

## Novel treatment for SLE: bDMARDs & tsDMARDs

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Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic autoimmune disorder. The pathogenesis of SLE is complex and not fully known, but the disease has been recognized as the result of an interplay between immunological, genetic and environmental factors. It is characterized by cascades of tissue damages through deranged cytokine/chemokine and T and B cell signaling. Active SLE frequently leads to multi-morbidities, such as nephritis and ensuing end stage renal disease, hematologic disorders, serositis, neuropathy and arthritis, which result in poor quality of life.

A characteristic feature of SLE is the production of autoantibodies to nuclear antigens, which form immune complexes and can deposit in various tissues and organs and activate the complement pathways. Currently, therapies in SLE range from antimalarials, NSAID, glucocorticoids, conventional DMARDs to biological agent focus on B cell depletion (such as belimumab, approved by FDA and TFDA). However, still unmet needs remain for the treatment of SLE. In this context, many scientists and pharmaceutical companies have devoted into candidate drug development. We will introduce and provide an updated view of new therapies under development in SLE