

A randomized study of natalizumab dosing regimens for relapsing–remitting multiple sclerosis

Maria Trojano , Lluís Ramió-Torrentà, Luigi ME Grimaldi, Catherine Lubetzki, Sven Schippling, Karleyton C Evans, Zheng Ren, Kumar Kandadi Muralidharan, Stephanie Licata and Arie R Gafson

Abstract

Background: REFINE was an exploratory, dose- and frequency-blinded, prospective, randomized, dose-ranging study in relapsing–remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS) patients.

Objective: To examine the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of natalizumab administered via various regimens in RRMS patients.

Methods: Clinically stable RRMS patients previously treated with 300 mg natalizumab intravenously for ≥ 12 months were randomized to one of six natalizumab regimens over 60 weeks: 300 mg administered intravenously or subcutaneously every 4 weeks (Q4W), 300 mg intravenously or subcutaneously every 12 weeks (Q12W), or 150 mg intravenously or subcutaneously Q12W. The primary endpoint was the mean cumulative number of combined unique active magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) lesions at week 60.

Results: In total, 290 patients were enrolled. All Q12W dosing arms were associated with increased clinical and MRI disease activity and closed early; $\geq 39.5\%$ of patients in each Q12W arm met rescue criteria. In the 300 mg intravenous and subcutaneous Q4W arms, the mean cumulative number of combined unique active MRI lesions was 0.23 and 0.02, respectively; annualized relapse rates were 0.07 and 0.08, respectively; and trough natalizumab serum levels and $\alpha 4$ -integrin saturation were comparable.

Conclusion: Natalizumab 300 mg subcutaneous Q4W was comparable to 300 mg intravenous Q4W dosing with respect to efficacy, pharmacokinetics/pharmacodynamics, and safety.

Keywords: Dosing interval, MRI, multiple sclerosis, natalizumab, neurology, relapses

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Introduction

In patients with relapsing–remitting multiple sclerosis (RRMS), the currently approved natalizumab regimen of 300 mg administered intravenously (IV) every 4 weeks (Q4W)¹ significantly reduces disease activity on magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), clinical relapse rate, and confirmed disability worsening relative to placebo over 2 years of treatment.² In addition, the long-term safety profile and effectiveness of natalizumab administered IV have been demonstrated in clinical practice settings.^{3,4}

An alternative administration route may, however, benefit patients on natalizumab. IV infusion requires visits to an infusion center, which may not be readily

accessible to all patients with multiple sclerosis (MS). Subcutaneous (SC) administration could provide a more convenient ambulatory treatment setting. Patients with poor venous access could also benefit from SC administration. Evidence from other medical conditions indicates that many patients prefer SC over IV administration based on convenience^{5,6} and potential time savings.⁷

In the phase 1 DELIVER study, SC and IV administration of natalizumab Q4W yielded similar serum trough concentrations and pharmacodynamic (PD) effects after repeated dosing and similar efficacy, safety, and immunogenicity.⁸ In addition, dosing less than Q4W has been associated with significantly

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Correspondence to:

M Trojano
Department of Basic Medical
Sciences, Neuroscience and
Sense Organs, University
of Bari “Aldo Moro,”
Policlinico, Piazza Giulio
Cesare, 11, 70124 Bari, Italy.
maria.trojano@uniba.it

Maria Trojano
Department of Basic Medical
Sciences, Neuroscience and
Sense Organs, University of
Bari “Aldo Moro,” Bari, Italy

Lluís Ramió-Torrentà
Neurology Department, Dr.
Josep Trueta University
Hospital, Girona Biomedical
Research Institute
(IDIBGI), Medical Sciences
Department, University of
Girona, Girona, Spain

Luigi ME Grimaldi
Unità Operativa Neurologia,
Fondazione Istituto San
Raffaele G. Giglio di Cefalù,
Cefalù, Italy

Catherine Lubetzki
Sorbonne University and
Paris Brain Institute (ICM),
Pitié-Salpêtrière Hospital,
Department of Neurology,
Assistance Publique–
Hôpitaux de Paris, Paris,
France

Sven Schippling
Neuroimmunology and
Multiple Sclerosis Research
Section, Department of
Neurology, University
Hospital Zurich and
University of Zurich, Zurich,
Switzerland

Karleyton C Evans

Zheng Ren
Kumar Kandadi
Muralidharan
Stephanie Licata
Arie R Gafson
Biogen, Cambridge, MA,
USA

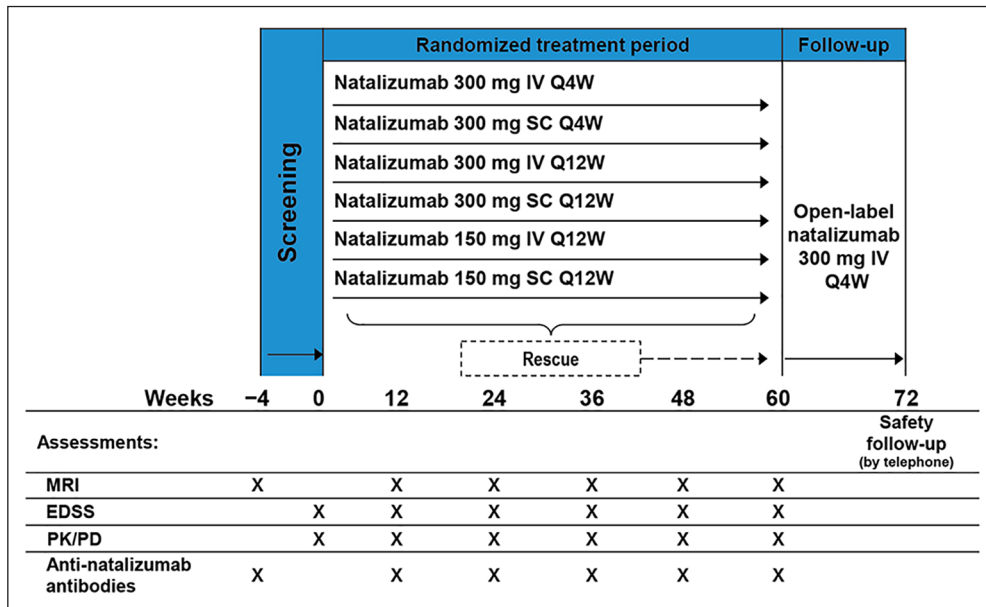


Figure 1. Study design.

