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Development of therapeutic fully human monoclonal antibody FBPF-11X as lead compound for pulmonary fibrosis

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Fibrosis & Cancer Targeting Biotechnology

RESPIRATORY | **Lead**

Product Type	Fully human mono-clonal antibody drug
Indication	Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF) Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis is caused by abnormal/chronic deposition of extracellular matrix substances such as collagen on the outside of lung cells. Once onset, it is a fatal disease that cannot be recovered, with a mortality rate of 50% within 5 years
Target	Pulmonary fibrosis patients
MoA(Mechanism of Action)	Reversible therapeutic effect through inhibition of pulmonary fibrosis induction and maintenance • Suppression of TGF-β expression and inhibition of Smad2/3 phosphorylation • Inhibitory effect of myofibroblast properties maintenance • Inhibition of collagen accumulation and ECM factor expression
Competitiveness	• Pirfenidone and Nintedanib currently in clinical use, and drugs entering phase 2/3 clinical trials (Bi1015550, PRM-151, PNL-74809, Pamrevlumab, IL11R) show some reversible effects, but the ultimate mechanism of action is collagen degradation. Therefore, these drugs are merely symptomatic relief agents, not reversible treatments. • FBPF-101 has clear pulmonary fibrosis reversible treatment effects such as regulation of TGF-β expression, regeneration of myofibroblasts, promotion of collagen degradation, rather than simple symptom relief.
Development Stage	Lead
Route of Administration	Intravenous (IV) or Subcutaneous (SC) Injection

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