Primary results from the **SATISFY** study: A EuroBloodNet, Multicenter, Single-Arm, Phase 2 Study

Safety and Efficacy of Mitapivat in Erythrocyte Membranopathies and Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia Type II

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No conflicts of interest



Erythrocyte membranopathies

Genetic defects in cytoskeletal, (trans)membrane or ion-channel proteins





Congenital Dyserythropoietic Anemia Type II (CDA II)

Genetic defects in SEC23B







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There is a significant unmet need in the current treatment





A splenectomy is the only therapeutic option

- No indication in **mild-moderate disease**
- Increased infection susceptibility and thrombosis risk
- Contra-indicated in hereditary xerocytosis (HX) and limited effect in CDA II



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Mitapivat – an allosteric pyruvate kinase activator



Preclinical and mouse model results provide a rationale for the use of mitapivat in membranopathies

Matte et al. (2023) – JCI insight Andres et al. (2019) - BJH Figure created with biorender.com





phase 2 trial.

Setup

Investigator initiated, multicenter, single-arm

Locations

Denmark The Netherlands Sibling study in Canada

Sponsor

EuroBloodNet Association (Non-profit)

Funding **Agios Pharmaceuticals**







Key eligibility criteria



Key Exclusion Criteria



Pyruvate kinase deficiency diagnosed with decreased PK activity or two pathogenic PKLR alleles



Blood transfusion within last 3 months or >5 units the last year



Significant medical comorbidity



Receiving hematopoietic stimulating agents











Primary endpoint

Safety - Incidence of treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs)

Given Secondary endpoint

Efficacy - Hemoglobin response, defined as ≥1.0 g/dL increase in Hb concentration from baseline (sustained at two scheduled visits in the fixed dose period)

Other secondary endpoints

Change from baseline in **hemolytic markers**

Patient-reported outcome measures

- SF-36: Short form-36 (health-related quality of life)
- **PKDIA:** Pyruvate Kinase Deficiency Impact Assessment (impact of hemolysis on daily living)

Patient selection and baseline characteristics



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24 participants (EU)

- 16 Hereditary spherocytosis (HS)
- 4 Hereditary xerocytosis (HX)
- 4 CDA II



Female sex

13/24 (54%)

1/24 (4%)



Safety analysis

TEAEs were mostly (96%) mild events (grade 1-2)

Most frequent reported (mild) events

- Headache
- Upper respiratory infection 11/24 (46%)
- Insomnia

12/24 (50%) 11/24 (46%) 8/24 (33%)

- 4/91 (4%) grade 3 events occured, whilst no grade 4-5 events occurred
- Two serious adverse events occurred, both unrelated to the study drug



Efficacy analysis – Hemoglobin change from baseline



13/23 (57%) participants reached the key secondary endpoint, of which 12/13 (92%) with HS

An early and sustained hemoglobin response was observed in HS



Concomitant decrease in reticulocyte count and bilirubin was observed





Mean reticulocytes countBaseline 257 ± 166 W32 190 ± 116 P< 0.001BilirubinBaseline 3.4 ± 2.2 W32 2.0 ± 0.9 P< 0.001

LDH and Haptoglobin remained stable

Improvements in quality of life across multiple domains





Error bars represent standard deviation. P-values were calculated using a wilcoxon signed rank test * p<0.05, ** p<0.01, *** p<0.001

SF-36: Higher scores indicate a better quality of life (range 0-100)

PKDIA scores improved across al disease states with significant improvements in HS

Pyruvate kinase deficiency impact assessment (PKDIA)







PKDIA: Higher scores indicate higher disease burden (Range 30-76)

Summary

- Safety profile was consistent with that observed in previous mitapivat clinical trials
- Mitapivat demonstrated **sustained improvements** in hemoglobin, hemolytic markers, quality of life and disease burden
- These improvements were particularly pronounced in hereditary spherocytosis
- These findings indicate **potential clinical benefit** in this patient population, **supporting continued longer-term evaluation in this trial**.
- A poster (PS2199) with the baseline results of the exploratory analysis will be presented at EHA on Saturday, June 14 (18:30 19:30 CEST)
 UMC Utrecht

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