



Clinical Study Results

A Study to Learn About What Happens to Elafibranor in the Body, its Safety and Tolerability in Healthy Japanese Volunteers Compared to Healthy Non-Asian Volunteers

The results of this study suggest that elafibranor behaves in a similar way in Japanese and non-Asian participants and it is well tolerated by Japanese and non-Asian participants.

The results shown in this summary are from one clinical study. Other clinical studies may produce different results.

This lay summary was created by Ipsen with the assistance of a third party writing service provider.

What was the study about?

Elafibranor is being developed for a condition known as primary biliary cholangitis (PBC). PBC affects the small 'bile ducts' of the liver. Bile ducts are the tubes that supply 'bile', a fluid that helps in digestion. As a result, bile accumulates in the liver. This build-up of bile causes inflammation, damage, and eventually liver injury and scarring (fibrosis). In advanced cases, liver transplantation may be necessary.

There is currently no cure, and only two medications have been approved for treating PBC. Neither medication is effective for everyone.

Before a new drug can be given to patients, researchers perform research studies to ensure that the drug is safe and effective. The first step in studying a new drug is to test it on healthy people.

Before this study, elafibranor had been tested in both non-Asian healthy participants and non-Asian PBC patients. However, it had not been tested on any Japanese individuals.

This study looked at the pharmacokinetics or PK of elafibranor. PK studies help researchers learn about what happens to a drug in the body. PK studies measures 4 things:

1. How quickly the drug enters the bloodstream;
2. How it travels in the bloodstream and from there it reaches to other parts of the body;
3. How quickly the drug is broken down in the body; and
4. How quickly it is removed from the body.

When the body breaks down elafibranor, it produces a substance called GFT1007. This also has an effect on the body.

In this study, researchers wanted to understand what happens to elafibranor and GFT1007 in the body after participants took repeated 80 milligrams (mg) doses of elafibranor for 18 days.

In particular, this study compared Japanese participants and non-Asian participants, to understand what happens to elafibranor in body when taken by Japanese people. This also helped researchers understand if there were any differences when compared to non-Asians participants. This was done so that Japanese people could participate in future clinical trials of elafibranor.

The aim of this study was to learn about what happens to elafibranor and GTF1007 in the body, its safety and tolerability in healthy Japanese participants compared to non-Asian participants.

The study took place between September 2022 and March 2023 at one study site in the United States.

Who took part in this study?



To be eligible to take part in the study, participants had to:



- be 18 to 55 years old, healthy and cleared medical tests
- for Japanese participants: be born in Japan, with Japanese parents and grandparents
- for non-Asian participants: be descent from North America, South America, Europe or the Middle East, with non-Asian parents and grandparents

Participants were not eligible to take part in the study if they had:



- certain medical conditions or history that might affect the study
- taken certain medicines or received any vaccination between 2 weeks to 3 months before the start of study
- recently donated blood or plasma. Plasma is the fluid part of the blood
- a history of drug or alcohol abuse

What treatments were used?



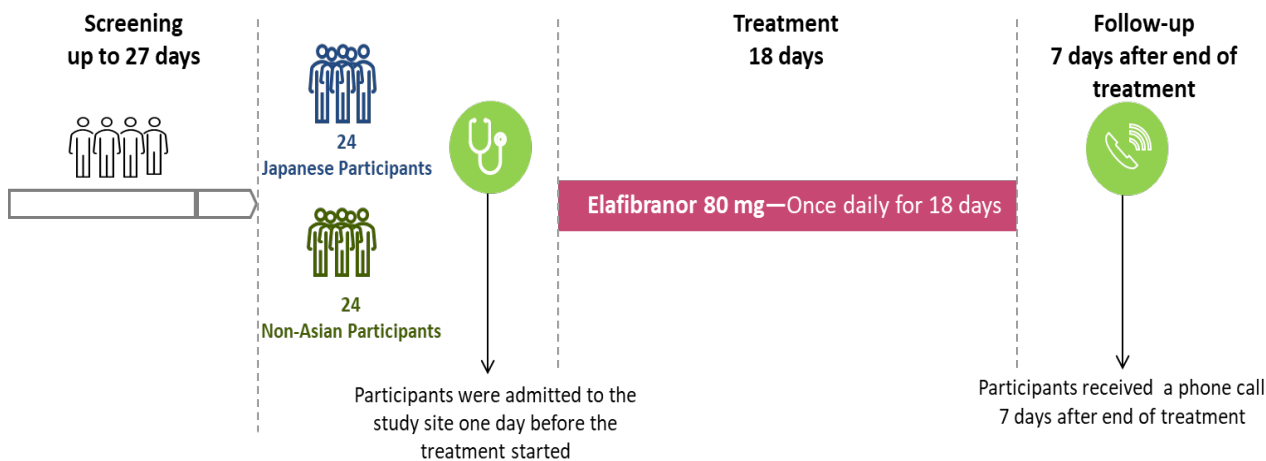
This was an “open-label” study. This means that the participants and the study team knew that they were all receiving elafibranor.

