

Ameliorating Complement-mediated Injury in IgA Nephropathy

改善IgA腎病變中補體介導的損傷

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COI Disclosure

I have the following relationships to disclose any COI for this research presentation within the period of 36 months

- * **Employment/Leadership position/Advisory role:** Otsuka Pharmaceutical, Vera therapeutics, Viatriis
- * **Stock ownership or options:** none
- * **Patent royalties/licensing fees:** none
- * **Honoraria:** Novartis, Alexion Pharma, Chugai, Viatriis
- * **Research funding:** Chugai Pharmaceutical, Otsuka Pharmaceutical
- * **Subsidies or Donations:** none
- * **Endowed departments by commercial entities:** none
- * **Travel fees, gifts, and others:** none

Multi-Hit model of pathogenesis of IgA nephropathy

Hit1

Increased circulating
galactose-deficient IgA1

Hit2

Production of unique
anti-glycan antibodies

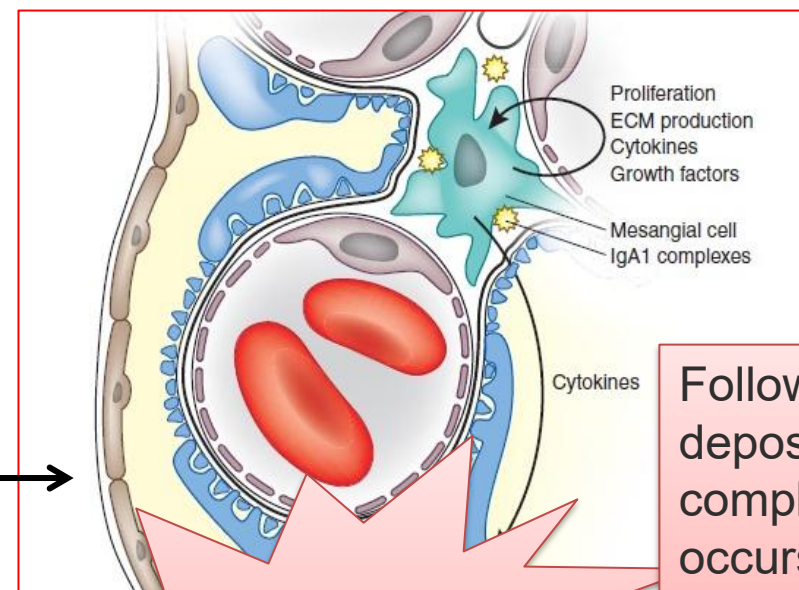
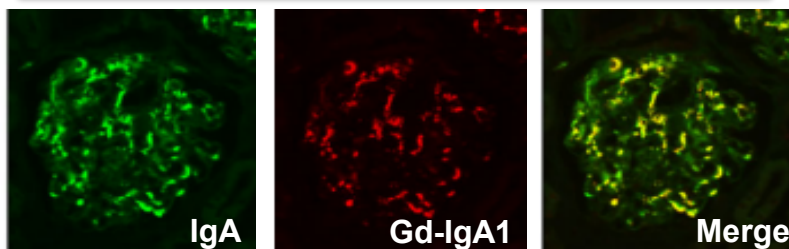
(IgG, IgA)

Hit3

Formation of pathogenic
IgA1-containing circulation
immune complexes

Hit4

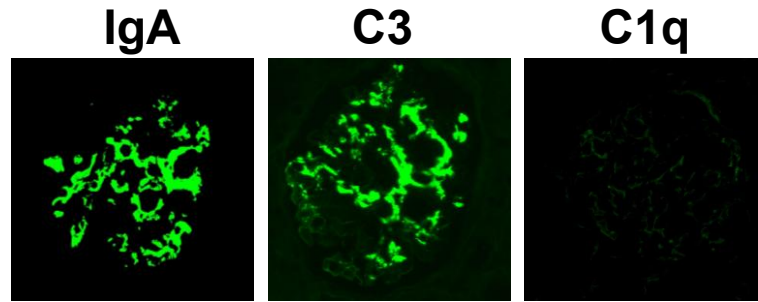
Mesangial deposition and
activation of mesangial cells
resulting in glomerular injury



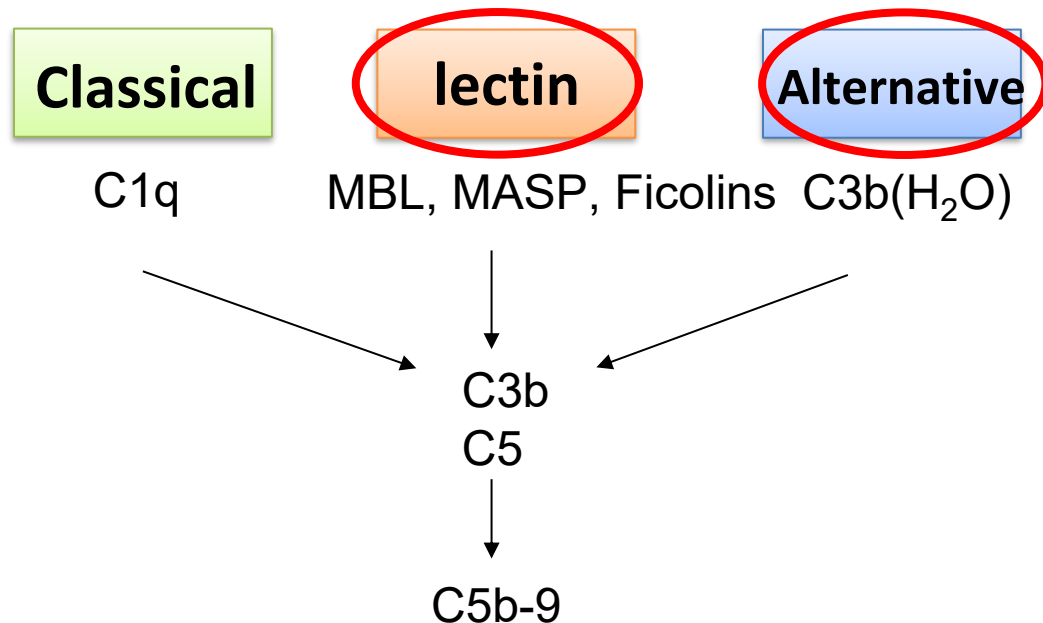
**Complement
activation**

Following the mesangial
deposition of IgA-ICs,
complement activation
occurs, which drives and
amplifies glomerular
inflammation and
damage

Glomerular co-deposition of C3 with IgA is detected in >90% of kidney biopsies in IgAN



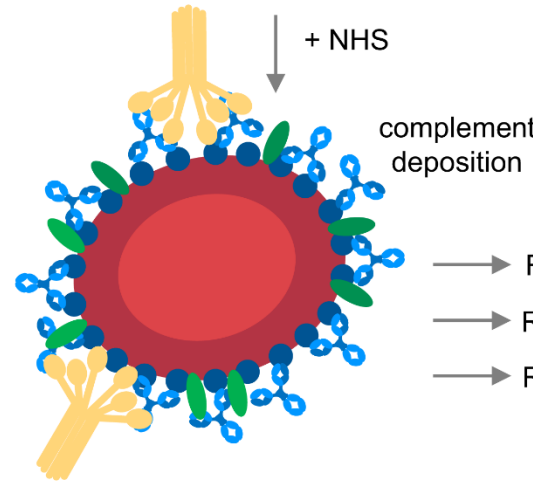
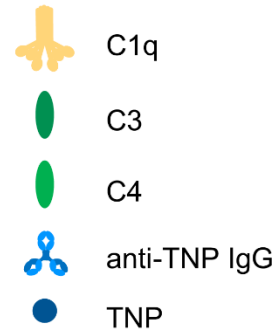
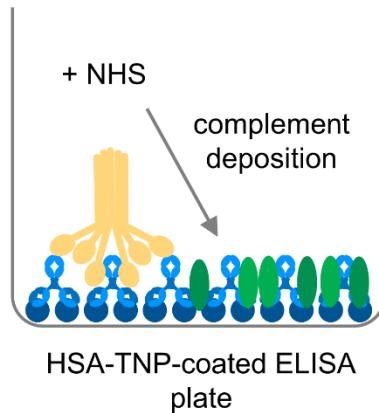
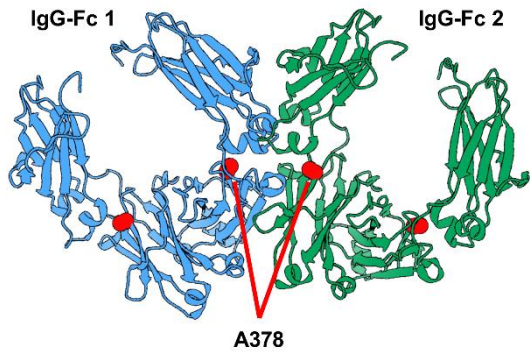
Complement activation



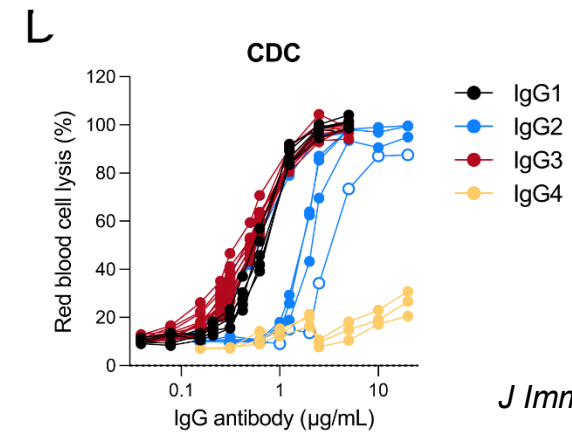
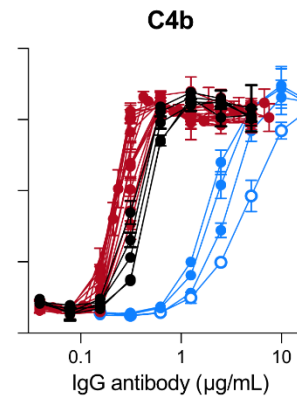
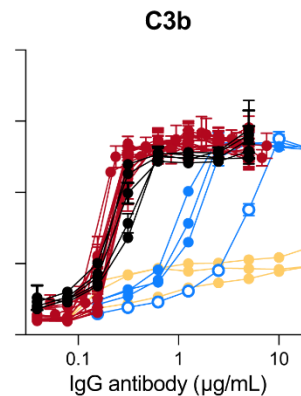
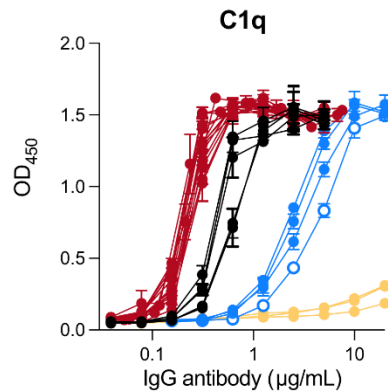
- ✓ What is the extent of the role of complement? Truly only inflammation or more fundamental role in pathogenesis?
- ✓ Ongoing active injury vs. resolving injury?
- ✓ Should we use complement assays/histological staining to guide therapy?
- ✓ Limitations of current complement measurements available to clinicians.

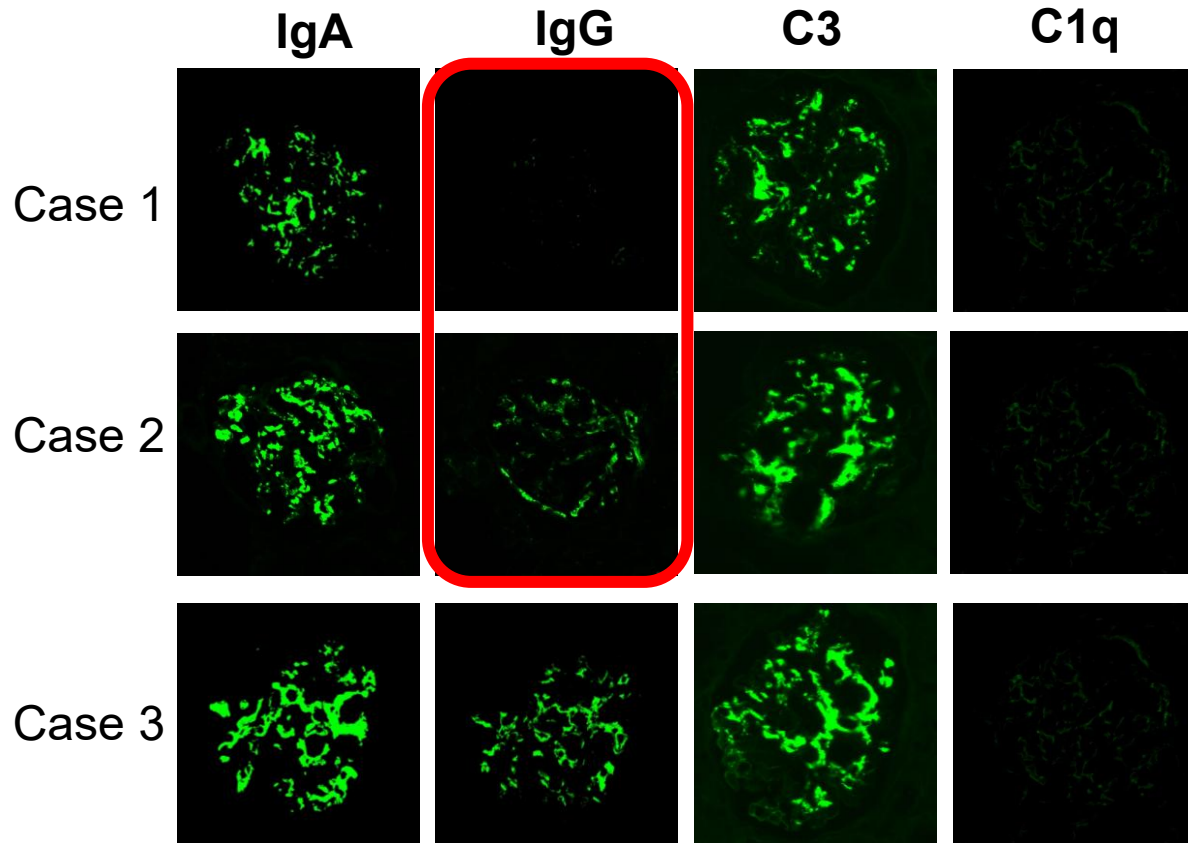
How is the complement system activated?

IgG have pro- and anti-inflammatory activities, depending on the engagement of Fcγ receptors and the activation of the complement system, depends on the IgG subclass, glycosylation, and antigen density



- RBCs: hemolysis (ELISA)
- RBCs: deposition (ELISA & FACS)
- Raji & Ramos cells: viability (FACS)



