

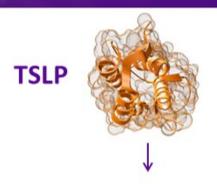
How TSLP correlates with the clinical features of asthma





Multiple clinical features of asthma are associated with TSLP¹⁻⁹







Asthma severity^{1–2}



Exacerbation risk³



Reduced lung function¹



Reduced steroid response⁴



response to viral infections⁵⁻⁷



Potential airway remodeling^{8,9}

T2, type 2; TSLP, thymic stromal lymphopoietin

1. Li Y, et al. J Immunol. 2018;200:2253-2262. 2. Shikotra A, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2012;129:104-111. 3. Ko H-K, et al. Sci Rep. 2021;11:8425. 4. Liu S, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2018;141:257-268.

 $5. \ Lee \ H-C, et \ al.\ \textit{J.Allergy Clin Immunol.}\ 2012; 130: 1187-1196.\ 6.\ Uller \ L, et \ al.\ \textit{Thorax.}\ 2010; 65: 626-632.\ 7.\ Kato\ A, et \ al.\ \textit{J.Immunol.}\ 2007; 179: 1080-1087.\ 8.\ Cao\ L, et \ al.\ \textit{Exp. Lung Res.}\ 2018; 44: 288-301.$

9. Wu J, et al. Cell Biochem Funct. 2013;31:496-503.

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Airway TSLP expression increases with asthma severity^{1,2}



- Two studies found that TSLP expression was higher in the airways of patients with asthma vs healthy controls $(p<0.05)^{1,2}$
- TSLP concentration correlated with disease severity $(p<0.05)^2$

Airway TSLP concentration increased with asthma severity^{1,a}

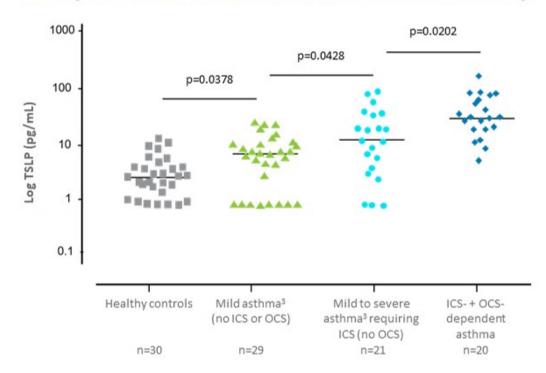


Figure adapted from LiY, et al. J Immunol. 2018;200:2253-2262

In-house ELISA platforms developed by Novartis, with lower limits of detection of 1 and 2 pg/mL, were used to analyze TSLP in BALF Normal control patients were healthy lifelong non-smoking volunteers who had no history of lung disease¹

*BALF was used to measure the concentrations of TSLP (patients with asthma, n=70; controls, n=30)

BALF, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid; ELISA, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid(s); OCS, oral corticosteroid(s); TSLP, thymic stromal lymphopoietin 1. Li Y, et al. J Immunol. 2018;200:2253-2262. 2. Shikotra A, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2012;129:104-111. 3. Global Initiative for Asthma.

https://ginasthma.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/GINA-2020-full-report_-final-_wms.pdf. Accessed November 15, 2021.

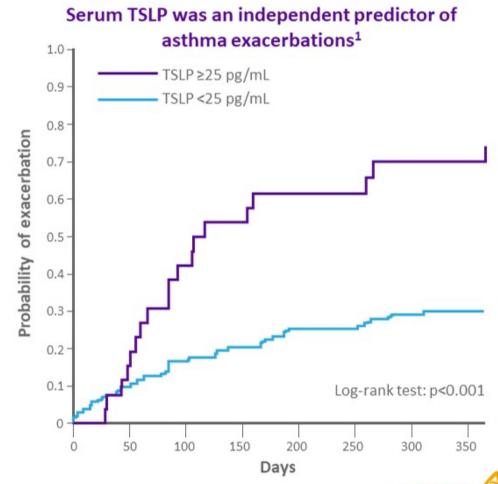
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TSLP has been associated with exacerbation risk in severe asthma



- In a prospective, observational study of 132 patients with severe asthma:
 - Serum TSLP level was an independent factor for predicting future risk of exacerbations¹
 - Higher serum TSLP was associated with
 8.7-fold higher odds of exacerbation (p<0.001)¹
- Previous exacerbations, blood eosinophil count, serum tryptase, and serum TSLP were independent predictors of asthma exacerbation risk¹
 - The authors concluded that TSLP may be playing a pathogenic role across different asthma phenotypes^{1,2}





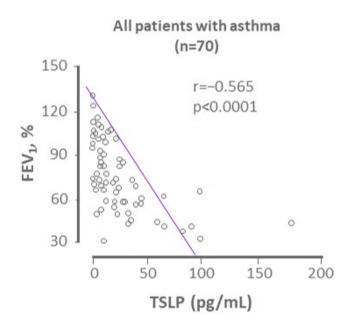
1. Ko H-K, et al. Sci Rep. 2021;11:8425. 2. Corren J, et al. N Engl J Med. 2017;377:936-946.

