Press release

For media and investors only

Issued: 2 May 2025, London UK

GSK continues to advance the future of respiratory medicine and patient care with new data at ATS

- 40+ abstracts across GSK's inhaled and respiratory biologics portfolio
- Additional analyses from the MATINEE trial expands body of evidence for the reduction of COPD exacerbations, emergency department visits and/or hospitalisations with mepolizumab
- Updated analyses evaluate the impact of twice-yearly dosing with depemokimab on asthma exacerbations, symptoms and quality of life among key patient subgroups

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GSK plc (LSE/NYSE: GSK) today announced data from across its respiratory portfolio will be presented in 43 abstracts, including four late-breaking submissions, at the 2025 American Thoracic Society (ATS) International Congress in San Francisco (16 – 21 May). Key presentations aim to strengthen our understanding of optimal patient care to advance the prevention and treatment of diseases like asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD).

Additional analyses from the MATINEE phase III trial

The MATINEE trial, recently published in *The New England Journal of Medicine,* assessed the efficacy and safety of mepolizumab in a wide spectrum of patients with COPD and type 2 inflammation, characterised by blood eosinophil count, including the most severe and difficult to treat as categorised in the Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (GOLD) guidelines.[1]

New sub-analyses expand body of evidence from MATINEE by evaluating the rate of COPD exacerbations, including those that lead to emergency department visits and/or hospitalisation. Key patient subgroups of interest were assessed including those with cardiovascular comorbidities, varying severities of airflow obstruction, and with chronic bronchitis, emphysema-only or both. GSK will also present an analysis of the relationship between risk of severe exacerbation and healthcare burden in patients with COPD.

Sub-analyses from the SWIFT-1 and SWIFT-2 phase III trials

Updates from SWIFT-1 and SWIFT-2, the trials assessing the efficacy and safety of twice-yearly dosing of depemokimab in asthma with type 2 inflammation, characterised by blood eosinophil count, include a post hoc analysis of exacerbations and quality of life in patients with uncontrolled symptoms. Data from a new pooled assessment highlight improvements in overall health and risk of exacerbations resulting from sustained suppression of type 2 inflammation. Further analyses from the SWIFT programme explored geographical variation in asthma exacerbation rate, including in China, where patients did not have access to respiratory biologics at the time of the trial.

GSK will also present in a late-breaking session a first of its kind, real-world study evaluating the relationship between biologic adherence and clinical outcomes, specifically exacerbations and oral corticosteroid use.

Additional analyses demonstrate GSK ambition to lead advances in complex respiratory challenges

- Analyses supporting development of camlipixant to treat the continued burden of refractory chronic cough (RCC), including a model-based dose–response meta-analysis evaluating reduction in taste disturbance side effects, seen across the P2X3 class, with camlipixant.
- A real-world European cohort study evaluating the ambition of clinical remission in patients with severe asthma treated with mepolizumab.

- New data showing the externally verified carbon footprints of salbutamol (also known as albuterol in the US) in the current metered dose inhaler (MDI) with propellant HFA-134a, a potential future MDI with next-generation candidate propellant HFA-152a, and a dry powder inhaler (DPI).

Full list of GSK's key presentations at ATS 2025:

Abstract Name	Presenter	Presentation Details
Mepolizumab		
Mepolizumab Reduces the Risk of Severe Exacerbations and Healthcare Resource Utilization in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Results from the MATINEE Phase III Randomized Controlled Trial	Gerard J. Criner	Oral Presentation Abstract #10581 Session C14
Mepolizumab is Efficacious in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Regardless of Airflow Obstruction Level: Post Hoc Analysis of the MATINEE Phase III Randomized Controlled Trial	MeiLan K. Han	Poster Discussion Abstract #8812 Poster Board #1017 Session B101
Mepolizumab is Efficacious in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Regardless of Investigator-Reported Chronic Bronchitis and/or Emphysema: Post Hoc Analysis of the MATINEE Phase III Randomized Controlled Trial	Ian D. Pavord	Poster Discussion Abstract #8746 Poster Board #1012 Session B101
Mepolizumab is Efficacious in Patients With Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Regardless of Disease Duration: Post Hoc Analysis of the MATINEE Phase III Randomized Controlled Trial	Nicolas Roche	Late-breaker Poster Board #P669 Session C33
St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire Scores in Patients With Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Receiving Mepolizumab: Post Hoc Analysis of the MATINEE Phase III Randomized Controlled Trial	Paul W. Jones	Late-breaker Poster Board #P671 Session C33
Clinical Remission Is an Achievable Goal for Patients with Severe Asthma Receiving Mepolizumab in Europe: A Chart Review	Stephen G. Noorduyn	Thematic Poster Abstract #8721 Poster Board #P1461 Session A39
Mepolizumab Efficacy is Durable up to 104 Weeks in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease: Results from the MATINEE Phase III Randomized Controlled Trial	Mona Bafadhel	Thematic Poster Abstract #10722 Poster Board #P1380 Session A32
Mepolizumab is Efficacious Regardless of Severity of Prior Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Exacerbations: Post Hoc Analysis of the MATINEE Phase III Randomized Controlled Trial	Alberto Papi	Thematic Poster Abstract #10648 Poster Board #P1366 Session A32
Mepolizumab is Effective in Reducing Exacerbations in Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease and Cardiovascular Comorbidities: Results from the MATINEE Phase III Randomized Controlled Trial	Claus F. Vogelmeier	Thematic Poster Abstract #10604 Poster Board #P1367 Session A32
Depemokimab		
Twice-Yearly Depemokimab Reduces Exacerbations and Improves Quality of Life in Patients with Uncontrolled Asthma Symptoms at Baseline: Subgroup Analyses of the Phase III SWIFT-1/2 Studies	Ian D. Pavord	Oral Presentation Abstract #10692 Session C14

Sustained Efficacy of Depemokimab Over Time in Type 2 Asthma Characterized by Blood Eosinophils: Pooled Data from the Phase III SWIFT-1/2 Studies	Michael E. Wechsler	Poster Discussion Abstract #6969 Poster Board #1007 Session B101
Real-World Persistence to Biologic Therapies and Its Impact on Outcomes in Patients with Asthma	Justin Kwiatek	Late-breaker Poster Board #724 Session C101
Regional Variation in Response to Depemokimab Versus Placebo in Patients with Asthma with Type 2 Inflammation: Subgroup Analyses of the Phase III SWIFT-1/2 Studies	David J. Jackson	Thematic Poster Abstract #12036 Poster Board #P1382 Session A32
Exploring Global Geographic Variation in Exacerbation Rates in Randomized Controlled Trials of Biologics in Patients with Severe Asthma: A Systematic Literature Review	David J. Jackson	Thematic Poster Abstract #6796 Poster Board #P1422 Session A34
Twice-Yearly Depemokimab Demonstrates Efficacy in Patients with Asthma in China and Japan: Subpopulation Analyses of the SWIFT-1/2 Studies	Toshiyuki Koya	Thematic Poster Abstract #11189 Poster Board #P1429 Session A34
Fluticasone Furoate/Umeclidinium/Vilanterol		
Effect of Chronic Mucus Hypersecretion on Patients with COPD Achieving and Maintaining Disease Stability with Fluticasone Furoate/Umeclidinium/Vilanterol Versus Budesonide/Formoterol: A FULFIL Post Hoc Analysis	Feng-yan Wang	Oral Presentation Abstract #10693 Session D14
Exacerbation Reduction in Patients with Asthma Following Initiation of Fluticasone Furoate/Umeclidinium/Vilanterol (FF/UMEC/VI) in the United States	Stephen G. Noorduyn	Oral Presentation Abstract #9347 Session C16
Assessment of Disease Stability in Patients with COPD Receiving Single-Inhaler Therapy with Fluticasone Furoate/Umeclidinium/Vilanterol (FF/UMEC/VI) Versus FF/VI and UMEC/VI: Post Hoc Analysis of the IMPACT Trial	MeiLan K. Han	Oral Presentation Abstract #10784 Session A15
Impact of Fluticasone Furoate/Umeclidinium/Vilanterol Inhaled Therapy on a Clinical Remission Endpoint in Asthma for Patients with Type 2 Inflammation: CAPTAIN Post Hoc Analysis	Ian Pavord	Poster Discussion Abstract #8928 Poster Board #1010 Session B101
Impact of Simultaneous Step-Up to High-Dose Fluticasone Furoate and Addition of Umeclidinium on a Clinical Remission Endpoint in Asthma: CAPTAIN Post Hoc Analysis	Ian Pavord	Poster Discussion Abstract #9064 Poster Board #1011 Session B101
Comparison of Individual and Composite Measures to Assess Disease Stability Over Time in Patients with COPD Treated with Fluticasone Furoate/Umeclidinium/Vilanterol: A Post Hoc Analysis	MeiLan K. Han	Poster Discussion Abstract #10779 Poster Board #615 Session B25
Disease Stability, Management and Treatment Goals in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Among Newly Diagnosed vs Long-Term Diagnosed Patients: A Patient Survey	David Halpin	Thematic Poster Abstract #10768 Poster Board #P262 Session B42
Salbutamol (albuterol)		
Decarbonizing Respiratory Care: The Impact of a Low-Carbon Salbutamol Metered-Dose Inhaler	Maximilian Plank	Late-breaker Poster Board #P657

