

Investigating relationships between IL-17, Th17 pathway activation and therapeutic response to TNF inhibition in rheumatoid arthritis patients

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| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Protocol |
| Registration date 03/08/2015 | Overall study status Completed | <input type="checkbox"/> Statistical analysis plan |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Results |
| Last Edited 30/05/2019 | Condition category Musculoskeletal Diseases | <input type="checkbox"/> Individual participant data |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Record updated in last year |

Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Rheumatoid arthritis is a long-term condition that causes pain, swelling and stiffness in the joints. There are several treatment options for rheumatoid arthritis, such as anti-TNF α treatment, which blocks the action of the signalling protein TNF α and can reduce inflammation, but patients show different levels of response to these treatments. This study focuses on uncovering reasons for this observed difference in participants treated with anti-TNF α treatment and aims to reveal the key pathways that can be targeted to ensure the best clinical outcomes. This research may be able to identify disease characteristics that determine which future patients may be more likely to respond to anti-TNF α treatment, or those who may require a different treatment option to achieve a clinical response. IL-17 is a signalling protein in the body's immune system. The main aim of this study is to examine the relationship between the levels of IL-17 in the blood and joints and clinical response or non-response to anti-TNF α treatment.

Who can participate?

Patients aged 18 to 65 with active rheumatoid arthritis who qualify for anti-TNF α treatment.

What does the study involve?

Participants will be asked to provide blood and urine samples. Pieces of genetic information called RNA will be extracted from the blood samples (and biopsy material if you are part of the biopsy sub-study) provided by participants. This material will be analysed to reveal information about what genes are 'active' in the joint environment during the anti-TNF α treatment. This information can tell us what proteins might be involved in the inflammation of affected joints and might also be able to predict what type of response you will experience to different treatments. The analysis of research samples from this study will provide new information on the mechanisms for response/non-response.

A number of participants that have consented to the main study will be invited to take part in the optional biopsy sub-study. This will involve taking a biopsy of one of the affected joints via an ultrasound-guided procedure. The procedure is minimally invasive and has good safety and

tolerability with participants. The procedure is performed under local anaesthetic and removes tiny pieces of inflamed tissue from the lining of the joint using a needle under the guidance of an ultrasound scanner. This sub-study will collect tissue from affected joints to help answer the research questions in this study

Participants are also invited to take part in the optional DNA genetic sampling and are asked to contribute DNA samples for this study. The purpose of this optional part of the research study is to help understand how anti-TNF α treatments work and how they may cause side effects, to further understand rheumatoid arthritis, and to understand why some people respond to anti-TNF α treatments while others do not. Genetic (genotyping) testing refers to the patient sample being used for genetic research. This is the study of DNA and how it determines our traits. DNA research can also explain why some people respond well to their medications and others do not and can also provide reasons as to why some people develop some diseases and others do not. Samples from participants that have consented to the optional DNA genetic sampling will also be used for a type of genetic research called epigenetics. This is the study of chemical modifications of DNA that occur over time, without a change in DNA sequence. These modifications control the way cells produce proteins and respond to the environment. Epigenetics research is not a test to diagnose a person for a genetic disease or to determine whether a person may have a risk of developing a genetic disease. It is only used to understand prevailing disease and how drugs may work in different groups of people. In epigenetic testing, DNA samples from participants will be analysed to determine how this may influence response to anti-TNF α treatments.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The medication that is used throughout this clinical study is part of normal practice in the management of rheumatoid arthritis, and so there will be no additional advantage to taking part in this study. The findings may help make the best treatment choices for people with rheumatoid arthritis. This study poses no greater risk than would be expected in routine clinical care. The biopsies are not considered routine care and thus the main risks to participants would be associated with this procedure. Participation in this sub-study will be optional. The procedure has excellent safety and tolerability and is carried out under local anaesthetic in a sterile setting by highly experienced doctors. However, like all procedures of this kind, it does carry some small risks, including infection of the joint or skin, bleeding, pain and rarely nerve or tendon damage (less than 1:10,000 risk).

Where is the study run from?

Queen Mary University of London (UK).

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

From March 2015 to August 2016.

Who is funding the study?

Janssen Pharmaceuticals Inc. (USA) and NIHR Translational Research Partnerships (UK).

Who is the main contact?