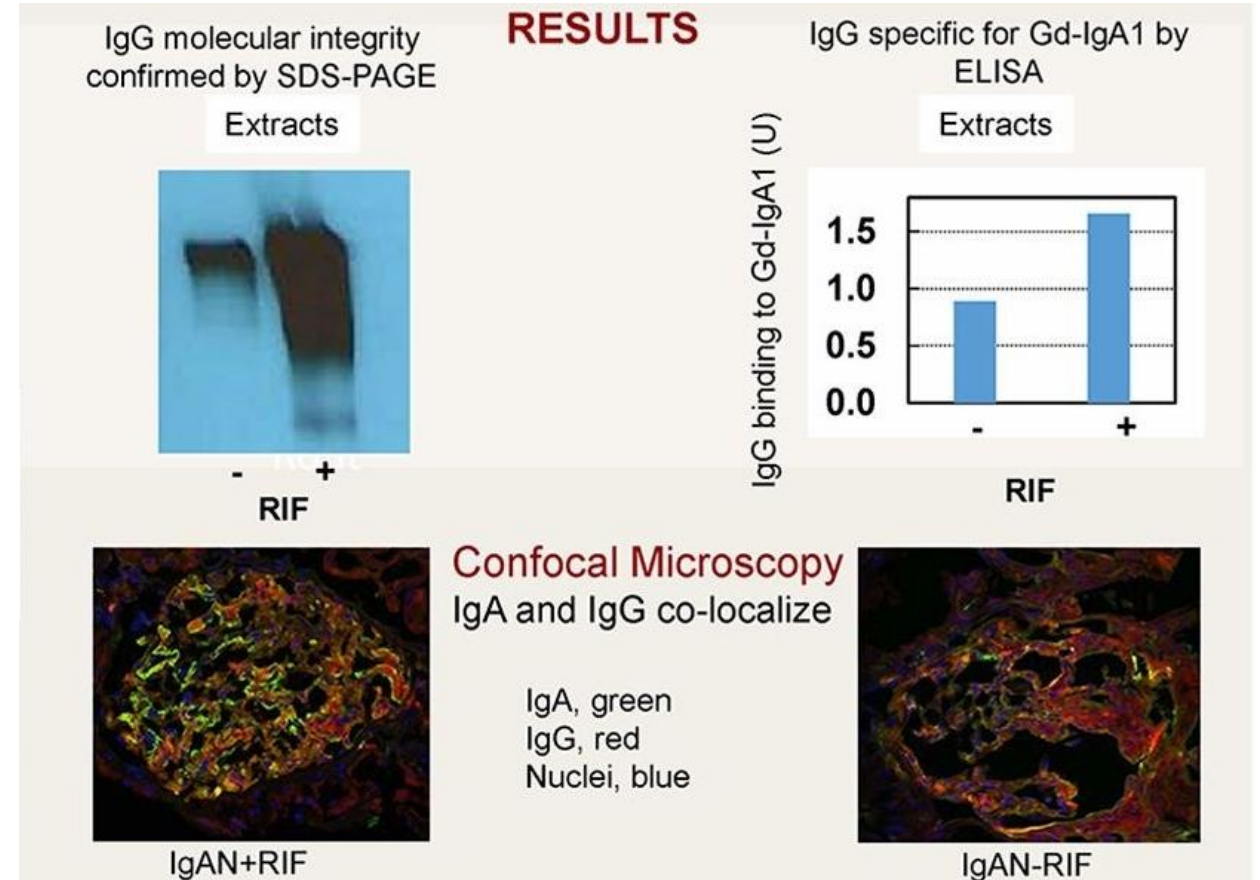
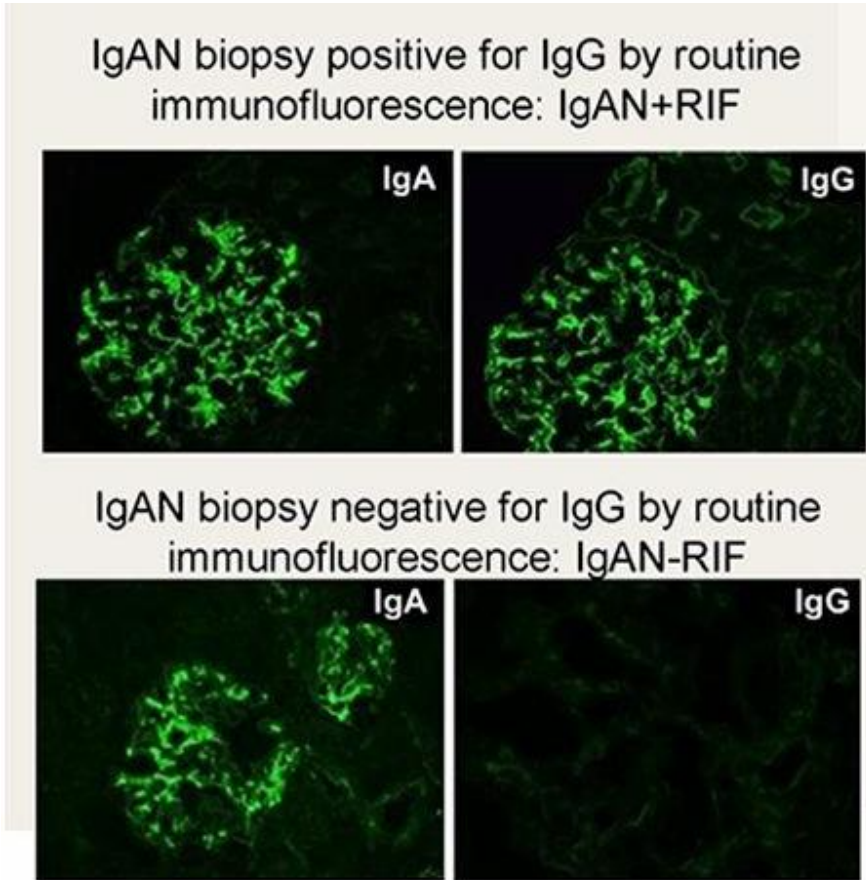


**IgAN was described by Berger, in 1968,
based on**

“intercapillary deposits of IgA-IgG”.

**However, not all of the patients show
glomerular IgG deposition by regular
clinical immunofluorescent analysis.**

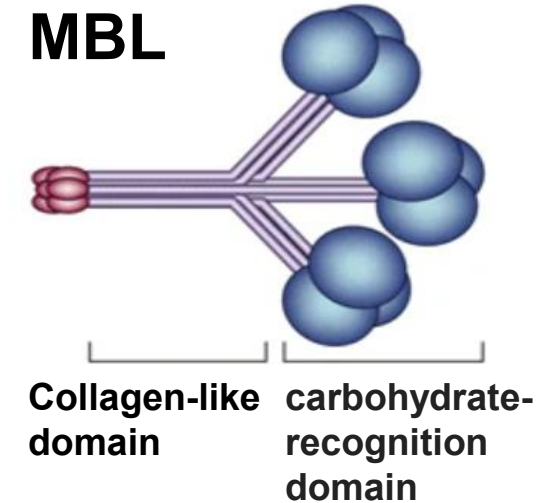
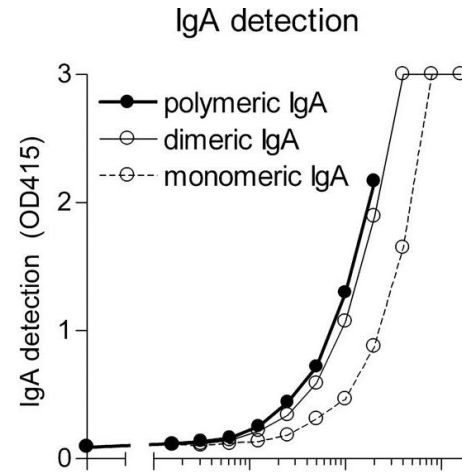
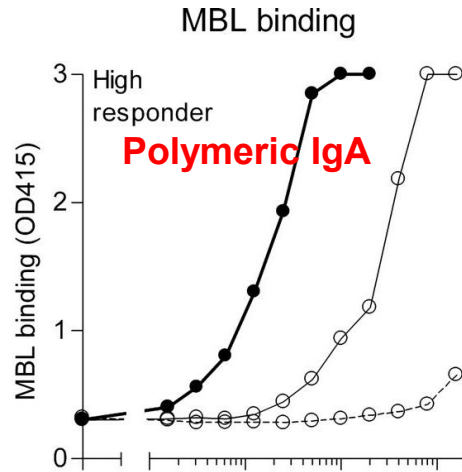
Routine immunofluorescence (RIF) microscopy fails to detect IgG in many kidney biopsies from patients with IgAN



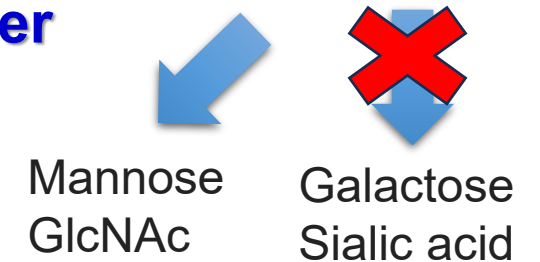
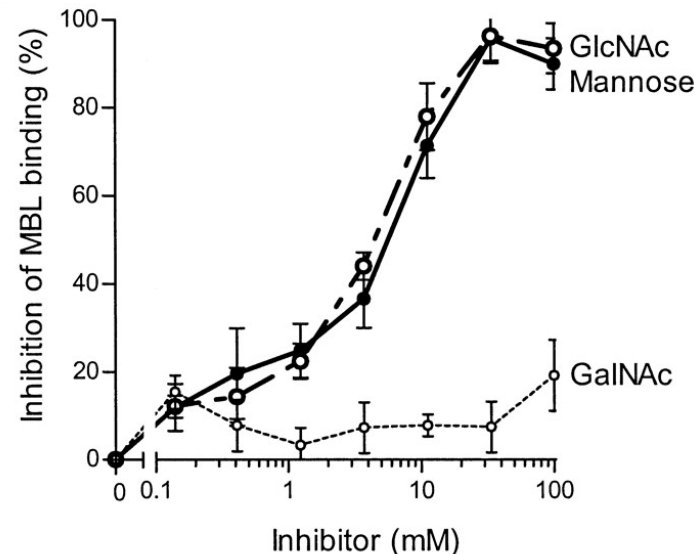
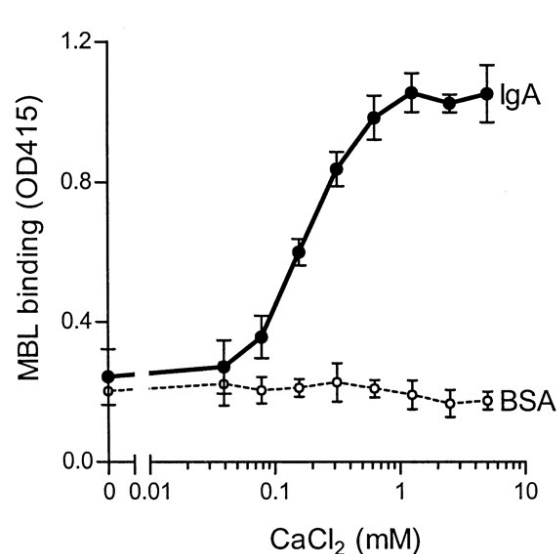
A nanobody specific for the CH3 domain of its Fc portion detects IgG in all patients with IgAN

Does IgA have complement activity?

Polymeric IgA binds via the carbohydrate recognition domain of MBL



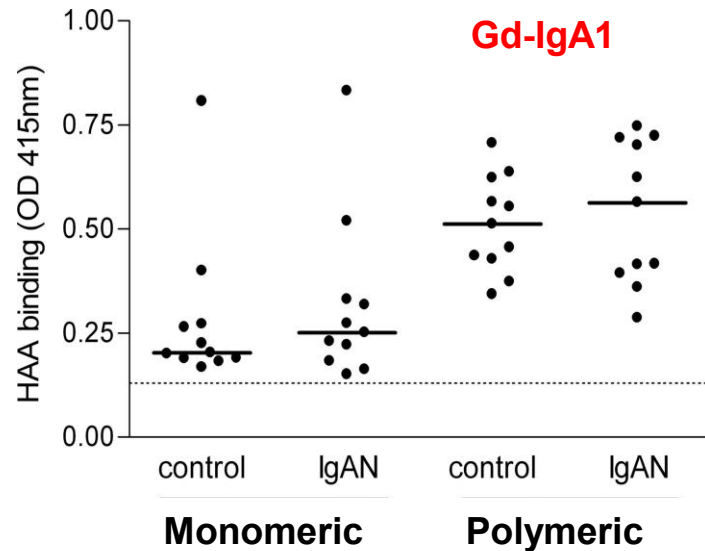
MBL binds to mannose and GlcNAc in a Ca-dependent manner



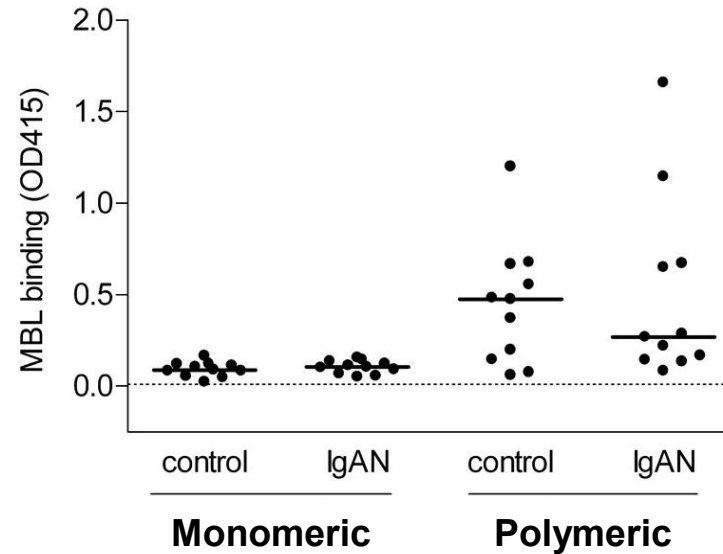
Fujita T. *Nat Rev Immunol*, 2002
 Roos A. *J Immunol* 167: 2861, 2001
 Roos A. *JASN* 17: 1724-1734, 2006

Complement activity of IgA: polymeric >> monomeric

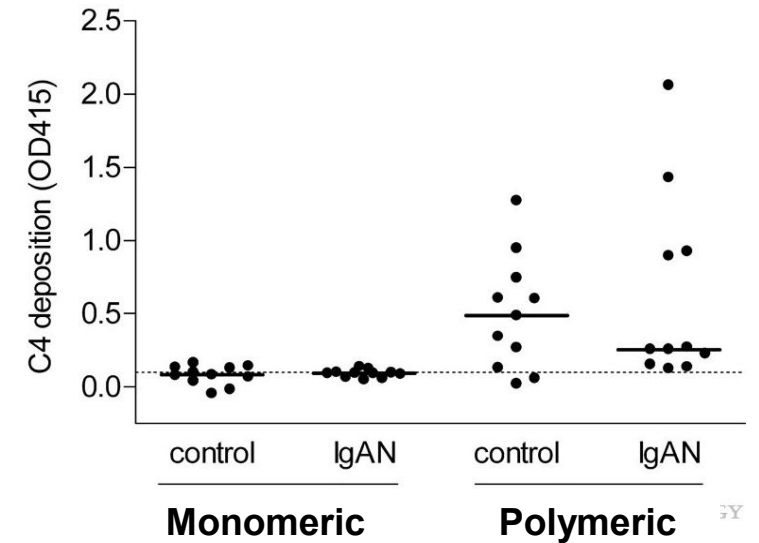
HAA lectin binding



MBL binding



C4 deposition



Does IgA activate the alternative pathway?

European Journal of
Immunology
Basic • Clinical • Translational

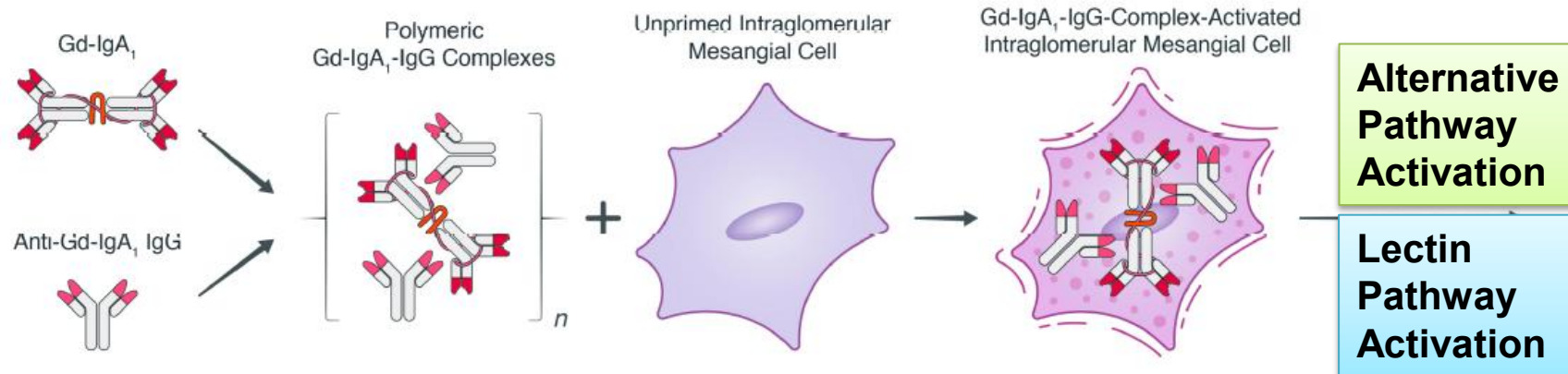
Eur J Immunol 17: 321, 1987

Article

Activation of the alternative pathway of complement by human serum IgA

Pieter S. Hiemstra, Arko Gorter, Marly E. Stuurman, Leendert A. Van Es, Mohamed R. Daha

Polymeric IgA is capable of activating the **alternative pathway** of complement.

