



# EMBER: Response to biologics along a gradient of T2 involvement in patients with severe asthma: a data-driven biomarker clustering approach

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Wang E et al. on behalf of the ISAR EMBER Working Group.  
Response to biologics along a gradient of T2 involvement in  
patients with severe asthma: a data-driven biomarker  
clustering approach, *JACI: In Practice* 2025; in press



Objective

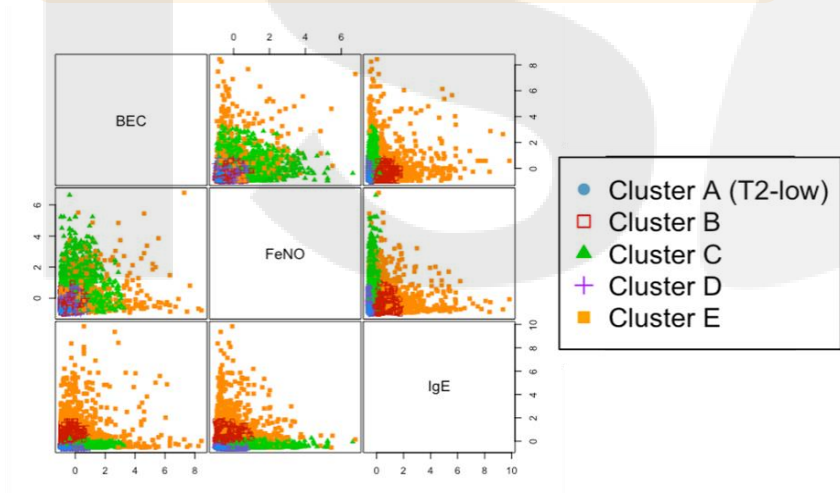
To characterize severe asthma phenotypes and compare pre- to post-biologic change in outcomes along a gradient of **T2-involvement**.

Methods

3,675 patients (23 countries) in **ISAR** were included; of these, 2,276 received biologics (Anti-IgE, Anti-IL5/5R, Anti-IL4Rα). **Clusters** were identified using a five-component Gaussian finite mixture model. **Change in outcomes** between 1 year pre- and post-biologic initiation were compared between clusters and by biologic class.

Results

Biomarker clusters identified using Gaussian finite mixture model (n=3675)



Change in annualized exacerbation rate pre- to post-biologic relative to Cluster A (T2-low)

| Variable            | N   | Estimate            | p         |
|---------------------|-----|---------------------|-----------|
| Clusters A (T2-low) | 127 |                     | Reference |
| B                   | 276 | -0.03 (-0.23, 0.16) | 0.74      |
| C                   | 355 | -0.10 (-0.29, 0.09) | 0.32      |
| D                   | 407 | -0.16 (-0.35, 0.02) | 0.09      |
| E                   | 144 | -0.12 (-0.34, 0.10) | 0.29      |

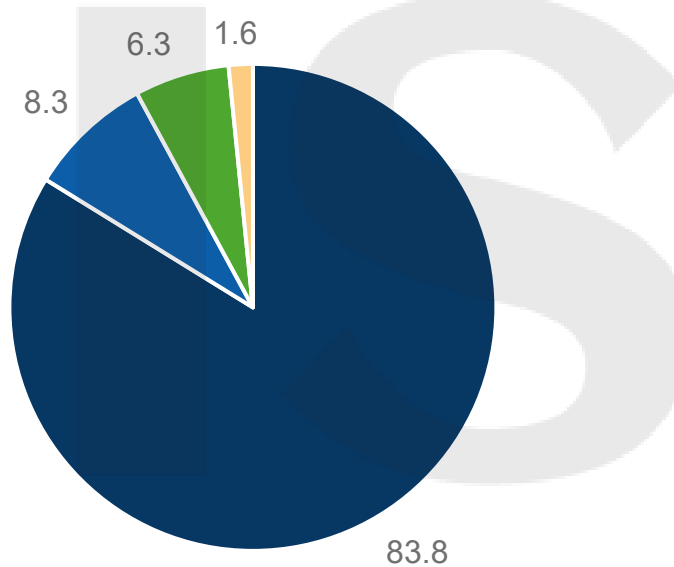
Conclusions

**Five biomarker clusters** along a gradient of T2 involvement were identified using a **data-driven approach**. Biologic use was associated with **improved outcomes** in all clusters but tended to be better at the higher end of the T2 spectrum.

# Background and Rationale

~8% of patients in ISAR are T2-low

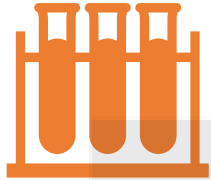
Proportion of ISAR patients (%)



- Most likely eosinophilic (Grade 3)
  - Likely eosinophilic (Grade 2)
  - Least likely eosinophilic (Grade 1)
  - Non-eosinophilic (Grade 0)
- } T2-low

## Much remains unknown about T2-low asthma

- **No agreed definition** or clinical biomarker profile, other than the absence of T2 inflammation
- ICS and OCS suppress T2 biomarkers, **confounding** T2-low categorization
- T2-low asthma is **less responsive to biologics**, which target T2-related pathways
- **Limited effective treatment options** for T2-low asthma



Describe **distributions of biomarkers** in patients with severe asthma along a gradient of T2 involvement



Phenotypically **characterize** patients along this gradient



Compare the **pre- to post-biologic initiation change in asthma outcomes** and HCRU across the gradient

*Using a data-driven approach instead of pre-defined clinical biomarker cut-offs*



23 countries

Total patients: 3,675



## Patients

### Inclusion criteria

- ISAR patients  $\geq 18$  years old, severe asthma\*

### *Assessment of biomarker distributions*

- Pre-biologic data for BEC, FeNO and IgE

### *Assessment of change in outcomes*

- Received a biologic
- Data for  $\geq 1$  asthma outcomes with  $\geq 24$  weeks follow-up

