Clinical Study Results Summary

GILEAD
Creating Possible

Study Sponsor Gilead Sciences, in collaboration with Galapagos

Treatment Studied Filgotinib

Study Purpose To see if filgotinib is safe and effective in study participants with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis (UC).

Thank You

Thank you to the participants who took part in the clinical study for filgotinib, also known as GS-6034 (formerly GLPG0634). Gilead Sciences sponsored this study in collaboration with Galapagos and believes it is important to share the results with the participants and the general public.

If you participated in the study and have questions about the results, please speak with a doctor or staff at the study site.

Contents

Study Overview

What was the purpose of this study?

To see how many participants with moderately to severely active UC achieved remission after treatment with filgotinib at Week 10 and Week 58 of the study.

Remission was defined as having mild to no symptoms and having mild to no disease findings during a colonoscopy. Colonoscopy is a medical procedure where a long flexible tube is inserted into the rectum with a tiny video camera that allows the doctor to see the inside of the colon.

The purpose of this study was also to see if any side effects happened in participants with moderately to severely active UC when treated with filgotinib.

Who was in the study?

- 1351 participants with moderately to severely active UC in 40 countries around the world.
- 3 participants who enrolled but did not take filgotinib were not included in the study results.

What treatments were studied?

There were 2 parts in the study, Part 1 and Part 2.

- In Part 1, participants received **one** of the following:
  - Filgotinib 200 mg pill once daily
  - Filgotinib 100 mg pill once daily
  - Placebo once daily
- In Part 2, participants either continued the same treatment they received in Part 1 or they switched to placebo.

A placebo looks like a treatment but does not have any medicine in it.

What were the results of the study?

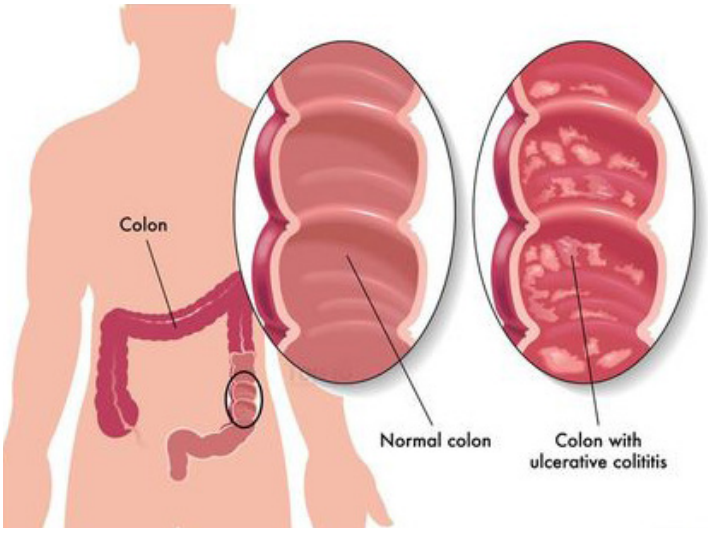
In Part 1 of this study, more participants who took filgotinib 200 mg than placebo achieved remission at Week 10. There was a slight difference in achieving remission at Week 10 between participants who took filgotinib 100 mg compared with placebo. This difference was not considered meaningful or important.

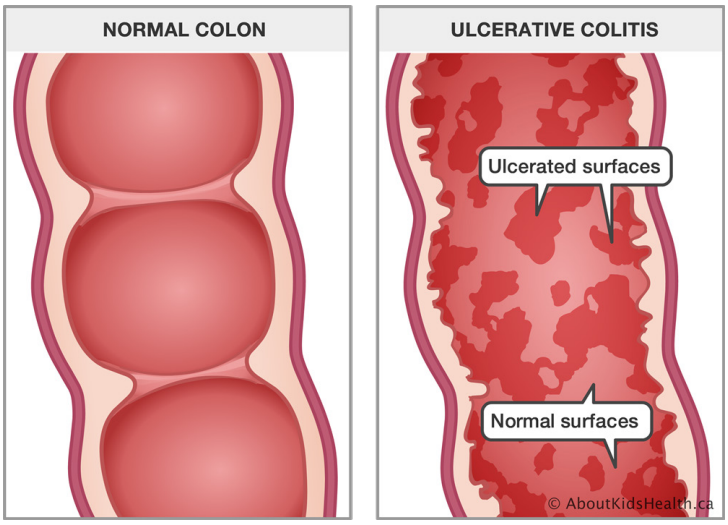
In Part 2 of this study, more participants who took filgotinib 200 mg or filgotinib 100 mg achieved remission at Week 58 compared with placebo.

