NGM282 (Aldafermin), an FGF19 Analogue, Reduces Net Deposition of Collagen III in Non-alcoholic Steatohepatitis and Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis

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BACKGROUND
NGM282 (aldafémin), a non-tumorigenic FGF19 analogue1 specified to demonstrate robust, dose-dependent anti-fibrotic effect in clinical trials in non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH)4 - 6 and primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC)7.

RESULTS
At baseline, the Pro-C3/C3M ratio was 1.60 ± 0.96 in the placebo arm, decreasing significantly to 0.96 ± 0.0009 in the 3 mg aldafermin arm (P < 0.001 vs placebo).

Similarly, the Pro-C3/C3M ratio decreased rapidly and significantly with aldafermin in patients with NASH and PSC, whereas no significant change in Pro-C3/C3M was observed with placebo.

CONCLUSION
Aldafermin is a novel serum marker of net collagen deposition that correlates with liver histology and clinical outcomes in NASH and PSC.

NGM282 (aldafémin) produced rapid and robust reductions in the Pro-C3/C3M ratio in patients, irrespective of NASH or PSC disease etiology.

These results suggest an important role of aldafermin on halting net collagen deposition, supporting the anti-fibrotic activity of aldafermin in a spectrum of chronic liver disease.

Further studies are needed to evaluate the clinical impact of aldafermin on outcomes in patients with NASH and PSC.