Pivotal Results of the Phase 3 PROTECT Trial of Sparsentan (SPAR) vs Irbesartan (IRB) in Patients (Pts) With Immunoglobulin A Nephropathy (IgAN)

Background

 SPAR is a dual endothelin angiotensin receptor antagonist (DEARA)¹⁻³

Methods

Patients randomized 1:1 and treated for up to 110 weeks



SPAR n=202 **IRB** n=202 400 mg/day 300 mg/day

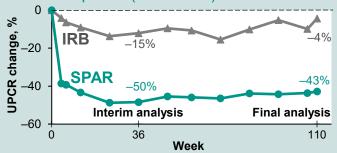
Eligibility criteria

- Adults (age ≥18 years)
- Biopsy-proven IgAN
- Proteinuria ≥1.0 g/day, despite maximum RAS inhibition for ≥12 weeks
- eGFR ≥30 mL/min/1.73 m²

Proteinuria



Significant proteinuria reductions with **SPAR** vs **IRB** at 36 weeks (primary endpoint)⁴ were maintained throughout the randomized treatment period (110 weeks)



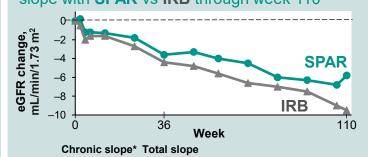
More patients achieved complete proteinuria remission (UPE <0.3 g/day)

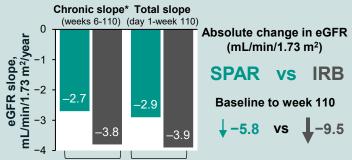


eGFR Change

(secondary endpoints)

Statistically significant reduction in eGFR chronic slope and clinically meaningful reduction in total slope with **SPAR** vs **IRB** through week 110





Kidney Survival and IST Use

Composite kidney failure endpoint (40% eGFR reduction, end-stage kidney disease, death):









) IRB

nitiation of IST with renal indication:

SPAR







Safety



- ✓ **SPAR** had a safety profile that was comparable to **IRB**
- ✓ Peripheral edema was similar in both groups, with no increases in body weight
- ✓ No drug-induced liver injury occurred

Conclusion

Over 110 weeks of treatment, SPAR vs maximally titrated IRB led to significant reductions in proteinuria and preservation of kidney function. The totality of data from PROTECT suggest that **SPAR is an effective and safe treatment for IgAN** that delivers meaningful clinical benefit beyond RAS inhibition alone.