Durability of Icotrokinra Effect in Participants With Moderate-to-Severe Plaque Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis: Pooled Analysis of One-Year Outcomes From the Phase 3 ICONIC-ADVANCE 1 and ICONIC-ADVANCE 2 Trials

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Key Takeaways

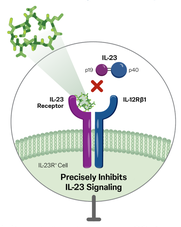
- **In a pooled cohort of adults with moderate-to-severe plaque PsO and a self-reported medical history of PsA, pts who were treated with ICO demonstrated:**
  - **Substantial improvements in PsA disease activity and pain, overall PsO, nail and scalp PsO, as well as HRQoL that were durable through W52**
- **ICO safety profile through W52 was consistent with that observed through W16**
- **Acknowledging the inherent limitations of post hoc subgroup analyses, these findings further support the potential of ICO as a targeted oral treatment option for active PsA**

Background

Icotrokinra (ICO), the first and only targeted oral peptide:

- Precisely blocks the interleukin (IL)-23 receptor and inhibits IL-23 pathway signaling[1]
- Approved for the treatment of moderate-to-severe plaque psoriasis (PsO) in adults and pediatric patients (≥12 years, ≥40 kg) who are candidates for systemic therapy or phototherapy[2]
- Demonstrated substantial improvements in psoriatic arthritis (PsA) disease activity/pain and nail PsO, and high rates of scalp PsO clearance vs placebo (PBO) at Week (W)16 in a pooled cohort of participants (pts) with moderate-to-severe plaque PsO and a self-reported medical history of PsA across three phase 3 PsO studies[3]
- Currently under investigation for the treatment of active PsA in parallel phase 3 studies[4–6]

Icotrokinra Blocks IL-23 From Binding to its Receptor



Inhibits IL-17A, IL-17F, and IL-22 Production

IL=interleukin, IL-12Rβ1=interleukin-12 receptor beta 1.

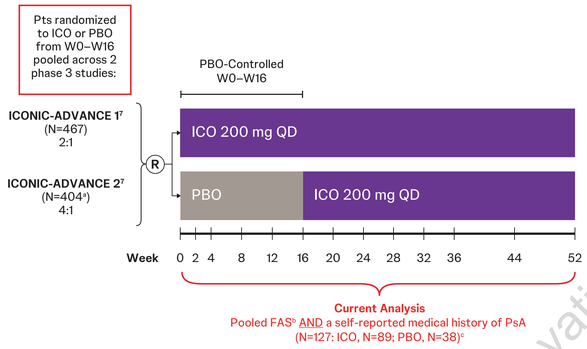
Objectives

Evaluate the durability of ICO effects through W52 in a pooled cohort of pts with moderate-to-severe plaque PsO and a self-reported medical history of PsA (PsO+PsA) in the two phase 3 ICONIC-ADVANCE 1 & ICONIC-ADVANCE 2 studies

Pooled ICONIC-ADVANCE 1 & -ADVANCE 2: ICO and PBO→ICO Through W52

Key inclusion criteria

- ≥18 years
- Plaque PsO for ≥26 weeks
- Body surface area (BSA) ≥10%
- Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) score ≥12
- Investigator's Global Assessment (IGA) score ≥3
- Candidate for phototherapy or systemic therapy for plaque PsO



[a]ICONIC-ADVANCE 2 enrolled 404 pts in the ICO and PBO groups, of whom 401 were evaluable for efficacy. [b]Includes pooled ICO- and PBO-randomized pts from the phase 3 ICONIC-ADVANCE 1 and ICONIC-ADVANCE 2 studies. [c]Among pts in the pooled FAS and with a self-reported medical history of PsA, 124 were evaluable for efficacy. ***BSA****=body surface area,* ***FAS****=full analysis set;* ***Ico****=icotrokinra,* ***IGA****=Investigator's Global Assessment,* ***PBO****=placebo,* ***PsA****=psoriatic arthritis,* ***PsO****=psoriasis,* ***Pts****=participants,* ***PASI****=Psoriasis Area and Severity Index,* ***QD****=once daily,* ***R****=randomization,* ***W****=week.*

Outcomes & Analyses Through W52

PsA-Specific PROs (VAS):

- Mean change from baseline in PtGA of PsA disease activity and in PsA Patient Pain[a,c]
- ≥50% improvement from baseline in PtGA of PsA disease activity and in PsA Patient Pain[b,d,e]

