

# Assessment of Cardiac Outcomes in Delandistrogene Moxeparovec Clinical Trials for Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy

Aravindhan Veerapandiyan<sup>1</sup>; John Bourke<sup>2</sup>; John Day<sup>3</sup>; Craig McDonald<sup>4</sup>; Jerry Mendell<sup>5</sup>; Jonathan Soslow<sup>6</sup>; Craig Zaidman<sup>7</sup>; Stefanie Mason<sup>5</sup>; Sravya Ennamuri<sup>5</sup>; Jianfeng Meng<sup>5</sup>; Mark Vivien<sup>5</sup>; Lilly East<sup>5</sup>; Alexander P. Murphy<sup>8</sup>; Christoph Wandel<sup>9</sup>; James Richardson<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Arkansas Children's Hospital, Little Rock, AR, USA; <sup>2</sup>NUTH NHS Hospitals Foundation Trust, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK; <sup>3</sup>Stanford University, Palo Alto, CA, USA; <sup>4</sup>UC Davis, Davis, CA, USA; <sup>5</sup>Sarepta Therapeutics, Inc., Cambridge, MA, USA; <sup>6</sup>Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN, USA; <sup>7</sup>Washington University in Saint Louis, Saint Louis, MO, USA; <sup>8</sup>Roche Products Ltd, Welwyn Garden City, UK; <sup>9</sup>F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Basel, Switzerland

## Objective

- To assess pooled cardiac safety outcomes from delandistrogene moxeparovec studies with up to 5 years of follow-up

## Background

- Cardiorespiratory failure is the most common immediate cause of death in patients with DMD;<sup>1,2</sup> therefore, any disease-modifying DMD therapy needs to be able to target skeletal, respiratory, and cardiac muscles<sup>3</sup>
- Delandistrogene moxeparovec, an rAAVrh74 vector-based gene transfer therapy approved for the treatment of DMD in the US and other select countries,<sup>4</sup> is designed to drive high expression of micro-dystrophin protein in both skeletal muscle and the heart via the MHCK7 promoter, which contains an  $\alpha$ -MHC enhancer that is highly active in the cardiac muscle<sup>5</sup>
- In a mouse model of DMD, treatment with delandistrogene moxeparovec has been associated with an improvement in cardiac parameters, with no evidence of toxicity<sup>6</sup>
- A more comprehensive characterization of cardiac safety of delandistrogene moxeparovec in patients is needed

## Methods

### Patients

- Data were collected from 4 studies (Table 1):
  - 101 (NCT03375164; n=4)<sup>7</sup>
  - 102 (NCT03769116; n=41)<sup>8</sup>
  - ENDEAVOR (NCT04626674, Cohorts 1-5b; n=48)<sup>9</sup>
  - EMBARC, Parts 1 and 2 (NCT05096221; n=125)<sup>10</sup>
- All studies excluded patients with signs of cardiomyopathy, including an ECHO that indicated LVEF <40%

### Cardiac Assessments

Cardiac specific-monitoring included reporting of cardiac AEs, troponin I measurements, cMRI, and ECHO

- Troponin I was assessed regularly in ENDEAVOR and EMBARK

### Statistical Analysis

Data are presented using descriptive statistics only

## Results

### Baseline Characteristics

- Data were collected from 218 patients, of whom 210 (96%) were ambulatory (Table 1)
- At baseline, participants' ages ranged from 3.2 to 20.2 years, and their LVEF values from 48.9% to 78.0% (Table 1)

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of Patients With DMD Across Pooled Trials<sup>a</sup>

