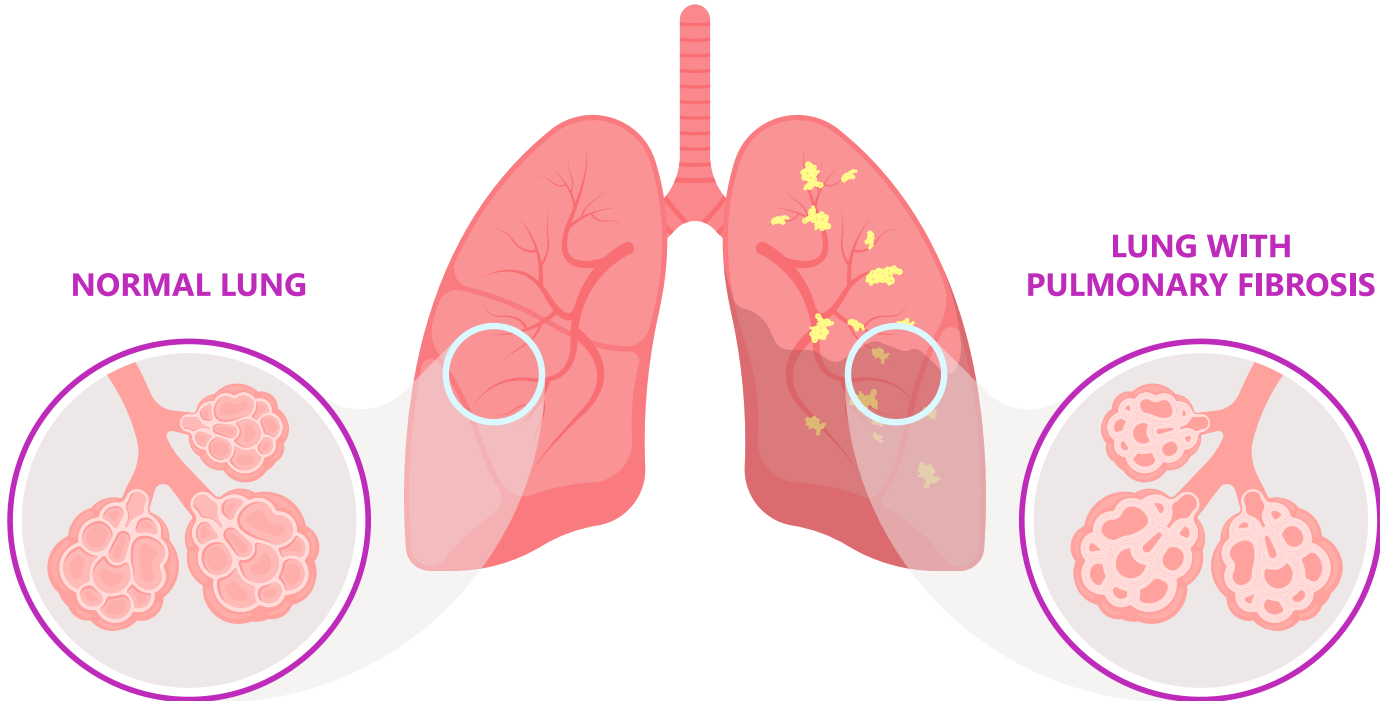


Lysophosphatidic acid receptor 1 (LPA₁) in pulmonary fibrosis

While currently approved therapies can slow the decline in lung function caused by pulmonary fibrosis (PF), unmet needs remain. Fueled by our passion to help more patients, we are driven to tailor treatments to individual needs and help relieve the burdens of pulmonary fibrosis.

Understanding pulmonary fibrosis

Pulmonary fibrosis (fibrosis occurring in the lungs) is a chronic, life-threatening interstitial lung disease (ILD) that is associated with worsening respiratory symptoms and reduced quality of life.^{1,2}



NORMAL LUNG

LUNG WITH PULMONARY FIBROSIS

Fibrosis is defined by the overgrowth, hardening and/or scarring of various tissues.¹ It can occur in virtually any organ and results from a maladaptive wound healing response to persistent injury.^{1,3,4,5}

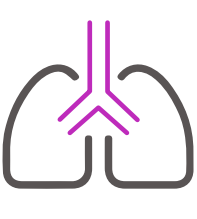
Pulmonary fibrosis occurs when lung tissue becomes damaged and scarred, reducing the lung’s ability to expand, collapse and, ultimately, function effectively.⁶⁻⁸ The disease can lead to respiratory failure and death.^{1,2}

Understanding PF subtypes: IPF and PPF

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is the most common type of progressive fibrosing ILD.¹ Because the cause of IPF is unknown, early diagnosis is challenging, and disease progression is unpredictable, making it difficult to treat. IPF is a fatal disease with a median survival time of 3 to 5 years following diagnosis and a 5-year survival rate of approximately 45%.



Progressive pulmonary fibrosis (PPF) is the clinical designation to describe patients who have ILD with a progressive fibrotic phenotype.⁹



Many people living with IPF and PPF are **physically impaired**, experience a **progressive decline in lung function**, have difficulty performing simple daily activities due to **breathlessness** and **chronic cough** and require **continuous supplemental oxygen** to ease the burden of normal breathing.



