ALN-6400 (PLG) Overview

An Investigational RNAi Therapeutic

Disease State(s) Under Investigation	Bleeding disorders: HHT, VWD with HMB[1-3]
MoA	Designed to target production of plasminogen (PLG) in the liver[2]
Route of Administration	Subcutaneous[2]

Clinical Trials Overview

Phase 1	Treatment Arms	Primary Endpoint
Active Safety, Tolerability, PK, and PD of Single Ascending Doses of **ALN-6400** Healthy Volunteers[2]	ALN-6400; placebo	Safety (frequency of AEs up to 36 weeks)
Phase 2		
Active Safety, Tolerability, Efficacy, and PD of Multiple Doses of **ALN-6400** Adult Patients with HHT[2]	ALN-6400; placebo	Safety (frequency of AEs up to 96 weeks)
Recruiting Safety, Tolerability, Efficacy, and PD of Multiple Doses of **ALN-6400** Adult and Adolescent Patients with VWD and HMB[3]	ALN-6400 (Treatment Group A); ALN-6400 (Treatment Group B)	Safety (frequency of AEs up to 72 weeks)

The safety and efficacy of ALN-6400 has not been established by any health authority.

AE, adverse event; HHT, hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia; HMB, heavy menstrual bleeding; MoA, mechanism of action; PD, pharmacodynamics; PK, pharmacokinetics; PLG, plasminogen; RNA, ribonucleic acid; RNAi, RNA interference; VWD, Von Willebrand Disease. *1. Alnylam Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2025. https://investors.alnylam.com/press-release?id=29381 (Accessed November 2, 2025). 2. ClinicalTrials.gov. 2026. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06659640 (Accessed May 4, 2026). 3. ClinicalTrials.gov. 2026. https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT07575308 (Accessed May 14, 2026)*

Alnylam