

### Physiogenex Hamster models of MetALD



# Effects of incretin-based therapies on alcohol intake in lean hamsters

Golden Syrian hamsters, male, 10-week old, n=18

5-day

acclimation

chow diet + 15% ethanol diet / body weight food / water intake 3 times/week

4-week ethanol induction period

3-week treatment period

vehicle / SEMA / TIRZE s.c. every 3 days



body weight Treatment groups (2 hamsters per cage):

•group randomization:

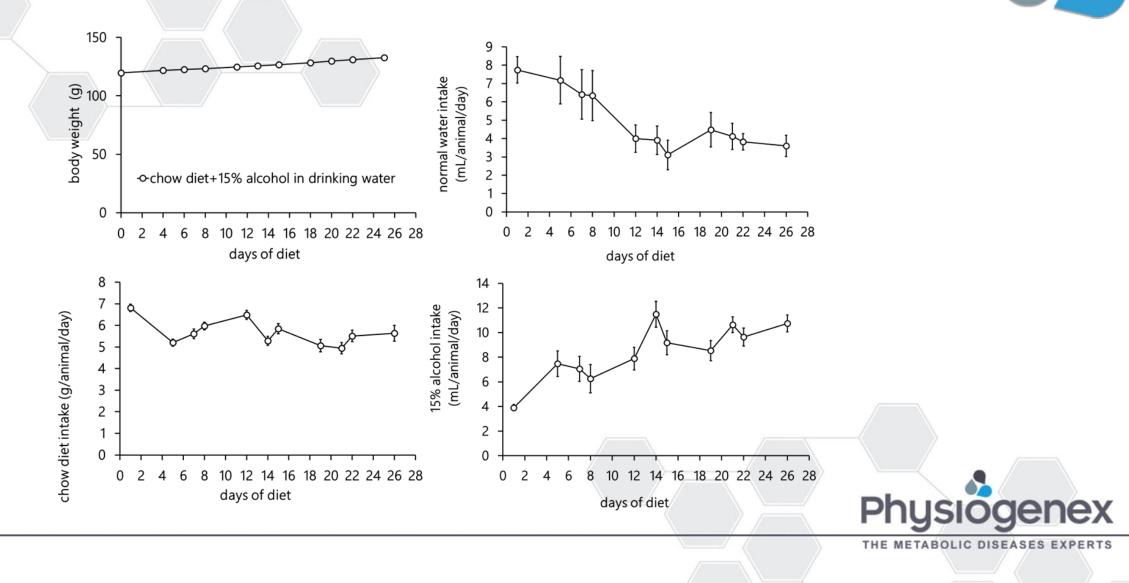
- •group 1: vehicle s.c. every 3 days, n=6
- •group 2: semaglutide 0.04mg/kg s.c. every 3 days, n=6
- •group 3: tirzepatide 0.05mg/kg s.c. every 3 days, n=6

blood, brain and liver collection
plasma lipids
liver lipids
brain and liver histology