### Exclusion criteria

- Missing outcome data
- Outlier biomarker values<sup>†</sup>



## Variables

### Pre-biologic demographic and clinical characteristics

### Pre-biologic biomarkers

- BEC, FeNO, IgE

### Asthma outcomes:

- Annual exacerbation rate
- Highest post-bronchodilator FEV<sub>1</sub>
- Asthma control
- HCRU



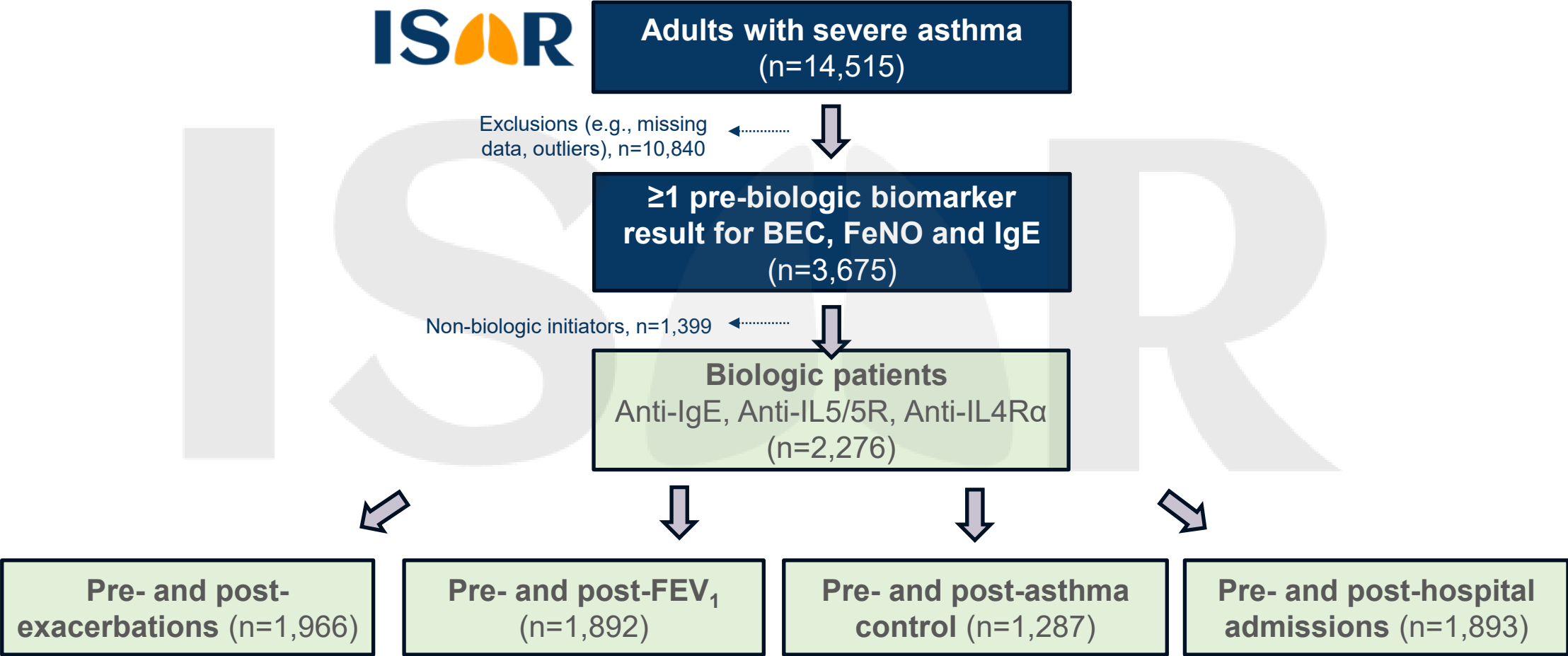
## Statistical analyses

Biomarker clusters were identified using Gaussian finite mixture models.

Multivariable analysis was conducted with cluster A (T2-low) as reference.

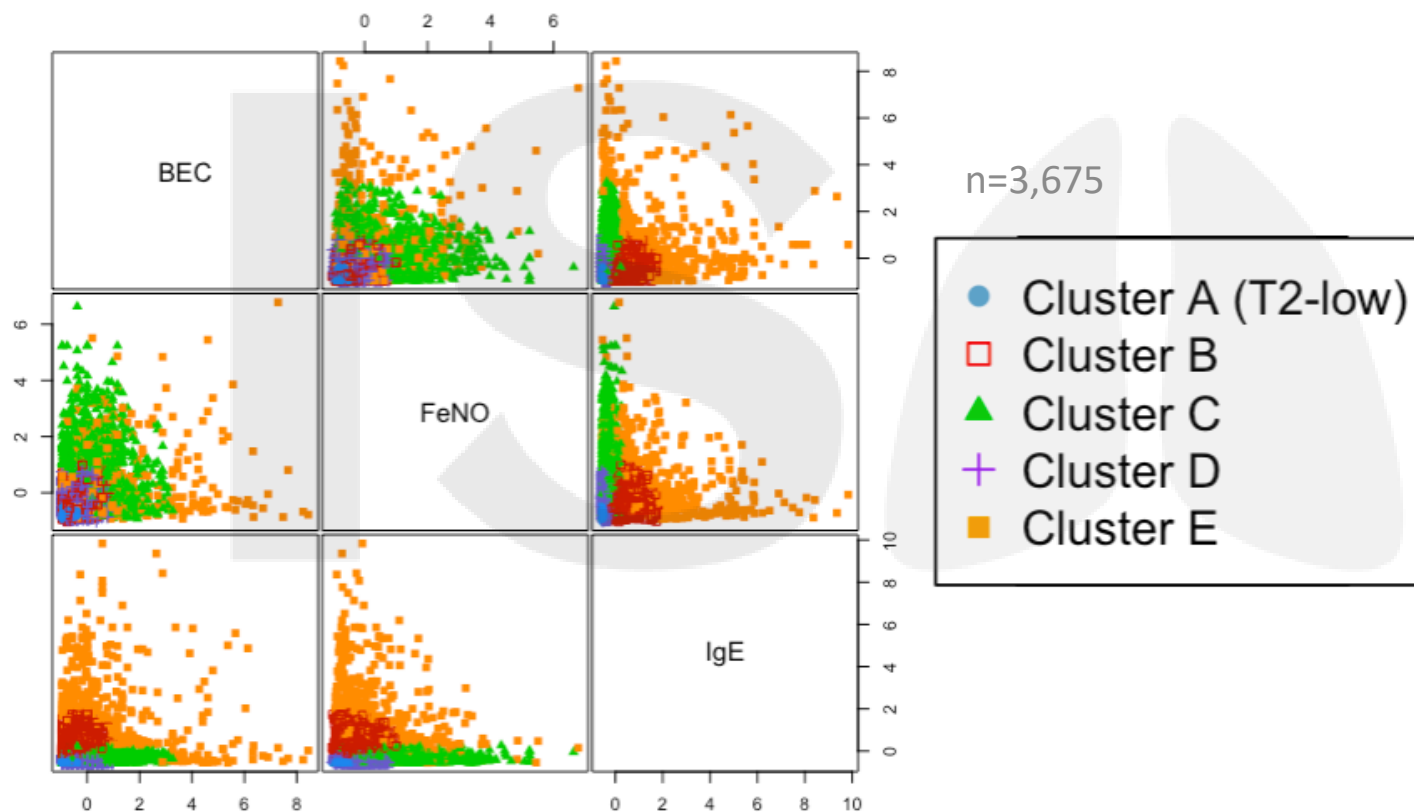
- All models were adjusted for pre-biologic outcome, age, sex, pre-biologic long-term OCS use and country.