For the purpose of this summary, “side effects” are defined as medical problems that the study doctors thought might be related to study treatment. Side effects happened in about the same number of participants in each group.

What was the purpose of the study?

The researchers were looking for a way to treat people living with UC. Before any treatment can be approved for people to take, researchers do clinical studies to find out if it works and to identify any safety concerns.





What is ulcerative colitis (UC)?

UC is an inflammatory disease that occurs in the colon. The colon is a part of the digestive tract. Generally, the body's immune system fights infections and disease. In people with UC, abnormal activation of the immune system leads to irritation and inflammation. It may cause open sores in the colon that bleed and produce pus. The exact cause of UC is not known.

Symptoms of UC may vary. Common symptoms are bloody stools, frequent bowel movements, stomach pain, weight loss, appetite loss, and extreme tiredness.

Current treatments for UC help to reduce symptoms, counter the swelling and irritation, and control the immune system. Not all patients may benefit from the current treatments. Patients with moderately to severely active UC need safe and effective treatments that can help them stay in remission for longer periods without causing harmful side effects.

What is remission?
The symptoms of UC come and go. UC is said to be active when patients have symptoms. When they are not having symptoms, a person with UC is said to be in remission, which is the goal of treatment.

What were the main questions the researchers wanted to answer?

The main questions the researchers wanted to answer in this study were:

- How many participants achieved remission at Week 10 during Part 1 of the study?
- How many participants achieved remission at Week 58 during Part 2 of the study?
- What side effects did the participants have during the study, if any?

What kind of study was it?

Phase 2b/3: The researchers wanted to learn if filgotinib works in a large number of participants with moderately to severely active UC.

Randomized study: The researchers used a computer program to randomly choose the treatment each participant took and the order each participant took the treatments. This helped make sure the treatments were chosen fairly.

Double-blind study: None of the participants, doctors, or other study staff knew what treatment each participant took.

Who took part in the study?

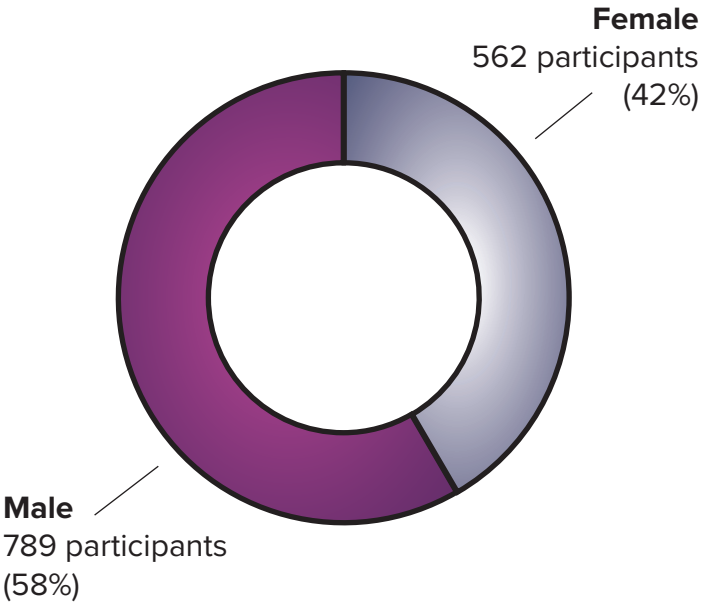
In total, 1351 participants with moderately to severely active UC from 40 countries around the world took part in this study.

