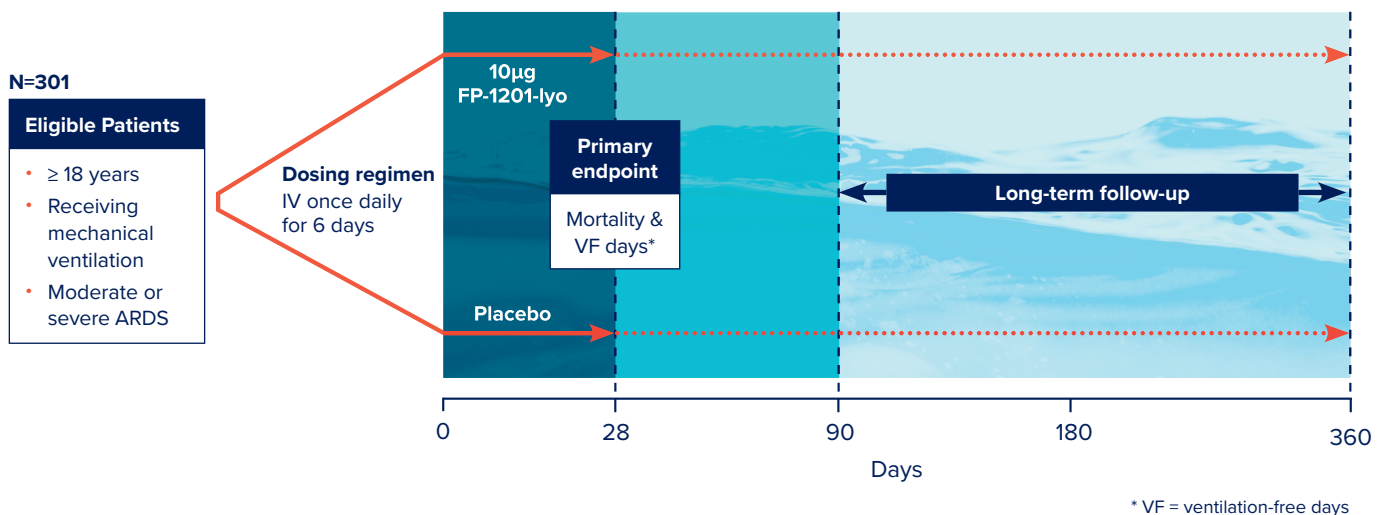
Understand the effect of FP-1201-lyo on survival and the time survivors require mechanical ventilation and ICU care. The protocol seeks to demonstrate a 50% reduction in all-cause mortality with FP-1201-lyo treatment at day 28.

Top-line findings are expected to be shared in the first half of 2018.

Trial Design (see diagram 1 below)

- Patients are randomised on a 1:1 basis to receive either FP-1201-lyo 10 µg or placebo once daily for 6 days
- Primary endpoint: a composite of death and days free of mechanical ventilation at day 28
- Secondary endpoints: all-cause mortality at days 28, 90, 180 and 360; number of days free of organ failure at day 28; number of ICU-free days at day 28 and length of hospital stay

