

Highlights on the Committee for Advanced Therapies Joint PCWP-HCPWP session, 15th November 2023

Mencía de Lemus Committee for Advanced Therapies European Medicines Agency

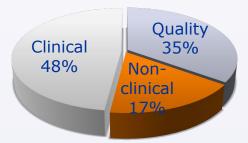




DISCLAIMER

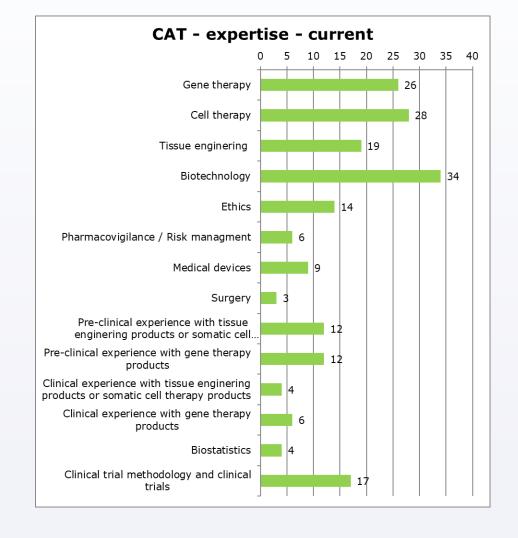
Consultancy role for the pharmaceutical company Roche in the development of the product Evrysdi[®] (Risdiplam).

- In December 2008, the ATMP Regulation (EC)
 No 1394/2007 entered into force laying down
 an EU framework for marketing of Advanced
 Therapy Medicinal Products (ATMPs)
- In 2009 the Committee for Advanced Therapies (CAT) was created to provide expert regulatory and scientific advice specific to ATMPs



CAT: Multidisciplinary scientific and regulatory expertise





ttps://www.ema.europa.eu/en/committees/committee-advanced-therapies-cat

CAT stands for



- Safe and efficacious first-in-class ATMPs
- Including incremental scientific-clinical knowledge in regulatory decision making
- Supporting ATMP developers
- Incorporating physician and patient perspectives in our deliverables
- Supporting patient access by analysing root causes of RWD deficiencies and by increasing interactions with HTAs
- Warning against unproven cell-based therapies
- Strengthened communication and exchange with EMA committees and working parties

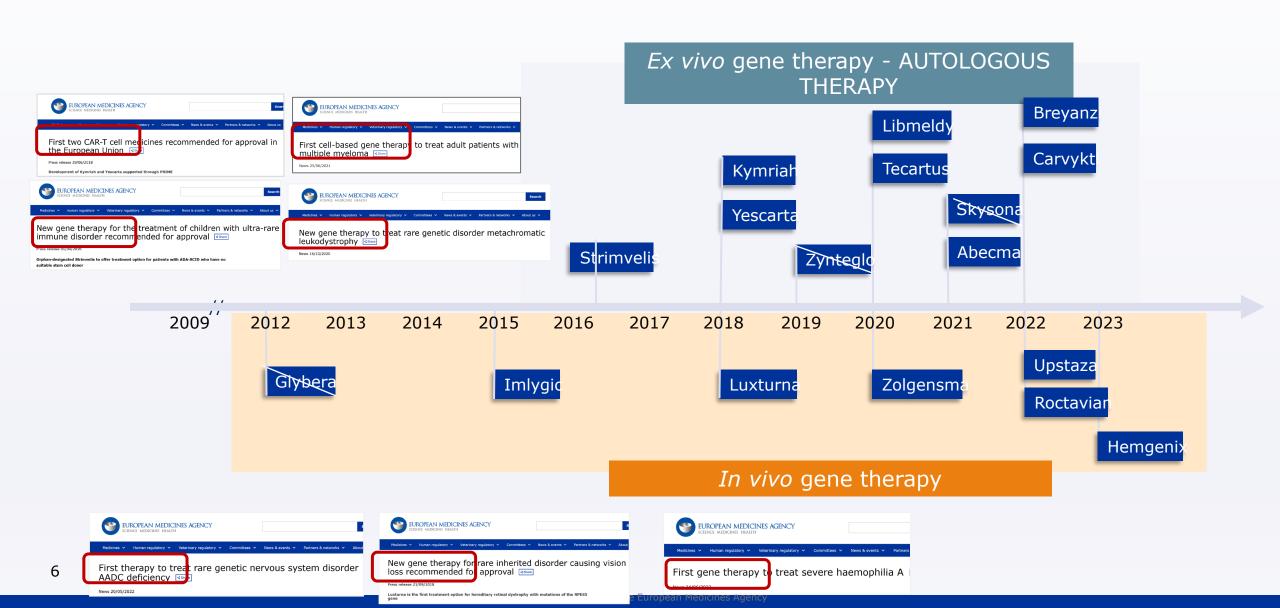
What are the main differences to other medicines?