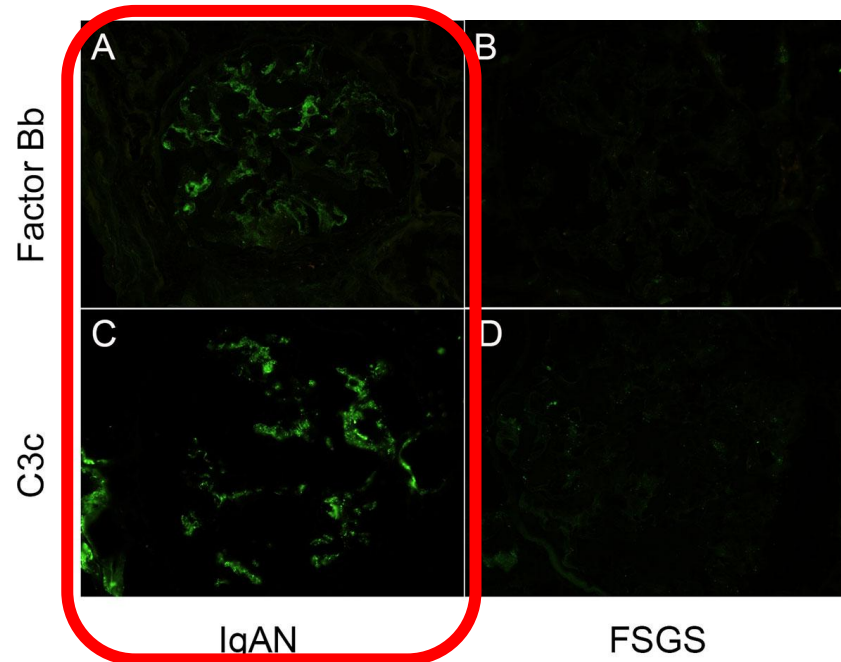
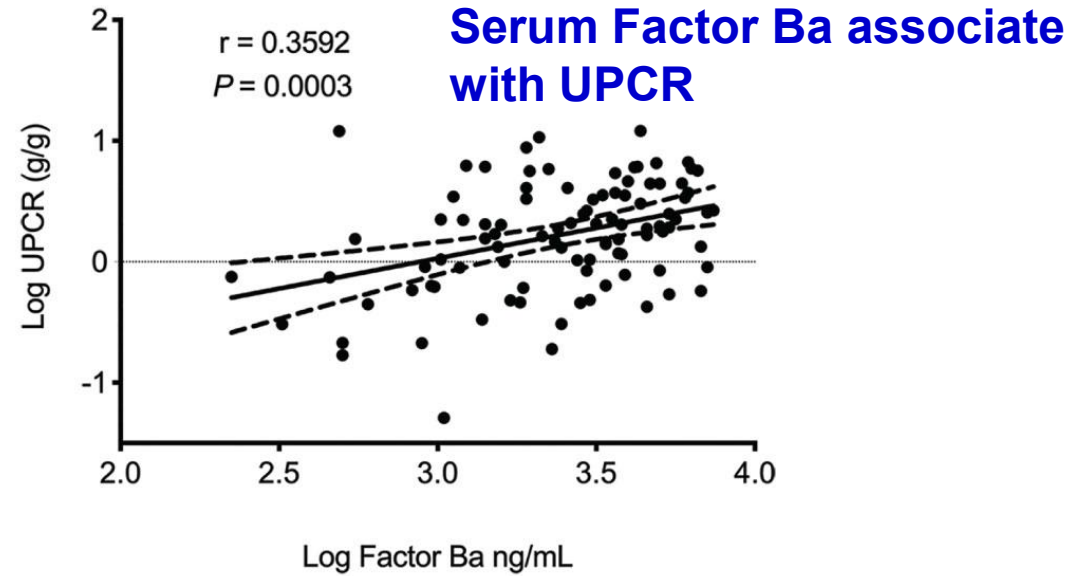
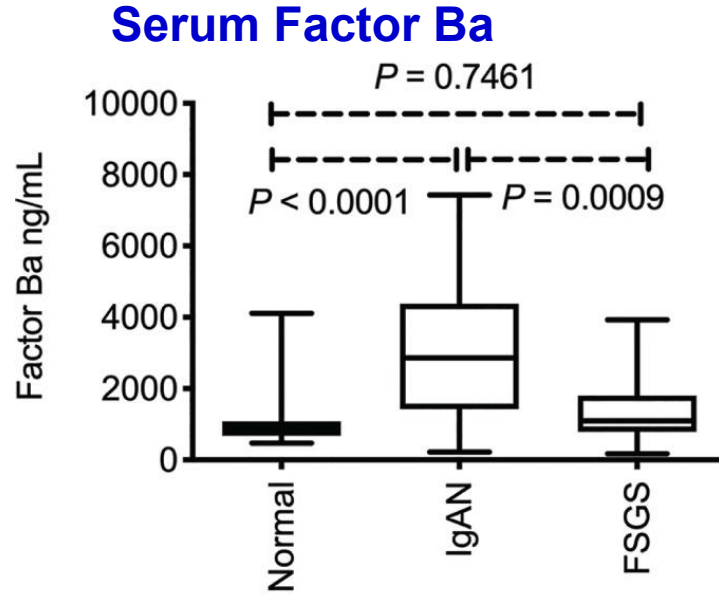


The diagram illustrates the three pathways of complement activation, which converge on the formation of the membrane attack complex (C5b-9).

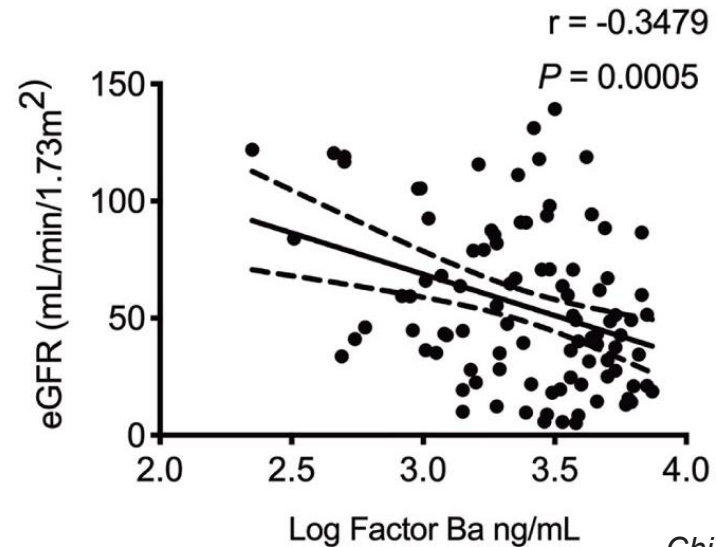
- Lectin pathway (Red box):** Initiated by "Carbohydrate and acetyl moieties" (PRMs: MBL, CL-K1, CL-L1, M_L, H-Ficolin) binding to PRM. This activates MASP1 + MASP2, which cleaves C4 and C2 into C4b and C2a. C4b and C2a form the C4b2a complex, which cleaves C3 into C3a and C3b. C3a is a pro-inflammatory mediator, and C3b is an opsonin. The C4b2aC3b complex is formed.
- Classical pathway (Green box):** Initiated by "Antigen/antibody" binding to C1q. C1q activates C1r + C1s, which cleaves C4 and C2 into C4b and C2a. C4b and C2a form the C4b2a complex, which cleaves C3 into C3a and C3b. C3a is a pro-inflammatory mediator, and C3b is an opsonin. The C4b2aC3b complex is formed.
- Alternative pathway (Orange box):** Initiated by "Spontaneous hydrolysis" of C3 into C3(H₂O). C3(H₂O) is cleaved by FB + FD into C3(H₂O)Bb and C3d. C3(H₂O)Bb cleaves C3 into C3a and C3b. C3a is a pro-inflammatory mediator, and C3b is an opsonin. The C3bBbC3b complex is formed. This complex cleaves C3 into C3a and C3b, leading to self-amplification. C3d is a pro-inflammatory mediator. The C3bBbC3b complex is formed.
- Regulators (Blue boxes):**
 - Regulators: FI, CI-INH, C4-BP, DAF (CD55), MCP (CD46), CR1 (CD35)** (Bottom left)
 - Regulators: FH, FI, DAF (CD55), MCP (CD46), CR1 (CD35)** (Middle right)
 - Regulators: FHR1, FHR5** (Top right)
- Terminal pathway (Purple box):** The C4b2aC3b complex cleaves C5 into C5b and C5a. C5a is a pro-inflammatory mediator. C5b and C5a form the C5b5a complex. C5b5a cleaves C6, C7, C8, and C9 into C6, C7, C8, and C9. C6, C7, C8, and C9 form the membrane attack complex (C5b-9). CD59 is a regulator of the terminal pathway.

Involvement of Alternative Pathway

Factor B: key mediator of alternative pathway



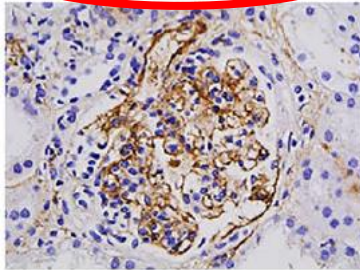
Serum Factor Ba inversely correlated with eGFR



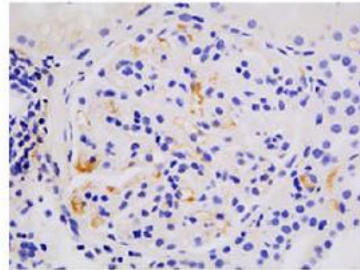
Alternative Pathway

Active IgAN

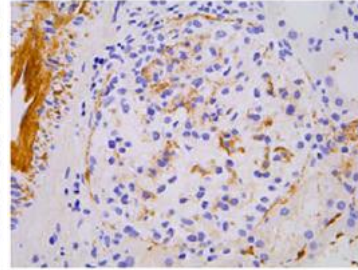
C3b/iC3b/C3c



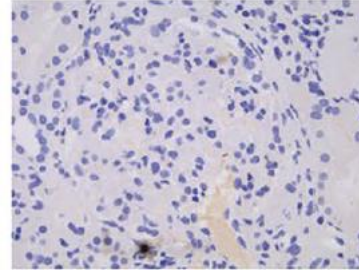
C4d



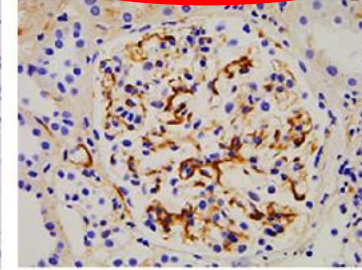
C5b9



FH

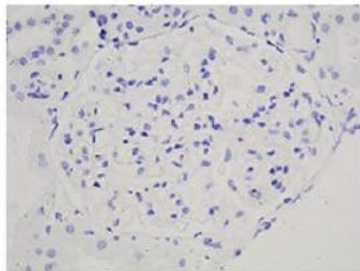


FHR5

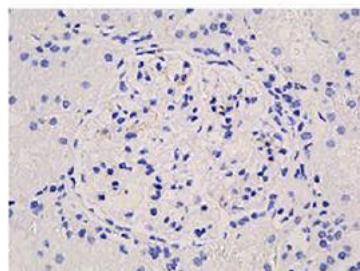


Inactive IgAN

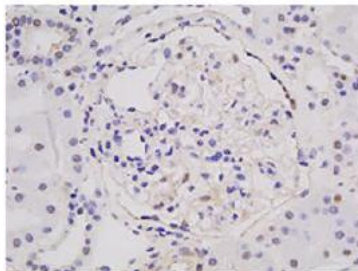
C3b/iC3b/C3c



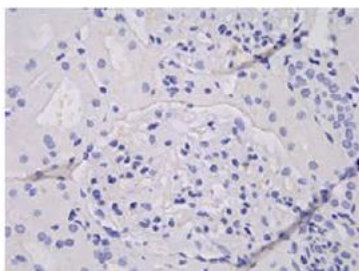
C4d



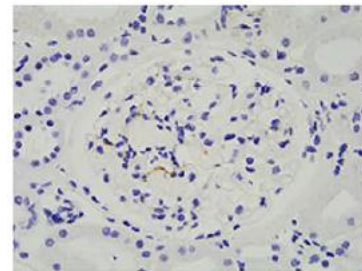
C5b9



FH



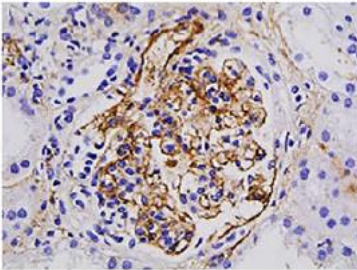
FHR5



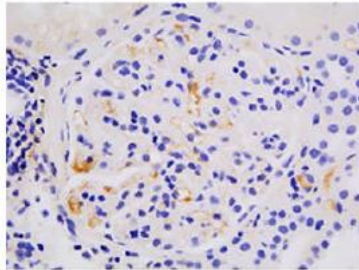
Alternative Pathway

Active IgAN

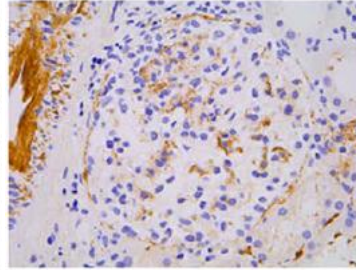
C3b/iC3b/C3c



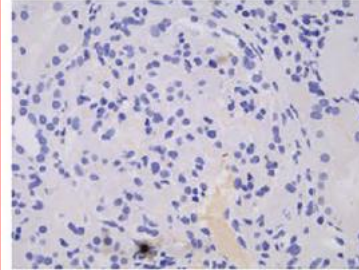
C4d



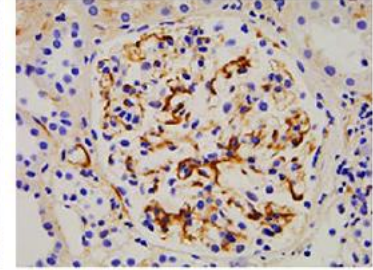
C5b9



Factor H (FH)