\*Receiving treatment at Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) 2018 Step 5 or with uncontrolled asthma at GINA Step 4; <sup>†</sup>BEC >5000 cells/ $\mu$ L; FeNO >500 ppb; IgE >10,000 IU/mL  
 BEC: Blood eosinophil count; FeNO: Fractional exhaled nitric oxide; FEV<sub>1</sub>: Forced expiratory volume in 1 second; HCRU: Healthcare resource utilization; IgE: Immunoglobulin E; OCS: Oral corticosteroids  
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BEC: Blood eosinophil count; FeNO: Fractional exhaled nitric oxide; FEV<sub>1</sub>: Forced expiratory volume in 1 second; IgE: Immunoglobulin E; IL4Rα: Interleukin 4-receptor-alpha; IL5/5R: Interleukin 5/5-receptor; OCS: Oral corticosteroids  
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## Five biomarker clusters (identified using Gaussian finite mixture models)



### Cluster A (16.4%)

- T2-low, triple-biomarker-low

### Cluster B (20.4%)

- High IgE, intermediate BEC

### Cluster C (22.9%)

- High BEC + FeNO

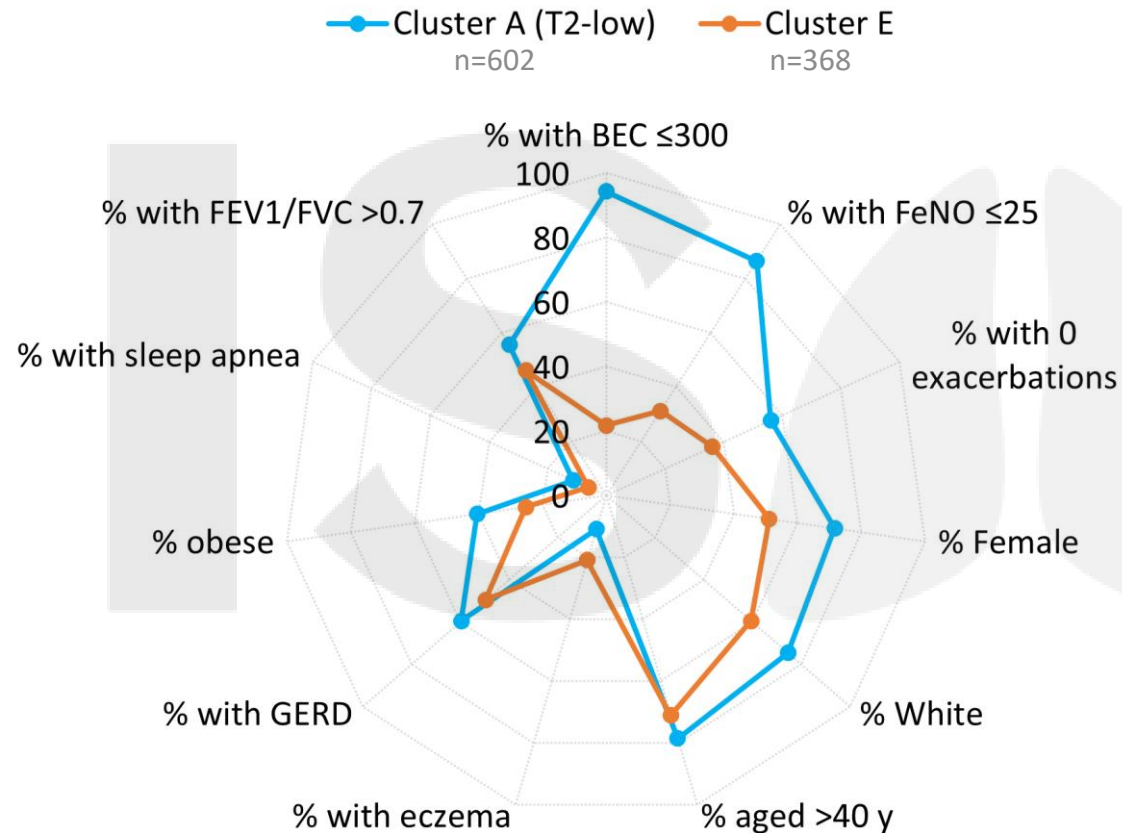
### Cluster D (30.3%)