Overall/High-Impact Site PsO:

- Mean/median percent improvement from baseline in PASI[a,c]
- Mean percent improvement from baseline in mNAPSI (among pts with a baseline mNAPSI score >0)[a,c]
- f-PGA 0/1 and 0 (among pts with a baseline f-PGA score ≥2)[b,d]
- ss-IGA 0/1 and 0 (among pts with a baseline ss-IGA score ≥2)[b,d]

HRQoL:

- DLQI 0/1 (among pts with a baseline DLQI score >1)[b,d]

AEs:

- Safety assessments through W16 and through W52

ss-IGA 0/1 reflects score 0/1 and ≥2-grade improvement from baseline. [a]No improvement from baseline / [b]Nonresponder imputation assigned after pts discontinued study drug due to a lack of efficacy or an AE of worsening PsO, or initiated prohibited medication that could impact PsO. Observed data were used for pts who discontinued study drug for other reasons. [c]The remaining missing data were not imputed. [d]After accounting for the intercurrent events, pts with missing data were considered nonresponders. [e]The ≥50% improvement from baseline in PtGA of PsA disease activity and PsA Patient Pain represent components of American College of Rheumatology 50% (ACR50) response criteria, a stringent, clinically relevant measure of improvement in PsA.[8] ***AE****=adverse event,* ***DLQI****=Dermatology Life Quality Index,* ***f-PGA****=Fingernail Physician's Global Assessment,* ***HRQoL****=health-related quality of life,* ***mNAPSI****=modified Nail Psoriasis Severity Index,* ***PRO****=participant-reported outcome,* ***PsA****=psoriatic arthritis,* ***PsA Patient Pain****=Patient's Assessment of PsA Pain,* ***PsO****=psoriasis,* ***PtGA****=Patient's Global Assessment,* ***ss-IGA****=scalp-specific Investigator's Global Assessment,* ***VAS****=visual analog scale,* ***W****=week.*

Results

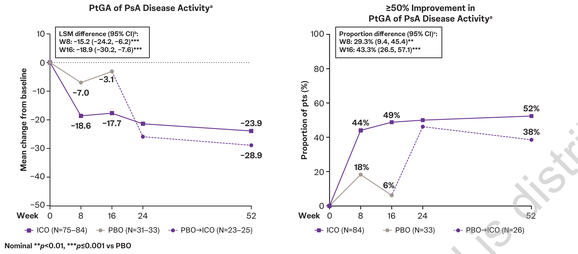
Baseline characteristics of pts with PsO+PsA reflected substantial skin PsO and moderate PsA disease activity/pain

Baseline Characteristics		ICO (N=89)	PBO (N=38)
Demographics			
	Age, yrs	50.5 (12.2)	47.4 (12.4)
	Female	34%	45%
	Race, Asian/Black/White	20% / 3% / 72%	13% / 5% / 82%
	BMI, kg/m^2	31.0 (7.8)	28.4 (7.4)
PsA Characteristics			
	PtGA of PsA disease activity[a] (0–100)	48.3 (27.2)	52.0 (29.4)
	PsA Patient Pain[a] (0–100)	49.4 (28.0)	54.9 (30.4)
PsO Characteristics			
	PsO disease duration, yrs	18.1 (11.9)	18.9 (13.4)
	% of BSA with PsO	25.5 (14.6)	25.4 (15.1)
	IGA score Moderate (3)/Severe (4)	84% / 16%	71% / 29%
	PASI (0–72)	19.7 (6.8)	19.8 (8.0)
High-Impact Site PsO Characteristics			
	mNAPSI score[b] (0–130)	24.5 (21.3)	23.6 (19.8)
	f-PGA score[c] Mild (2)/Moderate (3)/Severe (4)	15% / 22% / 5%	16% / 24% / 0%
	ss-IGA score[c] Mild (2)/Moderate (3)/Severe (4)	14% / 51% / 19%	13% / 45% / 21%
HRQoL			
	DLQI (0–30)	13.5 (7.5)	15.8 (8.5)

