

CETP apo B100 transgenic mouse under high fat diet

A nutritional animal model with a "human-like" lipoprotein profile to evaluate your compounds affecting both diabetes and dyslipidemia

Key benefits :

- ✓ To test drugs affecting both diabetes and dyslipidemia in an obese, insulin resistant and dyslipidemic model
- ✓ A model specifically designed to perform the most predictive *in vivo* experiments: euglycemic hyperinsulinemic clamp, *in vivo* macrophage-to-feces reverse cholesterol transport and LDL/HDL kinetics

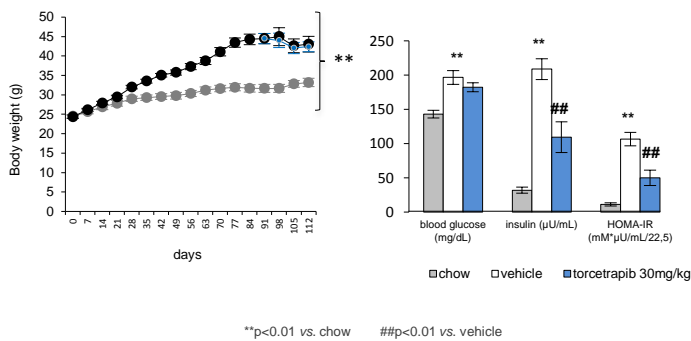
ANIMAL MODEL

- Background strain: C57BL6/J mouse carrying both human CETP and human apoB100
- Gender/age: male, 6-week old
- Diet: 60% high fat diet
- Time on diet: 3 months
- Positive reference compounds: torcetrapib, metformin, sitagliptin

PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL FEATURES AND PHARMACOLOGICAL RELEVANCE

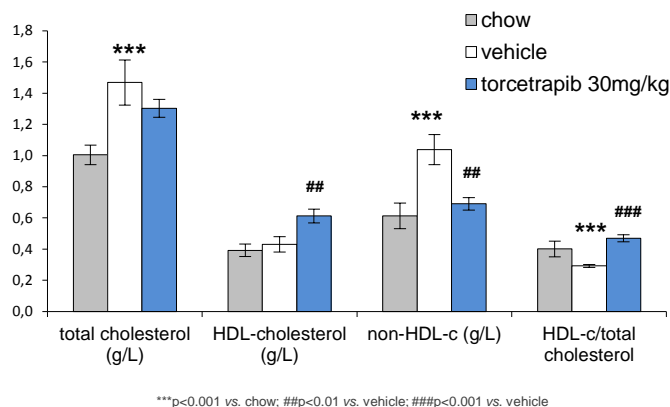
❖ Effects of torcetrapib

Body weight and biochemical parameters - 3-hour food deprivation

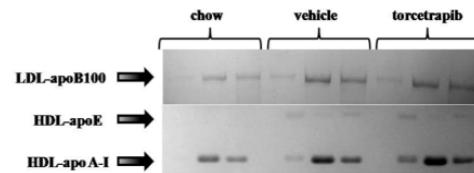
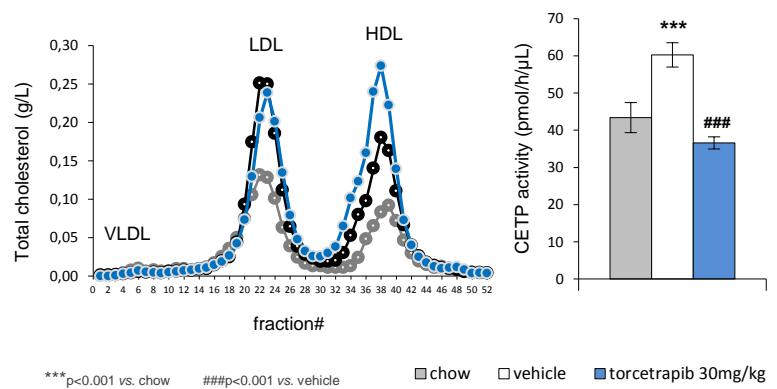


