

New Therapeutic Landscape in IgG4-related Disease

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Northwest Rheumatism Society

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ARC

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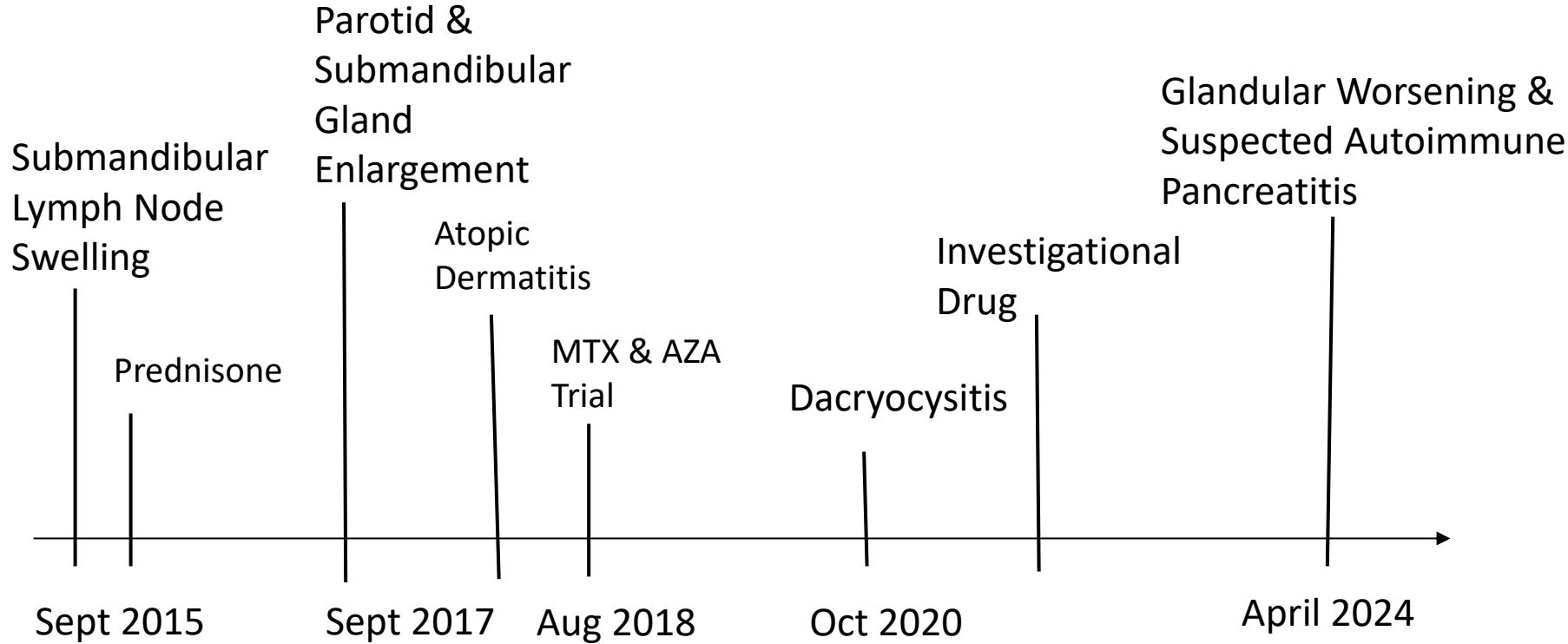
Learning Objectives

- Discuss expert opinion on IgG4-related disease induction therapy
- Explore labeled use in IgG4-related disease
- Examine clinical trial conference data and upcoming developments
- Predict the future of therapeutics in IgG4-related disease

Treatment Case #1

- 74 year old man who initially presented about 10 years ago with submandibular lymph node swelling and parotid enlargement
- An excisional biopsy of the submandibular lymph node showed IgG4-related disease
- His labs and PET scan at the time of presentation showed no extra-glandular involvement
- He now reports worsening glandular swelling with some associated achiness/pressure

Treatment Case #1



Treatment Case #1: History

Past Medical History

IgG4-related dacryocystic duct stenosis s/p
stent June-July 2023

Asthma

Allergic rhinitis

Hyper-CKemia

Coronary artery disease

First degree heart block

GERD

Dermal hypersensitivity rash Dr. De Gannes

Social History

Retired restaurateur. Married. No smoking
and occasional drinking.

Medications

Ezetimibe 10 mg daily

Famotidine 20 mg daily

Fluticasone nasal spray PRN sinusitis

Fluticasone inhaler PRN wheezing

Budesonide/Formoterol inhaler

Vitamin D

Desloratidine

Pepcid AC

Clopidogrel

Treatment Case #1: Physical Exam

Notable Findings

New lacrimal gland swelling

Submandibular gland swelling

Submandibular lymph node enlargement

Parotid gland enlargement

No abdominal tenderness

Treatment Case #1: Labs

Basic Labs

6.4/115/231

BUN/Cr/urine ACR WNL

LFTs WNL

Lipase 150 (>75 U/L)

Other Labs

C3 0.96 (>0.87 g/L) /C4 0.22 (>0.19 g/L)

LDH 772 (>618 U/L)

IgG Subclasses

- Current:

6.36 ← 5.55 ← 4.89 (>1.25 g/L)

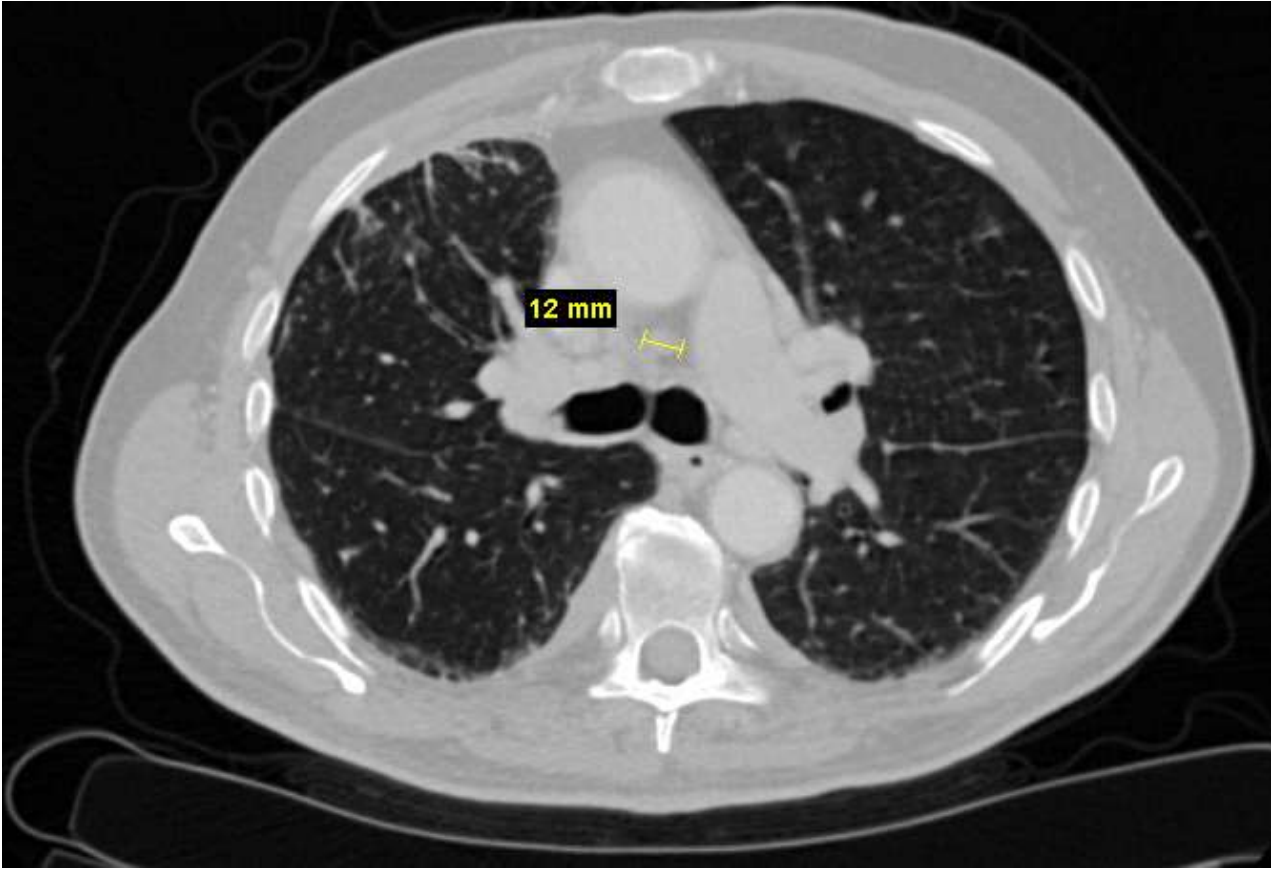
- Past Peak:

7.1 g/L

- Past Nadir:

2.2 g/L on investigational drug

Treatment Case #1: Radiology



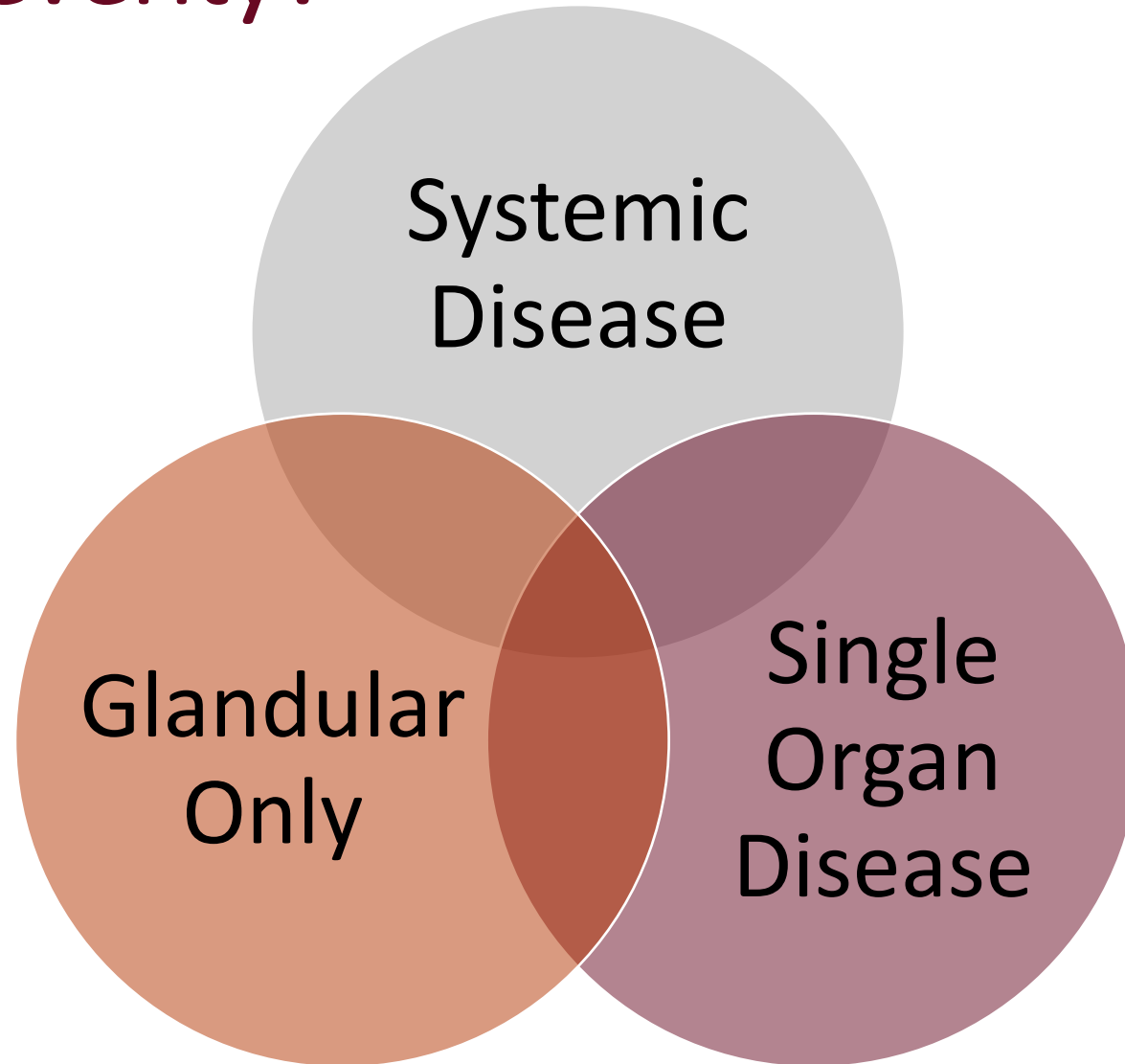
Treatment Case #1: Recap

- Rising IgG4 level
- Glandular involvement including new dacryoadenitis
- Biochemical but not clinical autoimmune pancreatitis
- Worsening radiographic lymphadenopathy

Is it Joy, Grief or a Mystery?



What about severity?



