

DUR-928, an endogenous regulatory molecule, exhibits anti-inflammatory and antifibrotic activity in a mouse model of NASH



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INTRODUCTION

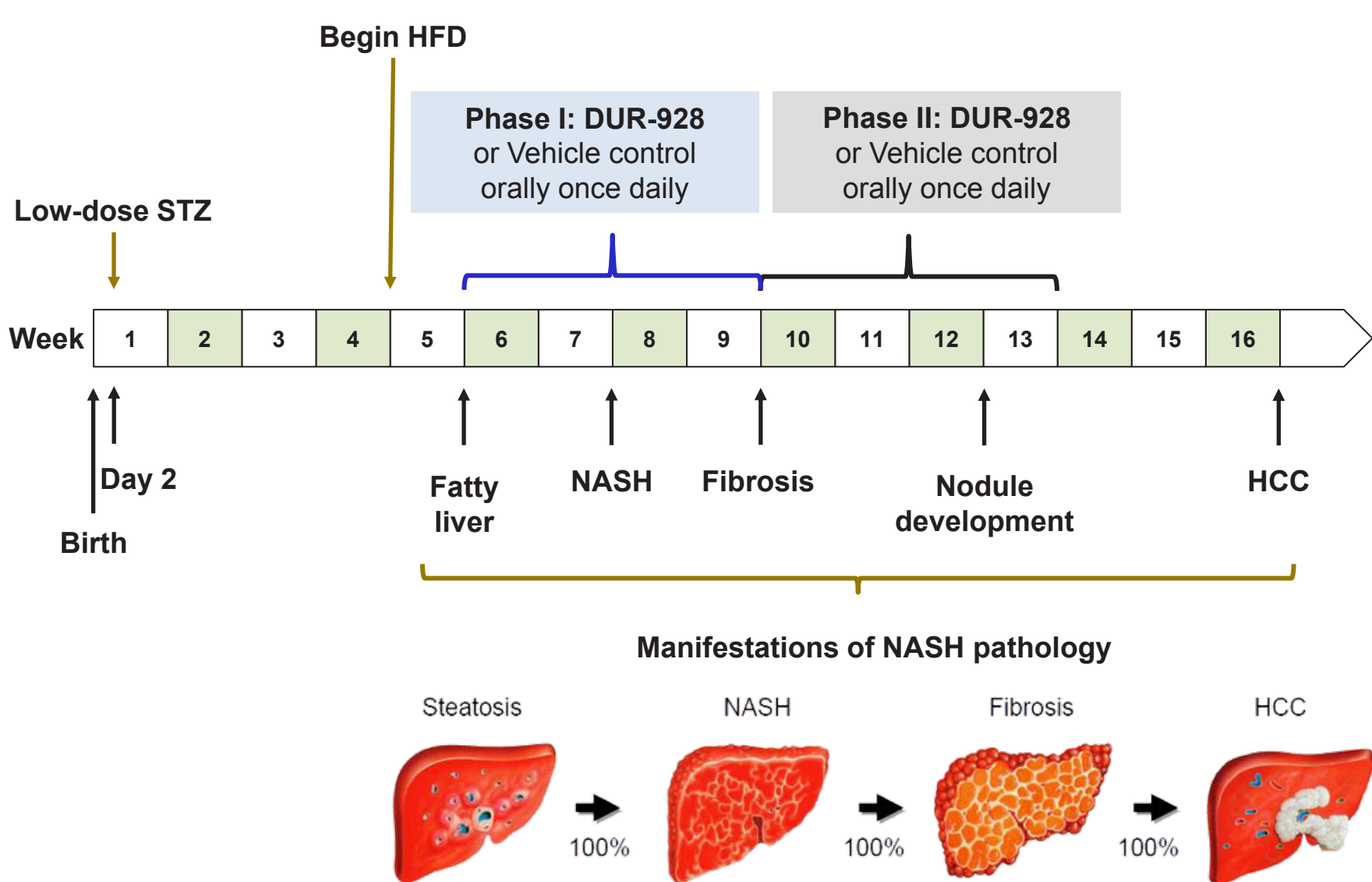
Non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is marked by the presence of fatty liver, inflammation and fibrosis