People took part in the study if they:

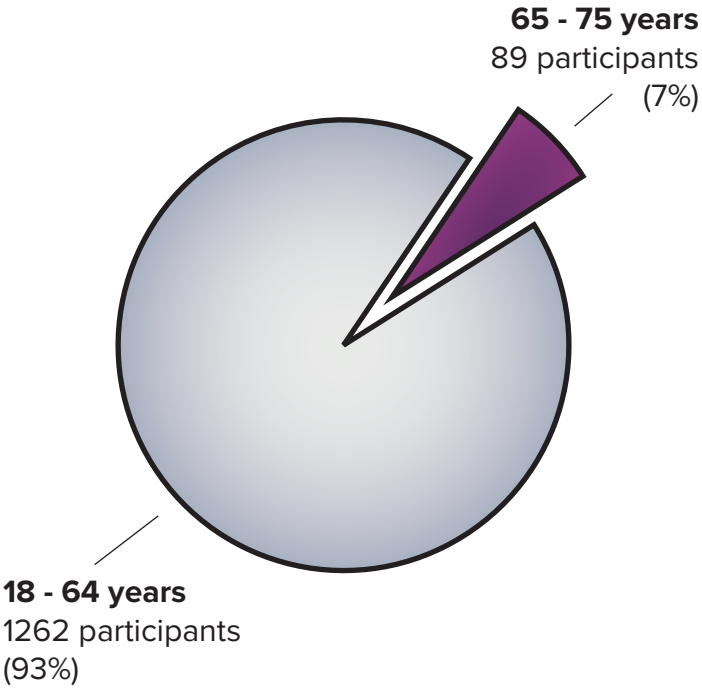
- Were between 18 to 75 years of age
- Were diagnosed with moderately to severely active UC
- Did not have Crohn's disease or other types of specific colitis
- Did not have an active infection
- Had taken other medicines that did not help their UC or could not tolerate other medications **OR** had never used certain UC medications or only used them for a short time.

Country	Number of Participants (%)
Poland	188 (14%)
United States	181 (13%)
India	145 (11%
Japan	109 (8%)
Ukraine	106 (8%)
France	80 (6%)
Germany	70 (5%)
Russia	59 (4%)
Italy	57 (4%)
United Kingdom	40 (3%)
Belgium	36 (3%)
South Korea	33 (2%)
Australia	31 (2%)
Hungary	28 (2%)
Romania	19 (1%)
Switzerland	19 (1%)
Canada	17 (1%)
Czech Republic	17 (1%)
Taiwan	12 (1%)
Israel	11 (1%)
New Zealand	10 (1%)
South Africa	8 (1%)
Spain	8 (1%)
Austria	7 (1%)
Croatia	6 (under 1%)
Norway	6 (under 1%)
Sweden	6 (under 1%)
Bulgaria	5 (under 1%)
Greece	5 (under 1%)
Georgia	4 (under 1%)
Hong Kong	4 (under 1%)
Netherlands	4 (under 1%)
Serbia	4 (under 1%)
Slovakia	4 (under 1%)
Argentina	3 (under 1%)
Malaysia	3 (under 1%)
Ireland	2 (under 1%)
Portugal	2 (under 1%)
Mexico	1 (under 1%)
Singapore	1 (under 1%)

Sex of Participants



Age Group of Participants



What happened during the study?

The study started in November 2016 and ended in March 2020. There were 2 parts to this study: Part 1 and Part 2.

The table below shows how the participants received treatment.

Part 1 (Day 1 to Week 11)		Participants Re-Randomized at Week 11	**Part 2** (Weeks 11 to 58)
Group A 659 participants	**Group B** 689 participants		664 participants
Participants in either group took **one** of the below treatments:			Participants **either** continued with the same treatment they took in Part 1 **or** they switched to placebo
Filgotinib 200 mg			Filgotinib 200 mg **OR** Placebo
Filgotinib 100 mg			Filgotinib 100 mg **OR** Placebo
Placebo			Placebo
Each pill taken once every day with or without food			Each pill taken once every day with or without food

Part 1

A total of 1351 participants were enrolled in Part 1. There were 3 participants who left Part 1 of the study before taking any treatment.