Torcetrapib increases HDL cholesterol

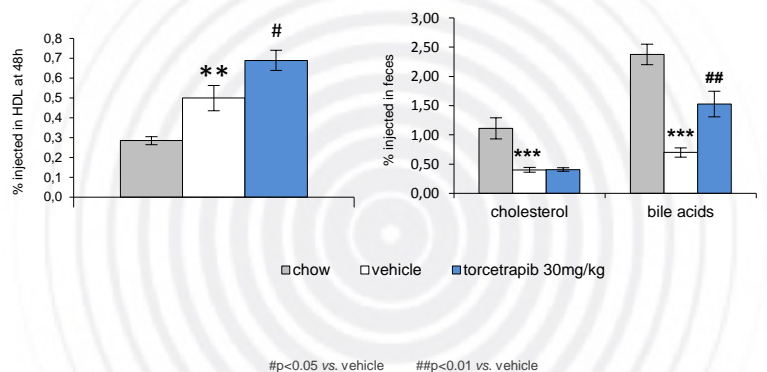
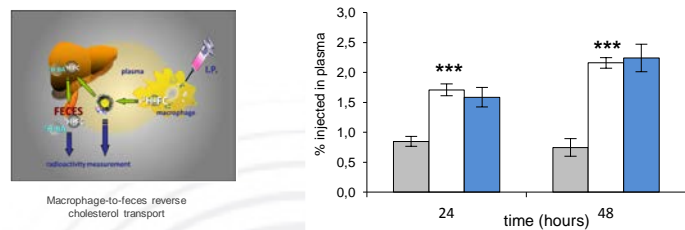
Body weight and biochemical parameters – overnight fasting



Lipoprotein/apolipoprotein profile and CETP activity - 3-hour food deprivation



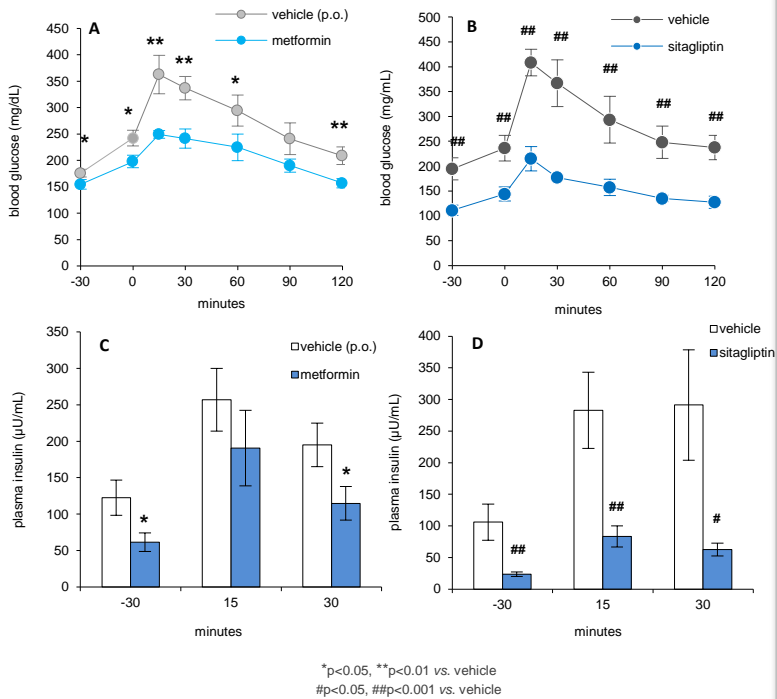
Torcetrapib improves macrophage-to-feces reverse cholesterol transport



