

# *Molecular Target Discovery in IBD*

Canada Future Directions in IBD  
November 2025



*Dermot McGovern*



[cedars-sinai.org](http://cedars-sinai.org)



# Disclosures

Consultant: Mirador Therapeutics

Patents: anti-TL1A therapy in IBD and other IMIDs



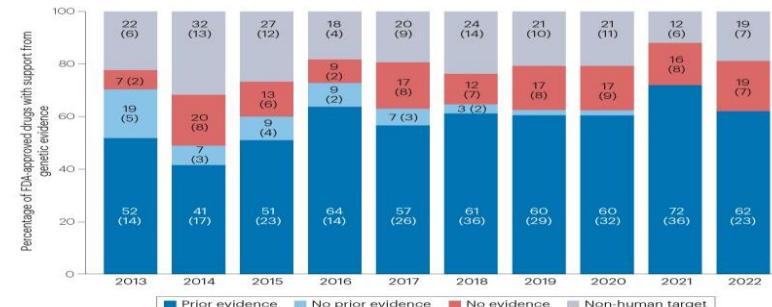
# Disease Targets Grounded in Human Genetics Have Higher Success Rate

- Human genetics support for a target can significantly increase success probability in the clinic
- Recent FDA-approved therapeutics tend to be supported by genetic evidence

**Table 1 The relative value of genetic support for the probability that a target-indication pair progresses along the drug development pipeline, based on historical drug trial information**

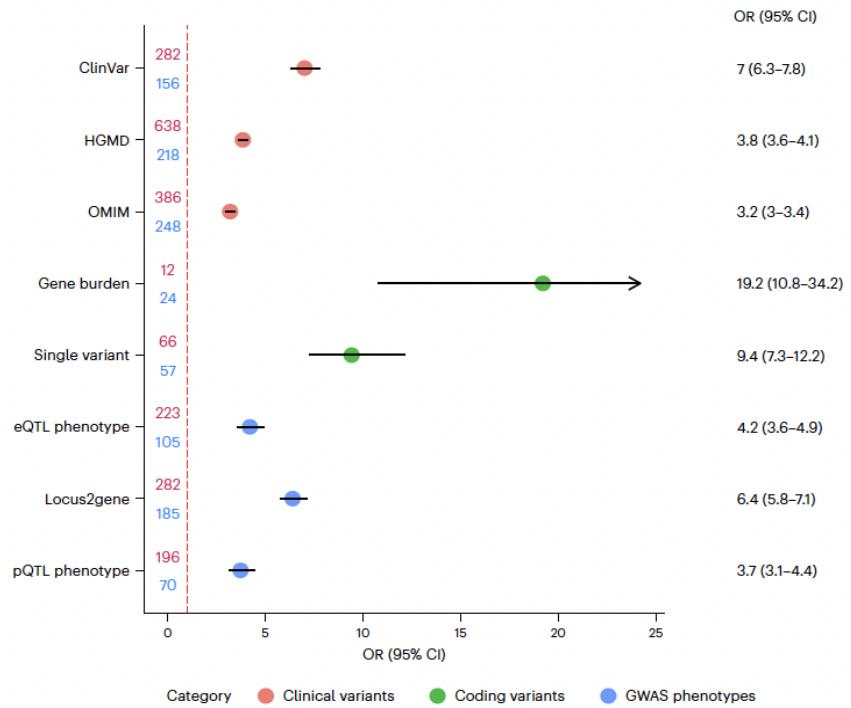
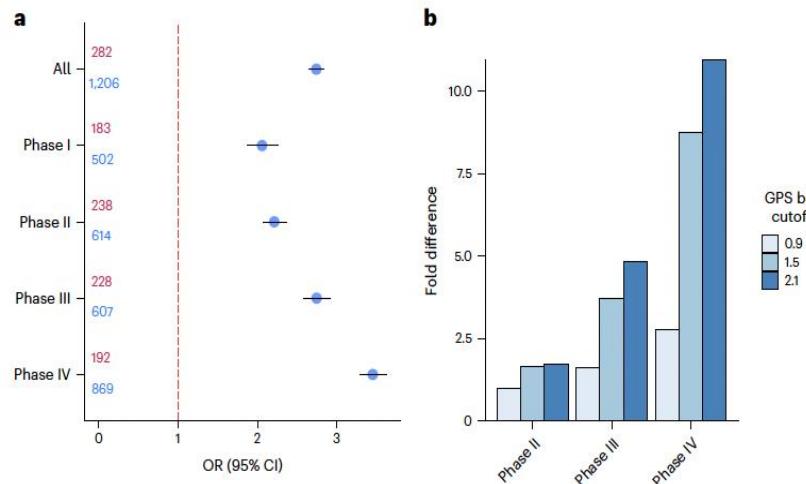
Progression	$p(\text{progress}   \text{genetic support}) / p(\text{progress}   \text{no genetic support})$		
	GWASdb and OMIM	GWASdb	OMIM
Phase I to phase II	1.2 (1.1–1.3)	1.2 (1.1–1.3)	1.2 (1.1–1.3)
Phase II to phase III	1.5 (1.3–1.7)	1.4 (1.2–1.7)	1.6 (1.3–1.9)
Phase III to approval	1.1 (1.0–1.2)	1.0 (0.8–1.2)	1.1 (0.9–1.3)
Phase I to phase III	1.8 (1.5–2.1)	1.8 (1.4–2.1)	1.9 (1.5–2.3)
Phase I to approval	2.0 (1.6–2.4)	1.8 (1.3–2.3)	2.2 (1.6–2.8)

Values give the ratio of the probability of a target-indication pair progressing given genetic support to the probability of progressing without genetic support; 95% confidence intervals are given in parentheses.

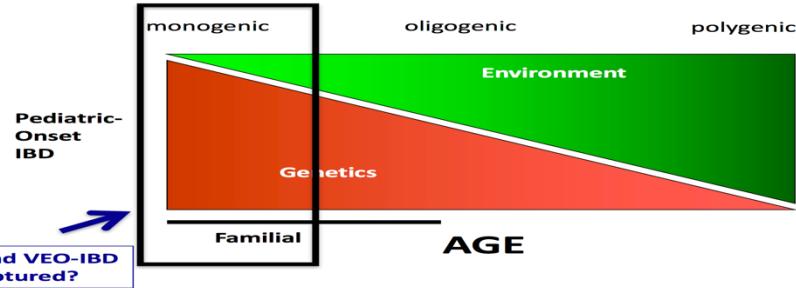


# Development of a human genetics-guided priority score for 19,365 genes and 399 drug indications

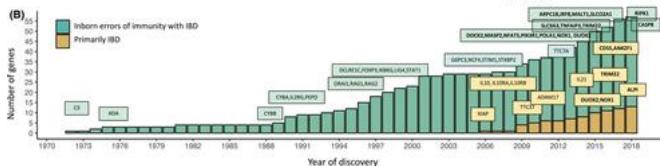
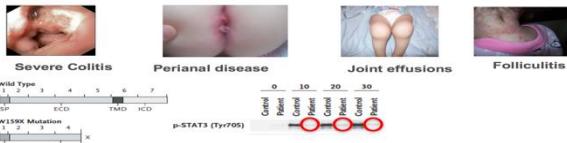
AI Framework combining genetic (8 features), gene & protein expression data, drug indications to develop a Genetic Priority Score (GPS)



# Monogenic Forms of IBD: n = 1 'Therapeutic' interventions



- Presented in 1<sup>st</sup> year of life with severe colitis
- Multiple enterocutaneous fistulae, recurrent folliculitis, recurrent infections, impaired wound healing



**Table 3**  
Potential "actionable": gene defects recognized in VEO-IBD

Gene Defect	Potential Therapeutic Approach	Contraindications to Therapy
<i>IL10</i> and <i>IL-10 receptor</i>	HSCT likely curative <sup>80,91</sup>	
<i>FOXP3</i> , <i>IL2RA</i> , <i>CTLA4</i> , <i>MALT1</i>	HSCT likely curative <sup>92</sup>	
<i>XIAP</i>	HSCT likely curative <sup>60</sup>	
<i>SH2D1A</i>	HSCT likely curative <sup>93</sup>	
<i>DCLRE1C</i>	HSCT likely curative <sup>94</sup>	
<i>ZAP70</i>	HSCT likely curative <sup>95</sup>	
<i>WAS</i>	HSCT likely curative <sup>96</sup>	
<i>CGD</i>	HSCT likely curative <sup>97</sup>	
<i>CYBB</i> , <i>CYBA</i> , <i>NCF1</i> , <i>NCF2</i> , <i>NCF4</i>	Leukine antibiotics, IL-1 receptor antagonist (Anakinra), possible use to bridge to HSCT or if HSCT not available <sup>98,99</sup>	Anti-TNF contraindicated: increase risk of severe infections, may be fatal <sup>100</sup>
<i>EPCAM</i>		HSCT not helpful <sup>101</sup>
<i>TTC7A</i>		HSCT not helpful <sup>102</sup>
Mevalonate kinase deficiency, <i>NLRC4</i> gene defects, IL-10 R deficiency	IL-1 targets <sup>29</sup>	
<i>NLRC4</i>	IL-18, ILR inhibition <sup>103</sup>	
<i>LRBA</i> deficiency	CTLA4 fusion protein: Abatacept (possible use to bridge to HSCT) <sup>104</sup>	
<i>STAT1</i>	HSCT or Janus kinase inhibitor Ruxolitinib <sup>105</sup>	

Common Diseases in Clinical Cohorts —  
Not Always What They Seem

~10,000 subjects from UK Biobank with a dx of MS, IBD, AD

2.86% with MS diagnosis  
1.12% with IBD diagnosis  
2.50% with AD diagnosis

**“Carried a rare variant that contributes to molecular diagnosis of a monogenic disorder”**

Validation in Phase 3 studies of: **ADA** (UC and CD), **UPA** (UC), **RISA** (UC and CD)