	Study 103 (ENDEAVOR) n=48				Study 301 (EMBARC) n=125					
	Study 101 n=4	Study 102 n=41	Cohort 1 n=20	Cohort 2 n=7	Cohort 3 n=6	Cohort 4 n=7	Cohort 5a n=6	Cohort 5b n=2	Treated (Part 1) n=63	Placebo (Part 1) n=62
Ambulatory	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
DMD exons affected	Frame shift (deletion or duplication) or premature stop codon mutation between exons 18 and 58		Pathogenic variant <sup>b</sup> fully contained between exons 18 and 79 <sup>c</sup>				Pathogenic variant <sup>b</sup> partially or fully contained between exons 1 and 17 <sup>c,d</sup>		Pathogenic variant <sup>b</sup> fully contained between exons 18 and 79 <sup>e</sup>	
Age, years, range	4.0 - 6.0	4.3 - 7.9	4.4 - 7.9	8.0 - 12.1	9.9 - 20.2	3.2 - 3.9	4.7 - 8.6	12.3 - 14.6	4.1 - 7.9	4.0 - 8.0
Weight, kg, range	13.7 - 21.4	15.0 - 34.5	15.2 - 33.1	28.0 - 50.5	36.1 - 80.1	12.5 - 16.5	19.1 - 47.4	43.4 - 59.0	13.5 - 38.5	14.4 - 41.6
LVEF%, mean (range)	60.7 <sup>f</sup> (57.0 - 65.0)	63.7 (54.5 - 74.0)	63.8 (53.0 - 69.0)	58.6 (53.0 - 62.6)	55.3 (48.9 - 62.2)	63.9 (56.4 - 72.0)	62.5 (55.1 - 68.0)		64.9 (55.0 - 77.0)	64.4 (52.0 - 78.0)
Troponin I, $\mu\text{g/L}$ , mean (range)	-	-	0.02 <sup>g</sup> (0 - 0.23)	0.05 (0 - 0.22)	0.13 (0.01 - 0.47)	0.02 (0 - 0.05)	0.02 (0 - 0.11)	0.00 (0 - 0.01)	0.03 <sup>h</sup> (0 - 0.59)	0.03 <sup>i</sup> (0 - 0.81)
Follow-up duration, years, mean (range) <sup>j</sup>	5.0 (5.0 - 5.0)	3.5 (2.5 - 4.6)	2.9 (2.7 - 3.0)	2.5 (2.1 - 2.6)	2.5 (2.5 - 2.6)	1.9 (1.8 - 2.0)	0.9 (0.7 - 1.0)	1.0 (0.9 - 1.0)	1.6 (1.3 - 2.1)	1.6 (1.2 - 2.2)

<sup>a</sup>Data in this table do not comprehensively represent all ongoing trials. <sup>b</sup>Expected to lead to absent dystrophin. <sup>c</sup>Initial inclusion criteria allowed for any mutations in DMD exons 1 through 79; however, an immune-mediated myositis event in a patient with a large deletion in the exon 1 to 17 region of the DMD gene prompted an update to the inclusion criteria. <sup>d</sup>Excludes deletions that fully include exons 9 to 13. <sup>e</sup>Excludes mutations fully contained within exon 45. <sup>f</sup>n=3. <sup>g</sup>n=19. <sup>h</sup>n=62. <sup>i</sup>n=61. <sup>j</sup>Follow-up duration = (date of censoring - infusion date + 1)/365.25.

### Cardiac AEs

- Two cases of myocarditis were reported by the investigator within days of delandistrogene moxeparovec infusion; both resolved within 3 weeks, 1 with an addition of another cardiac medication (Table 2)
- Another patient, from ENDEAVOR Cohort 5a, experienced a recurrence of immune-mediated myositis with concurrent cardiac inflammation during immunosuppressant weaning and stabilized with 2 weeks of treatment<sup>4</sup>

Table 2. Summary of 2 Patients Treated With Delandistrogene Moxeparovec Who Experienced Myocarditis

	Patient 1 (ENDEAVOR, Cohort 2)	Patient 2 (EMBARC, Part 1)
Age, years	11	6
Body mass, kg	50.5	20
Medical history	DMD-related cardiomyopathy (LVEF 60%)	Asthma, seasonal allergies
Post-treatment day of onset of myocarditis-related symptoms	Day 3: Nausea, vomiting Day 4: Troponin increase Day 6: Self-limited chest discomfort	Day 1: Fever, nausea, vomiting, episode of shaking Day 2: Tachycardia
Troponin I elevation	Yes	Yes
Troponin I elevation resolved?	Yes	Yes
ECHO assessment post-symptom onset	Normal	Normal
cMRI changes consistent with myocarditis?	Yes	cMRI not performed
Cardiac-related medication newly added to treatment regimen at hospital discharge	Yes	No
Post-episode LVEF% (ECHO)	Normal	Normal

