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Summary

LONG-TERM UPREGULATION OF MIR-124 IN BLOOD AND RECTAL BIOPSIES OF PATIENTS WITH MODERATE-TO-SEVERE ULCERATIVE COLITIS RECEIVING OBEFAZIMOD 50 MG DAILY FOR 96-WEEKS

Josianne Nitcheu

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Long-term treatment with obefazimod 50 mg once daily in moderate-to-severe ulcerative colitis patients maintained significant upregulation of anti-inflammatory microRNA miR-124 in blood and rectal tissue over 96 weeks.

KEY POINTS

- Obefazimod 50 mg once daily significantly upregulated miR-124 in both blood and rectal tissue at weeks 48 and 96 compared to baseline ($p<0.001$).
- The miR-124 upregulation was observed in all patients during the 96-week maintenance phase, including those who received placebo during the initial 16-week induction phase.
- In rectal tissue, median fold changes from baseline ranged from 4.5 to 10.3 across treatment groups at weeks 48 and 96, while blood showed larger increases ranging from 128.2 to 396.8.
- The study used droplet digital PCR technology to quantify miR-124 copy number in 115 whole blood samples and 508 rectal biopsy samples collected at baseline, week 48, and week 96.
- This material is relevant for researchers and clinicians interested in the mechanism of action and long-term molecular effects of obefazimod in ulcerative colitis.

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