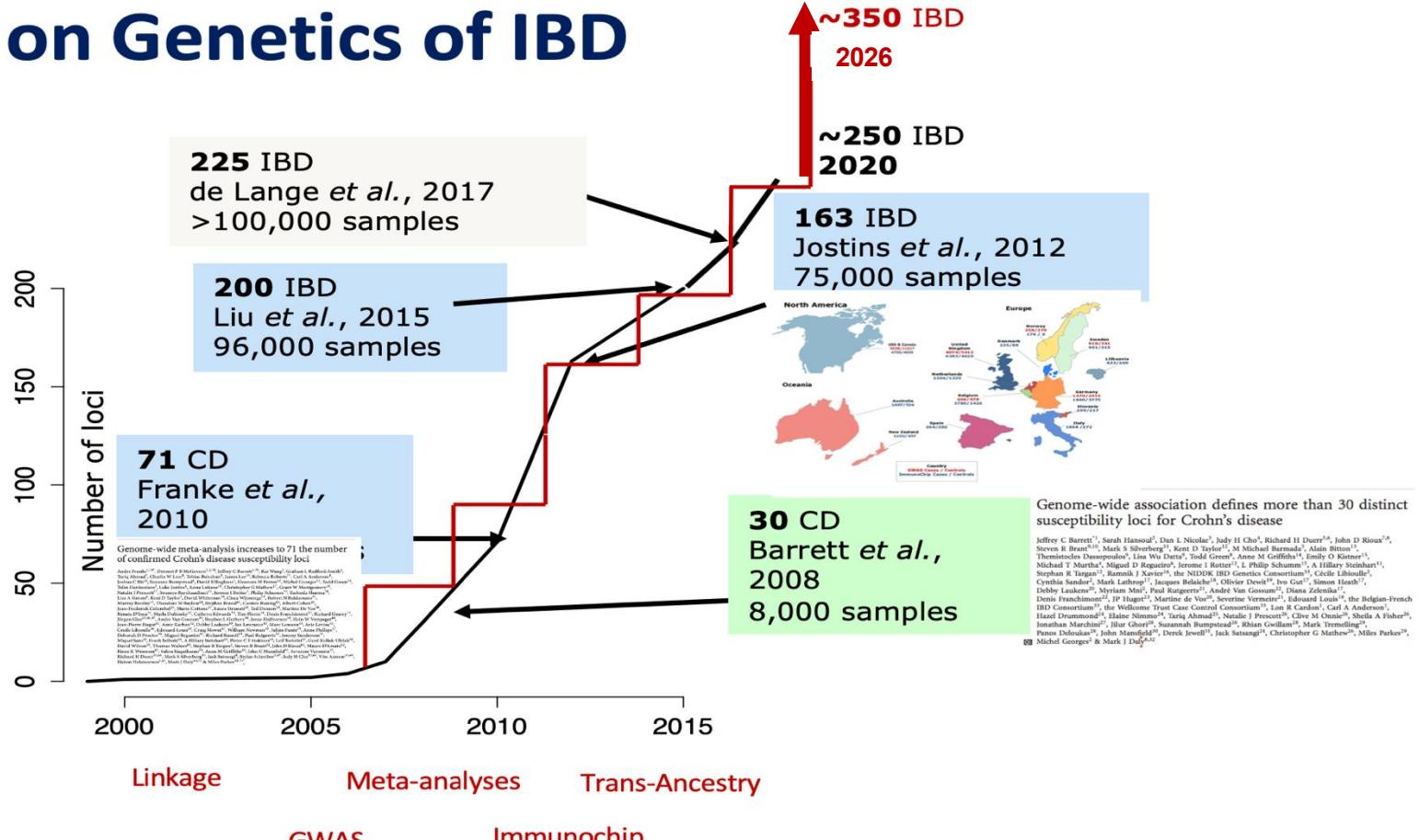
- 1480 IBD - 4.73% carried a rare ‘monogenic’ variant
- **ADA:** 31/33 (94%) variant +ve: 94% no clinical or endoscopic remission within a year
- **UPA:** 7/10 variant +ve: no endoscopic remission at week 8 (none at week 52)
- **RISA:** 4/17 variant +ve: endoscopic remission at 12 weeks



Case: 60 yrs, woman with CD in SERENE CD: clinical response, no endoscopic response

- Heterozygous for likely *ACTG2* pathogenic variant - autosomal-dominant familial visceral myopathy

# Updates on Genetics of IBD



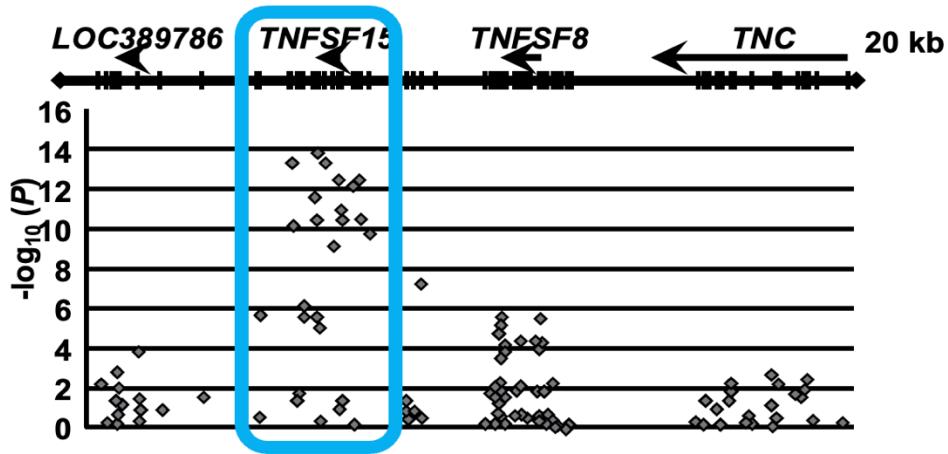
# Single nucleotide polymorphisms in *TNFSF15* confer susceptibility to Crohn's disease



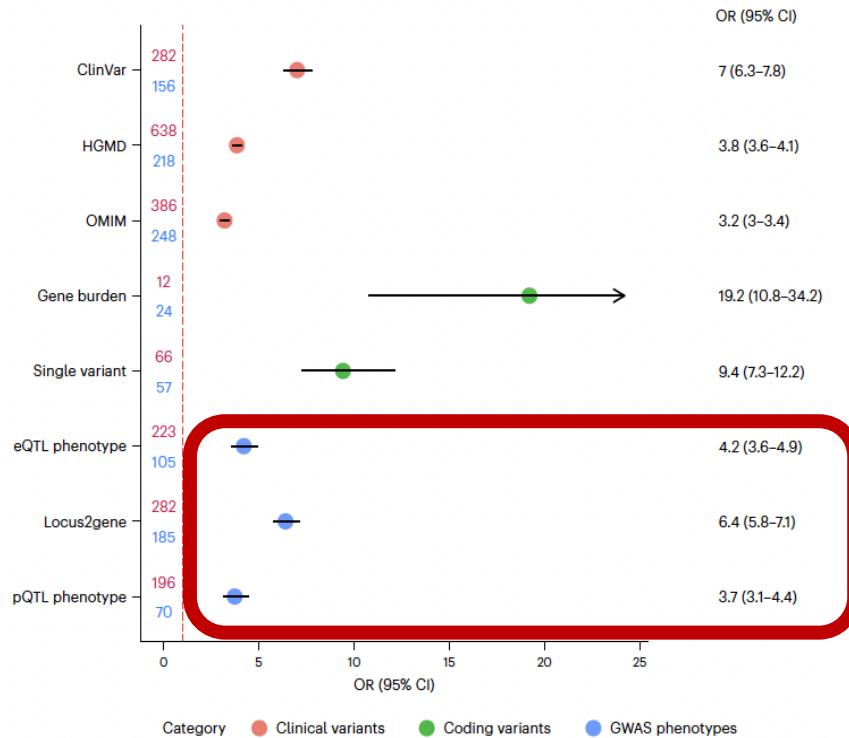
Human Molecular Genetics, 2005, Vol. 14, No. 22 3499–3506  
doi:10.1093/hmg/ddi379  
Advance Access published on October 13, 2005

## Single nucleotide polymorphisms in *TNFSF15* confer susceptibility to Crohn's disease

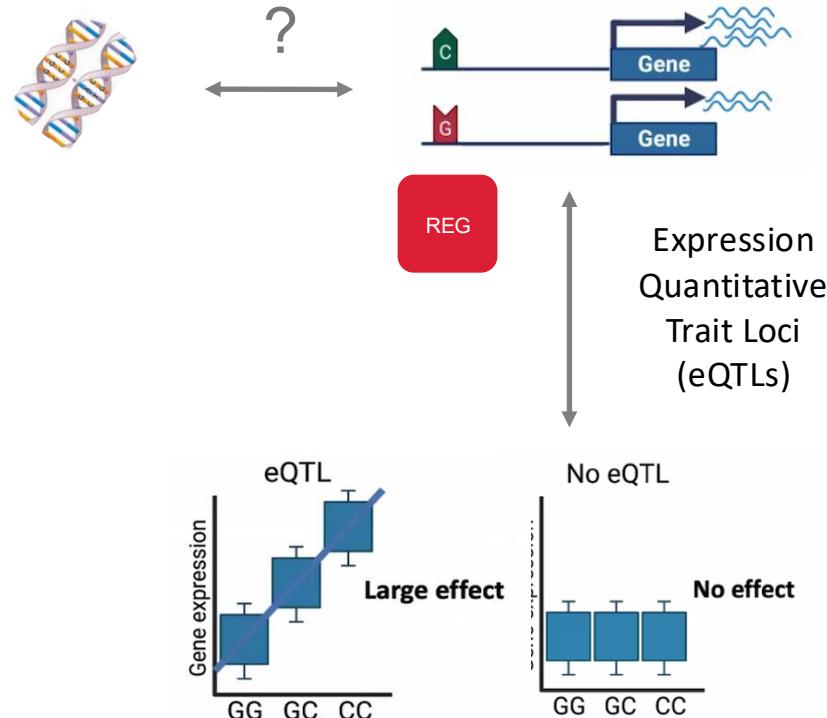
Keiko Yamazaki<sup>1</sup>, Dermot McGovern<sup>2,3</sup>, Jiannis Ragoussis<sup>2</sup>, Marta Paolucci<sup>2</sup>, Helen Butler<sup>2</sup>, Derek Jewell<sup>2,3</sup>, Lon Cardon<sup>2</sup>, Masakazu Takazoe<sup>4</sup>, Torao Tanaka<sup>4</sup>, Toshiki Ichimori<sup>5</sup>, Susumu Saito<sup>6</sup>, Akihiro Sekine<sup>6</sup>, Aritoshi Iida<sup>6</sup>, Atsushi Takahashi<sup>7</sup>, Tatsuhiko Tsunoda<sup>7</sup>, Mark Lathrop<sup>8</sup> and Yusuke Nakamura<sup>1,6,\*</sup>



Article  
**Development of a human genetics-guided priority score for 19,365 genes and 399 drug indications**  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41588-023-01609-2>