## Results

### Troponin I Levels

- Except in the 2 myocarditis cases, troponin I fluctuations (EMBARC Part 1, Figure 1; ENDEAVOR, Supplementary Figure S1) were asymptomatic and compatible with fluctuations observed in DMD<sup>11</sup>
- An analysis of ENDEAVOR Cohorts 1-3 (n=33), which included 6 non-ambulatory patients, showed no apparent relationship between total capsid load and troponin levels at baseline, peak troponin I levels, or change in troponin I levels from baseline 1-2 weeks post-infusion (Figure 2; Supplementary Figure S2)
- There was also no apparent relationship between troponin I levels and serum vector genome exposure (as measured via C<sub>max</sub>)
- In ENDEAVOR and EMBARK Part 1, 12 out of 107 patients with available baseline and post-baseline ECHO data had elevated troponin I levels at baseline
  - One year post-infusion, only 1 of these patients had LVEF <50% (48% by ECHO)

Figure 1. Troponin I Fluctuations in Patients From EMBARK Part 1<sup>a</sup>

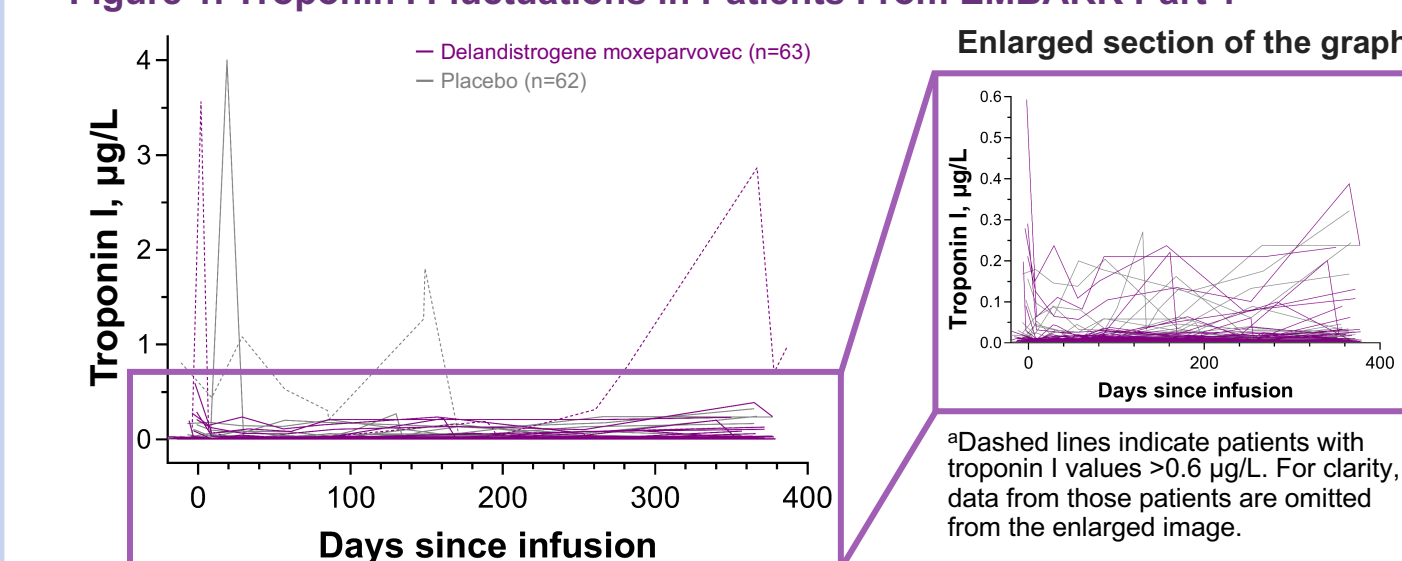
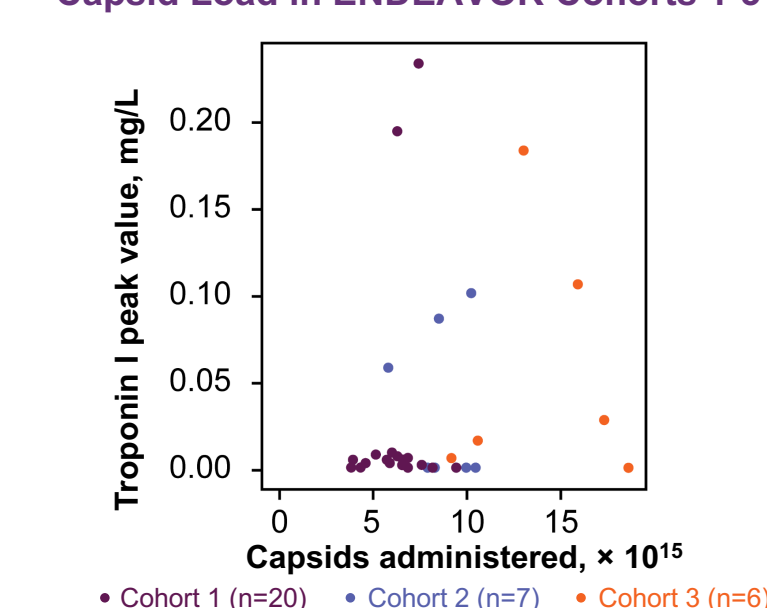