- Triple-biomarker-intermediate

### Cluster E (10.0%)

- Triple-biomarker-high

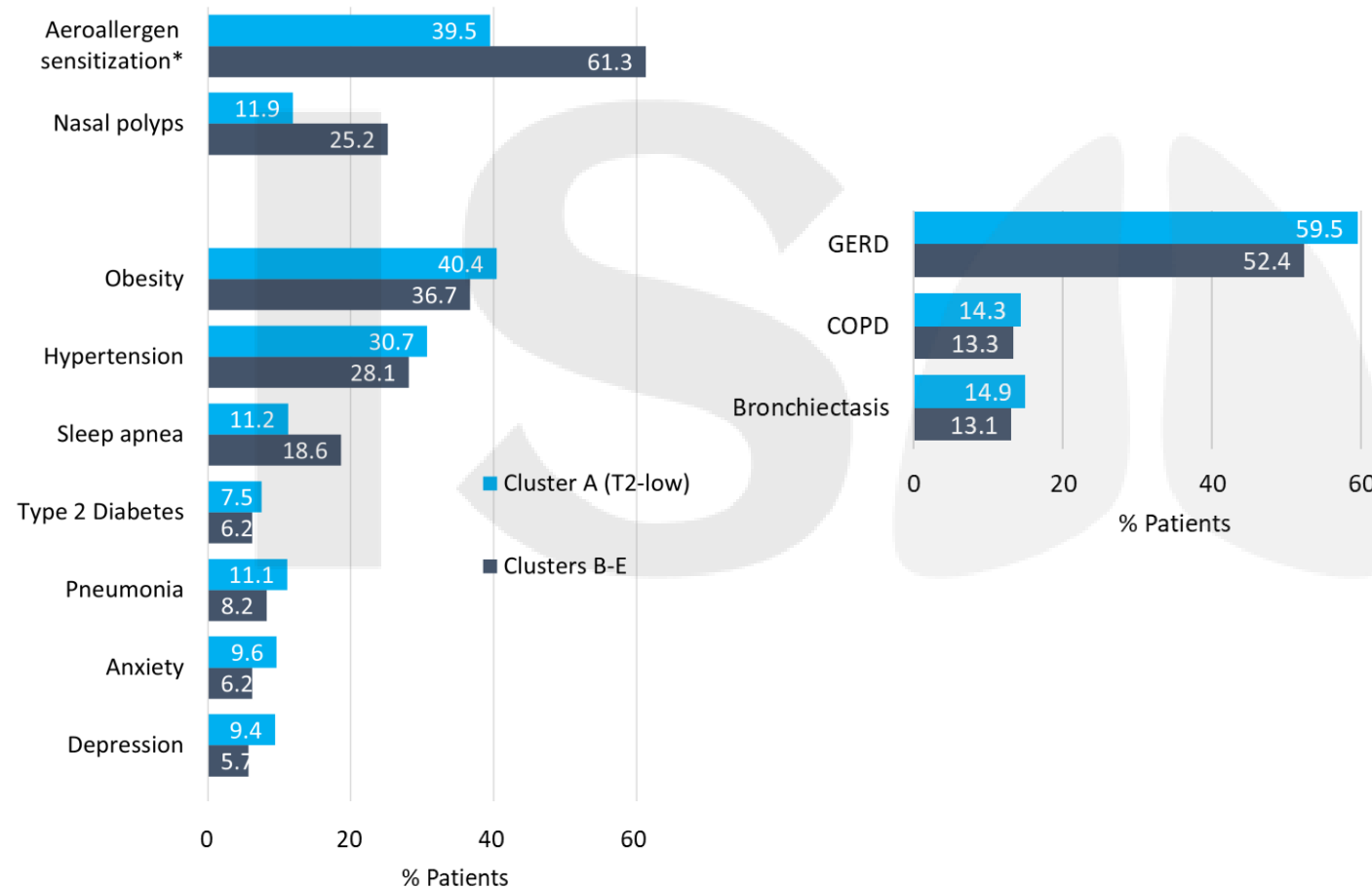
# Demographic and clinical characteristics of Clusters A and E



## Cluster A (vs Cluster E)

- Tended to be female, White, and have a lower exacerbation rate
- More likely to have GERD and other potentially OCS-related comorbidities

