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In Vivo Efficacy of a Novel, Inhaled PDGFR α / β Inhibitor, GB002, in the Rat Monocrotaline and Pneumonectomy Model of Pulmonary Arterial Hypertension

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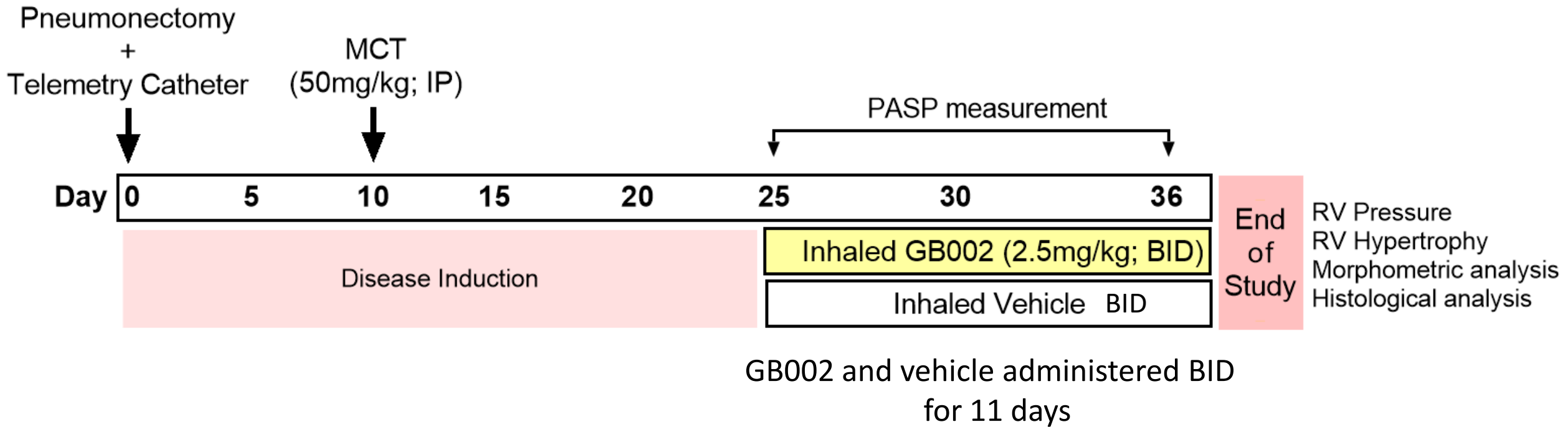
Disclosures

- The presenter, Lawrence Zisman is employed by Gossamer Bio, San Diego CA and owns stock in Gossamer Bio Inc.