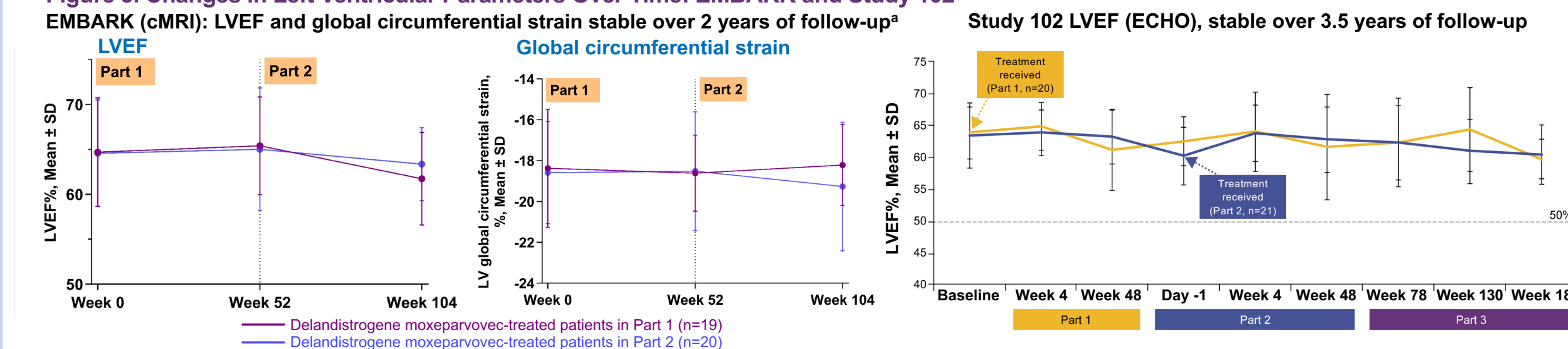
Figure 2. Troponin I Levels Versus Total Capsid Load in ENDEAVOR Cohorts 1-3



### LVEF values were stable across all studies

- EMBARC: the cMRI substudy revealed no relevant differences in LV values between patients treated with delandistrogene moxeparovec for up to 104 weeks and those treated with placebo for 52 weeks (Figure 3, Supplementary Figure S3)
- ENDEAVOR: ECHO revealed stable LVEF values over 2 years of follow-up (Supplementary Figure S3)
- Study 102: ECHO revealed stable LVEF values 3.5 years post-infusion (Figure 3)
- Study 101: ECHO revealed that all 4 patients' LVEF remained normal (>50%) 5 years post-infusion

Figure 3. Changes in Left Ventricular Parameters Over Time: EMBARK and Study 102



<sup>a</sup>In EMBARK cMRI substudy, the LV point estimates at the end of Part 1 (Week 52) were very similar but not identical to the point estimates for the baseline of Part 2. For clarity, only baseline Part 2 values are shown.

## Conclusions

- Results of clinical studies with up to 5 years of follow-up indicate a manageable cardiac safety profile of delandistrogene moxeparovec in a predominantly ambulatory population of patients with DMD
- Delandistrogene moxeparovec treatment is manageable with appropriate monitoring, with no signs of persistent treatment-related cardiac injury

## Acknowledgments

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## Abbreviations

AE, adverse event; C<sub>max</sub>, maximum concentration; cMRI, cardiac magnetic resonance imaging; DMD, Duchenne muscular dystrophy; DMD, dystrophin gene; ECHO, echocardiogram; LV, left ventricle; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; MHC, muscle hybrid cassette; SD, standard deviation.