❖ **Effects of sitagliptin and metformin**

Both sitagliptin and metformin improve glucose homeostasis

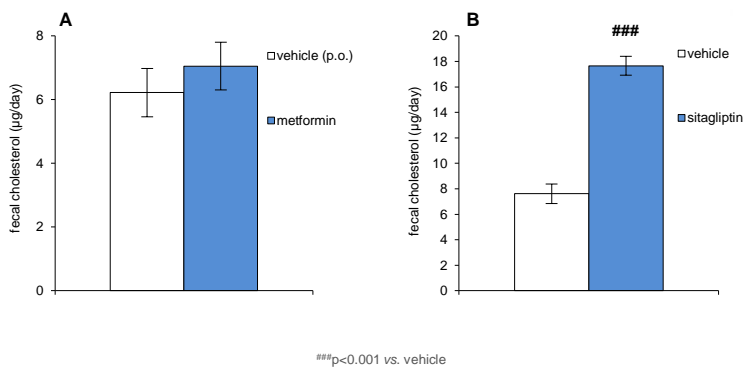
Oral glucose tolerance test



Blood glucose (A,B) and plasma insulin (C,D) levels after an oral glucose load

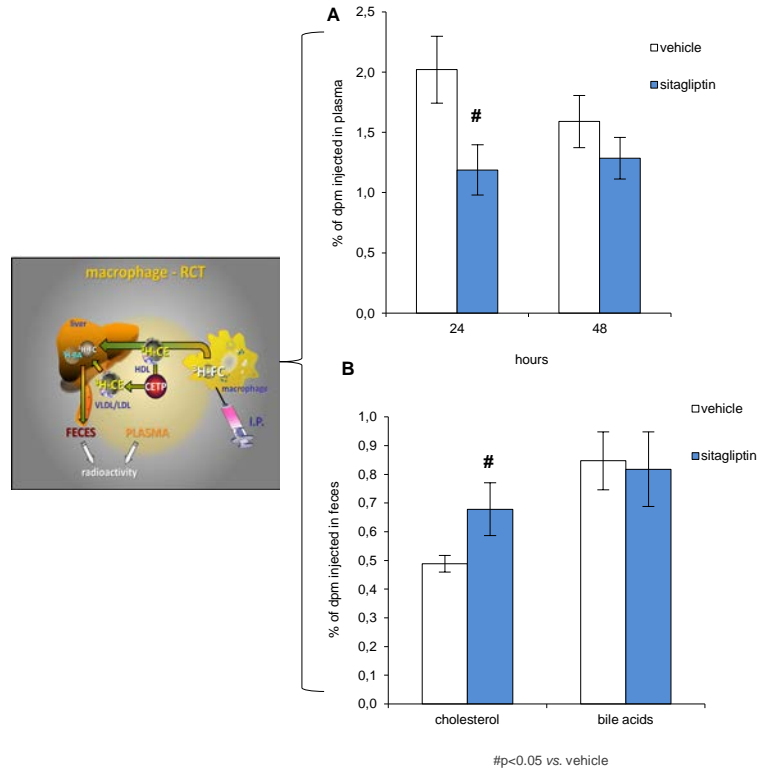
Cholesterol mass excreted in feces increases in sitagliptin treated mice

Cholesterol mass excreted in feces

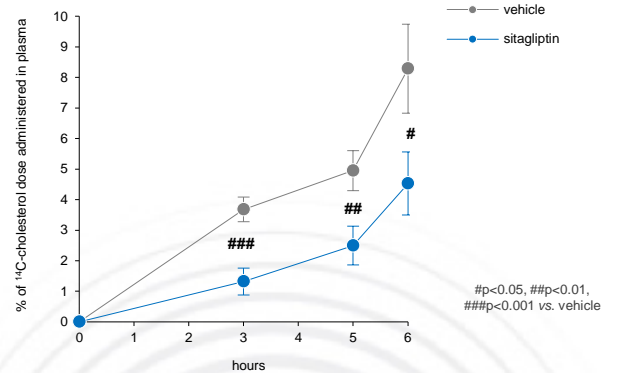


Sitagliptin improves macrophage-to-feces RCT through reduced intestinal cholesterol absorption

³H-tracer appearance in plasma (A) and feces (B) after ³H-cholesterol labeled macrophages injection



Intestinal cholesterol absorption



ADD-ON STUDIES

- Euglycemic hyperinsulinemic clamp
- Hyperglycemic clamp

REFERENCES

Briand F. et al. DPP-4 inhibitor sitagliptin improves reverse cholesterol transport through reduced intestinal cholesterol absorption in obese insulin resistant CETP-apoB100 transgenic mice. Presented as a poster during the 71st American Diabetes Association meeting 2011.