Martha Bajwa Joseph

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Ms Martha Bajwa Joseph

Contact details

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Additional identifiers

EudraCT/CTIS number

IRAS number

ClinicalTrials.gov number

Secondary identifying numbers

18893

Study information

Scientific Title

Investigating relationships between IL-17, Th17 pathway activation and therapeutic response to TNF inhibition in rheumatoid arthritis patients: an observational cohort study

Acronym

THERAPIST

Study objectives

Though anti-TNFα therapy has transformed the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis (RA), 30-40% patients don't respond to this treatment. Currently, there are no tests capable of predicting response and the mechanisms of non-response remain unknown. This leaves a major unmet need and a considerable health and economic burden. In the UK alone, RA drugs cost the NHS £560 million, while RA total annual economic impact is estimated £4.2 billion (NAO).

The THERAPIST study aims to address this major unmet need by exploring the capacity of disease tissue (synovium) and peripheral blood biomarkers to predict response prior to anti-TNFα therapy initiation and to understand the mechanisms of response/nonresponse. In addition THERAPIST will characterise the role of the IL17/ Th17 pathway (primary hypothesis) and, through a powerful hypothesis-free discovery investigation, potentially unveil new therapeutic targets.

More details can be found here: <http://public.ukcrn.org.uk/Search/StudyDetail.aspx?StudyID=18893>

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

First MREC approval date 05/02/2015, ref: 15/SC/0045

Study design

Non-randomised; Observational; Design type: Cohort study

Primary study design

Observational

Secondary study design

Cohort study

Study setting(s)

Hospital

Study type(s)

Treatment

Participant information sheet

Not available in web format, please use the contact details below to request a patient information sheet

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Topic: Musculoskeletal disorders; Subtopic: Musculoskeletal (all Subtopics); Disease: Musculoskeletal

Interventions

50 RA patients requiring anti-TNF α therapy after failure of conventional Disease Modifying Anti Rheumatic Drugs, e.g. methotrexate, according to NICE guidelines, will be recruited to the study following informed consent. Clinical responses will be assessed by standard/validated tools such as 28 tender-swollen joint count integrated into the Disease Activity Score (DAS28), as well as objective ultrasound joint imaging.

Biological responses are measured in the disease tissue (synovial biopsy substudy) in 20 patients consenting to an ultrasound-guided, minimally invasive, well-tolerated procedure, as we described (Kelly et al. Ann Rheum Disease 2013) and in peripheral blood of all 50 patients as comparators.

The biopsy substudy is essential to provide disease tissue for the proposed investigation, as 30 years of research looking for peripheral blood predictive biomarkers have proven unsuccessful. It is clear that direct sampling of the diseased tissue can provide fundamental evidence to inform therapeutic decision-making (e.g. Tamoxifen in ER+ve breast cancer).

Intervention Type

Other

Primary outcome measure

To compare the level of blood and synovial Th17 activity in participants with RA being treated with anti-TNF therapy between responders and non-responders. Samples of tissue from the ultrasound guided synovial biopsy, together with study specific blood sampling will be used to

evaluate the pattern of activity shown in the Th17 pathway. Clinical response will be assessed on the basis of the EULAR response criteria using DAS28 (CRP) at week 24. The components of the DAS28(CRP) are the number of tender joints (28 joint count), the number of swollen joints (28 joint count), a Patient Global Health index (VAS), and the CRP (in mg/L).

Secondary outcome measures

1. Predictability of clinical response based upon ultrasound assessments
2. To understand the mechanisms and effects of anti-TNF therapy on disease comparing responders and non-responders
3. To assess changes within the synovium over time, to be determined both at histomorphological and mRNA level
4. To investigate the cellular and angiogenic components in the relationship between the presence of ectopic lymphoneogenesis (ELN), ELN-associated markers, plus changes in cytokines and chemokines within the rheumatoid synovium and change in clinical disease activity
5. To assess B cell growth/modulating factors expression within the rheumatoid synovium and whether this correlates with autoantibody levels in the serum
6. To examine the dynamics of urine metabolites over time in relation to changes in clinical disease activity
7. Correlation of the change in IL-17/Th17 pathway activity and US assessment of synovitis by both grey-scale US and Power Doppler

