

# *Molecular Target Discovery in IBD*

Canada Future Directions in IBD  
November 2025

*Dermot McGovern*



# Disclosures

Consultant: Mirador Therapeutics

Patents: anti-TL1A therapy in IBD and other IMIDs



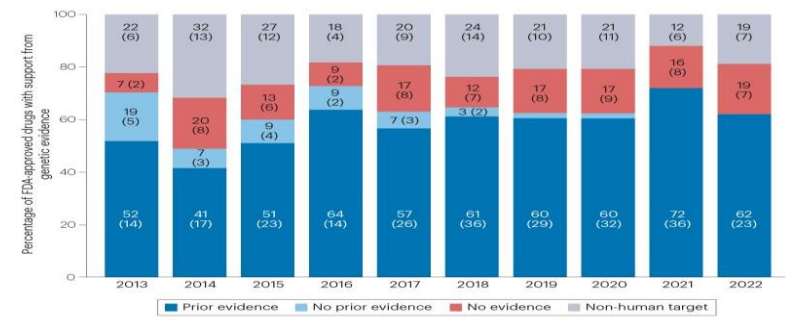
# Disease Targets Grounded in Human Genetics Have Higher Success Rate

- 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**

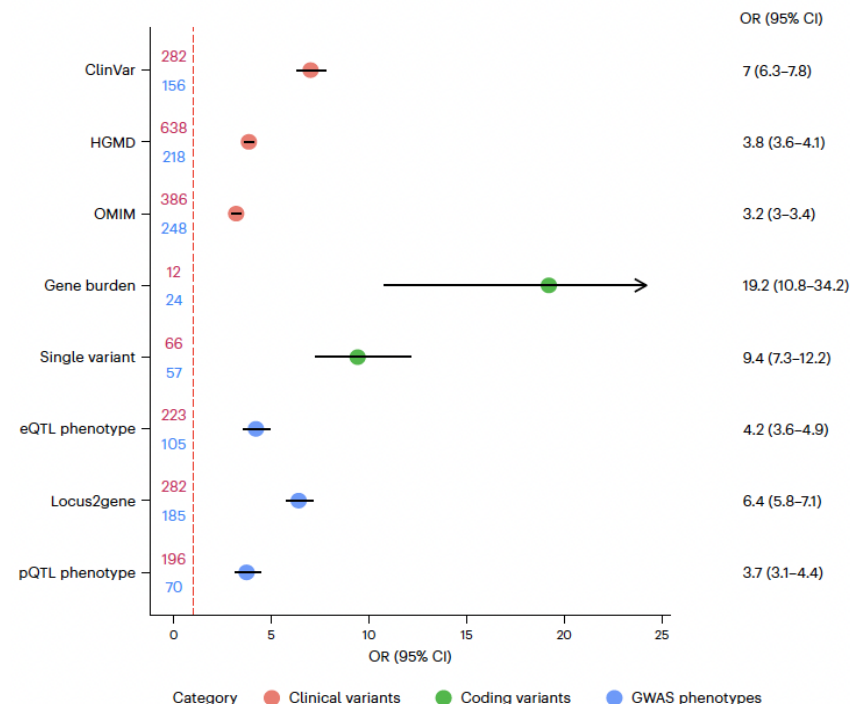
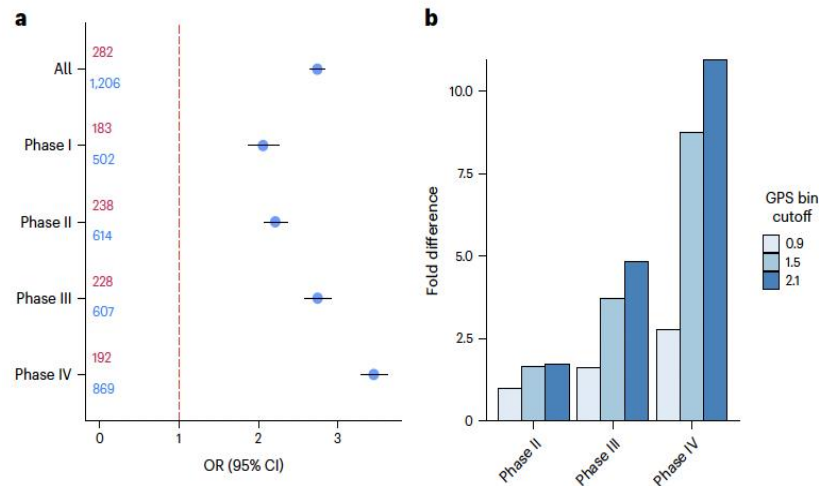
Progression	$p(\text{progress} \text{genetic support})/(\text{progress} \text{no genetic support})$		
	GWASdb and OMIM	GWASdb	OMIM
Phase I to phase II	1.2 (1.1–1.3)	1.2 (1.1–1.3)	1.2 (1.1–1.3)
Phase II to phase III	1.5 (1.3–1.7)	1.4 (1.2–1.7)	1.6 (1.3–1.9)
Phase III to approval	1.1 (1.0–1.2)	1.0 (0.8–1.2)	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.

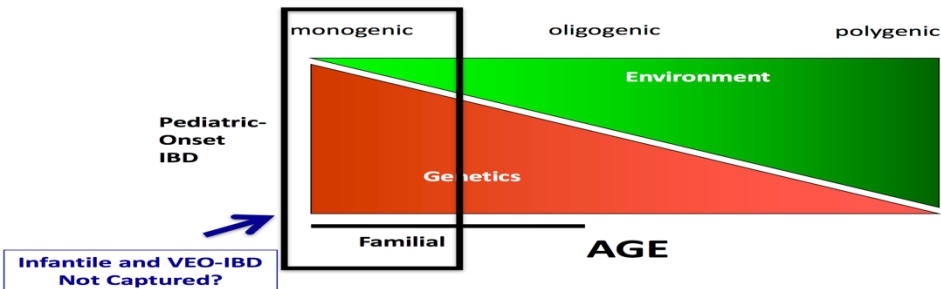


# Development of a human genetics-guided priority score for 19,365 genes and 399 drug indications

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

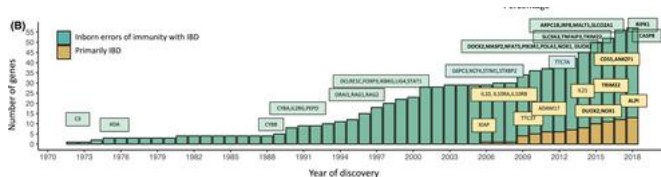
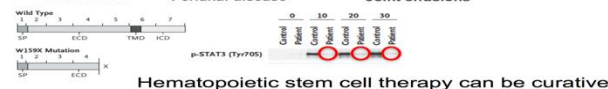


Table 3 Potential “actionable”: gene defects recognized in VEO-IBD		
Gene Defect	Potential Therapeutic Approach	Contraindications to Therapy
<i>IL10</i> and <i>IL 10</i> receptor	HSCT likely curative <sup>90,91</sup>	
<i>FOXP3</i> , <i>IL2RA</i> , <i>CTLA4</i> , <i>MALT1</i>	HSCT likely curative <sup>92</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>	Anti-TNF contraindicated: increase risk of severe infections, may be fatal <sup>100</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>	
<i>EPCAM</i>		HSCT not helpful <sup>101</sup>
<i>TTC7A</i>		HSCT not helpful <sup>102</sup>
Mevalonate kinase deficiency, <i>NLR4</i> gene defects, IL-10 R deficiency	IL-1 targets <sup>29</sup>	
<i>NLR4</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)

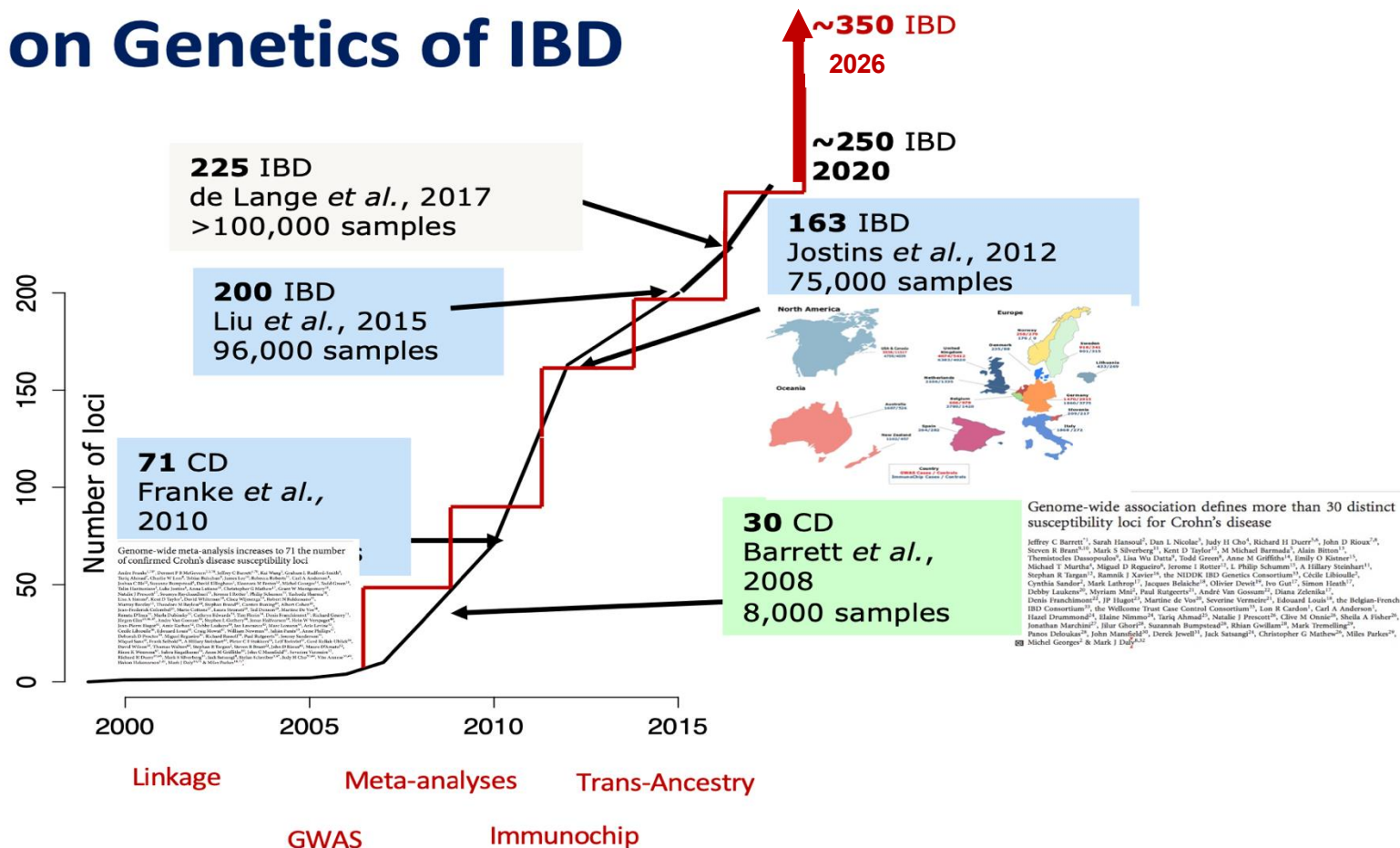
- 1480 IBD - 4.73% carried a rare ‘monogenic’ variant
- **ADA**: 31/33 (94%) variant +ve: 94% no clinical or endoscopic remission within a year
- **UPA**: 7/10 variant +ve: no endoscopic remission at week 8 (none at week 52)
- **RISA**: 4/17 variant +ve: endoscopic remission at 12 weeks