## Disclosures

AV has received honoraria for serving on advisory boards for Biogen and Novartis and receives research support from the Muscular Dystrophy Association and from Novartis; JB is a Data Monitoring Committee member for Sarepta gene-therapy trials and is a scientific advisor to Sarepta, Pfizer, Roche, and EspeRare Foundation; CM reports grants from Capricor Therapeutics, Catabasis, Edgewise Therapeutics, Epirium Bio, Italfarmaco, Pfizer, PTC Therapeutics, Santhera Pharmaceuticals, and Sarepta Therapeutics and has a consultancy/advisory role with BioMarin, Capricor Therapeutics, Catalyst, Edgewise Therapeutics, Italfarmaco, PTC Therapeutics, F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd, Santhera Pharmaceuticals, and Sarepta Therapeutics. He has received honoraria from PTC Therapeutics and Sarepta Therapeutics while at Nationwide Children's Hospital at the time of the studies and is currently an employee of Sarepta Therapeutics; he is also a co-inventor of AAVrh74.MHCK7.micro-dys technology; JD and JS have no potential conflicts of interest to declare; CZ has received research support from Biogen and Novartis and has served on an advisory board for Sarepta Therapeutics; SM, SE, JM, MV, LE, and JR are employees of Sarepta Therapeutics, Inc. and may own stock and/or stock options in the company; APM and CW are Roche employees and may hold company stock. Previously presented at the Muscular Dystrophy Association Clinical and Scientific Conference, March 16-19, 2025; Dallas, TX, USA.