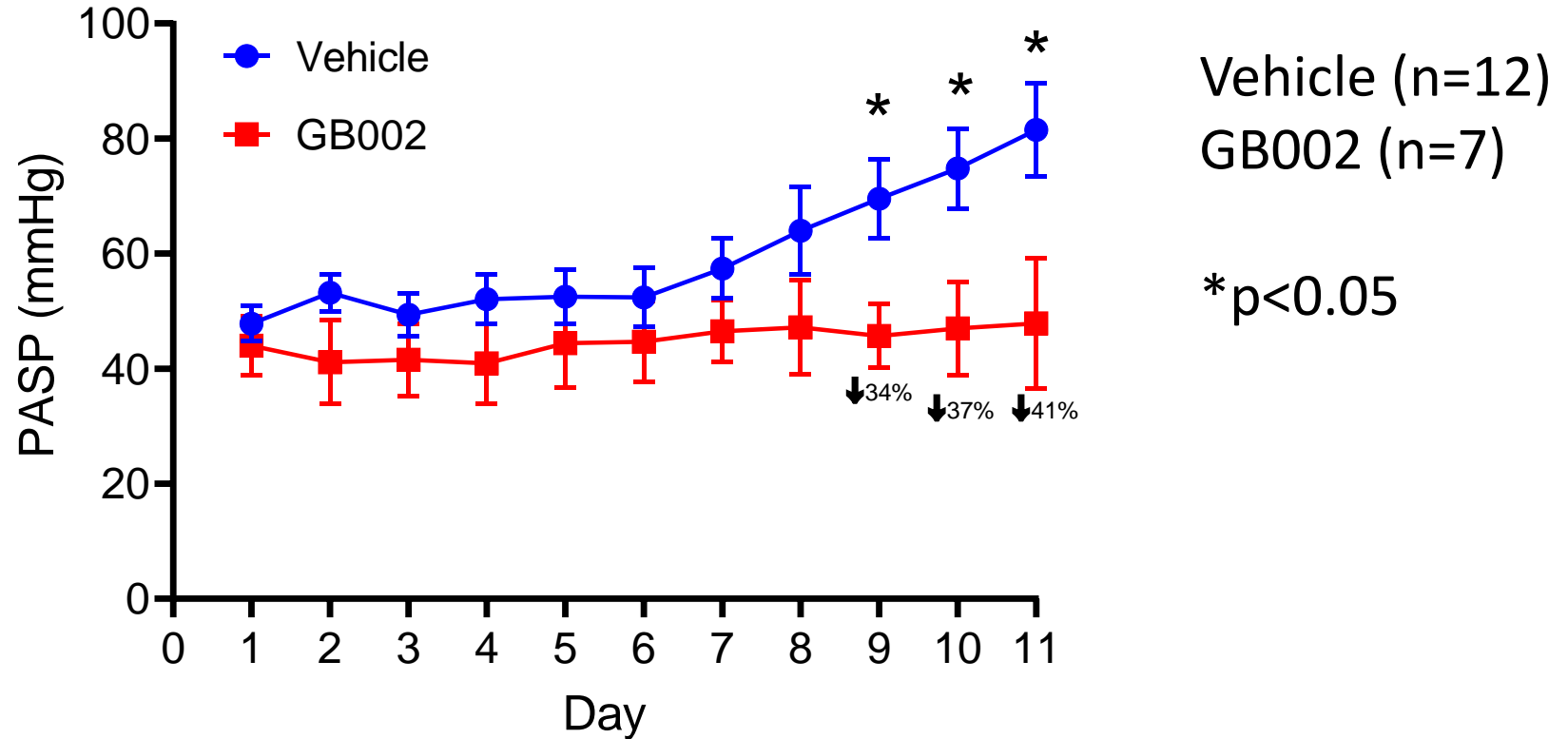
Background and Hypothesis

- The PDGF pathway drives adverse vascular remodeling in pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH).
- GB002 is a novel, potent, clinical stage inhibitor of PDGFR α / β kinases.
- GB002 is formulated as a dry powder and delivered by inhalation.
- The rat Monocrotaline (MCT) Pneumonectomy (PN) model, develops a neointimal