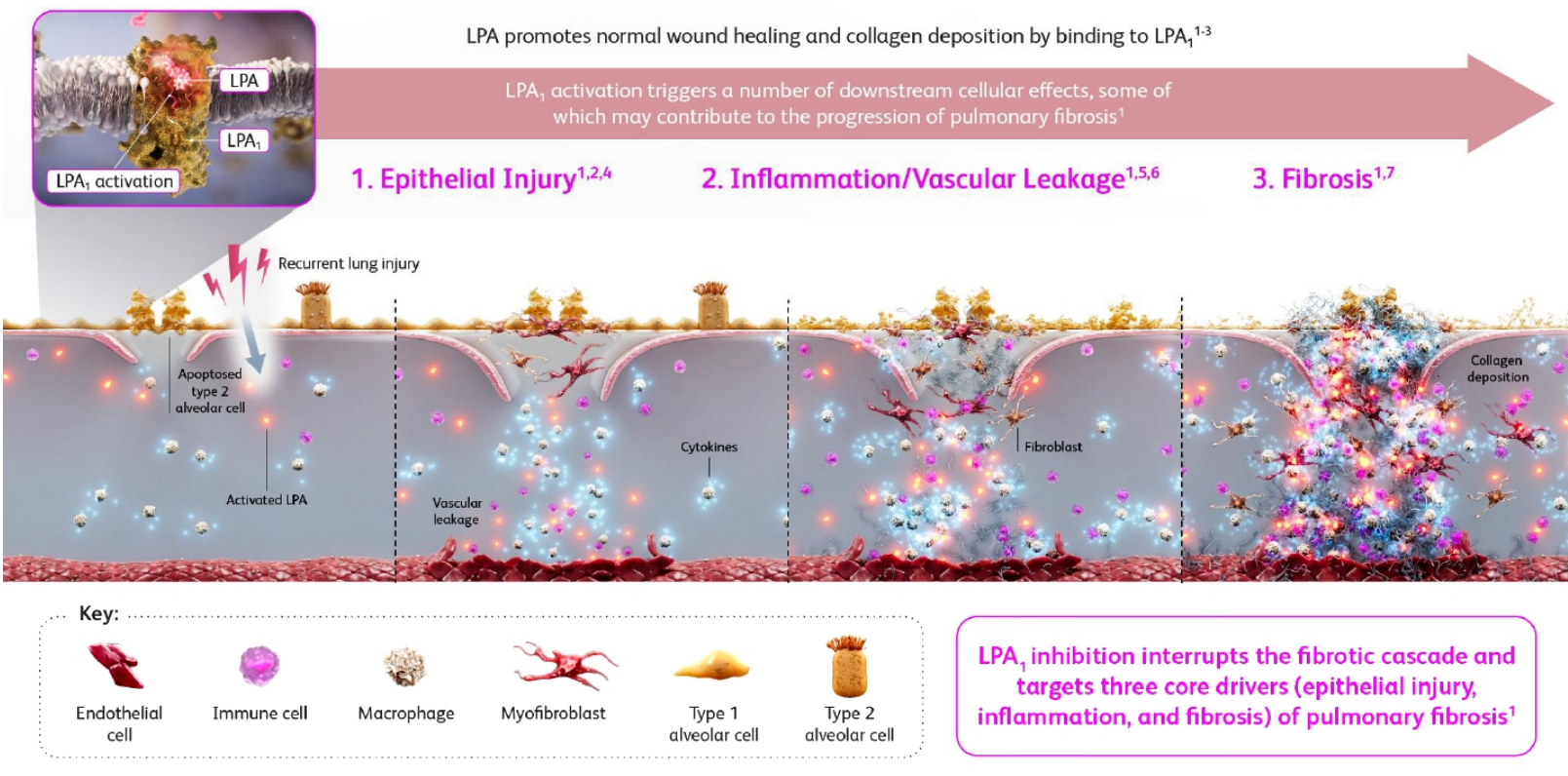
Innovation in treatment has been limited with few new therapies approved in **more than 10 years**.

As a result, a significant need exists for new, transformational therapies.¹⁰

LPA in pulmonary fibrosis

Lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) mediates a multicellular response to wound healing and collagen deposition.

LPA₁ is a Central Mediator of the Multicellular Process of Pulmonary Fibrosis¹



LPA, lysophosphatidic acid; LPA₁, selective lysophosphatidic acid receptor 1; IPF, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; PPF, progressive pulmonary fibrosis

¹ Volkmann ER et al. *Eur Respir Rev*. 2024;33(172):240015. ² Shea BS, Tager AM. *Proc Am Thorac Soc*. 2012;9(3):102-110. ³ Geraldo LHM et al. *Signal Transduct Target Ther*. 2021;6(1):45. ⁴ Funke M et al. *Am J Respir Cell Mol Biol*. 2012;46(3):355-364. ⁵ Yung YC, et al. *J Lipid Res*. 2014;55(7):1192-1214. ⁶ Jiang S, et al. *Int J Mol Sci*. 2023;24(15):12524. ⁷ Kang HK, Song JW. *Tuberc Respir Dis (Seoul)*. 2024;87(2):123-133.

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Increased LPA levels and activation of LPA₁ have been implicated in the pathogenesis of pulmonary fibrosis.¹¹

Preclinical *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies found that targeting LPA₁ may have an impact in treating lung injury and fibrosis.^{7,12,13}

At Bristol Myers Squibb we are leveraging our deep expertise in drug discovery and disease biology to research potential treatments for pulmonary fibrosis and other pulmonology diseases with high unmet needs.

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