		Session C33
Camlipixant		
Investigating Camlipixant P2X3 Selectivity and Taste Disturbance: A Model-Based Dose–Response Meta-Analysis	Daren Austin	Thematic Poster Abstract #7825 Poster Board #P109 Session A54
Effect of Camlipixant on Cardiac Repolarization in Healthy Participants: A Thorough QT/QTc Study	Elizabeth A. Duncan	Thematic Poster Abstract #8877 Poster Board #P108 Session A54
A Scoping Literature Review of Digital Endpoints for Chronic Cough Over the Past Five Years: Closing the Gap Between Clinical Trials and Real-World Clinical Practice	Elizabeth P. Skinner	Thematic Poster Abstract #7776 Poster Board #P256 Session B42

About mepolizumab
Mepolizumab is a monoclonal antibody that targets and binds to IL-5, a key messenger protein (cytokine) in type 2 inflammation. Mepolizumab has been developed for the treatment of a range of IL-5 mediated diseases associated with type 2 inflammation. It is currently approved for use in the US and Europe across four IL-5 mediated conditions. Mepolizumab is not approved for the treatment of COPD in any country. Regulatory submissions are under review in several countries, including the US, China and the EU. The US FDA has provided a PDUFA date of May 7, 2025.

For product and important safety information please consult the country relevant summary of product characteristics. EU available at: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/product-information/nucala-epar-product-information_en.pdf.

About depemokimab
Depemokimab, a monoclonal antibody that targets IL-5, is the first ultra-long-acting biologic to be evaluated in phase III trials of patients with asthma with type 2 inflammation (SWIFT trials) or chronic rhinosinusitis with nasal polyps (CRSwNP) (the ANCHOR trials). Depemokimab's extended half-life, high-binding affinity and potency, supported six-month (26 week) dosing regimens in these trials, and demonstrated early and sustained inhibition of markers of type 2 inflammation and IL-5 activity. The phase III programme includes evaluation of depemokimab in other IL-5 mediated diseases including eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA) and hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES). The first phase III trials in severe asthma, SWIFT-1 and SWIFT-2, have been reported and published in the *The New England Journal of Medicine* and the phase III trials in CRSwNP, ANCHOR-1 and ANCHOR -2 have been published in *The Lancet*. Depemokimab is an investigational product and is not approved for use in any country. Regulatory submissions are under review, including in the US, China, Japan and the EU.

About GSK in respiratory
GSK continues to build on decades of pioneering work to deliver more ambitious treatment goals, develop the next generation standard of care, and redefine the future of respiratory medicine for hundreds of millions of people with respiratory diseases. With an industry-leading respiratory portfolio and pipeline of vaccines, targeted biologics, and inhaled medicines, GSK is focused on improving outcomes and the lives of people living with all types of asthma and COPD along with less understood refractory chronic cough or rarer conditions like systemic sclerosis with interstitial lung disease. GSK is harnessing the latest science and technology with the aim of modifying the underlying disease dysfunction and preventing progression.

About GSK
GSK is a global biopharma company with a purpose to unite science, technology, and talent to get ahead of disease together. Find out more at gsk.com.

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Cautionary statement regarding forward-looking statements
GSK cautions investors that any forward-looking statements or projections made by GSK, including those made in this announcement, are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Such factors include, but are not limited to, those described in the "Risk Factors" section in GSK's Annual Report on Form 20-F for 2024, and GSK's Q1 Results for 2025.

Registered in England & Wales:
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References

1 Hoffman M. Lung Disease & Respiratory Health. COPD Stages and the GOLD Criteria. WebMD. Available at: webmd.com/lung/copd/gold-criteria-for-copd. 14 May 2023. Last accessed April 2025.