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



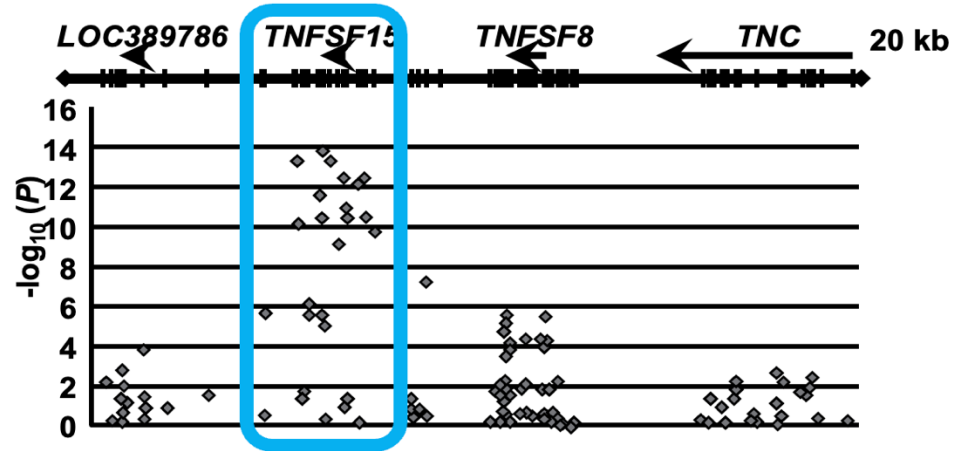


# Single nucleotide polymorphisms in *TNFSF15* confer susceptibility to Crohn's disease

*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

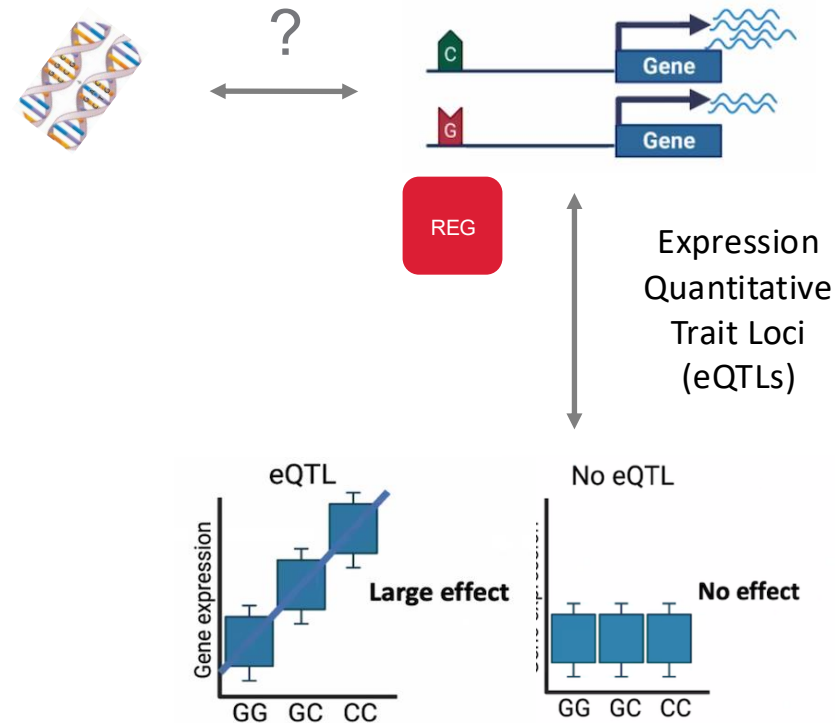
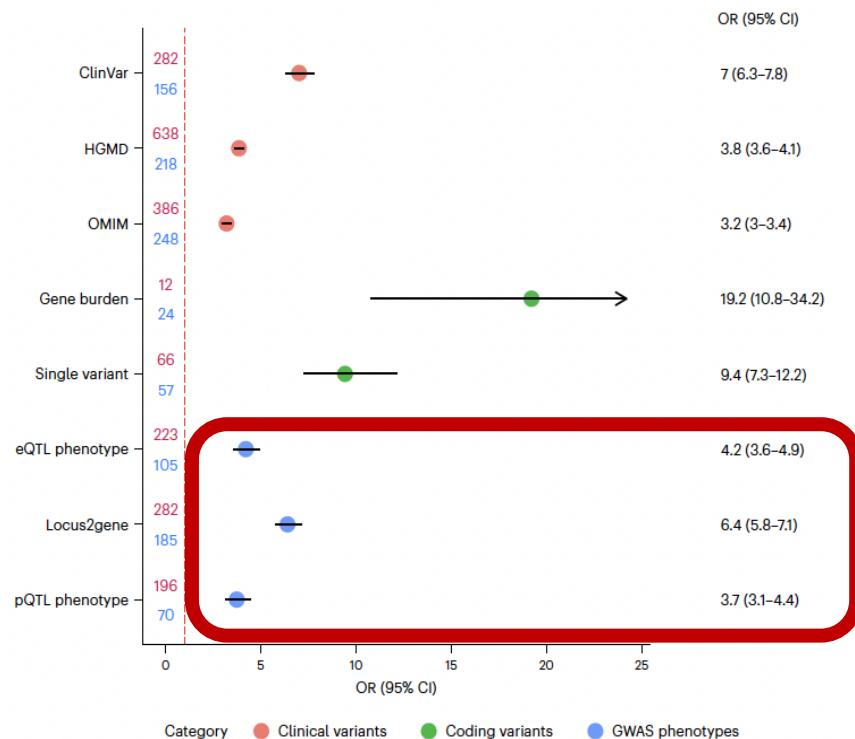
Keiko Yamazaki<sup>1</sup>, Dermot McGovern<sup>2,3</sup>, Jiannis Ragoussis<sup>2</sup>, Marta Paolucci<sup>2</sup>, Helen Butler<sup>2</sup>, Derek Jewell<sup>2,3</sup>, Lon Cardon<sup>2</sup>, Masakazu Takazoe<sup>4</sup>, Torao Tanaka<sup>4</sup>, Toshiki Ichimori<sup>5</sup>, Susumu Saito<sup>6</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>1,6,9</sup>



