

# Addressing the Unmet Needs of Patients With Moderate to Severe Psoriasis: A Visual Exploration of Disease Pathogenesis and the Clinical Potential of Targeting the TYK2 Pathway as a Novel Nonbiologic Oral Therapeutic Option

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## Rationale for Therapeutic Targeting of the JAK-STAT Signaling Pathway in Psoriasis

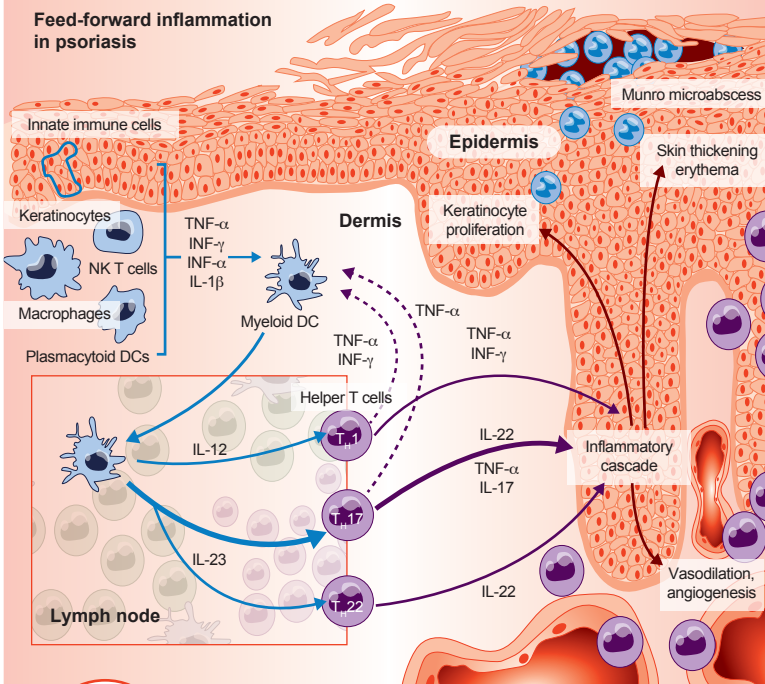
### Burden<sup>1-4</sup>

Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin condition that is often associated with systemic manifestations



Commonly used clinical measures to assess psoriasis severity may not adequately convey patient impact

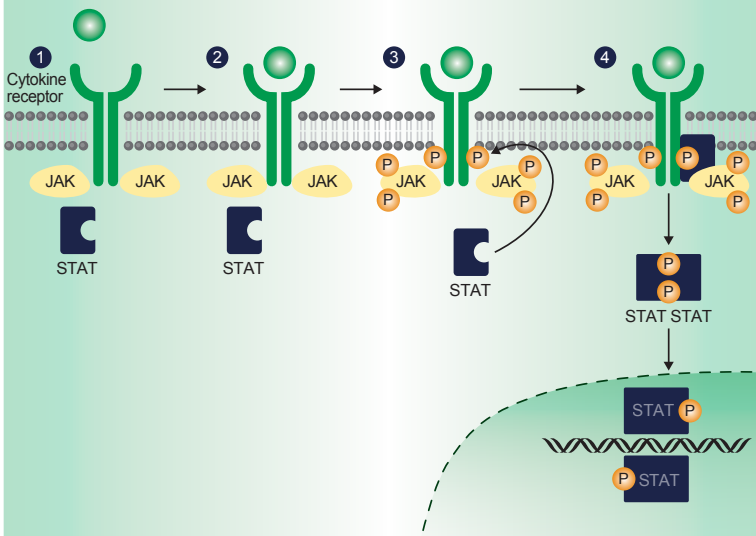
### Pathophysiology<sup>5-9</sup>



Dysregulation or alteration of components of the innate and adaptive immune systems, keratinocyte function, and vascular structure contribute to disease manifestations