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## Results

Figure S1. Troponin I Fluctuations in Patients From ENDEAVOR<sup>a</sup>

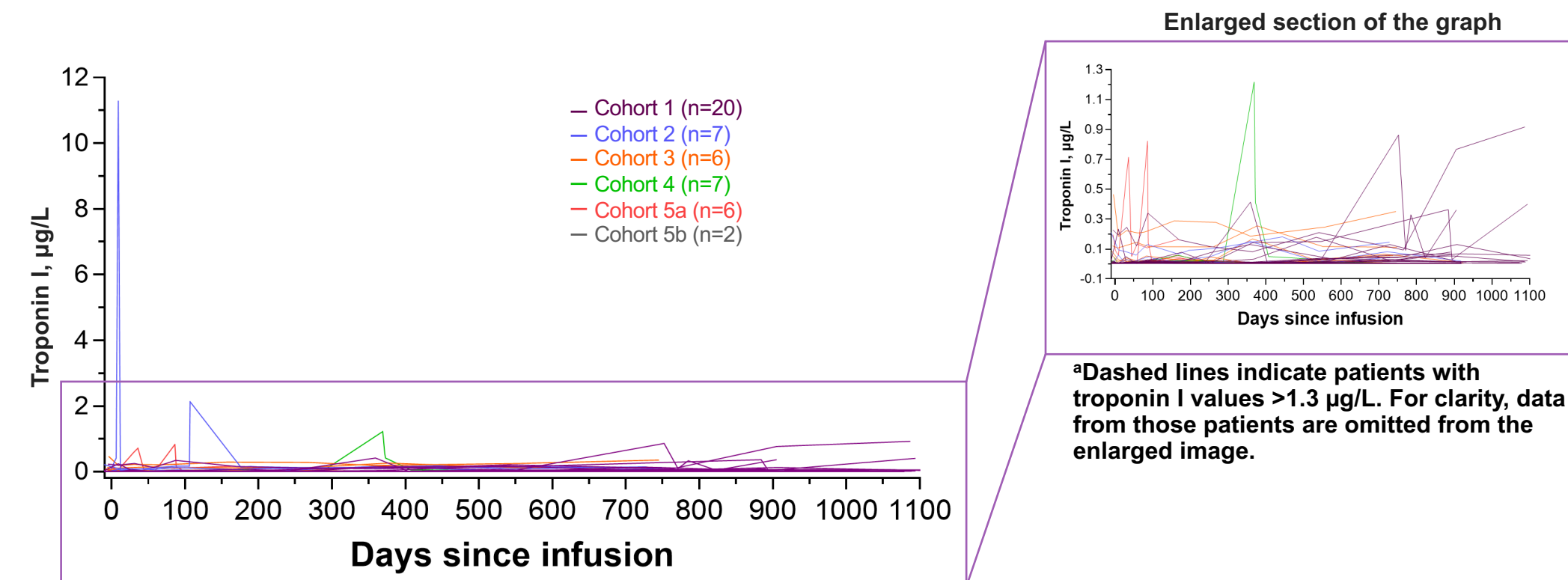
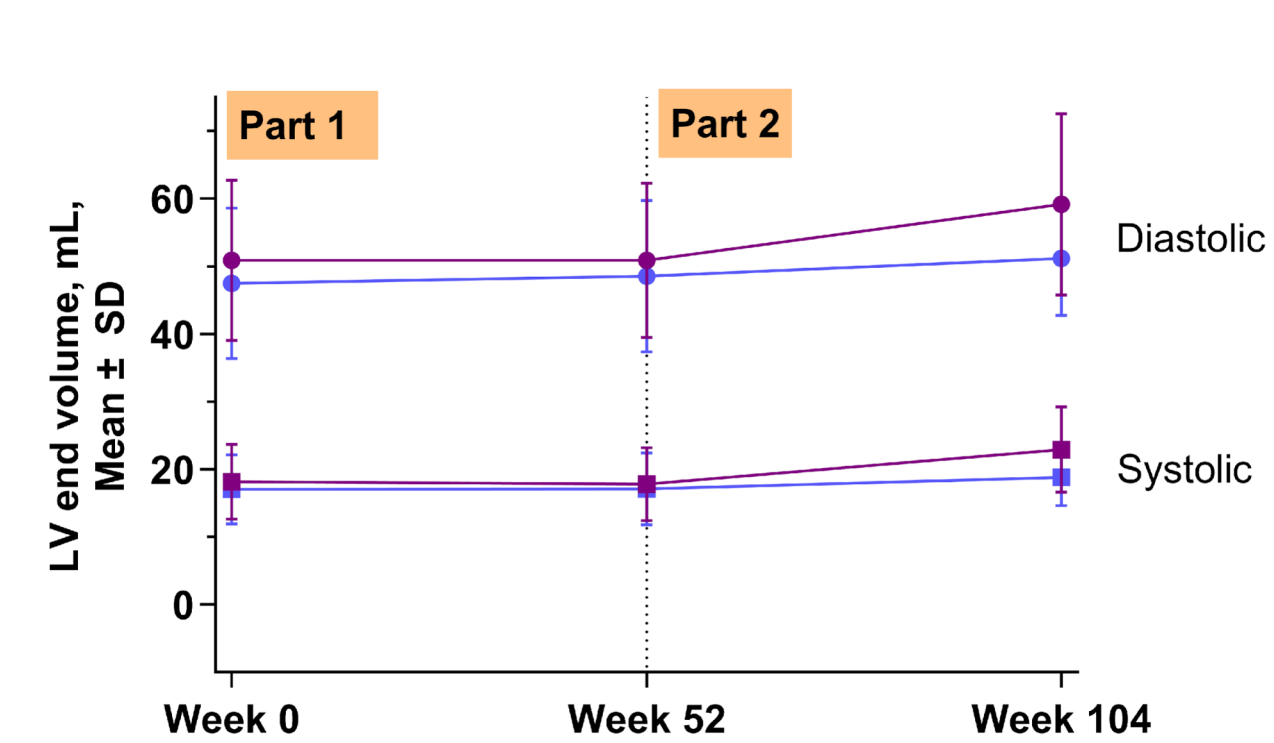


Figure S3. Change in Left Ventricular Parameters Over Time in EMBARK and ENDEAVOR

EMBARK: LV ejection volume (cMRI)



ENDEAVOR: LVEF (ECHO)