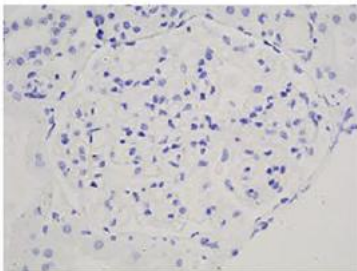


Complement FHR5

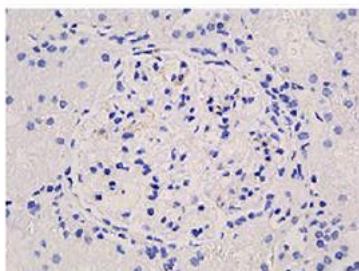


Inactive IgAN

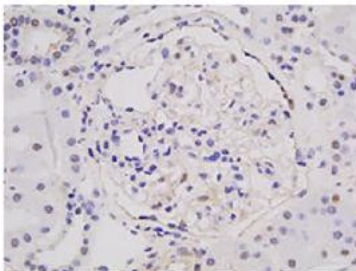
C3b/iC3b/C3c



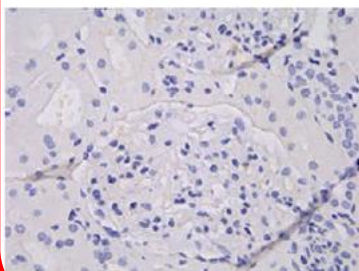
C4d



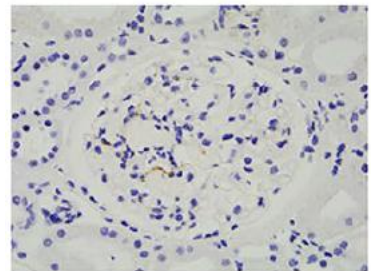
C5b9



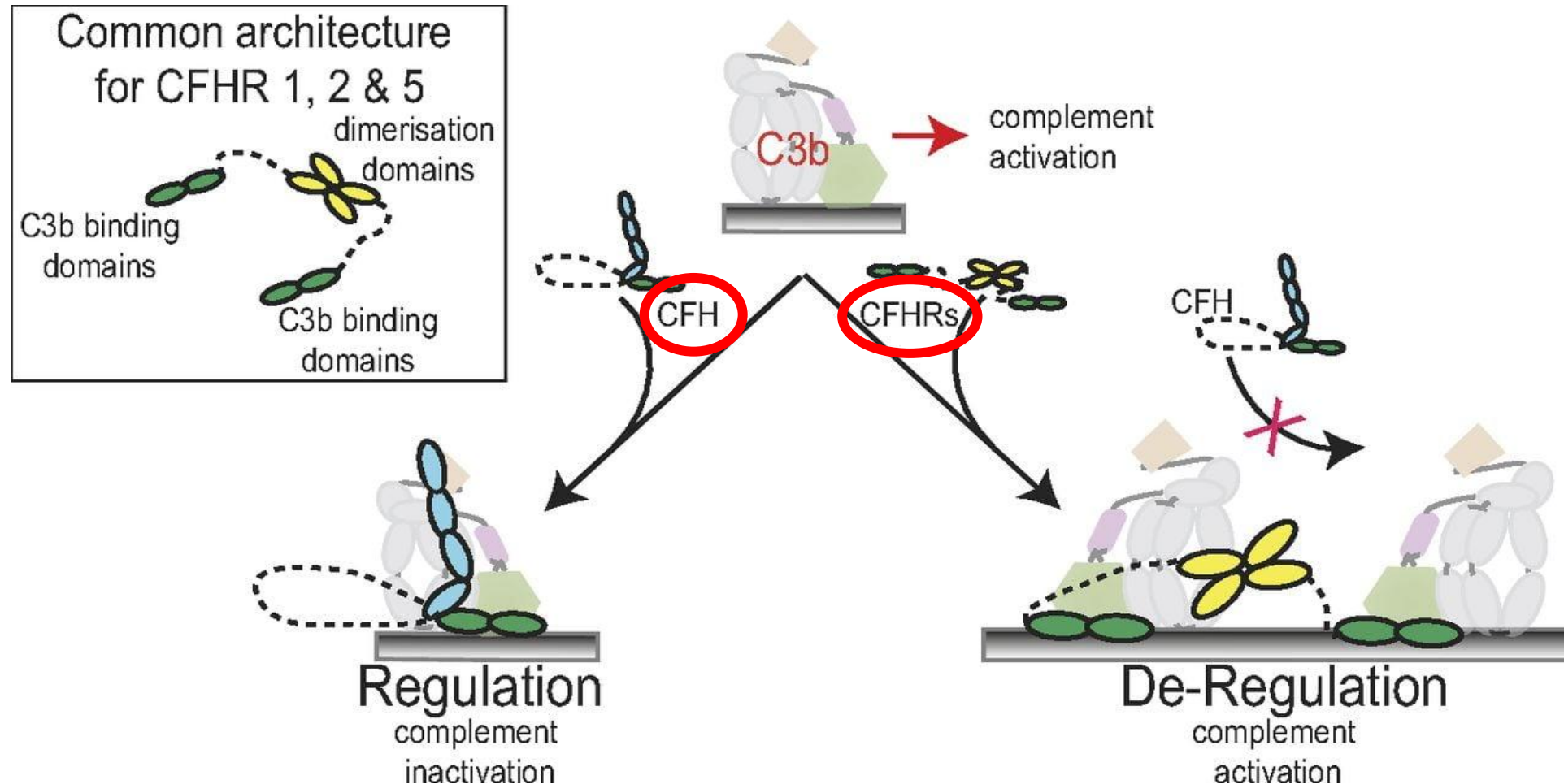
FH



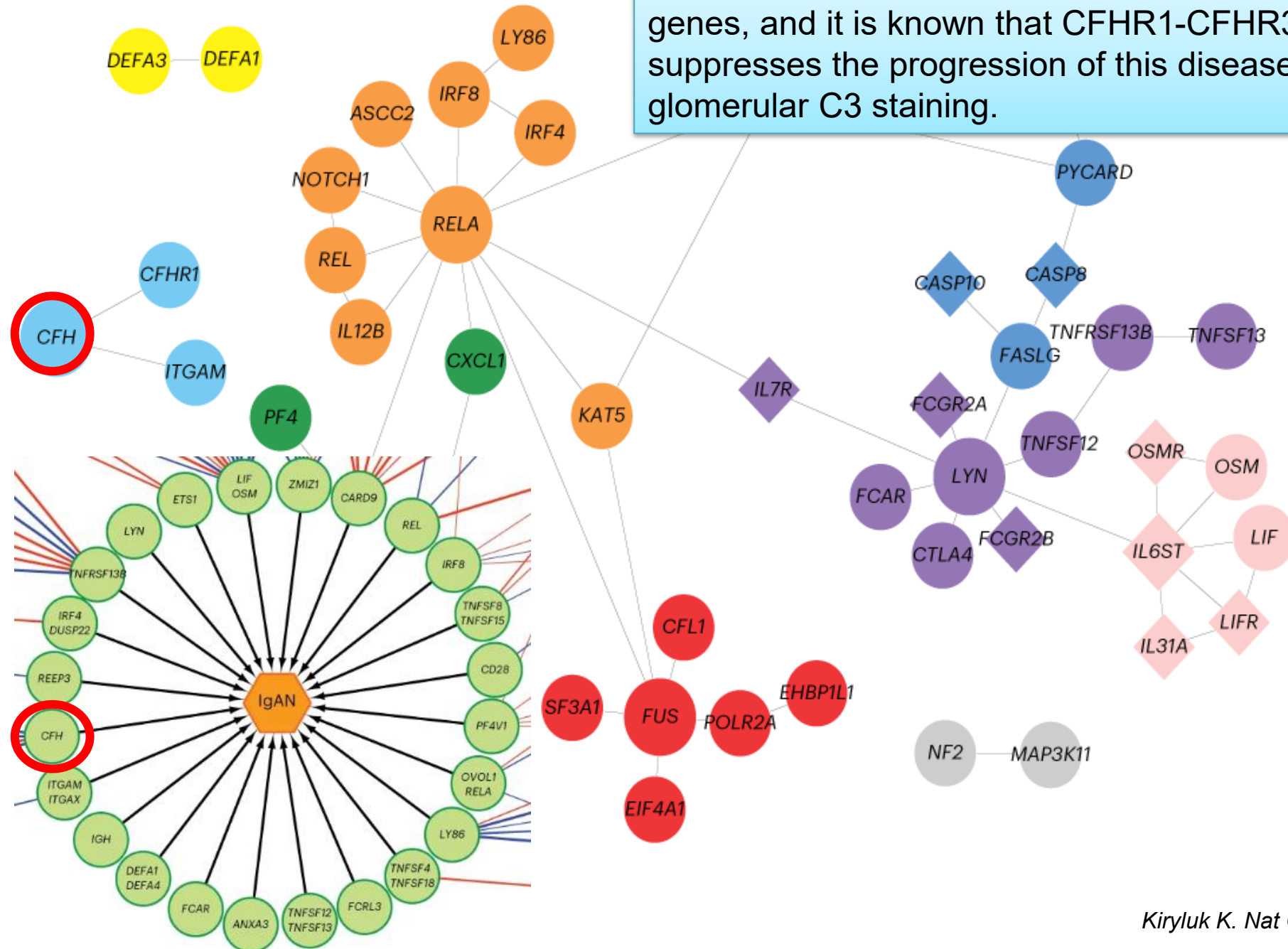
CFHR5



- **Inactivation of the complement system by Factor H**
- **CFHR competes with Factor H to activate complement**



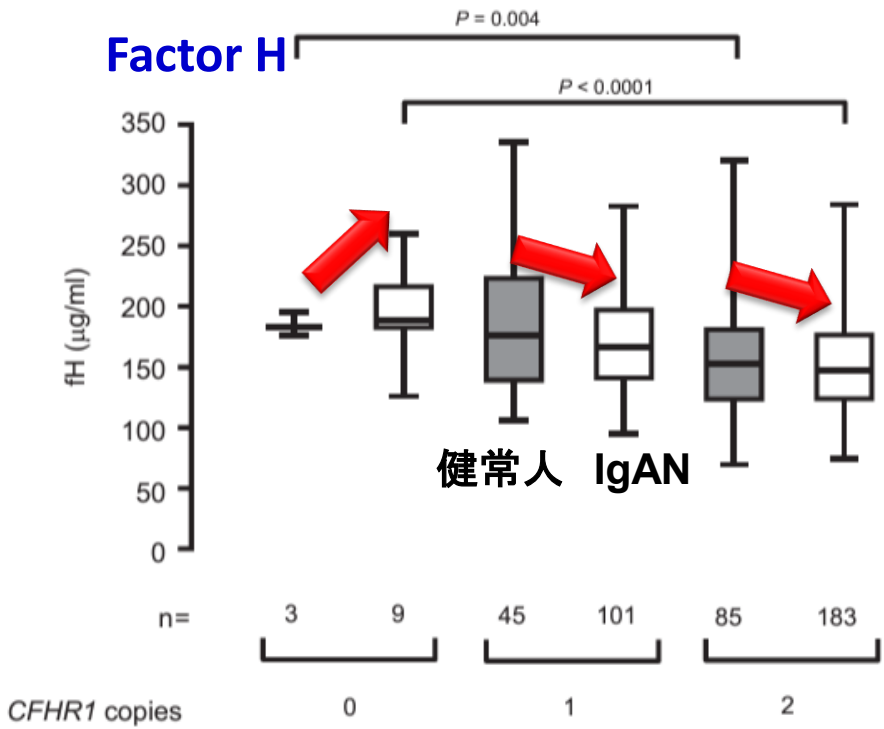
GWAS studies have identified CFHR1/3 as candidate genes, and it is known that CFHR1-CFHR3 deficiency suppresses the progression of this disease and reduces glomerular C3 staining.



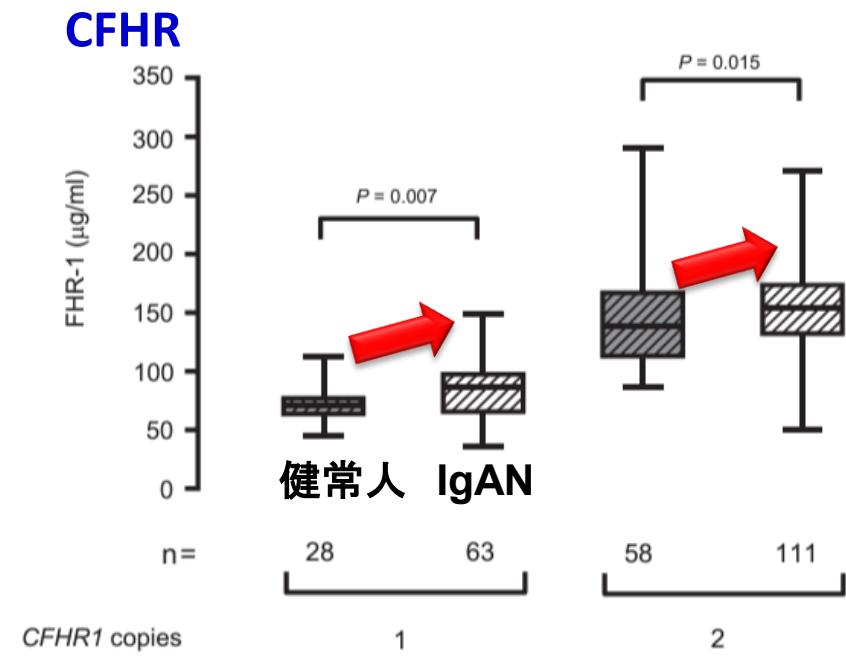
Circulating complement factor H-related proteins 1 and 5 correlate with disease activity in IgA nephropathy

Nicholas R. Medjeral-Thomas^{1,6}, Hannah J. Lomax-Browne^{1,6}, Hannah Beckwith¹, Michelle Willicombe², Adam G. McLean², Paul Brookes³, Charles D. Pusey⁴, Mario Falchi⁵, H. Terence Cook¹ and Matthew C. Pickering¹
Kidney Int 92: 942, 2017

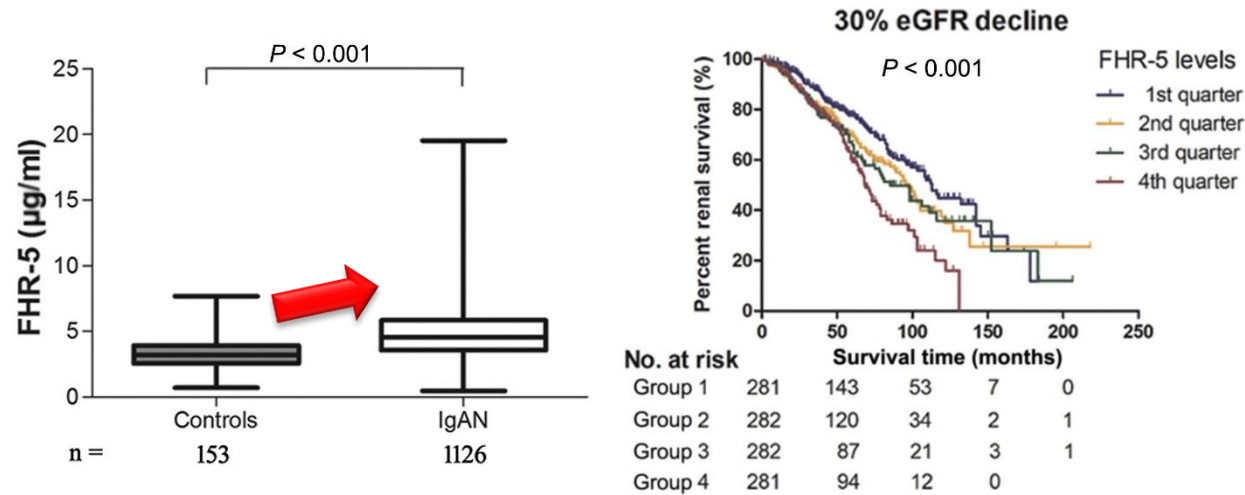
CFHR suppresses Factor H



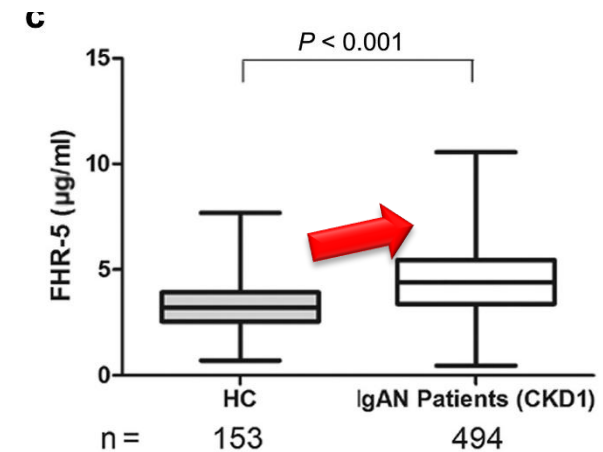
CFHR increase in active IgAN



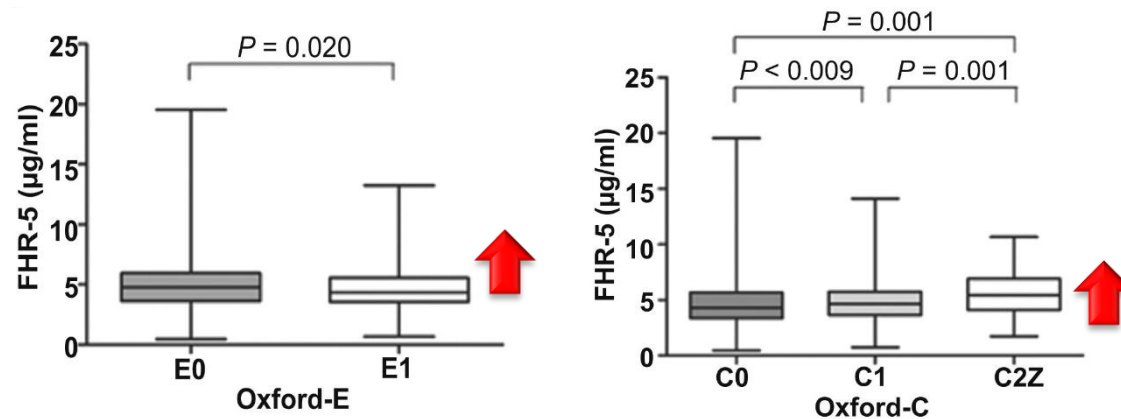
Serum CFHR5 levels are elevated in IgAN and correlate with renal prognosis



CFHR5 levels increase from disease stages where renal function is preserved



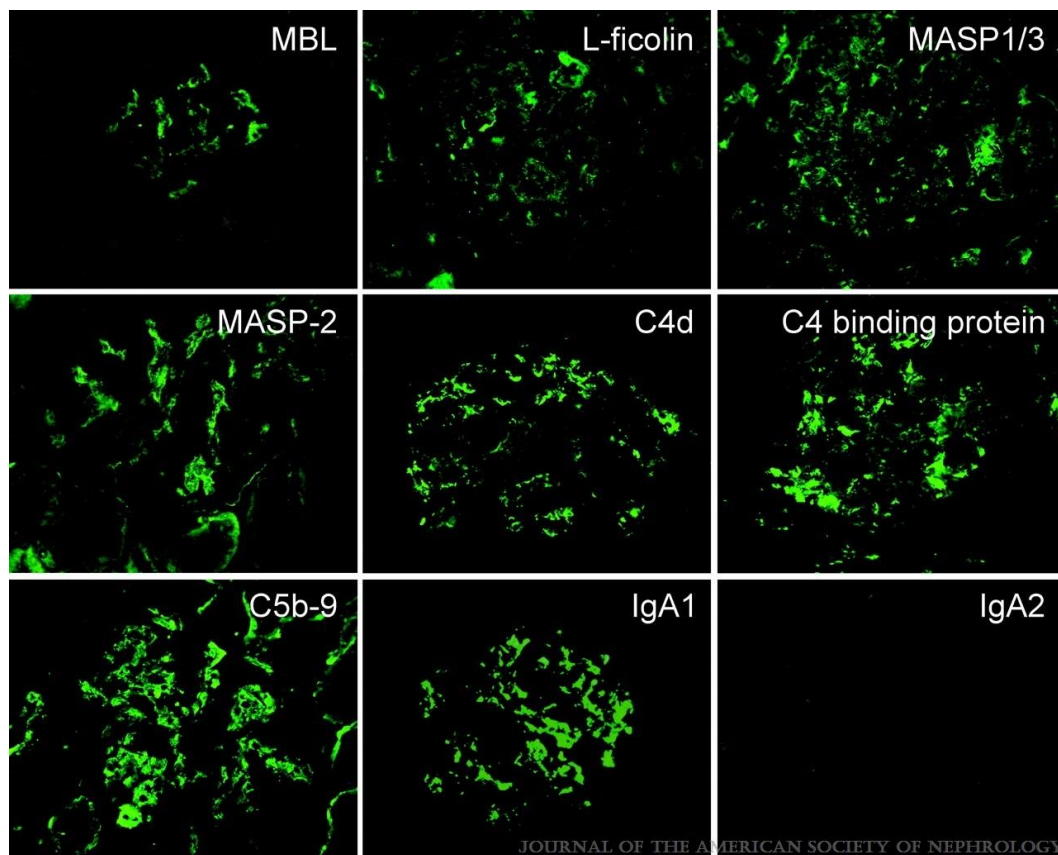
FHR5 levels correlate with acute (active) lesions



Involvement of Lectin Pathway

The diagram illustrates the three pathways of complement activation, which converge on the formation of the membrane attack complex (C5b-9).