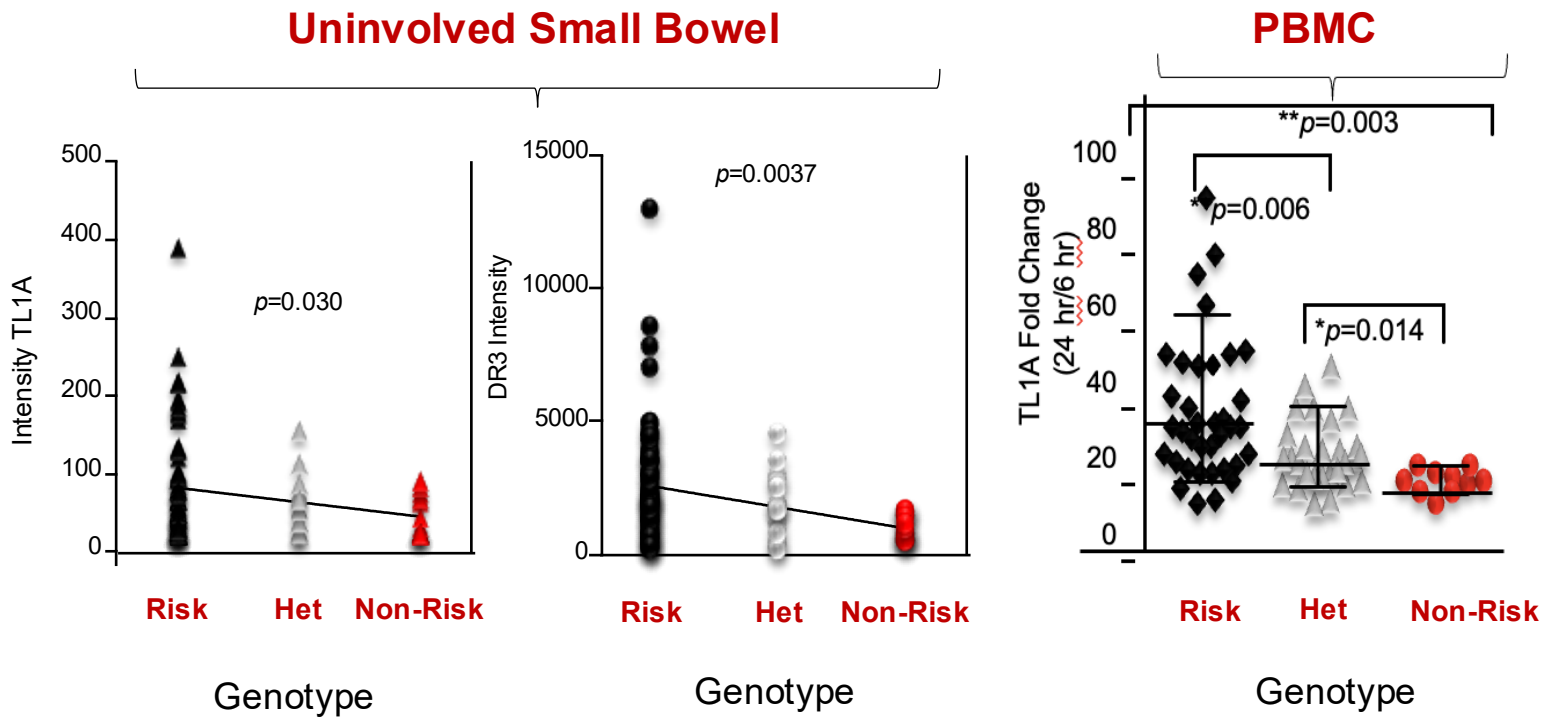


# Development of a human genetics-guided priority score for 19,365 genes and 399 drug indications

## Linking Genetics to Target Genes



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

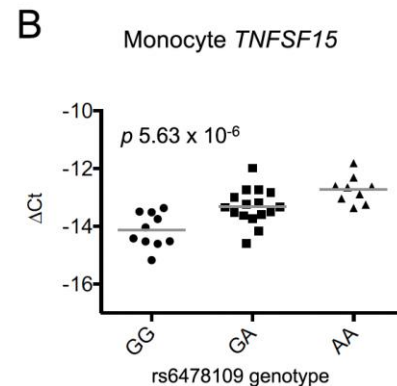
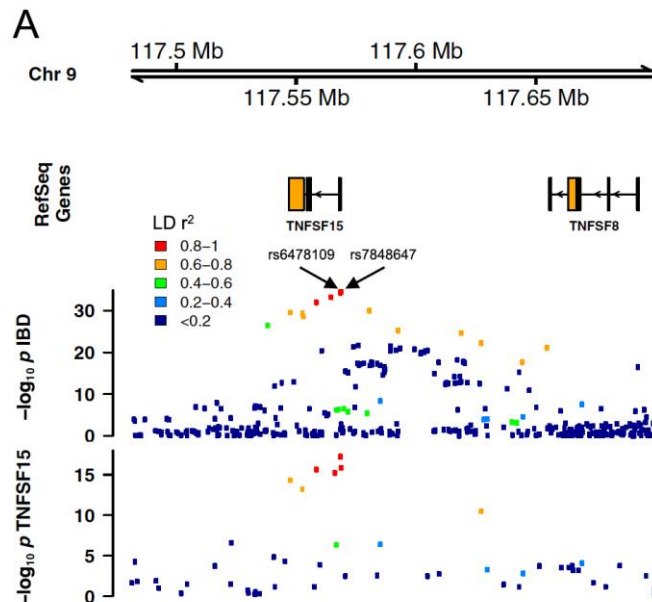


Backbone of  
companion/  
complimentary  
diagnostic

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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

<sup>1</sup> Department of Medicine, University of Cambridge School of Clinical Medicine, University of Cambridge,



rs6478109

A (EUR minor allele) = IBD protective

G (EUR major allele) = IBD risk

# TNFSF15/TL1A Findings in Human Disease

## Genetic Variation in *TNFSF15*:

### Associated with Stricturing CD in EUR

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

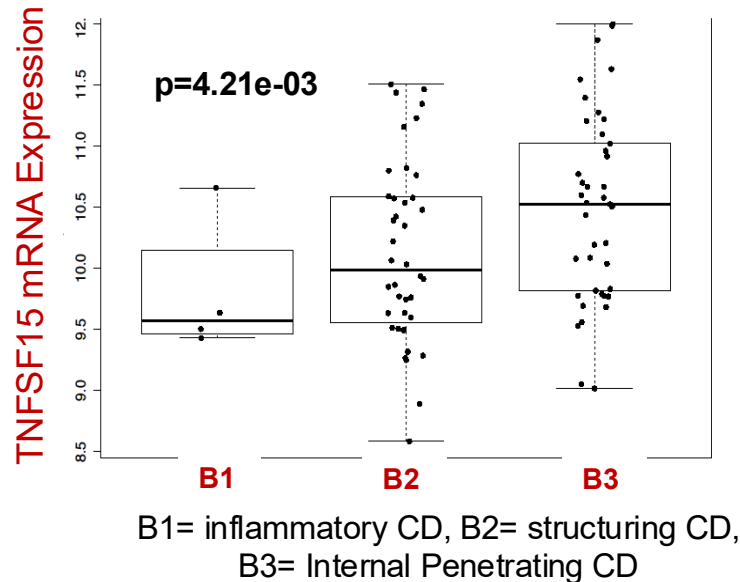
### Associated with Stricturing CD in JPN

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

### Associated with MRUC in EUR

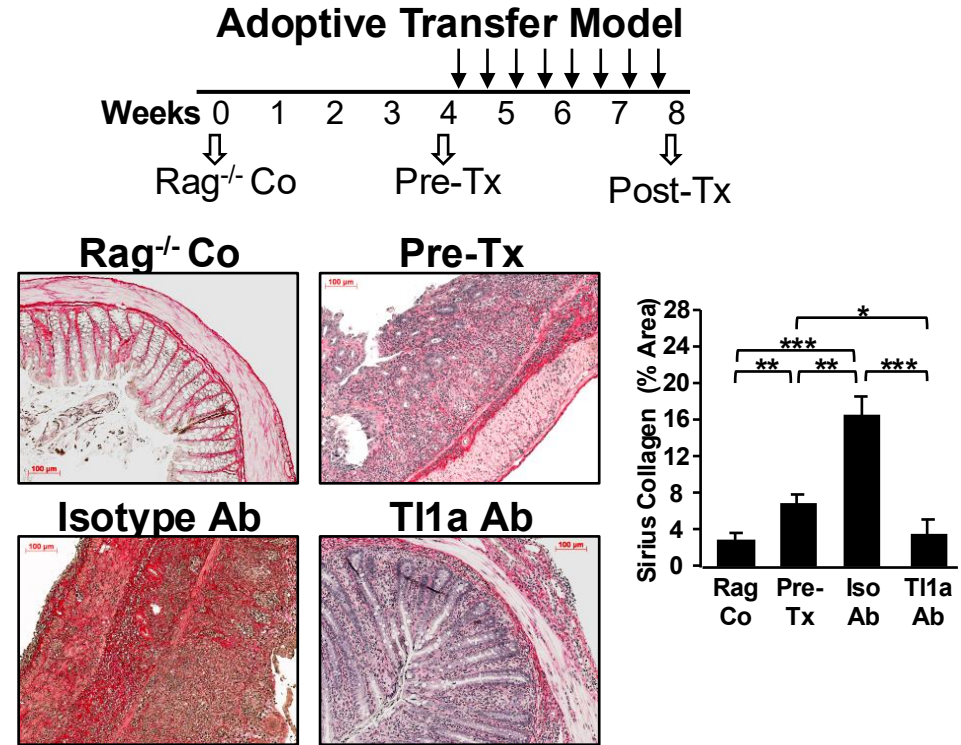
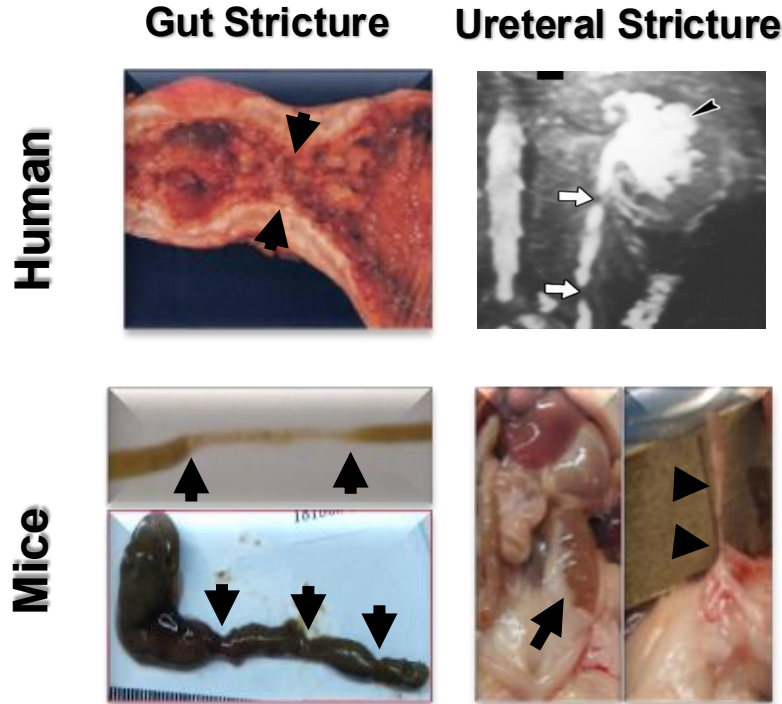
Haritunians T, et al. *Inflamm Bowel Dis* 2010