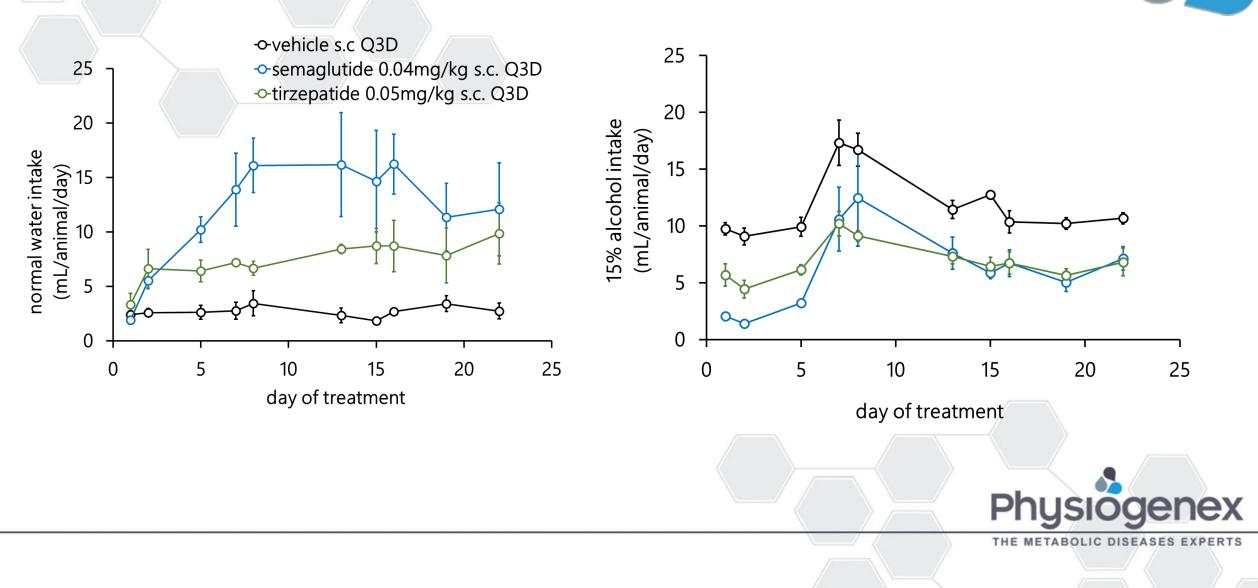


THE METABOLIC DISEASES EXPERTS

### Alcohol intake increases by 250% in lean hamsters with free access to alcohol for 4 weeks



Semaglutide (GLP-1r agonist) and tirzepatide (GLP-1r/GIPr dual agonist) both reduces alcohol intake in lean hamsters with free access to alcohol