EDSS: Expanded Disability Status Scale; IV: intravenous; PD: pharmacodynamics; PK: pharmacokinetics; Q4W: every 4 weeks; Q12W: every 12 weeks; SC: subcutaneous.

lower risk of progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML).⁹ At the time of the design and planning of REFINE, observational studies and reports assessing natalizumab dosing interruption suggested that disease activity remained suppressed for ≥ 3 months after the last dose.^{10–13} However, none of these studies prospectively addressed the effect of natalizumab interruption on disease reactivation using alternative dosing regimens in a controlled, blinded manner. REFINE examined the efficacy, safety, and tolerability of natalizumab administered using different doses, intervals, and routes in RRMS patients who were clinically stable while on approved natalizumab dosing (300 mg IV Q4W).

Methods

Study design and participants

REFINE (clinicaltrials.gov, NCT01405820) was an exploratory, dose- and frequency-blinded, prospective, randomized, dose-ranging phase 2 study. The 72-week study included 60 weeks of randomized, dose- and frequency-blinded treatment followed by 12 weeks of open-label treatment with natalizumab (300 mg IV Q4W; Figure 1).

Enrollment in REFINE required a documented diagnosis of RRMS (Table 1). JC virus (JCV) seropositivity was not an exclusion criterion. Patients

permanently discontinued study treatment if they developed PML, became pregnant, withdrew consent, or if medical issues necessitated unblinding or treatment discontinuation.

An ethics committee approved the study at each site. All patients provided written informed consent.

Interventions

Patients received natalizumab or placebo by infusion or injection at study visits Q4W. Patients were randomized equally to one of six natalizumab dosing regimens: 300 mg IV Q4W, 300 mg SC Q4W, 300 mg IV every 12 weeks (Q12W), 300 mg SC Q12W, 150 mg IV Q12W, or 150 mg SC Q12W. Patients who received active treatment Q12W received matching placebo at the week 4 and 8 study visits.

Study treatment was blinded for 60 weeks, after which patients received open-label natalizumab (300 mg IV) at weeks 60, 64, and 68. Patients, the study sponsor and study staff (except for the site pharmacist, who was unblinded to dispense treatment) were blinded to the study dose and frequency but not the administration route.

Patients could receive rescue treatment with high-dose corticosteroids or open-label natalizumab if they met any of the rescue criteria (Table 2). Those rescued with open-label natalizumab were advanced to the

Table 1. REFINE inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Inclusion criteria
A documented diagnosis of RRMS
Aged 18–55 years, inclusive, at the time of informed consent
Free of MS relapse, as determined by the enrolling investigator, for 12 months prior to randomization
Received at least 11 doses of natalizumab during the 12 months prior to randomization, with no missed doses in the 3 months prior to randomization
Experienced ≥ 2 documented clinical relapses or 1 relapse and ≥ 1 Gd+ lesion on MRI unrelated to the relapse in the 12 months before initiating natalizumab approved dosing
Exclusion criteria
Known history of human immunodeficiency virus, hepatitis C (test for hepatitis C virus antibody), or hepatitis B virus (test for hepatitis B surface antigen and/or hepatitis B core antibody)
Positive for anti-natalizumab antibodies at screening visit
MRI positive for Gd+ lesions at study entry
Patients for whom MRI was contraindicated, e.g., had a pacemaker or other contraindicated implanted metal devices, had suffered or were at risk for side effects from gadolinium or had claustrophobia that could not be medically managed
History of any clinically significant disease (as determined by the investigator) that would preclude participation in a clinical study
History of malignant disease, including solid tumors and hematologic malignancies (with the exception of basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin that should have been completely excised and were considered cured)
History of transplantation or any anti-rejection therapy
History of severe allergic or anaphylactic reactions or known hypersensitivity to any drug
A clinically significant infectious illness (e.g., cellulitis, abscess, pneumonia, septicemia) within 30 days prior to screening, or PML or other opportunistic infections at any time
Signs or symptoms suggestive of any serious infection, based on medical history, physical examination or laboratory testing, as determined by the Investigator
Prior treatment with total lymphoid irradiation
Prior treatment with cladribine, mitoxantrone, fingolimod, T-cell or T-cell receptor vaccination, cyclophosphamide, cyclosporine, azathioprine, methotrexate, mycophenolate mofetil, or any therapeutic monoclonal antibody other than natalizumab within 24 months prior to randomization
Prior treatment with IV immunoglobulin, plasmapheresis or cytappheresis within 12 months prior to randomization
Treatment with IV or oral corticosteroids (topical corticosteroids were acceptable) or related products within 3 months prior to randomization
Female patients who considered becoming pregnant while in the study
Female patients who were pregnant or breastfeeding
History of drug or alcohol abuse within 2 years prior to entry per investigator judgment
Gd+ : gadolinium enhancing; IV: intravenous; MS: multiple sclerosis; PML: progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy; RRMS: relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis.

Table 2. Rescue criteria.

Rescue criteria
1 new Gd+ lesion >0.8 cm ³ or ≥ 2 Gd+ lesions of any size
1 new or newly enlarging T2 lesion >0.8 cm ³ or ≥ 2 new or newly enlarging T2 lesions of any size, compared with a previous scan performed as part of the study
A protocol-defined relapse, defined as new or recurrent (occurring ≥ 30 days apart) neurological symptoms not associated with fever or infection, with a minimum duration of 24 hours and either an increase of ≥ 1 grade in ≥ 2 functional scales of the EDSS, an increase of ≥ 2 grades in 1 functional scale of the EDSS, or a confirmed increase of ≥ 1.5 , ≥ 1.0 , or ≥ 0.5 in EDSS score from a baseline score of 0.0, 1.0–5.5, or ≥ 6.0 , respectively, confirmed ≥ 12 weeks after the initial increase
A confirmed increase of ≥ 1.5 , ≥ 1.0 , or ≥ 0.5 in EDSS score from a baseline score of 0.0, 1.0–5.5, or ≥ 6.0 , respectively, confirmed ≥ 12 weeks after the initial increase
EDSS: Expanded Disability Status Scale; Gd+ : gadolinium enhancing. Patients who received only corticosteroids as rescue therapy could continue in the randomized treatment period.