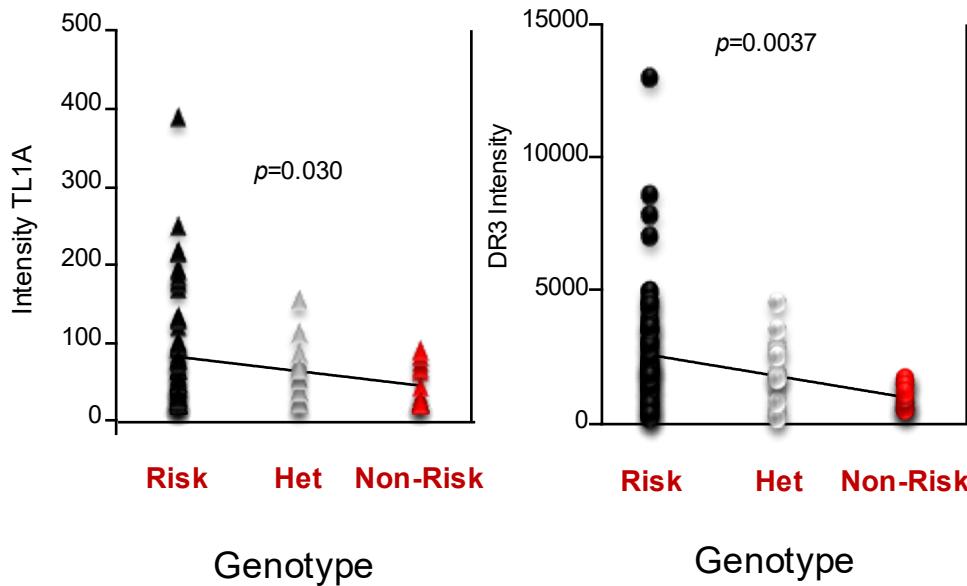


# Linking Genetics to Target Genes

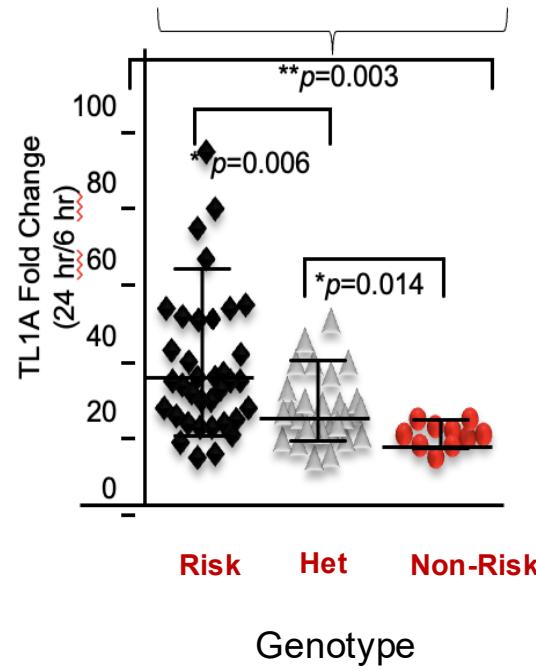


# Functional Genomics: *TNFSF15* Genotype is Associated with Magnitude of TL1A Induction and Expression of DR3

## Uninvolved Small Bowel



## PBMC

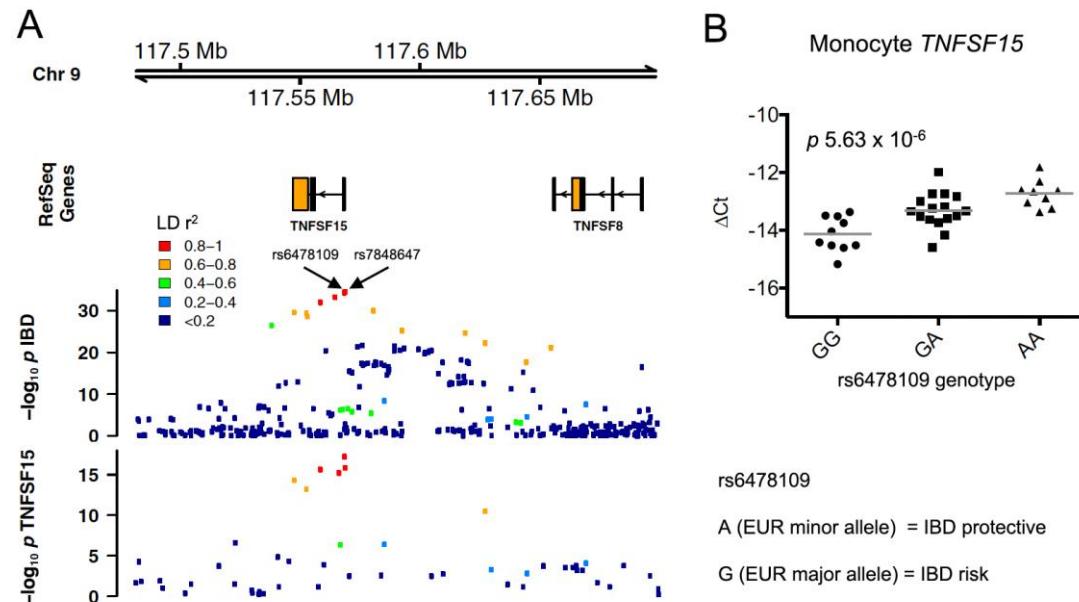


Backbone of companion/complimentary diagnostic

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Reduced monocyte and macrophage *TNFSF15/TL1A* expression is associated with susceptibility to inflammatory bowel disease

1 Department of Medicine, University of Cambridge School of Clinical Medicine, University of Cambridge,



# *TNFSF15/TL1A* Findings in Human Disease

## Genetic Variation in *TNFSF15*:

Associated with Stricturing CD  
in EUR

Barrett et al. *Am J. Pathology*, 2012

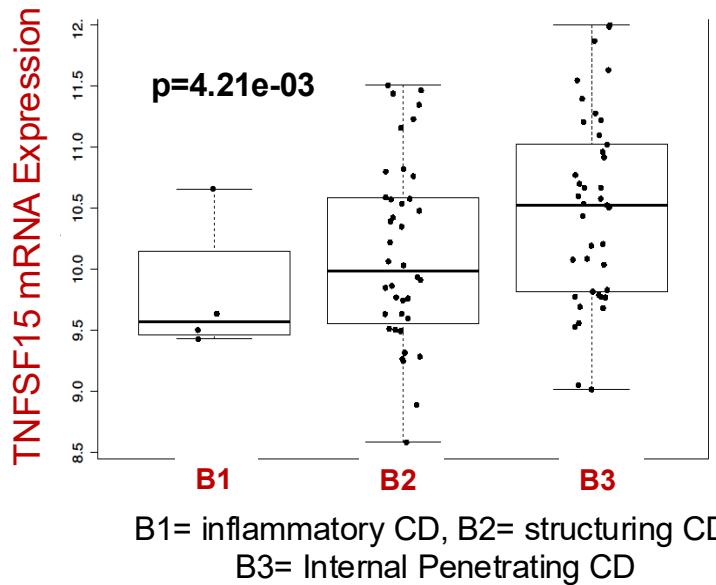
Associated with Stricturing CD  
in JPN

Hirano A, et al. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2013

Associated with MRUC  
in EUR

Haritunians T, et al. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2010

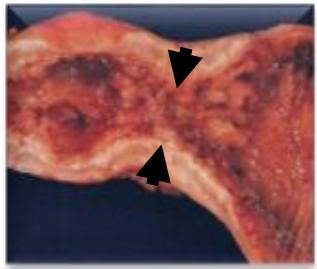
Increased *TNFSF15* mRNA in B2 and B3  
small bowel CD



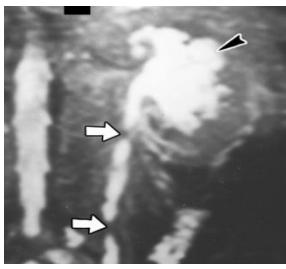
# TL1A Tg Mice: CD Phenotypic Copy

# Reversal of Chronic Fibrosis by Anti-TL1A Antibody

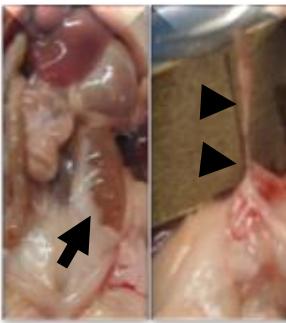
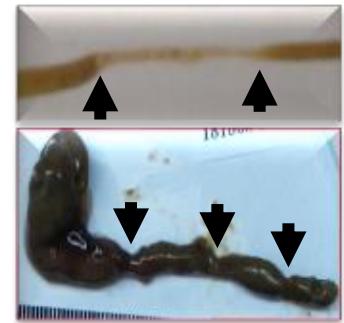
## Gut Stricture



## Ureteral Stricture

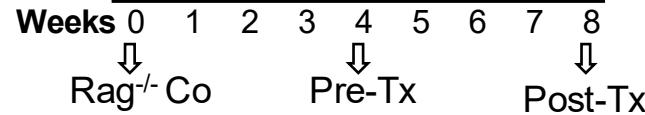


Human

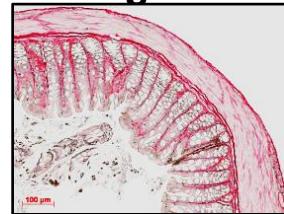


Mice

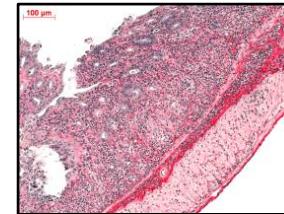
## Adoptive Transfer Model



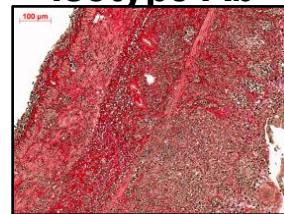
### Rag<sup>-/-</sup> Co



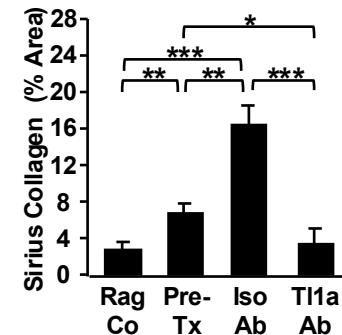
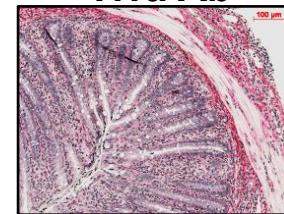
### Pre-Tx



