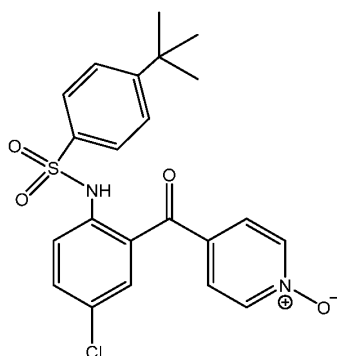


WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of treating a CCR9-mediated disease in a mammal, said method comprising administering a suitable amount of a CCR9 inhibitor with an anti-TNF α blocking antibody, wherein the CCR9 inhibitor is Compound 1



Compound 1.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the CCR9-mediated disease is inflammatory bowel disease, gastrointestinal graft versus host disease (gvhd), autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome due to CTLA4 haploinsufficiency (ALPS type 5), immunodysregulation, polyendocrinopathy and enteropathy X-linked (IPEX), primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC), autoimmune gastrointestinal dysmotility (AGID), autosomal recessive early-onset inflammatory bowel disease, collagenous gastritis (CG), satoyoshi syndrome, or sclerosing mesenteritis.

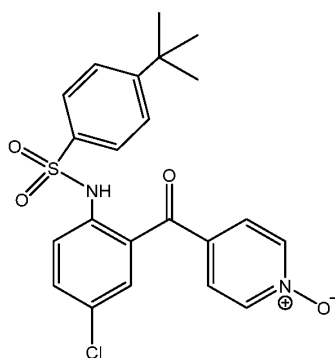
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-TNF α blocking antibody is infliximab, adalimumab, golimumab, certolizumab pegol, or a biosimilar bioequivalent thereof.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the CCR9 inhibitor and the anti-TNF α blocking antibody are administered in a combination formulation.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the CCR9 inhibitor and the anti-TNF α blocking antibody are administered sequentially.

6. The method of claim 5, wherein the CCR9 inhibitor is administered prior to the anti-TNF α blocking antibody.

7. The method of claim 5, wherein the CCR9 inhibitor is administered after administration of the anti-TNF α blocking antibody.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-TNF α blocking antibody is infliximab, or a biosimilar, or bioequivalent thereof.
9. The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-TNF α blocking antibody is adalimumab, or a biosimilar or bioequivalent thereof.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-TNF α blocking antibody is golimumab, or a biosimilar or bioequivalent thereof.
11. The method of claim 1, wherein the anti-TNF α blocking antibody is certolizumab pegol, or a biosimilar or bioequivalent thereof.
12. A composition for treating disease CCR9-mediated disease in a mammal, said composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a CCR9 inhibitor, a therapeutically effective amount of an anti-TNF α blocking antibody, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient, wherein the CCR9 inhibitor is Compound 1

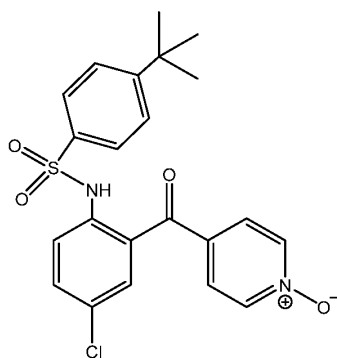


Compound 1.

13. The composition of claim 12, wherein the anti-TNF α blocking antibody is infliximab, adalimumab, golimumab, or a biosimilar or bioequivalent thereof.

14. The composition of claim 12, wherein the CCR9-mediated disease is inflammatory bowel disease, gastrointestinal graft versus host disease (gvhd), autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome due to CTLA4 haploinsufficiency (ALPS type 5), immunodysregulation, polyendocrinopathy and enteropathy X-linked (IPEX), primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC), autoimmune gastrointestinal dysmotility (AGID), autosomal recessive early-onset inflammatory bowel disease, collagenous gastritis (CG), satoyoshi syndrome, or sclerosing mesenteritis.

15. A kit for treating a CCR9-mediated disease in a mammal, said kit comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a CCR9 inhibitor, and a therapeutically effective amount of an anti-TNF α blocking antibody, with instructions for effective administration, wherein the CCR9 inhibitor is Compound 1



Compound 1.

16. The kit of claim 15, wherein the CCR9 inhibitor and the anti-TNF α blocking antibody are formulated for sequential administration.

17. The kit of claim 15, wherein the CCR9 inhibitor and the anti-TNF α blocking antibody are formulated for concomitant administration.

18. The kit of claim 15, wherein the CCR9-mediated disease is inflammatory bowel disease, gastrointestinal graft versus host disease (gvhd), autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome due to CTLA4 haploinsufficiency (ALPS type 5), immunodysregulation,

polyendocrinopathy and enteropathy X-linked (IPEX), primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC), autoimmune gastrointestinal dysmotility (AGID), autosomal recessive early-onset inflammatory bowel disease, collagenous gastritis (CG), satoyoshi syndrome, or sclerosing mesenteritis.

19. The method of claim 1, wherein the CCR9-mediated disease is inflammatory bowel disease.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the inflammatory bowel disease is Crohn's disease (CD) or ulcerative colitis (UC).