# Demographic and clinical characteristics of biomarker clusters (N=3,675)

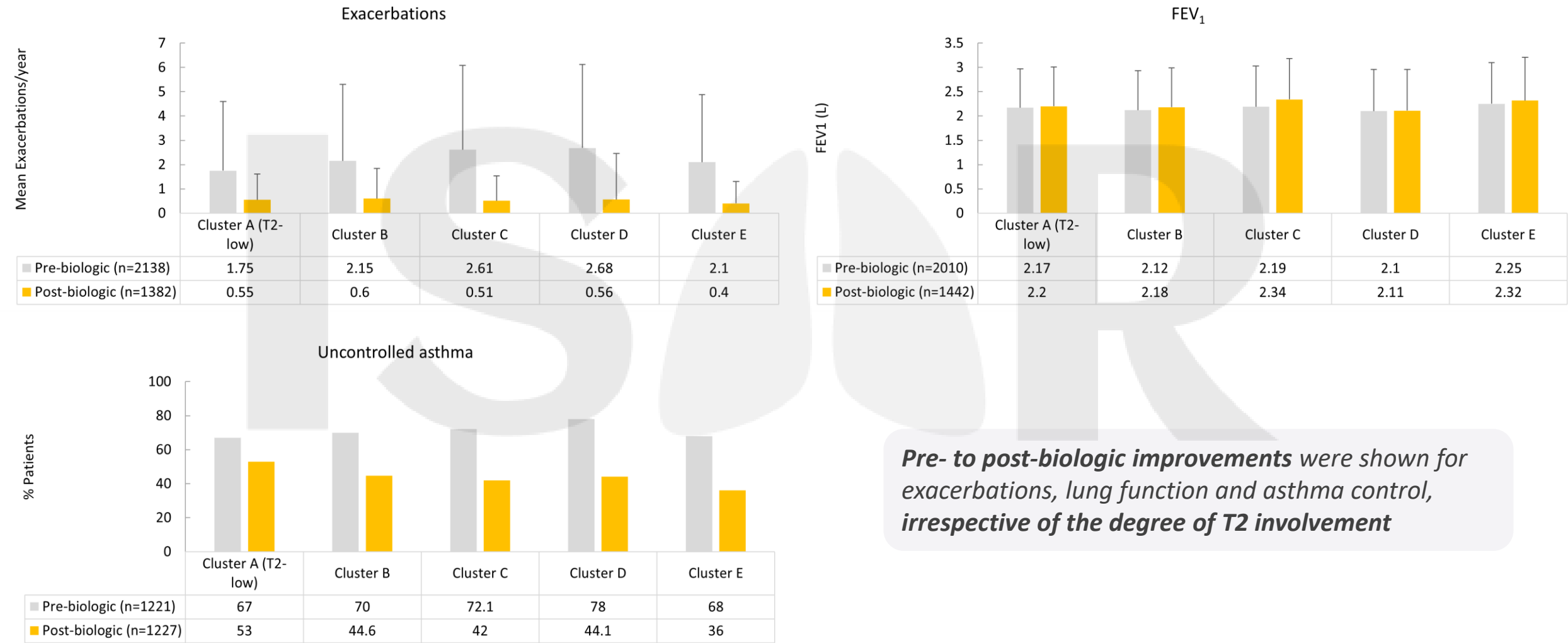


## Cluster A (vs other clusters)

- More likely to have potentially OCS-related comorbidities
- Less likely to have any diagnosed allergy\* and nasal polyps

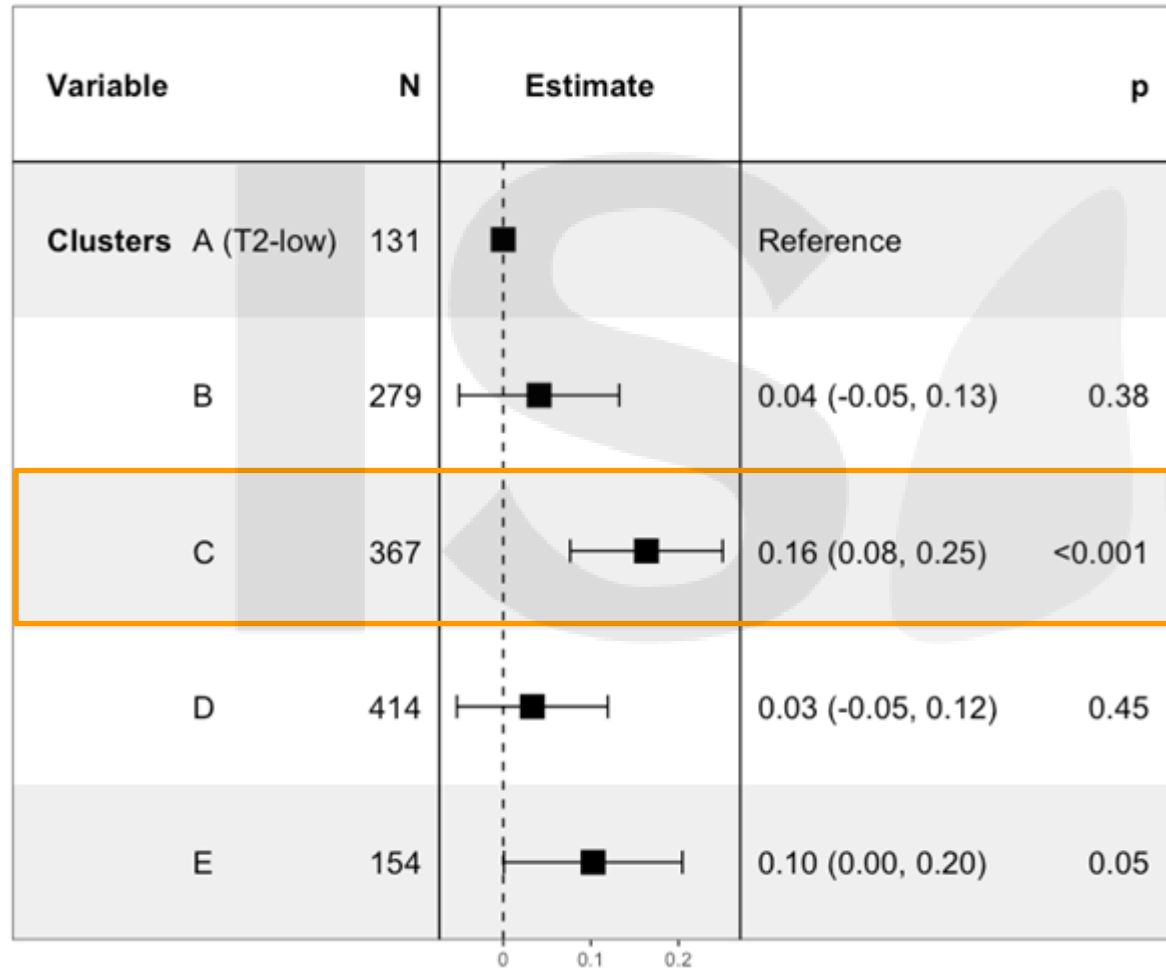
Pre- to post-biologic change in asthma outcomes for each cluster (univariate analysis)

