primary studies - published RCT

CFTR activity is enhanced by the novel corrector GLPG2222, given with and without ivacaftor in two randomized trials.

Code: PM31056441 **Year:** 2019 **Date:** **Author:** Bell SC

Study design (if review, criteria of inclusion for studies)

Two placebo-controlled, phase 2a studies

Participants

Subjects homozygous for F508del (FLAMINGO) or heterozygous for F508del and a gating mutation, receiving ivacaftor (ALBATROSS).

Interventions

GLPG2222, given orally once daily for 29â€¯days

Outcome measures

The primary objective of both studies was to assess safety and tolerability. Secondary objectives included assessment of pharmacokinetics, and of the effect of GLPG2222 on sweat chloride concentrations, pulmonary function and respiratory symptoms.

Main results

Fifty-nine and 37 subjects were enrolled into FLAMINGO and ALBATROSS, respectively. Treatment-related treatment-emergent adverse events (TEAEs) were reported by 29.2% (14/48) of subjects in FLAMINGO and 40.0% (12/30) in ALBATROSS; most were mild to moderate in severity and comprised primarily respiratory, gastrointestinal, and infection events. There were no deaths or discontinuations due to TEAEs. Dose-dependent decreases in sweat chloride concentrations were seen in GLPG2222-treated subjects (maximum decrease in FLAMINGO: -17.6â€¯mmol/L [GLPG2222 200â€¯mg], pâ€¯

Authors' conclusions

GLPG2222 was well tolerated. Sweat chloride reductions support on-target enhancement of CFTR activity in subjects with F508del mutation(s). Significant improvements in clinical endpoints were not demonstrated. Observed safety results support further evaluation of GLPG2222, including in combination with other CFTR modulators. FUNDING: Galapagos NV. Clinical trial registration numbers FLAMINGO, NCT03119649; ALBATROSS, NCT03045523.

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See also

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Keywords

Adult; Aminophenols; Anti-Bacterial Agents; CFTR Modulators; G551D-CFTR; Genetic Predisposition to Disease; pharmacological_intervention; Quinolones; VX-770; ivacaftor; GLPG2222; ABBV2222;