Participants were put into 1 of 3 treatment groups randomly by a computer program: filgotinib 200 mg, filgotinib 100 mg, or placebo. Participants were put into either Group A or Group B depending on what type of medications they had taken for UC in the past. They were placed into Group A if they had never taken biologics, a specific type of drug. They were placed into Group B if they had taken biologics in the past. The researchers did this to see if past medications would change how participants responded to filgotinib.

The researchers wanted to know if participants would achieve remission after 10 weeks of treatment.

If a participant responded to treatment at Week 10, they could enter Part 2 of the study. Participants who did not respond to treatment at Week 10 were eligible to enter a different study to continue studying the safety and effectiveness of filgotinib over a longer period.

Part 2

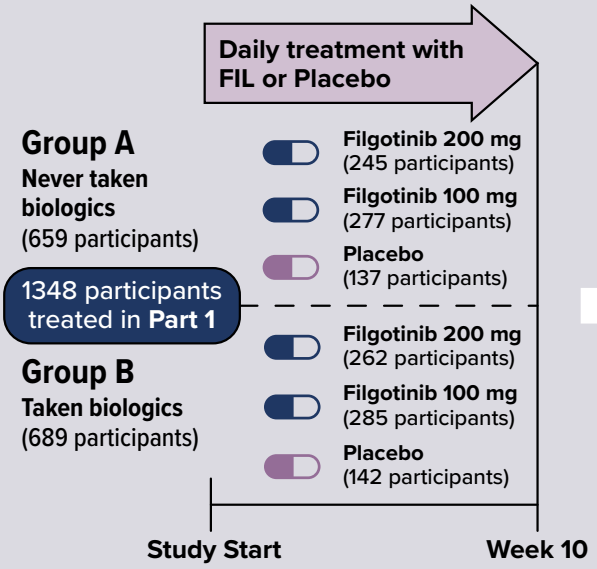
Participants who were eligible for Part 2 were randomized again at Week 11 of the study. They either continued their original treatment from Part 1 or switched to placebo. However, if a participant went into remission while taking placebo in Part 1, they continued taking placebo in Part 2.

There were 664 participants that joined Part 2. The researchers wanted to find out if the study treatments could keep participants in remission. Part 2 lasted for 47 weeks.

Study Timeline

During Part 1,
participants were put into 1 of 3 treatment groups:

- 40% chance of receiving filgotinib 200 mg
- 40% chance of receiving filgotinib 100 mg
- 20% chance of receiving placebo

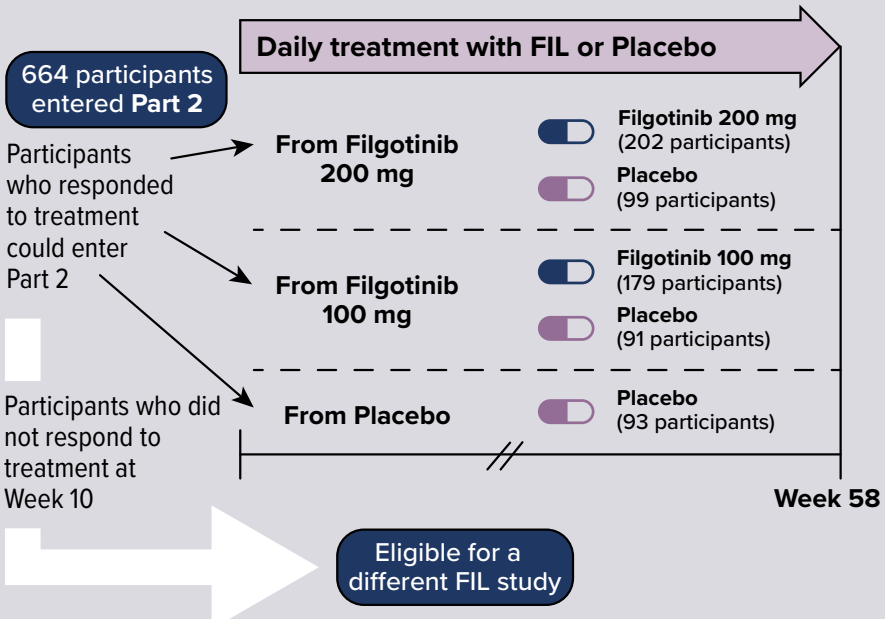


After Part 1, participants who responded to treatment at Week 10 were randomized again and had:

- 67% chance to continue treatment from Part 1
- 33% chance of switching to placebo

During Part 2,
participants received:

- Filgotinib 200 mg,
- Filgotinib 100 mg, or
- Placebo



What is placebo?

A placebo looks like a treatment but does not have any medicine in it. In this study, the researchers used placebo pills to help make sure that no one knew if the participants were taking filgotinib or no medicine.

What were the results of the study?

This is a summary of the main results from this study. The individual results of each participant might be different and are not in this summary.

There were 3 participants who did not take any study treatment. The results in this section only include 1348 participants in Part 1 and 558 participants in Part 2.

The main questions that the researchers wanted to answer in this study were:

- How many participants achieved remission at Week 10 during Part 1 of the study?
- How many participants achieved remission at Week 58 during Part 2 of the study?
- What side effects did the participants have during the study, if any?

How many participants achieved remission at Week 10 during Part 1 of the study?

In Part 1, more participants who took filgotinib 200 mg than placebo achieved remission at Week 10. There was a slight difference in achieving remission at Week 10 between participants who took filgotinib 100 mg compared with placebo. This difference was not considered meaningful or important. The results are shown in the table below.

Part 1 – Participants in remission at Week 10

	Group A (had never taken biologics) (out of 659 participants)			**Group B** (had taken biologics) (out of 689 participants)		
	Filgotinib 200 mg (out of 245 participants)	**Filgotinib 100 mg** (out of 277 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 137 participants)	**Filgotinib 200 mg** (out of 262 participants)	**Filgotinib 100 mg** (out of 285 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 142 participants)
Week 10	64 (26 %)	53 (19%)	21 (15%)	30 (12%)	27 (10%)	6 (4%)

How many participants achieved remission at Week 58 during Part 2 of the study?

In Part 2, more participants who took filgotinib 200 mg or filgotinib 100 mg achieved remission at Week 58 as compared with placebo. The results are shown in the table below.

Part 2 - Participants in remission at Week 58

	From Part 1 – Filgotinib 200 mg		**From Part 1 – Filgotinib 100 mg**	
	Filgotinib 200 mg (out of 199 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 98 participants)	**Filgotinib 100 mg** (out of 172 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 89 participants)
Week 58	74 (37%)	11 (11%)	41 (24%)	12 (13%)

Other medical problems of interest

Other studies with a similar way of treating UC showed the participants had certain medical problems. The researchers wanted to learn if the participants in this study also had these medical problems. The results are listed as below.

	Part 1					
	Group A (had never taken biologics) (out of 659 participants)			Group B (had taken biologics) (out of 689 participants)		
	Filgotinib 200 mg (out of 245 participants)	**Filgotinib 100 mg** (out of 277 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 137 participants)	**Filgotinib 200 mg** (out of 262 participants)	**Filgotinib 100 mg** (out of 285 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 142 participants)
Medical problems	**Number of participants (%)**					
Infections	27 (11%)	27 (10%)	8 (6%)	65 (25%)	55 (19%)	31 (22%)
Serious infections	1 (under 1%)	2 (1%)	1 (1%)	2 (1%)	4 (1%)	2 (1%)
Skin rash caused by the chickenpox virus (shingles or herpes zoster)	2 (1%)	0	0	1 (under 1%)	1 (under 1%)	0
Infections occurring in people with weak immune system (opportunistic infections)	1 (under 1%)	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)	0	1 (under 1%)	0	1 (under 1%)	0	0
Non-melanoma skin cancer	0	0	1 (1%)	2 (1%)	0	0
Puncture, tear or hole in esophagus, stomach, or intestines (gastrointestinal perforation)	0	0	1 (1%)	0	0	0
Blood clot within a vein (venous thrombosis)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blockage of lung artery (pulmonary embolism)	0	0	0	1 (under 1%)	0	0
Blood clot within an artery (arterial thrombosis)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stroke (cerebrovascular events)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1%)

