

Voclosporin Is Effective in Achieving Proteinuria Treatment Targets in Lupus Nephritis Defined by EULAR/ERA Recommendations

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DISCLOSURES

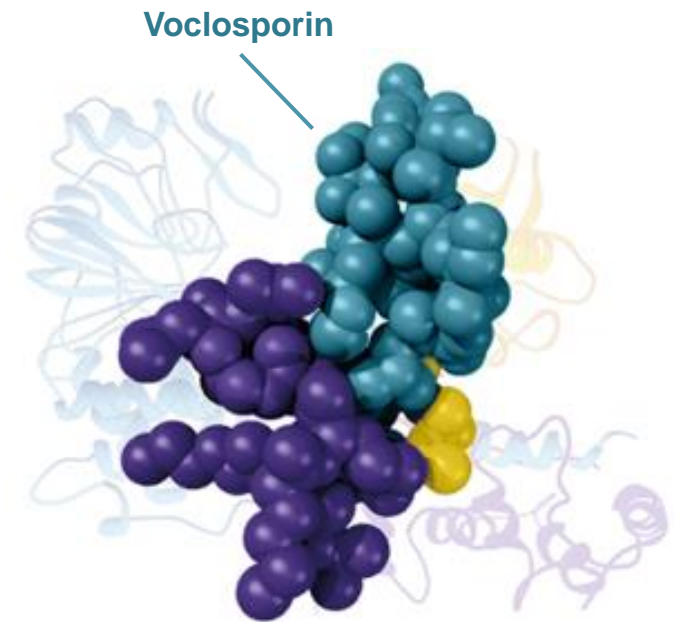
Affiliation/Financial Interest	Organization
Consultancy fees or speaker honoraria	Novartis, GSK, Vifor, Janssen, Lilly, Otsuka, AstraZeneca, Bayer, Basilea, PreviPharma
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Voclosporin

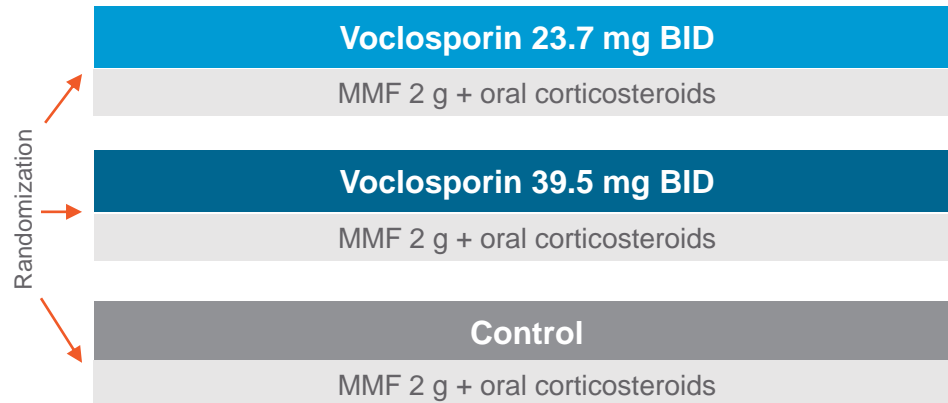
- Voclosporin is a novel calcineurin inhibitor (CNI) approved in the US in January 2021 for adults with active LN in combination with background immunosuppressive therapy¹
- Mechanisms of action¹: Reduces T-cell activation, stabilizes podocytes
- No need for therapeutic drug monitoring^{1,2}
- No increased safety signal for diabetes or dyslipidemia and no drug-drug interaction with MMF³⁻⁷



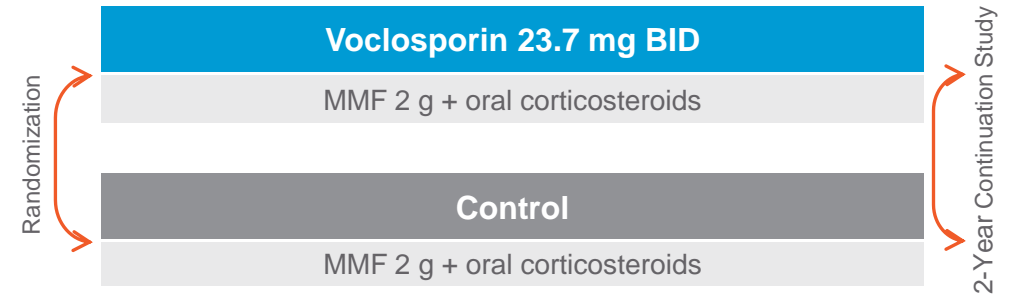
AURA-LV and AURORA 1

Global and double-blind RCTs with similar endpoints in patients with active LN^{1,2}

