COMBINING IL-23 BLOCKADE WITH ANTI-α4B7 OR ANTI-TL1A FOR THE TREATMENT OF IBD IS SUPPORTED BY IN VITRO AND MOUSE IBD MODEL EXPERIMENTS

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Pre-clinical study demonstrates that combining anti-IL-23 with anti-α4β7 or anti-TL1A antibodies enhances suppression of IL-17 and shows modest improvements in murine colitis models compared to monotherapy.

KEY POINTS

- IL-23 and TL1A synergistically promote IL-17 production in human and mouse immune cells, and combined blockade of both targets suppresses IL-17 secretion more effectively than either antibody alone
- In a mouse T-cell transfer colitis model, high-dose combination therapy with anti-IL-23 and anti-α4β7 improved body weight and reduced colonic IL-17 protein levels compared to monotherapy
- The combination showed similar improvements to monotherapy in survival, disease activity index, and histology scores, with less obvious effects on these other disease measures
- This pre-clinical work addresses the need to evaluate whether combining targeted biologics can improve efficacy by inhibiting multiple pathways while avoiding broad immunosuppression
- This material is most relevant to researchers and clinicians interested in novel combination therapeutic strategies for inflammatory bowel disease

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