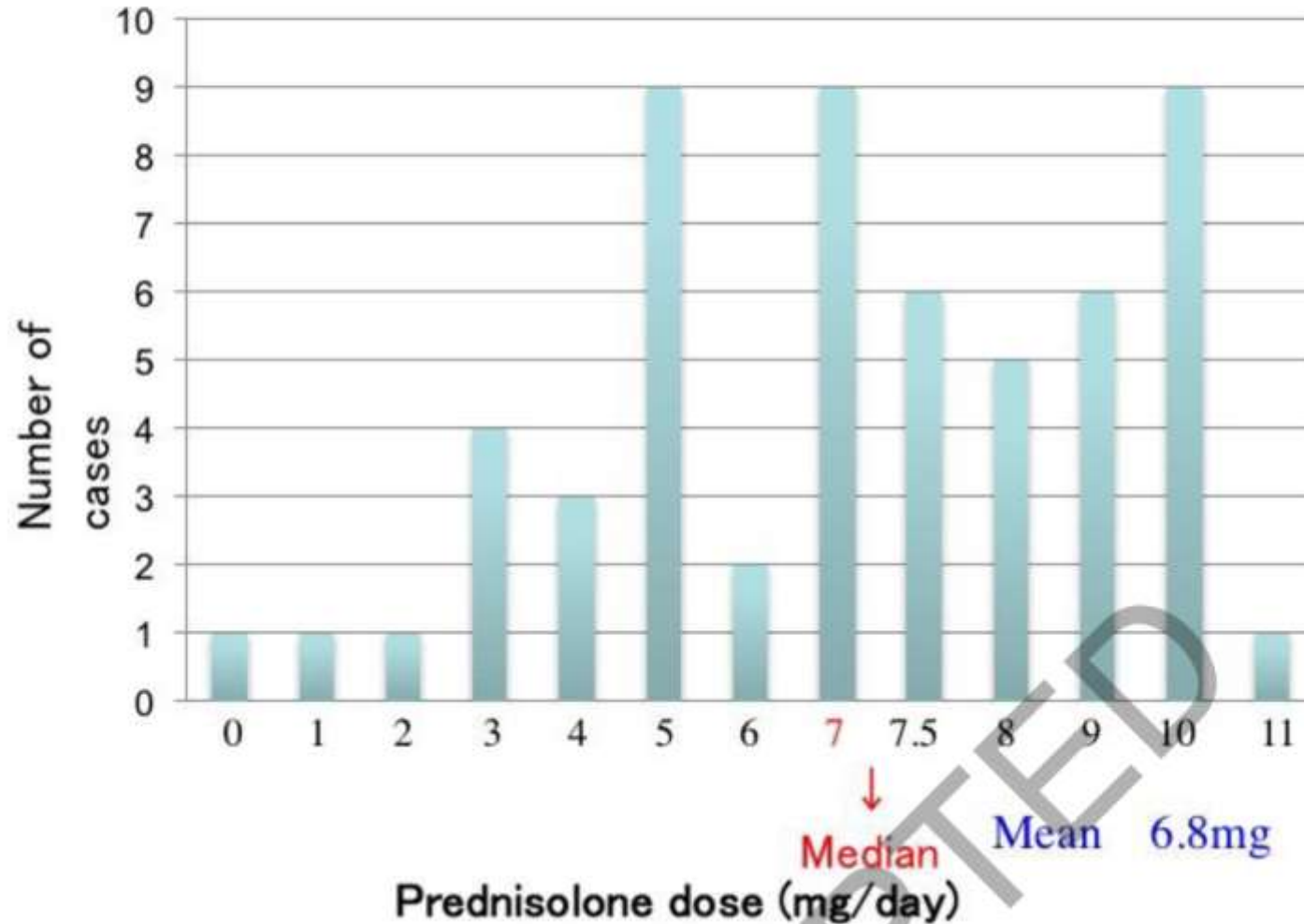
Treatment Case #1 Options



Prednisone



Maintenance dose of prednisolone







Masaki et al. A multicenter phase II prospective clinical trial of glucocorticoid for patients with untreated IgG4-related disease. Modern Rheum 2017.

Disease Modifying Anti-Rheumatic Drugs

IgG4 related disease

CLINICAL SCIENCE

Withdrawal of immunosuppressants and low-dose steroids in patients with stable IgG4-RD (WInS IgG4-RD): an investigator-initiated, multicentre, open-label, randomised controlled trial

Linyi Peng ,¹ Yuxue Nie ,¹ Jiaxin Zhou,¹ Lijun Wu,² Xiaomei Chen,² Fang Wang,³ Jieqiong Li,⁴ Yu Peng,¹ Hui Lu,¹ Lidan Zhao,¹ Mengtao Li ,¹ Yan Zhao,¹ Xiaofeng Zeng,¹ Yunyun Fei ,¹ Wen Zhang ¹

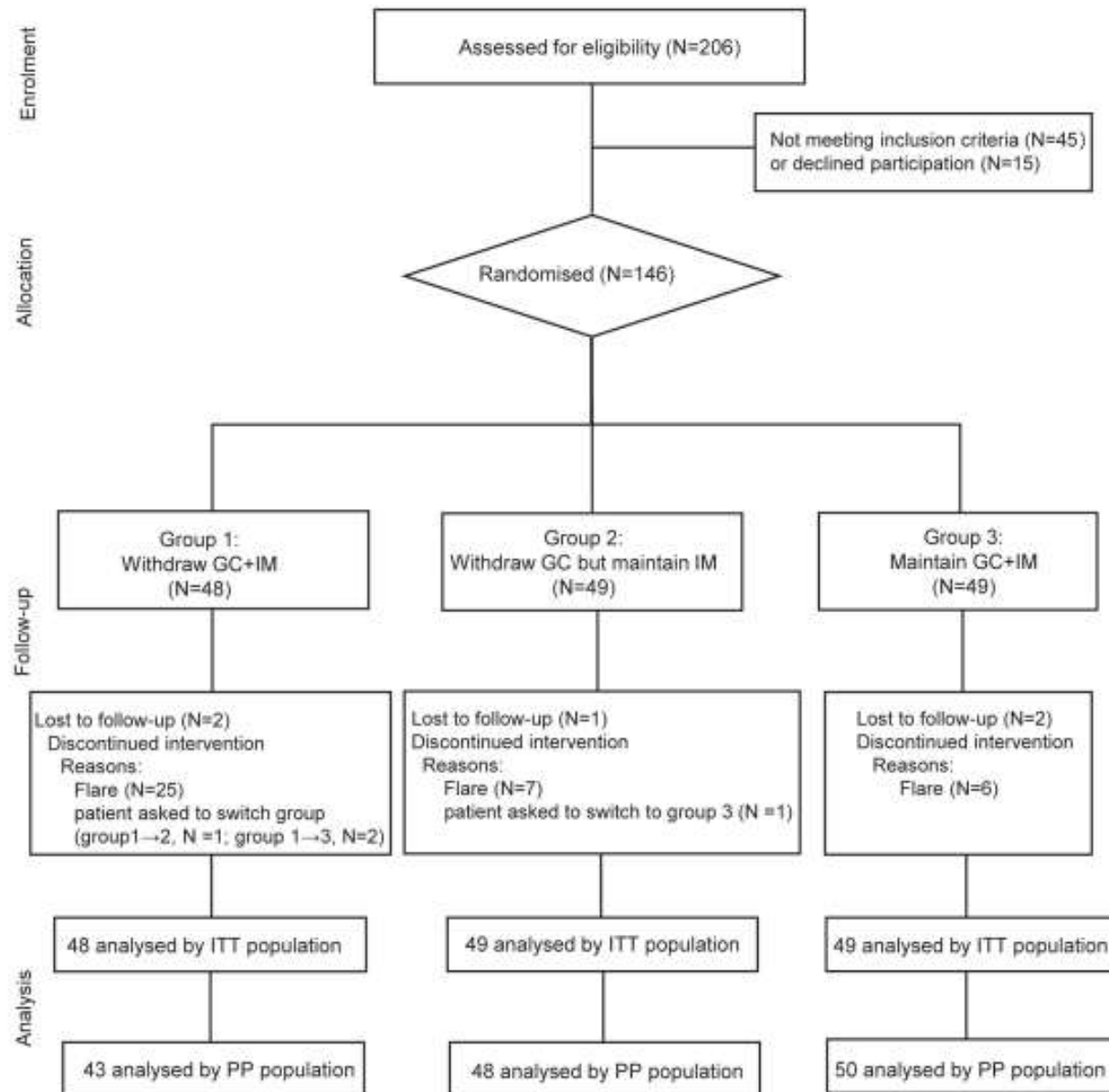


Figure 1 Flowchart of the study. GC, glucocorticoid; IM immunosuppressant; ITT, intention-to-treat.

How are immunosuppressants defined?

- Mycophenolate (~30%)
- Methotrexate (~30%)
- Leflunomide (~15%)
- Azathioprine (<10%)
- Iguratimod (~5%)
- Hydroxychloroquine (~2%)
- Tripterygium glycosides (~2%)
- Cyclophosphamide (Low Dose Oral) (<1%)