DUR-928 is an endogenous regulatory molecule that has been previously shown to reduce hepatic lipid accumulation and inflammation in various animal models of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD)

OBJECTIVE

The aim of this study was to investigate the efficacy of DUR-928 to ameliorate the progression of NASH and liver fibrosis in the STAM™ mouse model

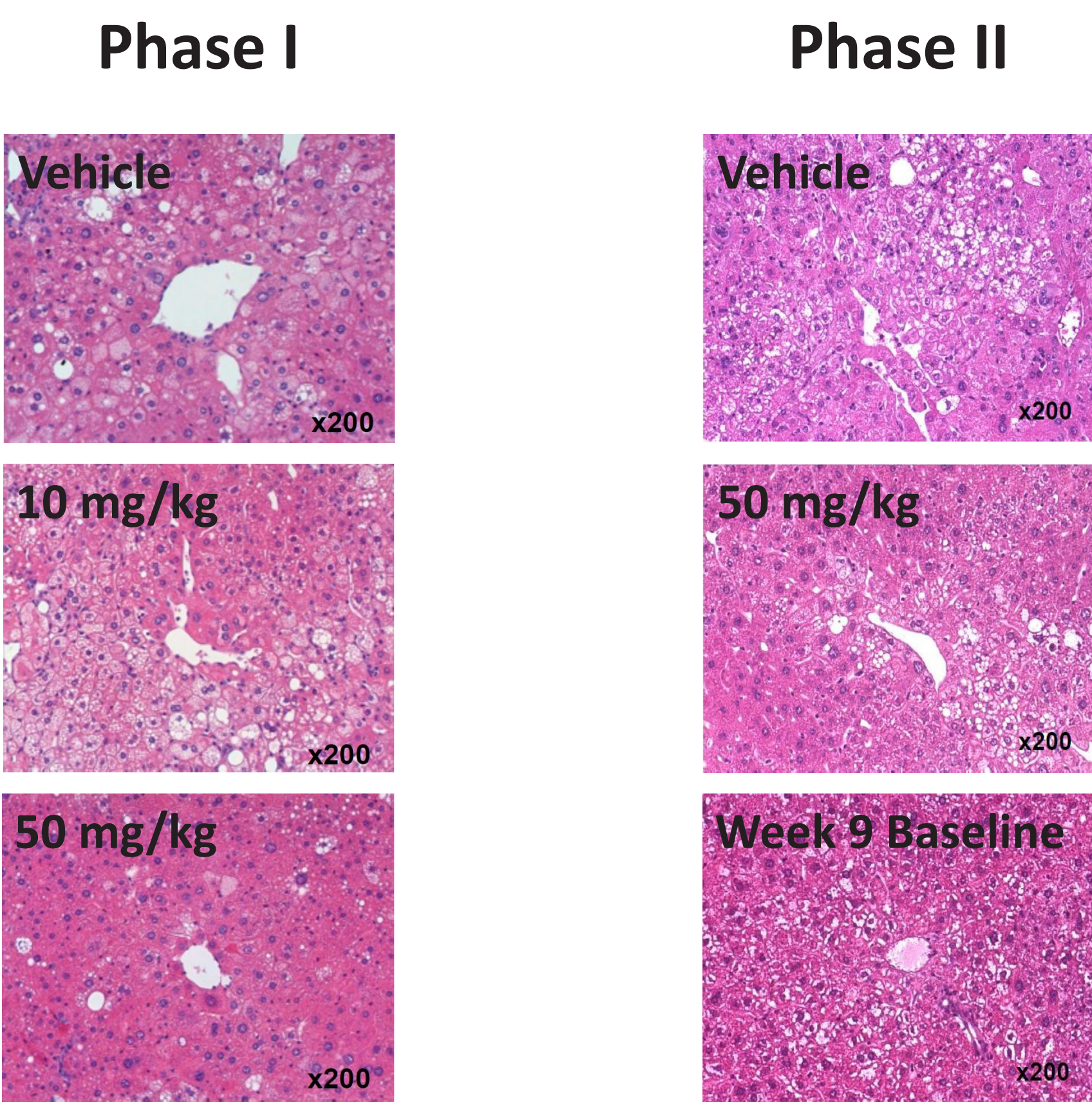
MATERIALS & METHODS



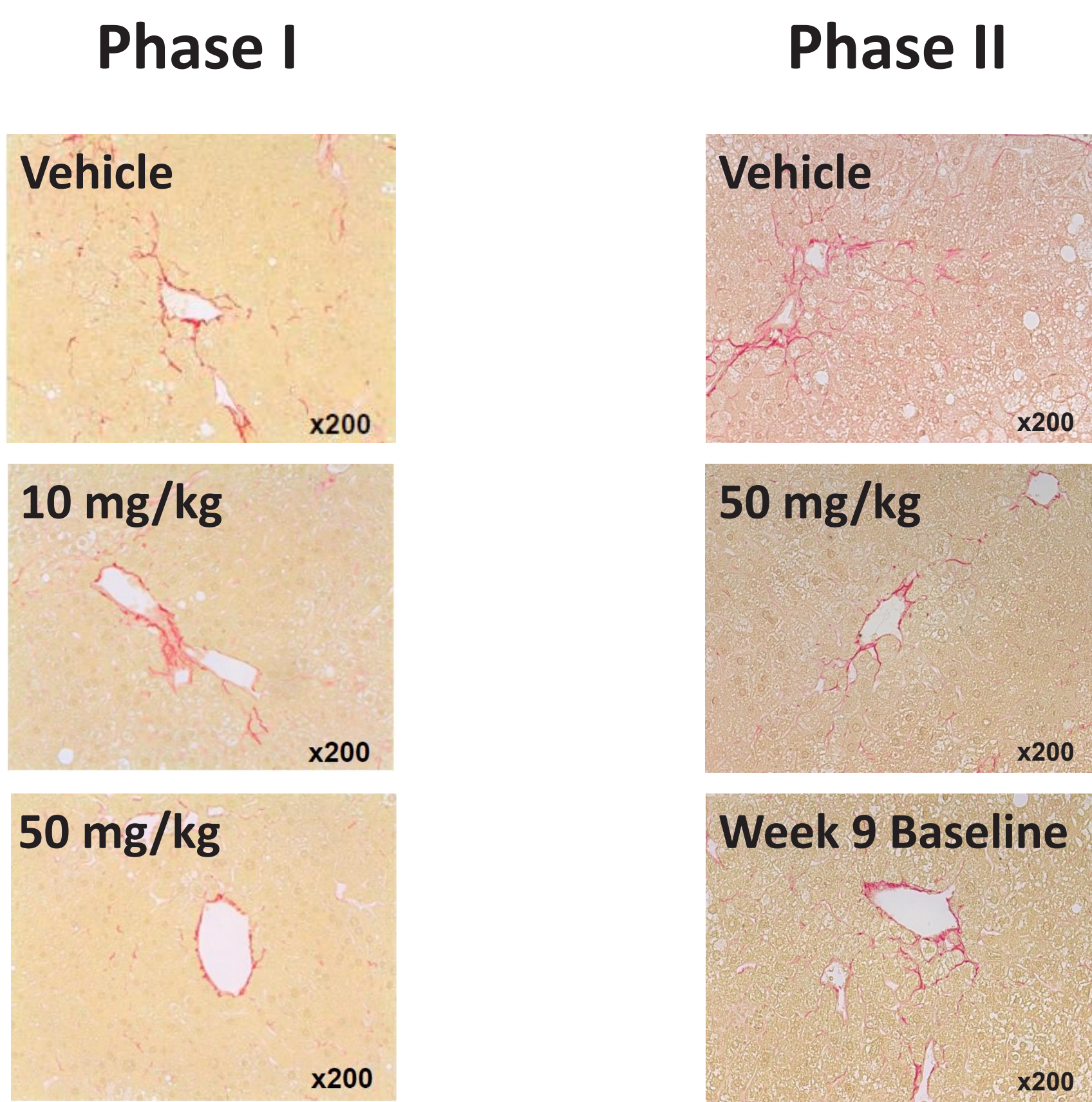
- STAM™ mouse model of NASH¹**
 - NASH was induced by a single subcutaneous injection of 200 µg streptozotocin solution 2 days after birth in male C57BL/6J mice, followed by high fat diet (57 kcal % fat) feeding at 4 weeks of age until end of the study
- Dosing regimen and schedule**
 - Phase I:** Weeks 5–9, daily oral doses of 10 or 50 mg/kg DUR-928 or Vehicle (n=8-9/treatment group)
 - Phase II:** Weeks 9–13, daily oral doses of 50 mg/kg DUR-928 or Vehicle (n=6-8/treatment group)
 - Studies were terminated upon completion of dosing
 - Baseline measurements were collected from untreated STAM™ mice at Week 9
- Phenotypic analysis**
 - Hematoxylin & eosin (H&E) staining on liver sections and histopathological analysis by a certified veterinary pathologist were performed to generate NAFLD activity scores (NAS)
 - Percent (%) liver fibrosis as measured by presence of Sirius Red staining and digital quantification
 - Hepatic gene expression analyses by real-time reverse transcription quantitative polymerase chain reaction and normalized to Vehicle
 - Statistical analysis: One-way ANOVA with Dunnett's Multiple Comparison

