

EASL 2025 symposium summary

The alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency liver care journey:
From early signs to effective strategies

EASL 2025 | June 4–7, 2025 | Milan, Italy



Rohit Loomba, MD (Chair)
(USA)



Pavel Strnad, MD
(Germany)

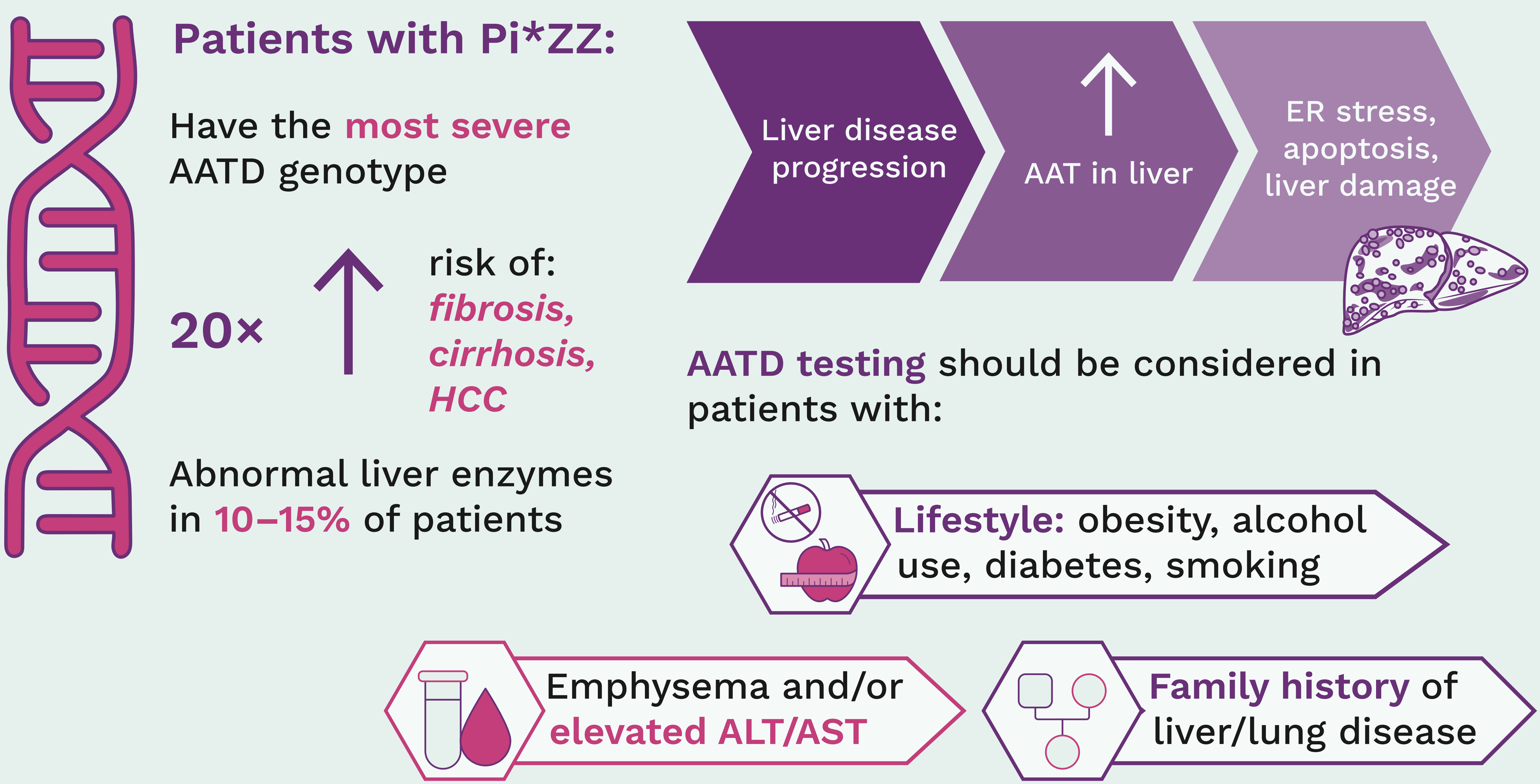


Alice Turner, MBChB
(UK)

