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.

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