



# Unraveling Vedolizumab mechanism of action in Ulcerative Colitis

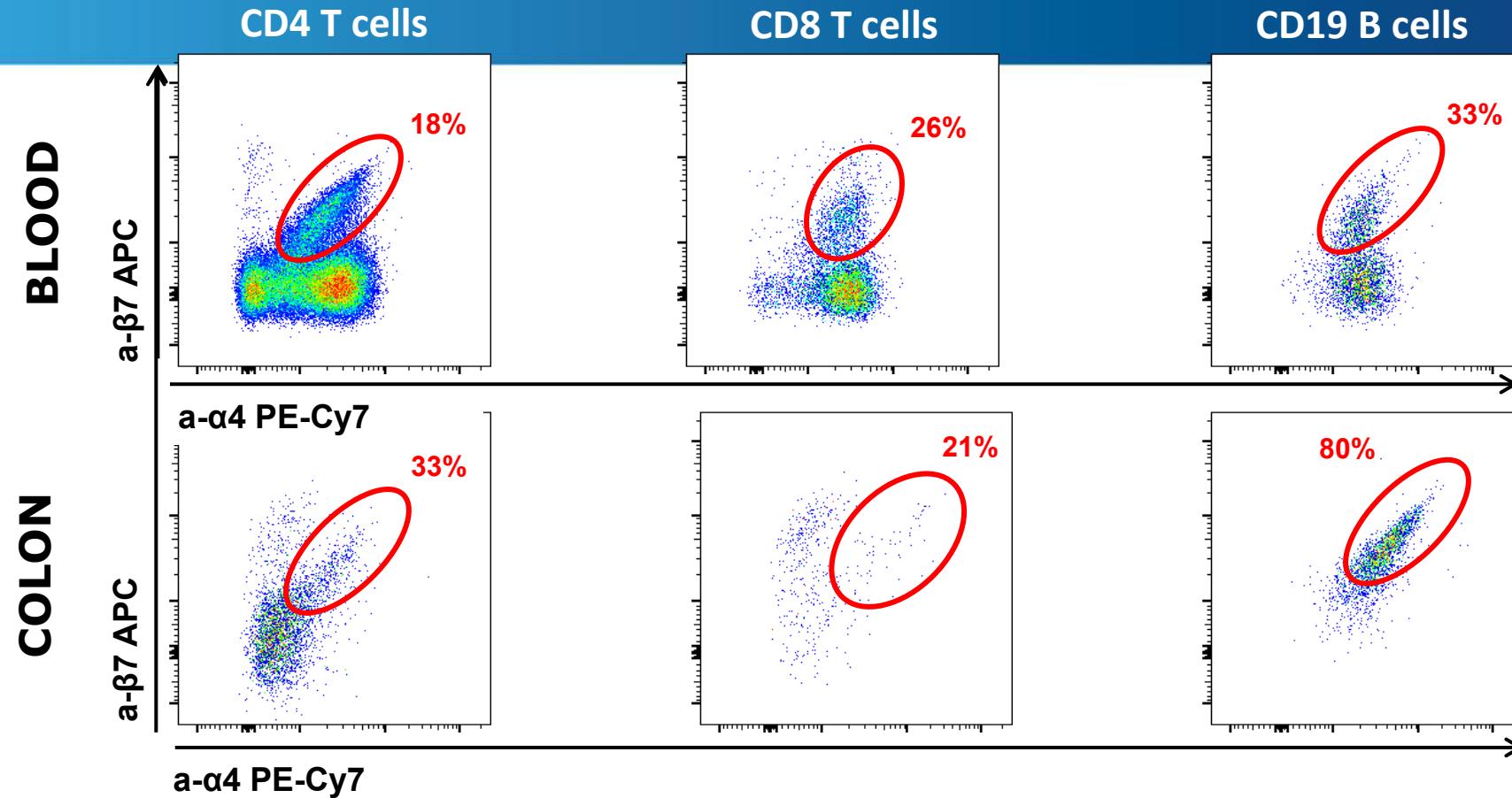
