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Summary

HISTOLOGIC AND ENDOSCOPIC EFFICACY OF ICOTROKINRA, A FIRST-IN-CLASS TARGETED ORAL PEPTIDE THAT PRECISELY BLOCKS THE IL-23 RECEPTOR, IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS: OUTCOMES FROM THE ANTHEM-UC STUDY

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ANTHEM-UC Phase 2b trial demonstrates that once-daily oral icotrokinra, a first-in-class targeted peptide, achieved meaningful histologic and endoscopic improvements in moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis, with responses continuing to improve from Week 12 to Week 28.

KEY POINTS

- At Week 12, icotrokinra 400 mg achieved histologic remission in 36.5% of participants versus 19.0% with placebo (Δ 17.7, 95% CI 2.8–32.6), with histologic improvement in 39.7% versus 23.8% (Δ 16.1, 95% CI 0.6–31.6).
- Endoscopic remission (Mayo endoscopy subscore 0) at Week 12 was achieved by 14.3% of participants on icotrokinra 400 mg versus 3.2% on placebo (Δ 11.0, 95% CI 1.9–20.2).
- At Week 28, histologic remission rates continued to improve, reaching 53.1% with icotrokinra 100 mg, 41.9% with 200 mg, and 49.2% with 400 mg, versus 12.7% with placebo.
- The composite endpoint of histologic remission and clinical remission at Week 12 was achieved by 25.4% of participants on icotrokinra 400 mg versus 9.5% on placebo (Δ 16.1, 95% CI 3.2–28.9).
- All icotrokinra dose groups showed clinically meaningful improvements (≥10% absolute difference) versus placebo across most exploratory endpoints at Week 28, except the 200 mg group for endoscopic remission.

– Participants meeting inadequate response criteria at Week 16 were treatment-adjusted and considered nonresponders at Week 28; study enrolled patients with prior inadequate response or intolerance to advanced therapies or conventional immunosuppressants.

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