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

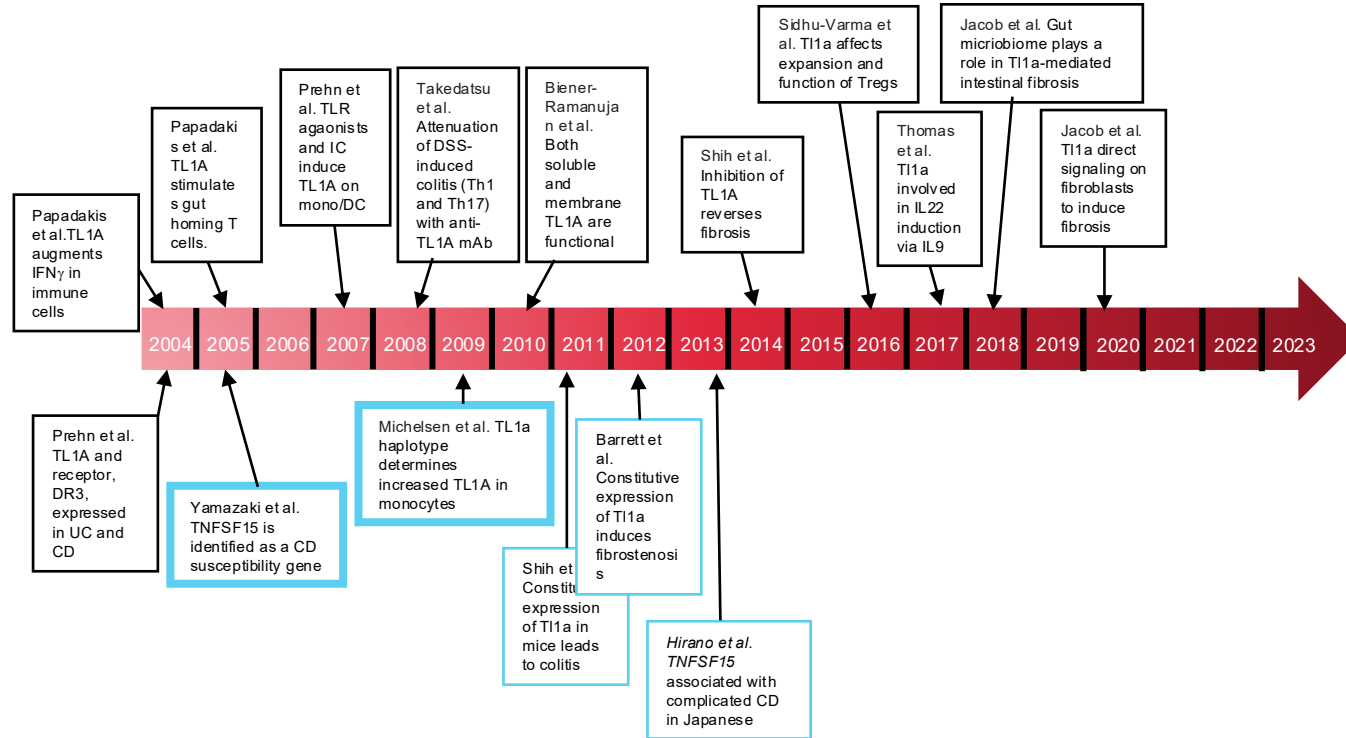


# TL1A Tg Mice: CD Phenotypic Copy

# Reversal of Chronic Fibrosis by Anti-TL1A Antibody



# TL1A (*TNFSF15*) Biological Validation Timeline



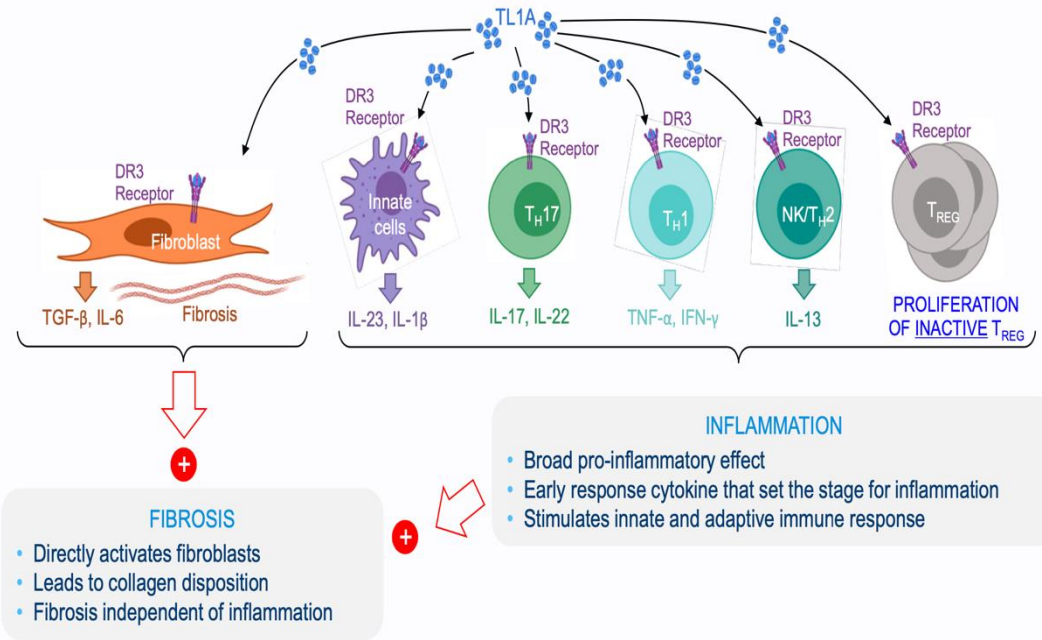
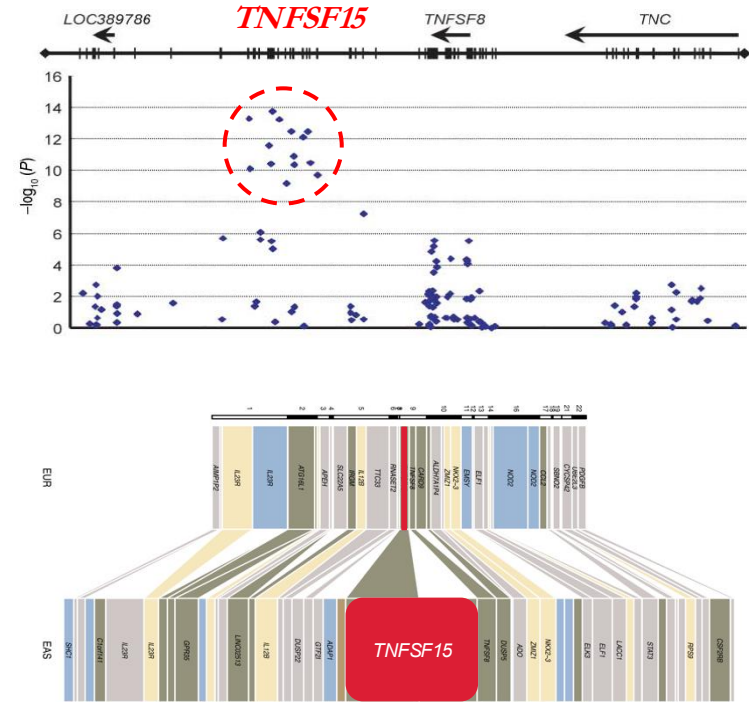
**Stephan Targan**



**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

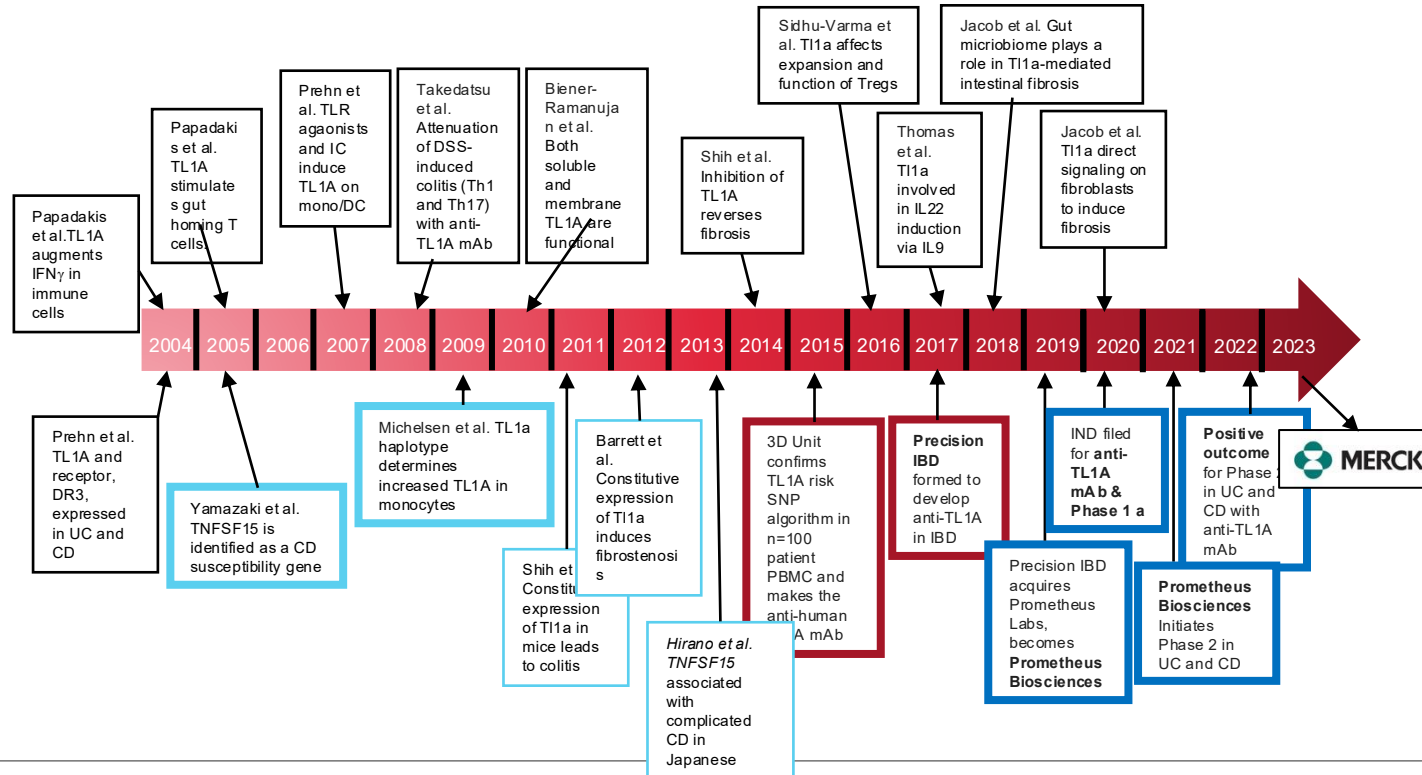
# TL1A (TNFSF15) Biological Validation & Drug Development Timeline