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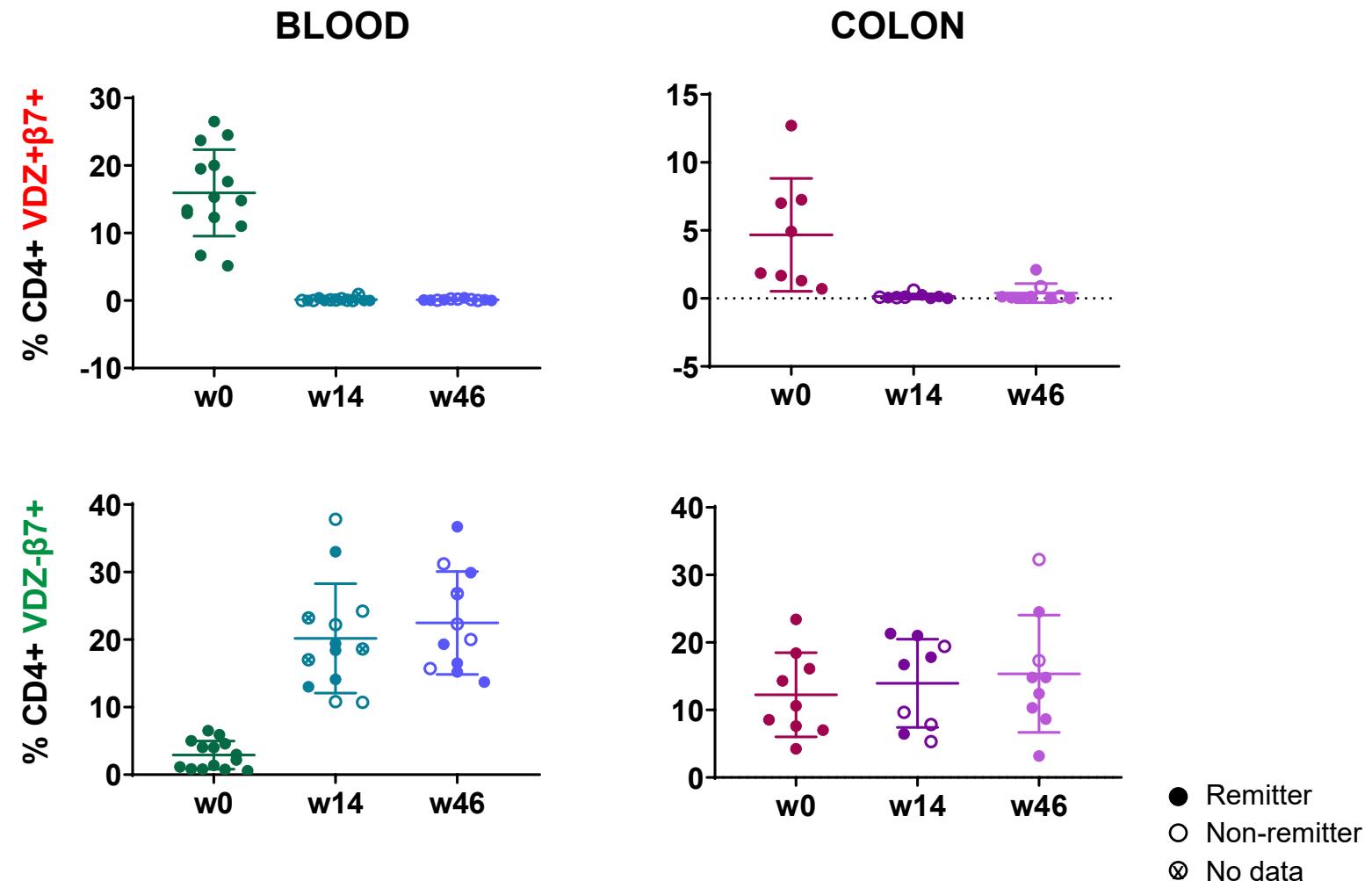
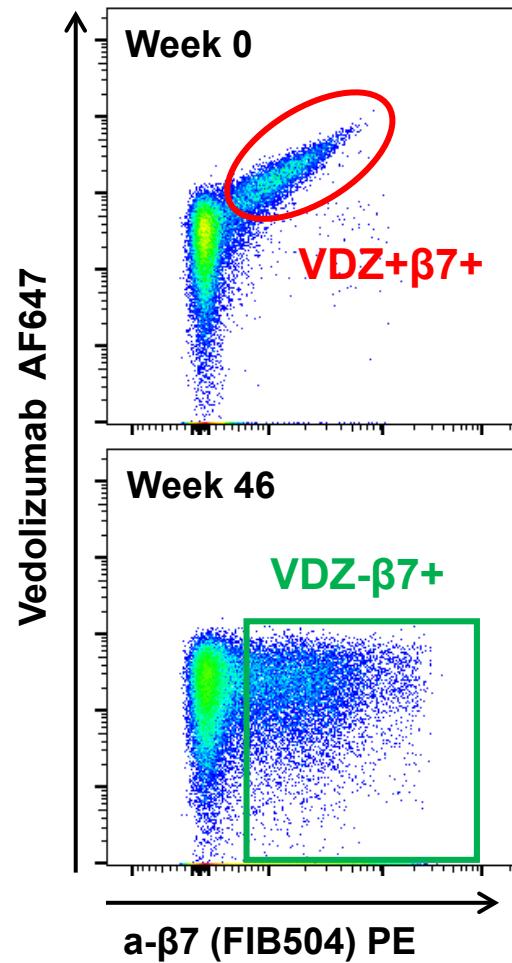