Data shown are mean (SD), unless otherwise noted. [a]ICO N=86/PBO N=34. [b]Among pts with a baseline f-PGA score >0: ICO N=47/PBO N=19. [c]ICO N=88/PBO N=38. ***BMI****=body mass index,* ***BSA****=body surface area,* ***DLQI****=Dermatology Life Quality Index,* ***f-PGA****=Fingernail Physician's Global Assessment,* ***ICO****=icotrokinra,* ***IGA****=Investigator's Global Assessment,* ***mNAPSI****=Modified Nail Psoriasis Severity Index,* ***PASI****=Psoriasis Area and Severity Index,* ***PBO****=placebo,* ***PsA****=psoriatic arthritis,* ***PtGA****=Patient's Global Assessment,* ***Pts****=participants,* ***SD****=standard deviation,* ***ss-IGA****=scalp-specific IGA.*

ICO-randomized pts reported greater mean improvement in PsA disease activity vs PBO at W16 that was durable through W52

- ~50% of ICO-randomized pts reported ≥50% improvement in PsA disease activity at W16, with durable response rates through W52

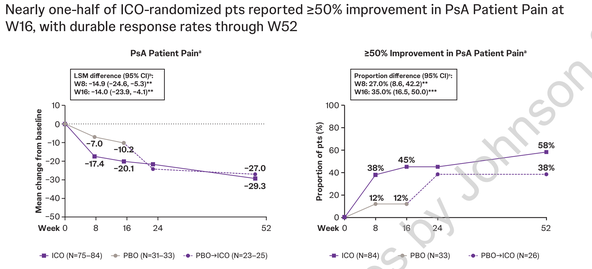


Nominal **p<0.01, ***p≤0.001 vs PBO

Among pts in the pooled FAS and with a self-reported medical history of PsA, 124 were evaluable for efficacy. [a]Among pts with baseline PtGA of PsA disease activity. [b]LSM differences and p-values were based on the MMRM model with treatment group, study, visit, treatment group by visit interaction, baseline PtGA of PsA disease activity, and baseline PtGA of PsA disease activity by visit interaction as covariates. [c]Proportion differences and 95% CIs (using Miettinen-Nurminen method) were calculated adjusting for study, baseline weight category (≤90 kg, >90 kg), and geographic region using Mantel-Haenszel weights; p-values were based on Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel chi-square test stratified by study, baseline weight category (≤90 kg, >90 kg), and geographic region. ***CI****=confidence interval,* ***FAS****=full analysis set,* ***Ico****=icotrokinra,* ***LSM****=least squares mean,* ***MMRM****=mixed-effect model for repeated measures,* ***PBO****=placebo,* ***PsA****=psoriatic arthritis,* ***PtGA****=Patient's Global Assessment,* ***pts****=participants,* ***W****=week.*

ICO-randomized pts reported greater mean improvement in PsA Patient Pain vs PBO at W16 that was durable through W52

- Nearly one-half of ICO-randomized pts reported ≥50% improvement in PsA Patient Pain at W16, with durable response rates through W52

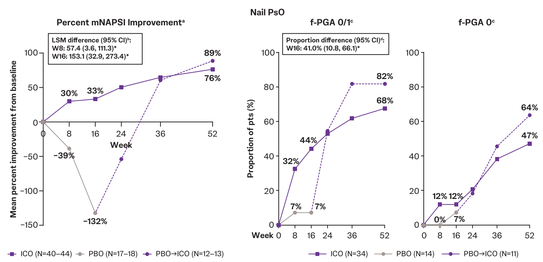


Nominal **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 vs PBO

Among pts in the pooled FAS and with a self-reported medical history of PsA, 124 were evaluable for efficacy. [a]Among pts with baseline PsA Patient Pain. [b]LSM differences and p-values were based on the MMRM model with treatment group, study, visit, treatment group by visit interaction, baseline PsA Patient Pain, and baseline PsA Patient Pain by visit interaction as covariates. [c]Proportion differences and 95% CIs (using Miettinen-Nurminen method) were calculated adjusting for study, baseline weight category (≤90 kg, >90 kg), and geographic region using Mantel-Haenszel weights; p-values were based on Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel chi-square test stratified by study, baseline weight category (≤90 kg, >90 kg), and geographic region. ***CI****=confidence interval,* ***FAS****=full analysis set,* ***Ico****=icotrokinra,* ***LSM****=least squares mean,* ***MMRM****=mixed-effect model for repeated measures,* ***PBO****=placebo,* ***PsA****=psoriatic arthritis,* ***Pts****=participants,* ***W****=week.*

ICO-randomized pts exhibited increasing mean percent mNAPSI improvement through W52