pattern of remodeling and severe right ventricle hypertrophy resembling important aspects of human PAH.
- **Hypothesis:** Inhaled GB002 would lower pulmonary artery systolic pressure (PASP) and lessen the severity of neointimal lesions in the MCT+PN model.

Study Design



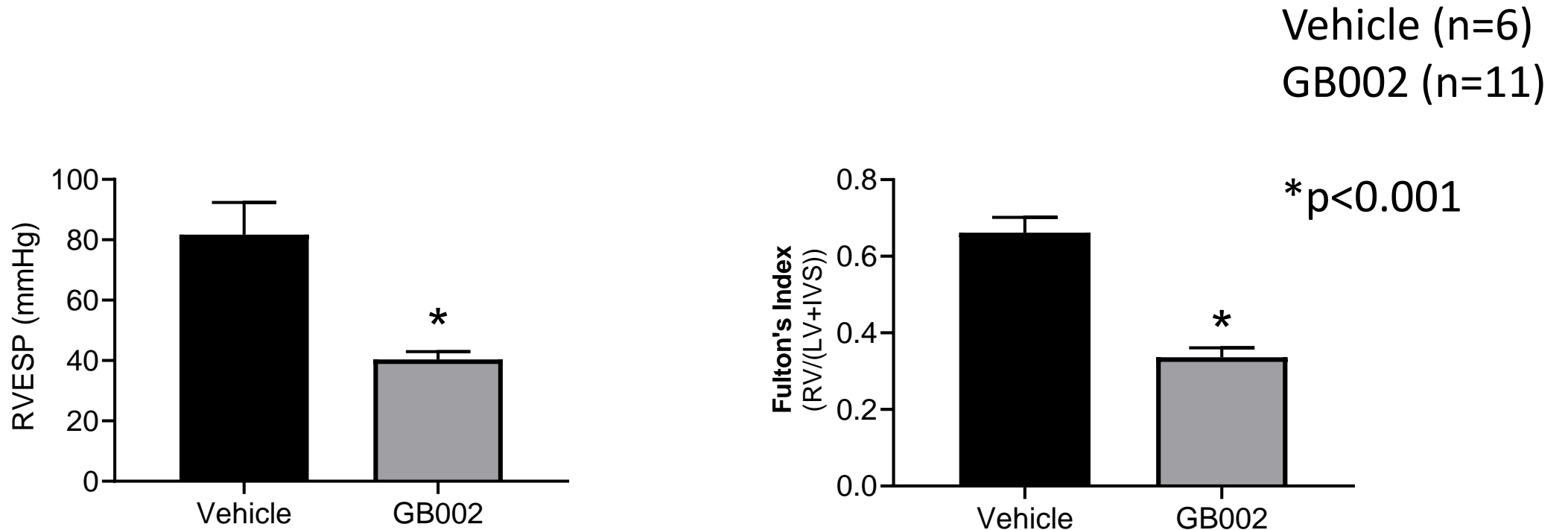
GB002 prevented progression of severe pulmonary hypertension in the MCT-PN model