**Hypothesis:** Vedolizumab induces changes in the migration and integrin expression of lymphocytes that may correlate with disease remission in UC patients.

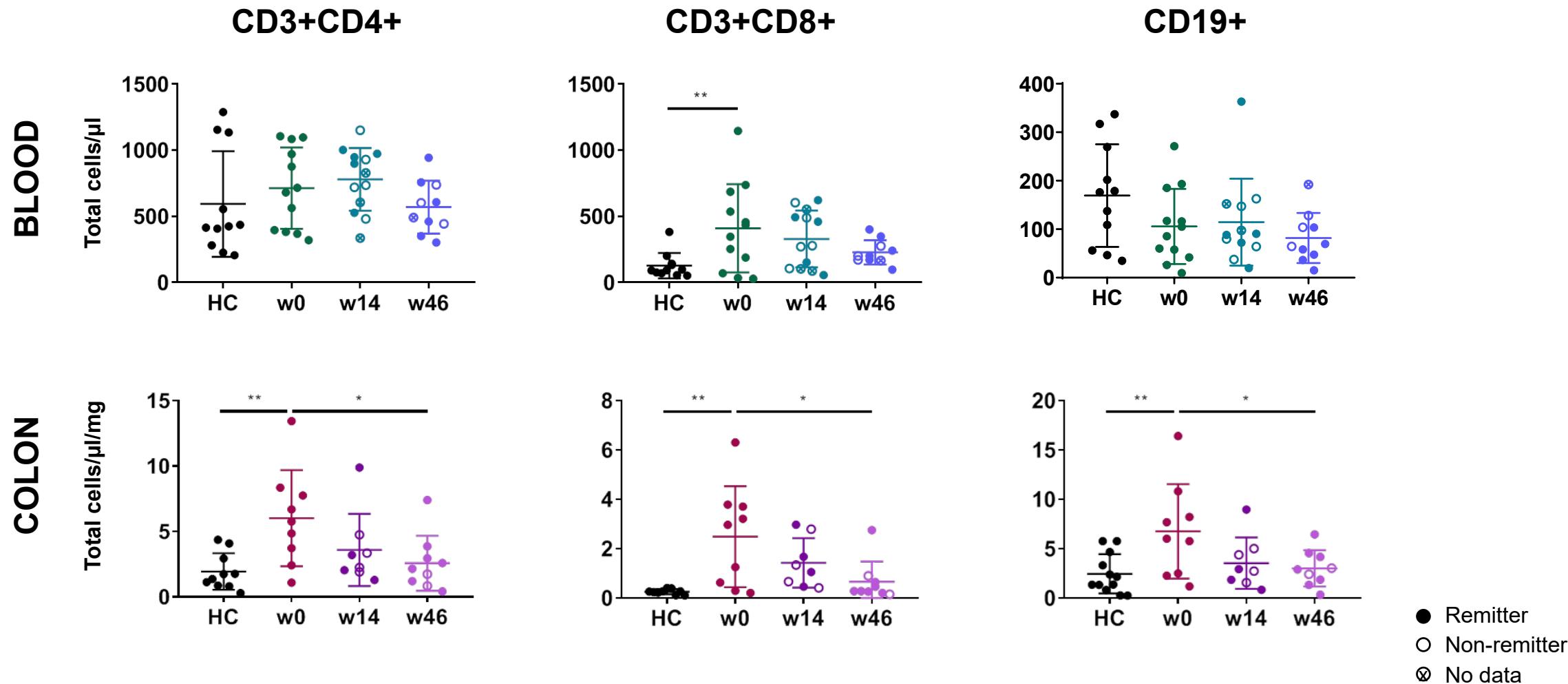
**Objectives:**

1. Determine the occupancy of  $\alpha 4\beta 7$  achieved by Vedolizumab