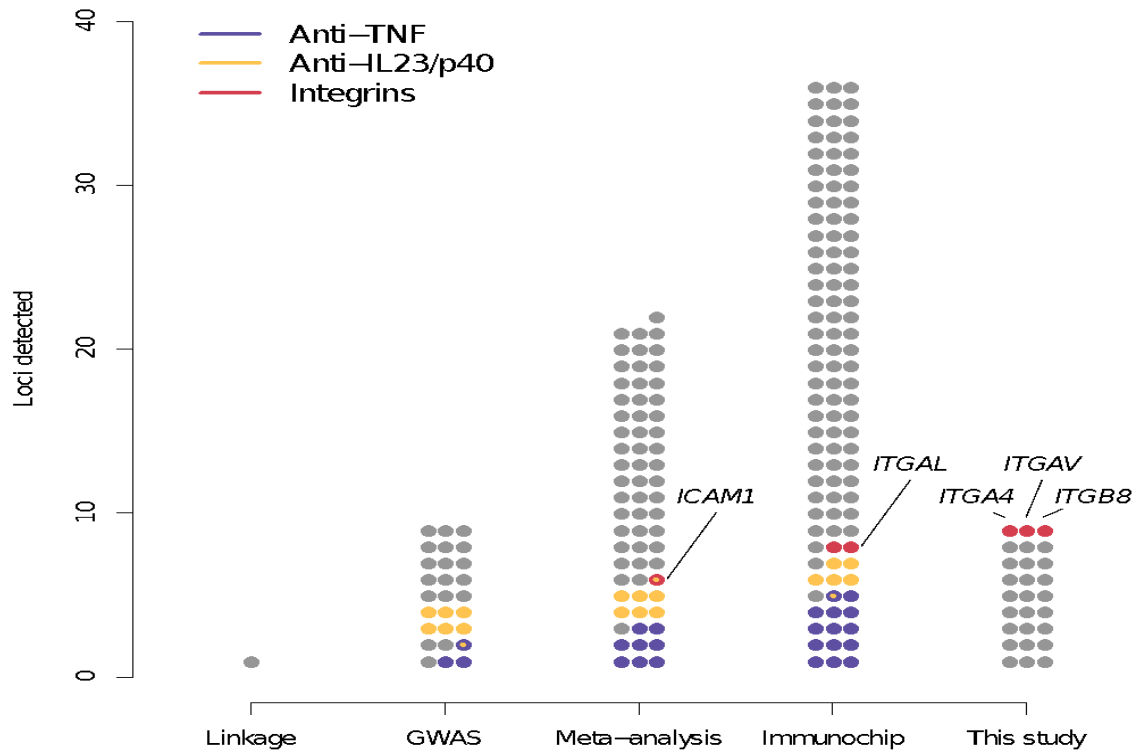
**Stephan Targan**



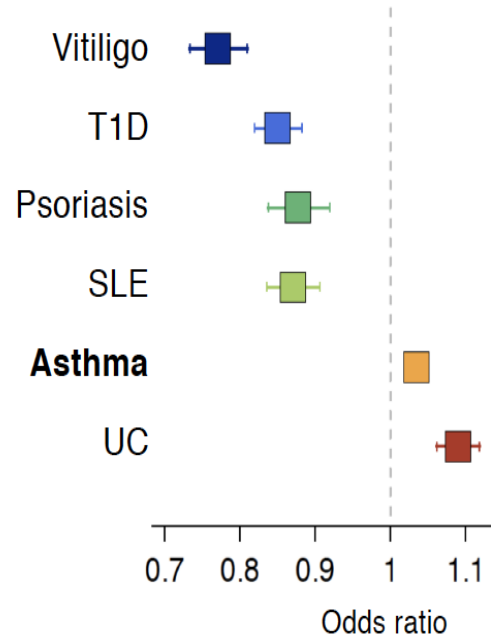
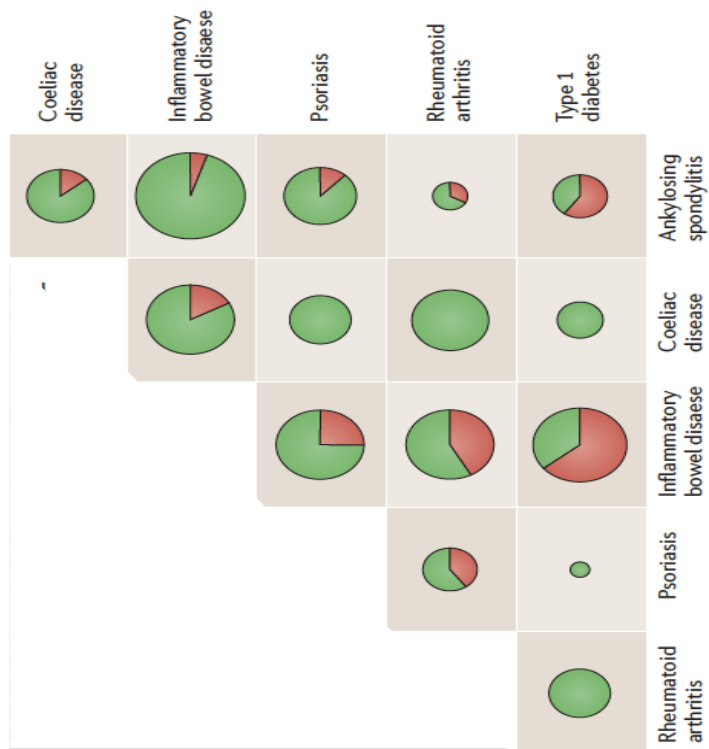
**Janine Bilsborough**



# Genetic Clues for Therapeutics in IBD



# Pleiotropy and Discordance

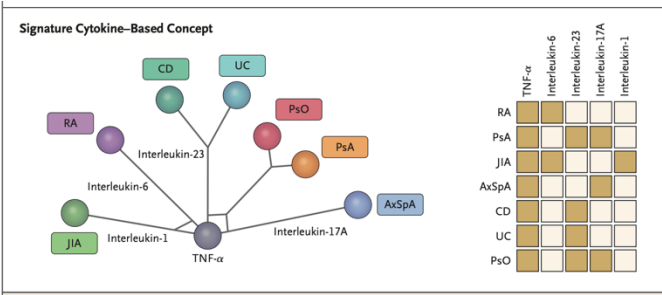
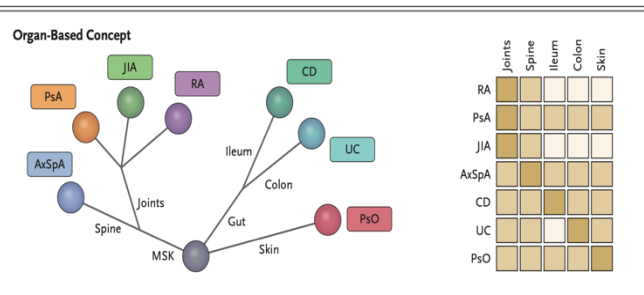
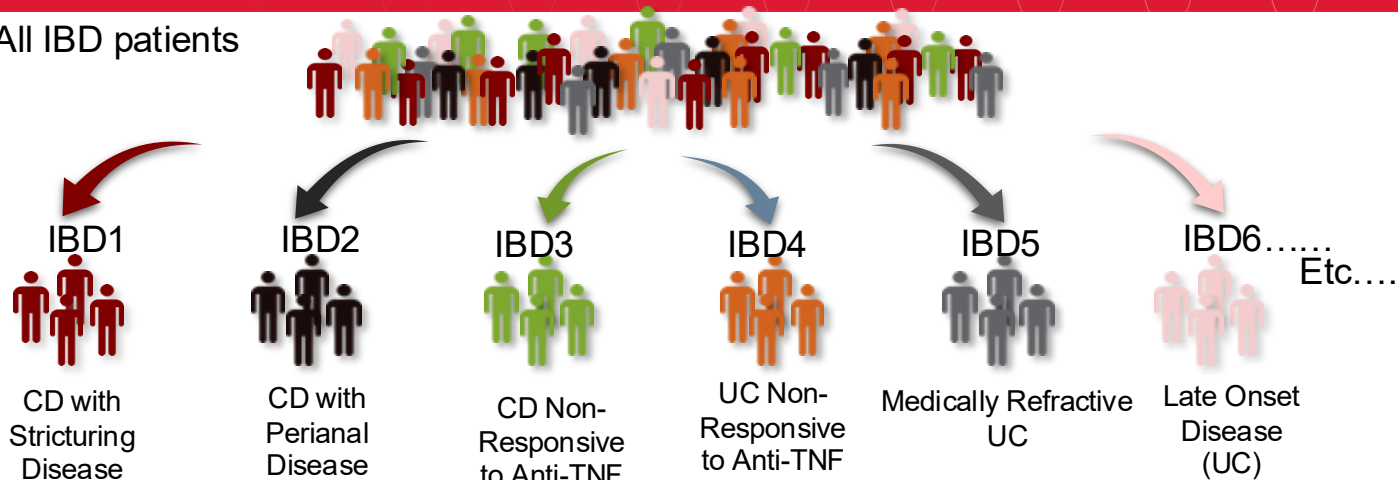


