Introduction

• Lenacapavir (LEN; GS-6207), a novel, first-in-class, multistage, selective inhibitor of human immunodeficiency virus-1 (HIV-1) capsid function, is being developed for the treatment and prevention of HIV-1 infection.
• Mean trough concentration of 15.5 ng/mL, which is inhibitory quotient 4 (IQ4; ie, 4-fold greater than the in vitro protein-adjusted 95% effective concentration [paEC95] derived from MT-4 cells), has been associated with high rates of virologic suppression in Phase 2/3 clinical studies.
• In ongoing Phase 2/3 studies, people with HIV-1 (PWH) received 2 weeks of oral LEN loading (600 mg on Days 1 and 2, and 300 mg on Day 8) prior to starting subcutaneous (SC) injection dose every 6 months (Q6M).
• LEN regimen used in Phase 2/3 regimen has been shown to be safe and effective in PWH; however, a simplified regimen with concurrent dosing of SC and oral LEN (ie, SC LEN 927 mg on Day 1 and Q6M thereafter, with oral 600 mg administered on Days 1 and 2) can be more convenient, ie, reduced number of clinic visits and pill burden, as well as no risk of missing SC injection on Day 15.

Objectives

• To characterize and compare the pharmacokinetics (PK) of LEN following Phase 2/3 regimen (Cohort 1) and simplified regimen (Cohort 2).
• To evaluate the safety and tolerability of LEN following Phase 2/3 and simplified regimens.

Methods

Study Design

- Phase 2/3 regimen (Cohort 1): oral LEN 600 mg (2 x 300-mg tablets) on Days 1 and 2, and oral LEN 300 mg (1 x 300-mg tablet) on Day 8, and SC LEN 927 mg on Day 15 (2 x 1.5 mL of LEN injection, sodium salt 309 mg/mL).
- Simplified regimen (Cohort 2): oral LEN 600 mg (2 x 300-mg tablets) and SC LEN 927 mg on Day 1, followed by oral LEN 600 mg (2 x 300-mg tablets) on Day 2.
- For both cohorts, serial PK sample collection was planned from predose through Day 197 and longer to cover 3 ½ half-lives.
- Safety was monitored throughout the study by assessment of vital signs, physical examinations, electrocardiograms, clinical laboratory tests, and adverse events (AEs).
- Plasma concentrations of LEN were quantified using a validated high-performance liquid chromatography–tandem mass spectrometry method.

Results

Demographics and Baseline Characteristics

- Mean age, years (range): 33 (24–43) in Cohort 1 and 33 (24–43) in Cohort 2.
- Sex at birth, n (%): Male 19 (61) in Cohort 1 and 11 (79) in Cohort 2.
- Race, n (%): Black 11 (35) in Cohort 1 and 3 (21) in Cohort 2.
- Median BMI, kg/m² (range): 26.8 (21.9–30.3) in Cohort 1 and 25.5 (21.8–29.7) in Cohort 2.
- Median body weight, kg (range): 78.6 (54.3–95.6) in Cohort 1 and 72.2 (58.3–98.3) in Cohort 2.

Phase 2/3 regimen (Cohort 1):

- Following oral LEN administration, mean plasma LEN concentration and its lower bound 90% CI were consistently maintained above the target IQ4 of 15.5 ng/mL (4-fold of IQ1: paEC95 from MT-4 cells: 3.87 ng/mL) from 2 hours postdose on Day 2 through Day 197.
- Following SC administration on Day 15, median time to maximal concentration (Tmax) occurred ~85 days postdose.
- Mean LEN concentrations were consistently maintained above the efficacious target of IQ4 for the dosing interval.

Simplified regimen (Cohort 2):

- Following LEN administration, mean plasma LEN concentration and its lower bound 90% CI exceeded the target IQ4 (15.5 ng/mL) from 2 hours postdose on Day 2.
- Following SC administration on Day 1, median Tmax occurred ~70 days postdose.
- Mean LEN concentrations were generally comparable between Phase 2/3 and simplified regimens.

Comparison of LEN PK Between Phase 2/3 and Simplified Regimens

- LEN concentrations were generally comparable between Phase 2/3 regimen (Cohort 1) and simplified regimen (Cohort 2); slight difference in concentrations between Cohorts 1 and 2 is likely due to lower number of participants in Cohort 2 (14 in Cohort 2 vs 31 in Cohort 1).

Safety Summary

- For both regimes, LEN concentrations reached the efficacious target rapidly and were maintained throughout the dosing interval.
- LEN Cmin and AUC for the dosing interval were within ±8% and ±11%, respectively, between the Phase 2/3 and simplified regimens.

Conclusions

- LEN concentrations of the simplified regimen were generally comparable to those following the Phase 2/3 regimen.
- With both regimes, LEN concentrations reached the efficacious target rapidly and were maintained throughout the dosing interval.
- These results suggest that the simplified regimen provides similar LEN exposures to the Phase 2/3 regimen and hence is being currently evaluated in clinical studies for prevention of HIV-1 infection.

References


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