2. Analyze the number of lymphocytes in the intestine and peripheral blood and how they change with Vedolizumab treatment.
3. Characterize the expression of integrins  $\alpha 4\beta 7$  and  $\alpha E\beta 7$  before and after Vedolizumab treatment.

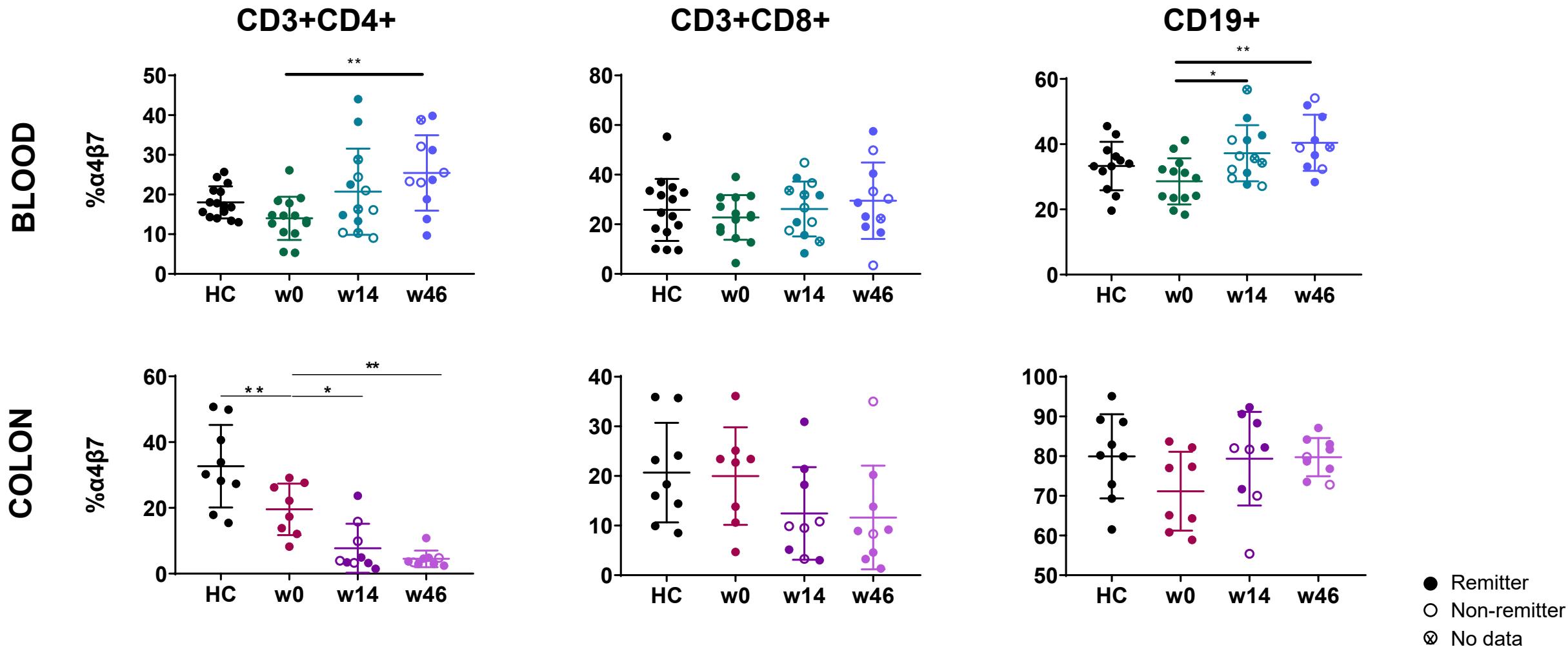
# UC patients receiving Vedolizumab show full $\alpha 4\beta 7$ occupancy



