Novel Therapeutic Target for Pulmonary Fibrosis/Scleroderma

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**Description:**

- Fibrotic lung diseases represents a major unmet medical need, as effective treatment options are currently not available.
- Mice that overexpress TGF-β have identified several novel targets (including β1 integrin) for therapeutic interventions in fibrotic lung diseases.
- The blockade of β1 integrin significantly inhibits fibrosis (collagen formation).
- Semaphorin 7A inhibition (Figure B) is also effective as a therapeutic treatment for fibrotic disease.

![Graph A](image)

![Graph B](image)

**Published/Issued Patents:** [U.S. Patent No. 8,642,357](https://www.example.com/patent8642357)

**Published/Issued Patents:** [U.S. Pub. App. No. 20140271639](https://www.example.com/pubapp20140271639)

**Publications:**
Kang, H. R., Lee, C. G., Homer, R. J., & Elias, J. A. (2007). Semaphorin 7A plays a critical role in TGF-

Licensing Contact: John Puziss
john.puziss@yale.edu