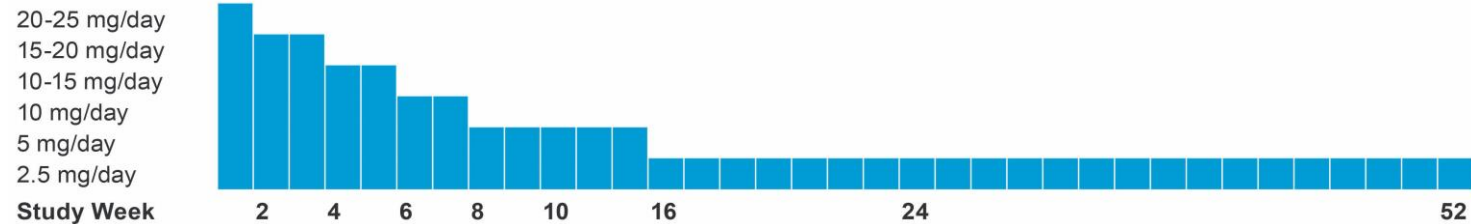
Phase 2 AURA-LV (n=265)



Phase 3 AURORA 1 (n=357)



Rapid Low-Dose Oral Steroid Taper*



BID, twice daily; MMF, mycophenolate mofetil. *Protocol-defined steroid taper included intravenous methylprednisolone 0.25-0.5 g/day administered on Days 1 and 2. Oral steroid was initiated on Day 3 with 20-25 mg/day prednisone and tapered to a target dose of 2.5 mg/day at Week 16. 1. Rovin BH et al. Lancet. 2021;397:2070. 2. Rovin BH et al. Kidney Int. 2019;95:219.

Key Baseline Characteristics and Demographics

Biopsy-proven active LN (III/IV/V \pm III/IV), UPCR \geq 1.5 mg/mg (\geq 2 mg/mg for V), eGFR >45 mL/min/1.73 m²

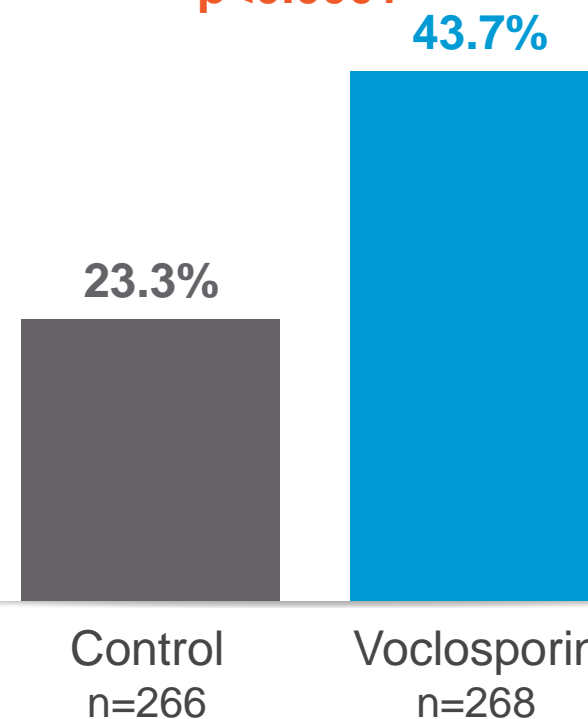
	Control (n=266)	Voclosporin (n=268)
Age, years		
Mean (SD)	33.5 (10.7)	32.3 (11.2)
Region, n (%)		
North and Latin America	93 (35.0)	87 (32.5)
Europe and South Africa	86 (32.3)	77 (28.7)
Asia	87 (32.7)	104 (38.8)
eGFR, mL/min/1.73 m²		
Mean (SD)	93.6 (28.6)	93.2 (29.7)
UPCR, mg/mg		
Mean (SD)	4.1 (2.8)	4.5 (3.3)
Time since lupus nephritis diagnosis, years		
Mean (SD)	4.5 (4.6)	4.7 (5.1)

