COMBINED INHIBITION OF INTEGRIN B7 AND TL1A, INTEGRIN B7 AND IL-23, OR TL1A AND IL-23 ARE SUPERIOR TO THEIR CONSTITUENT MONOTHERAPIES IN MOUSE TNBS-INDUCED COLITIS

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Preclinical study in a murine colitis model demonstrates that pairwise combinations of antibodies targeting integrin β7, TL1A, and IL-23 achieve superior efficacy compared to monotherapy with constituent antibodies.

KEY POINTS

- In the TNBS-induced murine colitis model, combination therapy with anti-β7 plus anti-TL1A, anti-β7 plus anti-IL-23, or anti-TL1A plus anti-IL-23 showed superior efficacy to their constituent monotherapies based on disease activity scoring.
- Monotherapy with 25 mg/kg anti-β7 or anti-TL1A produced low magnitude directional improvements, while 25 mg/kg anti-IL-23 monotherapy resulted in significant improvements relative to vehicle and isotype controls.
- Low dose anti-IL-23 (1 mg/kg) showed minimal activity alone but maintained efficacy when combined with anti-β7 or anti-TL1A, demonstrating combination benefit at lower doses.
- The authors conclude these findings provide biologic rationale for advancing antibody combinations into human clinical trials for inflammatory bowel disease.
- This material is relevant for researchers and clinicians interested in novel combination therapeutic approaches for IBD; all authors are employees and shareholders of Spyre Therapeutics.

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