Once it was confirmed they could take part, participants were divided into two groups. Each group had an equal number of participants. Each participant was paired with participants in the other group based on their gender, age, and weight.

The two groups were:

- **Group 1: Japanese participants,** and
- **Group 2: non-Asian participants.**

Participants were in the study for a maximum of 53 days. This included a ‘screening period’ of up to 27 days to check if participants could take part in the study. The participants were admitted to the clinical research unit or the study site one day before the treatment started. This was followed by a ‘treatment period’ of 18 days. During the treatment period, they received 80 mg of elafibranor daily. Elafibranor was given on an empty stomach in the morning. The participants did not receive anything to eat or drink other than water for the next 1 hour after receiving elafibranor. Participants remained in the clinical research unit for the full treatment period and were then discharged the next day. 7 days after the last treatment dose, they received a phone call for their final health check. The researchers took blood samples at different times during the 19 days for which the participants were admitted.

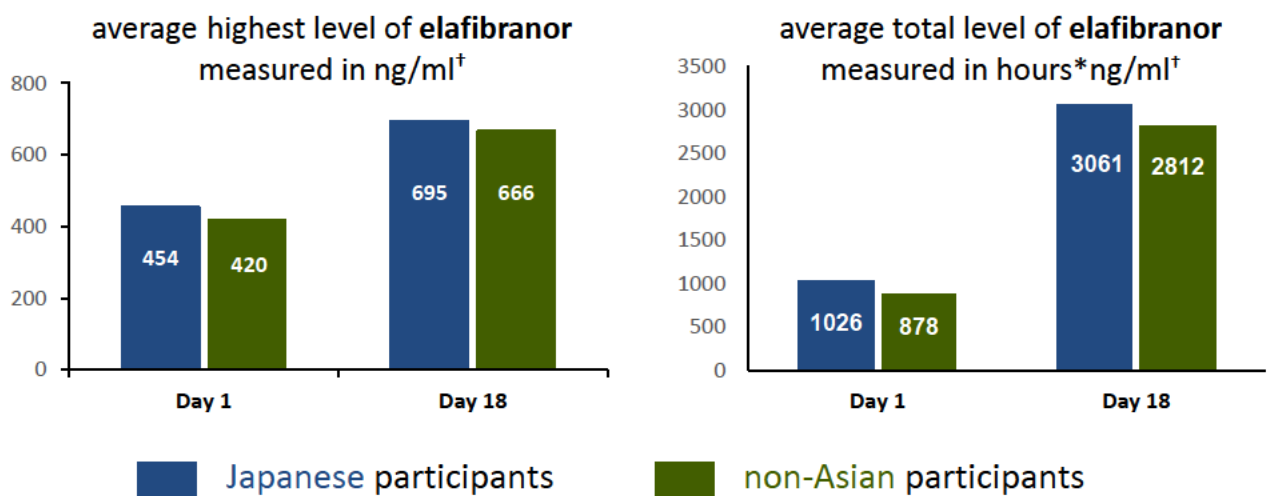


What were the levels of elafibranor and GFT1007 in the blood of Japanese participants compared to non-Asian participants on Day 1 and Day 18 of the treatment?

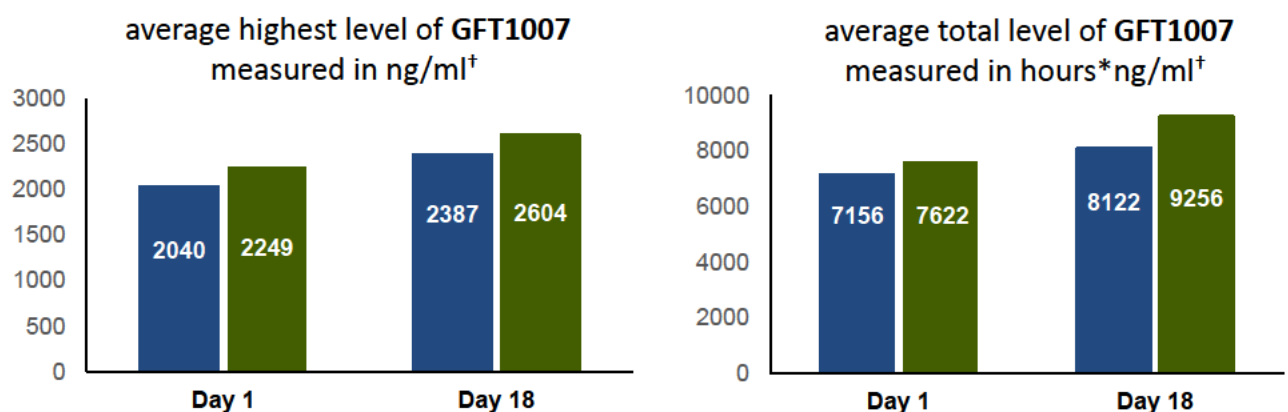
To answer this question, the researchers collected blood samples from the participants at defined time points between Day 1 and Day 19. They compared the blood levels of elafibranor and GFT1007 between the two groups.