	Part 2				
	From Part 1 Filgotinib 200 mg		From Part 1 Filgotinib 100 mg		From Part 1 Placebo
	Filgotinib 200 mg (out of 202 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 99 participants)	**Filgotinib 100 mg** (out of 179 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 91 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 93 participants)
Medical problems	**Number of participants (%)**				
Infections	71 (35%)	25 (25%)	46 (26%)	27 (30%)	21 (23%)
Serious infections	2 (1%)	0	3 (2%)	2 (2%)	1 (1%)
Skin rash caused by the chickenpox virus (shingles or herpes zoster)	1 (1%)	0	0	1 (1%)	0
Infections occurring in people with weak immune system (opportunistic infections)	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer)	1 (1%)	0	1 (1%)	0	0
Non-melanoma skin cancer	0	0	1 (1%)	0	0
Puncture, tear or hole in esophagus, stomach, or intestines (gastrointestinal perforation)	0	0	0	0	0
Blood clot within a vein (venous thrombosis)	0	0	0	0	2 (2%)
Blockage of lung artery (pulmonary embolism)	0	0	0	0	0
Blood clot within an artery (arterial thrombosis)	0	0	1 (1%)	0	0
Stroke (cerebrovascular events)	0	0	1 (1%)	0	0

Overall, researchers did not find that infections happened more often in participants taking filgotinib compared with participants taking placebo. In addition, the number of participants who reported other medical problems of interest during the study was small in all treatment groups.

What side effects happened during the study?

For the purpose of this summary, "side effects" are defined as medical problems that the study doctors thought might be related to study treatment. A side effect is considered "serious" if it results in death, is life-threatening, or considered by the study doctor to be medically important. Side effects are also serious if they cause lasting problems or require hospital care.

The results from several studies are usually needed to help decide if a treatment causes a side effect.

There were 3 participants who did not take any study treatment. So, the results in this section only include 1348 participants in Part 1 and 664 participants in Part 2.

The table below shows how many participants had side effects during the study.

	Part 1		
	Filgotinib 200 mg (out of 507 participants)	**Filgotinib 100 mg** (out of 562 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 279 participants)
Overall Side Effects	**Number of participants (%)**		
How many participants had serious side effects?	4 (under 1%)	3 (under 1%)	3 (1%)
How many participants had any side effects?	86 (17%)	66 (12%)	36 (13%)
How many participants died from side effects?	0	0	0
How many participants stopped taking the study medicine because of side effects?	8 (2%)	5 (under 1%)	4 (1%)

	Part 2				
	From Part 1 Filgotinib 200 mg		**From Part 1 Filgotinib 100 mg**		**From Part 1 Placebo**
	Filgotinib 200 mg (out of 202 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 99 participants)	**Filgotinib 100 mg** (out of 179 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 91 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 93 participants)
Overall Side Effects	**Number of participants (%)**				
How many participants had serious side effects?	0	0	3 (2%)	1 (1%)	0
How many participants had any side effects?	34 (17%)	9 (9%)	22 (12%)	9 (10%)	13 (14%)
How many participants died from side effects?	0	0	0	0	0
How many participants stopped taking the study medicine because of side effects?	0	0	4 (2%)	0	0

The most common serious side effects were infection of the deep layers of the skin (cellulitis) and ulcerative colitis (participants' underlying disease). The table below shows the serious side effects that happened in more than 1 participant during the study.