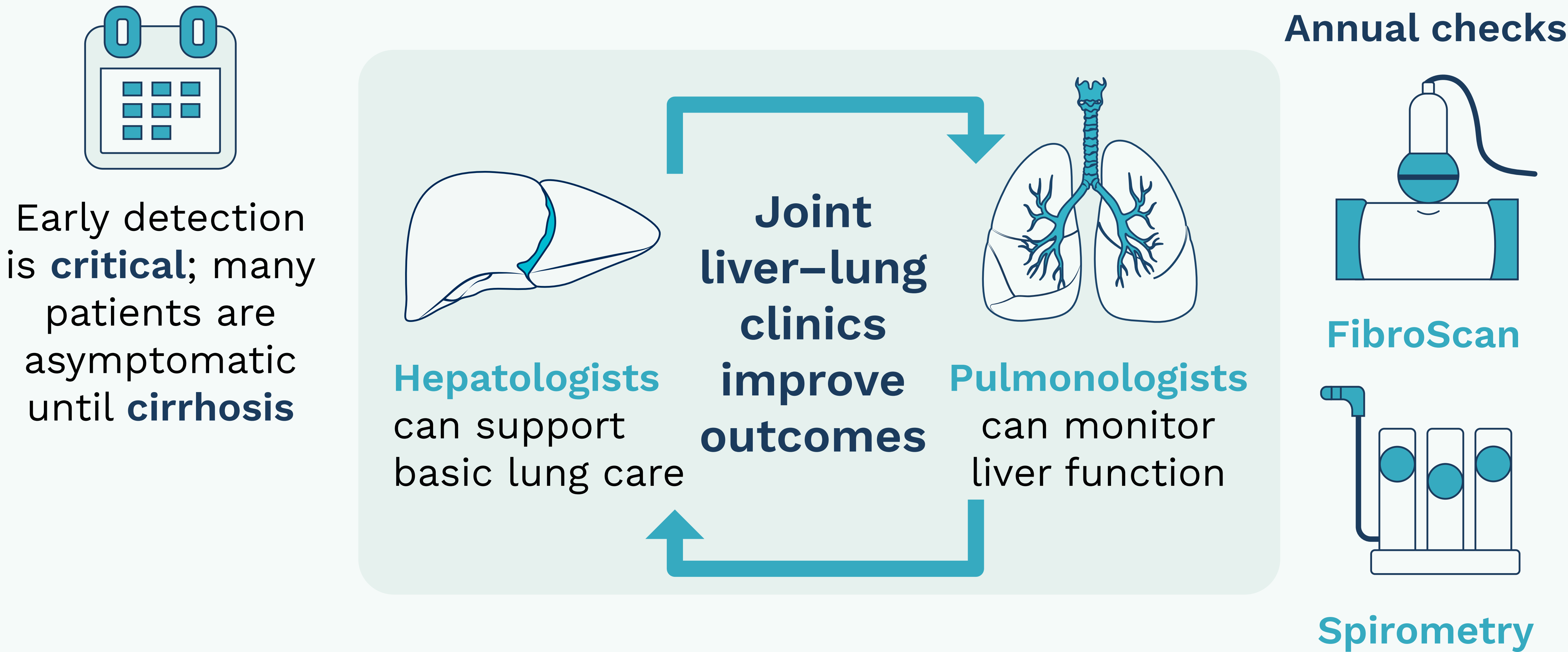


Virginia Clark, MD
(USA)