60-week visit, received natalizumab 300 mg IV at that time and Q4W through week 68, and could remain in the study through week 72.

Endpoints and assessments

The primary endpoint was the cumulative number of combined unique active lesions on MRI (scans at screening (week -4) and weeks 12, 24, 36, 48, and 60; Figure 1), calculated as the sum of new gadolinium-enhancing lesions and new or newly enlarging T2 hyperintense lesions that were non-enhancing on post-gadolinium T1-weighted scans. All scheduled MRI scans were evaluated at a central MRI reading center. Site staff involved with the study remained blinded to study scans.

Exploratory clinical efficacy endpoints included annualized relapse rate (ARR) at week 60, the proportion of patients who relapsed by week 60, the proportion of patients with 12-week confirmed disability worsening (defined as a ≥ 1.5 -point, ≥ 1.0 -point, or ≥ 0.5 -point increase from a baseline Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) score of 0.0, 1.0–5.5, or ≥ 6.0 , respectively, sustained for 12 weeks \pm 5 days) at week 60 and the change in EDSS score from baseline through week 60.

Data on pharmacokinetics (PK) and PD, clinical outcomes, and safety were collected and assessed at screening and/or baseline (week 0) and at weeks 12, 24, 36, 48, and 60.

PK of serum natalizumab concentrations were assessed using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. PD were monitored using $\alpha 4$ -integrin saturation and CD49d expression (corresponding to $\alpha 4$ -integrin) by flow cytometry.

Safety and drug viability were monitored by adverse events (AEs), serious AEs (SAEs), physical examination findings, changes in clinical laboratory values, testing for the presence of anti-JCV antibodies and immunogenicity testing for anti-natalizumab antibodies.

Patients who tested positive for anti-natalizumab antibodies at two or more time points separated by ≥ 42 days were considered persistently positive, while those with one positive test result but a negative result on retest were considered transiently positive. Once patients met the persistently positive criteria, they could not subsequently be classified as transiently positive.

Laboratory assessments were conducted at screening and week 60, and AEs were monitored on an ongoing

basis. Safety across the six treatment arms was followed by a data and safety monitoring committee (DSMC), which could recommend closure of individual treatment arms in the event of safety concerns, including increased disease activity.

Statistical analyses

The study was planned to enroll 50 patients per treatment arm, which allowed for a 10% dropout rate and was expected to provide approximately 80% power to detect a trend toward 50% loss of efficacy with an alternative regimen compared with the standard regimen at a one-sided 0.1 level of significance. The study was not powered to test the noninferiority of alternative natalizumab dosing regimens.

Efficacy analyses were conducted using the modified intention-to-treat (mITT) population, which included all randomized patients who received ≥ 1 dose of study treatment and had ≥ 1 efficacy assessment. The unadjusted ARR was calculated as the total number of protocol-defined relapses experienced in each group divided by the duration of the randomized treatment period in days and multiplied by 365.25. The proportions of patients who met MRI rescue criteria, experienced a relapse, or had EDSS disability progression were estimated using the Kaplan–Meier method based on time to first relapse.

Efficacy endpoints were summarized using summary statistics for continuous or count variables and frequency distributions for categorical variables. A sensitivity analysis of EDSS scores excluded scores assessed within 29 days of a protocol-defined relapse. The duration of follow-up was insufficient to draw conclusions about clinical efficacy; thus, these endpoints were considered exploratory, and no formal comparisons between treatment arms were made.

Post hoc analyses were conducted in the mITT population to statistically compare the natalizumab 300 mg IV and SC Q4W arms with respect to the number and proportion of patients with combined unique active lesions since baseline. To account for the imbalance in mean T2 lesion volume at baseline between treatment arms, the number of combined unique active lesions since baseline was derived using a negative binomial regression with treatment arm and baseline T2 lesion volume as covariates and the log-transformed study duration as the offset variable. The proportion of patients with combined unique active lesions since baseline was analyzed using a logistic

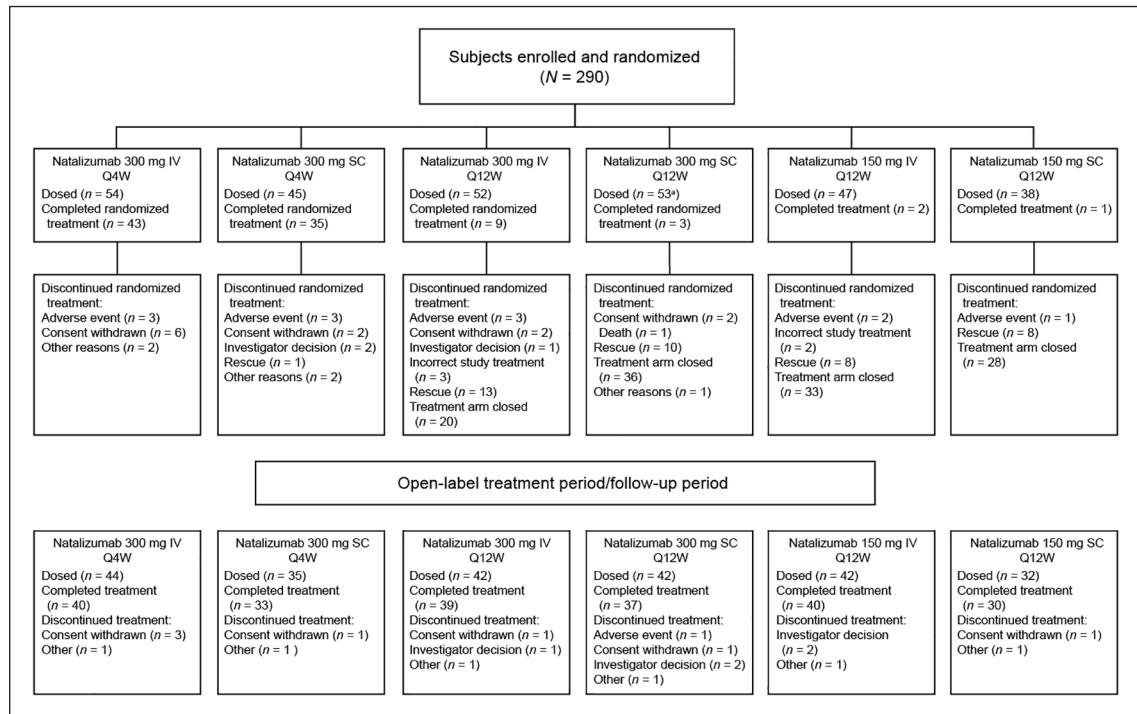


Figure 2. CONSORT flow diagram.