	Part 1		
	Filgotinib 200 mg (out of 507 participants)	**Filgotinib 100 mg** (out of 562 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 279 participants)
Most common serious side effects	**Number of participants (%)**		
Infection of the deep layers of the skin (cellulitis)	0	0	1 (under 1%)
Ulcerative colitis (participants' underlying disease)	1 (under 1%)	0	1 (under 1%)

	Part 2				
	From Part 1 Filgotinib 200 mg		**From Part 1 Filgotinib 100 mg**		**From Part 1 Placebo**
	Filgotinib 200 mg (out of 202 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 99 participants)	**Filgotinib 100 mg** (out of 179 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 91 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 93 participants)
Most common serious side effects	**Number of participants (%)**				
Infection of the deep layers of the skin (cellulitis)	0	0	1 (under 1%)	0	0
Ulcerative colitis (participants' underlying disease)	0	0	0	0	0

The table below shows the most common side effects that happened during the study. There were other side effects, but those happened in fewer participants. Some participants may have had more than 1 side effect.

The most common side effects were ulcerative colitis (participants' underlying disease) and headache. The table below shows the top 5 side effects that happened during the study.

	Part 1		
	Filgotinib 200 mg (out of 507 participants)	**Filgotinib 100 mg** (out of 562 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 279 participants)
Most common side effects	**Number of participants (%)**		
Ulcerative colitis (participants' underlying disease)	8 (2%)	1 (under 1%)	1 (under 1%)
Headache	9 (2%)	7 (1%)	3 (1%)
Low number of white blood cells (lymphopenia)	4 (under 1%)	6 (1%)	3 (1%)
Nausea	6 (1%)	6 (1%)	3 (1%)
Low number of white blood cells (neutropenia)	3 (under 1%)	0	2 (under 1%)

	Part 2				
	From Part 1 Filgotinib 200 mg		**From Part 1 Filgotinib 100 mg**		**From Part 1 Placebo**
	Filgotinib 200 mg (out of 202 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 99 participants)	**Filgotinib 100 mg** (out of 179 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 91 participants)	**Placebo** (out of 93 participants)
Most common side effects	**Number of participants (%)**				
Ulcerative colitis (participants' underlying disease)	4 (2%)	3 (3%)	4 (2%)	2 (2%)	0
Headache	0	0	1 (under 1%)	0	1 (1%)
Low number of white blood cells (lymphopenia)	0	1 (1%)	2 (1%)	0	2 (2%)
Nausea	0	0	0	0	0
Low number of white blood cells (neutropenia)	4 (2%)	2 (2%)	2 (1%)	0	0

How has this study helped researchers?

The researchers learned more about the safety and effectiveness of filgotinib as a possible treatment for people living with UC.

The results from several studies are needed to help decide which treatments work and are safe. This summary shows only the main results from this one study. Other studies may provide new information or different results. Always talk to a doctor before making any treatment changes.

Further clinical studies with filgotinib are ongoing.

Where can I learn more about this study?

You can find more information about this study on the websites listed below. If a full summary of the study results is available, it might be on these websites:

- www.clinicaltrials.gov Once you are on this website, type "**NCT02914522**" into the search box and click "**Search**".
- www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu Once you are on the website, click "Home and Search", then type "**2016-001392-78**" into the search box and click "**Search**".

Short Study Title: Studies to Assess the Safety and Effectiveness of Filgotinib in Adults with Moderately to Severely Active Ulcerative Colitis

Full Study Title: Combined Phase 2b/3, Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Studies Evaluating the Efficacy and Safety of Filgotinib in the Induction and Maintenance of Remission in Subjects with Moderately to Severely Active Ulcerative Colitis

Study Nickname: SELECTION

Gilead Protocol Number: GS-US-418-3898

National Clinical Trials Number: NCT02914522

EU Clinical Trials Number: 2016-001392-78

Gilead Sciences sponsored this study in collaboration with Galapagos and has its headquarters at 333 Lakeside Drive, Foster City, CA 94404, USA.

The phone number for the Gilead Clinical Study Information Center is 1-833-GILEAD-0 (1-833-445-3230).

The email address for the Gilead Clinical Study Information Center is GileadClinicalTrials@gilead.com.

This summary was created and approved by Gilead Sciences on 18 February 2021. The information in this summary does not include any information available after this date.

Thank you

Clinical study participants belong to a large community of people who take part in clinical research around the world. They help researchers answer important health questions and find medical treatments for patients.

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