*IFIH1* LOF allele and IMDs

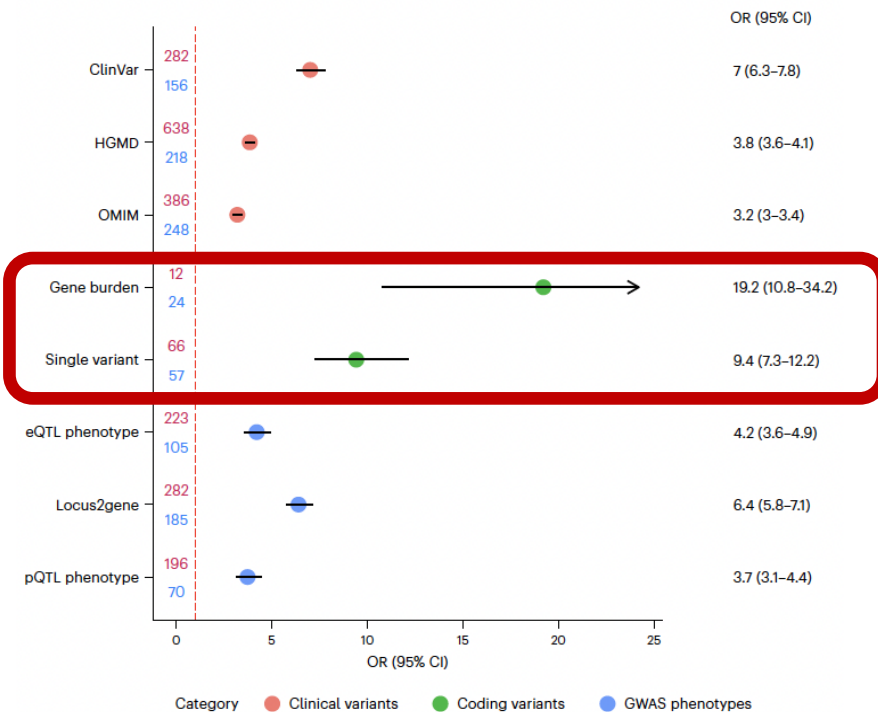


# (re)Defining IMIDS and IBD

All IBD patients



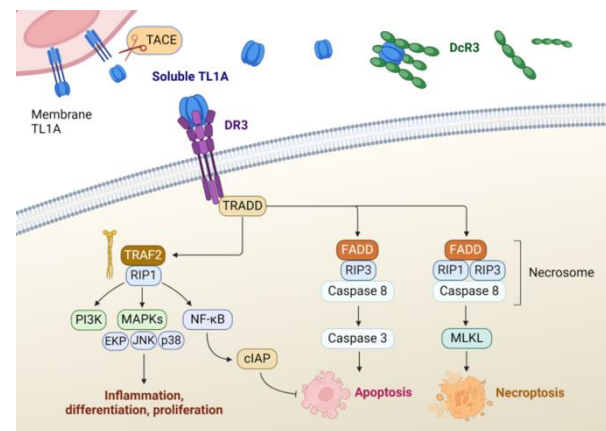
# Development of a human genetics-guided priority score for 19,365 genes and 399 drug indications



OR – 19.2

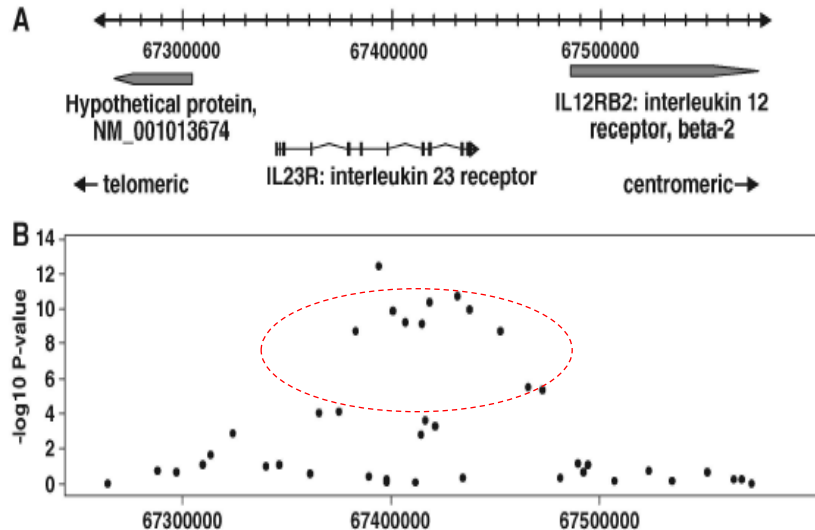
OR – 9.4

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

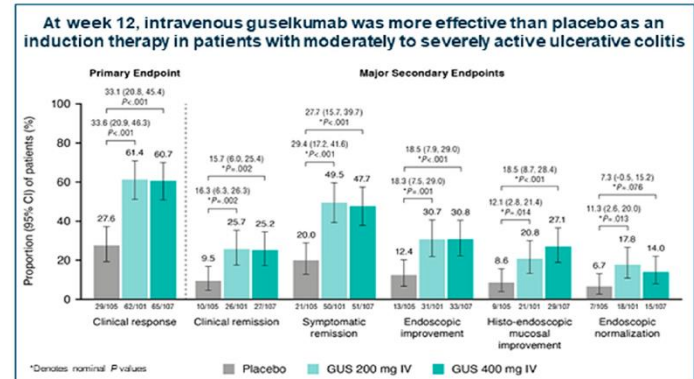


# 2006: CD GWAS identifies *IL23R* → New therapeutics

Chr 1p31



- Coding Variant
- LOF
- Protective



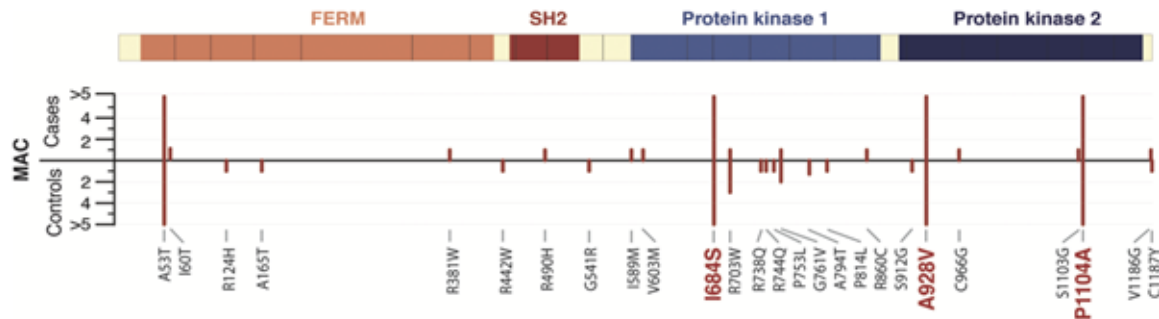




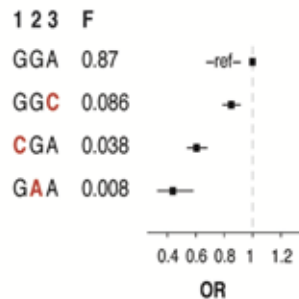
**TYK2 Protein-Coding Variants Protect against Rheumatoid Arthritis and Autoimmunity, with No Evidence of Major Pleiotropic Effects on Non-Autoimmune Complex Traits**

# TKY2 - 3 Protein-coding Variants Protect vs RA

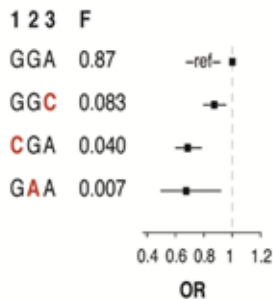
1: P1104A  
2: A982V  
3: I684S  
F: haplotype frequency



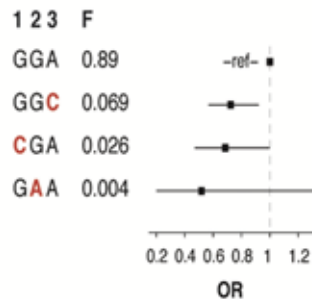
## A Immunochip



## B Exomechip



## C Sequencing

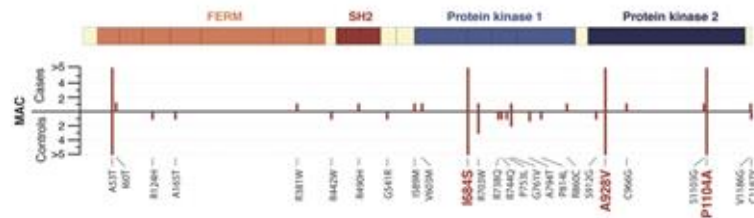


## Pleiotropy

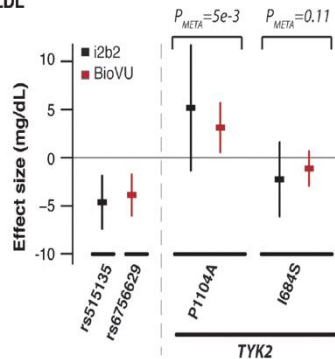
- All 3 variants showed protection vs Lupus
- 2/3 showed protection vs IBD

