

# IgA Nephropathy

## Disease State Fact Sheet

### What is Immunoglobulin A Nephropathy?

Immunoglobulin A Nephropathy (IgA Nephropathy or IgAN or Berger's Disease) is a progressive, chronic autoimmune disease of the kidney that occurs when immunoglobulin A (IgA) antibody complexes deposit in the kidney, causing inflammation and damage.

#### Facts & Figures



IgAN is the **most common cause of glomerular inflammation** (the filters in the kidneys).<sup>1</sup>



IgAN is **often asymptomatic in early stages** and many patients may go undiagnosed until a decline in kidney function has already occurred.<sup>2</sup>



**Approximately 2.5/100,000 individuals** per year suffer from IgAN worldwide.<sup>3</sup>

#### How Do You Develop IgAN?

- Mucosal B cells located in Peyer's patches are primed to produce galactose-deficient IgA1.<sup>4</sup>
- In some individuals, elevated levels of galactose-deficient IgA1 enter systemic circulation. Immune complexes with IgG or IgA antibodies form.<sup>4</sup>
- IgA1 and IgA1-containing pathogenic immune complexes deposit in the kidney.<sup>4</sup>

#### Who Does IgAN Affect & What is the Impact?

- IgAN is more frequent in males than in females.<sup>5</sup>
- IgAN most often develops between late teens and late 30s.<sup>5,6</sup>
- IgAN patients may experience some of the following symptoms including chronic fatigue, high blood pressure and edema (swelling) of hands and/or feet.

#### What are the Long-Term Effects of IgAN for Patients?

- In IgAN, deposition of pathogenic immune complexes in the kidney initiates a cascade of inflammatory events that can cause irreversible damage and loss of function. Some patients progress to end-stage renal disease (ESRD), which requires either dialysis or kidney transplant.<sup>7-9</sup>
  - More than 50% of IgAN patients can progress to ESRD within 20 years of disease diagnosis.<sup>10</sup>
  - About 33% of patients with IgAN will experience recurrence of the disease after kidney transplantation, indicating the source of the disease is outside the kidney.<sup>11,12</sup>
  - Patients with chronic kidney disease have an increased risk of cardiovascular disease, including coronary artery disease, heart failure, arrhythmias, and sudden cardiac death.<sup>13</sup>
- #### Current Standard of Care & Unmet Need
- There is no disease-specific treatment options for IgAN patients.
  - Overall, advancement is needed in the space for IgAN treatments. A better understanding of the pathology of IgAN and relevant clinical endpoints may help provide targets for future treatment exploration.

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