IV: intravenous; Q4W: every 4 weeks; Q12W: every 12 weeks; SC: subcutaneous.

^aOne patient randomized to this cohort received no doses of study medication.

regression with treatment arm and baseline T2 lesion volume as covariates. Missing values were not imputed for the efficacy assessments.

The PK, PD, and safety populations included all patients who received ≥ 1 dose of study treatment and had ≥ 1 postbaseline assessment of PK, PD, or safety parameters.

Results

Study population

Study enrollment began in December 2010; the study was completed in October 2014. The study enrolled 290 patients from five countries (Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, and Italy; Figure 2). Of these patients, 289 received ≥ 1 dose of study treatment and had ≥ 1 postbaseline assessment and were thus included in the PK, PD, and safety populations. The mITT population included 277 patients who had ≥ 1 efficacy assessment. Eleven patients (3.8%) were excluded from the mITT population because they received incorrect study treatment; one additional patient was excluded due to a diagnosis of PML. Baseline demographics and disease characteristics were comparable across the six treatment arms (Table 3).

During the study, the DSMC recommended that the four Q12W treatment arms ($n = 191$) be closed due to increased disease activity compared with the 300 mg IV Q4W arm. Fifteen patients (7.9%) in the Q12W arms were exposed to all 15 doses of study treatment during the randomized treatment period (Figure 2).

Efficacy

At week 60, the mean (SD) number of combined unique active lesions since baseline was 0.23 (1.262) in the natalizumab 300 mg IV Q4W arm and 0.02 (0.151) in the 300 mg SC Q4W arm (Figure 3(a)). Results of post hoc analyses correcting for T2 lesion volume at baseline indicated that during the 60-week period, the estimated mean number of combined unique active lesions was 0.035 (95% CI: 0.002–0.567) in the 300 mg SC Q4W arm and 0.209 (95% CI: 0.032–1.372) in the 300 mg IV Q4W arm, with an odds ratio of 0.167 (95% CI: 0.004–6.324; $p = 0.3348$). After 60 weeks of treatment, one patient in the 300 mg SC Q4W arm and four patients in the 300 mg IV Q4W arm exhibited ≥ 1 combined unique active lesion since baseline (Figure 3(b)). The estimated proportion of patients with any combined unique active lesion since baseline was 0.023 (95% CI: 0.003–0.170) in the 300 mg SC Q4W arm versus 0.073 (95%

Table 3. Patient baseline demographics and disease characteristics.

Characteristic	Natalizumab 300 mg IV Q4W (n = 54)	Natalizumab 300 mg SC Q4W (n = 45)	Natalizumab 300 mg IV Q12W (n = 52)	Natalizumab 300 mg SC Q12W (n = 54)	Natalizumab 150 mg IV Q12W (n = 47)	Natalizumab 150 mg SC Q12W (n = 38)	Total (N = 290)
Age, mean (SD)	38.4 (7.84)	36.3 (8.92)	38.7 (8.43)	38.7 (7.85)	38.7 (8.61)	36.0 (9.03)	37.9 (8.41)
Sex, female, n (%)	39 (72.2)	29 (64.4)	37 (71.2)	41 (75.9)	34 (72.3)	24 (63.2)	204 (70.3)
Body weight, kg							
n	53	45	51	53	47	37	286
Mean (SD)	69.99 (16.579)	70.82 (14.809)	69.30 (12.629)	68.37 (13.747)	65.87 (12.885)	69.28 (19.110)	68.93 (14.894)
EDSS score, median (range)	3.0 (0.0–6.5)	2.5 (0.0–6.0)	2.5 (0.0–6.0)	2.5 (0.0–6.5)	2.5 (0.0–6.0)	2.5 (0.0–6.0)	2.5 (0.0–6.5)
Time since MS diagnosis, y, mean (SD)	9.7 (5.20)	9.0 (6.08)	9.5 (5.51)	9.8 (6.08)	9.6 (6.63)	8.9 (4.66)	9.5 (5.71)
Time since initiation of natalizumab, y, mean (SD)	3.2 (1.50)	2.7 (1.34)	3.1 (1.46)	2.9 (1.35)	2.9 (1.22)	2.8 (1.39)	3.0 (1.38)
No. of natalizumab infusions prior to randomization, mean (SD)	36.2 (15.14)	31.0 (16.01)	37.0 (15.53)	34.7 (16.43)	35.8 (15.74)	34.4 (15.22)	34.9 (15.68)
No. of Gd+ lesions, mean (SD)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
T2 lesion volume, cm ³ , mean (SD) ^a	11.3 (11.3)	8.7 (8.4)	10.9 (12.2)	13.5 (13.7)	11.0 (10.4)	12.2 (10.4)	11.3 (11.3)
Non-Gd+ T1 lesion volume, cm ³ , mean (SD) ^a	4.7 (6.2)	3.3 (4.9)	4.0 (5.4)	5.4 (7.6)	4.3 (5.6)	4.9 (5.2)	4.4 (5.9)

EDSS: Expanded Disability Status Scale; IV: intravenous; Q4W: every 4 weeks; Q12W: every 12 weeks; SC: subcutaneous.
^aMRI data were available for 46 patients in the 150 mg IV Q12W arm and 37 patients in the 150 mg SC Q12W arm.