ISAR



*Pre- to post-biologic improvements were shown for exacerbations, lung function and asthma control, irrespective of the degree of T2 involvement*

# Pre- to post-biologic change in lung function relative to Cluster A (T2-low)

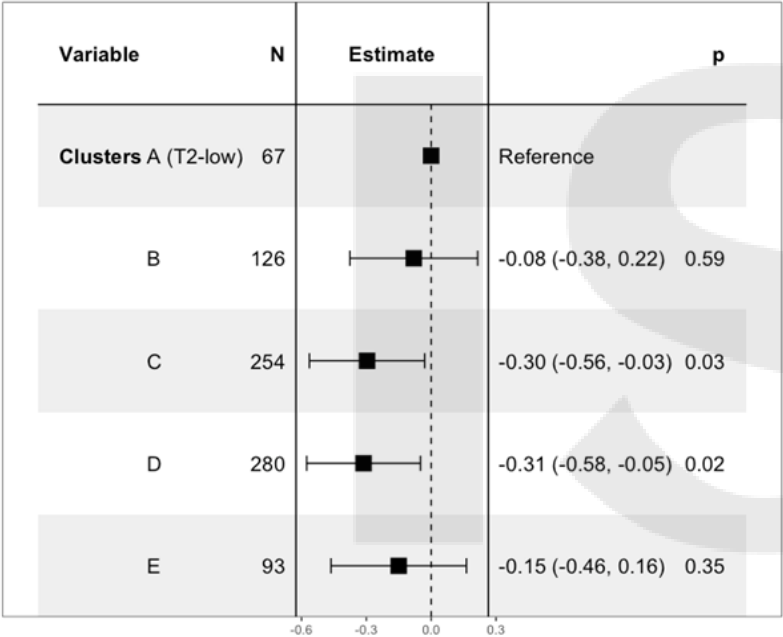


*Patients in **Cluster C (high BEC + FeNO)** had a significantly greater increase in FEV<sub>1</sub> vs Cluster A*

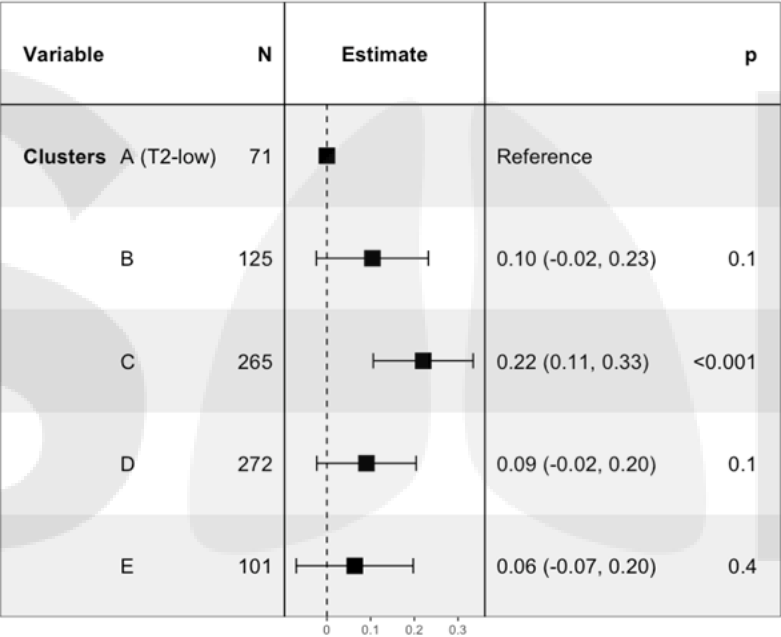
# Pre- to post-biologic change in asthma outcomes relative to Cluster A (T2-low) for patients who received Anti-IL5/5R