### Isotype Ab



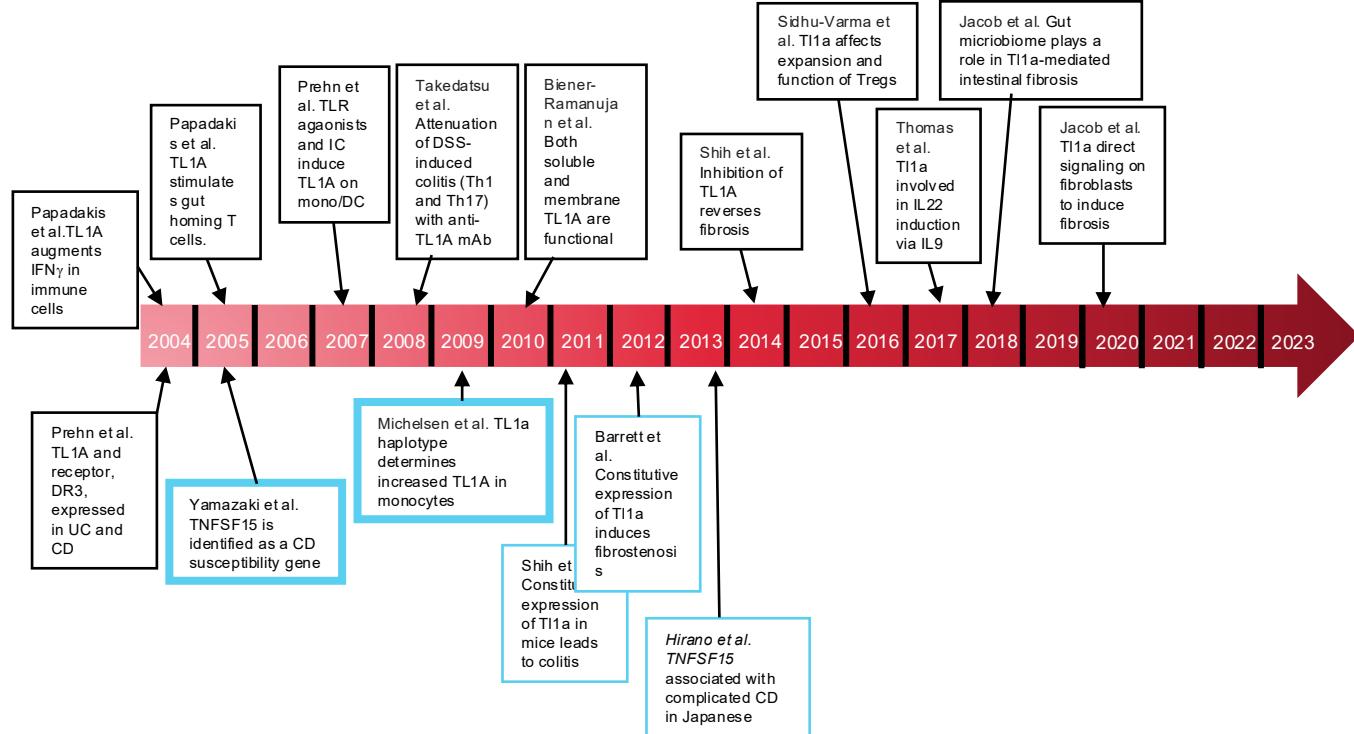
### TL1a Ab



# TL1A (*TNFSF15*) Biological Validation Timeline

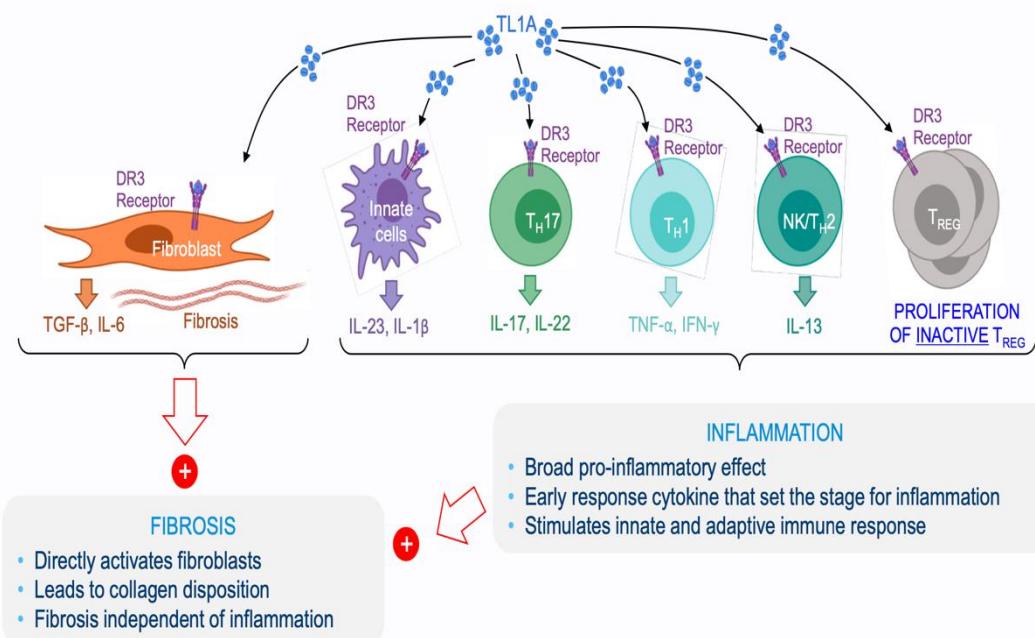
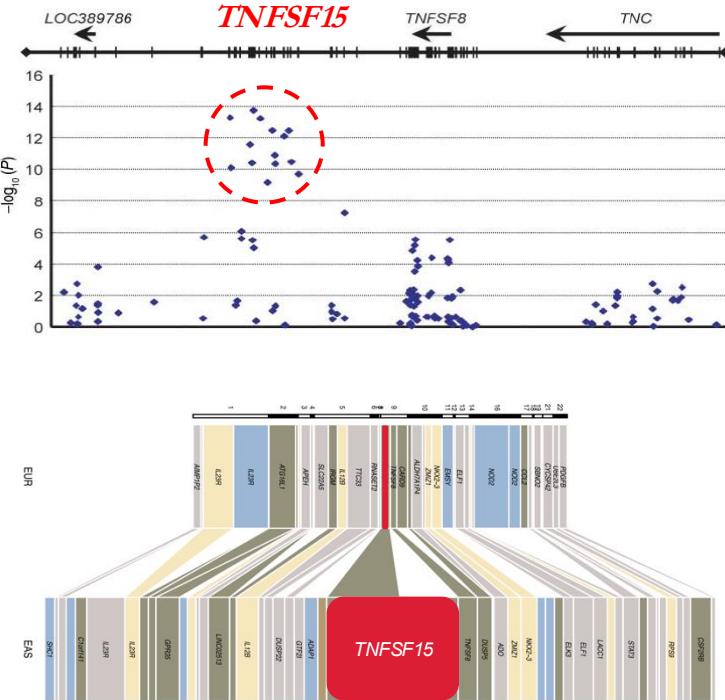


**Stephan  
Targan**



**Janine  
Bilsborough**

# From Genetic Association to Functional Characterization: ~15 years



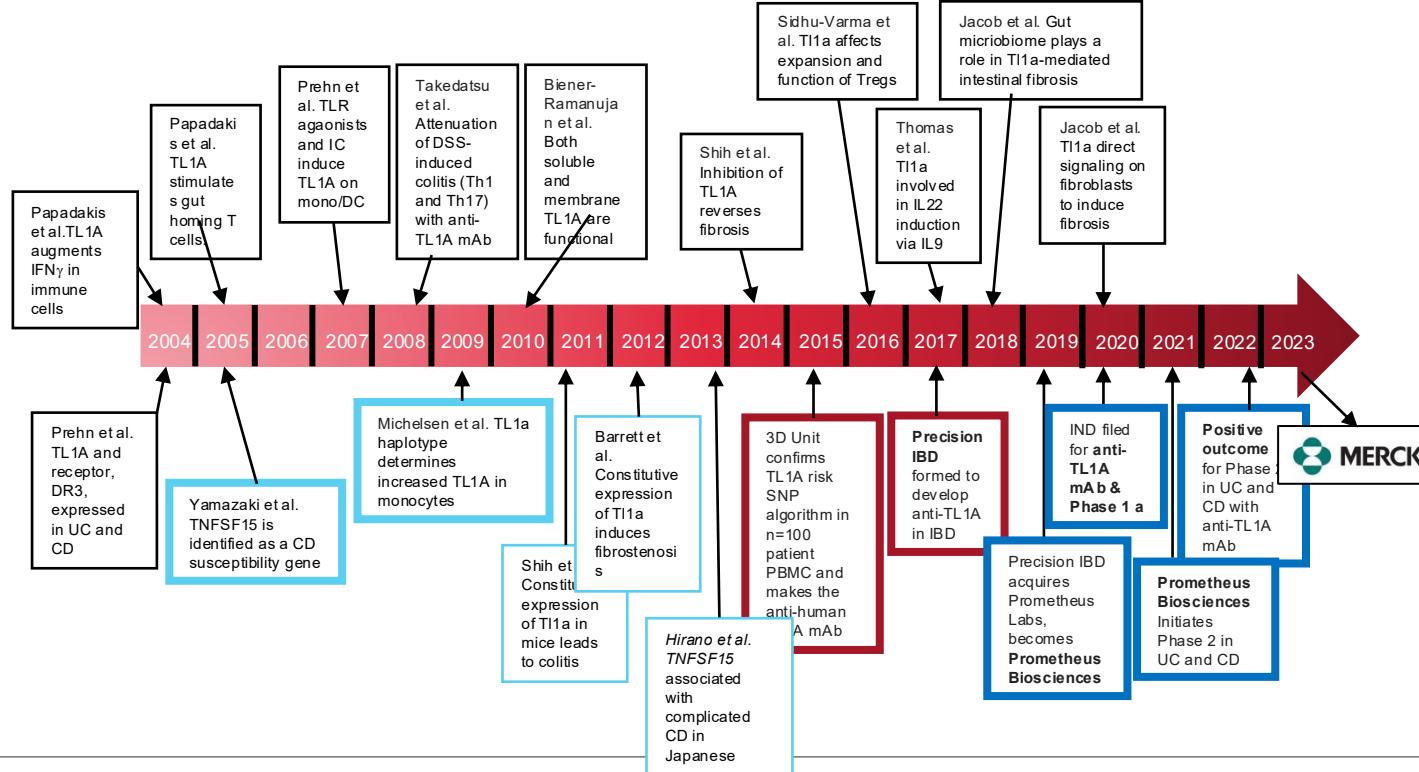
# Subsequent Events That Brought anti-TL1A To Patients

- CSMC 3D unit makes anti-TL1A antibody
- Precision IBD spun out from CSMC to develop anti-TL1A antibody in IBD
- Precision IBD becomes Prometheus Biosciences to optimize antibody and companion diagnostic
- Prometheus Biosciences ‘days from going bust’
- Prometheus Bio., IND, Phase 1 study, and Phase II trials in UC/CD

