




Therapeutic Potential of Lebrikizumab in the Treatment of Atopic Dermatitis

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Background: Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic, relapsing skin condition with a wide disease spectrum. Moderate-to-severe cases often need systemic treatment. Conventional immunosuppressants have extensive side effect profiles and require close monitoring. In recent decades, there has been increasing interest in developing targeted systemic immunomodulators for AD, as they have been shown to have efficacy for AD as well as favorable safety profiles. Herein, we review the recent data on lebrikizumab, an interleukin (IL)-13 inhibitor, and its potential role in the treatment of AD.

Objective: Review the mechanism of action, and available data on the efficacy and safety of lebrikizumab for the treatment of AD.

Methods: PubMed, Google Scholar, and clinicaltrials.gov searches were performed with the following terms: “atopic dermatitis,” “dermatitis,” “eczema,” “lebrikizumab,” “IL-4,” and “IL-13.”

Results: Two Phase II randomized controlled clinical trials have been conducted to evaluate the use of lebrikizumab in a total of 289 patients with moderate-severe AD and inadequate response to topical corticosteroids. Patients treated with lebrikizumab experienced significantly more improvement in their AD compared to placebo, as measured by Eczema Area and Severity Index (EASI)-50 and EASI-75 scores, pruritus scores, and reduction in body surface area (BSA). Its clinical efficacy appears to be dose-dependent, and it has a favorable side effect profile and is generally well tolerated.

Conclusion: Lebrikizumab appears to be a promising emerging targeted biologic for the treatment of moderate-to-severe AD. Further Phase III studies investigating optimal dosing regimens and safety profile are needed.

Keywords: lebrikizumab, atopic dermatitis, eczema, dermatitis, IL-4, IL-13

Introduction

Atopic dermatitis (AD) is a chronic, inflammatory skin condition characterized by pruritus, impaired skin barrier function, and a relapsing course.¹ AD affects a substantial portion of the population globally, with an estimated prevalence of up to 3% in adults and 20% in children.² In the United States, approximately half of adult AD patients and one third of pediatric AD patients have moderate to severe disease.³

In mild AD cases with limited body surface area involvement, treatment with topical corticosteroids, topical calcineurin inhibitors, or phototherapy in conjunction with frequent moisturization and a gentle skin care routine may be adequate. However, in patients with moderate-to-severe disease, such treatments alone may be insufficient for controlling AD, and these patients often have significantly impaired quality of life. Increasing disease activity has been associated with greater quality of life impairment,

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and AD patients have been found to have poorer mental health scores in comparison to the general population.⁴

Conventional systemic agents for the treatment of moderate-to-severe AD include corticosteroids, methotrexate, mycophenolate mofetil, cyclosporine, and azathioprine.^{5,6} While these agents have shown efficacy, their extensive side effect profiles limit chronic use. Furthermore, none of these agents target any specific component of the AD disease pathway and instead, act as general immunosuppressants.

To date, the only FDA-approved targeted systemic therapy for AD is dupilumab, a monoclonal antibody that binds to the alpha subunit of the interleukin-4 receptor (IL-4R α).^{7,8} IL-4R α is expressed on mast cells, eosinophils, and macrophages, and activation leads to the release of inflammatory mediators such as histamine, eicosanoids, and leukotrienes.^{9,10} IL-4 and IL-13 share a common pathway in driving Th2-mediated inflammation.^{10,11} In addition, as increased levels of IL-13 mRNA have been found in lesional AD skin relative to IL-4 mRNA, IL-13 has been suggested to play an even more substantial role in AD pathogenesis.¹² Lebrikizumab is a fully human monoclonal antibody targeting IL-13, thus inhibiting the IL-13 driven Th2 inflammatory response. Therefore, new therapies that selectively inhibit IL-13, such as lebrikizumab (DRM06), are of significant interest and may represent a promising alternative to immunosuppressants and dupilumab in AD treatment.

