

In the crime of severe asthma inflammation...

“TSLP MADE US DO IT”



**TO GET TO THE BOTTOM OF SEVERE ASTHMA INFLAMMATION,
LOOK TO TSLP AT THE TOP OF THE INFLAMMATORY CASCADE¹**

TSLP (thymic stromal lymphopoietin) is a key alarmin, also known as an epithelial cytokine, that can drive downstream allergic, eosinophilic, and non-T2 inflammation¹⁻³

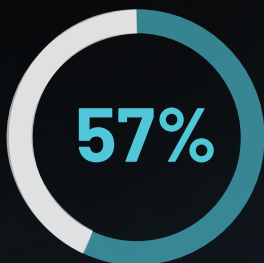
THE COMPLEXITY OF SEVERE ASTHMA CAN MAKE IT A CHALLENGING DISEASE⁴⁻⁶



Asthma:

- **Highly heterogeneous disease⁴⁻⁶**
- **Can be triggered by a variety of insults¹⁻³**
- **Multiple drivers of airway inflammation¹**
- **Varying biomarker profiles and a range of phenotypes⁴⁻⁶**
- **Patients' inflammation can change over time^{5,6}**

In many patients, more than one driver of inflammation is activated, while in others, a clear inflammatory mediator cannot be identified⁴⁻⁶



In one retrospective study, **57%** of patients were uncontrolled or suboptimally controlled during the year following initiation of biologic therapy.⁷

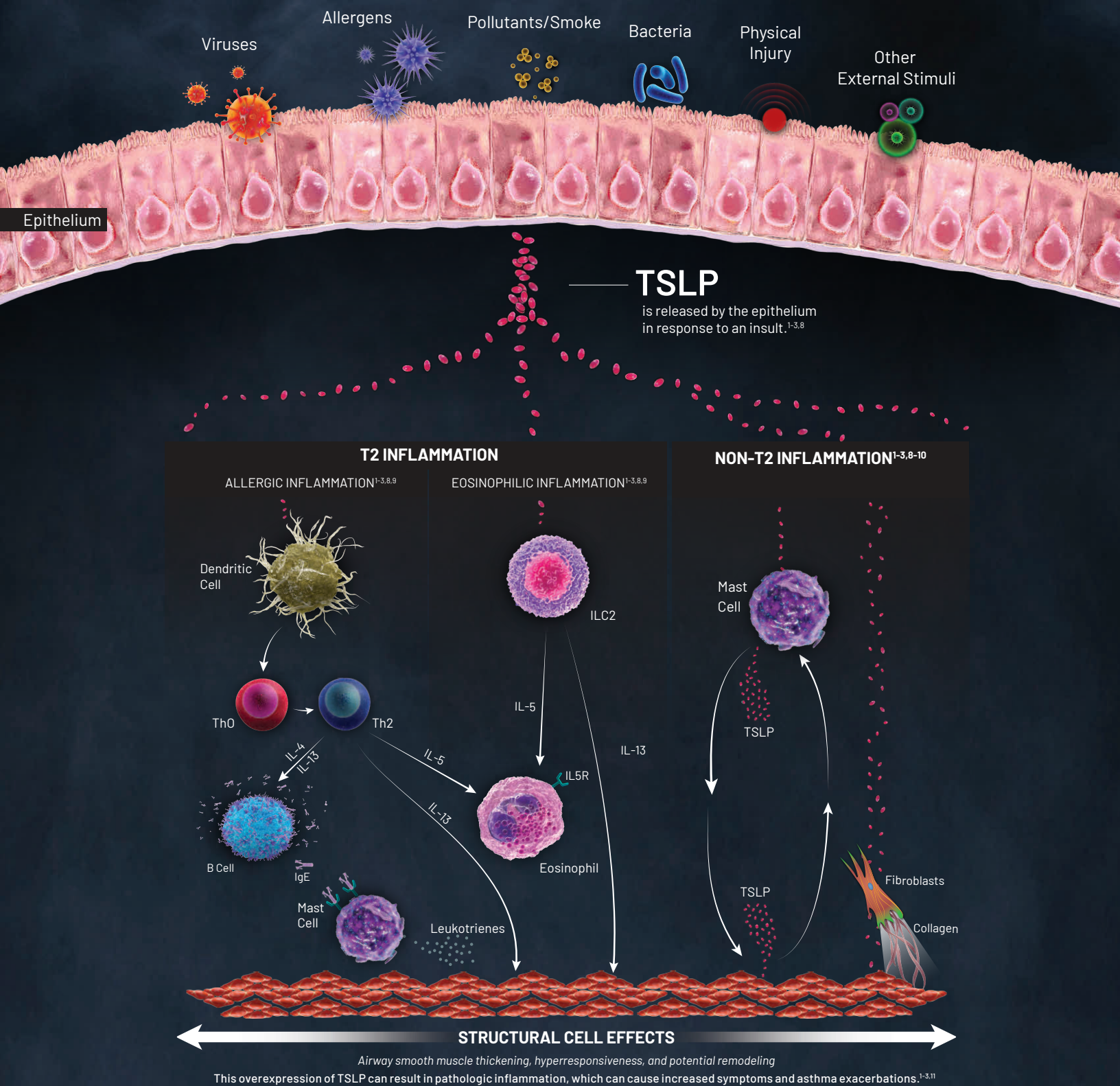
TSLP: A MASTERMIND BEHIND SEVERE ASTHMA INFLAMMATION¹

- Asthma is an epithelial-driven disease: the airway epithelium is a key source of an overreactive immune response¹⁻³
 - The airway epithelium is the first point of contact for viruses, allergens, pollutants, and other environmental insults¹⁻³
- In response to insults, the airway epithelium releases alarmins, including TSLP, which can play a key role in driving allergic, eosinophilic, and non-T2 inflammation^{1-3,8}
- This immune response can lead to increased inflammation, causing continued asthma symptoms and exacerbations^{1-3,9,10}



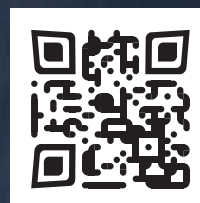
TURN OVER TO SEE HOW TSLP CAN INITIATE MULTIPLE DOWNSTREAM PATHWAYS ➡

THE ROLE OF TSLP IN SEVERE ASTHMA INFLAMMATION¹⁻³



To learn more about **TSLP**
in severe asthma inflammation, visit
www.tslpinflammation.com

Scan here with your phone and sign
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inflammation investigation!



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