# TL1A (*TNFSF15*) Biological Validation & Drug Development Timeline

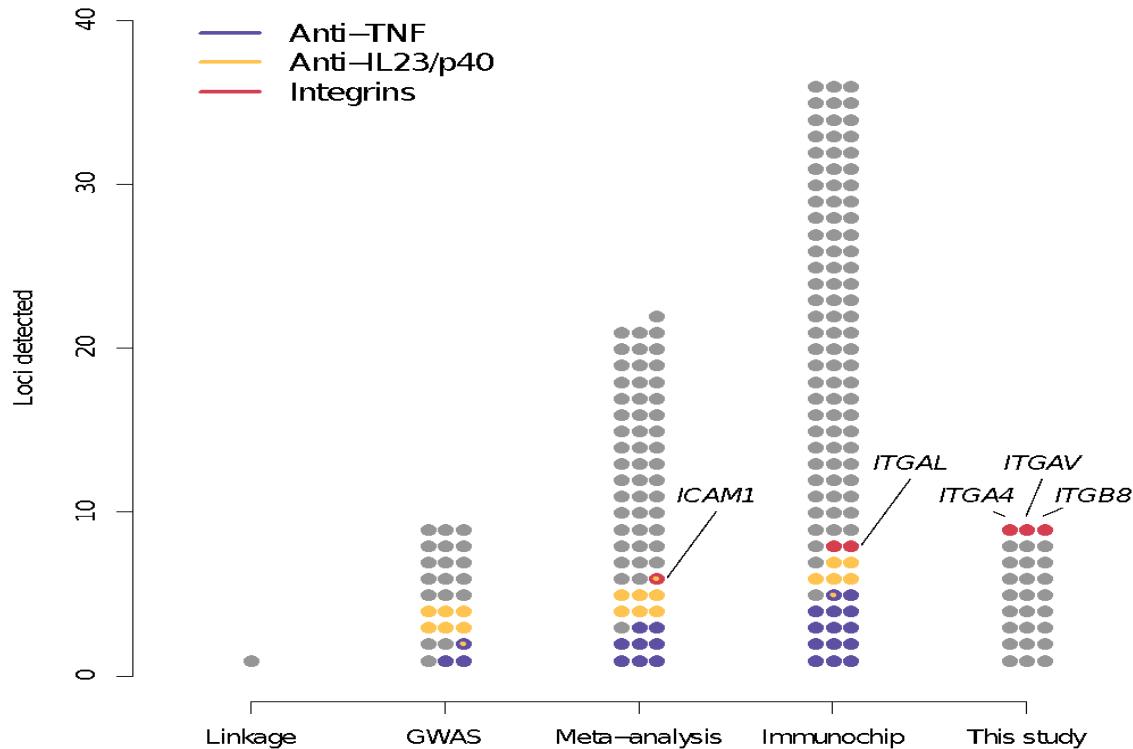


**Stephan  
Targan**

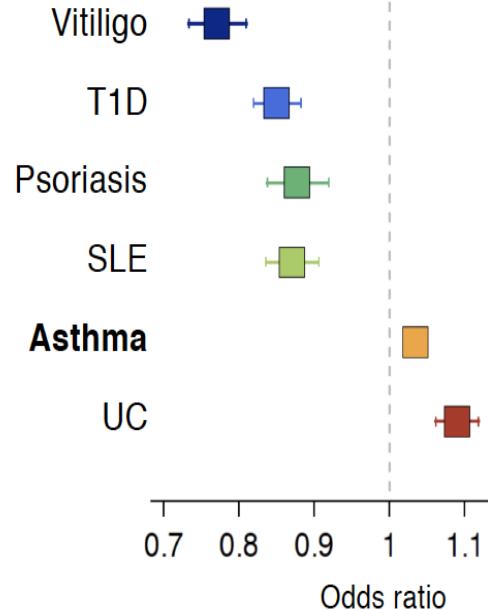
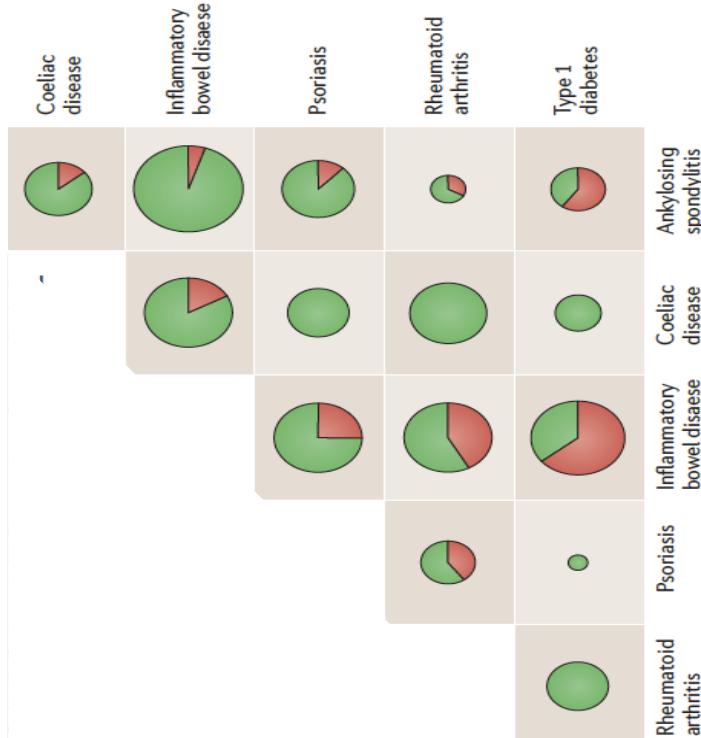


