Urinary Biomarker Analysis Reveals Rapid Intrarenal Anti-inflammatory and Anti-fibrotic Effects of Sparsentan in IgA Nephropathy in the SPARTAN Study

Methods

Investigating sparsentan's effects on the underlying pathophysiology in IgAN, using a biomarker-focused approach

Open-label, single arm, phase 2 study of sparsentan in patients newly diagnosed with IgAN

Sparsentan: 400 mg/d*

N=12† adults with biopsy-proven IgAN within ≤6 months

Proteinuria ≥0.5 g/day

eGFR ≥30 mL/min/1.73 m^2

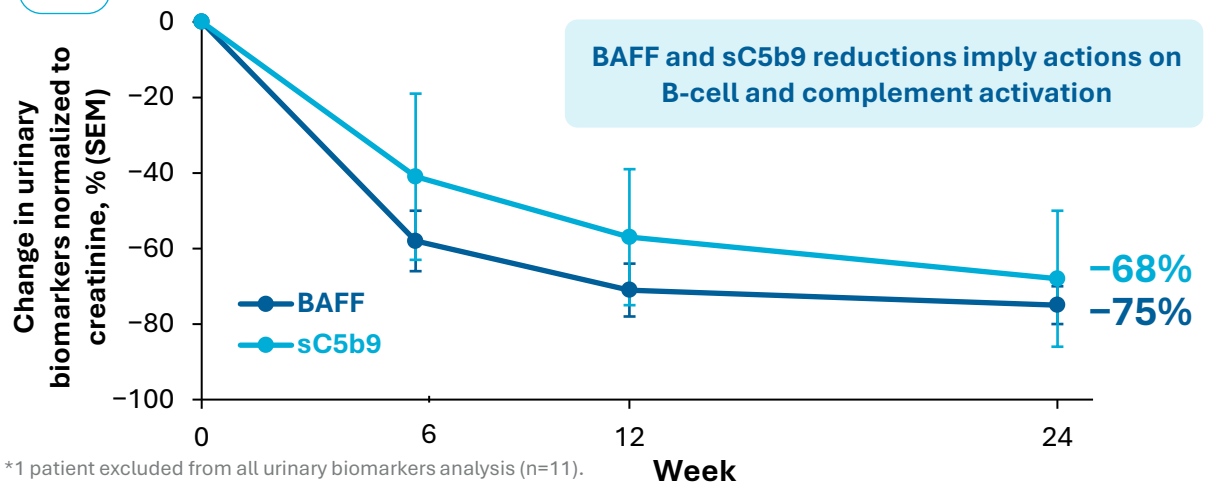
No ACEi/ARBs within past 12 months

No systemic IST within past 6 months

*Target dose; titrated after 2 weeks of 200-mg/d sparsentan. †All patients participated for 24 weeks, however 1 patient discontinued treatment after week 6 due to hypotension.

Outcomes

Rapid and sustained reductions in urinary biomarkers were observed after starting sparsentan as first-line therapy in newly diagnosed patients*



*1 patient excluded from all urinary biomarkers analysis (n=11).

Mean proteinuria reduction

68.9%

from baseline with sparsentan at 24 weeks

Change in urinary biomarkers from baseline to week 24

Inflammatory and profibrotic	α2M* −83%	CHI3L1 −52%	clusterin* −47%	GDF15 −42%	plasminogen* −85%	sCD163 −50%
Chemokine and cytokine	CXCL10 −28%	CXCL16 −22%	IL6 −23%	MCP-1 −16%		

*α2M, clusterin and plasminogen analysis was performed only at baseline and week 12.

Sparsentan treatment resulted in rapid and sustained **reductions in proteinuria and urinary biomarkers of inflammation and fibrosis**, suggesting **disease-modifying effects** in IgAN

Visual summary of:
Cheung, et al. Presented at the International Podocyte Conference & ISGD Meeting; June 10-13, 2025; Hamburg, Germany. Poster FR_11.

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