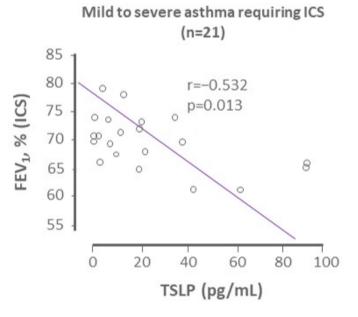
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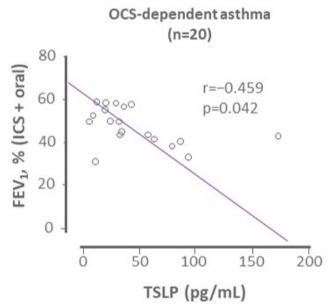
Airway TSLP expression correlates with reduced lung function in patients with asthma¹



Concentration of TSLP is inversely correlated with FEV₁¹







Figures adapted from LiY, et al. J Immunol. 2018;200:2253-2262

BALF was used to measure the concentrations of TSLP. Spearman rank-order method with correction for tied values was used to obtain correlation coefficients BALF, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid; FEV_1 , forced expiratory volume in 1 second; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid(s); OCS, or al corticosteroid(s); r, Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient; TSLP, thymic stromallymphopoietin

1. Li Y, et al. J Immunol. 2018;200:2253-2262.

TSLP may drive airway remodeling in patients with asthma^{1,2}



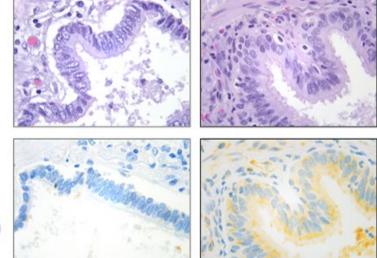
Bronchial airway epithelial cells in asthma versus non-asthma lung³

Non-asthma

Asthma

Standard H&E staining





Images from Data on File, REF-108602, AZPLP

In human lung fibroblasts, TSLP increased expression of collagen and smooth muscle actin in a concentration-dependent manner (p<0.05^a)^{1,2}

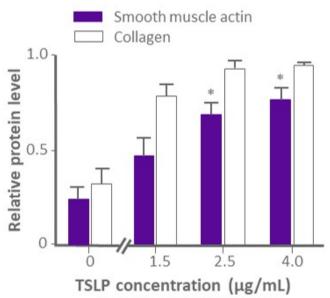


Figure adapted from Cao L, et al. Exp Lung Res. 2018;44:288–301

Human BECs were stained with H&E or Masson Trichrome ^aVs GAPDH control; *p<0.05

BEC, bronchial epithelialcell; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase; H&E, hematoxyl in and eosin; TSLP, thymic stromal lymphopoietin 1. Cao L, et al. Exp Lung Res. 2018;44:288–301. 2. Wu J, et al. Cell Biochem Funct. 2013;31:496–503. 3. Data on File, REF-108602, AZPLP.



TSLP may drive reduced corticosteroid responses in patients with asthma¹



- ILC2s from BAL fluid of patients with asthma exposed to TSLP were resistant to steroids^{1,a}
- Reduced effect of dexamethasone was linked to higher airway TSLP expression¹
- Steroid resistance also correlated with higher BALF and blood eosinophils, and lower FEV₁ ($p \le 0.003$)¹

In patients with asthma, TSLP levels correlated with reduced steroid response¹

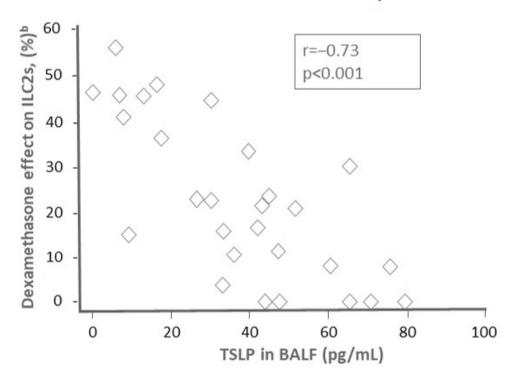


Figure adapted from Liu S, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2018;141:257-268

*Resistance to steroids meant a lack of inhibition of T2 cytokine expression by ILC2s

BBALF ILC2s in patients with asthma were examined (n=50). Controller medications were maintained (SCS and ICS medications)

BALF, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid; FEV., forced expiratory volume in 1 second; ICS, inhaled corticosteroid(s); ILC2, type 2 innate lymphoid cell; r. Pearson correlation coefficient; SCS, systemic corticosteroid(s); T2, type 2; TSLP, thymic stromal lymphopoietin

1. Liu S, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2018;141:257-268

Exaggerated TSLP release following viral infection drives T2 response in patients with asthma¹⁻³



- After RSV infection, BECs of children with asthma produced higher levels of TSLP than BECs of healthy children¹
 - In adults, BECs produced increased TSLP when exposed to rhinovirus or dsRNA (viral RNA analog) (p<0.05)^{2,3}
- This increased TSLP drives an exaggerated T2 response to viral infections^{2,3}
- These results may explain how viruses have the ability to drive exacerbations in patients with asthma¹⁻³

Following viral infection, TSLP release is increased from bronchial epithelial cells of patients with asthma¹