Genotype and risk



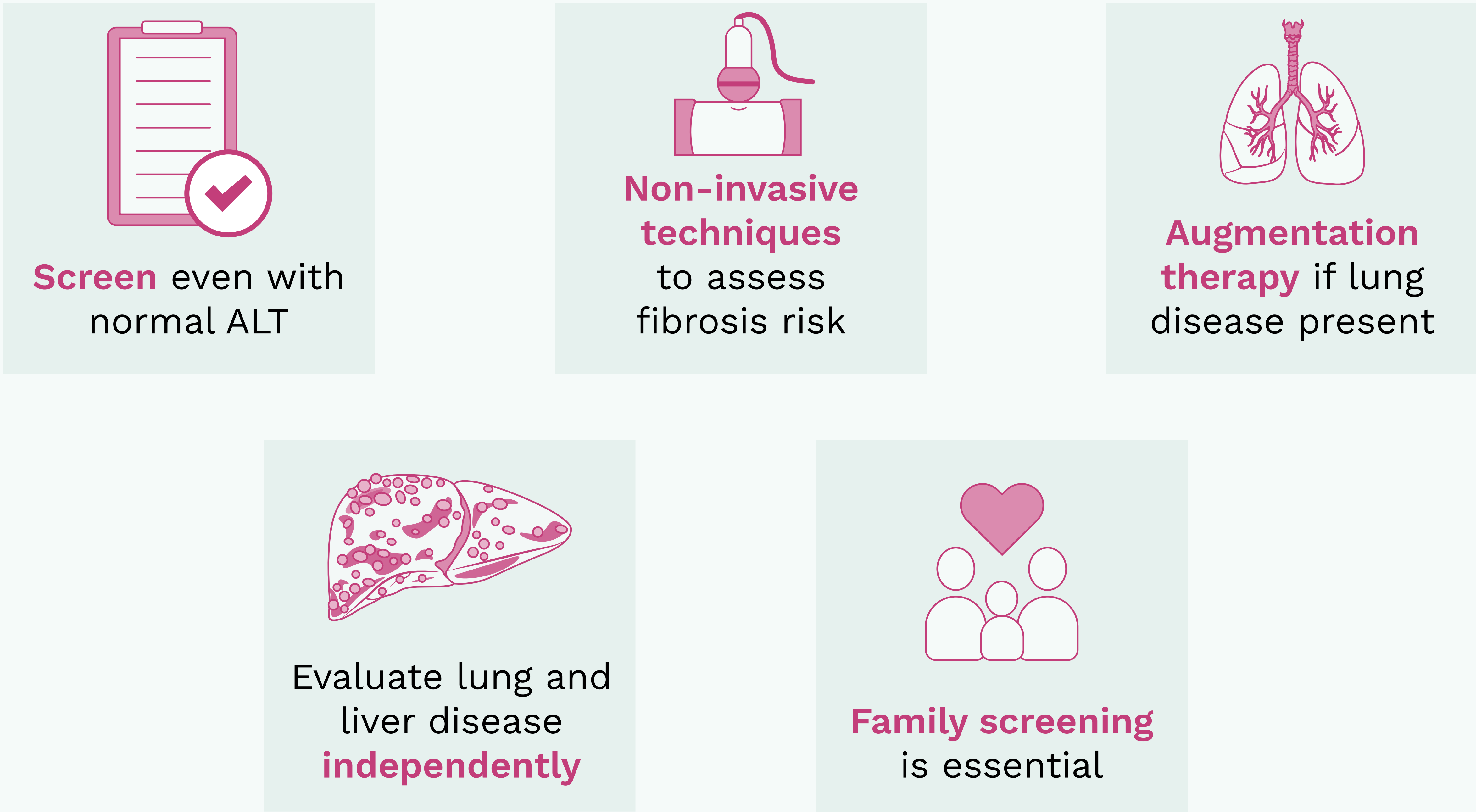
Multidisciplinary care



Emerging therapies

Gene editing	RNA editing	siRNA editing	Folding correctors
e.g., BEAM-302 CRISPR -based correction	Reversible transcript-level therapy	Reduces liver globule burden	Aim to fix misfolded protein and improve secretion
<i>Currently in preclinical and early-phase trials</i>	<i>Currently in preclinical and early-phase trials</i>	<i>Now in phase 3 global trials</i>	<i>Early-stage development</i>

Clinical takeaways



AAT, alpha-1 antitrypsin; AATD, alpha-1 antitrypsin deficiency; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; APRI, aspartate; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; aminotransferase to platelet ratio index; CRISPR, clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats; ER, endoplasmic reticulum; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; Pi*ZZ, homozygous Z allele genotype of alpha-1 antitrypsin; siRNA, small interfering RNA.

This information is based on data presented at the EASL 2025 Congress, held in Milan, Italy, on June 4–7, 2025.

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