

Compounds to increase regulated insulin secretion by human islets

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Technology description

In diabetes and prediabetes, insulin deficiency is treatable by pharmacological agents. Here we describe a compound and its possible analogues that induce human islet insulin secretion by a novel mechanism - microtubule regulation.

Diabetes is a metabolic disorder characterized by elevated circulating blood glucose levels due to a lack of insulin produced by the pancreas. Prolonged hyperglycemia has detrimental effects on numerous peripheral organs such as the kidneys and eyes. There is currently no known cure for diabetes. As therapies aimed at managing blood glucose levels have severe side effects, there is a high demand for the identification of novel therapeutics which improve insulin secretion and have minimal side effects. To meet this need Researchers at Stanford University have identified a novel class of compounds which improve insulin secretion from primary human tissue, has minimal side effects and excellent in vivo pharmacodynamics. This technology provides a much needed novel therapeutic intervention to treat diabetes.

Application area

Improvement of insulin secretion Treatment for diabetes

Advantages

Novel mechanism of action Potential oral bioavailability Minimal side effects Safe toxicology profile

Institution

[Stanford University](#)

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