RESULTS

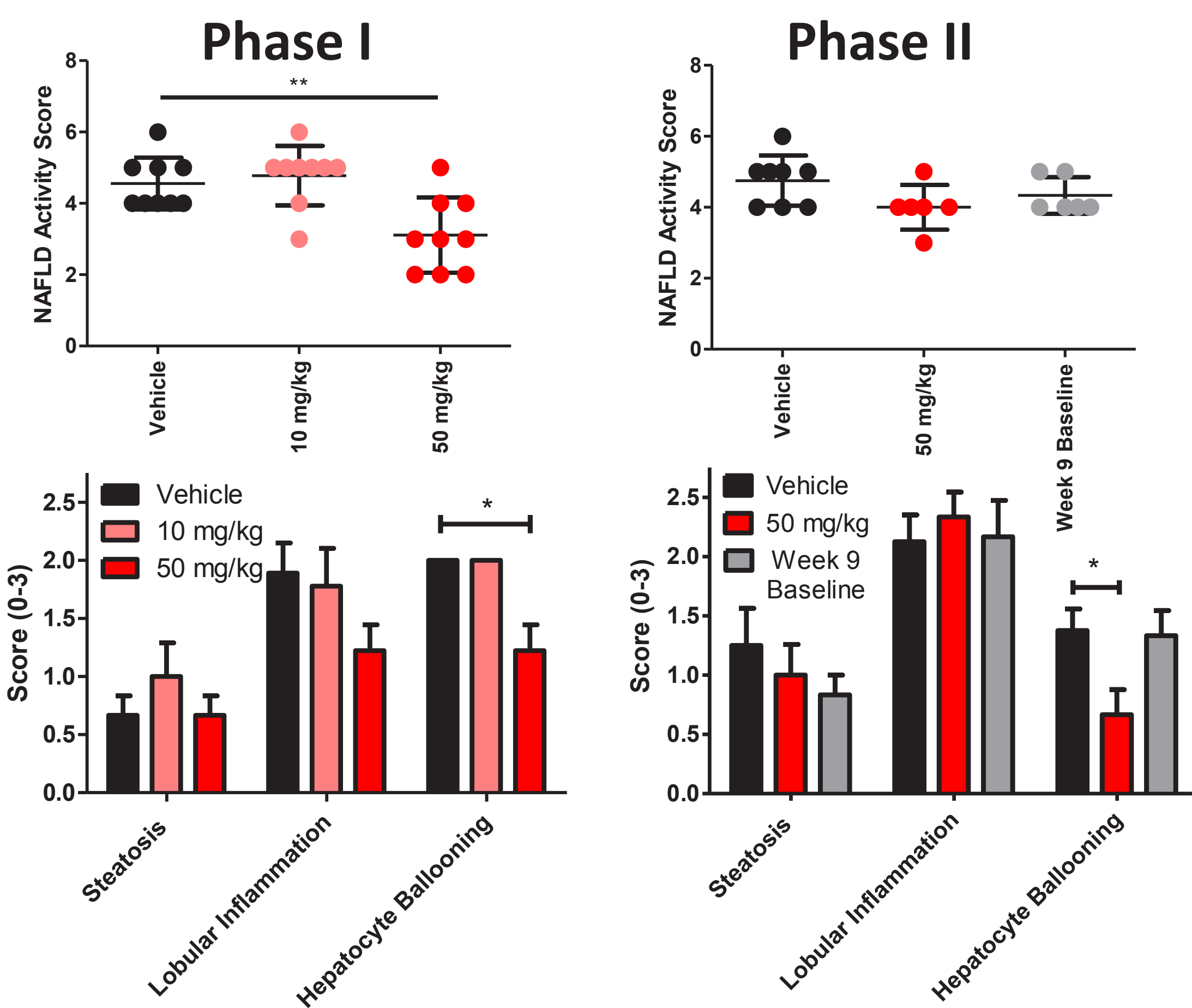
H&E Staining



