Information for the public

Short trial title: A Study of SGT-003 Gene Therapy in Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (SGT-003-301)

Full trial title: A Phase 3, Multicenter, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Study to Investigate the Efficacy of a Single Intravenous Dose of SGT-003 in Ambulant Males With Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy

EU Clinical Trial Number: 2025-522949-22-00

Brief description of the project

Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) is a rare genetic disease that mostly affects boys. It causes muscles to weaken over time, starting in early childhood. The body lacks a protein called dystrophin, which helps keep muscles strong. Early signs include trouble sitting, crawling, or walking. By age 10–14, most children need a wheelchair, and breathing support is often needed in their teens. There's no cure yet, but treatments like steroids and gene therapy can slow the disease. Still, many patients don't have access to effective care, and the need for better treatments remains high.

SGT-003 is a gene therapy currently being studied in people with DMD. The clinical trial SGT-003-301 is testing SGT-003 for boys of 7 to <12 years of age with DMD. In the first part of this trial, some boys receive the actual treatment, while others get a placebo (a harmless fake treatment), and neither the doctors nor the patients know who gets which - this helps ensure fair results. In the second part of the trial, those who got placebo in the first part will get the active treatment if they remain eligible. Because DMD starts early and gets worse over time, researchers believe that treating children before their muscles are badly damaged could help slow or even stop the disease from getting worse.

Description of the genetically modified organism (GMO)

SGT-003 is an experimental gene therapy currently being studied in people with DMD. Gene therapy introduces a functional gene into a person's cells to treat their disease. It also includes a transport vehicle (also called a vector) that is intended to protect the gene and deliver it to the cells.

SGT-003 uses a recombinant (made in a manufacturing facility) virus called adeno-associated virus (referred to as a viral vector). AAV is not associated with any known diseases in humans and the SGT003 viral vector is designed to be unable to replicate. The viral vector is used as a vehicle to deliver a gene coding for the functional five-repeat human microdystrophin (h-μD5). The therapy is designed to target muscles throughout the body, including the heart. The goal is to strengthen muscles and slow down or halt the damage caused by the disease.

Approximately 80 participants are planned to be treated in this study at several different locations in Europe, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia, including approximately 6 participants in Belgium.

What treatments will the participants get?

SGT-003 (the study drug): Participants will receive SGT-003 at a single dose level as a single infusion delivered directly into the bloodstream by qualified medical person(s).

Placebo: This looks similar to the study drug SGT-003 but does not have any medicine in it. Participants will receive it in the same way as the study drug.

In the first part of the trial, half of the participants will get the SGT-003 treatment, and the other half will get a placebo. After 18 months, in the second part of the trial:

- Those who got SGT-003 first will switch to the placebo.
- Those who got the placebo first will now receive SGT-003.

The participants will also receive steroids to reduce potential inflammatory/immune responses to the study drug.

How long will participants be in the trial?

Participants will be in the trial for up to a maximum of 6.5 years. This includes two administration periods (Part 1 and Part 2), each lasting 1.5 years, followed by a minimum of 5 years of follow-up following the SGT-003 dosing date. In Belgium, the trial will start approximately in the 1st quarter of 2026 and end approximately in the 4th quarter of 2033.

Where will this trial take place?

In Belgium, this trial will take place at these sites (locations):

Organisation Name:	University Children's Hospital Queen Fabiola
Address Details:	Avenue Jean Joseph Crocq 15 1020 Bruxelles Belgium

Organisation Name:	UZ Leuven
Address Details:	Herestraat 49 3000 Leuven Belgium

The nature, goal, and the potential advantages of the foreseen deliberate release

SGT-003 is intended to increase the expression of microdystrophin in participants with DMD. This may help to strengthen muscles and slow down or halt the damage caused by the disease. The goals of this clinical trial are to study the safety and efficacy of SGT-003.

The assessment of the potential risks for human health and the environment linked to the deliberate release

- The viral vector in SGT-003 is a recombinant form of a type of virus called an adeno-associated virus (AAV). These viruses are found in nature. They can infect humans, but don't typically cause sickness or disease.
- The tool used to deliver the corrected gene is a specially designed viral vector. Unlike regular viruses like the flu, which spread and cause illness, this virus has been altered so it doesn't make copies of itself. Scientists kept only the part of the virus that helps it find and enter cells. That's why they call it a "viral vector" — it acts like a delivery vehicle, carrying the healthy gene into the cells that need it. On its own, SGT-003 viral vector is not able to reproduce itself.. The only way the AAV might replicate is if there were certain other viruses present in the body, including another AAV. It is highly unlikely SGT-003

viral vector would be able to reproduce or cause illness after treatment.

- SGT-003 uses a viral vector to carry a functional copy of the microdystrophin gene (h-μD5) to the body. Its function is to deliver a gene that makes a protein similar to the one already found in healthy people. It doesn't contain any dangerous genes. Because of this, the treatment is not expected to be toxic to people.
- SGT-003 uses a specially designed viral vector to deliver a helpful gene into the body. After treatment, tiny traces of this vector might be found in body fluids like blood, urine, feces, or saliva for a few weeks - this is called "vector shedding". The chance of it spreading to others is low and typically considered negligible because the virus can't multiply or cause disease.
- One concern with gene therapy in general is whether it could accidentally cause harmful changes in DNA, like those that might lead to the development of cancer. So far, studies in animals and humans show that this is very rare when using the type of virus used in SGT-003. Research on SGT-003 itself has not shown any signs of cancer after treatment and this has never been reported in any other AAV gene therapy studies. Still, as part of the study, doctors will monitor this carefully to make sure everything stays safe.

The proposed measures to limit the potential risks, to control and to ensure follow-up of the deliberate release

- SGT-003 will be shipped to trial sites in line with standard recommendations for the safe transport of experimental gene therapies and will be stored at the site in a secure and environmentally controlled area, with access limited to authorized site staff.
- Healthcare staff working with SGT-003 will be trained to handle it safely. This includes how to prepare the treatment in the pharmacy, how to move it to the room where it will be given, and how to give it to patients carefully. They will also follow local rules for safely throwing away any materials used during the process.
- Healthcare workers giving the SGT-003 treatment will wear protective equipment like gloves, goggles and lab coats. Since this is a standard intravenous treatment, no extra safety steps are needed.
- After the treatment is given, the room will be cleaned following the hospital's usual procedures. The treatment is not expected to be deliberately released outside the treatment area.
- Any leftovers of SGT-003 and related waste will be safely thrown away as medical/biohazardous waste, following the clinic's rules. Records will be kept in order to track how the leftovers/waste were handled and disposed of.
- If there's an accidental leak or spill, the risk to people or the environment is low and typically considered negligible. The virus used in SGT-003 can't multiply or cause disease. If a spill happens, staff will clean it up using disinfectants, following local safety guidelines.
- Recommendations will be provided to the patient, its family and caregivers after the administration of SGT-003 regarding reminder on good hygiene practice and the minimization of contact.