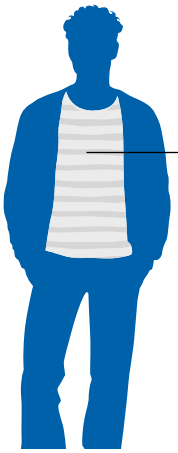
Interleukin 17-A (IL-17A) In Inflammatory Joint Disease

A key messenger protein (or cytokine) involved in the development of autoimmune diseases[1]

Increased levels of IL-17A affect the joints, causing pain and disability[2]

IL-17A helps fight infection but in chronic inflammatory joint diseases, IL-17A is a key cytokine involved in disease development[1].

In chronic inflammatory joint disease, infection fighting cells release increased levels of IL-17A, which drives the inflammation. This leads to excessive inflammation and enthesitis (inflammation of the sites where tendons or ligaments insert into the bone), causing damage such as bone erosion and bone formation[1,3-5].



INFLAMMATION

TENDERNESS

SWELLING

BONE EROSION

BONE FORMATION

Psoriatic arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis are two of the most common chronic inflammatory joint diseases and affect many parts of the body[6,7]

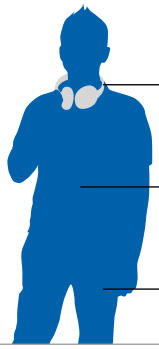
Psoriatic arthritis[6]

Skin & nails

Joints & tendons

Toes & fingers

Ankylosing spondylitis[7]



NECK

SPINE

PELVIS

IL-17A: A new potential target

New, innovative treatments have been developed that specifically target IL-17A to block the cytokine's inflammatory effect, improving the lives of people living with psoriatic arthritis and ankylosing spondylitis.

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NOVARTIS

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