# Vedolizumab reduces the number of total T and B lymphocytes in the colon without affecting their numbers in blood

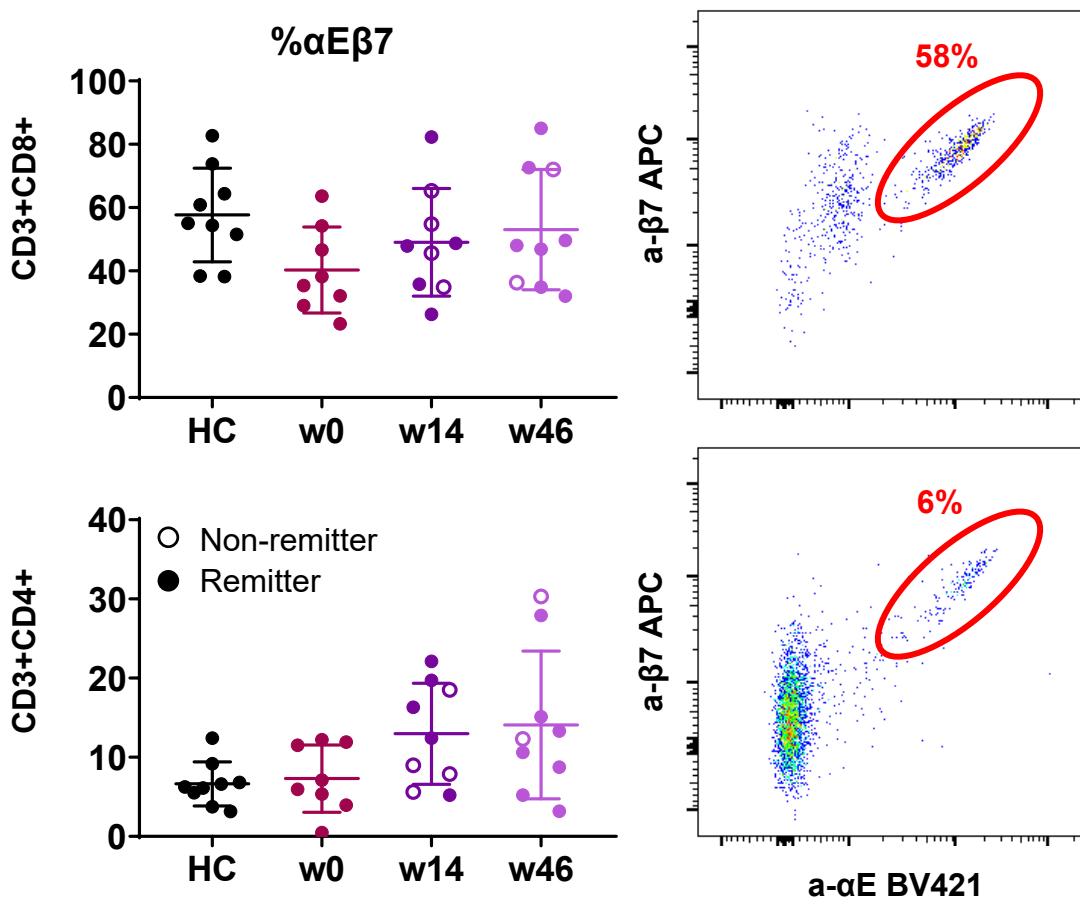


# VDZ treatment reduces intestinal $\alpha 4\beta 7^+$ CD4 $^+$ T cells without affecting $\alpha 4\beta 7^+$ plasma cells