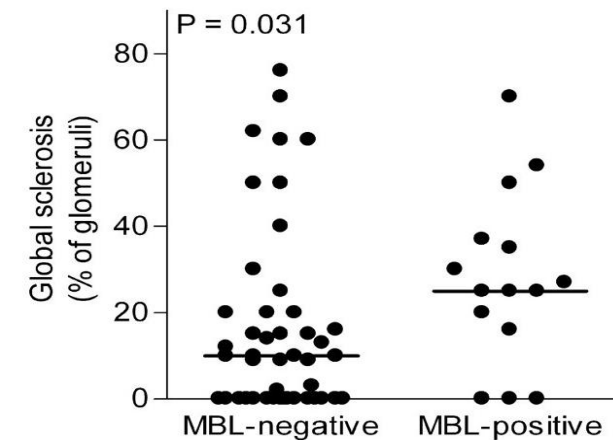
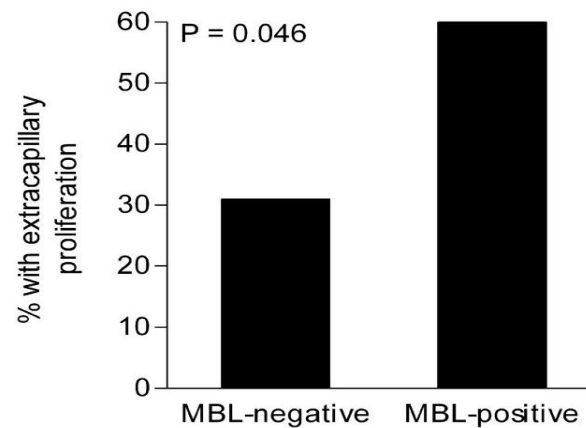
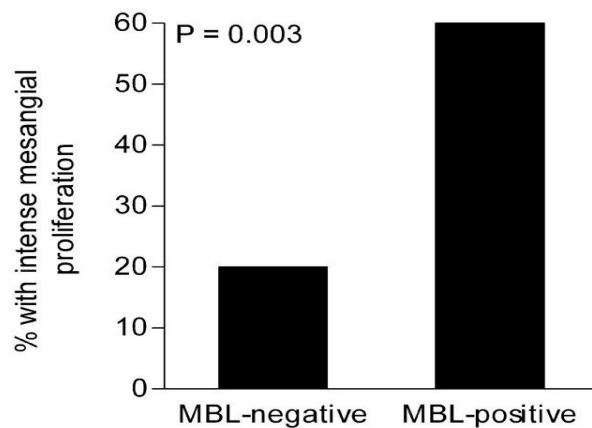
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- Alternative pathway (Orange box):** Initiated by "Spontaneous hydrolysis" of C3 into C3(H₂O). C3(H₂O) is cleaved by FB + FD into C3(H₂O)Bb and C3d. C3(H₂O)Bb cleaves C3 into C3a and C3b. C3a is a pro-inflammatory mediator, and C3b is an opsonin. The C3bBbC3b complex is formed. This complex cleaves C3 into C3a and C3b, leading to "Self-amplification".
- Regulators (Blue boxes):**
 - Regulators: FI, CI-INH, C4-BP, DAF (CD55), MCP (CD46), CR1 (CD35)** (Bottom left): Regulate the Lectin and Classical pathways.
 - Regulators: FH, FI, DAF (CD55), MCP (CD46), CR1 (CD35)** (Middle right): Regulate the Alternative pathway.
 - CD59** (Bottom right): Regulates the terminal pathway.
- Terminal pathway (Purple box):** The C4b2aC3b complex (from Lectin/Classical) or the C3bBbC3b complex (from Alternative) cleaves C5 into C5b and C5a. C5a is a pro-inflammatory mediator, and C5b is an opsonin. C5b, along with C6, C7, C8, and C9, forms the membrane attack complex (C5b-9).



Active lectin pathway (25%)



Association with;
 -- M lesion,
 -- E lesion,
 -- global sclerosis

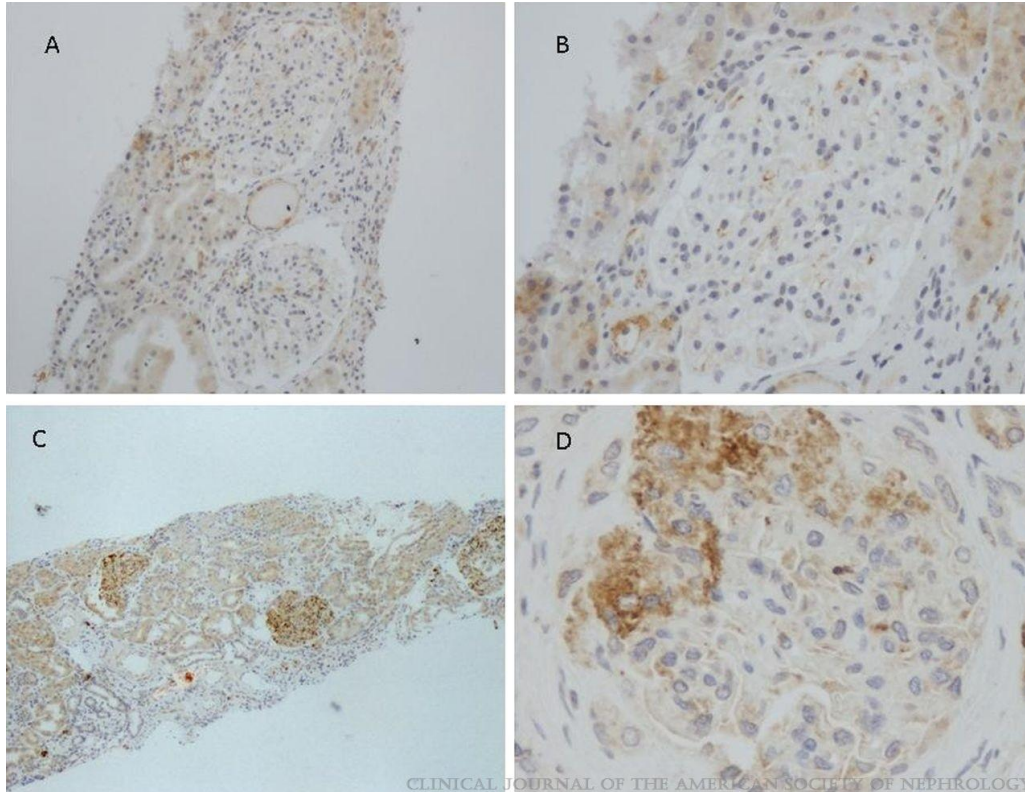


Glomerular C4d positivity rate: 19-56%

Study, y	Nam et al ²¹ (2020)	Sato et al ¹⁰ (2019)	Segarra et al ⁹ (2018)	Fabiano et al ¹⁶ (2017)	Sahin et al ¹³ (2014)	Espinosa et al ¹² (2014)
Country	Korea	Japan	Spain	Brazil	Turkey	Spain
No. of patients	380	25	190	47	33	283
Age, y (C4d+/C4d-)	37.2/35.8	9.5/13.0	28.0/29.0	10.5/8.8	32.2/36.3	38.6/39.4
Patients C4d+	72 (18.9%)	14 (56.0%)	38 (20.0%)	10 (21.3%)	11 (33.3%)	109 (38.5%)
Definition of C4d positivity	>25% G	>50% G	>1 G	>50% G	>75% G	>25% G
C4d staining method	IHC	IF	IHC	IHC	IHC	IHC
Male sex (C4d+/C4d-)	48.6%/41.9%	43.0%/27.0%	63.0%/65.0%	60.0%/62.0%	55.0%/50.0%	74.0%/73.0%
Follow-up, y	7.9	2.0	15.8	5.6/9.5	2.7	6.0
Proteinuria (g/d or g/g) (C4d+/C4d-)	1.6/0.7	2.0/0.8	1.9/1.5	0.9/0.1	4.0/1.3	2.2/1.7
Baseline eGFR, mL/min/1.73 m ² (C4d+/C4d-)	72.8/88.0	121.0 /125.0	98.0/99.0	127.0/148.5	45.6/68.7	58.9/73.2
Serum creatinine, mg/dL (C4d+/C4d-)	1.4/1.0	NA	1.0/1.0	NA	3.0/1.8	NA
Macroscopic hematuria (C4d+/C4d-)	NA	64.0%/45.0%	42.0%/43.0%	NA	NA	39.0%/49.0%
Hypertension (C4d+/C4d-)	41.7%/47.1%	NA	16.0%/12.0%	10.0%/22.0%	64.0%/36.0%	72.0%/44.0%
M1 (C4d+/C4d-)	39/80	12/9	15/42	3/13	11/6	77/106
E1 (C4d+/C4d-)	11/40	4/1	5/14	1/3	NA	28/34
S1 (C4d+/C4d-)	51/191	9/4	6/16	2/10	10/8	35/22
T (1) (C4d+/C4d-)	19/18	0(7/1)	12/28	1/0	7/3	41/49
T (2) (C4d+/C4d-)	1/3	0	3/14	NA	NA	53/28
C (1) (C4d+/C4d-)	13/34	10/6	NA	NA	NA	NA
C (2) (C4d+/C4d-)	2 /7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RAS blockers (C4d+/C4d-)	63/201	14/10	32/123	7/14	NA	90/135
immunosuppression (C4d+/C4d-)	11/21	11/7	26/47	7/7	58/102	19/6

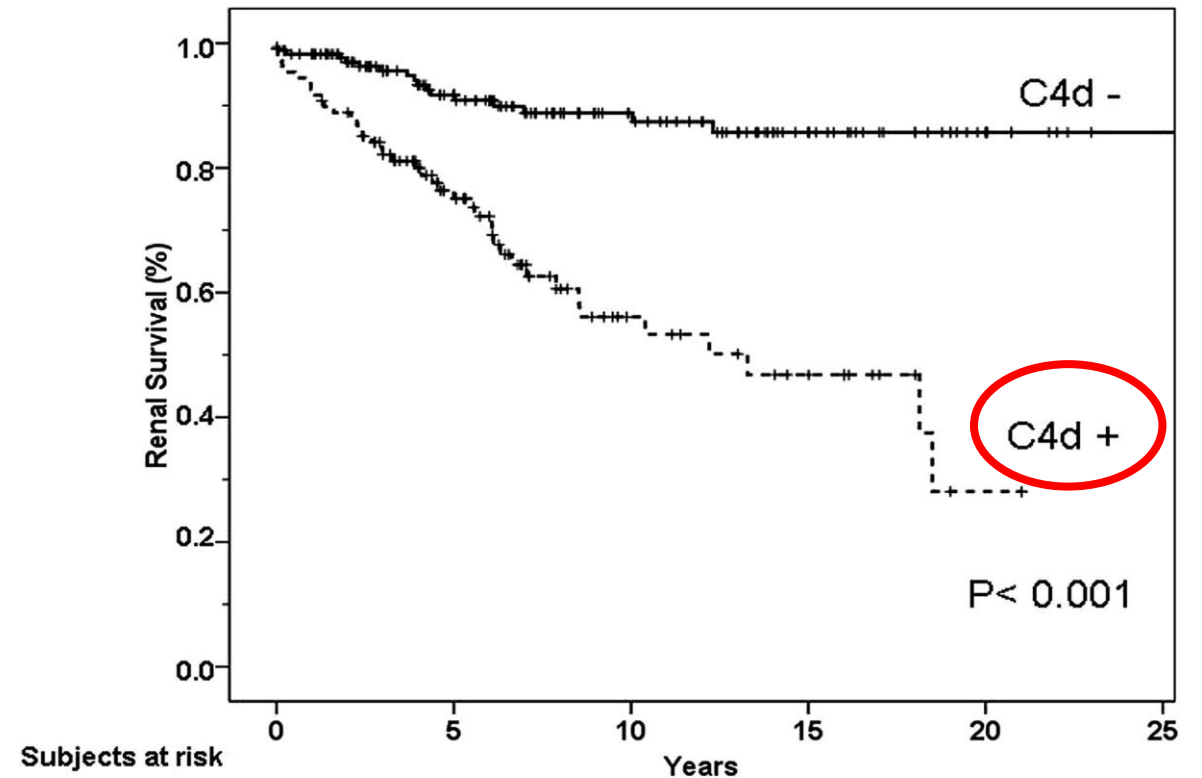
Poor prognosis in C4d positive case

C4d negative



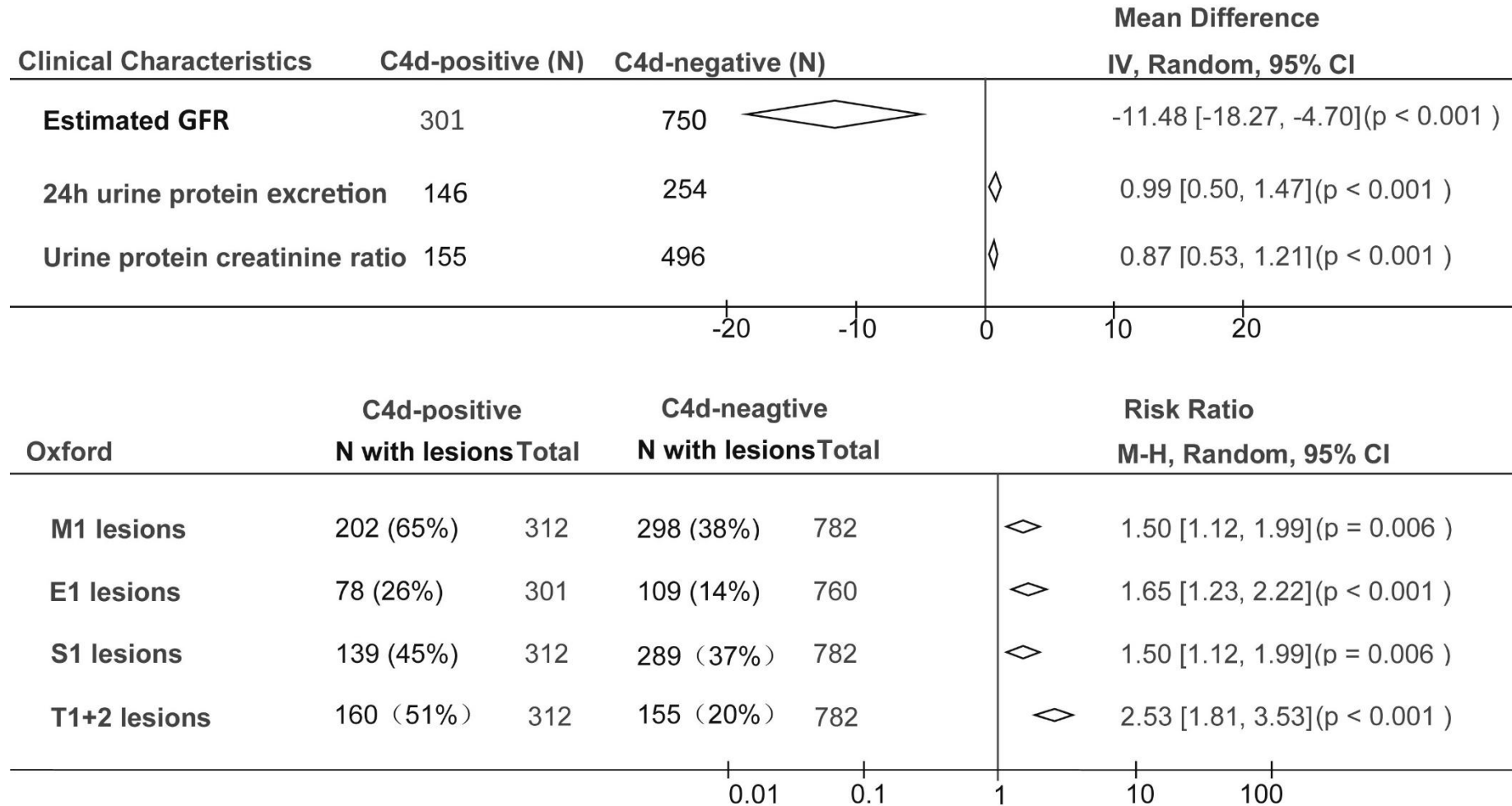
C4d positive in glomerulus

Renal survival



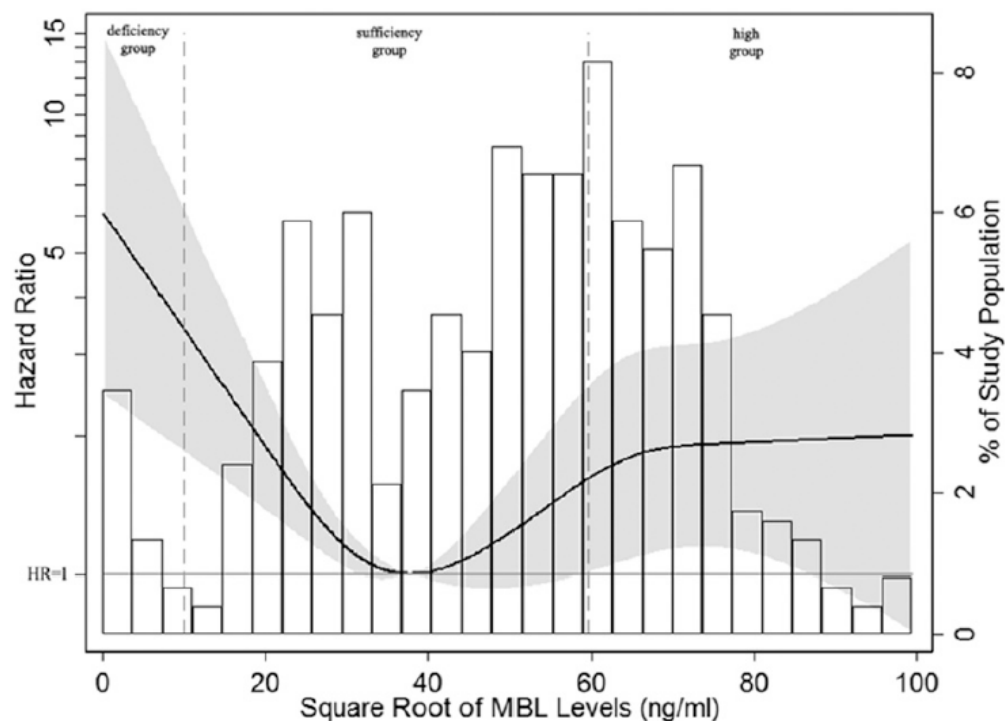
Meta-analysis

Glomerular C4d positivity: Associated with decreased renal function and severe proteinuria



