

Development of an sFasL-targeted antibody therapy for treating arthritis that is non-responsive or resistant to TNF α inhibitors

Seoul National University



IMMUNOLOGY	Hit
Product Type	Monoclonal antibody
Indication	Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients who are resistant or non-responsive to TNF- α blockade.
Target	sFasL
MoA(Mechanism of Action)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blocking the interaction between sFasL and DR5. 2. Regulating the inflammatory response via the sFasL-DR5-CX3CL1-CX3CR1 signaling axis. 3. Diminishing chemokine production triggered by immune cells.
Competitiveness	<p>TNFα inhibitors have revolutionized the management of RA. However, an intriguing challenge in the therapeutic landscape is that 10-30% of RA patients remain refractory to initial treatment with these agents. Furthermore, a substantial proportion, encompassing 23-46% of RA patients administered with TNFα inhibitors, experience a waning of treatment efficacy over time. Consequently, the development of novel therapeutics targeting the TNF-α blockade-resistant and non-responder cohort presents a paramount opportunity to advance the frontier of RA management.</p>
Development Stage	Hit
Route of Administration	I.V. injection