In a normally functioning body, the Th1 and Th17 cells help to control the immune system response, but instead the over-expression of these cells exacerbates the originally ‘healthy’ inflammatory response.3

This uncontrolled inflammation causes damage to the gut wall and can lead to symptoms such as diarrhoea and abdominal pain.3

Ustekinumab works by binding to a specific part of the IL-12 and IL-23 cytokine proteins, which inhibits the generation of more Th1 and Th17 cells. This helps to reduce inflammation and associated symptoms.3,4

Key
- Cytokines
- Th1 and Th17 cells
- Receptor