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Development of Hit/Lead compound using PKCη inhibitory drugs for treating multiple sclerosis

Hanyang University

IMMUNOLOGY | Hit

Product Type	Small molecule
Indication	Relapsing-Remitting MS (RRMS), Secondary-Progressive MS (SPMS), Primary-Progressive MS (PPMS)
Target	PKCη
MoA(Mechanism of Action)	• Cellular mechanism: Induction of regulatory T cells/ Suppression of Th17 cells • Molecular mechanism: Inhibition of PKCη
Competitiveness	• In patients with multiple sclerosis, the number and function of regulatory T cells are impaired. Ocrelizumab, which depletes B cells, has shown positive clinical outcomes, but prolonged administration leads to vulnerability to infections. Moreover, current medications have continuous relapse upon drug discontinuation. Therefore, a therapeutic strategy that increases regulatory T cells in the body to induce long-term immune tolerance is considered a key approach for multiple sclerosis. • The small molecule targeting PKCη in this project can induce regulatory T cells, thereby alleviating disease progression over the long-term.
Development Stage	Hit
Route of Administration	Oral administration

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