Anti-GLP1R-ab for the Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes

Overview

Drug Name	Anti-GLP1R-ab
Description	Anti-GLP1R-ab is a humanized monoclonal antibody carrying a GLP-1 variant in clinical trials for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.
Target	GLP-1 Receptor
Drug Modality	Fusion Proteins
Indication	Type 2 Diabetes
Product Category	Glucose Lowering Agents
Mechanism of Action	Significant Hypoglycemic Effects
Status	Clinical Trial
Patent	Granted

Seeking Global Cooperation

Protheragen Inc. is actively seeking partnership for Anti-GLP1R-ab. Potential collaboration can be strategic alliance, licensing, or marketing agreement.
We look forward to hearing from you.

Target

Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 (GLP-1) Receptor

This gene encodes a 7-transmembrane protein that functions as a receptor for glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) hormone, which stimulates glucose-induced insulin secretion. This receptor, which functions at the cell surface, becomes internalized in response to GLP-1 and GLP-1 analogs, and it plays an important role in the signaling cascades leading to insulin secretion. It also displays neuroprotective effects in animal models. Polymorphisms in this gene are associated with diabetes. The protein is an important drug target for the treatment of type 2

diabetes and stroke.

Indication

Type 2 Diabetes

Diabetes is a group of metabolic diseases classified by chronic hyperglycemia resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action or both. It is classified into four major subtypes: type 1, type 2, gestational, and others.

An estimated 463 million adults worldwide were living with diabetes in 2019, according to the International Diabetes Federation. Moreover, this number continues to grow at an alarming rate. By 2030, this figure will be 578 million, and by 2045, it will be 700 million. In addition, the vast majority (>90%) of diabetes patients are classified as type 2, the pathogenesis of which is directly related to aging, unhealthy diet, obesity, and sedentary lifestyles.

A variety of chronic complications and comorbidities are associated with diabetes and poor glycemic control, and their prevalence increases with worsening glycemic status. The objective of diabetes therapy is to achieve the best possible glycemic control while avoiding hypoglycemia, thus reducing the long-term risk of complications. Current treatment guidelines emphasize three major components of treatment of the patient with type 2 diabetes: diet and exercise, normalization of blood glucose levels, and aggressive management of cardiovascular risk factors to prevent micro- and macrovascular complications.

Mechanism of Action

Significant Hypoglycemic Effects

Molecular Mechanism	Acting on glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) receptor

Status

The Status of Anti-GLP1R-ab

The international patent applications under the PCT have been granted.

	Discovery/Optimization	Preclinical	Clinical
Anti-GLP1R-ab			

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