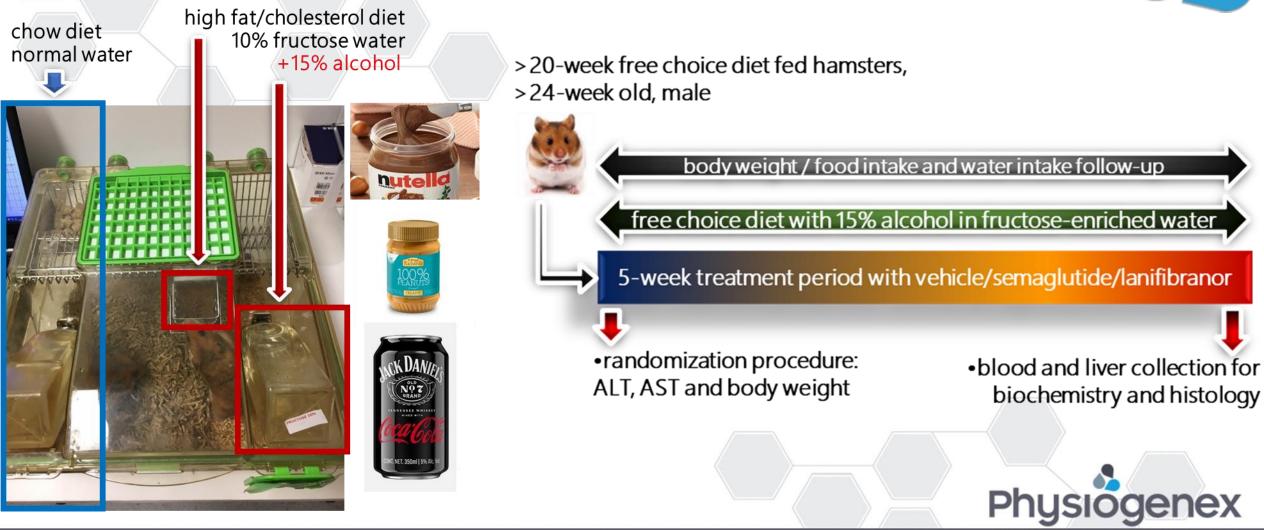


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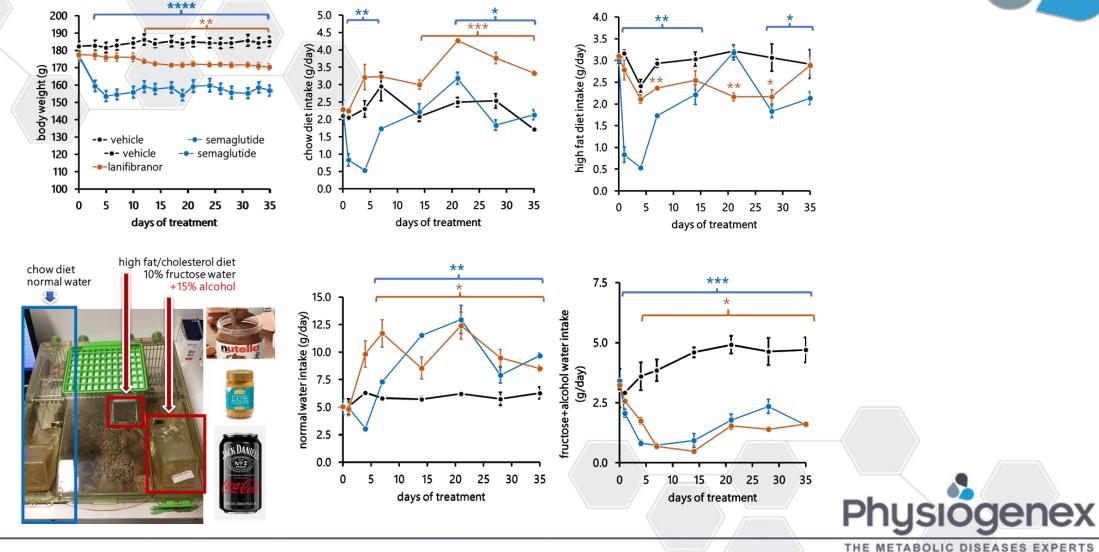


# Effects of semaglutide and lanifibranor in the obese MASH hamster model with free access to alcohol

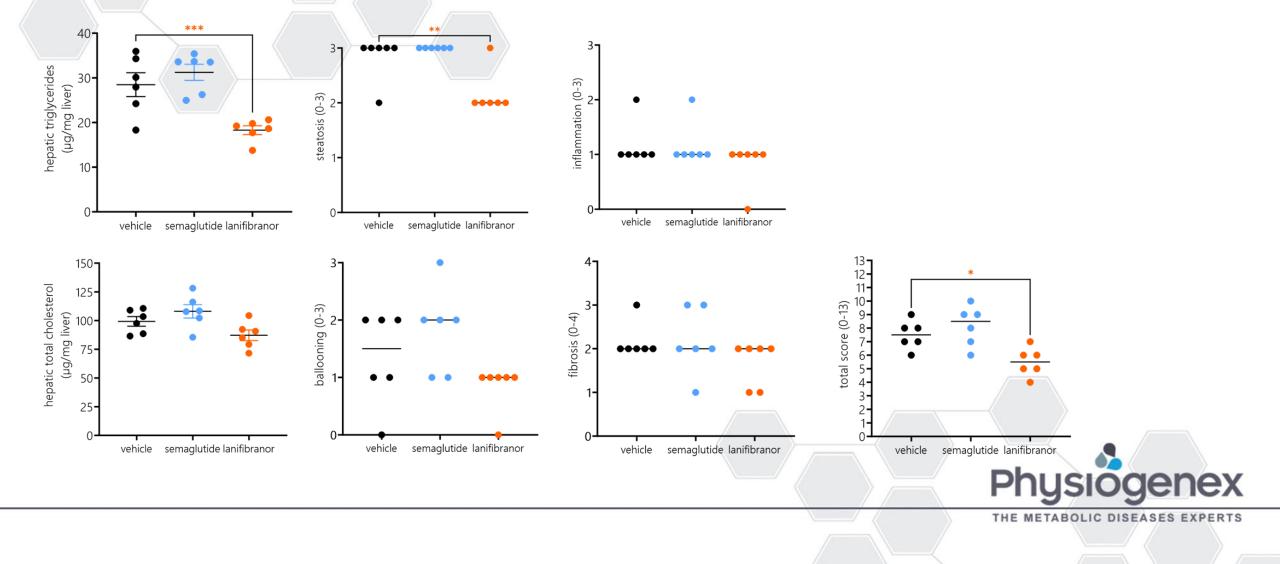


THE METABOLIC DISEASES EXPERTS

## Both semaglutide and lanifibranor lower alcohol+fructose intake in obese MASH hamsters



While semaglutide is neutral, lanifibranor lowers liver steatosis and reduces histopathological scores in obese MASH hamsters with free access to alcohol







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THE METABOLIC DISEASES EXPERTS