

A RANDOMIZED, DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO CONTROLLED  
TRIAL OF REPEATED NEBULISATION OF NON-VIRAL CFTR GENE THERAPY IN  
PATIENTS WITH CYSTIC FIBROSIS

Alton, E.<sup>1,9</sup>; Armstrong, D.<sup>9</sup>; Bayfield, K.<sup>1,9</sup>; Bilton, D.<sup>3</sup>; Boyd, A.<sup>9</sup>; Cheng, S.<sup>4</sup>;  
Cunningham, S.<sup>5,9</sup>; Davies, J.<sup>1,9</sup>; Elgmati, H.<sup>2,9</sup>; Gill, D.<sup>6,9</sup>; Greening, A.<sup>7,9</sup>;  
Griesenbach, U.<sup>1,9</sup>; Harman, K.<sup>1,9</sup>; Higgins, T.<sup>1,9</sup>; Hyde, S.<sup>6,9</sup>; Innes, J.<sup>7,9</sup>; McGovern,  
M.<sup>2,9</sup>; Murray, G.<sup>8</sup>; Porteous, D.<sup>2,9</sup>; Saunders, C.<sup>1,9</sup>; Scheule, R.<sup>4</sup>; Simmonds, N.<sup>3</sup>;  
Soussi, S.<sup>1,9</sup>; Sumner-Jones, S.<sup>6,9</sup>; Waller, M.<sup>1,9</sup>

1. Imperial College, London, United Kingdom; 2. University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh,  
United Kingdom; 3. Royal Brompton and Harefield NHS Foundation Trust, London,  
United Kingdom; 4. Genzyme, a Sanofi Company, Framingham, MA, USA; 5. Royal  
Hospital for Sick Children, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; 6. NDCLS, Radcliffe  
Department of Medicine, University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom; 7. Western  
General Hospital, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; 8. Centre for Population Health  
Sciences, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; 9. UK Cystic Fibrosis  
Gene Therapy Consortium, London, Oxford, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

In support of a translation programme of gene therapy for CF, the UK CF Gene  
Therapy Consortium has conducted a large preclinical programme and six Phase  
1/2a clinical studies. These have cumulatively defined a) the optimum vector (Lipid  
67A), b) plasmid configuration (Elongation Factor 1a promoter, human CMV  
enhancer, codon optimised and CpG depleted), c) nebuliser (Trudell AeroEclipse II),  
d) dosing interval (monthly), e) patient subgroup (50% < FEV1 < 90%) and f) primary  
(percentage change in predicted FEV1) and secondary outcomes. We recently  
completed a Phase 2b double-blind, placebo-controlled trial comparing the above  
formulation with 0.9% saline, nebulised at twelve monthly intervals in a 1:1  
randomisation. Two small subgroups underwent either additional nasal administration  
or bronchoscopic evaluation to allow assessment of molecular surrogates (2:1  
randomisation Active:Placebo). The Per Protocol group (predefined as receiving  $\geq 9$   
doses) consisted of 116 patients (52 Placebo and 64 Active). Data on both safety  
and efficacy will be available before Oct 7, 2015.

The trial was funded by the National Institute for Health Research's EME programme.  
Work leading up to the trial was funded by the UK CF Trust.