Survival Curves to Maintain DMARDs

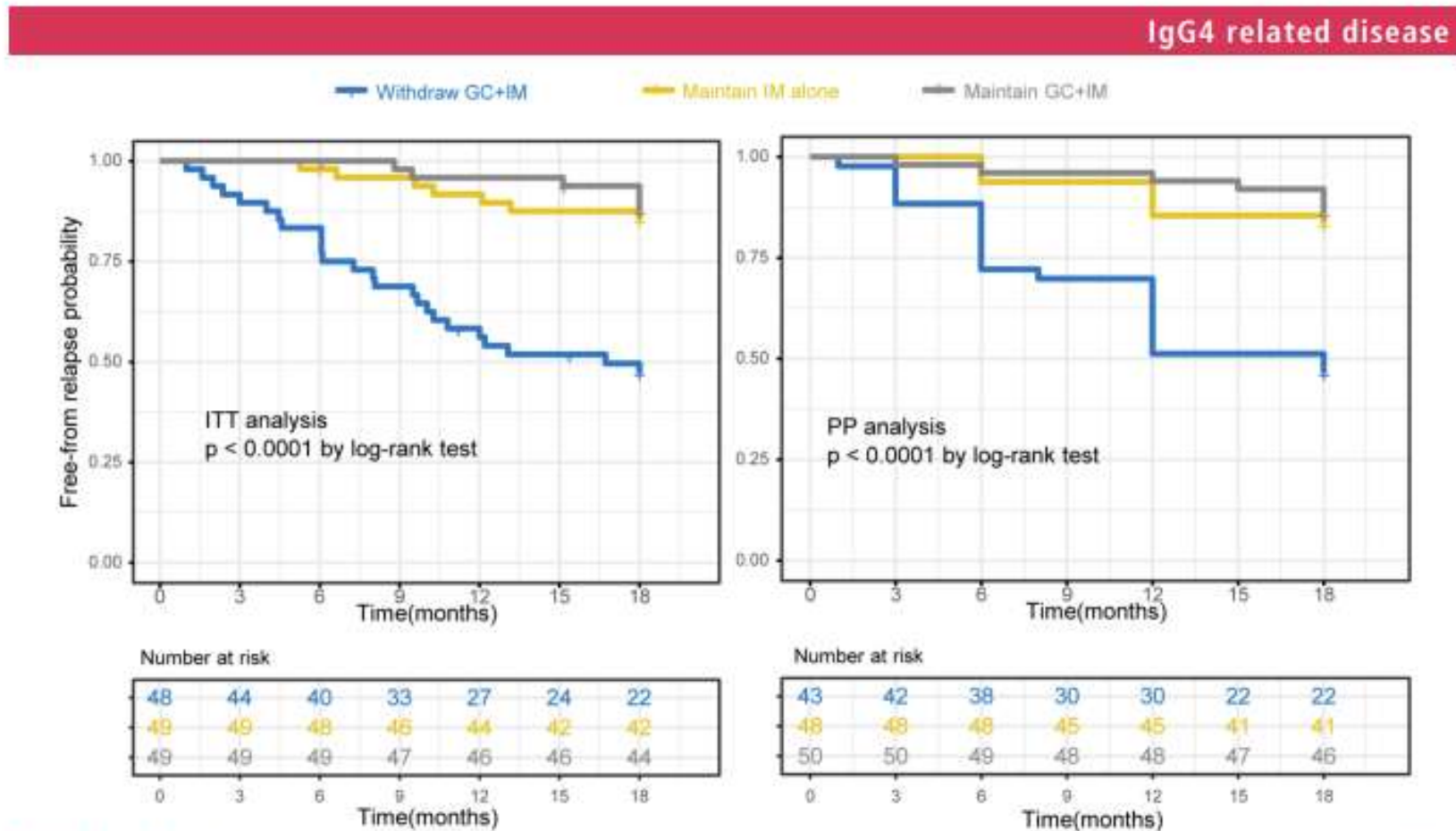


Figure 2 Free-from relapse probability by Kaplan-Meier method of patients from three groups by intention-to-treat (ITT) (left) and per-protocol (PP) analyses (right).

Mycophenolate

RHEUMATOLOGY

Original article

doi:10.1093/rheumatology/key227

Efficacy and safety of low dose Mycophenolate mofetil treatment for immunoglobulin G4-related disease: a randomized clinical trial

Fei Yunyun^{1,*}, Peng Yu^{1,*}, Zhang Panpan¹, Zhang Xia¹, Peng Linyi¹, Zhou Jiabin¹, Zhang Li¹, Zhang Shangzhu¹, Liu Jinjing¹, Wu Di¹, Lai Yamin², Liu Xiaowei³, Xue Huadan⁴, Zhang Xuan¹, Zeng Xiaofeng¹, Zhang Fengchun¹, Zhao Yan¹ and Zhang Wen¹

FIG. 1 The CONSORT flow diagram of IgG4-related disease patients

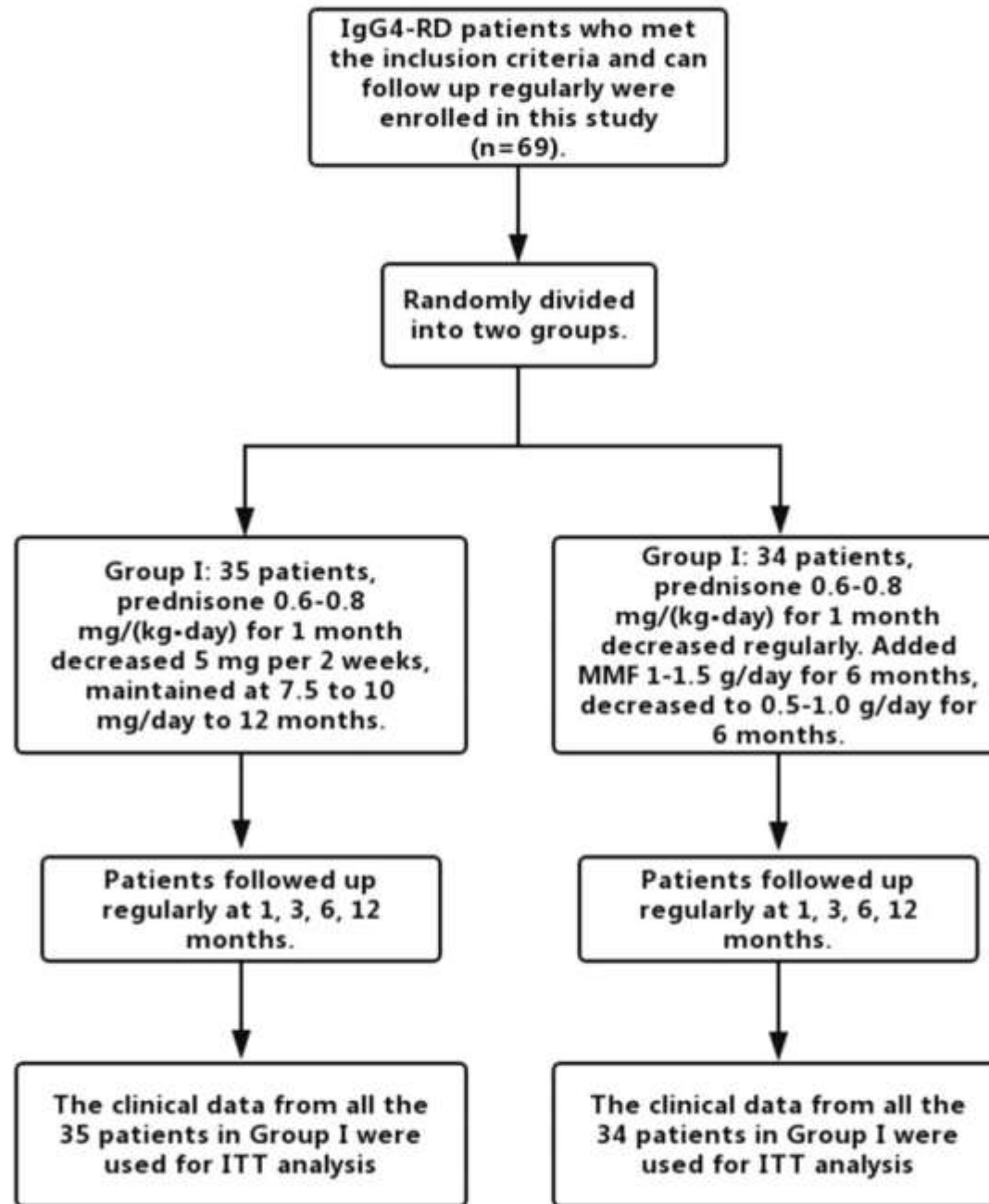
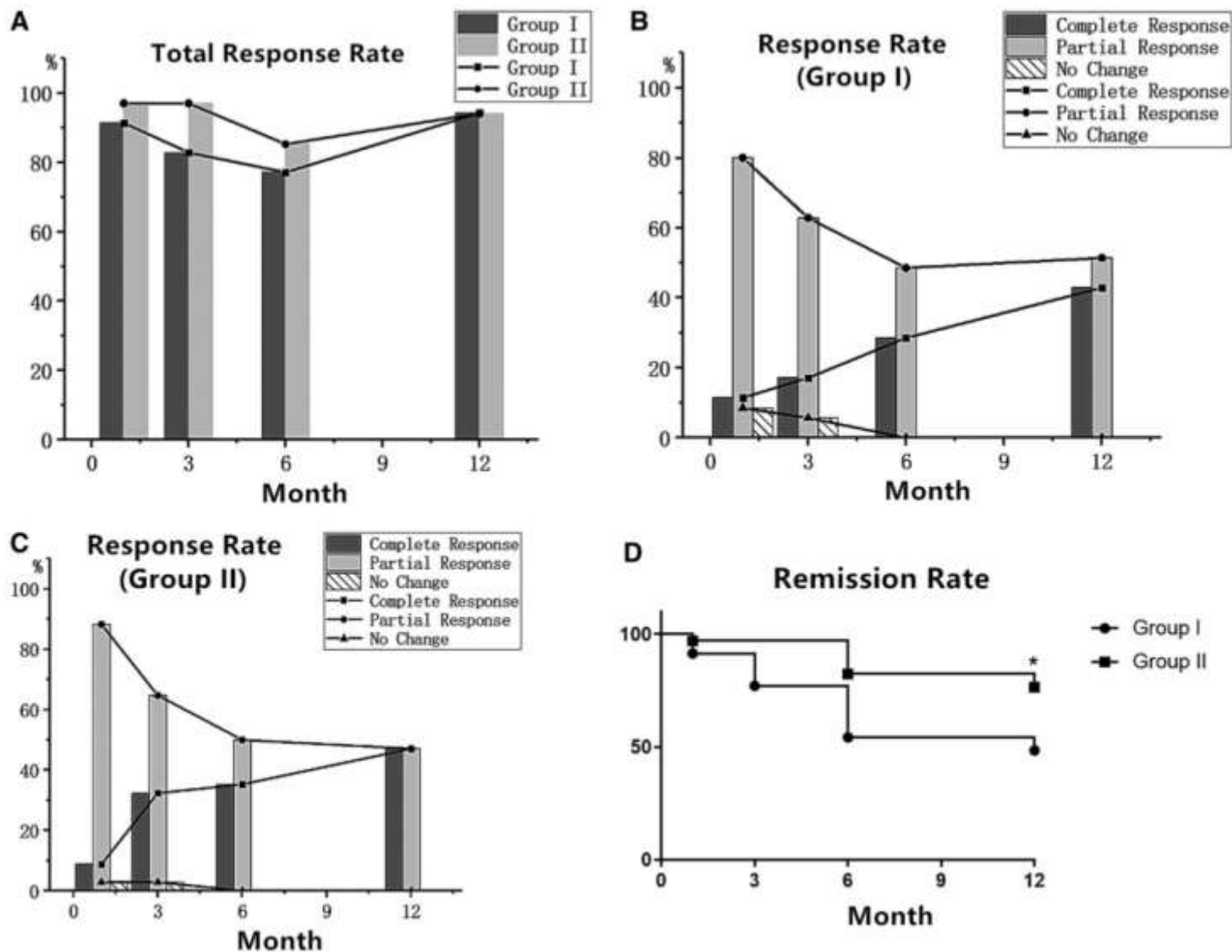