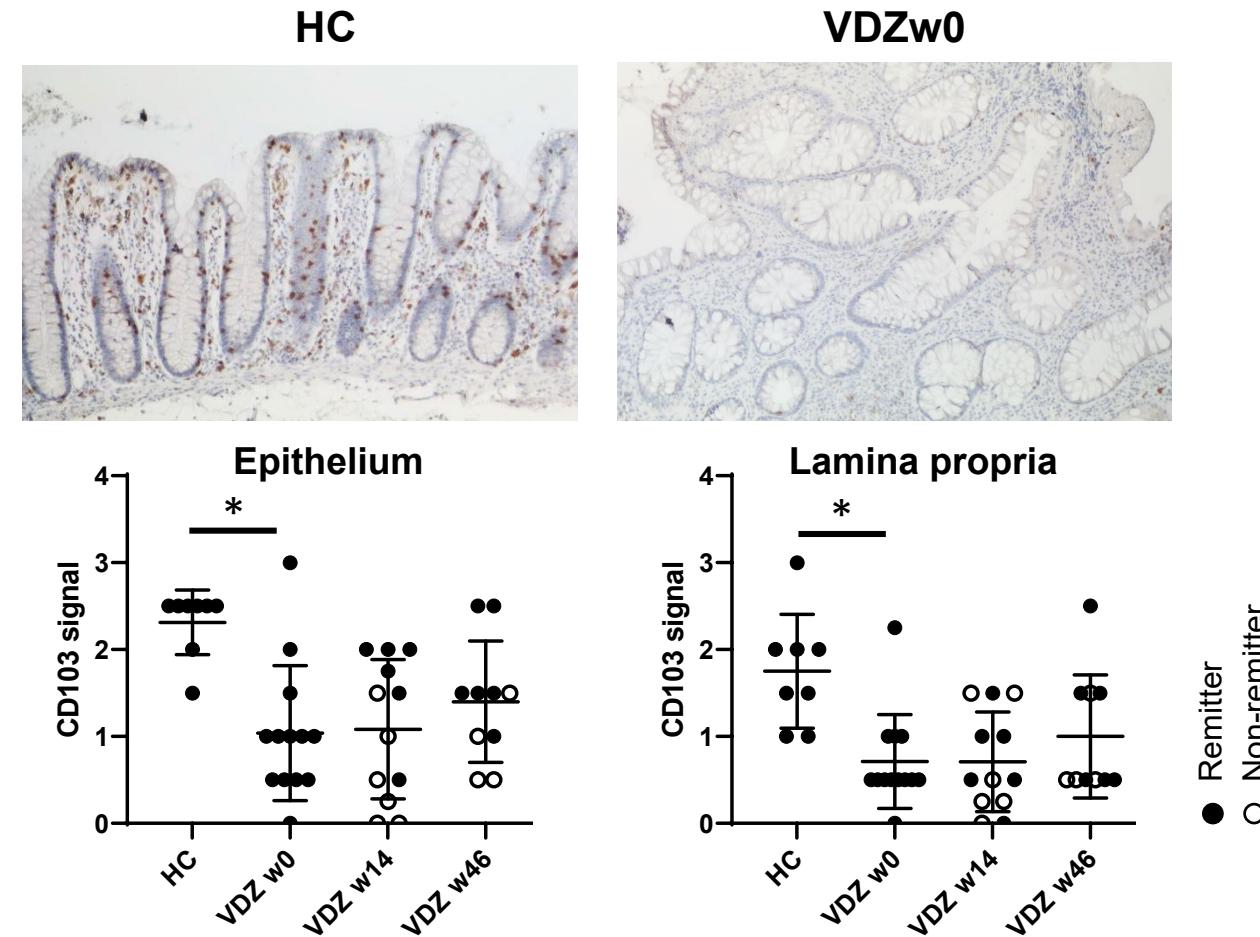


# $\alpha\text{E}\beta 7^+$ cells are reduced in the colon of active UC patients

COLON. Flow cytometry % $\alpha\text{E}\beta 7$



COLON. Immunohistochemistry  $\alpha\text{E}$



# Conclusions

- **Lack of response to Vedolizumab in UC patients is not due to  $\alpha 4\beta 7$  unoccupied integrin.**
- **Vedolizumab diminishes the total number of lymphocytes in the intestine without affecting their numbers in blood. This might explain the safety profile of Vedolizumab in comparison to other drugs used in IBD.**
- **Vedolizumab has a large effect on intestinal recirculating populations like CD4 $^{+}$  T cells without affecting plasma cells, despite full occupancy of  $\alpha 4\beta 7$  in all populations.**
- **Inflammation reduces the presence of  $\alpha E\beta 7^{+}$  cells in the intestine of UC patients. Vedolizumab treatment does not affect this population, either in the epithelium or in the lamina propria.**

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Thank you for your attention!