Methods

A literature search using PubMed, Google Scholar, and clinicaltrials.gov databases were performed using a combination of the following terms: “atopic dermatitis,” “dermatitis,” “eczema,” “lebrikizumab,” “IL-4,” and “IL-13.” Two Phase II randomized clinical trials (RCTs) on lebrikizumab in atopic dermatitis were identified. The results from both studies were accessible, although only one had a peer-reviewed publication available.

IL-13 in AD Pathogenesis

AD is a complex and multifactorial disease. Though the exact etiology has not been fully elucidated, known contributing factors include genetic predisposition, immune dysregulation, skin barrier dysfunction, cutaneous microbiome alteration, and an abnormal itch response.^{1,3}

AD is characterized by aberrant Th2 cell activation and overexpression of associated Th2 cytokines, such as IL-4, IL-5, and IL-13^{13,14} (Figure 1). In patients with AD, inherent skin barrier dysfunction causes increased transepidermal water loss and facilitates the penetration of potential irritants,

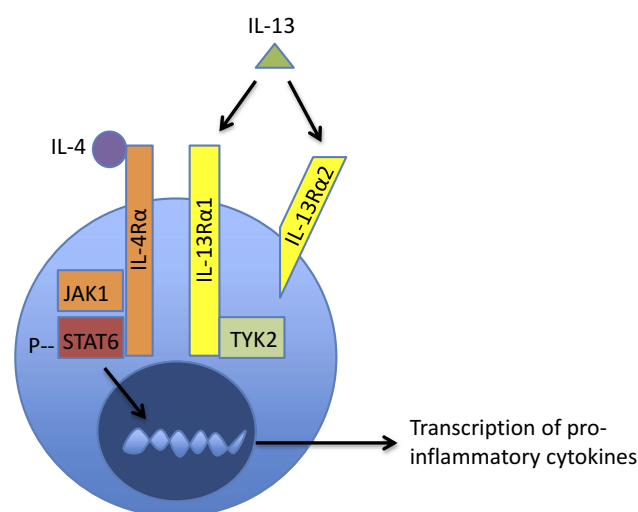


Figure 1 IL-4 and IL-13 mediate the inflammatory response in AD through the shared heterodimeric receptor IL-4R α /IL-13R α 1. Activation of IL-4R α /IL-13R α 1 leads to the activation of STAT6, which is a transcription factor that allows for the production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and suppresses the activity of T regulatory cells. IL-13 can also bind IL-13R α 2, which is a decoy receptor that internalizes excess IL-13. Although lebrikizumab blocks the signaling of IL-4R α /IL-13R α 1, it does not prevent the binding of IL-13 to the decoy receptor and thus, may leave the endogenous regulation of IL-13 intact.

allergens and microbes.^{15,16} These antigens are taken up by cutaneous Langerhans cells, which then stimulate Th2 cells to release IL-4 and IL-13.¹⁷ In addition to promoting Th2 cell survival, IL-4 and IL-13 also induce IgE class switch.¹⁷ IgE binding and stimulation of mast cells and basophils induce histamine, leukotriene, and prostaglandin release, resulting in cutaneous vasodilation and itch.⁸

In addition to their effects on driving the Th2 inflammatory response, IL-4 and IL-13 appear to contribute to skin barrier dysfunction by downregulating structural proteins important for skin barrier integrity, such as loricrin, filaggrin, and involucrin.^{21,22} Similar to IL-4,²³ the expression of IL-13 mRNA is increased by up to seven times in the lesional skin of AD patients when compared to healthy controls and correlates with disease severity.²⁴

IL-4 and IL-13 are major mediators of the inflammatory response observed in AD through a shared heterodimeric receptor that consists of IL-4R α and IL-13R α 1^{10,11} (Figure 1). Binding of IL-4 and IL-13 to their respective receptor subunits leads to dimerization of the subunits and subsequent activation of the JAK-STAT pathway.^{10,11} In this downstream cascade, JAK1 phosphorylates STAT6, a transcription factor that promotes Th2 differentiation and IgE class switching.^{10,11,18} Additionally, STAT6 has been shown to suppress the activity of T regulatory cells, which are important for maintaining tolerance to self-antigens and preventing aberrant inflammation.¹⁹