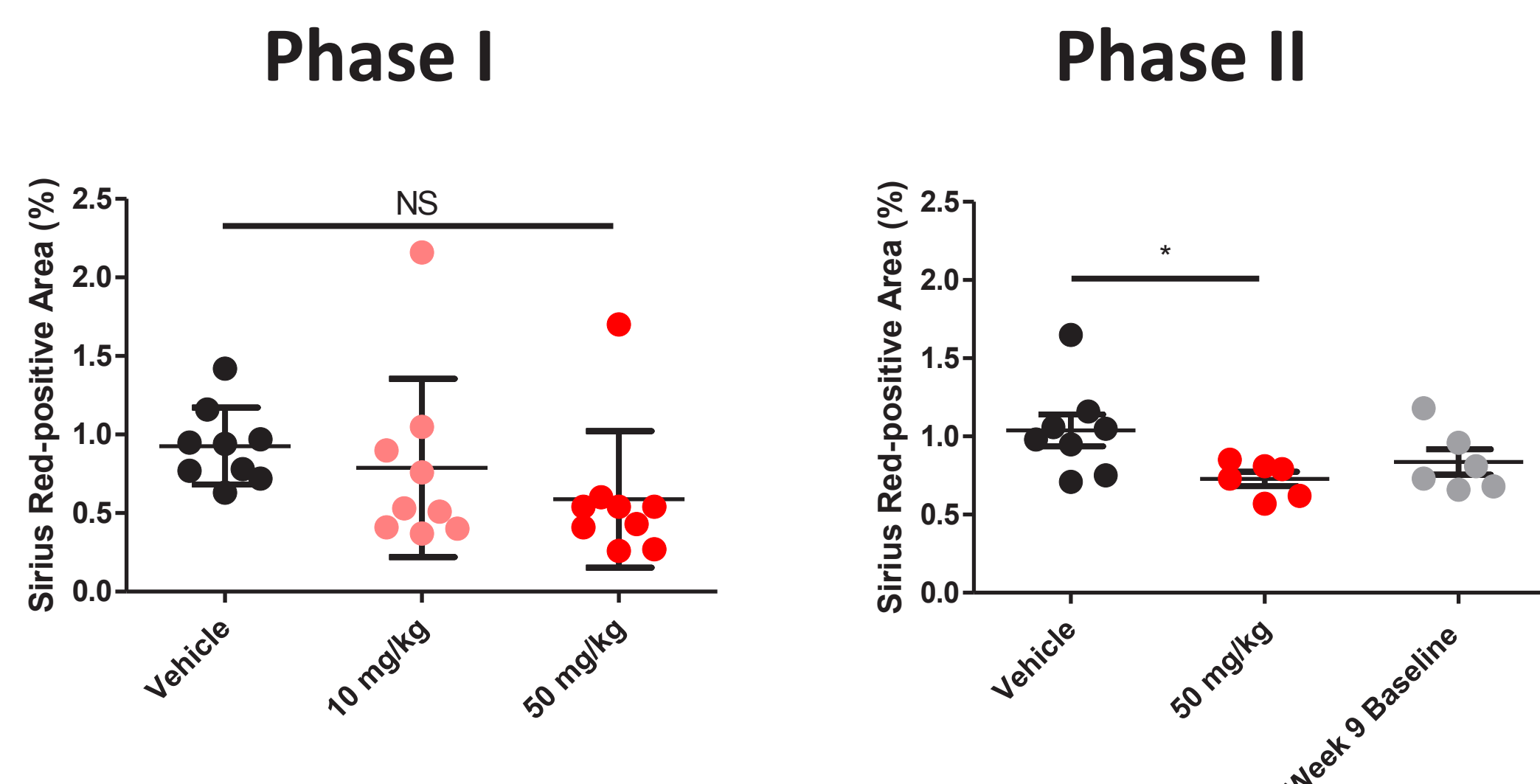
Sirius Red Staining for Collagen (fibrosis)