**Janine  
Bilsborough**

# Genetic Clues for Therapeutics in IBD



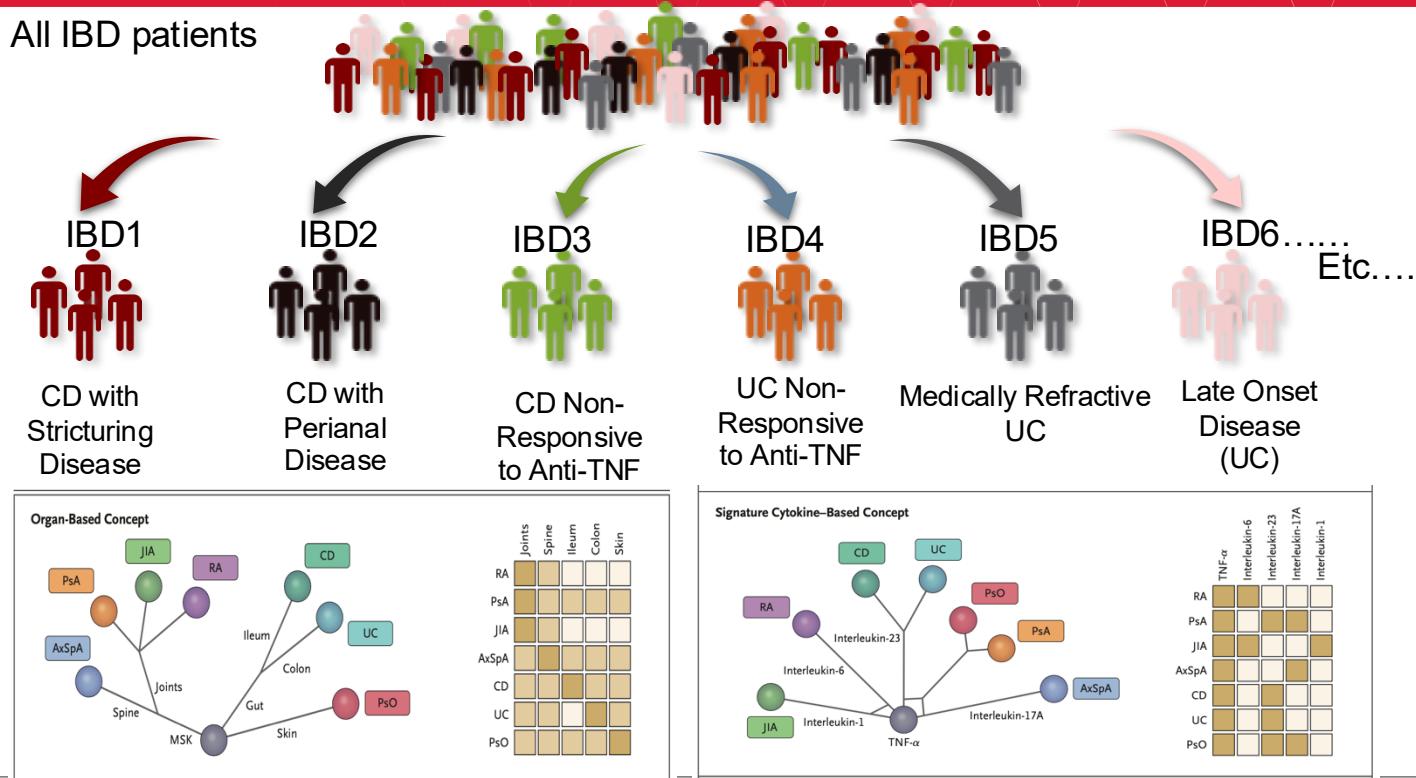
# Pleiotropy and Discordance



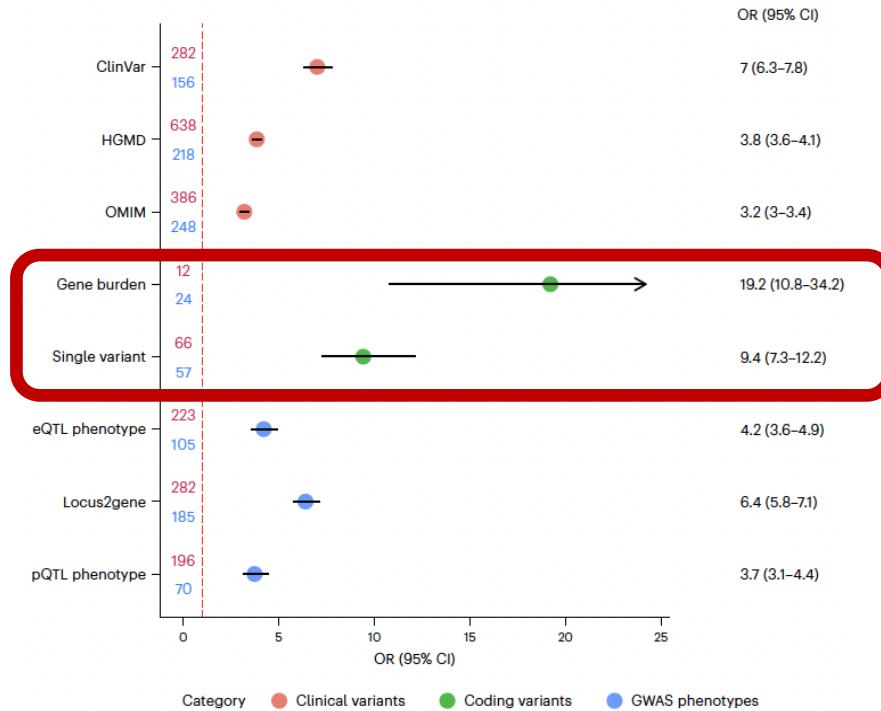
*IFIH1 LOF allele and IMDs*



# (re)Defining IMIDS and IBD



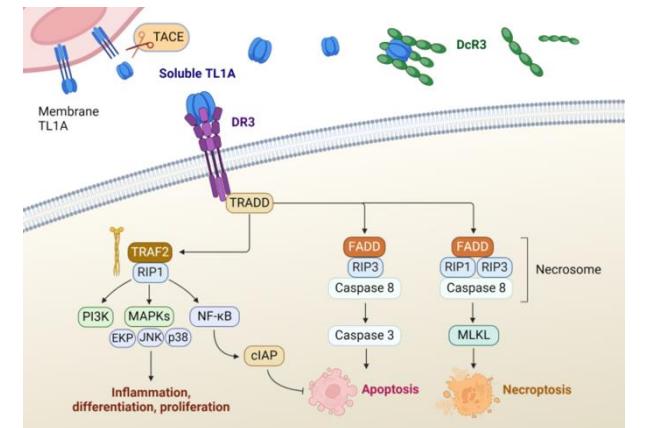
# Development of a human genetics-guided priority score for 19,365 genes and 399 drug indications



Gene Burden Test in latest IBDGC WES Study of ~86k IBD & ~500k Controls implicates **DCR3 (TNFRSF6B)** in IBD susceptibility

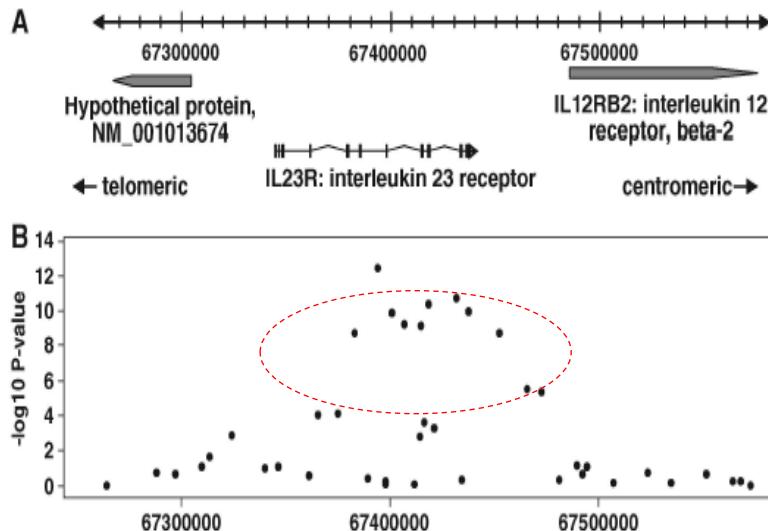
**OR – 19.2**

**OR – 9.4**

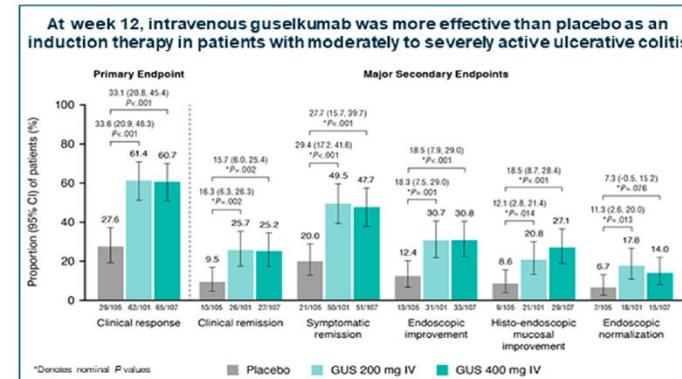


# 2006: CD GWAS identifies *IL23R* → New therapeutics

Chr 1p31



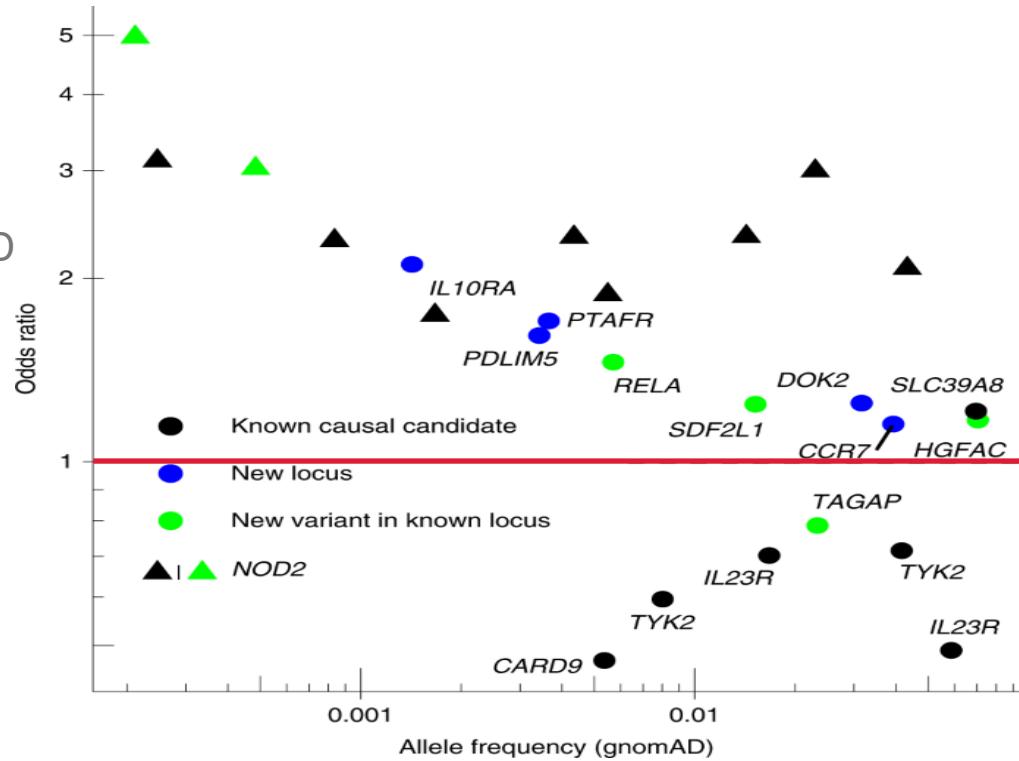
- Coding Variant
- LOF
- Protective



# Large-scale sequencing identifies multiple genes and rare variants associated with Crohn's disease susceptibility

>30000 CD and >80000 controls

- 45 coding variants significantly associated
- 10 genes identified as causal genes for CD



TYK2 Protein-Coding Variants Protect against Rheumatoid Arthritis and Autoimmunity, with No Evidence of Major Pleiotropic Effects on Non-Autoimmune Complex Traits

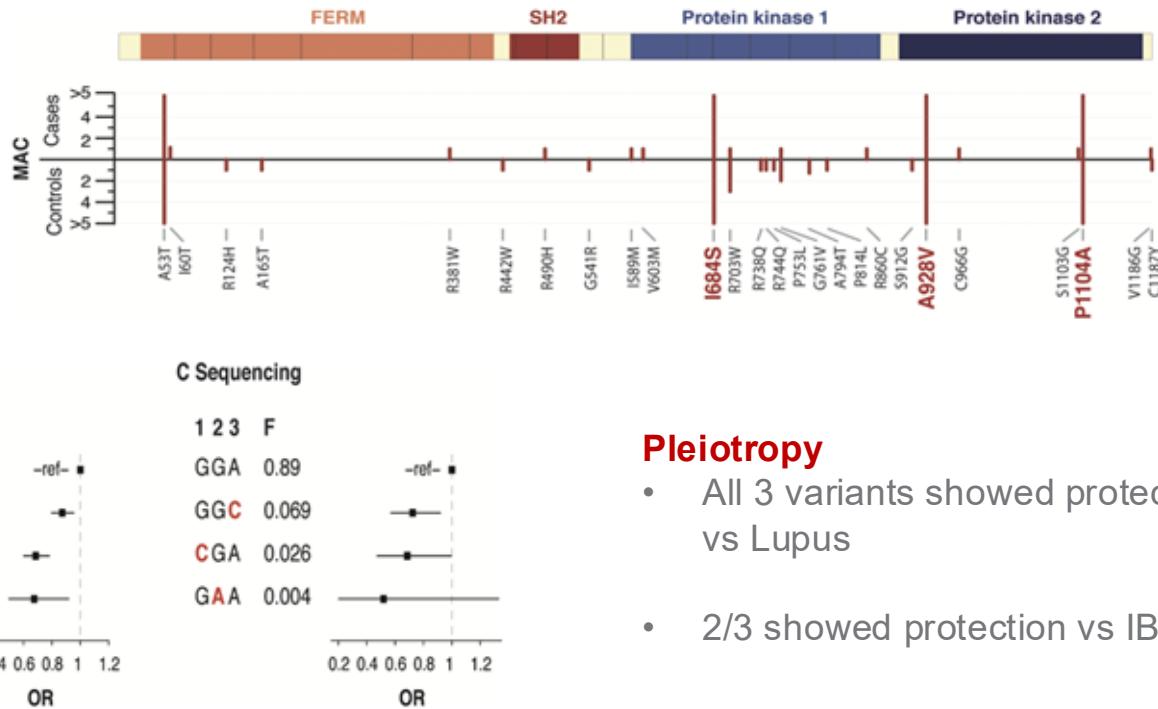
# TKY2 - 3 Protein-coding Variants Protect vs RA