- Complex products to develop, manufacture, characterise, test
- They do not follow standard non-clinical & clinical development programmes
- They bring novel toxicities, therefore they need risk assessment of insertional mutagenesis events
- Specific post-authorization obligations to address remaining uncertainties
- No precedent cases for regulatory decision making

Gene Therapy: two approaches to treat severe diseases





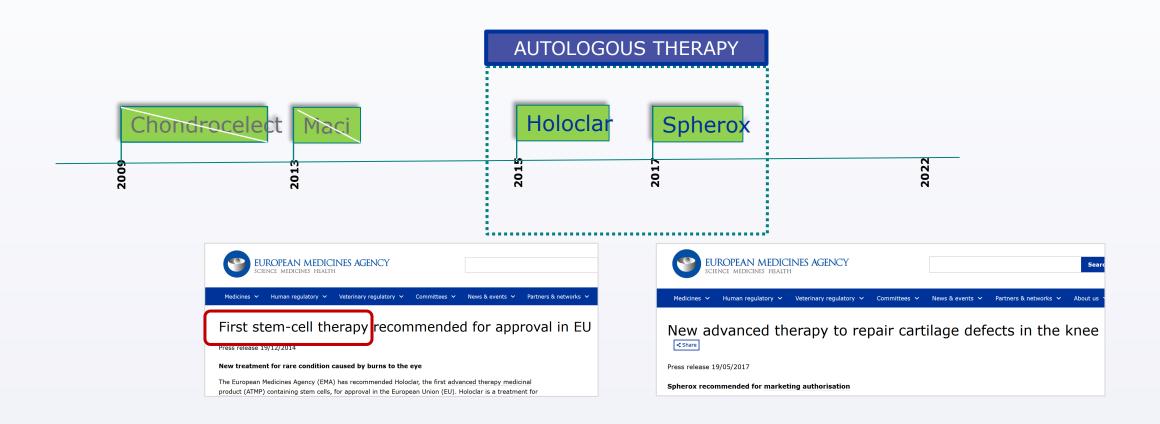


Innovative Somatic Cell Therapies Medicinal Products



Innovative Tissue Engineered Medicinal Products





Chondrocelect®
MACI®
Spherox®
Holoclar®
Cultured chondrocytes for repair of knee cartilage defects, 2009
Cultured chondrocytes.....2013
Cultured chondrocytes.....2017
Cultured corneal epithelial cells for treatment of corneal lesions 2014

HEMGENIX (INN-etranacogene dezaparvovec)



- Treatment of Haemophilia B for adults with congenital Factor IX definciency.
- Non-replicating, recombinant adeno-associated virus serotype 5 (AAV5) based vector.
- Single dose, intravenous (after at least 6 months with standard routine Factor IX prophylaxis)
- 2 prospective, open-label, single-dose, single-arm studies.
 - ✓ Phase 2b study performed in US (N=3)
 - ✓ Phase 3 multi-national study performed in US, UK and EU (N=54).
 - ✓ Adult male patients with moderately severe or severe Haemophilia B
 - √ 5 years follow-up

HEMGENIX (INN-etranacogene dezaparvovec) (II) EUROPEAN



 Study results: primary endpoint: assessment of the annualised bleeding rate compared to the observational lead-in period:

| Number | ≥6-month | 7-18 months | ≥6-month | 7-18 months |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | lead-in period | post-dose | lead-in period | post-dose |
| | FAS (N=54) | FAS (N=54) | (N=53)*** | (N=53)*** |
| Number of patients with | 40 (74.1%) | 20 (37.0%) | 40 (75.5%) | 19 (35.8%) |
| bleeds | | W 77 | | 371 |
| Number of patients with zero | 14 (25.9%) | 34 (63.0%) | 13 (24.5%) | 34 (64.2%) |
| bleeds | | 30 | 300 | *** |
| Number of any bleeds | 136 | 54 | 136 | 49 |
| Number of person years for | 33.12 | 49.78 | | |
| bleeding events | | | | |
| Adjusted* ABR** | 4.19 | 1.51 | 3.89 | 1.07 |
| (95% CI) for any bleeds | (3.22, 5.45) | (0.81, 2.82) | (2.93, 5.16) | (0.63, 1.82) |
| ABR reduction (lead-in to | (F) | 64% | | 72% |
| post-treatment) | | (36%, 80%) | | (57%, 83%) |
| 2-sided 95% Wald CI | | 0.0002 | | p<0.0001 |
| 1-sided p-value**** | | | | |

HEMGENIX (INN-etranacogene dezaparvovec)



- Conditional aproval February 2023.
- Post MA Long-term follow up: 15 years
- Registry based study: 31/Dec/2044

Highlights 2023



- Improve interactions with HTAs
- Gain knowledge on the possibilities of RWD/RWE for regulatory decision making
- Interactions with stakeholders:
 - ✓ Learned societies
 - ✓ Industry
 - ✓ Regulators (FDA, Japan)
- Progress on the Guideline on requirements for investigational ATMPs in clinical trials
- Post -authorisation safety and efficacy follow-up and RMP for ATMPs

CAT's added value



- First in class first in human
- Urgent unmet medical needs & limited evidence
- Deliberation & apropriation by all the committee
- Use of RWD/RWE for regulatory decisions (pre & post MA)



Many thanks! Any questions?

Acknowledgements:

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