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Summary

CHARACTERISATION OF THE EFFECT OF ETRASIMOD ON PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS: DATA FROM ELEVATE UC 52 AND ELEVATE UC 12 PHASE 3 CLINICAL TRIALS

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Etrasimod, an oral S1P receptor modulator for ulcerative colitis, induces selective reductions in peripheral T and B cell subsets as demonstrated by immunophenotyping in two phase 3 trials.

KEY POINTS

- In ELEVATE UC 52 and ELEVATE UC 12, etrasimod 2 mg once daily reduced total T and B cells by 62–72% from baseline at Week 12 versus no reduction with placebo.
- Among CD4+ T cell subsets, etrasimod produced the greatest reductions in naïve cells, with additional reductions in central memory, Th2, regulatory, Th1, Th17, and effector memory cells (61–87% decrease).
- CD8+ naïve and central memory T cells were reduced by 69–78%, while CD8+ effector memory cells and natural killer cells showed minimal changes.
- Epiontis ID analysis confirmed significant reductions in peripheral CD3+, CD4+, GATA3+, IL17A+, FOXP3+, CCR7+, and LRP5A+ cells versus placebo in both trials ($p<0.05$ to $p<0.001$).
- Flow cytometry and epigenetic immune monitoring by Epiontis ID provided complementary characterisation of etrasimod's selective pharmacodynamic effects on peripheral blood mononuclear cell subsets.

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