FIG. 2 The response rates and remission rate of Groups I and II



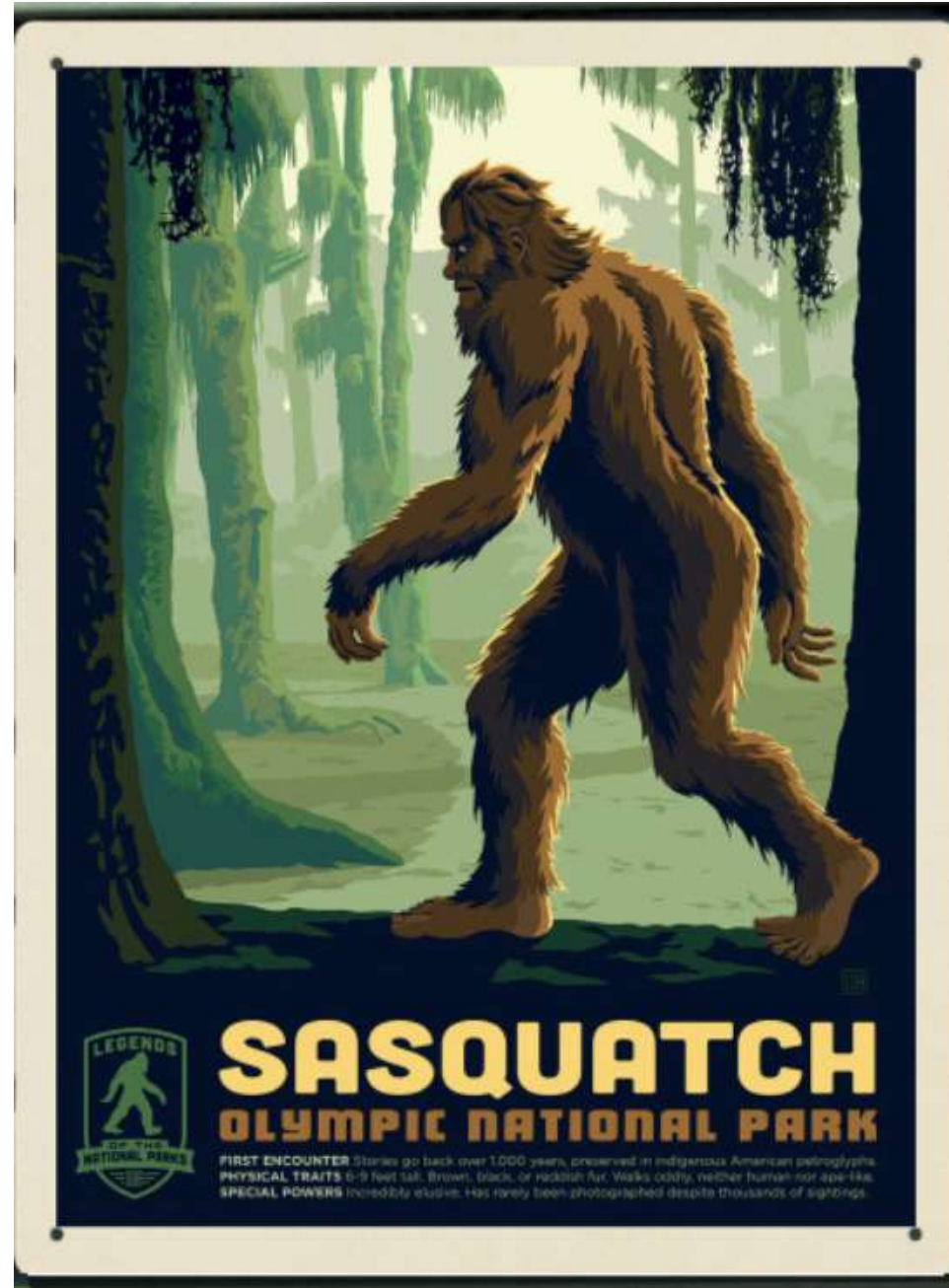
(A) The total response rates of the two groups at 1, 3, 6 and 12 months. (B) The response rates of patients in Group I at 1, 3, 6 and 12 months. (C) The response rates of patients in Group II at 1, 3, 6 and 12 months. (D) The persistent remission rates of the two groups at different time points during 1 year.

So What Did I Do with Treatment Case #1?

- None of the above
- Try more prednisone or a DMARD?
- Biologicals?