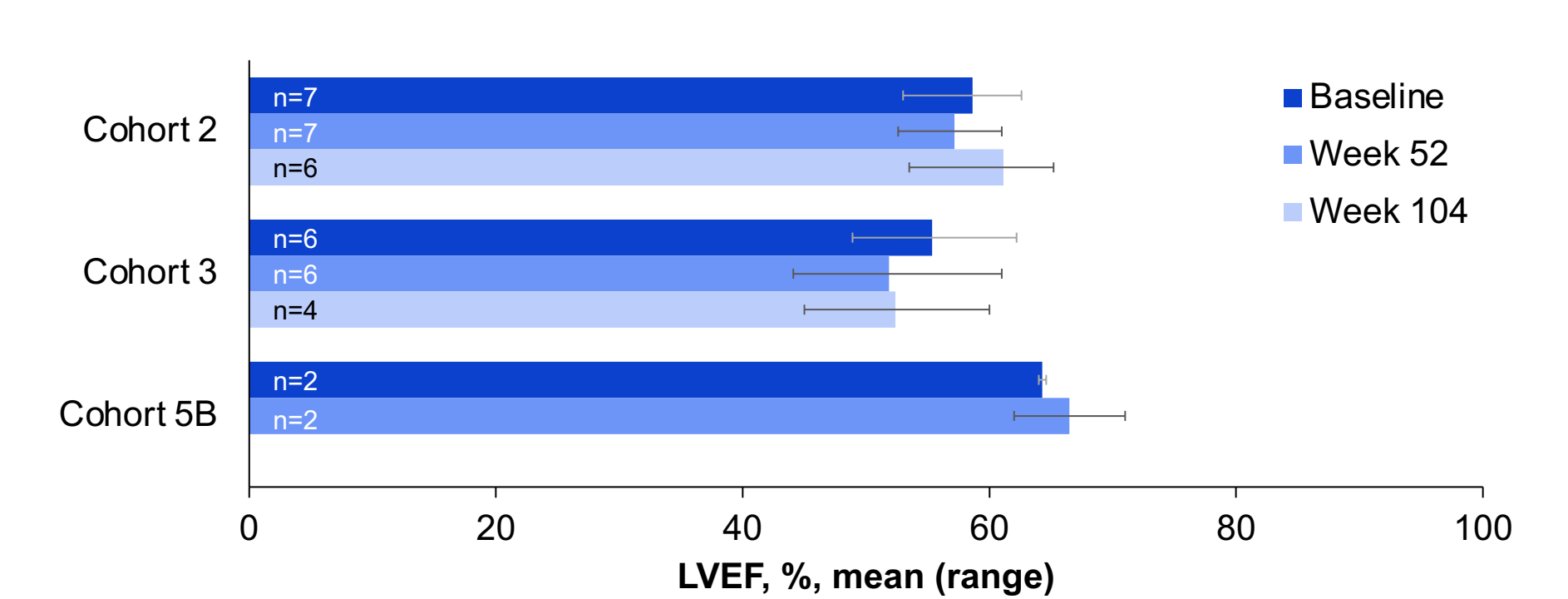
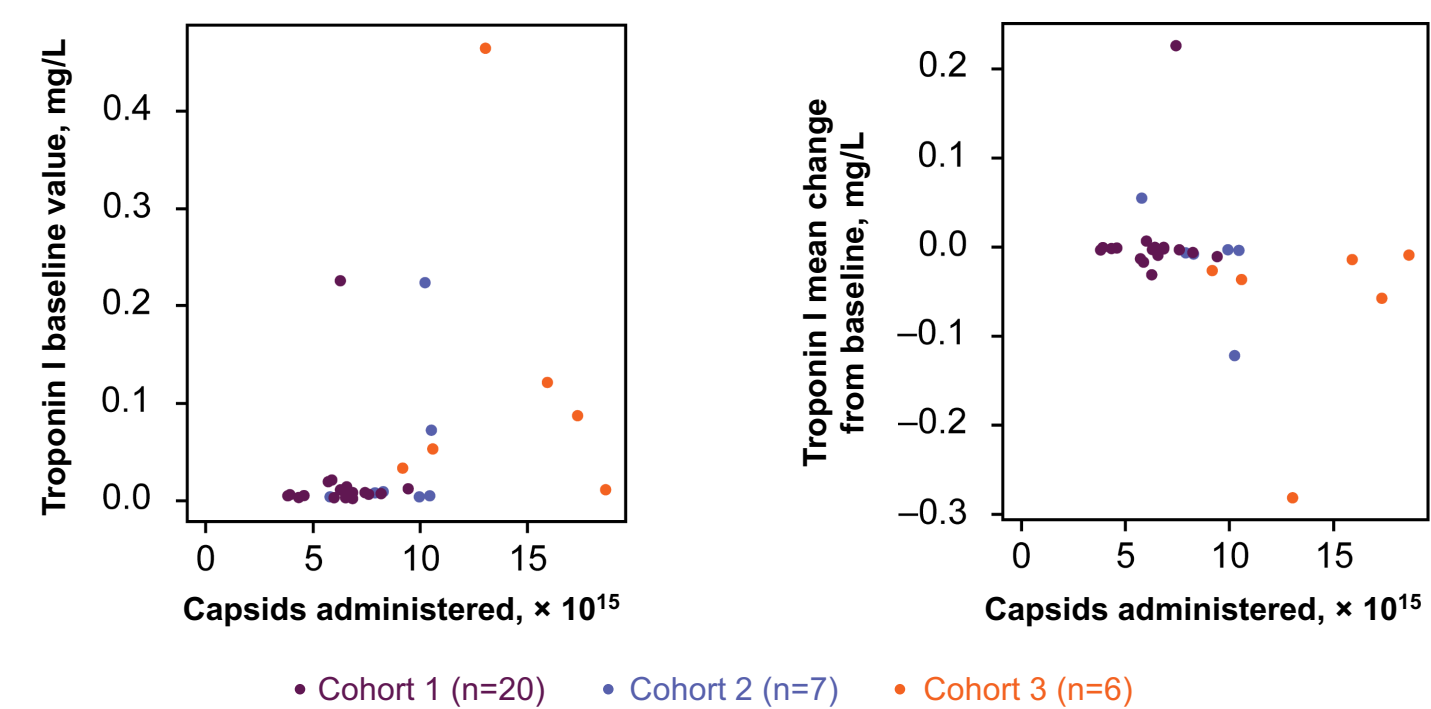
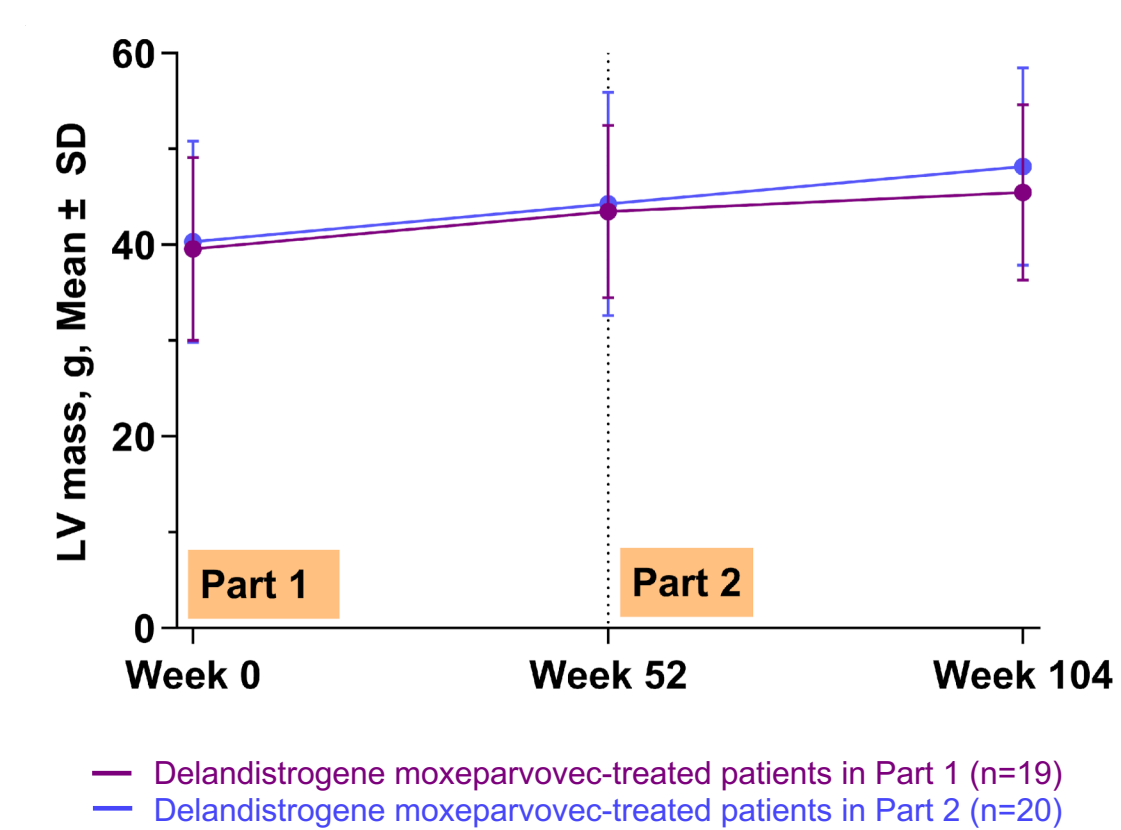


Figure S2. Troponin I Levels Versus Total Capsid Load in ENDEAVOR Cohorts 1-3



EMBARK: LV mass (cMRI)



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