Available evidence suggests that isolated overexpression of IL-13 in mouse models results in an inflammatory skin response that is phenotypically similar to AD.²⁵ Recently, a study examining the relative importance of IL-4 and IL-13 in AD found that mRNA levels of IL-13 were significantly increased relative to IL-4 mRNA, suggesting that IL-13 may play an even more important role than IL-4 in AD pathogenesis.²⁴

IL-13 is also capable of binding to IL-13R α 2, which does not have any known signaling motifs, and is thought to act as “decoy” receptor that internalizes excess IL-13. Lebrikizumab (previously known as TNX-650, Dermira, Inc. Menlo Park, California, United States) is a humanized IgG4 κ monoclonal antibody that binds IL-13 with high affinity in a non-receptor binding domain. Although lebrikizumab’s effects in AD appears to be mediated through selective inhibition of the IL-4R α /IL-13R α 1 signaling complex, it does not prevent IL-13 from binding to IL-13R α 2, thus leaving endogenous regulation of IL-13 levels through IL-13R α 2 intact.^{3,20}

Given the crucial role of IL-13 in the Th2 inflammatory response, selectively inhibiting IL-13 should be helpful for treating AD. Lebrikizumab has previously been studied in adults with mild to moderate asthma with

some efficacy.^{26,27} More recently, Phase II trials of lebrikizumab have demonstrated some efficacy for AD,^{28,29} and this new biologic may represent a promising alternative to existing systemic therapies. Herein, we review the current data available on lebrikizumab and its potential role in AD treatment.

Clinical Evidence

Although there have only been two Phase II studies performed to date on lebrikizumab in AD, the preliminary data demonstrate that lebrikizumab may be a promising targeted immunomodulator for patients with moderate to severe disease (Table 1).

Simpson et al conducted a Phase II dose-ranging randomized clinical trial (TREBLE, NCT02340234) in 209 adult patients at 62 sites with moderate to severe AD over the course of 12 weeks.²⁸ Patients between the ages of 18–75 with a diagnosis of moderate-to-severe AD and inadequate response to topical corticosteroids and regular emollients were included. In addition, patients were required to have an Eczema Area and Severity Index (EASI) \geq 14 and Investigator Global Assessment (IGA) score \geq 3 at screening and at the end of the run-in period, as well as \geq 10% body surface area (BSA) involvement and

Table 1 Summary of Completed Phase II (TREBLE) and Phase IIb RCTs for Lebrikizumab in the Treatment of AD

	Study Design	Endpoints	Patient Characteristics	Results	Adverse Events
Phase II (TREBLE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blinded 209 patients 12 weeks 62 sites in the US, Canada, Europe, Taiwan, and Australia 	Randomized 1:1:1:1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 125 mg single dose 250 mg single dose 125 mg q 4 weeks for 12 weeks Placebo q 4 weeks for 12 weeks 	Primary: % patients with EASI-50 at week 12 Secondary: % patients with EASI-75, IGA 0 or 1, and SCORAD-50 at week 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age 18–75 Moderate-to-severe AD with inadequate response to TCS EASI \geq14, IGA \geq3, BSA 10%, VAS \geq3 	Significantly more patients on lebrikizumab 125mg q 4 weeks achieved EASI-50 than placebo (82.4% vs 62.3%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Injection site reactions (1.3%) Herpes infection (7.7%) Eosinophilia (3.2%), no associated clinical symptoms Conjunctivitis (9.6%)
Phase IIb <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Randomized, placebo-controlled, parallel-group double-blinded 280 patients 16 weeks 57 US sites 	Randomized 3:3:3:2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loading dose 250 mg on day 0, then 125 mg q 4 weeks Loading dose 500 mg on day 0, then 250 mg q 4 weeks Loading dose 500 mg on day 0 and week 2, then 250 mg q 2 weeks Placebo on day 0, then q 2 weeks 	Primary: % change in EASI from baseline to week 16 Secondary: % patients with EASI \geq 75, reduction of \geq 2 points in IGA, EASI-50, EASI-90, change in pruritus NRS score, change in sleep loss scores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age \geq18 Moderate to severe AD for at least one year EASI \geq16 IGA 3 or 4 BSA \geq10% 	Mean improvement in EASI scores from baseline to week 16: lebrikizumab 125mg q 4 weeks (62.3%, p=0.0165), lebrikizumab 250mg q 4 weeks (69.2%, p=0.0022), lebrikizumab 250mg q 2 weeks (72.1%, p=0.0005) vs placebo (41.1%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper respiratory tract infection (2.7%, 11.3%, 8.2%) Nasopharyngitis (12.0%, 2.5%, 5.5%) Headache (1.3%, 5.3%, 4.1%) Injection site pain (5.3%, 3.8%, 0.0%) Herpes infection (2.7%, 5.0%, 2.7%) Conjunctivitis (2.7%, 3.8%, 1.4%)