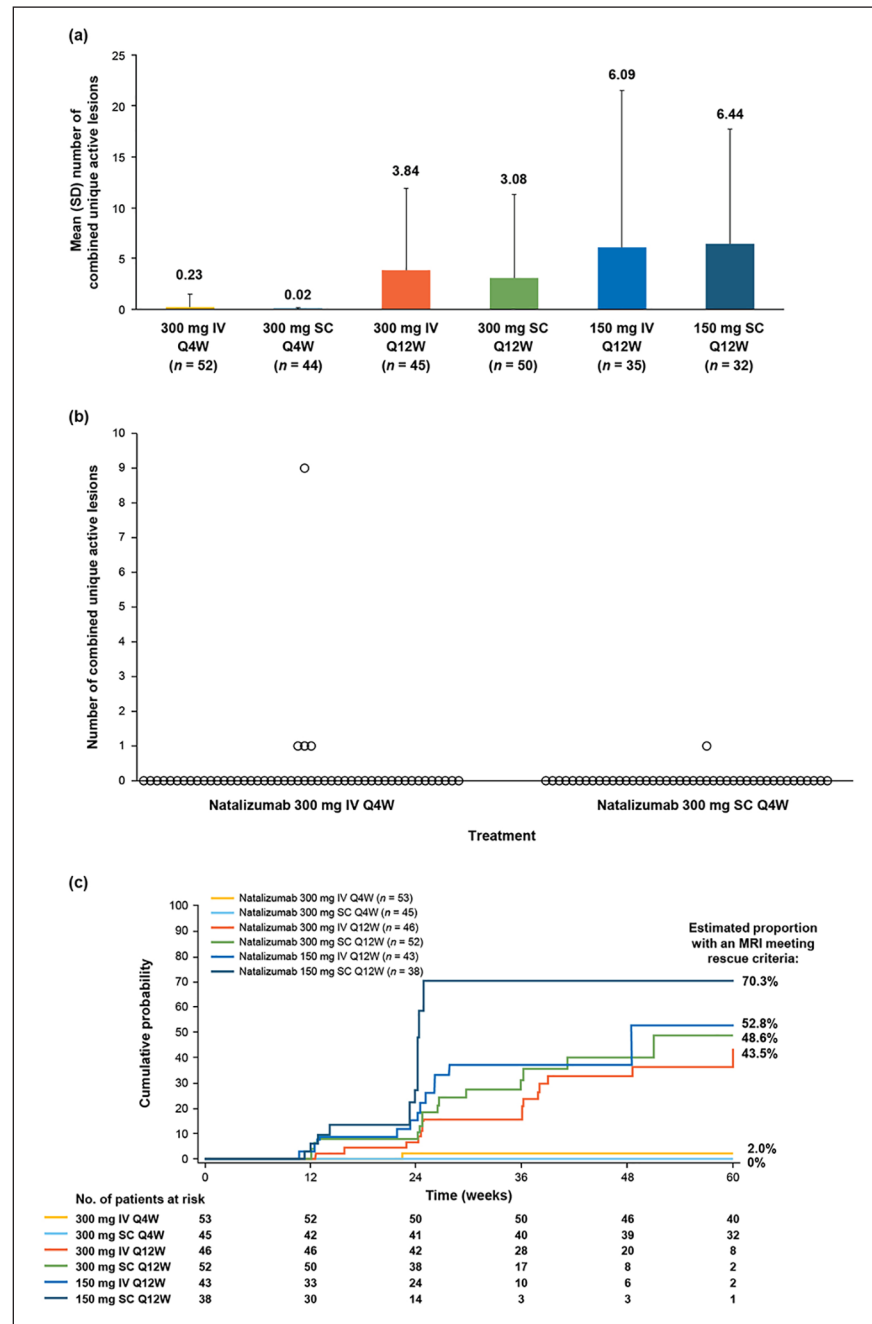


Figure 3. MRI results during the study. (a) Combined unique active MRI lesions at week 60. (b) Number of combined unique active lesions since baseline in each patient. (c) Cumulative probability of MRI activity meeting rescue criteria. IV: intravenous; Q4W: every 4 weeks; Q12W: every 12 weeks; SC: subcutaneous.

CI: 0.024–0.220) in the 300 mg IV Q4W arm, with an odds ratio of 0.320 (95% CI: 0.033–3.056; $p=0.3223$).

(43.5%–70.3%) in the Q12W arms than the Q4W arms, though patient numbers were small (Figure 3(c)).

Combined unique active lesions were detected in the Q12W treatment arms by week 12. MRI activity increased throughout the randomized period in these arms and was notably greater than in the Q4W arms (Figure 3(a)). The cumulative probability of MRI activity was higher

In the Q4W arms, the estimated cumulative probability of a protocol-defined relapse was 7.8% for IV treatment and 9.1% for SC treatment at week 60. The cumulative probability of protocol-defined relapse was higher in the Q12W arms (21.2%–58.8%),

though patient numbers at later time points were small. At week 60, unadjusted ARR were comparable in the Q4W treatment arms and were higher in the Q12W treatment arms (Figure 4).

At week 60, the estimated proportion of patients with confirmed disability worsening was 5.9% in the 300 mg IV Q4W treatment arm and 4.8% in the 300 mg SC Q4W arm, and mean changes from baseline in EDSS scores were -0.16 and -0.04 , respectively.

Ninety of 277 patients in the mITT population (32.5%) met rescue criteria for any reason during the randomized period. The proportions of patients meeting any of the rescue criteria were higher in the Q12W arms than the Q4W arms. Reasons for meeting rescue criteria are detailed in Table 4.

PK and PD

Baseline serum natalizumab concentrations were comparable across treatment arms and were considered to

reflect steady-state values.¹⁴ Patients in the Q4W treatment arms maintained trough serum concentrations comparable to baseline throughout the randomized period, with mean values ranging from 31.0 to 43.7 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ (Figure 5(a)), and no difference in trough serum concentration was observed between the IV and SC Q4W arms. In the Q12W arms, by contrast, mean trough serum concentrations decreased from baseline values to levels of 2.02–13.36 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ by week 12 and remained low or below the limit of quantitation throughout the remainder of the study.