1: P1104A

2: A982V

3: I684S

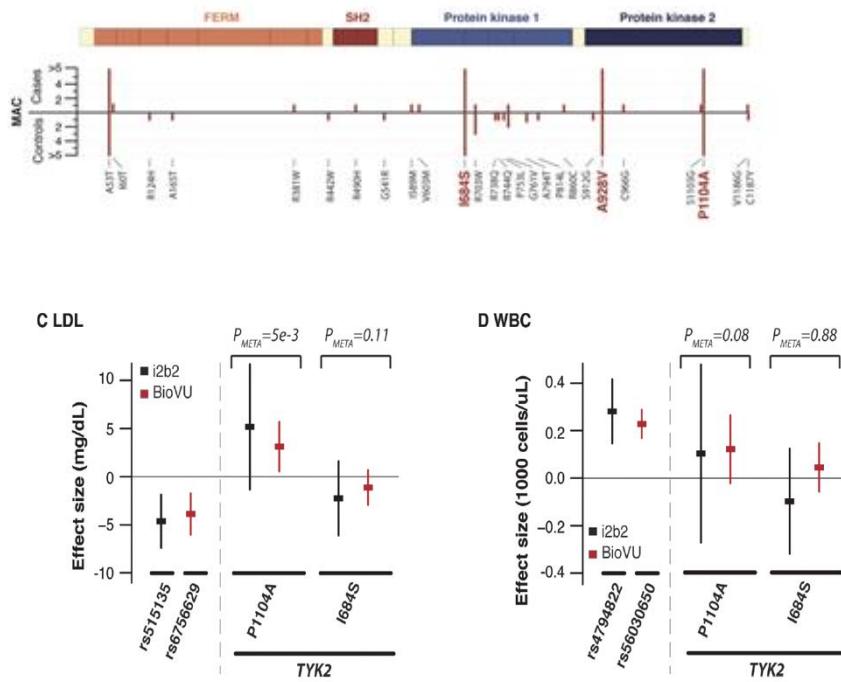
F: haplotype frequency



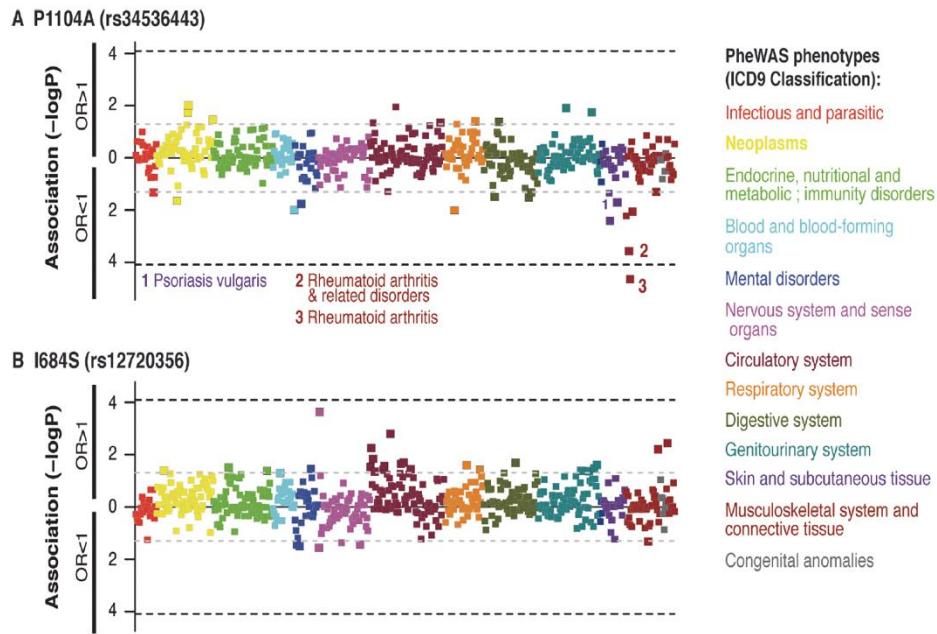
## Pleiotropy

- All 3 variants showed protection vs Lupus
- 2/3 showed protection vs IBD

# TYK2 Protein-Coding Variants Protect against Rheumatoid Arthritis and Autoimmunity, with No Evidence of Major Pleiotropic Effects on Non-Autoimmune Complex Traits



# TKY2 - 3 Protein-coding Variants Protect vs RA



Suggestive evidence association between A928V & pneumonia OR = 1.54, P = 0.004

# TYK2 I684S: disease specific mechanisms

<i>TYK2</i>	P1104A	<b>2.8184E-43</b>	-0.2307
<i>TYK2</i>	A928V	<b>4.0738E-17</b>	-0.3413
<i>TYK2</i>	I684S	<b>9.12E-24</b>	<b>0.144</b>

TYK2 kinase domain (P1104A/A928V):

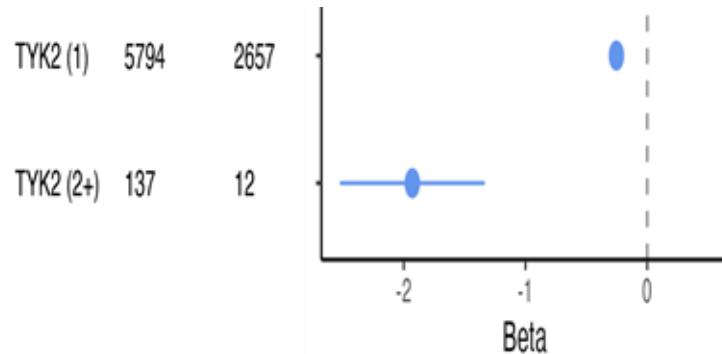
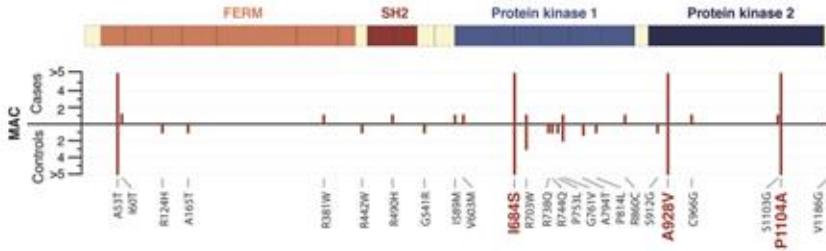
- Strong dose-dependent protection
- No fitness cost in healthy controls
- Homozygotes almost “immune” to IBD

Pseudokinase domain coding variants (I684S):

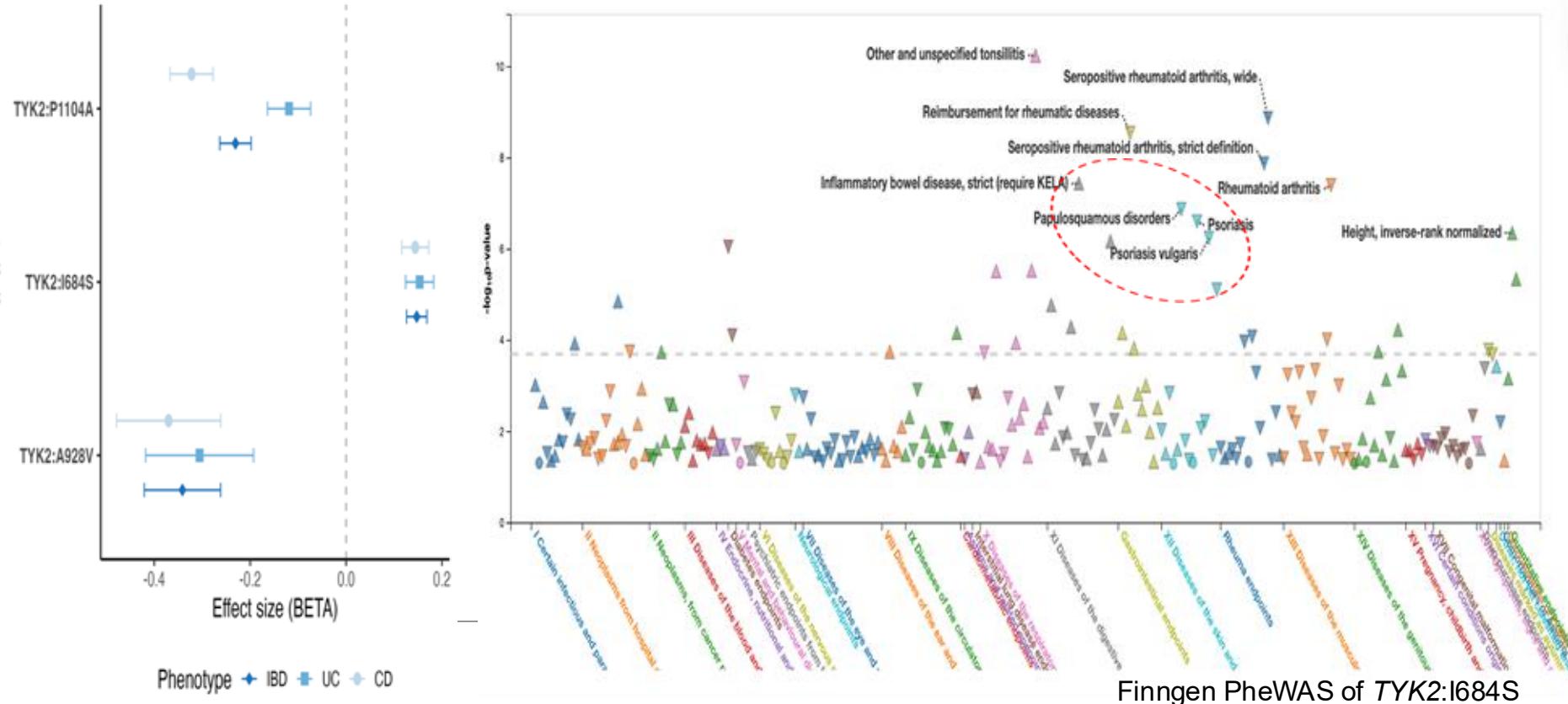
- Risk for IBD but protective for other autoimmune diseases

→ Domain location determines functional consequence?

→ Tissue-specific effects?