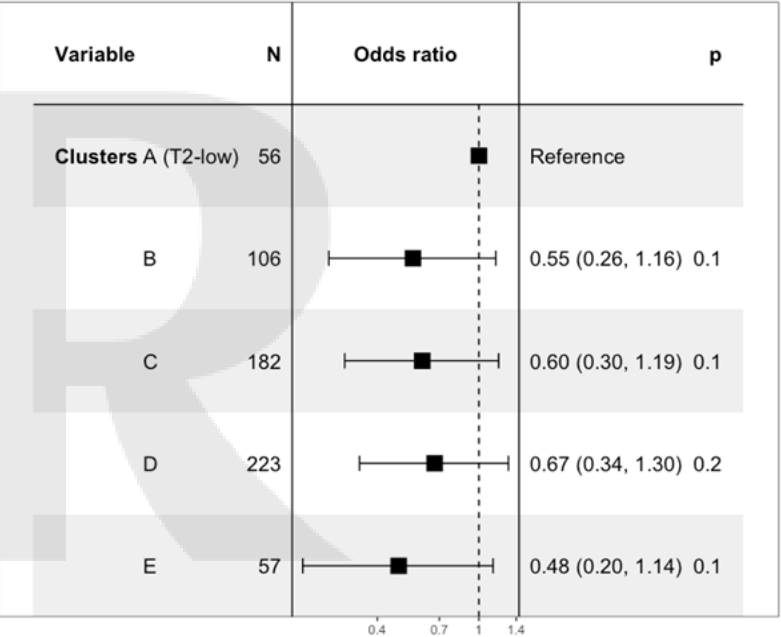
## Exacerbations



## FEV<sub>1</sub>



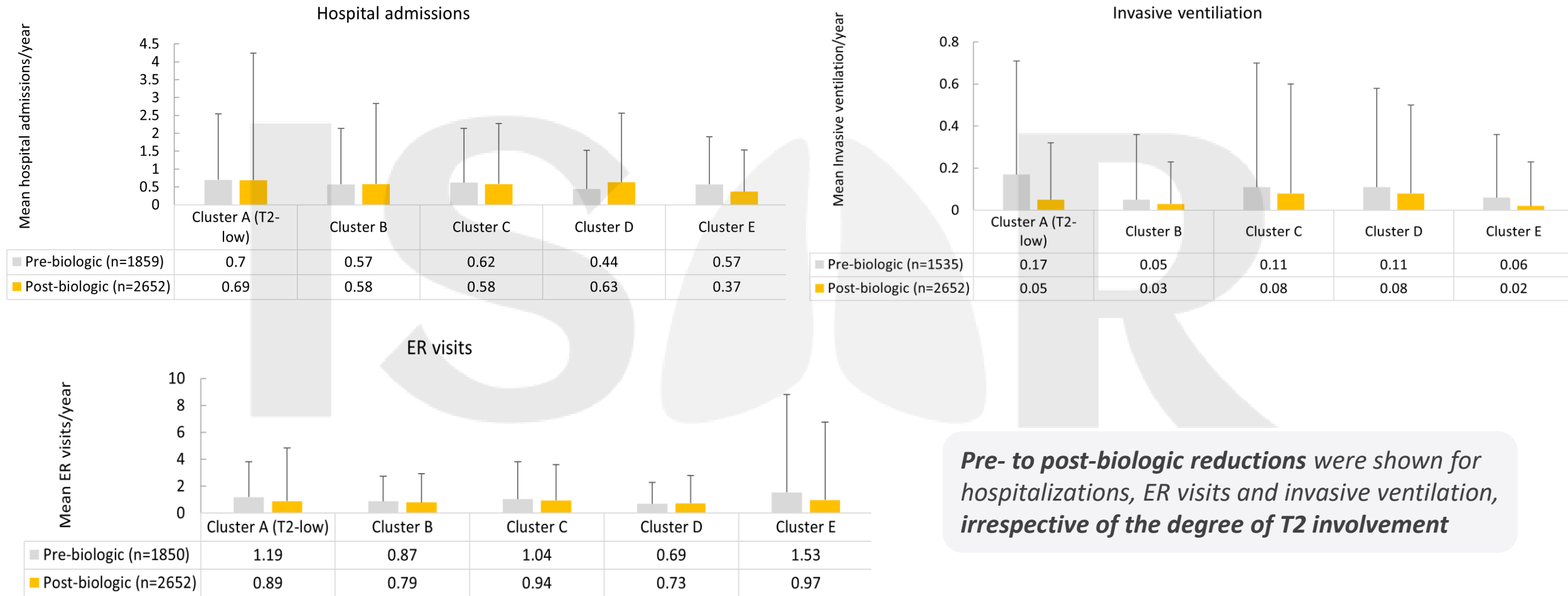
## Uncontrolled asthma



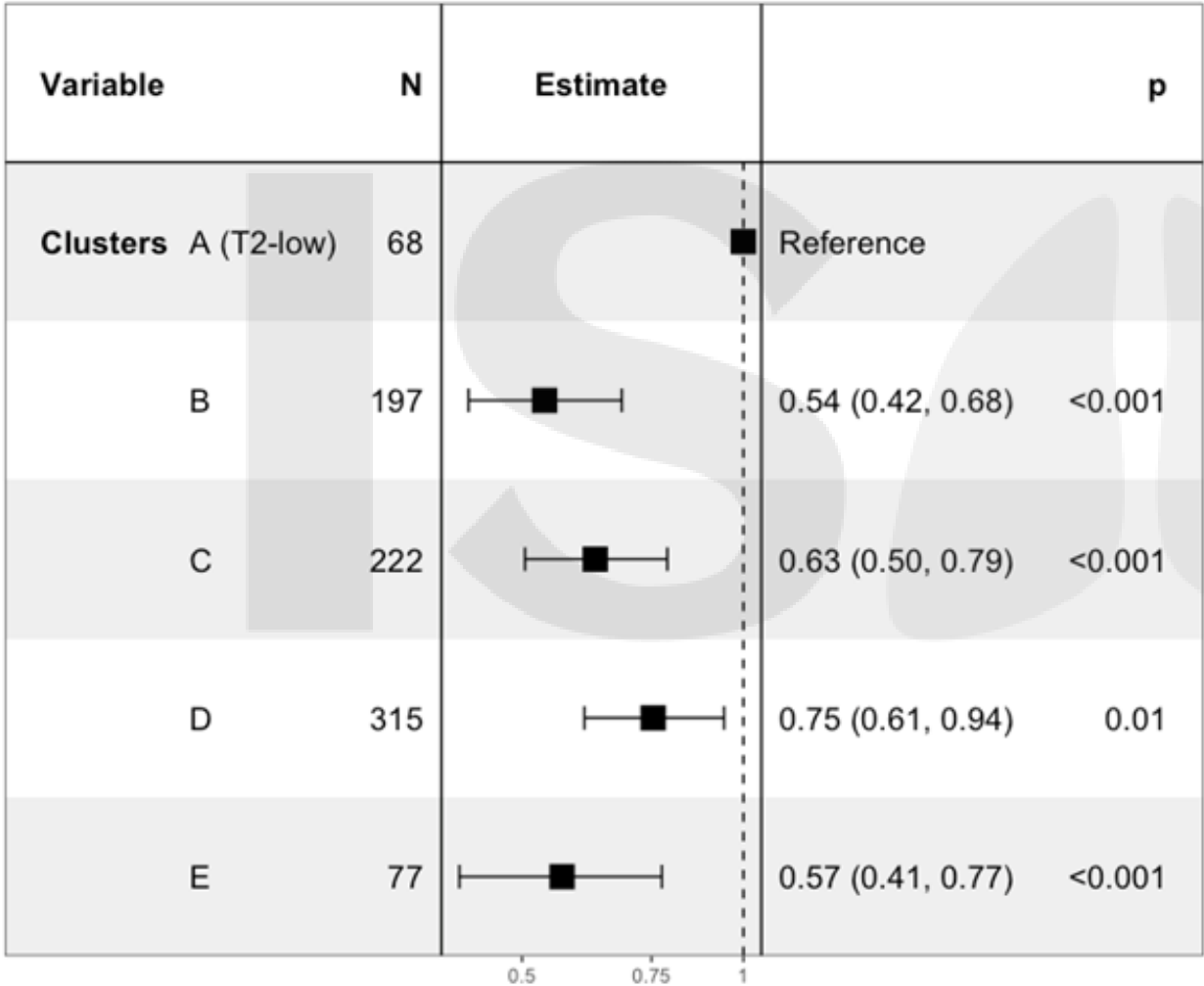
*Lower exacerbation rates and greater improvements in lung function and asthma control were noted for Anti-IL5/5R (but not Anti-IgE or Anti-IL4Rα) for all clusters relative to cluster A*



