

Aiming for Disease Modification

Addressing areas of high unmet need

We aim to achieve disease modification, durable remission and ultimately cure for patients with respiratory disease by understanding and addressing the underlying disease drivers of respiratory diseases. Our focus is on four diseases, where the unmet medical need remains significant and in some cases, we see an increasing prevalence.¹⁻³



Asthma



Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)



Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF)



Chronic Cough

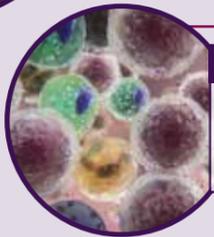
Understanding the biology

Our strategic research focus is divided into four mechanistic and complimentary approaches in chronic lung disease.



Lung Epithelium

The inner lining of the lung is not just a barrier, but it also plays a role as a disease driver by triggering inflammation. Improved understanding of this role helps us to identify new drug targets that could change the course of disease.



Lung Immunity

Restoring a healthy balance in the immune system might be possible through immunomodulation, improved cell metabolism and by battling viruses and bacteria in the lungs.



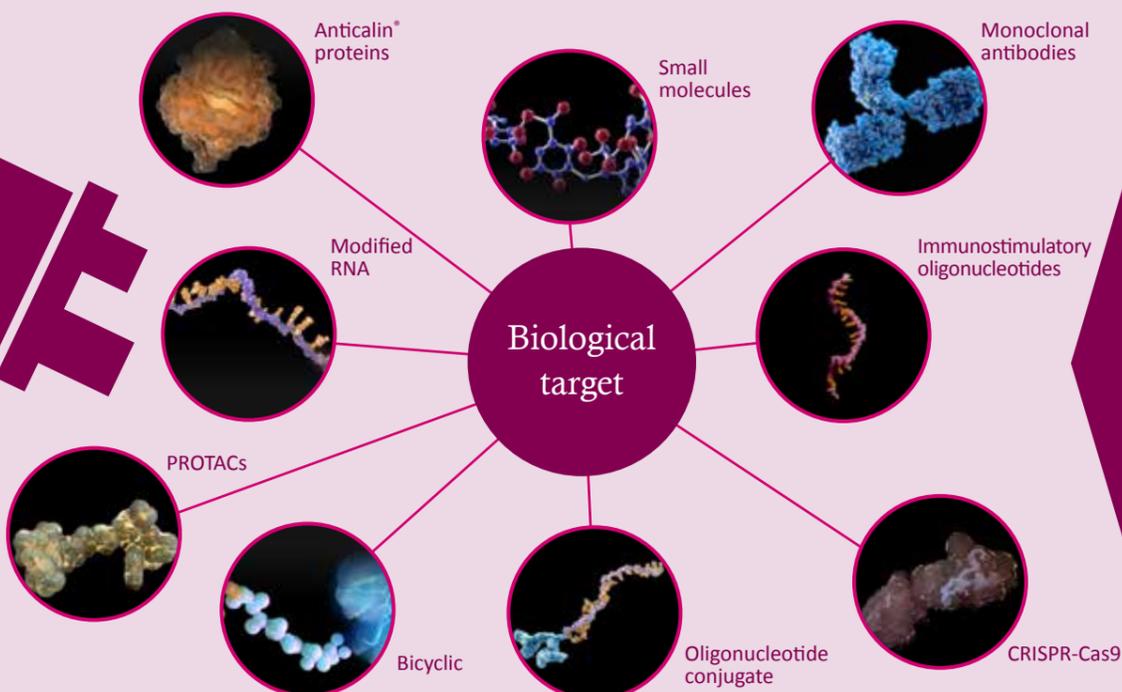
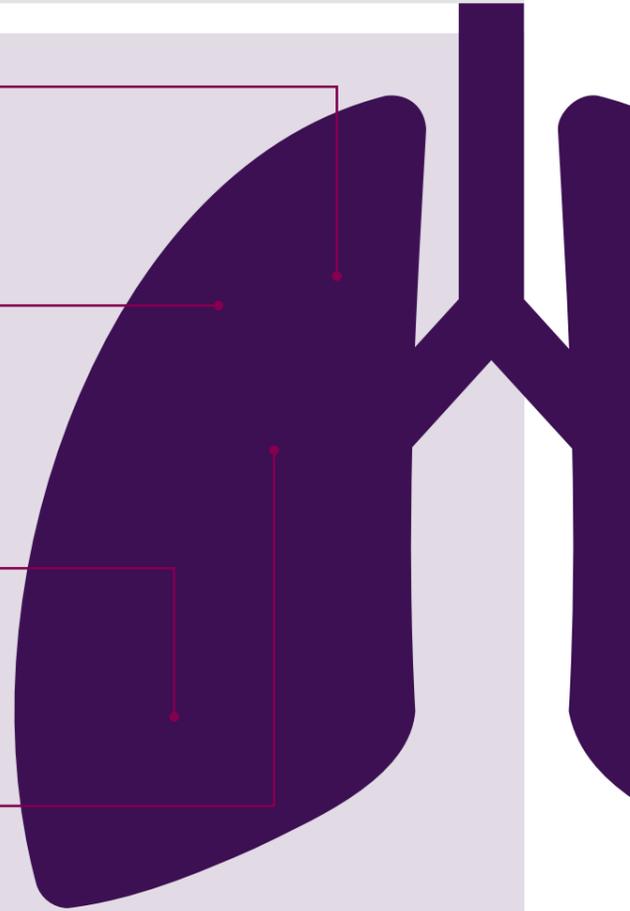
Lung Regeneration

Repairing lung damage by stimulating regrowth of lung cell tissue could restore lost lung function in obstructive lung diseases, such as COPD and IPF.



Neuronal Functions

Cough is a neuronal reflex which is normally protective but in chronic cough patients this reflex is triggered inappropriately and becomes troublesome, dramatically impacting the quality of life.



Our toolbox

We have expanded our toolbox of drug modalities beyond the more traditional small molecules and monoclonal antibodies. We hope this will allow us to target any novel biology we uncover and also to access targets in the body that were previously seen as inaccessible.

We investigate what might be the best delivery routes for our drug modalities whether that be systemic or inhaled treatments.

Veeva ID:

Veeva ID: Z4-16491
Date of Preparation: April 2019
Date of Expiration: April 2021

References:

1. Lederer DJ, Martinez FJ. Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis. *N Engl J Med.* 2018;378:1811-23.
2. The Global Asthma Network. The Global Asthma Report 2018. [Online]. Available at: http://www.globalasthmanetwork.org/publications/Global_Asthma_Report_2018.pdf. Last accessed: December 2018.
3. Chanez P, Humbert M. European respiratory review: Asthma: still a promising future? *European Respiratory Review.* 2014, 23 (134) 405-407.