



Yaqrit announces completion of final patient visit in CATCh study of YAQ001 in PSC and IBD

- Rare liver disease with no approved treatment, typically concurrent with Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD)
- Data expected Q4 2026
- Second YAQ001 (carbon bead adsorbent) clinical study following positive cirrhosis trial

LONDON, September 16, 2026 -- Yaqrit, a late clinical-stage company developing life-saving treatments for advanced liver diseases, announced today that the last patient received their final dose in the CATCh proof-of-concept study ([ISRCTN16819837](#)) of its advanced, oral microbiome treatment, YAQ001, also known as Carbalive, in patients with primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) and inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). PSC is a rare, progressive chronic liver disease that damages the bile ducts and liver and around 60-80% of people with PSC also suffer from IBD. There are currently no approved treatments for PSC. Topline data from the study are expected in Q4 2026 and will be used to provide the basis for a CE Mark submission in 2027.

"The completion of dosing in CATCh marks an important milestone for patients with PSC, a rare disease with no approved treatments and a clear need for innovation," said **Troels Jordansen, Yaqrit's Chief Executive Officer**. "It also broadens the clinical foundation for YAQ001 and supports our strategy of advancing YAQ001 in serious liver and gut-related disorders."

The CATCh study, an open-label dose-ranging trial, is being led by researchers and clinicians at the University of Birmingham and University Hospitals Birmingham, UK and supported by the National Institute for Health and Care Research (NIHR) Biomedical Research Centre: Birmingham and by non-dilutive funding from the not-for-profit organization, LifeArc. The study enrolled 12 patients with moderate to advanced PSC, with safety as the primary outcome measure, with secondary outcomes assessing efficacy measures. Additionally, the study assesses how YAQ001 affects the gut microbiome, including the ability to cause infections.

"Individuals living with moderate to advanced PSC face a serious disease burden and no medical treatment options. At present, liver transplantation is the only life-extending intervention for patients," said **Professor Palak Trivedi, Chief Investigator of the UK-PSC consortium and Professor of Hepatology and Gastroenterology based in Birmingham**. "The completion of dosing in this study represents meaningful progress in evaluating a novel approach for this rare disease. I would like to thank the patients and their families for taking part in this research, as well as the PSC clinical team and collaborators whose commitment has made this study possible."

YAQ001 was discovered at UCL and licensed into its spin-off company, Yaqrit. The design and mechanism of action of YAQ001 sets it apart from most other treatments designed to adjust microbiome imbalance. It is a novel, oral, nanoporous carbon bead adsorbent that is restricted to the gut and not absorbed into the body, with the ability to adsorb both large and small toxins and inflammatory molecules. This is associated with significant reduction in the abundance of harmful bacteria whilst encouraging the growth of microbes associated with good gut health. By harnessing these beneficial effects, the Birmingham group and Yaqrit aim to provide a pathway

to improved outcomes for patients with PSC and IBD. The oral availability and high tolerability of YAQ001 make it appropriate for relatively fragile, highly medicalized patients.

"YAQ001 is designed to act locally in the gut to adsorb toxins and inflammatory molecules that contribute to disease progression across interconnected liver and intestinal disorders," said **Professor Rajiv Jalan, Yaqrit's Founder and Chief Medical Officer**. "The positive findings already seen with YAQ001 in patients with liver cirrhosis provide encouraging support for this approach. CATCh extends the clinical evaluation of YAQ001 into a disease setting characterized by severe gut-liver axis dysfunction."

Data from Yaqrit's earlier clinical study recently presented at the 2025 EASL Congress* confirmed that in patients with cirrhosis, YAQ001 was safe and reduced the severity of systemic inflammation and gut permeability. Reducing toxicity of the gut environment in turn encouraged the growth of microbes associated with good gut health and reduced abundance of those associated with poor liver-disease outcomes. YAQ001 also positively impacted microbial virulence and the ability of microbes to develop resistance to antibiotics.

All development and commercialization rights to YAQ001 are owned by Enterosorb Limited (Enterosorb), a subsidiary of Yaqrit.

**Liu, Jinxia (2025) YAQ001 positively impacts gut microbiome composition, virulence, antimicrobial resistance gene profile resulting in significant effects on ammonia, endotoxemia and inflammation in cirrhosis patients (TOP-218).*

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About Yaqrit Discovery Limited

Yaqrit is a clinical-stage company discovering and developing innovative treatments for patients with advanced liver disease at high risk of hospitalization and death. Yaqrit's pipeline includes three novel therapeutics at phase 2-3 of development and two medical devices providing acute and chronic treatments for advanced cirrhosis and acute-on-chronic liver failure where there is an urgent need for more effective treatments. More information is available at www.Yaqrit.com

About Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis

Primary Sclerosing Cholangitis is a rare, chronic liver disease, affecting 5-16 people per 100,000 of the population. In PSC, the bile ducts inside and outside the liver become inflamed and

scarred, leading to the build-up of bile and compounding liver damage. The damage can ultimately lead to liver failure. It is estimated that around 80% of patients with PSC also suffer from inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), a devastating condition that affects the lining of the gut leading to severe gut inflammation, bleeding and diarrhea. Liver transplant remains the only treatment option for advanced PSC.