

Infographic

GLP-1 Development Programs: One Size Does Not Fit All

Authors:

Peyton Sandroni, PhD, Fellow, Clinical **Research Methodology**

MarieElena Cordisco, APRN, NP-C, Therapeutic Strategy Lead, Metabolic

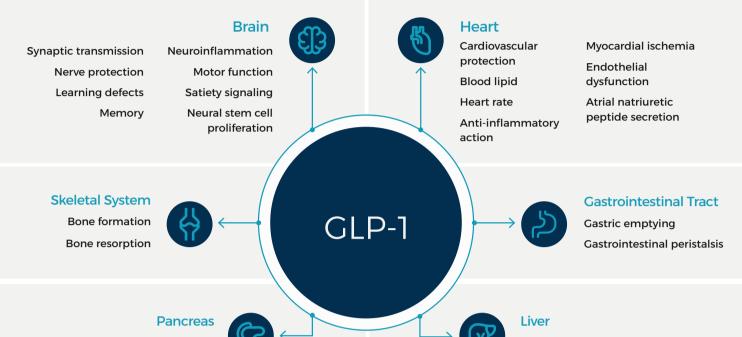
Natalia Castro, Franchise Area Lead, Metabolic

Michael Murphy MD, PhD, Chief Medical and Scientific Officer

Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonists have completely changed the field of type 2 diabetes (T2D) and obesity. Three main development strategies are apparent in this constantly shifting area: traditional, enhancement, and exploration. Despite overlapping mechanisms of action, these approaches vary considerably in development strategy and trial design.

GLP-1 Receptors & Target Organs

GLP-1 receptors (GLP-1R) are located throughout the body within key endocrine organs, as well as the central nervous system and heart, and GLP-1 activity at each target site has different impacts on bodily function.



Insulin synthesis Insulin secretion Blood glucose





proliferation



Liver glucose production

Liver fat content

Plasma liver enzyme level Hepatic steatosis

Traditional GLP-1 Development Programs



Sponsors may seek to expand on 'traditional' GLP-1 development programs, such as double or triple mechanism of action, targeting GLP-1R, glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide receptor, and the glucagon receptor.



Studies can further refine novel and approved agents with varying drug ratios and formulations (e.g., oral, biofilm, or implant) to capture therapeutic effects in specific populations.



Speed and agility are key to development, and study design should leverage precedents to accelerate timelines.

Enhancement Hypotheses



Sponsors pursuing an 'enhancement' hypothesis aim to demonstrate an additive or synergistic effect with approved GLP-1 therapies.

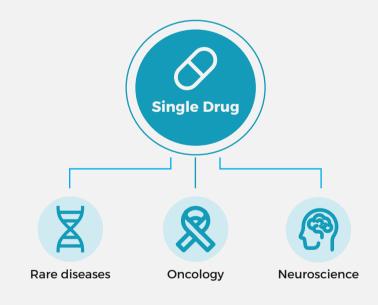
Enhancement hypotheses commonly hinge on improved efficacy (e.g., weight loss and glycemic control) or improved tolerability (e.g., preservation of lean muscle mass and reduced gastrointestinal symptoms).



Demonstrating value above and beyond existing approved agents is paramount, demanding tailored populations and endpoints for rigorous differentiation.

Exploratory Programs

- Given the success of GLP-1 agents across cardiometabolic indications, sponsors may set their sights on a seemingly unrelated indication within an 'exploration' program.
- GLP-1 receptors are found throughout the body and may play a key role in oncology, neuroscience (e.g., Alzheimer's or Parkinson's), and rare diseases.
- Familiarizing oneself with indication-specific guidance, study designs, populations, and assessments is key to designing a study that connects therapeutic benefits in the cardiometabolic space to an unexplored indication.





Critical Role

Sponsors developing GLP-1 products should seek a strategic partner with experience within and outside the cardiometabolic space.

for Strategic Partnerships



In a crowded and competitive environment, product differentiation must be embedded in Phase I clinical studies.



Choose a partner with proven success both within and beyond the cardiometabolic space to investigate the wide-ranging therapeutic benefit of GLP-1 agents.

Development Strategy Overview

| | Traditional | Enhancement | Exploration |
|-----------------------|---|--|---|
| Mechanism of action | Direct overlap with GLP-1 | Complimentary to GLP-1 | Direct overlap with GLP-1 |
| Differentiation | Formulation Route/regimen Combination/agonist ratio | Improved efficacy (e.g.,weight loss or HbAlc reduction) Improved tolerability (e.g., lean muscle mass preservation, or reduced CI side effects) | Novel indicationSpecific population |
| Indication | Cardiometabolic (e.g., obesity, T2D, or MASH) | Cardiometabolic (e.g., obesity, T2D, or MASH) | Cardiometabolic, oncology, neuroscience, and rare dis- ease |
| Objective | 505b1/505b2 for streamlined approval | Demonstrate additive or synergistic effect | Safety and efficacy in special populations |
| Construct | Noninferiority or Superiority | Superiority | Superiority |
| Design considerations | Predictable clinical development plan that leverages precedent | Populations and endpoints that demonstrate added benefit | Indication-specific guidance on study designs, landscape, and special assessments |

Contact us today to discuss your upcoming GLP-1 trial.

References

1. Zhao X, Wang M, Wen Z, Lu Z, Cui L, Fu C, Xue H, Liu Y, Zhang Y. GLP-1 Receptor Agonists: Beyond Their Pancreatic Effects. Front Endocrinol. 2021 Aug 23:12:721135. PMID: 34497589. PMCID: PMC8419463. doi: 10.3389/fendo.2021.721135