- **The average highest level and the average total level in the blood.**

For **elafibranor**: Both the average highest level and the average total levels were slightly higher in **Japanese** participants compared to **non-Asian** participants on both Day 1 and Day 18.



For **GFT1007**: Both the average highest level and the average total levels were lower in **Japanese** participants compared to **non-Asian** participants on both Day 1 and Day 18.



[†]The highest levels were measured in nanogram (ng) per millileter (ml). ng is a unit to measure very small amounts.

The total levels is the blood levels of drug over a period of time. It was measured in in hours*ng/ml

- **The time to reach the highest level**



For **elafibranor** and **GFT1007**: longer in **Japanese** participants compared to **non-Asian** participants on both Day 1 and Day 18.

- **The levels just before the next dose was given**



For **elafibranor**: slightly higher in **Japanese** participants compared to **non-Asian** participants on both Day 1 and Day 18.

For **GFT1007**: slightly lower in **Japanese** participants compared to **non-Asian** participants on both Day 1 and Day 18.

What was the difference in the levels of elafibranor and GFT1007 in the blood of Japanese participants compared to the non-Asian participants by Day 18?

For both elafibranor and GFT1007, there was only a slight difference by Day 18 in the average blood levels between Japanese and non-Asian participants. The researchers assessed that the difference between the two groups could have been due to chance only.

Because elafibranor behaved in a similar way between the two groups, this means that the effects of elafibranor on future PBC Japanese patients are expected to be the same as for non-Asian PBC patients.

Researchers assessed that elafibranor behaved in a similar way in Japanese and non-Asian participants.

How did the treatment make participants feel?

During clinical studies, participants are asked to report if they feel unwell, experience any kind of medical event, or notice anything different about their bodies. These are called 'adverse events'. Researchers record all adverse events reported by participants, whatever the cause.













If the study doctor thinks an adverse event may be related to the study treatment, it is called a 'side effect'. A side effect is considered 'serious' when it is life-threatening, causes lasting problems, or leads to hospitalisation.

- Side effects that are life-threatening, cause lasting problems or require an individual to go to the hospital are considered *serious*.
- No participant in this study experienced a serious side effect.
- No participant died during the study.

Overall, 13 out of 48 participants (27%) experienced side effects.

No participant stopped taking part in the study because of a side effect.

All reported side effects are shown in the table below, both as a percentage (%) followed by the actual number of participants in the group (5 out of 24 or 21%).

Side Effects	Elafibranor (48 Participants)	
	24 Japanese Participants	24 Non-Asian Participants
Headache	21% (5 out of 24) 	4% (1 out of 24) 
Constipation	4% (1 out of 24) 	4% (1 out of 24) 
Feeling sick to your stomach	4% (1 out of 24) 	4% (1 out of 24) 
Feeling sleepy	4% (1 out of 24) 	4% (1 out of 24) 
Dry Mouth	0 	8% (2 out of 24) 
Feeling dizzy	0 	4% (1 out of 24) 

More information

To learn more about this study, please visit the ClinicalTrials.gov website and search for study NCT05543369.

For more information about current treatments available, please speak to your healthcare provider. If you have any questions about this study, please contact the sponsor, Ipsen at:

 clinical.trials@ipson.com

Future research

Future studies are planned with elafibranor for PBC.

Study identification and other information

FULL STUDY TITLE: A Phase I, Single-Centre, Open-Label, Repeat Dose Study to Assess the Pharmacokinetics, Safety and Tolerability Following Administration of Elafibranor in Healthy Japanese and Non-Asian Participants.

STUDY NUMBERS: United States: NCT05543369

PROTOCOL: CLIN-60190-450

OTHER INFORMATION: Phase I studies can take several months to years to complete and look at the effects and safety of a potential new treatment.

We thank all the volunteers who took part in this study. Without their support, advances in treatments for medical conditions would not be possible.

We would also like to thank the people who took the time to review this document to make it easier for a general audience to read.