Mannose-Binding Lectin Levels Could Predict Prognosis in IgA Nephropathy

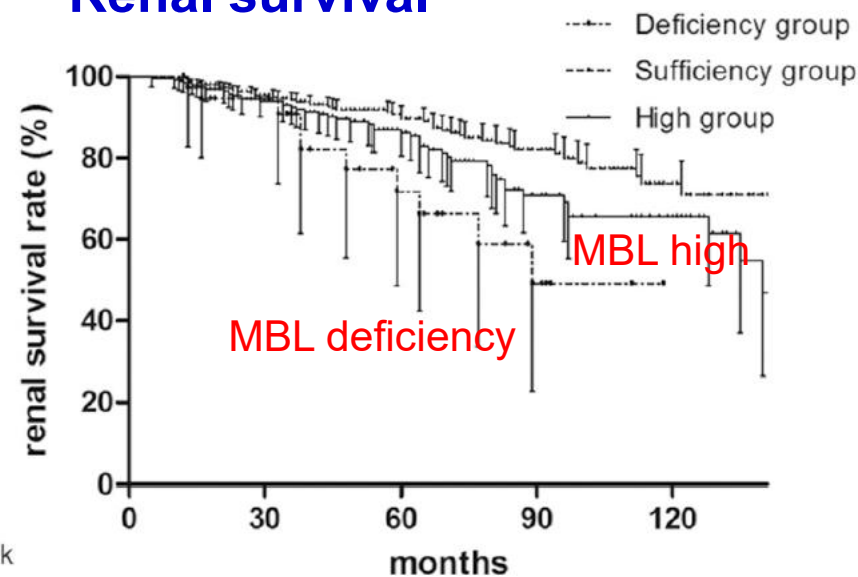
Wei-yi Guo,^{*†‡§} Li Zhu,^{*†‡§} Si-jun Meng,^{*†‡§} Su-fang Shi,^{*†‡§} Li-jun Liu,^{*†‡§} Ji-cheng Lv,^{*†‡§} and Hong Zhang^{*†‡§}



Both MBL deficiency and high levels have poor renal prognosis

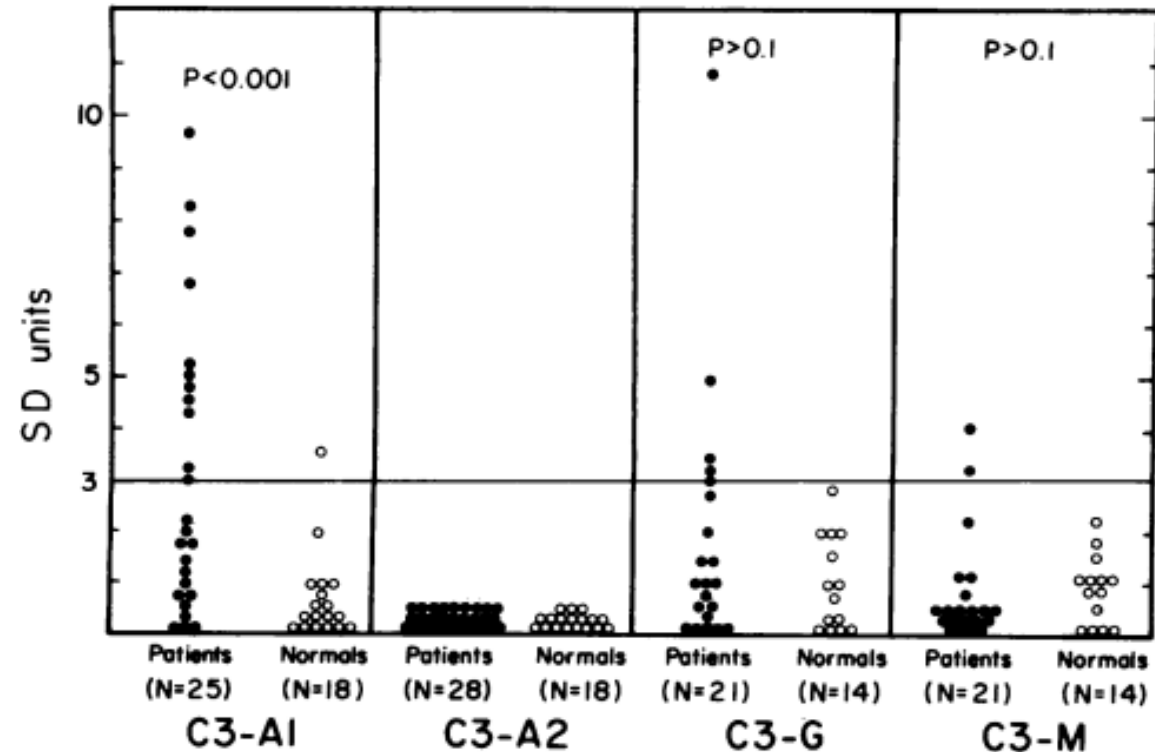
Nonlinear association between MBL levels and adjusted hazard ratios of 50% eGFR decline or ESRD

Renal survival



No. at risk

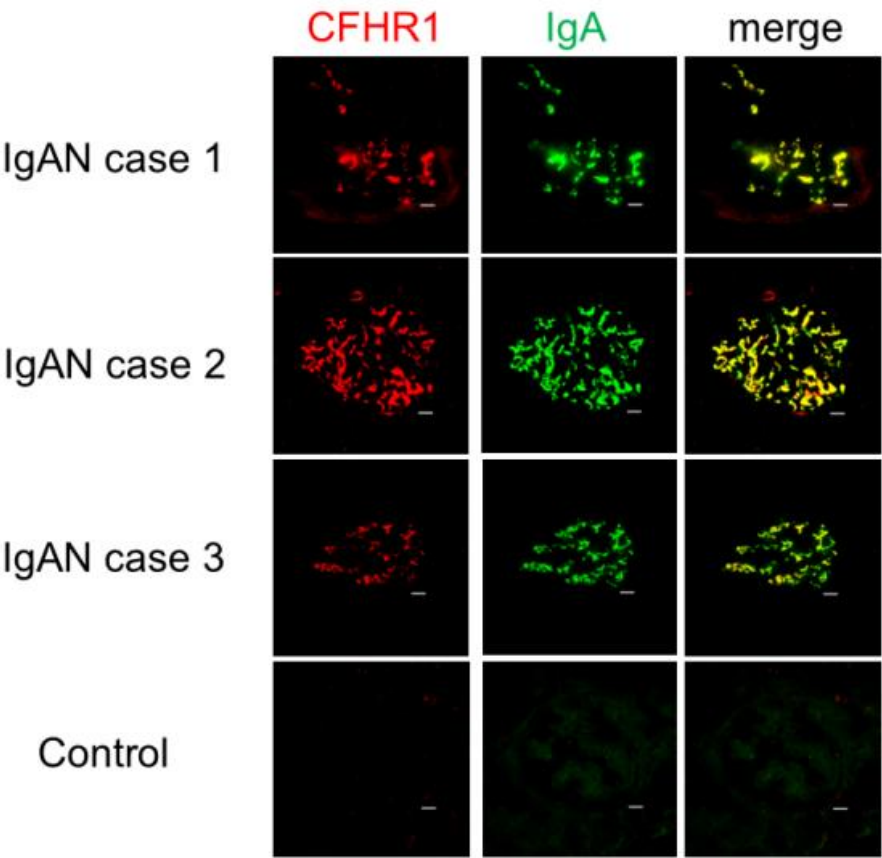
C3 is present in IgA1-containing circulating ICs of patients with IgAN



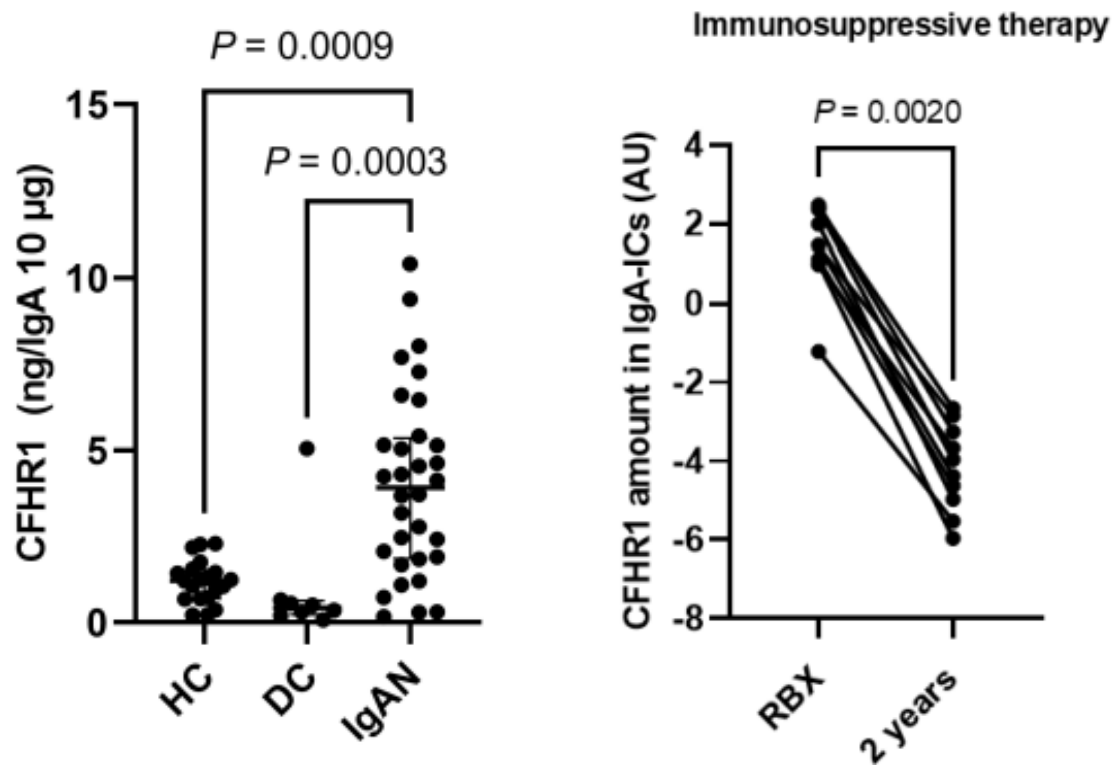
IgG-C3-containing ICs were detected in 24% of the patients and correlated with levels of IgA-C3 containing ICs

IgM-C3-containing ICs were elevated in only 9%

Complement proteins associated with circulatory and glomerular IgA-containing immune complexes in patients with IgA nephropathy



Circulatory IgA-ICs of patients with IgAN have a greater abundance of complement proteins CFHR1



Complement proteome found in glomerular and circulatory IgA-ICs. It is suggested an association of complement regulatory proteins, such as CFHR1, with pathogenic IgA-ICs.

Several techniques can be used to interrogate complement in affected patients with IgAN

Genetic

- Variants in *CFH* and *CFHR* genes associate with disease

Tissue staining

- C3c detected in nearly all active IgAN biopsies
- FHR5 detected in glomeruli

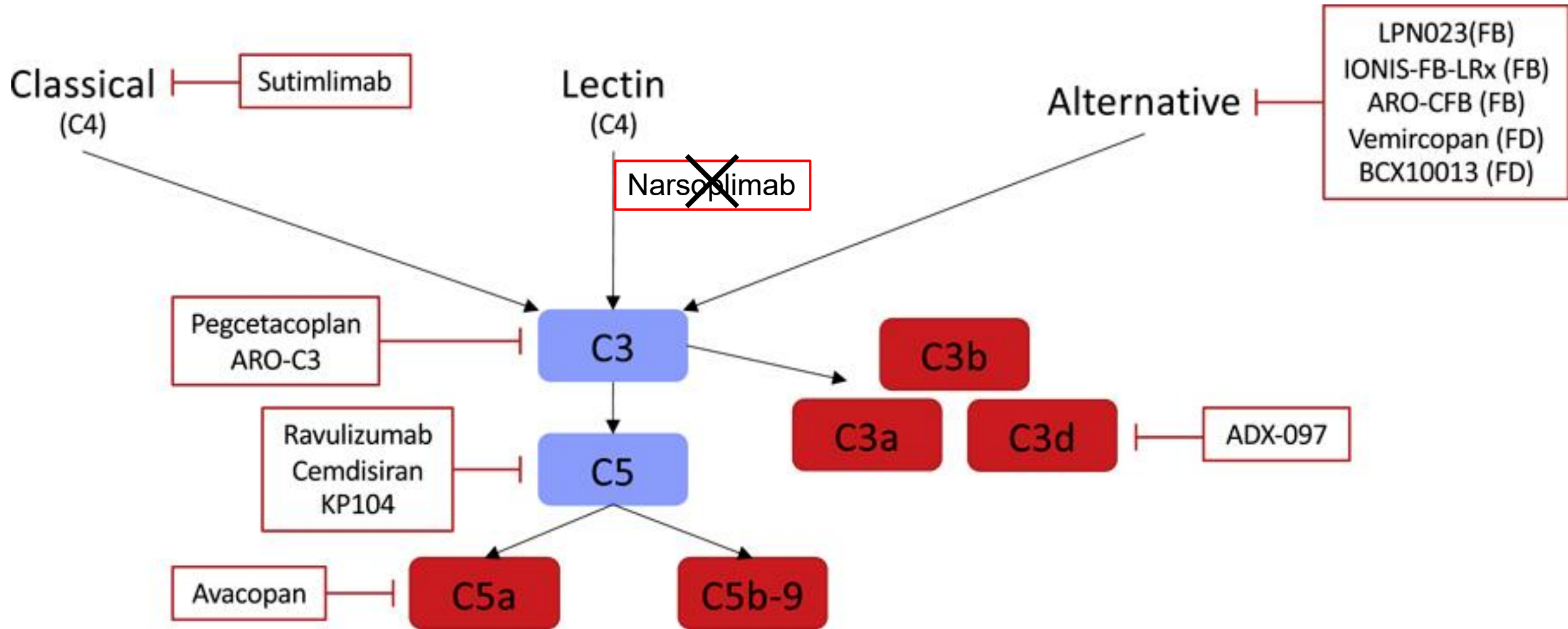
Complement biomarkers

- Increased levels of plasma and urine complement activation fragments
- Presence of alternative pathway activation fragments
- Elevated plasma Ba levels
- Elevated circulating levels of FHR1 and FHR5

Drugs

- Several positive clinical trials of complement inhibitory drugs have been reported
- A complement inhibitor, iptacopan, was recently approved for use in IgAN patients

Complement inhibitory drugs and their targets



Results of a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled Phase 2 study propose iptacopan as an alternative complement pathway inhibitor for IgA nephropathy

