Licensing Opportunity

IL-26 inhibitors to treat psoriasis and other inflammatory diseases

Psoriasis is a life-long relapsing Th17-mediated inflammatory skin disease that affects around 2% of the worldwide population. Its most prevalent form is chronic plaque-type psoriasis, which appears to be pathogenetically related to TNF and IL-17, as their blocking is highly efficacious therapeutically. There are also acute forms of psoriasis, including guttate-type psoriasis, erythrodermic psoriasis, and unstable psoriasis. These forms of psoriasis are highly inflammatory and exhibit high expression of IL-26 but not IL-17. Accordingly, the efficacy of treatments targeting the IL-17 pathway in these forms of psoriasis including disease relapses remains unclear.

ADVANTAGES

Biologic therapies targeting TNF and IL-17 are highly efficacious for chronic plaque psoriasis. However, they may not be suitable for the therapy of acute forms of psoriasis and are unable to control relapses. Thus targeting IL-26 may be a novel therapeutic strategy for the treatment of acute forms of psoriasis and/or prevention of relapses. These antibodies are also likely to impact therapy of other inflammatory diseases such as Crohn’s disease, rheumatoid arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, and multiple sclerosis. In fact, there is compelling evidence for an pathogenic role of IL-26 in these diseases.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

PCT/EP2016/066688 patent application
Priority date: July 13, 2015;
in the name of the University hospital of Lausanne and naming as inventors M. Gilliet, J. Di Domizio and S. Meller.

COLLABORATION TYPE

PACTT offers to grant exclusive or non exclusive license to industrial partners able to develop and commercialize the technology.

PUBLICATION

Meller S. et al, Nat Immunol. 2015 Sep;16(9):970-9

REFERENCE

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