Pooled Analysis of AURA-LV and AURORA 1: Efficacy

Composite Primary Efficacy Outcome (CRR)

- UPCR ≤ 0.5 mg/mg
- eGFR ≥ 60 mL/min/1.73 m² or no decrease $>20\%$ from baseline
- Sustained low-dose steroids*
- No rescue medications

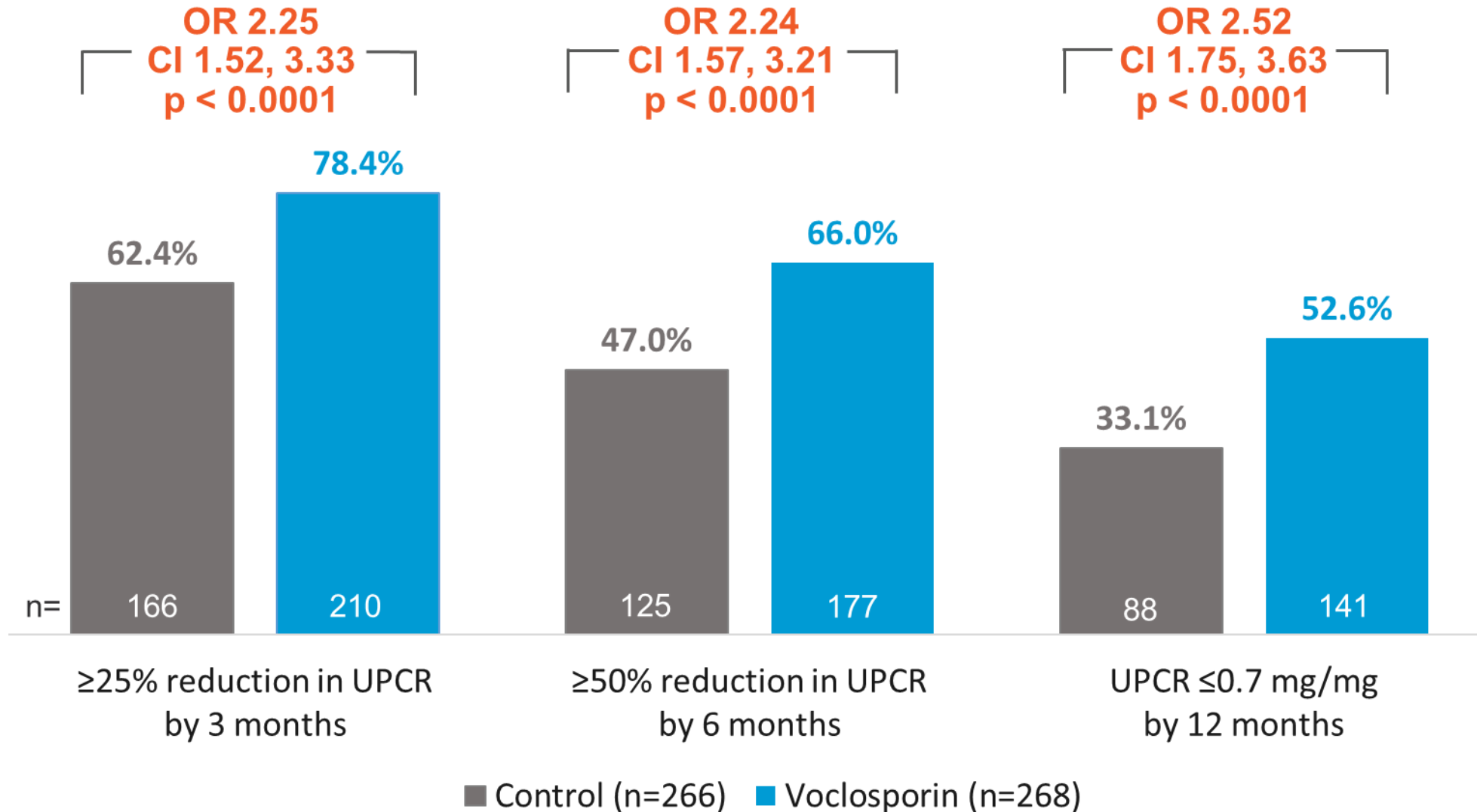
CRR at 1 Year
OR 2.76 (95% CI 1.88, 4.05)
p<0.0001