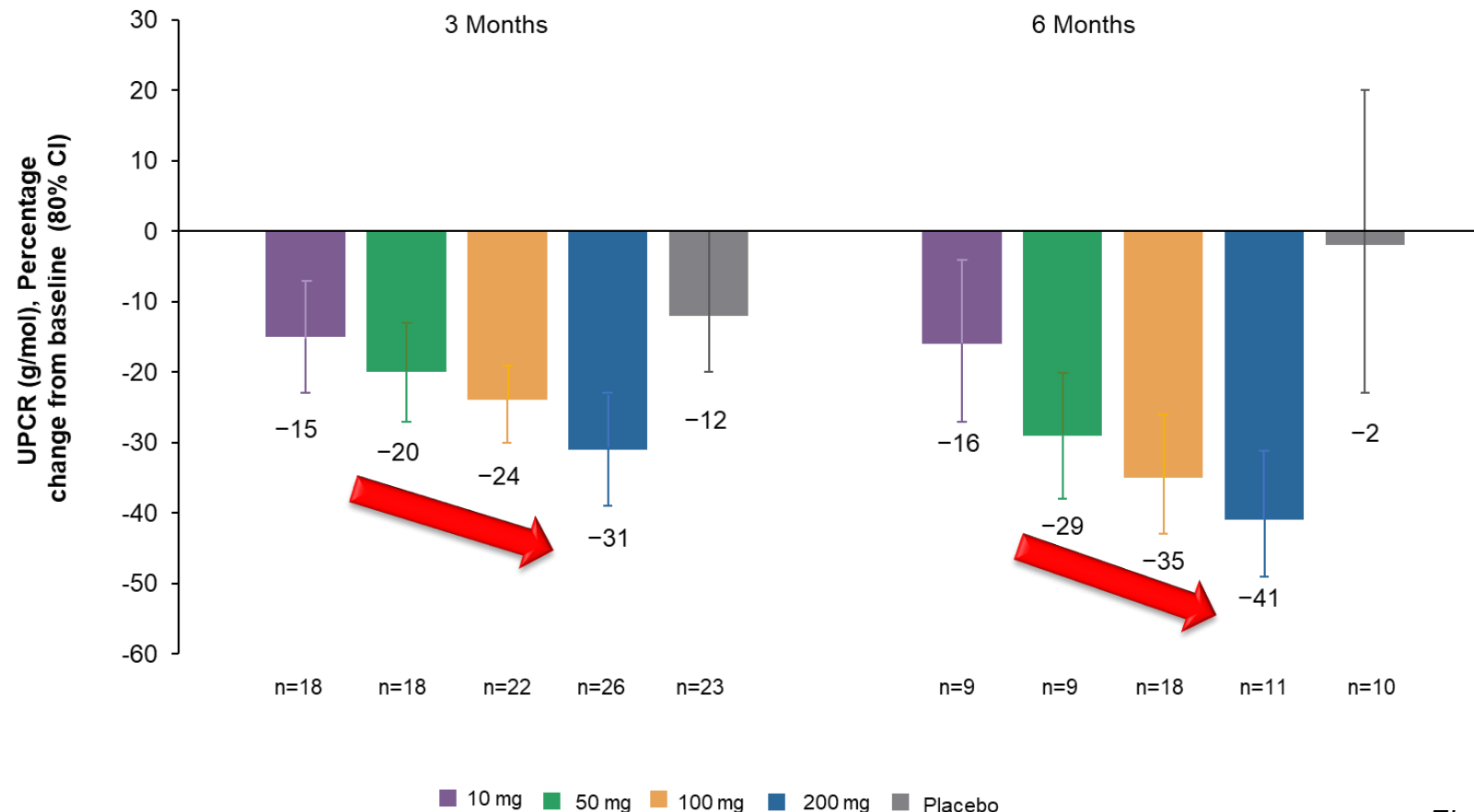
iptacopan: a factor B inhibitor

see commentary on page 28

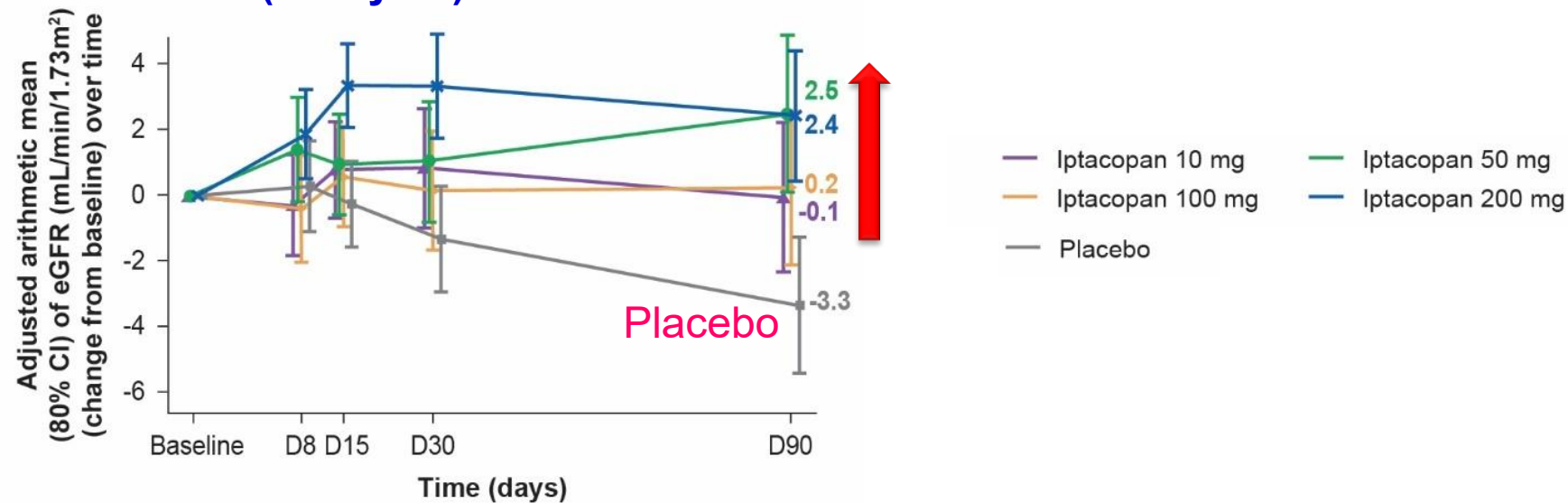
OPEN

Hong Zhang¹, Dana V. Rizk², Vlado Perkovic³, Bart Maes⁴, Naoki Kashihara⁵, Brad Rovin⁶, Hernán Trimarchi⁷, Ben Sprangers^{8,9}, Matthias Meier¹⁰, Dmitrij Kollins¹⁰, Olympia Papachristofi¹⁰, Julie Milojevic¹¹, Guido Junge¹¹, Prasanna Kumar Nidamarthy¹², Alan Charney¹³ and Jonathan Barratt^{14,15}

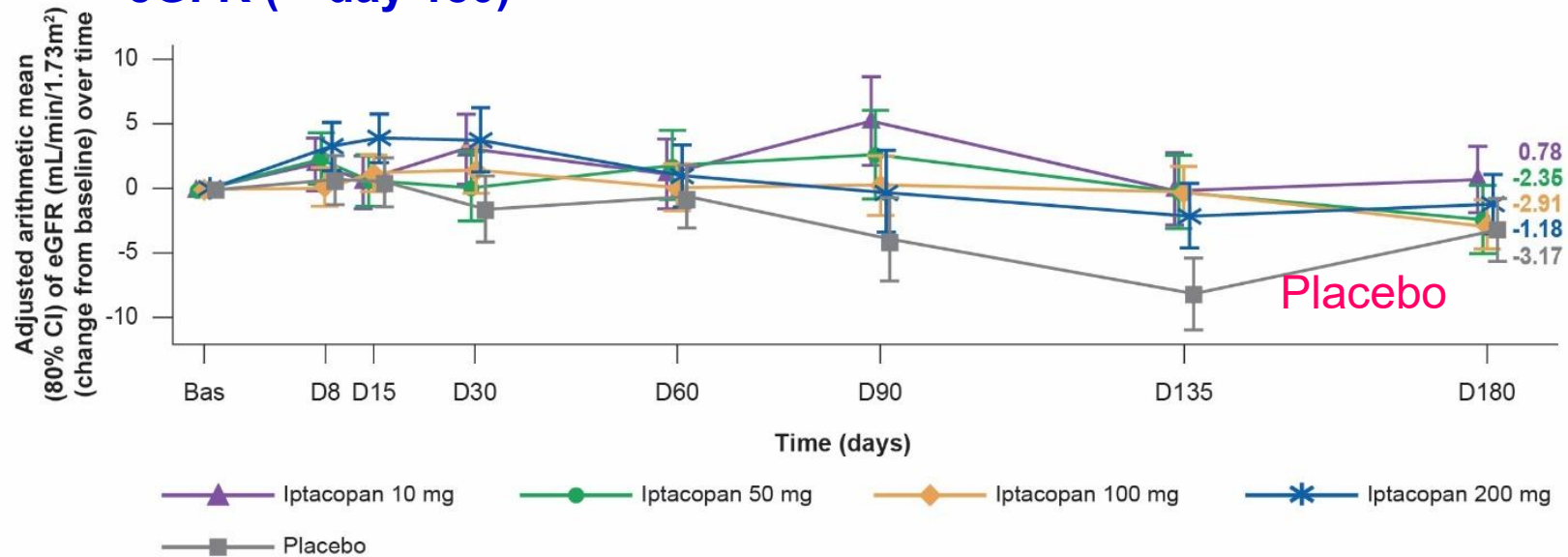
eGFR > 30 mL/min/1.73 m²
UPCR > 0.75 g/24 hours



eGFR (~day 90)



eGFR (~day 180)

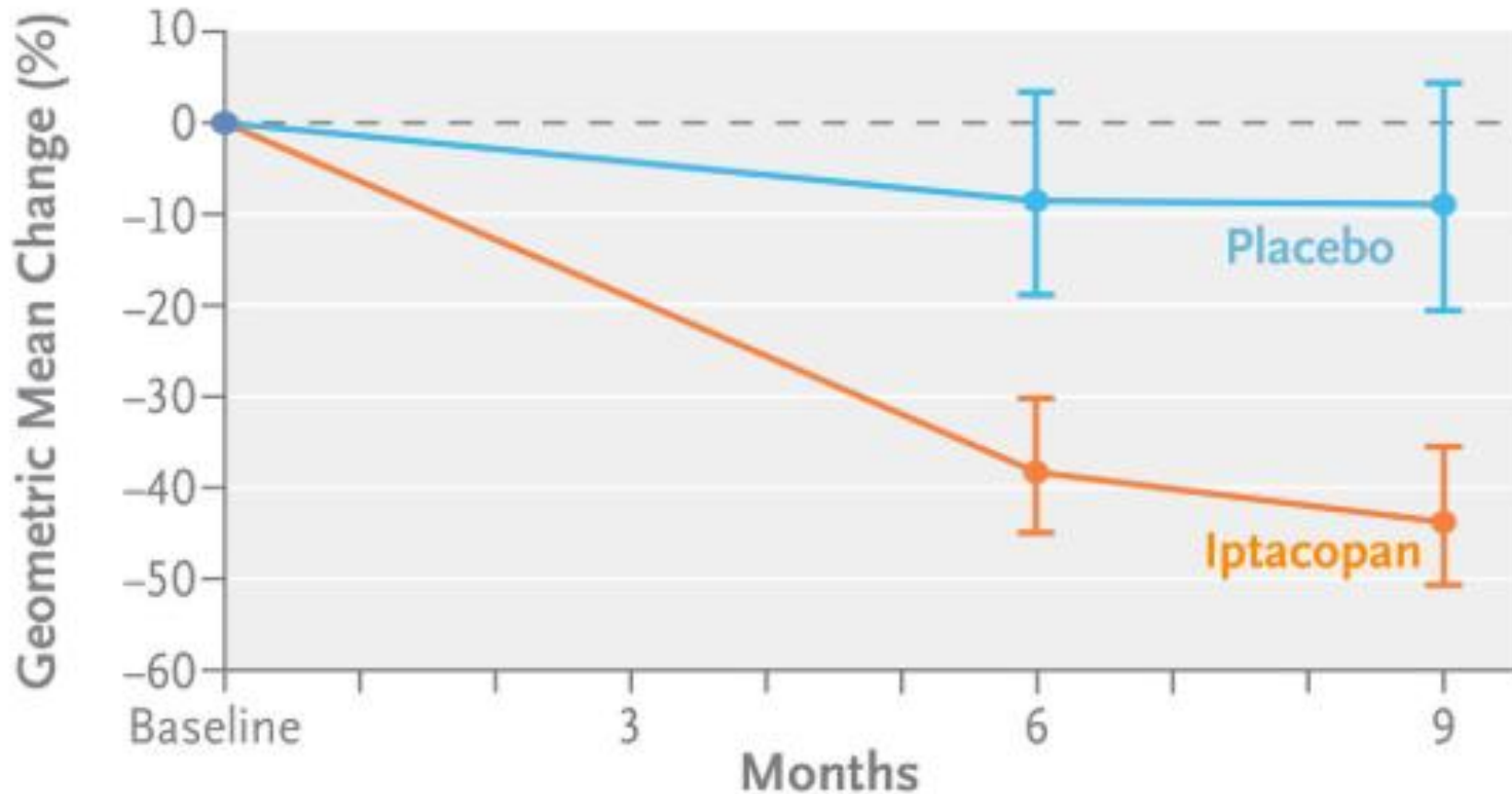


Iptacopan in IgA Nephropathy

A Research Summary based on Perkovic V et al. | 10.1056/NEJMoa2410316 | Published on October 25, 2024

Change in 24-Hour Urinary Protein-to-Creatinine Ratio

Difference, 38.3% (95% CI, 26.0–48.6); $P < 0.001$

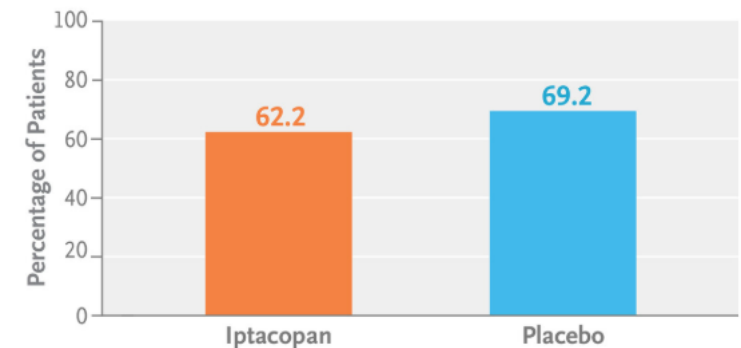


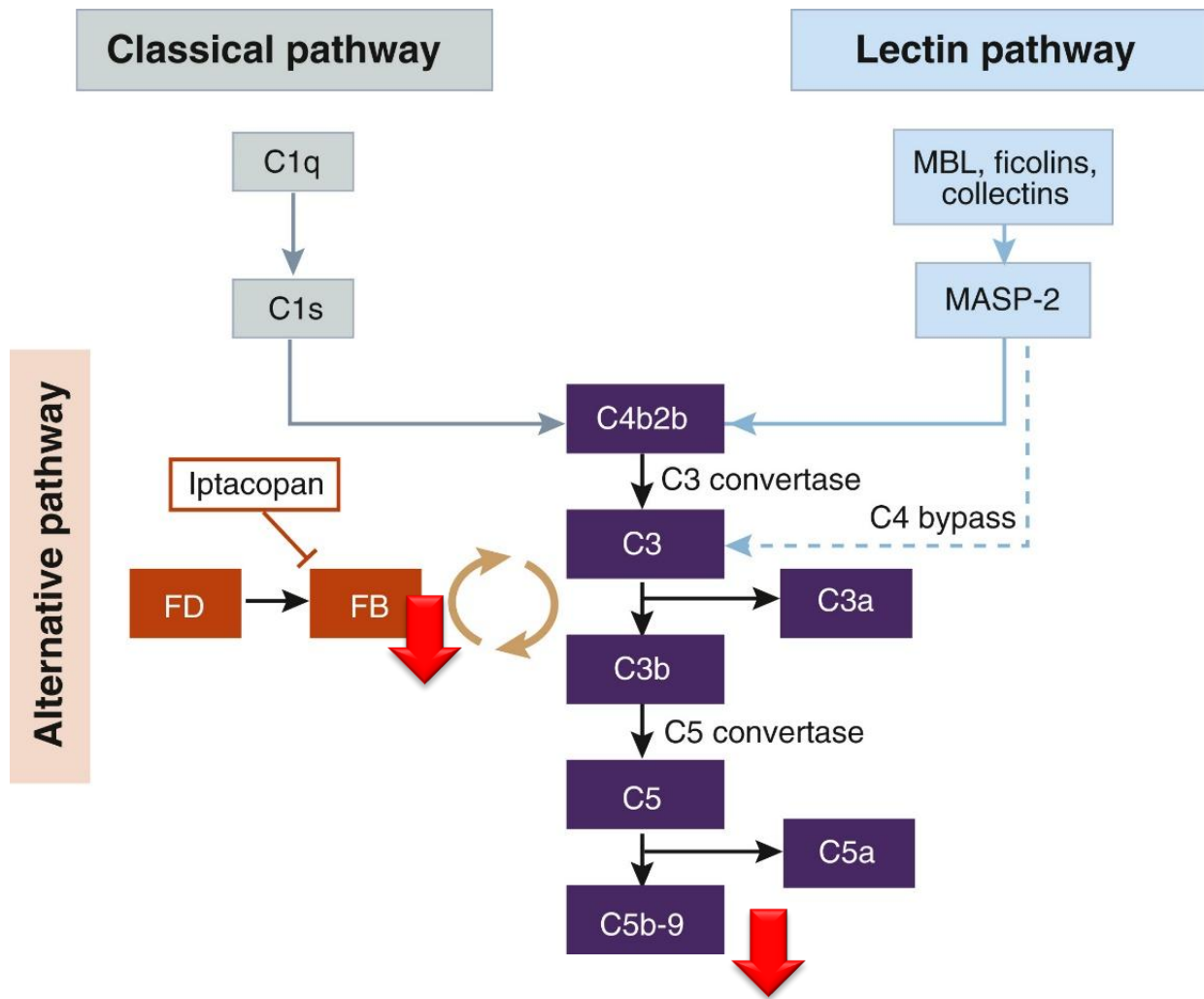
Iptacopan = specifically binds to factor B and inhibits the alternative pathway

