

Sparsentan Protects the Glomerular Basement Membrane and Glycocalyx, and Attenuates Proteinuria in a Rat Model of **Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (FSGS)** Patricia W. Bedard, Celia Jenkinson, Radko Komers **Travere Therapeutics, Inc., San Diego, CA** Corresponding author email: patricia.bedard@travere.com

Disclosure: This study was funded by Travere Therapeutics, Inc. and all authors are employees of Travere.



Introduction and Brief Methods

- Sparsentan is a novel, dual acting, highly selective antagonist of the endothelin type A and the angiotensin II subtype 1 receptors.
- This first in class Dual Endothelin Angiotensin Receptor Antagonist (DEARA) is being investigated in phase 3 clinical trials for FSGS and IgA nephropathy.
- The Adriamycin rat model was used to assess the ability of sparsentan to attenuate kidney injury in an experimental FSGS setting.
- Male Sprague Dawley Rats
- 11-13 weeks old at start
- 5 mg/kg Adriamycin
 - Single IV injection
- Sparsentan treatment started 8-days after Adriamycin challenge
- Sham = No Adriamycin
- Vehicle = Adriamycin, no treatment



Urine protein:creatinine ratio and other disease pathologies positively impacted by sparsentan treatment



 Reduction in measures of disease pathology corresponded with attenuation of proteinuria





Glomerular basement membrane thickening at Day-33 was attenuated by sparsentan treatment (mean \pm SEM)







- Representative electron microscopy images
- There was a trend in improvement in FP width and number in spar-treated animals
- Glomerular basement membrane (GBM) blue arrow →



Spar60 = sparsentan 60 mg/kg; Spar180 = sparsentan 180 mg/kg; VEH= Vehicle (Adriamycin, no treatment). One-way ANOVA, Dunnett's multiple comparisons, comparing all groups to Vehicle.

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Glomerular glycocalyx reduction at Day-33 was attenuated by sparsentan treatment (mean ± SEM)



- *p=0.0112, **p=0.0079, ****p<0.0001.
- Average of 25 glomeruli/animal
- Colloidal iron staining



Spar60 = sparsentan 60 mg/kg; Spar180 = sparsentan 180 mg/kg; VEH= Vehicle (Adriamycin, no treatment). One-way ANOVA, Dunnett's multiple comparisons, comparing all groups to Vehicle



Conclusions

- Dual antagonism of endothelin type A and the angiotensin II subtype 1 receptors by sparsentan attenuated the development of renal functional and structural changes in rat ADR model of FSGS.
- Sparsentan treatment impacted multiple pathological disease features of the model including:
 - Attenuation of increase in urine protein:creatinine
 - Attenuation of podocyte loss
 - Maintenance of glomerular basement membrane width
 - Protection of glycocalyx
 - Reduction in glomerular macrophage infiltration



