

GLP-1 Receptor Antagonist Exendin [9-39] for treating hypoglycemic disorders

Published date: Feb. 1, 2012

Technology description

Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) is a gastrointestinal hormone that stimulates insulin secretion, inhibits glucagon secretion, and slows diabetes progression. Exendin [9-39] amide is a potent peptide antagonist of the Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor, and is useful for reversing the effects of GLP-1 agonists.

Ongoing Clinical Study: An Open Label Pilot Study of the Effects of the Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 Receptor Antagonist, Exendin-(9-39) on Glycemic Control in Subjects With Congenital Hyperinsulinism.

Detailed Description:

This is an open-label, pilot study , to determine if Exendin-(9-39), an antagonist of the glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor with effects on the pancreatic beta cells, increases fasting blood glucose levels in subjects with congenital hyperinsulinism. Our overall hypothesis is that abnormal GLP-1 secretion resulting from dysfunctional nutrient sensing in intestinal L-cells plays a role in the dysregulated insulin secretion characteristic of this disorder, and that antagonism of the GLP-1 receptor will increase fasting blood glucose levels. Aim 1. To evaluate the dose of exendin-(9-39) required to elevate fasting blood glucose levels in subjects with congenital hyperinsulinism due to KATP channel mutations. Aim 2. To determine therapeutic plasma levels, plasma half-life and pharmacokinetics of exendin-(9-39) during an intravenous short-term infusion in subjects with congenital hyperinsulinism due to KATP channel mutations.

Application area

Therapeutic Application of Incretin Antagonists in Subjects with Hypoglycemic Disorders

Institution

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