Efficacy and Safety of CBP-201 in Adults with Moderate-to-Severe Atopic Dermatitis (AD): A Phase 2b, Randomized, Double-blind, Placebo-controlled Trial (CBP-201-WW001)

Bruce Strober,1,2 Brian Feinstein,3 Jinhua Xu,4,5 Emma Guttmann-Yassky,6 Jonathan I. Silverberg,7 Eric Simpson,8 Pauline Li,9 Malinda Longphre,9 Jing Song,9 John Guo,9 Maryam Yaghini,9 Belinda Williams,9 Zheng Wei,9 Selwyn Ho9

1Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA; 2Central Connecticut Dermatology, Cromwell, CT, USA; 3Encore Medical Research LLC, FL, USA; 4Department of Dermatology, Huashan Hospital, Fudan University, Shanghai, China; 5Shanghai Institute of Dermatology, Shanghai, China; 6Department of Dermatology and Laboratory of Inflammatory Skin Diseases, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY; 7Department of Dermatology, George Washington University School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Washington, DC, USA; 8Department of Dermatology, Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, USA; 9Connect Biopharma, San Diego, CA, USA and Suzhou, China.

Introduction: CBP-201 is a novel monoclonal antibody that binds to a region of IL-4Rα that is different than dupilumab. Early phase trial data suggest potential for efficacy and safety in AD, with more convenient dosing frequency than currently available biologics. This Phase 2b trial assessed three regimens of CBP-201 in adults with moderate-to-severe AD.

Methods: This randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, international trial (NCT04444752) comprised 16-week treatment and 8-week follow-up periods. Patients were randomized (1:1:1:1) to subcutaneous CBP-201 (300mg Q2W, 150mg Q2W, 300mg Q4W) or placebo. Eligible patients had moderate-to-severe AD (IGA ≥3, EASI ≥16, BSA ≥10%) inadequately controlled with, or not suitable for, topical treatments; no prior anti-IL-4Rα/IL-13 therapies; and no concomitant topical AD treatment except for bland emollient and rescue medication.

Results: A total of 226 patients received ≥1 dose of CBP-201 or placebo (median [range] EASI 21.15 [16.0–68.4], age 38.5 [18–73] years; 31% of patients had IGA 4, 54% were female). As expected during the COVID-19 pandemic, trial conduct was impacted, with higher discontinuation rates (12.5–19.3% across CBP-201 groups) compared with Phase 3 trials of the approved anti-IL-4Rα (6.3–9.5%).

The trial successfully met its primary endpoint: significant percent reductions in least squares (LS) mean EASI at Week 16 were observed with all CBP-201 doses (300mg Q2W: -63.0% [P=0.001]; 150mg Q2W: -57.5% [P=0.01]; 300mg Q4W: -65.4% [P=0.0002]) versus placebo (-40.7%). Median EASI percent reductions at Week 16 (300mg Q2W: -79.3%; 150mg Q2W: -64.7%; 300mg Q4W: -72.4%) were greater than LS mean percent reductions, with a similar placebo response (-41.0%). Patients in China (N=32) had higher baseline EASI (median 26.9), and no discontinuations in CBP-201 groups, which may have contributed to greater CBP-201 responses (300mg Q2W:
LS mean -82.9% [P<NS]; 150mg Q2W: -59.1% [P=NS]; 300mg Q4W: -76.1% [P<0.05]) and lower placebo response (-34.9%).

Significant improvements with CBP-201 were observed for secondary endpoints, including proportions of EASI-50, -75, -90 and IGA 0/1 responders and pruritus scores. Rescue medication use by Week 16, imputed as non-responders, ranged from 3.5% (150mg Q2W) to 12.5% (placebo), lower than in Phase 3 trials for the approved anti-IL-4Rα; range, 17.1% (Q2W 300mg) to 51.7% (placebo). Clinical improvements with CBP-201 were particularly notable in patients with higher AD severity biomarker levels at baseline (Silverberg et al, Maui Derm 2022).

CBP-201 and placebo had similar incidence of TEAEs (48% vs 54%), serious TEAEs (1.8% vs 3.6%), TEAEs leading to discontinuation (1.2% vs 1.8%) and injection site reactions (1.8% vs 1.8%). Incidence of conjunctivitis with CBP-201 was 3.5%.

**Conclusion:** Clinical outcomes were significantly improved in patients randomized to CBP-201, despite the challenges of COVID-19 restrictions. The trial met primary and key secondary endpoints, supporting the potential of both 300mg Q2W and 300mg Q4W. The safety profile of CBP-201 was similar to placebo, except for a low incidence of conjunctivitis consistent with IL-4Rα inhibition. Further investigation of CBP-201 300mg in moderate-to-severe AD is warranted, in larger trials that take into consideration how differences in trial design and the patient populations recruited may impact efficacy and safety outcomes.

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