**TKY2 Protein-Coding Variants Protect against Rheumatoid Arthritis and Autoimmunity, with No Evidence of Major Pleiotropic Effects on Non-Autoimmune Complex Traits**

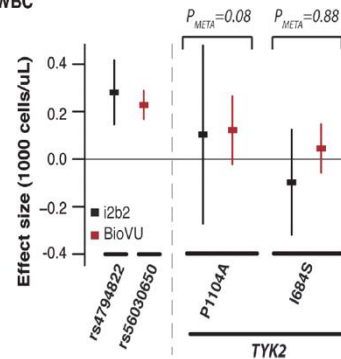
# TKY2 - 3 Protein-coding Variants Protect vs RA



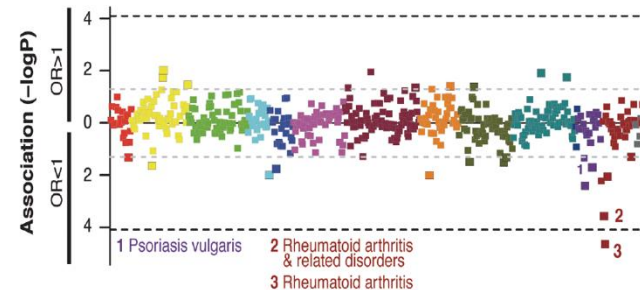
C LDL



D WBC



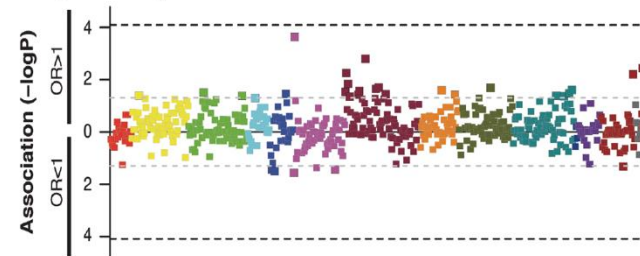
A P1104A (rs34536443)



PheWAS phenotypes  
(ICD9 Classification):

- Infectious and parasitic
- Neoplasms
- Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic; immunity disorders
- Blood and blood-forming organs
- Mental disorders
- Nervous system and sense organs
- Circulatory system
- Respiratory system
- Digestive system
- Genitourinary system
- Skin and subcutaneous tissue
- Musculoskeletal system and connective tissue
- Congenital anomalies

B I684S (rs12720356)



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

# TYK2 I684S: disease specific mechanisms

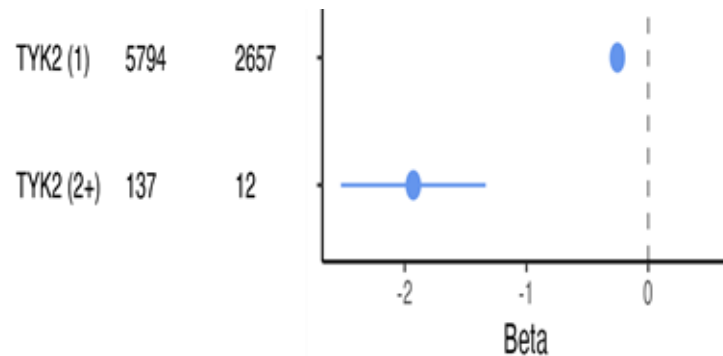
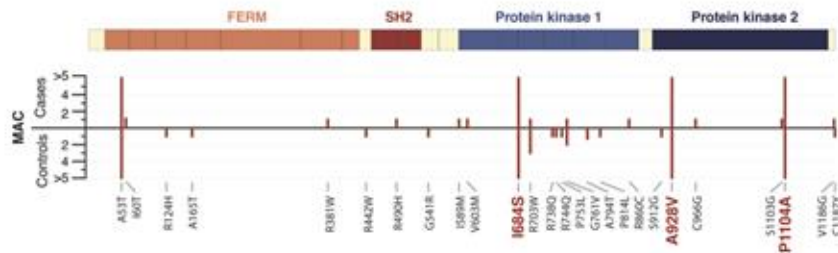
<b>TYK2</b>	<b>P1104A</b>	<b>2.8184E-43</b>	<b>-0.2307</b>
<b>TYK2</b>	<b>A928V</b>	<b>4.0738E-17</b>	<b>-0.3413</b>
<b>TYK2</b>	<b>I684S</b>	<b>9.12E-24</b>	<b>0.144</b>

TYK2 kinase domain (P1104A/A928V):

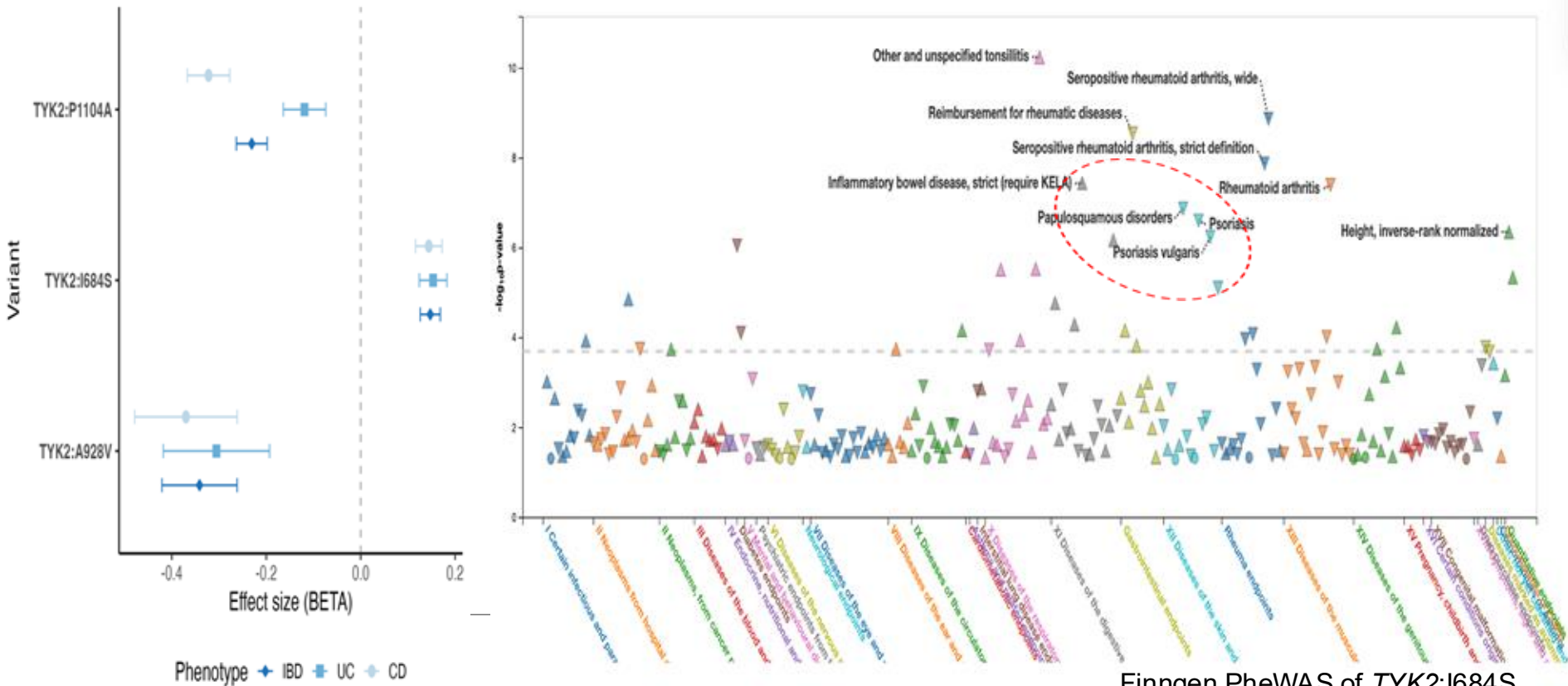
- Strong dose-dependent protection
- No fitness cost in healthy controls
- Homozygotes almost “immune” to IBD

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), jja1080  
<https://doi.org/10.1093/ecco-jcc/jja1080>  
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%**

