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Summary

A PHASE IIA OPEN LABEL STUDY OF ALTB-268, AN ANTI-CD162 (PSGL-1) ANTIBODY IN PATIENTS WITH MODERATELY TO SEVERELY ACTIVE ULCERATIVE COLITIS WITH AN INADEQUATE RESPONSE TO PRIOR ADVANCED THERAPY

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Histopathology | Mechanisms & Personalised Medicine | IBD

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ALTB-268, a first-in-class PSGL-1 agonist antibody, demonstrated dose-dependent clinical activity at Week 12 in patients with moderately to severely active ulcerative colitis refractory to at least one advanced therapy.

KEY POINTS

- In the higher-dose cohort (675 mg then 500 mg weekly), 23.1% (3/13) achieved clinical remission and 53.4% (7/13) achieved clinical response at Week 12.
- Patients who achieved target Day 29 trough concentrations showed enhanced efficacy: 38.9% (7/18) achieved clinical remission and 55.5% (10/18) achieved clinical response.
- ALTB-268 was generally well tolerated, with injection site reactions being the most frequent adverse event; ISRs decreased from a maximum of 26% in the first 2 weeks to less than 5% by end of induction.
- All enrolled patients had failed at least one advanced therapy, with 57.1% (Cohort 1) and 53.8% (Cohort 2) having failed more than one prior advanced therapy.
- Day 29 trough concentrations showed a statistically significant relationship with Week 12 clinical remission, identifying a threshold for efficacy.

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