ChemomAb Doses First Patient in Phase 1b Clinical trial of CM-101 in Patients With Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

TEL AVIV, Israel--(BUSINESS WIRE)--ChemomAb, a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company focused on the development of novel therapies for fibrotic-inflammatory diseases, announced dosing of the first patient in a Phase 1b repeated dose clinical trial with CM-101 in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) patients. The company's lead investigational drug candidate, CM-101, is targeting the chemokine CCL24, an important driver of fibrotic processes.

The Phase 1b clinical trial is a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study designed to evaluate the safety, tolerability, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics in people with nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. Patients will be randomized to receive doses of CM-101 or placebo for 12 weeks followed by a recovery phase.

"The initiation of this clinical trial represents an important step forward in the company's goal to evaluate the potential of CM-101 to interfere with the progression of NASH and its precursor, NAFLD," said Adi Mor, CEO of ChemomAb. "The understanding that CCL24 plays a pivotal role in fibrotic and inflammatory diseases paves the way for assessing CM-101, a first-in-class CCL24 neutralizing antibody, in several unmet need fibrotic indications, NASH being one of them. We are eager to advance the clinical program with CM-101 in NASH as well as in the orphan indications primary sclerosing cholangitis and systemic sclerosis."

About ChemomAb

ChemomAb is a clinical-stage biopharmaceutical company that specializes in the development of proprietary monoclonal antibodies directed towards novel targets for the treatment of fibrotic-inflammatory disorders including NASH as well as orphan indications. The antibodies are designed to treat patients with fibrotic and inflammatory diseases through a novel dual mechanism of action that interferes with fibrosis processes directly as well as attenuates the inflammatory process that supports the fibrotic milieu and disease progression. The leading compound, CM-101, was selected after meticulous testing in a series of pre-clinical animal models simulating human disorders and has shown promising safety and efficacy as well as a novel mechanism of action.

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