At baseline, mean predose $\alpha 4$ -integrin saturation levels were 78.2%–81.8% across all treatment groups. Mean trough $\alpha 4$ -integrin saturation levels remained near baseline values throughout the randomized period in the Q4W treatment arms, with values ranging from 76.8% to 83.1% (Figure 5(b)). In the Q12W arms, by contrast, mean trough $\alpha 4$ -integrin saturation levels decreased to 16.0%–24.3% by week 12. No difference in $\alpha 4$ -integrin saturation was observed between the IV and SC Q4W arms.

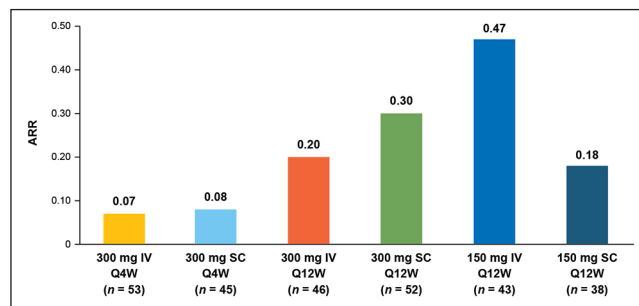


Figure 4. Unadjusted ARRs at week 60.

ARR: annualized relapse rate; IV: intravenous; Q4W: every 4 weeks; Q12W: every 12 weeks; SC: subcutaneous.

Table 4. Patients who experienced an event meeting rescue criteria during the randomized treatment period.

Rescue criteria, n (%)	Natalizumab 300 mg IV Q4W (n = 53)	Natalizumab 300 mg SC Q4W (n = 45)	Natalizumab 300 mg IV Q12W (n = 46)	Natalizumab 300 mg SC Q12W (n = 52)	Natalizumab 150 mg IV Q12W (n = 43)	Natalizumab 150 mg SC Q12W (n = 38)	Total (N = 277)
Patients who met rescue criteria for any reason	9 (17.0)	7 (15.6)	21 (45.7)	21 (40.4)	17 (39.5)	15 (39.5)	90 (32.5)
Reason for meeting rescue criteria							
Relapse	4 (7.5)	4 (8.9)	8 (17.4)	10 (19.2)	10 (23.3)	3 (7.9)	39 (14.1)
New Gd+ lesions	1 (1.9)	0	10 (21.7)	11 (21.2)	7 (16.3)	12 (31.6)	41 (14.8)
New or newly enlarging T2 hyperintense lesions	0	0	6 (13.0)	5 (9.6)	7 (16.3)	5 (13.2)	23 (8.3)
Confirmed disability worsening	5 (9.4)	3 (6.7)	0	1 (1.9)	0	0	9 (3.2)

Gd+: gadolinium-enhancing; IV: intravenous; Q4W: every 4 weeks; Q12W: every 12 weeks; SC: subcutaneous.

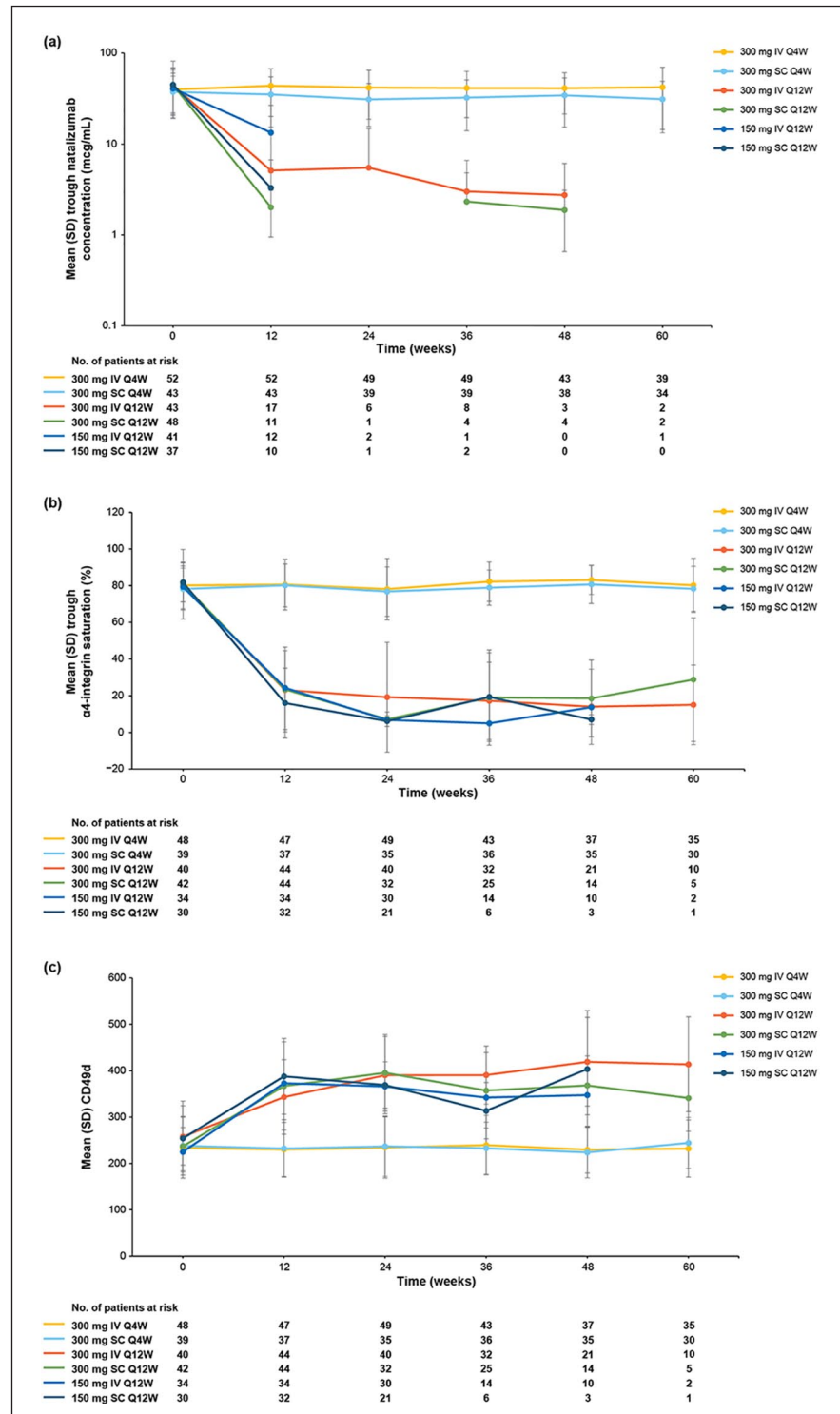


Figure 5. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics. (a) Trough serum natalizumab concentration. (b) Trough α 4-integrin saturation. (c) Trough CD49d expression. The mean was not calculated if there were data for ≤ 2 patients at any given time point. Missing data are due to values being below the limit of quantitation. IV: intravenous; Q4W: every 4 weeks; Q12W: every 12 weeks; SC: subcutaneous; SD: standard deviation.