# Pre- to post-biologic change in HCRU for each cluster (univariate analysis)

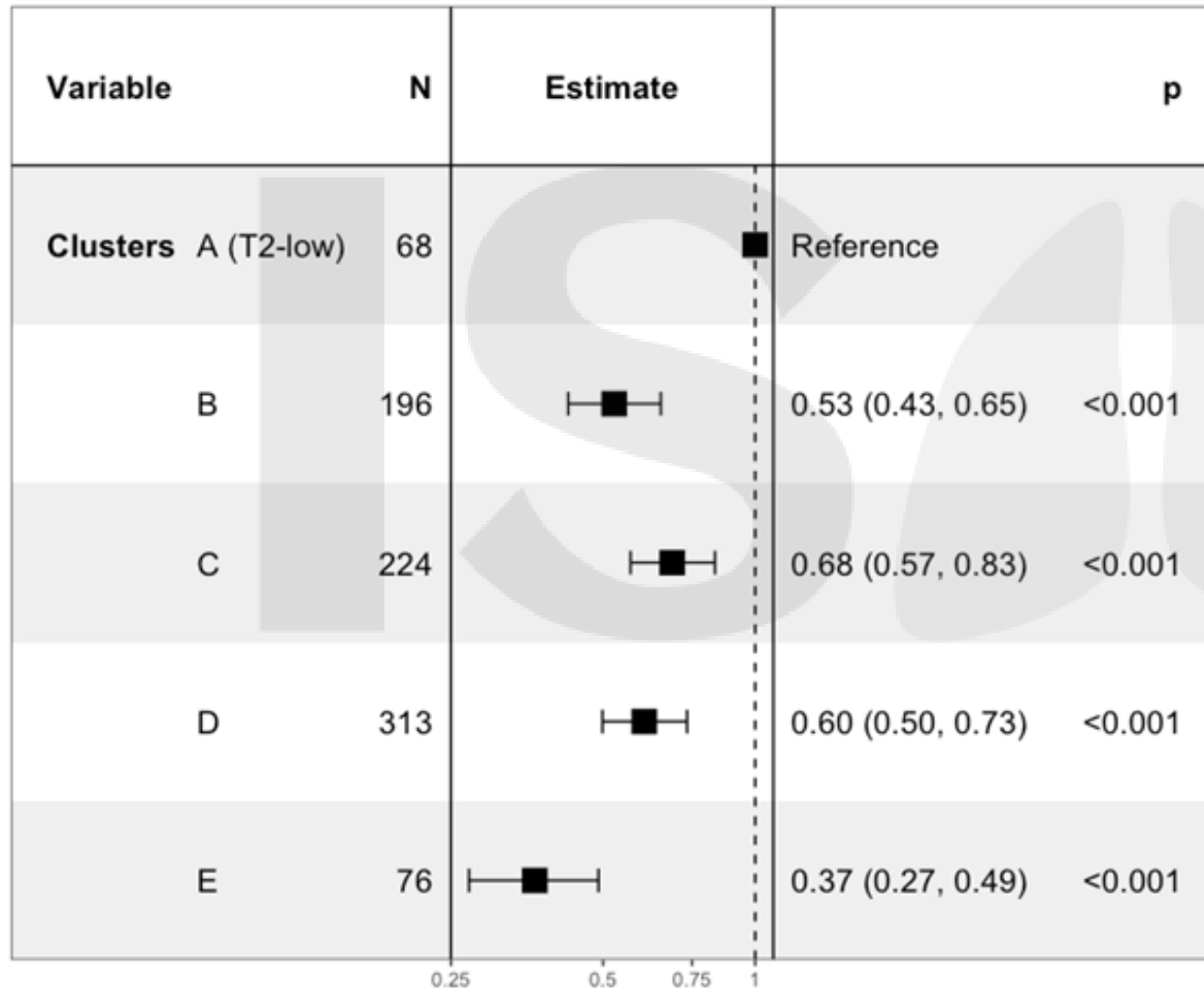


# Pre- to post-biologic change in hospital admissions relative to Cluster A (T2-low)



Patients in clusters B, C, D and E had **significantly greater reductions in hospital admissions for asthma** vs Cluster A

## Pre- to post-biologic change in ER visits relative to Cluster A (T2-low)

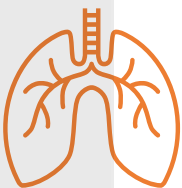


Patients in clusters B, C, D and E had **significantly greater reductions in ER visits** vs Cluster A

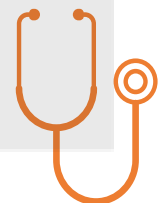
# Conclusions



**Five biomarker clusters along a gradient of T2 involvement were identified using a data-driven approach.**



**Biologic use was associated with improved outcomes in all clusters but tended to be better at the higher end of the T2 spectrum.**



**T2-targeted biologics have utility in the management of triple-biomarker-low asthma, but more effective therapies are needed.**



**Further research is needed to identify pathways specific to T2-low asthma that can be targeted by treatment.**