Iptacopan
200 mg

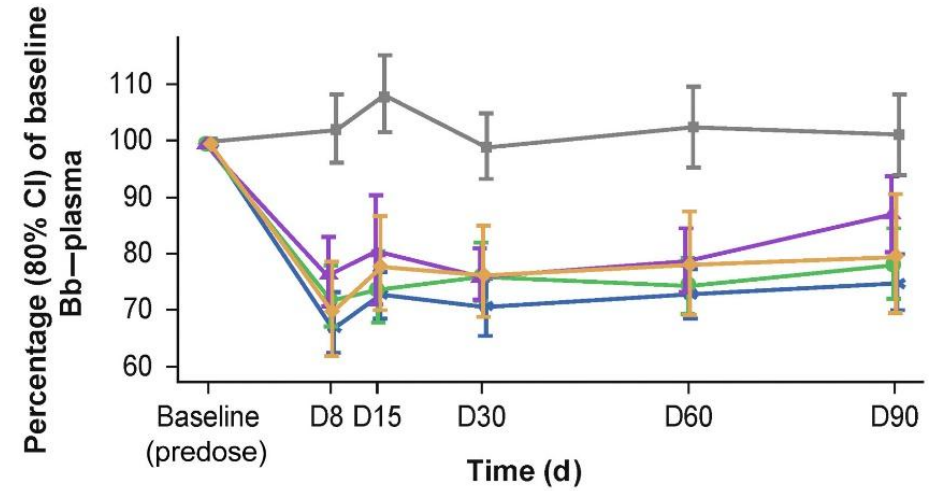


Adverse Events

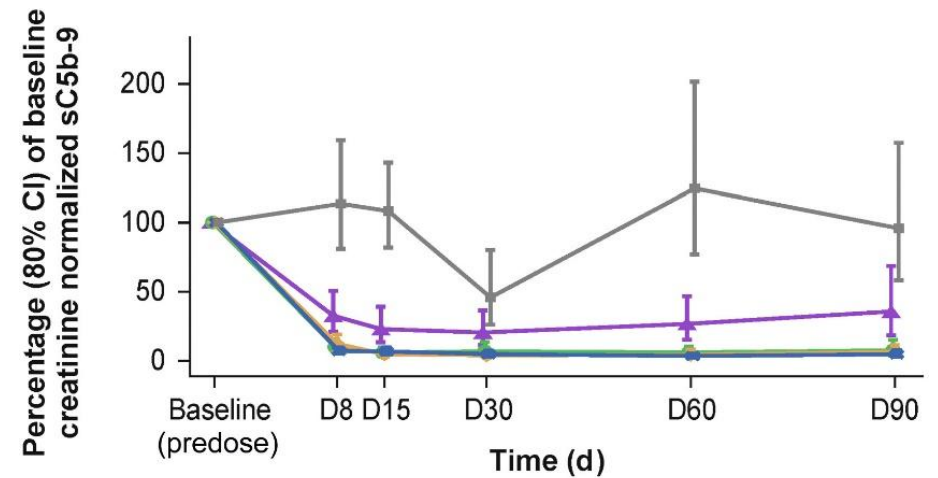




Plasma Factor B



Urinary C5b-9



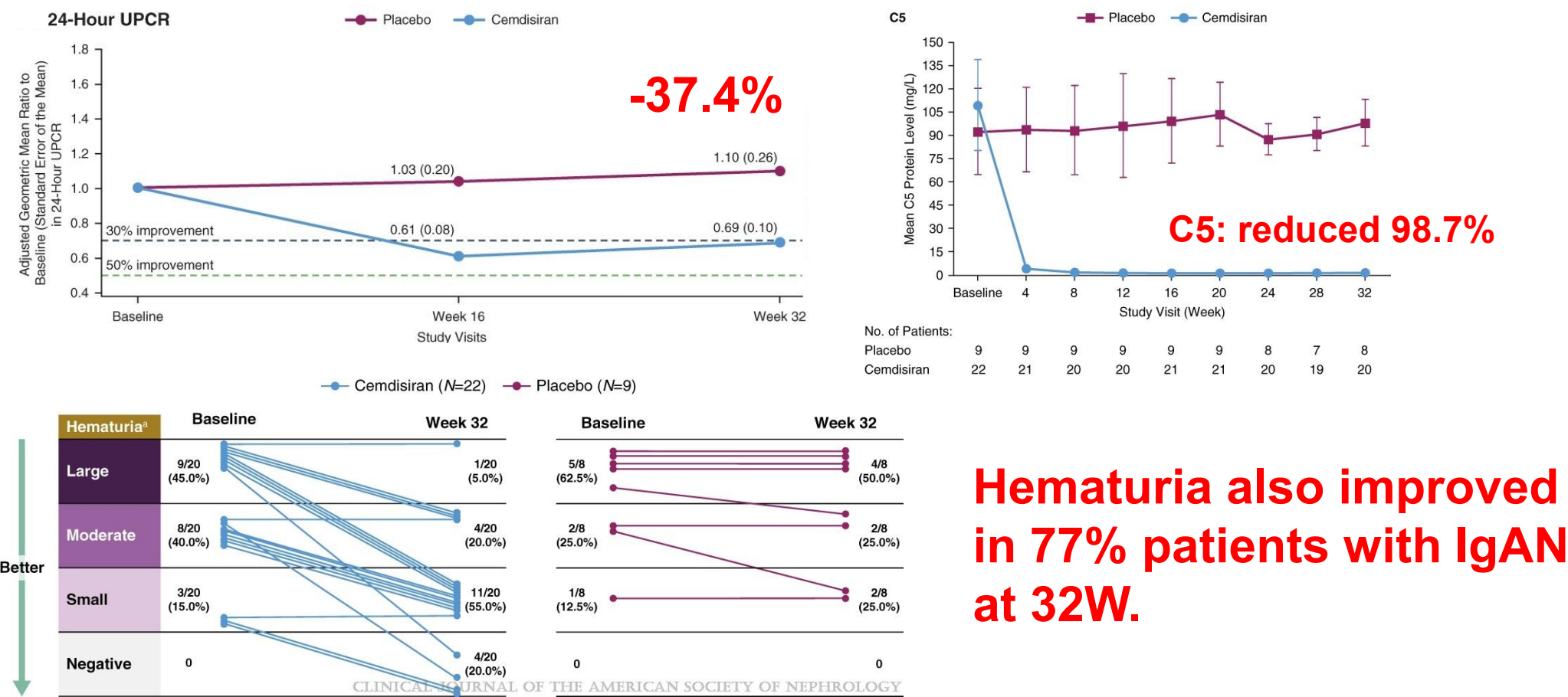
Iptacopan 10 mg
 Iptacopan 50 mg
 Iptacopan 100 mg
 Iptacopan 200 mg
 Placebo

Phase 2 Trial of Cemdisiran in Adult Patients with IgA Nephropathy: A Randomized Controlled Trial

CJASN 19: 452, 2024

Barratt, Jonathan¹; Liew, Adrian²; Yeo, See Cheng³; Fernström, Anders⁴; Barbour, Sean J.⁵; Sperati, C. John⁶; Villanueva, Russell⁷; Wu, Ming-Ju⁸; Wang, Dazhe⁹; Borodovsky, Anna⁹; Badri, Prajakta⁹; Yureneva, Elena⁹; Bhan, Ishir⁹; Cattran, Daniel¹⁰; on behalf of the Cemdisiran Phase 2 Study Investigators and Collaborators

Cemdisiran (siRNA): RNA interference therapeutic that suppresses hepatic production of complement component 5 (C5)

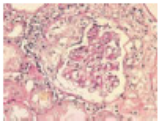


C5a receptor inhibitor avacopan in immunoglobulin A nephropathy—an open-label pilot study

Annette Bruchfeld^{1,2}, Hasan Magin², Patrick Nachman³, Samir Parikh⁴, Richard Lafayette⁵, Antonia Potarca⁶, Shichang Miao⁶ and Pirow Bekker⁶

Open-label pilot trial

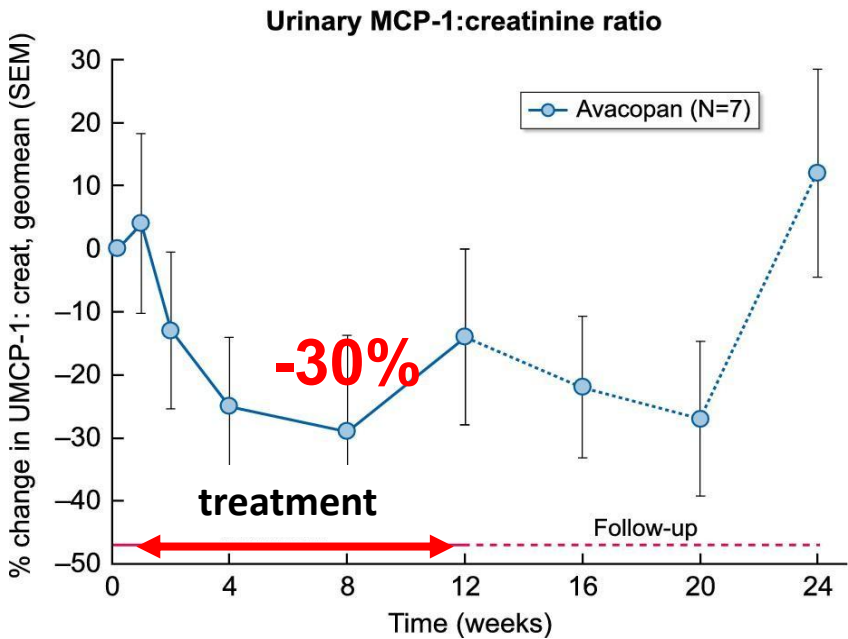
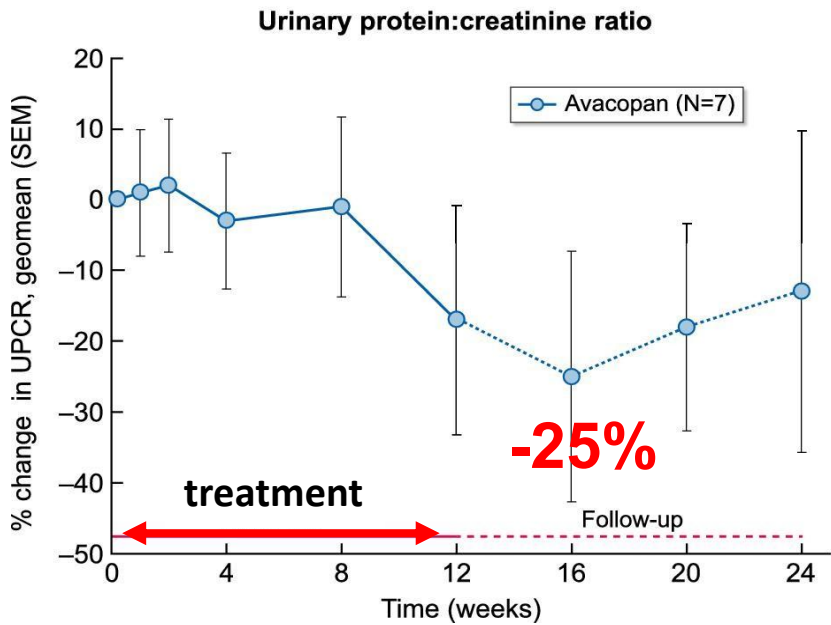
- ✓ UPCR > 1g/g
- ✓ eGFR > 60 mL/min/1.73 m²



OR

- ✓ eGFR > 45 mL/min/1.73 m²
(if eGFR has not declined > 10 mL/min/1.73 m² in 24w)

Avacopan: C5a receptor selective inhibitor



Ravulizumab in IgA nephropathy



Clinical Trial for Lupus Nephritis or IgA Nephropathy
(NCT04564339)



Randomized



Double-blind



Placebo
controlled



Adults with
biopsy-proven
IgA nephropathy



Proteinuria ≥ 1 g/day
(Mean of two 24-hour
urine collections)



eGFR ≥ 30
mL/min/1.73 m²



On stable and
optimized RAS
blockade



% Change in
proteinuria
from baseline
(at week 26)



Annualized
eGFR slope
(mL/min/1.73 m²)

PRIMARY END POINT



Ravulizumab
n=43

-41.9

(95% CI -50.2%, -32.0%)

-1.35

(through week 26)

-2.34

(through week 50)



Placebo
n=23

-16.8

(95% CI -31.8%, +1.6%)

-6.74

(through week 26)

-4.09

(through week 50)

30.1

Treatment effect
 $p=0.0053$

Placebo to week 26, crossover
to ravulizumab week 26-50

Ravulizumab treatment was well tolerated, with an adverse event profile similar to placebo, with no study withdrawals due to adverse events

Conclusions: An early and sustained reduction in proteinuria and stabilization of eGFR was observed with ravulizumab versus placebo.

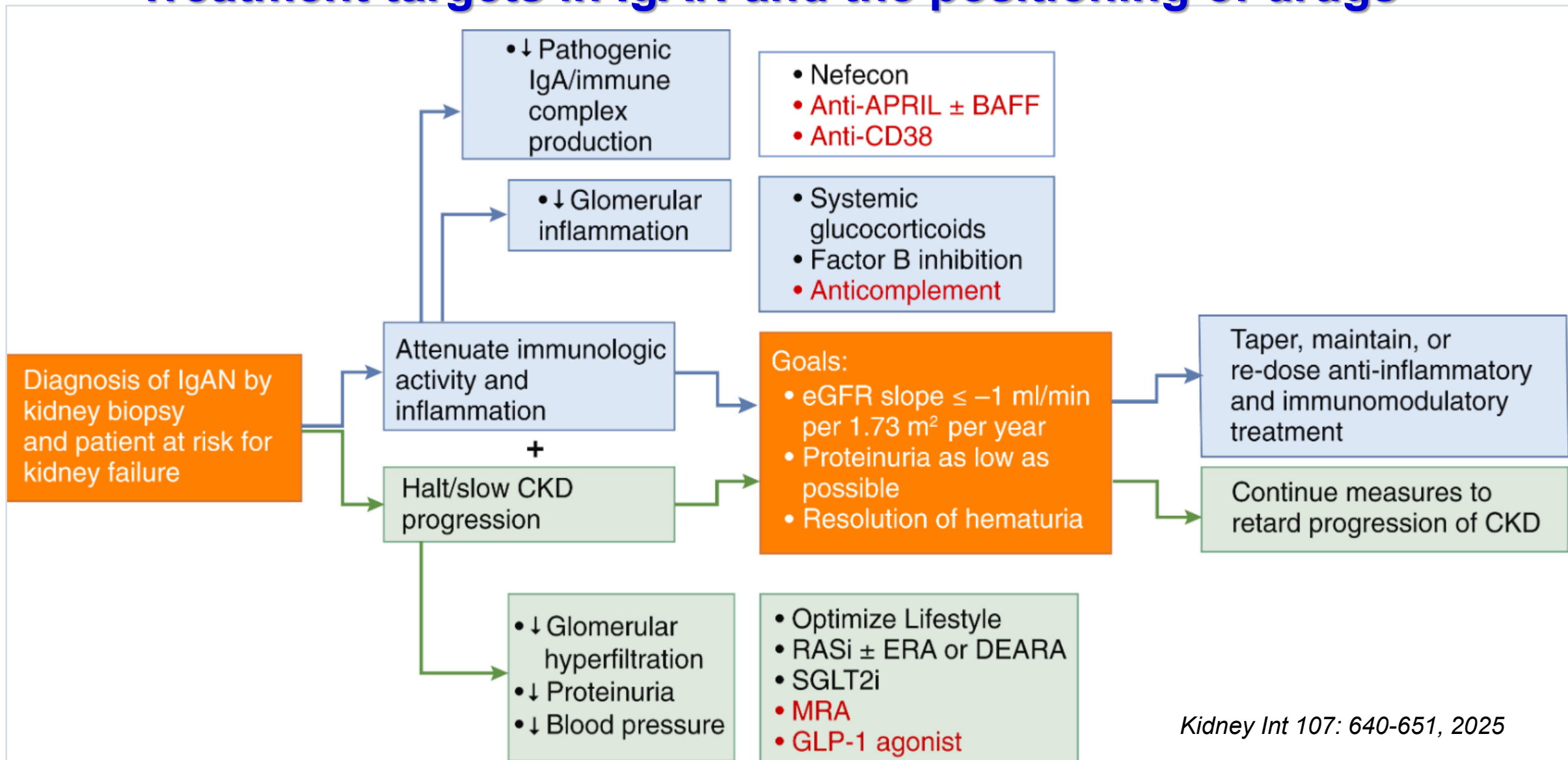
Richard Lafayette, James Tumlin, Roberta Fenoglio, et al. **Efficacy and Safety of Ravulizumab in IgA Nephropathy: A Phase 2 Randomized Double-Blind Placebo-Controlled Trial.** JASN doi: 10.1681/ASN.0000000534.

Visual Abstract by Edgar Lerma, MD, FASN

Phase 3 clinical trials open in 2025 evaluating new treatments for IgAN

Drug targets	Drug	Target	Clinical trial
Drugs targeting the production of pathogenic forms of IgAN	Iptacopan (LNP023)	Complement alternative pathway factor B	APPLAUSE-IgAN NCT04578834
	Sefaxersen (RO7434656)	Complement alternative pathway factor B	IMAGINATION NCT05797610
	Ravulizumab	Complement terminal pathway C5	I CAN NCT06291376

Treatment targets in IgAN and the positioning of drugs



Juntendo University Faculty of Medicine

Nephrology

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Koshi Yamada	Hiroyuki Iwasaki
Yuko Makita	Ryosuke Aoki
Masahiro Muto	Ayako Koizumi
Akiko Takahata	Kazuaki Mori
Toshiki Kano	Sho Hamaguchi
Yoshihito Nihei	Nozomi Kadota
Yusuke Fukao	Eriko Kosuge
Mingfen Lee	

Kitasato University

Keiichi Matsuzaki

非常感谢您的聆听





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