- Nearly 70% of ICO-randomized pts achieved clear/almost clear nail PsO at W52

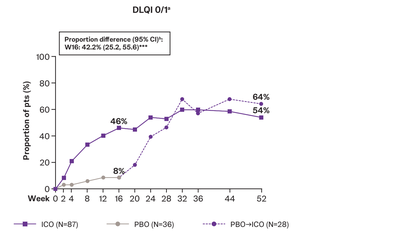


Nominal *p<0.05

Among pts in the pooled FAS and with a self-reported medical history of PsA, 124 were evaluable for efficacy. [a]Among pts with a baseline mNAPSI score >0. [b]LSM differences and p-values were based on the MMRM model with treatment group, study, visit, treatment group by visit interaction, baseline mNAPSI score, and baseline mNAPSI score by visit interaction as covariates. [c]Among pts with a baseline f-PGA score ≥2. [d]Proportion difference and 95% CI (using Miettinen-Nurminen method) were calculated adjusting for study, baseline weight category (≤90 kg, >90 kg), and geographic region using Mantel-Haenszel weights; p-value was based on Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel chi-square test stratified by study, baseline weight category (≤90 kg, >90 kg), and geographic region. ***CI****=confidence interval,* ***FAS****=full analysis set,* ***f-PGA****=Fingernail Physician's Global Assessment,* ***Ico****=icotrokinra,* ***LSM****=least squares mean,* ***MMRM****=mixed-effect model for repeated measures,* ***mNAPSI****=Modified Nail Psoriasis Severity Index,* ***PBO****=placebo,* ***PsA****=psoriatic arthritis,* ***PsO****=psoriasis,* ***Pts****=participants,* ***W****=week.*

ICO demonstrated high rates of no PsO impact on HRQoL vs PBO at W16 that were durable through W52

- ICO showed separation from PBO as early as W4 (proportion difference: 19.8% [95% CI: 6.1, 31.9]; nominal p<0.01[b])

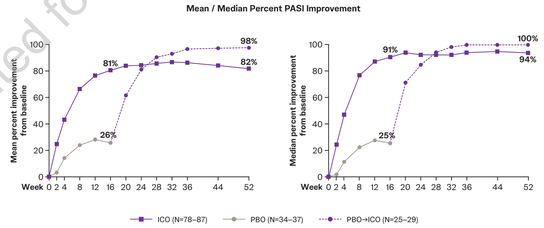


Nominal ***p<0.001 vs PBO

Among pts in the pooled FAS and with a self-reported medical history of PsA, 124 were evaluable for efficacy. [a]Among pts with a baseline DLQI score >1. [b]Proportion differences and 95% CIs (using Miettinen-Nurminen method) were calculated adjusting for study, baseline weight category (≤90 kg, >90 kg), and geographic region using Mantel-Haenszel weights; p-values were based on Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel chi-square test stratified by study, baseline weight category (≤90 kg, >90 kg), and geographic region. ***CI****=confidence interval,* ***DLQI****=Dermatology Life Quality Index,* ***FAS****=full analysis set,* ***MMRM****=mixed-effect model for repeated measures,* ***PsA****=psoriatic arthritis,* ***PsO****=psoriasis,* ***Pts****=participants,* ***ss-IGA****=scalp-specific IGA,* ***W****=week.*

ICO-randomized pts exhibited greater percent PASI improvements vs PBO through W16, with durable improvements through W52

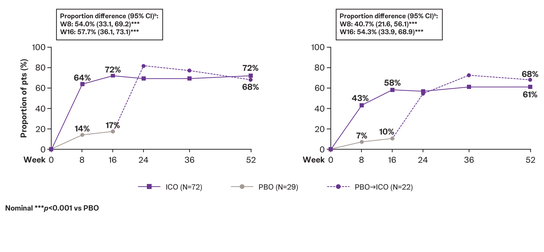
- ICO showed separation from PBO as early as W2 (LSM difference: 21.1 [95% CI: 12.6, 29.6]; nominal p<0.001[a])
- ICO demonstrated greater LSM percent PASI improvement from baseline vs PBO at W16 (81% vs 26%, respectively; LSM difference: 55.2 [95% CI: 42.8, 67.7]; nominal p<0.001[a])



