

Evaluate your incretin receptor targets: a short term procedure

✓ In addition to its >15-year expertise in GLP-1, Physiogenex provides validated *in vivo* experiments to evaluate the efficacy of your GLP-1 receptor agonists or co-agonists.

Key benefits

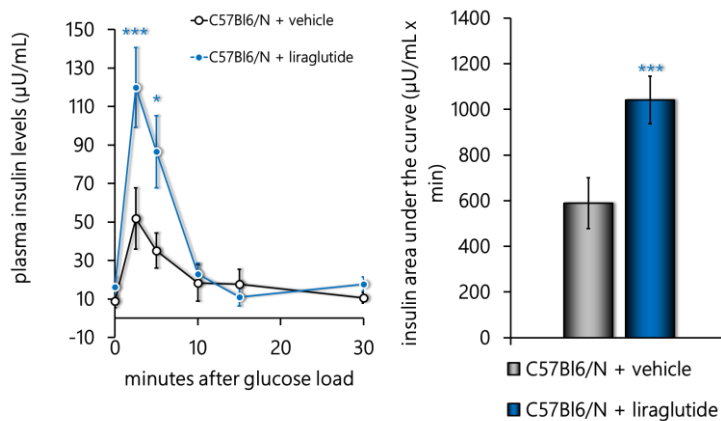
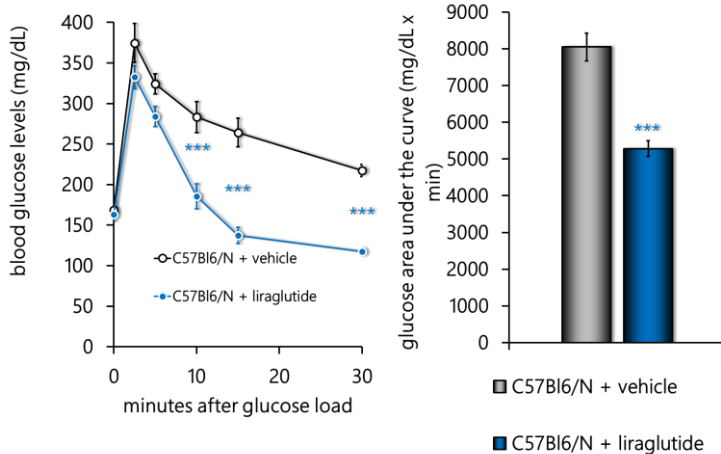
- ✓ **Get a complete and rapid evaluation of your GLP-1 receptor agonist or co-agonists** by dissecting their mode of action, physiological and pharmacological impacts on blood glucose/insulin/glucagon and gastric emptying (acetaminophen administration)

EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

- **Background strain:** C57BL6/J or /N male, mice
- **In life study duration:** 1 week (acute experiments)
- **Reference drug and positive control:** liraglutide, exenatide

INTRAVENOUS GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST

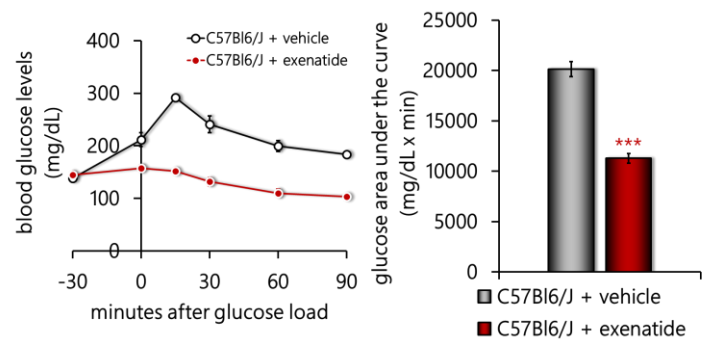
LIRAGLUTIDE REDUCES GLYCEMIA BY INCREASING I.V. GLUCOSE-STIMULATED INSULIN SECRETION



Blood glucose levels and area under the curve (upper panel) and plasma insulin levels and area under the curve (lower panel) during an intravenous glucose tolerance test in C57BL6/N mice acutely treated with vehicle or liraglutide (*p<0.05, **p<0.01 and ***p<0.001 vs. vehicle).

ORAL GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST

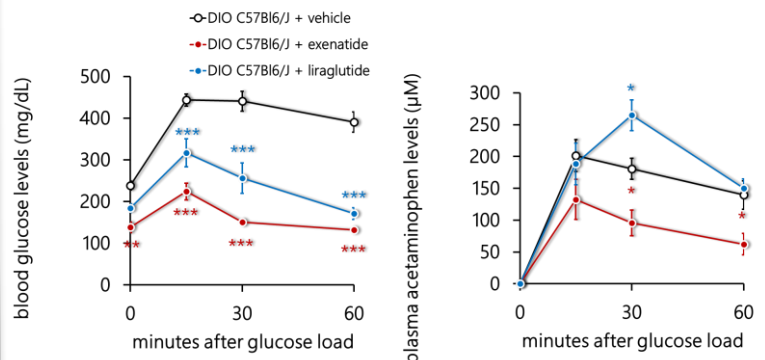
EXENATIDE REDUCES BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS TO AN ORAL GLUCOSE LOAD BY SLOWING GASTRIC EMPTYING



Blood glucose levels and area under the curve during an oral glucose tolerance test in C57BL6/J mice acutely treated with vehicle or exenatide (***p<0.001 vs. vehicle).

ASSESSMENT OF GASTRIC EMPTYING

EXENATIDE MARKEDLY REDUCES GASTRIC EMPTYING, AS QUANTIFIED BY PLASMA ACETAMINOPHEN LEVELS, DURING AN ORAL GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST IN DIO MICE



Blood glucose levels (left panel) and plasma acetaminophen levels (right panel) during an oral glucose tolerance test in DIO C57BL6/J mice treated with vehicle, exenatide or liraglutide (*p<0.05, **p<0.01 and ***p<0.001 vs. vehicle).