



When activated, mast cells degranulate and release a vast spectrum of pruritogenic and inflammatory substances like histamine, cytokines, and proteases, which lead to immense inflammatory consequences.<sup>1,2</sup>

## Emerging science is changing our understanding of mast cell–driven diseases

### Mast cells drive inflammatory diseases<sup>1-6</sup>

Mast cells are involved in a wide range of pathological inflammatory and allergic responses, and are a key driver of inflammatory diseases such as chronic spontaneous urticaria (CSU), chronic inducible urticaria (CIndU), prurigo nodularis (PN), and possibly eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE).

Learn more about a main driver of inflammation at Booth #XXX.

**References:** **1.** Mekori YA, Metcalfe DD. *Immunol Rev.* 2000;173:131-40. **2.** Zeidler C, Ständer S. *Eur J Pain.* 2016;20(1):37-40. **3.** Zuberbier T, Aberer W, Asero R, et al. *Allergy.* 2018;73(7):1393-1414. **4.** Nelson M, Zhang X, Pan Z, et al. *Am J Physiol Gastrointest Liver Physiol.* 2021;320(3):G319-G327. **5.** Davis BP. *Clin Rev Allergy Immunol.* 2018;55(1):19-42. **6.** Janarthanam R, Bolton SM, Wechsler JB. *Curr Opin Gastroenterol.* 2022;38(6):541-548.

# Celldex is pioneering innovation in mast cell science

## You don't want to miss this ePoster

**Title:** Barzolvolimab demonstrates safety and clinically meaningful activity as early as two weeks in moderate to severe prurigo nodularis

**ePoster Number:** 51372

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Barzolvolimab is an investigational new drug that has not been reviewed and approved for safety and efficacy by the FDA.



See how Celldex is leading the science and driving innovation.

