Allena Pharmaceuticals						
Name of study	Objective	Major Inclusion criteria	Major exclusion criteria	Major endpoints and time points	Centers participating in Europe	More information available at
	1. Determine long-term safety and efficacy of reloxaliase for decreasing 24-hour urine oxalate (UOx) 2. Evaluate effect of reloxaliase on kidney stone disease progression and kidney function 3. Assess impact of reloxaliase on healthcare resource utilization and quality of life	 Enteric disorder associated with fat malabsorption and known or suspected hyperoxaluria (e.g., history of kidney stone or oxalate nephropathy) UOx ≥50 mg/24h At least 1 kidney stone within past 2 years Stable regimen of medications for management of kidney stone risk factors 	1. Unable to obtain reliable 24-hour urine collections 2. eGFR <30 mL/min/1.73 m² 3. Cannot establish Baseline kidney stone burden via imaging 4. Known genetic, congenital, or other cause of kidney stone	Primary Change in 24-hour UOx from Baseline (Weeks 1-4) Secondary 1. Change in 24-hour UOx from Baseline (Weeks 16-24) 2. Proportion of subjects with ≥ 20% reduction in 24-hour UOx (Weeks 1-4) Long-Term Endpoints (2-4 years) Primary: Kidney stone disease progression Secondary: 1. Hospitalizations or emergency room visits or procedures for kidney stones 2. Change in eGFR from Baseline	France Vandoeuvre-les- Nancy CHRU de Nancy — Hospitaux de Brabois Marseille AP-HM Hopital de la Conception Switzerland Lausanne Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Vaudois Future centers planned in: Austria Belgium Croatia Germany Italy Portugal Romania Russia Spain United Kingdom Center locations will be updated at: https://clinicaltrials.go v/ct2/show/NCT0384 7090	If interested in participating, please email: clinical302@allenapharma.com For additional trial information: https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT03847090 OR https://www.allenapharma.com/sites/default/files/NEW_ASN20_InfoPoster.pdf OR