Among pts in the pooled FAS and with a self-reported medical history of PsA, 124 were evaluable for efficacy. [a]LSMs, LSM differences, and p-values were based on the MMRM model with treatment group, study, visit, treatment group by visit interaction, baseline PASI total score, and baseline PASI total score by visit interaction as covariates. ***FAS****=full analysis set,* ***Ico****=icotrokinra,* ***LSM****=least squares mean,* ***MMRM****=mixed-effect model for repeated measures,* ***PASI****=Psoriasis Area and Severity Index,* ***PBO****=placebo,* ***PsA****=psoriatic arthritis,* ***Pts****=participants.*

ICO demonstrated high rates of scalp PsO clearance vs PBO at W16 that were durable through W52

- 72% of ICO-randomized pts achieved clear/almost clear scalp PsO at W52



Nominal ***p<0.001 vs PBO

Among pts in the pooled FAS and with a self-reported medical history of PsA, 124 were evaluable for efficacy. [a]Among pts with a baseline ss-IGA score ≥2. [b]Proportion differences and 95% CIs (using Miettinen-Nurminen method) were calculated adjusting for study, baseline weight category (≤90 kg, >90 kg), and geographic region using Mantel-Haenszel weights; p-values were based on Cochran-Mantel-Haenszel chi-square test stratified by study, baseline weight category (≤90 kg, >90 kg), and geographic region. ***CI****=confidence interval,* ***FAS****=full analysis set,* ***f-PGA****=Fingernail Physician's Global Assessment,* ***Ico****=icotrokinra,* ***LSM****=least squares mean,* ***MMRM****=mixed-effect model for repeated measures,* ***mNAPSI****=Modified Nail Psoriasis Severity Index,* ***PBO****=placebo,* ***PsA****=psoriatic arthritis,* ***PsO****=psoriasis,* ***Pts****=participants,* ***ss-IGA 0/1****=ss-IGA score 0/1 and ≥2-grade improvement from baseline.* ***W****=week.*

ICO AE profile through W52 was consistent with that observed through W16

Pooled Safety in Pts With PsO+PsA[a]	Through W16		Through W52	
	PBO (N=38)	ICO (N=88)	PBO→ICO[b] (N=30)	ICO (N=88)
Mean weeks/total PY of follow-up	14.8 / 10.8	15.7 / 26.5	33.6 / 19.3	48.8 / 82.4
Any AE	24 (63%)	47 (53%)	24 (80%)	72 (82%)
Incidence/100 PY (95% CI)	370 (213, 503)	273 (194, 350)	272 (159, 379)	221 (170, 272)
Serious AE	2 (5%)	1 (1%)	1 (3%)	4 (5%)
Incidence/100 PY (95% CI)	20 (<1, 76)	4 (0, 25)	5 (0, 34)	5 (2, 14)
Infection	12 (32%)	19 (22%)	12 (40%)	49 (56%)
Incidence/100 PY (95% CI)	139 (59, 222)	82 (45, 119)	82 (37, 139)	91 (65, 115)
Serious infection	1 (3%)	0	0	1 (1%)
Incidence/100 PY (95% CI)	10 (0, 62)	0 (0, 18)	0 (0, 27)	1 (0, 8)
Gastrointestinal AE	2 (5%)	7 (8%)	2 (7%)	12 (14%)
Incidence/100 PY (95% CI)	19 (0, 84)	28 (12, 58)	11 (<1, 42)	16 (9, 28)
Malignancy	1 (3%)	0	0	1 (1%)
Incidence/100 PY (95% CI)	10 (0, 62)	0 (0, 18)	0 (0, 27)	1 (0, 8)

Data shown are n (%), unless otherwise noted. Safety analysis set includes all randomized and treated pts. Incidence/100 PY: (number of pts with AEs/total PY at risk [time to first event]) × 100; CI based on study-size adjusted Wald statistic. [a]Among pts in the pooled FAS and with a self-reported medical history of PsA. [b]Includes data after W16 for PBO-randomized pts who crossed over to receive ICO. ***AE****=adverse events,* ***CI****=confidence interval,* ***FAS****=full analysis set,* ***Ico****=icotrokinra,* ***PBO****=placebo,* ***PsA****=psoriatic arthritis,* ***PsO****=psoriasis,* ***Pts****=participants,* ***PY****=participant-years,* ***W****=week.*