Median CD49d expression remained comparable to baseline values through week 60 in the Q4W treatment arms. In the Q12W treatment arms, mean fluorescence intensity (MFI) increased from baseline to week 12 by

Table 5. Incidence of AEs.

AE, n (%)	Natalizumab 300 mg IV Q4W (n=54)	Natalizumab 300 mg SC Q4W (n=45)	Natalizumab 300 mg IV Q12W (n=52)	Natalizumab 300 mg SC Q12W (n=53)	Natalizumab 150 mg IV Q12W (n=47)	Natalizumab 150 mg SC Q12W (n=38)	Total (N=289)
Any AE	48 (88.9)	37 (82.2)	41 (78.8)	41 (77.4)	34 (72.3)	22 (57.9)	223 (77.2)
AEs of interest, by preferred term							
Drug hypersensitivity	1 (1.9)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (<1)
Hypersensitivity	0	1 (2.2)	0	0	0	0	1 (<1)
Erythema	2 (3.7)	1 (2.2)	0	0	0	0	3 (1.0)
Pruritus	0	1 (2.2)	1 (1.9)	0	0	0	2 (<1)
Dermatitis	1 (1.9)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (<1)
Dermatitis allergic	0	1 (2.2)	0	0	0	0	1 (<1)
Pruritus generalized	0	0	0	1 (1.9)	0	0	1 (<1)
Rash	0	0	0	0	1 (2.1)	0	1 (<1)
Rash generalized	0	0	1 (1.9)	0	0	0	1 (<1)
Rash maculopapular	0	0	0	1 (1.9)	0	0	1 (<1)
Urticaria	0	1 (2.2)	0	0	0	0	1 (<1)
Injection site pain	0	1 (2.2)	0	3 (5.7)	0	3 (7.9)	7 (2.4)
Administration site pain	0	1 (2.2)	0	0	0	0	1 (<1)
Injection site erythema	0	0	0	1 (1.9)	0	0	1 (<1)
Injection site hematoma	0	0	0	1 (1.9)	0	0	1 (<1)
Other injection site reaction	0	1 (2.2)	0	0	0	0	1 (<1)
Patients with severe AEs	4 (7.4)	3 (6.7)	1 (1.9)	3 (5.7)	1 (2.1)	1 (2.6)	13 (4.5)
Patients with serious AEs ^a	7 (13.0)	4 (8.9)	4 (7.7)	3 (5.7)	4 (8.5)	1 (2.6)	23 (8.0)
Discontinuations from randomized treatment due to AE	3 (5.6)	5 (11.1)	9 (17.3)	4 (7.5)	6 (12.8)	5 (13.2)	32 (11.1)
Study withdrawal due to AE	2 (3.7)	3 (6.7)	3 (5.8)	1 (1.9)	1 (2.1)	1 (2.6)	11 (3.8)
PML ^b	1 (1.9)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (<1)
Death ^c	0	0	0	1 (1.9)	0	0	1 (<1)

AE: adverse event; IV: intravenous; JCV: JC virus; PML: progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy; Q4W: every 4 weeks; Q12W: every 12 weeks; SC: subcutaneous.

^aSerious AEs were defined as any occurrence that required hospitalization or prolongation of existing hospitalization, resulted in significant disability, resulted in death or placed a patient in immediate risk of death (in the view of the investigator) or resulted in a congenital anomaly.

^bOne case of PML was reported and characterized as severe in a patient in the 300 mg IV Q4W treatment arm who had received a total natalizumab exposure of 34 infusions. The patient tested positive for anti-JCV antibodies and had received immunosuppressant therapy before starting natalizumab. The PML was considered related to study treatment and, following immune reconstitution, resolved 145 days after onset.

^cOne patient who received 300 mg SC Q12W died due to metastatic pulmonary adenocarcinoma. This patient had a family history of lung cancer, and the death was considered unrelated to study treatment.

a mean of 85.6–153.4 and remained elevated throughout the randomization period (Figure 5(c)).

Safety, tolerability, and immunogenicity

AEs were reported for 223 of 289 patients (77.2%), most of which were mild in severity and considered unrelated to study treatment (Table 5). In the overall study population, 27.3% of patients experienced AEs considered related to study treatment during the randomized treatment period. Rates of the most common treatment-related AEs were consistently low in both the IV and SC Q4W treatment arms (Table 6).

Rates of AEs related to IV and SC administration, such as injection site reactions and reports of pain, were low; 10 of 136 patients (7.3%), all in the SC treatment arms, reported mild or moderate injection site reactions considered related to study treatment.

Twenty-three of 277 patients (8.3%) experienced a total of 26 SAEs during the randomized treatment period, with seven patients (2.5%) withdrawing from the study due to SAEs. One case of PML was reported in the 300 mg IV Q4W treatment arm, and one patient in the 300 mg SC Q12W arm died due to metastatic pulmonary adenocarcinoma (Table 5).

Table 6. Incidence of treatment-related AEs.

