



## **Qureight to support Mediar Therapeutics' Phase 2 trial of MTX-474 in diffuse cutaneous Systemic Sclerosis**

- *Qureight's AI-powered quantitative imaging analytics platform and services to analyse HRCT images to evaluate changes in compartment-specific lung biomarkers*
- *The focus of these efforts will be on the quantitative assessment of change from baseline in lung fibrosis*
- *Qureight's imaging models, including Glass8™, Fibr8™, Vascul8™, Air8™ and Lung8™, enable precise compartment-specific assessment of inflammatory, fibrotic, vascular and airway-related changes in the lungs, supporting deeper understanding of disease progression and therapeutic response in Systemic Sclerosis*
- *MTX-474 is a monoclonal antibody that inhibits EphrinB2, a protein mediator of myofibroblast activation, which accelerates fibrosis in Systemic Sclerosis. It is currently being evaluated in the EncompaSSc global phase 2 study*

**Cambridge, UK, and Boston, MA, 13 May 2026** – Qureight, an end-to-end imaging CRO that provides enterprise-grade imaging and precision endpoints for clinical trials with a focus on lung and heart disease, and Mediar Therapeutics (Mediar), a clinical-stage biotechnology company advancing first-in-class therapies designed to halt fibrosis, today announced Qureight's AI-powered 3D quantitative imaging analytics platform and services will be used to support Mediar's Phase 2 EncompaSSc clinical trial. Qureight will evaluate changes in compartment-specific lung biomarkers in people with diffuse cutaneous Systemic Sclerosis (dcSSc) treated with MTX-474, a monoclonal antibody therapeutic.

SSc is a complex disease characterised by fibrosis, vasculopathy and inflammation in the lungs, skin and other vital organs. During the trial, Qureight will use its platform to analyse High-Resolution Computed Tomography (HRCT) images taken of participants' lungs at screening, and at 24 weeks after treatment with MTX-474. Using precise quantitative imaging analytics of compartment-specific lung biomarkers, Qureight will be able to provide a comprehensive view of changes within the lungs. The study will harness Qureight's multiple imaging models, including Glass8™ for assessment of inflammatory signal, Fibr8™ for quantification of fibrotic lung change, Vascul8™ for evaluation of pulmonary vascular alterations, Air8™ for airway analysis, and Lung8™ for comprehensive lung structural assessment. Together, these models provide a detailed compartment-specific understanding of disease activity and therapeutic response in SSc. Qureight's platform generates immediate results from highly detailed analyses, enabling more sensitive, rapid and efficient insights into disease stabilisation or progression following treatment, compared to traditional image-based analysis of clinical data.

SSc is associated with high morbidity and mortality, and there is a critical need to develop new therapeutics that effectively halt disease progression. MTX-474 is a first-in-class human monoclonal antibody designed to inhibit EphrinB2, a key protein that drives fibrosis in SSc. Mediar's EncompaSSc trial is a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled study designed to investigate the safety and

efficacy of MTX-474 in people with dcSSc. The study aims to enroll participants with dcSSc, who will be randomly assigned in a 3:2 ratio to receive MTX-474 or a matching placebo by intravenous infusion. Treatment with MTX-474 will be given every four weeks, and treatment response will be assessed at a 12 week interim analysis, and an end-of-treatment visit at week 24.

*“We’re proud to have been selected by Mediar Therapeutics to support this important systemic sclerosis study,” commented Jessica Payne, Chief Commercial Officer, Qureight. “Our AI-powered imaging platform delivers analysis beyond traditional metrics, providing precise, compartment-specific insights into lung disease. While our full suite of models enables a comprehensive view of lung anatomy, Glass8™ provides sensitive assessment of inflammatory activity, Fibr8™ enables detailed quantification of fibrotic change, Vascul8™ evaluates pulmonary vascular involvement, Air8™ characterises airway abnormalities and Lung8™ delivers holistic structural lung analysis. Together, these AI-driven biomarkers offer a powerful approach to understanding disease activity and progression in systemic sclerosis.”*

**Jeff Bornstein, Chief Medical Officer, Mediar Therapeutics, added:** *“We are dedicated to changing the landscape of treatment approaches for fibrotic diseases, including systemic sclerosis, to drive real impact on patient outcomes. We are excited to work with Qureight on this Phase 2 trial of MTX-474, building on the success in Phase 1. Qureight’s AI-driven imaging endpoints provide deeper insights into lung fibrosis in complex diseases, such as Systemic Sclerosis. We are looking forward to working with the Qureight team to incorporate this differentiated approach to help understand disease mechanisms and effectively evaluate participants’ response to MTX-474 treatment, and expand our understanding of the effect of MTX-474 on the pulmonary manifestations of systemic sclerosis.”*

**ENDS**

#### **Notes to editors**



*Jessica Payne, CCO,  
Qureight*



*Jeff Bornstein, Chief Medical  
Officer, Mediar Therapeutics*

**For high resolution images, please contact Zyme Communications.**

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## **About Qureight [www.quireight.com](http://www.quireight.com)**

Qureight is an end-to-end imaging CRO on a mission to accelerate clinical trials. We provide enterprise-grade imaging and precision endpoints for the biopharmaceutical industry. Our AI-powered data and imaging curation platform permits the analysis of clinical imaging and other healthcare data from patients with lung and heart disease, helping our customers bring treatments to market, faster. We provide automated image management and AI analysis in therapeutic areas such as Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis, Progressive Pulmonary Fibrosis, Bronchiectasis, and Pulmonary Hypertension. Our world-leading team of scientists, engineers and clinicians is based in Cambridge, UK.

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## **About Mediar Therapeutics**

[Mediar Therapeutics](#) is pioneering a new approach to fibrosis treatment that halts the disease at a different source –the myofibroblast, the key pathogenic cell in fibrosis that drives scarring, disease progression, and ultimately organ failure. Mediar was founded based on a deep understanding of the complex science underlying fibrosis onset and progression. By combining novel targets with reliable, easily detectable blood biomarkers and familiar modalities, Mediar is derisking the path forward for fibrosis therapies in clinical development. For more information, contact [info@mediartx.com](mailto:info@mediartx.com) or follow us on [LinkedIn](#).

## **About MTX-474**

MTX-474 is a first-in-class human IgG1 antibody designed to neutralize the EphrinB2 signalling that causes the onset and progression of fibrosis. Ephrin ligands and Eph receptors mediate biological processes involved in tissue fibrosis including cell migration, myofibroblast activation, and tissue remodelling. A growing body of evidence has implicated EphrinB2 in the fibrosis of the skin, lungs, and heart. Expression of EphrinB2 and its receptors are measurable in human blood and correlates with disease severity. A Phase 1 study was recently completed and a Phase 2 clinical study in patients with SSc is now open (NCT07287670). More information can be found at [www.encompassctrial.com](http://www.encompassctrial.com)

## **About Systemic Sclerosis**

Systemic sclerosis (SSc), also known as scleroderma, is a rare, chronic autoimmune disease characterised by widespread fibrosis, vascular abnormalities, and immune dysregulation affecting multiple organ systems. The disease causes excessive collagen deposition, leading to hardening and tightening of the skin and connective tissues throughout the body.

Lung involvement is one of the most serious complications of SSc, affecting the majority of patients and representing the leading cause of SSc-related mortality. Two primary pulmonary manifestations occur: interstitial lung disease (ILD), where progressive fibrosis of the lung tissue impairs gas exchange and reduces lung function, and pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH), characterised by elevated pressure in the pulmonary vasculature. Both conditions can significantly reduce quality of life and, if untreated, lead to respiratory failure and are a target of unmet need for new medications.