Abbreviations: EASI, Eczema Area and Severity Index; IGA, Investigator Global Assessment Score; BSA, body surface area; VAS, Pruritus Visual Analog Scale; NRS, numerical rating scale.

Pruritus Visual Analog Scale (VAS) score ≥ 3 at screening. Patients were excluded if they used topical calcineurin inhibitors, had recent systemic immunosuppressants or phototherapy, or had evidence of other skin conditions such as T-cell lymphoma or allergic contact dermatitis. The patients were randomized 1:1:1:1 into four arms: Group 1 received lebrikizumab as a single dose subcutaneous injection of 125 mg; Group 2 received a single dose of 250 mg; Group 3 received 125 mg every 4 weeks with no loading dose; and Group 4 received placebo every 4 weeks. All patients were allowed to use concomitant topical corticosteroids as needed. The primary endpoint was to achieve a 50% reduction in Eczema Area and Severity Index (EASI) score from baseline (EASI-50) at week 12. Secondary endpoints included the percentage of patients achieving EASI-75, Investigator Global Assessment (IGA) score of 0 or 1, and SCORAD-50 at week 12.

In the TREBLE study, significantly more patients in group 3 achieved EASI-50 (82.4%, $p=0.026$) and EASI-75 (54.9%, $p=0.036$) compared to placebo (62.3% and 34.0%, respectively) at week 12. In addition, out of all the arms, group 3 also experienced the greatest reduction in BSA at week 12 (57.7% reduction). Significantly more patients in Groups 2 and 3 (51.0%, $p=0.012$ and 47.2%, $p=0.030$, respectively) achieved SCORAD-50 at week 12, compared to placebo (26.4%).

More recently, a double-blind randomized controlled Phase IIb trial was conducted to further evaluate the efficacy and safety and dose-dependent nature of lebrikizumab in AD (NCT03443024).²⁹ Data currently available are topline results announced by Dermira, Inc. (Menlo Park, California, United States) in March 2019; peer-reviewed publications are not yet available.²⁹ 280 adult patients with moderate to severe AD from 57 US sites were evaluated over 16 weeks. Patients were included if they had chronic AD for at least 1 year, EASI score ≥ 16 , IGA score of 3 or 4, and BSA $\geq 10\%$ at screening and baseline. Subjects were divided into four arms in a 3:3:3:2 ratio: Group 1 received a 250 mg loading dose followed by 125 mg every 4 weeks; Group 2 received a 500 mg loading dose followed by 250 mg every 4 weeks; Group 3 received a 500 mg loading dose at baseline and at week 2 followed by 250 mg every 2 weeks; and Group 4 received placebo at baseline and every 2 weeks. Significantly more patients in Groups 2 and 3 achieved EASI-50, EASI-75, EASI-90, and IGA score of 0 or 1 compared to placebo at week 16, with responses observed as early as week 4 for all AD severity scores (Group 2: 77.0%, 56.1%, 36.1%,

33.7%; Group 3: 81.0%, 60.6%, 44.0%, 44.6%; placebo: 45.8%, 24.3%, 11.4%, 15.3%). In addition, all groups receiving lebrikizumab reported statistically significant improvements in pruritus Numeric Rating Scale (NRS) scores compared to placebo (Group 1: 36.9%, Group 2: 48.6%, Group 3: 61.8% improvement; mean worsening of 6.8% in placebo group).