Overall study start date

02/03/2015

Completion date

31/08/2016

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

1. Men and women ≥ 18 and ≤ 65 years of age, with RA as defined by the 2010 revised EULAR /ACR classification criteria
2. An RA diagnosis as defined by the 2010 revised EULAR/ACR classification criteria
3. Subjects who fulfill the NICE guidelines for biologic therapy as their first-line treatment following failure of standard disease modifying anti-rheumatic therapy
4. Subjects may be on cDMARDs of which one must be MTX, or on MTX monotherapy, but should be receiving it for at least 2 months, with a stable dose of 7.525 mg/week for a minimum of 4 weeks
5. Subjects may be on oral steroids (prednisone ≤ 10 mg/day, or equivalent corticosteroid) with a stable dose for the 4 weeks prior to Visit 0
6. Men and women of childbearing potential must use adequate birth control measures (e.g. abstinence, oral contraceptives, intrauterine device, barrier method with spermicide, or surgical sterilization) for the duration of the study
7. Patient must be able to adhere to the study visit schedule
8. The patient must be capable of giving informed consent and the consent must be obtained prior to any screening procedures
9. Must have a chest X-ray within 3 months prior to commencement of anti-TNF therapy with no evidence of malignancy, infection or fibrosis

Target Gender: Male & Female; Upper Age Limit 65 years ; Lower Age Limit 18 years

Participant type(s)

Patient

Age group

Adult

Lower age limit

18 Years

Sex

Both

Target number of participants

Planned Sample Size: 50; UK Sample Size: 50

Key exclusion criteria

1. Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding
2. Previous use of rheumatoid arthritis anti-TNF biologics, or ANY other type of biologic therapy or investigational medicinal product
3. Treatment with any other therapeutic agent targeted at reducing TNF within 3 months of screening
4. Serious infections (such as, HIV, HBV, pneumonia or pyelonephritis) in the previous 3 months. Less serious infections (such as acute upper respiratory tract infection [colds] or simple urinary tract infection) need not be considered exclusions at the discretion of the investigator
5. Have active TB or have evidence of latent TB (old or latent TB on chest x-ray, without adequate therapy for TB initiated prior to first dose of study drug). Also excluded are patients with evidence of an old or latent TB infection without documented adequate therapy. Patients with a current close contact with an individual with active TB and patients who have completed treatment for active TB within the previous 2 years are explicitly excluded from the trial. Patients with a household member who has a history of active pulmonary TB should have had a thorough evaluation for TB prior to study enrolment as recommended by a local infectious disease specialist or published local guidelines of TB control agencies
6. Presence of a transplanted organ (with the exception of a corneal transplant >3 months prior to screening)
7. Malignancy within the past 5 years (except for squamous or basal cell carcinoma of the skin that has been treated with no evidence of recurrence)
8. History of lymphoproliferative disease including lymphoma, or signs and symptoms suggestive of possible lymphoproliferative disease, such as lymphadenopathy of unusual size or location (such as nodes in the posterior triangle of the neck, infra-clavicular, epitrochlear, or periaortic areas), or splenomegaly
9. Known recent substance abuse (drug or alcohol)
10. Poor tolerability of venepuncture required blood sampling during the study period
11. Planning to have surgery for RA or other significant surgery during the period of study

Date of first enrolment

02/03/2015

Date of final enrolment

31/08/2016

Locations

Countries of recruitment

England

United Kingdom

Study participating centre

Queen Mary University of London

London

United Kingdom

EC1M 6BQ

Sponsor information

Organisation

Queen Mary University of London (UK)

Sponsor details

R&D Office

Queen Mary University of London

Barts & London School of Medicine

The QMI Building

5 Walden Street

London

England

United Kingdom

E1 2EF

Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

ROR

<https://ror.org/026zzn846>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Industry

Funder Name

Janssen Pharmaceuticals Inc. (USA)

Funder Name

NIHR Translational Research Partnerships (UK)

Results and Publications

Publication and dissemination plan

Access to data and/or samples will be the decision of the study 'Access Committee'. Authorship of the final manuscript(s), interim publications, or abstracts will be decided according to active participation in the study design, trial management group and accrual of eligible participants. Contributing TRP centres (and participating Investigators) and Funder (Janssen) will be acknowledged in the final manuscript. Representatives for the Sponsor will be added, as appropriate, as co-authors.

Intention to publish date**Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan****IPD sharing plan summary**

Not expected to be made available

Study outputs

| Output type | Details | Date created | Date added | Peer reviewed? | Patient-facing? |
|--------------------------------------|---------|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| HRA research summary | | | 28/06/2023 | No | No |