Sasq'ets

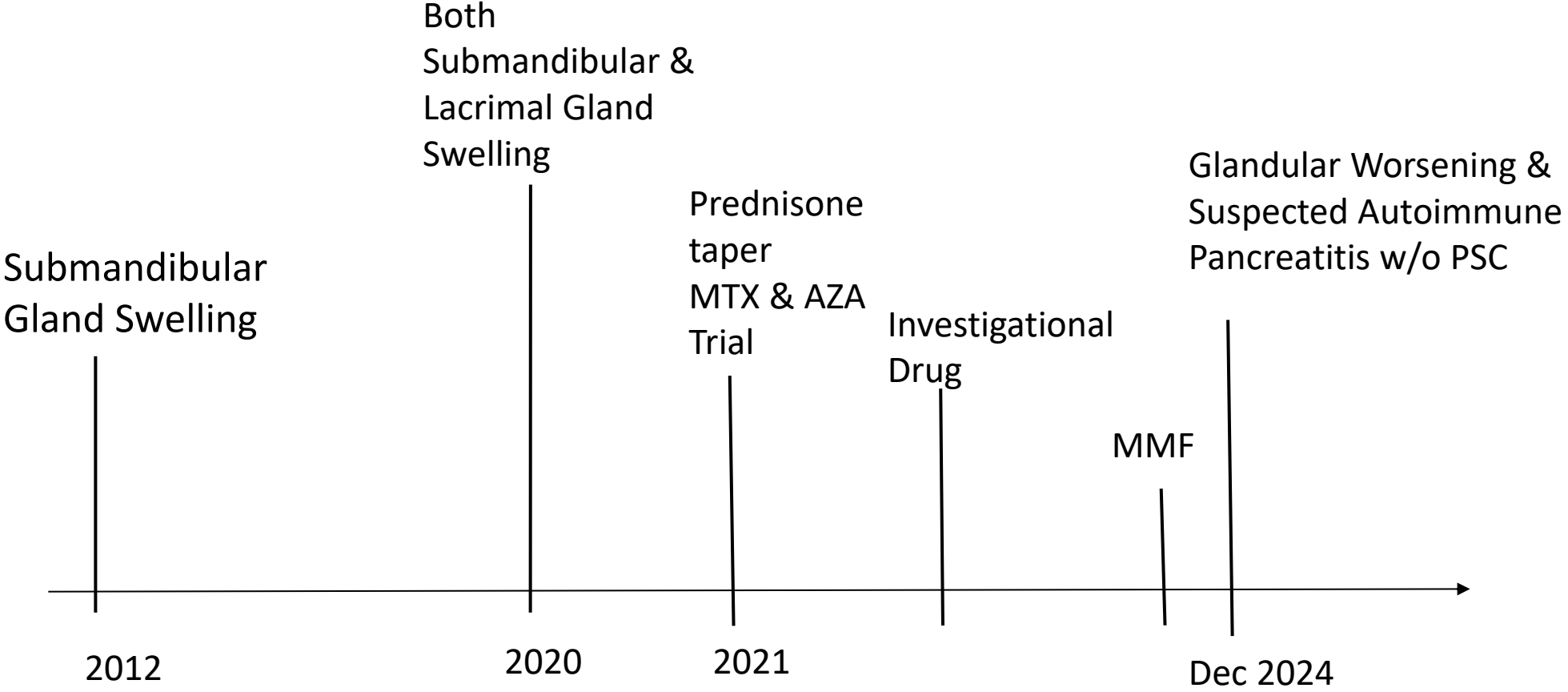
(pronounced *sas-kets*)



Treatment Case #2

- 59 year old man who initial presented about 10 years ago with submandibular gland swelling with multiple non-diagnostic FNAs
- He had glandular swelling of 3 separate glands (lacrimal, submandibular, parotid glands) plus an IgG4 level of 2.5 g/L to meet ACR/EULAR criteria
- His monitoring labs show obstructive cholangitis and pancreatitis with rising IgG4 level
- At his clinic visit, he reports a 21 pound weight loss, pale stools and dark urine

Treatment Case #2



Treatment Case #2: History

Past Medical History

Seasonal allergies

BPH

Complex renal cyst 2023

Multiple lipomas

Social History

He is married and has three children. He works as a computer systems consultant. He does not smoke, drink alcohol or use recreational drugs.

Medications

- - OLOPATADINE HCL 0.1 %
- - TAMSULOSIN
- - MYCOPHENOLATE MOFETIL 500 MG BID
- - BILASTINE PRN allergies
- - Budesonide nasal rinses

Treatment Case #2: Physical Exam

Notable Findings:

No visible icterus

Submandibular glands are enlarged

Parotids glands and lacrimal glands are enlarged

Mild epigastric tenderness

Treatment Case #2: Labs

Basic Labs

5.7/143/186

BUN/Cr WNL

Lipase 253 (>75 U/L)

ALT 247 (>50 U/L)

AST 150 (>36 U/L)

Total bilirubin 17 (>17 umol/L)

Alkaline phosphatase 216 (>145 U/L)

Other Labs

C3/C4 WNL

Urine ACR WNL

Gammaglobulin 21 (>14 g/L)

IgG Subclasses

- Current:

7.04 ← 5.53 ← 4.82 (>1.25 g/L)

- Past Peak:

2.8 g/L

- Past Nadir:

1.92 g/L on investigational drug

Treatment Case #2: Radiology



Treatment Case #2: Recap

- Rising IgG4 level
- Radiographic autoimmune pancreatitis
- Endoscopic U/S later shows pancreatic mass with no clear bile duct changes



Rituximab for IgG4-related disease: a prospective, open-label trial

Mollie N Carruthers,¹ Mark D Topazian,² Arezou Khosroshahi,³ Thomas E Witzig,⁴
Zachary S Wallace,¹ Philip A Hart,² Vikram Deshpande,⁵ Thomas C Smyrk,⁶
Suresh Chari,² John H Stone¹

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

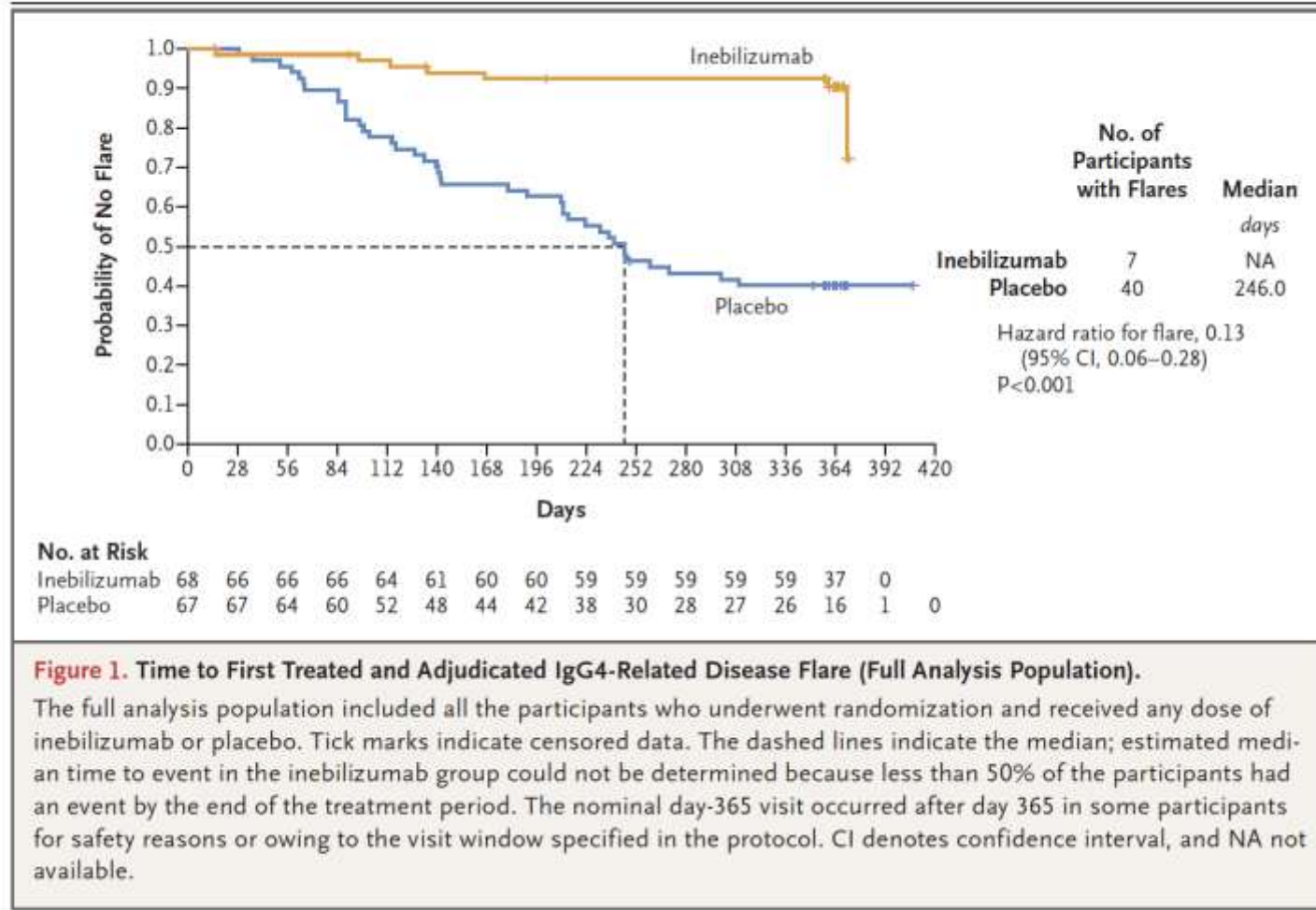
Inebilizumab for Treatment of IgG4-Related Disease