At the time of the preparation of this article, a Phase 3 randomized double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel group trial on lebrikizumab in AD is actively recruiting patients (ADvocate1) (NCT04146363).³⁰ The study will investigate the safety and efficacy of lebrikizumab as monotherapy for moderate-to-severe AD and will include a 16-week induction period followed by a 36-week maintenance period. During the induction period, patients will be randomized to receive either placebo or two loading doses of lebrikizumab at baseline and at week 2, followed by a single injection every 2 weeks from weeks 4 to 14. For the maintenance period (weeks 16 to 52), patients will be re-randomized to receive one injection every 2 weeks or one injection every 4 weeks. The co-primary endpoints are the percentage of participants with IGA score 0 or 1 and a reduction of 2 or more points at week 16 from baseline. Secondary endpoints include the percentage of patients achieving EASI-75, EASI-90, change in NRS score, and change in sleep-loss score from baseline to week 16.

Adverse Effects

Thus far, data suggest that lebrikizumab is well tolerated in AD patients. The most common adverse events include upper respiratory tract infection (2.7–11.3%), nasopharyngitis (2.5–12.0%), headache (1.3–5.3%), injection site pain (0.0–5.3%),²⁹ and injection site reaction (1.3%)³.²⁸ Although there have been reports of conjunctivitis occurring in patients receiving lebrikizumab for AD, the rates of conjunctivitis were 9.6% in the Phase II TREBLE trial and 2.7%, 3.8%, 1.4%, and 0.0% for groups 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the Phase IIb trial); these rates are lower than those in Phase II and Phase III dupilumab trials (8.6–22.1%).³¹ Conjunctival goblet cells have been demonstrated to be IL-13 responsive and are important for maintaining the epithelial barrier and stimulating mucin production.³² It is possible that conjunctivitis seen with lebrikizumab and dupilumab treatment are due to similar processes. However, further studies are needed to better elucidate this relationship. Lastly, there have been prior reports of peripheral eosinophilia (up to an absolute eosinophil count

of $6.0\text{--}7.0 \times 10^8/\text{L}$, normal range up to $5.0 \times 10^8/\text{L}$)^{33,34} with lebrikizumab in asthma trials, which is thought to occur via blockage of IL-13 mediated eosinophil chemotaxis.^{35,36} Peripheral eosinophilia has also been seen in dupilumab trials.³⁷ However, treatment-emergent eosinophilia appears to be transient and is infrequently associated with clinically significant signs or symptoms.²⁸

Conclusions

Due to the identification of key immune mediators implicated in the pathogenesis of AD, there has been a surge of novel immunomodulators targeting these specific etiologic factors.³⁸ IL-13 is one such mediator that appears to play a central role in AD pathogenesis. Lebrikizumab has been studied in asthma with promising results, and based on recent available data, selective inhibition of the IL-13 pathway with lebrikizumab appears to be effective for the treatment of moderate-to-severe AD as well, although optimal dosing regimens have yet to be determined. In addition, lebrikizumab appears to have a relatively favorable side effect profile, with the majority of patients experiencing no significant side effects. However, notably, lebrikizumab appears to have lower rates of ocular complications as dupilumab. IL-4 and IL-13 are both known to stimulate goblet cell secretion,³⁹ and further studies may be needed to elucidate the relative impact of these cytokines in the development of ocular complications.

Given these observations, lebrikizumab may represent a promising targeted immunomodulator for patients with moderate-to-severe AD. The upcoming Phase III clinical trial represents an exciting new phase within the realm of emerging pipeline immunomodulators, and head-to-head studies against dupilumab and other targeted therapies may be warranted in the future.

Disclosure

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The authors report no other conflicts of interest in this work.

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