Effect of DUR-928 on NAFLD Activity Score

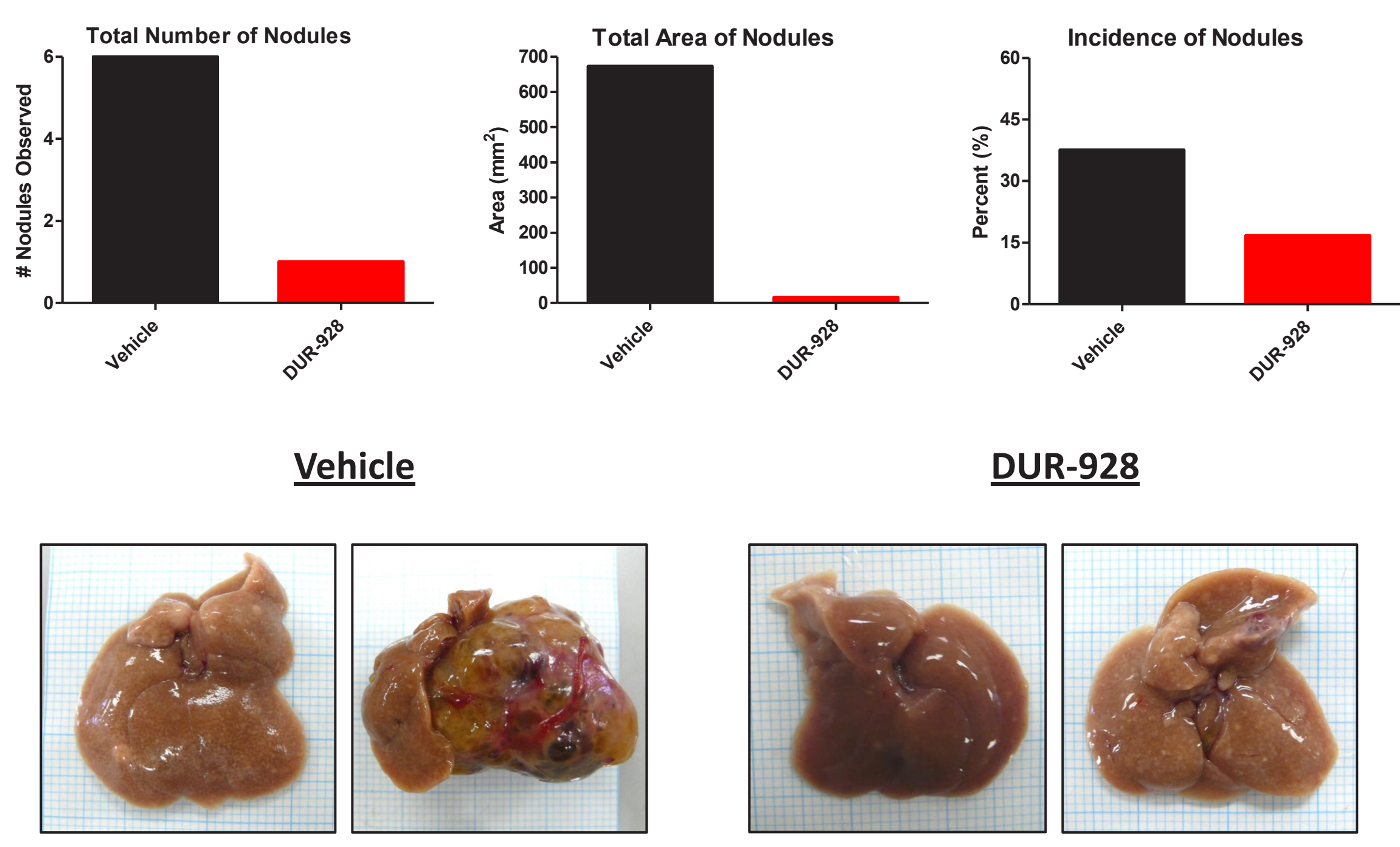


Effect of DUR-928 on Liver Fibrosis

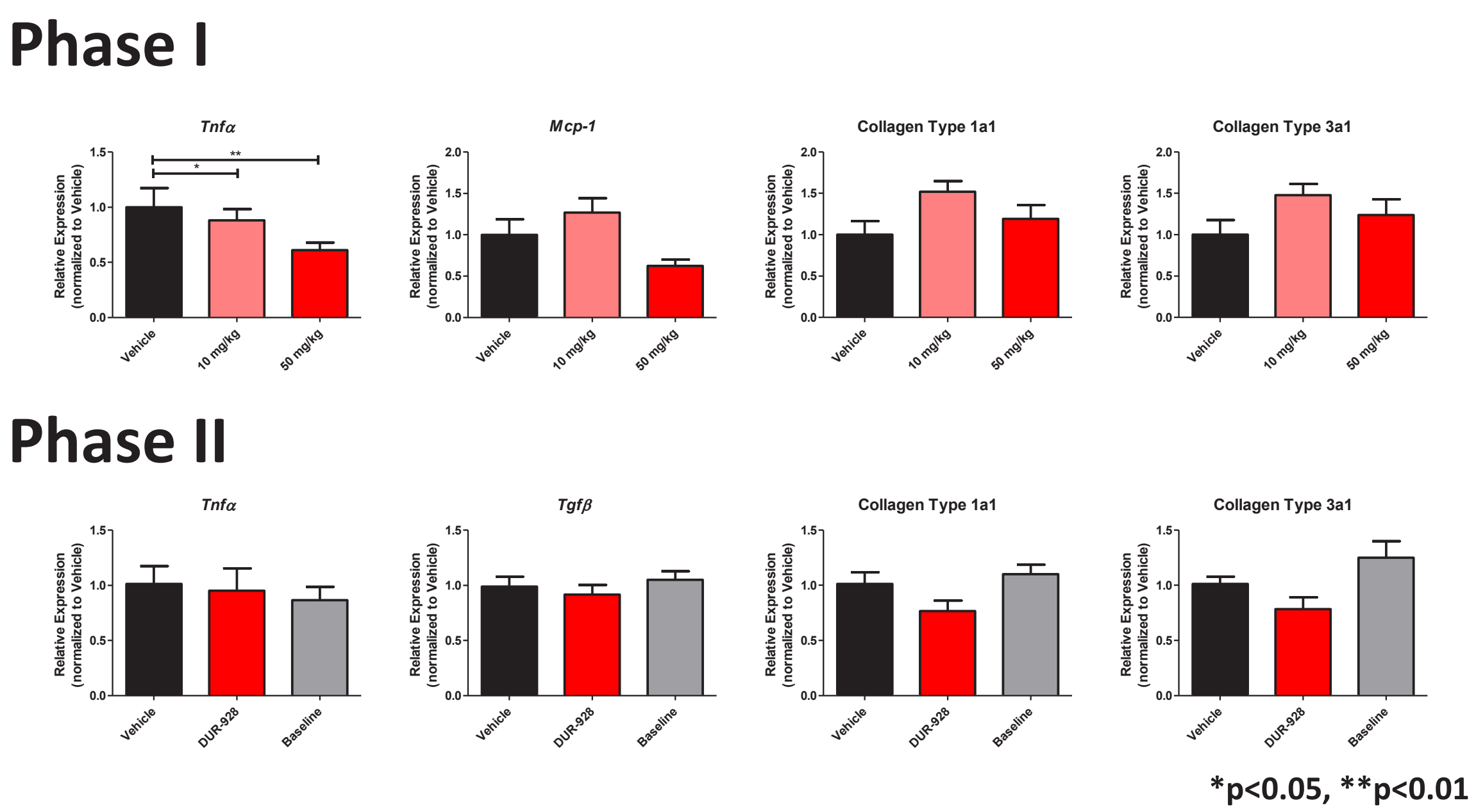


Hepatic Nodule Formation

By Week 12, nodule formation starts to occur in STAM™ mice. Four weeks of 50 mg/kg DUR-928 treatment that was concluded at the end of Week 13 (Phase II) was associated with reduced size and incidence of nodules



Hepatic Gene Expression



SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

Phase I – Weeks 5-9

- Four weeks of daily oral DUR-928 treatment during the early stages of NAFLD/NASH exhibited dose-dependent effects:
 - Significant decrease in NAS
 - Trend of decrease of liver fibrosis was observed
