Novel Therapies in Plaque Psoriasis: A Review of Tyrosine Kinase 2 Inhibitors

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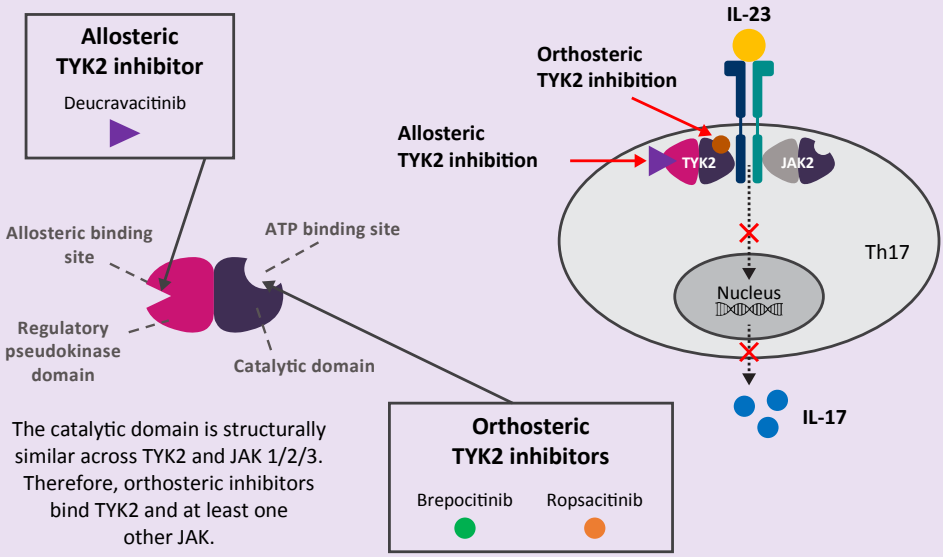
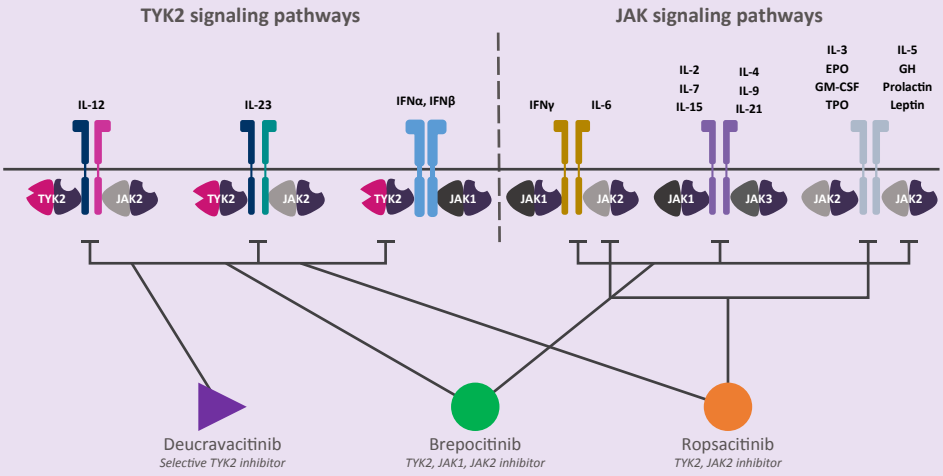
Chronic inflammation in plaque psoriasis is driven by interleukin (IL)-17–producing cells, under the regulation of IL-23.

Tyrosine kinase 2 (**TYK2**), a Janus kinase (JAK) family member, mediates signaling by IL-23 and thus is a potential target for the treatment of psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis.

Three oral **TYK2 inhibitors** are approved or in development for psoriasis and psoriatic arthritis: **deucravacitinib**, which is approved in the US for the treatment of adults with moderate to severe plaque psoriasis who are candidates for systemic therapy or phototherapy, **brepocitinib**, and **ropsacitinib**.





The selectivity of allosteric TYK2 inhibition may explain the improved safety profile of deucravacitinib versus orthosteric JAK and TYK2 inhibitors.