1. An aqueous pharmaceutical composition suitable for parenteral administration to a subject for inhibiting IL17a protein activity comprising:

a pharmaceutically effective amount of an anti-IL17a antibody comprising a VHH-derivative domain and a variable V_L domain;

an acetate-based buffering agent; and

a disaccharide as an osmotic agent.

2. The aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in claim 1, wherein said VHH-derivative domain of said anti-IL17a antibody comprises 3 hypervariable regions HCDR1, HCDR2 and HCDR3, wherein:

HCDR1 comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1;

HCDR2 comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2; and

HCDR3 comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3;

wherein the variable V_L domain of said anti-IL17a antibody comprises the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

3. The aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in claim 2, wherein said anti-IL17a antibody is Netakimab.

4. The aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said Netakimab is of an amount of 5 mg/mL to 150 mg/mL.

5. The aqueous composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said Netakimab is of an amount of 10 mg/mL to 120 mg/mL.

6. The aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said Netakimab is of an amount of 60 mg/mL.

7. The aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said Netakimab is of an amount of 100 mg/mL.

8. The aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said Netakimab is of an amount of 120 mg/mL.

9. The aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein said disaccharide is trehalose.

10. The aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in claim 9, wherein said trehalose is added to said composition as trehalose dihydrate in an amount of 50 mg/mL to 120 mg/mL.

11. The aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 10, wherein said amount of acetate-based buffering agent is composed of:

0.4 mg/mL to 1.8 mg/mL of sodium acetate trihydrate; and

a suitable amount of acetic acid to reach a pH of said composition inclusively between 4.0 – 6.0.

12. The aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 11, further comprising a suitable solubilizer.

13. The aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in claim 12, wherein said solubilizer is Poloxamer 188.

14. The aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in claim 13, wherein said Poloxamer 188 is of an amount over 0 mg/mL to equal or under 1.0 mg/mL.

15. An aqueous pharmaceutical composition suitable for parenteral administration to a subject for inhibiting IL17a protein activity comprising:

Netakimab	60 mg/mL
Sodium acetate trihydrate	1.74 mg/mL
Trehalose dihydrate	80 mg/mL
Acetic acid glac.	to pH 5.0
pH 5.0 ± 0.5	

16. An aqueous pharmaceutical composition suitable for parenteral administration to a subject for inhibiting IL17a protein activity comprising:

Netakimab	60 mg/mL
Sodium acetate trihydrate	1.74 mg/mL
Trehalose dihydrate	80 mg/mL
Poloxamer 188	0–1 mg/mL
Acetic acid glac.	to pH 5.0
pH 5.0 ± 0.5	

17. The aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in claim 16, wherein

a) said Poloxamer 188 is of an amount of 0.5 mg/mL; or

b) said Poloxamer 188 is of an amount of 1 mg/mL.

18. An aqueous pharmaceutical composition suitable for parenteral administration to a subject for inhibiting IL17a protein activity comprising:

Netakimab	120 mg/mL

Sodium acetate trihydrate	1.74 mg/mL
Trehalose dihydrate	80 mg/mL
Acetic acid glac.	to pH 5.0
pH 5.0 ± 0.5	

19. An aqueous pharmaceutical composition suitable for parenteral administration to a subject for inhibiting IL17a protein activity comprising:

Netakimab	120 mg/mL
Sodium acetate trihydrate	1.74 mg/mL
Trehalose dihydrate	80 mg/mL
Poloxamer 188	0 – 1 mg/mL
Acetic acid glac.	to pH 5.0
pH 5.0 ± 0.5	

20. The aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in claim 19, wherein
a) said Poloxamer 188 is of an amount of 0.5 mg/mL; or
b) said Poloxamer 188 is of an amount of 1 mg/mL.

21. Use of the aqueous pharmaceutical composition as defined in any one of claims 1 to 20 for treating an IL17a mediated disease.

22. The use as defined in claim 21, wherein the IL17A-mediated disease or disorder is selected from: rheumatoid arthritis, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, systemic-onset juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, juvenile chronic arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, reactive arthritis, seronegative arthritis, polyarticular juvenile idiopathic arthritis, enthesitis-related arthritis; enthesitis; spondyloarthropathy, axial spondyloarthritis; Behcet' disease; inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis; asthma, allergic disorders, atopic allergy; ichthyosis; pityriasis rubra pilaris; papulopustular rosacea; pyoderma gangrenosum; hidradenitis suppurativa; psoriasis, psoriatic arthropathy, type I psoriasis, type II psoriasis, plaque psoriasis; dermatitis, atopic dermatitis, autoimmune dermatitis, dermatological conditions; systemic sclerosis; grafting, graft-versus-host disease, graft rejection, acute or chronic immune disease associated with organ grafting, acute graft-associated immune disease, chronic graft-associated immune disease, small intestinal graft rejection, pancreatic graft rejection, any organ or tissue graft rejection, heart transplant rejection, cartilage graft rejection, renal transplant rejection, liver transplant rejection, allograft rejection, skin allograft rejection, heterograft rejection for any organ or tissue, bone graft rejection, bone marrow transplant (BMT) rejection, parathyroid graft rejection; bone erosion; sarcoidosis, atherosclerosis, Wegener's disease, microscopic polyangiitis with renal involvement,