 - Significant reduced hepatic expression of *Tnfα* and trend of decrease of *Mcp-1*

Phase II – Weeks 9-13

- Four weeks of daily oral DUR-928 treatment when liver fibrosis was established resulted in:
 - Significant decrease in liver fibrosis
 - Significant decrease in hepatocyte ballooning
 - Trend of reduced hepatic expression of fibrotic genes, Collagen 1a1 and 3a1
- Hepatic nodule formation, which progresses to hepatocellular carcinoma in this model, was also reduced in total number, size and incidence in DUR-928-treated mice

Conclusions

DUR-928 has the capability to improve liver morphology by its anti-inflammatory and antifibrotic activity in STAM™ mice. These data support the clinical development of DUR-928 for the treatment of NASH and other inflammatory or fibrotic liver diseases

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- We acknowledge Drs. Hongwei Wu, Andy Mikszta and Neil Verity for their scientific contributions to this study

REFERENCE

- Fujii M, Shibasaki Y, Wakamatsu K, Honda Y, Kawauchi Y, et al. (2013) A murine model for non-alcoholic steatohepatitis showing evidence of association between diabetes and hepatocellular carcinoma. *Med Mol Morphol* 46: 141–152

DISCLOSURES

- Mee J. Kim and WeiQi Lin are employees of DURECT Corporation and may hold company stock/options
- This presentation includes discussion of an investigational drug not approved for use in humans