**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

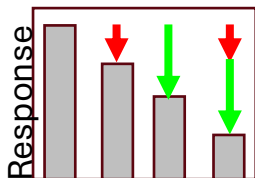
## 5. Conclusions

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

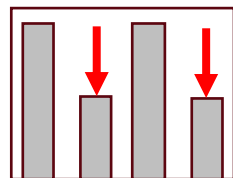
## Independence

### Additive



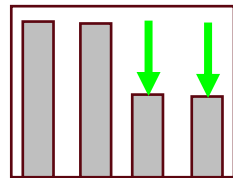
$$2 + 2 = 4$$

### Drug A - specific



$$2 + 0 = 2$$

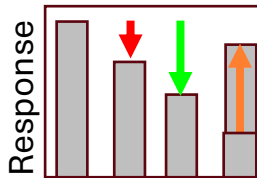
### Drug B - specific



$$0 + 2 = 2$$

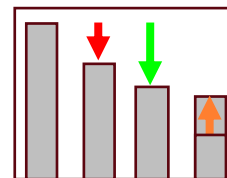
## Antagonism

### Antagonistic



$$2 + 2 = 1$$

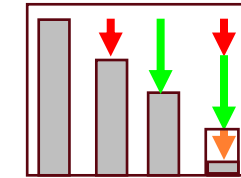
### Sub-additive\*



$$2 + 2 = 3$$

## Synergy

### Synergistic



$$2 + 2 = 6$$

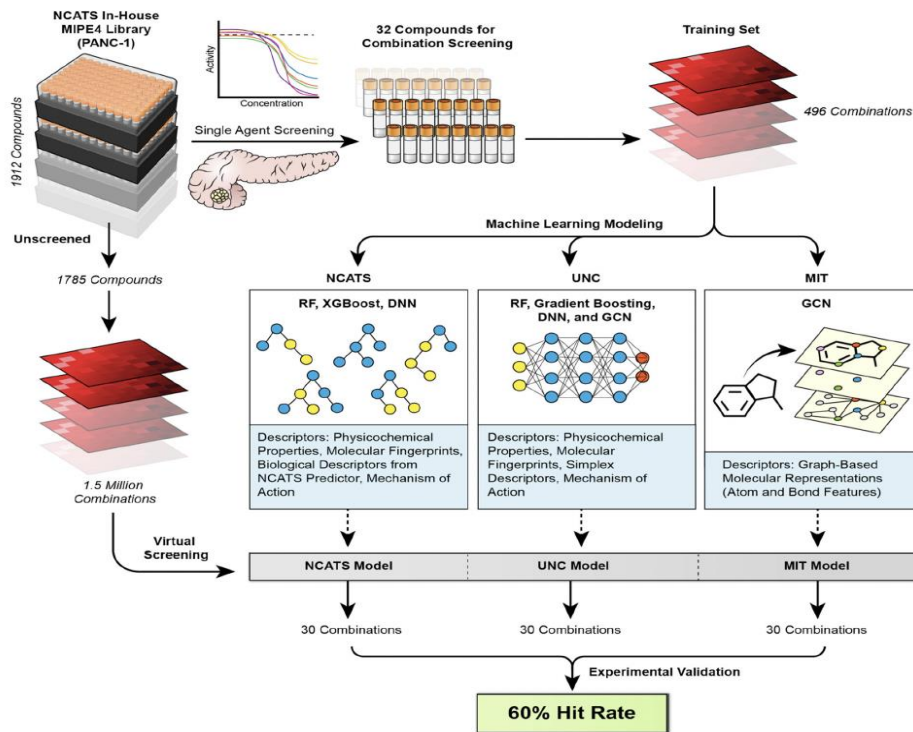


# Future – Combination Therapies – The Search for Synergy

nature communications

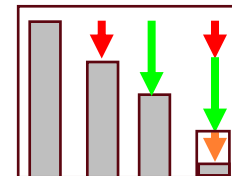
Article <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-025-56818-6>

## AI-driven discovery of synergistic drug combinations against pancreatic cancer



Synergy

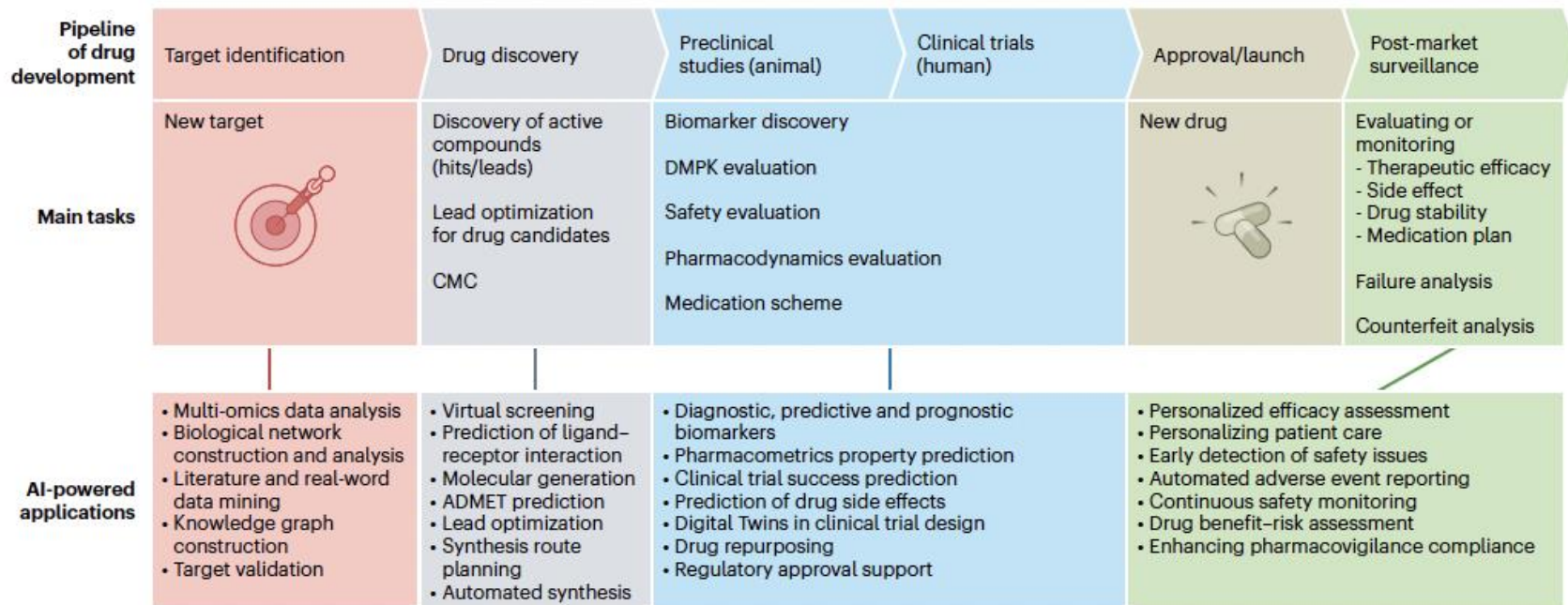
Synergistic



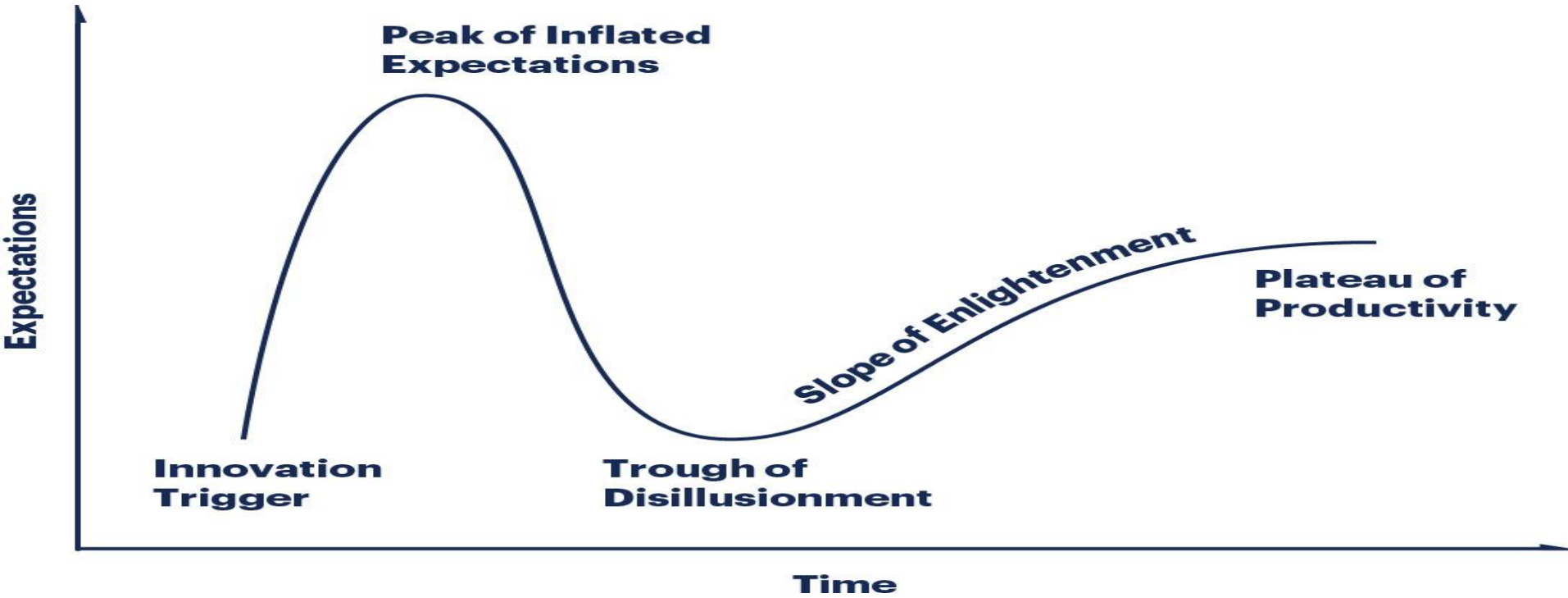
A - + - +  
B - - + +

$$2 + 2 = 6$$

# AI and Drug Development Beyond Target Identification



# Summary and Conclusions



# Acknowledgments

**Cedars-Sinai** – Dalin Li, Talin Haritunians, **Janine Bilsborough**, Phillip Gu, Shishir Dube, Maria Abreu, **Stephan Targan**, Phil Fleshner, Phillip Gu, Puja Khanna, Eric Vasiliauskas, Gil Melmed, Karen Zaghiyan, Shervin Rabizadeh, David Ziring, David Underhill, Suzanne Devkota, Rob Barrett, Rivkah Gonsky, Kathrin Michelsen, Carol Landers, Clive Svendsen, Jenny van Eyk, Tom Learch,

**MLI Consortium** – Jacob McCauley, Ashley Beecham (U of Miami)

**University of Toronto** – Anne Griffiths, Mark Silverberg, Aleixo Muise

**AA Consortium** – Steve Brant (Johns Hopkins), Subra Kugathasan (Emory)

**Wash U** – Ta Chiang **Broad Institute** – Mark Daly **Dartmouth** – Corey Siegel

**Cleveland Clinic** - Thad Stappenbeck, **Assan Medical Center, Seoul** – Kyuyoung Song, Byong Duk

**University of Yokohama** – Yoichi Kakuta **Mt. Sinai, NYC** – Judy Cho, Jean-Frederic Colombel

**NIDDK IBDGC and International IBDGC, SHARE, and VEOIBD Consortia**

**Fred L.  
Hartley  
Foundation**



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