uveitis, phacogenic uveitis, noninfectious uveitis, cachexia, acute transverse myelitis, primary biliary cirrhosis, polyglandular autoimmune syndrome type I and type II, Schmidt's syndrome, acute respiratory distress syndrome; arthropathy, seronegative arthropathy, arthropathy associated with ulcerative colitis, Reiter's syndrome, enteropathic synovitis, atheromatosis disease/coronary sclerosis, autoimmune bullous disease, pemphigus, pemphigus foliaceus, linear IgA diseases, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, cranial giant arteritis, primary sclerosing hepatitis, cryptogenic autoimmune hepatitis, cryptogenic fibrosing alveolitis, systemic scleroderma associated with interstitial lung disease, rheumatoid arthritis associated with interstitial lung disease, systemic lupus erythematosus associated with lung disease, dermatomyositis/polymyositis associated with lung disease, Sjogren disease associated with lung disease, ankylosing spondylitis associated with lung disease, vasculitis, diffuse pulmonary vasculitis, primary vasculitis, fibrosis, lung disease with lymphocyte infiltration, autoimmune hepatitis, autoimmune hepatitis type I (classic autoimmune or lupoid hepatitis), autoimmune hepatitis type II (associated with anti-LKM antibody), autoimmune hypoglycemia, osteoarthrosis, primary sclerosing cholangitis, erythematosus; systemic lupus erythematosus, discoid lupus erythematosus, lupus nephritis; multiple sclerosis (all types), sympathetic ophthalmia, pulmonary hypertension secondary to connective tissue disease, Goodpasture syndrome, pulmonary manifestations of polyarteritis nodosa, acute rheumatic fever, rheumatoid spondylitis, Still's disease, systemic scleroderma, scleroderma disease, scleroderma, Sjogren's Syndrome, Takayasu disease/arthritis; autoimmune thrombocytopenia, idiopathic thrombocytopenia; autoimmune thyroid disorders, hyperthyroid, autoimmune hypothyroidism (Hashimoto disease), atrophic autoimmune hypothyroidism; vitiligo, acute hepatic disease, chronic hepatic disease, cholestasis, Th1- and Th2-mediated disease; malignancies such as lung cancer, breast cancer, stomach cancer, bladder cancer, colorectal cancer, pancreatic cancer, pancreatic carcinoma, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer and hematopoietic malignancies (leukemia and lymphomas), acute leukemia, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, acute myeloid leukemia, adenocarcinoma, B-cell lymphoma, Burkitt lymphoma, inflammatory response to bypass, chronic myelocytic leukemia (CML), chronic inflammatory pathologies, chronic lymphatic leukemia (CLL), rectocolic carcinoma, cystic fibrosis, malignant lymphoma, malignant histiocytosis, malignant melanoma, multiple myeloma, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, nasopharyngeal cancer, solid tumors, hairy-cell leukemia, Hodgkin disease, sarcoma, myelodysplastic syndrome, cytokine therapy-induced disorders, demyelinating disease, inflammatory

demyelinating disease, pulmonary fibrosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, usual interstitial pneumonia, iridocyclitis/uveitis/optic neuritis, lymphoedema, mixed connective-tissue disease, monoclonal gammapathy, neonatal chronic lung disease, nephritis, nephrotic, neurodegenerative disorders, osteoporosis, paraneoplastic disease/tumor-related hypercalcemia, Raynaud's phenomenon and disease, skin changes, a comprehensive systemic inflammatory response syndrome, thrombocytopenia, toxicity, urticaria, acute coronary syndrome, adult-onset Stills disease, aplastic anemia, coronary sclerosis, atopic eczema; autoimmune disorder associated with streptococcus infection, autoimmune enteropathy, autoimmune hearing loss, autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (ALPS), autoimmune myocarditis, autoimmune premature ovarian failure; celiac disease, cervical spondylosis, clinically isolated syndrome (cis) with the risk for multiple sclerosis, erythema multiform, severe erythema multiform, pemphigoid, bullous pemphigoid, cicatrical pemphigoid, mucosal pemphigoid, gestational pemphigoid, iritis, keratitis, motor neuron disease, non-A, non-B hepatitis, optic neuritis, oligoarticular JIA, polyarteritis nodosa, polychondritis, poliosis, polymyositis, relapsing neuromyelitis optica, rheumatic heart disease, SAPHO (synovitis, acne, pustulosis, hyperostosis and osteitis), secondary amyloidosis, ankylosing spondylitis, systemic inflammation response syndrome, cranial arteritis, and Yersinia- or Salmonella-associated arthropathy.

23. A method of producing an aqueous pharmaceutical composition suitable for parenteral administration to a subject for inhibiting IL17a protein activity comprising:

combining a pharmaceutically effective amount of an anti-IL17a antibody comprising a VHH-derivative domain and a variable V_L domain with:

an acetate-based buffering agent; and

an effective amount of trehalose as an osmotic agent.

24. The method as defined in claim 23, wherein said anti-IL17a antibody is Netakimab.