# TYK2:I684S increases risk for IBD and other gastrointestinal/digestive/respiratory disease endpoints





ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## Phase 2 Trial of Selective Tyrosine Kinase 2 Inhibition in Psoriasis

### Arthritis & Rheumatology

AN OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF RHEUMATOLOGY

Full Length | Open Access |

#### Deucravacitinib, a Tyrosine Kinase 2 Inhibitor, in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus: A Phase II, Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial

Journal of Crohn's and Colitis. 2025; 19(5): jjaf080  
https://doi.org/10.1093/ecco-jcc/jjaf080  
Advance access publication 13 May 2025  
Original Article



#### Deucravacitinib in patients with inflammatory bowel disease: 12-week efficacy and safety results from 3 randomized phase 2 studies in Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis

### Deucravacitinib in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

#### Deucravacitinib

- Oral, selective, allosteric tyrosine kinase 2 (TYK2) inhibitor
- Unique mechanism of action distinct from Janus kinase (JAK) 1/2/3 inhibitors

#### PAISLEY Trial

- Phase 2, randomized, double-blind, multicenter, placebo-controlled
- Evaluated efficacy and safety of deucravacitinib in adult patients with active SLE on standard therapy
- Primary endpoint: SRI(4) at week 32

363 patients with active SLE

Placebo  
N=90

Deucravacitinib  
3 mg Twice Daily  
N=91

Deucravacitinib  
6 mg Twice Daily  
N=93

Deucravacitinib  
12 mg Once Daily  
N=89

Primary endpoint  
SLE Responder Index 4 [SRI(4)] at week 32

34.4%

Difference (placebo and 3 mg twice daily):  
23.8%; 95% CI, 8.5 to 37.7; P<0.001

58.2%

Difference (placebo and 6 mg twice daily):  
15.0%; 95% CI, -0.0 to 29.2; P=0.02

49.5%

Difference (placebo and 12 mg once daily):  
15.1%; 95% CI, 1.0 to 29.2; P=0.02

44.9%

Patients who received deucravacitinib were more likely to achieve an SRI(4) response at week 32 than those who received placebo

All secondary endpoints were achieved or meaningfully improved at week 48, including SRI(4), BICLA, LLDAS, CLASI-50, and change in joint counts

- Well tolerated
- Safety consistent with trials in psoriasis

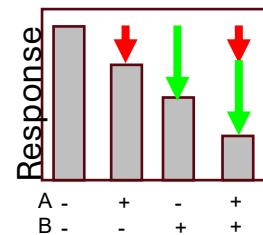
## 5. Conclusions

Deucravacitinib at multiple doses did not demonstrate significant clinical benefit versus placebo in patients with moderately to severely active CD or UC. Deucravacitinib was safe and well tolerated.

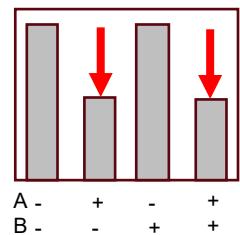
# Future – Combination Therapies – The Search for Synergy

## Independence

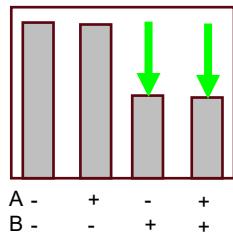
Additive



Drug A - specific



Drug B - specific



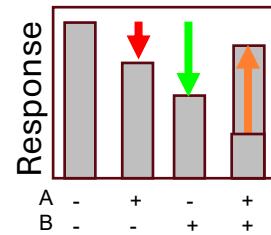
$$2 + 2 = 4$$

$$2 + 0 = 2$$

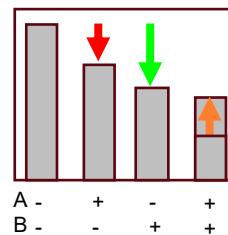
$$0 + 2 = 2$$

## Antagonism

Antagonistic



Sub-additive\*

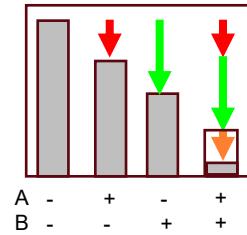


$$2 + 2 = 1$$

$$2 + 2 = 3$$

## Synergy

Synergistic



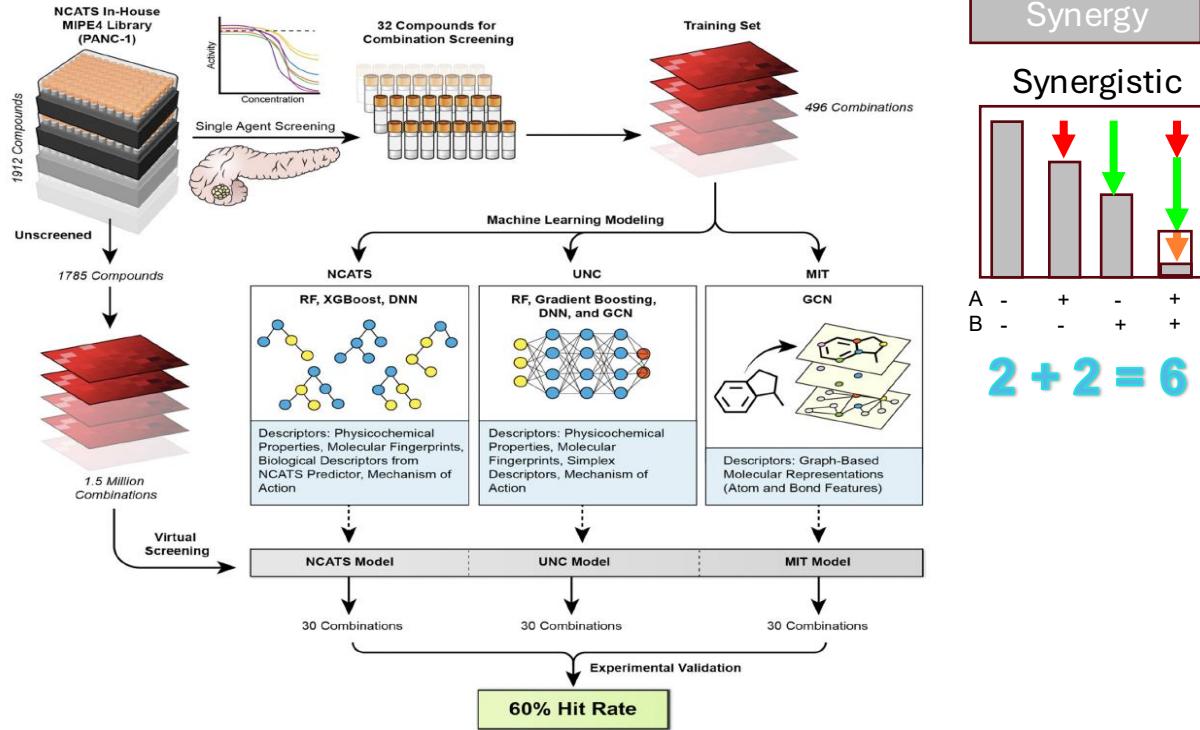
$$2 + 2 = 6$$

\*Sub-additive is a special case of antagonistic where the combo is at least as strong as the strongest single effect

# Future – Combination Therapies – The Search for Synergy

nature communications

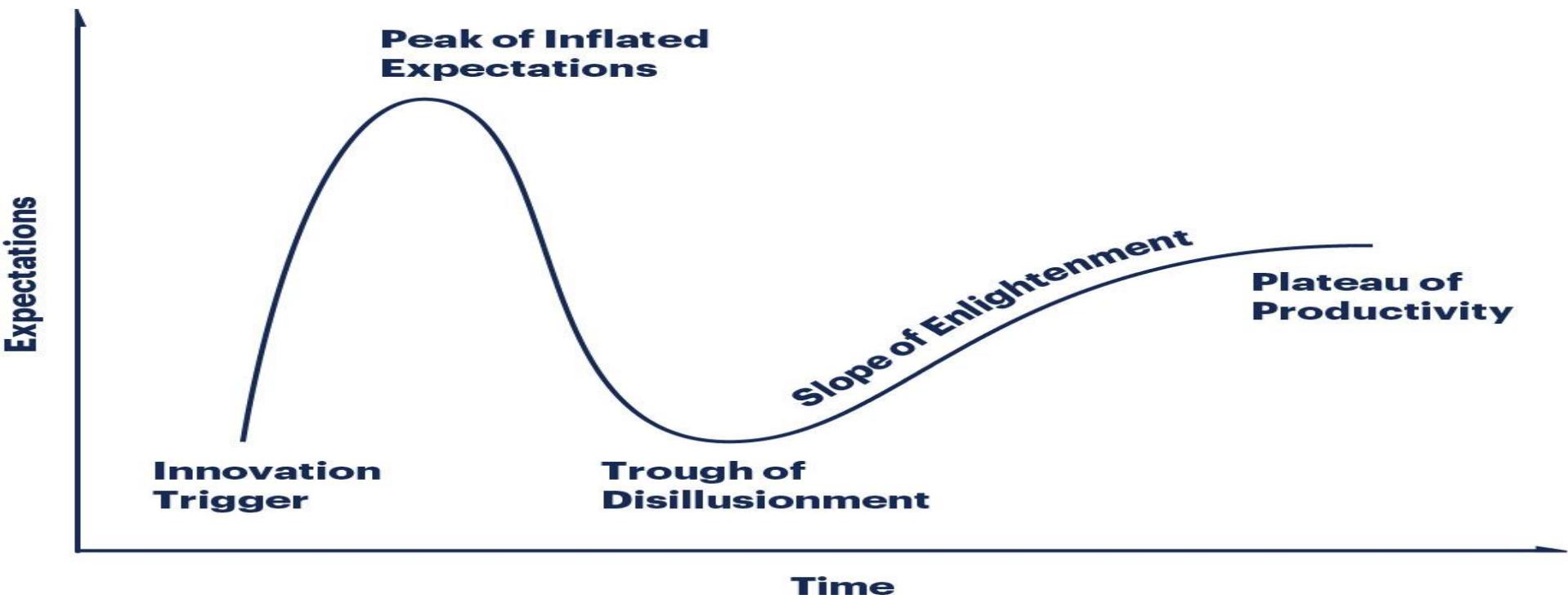
Article  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-025-56818-6>  
AI-driven discovery of synergistic drug combinations against pancreatic cancer



# AI and Drug Development Beyond Target Identification

Pipeline of drug development	Target identification	Drug discovery	Preclinical studies (animal)	Clinical trials (human)	Approval/launch	Post-market surveillance
	New target	Discovery of active compounds (hits/leads)  Lead optimization for drug candidates  CMC	Biomarker discovery  DMPK evaluation  Safety evaluation  Pharmacodynamics evaluation  Medication scheme		New drug	Evaluating or monitoring  - Therapeutic efficacy - Side effect - Drug stability - Medication plan  Failure analysis  Counterfeit analysis
Main tasks						
AI-powered applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multi-omics data analysis</li> <li>• Biological network construction and analysis</li> <li>• Literature and real-word data mining</li> <li>• Knowledge graph construction</li> <li>• Target validation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virtual screening</li> <li>• Prediction of ligand-receptor interaction</li> <li>• Molecular generation</li> <li>• ADMET prediction</li> <li>• Lead optimization</li> <li>• Synthesis route planning</li> <li>• Automated synthesis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diagnostic, predictive and prognostic biomarkers</li> <li>• Pharmacometrics property prediction</li> <li>• Clinical trial success prediction</li> <li>• Prediction of drug side effects</li> <li>• Digital Twins in clinical trial design</li> <li>• Drug repurposing</li> <li>• Regulatory approval support</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personalized efficacy assessment</li> <li>• Personalizing patient care</li> <li>• Early detection of safety issues</li> <li>• Automated adverse event reporting</li> <li>• Continuous safety monitoring</li> <li>• Drug benefit-risk assessment</li> <li>• Enhancing pharmacovigilance compliance</li> </ul>	

# Summary and Conclusions



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