

Bottom Line at the Start (BLAST)



The participant... • Recognizes hemophilia symptoms.

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- Recounts pre-1980 hemophilia treatments (Rx).
- Describes factor concentrate Rx from 1980–2014.
- Measures extended half-life (EHL) concentrate Rx.
- Monitors factor bypassing (HemLibra, 2018) Rx.
 Explains rebalancing (fitusiran in clinical trials) Rx.
- Describes gene transfer Rx.

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Severe HA and HB Symptoms

- Birth: umbilical stump and circumcision hemorrhage
- Anatomic bleeds: spontaneous, following injury or invasive procedures
 o Joints, large muscles, body cavities, GI, soft tissue, tongue, kidney, testicles, brain, CNS
 o Annualized bleed rates (ABR) 0-50
- Chronic joint damage: inflammation, hematomas, hemarthroses

Severe	Moderate	Mild		
Activity of FVIII or FIX				
<1 U/dL	1–5 U/dL	6–40 U/dL		
70%	15%	15%		
Spontaneous	Bleed after	Bleed after		
bleeds	minor trauma	major trauma		



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Standard Half-life (SHL) Recombinant FVIII (rFVIII) to Market
Regulatory uncertainty: sterility, consistency questions generate 600 tests/lot
Genetics Institute with Baxter Hyland produced the first clinically viable rFVII.
Recombinate®—now distributed by Takeda
Bayer and Genentech produced Kogenate® now distributed by Bayer
J27/1987: UNC Chapel Hill, successful phase II infusion into a 39 YOA hemophilic
Recombinate® FDA approved 1992, Kogenate® 1993
Cultured in human serum albumin (HSA) matrix, viral transmission risk







































Post-Market HA Gene Transfer Rx

- Current rAAV vectors are limited...
 - o initially high FVIII levels decline after year 1 or 2 in post-market usage
 FVIII levels 5–20 U/dL remain stable for ≥3 years.
- No HA gene therapy recipient has developed a persistent inhibitor.
- Gain of function FVIII would allow for durable, low FVIII antigen levels but high hemostatic function.
 - $_{\odot}$ Analogous to FIX Padua in all current rAAV gene therapies for HB.

Samelson-Jones BJ, Doshi BS, Georg LA. Coagulation factor VIII: biological basis of emerging hemophilia A therapies. Blood 2024.

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OSA Considerations

- PTT reagent particulate activator: silica, kaolin, ellagic acid, polyphenols, Celite
 PTT phospholipid (PL) source: animal, plant, or synthetic
- PLs: phosphatidylserine, phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylinositol, sphingomyelin, phosphatidylethanolamine
- Lower limit of quantification (LLOQ) <1 U/dL

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- Coagulometer: optical or electromechanical, sole-source reagents
- Coagulometer: multiple dilutions, may offer chromogenic substrate assay channel
 Easter depleted as definited places (EDR); c1 L(d) feater with exvitate the set) M/F
- Factor-depleted or deficient plasma (FDP): <1 U/dL factor, with or without VWF

 FDP immunodepleted or congenital, frozen or lyophilized
- Calibrator: traceable, 3–7 dilutions, must match EHL concentrate
- Calibration curve: linear, log-log; linear-log, polynomial
- Plasma diluent: Owren's, Owren-Koller, Owren-veronal, HEPES, imidazole buffer

FVIII Assay Plasma Dilutions Parallelism Indicates No Inhibitor

Automated Plasma Dilution	Seconds	Raw Factor VIII Activity	Computed Factor VIII Activity (Raw × Dilution)	
1:10 "undiluted"	90 s	20 U/dL	20 U/dL	
1:20	105 s	10 U/dL	20 U/dL (parallel)*	
1:40	107 s	5.5 U/dL	22 U/dL (parallel)	
1:80	110 s	2.6 U/dL	20.8 U/dL (parallel)	
* <30% difference from undiluted indicates parallelism, no inhibitor				















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