

Phase 1 development of Axl, Mer, CSF1R inhibitor Q702



IMMUNOLOGY	Phase 1										
Product Type	Small molecules										
Indication	Chronic graft versus host disease (cGVHD)										
Target	Axl, Mer, CSF1R										
MoA(Mechanism of Action)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cGVHD is a significant complication following an allogeneic stem cell or bone marrow transplant Median onset of cGVHD is 6 months following transplant. Average treatment duration of 1-3 years Fibrosis constitutes the end stage of the inflammatory process in cGVHD leading to major morbidity Although AXL, Mer, CSF1R signals are reported to be involved in cGVHD, CSF1R signaling is a key regulator of fibrosis-mediating macrophages. 										
Competitiveness	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Q702 (Adrixetinib) Axl, Mer, CSF1R inhibitor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Target Inhibition</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparable biological effect in human to Axatilimab </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clinical Benefits</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional benefits through multi-target inhibition Axl, Mer inhibition provides additional anti-fibrosis activity Axl inhibition provides prophylactic anti-leukemia activity for potential relapse </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Patient Convenience</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orally administered, allowing easy dose modification for safety management. </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accessibility</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-administration possible Suitable for various patient body weights Flexible combination with other therapeutic agents </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Q702 (Adrixetinib) Axl, Mer, CSF1R inhibitor	Target Inhibition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparable biological effect in human to Axatilimab 	Clinical Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional benefits through multi-target inhibition Axl, Mer inhibition provides additional anti-fibrosis activity Axl inhibition provides prophylactic anti-leukemia activity for potential relapse 	Patient Convenience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orally administered, allowing easy dose modification for safety management. 	Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-administration possible Suitable for various patient body weights Flexible combination with other therapeutic agents
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Development Stage	Phase 1										
Route of Administration	Oral Administration										

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