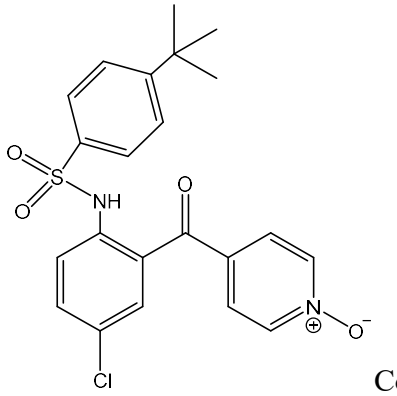
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

[Claim 1]. Use of a CCR9 inhibitor comprising Compound 1



Compound 1

in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a CCR-9 mediated disease in a mammal, wherein Compound 1 is to be administered in combination with an anti-TNFα blocking antibody.

[Claim 2]. The use according to claim 1, wherein the CCR9-mediated disease is inflammatory bowel disease, Chron's disease (CD), ulcerative colitis (UC), 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.

[Claim 3]. The use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the anti-TNFα blocking antibody is infliximab, adalimumab, golimumab, certolizumab pegol, or a biosimilar or bioequivalent thereof.

[Claim 4]. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the CCR9 inhibitor and the anti-TNFα blocking antibody are manufactured to be administered in a combination formulation.

[Claim 5]. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the CCR9 inhibitor and the anti-TNFα blocking antibody are manufactured to be administered sequentially.

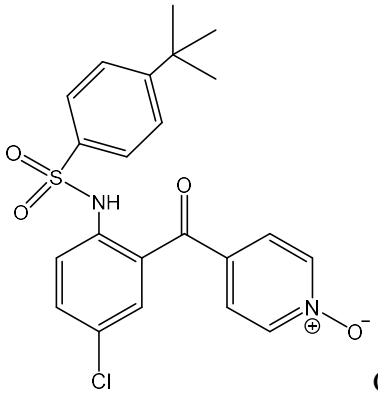
[Claim 6]. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the anti-TNFα blocking antibody is infliximab, or a biosimilar or bioequivalent thereof.

[Claim 7]. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the anti-TNFα blocking antibody is adalimumab, or a biosimilar or bioequivalent thereof.

[Claim 8]. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the anti-TNFα blocking antibody is golimumab, or a biosimilar or bioequivalent thereof.

[Claim 9]. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the anti-TNFα blocking antibody is certolizumab pegol, or a biosimilar or bioequivalent thereof.

[Claim 10]. Use of a composition in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a CCR9-mediated disease in a mammal, said composition comprising Compound 1 and an anti-TNFα blocking antibody, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient



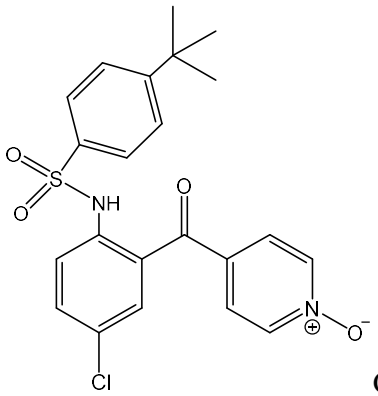
Compound 1.

[Claim 11]. The use according to claim 11, wherein the anti-TNFα blocking antibody is infliximab, adalimumab, golimumab, or a biosimilar or bioequivalent thereof.

[Claim 12]. The use according to claim 11, wherein the CCR9-mediated disease is inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease (CD), ulcerative colitis (UC), 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.

[Claim 13]. Use of a kit in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a CCR9-mediated disease in a mammal, said kit comprising compound 1 and an anti-TNFα blocking antibody, with instructions for effective administration



Compound 1.

[Claim 14]. The use of the kit according to claim 13, wherein the CCR9 inhibitor and the anti-TNFα blocking antibody are formulated to be administered sequentially or concomitantly.

[Claim 15]. The use of the kit according to claim 13, wherein the CCR9-mediated disease is inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease (CD), ulcerative colitis (UC), 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.