

TL1a

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Presentation

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TL1A pathway inhibition represents an emerging therapeutic target for inflammatory bowel disease, with three monoclonal antibodies in late-stage development showing consistent efficacy across both ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease in phase 2 trials.

KEY POINTS

- The speaker reported that TL1A antibodies demonstrated overwhelming efficacy in phase 2 studies for ulcerative colitis, with clinical remission rates of approximately 25% versus 1% for placebo at 12 weeks, and efficacy growing over time to week 50-56 across multiple antibodies
- For Crohn's disease, the speaker stated that phase 2 data showed approximately half of patients achieved clinical remission, with endoscopic remission rates of 17-26% at week 14, and efficacy maintained across different doses
- All three antibodies in late-stage development showed clean safety profiles with no immune suppressant signals captured in the phase 2 studies, though the speaker noted long-term safety data are not yet available
- The speaker presented animal model data suggesting TL1A inhibition may have anti-fibrotic potential, with antibody treatment reversing fibrosis in transgenic mice and preliminary human biopsy data showing down-regulation of fibrosis pathways in ulcerative colitis patients
- In the Q&A, the speaker indicated these drugs appear effective across lines of treatment including in anti-TNF failures, with most phase 2 patients having failed multiple prior therapies
- The speaker noted that current data are limited to luminal disease, with insufficient evidence yet for extra-intestinal manifestations, and that questions remain about biomarker validation and whether these therapies will be used as monotherapy or in combination

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