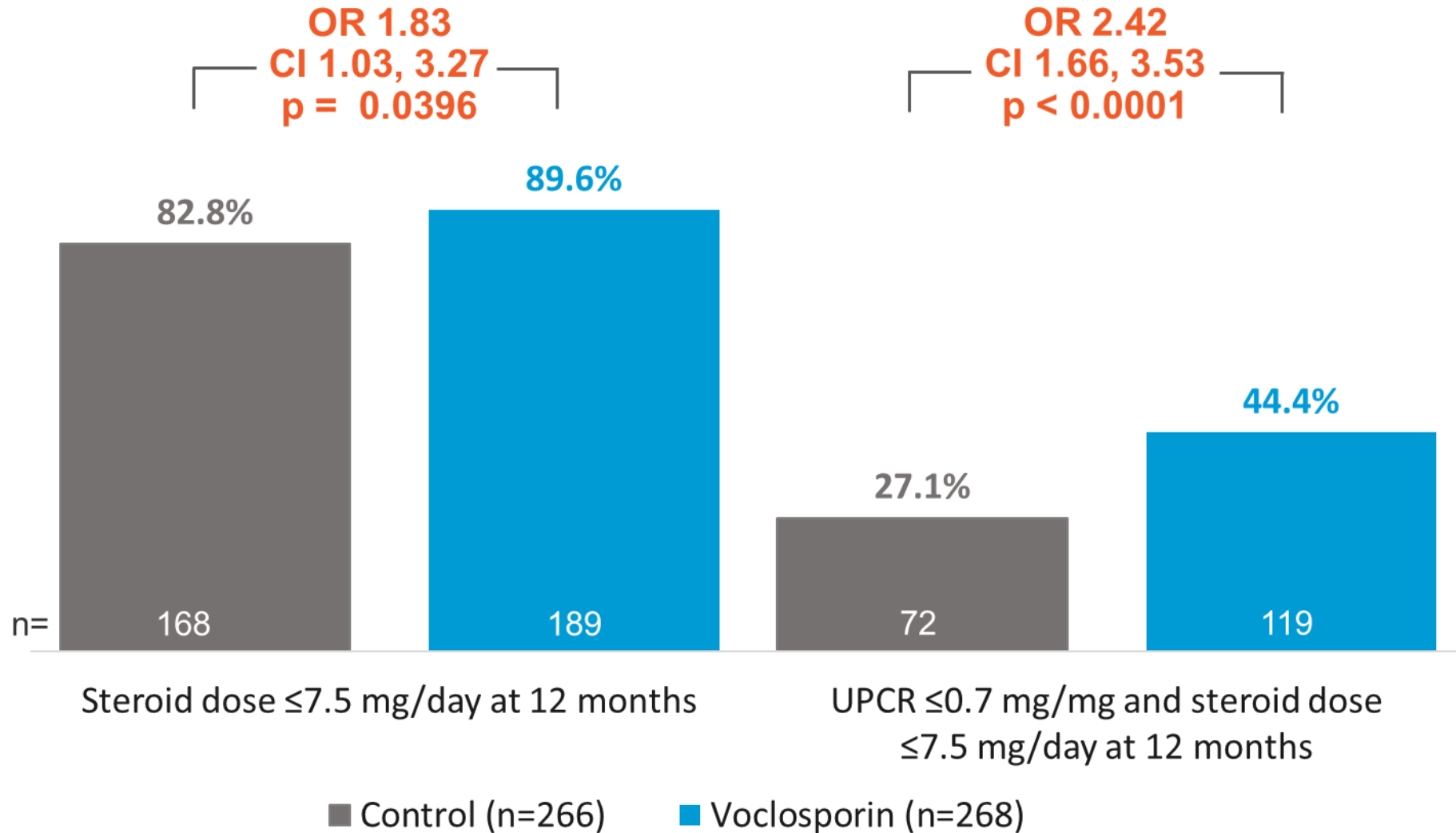
Achievement of Treatment Targets Defined by EULAR/ERA

