Fibroblast activation protein (FAP) is a serine protein that is selectively expressed in pathologic sites in the adults making it a target specific site for many therapeutic agents. Fibroblast activation protein (FAP) is expressed during tissue remodeling stage in embryonic development. However, in adults, fibroblast activation protein (FAP) is expressed in specific sites like cancer, arthritis, inflammation, injury, pulmonary fibrosis, etc. Fibroblast activation protein is widely believed to be expressed on stromal fibroblasts of epithelial cancer cells and promotes cancer cell growth and metastasis. The specificity of fibroblast activation protein offers potential to represent as a new drug target in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. Various clinical trials are being conducted to assess the potential of treating cancer by inhibiting the fibroblast activation protein. Cancer cells are often very sensitive to growth factors. Development of cancer growth impeders such as fibroblast activation protein (FAP) inhibitors can provide promising results in cancer management.

Get accurate market forecast and analysis on the Fibroblast Activation Protein Inhibitors Market. Request a sample to stay abreast on the key trends impacting this market.

Fibroblast activation protein (FAP) have similar specificity as dipeptidyl peptidases (DPPs) and prolyl oligopeptidase (PREP) which are also known to elevate in cancers. This leads to the need of development of inhibitors that are specific to fibroblast activation protein (FAP).

Huge opportunities lie in development of fibroblast activation protein (FAP) specific inhibitors. Vigorous research and development programs are being conducted for the development of such inhibitors. One such inhibitor is Val-boroPro (Talabostat) which is a single-agent inhibitor of fibroblast activation protein (FAP) enzymatic activity. A number of clinical trials have been conducted to assess the efficacy of talabostat as fibroblast activation protein (FAP) inhibitor in different cancers such as colorectal, lung, pancreatic, leukemia and melanoma. Another approach being used in developing fibroblast activation protein (FAP) inhibitor is monoclonal antibodies. However, such approaches have not been extensively used in the clinical setting, mainly due to absence of effective actions.

Due to the rise in the prevalence of cancer globally, fibroblast activation protein (FAP) inhibitors are anticipated to assist in prevention of proliferation of these carcinogenic cells. According to the National Cancer Institute, an estimated 1,685,210 new cases of cancer will be detected in 2016 in the U.S alone. The most common ones are breast cancer, prostate cancer, colon and rectum cancer, lung and bronchus cancer, bladder cancer, melanoma, kidney and renal pelvis cancer, leukemia, and pancreatic cancer. Of these colorectal cancer is the third most common type of cancer in the world. This cancer is a result of uninhibited cell progression that occurs in the appendix, colon, and the rectum region. The common symptoms of colorectal cancer are bleeding in the stool,
weight loss, fatigue, and irregular bowel movements. According to the World Cancer Research Fund International, approximately 1.5 million new cases of colorectal cancer are detected each year. Many clinical trials are being conducted to discover novel methods to treat colorectal cancer through fibroblast activation protein (FAP) inhibitors.

The increasing worldwide prevalence of various cancers, including breast cancer, colorectal cancer, prostate cancer, skin cancer, blood cancer, gastrointestinal tract cancer, and lung cancer, is the prime factor heightening the demand for anti-cancer drugs. In addition to this, the improvement of advanced therapeutic approaches, such as targeted therapies, immunotherapy, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy has significantly benefited the anti-cancer drugs market in recent years. Although not much progress has been made in fibroblast activation protein (FAP) inhibitors discovery for treating various cancer, this field possesses huge research and development opportunities in the near future.


The report offers a comprehensive evaluation of the market. It does so via in-depth insights, understanding market evolution by tracking historical developments, and analyzing the present scenario and future projections based on optimistic and likely scenarios. Each research report serves as a repository of analysis and information for every facet of the market, including but not limited to: Regional markets, technology developments, types, applications, and the competitive landscape.

The study is a source of reliable data on:

- Key market segments and sub-segments
- Evolving market trends and dynamics
- Changing supply and demand scenarios
- Quantifying market opportunities through market sizing and market forecasting
- Tracking current trends/opportunities/challenges
- Competitive insights
- Opportunity mapping in terms of technological breakthroughs

The regional analysis covers:

- North America (U.S. and Canada)
- Latin America (Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Chile, and others)
- Western Europe (Germany, U.K., France, Spain, Italy, Nordic countries, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg)
- Eastern Europe (Poland, Russia)
- Asia Pacific (China, India, Japan, ASEAN, Australia and New Zealand)
- Middle East and Africa (GCC, Southern Africa, North Africa)

TMR estimates the market size of various sectors using a combination of available data on the number and revenue of companies within each sub-sector and tiers of companies. The basic components used to determine market size and forecast for a specific product area are not only limited to supply-side data, but are also related to demand, industry trends, and the economic outlook. All the above data points are utilized to generate a statistical model targeting the sector marketplace. More than 300 TMR analysts across the world integrate these elements into a framework to determine the subsector market size for a base year and then forecast growth within each market.

TMR regularly interviews technology and business professionals as an ongoing effort to track the latest
developments within each sector. These continuous surveys are stratified by company size and industry segment and weighted to reflect the global market place. All data are collected on an ongoing effort through a structured questionnaire rolled over the web or conducted via telephones. This provides the TMR team opportunities to request for detailed question sets, complex skip patterns, and real-time calculations, which assists respondents in answering questions involving numbers and percentages. Respondents, who are interviewed as experts, are screened and qualified based on certain criteria in addition to their decision-making authority and the scope of activity within their organizations.

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