Vupanorsen Study

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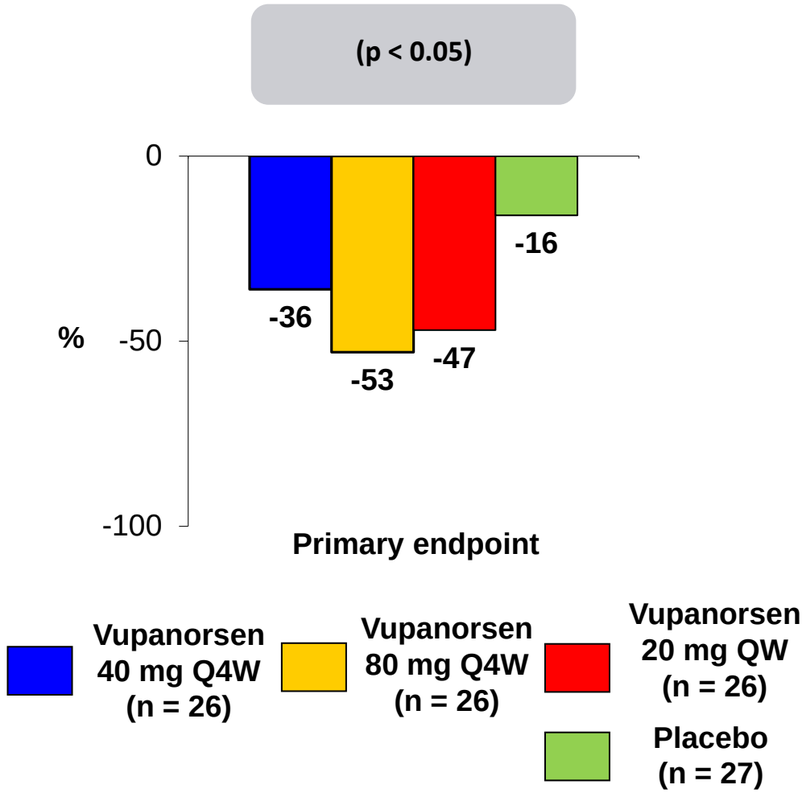
AMERICAN COLLEGE of CARDIOLOGY

Trial Description: Patients were randomized in a 1:1:1:1 fashion to subcutaneous vupanorsen 40 mg Q4W, vupanorsen 80 mg Q4W, vupanorsen 20 mg QW, or matching placebo. Patients were followed for 6 months.



RESULTS

- Primary effectiveness endpoint, change in TG at 6 months from baseline for vupanorsen 40 mg Q4W vs. vupanorsen 80 mg Q4W vs. vupanorsen 20 mg QW vs. placebo: -36% vs. -53% vs. -47% vs. -16% ($p = 0.03$, $p < 0.0001$, $p = 0.0009$, respectively vs. placebo)
- Change in total cholesterol: -11% vs. -21% vs. -19% vs. -2% ($p < 0.05$ for all); change in LDL-C: +6% vs. -7% vs. -12% vs. 0% ($p > 0.05$ for all); change in HDL-C: -2% vs. -18% vs. -4% vs. +7% ($p = 0.19$, $p < 0.0001$, $p = 0.11$, respectively)

CONCLUSIONS

- Vupanorsen is superior to placebo in TG and apoB-containing atherogenic lipoproteins compared with placebo among patients with DM, hepatic steatosis, and hypertriglyceridemia; this was a phase II trial
- Vupanorsen is an *ANGPTL*$_3$ inhibitor (hepatocyte level)

Gaudet D, et al. Eur Heart J 2020;41:3936-45