J.H. Stone, A. Khosroshahi, W. Zhang, E. Della Torre, K. Okazaki, Y. Tanaka,
J.M. Löhr, N. Schleinitz, L. Dong, H. Umehara, M. Lanzillotta, Z.S. Wallace,
M. Ebbo, G.J. Webster, F. Martinez Valle, M.K. Nayar, C.A. Perugino, V. Rebours,
X. Dong, Y. Wu, Q. Li, N. Rampal, D. Cimbora, and E.L. Culver,
for the MITIGATE Trial Investigators*

ABSTRACT

Inebilizumab

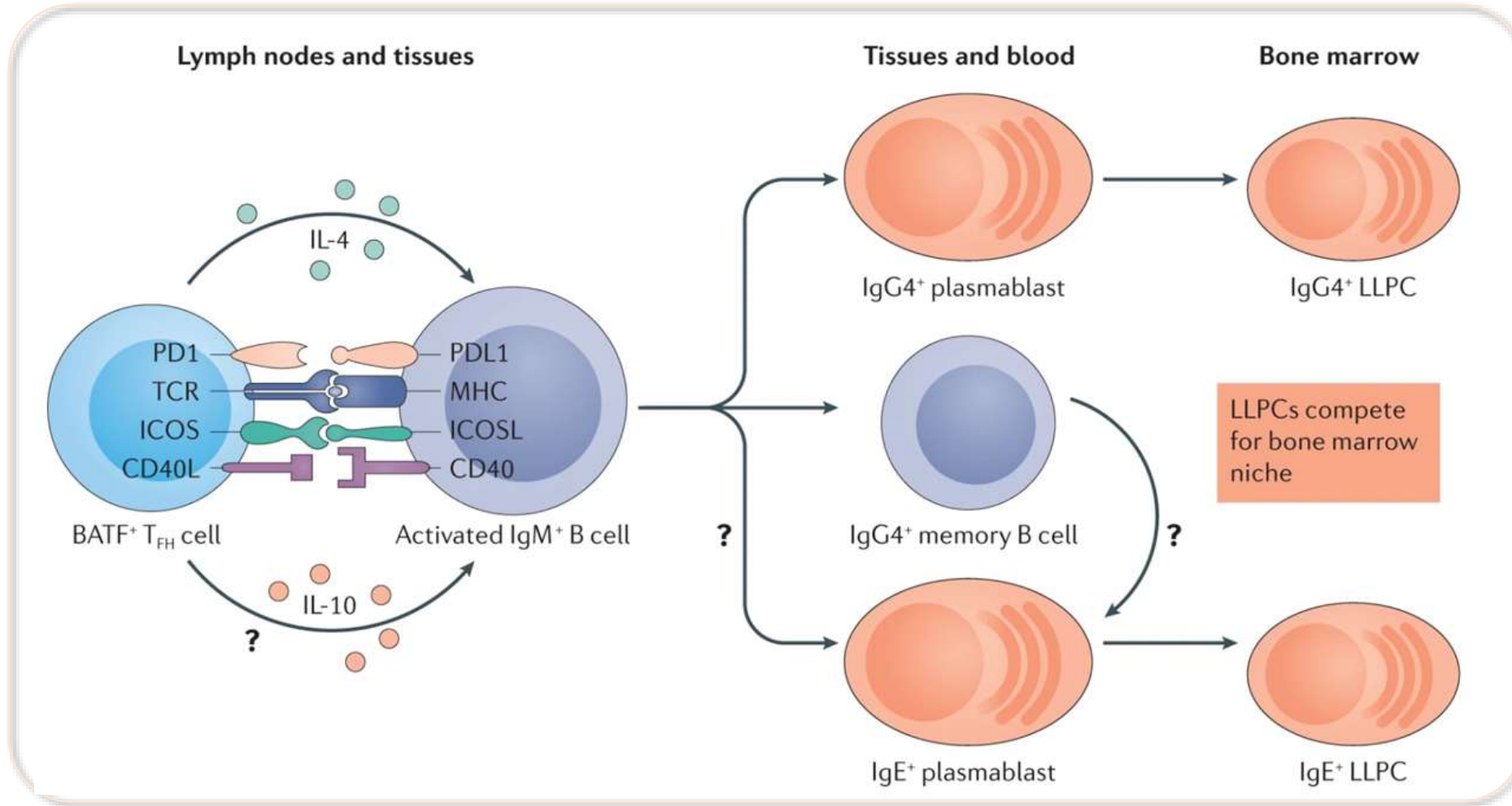
- CD19 Inhibitor
- 300 mg IV day 1 and 15
- Repeat dosing week 26
- 87% relative risk reduction
- 10X steroid sparing



So What Did I Do with Treatment Case #2?

- Off-label rituximab
- Inebilizumab?
 - FDA Approval April 3rd, 2025
 - Health Canada Approval Summer 2025 but not reimbursement
- Other treatments?