Diagram 1: Phase III INTEREST trial design



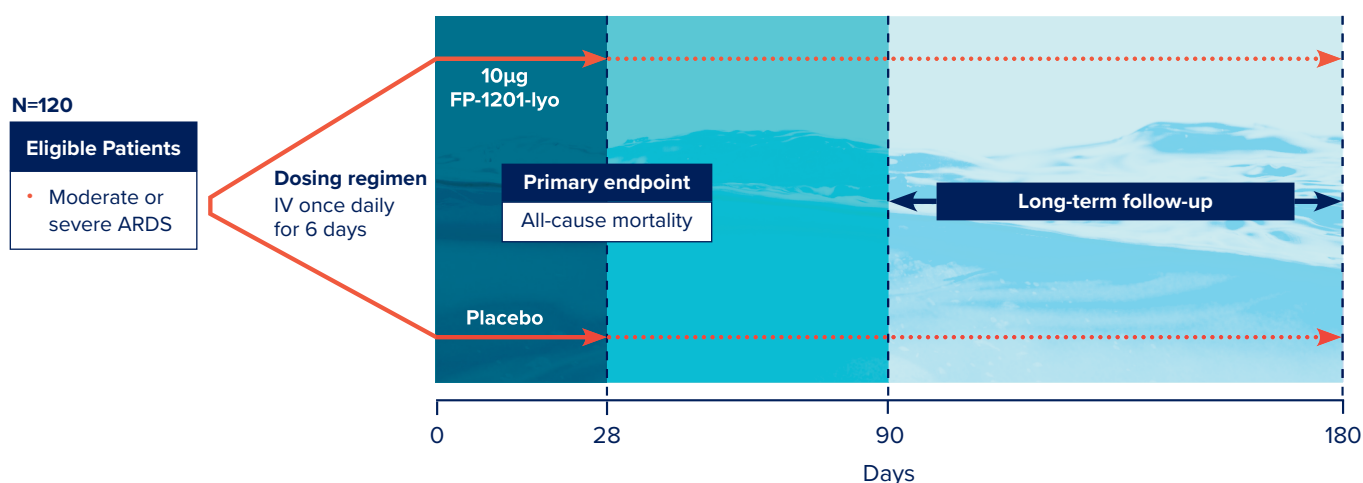
The Japan Trial

A double-blind, Phase III trial investigating the efficacy and safety of FP-1201-lyo for the treatment of moderate to severe ARDS in **120** Japanese patients (JapicCTI-163320). Results will be combined with INTEREST to support European, US and Japanese regulatory filings. Initial results are expected to be available in the second half of 2018.

Trial Design (see diagram 2 below)

- Patients randomised on a 1:1 basis to receive either FP-1201-lyo 10 µg or placebo once daily for 6 days
- Primary endpoint: all-cause mortality at day 28
- Secondary endpoints: all-cause mortality at days 28, 90 and 180; number of days free of organ failure at day 28; number of ICU-free days at day 28 and length of hospital stay

Diagram 2: Phase III Japan trial design



Phase II Trials

The safety, tolerability and preliminary efficacy of FP-1201-lyo was investigated in an open-label trial comprising dose escalation and expansion phases which enrolled 37 ARDS patients at eight hospitals in the UK. Safety and efficacy results were published in *The Lancet Respiratory Medicine* in 2014.¹

Comparable results were found in a complementary Phase II, open-label study that was conducted at 15 ICUs in Japan. Eighteen patients with an average acute physiology and chronic health evaluation (APACHE II) score of 31.6 were recruited and randomised to receive 2.5, 5 or 10 µg per day for 6 days. Results were announced in January 2016.²

US Regulatory Update

The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has proposed that Faron proceed directly to filing a Biologics License Application (BLA) pending positive results from INTEREST and the Japan trial, and has granted Fast Track designation. While not necessary to support the BLA, Faron is planning to conduct a US-based, open-label, pharmacological study in moderate and severe ARDS patients, especially with end organ failures (e.g., kidney and liver).

Progress: The FDA approved an Investigational New Drug Application for FP-1201-lyo in January 2018, which will make this trial possible.

References

1. Bellingan G, et al. The effect of intravenous interferon-beta-1a (FP-1201) on lung CD73 expression and on acute respiratory distress syndrome mortality: an open label study. *The Lancet Respiratory Medicine* 2014; 2:98–107.
2. Faron press release, Positive top-line results from the Japanese Phase II study of Traumakine® for the treatment of ARDS. Issued 7 January 2016; <https://otp.tools.investis.com/clients/uk/faron/rns/regulatory-story.aspx?cid=2223&newsid=873016> (last accessed March 2018).