- EULAR/ERA 2019: updated treatment recommendations for LN with targeted reductions in proteinuria¹
- Here we present the results of a post-hoc analysis of pooled data from AURA-LV and AURORA 1 based on these updated response criteria and focused on the following treatment targets:^{2,3}
 - 3 months: $\geq 25\%$ reduction in UPCR
 - 6 months: $\geq 50\%$ reduction in UPCR
 - 12 months: UPCR ≤ 0.7 mg/mg
 - Steroid dose ≤ 7.5 mg/day and UPCR ≤ 0.7 mg/mg at 12 months

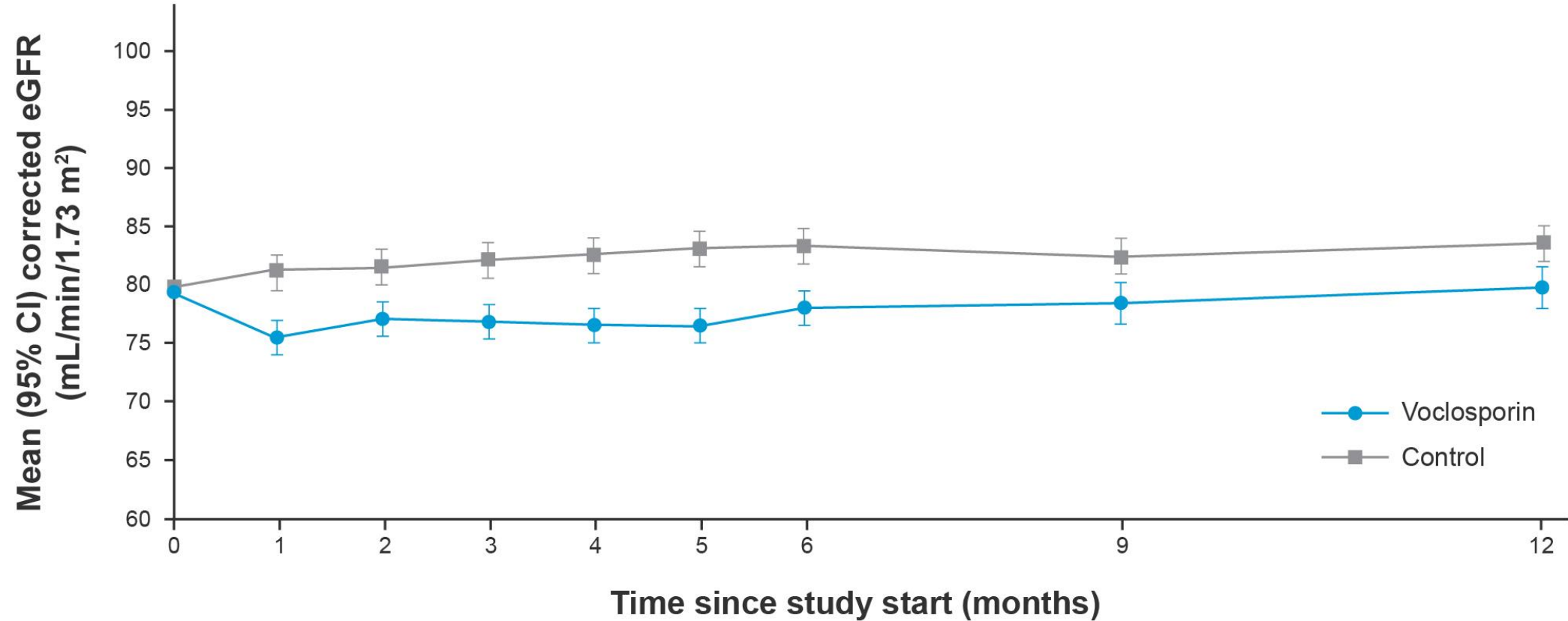
Results - Proteinuria



Results - Steroid Targets



Results - Corrected Mean eGFR



Conclusions

- In AURA-LV and AURORA 1, the addition of voclosporin to MMF and low-dose steroids led to a significantly higher CRR in pts with LN while eGFR remained stable over time
- In this post-hoc analysis, the addition of voclosporin significantly increased the likelihood of achieving the 3-, 6-, and 12-month UPCR targets of therapy recommended by EULAR/ERA