### JAK-STAT Pathway<sup>8,10</sup>

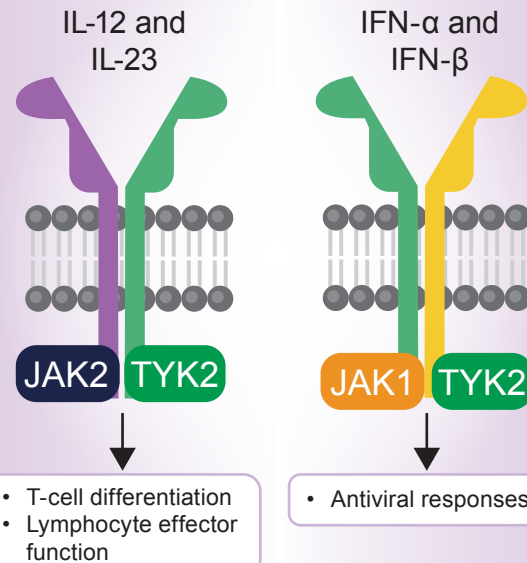
Plays a major role in intracellular cytokine signaling in inflammatory processes involved in psoriasis



Inhibition of the JAK-STAT pathway appears to be effective in psoriasis

### TYK2<sup>5,8,11-24</sup>

Mediates signaling and functional responses downstream of the IL-12, IL-23, and type 1 IFN receptors






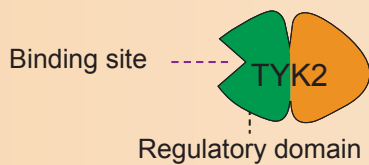

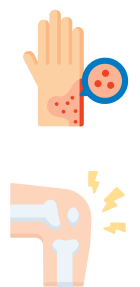
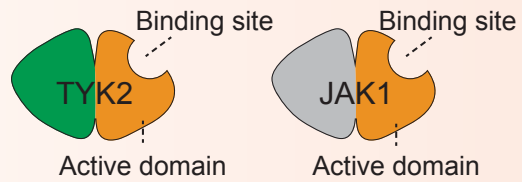

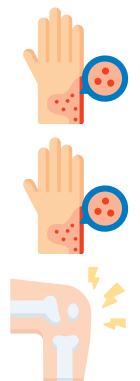
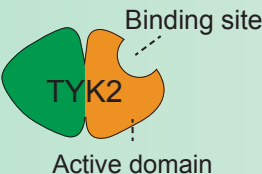




Selective, allosteric inhibition of TYK2 reduces the potential for toxicities associated with JAK inhibitors

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Targeting the TYK2 Pathway for the Treatment of Psoriasis: A Closer Look at the Latest Evidence and Clinical Application

Agent	 MOA	 Formulation	 Disease	 Efficacy	 Common AEs
Deucravacitinib <sup>25-33</sup>	<p><b>TYK2 inhibitor</b></p> 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Phase 3 POETYK PSO-1 and POETYK PSO-2 trials:</b> significantly ↑ patients treated with deucravacitinib achieved PASI 75 and sPGA 0/1 compared with patients treated with placebo and apremilast at week 16, with ↑ benefit vs apremilast at week 24 and maintained through week 52</li><li><b>Phase 2 trial:</b> significantly greater ACR 20 responses compared with placebo at 16 weeks, and met all key secondary endpoints in patients with active PsA</li></ul>	<p>Nasopharyngitis and URTI</p> <p>Nasopharyngitis, sinusitis, headache, and rash</p>
Brepocitinib <sup>34</sup>	<p><b>Dual TYK2/JAK1 inhibitor</b></p> 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Phase 2a trial:</b> statistically significant differences in change from baseline PASI scores at week 12 were observed in five out of seven treatment groups; no future studies are planned for oral brepocitinib in moderate to severe psoriasis</li></ul> <p>N/A; phase 2b trial underway (NCT03850483)</p> <p>N/A; phase 2b trial underway (NCT03963401)</p>	<p>Nasopharyngitis, URTI, and headache</p>
PF-06826647 <sup>35</sup>	<p><b>TYK2 inhibitor</b></p> 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Phase 1 trial:</b> significant improvement in disease activity within 4 weeks of dosing</li><li><b>Phase 2 trial:</b> completed (NCT03895372); results N/A</li></ul>	<p>All TEAEs mild in severity, except one moderate TEAE of vomiting reported in the placebo group</p>