On day 9, 10, and 11, PASP was 34%, 37%, and 41% lower, respectively, in the GB002 group vs. the vehicle group.

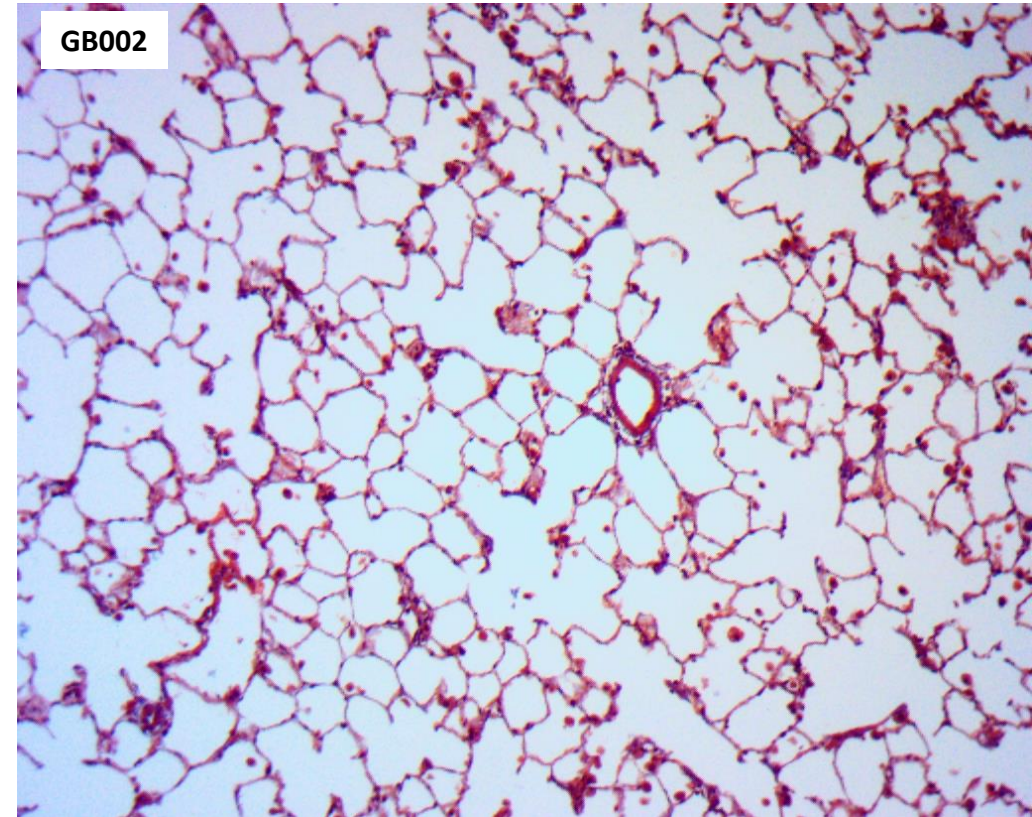
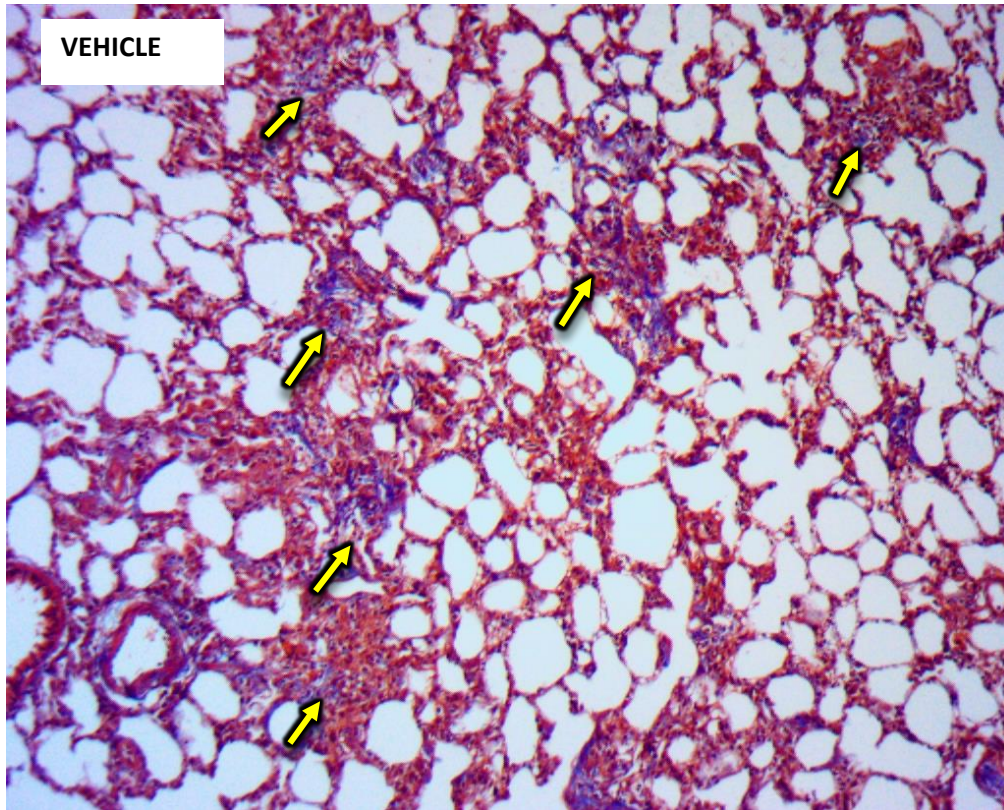
Data presented as mean \pm SEM.