AE, n (%)	Natalizumab 300 mg IV Q4W (n=54)	Natalizumab 300 mg SC Q4W (n=45)	Natalizumab 300 mg IV Q12W (n=52)	Natalizumab 300 mg SC Q12W (n=53)	Natalizumab 150 mg IV Q12W (n=47)	Natalizumab 150 mg SC Q12W (n=38)	Total (N=289)
Any treatment-related AE	16 (29.6)	20 (44.4)	9 (17.3)	16 (30.2)	8 (17.0)	10 (26.3)	79 (27.3)
Treatment-related AEs that occurred in >2 patients across all treatment arms							
Arthralgia	2 (3.7)	1 (2.2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (4.3)	0 (0)	5 (1.7)
Fatigue	3 (5.6)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (1.0)
Headache	2 (3.7)	3 (6.7)	1 (1.9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (5.3)	8 (2.8)
Injection site pain	0 (0)	1 (2.2)	0 (0)	3 (5.7)	0 (0)	3 (7.9)	7 (2.4)
MS relapse	0 (0)	4 (8.9)	2 (3.8)	7 (13.2)	5 (10.6)	1 (2.6)	19 (6.6)
Nasopharyngitis	2 (3.7)	3 (6.7)	4 (7.7)	2 (3.8)	0 (0)	1 (2.6)	12 (4.2)
Urinary tract infection	3 (5.6)	1 (2.2)	1 (1.9)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	5 (1.7)

AE: adverse event; IV: intravenous; MS: multiple sclerosis; Q4W: every 4 weeks; Q12W: every 12 weeks; SC: subcutaneous.

No evidence for immunogenicity was observed in patients who received natalizumab 300 mg IV or SC Q4W, as all patients in those treatment arms tested negative for anti-natalizumab antibodies throughout the randomized period. In the Q12W arms, two patients tested persistently positive for anti-natalizumab antibodies.

Discussion

The efficacy and PK/PD results from REFINE indicate that the SC and IV routes of administration for natalizumab appear to be comparable. The incidence of AEs was consistently low in the Q4W arms. Clinical assessments and MRI disease activity were comparable between the IV and SC arms of natalizumab 300 mg Q4W; the essentially “disease-free” efficacy findings were indistinguishable between the IV and SC treatment arms and consistent with the established efficacy of IV natalizumab 300 mg Q4W.^{2,3} With respect to PK and PD parameters, trough natalizumab concentration and trough α 4-integrin saturation were comparable and overlapping in the 300 mg IV and SC Q4W arms.

In contrast, natalizumab administration Q12W (IV and SC) was associated with increased MRI disease activity and a greater number of clinical relapses, which led to premature closure of the four Q12W study arms. Although previous observational studies reported sustained suppression of clinical relapses and MRI disease activity for approximately 12 weeks after the last dose of natalizumab,^{12,15–17} the loss of efficacy observed in the Q12W arms of this blinded, prospective randomized

trial is consistent with other data,^{14,18} which demonstrated that natalizumab’s effects are reversible and disease activity returns to baseline after approximately 8–12 weeks. The treatment arms with the lowest natalizumab exposure (150 mg Q12W) were closed first based on disease activity, followed by the 300 mg Q12W arms. This study lacked a 150 mg Q4W treatment arm, which would have evaluated an alternative approach to reducing natalizumab exposure.

The design and execution of REFINE predates other efforts that have explored alternative dosing of natalizumab.^{9,19} Although natalizumab Q12W did not maintain efficacy in REFINE, real-world studies have suggested that efficacy may be maintained with natalizumab administration every 6 weeks (Q6W) or every 8 weeks,^{18,20–22} which would allow small reductions in drug exposure relative to the current Q4W dosing regimen. In a retrospective analysis of US patients treated with natalizumab within a large longitudinal registry (the TOUCH Prescribing Program),⁹ Q6W dosing was associated with significant reduction in PML risk compared with Q4W dosing in anti-JCV antibody positive patients with MS.⁹ However, the TOUCH Prescribing Program database did not collect information regarding therapeutic efficacy; thus, no conclusions could be made regarding the benefit-risk profile of Q6W versus Q4W dosing. At the time of publication, a randomized controlled trial is ongoing to evaluate the efficacy of switching to natalizumab 300 mg IV Q6W in patients who are stable on Q4W dosing and to explore Q6W dosing in the context of SC administration (clinicaltrials.gov identifier NCT03689972).

Patients in REFINE were at a low risk of developing anti-natalizumab antibodies, as they had received natalizumab for ≥ 1 year before starting the study, though two patients who received IV natalizumab in the Q12W arm became persistently positive for anti-natalizumab antibodies. In DELIVER, the incidence of anti-natalizumab seropositivity was low over 32 weeks, with only one patient in the SC group testing persistently positive.⁸

Most AEs in the study were mild and considered unrelated to treatment, with 8% of patients experiencing SAEs. The incidence of injection site reactions in the SC treatment arms (7.3%) fell within or below the range observed for other MS treatments administered SC.^{23–25} For example, in studies of SC interferon MS treatments, injection site erythema, injection site pain, and injection site pruritus were reported in 32%–56%, 12%–14%, and 2%–11% of patients, respectively.^{23–25} In REFINE, there was one case of PML in the context of long-term administration of natalizumab prior to study entry.

The findings from REFINE are limited in their ability to inform clinical practice, and interpretation should be guided by the following considerations. Due to the exploratory nature of the study, no formal statistical comparisons were prespecified. In addition, REFINE was not powered to test the equivalence or noninferiority of the SC administration route and patients were not natalizumab naive prior to study enrollment. Notwithstanding these limitations, treatment arms were well balanced at baseline among the treatment groups.

In conclusion, natalizumab 300 mg SC Q4W was comparable to standard 300 mg IV Q4W with respect to clinical and MRI efficacy, PK/PD, safety, and immunogenicity. Administration of natalizumab Q12W was associated with increased MRI and relapse activity, leading to early closure of the Q12W study arms. These results suggest that SC administration of 300 mg natalizumab Q4W could be an alternative option for patients with RRMS.^{5–7}

Authors' note

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Data sharing

The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study are not publicly available. The authors fully support sharing whenever possible. Requests for de-identified data should be made to Biogen via established company data-sharing policies and processes detailed on the website <http://clinicalresearch.biogen.com/>.

Declaration of Conflicting Interest


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ORCID iD

Maria Trojano  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6329-8946>

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