IgG4-RD Pathogenesis



Mechanism of Action

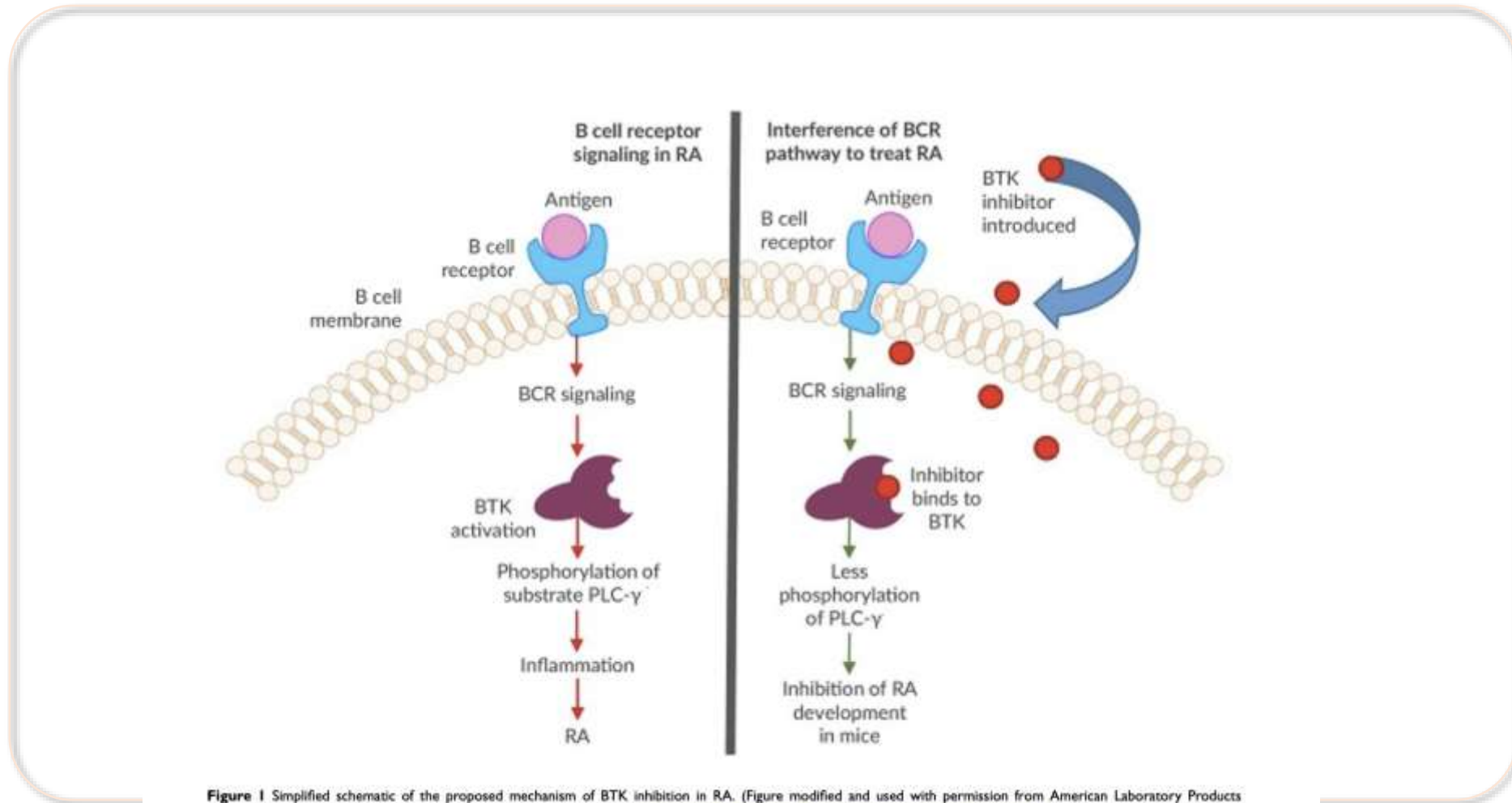


Figure 1 Simplified schematic of the proposed mechanism of BTK inhibition in RA. (Figure modified and used with permission from American Laboratory Products Company. BTK Inhibitors as Cancer Drug Treatments. Available from: <https://www.alpco.com/btk-inhibitors-as-cancer-drug-treatments>).¹⁴

Arneson LC, Carroll KJ, Ruderman EM. Bruton's Tyrosine Kinase Inhibition for the Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis. *Immunotargets Ther.* 2021 Aug 28;10:333-342.

Rilzabrutinib in IgG4-RD

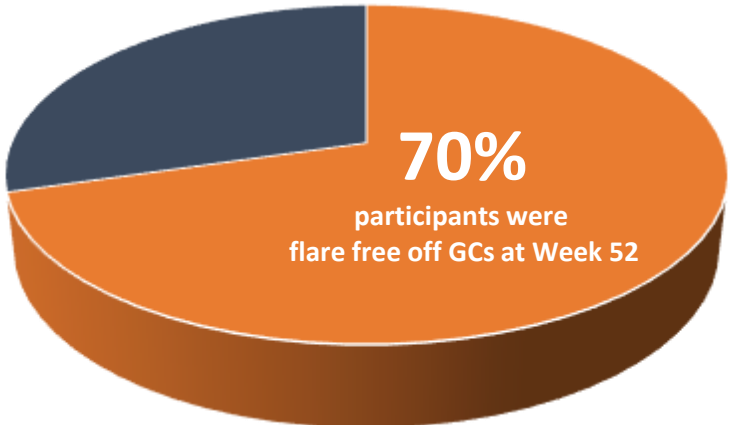
- Phase 2
- Open label
- Oral Bruton Tyrosine Kinase inhibitor given twice daily
- 52 week study
- N=27 patients

Presented by John Stone EULAR 2025, ACR 2025 on behalf of Sanofi

Results

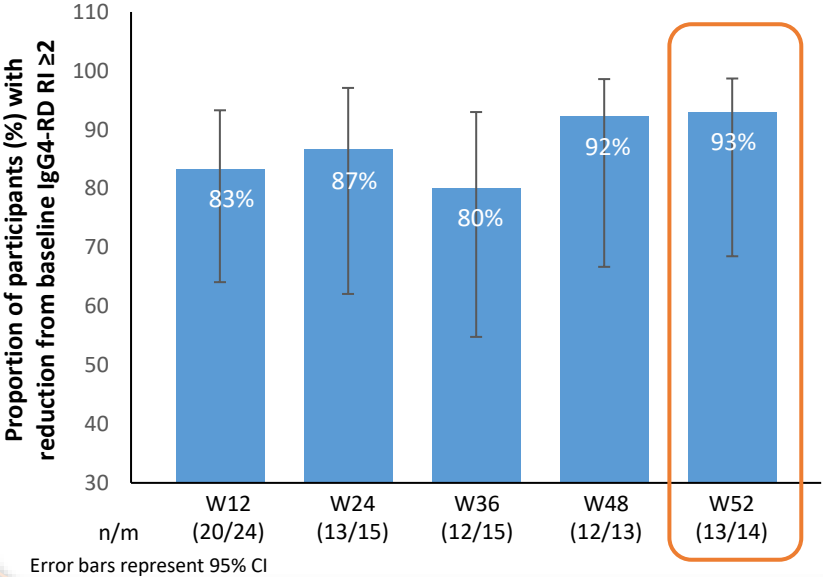
70% of participants treated with Rilzabrutinib were flare free at Week 52

- At week 52, 19 out of 27 (70.4%) [95% CI (0.515, 0.841)] of rilzabrutinib-treated patients were free of disease flare without additional therapy (GCs or immunosuppressants)



■ Proportion of participants flare free ■ Proportion of participants with flare

At 52 weeks, 92.9% (13/14), [95% CI (0.685, 0.987)] of participants who completed the study experienced a reduction of ≥ 2 points from their baseline IgG4-RD RI score



Safety

Summary of adverse events n (%)	Pooled (N = 27)
Participants with at least one TEAE	23 (85.2)
Participants with at least one Serious TEAE	2 (7.4)
Participants with TEAE leading to death	1 (3.7)
Participants with TEAE leading to permanent Study intervention discontinuation*	5 (18.5)
Adverse events in ≥10% of participants	
Diarrhoea	11 (40.7)
COVID-19	5 (18.5)
Dizziness	5 (18.5)
Dry mouth	4 (14.8)
Nausea	4 (14.8)
Haematuria	3 (11.1)
Arthralgia	3 (11.1)



Future Directions

- Available Health Canada and Pharmacare approved biologics Canada: None
- Off Label: Rituximab
- Pharmacare possible approval pending: Inebilizumab
- Obexelimab: Phase 3 closed results pending
- Rilzabrutinib: Phase 3 about to start

Acknowledgements

IgG4-related Disease Network

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Dr. Jennifer Telford

Dr. Eric Lam

Trainees

Dr. Maddy Beckett

Dr. Derek Chong

Dr. Charles Li

Dr. Aiden Pye

Armaan Jaffer

Daniel Onwuka

Questions?