GB002 significantly decreased RVESP and RV hypertrophy

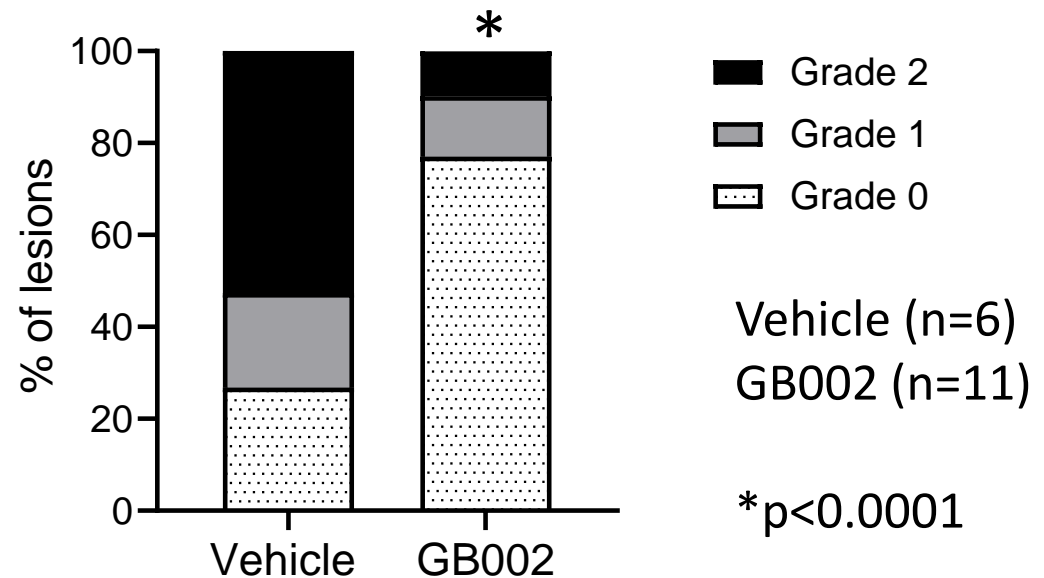
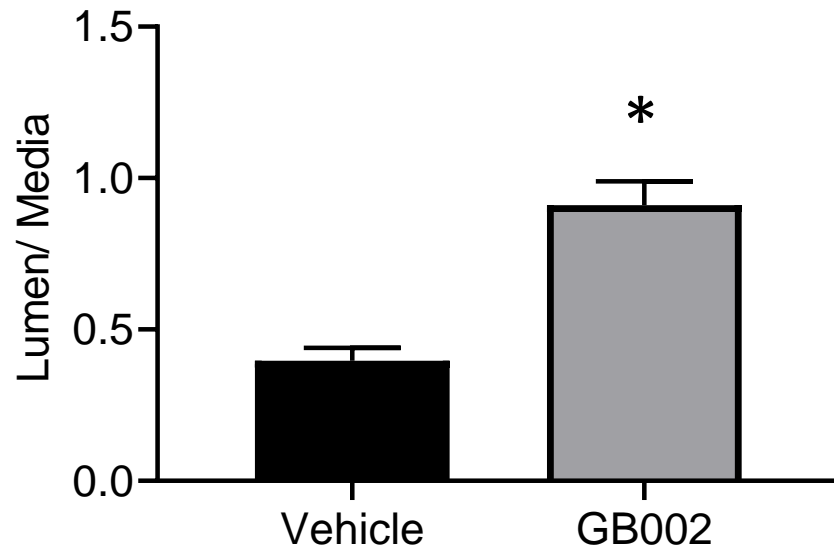
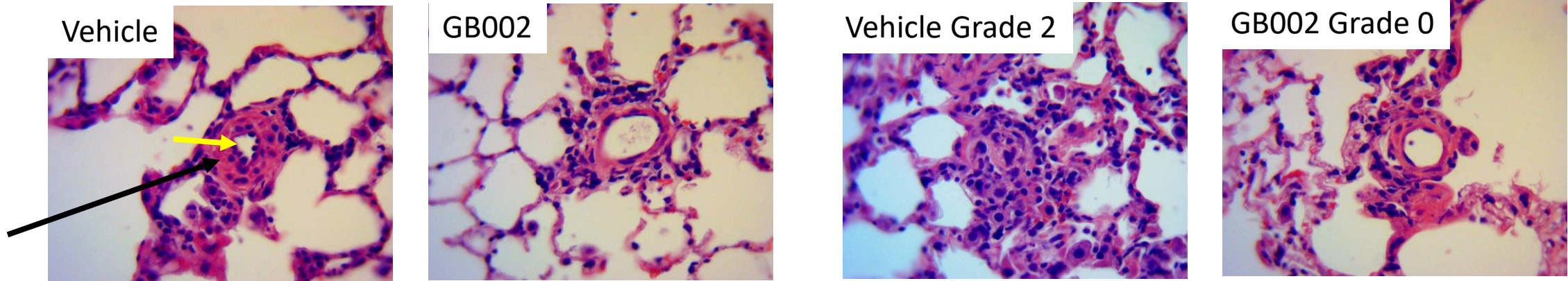


Data presented as mean \pm SEM.

GB002 decreased neointimal lesions and fibrosis



GB002 reverse remodeled pulmonary arterioles



Data presented as mean \pm SEM; Grading system per Toba et al. AJP 2014;306:H243.

Summary and Conclusions

- GB002 is a novel inhaled PDGFR α / β inhibitor with potentially disease-modifying characteristics
- In the rat MCT PN model, a severe model of PAH that closely replicates key features of the human disease, inhaled GB002 prevented:
 - Progression of pulmonary arterial hypertension
 - Adverse remodeling of the pulmonary vasculature
- A phase 1b clinical trial of GB002 is ongoing (NCT03926793)

Acknowledgments

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Thank you!



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