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PRESENTED BY: Santiago Munoz at the Society of Dermatology Physician Associates (SDPA) Annual Fall Dermatology Conference, November 11–15, 2026; Hollywood, FL, USA. **REFERENCES: 1.** Fourie AM. *Sci Rep.* 2024;14:17515. **2.** Janssen Biotech, Inc. ICOTYDE™ (icotrokinra) tablets, for oral use. Revised 3/2026 (prescribing information). https://www.jnjlabels.com/package-insert/product-monograph/prescribing-information/ICOTYDE-pi.pdf. **3.** McInnes IB. Poster presented at: EULAR; June 3–6, 2026; London, England. **4.** Merola JF. Poster presented at: EULAR; June 11–14, 2025; Barcelona, Spain. **5.** https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06878404. **6.** https://clinicaltrials.gov/study/NCT06807424. **7.** Stein Gold L. *Lancet.* 2025;406:1363–74. **8.** Felson DT. *Arthritis Rheum.* 1995;38:727–35. **9.** Chung CP. *Ann Rheum Dis.* 2006;65:1602–7.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS: Medical writing support was provided by R. Contento, PharmD of Johnson & Johnson under the direction of the authors in accordance with Good Publication Practice guidelines (*Ann Intern Med.* 2022:175:1298–1304). Layout design and formatting for this ebook were provided by Ganesh Karpe (Siro Medical Writing Pvt. Ltd. India). This presentation was sponsored by Johnson & Johnson. **DISCLOSURES: AWA:** Served as a speaker, consultant, and/or investigator for AbbVie, Amgen, Arcutis, Bristol Myers Squibb, Dermavant Sciences, Eli Lilly, Galderma, Incyte, Johnson & Johnson, LEO Pharma, Novartis, Pfizer, Regeneron, Sanofi, Takeda, and UCB. **IBM:** Served as a consultant for AbbVie, Amgen, AstraZeneca, Bristol Myers Squibb, Cabaletta, Compugen, Eli Lilly, Gilead, GlaxoSmithKline, Johnson & Johnson, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche, Sanofi, and UCB; received grant/research support from Amgen, AstraZeneca, Bristol Myers Squibb, Cabaletta, Dextera, Eli Lilly, GlaxoSmithKline, Johnson & Johnson, Montai, Novartis, and UCB; shareholder: Cabaletta, Causeway, Compugen, Dextera. NHS GGC Board Member; and Versus Arthritis Trustee. **LSG:** Served as an investigator, advisor and/or speaker for AbbVie, Amgen, Bristol Myers Squibb, Galderma, Johnson & Johnson, Eli Lilly, LEO Pharma, Pfizer, Regeneron, Sanofi, and Takeda. **MGL:** Employee of Mount Sinai and receives research funds from AbbVie, Arcutis, Avotres Therapeutics, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol Meyers Squibb, Cara Therapeutics, Clexio, Dermavant Sciences, Eli Lilly, Incyte, Inozyme, Johnson & Johnson, Oruka, Pfizer, Sanofi-Regeneron, and UCB; and is a consultant for AbbVie, Added Health, Aikium, Almirall, AltruBio Inc., Alumis, Amgen, Apogee, Arcutis, Inc., AstraZeneca, Atomwise, Avotres Therapeutics, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol Myers Squibb, Castle Biosciences, Celltrion, CorEvitas, Dermavant Sciences, Dermsquared, Edesa Biotech, Eli Lilly, Evommune, Inc., Facilitation of International Dermatology Education, Forte Biosciences, Galderma, Genentech, Incyte, Johnson & Johnson, LEO Pharma, Mayne Pharmaceuticals, Meiji Seika Pharma, Mindera, Mirium Pharmaceuticals, Moonlake, Novartis, Oruka, Pfizer, Sanofi-Regeneron, Revolo, Seanergy, Strata, Sun Pharma, Takeda, Trevi, and Verrica. **ORS, YWY, SDC, CI, SM, KC, TS,** and **KL:** Employees of Johnson & Johnson; may own stock/stock options in Johnson & Johnson. **JFM:** Served as a consultant and/or investigator for AbbVie, Amgen, AstraZeneca, Biogen, Boehringer Ingelheim, Bristol Myers Squibb, Dermavant Sciences, Eli Lilly, Galderma, Johnson & Johnson, Moonlake, Novartis, Oruka, Pfizer, Regeneron, Sanofi, Sun Pharma, and UCB. **PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED AT:** EADV Congress; September 30–October 3, 2026; Vienna, Austria.